

GBON GAP Analysis

GBON implementation webinar – RA-II

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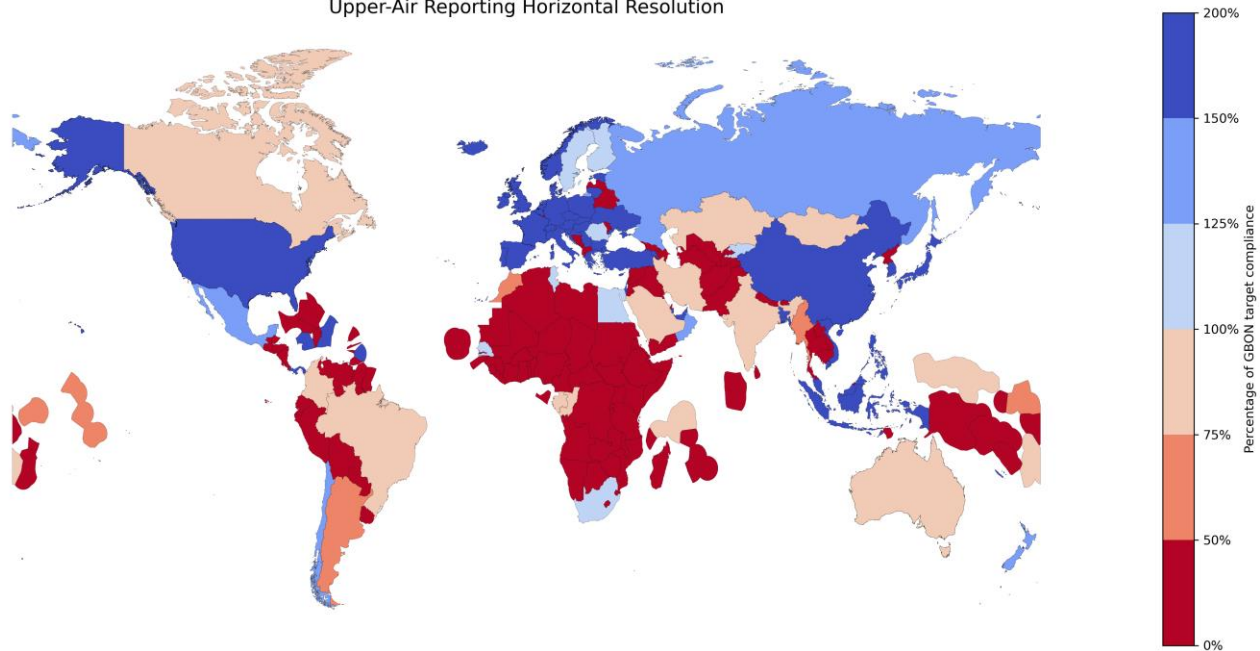


WMO OMM

World Meteorological Organization

Organisation météorologique mondiale

Upper-Air Reporting Horizontal Resolution



Radiosondes Stations making 1-daily report at least 60% of times in Jan 2022

The GAP analysis

- Based on 2020 Gap Analysis, but using WDAQMS data from January 2022
- Results are aggregated by WMO Member
- Four numbers are established for surface and upper-air, by Member
 - Target
 - Number of baseline stations
 - Number of reporting stations
 - Number of rehabilitation stations
- Thresholds used:
 - Target: Surface Area of Member in relation to GBON resolution (Surface and UA)
 - Baseline: station is in OSCAR/Surface (and has made at least one sounding for UA)
 - Reporting: 30% of expected reports, on 60% of days
- Gap analysis is done by geographical area (example BCT: British Virgin Islands, Anguilla, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands)

Example

WMO Member: Switzerland

Surface area: 41.290 square km

Station type	Target	Reporting	Gap (total)	Gap (improve)	Gap (new)
GBON Surface Land stations (standard density)	2	138	0	0	0
GBON Surface Land stations (high density)	5	138	0	0	0
GBON Upper-Air stations over land	1	1	0	0	0



Example

WMO Member: Afghanistan

Surface area: 652.860 square km

Station type	Target	Reporting	Gap (total)	Gap (improve)	Gap (new)
GBON Surface Land stations (standard density)	17	0	17	12	5
GBON Surface Land stations (high density)	66	0	66	12	54
GBON Upper-Air stations over land	3	0	3	3	0

Why is the GAP analysis important?

- Baseline for GBON compliance
- Results were used in GBON letter (Table Annex IV)
- Seeding of GBON stations in OSCAR/Surface
- Input to national Gap analysis