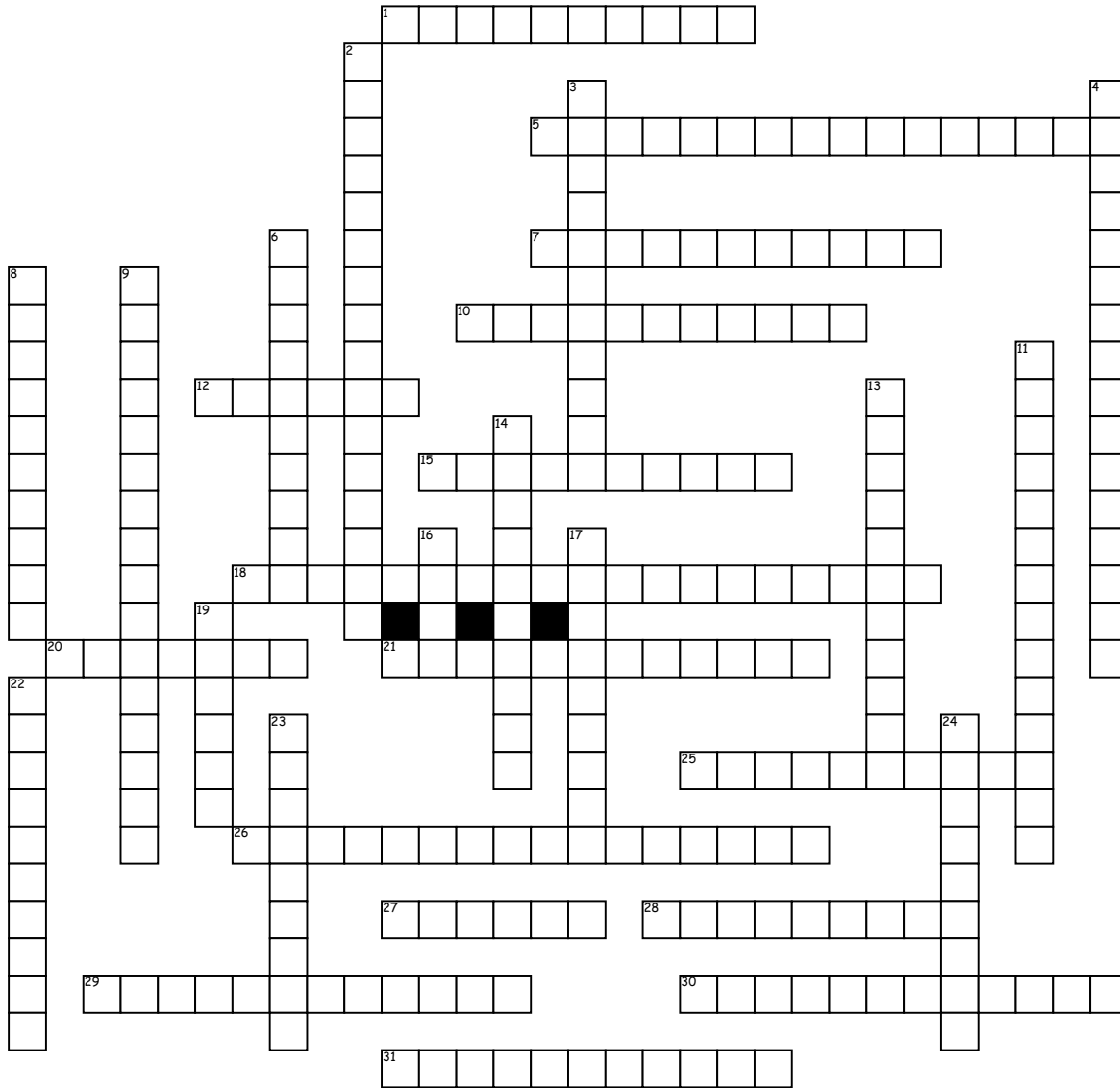


Atmosphere and Meteorology



Across

1. the process by which heat or electricity is directly transmitted through a substance when there is a difference of temperature or of electrical potential between adjoining regions, without movement of the material.
5. is a physical quantity that describes which direction and at what rate the pressure
7. the process or state of converging.
10. the process of turning from liquid into vapor.
12. cloud forming wispy filamentous tufted streaks at high altitude
15. a wind blowing steadily toward the equator from the northeast in the northern hemisphere or the southeast in the southern hemisphere, especially at sea.
18. conditions, cloud cover, wind speed, wind direction, visibility, temperature, dew point temperature, atmospheric pressure adjusted to sea level, and the change in pressure over the last three hours
20. a cloud forming rounded masses heaped on each other above a flat base at fairly low altitude.
21. the layer of the earth's atmosphere above the troposphere, extending to about 32 miles
25. the envelope of gases surrounding the earth or another planet.
26. are caused by ascending and descending air. As air warms, it ascends leading to _____, As air cools, it descends leading to _____ at the surface.
27. a luminous cloud or a halo surrounding a supernatural being or a saint.

28. an instrument measuring atmospheric pressure, used especially in forecasting the weather and determining altitude.
29. the region of the atmosphere above the mesosphere
30. water that collects as droplets on a cold surface when humid air is in contact with it.
31. the degree or intensity of heat present in a substance or object, especially as expressed according to a comparative scale and shown by a thermometer or perceived by touch.

Down

2. the amount of water vapor present in air expressed as a percentage of the amount needed for saturation at the same temperature.
3. the lowest region of the atmosphere
4. Its 3 different type of fronts
6. is a continuous cycle where water evaporates, travels into the air and becomes part of a cloud, falls down to earth as precipitation, and then evaporates again.
8. the movement caused within a fluid by the tendency of hotter and therefore less dense material to rise, and colder, denser material to sink under the influence of gravity, which consequently results in transfer of heat.
9. is the measure of water vapor (moisture) in the air, regardless of temperature.
11. an effect whereby a mass moving in a rotating system experiences a force acting perpendicular to the direction of motion and to the axis of rotation
13. a line on a map or chart of the earth's surface connecting points having the same temperature at a given time or the same mean temperature for a given period.
14. a region having little rainfall because it is sheltered from prevailing rain-bearing winds by a range of hills.
16. the quality of being hot; high temperature.
17. an instrument measuring atmospheric pressure, used especially in forecasting the weather and determining altitude.
19. the proportion of the incident light or radiation that is reflected by a surface, typically that of a planet or moon.
22. the region of the earth's atmosphere above the stratosphere and below the thermosphere
23. the emission of energy as electromagnetic waves or as moving subatomic particles, especially high-energy particles that cause ionization.
24. a narrow, variable band of very strong, predominantly westerly air currents encircling the globe several miles above the earth.