

Name

Met Office global 10km deterministic weather forecast

Description

THIS DATASET IS CHANGING

As the Met Office is upgrading its operational modelling systems, files uploaded from late January 2026 onward will contain the following changes:

- **More vertical levels available for some parameters with data for multiple height or pressure levels.**
- **Change to/addition of “status flag” for parameters available on pressure levels, denoting whether or not the grid point is above the model surface.**
 - **Changes to status flags for the following parameters on pressure levels: relative_humidity, temperature, wind_speed, wind_direction. For example, renaming air_temperature_status_flag to just status_flag.**
 - **Addition of status flag to other parameters on pressure levels.**
 - **Conversion from auxiliary coordinate to ancillary variable.**
 - **Compression alongside the main data.**
- **Renaming/replacement of height_ASL_on_pressure_levels to geopotential_height_on_pressure_levels.**
- **Reduction in precision to offset data volume increases.**
- **Model runs at 06:00 and 18:00 UTC will finish at T+69 rather than T+66, with the exception of radiation_flux_in_longwave_downward_at_surface.**
- **Additional timesteps available for multiple parameters.**
- **Standardisation of timesteps for precipitation_accumulation-PT01H to bring this in line with other accumulation parameters. Hourly timesteps will be extended to T+54 and 3-hourly timesteps begin from T+57.**

- **NetCDF (HDF5) files are written with "superblock version 2" rather than the previous "superblock version 0". The superblock is a small piece of metadata at the very beginning of the file that defines the internal layout and capabilities of the file format. This is only expected to affect people using significantly older tools and decoders e.g. built against HDF5 ≤ 1.8.x.**
- **Change to calendar metadata type. In the new version of Iris, the calendar metadata type is now "standard" instead of "gregorian". In NetCDF files, "standard" behaves identically to "gregorian", so the underlying values and data remain the same. This means that users will see "standard" as the calendar metadata going forward, but there is no impact on the actual data or its interpretation.**

Please check your systems are prepared for these changes.

A numerical weather prediction forecast for the whole globe, with a resolution of approximately 0.09 degrees i.e. 10km (2,560 x 1,920 grid points). The data is available as [NetCDF files](#). It's offered on a free, unsupported basis, so we don't recommend using it for any critical business purposes.

The global deterministic model is based on the Unified Model, which is the Met Office's flagship Numerical Weather Prediction model. The Unified Model uses a technique called hybrid 4D-Var data assimilation, which blends observations with the model to stay close to real-world conditions.

Archive length and latency

The archive contains data from the past two years. The data is typically available approximately 3 to 6 hours after the model run time.

Timesteps

The following timesteps are available for most parameters:

- every hour from 0 to 54 hours

- every 3 hours from 57 to 144 hours
- every 6 hours from 150 to 168 hours

Check the parameter table for full details.

Update frequency

The model is run four times each day, with forecast reference times of 00:00, 06:00, 12:00 and 18:00 (UTC).

The runs at 00:00 and 12:00 provide data for the next 168 hours. The runs at 06:00 and 18:00 provide data for the next 69 hours (or 66 hours for data from before January 2026).

The forecast reference time represents the nominal data time or start time of a model forecast run, rather than the time when the data is available.

Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units	Levels pre-January 2026	Levels post-January 2026	Timestep description pre-January 2026	Timestep description post-January 2026
CAPE_mixed_layer_lowest_500m	Convective Available Potential Energy (CAPE) calculated for a parcel that has the thermodynamic properties of the density-weighted mean of the lowest 500m above ground level.	J kg ⁻¹	None	None	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168

CAPE_most_unstable_below_500hPa	CAPE (Convective Available Potential Energy) calculated for the most unstable parcel where the most unstable parcel is defined as the parcel with the highest fixed level CAPE launched from any level (including screen-level=1.5m) within 500hPa of the surface pressure.	J kg-1	None	None	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168
CAPE_surface	Value of CAPE (Convection Available Potential Energy) calculated for a surface-based parcel. A surface-based parcel is defined as a parcel initiated with thermodynamic properties at screen level height (1.5m) i.e. the parcel is launched from screen level.	J kg-1	None	None	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168
CIN_mixed_layer_lowest_500m	Any additional energy required to lift a mixed-layer parcel to its level of free convection. A mixed layer parcel is defined as a parcel with thermodynamic properties of the density-weighted mean of the lowest 500m above ground level (AGL).	J kg-1	None	None	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168

CIN_most_unstable_below_500hPa	Any additional energy required to lift the most unstable parcel to its level of free convection. The most unstable parcel is defined as the parcel with the highest fixed-level CAPE launched from any level (including screen-level) within 500hPa of the surface pressure.	J kg-1	None	None	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168
CIN_surface	Any additional energy required to lift a surface-based parcel (i.e. a parcel launched from screen-level (1.5m)) to its level of free convection.	J kg-1	None	None	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168
cloud_amount_below_1000ft_AS	Fraction of horizontal grid square occupied by cloud below 1,000 feet above sea level.	1	None	None	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168
cloud_amount_of_high_cloud	Fraction of horizontal grid square occupied by cloud in the high-level cloud height range: from 5,574m (~18,000ft) to 13,608m (~44,500ft).	1	None	None	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168

cloud_amount_of_low_cloud	Fraction on horizontal grid square occupied by cloud in the low-level cloud height range: from 111m (~350ft) to 1,949m (~6,500ft).	1	None	None	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168
cloud_amount_of_medium_cloud	Fraction of horizontal grid square occupied by cloud in the mid-level cloud height range: from 1,949m (~6,500ft) to 5,574m (~18,000ft).	1	None	None	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168
cloud_amount_of_total_cloud	Fraction of horizontal grid square occupied by cloud as diagnosed by the model cloud scheme. This is for the whole atmosphere column as seen from the surface or the top of the atmosphere.	1	None	None	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168
cloud_amount_of_total_convective_cloud	Fraction of horizontal grid squares occupied by convective cloud as diagnosed by the model convection scheme. This is for the whole atmosphere column as seen from the surface or the top of the atmosphere.	1	None	None	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168

fog_fraction_at_screen_level	<p>The fraction of horizontal grid square occupied by fog at screenheight (1.5m). Or the fractional probability of fog being present at any location in the grid square.</p> <p>Fog means a visibility of 1000m or lower. The reduction in visibility is caused by water droplets or minute ice crystals forming close to the surface.</p>	1	height: 1.5m	height: 1.5 m	<p>Hourly from T+0 to T+54</p> <p>3-hourly from T+57 to T+144</p> <p>6-hourly from T+150 to T+168</p>	<p>hourly from T+0 to T+54</p> <p>3-hourly from T+57 to T+144</p> <p>6-hourly from T+150 to T+168</p>
geopotential_height_on_pressure_levels	Geopotential height of the pressure levels.	m	n/a	<p>pressure (Pascals):</p> <p>100000</p> <p>97500 95000</p> <p>92500 90000</p> <p>85000 80000</p> <p>75000 70000</p> <p>65000 60000</p> <p>55000 50000</p> <p>45000 40000</p> <p>37500 35000</p> <p>32500 30000</p> <p>27500 25000</p> <p>22500 20000</p> <p>17500 15000</p> <p>12500 10000</p>	n/a	<p>Hourly from T+0 to T+54</p> <p>3-hourly from T+57 to T+144</p> <p>6-hourly from T+150 to T+168</p>

				7000 5000 4000 3000 2000 1000 500 200 100 40		
height_AS_L_on_pressure_levels	Height above mean sea level or altitude of the pressure levels. This is considered approximately equivalent to geopotential height. Geopotential is the sum of the specific gravitational potential energy relative to the geoid and the specific centripetal potential energy. Geopotential height is the geopotential divided by the standard acceleration due to gravity.	m	pressure (Pascals): 100000 97500 95000 92500 90000 85000 80000 75000 70000 65000 60000 55000 50000 45000 40000 37500 35000 32500 30000 27500 25000 22500 20000 17500 15000 12500 10000 7000 5000 4000 3000 2000 1000	n/a	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	n/a

height_of_orography	Altitude or (geometric) height above the geoid of the surface (ground). It is worth remembering that orographic height can be negative, particularly in some of the inland sea areas (e.g. Caspian Sea at -27m and Dead Sea at -430m)	m	None	None	T+0 only	T+0 only
latent_heat_flux_at_surface_mean-PT01H	Exchange of heat between the surface and the air by motion of air. Also called “turbulent” heat flux. In accordance with common usage in geophysical disciplines, “flux” implies per unit area called “flux density” in physics. Upwards is positive, downwards is negative. The mean is calculated using the previous hour.	W m-2	None	None	Hourly from T+1 to T+54	Hourly from T+1 to T+54
latent_heat_flux_at_surface_mean-PT03H	Exchange of heat between the surface and the air on account of evaporation (including sublimation). In accordance with common usage in geophysical disciplines, “flux” implies per unit area called “flux density” in physics. Upwards is positive, downwards is negative. The mean	W m-2	None	None	3-hourly from T+57 to T+144	3-hourly from T+57 to T+144

	is calculated using the previous 3 hours.					
latent_heat_flux_at_surface_mean-PT06H	Exchange of heat between the surface and the air on account of evaporation (including sublimation). In accordance with common usage in geophysical disciplines, "flux" implies per unit area called "flux density" in physics. Upwards is positive, downwards is negative. The mean is calculated using the previous 6 hours.	W m-2	None	None	6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	6-hourly from T+150 to T+168

precipitation_accumulation-PT01H	Implied depth of the layer of liquid water that has been deposited on the surface in the previous hour. This included rain, snow and hail with the ice phase precipitation being considered as a liquid water equivalent (lwe) value. It includes the contribution from the model convection scheme if this is invoked (true for Global models but not the UK models) as well as that from the model precipitation scheme.	m	None	None	Hourly from T+1 to T+48	Hourly from T+1 to T+54
precipitation_accumulation-PT03H	Implied depth of the layer of liquid water which has been deposited on the surface in the previous 3 hours. This includes rain, snow and hail with the ice phase precipitation being considered as a liquid water equivalent (lwe) value. It includes the contribution from the model convection scheme if this is invoked (true for Global models but not the UK models) as well as that from the model precipitation scheme.	m	None	None	3-hourly from T+51 to T+144	3-hourly from T+57 to T+144

precipitation_accumulation-PT06H	Implied depth of the layer of liquid water which has been deposited on the surface in the previous 6 hours. This includes rain, snow and hail with the ice phase precipitation being considered as a liquid water equivalent (lwe) value. It includes the contribution from the model convection scheme if this is invoked (true for Global models but not the UK models) as well as that from the model precipitation scheme.	m	None	None	6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	6-hourly from T+150 to T+168
precipitation_rate	Instantaneous rate at which liquid water (as a depth) is being deposited on the surface.	m s-1	None	None	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168
pressure_at_mean_sea_level	Air pressure at mean sea level which is close to the geoid in sea areas. Air pressure at sea level is the quantity often abbreviated as MSLP or PMSL.	Pa	None	None	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168

pressure_at_tropopause	Air pressure at tropopause. The tropopause is the atmospheric boundary between the troposphere and the stratosphere.	Pa	None	None	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168
radiation_flux_in_longwave_downward_at_surface	Longwave radiation at the surface from above directed at the ground. In accordance with common usage in geophysical disciplines, “flux” implies per unit area called “flux density” in physics.	W m-2	None	None	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+162	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+162
radiation_flux_in_shortwave_direct_downward_at_surface	Shortwave radiation at the surface from above directed at the ground. “Direct” means that the radiation has followed a direct path from the sun and is also known as “direct insolation”. In accordance with common usage in geophysical disciplines, “flux” implies per unit area called “flux density” in physics.	W m-2	None	None	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168

radiation_flux_in_uv_downward_at_surface	Ultraviolet radiation at the surface from above directed at the ground. In accordance with common usage in geophysical disciplines, “flux” implies per unit area called “flux density” in physics.	W m-2	None	None	3-hourly from T+0 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+162	3-hourly from T+0 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+162
rainfall_accumulation-PT01H	Implied depth of the rain produced by the model precipitation scheme that has been deposited on the surface in the previous hour. For the Global models (which run a convection scheme), the “rainfall accumulation from convection” must be added to this to get the total rainfall accumulation.	m	None	None	Hourly from T+1 to T+54	Hourly from T+1 to T+54
rainfall_accumulation-PT03H	Implied depth of the rain produced by the model precipitation scheme that has been deposited on the surface in the previous 3 hours. For the Global models (which run a convection scheme), the “rainfall accumulation from convection” must be added to this to get the total rainfall accumulation.	m	None	None	3-hourly from T+57 to T+144	3-hourly from T+57 to T+144

rainfall_accumulation-PT06H	Implied depth of the rain produced by the model precipitation scheme that has been deposited on the surface in the previous 6 hours. For the Global models (which run a convection scheme), the “rainfall accumulation from convection” must be added to this to get the total rainfall accumulation.	m	None	None	6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	6-hourly from T+150 to T+168
rainfall_rate	Instantaneous rate at which rain (as a depth) that has been produced by the model precipitation scheme is being deposited on the surface. For the Global models (which run a convection scheme), the “rainfall rate from convection” must be added to this to get the total rainfall rate.	m s-1	None	None	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168
rainfall_rate_from_convection	Instantaneous rate at which rain produced by the model convection scheme is being deposited on the surface.	m s-1	None	None	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168

rainfall_rate_from_convection_max-PT01H	Maximum instantaneous rate at which rain produced by the model convection scheme is being deposited on the surface in the previous hour.	m s-1	None	None	Hourly from T+1 to T+54	Hourly from T+1 to T+54
rainfall_rate_from_convection_max-PT03H	Maximum instantaneous rate at which rain produced by the model convection scheme is being deposited on the surface in the previous 3 hours.	m s-1	None	None	3-hourly from T+57 to T+144	3-hourly from T+57 to T+144
rainfall_rate_from_convection_max-PT06H	Maximum instantaneous rate at which rain produced by the model convection scheme is being deposited on the surface in the previous 6 hours.	m s-1	None	None	6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	6-hourly from T+150 to T+168
relative_humidity_at_screen_level	Fractional relative humidity (ratio of the partial pressure of water vapour to the equilibrium vapour pressure of water) at screen level (1.5m above the surface.)	1	height: 1.5m	height: 1.5 m	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168

relative_humidity_on_pressure_levels	Fractional relative humidity (ratio of the partial pressure of water vapour to the equilibrium vapour pressure of water) on pressure levels.	1	pressure (Pascals): 100000 97500 95000 92500 90000 85000 80000 75000 70000 65000 60000 55000 50000 45000 40000 37500 35000 32500 30000 27500 25000 22500 20000 17500 15000 12500 10000 7000 5000 4000 3000 2000 1000	pressure (Pascals): 100000 97500 95000 92500 90000 85000 80000 75000 70000 65000 60000 55000 50000 45000 40000 37500 35000 32500 30000 27500 25000 22500 20000 17500 15000 12500 10000 7000 5000 4000 3000 2000 1000	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168
snow_depth_water_equivalent	Liquid water equivalent (LWE) depth of the snow lying on the surface (ground). Typically, water is 10 times as dense as snow, so multiplying by 10 gives an approximate depth of the snow, although wet snow can be significantly denser and powder snow much less dense. A scaling	m	None	None	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168

	factor of 1000 is used to convert m to kg m-2 (GRIB2 units).					
snowfall_rate	Instantaneous rate at which liquid water equivalent (LWE) snow (as a depth) that has been produced by the model precipitation scheme is being deposited on the surface. For the Global models (which run a convection scheme), the “snowfall rate from convection” must be added to this to get the total snowfall rate.	m s-1	None	None	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168
snowfall_rate_from_convection	Rate at which liquid water equivalent (LWE) snow produced by the model convection scheme is being deposited on the surface in the previous hour.	m s-1	None	None	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168

snowfall_rate_from_convection_max-PT01H	Maximum instantaneous rate at which liquid water equivalent (LWE) snow produced by the model convection scheme is being deposited on the surface in the previous hour.	m s-1	None	None	Hourly from T+1 to T+54	Hourly from T+1 to T+54
snowfall_rate_from_convection_max-PT03H	Maximum instantaneous rate at which liquid water equivalent (LWE) snow produced by the model convection scheme is being deposited on the surface in the previous 3 hours.	m s-1	None	None	3-hourly from T+57 to T+144	3-hourly from T+57 to T+144
snowfall_rate_from_convection_max-PT06H	Maximum instantaneous rate at which liquid water equivalent (LWE) snow produced by the model convection scheme is being deposited on the surface in the previous 6 hours.	m s-1	None	None	6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	6-hourly from T+150 to T+168
snowfall_rate_from_convection_mean-PT01H	Mean rate at which liquid water equivalent (LWE) snow produced by the model convection scheme is being deposited on the surface in the previous hour.	m s-1	None	None	Hourly from T+1 to T+54	Hourly from T+1 to T+54

snowfall_rate_from_convection_mean-PT03H	Mean rate at which liquid water equivalent (LWE) snow produced by the model convection scheme is being deposited on the surface in the previous 3 hours.	m s-1	None	None	3-hourly from T+57 to T+144	3-hourly from T+57 to T+144
snowfall_rate_from_convection_mean-PT06H	Mean rate at which liquid water equivalent (LWE) snow produced by the model convection scheme is being deposited on the surface in the previous 6 hours.	m s-1	None	None	6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	6-hourly from T+150 to T+168
temperature_at_screen_level	Air temperature at screen level (1.5m).	K	height: 1.5m	height: 1.5 m	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168
temperature_at_screen_level_max-PT01H	Maximum instantaneous air temperature at screen level (1.5m) in the previous hour.	K	height: 1.5m	height: 1.5 m	Hourly from T+1 to T+54	Hourly from T+1 to T+54
temperature_at_screen_level_max-PT03H	Maximum instantaneous air temperature at screen level (1.5m) in the previous three hours.	K	height: 1.5m	height: 1.5 m	3-hourly from T+57 to T+144	3-hourly from T+57 to T+144

temperature_at_screen_level_max-PT06H	Maximum instantaneous air temperature at screen level (1.5m) in the previous six hours.	K	height: 1.5m	height: 1.5 m	6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	6-hourly from T+150 to T+168
temperature_at_screen_level_min-PT01H	Minimum instantaneous air temperature at screen level (1.5m) in the previous hour.	K	height: 1.5m	height: 1.5 m	Hourly from T+1 to T+54	Hourly from T+1 to T+54
temperature_at_screen_level_min-PT03H	Minimum instantaneous air temperature at screen level (1.5m) in the previous three hours.	K	height: 1.5m	height: 1.5 m	3-hourly from T+57 to T+144	3-hourly from T+57 to T+144
temperature_at_screen_level_min-PT06H	Minimum instantaneous air temperature at screen level (1.5m) in the previous six hours.	K	height: 1.5m	height: 1.5 m	6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	6-hourly from T+150 to T+168
temperature_at_surface	Temperature at the surface interface between the air and the ground.	K	None	None	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168
temperature_at_tropopause	Temperature at tropopause. The tropopause is the atmospheric boundary between the troposphere and the stratosphere.	K	None	None	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168

temperature_of_dew_point_at_screen_level	Dew point temperature at screen level (1.5m) Dew point temperature is the temperature at which a parcel of air reaches saturation upon being cooled at constant pressure and specific humidity.	K	height: 1.5m	height: 1.5 m	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168
temperature_on_pressure_levels	Air temperature on pressure levels.	K	pressure (Pascals): 100000 97500 95000 92500 90000 85000 80000 75000 70000 65000 60000 55000 50000 45000 40000 37500 35000 32500 30000 27500 25000 22500 20000 17500 15000 12500 10000 7000 5000 4000 3000 2000 1000 500 200 100 40	pressure (Pascals): 100000 97500 95000 92500 90000 85000 80000 75000 70000 65000 60000 55000 50000 45000 40000 37500 35000 32500 30000 27500 25000 22500 20000 17500 15000 12500 10000 7000 5000 4000 3000 2000 1000 500 200 100 40	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168

visibility_at_screen_level	Distance at which a known object can be seen horizontally from screen level (1.5m).	m	height: 1.5m	height: 1.5 m	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168
wet_bulb_potential_temperature_on_pressure_levels	Wet bulb potential temperature on pressure levels. Wet bulb potential temperature is the temperature that a parcel of air at any level would have if, starting at the wet bulb temperature, it was brought to the standard pressure of 1000hPa at a saturated adiabatic lapse rate.	K	pressure (Pascals): 92500 85000 70000	pressure (Pascals): 100000 97500 95000 92500 90000 85000 80000 75000 70000 65000 60000 55000 50000 45000 40000 37500 35000 32500 30000 27500 25000 22500 20000 17500 15000 12500 10000	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168
wind_direction_at_10m	Mean wind direction is equivalent to the mean direction observed over the 10 minutes preceding the validity time. In meteorological reports the direction of the wind vector is given as the direction	degrees	height: 10.0m	height: 10.0 m	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168

	from which it is blowing. 10m wind is considered surface wind.					
wind_direction_on_pressure_levels	Wind on a pressure level is defined as a two-dimensional (horizontal) air velocity vector with no vertical component. In meteorological reports the direction of the wind vector is given as the direction from which it is blowing.	degrees	pressure (Pascals): 100000 97500 95000 92500 90000 85000 80000 75000 70000 65000 60000 55000 50000 45000 40000 37500 35000 32500 30000 27500 25000 22500 20000 17500 15000 12500 10000 7000 5000 4000 3000 2000 1000 500 200 100 40	pressure (Pascals): 100000 97500 95000 92500 90000 85000 80000 75000 70000 65000 60000 55000 50000 45000 40000 37500 35000 32500 30000 27500 25000 22500 20000 17500 15000 12500 10000 7000 5000 4000 3000 2000 1000 500 200 100 40	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168

wind_gust_at_10m	The gust speed is equivalent to the maximum 3-second mean wind speed observed over the 10 minutes preceding validity time. 10m wind is considered surface wind.	m s-1	height: 10.0m	height: 10.0 m	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168
wind_gust_at_10m_max-PT01H	Maximum diagnosed instantaneous wind gust at 10m in the previous hour. This can be considered as the extreme wind speed that might be experienced in this period.	m s-1	height: 10.0m	height: 10.0 m	Hourly from T+1 to T+54	Hourly from T+1 to T+54
wind_gust_at_10m_max-PT03H	Maximum diagnosed instantaneous wind gust at 10m in the previous three hours. This can be considered as the extreme wind speed that might be experienced in this period.	m s-1	height: 10.0m	height: 10.0 m	3-hourly from T+57 to T+144	3-hourly from T+3 to T+144
wind_gust_at_10m_max-PT06H	Maximum diagnosed instantaneous wind gust at 10m in the previous six hours. This can be considered as the extreme wind speed that might be experienced in this period.	m s-1	height: 10.0m	height: 10.0 m	6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	6-hourly from T+54 to T+168

wind_speed_at_10m	Mean wind speed is equivalent to the mean speed observed over the 10 minutes preceding the validity time. 10m wind is considered surface wind.	m s-1	height: 10.0m	height: 10.0 m	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168
wind_speed_on_pressure_levels	Wind on a pressure level is defined as a two-dimensional (horizontal) air velocity with no vertical component. The speed is the magnitude of velocity.	m s-1	pressure (Pascals): 100000 97500 95000 92500 90000 85000 80000 75000 70000 65000 60000 55000 50000 45000 40000 37500 35000 32500 30000 27500 25000 22500 20000 17500 15000 12500 10000 7000 5000 4000 3000 2000 1000	pressure (Pascals): 100000 97500 95000 92500 90000 85000 80000 75000 70000 65000 60000 55000 50000 45000 40000 37500 35000 32500 30000 27500 25000 22500 20000 17500 15000 12500 10000 7000 5000 4000 3000 2000 1000 500 200 100 40	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168

wind_vertical_velocity_on_pressure_levels	Speed of the vertical component of the air motion at a pressure level. Upwards is positive and downwards is negative.	m s-1	pressure (Pascals): 70000	pressure (Pascals): 100000 97500 95000 92500 90000 85000 80000 75000 70000 65000 60000 55000 50000 45000 40000 37500 35000 32500 30000 27500 25000 22500 20000 17500 15000 12500 10000 7000 5000 4000 3000 2000 1000	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168	Hourly from T+0 to T+54 3-hourly from T+57 to T+144 6-hourly from T+150 to T+168
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