**Fronts**

Global wind Systems

The directions of earths winds are influenced by earth’s rotation

**Coriolis Effect** results in fluids and objects moving in an apparent curved path rather than a straight line

The directions of earths wind systems such as the polar easterlies and the trade winds vary with the latitudes in which they occur

**Doldrums** no winds

Winds are named from where they are coming from

**Polar easterlies** are wind zones 60 above North Pole and 60 below South Pole

**Prevailing Westerlies** the winds coming from the west between 30 60 north and 30 60 south

**Trade Winds** between latitudes 30N and the equator is a circulation belt of wind known as the trade winds

**Jet Stream** is a narrow band of fast high-altitude westerly wind

**Fronts** a narrow region between two air masses of different densities

**Cold front** when dense air displaces warm air it forces the warm air which is less dense

**Warm front** advancing warm air displaces cold air along a warm front a warm front develops a gradual boundary

**Occluded front**

**Stationary front** when a warm and a cold air mass collide and stall making light precipitation. Eventually they combine and take the characteristics of the land they are over