

METAR Training Handbook

Integrated Training for vACC SRM Controllers and Pilots

Refer SRM [Radiotelephony Communications Handbook](#) for supporting details



virtual Air-traffic Control Center
Sri Lanka & Maldives

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Note: Information appear in this document extracted from data available in WWW
For simulated flight and controller use only

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This handbook has been compiled by the SRM Training to aid in decoding Aviation Routine Weather Reports (METAR). Its contents are in accordance with the standard coding as developed by ICAO Aerodrome ATS.

1.2 Meteorological Terminal Air Report (METAR) is routine weather report issued at hourly or half-hourly intervals. It is a description of the meteorological elements observed at an airport at a specific time.

1.3 SPECI is special weather report issued when there is significant deterioration or improvement in airport weather conditions, such as significant changes of surface winds, visibility, cloud base height and occurrence of severe weather. The format of the SPECI report is similar to that of the METAR and the elements used have the same meaning. The identifier METAR or SPECI at the beginning of the weather report differentiates them.

1.4 A METAR report usually contains the following information:

Originating airport name, METAR issue time, wind direction/speed/gust, wind direction variation, visibility, runway visual range, weather during time of observation, cloud, air temperature/dew-point, QNH (pressure measured at airport with adjustment made to suit aeronautical use), weather during the past hour but not at time of observation, wind shear information, trend-type landing forecast.



2 DECODING AVIATION WEATHER REPORT

2.1 The elements of METAR messages are normally given in the order below. Some elements or groups may be omitted when they are not needed or do not apply:

Code Name: The indicator group e.g. METAR (SPECI, or TREND as appropriate). Where a number of METARs are issued in the same bulletin, this, along with a date time group may be in the bulletin header.

Location: The ICAO indicator of the reporting station eg. VCBI

Date/Time of Report: The day of the month and the time of the observation in hours and minutes UTC e.g. 191350Z.

Surface Wind: The mean wind direction in degrees true to the nearest 10 degrees, from which the wind is blowing and the mean wind speed in knots over the 10 minute period immediately preceding the observation



Ex. 35015KT = 350 degrees true/15 kts; VRB05KT = variable/5 kts; 00000 = CALM.

If gusts exceed the mean wind speed by 10kts or more in the 10 minutes preceding the time of the report, a letter **G** and 2 more figures are added to indicate the maximum wind speed Ex. 23018G30KT = 230 degrees true/18 kts gusting to a maximum of 30 kts.

Reports may express wind speed in metres per second (**MPS**) or **Kilometres per hour (KPH)**. Winds greater than 100 kts or more shall be preceded by the letter **P** and reported as P99KT or P99MPS or P199KPH.

Visibility: Reported in a four figure group (e.g. 0400 = 400 metres; 8000 = 8 km) up to but excluding 10 km; 9999 = 10km or more; 0000 = less than 50 metres visibility.

Ex: Visibility: 9999 = 10 km or above, 7000 = 7 km, 0000 = less than 50 m, CAVOK = sky and visibility OK

Note: As a result of an amendment by the International Civil Aviation Organization starting from 1 Nov 2001, the night-time visibility for aviation purpose represents the greatest distance at which light in the vicinity of 1 000 candelas can be seen and identified against an unlit background. As it is made specifically for aviation purpose, it may occasionally differ from the night-time visibility for general purpose which represents the degree of atmospheric transparency and is independent of the intensity of lights being observed.

Runway Visual Range (RVR):

R18 /0800N = runway 18, RVR 800 m and without distinct change

- Aerodromes may include a letter indicator **R** followed by the runway designator, a "/" and the touchdown zone RVR in metres, e.g. R06/0400. If the RVR is assessed on 2 or more runways simultaneously then the RVR group will be repeated.
- Parallel runways will have **L**, **C**, or **R** added to the runway designator e.g. R24L/1100.
- If the RVR is greater than the maximum value that can be measured, **P** will precede this value e.g. R24L/P1500.
- If the RVR is less than the minimum value that can be measured, **M** will precede this value e.g. R24L/M0050.
- If RVR trends can be measured then **U**, **D**, or **N** will follow the RVR value to indicate increasing, decreasing or no change respectively.

Weather: Weather is indicated by up to 3 groups comprising symbols and letters from the following:

QUALIFIER		WEATHER PHENOMENA		
INTENSITY OR PROXIMITY	DESCRIPTOR	PRECIPITATION	OBSCURATION	OTHER
Note: Precipitation Intensity refers to all forms combined.	MI - Shallow	DZ - Drizzle	BR - Mist	PO - Dust/sand Whirls (Dust Devils)
	BC - Patches	RA - Rain	FG - Fog	
	PR - Partial	SN - Snow	FU - Smoke	SQ - Squalls
- Light	DR - Drifting	SG - Snow Grains	VA - Volcanic Ash	+FC - Tornado or Waterspout
Moderate (no qualifier)	BL - Blowing	IC - Ice Crystals	DU - Dust	
	SH - Shower(s)	PL - Ice Pellets	SA - Sand	FC - Funnel Cloud
+ Heavy	TS - Thunderstorm	GR - Hail	HZ - Haze	SS - Sandstorm (< 5/8 SM)
VC - In the Vicinity	FZ - Freezing	GS - Snow Pellets		(+SS < 5/16 SM)
		UP - Unknown Precipitation (auto)		DS - Duststorm

Ex: - **FZDZ** = Slight Freezing Drizzle; + **SHRASN** = Heavy Shower of Rain and Snow; **REUP** = Recent Unidentified Precipitation.

Cloud:

octa(s): The international unit for reporting cloud amount. Cloud amount is assessed in total which is the estimated total apparent area of the sky covered with cloud.

Cloud amount is reported in eighths of sky (octas/oktas) covered

FEW = few (1-2 octas)

SCT = scattered (3-4 octas)

BKN = broken (5-7 octas)

OVC = overcast (8 octas)

followed by the height of the cloud base in hundreds of feet above aerodrome elevation e.g. SCT018 = scattered clouds at 1800 ft. Note that in area and route forecasts, heights are AMSL or standard pressure altitudes.

Cloud classification:

Low clouds (base usually below 6,500 ft) ST- Stratocumulus, ST- Stratus, CU- Cumulus, CB- Cumulonimbus

Selection of cloud layers reported is made as follows:

- The lowest Layer;
- The next lowest layer of **SCT** or more;
- The next higher layer of **BKN** or more;
- Significant convective cloud (**CB** or **TCU**) if not already reported.

When there are no clouds of operational significance to report, no **CB** or **TCU** and **CAVOK** is not appropriate, the abbreviation **NSC** (No Significant Cloud) is used.

Wind shear information: e.g. WS RWY07L = wind shear occurring at runway 07 left

The code includes a section containing the trend forecast, which indicates the forecast change in meteorological conditions in the next two hours and is identified by a change indicator BECMG or TEMPO as the case may be, or by the code word NOSIG. (BECMG means becoming; TEMPO means temporarily; NOSIG means no significant change.)

CAVOK: The Visibility, Cloud, and Weather groups are replaced by the term **CAVOK** (cloud and visibility OK) when the following conditions exist simultaneously:

- Visibility is 10km or more
- No CB or TCU and no cloud below 5000 feet or Minimum Sector Altitude (whichever is the greater)
- No significant weather at or in the vicinity of the aerodrome

Temperature: Air temperature and dew point are reported in whole degrees Celsius, e.g. 10/07 = Temperature 10°C/ Dew point 7°C.

QNH: QNH is stated to the nearest whole hectopascal (equivalent to a millibar) rounded down and preceded by the letter **Q** e.g. Q1013 = QNH 1013 Hectopascals.

Recent Weather: Significant recent weather observed in the period since the last routine observation will be reported by using the code letters for weather preceded by the letters **RE** e.g. RETS = Recent Thunderstorms.

Wind Shear: In a METAR, civil aerodromes may include wind shear if reported along the takeoff or approach paths in the lowest 1600 ft with reference to the runway. **WS** is used to begin the group, e.g. WS TKOF RWY36. If the wind shear is affecting all runways, WS ALL RWY is reported.

- Runway designator (first two digits)
27 = Rwy 27 or 27L
88 = All runways
99 = repetition of the last message as no new information received
- Runway Deposits (third digit)
0 = Clear and dry, 1 = Damp, 2 = Wet or water patches, 3 = Rime or frost covered (depth normally less than 1mm), / = type of deposit not reported (e.g. due to rwy clearance in progress)

TREND: TREND forecasts are indicated by **BECMG** (Becoming) or **TEMPO** (temporary) which may be followed by a time group (hours and minutes UTC) preceded by one of the letter indicated **FM** (from), **TL** (until), **AT** (at).

e.g. BECMG FM1030 TL1130

NOSIG replaces the TREND group when no significant changes are forecast to occur during the 2 hour forecast period.

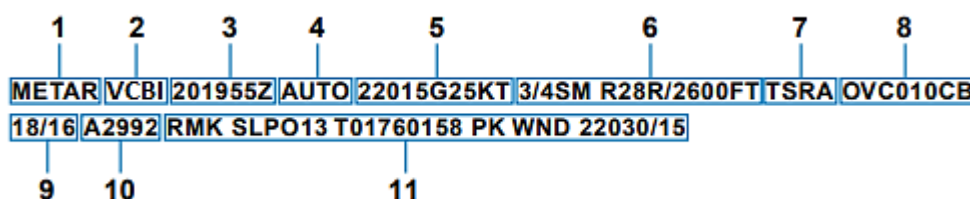
To indicate the end of significant weather the abbreviation **NSW,,,** (No Significant Weather) is used.

Only those elements for which a significant change is expected should be included in a TREND.



3 UNDERSTANDING METARS

3.1 Refer to the numbers on the following diagram to find the appropriate descriptions.



1. **Type of Report: METAR** (SPECI will be seen here if this is a Special Weather Report)

2. **ICAO Station Identifier: VCB1** This is the location for which the METAR apply to.

3. **Date and Time of Issue: 201955Z** The 20th day of the month at 1955Zulu or UTC.

Example #1: METAR VRMM 040600Z (An aviation weather report taken on 4th, at 0600 UTC.)

Example #2: SPECI VCRI 191211Z (A special aviation weather report taken on 19th, at 1211 UTC)

4. **AUTO** indicates the reporting station is an automated station. If the reporting station is a manned station this element will be omitted. Also, if a report from an automated station is modified by a person this element will be omitted. "COR" indicates a corrected report.

5. **Wind: 22015G25KT** 220 is the 3 digit true direction to the nearest 10°. Airport advisory service, ATIS and ATC towers report wind direction as magnetic. "VRB" in this place indicates variable winds less than or equal to 6 knots. If wind direction is varying more than 60° with speeds over 6 knots, an entry similar to "180V260" will be displayed in this place. This example actually shows wind direction varying by 80°.

15 is the 2 or 3 digit wind speed (in knots).

25 is the 2 or 3 digit wind gust speed in knots (KT) because it follows a G (Gust).

Example #1: 01012G23KT Wind: 010 degrees true at 12 knots, gusting to 23 knots.

Example #2: 22010KT Wind: 220 degrees true at 10 knots.

Example #3: 060V130 The wind direction is varying from 060 degrees to 130 degrees.

Example #4: VRB02KT Wind direction variable with a speed of 2 knots.

Example #5: WS RWY36R Windshear was encountered on runway 36 right.

Example #6: WS ALL RWY Windshear was encountered on all runways.



6. **Visibility: 3/4SM R28R/2600FT** 3/4 indicates 3/4 statute mile (SM) visibility. Runway Visual Range (RVR) for R28R (runway 28 right) is 2600 feet (2600FT). An “M” in this distance number indicates visibility is less than the lowest reportable sensor value. A “P” indicates visibility is greater than the highest reportable sensor value.

Example #1: 3/4SM The prevailing visibility is 3/4 statute miles.

Example #2: 15SM... RMK VSBY N 3 The prevailing visibility is 15 statute miles... Remark: visibility north 3 statute miles.

Example #3: R06R/4000FT/D The RVR for runway 06 right is 4000 feet and the trend is downward.

Example #4: R27/P6000FT/N The RVR for runway 27 is more than 6000 feet and there is no change.

Example #5: R36/1000V2400FT/U The RVR for runway 36 is varying from 1000 feet to 2400 feet, and the trend is upward.

7. **Significant Present Weather: TSRA** TS is a two letter designation for thunderstorm. RA is rain.

8. **Sky Condition: OVC010CB** OVC indicates the sky is overcast. Cloud cover is based on the sky being divided into eighths or octas. Overcast means the sky is 8 octas covered. 010 indicates clouds are at 1000 feet. CB denotes cloud type is cumulonimbus. (“TCU” is another possible designator meaning towering cumulus. CI is cirrus.)

Example #1: -RADZ BR Light rain and drizzle with mist (visibility 3 5/8 mile) are occurring.

Example #2: -SN Light snow is occurring.

Example #3: FZFG Freezing fog (visibility < 5/8 mile), whether depositing rime ice or not, is occurring.

Example #4: TSRA A thunderstorm with moderate rain is occurring. (Character of precipitation is not specified.)

Example #5: VCSH A shower is in the vicinity of the station, but is not occurring at the station. (The type and intensity of precipitation are not specified.)

Example #6: TSRAGR +FC...RMK TORNADO A thunderstorm with moderate rain and hail, and a tornado (based on the remark) are occurring.

9. **Temperature/Dew Point: 18/16** 18 indicated the temperature is 18° Celsius. An “M” preceding the temperature means the temperature is below 0° Celsius. 16 indicated the dew point is 16° Celsius. An “M” preceding the dew point means the dew point is below 0° Celsius.

10. **Altimeter Setting: A2992** A indicates the setting is in inches of mercury. 2992 is the altimeter setting. The first two digits are inches and the second two are hundredths.

Note: In Vatsim operation QNH is used for altimeter settings. It is stated to the nearest whole hectopascal (equivalent to a millibar) rounded down and preceded by the letter **Q** e.g. Q1013 = QNH 1013 Hectopascals.

11. **Remarks: RMK SLP013 T01760158 PK WND 22030/15**

RMK designates the beginning of the remarks. Remarks can contain anything, but often include the following:

SLP indicates sea level pressure in millibars from selected stations.

013 indicates pressure is 1001.3 millibars.

T01760158. Selected stations may also include a 9 place code indicating temperature and dew point to the nearest 1/10 degree. T denotes temperature. 0 indicates temperature is above 0° Celsius. A “1” in this position indicates a temperature below 0° Celsius. 176 indicates a temperature of 17.6° Celsius. The next 0 indicates the dew point is above 0° Celsius. A “1” in this position indicates a dew point below 0° Celsius. 158 indicates a dew point of 15.8° Celsius.

PK WND 22030/15. Selected stations may include peak wind observations which will appear in the remarks element. PK WND denotes peak wind. 200 indicates wind direction from 200°. 30/15 indicates a maximum instantaneous wind of 30 knots occurred at 15 minutes past the hour.

4 METAR EXAMPLES

METAR VCBI 251600Z 24015G25KT 200V280 0600 R07L/1000U FG DZ SCT010 OVC020 17/16 Q1018 BECMG TL1700 0800 FG BECMG AT 1800 9999 NSW

Decoded as:

CODE	MEANING
METAR VCBI	METAR issued by VCBI, the Colombo BIA International Airport
251600Z	At 1600 UTC, the 25th of the month
24015G25KT	surface wind direction 240 degrees, wind speed 15 knots, gusting to 25 knots
200V280	wind direction variation 200 to 280 degrees
0600 R22/1000U	visibility 600 m; runway visual range representative of the touchdown zone for runway 22 is 1000 m and the runway visual range values have shown an upward tendency during previous 10 minutes
FG DZ	fog and drizzle
SCT010 OVC020	scattered cloud at 1000 ft; overcast cloud layer at 2000ft
17/16 Q1018	air temperature 17 degree Celsius; dew point 16 degree Celsius; QNH 1018 hpa
BECMG TL1700 0800 FG	trend during the next 2 hours; visibility becoming 800m in fog by 1700 UTC
BECMG AT 1800 9999 NSW	at 1800 UTC visibility becoming 10 km or above with nil significant weather

EXAMPLE #1 METAR VCBI 160800Z 21004KT 8SM -TSRA BKN020 OVC100 20/18 A2966 RMK SC5AC3 CB EMBDD LTGCG SE SLP044=

METAR DECODED:

STATION: COLOMBO, DATE/TIME: 16th at 0800 UTC

WIND: 210° TRUE AT 4 KNOTS

VISIBILITY: 8 STATUTE MILES, WEATHER: THUNDERSTORM LIGHT RAINSHOWER

SKY CONDITION: BROKEN AT 2000 FEET OVERCAST AT 10000 FEET

TEMPERATURE: 27°C, DEWPOINT: 20°C

ALTIMETER SETTING: 29.66 INCHES OF MERCURY

REMARKS: STRATOCUMULUS 5 OKTAS ALTOCUMULUS 3 OKTAS, CUMULONIMBUS EMBEDDED, LIGHTNING CLOUD TO GROUND SOUTHEAST, SEA LEVEL PRESSURE 1004.4 hPa

EXAMPLE #2 METAR VCRI 141200Z CCB 32008KT 1/4SM FG VV002 09/08 A2963 RMK F8 SLP040=

METAR DECODED:

STATION: MATTALA, DATE/TIME: 14th at 1200 UTC

WIND: 320° TRUE AT 8 KNOTS

VISIBILITY: 1/4 STATUTE MILES, WEATHER: FOG
SKY CONDITION: SKY OBSCURED VERTICAL VISIBILITY 200 FEET
TEMPERATURE: 29°C, DEWPOINT: 28°C
ALTIMETER SETTING: 29.63 INCHES OF MERCURY
REMARKS: FOG 8 OKTAS, SEA LEVEL PRESSURE 1004.0 hPa

EXAMPLE #3 METAR VRMM 241700Z 34011KT 2SM -DZ BR OVC004 05/05 A2994 RMK F4SF3 VSBY NE QUAD 1 SLP140=

METAR DECODED:
STATION: MALDIVES, DATE/TIME: 24th at 1700 UTC
WIND: 340° TRUE AT 11 KNOTS
VISIBILITY: 2 STATUTE MILES, WEATHER: LIGHT DRIZZLE AND FOG (MIST)
SKY CONDITION: OVERCAST AT 400 FEET
TEMPERATURE: 25°C, DEWPOINT: 21°C
ALTIMETER SETTING: 29.94 INCHES OF MERCURY
REMARKS: FOG 4 OKTAS STRATUS FRACTUS 3 OKTAS, VISIBILITY NORTHEAST QUADRANT 1 MILE, SEA LEVEL PRESSURE 1014.0 hPa

EXAMPLE #4 METAR VRMG 301300Z 35011KT 1/8SM FG VV001 02/02 A2991 RMK F8 SLP131=

METAR DECODED
STATION: GAN, DATE/TIME: 30th at 1300 UTC
WIND: 350° TRUE AT 11 KNOTS
VISIBILITY: 1/8 STATUTE MILES, WEATHER: FOG
SKY CONDITION: SKY OBSCURED VERTICAL VISIBILITY 100 FEET
TEMPERATURE: 22°C, DEWPOINT: 20°C
ALTIMETER SETTING: 29.91 INCHES OF MERCURY
REMARK: FOG 8 OKTAS, SEA LEVEL PRESSURE 1013.1 hPa



EXAMPLE #5 SPECI VCCC 061843Z 09008KT 4SM -SHRA BR BKN006 BKN015 OVC040 RMK CF6SC2SC1 TCU EMBDD=

SPECI DECODED
STATION: RATMALANA
DATE/TIME: 6th at 1843 UTC
WIND: 090° TRUE AT 8 KNOTS
VISIBILITY: 4 STATUTE MILES, WEATHER: LIGHT RAINSHOWER AND FOG (MIST)
SKY CONDITION: BROKEN AT 600 FEET BROKEN AT 1500 FEET OVERCAST AT 4000 FEET
REMARKS: CUMULUS FRACTUS 6 OKTAS STRATOCUMULUS 2 OKTAS
STRATOCUMULUS 1 OKTA, TOWERING CUMULUS EMBEDDED

Note: In the above SPECI, as a result of rounding-off by the current input software, the layer opacities add up to 9 oktas.

EXAMPLE #6 METAR VCCW 201900Z 00000KT 3/4SM -SHRA BR BKN004 OVC020 19/18 A2962 RMK SF6SC2 SLP032=

METAR DECODED

STATION: WIRAWILLA

DATE/TIME: 20th at 1900 UTC

WIND: CALM, VISIBILITY: 3/4 STATUTE MILES

WEATHER: LIGHT RAINSHOWER AND FOG (MIST)

SKY CONDITION: BROKEN AT 400 FEET OVERCAST AT 2000 FEET

TEMPERATURE: 29°C, DEWPOINT: 26°C

ALTIMETER SETTING: 29.62 INCHES OF MERCURY

REMARKS: STRATUS FRACTUS 6 OKTAS STRATOCUMULUS 2 OKTAS, SEA LEVEL PRESSURE 1003.2 hPa

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5 METAR Symbols

This chart provides a comprehensive reference for METAR symbols, organized into two main columns for weather conditions and sky conditions, with a central section for fronts and pressure features.

Weather Conditions:

- Low Pressure Center (L):** Low Pressure Center in Millibars...typically brings clouds and precipitation
- High Pressure Center (H):** High Pressure Center in Millibars...typically brings fair skies
- Rain:** Three dots (•••)
- Moderate Rain:** Three dots with a vertical line (•••|)
- Heavy Rain:** Three dots with a vertical line and a dot (•••|•)
- Rain and Drizzle:** Three dots with a comma (•••,)
- Drizzle:** Three dots with a horizontal line (•••—)
- Rain and Snow:** Three dots with an asterisk (•••*)
- Flurries:** Asterisk (*)
- Snow:** Two asterisks (**)
- Moderate Snow:** Two asterisks with a vertical line (**|)
- Heavy Snow:** Two asterisks with a vertical line and a dot (**|•)
- Smoke:** Three wavy lines (〰〰〰)
- Thunderstorms:** R with a star (R*)
- Fog:** Three horizontal lines (≡≡≡)
- Dense Fog:** Three horizontal lines with a vertical line (≡≡≡|)
- Rain and Fog:** Three horizontal lines with a dot (≡≡≡•)
- Drizzle and Fog:** Three horizontal lines with a comma (≡≡≡,)
- Rain, Drizzle, & Fog:** Three horizontal lines with a dot and a comma (≡≡≡•,)
- Snow and Fog:** Three horizontal lines with an asterisk (≡≡≡*)
- Rain, Snow, & Fog:** Three horizontal lines with a dot and an asterisk (≡≡≡•*)
- Freezing Rain:** Wavy line with a vertical line (〰|)
- Freezing Drizzle:** Wavy line with a horizontal line (〰—)
- Blowing Snow:** Wavy line with an arrow (〰→)
- Thunderstorms w/ Hail:** R with a star and a dot (R*•)

Fronts and Pressure Features:

- Cold Front:** Blue line with triangles pointing in the direction of movement.
- Warm Front:** Red line with semicircles pointing in the direction of movement.
- Occluded Front:** Purple line with alternating triangles and semicircles.
- Stationary Front:** Red line with semicircles on one side and blue line with triangles on the other.
- Trough:** Blue line with a V-shape pointing in the direction of movement.

Shaded Areas:

- Unshaded areas:** Indicate cloud-free or fair skies.
- Grey shaded areas:** Indicate cloudy areas.
- Green shaded areas:** Indicate areas that have the best chance for rain.
- Blue shaded areas:** Indicate snow.
- Pink shaded areas:** Indicate a rain-snow mix, freezing rain or sleet.

Black lines: Are lines of constant pressure or isobars.

6 METAR Exercise

6.1 Using the following METAR reports, answer the questions below:

VCBI 151100Z VRB03KT 1/4SM FG VV002 29/28 A2963 RMK SLP998=

VCRI 151100Z 09005KT 1 1/2SM SN BR OVC003 25/20 A2990 RMK SLP009=

VCCC 151100Z 00000KT 15SM FEW018 BKN040 OVC095 30/25 A2996 RMK SLP141=

VCCA 151100Z 28005KT 12SM SN FEW015 OVC025 M11/M13 A2988 RMK SLP105=

VCCW 151100Z 34015G30KT 1/2SM -SN BLSN VV005 M05/M07 A2975 RMK SLP002=

VRMM 151100Z AUTO 04002KT 9SM BKN050 BKN090 00/M01 A3032 RMK SLP244=

VRMG 151100Z 00000KT 15SM BCFG FEW020 SCT100 SCT250 M00/M02 A3038 RMK SLP299=

VC11 151100Z 00000KT 0SM FG VV000 27/22 A3019 RMK SLP212=

VOMM 151100Z 03006KT 1 1/4SM RADZ BR OVC003 30/20 A2976 WS ALL RWY RMK SLP001=

VOTV 151100Z 30007KT 1/8SM FZFG VV001 M02/M03 A2998 RMK SLP146=

QUESTION	ANSWER
1. What is the altimeter setting at VCRI?	minus 5 degrees Celsius
2. What is the temperature at VCCW?	29.90°
3. What is the dew-point temperature at VOTV?	minus 3 degrees Celsius
4. What is the wind direction and speed at VCCW?	340° at 15 kts gusting to 30 kts
5. What is the wind direction and speed at VCBI?	wind variable at 3 kts
6. What are the reported clouds at VRMM?	not available from auto station reports
7. What are the reported clouds at VRMG?	FEW020 SCT100 SCT250
8. What is the sky condition reported at VCBI?	sky obscured vertical visibility 200 feet
9. What is the visibility reported at VCRI?	11/2 statute miles
10. Which station(s) is reporting the greatest visibility?	VCCC, VRMG
11. Which station is reporting the lowest cloud layer and what is the height?	i) Station VCRI, VOMM ii) height 300ft
12. What is the present weather reported at VCCW?	light snow and blowing snow
13. What is the present weather reported at VOMM?	light rain and drizzle, and fog (mist)

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REFER VACCSRM SITE 4r-ipm.me/vaccsrn or vaccsrn.milair.lk FOR LATEST REVISION OF THIS DOCUMENT