Advanced Quick Notes for Weather Apply the Word "Usually" to All Terms Below

Low Pressure- Poor to Fair

- warm rising air
- warm air holds more water vapor (humid)
- higher humidity increases chance of precip.
- cyclone/inward movement of air (ie. tornado)

## High Pressure= Fair to Good

- cold sinking air
- cold air holds less water vapor (less humid)
- low humidity decreases the chance of precip.
- anticyclone wind blows out when it hits

## Fronts

Warm Front - gradual change in weather; light to moderate precipitation

**Cold Front**- Drastic Change in Weather: Heavy Rain, T-Storms Possible, drop in temperature, higher wind speeds (baseball field example)

Occluded - similar weather to a warm front

Stationary-long periods of precipitation

## Geography Factors to Consider

Large Bodies of Water- impact all of the above Higher Elevation Areas - Holiday Valley, Boston Hills, impact all of the above Global Winds/Jet Stream/Tropical Storms impact all of the above Air Mass Locations continental air masses - dry maritime - humid polar - cold tropical - warm

## Snow Days - Factors to Consider

- 1. Poor Visibility producing continuous white outs (Driving Hazard)
- 2. Freezing Temperatures student who are waiting at bus stop can get frost bite in minutes (Check Wind Chill Factor Chart)
- 3. Black Ice large areas of black ice (Driving Hazard)
- 4. Large Amount of snowfall between the hours of 3AM 5AM
- 5. Local Schools in the immediate area close
- 6. Freezing Rain bringing down power lines
- 7. Water Main Breakage due to cold temp. (average time to fix = 6 hours)
- 8. Lake Effect Snow Lake Erie Temp \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ Air Temp \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ If lake is frozen, little chance for Lake Effect Snow.
- 9. Blowing Snow produces snow drifts and poor visibility