



SIGMET

1. Introduction

A SIGMET (Significant Meteorological Information) is a meteorological report issued by a meteorological watch office that gives a description in abbreviated plain language of the occurrence and/or expected occurrence of specified en-route weather phenomena, which may affect the safety of aircraft operations and the development of those phenomena in time and space.

They are issued with a maximum duration of 4 hours (if the message is for Volcanic Ash cloud and/or Tropical Cyclones, the max duration is 6 hours) and shall be cancelled by another message when the phenomenon is not observed anymore or has changed significantly.

Usually, SIGMETs are issued for observations/forecasts occurring above FL100, while the information below that level is covered by AIRMETs (Airmen's Meteorological Information).

2. Types of SIGMET

Per ICAO definition, there are three types of SIGMET:

- SIGMET for Volcanic Ash (**VA SIGMET** or **WV SIGMET**);
- SIGMET for Tropical Cyclone (**TC SIGMET**);
- SIGMET for any other en-route weather phenomena except Volcanic Ash and Tropical Cyclone (which may be Thunderstorms [TS], Turbulence [TURB], Icing [ICE], Mountain Waves [MTW], Dust Storm [DS], Sand Storm [SS] or Radioactive Cloud [RDOACT CLD]) (**WS SIGMET**).

The type of the message is identified in its header.

3. Structure of a SIGMET

Let's use this SIGMET as an example:

```
WSBZ21 SBRE 150430  
SBAO SIGMET 1 VALID 150435/150835 SBRE-  
SBAO ATLANTIC FIR EMBD TS FCST AT 0435Z WI S3154 W04804 - S3400 W05000 - S3400  
W04625 - S3154 W04804 TOP FL380 MOV NE 05KT NC=
```

SIGMET	Version 1.1	18 October 2015	Page 1
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3.1. Header

The header of the SIGMET message contains the type of the message, issuing country or territory, bulletin number, creator of the message (generally the FIR where the observation/forecast is in) and the date/time of the dissemination of the message.

In our example:

- **WSBZ21**
 - ⊗ **WS** indicates that the message is a SIGMET for any en-route phenomena. In case of a SIGMET for Volcanic Ash, it shall be **WV** and for a SIGMET for Tropical Cyclone, **WC**.
 - ⊗ **BZ** is the indication of the country where the message came from. In our example, Brazil;
 - ⊗ **21** is the bulletin number, assigned in the national level. It's not so relevant for our simulation.
- **SBRE** is the FIR that *disseminated* the message. In this case, the **Recife FIR**;
- **150430** is the date and time of the dissemination of the message. The first two digits is the date and the last four digits, the Zulu time (hour and minute). In this case, this example message was disseminated on day **15**, at **0430Z**.

A list of available codes and corresponding countries is available in Appendix 1 of this document.

3.2. First Line

The first line of the SIGMET message contains the referred area of the observation/forecast (or where the observation/forecast is issued to), the identifier and daily sequence number, the period of validity (beginning and ending) and the station that made the observation/forecast which originated the message.

In our example:

- **SBAO** is where the observation/forecast where the SIGMET is issued to. In this case, the **Atlantic FIR**;
- **SIGMET 1** is the type of the message and the sequential number of the day;
- **VALID 150435/150835** is the period of validity of the message. It follows the same standard of the date/time of the header. In this case, it means that the message is valid between 0435Z of day 15 and 0835Z of day 15;
- **SBRE-** is the station which did the observation/forecast, As a coincidence, it's the same one that disseminated the message (per info in the header). The hyphen is the signal to separate the preamble of the message from its text).

SIGMET	Version 1.1	18 October 2015	Page 2
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3.3. Second Line

The second line is the meteorological part of the SIGMET. It contains nine elements, as shown below:

- 1) **Location indicator of FIR(/UIR) or CTA;**
- 2) **Name of the FIR(/UIR) or CTA;**
- 3) **Description of the phenomenon;**
- 4) **Observed or Forecasted;**
- 5) **Location of observation/forecast;**
- 6) **Level (altitude) of the observation/forecast;**
- 7) **Movement or Expected Movement;**
- 8) **Changes in intensity;**
- 9) **Forecasted position at end of SIGMET's end of validity (optional).**

In our example:

- **SBAO ATLANTIC FIR** is the Location Indicator and the Name of the FIR that holds the element of observation/forecast. That is, the element of weather report is located inside the SBAO FIR;
- **EMBD TS** is the description of the observed/forecasted phenomenon. In the example, **Embedded Thunderstorms**.
- **FCST AT 0435Z** means the information is a **forecast**. If **OBS** was written, it means that the information is an **observation**. When the information does not come with a time information, it means the exact time of observation/forecast is not known;
- **WI S3154 W04804 - S3400 W05000 - S3400 W04625 - S3154 W04804** is the location of the forecast. When **WI (Within)** is stated, it means that the observation is *INSIDE* that polygon created by the geographic coordinates;
- **TOP FL380** is the altitude of observation. It may be a specific flight level (**FLxxx**), a layer (**FLxxx/yyy**) or the indication of its top (**TOP FLxxx**). If an exact flight level cannot be defined, the use of terms **ABV** (Above) or **BLW** (Below) can be used. In our example, the top of those Embedded Thunderstorms inside the polygon above reaches the FL380;
- **MOV NE 05KT** indicates that the centre of the cloud mass is moving *NORTHEAST* at the speed of 5 knots (nm/h). If the abbreviation **STNR** is indicated, it means that the phenomenon is stationary;
- **NC** indicates that there's *no change* in the intensity of the phenomenon. If the phenomenon is becoming stronger, the term **INTSF** (Intensifying) is used. Else, if the phenomenon is becoming weaker, the term **WKN** (Weakening) is used;
- The equal sign (=) indicates the end of message.

Note that only the following phenomena are allowed for a SIGMET:

Thunderstorms – if they are **Obscure/Obscuring/Obscured** (OBSC), **Embedded** (in layer) (EMBD), **Frequent** (FRQ) or arranged in a **Squall Line** (SQL), with or without hail;

Turbulence – only Severe (SEV);

Icing – only Severe (SEV), with or without **Freezing Rain** (FZRA);

Mountain Waves - only Severe (SEV);

Dust Storm – only Heavy (HVY);

Sand Storm – only Heavy (HVY);

Radioactive Cloud.

SIGMET	Version 1.1	18 October 2015	Page 3
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4. Tropical Cyclone SIGMET (TC SIGMET)

Let's see the example of a TC SIGMET, with a little different structure:

```
WCMX31 MMMX 150924
MMEX SIGMET 2 VALID 150918/151518 MMMX-
MMFR MEXICO FIR TC ODILE OBS N2342 W11024 AT 0918Z
FRQ TS TOP FL520 WI 180NM OF CENTRE
MOV NNW 14KT WKN.
FCST TC CENTRE 151500 N2436 W11112=
```

The interpretation:

```
WCMX31 MMMX 150924
(...)
```

SIGMET for Tropical Cyclone (WC) at Mexico (MX) [**WCMX31**]. Message disseminated by MMMX [**MMMX**] at 0924Z of day 15 [**150924**].

```
(...)
MMEX SIGMET 2 VALID 150918/151518 MMMX-
(...)
```

The SIGMET message was issued to MMEX FIR, being the 2nd message of the day for that FIR [**MMEX SIGMET 2**]. It's valid between 0918Z of day 15 and 1518Z of day 15 [**VALID 150918/151518**]. The observation was done by MMMX station. End of preamble [**MMMX-**].

```
(...)
MMFR MEXICO FIR TC ODILE OBS N2342 W11024 AT 0918Z
FRQ TS TOP FL520 WI 180NM OF CENTRE
MOV NNW 14KT WKN.
FCST TC CENTRE 151500 N2436 W11112=
```

The observation was done inside MMFR (Mexico FIR) [**MMFR MEXICO FIR**]. The element of the observation is the Tropical Cyclone named 'Odile' [**TC ODILE**], with centre observed [**OBS**] at the position 23°42'N 110°24'W [**N2342 W11024**]. The observation was done at 0918Z [**0918Z**].

Frequent Thunderstorms [**FRQ TRS**] topped at FL520 [**TOP FL520**] within 180 nm of the cyclone's centre [**WI 180NM OF CENTRE**] are observed.

The cyclone is moving to north-northwest direction at the speed of 14 knots [**MOV NNW 14KT**], becoming weaker [**WKN**].

The station also forecasts the cyclone's centre [**FCST TC CENTRE**] at 1500Z of day 15 [**151500**] to be 24°36'N 111°12'W [**N2436 W11112**].

End of message [=].

SIGMET	Version 1.1	18 October 2015	Page 4
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5. Volcanic Ash SIGMET (VA SIGMET/WV SIGMET)

Let's see the example of a VA SIGMET, with a little different structure:

```
WVID21 WAAA 151012
WAAF SIGMET A03 VALID 151230/151830 WAAA-
WAAF UJUNG PANDANG FIR VA ERUPTION
MT DUKONO PSN N0141 E12753 VA CLD
VA CLD OBS AT 151230Z
WI N0140 E12755 – N0210 E12725 - N0150 E12710 – N0140 E12755 SFC/FL070
MOV NW 10KT
FCST 1830Z
WI N0140 E12755 – N0140 E12755 - N0210 E12725 – N0150 E12710 – N0140 E12755 SFC/FL070=
```

The interpretation:

```
WVID21 WAAA 151012
(...)
```

SIGMET for Volcanic Ash (WV) at Indonesia (ID) [**WVID21**]. Message disseminated by WAAA [**WAAA**] at 1012Z of day 15 [**151012**].

```
(...)
WAAF SIGMET A03 VALID 151230/151830 WAAA-
(...)
```

The SIGMET message was issued to WAAF FIR, being the message sequenced as A03 of the day for that FIR [**WAAF SIGMET A03**]. It's valid between 1230Z of day 15 and 1830Z of day 15 [**VALID 151230/151830**]. The observation was done by WAAA station. End of preamble [**WAAA-**].

```
(...)
WAAF UJUNG PANDANG FIR VA ERUPTION
MT DUKONO PSN N0141 E12753 VA CLD
VA CLD OBS AT 15/1230Z
(...)
```

The observation was done inside WAAF (Ujung Pandang FIR) [**WAAF UJUNG PANDANG FIR**]. The element of the observation is a Volcanic Eruption [**VA ERUPTION**] from Mountain Dukono [**MT DUKONO**], which is located at position 01°41'N 127°53'E [**PSN N0141 E12753**]. A Volcanic Ash Cloud [**VA CLD**] was observed at 1230Z of day 15 [**OBS AT 151230Z**]. End of this section [**VA CLD**].

```
(...)
WI N0140 E12755 – N0210 E12725 - N0150 E12710 – N0140 E12755 SFC/FL070
MOV NW 10KT
(...)
```

The Volcanic Ash Cloud is located within the polygon delimited by the quoted points [**WI N0140 E12755 – N0210 E12725 - N0150 E12710 – N0140 E12755**], observed from surface to FL070 [**SFC/FL070**].

The mass of cloud is moving *NORTHWEST*, with the speed of 10 knots [**MOV NW 10KT**].

```
(...)
FCST 1830Z
```

SIGMET	Version 1.1	18 October 2015	Page 5
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At 1830Z, the mass of VA Cloud is forecasted [**FCST 1830Z**] to be within the polygon delimited by the quoted points [**N0140 E12755 – N0140 E12755 - N0210 E12725 – N0150 E12710 – N0140 E12755**], observed from surface to FL070 [**SFC/FL070**].

End of message [=].

6. Cancellation of a SIGMET

If, during the validity period of a SIGMET, the phenomenon for which the SIGMET had been issued is no longer occurring or no longer expected, or if the observation/forecast has changed significantly from the original message, this SIGMET should be cancelled by the same organ that issued it by issuing another SIGMET, overriding the older one.

The structure is the following one:

```
WSQB31 LDZM 151306
LQSB SIGMET W4 VALID 151306/151500 LDZA-
LQSB SARAJEVO W UIR AND SARAJEVO FIR CNL SIGMET W3 151300/151500=
```

Which needs to be interpreted like:

```
WSQB31 LDZM 151306
(...)
```

SIGMET for Enroute Phenomenon (WS) at Bosnia and Herzegovina (QB) [**WSQB31**]. Message disseminated by LDZM [**LDZM**] at 1306Z of day 15 [**151306**].

```
(...)
LQSB SIGMET W4 VALID 151306/151500 LDZA-
(...)
```

The SIGMET message was issued to LQSB FIR, being the message sequenced as W4 of the day for that FIR [**LQSB SIGMET W4**]. It's valid between 1306Z of day 15 and 1500Z of day 15 [**VALID 151306/151500**]. The observation was done by LDZA station. End of preamble [**LDZA-**].

```
(...)
LQSB SARAJEVO W UIR AND SARAJEVO FIR CNL SIGMET W3 151300/151500=
```

The observation was done inside LQSB (Sarajevo FIR/UIR) [**LQSB SARAJEVO W UIR AND SARAJEVO FIR**]. The instruction is to *CANCEL* the SIGMET message W3 (number of sequence) [**CNL SIGMET W3**], which was valid from 1300Z of day 15 to 1500Z of day 15 [**151300/151500**].

End of message [=].

SIGMET	Version 1.1	18 October 2015	Page 6
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7. Other examples

Some examples for better understanding.

```
WSCH31 SCCI 151704  
SCCZ SIGMET 1 VALID 151704/152104 SCCI-  
SCCZ PUNTA ARENAS FIR SEV ICE FCST S OF S54 N OF S57 E OF W77 BTN FL040/FL150=
```

SIGMET for Enroute Phenomenon (WS) at Chile (CH) [**WSCH31**]. Message disseminated by SCCI [**SCCI**] at 1704Z of day 15 [**151704**]. The SIGMET message was issued to SCCZ FIR, being the message sequenced as 1 of the day for that FIR [**SCCZ SIGMET 1**]. It's valid between 1704Z of day 15 and 2104Z of day 15 [**VALID 151704/152104**]. The observation was done by SCCI station. End of preamble [**SCCI-**]. The observation was done inside SCCZ (Punta Arenas FIR) [**SCCZ PUNTA AERINAS FIR**]. Severe Icing is forecasted [**SEV ICE FCST**] at the area located *SOUTH* of latitude 54°S [**S OF S54**], *NORTH* of latitude 57°S [**N OF S57**] and *EAST* of longitude 77°W [**E OF W77**], between FL040 and FL150 [**BTN FL040/FL150**]. End of message [=].

```
WSCI35 ZJHK 151736  
ZJSA SIGMET 7 VALID 151745/152145 ZJHK-  
ZJSA SANYA FIR FRQ TS FCST S OF N2018 TOP FL450 MOV NW 30KMH INTSF=
```

SIGMET for Enroute Phenomenon (WS) at China (CI) [**WSCI35**]. Message disseminated by ZJHK [**ZJHK**] at 1736Z of day 15 [**151736**]. The SIGMET message was issued to ZJSA FIR, being the message sequenced as 7 of the day for that FIR [**ZJSA SIGMET 7**]. It's valid between 1745Z of day 15 and 2145Z of day 15 [**VALID 151745/152145**]. The observation was done by ZJHK station. End of preamble [**ZJHK-**]. The observation was done inside ZJSA (Sanya FIR) [**ZJSA SANYA FIR**]. Frequent Thunderstorm is forecasted [**FRQ TS FCST**] at the area located *SOUTH* of latitude 20°18'N [**S OF N2018**]. The top of the cloud mass is located at FL450 [**TOP FL450**]. The formation is moving to *NORTHWEST* at the speed of 30 km/h [**MOV NW 30KMH**] and it's intensifying [**INTSF**]. End of message [=].

```
WSRS37 RUAA 151657  
ULAM SIGMET 1 VALID 151800/152200 ULAA-  
ULAM NARYAN-MAR FIR SEV TURB FCST FL260/370 MOV SE 45 KMH NC=
```

SIGMET for Enroute Phenomenon (WS) at Russia (RS) [**WSRS37**]. Message disseminated by RUAA [**RUAA**] at 1657Z of day 15 [**151657**]. The SIGMET message was issued to ULAM FIR, being the message sequenced as 1 of the day for that FIR [**ULAM SIGMET 1**]. It's valid between 1800Z of day 15 and 2200Z of day 15 [**VALID 151800/152200**]. The observation was done by ULAA station. End of preamble [**ULAA-**]. The observation was done inside ULAM (Naryan-Mar FIR) [**ULAM NARYAN-MAR FIR**]. Severe Turbulence is forecasted [**SEV TURB FCST**] between the levels 260 and 370 [**TOP FL450**]. The turbulence area is moving to *SOUTHEAST* at the speed of 45 km/h [**MOV SE 45KMH**] with no changes in its strength [**NC**]. End of message [=].

SIGMET	Version 1.1	18 October 2015	Page 7
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Appendix 1 – List of Geographical Designators for SIGMET Header

AB	Albania	GU	Guatemala	NV	Vanuatu
AG	Argentina	GW	Guinea-Bissau	NW	Nauru
AH	Afghanistan	GY	Guyana	NZ	New Zealand
AI	Ascension Island	HA	Haiti	OM	Oman
AJ	Azerbaijan	HE	Saint Helena	OR	South Orkney Islands
AK	Alaska	HK	Hong Kong, China	OS	Austria
AL	Algeria	HO	Honduras	PF	French Polynesia
AN	Angola	HU	Hungary	PH	Philippines
AT	Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Kitts and Nevis and other British islands in the vicinity	HV	Burkina Faso	PI	Phoenix Islands
AU	Australia	HW	Hawaiian Islands	PK	Pakistan
AY	Armenia	IC	Comoros	PL	Poland
AZ	Azores	ID	Indonesia	PM	Panama
BA	Bahamas	IE	Ireland	PO	Portugal
BC	Botswana	IL	Iceland	PR	Peru
BD	Brunei Darussalam	IN	India	PT	Pitcairn
BE	Bermuda	IQ	Iraq	PU	Puerto Rico
BH	Belize	IR	Islamic Republic of Iran	PY	Paraguay
BI	Burundi	IS	Israel	QB	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BJ	Benin	IV	Côte d'Ivoire	QT	Qatar
BK	Banks Islands	IY	Italy	RA	Russian Federation (East)
BM	Myanmar	JD	Jordan	RE	Réunion and associated islands
BN	Bahrain	JM	Jamaica	RH	Croatia
BO	Bolivia	JP	Japan	RM	Republic of Moldova
BR	Barbados	KA	Caroline Islands	RO	Romania
BU	Bulgaria	KB	Kiribati	RS	Russian Federation (West)
BV	Bouvet Island	KI	Christmas Island	RW	Rwanda
BW	Bangladesh	KK	Cocos Islands	SB	Sri Lanka
BX	Belgium, Luxembourg	KN	Kenya	SC	Seychelles
BY	Belarus	KO	Republic of Korea	SD	Saudi Arabia

SIGMET	Version 1.1	18 October 2015	Page 8
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BZ	Brazil	KP	Cambodia	SG	Senegal
CD	Chad	KR	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SI	Somalia
CE	Central African Republic	KU	Cook Islands	SK	Sarawak
CG	Congo	KW	Kuwait	SL	Sierra Leone
CH	Chile	KY	Kyrgyzstan	SM	Suriname
CI	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	SN	Sweden
CM	Cameroon	LA	Lao People's Democratic Republic	SO	Solomon Islands
CN	Canada	LB	Lebanon	SP	Spain
CO	Colombia	LC	Saint Lucia	SQ	Slovakia
CR	Canary Islands (Spain)	LI	Liberia	SR	Singapore
CS	Costa Rica	LJ	Slovenia	SU	Sudan
CT	Canton Island	LN	Southern Line Islands	SV	Swaziland
CU	Cuba	LS	Lesotho	SW	Switzerland
CV	Cape Verde	LT	Lithuania	SX	Santa Cruz Islands
CY	Cyprus	LV	Latvia	SY	Syrian Arab Republic
CZ	Czech Republic	LY	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	SZ	Spitzbergen Islands
DJ	Djibouti	MA	Mauritius	TA	Tajikistan
DL	Germany	MB	Marion Island	TC	Tristan da Cunha
DN	Denmark	MC	Morocco	TD	Trinidad and Tobago
DO	Dominica	MD	Madeira	TG	Togo
DR	Dominican Republic	MF	Saint-Martin, Saint-Barthélemy, Guadeloupe and other French islands in the vicinity	TH	Thailand
EG	Egypt	MG	Madagascar	TI	Turks and Caicos Islands
EO	Estonia	MH	Marshall Islands	TK	Tokelau
EQ	Ecuador	MI	Mali	TM	Timor-Leste
ER	United Arab Emirates	MJ	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TN	United Republic of Tanzania
ES	El Salvador	MK	Montenegro	TO	Tonga
ET	Ethiopia	ML	Malta	TP	Sao Tome and Principe
FA	Faroe Islands	MN	St Maarten, St Eustatius and Saba	TR	Turkmenistan
FG	French Guiana	MO	Mongolia	TS	Tunisia

SIGMET	Version 1.1	18 October 2015	Page 9
© IVAO HQ training department	Training Documentation Manager Erwan L'hotellier		

FI	Finland	MR	Martinique	TU	Turkey
FJ	Fiji	MS	Malaysia	TV	Tuvalu
FK	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	MT	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
FP	Saint Pierre and Miquelon	MU	Macao, China	UK	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
FR	France	MV	Maldives	UR	Ukraine
FW	Wallis and Futuna	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
GB	Gambia	MX	Mexico	UY	Uruguay
GC	Cayman Islands	MY	Mariana Islands	UZ	Uzbekistan
GD	Grenada	MZ	Mozambique	VG	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
GE	Gough Island	NC	New Caledonia	VI	Virgin Islands
GG	Georgia	NG	Papua New Guinea	VN	Venezuela
GH	Ghana	NI	Nigeria	VS	Viet Nam
GI	Gibraltar	NK	Nicaragua	YE	Yemen
GL	Greenland	NL	Netherlands	YG	Serbia
GM	Guam	NM	Namibia	ZA	South Africa
GN	Guinea	NO	Norway	ZB	Zambia
GO	Gabon	NP	Nepal	ZM	Samoa
GQ	Equatorial Guinea	NR	Niger	ZR	Democratic Republic of the Congo
GR	Greece	NU	Netherlands Antilles (Bonaire, Curacao) and Aruba	ZW	Zimbabwe

Appendix 2 – List of abbreviations that can appear in a SIGMET

ABV	Above	HZ	Haze	SA	Sand
AIRMET	AIRMET Information	IC	Ice crystals	SE	South-east
AND*	And	ICE	Icing	SEV	Severe (used e.g. to qualify icing and turbulence reports)
APRX	Approximate or approximately	INTSF	Intensify or intensifying	SFC	Surface
AT	At (followed by time)	ISOL	Isolated	SG	Snow grains
BKN	Broken	KM	Kilometres	SIGMET	Information concerning en-route weather phenomena which may affect the safety of aircraft operations

SIGMET	Version 1.1	18 October 2015	Page 10
© IVAO HQ training department	Training Documentation Manager Erwan L'hotellier		

BR	Mist	KMH	Kilometres per hour	SN	Snow
BY*	By	KT	Knots	SQ	Squalls
CB	Cumulonimbus	LINE	Line	SQL	Squall line
CENTRE*	Centre (used to indicate tropical cyclone centre)	MPS	Metres per second	SS	Sandstorm
CLD	Cloud	MOD	Moderate (used to indicate intensity of weather phenomena)	SSE	South-Southeast
CNL	Cancel or cancelled	MOV	Move or moving or movement	SSW	South-Southwest
CTA	Control area	MT	Mountain	STNR	Stationary
DS	Duststorm	MTW	Mountain waves	SW	South-west
DU	Dust	N	North or northern latitude	TC	Tropical cyclone (not required in the EUR Region)
DZ	Drizzle	NC	No change	TCU	Towering Cumulus
E	East or eastern longitude	NE	North-east	TO	To ... (place)
EMBD	Embedded in layer (to indicate CB embedded in layers of other clouds)	NM	Nautical miles	TOP	Cloud top
ENE	East-Northeast	NNE	North-Northeast	TS	Thunderstorm
ERUPTION*	Eruption (used to indicate volcanic eruption)	NNW	North-Northwest	TSGR	Thunderstorm with hail
ESE	East-Southeast	NW	North-west	TURB	Turbulence
EXP	Expected	OBS	Observe or observed or observation	UIR	Upper flight information region
FCST	Forecast	OBSC	Obscure or obscured or obscuring	VA	Volcanic ash
FG	Fog	OCNL	Occasional or occasionally	VALID*	Valid
FIR	Flight information region (link to global FIR map: http://gis.icao.int/flexviewer/)	OF*	Of ... (place)	VIS	Visibility
FL	Flight level	OVC	Overcast	W	West or western longitude
FRQ	Frequent	PL	Ice pellets	WSPD	Wind speed
FU	Smoke	PO	Dust/sand whirls	WI	Within
FZRA	Freezing rain	PSN	Position	WID	Width
GR	Hail	RA	Rain	WNW	West-Northwest
GS	Small hail and/or snow pellets	RDOACT*	Radioactive	WSW	West-Southwest
HVY	Heavy (used to indicate intensity of weather phenomena)	S	South or southern latitude	Z	Coordinated Universal Time (used in meteorological messages)

*not in the ICAO Doc 8400, ICAO Abbreviations and Codes, but used in SIGMET messages

SIGMET	Version 1.1	18 October 2015	Page 11
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