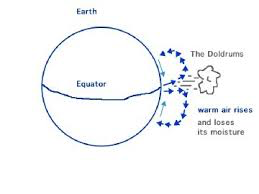
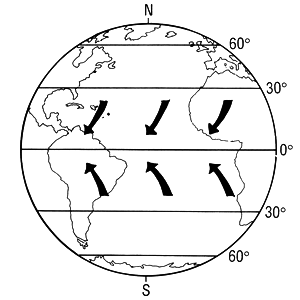
**Movement of Air**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the movement of air from high pressure to low pressure
  + Named for direction they come from
* Cold air near poles \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and spreads (pushing less dense, warmer air up)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ effect
  + Northern hemisphere – clockwise
  + Southern hemisphere – counterclockwise

**Doldrums**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – windless area near equator
  + Hot air just rises straight up
  + Trapped many sailing ships
  + Positions change with the seasons based upon the Earth’s position relative to the sun.

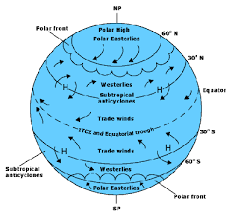
**Trade Winds**

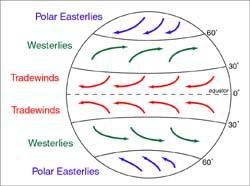
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – major winds in the tropics that move toward equator and west
  + Provided dependable trade routes from Europe

**Westerlies**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ —between 30° and 60° latitude, opposite direction of trade winds (they come from the west)
  + Took sailors back to Europe
  + Causes most weather patterns in USA

**Polar Easterlies**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ —near poles, winds move toward equator and west (from the east)
  + Dry, cold winds



**Jet Stream**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ —narrow belts of strong winds near top of troposphere
  + 60 mph to 110 mph
  + Helpful to jet pilots, if used well

**Daily Winds**

* Change predictably during the day
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – wind comes in from the sea during the day
    - Land is warmer than sea
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – wind goes out from the land during the night
    - Land is colder than sea

**Seasonal Winds**

* Change direction \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the seasons
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ winds over India bring moist air in from sea in summer
    - Bring intense, prolonged rain (wet season)
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in winter (dry season)