



ACROSS		DOWN	
1	Line of constant Pressure.	2	Instrument that indicates both wind speed and direction.
8	Wind that blows down a mountain slope at night.	3	Extensive ocean warming in the equatorial Pacific.
9	Warm dry wind in the Rocky Mountains.	4	A circular wind that blows parallel to isobars.
11	Dust storm caused by outflow from a Thunderstorm.	5	When the central and eastern Pacific are cooler than normal.
15	Intertropical Convergence Zone.	6	Most common wind direction for a location.
20	Warm dry wind in Southern California.	7	Scale of atmospheric motions of about 1-100 km.
24	Clockwise Rotating High.	10	Region with light winds, dry, located around 30 N/S.
25	Causes the wind to blow from high to low.	12	Dominant winds found in the Hadley Cell (Hawaii).
28	Reversal of wind direction between summer and winter.	13	Instrument that indicates wind direction.
29	Wind that blows from the sea to land during the day.	14	Reversal of surface air pressure at opposite ends of the Pacific.
30	Instrument that measures wind speed.	16	Wind that blows up a mountain slope during the day.
31	Region near equator with low pressure and light winds.	17	Smallest scale of atmospheric motions.
32	Linkage between weather changes occurring in widely separated parts of the world.	18	Causes wind to curve to the right in the N.H.
33	Dominant winds found in the mid-latitudes.	19	Typically 1013.5 mb by the ocean.
34	Wind that blows from the land to sea at night.	21	Warm dry wind in the Alps/
35	A wind that blows parallel to isobars.	22	Strong (fast) winds in the upper atmosphere, geostrophic in nature.
36	Diagram showing wind directions for a location.	23	The atmospheric cell with rising air at the equator and sinking air around 30 N/S.
37	Instrument that provides vertical wind speed and direction.	26	Largest scale of atmospheric motions (synoptic and global).
38	Rotating air caused by heating and an obstacle.	27	Very cold wind that flows downslope.