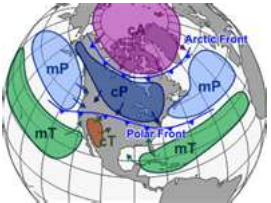
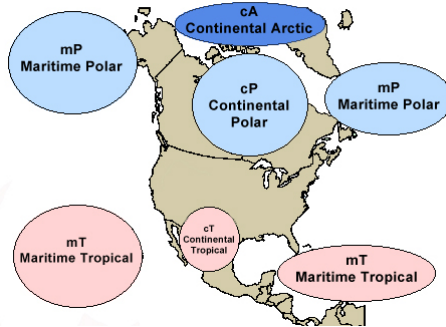


Air Masses and Fronts	
<p>Air mass</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a body of air • temperature, humidity and air pressure determine the type of air mass • moved by the jet stream and prevailing westerlies 

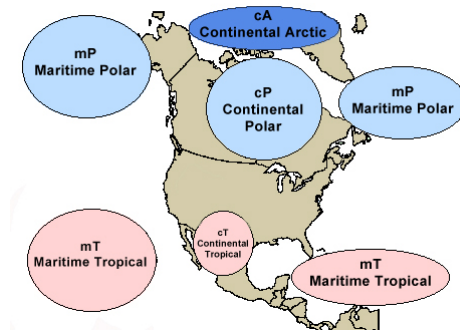
Dec 6-5:32 PM

<p>Maritime tropical air mass</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • warm, humid air mass that forms over tropical oceans • can bring hot, humid weather in the summer • can bring heavy rain or snow in the winter • abbreviated mT 
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Maritime polar air mass

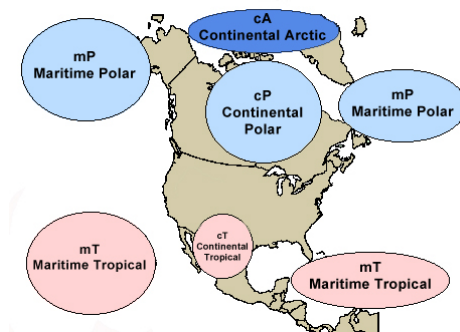
- cool, humid air mass that forms over icy cold oceans
- bring cool, humid air with fog and rain in the summer and heavy snow in the winter
- abbreviated mP



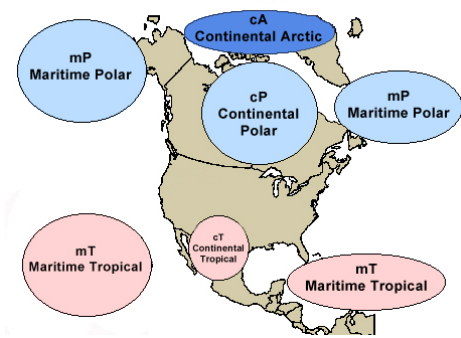
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Continental tropical air mass


- hot, dry air mass form in dry areas
- cover a small area
- bring hot, dry weather
- abbreviated cT



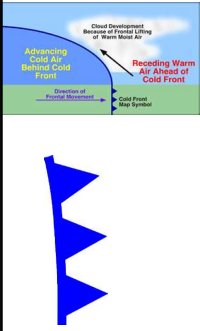
Dec 6-5:32 PM

<p>Continental polar air mass</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● cold, dry air mass that form near the Arctic circle ● bring clear, cold, dry air in the summer ● can combine with a maritime tropical air mass in summer to create storms ● abbreviated cP 
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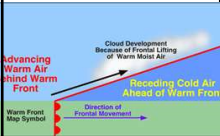
Dec 6-5:32 PM

<p>Fronts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● a boundary between 2 air masses due to the different temperature and humidity in each air mass 
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Dec 6-5:32 PM

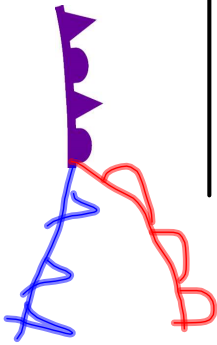
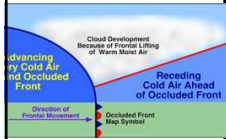
<h2>Cold front</h2> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cold air mass runs into warm air mass • cold air slides under warmer air • warm air pushed up • clouds form- if a lot of water vapor in the air, precipitation forms; no water vapor, cloudy skies occur • fast moving front leads to storms • when passed, clear skies, shift in wind and colder temperatures occur
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<h2>Warm front</h2> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fast moving warm air overtakes slow moving cold air • warm air moves over cold air • if warm air is humid, precipitation can occur • move slowly once formed • clouds and precipitation can last for days • after it passes, warm temperatures and humidity
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Dec 6-5:32 PM

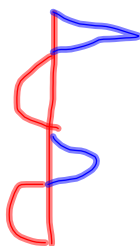
Occluded front



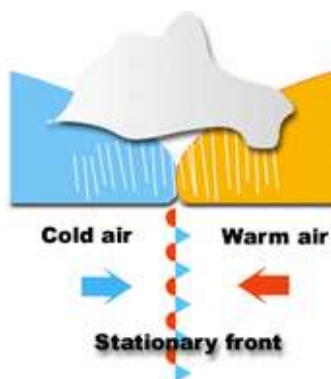
- warm air is caught between 2 cooler air masses
- cool air mass moves under warm air pushing it upward
- 2 cool air masses meet in middle and may mix
- temperature near the ground become cooler
- warm air mass is cut off
- warm air cools and the water vapor condenses- clouds and precipitation occur

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Stationary front



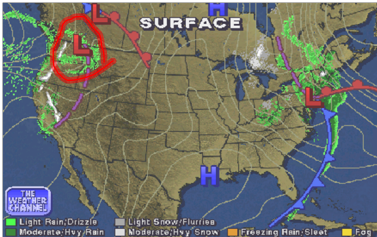
- cold and warm air mass meet
- neither one moves
- water vapor in the warm air condenses leading to precipitation
- can stall for several days and bring clouds



Dec 6-5:32 PM

<p>High Pressure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • represented by a blue H • cold air sinking combined with the spinning of the earth creates this • hard for air to rise, preventing clouds from forming • brings fair weather • winds blow in clockwise direction 
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Dec 6-5:32 PM

<p>Low Pressure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • represented by a red L • warm air rising combined with earth spinning creates this • clouds form due to rising air • precipitation occur • stormy weather • counterclockwise winds blow 
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Dec 6-5:32 PM