UNCLASS	SIFIED
AD NUMBER:	AD0814738
LIMITATION	CHANGES
TO:	
Approved for public release; distribution	n is unlimited.
FROM:	
Distribution authorized to US Governme Administrative/Operational Use; 1 Oct 1 referred to US Army Natick Laboratories	961. Other requests shall be
AUTHO	RITV
USANL ltr dtd 10 Apr 1970	



HEADQUARTERS QUARTERMASTER RESEARCH & ENGINEERING COMMAND, US ARMY QUARTERMASTER RESEARCH & ENGINEERING CENTER NATICE, Mass.

EARTH SCIENCES DIVISION

RESEARCH STUDY REPORT RER-34

ANALOGS OF YUMA CLIMATE IN SOUTH AMERICA YUMA ANALOGS No. 9

> THOMAS G. TURNBULL SP4 QMC



REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTS RESEARCH BRANCH

ORIGINAL CONTAINS COLOR PLATES: ALL DBO SEPRODUCTIONS WILL BE IN BLACK AND WHITE ORIGINAL MAY BE SEEN IN DDC HEADQUARTERS

PROJECT No. 7X83-01-008

Oct 1961

EACH TRANSMITTAL OF THIS DOCUMENT OUTSIDE THE AGENCIES OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT MUST HAVE PRICE APPROVAL OF THE U. S. ARMY NATICE LABORATORIES; NATICE; MASSACHUSETES

EACH TRANSMITTAL OF THIS DOCUMENT THE AGENCIES OF THE U.S. COVERY, HAVE PRIOR APPROVAL OF THE U.S. LABORATORIES, NATICK, MAPSACE

292 840

HEADQUARTERS QUARTERMASTER RESEARCH & ENGINEERING COMMAND, US ARMY QUARTERMASTER RESEARCH & ENGINEERING CENTER NATICK, MASS.

EARTH SCIENCES DIVISION

RESEARCH STUDY REPORT RER-34

14) RER-34

ANALOGS OF YUMA CLIMATE IN SOUTH AMERICA - YUMA ANALOGS NO. 9-

THOMAS G. TURNBULL ,

REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTS RESEARCH BRANCH

76 DA-7x83-01-008

(1) Oct 161)

LACH TRANSCHIER OF THIS DOCUMENT OUTSIDE THE RELEGIES OF THE U.S. APMY NATICE HARLES OF AFTERNAL OF THE U.S. APMY NATICE LADS ESTABLISHED NATICES, MASSACHUSETTE

CONTENTS

		PAGE
ABS	STRACT	1 7
1.	INTRODUCTION	1
2.	RESEARCH TECHNIQUES	1
	A. METHODS B. Limitations C. Definitions	1 2 3
3.	GEOGRAPHIC SETTING	3
	A. TOPOGRAPHY B. CLIMATE	1 4
4.	ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUAL MAPS	5
	A. MEAN TEMPERATURE, WARMEST MONTH B. MEAN DAILY MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE, WARMEST MONTH C. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE D. MEAN DAILY TEMPERATURE RANGE, WARMEST MONTH E. MEAN TEMPERATURE, COLDEST MONTH F. MEAN DAILY MINIMUM TEMPERATURE, COLDEST MONTH G. MEAN ANNUAL PRECIPITATION H. MEAN RELATIVE HUMIDITY, DRIEST MONTH 1. MEAN CLOUDINESS, WARMEST MONTH J. MEAN WINDSPEED, DRIEST MONTH	56 66 77 77 8
5.	COMPOSITE OF ANALOGOUS AREAS	8
6.	TABLES OF MONTHLY VALUES	8
7.	References	9
8.	Acknowledgments	9
α.	LIST OF MAPS	20

ABSTRACT

No area of close analogy to Yuma Climate is found in South America. However, when single elements of climate are considered, such as mean temperature for the coldest month or mean annual precipitation, some areas are closely analogous. When areas of semianalogy are added, certain climatic elements are found to be comparable to Yuma over much of the continent.

WARMEST MONTY TEMPERATURE ANALOGY OCCURS IN NORTHERN ARGENTINA, WESTERN PARAGUAY, AND EASTERN BOLIVIA. COLDEST MONTH TEMPERATURE ANALOGY IS FOUND ON THE NORTHERN COAST OF CHILE, THE ANDEAN FOOTHILLS OF WESTERN PERU, AND THE HIGHLANDS OF ECUADOR, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA. ON THE EAST-ERN SIDE OF THE ANDES MORE AREAS OF ANALOGY ARE FOUND IN BOLIVIA, URUGUAY, SOUTHERN BRAZIL, AND THE LOWLANDS OF NORTHERN ARGENTINA. MEAN DAILY MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE ANALOGY IS CONFINED TO A SMALL AREA OF NORTHERN ARGEN-TINA. MUCH OF NORTHERN ARGENTINA, SOUTHERN BRAZIL, URUGUAY, AND VARIOUS AREAS OF THE ANDES ARE ANALOGOUS FOR MEAN DAILY MINIMUM TEMPERATURES DURING THE COLDEST MONTH. ANALOGOUS MEAN DAILY TEMPERATURE RANGES ARE FOUND THROUGHOUT MOST OF ARGENTINA, URUGUAY, AND PARAGUAY, AND AT VARIOUS ELEVA-TIGNS IN THE ANDES AND UPLAND REGIONS OF THE NORTHERN COUNTRIES IN THE STUDY AREA. A SMALL AREA OF ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE ANALOGY EXISTS IN NORTHERN ARGENTINA A NARROW STRIP OF PRECIPITATION ANALOGY IS FOUND IN PERU AND EXTENDS SOUTHWARD TO CENTRAL CHILE BETWEEN THE DRIER GOASTAL LOWLANDS AND THE WETTER UPLANDS, AS WELL AS IN NORTHWESTERN ARGENTINA. WARMEST MONTH CLOUDINESS ANALOGY IS FOUND IN THE WESTERN FOOTHILLS OF THE ANDES BETWEEN 22° AND 37° SOUTH LATITUDE. ANALOGOUS AREAS OF WINDSPEED ARE FOUND OVER MOST OF THE STUDY AREA. THERE ARE NO REGIONS OF MEAN DEW-POINT ANALOGY FOR THE WARMEST MONTH OR MEAN RELATIVE HUMIDITY FOR THE DRIEST MONTH IN SGUTH AMERICA.

ANALOGS OF YUMA CLIMATE IN SOUTH AMERICA

1. INTRODUCTION

THIS REPORT IS THE NINTH IN A SERIES OF STUDIES COMPARING THE CLIMATE OF YUMA TEST STATION, ARIZONA, WITH THAT OF OTHER DESERTS OF THE WORLD.*
PREVIOUS STUDIES HAVE COMPARED THE CLIMATE OF YUMA WITH THAT OF DESERT REGIONS IN ASIA, AFRICA, AND NORTH AMERICA. SINCE YUMA TEST STATION HAS ALREADY BEEN THE SUBJECT OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY(1) WHICH SUMMARIZES BOTH THE LONG-TERM RECORDS OF THE YUMA WEATHER BUREAU STATION AND SHORTER RECORDS FROM STATIONS WITHIN YUMA TEST STATION PROPER, THE PRESENT REPORT CONSISTS OF A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE YUMA DATA AND RECORDS FROM STATIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

THERE HAS BEEN NO ATTEMPT TO PREPARE A REGIONAL CLIMATOLOGY OF SOUTH AMERICA. THE APPROACH HAS BEEN TO SELECT CERTAIN CLIMATIC ELEMENTS THAT ARE CONSIDERED MOST SIGNIFICANT, AND FOR EACH TO MAP THE AREAS HAVING CONDITIONS THAT MIGHT BE REGARDED AS CLOSELY ANALOGOUS TO THOSE AT YUMA. THE INFORMATION ON THESE MAPS ALSO HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED INTO A SINGLE COMPOSITE MAP SHOWING AREAS WHERE THERE IS A COINCIDENCE OF ANALOGOUS AREAS FOR MORE THAN ONE CLIMATIC ELEMENT. THIS REPORT CONSISTS ESSENTIALLY OF A SERIES OF MAPS, AN EXPLANATORY TEXT, AND TABLES SHOWING CLIMATIC VALUES FOR ALL MONTHS AT SELECTED STATIONS.

2. RESEARCH TECHNIQUES

SINCE THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF THE STUDY WAS COMPARISON AND ANALOGY, IT WAS NECESSARY TO MODIFY ACCEPTED CLIMATOLOGICAL RESEARCH TECHNIQUES AND TO DEVELOP NEW ONES. THE TECHNIQUES, LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY, AND DEFINITIONS ADOPTED ARE DISCUSSED BELOW.

A. METHODS

THE PROCEDURE CONSISTED OF THE CHOICE, PLOTTING, AND ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT CLIMATIC ELEMENTS FOR COMPARISON. CLIMATIC ELEMENTS WERE CHOSEN WITH THE OBJECT OF DERIVING MEANINGFUL COMPARISON WITH OBSERVATIONS

*THE SCOPE OF THE ANALOG SERIES ORIGINALLY CONSISTED OF YUMA ANALOGS NOS. 1 THROUGH 8, COVERING THE EIGHT DESERT REGIONS OF THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE. THESE WERE PREPARED FOR THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS IN RESPONSE TO THEIR REQUEST FOR A CLIMATIC EVALUATION OF YUMA AS A DESERT TESTING SITE. YUMA ANALOGS NOS. 9 THROUGH 11 EXTEND THE GOVERAGE OF THE SERIES TO INCLUDE THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE DESERTS. THESE STUDIES, UNDERTAKEN BY QMREC, COMPLETE THE ANALYSIS OF THE WORLD'S DESERT REGIONS.

CONTAINED IN THE YUMA CLIMATOLOGICAL RECORDS (7). AVAILABILITY OF DATA FOR SOUTH AMERICA AND THE COMPARABILITY OF THESE DATA WITH RECORDS FROM YUMA WERE CONSIDERED.

Temperature, Humidity, Precipitation, Cloud Cover, and Windspeed were singled out as important elements. It was assumed that test personnel are most interested in stress periods and in observed extremes of climatic elements; therefore, the warmest and coldest months of the year at each station, rather than specific calendar months, were studied.

DATA FOR ALL STATIONS IN THE STUDY AREA, FROM ALL AVAILABLE SOURCES, WERE PLOTTEL ON SEPARATE BASE MAPS FOR EACH ELEMENT. AT EACH STATION THE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT, THE PERIOD OF RECORD, AND THE MONTH OF OBSERVATION WERE ENTERED. FROM THE DATA SHOWN, THE MOST REPRESENTATIVE VALUES, CONSISTENT WITH SURROUNDING VALUES AND WITH THOSE TO BE EXPECTED FROM THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS, WERE SELECTED.

CLASSES WERE THEN ESTABLISHED DEFINING THE RANGE OF VALUES CONSIDERED TO BE CLOSELY ANALOGOUS. TO THE YUMA CLIMATE. IN DEALING WITH TEMPERATURES, A RANGE EXTENDING 55° ABOVE AND BELOW THE YUMA TEMPERATURE IS CONSIDERED TO BE CLOSELY ANALOGOUS. EXTENSIONS OF 55° BEYOND BOTH ENDS OF THIS RANGE ARE DESIGNATED AS SEMIANALOGOUS, HOTTER OR COOLER. VALUES OF MEAN ANNUAL PRECIPITATION BETWEEN 2 AND 6 INCHES ARE CONSIDERED ANALOGOUS; VALUES LESS THAN 2 INCHES AND BETWEEN 6 AND 9 INCHES ARE DESIGNATED SEMIANALOGOUS. MEAN WINDSPEEDS OF 4 TO 7 MILES PER HOUR ARE CONSIDERED ANALOGOUS, AND THE SEMIANALOGOUS CLASSES INCLUDE VALUES OF LESS THAN 4, AND FROM 8 TO 12 MILES PER HOUR. SYMBOLS WERE ADOPTED TO REPRESENT THESE CLASSES AND THE APPROPRIATE SYMBOL FOR EACH STATION WAS ENTERED ON THE MAPS.

ANALOGOUS REGIONS WERE THEN DELIMITED, BASED ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF CLASS SYMBOLS AND UPON EXTRAPOLATION IN AREAS WHERE STATIONS ARE LACKING. FROM THE INDIVIDUAL MAPS OF ANALOGOUS AREAS, A COMPOSITE MAP WAS PREPARED, INDICATING REGIONS OF SUMMER AND WINTER TEMPERATURE ANALOGY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION ANALOGY.

B. LIMITATIONS

The procedure, as outlined, has certain definite limitations in drawing analogies. Foremost among these is the lack of quantitative data for large parts of the study area. Other limitations are:

- (1) SIGNIFICANT DATA FOR SOME TYPES ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR MUCH OF SOUTH AMERICA. GUST VELOCITY, VISIBILITY, CLOUD TYPE, AND DUST COUNT ARE AMONG THE FACTORS OMITTED FOR THIS REASON.
- (2) NO TREATMENT OF DURATION OR FREQUENCY OF TEMPERATURES AND PRECIPITATION HAS BEEN ATTEMPTED BECAUSE THE ORIGINIAL DATA REQUIRED FOR SUCH TREATMENT ARE NOT READILY AVAILABLE.

(3) STATIONS ARE NOT ALWAYS REPRESENTATIVE OF LARGE SURROUNDING AREAS BECAUSE OF LOCAL TERRAIN DIFFERENCES.

C. DEFINITIONS

THE ELEMENTS COMPARED AND MAPPED IN THIS STUDY ARE DEFINED BELOW. THE TERM "MEAN" IN THE DEFINITIONS EMBRACES THE PERIOD OF RECORD AT THE STATION. ALL TEMPERATURES ARE EXPRESSED IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.

MEAN MONTHLY TEMPERATURE - AVERAGE OF THE MEAN TEMPERATURES FOR EACH DAY WITHIN A GIVEN MONTH, AVERAGED OVER A PERIOD OF YEARS.

MEAN DAILY MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE - AVERAGE OF THE MAXIMUM TEMPERATURES OF EACH DAY WITHIN A GIVEN MONTH, AVERAGED OVER A PERIOD OF YEARS.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE - THE HIGHEST TEMPERATURE EVER OBSERVED AT THE STATION.

MEAN DAILY MINIMUM TEMPERATURE - AVERAGE OF THE MINIMUM TEMPERATURES OF EACH DAY WITHIN A GIVEN MONTH, AVERAGED OVER A PERIOD OF YEARS.

MEAN DAILY TEMPERATURE RANGE - THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE MEAN DAILY MAX-IMUM TEMPERATURE AND THE MEAN DAILY MINIMUM TEMPERATURE FOR A GIVEN MONTH.

MEAN ANNUAL PRECIPITATION - AVERAGE OF THE PRECIPITATION TOTALS OF EACH YEAR WITHIN THE PERIOD OF RECORD.

MEAN CLOUD COVER - THE ARITHMETIC MEAN OF ALL OBSERVATIONS OF CLOUD COVER IN TENTHS OF SKY COVERAGE FOR A GIVEN MONTH, AVERAGED OVER A PERIOD OF YEARS.

MEAN WINDSPEED - THE ARITHMETIC MEAN OF HOURLY WINDSPEEDS IN MILES PER HOUR FOR EACH DAY OF A GIVEN TIME PERIOD, USUALLY A MONTH, AVERAGED OVER A PERIOD OF YEARS.

PREVAILING WIND DIRECTION - THE MOST FREQUENTLY OCCURRING LIND DIRECTION DURING A GIVEN TIME PERIOD, SUCH AS A MONTH, FOR SEVERAL YEARS OF RECORD.

MEAN RELATIVE HUMIDITY - AVERAGE OF THE HOURLY RELATIVE HUMIDITY VALUES FOR EACH DAY OF THE MONTH, AVERAGED OVER A PERIOD OF YEARS.

3. GEOGRAPHIC SETTING

THE REGION TREATED IN THIS STUDY COMPRISES THE CONTINENT OF SOUTH AMERICA, AND INCLUDES THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

A. TOPCGRAPHY

THE STUDY AREA CONTAINS A GREAT DIVERSITY OF LANDFORMS. THE ANDES MOUNTAINS PARALLEL THE ENTIRE WESTERN COAST OF THE STUDY AREA, FROM TIERRA DEL FUEGO IN THE SOUTH TO THE CARIBBEAN COASTS OF VENEZUELA AND COLOMBIA IN THE NORTH, A DISTANCE OF OVER 4,000 MILES. THEIR WIDEST PART EXCEEDS 400 MILES IN BOLIVIA. THEIR PEAKS, MANY OF WHICH ARE HIGHER THAN MT. MCKINLEY (HIGHEST IN NORTH AMERICA), INCLUDE ACONCAGUA (22,835 FT.), THE HIGHEST IN THE AMERICAS. TO THE EAST OF THE ANDEAN CORDILLERA IS THE AMAZON BASIN, A REGION ABOUT THE SIZE OF THE UNITED STATES, CONTAINING THE WORLD'S LARGEST TROPICAL RAIN FOREST. TO THE SOUTH OF THE AMAZON BASIN ARE THE GRASSLANDS OF ARGENTINA, PARAGUAY, AND URUGUAY. THE UPLANDS, OR PLATEAUS, OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN BRAZIL COMPRISE THE ONLY OTHER GREAT NATURAL REGION OF THE STUDY AREA.

IMPORTANT RIVERS WHICH FLOW THROUGH THE STUDY AREA INCLUDE THE AMAZON, PARANA, URUGUAY, MADEIRA, NEGRO, AND SAO FRANCISCO, ALL OF WHICH ORIGINATE IN UPLAND AREAS AND FLOW THROUGH REGIONS WHERE PRECIPITATION IS PLENTIFUL.

THE STUDY AREA INCLUDES ONE MAJOR DESERT, THE ATACAMA DESERT OF NORTHERN CHILE. This desert, averaging 2,000 feet in elevation, is a series of dry salt basins bounded on the west by the Pacific coastal range, about 2,500 feet in elevation, and on the east by the Cordillera de Doneyko, a flanking range of the Andes separating the desert from the highlands. The Atacama extends from 18° to 28° South Latitude. There is Little Vegetation, and only a few streams flow through it to the Pacific Ocean.

North of the Atacama Desert is a dry coastal area extending to the Border of Ecuador. This dry coastal area is extremely narrow as the mountains of the Andean chain reach almost to the ocean. Smaller areas of desert environment are also found in southern Argentina.

B. CLIMATE

THE CLIMATE OF THE ATACAMA DESERT AND THE DY COASTAL AREAS OF PERU DIFFERS GREATLY FROM THAT OF YUMA. MEAN SUMMER TEMPERATURES ARE IN THE SEVENTIES IN COMPARISON TO THE NINETIES OF YUMA. MEAN WINTER TEMPERATURES ARE IN THE HIGH FIFTIES AND SIXTIES, CLOSELY ANALOGOUS TO THOSE AT YUMA. PRECIPITATION IS GENERALLY LESS THAN ONE INCH ANNUALLY THROUGHOUT THIS REGION.

IN THE DESERT REGIONS OF SOUTHERN ARGENTINA RAINFALL IS COMPARABLE TO THAT OF YUMA, BUT SUMMER TEMPERATURES ARE EVEN LOWER THAN THOSE IN THE ATACAMA DESERT. WINTER TEMPERATURES ARE MUCH COLDER THAN THOSE AT YUMA, AVERAGING IN THE THIRTIES.

ELSEWHERE IN THE STUDY AREA SUMMER TEMPERATURES ANALOGOUS TO YUMA ARE FOUND IN NORTHERN ARGENTINA, PARAGUAY, AND BOLIVIA. ANALOGOUS WINTER TEMPERATURES ARE FOUND IN THE LOWLANDS OF NORTHERN ARGENTINA, SOUTHERN BRAZIL, URAGUAY, BOLIVIA, THE WESTERN FOOTHILLS OF THE ANDES IN PERU, AND THE HIGH-LANDS OF ECUADOR, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA.

Throughout most of South America precipitation far exceeds that at Yuma. The higher elevations of the Andes, the great expanse of the Amazon Basin, the uplands of eastern and central Brazil, and the southernmost areas of Chile all receive more rain than Yuma.

THERE IS ONLY A SMALL AREA ON THE WESTERN COAST OF CHILE WHICH HAS A CLOUD COVER ANALOGOUS TO THAT AT YUMA DURING THE WARMEST MONTH. THIS REGION IS JUST SOUTH OF THE ATACAMA DESERT.

ANALOGOUS AREAS OF MEAN WINDSPEED DURING THE ENTIRE YEAR CAN BE FOUND OVER MOST OF THE STUDY AREA. IN THE HIGHER ELEVATIONS OF THE ANDEAN CORDILLERA AND THE EXTREME SOUTHERN REGIONS OF CHILE AND ARGENTINA WIND-SPEEDS GREATLY EXCEED THOSE AT YUMA.

MOST OF SOUTH AMERICA IS ANALOGOUS TO YUMA IN AT LEAST ONE CLIMATIC ELEMENT. However, There is only one small region in the study area which has several climatic elements which are analogous to Yuma -- a narrow strip within the central Andes of Western Peru and Northern Chile.

4. ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUAL MAPS

To differentiate areas of analogy and semianalogy effectively, maps of the following climatic elements have been plotted and analyzed: Mean temperature for the warmest and coldest months, mean daily maximum temperature for the warmest month, absolute maximum temperature, mean daily minimum temperature for the coldest month, mean relative humidity for the driest month, mean annual precipitation, prevailing wind direction, mean wind velocity for the driest month, and mean cloudiness during the warmest month. A composite map was made of summer and winter temperatures and precipitation.

A. MEAN TEMPERATURE, WARMEST MONTH (FIG. 2)

Analogous classes for mean temperature warmest month are from 86° through 96° f. There are 2 small regions in the study area which are analogous. The larger of these is located in the northern part of Argentina and extends through western Paraguay into eastern Bolivia. The remaining area centers around one station in central Venezuela.

THE ANALOGOUS AREAS FOR MEAN TEMPERATURE OF THE WARMEST MONTH EXPERI-ENCE TEMPERATURES SLIGHTLY COOLER THAN THOSE AT YUMA. BOTH HAVE A MEAN TEMPERATURE OF 86°F WHEREAS YUMA HAS A MEAN TEMPERATURE OF 91°F FOR THE WARMEST MONTH.

B. MEAN DAILY MAX! MUM TEMPERATURE, WARMEST MONTH (FIG. 3)

Temperatures from 101°F through 111°F are considered closely analogous for the mean daily maximum temperature for the warmest month. The area of analogy of mean maximum temperature is smaller than that for mean temperature for the warmest month. The analogous area centers around the station of Rivadavia in northern Argentina. Its mean daily maximum temperature is 6F° higher than the nearest station for which data are available. The mean maximum temperature of 103°F at Rivadavia compares favorably with the 106°F at Yuma.

c. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE (FIG. 4)

The absolute maximum temperature at Yuma in a period of 84 years is 123°F. Thus, the values for analogous temperatures occur between 118°F and 128°F. Within the study area analogous as olute maximum temperatures are found at 3 stations within a small area. The area is located in northern Argentina with Rivadiavia reporting 120°F., the highest absolute maximum temperature. The other 2 analogous stations are Tucman and Selva, Argentina.

D. MEAN DAILY TEMPERATURE RANGE, WARMEST MONTH (FIG. 5)

AT YUMA THE WARMEST MONTH IS JULY WITH A MEAN RANGE OF 29.4°F, on which the analogous class of 24°F to 34°F is based.

Analogous areas are found throughout the study area. The major area includes nearly all of Argentina, western Uruguay, eastern Paraguay, and the highlands of eastern Brazil. Small areas of analogy occur at different elevations within the Andes Mountains and the highest elevations of Venezuela and the Guianas. The effect of the oceans upon the coastal stations is noticeable. The mean daily range is only half that found in most of inland South America.

E. MEAN TEMPERATURE, COLDEST MONTH (FIG. 6)

The range of analogy for mean temperature for the coldest month is 50°F to 60°F. Analogous areas for mean temperature of the coldest month are found across most of northern Argentina, Uruguay, southern Paraguay, and in the extreme southern part of Brazil. Analogous areas also are found along much of the southeastern coast of Brazil, the coast of central and northern Chile, and in the mountains of Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Colombia.

REGIONS WHICH ARE TOO COLD FOR ANALOGY ARE FOUND IN THE HIGHLANDS OF CHILE AND PERU AS WELL AS IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF ARGENTINA AND CHILE.

F. MEAN DAILY MINIMUM TEMPERATURE, COLDEST MONTH (Fig. 7)

Analogous mean daily minimum temperatures for the coldest month occur between 37°F and 47°F. The largest analogous region of mean daily minimum temperature is found along the coast of central Argentina, northern Argentina, Uruguay, and portions of southern Brazil. On the west side of the study area analogous regions extend from the lowlands of southern Chile into the lower elevations of the Andes in Northern Chile, Bolivia, and Peru, and the highest regions of Ecuador. The analogous area of southern Brazil is interrupted by a band of lowlands which is slightly warmer than Yuma.

G. MEAN ANNUAL PRECIPITATION (FIG. 8)

THE RANGE OF MEAN ANNUAL PRECIPITATION CONSIDERED CLOSELY ANALOGOUS TO THAT AT YUMA (3.4 INCHES PER YEAR) IS 2 TO 6 INCHES. AREAS OF PRECIPITATION ANALOGY IN THE STUDY EXIST IN THE HIGHER ELEVATIONS OF THE ANDES MOUNTAINS IN NORTHERN CHILE AND PERU. SMALLER AREAS OF ANALOGY EXIST IN SCATTERED RECIONS OF SOUTHERN ARGENTINA.

A LARGE AREA TOO DRY FOR CLOSE ANALOGY (SEMIANALOGOUS) IS FOUND IN THE ATACAMA DESERT OF NORTHERN CHILE AND ALONG THE COAST OF PERU NORTHWARD TO THE BORDER OF ECUADOR. MOST OF THESE AREAS RECEIVE LESS THAN ONE INCH OF PRECIPIATION EACH YEAR, AND MANY AREAS AVERAGE LESS THAN ONE-HALF INCH PER YEAR.

H. MEAN RELATIVE HUMIDITY, DRIEST MONTH (Fig. 9)

ALTHOUGH AN ANALOGOUS RANGE FOR MEAN RELATIVE HUMIDITY DURING THE DRIEST MONTH WAS SET UP (19% to 29%), NO AREA WAS FOUND WHICH WAS ANALOGOUS. HOWEVER, TWO AREAS OF SLIGHTLY HIGHER SEMIANALOGY ARE FOUND. THE LARGER AREA OF SEMIANALOGY IS LOCATED IN NORTHEASTERN CHILE AND NORTHWESTERN ARGENTINA, AN AREA OF INTERIOR DRAINAGE THAT CONTAINS SEVERAL SALT LAKES AND SMALL BASINS. THE SMALL AREA CENTERS AROUND CONCEPCION, CHILE.

1. MEAN CLOUDINESS, WARMEST MONTH (FIG. 10)

DATA ON CLOUDINESS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY LACKING OVER THE NORTHERN PART OF THE STUDY AREA. However, ENOUGH DATA ARE AVAILABLE IN THE SOUTHERN PART TO MAP THE CLOSELY ANALOGOUS AREA. THE ANALOGOUS REGIME IS CONSIDERED TO BE FROM 1.1 TO 2.0 TENTHS.

An area of analogy for mean cloudiness exists in the Highlands of Gentral and Northern Chile and the extreme western part of Argentina. This analogous area reaches the coast only in one locality -- around the stations of Constitution and Chango at 36° South Latitude.

J. MEAN WINDSPEED, DRIEST MONTH (FIG. 11)

AT YUMA, MEAN WINDSPEED DURING THE DRIEST MONTH IS 6.1 MPH; WINDS OF 1 TO 7 MPH ARE CONSIDERED CLOSELY ANALOGOUS. AREAS WHERE MEAN WINDSPEEDS ARE ANALOGOUS TO THOSE AT YUMA ARE LOCATED ALONG THE NORTHERN COAST OF THE STUDY AREA, AS WELL AS ALONG THE COASTS OF BRAZIL AND SOUTHERN ARGENTINA. INLAND, ANALOGOUS AREAS ARE FOUND IN PORTIONS OF THE BRAZILIAN HIGHLANDS, PARAGUAY, ARGENTINA, AND BOLIVIA.

THE LARGEST AREA WITH MEAN WINDSPEED LOWER THAN THAT AT YUMA 18 LOCATED IN THE BRAZILIAN HIGHLANDS. REGIONS WITH MEAN WINDSPEED HIGHER THAN THAT OF YUMA ARE FOUND ON THE SOUTHERN COASTS OF CHILE AND ARGENTINA, AND THE COAST OF URUGUAY.

5. COMPOSITE OF ANALOGOUS AREAS (FIG. 12)

Analogous areas of mean temperature for the warmest and coldest months and mean annual precipitation in the study area are presented in Figure 12. These elements are regarded as being most important in determining the total environmental analogy.

On A BASE MAP OF THE STUDY AREA AN OUTLINE WAS DRAWN OF THE ANALOGOUS AREAS FOR MEAN TEMPERATURE FOR THE WARMEST AND COLDEST MONTHS. TO EACH WAS GIVEN A DISTINCT PATTERN OF SHADING. SINCE THERE WAS NO OVERLAPPING, NO NEW PATTERN WAS EVOLVED. HOWEVER, WHEN THE OUTLINE OF ANALOGOUS PRECIPITATION IS ADDED TO THE BASE MAP, A NARROW AREA OF OVERLAPPING OCCURS WITHIN THE LOWER ELEVATIONS OF THE ANDES ON THE WESTERN GOAST OF PERU AND THE COAST OF CHILE BETWEEN 29° AND 31° SOUTH LATITUDE.

Nowhere in the study area do regions of mean temperature for the warmest month overlap with the analogous area of mean annual precipitation. The analogous area of mean temperature for the coldest month greatly exceeds that shown for the mean temperature for the warmest month.

6. TABLES OF MONTHLY VALUES

IN ORDER TO SHOW THE MONTHLY VARIATION IN THE CLIMATIC ELEMENTS CONSIDERED IN THIS REPORT, A SERIES OF TABLES IS INCLUDED SHOWING MEAN VALUES OF THESE ELEMENTS FOR ALL MONTHS OF THE YEAR AT 25 SELECTED STATIONS (INCLUDING YUMA) REPRESENTING VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STUDY AREA. STATIONS ARE LISTED, TOGETHER WITH GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES, ELEVATIONS, AND PERIODS OF RECORD, IN THE FIRST TABLE OF THIS SERIES. THESE REPRESENT SUCH DIVERSE AREAS AS THE AMAZON BASIN (MANAOS), THE HIGHER ELEVATIONS OF THE ANDES (CUZCO), THE DESERT OF NORTHERN CHILE (IQUIQUE), AND THE GRASSLANDS OF ARGENTINA (TUCUMAN). IN EACH TABLE THE MEAN VALUES FOR YUMA ARE ALSO SHOWN FOR COMPARISON. THE ELEMENTS SHOWN ON THESE TABLES ARE THE SAME AS THOSE PRESENTED IN THE MAP SERIES, WITH THE ADDITION OF ABSOLUTE MINIMUM TEMPERATURE AND THE DELETION OF MEAN DEWPOINT.

A REVIEW OF THESE TABLES REVEALS CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIMATIC ANALOGS THAT ARE NOT EVIDENT FROM THE MAPS. FOR EXAMPLE, THE PRECIPITATION VALUES ON THE MAPS ARE ANNUAL MEANS WHILE THE TABLE GIVES SOME INFORMATION ABOUT THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRECIPITATION THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. THE TABLES ALSO BRING OUT CERTAIN FEATURES OF THE MONTHLY MEAN TEMPERATURES. IT IS NOTED THAT YUMA AND RIO DE JANEIRO HAVE ANALOGOUS MEAN TEMPERATURES FOR THE YEAR, ALTHOUGH THE MONTHLY VARIATION AT YUMA GREATLY EXCEEDS THAT EXPERIMENCED AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

7. REFERENCES

- 1. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION BRANCH, RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL. REPORT No. 200, HANDBOOK OF YUMA ENVIRONMENT, WASHINGTON, FEB 1953.
- 2. Drewes, W. U., and A. T. Drewes, Climate and Related Phenomena of the Eastern Andean Slopes of Central Peru. Syracuse University Research Institute, Syracuse, N.Y., 1957.
- 3. GARBELL, MAURICE A., TROPICAL AND EQUATORIAL METEOROLOGY, PITMAN PUBLISHING CO., NEW YORK, 1957.
 - 4. PLATT, ROBERT S., LATIN AMERICA, McGRAW-HILL BOOK Co., NEW YORK, 1943.
- 5. RIEHL, HERBERT, TROPICAL METEOROLOGY, McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1954.
- 6. Smith, Guy-Harold, Physiographic Diagram of South America (with commentary), The Geographical Press, Columbia University, New York, 1939.
- 7. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WEATHER BUREAU, INDEX OF CLIMATIC AND WEATHER DATA. (PHOTOSTATS)

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Appreciation is expressed to Mr. Jack Chambers, Mr. Harry McPhilimy, and Mr. Howard Ohman of the Regional Environments Research Branch, EPRD, who read and criticized the report, and to Dr. Robert Anstey, Acting Chief of RERB, EPRD, who guided the report to its completion. The maps were drawn by members of the Cartography Branch of EPRD, Mr. Roland Frodigh, Chief.

TABLE 1: STATIONS USED IN TABLES OF MONTHLY VALUES

STATION	ELEVATION IN FEET	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	PERIOD TEMP.	OF RECOR	OTHER
AMBATO	•		man han u	-	-	2
ECUADOR	8,596	1° 10' S	78° 42° W	5	5	3
Andagoya Colombia	25 0	5° 041 N	76° 55' W	8	15	
BELEM	33	1° 27' S	48° 27' W	12	15	10
BRAZIL Buenos Aires			·		•	_
ARGENTINA	2 5	34° 35′ S	58° 2 7' W	68	53	45
CARAGAS VENEZUELA	3,420	10° 3 0' N	66° 53' W	22	46	16
Col. SARMIENTO ARGENTINA	886	45° 36' S	69° 05' W	20	20	12
CUYABA Brazil	541	15° 3 5' S	56° 06' W	15	29	10
Cuzco	_		•	4	12	3- 5
Peru Dadanawa	10,581	1 3° 33' S	71° 55' W			3 - 7
BR. GUIANA	625	2° 30' N	59° 30′ W	9	9	-
GEORGETOWN Br. Guiana	6	6° 50' N	58° 12' W	41	3 7	12
I QUI QUE	3 0	20° 12' S	70° 11' W	13	40	8
LIMA		12° 02' 5	77° 02' W	10	18	5
PERU Manaos	518		• •	10		_
BRAZIL	147	3° 10' S	60° 00' W	10	27	10
MERIDA Venezuela	5,384	8° 36' N	71° 05' W	9	19	9
MORRO DO CHAPEU		11° 31′ S	41° 14' W	6	13	6
Brazil Natal	997	•	•	-	•	_
BRAZIL	52	5° 46′ s	3 5° 12' W	18	13	5 - 9
Porto Velho Brazil	407	8° 46' S	6 3° 55' W	14	14	
Posadas Argentina	138	27° 24' S	55° 55' W	11	20	11
PUCALLPA		8° 2 3' S	74° 32' W	7	7	
PERU Rio de Janeiro	495	_			-•	
BRAZIL	149	22° 54′ S	43° 10' W	3 8	84	29
SANTIAGO CHILE	1,705	33° 27' S	70° 42' W	14	58	14
SUCRE Bolivia	9,344	19° 03' S	65° 17' W	5	52	3
TUGUMAN ARGENTINA	1,465	26° 50' S	65° 10' W	40	40	12
USHUATA			68° 20' W	20	20	4
ARGENTINA Yuma	26	54° 50' S				
UNITED STATES	206	32° 40' N	114° 36' W	80	84	44

TABLE II: MEAN MONTHLY TEMPERATURE (°F)

STATIONS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	Jun	JUL	Aug	SEP	Ост	Nov	DE	C YR
AMBATO	58	58	5 8	58	57	56	54	54	56	58	<u></u> 58	58	 3 57
ANDAGOYA	82	82	82	82	82	82	81	81	81	82	81	81	
BELEM	79	79	79	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
BUENOS AIRES	74	73	69	61	55	50	49	51	55	60	66	71	61
CARACAS	64	65	66	68	69	69	68	68	68	68	67	65	
Col. SARMIENTO	65	64	59	5 2	45	3 8	37	42	46	53	58	62	•
CUYABA	80	79	79	78	7 5	72	72	7 5	78	81	81	80	78
Cuzco	54	54	54	52	52	50	48	51	53	54	55	54	_
DADANAWA	82	82	83	83	82	81	81	82	84	85	8 ₅	82	83
GEORGETOWN	7 9	79	8 0	8 0	80	80	80	81	81	81	81	80	80
QU QUE	69	69	67	65	62	61	59	60	61	63	66	68	64
LIMA	73	74	74	70	66	63	61	61	61	63	66	69	67
MANAOS	79	80	7 9	79	80	80	80	81	82	82	81	80	80
MERIDA	65	66	6 6	68	68	68	68	68	68	67	66	65	67
MORRO DO CHAPEU	69	69	69	68	65	63	62	62	65	68	68	68	66
NATAL	82	81	81	79	79	77	7 5	76	78	80	81	81	79
PORTO VELHO	81	81	81	81	81	80	80	82	83	82	82	81	81
POSADAS	80	79	77	70	64	60	61	61	67	70	74	78	70
PUCALLPA	80	80	8 0	79	79	78	76	79	80	80	80	80	79
RIO DE JANEIRO	78	79	77	75	72	69	68	69	70	72	74	76	73
SANT I AGO	69	68	65	59	5 3	48	48	50	54	58	6 3	67	59
Sucre	5 5	55	56	55	52	50	50	5 3	56	56	58	57	54
TUCUMAN	77	75	72	66	60	54	54	57	64	69	73	75	66
USHUATA	50	49	47	41	37	33	34	3 5	3 9	43	44	49	42
YUMA	55	59	64	70	77	85	91	90	8 ₅	73	62	•	72
								**	-			11	

TABLE III: MEAN DAILY MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE (°F)

STATIONS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	Jun	JUL	Aug	SEP	Ост	Nov	DEC	YR
Амвато	70	69	70	70	68	67	65	66	67	70	72	70	69
ANDAGOYA	90	89	90	90	89	89	89	89	89	90	88	88	89
BELEM	86	86	86	87	88	88	88	88	89	89	89	88	88
BUENOS AIRES	84	84	78	71	64	58	57	59	6 3	69	7 5	82	70
CARACAS	75	77	78	80	80	78	77	78	7 9	79	77	7 5	78
Col. SARMIENTO	78	77	70	62	54	46	45	51	57	66	70	74	62
CUYABA	91	91	91	91	88	88	90	93	92	92	91	90	91
Cuzco	64	63	64	66	65	64	63	66	66	67	68	65	65
DADANAWA	93	92	93	92	90	89	9 0	92	94	97	96	93	93
GEORGETOWN	84	83	84	85	85	85	85	86	87	87	87	84	85
QUIQUE	77	77	7 5	72	69	66	65	66	67	70	73	75	71
LIMA	80	82	81	77	72	67	65	65	66	68	72	76	72
MANAOS	88	88	88	87	88	88	89	91	92	92	91	90	89
MERIDA	73	74	74	75	76	76	77	T_i	77	7 5	74	73	7 5
MORRO DO CHAPEU	77	79	81	78	74	7 2	71	72	76	80	80	81	77
NATAL	86	85	86	86	85	83	82	82	84	85	85	86	8 5
PORTO VELHO	85	8 5	85	- 86	86	86	88	9 0	91	88	87	85	87
POSADAS	93	92	90	83	76	70	71	74	78	82	87	91	82
PUCALLPA	89	88	88	87	88	88	87	91	91	90	88	89	89
RIO DE JANEIRO	84	85	83	80	77	7 5	75	7 6	7 5	77	7 9	82	79
SANT I AGO	85	84	8 0	74	65	58	59	62	66	72	78	83	72
SUCRE	63	61	64	63	63	61	61	65	67	65	68	66	64
TUCUMAN	90	88	83	77	70	66	67	71	7 9	82	86	87	7 9
USHUALA	59	59	56	51	42	41	41	44	46	55	55	57	51
YUMA	67	72	78	86	93	102	106	104	100	88	76	68	87

TABLE IV: MEAN DAILY MINIMUM TEMPERATURE (°F)

STATIONS	Jan	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	Jun	JUL	Aug	SEP	Ост	Nov	DEC	YR
Амвато	49	48	48	49	49	47	46	45	46	47	47	48	47
ANDAGOYA	74	74	74	7 5	74	74	74	74	73	74	74	74	74
Belem	72	72	73	73	73	72	71	71	71	71	71	72	72
BUENOS AIRES	64	63	60	54	47	42	42	43	47	51	56	60	52
CARAGAS	56	56	5 7	60	62	62	61	61	61	61	60	58	60
Col. SARMIENTO	52	51	47	42	3 6	31	2 9	33	3 6	41	46	49	41
CUYABA	73	73	72	70	66	63	61	63	67	71	72	72	69
Cuzco	44	44	43	41	3 9	3 6	33	37	40	42	42	43	40
DADANAWA	72	71	72	73	73	72	72	72	73	73	73	72	72
GEORGETOWN	74	74	75	76	75	75	7 5	75	76	76	7 5	75	7 5
I QU I QUE	62	62	60	57	56	55	54	54	55	57	58	60	57
LIMA	67	67	66	63	60	58	5 7	57	56	58	59	63	61
MANAOS	7 5	75	7 5	7 5	75	7 5	74	75	7 5	76	76	7 5	7 5
MERIDA	5 7	58	58	60	61	60	59	59	59	60	59	57	59
MORRO DO CHAPEU	59	60	60	59	56	54	53	53	54	57	58	59	57
NATAL	76	76	75	73	72	71	69	69	72	7 5	76	77	73
PORTO VELHO	76	76	76	76	7 5	73	72	74	76	76	76	76	7 5
Posadas	68	67	65	60	54	50	50	52	55	57	61	66	59
PUCALLPA	72	72	72	71	69	68	66	67	69	71	71	72	70 10
RIO DE JANEIRO	73	73	72	69	66	64	63	63	65	66	68	71	68
SANTIAGO	53	52	49	45	41	37	37	39	42	45	48	-	45
Sucre	48	48	47	45	40	3 8	37	40	44	46		49	44
TUCUMAN	67	67	64	58	52	45	44	45	52	58		65	57
USHUA! A	41) 15	3 9	3 6	28	3 0	28	2 8	31	35			
YUMA	42	46	50	54	60	68	Ti	77	70	58	48	# #	58

TABLE V	: ABSOLUTE	MAX I MUM	TEMPERATURE	(°F)

										•			
STATIONS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	Jun	JUL	Aug	SEP	ОСТ	Nov	DEC	YR
AMPATO	81	82	79	79	76	74	7 5	77	7 5	78	81	78	82
ANDAGOYA	96	95	98	97	96	100	100	98	100	99	95	96	100
BELEM	91	91	91	91	91	92	91	91	91	93	94	92	94
BUENOS AIRES	99	103	93	85	79	75	76	76	86	87	95	100	103
CARAGAS	83	88	91	88	89	85	84	86	8 5	86	84	83	91
COL. SARMIENTO	99	96	93	83	71	64	68	67	76	86	92	99	99
CUYABA		~~		₩ ₩							***		
Cuzco	75	79	76	74	76	76	76	75	80	79	80	80	80
DADANAWA	98	101	99	98	96	97	95	100	100	103	100	102	103
GEORGETOWN	88	89	89	89	9 0	88	9 0	90	91	92	91	39	92
1 601 607	90	92	89	85	80	86	82	78	80	85	89	91	92
LIMA	87	88	90	86	88	85	76	74	77	77	85	86	90
MANAOS	99	97	97	94	95	95	94	96	99	9 9	99	102	102
MERIDA	79	82	81	84	83	82	85	83	83	83	80	78	85
MORRO DO CHAPEU	84	86	9 0	88	82	86	80	8 0	86	89	89	91	91
NATAL	89	90	90	89	91	89	87	87	89	89	89	88	91
PORTO VELHO	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	100	100	104	98	97	104
POSADAS													
PUGALLPA			₩.					-					
RIO DE JANEIRO	102	98	97	94	9 5	9 0	91	93	100	102	100	102	102
SANTIAGO	9 6	98	94	88	87	80	81	85	88	92	97	99	99
SUCRE	80	7 5	82	78	72	72	74	78	77	77	7 9	78	82
Tucuman	118	111	100	9 5	90	97	99	98	106	108	110	106	118
USHUAFA	81	79	72	65	. 59	57	54	59	61	70	73	80	81
YUMA	84	92	100	107	120	119	120	119	123	108	. 96	83	123

TABLE VI: ABSOLUTE MINIMUM TEMPERATURE (°F)

STATIONS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	Jun	JUL	Aug	SEP	Ост	Nov	DEC	YR
Амвато	37	3 6	32	40	39	3 3	32	34	3 5	3 4	33	33	32
ANDAGOYA	68	71	70	70	72	70	70	70	70	69	68	66	66
BELEM	69	68	69	69	68	69	64	68	65	68	67	67	64
BUENOS AIRES	47	46	44	3 5	3 3	3 0	28	3 2	3 0	37	40	46	2 8
CARAGAS	47	46	45	51	5 2	5 3	52	5 3	53	54	51	47	45
Col. SARMIENTO	34	34	27	18	11	8	-27	3	14	19	29	32	-27
CUYABA									~-				
Cuzco	3 5	3 6	3 8	3 2	32	28	28	28	.32	31	33	36	2 8
DADANAWA	66	68	68	68	70	69	68	70	70	70	70	69	66
GEORGETOWN	68	69	69	71	70	69	70	71	69	70	69	70	68
I QUI QUE	52	53	48	47	46	45	43	42	44	46	48	50	42
LIMA	57	60	5 9	57	51	50	52	49	52	54	53	54	49
MANAOS	70	70	69	69	70	66	69	70	71	71	70	69	66
MERIDA	52	52	53	54	56	55	54	54	54	55	53	52	52
MORRO DO CHAPEU	52	54	54	51	47	47	44	49	47	49	52	· 5 3	44
NATAL	68	6 8	66	61	65	64	63	63	64	68	65	68	5 6
PORTO VELHO	70	70	70	71	57	56	57	58	62	70	64	68	56
POSADAS													
PUCALLPA		••						-			•		CD 655
RIO DE JANEIRO	60	63	64	60	56	52	52	5 3	50	57	59	56	50
SANTI AGO	43	43	3 8	33	27	2 6	24	26	31	32	37	36	24
SUCRE	40	41	38	37	29	27	25	3 0	29	['] 33	40	41	2 5
TUCUMAN	52	50	46	3 6	31	26	26	27	31	3 6	44	44	26
USHUATA	28	28	27	21	-4	-1	-3	9	18	24	26	27	_4
YUMA	22	25	31	3 8	3 9	50	61	58	50	38	29	22	22

TABLE VII: MEAN MONTHLY PRECIPITATION (IN INCHES)

STATIONS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	Jun	JUL	Aug	SEP	OCT	Nov	DEC	YR
AMBATO	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.6	2.1	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.3	17.9
Andagoya	24.9	21.4	19.5	26.1	25.5	25.8	23.3	25.3	24.6	22.7	22.4	19.5	281.0
BELEM	9.2	13.6	17-3	16.7	11.7	9.1	3.1	3.0	1.8	3.3	1.1	4.2	94.1
BUENOS AIRES	3.0	2.4	4.5	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.9	36.6
CARAGAS	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.3	3.1	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	3.7	1.8	32. 8
Col. SARMIENTO	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.1
CUYABA	10.0	9.6	8.1	4.0	2.2	0.5	0.3	1.1	1.8	5.2	6.0	8.1	56.9
Cuzco	6.5	5.4	4.4	2.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.0	2.7	2.9	5.5	31.8
DAPANAWA	1.3	2.2	2.2	5.6	7.7	13.8	10.2	8.0	2.6	1.6	1.1	2.0	58.3
GEORGETOWN	7.3	5.9	6.1	6.7	11.1	12.1	9.6	6.4	2.8	2.3	5.8	11.3	87.3
I QUI QUE	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.0
LIMA	0.0	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0,4	0.2	0.1	*	1.8
MANAOS	9.8	9.2	9.8	8.6	7.0	3.8	2.3	1.4	2.0	4.1	6.1	7.8	71.9
MERIDA	2.4	1.5	3.3	7.0	10.1	7.4	4.9	5.8	6.9	10.3	8.5	3.4	71.5
MORRO DO CHAPEU	3.9	4.3	4.0	3.5	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.0	2.1	3.9	4.0	33.9
NATAL	3.1	4.9	5.7	9.0	7.1	10.5	7-7	3.6	3.4	1.0	0.6	1.2	57.8
PORTO VELHO	14.6	13:5	15.0	8.9	5.0	1.4	0.6	2.1	3.6	8.9	11.2	13.9	98.8
POSADAS	4.5	5.6	5.3	6.1	4.9	5.0	4.5	3.2	3.6	5.8	5 .3	5.0	58.8
PUCALLPA	4.2	5.1	7.3	7.4	4.1	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.6	5.5	7.5	7.2	58.2
RIO DE JANEIRO	4.9	4.8	5.1	4.2	3.1	2.1	1.6	1.7	2.6	3.1	4.1	5.4	42.6
SANTI AGO	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.5	3.3	3.0	2.2	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	14.1
SUCRE													27.8
TUCUMAN	7-1	6.7	5.9	2.7	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	2.3	3.7	6.6	38.3
USHUALA	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.8	19.0
YUMA	0.ħ	0.4	0.3	0.1	*	*	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	3.4

^{*}LESS THAN 0.05 INCH

TABLE VIII: MEAN CLOUDINESS (IN TENTHS OF SKY COVERED)

STATIONS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	Jun	JUL	Aug	SEP	Ост	Nov	DEG	YR
AMBATO	7.6	7.5	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.5	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.1	7.4	7.7
Andagoya													
BELEM	6.5	7.4	7.4	7.1	6.1	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.2	5 ·3	6.8
Buenos Aires	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	5.1	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	5 ·3	4.5	4.1	4.6
CARACAS	5.2	4.9	5.8	7.2	7.9	8.4	7.9	7.5	7.1	6.9	7.1	6.1	6.8
Col. SARMIENTO	6.2	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.8	6.2	6.1	6.8	6.4	6.2
CUYABA	7.3	7.1	7.1	5.6	4.4	4.3	3.6	3. 5	4.8	6.0	6.6	7.6	5.7
Cuzco	6.4	6.4	6.2	5.2	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.4	4.7	5.3	5.4	6.8	5.1
DADANAWA			***										
GEORGET OWN	6.2	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.3	6.0
dal dar	4.8	3.6	3. ნ	4.0	5.7	7.9	8.5	8.5	8.2	7.0	5.7	4.3	6.0
LIMA	5.9	5.6	4.8	4.7	6.2	8.2	8.9	9.1	8.6	7.9	6.5	6.0	6.9
MANAOS	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.6	6.3	5.5	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.7	6.4
MERIDA								*	eo 87 eo				
MORRO DO CHAPEU	5.6	6.2	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.4	5.7	5.9	6.2	5.9
NATAL	5.1	5.4	5.1	5.8	5.8	6.1	5.1	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.4	5.0	5.1
PORTO VELHO													
POSADAS	5.2	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.1	4.4	5.1	5.2
PUGALLPA								-					
RIO DE JANEIRO	6.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	5 ·3	-	5.6	7.0	6.9		6.8	6.1
SANT I AGO	1.7	2.2		3.7	_		-	6.2		5.0	•	2.4	4.3
SUCRE	_		•	5•5									
Tucuman	-	_		5.9									
USHUAT A	-		_	5•9									
YUMA	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.1	0.6	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.6	2.4	1.6

TABLE IX: MEAN WINDSPEED (MPH)

STATIONS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	Jun	JUL	Aug	SEP		Nov	DEC	YR
AMBATO	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.6
ANDAGOYA													
BELEM									w m m				
BUENOS AIRES	10.0	10.5	8.9		_				10.9				9.8
CARAGAS	6.9	8.0	8.8	7.9	7.8	8.5	7.8	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.7	7.3
Col. SARMIENTO													
CUYABA	4.7	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.3	2.9	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.3
Cuzco													~~~
DADANAWA													
GEORGETOWN	8.2	8.5	8.9	8.6	7.3	6.2	5.5	5.6	6.5	6. 6	6.5	7.2	7.1
I QUI QUE	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4
LIMA	4.5								5.7		-	5.4	4.3
Manaos	3.8	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.4	4.0	3.8	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	3.8	4.0
MERIDA											49 es 44		
MORRO DO CHAPEU	4.7	4.4	4.0	4.4	5.5	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.0	3.3	3.6	4.7	5.1
NATAL	13.2	10.6	10.1	10.1	10.6	12.1	11.6	14.2	15.9	15.9	14.8	14.8	12.6
PORTO VELHO	en en				00 m en								
POSADAS													
PUGALLPA													
RI'S DE JANEIRS	7.2								7.6				7.2
SANTI AGO	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	0.9
SUCRE	5.1	5.4	5.8	5-3	5.2	4.7	4.9	5.5	6.7	6.9	6.5	6.0	5.7
TUCUMAN	2.7	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.0
USHUAT A	8.6	8.5	7.3	6.6	7.2	6.3	8.4	7.0	9.9	9.7	9 .3	7.9	8.1
YUMA	6.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.8

TABLE X: MEAN DEWPOINT TEMPERATURE (°F) *

STATIONS	JAN	Fεв	MAR	APR	MAY	Jun	JUL	Aug	SEP	Ост	Nov	DEC	YR
AMBATO	5 0	50	50	50	49	49	46	46	48	50	49	50	49
ANDAGOYA													
BELEM	77	77	77	77	77	75	76	76	7 5	7 5	7 5	77	76
BUENOS AIRES	63	64	61	55	50	46	45	44	48	52	57	61	54
CARACAS	57	58	58	60	62	62	62	62	62	62	61	59	60
COL. SARMIENTO	45	45	43	39	34	30	29	31	3 3	37	39	42	37
CUYABA	73	72	72	71	67	63	59	60	63	69	72	72	68
Cuzco	46	47	46	45	42	3 6	3 3	42	43	44	47	47	43
DADANAWA			-										
GEORGETOWN	72	72	72	72	74	74	74	7 5	74	74	74	74	73
l QU I QUE	63	62	61	59	56	55	52	5 3	5 5	57	60	61	58
LIMA	66	66	67	64	59	59	57	56	56	57	61	62	61
MANAOS	72	74	73	73	74	73	72	72	73	73	73	73	73
MERIDA	5 7	58	59	61	62	62	61	61	61	61	60	59	60
MORRO DO CHAPEU	62	62	62	62	60	59	58	56	57	59	61	60	59
NATAL	74	73	73	72	72	71	69	69	70	72	72	72	71
PORTO VELHO				KA 90									
Posadas	70	70	68	63	58	55	53	5 3	58	60	63	56	60
PUCALLPA												es es	
RIO DE JANEIRO	71	72	70	68	65	62	61	61	63	65	67	69 No	66
SANTI AGO	5 2	53	52	49	45	42	41	42	45	47	47	49	47
SUCRE	46	45	46	44	3 5	31	3 2	36	41	42	44	45	41
TUCUMAN	66	65	64	59	5 3	45	44	43	50	57		61	59
USHUAT A	41	3 9	3 8	33	31	28	3 0	31	33	37	38		
YUMA	32	33	3 5	37	42	47	59	64	57	47	3 6	34	44

*FIGURES FOR ALL STATIONS EXCEPT YUMA ARE APPROXIMATE, BASED UPON RELATIONS BETWEEN MEAN MONTHLY TEMPERATURES AND RELATIVE HUMIDITIES.

9. LIST OF MAPS

FIGURE 1: STATION LOCATION

FIGURE 2: MEAN TEMPERATURE, WARMEST MONTH

FIGURE 3: MEAN DAILY MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE, WARMEST MONTH

FIGURE 4: ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE

FIGURE 5: MEAN DAILY TEMPERATURE RANGE, WARMEST MONTH

FIGURE 6: MEAN TEMPERATURE, COLDEST MONTH

FIGURE 7: MEAN DAILY MINIMUM TEMPERATURE, COLDEST MONTH

FIGURE 8: MEAN ANNUAL PRECIPITATION

FIGURE 9: MEAN RELATIVE HUMIDITY, DRIEST MONTH

FIGURE 10: MEAN CLOUDINESS, WARMEST MONTH

FIGURE 11: MEAN WINDSPEED, DRIEST MONTH

FIGURE 12: COMPOSITE OF ANALOGOUS AREAS

CLIMATIC ANALOGS OF YUMA, ARIZONA - SOUTH AMERICA

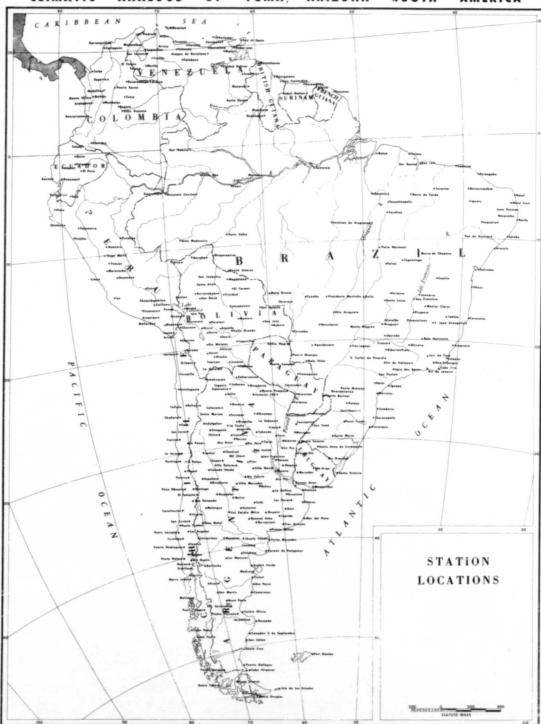


Figure - 1

CLIMATIC ANALOGS OF YUMA, ARIZONA — SOUTH AMERICA

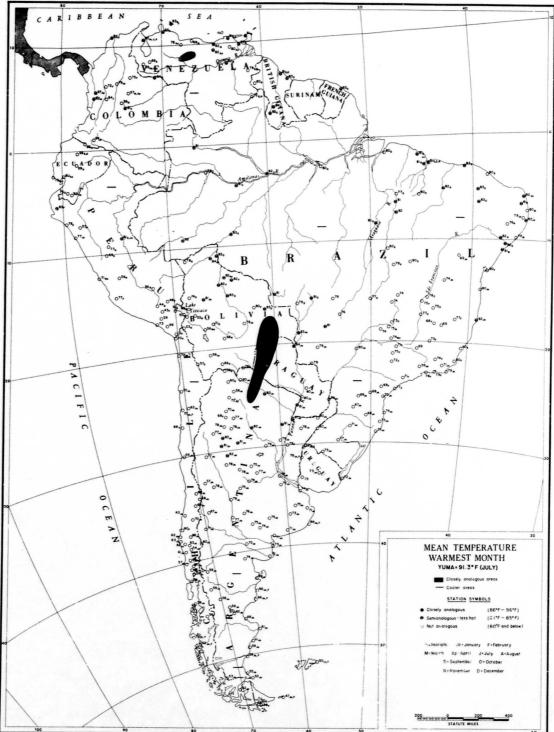


Figure - 2



Figure - 3



Figure - 4

YUMA, ARIZONA — SOUTH CLIMATIC ANALOGS **AMERICA** O F OMBTA R В MEAN DAILY TEMPERATURE RANGE WARMEST MONTH YUMA • 29.4 F* (JULY) Closely analogous areas Areas with greater range Areas with less range STATION SYMBOLS logous-greater range (35 F* — 39 F*) (24F*- 34F*) (19F*- 23F*) Subscripts: F+February M+March J+July S+September O+October N+November D+December

Figure - 5

200 C 200
STATUTE MILES

ARIZONA — SOUTH AMERICA ANALOGS OF YUMA, CLIMATIC MEAN TEMPERATURE COLDEST MONTH YUMA . 54.6°F (JANUARY) ther areas — Cooler areas STATION SYMBOLS agous (66°F and abo (61°F--65°F) (50°F--60°F) 2760

Figure - 6



Figure - 7

CLIMATIC ANALOGS OF YUMA, ARIZONA - SOUTH AMERICA

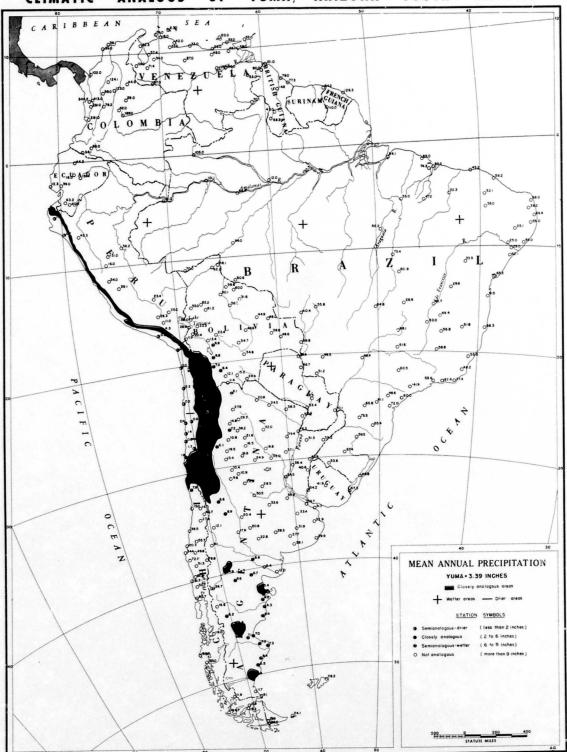


Figure - 8

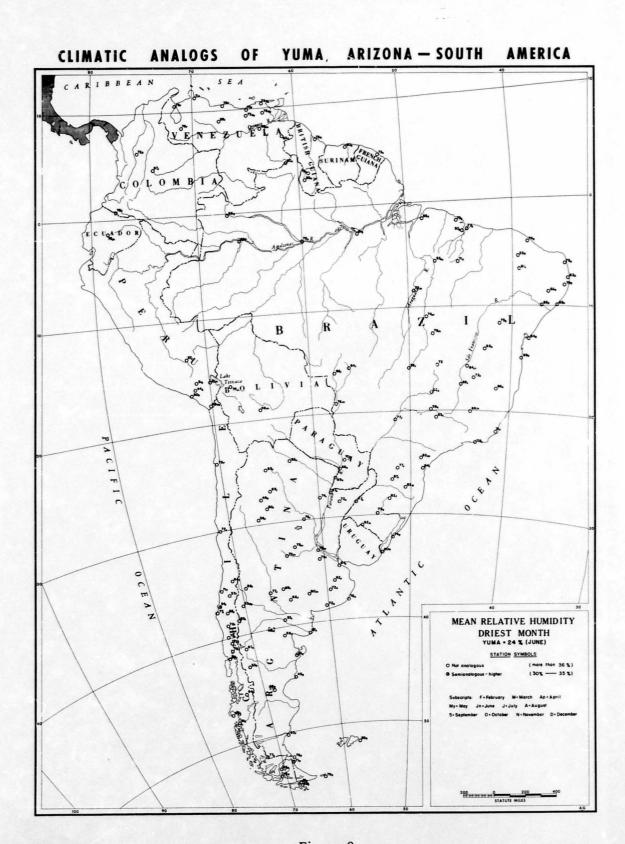


Figure - 9

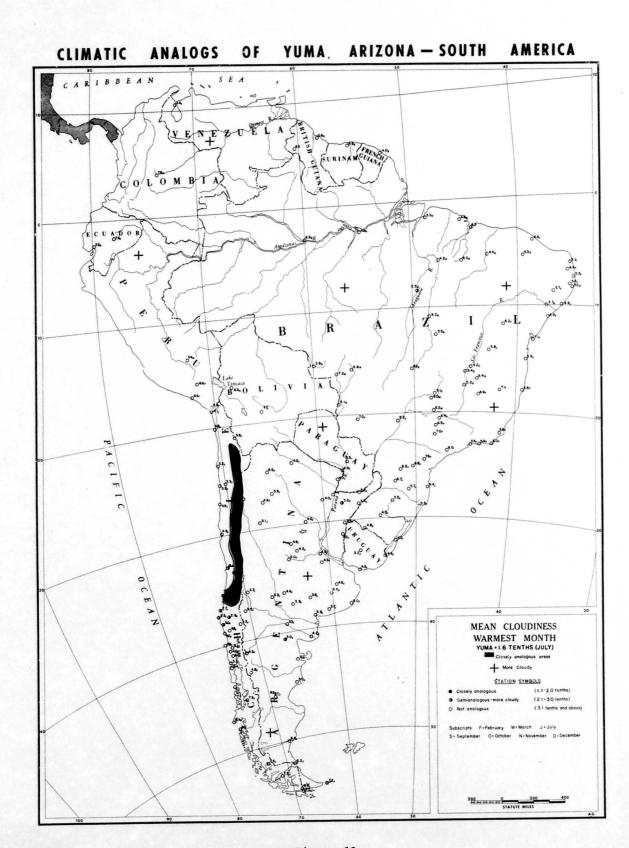


Figure - 10

AMERICA ARIZONA - SOUTH CLIMATIC ANALOGS OF YUMA, COLOMBIA R B

MEAN WIND SPEED
AND DIRECTION
DRIEST MONTH
YUMA-5.3 MPH (JUNE)
STATION SYMBOLS

Seminonologous-lighter Less than 4MPH
Closely analogous 4 40 to 79 MPH
Seminonologous-attempter 8 Oto 12.0 MPH
Not analogous Greaterthani2 MPH
Wind direction only

Figure - 11

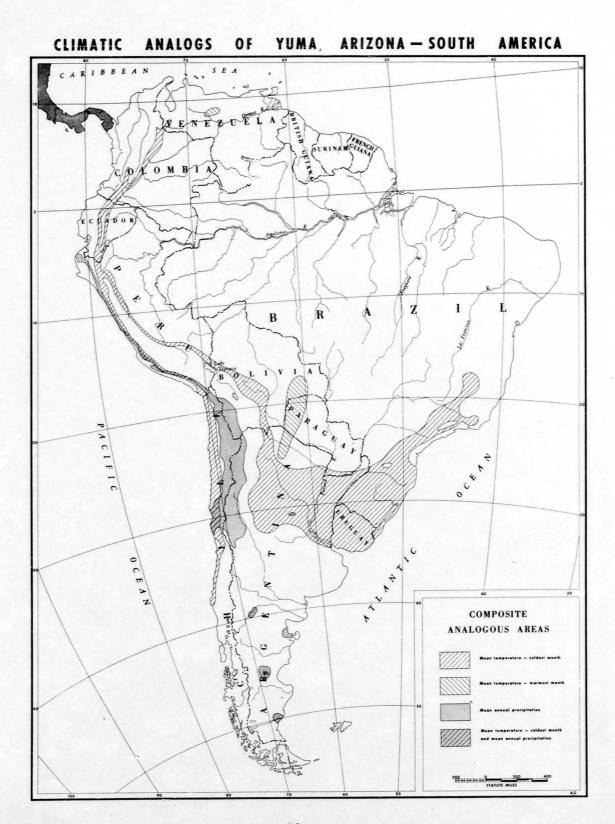


Figure - 12