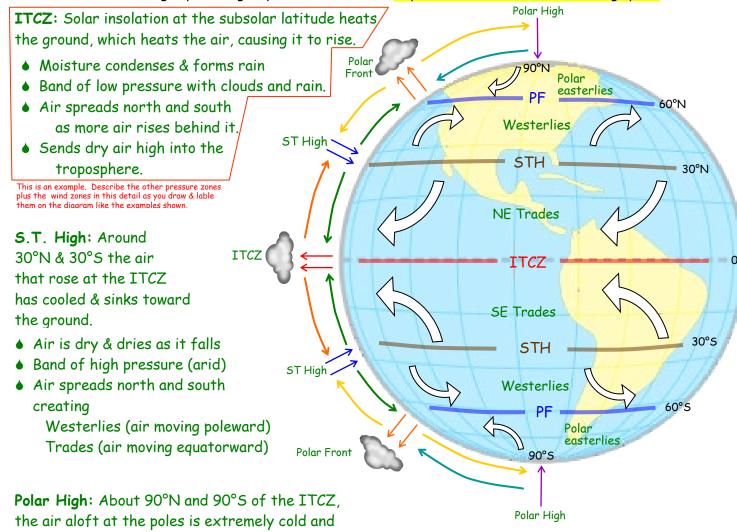


## GLOBAL CIRCULATION MODEL

Using the left side of the globe, draw and label the vertical circulation of the atmosphere showing where air rises (ITCZ, Polar Front) and where it subsides (Subtropical and Polar highs).<sup>12</sup>

On the face of the globe, indicate the the NE & SE trade winds, westerlies and polar easterlies (the 60° latitudes are shown slightly low to give you room to draw).<sup>6</sup> Explain the zones in the surrounding space.<sup>12</sup>



• Air is dry & dries as it falls

dense, so it subsides.

- ◆ Arctic/Antarctic high pressure zones (arid)
- Air spreads away from poles creating Polar Easterlies (air moving poleward)

**Polar Front:** Convergence of poleward moving air from the S.T. Highs with equatorward moving air from poles forces air to rise.

- Air was moisturized on surface
- Rising, cooling causes condensation, precip.
- Air spreads north and south to PH and STH