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What is the degree of the tropic of cancer

(Beginner) >" onclick="window.open(this.href,'win2','status=no,toolbar=no,scrollbars=yes,titlebar=no,menubar=no,resizable=yes,width=640,height=480,directories=no,location=no'); return false;" rel="nofollow"> The Tropic of Cancer is the circle marking the latitude 23.5 degrees north, where the sun is directly overhead at noon on June 21, the beginning of summer in the northern hemisphere. The Tropic of Capricorn is the circle marking the latitude 23.5 degrees south where the sun is directly overhead at noon on December 21, the beginning of winter in the northern hemisphere. When the lines were named 2000 years ago, the Sun was in the constellation of Capricorn during the winter solstice and Cancer during the summer solstice (hence the names). Now due to the precession of the equinoxes the Sun is no longer in these constellations during these times, but the names remain. The equator is the circle where the Sun is directly overhead at noon on the equinoxes. The Arctic and Antarctic Circles are located at ±66.5 degrees latitude. Note that 66.5 + 23.5 equals 90 degrees. This means that on December 21, when the Sun is directly over the Tropic of Capricorn at noon, it will not be visible from the Arctic Circle. So above the Arctic Circle, there is a period during the winter when the sun remains below the horizon. The same is true of the Antarctic Circle during Southern Hemisphere winter. On June 21st, when the sun is directly over the Tropic of Cancer at noon, it is not visible from below the Antarctic Circle. This page was last updated on June 27, 2015. Cathy got her Bachelors degree from Cornell in May 2003 and her Masters of Education in May 2005. She did research studying the wind patterns on Jupiter while at Cornell. She is now an 8th grade Earth Sciences teacher in Natick, MA. Definition: The Tropic of Cancer is the area from the equator, which circles the Earth, to the invisible line 23° north of the equator - the tropic of Cancer latitude. This article is about the circle of latitude. For other uses, see Tropic of Cancer (disambiguation). Line of northernmost latitude at which the sun can be directly overhead Coordinates: 23°26′12.5″N 0°0′0″W / 23.436806°N -0.00000°E / 23.436806; -0.00000 (Prime Meridian) World map showing the Tropic of Cancer Relationship of Earth's axial tilt (ε) to the tropical and polar circles The Tropic of Cancer, which is also referred to as the Northern Tropic, is the most northerly circle of latitude on Earth at which the Sun can be directly overhead. This occurs on the June solstice, when the Northern Hemisphere is tilted toward the Sun to its maximum extent.[1] It also reaches 90 degrees below the horizon at solar midnight on the December Solstice. Using a continuously updated formula, the circle is currently 23°26′11.3″ (or 23.43648°) north of the Equator. Its Southern Hemisphere counterpart, marking the most southerly position at which the Sun can be directly overhead, is the Tropic of Capricorn. These tropics are two of the five major circles of latitude that mark maps of Earth, the others being the Arctic and Antarctic Circles and the Equator. The positions of these two circles of latitude (relative to the Equator) are dictated by the tilt of Earth's axis of rotation relative to the plane of its orbit, and since the tilt changes, the location of these two circles also changes. Name When this line of latitude was named in the last centuries BC, the Sun was in the constellation Cancer (Latin for crab) at the June solstice, the time each year that the Sun reaches its zenith at this latitude. Due to the precession of the equinoxes, this is no longer the case; today the Sun is in Taurus at the June solstice. The word "tropic" itself comes from the Greek "trope (τροπή)", meaning turn (change of direction, or circumstances), inclination, referring to the fact that the Sun appears to "turn back" at the solstices. Drift Carretera 83 (Vía Corta) Zaragoza-Victoria, km 27+800. Of the Tropic of Cancer's intersections with Mexican federal highways, this is the only one where it is precisely marked and the drift from 2005 to 2010 can be seen. The Tropic of Cancer's position is not fixed, but constantly changes because of a slight wobble in the Earth's longitudinal alignment relative to the ecliptic, the plane in which the Earth orbits around the Sun. Earth's axial tilt varies over a 41,000-year period from 22.1 to 24.5 degrees, and as of 2000[update] is about 23.4 degrees, which will continue to remain valid for about a millennium. This wobble means that the Tropic of Cancer is currently drifting southward at a rate of almost half an arcsecond (0.468″) of latitude, or 15 m (49 ft), per year. The circle's position was at exactly 23° 27′N in 1917 and will be at 23° 26'N in 2045.[2] The distance between the Antarctic Circle and the Tropic of Cancer is essentially constant as they move in tandem. This all assumes a constant equator, which of course, is also unrealisitic, the equator itself does move, but major moves like that 80 or so million years ago are uncommon. See axial tilt and circles of latitude for additional details. Geography Map all coordinates using: OpenStreetMap Download coordinates as: KML North of the tropic are the subtropics and the North Temperate Zone. The equivalent line of latitude south of the Equator is called the Tropic of Capricorn, and the region between the two, centered on the Equator, is the tropics. In the year 2000, more than half of the world's population lived north of the Tropic of Cancer.[3] There are approximately 13 hours, 35 minutes of daylight during the summer solstice. During the winter solstice, there are 10 hours, 41 minutes of daylight. Using 23°26'N for the Tropic of Cancer, the tropic passes through the following countries and territories starting at the prime meridian and heading eastward: Co-ordinates Country, territory or sea Notes 23°26′N 0°0′E / 23.433°N 0.000°E / 23.433; 0.000 (Prime Meridian) Algeria 23°26′N 11°51′E / 23.433°N 11.850°E / 23.433; 11.850 (Niger) Niger 23°26′N 12°17′E / 23.433°N 12.283°E / 23.433; 12.283 (Libya) Libya The Tropic touches on the northernmost point of Chad at 23°26′N 15°59′E / 23.433°N 15.983°E / 23.433; 15.983 (Northernmost point of Chad) 23°26′N 25°0′E / 23.433°N 25.000°E / 23.433; 25.000 (Egypt) Egypt The Tropic passes through Lake Nasser 23°26′N 35°30′E / 23.433°N 35.500°E / 23.433; 35.500 (Red Sea) Red Sea 23°26′N 38°38′E / 23.433°N 38.633°E / 23.433; 38.633 (Saudi Arabia) Saudi Arabia 23°26′N 52°10′E / 23.433°N 52.167°E / 23.433; 52.167 (United Arab Emirates) United Arab Emirates Abu Dhabi emirate only 23°26′N 55°24′E / 23.433°N 55.400°E / 23.433; 55.400 (Oman) Oman The tropic crosses Muscat, the country's capital. 23°26′N 58°46′E / 23.433°N 58.767°E / 23.433; 58.767 (Indian Ocean) Indian Ocean Arabian Sea 23°26′N 68°23′E / 23.433°N 68.383°E / 23.433; 68.383 (India) India States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and West Bengal 23°26′N 88°47′E / 23.433°N 88.783°E / 23.433; 88.783 (Bangladesh) Bangladesh Khulna, Dhaka, and Chittagong divisions 23°26′N 91°14′E / 23.433°N 91.233°E / 23.433; 91.233 (India) India State of Tripura 23°26′N 91°56′E / 23.433°N 91.933°E / 23.433; 91.933 (Bangladesh) Bangladesh Chittagong Division 23°26′N 92°19′E / 23.433°N 92.317°E / 23.433; 92.317 (India) India State of Mizoram 23°26′N 93°23′E / 23.433°N 93.383°E / 23.433; 93.383 (Myanmar) Myanmar Chin State, Sagaing Division, Mandalay Division, Shan State 23°26′N 98°54′E / 23.433°N 98.900°E / 23.433; 98.900 (China) China Provinces of Yunnan (passing about 7 km north of the border with Vietnam), Guangxi, and Guangdong 23°26′N 117°8′E / 23.433°N 117.133°E / 23.433; 117.133 (Taiwan Strait) Taiwan Strait 23°26′N 120°8′E / 23.433°N 120.133°E / 23.433; 120.133 (Taiwan) Taiwan Hujing Island (Huching Island), Chiayi County, Hualien County 23°26′N 121°29′E / 23.433°N 121.483°E / 23.433; 121.483 (Philippine Sea) Philippine Sea 23°26′N 142°00′E / 23.433°N 142.000°E / 23.433; 142.000 (Pacific Ocean) Pacific Ocean Passing just south of Necker Island, Hawaii, United States 23°26′N 110°15′W / 23.433°N 110.250°W / 23.433; -110.250 (Mexico) Mexico State of Baja California Sur 23°26′N 109°24′W / 23.433°N 109.400°W / 23.433; -109.400 (Gulf of California) Gulf of California 23°26′N 106°35′W / 23.433°N 106.583°W / 23.433; -106.583 (Mexico) Mexico States of Sinaloa, Durango, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas 23°26′N 97°45′W / 23.433°N 97.750°W / 23.433; -97.750 (Gulf of Mexico) Gulf of Mexico 23°26′N 83°0′W / 23.433°N 83.000°W / 23.433; -83.000 (Atlantic Ocean) Atlantic Ocean Passing through the Straits of Florida and the Nicholas ChannelPassing just south of the Anguilla Cays (Bahamas)Passing through the Santaren Channel and into the open ocean 23°26′N 76°0′W / 23.433°N 76.000°W / 23.433; -76.000 (Bahamas) Bahamas Exuma Islands and Long Island 23°26′N 75°10′W / 23.433°N 75.167°W / 23.433; -75.167 (Atlantic Ocean) Atlantic Ocean 23°26′N 15°57′W / 23.433°N 15.950°W / 23.433; -15.950 (Western Sahara) Western Sahara Claimed by Morocco and the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic 23°26′N 12°0′W / 23.433°N 12.000°W / 23.433; -12.000 (Mauritania) Mauritania 23°26′N 6°23′W / 23.433°N 6.383°W / 23.433; -6.383 (Mali) Mali 23°26′N 2°23′W / 23.433°N 2.383°W / 23.433; -2.383 (Algeria) Algeria Climate The climate at the Tropic of Cancer is generally hot and dry, except for cooler highland regions in China and easterly coastal areas, where orographic rainfall can be very heavy, in some places reaching 4 metres (160 in) annually. Most regions on the Tropic of Cancer experience two distinct seasons: an extremely hot summer with temperatures often reaching 45 °C (113 °F) and a warm winter with maxima around 22 °C (72 °F). Much land on or near the Tropic of Cancer is part of the Sahara Desert, while to the east, the climate is torrid monsoonal with a short wet season from June to September, and very little rainfall for the rest of the year. The highest mountain on or adjacent to the Tropic of Cancer is Yu Shan in Taiwan; though it had glaciers descending as low as 2,800 metres (9,190 ft) during the Last Glacial Maximum, none survive and at present no glaciers exist within 470 kilometres (290 mi) of the Tropic of Cancer; the nearest currently surviving are the Minyong and Baishui in the Himalayas to the north and on Iztaccíhuatl to the south. Circumnavigation According to the rules of the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale, for a flight to compete for a round-the-world speed record, it must cover a distance no less than the length of the Tropic of Cancer, cross all meridians, and end on the same airfield where it started. Length of the Tropic of Cancer at 23°26′11.7″N is 36,788 km (22,859 mi).[4] For an ordinary circumnavigation the rules are somewhat relaxed and the distance is set to a rounded value of at least 36,770 kilometres (22,850 mi). Gallery Road sign south of Dakhla, Western Sahara marking the Tropic of Cancer. The sign was placed by Budapest-Bamako rally participants; thus, the inscription is in English and Hungarian. Sign marking the Tropic of Cancer a few kilometres from Rann of Kutch, Gujarat, India Sign marking the Tropic of Cancer in Madhya Pradesh, India Sign marking the Tropic of Cancer on National Highway 34 in Nadia District, West Bengal, India Ruisui Tropic of Cancer Marker in Ruisui Township, Hualien County, Taiwan See also Geography portal Africa portal China portal Mexico portal Circle of latitude Arctic Circle 24th parallel north 23rd parallel north Equator Tropic of Capricorn Antarctic Circle Axial tilt Milankovitch cycles References ^ "PHP Science Labs". Retrieved 2014-01-01. ^ Montana State University: Milankovitch Cycles & Glaciation Archived August 6, 2011, at the Wayback Machine ^ Quigley, Robert. "The World's Population Mapped by Latitude and Longitude". The Mary Sue. Retrieved 11 January 2021. ^ RhumbSolve online rhumb line calculator. External links Look up tropic of cancer in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. Article on the Tropic of Cancer in Oman Temporal Epoch Calculations Useful constants See: Obliquity of the ecliptic Retrieved from "

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