Weather recordings

This eTwinning-project is built on three parts, one from each participant country. The Icelandic part includes recording information about the local weather.

Every group needs to:

- Select one place for recording all data.
- Record information about preciptation, cloude cover, temperature, wind speed, wind-direction and main cloude type seen in the sky.
  Do this once a day for 7 continuous days (alway at the same time). **Finish by March 22**.
- Put your data into the excel-file provided. Please provide detailed information of where in your city the recording took place (e.g. by a picture from Goole.maps). Also, provide official weather data about temperature, wind speed and wind direction retrieved from the nearest local weather-station (found on-line in all coutries).

Equipment: thermometer and a table explaining wind-speed (Beaufourt-scale below).
Put all required information into the excel-file, give the file a name of your group and place. Return the file to the folder assigned to your group at TwinSpace.

Assessing wind speed by Beaufourt-scale: (see https://www.weather.gov/mfl/beaufort)

0 **Calm**. Smoke rises vertically. Sea is like a mirror. 0 m/sec
1 **Light air**. Directon shown by smoke drift but not by wind vanes. Ripples with the apperance of scales are formed, but without foam crests. 0,3–1,5 m/sec.
2 **Light breeze**. Wind felt on face; leaves rustle; ordinary wind vanes moved by wind. Small wavelets, still short, but more pronounced. Crests have a glassy appearance and do not break. 1,6–3,3 m/sec.
3 **Gengle breeze**. Leaves and small twigs in constant motion; light flags extended. Large wavelets, Crests begin to break. Foam of glassy appearance. Perhaps scattered white horses. 3,4 – 5,4 m/sec.
4 **Moderate breeze**. Raises dust and loose paper; small branches moved. Small waves, becoming larger; fairly frequent white horses. 5,5–7,9 m/sec.
5 **Fresh breeze**. Small trees in leaf begin to sway; crested wavelets from on inland waters. Moderate waves, taking a more pronounced long form; many white horses are formed. 8,0–10,7 m/sec.
6 **Strong breeze**. Large branches in motion; whistling heard in telegraph wires; umbrellas used with difficulty. Large waves begin to form; the white foam crests are more extensive everywhere. 10,8–13,8 m/sec.
7 **Near gale**. Whole trees in motion; inconvenience felt when walking against the wind. Sea heaps up and white foam from breaking waves begins to be blown in streaks along the direction of the wind. 13,9–17,1 m/sec.
8 **Gale**. Twigs break off trees; generally impedes progress. Moderately high waves of greater length; edges of crests begin to break into spindrift. The foam is blown in well-marked streaks along the direction of the wind. 17,2 – 20,7 m/sec.
9 **Strong/severe gale**. Slight structural damage occurs (chimney pots and slates removed). High waves, Dense streks of foam along the direction of the wind. Crests of waves begin to topple, tumble and roll over. Spray may affect visibility. .20,8 – 24,4 m/sec.
10 **Storm**. Seldom experienced inland; trees uprooted; considerable structural damage. Very high waves with long overhanging crests. The resulting foam, in great patches, is blown in dense white streaks along the direction of the wind. On the whole the surface of the sea takes on a white appearance. The tumbling of the sea becomes heavy and shock-like. Visibility affected. 24,5–28,4 m/sec.
11 **Violent storm**.Very rarely experienced; accompanied by widespread damage. Exceptionally high waves (small and medium-size ships might be for a time lost to view behind the waves). The sea is completely covered with long white patches of foam lying along the direction of the wind. 28,5–32,6 m/sec.
12 **Hurricane**. Devastation. The air is filled with foam and spray. Sea completely white with driving spray; visibility very seriously affected. 32,7 m/sec or more.