

Fronts

- The motion of air mass motion is usually based upon the air flow in the upper atmosphere.
- As the jet stream changes intensity and position, it affects the motion and strength of air masses.
- Where air masses converge, they form boundaries called "fronts".

- Fronts are identified by change of temperature based upon their motion.
 - · Cold front
 - A colder air mass pushes a warmer air mass up into the atmosphere.
 - Warm front
 - A warmer air mass moves over top of a colder air mass.
 - Stationary front
 - The boundary between two air masses does not move.

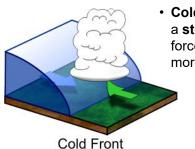
_

- The motion of air masses also affects where a good portion of precipitation occurs
- The air of cold air masses is more dense than warmer air masses.
- Therefore, as these cold air masses move, the dense air undercuts the warmer air masses forcing the warm air up and over the colder air causing it to rise into the atmosphere.

Warm fronts
typically have
a gentle
slope so the
air rising along
the frontal
surface is
gradual.



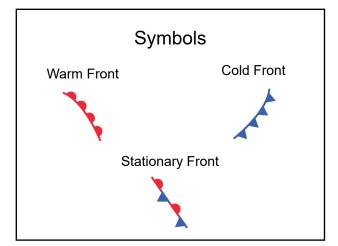
 The gentle slope favors a broad area of rising air so there is typically widespread layered or stratiform cloudiness and precipitation along and to the north of the front.



 Cold fronts have a steep slope that forces air upward more abruptly.

Credit: NWS/NOAA

 This can lead to a fairly narrow band of showers and thunderstorms along or just ahead of the front.

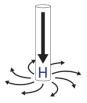


Pressure Systems

- The Earth's atmosphere exerts a pressure on the surface.
- Standard pressure at sea level is defined as 101.3 kPa, but the actual pressure in an area varies.
- Warm rising air results in lower pressure than falling cooler air.
- Areas of "high" and "low" pressure are relative.

High Pressure System

- Falling air
- Pushes air away
- Clockwise rotation
- · Clear skies



Low Pressure System

- · Rising air
- "Sucks" air in
- Counterclockwise rotation
- · Windy, cloudy, rainy



Images: NOA

-		
-		

