

FIG 7-1-22

**Key to Aerodrome Forecast (TAF) and Aviation Routine Weather Report (METAR) (Back)**



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	In <b>METAR</b> , <b>ReMarK</b> indicator & remarks. For example: <u>Sea- Level</u> Pressure in hectoPascals & tenths, as shown: 1004.5 hPa; <u>Temp/dew-point</u> in tenths °C, as shown: temp. 18.2°C, dew-point 15.9°C	<b>RMK SLP045 T01820159</b>
<b>FM091930</b>	<b>FroM</b> : changes are expected at: 2-digit date, 2-digit hour, and 2-digit minute beginning time: indicates significant change. Each FM starts on a new line, indented 5 spaces	
<b>TEMPO 0920/0922</b>	<b>TEMPO</b> rary: changes expected for <1 hour and in total, < half of the period between the 2-digit date and 2-digit hour beginning, and 2-digit date and 2-digit hour ending time	
<b>PROB30 1004/1007</b>	<b>PROB</b> ability and 2-digit percent (30 or 40): probable condition in the period between the 2-digit date & 2-digit hour beginning time, and the 2-digit date and 2-digit hour ending time	
<b>BECMG 1013/1015</b>	<b>BECO</b> MinG: change expected in the period between the 2-digit date and 2-digit hour beginning time, and the 2-digit date and 2-digit hour ending time	

<b>Table of Significant Present, Forecast and Recent Weather - Grouped in categories and used in the order listed below; or as needed in TAF, No Significant Weather.</b>			
<b>Qualifiers</b>			
<b>Intensity or Proximity</b>			
“-” = Light		No sign = Moderate	“+” = Heavy
“VC” = Vicinity, but not at aerodrome. In the US METAR, 5 to 10 SM from the point of observation. In the US TAF, 5 to 10 SM from the center of the runway complex. Elsewhere, within 8000m.			
<b>Descriptor</b>			
<b>BC</b> – Patches	<b>BL</b> – Blowing	<b>DR</b> – Drifting	<b>FZ</b> – Freezing
<b>MI</b> – Shallow	<b>PR</b> – Partial	<b>SH</b> – Showers	<b>TS</b> – Thunderstorm
<b>Weather Phenomena</b>			
<b>Precipitation</b>			
<b>DZ</b> – Drizzle	<b>GR</b> – Hail	<b>GS</b> – Small Hail/Snow Pellets	
<b>IC</b> – Ice Crystals	<b>PL</b> – Ice Pellets	<b>RA</b> – Rain	<b>SG</b> – Snow Grains
<b>SN</b> – Snow	<b>UP</b> – Unknown Precipitation in automated observations		
<b>Obscuration</b>			
<b>BR</b> – Mist (≥5/8SM)	<b>DU</b> – Widespread Dust	<b>FG</b> – Fog (<5/8SM)	<b>FU</b> – Smoke
<b>HZ</b> – Haze	<b>PY</b> – Spray	<b>SA</b> – Sand	<b>VA</b> – Volcanic Ash
<b>Other</b>			
<b>DS</b> – Dust Storm	<b>FC</b> – Funnel Cloud	<b>+FC</b> – Tornado or Waterspout	
<b>PO</b> – Well developed dust or sand whirls		<b>SQ</b> – Squall	<b>SS</b> – Sandstorm
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explanations in parentheses “( )” indicate different worldwide practices.</li> <li>- Ceiling is not specified; defined as the lowest broken or overcast layer, or the vertical visibility.</li> <li>- NWS TAFs exclude BECMG groups and temperature forecasts, NWS TAFS do not use PROB in the first 9 hours of a TAF; NWS METARs exclude trend forecasts. US Military TAFs include Turbulence and Icing groups.</li> </ul>			