## SHEET OF NOTATIONS USED IN FLIGHT DOCUMENTATION — MODEL SN

### 1. Symbols for significant weather

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tropical cyclone | | Drizzle | |
| Severe squall line* | | Rain | |
| Moderate turbulence | | Snow | |
| Severe turbulence | | Shower | Hail |
| Mountain waves | | Widespread blowing snow | |
| Moderate aircraft icing | | Severe sand or dust haze | |
| Severe aircraft icing | | Widespread sandstorm or duststorm | |
| Widespread fog | | Widespread haze | |
| Radioactive materials in the atmosphere** | | Widespread mist | |
| Volcanic eruption*** | | Widespread smoke | |
| Mountain obscuration | | Freezing precipitation**** | |

* In-flight documentation for flights operating up to FL 100. This symbol refers to "squall line".

** The following information should be included at the side of the chart: radioactive materials symbol; latitude/longitude of accident site; date and time of accident; check NOTAM for further information.

*** The following information should be included at the side of the chart: volcanic eruption symbol; name and international number of volcano (if known); latitude/longitude; date and time of the first eruption (if known); check SIGMETs and NOTAM or ASHTAM for volcanic ash.

**** This symbol does not refer to icing due to precipitation coming into contact with an aircraft which is at a very low temperature.

Note: Height indications between which phenomena are expected, top above base as per chart legend.

### 2. Fronts and convergence zones and other symbols used

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cold front at the surface | | FL 270 | Position, speed and level of maximum wind |
| Warm front at the surface | | | Convergence line |
| Occluded front at the surface | | 0°:100 | Freezing level |
| Quasi-stationary front at the surface | | | Intertropical concergence zone |
| H 460 | Tropopause high | 10 | State of the sea |
| 270 L | Tropopause low | 18 | Sea-surface temperature |
| 380 | Tropopause level | 40 | Widespread strong surface wind* |

FL 320
220/400
FL 310

Wind arrows indicate the maximum wind in jet and the flight level at which it occurs. If the maximum wind speed is 60 m/s (120 kt) or more, the flight levels between which winds are greater than 40 m/s (80 kt) is placed below the maximum wind level. In the example, winds are greater than 40 m/s (80 kt) between FL 220 and FL 400.

The heavy line delineating the jet axis begins/ends at the points where a wind speed of 40 m/s (80 kt) is forecast.

‡ Symbol used whenever the height of the jet axis changes by +/–3000 ft or the speed changes by +/–20 kt

* This symbol refers to widespread surface wind speeds exceeding 15 m/s (30 kt).

### 3. Abbreviations used to describe clouds

#### 3.1 Type

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CI = Cirrus | | AS = Altostratus | | ST = Stratus | |
| CC = Cirrocumulus | | NS = Nimbostratus | | CU = Cumulus | |
| CS = Cirrostratus | | SC = Stratocumulus | | CB = Cumulonimbus | |
| AC = Altocumulus | | | | | |

#### 3.2 Amount

Clouds except CB

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FEW = few (1/8 to 2/8) | | BKN = broken (5/8 to 7/8) | |
| SCT = scattered (3/8 to 4/8) | | OVC = overcast (8/8) | |

CB only

ISOL = individual CBs (isolated)
OCNL = well-separated CBs (occasional)
FRQ = CBs with little or no separation (frequent)
EMBD = CBs embedded in layers of other clouds or concealed by haze (embedded)

#### 3.3 Heights

Heights are indicated on SWH and SWM charts in flight levels (FL), top over base. When XXX is used, tops or bases are outside the layer of the atmosphere to which the chart applies.
In SWL charts:
(a) Heights are indicated as altitudes above mean sea level;
(b) The abbreviation SFC is used to indicate ground level.

### 4. Depicting of lines and systems on specific charts

#### 4.1 Models SWH and SWM – Significant weather charts (high and medium)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Scalloped line | = | demarcation of areas of significant weather |
| Heavy broken line | = | delineation of area of CAT |
| Heavy solid line interrupted by wind arrow and flight level | = | position of jet stream axis with indication of wind direction, speed in kt or m/s and height in flight levels. The vertical extent of the jet stream is indicated (in flight levels), e.g. FL 270 accompanied by 240/290 indicates that the jet extends from FL 240 to FL 290. |
| Flight levels inside | = | speed in kt or km/h of movements of frontal system |
| small rectangles | = | height in flight levels of tropopause at spot locations, e.g. 340. Low and high points of the tropopause topography are indicated by the letters L or H, respectively, inside a pentagon with the height in flight levels. Display explicit FL for jet depths and tropopause height even if outside forecast bounds. |

#### 4.2 Model SWL – Significant weather chart (low level)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| X | = | position of pressure centres given in hectopascals |
| L | = | centre of low pressure |
| H | = | centre of high pressure |
| Scalloped lines | = | demarcation of area of significant weather |
| Dashed lines | = | altitude of 0°C isotherm in feet (hectofeet) or metres<br>Note: 0°C level may also be indicated by 0°:060, i.e. 0°C level is at an altitude of 6000 ft. |
| Figures on arrows | = | speed in kt or km/h of movement of frontal systems, depressions or anticyclones |
| Figure inside the state of the sea symbol | = | total wave height in feet or metres |
| Figure inside the sea-surface temperature | = | sea-surface temperature in °C |
| Figures inside the strong surface wind symbol | = | wind in kt or m/s |

#### 4.3 Arrows, feathers and pennants

Arrows indicate direction. Number of pennants and/or feathers correspond to speed.

Example: 270°/115 kt (equivalent to 57.5 m/s)
Pennants correspond to 50 kt or 25 m/s
Feathers correspond to 10 kt or 5 m/s
Half-feathers correspond to 5 kt or 2.5 m/s

* A conversion factor of 1 to 2 is used.