

PREFACE

The maps reproduced in this volume are from the series of Historical Weather Maps in process of preparation through a cooperative project of the Army, Navy, and Weather Bureau, with the assistance of University meteorological staffs in the work of map analysis.¹

The Historical Maps Series will include:

Northern Hemisphere Sea-Level Series, for as long a period as practicable, to be published by months. By April 1, 1943, 83 months of daily maps had been analyzed for the years from 1931 through 1938.

Northern Hemisphere 3-Kilometer Series, from about August 1932, to be published by months. By April 1, 1943, 32 months of daily maps had been analyzed.

North American High-Level Series (10, 13, and 16 kilometers), from about July 1939, to be published by months.² By April 1, 1943, 8 months of maps for these three levels had been analyzed.

Northern Hemisphere Monthly Mean Series, for sea level and 3-kilometers, several years of which will be combined for publication.

The program for the production of a long series of carefully analyzed weather maps covering as much of the Northern Hemisphere as available data permit, and utilizing present day techniques of weather analysis, was initiated in October 1941 in response to urgent requests based on wartime needs. Meteorologists have long needed such series of weather maps in the development of more accurate methods for forecasting than have been possible heretofore, and in extending the period for which reliable weather forecasts can be made. The maps constitute a record of weather behavior in the Northern Hemisphere, presented in a readily usable form both for the forecaster who is interested in improving the accuracy of his forecasts and for the research meteorologist who wants to test physical hypotheses as well as empirical forecasting techniques.

USES OF HISTORICAL MAPS

Many practical uses for the historical maps will suggest themselves to the forecaster and the research meteorologist. The maps should be very useful to the forecaster in refreshing his memory of the changes in weather from season to season and helping him to avoid "seasonal lag." They will aid him in becoming familiar with the synoptic meteorology of new regions in which he has had no previous practical experience. Students studying these maps in connection with the series of upper level charts will obtain a much clearer view of the atmospheric circulation over the hemisphere, a view of value, particularly to the young military meteorologists who must take over the responsibility for forecasting in new regions. For the research meteorologist the maps will be an invaluable aid in the study of air mass source regions, in basic investigations dealing with general circulation and specific concepts such as the zonal index, in the typing of maps, and in other activities designed to improve the scope of forecasts. The high level maps especially will assist the meteorologist in acquiring a far better understanding of the three-dimensional behavior of the atmosphere and the manner in which the upper air processes are related to surface weather.

PREPARATION OF HISTORICAL MAPS

The plotting of these various maps, including the assembling and preparation of synoptic data and the checking of the plotted maps, is done in a plotting unit organized in Washington, D. C. The plotted maps are reproduced by the ozalid process for analysis and for special studies. The original plotted master tracings are retained for addition of basic data which may later become available. Additional copies of the observational data without analysis can be made available for special research studies.

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SOURCES AND PREPARATION OF OBSERVATIONS

SOURCES OF OBSERVATIONS

Observational data for the Northern Hemisphere synoptic sea-level charts are obtained mainly from three general sources: Reports published periodically by national meteorological services in the Northern Hemisphere, unpublished reports (such as ships' logs), and manuscript maps. In general, preference in the choice of data sources has been given to the most original sources—that is, to reports rather than to manuscript maps—or to the tabulated reports of the local meteorological service for each area in preference to others, provided observations at or near 13 G. M. T. are listed. In the case of European data, the Deutsche Seewarte Wetterbericht has been chosen as a reliable source for a large area over a long period, even though more original sources exist for some of the countries of Europe for periods of various lengths.

In the case of colonies, second preference has usually been given to publications of the nation governing the particular area. For areas not adequately covered by the primary source it has frequently been necessary to use more than one source of data in order to secure minimum acceptable coverage. In such instances, reports in a specific area may be mixed,

with true comparability prevented by differences in time and by certain other factors inherent in the schemes of presentation of the data adopted by the several meteorological services. For example, reports from a given area from one source may include pressure values reduced to sea-level by a method not defined in the data source, while a second source of data may report station pressures which are reduced to sea-level in the plotting unit as described in the paragraph below on "Pressure Reductions." The major data sources are tabulated in the appendix with the geographic area for which they are used, the period, and pertinent information regarding the form of presentation of observational data in the original.

While every effort has been made to secure all available synoptic reports of meteorological observations, it is probable that sources exist which were not tapped in the search for weather data for the Northern Hemisphere, and which might make possible definite improvements in the charts yet to be published as well as in all original charts as they continue to be used for special research studies.

TIME OF OBSERVATION

The choice of the synoptic time, 13 Greenwich Mean Time, was dictated by the much greater volume of data available at that hour as compared with other possible time choices such as 07, 19, or 01 G. M. T. Especially is the contrast marked in ocean areas. Ships' observations until recent years were made once daily at Greenwich Mean Noon so that the inclusion of the Pacific and the Atlantic areas requires the choice of a synoptic time such as to include within a reasonable tolerance the 12 G. M. T. ocean observations. In the case of areas for which observations at or within one hour of 13 G. M. T. are not available, reports at the hour nearest 13 G. M. T. are used, and the region is designated on the monthly time chart by the synoptic time for that group of reports. Reports included in any area which differ in time from the areal synoptic time by more than 1 hour are identified by inclusion of the Greenwich hour in the station model. (See below, "Table of Symbols.")

CODE AND STATION MODEL

The International Plotting Code was chosen for use on the Historical Weather Maps with but few supplemental symbols and with ocean swells reported in the Bergeron symbols. (See below, "Table of Symbols.")

The limitations of the code in which observational data are tabulated circumscribe the precision and completeness with which observed phenomena are represented. Moreover, the necessity for presenting on one map, in one standard code, data originally presented in various forms or codes, gives rise to additional loss of precision and perhaps to occasional errors of interpretation. Comments concerning the translations into the International Plotting Code of certain items appearing in earlier codes of the various meteorological services are included in the appendix.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PLOTTING UNIT

The entry of observational data on the Historical Weather Maps is organized on a project basis, with a fairly stable personnel distribution. Certain facilitating functions, such as library, physical preparation of maps for plotting, and over-all technical control and administration, are performed on a section basis and serve each of the projects. The work of plotting sea-level charts consists of four functions, performed in sequence; (1) the plotting of land data, (2) the verification of land data, (3) the plotting and verification of ocean data, and (4) the entry of special data and post-analysis corrections of plotted reports.

Work assignments consisting of the execution of one of these functions for a month of maps are made to squads of from six to ten persons who are clerical and subprofessional employees of the Weather Bureau. Thus each squad performs one of the above-named functions exclusively, and the advantages of specialization accrue. Individuals, however, work in various squads (and in different projects) from time to time, so that the personnel become rather versatile and there is considerable flexibility in the unit organization.

The technical supervision of the plotting work, in accordance with established procedures and conventions, is vested in a squad leader, who is an advanced subprofessional in Meteorology. As plotting personnel are provided with code tables, tables for conversion of units, key maps and other plotting aids, the necessity for independent judgment is reduced to a minimum. Questions involving technical judgments, procedural decisions, and determination of methods, are handled by the staff officers of the plotting unit, who are professional meteorologists. "Interpretations" of data are not made except in accordance with recognized procedures. Adopted methods which do involve some interpretation of data have been evolved by the technical staff of the plotting unit, frequently in consultation with authorities who have served as advisers to the project.

PRESSURE REDUCTIONS

For stations reporting only station pressure, or pressure reduced to some standard elevation other than sea-level, the reported pressures were reduced to sea-level in the map plotting unit. For stations reporting pressure values at elevations not greater than 100 meters, a constant correction for each station was determined, and applied to station pressure values. Computation of such corrections for altitude were based on the "Smithsonian Meteorological Tables." For stations reporting pressures at altitudes in excess of 100 meters, a table has been prepared giving sea-level pressure as a function of both reported pressure and reported surface temperature. These tables were computed on the assumption of a uniform lapse rate of five-tenths the dry adiabatic in obtaining the mean temperature of the air column.

In some instances different altitudes were reported at various times by the data source, or from other evidence it appeared that the reported altitudes were inaccurate. For these stations, mean station pressures for a period as extended as possible were obtained; mean sea-level values obtained from Shaw's "Manual of Meteorology" were then compared with the station means, and an "effective altitude" for the station determined. Corrections are applied in accordance with this "effective altitude" only in cases in which other evidence indicates that the "effective altitude" is in fact the physical elevation of the reporting station—for example, when one of the reported altitude values is the same as the computed "effective altitude." Values obtained by application of such corrections are compared with nearby sea-level reports before they are accepted for use.

VERIFICATION

The map preparation procedure includes verification of plotted data, with emphasis upon the detection and elimination of systematic errors.

In recognition of the greater relative importance in analysis and research of those reports which are isolated, special emphasis is placed upon the verification of all isolated reports such as those from Siberia, Alaska, and Northern Canada.

Land data entered on Northern Hemisphere sea-level charts are verified by a spot-check of about 12 percent of reports entered. The spot-check is designed to locate and correct systematic errors³, as distinguished from chance errors, and emphasizes stations in areas sparsely covered by reports. In addition, entries are verified which, upon a careful over-all survey of the map by experienced checkers, appear to be inconsistent.

Very nearly all ocean reports are verified for position. An average of about 30 percent of elements plotted from ships' reports are verified either as a result of questions raised on the over-all survey, or as a part of the complete check of isolated ship reports.

Analysts observe elements which appear to be incorrectly plotted or incorrectly reported, and such apparently questionable entries are reported to the plotting unit and corrections are made after reference to source data. Since the plotting unit has adopted the principle of plotting the data as reported, it may result that no corrections are made in some cases in which the data as reported appear to be in error.

The residual error, determined from the regular sample checks of plotted data, is estimated to be about 1 percent. Variations occur from month to month, from 0.5 percent to 1.8 percent; and the maximum error tolerance is regarded as being 2 percent.

ANALYSIS PROCEDURE

FRONTAL ANALYSIS

GENERAL PURPOSE

In the analysis of the Northern Hemisphere Sea-Level Synoptic Charts, it has been the aim to present only the major frontal systems in addition to the isobaric analysis. Adherence to this principle was deemed necessary for several reasons: (a) the scale of the base map utilized has prohibited analysis in as great a detail as could be done on a larger scale map, since on the smaller scale chart only a limited network of reports can be entered in certain regions; (b) the time interval of 24 hours between successive maps frequently renders impossible any attempt to carry weak frontal systems of short life on more than one chart; (c) the most important reason lies in the purpose of the analysis, which is to give a concise and clear-cut representation of the circulation systems over the hemisphere; the inclusion of minor frontal systems of short duration would have rendered this picture less clear without contributing materially to the understanding or solution of the larger scale circulation problems.

MAINTENANCE OF CONTINUITY

In the conduct of the analyses, inter-map continuity and intra-map consistency have been continually stressed. Before each analysis was given final approval by one of the supervising analysts, a reasonable standard of continuity was required. Abrupt breaks in the continuity have consequently been avoided as much as possible in order to render the historical sequence of frontal systems apparent without close study of the data. As an aid in obtaining the best continuity, extensive use was made of supplementary 12-hour Northern Hemisphere isobaric charts which were made available to the analysts from the files of the United States Weather Bureau in Washington, together with the North American charts prepared by the Air-Mass Analysis Section of the Weather Bureau. Use was also made of the Deutsche Seewarte Polar Year Northern Hemisphere Maps available for the Polar Year 1932-1933.

Some difficulty in maintaining continuity was encountered in certain regions where during some years a lack of simultaneity existed in the time of observation between adjacent areas. Occasionally this time difference was as great as 9 hours. In such regions, the nonsynchronous data were roughly extrapolated in time as the analysis was made. Consequently in areas where the elements were undergoing rapid change at the time of observation it will at first appear that some data have been disregarded until it is realized that the observations were taken at different times. The greatest disparity of this type has been observed between Japan and the ships in the western Pacific, especially during 1938, and between Russia and Europe for longer periods.

AIDS TO CONTINUITY

In order to maintain the highest degree of continuity between the maps, certain practices were employed in the analysis as follows:

(a) Anticipating frontogenesis. On a map on which frontogenesis was not apparent, but was probable, it has been indicated whenever the succeeding map showed a fully developed front already in existence. In these cases it was assumed that the frontogenesis took place sometime during the 24-hour interval between the two maps and for this reason it was "anticipated" on the earlier map.

(b) Prolonging frontolysis. This practice consists of indicating a front undergoing frontolysis on a map where there were few if any indications of the presence of a front. It was used principally in the case of well-defined fronts which underwent sudden frontolysis and could be traced only with great difficulty on the succeeding map.

(c) Anticipating wave formation on a front. Occasionally there arose instances, especially over the oceans, where a fully developed wave cyclone seemed to have appeared in the field of observation without being preceded by any substantial evidence of wave genesis. In such cases a wave was sometimes indicated on the map 24 hours previous to the appearance of the advanced wave cyclone. However, this practice was limited to cases where the pressure and temperature fields were such that wave genesis was likely.

TRANSFORMATION OF FRONTS

The following practices, used in the analysis of the Northern Hemisphere Maps, may appear at times to violate some commonly accepted principles of continuity. For this reason an explanation of the use of these practices is given here together with the reasoning involved in using them:

(a) Consolidation of two fronts. When two fronts of similar type were found to be in close proximity on one map, and when the succeeding map no longer contained sufficient evidence to show that the two had remained separate, they were consolidated into one front, the type being that of the predominating front on the preceding map. Consolidations of

¹ The financial support for the Historical Maps Project has been furnished primarily by the United States Army Air Forces (approximately 70 percent) with the remainder furnished by the Navy and the Weather Bureau. The project was initiated originally by Navy request on the Weather Bureau; and the staffing, organization, and management have been by the Weather Bureau except for an initial period when the Army and Navy supplied personnel. Maps have been analyzed principally by the meteorological staffs of New York University, the University of Chicago, and the University of California at Los Angeles under cooperative agreements with the Weather Bureau.

² Daily charts for period July 1939 to March 1941 inclusive; twice daily from April 1941.

³ E. g., the Monthly Report of the Central Meteorological Observatory of Japan, one of the sources used, contains all the monthly observations for two stations on each page. The three daily observations and the elements reported are printed vertically. Reading the wrong column would result in either the wrong element or the wrong time of observation being plotted for the month.

SYMBOL TT—AIR TEMPERATURE

SYMBOL T_d—DEWPOINT TEMPERATURE

All temperatures are entered in whole degrees of the Fahrenheit scale. Missing air temperatures are indicated by "M" only if T_d is also reported; otherwise no indication is made.

SYMBOL t—WATER TEMPERATURE

Water temperatures are entered in whole degrees of the Fahrenheit scale and are obtained directly from T_d, the coded difference between air and water temperature. The following values are used for T_d:

Code No. T _d	Difference, °F	Code No. T _d	Difference, °F
0	-10	5	+1
1	-8	6	+2
2	-5	7	+5
3	-2	8	+8
4	-1	9	+10

The difference is applied to air temperature to obtain water temperature.

SYMBOL V—HORIZONTAL VISIBILITY

Code figure	Visibility in meters		Visibility in miles
	Objects are visible at	Objects not visible at	Objects not visible at
0	-----	50	$\frac{1}{8}$ (55 yds.)
1	50	200	$\frac{1}{4}$ (220 yds.)
2	200	500	$\frac{5}{16}$ (550 yds.)
3	500	1,000	$\frac{1}{2}$ (1,100 yds.)
4	1,000	2,000	$1\frac{1}{4}$ (2,200 yds.)
5	2,000	4,000	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles
6	4,000	10,000	6 miles
7	10,000	20,000	12 miles
8	20,000	50,000	30 miles
9	50,000	-----	-----

SYMBOL V_s—SHIP'S SPEED

The speed of ship's movement is entered in knots near the arrow indicating ship's direction (ds). The symbol indicates no movement, or "hove to."

SYMBOL W—PAST WEATHER

Code figure	Weather	Code figure	Weather
0	Clear or scattered clouds.	4	Fog, or thick dust-haze (visibility less than 1,000 meters, 1,100 yards.)
1	Broken clouds or variable sky, not entered	5	Drizzle.
2	Overcast.	6	Rain.
3	Sandstorm or dust-storm, or storm of drifting snow.	7	Snow or sleet.
		8	Showers.
		9	Thunderstorm.

SYMBOL ww—PRESENT WEATHER

Note.—In coding present weather the highest code figure in complete table applicable to weather at time of observation is used.

Figures 00 to 19: Abbreviated description of sky and special phenomena

- 00 Cloudless (from no clouds up to but not including 1/10).
- 01 Partly cloudy (from exactly 1/10 to exactly 5/10).
- 02 Cloudy (over 5/10 up to and including exactly 9/10).
- 03 Overcast (over 9/10).
- 04 Low fog, whether on ground or at sea.
- 05 Haze (but visibility 1,000 meters, 1,100 yards or more).
- 06 Dust devils seen.
- 07 Distant lightning.
- 08 Light fog (visibility 1,000 meters, 1,100 yards or more).
- 09 Fog at a distance, but not at station (or ship).
- 10 Precipitation within sight.
- 11 Thunder, without precipitation at station (or ship).
- 12 Duststorm within sight, but not at station (or ship).
- 13 Ugly, threatening sky.
- 14 Squally weather.
- 15 Heavy squalls in last 3 hours.
- 16 Waterspouts seen in last 3 hours.
- 17 Visibility reduced by smoke.
- 18 Blowing dust (visibility 1,000 meters, 1,100 yards or more).
- 19 Signs of tropical storm or hurricane.

Figures 20 to 29: Precipitation in last hour (But not at time of observation)

- 20 Precipitation in any form.
- 21 Drizzle.
- 22 Continuous or intermittent rain.
- 23 Continuous or intermittent snow.
- 24 Continuous or intermittent rain and snow, mixed.
- 25 Rain showers.
- 26 Snow showers.
- 27 Hail, or rain and hail, showers.
- 28 Light or moderate thunderstorm.
- 29 Heavy thunderstorm.

Figures 30 to 39: Duststorms and storms of drifting snow (Visibility less than 1000 meters, 1100 yards)

- 30 Duststorm or sandstorm.
- 31 Duststorm or sandstorm has decreased.
- 32 Duststorm or sandstorm, no appreciable change.
- 33 Duststorm or sandstorm has increased.
- 34 Line of duststorms.
- 35 Storm of drifting snow.
- 36 Light or moderate storm of drifting snow } generally low.
- 37 Heavy storm of drifting snow }
- 38 Light or moderate storm of drifting snow } generally high.
- 39 Heavy storm of drifting snow }

Figures 40 to 49: Fog

(Visibility less than 1,000 meters, 1,100 yards)

- 40 Fog.
- 41 Moderate fog in last hour } but not at time
- 42 Thick or dense fog in last hour } of observation.
- 43 Fog, sky discernible } has become thinner dur-
- 44 Fog, sky not discernible } ing last hour.
- 45 Fog, sky discernible } no appreciable change dur-
- 46 Fog, sky not discernible } ing last hour.
- 47 Fog, sky discernible } has begun or become thick-
- 48 Fog, sky not discernible } er during last hour.
- 49 Fog in patches.

Figures 50 to 59: Drizzle

- 50 Drizzle.
- 51 Intermittent } light drizzle.
- 52 Continuous }
- 53 Intermittent } moderate drizzle.
- 54 Continuous }
- 55 Intermittent } heavy drizzle.
- 56 Continuous }
- 57 Drizzle and Fog.
- 58 Light or moderate drizzle and rain.
- 59 Heavy drizzle and light rain.

Figures 60 to 69: Rain

- 60 Rain.
- 61 Intermittent } light rain.
- 62 Continuous }
- 63 Intermittent } moderate rain.
- 64 Continuous }
- 65 Intermittent } heavy rain.
- 66 Continuous }
- 67 Rain and fog.
- 68 Light or moderate } rain and snow, mixed.
- 69 Heavy }

Figures 70 to 79: Snow

- 70 Snow.
- 71 Intermittent } light snow in flakes.
- 72 Continuous }
- 73 Intermittent } moderate snow in flakes.
- 74 Continuous }
- 75 Intermittent } heavy snow in flakes.
- 76 Continuous }
- 77 Snow and fog.
- 78 Snow grains.
- 79 Ice crystals; or sleet.

Figures 80 to 89: Showers

- 80 Showers.
- 81 Showers of light or moderate } rain.
- 82 Showers of heavy }
- 83 Showers of light or moderate } snow.
- 84 Showers of heavy }
- 85 Showers of light or moderate } rain and snow.
- 86 Showers of heavy }
- 87 Showers of snow pellets.
- 88 Showers of light or moderate } hail, or rain
- 89 Showers of light or moderate } and hail.

Figures 90 to 99: Thunderstorm

- 90 Thunderstorm, with precipitation falling.
- 91 Rain and thunder in last hour, with rain.
- 92 Precipitation and thunder during last hour, with snow, or rain and snow mixed.
- 93 Light thunderstorm, without hail, but with rain or snow.
- 94 Light thunderstorm, with small hail.
- 95 Moderate thunderstorm, without hail, but with rain or snow.
- 96 Moderate thunderstorm, with small hail.
- 97 Heavy thunderstorm, without hail, but with rain or snow.
- 98 Thunderstorm, combined with duststorm.
- 99 Heavy thunderstorm with hail.

Not all sources report present weather. When regularly reported, a missing value is indicated by "M" in the ww position.

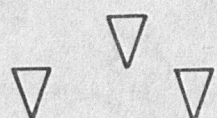
SYMBOL RR—PRECIPITATION

The amount of precipitation is given in inches, to hundredths, for the 11 to 13-hour period ending at time of observation. Some sources report for other periods, as indicated in the description of specific sources.

ADDITIONAL SYMBOLS

1. Parentheses enclose pressures or temperatures obtained by interpolation from isopleths drawn on previously prepared maps.
2. Brackets enclose pressure values for stations above 100 meters for which reduction to sea-level was made in the plotting unit.
3. The symbol (Ra) identifies reports from Cavite messages or similar wireless reports.

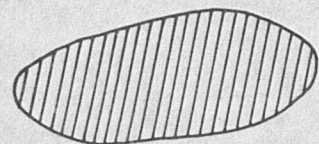
PRECIPITATION SYMBOLS



SHOWERS



DRIZZLE

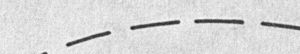


HATCHING DENOTES AREA OF PRECIPITATION (other than drizzle) OR GENERAL AREA OF MIXED PRECIPITATION TYPES.

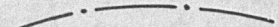
ISOBARS



SOLID ISOBARS FOR EACH 5 MILLI-BAR INTERVAL WHERE PRESSURE VALUES ARE REASONABLY CERTAIN.



DASHED ISOBARS FOR EACH 5 MILLI-BAR INTERVAL WHERE PRESSURE FIELD IS UNCERTAIN.



ALTERNATE DASH AND DOT FOR INTERMEDIATE VALUES OF 2.5 MILLI-BARS IN REGIONS OF EXTREMELY FLAT PRESSURE FIELDS.

SYMBOLS USED FOR DESIGNATING FRONTS:



COLD FRONT



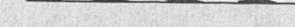
WARM FRONT



OCCLUDED FRONT



STATIONARY FRONT



COLD FRONTOGENESIS



WARM FRONTOGENESIS



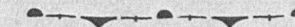
STATIONARY FRONTOGENESIS



COLD FRONTOLYSIS



WARM FRONTOLYSIS



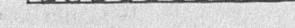
OCCLUDED FRONTOLYSIS



COLD FRONT ALOFT



WARM FRONT ALOFT



OCCLUDED FRONT ALOFT



OCCLUDED FRONTOLYSIS ALOFT

OUTLINE OF DATA SOURCES, FEBRUARY 1932

LAND AREAS

Area	Source No.	Special Code
Africa:		
French North Africa.	1.	A,C
Egypt.	2.	B.
Asia:		
China:	5.	B.
India and Burma.	4.	F.
Indo China.	5.	B.
Japan and Korea, Pelew, Saipan and Ponapi.	6.	B,C.
Philippines and Yap.	7.	B.
Siberia.	8.	A.
Asia Minor:		
Turkey.	9.	B.
Europe:		
England.	10*,12.	G.
France.	11*,12.	A.
Greece.	2.	B.
Russia.	8.	A.
Other European Countries.	12.	A.
Iceland and Canary and Cape Verde Islands.	12.	A.
The Americas:		
North America.	13,14.	D.

South America.	13,14.	D.
Central America.	13,14.	D.
United States Island Possessions.	13,14.	D.
Greenland.	15,	D.

OCEAN AREAS

Ocean:		
Atlantic and Mediterranean.	12,13,16.	C,D,E,G.
Pacific.	13,16,	C,D,E,G.
Indian.	16.	C,E,G.

SINGLE STATION SOURCES

Station	Source	Special code
Ankara, Turkey.	17	B, C
Beirut, Syria.	18	B, C
Georgetown, British Guiana.	19	B, C
Nanking, China.	3	B, C
Bolama and St. Vincente.	12, 21*	B, C
Ponta Delgada and Funchal.	12, 22*	B, C

*Used only when report missing from regular source.

SOURCES OF DATA

- 1 Bulletin de l'Afrique du Nord, *Office National Meteorologique de France.*
- 2 Daily Weather Report, *Egypt.*
- 3 Monthly Meteorological Bulletin, *Nanking Institute of Meteorology, National Research Institute.*
- 4 Indian Daily Weather Report.
- 5 Daily Weather Charts, *Zi-ka-wei Observatory, Shanghai.*
- 6 Monthly Report, *Central Meteorological Observatory, Tokyo.*
- 7 Annual Report of the Weather Bureau, *Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Commonwealth of the Philippines.*
- 8 Moscow Daily Meteorological Bulletin.
- 9 Buletinul Meteorologic Zilnic, *Institutul Meteorologic Central Rumania.*
- 10 Daily Weather Report, British Section, *Meteorological Office, London.*
- 11 Bulletin Quotidien d' Etudes de l'Office National Meteorologique de France,
- 12 Deutsche Seewarte Wetterbericht, *Hamburg.*
- 13 Forecasters' Manuscript Maps, *United States Weather Bureau.*
- 14 North America Manuscript Maps, *Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.*
- 15 Meteorologiske Aarbog, Part II, *Meteorologiske Institut, Denmark.*
- 16 Ship Weather Observations, *United States Weather Bureau Forms 1201 and 1210.*
- 17 Meteoroloji Rasatlari, *Meteorological Institute. Turkey.*
- 18 Monthly Bulletin of the Observatory, *American University of Beirut.*
- 19 Report on Meteorology, *British Guiana.*
- 20 Bulletin Meteorologique et Sismologique, *Istanbul.*
- 21 Anias Meteorologicas das Colonias, *Ministerio das Colonias, Portugal.*
- 22 Anias do Observatorio Central Meteorologico, *Lisbon.*

SPECIAL CODES

Code A

REGULAR INTERNATIONAL CODE REPORTS

The following coverages are used when N is not specifically given, but when present weather is reported:

ww given	N used	ww given	N used
00	0	04—49	Missing
01	4	50—79	8
02	5	80—99	5
03	8		

Code B

Plain language description translated to International Code symbols.

Description	N
Clear	0
1/4 or partly cloudy	3
1/2 or cloudy	4
3/4 or very cloudy	5
4/4 or overcast	8

Description	ww
Ground fog	04
Haze or sand haze	05
Lighting	07
Mist	08
Fog over sea	09
Thunder	11
Yellow dust	18
Thunderstorm within the last hr.	28
Rain and drizzle	58
Rain and snow	68
Sleet	79
Hail	88

Other descriptions which fit exactly International Code descriptions are used with the proper symbols.

Code C

SKY COVERAGE

Tenths of sky covered with clouds	N or N _b	Tenths of sky covered with clouds	N or N _b
0	0	4, 5, or 6	4
0, but cloud types given	1	7 or 8	5
1	2	9	6
2 or 3	3	10	8

Code D

Forecasters' Manuscript Maps PRESENT WEATHER

Base map description	ww used	N used when coverage missing
=	08	Missing.
q, ^	14	Missing.
F, ≡	40	Missing.
M, ≠	50	8
R, ., ., .	60	8
∇, ∇, ∇	60	8
(Land stations)	80	5
(Ship stations)	67	8
R & F, ≡	70	8
S, *	79	8
Δ	80	5
P, *∇	90	5
T, R		
V	(Visibility = 9)	

Symbol given	N used	Symbol given	N used	Symbol given	N used
○	0	⊙	4	●	8

Code E

CLOUD TYPES

Description	Cloud form used
Cu or K	L 1
Cu NB or KN	L 3
St or S	L 5
St Cu or Sk	L 6
Nb or N	L 7
Cu and St Cu or K and SK	L 8
Cu and St or K and S	L 9
Cu NB and St Cu or Kn and SK	M 1
Cu Nb and St or KN and S	M 2
Cu Nb and Nb or KN and N	M 3
A St or SC	M 7
Nb St or NS	H 1
A Cu or KC	H 8
A St and ACu or SC and KC	H 9
Ci or C	
Ci St or CS	
Ci Cu or CK	

Code F

INDIAN PRESENT AND PAST WEATHER

Description	ww used	W used
Low ground fog.	04	4
Haze.		
Dust haze.	05	
Dust fog.		
Lightning.	07	
Fog at sea.	09	
Fog at a distance.		
Thunder.	11	
Squally.	14	
Duststorm.	30	-3
Fog.	40	4
Foggy.		
Moderate fog in last hour.	41	
Drizzle.	50	5
Drizzling.		
Rain.	60	6
Raining.		
Snow.	70	7
Snowing.		
Thunderstorm.		
Thunderstorm and drizzling.	90	9
Thunderstorm with hail.		

Code G

PRESENT WEATHER; BEAUFORT WEATHER NOTATION

Description	WW Used
b—blue sky (not more than a quarter of the sky covered.)	(N-3)
bc—sky partly cloudy (one-half covered.)	(N-4)
c—generally cloudy (three-quarters covered.)	(N-5)
o—overcast sky.	(N-8)
v—unusual visibility.	visibil-ity=9
z—dust haze; the turbid atmosphere of dry weather.	05
l—lighting.	07
m—mist, visibility 1000–2200 yds.	08
fs—fog over sea (coast station.)	09
jp—precipitation within sight of station	10
t—thunder.	11
u—ugly threatening sky.	13
q—squalls.	14
kq—line squall.	15
ks—storm of drifting snow.	35
f—fog, visibility 220–1100 yds.	40
fe—thick, damp fog.	40
F—thick fog, visibility less than 220 yds.	40
fg—fog on lower ground (inland station).	49
d—drizzle or fine rain.	50
r—rain.	60
s—snow.	70
rs—sleet.	79
p—passing showers.	80
h—hail.	88
h(r)—hail, or rain and hail.	88

Capital letters indicate intense, suffix "o" indicates slight, and repetition of letters indicates continuity. More specific present

weather symbols are applied when sufficiently descriptive combinations are applicable.

A "solidus" divides actual existing weather from preceding conditions thus:

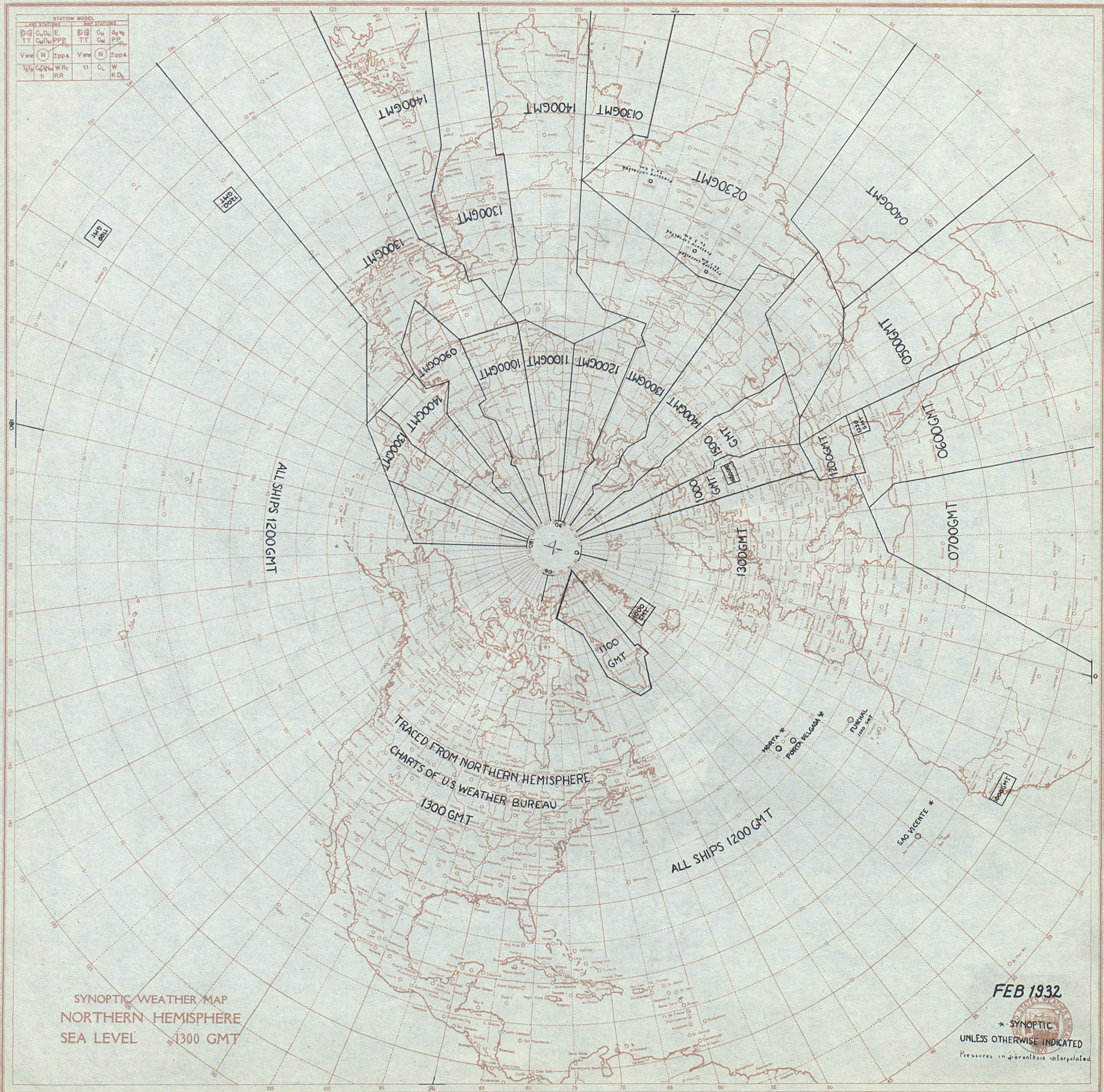
bc/r=fair weather after rain.

Symbols given with a solidus are plotted as past weather (W).

SPECIAL NOTES

1. Pressures enclosed in parentheses at Indian stations for the last half of the month are reduced to the standard level given in feet above the pressure.
2. The positions of pressure, pressure tendency, and past weather differ slightly for this set of maps from the station model shown. The characteristic and amount of pressure tendency are reversed in position and the sign of the tendency is omitted. The United States tendencies are as given in the station model.
3. Symbols for past weather numbers 0, 1, and 2 have been plotted where reported. (See Symbol W, Table of Symbols).

STATION MODEL			
LAND STATIONS		SHIP STATIONS	
GG	CdH E	GG	CdH d _g PP
TT	CdH PPP	TT	CdH PP
Vvw	(N) tppa	Vvw	(N) tppa
Ts	CDN WR	ts	CL W KD
h	RR		



SYNOPTIC WEATHER MAP
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE
SEA LEVEL 1300 GMT

FEB 1932

* SYNOPTIC
UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED
Pressures in parenthesis interpolated