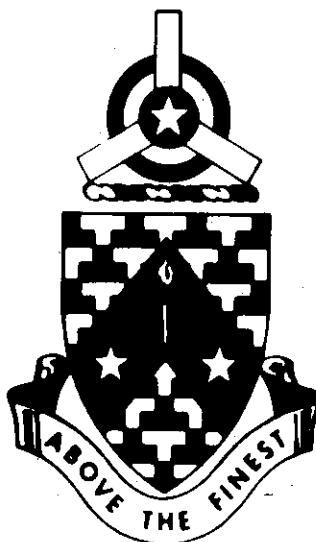


# PROGRAMED TEXT

WEATHER FLIGHT PLANNING EXERCISE

AM 79



JANUARY 1969

**UNITED STATES ARMY  
PRIMARY HELICOPTER SCHOOL  
FORT WOLTERS, TEXAS**

# PROGRAMED TEXT

## PROGRAM TEXT

**FILE NO:**

**PROGRAM TITLE**

AM 79

WEATHER FLIGHT PLANNING EXERCISE

**POI SCOPE:** Exercise reviewing all information presented in all weather programs.

## INSTRUCTOR REFERENCES:

TM 1-300

## PREPARED BY:

MAJ J. Butler  
CPT A. Turgeon  
Maintenance/Meterology Br

**DATE:**

May 1968

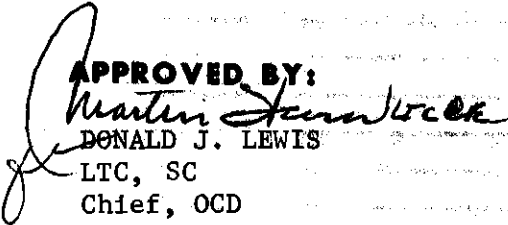
## REVISED BY:

MAJ R. L. Burdick  
Primary II Airmanship Br  
Academics Department

**DATE:**

January 1969

## APPROVED BY:

  
DONALD J. LEWIS  
LTC, SC  
Chief, OCD

**DATE:**

February 1969

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

**PROGRAMED TEXT**

**FILE NO:** AM-79

**PROGRAM TITLE:**

Weather Flight Planning Exercise

<b>CONTENTS</b>		<b>PAGE NUMBER</b>
<b>1. PREFACE</b>		<b>iii</b>
<b>2. PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES</b>		<b>iv</b>
<b>3. PROGRAM</b>		<b>1</b>
<b>a. Exercise</b>		<b>1</b>
<b>Answers</b>		<b>8</b>
<b>b. Exercise</b>		<b>9</b>
<b>Answers</b>		<b>14</b>
<b>c. Exercise</b>		<b>15</b>
<b>Answers</b>		<b>18</b>
<b>d. Exercise</b>		<b>19</b>
<b>Answers</b>		<b>24</b>
<b>e. Exercise</b>		<b>25</b>
<b>Answers</b>		<b>30</b>
<b>4.</b>		
<b>5.</b>		
<b>6. ITEMS TO BE ISSUED WITH PROGRAM</b>		
<b>7.</b>		
<b>8.</b>		
<b>9.</b>		
<b>10.</b>		

## PREFACE

This Practical Exercise will help you evaluate your knowledge of the subject matter presented in the Meteorology course.

To complete this program read and answer all questions as they are presented.

Check your answers on the "Correct Answer Sheet" at the end of each section in this program.

NOTE: The situation depicted in the Winds Aloft, Forecast, Surface Weather Map, and Teletype Sequence Report sections of this practical exercise is an excerpt from actual weather as recorded at 1200 CST-1800Z, 27 March 68. Charts and teletype sequences furnished by Detachment 20, 16th Weather Squadron, Fort Wolters, Texas.

# PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

To evaluate skills and knowledges previously gained from meteorological instruction.

SECTION A

1. When crossing a mountain range under high wind conditions, the best angle of approach to the range would be
  - a. 15°.
  - b. 30°.
  - c. 45°.
  - d. 90°.
  
2. Mountain waves with their associated turbulence are usually most severe
  - a. on the windward side of the mountain.
  - b. on the lee side of the mountain.
  - c. near the base of the mountain.
  - d. just above the cap cloud.
  
3. Which stage of a thunderstorm is characterized by lightening, violent up and down drafts and probable precipitation including hail?
  - a. Cumulus
  - b. Dissipating
  - c. Mature
  
4. Thunderstorms associated with squall lines are
  - a. found only in front of cold fronts.
  - b. behind cold fronts.
  - c. not turbulent.
  - d. generally scattered.
  
5. If a flight must be made through a squall line or prefrontal storm, the best procedure would be to
  - a. go through it at an angle of 45° or less.
  - b. go through it at an angle of 90°.
  - c. penetrate the storm between 10,000 and 20,000 feet.
  - d. go under it as low as possible (below 1000 feet).
  
6. If you are on a cross-country flight in a southwest direction, and you encounter clouds in the following sequence: cirrostratus, altostratus, nimbostratus, and stratus, you should know that you are approaching
  - a. a warm front.
  - b. an unstable air mass.
  - c. an occluded front.
  - d. a cold front.

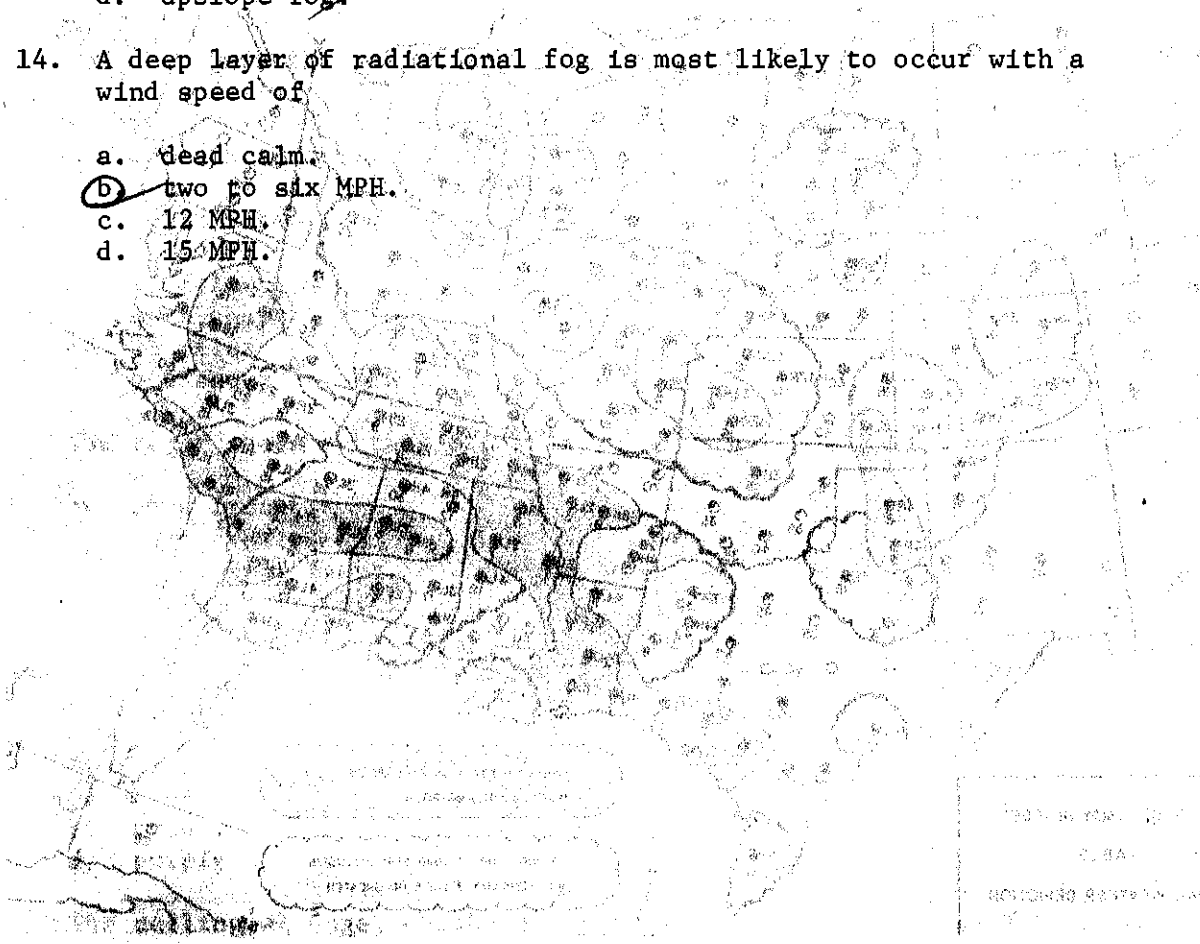
7. Frontal passage in flight is most reliably indicated by
- a. a wind shift.
  - b. extensive cloud formations.
  - c. thunderstorms.
  - d. extensive cloud formations with precipitation.
8. When flying in sleet, what would you expect in regard to icing?
- a. Freezing rain at a higher altitude.
  - b. Heavy clear ice.
  - c. Heavy rime ice.
  - d. Carburetor ice.
9. Maximum icing conditions in the clouds are usually encountered between centigrade temperatures of
- a. -10 to -20.
  - b. 0 to -10.
  - c. 0 to +10.
  - d. -20 to -40.
10. If frost is observed on the upper surfaces of an airplane in the early morning, with a temperature of 22° Fahrenheit, which of the following is applicable?
- a. A safe takeoff can be made since frost will evaporate during the warm up.
  - b. Frost is not considered a hazard.
  - c. Frost should be carefully removed before takeoff is attempted.
  - d. Hot water should be sprayed on the wings to melt frost.
11. It is necessary for you to climb through an overcast 4000 feet thick in which icing is known to exist. You would
- a. climb at minimum airspeed to avoid icing.
  - b. climb at maximum airspeed to avoid icing.
  - c. climb at a maximum rate of climb.
  - d. climb at a minimum rate of climb.
12. The most dense fog condition would have a dew point temperature spread of
- a. 0°F.
  - b. 4°F.
  - c. 8°F.
  - d. 12°F.

13. Fog formed by warm air flowing over a colder surface is called

- a. advection fog.
- b. convective fog.
- c. radiational fog.
- d. upslope fog.

14. A deep layer of radiational fog is most likely to occur with a wind speed of

- a. dead calm.
- b. two to six MPH.
- c. 12 MPH.
- d. 15 MPH.



Which of the following is true for Station X in the map above?

- a. The visibility is more than 3 miles and the ceiling is above 1000 feet.
- b. The ceiling is below 1000 feet and the visibility is more than 3 miles.
- c. The visibility is less than three miles and the ceiling is below 1000 feet.
- d. No ceiling or visibility is reported at Station X.



16. Which of the following is true for Station Y?

- a. The visibility is 5 miles, the ceiling is 2500 feet and the restriction to vision is drizzle.
- b. The visibility is 5/10 miles, the ceiling is 250 feet and the restriction to vision is light rain.
- c. The visibility is not reported, the ceiling is 25,000 feet and the restriction to vision is light.
- d. Clear skies are reported at Station Y.

17. Which of the following statements is true for Station X and Y?

- a. Station X and Station Y are considered below VFR minimums (IFR)
- b. Station X is considered below VFR minimums and Station Y is reporting VFR conditions.
- c. Both Station X and Y are considered ideal for VFR conditions.
- d. The map does not show information to determine VFR and IFR conditions.



The word weather is written below each station.

- X 01/10/17
- Y 02/10/17
- Z 03/10/17

Station X is below VFR minimums.



19. The top of the echo reported at Station Y is

- a. 250 feet.
- b. 2500 feet.
- c. 25,000 feet.
- d. not reported.

20. The storm cell at Station Z

- a. is moving west at 2 knots.
- b. is moving south at 20 miles.
- c. is moving NE at 20 knots.
- d. is not shown on Station Z.

ANSWERS FOR SECTION A

1. c
2. b
- X 3. c
4. a
5. b
6. a
7. a
8. a
9. *ab*
10. c
11. c
12. a
13. a
14. b
15. c
16. a
17. b
18. a
19. c
20. c

SECTION B

SAUS 6 KWRP 271804Z

CSM M230/07 191/59/48/0000/011/FROPA 1743/ 110 1507 52  
 ✓TIK 160E400/09 200/63/55/2011G16/012/0V0/ 210 1602 54 RADAT 22115  
 -FSI M1102808 201/63/54/1713/013/ 105 16// 54  
 SPS M38012 206/62/55/1616/015/ 210 16// 53  
 -PNX 150M38015 221/63/55/1713/019/ 012 15// 52  
 FWH M25010 217/68/57/1714/018/ 120 15// 56  
 WAO 180E4507 E219/65/53/1810/017/ 110 15// //  
 GRK B9010 E214/63/60/1610/016/ /// 16// //  
 NBE E25040012 227/67/54/1608/019/ 114 15// 53  
 LTS 250E50015 184/66/56/1908/010/ 110 15// 54  
 DYS M33020 189/65/52/2108/012/ 329 15// 57

029 SA 29271800

23  
15 F7W

ABI M27020 198/63/57/2012/015  
 -MWL A23015+ 214/68/57/1615/017/BINOVC/ 119 53  
 FTW M15025010 67/57/1813/019/0V0 CIG RGD  
 GSW E25012 227/66/58/2113/020/BINOVC GSW-3/6EF  
 -DAL M28015+ 229/67/55/1713/021/OCNL BINOVC-DAL-3/9IP 3/22 ADS AP  
 ACT M17045010 220/64/58/1415/018

030 SA 30271800

GCK /-015 191/63/13/3513/013/ 103 39-GCK C3/2  
 DDC /-020 183/64/11/3411/011-DDC 3/4 QAVES 108.2  
 ✓IC 300/-015 176/70/40/0114/006  
 HJT /-015 72/28/3410/008/ 54  
 EMP 500/-015 175/70/40/3108/006/ 114 54  
 CNU E20035010 192/61/51/2121/010/ 010 55-CNU-3/2 PPF UR OA  
 CDS E400/010 186/66/51/2403E/012/WND LGT VRBL/ 115 50  
 GAG /-015 188/67/32/3518/012/ 108 43  
 HBR E10032015 190/62/54/1713/011/ 119 54  
 SPS M38012 206/62/55/1616/015  
 MLC E17025012 221/66/53/1810G20/019/ 000 54  
 ADM S M19080012 62/56/1708/017/OCNL BINOVC/ 003 53-ADM-3/9UR  
 ✓OKC M18010 200/62/54/1913/013/-OKC-3/19XX  
 PNC E25015 186/65/52/2213/009/ 110 56-PNC-3/16XX  
 TUL 200M40012 202/64/51/1917G23/012-TUL-3/39XX

SAUS 6

CSM Clinton Sherman AFB, Clinton, Oklahoma  
TIK Tinker AFB, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma  
FSI Fort Sill AAF, Lawton, Oklahoma  
SPS Sheppard AFB, Wichita Falls, Texas  
PNX Perrin AFB, Sherman, Texas  
FWH Carswell AFB, Fort Worth, Texas  
WAO Connally AFB, Waco, Texas  
GRK Gray AAF, Killeen, Texas  
NBE Hensley NAS, Dallas, Texas  
LTS Altus AFB, Altus, Oklahoma  
DYS Dyess AFB, Abilene, Texas

SA 29

ABI Abilene, Texas  
MWL Mineral Wells, Texas  
FTW Fort Worth, Texas  
GSW Greater Southwest Apt, Fort Worth, Texas  
DAL Dallas, Texas  
ACT Waco, Texas

SA 30

GCK Garden City, Kansas  
DDC Dodge City, Kansas  
ICT Wichita, Kansas  
HUT Hutchinson, Kansas  
EMP Emporia, Kansas  
CNU Chanute, Kansas  
CDS Childress, Texas  
GAG Gage, Oklahoma  
HBR Hobart, Oklahoma  
SPS Wichita Falls, Texas  
MLC McAlester, Oklahoma  
ADM Ardmore, Oklahoma  
OKC Oklahoma City, Oklahoma  
PNC Ponca City, Oklahoma  
TUL Tulsa, Oklahoma

SECTION B

Use the teletype sequece reports to answer questions 1 thru 45.  
Note: An index of station identifiers is on page 10.

1. SAUS 6 in the heading of the first group means that the reporting stations are military installations.
2. GCK is on civilian circuit number 30.
3. Civilian circuit 29 was transmitted at 1800z.
4. Civilian circuit 30 was transmitted on the 27 day of the month.
5. FSI identifies ft 811 Apr base parton cable.
6. The ADM sequence is a special report.
7. The lowest reported clouds at TIK are 1700 feet scattered.
8. TIK is reporting a ceiling of 4000 feet.
9. The ceiling at FSI was determined by measurement.
10. The ceiling at FTW is 1500 feet broken.
11. The ceiling at ABI, MWL, GSW, and DAL is overcast.
12. A ceiling is reported at ICT. True  False
13. The ceiling at MWL was determined by a pilot report.
14. The lowest ceiling reported on circuit 29 is at Fort Worth.
15. ACT is reporting a visibility of 10 miles.
- X 16. According to the reports, MWL and DAL necessarily must have the same visibility. True  False
17. No station on SAUS circuit 6 reports a restriction to visibility. Why?  
you can see more than 10 miles
- X 18. The millibar pressure at MWL is 10214.
19. One station on circuit 29 has omitted millibar pressure from its report.

20. Temperature and dewpoint is reported in Centigrade. True  False
21. The dewpoint at HUT is 28 °F.
22. Fog is likely to form at MWL because the temperature-dewpoint spread is 11 °F. True  False
23. The temperature-dewpoint spread at ACT is 6°F.
24. Wind direction and speed is the same at both PNX and FWH. True  False
25. Wind direction and speed is the same at both PNX and FSI. True  False
26. The wind at CSM is calm.
27. Wind is gusting to 16K at which station on SAUS circuit 6? TIK
28. Altimeter settings are the same at OKC and TIK. True  False
29. The altimeter setting at MWL is 30.17 in Hg.
30. The ceiling at TIK may change quickly from 4000 to 1600 feet. How would you determine this?

*broken*    *it is scattered variable to*

Every aviator should know the prominent abbreviations which appear in the remarks section. Write the meaning of the following.

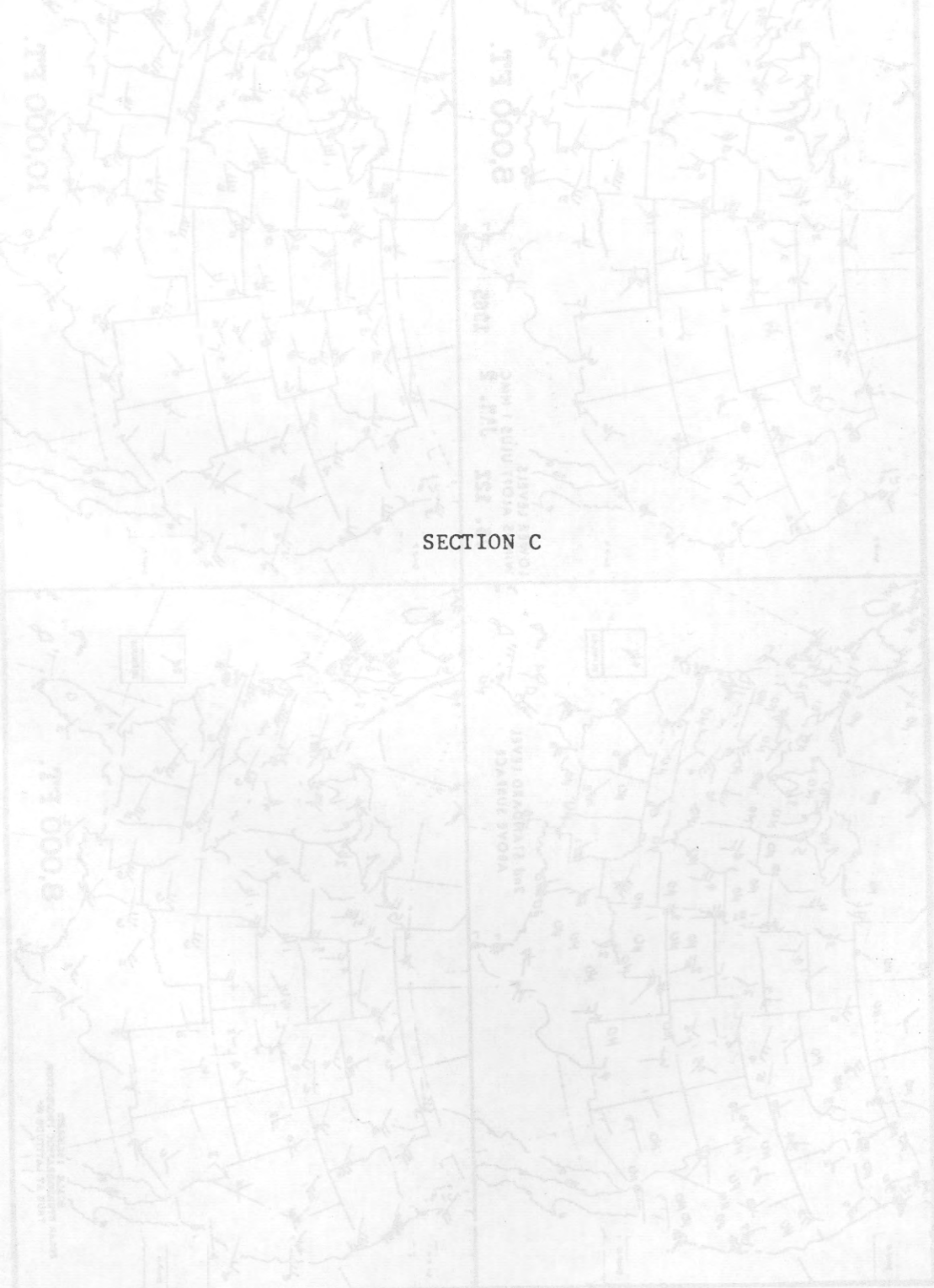
- X 31. BINOVC *breaks in overcast*
- X 32. PROPA *partial passage*
- X 33. CIG *clear ceiling*
34. WND *wind*

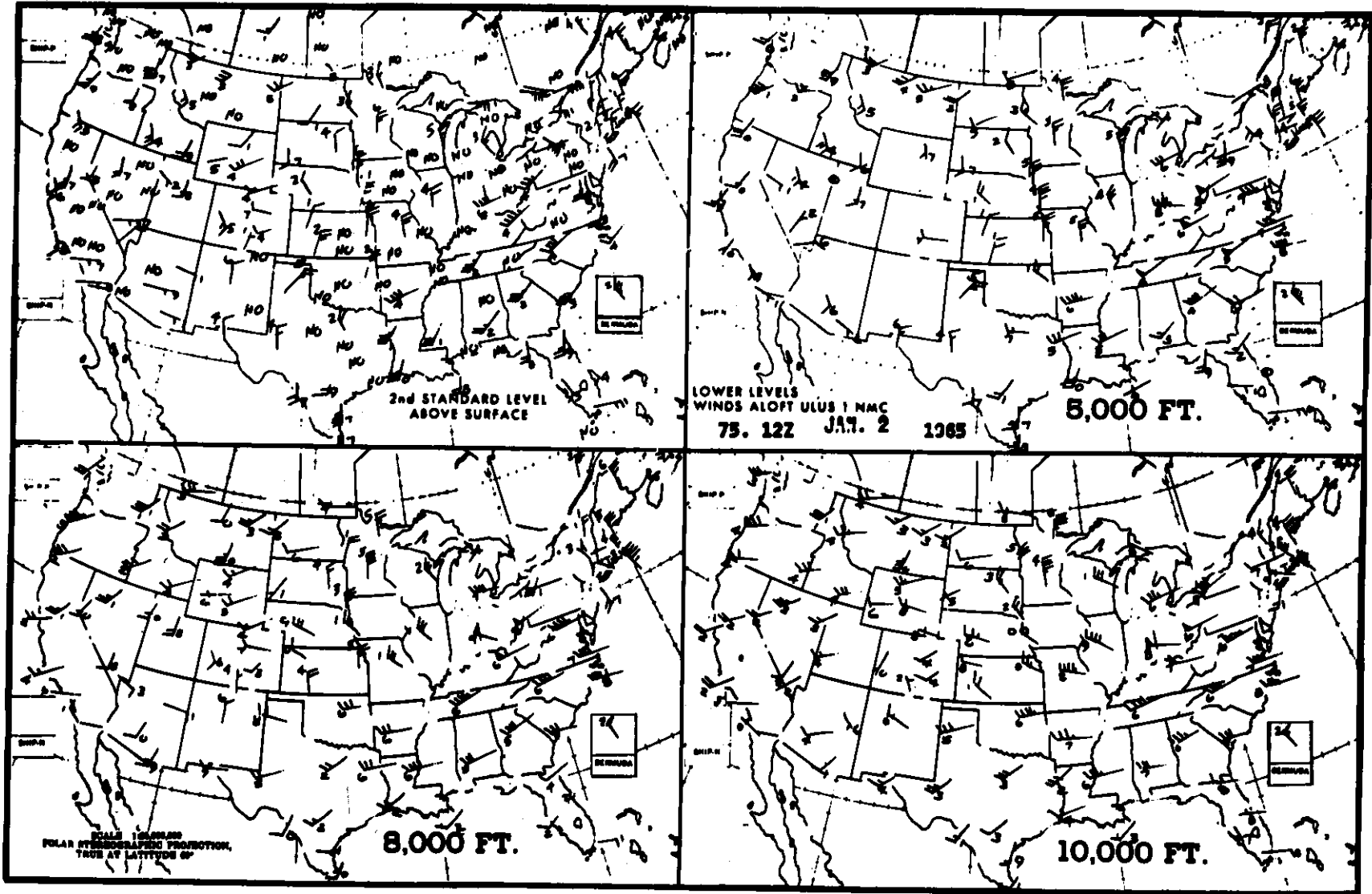
35. LGT *light*
36. VRBL *variable*
- λ 37. T *thunderstorms*
- X 38. E *estimated east*
39. NE *North East*
40. MOVG *moving*
41. SW *Southwest*
42. OCNL *occasional*
43. TCU DIST W *towering cumulus distant west*
44. LTGICCG *lightning in clouds, clouds to ground*

45. You plan a flight from MWL to DAL. The lowest ceiling and visibility you would expect along your route is reported at FTW.  
 Note: In addition to MWL and DAL, other stations on or near your route are FWH, FTW, GSW, and NBE.

ANSWERS TO SECTION B

1. military
2. civilian, 30
3. 1800
4. 27th
5. Fort Sill, Oklahoma
6. special
7. 1600
8. 4000
9. measurement
10. 1500, broken
11. overcast
12. False
13. pilot report
14. Ft. Worth
15. 10
16. False
17. All stations reporting more than 6 miles.
18. 1021.4
19. millibar pressure
20. False
21. 28
22. 11, False
23. 6°F
24. False
25. True
26. calm
27. TIK
28. False
29. 30.17
30. The scattered cloud deck is variable broken.
31. Breaks in overcast
32. Frontal passage
33. Ceiling
34. Wind
35. Light
36. Variable
37. Thunderstorm
38. East
39. Northeast
40. moving
41. southwest
42. occasional
43. Towering cumulus distant west
44. Lightening in cloud, cloud to ground
45. FTW





SECTION C

Consider only the Winds Aloft Charts to answer questions 1 thru 5 of this section.

X  
1. The winds at 8000 ft. over Bermuda are

- a. 320° @ 35K
- b. 320° @ 45K
- c. 320° @ 50K
- d. 320° @ 55K

X  
2. On a flight from Dallas to Houston (heading 140°), what is the altitude offering most favorable winds?

- a. 2000 ft.
- b. 5000 ft.
- c. 8000 ft.
- d. 10000 ft.

3. On a flight from Fort Wolters, Texas to Fort Rucker, Alabama, (heading 090°), what is the altitude offering most favorable winds?

- a. 2000 ft.
- b. 5000 ft.
- c. 8000 ft.
- d. 10000 ft.

4. The field elevation at Dallas is 1065 ft. The second standard level winds above Dallas would be at

- a. 2000 ft. MSL
- b. 2065 ft. MSL
- c. 3000 ft. MSL
- d. 3065 ft. MSL

5. The winds at 5,000 ft. above Dallas are 270° @ 15 K.

ANSWERS FOR SECTION C

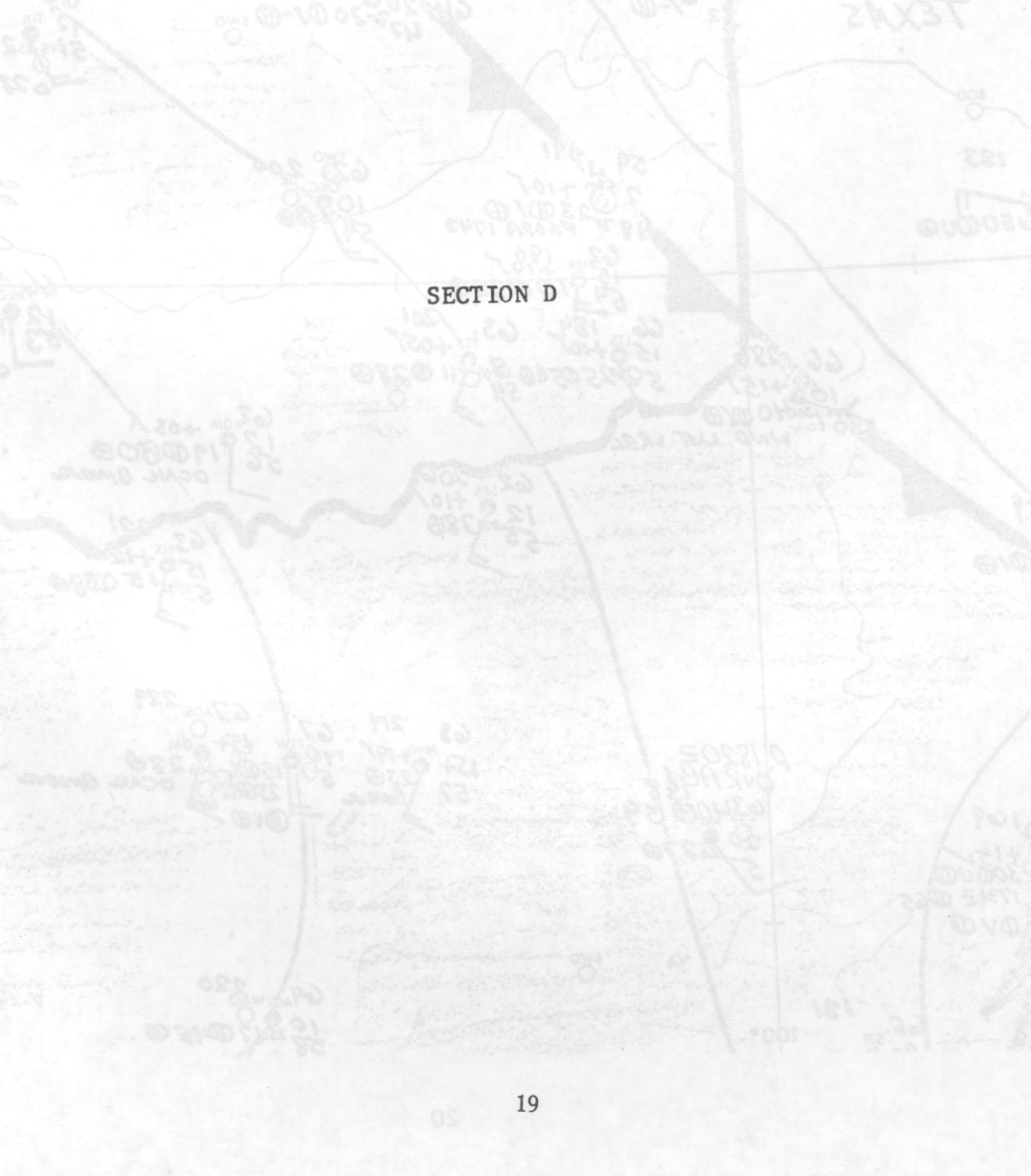
1. c  
 2. a  
 3. c  
 4. c  
 5. 270° @ 15K.

1. On a flight from Dallas to Houston (heading 180°), what is the altitude offering most favorable winds?  
 a. 3000 ft.  
 b. 2000 ft.  
 c. 1000 ft.  
 d. 1500 ft.

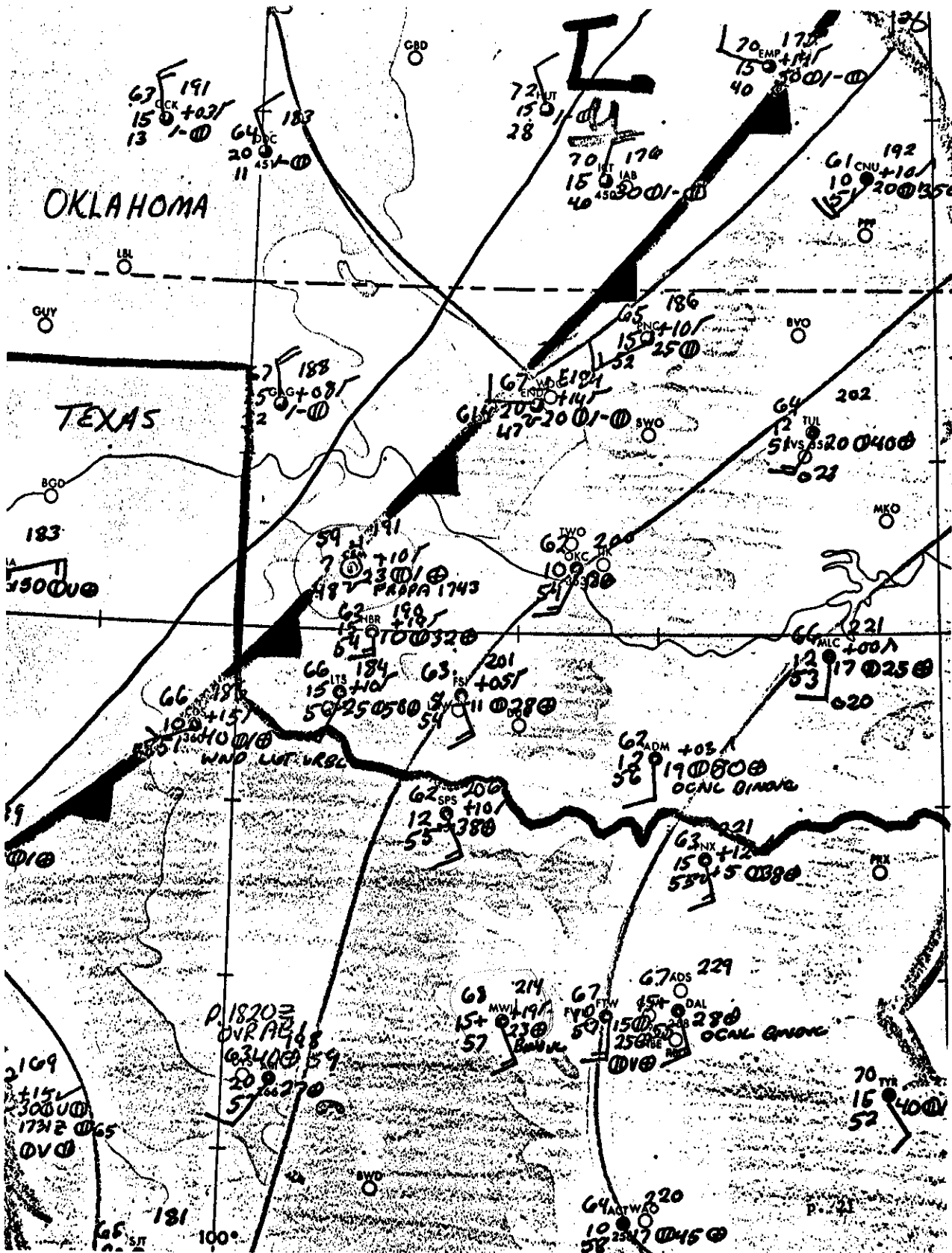
2. On a flight from Fort Worth, Texas to Fort Rucker, Alabama (heading 090°), what is the altitude offering most favorable winds?  
 a. 3000 ft.  
 b. 2000 ft.  
 c. 8000 ft.  
 d. 10000 ft.

3. The field elevation at Dallas is 1083 ft. The record standard level winds above Dallas would be at  
 a. 3000 ft. MSL  
 b. 2083 ft. MSL  
 c. 1000 ft. MSL  
 d. 1083 ft. MSL

4. The winds at 3,000 ft. above Dallas are \_\_\_\_\_ K.



SECTION D



SECTION D

Use the Surface Weather Map to answer questions 1 thru 36.

1. The station pressure at Mineral Wells, Texas (MWL) has increased
  - a. 19 MBS in the last hour.
  - b. 1.9 MBS in the last hour.
  - c. 19 MBS in the last three hours.
  - d. 1.9 MBS in the last three hours.
  
2. Visibility at Mineral Wells (MWL) is
  - a. 15 miles.
  - b. more than 15 miles.
  - c. 23 miles.
  - d. not shown on this map.
  
3. The front shown on this map is a
  - a. cold front.
  - b. warm front.
  - c. stationary front.
  - d. occluded front.
  
- X 4. If this front were shown in color on the surface weather map, it would be
  - a. red.
  - b. blue.
  - c. green.
  - d. purple.
  
- X 5. The ceiling at Gage, Oklahoma (GAG) is
  - a. 7/10 or 8/10 sky cover.
  - b. a broken condition.
  - c. above 20,000 feet.
  - d. not shown, as no ceiling exists at this station.
  
- X 6. If the distance from Childress, Texas (CDS) to Mineral Wells (MWL) is 100 Nautical miles and the front moves at a normal (average) rate, you would expect frontal passage at MWL
  - a. in about three and a half hours.
  - b. in less than four hours.
  - c. in about four and a half hours.
  - d. in about ten hours.

7. The front passed Clinton, Oklahoma (CSM) at 17:45 hours.

8. The low clouds at CSM are

- a. altocumulus.
- b. stratocumulus.
- c. cumulus.
- d. stratus.

9. The wind at Tulsa, Oklahoma (TUL) is

- a. from the northeast at 15 knots
- b. from the northeast at 20 knots.
- c. from the southwest at 15 knots.
- d. from the southwest at 20 knots.

10. The temperature at Fort Sill, Oklahoma (FSI) is











- a. 54°F.
- b. 54°C.
- c. 63°F.
- d. 63°C.

11. The surface wind at Clinton, Oklahoma (CSM) is

- a. not shown.
- b. calm.
- c. light and variable.
- d. unknown.

International cloud symbols are used to indicate cloud types if they are shown on a Surface Weather Map.

Match the symbols below with the cloud type by entering the proper letter next to each symbol.

- |     |   |          |                       |          |
|-----|---|----------|-----------------------|----------|
| 12. |  | <u>B</u> | a. Altocumulus (Ac)   | <u>w</u> |
| 13. |  | <u>H</u> | b. Altostratus (As)   | <u>r</u> |
| 14. |  | <u>A</u> | c. Cirrocumulus (Cc)  | <u>w</u> |
| 15. |  | <u>C</u> | d. Stratus (St)       | <u>—</u> |
| 16. |  | <u>B</u> | e. Cumulonimbus (Cb)  | <u>⊗</u> |
| 17. |  | <u>J</u> | f. Cirrostratus (Cs)  | <u>w</u> |
| 18. |  | <u>F</u> | g. Nimbostratus (Ns)  | <u>—</u> |
| 19. |  | <u>r</u> | h. Cumulus (Cu)       | <u>a</u> |
| 20. |  | <u>d</u> | i. Stratocumulus (Sc) | <u>w</u> |
| 21. |  | <u>L</u> | j. Cirrus (Ci)        | <u>J</u> |

22. Of the ten cloud types above, numbers 14, 17, and 5 are classified as high clouds with bases above 20,000 feet.

23. Altocumulus and altostratus clouds are based above 6500 feet and are classified as middle (high, middle, or low) clouds.

24. Clouds that normally produce heavy precipitation have the word C added to the basic name of the cloud.

- a. cumulus.
- b. fracto.
- c. nimbus.
- d. rain.

Match the symbols below with the weather they represent by entering the proper letter next to each weather symbol.

- |     |   |          |    |               |   |
|-----|---|----------|----|---------------|---|
| 25. | ● | <u>H</u> | a. | Freezing rain |   |
| 26. | ● | <u>K</u> | b. | Hurricane     |   |
| 27. | ⊠ | <u>M</u> | c. | Blowing snow  |   |
| 28. | * | <u>N</u> | d. | Squall        |   |
| 29. | ∞ | <u>L</u> | e. | Smoke         |   |
| 30. | ▽ | <u>O</u> | f. | Hail          |   |
| 31. | ⊠ | <u>R</u> | g. | Dust Devil    |   |
| 32. | ≡ | <u>P</u> | h. | Rain          | ● |
| 33. | ☉ | <u>A</u> | i. | Haze          | ∞ |
| 34. | △ | <u>J</u> | j. | Sleet         | △ |
| 35. | ⊠ | <u>C</u> | k. | Drizzle       | ● |
| 36. | ▽ | <u>F</u> | l. | Blowing Dust  |   |
|     |   |          | m. | Thunderstorm  |   |
|     |   |          | n. | Snow          | * |
|     |   |          | o. | Rain Shower   |   |
|     |   |          | p. | Fog           | ≡ |

ANSWERS FOR SECTION D

1. d
2. b
3. a
4. b
5. d
6. c
7. 1743 hours
8. b
9. c
10. c
11. b
- ~~12. g~~
13. h
14. a
15. c
16. b
17. j
18. f
19. e
20. d
- ~~21. i~~
22. ~~15, 17, 18~~ 14, 17, 21
23. 6500 feet, middle
24. c
25. h
26. k
27. m
28. n
29. i
30. o
31. e
32. p
33. a
34. j
35. c
36. f

SECTION E

FA GSW 271845

19Z WED-07Z THU

NWRN N CNTRL NERN TEX OKLA

CLDS AND WX. HGTS ASL UNLESS NOTED. CDFNT NR PONCA CITY ALTUS  
WINK LN MOVG SEWD AT 10 KTS TO NR FORT SMITH FORT WORTH BROWNWOOD  
LN BY 07Z

OKLA AND NRN TEX ALG AND E OF CDFNT C20-400V0 TOPS 60. AFT  
21Z WDLY SCTD TO SCTD TSMS DVLPG THRU AREA ALG TO ABT 50 MIS  
E OF CDFNT LCLY C2005TRW CB TOPS 400 PSBL

OKLA AND NRN TEX ALG AND W OF CDFNT 250-0 VRBL C10002500  
ICG NONE OF CONSEQUENCE. FRZG LVL 110-125

TURBC. LGT PSBL MDT BLO 60 ALG AND SE OF CDFNT TIL 00Z. PSBL  
SVR ALL LVLS NR TSTMS

OTLK 07Z-19Z THU. CDFNT BCMG STNRY NR TEXARKANA WACO LN BY 15Z.  
WDLY SCTD SHWS OR TSHWS NR CDFNT. AFT 08Z ST C8-150V0 SPRDG  
NWD THRU AREA S OF CDFNT. RPD CLR W OF CDFNT

FTI 271645

17Z WED-05Z THU

ABI C2001000 1915. 2200Z 300C1000 2215 PSBL C30010005TRV. 0100Z  
COLD FROPA 1000C2500 0111

ACT C250 1615G. 0V0. 2100Z 350250-0 1615G25

SPS C2501000 1615 LVR 0V0. 2100Z C3001000 1815 PSBL C3005TRV.  
0000Z COLD FROPA 1000C2500 0115

GGG 300C500 1712

AMA 1000C2500 0218. 0000Z 2500 0410

GAG DO AMA

LBB C10002500 0318. 0000Z 250-0 0512

PNC C1502500 2012 LVR 0V0. 1830Z COLD FROPA 250-0 3615

BGS C200 1815 0V0. 2300Z COLD FROPA 1000C2500 0215

LFK 250C500 1612

GSW C2002500 1815 0V0. 2030Z C3002500 1815G. 0000Z 400C2500 1812

DAL DO GSW

OKC C1702500 1615G 0V0. 2100Z C30010002500 1815G PSBL C3005TRV.

2330Z COLD FROPA 250-0 3615

TUL C2502500 1820G 0V0. 2300Z C30010002500 1915G PSBL C3005TRV.

0200Z COLD FROPA 250-0 3615.

SECTION E

Refer to the area forecast for questions 1 through 5.

1. How fast is the cold front moving?
  - a. .07 Knots
  - b. 22 Knots
  - c. 10 Knots
  - d. 20 Knots
  
2. How high are the tops of the cumulonimbus clouds in the local area?
  - a. 400 ft
  - b. 4,000 ft
  - c. 50,000 ft
  - d. 40,000 ft
  
3. What is the ceiling along and west of the cold front in Oklahoma and Northern Texas?
  - a. 2,500 broken
  - b. 10,000 broken to 25,000 broken
  - c. 10,000 overcast
  - d. 25,000 thin broken
  
4. What will happen to the cold front by 1500Z?
  - a. It will become stationary near the Tulsa, Oklahoma City line.
  - b. It will dissipate.
  - c. It will be stationary near the Texarkana, Waco line.
  - d. It will develop tornados.

5. What type clouds will constitute the ceiling after 0800Z?

a. Cb

b. Cu

c. Ns

d. St

Questions 6 through 10 refer to the terminal forecast.

6. What restriction to visibility is Abilene (ABI) forecasting for 2200Z?

a. Fog

b. Snow showers

c. Thunderstorms

d. Thunderstorms and rainshowers

7. For 2100Z, Waco (ACT) is forecasting a ceiling of \_\_\_\_\_, visibility of \_\_\_\_\_, and wind of \_\_\_\_\_.

8. The cold front is forecast to pass Wichita Falls (SPS) at

a. 2100Z.

b. between 1700Z THU and 0500Z FRI.

c. 0000Z.

9. You are scheduled to arrive at Oklahoma City by 2200Z, what weather conditions will you encounter?

10. What minimum visibility is forecasted for Tulsa (TUL) at 2300Z?

a. Greater than 5 miles.

b. Less than 12 miles.

c. 5 miles.

d. 3 miles.

ANSWERS FOR SECTION E

1. c
2. d
3. b
4. c
5. d
6. d
7. No ceiling, visibility greater than 8 miles, wind 160° at 15 knots with gusts.
8. c
9. The ceiling will be 3000 broken, 10,000 broken, 25,000 overcast with the wind from 180° at 15 knots and gusting. Possibly the ceiling will be 3000 overcast with 5 miles visibility and thunderstorms and rain showers.
10. c

- a.
- b.
- c.

L2608 Army-Ft. Sill, Okla.