

## Errata for *Modern Marine Weather, Second Edition*

These are text corrections in the 2013 edition, but that edition is no longer up to date on resources. Please refer to the third edition for numerous updates and additions.

<b>Page</b>	<b>Old</b>	<b>New</b>
Throughout	Reference to <a href="#">Ugrib</a> as a GRIB viewer and source of GFS data.	Ugrib discontinued business a couple years after the 2nd ed. of the text was published. There are many new and <a href="#">much improved options now available</a> .
p. 201	Figure 7.2-5 Caption. It should be clear from the picture, but it will be more consistent and clearer to change this 4th line insert: (NE 12 kts on the left with a true wind angle of 160, 20 kts on the right with a true wind angle of 170).	to read: (NE 12 kts on the left with a true wind angle of 160; E 20 kts on the right with a true wind angle of 170). We had left out the E descriptor on the right side discussion, and changed , to ;.
p. 98	link to <a href="http://kingfish.coastal.edu/gulfstream">kingfish.coastal.edu/gulfstream</a> has changed	<a href="http://marine.coastal.edu/gulfstream/">http://marine.coastal.edu/gulfstream/</a>
p. 70	states that "...on average we might see quadrant changes (W to SW or SW to W, etc.) every week or two..."	<p>This phrase is too specific. It should be broader as there is much variation in this. Perhaps these changes could be expected "every few days to every few weeks."</p> <p>The statement was based on an idealized pattern, which simply does not occur often enough to justify the time frame originally stated. Best bet is look at a few of the actual animations of these winds at OPC over some period of time to see how this varies. Here is a note from our online course:</p> <p>Here are some sample youtube videos of winds aloft. They are just examples, and not particularly good examples to illustrate our discussion other than showing the variation we</p>

		<p>can expect. We also make a youtube of the do it yourself pdf animation we use in class, but probably one can see more from the pdf where it is manually controlled.</p> <p>Here is where to get loops at any time for any ocean or level.  <a href="http://www.opc.ncep.noaa.gov/Loops/">http://www.opc.ncep.noaa.gov/Loops/</a></p> <p>atlantic winds aloft  <a href="http://youtu.be/TYrjolzW41M">http://youtu.be/TYrjolzW41M</a></p> <p>pacific winds aloft  <a href="http://youtu.be/PzRMIhfxXKo">http://youtu.be/PzRMIhfxXKo</a></p> <p>How weather maps evolve  <a href="http://youtu.be/P2rWhd0PEQk">http://youtu.be/P2rWhd0PEQk</a></p>
p. 102.	Table 4.2-1 Tropical storm winds 33 to 63 kts	This should be 34 to 63 kts.
p. 197	Fig 7.1-1 caption. " Lightship November" not quite right.	<p>Not curcial to the content of the book, but the N marked the location of Ocean Station November, ie N was name of the station and not the vessel. The N appeared on charts up to the 1980 edition, maybe a bit longer. see <a href="http://www.uscg.mil/history/webcutters/rpdinsmore_oceanstations.asp">http://www.uscg.mil/history/webcutters/rpdinsmore_oceanstations.asp</a></p> <p>The vessel stationed there did indeed have bright navigation light, but also had a radio beacon 335 sending morse letters YN at HH + 05, 20, 35, 50m</p>
p. 316	Fig. 10-6.1 caption refers to the coast of "Columbia."	This is a typo. The country name is Colombia.
Throughout, but mainly Chapters 2 and 7	We refer to programs that assist with weather analysis, either to view grib files or to georeference actual weather	We can recommend options for these functions, including those from <a href="http://opencpn.org">opencpn.org</a> and from <a href="http://expeditionmarine.com">expeditionmarine.com</a> . Both offer

	<p>maps in a navigation program. Some of those we referred to have changed or transitioned from free programs to commercial programs.</p>	<p>GRIB overlays, importing and georeferencing weather maps, and optimizing sailing routes using GRIB data and polar diagrams. Coastal Explorer from <a href="#">Rose Point</a> also displays GRIB data, and <a href="#">Nobeltec TZ</a> shows GRIB data along with a convenient optimal weather routing tool. OpenCPN is a free program; the others are commercial products with trial periods available.</p>
Throughout	<p>All discussion of scatterometer data</p>	<p>Since the publication of this edition, the new RapidScatt scatterometer data are now available. This instrument is on the International Space Station and provides a nice broad swath of data, similar to what we had with QuikSCAT. See <a href="#">OSWT page</a> in the Data Products section. The use and value of such data does not change; there is just a nice new source of data. On the other hand, we have lost the OSCAT data from India that we do discuss in the book. This was rather short lived, which illustrates the challenges of this technology.</p>