

Fig. 5.31 Idealized vertical cross section (along AA' in Fig. 3.11b) through a middle-latitude cyclone, according to the Norwegian model. (Note that the vertical scale is stretched by a factor of about thirty compared to the horizontal scale.)

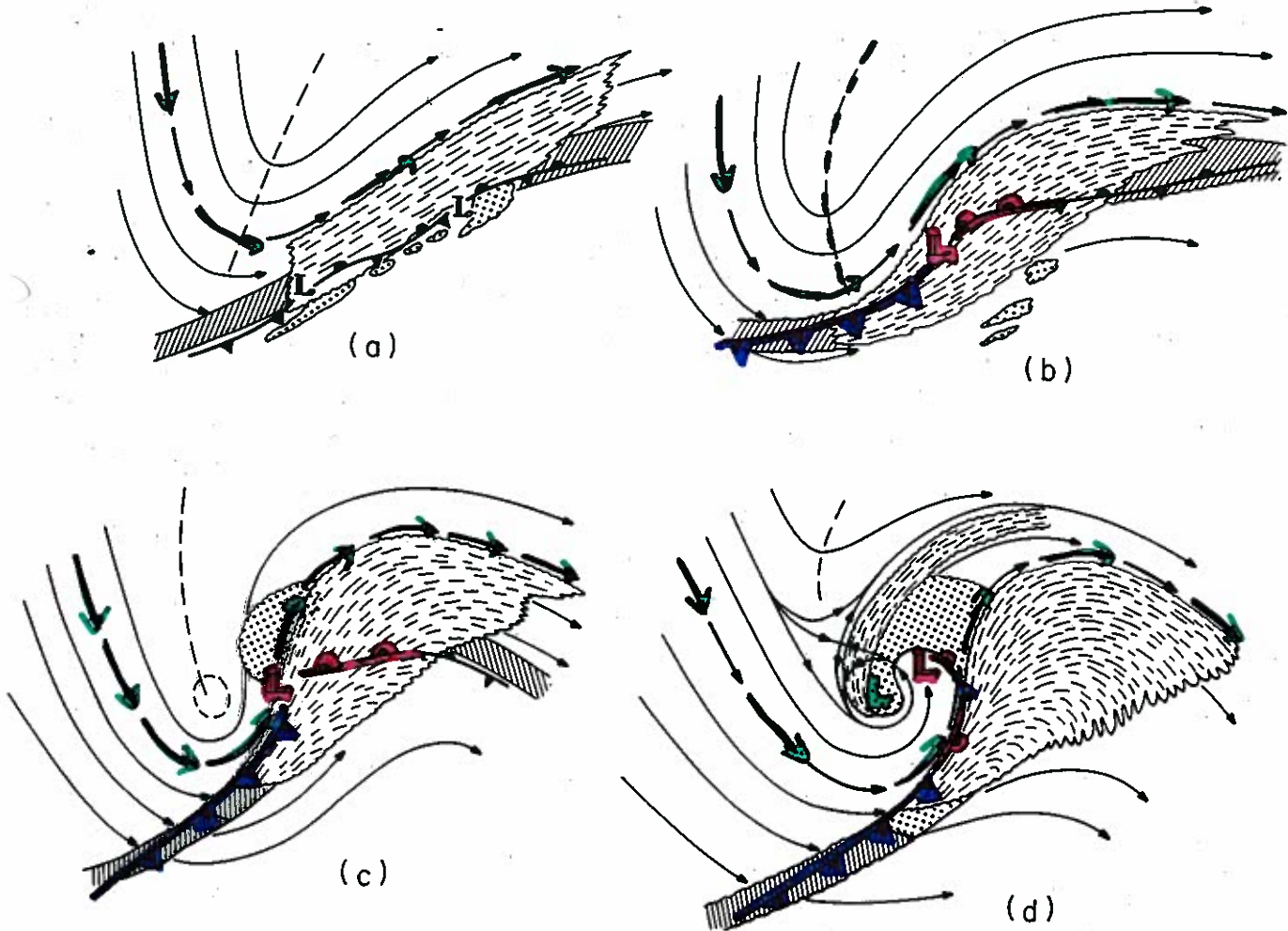


Fig. 5.38 Schematic description of the cloud pattern associated with an extratropical cyclonic storm which originates as a wave on a stationary front: (a) prior to the development of the storm, (b) the "open wave" stage, (c) the beginning of the occluded stage, and (d) the fully developed stage. The areas covered by (---) represent cirrostratus cloud decks, (· · ·) represent extensive low- or middle-level cloud decks, and (////) represent frontal cloud bands. The frontal symbols refer to the surface fronts and L refers to the position of the center of the low-pressure area at the surface. The arrows represent the flow in the vicinity of the 300-mb (9-km) level and the short heavy arrows denote the axis of the jet stream. (Adapted from lecture notes by Roger B. Weldon.)