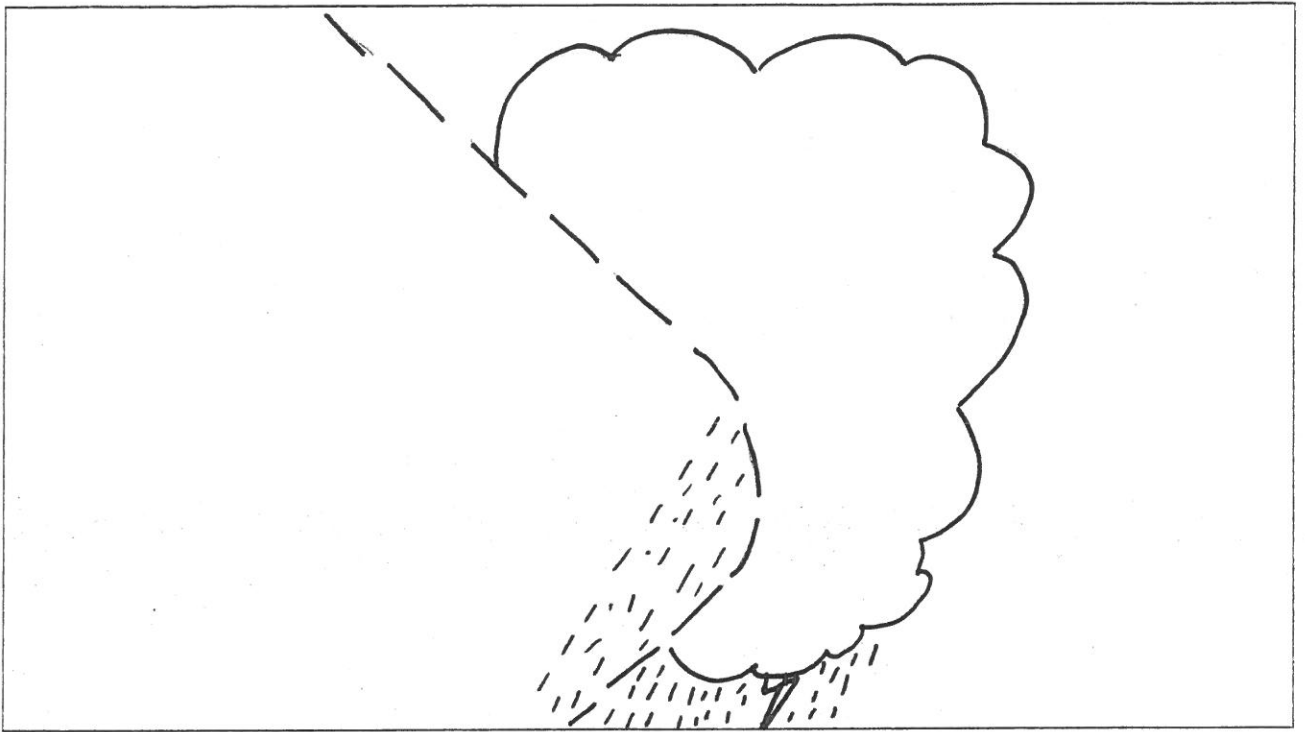


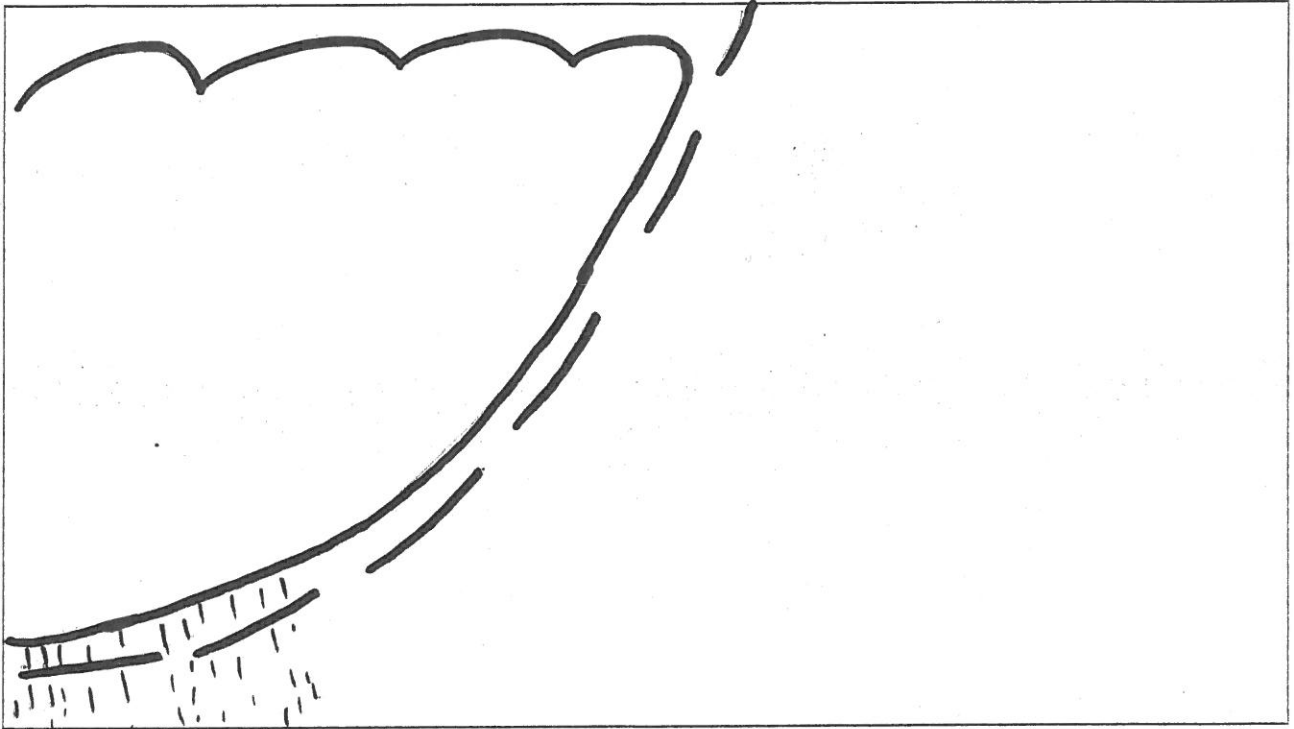
## Cold Front:



- \_\_\_\_\_ air wedges under \_\_\_\_\_ air, lifting it rapidly
- Rapidly \_\_\_\_\_ warm air forms large \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ may occur on both sides of the \_\_\_\_\_
- Shown like this on a weather map:

# Types of Fronts

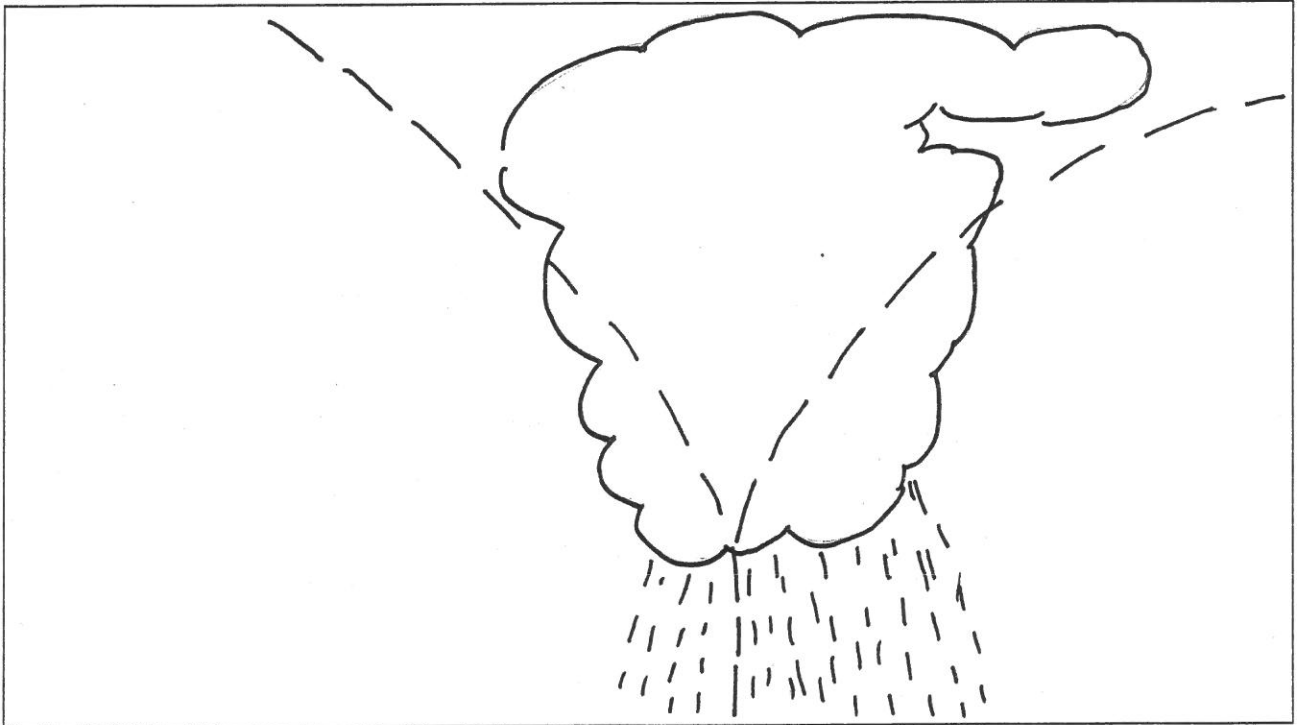
Warm Front:



- \_\_\_\_\_ air rides up over the \_\_\_\_\_ air
- Moisture in the \_\_\_\_\_ air \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ skies with \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ result
- Shown like this on a weather map:

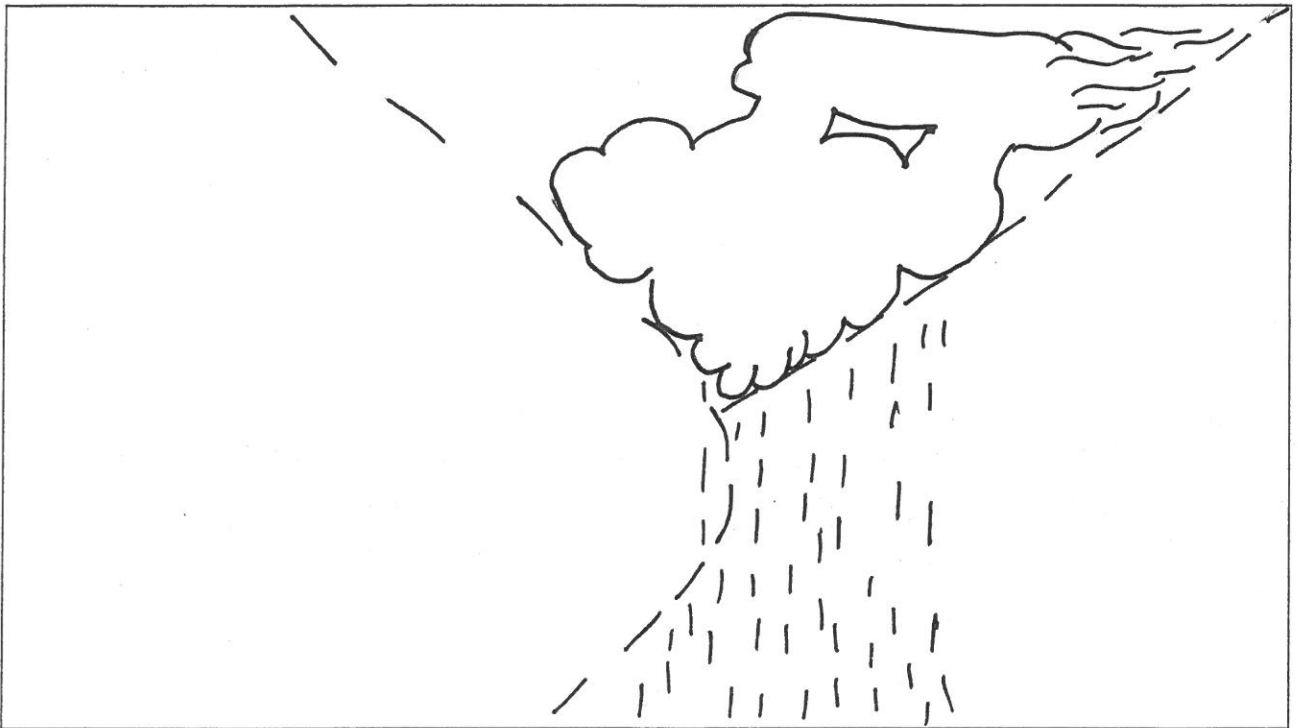
# Types of Fronts

## Stationary Front:



- When \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ air masses cannot move each other and have a \_\_\_\_\_
- Where the warm and cool air meet, water vapor condenses into \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, or clouds
- If \_\_\_\_\_ over an area, it could bring many days of \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_
- Shown like this on a weather map:

## Occluded Front:



- \_\_\_\_\_ air mass is caught between two \_\_\_\_\_ air masses
- The dense \_\_\_\_\_ air pushes underneath the less dense \_\_\_\_\_ air mass
- The two \_\_\_\_\_ air masses meet in the middle and may mix
- The \_\_\_\_\_ air mass rises, and is cut off from the \_\_\_\_\_
- As it rises, the \_\_\_\_\_ air cools, condenses, and \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ may form
- Shown like this on a weather map: