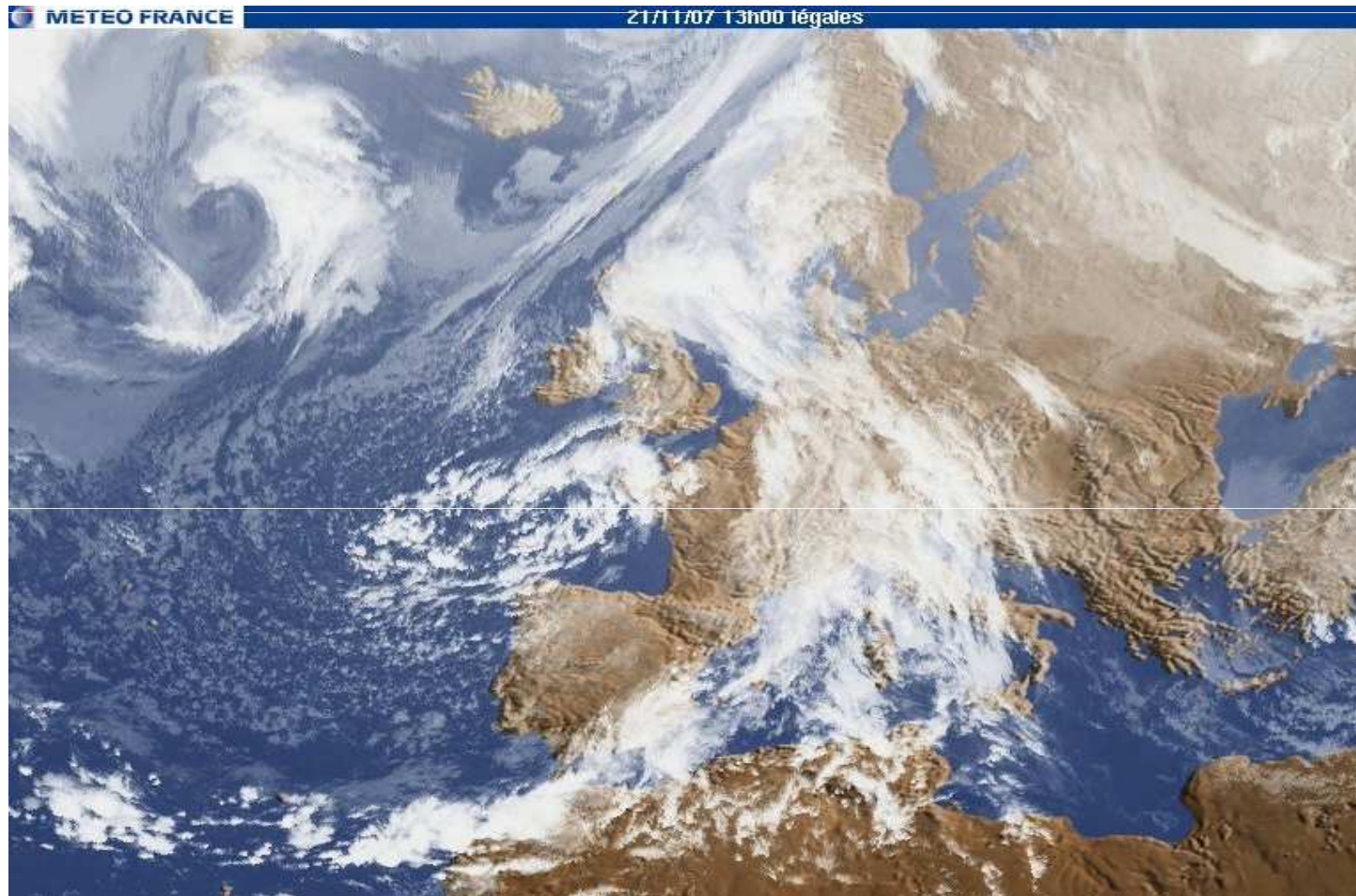
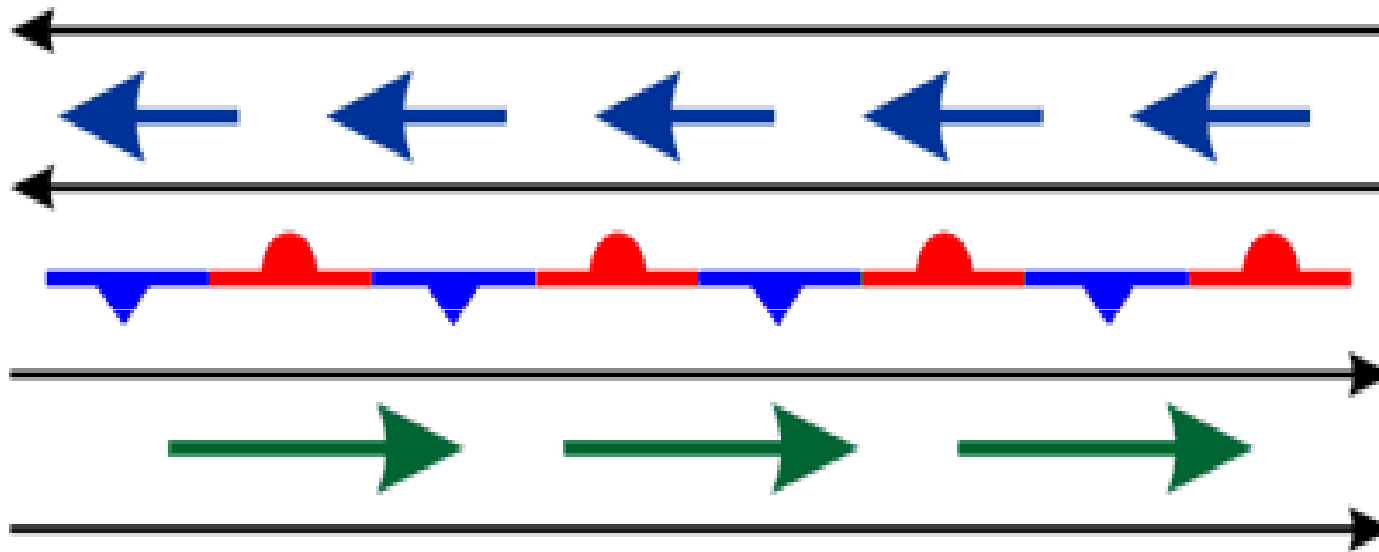


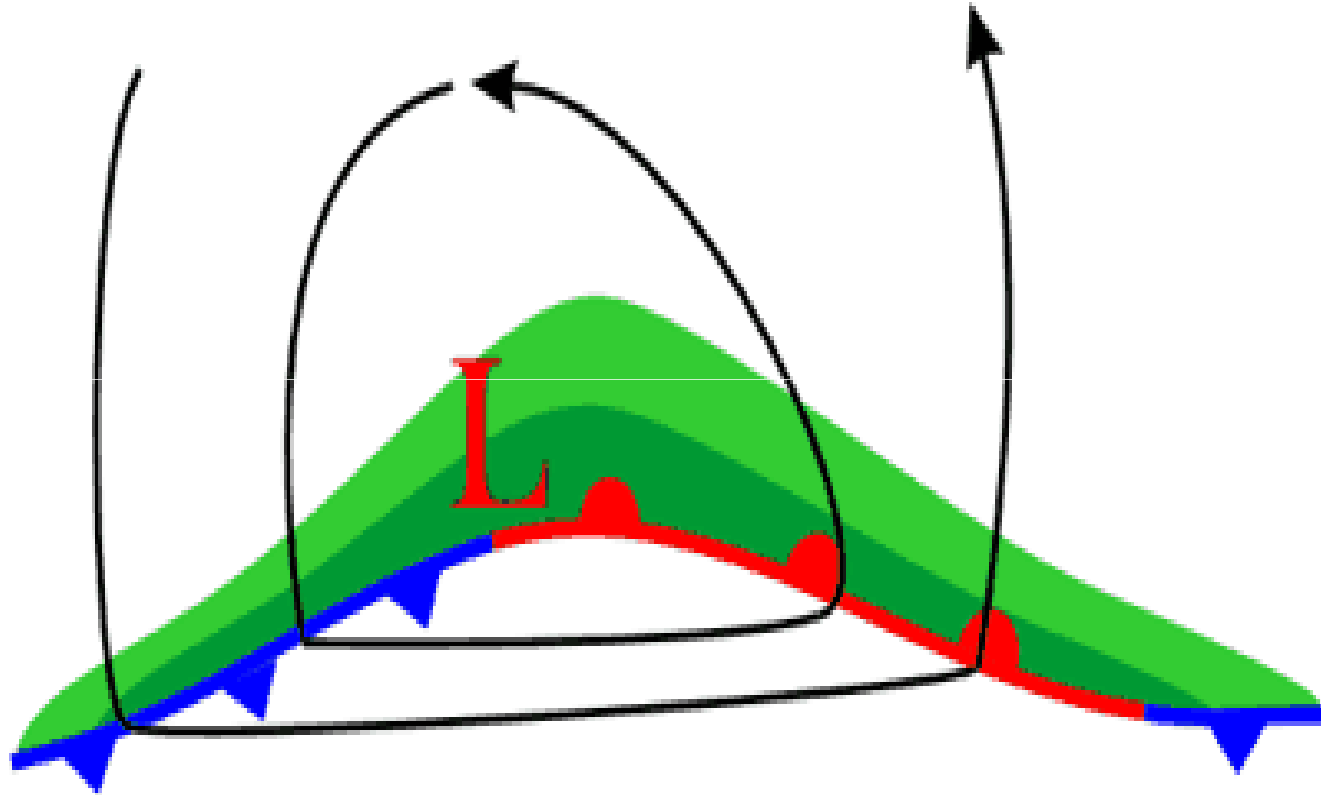
Naissance, vie et mort d'une dépression





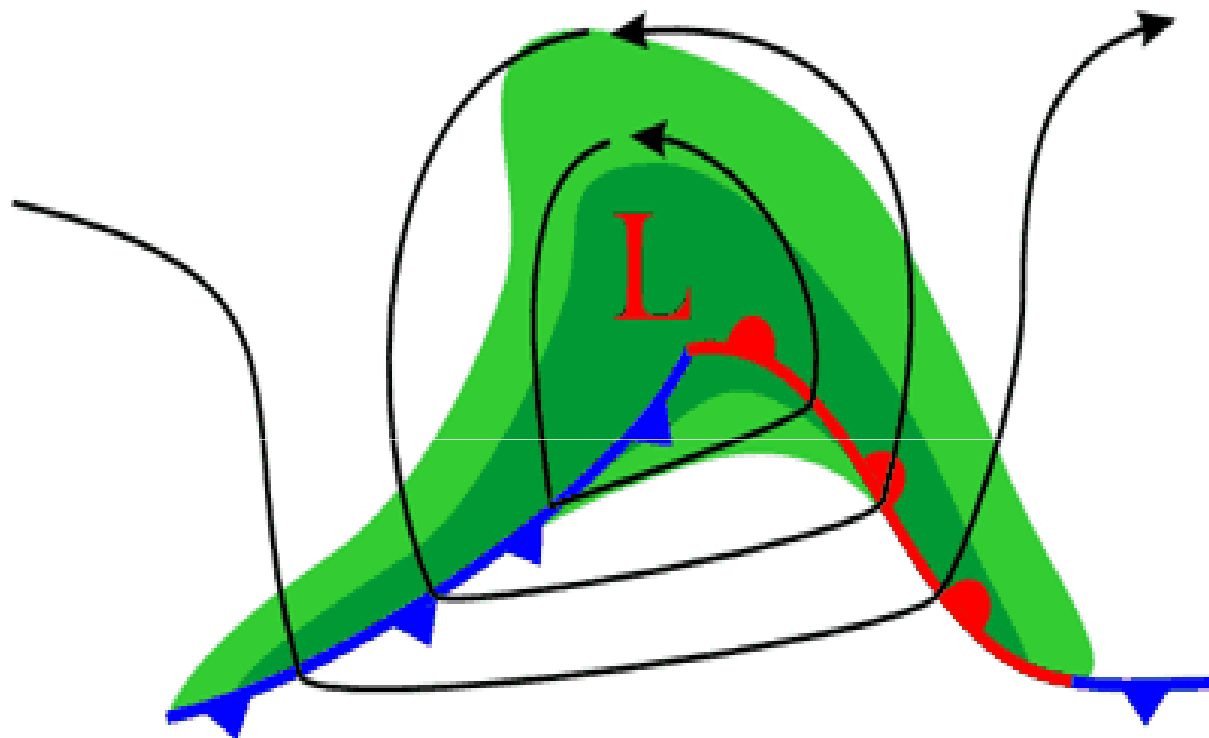
Front stationnaire

- > Air chaud et humide arrivant du sud
- > Air froid et sec arrivant du nord



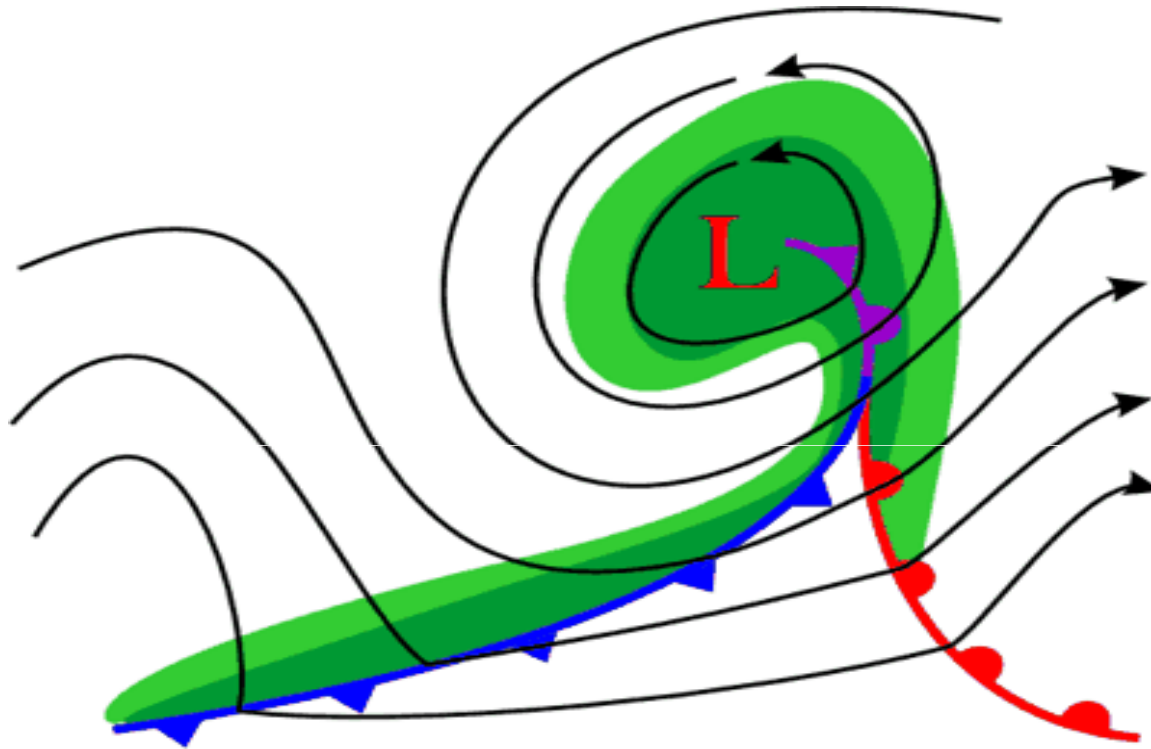
Dépression naissante

> fronts très ouverts



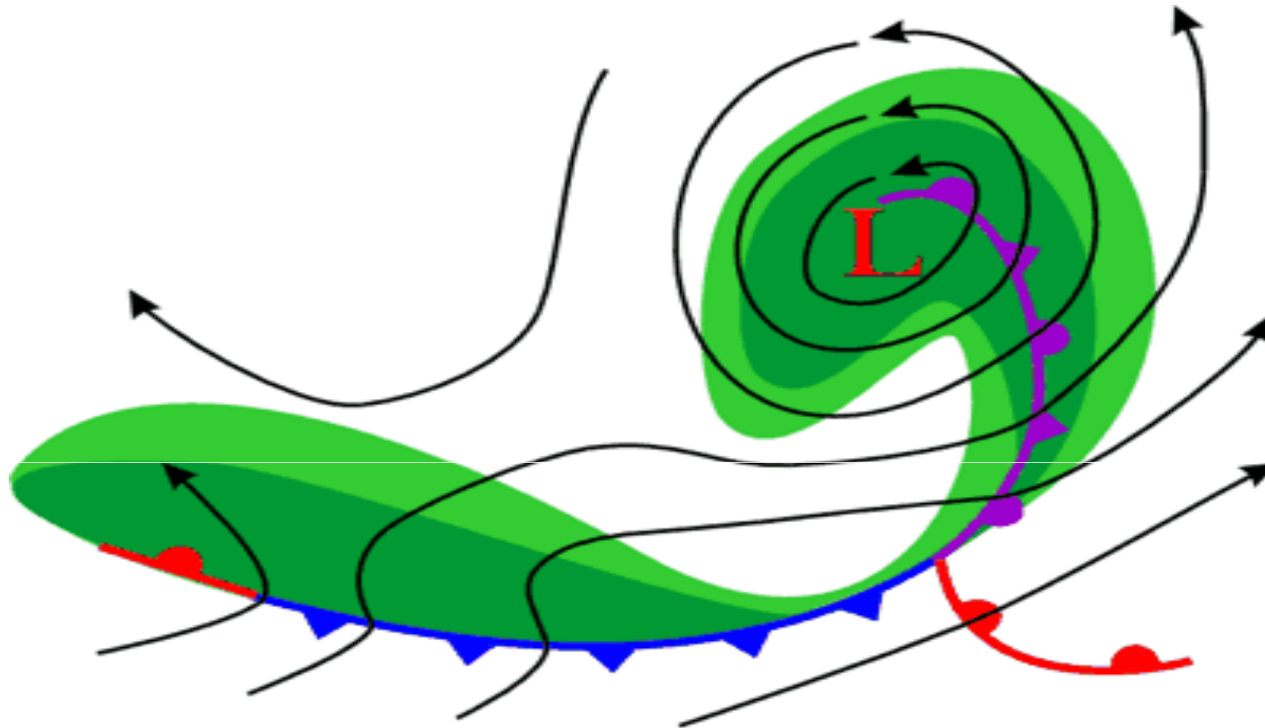
Dépression jeune

- > fronts ouverts (pas de front occlus)
- > point double superposé au centre d'action
- > vitesse de déplacement environ 0,8 fois la vitesse
du vent géostrophique



Dépression mature

- > fronts rapprochés, début de front occlus
- > point triple superposé au centre d'action (ou légèrement décalé)
- > dépression creuse, vent fort au centre



Dépression vieillissante

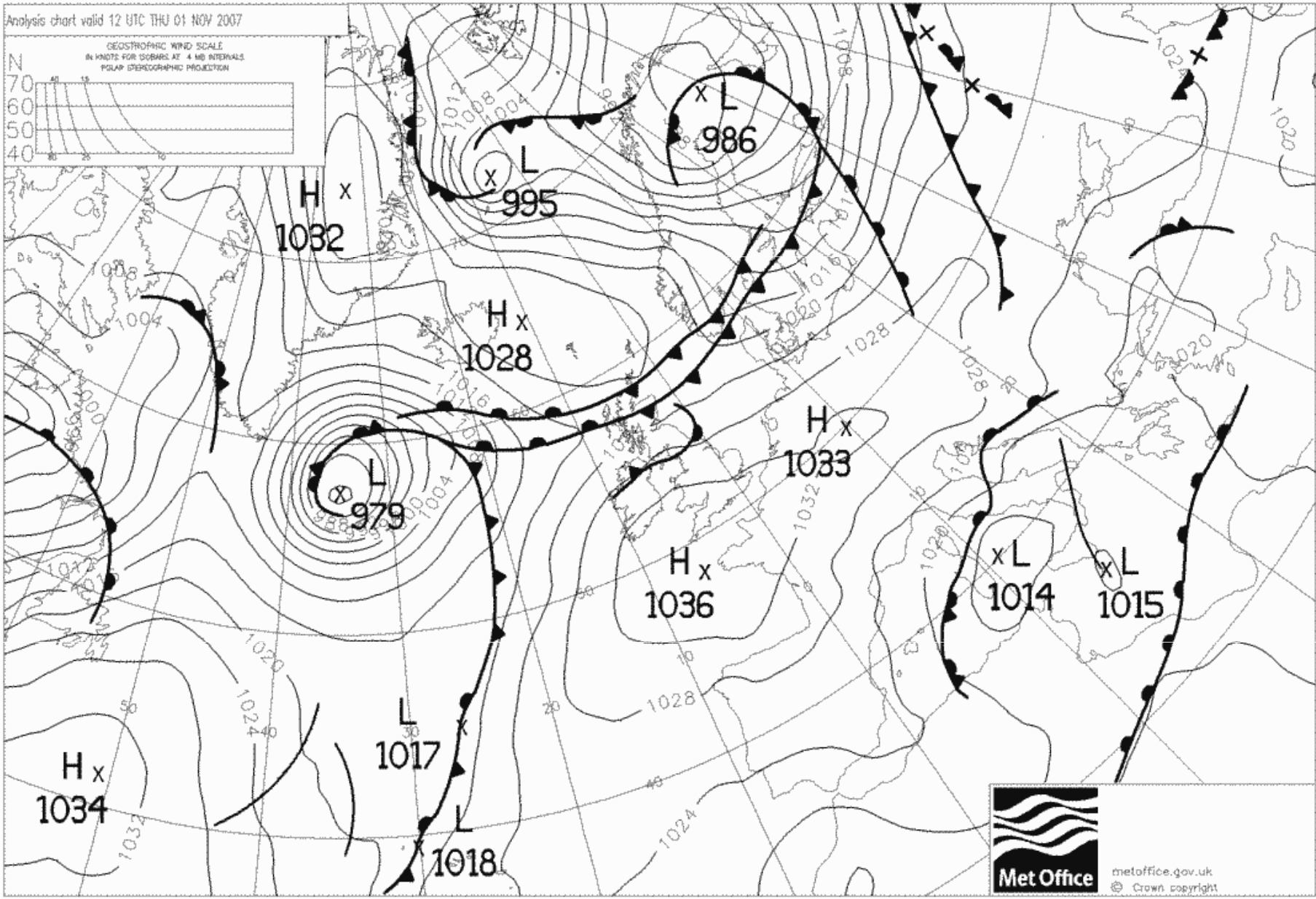
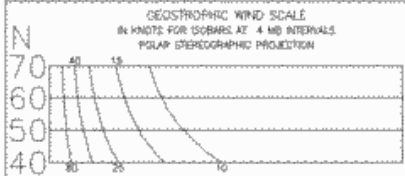
- > fronts très rapprochés, front occlus important
- > point triple décalé du centre d'action
- > moins de vent au centre

- > dépression se comble (se déplace peu mais les fronts continuent à s'enrouler)

Cartes isobariques

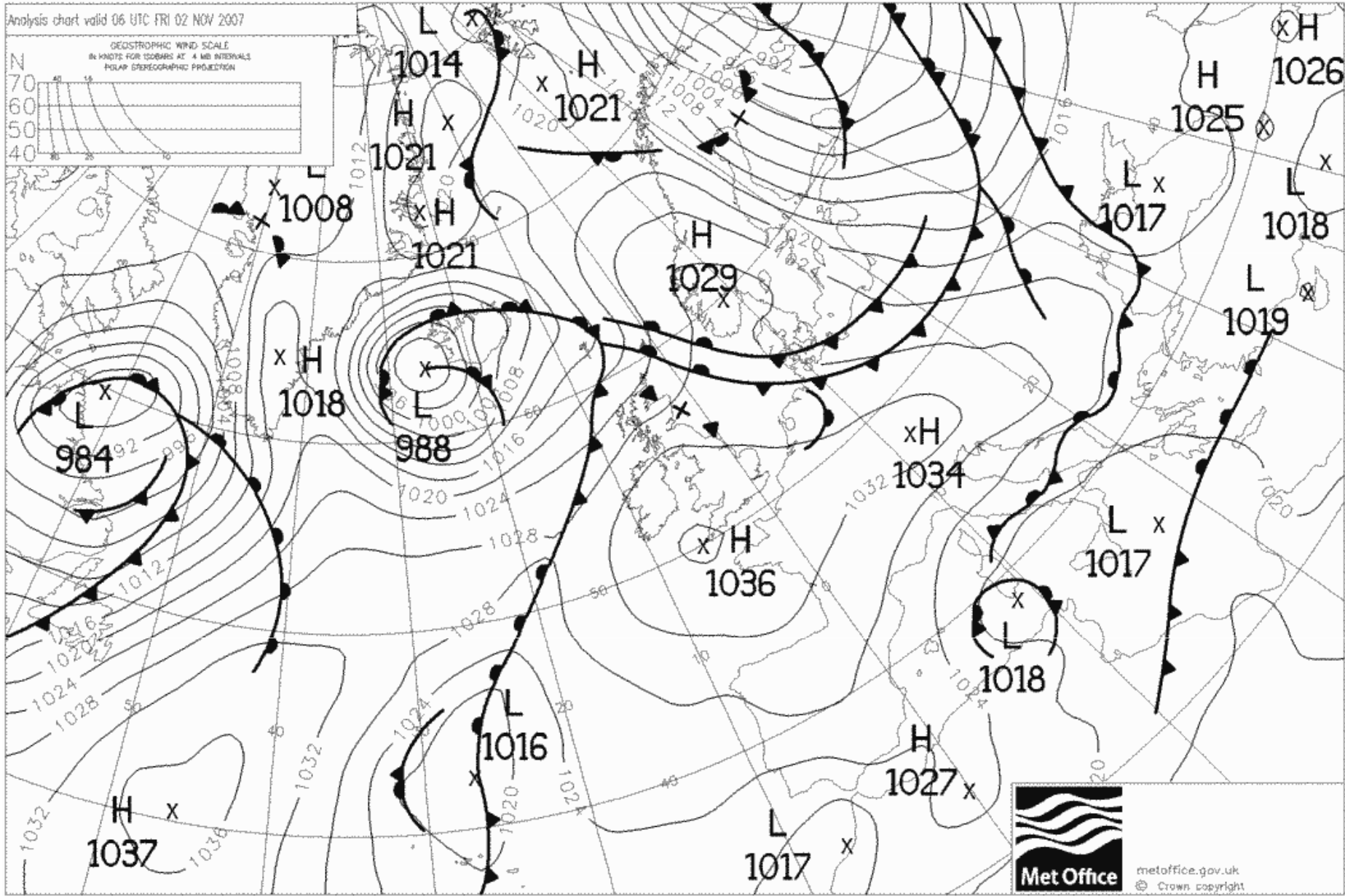
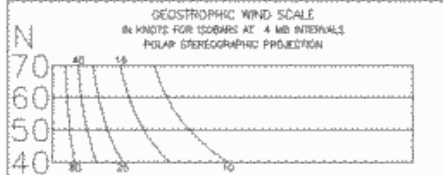


Analysis chart valid 12 UTC THU 01 NOV 2007

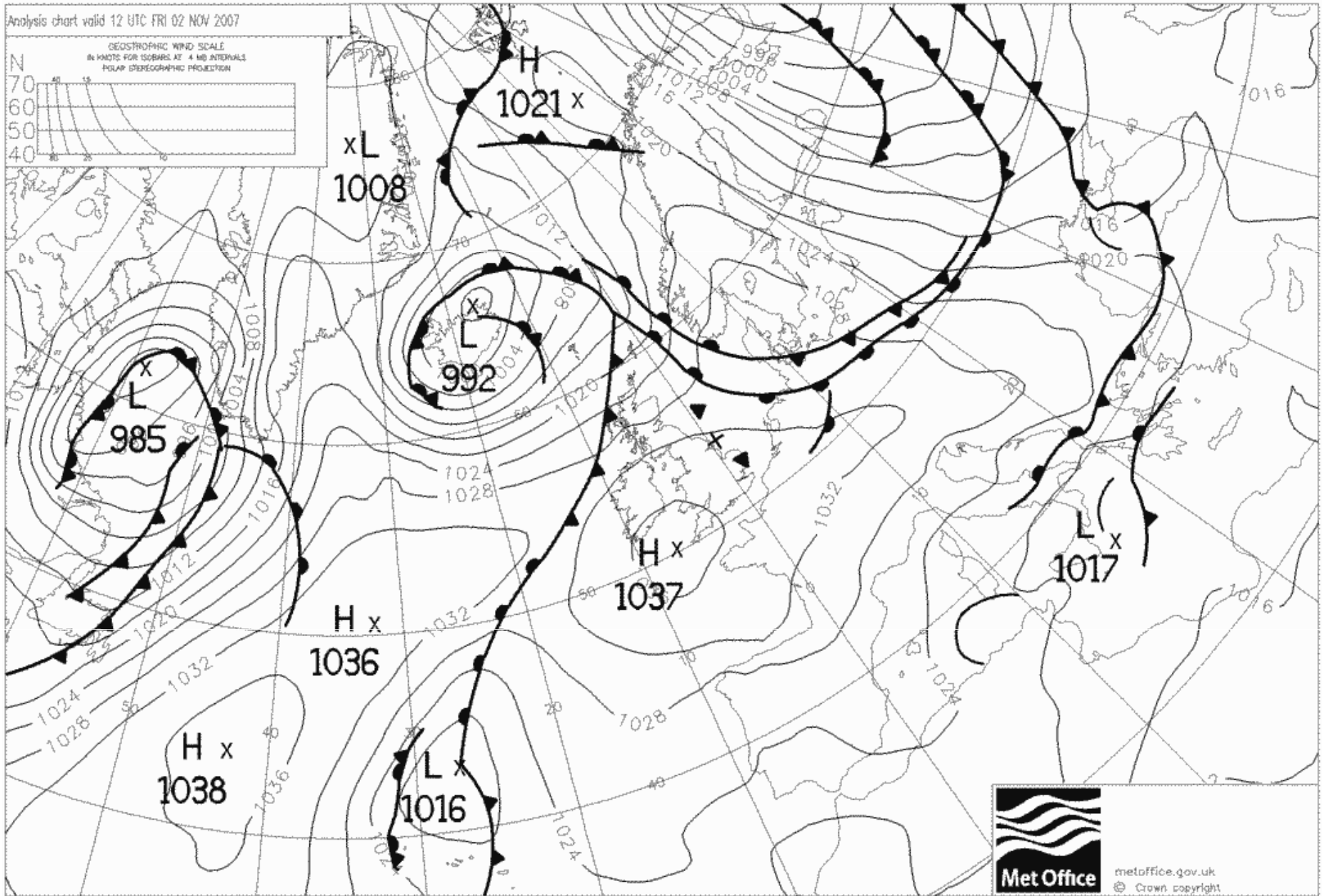
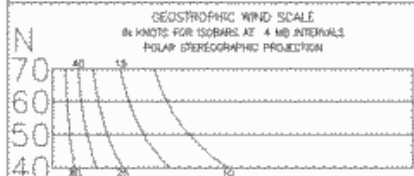


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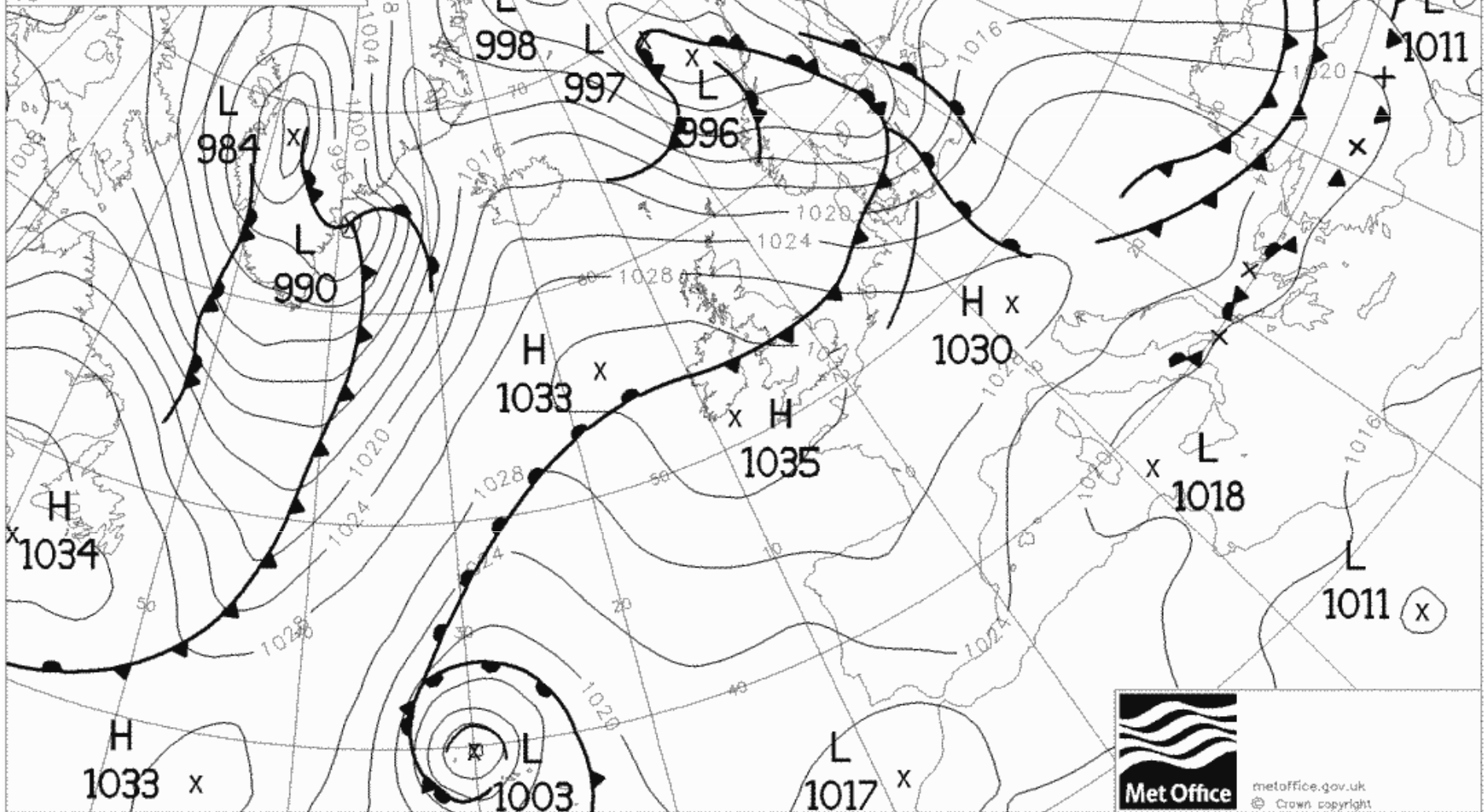
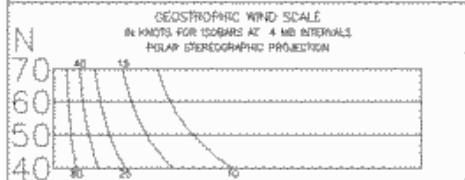
Analysis chart valid 06 UTC FRI 02 NOV 2007



Analysis chart valid 12 UTC FRI 02 NOV 2007

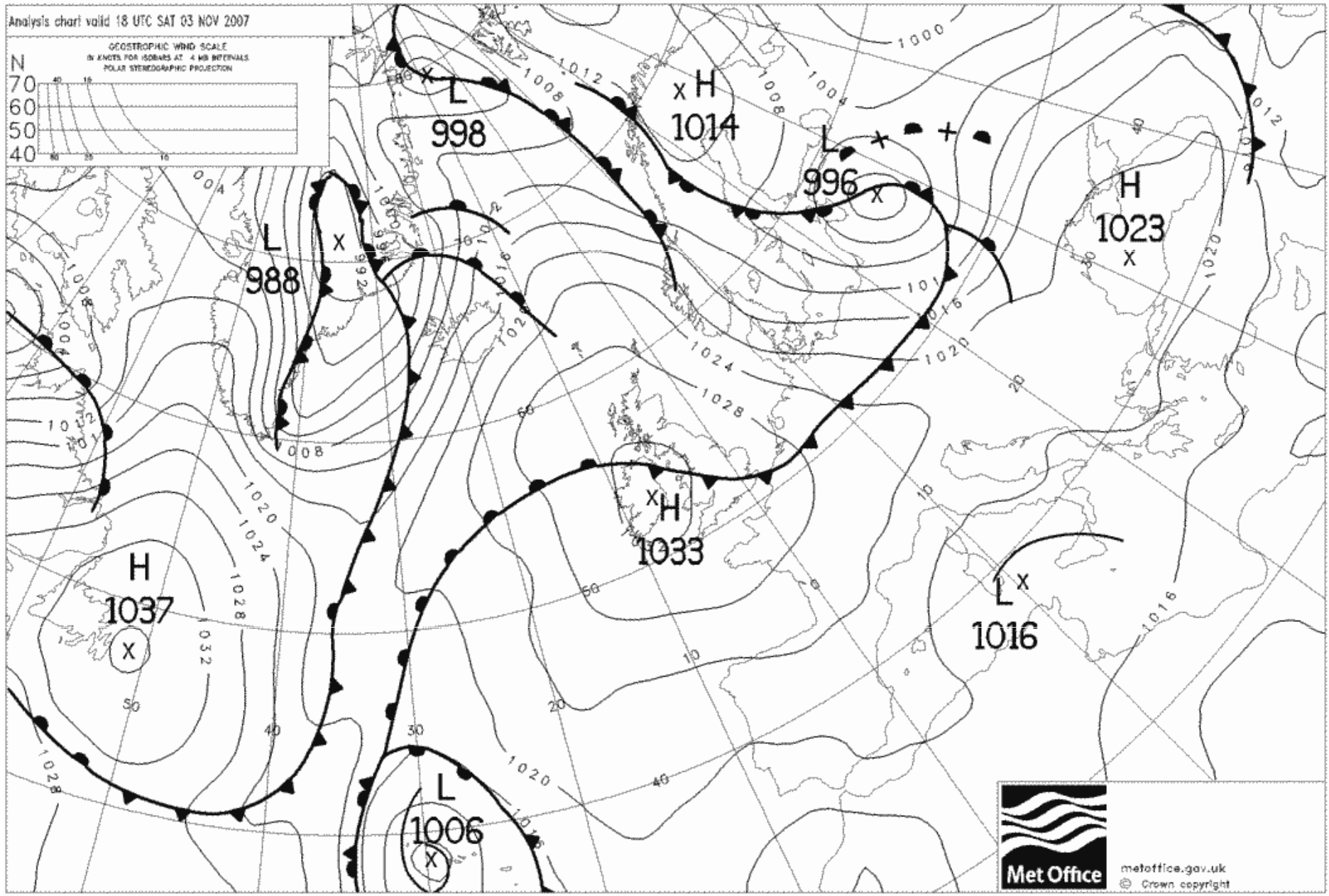
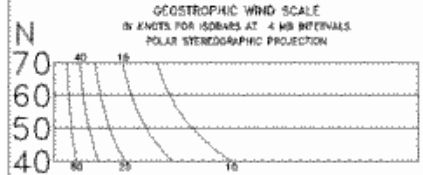


Analysis chart valid 06 UTC SAT 03 NOV 2007

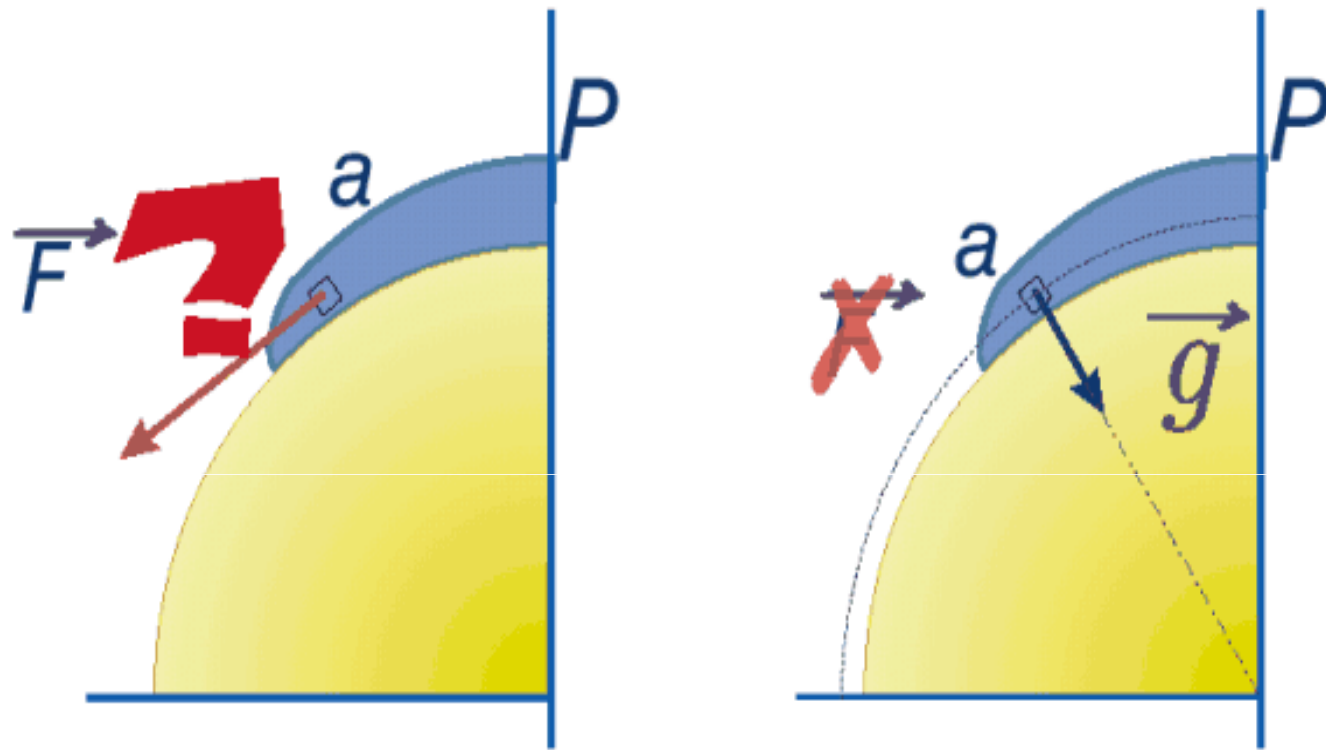


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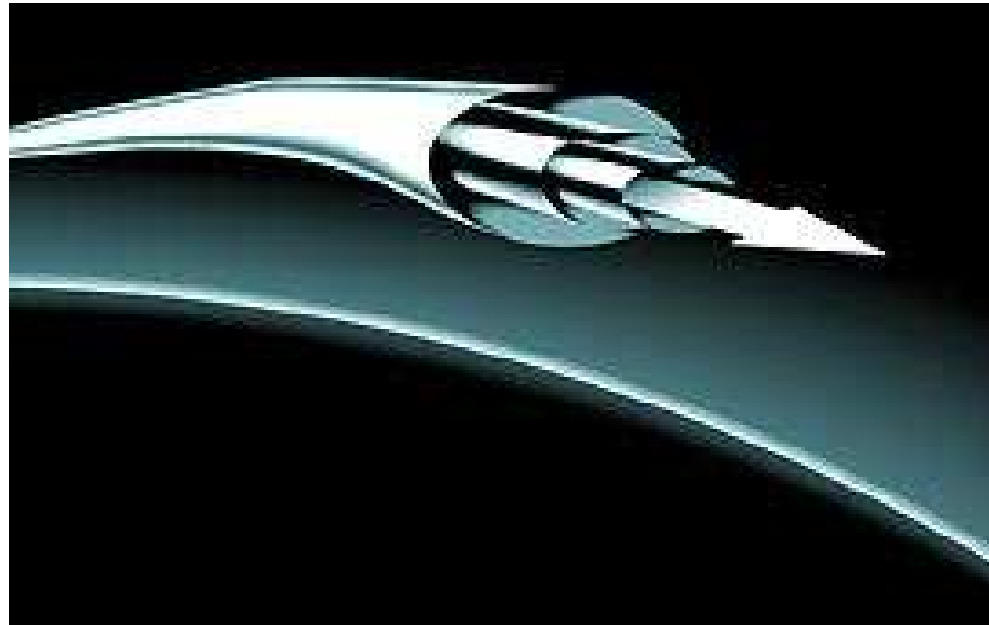
Analysis chart valid 18 UTC SAT 03 NOV 2007

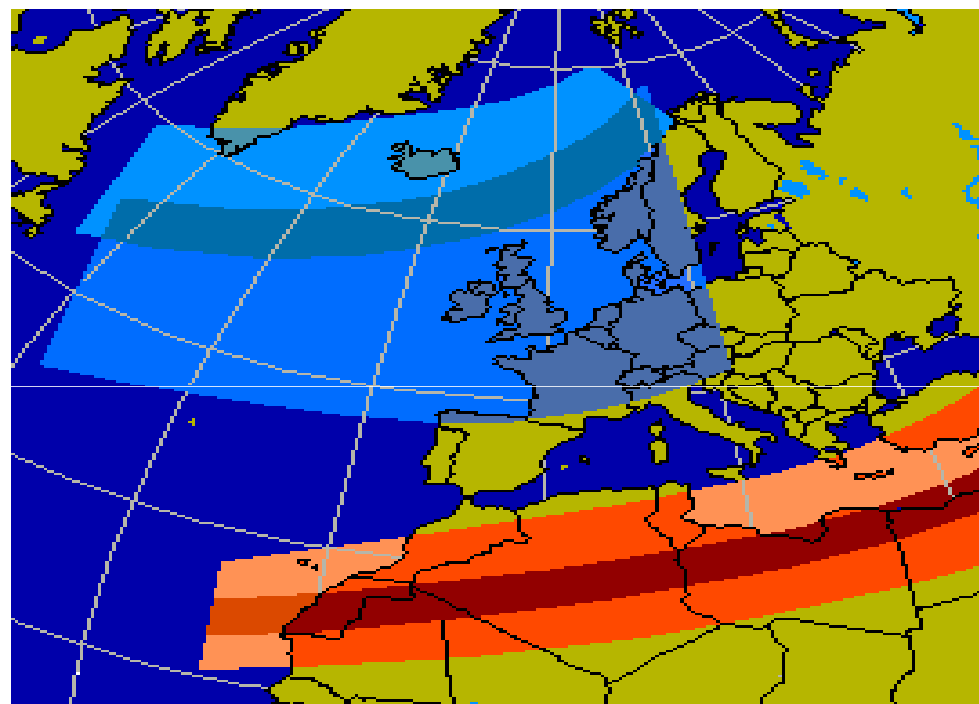
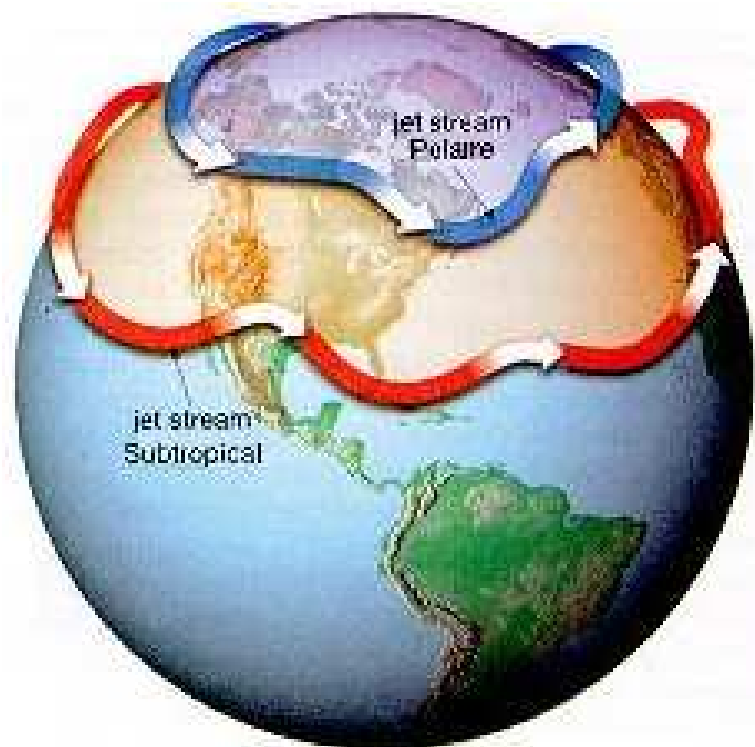


Remise en cause du modèle norvégien ...



Le courant-jet





- Zone d'extension du jet stream polaire en été
- Zone d'extension du jet stream polaire en hiver
- Zone d'extension du jet stream subtropical
- Position moyenne du jet stream subtropical

