

Preparedness is supported by the necessary legislation and means of a readiness to cope with disaster situations or similar emergencies which cannot be avoided. Preparedness is concerned with forecasting and warning, the education and training of the population, organisation for and management of disaster situations, including preparation of operational plans, training of relief groups, the stockpiling of supplies and the earmarking of the necessary funds.

36. Disaster Prevention

Disaster Prevention may be described as measures designed to prevent natural phenomena from causing or resulting in disaster or other related emergency situations. Prevention concerns the formulation and implementation of long-range policies and programmes to prevent or eliminate the occurrence of disasters. On the basis of vulnerability analysis of all risks, prevention includes legislation and regulatory measures, principally in the fields of physical and urban planning, public works and building.

37. Displaced Persons

These are persons who, owing to different circumstances and situation - natural disasters, civil wars, internal conflicts or troubles - other than those provided by international instruments on refugees and stateless persons, have been compelled to leave their homes and may or not reside in their country of origin.

38. Domes

Viscous lavas pile up over their vents to make steep-sided volcanic domes, or tholoides. Some domes are only a few metres across and a few metres high. Others are as much as 2,000 m. across and 600 m. high. Most domes grow largely by expansion from within, as additional magma is squeezed into the core of the dome. Most domes grow in the crater or on the upper flanks of volcanoes, remote from inhabited areas and in themselves pose little threat to lives or property. The comparatively rare domes which grow on the lower slopes may spread over cultivated land, but their growth is so slow that much property can be removed before it is destroyed.

39. Drought

Prolonged absence or marked deficiency of precipitation.

40. Dry Season Period of the year characterized by the (almost) complete absence of rainfall. The term is mainly used in low latitude regions.
41. Dura Millet, grain-producing sorghum.
42. Dust Whirl (or Devil) A whirlwind, in which dust and sand are carried aloft from the ground by very strong convection from a hot, sandy region. The rotation may be in either direction round the centre, which is itself often free from dust. Heights of about a kilometre have been reported but are generally less than 30 m. Speeds at which dust whirls move from less than 5 knots to over 25 knots. The phenomenon is sometimes termed "sand pillar".
43. Dysentery The term dysentery, the "bloody flux" of former times, denotes a symptom complex, the passage of blood and mucus in the stools, together with abdominal pain and straining. This combination of symptoms is common to a number of conditions with ulceration and inflammation of the large intestine and is determined by a variety of different microbial agents.
44. Earthquake The shaking of the ground produced by the waves is known as an earthquake. Earthquakes generate four principal types of waves. Two of them are propagated within the earth and known as body waves. The other two are propagated along the surface and are called surface waves. Earthquakes are generated by a sudden decrease or release, in a volume of rock, of elastic strain previously accumulated over an interval of time varying from a minimum of about one year in regions of great activity to many centuries in others. Earthquakes of this type are designated tectonic earthquakes. An earthquake of magnitude 3 corresponds to a quake felt over a limited area. 4.5 can cause light destruction. 6.6 can cause heavy damage; the magnitudes 7 and 8.5 can cause greatest damage. An earthquake of magnitude 8.5 is 100 million times stronger than a little one of magnitude 3.
45. Emergency Is a term used in evolutionary theory to mean the rise of a system that cannot be predicted or explained from antecedent conditions.

46. Endemic Present continually in a community.
47. Epidemic An epidemic is an unusually high incidence of a disease defined in time, place and persons and compared with previous experience. Epidemics of contagious diseases are of two types: a propagated or contact epidemic is one that results from increased frequency of person to person or chain transmission; a common vehicle epidemic is one that results from dissemination of the causative agent to a group of people through a common medium, such as water, milk or food.
48. Fallout The phenomenon of deposition of radio-active materials on the earth from the atmosphere is known as radio-active fallout, or, more commonly, fallout. This radio-activity in the atmosphere may arise from 1) natural causes, 2) atomic bomb or thermonuclear bomb explosions and 3) induced radio activities and fission products from atomic reactor operations.
49. Famine A general scarcity of food with resulting hunger and starvation for large numbers of people.
50. First Aid First Aid is defined as the immediate and temporary care given to the victims of an accident or sudden illness in order to avert complications, lessen suffering and sustain the person until the services of a physician can be obtained. General instructions that apply to all first aid activities are avoidance of excitement or panic, correction of situations that might aggravate the original injury and protection of the accident victim from unnecessary exposure to the elements or to new hazards such as accidents occurring while speeding to a first aid station or hospital.
51. Flood Overflowing by water of the normal confines of a stream or other body of water, or accumulation of water by drainage over areas which are not normally submerged.
52. Food Resources Food stuffs required in an emergency including a system of inventories, food storage and warehouse facilities, markets, public food distribution centres, sources of emergency (ready-to-eat) food stuffs and plans for making food available to disaster victims.

53. Frost

Frost occurs when the temperature of the air in contact with the ground, or at thermometer screen level, is below the freezing point of water ("ground frost" or "air frost" respectively).

54. Glowing Avalanches

Glowing avalanches resemble ash flows in mechanism though often not in origin. Some of them result from very voluminous fall-back of hot tephra on the flanks of a volcanic mountain. The fragments buoyed up by expanding hot air and gas between them, rush down slopes as hot avalanches which attain speeds at least as great as 100 km/hour and may travel more than 10 km. This is known as the Soufriere type of glowing avalanche.

55. Greenwich Mean Time
(GMT) or Z

Standard reference time used throughout the world based on the time at the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, England.

56. Health Resources

Listings of hospitals and clinics, public and private, medical and drug supplies, pharmaceutical distributors with records of medicines and vaccines available, and other health facilities.

57. Hurricane

A tropical cyclone, originally in the West Indies only, but a term now applied to this type of storm in other parts of the world. It is also used to designate a wind of force 12 on the Beaufort scale that is, a wind of more than 75 m.p.h. Hurricanes are essentially of the same type as the Western Pacific "typhoon" and Bay of Bengal "cyclone".

The hurricane season lasts roughly from June to October. In midseason, August and September, hurricanes develop mainly near or to the east of the Lesser Antilles. Early and late in the season, in June and from the latter part of September onward, the area with most frequent formation is the Western Caribbean. The Gulf of Mexico also is a breeding ground for hurricanes, as is the Pacific just off the Central American coast.

58. Instant-Corn-Soy-Milk
(I.C.S.M.)

63.0% Cornmeal, processed, gelatinized
23.7% Soy flour, defatted, toasted
5.5% Soy oil, refined, deodorized, stabilized
5.0% Non-fat dry milk, spray process
2.7% Mineral premix
0.1% Vitamin, anti-oxidant premix

59. Infectious Diseases

An infectious disease can be defined in the broadest sense as a disease that may be transmitted from one living thing to another. Infectious via the respiratory tract: several pathogenic bacteria are able to attack the mucosa lining the upper respiratory tract (nose, mouth, etc.) and give rise to disease; notable among these are the diphtheria bacillus, whooping-cough bacillus.

60. International Humanitarian Law

International humanitarian law is constituted by all the International legal provisions, whether of statute or common law, ensuring respect for the individual and promoting his development.

61. Kilocalorie

Kilocalorie is the old unit of energy; the term is more used than the Joule.

62. K-2 Mix

High protein mixture of casein hydralysate, sucrose and milk.

63. Landslide

Landslides may be caused by erosion, heavy rains, snow accumulations, avalanches, landfalls, slumps or combinations of these factors.

64. Lava Flow

The volume, extent, thickness and speed of advance of lava flows vary greatly. The extent and thickness depend on the volume, the fluidity of the lava and whether or not it is free to expand laterally. The flows are closely controlled by the topography of the underlying surface, but deviations from paths following shallow valleys can occur, especially with the more viscous flows. The most fluid lavas are basalts and related types. Where they are free to spread over moderate slopes, basalt flows are usually less than 20 m thick and even on slopes less than 3 they commonly are less than 20 m thick. The most voluminous lava flow in historic time was that of the 1783 eruption of the Laki fissure, in Iceland, which exceeds 11.6 km.

65. Life Support

Supporting assistance to disaster victims during the period following emergency relief and extending until return to normal or rehabilitation has been accomplished.

66. Logistics A term loosely applied to a wide range of non-combatant activities, especially those connected with supply, transportation, construction and the care and evacuation of sick and wounded.
67. Magma A crude pastry mixture of mineral or organic matter; one of supposed fluid strata under solid crust of earth.
68. Malaria Disease caused by presence of a protozoan parasite in the red blood cell, which is transmitted by mosquitos.
69. Manioc Meal made from cassawa plant.
70. Measles This disease, also called rubeola or morbilli occurs throughout the world, within community outbreaks taking place about every two or four years. This disease commonly occurs in children. Rubeola; an acute exanthematous viral disease marked by systemic symptoms and a generalised body rash.
71. Mercalli Scale Seismic intensity, a term inteded to refer to the level of violence of shaking at any given place and as such, it can have or precise scientific meaning. The first such attempt was known as the Ross-Forel scale after its authors. This was later modified by G. Mercalli. It has 12 grades.
72. Meteorology The science of the atmosphere: from the Greek me-teoros, lofty or elevated and logos, discourse, Meteorology embraces both weather and climate and is concerned with the physical, dynamical and chemical state of the earth's atmosphere (and those of the planets), and with the interactions between the earth's atmosphere and the underlying surface.
73. Monsoon A name given to those seasonal winds. It was first applied to the winds over the Arabian Sea, which blow for six months from north-east and for six months from south-west, but it has been extended to similar winds in other parts of the world. The monsoons are strongest on the southern and eastern sides of Asia, the largest land mass, but monsoons also occur on the coasts of tropical regions wherever the planetary circulation is not strong enough to inhibit them.

74. Monsoon Climate

The type of climate which is found in regions subject to monsoons.

75. Nutrition

Nutrition might be defined as the science of food and the nutrients in food and their relation to health.

All germs of life, plant and animal alike, from simple single-cell organisms to complex mammals, require certain food materials in certain minimum amounts and proportions to ensure an active life and successful reproduction. Nutrition is concerned with that these materials are, how they function, what effects they have when absent or in too plentiful supply, what happens to them when ingested and other related problems.

76. Ocean-wave

Away from coasts a wind-generated ocean-wave system normally covers a wide area and changes its characteristics only slowly with distance. A general division of wave systems is made into "sea" swell. The system of waves raised by the local wind blowing at the time of observation is usually referred to as "sea". Those waves not raised by the local wind blowing at a distance or to winds that have ceased to blow, are known collectively as "swell". For each distinguishable system the reported characteristics are the direction from which the waves come (scale 01-36) as for wind direction, the period (seconds) and the height (metres). The reported height refers to "characteristic" or "significant" waves, being the mean height of the highest one-third of waves; the reported period also refers to significant waves.

77. Parasitic Diseases

Parasites which produce damage to their hosts are referred to as pathogens, and the condition resulting from this damage constitutes disease. In a broad sense disease states produced by any micro-organism-virus, bacterium, rickettsia, spirochete, fungus or animal parasite - might logically be considered under the topic "parasite disease" but conventionally the subject is restricted to morbid states resulting from infection with animal parasites.

78. Pathology

The science of disease. Human pathology is an important branch of medical science and includes the study of the causes of disease and the equally important reaction of the body to the injurious agent.

Disease causes abnormal function of the body or organs, with or without changes visible to the naked eye or detectable in the tissues by the aid of the microscope.

79. Plague

Is a term formerly applied to any widespread disease causing a great mortality, but now confined to a specific infectious fever caused by "Pasteurella pestis". It is primarily a disease of rodents, and epidemics in human beings originate in contact with infected rodents, most commonly rats. The disease in man has 3 clinical forms: bubonic, characterized by swelling of the lymph nodes (buboes); pneumonic, in which the lungs are extensively involved; and septicemic, in which the blood stream is so strongly invaded by Pasteurella pestis that death ensues before the bubonic or pneumonic forms have had time to appear.

80. Precipitation

In meteorology, denotes all forms of water falling upon the earth's surface. It includes rain and snow as well as their various modifications such as drizzle, freezing rain, sleet, snow pellets and hail.

81. Protective Food

A food of special value for physical development and the protection of health by virtue of its richness in essential nutrients.

82. Quarantine

Obligatory isolation over a given period prescribed by law to persons carrying certain specific communicable diseases, or coming from an epidemic area. Quarantine can also be imposed on animals, ships, aeroplanes, trucks or goods carried. Cholera, plague, yellow fever and smallpox are the main quarantinable diseases according to WHO.

83. Rainfall

The total liquid product of precipitation or condensation from the atmosphere, as received and measured in a rain-gauge. Snow, sleet and hail in addition to rain, make up much the greater part of the total "rainfall", as defined above. There are also small additions due to the deposition of dew, hoar-frost and rime on to the collecting surface of the rain-gauge. One inch of rainfall is equivalent to about 100 tons of water per acre (1 mm is equivalent to 1 kg/m²). Rainfall is classified into three general types; orographic, cyclonic and convectional types.

These types, discussed under their individual headings are by no means mutually exclusive. Other terms, such as "frontal rainfall", are sometimes also employed.

84. Reconstruction

The reconstruction phase which follows the emergency and temporary recovery phases of a disaster, normally address themselves to matters of zoning, building codes, technical inspections, financing, urban development, etc.

85. Refugees

A refugee is a person who fearing persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fears, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country.

A Convention refugee is a person who fulfils the requirements provided by the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.

A Mandate refugee is a person who fulfils the requirements provided by the Statute of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

86. Rehabilitation

The purpose of rehabilitation is to provide services and facilities which will restore to communities, families and individuals their former living standards whilst at the same time encouraging any necessary adjustments to drastic changes caused by the disaster that has occurred.

87. Relief

The term "relief" is used in sociology and social work to denote aid given to needy persons who would otherwise suffer without it. It is contrasted with work relief and social insurance. Relief as a generic is used to cover all forms of aid, in cash and in kind, public and private, to needy persons.

88. Resettlement

Resettlement is a potentially important component of a rehabilitation programme following a disaster. In the period immediately following the emergency phase of a natural disaster displaced populations need to be resettled as part of the process of rehabilitation.

89. Richter Scale

The Richter Scale is a scale of magnitude of earthquakes which permits the comparison between them. Size is measured from a measurement of the size of the movement of the earth calculated from the recording obtained on a standard seismograph at a given distance from the epicentre.

90. Riskmap

A map which portrays type and degree of hazards and natural phenomena that may be affected by disasters.

91. River Basin

The total area drained by a river and its tributaries.

92. River Forecast

A forecast of the expected stage or discharge at a specific time, or of the total volume of flow within a specified time interval, at one or more points along a stream.

93. Sea Level

Owing to waves, swell, tides and varying atmospheric static pressure, the actual level of the sea is constantly changing. A "mean sea level" at any place may be determined, such that short-period fluctuations of level are eliminated, by averaging coastal observations of tide level over a period of years. The length of period required to obtain a suitable mean value varies considerably from place to place because of local variation of the amplitude of fluctuation about the mean position.

94. Seasons

In meteorology, the manner of the division of the year into seasons for climatological purposes varies with latitude. In middle latitudes the normal division corresponds to that of the "farmer's year"; in the northern hemisphere and the southern the divisions made are: autumn - winter - spring - summer. In the tropics, the terms "winter" and "summer" lose their higher-latitude significance and a division into seasons is usually made in terms of rainfall amount or, in places, the associated wind direction - thus, "dry season" and "rainy season" or "north-east monsoon" and "south-west monsoon" in India. In the continental sub-tropical regions the natural seasons are usually defined in terms of temperature (cold and hot) or rainfall (dry and rainy) or both.

95. Seismograph

An instrument for recording and measuring vibratory movements of the ground. Its use originally was restricted to movements produced by earthquake waves. Subsequently special types have been devised to record ground movements produced by artificial blasts for location or delineation of subsurface geological structures in prospecting operations for petroleum and other minerals. They have also been used for measuring the thickness of ice sheets covering Greenland and other polar regions. Earthquake waves are propagated from the source in all directions throughout the earth and are affected or modified by the physical conditions occurring over their paths. Consequently, study of their forms and the patterns of their occurrence over the earth as revealed by seismographs has been the principal source of knowledge concerning the nature of the earth's interior. The seismograph's contribution to geophysical and geological knowledge is thus comparable to the contributions of the telescope and microscope to astronomy and biology respectively.

96. Seismic Sea Wave

Ocean waves caused by undersea earthquakes, volcanoes, or land movements.

97. Shock Wave

A thin layer of a medium (in particular, the atmosphere) in which the temperature, pressure, density and velocity suddenly jump to new values. Such an effect is produced, for example, by the sudden outward movement of air particles from the site of an explosion, or by the passage of an object through air at a supersonic speed. In the former case, the passage of the shock wave is marked by a jump to high values of air pressure and temperature. This is quickly followed (at places beyond a critical distance from the explosion) by a rather longer-lived period in which the pressure and temperature fall to values lower than those which prevailed before the arrival of the wave. These phases are termed the "compression" and "action" phases, respectively.

98. Smallpox

A highly infectious and contagious disease marked by characteristic skin eruptions. This is most often fatal and easily spreads to epidemic proportions. It is now fast disappearing from this earth due to an energetic immunization programme by WHO. Smallpox is a quarantinable disease.

99. Snowfall The depth of fresh snowfall is normally measured with a graduated ruler. Its measurement as rainfall (i.e. its water content) may be made in a suitable snow-gauge, or by melting the snow caught in a normal rain-gauge, or by collecting and melting samples of fresh snow which has fallen in the open. Thirty centimetres of freshly fallen snow has about the same water content as 25 mm of rainfall.
100. Soil Erosion Soil erosion is usually described as the carrying away of soil by either wind or water. It is the carrying away by wind or water of the soil from farms and ranches, so necessary for the raising of food, fibre and other agricultural products. Erosion of this type has been greatly speeded up by men's misjudgement of land, even to the point of destroying it for practical agricultural use within one generation.
101. Sorghum Cereal grass grown for grain, fodder, etc.
102. Soy-Fortified-Bulgur (S.F.B.) 85.0% Bulgur wheat, cracked
15.0% Soy grits, defatted, toasted
103. Soy-Fortified-Cornmeal (S.F.C.M.) 85.0% Cornmeal, degermed
15.0% Soy grits, defatted, toasted
104. Squall A squall is a strong wind that sets in suddenly, lasts for several minutes then dies away somewhat less suddenly. Wind speeds in squall commonly reach 30 to 60 m.p.h. and gusts of 80 to 100 m.p.h. or more occur with the more violent squalls, although gusts of this strength are rare in most localities. Usually, squalls are straightaway winds although some types of rotary winds are called squalls (e.g. typhoon squall, a form of waterspout several hundred yards in diameter).
105. Staple Food A food which is regularly consumed in a country or community and from which a substantial proportion of the total calorie supply is obtained, especially by the poorer population sector and in times of food shortage.

106. Starvation Is a state of extreme malnutrition caused by the long continued deprivation of essential nutrients. It usually results from insufficient food intake, either because food is not available or because is unable to eat, due to illness or other factors.
107. Storm The term is used sometimes applied to any disturbed atmospheric condition, but more often only to the violent disturbances. Windstorm, thunderstorm, snowstorm, sandstorm, duststorm, etc. are more specific terms.
108. Taro Tropical plant of arum family - root used as food in Pacific Islands, etc.
109. Temperature Temperature read on a thermometer which is exposed to the air in a position sheltered from direct solar radiation.
- To convert °F into °C, first subtract 32, then take 5/9 of the remainder. To convert °C into °F, first multiply by 9/5, then add 32.
110. Tephra The fragments thrown out by explosions are collectively known as pyroclastic material or tephra. They range from several metres across to fine dust. Fragments larger than 6 cm in diameter are called bombs if they were fluid when they were thrown out and take on rounded or aerodynamically moulded shapes during flight; or, if they were solid, or nearly so, and remain angular, they are called blocks. Fragments between 60 and 2 mm in diameter are called lapilli (singular: lapillus) regardless of their shape, and those smaller than 2 mm are called ash. Many bomb - and lapillus-size fragments, ejected in a fluid condition, are irregular in shape and highly vesicular. They are called scoria, or cinder. Extremely vesicular scoria, commonly with the vesicles drawn out into long thin tubules, are called pumice.
111. Tetanus An infectious disease marked by painful tonic muscular contractions caused by toxin of *Clostridium tetani*. Soil contaminated wounds are prone to this infection.
112. Thunderstorm A thunderstorm is a large cumulus cloud on which localised centres of electric charge have developed.

One or more sudden electrical discharges manifested by a flash of light (lightning) and a sharp or rumbling sound (thunder).

113. Tidal Wave

A popular term for a destructive type of wave motion in seas and oceans, associated either with strong winds or with under-water earthquakes. In technical terms they are classified as storm surge and tsunami, respectively. (See tsunami)

114. Tide

The periodic rise and fall of the earth's oceans due to combined gravitational forces applied by the moon and the sun. Similar, though more complex, effects occur in the earth's atmosphere.

115. Tornado

A violent whirl, generally cyclonic in sense, averaging about 100 m in diameter and with an intense vertical current at the centre capable of lifting heavy objects into the air. Uprooting of trees and the explosive destruction of buildings, due to local pressure differences that occur in the intense horizontal pressure gradient near the tornado centre, mark the paths of tornadoes. The paths vary in length from a few hundred metres to some hundreds of kilometres: associated winds in extreme cases are estimated to attain speeds of about 200 knots. Heavy rain, and generally thunder and lightning occur with the tornado.

116. Tropical Climate

A type of climate which obtains in most equatorial and tropical parts of the earth and is characterized by high temperatures and high humidity throughout the year and frequent rain throughout most of the year.

117. Tropical Cyclone

Cyclone of tropical origin of small diameter (some hundreds of kilometres) with minimum surface pressure, in some cases less than 900 mb, very violent winds and torrential rain; sometimes accompanied by thunderstorms. It usually contains a central region known as the "eye" of the storm, with a diameter of the order of some tens of kilometres, with light winds and a more or less lightly clouded sky.

118. Tsunami

A "tidal wave" generated by an under-water upheaval of the earth's crust. Such a wave moves out in all directions from the point of origin and is capable of causing great destruction on arrival at a coast. (See tidal waves)

119. Typhoid Fever

Typhoid is the most important group of intestinal fevers which also includes the para-typhoids. It is caused by the typhoid bacillus or *Salmonella typhi* which is ingested through contaminated food, water or milk. The infection can be spread to important epidemics. Treatment involves sanitary conditions, good nursing, hydration, Chloraphenicol. Hygienic conditions, plus vaccination or TAB vaccine are used in prevention.

120. Typhoon

A name of Chinese origin (meaning "great wind") applied to the intense tropical cyclones which occur in the Western Pacific Ocean. They are of essentially the same type as the Atlantic "hurricane" and Bay of Bengal "cyclone".

121. Typhus

This term now includes the fevers caused by most of the rickettsiae, though in the restricted sense it classically referred to epidemic or louse-borne disease. It is often fatal and can spread to epidemic proportions.

122. Volcano

An opening in the earth's crust through which molten rock or gases or both reach the surface, and the structure formed by the escape of the material. The structure commonly is a hill or mountain. The form depends largely on the physical conditions of the erupting material and the strength of the eruption. Molten rock material is known as magma, and rocks formed by its consolidation are called igneous rocks. Magma appears to originate at comparatively shallow levels within the earth, perhaps most commonly at depths of 10 to 30 miles. Igneous rocks formed on the earth's surface are known as extrusive, or volcanic rocks.

123. Virus

Once usually referred to as filterable viruses, may be defined as self-reproducing agents smaller than the microscopically visible bacteria, multiplying only within living susceptible cells and responsible

or potentially responsible for a wide range of infectious diseases. There are virus diseases of man, domestic, animals, insects, plants and bacteria, as well as an equally wide range of conditions in which viruses are present as virtually harmless minor parasites.

124. Weather Forecast

The term signifies a statement of anticipated (meteorological) conditions for a specified place (or area, route, etc.) and period of time.

A threefold classification of forecasts, in terms of the period covered, is recognized:

- 1) "Short-period" forecast for part or whole of a 24-hour period, often with a "further outlook" for the following 24.
- 2) "Medium-range" forecast for some two to five days, and,
- 3) "Long-range" forecast for a period longer than about five days ahead, for example a month or season.

125. Weather map

A chart of a geographical area on which a selected meteorological elements observed at a particular time at various points over the area are plotted in symbolic code; the positions of mean-sea-level isobars and surface fronts (also, on occasion, of other features, for example isallobars) are subsequently drawn.

The elements usually plotted on the weather map, which is also termed "synoptic chart" or "surface chart" are: atmospheric pressure, reduced to mean sea level; barometric characteristic and tendency; wind direction and force; air temperature; dew-point; visibility; "present weather"; type, amount and height of clouds. In the case of ship observations, sea temperature, the direction and amplitude of the swell and the direction and speed of movement of the ship are also plotted.

126. Willy-willy

The name given in Australia to a tropical cyclone.

127. Winds

Winds are classified according to whether they are general or local. General winds include those that stretch thousands of miles over the earth's surface, following semi-permanent directional patterns both near the earth and in the atmosphere. Within the great wind currents move some local winds, e.g.

the cool squalls that accompany thunderstorms. Other local winds are characteristic of particular geographical regions, such as coast lines and mountains. Local winds exert a pronounced influence on local climate and at the same time are themselves influenced by local weather conditions.

128. Wind erosion and deposition

The movement of sand and dust by wind is an important geological process, particularly in desert regions, and produces highly distinctive landscape features and sedimentary deposits of widespread occurrence. The process comprises three states: erosion, transportation and deposition. Erosion involves the picking up and blowing away of loose, fine-grained material, of sand-size, is carried along close to the ground, transported by a combination of rolling and leaping of the individual grains. Where the sand is abundant and the wind is very strong, the net effect may be described as having the appearance of "streaming" and a sandstorm results, so that the air seems to be filled with flying sand up to a height of several feet. As this sand is driven along before the wind it exerts an abrasive effect on rocks and other materials in its path, thus continuing the work of erosion and carving out uniquely sculptured surfaces.

Wind erosion takes place partly by deflation, the simple blowing away of loose, fine-grained material, and partly by abrasion, the gradual wearing away of hard material through the continued impact of wind-driven sand. In general, the effects of deflation are important only on soil and on unconsolidated materials, while the marks of abrasion are retained only on rock and other resistant materials.

129. Winter Storm

Atmospheric disturbances causing extremely heavy snowfall, ice storms or blizzards.

130. Wheat-Soy-Blend (WSB)

73.1% Wheat pre-cooked
20.0% Soy flour
4.0% Salad Oil stabilized
2.9% Vitamin and Mineral premix

131. Xerophthalmia

The total ocular syndrome associated with vitamin A deficiency, including Keratomalacia.

132. Yams

Tropical climbing plant root (edible).

133. Yellow Fever

A serious infectious epidemic disease due to a virus transmitted from the Aedes and other mosquitoes. It is a quarantinable disease. Effective immunization is possible.

134. Zulu Time

Mean solar time at the zero meridian of Greenwich, England, used as the basis for standard time throughout the world.