FIG. 5. Idealized cross section through slab convective overturning. Flow vectors are system-relative, scalloped lines indicate cloud boundaries, solid lines are $\theta_e$ contours every 4 K (thin dashed line is an intermediate contour and heavy dashed line marks axis of highest values), heavy solid line indicates outflow boundary or frontal zone, light shading highlights midlevel layer of low $\theta_e$ air, and dark shading depicts the MAUL. Points a–d indicate the locations of the soundings in Fig. 4.