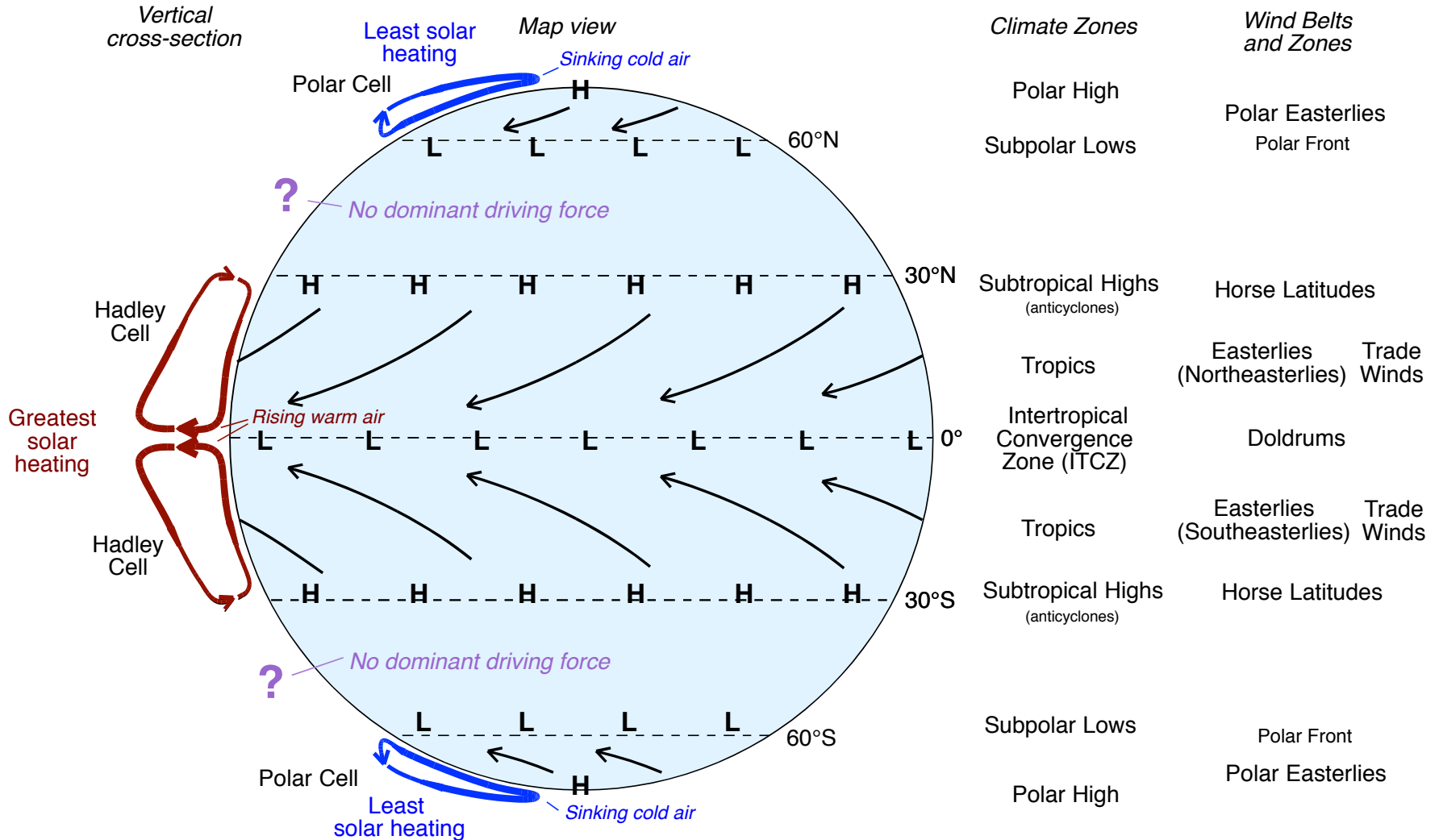


# Global climate zones 1c: building an idealized simple view



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 1a and Part 1b, and now this, are pedagogical steps to the full representation in Part 1d. Parts II to V then expand on that model.

Earth's surface is heated most at the equator, where air rises, and is heated least at the poles, where cold air sinks near the poles. Those are the two constant unending 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.