

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

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COMMISSION FOR BASIC SYSTEMS
OPEN PROGRAMMME AREA GROUP ON
INTEGRATED OBSERVING SYSTEMS

ITEM: 4.4

IMPLEMENTATION-COORDINATION TEAM
ON INTEGRATED OBSERVING SYSTEM
(ICT-IOS)
Eighth Session

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GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, 7 – 10 APRIL 2014

REVIEW OF THE STATUS OF THE SURFACE-BASED COMPONENTS OF THE GOS
MONITORING RESULTS OF POLAR AND CRYOSPHERE OBSERVATIONS

(Submitted by the Secretariat)

SUMMARY AND PURPOSE OF DOCUMENT

The document provides information on the Monitoring Results of Polar and Cryosphere Observations.

ACTION PROPOSED

The Meeting is invited to note the information contained in this document when discussing how it organises its work and formulates its recommendations.

Appendices: A. Polar Observations received During the World Weather Watch Quantitative Monitoring

APPENDIX A

POLAR OBSERVATIONS RECEIVED DURING THE WORLD WEATHER WATCH QUANTITATIVE MONITORING

1 Four times a year, the World Weather Watch quantitative monitoring records the number of observations being exchanged on the GTS. For stations in the Regional Basic Synoptic Networks (RBSN), the number of reports received is compared with the number of reports that are required from RBSN stations during the period (for a day for surface synoptic reports, two a day for upper air reports). Monitoring only counts reports for the main synoptic hours (00Z, 06Z, 12Z and 18Z for surface reports, 00Z and 12Z for upper air reports). Reports for other times are not counted, so that if a station reports upper air observations only at 01Z and 13Z it is recorded as not distributing its observations.

2 Figures 1-4 show the percentages of reports received from stations in the Arctic, and Figures 5-8 show the percentages of reports received from stations in the Antarctic. In both cases more reports are received in the summer months than in the winter ones.

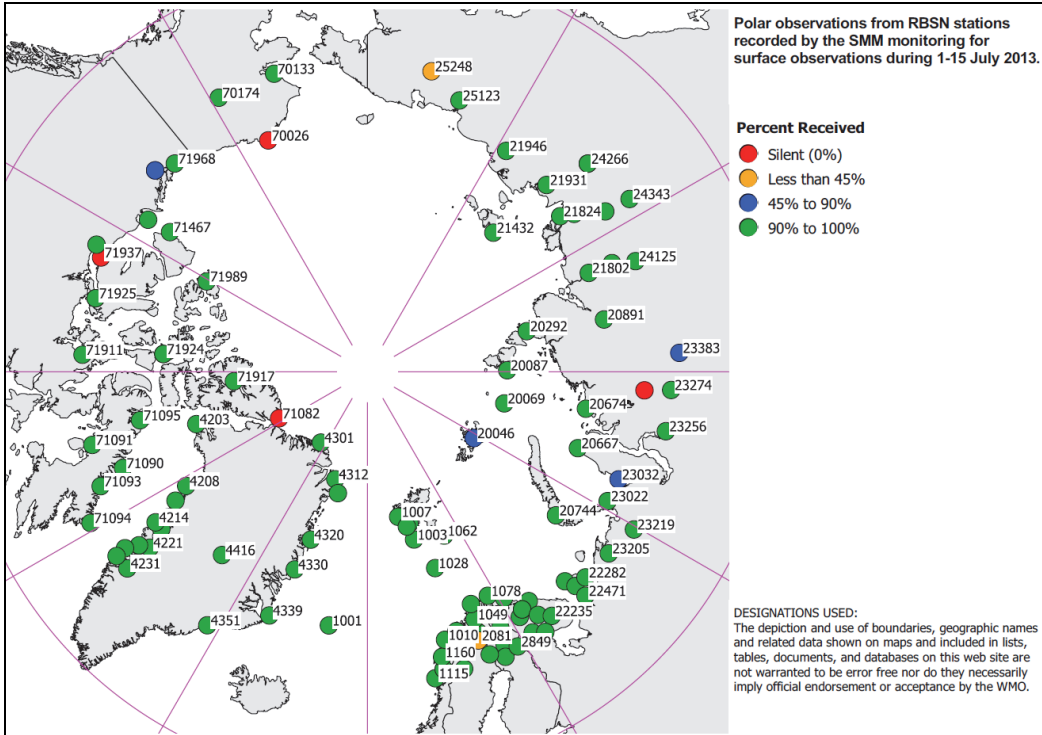


Figure 1. Percentages of reports received from RBSN surface stations within the Arctic circle during the WWS quantitative monitoring exercise in July 2013.

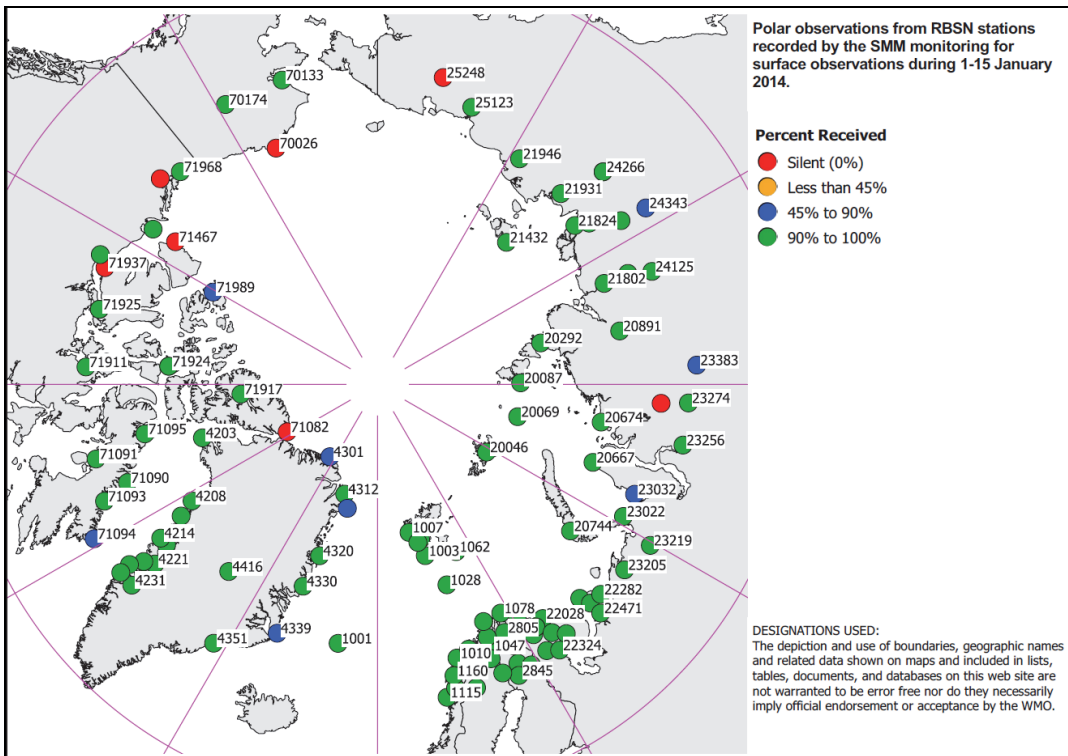


Figure 2. Percentages of reports received from RBSN surface stations within the Arctic circle during the WWS quantitative monitoring exercise in January 2014.

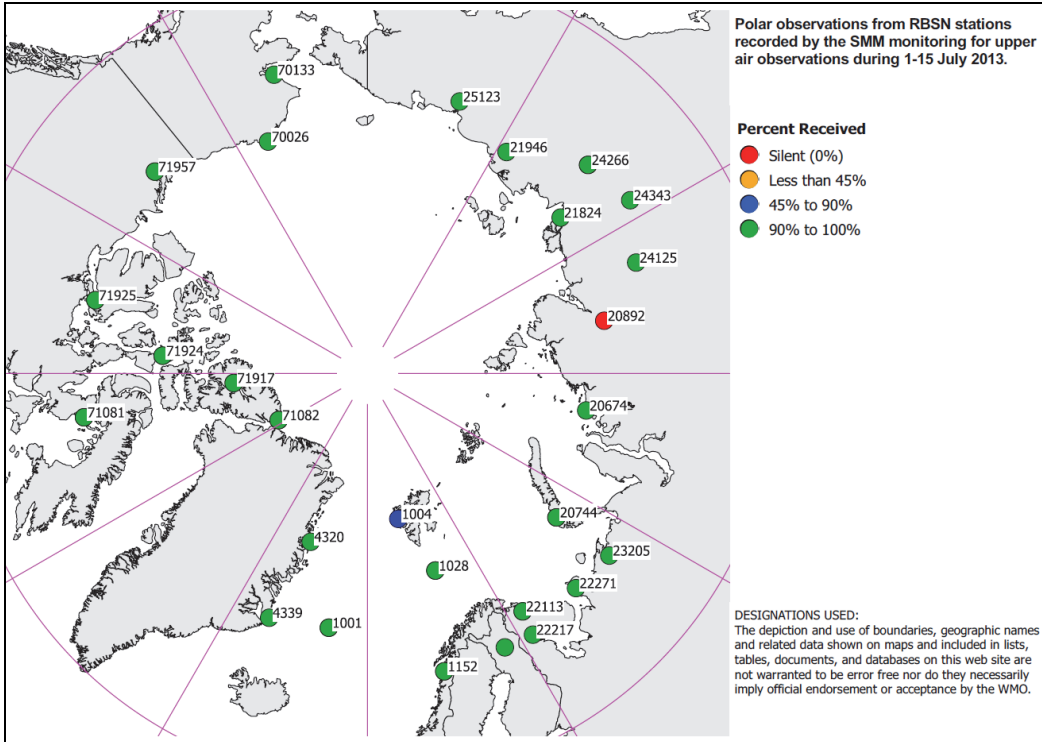


Figure 3. Percentages of reports received from RBSN upper stations within the Arctic circle during the WWW quantitative monitoring exercise in July 2013.

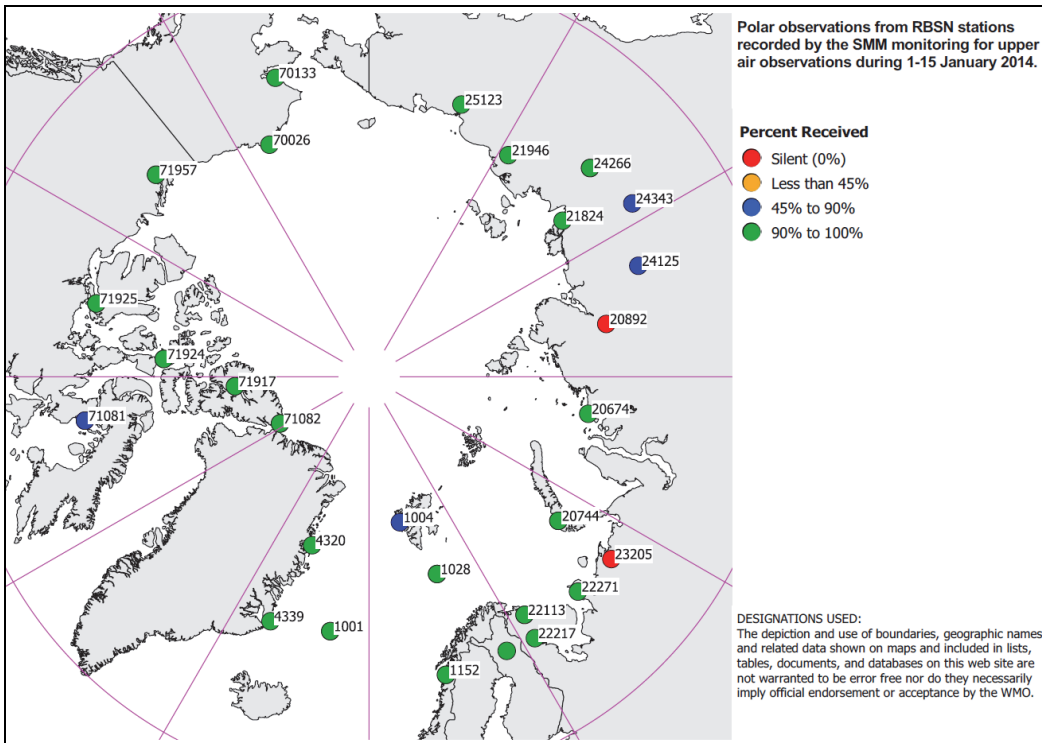


Figure 4. Percentages of reports received from RBSN surface stations within the Arctic circle during the WWW quantitative monitoring exercise in January 2014.

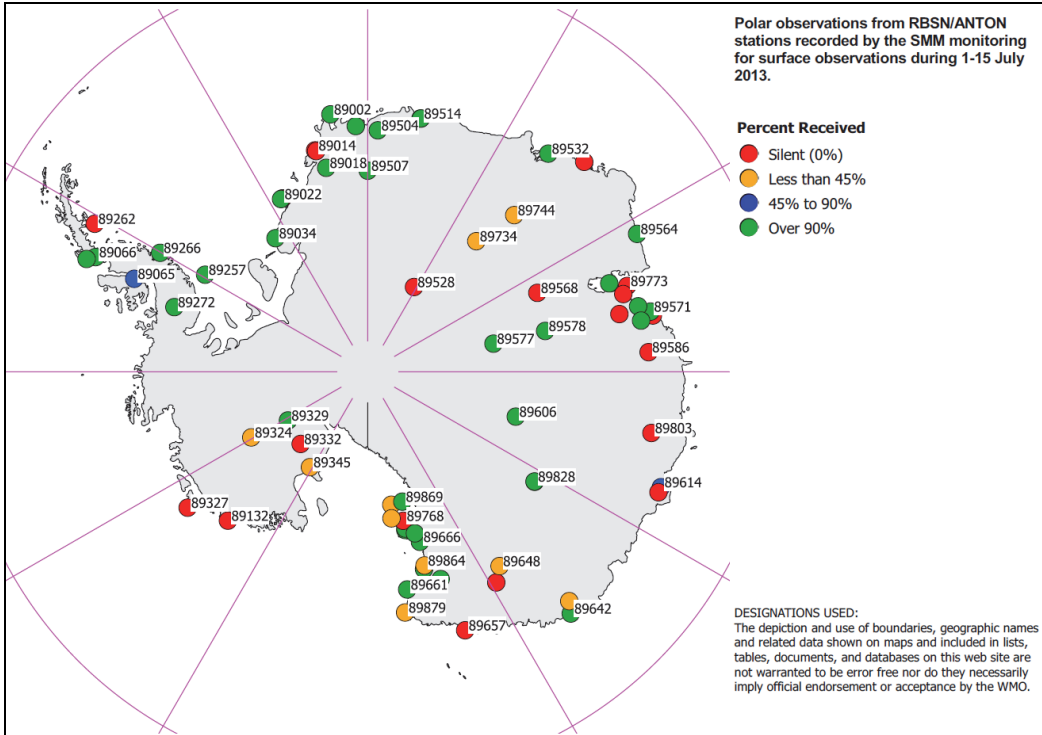


Figure 5. Percentages of reports received from RBSN surface stations within the Antarctic circle during the WWS quantitative monitoring exercise in July 2013.

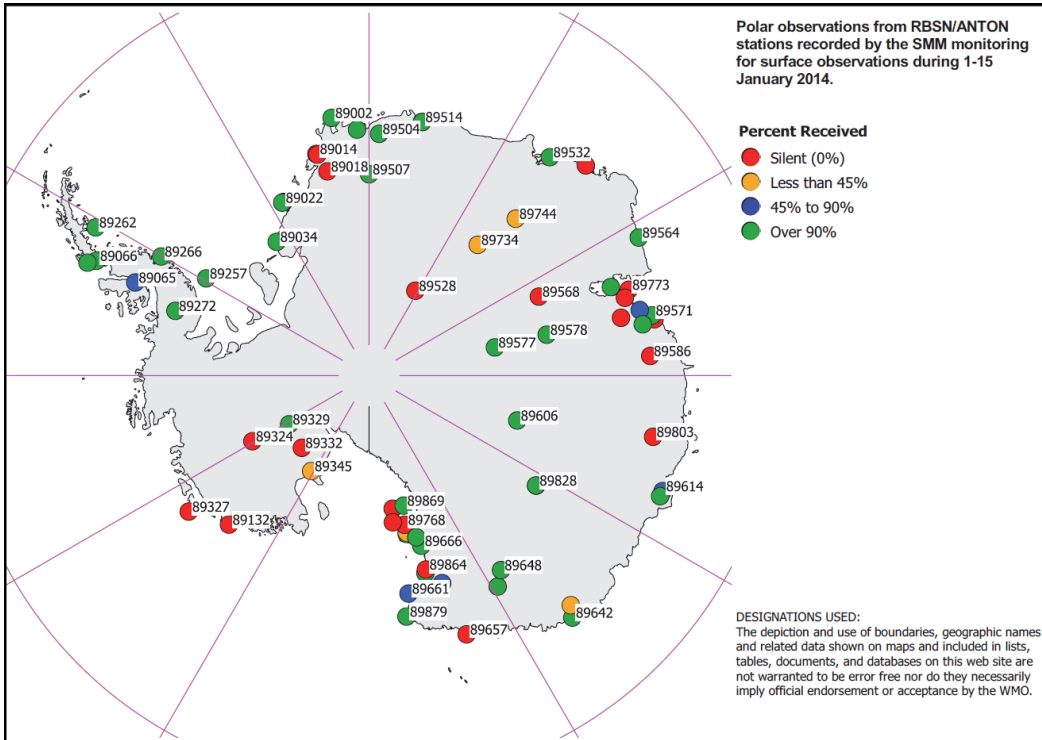


Figure 6. Percentages of reports received from RBSN surface stations within the Antarctic circle during the WWS quantitative monitoring exercise in January 2014.

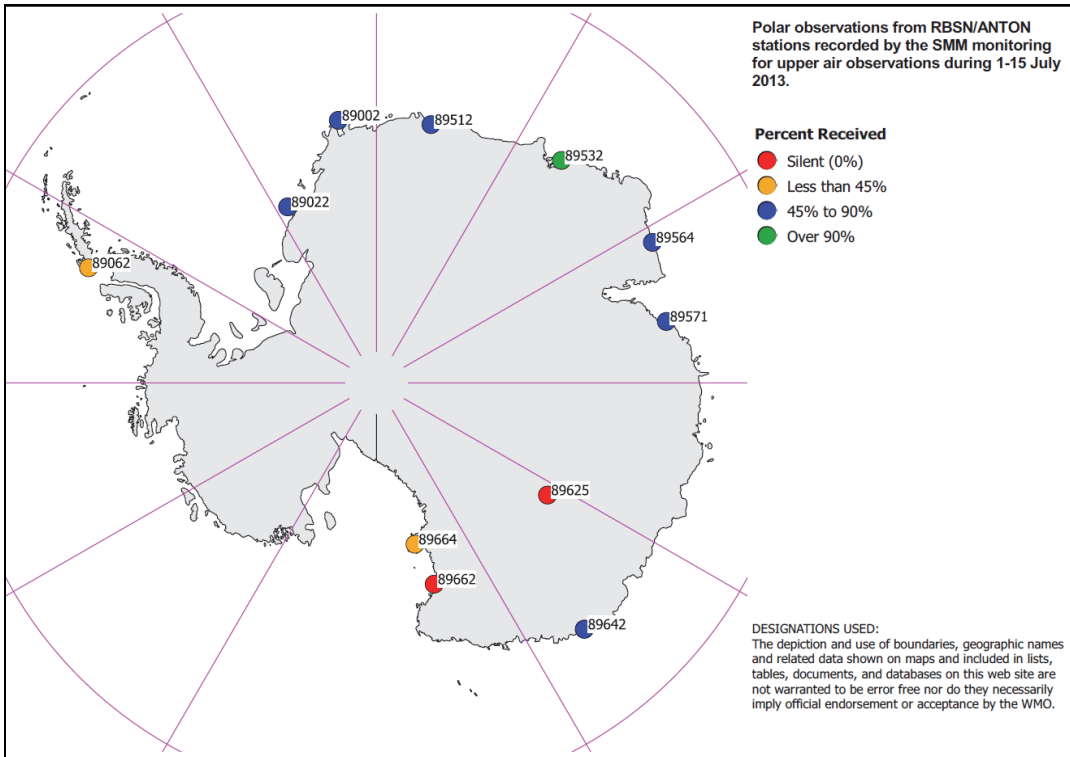


Figure 7. Percentages of reports received from RBSN upper air stations within the Antarctic circle during the WWW quantitative monitoring exercise in July 2013.

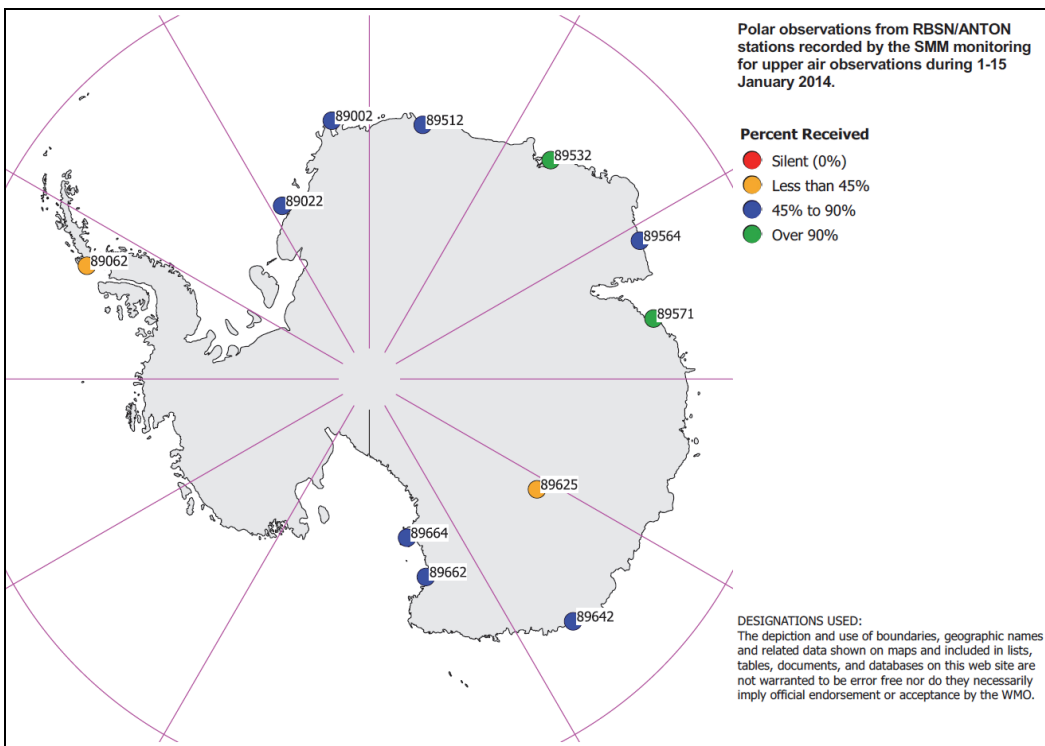


Figure 8. Percentages of reports received from RBSN upper air stations within the Antarctic circle during the WWW quantitative monitoring exercise in January 2014.

3 Long term time trends in the percentage of observations received at Antarctic stations during the October Annual Global Monitoring periods are shown in Figures 9 and 10 (time series of Arctic availabilities are not available). The rise in the percentage of observations reported in 2011 and 2012 has not been sustained.

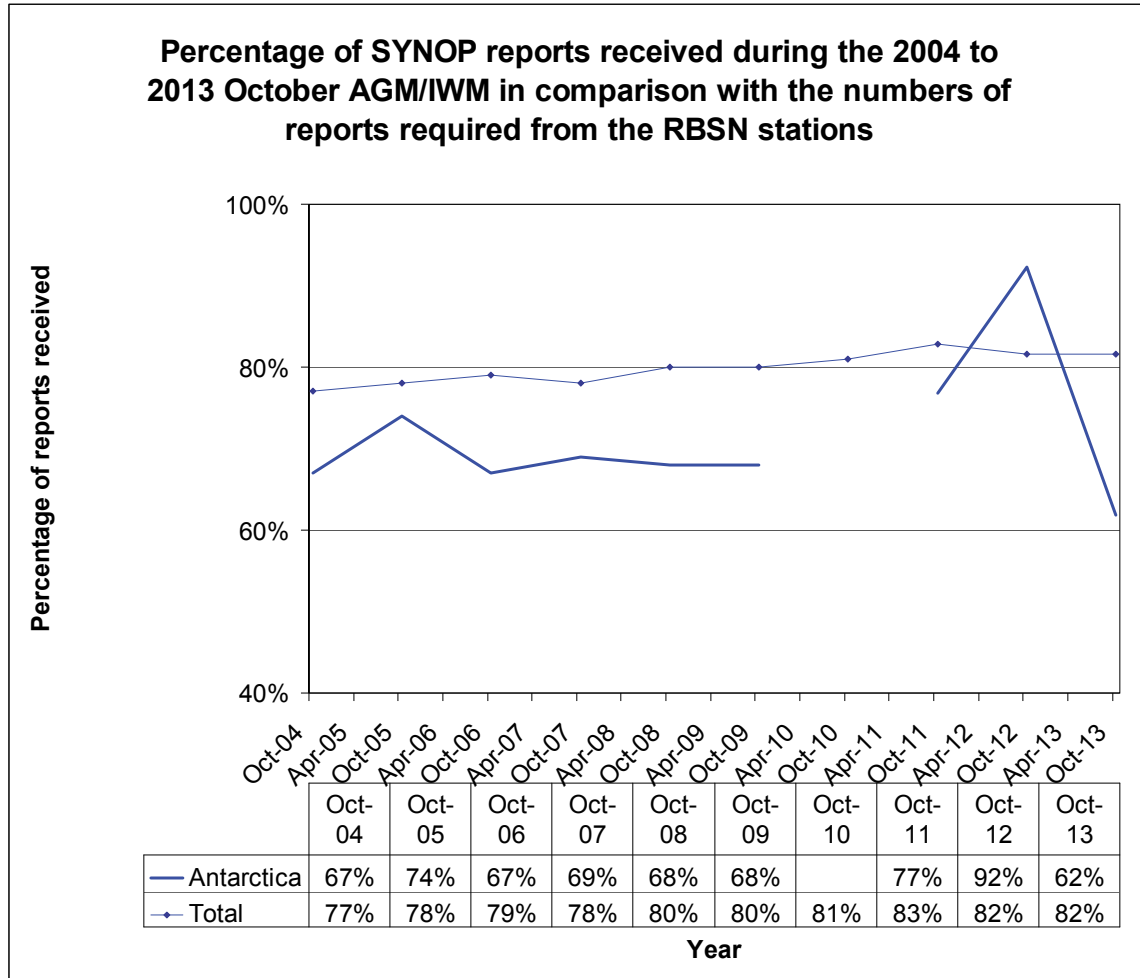


Figure 9. Percentage of surface reports received during the October WWM Annual Global Monitoring exercises. Heavy line: Antarctic. Light line: Global

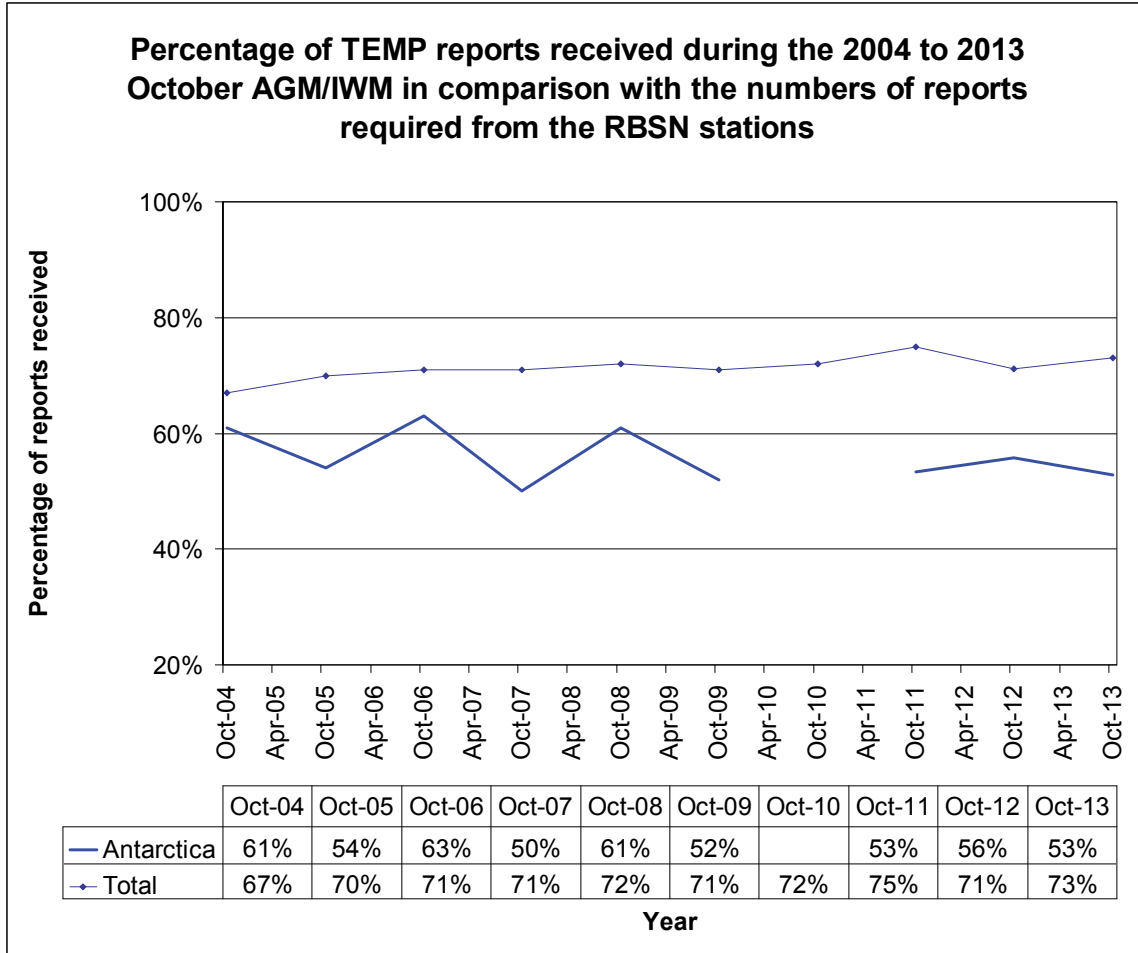


Figure 10. Percentage of upper air reports received during the October WWM Annual Global Monitoring exercises. Heavy line: Antarctic. Light line: Global