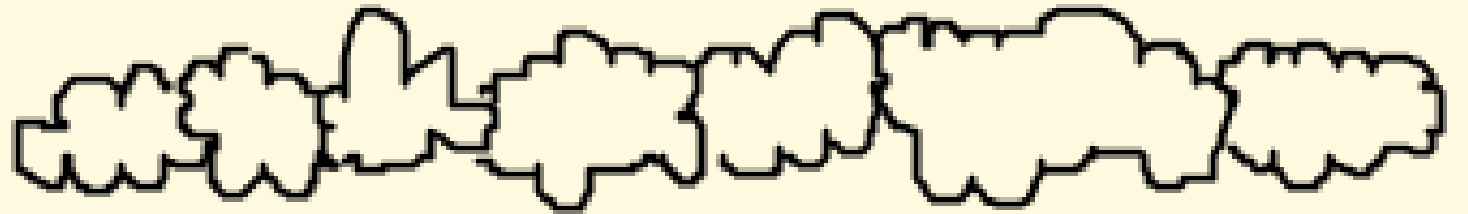




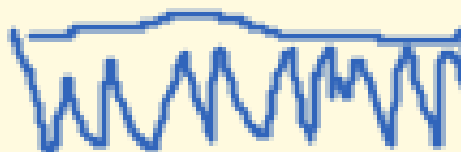
Weather and Climate #5

Relate the different forms water can take (i.e., snow, rain, sleet, fog, clouds, dew, humidity) as it moves through the water cycle to atmospheric conditions (i.e., temperature, pressure, wind direction and speed, humidity) at a given geographic location.

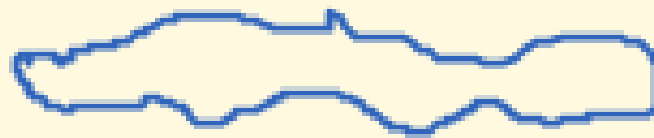
Precipitation by temperature:



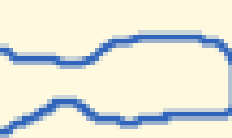
#1



#2



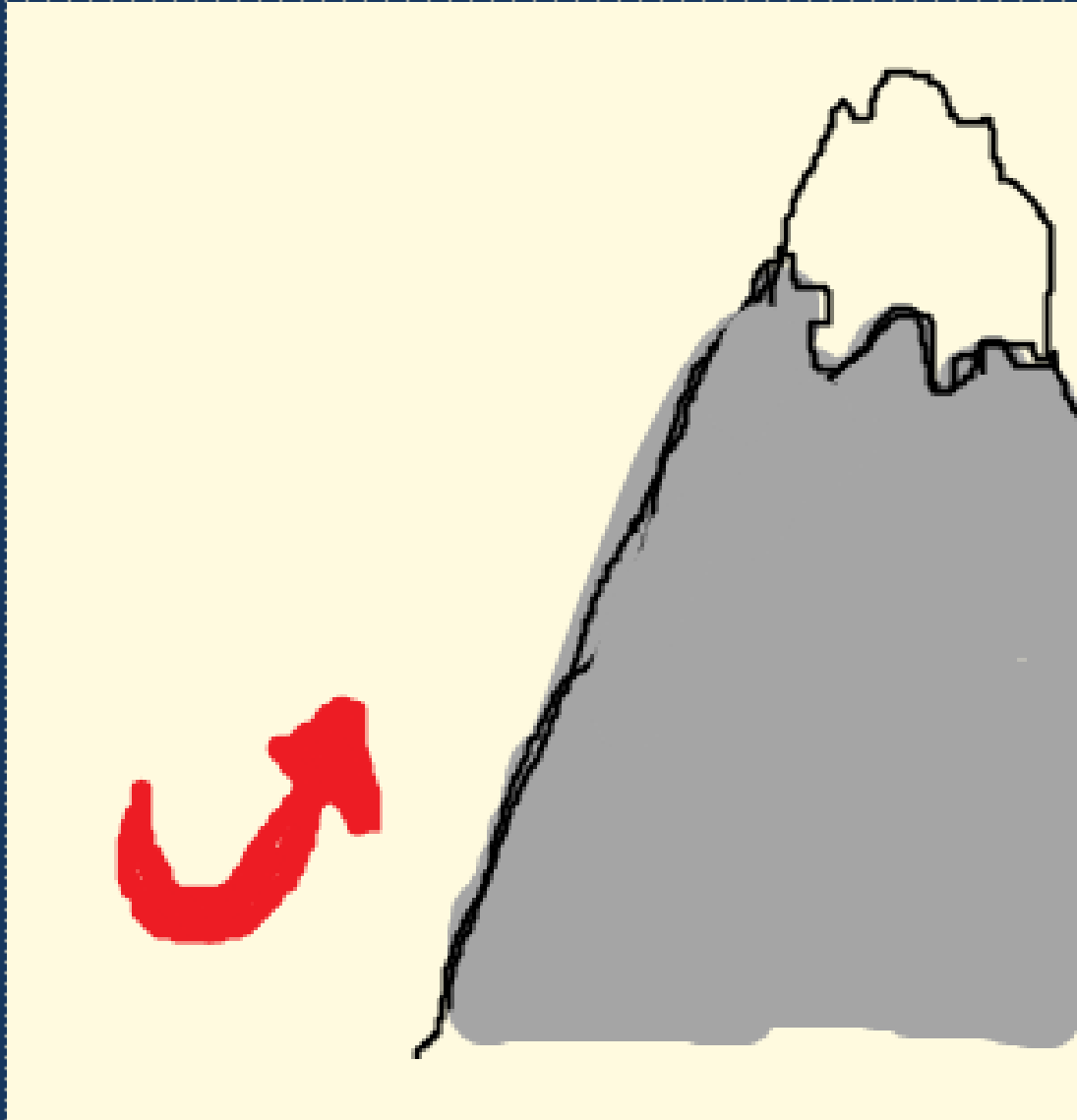
#3



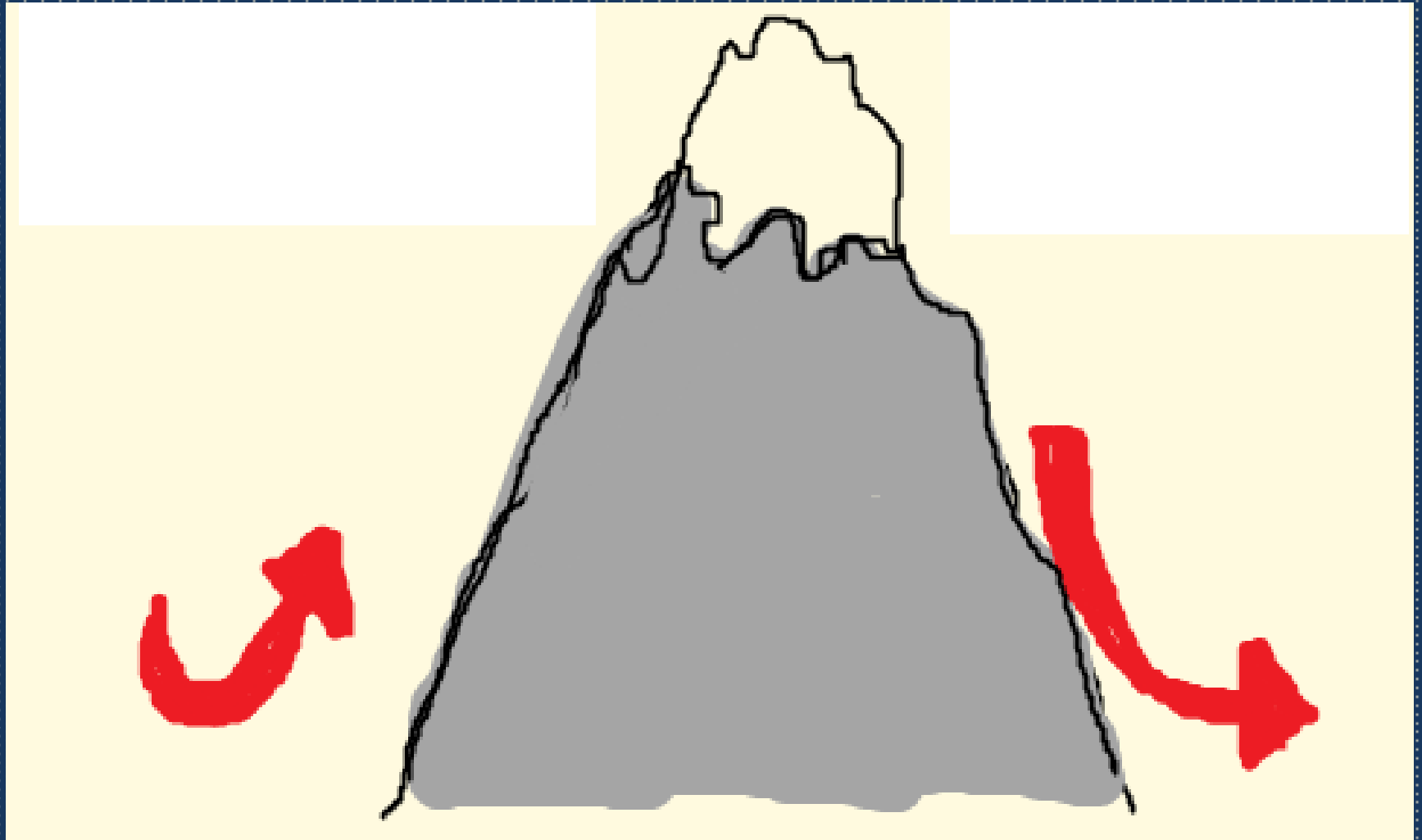
#4



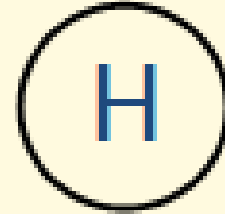
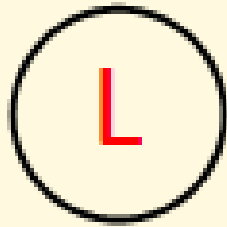
Precipitation by Altitude



Orographic Effect



Low and High Pressure Systems



Fog

Warm Moist Air



Cold Ground

Any form of water that
falls from a cloud to
Earth's surface is what?

Precipitation

Which form of precipitation occurs when snow falls from a cloud, melts as it travels through warm air, and then freezes after it hits the ground?

Freezing Rain

Which form of precipitation occurs when snow falls from a cloud, melts as it travels through warm air, and then refreezes as it falls through another section of air which is below freezing?

sleet

What is a name for a cloud
that forms near the surface of
the earth?

fog

What is the measure of how much water or moisture is in the air?

humidity

The higher the altitude, the
_____ the temperature,
and the _____ the air
pressure.

Lower; lower