The above chart shows upper-level isobars (lines along which, at a constant height, the barometric pressure is equal). The scale on the left gives the barometric pressure along each plotted isobar. The height above sea level at which the upper-level pressure is 500 mb, about half of its sea level value, is near 5100 meters (16732 feet). Hence assume this chart represents the isobars at a time at which these values apply at 5100 meters above sea level. At an elevation of 5100 m, the pressure drops by 4 mb about every 6 meters. Hence the scale on the right represents the height at which the 500-mb pressure occurs above or below the isobar which has the given pressure at the 500-mb level. One can just as well depict the pressure situation with lines of constant height along which particular pressures occur as by using isobars at a constant height. Notice that with either convention, larger numbers imply higher pressures. *(The National Weather Service customarily uses the lines-of-constant-height convention. Those heights are generally indicated in decameters. On the above chart the decameter labels would be 509.4, 510, 510.6 and 511.2 dm.)*