

WEATHER & CLIMATE

Objectives

1. Define words and terms.
2. Distinguish between weather and climate.
3. Name and Describe the elements of weather.
4. Summarize how weather instruments are used to record data for weather elements

What exactly is weather?

More specifically, weather is the mix of events that happen each day in our atmosphere. Even though there's only one atmosphere on Earth, the weather isn't the same all around the world. Weather is different in different parts of the world and changes over minutes, hours, days, and weeks.

Most weather happens in the part of Earth's atmosphere that is closest to the ground—called the troposphere. And, there are many different factors that can change the atmosphere in a certain area like air pressure, temperature, humidity, wind speed and direction, and lots of other things. Together, they determine what the weather is like at a given time and location.

What exactly is climate?

Whereas weather refers to short-term changes in the atmosphere, climate describes what the weather is like over a long period of time in a specific area. Different regions can have different climates. To describe the climate of a place, we might say what the temperatures are like during different seasons, how windy it usually is, or how much rain or snow typically falls.

When scientists talk about climate, they're often looking at averages of precipitation, temperature, humidity, sunshine, wind, and other measures of weather that occur over a long period in a particular place. In some instances, they might look at these averages over 30 years. And, we refer to these three-decade averages of weather observations as Climate Normals.

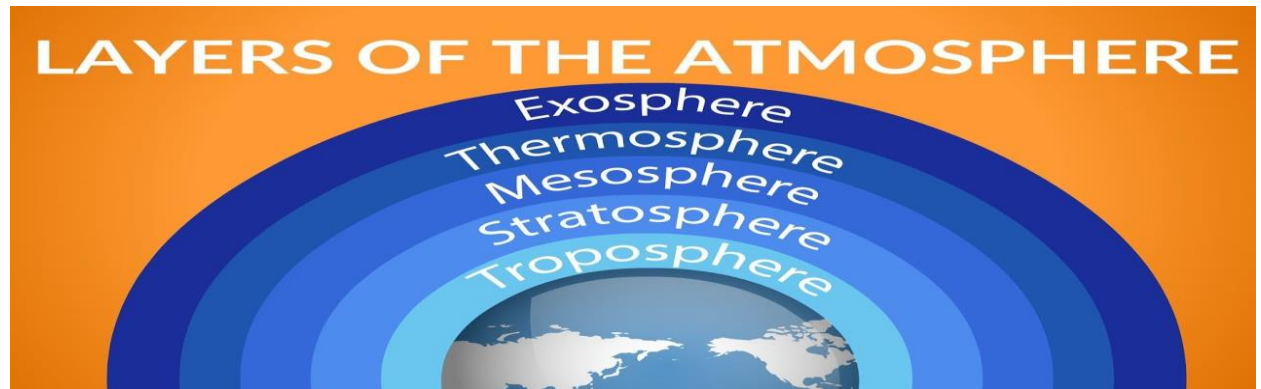


Diagram 1 Shows the layers that make up the atmosphere. Weather is experienced in the troposphere.



Diagram two shows an aerial view of the different portions of the atmosphere and how man uses these layers for his benefit.

WEATHER

Tells you what to wear each day



CLIMATE

Tells you what types of clothes to have in your closet



NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information

www.ncei.noaa.gov

Table one is showing one way in which mankind is affected by weather and climate.

Why do we study climate?

Meteorology is the **study** of the atmosphere. Meteorologists use science and math to understand and predict **weather** and climate. They also **study** how the atmospheric and **weather** conditions affect the earth and its human inhabitants.

Why do we study climate?

Climate, climate change, and their impacts on weather events affect people all around the world. Rising global temperatures are expected to further raise sea levels and change precipitation patterns and other local climate conditions. Changing regional climates could alter forests, crop yields, and water supplies. They could also affect human health, animals, and many types of ecosystems. Deserts may expand into existing rangelands, and features of some of our National Parks and National Forests may be permanently altered.

What are the elements of weather?

The eight elements of weather are:

- Air Temperature.
- Precipitation (Rain / Hail / Sleet / Snow / Dew).

- Wind direction.
- Wind speed.
- Clouds (types and altitude)
- Atmospheric pressure.
- Humidity.
- Brightness of the Sun.

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- **1) Temperature**

- We all know what temperature is. When discussing the weather, this will probably be one of the first topics that come up. It is because we are so sensitive to temperature and quickly become aware of feeling cold or hot.
- We know what it feels like, but what exactly is temperature?

- ***What Is Temperature?***



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- Temperature is a measurement of the amount of kinetic energy present in the air, which manifests itself physically through the experience of heat or cold.

The scales typically used to measure temperature, is Celsius, Fahrenheit, and Kelvin. The instrument used to measure temperature is called a thermometer.

- **Instrument For Measuring Temperature**

- The thermometer is the instrument used to measure temperature. They come in all shapes and sizes and dates all the way back to 1714. The mercury, bimetal, and digital thermometer are the 3 most commonly used instruments for measuring ambient temperature.

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- **2) Air Pressure**

- Air pressure is another essential element of weather, especially when it comes to creating or changing atmospheric conditions. It is also one of the critical variables used to make accurate weather forecasts.

- **What Is Air (*Atmospheric*) Pressure?**



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- Air Pressure is the result of the pressure created by the weight of the air in the Earth's atmosphere.
- It is also called a barometric pressure, named after the instrument used to measure air pressure.
- Although it may not be visible, air has weight since it is not empty. It is filled with small particles of nitrogen, oxygen, argon, carbon dioxide and a few other gases.
- The weight of the particles in the air creates pressure due to the gravitational force of the Earth. Since more air is present above the air close to the ground, air pressure is the highest on the planet's surface and decreases as altitude increases.

- **Instrument For Measuring Air Pressure**

- The barometer is the instrument used to measure air pressure. Evangelista Torricelli developed the first device in 1643. Like the thermometer, the barometer also comes in different forms.

3) Wind (Speed & Direction)

The movement of air (*wind*) is one of the main driving forces of weather. The majority of major and even extreme weather events like cold & warm fronts, clouds, thunderstorms, and hurricanes are all driven by wind.

What Is Wind?



Wind is the large-scale movement of air from an area of high to an area of low pressure in the atmosphere.

The speed and strength of wind are determined by the distance between the low-pressure and high-pressure areas, as well as the difference in air pressure.

Instruments For Measuring Wind Speed And Direction

The anemometer is the instrument used to measure wind speed. Consisting of 3-4 half-cups on arms rotating around a central axis, you can typically find it on top of a weather station or at an elevated position.

A wind vane (*or weather vane*) is the instrument used to measure wind direction. It is a flat-shaped object that spins freely on an axis. Very often in the shape of an arrow or cockerel, you can also find it on top of a weather station or highly elevated objects.

- It is common to see them on top of roof chimneys, church towers, and even communication towers.

- **4) Humidity**

- Humidity is another weather element that cannot be seen but can be felt. It not only plays a big part in weather formation but also directly influence our physical comfort levels.

- What Is Humidity?



- Humidity is the amount of water vapor that is present in the atmosphere at any specific time.

Water vapor is nothing more than water in a state of gas (*after the liquid has evaporated*). Although humidity and its effects can usually be felt, it is normally invisible to the naked eye.

- Humidity can be challenging to understand and interpret correctly. Then you also have to be able to make a clear distinction between absolute and relative humidity.

- *Instrument For Measuring Humidity*

- The hygrometer is the instrument used to measure wind speed.

- 5) Precipitation

- There is no argument that water in any of its forms is an absolute necessity for life on Earth to exist. Humans, animals, and plants need water to grow or stay alive, and precipitation is the only way to replenish the dams, rivers, reservoirs, and groundwater on which we rely.

- *What Is Precipitation?*



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- Precipitation is water in all its different states, which formed after condensation turned water vapor into its solid form, which falls to the ground after it becomes too heavy to stay suspended in the air.
- Precipitation can take the form of rain, snow, hail, or graupel.
- Precipitation is primarily the result of evaporation and condensation.

- **Instrument For Measuring Rainfall**

- A rain gauge is the instrument used to measure rainfall. It is essentially a measured container that captures rain and measures the amount that falls over a set period of time.

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- **6) Visibility**

- Visibility may seem like a very unlikely element of weather, but is especially important when discussing and measuring weather conditions like fog, mist, freezing drizzle, and smog.

- What Is Visibility?



- Visibility is the measurement of the degree through which an object can be observed over a certain distance.
- This measurement is crucial when conditions like mist, haze, fog, and freezing drizzle are present, which can severely impede visibility.
- The importance to be able to measure this element is often underestimated. It is especially applicable in areas where visibility plays a crucial role, like airports and harbors where it can literally be a matter of life or death.

- Instrument For Measuring Visibility

- Visibility sensors like "forward scatter sensor" are the instruments used to measure visibility. In the past, using your own vision (*eyes*) to measure the degree to which you can observe an object, was the standard.

- **7) Clouds (Type & Cover)**

- It is no secret that clouds are one of the quickest ways to determine current and future weather conditions. Studying them in more detail with scientific equipment is very valuable to make very accurate assessments of present and future atmospheric conditions.

- What Are Clouds?



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- Clouds are water droplets or water in different states (like ice and snow crystals), which formed after water vapor reached condensation level and could no longer remain in gaseous form.
- Knowing how to identify a certain type of cloud and the weather associated with it, can prove valuable when assessing weather conditions with only visual references. You can all about the different clouds and their characteristics in this article.

- Instrument For Measuring Clouds

- The advanced instruments meteorologists use to study clouds in detail are weather satellites and radars. Satellite and radar images are able to accurately measure cloud density, the amount of moisture, the temperature, and movement of the clouds.

- **8) Sunshine Duration**

- The amount of sunshine the Earth receives (which is a characteristic of solar radiation) greatly influence other elements of the weather like ambient temperature, and more indirectly humidity and air pressure.

- **What Is Sunshine Duration?**



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- Sunshine duration is the length of time the Earth's surface is directly exposed to solar radiation.
- It is also referred to as sunlight hours and measure the amount of exposure over a set period of time (generally in hours per day or year.)
- As already stated, sunshine duration influence other weather elements, which can change the whole makeup of the weather conditions. This ability makes it a more powerful and influential factor than you might think.

- **Instrument For Measuring Sunshine**

- Sunshine recorders, more specifically Campbell–Stokes recorders, are the instruments used to record sunshine duration. Campbell–Stokes recorders basically consist of a spherical lens that focuses sunlight on a specific type of tape to make its measurement.