

Types de perturbations

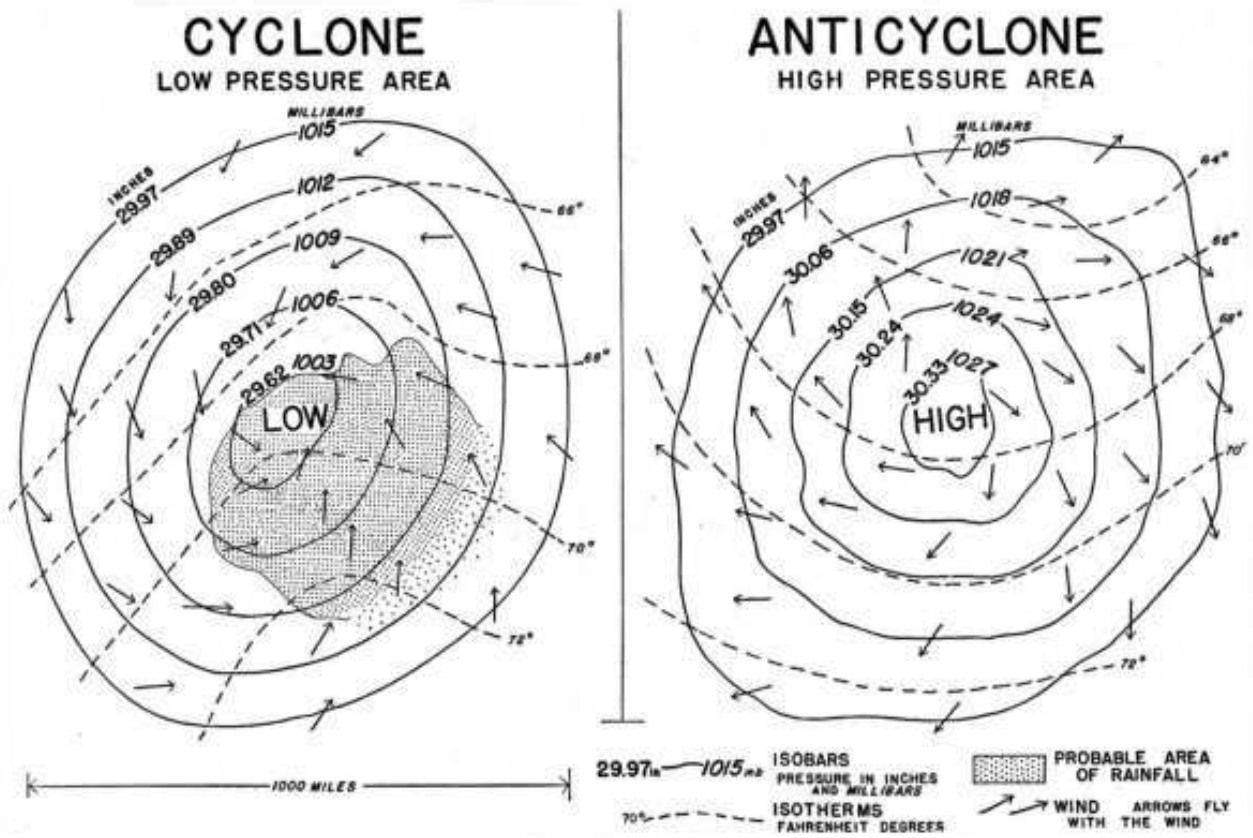


Figure 1 : champs de pression, vent, température et précipitation associés à un cyclone et un anticyclone typique.

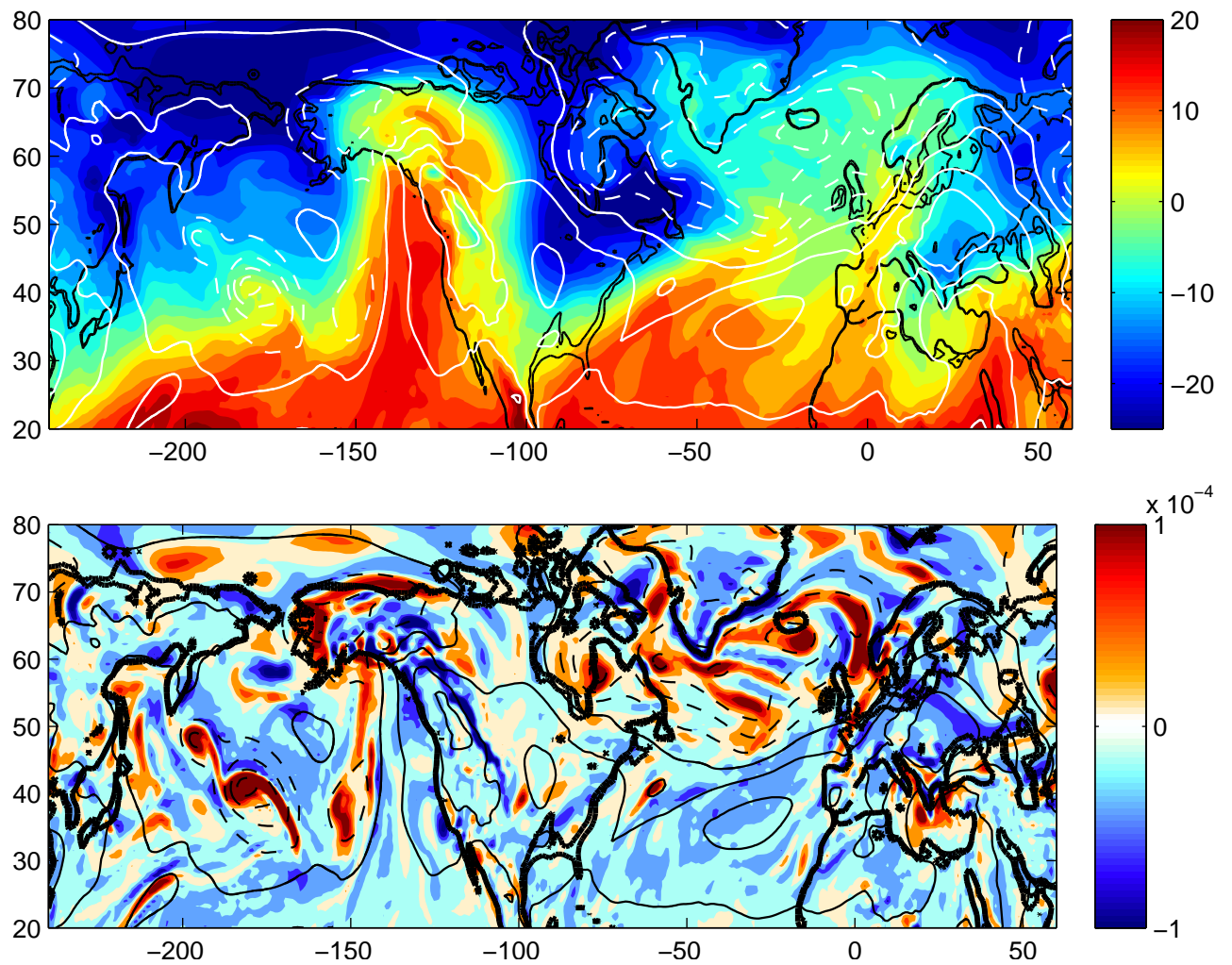
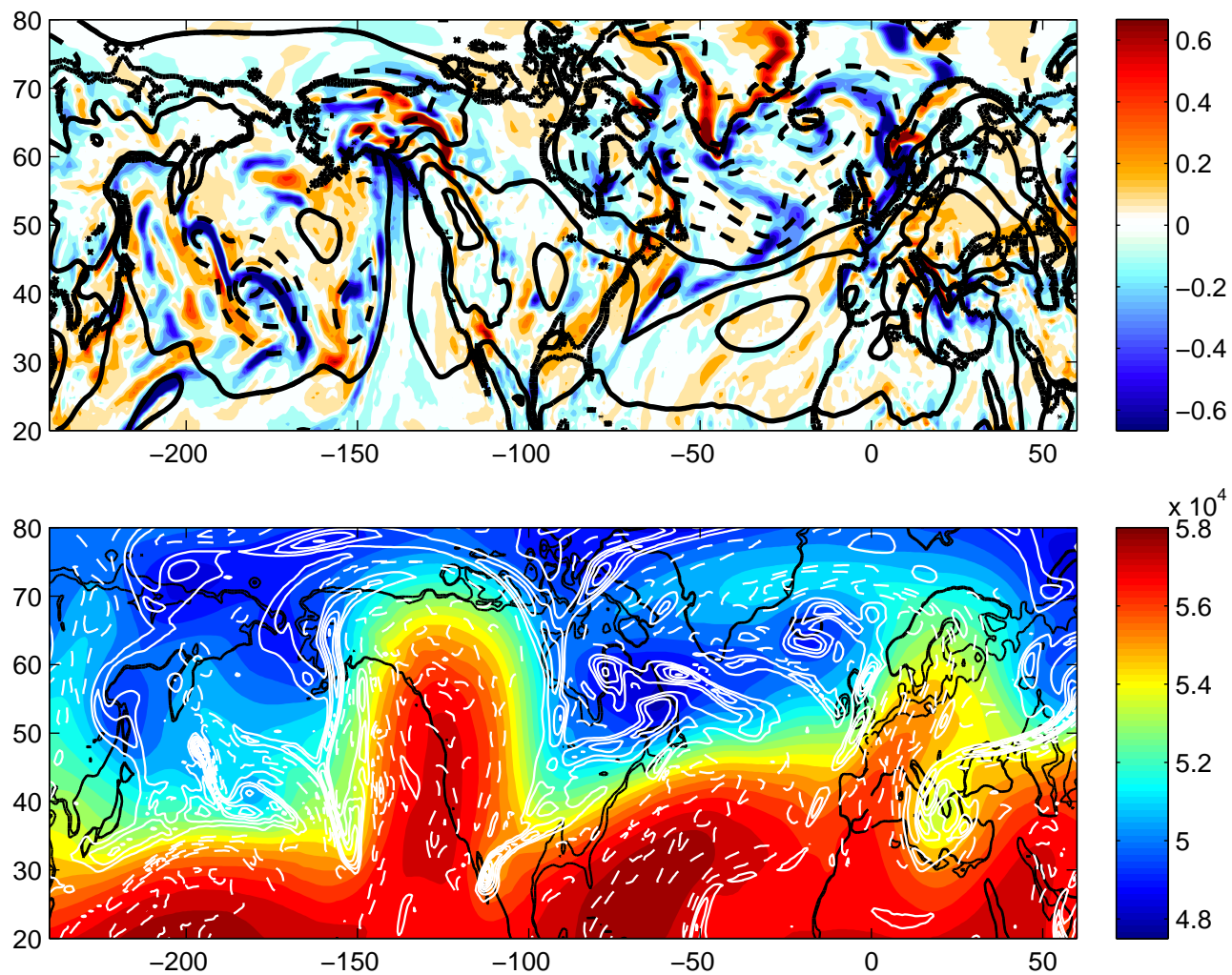


Figure 2 : En couleur: champ de température (en °C) à 850 hPa. En tirets, pression au niveau de la mer inférieure à 1013 hPa; en continu, supérieure à 1013 hPa. Figure 3 : en couleur, vorticité relative à 850 hPa.



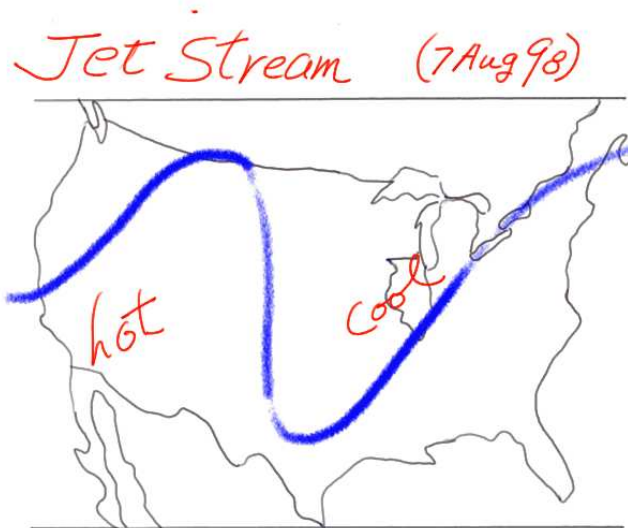
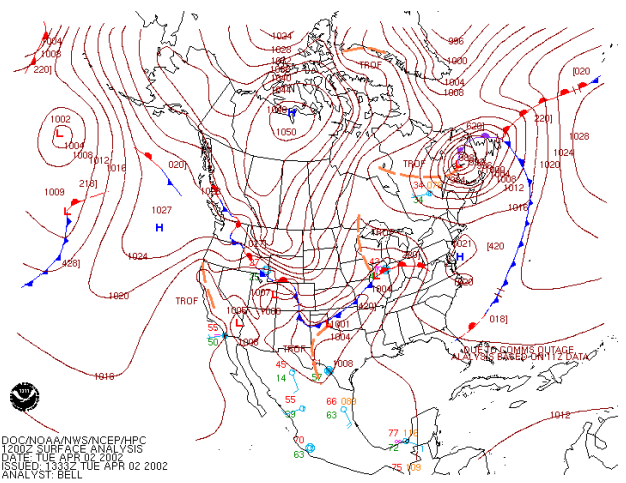
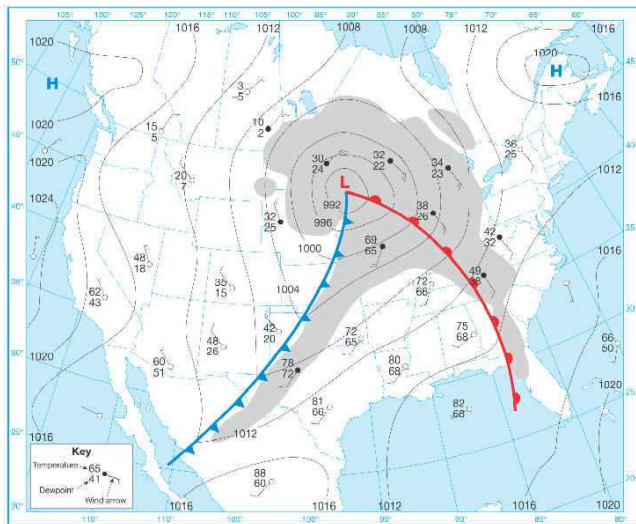


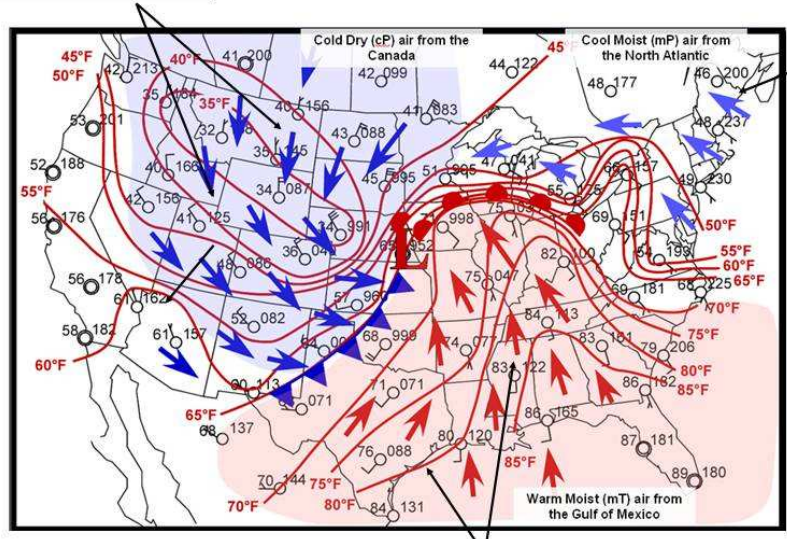
Figure 6 : représentation d'un courant-jet d'altitude. Figure 7 : représentation d'une dépression et ses fronts associés.



Figures 8 et 9 : cartes atmosphériques d'une situation météorologique (pression de surface et fronts).

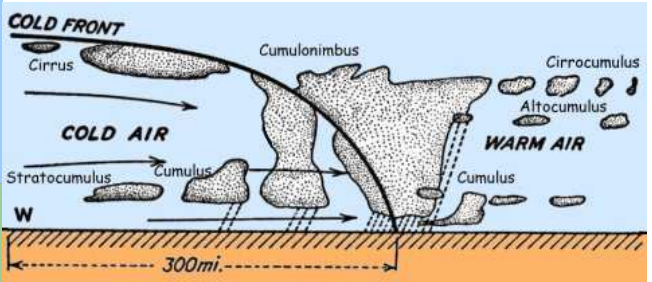
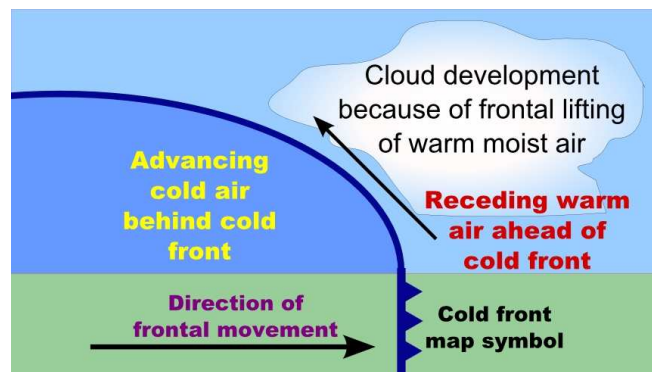
Tight temp gradient with cold temps *behind* moving SE. Take note of the wind direction from the station obs as well as the temps

Cool moist air with E and NE direction collides with S and SE winds along the warm front (which is marked on the leading edge of the warm air)



Warm air pushing up from the S and SE bringing with it a lot of

Figure 10 : représentation schématique d'une dépression et de ses fronts associés.



Figures 11 et 12 : représentation d'un front froid.



Figure 13 : photo lors d'un passage d'un front froid.

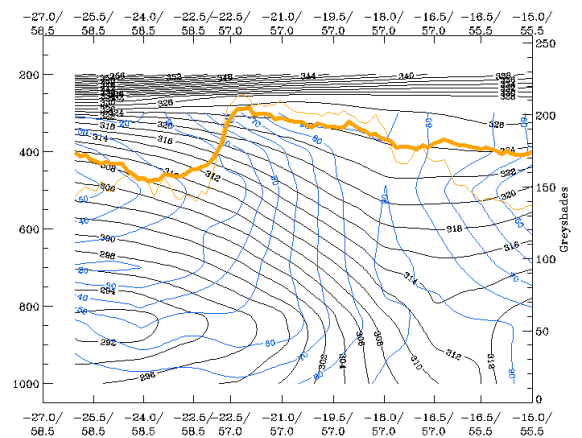
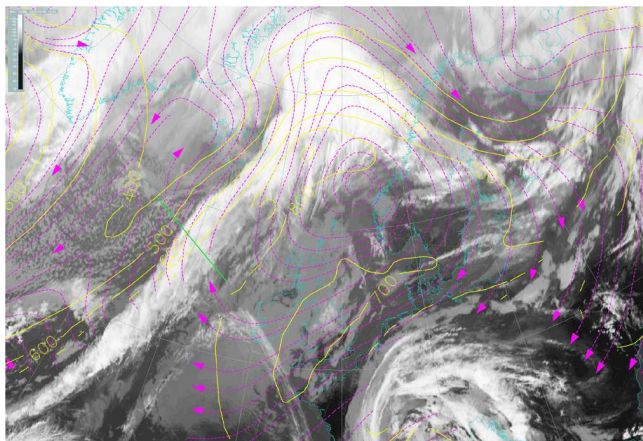


Figure 14 : image satellite correspondant à un front froid. Figure 15 : coupe verticale associée.

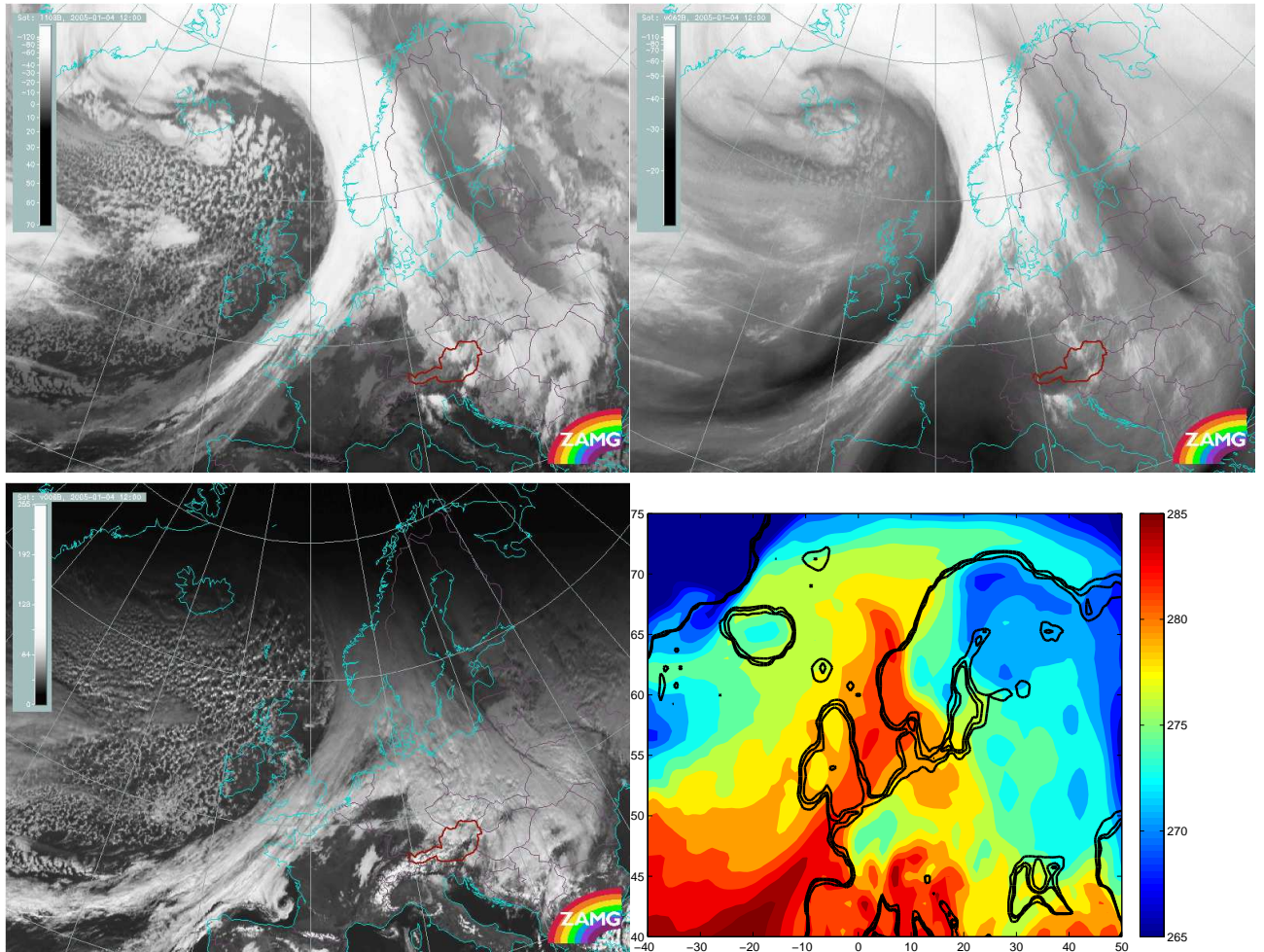
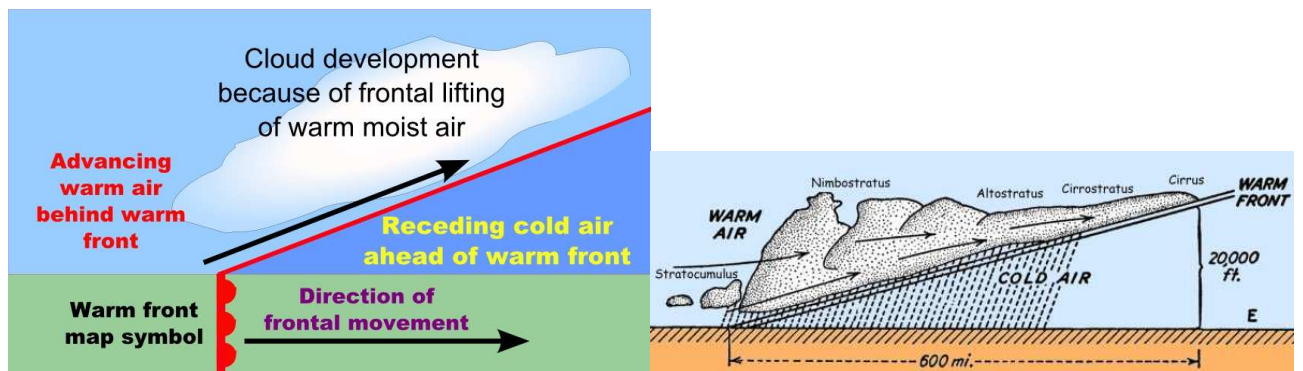


Figure 16 : image satellite (canal infrarouge) correspondant à un front froid et un front chaud.
 Figure 17 : canal vapeur d'eau. Figure 18 : canal visible.



Figures 19 et 20 : représentation d'un front chaud.

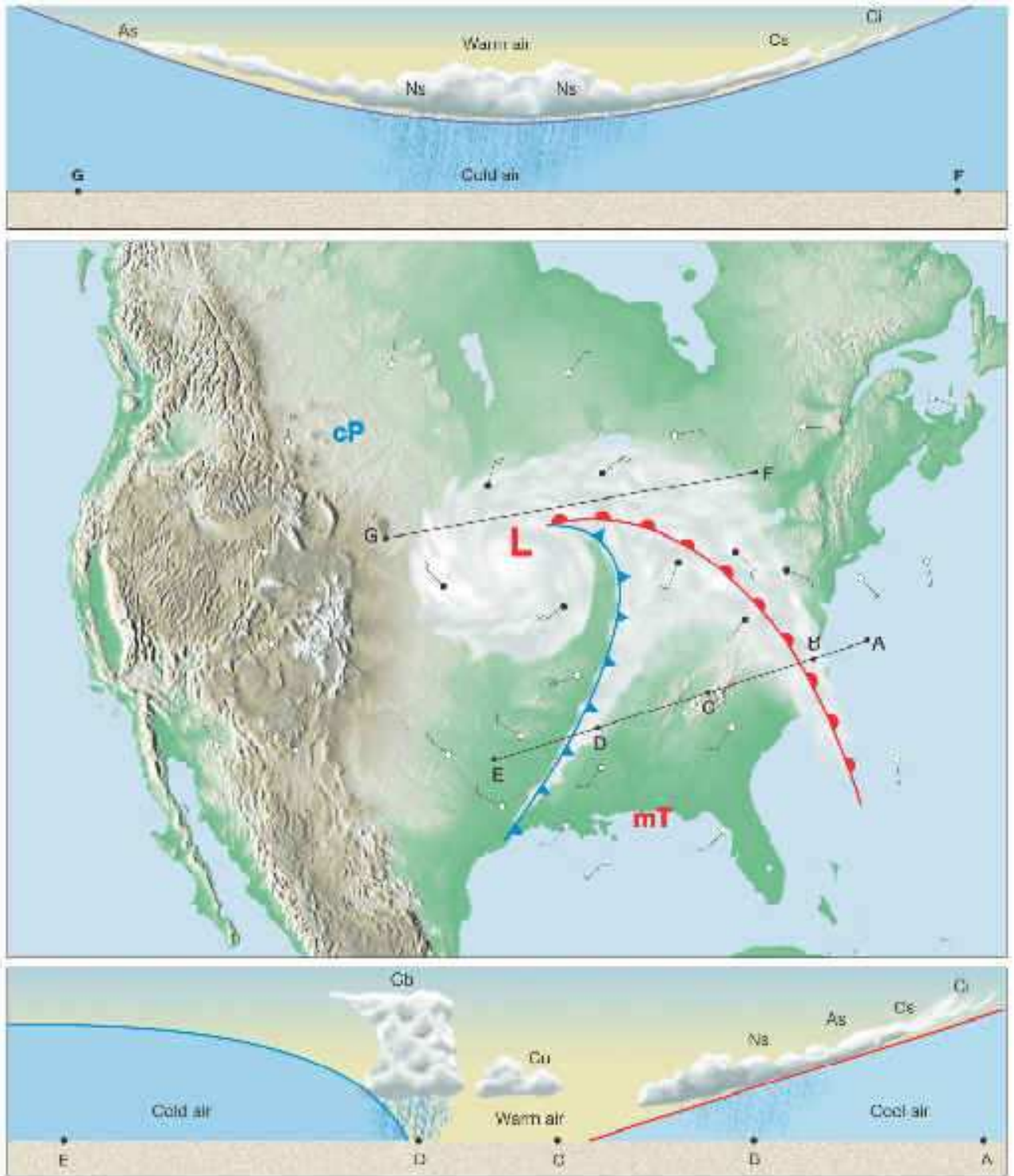


Figure 21 : représentation schématique de sections verticales à travers une dépression

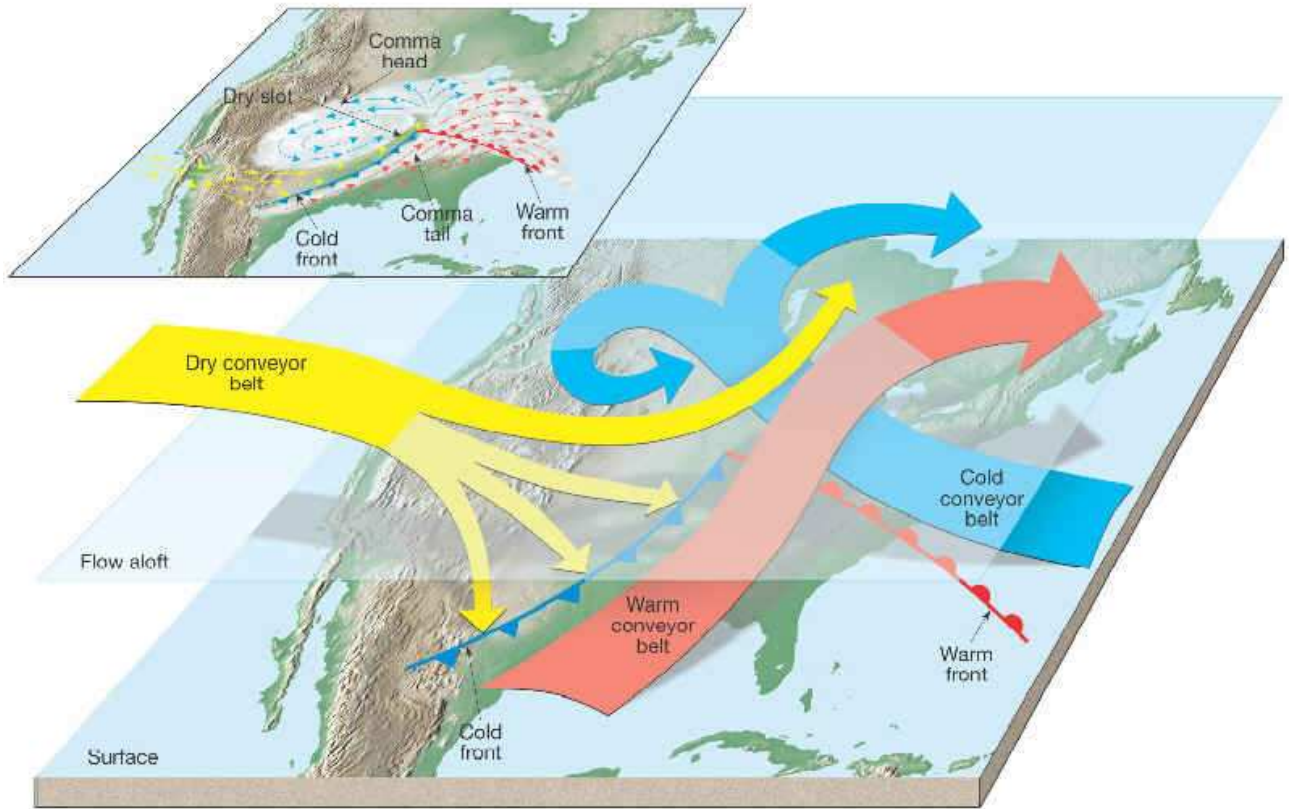
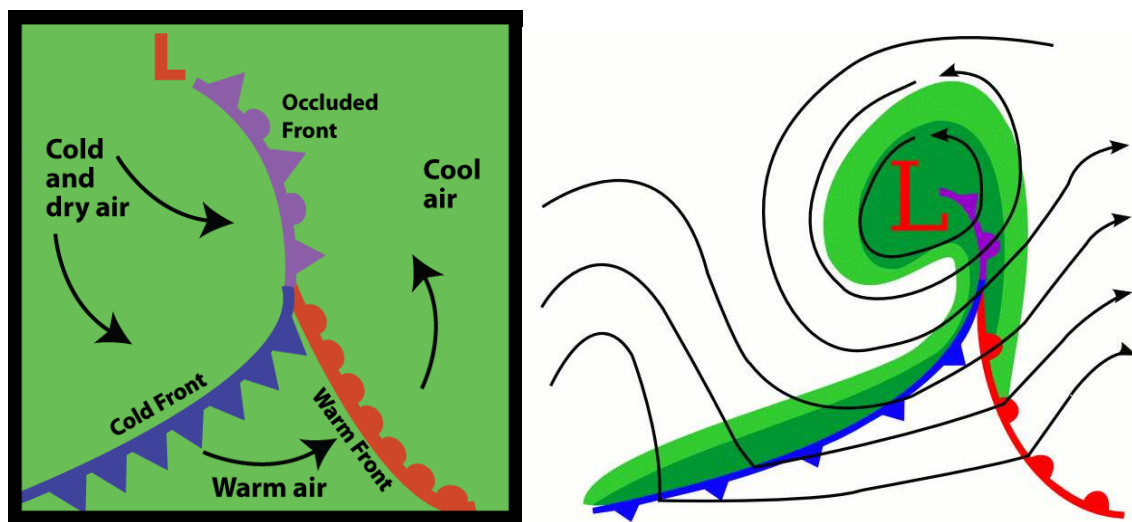


Figure 22 : représentation schématique tridimensionnelle du transport associé à une dépression.



Figures 23 et 24 : représentation schématique d'une occlusion.

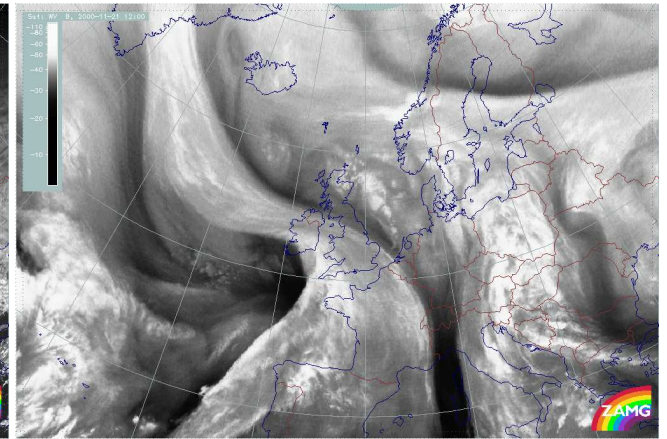
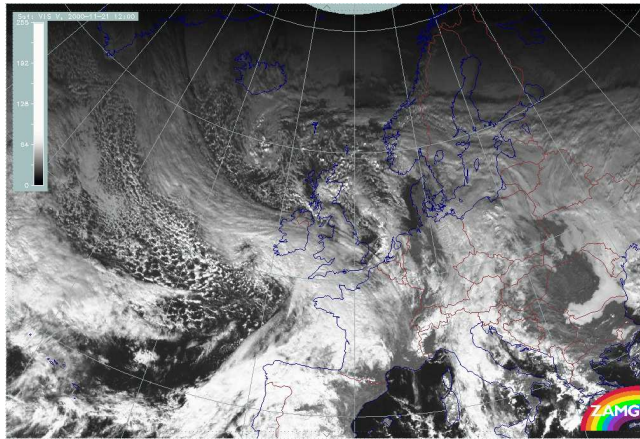
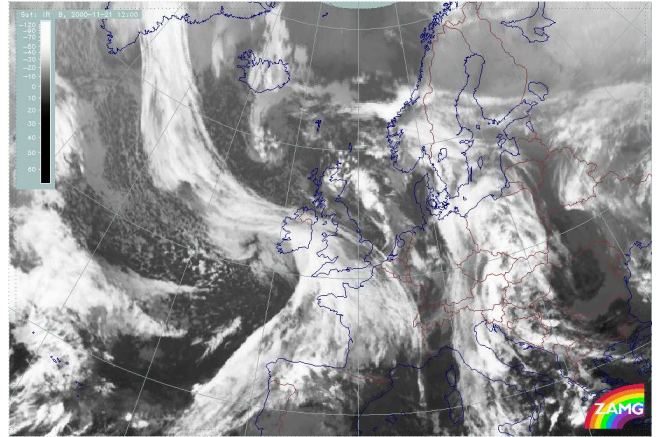
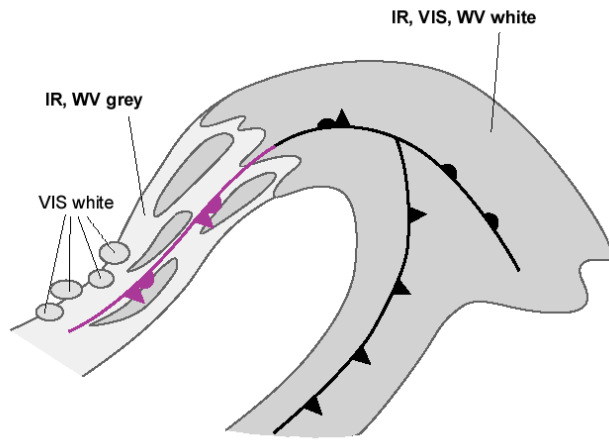


Figure 25 : schéma d'une occlusion. Figure 26 : image satellite, canal InfraRouge du 21/11/2000. Figure 27 : canal Visible. Figure 28 : canal vapeur d'eau.

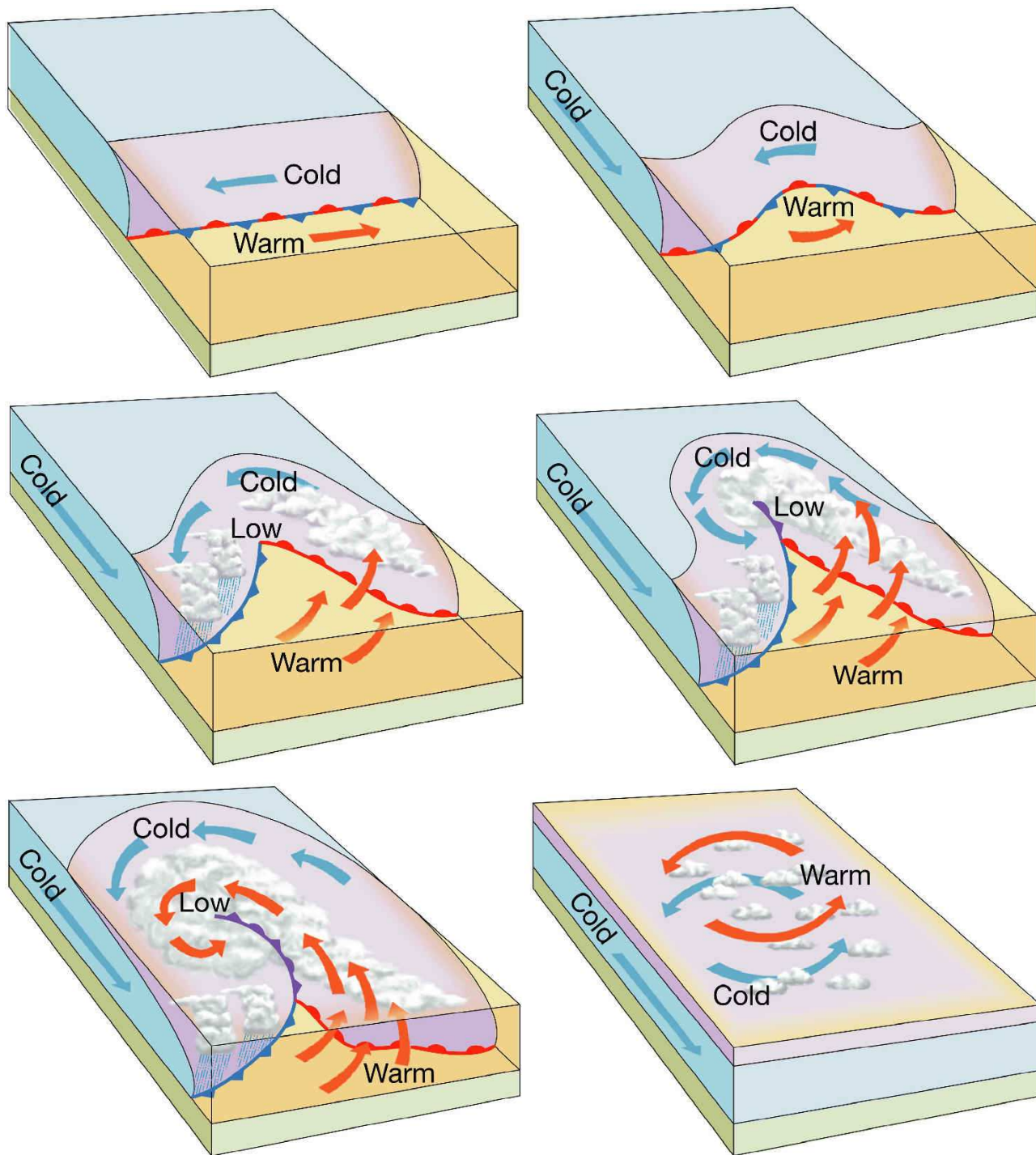
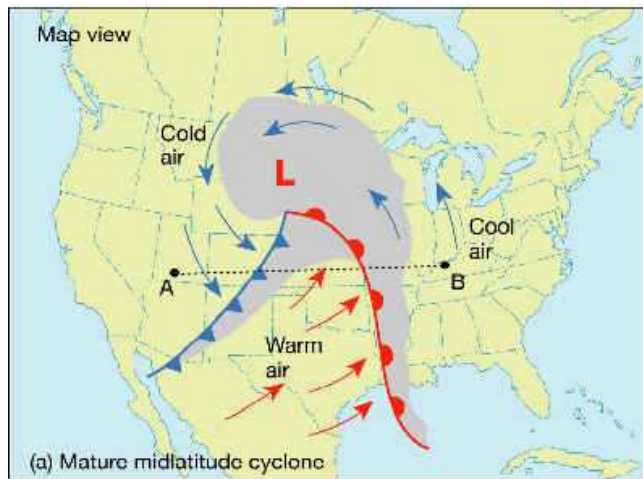
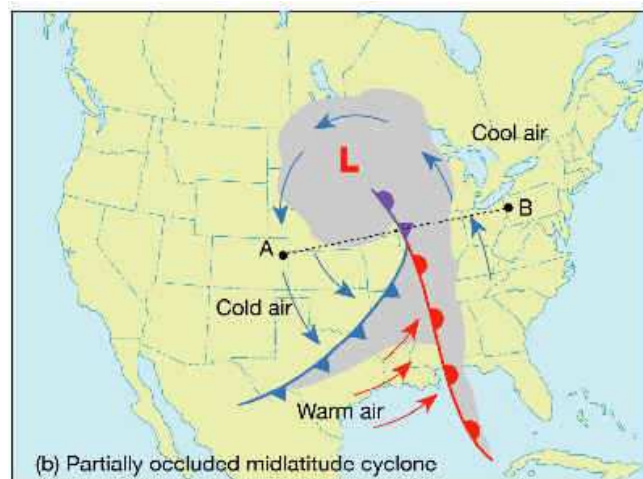
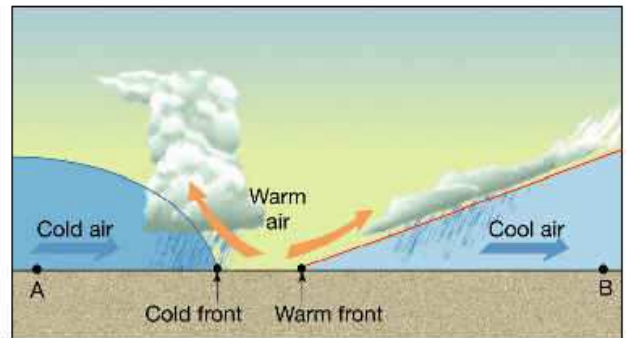


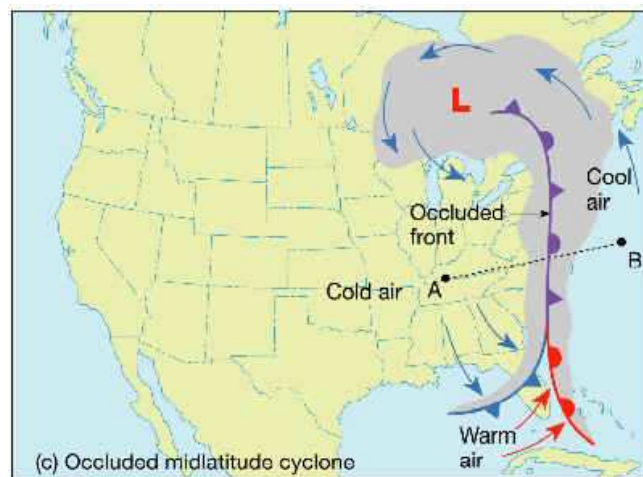
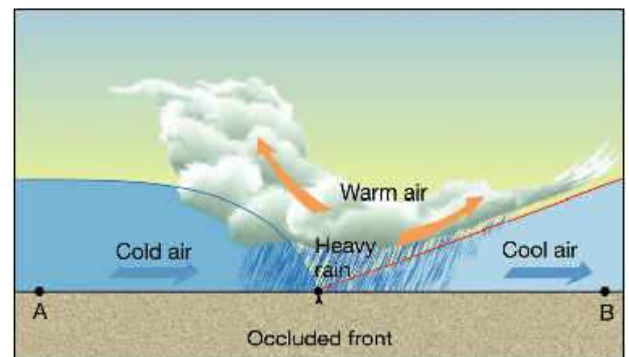
Figure 29 : schéma de développement d'une perturbation atmosphérique.



Cross sectional view



Cross sectional view



Cross sectional view

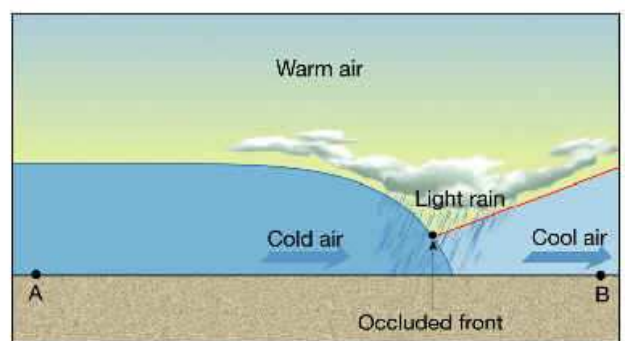


Figure 30 : développement d'une occlusion.

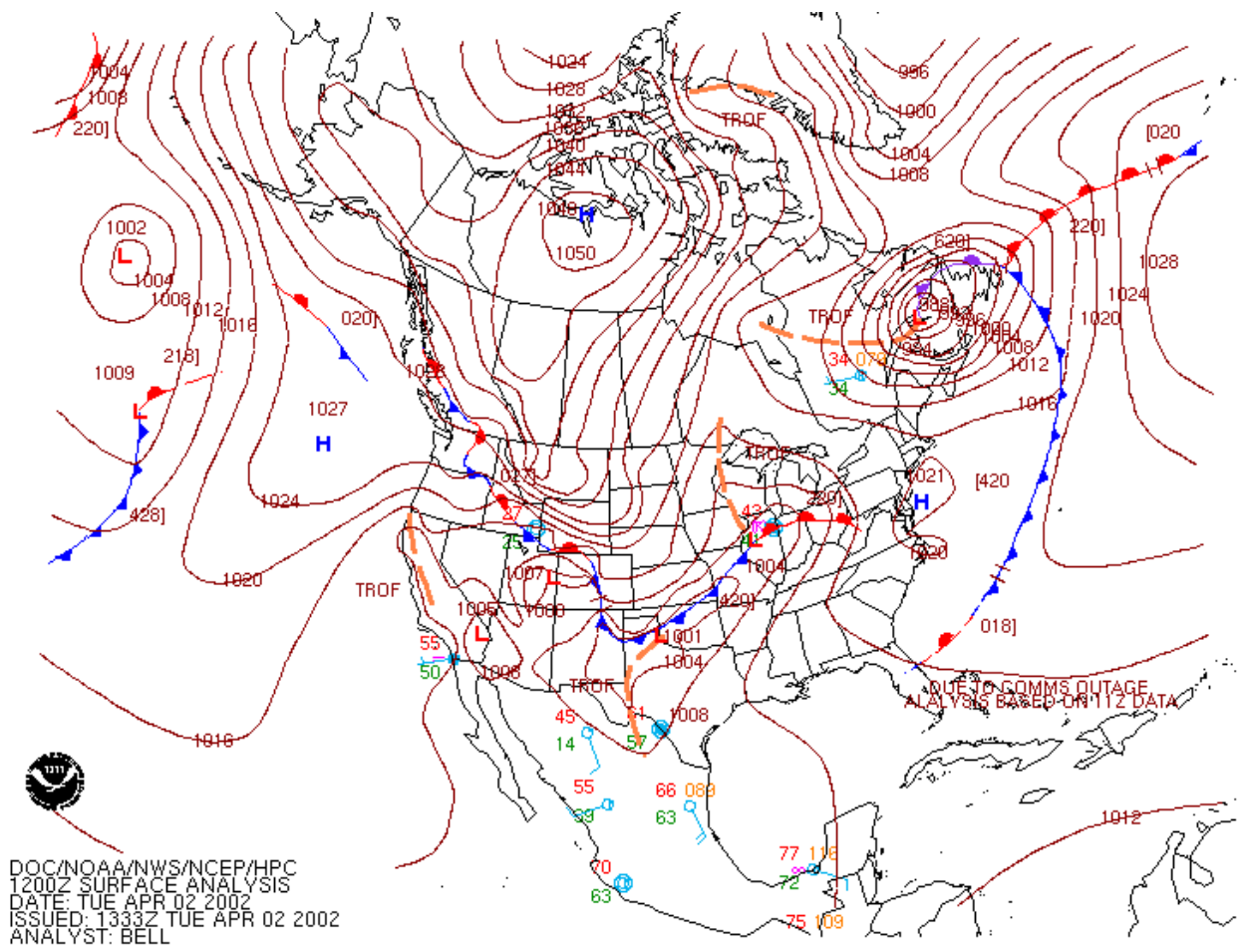


Figure 31 : exemple de carte météorologique avec fronts.