I'm not a bot

Anambas islands districts in the province Kepri. Problems distribution of fuel oil in Anambas very complex, among others scarcity resulting distribution is uneven and the absence of regulation of the government and relevant agencies, and also the difficulty of access to transport distribution is constrained by infrastructure within the island, demographics resulting in price exceeds the normal price of both fuel and non-subsidized makes no difference. The absence of gas stations (SPBU) and their only APMS (Labor agents Oil and Diesel). It will be solved by applying supply chains management for planning the distribution of fuel (petrol) in order to obtain settlement Anambas and pattern formation / fuel distribution system. Expected equitable distribution planned system and also help the community Sample Station Plot [Print version] For more information about an item marked with a (*), click on the appropriate link: [Weather] [Wind] [Sea-Level pressure] [Pressure trend] [Sky cover] Click here if you are interested in sample ship or buoy observations. WEATHER A weather symbol is plotted if at the time of observation, there is either precipitation occurring or a condition causing reduced visibility. Below is a list of the most common weather symbols: WIND Wind is plotted in increments of 5 knots (kts), with the outer end of the symbol pointing toward the direction from which the wind is blowing. The wind speed is determined by adding up the total of flags, lines, and half-lines, each of which have the following individual values: Flag: 50 kts Line: 10 kts Half-Line: 5 kts If there is only a circle depicted over the station with no wind symbol present, the wind is calm. Below are some sample wind symbols: PRESSURE Sea-level pressure is plotted in tenths of millibars (mb), with the leading 10 or 9 omitted. For reference, 1013 mb is equivalent to 29.92 inches of mercury. Below are some sample conversions between plotted and complete sea-level pressure values: 410: 1041.0 mb 103: 1010.3 mb 987: 998.7 mb 872: 987.2 mb PRESSURE TREND The pressure trend has two components, a number and symbol, to indicate how the sea-level pressure has changed during the past three hours. The number provides the 3-hour change in tenths of millibars, while the symbol provides a graphic illustration of how this change occurred. Below are the meanings of the pressure trend symbols: SKY COVER The amount that the circle at the center of the station plot is filled in reflects the approximate amount that the sky is covered with clouds. Below are the common cloud cover depictions: Click here to Download the File Description: This is an answer key to the station model analysis exit ticket on the New York Science Teacher website. Created by: Zach Miller Added: 2013-02-23 Earth Science (Meteorology) File: Be sure you have an application to open this file type before downloading. Click here for more information. click here for more science related files about the topic above For classroom use under a: Creative Commons License The continued strength of this site depends on teacher contributions. Please help make this site stronger by submitting a resource today. Submitting is easy, simply click here to get started. Thanks! Click here to view all new NYSSLS/NGSS shared resources. A Simple Weather Station controlled by a NodeMCU dev board writen in Arduino which reports data through ThingSpeak.About the ESP8266Wikipedia:The ESP8266 is a low-cost Wi-Fi chip with full TCP/IP stack and MCU (microcontroller unit) capability produced by Shanghai-based Chinese manufacturer, Espressif Systems.Click here to access the full articleMain featuresHumidity and temperature measurement via DHT11.Atmospheric pressure and temperature via BMP180.Luminosity measurement with an LDR.Multi access point (can manage more than one SSID / password).OTA upload (upload new code from the Arduino IDE On The Air, just by using the wifi connection).Upload sensor readings to ThingSpeak.Bill of materials1 x NodeMCU V3 dev board (esp8266): ~2,65 USD.1 x DHT11 sensor: ~1,00 USD.1 x BMP180 sensor: ~1,70 USD.2 x 10K resistors: ~0,10 USD.Total cost: 5,45 USD.Schematics Since the design is really simple, you can actually mount it directly over a perfoard since there is no real need for a custom made PCB. Replace "XXXXXXX" with your API key:const char * myWriteAPIKey = "XXXXXXX"; Add one of those statements for each SSID you want to be able to connect:wifiMulti.addAP("SSID", "PASSWORD"); What to expect once your data has been uploaded to ThingSpeak Link to the public ThingSpeak channel: Constructing a weather station model can be a satisfying experience, similar to learning a secret language. Weather enthusiasts see these station models on both surface- and upper-level weather maps. Serving the purpose of accommodating space for all pertinent information from a multitude of weather stations onto a map, the station model is an essential tool. Familiarity with these weather maps and a cursory knowledge of weather will have you reading and assembling weather station models in no time. Draw a circle. Look at the sky and divide it into eighths. Fill in the circle based on how many eighths of the sky are covered with clouds. A clear circle represents a station with no clouds observed; a full circle is an overcast sky over the weather station. Connect a line to the circle extending toward the direction the wind is coming from. Draw a long line connecting and perpendicular to the tip of the first line to represent a 10-knot wind speed. Draw a shorter line for 5 knots and a flag for 50 knots. Determine the temperature and dew point of your weather station. Record the temperature in degrees Fahrenheit just to the left of the wind barbs. Record the dew point under the temperature, just beneath the circle and to its right. Plot the symbol for current weather just to the left of the station model circle. Place the visibility in miles to the left of the current weather symbol. Record sea level pressure to the nearest tenth of a millibar in the upper right of the station model circle. Place only the last three digits of this number on your weather station model. Place the pressure change to the nearest tenth just below your current sea level pressure record. Signify a pressure increase with a plus sign and a decrease with a negative sign. Drawing tool Access to weather data Weather station model current weather symbol guide The National Weather Service uses 7 miles as the maximum visibility. Have reference points at your weather station to assist with visibility. Note that the average sea level pressure is between about 930 and 1050 millibars; thus, a recording of 298 is assumed to be 1029.8, as opposed to 929.8, unless there is an abnormal event such as a hurricane near the weather station. Shepard, Don. "How To Make A Weather Station Model" sciencing.com, . 22 November 2019. APA Shepard, Don. (2019, November 22). How To Make A Weather Station Model. sciencing.com. Retrieved from Chicago Shepard, Don. How To Make A Weather Station Model last modified March 24, 2022. 0%(3)0% found this document useful (3 votes)7K viewsSaveSave station-model-lab-answer-key For Later0%0% found this document useful, undefined HELPFUL VIDEOS: Hurricane Formation Video Tornado Formation Video Air Masses and cold Fronts Warm, Stationary and Occluded Fronts Mid-Latitude Cyclones Atmospheric Variables QuizAtmospheric Variables Multiple Choice Answer KeyClouds/Evaporation/Orographic Effect Answer KeyText: p. 462 1,3,12,17 Answer Key for textbook pagesText: p. 489 1-20 Text: p. 515 1-20 (omit #19)Atmospheric Variables Relationships with answer key Station Models QuizPractice drawing station models Answer KeyMultiple Choice and Free Response Questions Answer Key We're getting everything ready for you. The page is loading, and you'll be on your way in just a few moments. Thanks for your patience!