**Vocabulary: Weather Maps**



**Vocabulary**

* Air mass – a large body of air that is similar in temperature, humidity, and *air pressure* throughout.
	+ Air masses can measure hundreds or even thousands of miles across.
* Air pressure – the force of air on a surface.
	+ Air pressure is equal to the weight of a vertical column of air divided by the area of the base of the column.
	+ Air pressure is measured in hectopascals (hPa).
		- At sea level, air pressure averages 1,013 hectopascals.
* Cold front – the boundary between an advancing mass of relatively cold air and a mass of warmer air.
	+ The denser cold air moves below the warm air and pushes it up.
	+ Cold fronts often are associated with gusty winds, intense rain, and thunderstorms.
	+ On a weather map, a cold front is indicated by a row of triangles.
* High-pressure system – a region in which the atmospheric pressure is higher than in the surrounding areas.
	+ High-pressure systems are associated with relatively dry air and sunny weather.
	+ High-pressure systems are also known as *anticyclones*.
* Knot – a unit of speed equal to 1.852 kilometers per hour.
* Low-pressure system – a region in which the atmospheric pressure is lower than in the surrounding areas.
	+ Low-pressure systems are associated with relatively moist air and cloudy conditions.
	+ Low-pressure systems are also known as *cyclones*.
* Precipitation – water that falls to Earth’s surface.
	+ Types of precipitation include rain, sleet, snow, hail, and mist.
* Warm front – the boundary between an advancing mass of relatively warm air and a mass of colder air.
	+ The warm air moves above the cold air, rising up gradually.
	+ Warm fronts are often associated with overcast skies and gentle showers.
	+ On a weather map, a warm front is indicated by a row of semicircles.