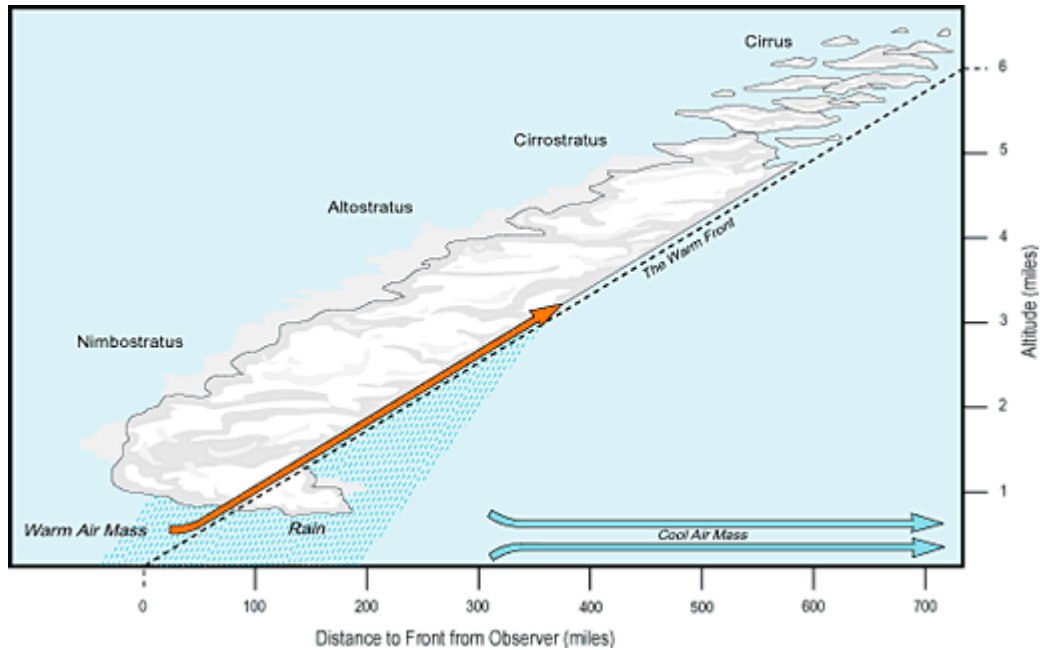




GREAT LAKES SAILING

A large portion of bad weather is associated with either warm or cold fronts. In a warm front, the lighter and warmer air of an approaching warm air mass rolls over the cool dense air in front of it. Usually, the high streaky cirrus clouds forecast a coming warm front and the rain associated with it. As the front passes, the cirrus clouds in the upper atmosphere are followed by denser clouds, which become lower in the sky. Sometimes it may take a day or more before it begins to rain.

WARM FRONT



In a cold front, the position of the air masses are reversed. The following dense cool air wedges itself underneath the warm air mass in front of it. The result is an advancing wall of clouds that generally provides less advance notice than that of an advancing warm front. In contrast to the warm front, the rain associated with a cold front is generally of a shorter duration.

COLD FRONT

