



* air always moves from High Press.
→ Low pressure! Usually low
temp. to High temp.!

Anemometer → measures wind speed.

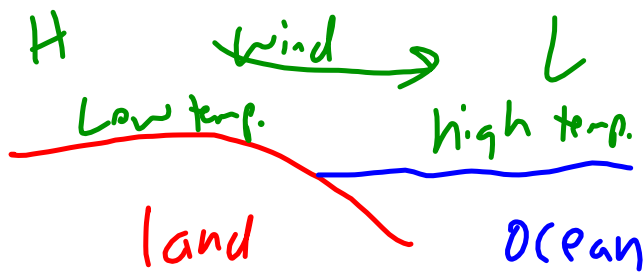
Sea Breeze

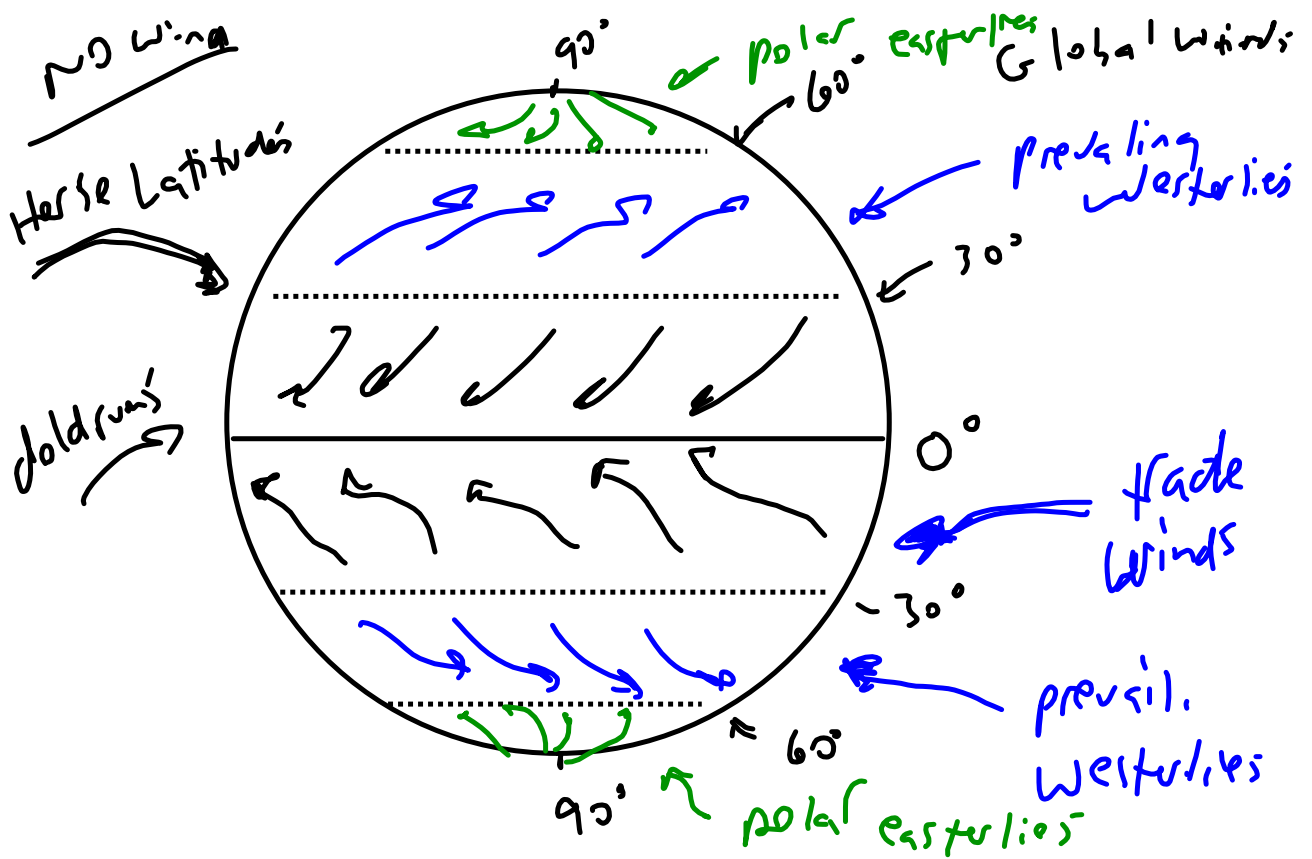
Day



Name of winds are where they originate

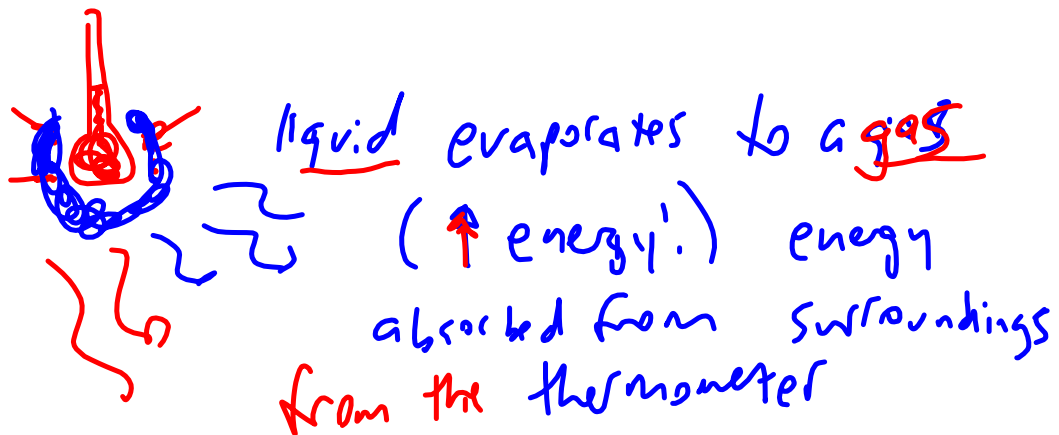
Land Breeze Night





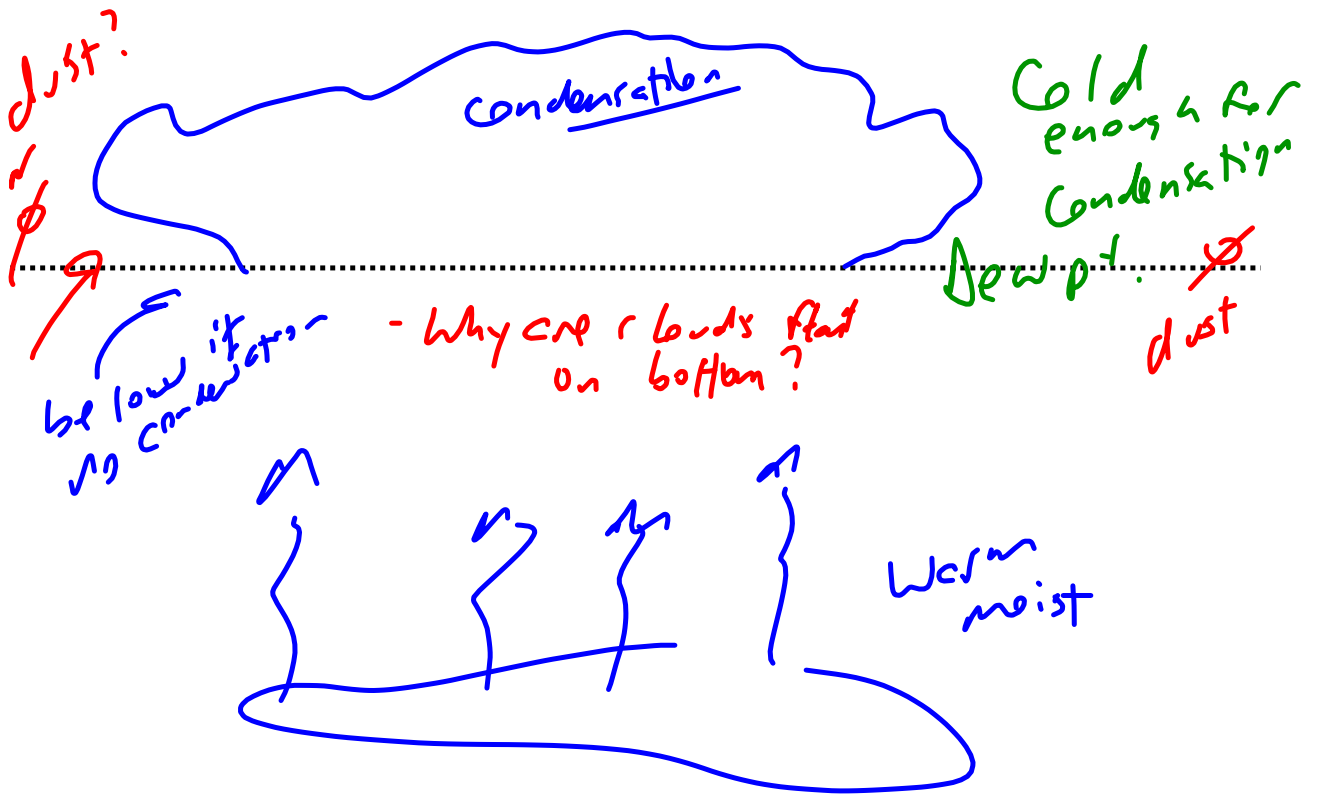
- Relative Humidity
2 thermometers, 1 wet, 1 dry

* IF hum. \downarrow wet bulb $\Delta \uparrow$
hum. \uparrow wet bulb $\Delta \downarrow$



Clouds : 3 factors to form

- Condensation ptc's. (smoke)
- humidity
- ↓ pressure. / temp.



} main cloud types:

Cirrus - wispy, feathery, high alt.
made of ice



Cumulus - puffy, tall, turbulence
Medium altitude



Stratus - blanket the whole
sky, low altitude



(Nimbus) - rain

(Alto) - high altitude

Precipitation: any form of H_2O falling out of cloud.

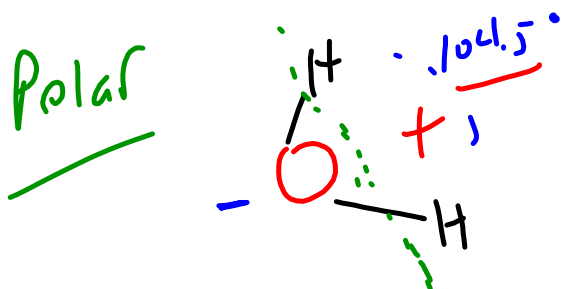
Rain: Water \uparrow .5 mm

Sleet: ice \downarrow 5 mm

Freezing rain: rain that freezes on ground

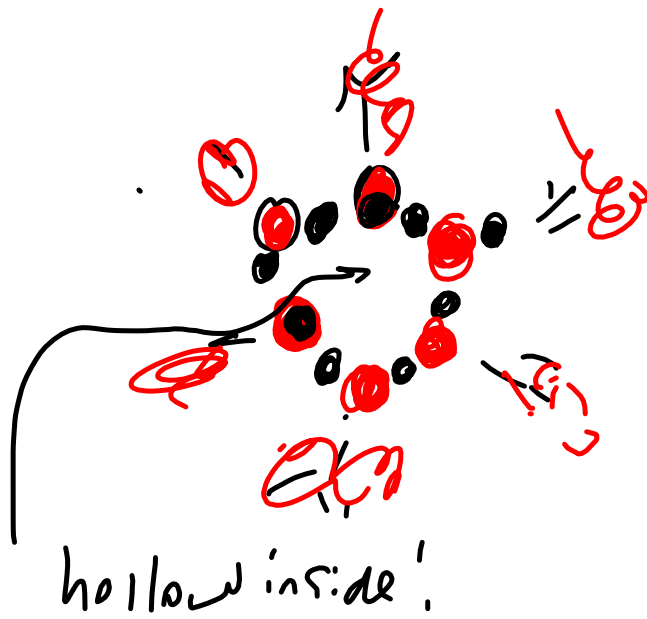
Snow: 6 sided, hollow center

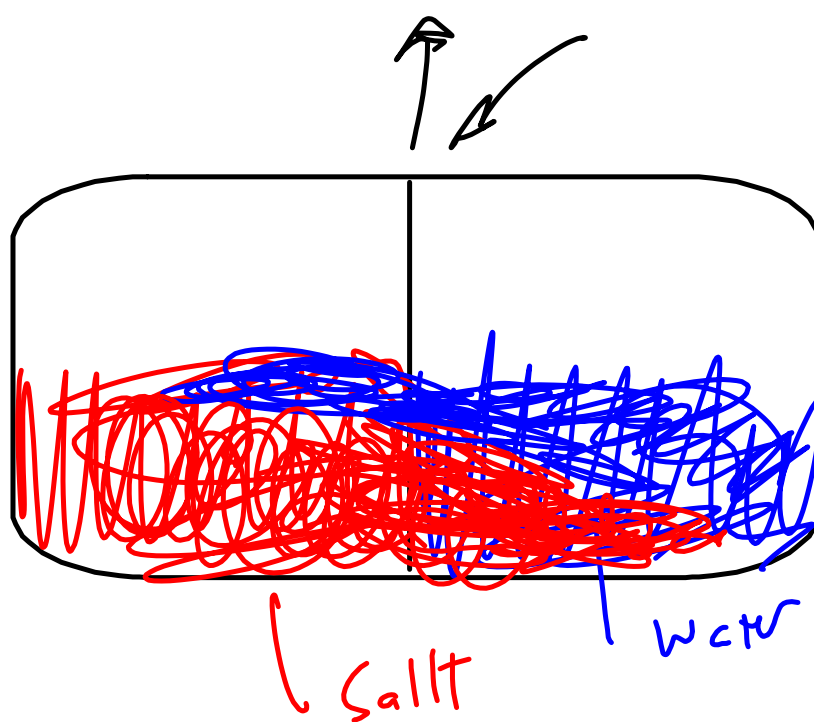
Hail: layered ice ball \uparrow 5 mm



Why do snowflakes
have 6 sides, &
hollow center?

- Motion of H_2O is enough to overcome polar bonds of the molecules
stays liquid until \downarrow temp.
- motion of H_2O slows to $3.93^\circ C$
hydrogen bonds form w/ 6
molecules





Air Masses temp. & moisture content

Tropical - Warm, humid

Polar - Cold, dry

Maritime - Warm, humid

Continental - dry, cooler

Maritime tropical - hot, humid

Maritime polar - cool, humid

Continental tropical - hot, dry

Cont. polar - cool, dry

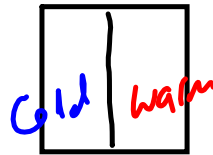
Front: boundary between air masses



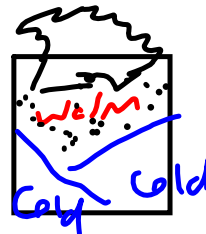
→
Cold front
storms
rain
fast



→
Warm front
light
drizzle
slow



stationary
not
moving
light
drizzle



→
Occluded front
large
storms
fast

Cyclone



Fast moving
Counter clockwise
in N.H.

Anticyclone



Slow moving
Clockwise in
N.H.