**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)