



World Meteorological Organization
Working together in weather, climate and water

Use of Satellite Images in Communicating Extreme Weather Information on Television

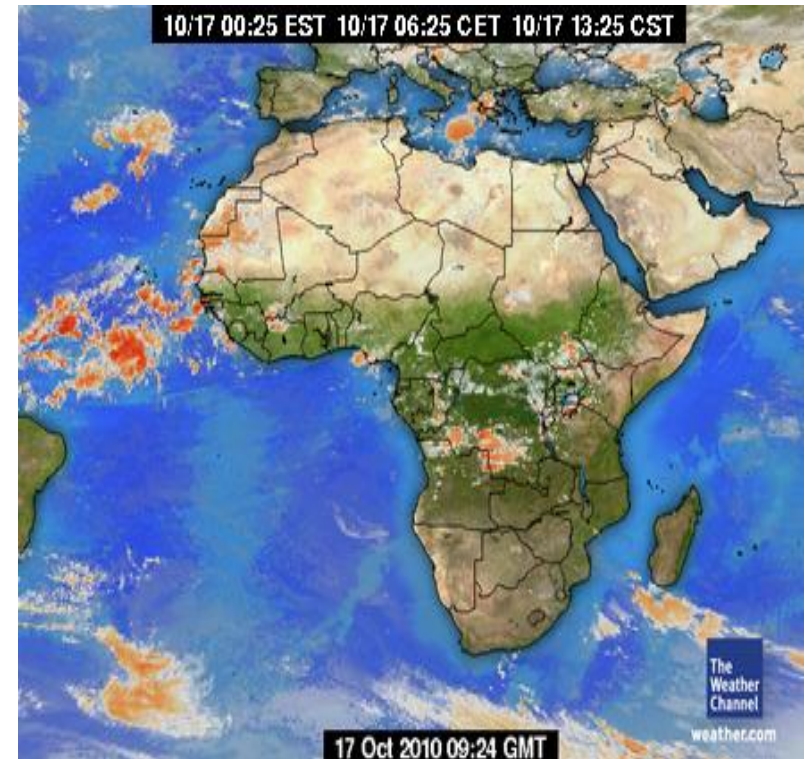
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(WMO)



Using Satellite Images in TV Weather Presentation

- **Why Satellite Images?**

- They provide very useful and detailed data;
- Excellent for making good-looking weather graphics in terms of colour, depth & form – especially the RGBs;
- They complement the sparse Meteorological data network.





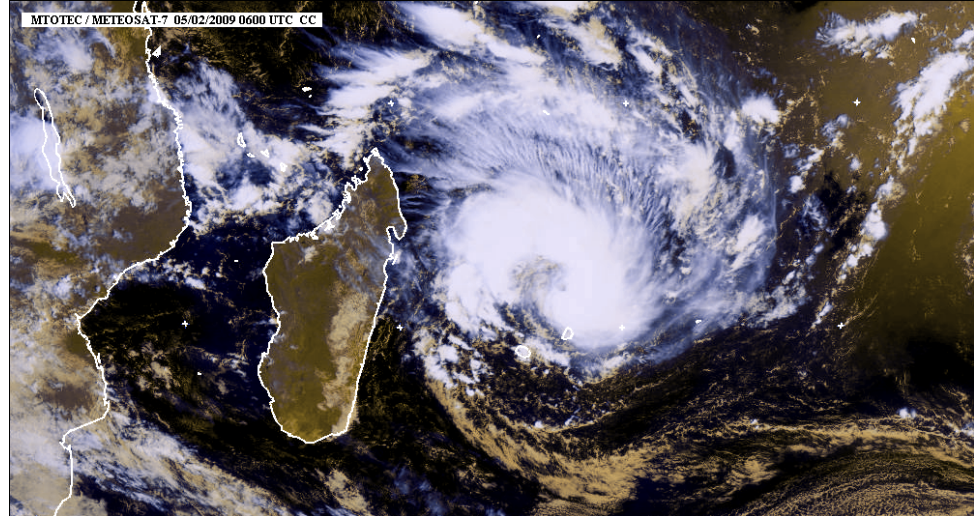
1

- Master the science of **interpretation of satellite pictures** to detect extreme weather
 - The viewer wants to know the potential impact of the weather and what to do about it.
Therefore, Master the following:
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Tropical Cyclones

- Tropical Cyclone intensity categories, associated wind speeds, Heavy rain, danger of flooding, their likely impact to particular areas;

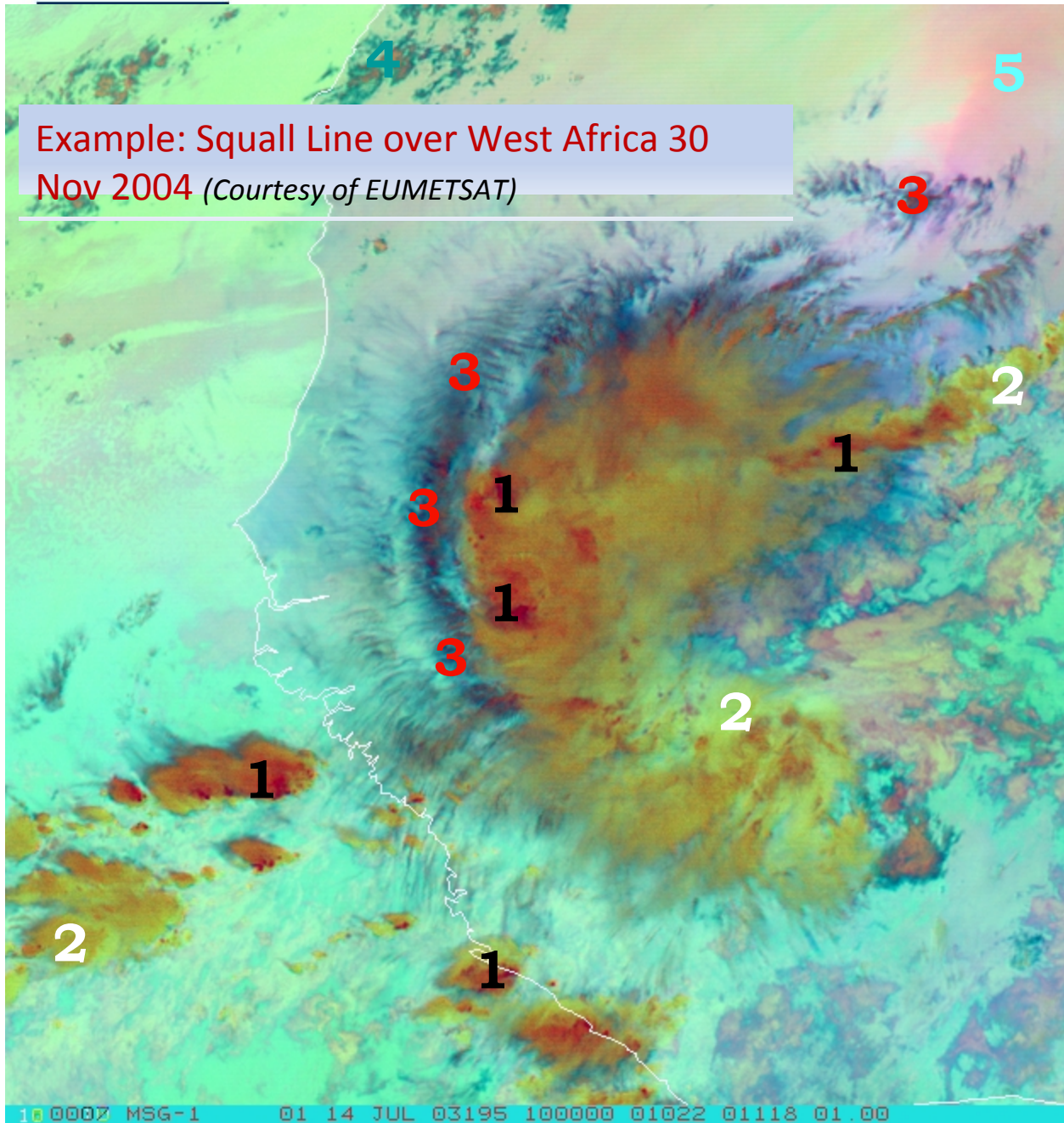




Squall lines

- **Squall lines**, associated strong winds, dust storms, heavy rainfall (flooding) and potential to destroy structures;





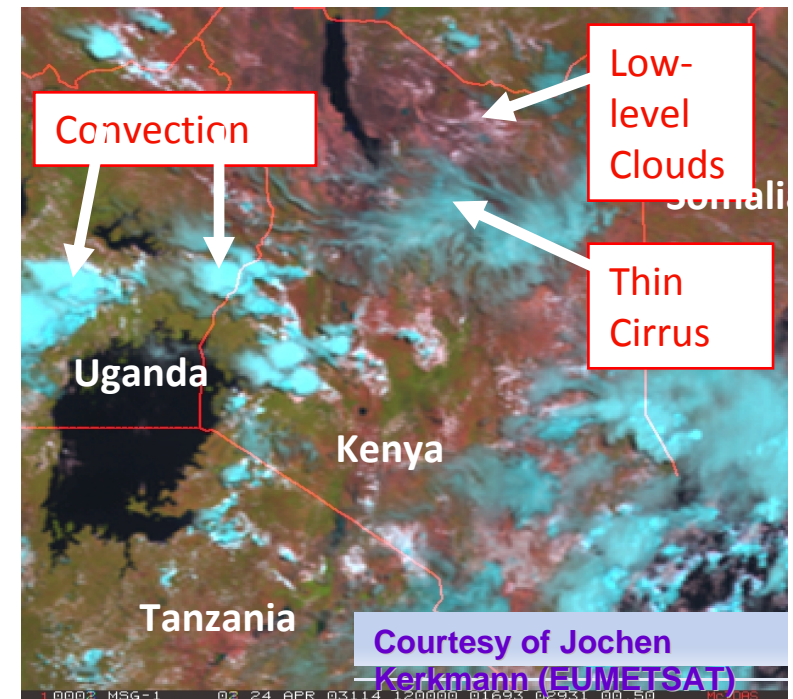
- 1= Very high, cold ice clouds with small ice particles (developing stage, intense precipitation)
- 2= very high, cold ice clouds with large ice particles (decaying stage)
- 3= Thin Cirrus
- 4= Altocumulus with thin borders
- 5= Sand storm

MSG-1
14 July 2003
10:00 UTC
RGB Composite
R = IR12.0 - IR10.8
G = IR10.8 - IR3.9
B = WV7.3 - WV6.2



Deep Convection

- **Deep convection:** and the associated Hail, lightning, Downbursts, tornadoes, heavy showers, tornadic waterspouts

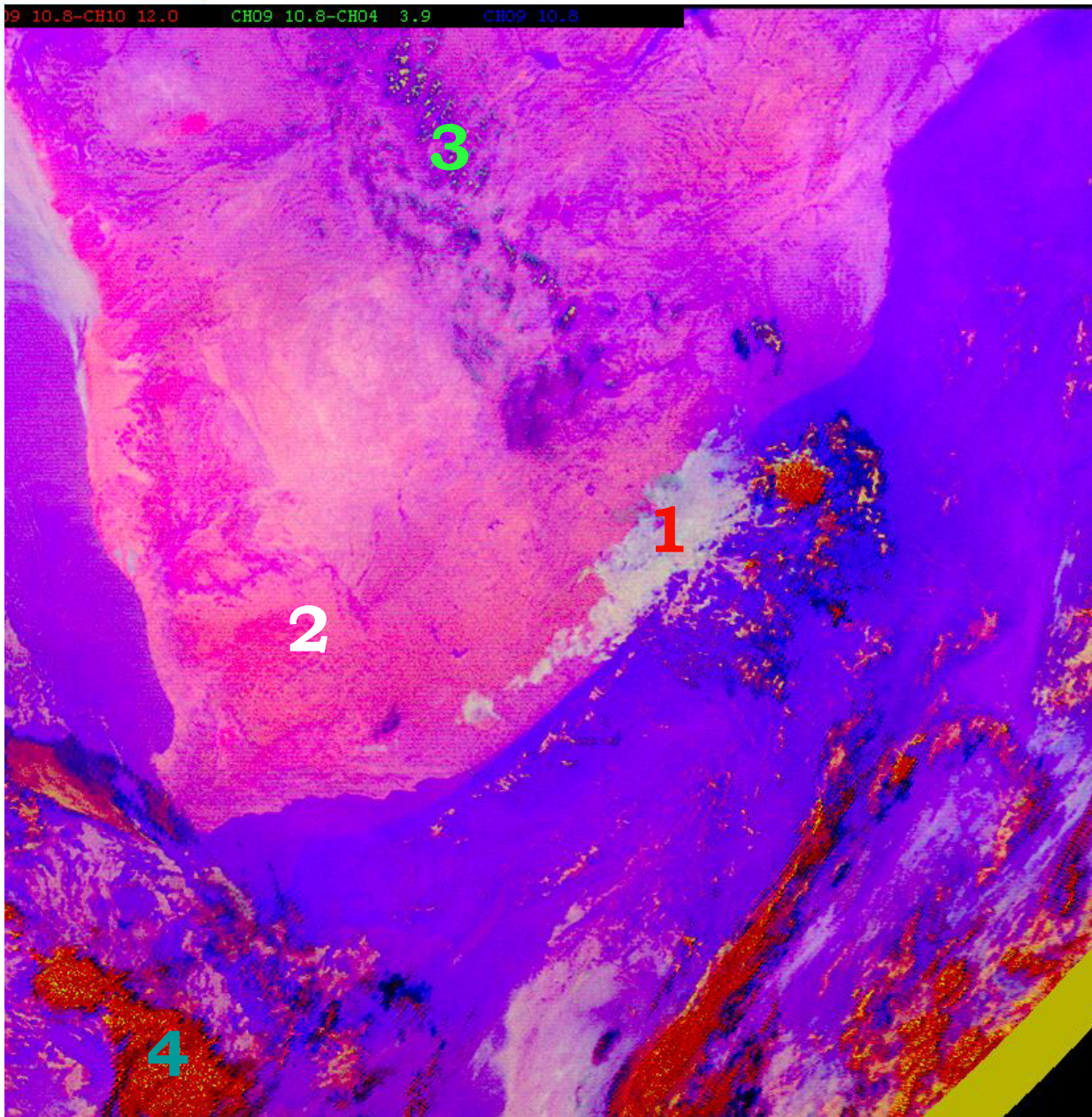




Fog

- **Fog** and danger to drivers:
 - Avoid travel if possible.
 - Drive very slowly with dipped headlights
 - Use fog lights
 - Don't trail tail lights of the car in front,





MSG-1

24 April 2003

02:00 UTC

RGB Composite

R = IR12.0 - IR10.8

G = IR10.8 - IR3.9

B = IR10.8

- 1= low-level fog or stratus
- 2= clear ground
- 3 = thin mid-level clouds
- 4 = thick high-level clouds

Recommended RGB
for Monitoring of
Night-time Fog

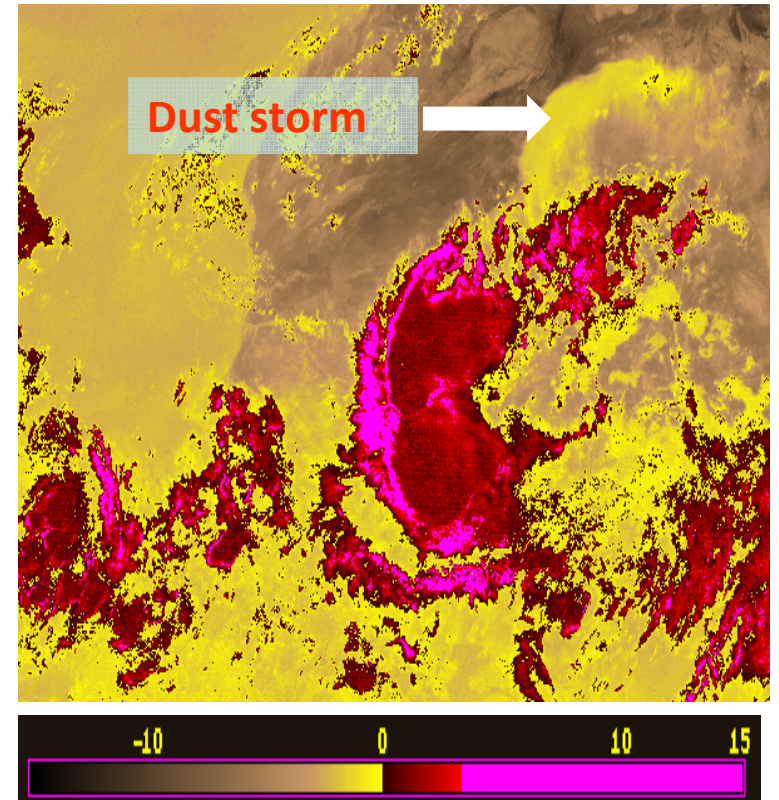
Courtesy of EUMETSAT



Dust Storms

– Dust storms:

- Increase risk of Meningitis infection (25,000 to 200,000 deaths per year in sub-Saharan Africa)
- Reduces visibility to zero – hazard to drivers



Courtesy of EUMETSAT



2

- **Create an interesting story** around the weather event
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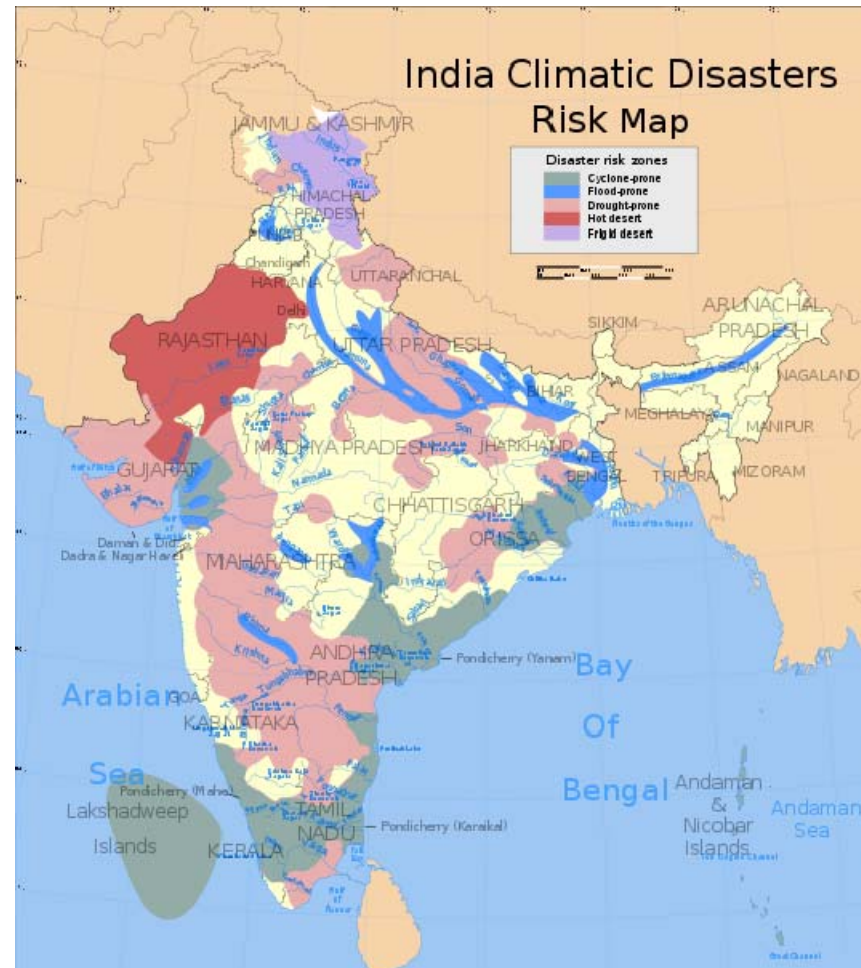
-
- Take time to study satellite pictures and add new, especially high-impact weather information to your presentation
 - Pick out systems likely to cause (or may have caused) extreme weather and prepare a short, succinct and well focused message about them.
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- Get key information regarding the area experiencing extreme weather and show its Geographical position accurately (use a Google earth “flight” if possible)
 - [Example](#)
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- If available, use disaster risk maps or data to guide you as you prepare your story

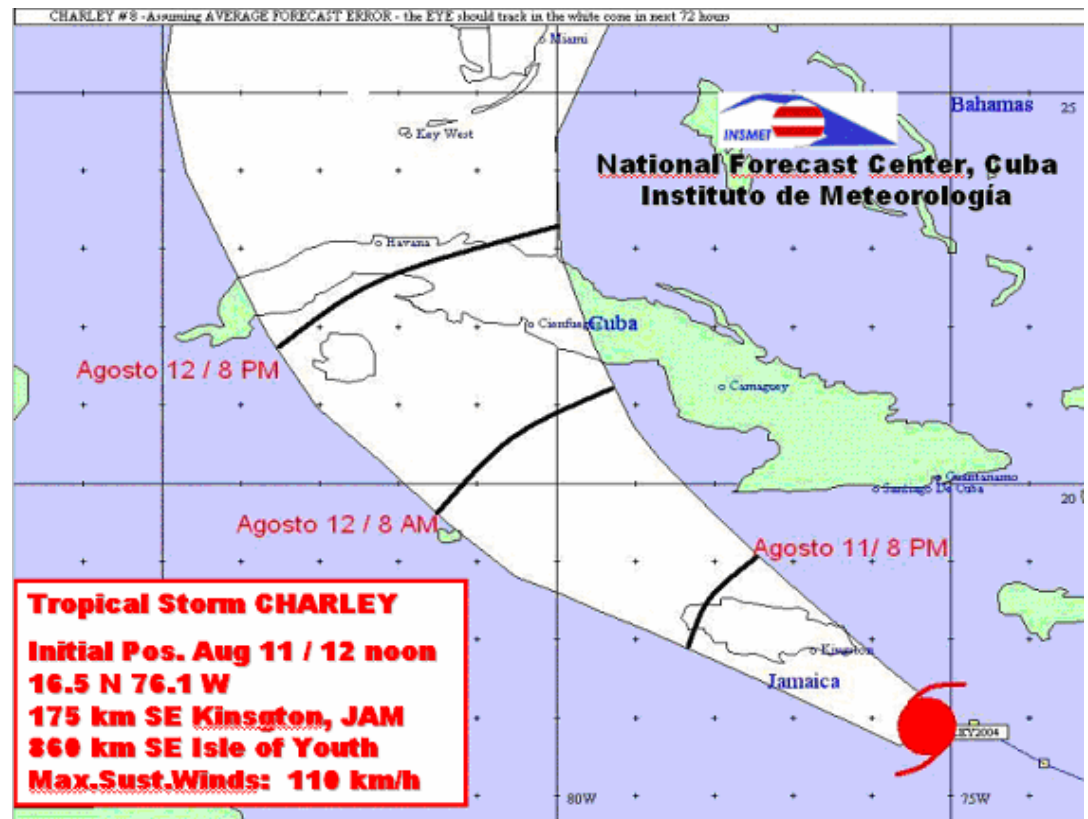




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- Familiarize yourself with past impacts of extreme weather on the location so that you can:
 - Compare current event to a particular one in the past
 - Create a story around the phenomenon and enrich it with impact information;
 - Address issues relevant the listener.
 - Use video footage or photographs if available
-



- Tell the viewer about the prognosis of the event
- If a warning is in force, give an update





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- Master the art of weather presentation





Introduction to good weather presentation skills.

- A good presenter.
- Voice and speech.
- Body language.
- Overcoming nervousness
- Choice of graphics.
- Personal grooming and dressing.
- Action planning.





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- Thank you

