

**ESCI 241 – Meteorology
Lesson 5 – Surface Temperature**

References: *Meteorology Today*, Ahrens

Reading: MT, Chapter 3

TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENT

- **Temperature should be measured in the shade, so that solar radiation does not heat thermometer and give exaggerated readings**
- **Temperature should not be measured close to a building, or hot pavement.**
- **Ideally, an instrument shelter should be used**
- **Thermometer types**
 - **Liquid-in-glass**
 - **min/max thermometers record min and max temp**
 - **Bimetal strip**
 - **Thermograph**
 - **Thermistor**

CONTROLS OF TEMPERATURE

- **Latitude**
- **Differential heating of land and water**
- **Ocean currents**
 - **East coast of continents have warm currents**
 - **West coast of continents have cold currents**
- **Altitude**
- **Geographic position**
 - **Windward vs. leeward coast**
 - **Desert vs. humid area**
 - **Urban vs. rural – The *heat island***
- **Cloud cover and Albedo**
 - **During day, clouds lead to cooler temperatures**
 - **At night, clouds lead to warmer temperatures**

- Snow absorbs less radiation than bare ground, and results in cooler temperatures. Dirty snow absorbs more radiation than fresh snow.

GLOBAL TEMPERATURE DISTRIBUTION

- Temperature decreases from the tropics to the poles
- Spacing of the isotherms (*temperature gradient*) is not uniform with longitude.
This is due to:
 - Ocean currents
 - Land-sea contrasts
- Band of maximum temperature migrates with the seasons
- Hottest and coldest temperatures are over land
- Annual temperature range increases with increasing latitude.

TEMPERATURE CYCLES

- Daily
 - Time of daily temperature maximum does not coincide with time of maximum solar radiation.
 - Maximum temperature usually in afternoon
 - Minimum usually just before sunrise
- Annual
 - Month of annual temperature maximum does not coincide with month of maximum solar radiation (July and August are usually hottest months in U.S., but max solar radiation is in June).
 - Month of annual temperature minimum does not coincide with month of minimum solar radiation.
- Effect of wind on max and min temp
 - Wind decreases max and increases min temp

WIND CHILL AND HEAT INDEX

- Wind-chill factors in the effects of wind and evaporation on the human sensation of temperature to give a wind-chill equivalent temperature.

- *A thermometer reads air temperature, NOT the wind-chill equivalent temperature!*
- **Wind chill calculation changed in 2001. Old charts (including one in book) are obsolete.**
- **Heat index factors in the effect of humidity on the human sensation of temperature.**