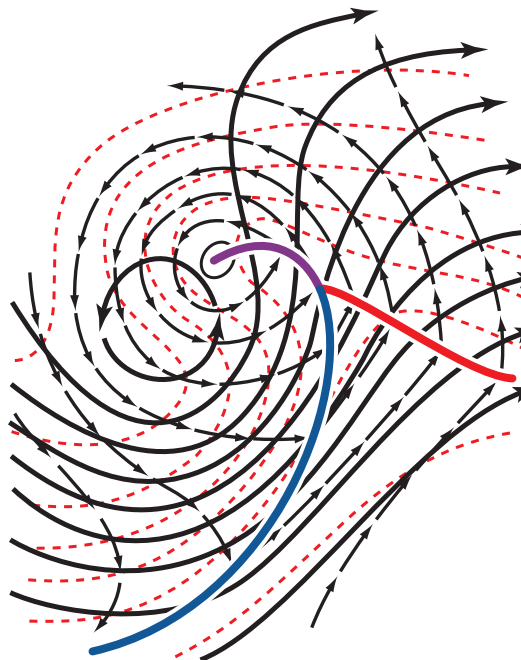
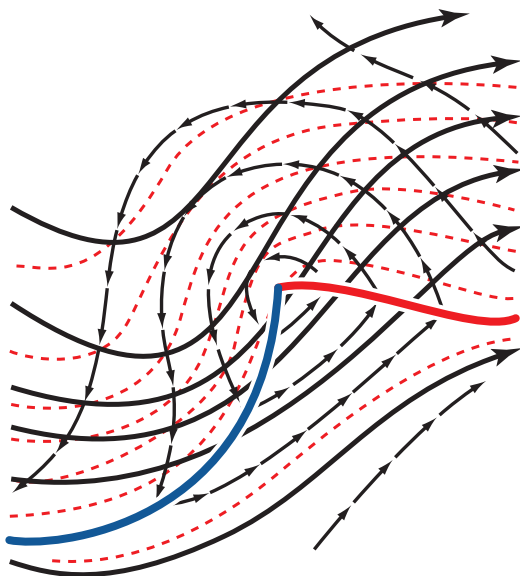
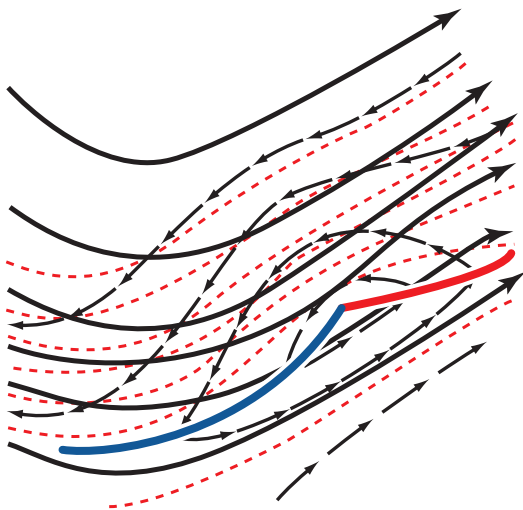
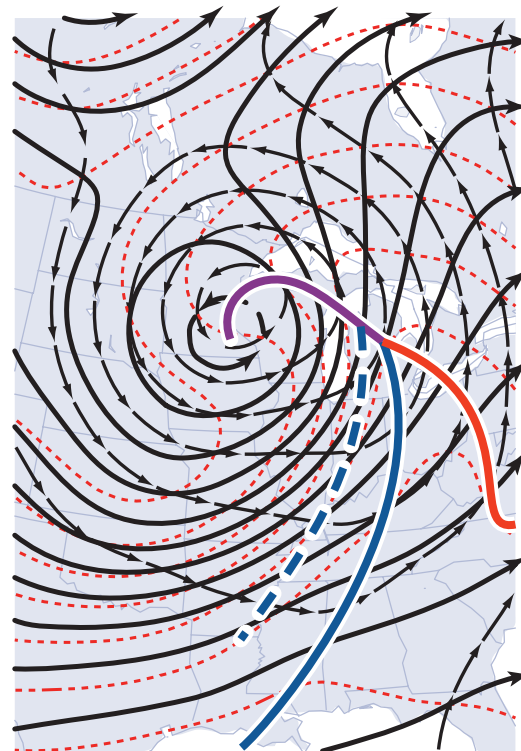
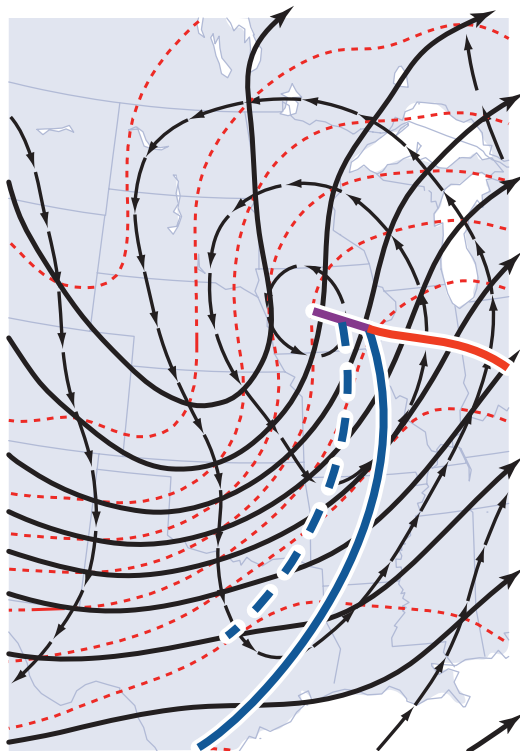
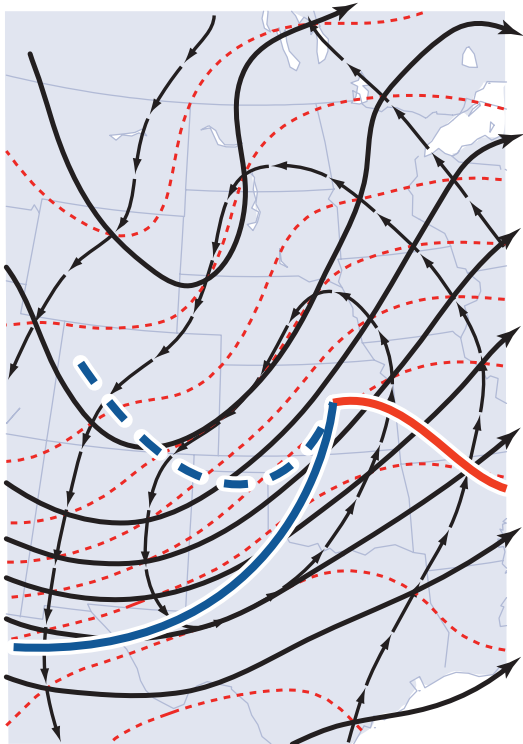
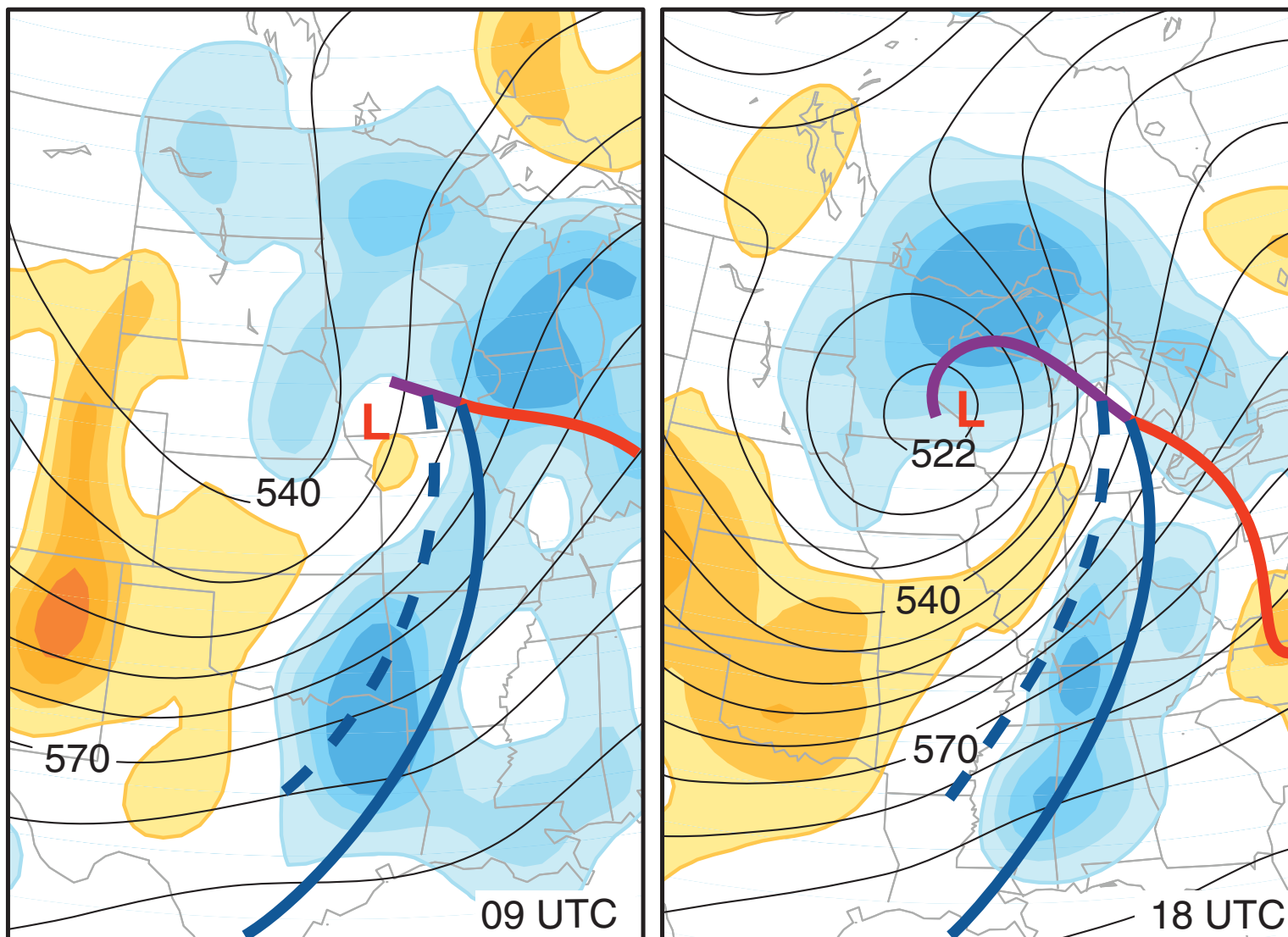


0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 3 3.5

510 516 522 528 534 540 546 552 558 564 570 576





-0.8 -0.6 -0.4 -0.2 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8

ω (Pa s⁻¹)

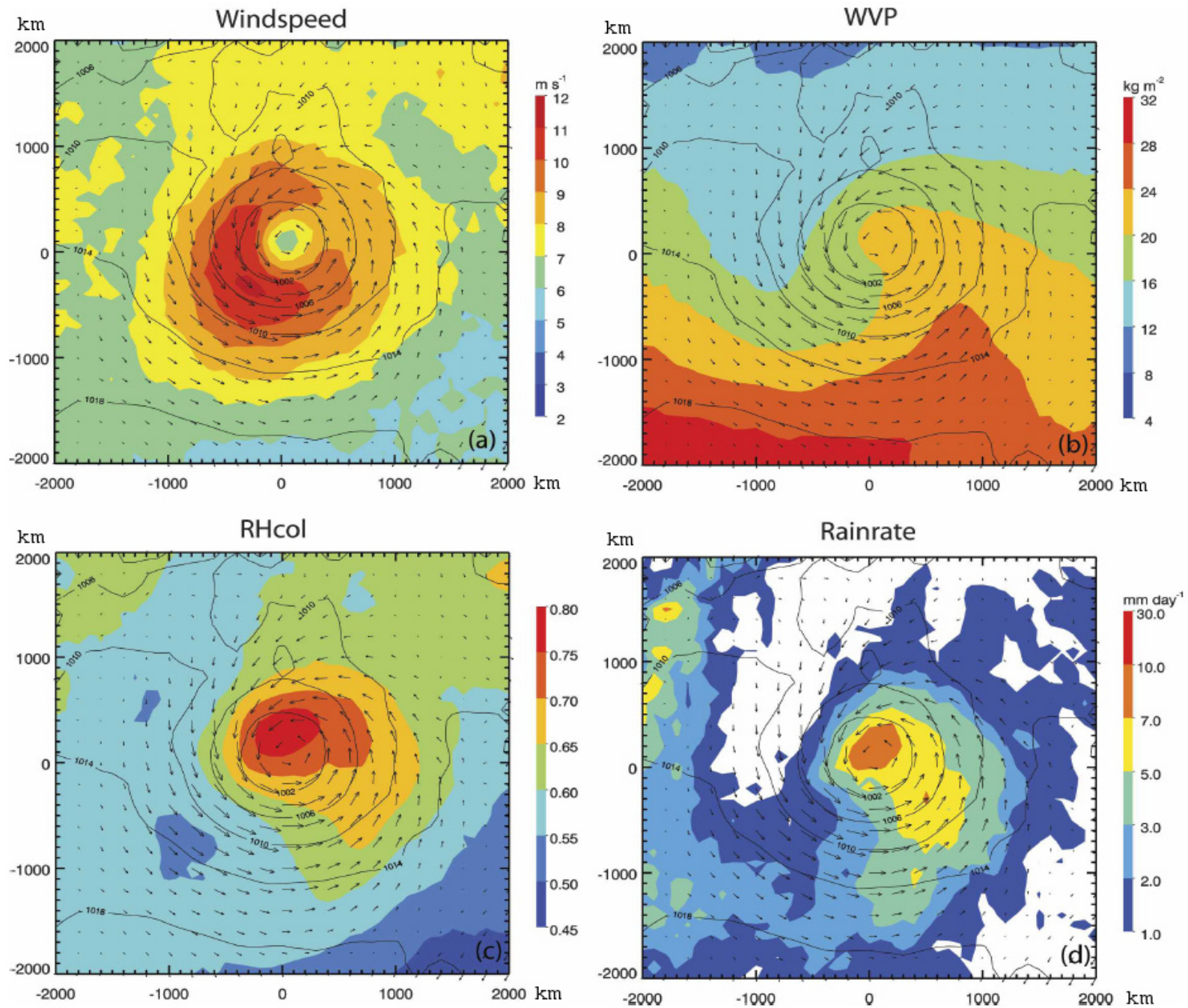
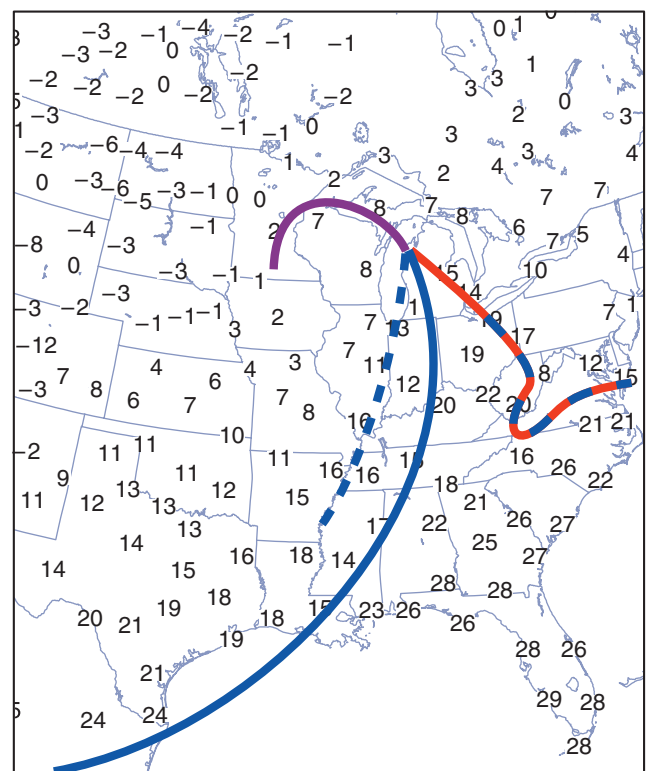
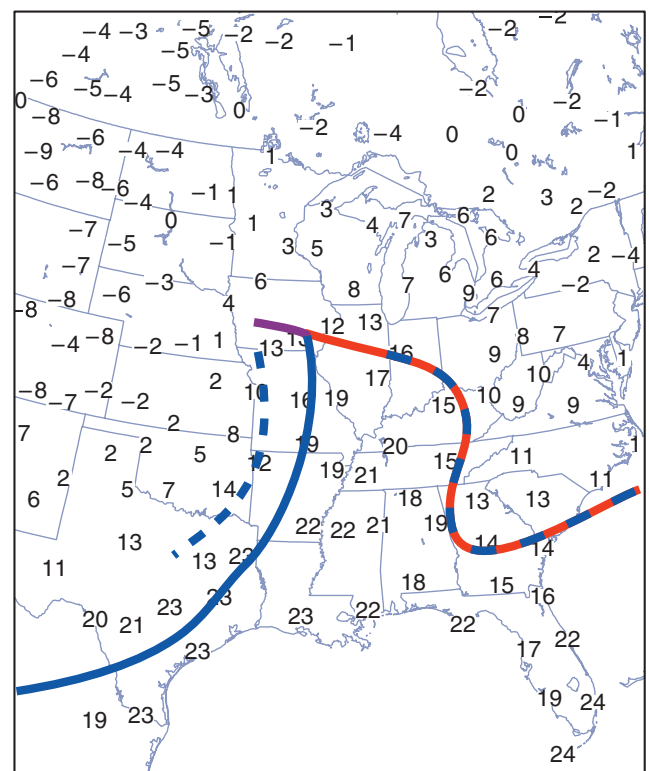
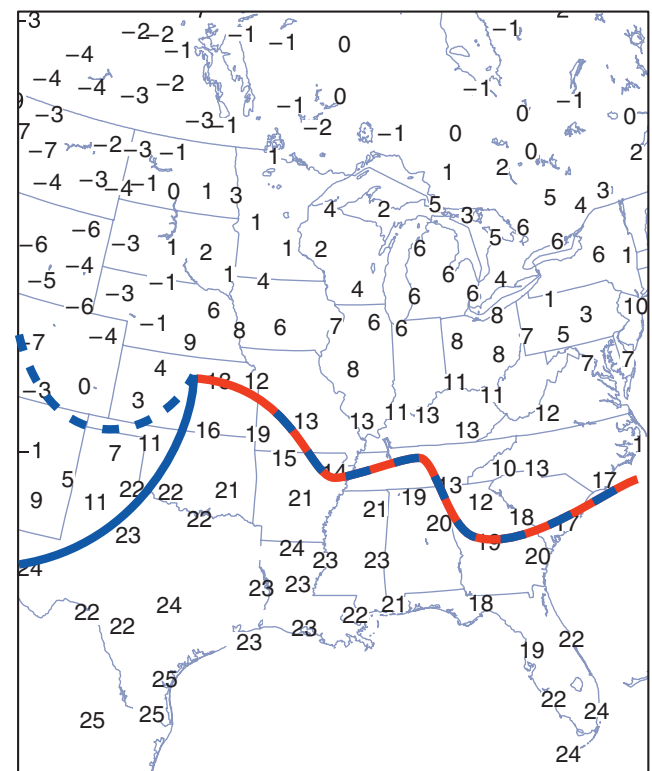
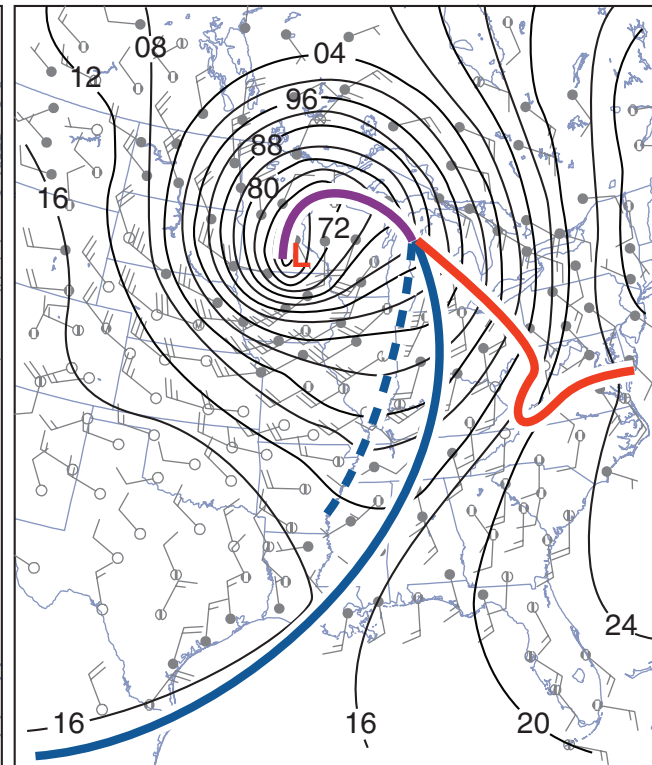
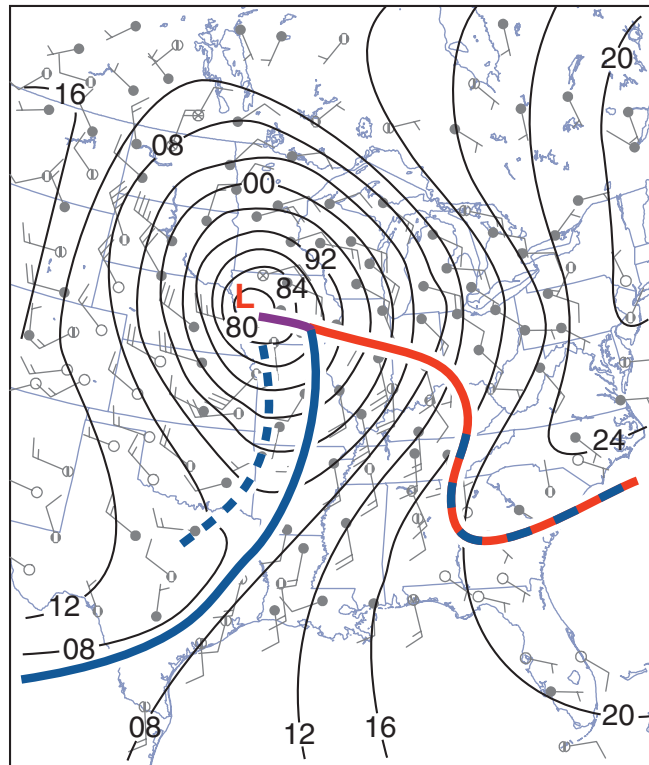
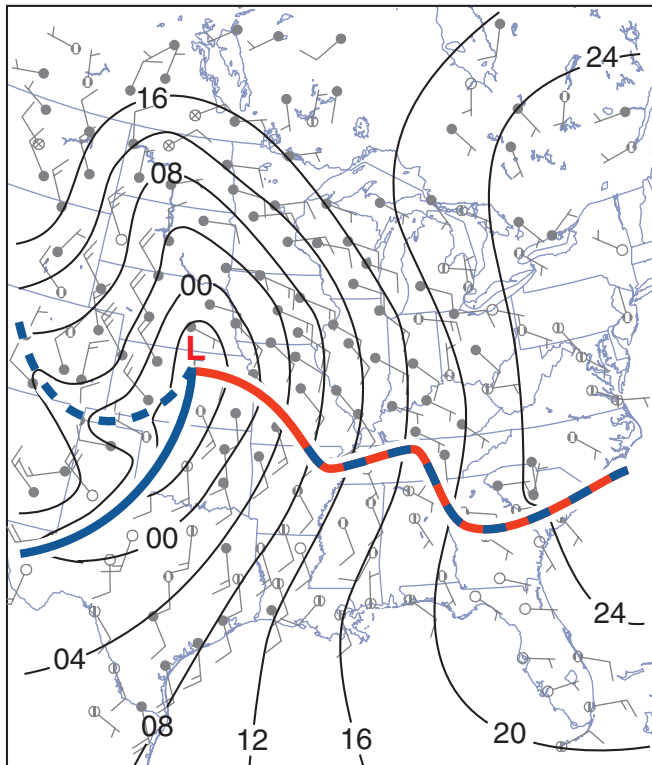


FIG. 3. North Atlantic composite mean fields from ~400 individual cyclones. The mean field mean sea level pressure and QuikSCAT surface wind vectors are overplotted in each diagram. The filled contours represent (a) QuikSCAT surface wind speed, (b) AMSR water vapor path, (c) column relative humidity (see section 2e), and (d) AMSR rain rate.



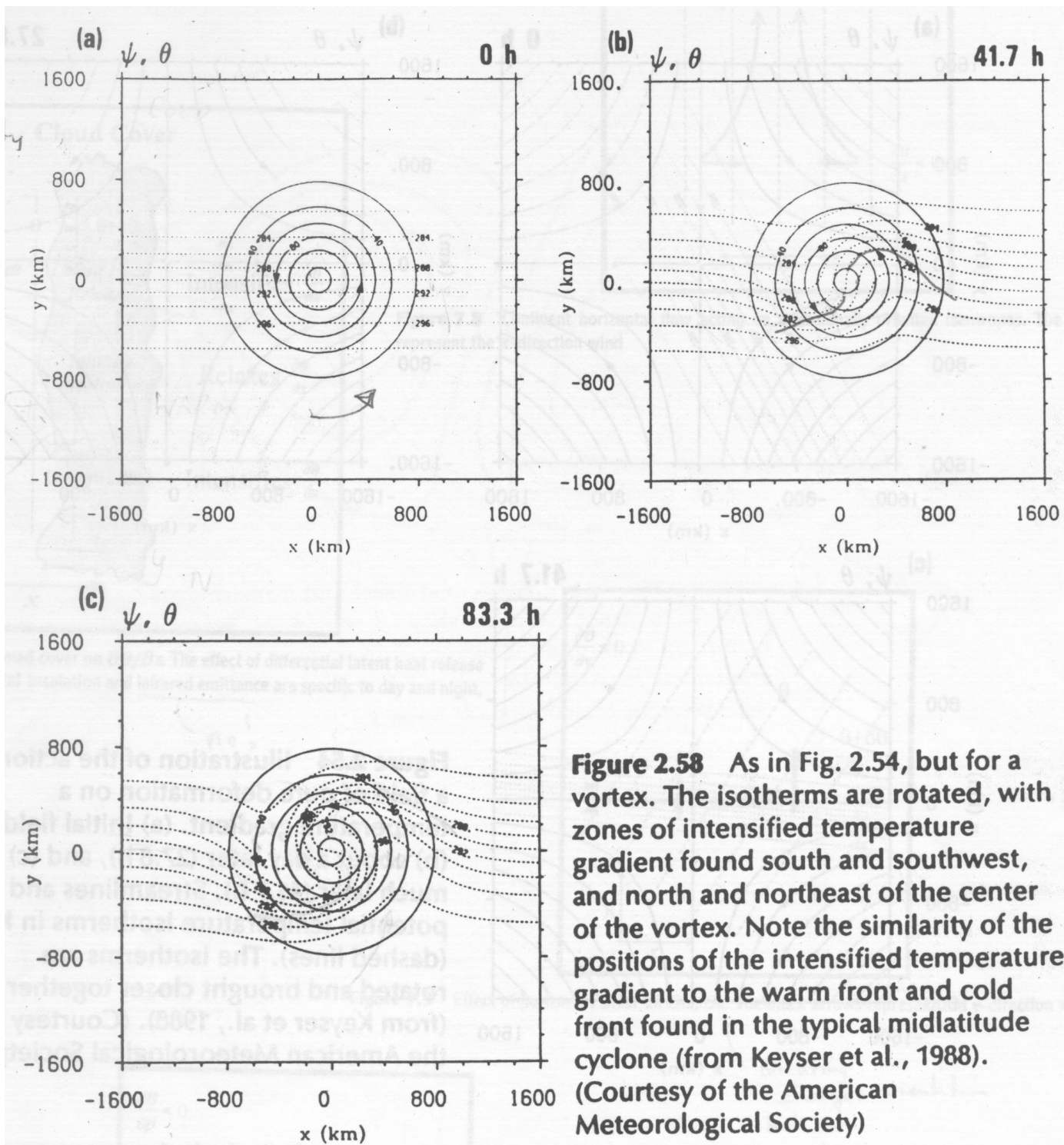
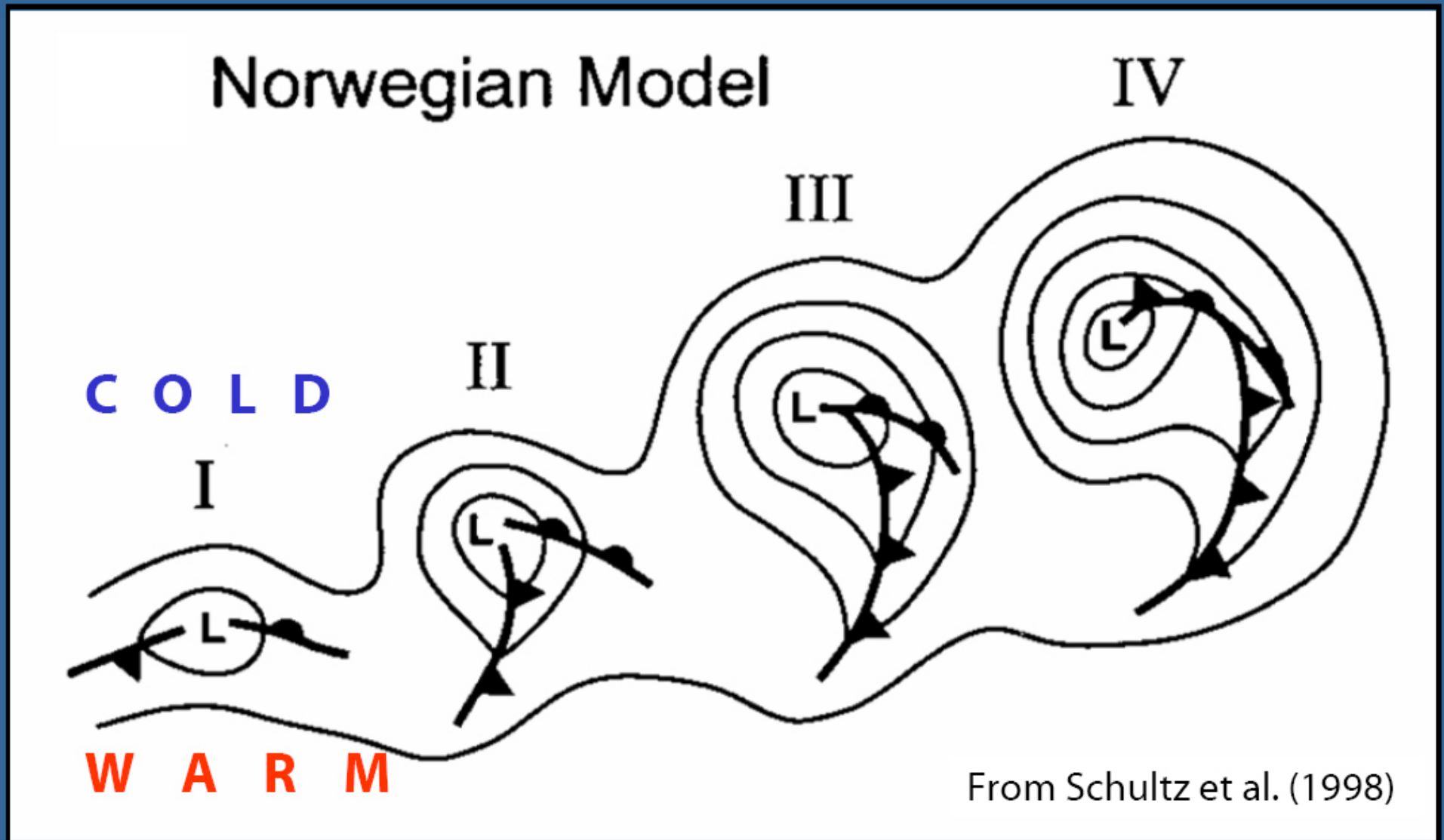


Figure 2.58 As in Fig. 2.54, but for a vortex. The isotherms are rotated, with zones of intensified temperature gradient found south and southwest, and north and northeast of the center of the vortex. Note the similarity of the positions of the intensified temperature gradient to the warm front and cold front found in the typical midlatitude cyclone (from Keyser et al., 1988). (Courtesy of the American Meteorological Society)

The structure of a midlatitude cyclone



Idealized cyclone

Carlson 1998

