



# Aviation Meteorological Services

## AIRMET Reference Card



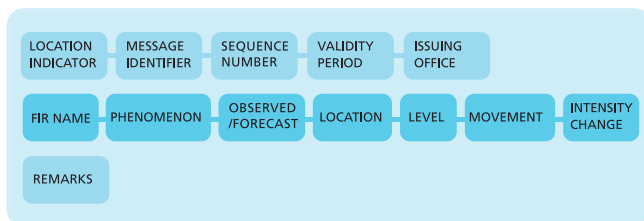
An AIRMET contains observed or forecast information (for deteriorating conditions only) for the following phenomena below 10000FT AMSL when they are not forecast in the relevant Graphical Area Forecast (GAF):

Code	Description	Examples
SFC VIS nnnnM (nn)	Widespread areas of visibility of less than 8000M, over an area of at least 3000NM <sup>2</sup> and/or less than 5000M in areas of high traffic density	SFC VIS 0300M (FG) SFC VIS 6000M (RA)
BKN CLD [n]nnn/[ABV][n]nnnnFT OVC CLD [n]nnn/[ABV][n]nnnnFT	Widespread areas of cloud coverage of broken or overcast below 1500FT above ground level, over an area of at least 3000NM <sup>2</sup> and/or below 1000FT in areas of high traffic density	BKN CLD 1000/3000FT OVC CLD 5000/ABV10000FT
ISOL CB      ISOLTCU OCNL CB      OCNLTCU FRQ CB      FRQTCU	Isolated, occasional or frequent cumulonimbus or towering cumulus cloud	ISOLTCU OCNL CB FRQ CB
ISOLTS[GR] OCNLTS[GR]	Isolated or occasional thunderstorms (with or without hail)	ISOLTSGR OCNLTS
MODTURB	Moderate turbulence (not associated with convective clouds)	MODTURB
MODICE	Moderate icing (not associated with convective clouds)	MODICE
MODMTW	Moderate mountain waves	MODMTW
FZLVL	Freezing level	FZLVL

An AIRMET provides information on the location, vertical extent, expected movement and change in intensity of the specified phenomenon.

AIRMETs for isolated or occasional thunderstorms do not include reference to CB cloud or associated icing and turbulence as their presence is implied. CB or TCU cloud AIRMETs are issued only if **no** lightning, thunder or hail is observed or expected. If lightning, hail and/or thunder is observed or is expected, then the phenomenon TS will be used.

### AIRMET STRUCTURE



### Sequence Number

A two-digit sequence number provides a sequential count of the number of AIRMETs issued within an FIR since the last 0001 UTC day, commencing at 01.

## Validity

The validity period is given in the format DDHHMM/DDHHMM, where DD is the day of the month and HHMM is the time in hours and minutes UTC.

## Originating Office

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) location indicators for Australian Meteorological Watch Offices are:

YPRM	Adelaide
YBRF	Brisbane
YPDM	Darwin
YMHF	Hobart
YPRF	Perth
YSRF	Sydney
YMRF	Melbourne

## FIR

The abbreviation and full name of the Flight Information Region for which the AIRMET is issued.

## Meteorological Information

- type of phenomenon
- observed or forecast
- location, both horizontal and vertical extent
- movement or expected movement
- expected change in intensity

MODTURB FCST WI YCTM –YBIA –  
YGFN –YSNW SFC/8000FT MOV E  
05KT NC

**Location** is described using a single point or polygon using coordinates or PCA locations. The first point of a polygon is not repeated when describing the horizontal extent. The location gives the location at the beginning of the validity period.

**Vertical extent** will be given in feet AMSL, using one of the following formats:

SFC/[n]nnnnFT  
[n]nnnnFT  
[n]nnnn/[n]nnnnFT  
ABV [n]nnnnFT  
TOP [n]nnnnFT  
TOP ABV [n]nnnnFT  
BLW [n]nnnnFT

## Movement or expected

**movement** is indicated by a direction using the 16 compass radials and speed given in knots.

**Intensity** is described using one of the following:

INTSF	intensifying
WKN	weakening
NC	no change

## Cancelling an AIRMET

AIRMETs are cancelled when the phenomenon for which the AIRMET was issued ceases to exist or has been included in a routine GAF.

YMMM MELBOURNE FIR CNL  
AIRMET 02 190530/190930  
RMK: GAF SA

## RMK (remarks) Line

The remarks line includes the following information:

- a list of GAF identifiers the AIRMET applies to.
- reference to any AIRMET in the adjoining FIR (YMMM or YBBB) that is current for the same event.

RMK: GAF NSW-E

RMK: GAF NSW-E, NSW-W

RMK: GAF NSW-E SEE ALSO  
YBBB 01

## NOTE:

For information on the graphical display of AIRMETS, refer to the Graphical AIRMET brochure.

