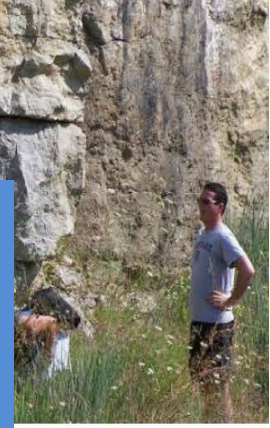




Teaching, Weather, Ocean and Climate Science through American Meteorological Society Online Resources

Michael J Passow, Wendy Abshire, Chad Kauffman, Elizabeth Mills, Abigail Stimach
Corresponding author:
michael@earth2class.org

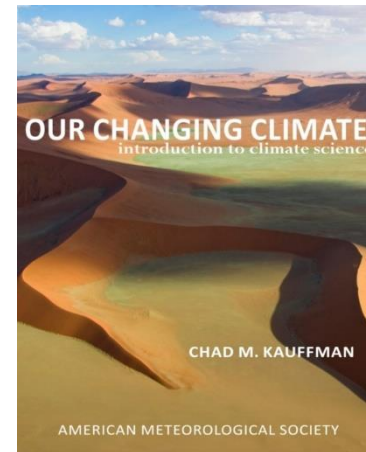
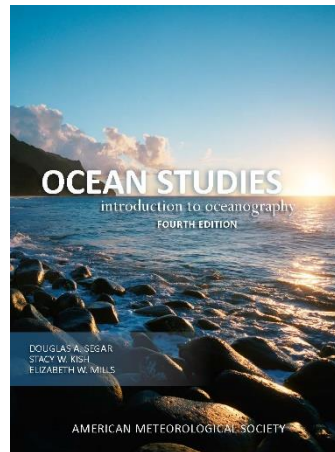
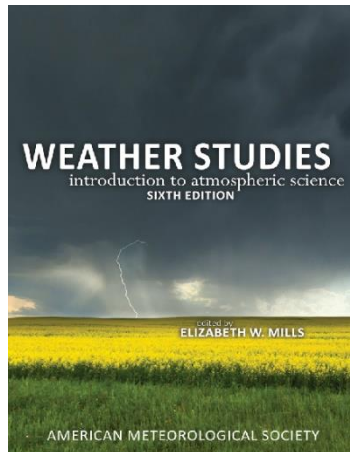


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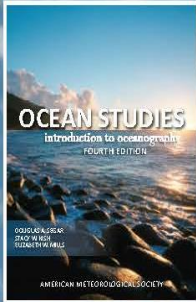


project ATMOSPHERE

sensing, analyzing and forecasting



the
MAURY
PROJECT
exploring the physical foundations of oceanography



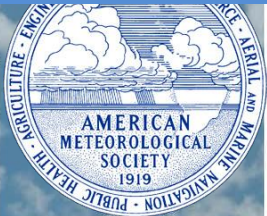
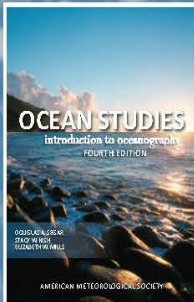
It starts with teachers
partnering with AMS
scientists...





PROVIDING TEACHERS WITH SCIENTIFICALLY ACCURATE CLIMATE AND WEATHER CONCEPTS TO HELP THEM DEVELOP BETTER LESSONS HAS BEEN A GOAL OF THE AMS EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR MORE THAN 25 YEARS

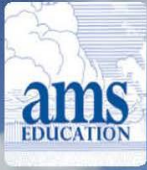
“TRAINING THE TRAINERS” HAS BEEN THE GUIDING STRATEGY TO GIVE ELEMENTARY, MIDDLE, AND HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS IMPORTANT INFORMATION THAT THEY CAN THEN MODIFY FOR THEIR STUDENTS’ LEARNING.



MORE THAN 21,000 TEACHERS DIRECTLY TAUGHT

MILLIONS OF STUDENTS BENEFIT

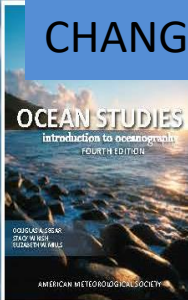
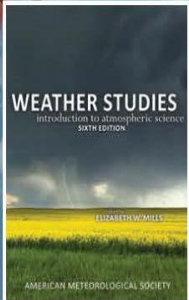
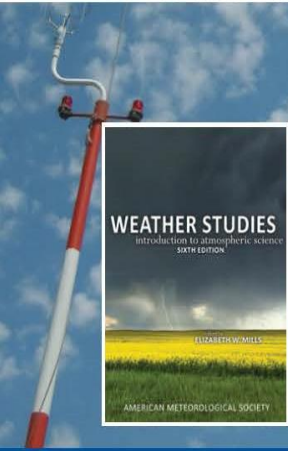
OVER 100,000 TEACHERS PEER TRAINED



IN THE 1990s, THE AMS IDENTIFIED A CORPS OF TEACHERS WHO HAD ATTENDED SUMMER PROGRAMS AS “ATMOSPHERIC EDUCATION RESOURCE AGENTS” (AERAs).

THEY WERE PROVIDED WORKSHOPS AT CONFERENCES AND OTHER VENUES WITH BOOKLETS ABOUT SUCH TOPICS AS “EL NINO-LA NINA,” “HIGH- AND LOW-PRESSURE SYSTEMS,” AND “SURFACE AND DEEP-SEA CIRCULATION.”

WITH THE AVAILABILITY OF THE INTERNET, DELIVERY METHODS CHANGED TO ONLINE PROGRAMS: **“DATASTREAME”**

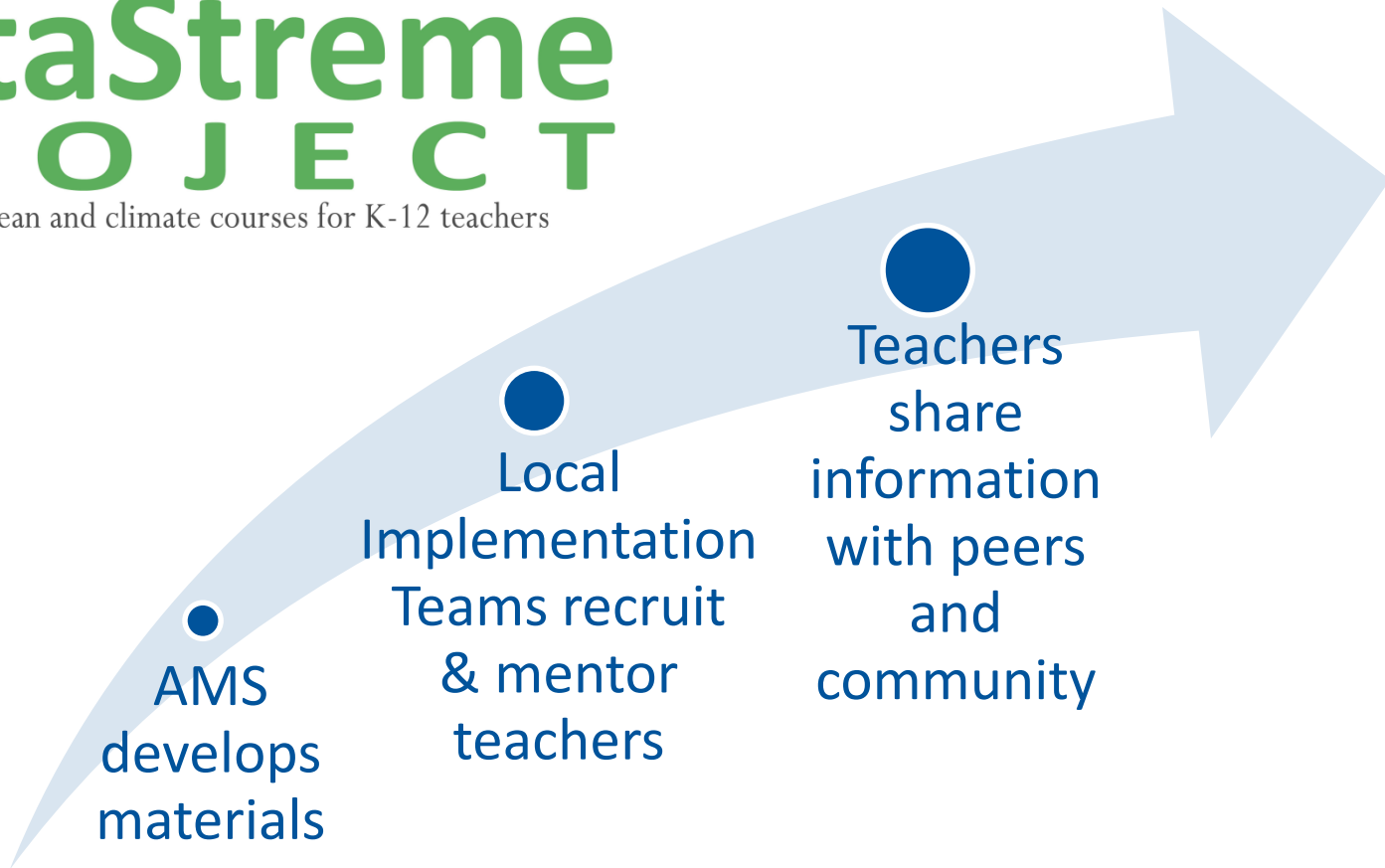


THOUSANDS OF STUDENTS BENEFIT

OVER 100,000 TEACHERS PEER TRAINED

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weather, ocean and climate courses for K-12 teachers



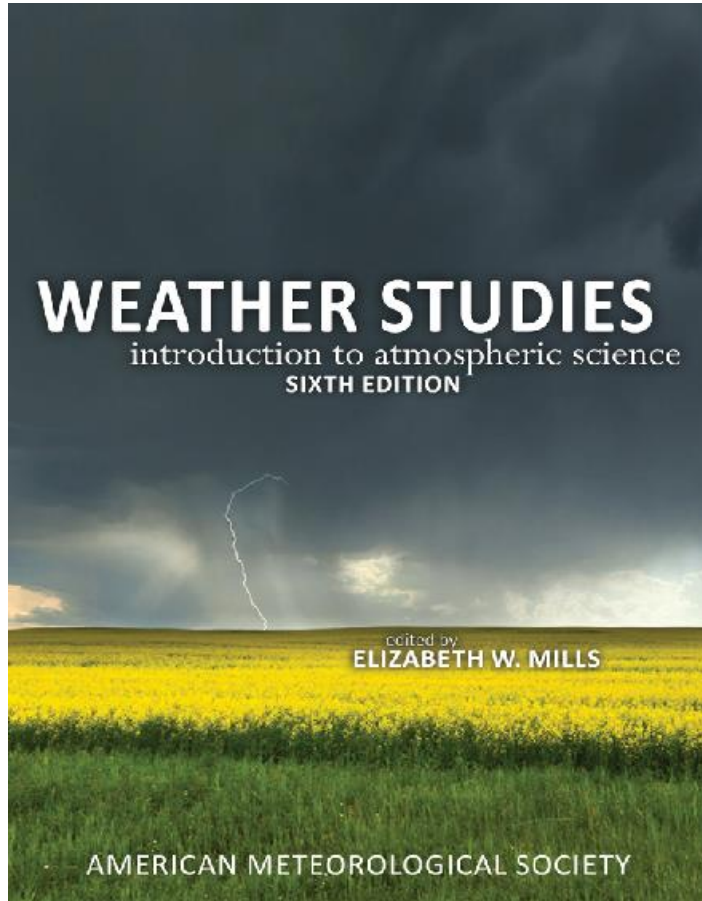
the DataStream PROJECT

weather, ocean and climate courses for K-12 teachers



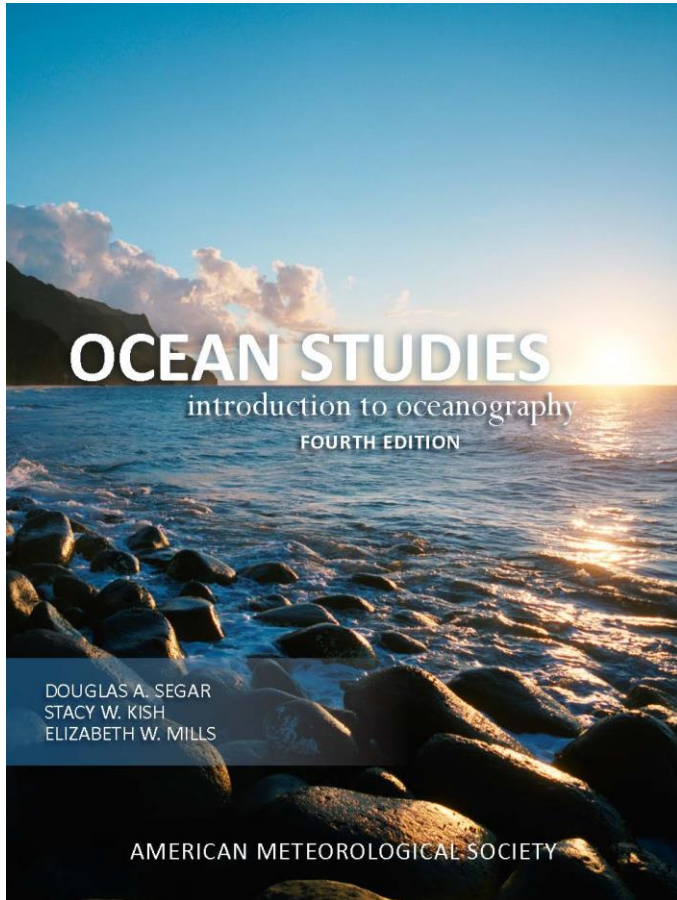
Semester-length distance-learning courses in
meteorology, oceanography, & climate science

DataStreme Atmosphere



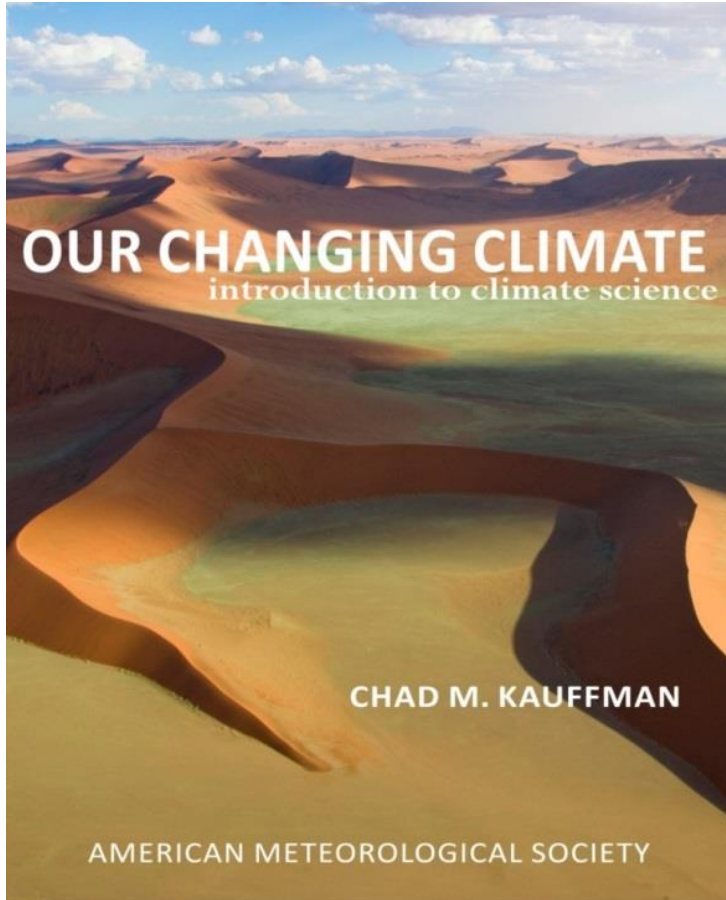
Focuses on the study of the atmospheric environment through the use of near real-time weather data

DataStreme Ocean



Explores the fundamental properties of the ocean, and human interaction with it

DataStreme Earth's Climate System



Explores the fundamental science of Earth's climate system and addresses the societal and health implications



EACH WEEK IN THE SEMESTER-LONG COURSE INVOLVES:

- READING A CHAPTER IN THE E-TEXTBOOK
- WORKING THROUGH TWO ONLINE INVESTIGATIONS
- COMPLETING “CURRENT WEATHER/OCEAN/CLIMATE STUDIES” ACTIVITIES
- SUBMITTING RESPONSES ELECTRONICALLY
- CREATING A LESSON PLAN ABOUT ONE PERTINENT TOPIC

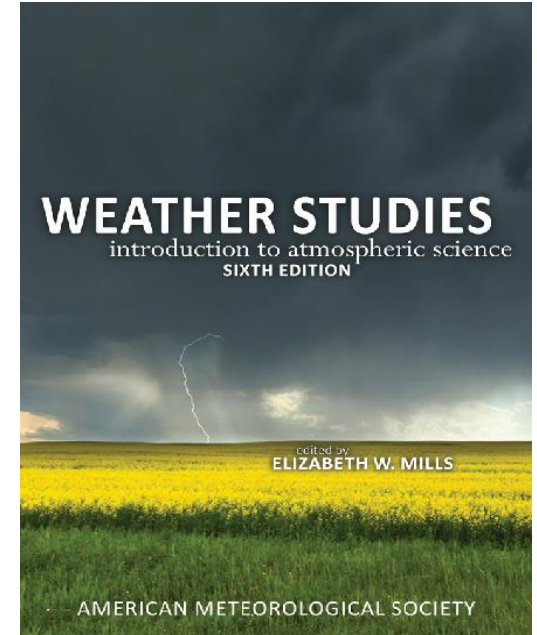
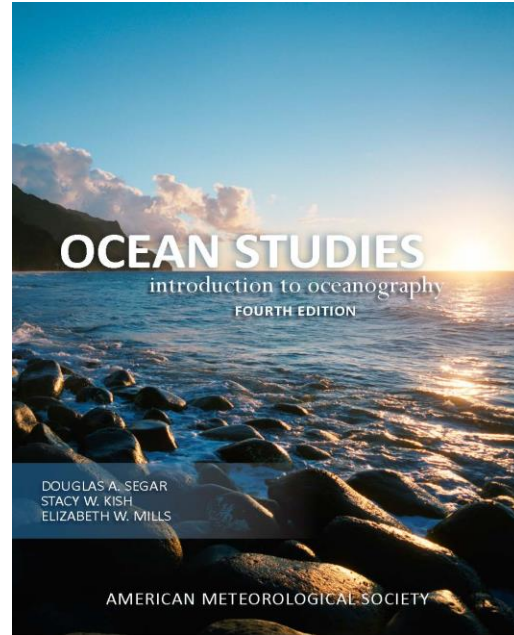
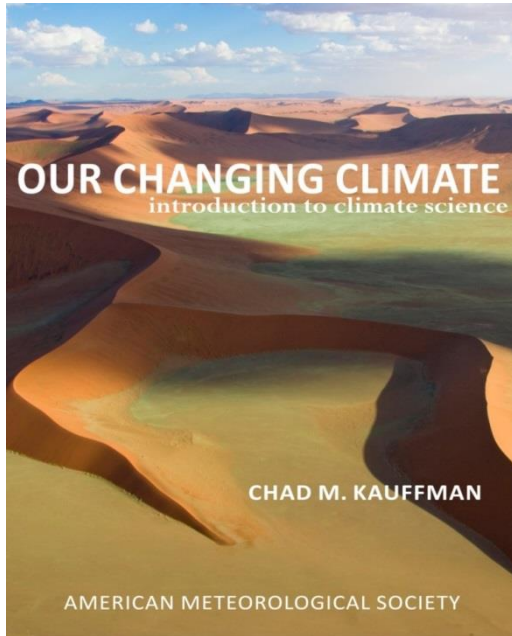
DEDICATED MENTOR TEAMS GUIDE PARTICIPANT LEARNING & CONNECT TEACHERS WITH AMS EDUCATION STAFF & FACULTY at CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA (CAL U)



MILLIONS OF STUDENTS BENEFIT

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Courses use real-time, real-world data



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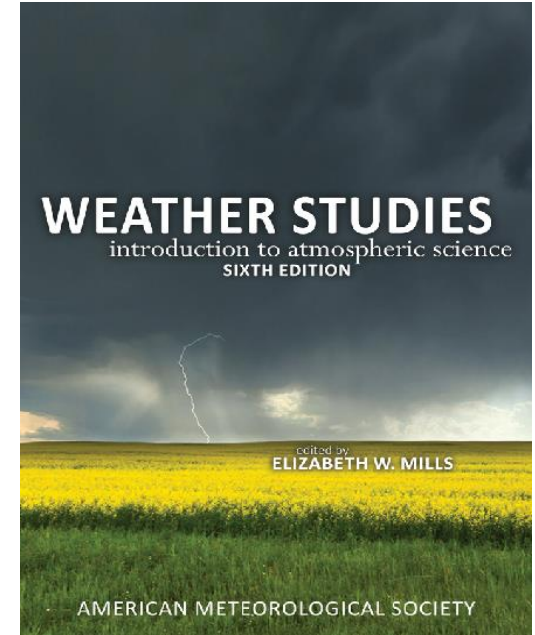
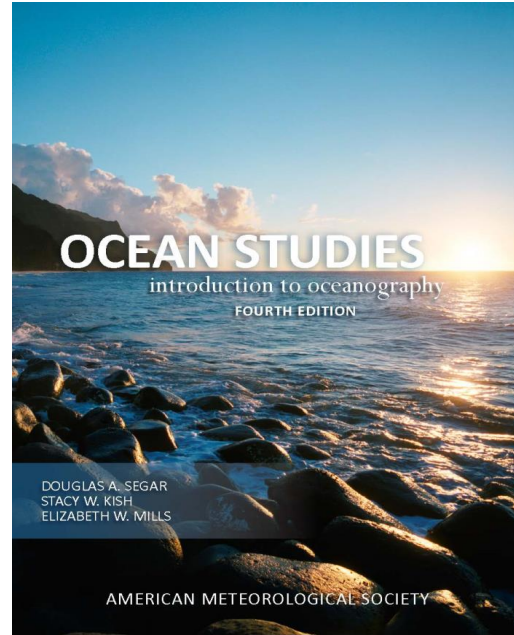
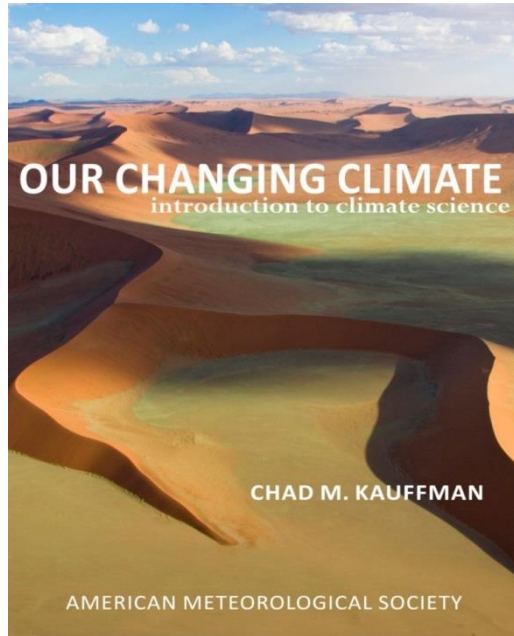
weather, ocean and climate courses for K-12 teachers



- College credits from Cal U
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thunderstorm

9 Results

1 results in 1B AIR PRESSURE AND...

page 13

U.S. sometimes may have severe **thunderstorms** or even tropical systems,

1 results in 3A WEATHER SATELLIT...

page 40

with rain showers and some **thunderstorms** that occurred from northern

2 results in 7A PRECIPITATION PA...

page 121

the positioning of precipitation. The **thunderstorm** activity in the California

Investigation 2B

THE ATMOSPHERE IN THE VERTICAL

Objectives:

The atmosphere has depth as well as horizontal dimensions. For a more complete understanding of weather, knowledge of atmospheric conditions in the vertical is necessary. Air, a highly compressible fluid held to the planet by gravity and squeezed under its own weight, thins rapidly with increasing altitude. The atmosphere is heated primarily from below, is almost always in motion, and contains a substance (water) that continually cycles through it while undergoing changes in phase.

After completing this investigation, you should be able to:

- Describe the vertical temperature structure of the atmosphere in the troposphere (the “weather” layer) and in the lower stratosphere.
- Compare the temperature profile specified by the U.S. Standard Atmosphere with actual soundings of the lower atmosphere.

Introduction

Figure 1 shows the average vertical temperature profile of essentially the entire atmosphere as a func-

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Introduction

Figure 1 shows the average vertical temperature profile of essentially the entire atmosphere as a func-

ocean. The density of ocean water increases with decreasing temperature and increasing

salinity. More dense water tends to sink while less dense water rises. circulation transports heat energy, salt, and dissolved gases, like carbon dioxide and oxygen, over great distances and to great depths in the ocean. This process plays an important role in Earth's climate system. In the North Atlantic, for example, the surface ocean current flows north and eastward from the Florida Strait. When the surface water cools, it sinks, and flows southward as cold bottom water. This transporting mechanism is a key component of the ocean's meridional overturning circulation (MOC) discussed in section 4.6.

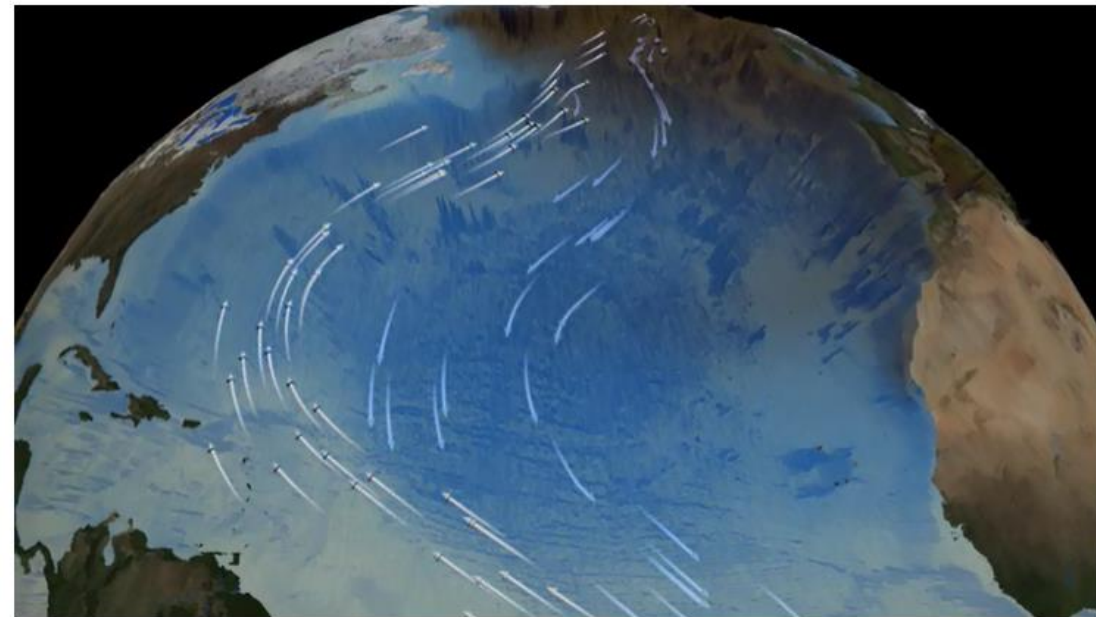


<http://ametsoc.org/amsedu/OTIDS/4.5.html>

4.5.2 Heat Transport by Air Mass Exchange

The movement of air masses transports sensible heat from the tropics to high latitudes. An **air mass** is a volume of air covering thousands of kilometers. It is relatively uniform in temperature and humidity. The properties of an air mass depend on the characteristics of the surface over which it formed (its source region) and the way it travels (Figure 4.18). Air masses that form at high latitudes, often over snow- or ice-covered surfaces, are relatively cold. Air masses that form at low latitudes, often over warm surfaces, are relatively warm. Air masses that develop over the ocean are humid and those that develop over land are relatively dry. Hence, there are four basic types of air masses: cold and dry, cold and humid, warm and humid, and warm and dry.

rather than actual data. The thermohaline circulation is a very slow moving current that can be difficult to distinguish from general ocean circulation. Therefore, it is difficult to measure or simulate.



This animation first depicts thermohaline surface flows over surface density, and illustrates the sinking of water in the dense ocean near Iceland and Greenland. The surface of the ocean then fades away and the animation pulls back to show the global thermohaline circulation.

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Photographing the Eruption of Mount St. Helens from 10 Miles Away

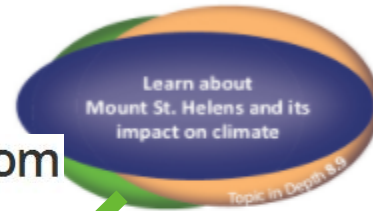
Published on February 26, 2013 by Michael Zhang

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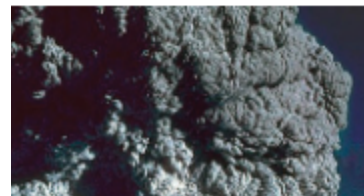
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Volcanic eruptions rich in sulfur dioxide are likely to impact global or hemispheric climate. The unusually cool summer of 1816, described in Topic in Depth 8.4, occurred after the violent eruption of Mount Tambora, an Indonesian volcano, in the spring of 1815. Several relatively cold years followed on the heels of the 1883 eruption of Krakatau, also an Indonesian volcano. Finally, the climatic impact of the eruption of the Peruvian volcano, Huaynaputina, in 1600 likely contributed to one of Russia's famines. History provides numerous other examples of how human societies are inexorably tied to these lithosphere-atmosphere-biosphere connections in the climate system.



The 1991 eruption of Mount Pinatubo provided new insights on volcanic origin and large-scale climate fluctuations. On Luzon Island in the Philippines, Pinatubo erupted violently, injecting sulfur dioxide into the stratosphere (Figure 8.16). This was the most powerful eruption of the 20th century. By altering both incoming and outgoing temperatures in the stratosphere and troposphere, it altered surface air temperatures around the globe.



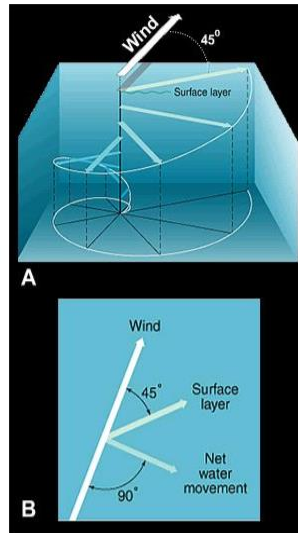


Figure 3. This image shows the changing direction of flow at depth in a spiral column of liquid when wind interacts with the surface layer.

Image source:

<https://www.windows2universe.org/2page=/earth/Water/ekman.html>

3. According to Figure 3, because of the Coriolis effect (Introduced in Chapter 4.7.2 of the *Ocean Studies* Textbook Ed4.), surface water moves to the _____ of the wind direction in the Northern Hemisphere and to the _____ of the wind direction in the Southern Hemisphere.


- a. right ; left
- b. left ; right
- c. right ; right
- d. left ; left

Internal Wave Water Motions

An animation by Prof. Mattias Tomczak, Flinders University,

<http://www.mt-oceanography.info/IntroOc/notes/figures/animations/fig10a7c.html>, models

Michele Krak				
overall grade (highest attempt)		15 / 15	100 %	
Michele Krak				
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Michelle Speisman				
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Chapter 5 water cycle
 Kimberly Fleming Mar 3, 2019 12:49 PM

I thought I knew a lot about the water cycle but as I read through chapter 5 I realized how much detail and complexity there is to the cycle that I really had very little knowledge about.

I think the answer for question 11 was spelt out for us in the reading material. At first I thought we were supposed to interpret the graphs but then I realized most of the answers were in the reading from the written report. I started out using the wrong link and skipped to the second link which had



SUMMER TRAINING PROGRAMS CONTINUE TO PREPARE NEXT GENERATION OF PEER TRAINERS

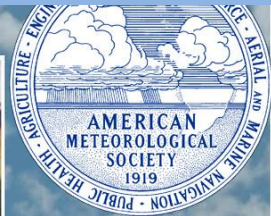
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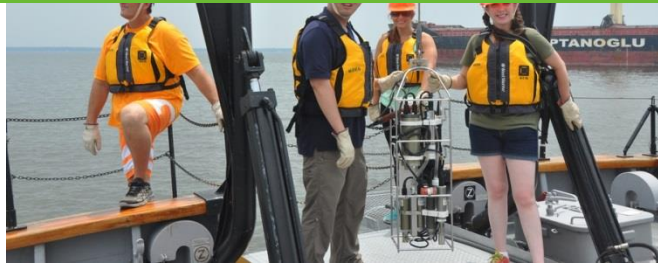
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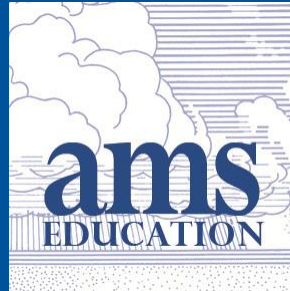


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