

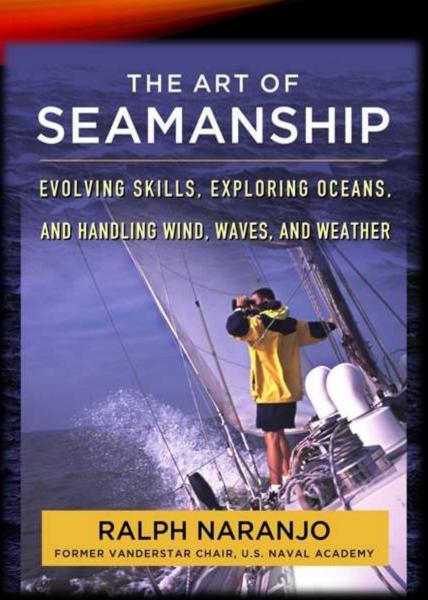


WHAT TO EXPECT

CREW - VESSEL - ITINERARY









WEATHER AWARENESS AND FORECAST FEATURES

STAY FOCUSED ON THE SEA STATE





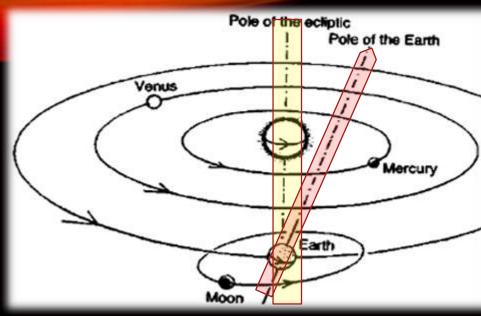




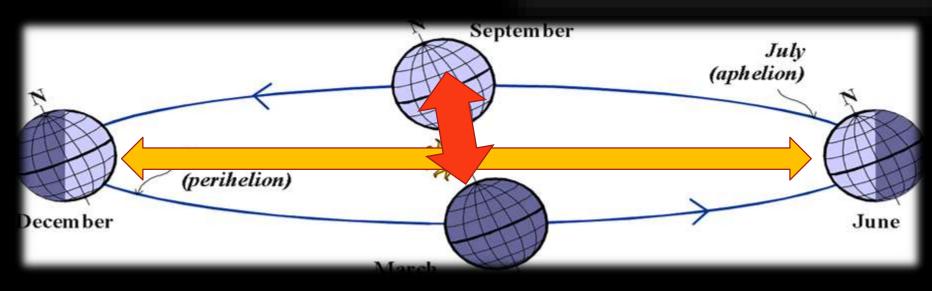


CLIMATE IMPLICATIONS

Annual changes and longer period oscillations







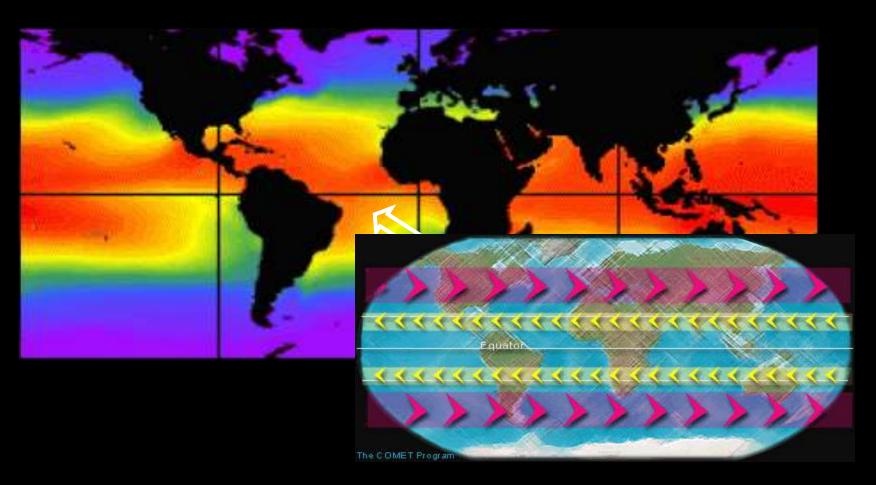
Solar radiation Solar radiation Solar radiation

SUN DRIVEN ATMOSPHERE

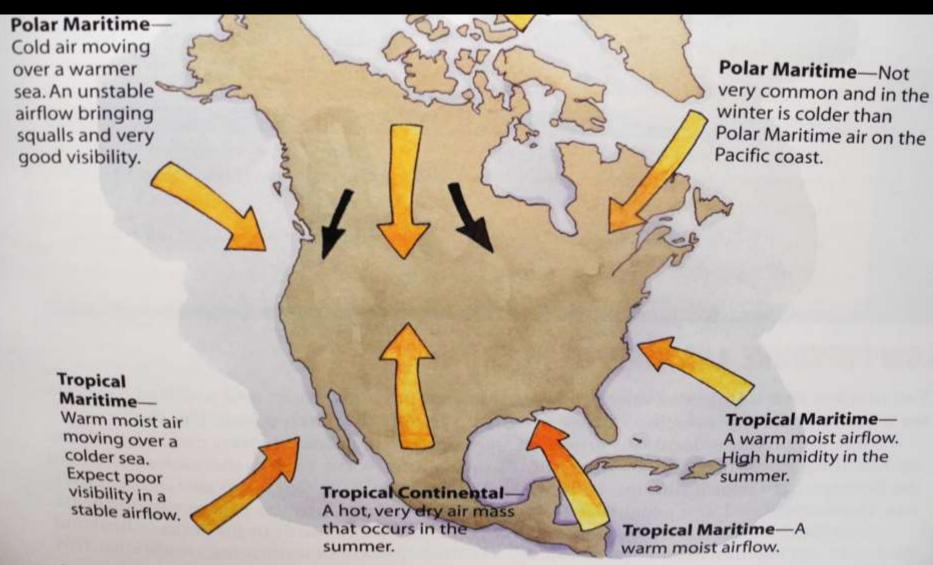
- Uneven heating
- Evaporation / condensation
- Coriolis effect
- Wind belts



OCEAN/AIR INTERFACE



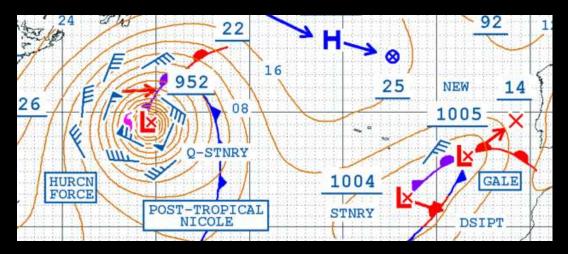
SURFACE AIR MASS INTERACTION



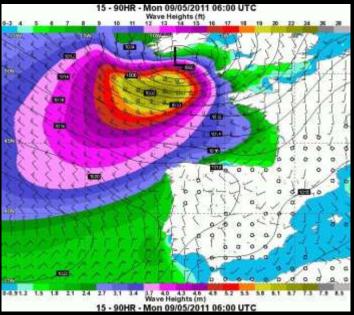
PILOT CHARTS 98⁽⁾ 00'N. 332 Pentland Firth 317 Glasgow (IRELAND) Seaforth Dublin & Burnham Dunker Southampton & Boulogne

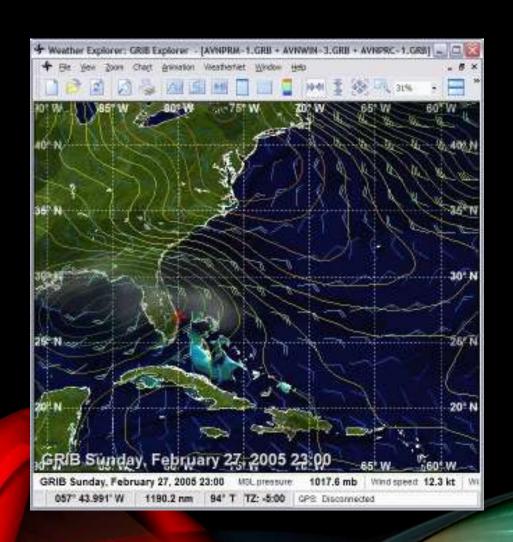


WEATHER



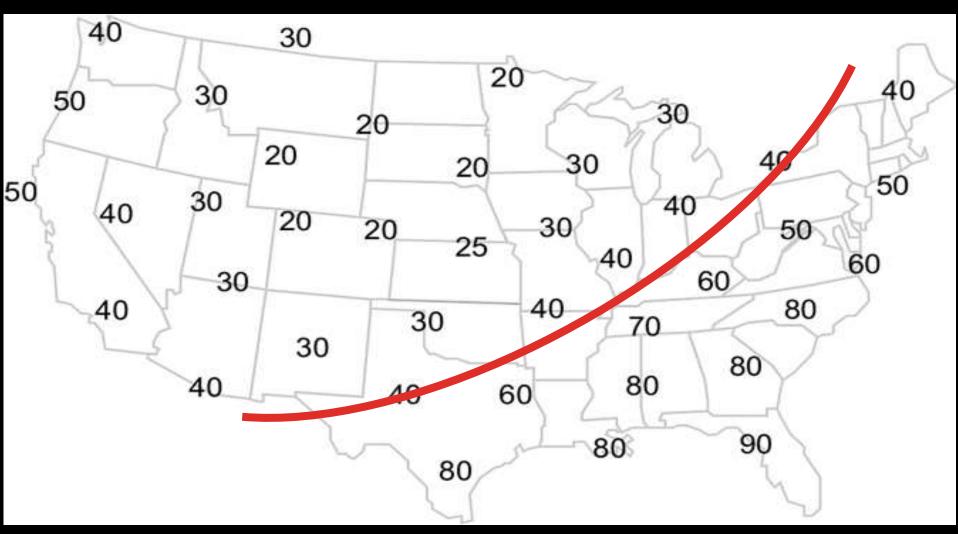




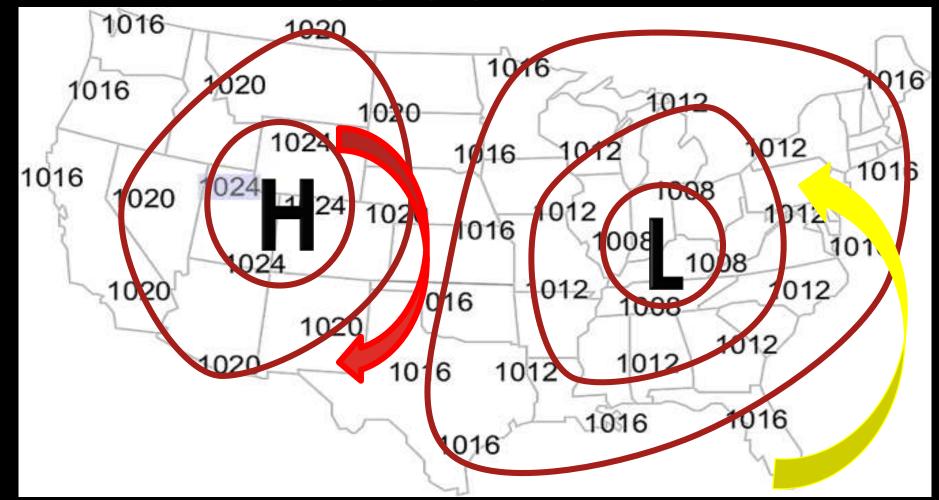


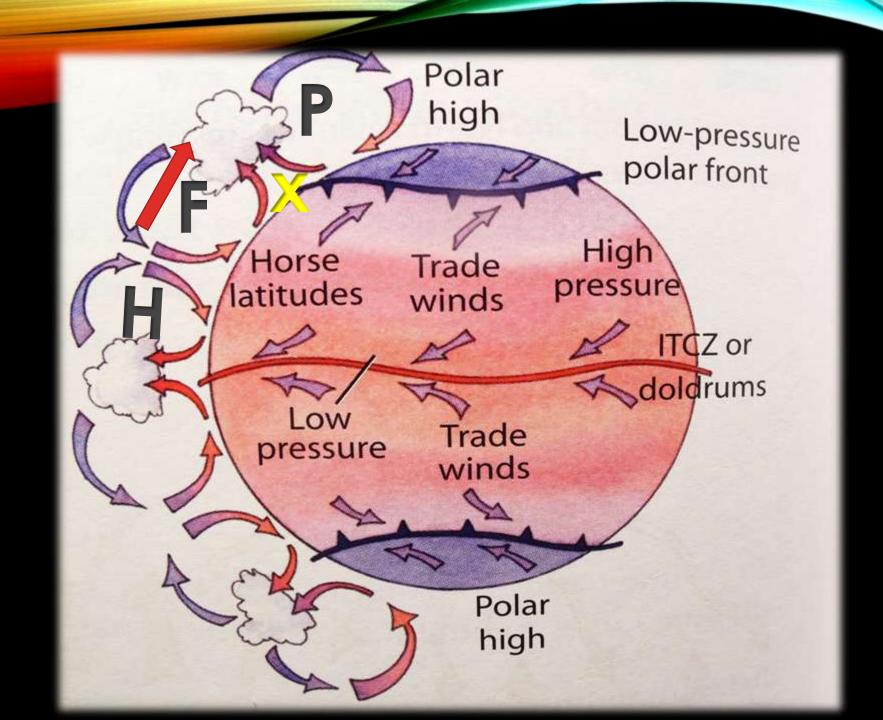
GADGETS AND GRIB FILES

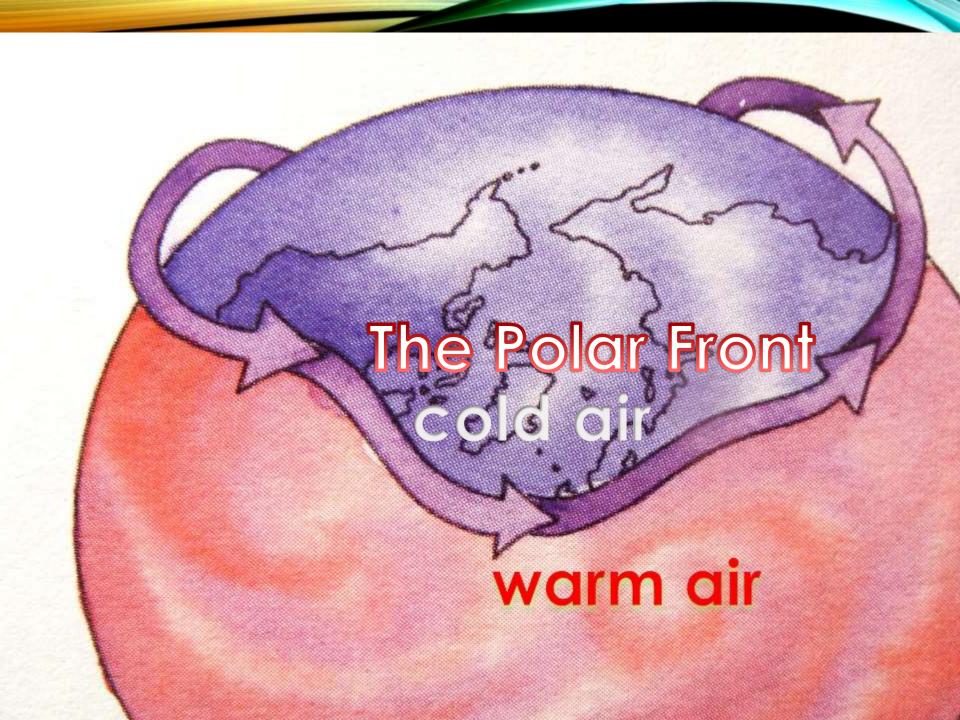
temperature



isobars







WINDS ALOFT AND THE FERREL CELL

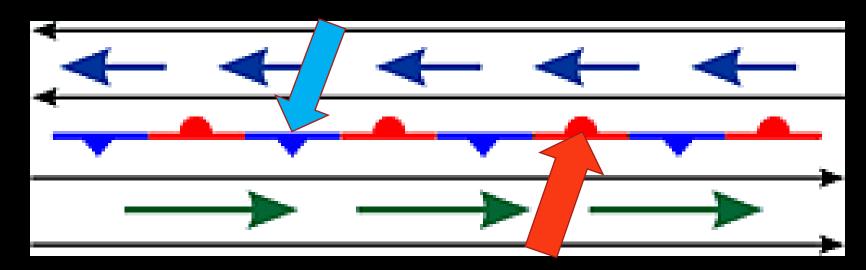
- Poleward flow aloft and on surface
- Coriolis bends winds to the right
- Creates west wind above highs
- Keeps midlevel air masses moving eastward
- Ferrel Cell balancing heat distribution
- Defining storm tracks Rossby Waves
- Short waves and surface weather effects



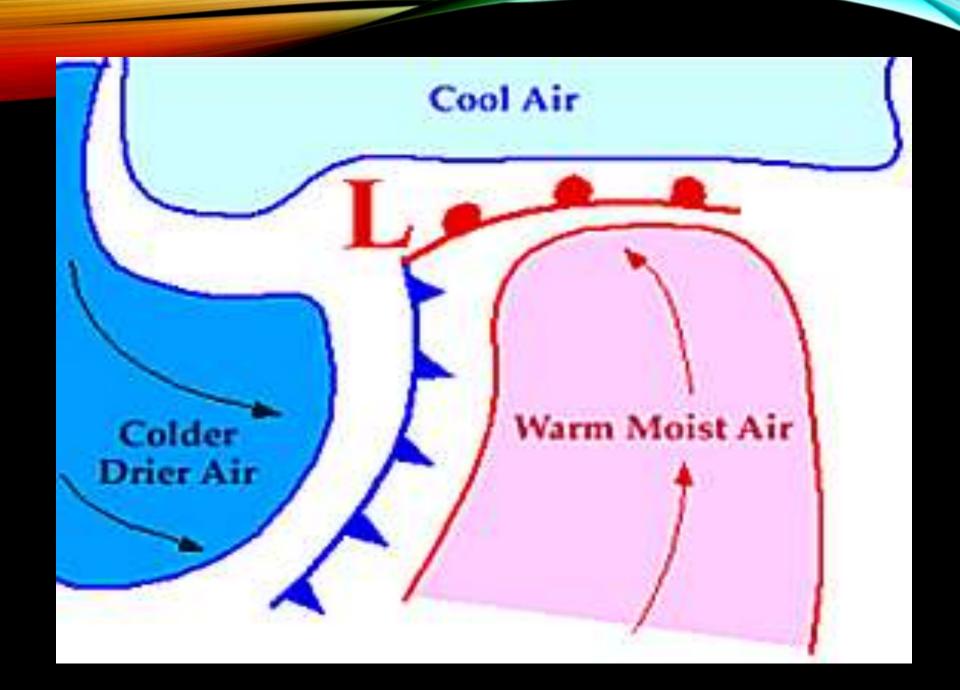


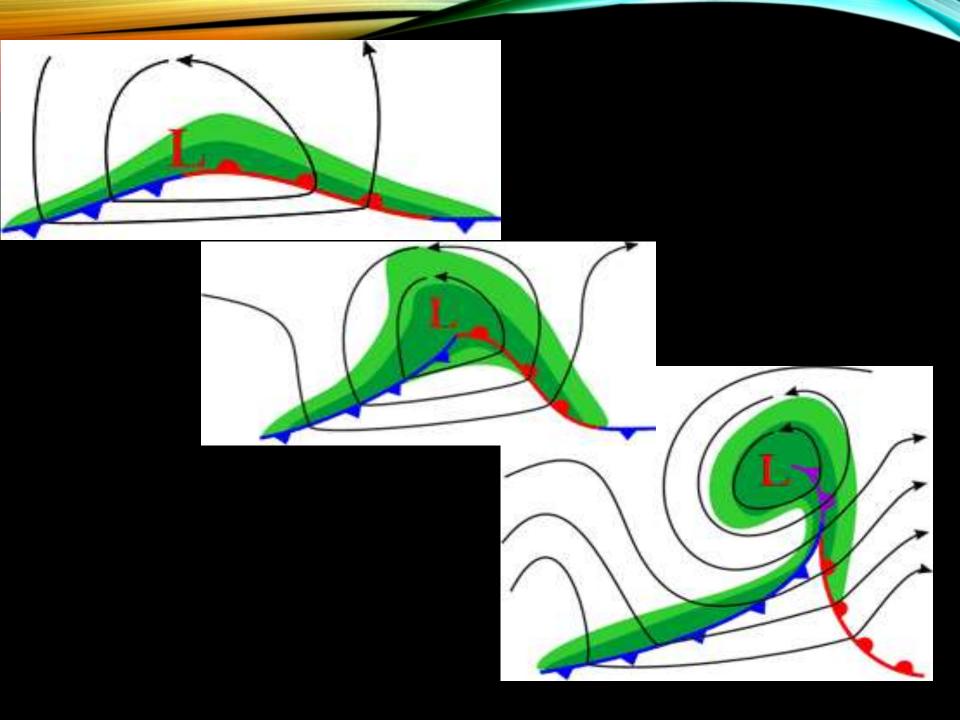


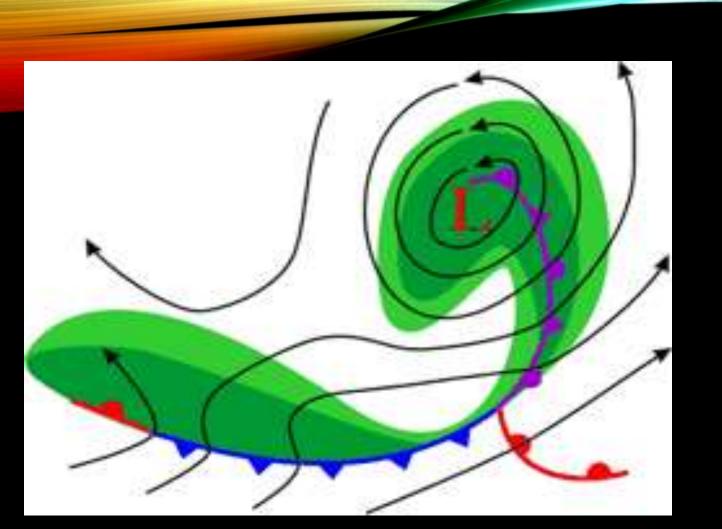
Polar easterly



Mid latitude westerly

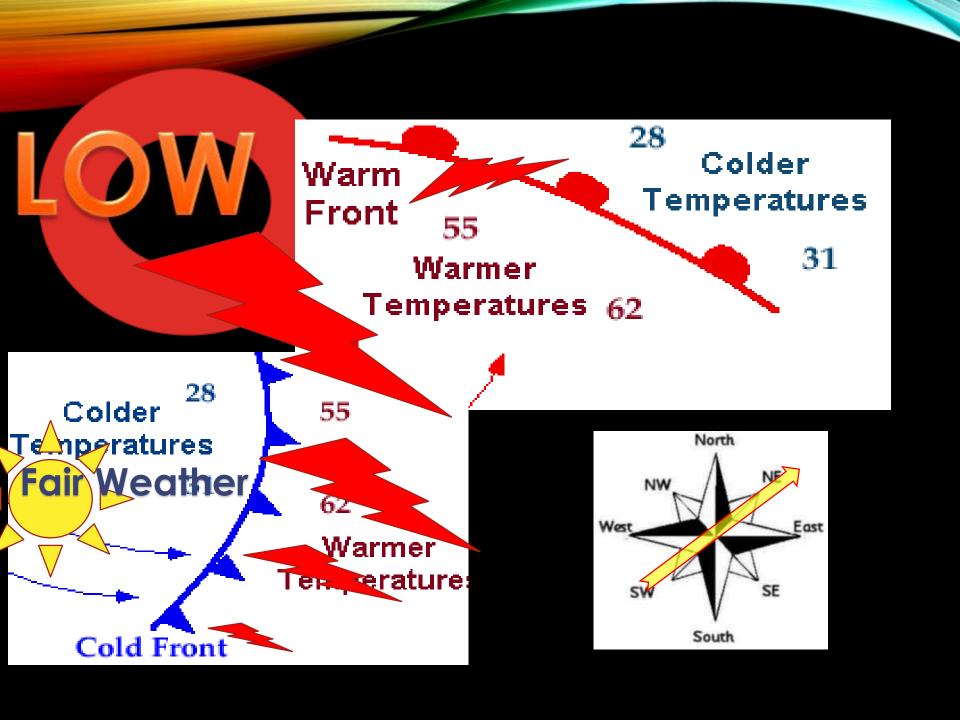






Extratropical low



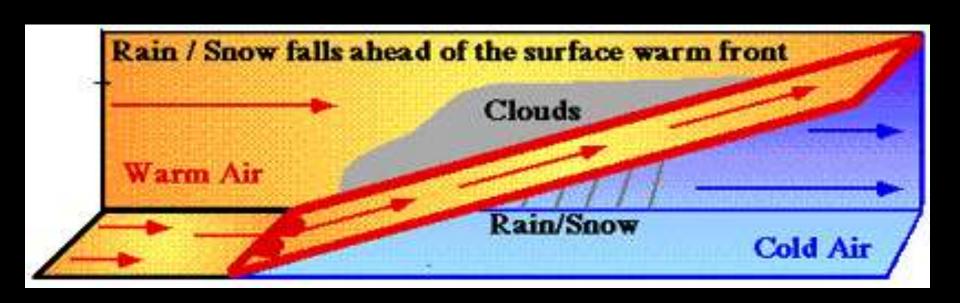


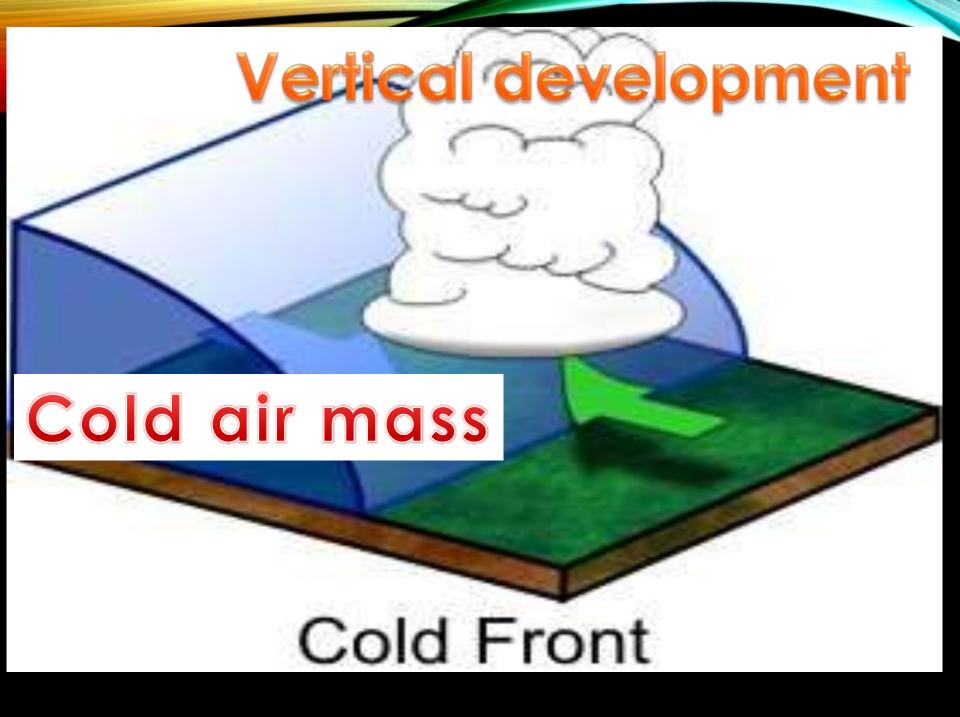


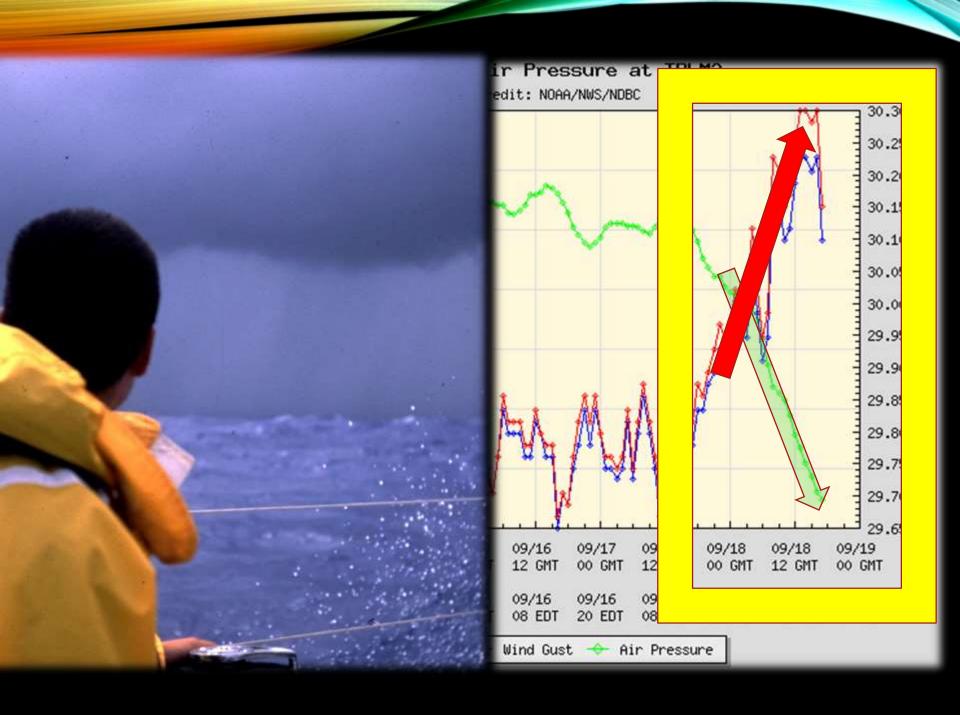


CLOUDS COMMUNICATE

WARM FRONT Overrides colder air



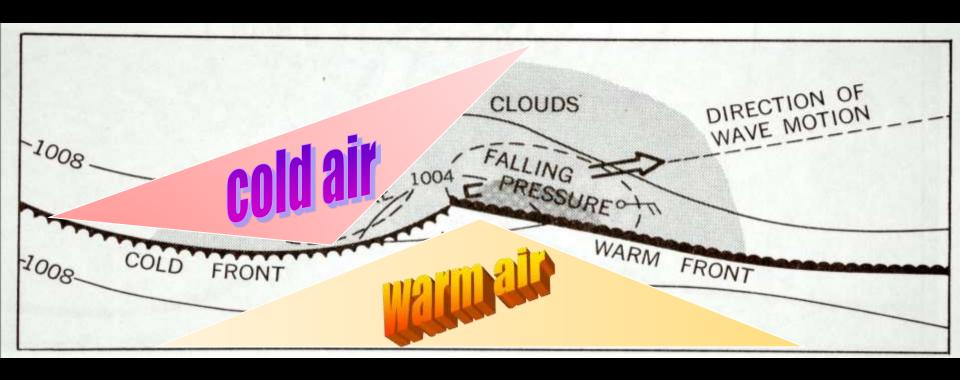


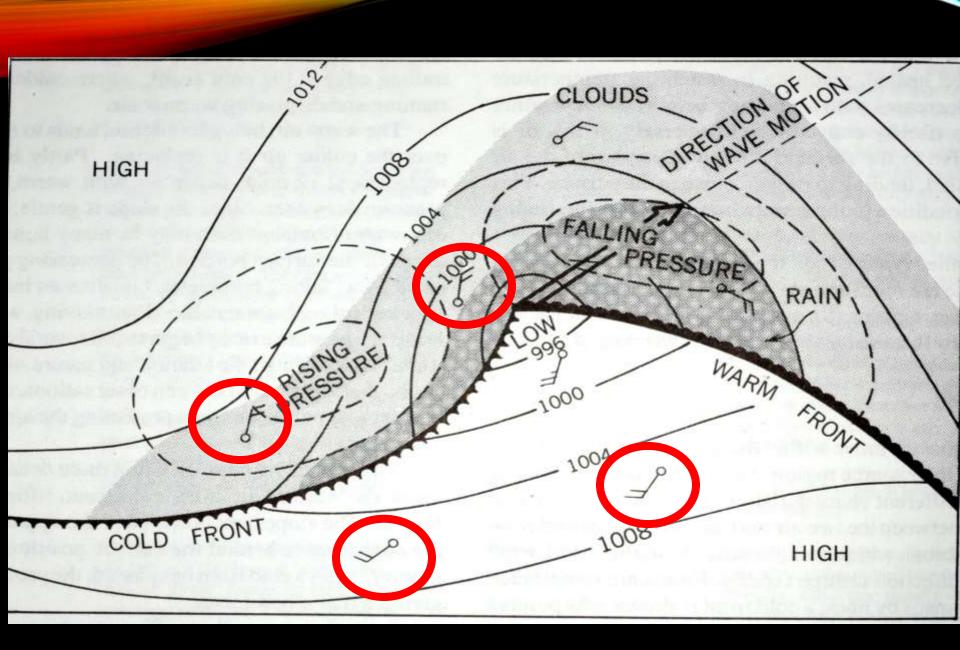


COLD FRONTS



AIR MASS BOUNDARIES





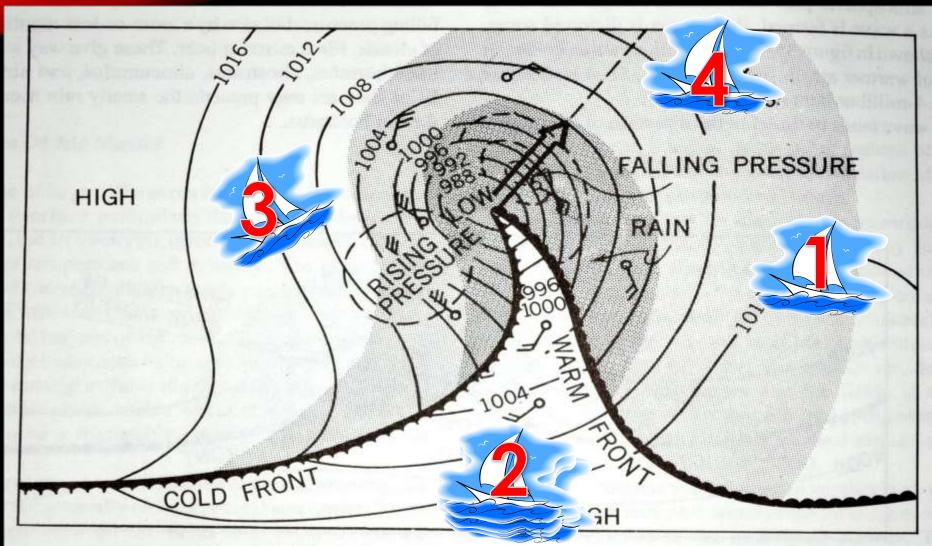
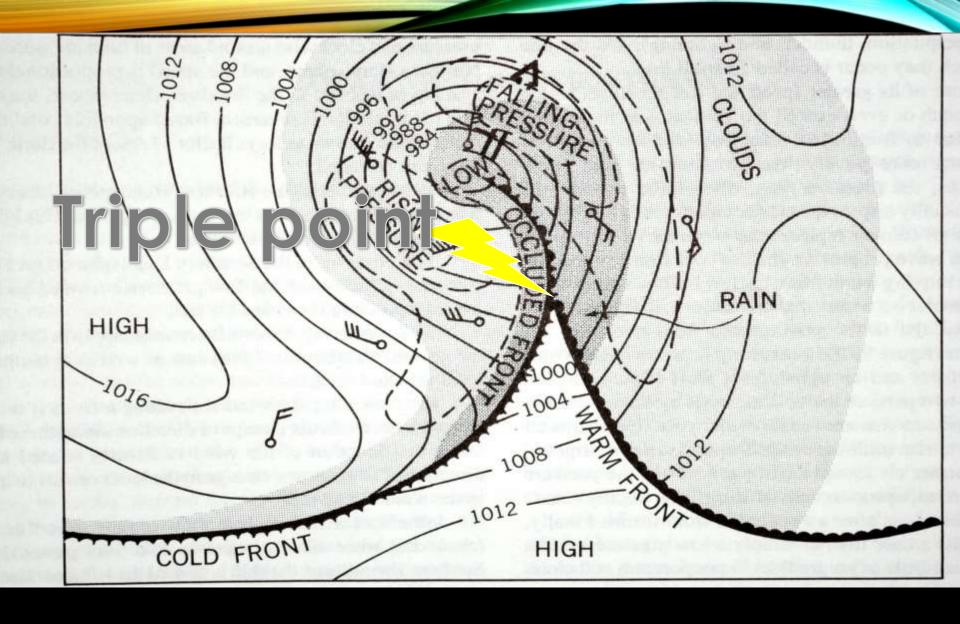


Figure 3510c. A frontal wave nearing occlusion (top view).

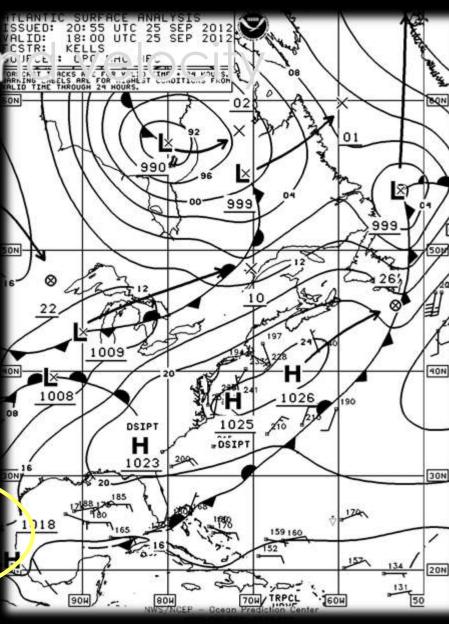


Beware of tightening Isobars = rapidly falling barometer

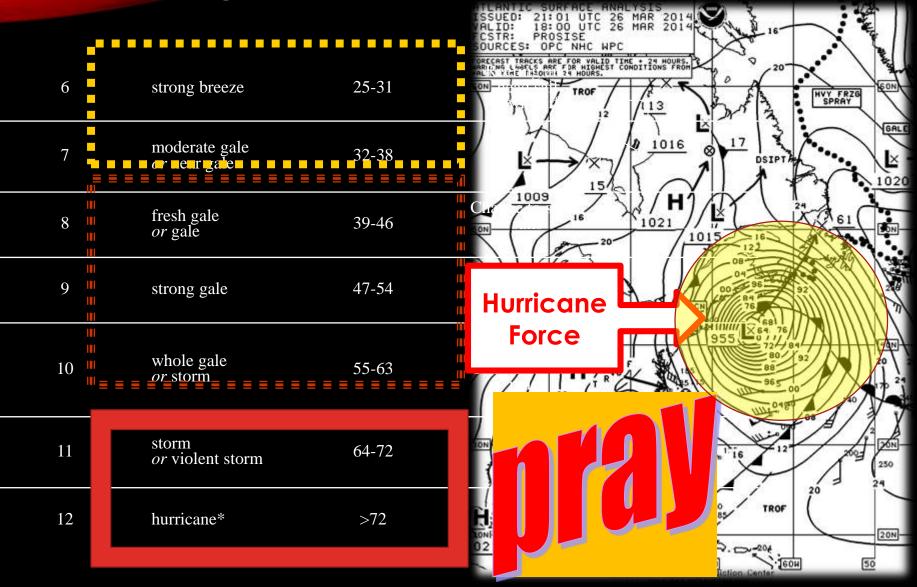
Wind direction are

BEAUFORT SCALE

BEAUFORT#	NAME	WIND SPEED (MPH)
0	calm	<1
1	light air	1-3
2	light breeze	4-7
3	gentle breeze	8-12
4	moderate breeze	13-18
5	fresh breeze	19-24



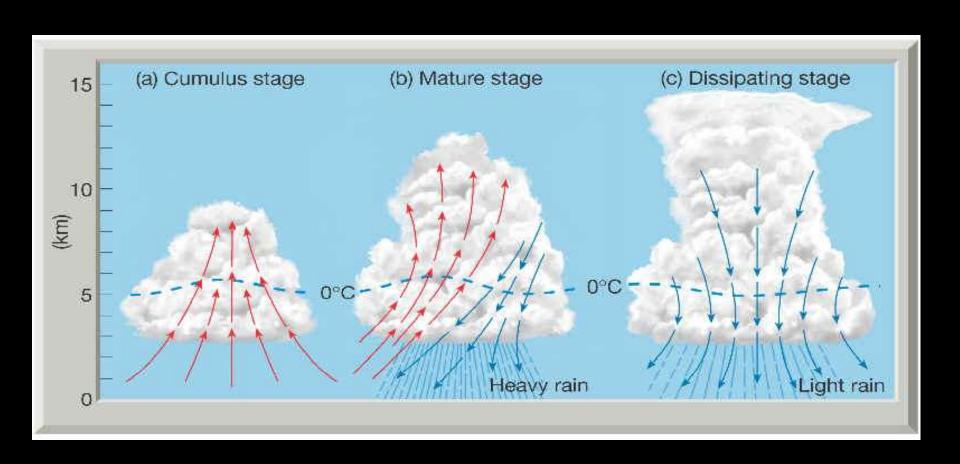
Unfriendly side of the Beaufort Scale



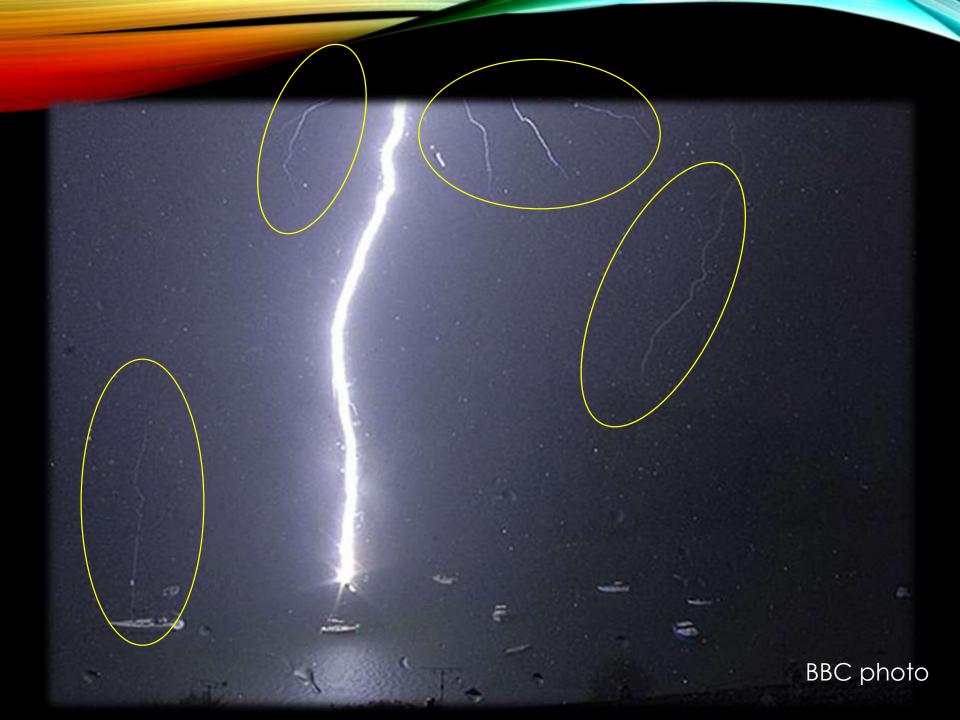




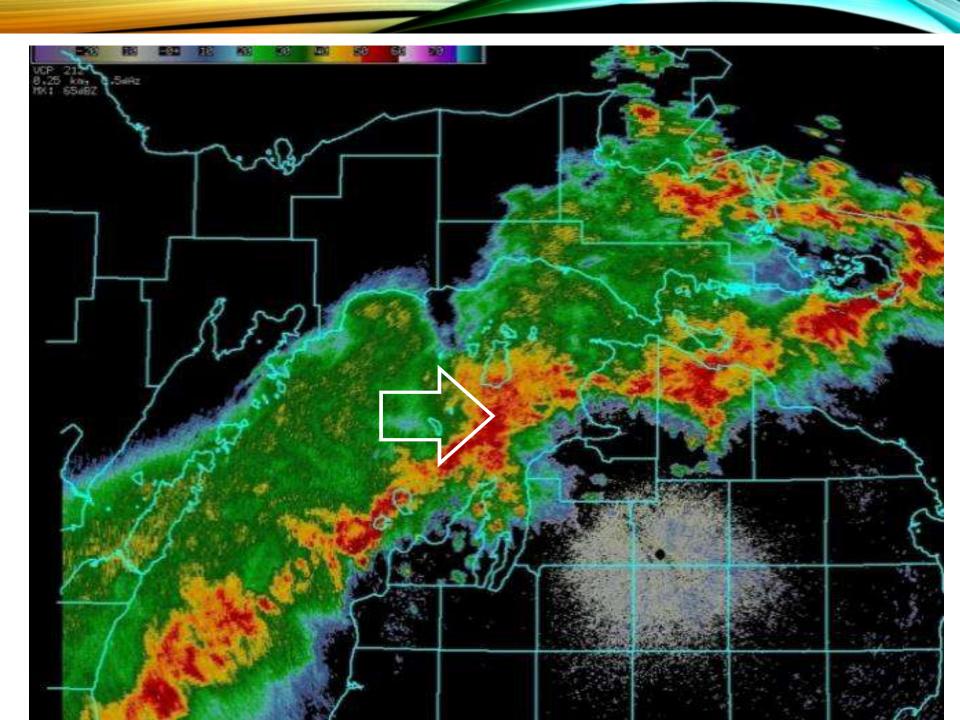
Thunderstorms



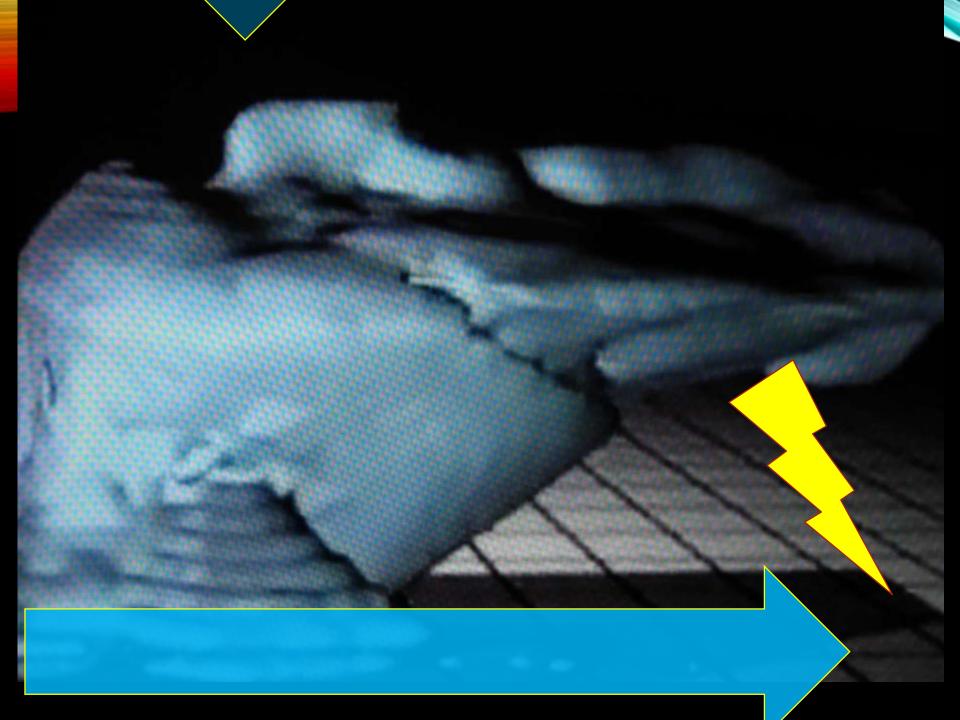




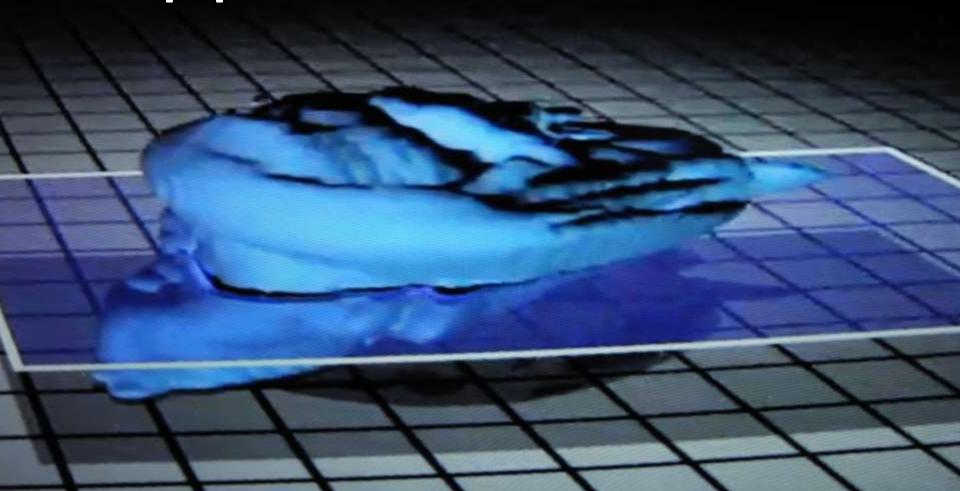


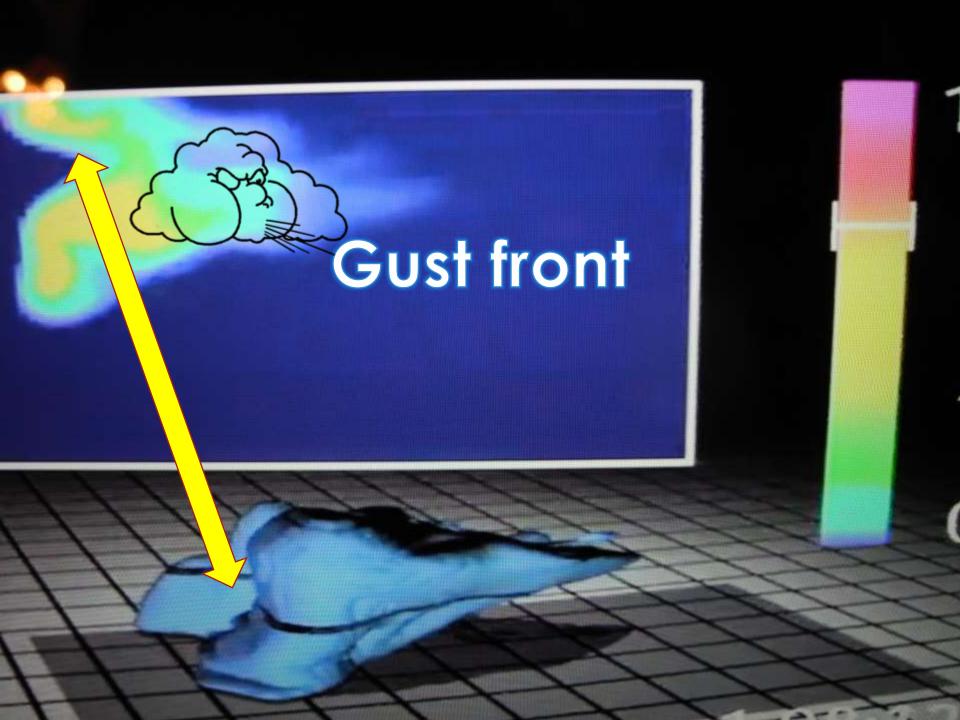






Doppler Radar Transect





TROPICAL WEATHER SYSTEMS

Tropical Depression: winds of 38 mph (33 knots) or less.

Tropical Storm: winds of 39 to 73 mph (34 to 63 knots).

Hurricane: winds of 74 mph (64 knots) or higher.

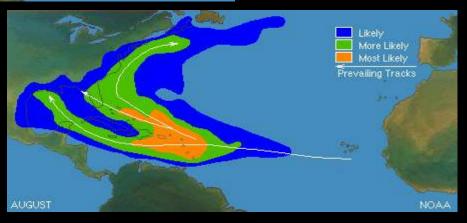
Major Hurricane: winds of 111 mph (96 knots) or higher Category 3, 4 or 5 on the Saffir-Simpson Scale.

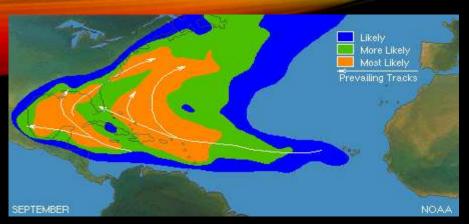
In the western North Pacific, hurricanes are called typhoons; similar storms in the Indian Ocean and South Pacific Ocean are called cyclones.

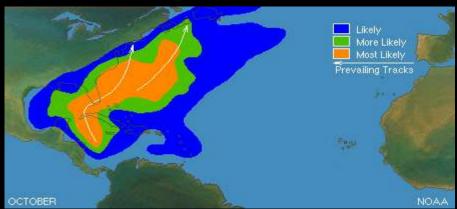




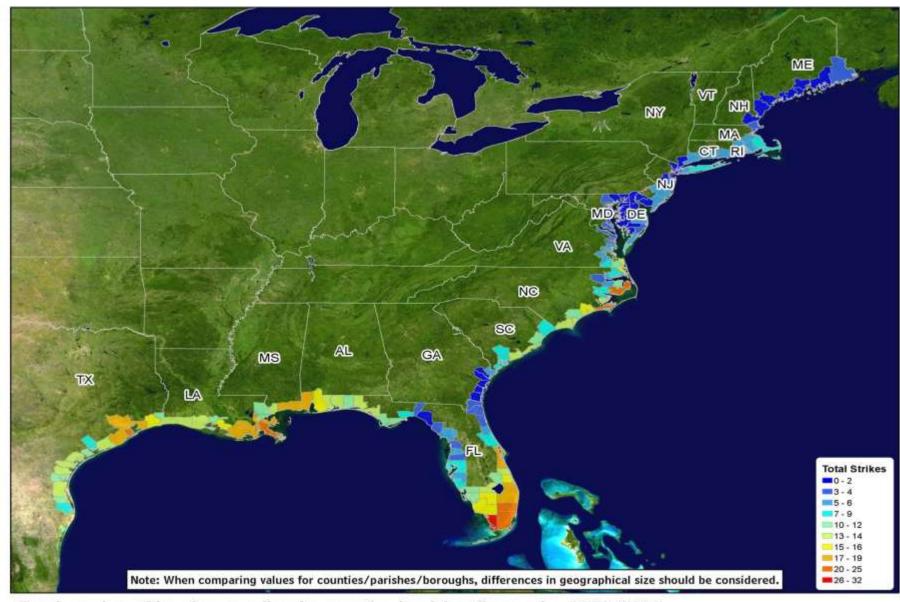






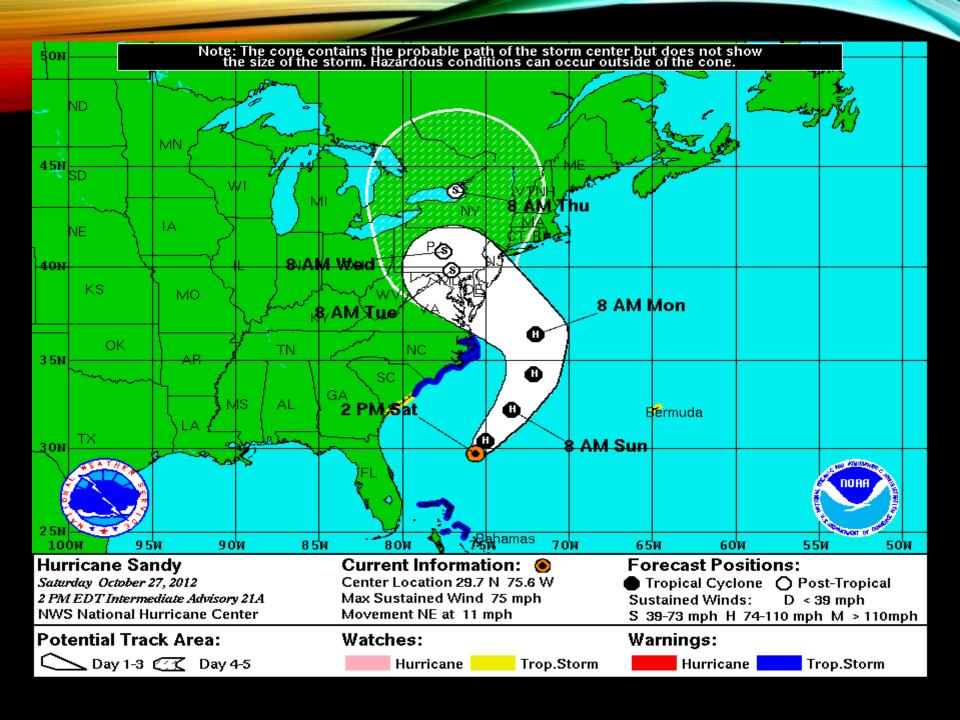




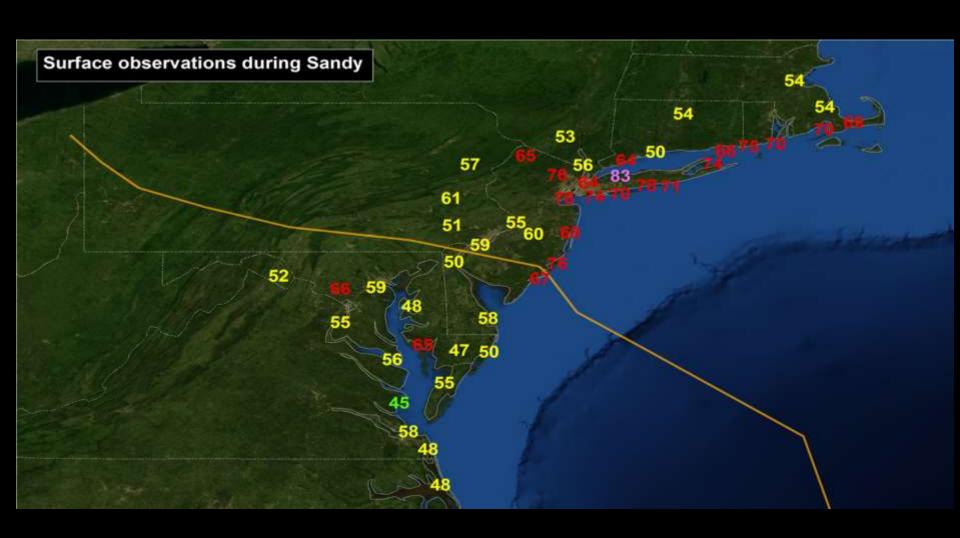


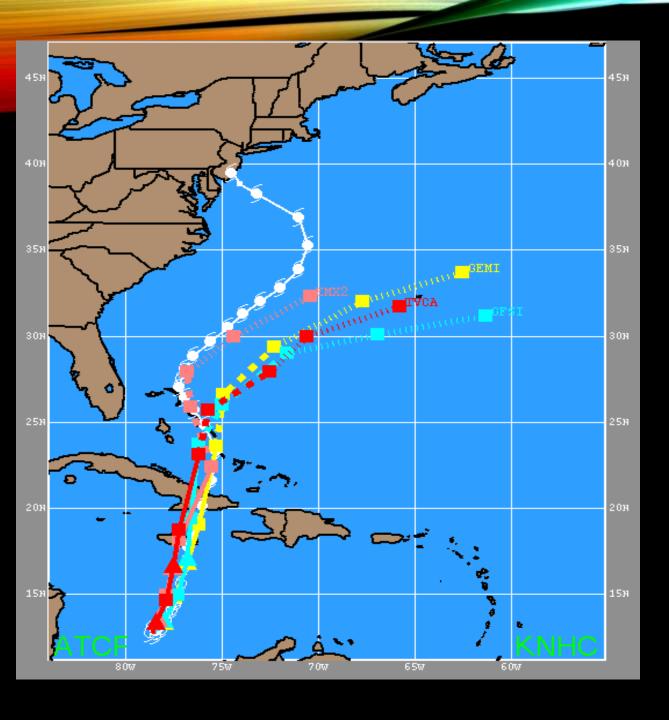
Total number of hurricane strikes by counties/parishes/boroughs, 1900-2010

Data from NWS NHC 46: Hurricane Experience Levels of Coastal County Populations from Texas to Maine. Jerry D. Jarrell, Paul J. Hebert, and Max Mayfield. August, 1992, with updates.



Hurricane Sandy





7 days out

15n

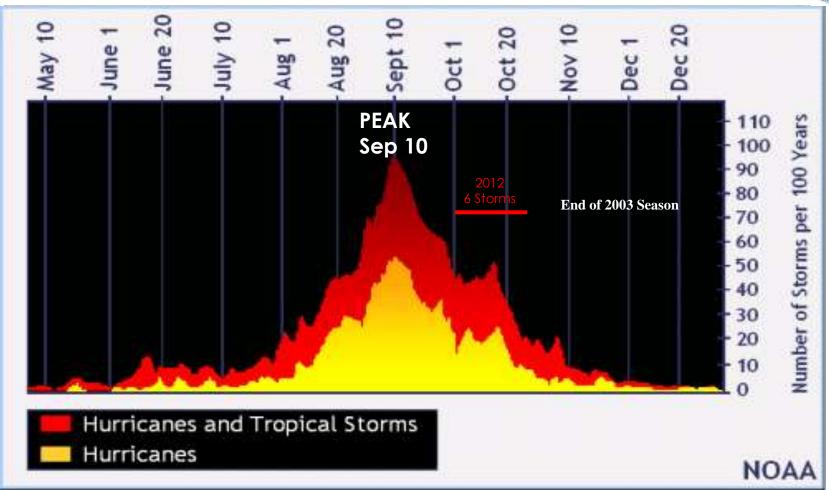
6 days out

25n 15H

4 days out







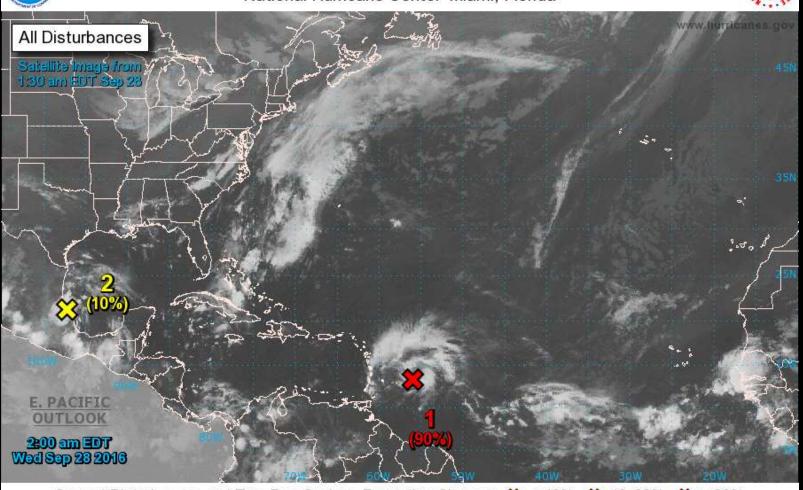
http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/climo/



Two-Day Graphical Tropical Weather Outlook



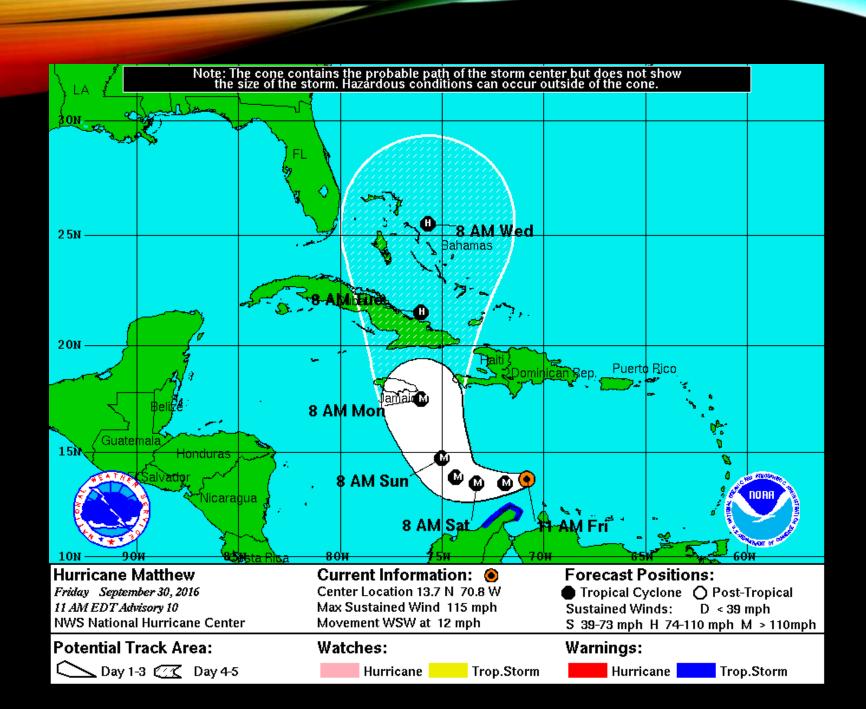
National Hurricane Center Miami, Florida

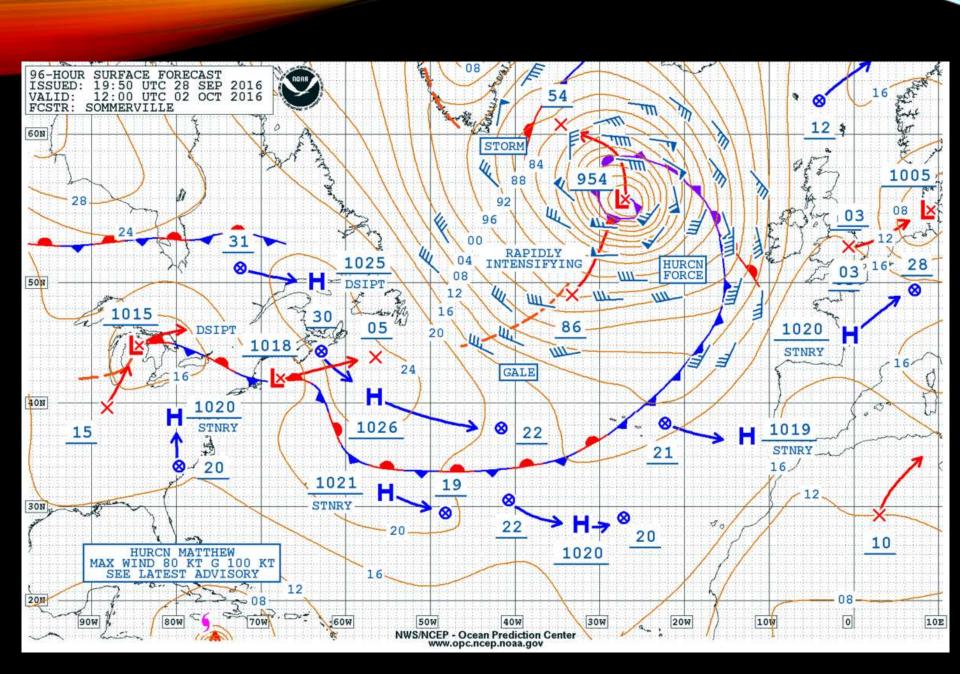


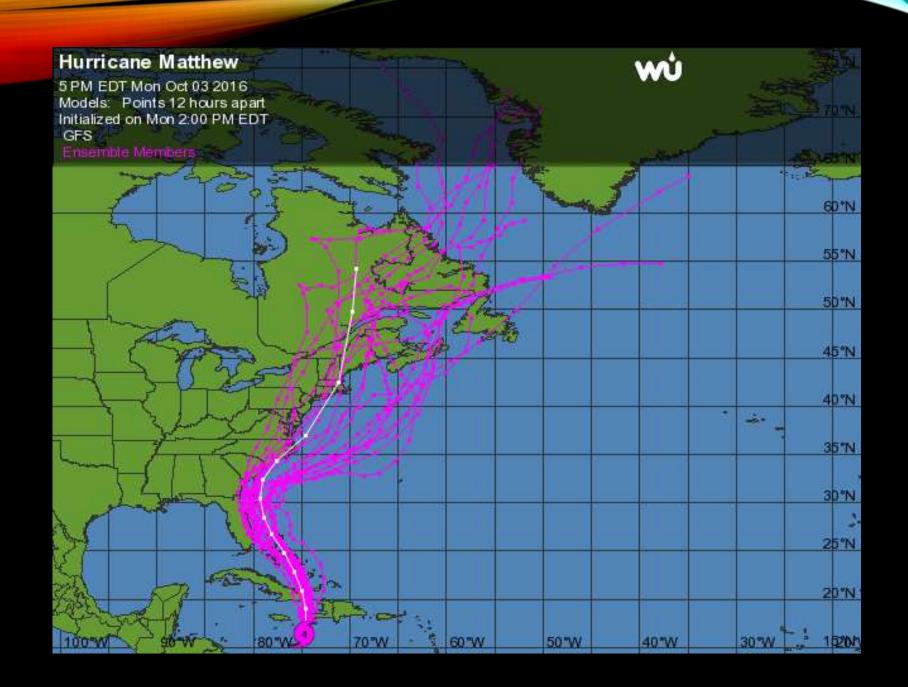
Current Disturbances and Two-Day Cyclone Formation Chance: \$\ointimes < 40\% \$\otimes 40\-60\% \$\otimes > 60\%\$

Tropical or Sub-Tropical Cyclone: Openession of Storm Hurricane

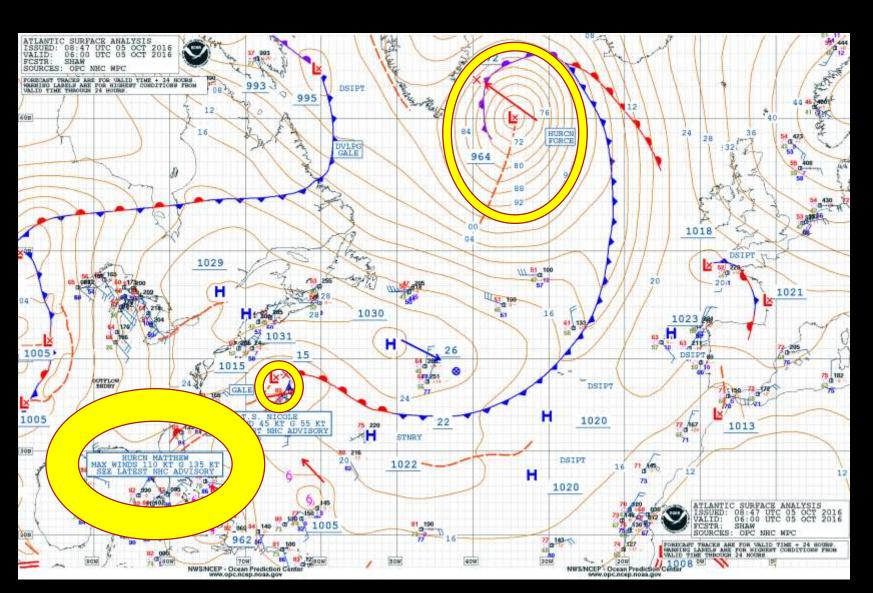
Post-Tropical Cyclone X Remnants

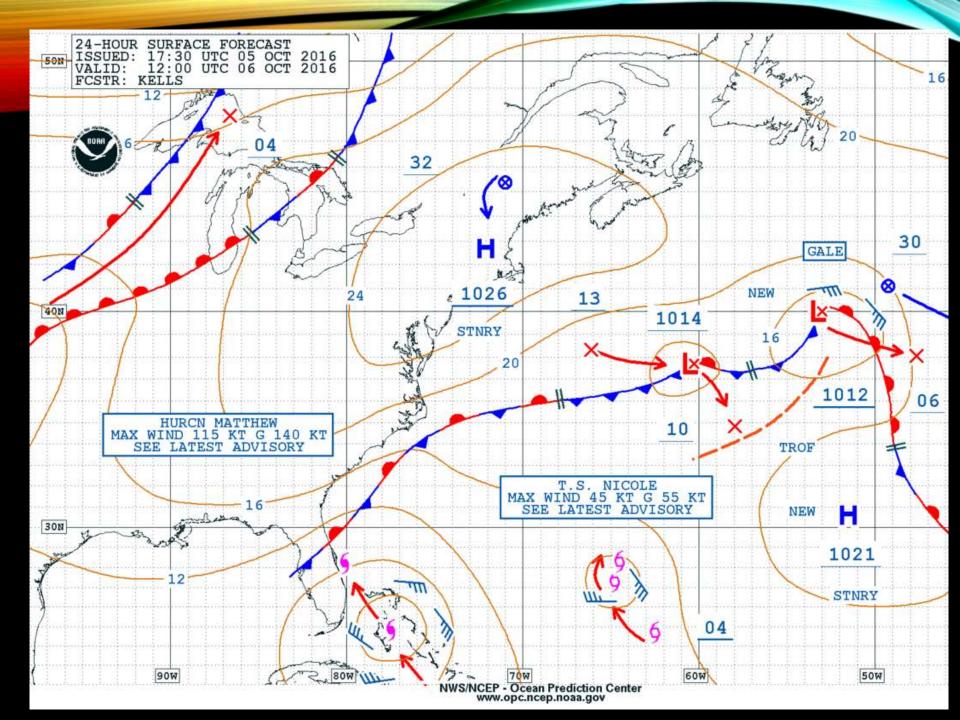


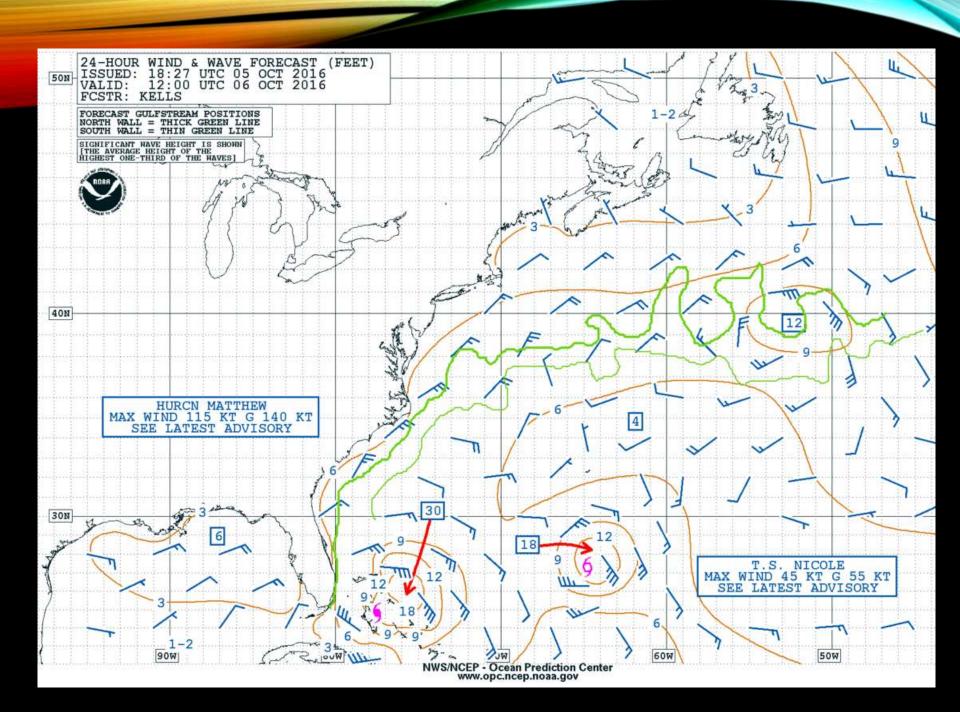




THE ROCK AND A HARD SPOT









Five-Day Graphical Tropical Weather Outlook

National Hurricane Center Miami, Florida





Tropical Cyclone Formation Potential for the Five-Day Period Ending at 8:00 am EDT Mon Oct 10 2016
Chance of Cyclone Formation in Five Days: ☐ Low < 40% ☐ Medium 40-60% ☐ High > 60%
X indicates current disturbance location; shading indicates potential formation area.



