Unequal Heating → Temp. Dif. → Density Dif. → float/sink

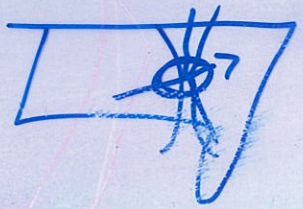
D. Air movements

i. Why does air move in the atmosphere?

- air currents are vertical movements of air.
- wind is horizontal movements of air.
- Wind is described by both air direction and speed.
- A wind is named for the direction from which it blows.
- A wind vane is a pointer that shows the direction.
- An anemometer is an instrument that measures wind speed.
- Circulation of air is affected by the Earth's rotation.

#12 Which factor is most directly related to wind velocity?

(1) dewpoint
(2) relative humidity
(3) cloud type
(4) pressure gradient



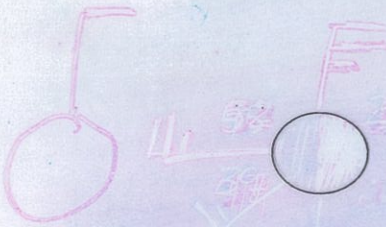
E. Atmospheric transparency

- All of the gases in our atmosphere are transparent (see through
- What types of substances might block our view in the air?

fog, steam, precipitation, dust, smoke, aersols

- Visibility is the horizontal distance through which the eye can distinguish objects in miles.
- Cloud cover is the fraction of the sky that is blocked by the clouds.

III. Weather Stations



- Know how to read weather stations.
- Fill in the following data from the sample weather station

Wind direction: = South
Wind speed: = 10 knots
Temperature: = 54°F
Dew point: = 42°F

amount of precip: .30 inches
barometric pressure: 1000.0 mb
cloud cover: 100%