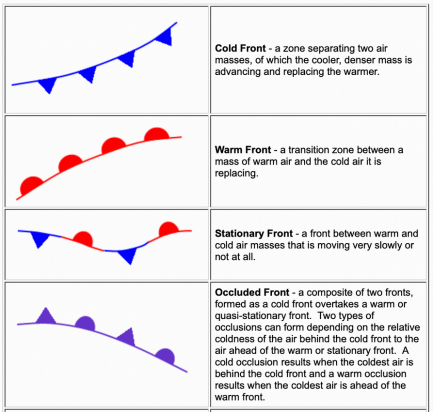
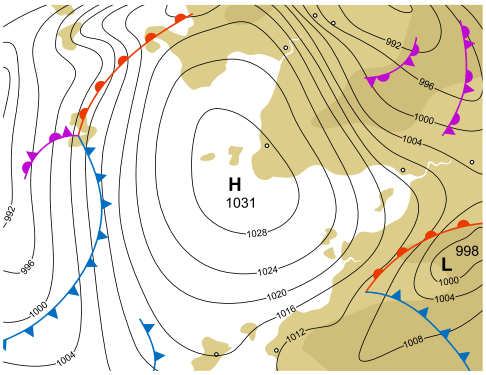
Weather Fronts

A **weather front** is a boundary between two air masses.When a front passes over an area, it means a change in the weather.

Fronts move across the Earth's surface over multiple days. The direction of movement is often guided by high winds, such as Jet Streams. Landforms like mountains can also change the path of a front.

There are four different types of weather fronts: cold fronts, warm fronts, stationary fronts, and occluded fronts.





Cold Front - A front where a cold air mass is replacing a warm air mass. When a cold front passes through, the temperature will drop. Cold fronts can cause a narrow line of storms and can cause the weather to change rapidly.

Warm Front - A front where a warm air mass is replacing a cold air mass. Warm fronts tend to move more slowly than cold fronts. They often bring rain and clouds.

Stationary Front - A stationary front is a front that stays in one place for a long period of time. Stationary fronts can bring long periods of rain.

Occluded Front - An occluded front occurs when a cold air mass takes over a warm air mass.

High-pressure systems bring fair weather, clear skies, and calm air.

Low-pressure systems bring unstable air, clouds, and precipitation – ranging from light drizzle to heavy storms.

CLOUDS

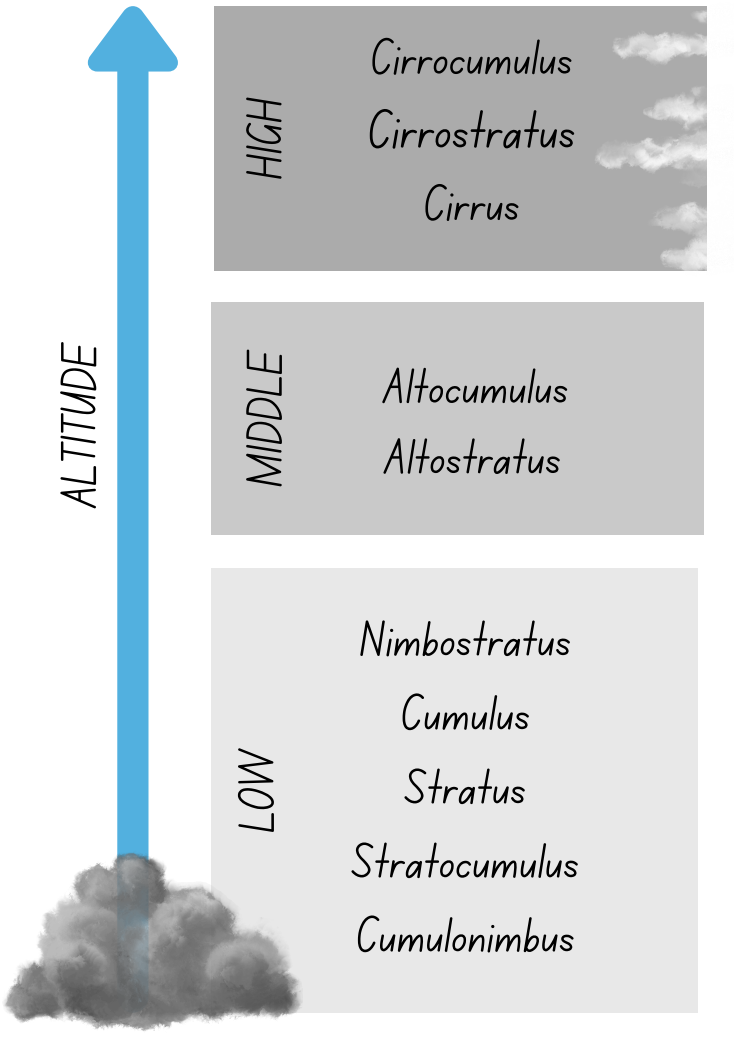
FACT FILE

Clouds are made up of tiny, light-weight, round water drops or ice crystals, floating in the sky.

FORMATION

Water vapour is the gas form of water. When water evaporates, some of it turns into water vapour and travels into the sky where the temperature gets cooler. The droplets attach themselves to small particles of dust, ice, pollen and so on, forming a cloud.

TYPES OF CLOUDS



CIRRUS

Wispy, curly form, blown by the wind. High up in sky. Usually clear, fair weather.

STRATUS

Blankets the entire sky with a horizontal, layered pattern. Close to Earth. Light drizzle or snow.

CUMULUS

Large, lumpy and can stretch vertically into the sky. Associated with lots of rain or heavy snow.