(g) Anemometer (wind direction and speed sensor).

(h) Rainfall accumulation sensor.

(i) Automated Lightning Detection and Reporting System (ALDARS) (excluding Alaska and Pacific Island sites).

3. The ASOS/AWOS data outlets include:

(a) Those necessary for on-site airport users.

(b) National communications networks.

(c) Computer-generated voice (available through FAA radio broadcast to pilots, and dial-in telephone line).

NOTE–
Wind direction broadcast over FAA radios is in reference to magnetic north.

4. An ASOS/AWOS report without human intervention will contain only that weather data capable of being reported automatically. The modifier for this METAR report is "AUTO." When an observer augments or backs–up an ASOS/AWOS site, the "AUTO" modifier disappears.

5. There are two types of automated stations, AO1 for automated weather reporting stations without a precipitation discriminator, and AO2 for automated stations with a precipitation discriminator. As appropriate, "AO1" and "AO2" must appear in remarks. (A precipitation discriminator can determine the difference between liquid and frozen/freezing precipitation).

NOTE–
To decode an ASOS/AWOS report, refer to FIG 7–1–7 and FIG 7–1–8.

REFERENCE–
A complete explanation of METAR terminology is located in AIM, Para 7–1–28, Key to Aerodrome Forecast (TAF) and Aviation Routine Weather Report (METAR).