Daily Series SYNOPTIC WEATHER MAPS Part I

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The modern series of historical sea-level weather maps for the Northern Hemisphere begins with January 1899 and extends through June 1957. Upper-air maps of the 500-millibar pressure surface were added beginning with the month of December 1944 and extending through June 1957.

A special series of sea-level and 500-millibar maps is being prepared for the period July 1957 through December 1958 in connection with the International Geophysical Year. The analyses will be based on checked data on microcards prepared by the World Meteorological Organization as a primary data source, and will be coordinated with similar maps for the remainder of the world. A set of IGY World Weather Maps will result.

Data tabulations were added to the synoptic map series beginning with the October 1945 issue. Except for two gaps, November and December 1945, and January 1954 through June 1955, these monthly data listings are complete and are available in published form through December 1963 and in the form of microfilm beginning with data for January 1964.

INTRODUCTION

This series of Northern Hemisphere Weather Maps, beginning with January 1959, is similar to the series which begins with maps for January 1949[1.(e)], and is produced by the United States Weather Bureau. Each volume consists of Northern Hemisphere maps for one month, there being one sea-level map and one 500-millibar map for each day at 1200 GMT. *

Data tabulations of synoptic surface reports for 1200 GMT for selected stations and upper-air reports for 0000 GMT for the entire Northern Hemisphere and for all observational times for the North American area also are available. [2]

SEA LEVEL MAPS

DATA

The sea-level maps in this series were prepared from data observed at or near 1200 GMT providing continuity with other series of Northern Hemisphere Weather Maps that have already been completed, or that are in the process of being completed.

Synoptic reports were plotted from every available source: Special forms, listings, or punched cards furnished for this publication by cooperating National Meteorological Services; data and charts published by those Services; punched cards prepared by selected stations in the United States, and for the ocean weather stations; weather logs of commercial ships; and collections of radio and teletypewriter reports from all available areas of the Northern Hemisphere.

An abbreviated International Plotting Code model is used in plotting the maps. The positions of the elements in relation to the land and ship station circles have been printed on each map. More complete synoptic reports of the stations plotted may be found in Part II, and a description of the elements plotted and/or listed may be found in the WMO publication No. 9, TP. 4, Volume B.

ANALYSIS

In the analysis of the Northern Hemisphere sea-level charts, all frontal structures with well-established histories were retained until the data showed that frontolysis had taken place. In those cases, frontolysis has been shown and the front has been dropped from the maps. Every effort has been made to carry all major frontal systems. Minor fronts were carried on the maps only when the data indicated that a minor front did exist and the resulting weather was significant. Every effort was made to distinguish between a cold front and a polar trough, both over land and over water. Great care was exercised to include all frontal boundaries causing significant weather. However, it is physically beyond the scope of these charts, presented in 24-hour intervals, to indicate in detail each secondary or swiftly redeveloped frontal system whose inception, growth, and full development may easily have taken place in the interval between maps. Representation of these features must necessarily be shown, in some cases, as merely an indication of what took place in the interim. These indications have been considered a major part of the analysis and have been represented in the most feasible fashion in accordance with the particular situation being analyzed.

Analyses of the sea-level (and upper-air) charts was aided by a careful study of weather maps published by various National Meteorological Services, and by a study of intermediate charts prepared by the Weather Bureau's National Meteorological Center. The original observation forms of the weather reporting ships at sea, in addition to transocean flight reports, were available and were used by the analysis unit as an aid to continuity.

Analysis in tropical areas are necessarily incomplete. In areas of few or no data a reasonable isobaric pattern has been carried for completeness in lieu of entering the mean position of the Intertropical Convergence Zone for that particular time of year. Whenever available data made it possible to determine the position of the zone of convergence, that position was entered.

Easterly waves, westerly troughs, and shear lines were entered only when the data definitely supported these phenomena and intermediate charts confirmed them.

Instability or squall-lines were entered on the charts when the associated weather warranted them and after close study of 6-hourly intermediate charts, when available.

In areas of relatively sparse data, the sequence of weather reports was carefully studied to obtain the best possible solution. The analysts preparing this series of charts have had considerable experience in Northern Hemisphere analysis and in maintaining continuity in areas of sparse data coverage. With minor exceptions, in areas of few data, every attempt was made to check the data and the many sources of data for accuracy and representativeness and then to analyze accordingly, with established mean patterns used only as a control factor.

500-MILLIBAR MAPS

The maps for the 500-millibar surface have been included in this series for their value in portraying the upper-air patterns associated with sea-level systems.

DATA

The large amount of data available for these maps permitted a more detailed analysis than had been possible on earlier series. All of the major circulation systems were shown together with a large percentage of the lesser systems which could be logically identified on consecutive maps. The regular reports were considered adequate for North America and Europe, and most of the Atlantic Ocean, but it was necessary to make extrapolations to obtain the 500-millibar height in other regions where observations were sparse.

ANALYSIS

Each map was analyzed a sufficiently long time after the map date to allow the use of late reports and data received by mail. This procedure resulted in better continuity and consistency of analysis. Intermediate upper-air maps were used as an aid to continuity.

In the areas where upper-level data were sparse, upper-level temperatures were estimated by trajectory movements and extrapolation using continuity as a prime requisite.

Height contours were drawn as solid lines at intervals of 80 meters beginning with the maps for July 1957; a contour interval of 200 feet was used in all previous series. Isotherms at 5°C. intervals were drawn as single dashed lines. Representation of troughs by a double solid line was discontinued with the June 1953 volume.

Surface and upper-air analyses have been closely coordinated, particularly in areas where data were sparse, in order to insure that the final analysis would be the best possible in view of the limited data and would be completely consistent with the surface analysis.

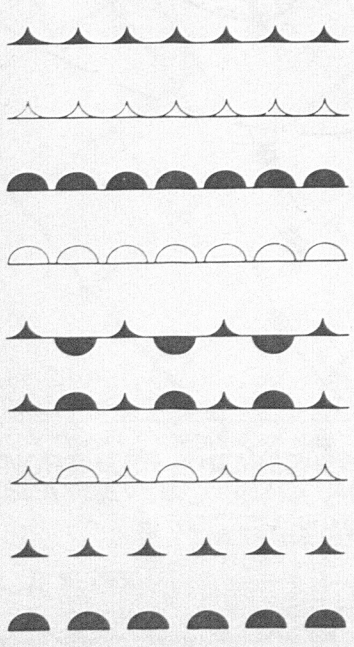
1. (a) U. S. Weather Bureau. Daily Synoptic Series Historical Weather Maps, Northern Hemisphere Sea Level, January 1899 to June 1939, inclusive.
   (b) U. S. Weather Bureau. Daily Series Synoptic Weather Maps, Northern Hemisphere Sea Level Charts, July 1939 to November 1944, inclusive.
   (c) U. S. Weather Bureau. Daily Series Synoptic Weather Maps, Northern Hemisphere Sea Level and 500-Millibar Charts, December 1944 to September 1945, inclusive.
   (d) Headquarters, Air Weather Service, AAF. Northern Hemisphere Historical Weather Maps, Sea Level and 500 Millibars, October 1945 to December 1948, inclusive.
   (e) U. S. Weather Bureau. Daily Series Synoptic Weather Maps, Northern Hemisphere Sea Level and 500-Millibar Charts, January 1949 to June 1957, inclusive.
   (f) U. S. Weather Bureau. IGY World Weather Maps, Part I, Northern Hemisphere, Sea Level and 500-Millibar Charts, July 1957 to December 1958, inclusive (being completed).
   (g) U. S. Weather Bureau. Daily Series Synoptic Weather Maps, Part I, Northern Hemisphere Sea Level and 500-Millibar Charts, January 1959, et seq.

2. U. S. Weather Bureau. Daily Series Synoptic Weather Maps, Part II, Northern Hemisphere Data Tabulations, July 1955, et seq.

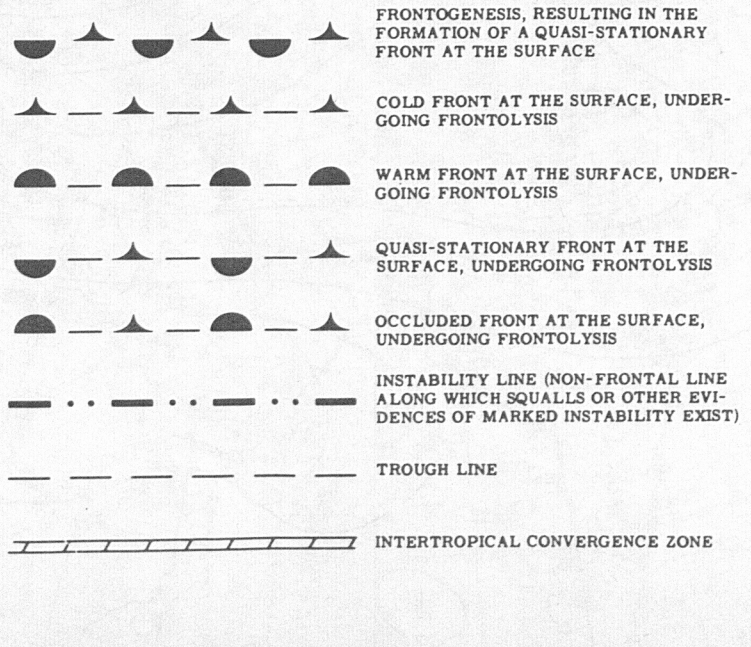
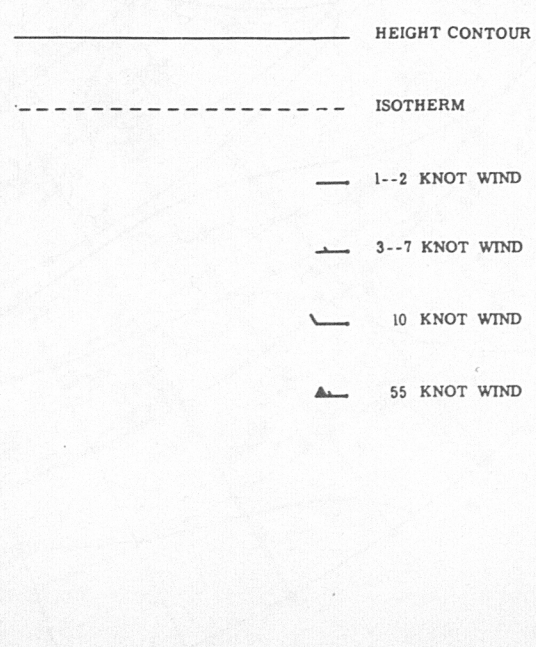
* Beginning with the maps for April 1, 1957, all observations are 1200 GMT except those for stations operated by Canada and the United States. Time of these observations changes from 1230 GMT for sea-level and 1500 GMT for 500-millibars, to 1200 GMT for both levels on June 1, 1957, unless otherwise indicated.

LIST OF SYMBOLS USED ON MAPS

SEA-LEVEL MAPS



SEA-LEVEL MAPS



500-MILLIBAR MAPS