

## List of Facts

Air mass- Large body of air remains over an area for several days or weeks, the body of air may change its thermal or moisture properties according to the land or water under it. The air exchanges heat with the land or water; either warming or cooling until its temperature closely matches that of the surface below it.

Cold front- cold and warm fronts meet and cold front pushes warm front up and away. Clouds form; result may be rain or even thunderstorm.

Warm front- cold and warm front meet; warm front slides over cold front. Condensation occurs and a drizzle or slow steady rain results.

Stationary front- when neither air mass can overpower each other and may not move for a long time. A long steady rain is usually associated with this front.

Occluded front- may begin as a stationary front when cold air moves on the west side of the line made by the front, while warm air moves on the east side of the line. Eventually the cold air lifts the warm air above it, so warm air is over the cold air mass. Occluded fronts always bring precipitation.