# white while

marco giovenale

2014

| | |
|---|---|
| 0 | : Dry |
| 1 | : Moist |
| 2 | : Wet |
| 3 | : Frozen |
| 4 | : Glaze on ground, no ice. |
| 5,6,7 | : Ice, sleet, snow. |
| 8,9 | : Loose dry snow. |

## Space Variation

No specification
Locally
In most places
Inland
On the coast
At sea
On the coast and at sea
On high ground
In the valleys
In the neighbourhood of large towns

| | Lower than 30 | Lower than 100 |
|---|---|---|
| 01 | 30 | 100 |
| 02 | 60 | 200 |
| 03 | 90 | 300 |
| 04 | 120 | 400 |
| 05 | 150 | 500 |
| 06 | 180 | 600 |
| 07 | 210 | 700 |
| 08 | 240 | 800 |
| 09 | 270 | 900 |
| 10 | 300 | 1000 |

Continue in same increments

## TABLE I

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 : | Orientation of ice limit impossible to estimate -- ship <u>outside</u> the ice. | | | |
| 1 : | Ice edge lying in a direction | NE | to SW | with ice situated in NW |
| 2 : | | E | to W | N |
| 3 : | | SE | to NW | NE |
| 4 : | | S | to N | E |
| 5 : | | SW | to NE | SE |
| 6 : | | W | to E | S |
| 7 : | | NW | to SE | SW |
| 8 : | | N | to S | W |
| 9 : | Orientation of ice limit impossible to estimate -- ship <u>inside</u> the ice. | | | |

## Remarks on Present Weather

| | |
|---|---|
| 0 | No remarks |
| 1 | Light intermittent |
| 2 | Light continuous |
| 3 | Moderate intermittent |
| 4 | Moderate continuous |
| 5 | Heavy intermittent |
| 6 | Heavy continuous |
| 7 | With rain |
| 8 | With snow |
| 9 | With hail |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| X0 | Less than | 20 |
| X1 | | 20 |
| X2 | | 40 |
| X3 | | 60 |
| X4 | | 80 |
| X5 | | 100 |
| X6 | | 120 |
| X7 | | 140 |
| X8 | | 160 |
| X9 | | 180 |
| 00 | Less than | 200 |
| 01 | | 200 |
| 02 | | 400 |
| 03 | | 600 |
| 04 | | 800 |
| 05 | | 1000 |
| 06 | | 1200 |
| 07 | | 1400 |
| 08 | | 1600 |
| 09 | | 1800 |
| 10 | | 2000 |

1) Showers can be expected in Europe when the airmass is cold and unstable.-

2) Symbols for an unstable airmass:

## State of Sea

Calm -- glassy
Calm -- rippled
Smooth
Slight
Moderate
Rough
Very rough
High
Very high
Phenomenal

As might exist at the centre of a hurricane

## Nature of Ice Accretion

No icing
Light rime in cloud, or frost
Moderate rime in cloud
Heavy rime in cloud
Light clear ice in cloud
Moderate clear ice in cloud
Heavy clear ice in cloud
Light ice )
Moderate ice ) in precipitation, not in cloud
Heavy ice )

$C_L$ - Clouds of type: Sc, St, Cu, Cb.

0 : No clouds $C_L$.

1 : Cumulus humilis.

2 : Cumulus congestus, with or without Cumulus humilis or Stratocumulus at the same level of base.

3 : Cumulonimbus calvus, with or without Cumulus, Stratocumulus or Stratus.

4 : Stratocumulus cumulogenitus or vesperalis.

5 : Stratocumulus other than cumulogenitus and vesperalis.

6 : Stratus and /or Fractostratus, but not Fractostratus of bad weather.

7 : Fractostratus and/or Fractocumulus of bad weather ("scud") usually under Altostratus and Nimbostratus.

8 : Cumulus humilis or congestus and Stratocumulus other than cumulogenitus and vesperalis with bases at different levels.

9 : Cumulonimbus capillatus (often with anvil) with or without Cumulus, Stratocumulus, Stratus or "scud".

Track indicator

- Zone type indicator

- Supplementary phenomena indicator

- Indicator for units system
  2.3.1.

| | Lower than 30 | Lower than 100 |
|---|---|---|
| 01 | 30 | 100 |
| 02 | 60 | 200 |
| 03 | 90 | 300 |
| 04 | 120 | 400 |
| 05 | 150 | 500 |
| 06 | 180 | 600 |
| 07 | 210 | 700 |
| 08 | 240 | 800 |
| 09 | 270 | 900 |
| 10 | 300 | 1000 |

Continue in same increments

No report
Signs of hurricane
Ugly, threatening sky
Duststorm or sandstorm
Fog
Water spout
Cs. cloud shield or bank
As. or Ac. cloud shield or bank
Line of heavy Cumulus
Cb. heads or thunderstorm

What is the surface temperature at .... (place) and what is the dew point temperature at that place ?

The surface temperature ..... (place) at ..... (hours) is ..... (degrees) and the dew point temperature at that place is ..... (degrees).

**CEN, FAH.**

What are the meteorological conditions as observed from your aircraft ?

(The information is given by use of the abbreviation QNI, QFT, QBJ and QNZ; the position of the aircraft is given by means of the abbreviation QTH.)

What is the horizontal visibility at ..... (place) ?

The horizontal visibility at ..... (place) at ..... (hours) is ..... (distance).

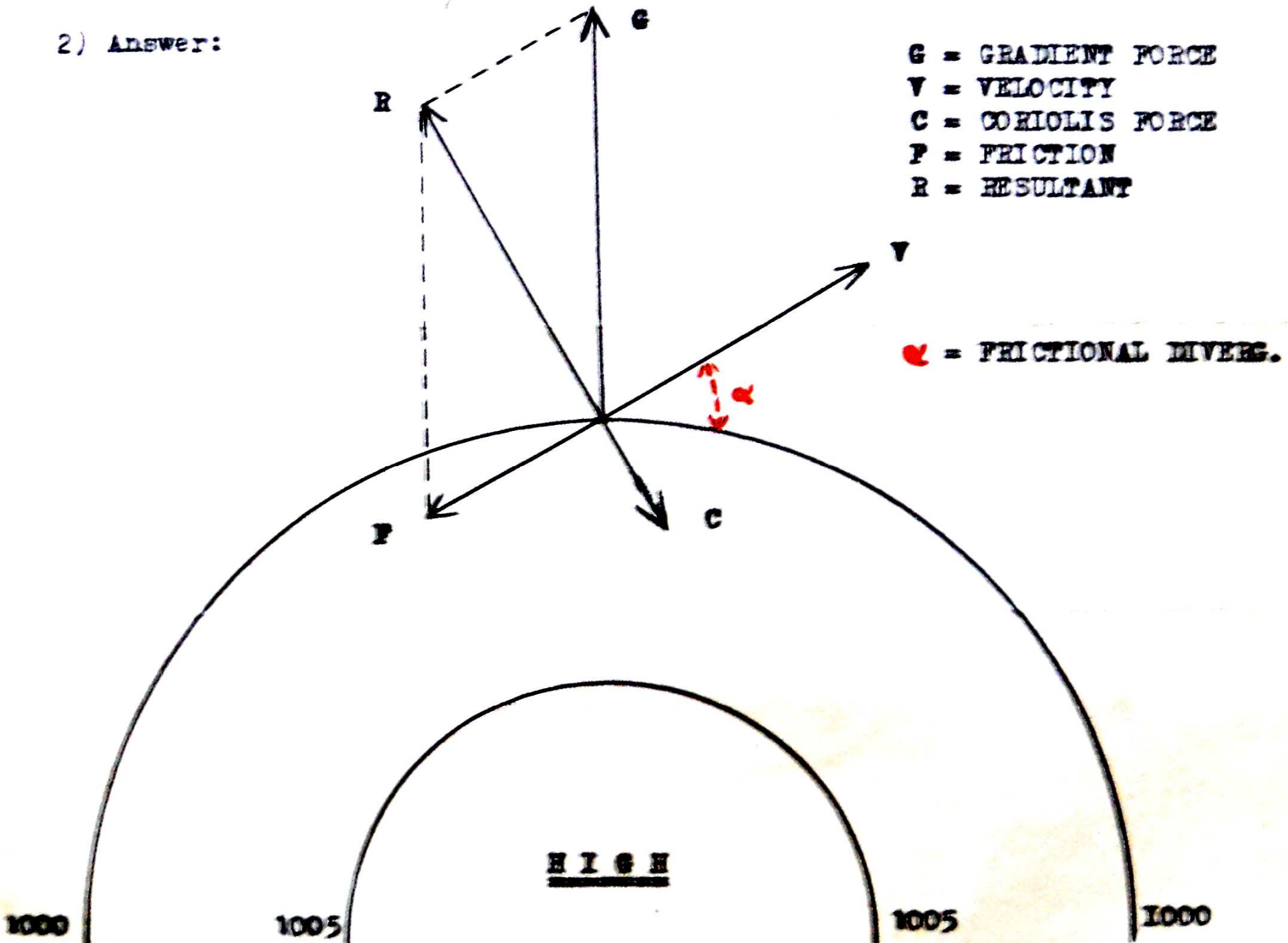
MTR, YDS, MLS, KM, NLM.

What is the amount of the lowest cloud and the height above ground level of the base of the lowest cloud at ..... (place) ?

The amount of lowest cloud at ..... (place) at ..... (hours) is ..... (eighths) and the height above ground level of the base of the lowest cloud is ..... (height).

MTR, FT, PRES.

2) Answer:




G = GRADIENT FORCE
V = VELOCITY
C = CORIOLIS FORCE
F = FRICTION
R = RESULTANT

$\alpha$ = FRICTIONAL DIVERG.

Hoarfrost is formed directly from water vapour while glazed frost is formed from rain, drizzle or supercooled fog.-
Hoar frost is granular and white while glazed frost is compact and transparent.-
Hoar frost is found on the ground or near it while glazed frost can be found at any height.-
Hoar frost is formed with clear atmosphere while glazed frost is formed by precipitation and usually wind is following.-
Hoar frost can be easily removed while glazed frost can be hardly pulled off.-