

# WEATHER INFERENCE FOR BEGINNERS





STORM CLOUD DEVELOPING OVER LONDON: 10.30 G.M.T. ON 5.9.36 (see page 34)



# WEATHER INFERENCE FOR BEGINNERS

MADE CLEAR IN A SERIES OF
ACTUAL EXAMPLES

BY
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To
MY MOTHER





# CONTENTS

LIST	Γ OF ILLUSTRATIONS	pp. ix-xi	
PRE	FACE	xiii–xiv	
I	FIRST PRINCIPLES	<i>þ</i> . 1	
II	THE CODES		
III	WEATHER TYPES	22	
	1 First observations	22	
	2 Fronts	23	
	3 Wind	27	
	4 Fine weather type	31	
	5 Fair weather type	32	
	6 Rainy weather type	33	
	7 Showery weather type	34	
IV	AIR THERMODYNAMICS	35	
	Wet and potential temperatures	35	
	2 Convection	42	
	3 Visibility	45	
	4 Fog	48	
	5 Thunderstorms	51	
$\mathbf{V}$	AIR TEMPERATURES	56	
	1 Tephigrams	56	
	2 Potential instability	63	
	3 Radiation	65	
	4 Summary	73	
	vii		



### CONTENTS

VI	AIR MAS	SSES	<b>p.</b> 76
	1 Equiv	alent temperatures	76
	2 Sumn	nary	79
VII	AIR HYI	ORODYNAMICS	81
	Gradi	ent wind and fronts	81
VIII	SYNOPT	IC CHARTS	96
	1 Intro	luction	96
	2 Illust	rations of anticyclones	102
	3 Illust	rations of depressions	108
	4 Cold	front development and motion	114
	5 Depre	ession development and motion	118
	6 Cyclo	genesis, ridge and wave developments	126
	7 Atlan	tic frontal analysis	129
	8 Mino	rtroughs	132
	9 'Text	-book' depression	133
	10 Wind	scales	136
IX	FRONTS	AND ANTICYCLONES	143
	1 Doub	le fronts	143
	2 Antic	yclonic weather	145
	3 Mino	r fronts and virtual temperatures	149
	4 Antic	yclones and their motion	153
	5 Furth	er waves and fronts	158
X	UPPER V	VINDS AND FORECASTING	164
	r Isent	opic and isobaric analysis	164
	2 Comp	parison of similar synoptic situations	179
	3 Pract	cal forecasting	182
IND	EX		103

viii



# **ILLUSTRATIONS**

	Storm cloud developing over London	fronti	spiece
I	General circulation	(explanatory diagram)	<i>p</i> . 4
2	Polar front	· •	4
3	Air circulation round a wave in a front	,,	5
4	Successive wave cyclones	,,	25
5	Occlusion	,,,	25
6	Tephigram foundations	(upper-air chart)	58
7	Illustration of u.a.t.	. , <b>))</b>	58
8	Tephigram construction	,,	59
9	Illustration of polar air cloud formation	,,	59
10	Wet air stability	,,	61
11	Dry air stability	,,	61
12	Wet, dry and dew-points	<b>,,,</b>	62
13	Normand points	,,	62
14	Potential instability (Normand curve)	,,	63
15	Potential instability (wet u.a.t.)	,,	63
16	Air moving over rotating earth	(explanatory diagram)	83
17	Acceleration relative to rotating earth	,,	83
18	Solenoids	,,	86
19	Curved air-flow	,,	86
20	Divergence	<b>,,</b> ,	87
21	Divergent air-flow	<b>,,</b>	87
22	Isobars at a front	,,	94
23	Key map	(for synoptic charts)	97
24	Symbols for fronts	,,	97
25	Cyclone or depression sweeping north-easterlies from the Baltic across the North Sea to Britain after south-easterlies		99



### ILLUSTRATIONS

Anticyclone ('high') over Norway while Baltic depression dies out (cyclolysis) and a Mediterranean 'low' is born (cyclogenesis)	<i>p</i> ⋅ 99
Anticyclone spreading over Europe with polar continental (P <sub>c</sub> ) air bringing mainly fair weather from north-east	103
European and Atlantic anticyclones joining up over Britain	103
Shift of high-pressure centre from Europe to the Atlantic, with change from easterlies to westerlies over Britain	105
Main anticyclone now over Atlantic, bringing maritime (M) air with cloudy weather from north-west	105
Trough moving south-east with sector of westerlies (maritime, M air, warm, cloudy) followed by north-north-westerlies (Arctic, A air, cold, showery)	107
Second trough moving south-east over Britain, showing warm front and starting occlusion	107
Trough (rainy), with occluding warm sector ( $T_m$ air, warm, cloudy) followed by another occlusion bringing west-north-westerlies ( $P_m$ air, cool, fair)	109
Westerlies ( $P_m$ air, cool, fair), also showing occlusion bent back as the Arctic front between cool $P_m$ and cold A air	109
Ridge (cool, fair), followed by depression deepening and occluding (rainy), also showing col at first over Iceland, moving east	111
Depression or cyclone (stormy) at its deepest, fully occluded, showing motion	113
Polar 'low' bringing cold north-westerlies after cool westerlies	113
North-westerlies (P air), cold and showery when curved round the 'low', but warmer and fair where curved round the 'high'	115
Westerlies, M air, warm and cloudy, following P air round the 'high'	115
Sector of M air moving slowly east with the 'high', followed by cold front	117
Cold front, followed by isobars more curved round the 'high' in the south than in the north, causing more convergence and rain	117



#### ILLUSTRATIONS

42	Cold front followed by isobars wider apa the north, causing lighter winds	art in the south than in $p$	. 119
43	Orthodox type of chart. Developmendepression	nt of new polar-front	119
44	Simplified chart of pressure (sea-level) a showing air-flow, w.p.t., air-mass type types	•	121
45	A depression, 1800 G.M.T. 11 November	: 1936 (synoptic chart)	135
46	Geostrophic wind scales	(for use with charts)	137
47	Geostrophic scale. New type	**	138
48	Curvature measurement	(explanatory diagram)	139
49	Universal wind scale	(for use with charts)	141
50	Gales, 0700 G.M.T. 14 December 1936	(synoptic chart)	162





## **PREFACE**

This book is for all who are interested in their own daily weather.

It is a professional meteorologist's running commentary on the weather which he himself had already observed and recorded ten years earlier as a schoolboy when he had no more facilities than have since become available to everybody. Having thus encouraged the reader, its purpose is to illustrate the analysis and forecasting of weather with local observations and charts from the Meteorological Office.

For readers unfamiliar with weather theory the first chapter just outlines its ideas. For those who are also unfamiliar with Meteorological Office procedure the second chapter explains how (for brevity) all the reports are coded. The coded weather reports are then listed with running commentaries explaining the weather analysis. Even with only one season (one autumn) the main ideas of the subject are covered. Difficult ones for beginners are purposely explained with the least possible technical or mathematical language. The air's elementary thermodynamics, tephigrams and radiation, for instance, are summed up in an unusual way, after which the account of its hydrodynamics or wind theory also includes an original working design, while ideas of simplified charts and classification of weather types are put forward. Another original feature is that the illustrations are not specially selected, but are taken day by day as they come.

After the year 1948 the standard international codes were altered. Readers using Meteorological Office Daily Weather Reports (abbreviated to D.W.R.) will now find the new codes in other Air Ministry Meteorological Office publications sold by H.M. Stationery Office. The weather reports in this book have accordingly all been recoded. But as the writer, like many readers, originally had no better guide than D.W.R. Introductions, which were not really a guide but just a short dictionary to the codes, he unwittingly departed slightly from standard practice. As the old codes could not be exactly translated into the new ones either, he cannot attempt in this book to stick to the new codes exactly, but explains the codes he prefers to use to make the weather reports as clear to the reader as possible.

Although not reproduced throughout the book, many charts copied from Air Ministry D.W.R. are included to illustrate weather-map types.

xiii



#### PREFACE

To quote the book's own conclusion, not only may the general reader learn something of what lies behind the Meteorological Office forecasts and inferences and how far he may make his own from *Daily Weather Reports*, but other beginners in the Meteorological Office itself who already know how to make weather charts will have a better idea how to use them.

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D. J. H.