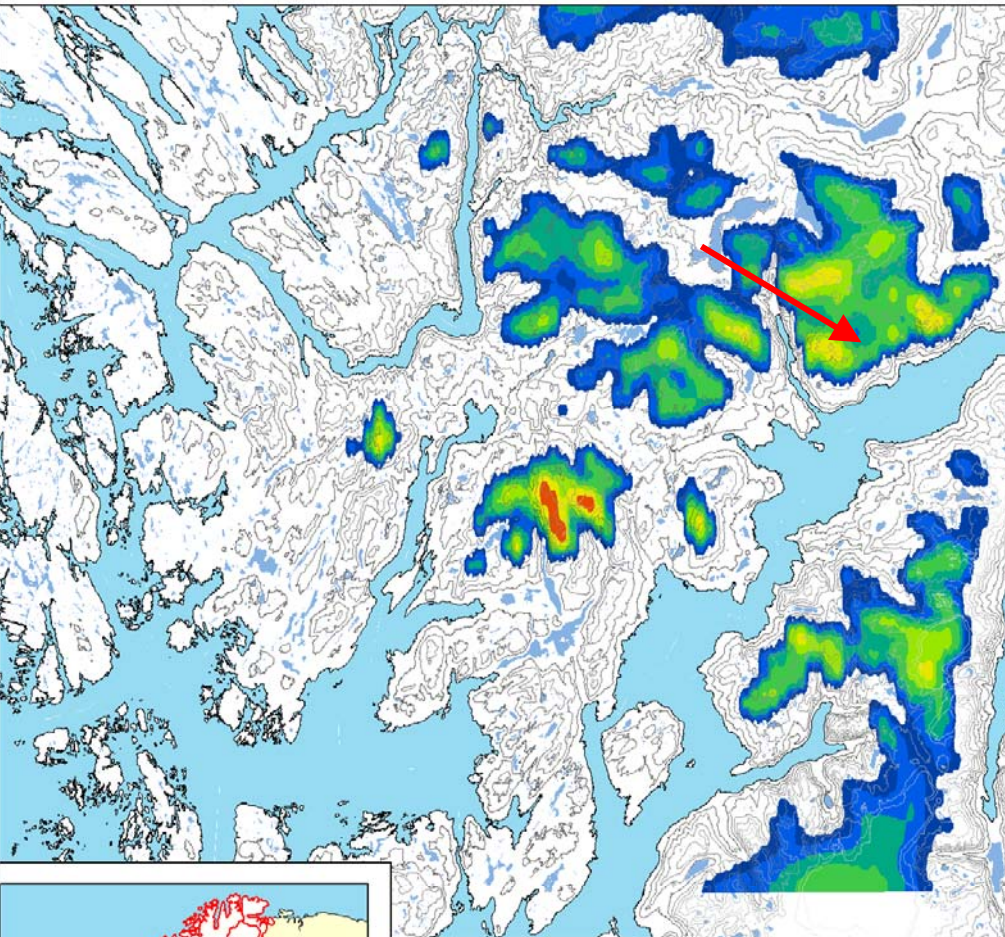


Ice load 1999.01.15 - 00UTC + 114h

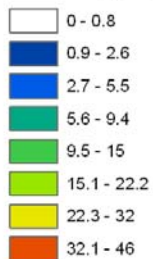


5 days with winds from S and SW
Measured: 9 kg/m
Simulated: 11.5 kg/m

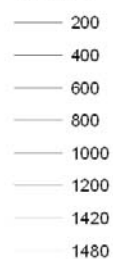


Scale 1:425 000

Ice Load (kg/m)

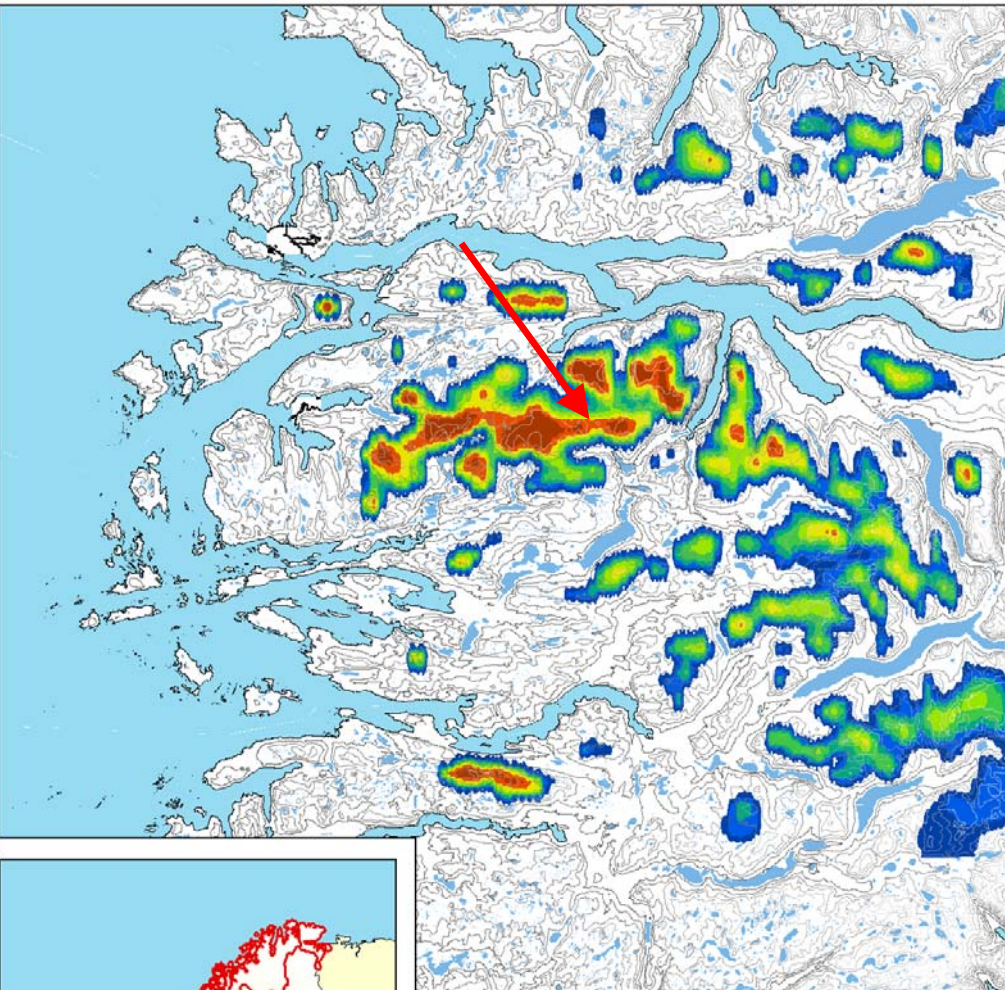


M.a.s.l.

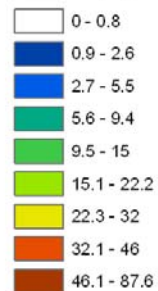


Ice load 1999.01.15 - 00UTC +144h

Simulated: 50 kg/m

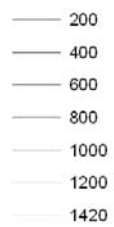


Ice load (kg/m)



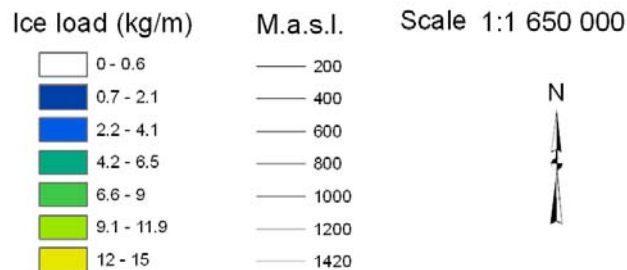
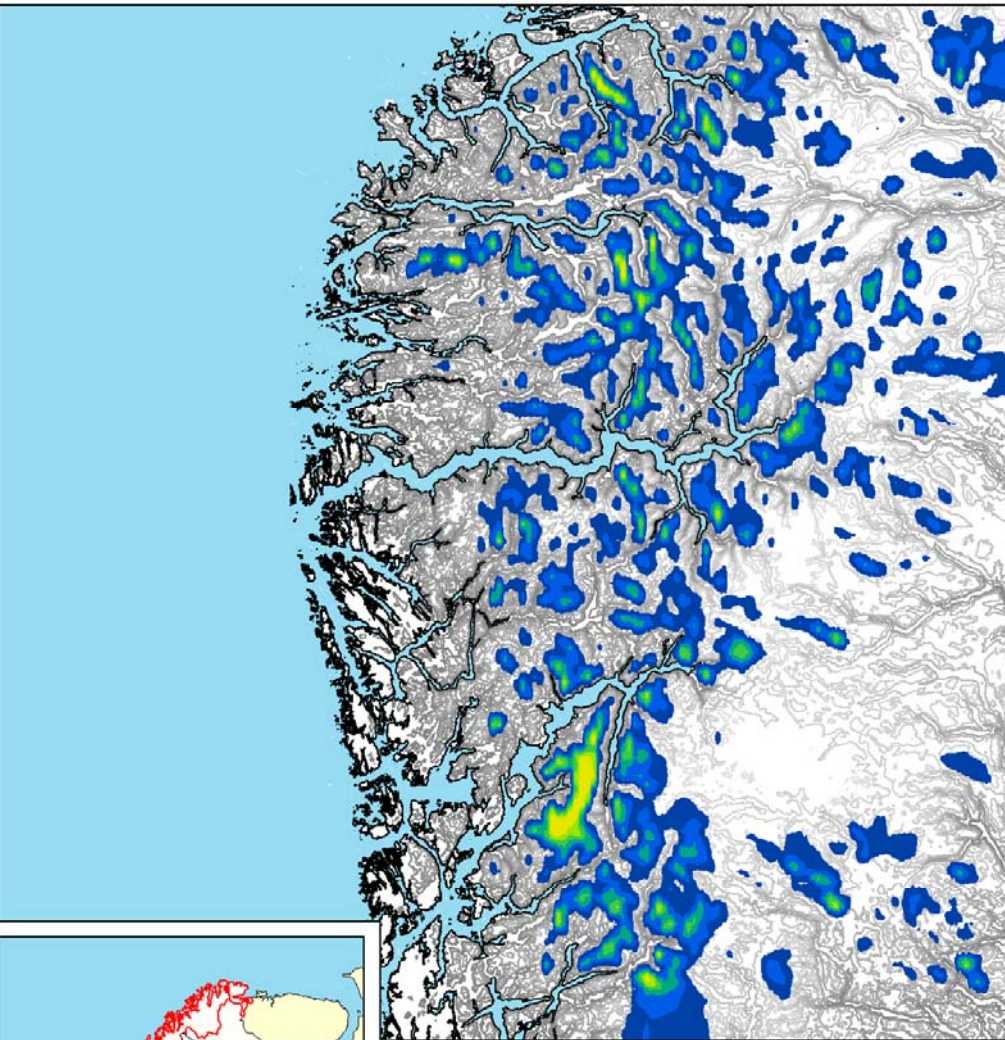
Scale 1:500 000

M.a.s.l.



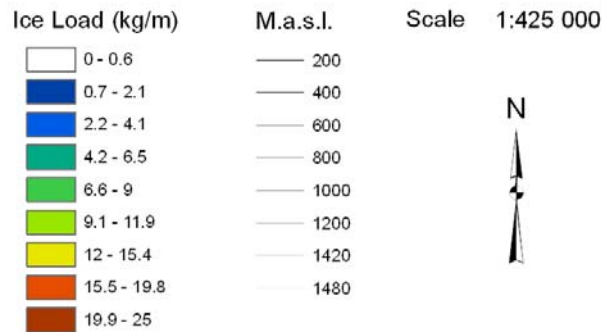
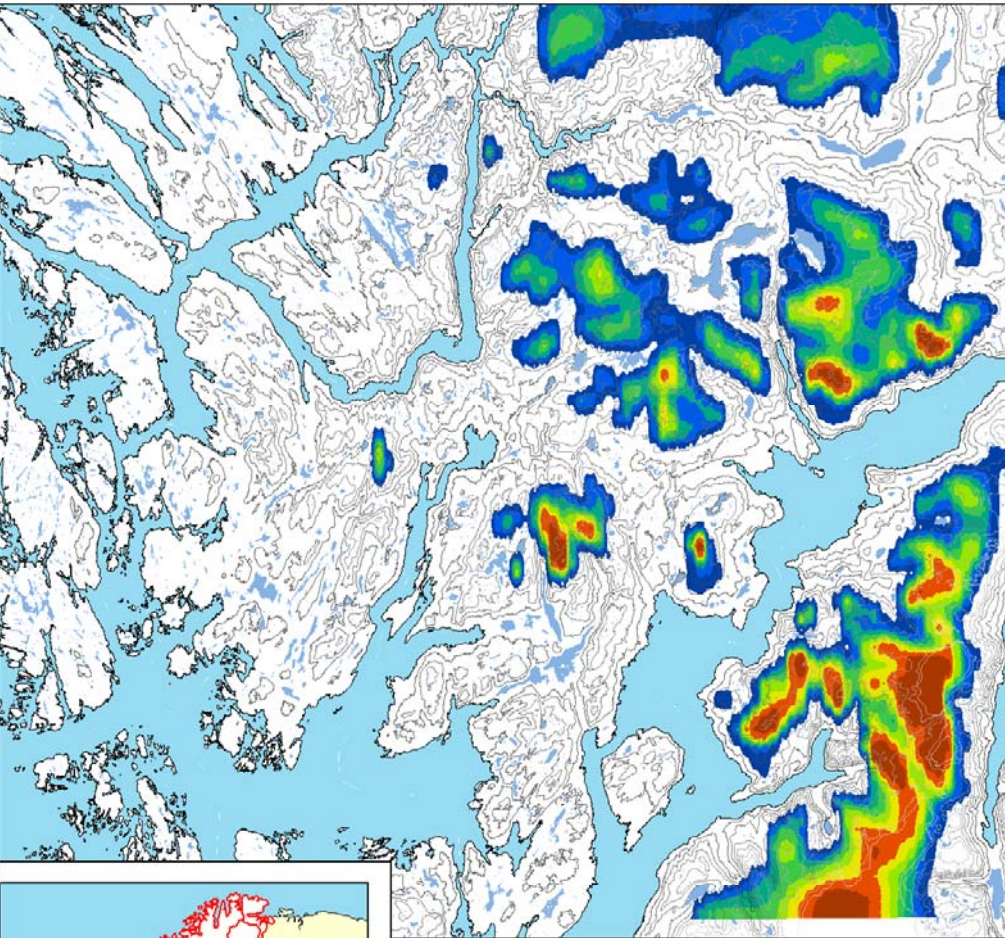
Ice load 2000.02.10 - 00UTC + 72h

3 days with winds from SW and W



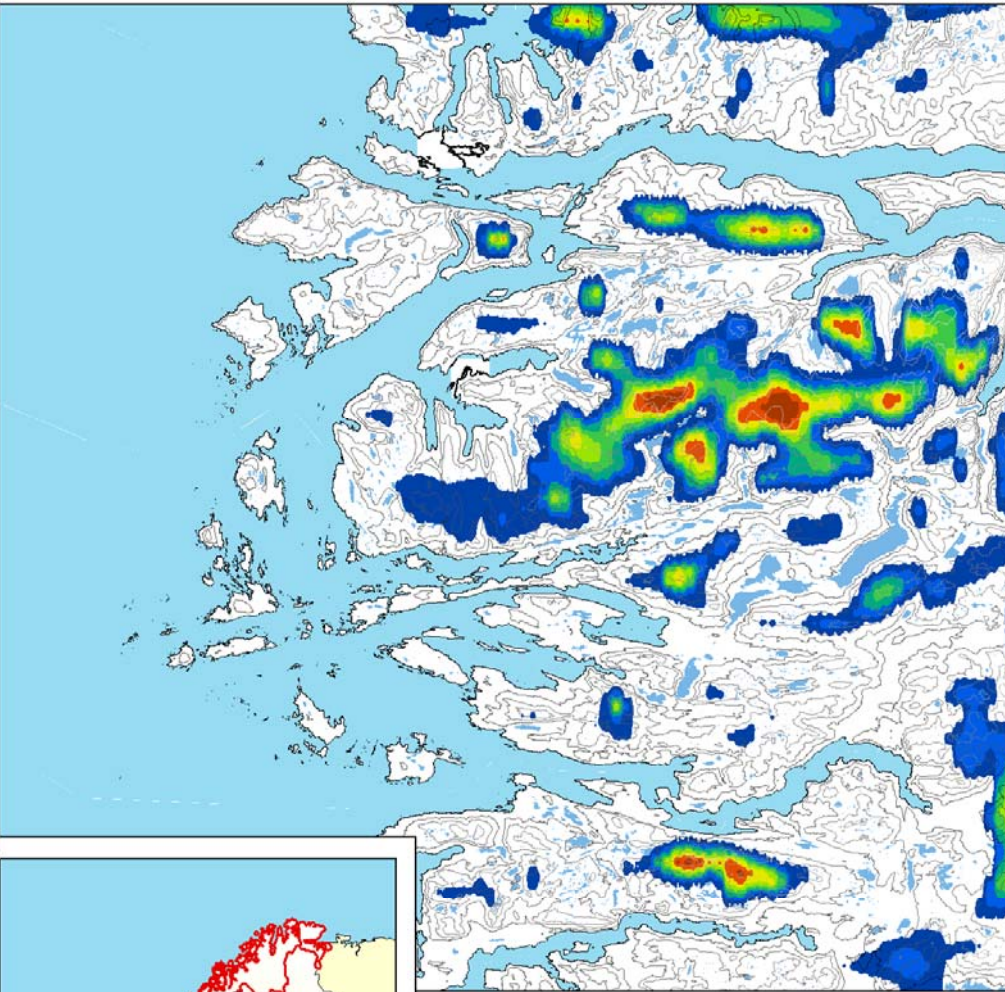
Ice load 2000.02.10 - 00UTC + 72h

Measured: 8 kg/m
Simulated: 7 kg/m

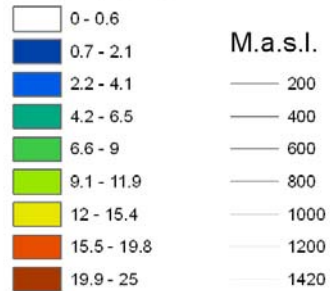


Ice load 2000.02.10 - 00UTC + 72h

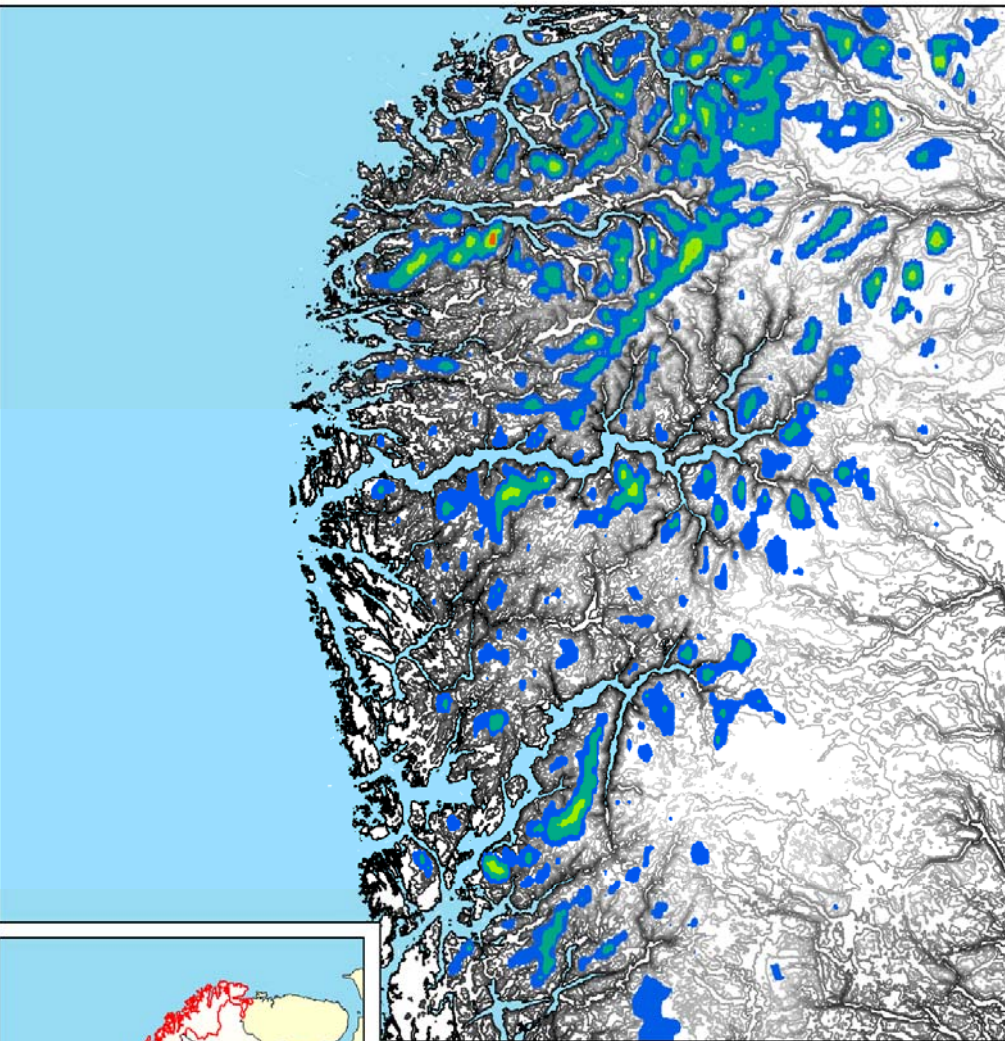
Simulated: 11 kg/m



Ice load (kg/m) Scale 1:375 000



Ice load 2004.02.08 00UTC + 48h



2 days with winds from NW

No icing on the ice-rack

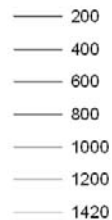
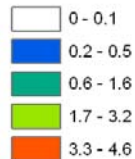


Scale 1:1 650 000

M.a.s.l.

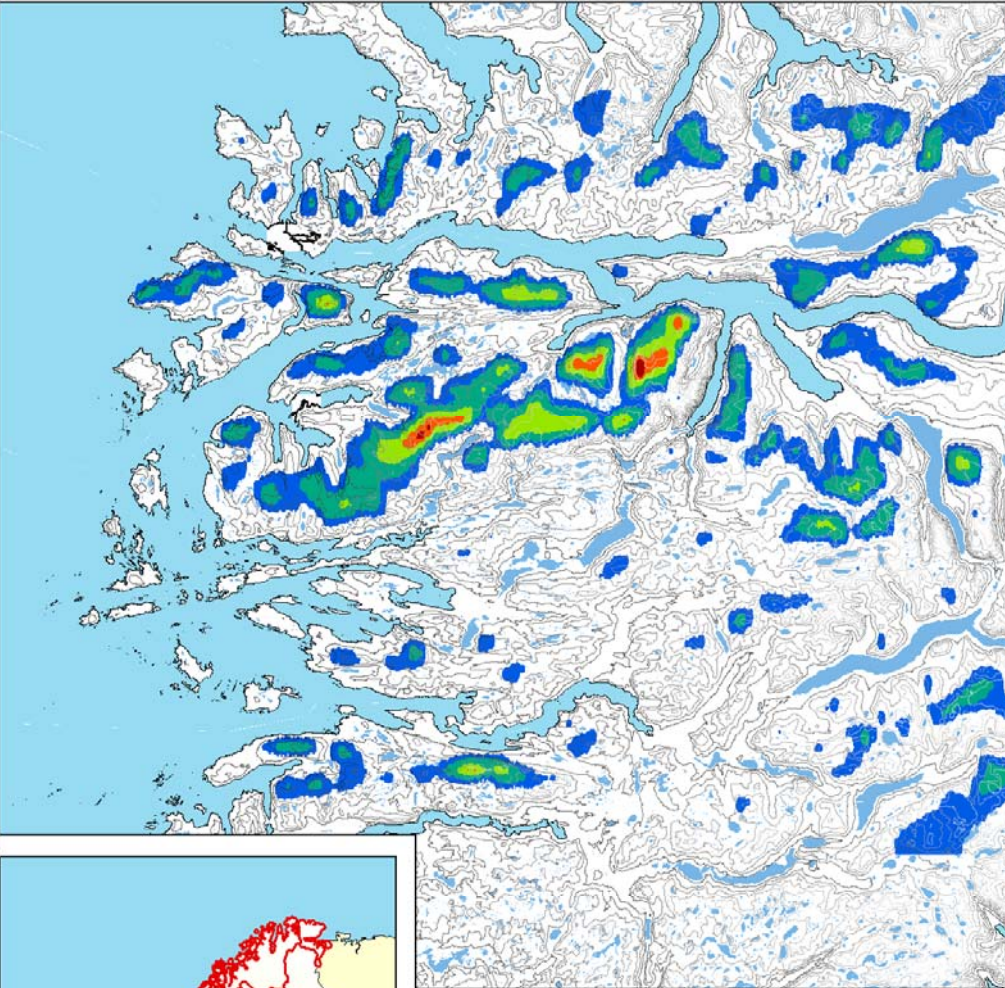
N

Ice load (kg/m)



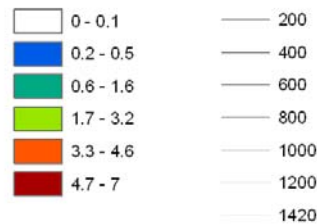
Ice load 2004.02.08 - 00UTC + 48h

Simulated: 1 kg/m



Scale 1:500 000

Ice load (kg/m) M.a.s.l.



Conclusions

Large potential for quantitative forecasts of episodes of in-cloud icing

In general good agreement between measured and modeled ice loads

SLW seems to be underestimated in cold convective air masses

Need for more measurements!