

Amendments to the Forecasters' Reference Book/Source Book

Fig 3.6 (FRB 3-11, Source 3-12)

The abscissa scale in the middle (upper and lower) pair of graphs ('Part 2') should read $T_2 + T_1$, (NOT $T_2 - T_1$). However, abscissa scale in 'Part 1' pair of graphs stands as $T_2 - T_1$

7.1.1 Fronts (7-1)

Third sentence: "Conversely frontolysis will occur when there are pressure rises on both sides of the front;" (*not falls*)

7.2.1 (7-9) and corresponding Fig. 7.14 (7-10)

7.2 Frontal features and development

7.2.1 Features of a depression (Fig 7.14)

Surface lows ...etc as in text.

In the lowest layers:

(i) Front lies on warm boundary of tightest θ_w gradient (Fig. 7.14(a)); *a pronounced gradient of θ_w exists near the surface cold front with decreasing θ_w with height (potential instability) at the bottom of the cold air mass (Fig. 7.14(c)). (Above about 700 hPa the pattern of isentropes of θ_w differ little from the pattern of isentropes of θ).*

(ii) as in text

Fig 7.14 (7-10): Isotherm values at 10°C intervals are added to (b); the legend for (b) is correspondingly changed to read 'temperature' NOT 'potential temperature'. In (c) the position of the tropopause in the warm air near B has been redrawn. (See overpage for re-drawn Fig 7.14).

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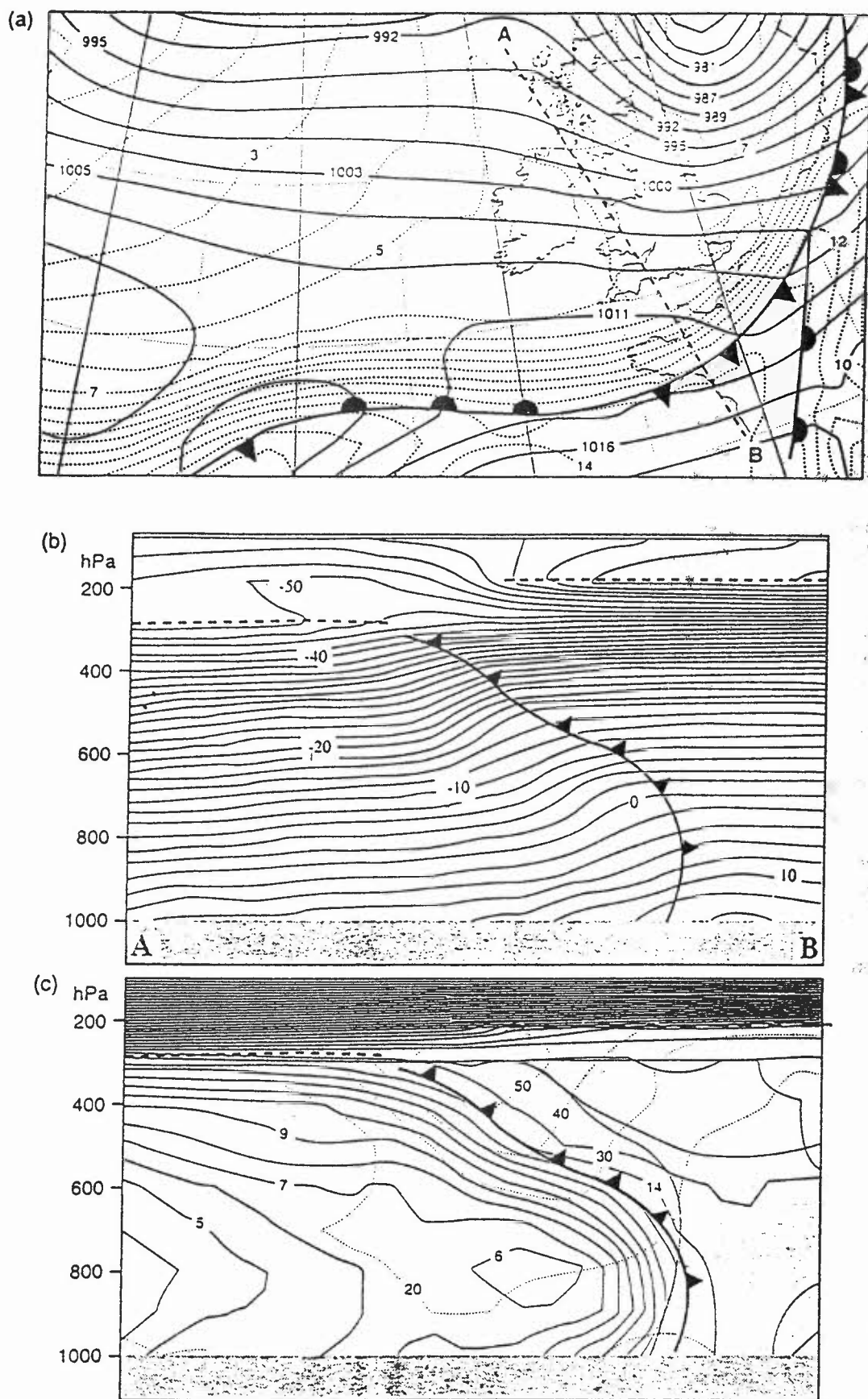


Figure 7.14. The structure of a cold front at 2100 UTC on 2 November 1992: 900 hPa WBPT every 1 °C (dotted), MSLP every 4 hPa (solid), (b) temperature (°C), and (c) cross-section through a cold front (line AB in (a), distance 1400 km), solid lines represent WBPT every 1 °C, the shaded area frontal cloud, thin dashed lines the wind strength every 10 m s⁻¹ and thick dashed lines the tropopause.