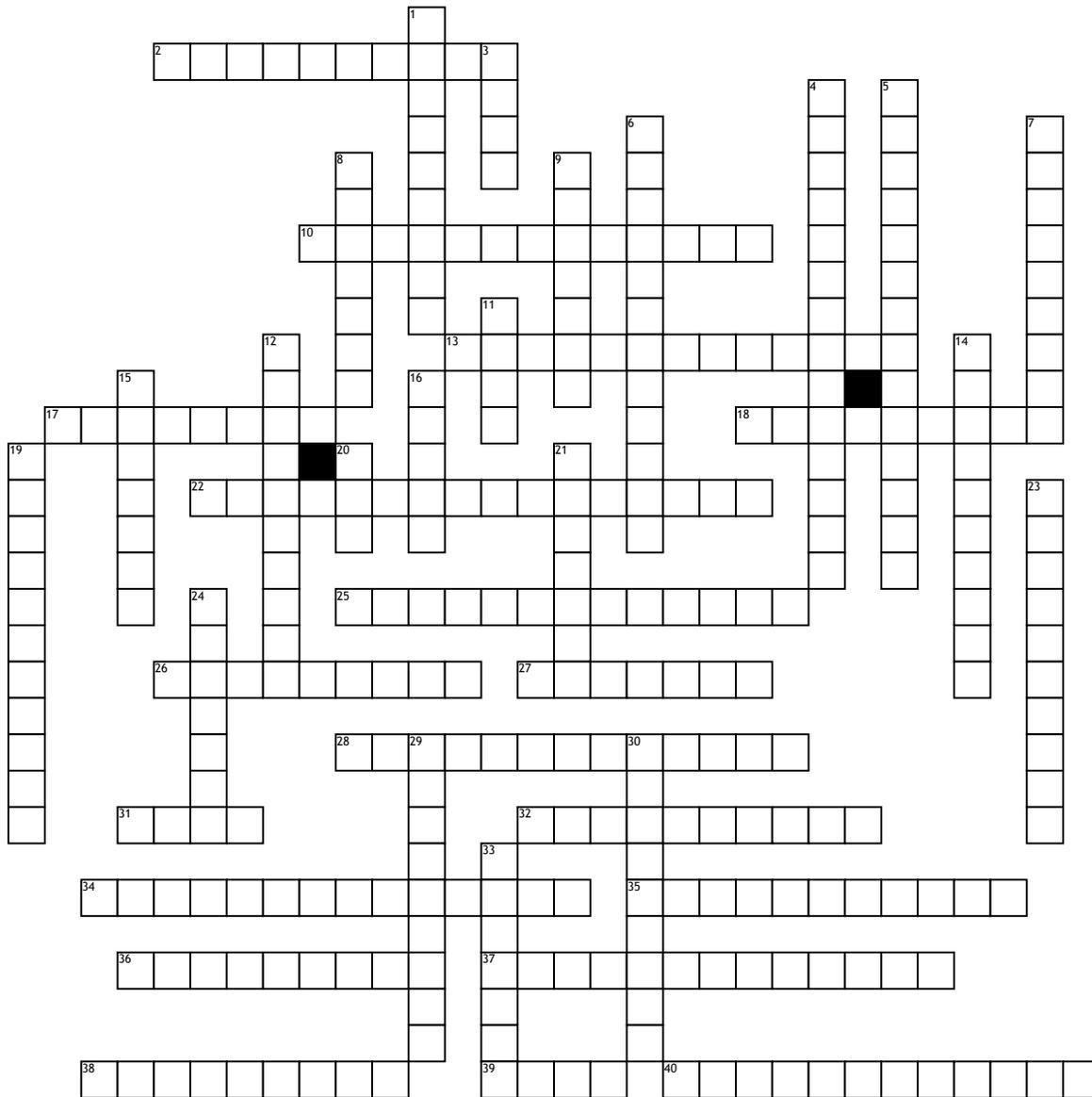


# climate/ weather



## Across

2. The winds that occupy most of the tropics and blow from the subtropical highs to the equatorial low.  
 10. Climates in which the mean temperature of the warmest month is below 10°C; climates that are too cold to support the growth of trees.  
 13. Distant lightning that illuminates the sky but is too far away for its thunder to be heard  
 17. A severe weather condition characterized by low temperatures and strong winds (greater than 32 mi/hr) bearing a great amount of snow. When these conditions continue after the falling snow has ended, it is termed a ground blizzard.  
 18. A visible electrical discharge produced by thunderstorms.  
 22. The atmospheric pressure at mean sea level.  
 25. Any form of water particles-liquid or solid-that falls from the atmosphere and reaches the ground.  
 26. A very cold and dry air mass that forms primarily in winter and the northern interior of North America.  
 27. A hurricane that forms in the western Pacific Ocean  
 28. A breeze that blows from the water onto the land. Opposite of an offshore breeze.  
 31. Solid precipitation in the form of minute ice flakes that occur below 0°C  
 32. Mass per unit volume of air; about 1.275 kg per cubic meter at 0°C and 1000 millibars.  
 34. A breeze that blows from the land out over the water. Opposite of an onshore breeze.  
 35. The cumulative force exerted on any surface by the molecules composing air.

36. A severe tropical cyclone having winds in excess of 64 knots (74 mi/hr).

37. Organized thunderstorms with a cyclonic wind circulation between 35 and 64 knots.

38. An increase in air temperature with height

39. Precipitation in the form of liquid water drops that have diameters greater than that of drizzle.

40. The climate structure of the air space near the surface of the earth.

## Down

1. An aggregate of ice crystals that falls from a cloud

3. a mixture of smoke and fog

4. The wind direction most frequently observed during a given period.

5. A fairly bright lightning flash from distant thunderstorms that illuminates a portion of the cloud.

6. A cold air mass that forms in a high-latitude source region.

7. The rising of water (usually cold) toward the surface from the deeper regions of a body of water.

8. A period of abnormally dry weather sufficiently long enough to cause serious effects on agriculture and other activities in the affected area.

9. The accumulation of daily and seasonal weather events over a long period of time. A description of aggregate weather conditions; the sum of all statistical weather information that helps describe a place or region

11. A form of energy transferred between systems by virtue of their temperature differences.

12. A layer of soil beneath the earth's surface that remains frozen throughout the year.

14. Ice crystals that form on surfaces instead of dew when the dew point is below freezing.

15. A large expanse of air having similar temperature and humidity at any given height.

16. A type of precipitation consisting of transparent pellets of ice 5 mm or less in diameter. Same as ice pellets.

19. The process by which a liquid changes into a gas

20. Water that has condensed onto objects near the ground when their temperatures have fallen below the dew point of the surface air

21. The ratio of the mass of a substance to the volume occupied by it.

23. Any sudden and heavy rain shower.

24. An intense, rotating column of air that protrudes from a cumulonimbus cloud in the shape of a funnel or a rope and touches the ground.

29. A coastal local wind that blows from the ocean onto the land. The leading edge of the breeze is termed a sea breeze front.

30. Energy propagated in the form of electromagnetic waves. These waves do not need molecules to propagate them, and in a vacuum they travel at nearly 300,000 km per sec.

33. The state of the atmosphere in terms of such variables as temperature, cloudiness, precipitation, and radiation.