

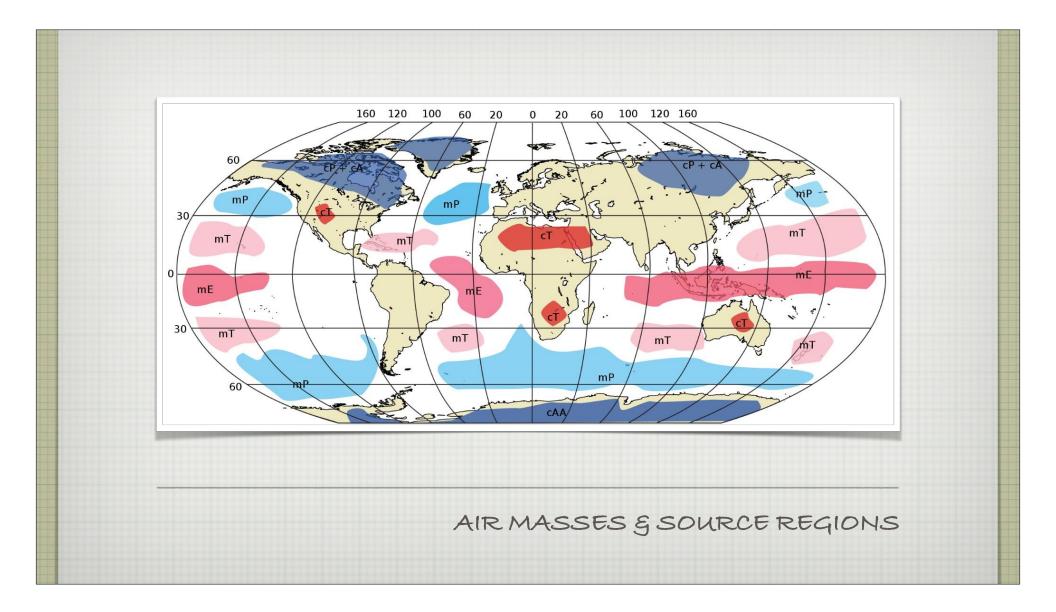
HOW ARE AIR MASSES AND FRONTS RELATED TO WEATHER?

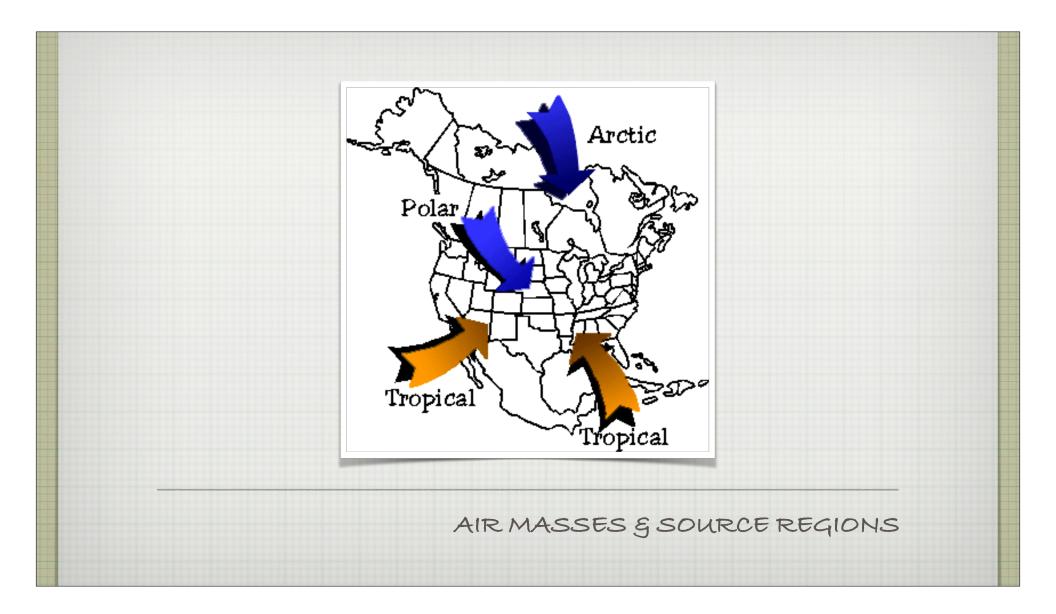
- <u>AIR MASS</u> CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AIR IDENTIFIED BY TEMPERATURE AND MOISTURE
- <u>SOURCE REGION</u> LOCATION OVER WHICH AN AIR MASS GETS ITS CHARACTERISTICS
 - AIR MASSES ARE NAMED AFTER THEIR SOURCE REGION AND ARE DESIGNATED BY LETTERS

Air Masses

cA continental arctic
cP continental polar
cT continental tropical
mT maritime tropical
mP maritime polar

EARTH SCIENCE REFERENCE TABLES



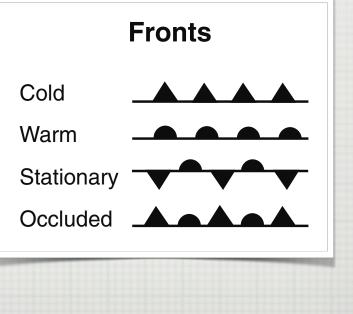


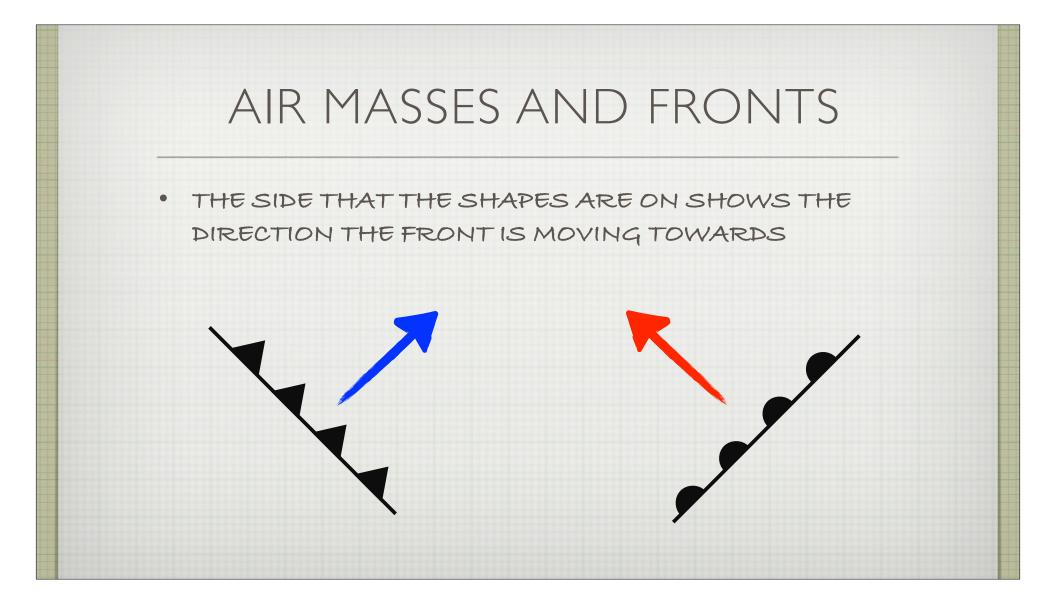


• WHEN TWO UNLIKE AIR MASSES COLLIDE A WEATHER FRONT IS CREATED

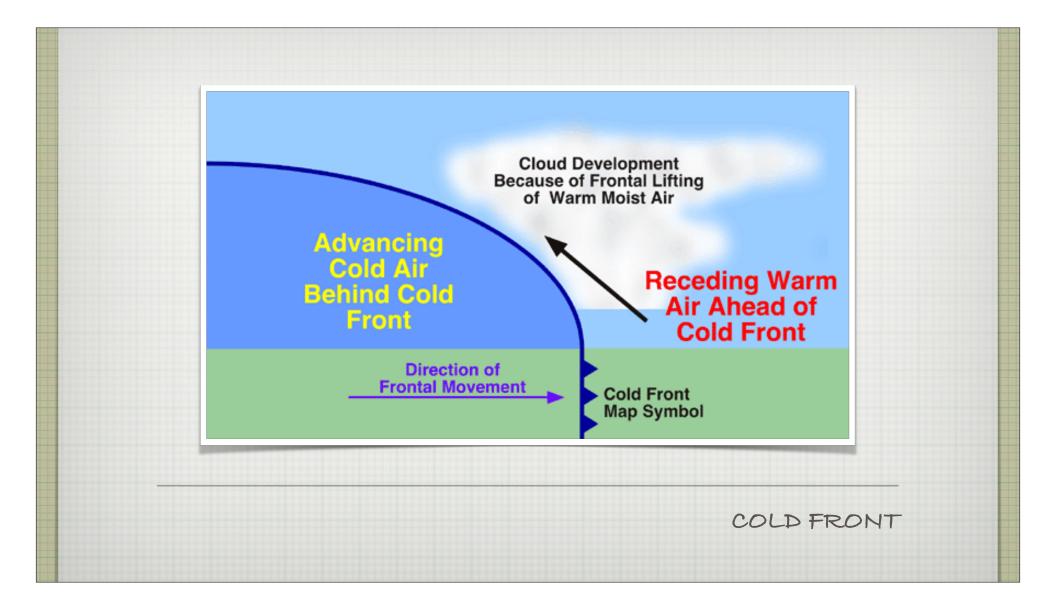


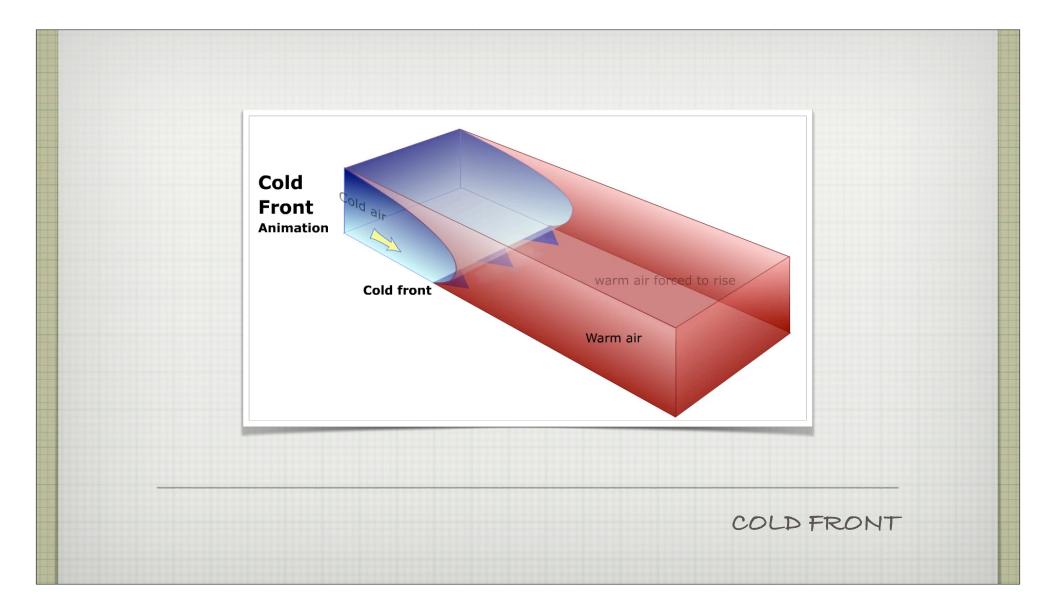
• THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE TWO DIFFERENT AIR MASSES IS REPRESENTED ON A MAP WITH A SYMBOL



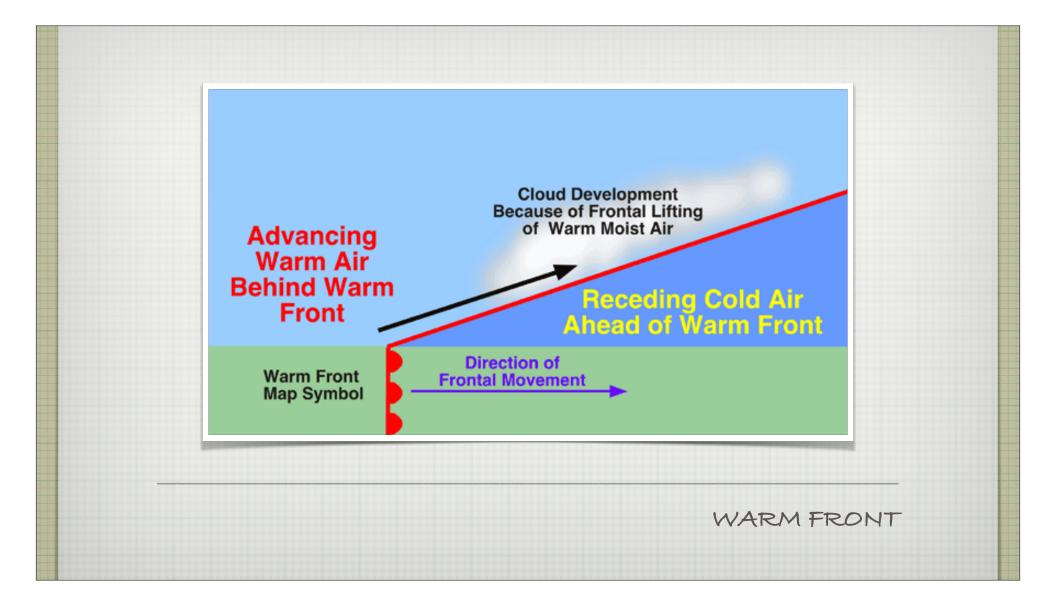


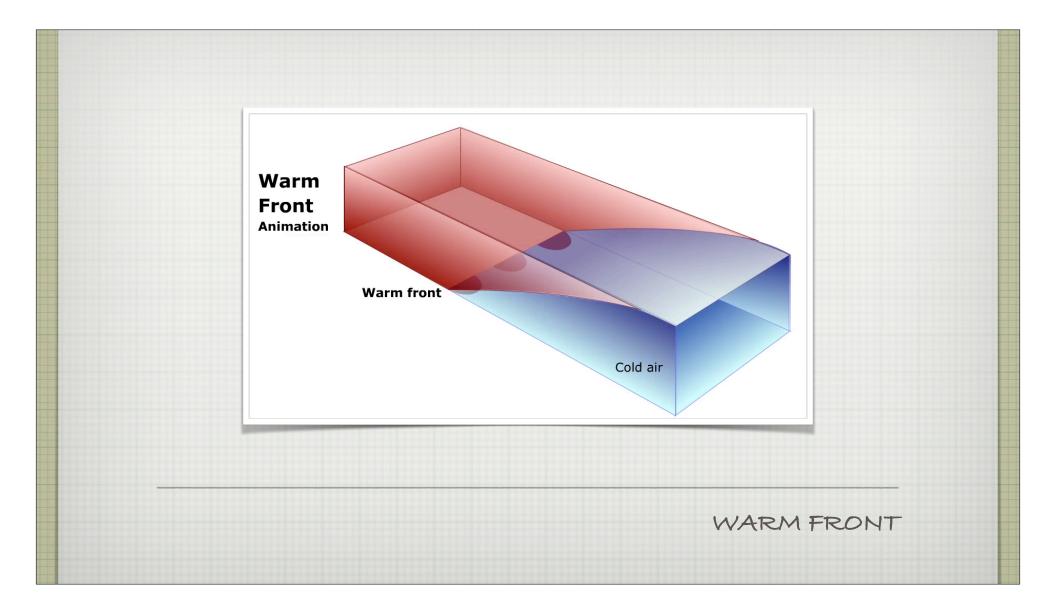
- <u>COLD FRONT</u> A BOUNDARY WHERE MORE DENSE COLD AIR ADVANCES UNDER LESS DENSE WARM AIR PUSHING IT UPWARD
 - <u>WEATHER</u>: THUNDERSTORMS, HEAVY RAIN, AND A SHARP DECREASE IN TEMPERATURE



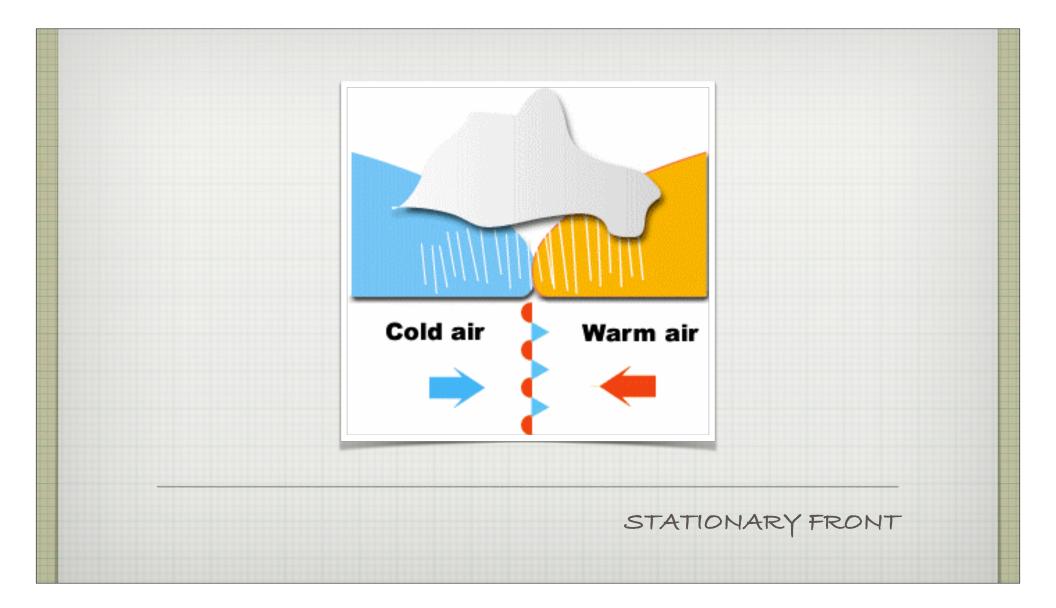


- WARM FRONT A BOUNDARY WHERE LESS DENSE WARM AIR ADVANCES OVER THE TOP OF MORE DENSE COLD AIR
 - <u>WEATHER</u>: LOW CLOUDS AND WIDESPREAD RAINFALL





AIR MASSES AND FRONTS · STATIONARY FRONT - FORMS ALONG A BOUNDARY WHERE NEITHER AIR MASS IS MOVING • WEATHER: LONG WIDESPREAD RAIN



- <u>OCCLUDED FRONT</u> A BOUNDARY WHERE A FAST MOVING COLD FRONT PUSHES WARM AIR ENTIRELY ALOFT
 - <u>WEATHER</u>: LONG WIDESPREAD RAIN AND THUNDERSTORMS

