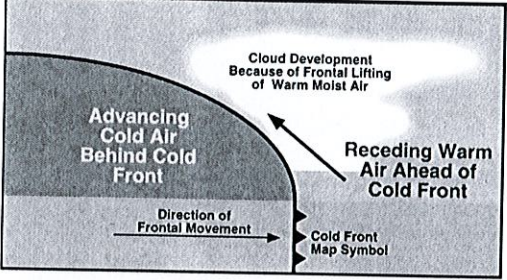

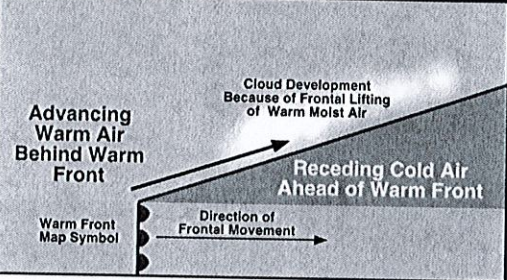

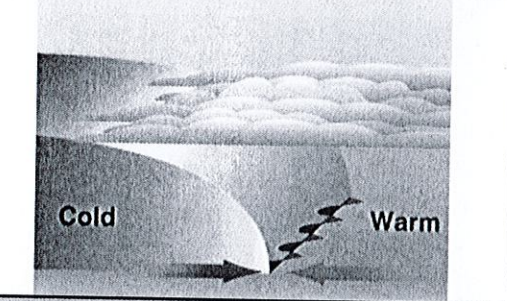

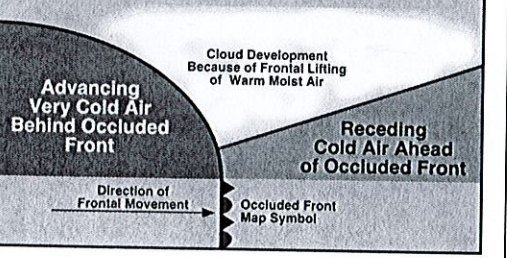





## Fronts and Pressure Systems

Air Mass	Illustration	Draw/Color the Map Symbol	Type of Weather it Causes
Cold Front			<p>Cold air mass pushes a warm air mass and forces air to rise. Forms tall cumulonimbus clouds with precipitation of brief heavy storms. After the storms, the air is cooler and clear.</p>
Warm Front			<p>Warm air mass pushes a cold air mass and rises slowly over the cold air. Forms cirrus, stratus clouds with hours of steady rain or snow. After the rain, the air is warmer.</p>
Stationary Front			<p>Two air masses push against each other without moving. Becomes a warm or cold front when one air mass advances. Produces clouds that cover the sky for days.</p>
Occluded Front			<p>A wide variety of weather can be found along an occluded front, with thunderstorms possible. Additionally, cold funnel clouds are possible, small isolated occluded fronts often remain for a time creating cloudy conditions with patchy rain or showers.</p>
Low Pressure			<p>Air moves inward and upward counterclockwise. Causes storms.</p>
High Pressure			<p>Air moves outward and downward clockwise. Causes sunny skies and calm gentle breezes.</p>