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论文

辽宁雾预报区的划分初探

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摘要 分析了1997—2006年辽宁境内能见度小于1000 m雾的时空分布特征。结果表明：就雾发生的频率而言，辽宁存在两个高值区和两个低值区，高值区分别位于黄海北部沿岸至辽宁东部山区和锦州北部至阜新一带，低值区分别位于辽宁中北部平原以及朝阳地区。从雾的日变化上看，近86%的雾出现在夜间，近69%的雾出现在02-08时，且多为辐射雾。地域不同但气候条件相近时，雾的日变化与雾发生的次数存在极其相似的特点。依据相似的地理环境和气候条件、雾的日变化特征以及雾发生次数等，将辽宁划分为5个预报区，对雾采取分区预报，以提高雾预报的准确率。

关键词 雾 时空分布 日变化 预报区划分

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Preliminary study on fog forecast area division in Liaoning province

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Abstract The temporal and spatial distribution characteristics of fog (visibility less than1000 m) from 1997 to 2006 were analyzed in Liaoning province. The results show that there are two high and two low values' areas according to the frequency of fog in Liaoning province. Two high values' areas are located in north shore of the Yellow Sea to the mountain areas of eastern Liaoning and north of Jinzhou to Fuxin, while two low values' areas are located in north-central plain and Chaoyang regions. About 86% of fogs occurs at night, of which nearly 69% appears from 02:00 to 08:00 (local time) based on diurnal variation of fog. Most of them belong to radiation fog. When geographical regions are different and climatic conditions are similar, the features of daily fog variation are close to that of fog frequency. According to similar geographical environment, climatic conditions, daily fog variations and fog frequency, five forecast areas are divided in Liaoning province. In order to improve the forecasting accuracy, fogs could be forecasted according to this division.

Key words Fog Temporal and spatial distribution Diurnal variation Division of forecast areas

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