

Interact with Us

Train



Navigation
On Water Rip Tour
Weather
Foredeck Essentials

Race



Destination Races to:
Devonport, King Island, Hobart
Apollo Bay, Port Fairy,
Coastal Sprints

Volunteer



Support
Many Roles
Race Management, Media,
Training Support, Mentoring

1



Greg Patten

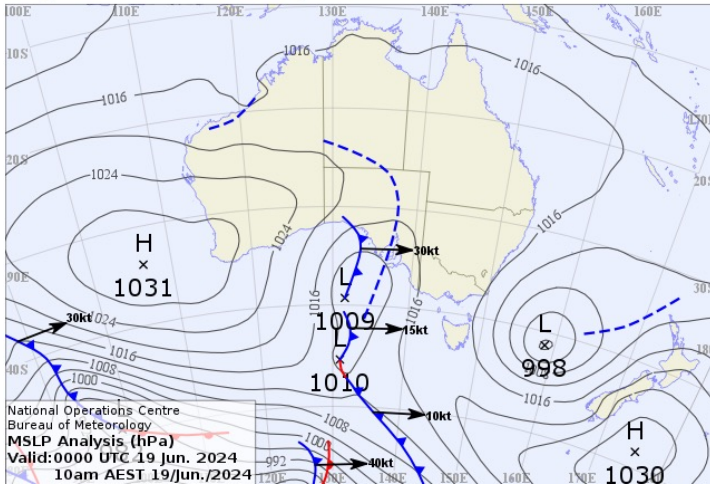


Simon Dryden

2

Isobar Spacing, Latitude and Wind Speed

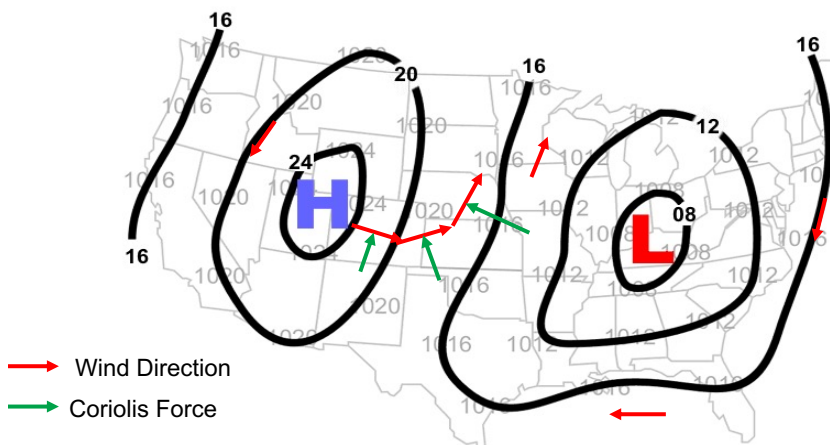
Analysis for 00:00 UTC on Wednesday 19 June 2024



- Isobar spacing is a measure of wind speed
- Only at the same latitude!

3

Isobar Spacing, Latitude and Wind Speed



- Closer isobars mean higher pressure force which means higher wind speed
- The Coriolis Force always acts at right angles to the direction of motion
- The magnitude of the Coriolis force is proportional to the wind speed
- The Coriolis force is also proportional to the angle of Latitude (actually the sine of the angle!)
- The atmosphere is in balance when the pressure force equals the Coriolis force

The balance condition is called the Geostrophic balance

4

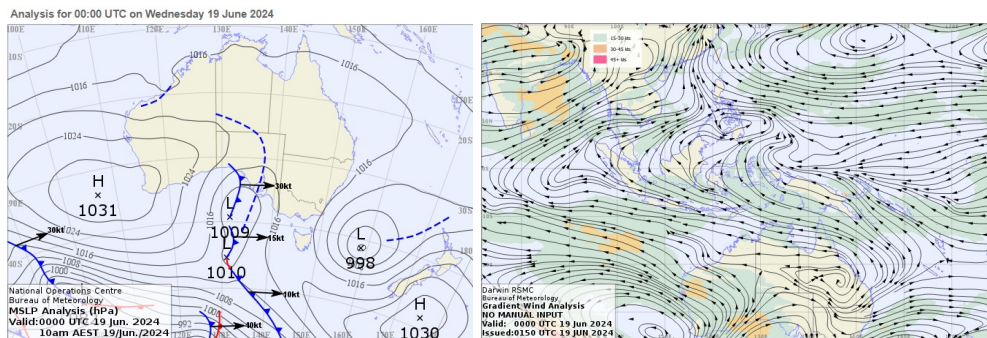
Isobar Spacing, Latitude and Wind Speed



City	Latitude	Coriolis Factor
Melbourne	37.8	1.00
Townsville	19.3	0.54
Darwin	12.4	0.35

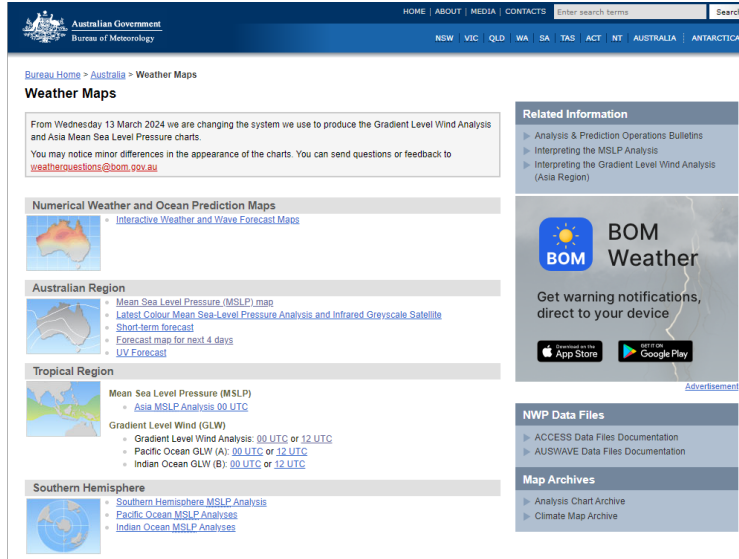
- The Coriolis Force at Darwin is a third of that at Melbourne
- This means that for the same isobar spacing, that is same pressure force, the wind at Darwin has to be three times as high to achieve the balance of pressure force and Coriolis Force
- This means that using isobar spacing as a measure of wind speed becomes problematic at lower latitudes

Isobar Spacing, Latitude and Wind Speed



- Gradient wind maps show streamlines showing the wind direction at 1000m altitude
- At that height, friction, and local effects (sea breezes, land effects) are minimal
- Gradient wind maps much more useful at lower latitudes to predict winds

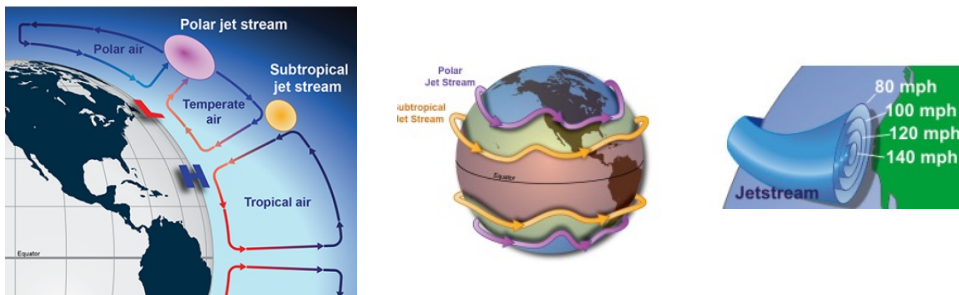
Isobar Spacing, Latitude and Wind Speed



The screenshot shows the Bureau of Meteorology website. The main content area is titled "Weather Maps" and includes a notice about system changes on 13 March 2024. Below this, there are sections for "Numerical Weather and Ocean Prediction Maps", "Australian Region", "Tropical Region", and "Southern Hemisphere". Each section lists various map types and analysis tools. On the right side, there is a "Related Information" section with links to analysis bulletins and a "BOM Weather" advertisement for mobile devices. At the bottom right, there are sections for "NWP Data Files" and "Map Archives".

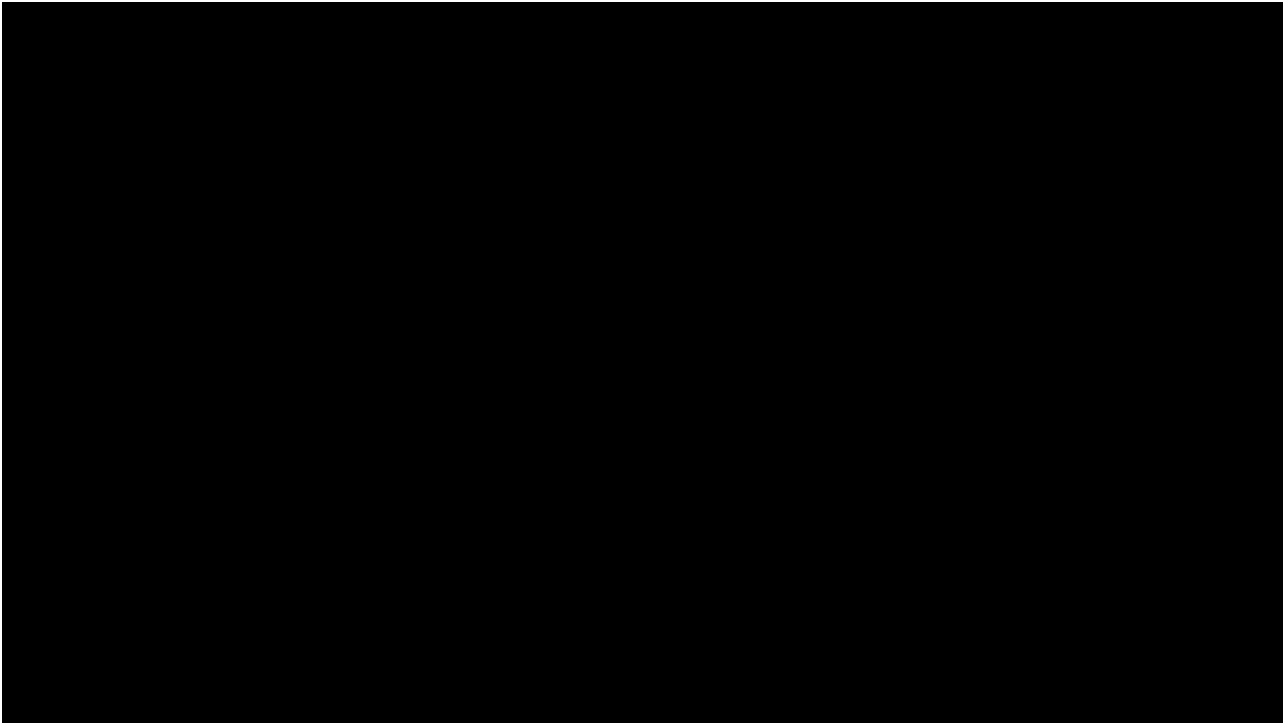
7

Jetstream



- High level (8000-10000km) narrow bands of high-speed air (up to 200 knots) circulating the globe
- Caused by the global temperature differences and the Earth's rotation
- More dominant in winter when the temperature differences are greater
- The faster moving air can draw air out of the rising in a low-pressure system intensifying the low producing more unsettled conditions, stronger winds
- A slower, more meandering Jetstream can strengthen high-pressure system giving more stable conditions

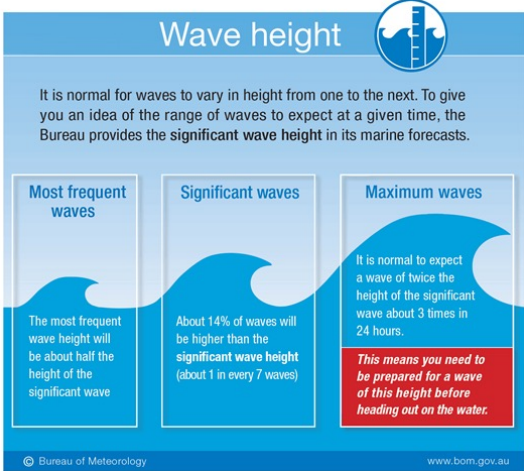
8



9

Waves

Sea Waves




Wave height

It is normal for waves to vary in height from one to the next. To give you an idea of the range of waves to expect at a given time, the Bureau provides the significant wave height in its marine forecasts.

Most frequent waves	Significant waves	Maximum waves
The most frequent wave height will be about half the height of the significant wave	About 14% of waves will be higher than the significant wave height (about 1 in every 7 waves)	It is normal to expect a wave of twice the height of the significant wave about 3 times in 24 hours. <i>This means you need to be prepared for a wave of this height before heading out on the water.</i>

© Bureau of Meteorology www.bom.gov.au

- Generated by the prevailing wind
- Height depends on wind strength, fetch and time the wind has been blowing
- Reported wave height is the average of the highest third of the waves, so-called significant wave height
- A few times a day, waves will be twice that height
- Will break when the water depth approaches the wave height



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Waves

Swell



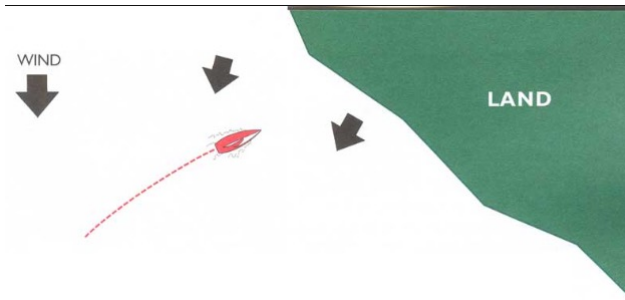
- Regular, longer period waves generated by distant weather systems
- Can travel thousands of kilometres
- Can be present even in calm wind conditions
- Can have swell from different directions giving more confused sea
- Sea state is the total of wind wave plus swell height

Coastal Fog



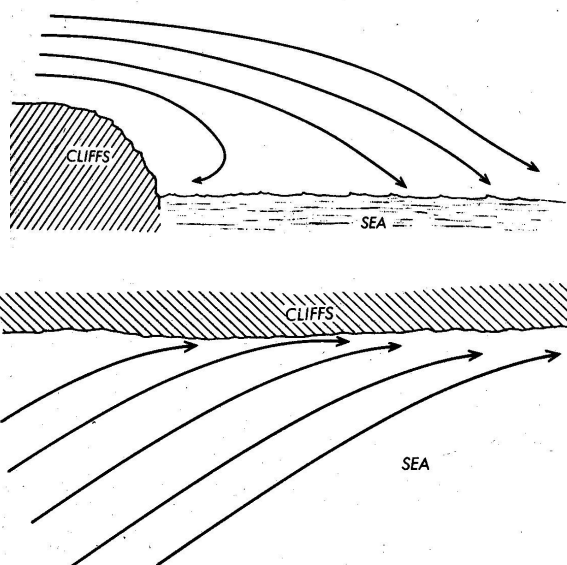
- Forms when warmer, moist air passes over a cooler surface, (land or cold current)
- The warmer near the ground or cold current cools more than the warmer air above (a temperature inversion)
- Water vapour in the low, cooler air condenses to form (advection) fog which is trapped by the warmer air above
- In San Francisco, the warmer air rising inland “sucks” the fog through the only coastal opening at the Golden Gate, enveloping the city in fog

Land Effects



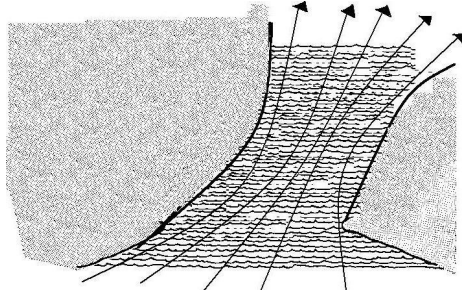
- Wind slows down over the land
- Coriolis causes the wind direction to shift to be more perpendicular to the coast
- Boat steadily headed as it approaches the land

Land Effects

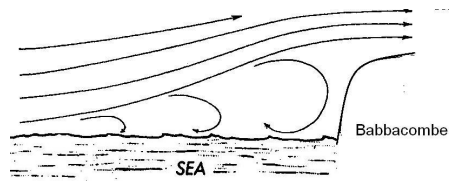


- Mechanical obstructions can modify the prevailing wind speed and direction
- Off-shore breeze and hilly coastline
- Eddies near the shore
- On-shore breeze and hilly coastline
- Change in both speed and direction

Land Effects

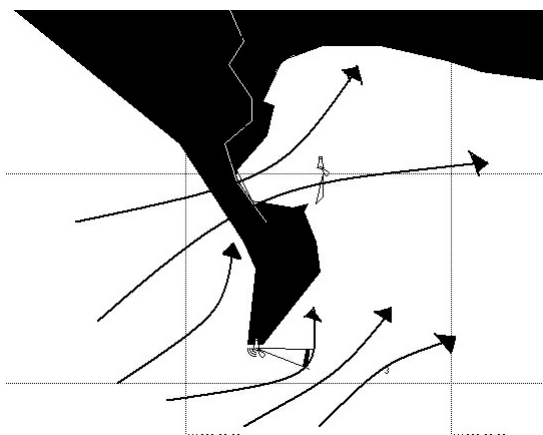


- Wind funnelling through a narrow opening
- Wind accelerates through an opening



- Winds eddies close to the coast

Land Effects



- Wind effects around a headland or promontory

Break/Questions

Interact with Us

Train



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Race



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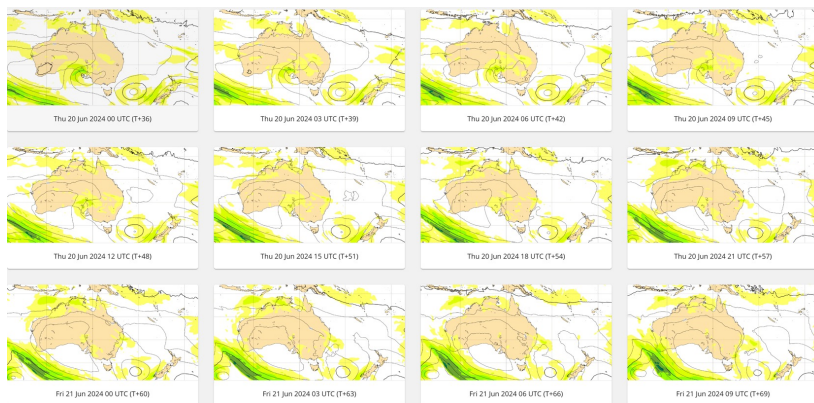
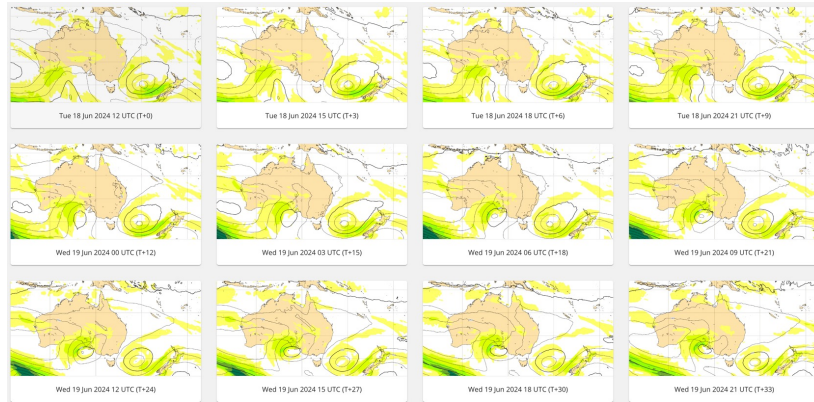
Long Range Weather forecasting 12 days

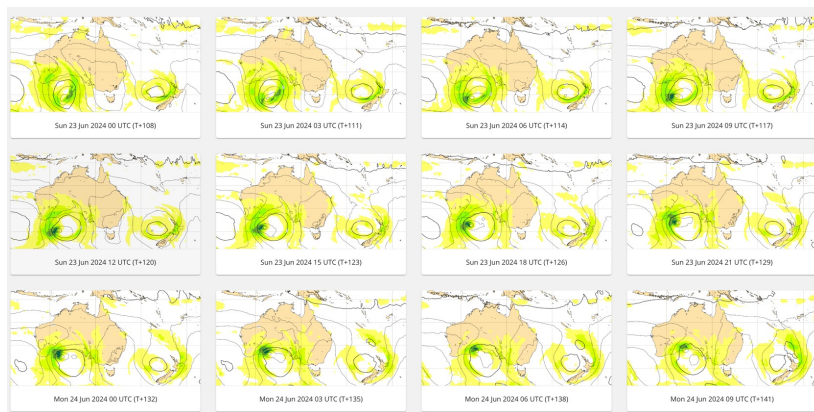
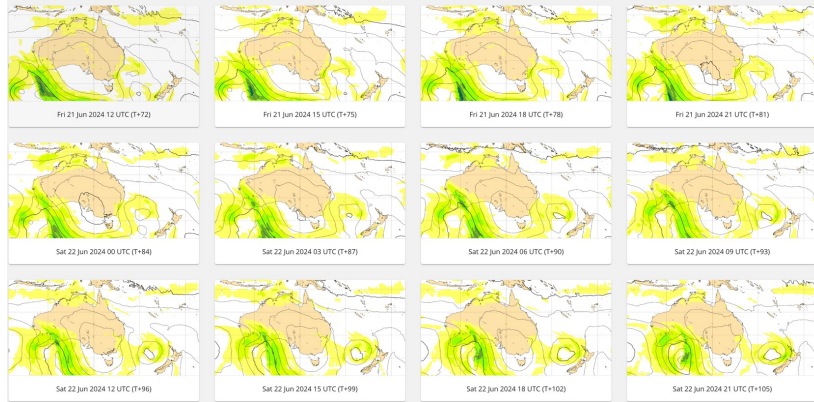
ECMWF (European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts) Long Range forecast

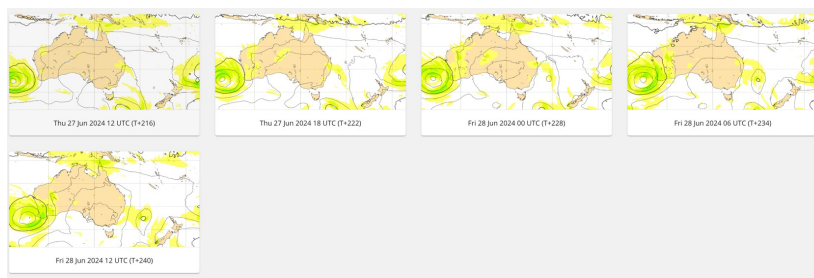
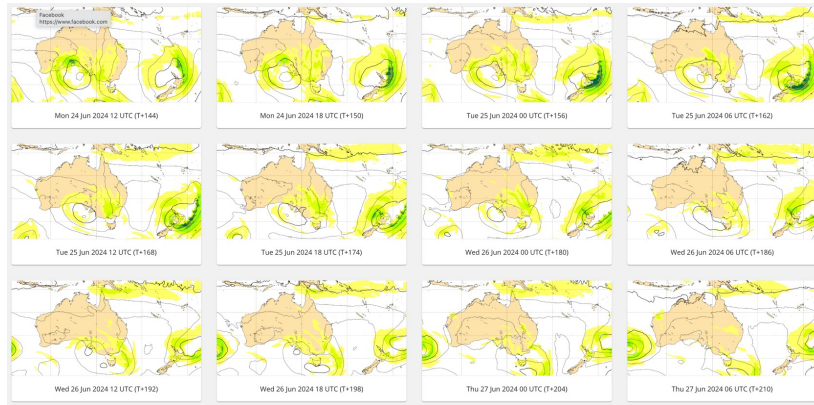
15 days ECMWF's operational forecasts aim to show how the weather is most likely to evolve. To do this, the Centre produces an ensemble of predictions.

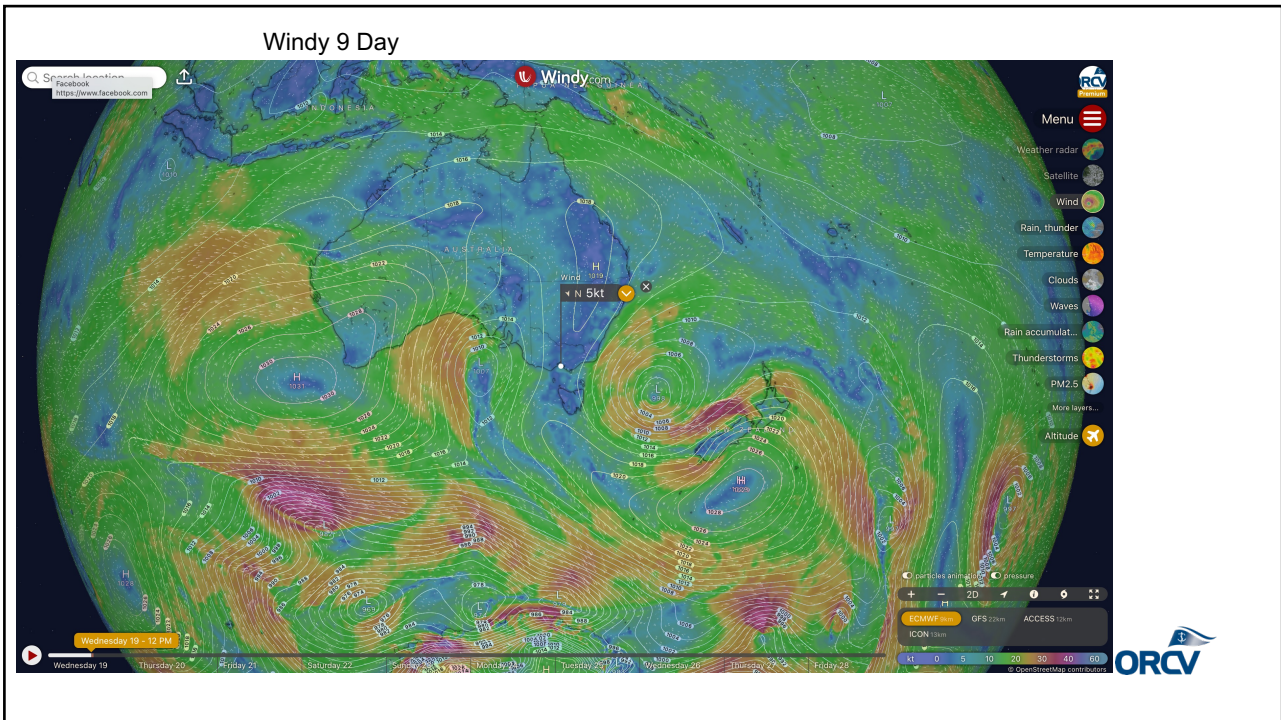
Predictwind

Windy

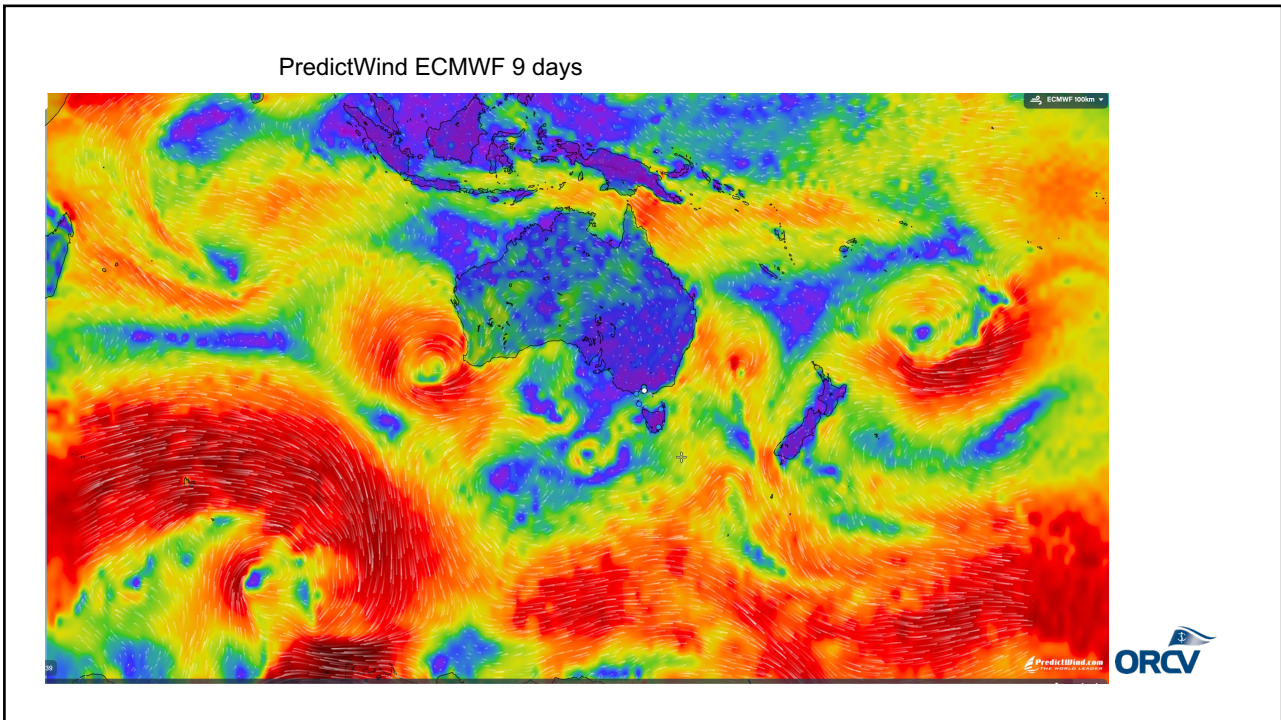






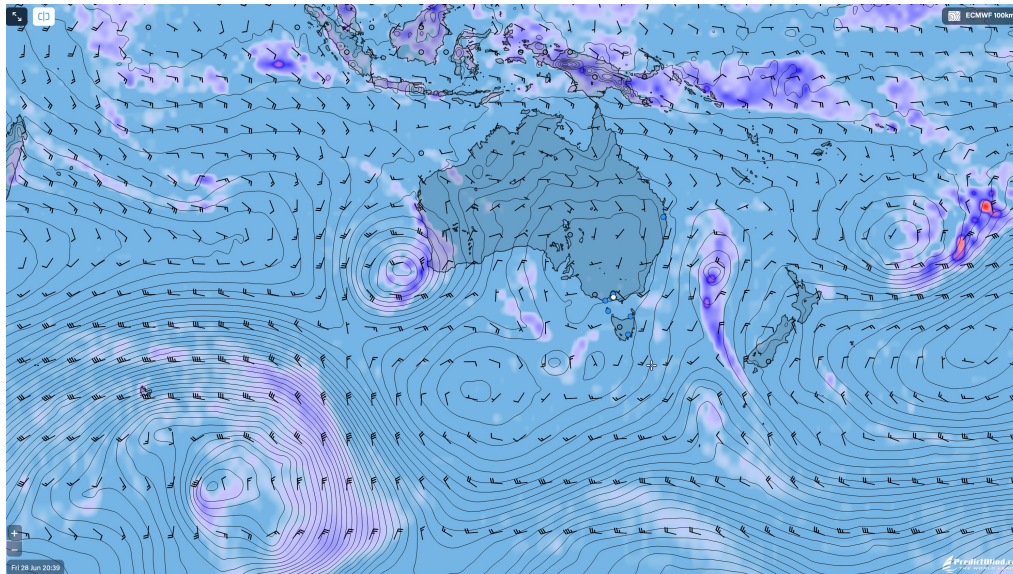


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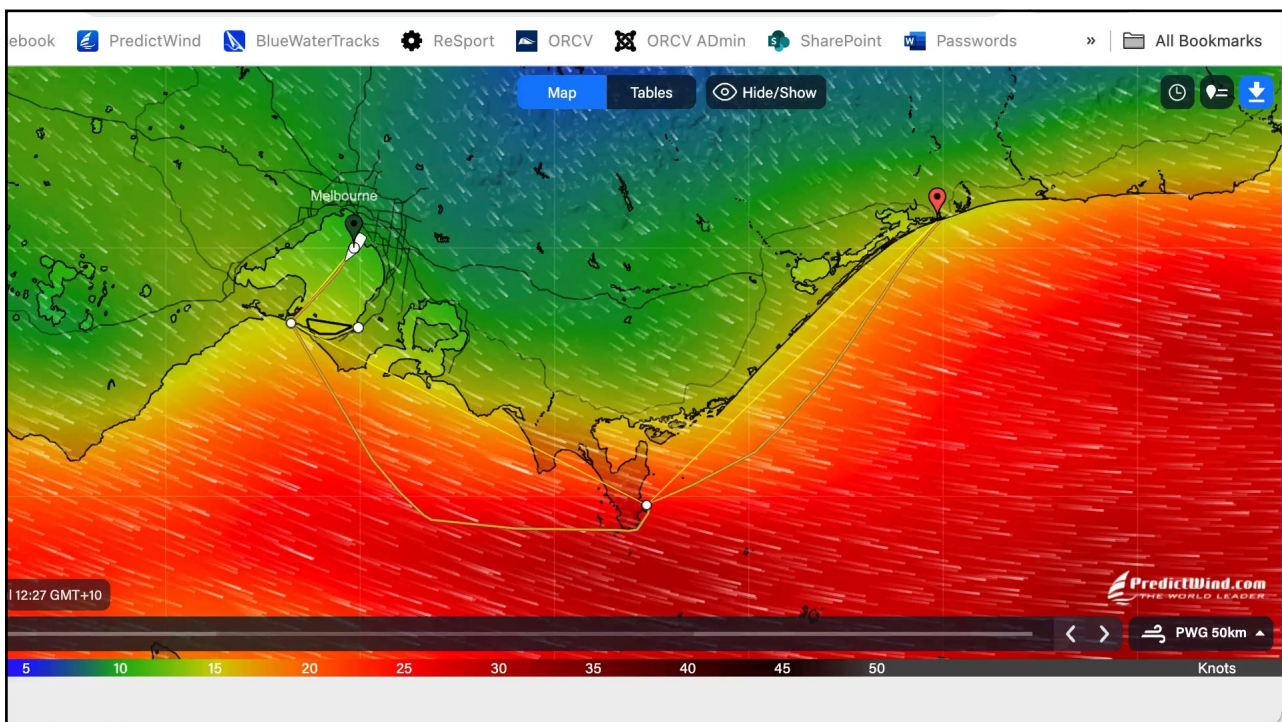


26

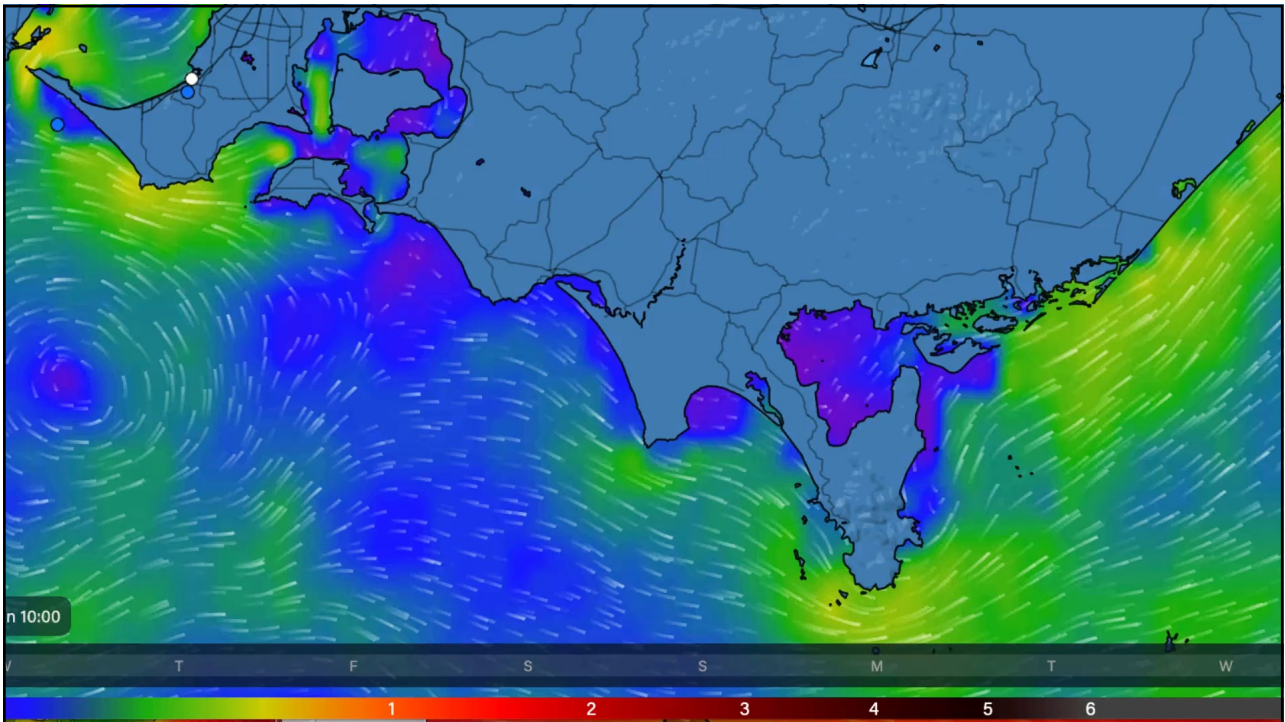
PredictWind Isobar Map 100km resolution



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7 Day forecasting

Bom

Access Model 3 to 6km

Windy

Access 12km, GFS 22km, ECmWF 9km, ICON 18km

Predictwind

1, 8, 50 and 100km resolution models

PWG, PWE, ECMWF, GFS, SPIRE, UKMO

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Weather Gribbs for the computer specialists

Saildocs:

•Saildocs provides GRIB files via email requests. You send an email request with specific parameters, and they send back the GRIB file.

NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration):

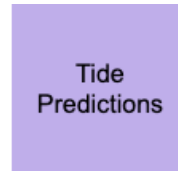
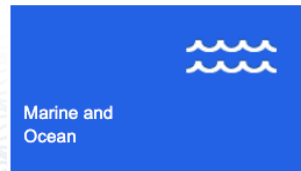
•NOAA provides free access to GFS model GRIB files among other data. You can download these directly from their servers or use tools to fetch the data.

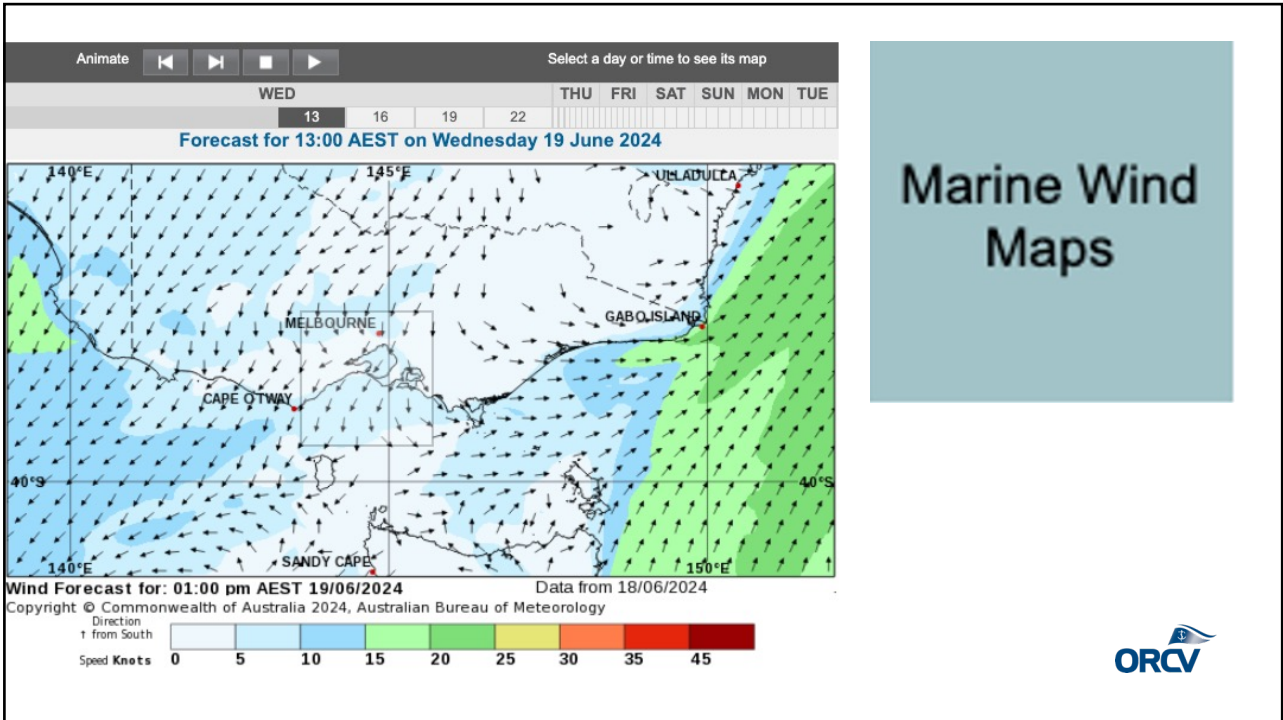
ZYGRIB:

•ZYGRIB offers a user-friendly way to download GRIB files through their software. It's popular among sailors and provides access to multiple weather models.

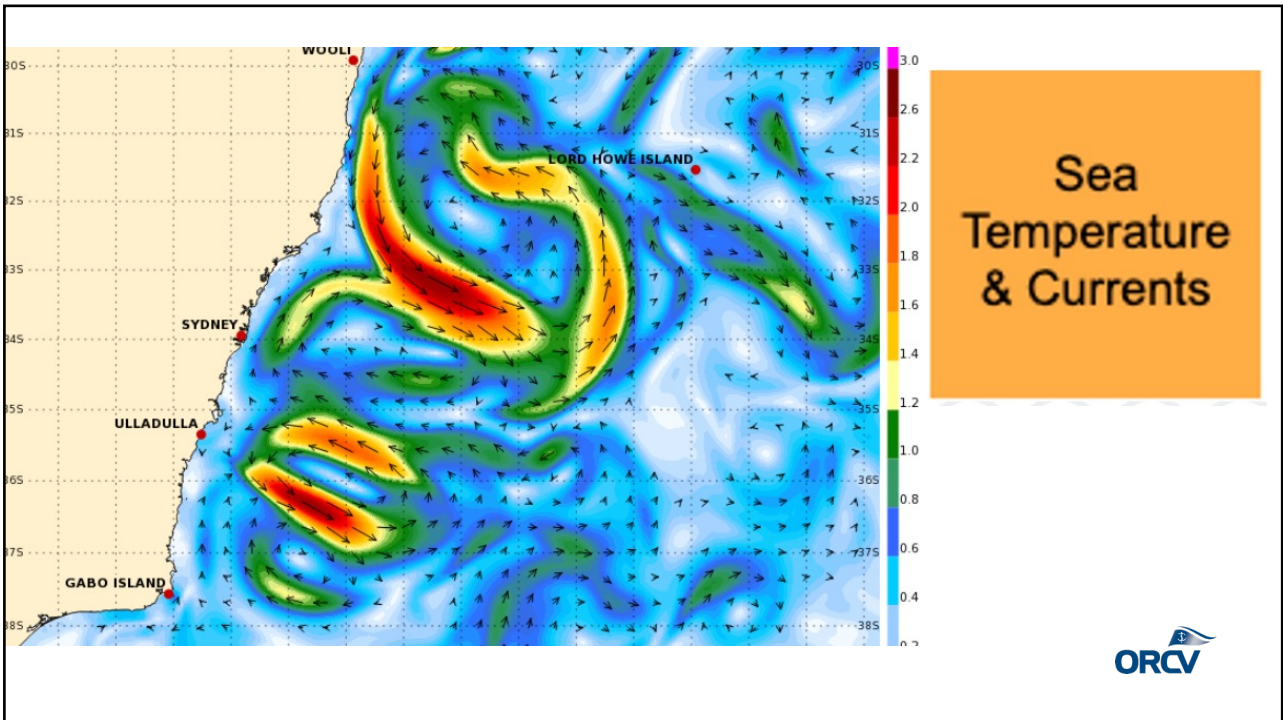


- > Rain radars
- > Satellite images
- > Weather maps
- > MetEye







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Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology		Marine Weather Services (lite)		Please refresh page for latest warnings	
WARNINGS OCEAN WIND WARNINGS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ocean Wind Warning 3 - Metarea 10 Ocean Wind Warning 4 - Metarea 10 Ocean Wind Warning 5 - Metarea 10 Ocean Wind Warning 6 - Metarea 10 Ocean Wind Warning 7 - Metarea 10 		FORECASTS High Seas forecast <ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Eastern South Eastern Western Northern Southern 		CHARTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australia MSLP Analysis Pacific Ocean MSLP Analysis Indian Ocean MSLP Analysis All wind and wave charts for 7 days 	
QLD WARNINGS No Warnings Current		Bass Strait forecast		SA forecast	
NSW WARNINGS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marine Wind Warning Summary for New South Wales 		Bass Strait and Approaches Cape Otway to Sandy Cape and St Helens to Gabo Island		All Coastal Waters Zones WA/SA border to SA/VIC border	
VIC WARNINGS No Warnings Current		QLD forecast		Adelaide Metropolitan Waters Sellicks Beach to St Kilda	
TAS WARNINGS No Warnings Current		Gulf Waters Coastal Waters Zones QLD/NT border to Crab Island		WA forecast	
SA WARNINGS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marine Wind Warning Summary for South Australia 		North Queensland Coastal Waters Zones Torres Strait to St Lawrence		Northern Coastal Waters Zones NT/WA border to North West Cape	
		South Queensland Coastal Waters Zones St Lawrence to Point Danger		Western Coastal Waters Zones North West Cape to Cape Naturaliste	
		Southern Coastal Waters Zones			


Central Coast: Cape Otway to Wilsons Promontory		Bass Strait Forecast
Forecast for Thursday 20 June until midnight Winds: Variable about 10 knots tending southeasterly later in the day. Seas: Below 1 metre. Swell: West to southwesterly around 1 metre, increasing to 1 to 1.5 metres in the west around midday. Weather: Becoming cloudy.		
Forecast for Friday 21 June Winds: Southerly about 10 knots increasing to 10 to 15 knots in the early afternoon. Seas: Around 1 metre. Swell: West to southwesterly 1 to 1.5 metres, increasing to 1.5 to 2 metres in the far west. Weather: Partly cloudy.		
Forecast for Saturday 22 June Winds: Southerly 10 to 15 knots becoming variable below 10 knots during the evening. Seas: Below 1 metre. Swell: Southwesterly 1 to 1.5 metres, increasing to 1.5 to 2 metres in the far west. Weather: Partly cloudy.		
Central Gippsland Coast: Wilsons Promontory to Lakes Entrance		
Forecast for Thursday 20 June until midnight Winds: West to southwesterly below 10 knots becoming south to southeasterly in the late afternoon. Seas: Below 0.5 metres. Swell: East to southeasterly 1 to 1.5 metres. Weather: Mostly cloudy.		
Forecast for Friday 21 June Winds: Southerly 10 to 15 knots. Winds reaching up to 20 knots in the east during the morning. Seas: Below 1 metre, increasing to 1 to 1.5 metres in the east during the morning. Swell: East to southeasterly 1 to 1.5 metres. Weather: Partly cloudy. 70% chance of showers.		
Forecast for Saturday 22 June Winds: Southerly 10 to 15 knots turning west to southwesterly below 10 knots during the day. Seas: Around 1 metre. Swell: East to southeasterly around 1 metre, increasing to 1 to 1.5 metres in the east. Weather: Mostly sunny.		
		

Australian Government
Bureau of Meteorology

> Rain radars
> Satellite images
> Weather maps
> MetEye


Numerical Weather and Ocean Prediction Maps

- [Interactive Weather and Wave Forecast Maps](#)



Australian Region

- [Mean Sea Level Pressure \(MSLP\) map](#)
- [Latest Colour Mean Sea-Level Pressure Analysis and Infrared Greyscale Satellite](#)
- [Short-term forecast](#)
- [Forecast map for next 4 days](#)
- [UV Forecast](#)



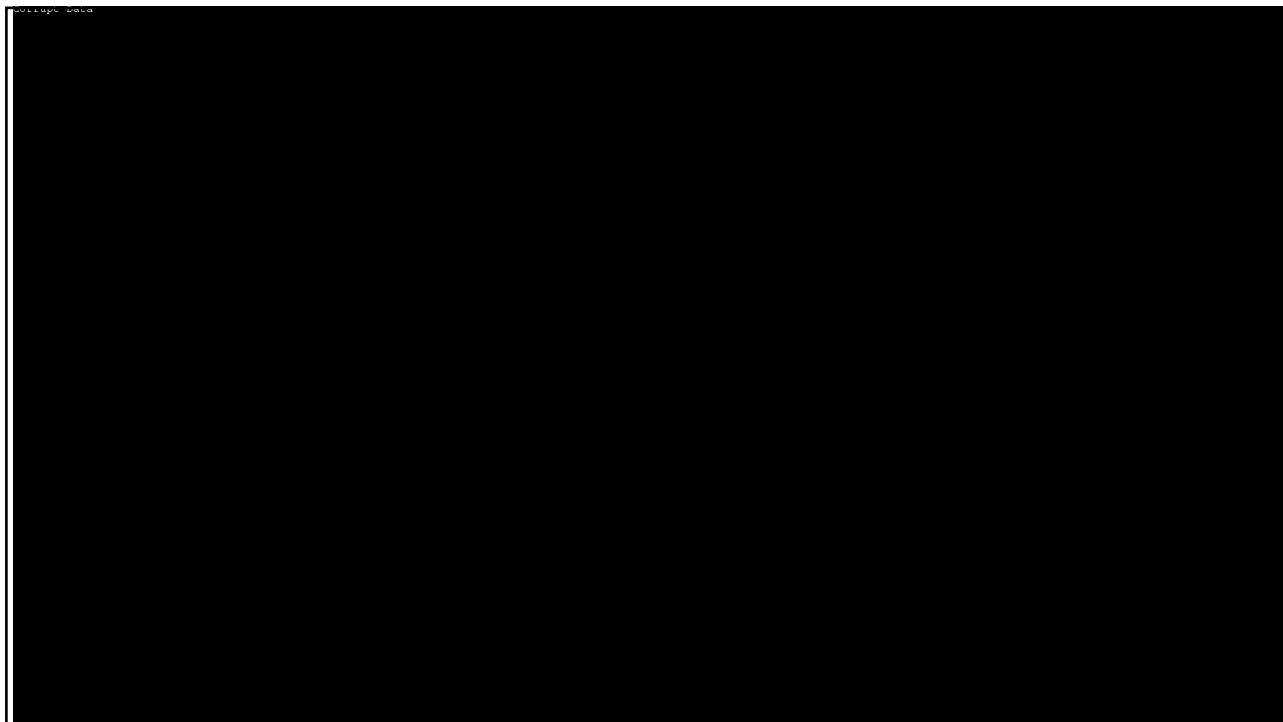


Tropical Region

Mean Sea Level Pressure (MSLP)

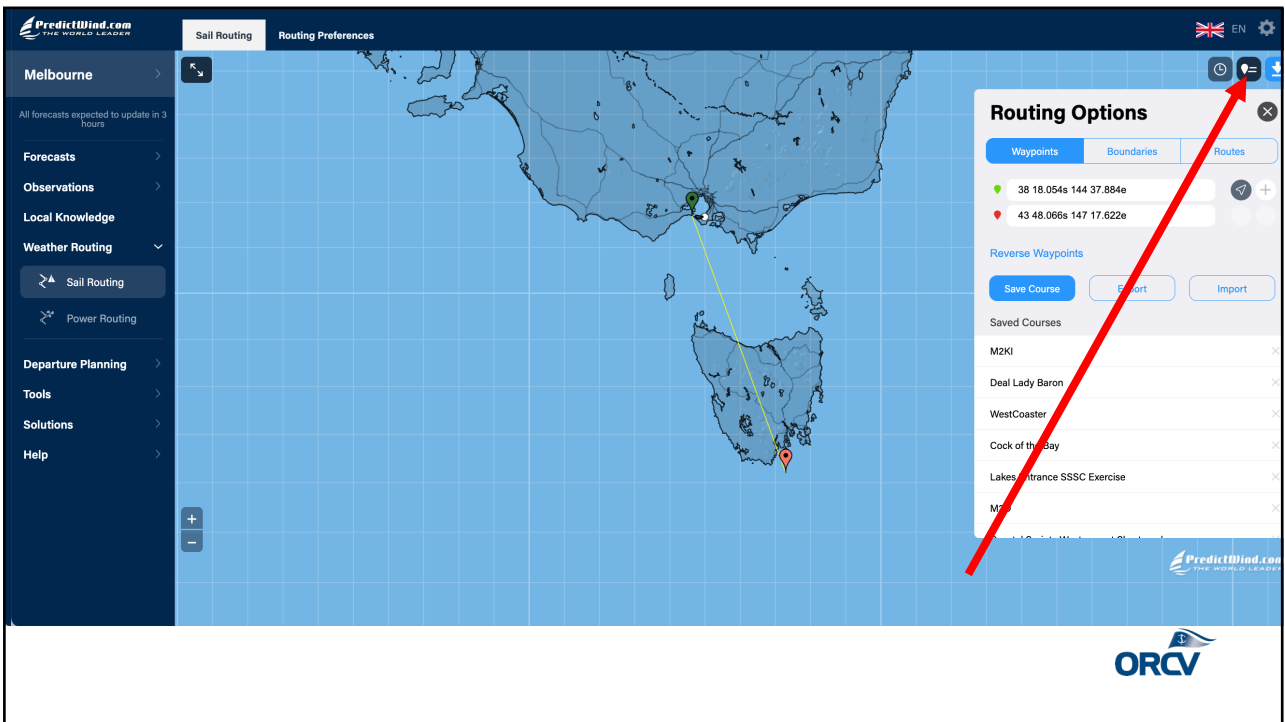
- [Asia MSLP Analysis 00 UTC](#)

Gradient Level Wind (GLW)

- [Gradient Level Wind Analysis: 00 UTC or 12 UTC](#)
- [Pacific Ocean GLW \(A\): 00 UTC or 12 UTC](#)
- [Indian Ocean GLW \(B\): 00 UTC or 12 UTC](#)



Predictwind



The screenshot displays the PredictWind.com web application interface. The main area features a map of the British Isles with a yellow route line. On the right, a 'Routing Options' panel is open, showing waypoints and saved courses. A red arrow points to the 'Routing Options' panel. The interface includes a dark blue sidebar with navigation options like 'Melbourne', 'Forecasts', 'Weather Routing', and 'Sail Routing'. The top right corner shows the language 'EN' and a settings icon.

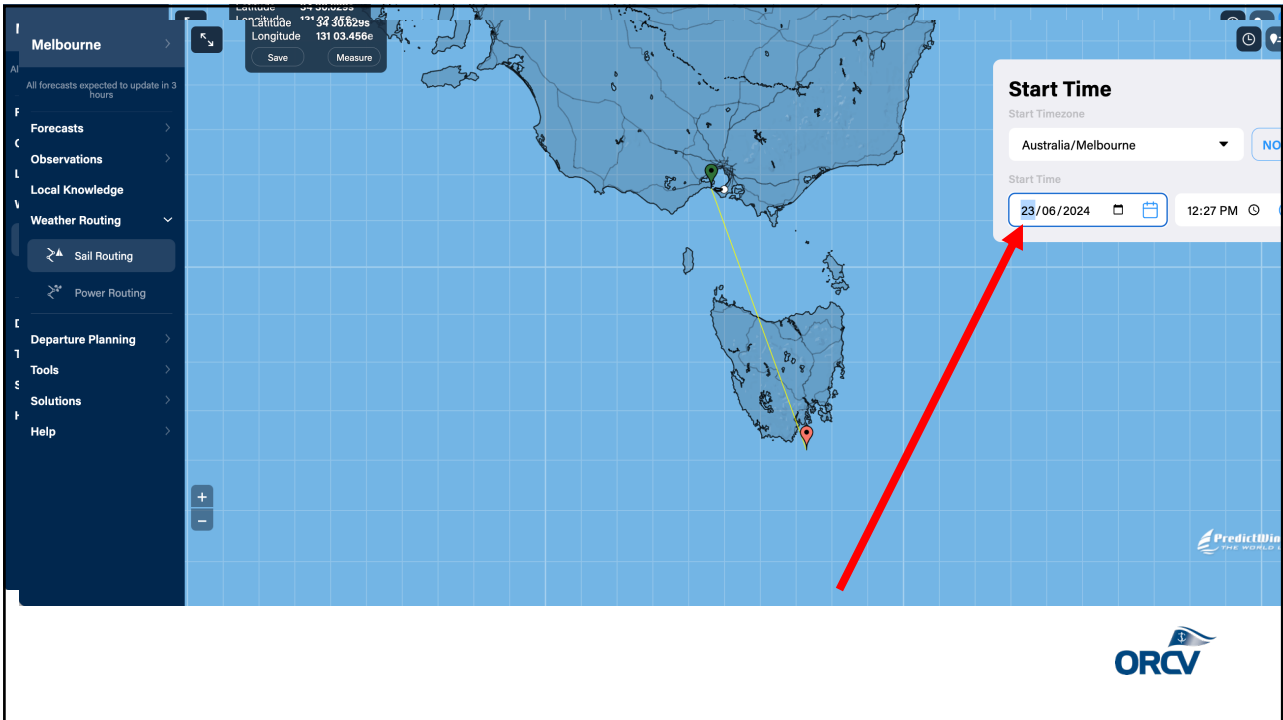
Waypoints	Boundaries	Routes
38 18.054s 144 37.884e		
43 48.066s 147 17.622e		

Reverse Waypoints

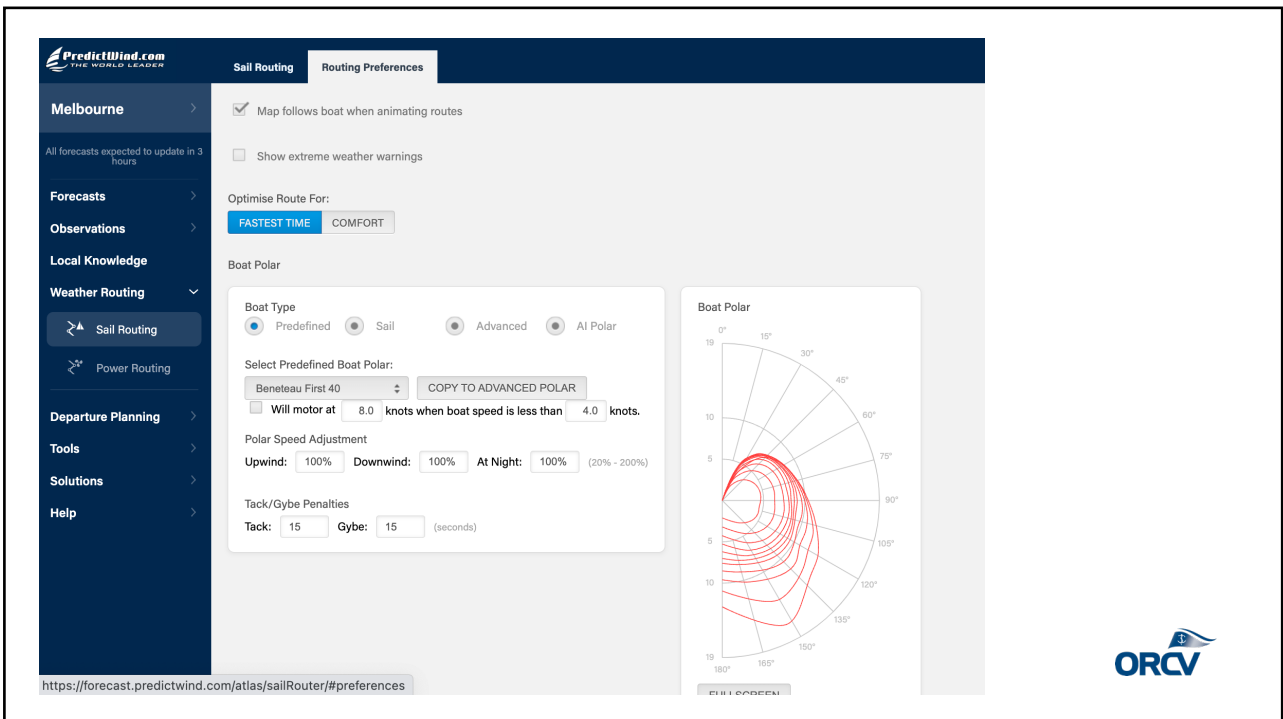
Save Course Export Import

Saved Courses

- M2KI
- Deal Lady Baron
- WestCoaster
- Cock of the Bay
- Lakes Entrance SSSC Exercise
- M...

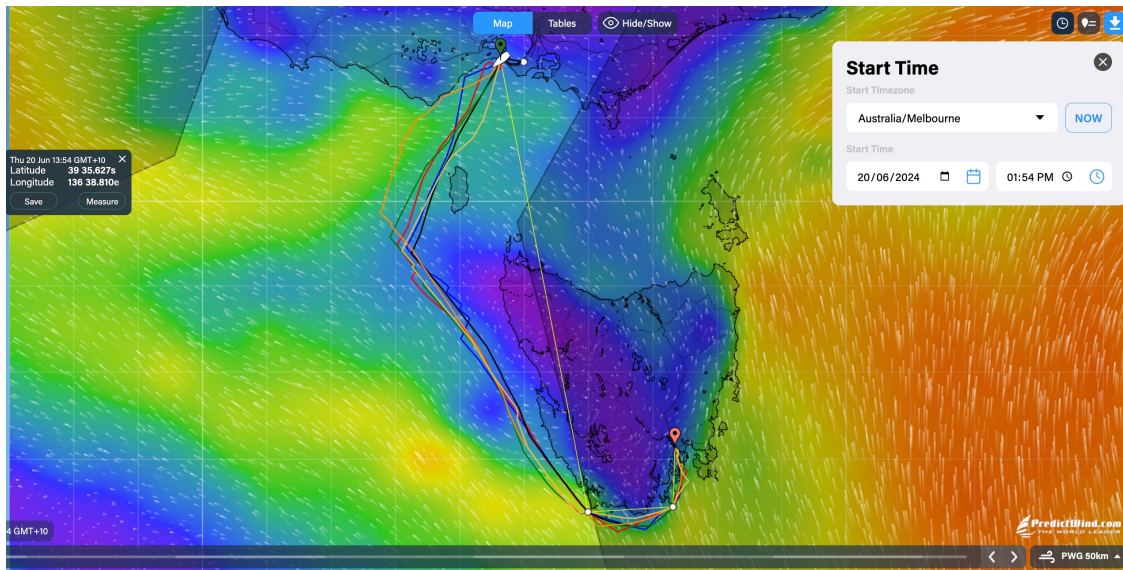


41

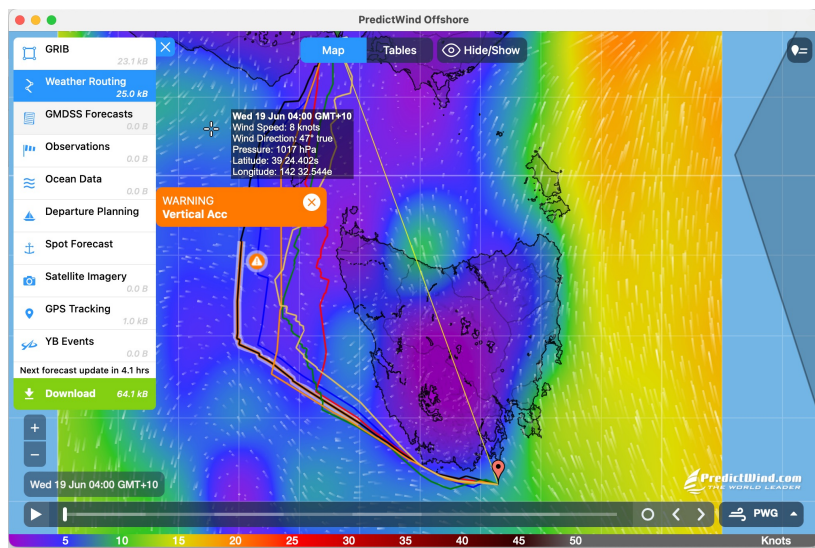


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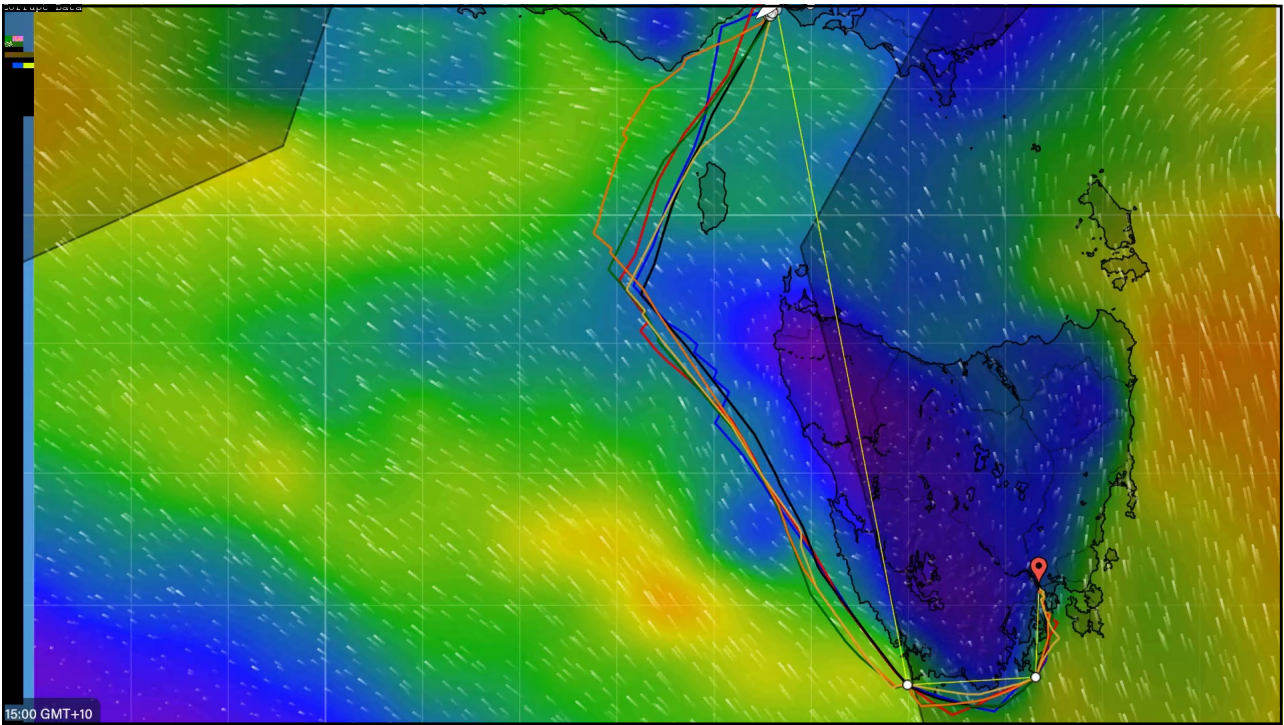
Four Models



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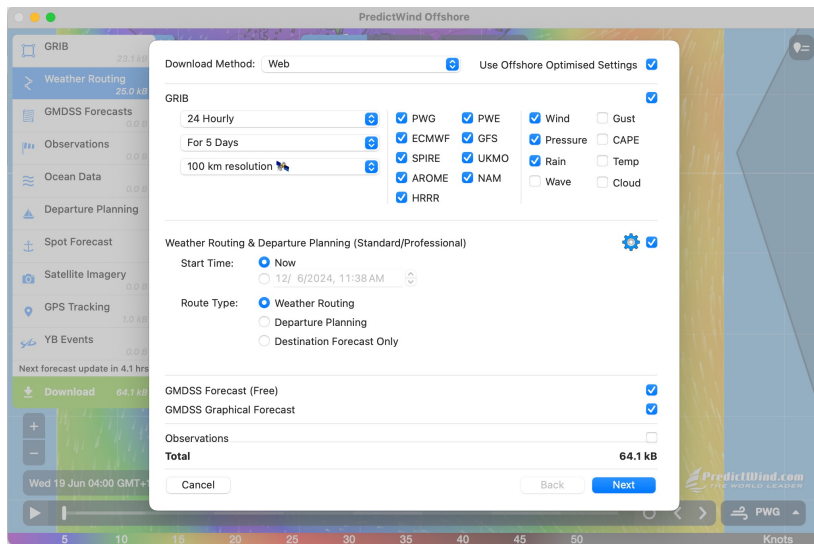


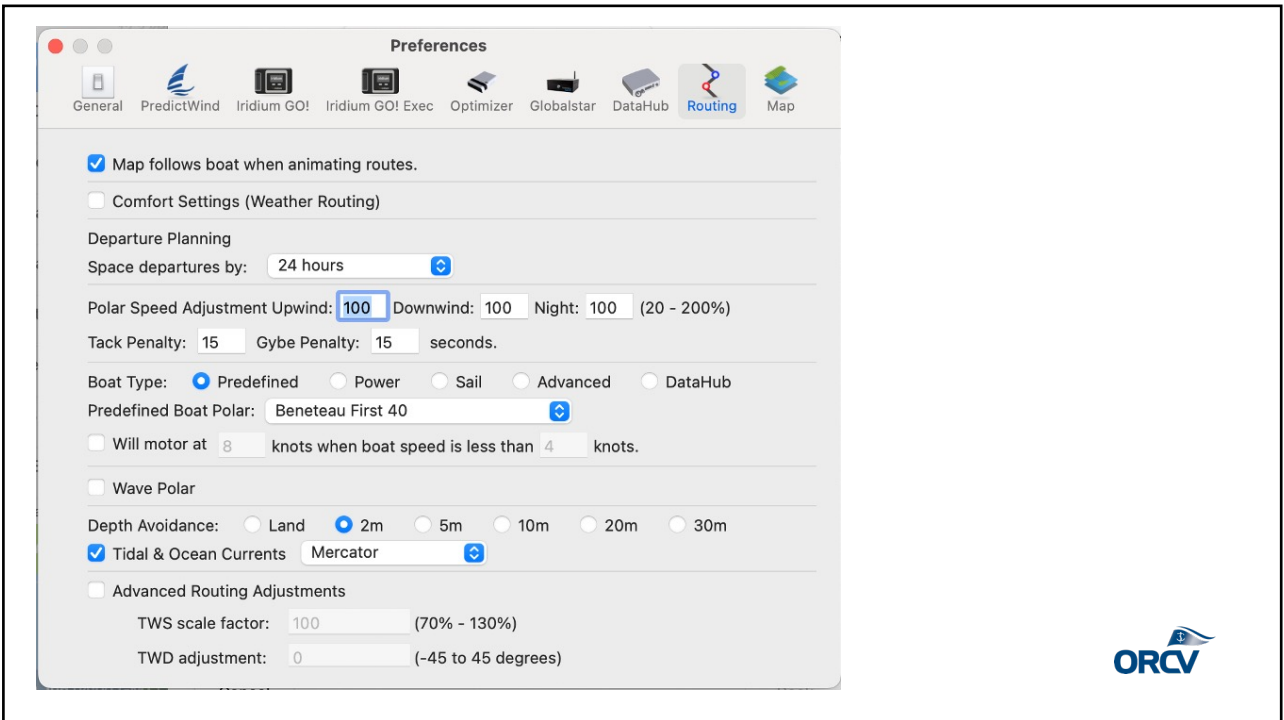
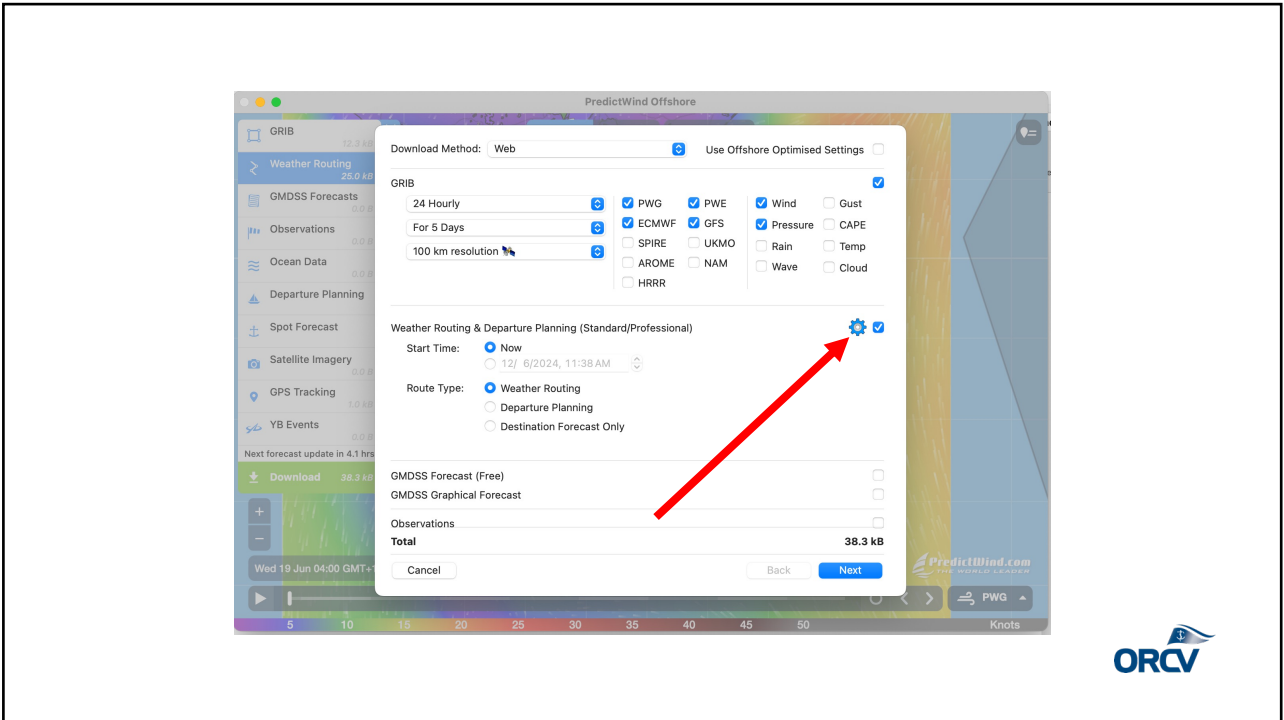
45

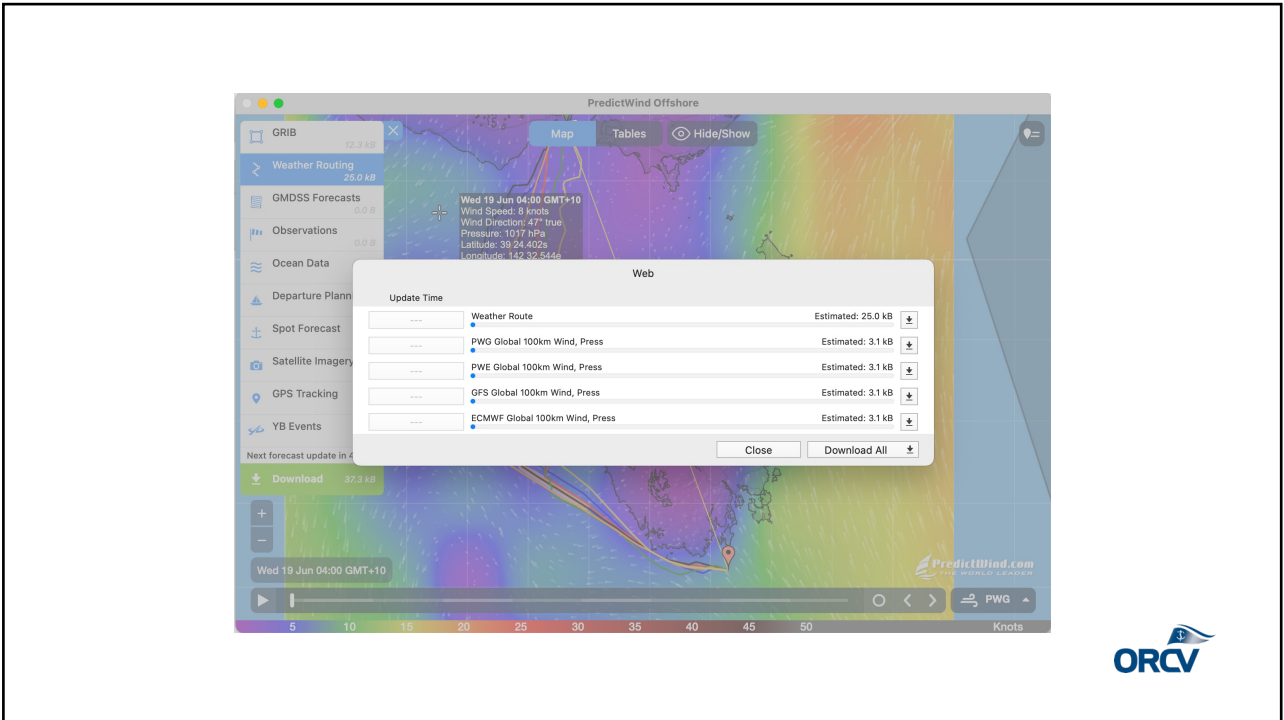
Graph	Wind	Summary	Route	Wave	Current	Atmosphere	
		Units	Polar Settings				
Speed	Knots	Pressure	hPa	Polar	Beneteau First 40		
Direction	True	Temperature	Celsius	Polar Speed Adjustment	Upwind 100% – Downwind 100%		
Wave Height	Meters	Rainfall	mm/hr	Motoring	False		
Period	Seconds	CAPE	J/kg	Ocean Current	Mercator		
				TWD Adjustment	0°		
				TWS Scale Factor	100%		
		PWG	PWE	ECMWF	GFS	SPIRE	UKMO
Warnings		⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Timezone		GMT+10:00	GMT+10:00	GMT+10:00	GMT+10:00	GMT+10:00	GMT+10:00
Start Time		20 Jun 13:54	20 Jun 13:54	20 Jun 13:54	20 Jun 13:54	20 Jun 13:54	20 Jun 13:54
Finish Time		23 Jun 07:37	23 Jun 17:54	23 Jun 04:53	23 Jun 16:44	23 Jun 20:19	23 Jun 21:31
Time Taken		2 days 17h 42m 38s	3 days 3h 59m 59s	2 days 14h 56m 26s	3 days 2h 50m 19s	3 days 6h 24m 30s	3 days 7h 36m 30s
Motoring Time							
Distance Traveled		502.1 NM	515.5 NM	477.0 NM	507.0 NM	523.1 NM	495.4 NM
Average Speed (kts)		7.6	6.8	7.6	6.8	6.7	6.2
Passage Time (days)		2.74	3.17	2.62	3.12	3.27	3.32
Motoring Time (days)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Max Wind Speed (Knots)		14.6	11.2	16.3	14.9	13.6	13.8
Min Wind Speed (Knots)		2.6	1.4	4.6	2.2	2.0	2.4
Avg Wind Speed (Knots)		11.0	8.0	10.5	9.2	8.6	7.4
Max Gust (Knots)		17.3	17.3	21.0	16.2	18.4	18.4

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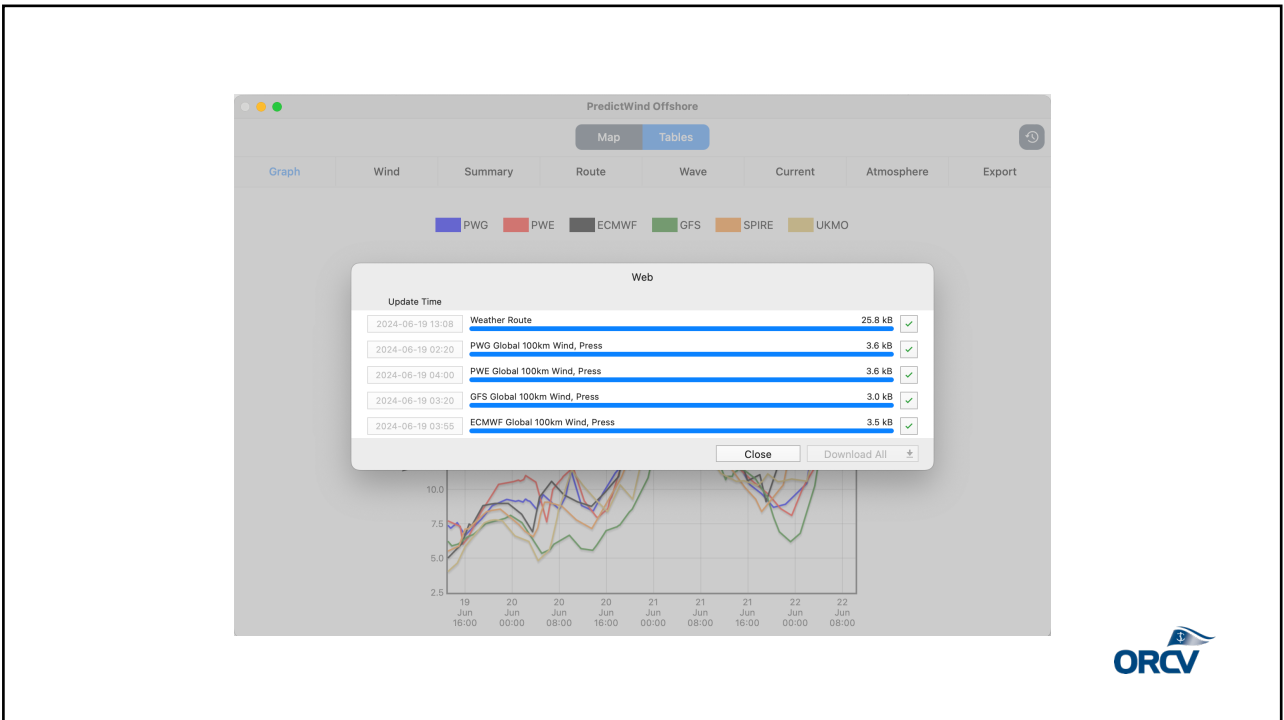
PredictWind Offshore App



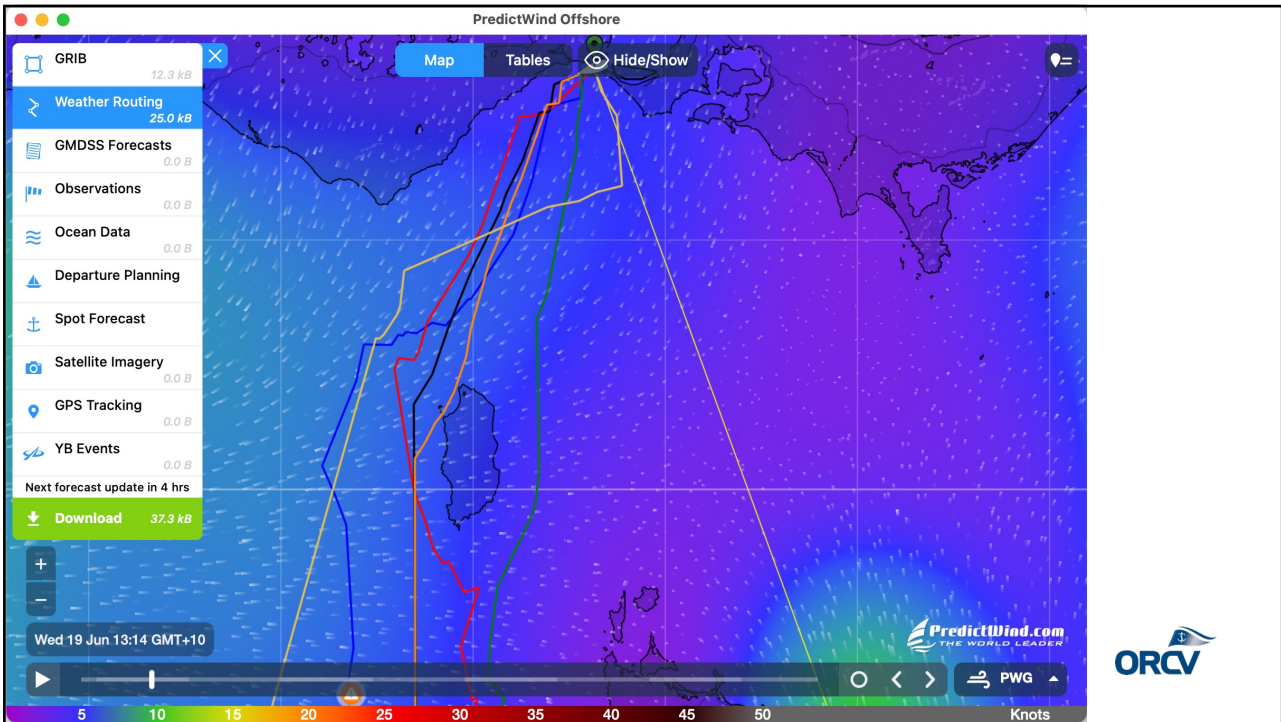




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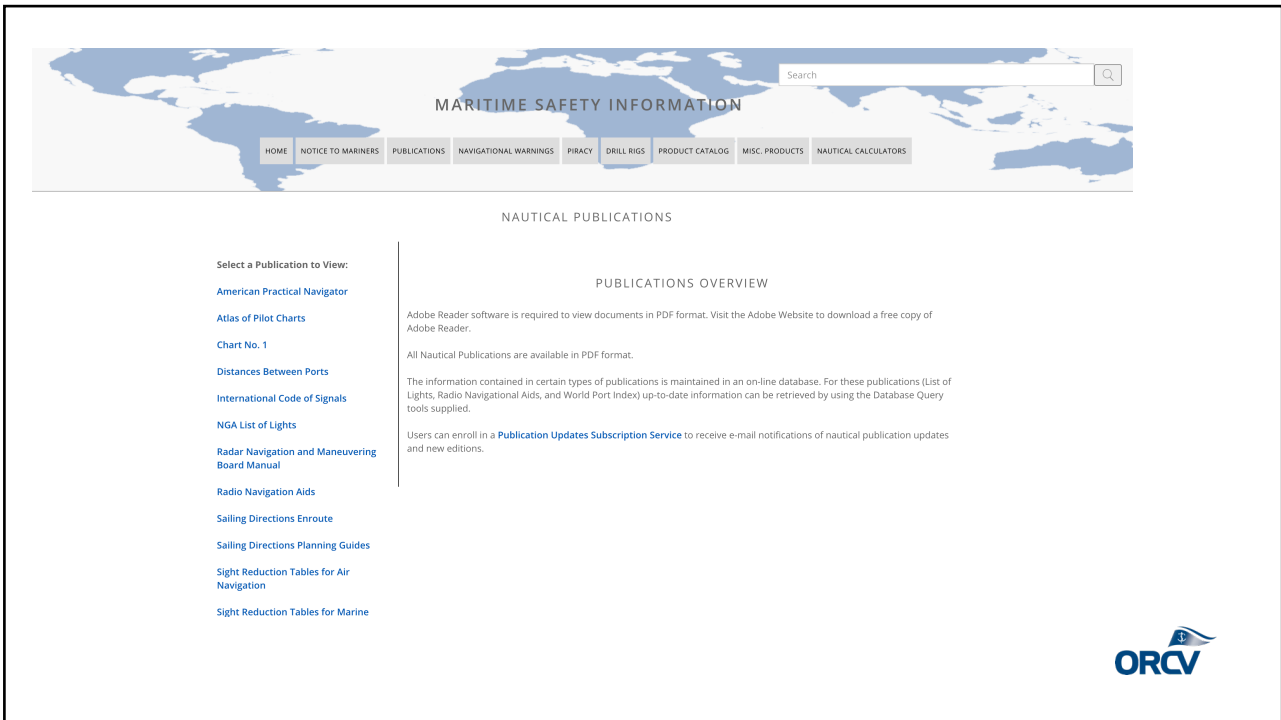


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Weather Planning things to Remember

- Advance weather planning will make a safer trip
- Your Weather journey has just started
- Pick the tools that are right for you level of interest
- Get to know the tools that you choose
- When delivering or cruising always choose a window rather than a date
- Make sure that you have the ability to constantly update your weather while you are on the move
- In closing we have given you a lot
- Please maximize the benefit of this course by making your own weather bible

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MARITIME SAFETY INFORMATION

HOME NOTICE TO MARINERS PUBLICATIONS NAVIGATIONAL WARNINGS PIRACY DRILL RIGS PRODUCT CATALOG MISC. PRODUCTS NAUTICAL CALCULATORS

NAUTICAL PUBLICATIONS

Select a Publication to View:

- American Practical Navigator
- Atlas of Pilot Charts
- Chart No. 1
- Distances Between Ports
- International Code of Signals
- NGA List of Lights
- Radar Navigation and Maneuvering Board Manual
- Radio Navigation Aids
- Sailing Directions Enroute
- Sailing Directions Planning Guides
- Sight Reduction Tables for Air Navigation
- Sight Reduction Tables for Marine


PUBLICATIONS OVERVIEW

Adobe Reader software is required to view documents in PDF format. Visit the Adobe Website to download a free copy of Adobe Reader.

All Nautical Publications are available in PDF format.

The information contained in certain types of publications is maintained in an on-line database. For these publications (List of Lights, Radio Navigational Aids, and World Port Index) up-to-date information can be retrieved by using the Database Query tools supplied.

Users can enroll in a **Publication Updates Subscription Service** to receive e-mail notifications of nautical publication updates and new editions.



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Search location...

Windy.com

Menu

- Weather radar
- Satellite
- Radar+
- Wind
- Rain, thunder
- Temperature
- Hurricane track...
- Clouds
- Waves
- Rain accumulatio...
- More layers...
- Altitude

pressure particles animation

ACCESS-C VT ECMWF GFS 2 more...

kt 0 5 10 20 30 40 60

Thursday 19 Friday 20



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Questions



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Thank you

Our next training course is Fundamental Navigation with the first of three sessions on Tuesday 15th July, 7.00pm. Note there is also an eLearning component of this course.

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