Global climate zones Ic: building an idealized simple view

This diagram is the third of four that build a typical schematic representation of Earth's surface atmospheric pressure, surface winds, and tropospheric circulation. Part Ia and Part Ib, and now this, are pedagogical steps to the full representation in Part Id. Parts II to V then expand on that model.

Earth's surface is heated most at the equator, where are rises, and is heated least at the poles, where cold air sinks near the poles. Those are the two constant unfailing drivers of air movement. In between, in the mid-latitudes, there is no analogous constant driver that dictates air movement. Part 1c will show how the equatorial and polar systems dictate a weak linkage in the mid-latitudes.