

Supplementary Weather Product (AM 7-1-3): Clear-air turbulence forecast only. See Fit/Help page for more information.

### GTG2 - Maximum turbulence intensity (10000 ft. MSL to FL450)

Valid 1500 UTC Tue 06 May 2014 00-hr forecast from 1500 UTC 06 May

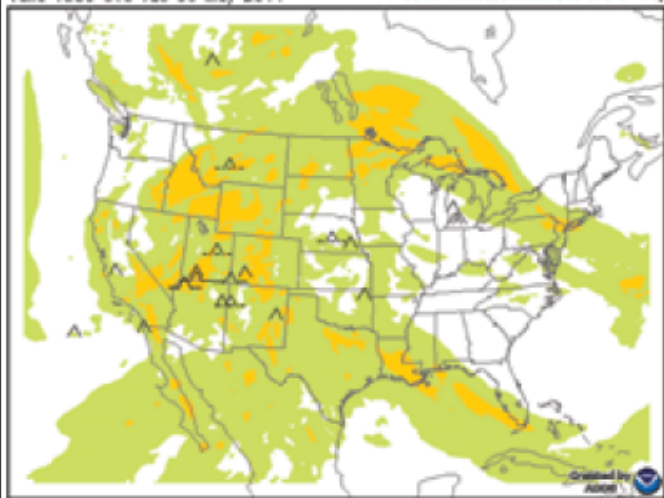


Figure 1

|                   |              |                     |                 |         |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------|
| None              | Light        | Moderate or greater |                 |         |
| Turb Icing Symbol | Smooth       | Light               | Moderate        | Severe  |
|                   | Smooth-Light | Light-Moderate      | Moderate-Severe | Extreme |

### Wind speed/streamlines at 30,000 ft MSL (300 mb)

00-hour forecast valid 0000 UTC Wed 07 May 2014

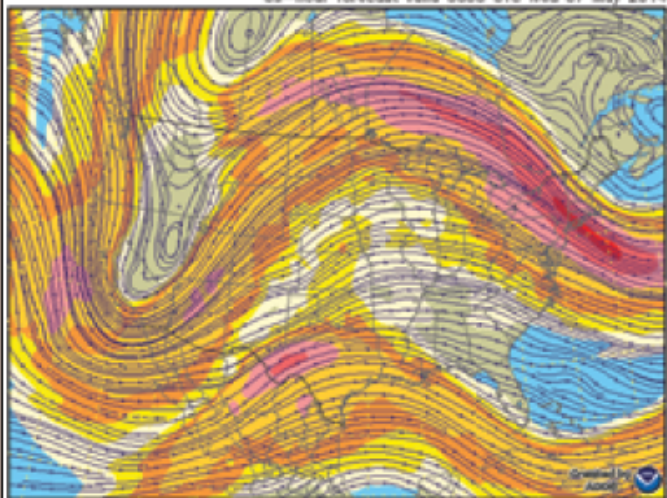


Figure 2

ACIS temp/wind charts supplement, but do not substitute for, the official winds and temperatures aloft forecast contained in the FB product.

The Graphical Turbulence Guidance (GTG-2.5) graphics (Figure 1) are computer-generated four-dimensional forecasts of the likelihood of clear air turbulence (CAT) associated with upper-level fronts and jet streams. It is not intended to predict turbulence associated with convection and thunderstorm clouds or breaking mountain waves. The GTG also does not provide forecasts from the surface to 10,000 feet, and may be used as a higher-resolution supplement to Airmets and Sigmet, but not as a substitute for them.

Wind streamlines (Figure 2) are plotted lines showing the wind flow pattern. Streamlines are useful because they show where air converges and diverges. To estimate where turbulence might be encountered, look for lines plotted close together and/or sharp curves. Multiple variations in color—wind speed—may also indicate turbulence.

The lifted index (Figure 3) is a common measure of atmospheric instability. It depicts the temperature air near the ground would have if it were lifted to a higher level (usually around 18,000 feet) and comparing that temperature to the actual data. Negative values indicate instability—the more negative, the more unstable the air is, and the stronger the updrafts are likely to be.

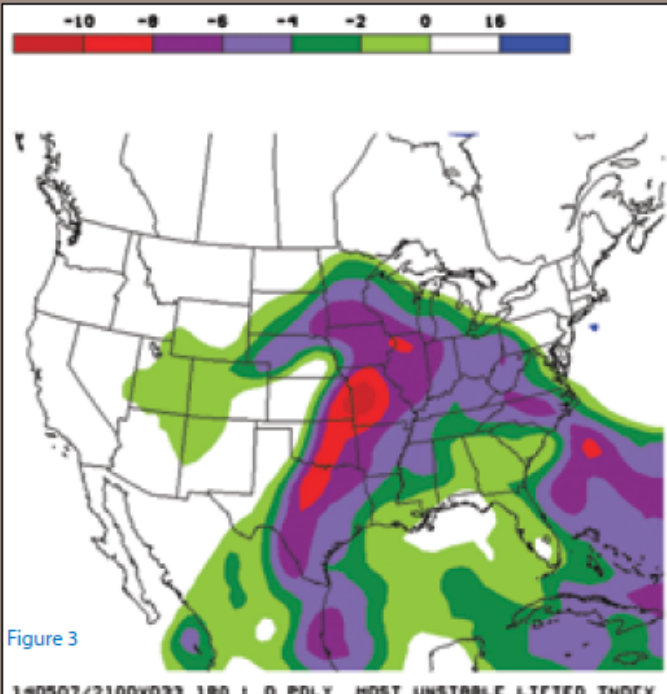


Figure 3

140507/2100V033 180 I 0 POLY MOST UNSTABLE LIFTED INDEX