

WeatherSnoop

1.7.7

Users Guide

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Introduction

WeatherSnoop is a robust yet easy to use application for extracting real-time weather data from your personal weather station or Internet-based data provider. Not only can WeatherSnoop obtain weather data, but it can also act as data provider, relaying weather data to Internet-based data services such as Weather Underground. These capabilities make WeatherSnoop a powerful, centralized data management system for your weather.

At the heart of WeatherSnoop is the *agent*, an intelligent piece of software which knows how to connect and communicate to a *data source* to obtain weather data. Once the agent retrieves the data, it can be saved to a database, sent to online weather data gathering services such as Weather Underground and Citizen Weather Observer Program, and even served to other interested applications via HTTP.

WeatherSnoop Lite vs. WeatherSnoop

WeatherSnoop is offered in two configurations: WeatherSnoop Lite, which has the above features, and WeatherSnoop, which has extra graphical and data management capabilities. This Users Guide covers the features of both products.

Setting Up Your Station

Getting your weather station data to your Mac is extremely easy using WeatherSnoop, but before running the application, please ensure that your station is setup properly. Here are a list of specific directions for setting up supported stations.

Davis Vantage Pro or Vantage Vue Weather Stations

If you haven't done so already, attach the Davis WeatherLink USB or Serial data logger to your console using the directions provided by Davis.



1. If you are using the USB version of the data logger, we recommend that you install the latest Mac OS X USB driver from Silicon Labs found at the following link: (<https://www.silabs.com/products/mcu/Pages/USBtoUARTBridgeVCPDrivers.aspx>). If you are using the serial version of the data logger, ensure that you have drivers installed for the USB to RS-232 adapter plugged into your Mac.
2. Plug the data logger into your Mac either via USB or a USB to RS-232 adapter.
3. If you are using wireless transmitters, ensure that your outdoor sensors are connected and the batteries are inserted, then insert the batteries into the weather station console.
4. Set your station's date and time, elevation and longitude/latitude according to the procedures in the station's user manual.

Oregon Scientific WMR100N/WMR200A/WMR968 Weather Stations

1. Verify that your station is connected to your Mac via the appropriate RS-232 or USB cable (the WMR968 is a serial-based console and may require you to install a USB to RS-232 driver).
2. Set your station's date and time, elevation and longitude/latitude according to the procedures in the station's user manual.
3. Ensure that your outdoor sensors are connected and the batteries are inserted, then insert the batteries into the weather station console.



LaCrosse WS-2315 Weather Stations

1. Verify that your station is connected to your Mac via the appropriate RS-232 or USB cable (the WS-2315 is a serial-based console and may require you to install a USB to RS-232 driver).
2. Ensure that your outdoor sensors are connected and the batteries are inserted, then insert the batteries into the weather station console.



Ambient Weather WS-1080/WS-2080 Weather Stations

1. Verify that your station is connected to your Mac via the USB cable.
2. Ensure that your outdoor sensors are connected and the batteries are inserted, then insert the batteries into the weather station console.



iROX Pro-X/Honeywell TE923 Weather Stations

1. Verify that your station is connected to your Mac via the USB cable.
2. Ensure that your outdoor sensors are connected and the batteries are inserted, then insert the batteries into the weather station console.



Wireless Station Sensor Reliability

If you own a weather station that has wireless sensors, you should take extra precautions to ensure that the sensors are in communication range of the station. If sensors are battery powered, verify that they contain fresh batteries in order to keep data transmitting. Remember: if your station cannot see the data, then neither can WeatherSnoop!

Starting WeatherSnoop

It's time to launch WeatherSnoop!

When you run WeatherSnoop for the very first time, you will be asked to check for updates. We suggest that you allow this so that you can always have the assurance of running the latest version of the software.

Once launched, the agent window will appear. This window is central to the setup and control of WeatherSnoop and how it interacts with your data source. At the very top of the agent window is the agent status, which tells you whether the agent is running or not. By default the red LED  indicates that the agent is not running and the **Start** button is shown; when the agent is running, the green LED  appears and the **Stop** button is shown. Clicking the **Start** button will start the agent and it will begin communicating to your data source; likewise, clicking on the **Stop** button will stop the agent and allow you to make changes to your settings.

The logging area (which can be hidden by clicking on the disclosure triangle) is also visible to show the status of the agent while it is running. The Log Level slider allows you to adjust the amount of information that the log area shows, which can be helpful for debugging. Buttons are also available to clear the contents of the log area, copy the contents into the global copy buffer, or email the contents.

The lower area of the window contains a tabbed interface where you can modify all of your options. **Please note that you can only change these options below when the agent is stopped.**

Here are the tabs, along with a description of their content:

My Site

All information pertinent to your station's site is set here. Your site's name and location are for informational purposes. The longitude and latitude of your station are also set here, as is the elevation. If you expect to use the Citizen Weather Observer Program feature, your longitude and latitude must be set.

Once you've set this information, just click on the globe icon; a browser will open and take you to your location in Google Maps.

Source

Here is where you select the weather data source and its parameters. When using the popup button to select the data source, an image of the source appears. Some sources have additional specific options that you can set.

Here are the possible selections for the weather source:

- **Davis Vantage Pro/Vue** - This option will obtain all sensor values expected on a Davis Vantage Pro, Vantage Pro 2 or Vantage Vue weather station. You will need to select the RS-232 or USB device that the station is connected to. Also, if you have additional temperature, humidity, UV or solar sensors, be sure to check those.
- **Oregon Scientific WMR100N** - This option will obtain all sensor values expected on an Oregon Scientific WMR100N. Note that this station uses a USB interface; therefore, no device selection is necessary.
- **Oregon Scientific WMR200A** - This option will obtain all sensor values expected on an Oregon Scientific WMR200A. Like the WMR100N, this station also uses a USB interface; therefore, no device selection is necessary.
- **Oregon Scientific WMR968** - This option will obtain all sensor values expected on an Oregon Scientific WMR968. You will need to select the RS-232 or USB device that the station is connected to.
- **LaCrosse WS-2315** - This option will obtain all sensor values expected on an LaCrosse WS-2315. You will need to select the RS-232 or USB device that the station is connected to.
- **Ambient Weather WS-1080/WS-2080** - This option will obtain all sensor values expected on an Ambient Weather WS-1080/WS-2080. This station uses a USB interface, so no device selection is necessary.
- **iROX Pro-X/Honeywell TE923** - This option will obtain all sensor values expected on an iROX Pro-X or Honeywell TE923. This station uses a USB interface, so no device selection is necessary.
- **WeatherSnoop XML Feed** - This option will obtain real time data from another computer running WeatherSnoop. Simply type in the server computer's address and port number. Note that the HTTP sharing feature of that copy of WeatherSnoop must be turned on.
- **Weather Underground Website** - This option will obtain real time data from a specific station that is sending its data to the Weather Underground website. Simply supply the station ID in the text field and that station's data will be pulled into WeatherSnoop.

Sharing

This tab contains a sub-tab which allows settings for data sharing using different methods.

Weather Underground

Sharing your weather data via Weather Underground gives the world access to your local weather for general interest and research. To enable this

feature, just click the checkbox and your weather data will be sent to Weather Underground automatically. In order to take advantage of sharing your weather data in this manner, you will need a station ID and a password. If you don't already have this information and would like to sign up your station, just click on the Weather Underground logo and it will take you to the Personal Weather Stations page.

If you do have your station ID and password, then enter them in the text fields, and select the time interval that you want to send data to Weather Underground. The 3 second interval is recommended but you can elect to go as long as 5 minutes between updates.

Once you have put your station ID and password in the field, you can click on the Weather Underground logo to go right to your station's page in your web browser.

CWOP

The Citizen Weather Observer Program, or CWOP (<http://www.wxqa.com/>) is another program that allows weather data sharing over the Internet. In order to participate, you must obtain a CW number from the CWOP website, and set your exact longitude and latitude in the My Site tab. Once this is done, you can turn on the feature and your data will be sent to the CWOP server automatically.

Growl

Growl (<http://www.growl.info/>) is a notification system for Mac OS X that applications can use to alert you about certain events. If the option is selected, WeatherSnoop will use Growl to display the current weather at an interval of your choosing. If you do not have Growl installed, or have an older version installed, then you will be prompted to install Growl at that time. Also, clicking on the Growl icon will take you to the Growl Project homepage.

TCP/IP

Allowing WeatherSnoop to share your weather data over a TCP/IP port opens up a whole new avenue for sharing your data with other applications, and even other systems running WeatherSnoop. With this feature, your weather data is presented in XML format to any interested party via the specified TCP/IP port. Application developers interested in this data can then take advantage of this information.

Upon initial connection, all data obtained from the weather station at that point are immediately sent; subsequent changes to that data are sent as long as the connection is maintained. The data format is an XML representation of Cocoa's NSDictionary object, so Cocoa applications need only read it and instantiate an object from this data.

You can easily see how this feature works by typing the following command from the Terminal application:

```
telnet localhost 5555
```

Assuming 5555 is the TCP/IP port that you have configured for the service. If communication to the weather station is working, you should start to see the XML data appear in the Terminal window.

Note: This feature is deprecated and will be removed from a future version of WeatherSnoop.

HTTP

WeatherSnoop can share your weather data via the World Wide Web using its built-in HTTP server. This allows you or others to view the latest weather conditions simply by using your favorite web browser.

Once this feature is turned on, you can see your current weather data by typing the following address in the address bar: <http://localhost:8000>.

Note that unpopulated values with contain the number -9999, which indicates that this value is not initialized or is unsupported by your station.

Current weather data can also be obtained in XML format. For English units, use the URL <http://localhost:8000/weather.xml>. For Metric units, use the URL http://localhost:8000/weather_metric.xml.

Database

This tab allows you to select a filename and a path where your real-time weather will be stored to an SQLite database. Please note that in order to properly determine rain values after restarting WeatherSnoop, the database feature should be turned on.

Beyond WeatherSnoop Lite

Moving beyond WeatherSnoop Lite is the full featured version which offers additional features over and above weather data acquisition and reporting. Instrument gauges show you in real-time what your weather data looks like from your data source. You can also obtain an easy-to-read summary of the current weather conditions with the Weather Report feature.

These windows are accessible from the **View** menu in the WeatherSnoop menu bar. If you do not see this menu, then it means your license is for WeatherSnoop Lite. Contact support@tee-boy.com for information on upgrading to the full version of WeatherSnoop.

Indoor Weather

Your indoor weather information is presented in a single window which shows the following information:

- indoor thermometer
- indoor humidity gauge
- indoor heat index LCD (shows ---- if the value is not valid)
- indoor dew point LCD (shows ---- if the value is not valid)

Outdoor Weather

Like the indoor weather information above, your outdoor weather information is presented in a single window that contains:

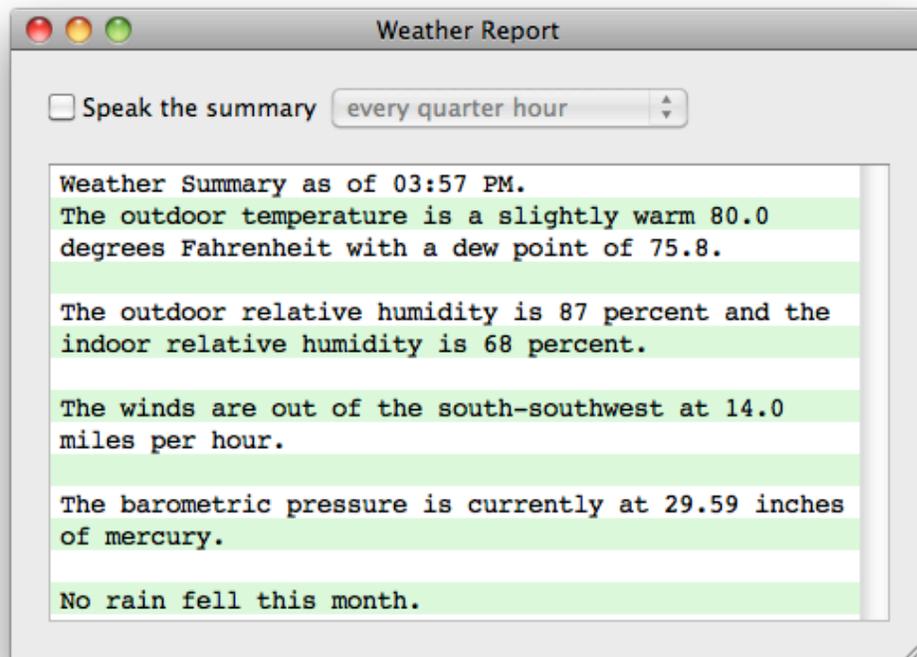
- outdoor thermometer
- today's rain gauge
- wind speed gauge
- wind direction gauge
- barometric pressure gauge
- outdoor humidity gauge
- wind chill LCD (shows ---- if the value is not valid)
- wind gust LCD (shows ---- if the value is not valid)
- outdoor heat index LCD (shows ---- if the value is not valid)

- outdoor dew point LCD (shows ---- if the value is not valid)

Both the Indoor Weather and Outdoor Weather windows have configurable backgrounds. Just right click on an empty area of the window and select one of the available backgrounds, or load your own from a file.

Weather Report

The Weather Report window summarizes the most current weather information in a way that is easy to understand. Using the Mac's text-to-speech technology, you can have this information read over your Mac's speakers at an interval of your choosing.



Display Units

By default, WeatherSnoop displays the weather data in English units. If you prefer to see your data in Metric units, select the option in the **View** menu.

Backgrounds

Backgrounds can give your weather gauge windows a personalized look and feel. Select from a number of built-in backgrounds by right clicking on the background area of either the indoor or outdoor gauge window and navigating the pop-up menu. You can even choose your own custom background by selecting an image file from your hard drive.

Data Custodian

WeatherSnoop's Data Custodian lets you view and modify the contents of your weather database. You can specify a date range and the values that you are interested in viewing, then export that data into a comma-separated value (CSV) file that is easily read by spreadsheet applications like Numbers or Excel. **Note: the Save To Database option in the Agent must be checked in order to access the Data Custodian.**

Select the date range in the Date Range tab, then click the Tables tab to select the values that you are interested in viewing. Click the Refresh button and the Data Custodian will fetch the data and display it in the table. The Refresh button becomes the Cancel button while the fetch is occurring, allowing you to abort the procedure.

WeatherSnoop's database organizes each type of weather value in its own table. While this organizational method saves space, it also means that each value can have its own timestamp. The evidence of this design can be seen by unchecking the "Fill Sparse Data" option then clicking the Refresh button. Depending upon the values selected, you may see empty cells in the table. This is because for that weather variable, there is no value at the time.

If you check "Fill Sparse Data" and click the Refresh button again, every cell in the table will be filled, and previously empty cells will contain a value colored in red. This is an indication that most recent value in the database for that variable is being replicated.

Using AppleScript with WeatherSnoop

Using AppleScript you can now obtain the most recent real-time weather values from WeatherSnoop. This is a very powerful and versatile way to process your weather data in a number of different ways, and it is very simple to do.

An Example Using AppleScript

To demonstrate the use of AppleScript to obtain a value from WeatherSnoop, bring up Finder, select Go > Utilities in the menu. When the Utilities folder appears, double click *AppleScript Editor*.

When the editor launches you will be presented with an empty editor document. Type the following simple script:

```
tell application "WeatherSnoop"  
    get outdoorTemperature  
end tell
```

This simple script will obtain the latest outdoor temperature value and display it in the area below the editor. If WeatherSnoop is not running, it will be launched automatically.

For a list of additional variable names, consult the table in the *Database Information* section below.

Database Information

One of the features of WeatherSnoop is that it sends all real-time weather data to an SQLite database. This chapter explains the layout of the database and ways to get to the data.

The Schema

In the WeatherSnoop SQLite database, a table exists for each type of data value obtained from the station. Each row in a table contains two elements: the date/time of the sample (stored as the number of seconds since 1 January 1970) and the value recorded at that date/time.

The following table shows the schema for the database, including the data item, unit, table name, and data type.

Data Item (Units)	Table Name	Data Type
Barometric Pressure (inHg)	barometricPressure	Float value
Barometric Trend	barometricTrend	String value
Rain Today (inches)	dayRain	Float value
Indoor Dew Point (°F)	indoorDewPoint	Float value
Indoor Humidity (%)	indoorHumidity	Float value
Indoor Temperature (°F)	indoorTemperature	Float value
Rain this Month (inches)	monthRain	Float value
Outdoor Dew Point (°F)	outdoorDewPoint	Float value
Outdoor Humidity (%)	outdoorHumidity	Float value
Outdoor Temperature (°F)	outdoorTemperature	Float value
Rain this Year (inches)	yearRain	Float value
Rain Total (inches)	totalRain	Float value
Wind Direction (degrees)	windDirection	Float value
Wind Speed (miles/hour)	windSpeed	Float value
Ultraviolet Index	uvIndex	Float value
Solar Radiation (watts/meter ²)	solarRadiation	Float value
Rain Rate (inches/hour)	rainRate	Float value
Forecast	forecast	String value
Wind Gust (miles/hour)	windGust	Float value
Extra Temperatures (1-10)	extraTemperature[1-10]	Float value
Extra Humidities (1-10)	extraHumidity[1-10]	Float value
Wind Chill (°F)	windChill	Float value

Outdoor Heat Index (°F)	outdoorHeatIndex	Float value
Indoor Heat Index (°F)	indoorHeatIndex	Float value

Accessing the Database

WeatherSnoop writes to the database, and also reads from it at startup to obtain certain values. Other applications can use this data in a number of ways, and you can even access the information via the command line utility `sqlite3`. Here's a quick primer on how you can access this data directly from the command line.

Launch the Terminal.app application (found in the Applications > Utilities folder) and type the following command and press the Return key:

```
sqlite3 ~/Documents/weather.db
```

(This command assumes WeatherSnoop is storing the data in a database named "weather.db" located in your Documents folder; adjust the command accordingly if needed).

You should then see the `sqlite3` prompt.

```
SQLite version 3.4.0
Enter ".help" for instructions
sqlite>
```

You can type the ".table" command and press Return to see the list of tables:

```
sqlite> .tables
barometricPressure  extraHumidity8      extraTemperature9   rainRate
barometricTrend    extraHumidity9      forecast             solarRadiation
dayRain            extraTemperature1   indoorDewPoint       totalRain
extraHumidity1     extraTemperature10  indoorHeatIndex      uvIndex
extraHumidity10    extraTemperature2   indoorHumidity        windChill
extraHumidity2     extraTemperature3   indoorTemperature    windDirection
extraHumidity3     extraTemperature4   monthRain            windGust
extraHumidity4     extraTemperature5   outdoorDewPoint      windSpeed
extraHumidity5     extraTemperature6   outdoorHeatIndex     yearRain
extraHumidity6     extraTemperature7   outdoorHumidity
extraHumidity7     extraTemperature8   outdoorTemperature
```

With SQLite you can construct SQL queries to see the data in any of the tables. For instance, to view all of the outdoor temperature data, type the following and press Return:

```
select * from outdoorTemperature;
```

The output will look something like this:

```
1256894357.71383|78.4
1256894387.7144|78.5
1256894417.71587|78.4
1256894426.74591|78.5
1256894489.717|78.4
```

The first column is the date/time stamp of the sample, followed by the outdoor temperature for that date/time (the vertical bar | is used as a column separator character).

For a more reasonable date/time stamp you could type the following and press Return:

```
select datetime(time, 'unixepoch', 'localtime'), value from
outdoorTemperature;
```

The output will look something like this:

```
2009-08-03 00:22:08|77.4
2009-08-03 00:22:38|77.5
2009-08-03 00:22:50|77.4
2009-08-03 00:24:59|77.5
```

If you want to output the data for the table to a CSV file for loading into a spreadsheet program, you could type the following commands:

```
sqlite> .mode csv
sqlite> .output export.txt
sqlite> select * from outdoorTemperature;
```

The first command tells SQLite to output the data in CSV compatible mode; the second command forces the output of all subsequent commands to a file named export.txt; the third command, upon completion, will have exported all outdoor temperatures to the export file.

There are other commands that you can use to view and filter your data. For more information, visit the SQLite website at <http://www.sqlite.org/>

Weather Stations and Weather Values

Weather stations vary in features, price and performance; some stations provide many weather variables, while others transmit a minimal set. Trying to accommodate these different systems and their configurations can be challenging.

WeatherSnoop's goal is to capitalize on the features common to all weather stations in order to provide the user a consistent experience, no matter which station they have. Part of meeting that goal is to provide you, the customer, an idea of exactly how weather values are computed.

Computing Rain Values

Starting with version 1.7.5, WeatherSnoop began utilizing an internal rain computer for computing rain values such as daily, monthly and yearly rainfall as well as rainfall per hour. The rain computer needs only one rain value supplied by virtually all weather stations: a cumulative rain total value. It also takes advantage of values stored in the SQLite database so that rain values are maintained when WeatherSnoop is restarted. Because of this, it is recommended that the database sharing feature be turned on at all times.

Currently the rain computer is available for the Ambient Weather WS-1080/WS-2080 and LaCrosse WS-2315 weather stations, with more stations expected to utilize this feature in subsequent releases.

Computing Barometric Pressure

WeatherSnoop assumes that the barometric pressure it receives from the station has been adjusted to sea level pressure (also known as *relative pressure*). Some stations only transmit absolute pressure to WeatherSnoop; in those cases, WeatherSnoop uses the elevation setting to compute relative pressure. In order to obtain the correct pressure, you must ensure that your station's elevation/altitude settings are in accordance with your current elevation.

Weather Station Value Tables

In order to provide a clear picture of how each weather station obtains its values, we've provided tables on the following pages that show the relationship between each station's value and its source. Station supplied values are just that: they are obtained directly from the station. Computed values are calculated internally by WeatherSnoop.



Davis Vantage Pro/Vantage Vue

Value	Source
Barometric Pressure (Relative)	Station supplied
Barometric Trend	Station supplied
Extra Humidities	Station supplied (up to 7 sensors supported)
Extra Temperatures	Station supplied (up to 7 sensors supported)
Forecast	Station supplied
Indoor Dew Point	Station supplied
Indoor Heat Index	Computed
Indoor Humidity	Station supplied
Indoor Temperature	Station supplied
Outdoor Dew Point	Station supplied
Outdoor Heat Index	Computed
Outdoor Humidity	Station supplied
Outdoor Temperature	Station supplied
Rain Rate	Station supplied
Rain This Month	Station supplied
Rain This Year	Station supplied
Rain Today	Station supplied
Rain Total	Station supplied
Solar Radiation	Station supplied
Ultraviolet Index	Station supplied
Wind Chill	Computed (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wind_chill)
Wind Direction	Station supplied
Wind Gust	Computed (see http://www.ofcm.gov/fmh-1/fmh1.htm)
Wind Speed	Station supplied



Oregon Scientific WMR100N

Value	Source
Barometric Pressure (Relative)	Station supplied
Barometric Trend	Unavailable
Extra Humidities	Station supplied (up to 10 sensors supported)
Extra Temperatures	Station supplied (up to 10 sensors supported)
Forecast	Station supplied
Indoor Dew Point	Computed
Indoor Heat Index	Computed
Indoor Humidity	Station supplied
Indoor Temperature	Station supplied
Outdoor Dew Point	Computed
Outdoor Heat Index	Computed
Outdoor Humidity	Station supplied
Outdoor Temperature	Station supplied
Rain Rate	Station supplied
Rain This Month	Unavailable
Rain This Year	Station supplied
Rain Today	Station supplied
Rain Total	Station supplied
Solar Radiation	Unavailable
Ultraviolet Index	Station supplied
Wind Chill	Computed (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wind_chill)
Wind Direction	Station supplied
Wind Gust	Station supplied
Wind Speed	Station supplied



Oregon Scientific WMR200A

Value	Source
Barometric Pressure (Relative)	Station supplied
Barometric Trend	Station supplied
Extra Humidities	Station supplied (up to 10 sensors supported)
Extra Temperatures	Station supplied (up to 10 sensors supported)
Forecast	Station supplied
Indoor Dew Point	Computed
Indoor Heat Index	Computed
Indoor Humidity	Station supplied
Indoor Temperature	Station supplied
Outdoor Dew Point	Computed
Outdoor Heat Index	Computed
Outdoor Humidity	Station supplied
Outdoor Temperature	Station supplied
Rain Rate	Station supplied
Rain This Month	Unavailable
Rain This Year	Station supplied
Rain Today	Station supplied
Rain Total	Station supplied
Solar Radiation	Unavailable
Ultraviolet Index	Station supplied
Wind Chill	Computed (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wind_chill)
Wind Direction	Station supplied
Wind Gust	Station supplied
Wind Speed	Station supplied



Oregon Scientific WMR968

Value	Source
Barometric Pressure (Relative)	Station supplied
Barometric Trend	Unavailable
Extra Humidities	Station supplied (up to 3 sensors supported)
Extra Temperatures	Station supplied (up to 3 sensors supported)
Forecast	Unavailable
Indoor Dew Point	Computed
Indoor Heat Index	Computed
Indoor Humidity	Station supplied
Indoor Temperature	Station supplied
Outdoor Dew Point	Computed
Outdoor Heat Index	Computed
Outdoor Humidity	Station supplied
Outdoor Temperature	Station supplied
Rain Rate	Station supplied
Rain This Month	Unavailable
Rain This Year	Station supplied
Rain Today	Unavailable
Rain Total	Station supplied
Solar Radiation	Unavailable
Ultraviolet Index	Unavailable
Wind Chill	Computed (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wind_chill)
Wind Direction	Station supplied
Wind Gust	Station supplied
Wind Speed	Station supplied



LaCrosse WS-2315

Value	Source
Barometric Pressure (Relative)	Station supplied
Barometric Trend	Station supplied
Extra Humidities	Unavailable
Extra Temperatures	Unavailable
Forecast	Station supplied
Indoor Dew Point	Computed
Indoor Heat Index	Computed
Indoor Humidity	Station supplied
Indoor Temperature	Station supplied
Outdoor Dew Point	Computed
Outdoor Heat Index	Computed
Outdoor Humidity	Station supplied
Outdoor Temperature	Station supplied
Rain Rate	Computed
Rain This Month	Computed
Rain This Year	Computed
Rain Today	Computed
Rain Total	Station supplied
Solar Radiation	Unavailable
Ultraviolet Index	Unavailable
Wind Chill	Computed (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wind_chill)
Wind Direction	Station supplied
Wind Gust	Computed
Wind Speed	Station supplied



Ambient Weather WS-1080/WS-2080

Value	Source
Barometric Pressure (Relative)	Computed from absolute pressure and elevation
Barometric Trend	Unavailable
Extra Humidities	Unavailable
Extra Temperatures	Unavailable
Forecast	Unavailable
Indoor Dew Point	Computed
Indoor Heat Index	Computed
Indoor Humidity	Station supplied
Indoor Temperature	Station supplied
Outdoor Dew Point	Computed
Outdoor Heat Index	Computed
Outdoor Humidity	Station supplied
Outdoor Temperature	Station supplied
Rain Rate	Computed
Rain This Month	Computed
Rain This Year	Computed
Rain Today	Computed
Rain Total	Station supplied
Solar Radiation	Unavailable
Ultraviolet Index	Unavailable
Wind Chill	Computed (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wind_chill)
Wind Direction	Station supplied
Wind Gust	Station supplied
Wind Speed	Station supplied



iROX Pro-X/Honeywell TE923

Value	Source
Barometric Pressure (Relative)	Station supplied
Barometric Trend	Unavailable
Extra Humidities	Station supplied (up to 5 sensors supported)
Extra Temperatures	Station supplied (up to 5 sensors supported)
Forecast	Station supplied
Indoor Dew Point	Computed
Indoor Heat Index	Computed
Indoor Humidity	Station supplied
Indoor Temperature	Station supplied
Outdoor Dew Point	Computed
Outdoor Heat Index	Computed
Outdoor Humidity	Station supplied
Outdoor Temperature	Station supplied
Rain Rate	Computed
Rain This Month	Computed
Rain This Year	Computed
Rain Today	Computed
Rain Total	Station supplied
Solar Radiation	Station supplied
Ultraviolet Index	Station supplied
Wind Chill	Computed (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wind_chill)
Wind Direction	Station supplied
Wind Gust	Station supplied
Wind Speed	Station supplied

Support

We enjoy hearing from our customers! If you have any questions or would like to give feedback on WeatherSnoop, please contact us at: support@tee-boy.com. We do our best to respond to inquiries in a timely fashion.

Our on-line forums at <http://www.tee-boy.com/forums> contains additional support information and contributions from other WeatherSnoop users. Please be sure and visit this great resource for additional information.

Thanks for using WeatherSnoop!