

Cross Country Seminar

Weather Forecasting & Task Planning



CFI's Brief for this presentation

- How to read the weather sources
- How to set tasks depending on the weather forecasts
- How far to go, which direction to go, impact of wind on task setting etc

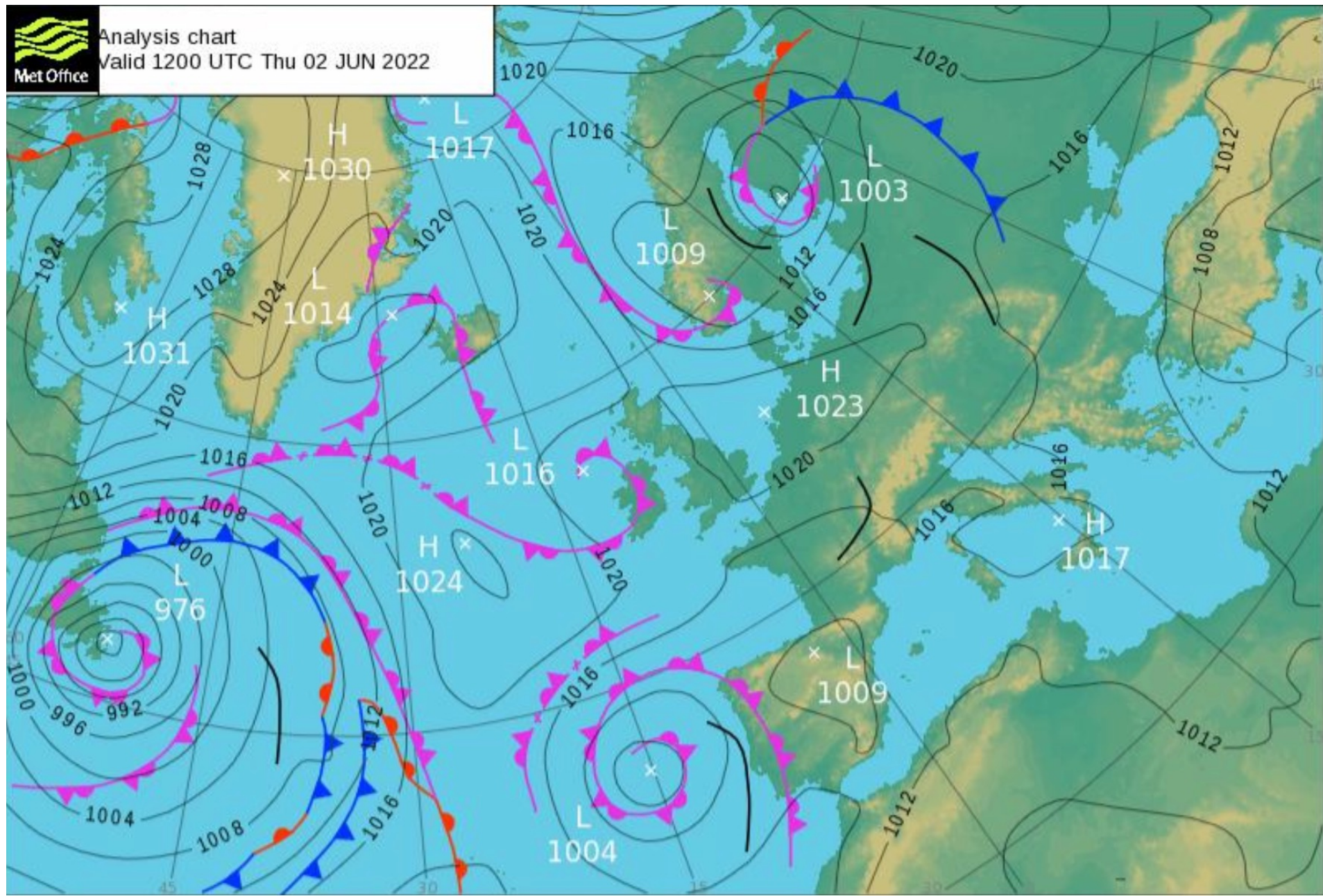
Looking at

- What makes a good day
- What you need to understand
- How to spot a good day
- Where to look for information
- Working out where to set the task
- Analysis of actual XC days.

Why set tasks?

- More sense of achievement
- Become a better pilot
- Fun competition on ladders.

Was this a good day?



03808 Camborne

100

200

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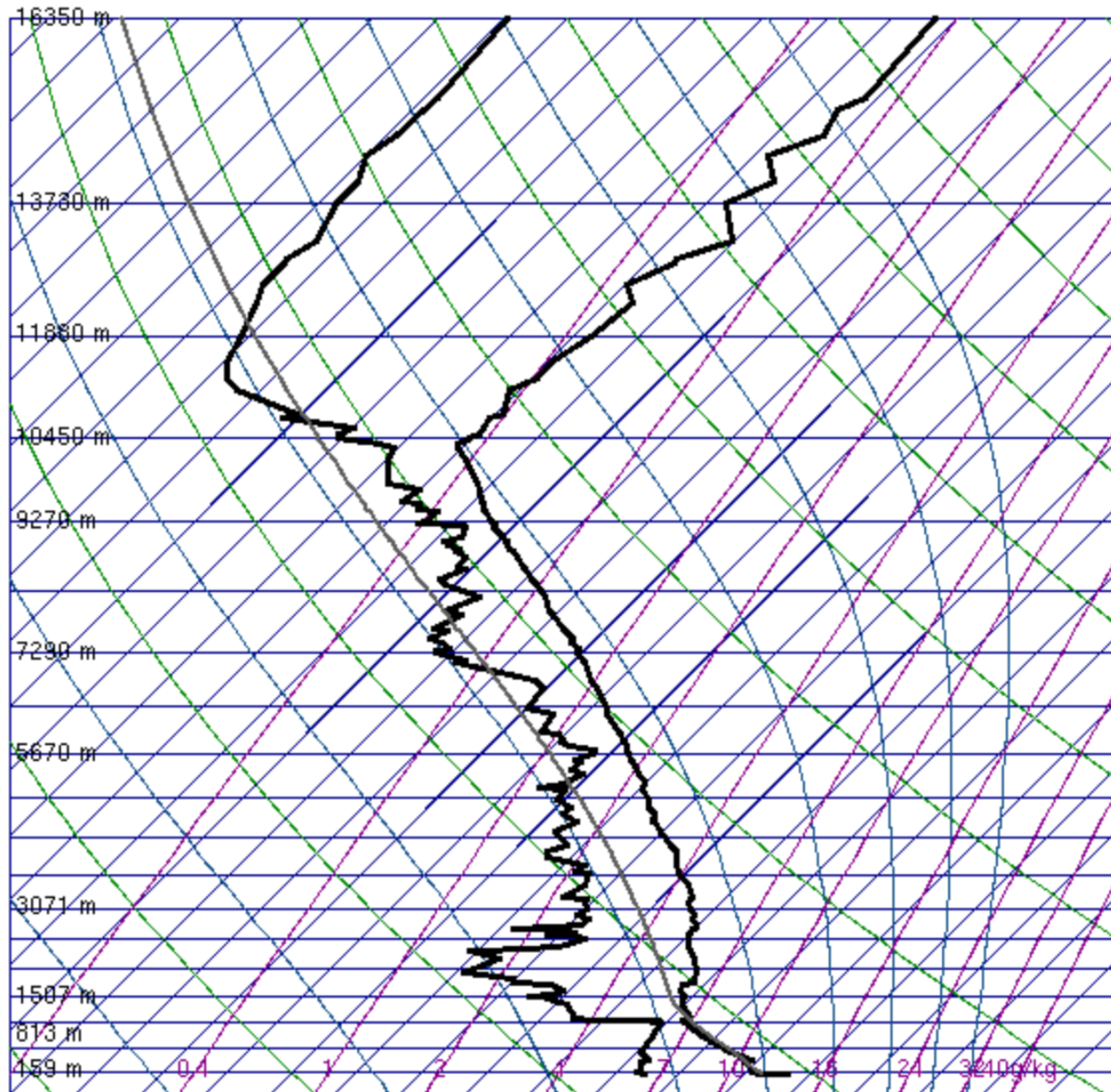
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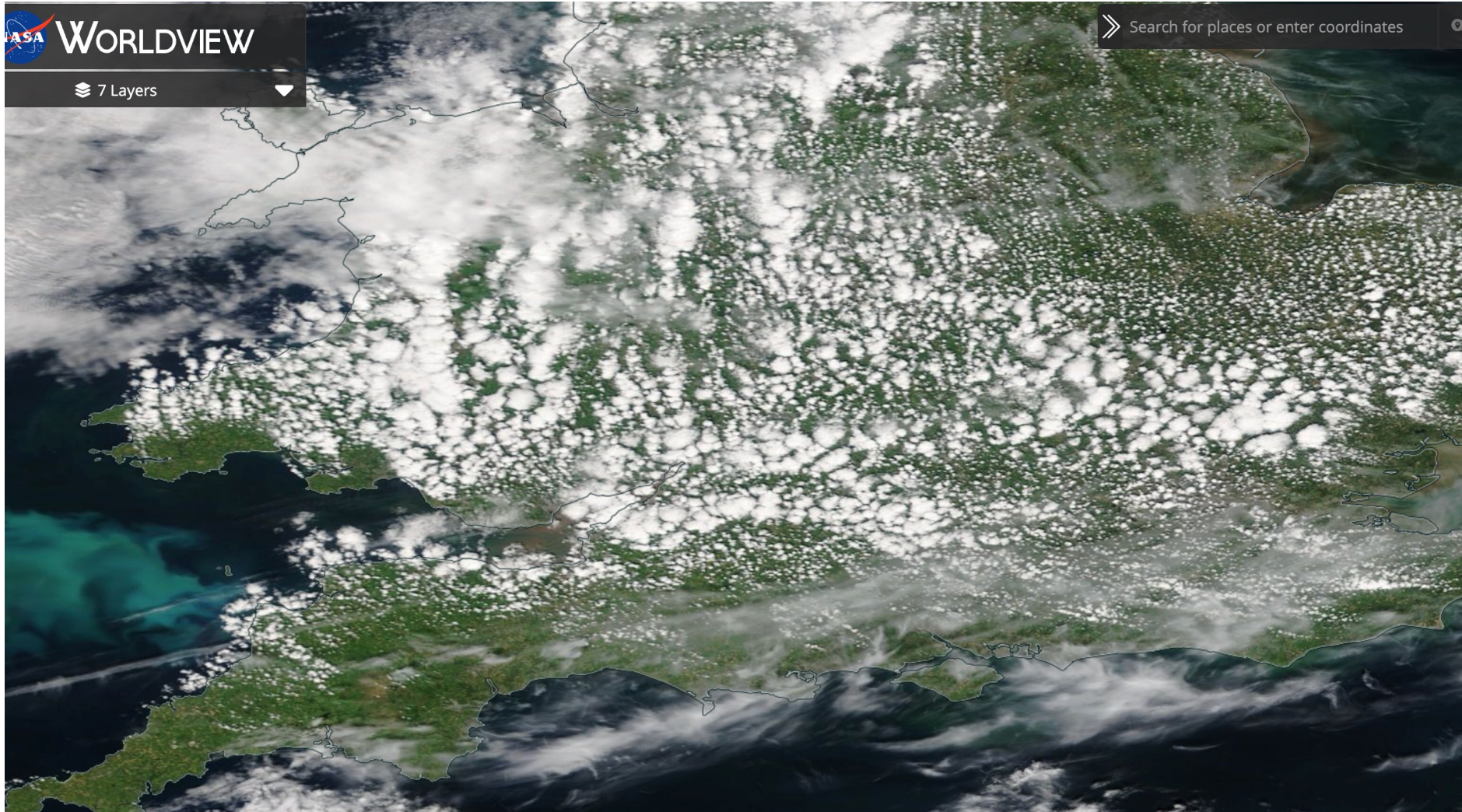


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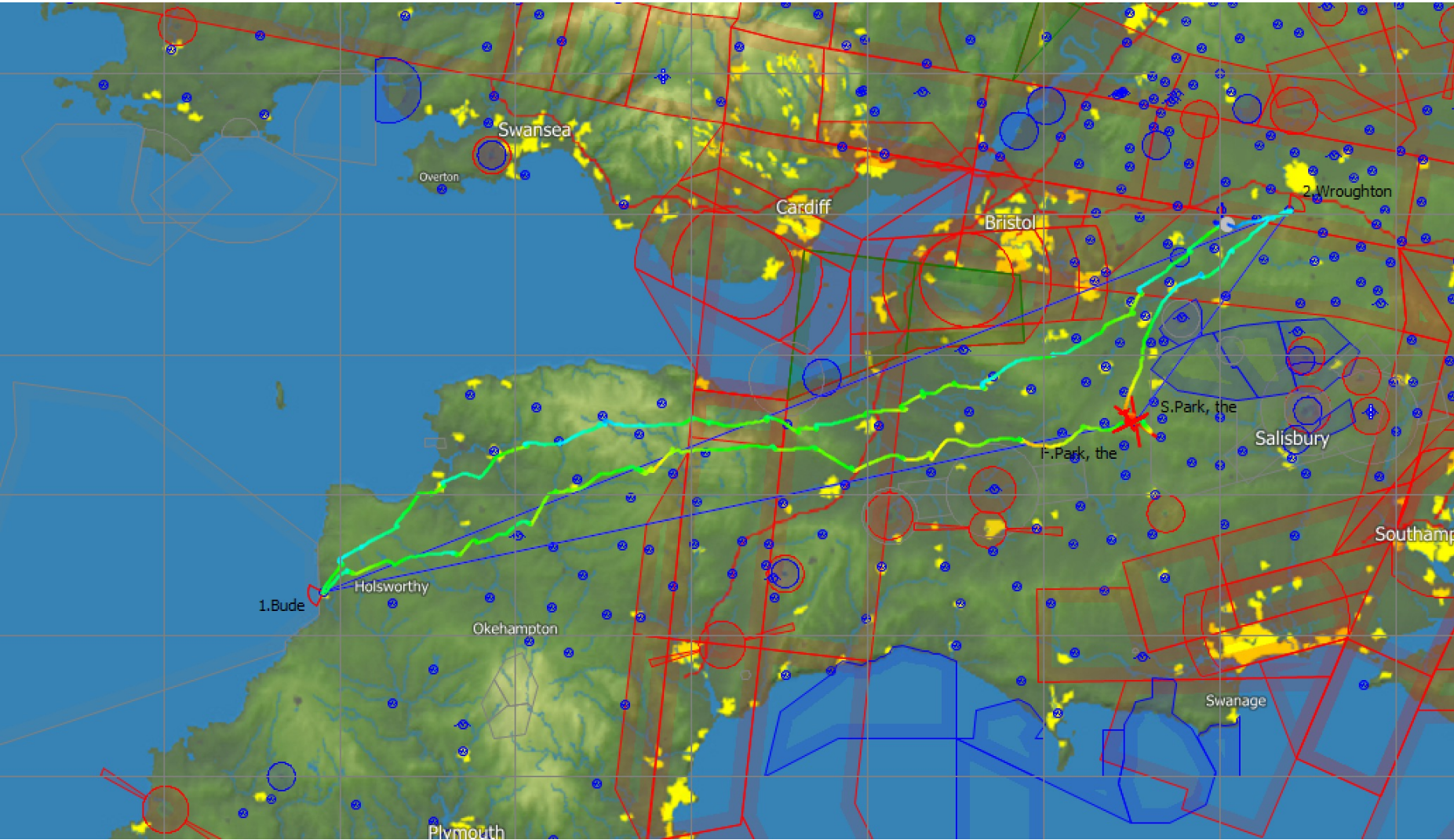
12Z 02 Jun 2022

University of Wyoming

Midday Satpic 2/6/22



Task flow



Exmoor



Bude



What makes a good day?

- Plenty of sunshine
- High cloudbase
- 2/8 – 4/8 good looking Cu
- Light wind
- Long soaring day
- Good conditions over a big area.

What conditions produce that good day?

- Ridge of high pressure
- Airmass origin from NW to NE
- Unstable airmass
- Depth of convection deep enough to produce Cu, but not too deep
- Light winds, unless streeting likely
- No sea too close upwind
- Dry ground.

Forecast features to look at

- Anticyclonic or cyclonic conditions
- Atmospheric pressure
- Air mass origin
- Dew Points
- Cloud amounts
- Wind strength and direction
- Depth of convection & cloudbase.

What do we need to understand?

- Synoptic charts
- Soundings – a working knowledge is desirable for understanding what the airmass will do
- Conditions required for a good day.

Problem days

- Spreadout
- Showers
- Strong winds
- Fronts
- Conflicting models and forecasts.

Soaring Forecasts done for us

RASP

TopMeteo

Skysight

But more interestingly:

Work it out for yourself.

Where do forecasts come from?

- Forecasts are generated by computer models of the atmosphere
- All models start with data which is taken from air, land and sea observations and satellite data, but each has slightly different physics, so they come out with slightly different answer
- Looking at the data from the models yourself, allows you to make your own informed decisions
- Models: Met Office, GFS, RASP, ECMWF

How I plan a task

- A. A few days ahead
- B. On the day, first thing
- C. At the airfield.

A few days ahead

1. Met Office synoptic charts
2. 10 day charts
3. RASP/Topmeteo/Skysight.

First thing, on the day

A. Study the weather online

B. Decide on the task size and direction

C. Use SeeYou with Skysight and Topmeteo to plan the actual task.

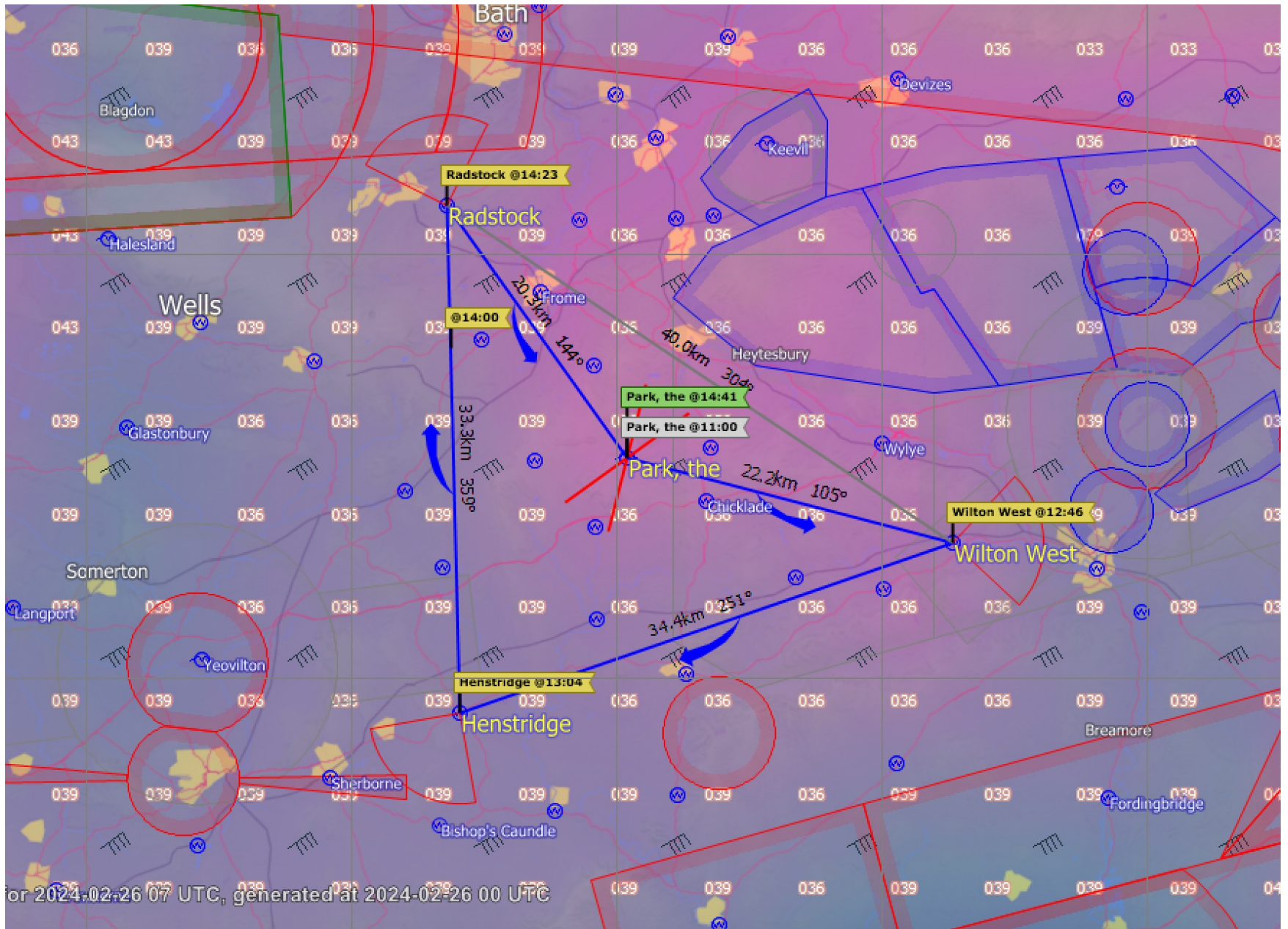
Online sources

1. [Met Office synoptic charts](#)
2. [Met Office Briefing charts](#)
3. [Met office Weather forecast](#)
4. [BBC Weather forecast](#)
5. [Sat pics](#)
6. [Wind flow map](#)
7. [Soundings](#)
8. [Rain radar](#)
9. [RASP](#)
10. [Topmeteo](#)
11. [Skysight](#)

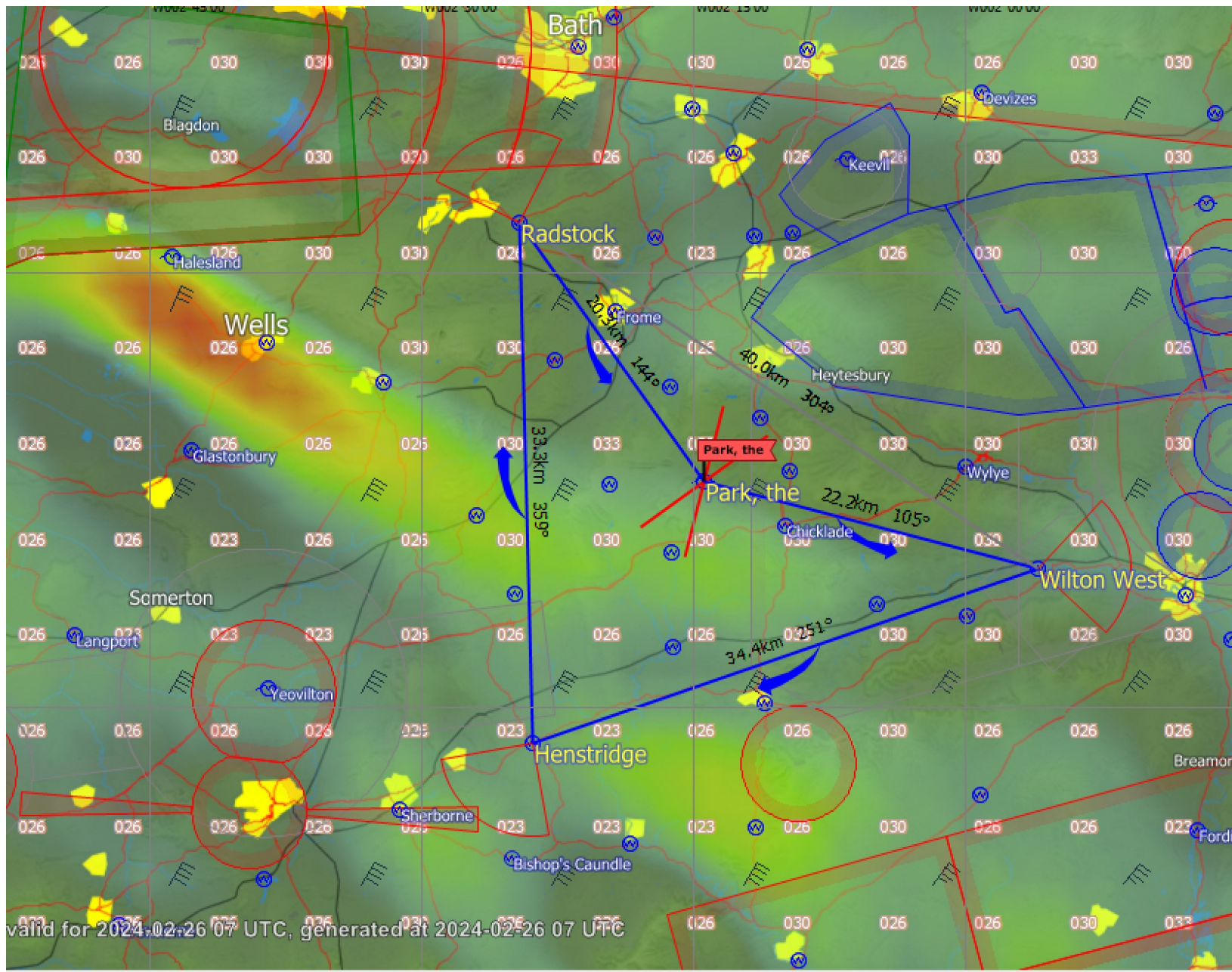
Decide on Task direction and size

1. Where is best area?
2. Which areas to avoid?
3. Check Notams
4. Size of task?
5. What likely speed around the task?
6. When to start?
7. Expected finish time?
8. Do I need water ballast?
See Andy's presentation

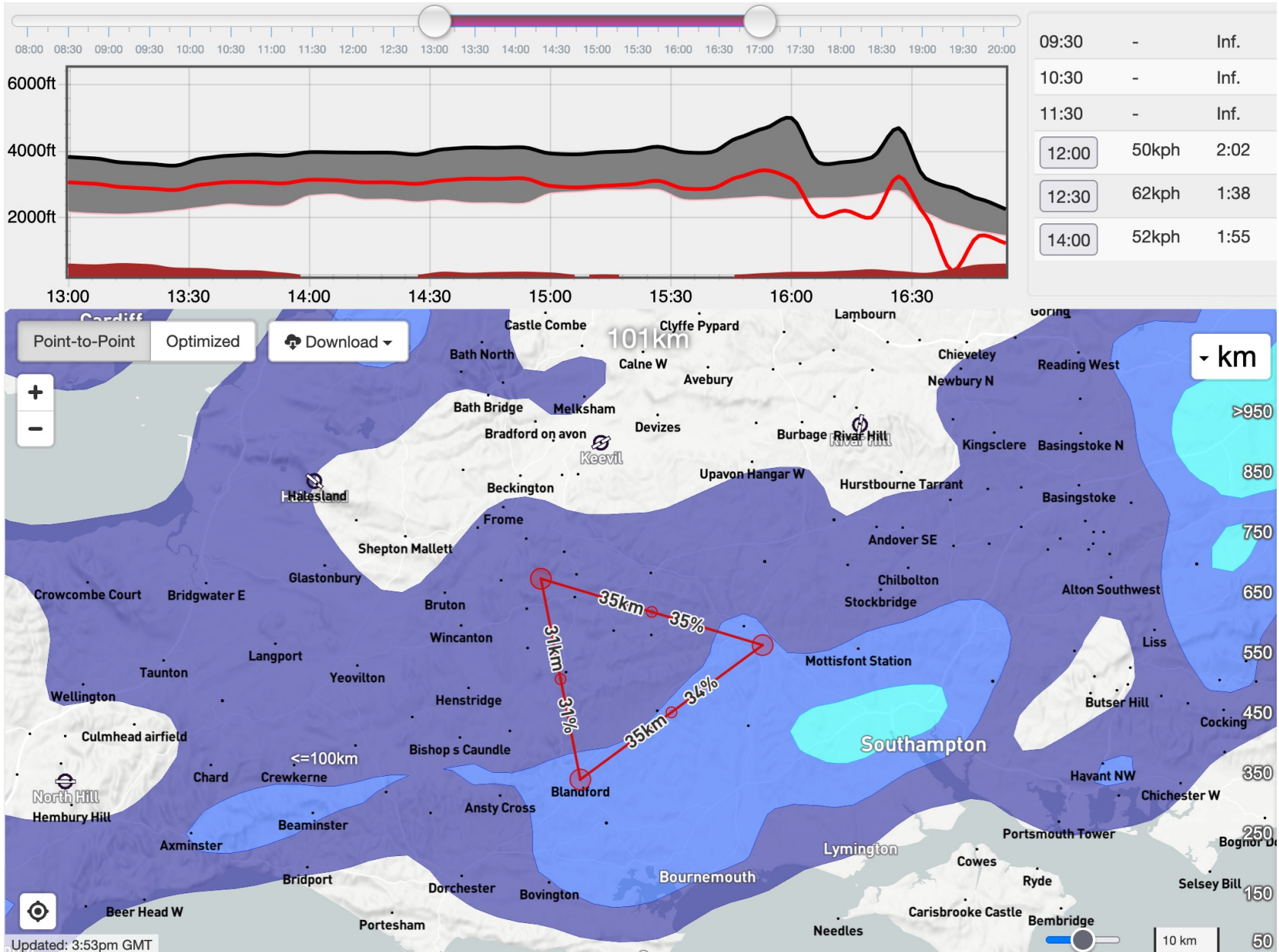
SeeYou with Topmeteo



See You with Skysight



Using Skysight



At the airfield

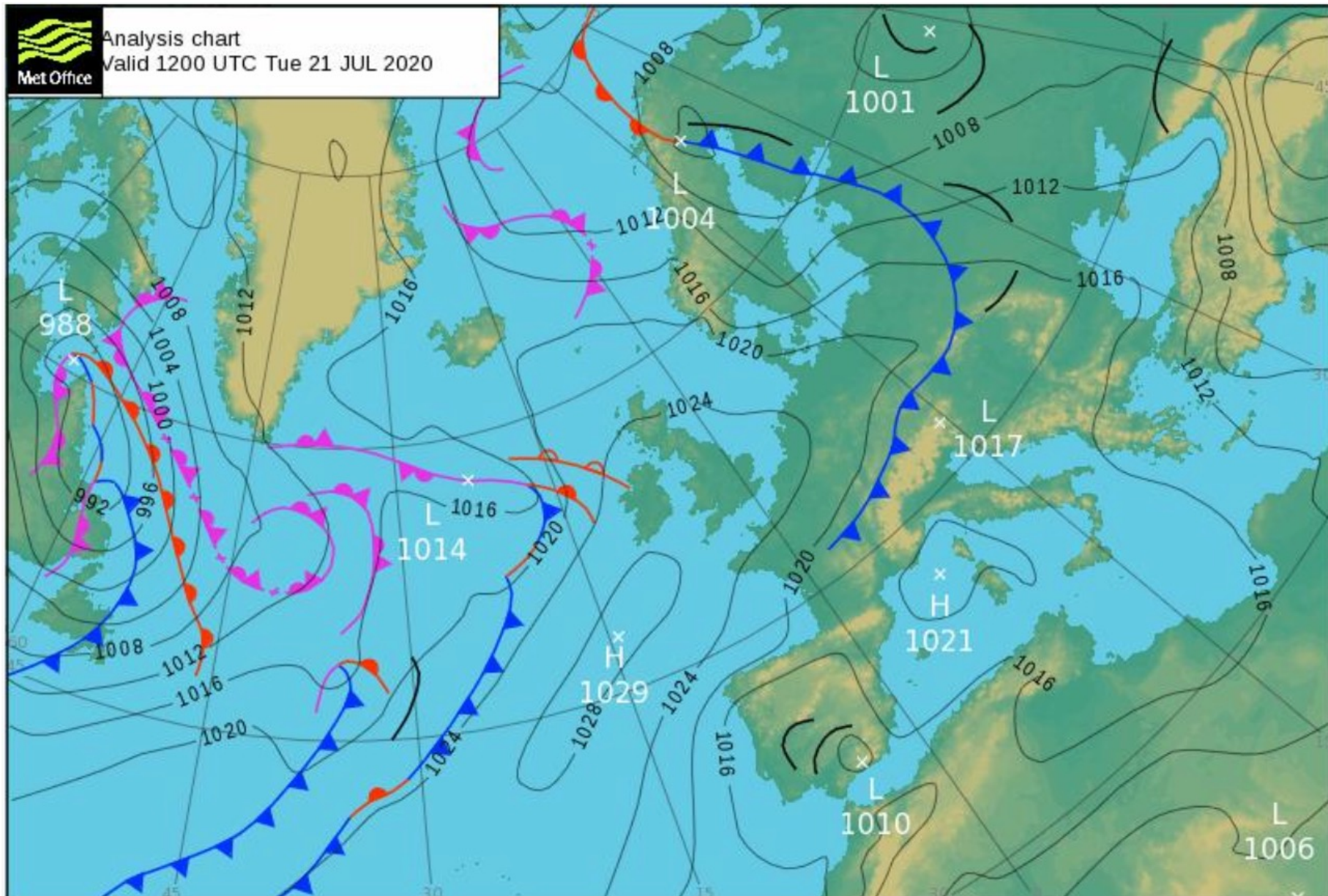
1. Confirm ideal and latest start time
2. Check satpics, METARS & other gliders for how the conditions are developing
3. Don't be put off if the conditions are slow to develop
4. Only fall back if there is insufficient time to complete the task
5. Launch in plenty of time, preferably by aerotow.

Examples of days with tasks flown

With charts, satpics, logger files and images

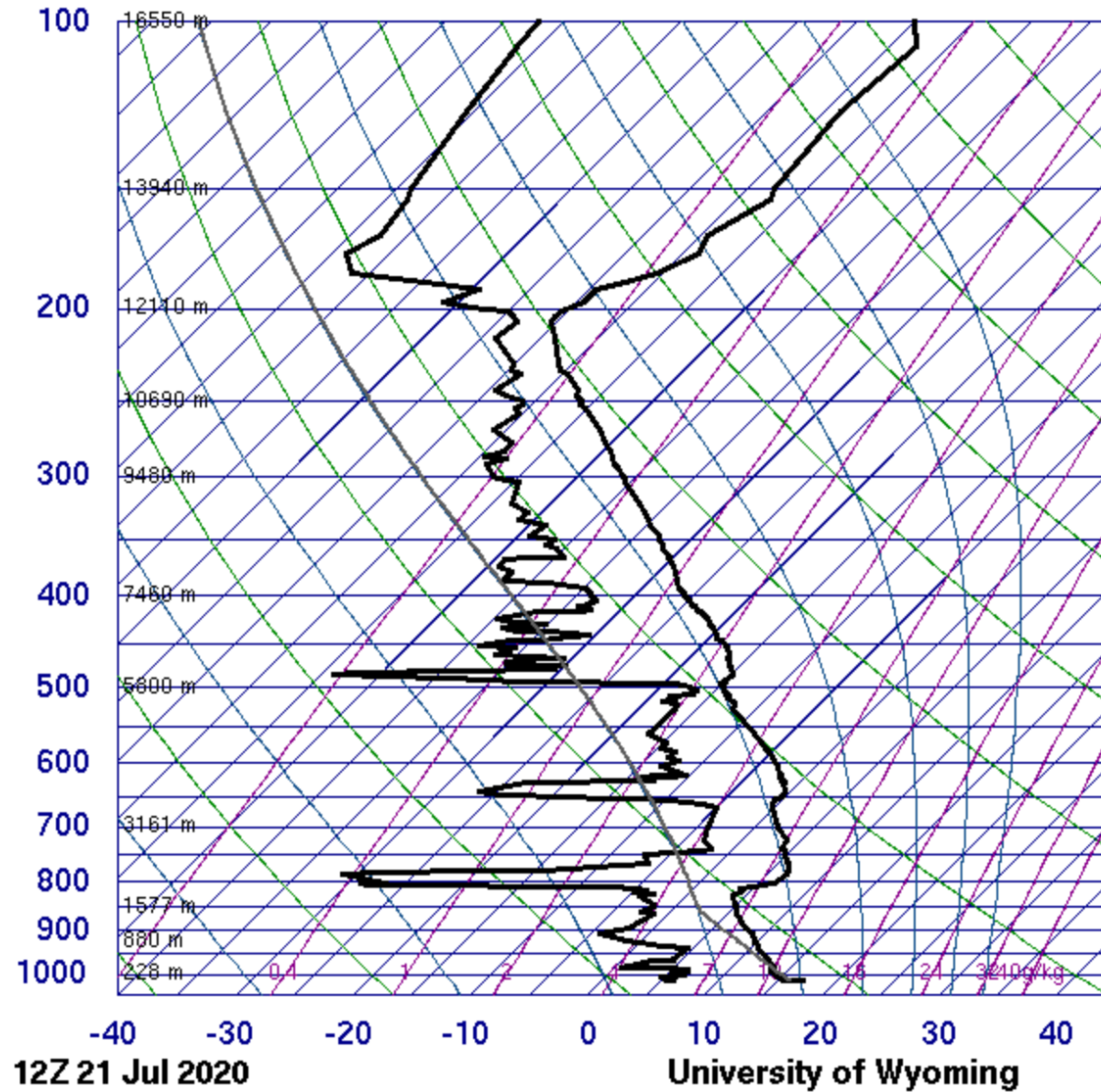
- 21/7/20
- 22/6/19
- 15/8/23
- 16/8/23
- 22/6/22
- 30/4/22
- 14/8/22

21st July 2020



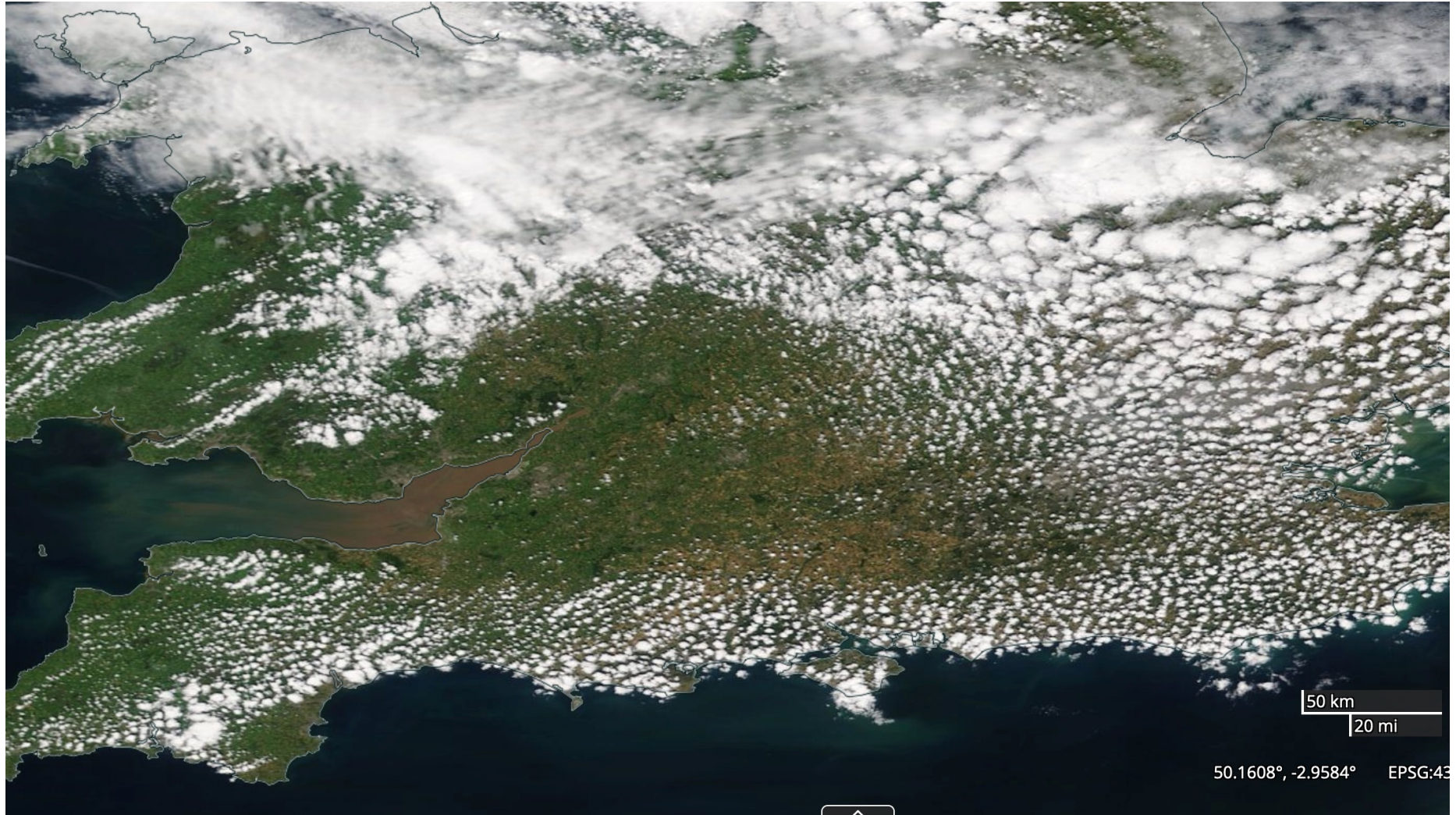
21st July 2020

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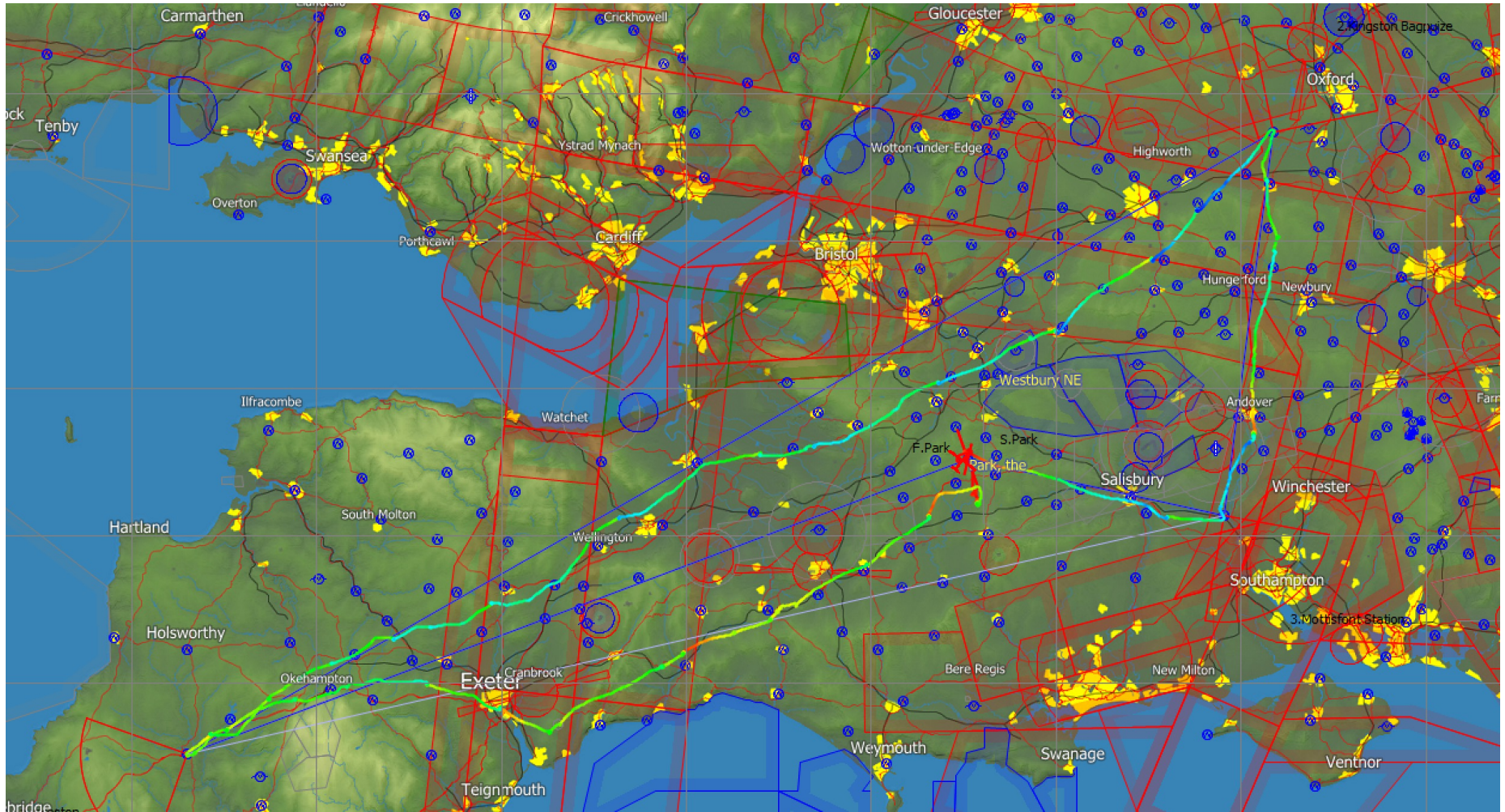


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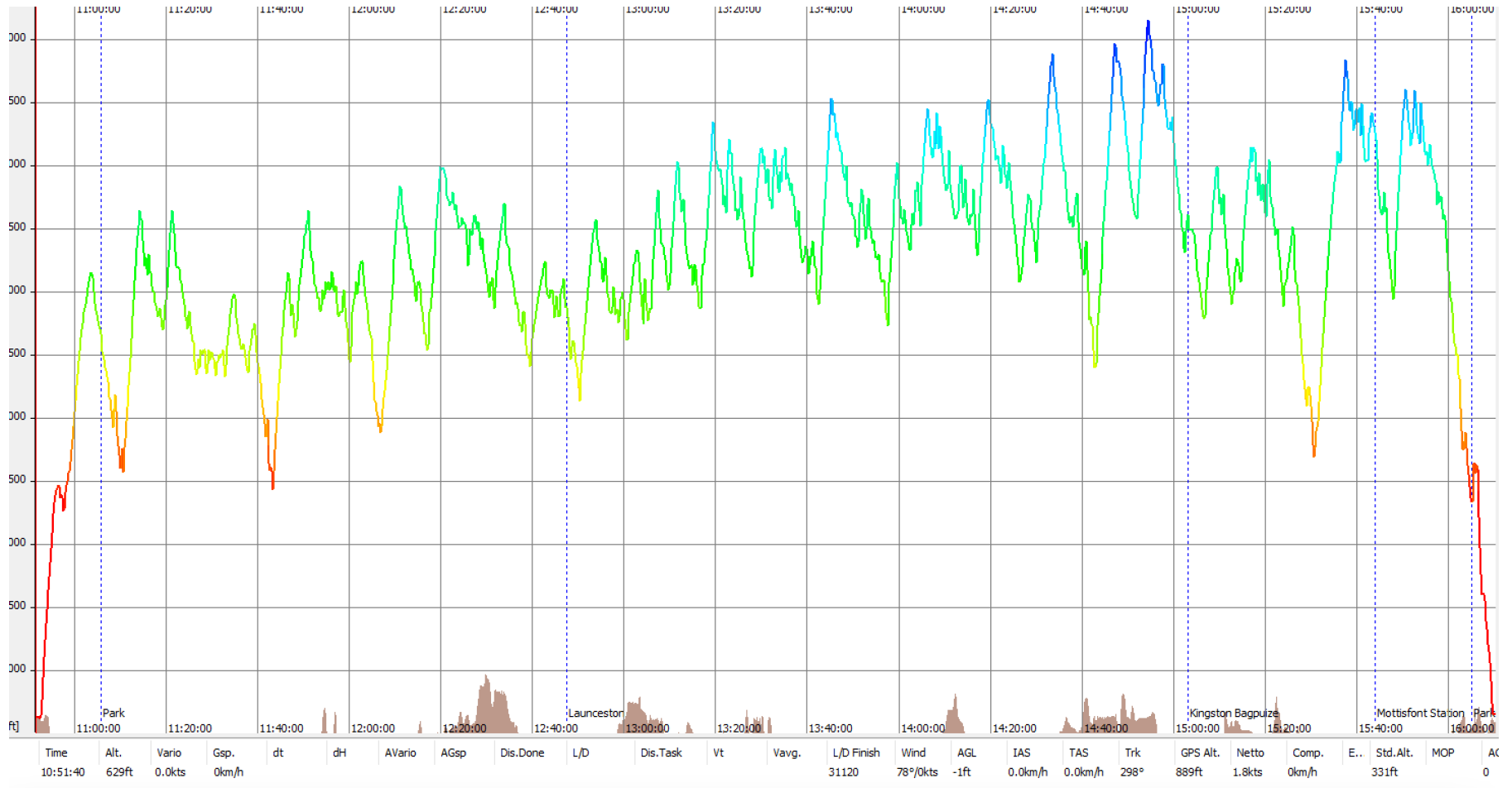
21st July 2020



21st July 2020



21st July 2020

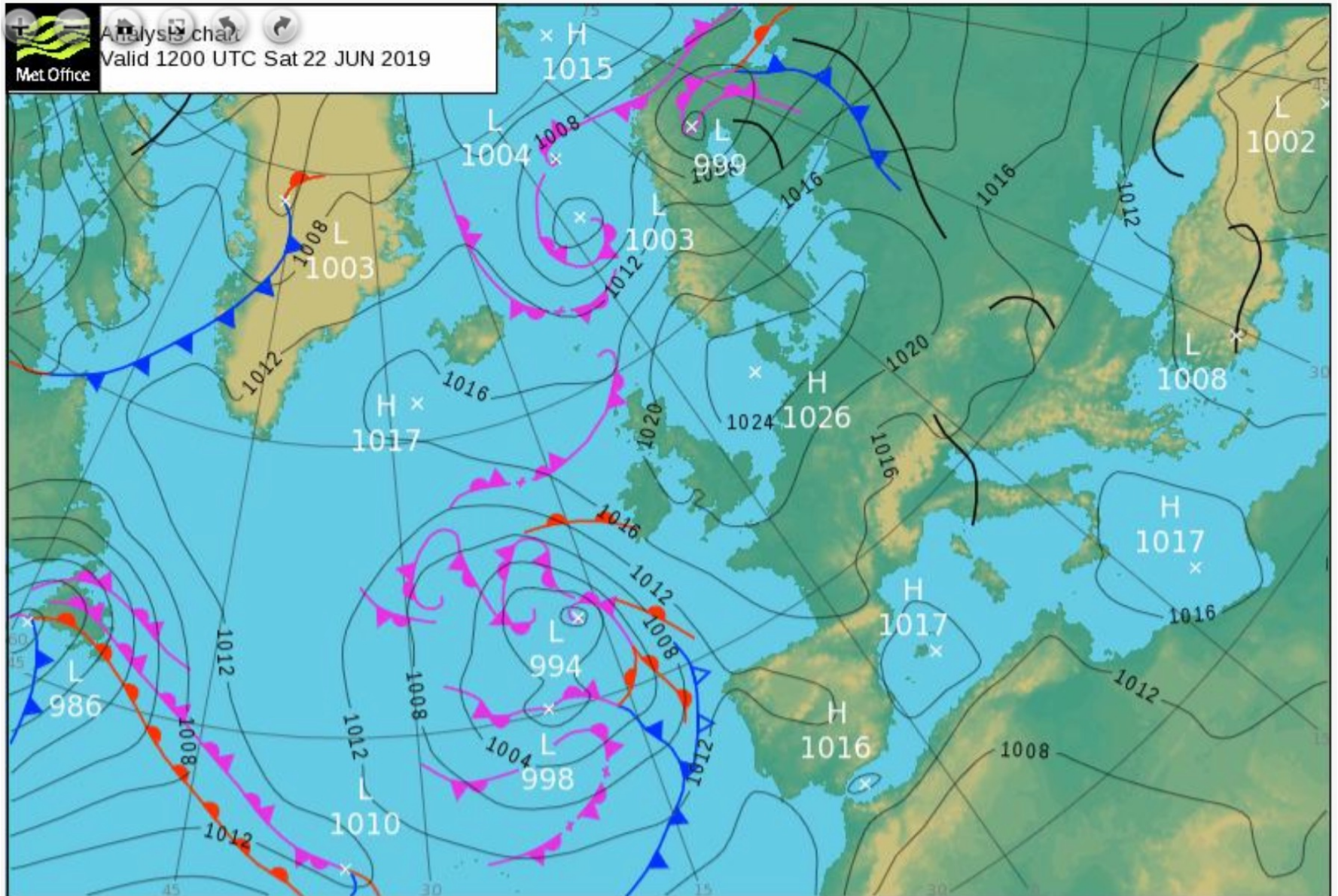


21st July 2020

Launceston

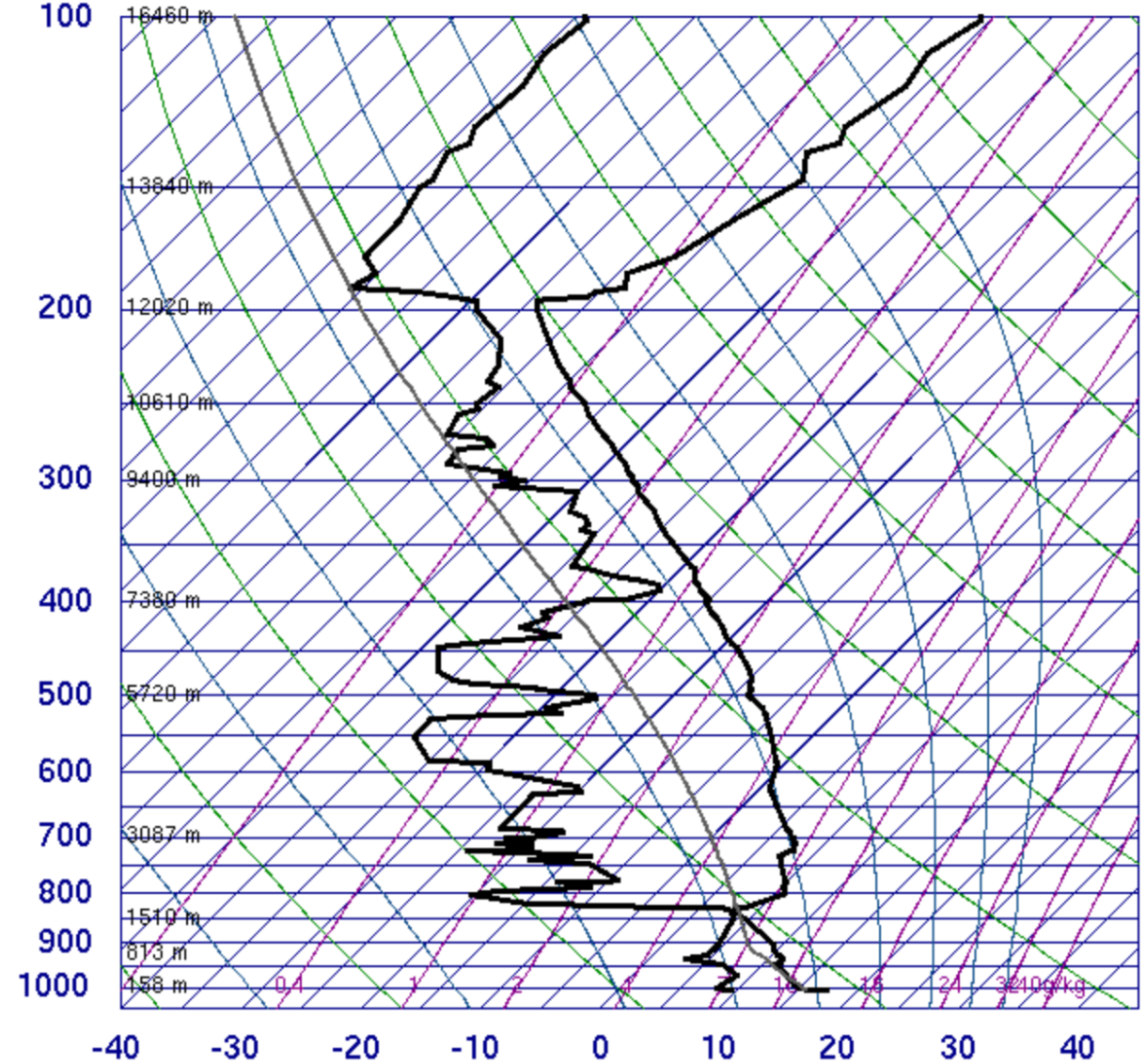


22nd June 2019



22nd June 2019

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12Z 22 Jun 2019

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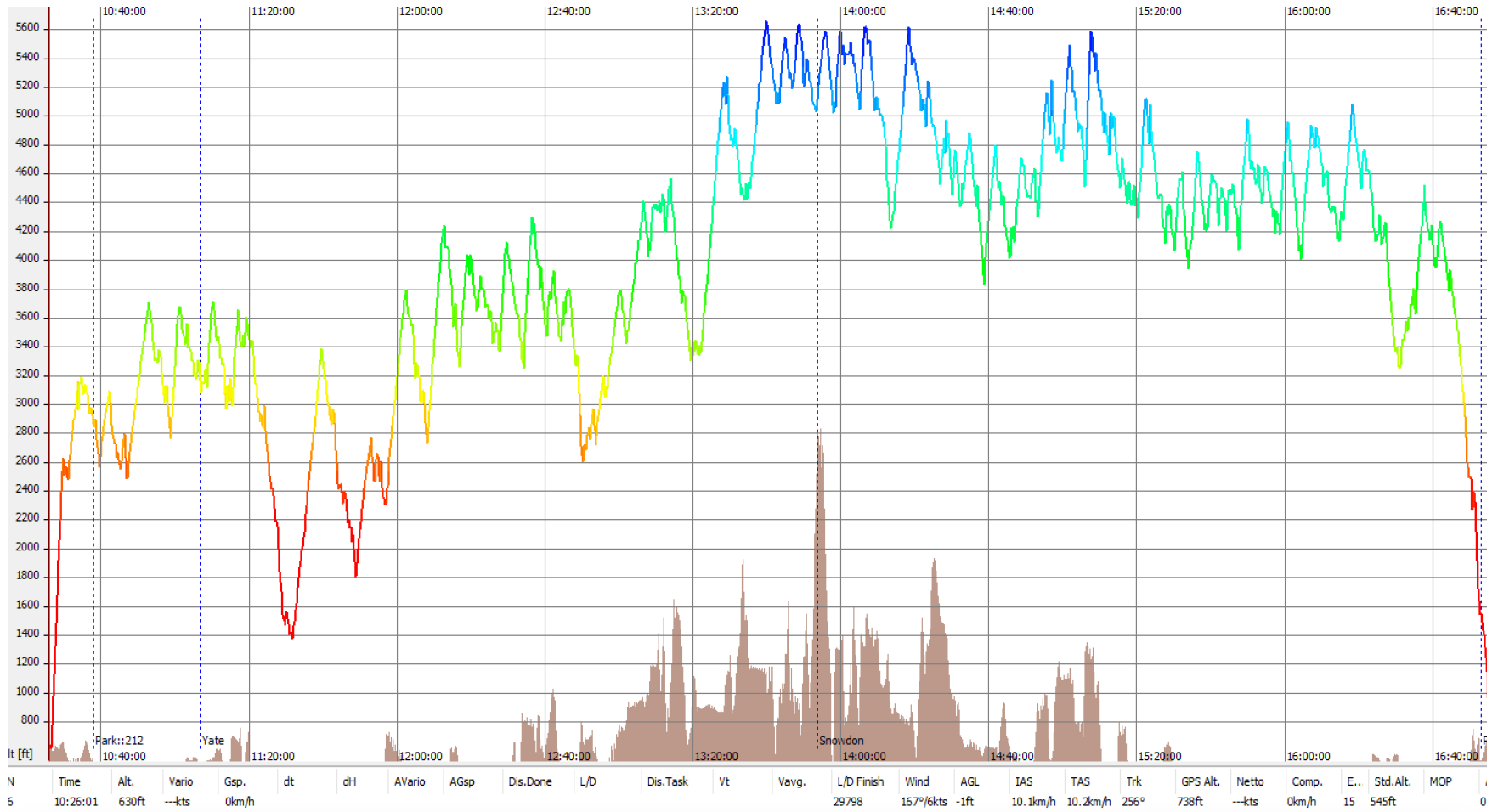
22nd June 2019



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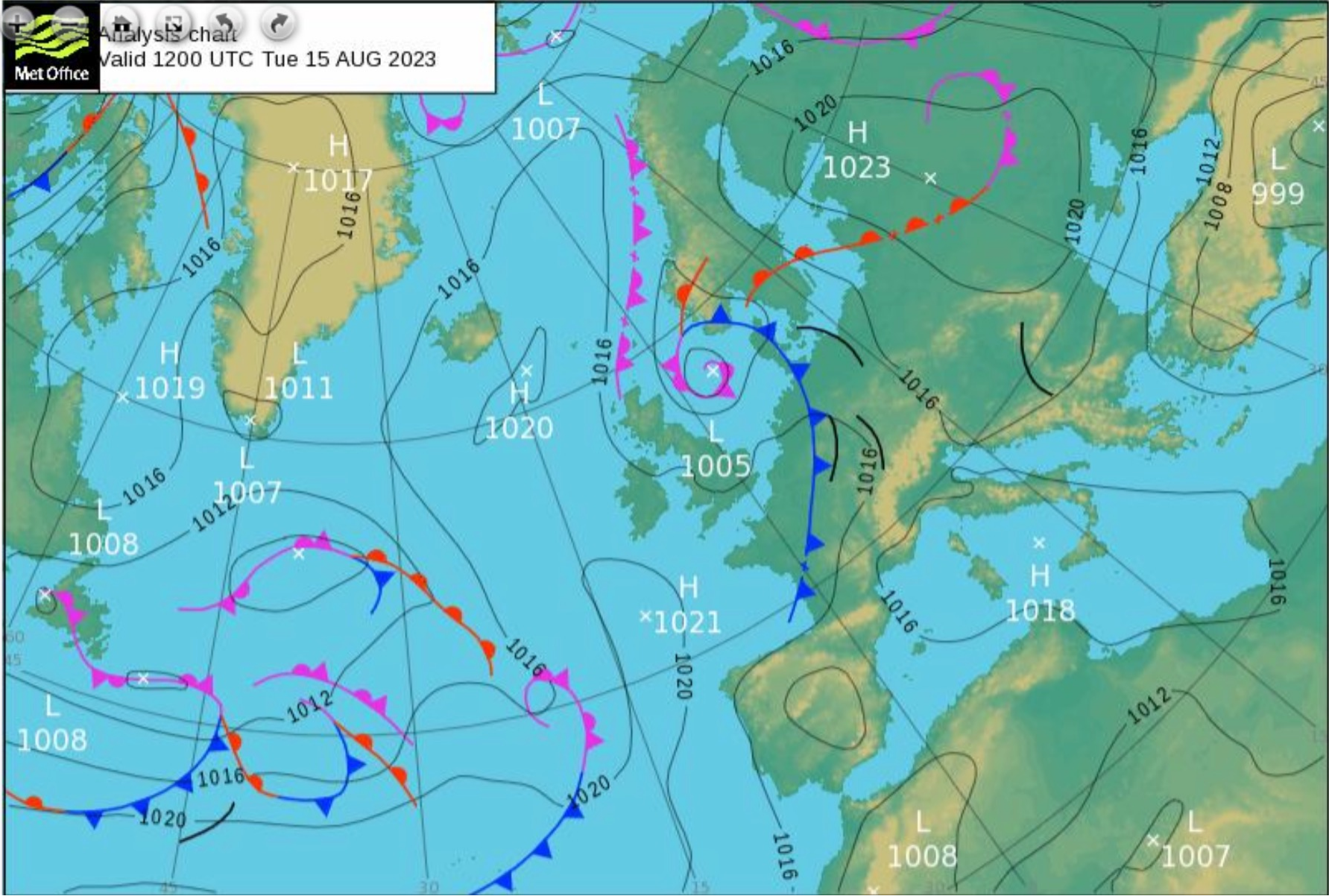
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22nd June 2019

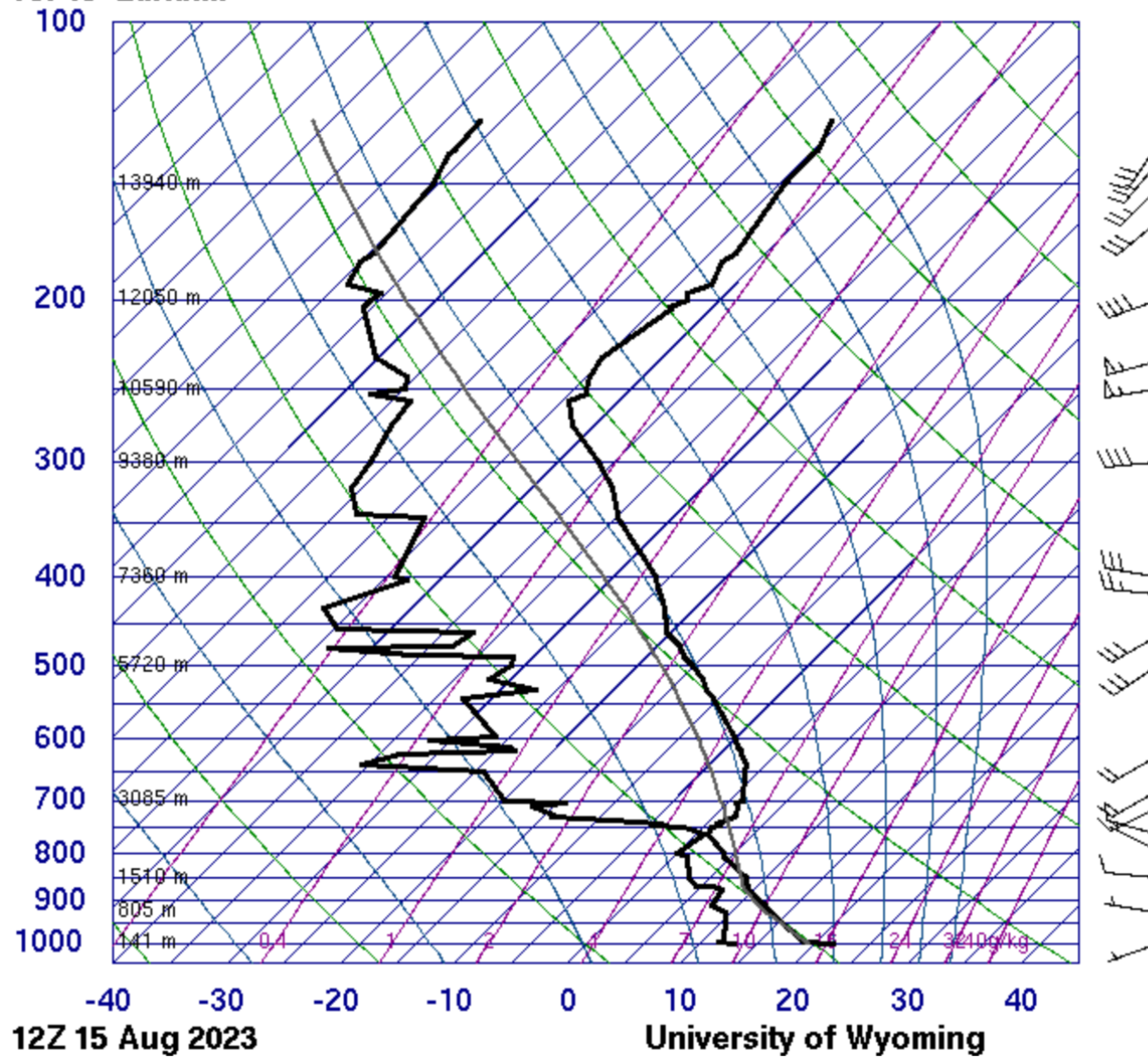


15th August 2023

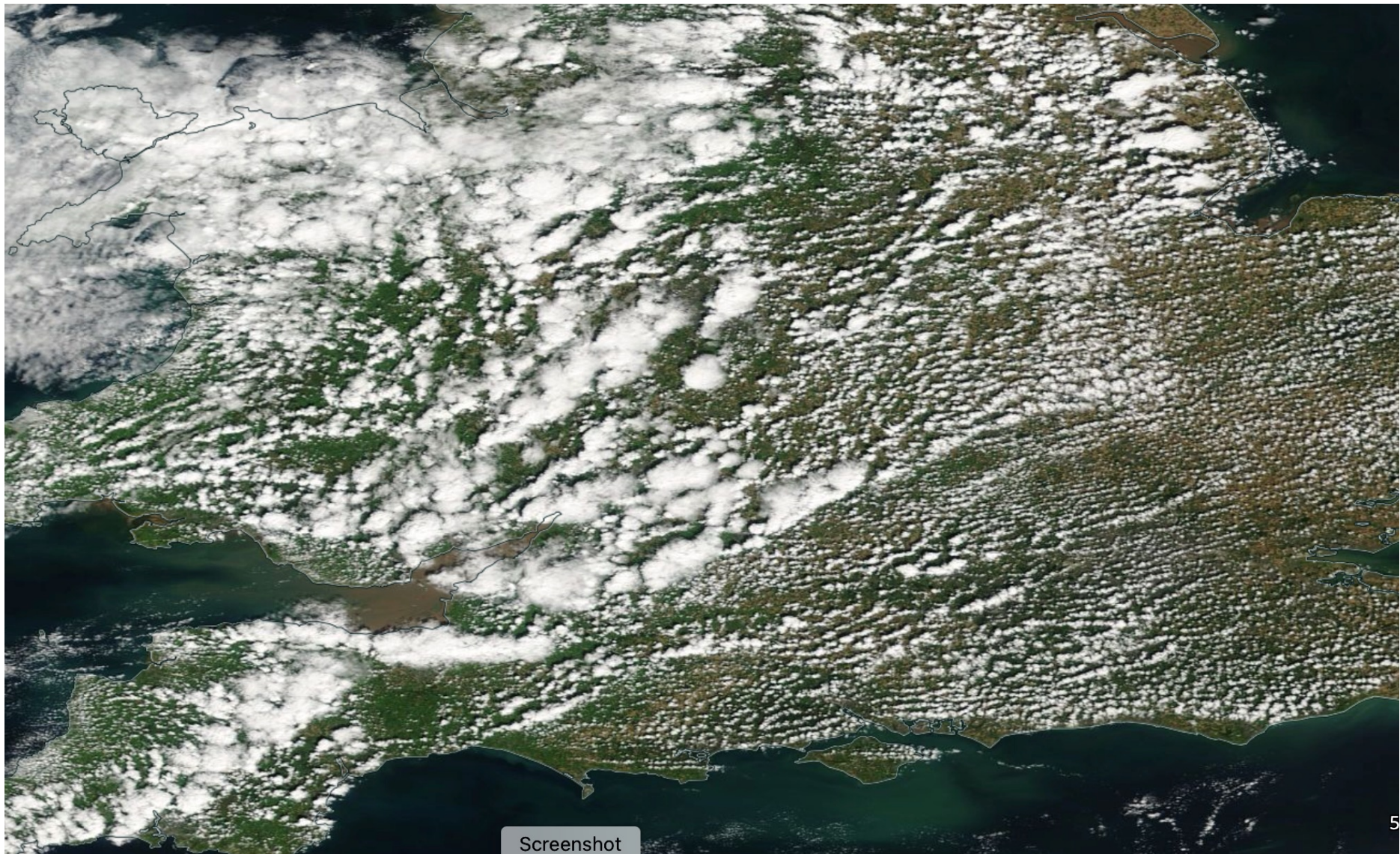


15th August 2023

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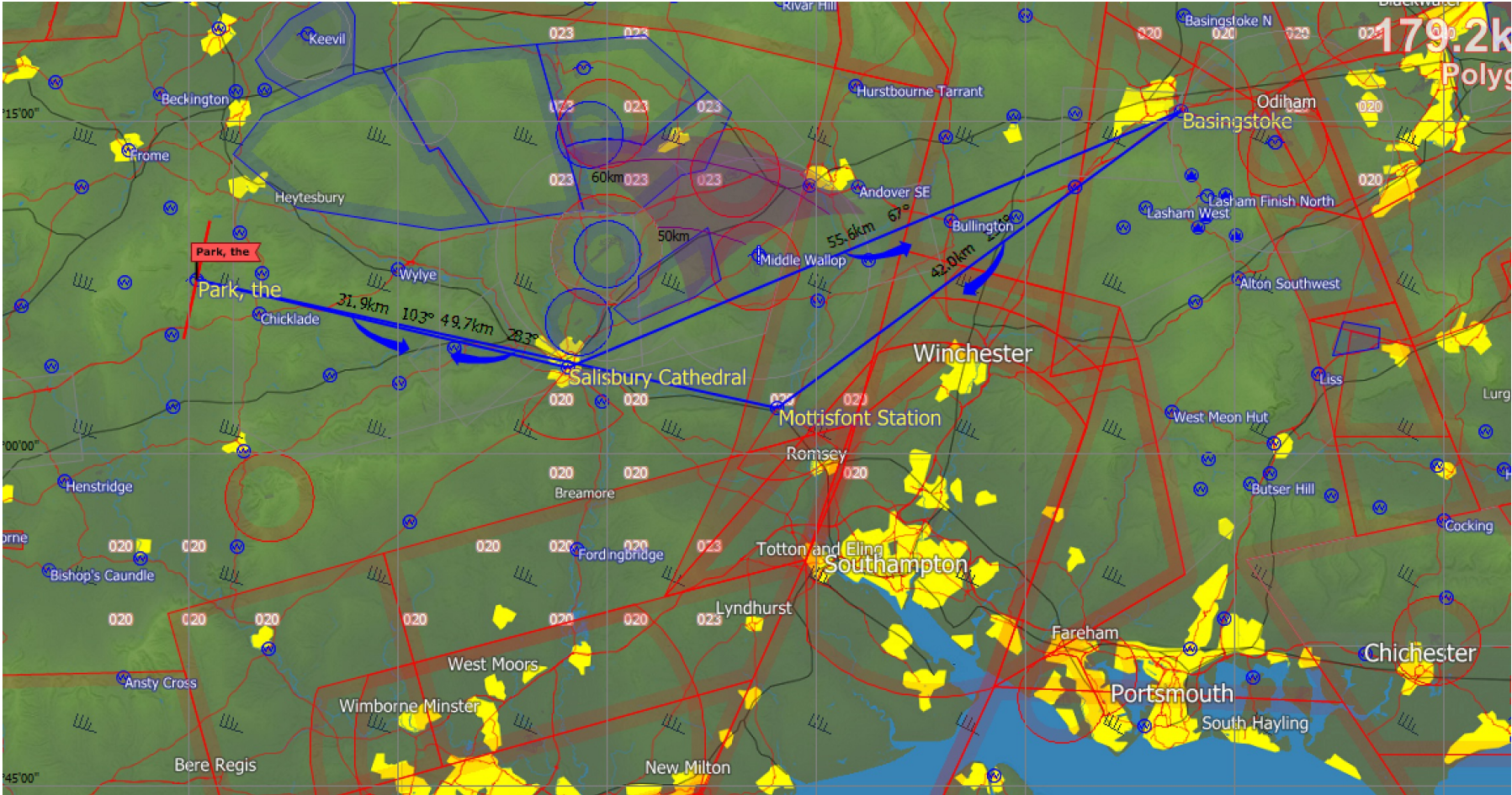


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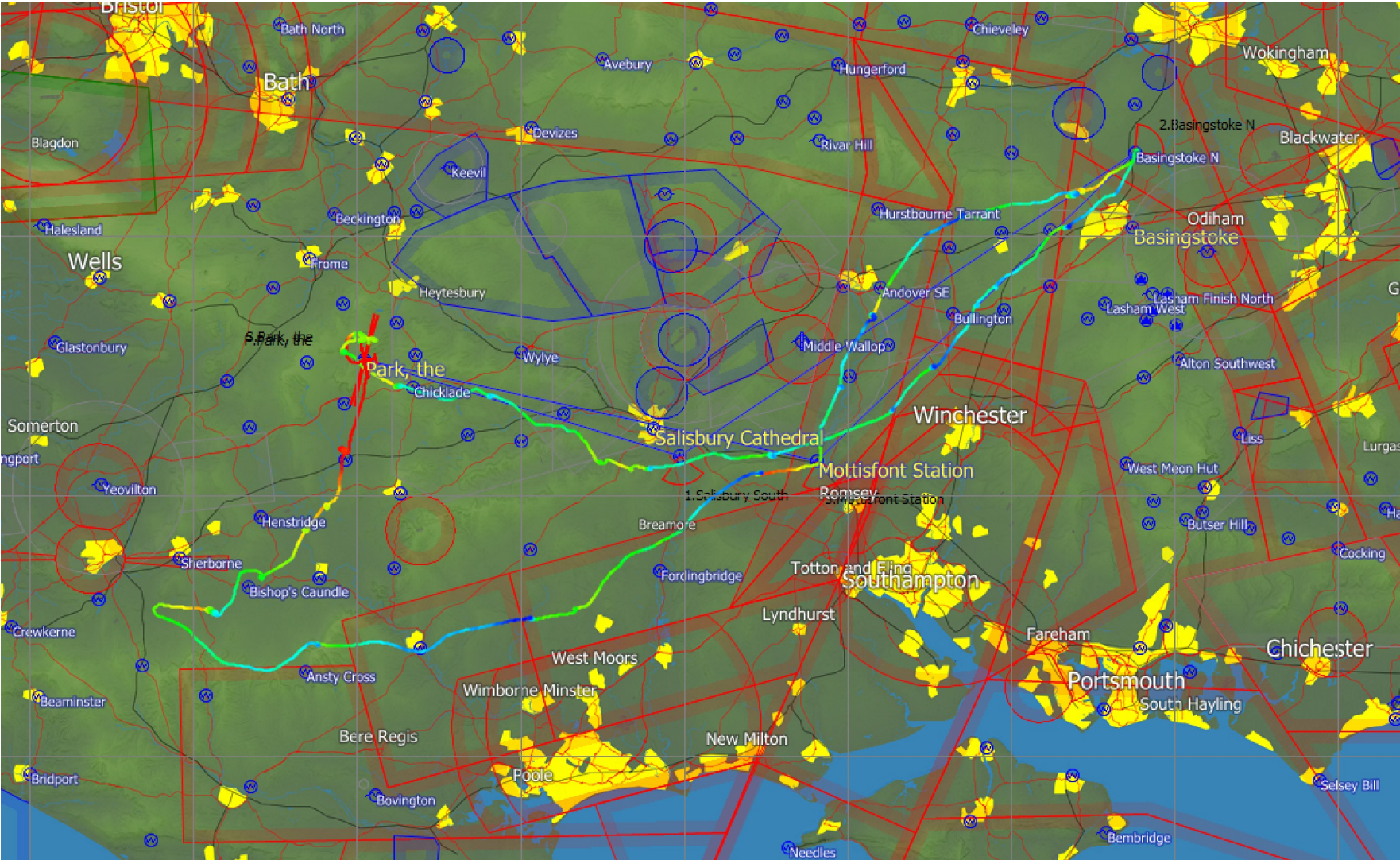


Screenshot

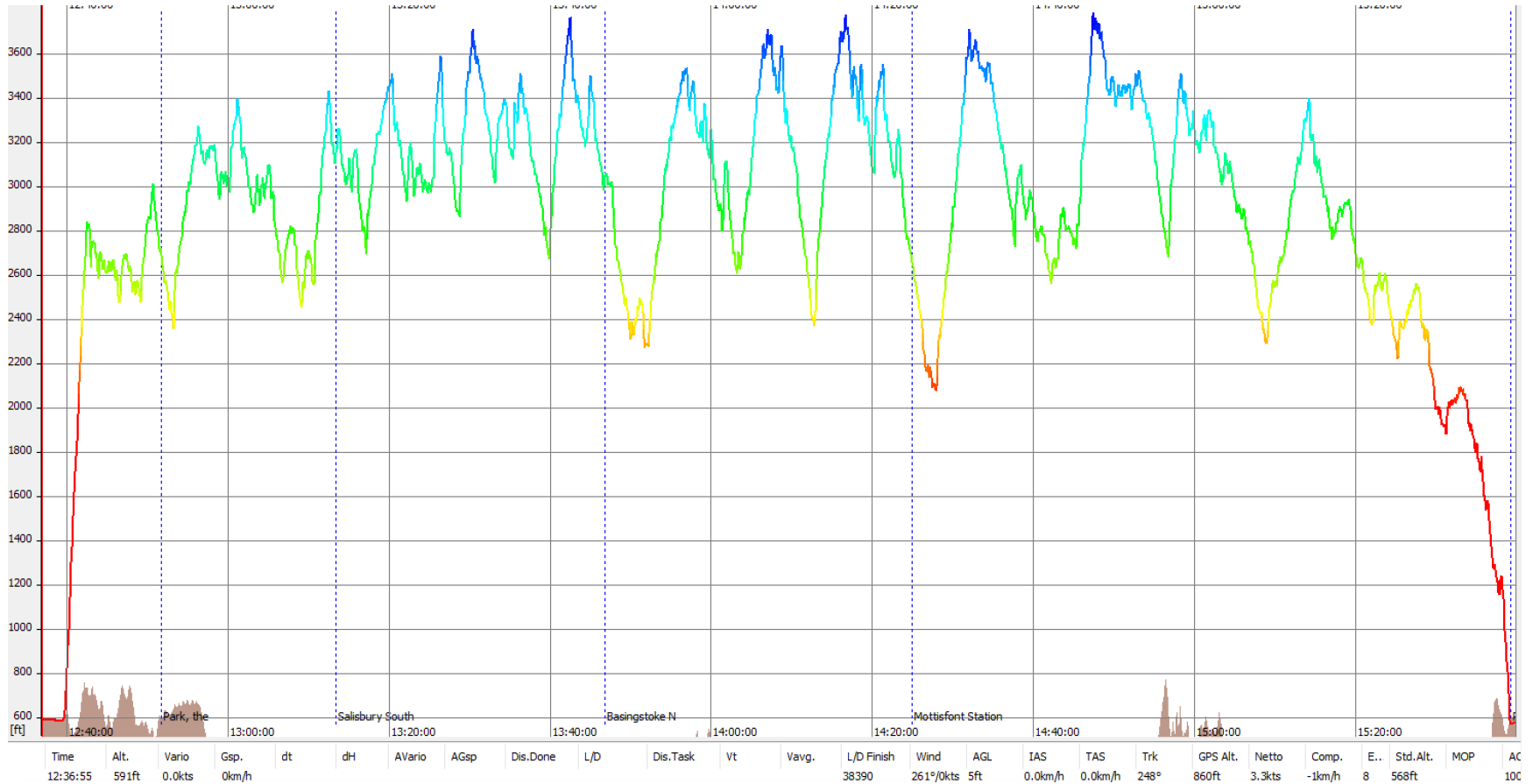
15th August 2023



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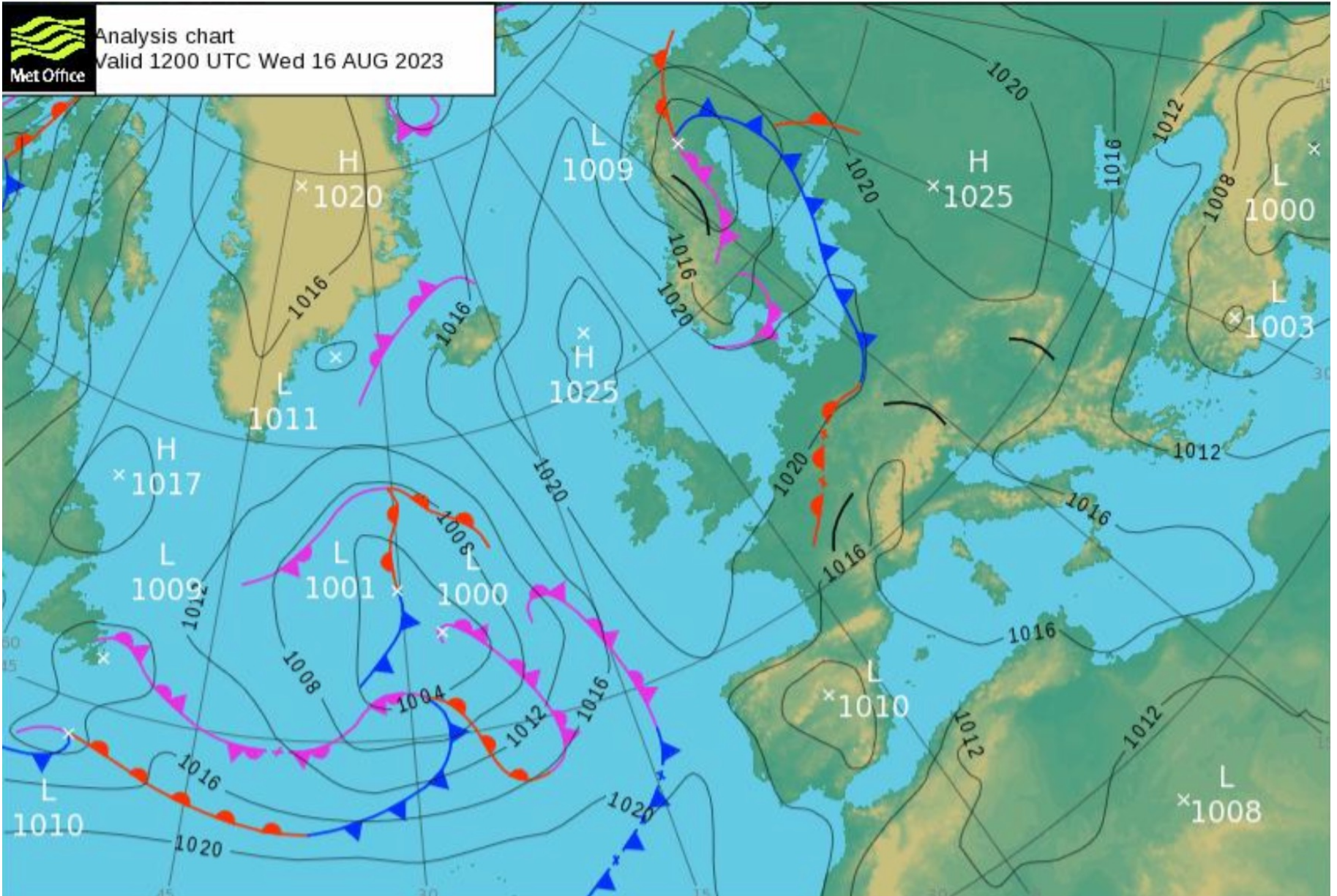
15th August 2023



15th August 2023
New Forest



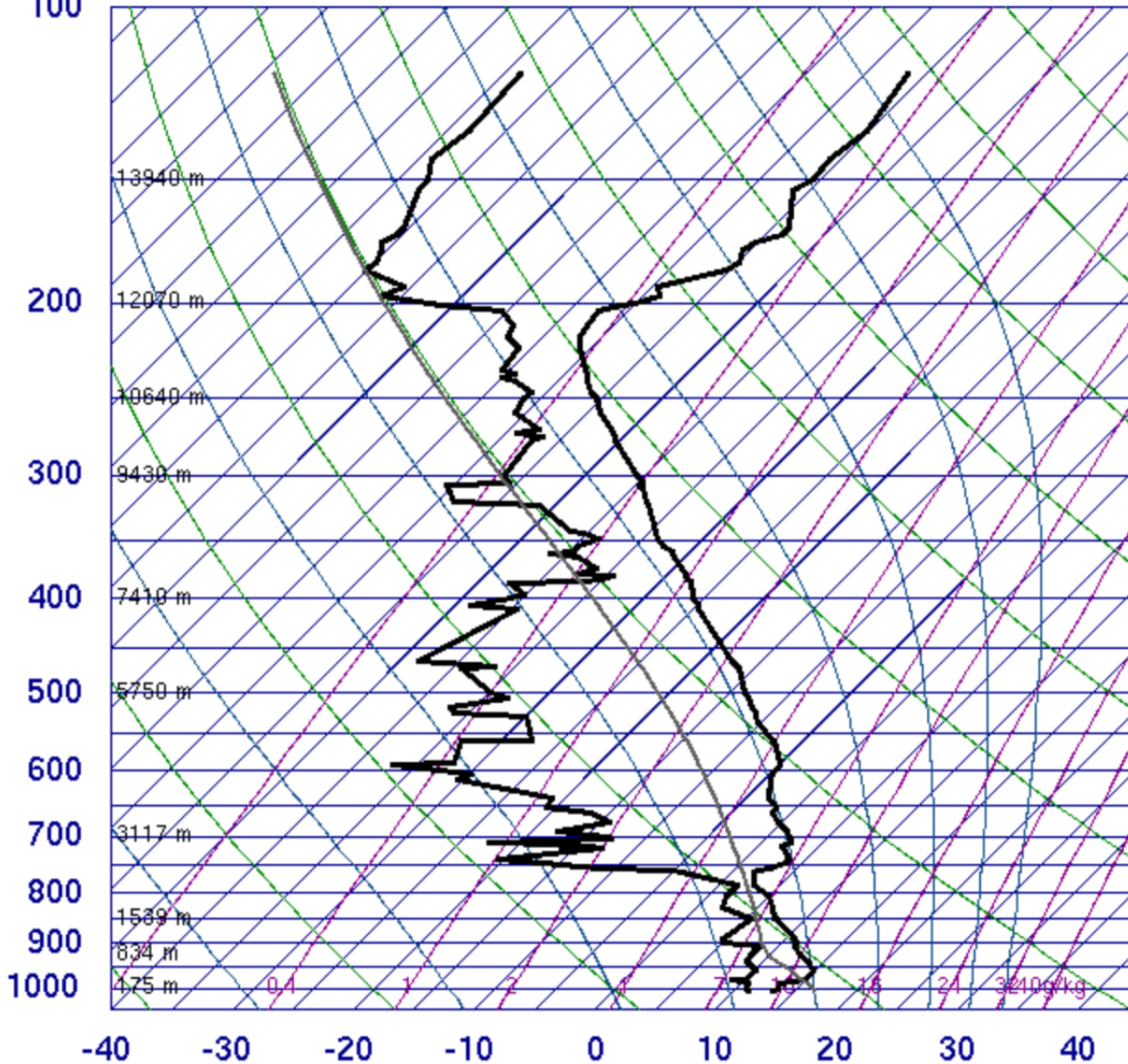
16th August 2023



16th August 2023

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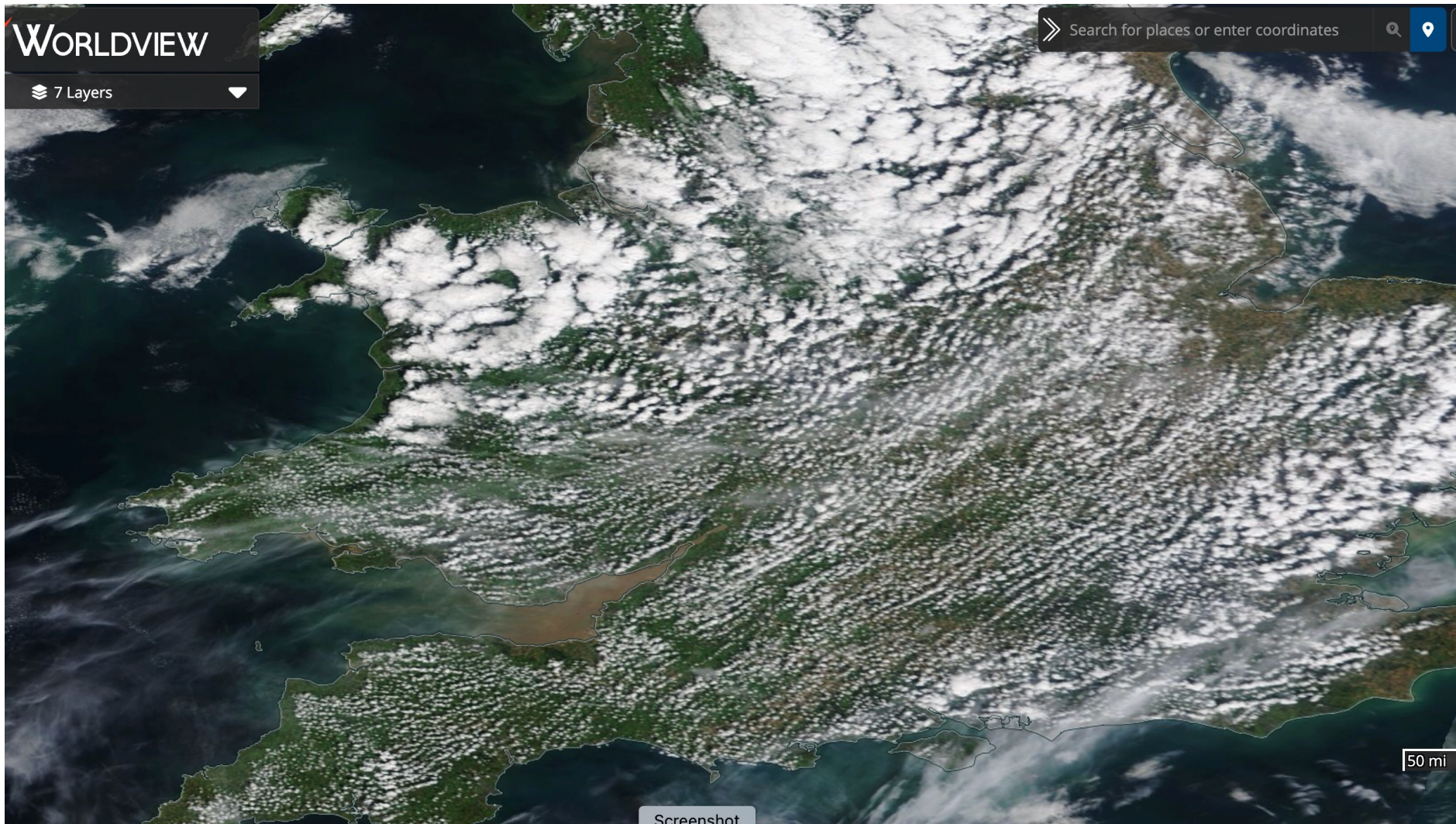
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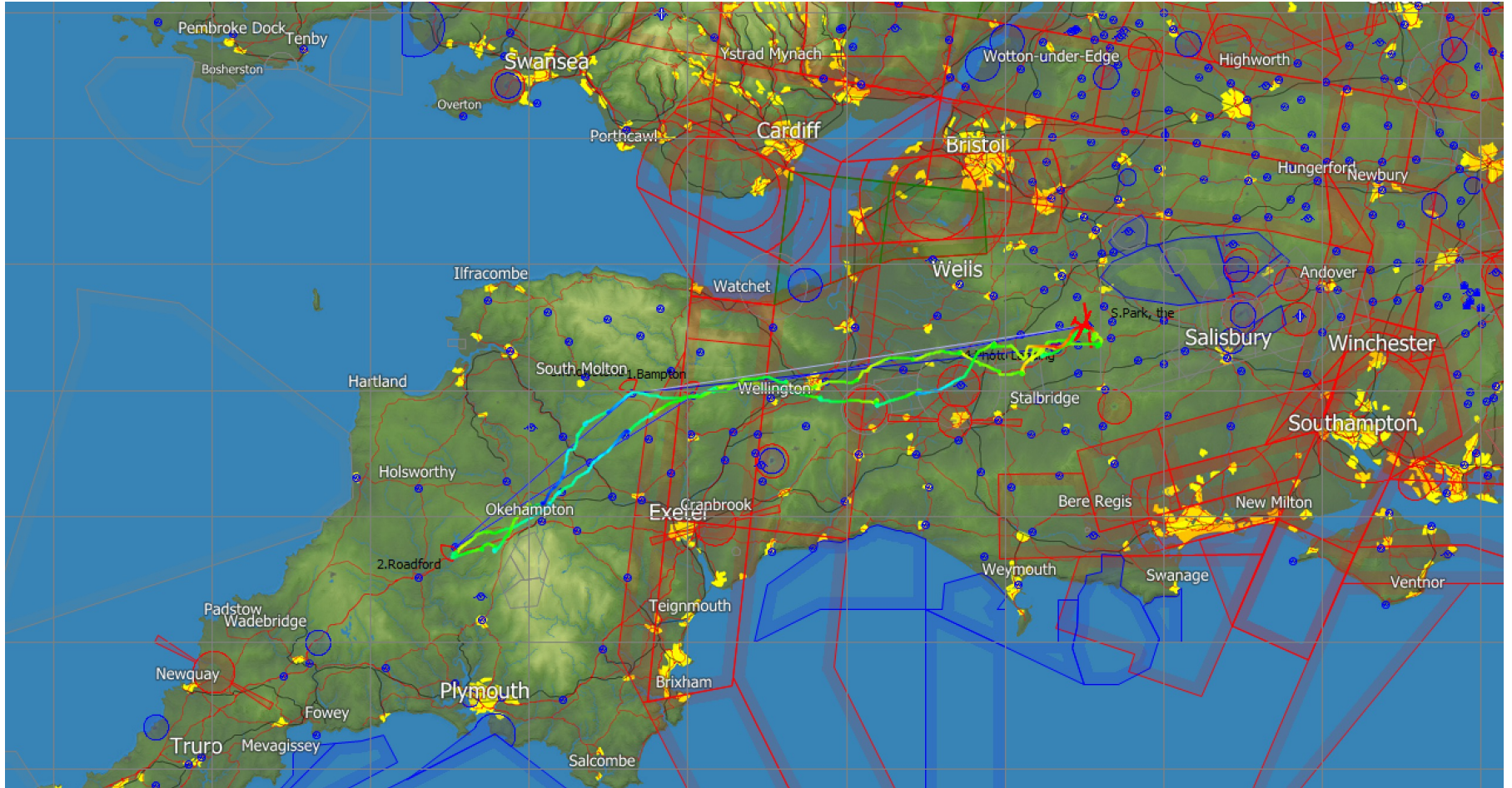
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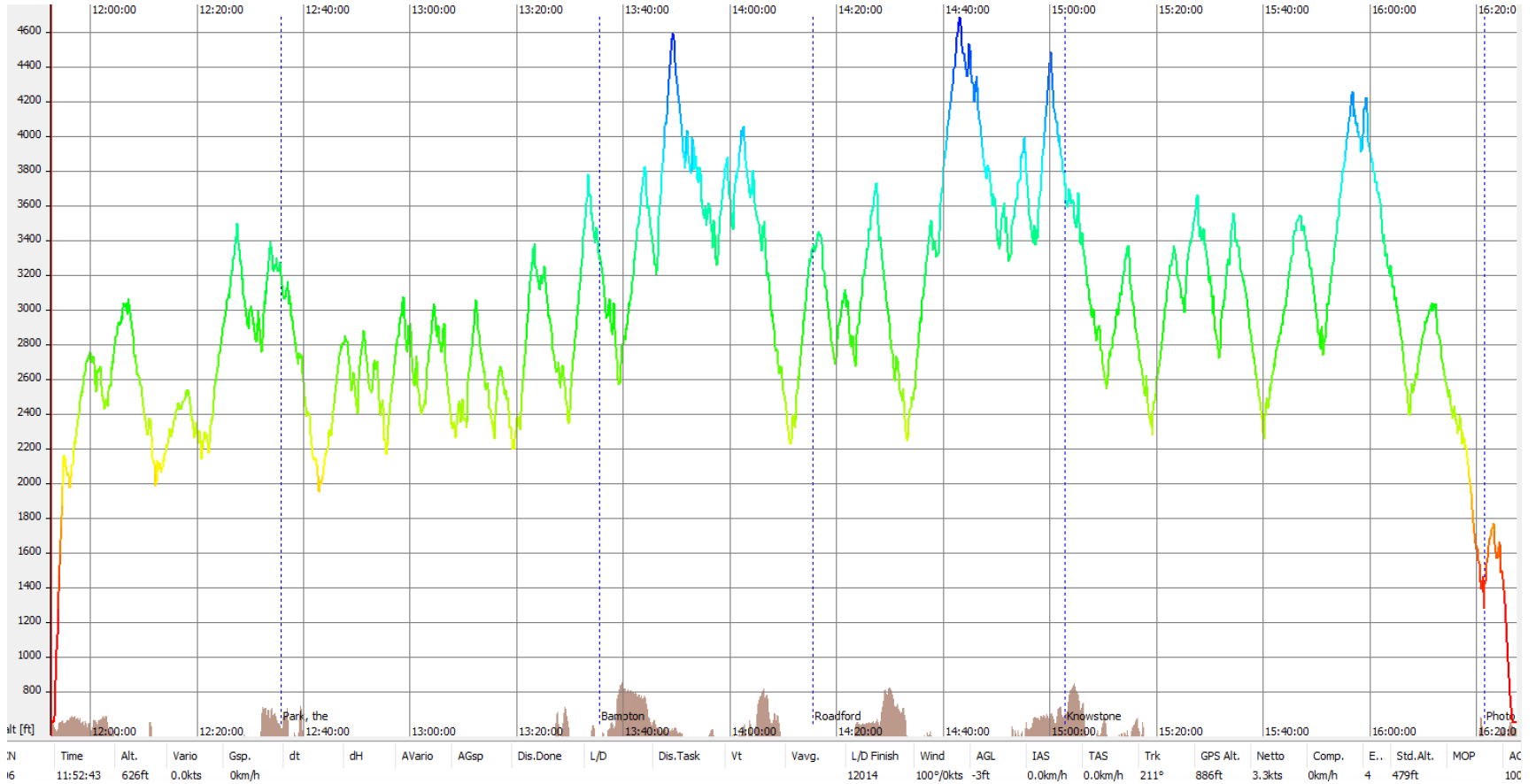
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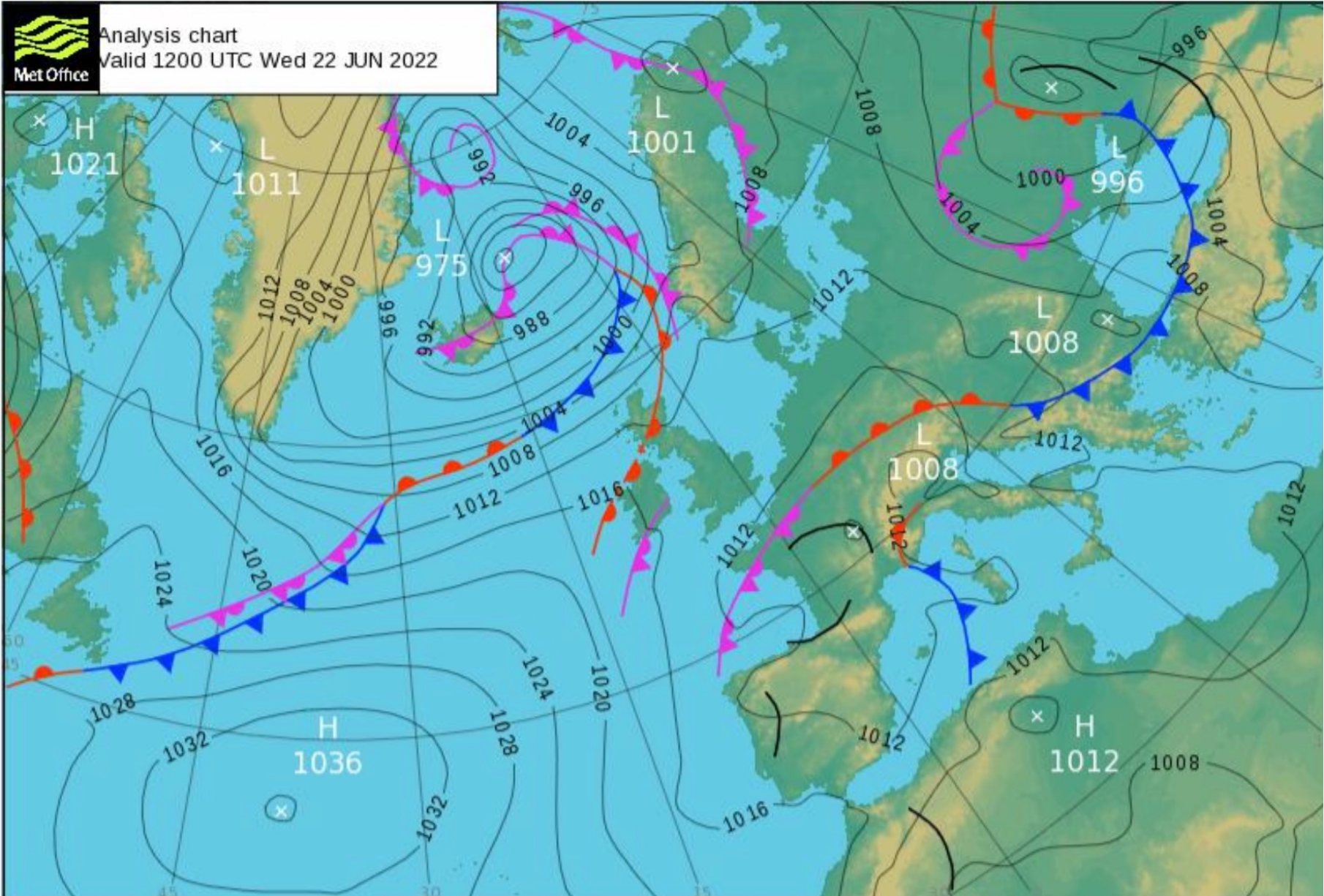
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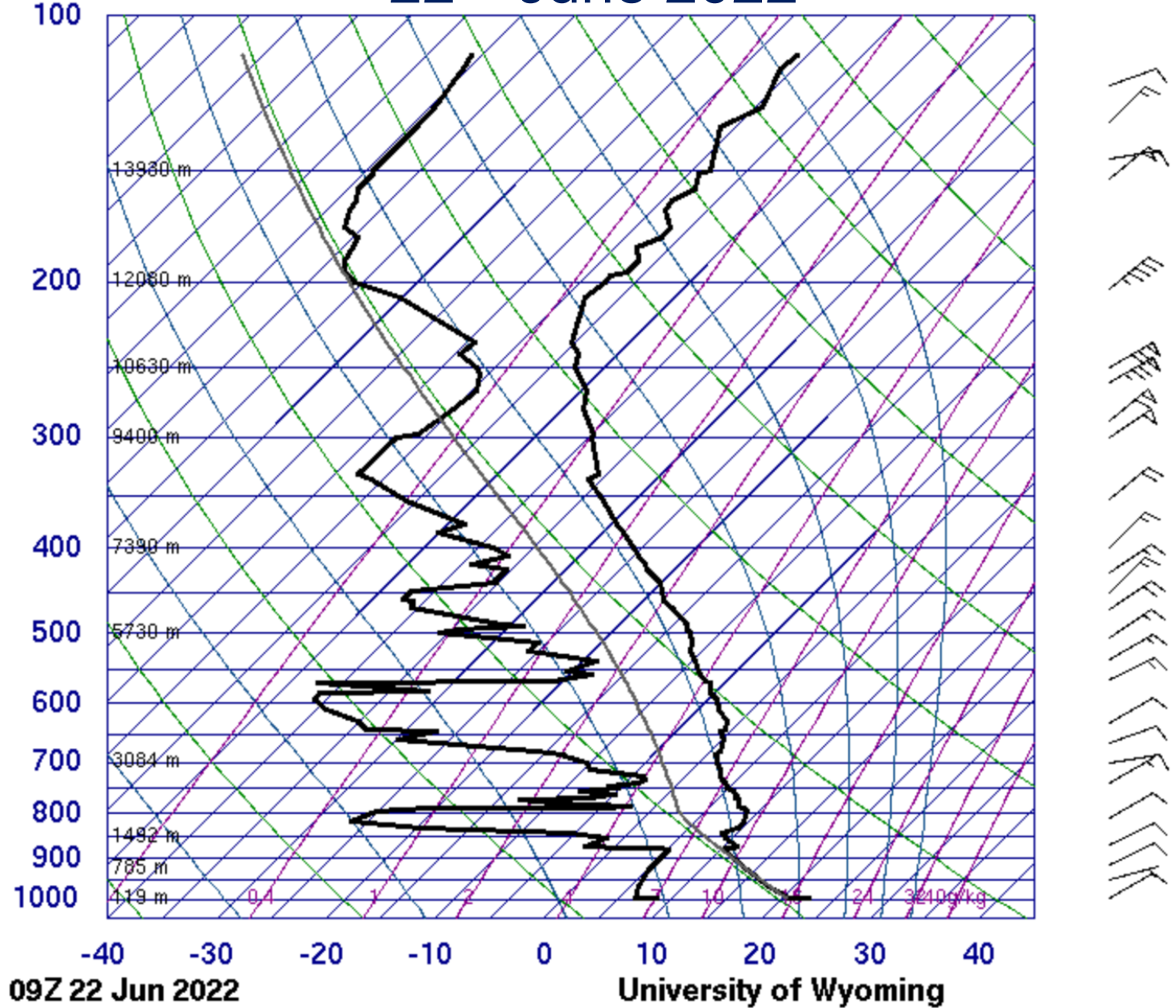


22nd June 2022



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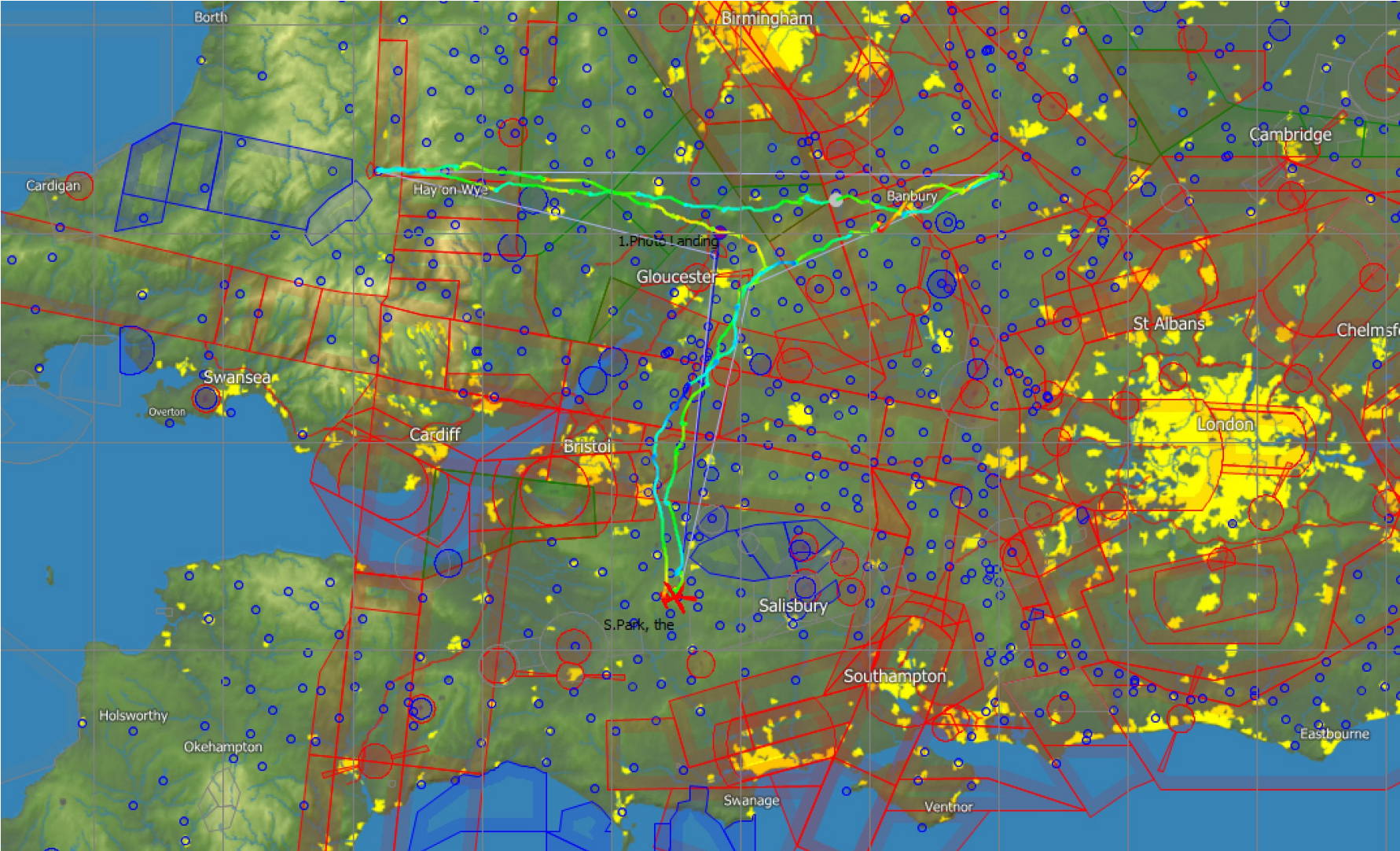
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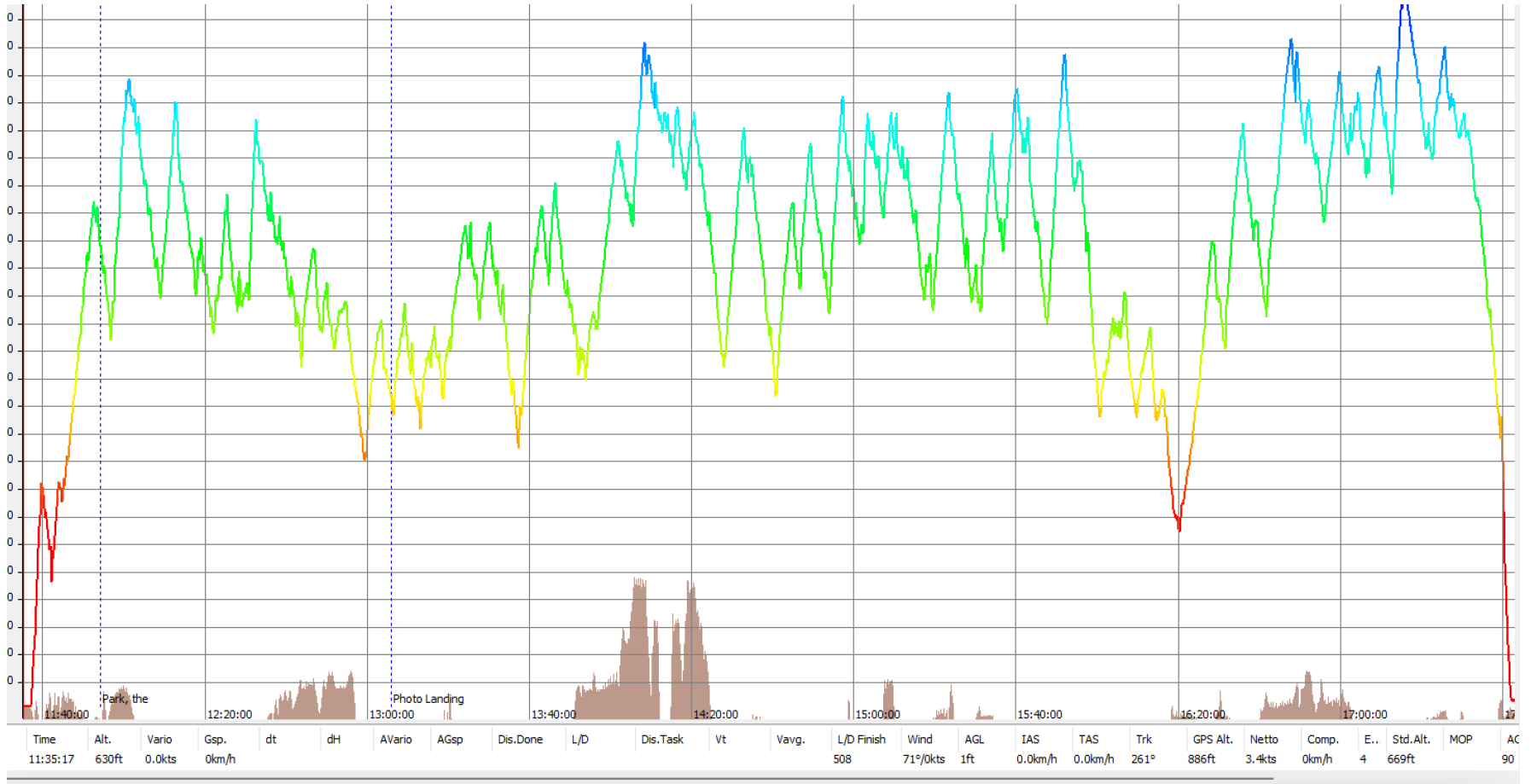
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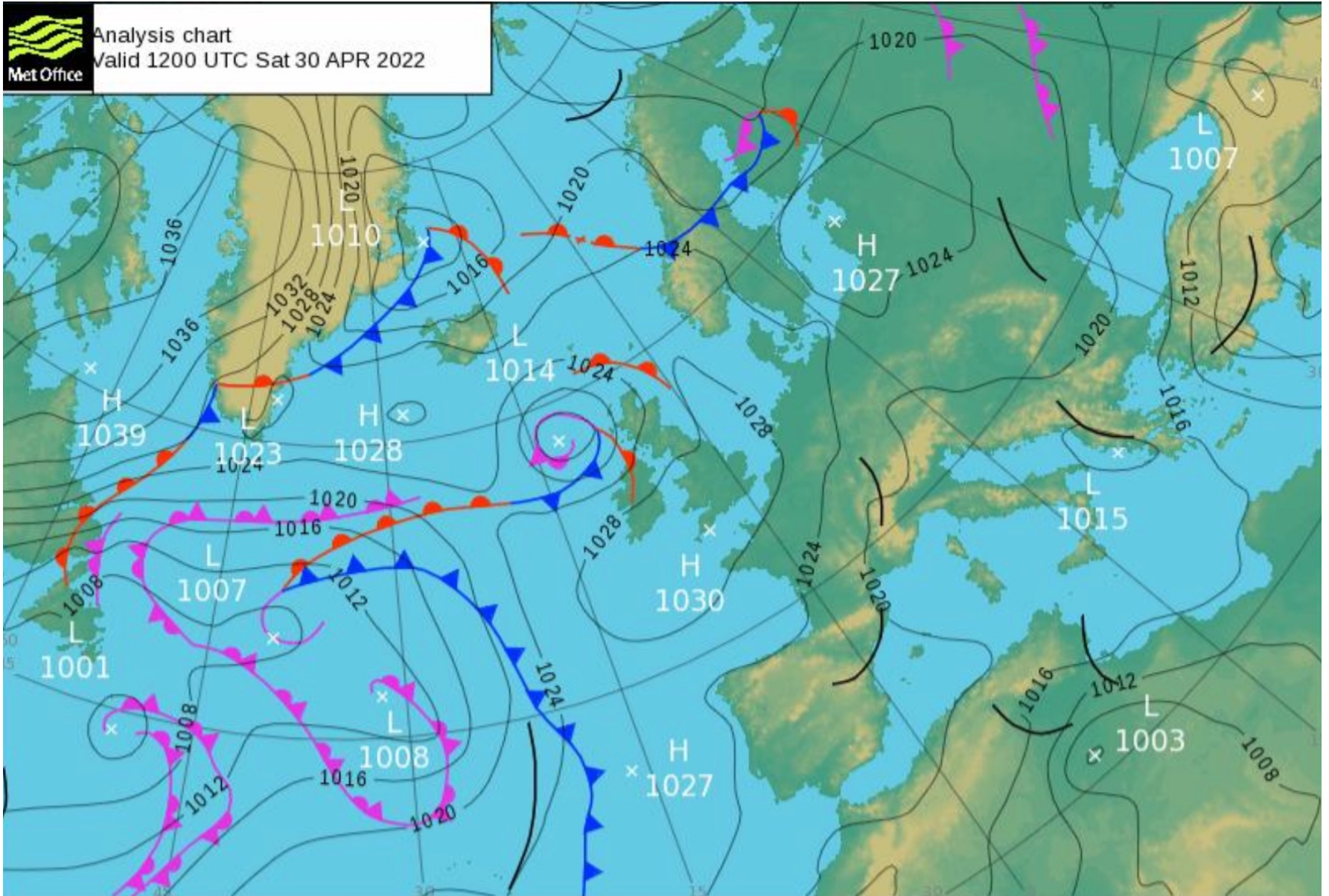
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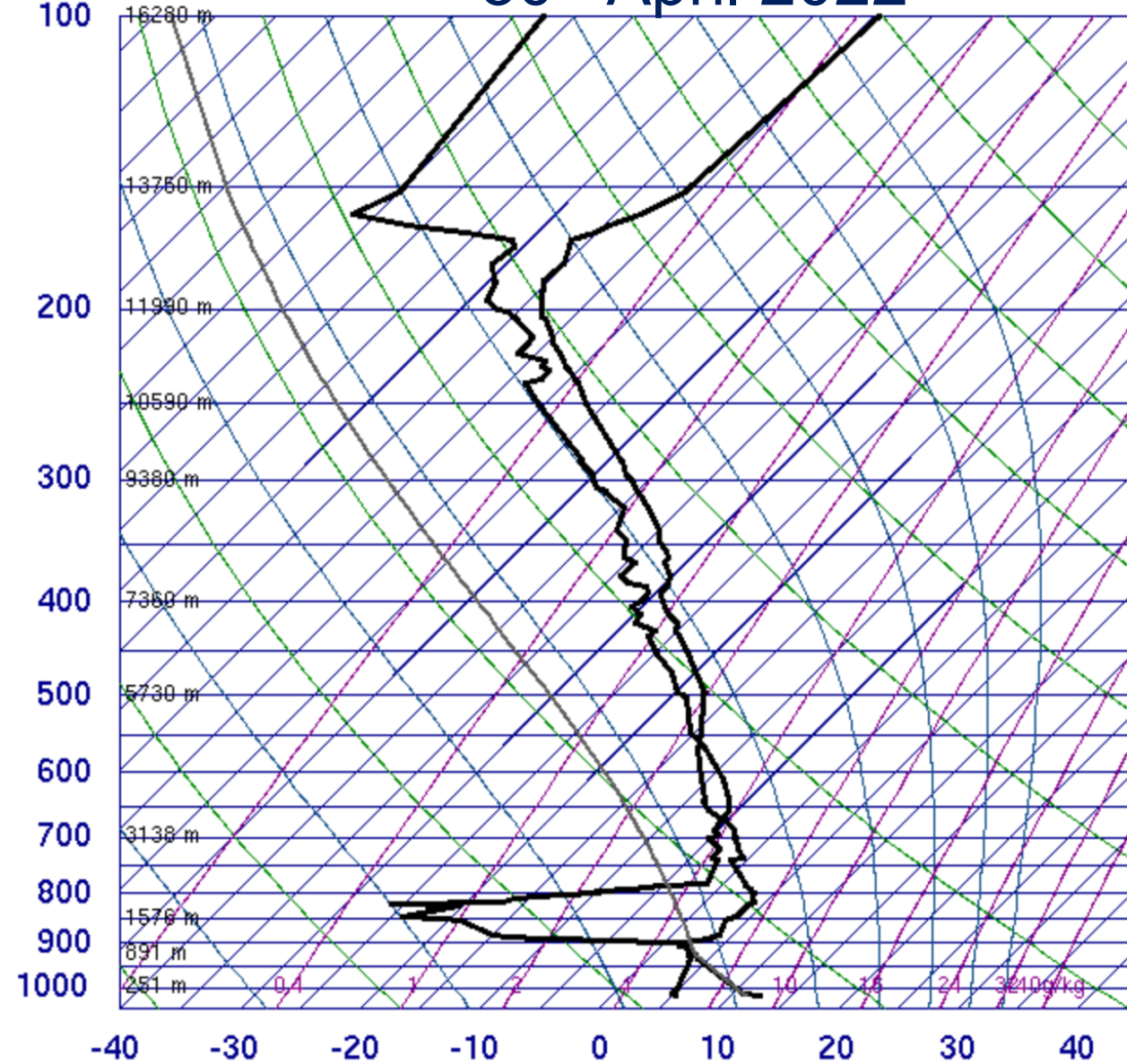


30th April 2022



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30th April 2022

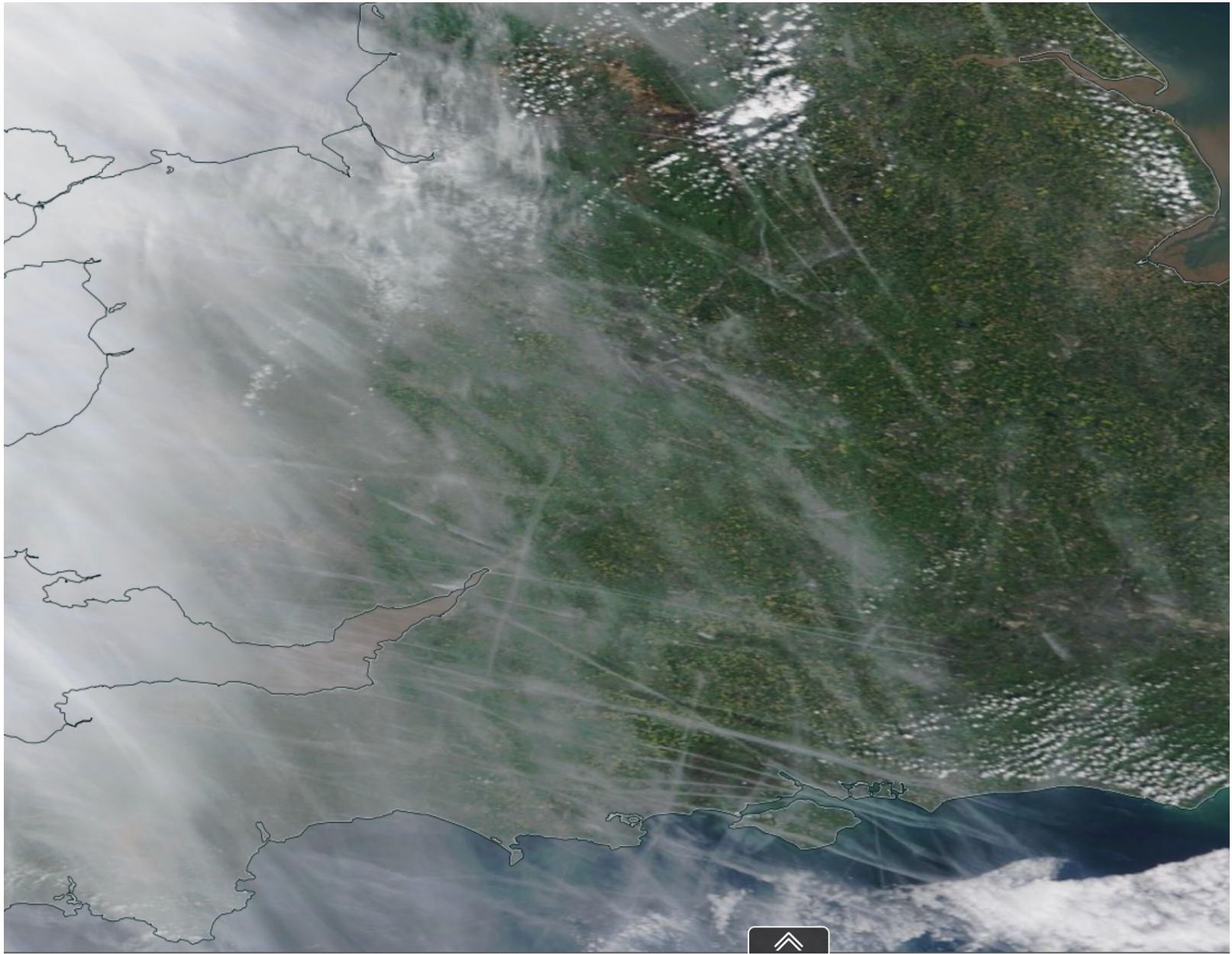


12Z 30 Apr 2022

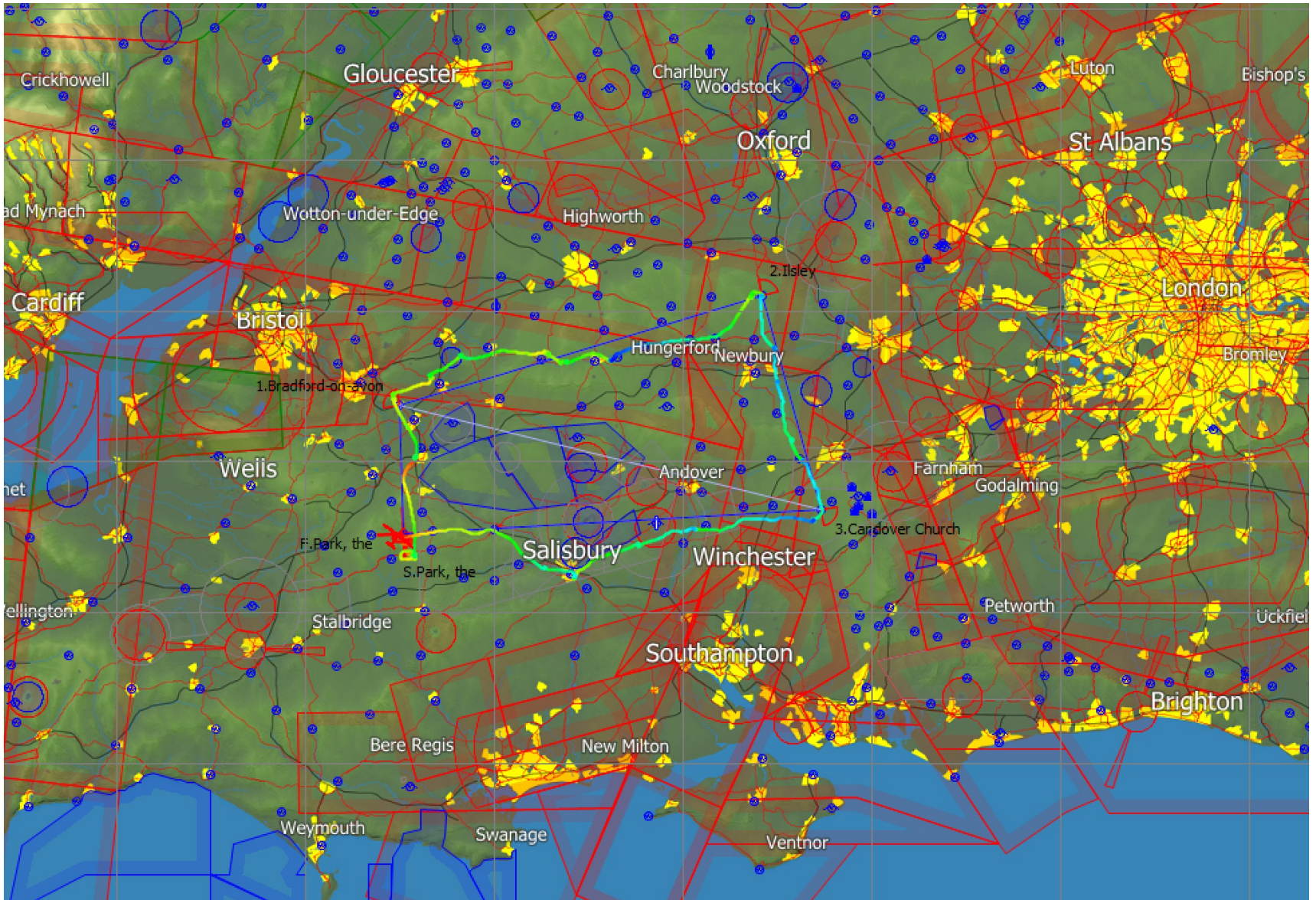
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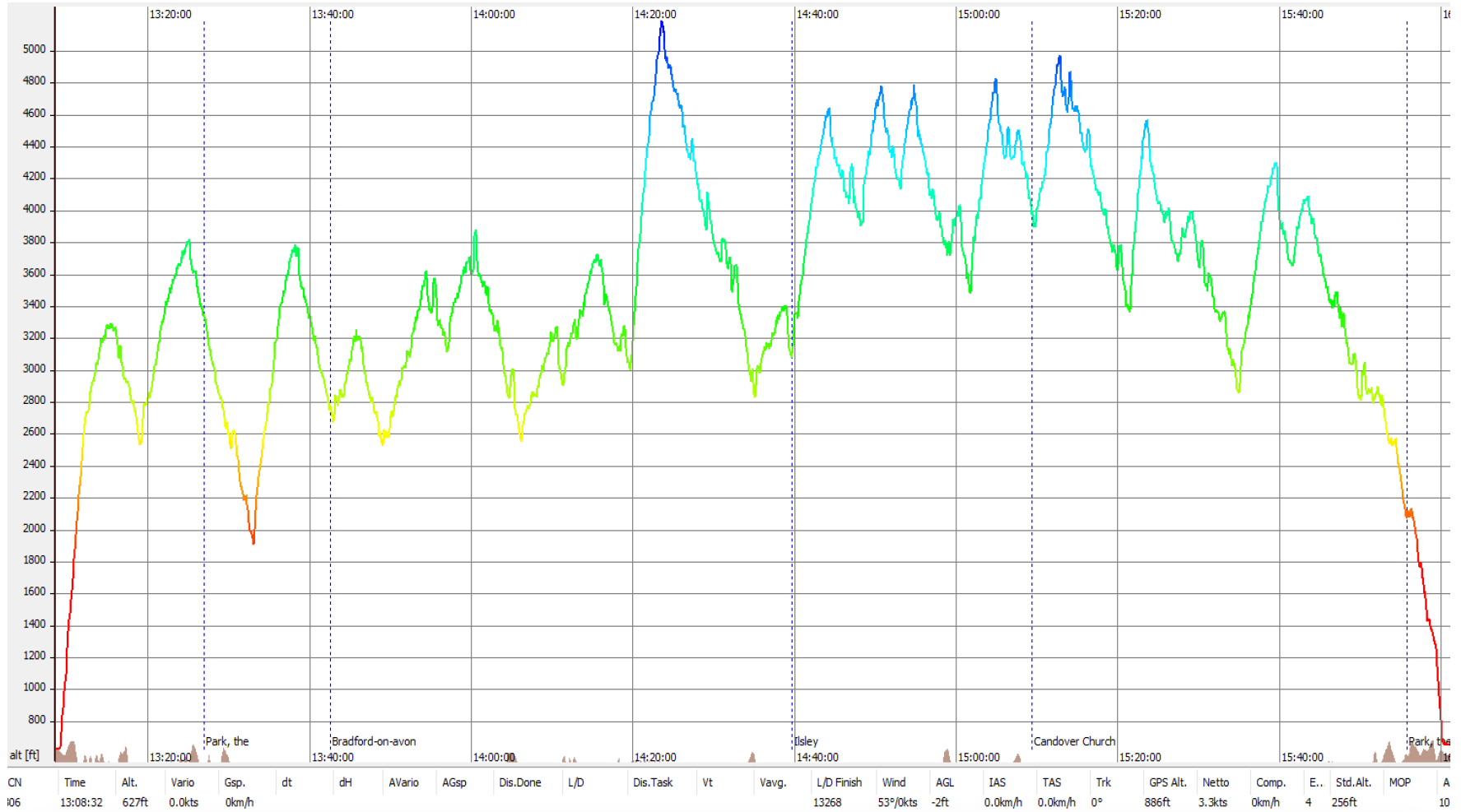
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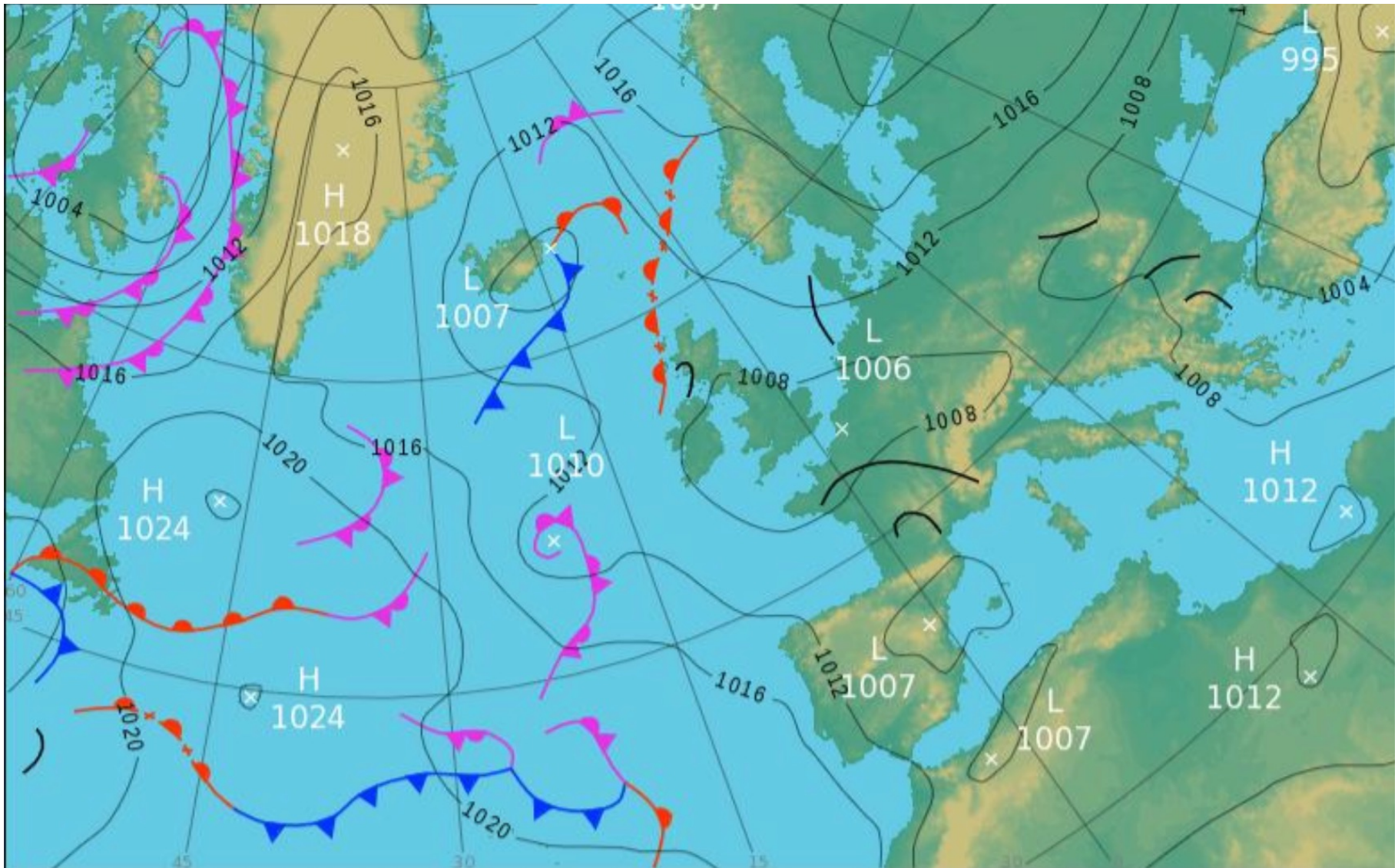
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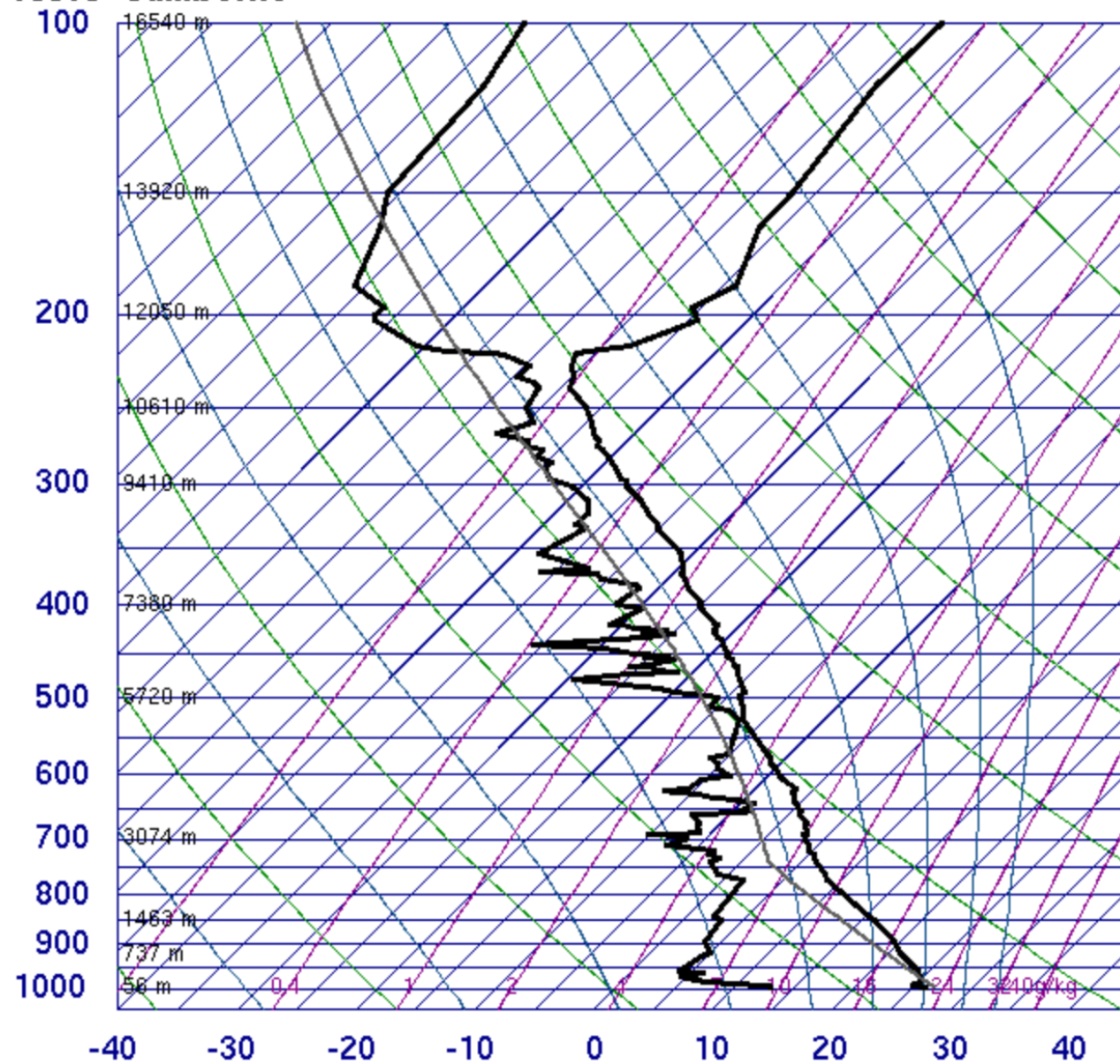
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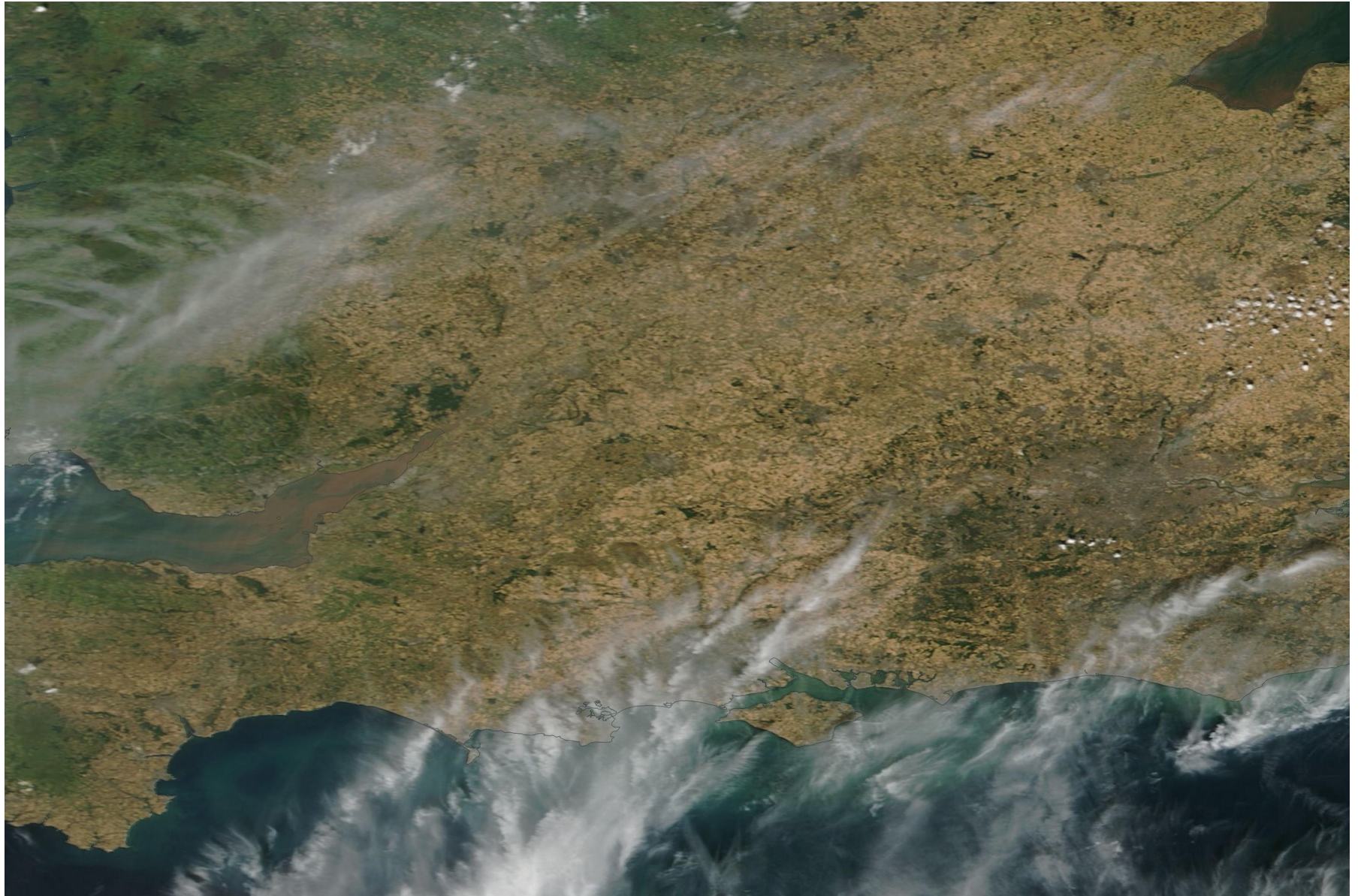


Was this day any good?

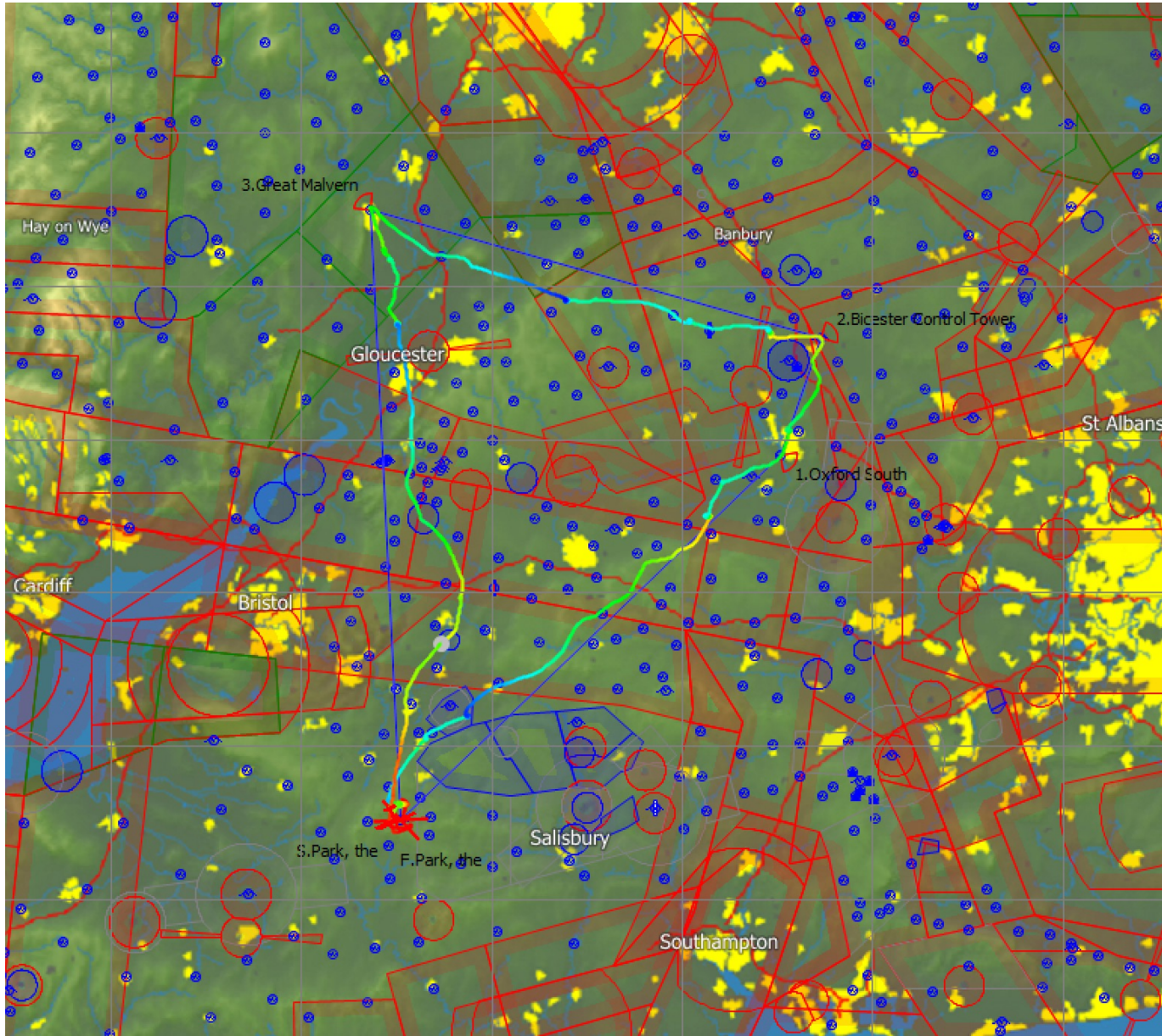


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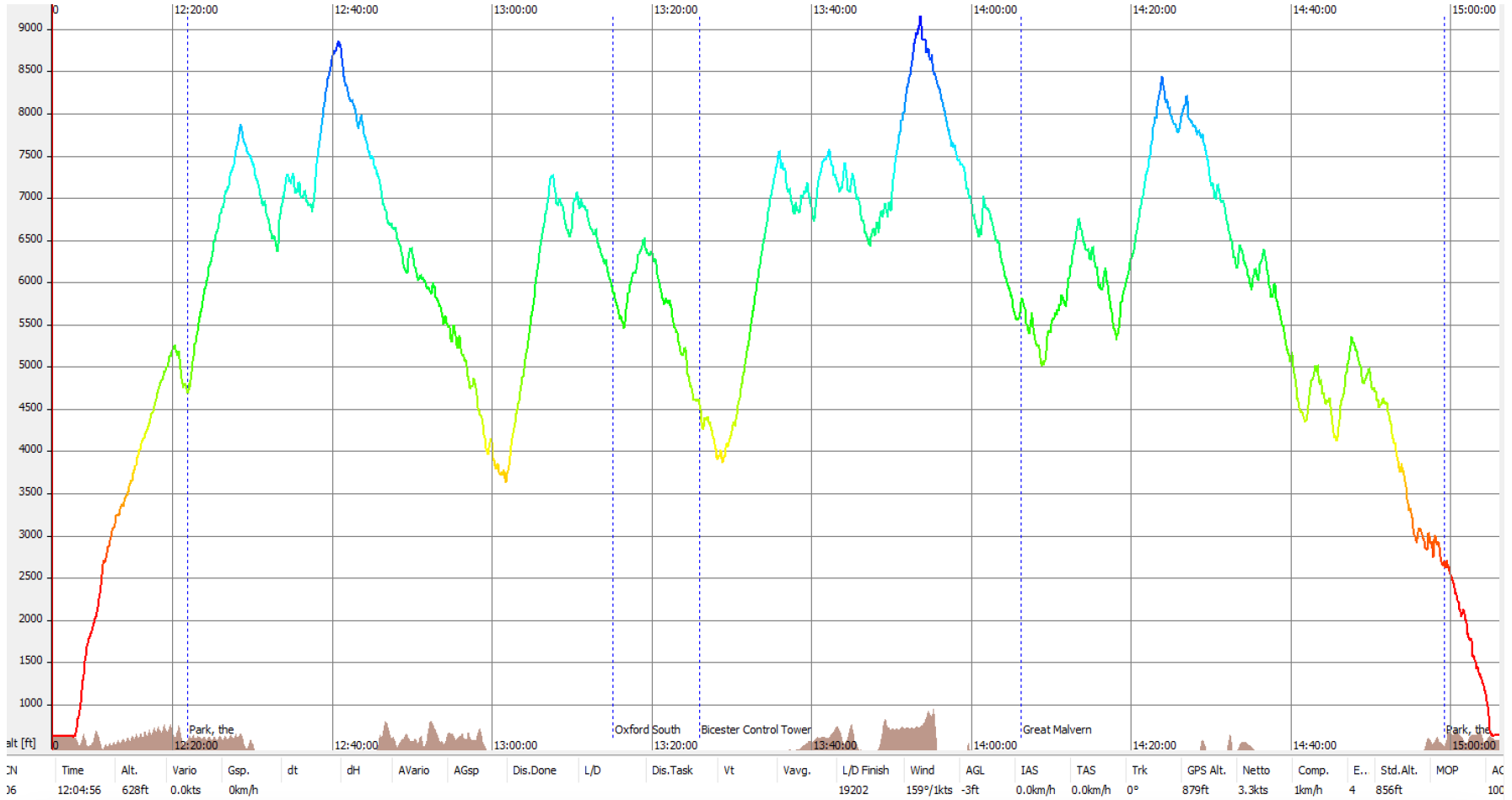




August 14th 2022



August 14th 2022



August 14th 2022 15:30



Summary

- Synoptic chart will tell a large amount
- But we need to either study forecast soundings or use RASP/SS/TM for best/worst areas
- Don't count on tomorrow!

Questions?

Cross Country Seminar

Weather Forecasting & Task Planning



