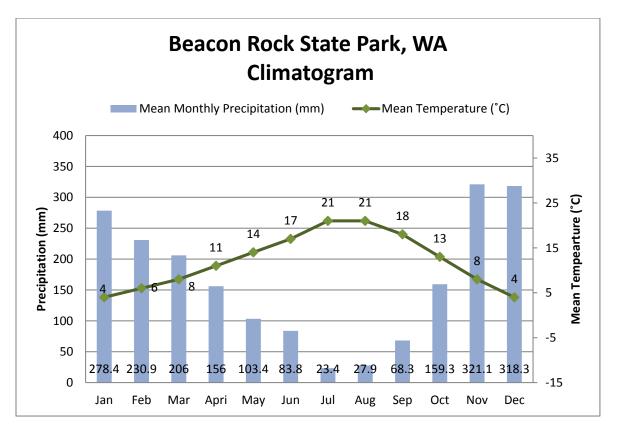
Beacon Rock State Park, Washington

Latitude 45.7 N, Longitude 122.0 W Elevation: 258 meters (848 feet) <u>Group A</u> Compare to: Pendleton, OR (o) Astoria, OR (Δ)



Map credit: http://www.nationalatlas.gov/mapmaker

NOTE: Prevailing wind data is usually collected at airports, and can be affected by local geographic features such as river valleys, hills, etc. In general, the U.S. is in a band of westerlies, meaning the overall prevailing winds in the U.S. are from west to east (or southwest to northeast) – for this activity we will rely on this simplification, although in reality it is much more complex. For a global diagram of prevailing winds, see http://kids.britannica.com/comptons/art-108062



Precipitation data from NASA's TRMM Satellite, Average Monthly Precipitation Climatology, 1998-2010

retrieved from https://mynasadata.larc.nasa.gov/live-access-server/, temperature data from https://www.weather.com



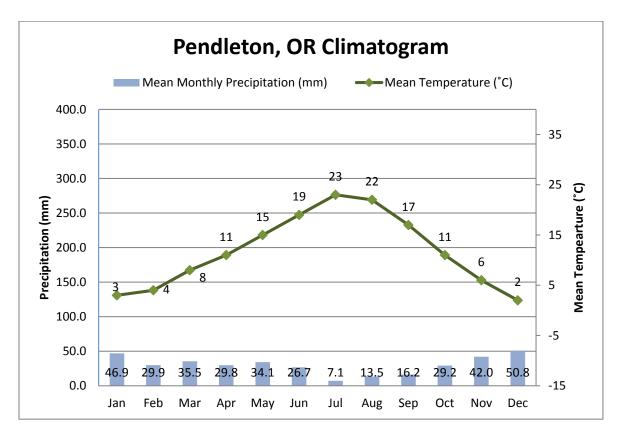
Pendleton, Oregon

Latitude 47.5 N, Longitude 188.8 W Elevation: 1104 meters (3623 feet) <u>Group A</u> Compare to: Beacon Rock State Park, WA (o) Astoria, OR (Δ)



Map credit: http://www.nationalatlas.gov/mapmaker

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Precipitation data from NASA's TRMM Satellite, Average Monthly Precipitation Climatology, 1998-2010



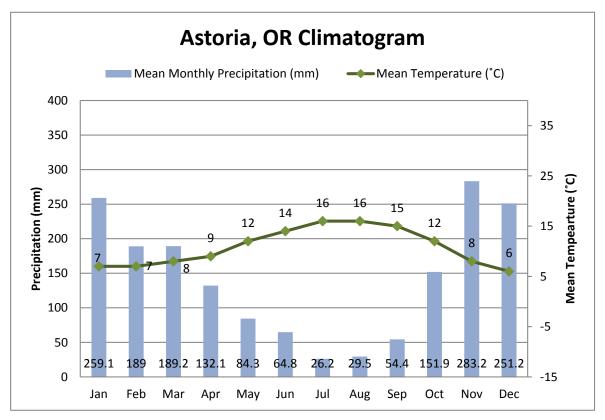
Astoria, Oregon

Latitude 46.2 N, Longitude 123.8 W Elevation: 7 meters (23 feet) <u>Group A</u> Compare to: Beacon Rock State Park, WA (o) Pendleton, OR (Δ)



Map credit: http://www.nationalatlas.gov/mapmaker

NOTE: Prevailing wind data is usually collected at airports, and can be affected by local geographic features such as river valleys, hills, etc. In general, the U.S. is in a band of westerlies, meaning the overall prevailing winds in the U.S. are from west to east (or southwest to northeast) – for this activity we will rely on this simplification, although in reality it is much more complex. For a global diagram of prevailing winds, see http://kids.britannica.com/comptons/art-108062



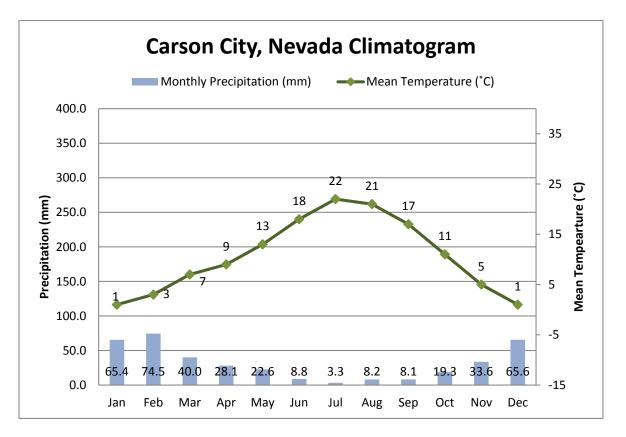


Carson City, NV

Latitude 39.2 N, Longitude 119.8 W Elevation: 1464 meters (4802 feet) <u>Group B</u> Compare to: San Francisco, CA (o) Yosemite Nat'l Park, CA (Δ)



NOTE: Prevailing wind data is usually collected at airports, and can be affected by local geographic features such as river valleys, hills, etc. In general, the U.S. is in a band of westerlies, meaning the overall prevailing winds in the U.S. are from west to east (or southwest to northeast) – for this activity we will rely on this simplification, although in reality it is much more complex. For a global diagram of prevailing winds, see http://kids.britannica.com/comptons/art-108062



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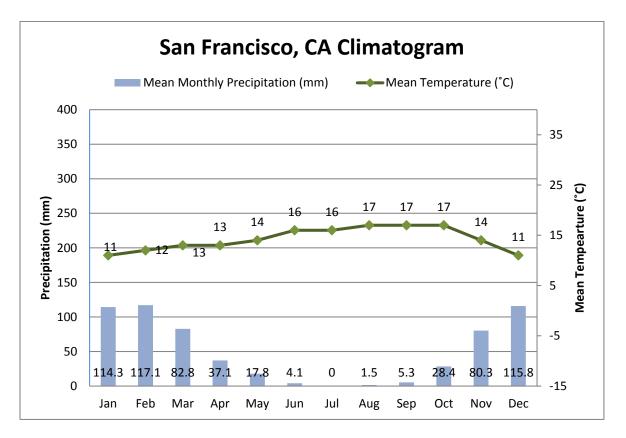
San Francisco, CA

Latitude 39.2 N, Longitude 119.8 W Elevation: 1464 meters (4802 feet) <u>Group B</u> Compare to: Carson City, NV (o) Yosemite Nat'l Park, CA (Δ)



Map credit: http://www.nationalatlas.gov/mapmaker

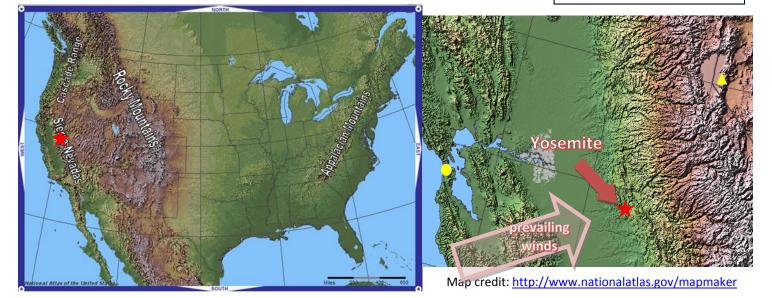
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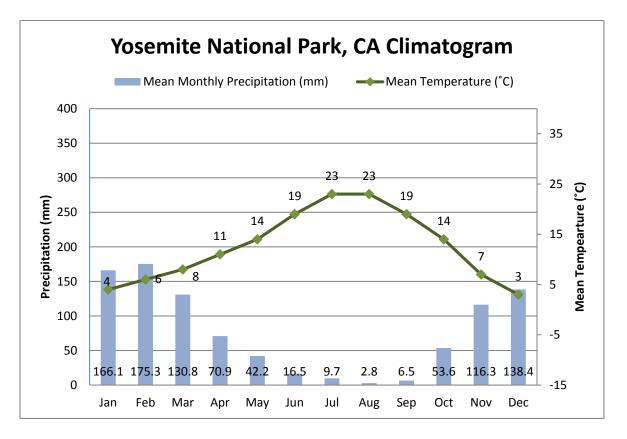


Yosemite National Park, CA

Latitude 37.8 N, Longitude 119.6 W Elevation: 1218 meters (3996 feet) <u>Group B</u> Compare to: San Francisco, CA (o) Carson City, NV (Δ)



NOTE: Prevailing wind data is usually collected at airports, and can be affected by local geographic features such as river valleys, hills, etc. In general, the U.S. is in a band of westerlies, meaning the overall prevailing winds in the U.S. are from west to east (or southwest to northeast) – for this activity we will rely on this simplification, although in reality it is much more complex. For a global diagram of prevailing winds, see http://kids.britannica.com/comptons/art-108062

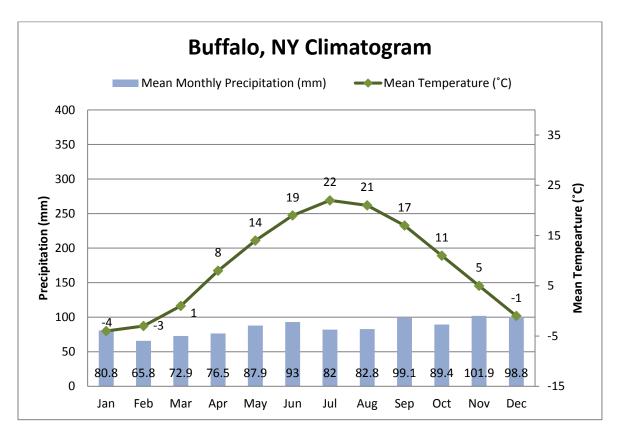




Buffalo, New YorkLatitude 42.9 N, Longitude 78.9 MLevation: 194meters (635 feet)Cereland, OH (A)Compare to:
Cereland, OH (A)Cereland, OH (A)Compare to:
Cereland, OH

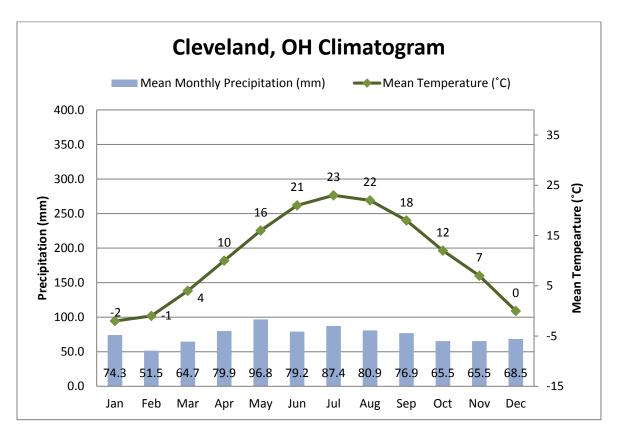
Map credit: <u>http://www.nationalatlas.gov/mapmaker</u>

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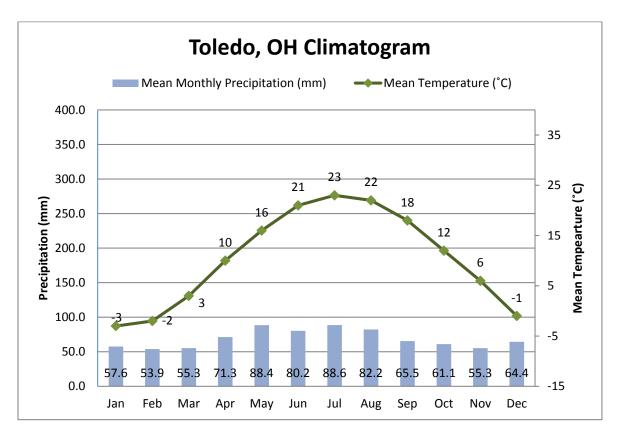
Precipitation data from NASA's TRMM Satellite, Average Monthly Precipitation Climatology, 1998-2010 retrieved from https://mynasadata.larc.nasa.gov/live-access-server/, temperature data from https://www.weather.com

Toledo, Ohio

Latitude 41.7 N, Longitude 83.6 W Elevation: 187meters (614 feet)



NOTE: Prevailing wind data is usually collected at airports, and can be affected by local geographic features such as river valleys, hills, etc. In general, the U.S. is in a band of westerlies, meaning the overall prevailing winds in the U.S. are from west to east (or southwest to northeast) – for this activity we will rely on this simplification, although in reality it is much more complex. For a global diagram of prevailing winds, see http://kids.britannica.com/comptons/art-108062



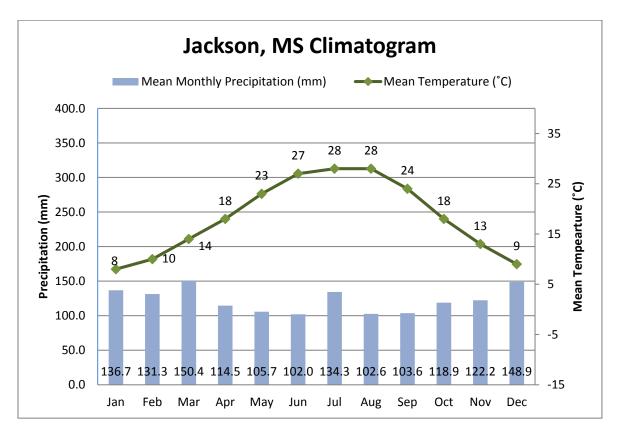
Jackson, Mississippi

Latitude 32.3 N, Longitude 90.2 W Elevation: 26 meters (85 feet) <u>Group D</u> Compare to: New Orleans, LA (o) St. Louis, MO (Δ)



Map credit: http://www.nationalatlas.gov/mapmaker

NOTE: Prevailing wind data is usually collected at airports, and can be affected by local geographic features such as river valleys, hills, etc. In general, the U.S. is in a band of westerlies, meaning the overall prevailing winds in the U.S. are from west to east (or southwest to northeast) – for this activity we will rely on this simplification, although in reality it is much more complex. For a global diagram of prevailing winds, see http://kids.britannica.com/comptons/art-108062





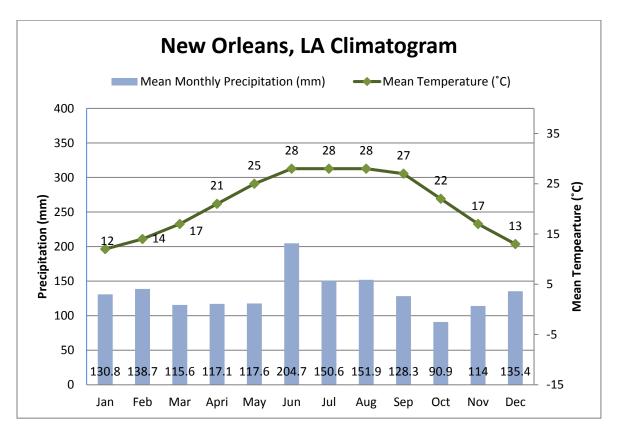
New Orleans, Louisiana

Latitude 30.0 N, Longitude 90.9 W Elevation: 2 meters (7 feet) <u>Group D</u> Compare to: Jackson, MS (o) St. Louis, MO (Δ)



Map credit: <u>http://www.nationalatlas.gov/mapmaker</u>

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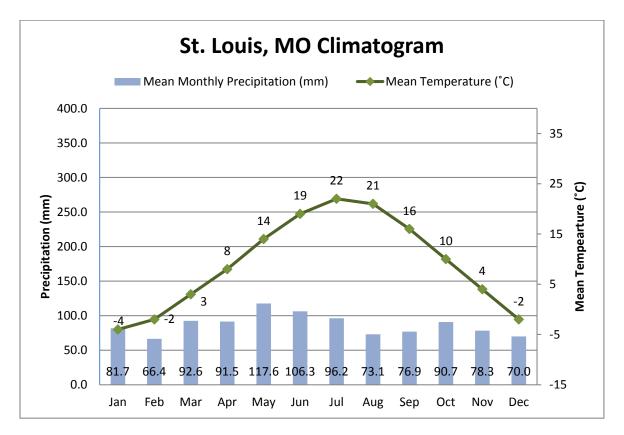
St. Louis, Missouri

Latitude 38.6 N, Longitude 90.2 W Elevation: 142 meters (466 feet) <u>Group D</u> Compare to: New Orleans, LA (o) Jackson, MS (Δ)



Map credit: http://www.nationalatlas.gov/mapmaker

NOTE: Prevailing wind data is usually collected at airports, and can be affected by local geographic features such as river valleys, hills, etc. In general, the U.S. is in a band of westerlies, meaning the overall prevailing winds in the U.S. are from west to east (or southwest to northeast) – for this activity we will rely on this simplification, although in reality it is much more complex. For a global diagram of prevailing winds, see http://kids.britannica.com/comptons/art-108062





El Paso, Texas

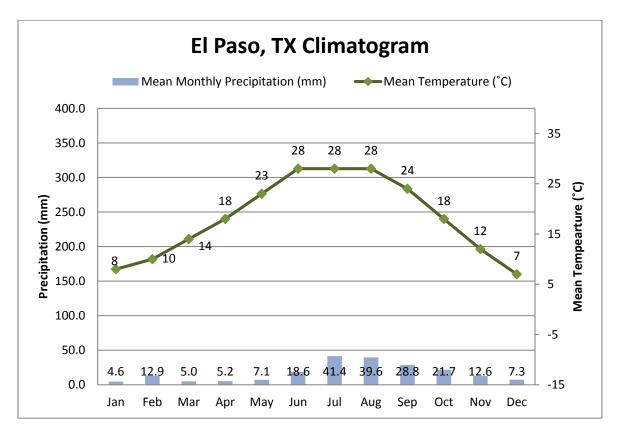
Latitude 31.8 N, Longitude 106.5 W Elevation: 1185 meters (3888 feet)

<u>Group E</u> Compare to: Houston, TX (o) San Antonio, TX (Δ)



Map credit: <u>http://www.nationalatlas.gov/mapmaker</u>

NOTE: Prevailing wind data is usually collected at airports, and can be affected by local geographic features such as river valleys, hills, etc. In general, the U.S. is in a band of westerlies, meaning the overall prevailing winds in the U.S. are from west to east (or southwest to northeast) – for this activity we will rely on this simplification, although in reality it is much more complex. For a global diagram of prevailing winds, see http://kids.britannica.com/comptons/art-108062



Precipitation data from NASA's TRMM Satellite, Average Monthly Precipitation Climatology, 1998-2010



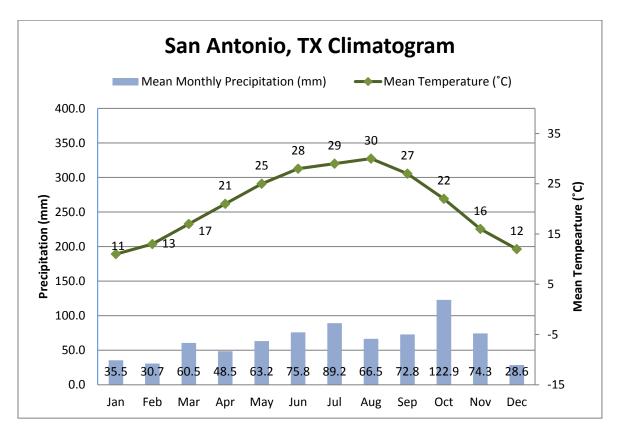
San Antonio, Texas

Latitude 29.4 N, Longitude 98.5 W Elevation: 198 meters (650 feet) <u>Group E</u> Compare to: Houston, TX (o) El Paso, TX (Δ)



Map credit: http://www.nationalatlas.gov/mapmaker

NOTE: Prevailing wind data is usually collected at airports, and can be affected by local geographic features such as river valleys, hills, etc. In general, the U.S. is in a band of westerlies, meaning the overall prevailing winds in the U.S. are from west to east (or southwest to northeast) – for this activity we will rely on this simplification, although in reality it is much more complex. For a global diagram of prevailing winds, see http://kids.britannica.com/comptons/art-108062

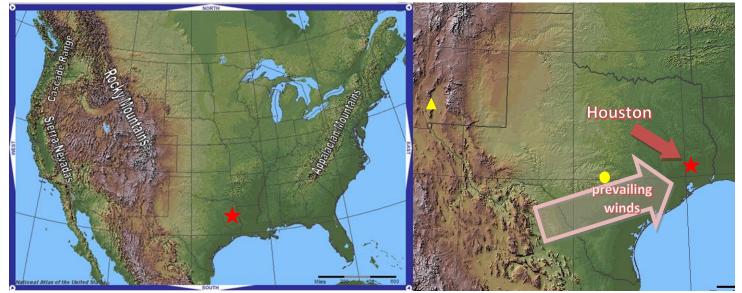


Precipitation data from NASA's TRMM Satellite, Average Monthly Precipitation Climatology, 1998-2010



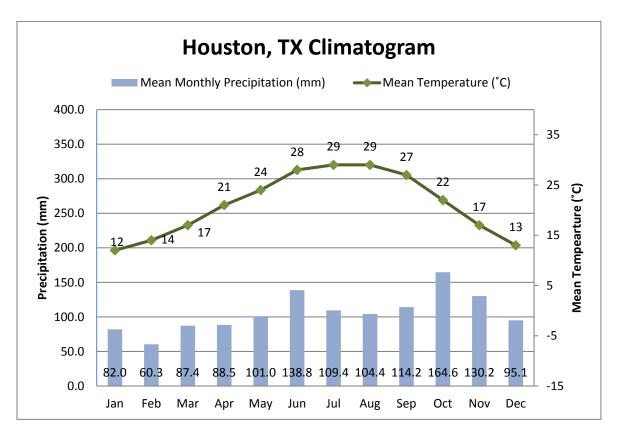
Houston, Texas

Latitude 29.8 N, Longitude 95.4 W Elevation: 13 meters (43 feet) <u>Group E</u> Compare to: San Antonio, TX (o) El Paso, TX (Δ)



Map credit: http://www.nationalatlas.gov/mapmaker

NOTE: Prevailing wind data is usually collected at airports, and can be affected by local geographic features such as river valleys, hills, etc. In general, the U.S. is in a band of westerlies, meaning the overall prevailing winds in the U.S. are from west to east (or southwest to northeast) – for this activity we will rely on this simplification, although in reality it is much more complex. For a global diagram of prevailing winds, see http://kids.britannica.com/comptons/art-108062



Precipitation data from NASA's TRMM Satellite, Average Monthly Precipitation Climatology, 1998-2010

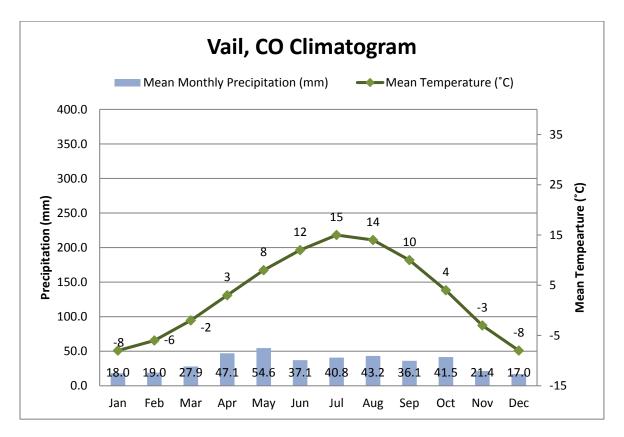


Vail, Colorado

Latitude 39.5 N, Longitude 106.4 W Elevation: 2445 meters (8022 feet) <u>Group F</u> Compare to: Denver, CO (o) Kansas City, MO (Δ)



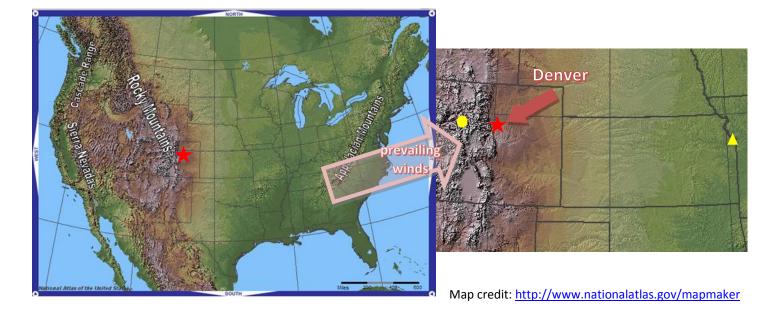
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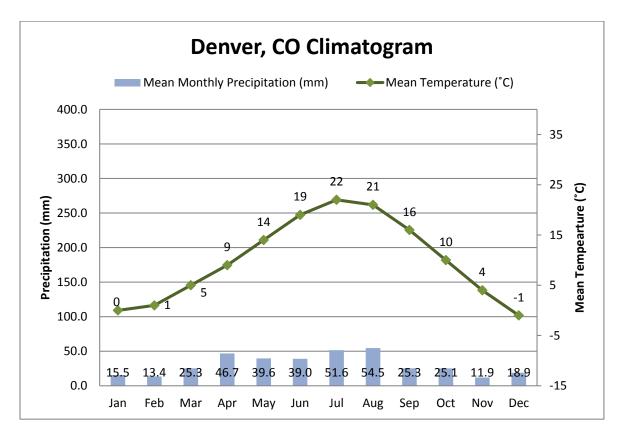


Denver, Colorado

Latitude 39.7 N, Longitude 105.0 W Elevation: 1615 meters (5300 feet) <u>Group F</u> Compare to: Vail, CO (o) Kansas City, MO (Δ)



NOTE: Prevailing wind data is usually collected at airports, and can be affected by local geographic features such as river valleys, hills, etc. In general, the U.S. is in a band of westerlies, meaning the overall prevailing winds in the U.S. are from west to east (or southwest to northeast) – for this activity we will rely on this simplification, although in reality it is much more complex. For a global diagram of prevailing winds, see http://kids.britannica.com/comptons/art-108062

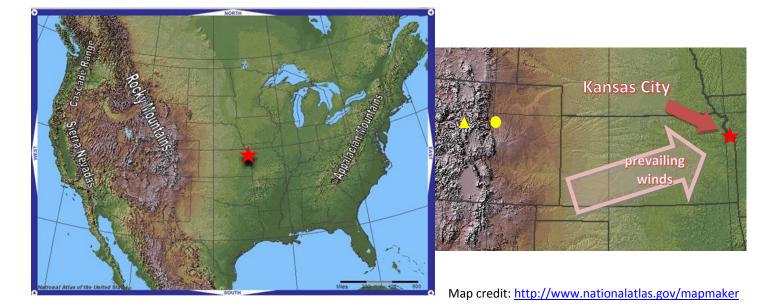


Precipitation data from NASA's TRMM Satellite, Average Monthly Precipitation Climatology, 1998-2010



Kansas City, Missouri

Latitude 39.1 N, Longitude 94.6 W Elevation: 277 meters (910 feet) <u>Group F</u> Compare to: Denver, CO (o) Vail, CO (Δ)



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