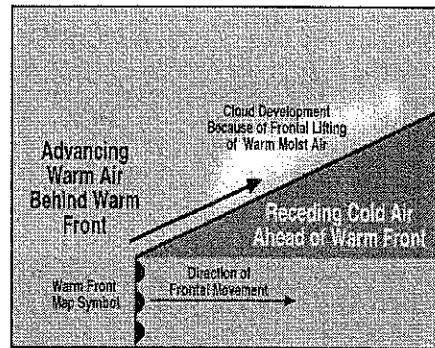
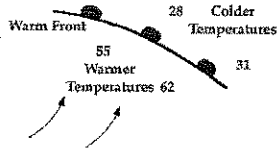


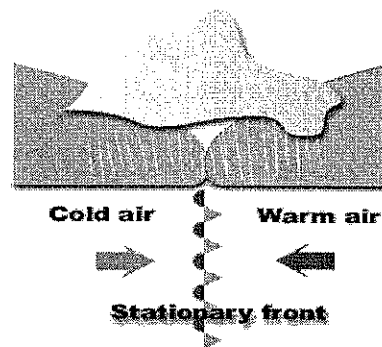
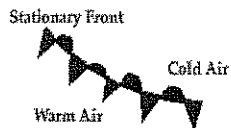
Warm Front

- Formed when _____ air pushes into a cold air mass.
- _____ dense warm air _____ up and over the more dense cold air.
- Light, cirrus clouds are formed.



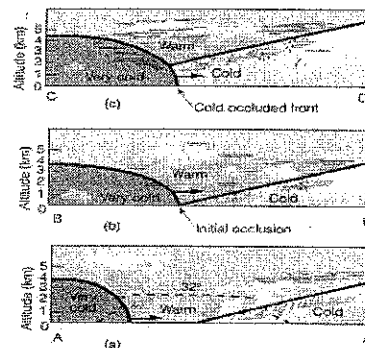
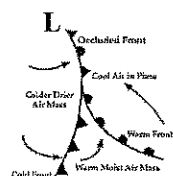
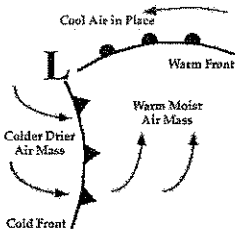
Stationary Front

- Formed when a warm air mass meets a cold air mass and _____ movement occurs.
- Rain may fall for many days.
- _____ is _____ on the layers of warm air below.
- As a result, warm moist air rises and clouds form



Occluded Front

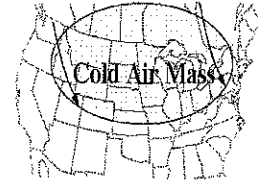
- A cold front over takes a warm front and forces the air in between aloft.



Air Masses & Fronts

Air Masses

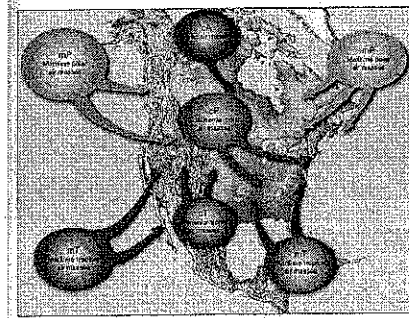
- > Air Masses are a large body of air with uniform _____ and _____
- > Front- the _____ between _____



- There are 3 different types of fronts.
- Cold, Warm, Stationary

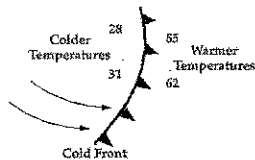
Pressure Systems

- > High pressure- _____ of high pressure
- > usually brings _____ weather
- > sinking motion _____ allow warm air to rise; clouds _____ form
- > Low pressure- _____ of low pressure
- > warm air _____ rise and form clouds
- > usually brings _____ weather.
- > Standard pressure 29.92 inches of Hg.; 101,325 Pa (pascals) or 1 atmosphere or 760 mm Hg
- > Hurricane Gilbert 1998 26.22 inches of Hg

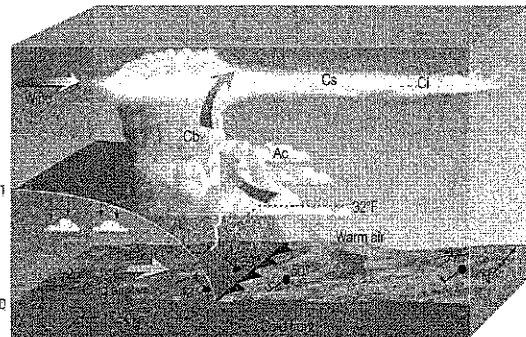


Illustrates source regions for cold, Arctic, (Courtesy of The National Science Foundation, Inc., Bethesda, MD)

Cold Front



- > Formed when _____ air invades a warm air mass.
- > _____ cold air pushes the warm air up, causing clouds to form and possible storms.



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