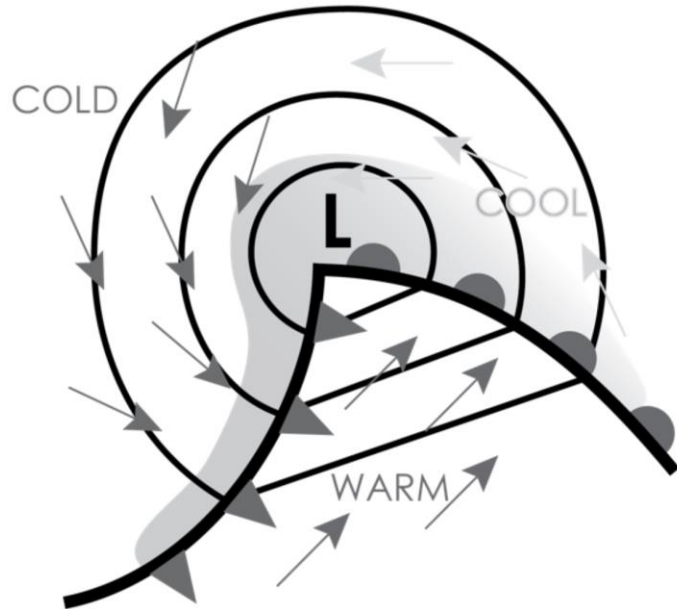


Northern Hemisphere



Southern Hemisphere

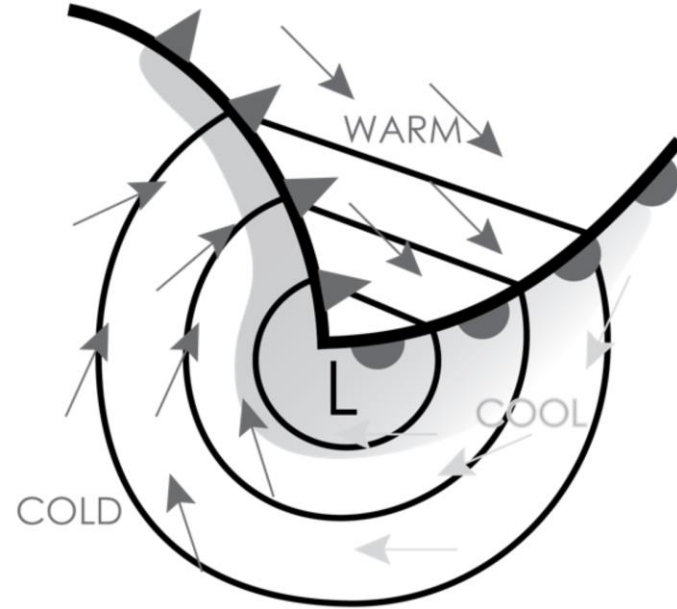


Figure 4.6: Typical structure of a mature extratropical cyclone. The arrows indicate the near-surface wind direction, and the near-concentric circles represent lines of equal air pressure, with “L” indicating lowest air pressure in the centre. The shading indicates areas of rainfall and the thick lines indicate the fronts (the bobbled line is the warm front, and the pointed line is the cold front). North is marked by the crossed arrow.