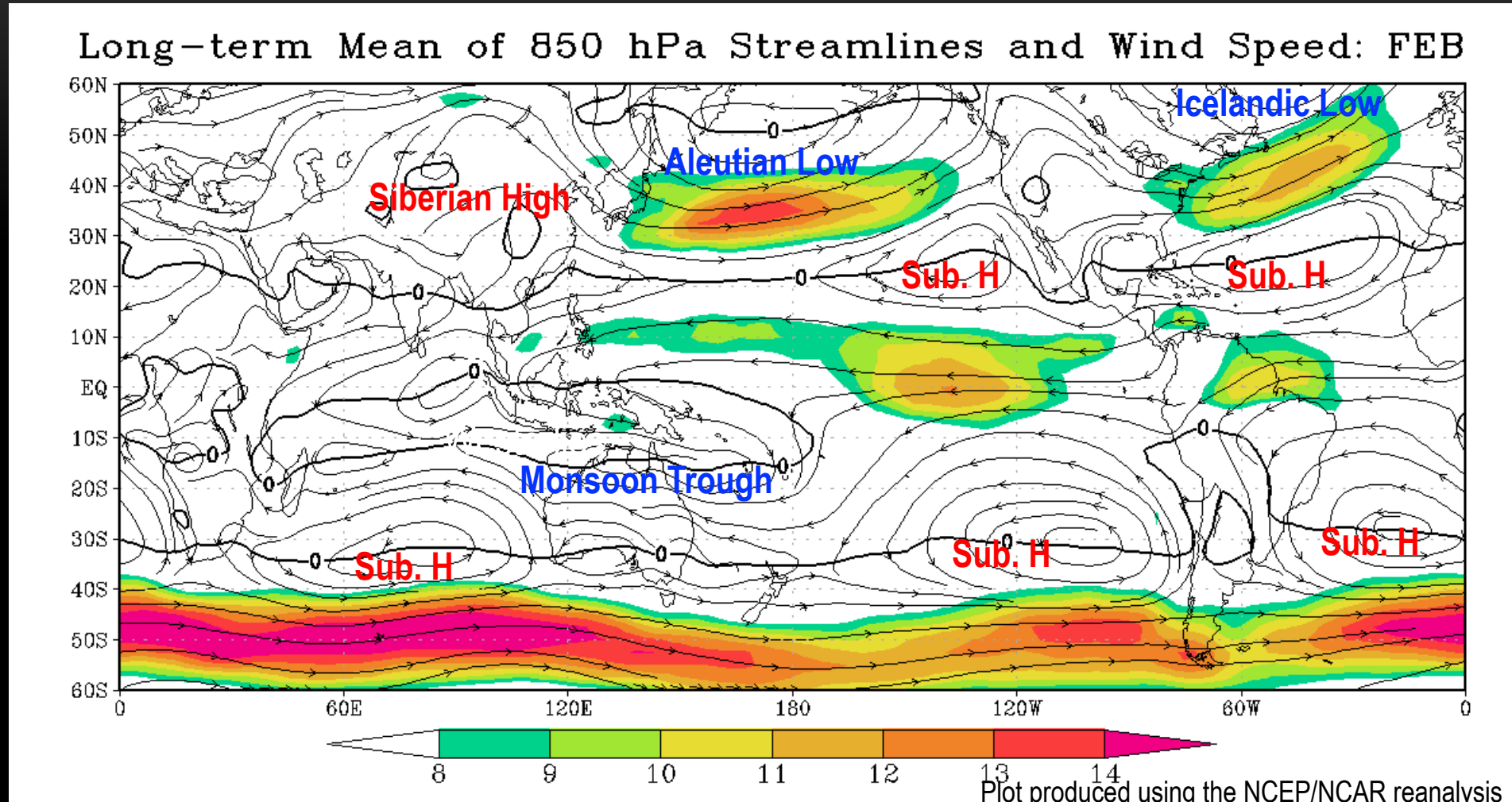


# Atmospheric General Circulation: Major Pressure Systems

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# Long-Term Mean 850 hPa wind: Feb

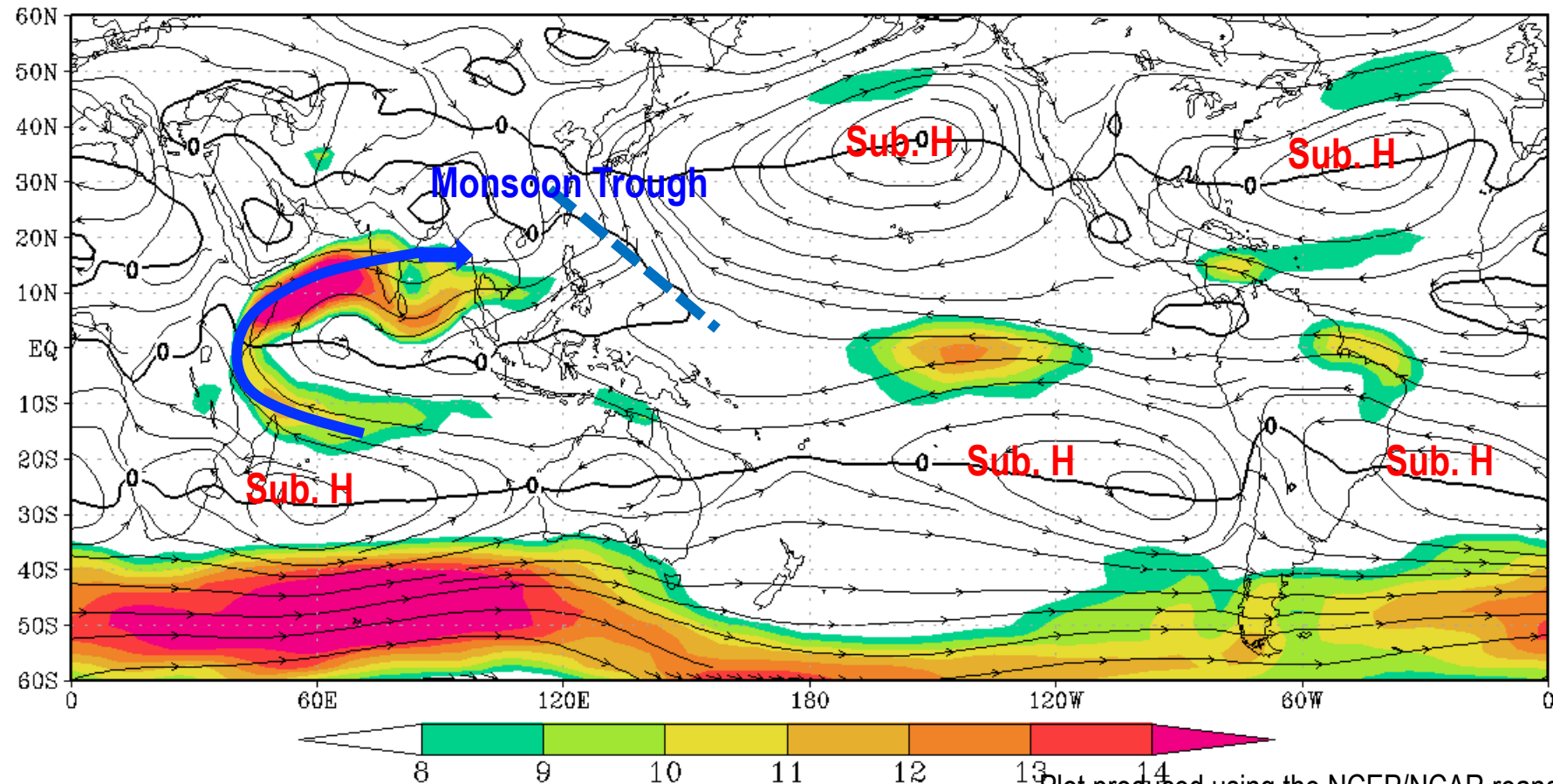


***What major circulation systems do you see?***

- Monsoons are characterized by a low-level cyclonic circulation.
- Subtropical highs are located in the descending branches of the Hadley circulation
- The winter hemisphere is characterized by low-level highs over cold continents and low-level lows over warm oceans in the extratropics. The low-level flow is also shaped by topography.

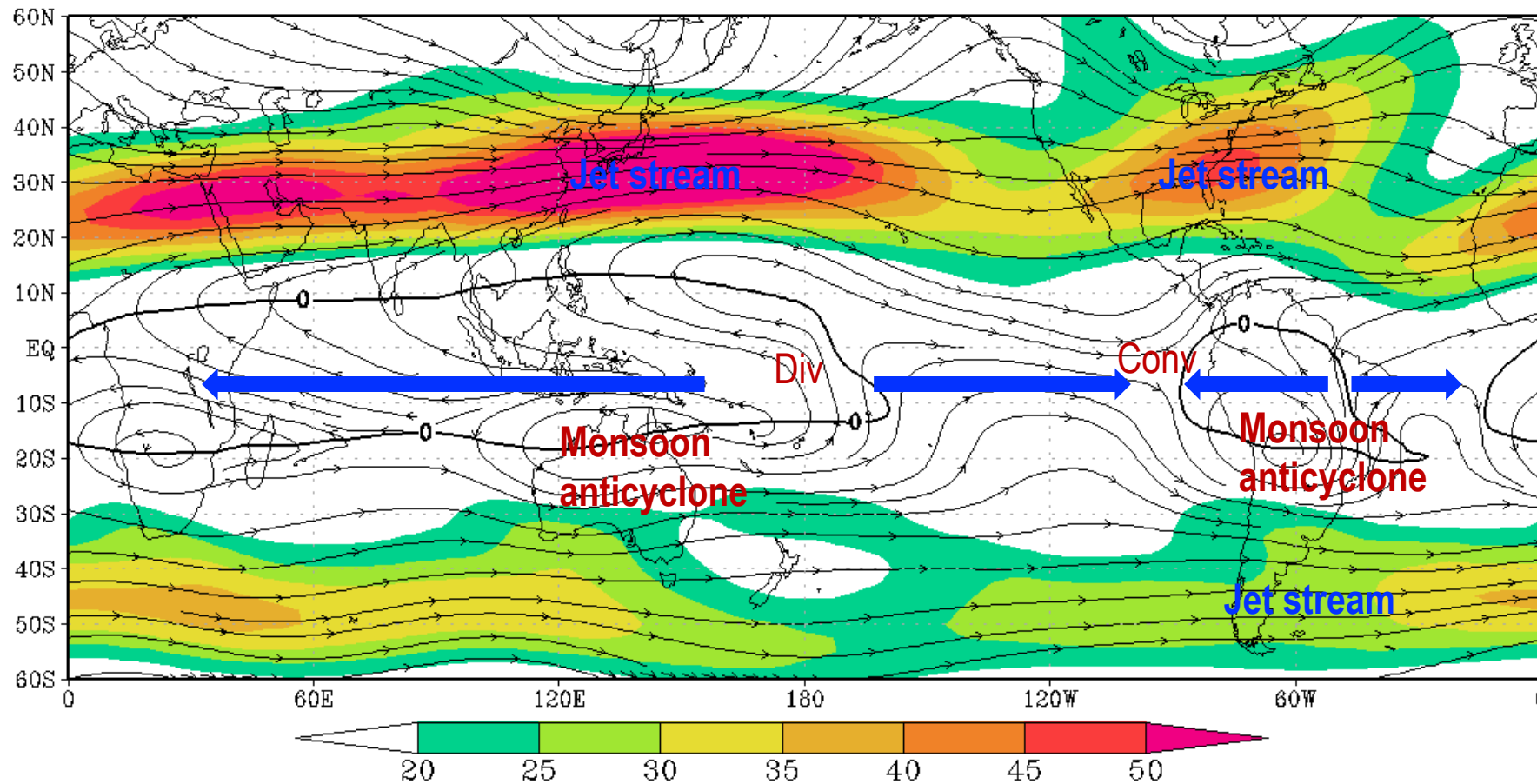
# Long-Term Mean 850 hPa Wind: Aug

Long-term Mean of 850 hPa Streamlines and Wind Speed: AUG



# Long-Term Mean 200 hPa Wind: Feb

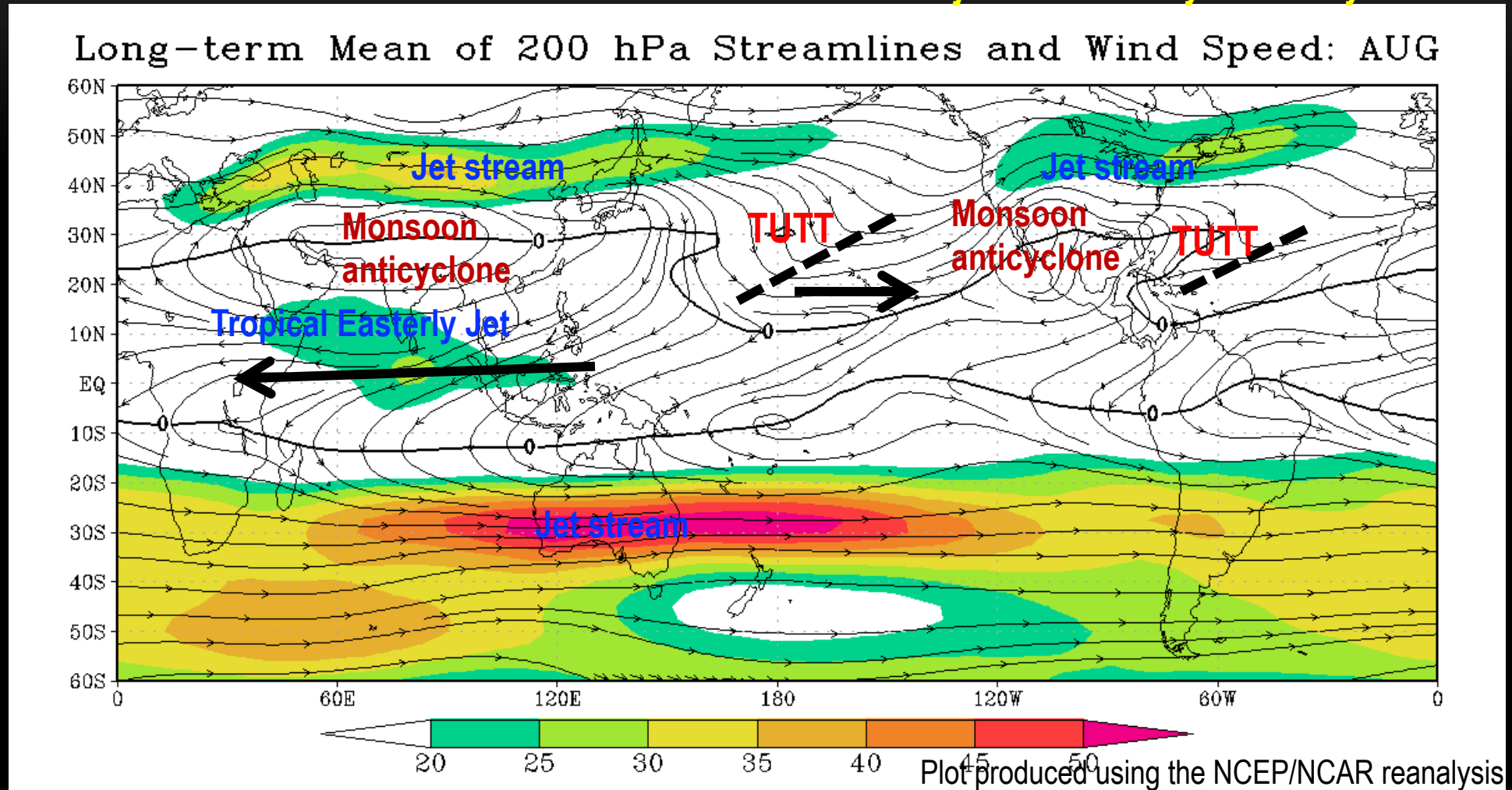
Long-term Mean of 200 hPa Streamlines and Wind Speed: FEB



- The jet stream is stronger in the winter hemisphere but more zonally “uniform” in the southern hemisphere
- Upper-level monsoon anticyclones
- The upper-level zonal wind in the tropics is consistent with the Walker circulation.
- The equatorial westerlies ( $U > 0$ ) are important for cross-equatorial teleconnection between the two hemispheres.

# Long-Term Mean 200 hPa Wind: Aug

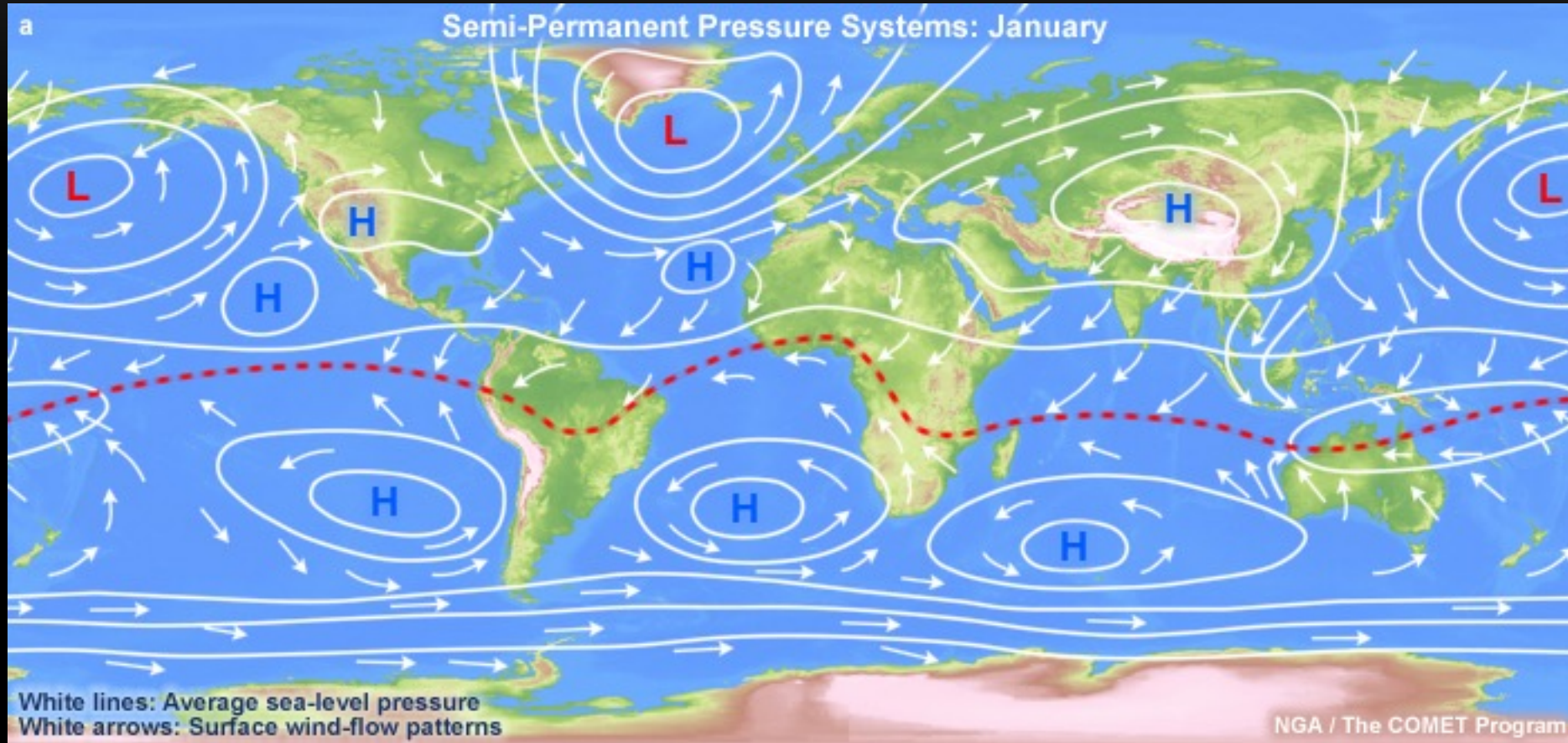
*What major circulation systems do you see?*



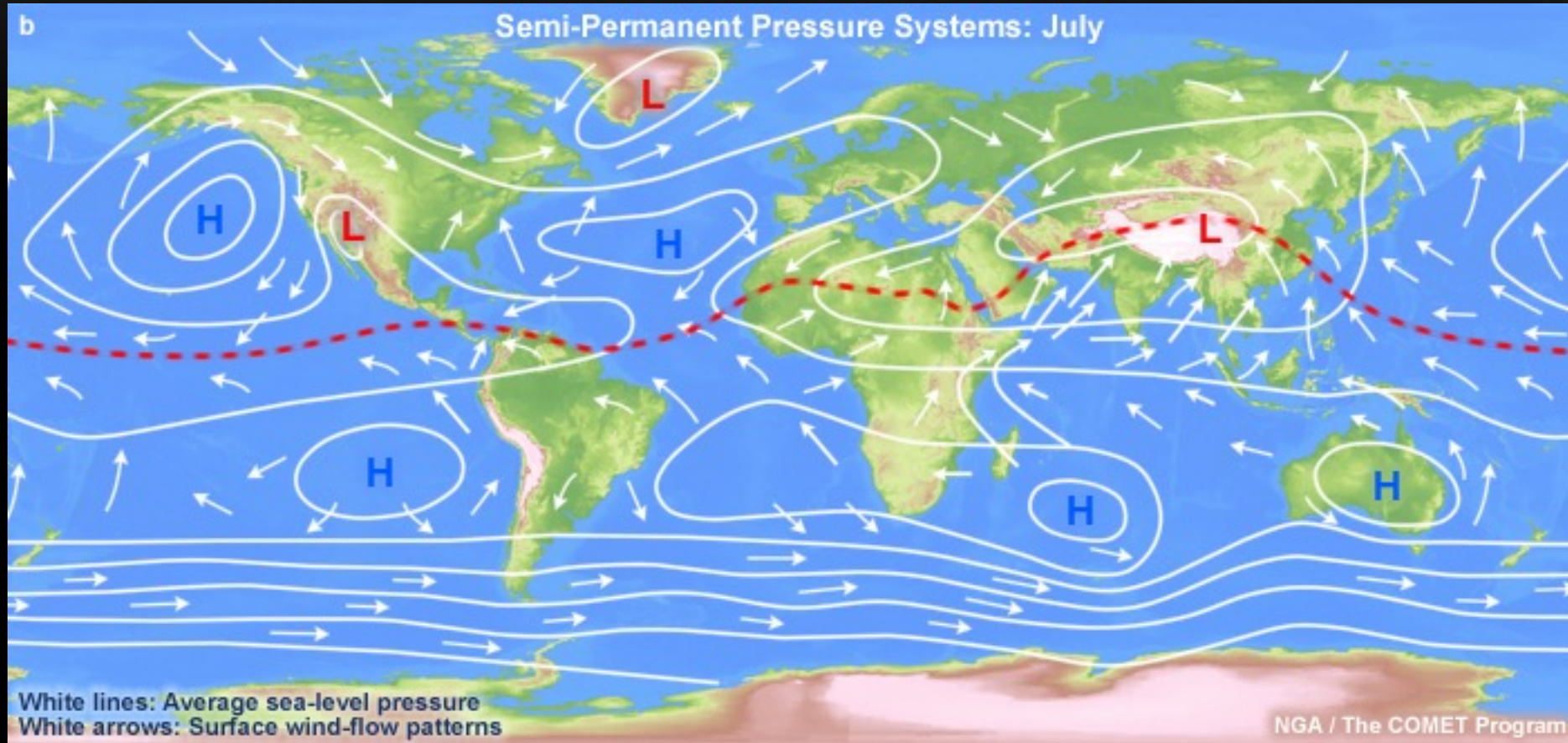
- The NH jets are much weaker in summer and shift poleward; a strong, zonal jet in the SH.
- Anticyclones are present over the major monsoon systems.
- Mid-ocean troughs or tropical upper-tropospheric troughs (TUTTs) are important for tropics-extratropics interaction



# Semi-Permanent Surface Pressure Systems: Jan



# Semi-Permanent Surface Pressure Systems: July



# References

- Cook, K. H., 2013: section 2.1
- COMET MetED: Introduction to Tropical Meteorology, 2nd Edition, Chapter 3: Global Circulation. Understanding Assimilation Systems: How Models Create Their Initial Conditions - version 2. The source of this material is the COMET® Website at <http://meted.ucar.edu/> of the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR), sponsored in part through cooperative agreement(s) with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) ©1997-2010 University Corporation for Atmospheric Research. All Rights Reserved.