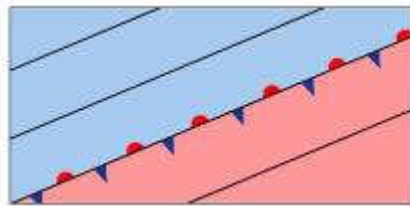
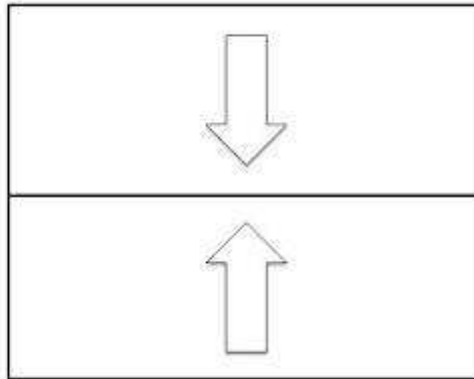


Formation of a depression.

Annotate and shade the following diagrams to show the formation of a depression.

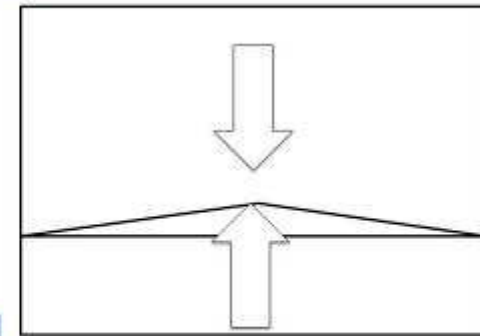
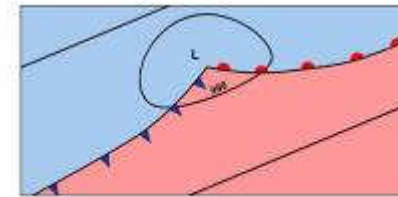
1



RMetS
Royal Meteorological Society

1. Label the polar air from the north. Shade the arrow and the air blue.
2. Label the tropical air from the south. Shade the arrow and the air red.
3. Label the polar front on the diagram.

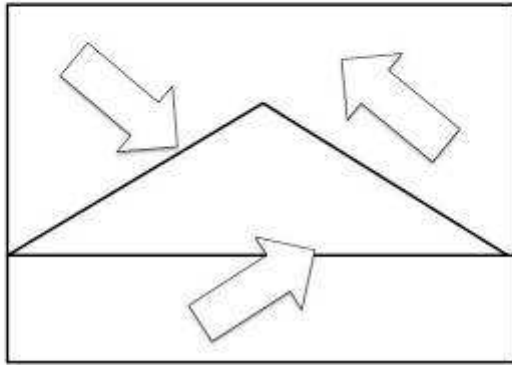
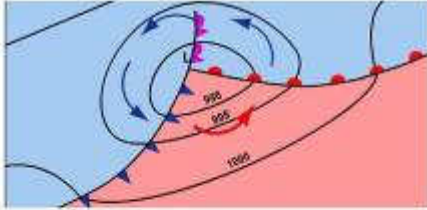
2



RMetS
Royal Meteorological Society

4. Label the polar air from the north. Shade the arrow and the air blue.
5. Label the tropical air from the south. Shade the arrow and the air red.
6. Label the bulge along the polar front caused when the air masses meet.

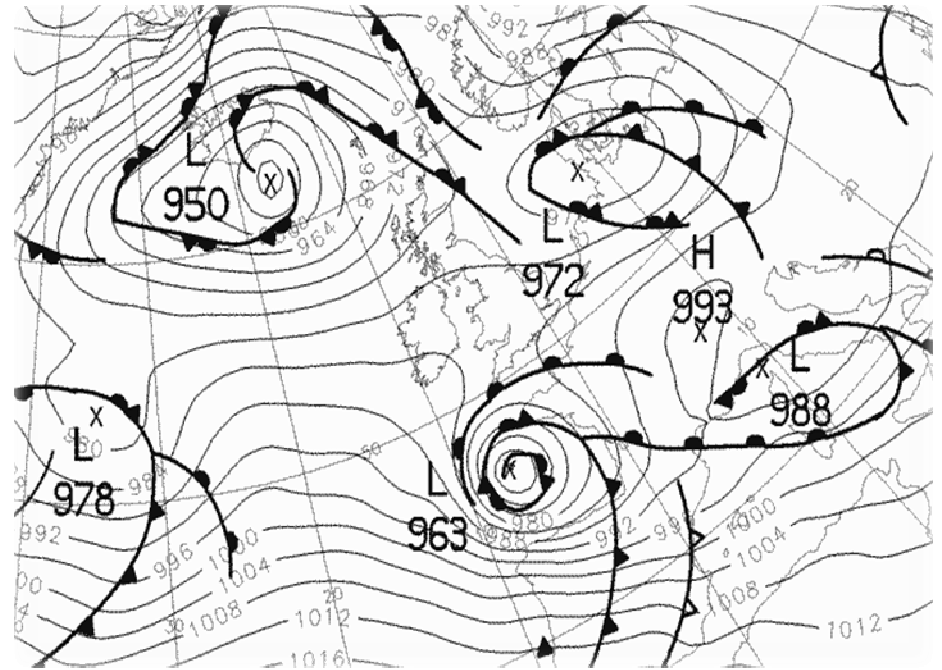
3



RMetS
Royal Meteorological Society

7. Label the polar air from the north. Shade the arrows and the air blue.
8. Label the tropical air from the south. Shade the arrow and the air red.
9. Label the warm front with the correct symbols.
10. Label the cold front with the correct symbols.
11. Draw an arrow to show the correct movement of the air within the system.

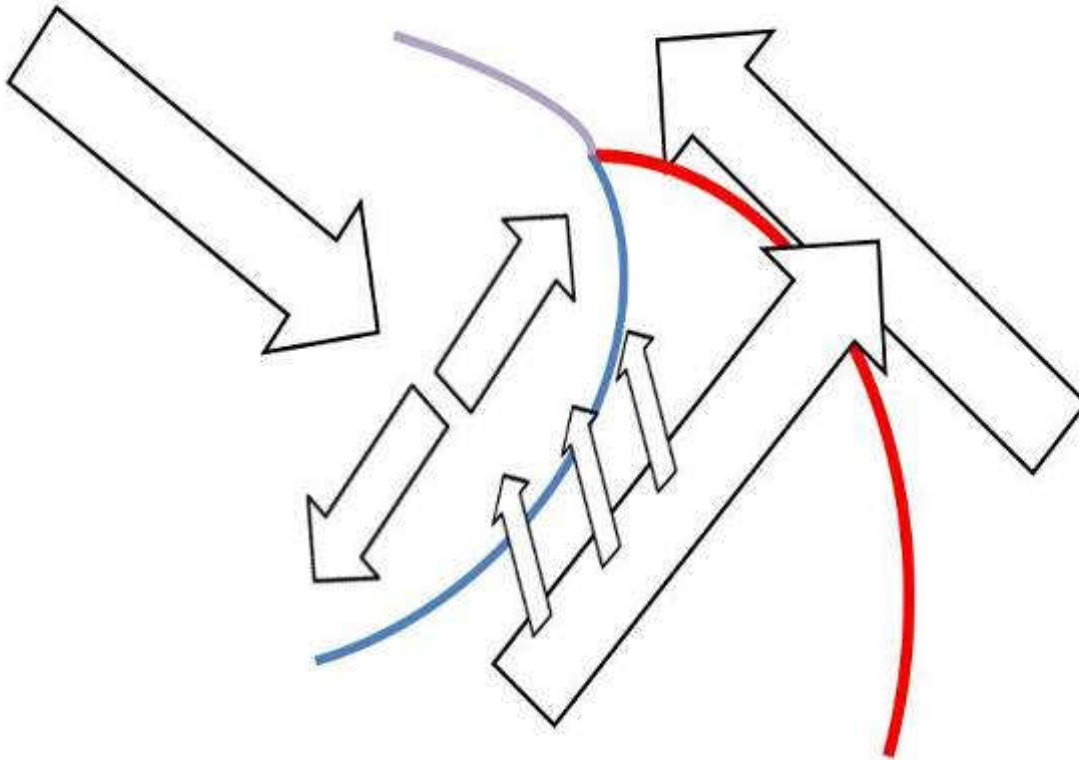
4



12. Label on the map the air of lowest pressure in the depression over the Bay of Biscay.
13. Label on the map the warm front associated with the depression over the Bay of Biscay.
14. Label on the map the cold front associated with the depression over the Bay of Biscay.
15. Circle an area of tightly packed isobars associated with the depression.

5

Diagram of the air flow within a mature depression.



15. Label the warm, cold and occluded front on your diagram.
16. Shade and label the arrow associated with the warm conveyor.
17. Draw and label an area of cloud upon the diagram associated with the warm conveyor.
18. Shade and label the arrow associated cold conveyor.
19. Draw and label the emerging head cloud onto your diagram.
20. Shade and label the cold air descending behind the warm cold front.
21. Shade the arrows associated with the air rising along the cold front.