


Draw a line to connect each pair of boxes


Reflectivity scale for precipitation mode is from



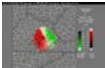
Beam blockage




The constant altitude plan position indicator
CAPPI




Zero values (grey color) of velocity...




Reflectivity scale for clear air mode is from...




Radar Reflectivity




Positive values (warm yellow to red colors) of velocities...




Doppler radar




Composite reflectivity...




Dual-polarization radar...



Negative values (cool blue-green colors) of velocities...



Radial velocity...



Amount of transmitted power returned to the radar receiver after hitting its target

...shows the strongest reflected energy (highest dBZ) at all elevation scans, not just the reflected energy at a single elevation scan.

...is the component of the target's motion that is along the direction of the radar beam. It provides information about wind speed and direction.

...indicates movements away from the radar.

...indicates movements towards the radar.

...indicates targets that are stationary or moving perpendicular to the radar beam.

Radar display which gives a horizontal cross-section of data at constant altitude.

-28 dbz to +28 dbz

0 to 75 dbz

occurs when radar beams are partially or totally blocked by nearby obstacles.

transmits and receives pulses in both a horizontal and vertical orientation.

transmits a microwave signal off a desired target and analyzing how the object's motion has altered the frequency of the returned signal.