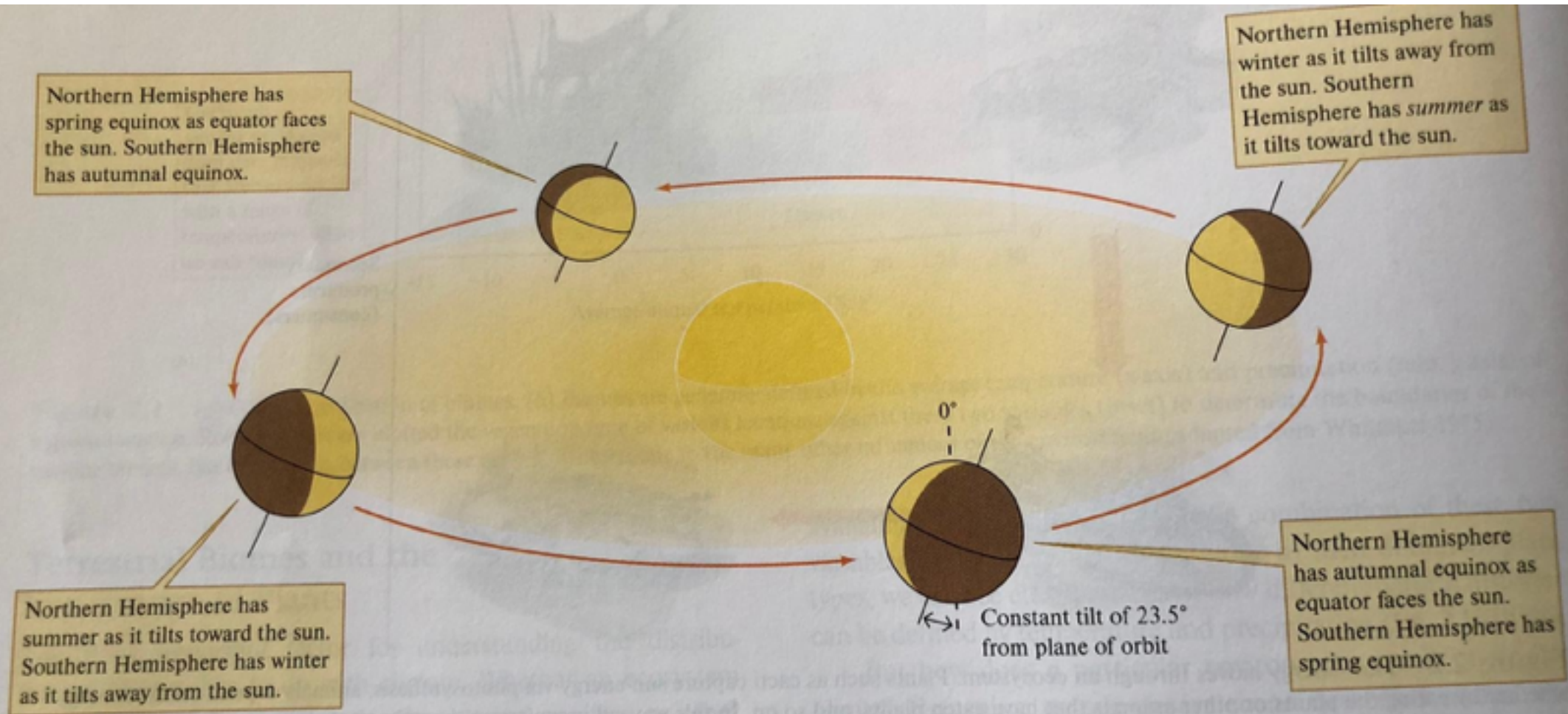




# Water week - Ecology

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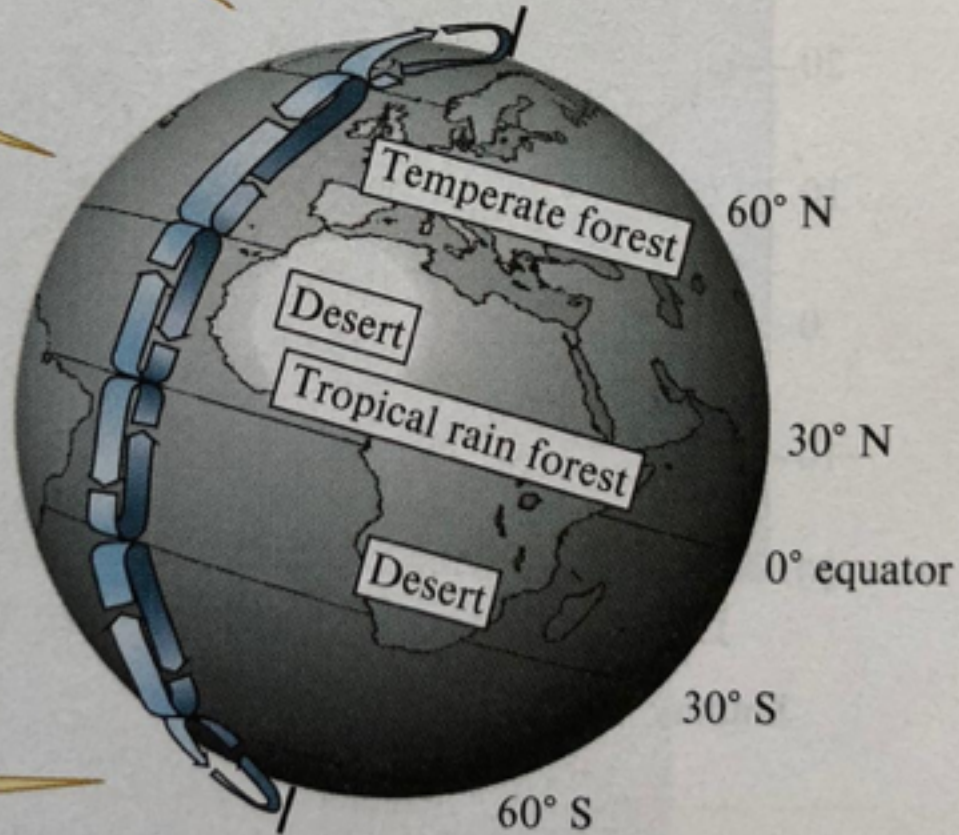
**Figure 2.3** The seasons in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

Subtropical and polar air masses meet, creating a moist temperate climate.

Dry descending air absorbs moisture, forming deserts.

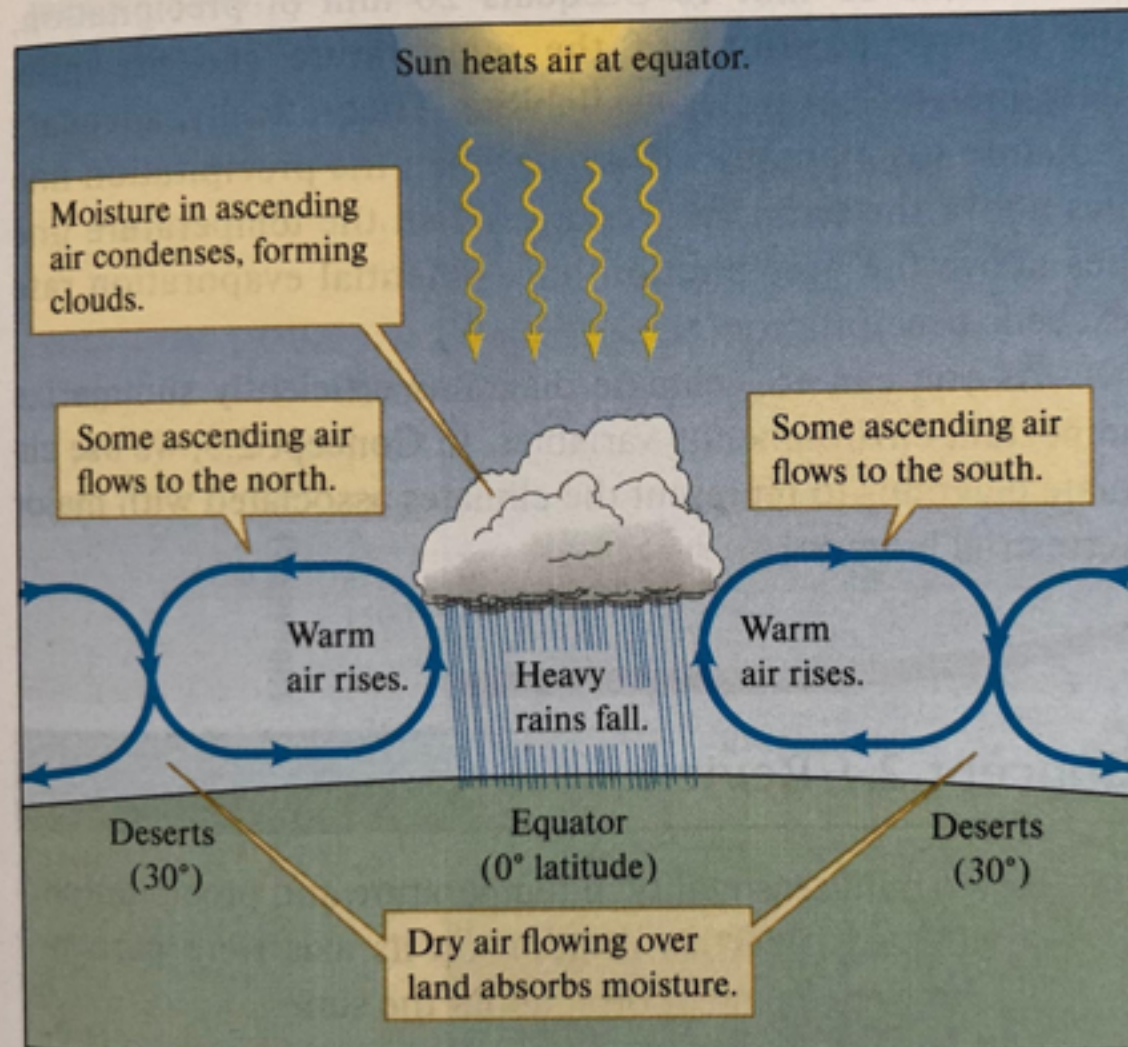
Rising air at the equator is associated with a moist tropical climate.

There are three air circulation cells on each side of the equator.



(b)



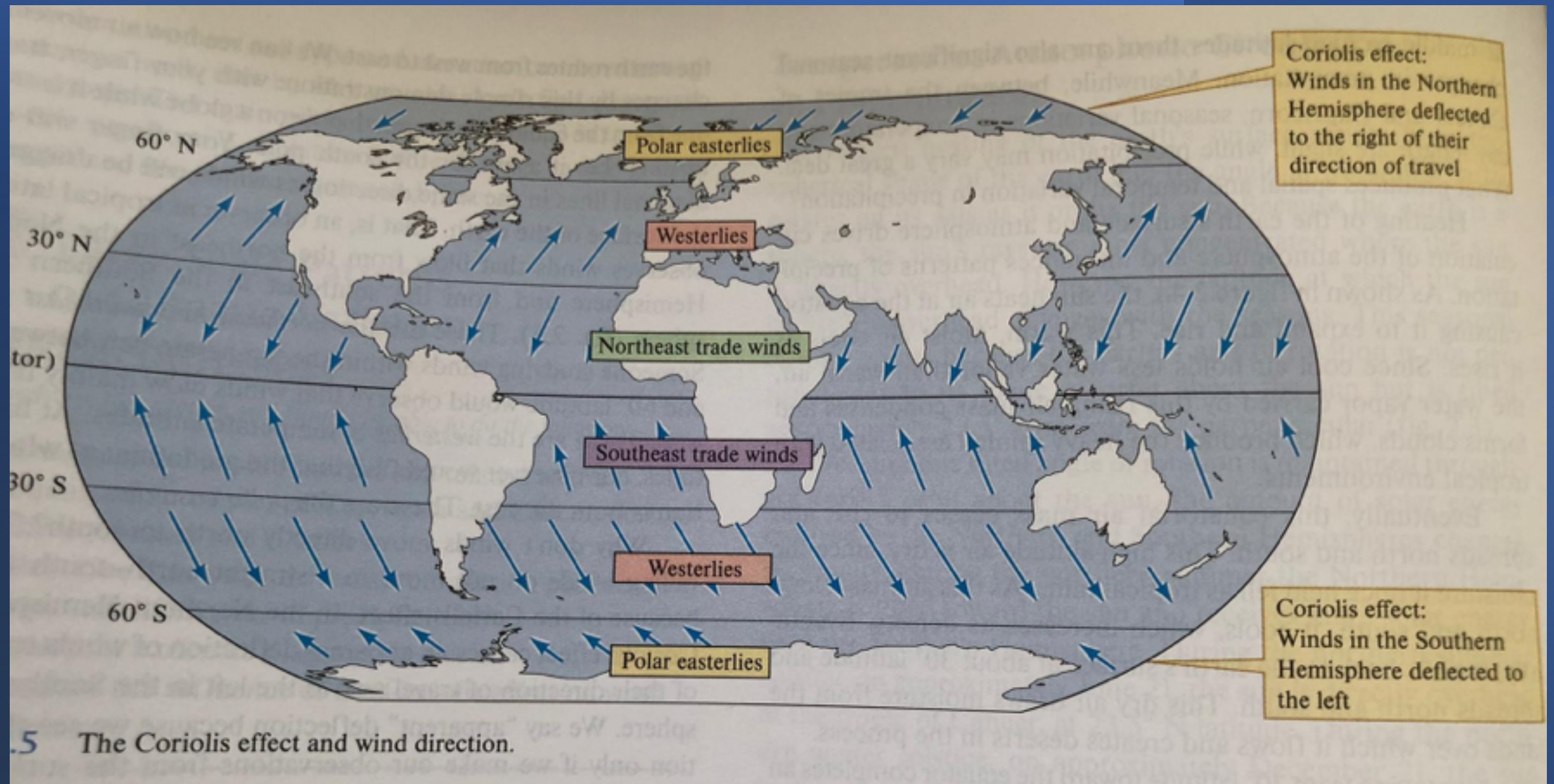


(a)

(b)

Figure 2.4 (a) Solar-driven air circulation. (b) Latitude and atmospheric circ





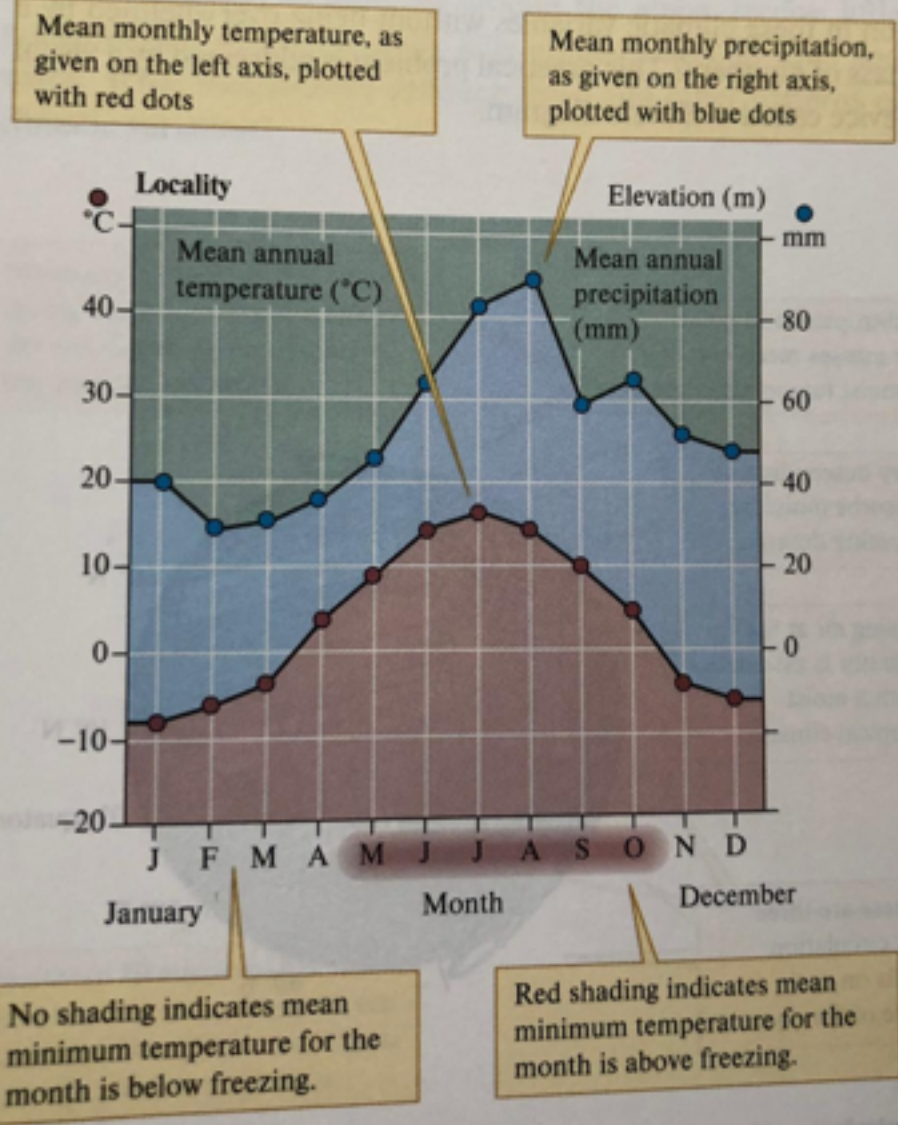


Figure 2.6 Structure of climate diagrams.



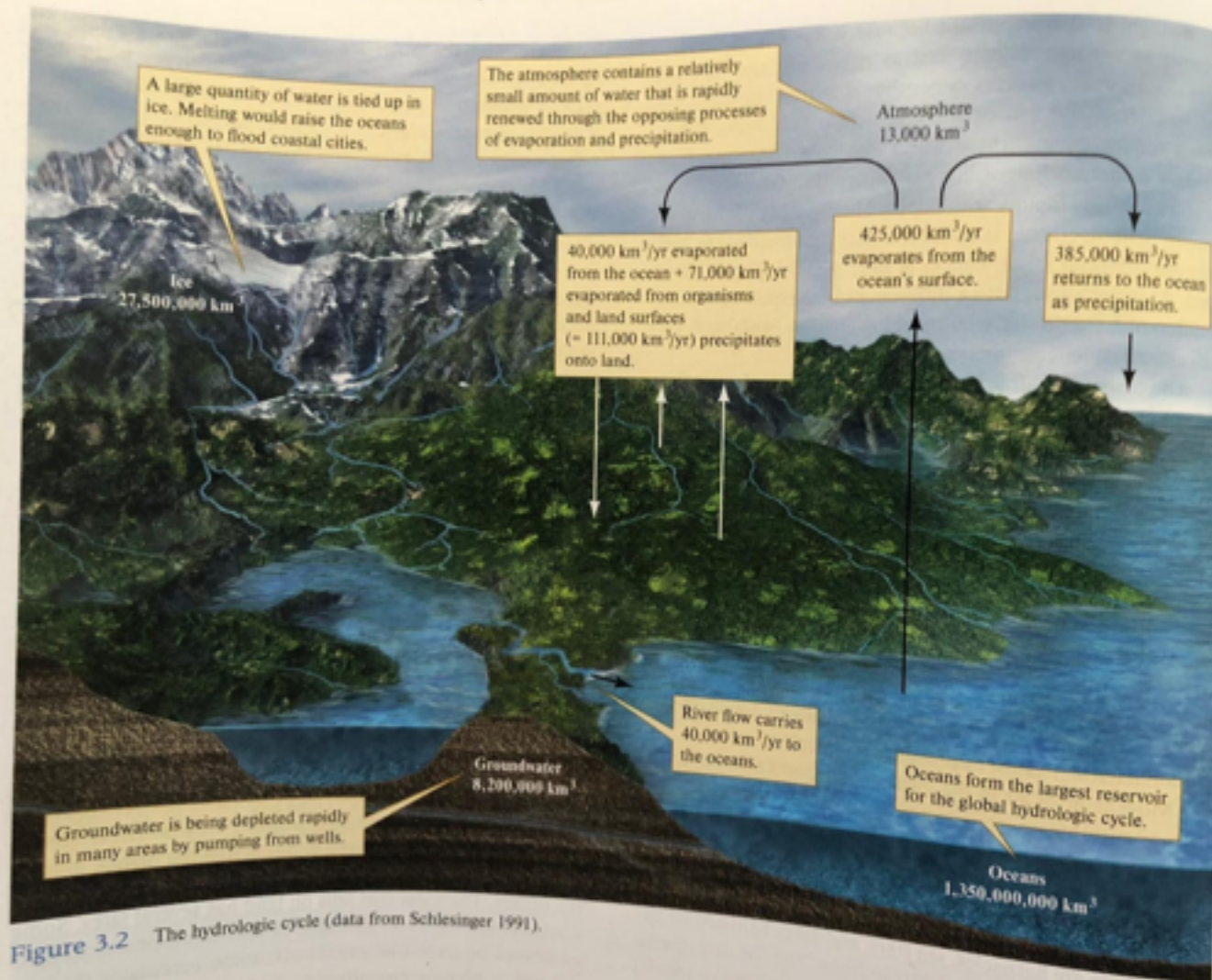


Figure 3.2 The hydrologic cycle (data from Schlesinger 1991).

organisms long distances. Currents moderate climates, fertilize the surface waters, stimulate photosynthesis, and promote large populations of marine organisms. Wind-blown organisms across vast expanses of sea.

change 7° to 9°C while only 1°C at the equator. At 100 m depth, the temperature is constant.



