***Marine Weather Forecaster Performance Criterion 1.2: Experiential Questions***

***C1.2 Compare current forecasts and warnings with observed conditions***

***Performance criterion comments:***

The forecaster must monitor and analyse incoming data in order to be aware of the current conditions and changes occurring within the forecast region.

**Scenario**:

During an assessment the forecaster is presented a series of evolving potentially severe weather situations changes commonly experienced within the area of responsibility. The forecaster must analyse that data as presented and determine the evolving state of the weather and compare this with the current forecasts and warnings and observed conditions.

Alternatively, the forecaster could describe a past situation in which they monitored and analysed incoming data to correctly identify evolving changes that invalidated existing forecasts and warnings and required amendments.

**Evidence of competency checklist**:

(Also see the full competency and consider your regional and national factors)

The forecaster analyses the presented meteorological data, which could include the following:

* Scheduled bulletins (synoptic, ship observations (VOS), METAR, etc.)
* Unscheduled data (in situ ocean observations, etc.)
* Remote sensed data (satellite, radar, lightning, etc.)
* Non-standard data (seismological, hydrological, SST, snow/ice cover, volcanic ash, tropical cyclone, etc.)
* Other relevant information

noting evidence of still valid forecasts and warnings, or currently evidenced changes or trends indicating potentially developing changes from current forecasts and warnings, involving, for example

* precipitation
* restrictions to visibility
* surface winds, including areas of strong winds
* areas of significant weather
* synoptic features, including large-scale motion
* sea state
* interactions with tide and river run-off, especially near the coast
* other pertinent features

The forecaster uses their meteorological knowledge to

* describe plausible meteorological processes at work that explain the weather evolution.
* explain the meteorological processes at work
* describe the weather parameters and phenomena that might change as a result, including
	+ clouds
	+ precipitation
	+ restriction to visibility
	+ surface winds
	+ state of the sea
	+ tide and surge
	+ other relevant information and impactful phenomena