A TAF is a coded statement of meteorological conditions expected at an aerodrome and within a radius of five nautical miles of the aerodrome reference point.

The format of an Australian TAF is as follows:

```
TAF or TAF AMD or TAF COR
Location
Issue Time
NIL
Validity
CNL
Validity
Wind
VIS WX CLD
CAVOK
```

**Explanation of TAF Elements**

**Identifier**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identifier</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TAF</td>
<td>Aerodrome Forecast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAF AMD</td>
<td>Amended Aerodrome Forecast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAF COR</td>
<td>Corrected Aerodrome Forecast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAF .. CNL</td>
<td>Cancelled Aerodrome Forecast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAF .. NIL</td>
<td>Aerodrome Forecast will not be issued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROV TAF</td>
<td>Provisional Aerodrome Forecast</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Location
The location is given by either an ICAO location indicator or an approved Airservices Australia abbreviation.

Issue Time
The issue time of the TAF is expressed in a six-figure group followed by the code letter Z, e.g. 202230Z gives an issue time of 2230 on the 20th day of the month UTC.

Validity
The period of validity is given in the format ddhh/ddhh, where dd is day of the month and hh is hour UTC, e.g. 2100/2206, which gives a 30 hour validity period from 0000 on the 21st to 0600 on the 22nd UTC. Note that 00 is used to indicate periods of validity beginning at 0000 UTC; and 24 is used to indicate periods of validity ending at 2400 UTC.

Wind
The wind direction is given in degrees True, rounded to the nearest 10 degrees. A variable wind direction is given as VRB (used when the forecasting of a mean wind direction is not possible).

The wind speed is given in knots (KT).

The maximum wind gust is included, after the letter G, if it is expected to exceed the mean by 10 knots or more, e.g. 28020G30KT gives a wind direction of 280° True, with a mean speed of 20 knots, and a maximum gust of 30 knots.

Visibility
The horizontal visibility is given in metres in increments of 50 metres when visibility is forecast to be less than 800 metres; in increments of 100 metres when forecast to be 800 metres or more but less than 5,000 metres; and in increments of 1,000 metres when forecast to be 5,000 or more but less than 10,000 metres. Visibility is always given in a four figure group: e.g. 500 metres is given as 0500. Forecast visibilities of 10 kilometres or more are given as 9999. Visibility is not given when CAVOK is forecast.

Weather
Forecast weather is expressed using the abbreviations in the tables on the left.

Intensity is indicated for precipitation, duststorms, sandstorms and funnel clouds (tornadoes and water spouts). In these cases, the weather group is prefixed by - for light and + for heavy; moderate intensity has no prefix, e.g. +TSRA means thunderstorm with heavy rain; DZ means moderate drizzle; -RA means light rain.

After a change group, if the weather ceases to be significant, the weather group is replaced by NSW (nil significant weather) or CAVOK if appropriate.

Cloud
Cloud information is restricted to cloud with a base below 5000 feet or the highest 25 nautical mile minimum sector altitude, whichever is greater, and cumulonimbus (CB) and towering cumulus (TCU) at any height. It is given from the lowest to the highest layers in accordance with the following rules:

- 1st group: the lowest layer regardless of amount
- 2nd group: the next layer covering more than 2 oktas
- 3rd group: the next higher layer covering more than 4 oktas
- Extra group for cumulonimbus when forecast but not at any of the layer heights given above.

Cloud amount is given using the following abbreviations in the table on the left. Cloud height is given as a three-figure group in hundreds of feet above the aerodrome, e.g. cloud at 700 feet above the aerodrome is shown as 007. Cloud type is identified only for CB and TCU, e.g. FEW030CB.
CAVOK

The abbreviation CAVOK (Cloud And Visibility and weather OK) is used when the following conditions are forecast simultaneously:

- Visibility is 10 kilometres or more
- No cloud below 5000 feet or below the highest 25 nautical mile minimum sector altitude whichever is the higher; and no cumulonimbus at any height
- No weather of significance, i.e. none of the weather listed in the weather table

Significant Changes and Variations (FM, BECMG, INTER, TEMPO)

Significant changes and variations will be included when the changes and variations are expected to satisfy amendment criteria. It should be noted that these changes relate to improvements as well as deteriorations.

The term **FM** is used when one set of prevailing weather conditions is expected to rapidly change to a different set of prevailing weather conditions. The indicator is the beginning of a self-contained forecast, with the new conditions applying until the end period of the forecast or until the commencement time of another FM or BECMG group.

The term **BECMG** is used when one set of prevailing weather conditions is expected to change, during the given period, to a different set of prevailing weather conditions. The indicator is the beginning of a self-contained forecast, with the new conditions applying until the end period of the forecast, or until the commencement time of another BECMG or FM group.

Following any change group (FM or BECMG) there will be information on wind, visibility, weather and cloud; except when CAVOK is given or when fog is forecast.

Following any change group (FM or BECMG) when there is nil significant weather forecast the abbreviation NSW is used; and the abbreviation SKC will be used when the sky is forecast to be clear.

The terms **TEMPO** and **INTER** are used to indicate significant temporary or intermittent variations from the prevailing conditions previously given in the TAF. TEMPO is used for periods of 30 minutes or more but less than 60 minutes. INTER is used for periods less than 30 minutes.

**PROB**

The term **PROB** is used in TAF (it is not used in TTF) if the estimated probability of occurrence is 30 or 40% (probabilities of less than 30% are not given), and is only used with reference to thunderstorms or poor visibility (less than the alternate minimum) resulting from fog, mist, dust, smoke or sand. If the estimated probability of occurrence is equal to or greater than 50%, then reference to PROB is not included. When using PROB with thunderstorms, INTER and TEMPO are also included whenever appropriate to indicate the probable duration. Where PROB is used without one of these, the likely period of occurrence will be deemed to be one hour or more. For example:

**PROB30 INTER 1205/1211 5000 -TSRA BKN040CB**
indicates a 30% probability of deteriorations of less than 30 minutes due to thunderstorms with light rain between 0500 and 1100 UTC on the 12th.

**PROB40 TEMPO 1102/1113 3000 TSRA BKN040CB**
indicates a 40% probability of deteriorations of 30 minutes or more but less than 60 minutes due to thunderstorms with moderate rain between 0200 and 1300 UTC on the 11th.

**PROB30 1005/1014 1000 +TSRA BKN040CB**
indicates a 30% probability of deteriorations of one hour or more due to thunderstorms with heavy rain between 0500 and 1400 UTC on the 10th.
RMK (remarks) precedes information on Turbulence (if forecast), Temperatures and QNH

**Turbulence**

Special reference is made in TAF to hazardous turbulence, other than that associated with CB and TCU, that may endanger aircraft or adversely affect their safe or efficient operation. The TAF contains information on commencement time (FMddhhmm), the expected intensity (moderate [MOD] or severe [SEV]) and the vertical extent (BLW... FT). TILLddhhmm is used to indicate the cessation of the turbulence when this is expected before the end of the TAF validity.

**Air Temperature**

Air temperature, preceded by the letter T, is given in whole degrees celsius using two figures. If the temperature is below zero, the value is prefixed by the letter M (minus). Forecasts of air temperature are given at three-hourly intervals, for a maximum of nine hours, from the time of commencement of validity of the forecast. They are given for the times HH, HH+3, HH+6 and HH+9, where HH is the time of the commencement of the TAF validity. They are point forecasts for these times, and users should use linear interpolation to determine the forecast value between these points.

**QNH**

QNH, preceded by the letter Q, is given in whole hectopascals using four figures. Forecasts of QNH are given at three-hourly intervals, for a maximum of nine hours, from the time of commencement of validity of the forecast. They are given for the times HH, HH+3, HH+6 and HH+9, where HH is the time of the commencement of the TAF validity. They are point forecasts for these times, and users should use linear interpolation to determine the forecast value between these points.

**TAF Examples**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TAF Examples</th>
<th>FORECAST</th>
<th>DECODE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TAF YMAY 022230Z 0300/0312 35010KT CAVOK F030800 31018KT 9999 SHRA BKN025 OVC100 INTER 0308/0312 31020G40KT 3000 +TSRA BKN010 SCT040CB FM030600 MOD TURB BLW 5000FT T 23 24 28 33 Q 1012 1013 1014 1009</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aerial view of Albury Airport, courtesy of Creative Commons.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>aerodrome</th>
<th>OVC100</th>
<th>There will also be overcast cloud (8 oktas) with base at 10000 feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTER</td>
<td>0308/0312</td>
<td>There will be intermittent (periods of less than 30 minutes) variations to the previously given mean conditions. Period of INTER is 0800 to 1200 on the 3rd UTC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Aerodrome at Launceston Airport](image)

Launceston Airport, photo by K Spilling, courtesy of Creative Commons.
TAF AMD YMML 292330Z 3000/3106 14008KT 9999 NSW SCT030
FM301100 14003KT 3000 HZ BKN009
PROB40 3017/3023 0400 FG
RMK
T 25 21 18 15
O 1014 1013 1013 1011

TAF AMD YMML 292330Z 3000/3106 14008KT 9999 NSW SCT030
FM301100 14003KT 3000 HZ BKN009
PROB40 3017/3023 0400 FG
RMK
T 25 21 18 15
O 1014 1013 1013 1011

TAF
DECODE

TAF Aerodrome Forecast
AMD This TAF amends the previously issued TAF
YMML Location indicator for Melbourne Airport
292330Z TAF issued at 2230 on the 29th day of the month UTC
3000/3106 Validity period of TAF is from 0000 on the 30th until 0600 on the 31st UTC
14008KT Mean wind is expected to be from the southeast (140 degrees True) at 8 knots
9999 Visibility will be 10 kilometres or more
NSW There will be nil significant weather
SCT030 Cloud will be scattered (3 to 4 oktas), with base at 3000 feet above the aerodrome
FM301100 Significant new mean conditions are expected from 1100 on the 30th UTC
14003KT Mean wind is expected to be from 150 degrees True at 3 knots
3000 Visibility will be 3 kilometres
HZ Weather will be haze
BKN009 Cloud will be broken (5 to 7 oktas), with base at 900 feet above the aerodrome
PROB40 There is a 40% probability of conditions being the following during the 3017/3023 period 1700 to 2300 on the 30th
0400 Visibility of 400 metres
FG Fog
RMK Remarks section follows
T 14 15 17 14 Forecast air temperatures at 00, 06, 09 and 12 UTC are 14, 15, 17 and 14°C
O 1016 1014 1013 1014 Forecast QNH at 00, 06, 09 and 12 UTC are 1014, 1013, 1013 and 1011hPa

Airservices Australia is the official distributor of aviation forecasts, warnings and observations issued by the Bureau of Meteorology. Airservices’ flight briefing services are available at www.airservicesaustralia.com. Telephone contact details for elaborate briefings are contained in Airservices’ Aeronautical Information Publication Australia (AIP), which is available online through their website.

Other brochures produced by the Bureau of Meteorology’s aviation weather services program can be found at www.bom.gov.au/aviation/knowledge-centre.

A vertical line in the right-hand margin indicates a text amendment since last update.

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