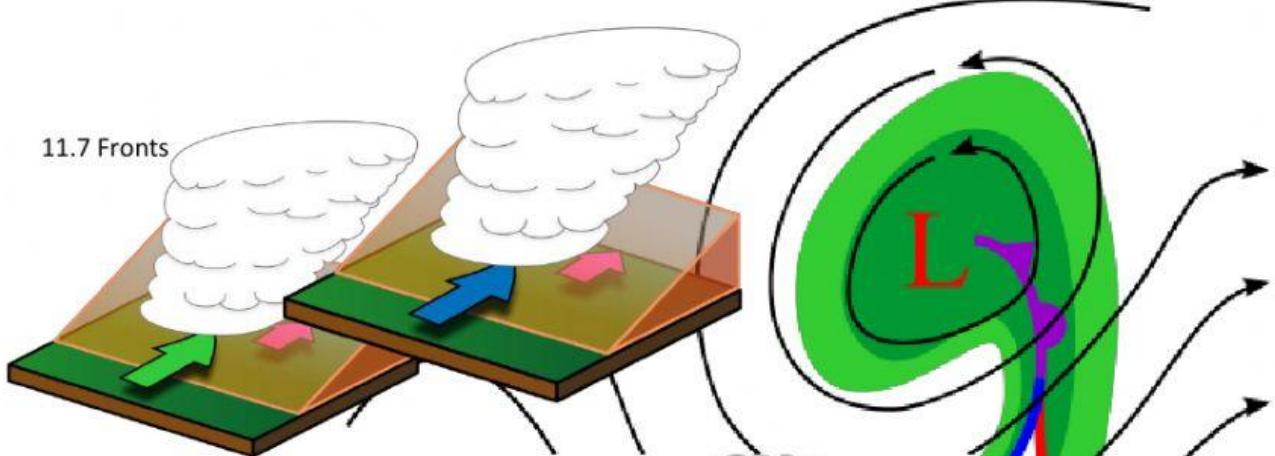
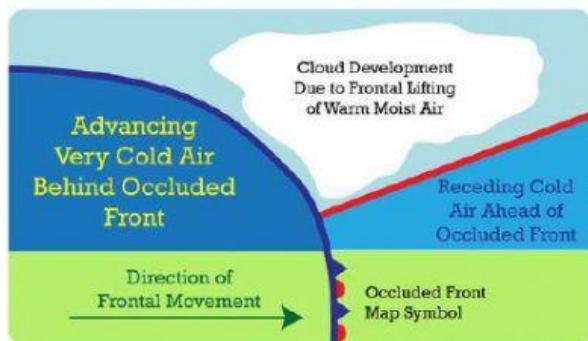


11.7 Fronts



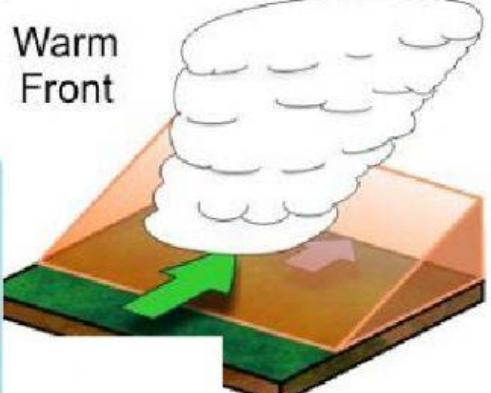
Occluded Front



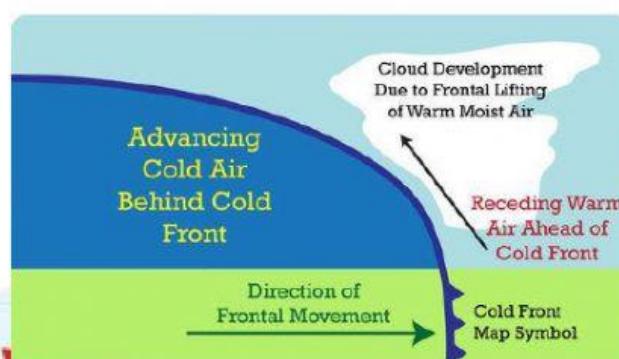
Cold Front



Cold Front



Warm Front



Low pressure

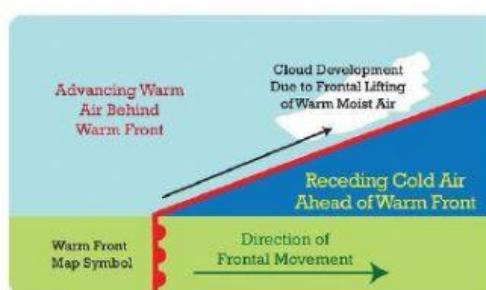
High pressure

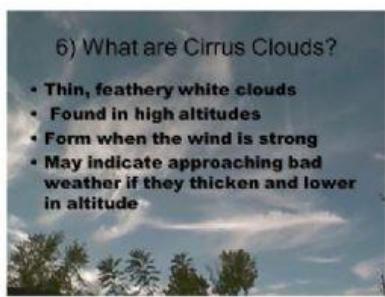
Air spirals upwards
anticlockwise at
low levels

Air flows towards
low pressure

Air spirals out
clockwise at low
levels

Warm Front





6) What are Cirrus Clouds?

- Thin, feathery white clouds
- Found in high altitudes
- Form when the wind is strong
- May indicate approaching bad weather if they thicken and lower in altitude

Temperature

- Heated air near a hot surface is less dense than the colder air above it.

- The heated air rises, forcing the colder air to move aside and sink toward the ground.

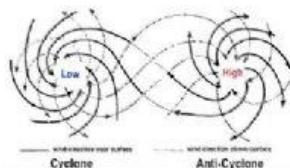
- Then this colder air is warmed by the surface, and it rises.
- Wind is created.



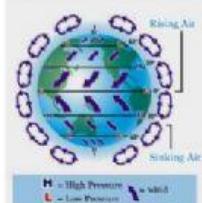
Moisture

- An air parcel with a large moisture content has the potential for that parcel to produce a great amount of precipitation.

- Air with a mixing ratio of 1.2 g/kg will likely rain a greater amount of water than air with a mixing ratio of 0.6 g/kg.

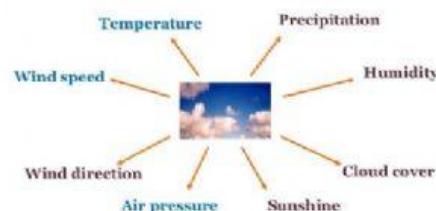


Convection cells



- The combination of global convection and Earth's rotation sets up a series of wind patterns called **convection cells**.

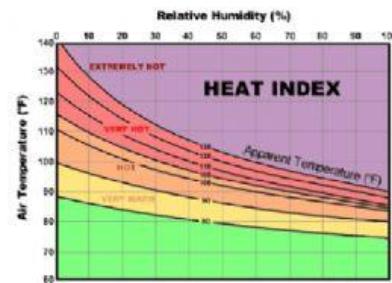
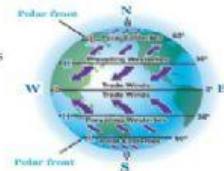
Introduction to Weather



Air and water vapor

- Three important global wind patterns exist in each hemisphere:

- Trade winds
- Prevailing westerlies
- Polar easterlies



Precipitation

- Precipitation - any form of water that:

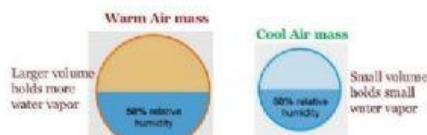
- falls from clouds
- reaches Earth's surface

- **Types of Precipitation**:

- Rain
 - Most common
 - Drops at least 0.5 mm in Diameter
 - Smaller drops are drizzle, even smaller are mist
- Sleet
 - When raindrops fall through a layer of air below 0 °C
 - Ice particles smaller than 5 mm

Relative Humidity

- **Relative humidity** is a measure of how much water vapor an air mass contains.



LIVE **LIVWORKSHEETS**

1. What is a front?
2. How does a cold front form?
3. What forms along a cold front?
4. How does a warm front form?
5. What type of clouds form at warm fronts?

6. What type of precipitation is produced from a warm front?

7. What is a stationary front?

8. What type of weather can occur at an occluded front?