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Last updated 14 July 2016Geographical skills and knowledge for weather maps- Year 7 Geography. Tutorial and exercises. Includes skills such as understanding pressure systems, interpreting wind direction, understanding cold fronts and interpreting synoptic charts and predicting weather.Creative Commons "Attribution"Select overall rating(no rating)Our rating is required to reflect your happiness. Write a reviewUpdate existing reviewIt's good to leave some feedback.Something went wrong, please try again later.Empty reply does not make any sense for the end userEmpty reply does not make any sense for the end userEmpty reply does not make any sense for the end userReport this resourceeto let us know if it violates our terms and conditions. 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Weather and climateReading weather maps worksheet Weather names worksheet by teach simpleUse the map below to describe the type of weather. Interpreting Weather Maps Worksheet : 1. : | Illustration Dawkins Interpreting maps worksheet Interpreting weather maps by bringing science to lifeWhat is a weather map? Weather interpreting mapsInterpreting weather maps worksheet. 29. weather map worksheet #2Weather kids worksheet worksheets esl today english types activities students alle!s! hows why learn Weather worksheet map worksheets printable reading maps studylib science kids climate within s3 search google symbols report data lab zonesReading a weather map worksheet 4th grade. Weather Map Symbols Worksheet Forecasting weather map worksheet #5 Reading weather maps worksheetInterpreting weather maps Interpreting weather maps. . Science Worksheet: reading a weather map - The Mailbox | Weather Weather Worksheet | Made By Teachers Interpreting Weather Maps Reading Weather Maps Worksheet Interpreting Weather Maps Worksheet 29. Weather Map Worksheet #2 43 Free ESL Worksheets that Enable English Language Learners - All ESL Solved EPS 3100 Lab 8: Interpreting the Weather Map | Chegg.com Intro To Exponents Worksheet Interquartile Range Worksheet The need for synoptic chartsWith an understanding of how the air moves and how clouds and rain form, much prediction can be made by simply observing the sky overhead, observing wind direction and noting the temperature and humidity of the air. But to be able to predict and forecast weather it is necessary to understand the isobaric patterns associated with fronts and depressions, anticyclones and high pressure ridges. Meteorologists plot isobaric patterns on synoptic charts.Plotting weather observationsThe first stage in preparing a synoptic chart is to chart the position of each meteorological station. These are marked by a small circle. The weather report for each station is then plotted in and around the circle. Elements like temperature and pressure are entered as plain figures. Others, like the occurrence of rain, snow, cloud and fog are plotted as internationally agreed symbols (see Figure 8.1). For example cloud cover at a particular time is indicated by filling in certain portions of the circle. The greater the fill, the more the cloud cover, measured in eighths or oktas. Wind direction is represented by an arrow pointing in the direction from where the wind is coming. In the figure below, the wind is from the northeast. The wind speed is denoted by feathers on the wind arrow, a short feather indicating 5 knots, a larger one 10 knots, a long and short one 15 knots and so on.Meteorological symbolsTemperature is measured in degrees Celsius to the nearest whole degree. Pressure at a station is standardised to sea-level pressure measured in millibars. The hundreds figure for the pressure is omitted as being understood since the pressure is almost always between 950 and 1050 millibars. For example, a pressure of 987.8 millibars would be written as 878; 1014.3 millibars as 143. Here the pressure is 1010.5 millibars.IsobarsWhen plotting of the meteorological observations is completed, the forecaster then proceeds with the synopsis and analysis of the chart. The first step is to draw on the isobars lines along which the pressure is the same. They are of the same nature as height contours on a geographical map. Usually, they are drawn at intervals of 2 or 4 millibars. By definition, isobars can never cross each other.Isobars on a synoptic chartThe meteorologist in drawing isobars has an additional aid in the plotted wind directions of each station. It is the rotation of the Earth which deflects moving air on course from high to low pressure. Thus, in the northern hemisphere, the lower pressure is to the left of the wind, the higher pressure is to the right. This is reversed in the southern hemisphere. The stronger the winds, the closer the isobars.Isobaric patternsThe completed isobars usually reveal a few standard patterns. A set of curved isobars surrounding an area of low pressure reveals a depression, with the wind in the northern hemisphere blowing anticlockwise around its centre. A set of curved isobars surrounding a high pressure reveals an anticyclone, with the winds in the northern hemisphere blowing clockwise around its centre. Open V-shaped isobars with low pressure inside delineates a trough of low pressure; high pressure inside the formation is called a ridge of high pressure. A col is the indefinite isobar configuration between two highs and two lows arranged alternately, and has no particular type of weather associated with it other than light winds. Some of these patterns can be seen in the figure below.Isobaric patternsIsobaric structure of frontal depressionsA depression, as its name implies, is a region of low barometric pressure and appears on the synoptic chart as a set of closed curved isobars with winds circulating anticlockwise in the northern hemisphere, clockwise in the southern hemisphere. The warm and cold fronts associated with depressions bring with them characteristically unsettled weather. Depressions vary from between 200 and 2,000 miles in diameter; they may be deep when pressure at their centre is very low and the isobars are tightly packed, or shallow when less well developed.A depression develops like the propagation of a wave in water. Initially, a uniform boundary or front exists between cold air pushing southwards and warm air pushing northwards. A wave-shaped distortion may appear on the front, and a small low pressure centre develops at the crest of the wave. In the immediately surrounding area the pressure begins to fall. A disturbance of this kind is called a wave depression. As the wave develops, a warm sector of air forms, bounded by the warm and cold fronts, which begins to tie over the engulfing cold air. Both the warm and cold fronts originate from the centre of the depression. On the ground, sudden changes in the wind direction may be experienced when fronts pass by.Wave depressions can grow off the tail ends of primary cold fronts. The depression so formed is then called a secondary depression. New centres may also develop at the point of occlusion within the primary depression. The secondary system can then become the main system, and the primary occluded front becomes caught up in the developing circulation, effectively becoming a third front. Showing top 8 worksheets in the category - Synoptic Map.Some of the worksheets displayed are Weather maps, How to analyze synoptic scale weather patterns, Interpreting weather maps, Lesson 3 africa's climate regions, Sixth grade weather, Year 8 geography skills booklet assessment task, Lesson plan, Synoptic chartOnce you find your worksheet, click on pop-out icon or print icon to worksheet to print or download. Worksheet will open in a new window. You can & download or print using the browser document reader options. Download the templates and start manage your weeks well in advance. 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Web printable furniture templates are a handy tool for anyone lookin Read more... This check ensures you're not a bot or scrapper. Showing top 8 worksheets in the category - Synoptic Charts.Some of the worksheets displayed are What are synoptic charts that you see on television and, Weather charts, Weather maps, Christ in the synoptic gospels, Synoptic chart, Advanced diploma synoptic workbook book update, Section one geography skills bank maps, The synoptic gospels.Once you find your worksheet, click on pop-out icon or print icon to worksheet to print or download. Worksheet will open in a new window. You can & download or print using the browser document reader options. A weather forecast is made by studying what is happening in the atmosphere. This is done by using satellite images, radar images, weather balloons, computers, statistics and instruments such as barometers, wind and rain gauges. A synoptic chart is also known as a weather map.The word 'synoptic' simply means a summary of the current situation.It is a simple representation of the weather patterns at the Earth's surface, showing the locations and movements of the different systems.In weather terms, this means the pressure pattern, fronts, wind direction and speed, and how they will change and evolve over the coming few days.Temperature, pressure and winds are all in balance and the atmosphere is constantly changing to preserve this balance. Reading a Weather MapBy Jacaranda [2:31]Australia A front marks the boundary between warm air and cold air. A typical weather map (Bureau of Meteorology) Cold frontAs cold, dense air moves through, it wedges underneath the warmer air ahead of it. This causes the warm air to rise, cool and condense into cloud droplets.Normally see a blanket of cloud on the leading edge of a cold front, which can produce fairly consistent rain.Cold fronts are also associated with a change in wind direction and sometimes, a large drop in temperature.Summer cold fronts can lead to increased fire danger as the hot and dry conditions ahead of the front combine with gusty winds and a strong wind change.Winter cold fronts can bring damaging winds and heavy rain. They can also draw cold air up from well south of Australia, which can result in snow falling at very low levels. Cold FrontSymbolBy Australian Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) [00:05] AskBOM.What is a Cold FrontBy Australian Bureau of Meteorology (BOM)2016. [2:03] Warm frontWarm fronts progressively displace cool air with warmer air.Just like a cold front, the temperature change can be quite large once a warm front moves through, although it tends to happen more gradually than a cold front.Warm fronts appear less frequently than cold fronts over Australia. Even though they bring warmer air, this doesn't necessarily mean better weather. They can bring steady rainfall, grey skies and more humid conditions. (Australian Bureau of Meteorology) Occluded frontWhen a cold front catches up with a slower-moving warm front.The mix of cold and warm air associated with an occluded front typically brings rainfall.Stationary frontNo movement of air, brings long continuous rainy sessions.TroughAn elongated area where atmospheric pressure is low relative to its immediate surroundings.Like cold fronts, troughs separate two different air masses (usually more moist air on one side and drier air on the other).As the trough moves towards the moist air it lifts it. This causes cloud or even showers and thunderstorms to develop. If the trough moves back in the other direction it will drag the moist air with it.Monsoon TroughWatch for the monsoon troughwhich shifts over northern Australia each year. It draws in moist air from the surrounding oceans and this influx of moist air is referred to as the monsoon. The monsoon is associated with cloudy conditions, lengthy periods of heavy rain, occasional thunderstorms and squally winds.Read more here>About Australian Climate (bom.gov.au) Isobars are the plain lines curving across the map. They connect points with the same mean sea level air pressure (weight per square area of air above). Some isobars have numbers on them showing this value in hectopascals (hPa).Isobars indicate the flow of air around weather systems. You can broadly interpret wind strength and direction from these maps. The general rule is that:winds are strongest where the isobars are closest togetherwinds are lightest where isobars are widely spacedStrongest winds are usually near cold fronts, low pressure systems, tropical cyclones and in westerly airstreams south of Australia. Example of closely spaced isobars indicative of windy conditions (left) and widely spaced isobars (indicative of calmer conditions) (Bureau of Meteorology) The atmosphere:is the layers of gases that surround the worldis called air by humans living on Earthcan't be felt by humans but does have weightputs pressure on Earthhas its pressure measured by a barometerhas its pressure measured in millibars (mb) or hectoPascals (hPa)has its pressure shown ion weather maps as lines called isobars Air pressure is measured in hectopascals (hPa).The number shown on high and low pressure systems indicate the central mean sea level pressure.Standard pressure at sea level is defined as 1013 hPa, but there's no specific value that defines high vs low pressureit's all relative to the surrounding environment.Pressure systems generally move from West to East across Australia and move around the world. For low pressure:a shallow low is usually above 1000 hPa a moderate low 9801000 hPa a deep or intense low below 980 hPa.an intense cyclone could even have a central low pressure of around 960 hPa or lower. AskBOM: What is an East Coast LowBy Australian Bureau of Meteorology (BOM)2016 [3:28] Isobars - the circular lines connect areas of the same barometric pressure.The closer together the isobars, the stronger the wind. Wind DirectionWind bars are simple visual presentations of wind speed from a given direction.Use this tool to figure out which way the wind is blowing, and at what speed.The dotted end of a wind barb shows where the wind is goingThe tail or 'barbed' end shows where the wind is coming from Westerly = wind coming from the west and blowing toward the eastEasterly =wind coming from the east and blowing toward the westSoutherly = wind coming from the south and blowing toward the north.Northerly = wind coming from the north and blowing toward the southWind StrengthYou can tell how hard the wind is blowing by looking at the barb on the tail. Wind bars use a kind of tallying system, and each distinct shape/line length denotes a different speed.Inspect the map's key closely to determine what speed the length of the barb represents. Note: Forecasted rainfall can be represented as diagonal straight lines How to Read a Synoptic ChartBy Met Office (Meteorological Office)2013 [4:09] What Are Weather Fronts and How Do They Affect Our Weather?By Met Office (Meteorological Office)2018 [4:02] How Does Atmospheric Pressure Affect Weather?By Met Office (Meteorological Office)2019 [1:39] Sources of information: Great resource, well researched and pupils thoroughly enjoyed it.Strongly disagreeStrongly agreeThank you for the sheets. Will be using them. This check ensures you're not a bot or scrapper.

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