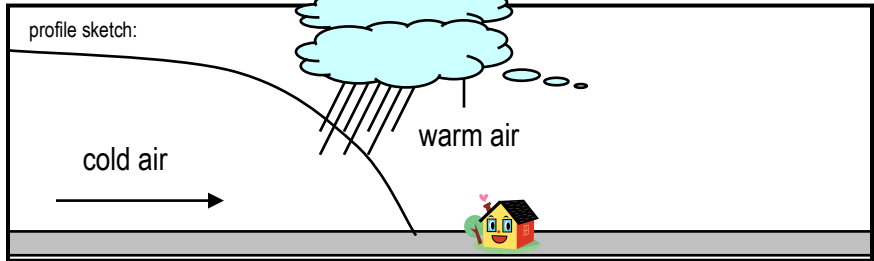
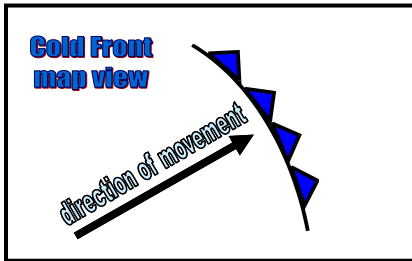


Topic:  
Aim:

# Weather

front – the leading edge of an oncoming air mass (the interface between two air masses)

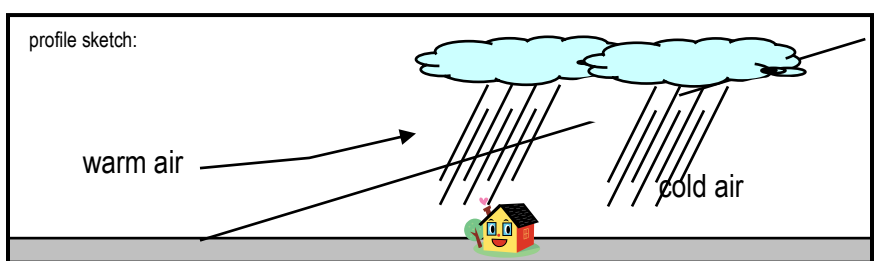
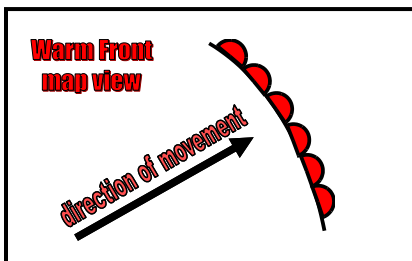
## *cold front*



How it Forms: A cold air mass moves into an area, wedges under a warmer air mass forcing warm air up. The warm air rises, expands, cools to the dewpoint, and forms clouds.

Weather Associated: brief, heavy precipitation followed by cooler temperatures (thunderstorms)

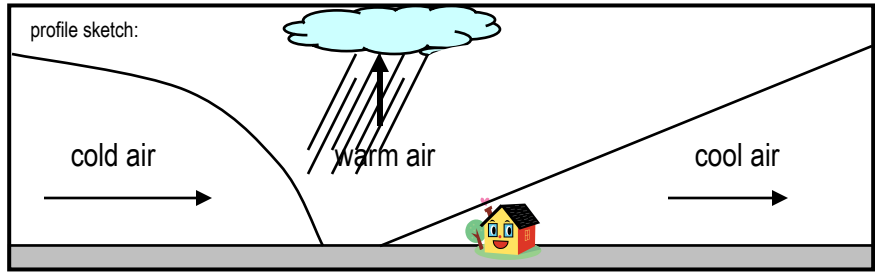
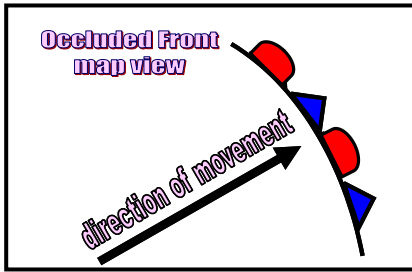
## *warm front*



How it Forms: A warm air mass that is moving into an area glides over cooler air. The warm air continues to rise, expand and cool to the dewpoint to form clouds.

Weather Associated: light, steady precipitation followed by warmer temperatures

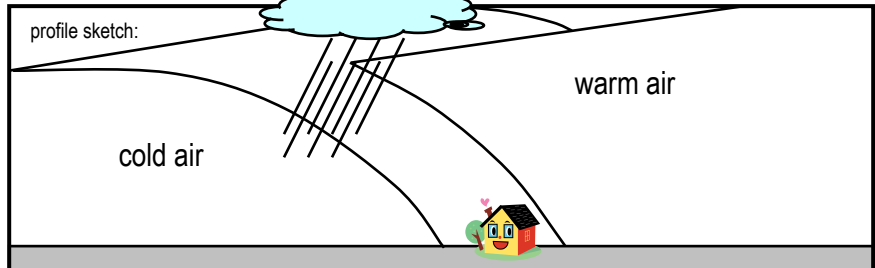
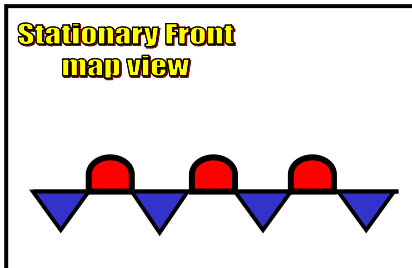
# *occluded front*



How it Forms: A cold front catches up to a warm front. The warm air mass is “sandwiched” between the two cooler air masses and is forced up to form clouds.

Weather Associated: precipitation (can be heavy)

# *stationary front*



How it Forms: A warm or cold front stops advancing.  
The warmer air at the boundary slides above the cooler air, rises up and forms clouds.

Weather Associated: prolonged periods of precipitation

## Summary on Fronts:

As a front APPROACHES:

When a front PASSES (moves on):