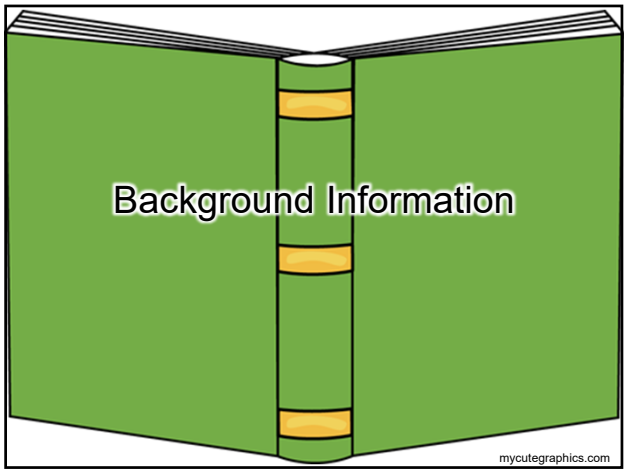
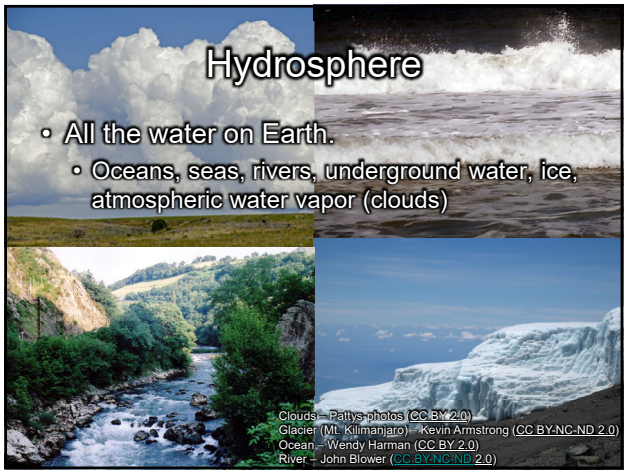
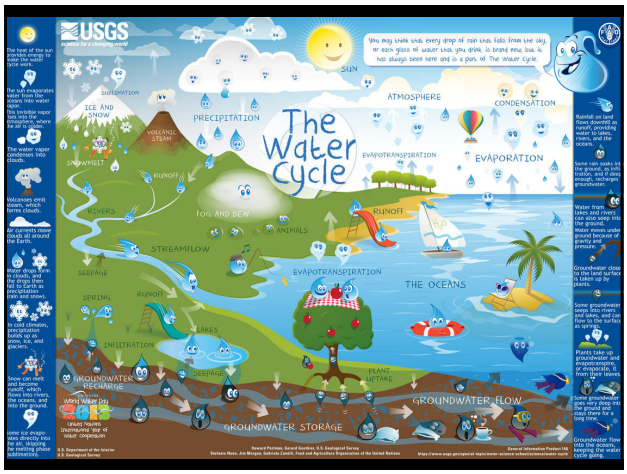
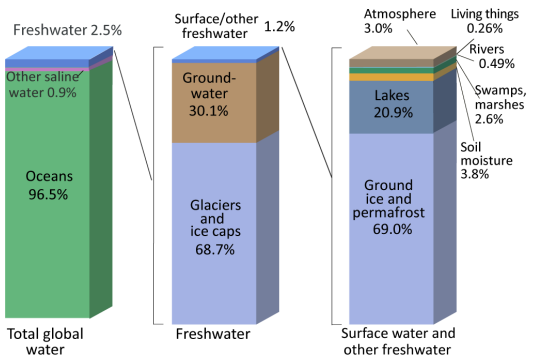

Weather
Thunderstorm – Kuster & Wildhaber Photography (CC BY-ND 2.0)
Blizzard – Click Kodak (CC BY-NC-ND 2.0)
A Sunny Day Like This! – Iwt93 (CC BY 2.0)
Clouds – Edward stojakovic (CC BY 2.0)


Background Information
mycutegraphics.com


Hydrosphere
• All the water on Earth.
• Oceans, seas, rivers, underground water, ice, atmospheric water vapor (clouds)
Clouds – Pattys photos (CC BY 2.0)
Glacier (Mt. Kilimanjaro) – Kevin Armstrong (CC BY-NC-ND 2.0)
Ocean – Wendy Harman (CC BY 2.0)
River – John Blower (CC BY-NC-ND 2.0)



Where is Earth's Water?

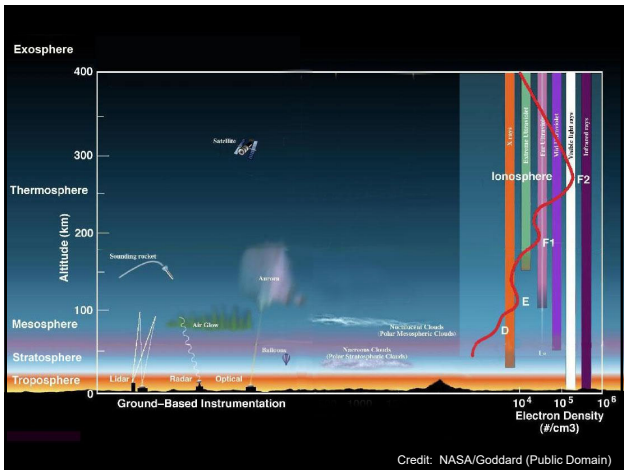


Source: Igor Shiklomanov's chapter "World fresh water resources" in Peter H. Gleick (editor), 1993, Water in Crisis: A Guide to the World's Fresh Water Resources. (Numbers are rounded).

Atmosphere

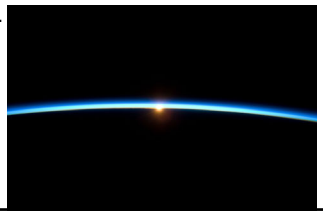
- The layer of gases surrounding the earth.
  - Consists of 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen, 1% other gases.
  - There is no definite boundary between atmosphere and outer space.

Top of Atmosphere – NASA Earth Observatory (Public Domain)



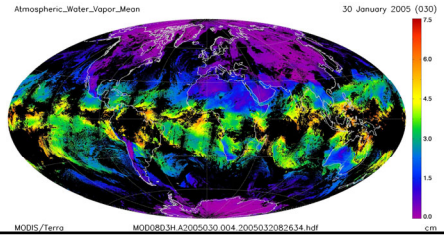
Troposphere

- Starts at the Earth's surface and extends 8 to 14.5 km high.
- Most dense part of the atmosphere.
  - Thickest at the equator and thinnest at the poles.



Credit: NASA (Public Domain)

- Temperatures decrease with altitude.
- Most of the water vapor in the atmosphere, along with dust and ash particles, are found here.
  - Most clouds are in this layer.
  - Almost all weather occurs in this layer.



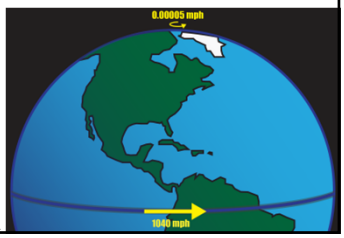
Credit: NASA/MODIS (Public Domain)

Stratosphere

- Starts just above the troposphere and extends to 50 kilometers high.
- Temperatures increase with altitude.
- A high concentration of ozone, a molecule composed of three atoms of oxygen, makes up the ozone layer of the stratosphere.
  - Ozone absorbs some of the incoming solar radiation, shielding life on Earth from potentially harmful ultraviolet (UV)light, and is responsible for the temperature increase in altitude.

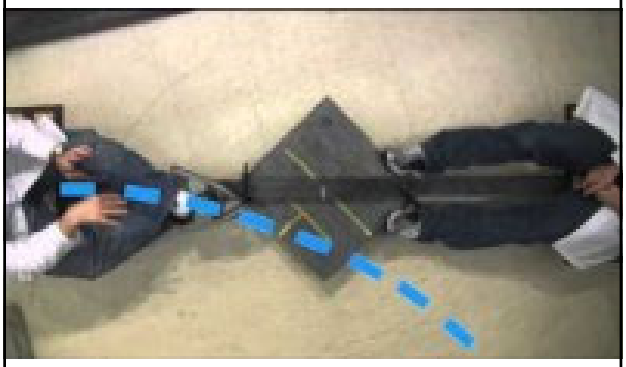
Coriolis Effect

- The Coriolis Effect makes things (like planes or currents of air) traveling long distances around the Earth appear to move at a curve as opposed to a straight line.
- This occurs because different parts of the Earth move at different speeds.



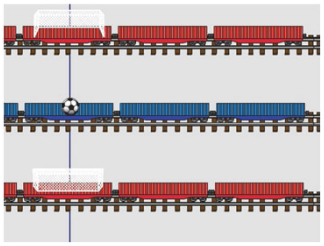
Credit: NOAA

https://youtu.be/mPsLanVS1Q8



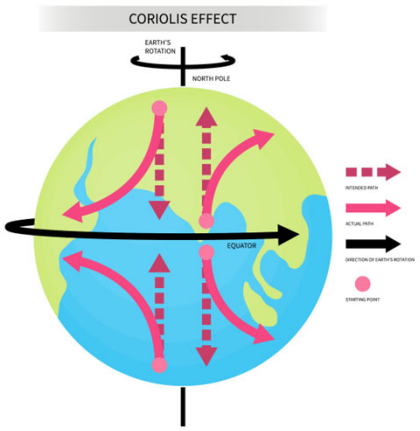
https://youtu.be/dt_XJp77-mk

- The path appears to bend to the right in the Northern Hemisphere.



- The path appears to bend to the left in the Southern Hemisphere.

Images Credit: NOAA



Credit: rumruay (Adobe Stock)

Heat Transfer

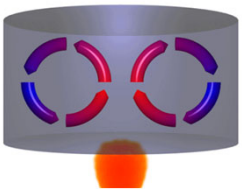
- Conduction
  - Molecules colliding with each other transferring energy
- Convection
  - Heat flows by the mass movement of molecules from one place to another
- Radiation
  - Heat transfer that occurs without any medium

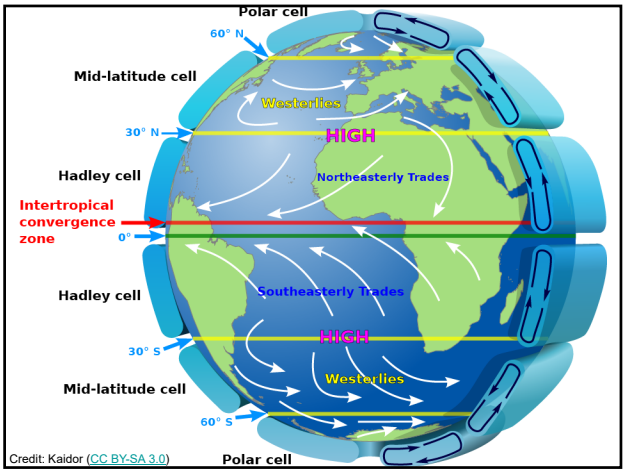
Phenomena that Contribute to Weather

Atmospheric Convection

- Convection drives the circulation of air in the earth's atmosphere.
- The sun heats the air near the earth's equator, which becomes less dense and rises upward.
- As it rises, it cools and becomes more dense than the air around it, spreading out and descending toward the equator again.

- These constantly moving cells of warm and cold air, known as Hadley Cells, drive the continual circulation of air at the earth's surface that we call wind.
- Atmospheric convection currents are also what keep clouds aloft.





Prevailing Winds

- Because of the rotation of the earth and the coriolis force, air is deflected to the right in the Northern Hemisphere.
- As a result, the movement of air in the different regions tends to move (blow) in one particular direction.
  - In our part of the world it is from the west.

Jet Streams

- Jet streams are fast flowing, relatively narrow air currents found in the atmosphere around 10 km above the surface of the Earth.
- They form at the boundaries of adjacent air masses with significant differences in temperature such as the polar region and the warmer air to the south.

- The main jet streams are located near the top of the troposphere and are westerly winds (flowing west to east).

Credit: NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center (Public Domain)

Credit: NASA/JPL

Oceanic Convection

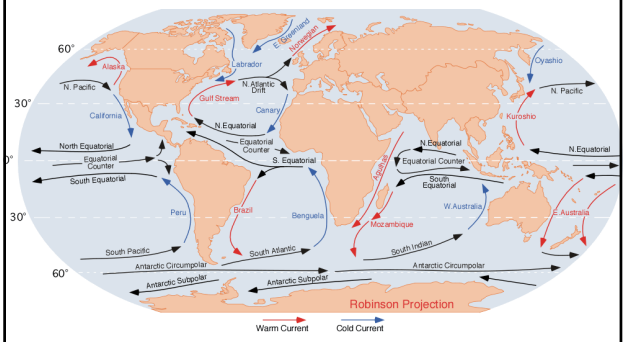
- Convection drives the Gulf Stream and other currents that turn over and mix up the waters in the world's oceans.
- Cold polar water is drawn down from higher latitudes and sinks to the ocean bottom, pulled down toward the equator as lighter, warmer water rises to the ocean's surface.

- The warmer water is pulled northward to replace the cold water that's been pulled southward.
- This process distributes heat and soluble nutrients around the world.

Oceanic Currents

- Describe the movement of water from one location to another
- Driven by three main factors:
  - Rise and fall of tides
  - Wind
  - Thermohaline circulation
    - Process driven by density differences due to temperature and salinity

- Large rotating currents that start near the equator are called subtropical **gyres**
- Currents affect the Earth's climate by driving warm water from the Equator and cold water from the poles around the Earth.



Public Domain

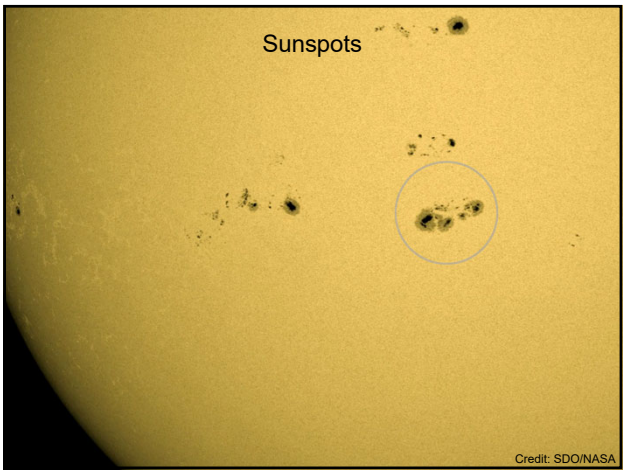
El Niño and La Niña

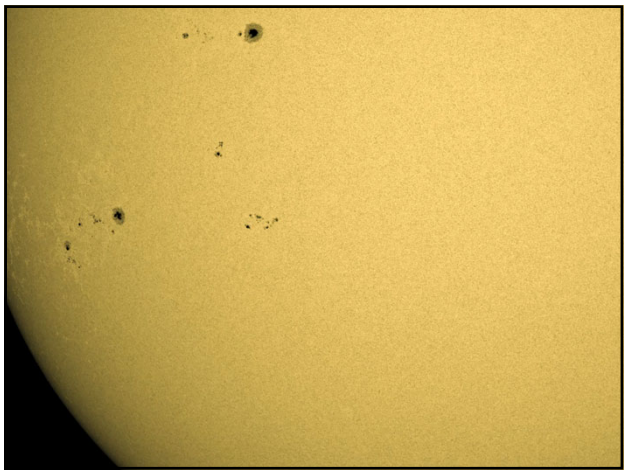
- El Niño is a climate pattern that describes the unusual warming of surface waters in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean.
- El Niño is the “warm phase” of a larger phenomenon called the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO).
- La Niña, the “cool phase” of ENSO, is a pattern that describes the unusual cooling of the region’s surface waters.

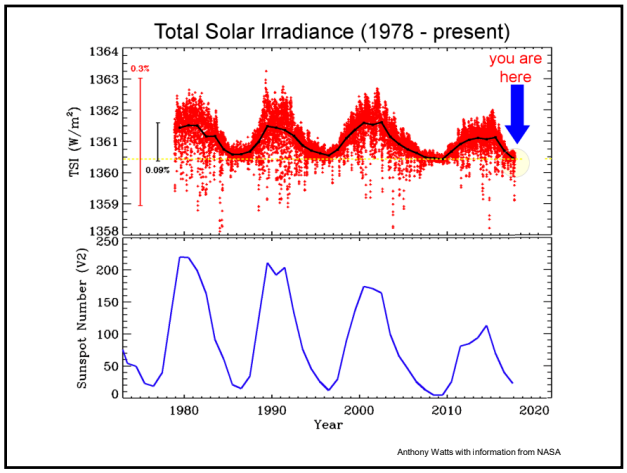
- El Niño and La Niña are considered the ocean part of ENSO, while the Southern Oscillation is its atmospheric changes.
- In North America, an El Niño year results in winter temperatures being warmer than normal in the North and cooler than normal in the South.
  - The opposite occurs during a La Niña year.

The Sun

- Energy from the Sun is transferred to Earth.
  - The total amount of energy reaching the Earth's atmosphere is referred to as the total solar irradiance (TSI).
  - The TSI varies due to changes in the Sun's magnetic field.
    - These changes correlate with the number of sunspots.







Reflection

- Part of the solar energy that comes to Earth is reflected back out to space.
- The percentage of solar energy that is reflected back to space is called the ***albedo.***
- Different surfaces have different albedos.
  - Deserts have a higher albedo than oceans.
- Over the whole surface of the Earth, about 30 percent of incoming solar energy is reflected back to space.

Absorption/Emission

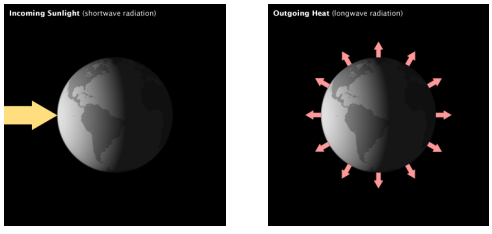
- Part of the energy from the Sun is absorbed by the atmosphere and the ground.
- This energy is emitted again after a period of time.
- This process regulates the Earth's temperature.

Clouds

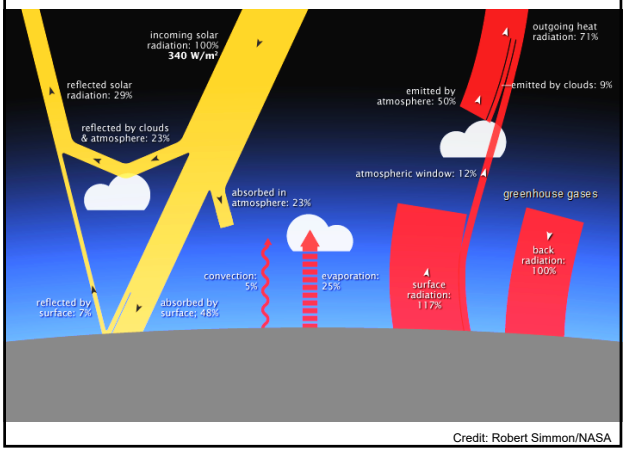
- Clouds have a higher albedo than the ground beneath them.
  - More heat is reflected and therefore less heat makes it to the ground.
- Clouds can also absorb heat radiating from the surface of the earth and radiate it in all directions
  - Heat is radiated to the earth, slowing the loss of heat from emission.

Energy Budget

- This net flow of energy into and out of the Earth system is Earth's energy budget.



Credit: Robert Simmon/NASA

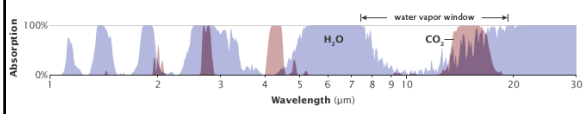


Credit: Robert Simmon/NASA

"Greenhouse" Effect

- Certain gases in the atmosphere absorb heat energy.
- This absorbed energy comes from the sun and the energy emitted by the Earth.
- This absorbed energy is then emitted both to space and back towards the Earth's surface.
- These gases are referred to as "greenhouse" gases.

- This process regulates the temperature of the Earth by preventing heat energy from the Sun from escaping too quickly.
- The most important greenhouse gas in the atmosphere is water.



Credit: Robert Rohde, NASA