



Weather Stations for Meteorological Applications

The main variables of meteorological measurements are:

- Air temperature
- Relative humidity
- Atmospheric pressure at station level
- Wind speed and wind direction
- Precipitation
- Solar radiation/sun duration

Air movements influence the fate of air pollutants. If the air is calm and pollutants cannot disperse, then the concentration of these pollutants will build up. On the other hand, when strong, turbulent winds blow, pollutants disperse quickly, resulting in lower pollutant concentrations. So any study of air pollution should include a study of the local weather patterns (meteorology).

Meteorological data helps to:

- identify the source of pollutants
- predict air pollution events such as inversions and high-pollutant concentration days
- simulate and predict air quality using computer models
- assist compliance with regulatory requirements

Compliance Monitoring can install solar powered automatic weather stations in any location including Wind Region D.

Benefits:

- NATA accredited
- Australian Standards compliant
- BoM compliant data
- Relocatable foundations

