

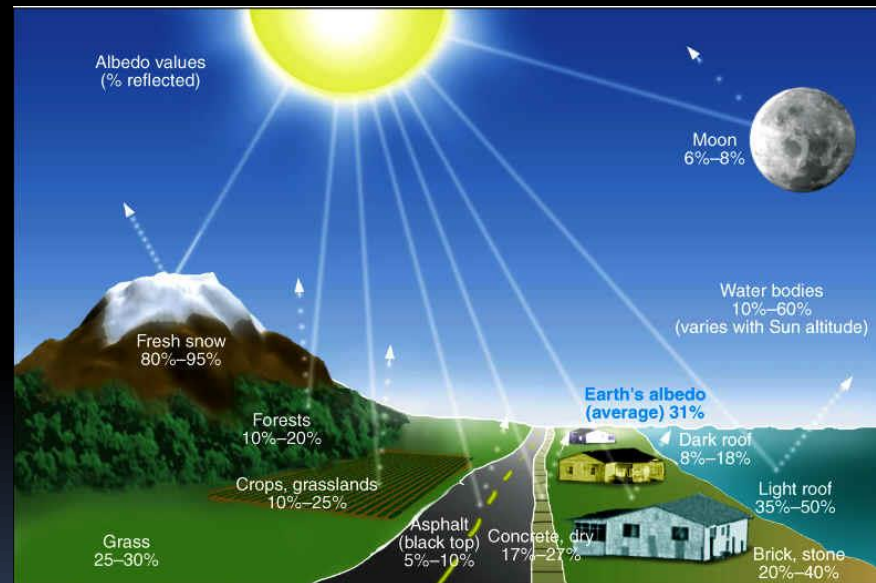


Unit 5: Ch 17.3

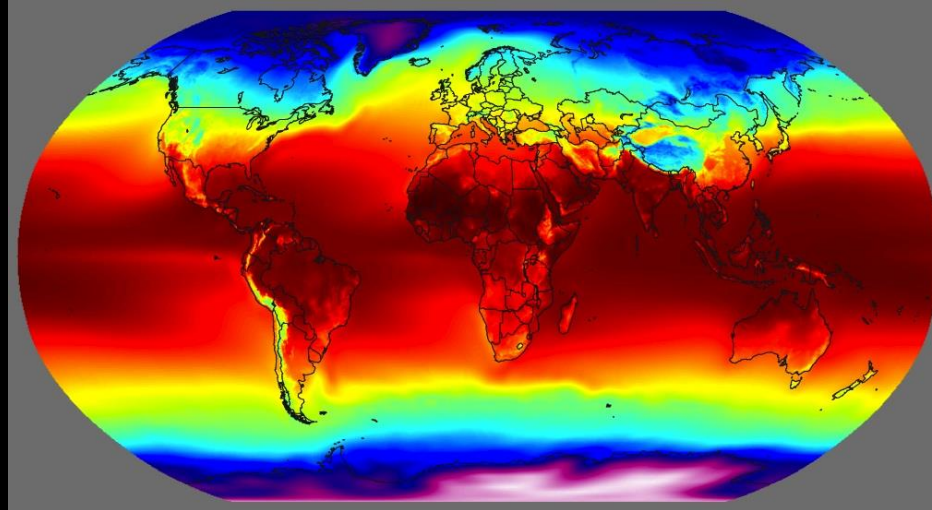
TEMPERATURE CONTROLS

FACTORS OF TEMPERATURE CHANGE

- **Latitude**
- **Heat Capacity**
- **Specific Heat**
- **Land vs Water**
- **Ocean Currents**
- **Geography**
- **Altitude**
- **Cloud Cover**



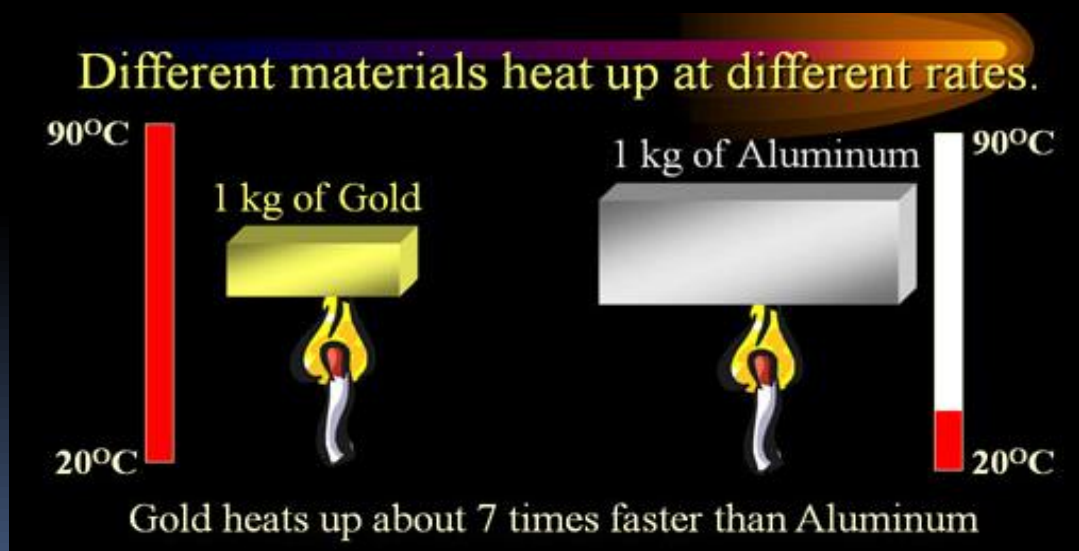
Latitude



- Affects angle of Sun's rays and length of daylight
 - Allows **warmer** tropic & **colder** polar temps

Heat Capacity

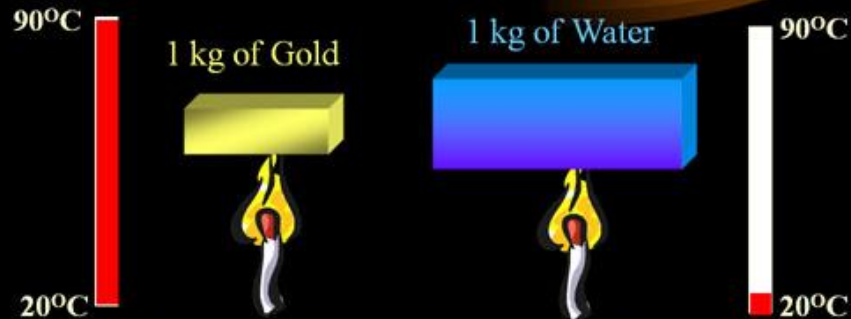
- Quantity of **heat** needed to raise temp of ANY object by **1 ° C**



Specific Heat

- Quantity of **heat** needed to raise temp of 1 gram of ANY object by **1° C**

Different materials store different amounts of heat energy.



Water takes about 30 times longer to heat than gold, meaning it stores about 30 times more calories.

Specific Heat of Common Substances

Substance	J/(g*° C)	cal/(g*° C)
Water	4.18	1.00
Grain Alcohol	2.4	0.58
Ice	2.1	0.50
Steam	1.7	0.40
Aluminum	0.90	0.22
Iron	0.46	0.11
Silver	0.24	0.057
Mercury	0.14	0.033

Land vs Water



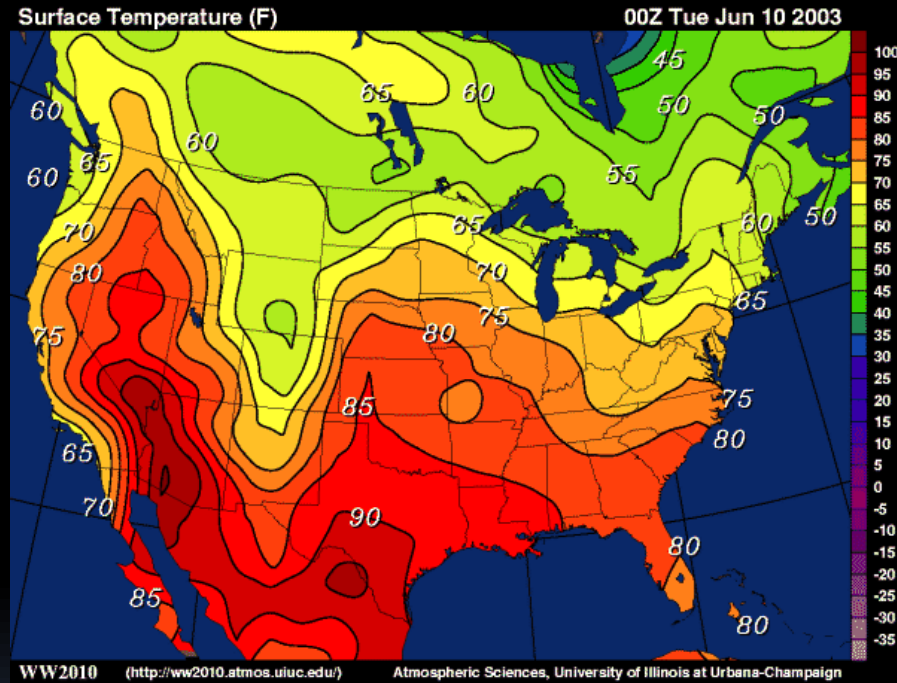
- Heating of Earth's surface controls **air temp** above it
 - Land heats up **quicker** and to **higher** temp than water

Land vs Water

- Land also cools quicker and to lower temp than water
 - Temp variations greater over land than water



Ocean Currents



- Isotherms – Points on *weather* map of EQUAL temps

Geographic Position

- Windward coast
(Ocean → Shore)
experiences ocean
temps



- **Cool** summers and
mild winters

Geographic Position

- Leeward coast (*Shore* → *Ocean*)
experiences continental temp

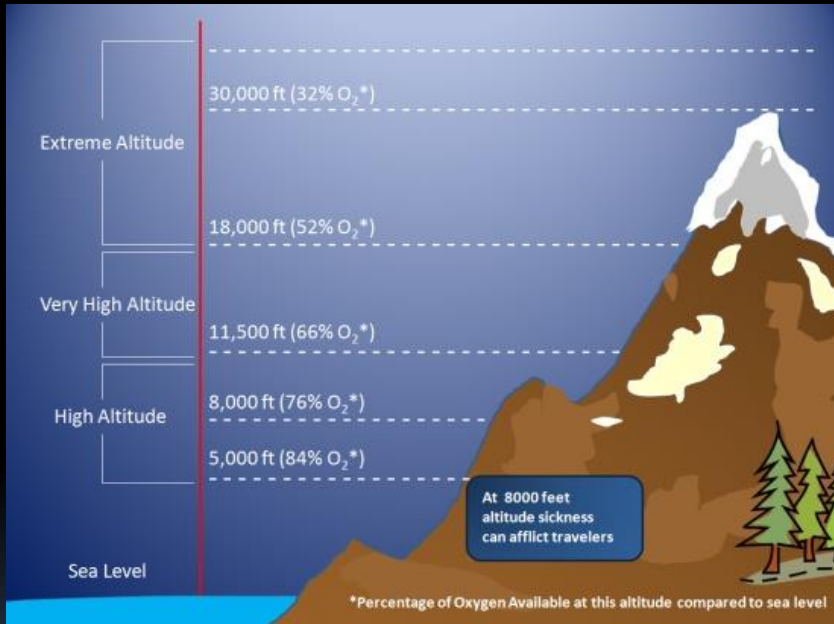


Geographic Position



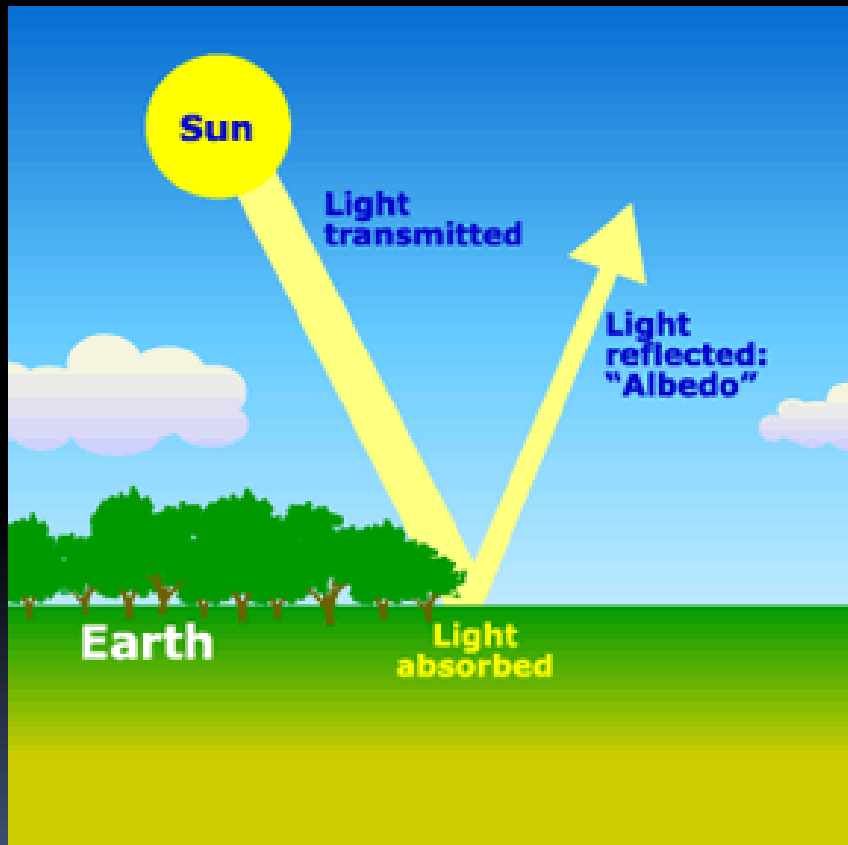
- Coastal *mountain ranges* - **Barrier** from **ocean** temp influences

Altitude



- **Higher** altitude equals **colder** temps

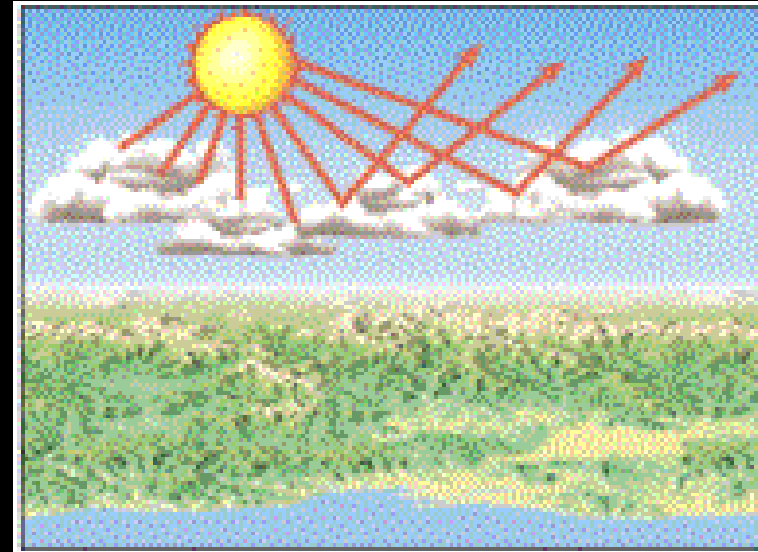
Cloud Cover & Albedo



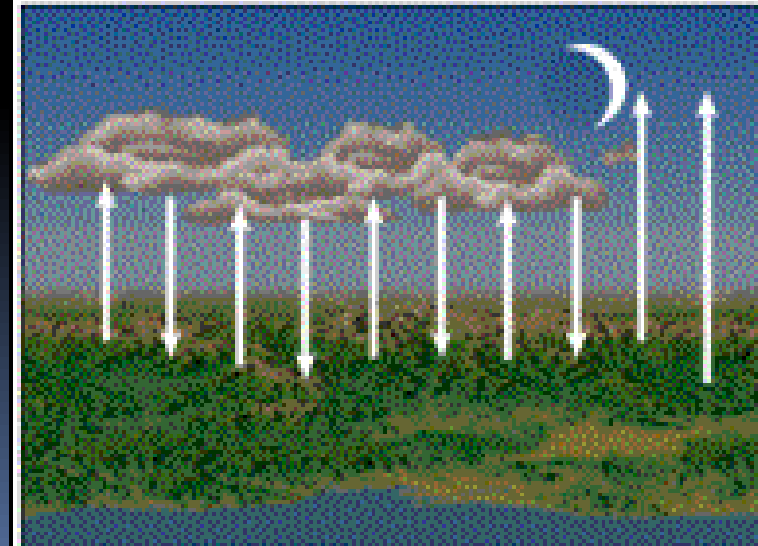
- Albedo – Fraction of radiation reflected by any surface
 - **Clouds** have high albedo

Cloud Cover & Albedo

- Daylight Clouds - Reflects solar radiation back into space
- Nighttime Clouds - Absorbs radiation emitted by Earth (blanket effect)



(a)



(b)