

RE-MAPPING THE WEATHER

Guidelines for collecting information to create your own unique weathermap

Re-mapping weather is fascinating, important, empowering and fun. **October 2023 was the hottest year on record**– if you draw your own map you will see immediately what is happening to the weather patterns where you live.

HOW TO COLLECT INFORMATION

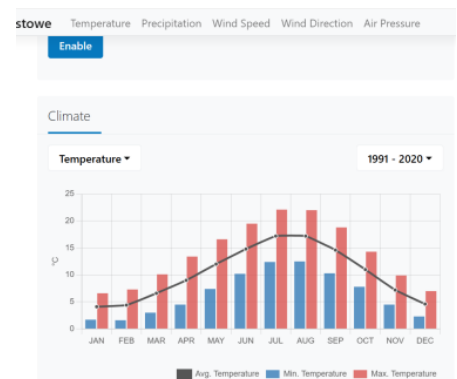
If you have the time and all the right equipment, you can collect your own daily measurements for temperature and rainfall in any particular month. However there are many websites where you can gather ready-made data.

Whatever you choose, *you will need to stick to just one source* as you will notice they all present different figures. This is because they are using different equipment, locations and time spans.

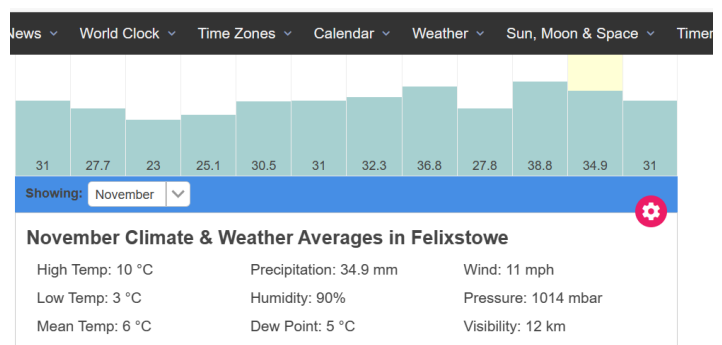
Here are some suggestions for what you can use:

- A hyperlocal amateur weather station in Felixstowe <https://wow.metoffice.gov.uk/>

- The Meteorological Office's official weather station in Wattisham, and websites such as **meteostat** <https://meteostat.net/en/place/gb/felixstowe> which gives you daily average temperatures, rainfall and historical data, such as average temperature for all Novembers from 1991 to 2020 (7.2 degrees Celsius)



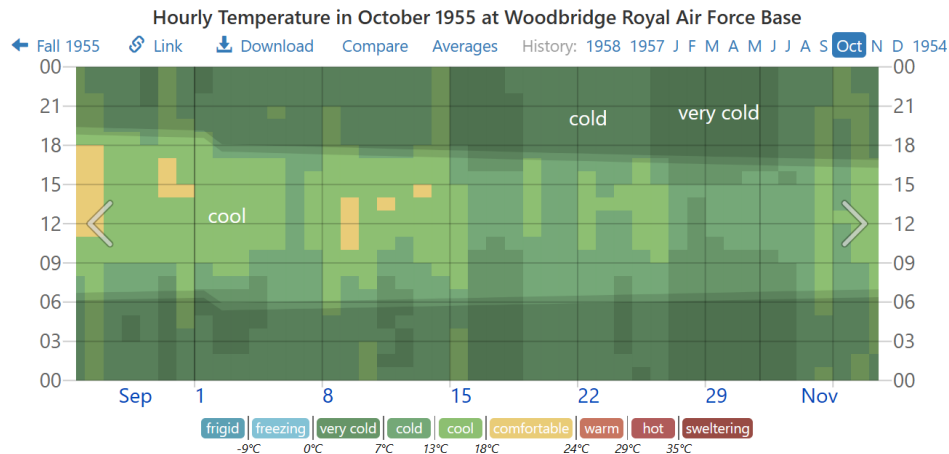
- Or **timeanddate.com** <https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/uk/felixstowe/climate>



- For Historical records

Weatherspark <https://weatherspark.com/h/r/46972/Historical-Weather-in-Felixstowe-United-Kingdom>

For example, You can compare a weather report for Felixstowe in October 1955 to the present



COLOUR CODING FOR TEMPERATURE

Average Temperature in Degrees Celsius	Colour Code for Average temperatures
Above average HOT	
Average	
Below average COLD	




RAINFALL

You can easily find the total rainfall for each day or month and compare that to a historical average. But, there is no agreed definition of how much rain is ‘heavy’, as different weather agencies and regions use different ways of gathering or describing measurements. However, some possible ways to classify rain are:

Rainfall Average Daily Amount in mm	Description Use your own words	Symbols (Or draw your own rain drops or clouds)
0 to 2.5mm	Dry to Damp	“
Up to 25mm	Moderately Wet	“ “
Up to 75mm	Heavy Rain	“ “ “
Over 75 mm	Exceptionally High	“ “ “ “
Over 100mm	Exceptionally Rare in UK	“ “ “ “ “

1. Our example uses A4 paper. You may want to use a different size or use fabric if you prefer to sew.
2. Using a pencil, lightly draw lines to divide your page into 28,30 or 31 equal parts - depending what month of the year you want to illustrate.

3. Using the data that you have collected in the form on the previous page, decide which temperatures are average , above average or below average for that month.
4. Use coloured pencils, paint or fabric & thread to colour in each row using the colour code for the data. Have a look at the example of a Weathermap on the next page.

Temperature Degrees Celsius	Colour Code for Average temperatures
Above average HOT	 red
Average	 violet
Below average COLD	 blue

EXAMPLE USING OCTOBER 2023

You can see at a glance what a strange month October 2023 was
- with 12 days out of 31 above average heat, 7 days below
average and just 12 days average for that time of year.

