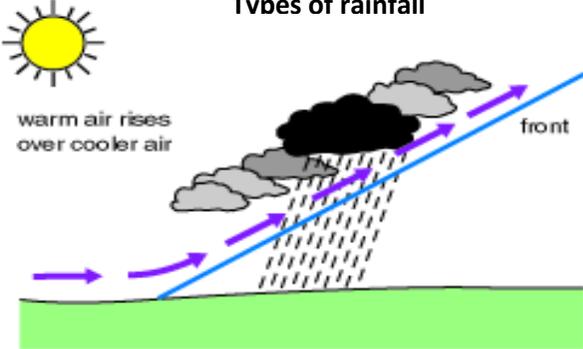


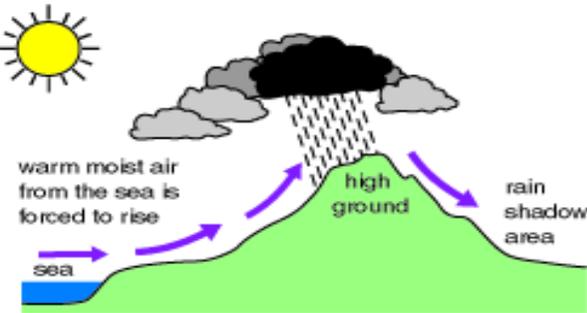
# Learn Sheet: Year 7 Weather

frontal rainfall

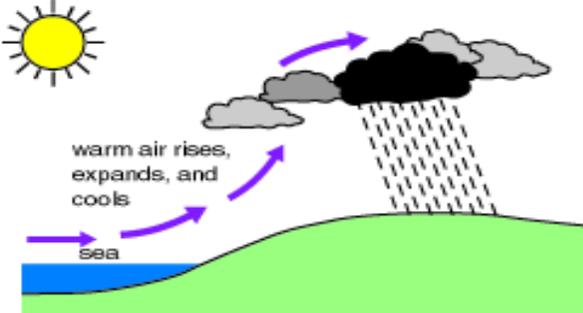
Types of rainfall



relief rainfall



convective rainfall



Precipitation is any form of moisture which falls to the earth. This includes rain, snow, hail and sleet.

Temperature is a measure of hot or cold. It is measured by a thermometer

## UK Climate

Northwest Britain:  
Mild winters, cool summers

Southwest Britain:  
Mild winters, warm summers



Northeast Britain:  
Cold winters, cool summers

Southeast Britain:  
Cold winters, warm summers

North Atlantic drift

### Winter :

- North Atlantic drift makes the winters milder in the west.
- Cold in the east

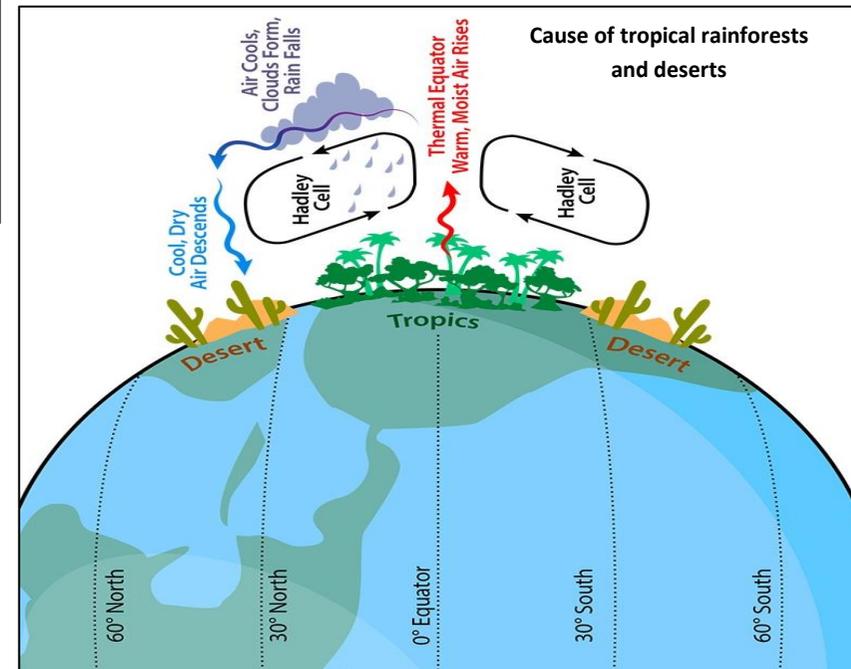
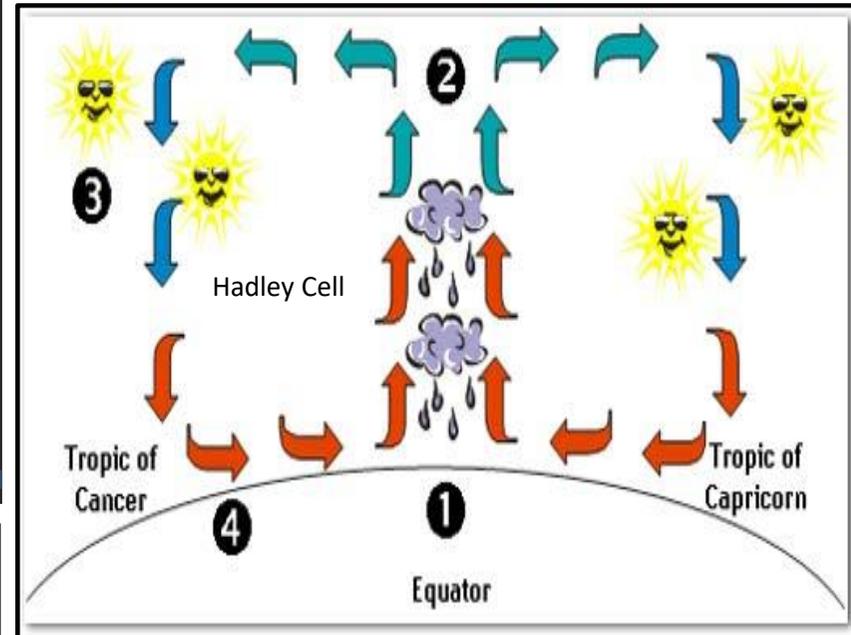
### Summers :

- Warm in the south – closer to equator
- Cooler in the North - further away from the equator

### The world has several climatic zones:

- Polar - very cold and dry all year
- Temperate - cold winters and mild summers
- Arid - dry, hot all year
- Tropical - hot and wet all year
- Mediterranean - mild winters, dry hot summers
- Mountains (tundra) very cold all year

## Global circulation of the atmosphere



Climate Zones are divisions of the Earth's climates into general climate zones according to average temperatures and average rainfall. The three major climate zones on the Earth are the polar, temperate, and tropical zones.



## Rainforest and desert weather



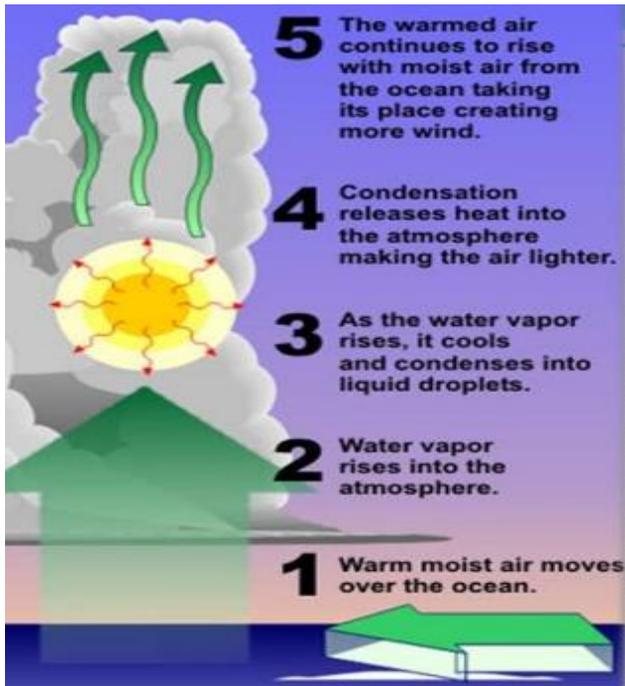
In an average year in a tropical rain forest, the climate is very humid because of all the rainfall, which amounts to about 250 cm per year. The rain forest has lots of rain because it is very hot and wet. This climate is found near the equator.

Deserts are usually very, very dry. Even the wettest deserts get less than ten inches of precipitation a year. In most places, rain falls steadily throughout the year. But in the desert, there may be only a few periods of rains per year with a lot of time between rains

## Hurricanes

Hurricanes are intense low pressure areas that form over warm ocean waters in the summer and early fall. Their source of energy is water vapour which is evaporated from the ocean surface.

The two essential ingredients in every hurricane are warm water and moist warm air. That's why hurricanes begin in the tropics.



Right now, people in Haiti are suffering from the devastating effects of Hurricane Matthew, the most powerful hurricane to hit the Caribbean in nearly a decade. Homes and schools have been destroyed, there is widespread flooding and over half a million people are in urgent need of food, clean drinking water and safe shelter.

The hurricane wiped out crops in large areas. Vital food sources have been almost entirely destroyed.

Cholera is now a real danger, because Haiti's already extremely poor sanitation system has been totally overwhelmed by flooding and heavy rainfall, meaning the disease could spread quickly.

Death Toll Haiti at least 877  
Death toll Florida 3

### Responses to a hurricane

- Evacuation in MEDC's
- Communities helping each other
- Donations from other countries
- Humanitarian aid
- Emergency aid from charities
- Education for the future
- Warning systems in MEDC's
- Long term planning

