I’m on team FLUFL with Alex, Evan O., Jennifer, myself, Scott

Latitude vs. Temperature.

There is a strong trend for the temperature to be low in the extreme Latitude ranges (meaning -60 and +80). As you approach the middle latitudes, the temperature reaches it’s zenith (around 90 degrees Fahrenheit). Plainly spoken, temperatures are colder on average near the poles, and warmer near the equator.

Latitude vs Humidity.

There is a slight increase of higher humidity level readings as you get to higher latitudes (not by absolute value, more so on the positive side of zero). Humidity being correlated to moisture content in the air, one wonders what may influence this. The website Ecoclimax, has created a phenomenal visual analysis of landmass correlated to latitude. When I compare it to my map of Latitude vs Humidity there is a correlation. Without their actual data we cannot, as good data scientists, assume that there is real correlation. But this is a promising avenue to follow as a potential explanation as to why there appears to be a higher concentration of elevated humidities are higher latitudes.

Latitude vs Cloudiness

The readout of this information shows 8 distinct trendlines. This seems unlikely, as one would expect that there aren’t just specific points of latitude with lines of clouds. But upon further examination, this is a consequence of how cloud cover is most commonly calculated. Cloud cover is calculated, often using “Okta’s”. <from wikipedia> “In [meteorology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meteorology), an **okta** is a [unit of measurement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Units_of_measurement) used to describe the amount of [cloud cover](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cloud_cover) at any given location such as a [weather station](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weather_station). [Sky](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sky) conditions are estimated in terms of how many eighths of the sky are covered in [cloud](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cloud), ranging from 0 oktas (completely clear sky) through to 8 oktas (completely [overcast](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Overcast)). In addition, in the [SYNOP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SYNOP) code there is an extra cloud cover indicator '9' indicating that the sky is totally obscured (i.e. hidden from view), usually due to dense [fog](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fog) or heavy [snow](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Snow).” This would explain the distinct trendlines.