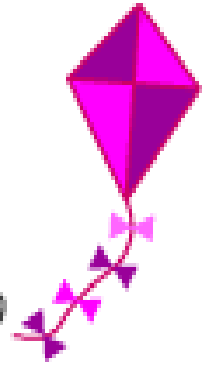

How Kites Fly



A kite is an object made from a light material stretched over a frame. When a kite is tilted into the wind it will lift off the ground and fly.

A kite uses wind to make it fly because it is heavier than air.

Wind traveling over the surface of the kite is split into two streams of air. One stream of air goes over the kite while the second stream of air goes under the kite.

The upper stream creates an area of low pressure above the kite. The lower stream hits the kite at a shallow angle and creates an area of high pressure.

The high pressure area has a pushing effect while the low pressure area has a pulling effect. The combination of push and pull creates enough force to lift the kite into the air.

Kites have been around for thousands of years and are used for military or scientific purposes and for leisure.