

10 Weather Tools Posters

All include a short definition, brief description, fun facts, and a picture.

THERMOMETER

measures air temperature

A thermometer is a weather tool that measures air temperature, or how warm or cold the air is.

Temperature can be measured in degrees Fahrenheit (°F) or degrees Celsius (°C).

In some thermometers, the liquid inside expands and rises when it gets warmer and contracts and falls when it gets cooler. Meteorologists compare temperatures from different times and places to see how the weather changes.

A thermometer

Fun Facts

- Many weather stations use digital sensors to measure temperature today.

- Water freezes at 32°F.

RAIN GAUGE

measures precipitation

A rain gauge is a weather tool that measures the amount of precipitation that falls in a certain place over a period of time.

Rain falls into the opening of the gauge and collects inside. Rainfall is

WEATHER SATELLITE

observes weather from space

A weather satellite collects images and data about Earth's weather from space. It can show cloud cover and help meteorologists watch storms and other weather systems over large areas.

Meteorologists compare satellite images taken at different times to see how weather moves and changes. These images can also help them notice patterns in cloud cover and storm movement. An example of satellite data might be an image showing clouds moving across a region.

WEATHER RADAR

detects precipitation and tracks storm movement

Weather radar uses radio waves to find where precipitation is falling and watch how storms are moving.

The radio waves travel through the air, and some of the energy bounces back when it hits precipitation such as rain, snow, or hail. The returned

Fun Facts

- On many radar maps, green shows lighter precipitation, while yellow, orange, and red show heavier precipitation.
- Weather radar can sometimes pick up birds and insects, not just weather!

ANEMOMETER

measures wind speed

An anemometer is a weather tool that measures wind speed, or how fast the wind is blowing. A wind vane measures wind direction instead.

Many anemometers have small cups that spin when the wind blows. The faster the wind blows, the faster the cups spin. Wind speed is often measured in miles per hour (mph) or kilometers per hour (km/h).

Fun Facts

- Anemometers are different types of weather instruments.
- Some anemometers use sound waves to measure wind speed.

HYGROMETER

measures humidity

A hygrometer is a weather tool that measures humidity, or how much water vapor is in the air.

Humidity is usually shown as a percentage. A higher percentage means the air is more humid. For example, a humidity reading might be 65%.

Fun Facts

- Humid air can make you feel muggy.
- Some older hygrometers use human hair because it expands and contracts slightly as humidity changes.

WEATHER BALLOON

carries instruments high into the atmosphere

A weather balloon carries a small instrument called a radiosonde high into the atmosphere. As it rises, the radiosonde measures temperature, humidity, and air pressure. Meteorologists can also track the balloon's movement to calculate wind speed and direction.

The radiosonde sends its measurements back to the ground by radio. This helps meteorologists see how conditions change at different heights and make

Fun Facts

- Weather balloons can rise more than 100,000 feet, or about 20 miles, above Earth.
- Many weather balloons are filled with hydrogen gas.



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WIND VANE

measures wind direction

A wind vane is a weather tool that measures wind direction. It shows the direction the wind is coming from and is sometimes called a weather vane.

The vane turns with the wind and points toward the direction the wind is coming from.

For example, if it points NW, the wind is coming from the northwest. Wind direction is usually recorded using compass directions such as N, S, E, W, NE, NW, SE, and SW. Changes in wind direction can be a clue that the weather is changing.

Fun Facts

- Wind vanes are often placed high above the ground where they are less likely to be blocked by trees or buildings.
- Some modern weather stations use electronic sensors to determine wind direction.



BAROMETER

measures air pressure

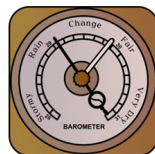
A barometer is a weather tool that measures air pressure, or the pressure from the air around us. It can also show whether air pressure is rising or falling.

High pressure is often linked with fair weather, while low pressure is often linked with cloudy, rainy, or stormy weather. Meteorologists watch pressure changes to see how the weather may be changing.

A barometer reading might be 30.1 inches of mercury (inHg).

Fun Facts

- Air pressure usually decreases at higher elevations because there is less air above you.
- A falling barometer can be a clue that wetter or stormier weather may be approaching.



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WEATHER STATION

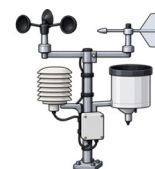
collects several types of weather data

A weather station is a set of instruments and sensors that collect weather data at one location. It can include tools that measure temperature, wind speed, wind direction, precipitation, air pressure, and humidity.

Weather stations can record measurements throughout the day, giving meteorologists several pieces of information about the weather at the same place. Example data might include 72°F, winds from the NW at 8 mph, and 0.2 inches of rain.

Fun Facts

- Many automated weather stations collect weather data 24 hours a day.
- Weather stations are commonly used at airports to provide current weather information.



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Weather TOOLS gallery walk

Name _____

Date _____

WEATHER TOOL	WHAT IT MEASURES OR OBSERVES	EXAMPLE DATA FROM TOOL	FUN FACT	PICTURE

**A sample
answer
key is
included!**