

## Global Winds and Local Winds

**BEFORE YOU READ**

After you read this section, you should be able to answer these questions:

- What causes wind?
- What is the Coriolis effect?
- What are the major global wind systems on Earth?

**National Science  
Education Standards**  
ES 1j

**What Causes Wind?**

**Wind** is moving air caused by differences in air pressure. Air moves from areas of high pressure to areas of low pressure. The greater the pressure difference, the faster the air moves, and the stronger the wind blows. ✓

You can see how air moves if you blow up a balloon and then let it go. The air inside the balloon is at a higher pressure than the air around the balloon. If you open the end of the balloon, air will rush out.

**What Causes Differences in Air Pressure?**

Most differences in air pressure are caused by differences in air temperature. Temperature differences happen because some parts of Earth get more energy from the sun than others. For example, the sun shines more directly on the equator than on the poles. As a result, the air is warmer near the equator. ✓

The warm air near the equator is not as dense as the cool air near the poles. Because it is less dense, the air at the equator rises, forming areas of low pressure. The cold air near the poles sinks, forming areas of high pressure. The air moves in large circular patterns called *convection cells*. The drawing on the next page shows these convection cells.

**STUDY TIP**

**Underline** Each heading in this section is a question. Underline the answer to each question when you find it in the text.

**READING CHECK**

**1. Define** What is wind?

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**TAKE A LOOK**

**2. Identify** On the drawing, label the high-pressure area with an **H** and the low-pressure area with an **L**.

**READING CHECK**

**3. Explain** Why isn't all the air on Earth at the same temperature?

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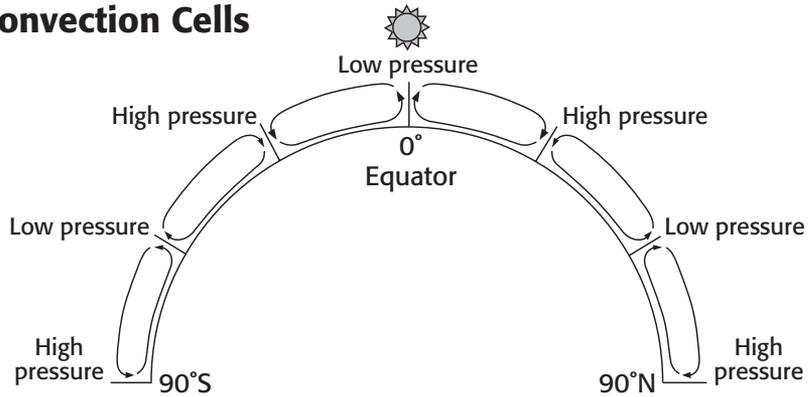
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**SECTION 3** Global Winds and Local Winds *continued*

**Convection Cells**



**TAKE A LOOK**

**4. Describe** Is air rising or sinking in areas of high pressure?

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**READING CHECK**

**5. Identify** What are the three main global wind belts?

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**What Are the Major Global Wind Systems?**

*Global winds* are large-scale wind systems. There are three pairs of major global wind systems, or wind belts: trade winds, westerlies, and polar easterlies. ✓

**Trade winds** are wind belts that blow from 30° latitude almost to the equator. They curve to the west as they blow toward the equator. **Westerlies** are wind belts that are found between 30° and 60° latitude. The westerlies blow toward the poles from west to east. Most of the United States is located in the belt of westerly winds. These winds can carry moist air over the United States, producing rain and snow.

**Polar easterlies** are wind belts that extend from the poles to 60° latitude. They form as cold, sinking air moves away from the poles. In the Northern Hemisphere, polar easterlies can carry cold arctic air over the United States. This can produce snow and freezing weather.

Wind belt	Location (latitude)	Toward the equator or toward the poles?
Trade winds	0° to 30°	toward the equator
Westerlies		
	60° to 90°	

**TAKE A LOOK**

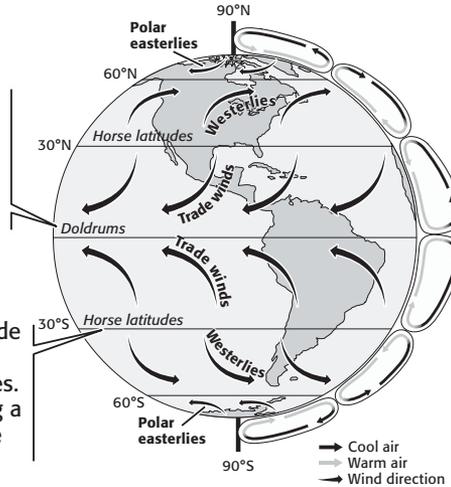
**6. Describe** Fill in the blanks in the table.

The figure on the next page shows the locations of these different wind belts. Notice that the winds do not move in straight lines. The paths of the wind belts are controlled by convection cells and by the Earth's rotation.

**SECTION 3** Global Winds and Local Winds *continued*

The trade winds meet and rise near the equator in a region known as the doldrums. The wind in the doldrums is very weak.

The region between the trade winds and the westerlies is known as the horse latitudes. Here, cool air sinks, creating a region of high pressure. The winds here are very weak.

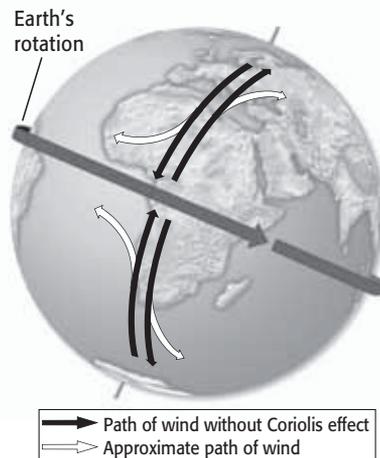


There are three pairs of major global wind belts on Earth: the polar easterlies, the westerlies, and the trade winds.

**Why Do Global Winds Curve?**

Remember that pressure differences can cause air to move and form winds. If Earth did not rotate, these winds would blow in straight lines. However, because Earth does rotate, the winds follow curved paths. This *deflection*, or curving, of moving objects from a straight path because of Earth's rotation is called the **Coriolis effect**. ✓

As Earth rotates, places near the equator travel faster than places closer to the poles. This difference in speed causes the Coriolis effect. Wind moving from the poles to the equator is deflected to the west. Wind moving from the equator to the poles is deflected east.



The Coriolis effect causes wind and water to move along curved paths.

**STANDARDS CHECK**

**ES 1j** Global patterns of atmospheric movement influence local weather. Oceans have a **major** effect on climate, because water in the oceans holds a large amount of heat.

**Word Help:** **major** of great importance or large scale

**7. Explain** Use the map to explain why surface winds are generally very weak near the equator.

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**READING CHECK**

**8. Describe** How does Earth's rotation affect the paths of global winds?

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**TAKE A LOOK**

**9. Apply Ideas** If air is moving south from California, which way will it tend to curve?

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**SECTION 3** Global Winds and Local Winds *continued*

**What Are Jet Streams?**

The polar easterlies, prevailing westerlies, and trade winds are all winds that we feel on the ground. However, wind systems can also form at high altitude. **Jet streams** are narrow belts of very high-speed winds in the upper troposphere and lower stratosphere. They blow from west to east all the way around the Earth. ✓

Jet streams can reach speeds of 400 km/h. Pilots flying east over the United States or the Atlantic Ocean try to catch a jet stream. This wind pushes airplanes along, helping them fly faster and use less fuel. Pilots flying west try to avoid the jet streams.

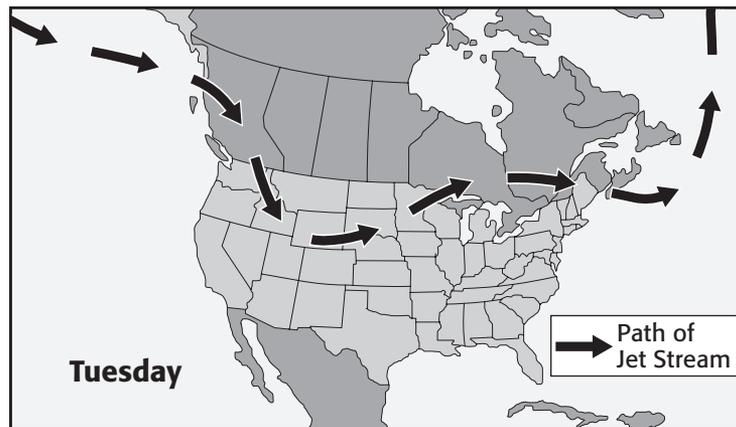
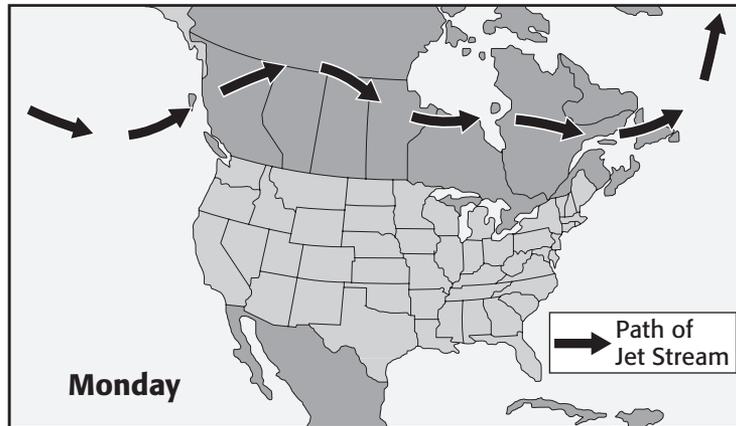
The global wind systems are always found in about the same place every day. Unlike these global wind systems, jet streams can be in different places on different days. Because jet streams can affect the movements of storms, meteorologists try to track the jet streams. They can sometimes predict the path of a storm if they know where the jet streams are.

**READING CHECK**

**10. Identify** In what two layers of the atmosphere are the jet streams found?

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**TAKE A LOOK**

**11. Infer** Why would a pilot flying across North America take a different route on Tuesday than on Monday?

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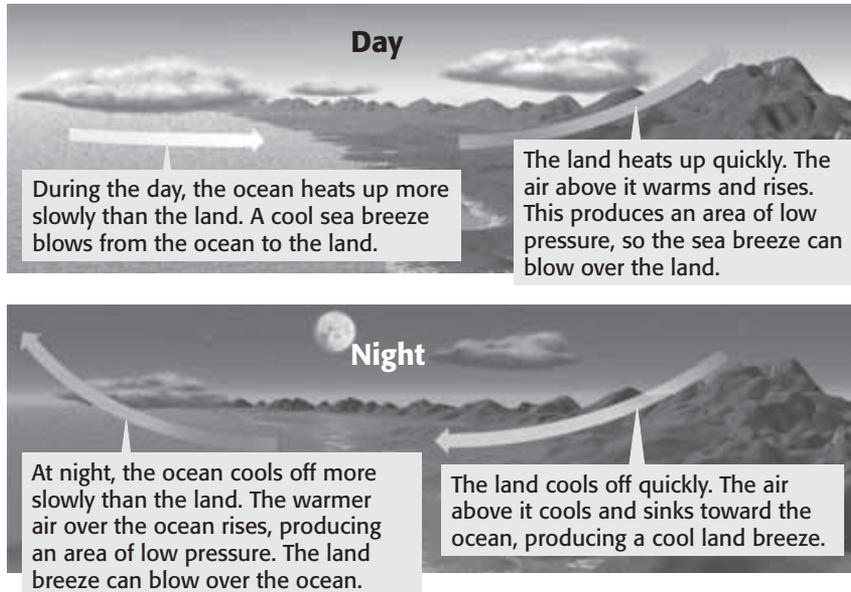
Jet streams form between hot and cold air masses. Unlike the other wind systems, jet streams are found in slightly different places every day.

**SECTION 3** Global Winds and Local Winds *continued*

**What Are Local Winds?**

Most of the United States is in the belt of prevailing westerly winds, which move from west to east. However, you’ve probably noticed that the wind in your neighborhood does not always blow from the west to the east. This is because global winds are not the only winds that blow. Local winds are also important. *Local winds* are winds that generally move over short distances and can blow from any direction.

Like the other wind systems, local winds are caused by differences in temperature. Many of these temperature differences are caused by geographic features, such as mountains and bodies of water. The figure below shows how water and mountains can affect local winds.



**Critical Thinking**

**12. Compare** Describe one difference between global winds and local winds.

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**Say It**

**Share Experiences** Have you ever been in a very strong wind? In groups of two or three, discuss the strongest or worst wind you’ve ever been in.

**TAKE A LOOK**

**13. Identify** In the figures, label the high-pressure areas with an **H** and the low-pressure areas with an **L**.

**MOUNTAIN BREEZES AND VALLEY BREEZES**

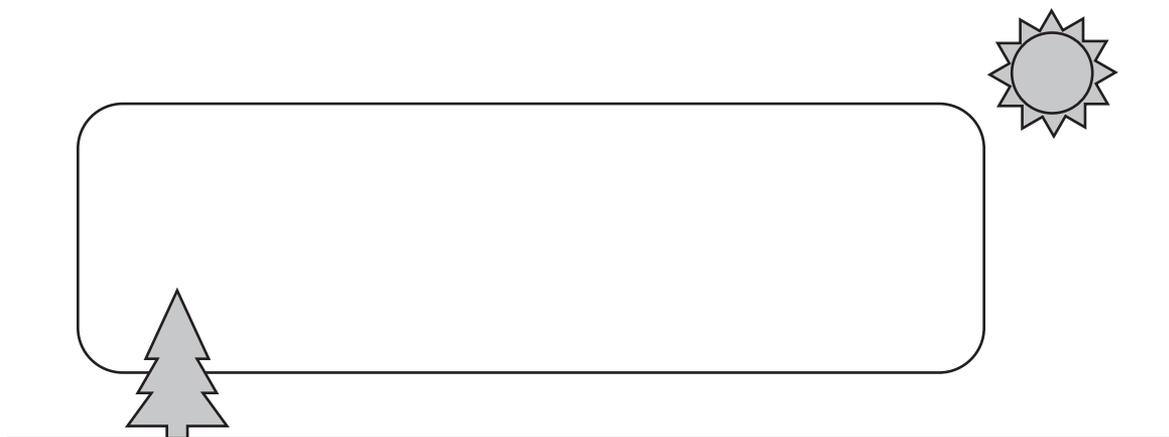
Mountain and valley breezes are other examples of local winds caused by geography. During the day, the sun warms the air on mountain slopes. The warm air rises up the mountain slopes, producing a warm valley breeze. At night, the air on the slopes cools. The cool air moves down the slopes, producing a cool mountain breeze.

# Section 3 Review

## SECTION VOCABULARY

<p><b>Coriolis effect</b> the curving of the path of a moving object from an otherwise straight path due to the Earth's rotation</p>	<p><b>trade winds</b> prevailing winds that blow from east to west from 30° latitude to the equator in both hemispheres</p>
<p><b>jet stream</b> a narrow band of strong winds that blow in the upper troposphere</p>	<p><b>westerlies</b> prevailing winds that blow from west to east between 30° and 60° latitude in both hemispheres</p>
<p><b>polar easterlies</b> prevailing winds that blow from east to west between 60° and 90° latitude in both hemispheres</p>	<p><b>wind</b> the movement of air caused by differences in air pressure</p>

**1. Identify** The drawing below shows a convection cell. Put arrows on the cell to show which way the air is moving. Label high pressure areas with an **H** and low pressure areas with an **L**. Label cold air with a **C** and warm air with a **W**.



**2. Identify** Which global wind system blows toward the poles between 30° and 60° latitude?

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**3. Explain** Why does wind tend to blow down from mountains at night?

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**4. Apply Concepts** Would there be winds if Earth's surface were the same temperature everywhere? Explain your answer.

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