COURSE CODE:	WMA 501
COURSE TITLE:	HYOROMETEOROLOGICAL FORECASTING I
NUMBER OF UNITS:	2 UNITS
COURSE DURATION:	2 HOURS

COURSE DETAILS:

Course Coordinator: DR. ADEOLA A. AMORI B.A., M.Sc, PGDE, Ph.D

Email: dedeolaamori@yahoo.co.uk

Office Location: RM B211, COLERM BUILDING

Other Lecturers:

COURSE CONTENT:

Statistical Methods in Climatological and Meterological Studies, Application of Statistics in decision making and objective analysis of boundary layer climatology. Weather analysis and forecasting reveiews. Critical raisal of forecase models and products. Hydrological forecasts and warnings. Classification of hydreological forecasts. Hydrological forecast serves, operation, organization, collection of data and issue of forecases and warnings, use of radar observation for meterological and hydrological services.

COURSE REQUIREMENTS:

This is a compulsory course for final year students in the department. To participate, students are expected to attend minimum of 75% of the classes in order to sit for the examination. Also they must have passed the following curses WMA 308 and 409.

READING LIST:

. Ayoade, J.O. (2009) *Techniques in Climatology*. Ibadan: Stirling Horden Publishers, 283pps

Subramanya, K.(2003) *Engineering Hydrology*. New Delhi
Tata MCGraw Hill Publishing Coy, 392pps

LECTURE NOTES

Hydrological forecasting is a procedure and process by which hydrological elements such as run-off, river regime can be studied and its outcome used in depleting the analysis and planning of water bodies in a particular place.

The whole gamut of hydrological forecasting is based on the use of numerical, descriptive and scientific techniques in describing possible state and properties of water bodies found in a given place. It seeks to predict and determine what the state of moving years or in the distant future.

Hydrological forecasting is relatively new in Nigeria even though its execution and application in the planning and management of water resources dates back to the colonial period.

Its practice is hampered by poor data gathering of hydrometerological parameters and limited rcording stations that can adequately gather several typelogical and hydrological data.