



## Wind Frequency Analyses and Wind Roses

The included set of wind frequency analysis tables or wind roses show the frequency with which winds of various strengths have been observed coming from various directions. These notes should help you to use the information.

### Data

Wind speed and direction are measured by a number of means. In some cases, they are only estimated. To find out exactly which method has been used, a search of the appropriate station history file would be required.

Wind measurement is particularly sensitive to changes in site, exposure and instrumentation. Observations from a site may differ significantly from the conditions in the surrounding area, and past records are not always directly comparable with current measurements.

The data are collected by the National Climate Centre in the Bureau of Meteorology's Melbourne head office. They are stored in ADAM (the Australian Data Archive for Meteorology), an extensive computer database of meteorological observations. As the observations are stored, basic checks are performed. Any observations that fail these tests (specifically, any whose quality flag is poorer than "4 - estimated, medium certainty") are excluded from the frequency analyses that follow.

### Analysis

The data are collated in a number of ways, depending on the nature of your request.

To group by hour, the observations are assigned to the closest standard three-hour reporting time. For example, all observations between 7:30 am and 10:30 am local standard time are labeled "9 am". If a seasonal grouping has been requested, then "autumn" is March, April and May, "winter" is June, July and August, "spring" is September, October and November, and "summer" is December, January and February.

The observations are then grouped by speed. The exact number of speed ranges and their size depends on your request. When the speed ranges are labelled, "1 - 10" is used for all speeds greater than 0 but less than or equal to 10. "11 - 20" means greater than 10 but less than or equal to 20.

The data are then grouped by direction; into 8 or 16 bins as requested. When doing this, observations that fall on bin boundaries are split equally between the two bins. For example, when grouping into 8 bins, a direction of "NE" covers all observations with directions strictly between NNE and ENE; "E" covers from ENE to ESE. If the direction is exactly ENE (67.5°), then it will be placed half in the "NE" bin and half in the "E" one.

### Tables

If you have requested wind frequency tables, you will get a separate table for each time group. Each table shows the time to which it applies, and the total number of observations used at that time. The percentage frequency with which calm conditions (that is, no wind) are observed are displayed at the top left of the table.

The rest of the table is laid out with directions across and speeds down. To find the frequency with which winds of a given speed and direction occur, follow down the appropriate direction column and across the speed row until they intersect. The value printed there is the frequency you require. For example, a value of "14" indicates that this speed/direction group occur about 14% of the time. "\*" indicates the range has occurred but less than 0.5% of the time. The last column, labeled "All", gives the frequency of each speed range regardless of direction. Similarly, the last row gives the frequency of each direction, regardless of speed.

### Roses

Wind Roses seek to make the data in a wind frequency table easier to digest. Although not ideal for quantitative work, they are good for providing a quick visual impression of the wind regime.

Like the tables, there is one wind rose for each time group that you requested. Each rose consist of a central circle, surrounded by branches, each made up of a number of petals.

The circle represents the frequency of calm conditions. The size of the circle is proportional to the number of calms; a scale is given in the legend at the top of the page.

Each branch represents the wind coming from that direction. North is to the top, and the other directions are shown in the legend. In each case, the wind is blowing from that direction toward the calms circle. Each petal corresponds to a speed range from that direction. The length of the petal is proportional to the frequency of that wind; the scale is shown in the legend. The thickness of the petal is used to indicate which speed range it represents.

### Copyright and Disclaimer

All the tables and roses are Copyright © Commonwealth of Australia 2010. We have taken all due care but cannot provide any warranty nor accept any liability for this information.

### More Information

Prepared by Climate Services Centre in the Western Australia Regional Office of the Bureau of Meteorology  
Contact us by phone on (08) 9263 2222 by fax on (08) 9263 2233, or by email on [climate.wa@bom.gov.au](mailto:climate.wa@bom.gov.au)