

This is a detailed surface weather analysis map for May 2017. The map displays various weather features over the North Atlantic and surrounding regions, including the United States, Canada, and parts of Europe and Africa. Key features include:

- Pressure Systems:** Several low-pressure systems (L) and high-pressure systems (H) are shown. Notable systems include a low-pressure system near 40°N, 100°W (labeled 990) and another near 50°N, 150°W (labeled 994). High-pressure systems are located near 30°N, 120°W (labeled 1028) and near 40°N, 180°W (labeled 1028).
- Fronts:** Various frontal boundaries are depicted, including cold fronts (solid lines with triangles), warm fronts (dashed lines with semicircles), and occluded fronts (solid lines with alternating triangles and semicircles). Labels like "FOG [W]" and "IGW" are present.
- Wind Patterns:** Wind direction and speed are indicated by arrows and numbers. Wind speeds are given in knots (KT), with values ranging from 10 to 25 KT. Some areas show wind speeds of 20 KT or more.
- Clouds and Precipitation:** Cloud cover is indicated by numbers (e.g., 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100). Precipitation is shown with symbols like "R" for rain and "S" for snow.
- Scale and Grid:** A scale in nautical miles is provided in the top right corner, ranging from 0 to 600. A latitude and longitude grid is overlaid on the map, with latitude lines from 0° to 60°N and longitude lines from 0° to 180°W.

The map is titled "ASAS JMH 031200UTC MAY.2017 SURFACE ANALYSIS" in the bottom right corner.

[TW]	TYPHOON WARNING
[SW]	STORM WARNING
[GW]	GALE WARNING
[W]	WARNING (NEAR GALE)
FOG [W]	WARNING (DENSE FOG)

[GW] or [SW]
AREA

AREA OF POSSIBLE
POSITION
(70% PROBABILITY)

A graph showing the relationship between Latitude (Y-axis, 0 to 60N) and Nautical Miles (X-axis, 0 to 600). Five curves are plotted, representing distances of 100, 200, 300, 400, and 500 nautical miles. The curves show that for a given distance, the latitude increases as the distance increases, and for a given latitude, the distance increases as the latitude increases.

ASAS JMH
031200UTC MAY.2017
SURFACE ANALYSIS

JAPAN METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY TOKYO