| Latitude | Distance in degrees North and South of the Equator Temperature decreases as you go toward the |
|------------------------|--|
| | poles |
| Latitude | uneven heating heating Sun |
| Altitude | Height above sea level |
| | Temperature <u>decreases</u> as you <u>increase</u> in altitude. |
| | A mountain found on the equator would have snow, because of altitude. |
| Altitude | Air cools as you go up. |
| -Large-Bodies-of-Water | Land-heats-up-and-cools-down-quicker than |
| | water. |
| | Coastal land has mild temperatures than areas far inland. |

| | 1 |
|------------------------|---|
| Temperature Patterns | Seasons are affected by how much sun is received. The tilt of the Earth on its axis and the rotation around the sun gives the Earth seasons. |
| Temperature Patterns | North and South Hemisphere are opposite seasons. N Summer N Winter |
| Ocean Currents | Gulf Stream "Warm" |
| Ocean Currents | Streams of water flowing through ocean at regular patterns. Warm currents warm coastal land; cold currents cool coastal land |
| -Large-Bodies of Water | "Marine" Minneapolis "Continental" |

| Precipitation Patterns | Precipitation varies depending on climate. Precipitation patterns determine the types of crops that will be grown. |
|------------------------|---|
| Climate | The characteristic weather conditions in an area over a long period time. |
| Latitude | The distance in degrees north or south from the equator. |
| Altitude | The distance above sea level. |
| Maritime Climate | A climate influenced by a nearby ocean, with generally mild temperatures and steady precipitation. |

| A climate that occurs in the interior of a |
|--|
| continent with large temperature difference between seasons. |
| A stream of water that flows through the ocean in a regular pattern. |
| Periods of the year associated with specific weather conditions. |
| How much thermal energy (heat) a material stores up Water: High Heat Capacity (slow to heat up and slow to cool down) |
| The energy an object has due to the motion of its particles, also called heat energy. |
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