

Plotted Station (surface)

		C _H		
	TT	C _M	PPP	
VV	ww	(N)	PP	a
	T _d T _a	C _L	w	

C _H	High Cloud type
C _M	Middle Cloud type
C _L	Low Cloud type
N	Cloud Cover (portion of the sky covered)
PPP	Atmospheric pressure. The pressure is indicated in hectopascals but only the last three digits are shown. For example, a pressure of 1002.1 will be indicated as 021 whereas a pressure of 1021.1 will be indicated as 211.
PP	Indicates the pressure change since the last observation (in hectopascals).
a	Graphical representation of the pressure change
ww	Present Weather when the observation is taken
w	Past Weather in the past hour at the time of the observation
VV	Horizontal Visibility Code vs kilometers).
TdTd	Dew Point (in degrees Celsius).
TT	Air Temperature (in degrees Celsius).
ddff	Winds
Example	Overcast, with an air temperature of 24 degrees Celsius, dew point of 21 degrees Celsius. The wind was from the northeast between 10 and 14 knots. The pressure was 1003.8 hectopascals decreasing (\) of 1.1 hectopascals in the last 3 hours (1 1 on the chart). Rain showers with low clouds which were Stratus, the visibility was reduced to less than one kilometer. In the preceding hour of the observation, fog was the weather.


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Examples of Symbols used to illustrate the weather (ww)

• •	rain	△	ice pellets
” ”	drizzle	▲	hail
▽	rain shower	∞	haze
~	freezing rain	≡	mist
* *	snow	≡	fog
★	snow shower	▽	fog, depositing rime

	heavy rain shower		thunderstorm
	squalls		thunderstorm, heavy, with rain and/or snow
	ice pellets (shower)		thunderstorm, heavy, with hail
	lightning		


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Winds

	less than 5 knots		30 to 34 knots
	5 to 9 knots		35 to 39 knots
	10 to 14 knots		40 to 44 knots
	15 to 19 knots		50 to 54 knots
	20 to 24 knots		70 to 74 knots
	25 to 29 knots		105 to 110 knots and so on


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Cloud Cover

	in oktas (/ 8)	in tenths (/ 10)
	no clouds	
	1 okta or less	1 tenth or less but with a presence of cloud
	2 oktas	2 or 3 tenths
	3 oktas	4 tenths
	4 oktas	5 tenths
	5 oktas	6 tenths
	6 oktas	7 or 8 tenths
	7 oktas or more but not 8	9 tenths or more but not 10

	completely overcast
	Sky completely obscured by a layer at the surface or by a phenomenon with a base not at the surface

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High Clouds : type C_H

	CI (cirrus) in the form of filaments, strands, or hooks, not progressively invading the sky
	dense Ci, in patches or entangled sheaves, which usually do not increase
	dense Ci, often in the form of an anvil, being the remains of the upper parts of Cb (cumulonimbus)
	Ci in the form of hooks or of filaments, or both, progressively invading the sky
	Ci and Cs (CirroStratus) or Cs alone; in either case, they are progressively invading the sky, and generally growing denser as a whole, but the continuous veil does not reach 45 degrees above the horizon
	Ci and Cs or Cs alone; in either case, they are progressively invading the sky, and generally growing denser as a whole; the continuous veil extends more than 45 degrees above the horizon
	veil of Cs covering the celestial dome
	Cs not progressively invading the sky and not completely covering the celestial dome, Ci and Cc (CirroCumulus) may be present
	Cc alone, or Cc accompanied by Ci or Cs, or both, but Cc is predominant

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Middle Clouds : type C_M

	As (AltoStratus), the greater part of which is semi-transparent; through this part the sun or moon may be weakly visible, as through ground glass.
	As, the greater part of which is sufficiently dense to hide the sun or moon, or Ns (NimboStratus)

	Ac (AltoCumulus), the greater part of which is semi-transparent; the various elements of the cloud change only slowly and are all at a single level mince
	patches (often in the form of almonds or fishes) of Ac, the greater part of which is semi-transparent; the clouds occur at one or more levels and the elements are continually changing in appearance
	semi-transparent Ac in bands, or Ac in one or more fairly continuous layers (semi-transparent or opaque), progressively invading the sky; these altocumulus clouds generally thicken as a whole
	Ac resulting from the spreading out of Cu (Cumulus)
	Ac in two or more layers, usually opaque in places, and not progressively invading the sky; or opaque layer of Ac, not progressively invading the sky; or Ac together with As
	Ac with sproutings in the form of small towers or battlements; or altocumulus having the appearance of cumuliform tufts
	Ac of a chaotic sky, generally at several levels


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Low Clouds : type CL

	Cu (Cumulus) with little vertical extent and seemingly flattened
	Cu of moderate or strong vertical extent, generally with protuberances in the form of domes or towers, either accompanied or not by other cumulus or by stratocumulus, all having their base at the same level.
	Cb (CumuloNimbus) the summits of which, at least partially, lack sharp outlines but are neither clearly fibrous (cirriform) nor in the form of an anvil; cumulus, stratocumulus, or stratus may also be present
	Sc (StratoCumulus) formed by the spreading out of cumulus; cumulus may also be present
	Sc not resulting from the spreading out of cumulus
	St (Stratus) or Sf (Stratus Fractus) in a more or less continuous sheet or layer, or in ragged shreds, or both, but no stratus fractus of bad weather
	Sf (stratus Fractus) of bad weather or cumulus fractus of bad weather, or both (pannus), usually below altostratus or nimbostratus

	Cu and Sc other than that formed from the spreading out of cumulus; the base of the cumulus is at a different level from that of the stratocumulus
	Cb cumulonimbus, the upper part of which is clearly fibrous (cirriform), often in the form of an anvil; either accompanied or not by cumulonimbus without anvil or fibrous upper part, by cumulus, stratocumulus, stratus, or pannus


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Horizontal Visibility Code vs Kilometers (VV)

Code	Km	Code	Km	Code	Km
00 :	0	32 :	3.2	67 :	17.6
02 :	0.2	36 :	3.6	69 :	19.2
04 :	0.4	40 :	4	70 :	20.8
06 :	0.6	48 :	4.8	72 :	22.4
08 :	0.8	56 :	6.4	74 :	24
10 :	1	58 :	8	80 :	30.4
12 :	1.2	59 :	9.6	82 :	40
16 :	1.6	61 :	11.2	83 :	44.8
20 :	2.0	62 :	12.8	85 :	56
24 :	2.4	64 :	14.4	86 :	60.8
28 :	2.8	66 :	16	89 :	greater than 70.4


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