

### EFFECTIVE DOWNWIND MESSAGE WORKSHEET

For use of this form, see FM 3-3-1; the proponent agency is TRADOC

TIME OF WIND MEASUREMENT (DATE-TIME GROUP)   D  D  C  T  T  T  

MESSAGE LINE	YIELD (KT)	CLOUD-TOP HEIGHT (METERS)	CLOUD-BOTTOM HEIGHT (METERS)	2/3 STEM HEIGHT (METERS)	① DISTANCE OF 6Z/23 RURAL LINE (KM)	EFFECTIVE WIND SPEED-ASS (MMPH) ① X 1 = SSS ROUND OFF TO NEAREST KILOMETER PER HOUR	② AZIMUTH OF 6Z/23 RURAL LINE (DEGREES)	③ AZIMUTH OF 6Z/23 STEM RURAL LINE (DEGREES)	EFFECTIVE DOWNWIND DISTANCE-664 (DEGREES) ② + ③ = ④ AND ④ = 664' 2	WARNING AREA ANGLE
A	2	4,900	2,800	1,700		X 1.128 =			= 2	
B	5	7,100	4,400	2,800		X 0.788 =			= 2	
C	30	11,900	7,700	5,100		X 0.485 =			= 2	
D	100	14,400	9,300	6,200		X 0.385 =			= 2	
E	300	18,700	11,800	7,400		X 0.333 =			= 2	
F	1,000	27,000	19,500	9,000		X 0.286 =			= 2	
G	3,000	28,750	15,200	10,800		X 0.250 =			= 2	

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ZULU	NORTH
ALPHA	ddddd
BRAVO	ddddd
CHARLIE	ddddd
DELTA	ddddd
ECHO	ddddd
FOXTROT	ddddd
GOLF	ddddd

When the azimuth of the ground zero/zero-top rural line ② or the azimuth of the ground zero/2/3 stem line ③ falls in the first quadrant (0° to 90°) use the other table in the fourth quadrant (270° to 360°), result of ② + ③ will be the back azimuth of the effective downwind direction. In this case, determine did by the following method: if result is greater than 180°, subtract 180°. If result is less than 180°, add 180°. Enter in the effective downwind message.