
Subject: Re: Overlaying gridded winds on satellite data
Posted by [Chris Lee](#) on Thu, 21 Jul 2005 07:28:18 GMT
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In article <MPG.1d4873bdfd7ab7a5989a20@news.frii.com>, "David Fanning"
<davidf@dfanning.com> wrote:

> I'm not making any more changes in this program until someone sends me a
> definitive reference for wind barbs. This program has generated more
> unsolicited and contradictory advice than any I have ever written! If I
> now change the direction of the barbs, all hell will break loose. If
> *you* want to do it, however, look in the code for PLOTS commands. :-)
> Cheers,
> David

Wind barbs point in the direction the wind is coming FROM. Hence the
terms westward (winds coming from the west) and eastward (winds coming
from the east) etc.

[http://ww2010.atmos.uiuc.edu/\(Gh\)/guides/maps/sfcobs/wnd.rxml](http://ww2010.atmos.uiuc.edu/(Gh)/guides/maps/sfcobs/wnd.rxml)

http://www.rap.ucar.edu/weather/info/about_windbarb.html

http://sanangelo.tamu.edu/bookmark/wind_dir.htm

<http://www.al.noaa.gov/WWWHD/pubdocs/windbarb.html>

(this one sounds `wrong' at first, but it really is correct, the feathers
are on the back of the `arrow', also tells you which way the feathers
point)

Of course, if the users wind vectors are wrong, there's no convincing
them otherwise. Wind vectors are usually northerly(to the north) and
easterly(to the east), but I've seen westerly data (you could
obviously use keywords like /WESTERLY and /EASTERLY).

I've never used the stationplot/windbarb programs. Can the STATIONPLOT
function show the cloud coverage (in the circle)? Or is the 3/4 filled
circle the symbol for a weatherstation?

Chris L.
