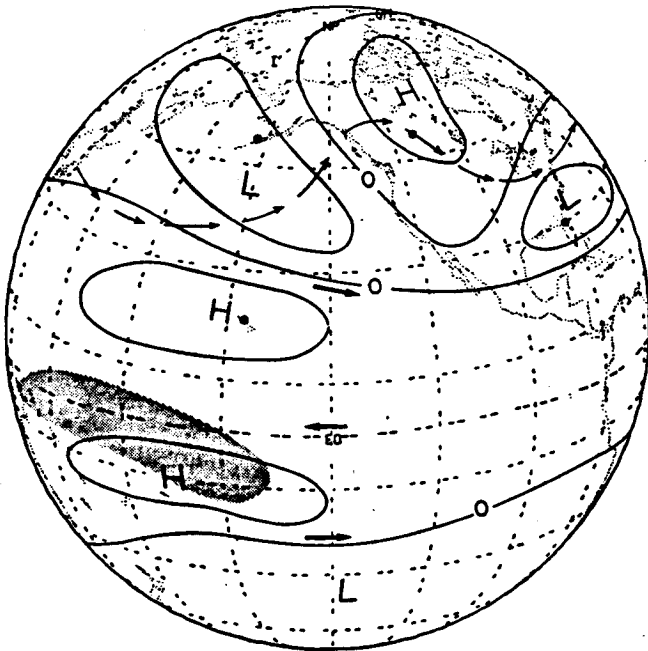
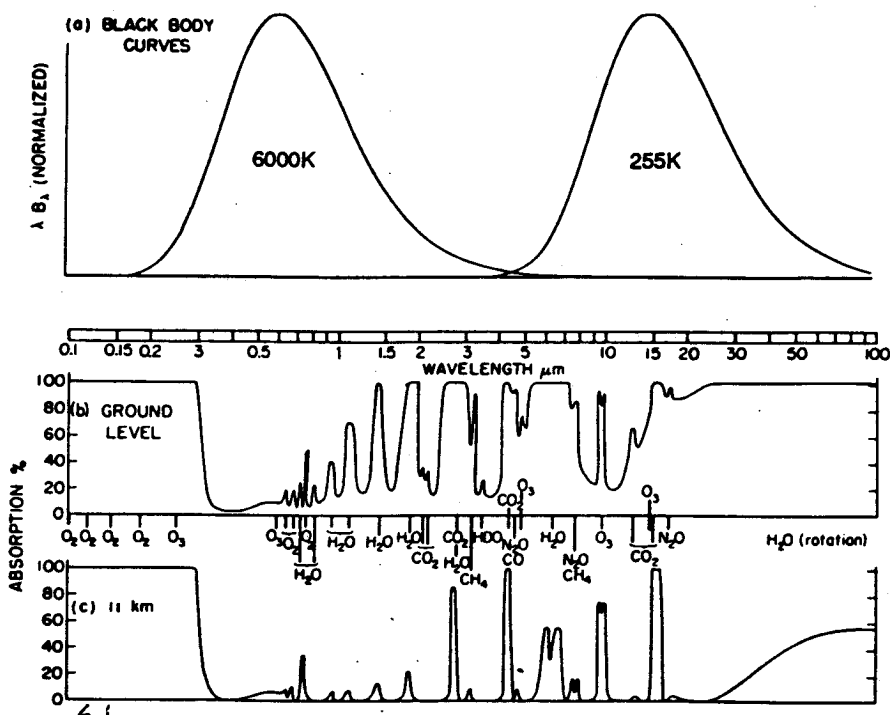


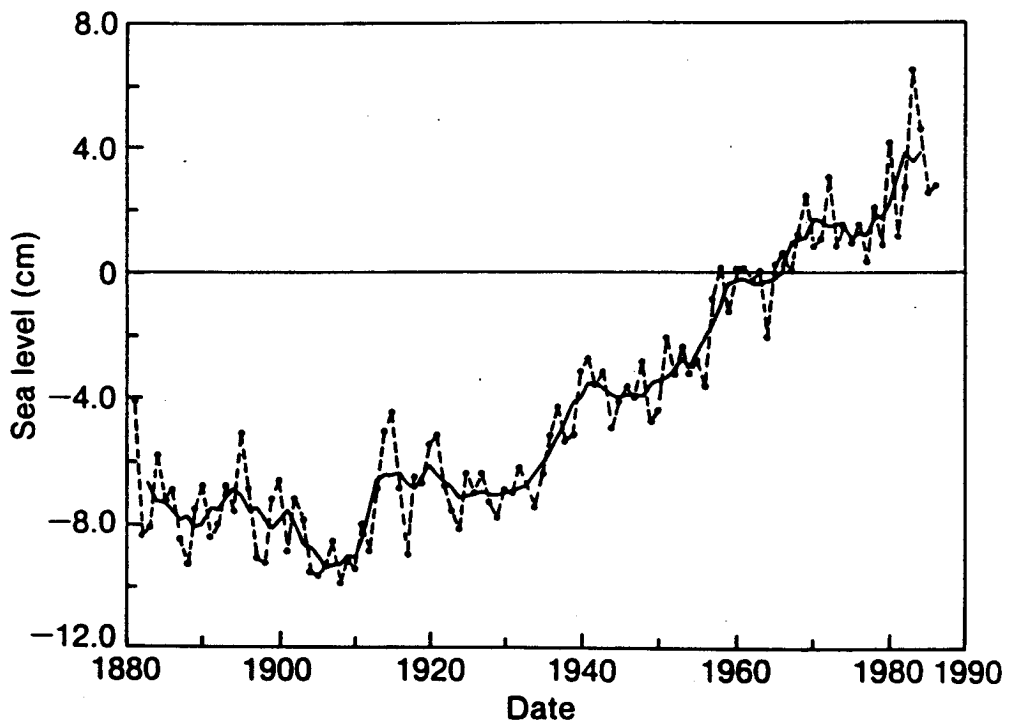
5.2
 Fig. 5.2 Average height of the 500-mb pressure surface during January in the Northern Hemisphere. Contour interval is 100 m.



5.3
 Fig. 5.3 Schematic illustration of the hypothesized global pattern of middle and upper-tropospheric geopotential height anomalies (solid lines) in boreal winter during an equatorial Pacific warm episode. Arrows in darker type reflect the strengthening of the subtropical jets in both hemispheres along with stronger easterlies near the Equator, and arrows in lighter type depict a mid-tropospheric streamline as distorted by the anomaly pattern, with pronounced 'troughing' over the central Pacific and 'ridging' over western Canada. Shading indicates regions of enhanced cirriform cloudiness and rainfall. From Horel and Wallace, 1981 (*Monthly Weather Review*, American Meteorological Society).



6.1
Fig. 6.1 The normalized blackbody emission spectra for the sun (6000 K) and Earth (255 K) as a function of wavelength (top). The fraction of radiation absorbed while passing from the surface to the top of the atmosphere as a function of wavelength (middle). The fraction of radiation absorbed from the tropopause to the top of the atmosphere as a function of wavelength (bottom). The atmospheric molecules contributing the important absorption features at each frequency are indicated. [Taken from Goody and Yung (1989). Reprinted with permission from Oxford University Press.]



6.2
Fig. 6.2 Global-mean sea-level departures over the last century. The baseline is obtained by setting the average over the period 1951–1970 to zero. The dashed line represents the annual mean and the solid line the 5-year running mean. [From Barnett (1988).]