

meteoblue point Meteogram 2-14 days

0 Display

The Meteogram 2-14 days provides daily forecast summary for 2-14 days ahead of the forecast day (midterm). Midterm meteograms give a good overview of the likelihood of expected weather patterns. They are calculated using a combination of various forecast model runs ("ensemble"), which show the most likely development of the weather.

The sample meteogram in Figure 1 shows an illustration of a full 14 day period. For days 2-5 (Tuesday 29.04. to Friday 02.05.), very similar ("convergent") developments are expected. Differences between temperature, precipitation, cloud and wind forecast are narrow. From day 6 to day 8 (Saturday 03.05. to Monday 05.05.), a thunderstorm activity pattern develops with high day-night time temperature variations and cloudiness shifts. The precipitation and cloudiness curves start to diverge, indicating that some runs predict a faster establishment of the thunderstorm activity than others. However, all runs converge on day 9 (Tuesday, 08.05.) indicating some amount of precipitation. From day 10 to day 12 (Wednesday 09.05. to Friday 09.05.), models diverge substantially on the temperature, cloudiness and precipitation amount expected. On days 13 and 14 (Saturday 10.05. to Sunday 11.05.), model divergence is lower, indicating likely cloudy weather with lower temperatures and a precipitation front arriving.

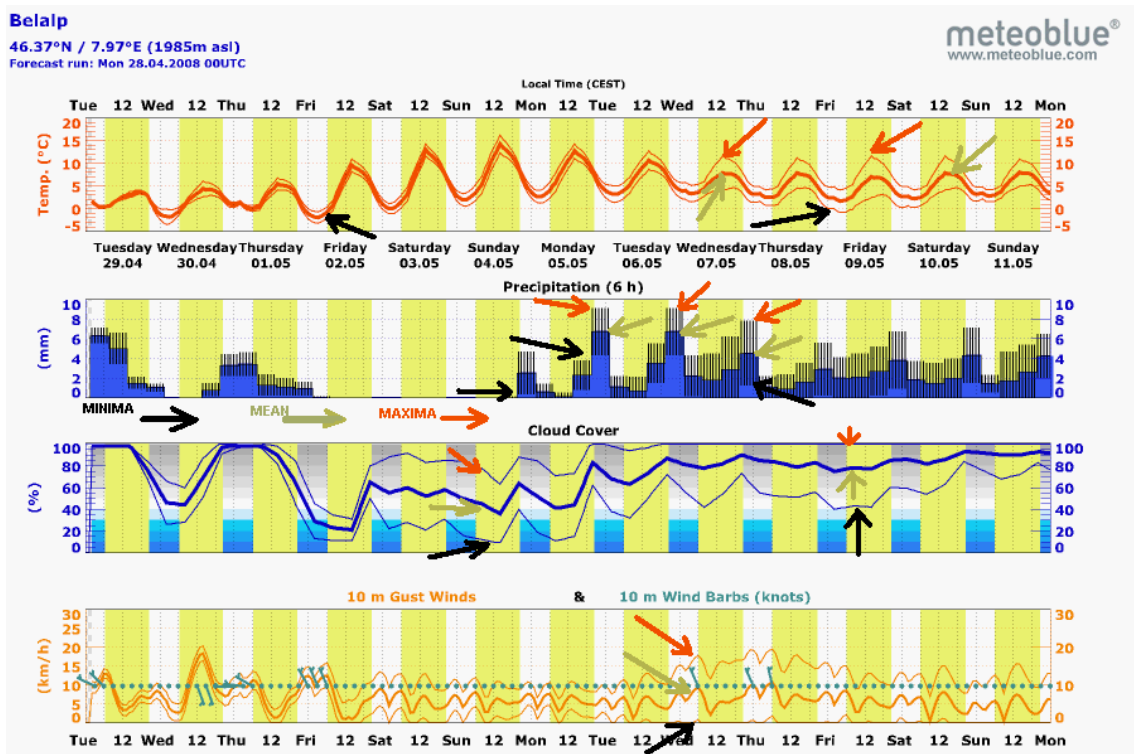


Figure 1. Midterm meteogram sample with 0-13-day forecast. Temperature, precipitation, Cloud and wind summary. Values given for maximum, average and minimum forecast occurrence (ensemble of forecast model)

1 Parameters

The **Meteogram 2-14 days** displays temperature, precipitation amount, total cloud cover and wind. The temperature and wind speed are displayed in hourly intervals, the precipitation amount and cloud cover in 6 hour intervals.

2 Use

The **Meteogram 2-14 days** is used for risk management and contingency planning.

Interpretation of mid-term meteograms can be helpful to detect the risk of extremes. A useful approach to detect extremes is by monitoring the forecast daily during the critical periods of the season. If an extreme event (frost, very high temperature, heavy precipitation) shows up on day 14 of the meteogram, watch for the following events:

1. Convergence – The difference between maximum and minimum model run. This is an approximation of how much the different model runs “agree”.

1. High convergence: event is more likely to occur;
2. Low convergence: event is still uncertain.

2. Consistency

1. All parameters indicate the same (extreme drop in temperature, increase in wind and clouds, precipitation: blizzard arriving): severe event.
2. Few parameters indicate the same (extreme drop in temperature, no wind, no clouds): a cold night.

More information on forecasts and display can be found on www.meteoblue.com (see HELP print meteograms).

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