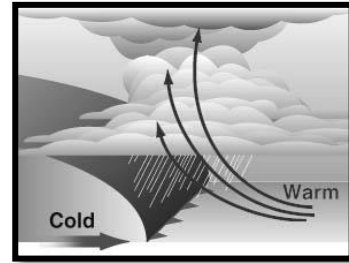


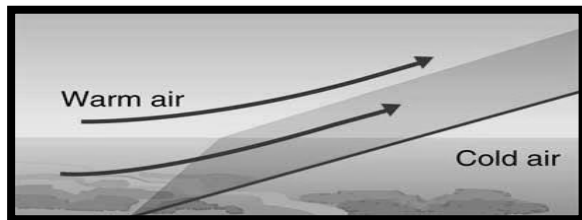
Weather Fronts

Name _____

A cold front is a boundary between a _____ moving cold, _____ air mass, and a _____ moving warm, _____ air mass. This causes the warm, moist air to rise _____ and condense quickly into clouds. If the temperature difference between the cold and warm air is large, _____ and even _____ may develop.



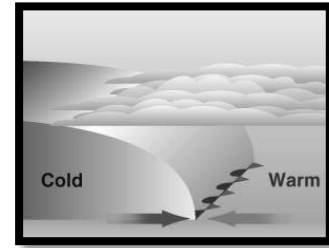
Draw the symbol used by meteorologists to indicate a cold front:



A warm front is a mass of _____ air that rises up over and replaces a mass of _____ air. As the warm, less _____ air moves up and over the cooler air, moisture in the warm air begins to condense and form _____. _____ is likely.

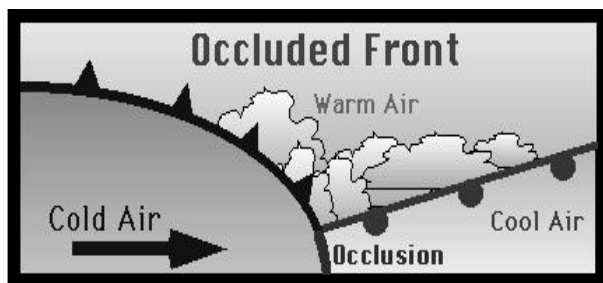
Draw the symbol used by meteorologists to indicate a warm front:

A stationary front is a boundary between a warm, moist air mass and a cold, dry air mass, neither of which are _____. The air masses remain in the same _____ for an extended period of time.



Draw the symbol used by meteorologists to indicate a stationary front:

The weather associated with a stationary front is often _____ days of cloudy skies with _____ showers.



Sometimes a cold front is following _____ a warm front traveling in approximately the _____ direction. The cold front moves faster and "_____ up with" or

"overtakes" the warm front. After the cold front overtakes the warm front, it meets with the _____ air that was ahead of the warm front. The warm moist air is _____ between the two cooler air masses. This is called an _____ front. With the lifting of the warm, moist air, clouds form and _____ is possible.

Draw the symbol used by meteorologists to indicate an occluded front:

Draw a cold front.

Draw a warm front.

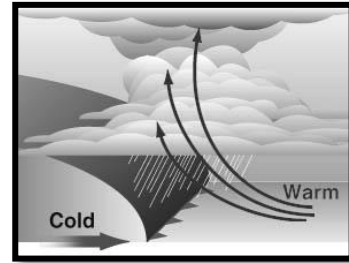
Draw an occluded front.

Draw a stationary front.

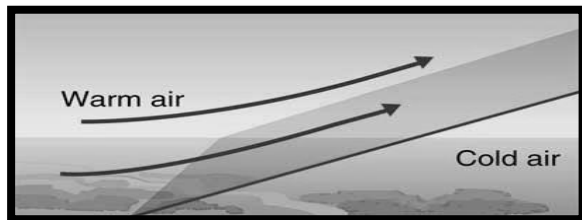
Weather Fronts

Name Key

A cold front is a boundary between a fast moving cold, dry air mass, and a slower moving warm, moist air mass. This causes the warm, moist air to rise rapidly and condense quickly into clouds. If the temperature difference between the cold and warm air is large, thunderstorms and even tornadoes may develop.



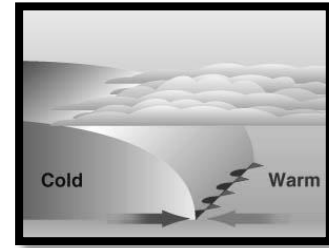
Draw the symbol used by meteorologists to indicate a cold front:



A warm front is a mass of warm air that rises up over and replaces a mass of cold air. As the warm, less dense air moves up and over the cooler air, moisture in the warm air begins to condense and form clouds. precipitation is likely.

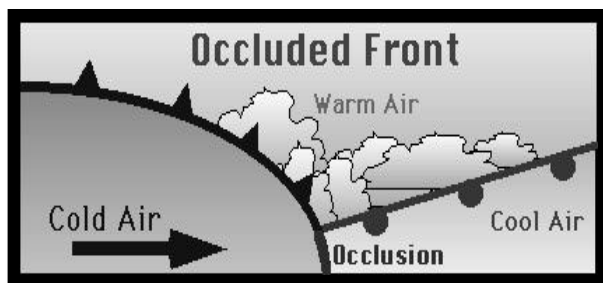
Draw the symbol used by meteorologists to indicate a warm front:

A stationary front is a boundary between a warm, moist air mass and a cold, dry air mass, neither of which are moving. The air masses remain in the same place for an extended period of time.



Draw the symbol used by meteorologists to indicate a stationary front:

The weather associated with a stationary front is often several days of cloudy skies with scattered showers.



Sometimes a cold front is following behind a warm front traveling in approximately the same direction. The cold front moves faster and "catches up with" or

"overtakes" the warm front. After the cold front overtakes the warm front, it meets with the cooler air that was ahead of the warm front. The warm moist air is pushed up between the two cooler air masses. This is called an occluded front. With the lifting of the warm, moist air, clouds form and precipitation is possible.

Draw the symbol used by meteorologists to indicate an occluded front: