air reaches saturation and, hence, is directly related to the *actual moisture content* of that parcel. Recall that the saturation vapor pressure is tempe

increase in tempe

saturation approximately doubles. Therefore, *saturated air* at 0°C (32°F) contains about half the water vapor of *saturated air* at 10°C (50°F) and roughly one-fourth that of *saturated air* at 20°C (68°F). Because the dew point is the temperature at which saturation occurs, we can conclude that high dew-point temperatures indicate moist air and, conversely, low dew-point temperatures indicate dry air (**Table 17.2**).

Table 17.2 Dew-Point Thresholds

Dew-Point Temperature	Threshold
≤ 10°F	Significant snowfall is inhibited
≥ 55°F	Minimum for severe thunderstorms to form
≥ 65°F	Considered humid by most people
≥ 70°F	Typical of the rainy tropics
≥ 75°F	Considered oppressive by most

More precisely, based on what we have learned about vapor pressure and saturation, we can state that for every 10°C (18°F) increase in the dew-point temperature, air contains about twice as much water vapor. Therefore, we know that when air over Fort Myers, Florida, has a dew-point temperature of 25°C (77°F), it contains about twice the water vapor as the air over St. Louis, Missouri, with a dew point of 15°C