

Weather Map Symbols

A

In the upper left, the temperature is plotted in Fahrenheit. In this example, the temperature is 77°F.

D

On the second row, the far left number is the visibility in miles. In this example, the visibility is 5 miles.

H

The number at the lower left is the dew point temperature. The dew point temperature is the temperature the air would have to cool to become saturated, or in other words reach a relative humidity of 100%.

B

Along the center, the cloud types are indicated. The top symbol is the high-level cloud type followed by the mid-level cloud type. The lowest symbol represents low-level cloud over a number which tells the height of the base of that cloud (in hundreds of feet) In this example, the high level cloud is Cirrus, the mid-level cloud is Altocumulus and the low-level clouds is a cumulonimbus with a base height of 2000 feet.

3							
2							
1							

F

The circle symbol in the center represents the amount of total cloud cover reported in eighths. This cloud cover includes all low, middle, and high level clouds.

No Clouds									
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I

The lower right area is reserved for the past weather, which is the most significant weather that has occurred within the past six hours excluding the most recent hour.

n/a	
n/a	
n/a	
\$	
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●	
●	
*	
▽	
R	

C

At the upper right is the atmospheric pressure reduced to mean sea level in millibars (mb) to the nearest tenth with the leading 9 or 10 omitted. In this case the pressure would be 999.8 mb. If the pressure was plotted as 024 it would be 1002.4 mb. When trying to determine whether to add a 9 or 10 use the number that will give you a value closest to 1000 mb.

E

Next to the visibility is the present weather symbol. There 95 symbols which represent the weather that is either presently occurring or has ended within the previous hour. In this example, a light rain shower was occurring at the time of the observation.

G

This number and symbol tell how much the pressure has changed (in tenths of millibars) in the past three hours and the trend in the change of the pressure during that same period. In this example, the pressure was steady then fell (lowered) becoming 0.3 millibars LOWER than it was three hours ago.

	Rising, the falling
	Rising, then steady, or rising, then rising more slowly
	Rising steadily, or unsteadily
	Falling or steady, then rising; or rising, then rising more quickly
	Steady, same as 3 hours ago
	Falling, then rising, same or lower than 3 hours ago
	Falling, then steady, or falling, then falling more slowly
	Falling steadily, or unsteadily
	Steady or rising, then falling, or falling, then falling more quickly

J

These lines indicate wind direction and speed rounded to the nearest 5 knots. The longest line, extending from the sky cover plot, points in the direction FROM which that wind is blowing. Thus, in this case, the wind is blowing FROM the southeast. The shorter lines, called barbs, indicate the wind speed in knots (kt). The speed of the wind is determined by the barbs. Each long barb represents 10 kt with short barbs representing 5 kt. A pennant is used to represent each 50 kt. In this example, one short barb and one long barb means the wind speed is 15 kt.

	Cold Front - a zone separating two air masses, of which the cooler, denser mass is advancing and replacing the warmer.
	Warm Front - a transition zone between a mass of warm air and the cold air it is replacing.
	Occluded Front - a composite of two fronts, formed as a cold front overtakes a warm or quasi-stationary front. Two types of occlusions can form depending on the relative coldness of the air behind the cold front to the air ahead of the warm or stationary front. A cold occlusion results when the coldest air is behind the cold front and a warm occlusion results when the coldest air is ahead of the warm front.
	Stationary Front - a front between warm and cold air masses that is moving very slowly or not at all.
	Trough - No temperature difference across boundary
	Dry Line - a boundary separating moist and dry air masses. It typically lies north-south across the central and southern high Plains states during the spring and early summer, where it separates moist air from the Gulf of Mexico (to the east) and dry desert air from the southwestern states (to the west).
	Squal Line - a line of active thunderstorms, either continuous or with breaks, including contiguous precipitation areas resulting from the existence of the thunderstorms.



Present Weather Symbols

00		01		02		03		04		05		06		07		08		09	
10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19	
20		21		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29	
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40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49	
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60		61		62		63		64		65		66		67		68		69	
70		71		72		73		74		75		76		77		78		79	
80		81		82		83		84		85		86		87		88		89	
90		91		92		93		94		95		96		97		98		99	