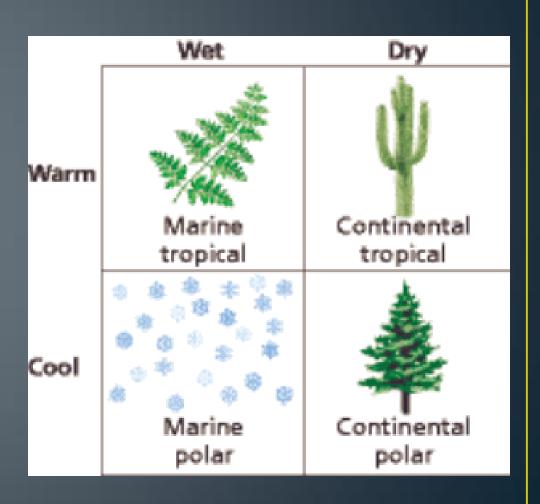


Review/Previous Knowledge:

- Cold air is more dense and sinks, Warm air is less dense so it rises.
- A high pressure system pulls air down towards the surface and creates clear skies.
- A low pressure system pulls air up away from the surface and creates cloudy skies with a high chance of precipitation.

Types of Air Masses:

 Air masses are classified by temperature and humidity.



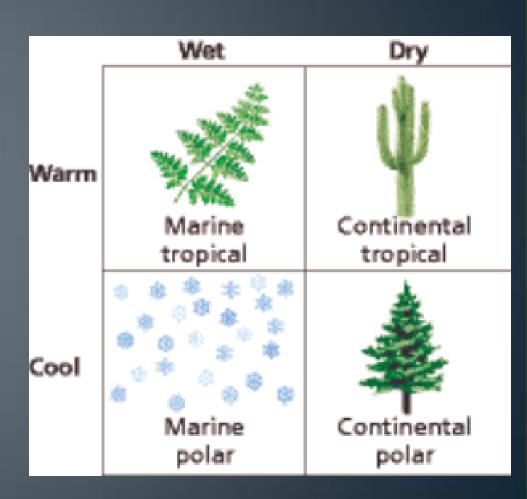
4 Types of Air Masses:

<u>tropical</u>= warm air

Polar= cold air

Maritime = form over oceans, very humid air

Continental = form over land, dry air due to less exposure to water



Maritime polar air masses from the Pacific Ocean bring cool,humid air to the West Coast. Continental polar air masses from the Pacific Canada bring cold air to the central and eastern United States. Maritime from the are often sea by we

Ocean

Maritime tropical air masses from the Pacific Ocean bring warm, humid air to California and the West Coast. Maritime polar air masses from the Atlantic Ocean are often pushed out to sea by westerly winds.

Atlantic

Gulf of Mexico

Continental tropical air masses from the South bring hot, dry air to the southern plains. Maritime tropical air masses from the Gulf of Mexico bring warm, humid air to the eastern United States.

How Air Masses Move

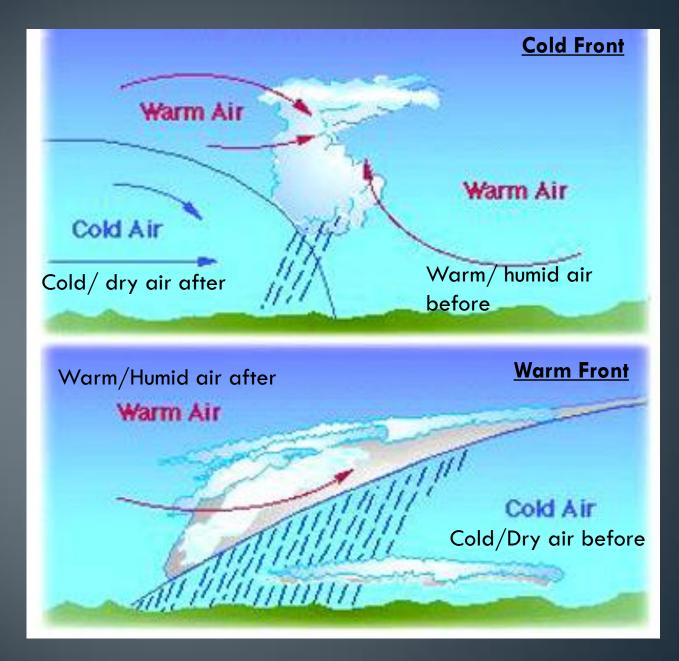
- In the U.S., air masses are commonly moved by the prevailing westerlies and jet streams.
- Air masses are generally pushed from the West to the East, so major storms usually move from West to East.

Vocabulary:

- Prevailing westerlies: the major wind belts over the continental United States which generally push air masses from west to east.
- <u>Jet Streams</u>: Are embedded in the prevailing westerlies; they are high-speed winds about 10 km above Earth's surface.

Vocabulary:

- Front: the boundary where unlike air masses meet
- Cold front: a fast-moving cold air mass overtakes a warm air mass; the warm air is pushed upward.
- Warm front: a warm air mass overtakes a slow-moving cold air mass; warm air moves over the cold air.



Cold Fronts

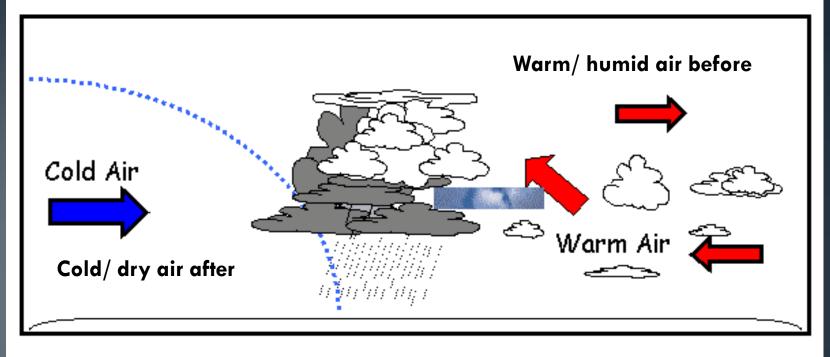
• Since cold fronts move quickly they can cause abrupt weather changes, including severe thunderstorms and sometimes F4 and F5 tornadoes.

Warm Fronts

- Because warm fronts move slowly, the weather may be rainy or cloudy for several days.
- Precipitation during a warm front is more gradual and less severe than during a cold front.

Type of Front:	Weather Before the front passes:	Weather while the front is over you:	Weather After the front passes:
Cold Front	Warm and Humid	Cloudy with precipitation/thunderstorms (storms can be more severe and abrupt)	Cold and Dry
Warm Front	Cold and Dry	Cloudy with precipitation/thunderstorms (precipitation is lighter and more gradual)	Warm and Humid

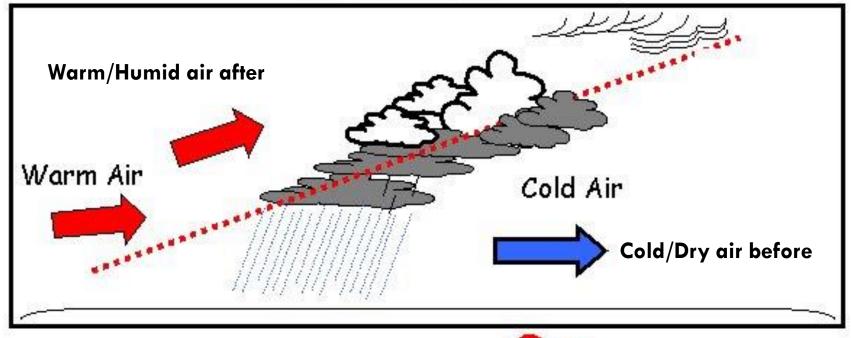
Cold Front Scenario



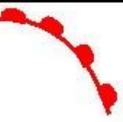


Cold Front

Warm Front Scenario



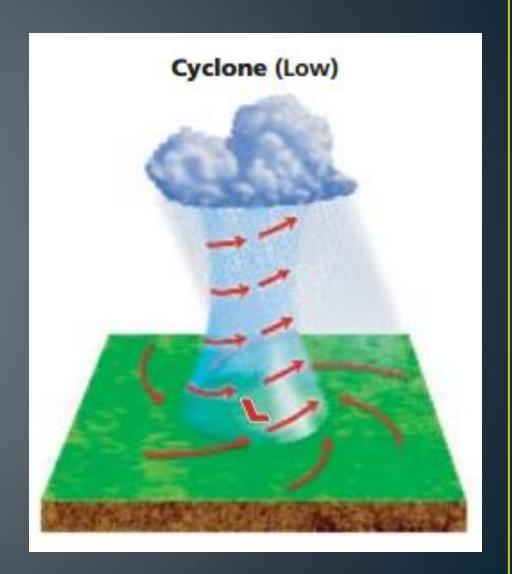
Weather Symbol for Warm Front (usually shown in red)



Warm front

Cyclones

- A <u>cyclone</u> is a swirling center of low pressure where air is pulled up.
- A cyclone creates clouds, wind, and precipitation.



Anticyclone

- Anticyclones are high pressure centers of dry air where air is pulled down towards the surface.
- Anticyclones create dry clear weather.

