

Promoting the understanding and application of meterology for the benefit of all

# Awards and Prizes 2019





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#### Message from Professor Liz Bentley – Chief Executive

I am delighted to announce our 2019 Award and Prize winners. Each year we take the opportunity to recognise people and teams who have made exceptional contributions to weather, climate and associated disciplines as worthy recipients of our Awards and Prizes. We received some outstanding nominations this year with many

individuals being recognised internationally for their remarkable work.

This year we celebrate our 170<sup>th</sup> Anniversary. Progress made over the last 170 years in technology and our understanding of weather and climate, as well as the huge public interest, would amaze our founding members. The work of our Award and Prize winners demonstrates and showcases this progress. Recent extreme weather events underline our dependency on reliable and timely information and the importance of dealing with the threat from manmade climate change. The Society continues to play a key role in supporting the science and profession for the benefit of all and our Awards and Prizes are a crucial part of this work.

Sadly, due to current restrictions, we are not able to host an awards presentation this year. However, I am sure you will join us in congratulating all our winners as you read about their exceptional achievements in this booklet, as well as on our **website**.

If you would like to nominate someone for the 2020 Awards you have until 20 October 2020. Please do this via our **website** or use the form on the back of this booklet.

#### Mason Gold Medal – Professor Keith Shine



Professor Keith Shine is an outstanding climate scientist who has achieved many influential contributions through his research and other influential activities. His rigorous, wide-ranging and substantial body of research has led to advances in the understanding of the fundamental processes that drive the variability and predictability of Earth's weather and climate.

Professor Shine's research expertise is in the transfer of radiative energy up and down through the atmosphere. The incoming solar radiation drives the Earth's weather and climate, but the crucial details depend on how much solar radiation is absorbed or reflected. His work also illuminates the impact of greenhouse gases that are mostly transparent to solar radiation but impede the loss of thermal radiation to space, thereby leading to warm-

ing. This includes ground-breaking work on water vapour, the most prominent greenhouse gas, and the most complex in its behaviour. His research has also been important in characterising the effects of aerosol particles and clouds, the impacts of aviation on climate, as well as quantifying stratospheric temperature trends and ozone depletion.

Professor Shine's research has targeted pressing societal issues, particularly climate change. His close involvement with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Scientific Assessments, starting with the first of these in 1990, also included a share in the Nobel Peace prize for his contributions to the 2007 IPCC report. He is one of the world leaders in gauging the impacts of the emissions of other greenhouse gases relative to that of carbon dioxide, a topic that is crucial for international climate agreements.

His research continues to provide valuable, policy-relevant contributions, including recently published articles on communicating risk to aviation from volcanic ash dosage, optimising flight routes and improving metrics to inform pathways for mitigating human-caused climate change.

Professor Shine's advice on the greenhouse impact of replacements for the ozone depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) has been sought by a number of companies, as has his expertise in the impact of aviation on climate.

Professor Shine's contributions have been widely recognised, including by his appointment as a Regius Professor and his election as Fellow of the Royal Society. Through his Royal Society work, public lectures and media interviews, Professor Shine is a significant voice informing the public understanding of climate change. His tireless and selfless support of other scientists has earned him unrivalled respect and several prestigious awards. He is inspiring and at the same time conscientious in his teaching activities, and is an exemplary mentor to other scientists, with many of his numerous PhD students now senior climate scientists.

For his substantial contributions to the fundamental understanding of the climate system and the benefit to society this and his contributions to teaching and public engagement, Professor Keith Shine is a thoroughly deserving recipient of the Mason Gold Medal.

#### The Buchan Prize – Professor Adam Scaife



Professor Adam Scaife is the very worthy winner of the 2019 Buchan Prize having gained an international reputation as an outstanding scientist because of his numerous pioneering and important publications, many in Royal Meteorological Society journals. These have ranged from atmospheric dynamics to longrange forecasts, the latter particularly on the mechanisms of longrange atmospheric predictability.

Professor Scaife is a Principal Fellow and Head of Monthly to Decadal Prediction at the Met Office and Professor of Mathematics at the University of Exeter. His work in these roles combines deep scientific insight, a strong background in climate dynamics and a practical outlook. This highly effective combination, especially given the remit of the Met Office, is well reflected in his

considerable range of influential contributions to Society journals over the last 5 years.

In this period Professor Scaife has published a body of work demonstrating the major mechanisms of long-range predictability for United Kingdom (UK) and European winters. A particularly influential lead authored *Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society* paper (2017) showed how tropical rainfall fluctuations from one year to the next, and the related mechanisms, are highly predictable at seasonal lead times. These mechanisms explain a large proportion of winter seasonal prediction skill in the Atlantic region via the North Atlantic Oscillation. Another well cited paper in *Atmospheric Science Letters* (2016) demonstrates the crucial role of stratospheric teleconnections in providing additional winter extratropical forecast skill. A recent lead authored paper in *Atmospheric Science Letters* (2019) shows that a relatively large increase to around 10km resolution leads to a considerable increase in transient eddy influences on mid-latitude flow, so that modelled eddy feedback on the North Atlantic Oscillation approaches the much higher values seen in observations. This finding may contribute to solving the year-round signal to noise paradox seen in many climate models, first uncovered by Professor Scaife and co-workers in 2014. This is generating much international interest as it likely applies to all time scales, from monthly forecasting to climate change.

Professor Scaife has also published a number of papers in Society journals on the practice of longrange forecasting and forecasting skill. In particular, following his demonstration of the importance of tropical rainfall variations, he compared tropical rainfall prediction skill estimates from leading forecast systems in the *International Journal of Climatology* (2019) and pointed out avenues for improvement. Professor Scaife has also authored a number of papers on the practical use of real time seasonal forecasts for Europe and the UK, the East Asian summer monsoon and tropical cyclones.

Professor Scaife is a well-recognised international leader in climate science. He has co-chaired the World Meteorological Organisation's International Working Group on Seasonal to Interannual Prediction and the World Climate Research Program's Grand Challenge on Near Term Climate Prediction. In the 5 years covering this award he was awarded the Copernicus Medal (2018), the American Geophysical Union Ascent Award (2016) and the Royal Meteorological Society's Adrian Gill Prize (2014). He has published over 150 peer reviewed papers with a Web of Science h-index of 51 and was listed in 2019 as a Clarivate "Global Highly Cited Researcher".

#### The L F Richardson Prize – Dr Joanne Waller



Since 2014 Dr Joanne Waller has published a series of innovative papers, reporting significant advances in understanding and implementing new observation uncertainty techniques. The focus of these is on accounting for the correlation of errors in observations in the data assimilation methods that lie at the heart of modern Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) systems. They have resulted in advances in theoretical understanding, alongside significant improvements in NWP forecast skill.

Data assimilation combines forecast model data with heterogeneous observations to provide gridded information on variables such as temperature, pressure, wind and humidity across the region of interest. Mathematically, the assimilation problem is a large Bayesian statistical estimation problem, where

the model and observation data are weighted by their respective uncertainties. It is crucial to the accuracy of the forecast that these error statistics are correctly specified. However, the relationships (or "correlations") between the uncertainties of neighbouring observations are difficult to estimate, and so usually neglected. The assumption of zero correlations is often used with data thinning methods, resulting in a loss of information that has become increasingly important. Accounting for these correlations improves the use of observations that have high frequency both in space and time, such as those from satellites and, in particular, weather radar (especially Doppler winds) that has particular application to the short-range forecasting of extreme precipitation.

Work at the University of Reading adapted a simple technique collecting statistics from observation-model comparisons to diagnose the observation error correlations between different channels. The technique, however, produced surprising and controversial results that required rigorous theoretical understanding along with practical testing before they could be used with confidence. Dr Waller's papers address the full range of issues, from the underlying mathematical theory to the operational implementation and testing. The paper she led and published in the *Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society*, 'Theoretical insight into diagnosing observation error correlations using observation-minus-background and observation-minus-analysis statistics' (2016), is of particular importance. This paper is an outstanding example of work, which combines challenging and innovative science with application in operational forecast systems and demonstrable impact on the quality of forecasts. It presents a careful mathematical analysis of a technique for observation uncertainty estimation, that has provided data assimilation scientists with evidence on the validity of the technique and the likely deficiencies of the observation uncertainty estimates.

Dr Waller's work is also an outstanding example of a careful and systematic approach to taking rigorous science through to operational application, and has required actively promoting close collaboration with scientists in both the Met Office and Deutscher Wetterdienst as well as her academic colleagues.

#### The L F Richardson Prize – Dr Gerard Kilroy



Dr Gerard Kilroy was nominated for the 2019 Richardson Prize for his *Quarterly Journal* paper entitled 'A unified view of tropical cyclogenesis and intensification' (2017). Although this paper has two co-authors, Dr Kilroy was lead author and did the vast majority of the work. Without his impressive computational skills, the study would simply not have been possible.

The paper is ground-breaking because it has been previously assumed that tropical cyclogenesis and tropical intensification are separate processes. This view is reflected in all previous World Meteorological Organization Workshops on Tropical Cyclones going back to 1985, where genesis and intensification are always treated as separate topics.

Dr Kilroy's idealised numerical model simulations indicate that the basic fluid dynamical processes of genesis and intensification are the same and involve the aggregation of convectively-amplified vertical relative vorticity to form a monopolar distribution of cyclonic vorticity on the mesoscale. The study shows that much of this organisation takes place while the wind speeds in the proto-vortex are relatively light, much less than gale force. It shows also that the frictional boundary layer plays an important role in organising deep convection, even when the vortex circulation is still weak. Moreover, the convectively-induced overturning circulation, which is strongly influenced by the boundary layer, is the most important factor in vorticity aggregation, dwarfing the effects of vortex merger by purely barotropic processes.

In this and follow on studies, Dr Kilroy has shown that it is unnecessary to invoke a trigger to explain genesis and that the existence of a mid-level vortex is not crucial to the genesis process, even though such a vortex may be present prior to genesis.

Dr Kilroy's paper is strongly befitting of the L F Richardson Prize, not only because it is based on numerical simulation of the governing primitive equations, but because it has opened up a whole new avenue of research in which Dr Kilroy has taken the lead role. Indeed, five further papers on this topic have already been published in the *Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society*, four of them with Dr Kilroy as lead author and the other with his Master's student as lead author.

#### The FitzRoy Prize – Dr Helen Dacre



The serious impact of the 2010 Eyjafjallajökull volcanic eruption on civil aviation prompted a major wake-up call to both regulatory authorities and the scientific community. The eruption exposed weaknesses in the understanding of volcanic ash transport within the atmosphere and exposed the blunt nature of the tools used for managing aviation in the vicinity of volcanic ash clouds. Building on her expertise in extratropical weather systems, Dr Helen Dacre has played a major and sustained role in leading research at the University of Reading, which has assessed and improved techniques for forecasting the dispersion of volcanic ash clouds.

This has included assessment of model simulations of volcanic ash clouds using a variety of measurement platforms, including ground-based lidar, airborne lidar and in-situ measurements. This

has led to a much improved quantification of the fraction of emitted volcanic ash that survives near-source fall-out and the fraction that remains within the ash cloud, as well as an improved understanding of the atmospheric processes that determine the vertical extent of ash layers away from the immediate location of the eruption.

Dr Dacre has also recognised that the complexity of information available from ensemble-based forecasting systems can present a barrier to their effective use by the aviation stakeholder community. In cooperation with this community, Dr Dacre has led efforts to develop and test methods for visualising complex information, including the representation of uncertainties, and to develop techniques to identify situations in which the ensemble-mean is not representative of individual ensemble members. This has led to improved decision-making tools, suitable for the short-lead times necessary for flight management.

Much of Dr Dacre's work in this area has been in close collaboration with the London Volcanic Ash Advisory Centre (VAAC) at the Met Office. It has led to an improved representation of volcanic ash in the Met Office Numerical Atmospheric-dispersion Modelling Environment (NAME) model. This has enabled a more nuanced and flexible approach to assessing the risk to aviation.

Dr Dacre has also collaborated with wider stakeholders in the aviation industry, exploiting improved understanding of the way volcanic ash causes damage to aircraft engines, to propose and demonstrate an improved ensemble modelling approach. She has recently extended the exploitation of ensemble forecast data to the problem of Chilean wildfire prediction.

#### The Adrian Gill Prize – Professor Ken Carslaw



Professor Ken Carslaw has been awarded the 2019 Adrian Gill Prize for his eminence in atmospheric science research and aerosol modelling. Professor Carslaw's research, integrated using novel numerical models and statistical methods, brings together the fundamental chemistry and physics of particles with atmospheric dynamics and cloud processes. His research takes evidence from the laboratory and applies it to the local and global scale. Professor Carslaw has made notable major contributions to this field of research within the last five years and throughout his career.

Professor Carslaw received his PhD in 1994 and has had an outstanding career working across atmospheric physics and chemistry. He has made fundamental discoveries in the physical

processes of aerosol formation, and has applied these discoveries to numerical models used for weather and climate prediction. In particular, he has pioneered and led the development of the UK's global aerosol modelling capability. He leads one of the world's top research groups in this field and is leading the UK's contribution to national and international aerosol-clouds-climate modelling programmes. More recently he has played a key role in the team making fundamental discoveries on aerosol nucleation at CERN. He has been an International Scientific Indexing (ISI) highly cited researcher for several years. He won the American Geophysical Union (AGU) Ascent Award in 2014 as was awarded an AGU fellowship in 2019.

His early research led to the discovery of liquid polar stratospheric clouds and the role of large polar stratospheric cloud particles in Arctic denitrification. His group was among the first developers of a global model of aerosol microphysics (GLOMAP) which is now part of the UK Earth System Model. His research with GLOMAP established that new particle formation accounts for around half of climate-relevant aerosol particles in the atmosphere. In the CERN CLOUD experiment his research led to several breakthroughs in understanding the mechanisms of new particle formation, which has allowed him to build the first global model of this process based entirely on laboratory measurements, a status achieved for gas-phase chemistry over thirty years ago. His group has a wide interest in natural aerosols and he has shown them to be a major neglected component of the uncertainty in anthropogenic aerosol radiative forcing. Most recently, in collaboration with Professor Ben Murray's lab, he has developed the first global model of ice-nucleating particles based solely on laboratory measurements of their physical properties. While continuing to explore interesting aerosol processes, his group increasingly focuses on quantifying and reducing model uncertainty, which he does by applying novel statistical techniques to generate unprecedented information about the causes of global aerosol and cloud model uncertainty.

Collectively, Professor Carslaw's influence on the field of atmospheric science has been to bring aerosol physics from the margins, into the heart of climate understanding and climate modelling. This body of work has transformed our operational models for weather, climate and air quality modelling, and our appreciation of uncertainties in projections of climate change. He is to be congratulated as a worthy winner of the 2019 Adrian Gill Prize.

### The Climate Science Communications Award – Professor Richard Betts



Professor Richard Betts has demonstrated excellence in increasing the understanding of climate change among members of the general public for many years, through extensive engagement in mainstream media, social media and public speaking at high-profile events, which reach a very wide audience.

Professor Betts has been interviewed in a vast number of reports for both written and broadcast media outlets and has spoken about climate change to numerous large audiences, for example at major festivals across the UK. Professor Betts also operates a popular Twitter account @richardabetts, which currently has over 20,000 followers with a status of 'Blue Tick' account by Twitter, confirming its high popular interest and authenticity. His account

was included in Time Magazine's list of 140 Best Twitter Accounts in 2012.

In June 2019, Professor Betts was appointed MBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours list for "services to understanding climate change". Professor Betts acts as a bridge between two polarised groups, the so called 'sceptics' and the 'activists' and he has many followers in both camps. More generally, Professor Betts plays an important role by engaging widely with both environmentalists and sceptics, being trusted and respected by both. This is rare in the polarised world of online climate debate and so Professor Betts is a very worthy recipient of the Climate Science Communication Award.

# The Society's Outstanding Service Award – Mrs Marcia Spencer



Marcia Spencer has been an important member of the Society's headquarters team for almost ten years, overseeing an active meetings programme. During her time at the Society she has been involved in successfully delivering more than 700 events, and has been the driving force behind many of them - especially the National Meetings and Annual General Meetings.

She has also provided support to the Local Centres and Special Interest Groups, ensuring they too deliver a range of interesting events.

Marcia contributed in changing the Society's meetings programme supporting the launch of new Local Centres including the Yorkshire, Welsh and South West local centres and the launch of new Special Interest Groups like the Weather Arts

and Music (WAM) and the Climate Science SIGs.

Marcia has helped transform the Society's meeting programme through the introduction of live streaming events to make our meetings more accessible to all and has worked tirelessly to ensure all our events run smoothly.

#### Here are a few thoughts from members of the Society's Meetings Committee:

"The name 'Marcia Spencer' is synonymous with RMetS meetings"

"Marcia has done a huge amount for the Society and I for one will miss her very much, as I am sure will others. I wish her well for the future and hope that she stays in touch with her friends and colleagues in the Society"

"Marcia has frequently gone above and beyond the call of duty to help us to pull together and deliver our events. The consistently positive feedback our meetings receive is a testament to Marcia's hard work. The meetings committee has been extremely fortunate to have such a dedicated member of staff behind it"

## **The Gordon Manley Weather Prize** – Mr David Bowker



David Bowker has been a keen amateur member of the Society, contributing to its aims and helping to educate many in our science – not least in the lessons he gives as a geography (and Classics) teacher. This is shown well in seven interesting papers he has written for *Weather*, as well as many photographs he has contributed for publication for more than 35 years.

He was an invaluable member of the *Weather* Editorial Board between 2014 and 2019; his keenness for meteorology was always evident and he was always engaged. David Bowker is a good reviewer, reflecting his knowledge as an author who has always promoted the Royal Meteorological Society. This is particularly notable, given that he is not a professional meteorologist. His high standard of English came in particularly

useful as a reviewer and, when necessary, he always referred matters beyond his knowledge to the Editor or other Editorial Board members.

In 2015, he helped to select a guest Editor for the Young Peoples' Special Issue and assisted in the review of papers to be published in it. He also deputised for the Editor during the latter's summer holidays in 2015 and 2016, dealing with urgent matters and ensuring publication could proceed.

David Bowker became Book Reviews Editor in 2016, before relinquishing this role in 2017, when he became one of the *Weather* Image Editors. David carried out this shared role for more than two years. He always sourced interesting images to illustrate the weather of the past month with little need to ask for assistance and worked well with his co-editor in the role. While carrying out all these duties, he was always able to work through life changes – in particular, two moves of school whilst he was on the Board, one of which was a long drive from home. He was an invaluable member of the Board.

## The Malcolm Walker Award – Dr Emma Howard



Southern African climate, poised between the tropical convective region of the Congo Basin and the midlatitude storms of the Southern Ocean, has long been regarded as one of the problem climates of the planet. A renewed focus has fallen on the region given the projected drying for the latter half of the twenty-first century simulated in climate models. Our understanding of that projected drying is constrained given that it takes place at the southern edge of the tropical convective belt, where our grasp of climate dynamics has drifted into obscurity over the last few decades, notwithstanding the emergence of new satellite and reanalysis data sets.

Without Emma's work, the role of tropical lows and the important role of the Congo Air Boundary in climate change in one of the

truly complex regions of global climate would have remained unknown. Emma's research, in particular her novel insights, methods and originality, coupled with the resurrection of concepts long forgotten, has accelerated our grasp of climate dynamics for a key region of the planet.

Taking the view that connecting the meteorology and climate of the region would be the most profitable and revealing approach, Emma decided to work on the dynamics and characteristics of the circulation along the tropical edge. A key focus of Emma's work has addressed dynamical meteorology of tropical lows and a feature called the Congo Air Boundary.

Early research on southern Africa qualitatively identified and discussed the existence of the Congo Air Boundary. In a time when weather forecasters doubled for climate researchers, pioneers and doyens of early climate science, like Dr JJ Taljaard, pointed out the likely existence of a convergence zone which featured air from two surrounding ocean basins and which marked the dry boundary of wet tropical rainbelt to the north. However, much of the work remained anecdotal such that for the last twenty to thirty years the feature is all but absent from the climate science and meteorological literature.

Emma, using her considerable skills honed during her prize-winning undergraduate degree in Mathematics, has not only resurrected the discussion of the feature, but in a set of papers in prominent climate journals, developed a novel method for automated detection of the Congo Air Boundary using the best modern data sets to hand, including the ECMWF ERA5 high resolution reanalysis. Her detection methods included multi-stage algorithms from computational theory, such as Canny edges borrowed from the field of image processing.

The surprise in her work is how clearly the Congo Air Boundary is revealed by her detection algorithm, and, moreover, the fidelity with which quite coarse resolution global coupled climate models are able to detect the feature. The projected drying is shown to occur because the Congo Air Boundary, which effectively withholds rain from southern Africa, breaks down about half a month later in future decades compared with present. These sorts of physical insights into climate dynamics behind climate change enhance confidence with which we can embrace projections and address societal adaptation measures.

#### Honorary Fellow – Professor Tim Palmer



Professor Timothy Palmer is a unique combination of theoretical physicist and meteorologist. During the last three decades he has led a revolution in the fields of weather and climate prediction by establishing a physical basis for understanding nonlinear error growth in weather and climate models and for developing practical ways of estimating flow-dependent predictability. He has challenged old ideas and has changed the way that weather and climate are viewed both by the public, by the weather and climate prediction community, and by scientists in other disciplines.

Professor Palmer's research is responsible for placing weather and climate prediction on a trajectory that promises both better forecasts at longer time horizons and the enablement of useful

and usable assessments of environmental risk.

If it were not for Professor Palmer's influence, the field of prediction would perhaps be at least a decade behind, perhaps a generation, from where we now find ourselves. Indeed, it is possible that without his guidance the science of prediction may have followed a completely different and less successful trajectory.

The techniques he has championed are now standard in operational weather and climate prediction around the world, and are central for reliable decision making for many commercial and humanitarian applications. More recent research has been focused on the development of stochastic parametrizations in weather and climate simulators, and the application of inexact computing techniques for developing ultra-high resolution climate models.

# **IJOC Editor's Award** – Dr Stephen Fick and Professor Robert J. Hijmans



Stephen E. Fick and Robert J. Hijmans are awarded jointly for their paper "WorldClim 2: new 1-km spatial resolution climate surfaces for global land areas", which was published in the *International Journal of Climatology* in 2017. The study was conducted at the University of California at Davis.

The paper describes a unique dataset of spatially interpolated monthly values of a set of several

meteorological variables (minimum, maximum, and average temperature, precipitation, solar radiation, vapour pressure, and wind speed) over global land at a very high resolution of approximately 1 km<sup>2</sup>. The unique feature of the methodology behind this dataset is that different models were selected for gridding in different land areas, which guarantees a better skill on a global scale. The great utility of the dataset and its wide applicability are reflected by the very high number of citations: during approximately two and half years from its publication, the paper has reached almost one thousand citations on the Web of Science. Thus, the paper has substantially contributed to the current high ranking of the *International Journal of Climatology* in terms of its impact factor. The influence of this impactful paper on the development of climate science by directly contributing to and affecting research of many others is undoubtedly exceptionally high.

#### QJ Editor's Award – Professor Peter Knippertz



Professor Peter Knippertz has recently stepped down after 9 years as an Associate Editor for the *Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society*. During that time, he has handled over 250 submissions in an efficient and effective manner. He invariably returned well balanced and justified decisions in a timely manner, and was always happy to take on even the more tricky submissions.

Professor Knippertz's extensive expertise meant he was happy to handle papers over a wide range of topics, in particular on dynamics, dust, the monsoon and African meteorology. He has also been a strong advocate for the journal, promoting it within his field and regularly contributing high quality research articles himself. He has even found time to review for the journal, again

with the same quality and efficiency which characterised his work as an Associate Editor. We would like to thank him for all his contributions to maintaining the reputation and success of the *Quarterly Journal*.

#### GDJ Editor's Award – Dr Victoria Slonosky



This award recognises Dr Vicky Slonosky's efforts as an Associate Editor of *Geoscience Data Journal*. Vicky has served on the Editorial Board since the journal's inception. In that time, she has been a reliable and dedicated editor, providing valuable advice to two Editors-In-Chief, offering additional reviews if required, and taking great care of every manuscript under her charge regardless of her other commitments.

Her patient consideration and thorough approach to the editorial role has undoubtably improved the quality of our young data journal.

#### QJ Reviewer's Certificate – Dr Michael Scheuerer



Dr Michael Scheuerer receives this award in recognition of his important contribution as reviewer for the *Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society*. He has provided reviews in the rapidly developing areas of ensemble forecasting, statistical post-processing and probabilistic forecasts, maintaining high quality together with an enviable average turnaround of reviews in under 5 days.

We are pleased to have this opportunity to show our appreciation for his valued contribution in maintaining the high quality of papers in the *Quarterly Journal*.

#### ASL Editor's Award - Dr Arthur J. Miller



Dr Arthur Miller has been selected for this award due to his long service of over 15 years as an Associate Editor for *Atmospheric Science Letters* (ASL) and his consistent high quality and fast turnaround handling of manuscripts. He is an invaluable member of ASL's Editorial Board having expertise in a key area for which we receive many submissions.

We value how Art proactively attends Board meetings, especially given the time difference, and provides useful and informative views and opinions to make ASL an even better journal for all. The Editors of ASL would like to thank Art for everything he has done for ASL and hope his enthusiasm and dedication to ASL continues into the future.

#### QJ Reviewer's Certificate – Dr Zhihong Tan



Dr Zhihong Tan receives this award in recognition of his important contribution as reviewer for the *Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society*. He has produced thorough reviews of papers with highly mathematical material in the area of the numerical representation of fluid dynamics and buoyant convection in particular.

We are pleased to have this opportunity to show our appreciation for his valued contribution in maintaining the high quality of papers in the *Quarterly Journal*.

## **Call for Nominations for 2020 Awards and Prizes**

The Society invites nominations for the Awards and Prizes shown below, for 2020, which will be presented at the AGM in 2021. Further information and Nomination Forms are available on the Society's website **rmets.org** 

#### The Symons Gold Medal

The Hugh Robert Mill Award

The L F Richardson Prize

The Michael Hunt Award

The Adrian Gill Prize

The Innovation Award

The Gordon Manley Weather Prize

The Vaisala Award

The Malcolm Walker Award

The Climate Science Communications Award

The Society's Outstanding Service Award

The Quarterly Journal Editor's Award

The Quarterly Journal Reviewer's Certificate

The Meteorological Applications Editor's Award

The Atmospheric Science Letters Editor's Award

The International Journal of Climatology Award



Please complete and return this form by 20 October 2020 to: chiefexec@rmets.org or The Chief Executive, Royal Meteorological Society, 104 Oxford Road, Reading, RG1 7LL, UK.

Please also include a 2 page (max) CV of the nominee.

Name of nominee (including title)

Affiliation of nominee

Name of Award/Prize for which nominee is to be considered

Brief statement of why you feel the nomination is appropriate

# Proposed by Telephone

Email

Address

Seconded by (name, email)

Comments of seconder (if any)

#### Date

Full regulations for each award can be found in the Standing Orders and on the Society's website.



Promoting the understanding and application of meterology for the benefit of all





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