

## Global Atmospheric Circulation: ACTIVITY

TO START, DRAW A BIG CIRCLE ON A SHEET OF PAPER (It should occupy most of your page)

Step 1: Draw latitudes  $0^{\circ}$ ,  $30^{\circ}$ ,  $60^{\circ}$ ,  $90^{\circ}$  in both Hemispheres

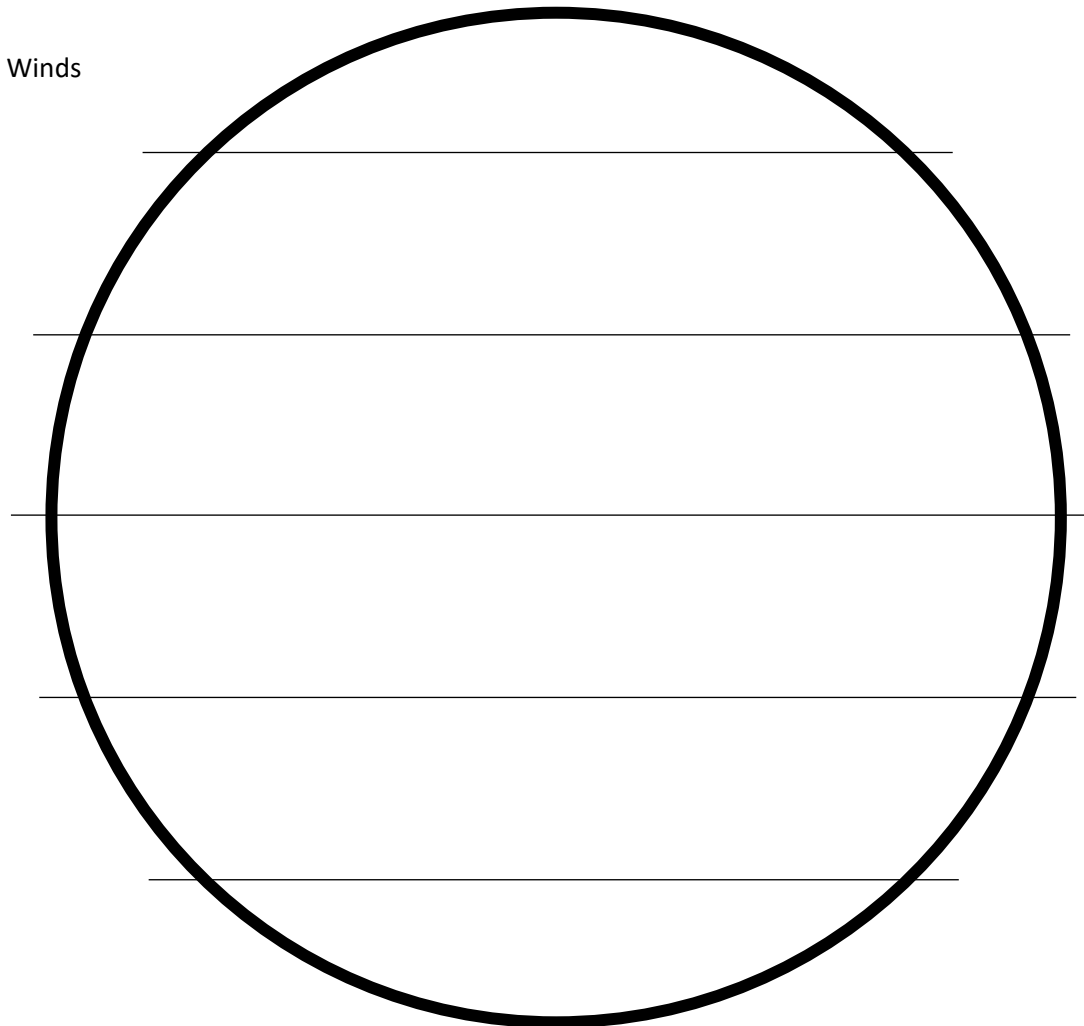
Step 2: Draw 6 atmospheric convection cells, using arrows show their direction (recall: warm air rises at equator, cold air descends at poles)

Step 3: Name the 6 convection cells

Step 4: Use arrows to show direction of the prevailing winds formed though each part of the globe (recall: prevailing winds are the bottom-most part of the convection cells).

Step 5: Using arrows to show direction, draw the prevailing winds again, but this time take into consideration the Coriolis Effect in order to give the true direction

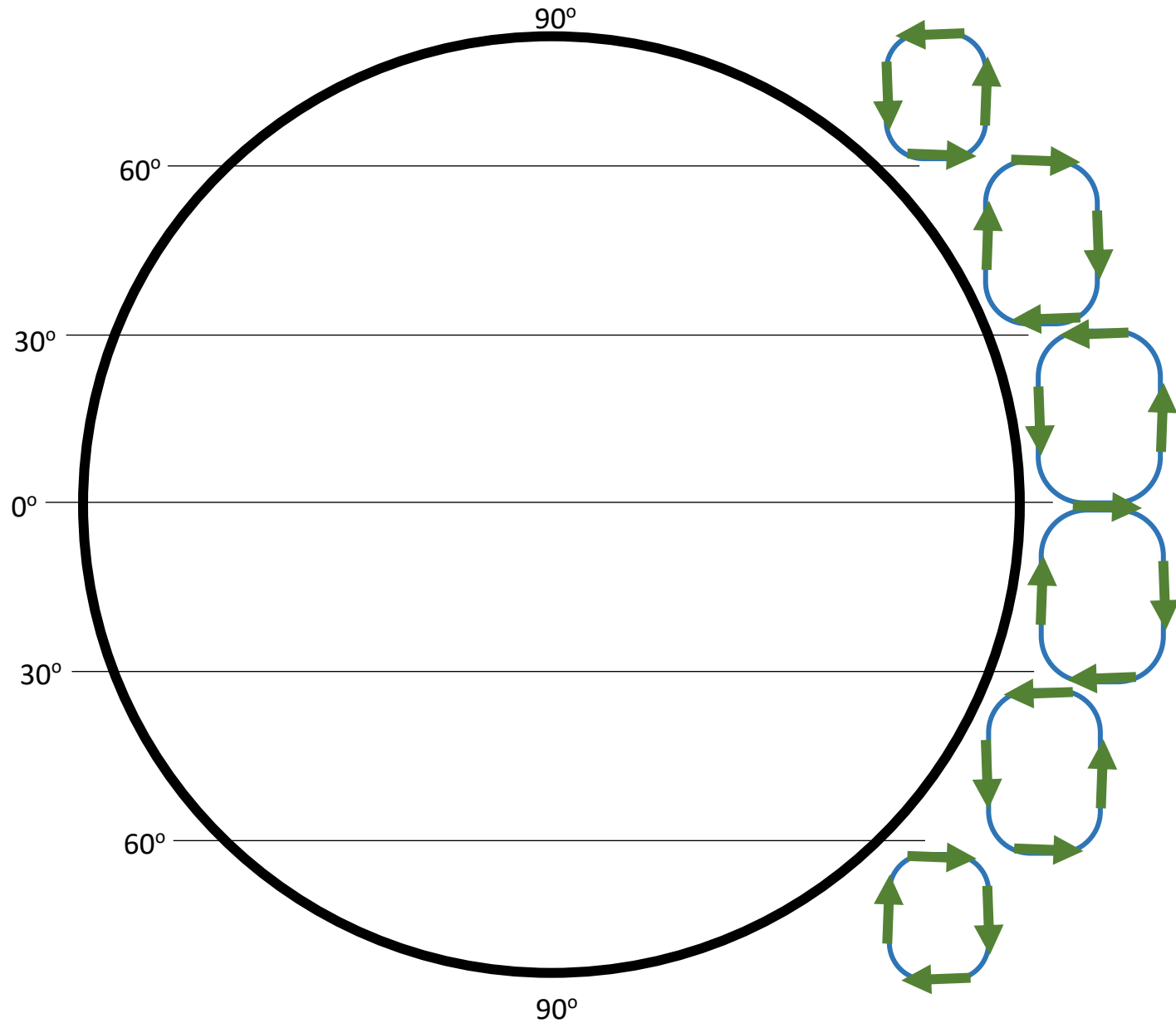
Step 6: Name the Prevailing Winds



## Global Atmospheric Circulation: SOLUTION

Step 1: Draw latitudes  $0^\circ, 30^\circ, 60^\circ, 90^\circ$  in both Hemispheres

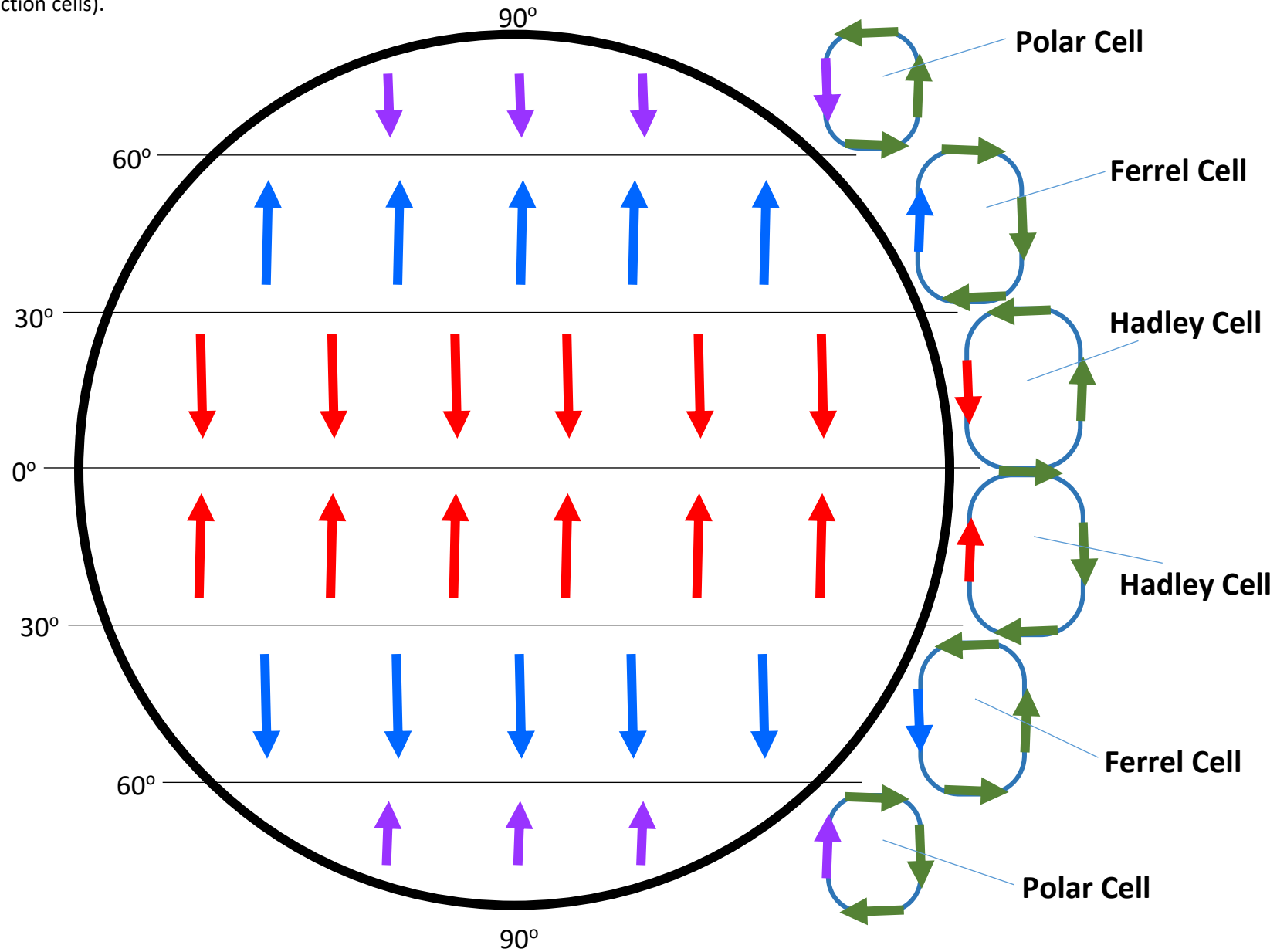
Step 2: Draw 6 atmospheric convection cells, using arrows show their direction (recall: warm air rises at equator, cold air descends at poles)



# Global Atmospheric Circulation: SOLUTION

Step 3: Name the 6 convection cells

Step 4: Use arrows to show direction of the prevailing winds formed though each part of the globe (recall: prevailing winds are the bottom-most part of the convection cells).



# Global Atmospheric Circulation: **SOLUTION**

Step 5: Using arrows to show direction, draw the prevailing winds again, but this time take into consideration the Coriolis Effect in order to give the true direction

Step 6: Name the Prevailing Winds

