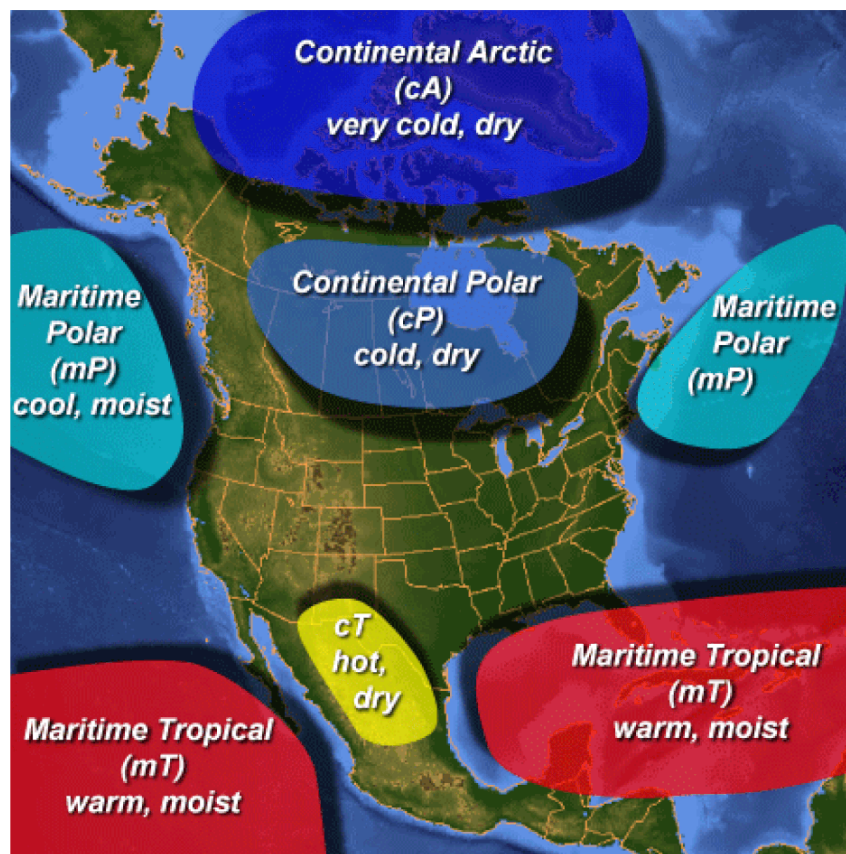


NOTES CHAPTER 20- AIR MASSES, FRONTS, SEVERE WEATHER**20.1 AIR MASSES**

- A) **AIR MASS**—large body of air with similar _____ and _____
- 1) take on characteristics of where they _____
 - 2) don't _____ where they form
 - 3) _____ with other masses
 - 4) stay _____ due to different _____, but over time can mix
 - 5) where they collide _____ happens

B) TYPES:

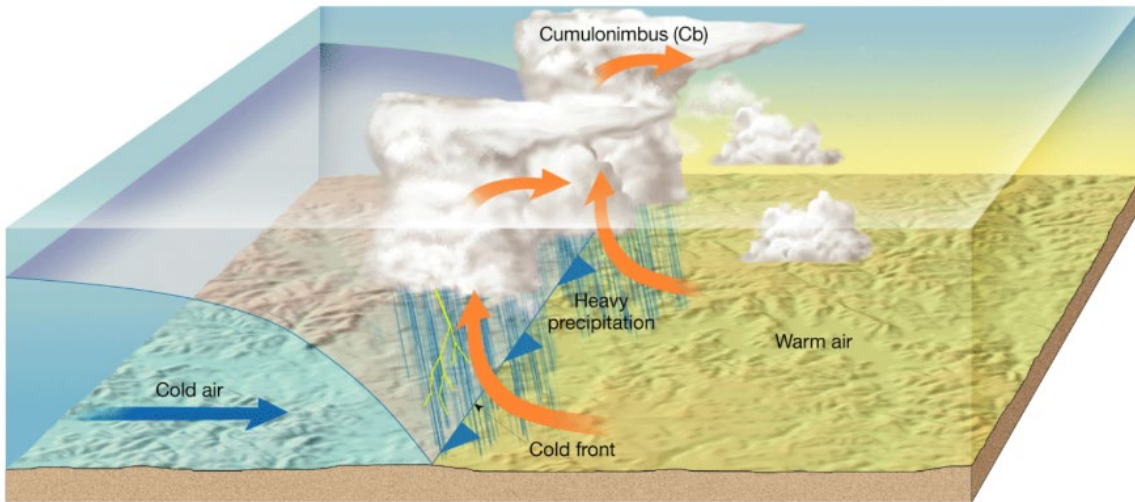
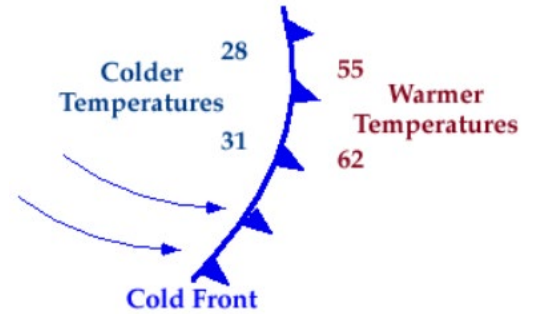
- 1) **MARITIME**= _____ air mass
- 2) _____ = dry air mass
- 3) **POLAR**= _____ air mass
- 4) _____ = warm air mass
- 5) _____ = very _____ air mass



20.2 FRONTS

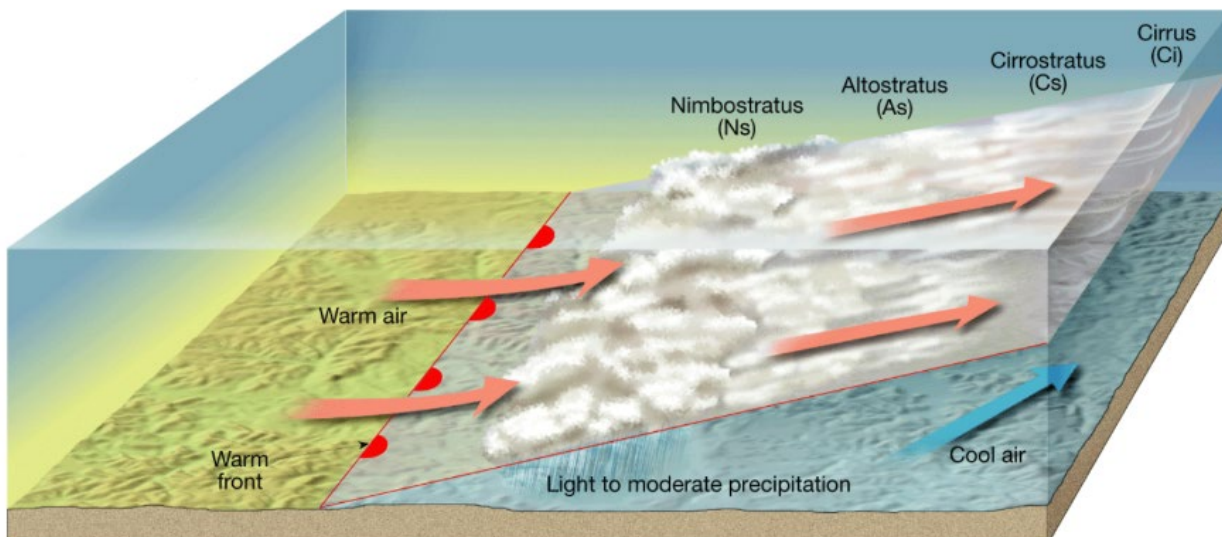
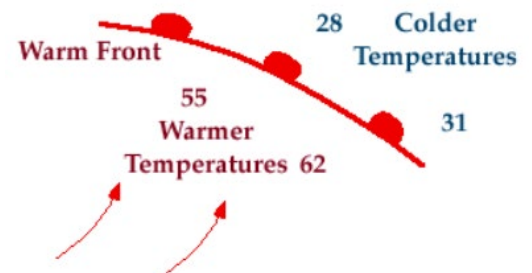
A) COLD FRONT

- 1) _____ air pushes out warm air
- 2) Moves like a _____
- 3) Warm air forced _____, making _____ precipitation
- 4) Moves _____, thus precipitation drops out quicker
- 5) Temperatures are _____ after cold front moves through



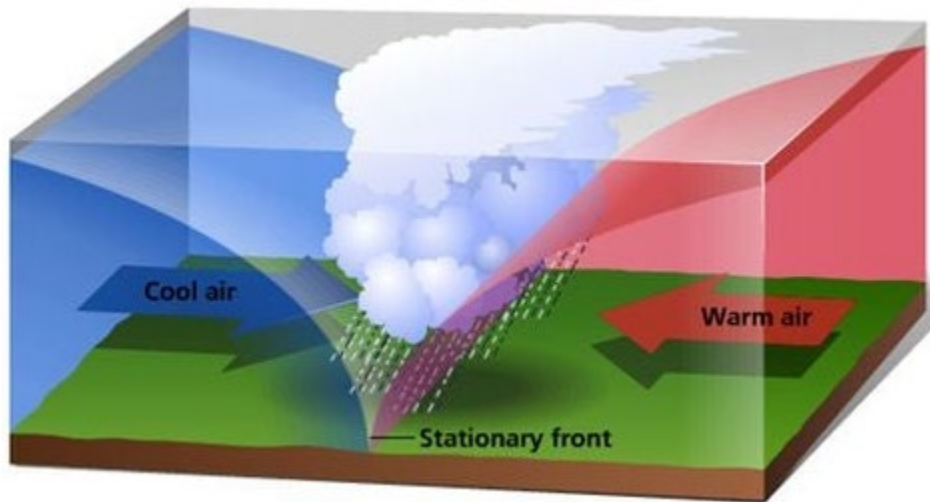
B) WARM FRONT

- 1) _____ air pushes out cold air
- 2) Warm _____ climbs cold
- 3) Makes _____ to normal precipitation
- 4) Moves _____ than cold front
- 5) Temperatures _____ after warm front moves through



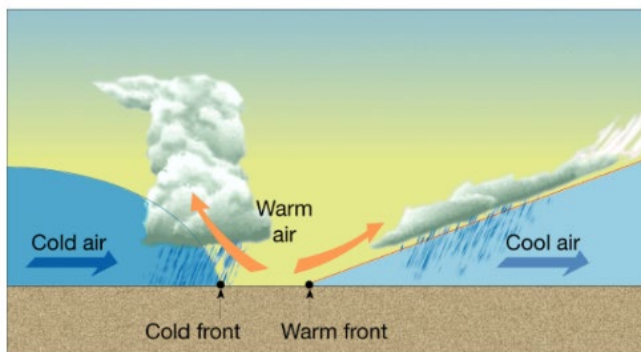
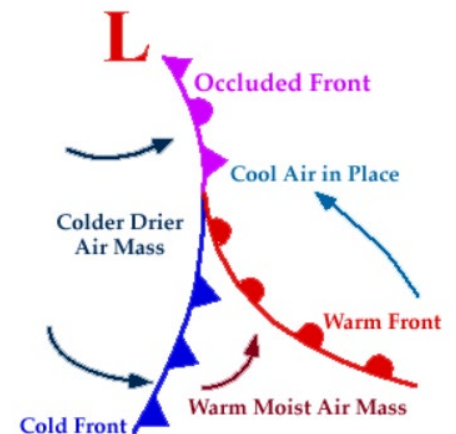
C) STATIONARY FRONT

- 1) _____ warm air nor cold air push each other out of the way
- 2) Warm _____ rises at the edge where they both meet
- 3) Makes gentle _____
- 4) Gentle rain may last for _____
- 5) No _____ changes
- 6) People directly under the front get _____, those to either side get blue skies

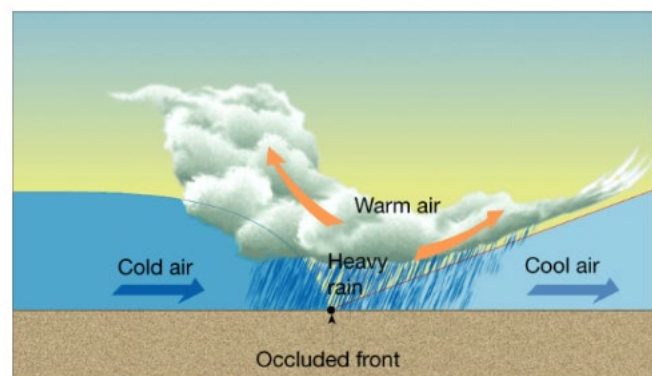


OCCLUDED FRONT

- 7) Starts as a _____ front, but then a _____ front pushes into the warm
- 8) Warm gets forced up by _____ cold air masses
- 9) Makes _____ precipitation
- 10) Rain drops _____ at first
- 11) Temperatures starts cooler, then _____, then _____
- 12) Occluded front can move slowly dropping lots of _____ rain after the initial _____



A cold front moves toward a warm front, forcing warm air aloft.



A cold front merges with the warm front to form an occluded front that drops heavy rains.

20.3 SEVERE WEATHER

A) _____ – severe storm

- 1) Creates _____, thus thunder
- 2) Makes _____ wind
- 3) _____ clouds
- 4) _____ rain and
- 5) Sometimes _____
- 6) _____ thunderstorms on Earth each day!

B) _____ – spinning column of air

- 1) Violent windstorm, Maximum _____ mph winds
- 2) Last for _____
- 3) _____ =10 meters wide, _____ 100 m, _____ 2.5 miles
- 4) Usually in _____ and early _____
- 5) About _____ per year
- 6) Extremely _____ air pressure “sucks air up” like a _____
- 7) _____ **intensity scale** ranges from F0 to F5

C) _____ -- tropical cyclone with winds at least 119 km/hour (AKA cyclone, typhoon)

- 1) Form from thunderstorms over the _____
- 2) Last for _____
- 3) Form between 5 and 20 degrees _____ (_____ ocean waters)
- 4) Can be 300 to over 1000 _____ wide
- 5) Greatest _____ and loss of life due to storm _____ (dome of water that floods the land)
- 6) _____ out over land (no _____ water to fuel it)
- 7) Measured by **Saffir-Simpson scale** ranging from _____ 1 to category 5