**Chapter 2 section 1 –**

**Weather**- the condition of the atmosphere at a certain time and place.

* **Water in the air**-
  + **The Water Cycle**- continuous movement of water
    - Precipitation, runoff, evaporation, condensation, transpiration
      * Precipitation-
      * Runoff-
      * Evaporation-
      * Condensation-
      * Transpiration-
  + **Humidity** – amount of water vapor (moisture) in the air
    - * + Temperature increases, air’s ability to hold water vapor increases
  + **Relative humidity**- ratio of amount of water vapor in the air to the maximum amount of water vapor the air can hold at certain temperature.
    - * + Saturated air- 100% relative humidity. Air holds all water it can at given temp.
* **Condensation**- change from gas to liquid
* Air mustbe saturated or relative humidity of 100%
* Occurs when saturated air cools
* Example- drops water form on the outside of ice water glass
  + **Dew Point** - Temperature that a gas condenses into liquid
    - Air cools and holds less moisture
    - Air is saturated at dew point
    - Water vapor must have surface to condense on
    - Example- water vapor condenses on outside of glass
  + **Precipitation -** any form of water that falls to Earth’s surface
    - Four major forms – rain, snow, sleet, and hail
      * Rain-
      * Sleet and snow -
      * Hail -