

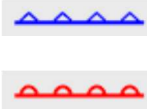
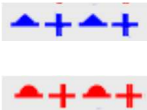






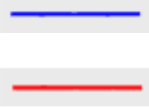






## SURFACE PRESSURE CHARTS











These charts show the surface pressure pattern using isobars (lines of equal pressure) and indicate areas of high (A, a) and low pressure (B, b) and fronts for Europe and the North Atlantic.

The analysis chart shows the state of the weather at the corresponding time, and the most important observed phenomena for Spain. The rest are forecast charts every 12 hours

## SYMBOLS

ANALYSIS AND FORECAST SURFACE PRESSURE CHARTS	
	<b>Cold front:</b> Zone of separation between two air masses of different density, in which an advancing colder air mass is moved replacing a warmer air mass. Its passage is usually marked by cloud and precipitation, followed by a drop in temperature and/or humidity.
	<b>Warm front:</b> Zone of separation between two air masses of different density, in which an advancing warmer air mass is moved replacing a colder air mass. Its approach brings usually cloud and precipitation, followed by an increasing in temperature and/or humidity.
	<b>Upper cold/warm front:</b> Represent the boundaries between air masses at levels above the surface, without reaching it.
	<b>Weakening cold/warm front (frontolysis):</b> Represents a cold/warm front that is losing its identity, in other words, it is being weakened. Cloud and precipitation becomes increasingly fragmented.
	<b>Cold/warm pseudo front:</b> They are frontal systems with less marked thermal differences or with less cloudiness and precipitation.
	<b>Occluded front:</b> Occlusions form when the faster cold front catches up with the warm front.
	<b>Stationary or slow moving front:</b> A stationary or slow-moving boundary between two air masses. Cloud and precipitation are usually associated.
	<b>Unorganized instability line:</b> Zone of significant convective activity within cold/warm air masses. It consists developing cloudiness, showers, thunderstorms, etc.

	<b>Organized instability line:</b> Zone of organized convective activity within cold/warm air masses. It consists developing cloudiness, thunderstorms, etc. with significant surface impacts.
	<b>Low pressure centre</b>
	<b>Relative low pressure centre</b>
	<b>High pressure centre</b>
	<b>Relative high pressure centre</b>
	<b>Tropical Storm:</b> Tropical cyclone in which the surface wind overcomes 63 km/h but don't reach 120 km/h.
	<b>Hurricane:</b> Tropical Cyclone in which surface wind overcomes 120 km/h. National Hurricane Centre from NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) is the international recognized meteorological authority for cataloguing and naming them in the Atlantic Ocean.

<b>ANALYSIS SURFACE PRESSURE CHARTS</b>	
	<b>Rain</b>
	<b>Snow</b>
	<b>Shower</b>
	<b>Hail</b>
	<b>Thunderstorm</b>
	<b>Haze</b>
	<b>Brume</b>
	<b>Fog</b>
	<b>Drizzle</b>
	<b>Wind</b>