



| 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.   |