

PUTTING WEATHER TOGETHER

YOU-TRACK-IT WEATHER LAB COMPONENTS

WEATHER VANE

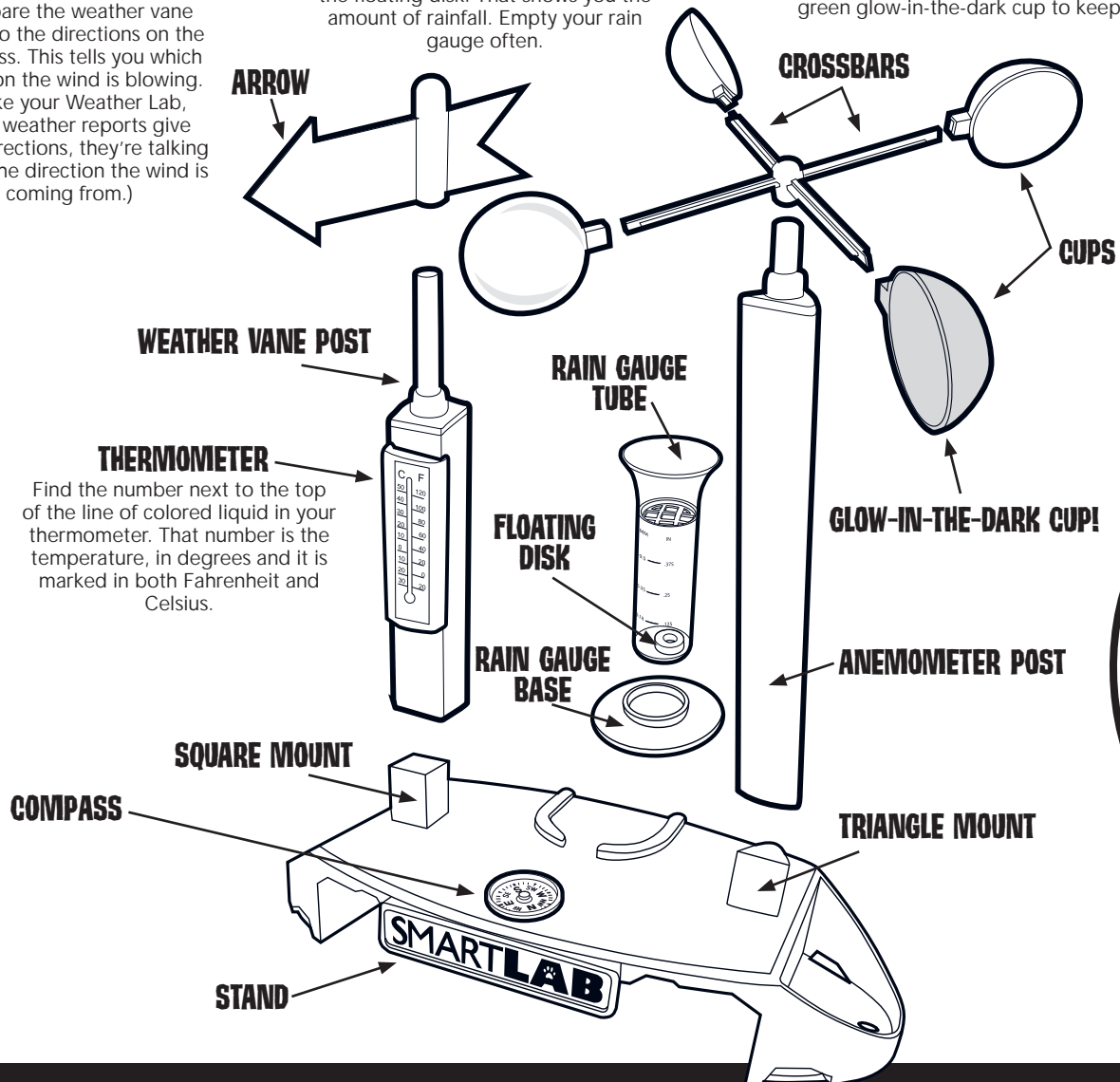
Compare the weather vane arrow to the directions on the compass. This tells you which direction the wind is blowing. (Unlike your Weather Lab, when weather reports give wind directions, they're talking about the direction the wind is coming from.)

RAIN GAUGE

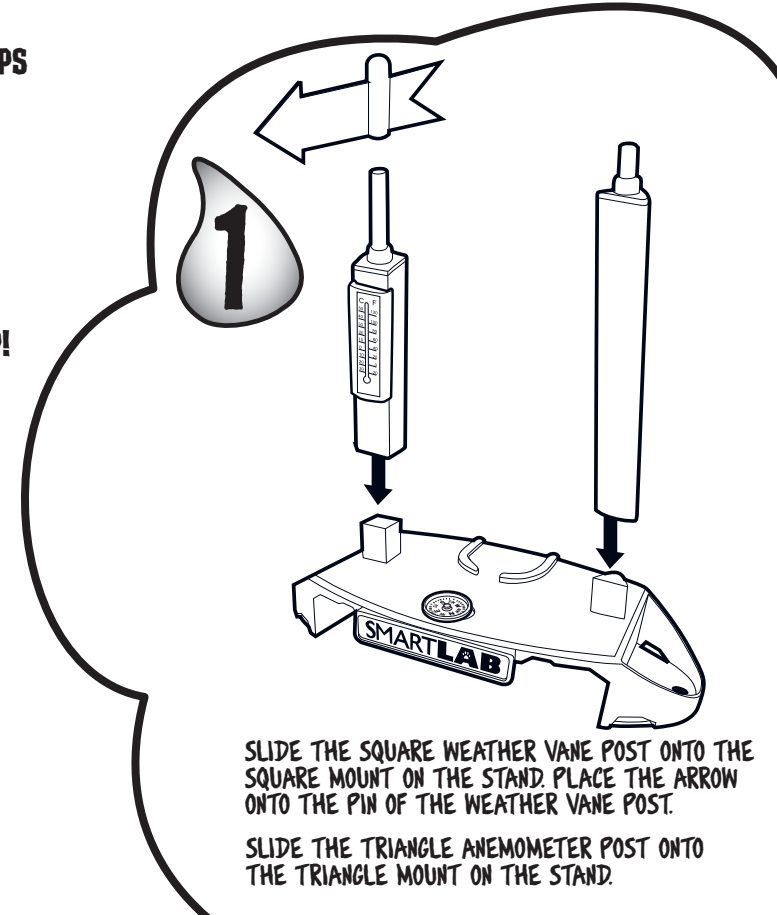
The rain gauge shows you how much rain has fallen. Find the mark next to the floating disk. That shows you the amount of rainfall. Empty your rain gauge often.

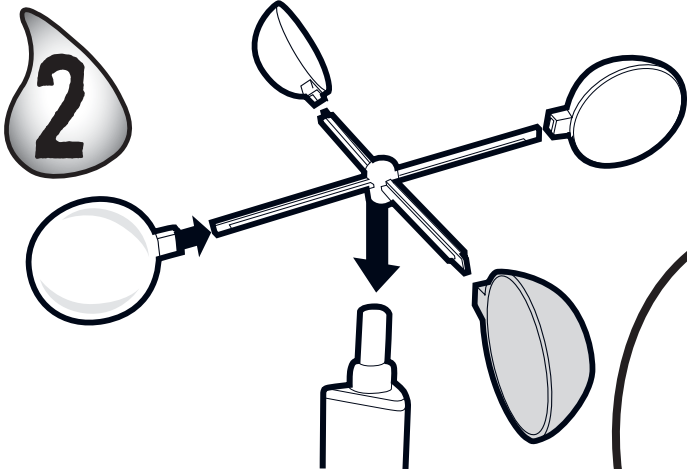
ANEMOMETER

The anemometer (an-uh-MOM-uh-ter) measures how fast the wind is blowing. Wind blows into the cups and spins the crossbars around. The harder the wind blows, the faster the anemometer spins. Keep your eye on the green glow-in-the-dark cup to keep track.



IF:	THEN
You can follow the green cup with your eyes as the anemometer spins...	BETWEEN 0 AND 5 MILES PER HOUR
You can't follow the one green cup with your eyes, but the cups aren't spinning fast enough to blur together...	BETWEEN 5 AND 10 MILES PER HOUR
The cups blur together into one donut-shaped disk as the anemometer spins...	OVER 10 MILES PER HOUR



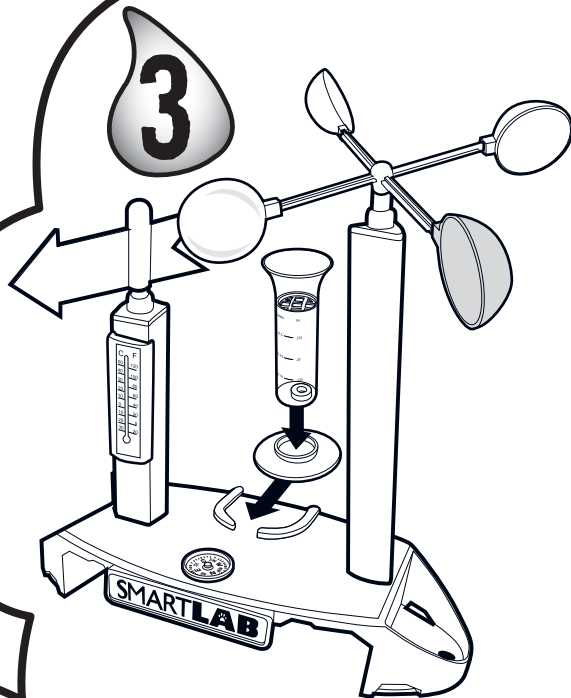


2

ASSEMBLE THE ANEMOMETER BY PRESSING THE CUPS ONTO THE ENDS OF THE CROSSBARS.

MAKE SURE ALL THE CUPS FACE THE SAME DIRECTION, AS PICTURED.

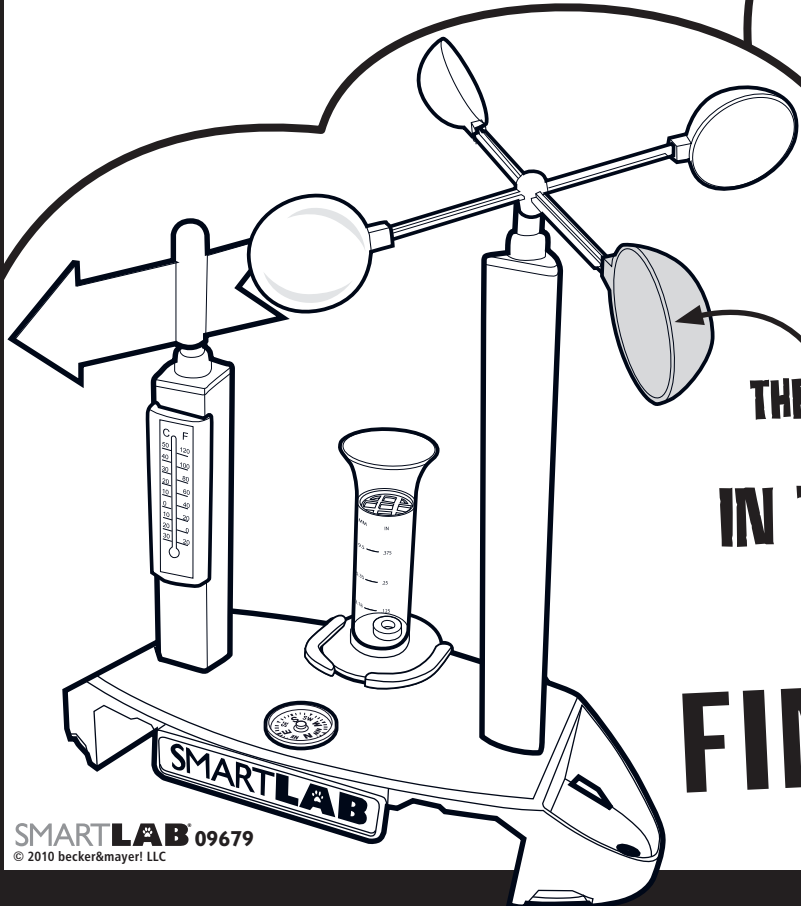
SLIDE THE CROSSBARS WITH CUPS ATTACHED ONTO THE PIN ON THE TOP OF THE ANEMOMETER POST.



3

ASSEMBLE THE RAIN GAUGE BY PRESSING THE TUBE INTO THE FLAT BASE.

SLIDE THE RAIN GAUGE WITH THE BASE IN PLACE INTO THE GROOVES ON TOP OF THE STAND.

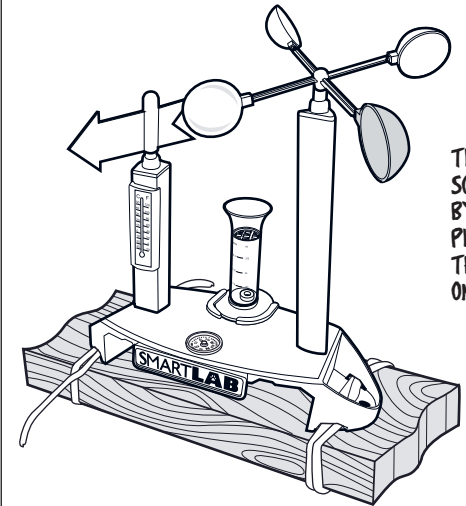


**THE GREEN CUP
GLOWS
IN THE DARK!**

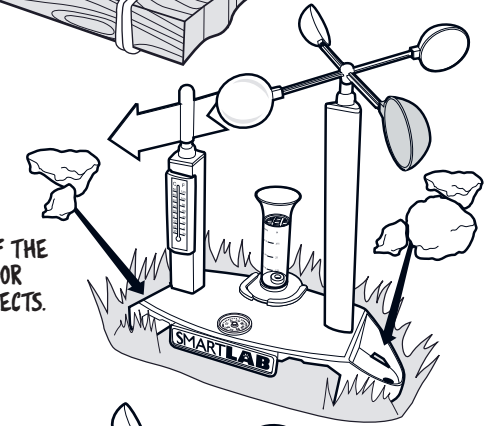
FINISHED!

PLAN AHEAD

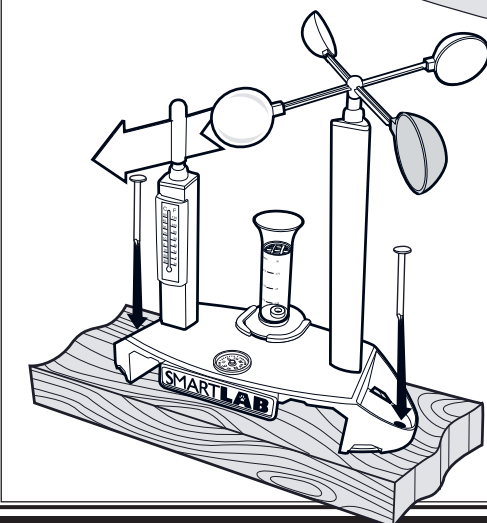
Strong winds may cause your Weather Lab to fall over, ruining your experiments!
Here are some ways to make sure it stays in place:



TIE THE BASE TO SOMETHING STURDY BY THREADING A PIECE OF STRING THROUGH THE SLITS ON THE SIDES.



FILL THE SIDES OF THE BASE WITH ROCKS OR OTHER HEAVY OBJECTS.



ASK AN ADULT TO HELP NAIL OR SCREW THE BASE INTO A STABLE SURFACE, USING THE HOLES ON THE SIDES.