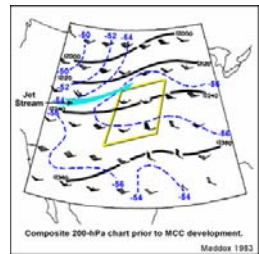
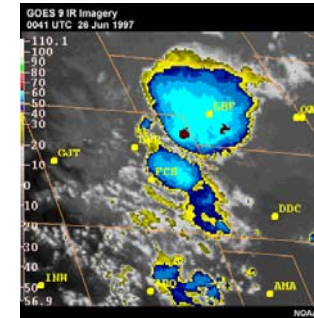
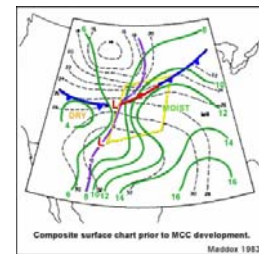
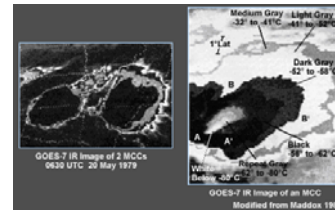
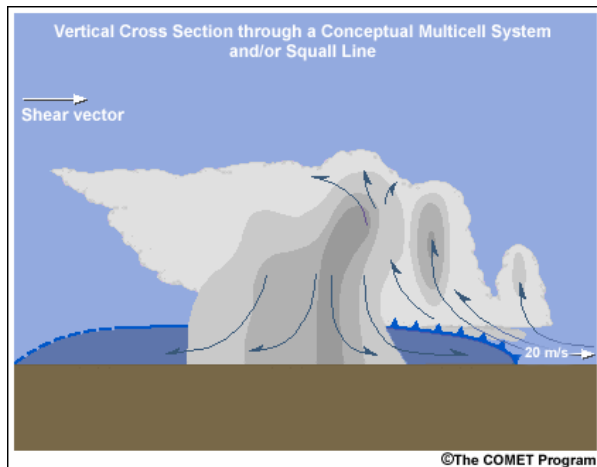
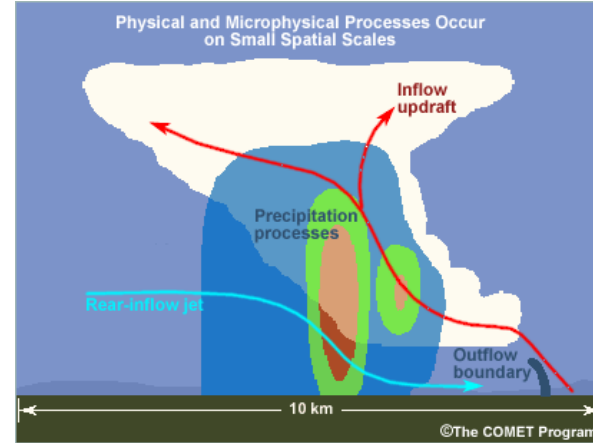
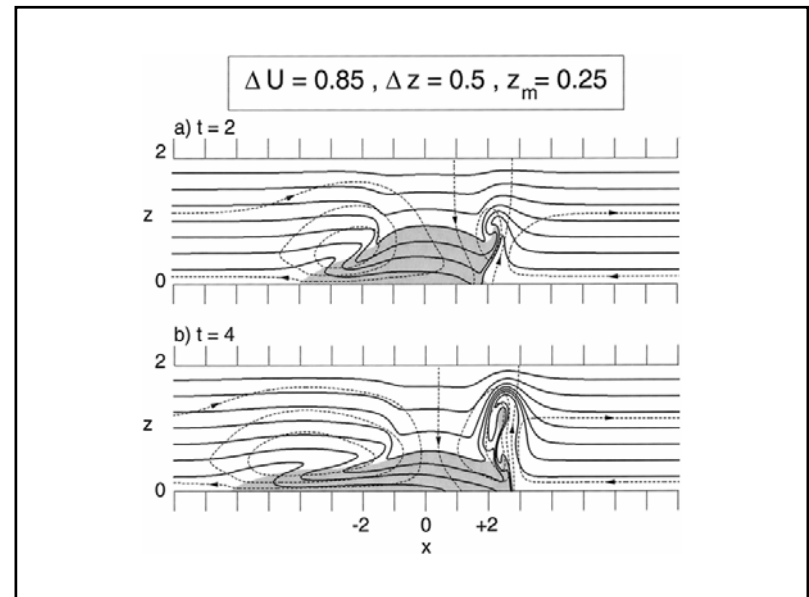
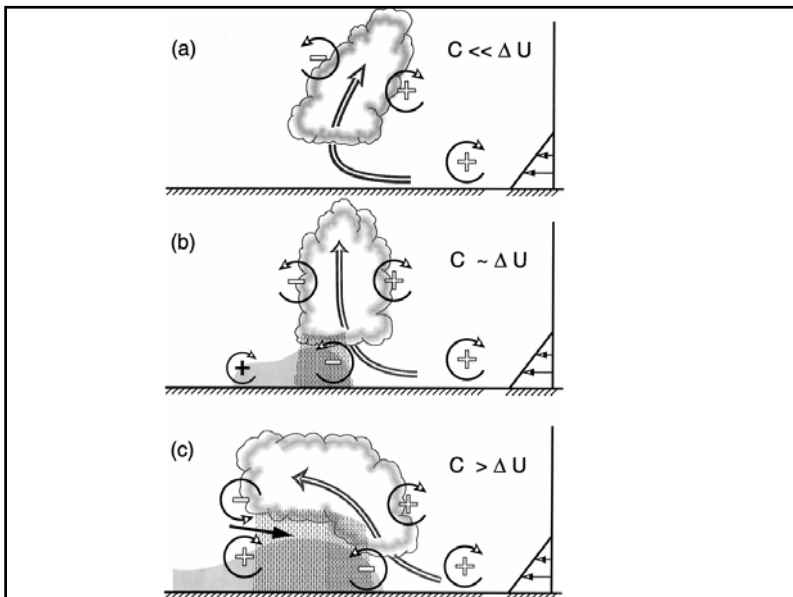
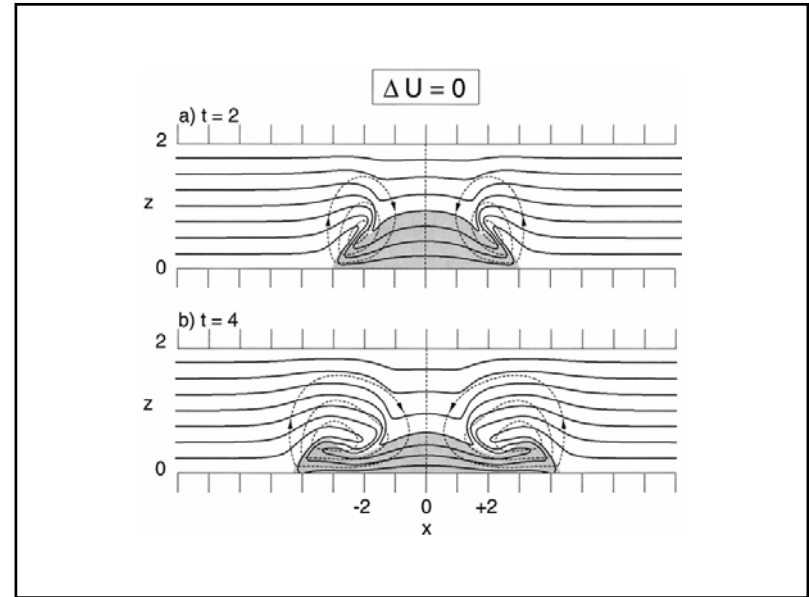
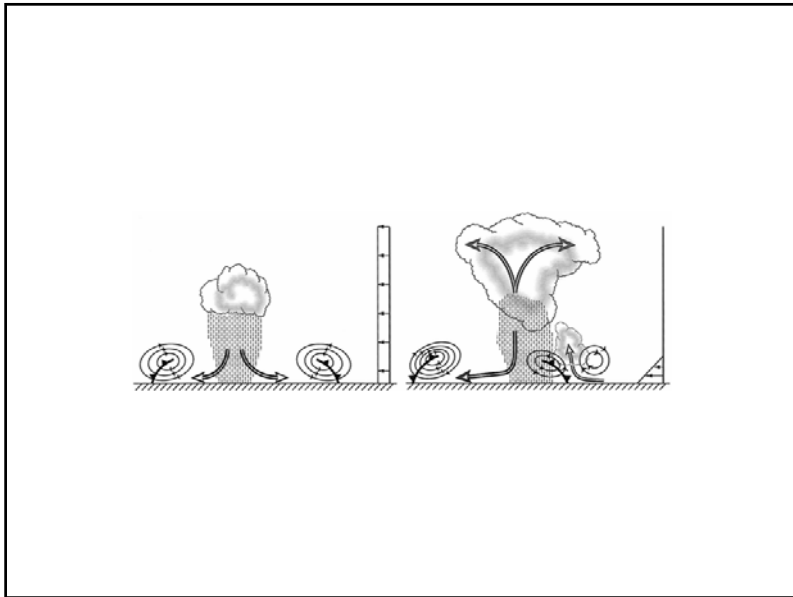
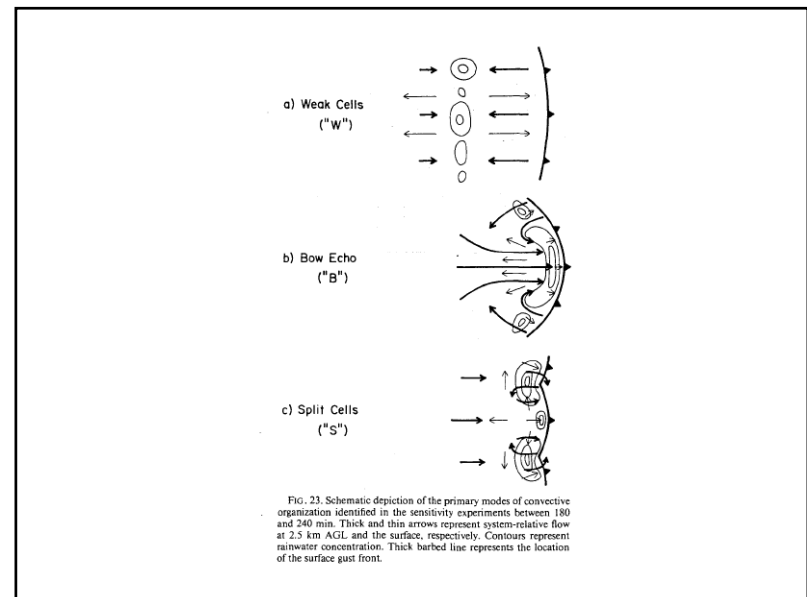
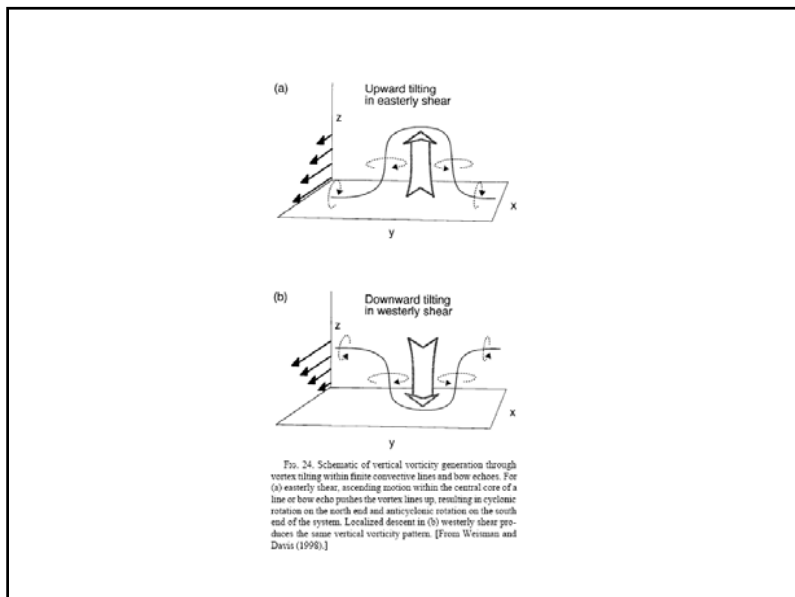
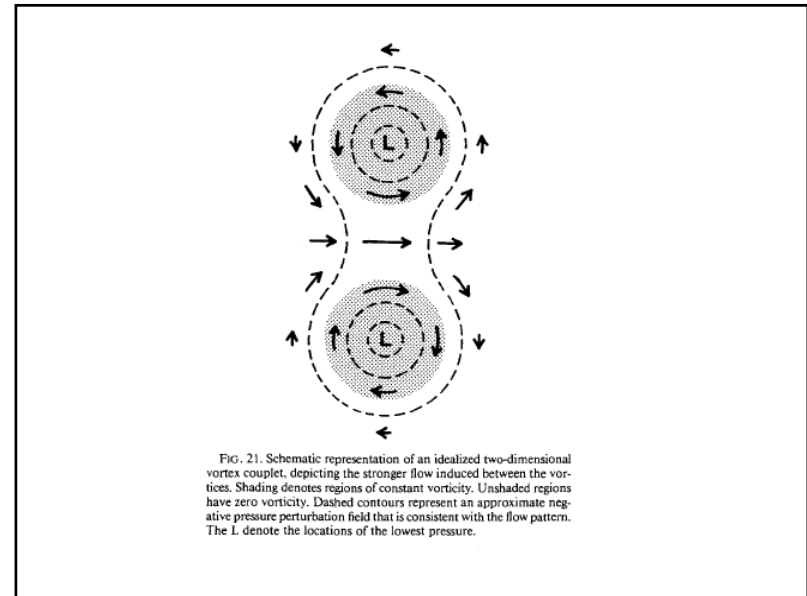
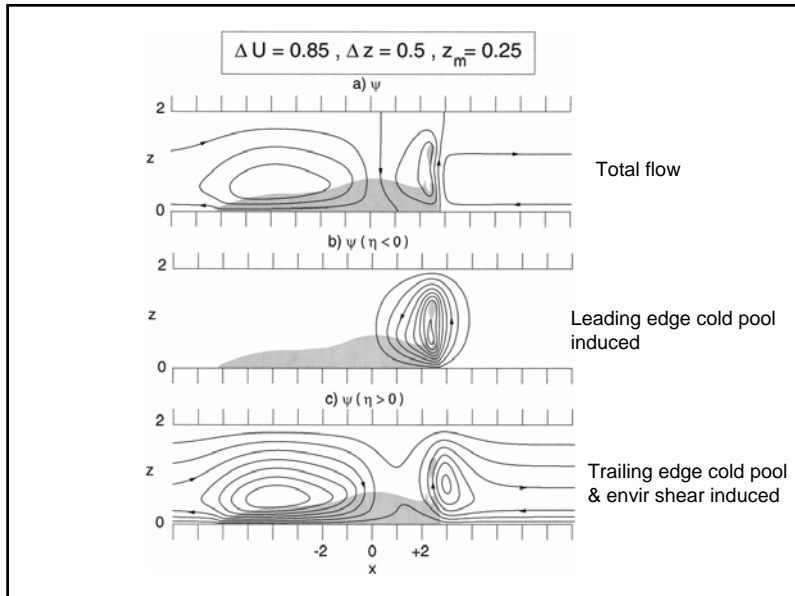
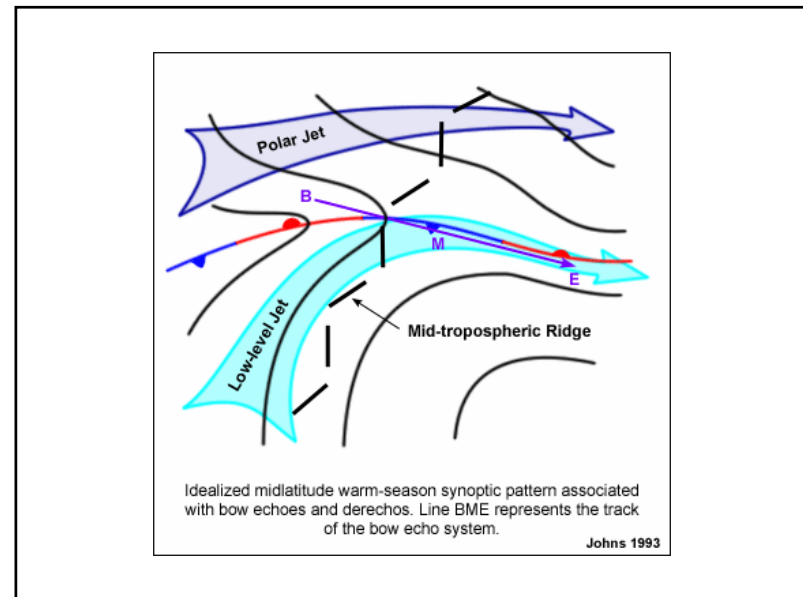
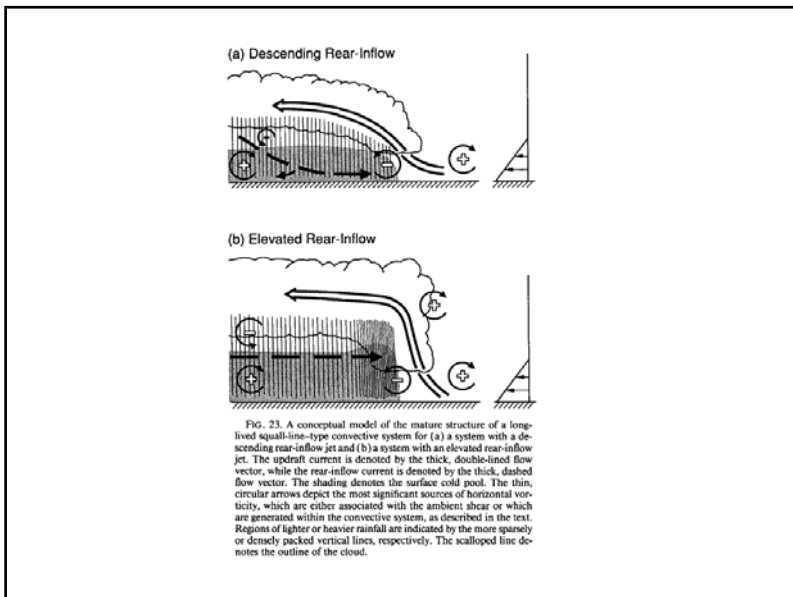
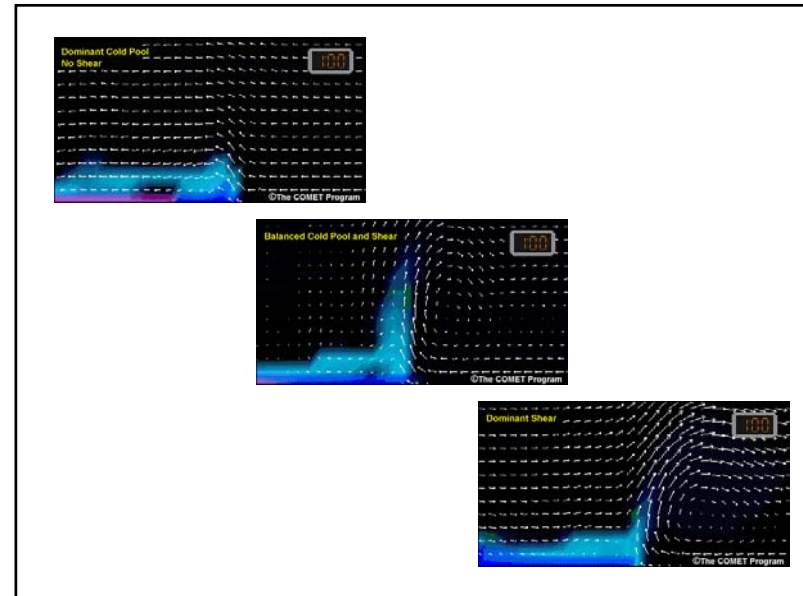
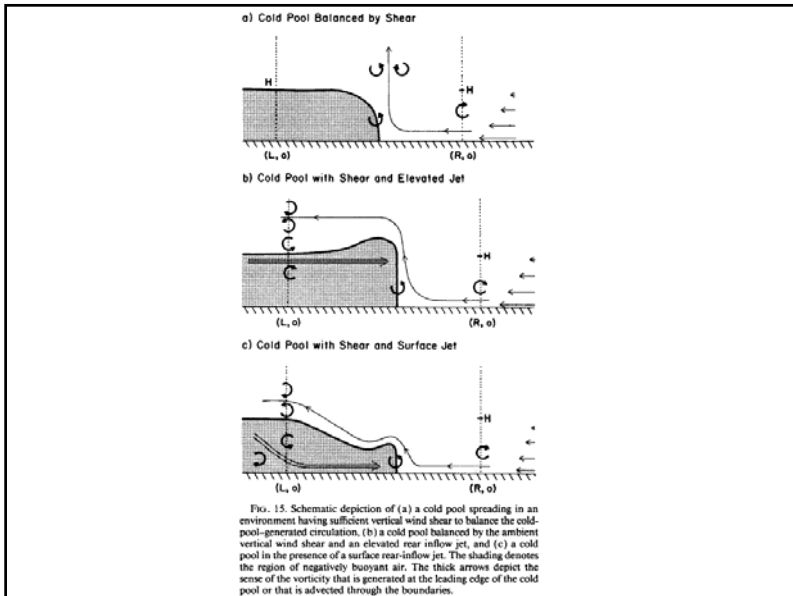


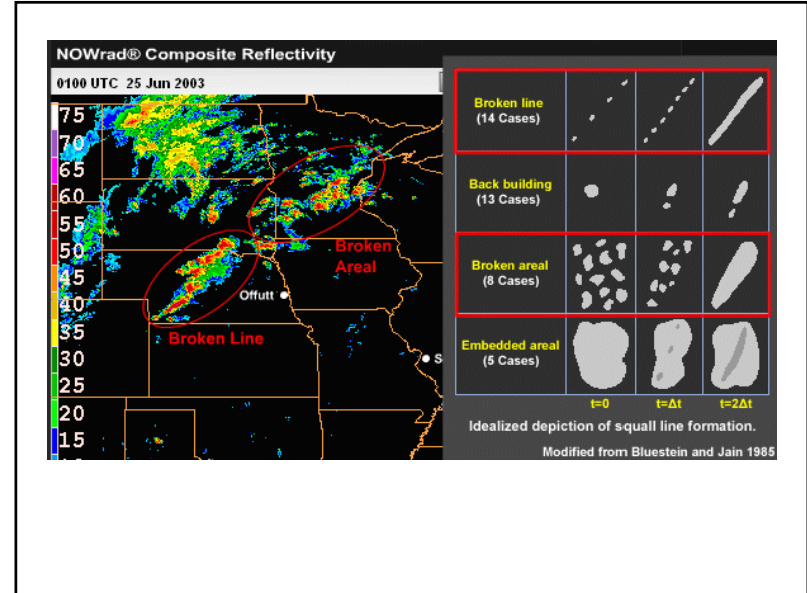
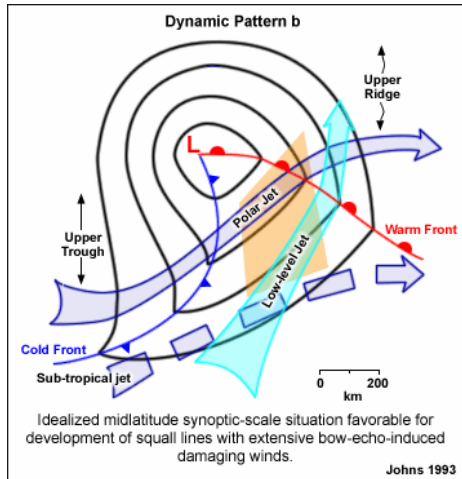
FIG. 1. Conceptual model of a squall line with a trailing stratiform area viewed in a vertical cross section oriented perpendicular to the convective line (i.e., parallel to its motion) (from Houze et al. 1989).











LFC and Cold Pool-Relative Shear Strength			
	Weak shear	Moderate shear	Strong shear
Midlatitude Environments with LFCs of 1.5 to 2.0 km (~ 5.0-6.5 kft) and strong cold pools that may be 6-12°C (~ 11-22°F) colder than ambient temperature	< 10 m/s (20 kt) of low-level shear* perpendicular to the line	10-18 m/s (20 to 35 kt) of low-level shear* perpendicular to the line	> 18 m/s (~ 35 kt) of low-level shear* perpendicular to the line
Tropical-like Environments with LFCs of 0.5 to 1.5 km (~ 1.5 to 5.0 kft) and weaker cold pools that may be 2-4°C (~ 4-7°F) colder than ambient temperatures	< 5 m/s (10 kt) of low-level shear* perpendicular to the line	5-10 m/s (20 kt) of low-level shear* perpendicular to the line	> 10 m/s (20 kt) of low-level shear* perpendicular to the line

* Low-level shear is referred to as ~ 0-2 or sometimes 0-3 km (~ 0-9 kft) AGL

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