solar energy (28)

—2 most important forms coming from the sun:

heat & light

light from the sun (29)

—if reflected: the light simply bounces off earth matter

--if absorbed: the light (and its heat) transfer energy to earth matter and its temperature rises

Water (an earth material) (30)
—heats up slowly and cools slowly

Soil (an earth material) (31)
—heats up rapidly and cools rapidly

uneven heating (32)
—Earth’s surface has different temperatures because water and soil heat and cool at different rates

wind (33)
—caused by uneven heating of Earth's surface by the sun

atmospheric pressure (34)
--the result of the force applied by the air above you--as you go up in the atmosphere—less pressure and vice versa

Oceans (35)
--where most of Earth's water is found (97% of all water)

Fresh water (36)

--only 3% of all of Earth's water

Of the 3%:

2% is ice

0.5% is groundwater

0.5% rivers, lakes,

soil, and atmosphere

Basic Water Cycle (37)

--evaporation, condensation, precipitation (rain, snow, sleet, or hail)

Weather Variables (38)

--temperature, humidity, pressure, wind, and precipitation

Fronts (39)

--a large body of air with the same temperature and moisture content all the way through

Warm or Cold

Pacific Ocean (40)

--source of most of the water used in CA.

--creates mild temperatures

--creates coastal breezes

Weather (41)

--the condition of the atmosphere around us

--Heat, moisture, & movement—3 important factors to look at