## FRONT

A transition zone between different air masses.

# COLD FRONT

* the leading edge of an advancing cold air mass;
* the slope of the front is very steep (1 in 50);
* narrow weather band; and
* can be very severe.

**CLOUDS AND WEATHER*:***

* clouds of vertical development;
* showers;
* winds veer; and
* temperature decreases behind front.

FAST MOVING COLD FRONTS MAY PRODUCE SEVERE THUNDERSTORMS AND/OR SQUALL LINES

# WARM FRONT

* the trailing edge of a retreating cold air mass;
* warm air is forced aloft by ‘overrunning’;
* shallow slope (1 in 200);
* wide weather band that may extend up to 500 miles; and
* extensive stratiform cloud.

CLOUDS AND WEATHER

* stratus clouds;
* steady precipitation;
* winds veer;
* temperature rises behind front;
* thunderstorms may be embedded in the stratus clouds; and
* in winter, ice pellets and freezing rain may develop.

**SEQUENCE OF CLOUDS INDICATING THE APPROACH OF WARM FRONT ARE:**

**C** – cirrus

**C** – cirrostratus

**A** – altostratus

**N** – nimbostratus

**S** – stratus

## TROWAL

A **TR**oughf **O**f **W**arm air **Al**oft

* a cold front overtakes a warm front and lifts the warm air off the ground; and
* Clouds and weather:

-combination of both warm front and cold front weather.