Depressions Case Study

**Depressions** are low pressure weather systems which bring rain, wind and sometimes snow to the UK. They are responsible for much of our extreme weather.

A depression is easily recognisable on weather charts and satellite images. It has low pressure in the centre with warm, cold and occluded fronts and a hook shaped cloud.



In the UK, storms have been given names since 2015. A storm is named if it is likely to have a significant impact on the UK or Ireland.

1. Write down the names of any recent storms you can remember.

(note for teachers – if this is done in class, this could be completed as a class, if it is done as homework, then family or wider community members could be asked)

1. Use the Met Office storm centre <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/warnings-and-advice/uk-storm-centre/index> to discover the date that one of those storms had an impact on the UK/ Ireland (if your storm isn’t in the current year, scroll to the bottom of the page to the Related Links section for previous years).

Storm Name: Date:

Now download the weather charts for the storm from <http://www1.wetter3.de/Archiv/archiv_ukmet.html>

In the bottom left of the page, where is says ‘Archiv – Basistermin, enter the date of the storm in the format day – month – year

1. Copy and paste the weather map onto this document.
2. Put a red circle around the centre of the storm. This is marked by a cross and the pressure value at the centre of the storm is given.

Now use the single forward arrow to advance the chart by 6 hours.



1. Copy and paste the weather map onto this document.
2. Put a red circle around the centre of the storm

Now use the single forward arrow to advance the chart by 6 hours.

1. Copy and paste the weather map onto this document.
2. Put a red circle around the centre of the storm
3. Now complete the table using information from your three weather maps:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Date and time | Pressure value in the centre of the storm  | Approximate location of the centre of the storm (e.g. Irish Sea or East Anglia) |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Winds rotate around a depression in an anticlockwise direction, following the pressure contours – there’s an example below.



1. Use ‘insert’ and ‘shapes’ to add arrows showing the wind direction around the storm to the first of your weather maps.

In addition to naming storms, sometimes colour coded **weather warnings** are given. The colour of the warning depends on a combination of how much damage the storm is expected to do, and how likely that damage is. So a storm that is very likely to cause a lot of damage is given a red warning, but a yellow warning could mean that a storm is either very likely to cause a bit of damage, or unlikely to cause a lot of damage.



1. Go back to the Met Office storm centre <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/warnings-and-advice/uk-storm-centre/index> and click on your storm’s name – this should give you a summary sheet about your storm. Scroll through it – were any weather warnings issued? List them below, or write ‘none’.

Colour code Impact expected (rain/ wind/ snow) Ar

**Extension**

Use the Met Office summary sheet you just opened, or BBC news <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news> to write a paragraph about the impacts of your storm.