DICTIONARY

Action Center: Land area that has a significant influence in the state and evolution of the weather in other regions due to its temperature, pressure or other circumstances. The areas with high and low pressure centers of action are very important because they determine the displacement and direction of the disturbances and the movement of winds in a very long around him.

Advection: Horizontal transport of heat by air flow or mass.

Aerosfera: A term to designating the entire gaseous envelope surrounding the Earth including both the troposphere and the stratosphere. We used this term because some authors use the word atmosphere only to give the bottom layer of the gaseous envelope although the latter term is most commonly accepted to refer to the whole.

Air Bag: Area of the atmosphere is affected by downward air currents. Is very important in aviation as it may cause a stall of the aircraft. Air bags are very common in the lee of the mountains or on cold surfaces (rivers or lakes).

Air mass: Accumulation of air very homogeneous, sometimes extending over hundreds of kilometers, although the term can be applied to localization phenomena limited to certain characteristics of temperature and humidity. Are limited by front and formed in certain regions of origin. A mass of air can travel long distances carrying their original features will gradually changing though. Depending on the temperature an air mass is considered polar or tropical. As the humidity is considered maritime, when moist have crossed oceans or continental, when dried have originated on continents. If we combine both features that air masses can be polar maritime (Pm), polar continental (Pc), tropical maritime (Tm) and tropical continental (Tc). Other classifications include, in addition, air masses from the Arctic Ocean (A) of the Antarctic continent (AA) and the equatorial oceans (E). Adding the letter W, the English 'Warm', shows the warming over the move to the Ecuador (for example, TCW) and adding the letter K, the English 'Kalt' indicates the cooling to shift towards the poles (for example, TCK). If you have a monsoon character suffix is added to M (eg, PCM and TMW (M)). Using the N prefix indicates the significant changes in temperature and humidity experienced from the time an air mass leaves its site of origin (eg, NTC). The stabilization or instability are marked by the suffix S or U respectively. Their region of origin using the suffix NP to the North Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean South SI, etc. And finally, if an air mass is mixed can be indicated with the letter X.

	ÁRTICA	ANTÁRTICA	POLAR	TROPICAL	ECUATORIAL
MARÍTIMA	Am	AAm	Pm	Tm	Em
CONTINENTAL	Ac	AAc	Pc	Tc	Em

Air: Forming gaseous atmosphere.

Altitérmica phase: A term used especially by American researchers to name the postglacial climatic phase of maximum heat. In Alaska it is considered that took place around 3500 BC as in the Yukon.

Anafront: Cold front in which warm upper mass is moving upward with respect to the lower cold. Compare with catafrente.

Anemometer: A device used to measure and record speed and wind direction. Now done automatically in more sophisticated models (anemograph). The cup anemometer is half spheres at the ends of arms that rotate on a vertical axis when the wind exerts a pressure on the concave side. Dines anemometer consists of a vane with a shaft that connects to a recording device. The front of the vane has an opening facing the wind and communicates pressure changes, and thus speed, to a recorder.

Anticorona: Broken Spectre.

Anticyclone: Isobaric configuration consisting of closed isobars, approximately elliptical or circular, the value increases towards the inside where it's going to give the maximum air pressure.

Anticyclonic bridge: Collado barometer in which the axis linking the cyclone is dominant over joining the storms.

Anticyclonic direction: Direction of movement time or equal to clockwise in the northern hemisphere.

Arc Twilight: Arco faint, diffuse glow visible occasionally in the western sky

after sunset, when it is 3 or 4 degrees below the horizon, probably produced by the scattering effect of light on the dust particles in the atmosphere.

Arctic air mass: Cold air mass originating over the Arctic Ocean and is marked with the letter A. There can be some confusion with polar air masses. Arctic masses are colder than polar.

Atlantic Phase: Phase climate between 5500 and 3000 BC in which the climate of western Europe (and probably other places) was milder, cloudy and humid with temperatures of 1.6 to 2.7 degrees Celsius above today's. From this derives the term climatic optimum. At this time sea level was about 3 meters higher than today as a result of melting icecaps.

Atmosphere: Air layer surrounding the Earth. It is composed of nitrogen (78.08%), oxygen (20.95%), argon (0.93%), carbon dioxide (0.03%) and other small amounts of neon, krypton, helium, methane, xenon, hydrogen, etc. with water vapor amounts varying between 0 and 4%. The atmosphere remains attached to the Earth due to gravity. There is a very small amount of ozone (O3), the allotrope of oxygen, whose densities are at a maximum height of about 32 to 48 miles. Half of the atmosphere is within a radius of 5.6 kilometers from the Earth's surface, 75% within 11 miles, 90% within 16 km and 97% within 27 kilometers. The layers in which the meteors originate from a height are reduced to a few miles especially since half of the water vapor is below 2300 meters. The atmosphere is divided into different layers or strata according to their thermal properties as the troposphere and stratosphere. Other layers are determined by their physicochemical properties (ozone layer, ionosphere). In the atmosphere the physical properties of the gases are exhausted at about 600 kilometers.

Atmospheric disturbance: Describes in general, any storm, front synoptic storm or configuration that results in bad weather.

Atmospheric general circulation: General organization and average distribution of wind systems worldwide.

Atmospheric Pressure: Pressure that due to its weight, the atmosphere exerts on the Earth's surface expressed in millibars. The average pressure on the surface at sea level is 1013.25 mb equal to the weight of a column of mercury of 76 inches high at 0 degrees Celsius or, equivalently, the weight of 1033.3 grams of air square centimeter.

Aurora: Effect of light produced by electromagnetic phenomena in the ionosphere, visible at high latitudes during the night, in the form of beams, arches and curtains of red, green and white have a higher development about 100 miles high. Probably the auroras are the result of magnetic storms and lightning the sun during periods of increased sunspot activity. This produces the ionization of gases, however, these phenomena are still under study and research. They are called 'Northern Lights' which occur in the northern hemisphere and the "aurora australis" in the Southern Hemisphere.

Balloon: Hydrogen-filled balloon is released into the atmosphere equipped with meteorological equipment registrars. In this way data can be obtained at high altitude. The dilating balloon rises as it rises and finally explodes. The remains of the balloon and the instruments, carefully protected, are returned to the surface using a parachute. From the recorded measurements are obtained indications of temperature and pressure changes with altitude. Compare with radiosonde.

Barometer: A device invented by E. Torricelli (1643) used to measure atmospheric pressure opposing the weight of a column of mercury with the weight of a column of air. Modern barometers have to have a series of adjustments and graduated scales using a vernier for precise readings. The corrections to be performed include the latitude that is considered normal 45 degrees north, the temperature is considered normal 12 degrees Celsius, the altitude being a decrease of 33.9 mb for every 270 meters in the layers lower atmosphere while in the upper layers the rate of decrease becomes progressively smaller and the peculiarities of the device compared to a standard.

Barometric swamp: isobaric configuration that is characterized by a very

low gradient so that only appear isobars or, if they do, have poorly defined shapes and sometimes forming small groups with values close to normal.

Beaufort notation: Letter code made by Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort in the early nineteenth century, to indicate the weather. Thus we have: b is blue sky, cloud c, or shed, g overcast or stormy sky, q squall, squall lines kg, r rain showers passengers p, d rain, snow s, rs sleet, hail h , t thunder, lightning l, tl storm, f fog, wet mist faith, z fog, mist m, v excellent visibility, and humidity without precipitation, and air dry, spray w, y, x frost. For more detail is added capital letters to indicate intensity (R is heavy rain), capitalization repeated to indicate duration (RR are prolonged heavy rains), the suffix or short-lived phenomena (ro is Luvia light) and i to indicate intermittent (go is intermittent rain). Currently in the maps of the time this code has been replaced by symbols.

Beaufort Scale: A scale for measuring the wind speed by Beaufort in 1805 and amended in 1926. It links the effects of wind and speed calculated at 10 meters above the ground.

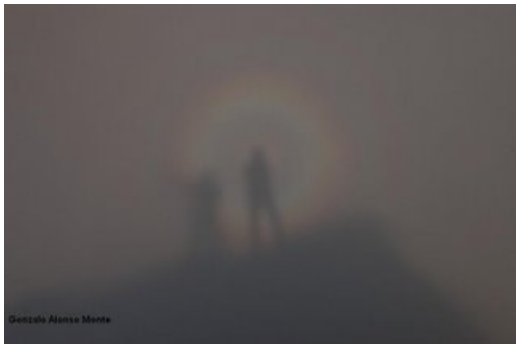
No. scale	Wind	Speed (m/sec)	Observed Effect
0	quiet	0,0 to 0,5	Smoke rises vertically.
1	gale	0,6 to 1,7	Direction can be seen from the smoke but not to ordinary vanes.
2	light	1,8 to 3,3	Does the ari in the face, slight movements of the blades and vanes rotate with the wind.
3	loose	3,4 to 5,2	Leaves and thin branches move constantly and the wind extend light flags.
4	bonaca rose	5,3 to 7,4	Dust and light paper and move the light branches.
5	chilly	7,5 to 9,8	Start to swing the bushes with leaves and small ponds were observed crested waves.
6	fresh	9,9 to 12,4	Thick branches in motion, telegraph wires whistle and light and is difficult to carry an open umbrella.
7	buxom	12,5 to 15,2	All the trees are moved.
8	hard	15,3 to 18,2	The tee branches are broken.
9	very hard	18,3 to 21,5	Small damage to buildings.
10	time from	21,6 to 25,1	Trees uprooted and damage to large buildings.

11	storm	25,2 to 29,0	Serius Damage and widespread.
12	hurricane	+ of 29,0	Devastation

Belt: Any area that is distinguished by a particular characteristic of a long and sometimes others in outer ring.

Berg: Warm, dry wind, and sometimes stormy, especially in winter blowing down from the highlands to the coast in South Africa.

Broken Spectrum: Shadow cast by an observer located at the top of a mountain when the sun is behind him and is due to the effect of diffraction on a cloud or fog bank. About this fog light rings appear colored. The strange thing about this is that the observer only sees his own shadow but not the others. The name comes from the peak of the Harz mountains called Broken (Germany). Also about the terms 'glory' and 'anticorona' to describe this phenomenon.



Campbell-Stokes Heliograph: Apparatus used to measure and record the duration of sunshine in a period of time. A spherical lens made by charring, a sign on cardboard sensitized and as the sun moves a line is drawn by carbonization.

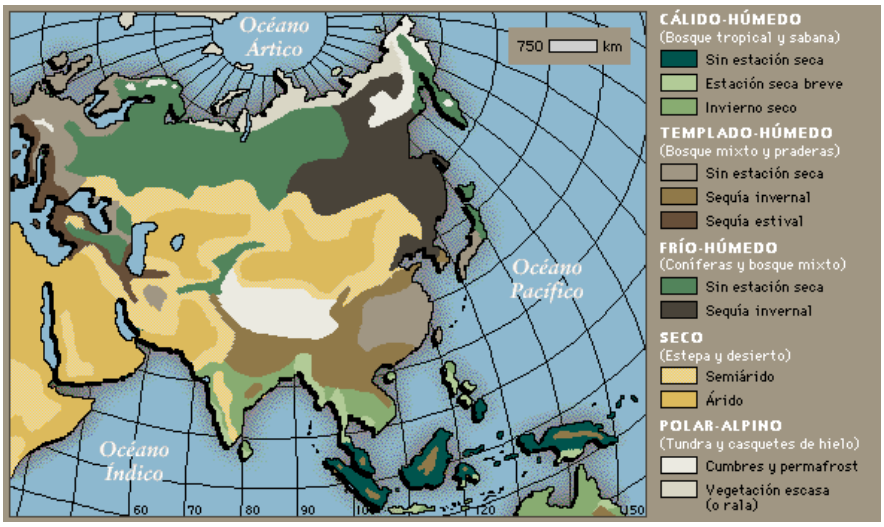
Catafrente: Cold front where the warm air mass is moving downward with respect to the lower cold. Compare with anafront.

Ceiling: Level of the special atmosphere that layer of clouds some consideration located at lower elevations.

Centrifugal force: Force acting on any phone that follows a curvilinear trajectory tending to move away from the center of curvature. Is perpendicular to the path.

Chinook: Southwest wind, warm and dry that descends the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains in Alberta, Saskatchewan and western Montana adiabatically heated. In the spring produce sudden increases in temperature and a rapid melting of snow. It is a type of foehn wind.

Climate Map: A map which depicts the various climates of the regions it encompasses.

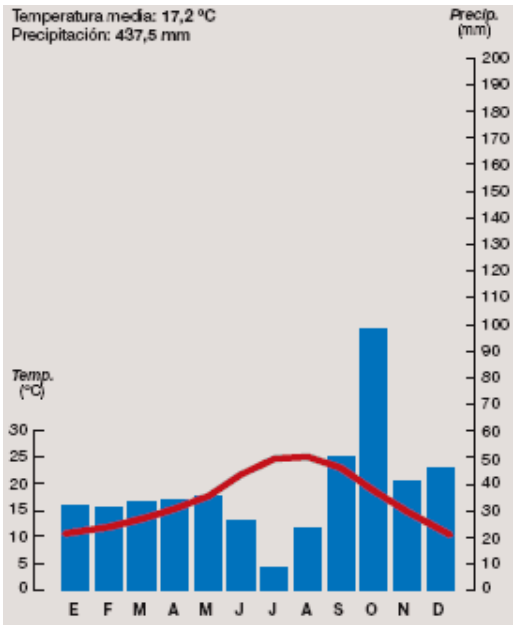


Climatic Geomorphology: View Klimamorphologie.

Climatic Optimum: See Atlantic phase.

Climatology: The science of climate, that is, the characteristics of the atmosphere of a certain point deducted for long periods of observations.

Climograma: Diagram which as abscissa and ordinate represent data from two weather elements in a particular place and these are connected. The shape and position of the resulting graph provides an index of weather patterns in that place. Also used this term to relate to and represent the climatic conditions in relation to human physiological well-being.



Closed system: Appearance of general systems theory according to which a set of phenomena exists in isolation from the rest by a border that prevents the passage of energy and matter. It is opposed to the open system. The system is characterized by the destruction of any heterogeneity that exists in him and, therefore, by its tendency towards maximum entropy. For example, in an insulated tank containing gas at a higher temperature at one end than the other differential temperature decrease gradually and establishing a uniform ultimate condition. Importantly, some authors are of the view that geography is very difficult, if not impossible, consider that a system be completely closed.

Cloud: A mass of tiny particles usually visible water and sometimes ice formed by condensation nuclei such as dust and smoke, salt, pollen or negative ions. Floating in the air forming a mass at different heights above the sea from near the ground (fog and mist) to around 12,000 feet above sea level.

Cloud Type	Abbreviation	Meteor that causes
Cirrus	Ci	Nothing
Cirrustratus	Cs	Solar and Lunar Halos
Cirrocumulus	Cc	Unimportant
Altostratus	As	Light Rain
Altocumulus	Ac	Corona solar or lunar
Nimbostratus	Ns	Continuous rain
Stratocumulus	Sc	Rarely light rain
Strata	St	Rain
Clusters	Cu	Rain
Cumulonimbos	Cb	Showers and thunderstorms

Clouds: Cloud amount expressed in eighths, or octas of sky covered by them. Presence of clouds.

Clutter: Eco that occurs in the radar apparatus, which has not been able to explain, but possibly due to changes in temperature or humidity in the lower layers of the atmosphere.

Cold Drop: See drop of cold air.

Cold wave: Period or type of very cold weather caused especially by

advection in the northeast, north or northwest or by an anticyclone during winter and heat in the northern hemisphere the backward south.

Cold weather: One of the three types of weather or climatic zones supported by the classical authors. In the updated term is used to designate an area covered with snow most of the year and presents the lower horizons of permanently frozen soil (permafrost) and also to denote the set of climates polarárticos (ET and EF types of classification W. Köppen).

Collado: Isobaric configuration consists of non closed isobars in a typical saddle-product of the provision in cross of two anticyclones and two depressions.

Confluence: Convergence only graphic or geometric contours.

Continental air mass: Air mass that has its region of origin in an area of high pressure over the interior of a continent and is usually very low humidity. Is designated with the letter c.

Contours: Isopleth that represents the height of a given pressure. Note: contours are best represented under a pressure of 500 and 300 millibars. Synonym: Contour.

Convection: Heat transfer process in the media by upward movement of hot and downstream parts of the cold.

Convergence: The movement of air tending to accumulate on a given area, or by confluence of multiple streams of different ways, either by reduced speed of a single flow.

Coriolis Force: Force due to the earth's rotation acting on any mobile deflecting to the right of its path in the northern hemisphere and counterclockwise in the Southern.

Corona: Succession of light rings placed concentrically around the sun or moon whose hue is blue (inside), through green and yellow to red (outside). They are the result of diffraction of light in water droplets. Compare with halo. Its angular diameter is much smaller than the halo. The solar corona around the circumference of the sun is visible at total eclipses.

Crepuscular rays: Sunbeam poking up through cracks in a thick layer of stratocumulus clouds to the surface.

Cyclogenesis: Atmospheric process which develops a strong tropical storm to a tropical heat source (or 'hot core') above the ocean. It is a tremendous vertical disturbance indicated by a swirl of turriform clusters.

Cyclonic direction: counterclockwise flow direction or counter-clockwise in the northern hemisphere.

Daily temperature range: Swing or difference between the maximum and minimum daily temperatures.

Descent: The Rise of layers of air in a storm that often causes clouds and precipitation.

Diffraction: Deflection and splitting of light beams to skim the edges of an opaque body.

Difluence: Divergence only graphic or geometric.

Discontinuity: Front.

Dissemination: Term indicating the mixture, apparently random, air masses either by molecular diffusion (slow mixing process relatively minor) or vortex diffusion (resulting from turbulent motion). It uses the same term to refer to both liquids and light.

Divergence: Movement of air tending to escape from a particular area, either by difluence of multiple streams, or by increased speed of a single flow.

Dorsal isobaric configuration: Consists of non closed isobars as a continuation of an anticyclone and inverted U-shaped more or less inclined.

Drizzle: Liquid precipitation, even in the form of droplets with a small diameter and very close to each other.

Drop of cold air: Lower in height without a much less pronounced cyclonic circulation in the surface attached to a small mass of cold air in height and surrounded by air significantly warmer.

Dry adiabatic lapse rate: Thermal gradient that occurs with height when unsaturated air mass ascends through the atmosphere in balance dynamically dilating and cooling. The average dry adiabatic lapse rate is 1 degree Celsius per 100 meters.

Edge: Peripheral Sector front of a drop of cold air.

Entropy: A term borrowed from thermodynamics increasingly used in climatology. Entropy is a measure of the energy that has ceased to be available for work in a given system, for example, in an atmospheric pressure system. A maximum entropy denotes a minimum of usable energy.

Exposure: Direction toward which a slope is facing especially with reference to the possible amounts of sun and shade. The guidance has particular impact on settlement sites, vegetation and crops. Just compare the sites facing south and north of any alpine valley that extends from west to east.

Factor: General cause or control that contributes to a result, effect or condition. For example, the climate is influenced by several factors such as latitude, altitude, distribution of land and ocean currents, lakes and terrain.

Fall: The period between the autumnal equinox and winter solstice. In the northern hemisphere runs from September 21 until 22 December and in the southern hemisphere from 21 March to 21 June.

Family storms: Group of storms moving wave after another with similar trajectories.

Foehn: Hot and dry wind that descends the northern slopes of the Alps, especially when a cyclone is located north of the mountains. Moist air is pulled from the Mediterranean and rises over the mountains, cooling to the saturated adiabatic lapse rate. The turbulence of the air mass located on the crest and downwind of the mountain produce the 'quiet pool' of air and its decline during which heats up the dry adiabatic lapse rate. Temperatures can rise about 11 degrees Celsius or more in a few hours and there have been increases in temperature of 17 degrees Fahrenheit in three minutes.

Fog Arc: Type of rainbow that forms when the sun is behind the observer and in front is a foggy area. The drops are so small that prevent the decomposition of light into the colors of the spectrum, refraction and reflection and the arc is, therefore, colorless and appear white.

Fog: Stay in the atmosphere of tiny water droplets limiting horizontal visibility to less than one kilometer.

Forecast: long term weather forecast made for a period longer than five days.

Friction force: Force due to roughness of surfaces that acts on moving in the opposite direction of its movement slowing.

Front: Surface boundary, a line of discontinuity, or transition zone, which separates two air masses of different temperature and humidity. A front may be much to large-scale air masses as a smaller scale in a local depression.

Frost: Describes when the air temperature is at or below 0 degrees Celsius. In the soil water freezes.

Furious fifties: Sector of the Southern Ocean, about 50 degrees south latitude, where strong winds blow west key component. This area is characterized by violent storms, seas and wind intempestuosos intensive. Compare with roaring forties.

Generic: Describes a phenomenon closely related and similar in type. For example, the term 'Mediterranean climate' is a generic term that summarizes certain climatic characteristics and can be used to describe climates of other places that are broadly similar and belong to the same type.

Glacial area: See cold weather.

Gloria: See Broken spectrum.

Good time: Describes the time usually no rain and often sunny.

Gorge of low pressure: Barometric Collado where the shaft joins the low is dominant over joining the cyclone.

Grosswetterlage: Guideline for large-scale atmospheric circulation in which the steering on the region remains essentially unchanged over a period of time.

Halo: Light ring or concentric rings arranged around the sun or moon when the

sky is covered by a thin layer of clouds caused by the refraction of light in water droplets or ice crystals. The ring may be white, some red on the inside or may have a range of colors, from red to blue on the outside. Compare with crown.

Heat stroke: Is the energy emitted by the Sun that reaches Earth's surface. The Sun is a mass of intensely hot gases with an estimated temperature of about 6000 degrees Celsius in the surface energy bouncing in waves. The Earth receives only 1 / 2000000000 of the total insolation emitted by the Sun but this amount is vital to us. The amount of energy received outside the atmosphere is called the solar constant. It enters Earth's atmosphere that absorbs a part, another is lost to scattering by air molecules, dust particles and water vapor and some is reflected back into space by clouds and dust. So we have 55% comes to Earth to be immediately reflected back into space about one-quarter as the surface on the incident. The remainder is converted to heat energy for long wavelength that heats the Earth's surface and driving the air layer that extends over it.

Heat wave: Period or very warm weather type usually caused by advection from the south in the northern hemisphere summer in the south is the opposite.

Hipsitérmica phase: A term used in the United States to designate the stage of mild weather that followed the last quaternary glaciation. Its duration was measured by radioactive carbon has resulted that took place between about 9000 and 3000 years, but varies with latitude. This phase corresponds to phase boreal Atlantic and Western Europe.

Hot weather: See cold weather.

Humidity: State making the atmosphere relative to the water vapor it contains.

Absolute humidity: Mass of water vapor per unit volume of air expressed in grams per cubic meter. An air mass may contain water vapor up to a limit beyond which it saturates called dew point. Cold air has a low absolute humidity while hot air is higher. For example, if the air mass is 10 degrees centigrade may contain 9.41 g/m3, if it's 20 degrees 17.117 centídrados gr/m3 and if is 30 degrees 30.036 g/m3.

Hydrostatic equation: In meteorology, basic relationship between density, pressure, gravity and height. This equation can be solved to obtain a formula of 'barometer height' that relates the barometric pressure and high temperature.
In a mist of fine droplets appear white bow (arc spray). Sometimes you may see a weaker secondary arc, about 50 degrees, as a result of double reflection in every drop of water and the colors are inverted with respect to the main arch.
In spring the snow melts rapidly, leaving the pastures bare. Some sporadic foehn periods earlier this year can cause extensive damage, landslides and premature flowering trees and plants. The term 'foehn effect'is used to designate any wind with similar effects. Samún winds are like in Iran, the berg in

South Africa, the Santa Ana in California, the Chinook to the east of the Rocky Mountains and the Zonda in Argentina.

Hygrometer: An apparatus used to measure relative humidity and a human hair is increasing or decreasing its length or a lithium chloride sheet whose resistance varies. Tries to register, once properly amplified these changes. Another type of hygrometer is formed by a wet deposition thermometer and a dry storage (psychrometer).

Index movement: A greater or lesser degree of development zone, from west to east, from the contours and the polar jet stream.

Indian Summer: The name by designating a period of good weather that takes place each year around 11 November (St. Martin's Day). Actually, this is not an isolated incident and that changes in time in this season of autumn are common and can lead to periods of calm.

Insolation: The total number of hours of daylight which is received in one place. Climate is a major element whose length is in part a function of latitude and elsewhere depending on cloud cover there for a day. Heliograph is measured with a Campbell-Stokes and data tables can be made according to the duration of sunshine in hours, day, month or year or even a percentage of possible sunshine. The isohelias are lines connecting points with the same average duration of sunlight are plotted according to different seasons.

Instability: Physical state of the atmosphere in which the vertical movements of air masses are favored, leading to unstable weather, ie, with frequent rainfall.

Inversion: Name of the phenomenon of temperature increase with height growth in a given thickness of air generally anticyclonic situation.

Ionosphere: Part of the atmosphere above the stratosphere. It is characterized by the existence of distinct layers that are named with the letters D to G reflect electromagnetic waves (including radio) returning them to Earth. It is strongly ionized gas due to solar radiation. In this part of the atmosphere produce auroras. The ionosphere includes the Kennelly-Heaviside layer (about 100-120 km) and the Appleton layer (from about 240 miles). The lower level of the ionosphere during the day down about 56 miles and rises during the night some 105 miles.

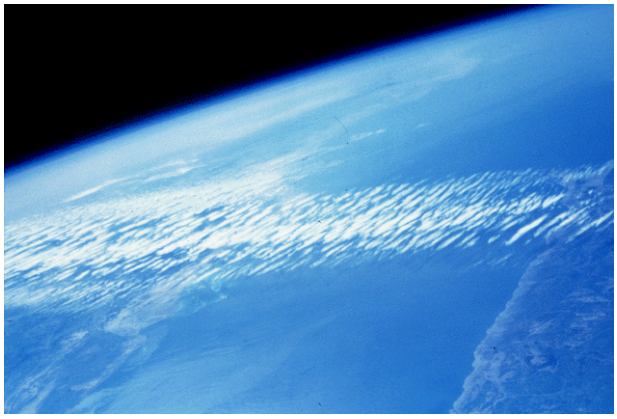
Iridescence: Discoloration sometimes appears in the clouds piled up when the sun may be partially through them.

Isobar: Isopleth representing atmospheric pressure after reduction to sea level. Note: It is usually expressed in millibars.

Isobaric configuration: Figure or form that a set of isobars.

Isopleth: A line connecting points of equal value for a given variable is represented in a plan or map. Additional Synonyms: Isoline and isometric line.

Isotherm: Isopleth that represents the average air temperature for a specified period after reducing it to its equivalent sea level. Line represents an isothermal process in a pressure-volume diagram.



Item: Each of the physical constituents that make up the weather: temperature, pressure, wind, humidity and rainfall. That is why we often speak of 'elements'.

Jet Stream: A current of air from the west that runs at high altitude, about 12,000 meters in the troposphere, which is composed of relatively strong winds concentrated in a narrow range. His average speed in summer is about 90 to 120 kilometers per hour and in winter can double. Distinguish different types of flows among which the jet stream polar front.

Klimamorphologie: A term coined by German geographers to describe the study of relationships between climate and geomorphological features. It is synonymous with 'climatic geomorphology'.

Leeward: the side opposite the side where the wind blows. Opposite of windward.

Light purple: Pink dye for short occurs on the tops of the mountains especially when covered with snow and is visible only after sunset and shortly before sunrise. The blaze began when the edge is located about 2 degrees above the horizon and is clearly seen when the sky is producing the dispersion of light. The illumination ceases when the mountains darken when fully lit evening or morning. The color of this purple dye glow with morning and sunset orange. Some authors use the term 'alpine glow. Compare twilight arc.

Lithometeors: A set of solid, non-aqueous atmosphere. For example, haze, dust, smoke, dust storm and sand storm.

Local Weather: Climate of a small area that presents strong contrasts with

other areas of the same region as a result of slight differences in slope, orientation, color and texture of the soil, the proximity of a liquid surface, the nature of vegetation cover and influence of the buildings. The study of local climates requires the existence of large numbers of stations with a site chosen with great care.

Location advective: predominantly Synoptic situation on the area considered a basic flow and direction in the horizontal well established or advection.

Deadlock: Usually weather situation characterized by the development of an anticyclone or a dorsal high latitudes warm, steady and persistent that prevents the passage of the storms as they often result in one or two cold storms at low latitudes.

Synoptic Situation: Set configurations typical isobaric contours and affecting a given area.

Loll: View neutral equilibrium.

Low: Isobaric configuration consisting of closed isobars, roughly circular or elliptical, whose value decreases towards the inside where it's going to give the minimum atmospheric pressure.

Macroclimate: Weather conditions that occur in a wide area. Opposed to microclimate.

Magnetosphere: Outer part of Earth's atmosphere from about 2000 km altitude within which lie the Van Allen belts (to the 4000 kilometers).

Maritime air mass: See air mass.

Maritime polar air mass: See air mass.

Mesosphere: The layer of the atmosphere between the stratosphere and ionosphere.

Meteor: Physical phenomena observed in the atmosphere or in contact with it, on the surface of the ground as rain, fog, storm, rainbow, dew, etc..

Meteorology: The scientific study of phenomena and physical processes that occur in the atmosphere. This applies especially to the weather forecast and synoptic charts are constructed so that collect observations of atmospheric phenomena carried out simultaneously in a large number of stations.

Microclimate: Climate of the immediate surroundings of a surface phenomenon and especially around plants or plant groups. The space

considered vary depending on the size of those phenomena. It is a larger space if we study a forest than a prairie. Also devotes much attention to the "urban climate" for its effect on temperature and environmental pollution. This term is derived from 'microclimatology'. Compare with micrometeorology and local climate. Macroclimate opposite.

Micrometeorology: Scientific and comprehensive study of the lower layer of the atmosphere and especially between 1.5 meters high and the earth's surface.

Mid-latitude: Latitudinal zone in the broadest sense located between the 23'5 and 66.5 degrees in both the North and the South. It is increasingly used as a term more specific than temperate zone.

Millibar: Unit of pressure, usually to express the atmospheric pressure which is 1000 per square centimeter Dynas. Abbreviated to mb.

Millimeter: Unit of length used in meteorology as the unit of amount of rainfall and as a unit of pressure. Is abbreviated mm. One millimeter equals one liter per square meter and 4 / 3 mb.

Monitoring of the first order: Observatory of the National Institutes of Meteorology where observations are made of several elements (pressure, temperature, humidity, wind, cloudiness, precipitation, sunshine, etc.).

Monocline: Bending or flexing of the layers along a line due to a strain of the crust. The strata are horizontal or subhorizontal although at different levels with the exception of the line of flexion.

Monsoon: Regular period of bad weather in southern Asia caused by southwesterly winds. This period usually begins in June and ends in August. Produces beneficial rain in the lowlands of India and Nepal and heavy snowfall in the Himalayas.

Neutral equilibrium: Condition is the air mass unsaturated having a static thermal gradient equal to the dry adiabatic lapse rate, or a saturated air mass whose temperature gradient is equal to the saturated adiabatic lapse rate, so that is balanced with respect to air masses around him. Also known as' convective equilibrium 'and' neutral equilibrium.

Normal pressure at sea level: It is 1013.2 mb or 760 mm is considered an average value at sea level at latitude 45 degrees and a temperature of 15 degrees Celsius.

Normal temperature: Describes the temperature of a given month, date, or, in general, a period when it is very similar to what occurs on average in the corresponding periods.

Open system: Focus on general systems theory whose application in geography is rising. The open system is characterized by the supply of energy and material is done through their boundaries (as opposed to closed system). Under these conditions the system itself is regulated by homeostatic adjustments and thus reaches a "dynamic equilibrium." Over time the system reaches a constant magnitude and is said to equifinality behaves as different initial conditions produce similar end results.

Opening in delta: Fork or diffluence of the jet stream.

Ozone: allotropic form of oxygen (O3) is pale blue and is found in small amounts in the atmosphere. Its greater concentration at a height of about 20 to 25 km.

Paleoclimate: Climate any stage geological past. The weather has varied considerably over time succeeding major phases glaciers, dry and rainy.

Persistence: The tendency for weather conditions to persist for longer than is considered normal.

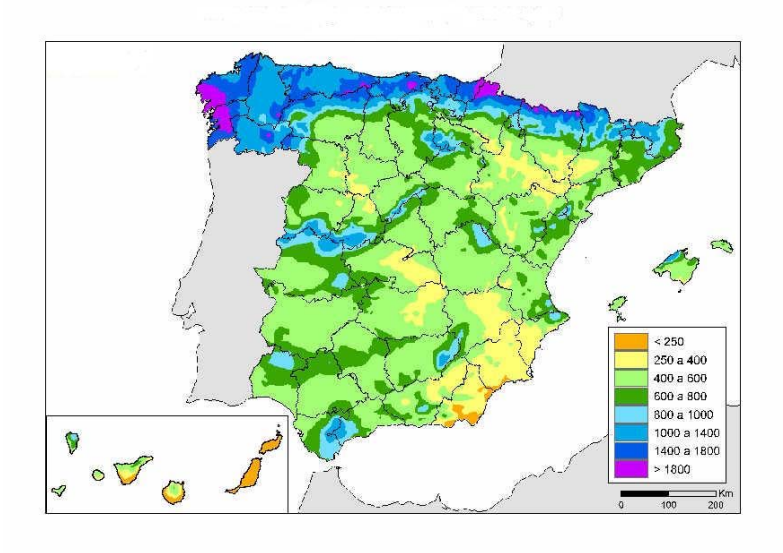
Phase megathermal: See the Atlantic stage.

Photometeor: Luminous phenomenon produced in the atmosphere by reflection, diffraction and interference of light. For example, the spectrum of Broken, halo, iridescence, rainbows and the arch of fog.

Physiological comfort zone: Area that displays temperature and relative humidity more favorable to the human body. With increasing temperature the relative humidity should be lowered to maintain wellness.

Polar air mass: Air mass originated in the mid-latitudes between 40 and 60 degrees latitude, either on an ocean or within a continent. When these masses originate near the poles are not polar are Arctic or Antarctic.

Precipitation map: A map which represents the amount of rainfall in the regions it encompasses. Rain can be represented for a short period of time. Also the amount of rain to represent can be expressed in absolute or average value of an interval of time.



Precipitation: Deposition in the Earth's surface from moisture from the atmosphere may be in the form of dew, hail, rain, sleet or snow.

Prediction Numerical Weather: Prediction is done working out, usually with the help of a computer, sets of equations relating to atmospheric phenomena observed associations.

Pressure Drop: Drop in air pressure.

Pressure force: Force due to pressure differences which direction, perpendicular to the isobars, pressure points from high to low and whose magnitude is directly proportional to the pressure gradient.

Pressure gradient: Variation of pressure per unit length in the direction perpendicular to the isobars.

Prognosis: View weather forecast.

Radiosonde: Apparatus recorder and radio transmitter, carried high by a hydrogen balloon from which meteorological data are transmitted via radio signals. Compared with balloon.

Rain gauge: A device that is used to measure the amount of rain and a funnel is placed over a collection container is emptied periodically into a test tube. The rain gauge should be placed carefully so that the funnel is at 30 inches off the ground and, if possible, the nearest building is at a distance that is twice its height. Many weather stations are used gauges registrars.

Rain: Liquid precipitation, continuous and uniform drops with a large diameter.

Rainbow: Colored arc of light caused by refraction and internal reflection of the sun's rays in drops of rain when the sun is behind the observer and the drops of rain front. The light entering each drop is reflected in its opposite side and down into the different colors of the spectrum. In the main arch is red on the outside and violet on the inside. The angle at which the radius of the arc subtended by the observer's eye varies from about 41 degrees for the red end to 43 degrees for violet. This means that an observer at sea level can see only the arc if the Sun's altitude is less than about 42 degrees. The lower or higher height of the observer, the greater the portion of the visible arc. From an airplane you can see the full circle. A larger water droplets under intense colors.

Relative Humidity: The water vapor that exists in an air mass expressed as a percentage of the total amount that would exist if the air were saturated at this temperature. The proportion of air vapor pressure with respect to the saturation vapor pressure. The relative humidity varies with absolute humidity and temperature. Is measured by reading a table of 'relative humidity' with the temperature data provided by a tank thermometer and thermometer wet dry basin.

Roaring forties: Sector of the Southern Ocean, about 40 degrees south latitude, which blow with great force and regularity of the winds from the north-west. It is an area full of storms, rough seas, cloudy skies, humidity and time unpleasant related to the uninterrupted passage of depressions moving in from west to east. Compare with furious fifties.

Samún: warm and dry wind of the same type as the foehn that blows in Persia.

Santa Ana: hot, dry wind from the north and northeast blowing down from the Sierra Nevada through the deserts of southern California. It is a wind of foehn type and is often dusty.

Saturated adiabatic lapse rate: Decrease in temperature of the air produced by the dynamic cooling as a result of expansion in a saturated air mass upward. The average decrease is 0.4 degrees Celsius per 100 meters. This rate is lower than the dry adiabatic lapse rate because of the latent heat loss. The actual rate varies with the amount of condensed water vapor which, in turn, varies with the amount of available water vapor depends on temperature.

Showers: Precipitation liquid, consisting of large droplets, which usually begin and end abruptly and rapidly varying intensity.

Sky blue: Color featuring the cloudless sky during the day as a result of scattering of sunlight in the air particles. Short waves in the solar spectrum azulvioleta end is more easily dispersed into finer particles at high altitude where the sky has a bright blue color. The range of blue can be measured on a scale made by F. Linke with 14 tones ranging from white to blue.

Source Region: Area over which air masses are formed.

Specific humidity: The relationship between the weight of water vapor in a given 'portion' of the atmosphere and the total weight of the air including water vapor. It is expressed in grams of water vapor per kilogram of air. For example, the cold, dry air has a value of 0.2 while the hot and humid air can be set between 15 and 18 grams.

Spring Season: intermediate between winter and summer. In the northern

hemisphere occurs astronomically from the vernal equinox or spring (around March 21) and the summer solstice (around June 21).

Squall line: A line that sometimes precedes a cold front along which records showers or thunderstorms.

Squall: stormy phenomenon caused by a type of storm cloud in an arc characterized by a sudden change of wind direction and speed accompanied by a rain shower and thunderstorm.

Stability: Physical state of the atmosphere in which no vertical movements of air masses leading to a peaceful time.

Steering: meteorological term used to indicate the directional effect of atmospheric influences on some other phenomenon. For example, the effect of 'steering' current line of high altitude or temperature differences on the movement of surface depressions.

Storm: Meteor characterized by one or more lightning expressed by lightning and thunder near often accompanied by showers.

Stormy:

Stratosphere: The layer of the atmosphere above the tropopause and extends to the ionosphere 90 kilometers. Its headquarters are located at a height of about 18 km in Ecuador, 9 miles north and 50 degrees South and 6 kilometers at the poles. Those figures vary slightly depending on the season (are significantly higher in summer) and with certain weather conditions. The stratosphere contains very little dust or water vapor. At the base of the stratosphere on Ecuador temperature varies during the year of about -80 degrees to about -90 degrees. Over the polar regions the seasonal difference is more notable since it goes to about -40 degrees in summer to about -80 degrees in winter. In the stratosphere temperature drop that occurs in height ceases and until recently it was believed that the temperatures were in fact uniform and kept constant. Currently it is believed that there is an increase in temperature to 15 to 20 degrees to about 50 km altitude where there is a "warm layer" due to the concentration of ozone. Near the top of the stratosphere, about 80 kilometers high, noctilucent clouds occur. The temperature in the upper stratosphere is about -80 degrees Celsius.

Sublimation: Converting a solid into a vapor or vice versa without passing through the liquid state.

Subsidence: Decrease of an extended layer of air in an anticyclone causing the warming and drying dispelling the cloud.

Subtropical doldrums: subtropical belts of high pressure located about 30 to 35 degrees north and south but are interrupted by the different distribution of land and sea. They are calm areas where air masses move in the direction of the poles and Ecuador. These belts may be partly the result of air movement in the top of the troposphere from Ecuador, which is moving under the influence of the Coriolis effect, resulting in an accumulation of air in these latitudes. Possibly an air movement in the direction of Ecuador in the top of the troposphere from high latitudes tends to fall in the subtropical zone of calm air increasing accumulation. English is known by the name of 'Horse Latitudes'.

Summer: is the warmest season of the year as opposed to winter. In the northern hemisphere covers the months of June, July and August while in the southern hemisphere is the period which covers the months of December, January and February.

Surface Analysis: See surface weather map.

Surface Topography: A map which basically represent the altitudes at which pressure is 500 mb, by contours, with its value and usually the symbol of the main settings are, and temperatures at those altitudes, by through isotherms.

Surface weather map: A map which basically represent the surface pressure reduced to sea level, with isobars, with its value and the symbol of the main settings that are, and fronts.

Surface weather map: A map which basically represent the surface pressure reduced to sea level, with isobars, with its value and the symbol of the main settings that are, and fronts.

Synoptic chart: Diagram showing the weather (isobars, wind and other elements) at a given time. The development of synoptic charts is essential in weather forecasts.

Tefigrama: thermodynamic diagram are represented in the temperature data and data on dew point isobaric levels.

Temperate climate: One of the three types of weather or climatic zones supported by the classical authors. Updates usually delimited in temperate climates from the cold by +10 degrees Celsius isotherm for the warmest month that roughly coincides with the boundary of the tundra and coniferous forest. On the tropical side of the isotherm of +18 degrees Celsius, the coldest month is valid as a boundary with the exception of the surrounding areas with arid tropical climates.

Temperate zone: View temperate climate.

Temperature: climate element that indicates the degree of heat or cold sensitivity in the atmosphere. Is measured by different thermometric scales: Celsius scale, Fahrenheit, Reaumur scale and absolute scale.

Thermometer shelter: Booth white wood placed on stands at a height of 1.20 meters above the ground with blind walls for ventilation. Inside the meteorological instruments are placed so that, being in the shade, reading scores are not affected by direct exposure to the sun and wind.

Thermometer: An instrument used to measure temperature. One of the most common types is a graduated glass tube on a scale Celsius, Fahrenheit, Reaumur and / or absolute amounts inside which a column of mercury or alcohol in a bucket and that expands or contracts according to changes in room temperature. There are other types that are based on metals that expand or contract the effect of temperature, within a known extension, or that have different resistances to the flow of electricity to temperature changes.

Thermosphere: ionosphere Synonym.

Time Type: Type widespread pressure synoptic structure with a corresponding set of weather features.

Torrid Zone: See hot climate.

Trigger mechanism: Name some authors use to refer to any process that initiates the development of conditional instability in an air mass. For example, the mechanical lift (wind), the heating of a conductive layer of air followed by convection, increased water vapor content of the atmosphere and the rise of a mass of warm air over cold air mass along a warm front in a depression.

Tropical air mass: Air mass originating in the subtropical high pressure belt on either the ocean or the interior of a continent.

Tropical cyclone: Tropical Borrasca warm deep and relatively long characterized by very strong winds with speeds exceeding 100 mph and very heavy rainfall.

Tropopause: Map of discontinuity between the troposphere and the stratosphere is characterized by an abrupt change in the thermal gradient. Although the situation varies slightly with the seasons is located about 16

kilometers on Ecuador, about 9 km to 50 degrees latitude and about 6.5 kilometers above the poles. Recent investigations show that the tropopause is not a single plane but is a set of overlapping planes.

Troposphere: The lower layer of the atmosphere between the surface and the tropopause.

Trough: isobaric configuration consists of non closed isobars as a continuation of a V-shaped depression more or less inclined or inverted.

Twilight: Clarity of sunlight from the first light of dawn until sunrise, morning, and from sunset to total darkness in the evening. It is caused by reflection and scattering of sunlight in the atmosphere. Its duration depends on the angle of the sun's path to the horizon, ie the date and latitude.

Unstable equilibrium: State of the atmosphere in which the actual temperature gradient air mass is greater than the dry adiabatic lapse rate (ie, warmer and therefore lighter than the surrounding air) and thus continue to rise. A mass of warm and humid air can rise to great heights and cause unstable weather conditions to form large clumps and causing heavy rain, hail and thunderstorms. The updraft ceases to reach the same temperature as the surrounding air and then be in equilibrium neutral (or indifferent). See conditional instability. Opposed to stable equilibrium.

UV: Part of solar radiation that is then blue in the spectrum. Ozone molecules absorb most of the ultraviolet rays in the upper layers of the atmosphere but some reach the surface being much more intense in the high mountains.

Visibility: maximum horizontal distance that are clearly visible with some prominent objects in the environment.

Vortex's: usually an inner core or center of a storm.

Warm bubble: Name that are sometimes the 'drops' of warm air at high latitudes isolated in relatively high.

Warm sector: Sector between warm and cold fronts of a storm wave occupied by relatively warm air.

Weather forecast: View weather forecast.

Weather map: Charter synoptic.

Weather: A set of meteorological conditions that occur in a particular area of the earth's surface, its characteristic features and the amplitude of its variations. Usually taken into consideration the conditions for a period of several years (eg 30 to 35). The term comes from the Greek word meaning 'Tilt' probably referring to that of Earth. Climate is studied according to various climate elements: temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind, humidity (water vapor, clouds, precipitation, evaporation). These elements are the result of the combination of different climatic factors: latitude, altitude, distribution of seas and continents, ocean currents, provision of relief and influence of soil and vegetation.

Weather: It is said often weather with rain.

Weather: The condition of the atmosphere at a given place at a given time or during a short period of time, in relation to the various elements (temperature, sunlight, wind, clouds, fog and precipitation). It is a condition that varies from hour to hour or day to day. Compare with climate.

Weather: Weather forecast with an anticipation that is usually not more than 24 hours. It also used the terms 'prognosis', 'prognosis'and 'weather forecasting'.

Weather conditions: A set of meteors occur in the atmosphere at a place and a certain height and which are the time of the place.

Weatherproof Banda: Area, more or less long, in bad weather associated with a front.

Wiley: Study of climate in relation to organic life including humans, animals and plants. Refers specifically to issues of human habitat: shelter, clothing and other necessities of health dependent on weather conditions.

Wind: horizontal air flow ranging from the 'breeze' to 'hurricane'. The winds may have a vertical movement, but this happens rarely in the Earth's surface. See Beaufort scale.

Windward: Side of where the wind blows. Opposite to leeward.

Winter: In the broadest sense is the coldest season of the year away from the summer. In the northern hemisphere is the period which covers the months of December, January and February. In the southern hemisphere comprising the months of June, July and August.

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Zonda: Wind hot, humid and muggy that blows from northern Argentina in front of a low pressure system. It also gives this name to a foehn-like wind blowing in the same country which descends the eastern slopes of the Andes.