

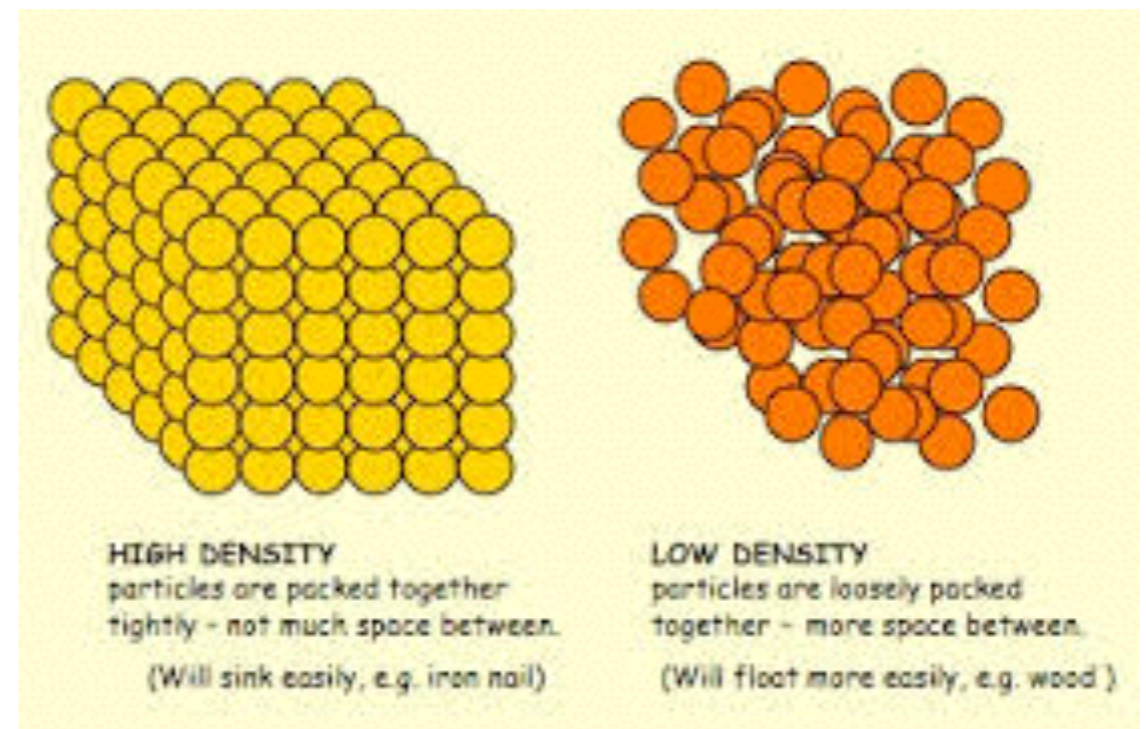
Wind

- **Definition:** Wind is moving air.
- **Example:** There are two major types of wind; global wind and local wind.



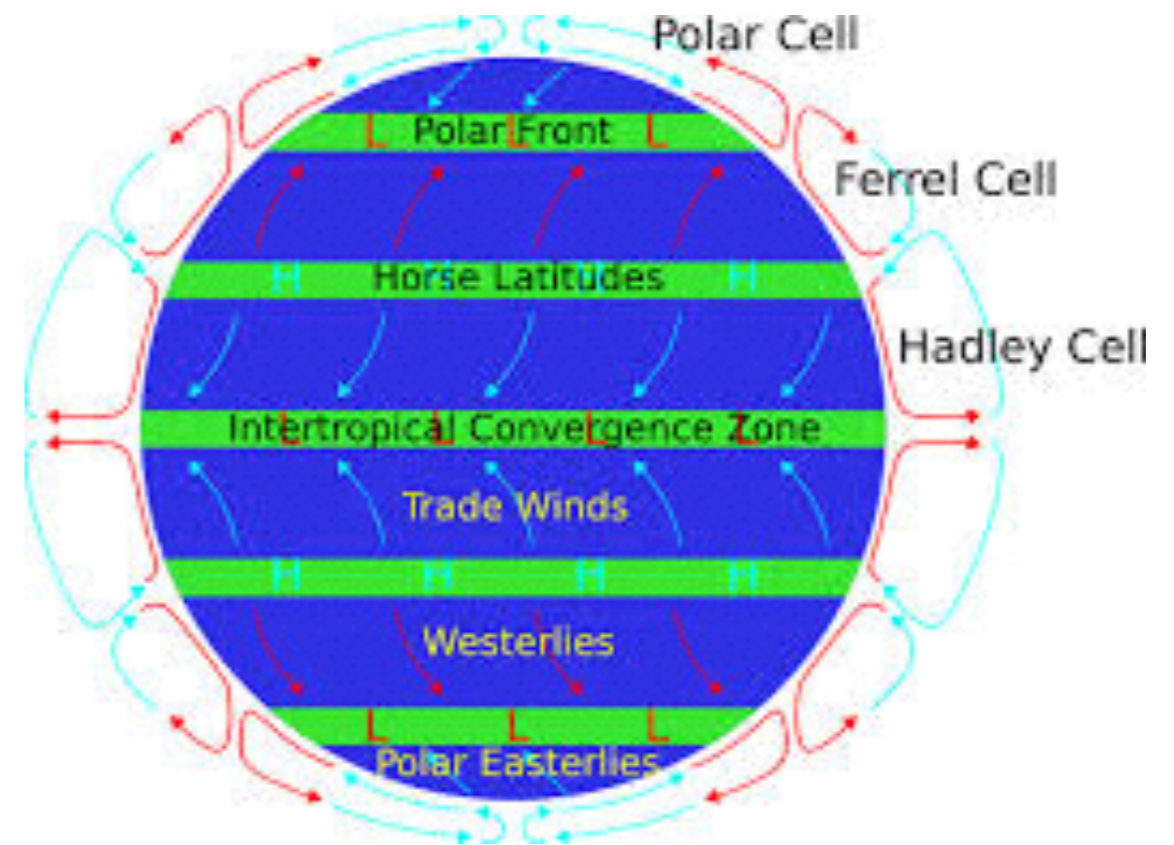
Density

- **Definition:** Density is the mass of a substance per unit volume.
- **Example:** Cold air is denser than warm air.



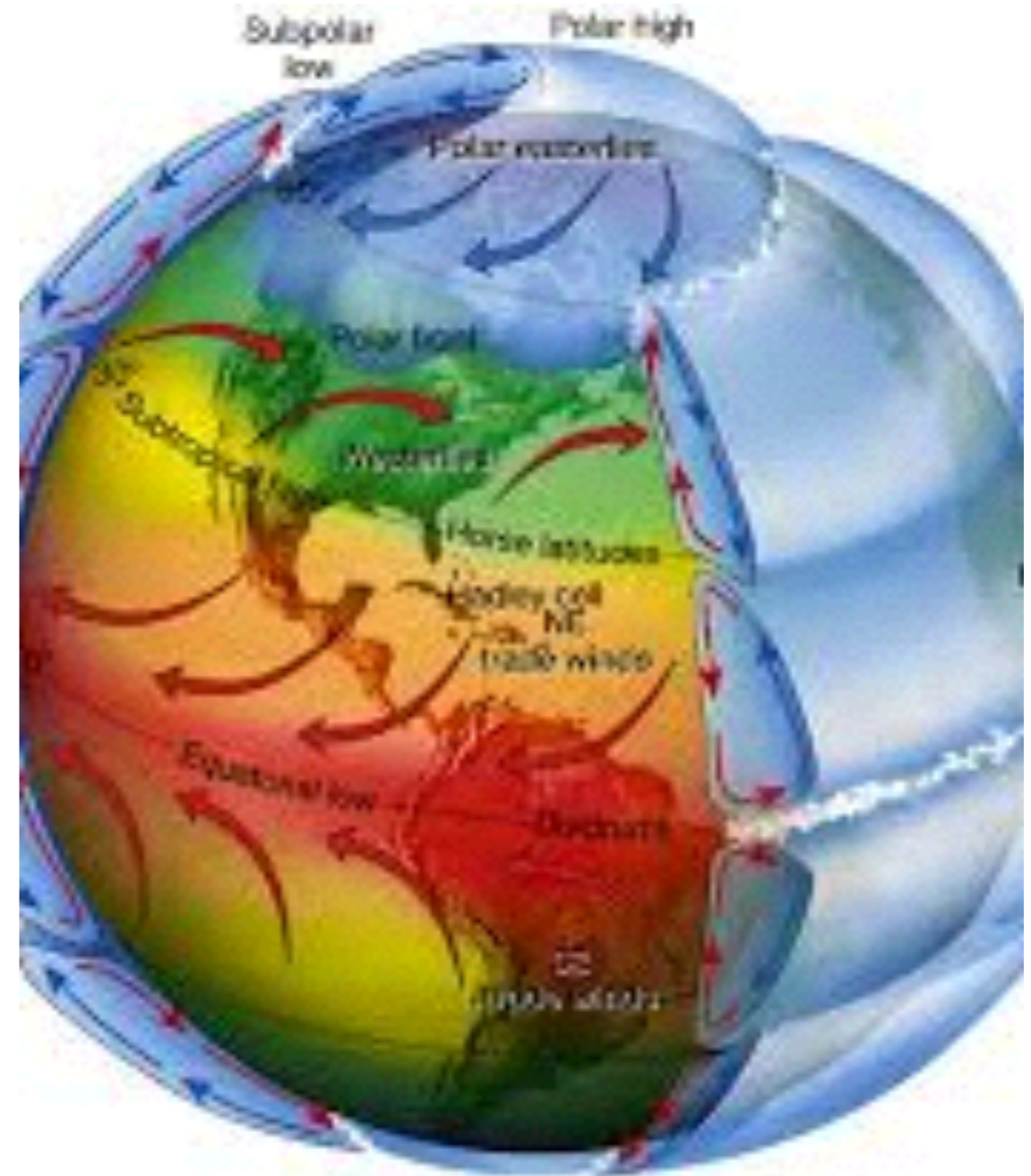
Pressure Belts

- **Definition:** A belt of high and low pressure that surround the earth, it is made up of convection cells.
- **Example:** The pressure belt runs from the equator and goes to both poles.



Convection Cells

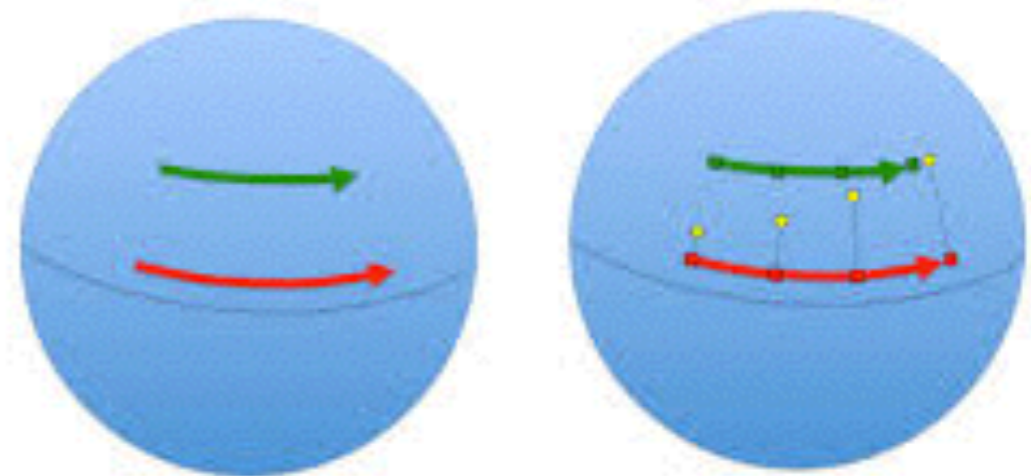
- **Definition:** Convection cells are the circular air pattern of rising warm and sinking cold air. Convection cells make up pressure belts.
- **Example:** There are three pressure belts above and below the equator.



Coriolis Effect

- **Definition:** The curving of moving objects due to the earth's rotation.
- **Example:** Winds curve to the right in the northern hemisphere and left in the southern hemisphere due to the Coriolis Effect.

The Coriolis Effect

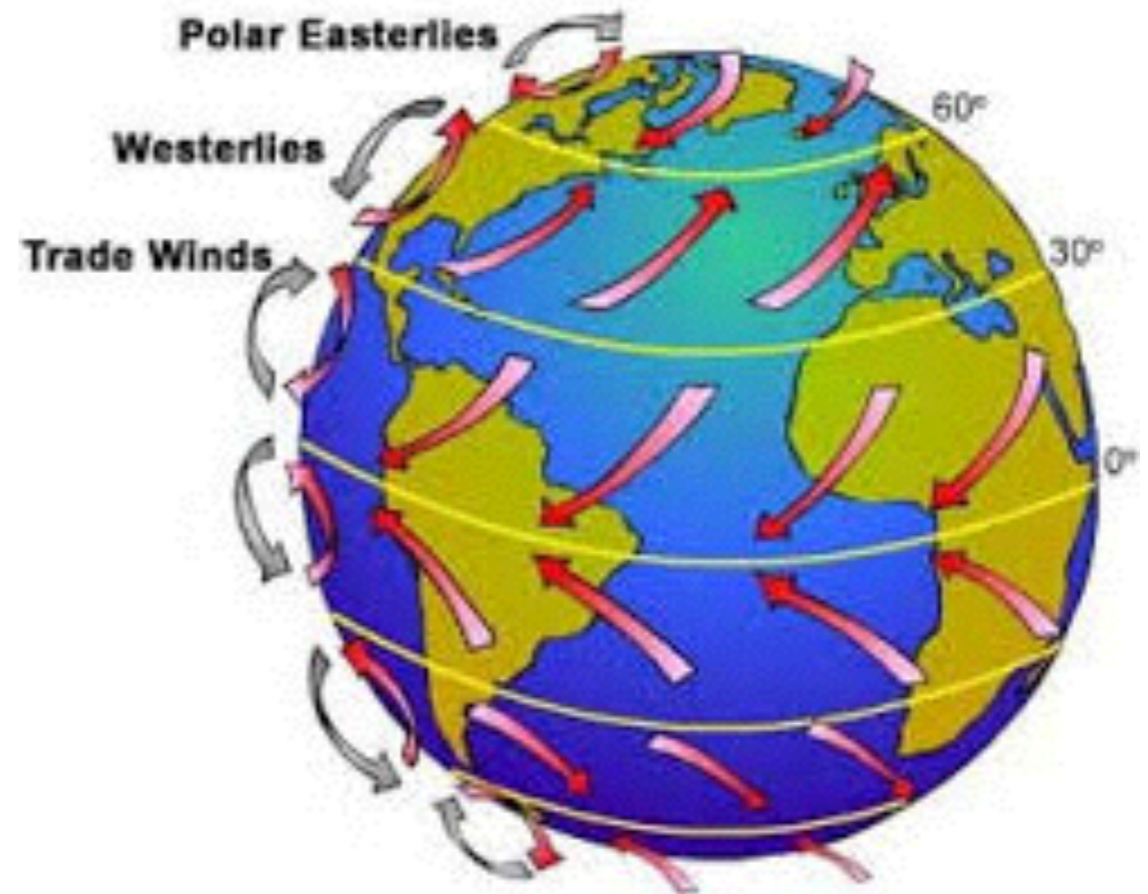


In the **northern hemisphere**: things end up **to the right** of where they were aimed

Southern hemisphere: to the **left**

Global Winds

- **Definition:** Patterns of air circulation that move across the whole earth.
- **Examples:** Polar Easterlies, Westerlies, and Trade Winds are types of global winds.



Jet Stream

- **Definition:** Narrow belts of high speed air in the upper troposphere /lower stratosphere.
- **Example:** Planes that fly along the jet stream use less fuel than those that fly against it.



Local Winds

- **Definition:** Winds that generally blow short distances and can come from any direction.
- Example: Land Breezes and Sea Breezes are types of local winds.

