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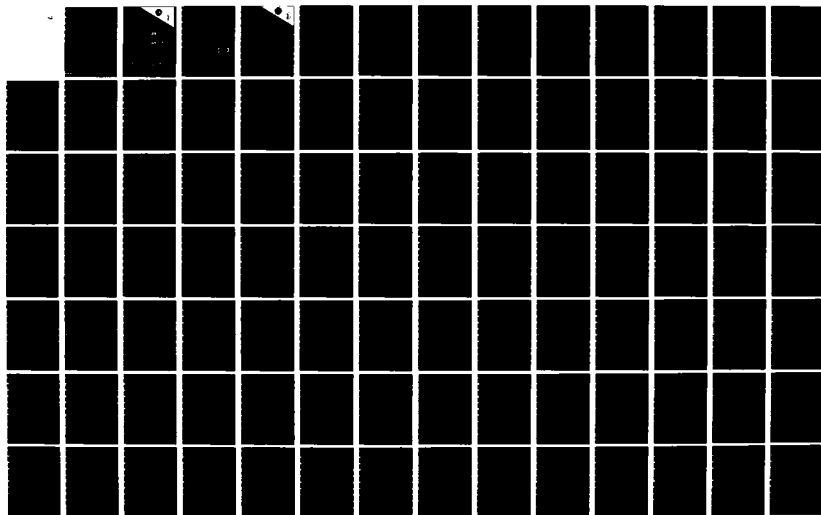
CLIMATIC STUDY OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OPERATING
AREA NEAR COASTAL ZONE(U) NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHY COMMAND
DETACHMENT ASHEVILLE NC OCT 83

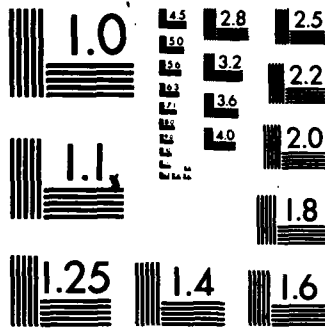
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Climatic Study of the Southern California Operating Area

Near Coastal Zone

OCTOBER 1983



PREPARED BY
NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHY
COMMAND DETACHMENT,
ASHEVILLE, N.C.

PREPARED UNDER
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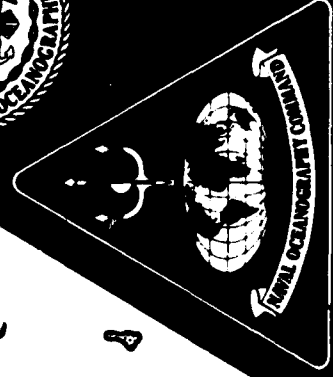
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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) This climate study consists of monthly charts and tables of (1) clouds, (2) visibility-tables, (3) ceiling-visibility (mid range), (4) wind-visibility-cloudiness, (5) scalar mean wind speed, (6) wind speed <11 and > 34 knots, (7) wind speed 11-21 and 22-33 knots, (8) air and sea temperature (9) surface wind roses, (10) wave height-isopleths, (11) wave height-tables, (12) surface currents (seasonal), and station climatic summaries.		

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Near Coastal Zone

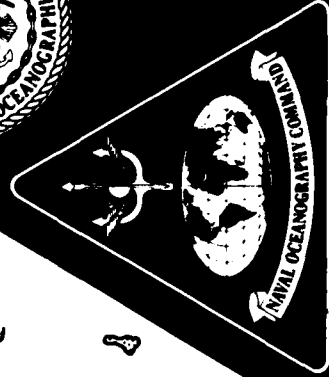
OCTOBER 1983



PREPARED BY
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The Southern California Operating Area near-coastal zone study was prepared by direction of the Commander, Naval Oceanography Command and the Official in Charge, Naval Oceanography Command Detachment, Asheville, North Carolina. Work was performed by the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC).

Geographical and Data Coverage

This study covers the southern California area (24°N to 37°N; 115°W to 125°W) with the greatest emphasis being placed on the marine areas (see Fig. 1). Surface marine statistics are presented on monthly charts in the form of graphs, tables and isopleth maps. Land station data appear graphically and in Station Climatic Summary tables in the last section of the publication. The marine data were machine plotted by one-degree quadrangle and then hand analyzed. The graphs and tables for the marine areas are also presented by one-degree quadrangles (visibility, wave heights, and wind roses). These graphs and tables represent the objective compilation of available data; the data were not adjusted for suspected biases (low observation count, heavy weighting of observations during a short time interval, biases in coding of observations from various source decks, etc.), and differences may be found when comparing the graphic data with isopleth analyses. The total number of observations for a given one-degree square should always be considered when interpreting the data, as there may be an insufficient number to permit representative statistics.

Just over one million surface marine observations were used in computing the statistics. These data, taken from NCDC's Tape Data Family 11 (TDF-11), were collected by ships of various registry traveling in the study area. Some observations were collected as early as 1854. Data for this study were obtained from the earliest available period through 1979. The bulk of the observations are from the last 30 years, which is significant because more recent observations contain more elements than pre-1948 reports. The density of observations is greatest along the major shipping routes; in this area major traffic moves north-south just off the coast, and along the Asian routes to and from Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The mean sea current charts were extracted from the Department of Transportation, Coast Guard Oceanographic Unit Technical Report 82-2, Pacific Area Current Charts.

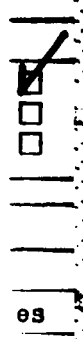
Physical Features

In California, north of the Los Angeles Basin, basically two mountain ranges parallel the coast. The Coast Ranges on the west generally run no more than 50 miles from the sea to the crest of the mountains, while farther inland to the east run the Sierra Nevada. In between the southern extent of these two mountain ranges lies the San Joaquin Valley, the drainage basin that empties into San Francisco Bay. The melt water from the High Sierras has provided the necessary irrigation water to make the San Joaquin Valley a highly productive farm area.

In southern California there are a number of smaller mountain ranges. The San Gabriel and San Bernardino ranges are the most extensive and are basically located to the east and southeast of Los Angeles. South of the San Bernardino range lie the San Jacinto mountains and farther south, the Santa Rosa range. The Santa Ana range parallels the coast to the west of the San Bernardino and San Jacinto mountains.



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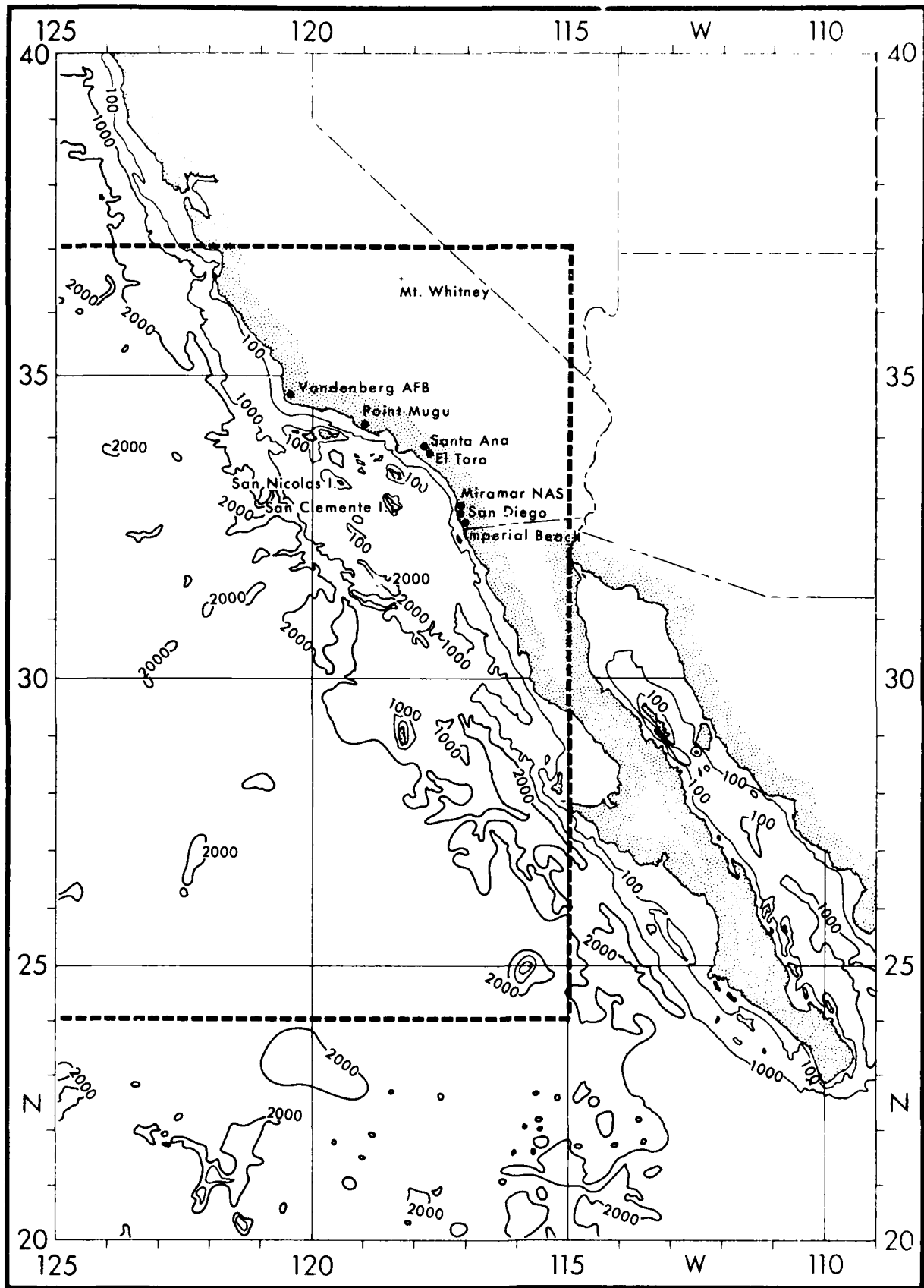


Fig 1 Area map

To the east of the mountains in southern California lies the desert region which includes Death Valley (just east of the southern end of the Sierra Nevada). The lowest point in the U. S. is found at 282 feet below sea level in Death Valley, which is just 85 miles from the highest peak within the contiguous U. S., Mt. Whitney (southern end of the Sierra Nevada) at 14,494 feet above sea level.

The southern portion of this California Desert region is generally referred to as the Salton Sea - Sonoran Desert, with its northern portion designated as the Mohave Desert. East of the Santa Rosa mountains lies the Salton Sea Basin with the surface level of the lake below sea level. This region is a cut-off remnant of the Gulf of California. South of the lake lies the area which has become known as the Imperial Valley because irrigation has made it one of the most productive agricultural regions in the western United States. This region is sparsely settled with El Centro being the major population center.

The California coastline, unlike the Atlantic coast, does not have any extensive coastal plains but rather is characterized by miles of steep sea cliffs or rock terraces. Yet with this type of shoreline topography, none of the California bays, except for San Francisco Bay, provide a safe harbor for shipping. San Francisco Bay, however, happens to be one of the best harbors in the world.

The continental shelf off southern California extends westward for approximately 150 miles before reaching the escarpment (continental slope) that drops down to the deep ocean basin. This shelf differs from the gentle slope off Florida; instead of the smooth under-surface there are a number of islands protruding above the surface and a number of banks just below the surface (Shepard, 1963). Reference Fig. 1 for the depth contours.

A cold ocean current runs from north to south along the California coast. The associated upwelling is important to commercial fishing as it produces enough organic nutrients to support large stocks of commercially important fish. Changes in the large-scale atmospheric circulation offshore, in response to both thermal and wind forcing processes, may cause the near-shore current to alter its normal pattern and thus affect the fishing as well as the California climate (Nelson and Husby, 1983).

Climate

The southern California climate is best described as a Mediterranean-type climate where the summers are cool and the winters are warm, especially when compared to other locales of the same general latitude. Rainfall is seasonal with most of it falling during the winter. Both San Diego and Long Beach average near 10 inches of annual precipitation, most of it occurring between November and April. The remaining 6-month totals average less than one inch. See Fig. 5 for the monthly means of precipitation and temperature for selected locations. Thunderstorms occur but are rather rare; San Diego averages about 3 per year. The mountains to the east occasionally get a few more thunderstorms, but as indicated in Fig. 2 (mean number of annual thunderstorms), most of the western half of California get less than 5 per year. A large number of the summer monthly precipitation totals at San Diego show a trace but a rare tropical storm will sometimes move into the region and produce monthly values in excess of 2 inches. Heavy thunderstorms can also produce record rainfalls. On August 12, 1981, at Campo in San Diego County, a

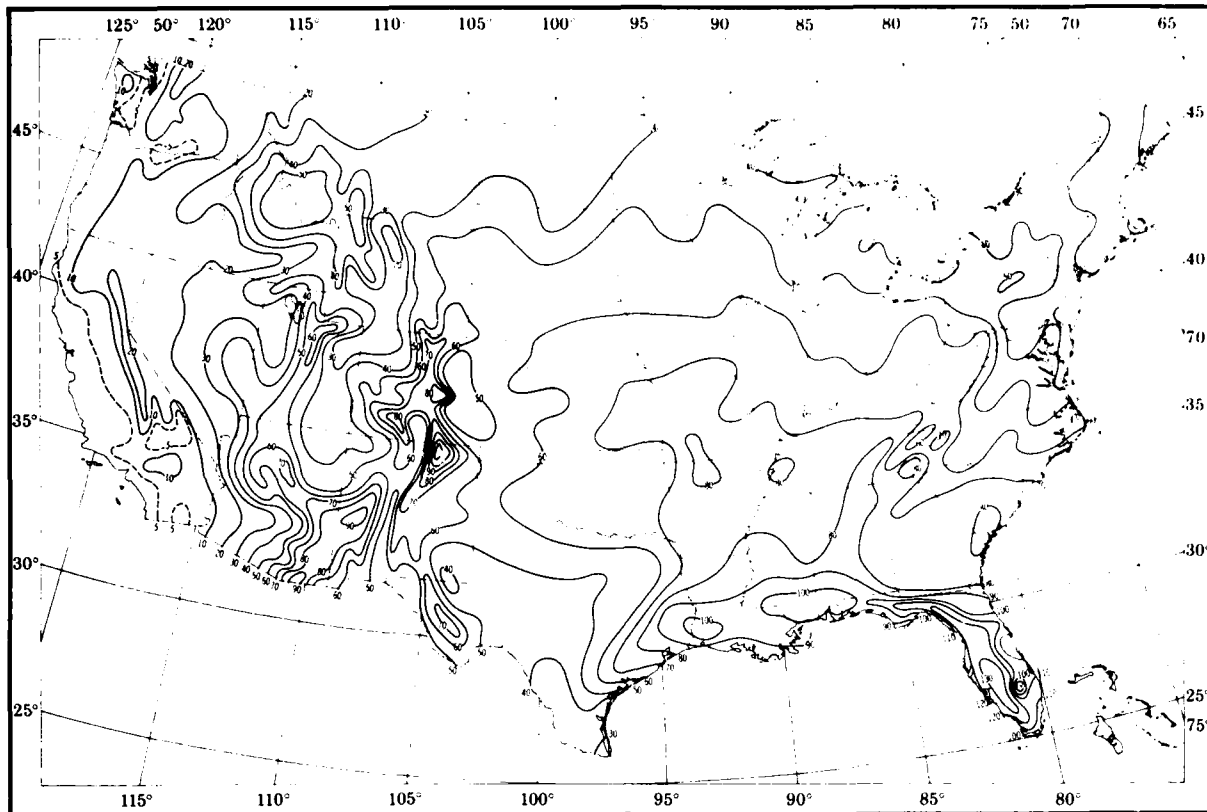


Fig. 2 Mean number of annual thunderstorms

thunderstorm rained 16.10 inches of which 11.50 inches fell in 80 minutes. In general the mountains of southern California receive between 30 and 40 inches per year, the coastal plains 10 to 15, and the desert regions 2 to 5 inches.

The dominant feature which controls the southern California weather is the semi-permanent North Pacific subtropical high. During summer, the high becomes more intense and moves farther north thereby restricting the few storms that develop during this season to storm tracks far to the north. With winter, the subtropical high is less intense and retreats somewhat southward and, thus, allows more storm tracks to penetrate into southern California. See Fig. 3 for the January and July mean pressure pattern.

Southern California coastal areas are occasionally affected, primarily during the fall and winter, by a foehn-type wind known as a Santa Ana. The dry northeasterly winds typically have speeds of 15 to 25 mph and relative humidities of 30 percent or less, and the accompanying temperatures are generally at least 5°F warmer than the monthly average (de Violini, 1974). The effects of these winds have been felt between Santa Barbara and San Diego and as far east as the mountains and as far west as 50 miles seaward. In areas downwind of canyons and mountain passes these Santa Ana winds can be especially severe. For example, on Dec. 20, 1977, Santa Ana winds of up to 90 mph roared through San Diego County downing power lines, causing serious crop damage, and fanning brush fires. The strong winds snapped a power pole on Vandenberg AFB and started a fire that swept through more than 10,000 acres. The tragic fire claimed the lives of the Base Commander and two other base officials. In another example, the San Diego WSO reported easterly winds of 60-70 mph in the pass east of Alpine on Jan. 9, 1982.

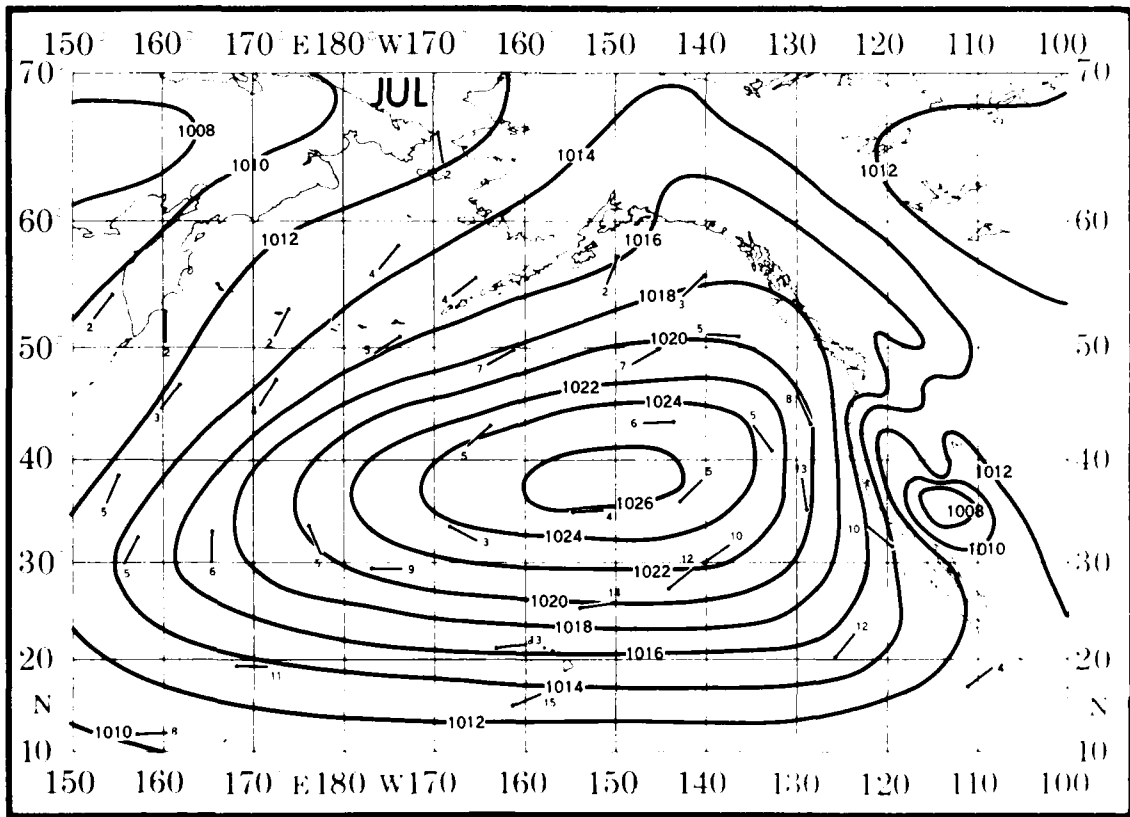
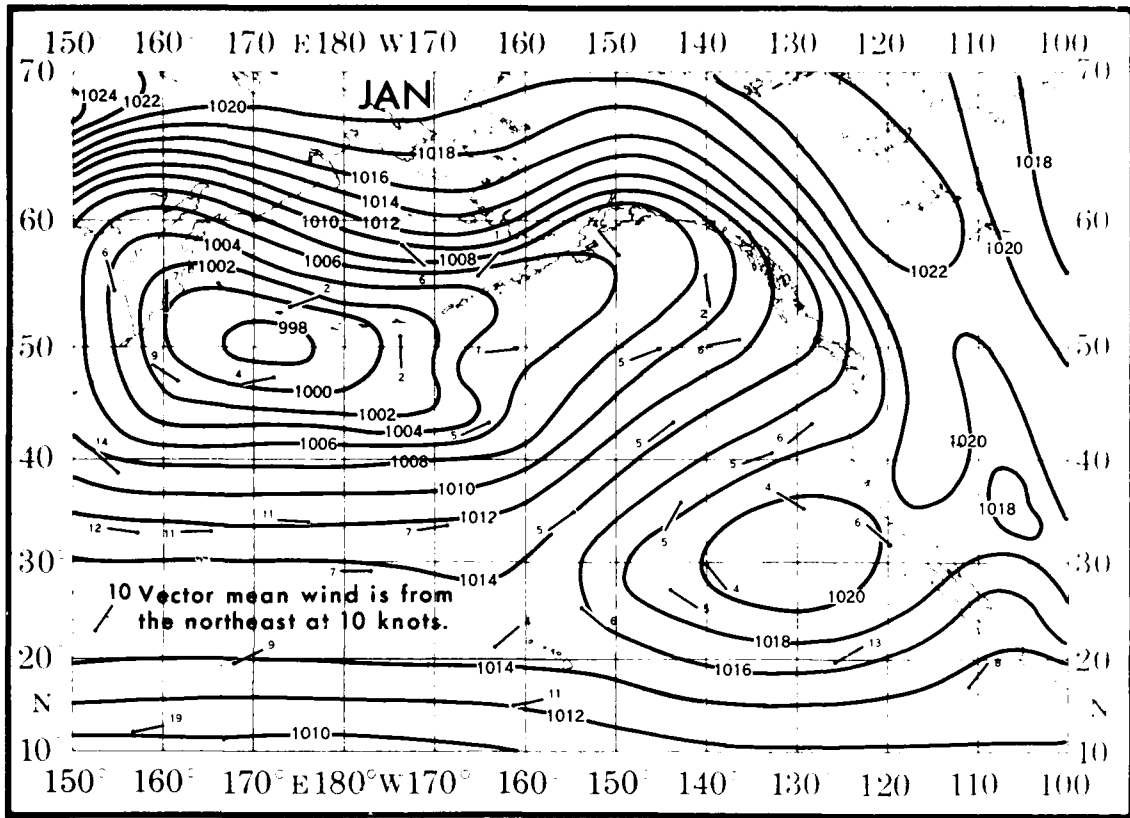


Fig 3 Mean sea-level pressure (mbs) and vector mean winds (kts)

In a majority of instances the Santa Ana winds will follow the passage of a cold front. They may start within a few minutes of passage or up to 48 hours afterwards. Behind the front a large mass of cold air will push in over the Great Basin. As the high continues to build over this region, nighttime cooling helps to intensify the surface pressure until this cold dense air begins to push through the mountain valleys and continues on its journey to the sea. As the air descends it is heated by compression to generally between 20 and 25°F by the time it reaches sea level. The intensity and duration of the Santa Ana winds depends upon the pressure gradient between the Great Basin and southern California, the strength of the northerly winds aloft, and the temperature of the cold high pressure air mass. As the air descends and is warmed through compression, it is capable of taking on much more water vapor; for this reason the relative humidity is low during a Santa Ana.

Dangers to aircraft caused by Santa Ana winds are low level turbulence as well as occasional moderate to severe turbulence aloft. For vehicular traffic the hazards are greatest for those with large surface areas, but any vehicle can be blown into oncoming traffic or off the side of the road. Large signs, billboards, and trees are occasionally blown over and large windows blown out. But the greatest hazard is the drying effect on the grass and bushes of southern California which increases the likelihood of fires. The worst fires of this type in the state have all occurred under conditions of Santa Ana winds.

For example, in September 1970, from the 25th through the 29th, Santa Ana winds brought high temperatures, low humidities, and strong winds thereby creating an explosive fire potential. More than 500,000 acres were burned-over in Los Angeles, Ventura, Kern, Orange, San Diego, and San Bernardino counties. Some 500 homes were destroyed, along with more than 500 other structures, including at least four churches. Also, 20 firemen were injured.

The combination of the cold ocean current and the semi-permanent subtropical high produces stratus on nearly a daily basis during the summer along the southern California coast. An inversion is created as long as the cold layer of marine air is maintained beneath the warm dry air of the subtropical high. The stratus clouds generally form during the night and early morning and frequently push into the coastal valleys and foothills. It is less likely that the clouds will penetrate farther inland. If so, they will arrive later, and will burn off earlier. Most of the coastal areas clear up during the morning giving generally comfortable sunny afternoons. Fog does form occasionally during the summer but is much more frequent during the winter season. Early morning fog forms mostly because of radiational cooling and cool air drainage from the nearby hills.

Rarely a tropical storm will move into southern California bringing mostly heavy rains. Fig. 4 shows the annual 12-hourly movements of tropical cyclone centers with tropical storm intensity or greater (wind speed estimated \geq 34 knots). For example, during Sept. 10-11, 1976, the worst tropical storm in 37 years moved into southern California causing record rains and tremendous crop damage. The hardest hit area was the small desert community of Ocatillo in Imperial County. Flood waters tore homes from their foundations and left nearly 70 percent of the town buried in sand which measured up to 10 feet in depth.

In just under a year the unlikely event of a second tropical storm occurred in the same general region of southern California. On Aug. 17, 1977, tropical storm Doreen dumped 4.5 inches of rain within several hours in the

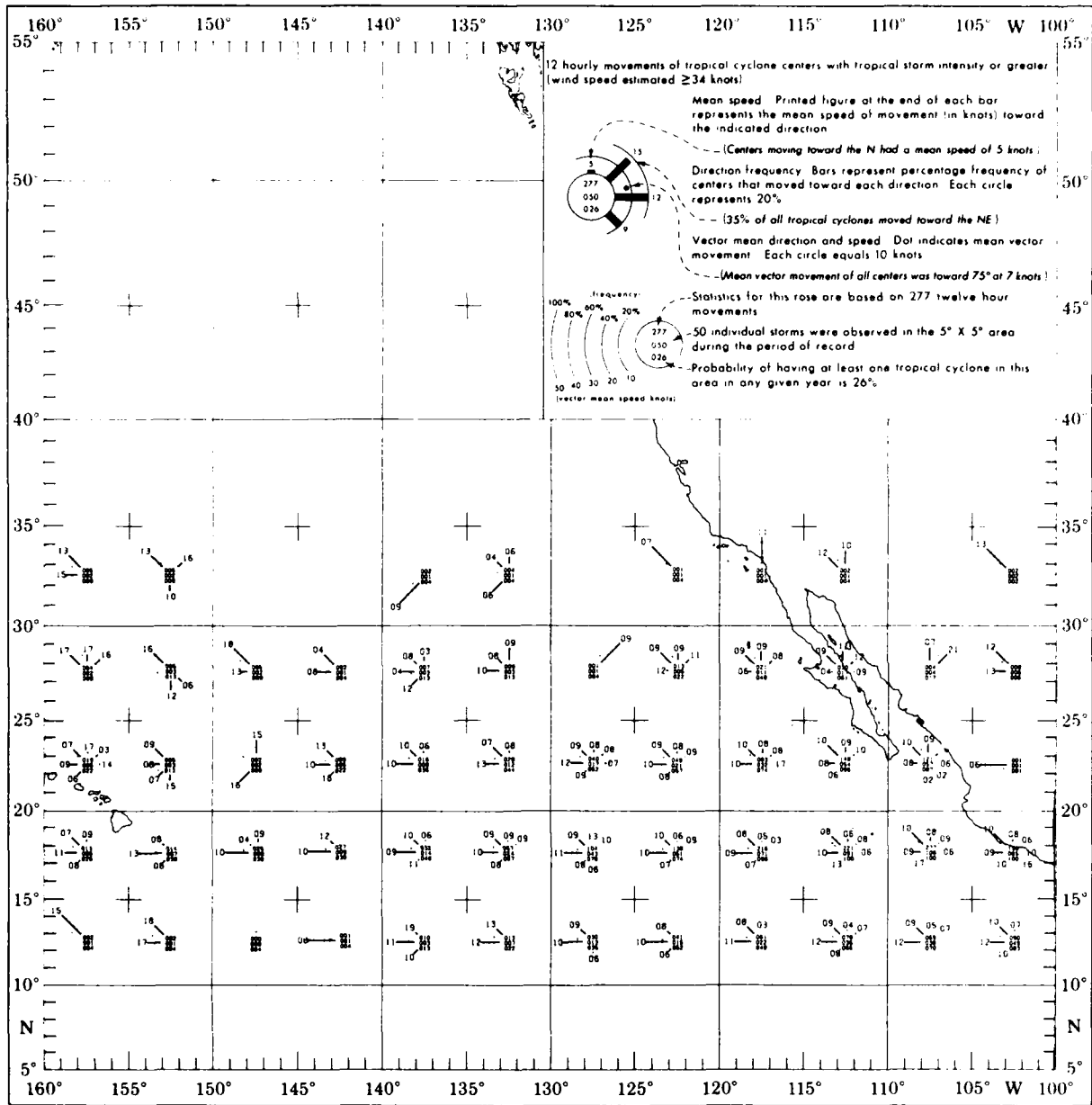


Fig. 4 Annual 12 hourly movements of tropical cyclone centers with tropical storm intensity or greater

Salton Sea area of Imperial County, California. The heavy rainfall flooded 300 homes, causing 4 million dollars in property damage and 9 million dollars in crop damage.

Tornado sightings are not unusual for southern California, however, they are not of the destructive intensity as those reported in the Midwest. When conditions are unstable enough to produce the tornado, development is rarely sufficient to permit them to live very long. In reviewing the Storm Data publication from 1959 through 1982 for the southern California area, one notices numerous reports of funnel cloud and waterspout sightings and some reports of tornadoes touching down. In most cases only minor damage was reported. For example, on Dec. 18, 1978, a waterspout developed a mile off Oceanside, CA before moving about 3/4 mile inland through the business

district. It tore off parts of one roof, downed several trees, broke glass, and generally scattered debris along its path. A month later in San Diego, on Jan. 18, 1979, a tornado touched down, traveled 100 yards before lifting off, and touched down again 1/2 mile farther east where it again traveled 100 yards before lifting off and dissipating. In both examples it generally only broke glass and scattered debris.

In southern California the temperatures are very hospitable, especially along the coastal regions. A small daily temperature range, in conjunction with a comparatively small annual temperature range, has helped to make the southern California coastal region a major population center. For example, at San Diego the highest monthly mean daily maximum, 77°F, occurs in August. For the same month the mean daily minimum runs a very comfortable 64°F. Monthly mean temperatures at San Diego range from 55°F in January to 71°F in August. Mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures for January run 65°F and 46°F, respectively. Between 1941 and 1981 the record highest temperature was 111°F (Sep. 1963) and the lowest 29°F (Jan. 1949). As one moves inland from the marine influence the temperature variations increase. For example, El Centro in the Imperial Valley the normal maximum and minimum temperature for January are 69°F and 38°F, and for July 108°F and 74°F, respectively. However, these temperatures are conducive to a very equable climatic regime. Figure 5 presents the monthly means of air temperature and precipitation for several stations. More detail can be obtained from the Station Climatic Summaries in the last section of this publication.

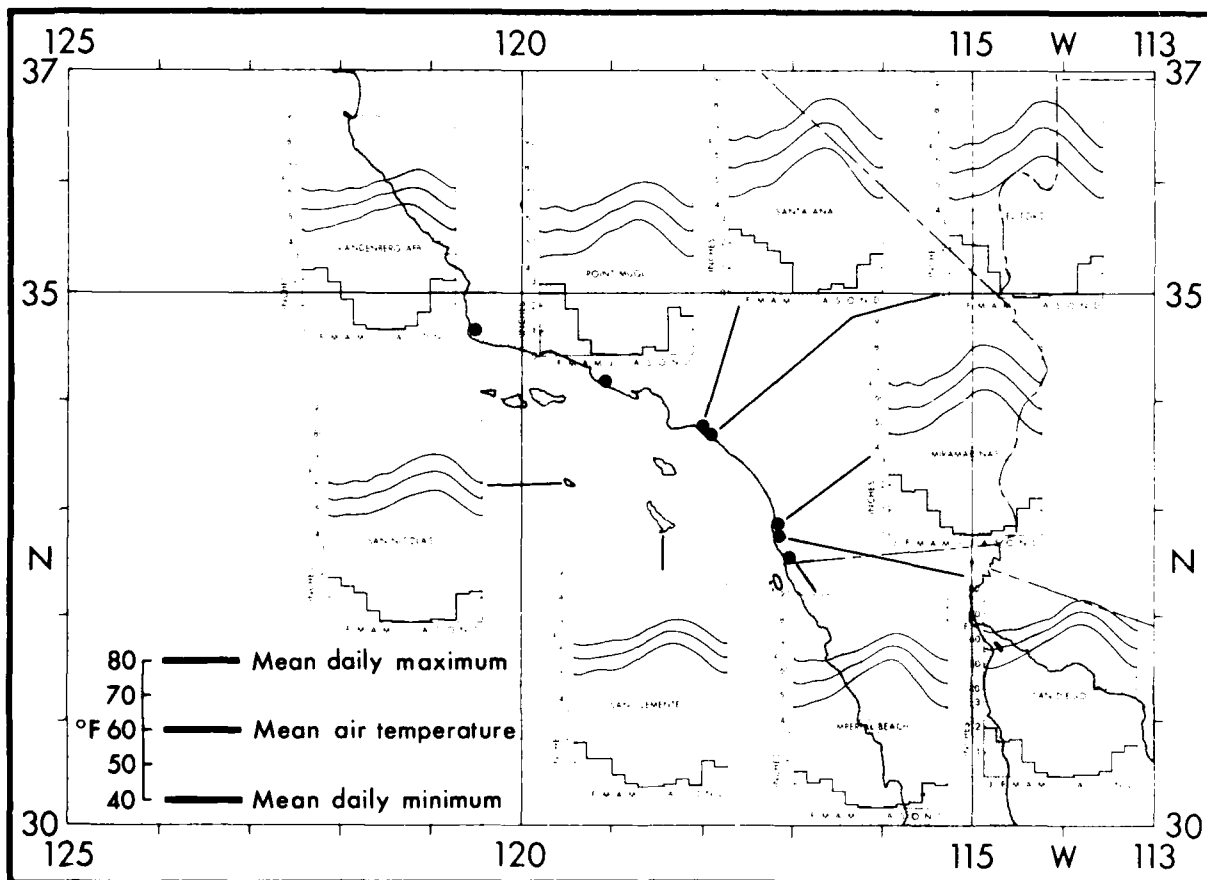


Fig 5 Monthly means of air temperature and precipitation

Marine Climatological Elements

Precipitation

Of the elements recorded in the marine data base, precipitation is one of those most subject to error in both the way it is observed and the way it is interpreted. In many areas of the world, especially in more recent years, ships try to avoid foul weather and thus bias the data towards fair weather.

The percent frequency of present weather observations reporting precipitation reaches a maximum during the winter months and minimum during the summer as previously discussed pertaining to land station data. During January the percent frequency of precipitation over the southern California operating marine area ranges from less than 3 percent off Baja, California, to 10 percent at Monterey Bay. For the summer season frequencies run from less than 1 to 3 percent. The pattern shows slightly higher occurrences seaward. Thunderstorms occur so infrequently that these charts were not included in this publication. Fig. 2 shows fewer than 5 thunderstorms a year being reported at most land stations throughout the coastal regions of southern California, and based on the marine observations even fewer occur at sea.

Tropical Cyclones

Tropical cyclones are not much of a menace to the Southern California Operating Area as indicated by the tropical cyclone rose (Fig. 4). However, south of Baja lies the world's most concentrated Tropical Cyclone area; the average annual number of tropical cyclones is about six per five-degree square (Fig. 6).

Air Temperature

Air temperature is one of the elements most frequently observed by mariners. Due to instrument exposure on many ships, the heating effects of a ship's structure tend to produce readings that are higher than the actual ambient air temperature. This doesn't appear to be as much of a problem in the Southern California Operating Area as it is in the tropical regions of the world.

Isotherm patterns for air temperature are relatively zonal during the winter season averaging between the mid-fifties at the northern end of the study area to the mid-sixties at the southern end. The winter pattern shows little influence of the cold California coastal current. By spring, however, the isotherms begin to follow along the path of the current showing its cooling effects relative to the areas on either side. By September, the warmest month, mean temperatures range from 60°F near Monterey Bay to the low seventies off Baja and across the southern end of the study area. At 33°N, between San Diego and Oceanside, mean temperatures in September run from 68°F just off the coast to under 65°F just west of San Clemente Island, showing the effects of the upwelling.

Sea Surface Temperature

Sea surface temperatures are recorded with a fairly high frequency in marine observations. Two principal methods for sampling are used: intake

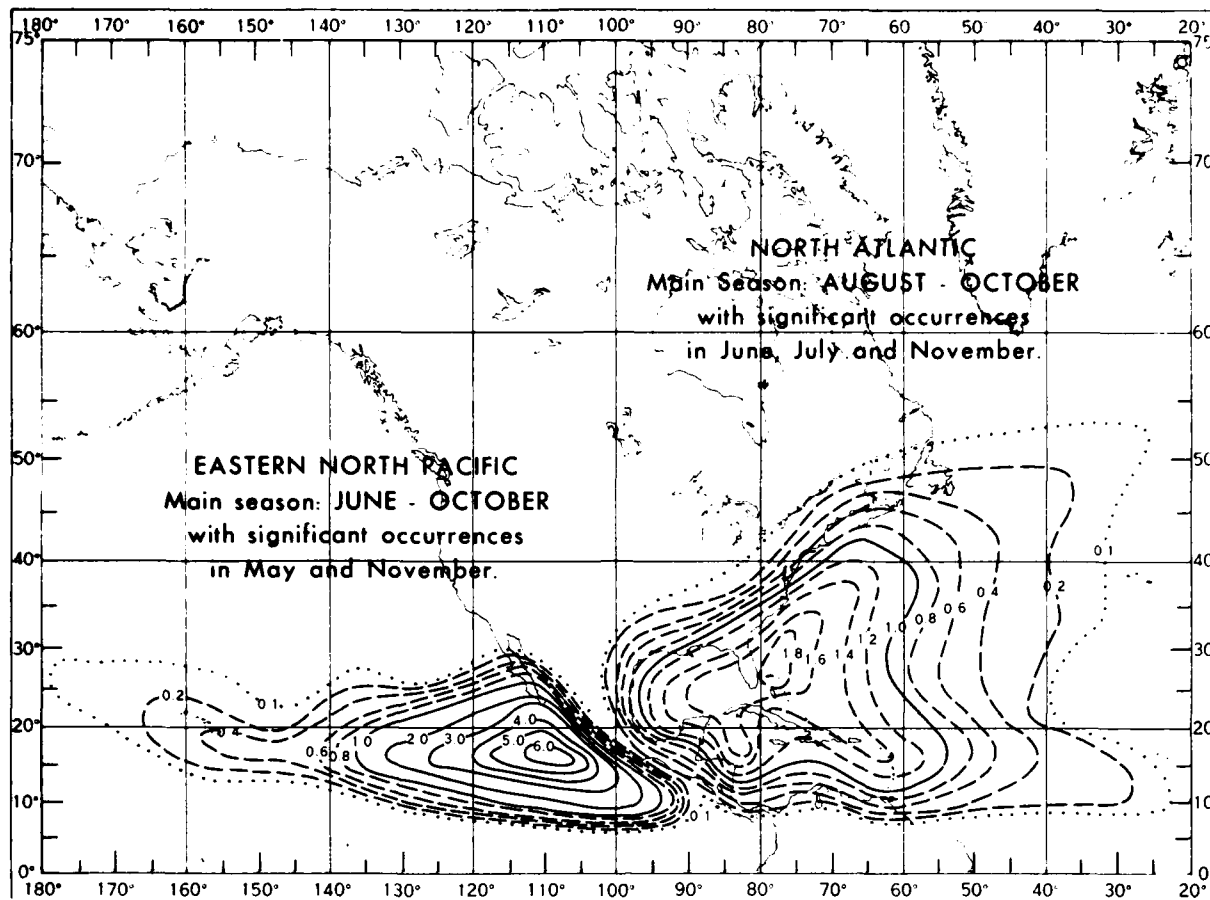


Fig. 6 The average number of tropical cyclones per 5° square per year

thermometers and buckets. Even though the two systems can produce slightly different results, the data may be used with considerable confidence.

Mean sea temperature isotherm patterns are very similar to those of air temperature. The sea temperature isotherms illustrate the cold California current a little more than those of air temperature during the winter but the isotherms are generally still fairly zonal. Summertime patterns, however, clearly depict the cold current. Mean sea temperatures during February, the coldest month, range from 54°F near Monterey Bay to 66°F at the southern extent of the study area. August brings the warmest sea temperatures with means ranging from just under 59°F in Monterey Bay to over 75°F in the southeastern-most portion of the study area. A warm region lies off the coast of San Diego, averaging 69°F, while farther west at the same latitude temperatures drop off to near 63°F.

Surface Winds

The surface wind is one of the most commonly observed elements. Many of the observations from the NCDC data base are visual observations based on the roughness of the sea. In recent years more ships acquired anemometers and reported measured winds. Prior to 1963 many of the wind speeds were recorded in the Beaufort scale; however, such estimates have proven to be quite reliable

and can be used with a high degree of confidence. Five sets of wind speed isopleths are presented: mean scalar speed, the percent frequency of winds less than 11 knots, 11 to 21 knots, 22 to 33 knots, and greater than or equal to 34 knots. Also included are wind roses by one-degree square.

Gale force winds (> 34 knots) occur less than 5 percent of the time, based on the marine observations taken within the Southern California Operating Area. Strong winds occasionally occur with a cold frontal passage or during a Santa Ana. With cold fronts not being that frequent and the Santa Ana winds only rarely reaching as far as 50 miles out to sea, the mariner rarely observes strong winds within this area. The sea breeze effect can be rather strong on land during the day because of the strong differential heating between the desert regions and the sea. The opposite effect, the land breeze, is not as strong over the sea at night since the differential heating is not nearly as strong. Both Santa Ana winds and the land breeze are near-coastal phenomena; therefore, neither significantly effect the wind statistics for a large portion of the Southern California Operating Area.

The wind regime across this region varies little from month-to-month or season-to-season. Mean scalar winds from Los Angeles to San Diego average 7 to 10 knots throughout the year. Slightly stronger winds (10-15 knots) are encountered along the coast north of Point Arguello. West of the Channel Islands, monthly scalar mean wind speeds are from 10 to 16 knots.

Wind speeds from 11 to 21 knots generally occur 40 to 50 percent of the time over the open water. They are less frequent east of the Channel Islands where frequencies run 15 to 30 percent.

Higher threshold winds (22-33 kts) are most frequent during March and April, occurring more than 5 percent of the time, except in the Gulf of Santa Catalina. Frequencies as high as 15 to 25 percent are generally found in the regions to the west and northwest of the Channel Islands.

Visibility

Visibilities are difficult to measure at sea because of the lack of reference points. Climatically, many low visibility observations are probably missed because the mate is too busy with other duties (fair weather bias). However, the coarseness of the visibility code intervals tends to minimize the problem, permitting the summarized data to be relatively consistent. The visibility tables that are presented by one-degree square show that the open ocean areas have a high frequency of good visibilities. In all months, frequencies for 5 miles or better run 90 percent or greater for the open sea. For the near coastal-zone frequencies for 5 miles or better generally run near 70 percent to 80 percent during the summer and near 90 percent during the winter, just slightly less than the open sea winter visibilities. These visibility table figures are somewhat contradictory to the observations taken at Los Angeles and San Diego. Although fog is observed every month it is least observed during the summer with the fall and winter being the foggiest. This is not the pattern one sees when checking the visibility tables. This is most probably due to two reasons: (1) ship personnel are generally very busy with other tasks when entering and leaving port; therefore, weather observations are generally not taken in close to shore, and (2) if the weather is poor, for instance in fog, the ship will delay its departure or entrance into a congested port (fair weather bias).

Clouds

A survey of the cloud data (total and low cloud amounts) within the marine data base shows a number of total clouds reports significantly greater than low cloud amounts. This is because many of the early marine observations contain only total cloud amounts. For the two presentations (total cloud amount $\leq 2/8$ and low cloud amounts $\geq 5/8$) only those observations reporting both total and low cloud amounts were summarized. This helps eliminate problems introduced as a result of different size data bases (N-count). The use of satellite data helps bolster confidence in the total cloud analyses because they show fairly close agreement with those summaries (U. S. Department of Commerce and United States Air Force, 1971).

During the winter months, the percent frequency of low clouds greater than or equal to 5 oktas is just under 30 percent along the coast and 50 to 60 percent out over the open water. In the summer, they increase to near 60 percent along the coast and 70 to 80 percent over the open water.

Total clouds less than or equal to 2 oktas generally run 40 to 50 percent along the coast during the winter and 20 to 30 percent in the summer. Offshore, over open water, frequencies are usually found in the 15 to 30 percent range during the winter and in the 10 to 20 percent range during summer. For more detail one should make use of the isopleth charts.

Ceiling and Visibility

Aircraft-type ceilings are not available from marine observations. The ceilings are estimated from the height of the lowest cloud when low clouds cover more than half the sky. When the sky is totally obscured by rain, fog, dust, or other phenomena, the total obscuration is considered a ceiling with a height of zero. Mid-range ceiling and visibility charts (ceiling less than 1000 feet and/or visibility less than 5 nautical miles; ceiling less than 8000 feet and/or visibility less than 10 nautical miles) and low range ceiling and visibility charts (ceilings less than 300 feet and/or visibility less than 1 nautical mile; ceiling less than 600 feet and/or visibility less than 2 nautical miles) are presented. Ceilings less than 8000 feet and/or visibilities less than 10 nautical miles are observed approximately 50 percent of the time during the winter and near 80 percent during the summer. In comparing the next threshold (<1000 feet and/or 5 nautical miles), frequencies average 15 to 20 percent during the winter and 20 to 30 percent during the summer. In the low range, there are only slight differences between the two low range threshold categories. When conditions deteriorate enough to fall into the higher of the low categories (< 600 feet and/or 2 nautical miles) they often continue their deterioration until they reach the lower category (< 300 feet and/or 1 nautical mile). During the winter, observations fall into the low range 5 to 7 percent of the time and in the summer 15 to 20 percent of the time. Usually only a few percentage points separate the two low range categories.

Wave Heights

Wave heights have been recorded in a consistent quantitative code only since the late 1940's. The reluctance of many observers to take wave observations in the earlier years and the difficulty in estimating waves, especially in confused seas, make wave observations one of the least commonly observed elements. They are also subject to biases. (Quayle, 1980) Generally

the heights are too low, the periods too short, and the sea-swell discrimination poor. The data in this study have not been adjusted for the suspected biases other than being processed through a quality control procedure where an internal check was made between wind speed and sea height. The data were also arrayed and apparent erroneous outliers were deleted in both the sea and swell data. Wave height presentations include isopleth maps showing percent frequencies of wave heights ≥ 3 feet and ≥ 8 feet. In addition, wave height tables by one-degree quadrangle show frequencies by six wave height categories. In these presentations, the higher of the sea or swell was selected for summarization. If heights are equal, the wave with the longer period is selected.

As with the wind regime, the mean monthly wave regime has little annual variation. Frequencies of wave heights of 3 feet or greater are observed 80 to 90 percent of the time in the open water and 40 to 50 percent of the time in the Gulf of Santa Catalina. For wave heights of 8 feet or greater there is a small decrease in the number reported during the summer in comparison to winter. Percent frequencies of wave heights ≥ 8 feet in general run from under 5 percent in the Gulf of Santa Catalina to 10 to 20 percent west and south of the Channel Islands and 25 to 35 percent northwest of Point Arguello.

Ocean Currents

The mean sea current charts, extracted from the Coast Guard Oceanographic Unit Technical Report 82-2, give mean geostrophic currents computed from dynamic height anomalies and contain none of the wind current components that are inherent in the set and drift method of deriving sea current data. If one wishes to make drift forecasts the sea currents must be combined vectorially with a wind current calculation for the time and area of interest. Local wind current data can be calculated based on a method found in the Oceanographic Unit Technical Report 78-2 (U. S. Coast Guard Oceanographic Unit, Building 159-E Navy Yard Annex, Washington, D.C. 20593).

Summary

In general, the weather across the Southern California Operating Area is relatively equable. The unpleasant variations are generally the coastal fog and rains during fall and winter and the low clouds and air pollution during spring and summer. However, rare anomalies, such as the Santa Ana winds, thunderstorms, tornadoes, or tropical storms do occur. An anomalous winter, such as the 82-83 season where a succession of Pacific storms continually battered the west coast with strong winds, heavy rains and high seas (which produced some of the worst weather-related damage in history) is always a possibility. This anomalous west coast winter might possibly be related to the El Nino which began in 1982 and was at its peak during the 82-83 Northern Hemisphere winter. Correlations between indices of the El Nino and certain North American meteorological variables are statistically significant for the Northern Hemisphere winter (Philander, 1983).

An area such as southern California, which is renowned for its pleasant and congenial climate, can have weather events that are within the normal range of activity but which have a high potential for devastation. Climatological summaries, such as this, help delineate those possibilities.

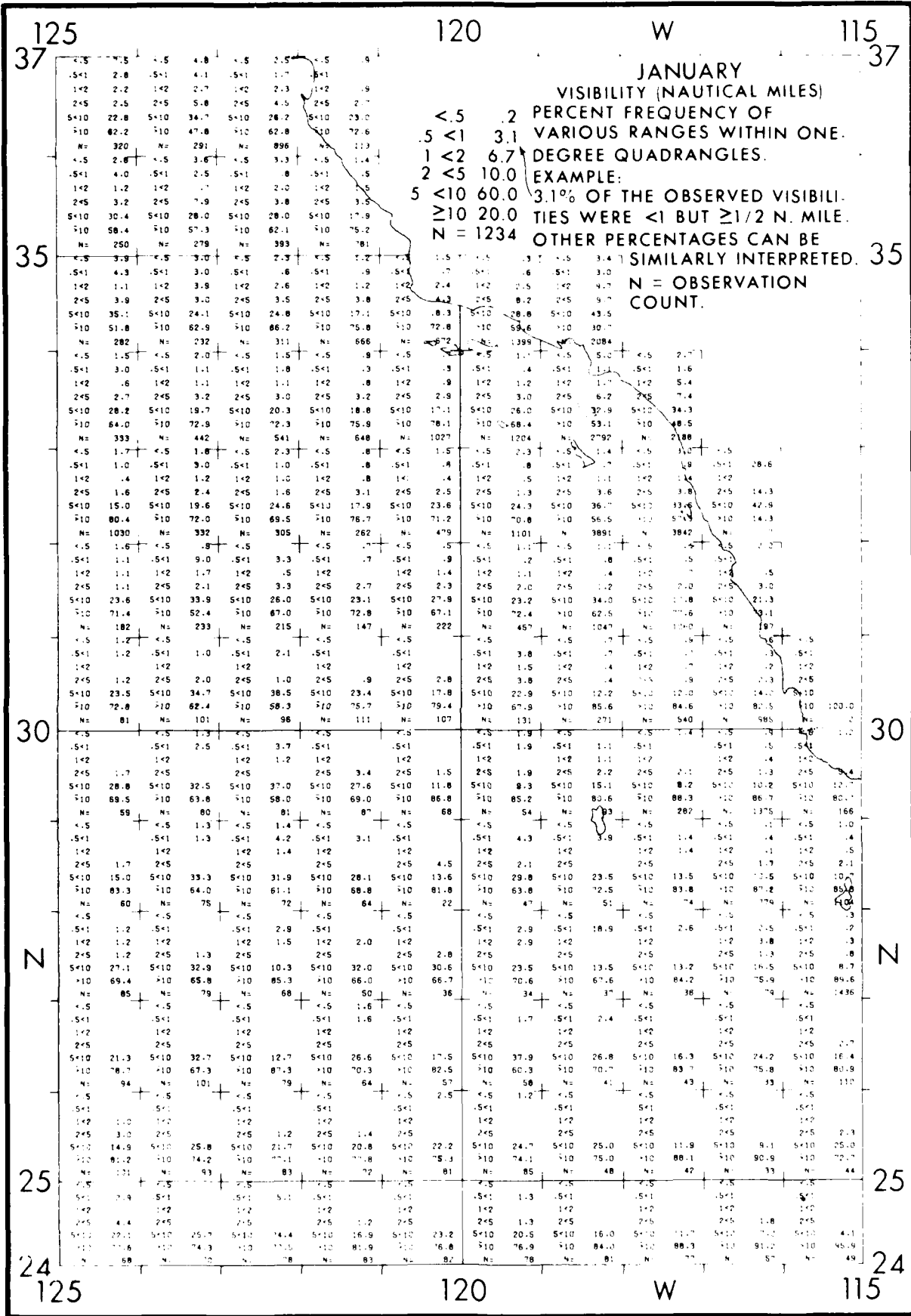
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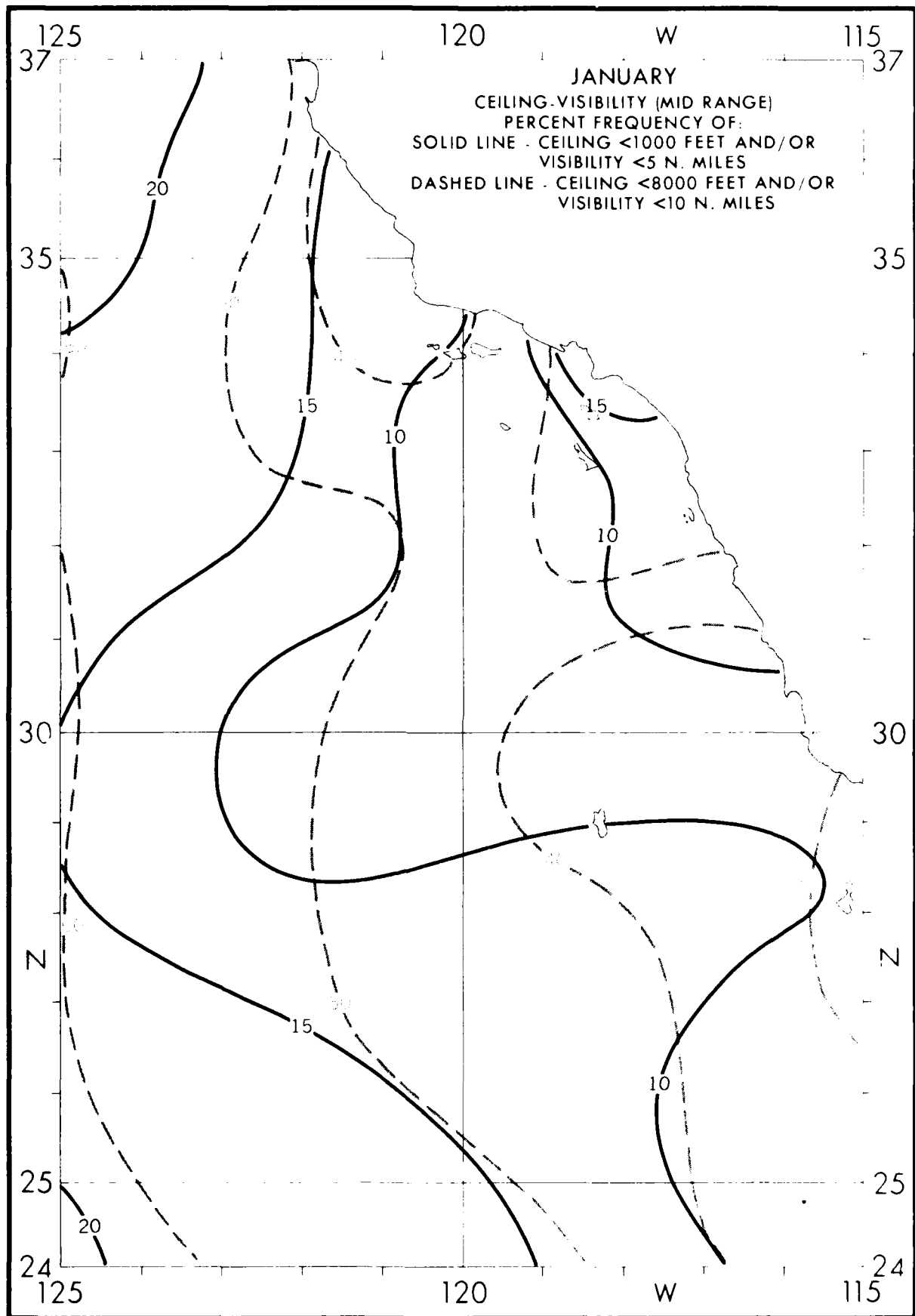
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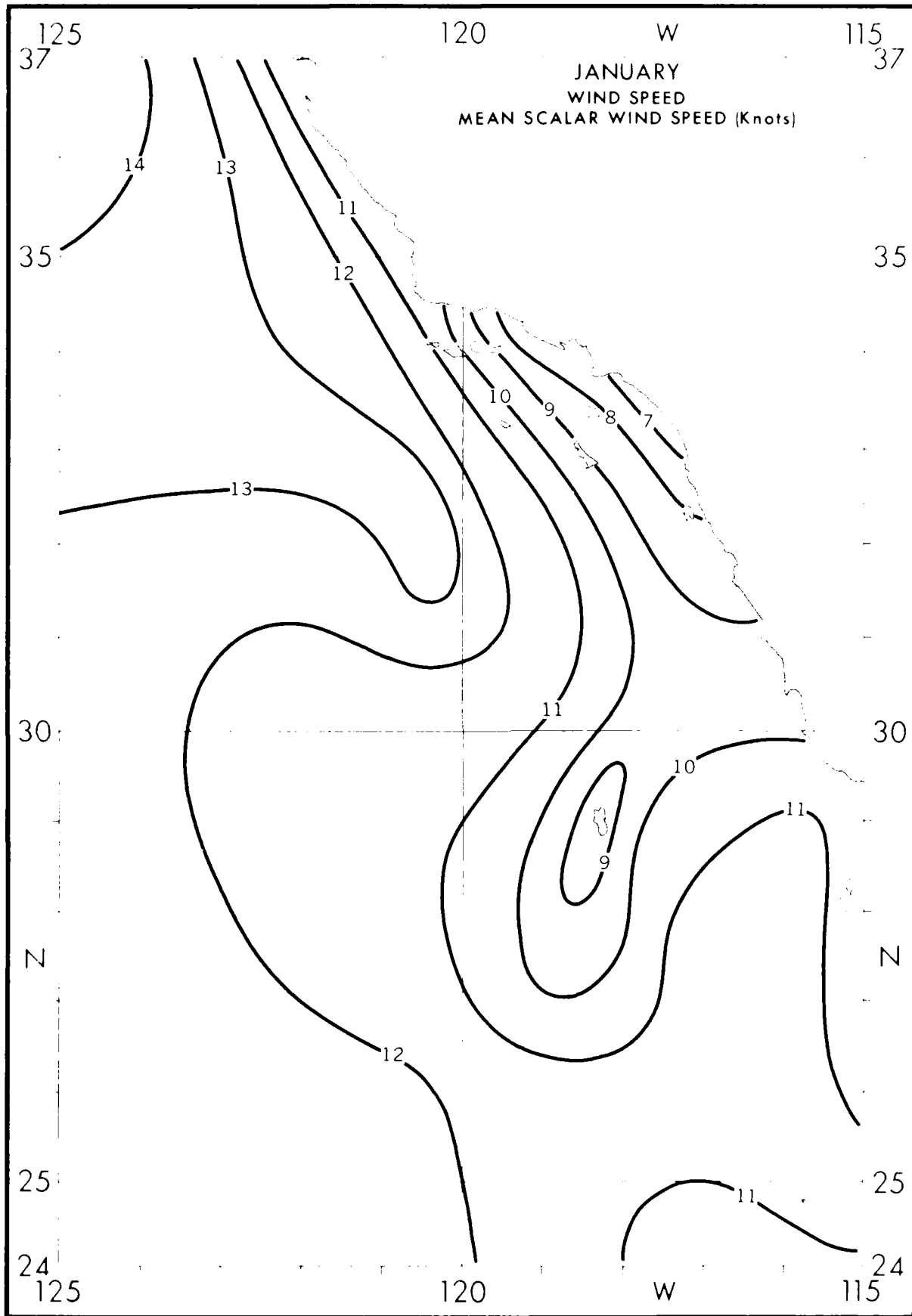
MONTH	ELEMENT													
	CLOUDS	PRECIPITATION	VISIBILITY-TABLES	CEILING-VISIBILITY (low range)	CEILING-VISIBILITY (mid range)	WIND-VISIBILITY-CLOUDINESS	SCALAR MEAN WIND SPEED	WIND SPEED <11 and 234 knots	WIND SPEED <11 and 22-33 knots	AIR AND SEA TEMPERATURE	WAVE HEIGHT-TABLES	WAVE HEIGHT-TABLES	WAVE HEIGHT-TABLES	STATION CLIMATIC SUMMARIES
JANUARY	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	158
FEBRUARY	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	160
MARCH	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	162
APRIL	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	164
MAY	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	166
JUNE	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	168
JULY	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	170
AUGUST	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	172
SEPTEMBER	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	174
OCTOBER	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	176
NOVEMBER	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	178
DECEMBER	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	180

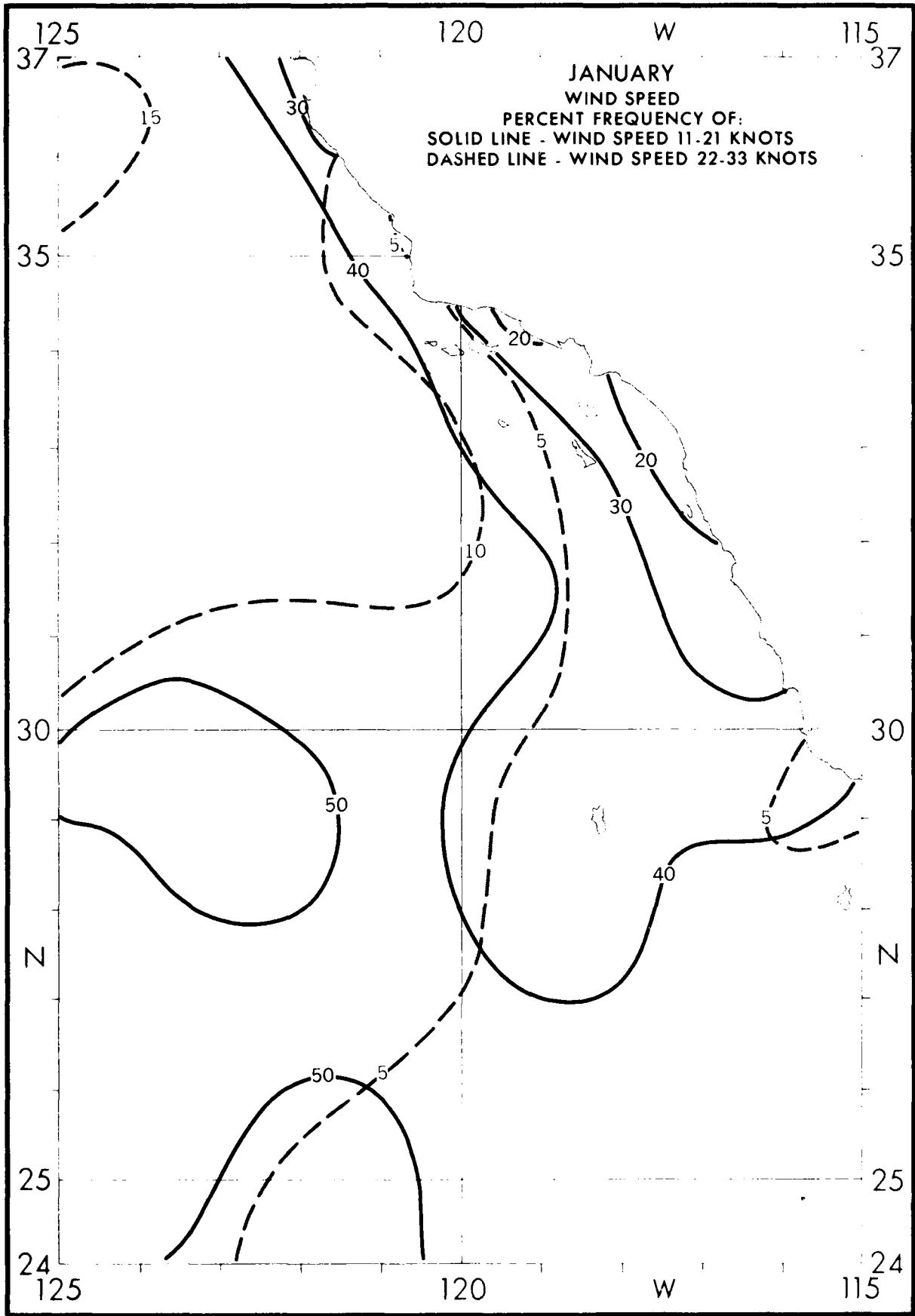
182
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190

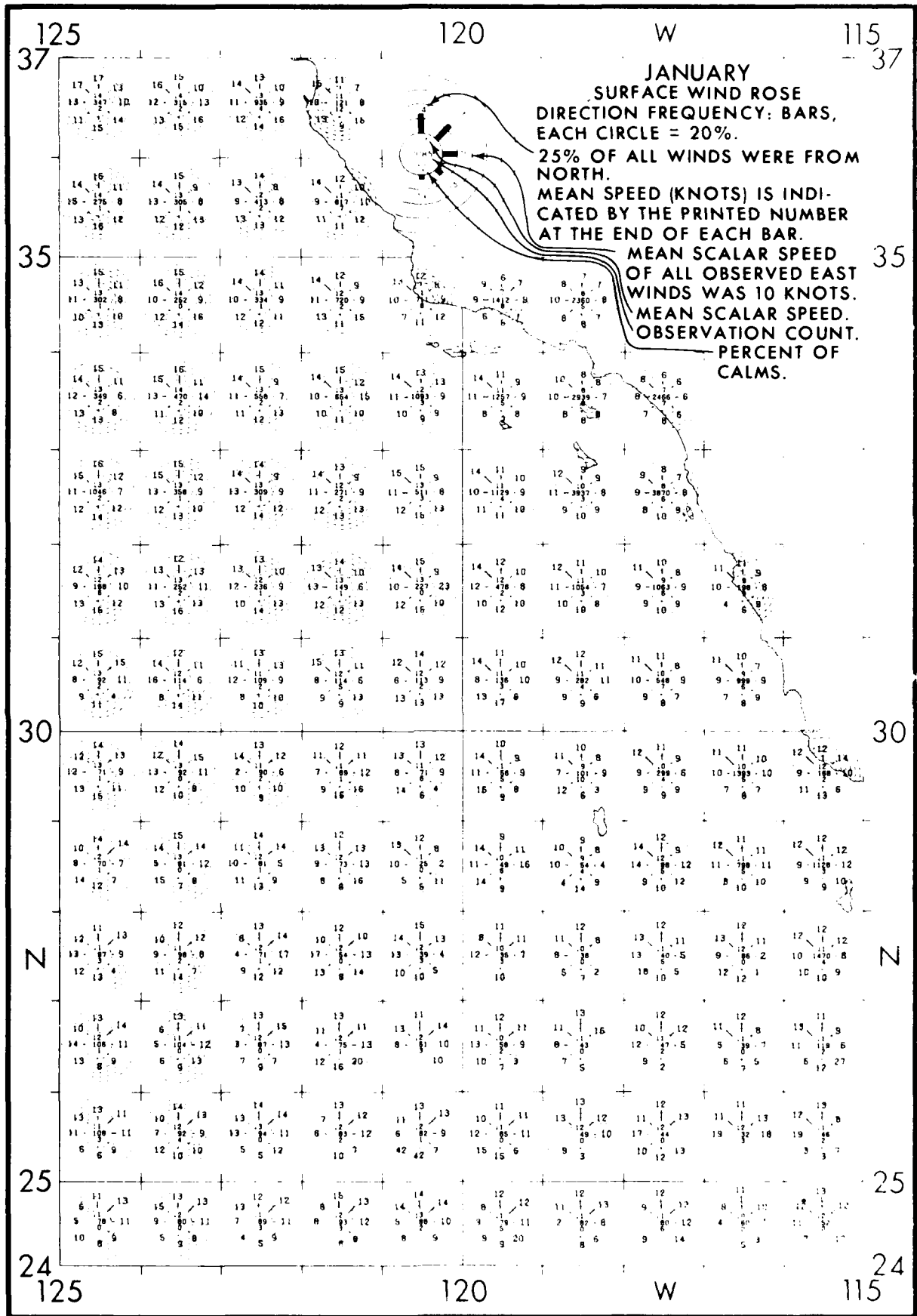


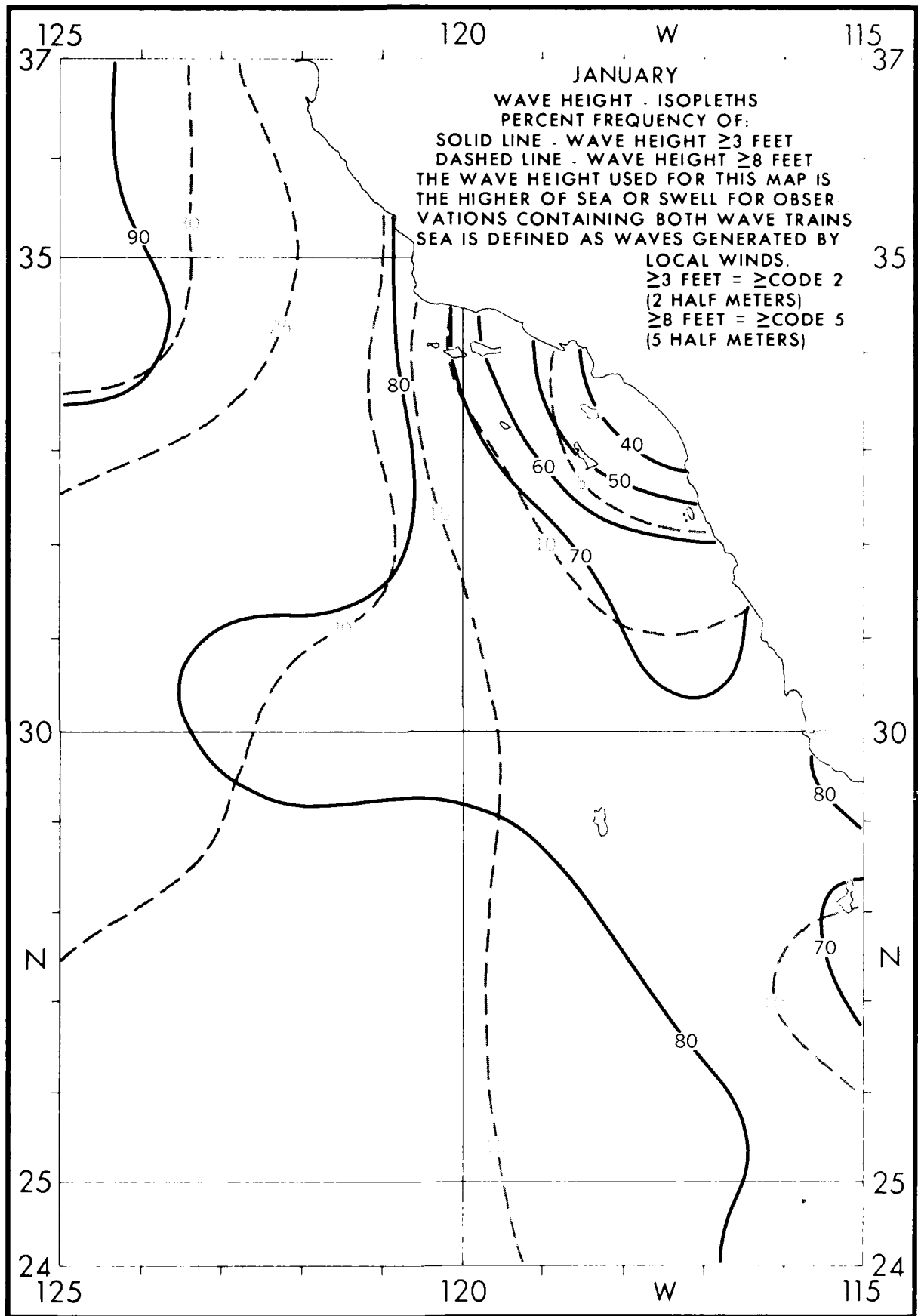
JANUARY
VISIBILITY (NAUTICAL MILES)
 < .5 .2 PERCENT FREQUENCY OF
 .5 < 1 3.1 VARIOUS RANGES WITHIN ONE.
 1 < 2 6.7 DEGREE QUADRANGLES.
 2 < 5 10.0 EXAMPLE:
 5 < 10 60.0 3.1% OF THE OBSERVED VISIBILI.
 >= 10 20.0 TIES WERE < 1 BUT >= 1/2 N. MILE.
 N = 1234 OTHER PERCENTAGES CAN BE
 SIMILARLY INTERPRETED.
 N = OBSERVATION
 COUNT.











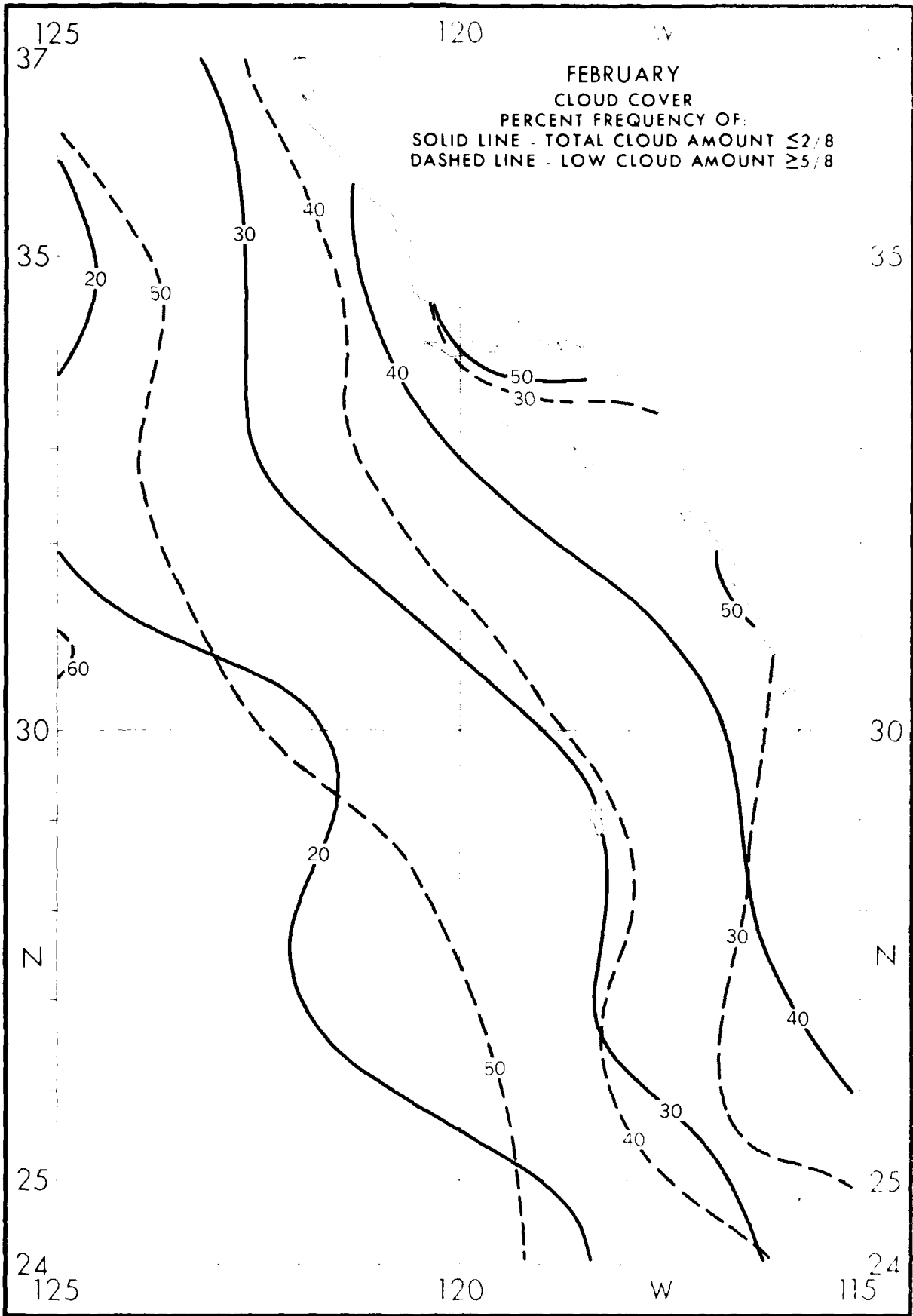
JANUARY
WAVE HEIGHT-FREQUENCIES

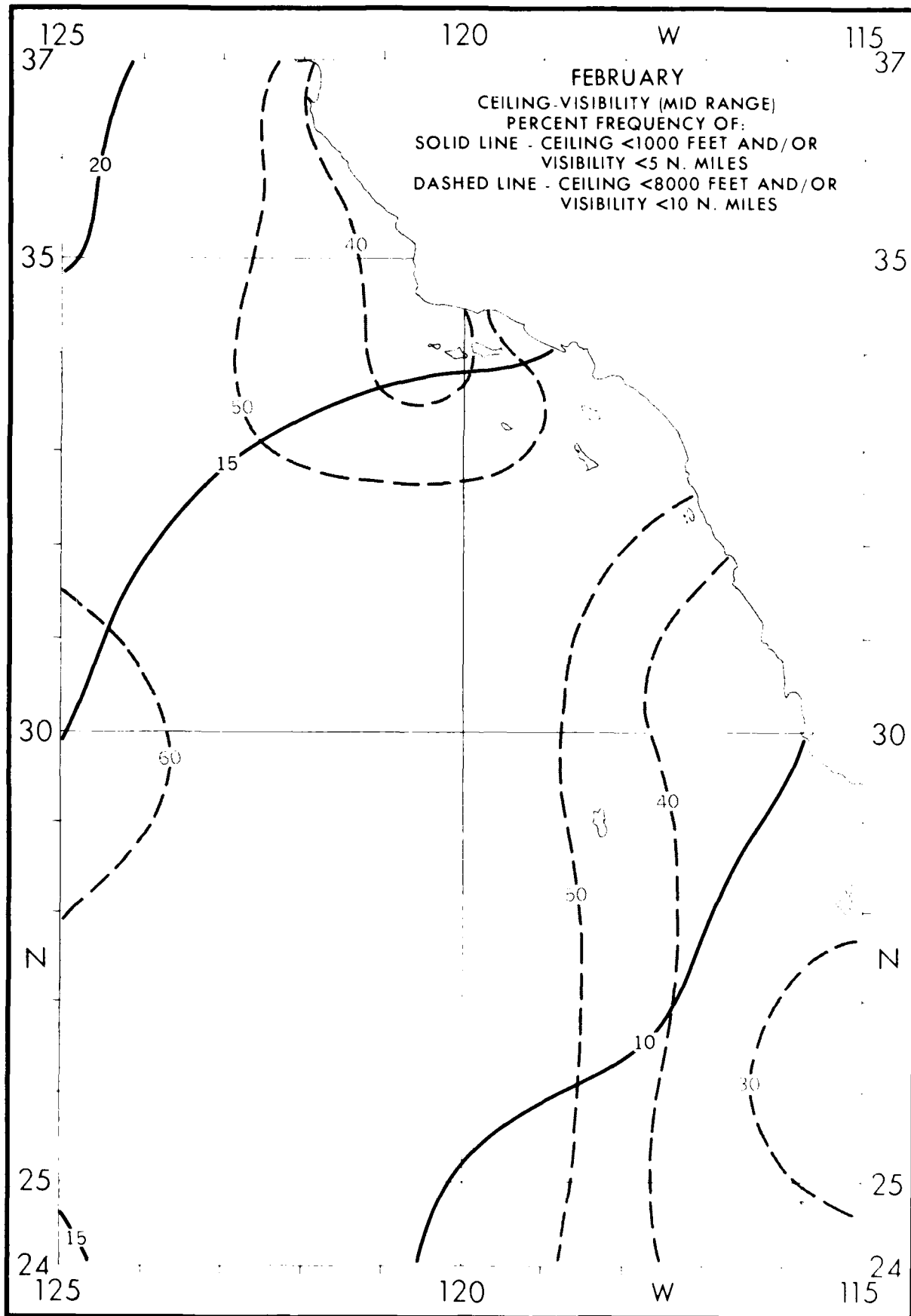
≤ 2 10.0 PERCENT FREQUENCY OF
3-4 20.0 VARIOUS RANGES WITHIN ONE-
5-6 30.0 DEGREE QUADRANGLES.
7-9 20.0 EXAMPLE:
10-12 10.0 30.0% OF ALL OBSERVED WAVE
≥ 13 10.0 HEIGHTS WERE IN THE RANGE 5
N = 1363 TO 6 FEET.

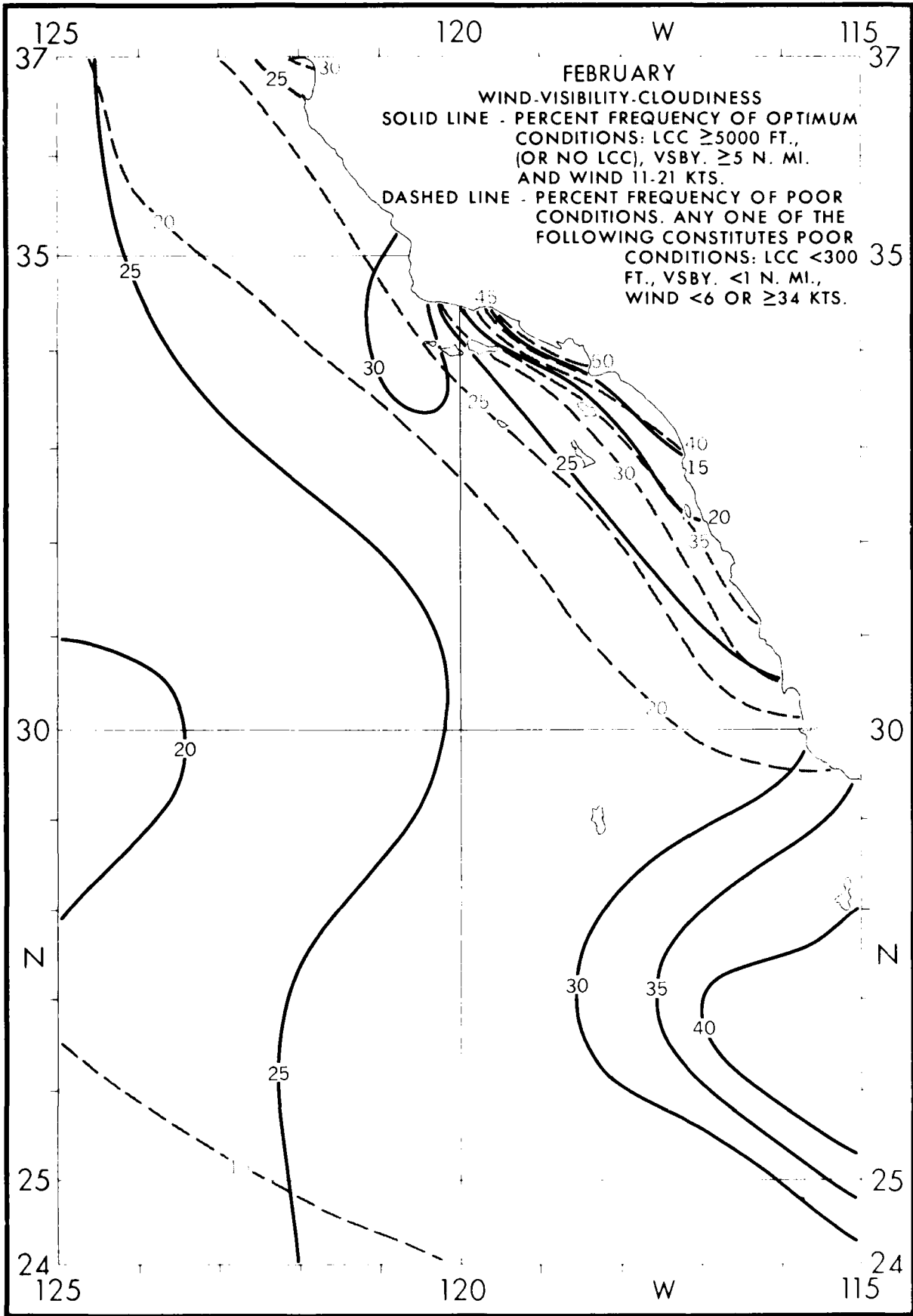
35 35
N = OBSERVATION
COUNT.

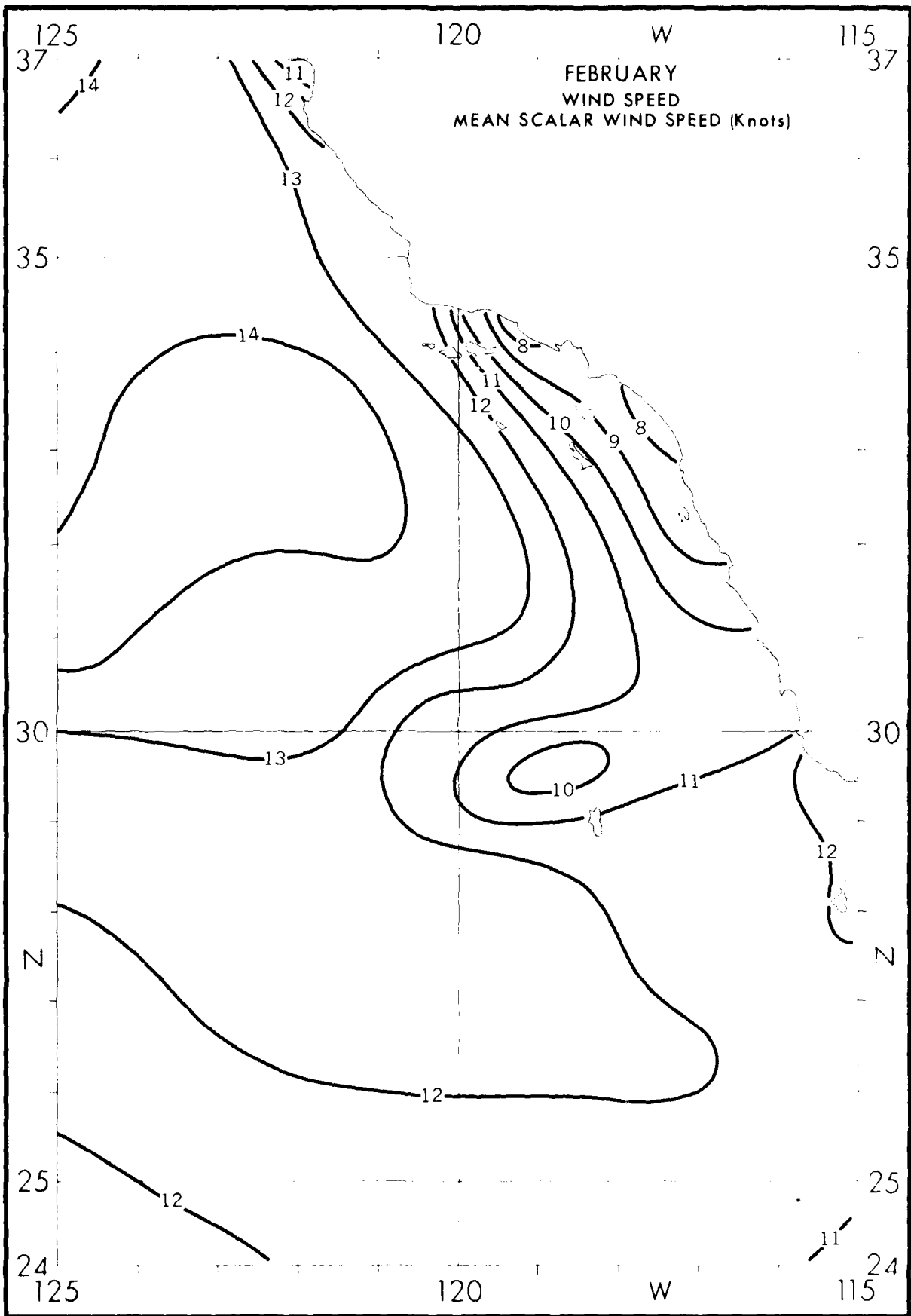
WAVE DATA FOR THESE
TABLES WERE SELECTED
FROM THE HIGHER OF
SEA OR SWELL
WHEN BOTH
WERE REPORTED.

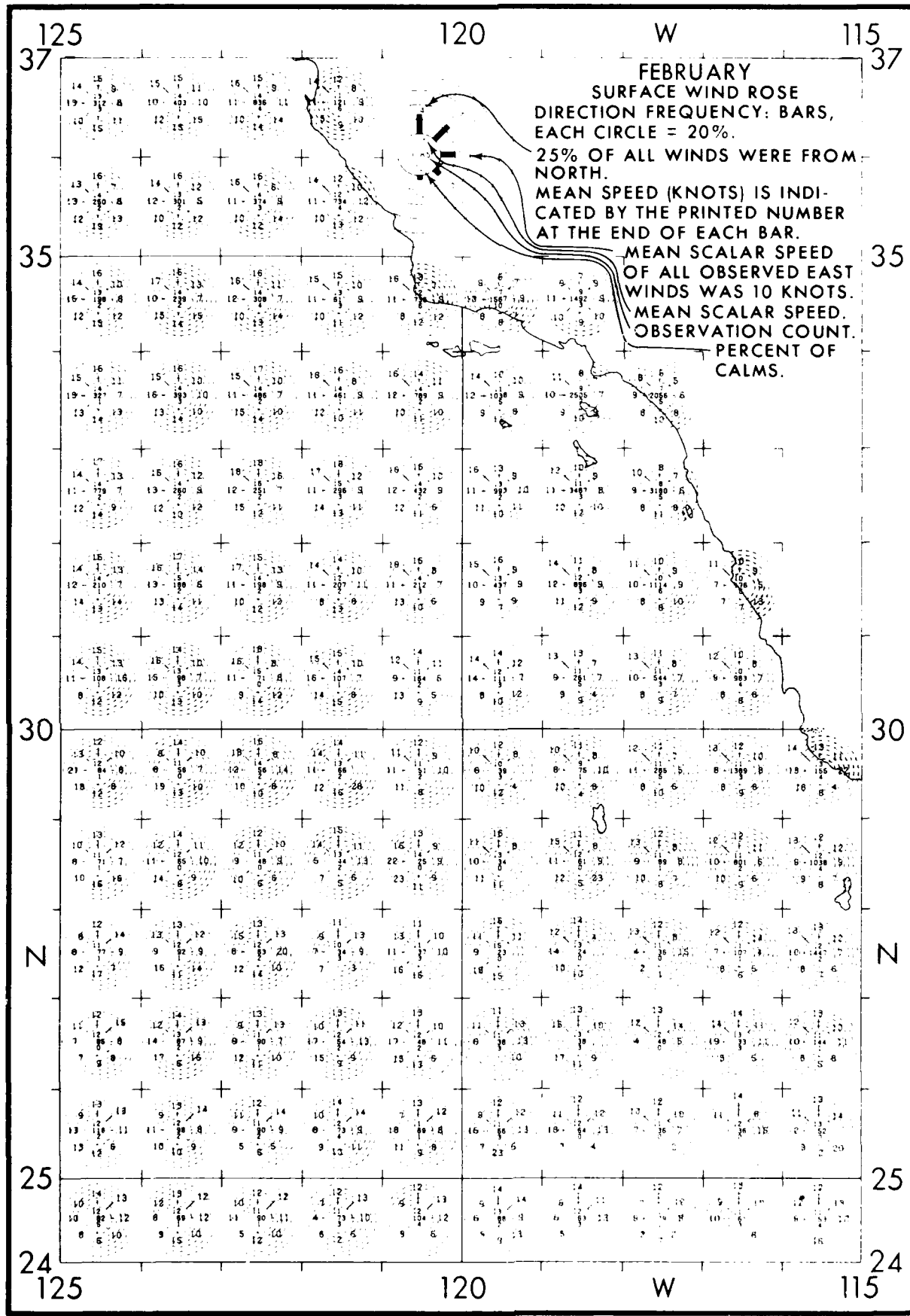
37	125	120	W	115	37
35	125	120	W	115	35
30	125	120	W	115	30
25	125	120	W	115	25
24	125	120	W	115	24

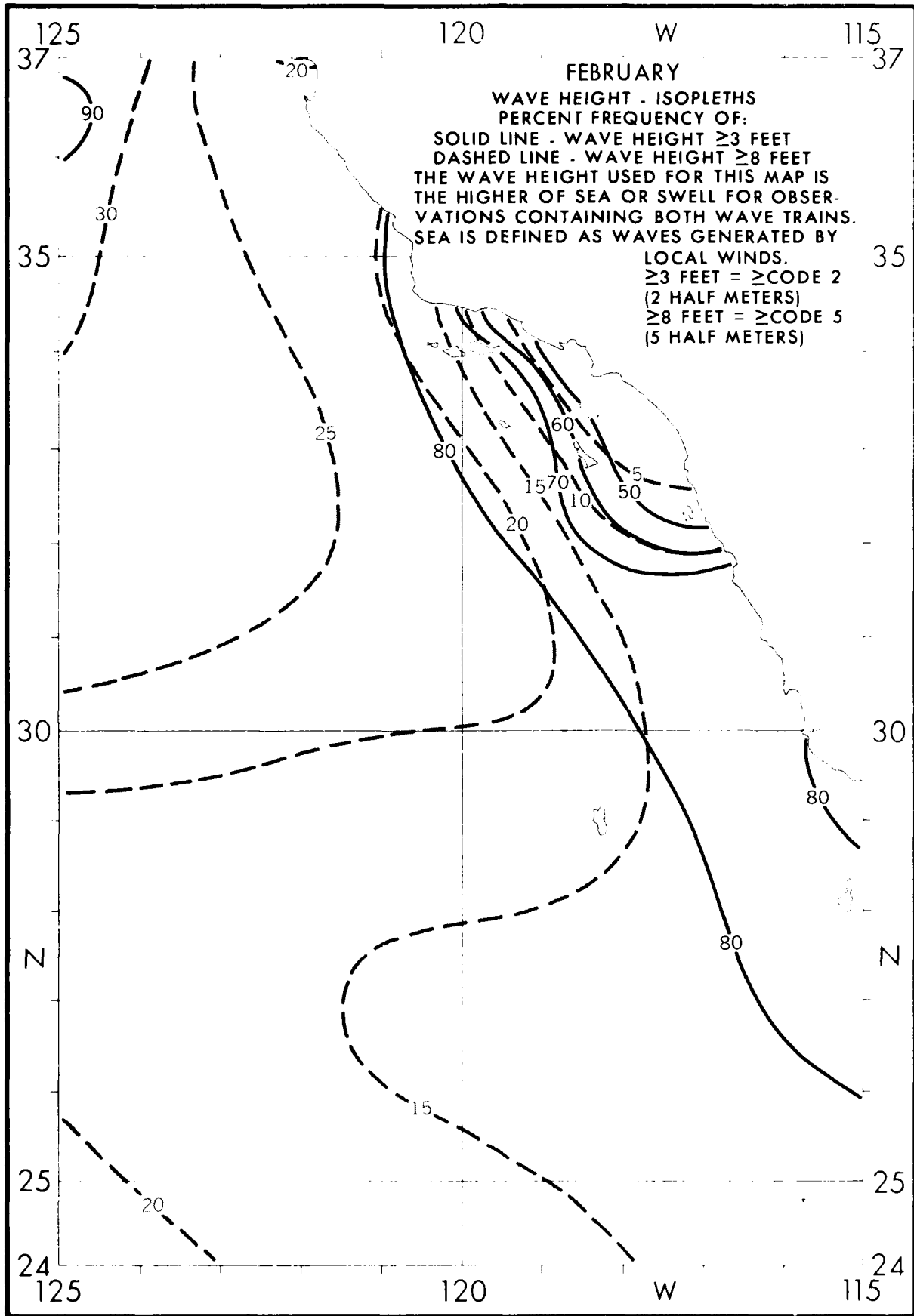




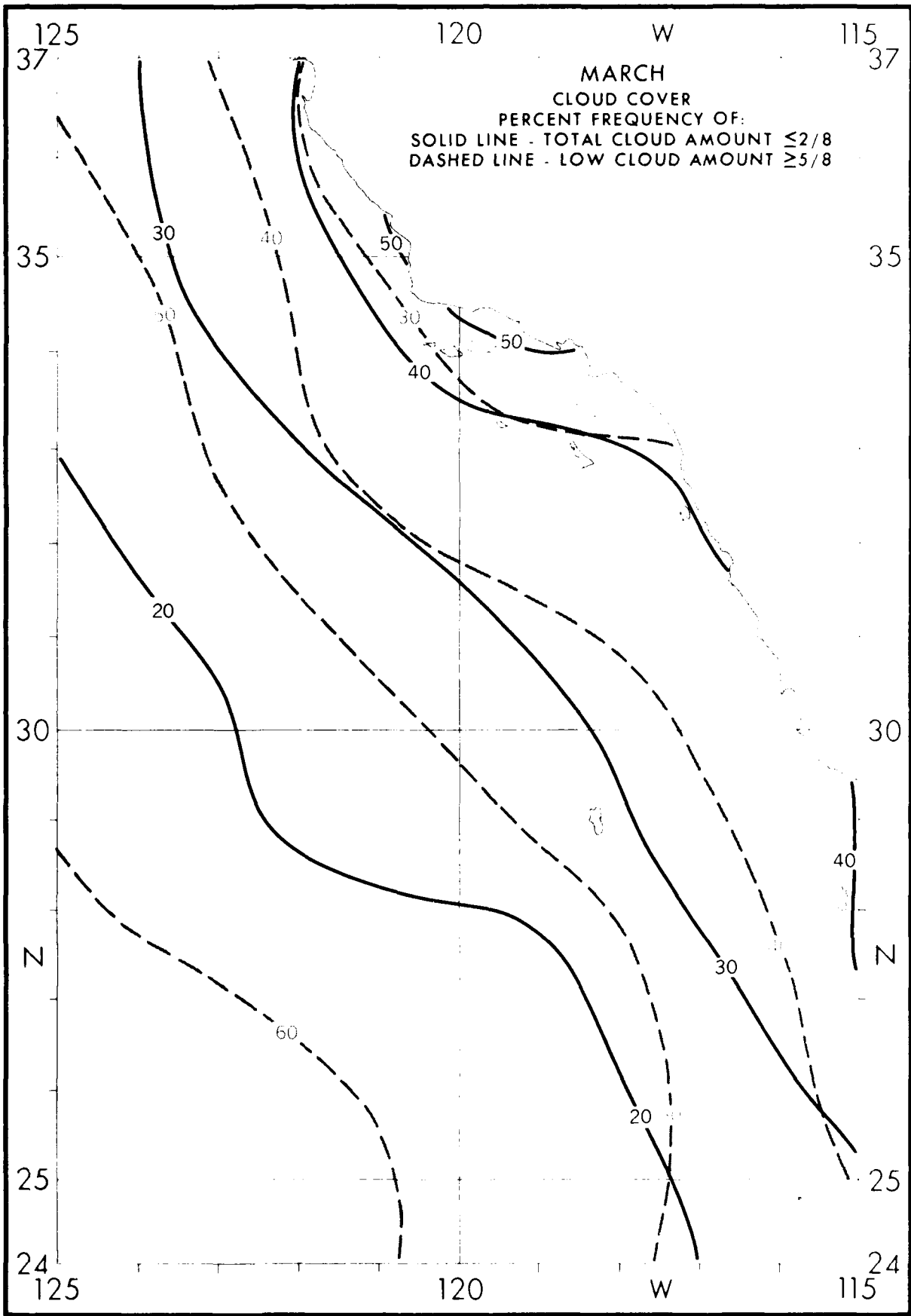


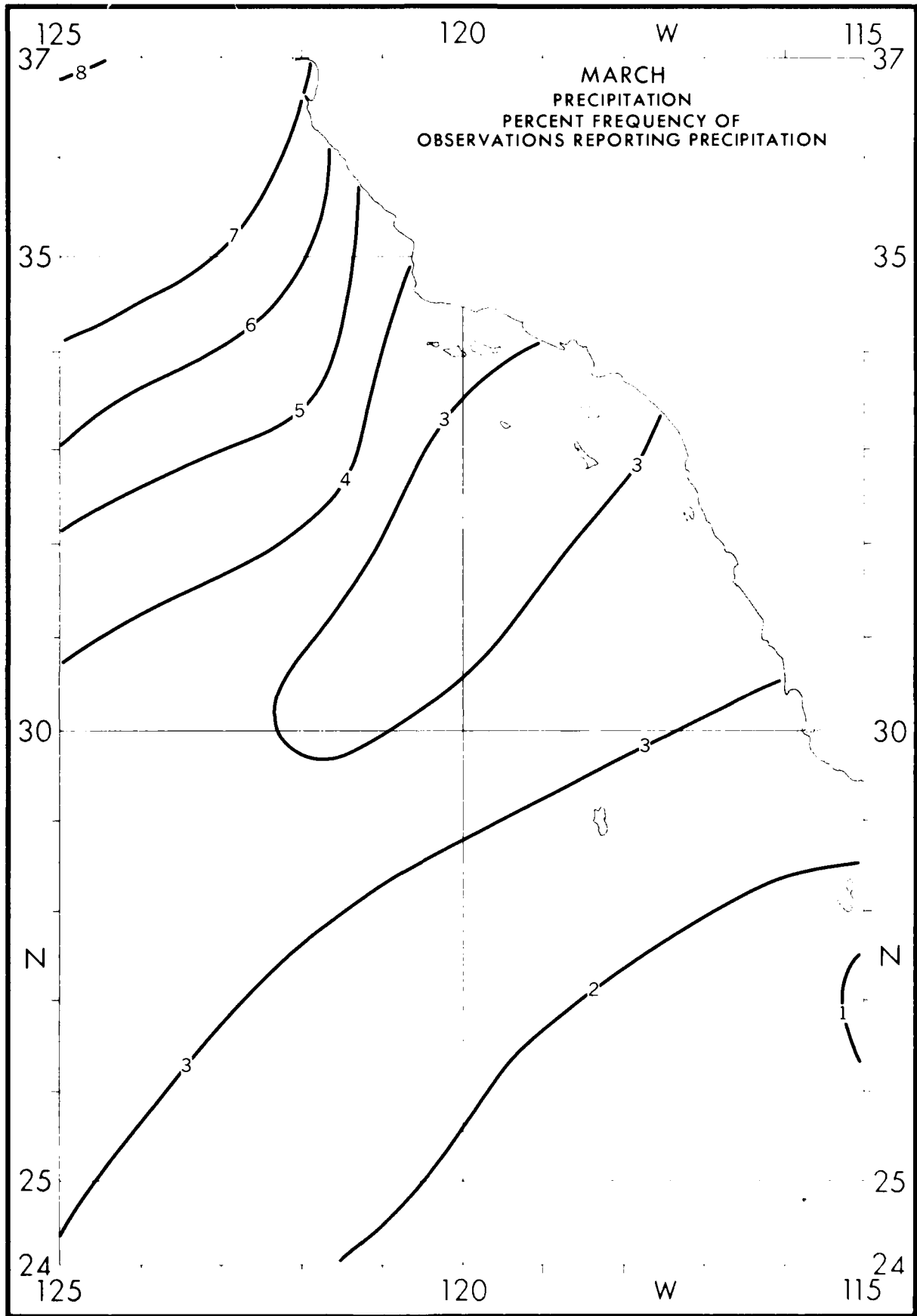




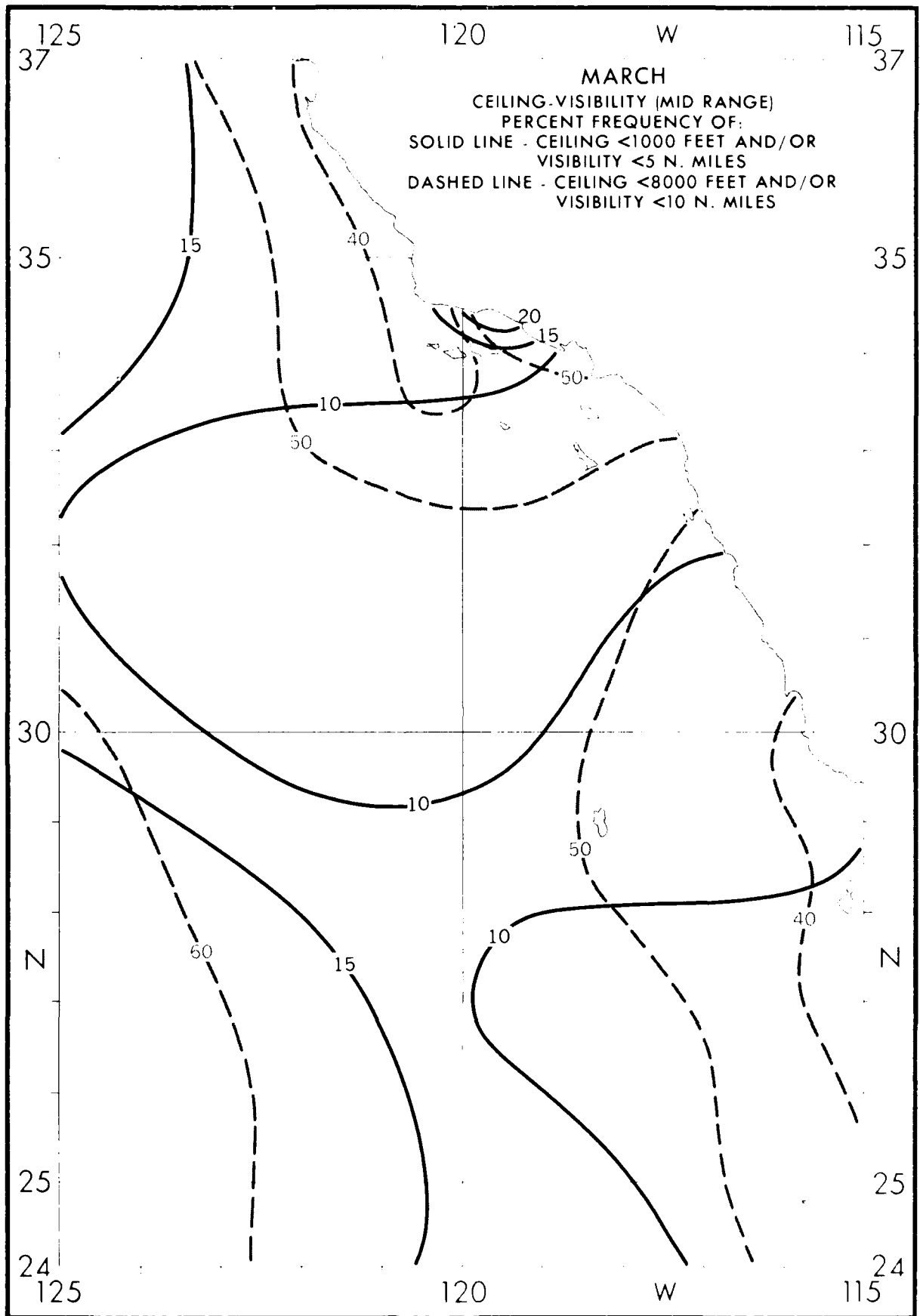


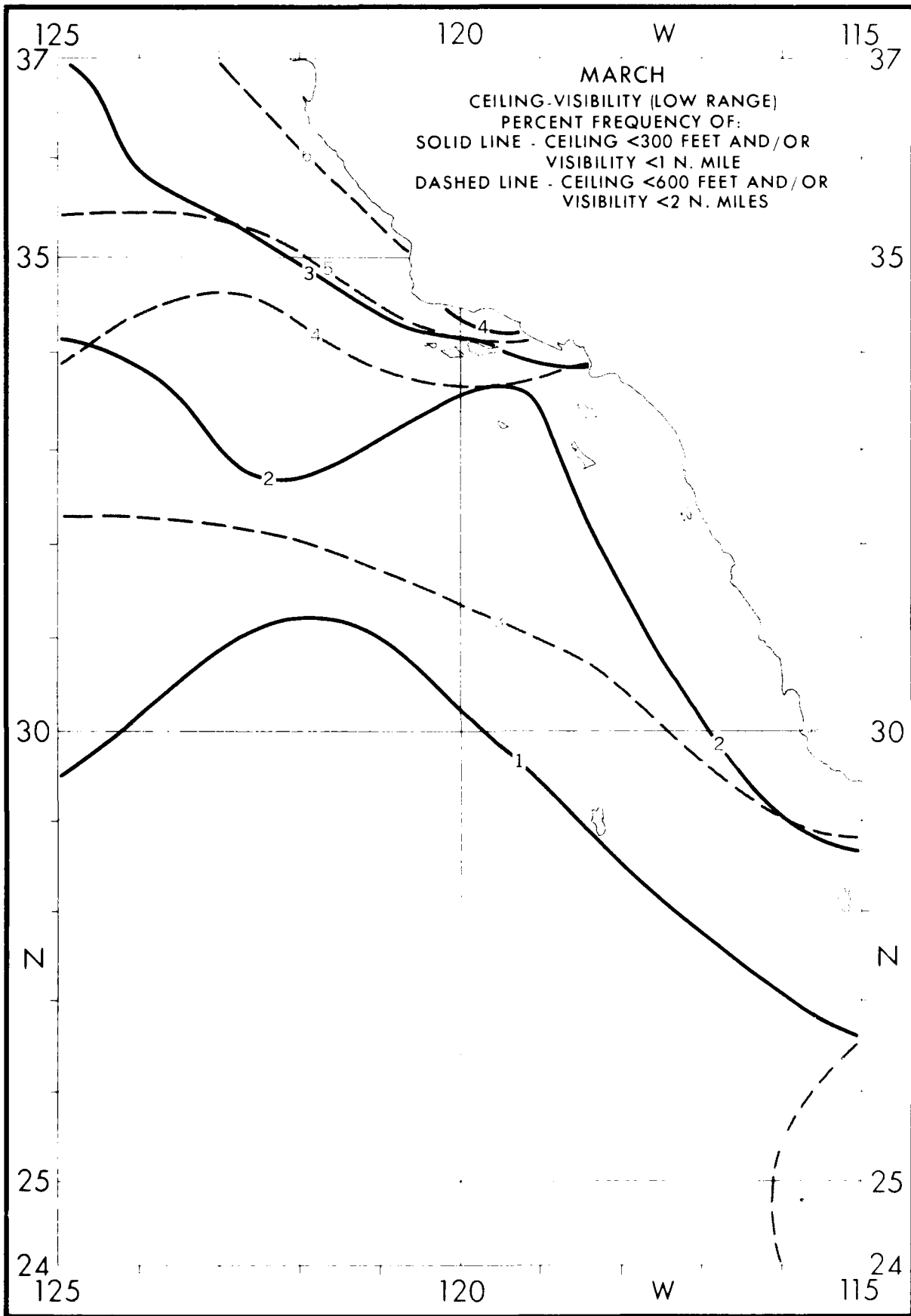
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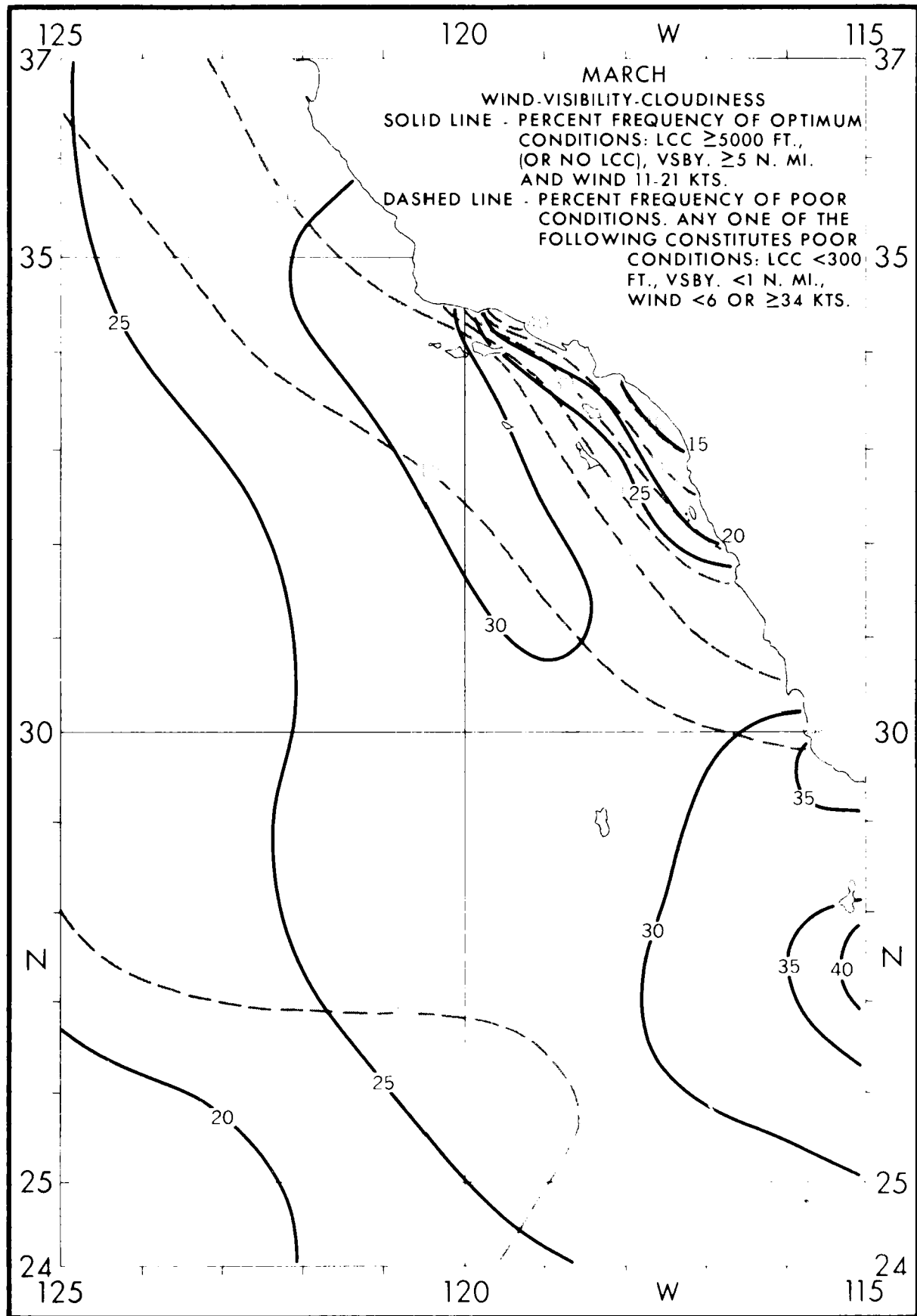


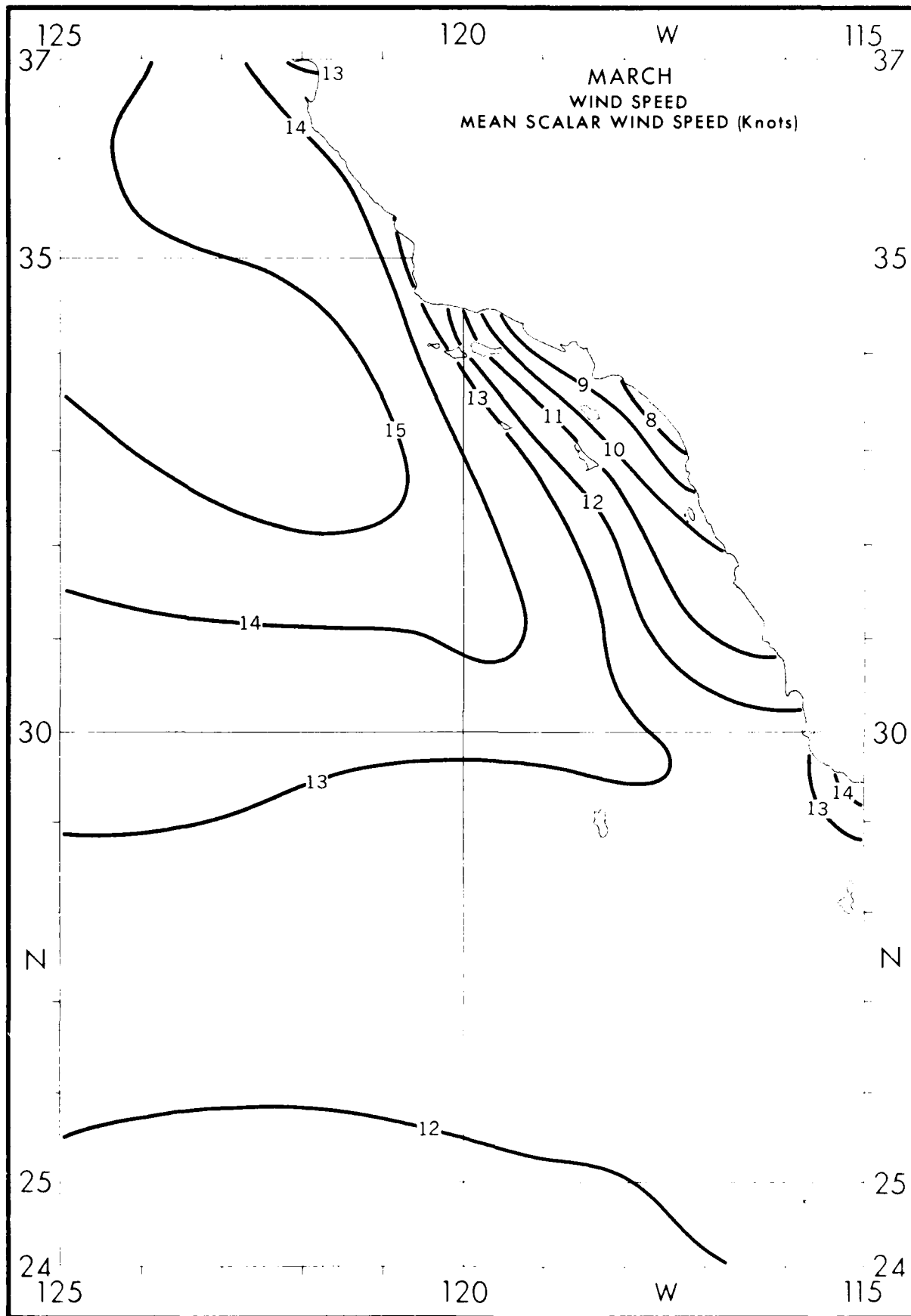


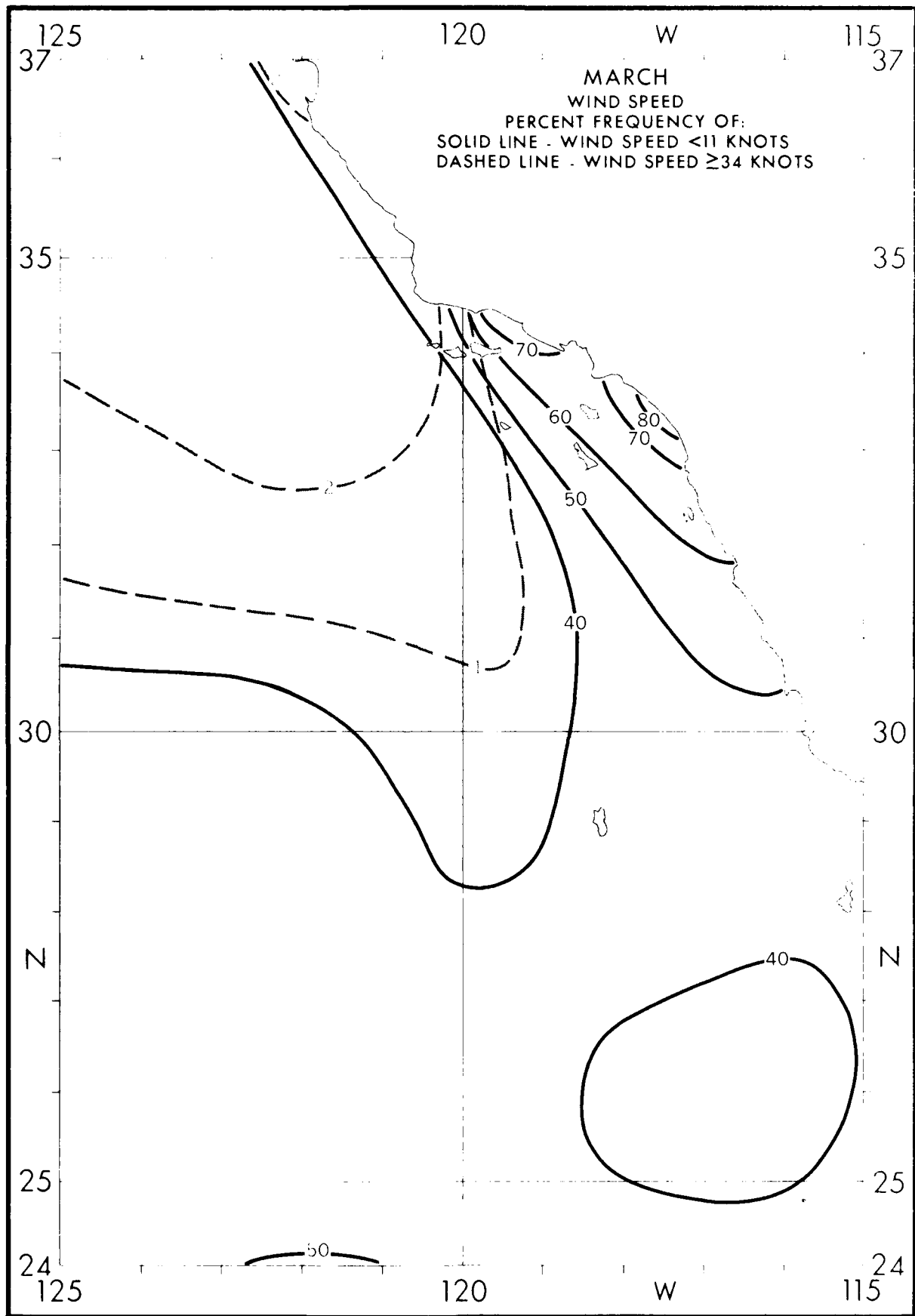
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MARCH			
VISIBILITY (NAUTICAL MILES)			
$< .5$ 2 PERCENT FREQUENCY OF $5 < 1$ 3.1 VARIOUS RANGES WITHIN ONE. $1 < 2$ 6.7 DEGREE QUADRANGLES. $2 < 5$ 10.0 EXAMPLE: $5 < 10$ 60.0 3.1% OF THE OBSERVED VISIBILI. ≥ 10 20.0 TIES WERE < 1 BUT $\geq 1/2$ N. MILE. N = 1234 OTHER PERCENTAGES CAN BE SIMILARLY INTERPRETED.			
N = OBSERVATION COUNT.			
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N			N
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24			24
125	120	W	115

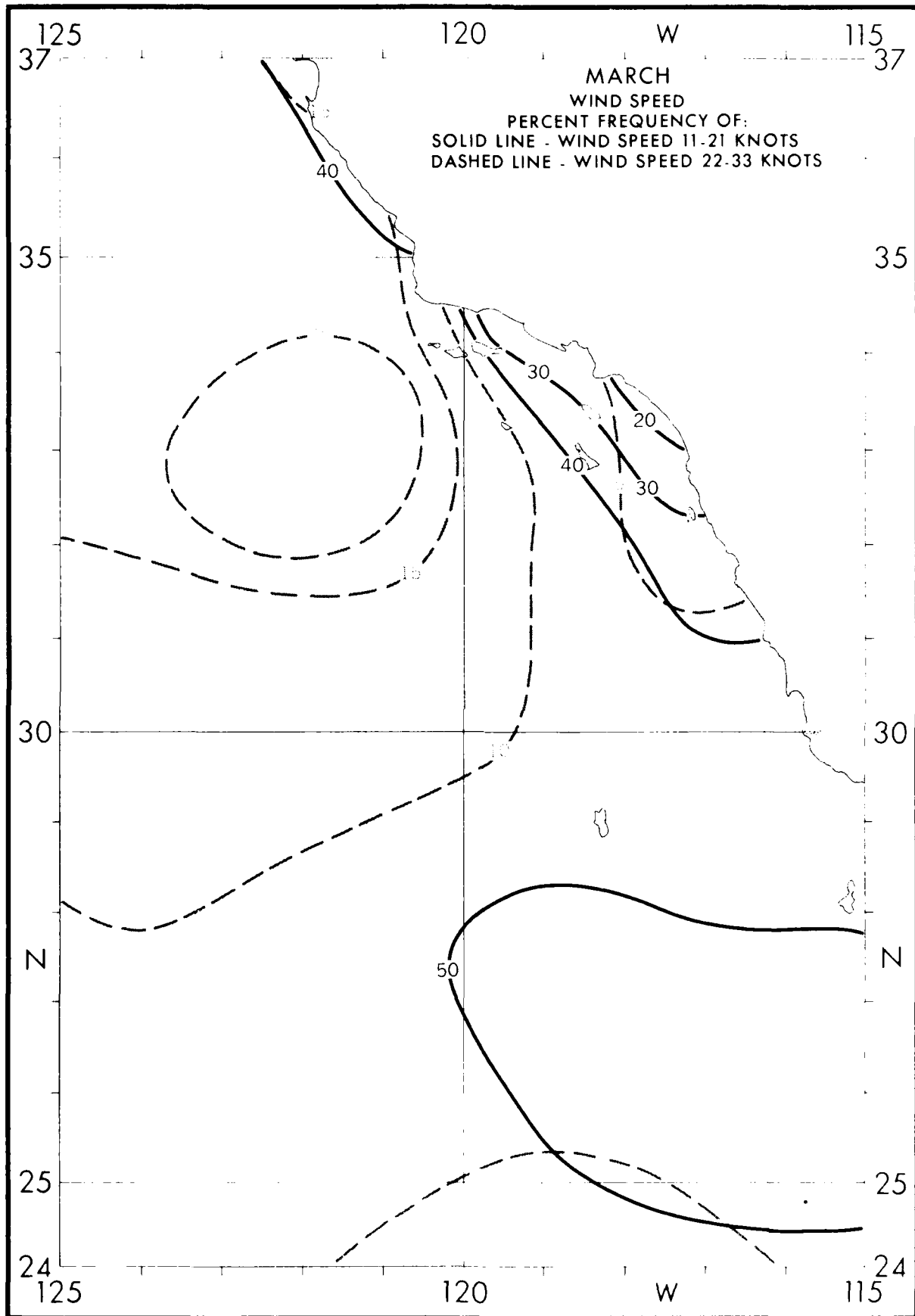


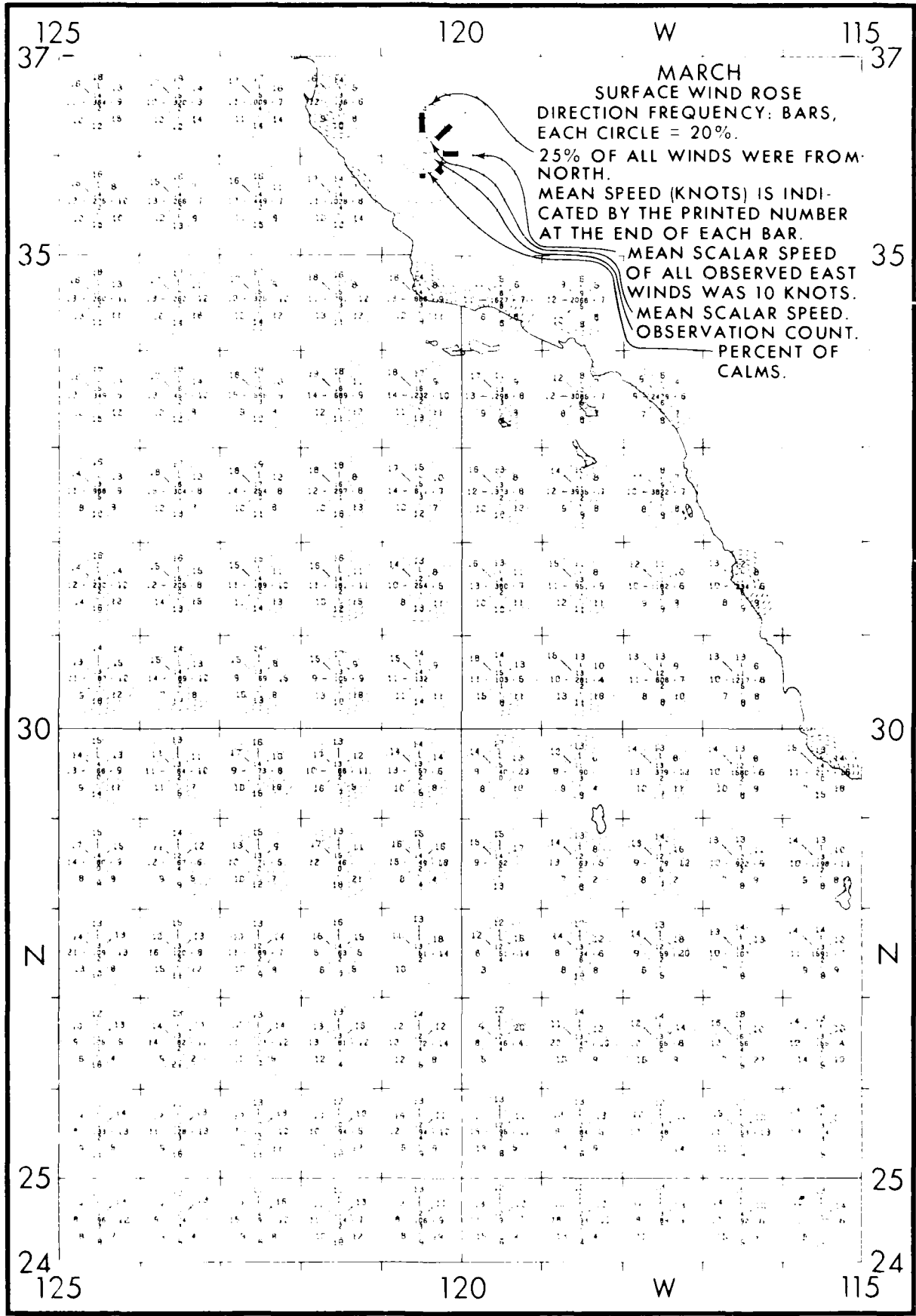


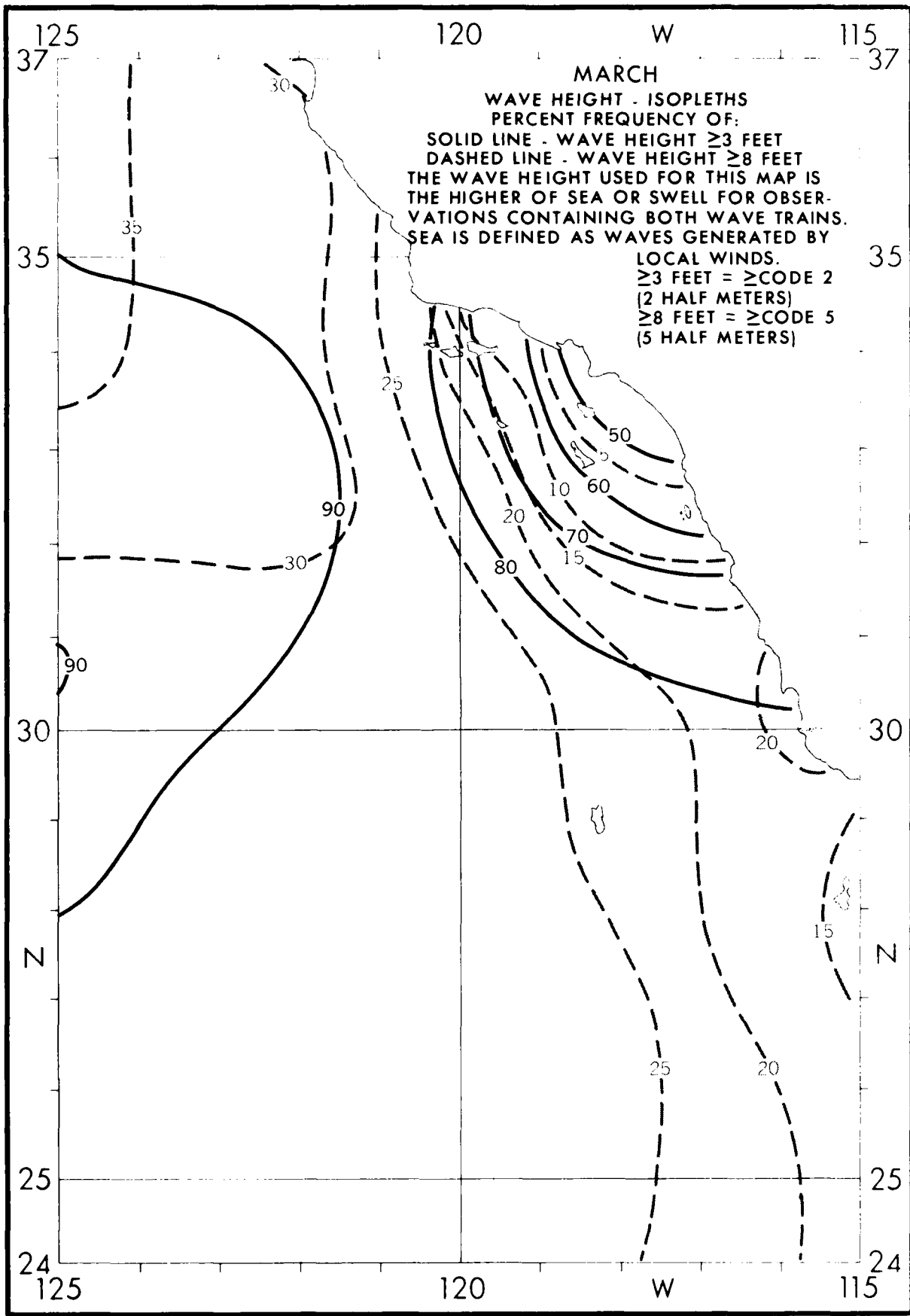




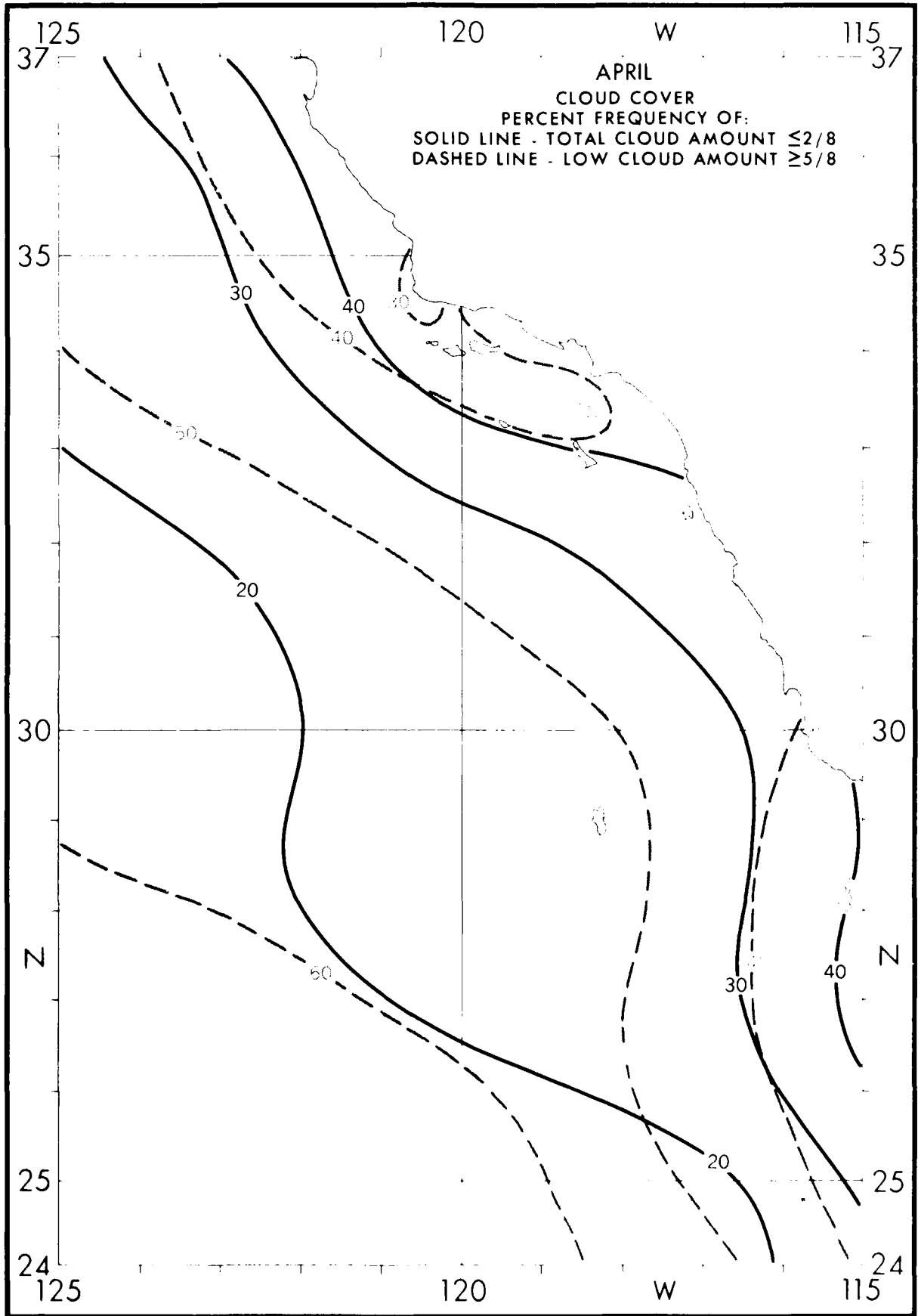


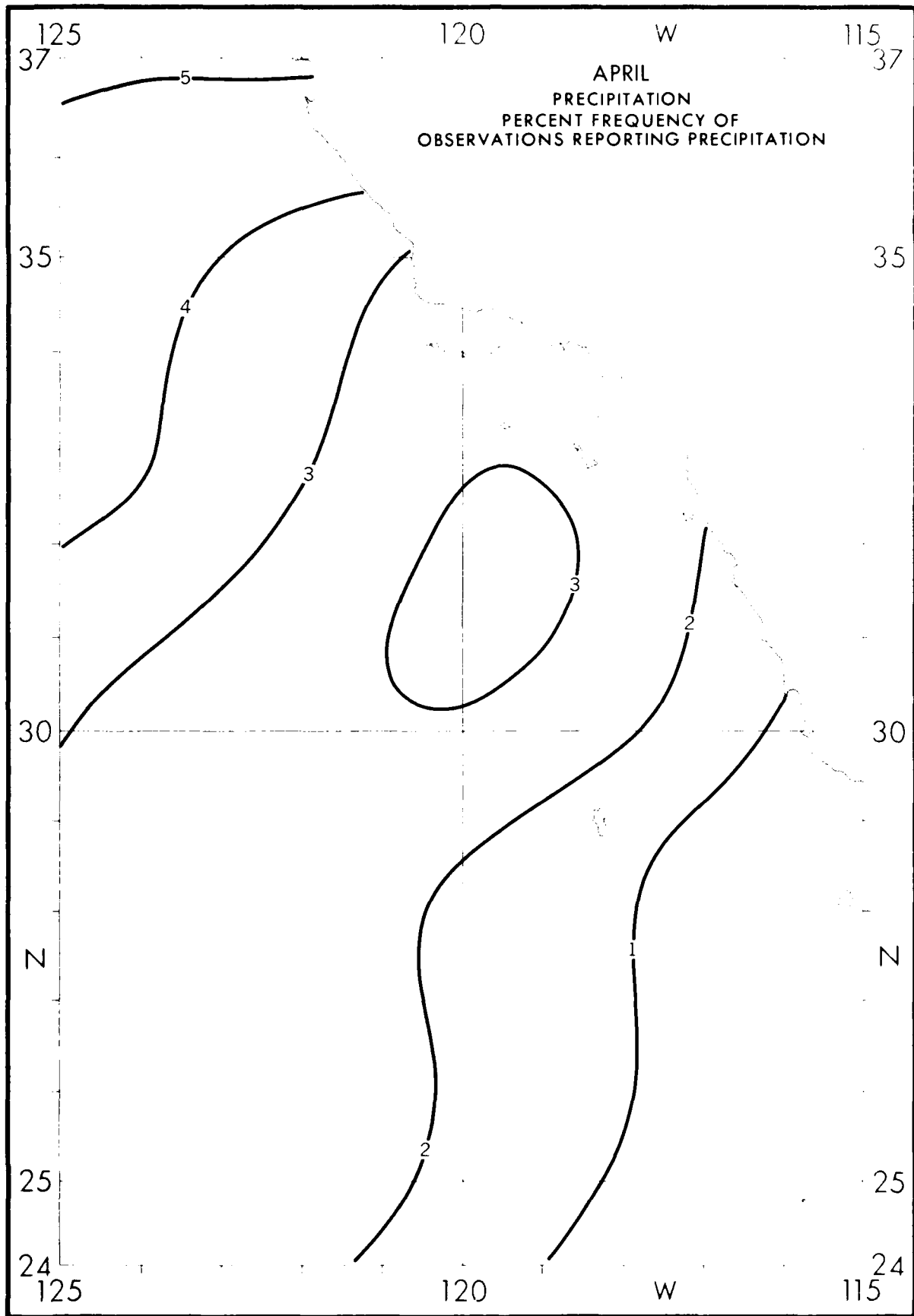


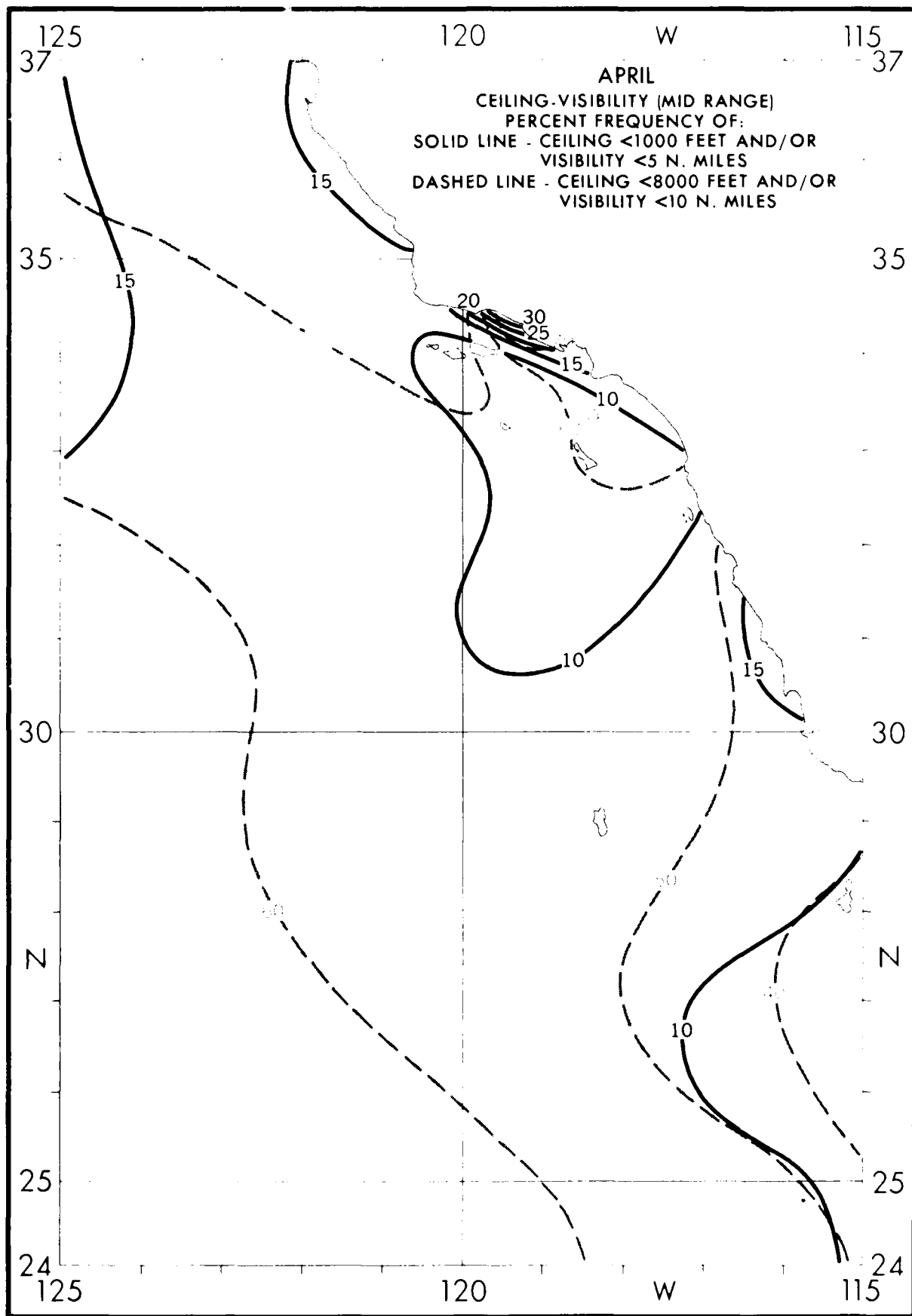


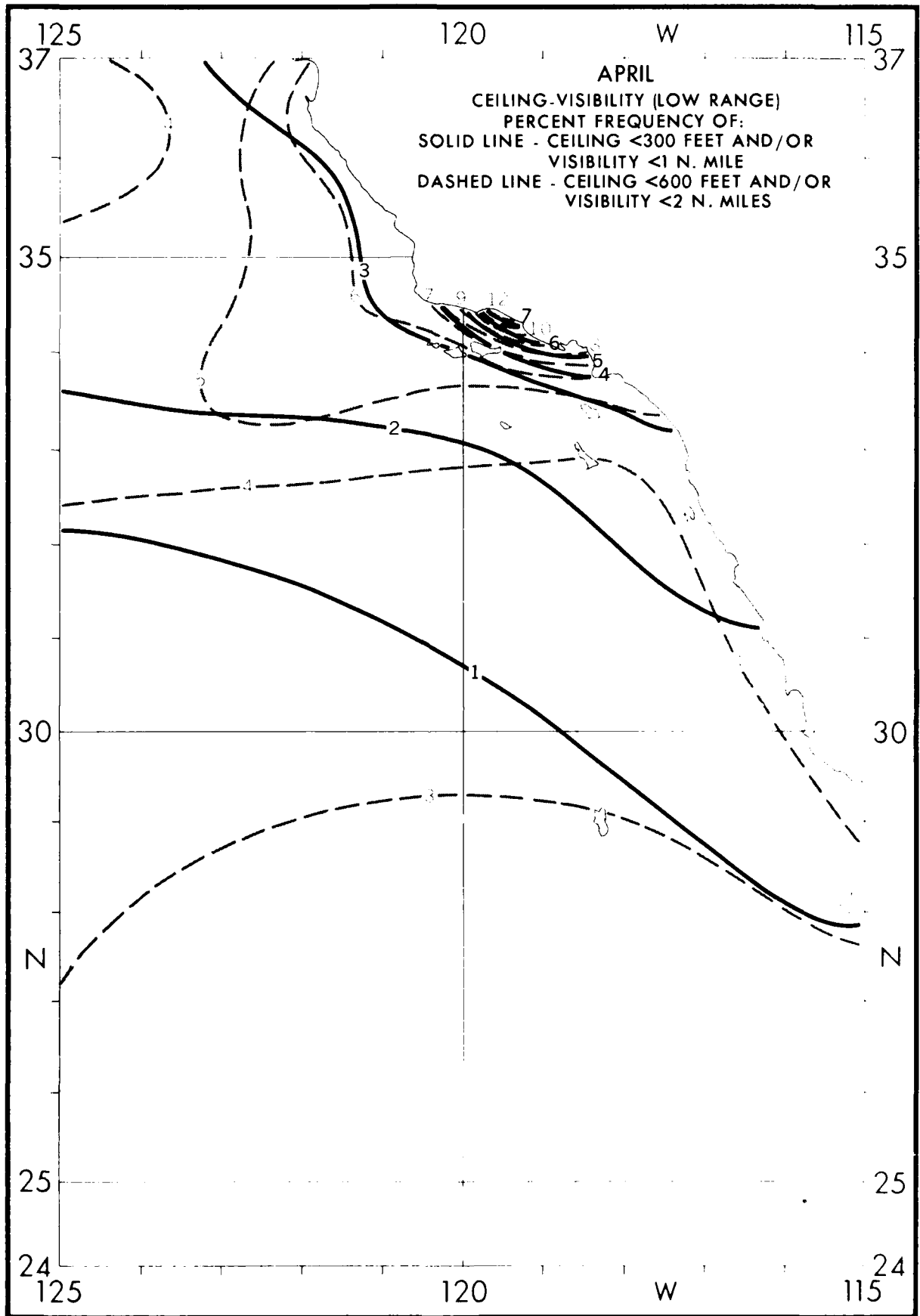


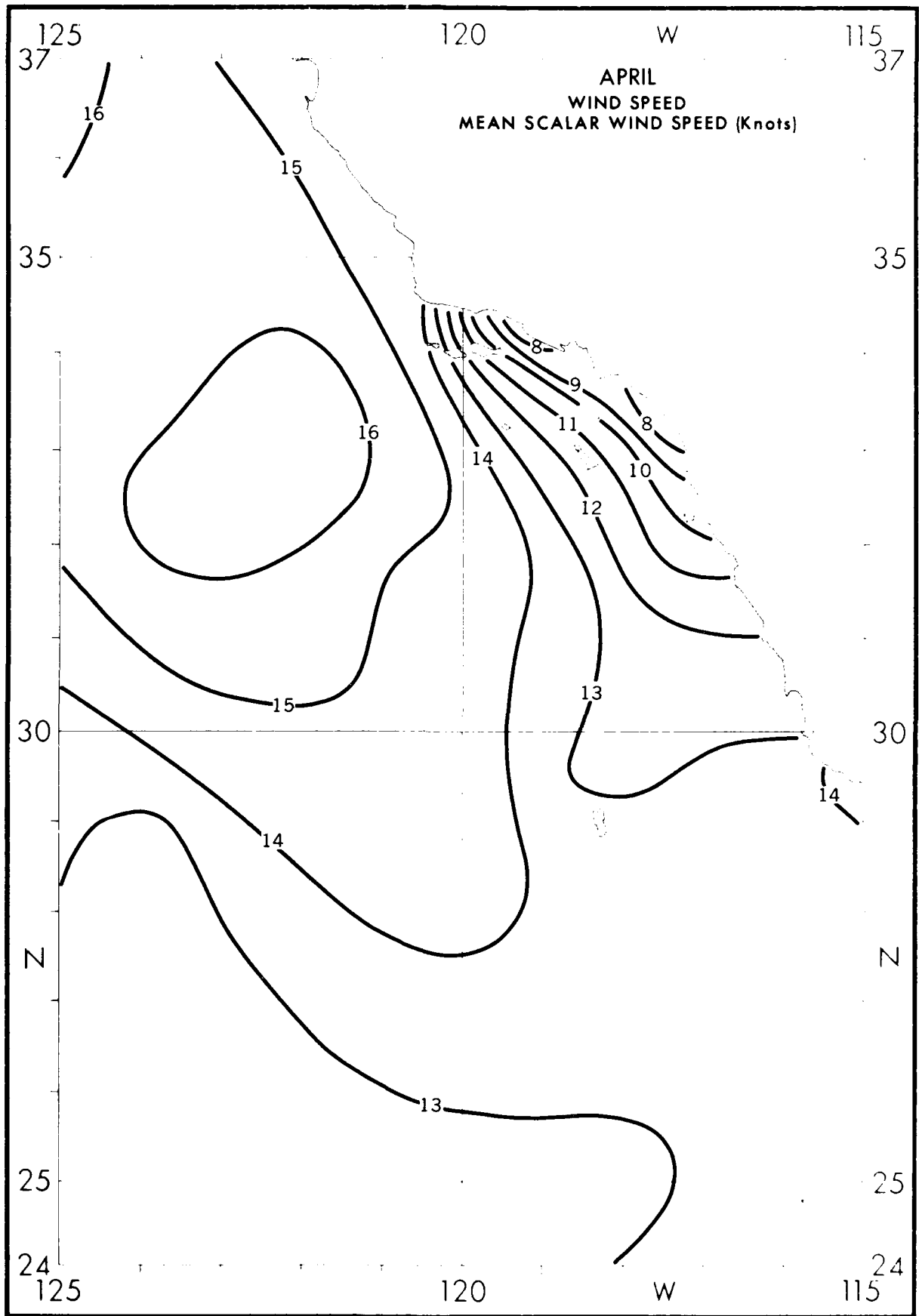
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24	24												
125	W												115

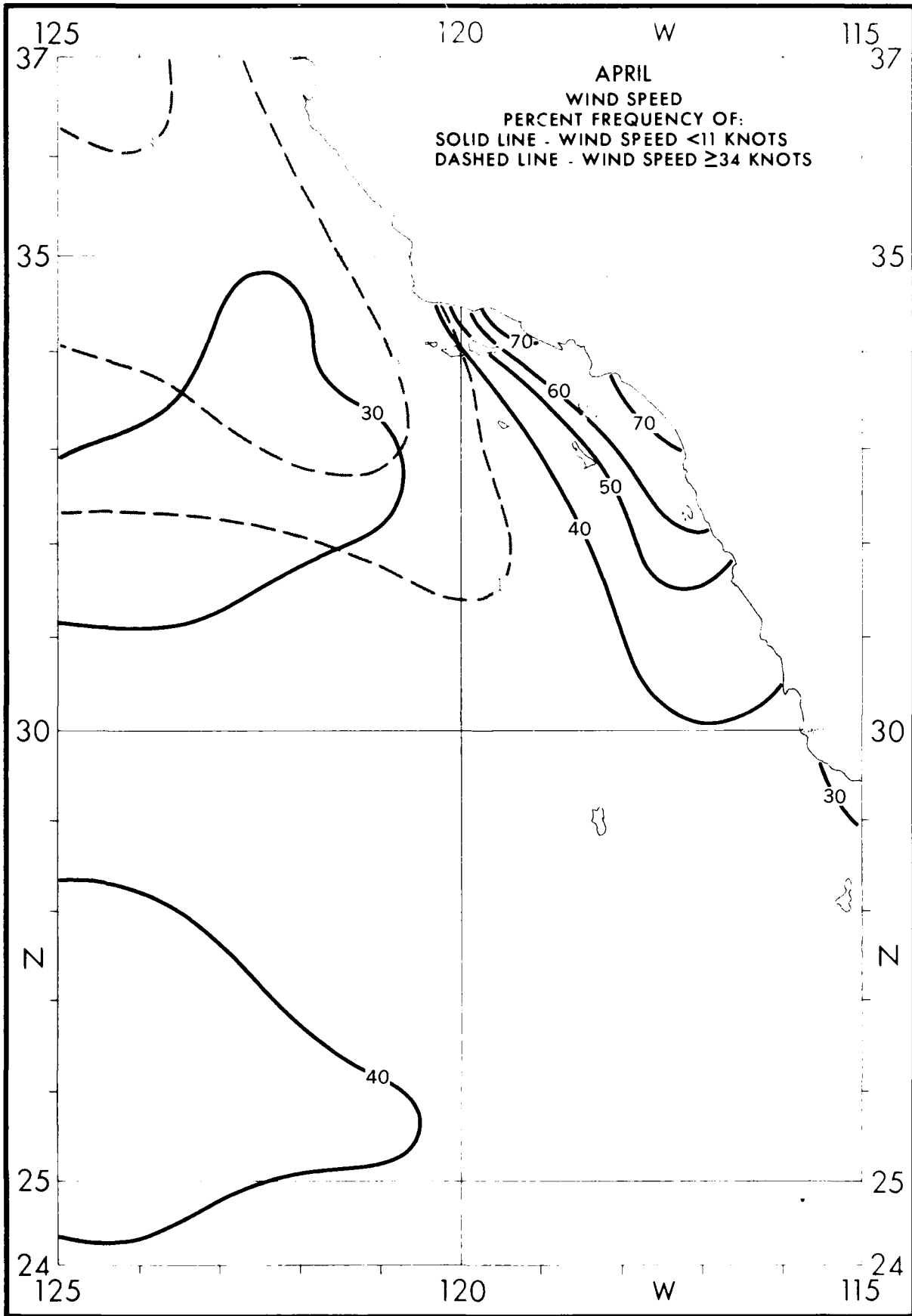


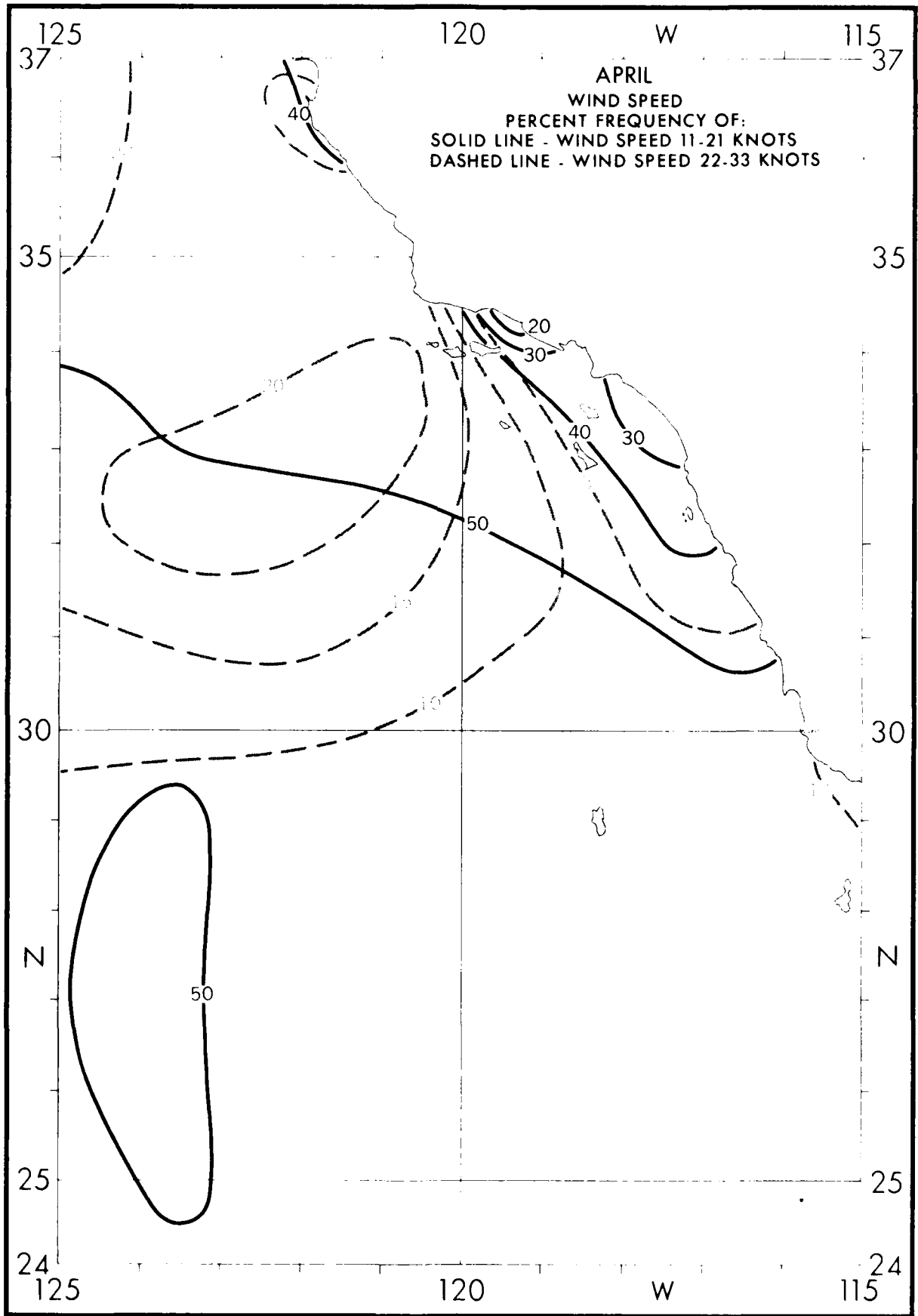


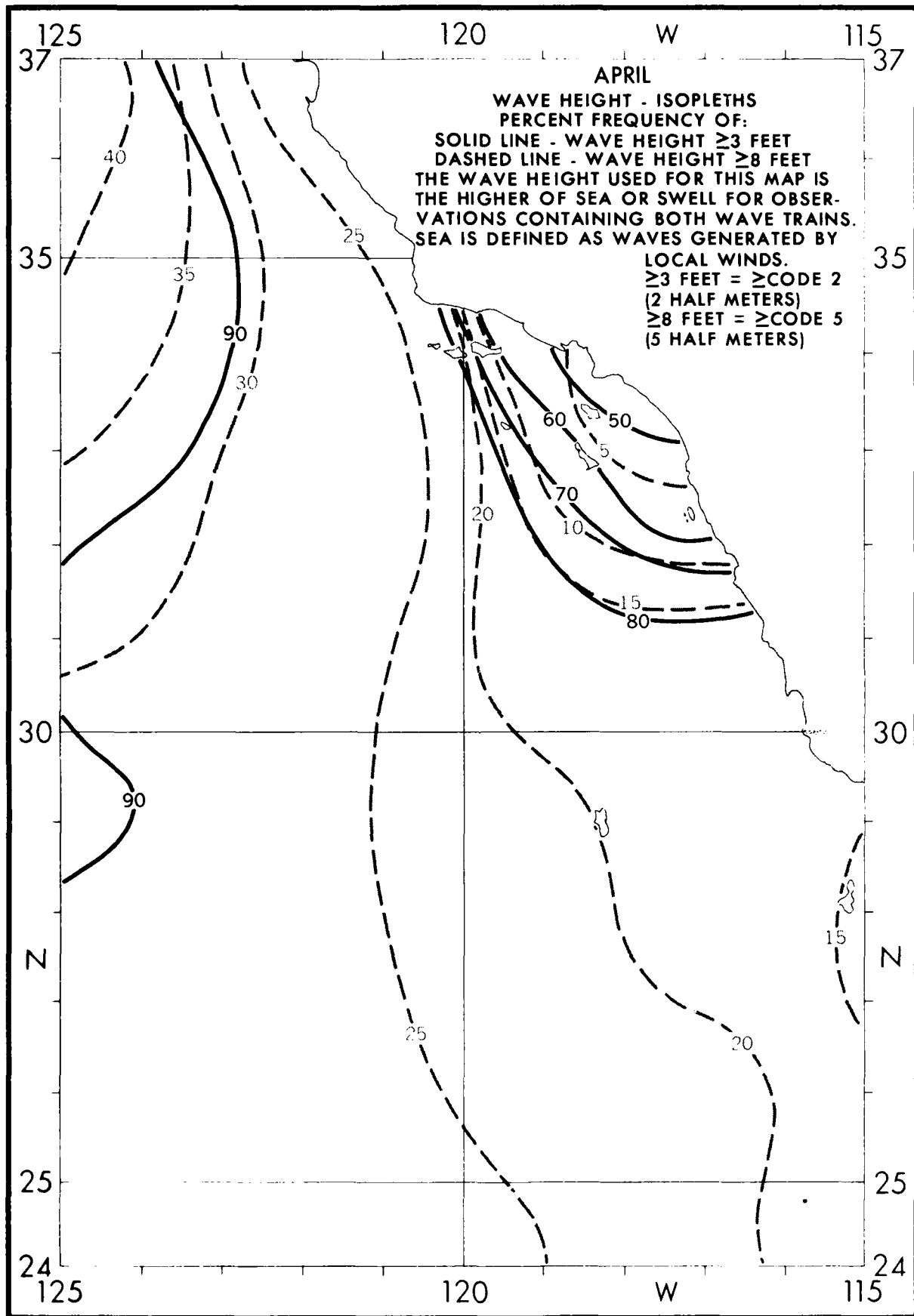




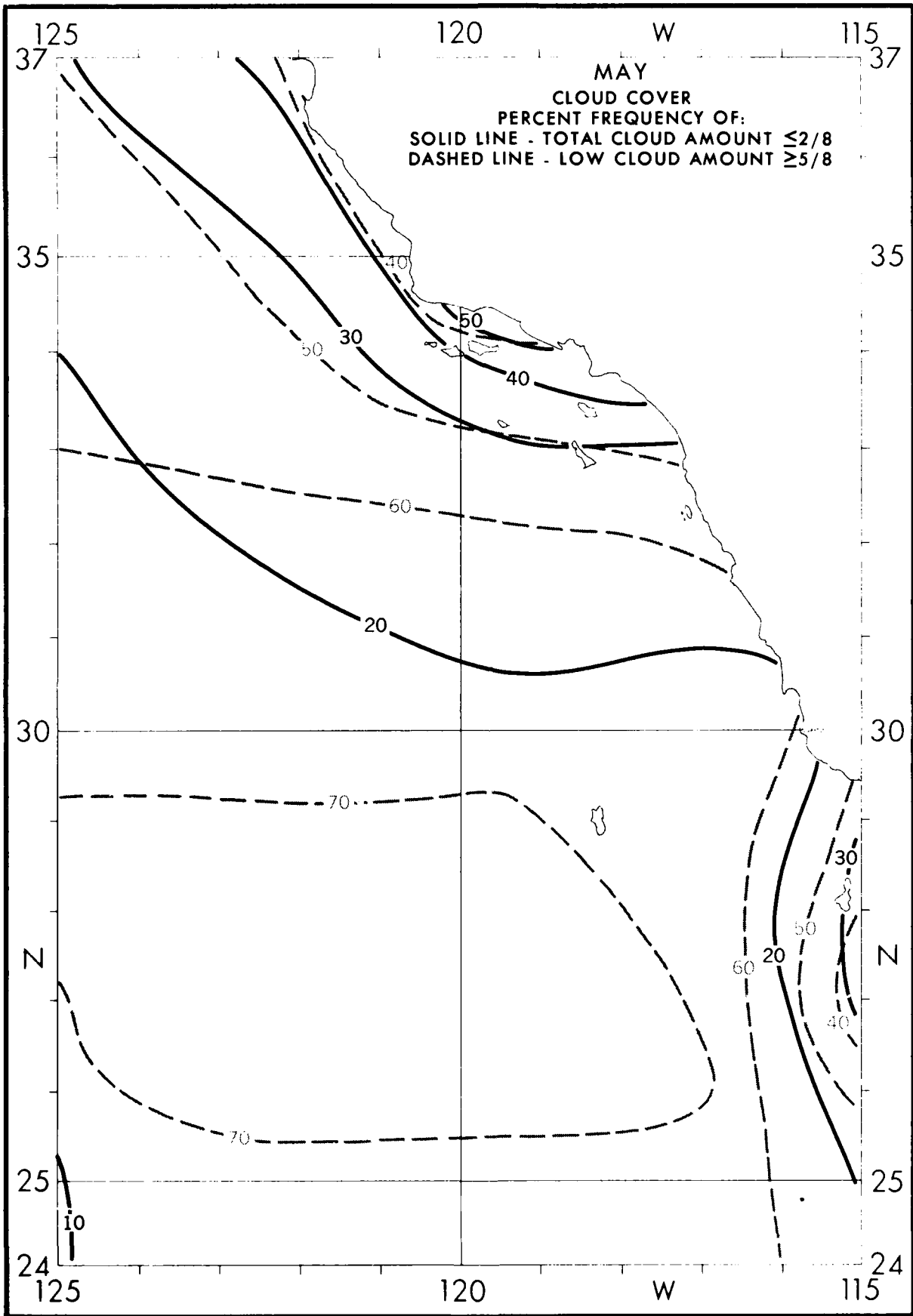


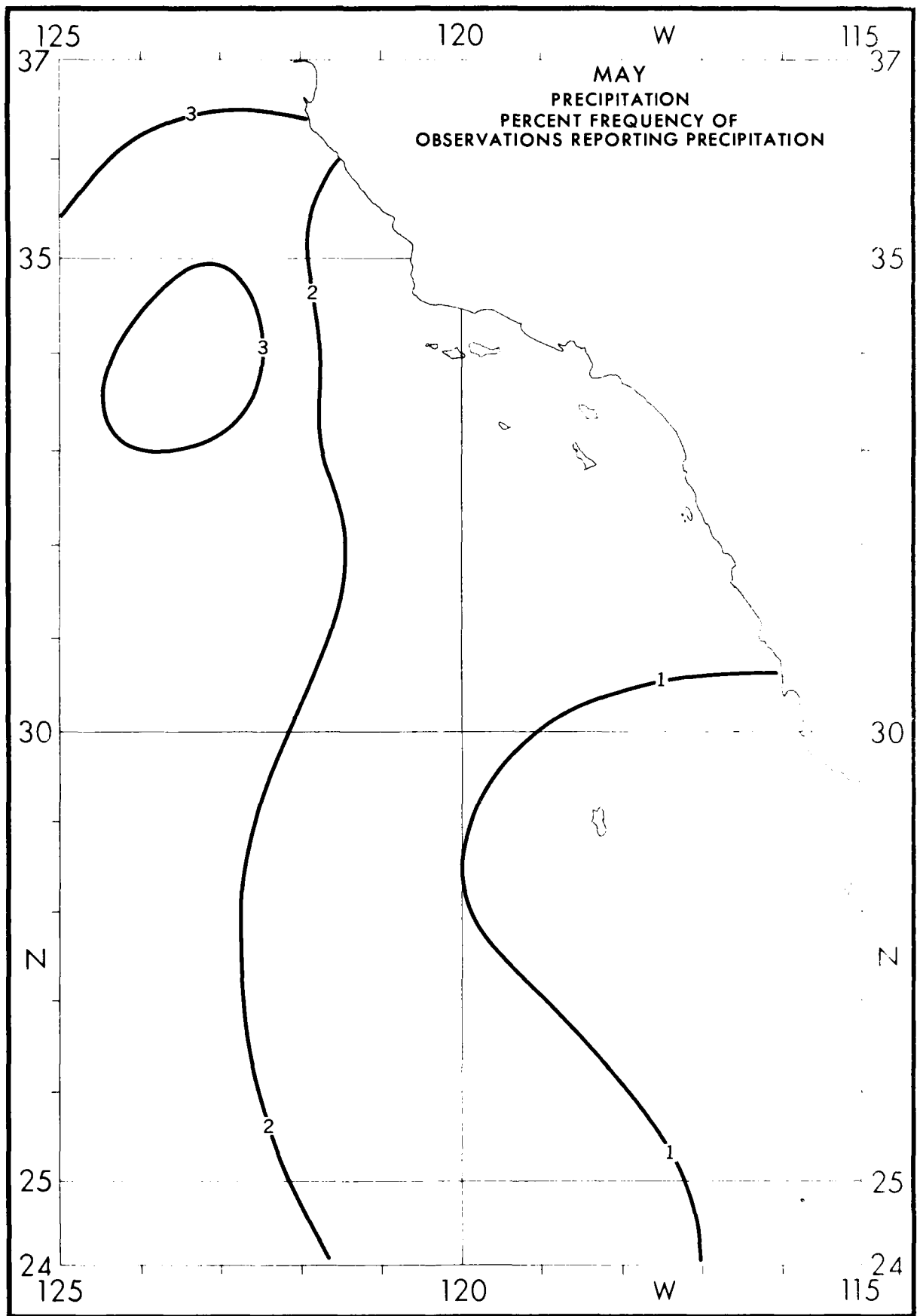






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37											<p align="center">APRIL</p> <p align="center">WAVE HEIGHT-FREQUENCIES</p> <p align="center"> ≤ 2 10.0 PERCENT FREQUENCY OF $3-4$ 20.0 VARIOUS RANGES WITHIN ONE- $5-6$ 30.0 DEGREE QUADRANGLES. $7-9$ 20.0 EXAMPLE: $10-12$ 10.0 30.0% OF ALL OBSERVED WAVE ≥ 13 10.0 HEIGHTS WERE IN THE RANGE 5 $N = 1363$ TO 6 FEET. </p>										37
											<p align="center"> $N =$ OBSERVATION $COUNT.$ WAVE DATA FOR THESE TABLES WERE SELECTED FROM THE HIGHER OF SEA OR SWELL WHEN BOTH WERE REPORTED. </p>										
35																					35
30																					30
25																					25
24																					24
125											120	W	115								





125

120

W

115

37

37

MAY

VISIBILITY (NAUTICAL MILES)

< .5 .2
 .5 < 1 3.1 PERCENT FREQUENCY OF
 1 < 2 6.7 VARIOUS RANGES WITHIN ONE
 2 < 5 10.0 DEGREE QUADRANGLES.
 5 < 10 60.0 EXAMPLE:
 ≥ 10 20.0 3.1% OF THE OBSERVED VISIBILI-
 N = 1234 TIES WERE < 1 BUT ≥ 1/2 N. MILE.
 OTHER PERCENTAGES CAN BE

SIMILARLY INTERPRETED.

N = OBSERVATION COUNT.

35

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30

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N

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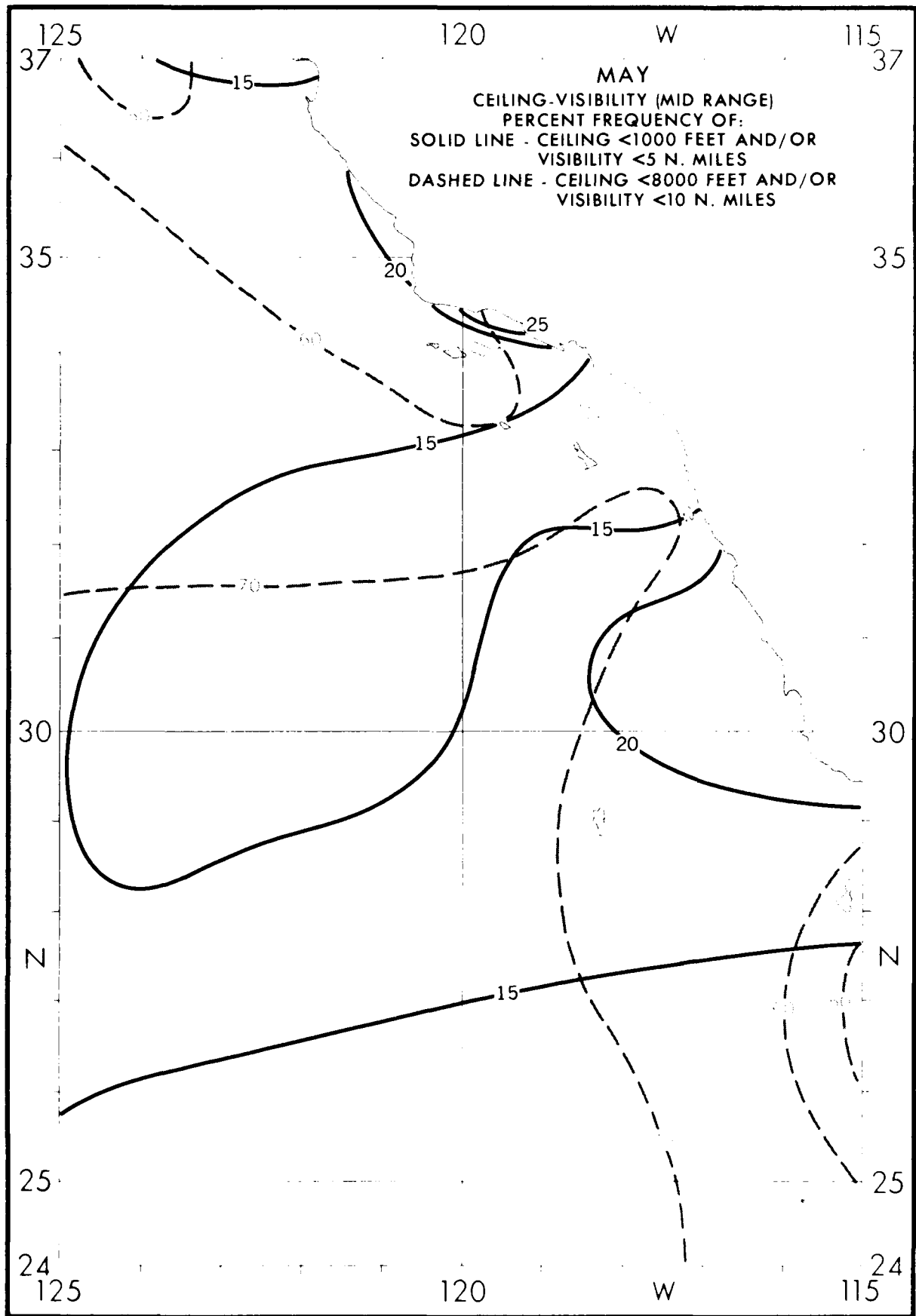
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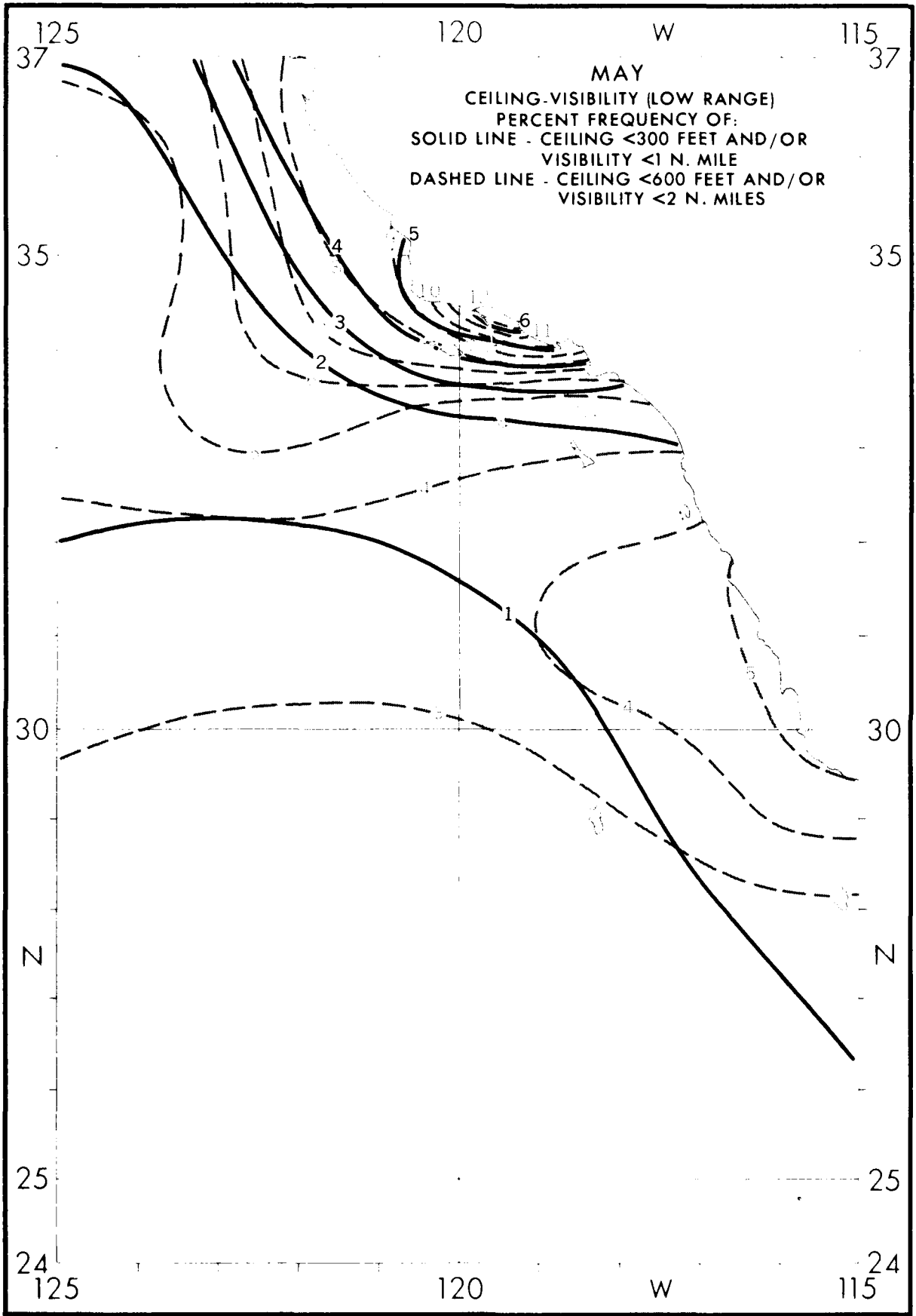
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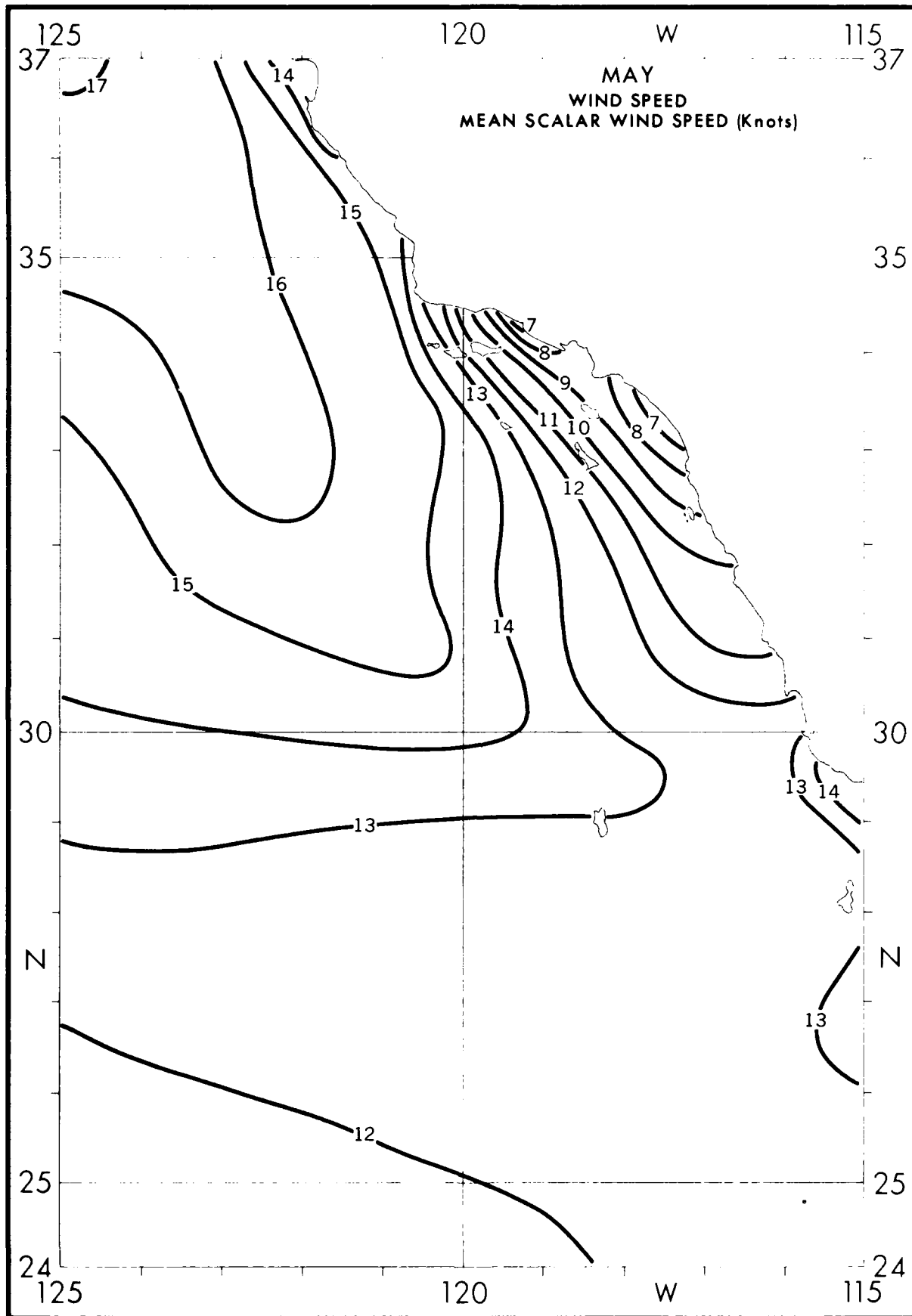
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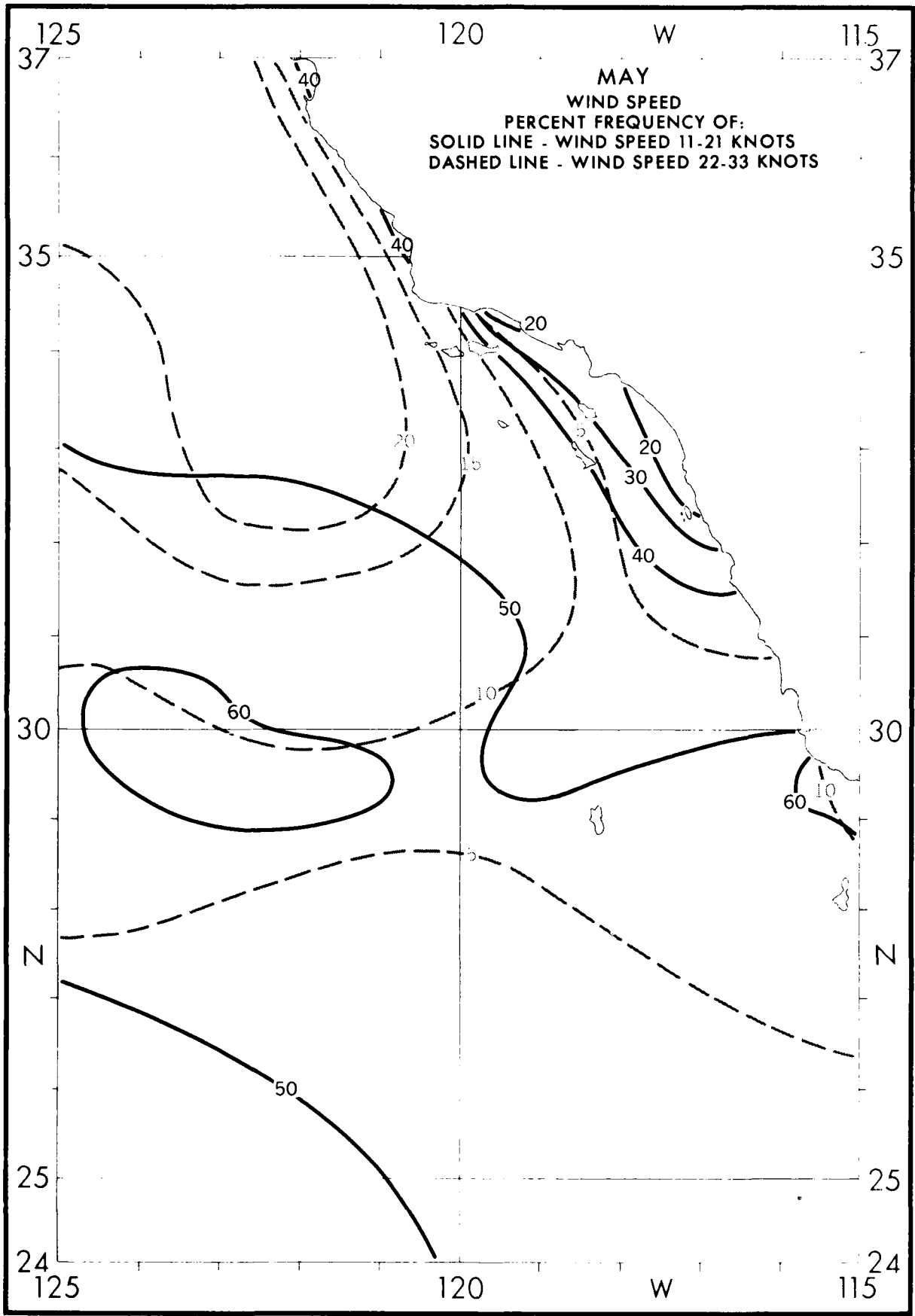
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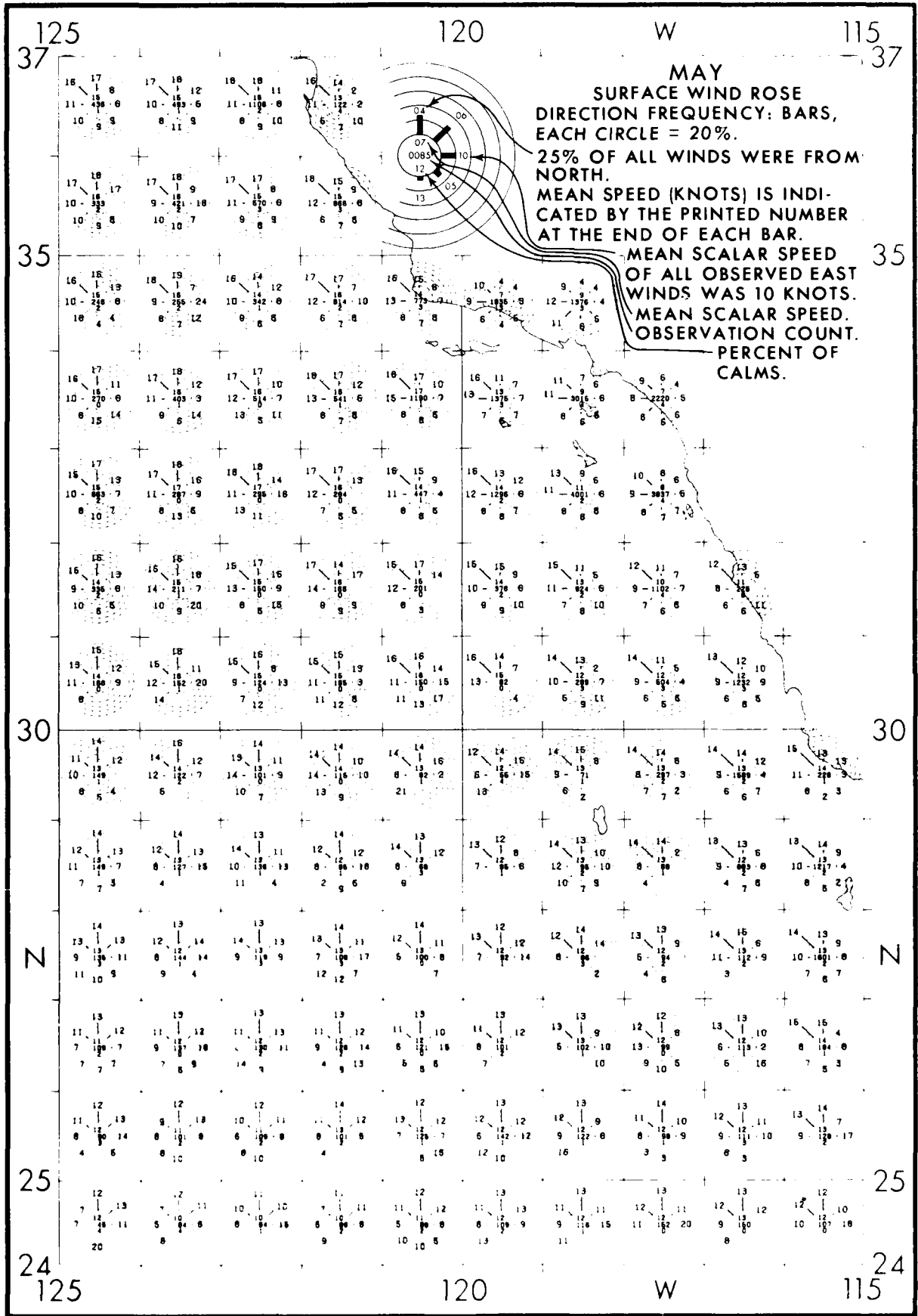
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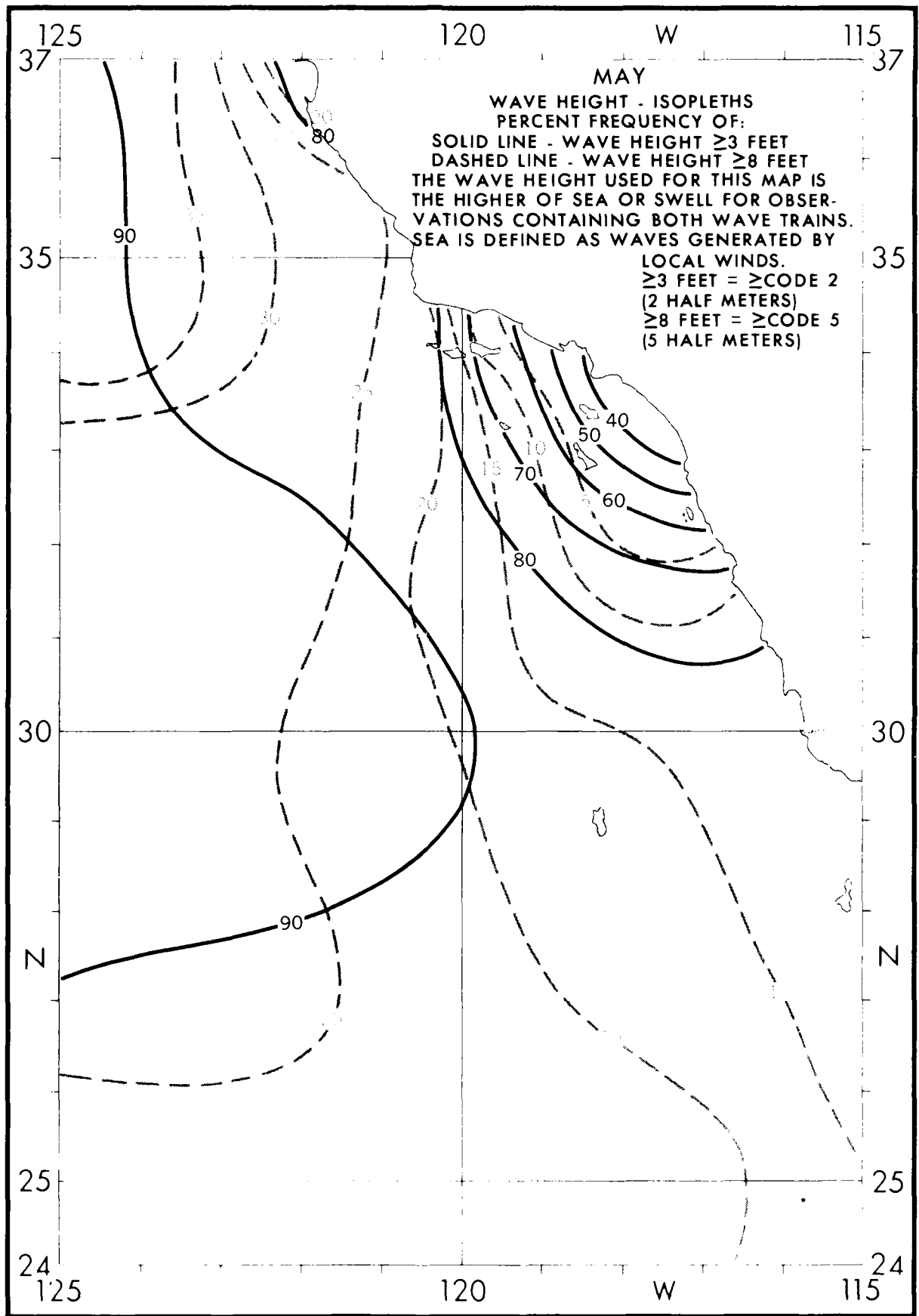


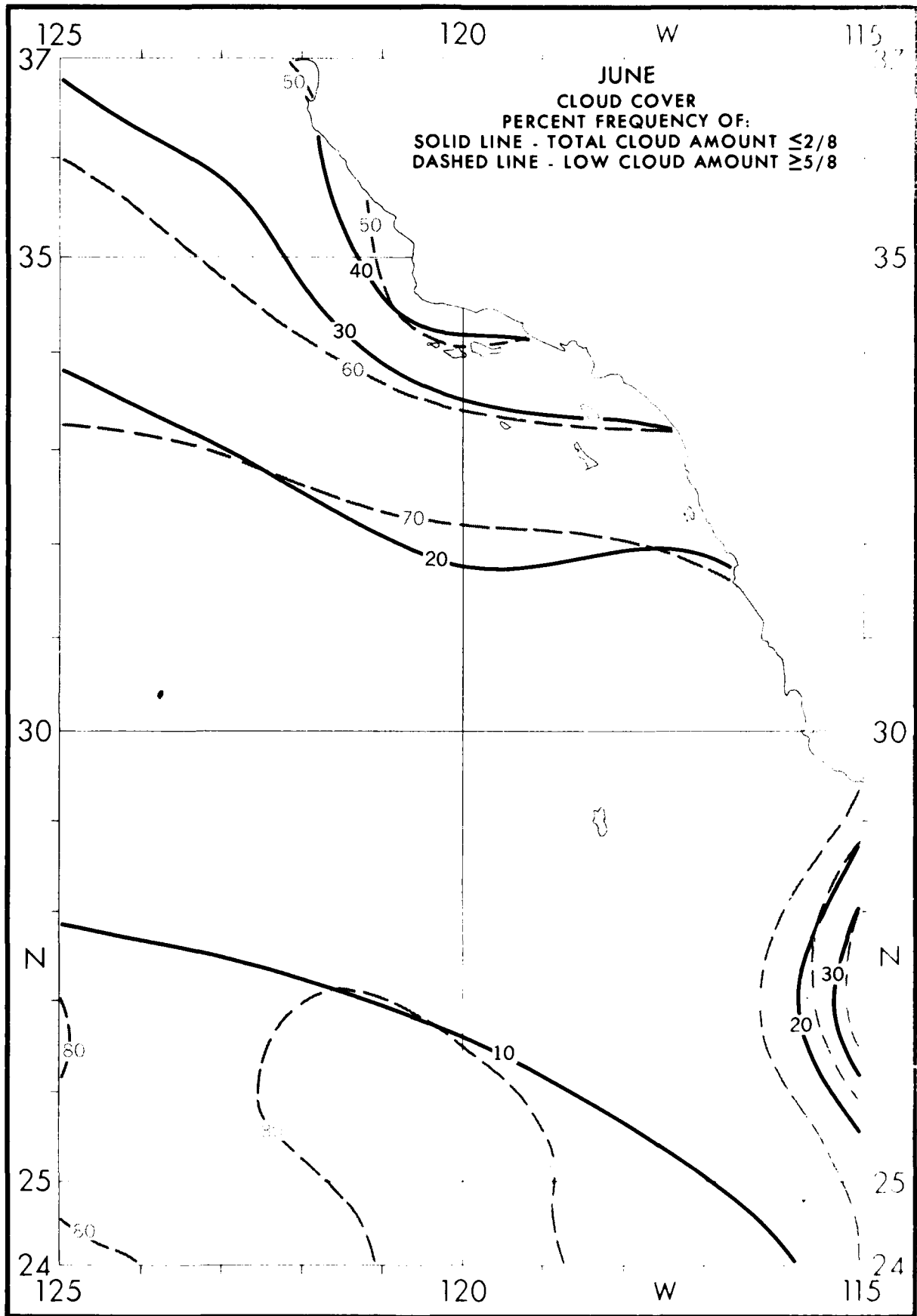


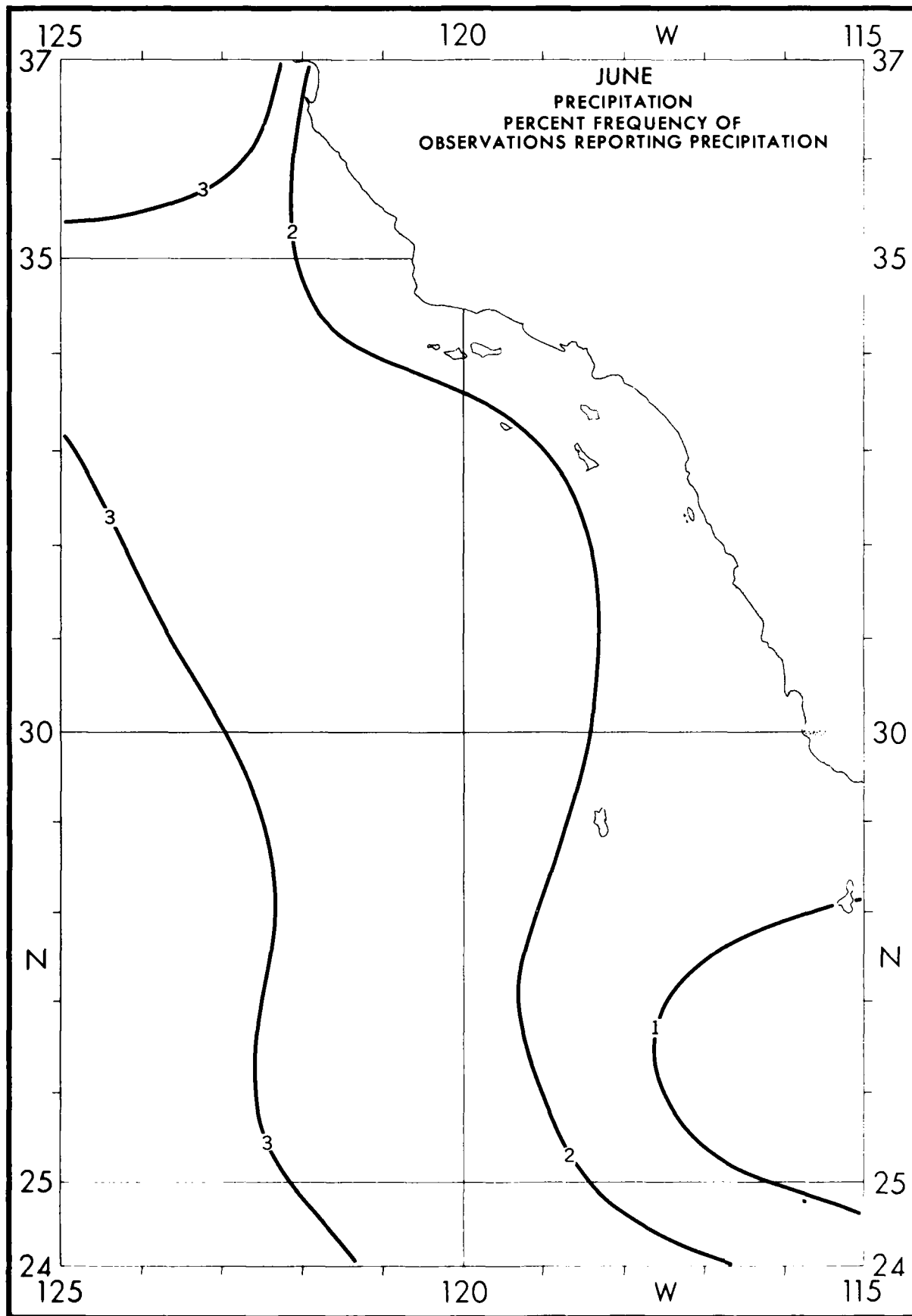


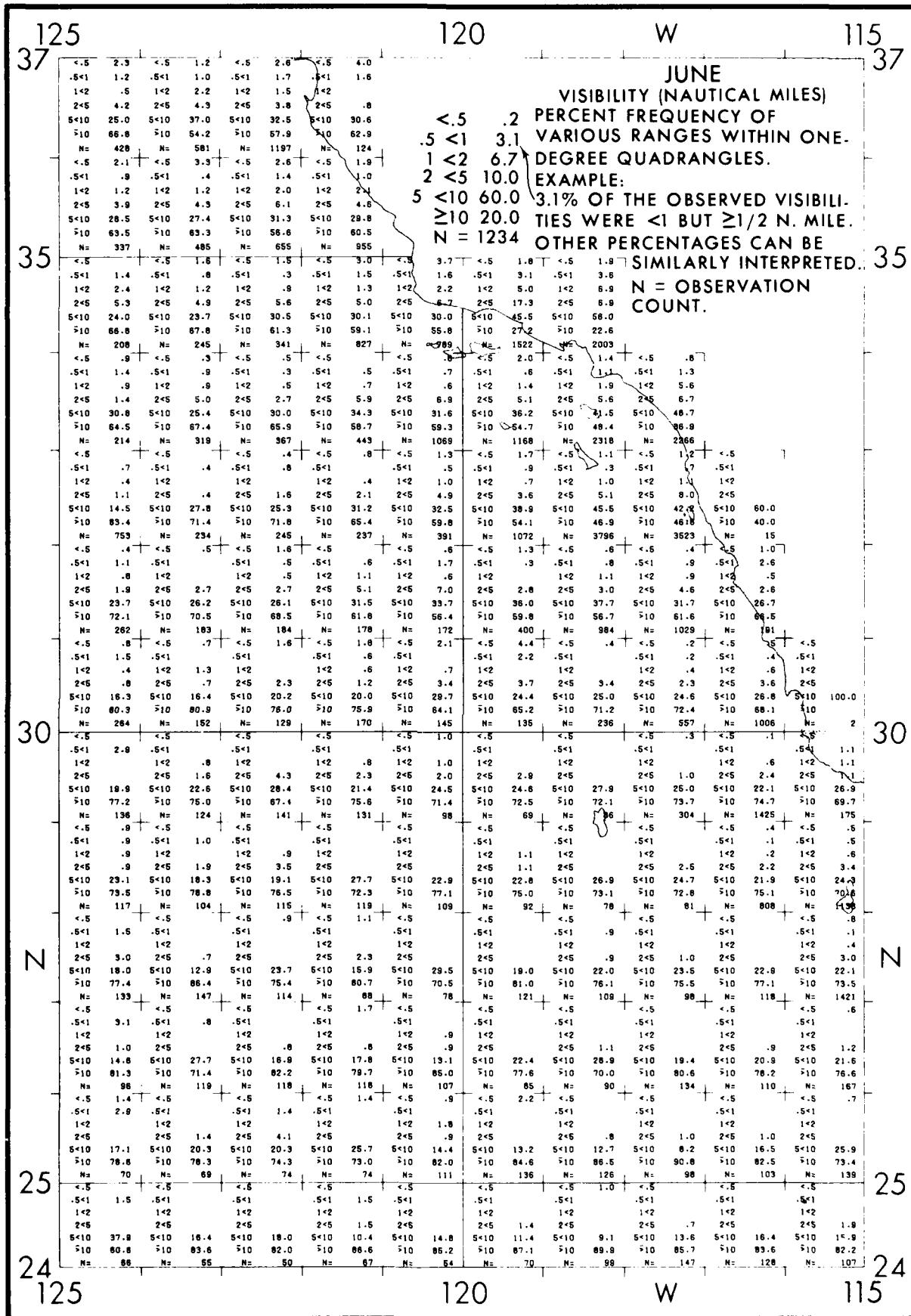


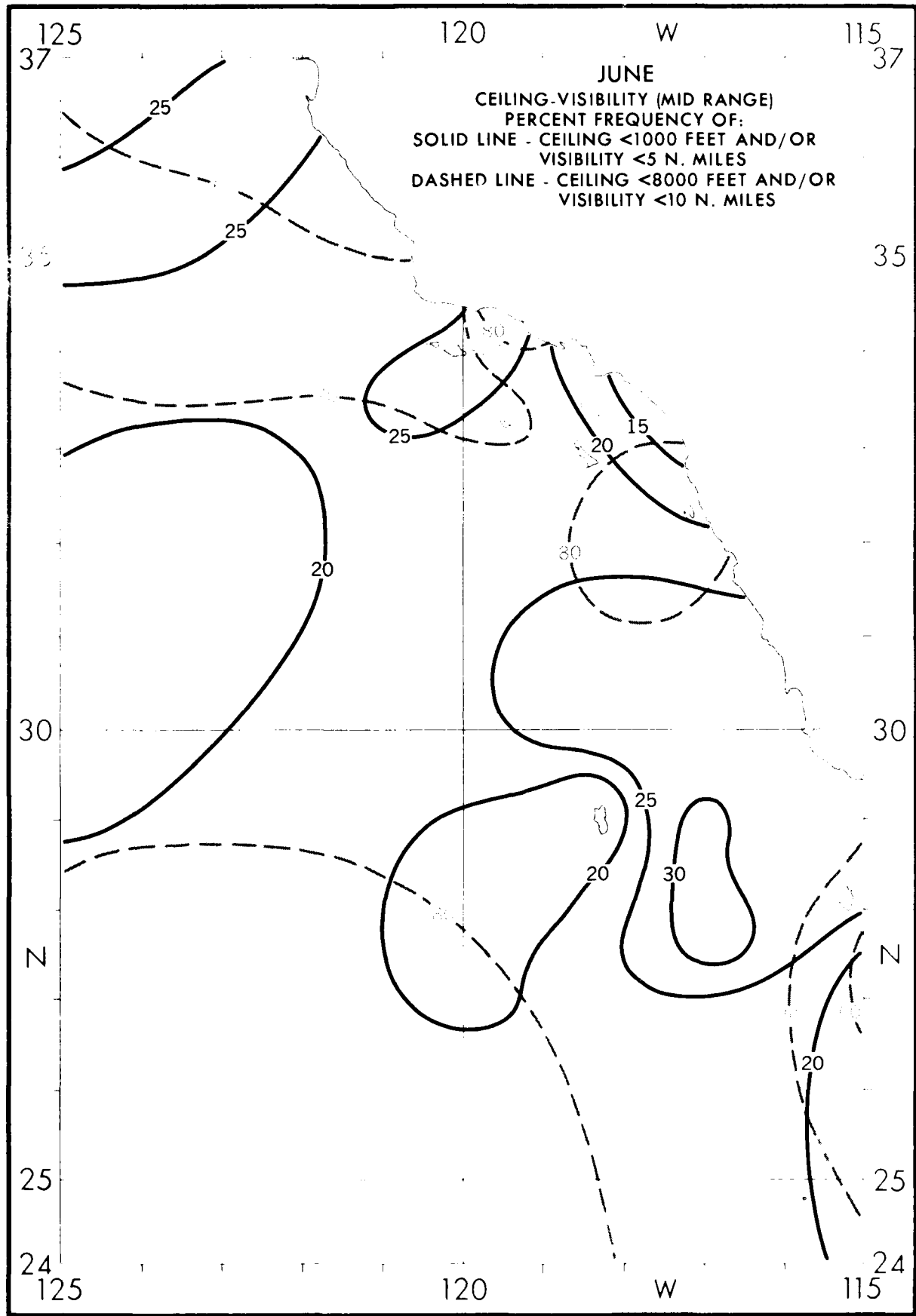


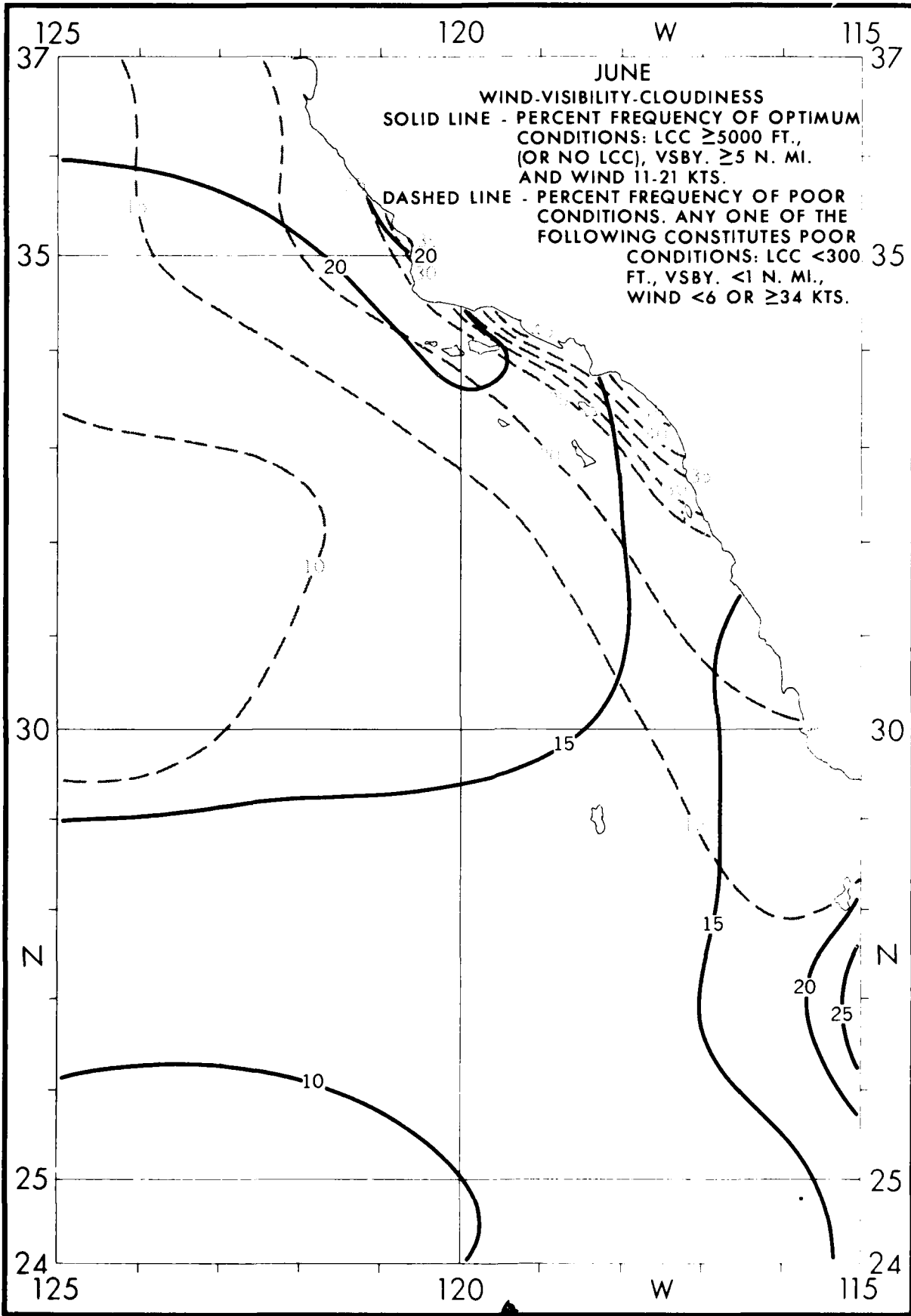


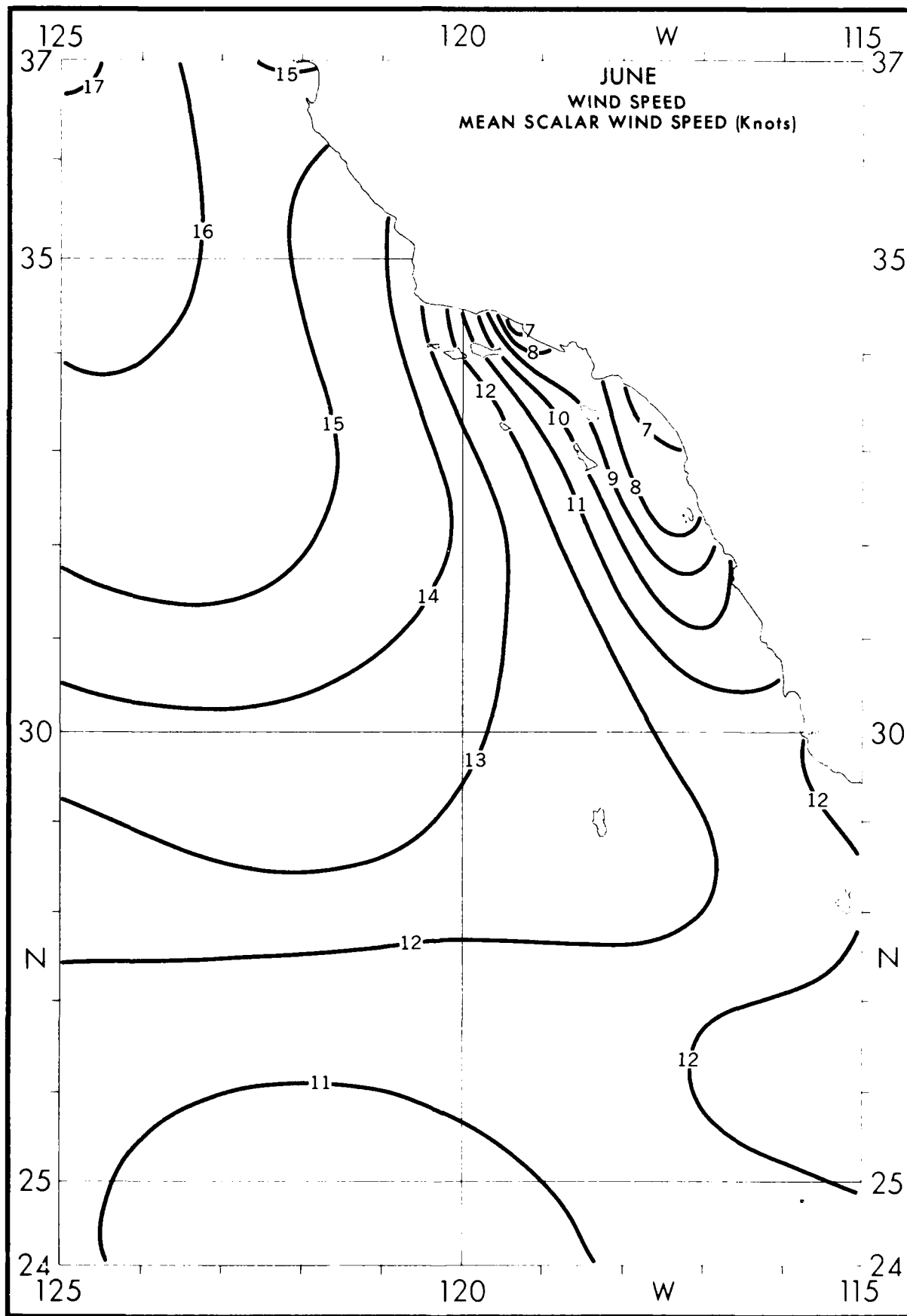


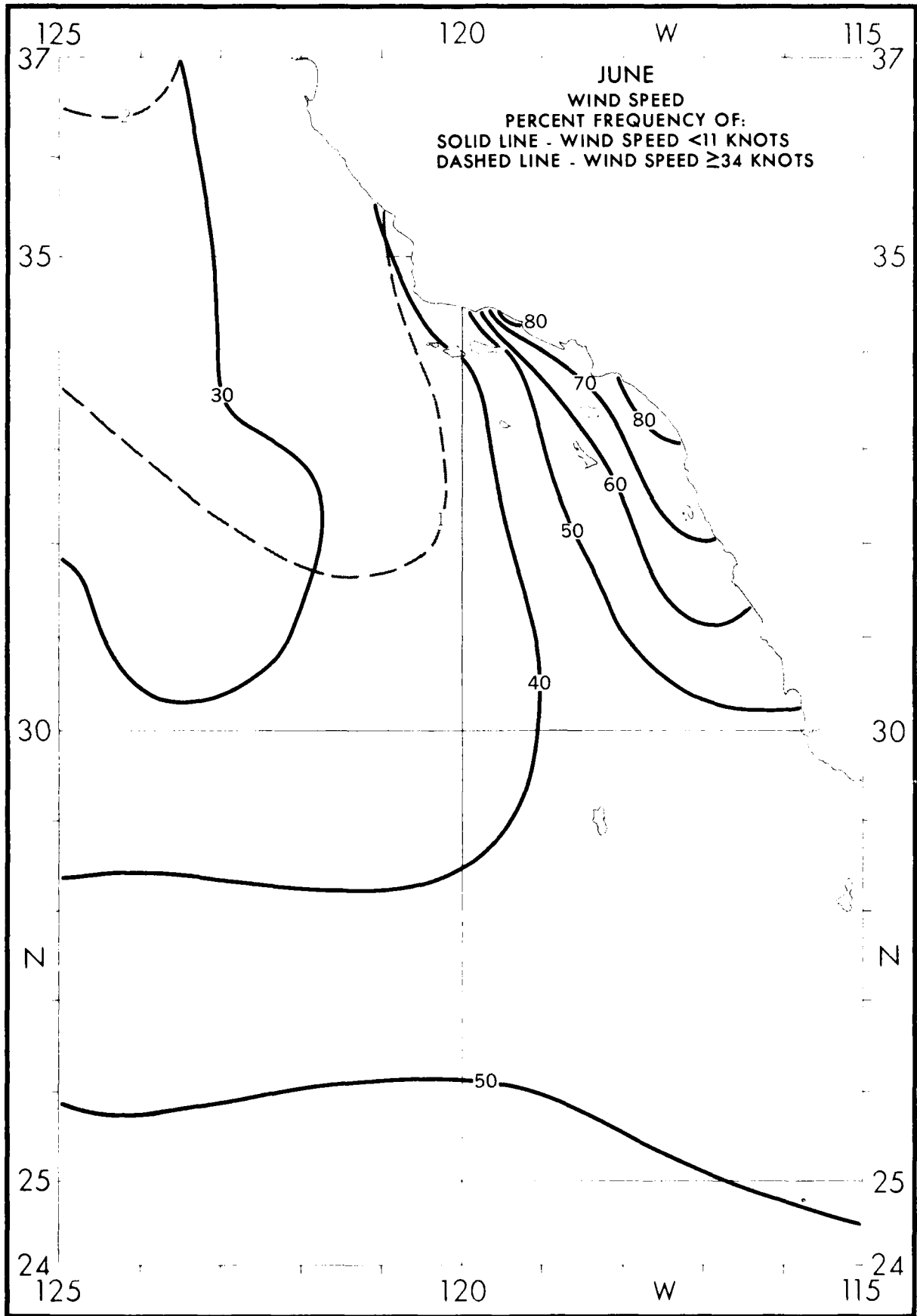


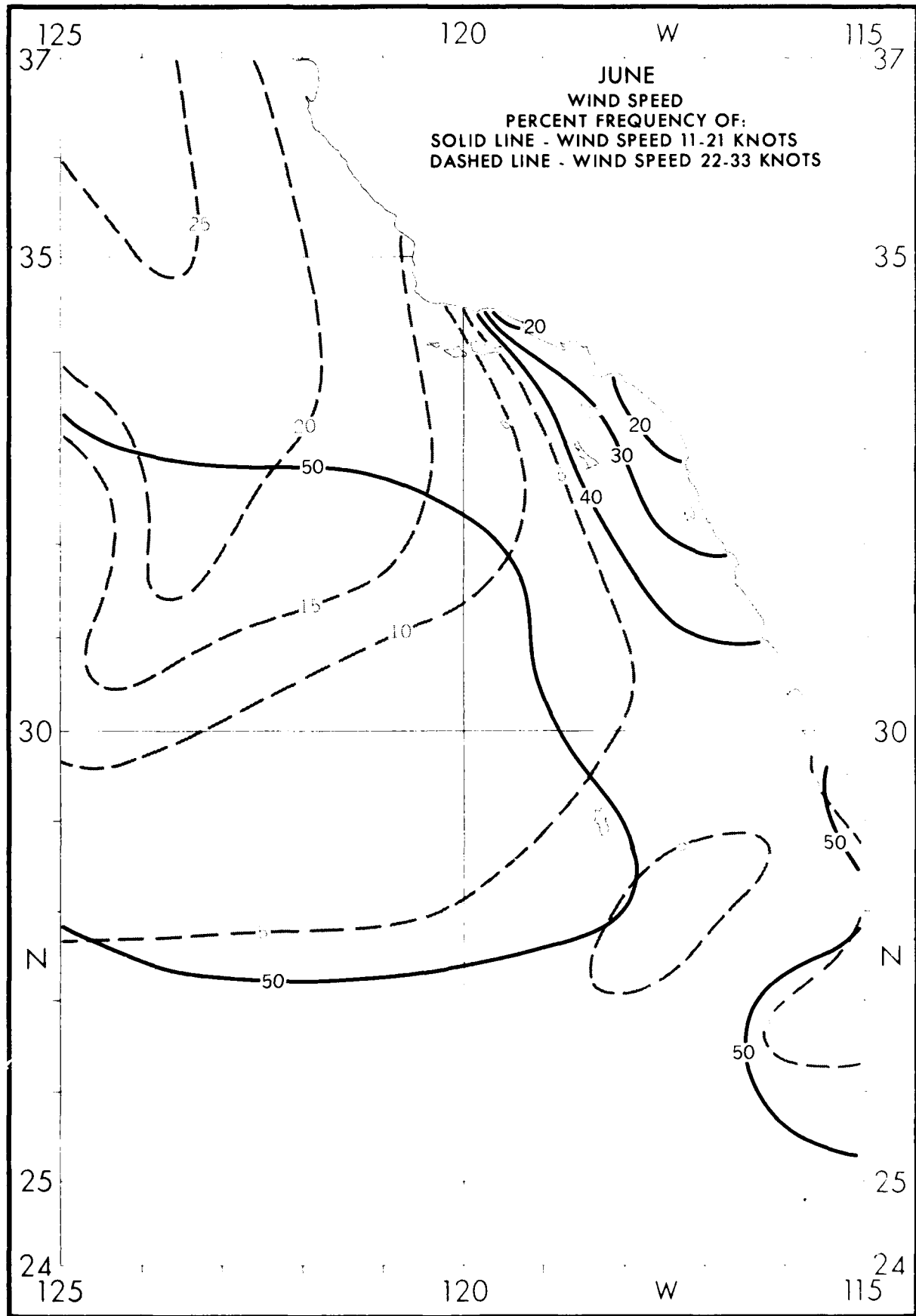


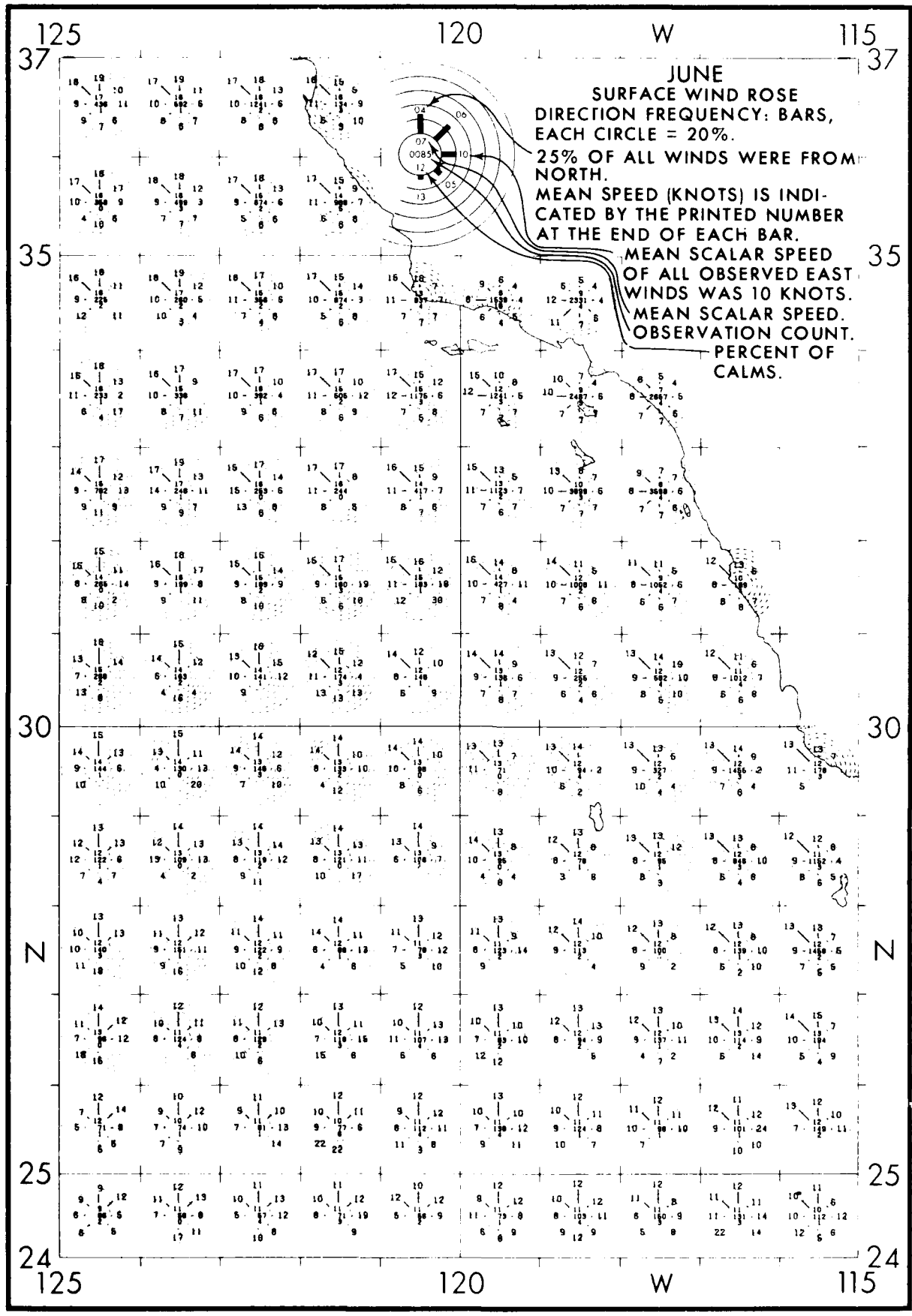


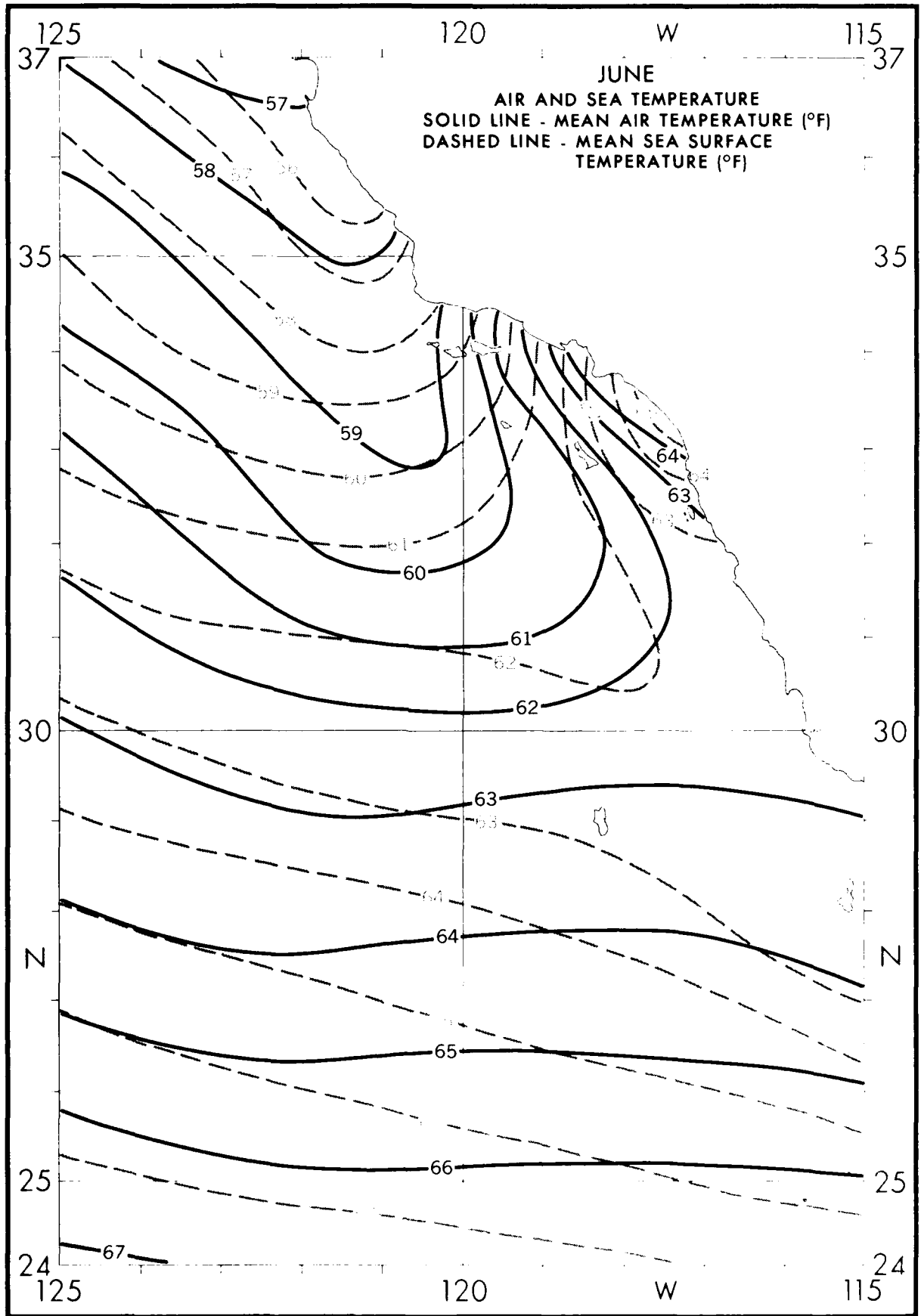


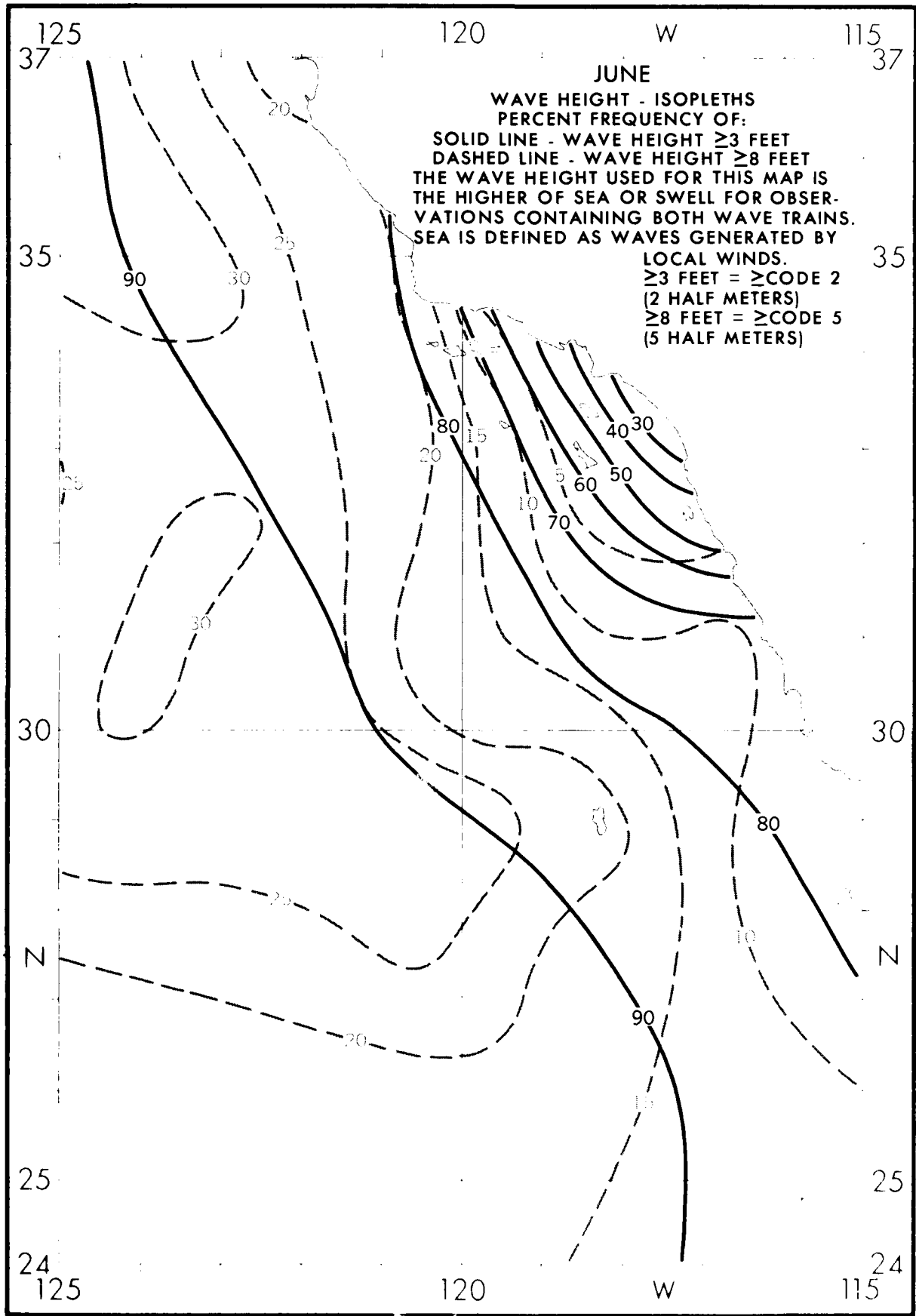












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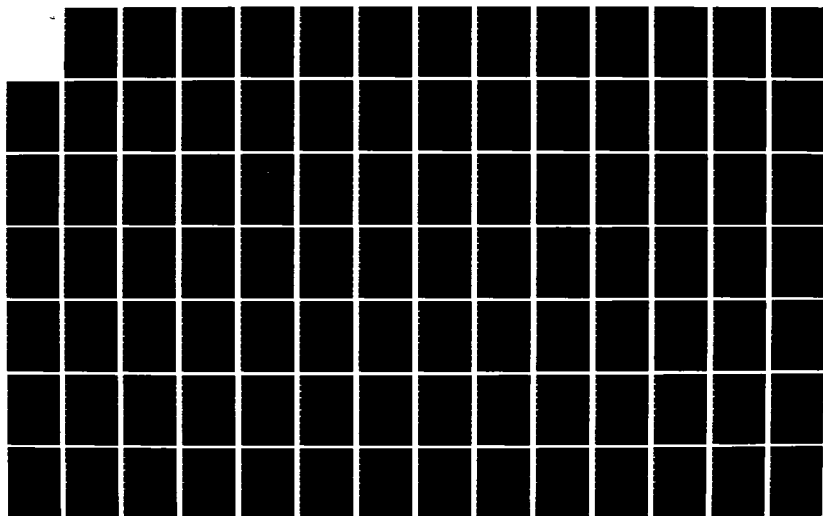
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AREA NEAR COASTAL ZONE(U) NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHY COMMAND
DETACHMENT ASHEVILLE NC OCT 83

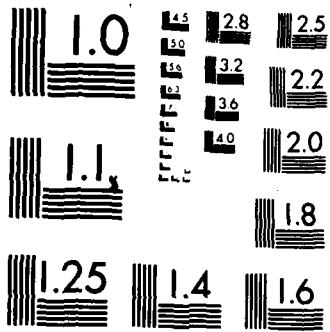
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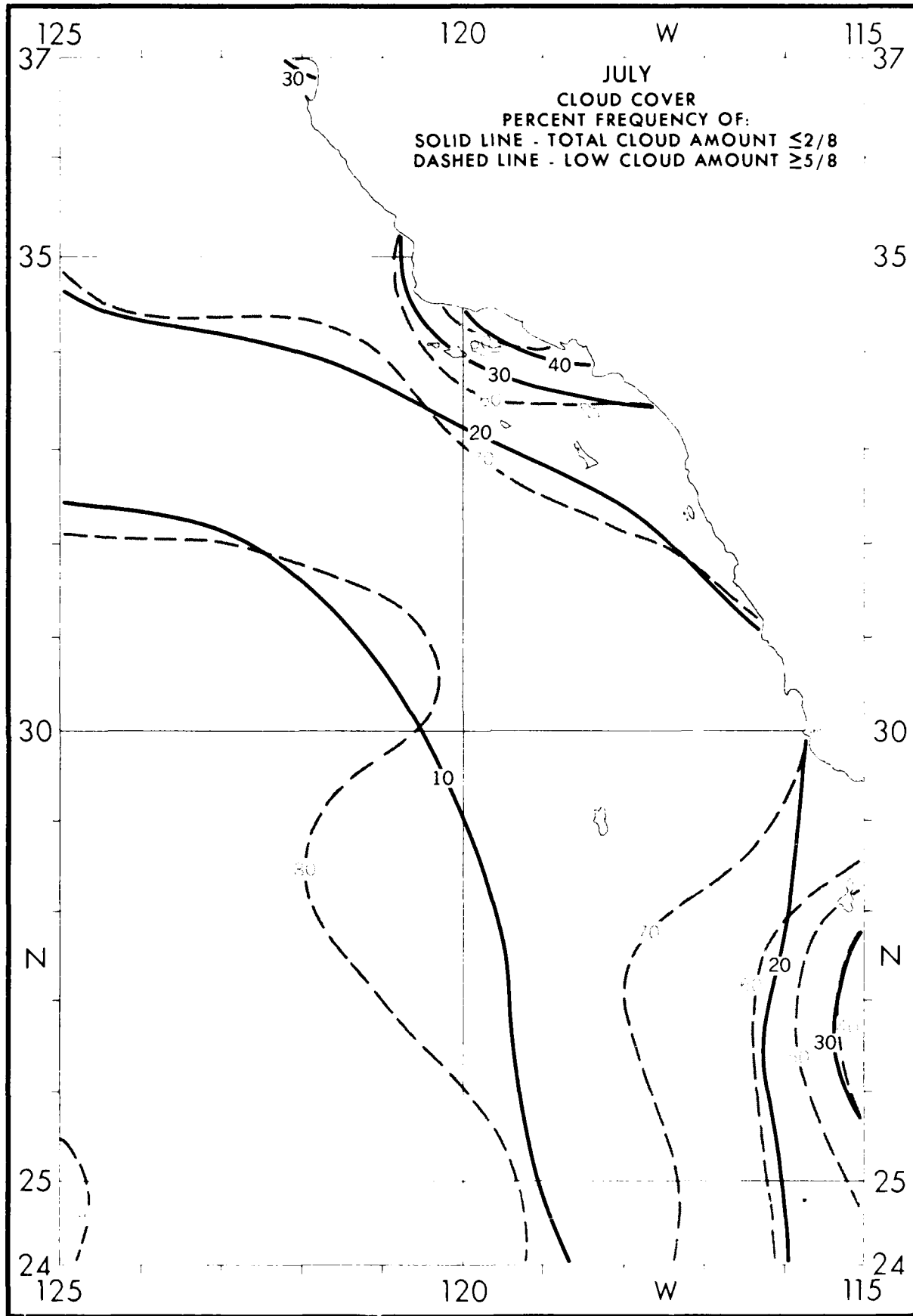
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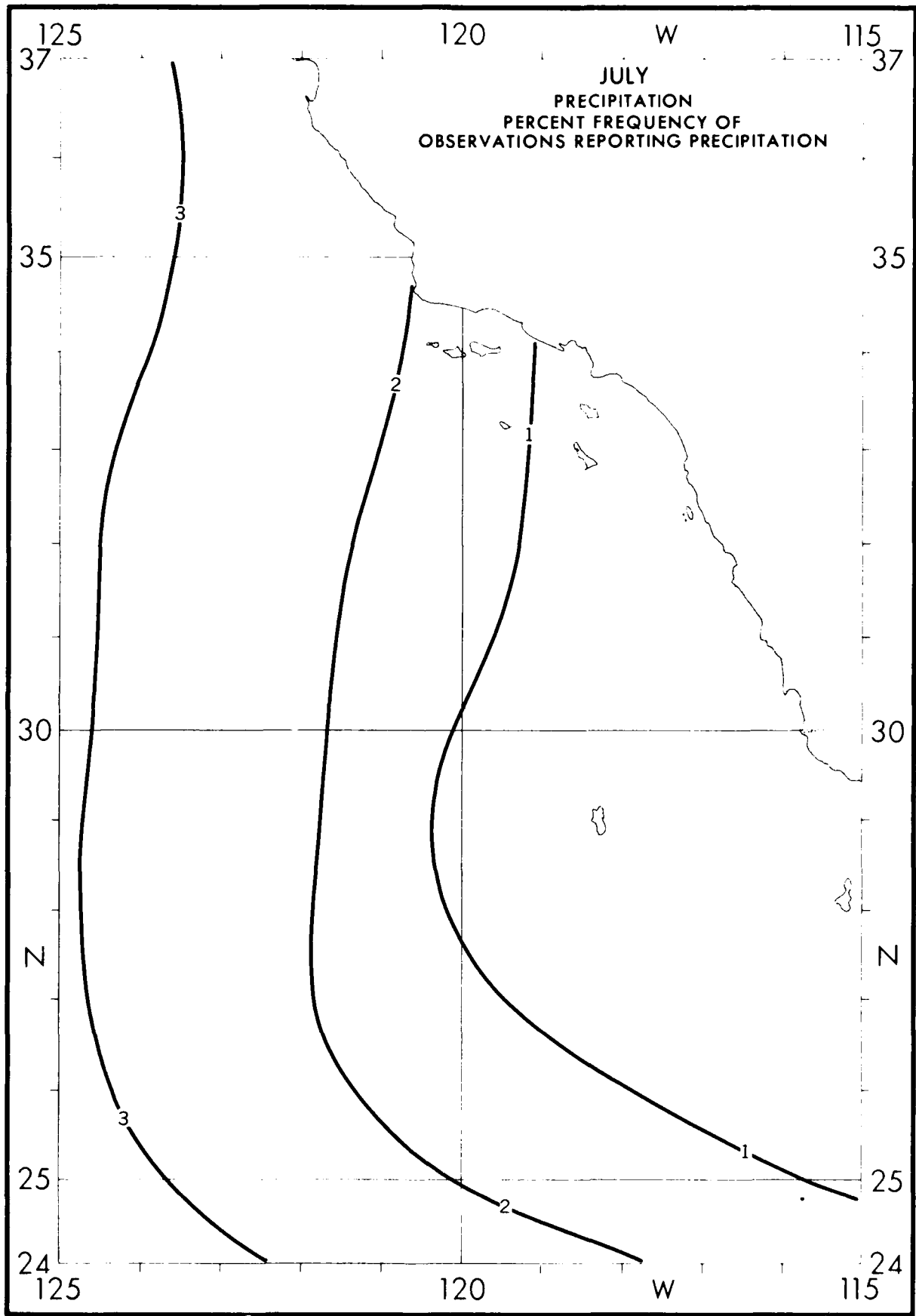
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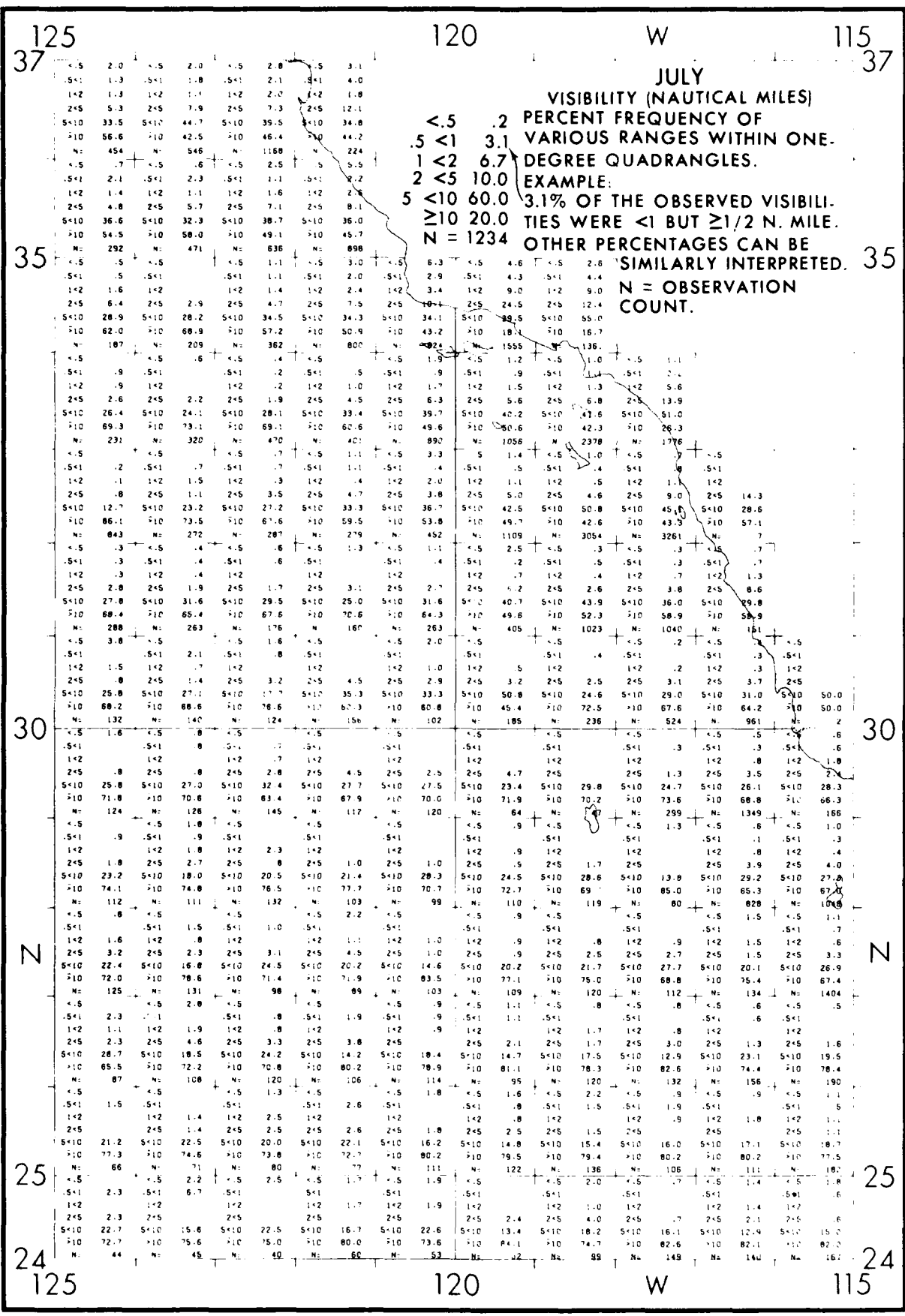




MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A



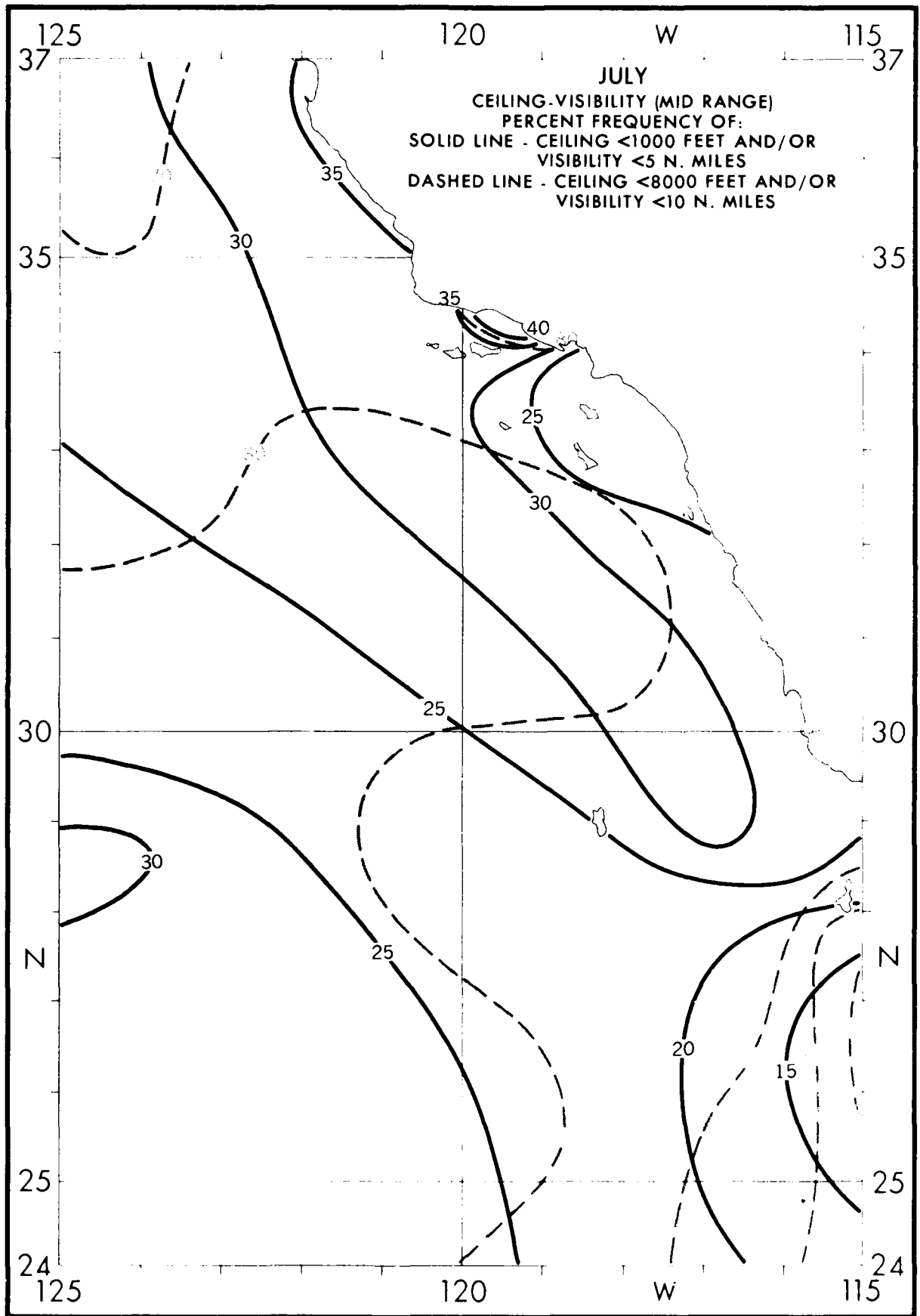


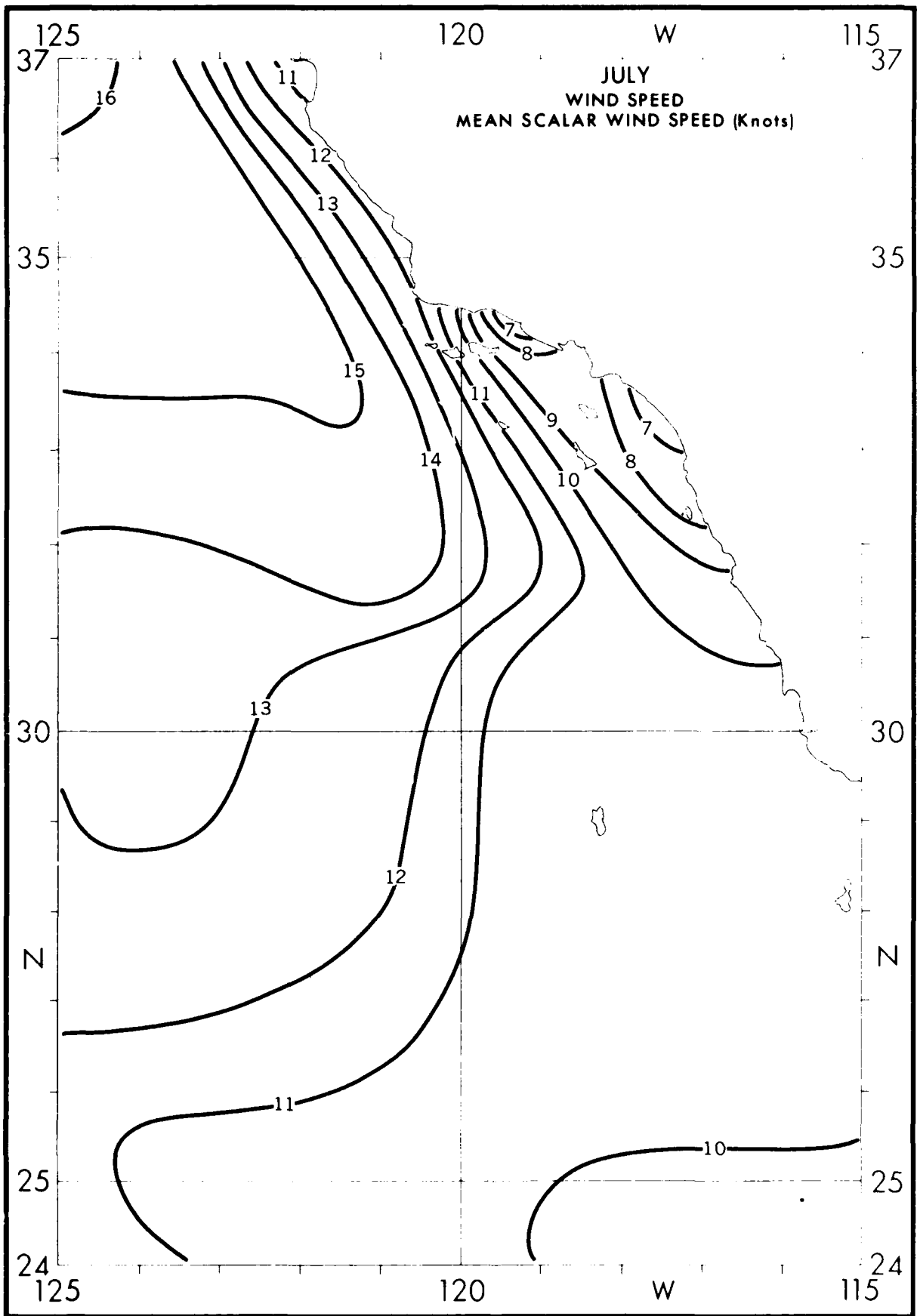


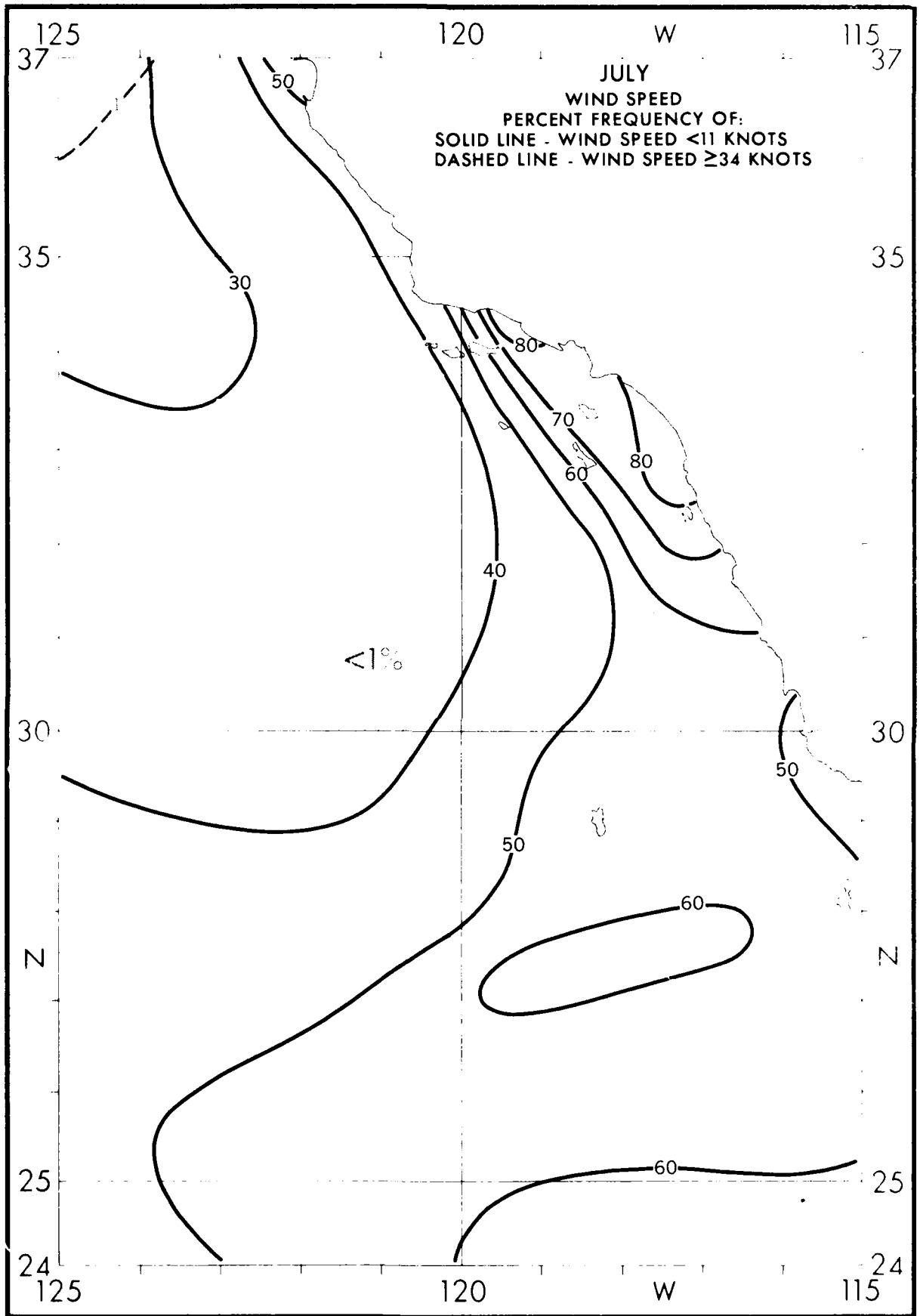
JULY
VISIBILITY (NAUTICAL MILES)
PERCENT FREQUENCY OF
VARIOUS RANGES WITHIN ONE-
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EXAMPLE:
3.1% OF THE OBSERVED VISIBILITY
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OTHER PERCENTAGES CAN BE
SIMILARLY INTERPRETED.

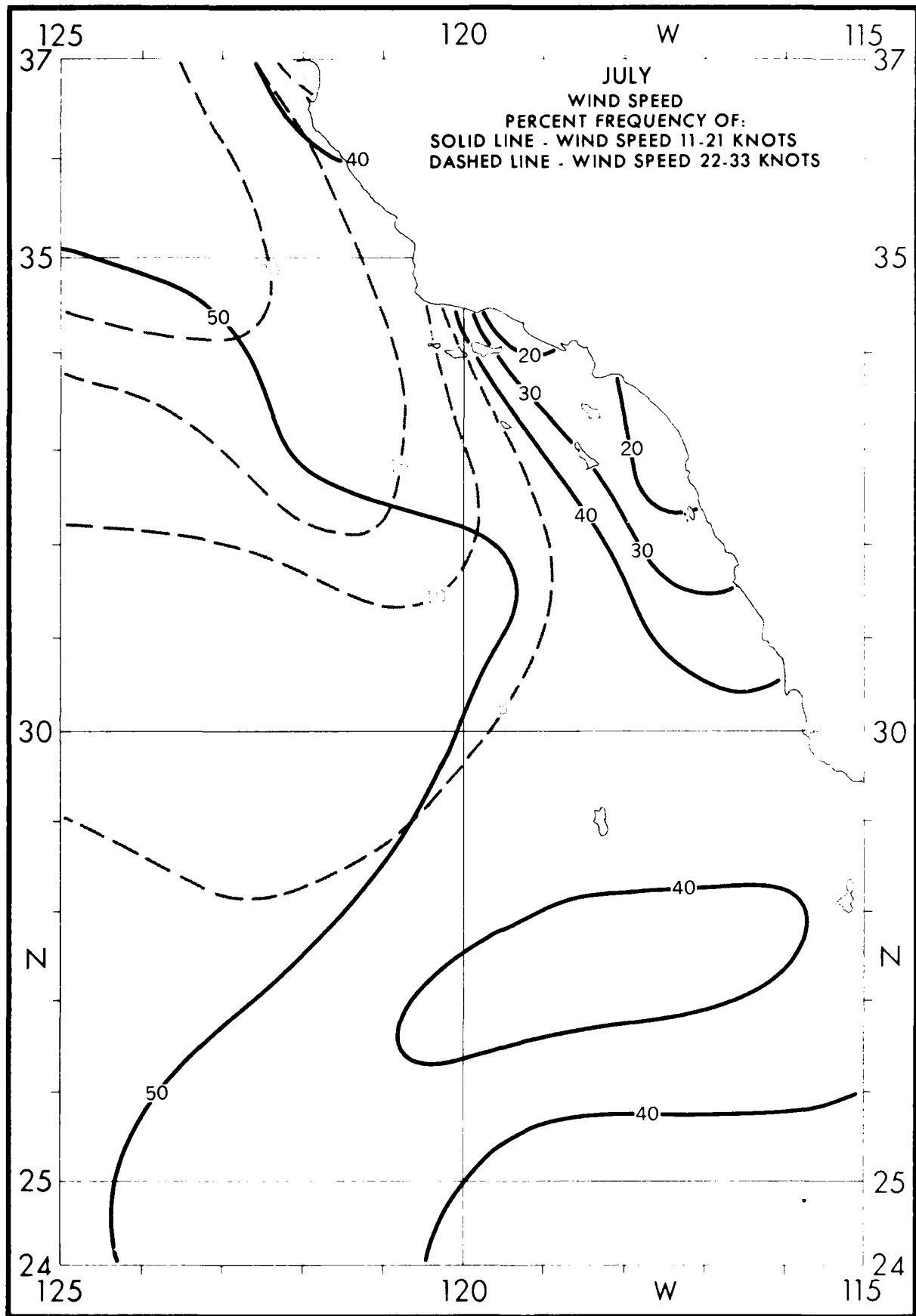
<.5 .2
.5 <1 3.1
1 <2 6.7
2 <5 10.0
5 <10 60.0
≥10 20.0
N = 1234

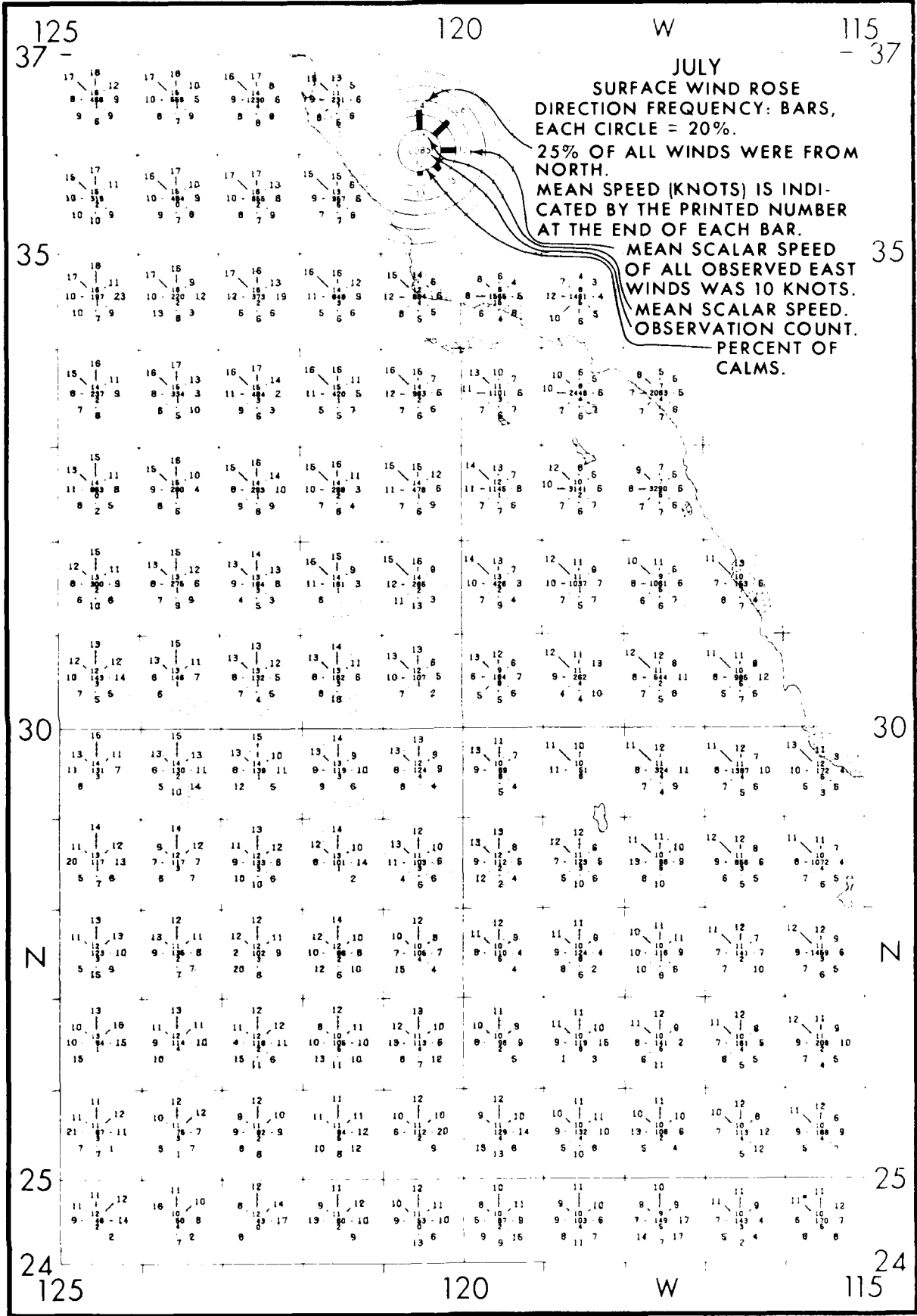
N = OBSERVATION
COUNT.

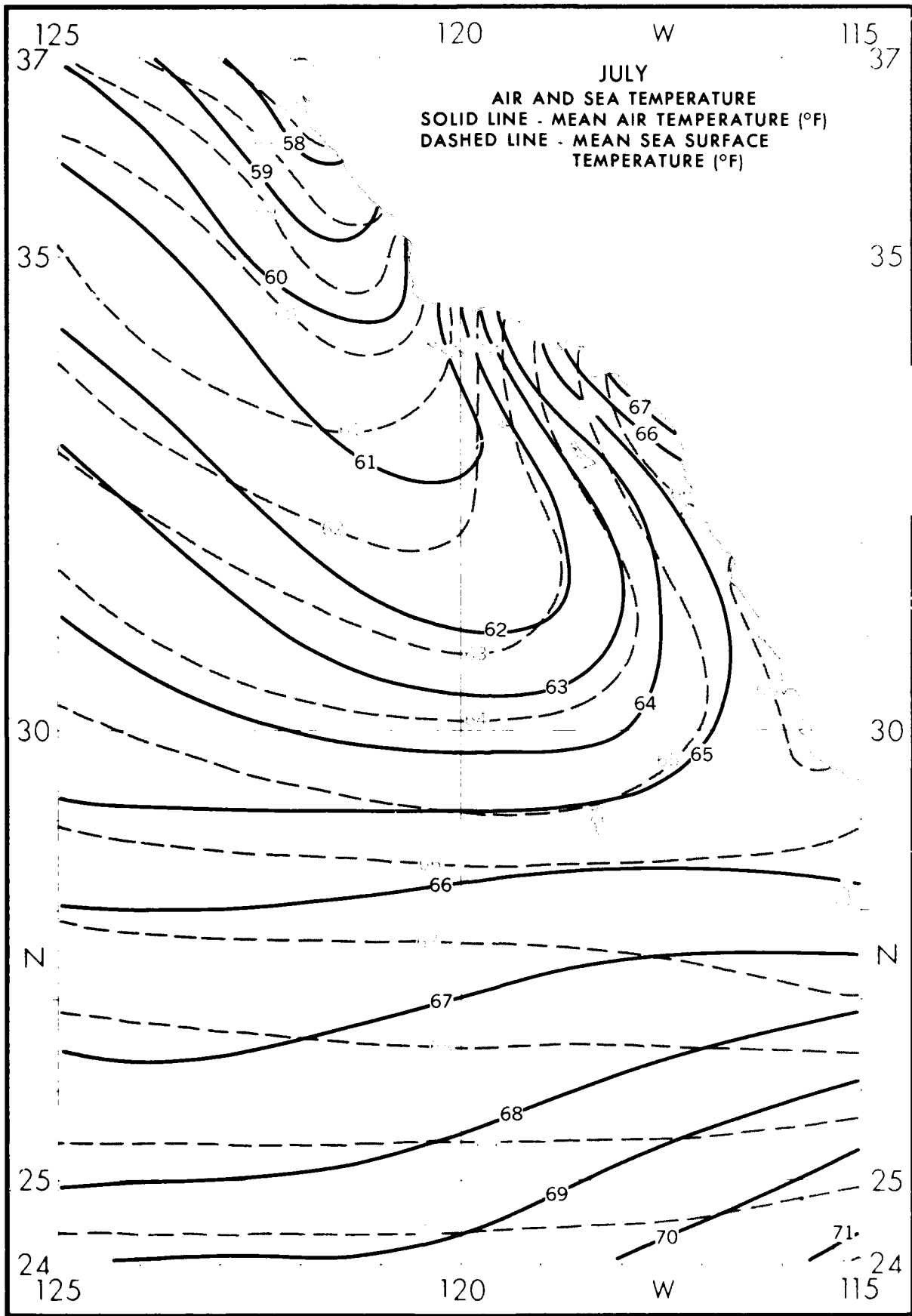


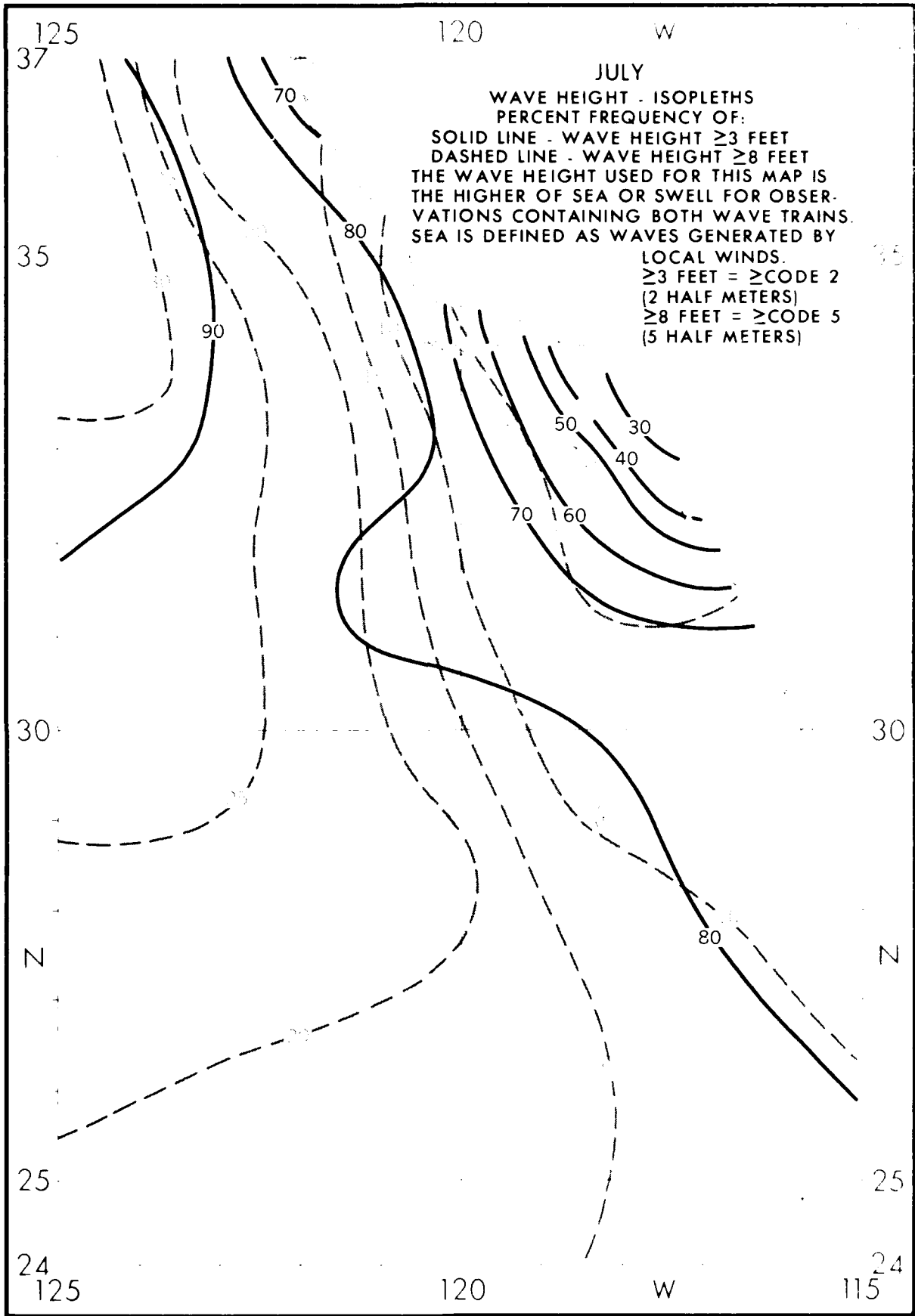












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JULY

WAVE HEIGHT-FREQUENCIES

≤2 10.0 PERCENT FREQUENCY OF
 3-4 20.0 VARIOUS RANGES WITHIN ONE-
 5-6 30.0 DEGREE QUADRANGLES.
 7-9 20.0 EXAMPLE:
 10-12 10.0 30.0% OF ALL OBSERVED WAVE
 ≥13 10.0 HEIGHTS WERE IN THE RANGE 5
 N = 1363 TO 6 FEET.

N = OBSERVATION
 COUNT.
 WAVE DATA FOR THESE
 TABLES WERE SELECTED
 FROM THE HIGHER OF
 SEA OR SWELL
 WHEN BOTH
 WERE REPORTED.

35

35

22	8.5	22	10.9	22	17.9	22	51.4
3-4	15.4	3-4	29.2	3-4	26.9	3-4	18.6
5-6	24.3	5-6	26.6	5-6	24.9	5-6	14.7
7-9	28.3	7-9	24.5	7-9	22.6	7-9	11.3
10-12	17.8	10-12	6.7	10-12	5.8	10-12	1.7
513	5.7	513	2.1	513	1.9	513	2.3
N=	247	N=	387	N=	862	N=	177
22	10.1	22	9.4	22	12.0	22	17.7
3-4	16.1	3-4	19.5	3-4	22.4	3-4	27.2
5-6	21.1	5-6	20.8	5-6	27.6	5-6	22.4
7-9	32.2	7-9	33.4	7-9	28.8	7-9	26.4
10-12	16.6	10-12	10.4	10-12	6.1	10-12	5.2
513	4.0	513	6.5	513	3.2	513	1.1
N=	199	N=	308	N=	410	N=	611
22	7.8	22	9.9	22	10.7	22	13.8
3-4	14.7	3-4	16.2	3-4	22.9	3-4	27.4
5-6	24.0	5-6	24.6	5-6	19.2	5-6	23.9
7-9	34.1	7-9	33.1	7-9	34.1	7-9	26.2
10-12	14.7	10-12	8.5	10-12	8.9	10-12	6.8
513	4.7	513	7.7	513	4.2	513	2.5
N=	129	N=	142	N=	214	N=	485
22	14.9	22	9.4	22	12.3	22	13.6
3-4	14.3	3-4	20.8	3-4	25.2	3-4	21.2
5-6	21.7	5-6	22.4	5-6	21.0	5-6	24.6
7-9	37.9	7-9	34.4	7-9	32.7	7-9	28.0
10-12	6.2	10-12	10.4	10-12	6.0	10-12	5.3
513	5.0	513	2.6	513	2.7	513	3.4
N=	161	N=	192	N=	233	N=	236
22	12.6	22	8.8	22	6.8	22	17.0
3-4	28.4	3-4	19.8	3-4	35.4	3-4	25.0
5-6	14.6	5-6	25.3	5-6	17.5	5-6	21.8
7-9	32.6	7-9	31.3	7-9	31.6	7-9	26.6
10-12	9.3	10-12	12.1	10-12	7.8	10-12	9.0
513	2.4	513	2.7	513	1.0	513	.5
N=	739	N=	182	N=	206	N=	188
22	10.5	22	19.2	22	7.6	22	23.1
3-4	23.6	3-4	24.7	3-4	31.1	3-4	16.5
5-6	21.8	5-6	13.7	5-6	24.2	5-6	17.4
7-9	33.2	7-9	36.2	7-9	29.5	7-9	32.2
10-12	9.5	10-12	10.4	10-12	5.3	10-12	6.6
513	1.4	513	2.7	513	2.3	513	4.1
N=	220	N=	182	N=	132	N=	121
22	3.7	22	5.6	22	8.3	22	6.3
3-4	25.7	3-4	16.7	3-4	19.8	3-4	22.7
5-6	20.2	5-6	26.9	5-6	18.8	5-6	25.8
7-9	34.9	7-9	32.4	7-9	35.4	7-9	34.4
10-12	13.8	10-12	14.8	10-12	14.6	10-12	6.3
513	1.8	513	3.7	513	3.1	513	4.7
N=	109	N=	108	N=	96	N=	128
22	6.1	22	13.2	22	7.9	22	4.8
3-4	23.2	3-4	11.3	3-4	21.9	3-4	19.0
5-6	16.2	5-6	21.7	5-6	20.2	5-6	21.0
7-9	34.3	7-9	35.8	7-9	34.2	7-9	42.0
10-12	15.2	10-12	18.0	10-12	13.2	10-12	14.0
513	3.0	513	1.9	513	2.6	513	1.3
N=	99	N=	106	N=	114	N=	100
22	1.0	22	11.2	22	4.7	22	3.5
3-4	15.6	3-4	16.3	3-4	22.6	3-4	14.1
5-6	24.0	5-6	24.5	5-6	20.8	5-6	29.4
7-9	38.5	7-9	33.7	7-9	41.5	7-9	38.8
10-12	10.6	10-12	7.1	10-12	8.4	10-12	12.9
513	5.2	513	7.1	513	.9	513	1.2
N=	96	N=	98	N=	108	N=	85
22	9.1	22	9.2	22	4.9	22	6.3
3-4	20.2	3-4	31.9	3-4	24.7	3-4	15.0
5-6	30.3	5-6	24.4	5-6	32.1	5-6	27.5
7-9	29.3	7-9	28.1	7-9	32.1	7-9	37.5
10-12	7.1	10-12	7.6	10-12	4.9	10-12	12.5
513	4.0	513	.8	513	1.2	513	1.3
N=	99	N=	119	N=	81	N=	80
22	13.2	22	9.1	22	8.6	22	17.0
3-4	27.6	3-4	25.0	3-4	24.7	3-4	20.2
5-6	19.7	5-6	19.3	5-6	25.8	5-6	27.7
7-9	28.9	7-9	38.8	7-9	32.3	7-9	28.7
10-12	9.2	10-12	5.7	10-12	8.8	10-12	6.4
513	1.3	513	1.1	513	1.3	513	2.0
N=	78	N=	89	N=	93	N=	94
22	11.8	22	18.7	22	14.7	22	13.0
3-4	23.5	3-4	18.5	3-4	23.5	3-4	23.2
5-6	27.5	5-6	25.9	5-6	23.5	5-6	17.4
7-9	29.4	7-9	31.5	7-9	30.9	7-9	39.1
10-12	7.8	10-12	5.6	10-12	5.9	10-12	7.2
513	1.3	513	1.9	513	1.5	513	2.0
N=	51	N=	54	N=	68	N=	68
22	21.8	22	8.8	22	8.8	22	18.8
3-4	21.6	3-4	32.4	3-4	20.6	3-4	36.2
5-6	32.4	5-6	28.5	5-6	23.5	5-6	29.8
7-9	16.2	7-9	20.6	7-9	32.4	7-9	17.0
10-12	5.4	10-12	8.8	10-12	11.8	10-12	2.1
513	2.7	513	2.9	513	2.9	513	2.1
N=	37	N=	34	N=	34	N=	47

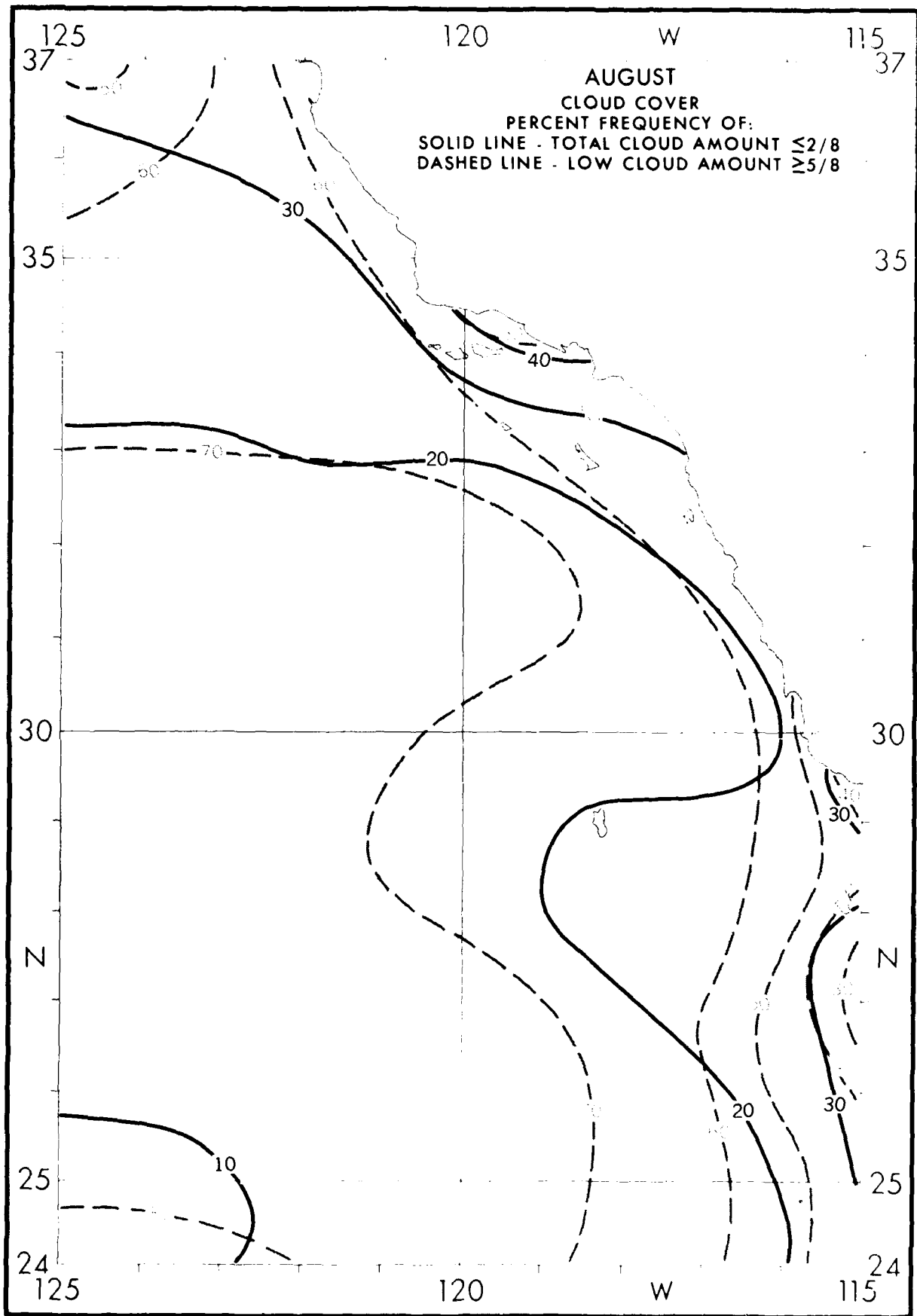
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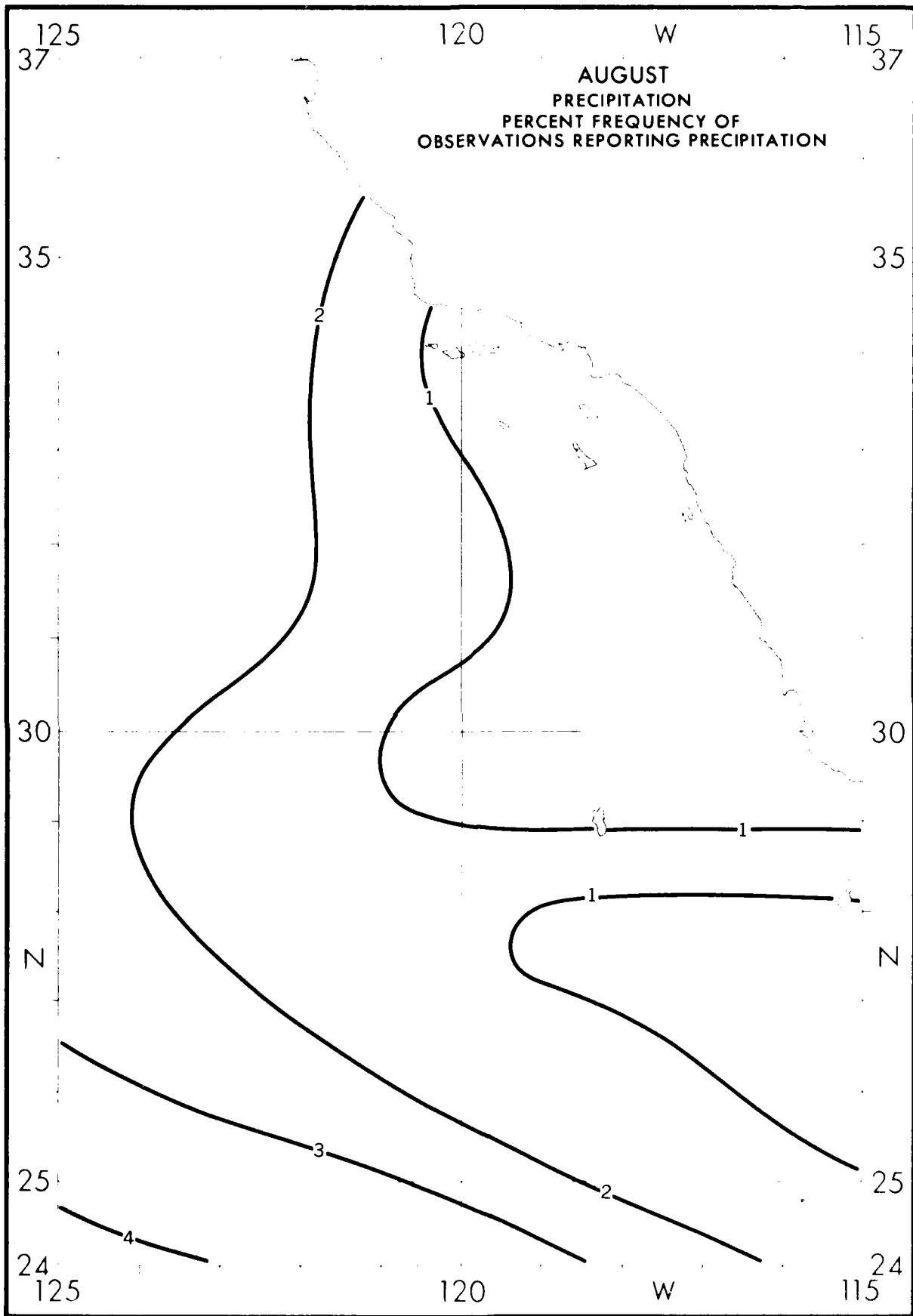
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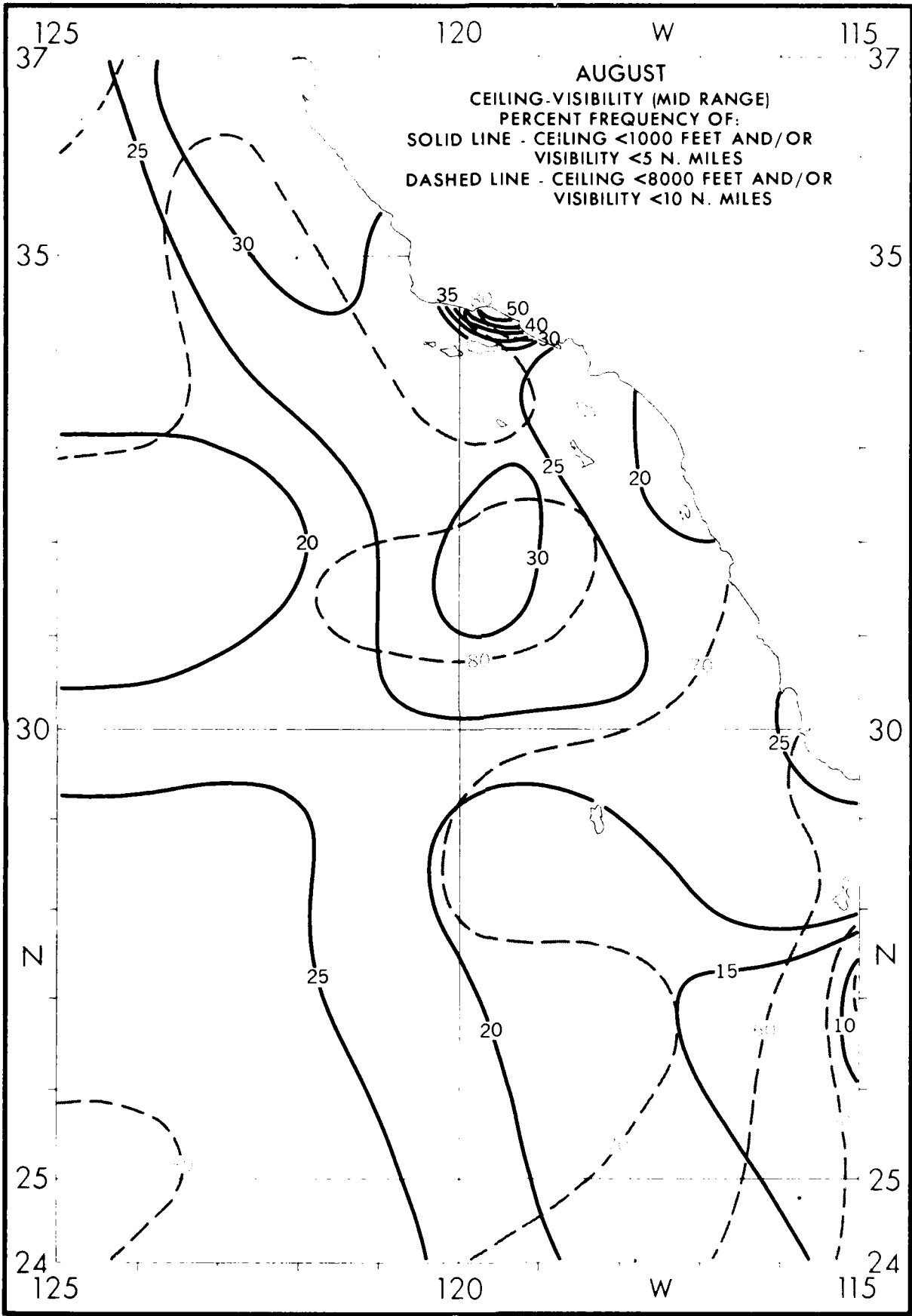


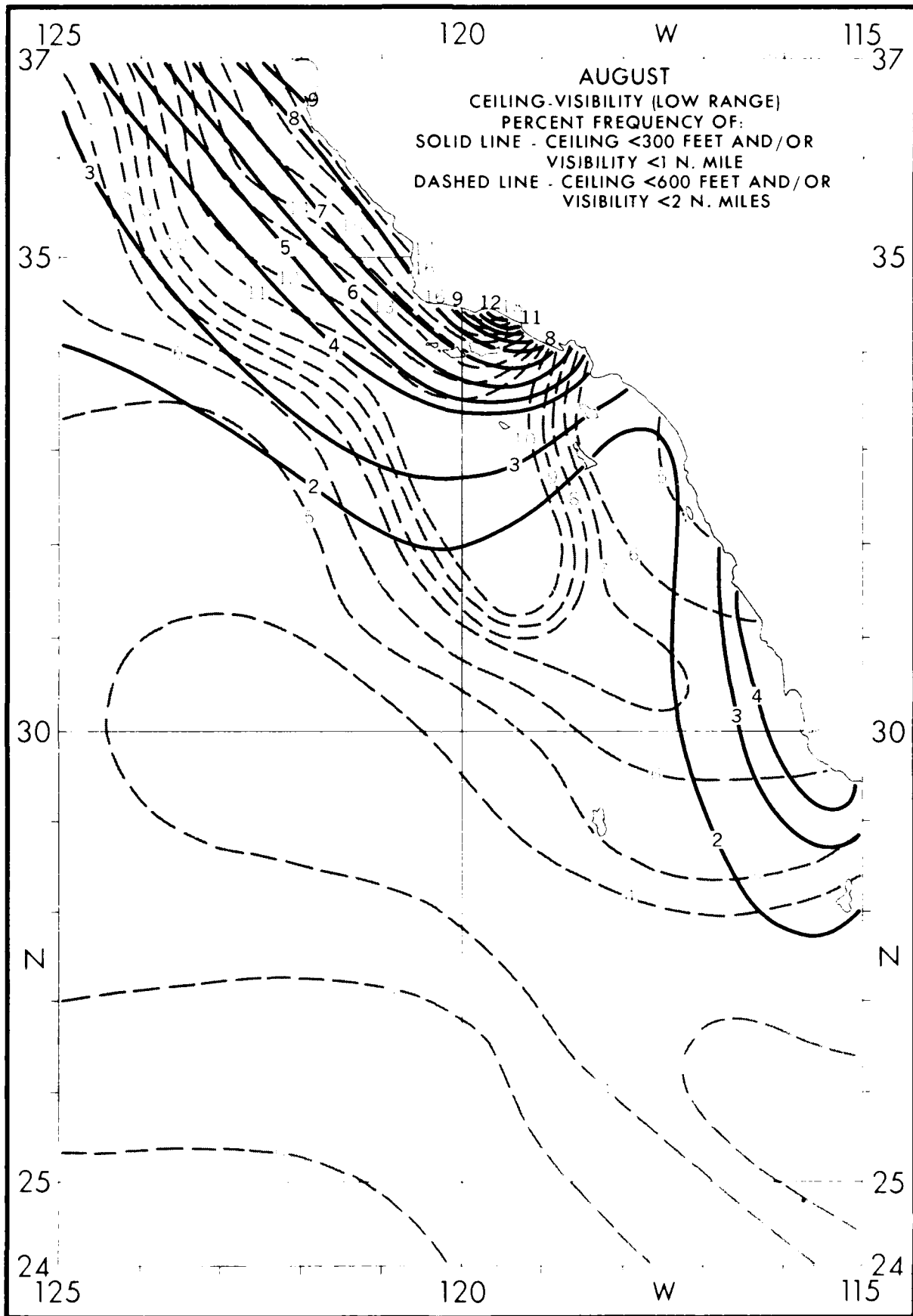


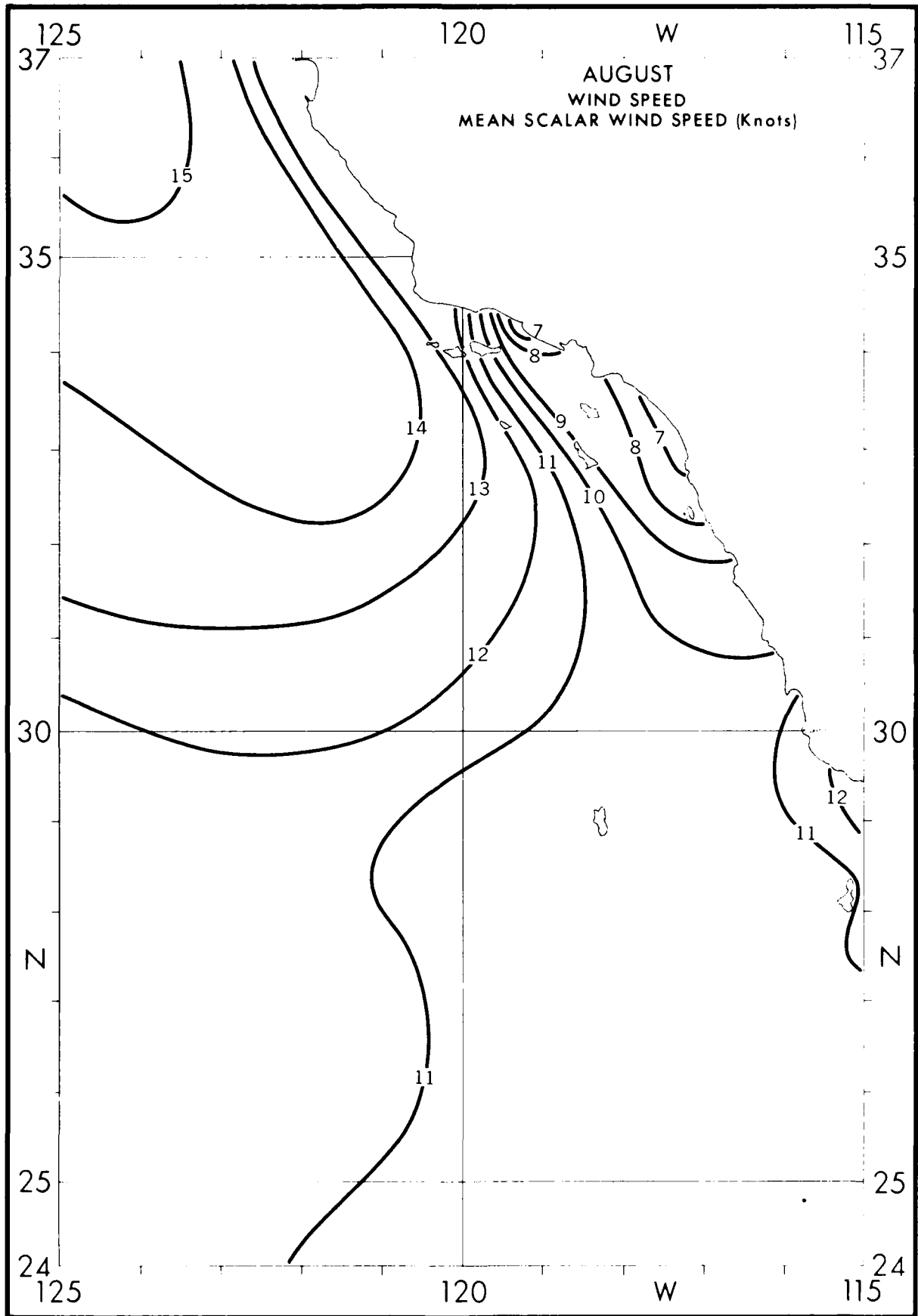
125											120	W	115																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
37	3.5	1.9	1.5	3.0	1.5	4.5	4.5	7.8	5.1	1.9	5.1	2.5	5.1	6.8	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.2	3.9	2.5	5.2	2.5	7.0	2.5	3.8	2.5	6.8	5.1	20.2	5.1	42.9	5.1	34.4	5.1	30.1	1.0	62.4	1.0	43.1	1.0	51.3	1.0	44.7	1.0	465	1.0	559	1.0	571	1.0	103	3.5	1.5	3.5	1.1	3.5	2.2	3.5	4.7	5.1	1.6	5.1	2.8	5.1	2.2	5.1	2.3	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.2	2.2	1.2	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	5.5	2.5	1.7	2.5	7.6	5.1	20.3	5.1	33.0	5.1	33.3	5.1	34.6	1.0	66.5	1.0	56.2	1.0	52.6	1.0	48.7	1.0	325	1.0	543	1.0	648	1.0	774	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.4	3.5	1.7	3.5	2.4	5.1	3.6	5.1	2.8	5.1	1.3	5.1	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.2	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.5	4.5	2.5	5.2	5.1	31.1	5.1	30.7	5.1	33.9	5.1	31.2	1.0	61.7	1.0	62.6	1.0	57.9	1.0	51.9	1.0	167	1.0	294	1.0	292	1.0	889	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.0	3.5	1.5	3.5	1.3	5.1	1.4	5.1	2.3	5.1	1.9	5.1	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.1	2.5	3.1	2.5	2.0	2.5	4.5	2.5	2.0	5.1	24.1	5.1	21.3	5.1	24.2	5.1	32.1	1.0	69.6	1.0	73.1	1.0	70.3	1.0	62.6	1.0	257	1.0	301	1.0	380	1.0	449	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.8	3.5	1.4	3.5	1.4	5.1	1.4	5.1	1.1	5.1	1.4	5.1	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.5	2.5	1.4	2.5	2.0	2.5	1.3	2.5	1.8	5.1	10.7	5.1	24.9	5.1	31.8	5.1	30.7	1.0	80.3	1.0	71.3	1.0	65.5	1.0	67.1	1.0	1008	1.0	265	1.0	221	1.0	225	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.4	3.5	1.7	3.5	1.5	5.1	1.4	5.1	1.8	5.1	1.4	5.1	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	2.5	2.7	2.5	3.3	2.5	1.3	2.5	1.1	5.1	24.2	5.1	24.6	5.1	27.0	5.1	47.1	1.0	73.0	1.0	70.4	1.0	70.4	1.0	58.8	1.0	244	1.0	247	1.0	182	1.0	181	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.5	3.5	1.8	3.5	1.5	5.1	5.8	5.1	2.3	5.1	1.8	5.1	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.5	2.5	1.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	1.0	2.5	3.0	5.1	10.1	5.1	30.5	5.1	27.3	5.1	25.6	1.0	74.0	1.0	62.3	1.0	68.5	1.0	69.2	1.0	155	1.0	181	1.0	165	1.0	133	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.3	3.5	1.5	3.5	1.5	5.1	3.4	5.1	1.4	5.1	1.3	5.1	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.5	1.7	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.4	5.1	22.8	5.1	20.5	5.1	26.1	5.1	21.4	1.0	73.1	1.0	75.3	1.0	69.9	1.0	70.0	1.0	145	1.0	146	1.0	193	1.0	159	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.2	3.5	1.5	3.5	1.5	5.1	1.9	5.1	1.5	5.1	1.3	5.1	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.5	1.8	2.5	3.7	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.5	5.1	10.8	5.1	18.7	5.1	22.7	5.1	25.4	1.0	77.7	1.0	73.1	1.0	72.7	1.0	74.6	1.0	112	1.0	134	1.0	150	1.0	142	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.4	3.5	1.5	3.5	1.5	5.1	1.8	5.1	2.9	5.1	1.8	5.1	2.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.5	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.6	2.5	3.3	5.1	21.8	5.1	12.9	5.1	20.6	5.1	24.2	1.0	74.5	1.0	82.9	1.0	76.2	1.0	70.0	1.0	110	1.0	147	1.0	126	1.0	132	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.5	3.5	1.7	3.5	1.0	5.1	2.1	5.1	1.5	5.1	2.9	5.1	1.5	1.2	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.5	3.2	2.5	1.5	5.1	17.5	5.1	25.8	5.1	26.3	5.1	22.6	1.0	72.2	1.0	72.2	1.0	70.5	1.0	72.3	1.0	91	1.0	91	1.0	95	1.0	137	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.5	3.5	1.5	3.5	1.5	5.1	3.2	5.1	1.4	5.1	2.7	5.1	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.5	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	4.3	2.5	4.1	5.1	26.9	5.1	25.8	5.1	22.9	5.1	24.3	1.0	63.4	1.0	72.7	1.0	71.4	1.0	68.9	1.0	93	1.0	66	1.0	74	1.0	98	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	1.5	5.1	4.6	5.1	2.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.5	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.5	3.4	2.5	3.4	5.1	38.5	5.1	46.5	5.1	37.0	5.1	29.3	1.0	52.3	1.0	48.8	1.0	66.0	1.0	58.6	1.0	60	1.0	43	1.0	30	1.0	28

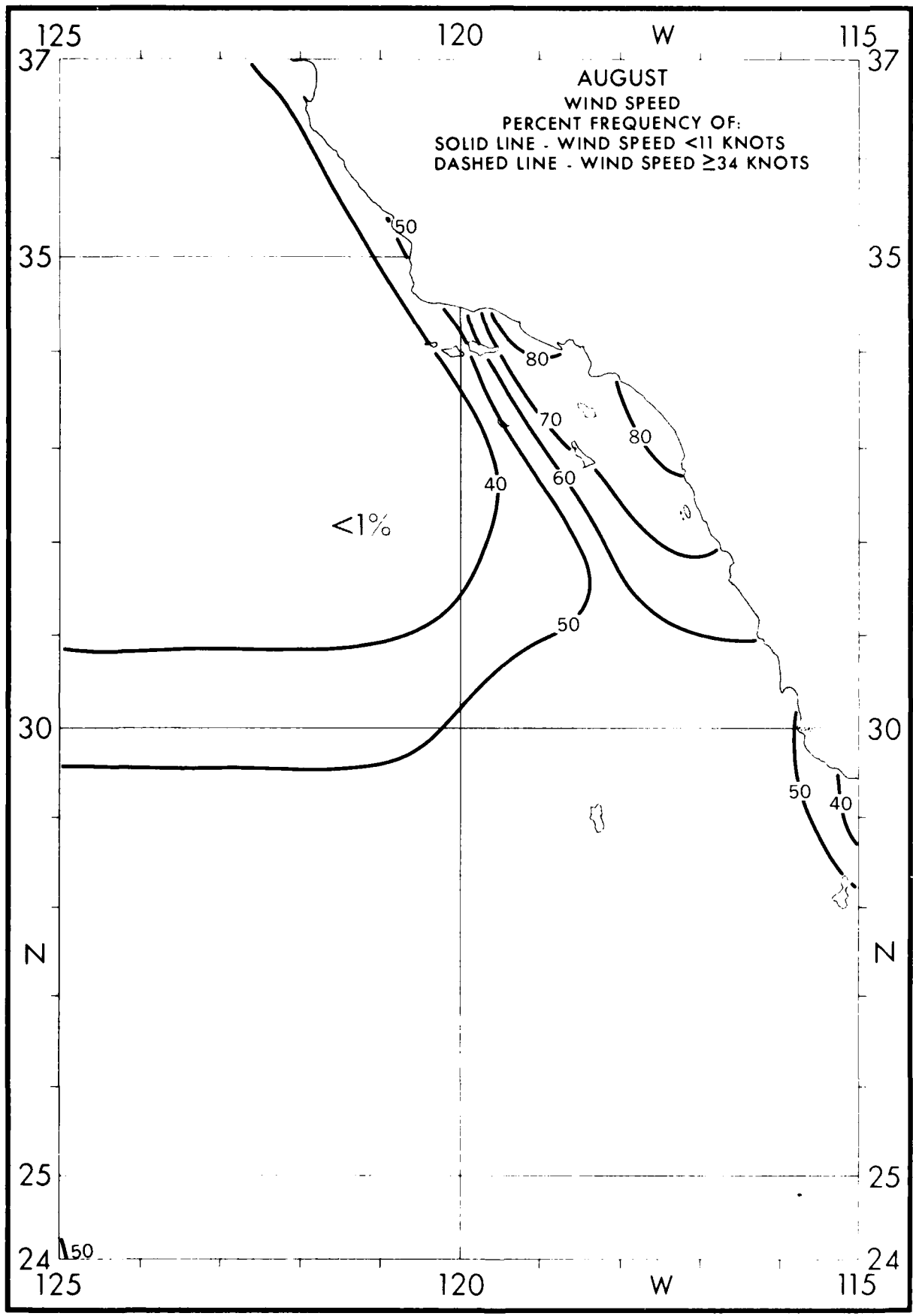
AUGUST
VISIBILITY (NAUTICAL MILES)
PERCENT FREQUENCY OF
VARIOUS RANGES WITHIN ONE-
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EXAMPLE:
3.1% OF THE OBSERVED VISIBILI-
TIES WERE <1 BUT ≥1/2 N. MILE.
N = 1234 OTHER PERCENTAGES CAN BE
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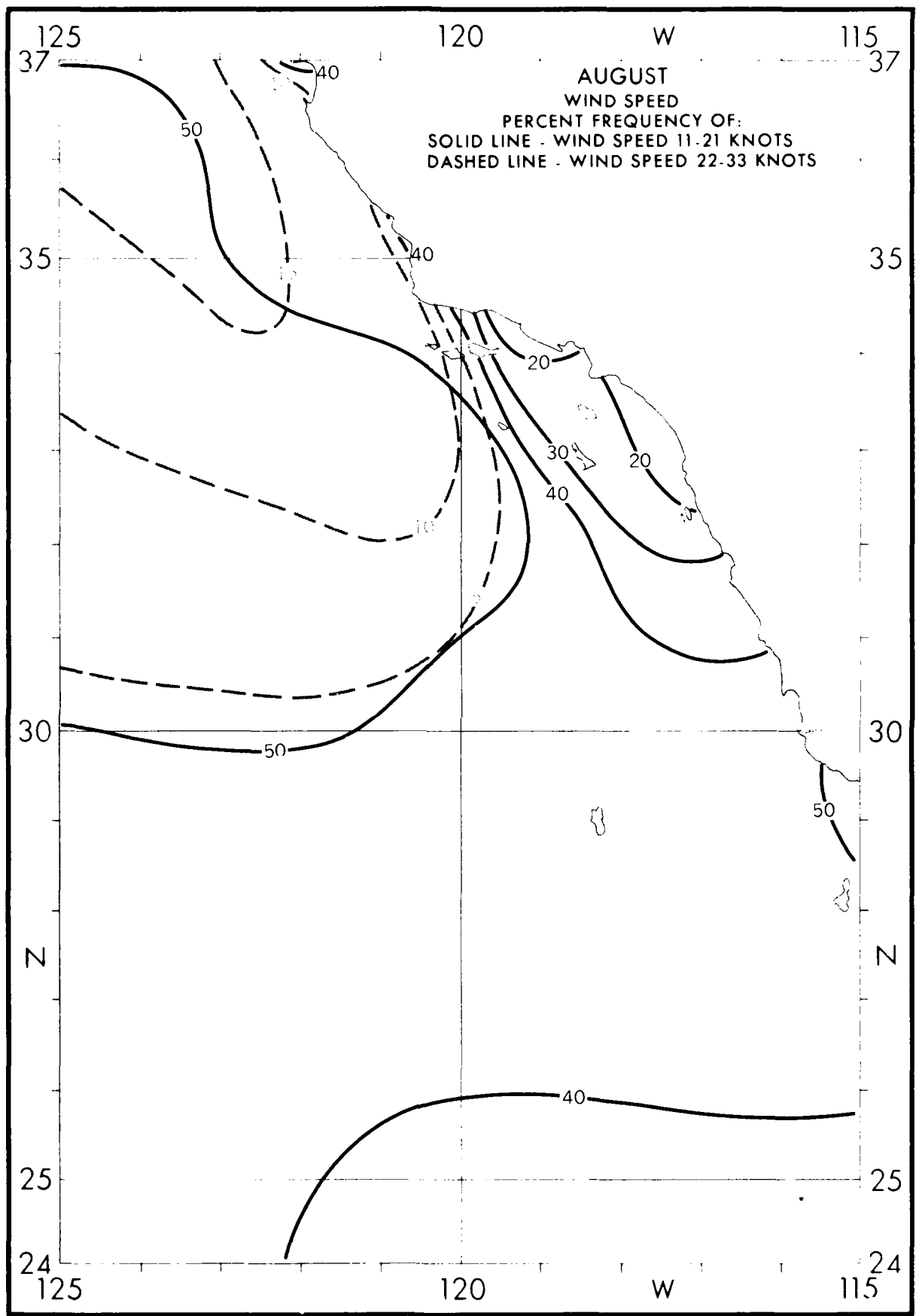
N = OBSERVATION COUNT.

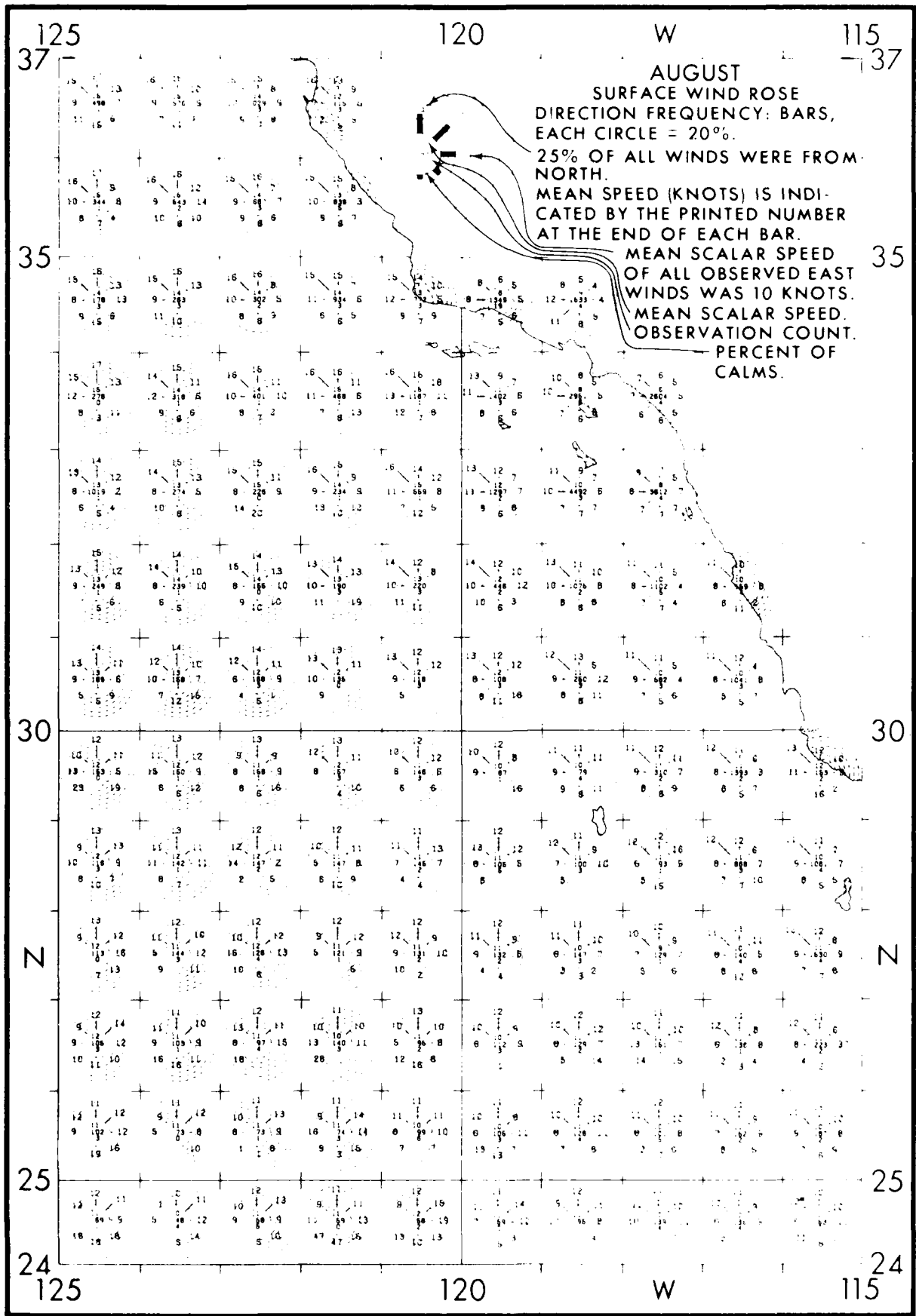


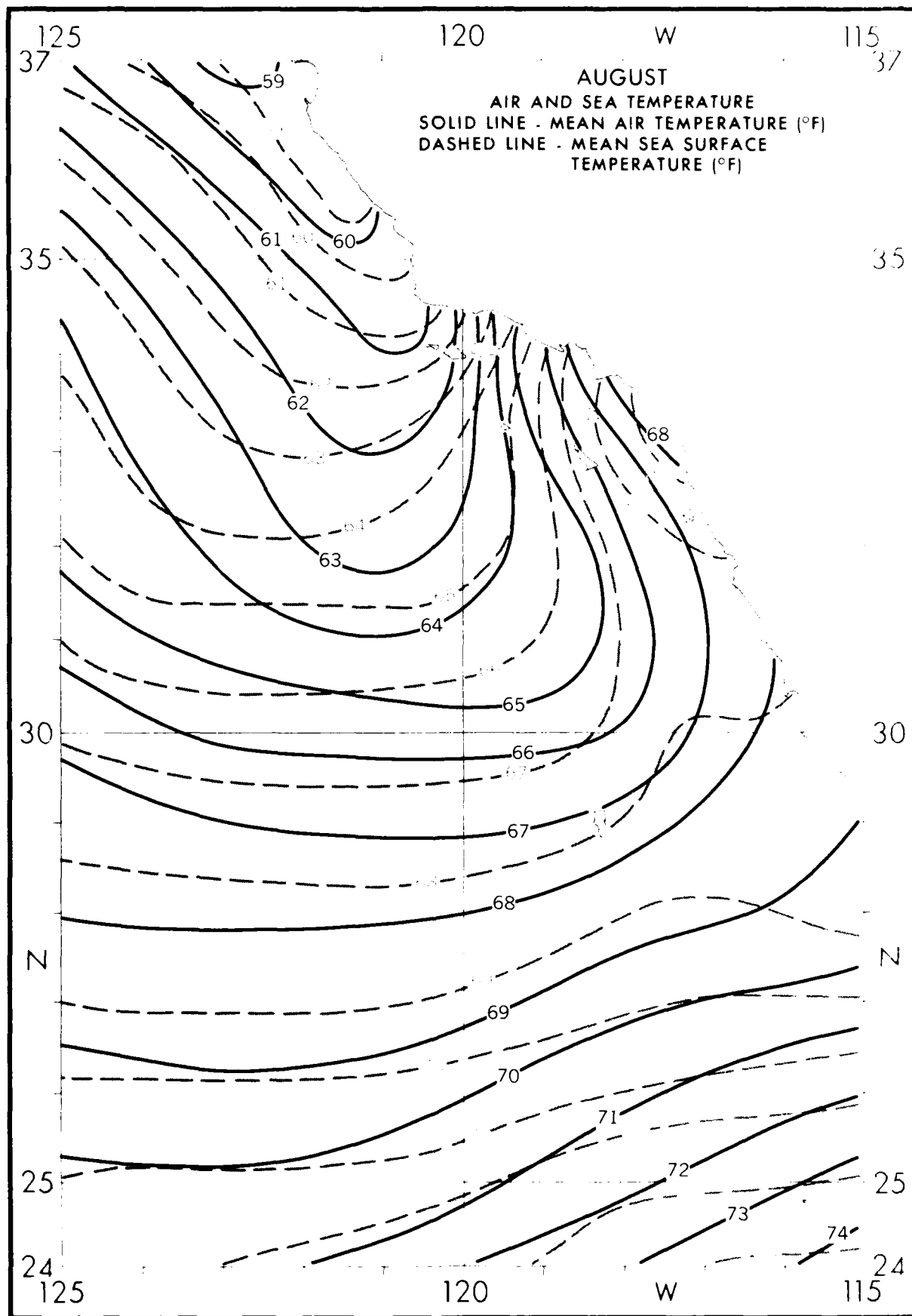


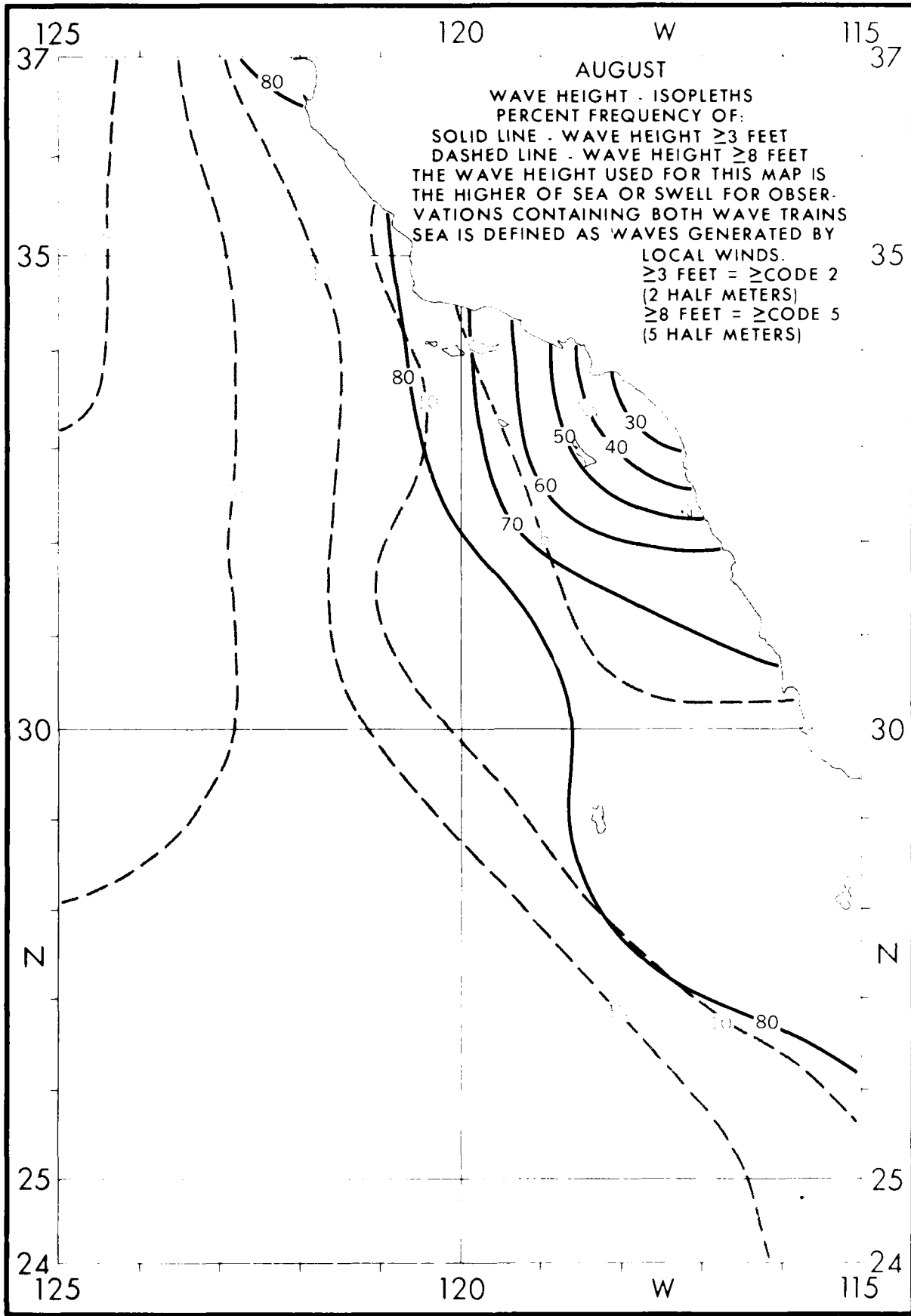


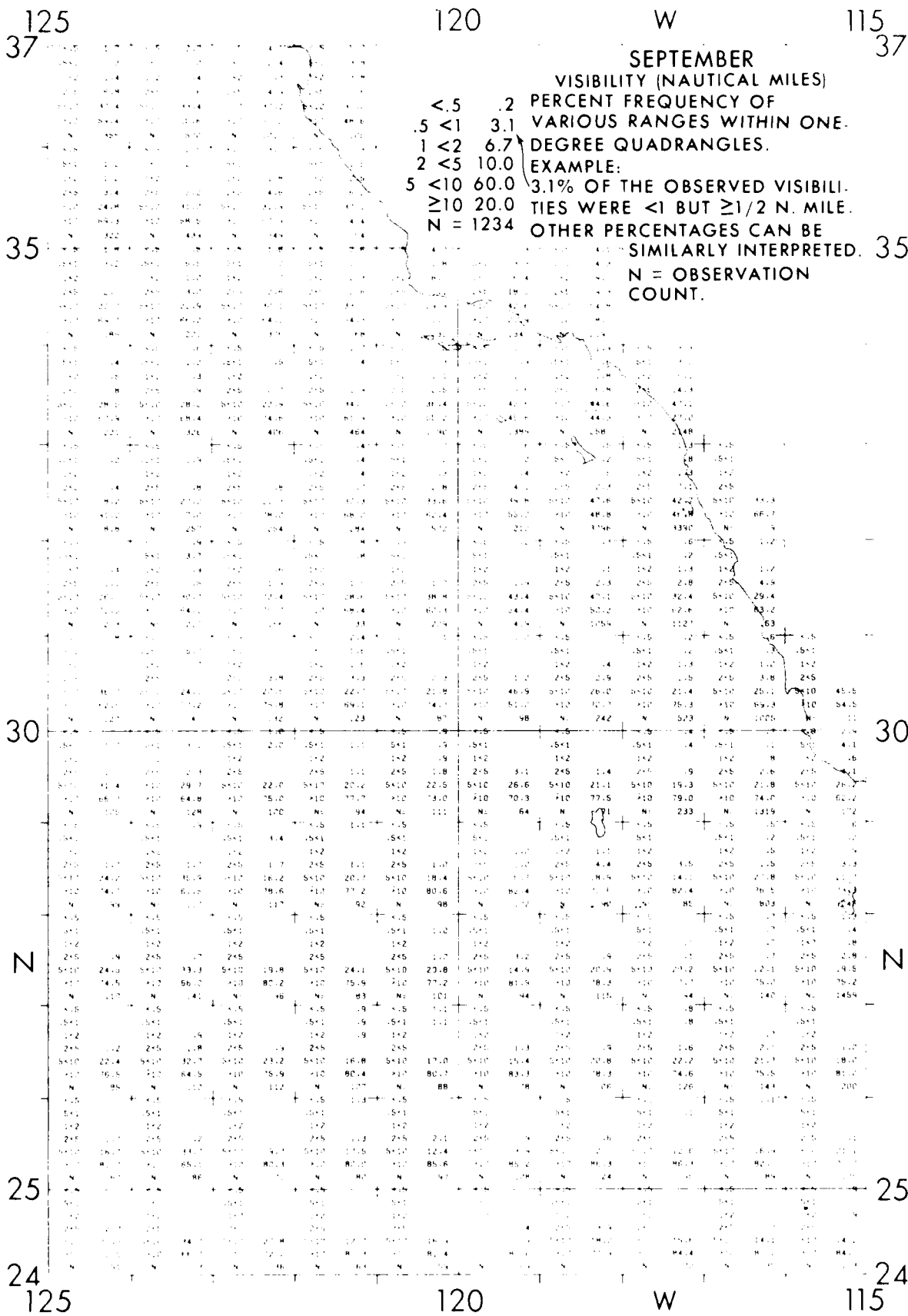




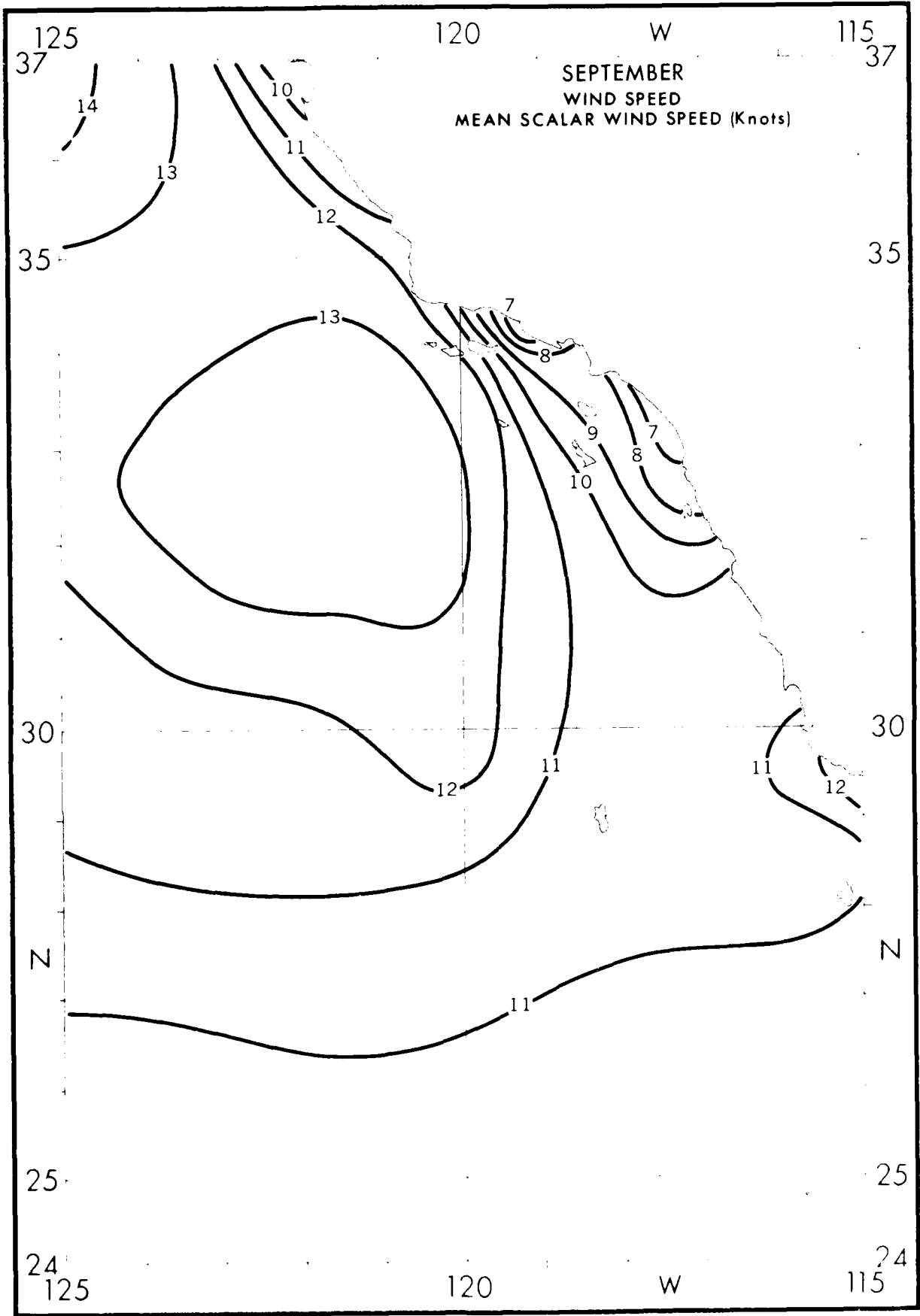


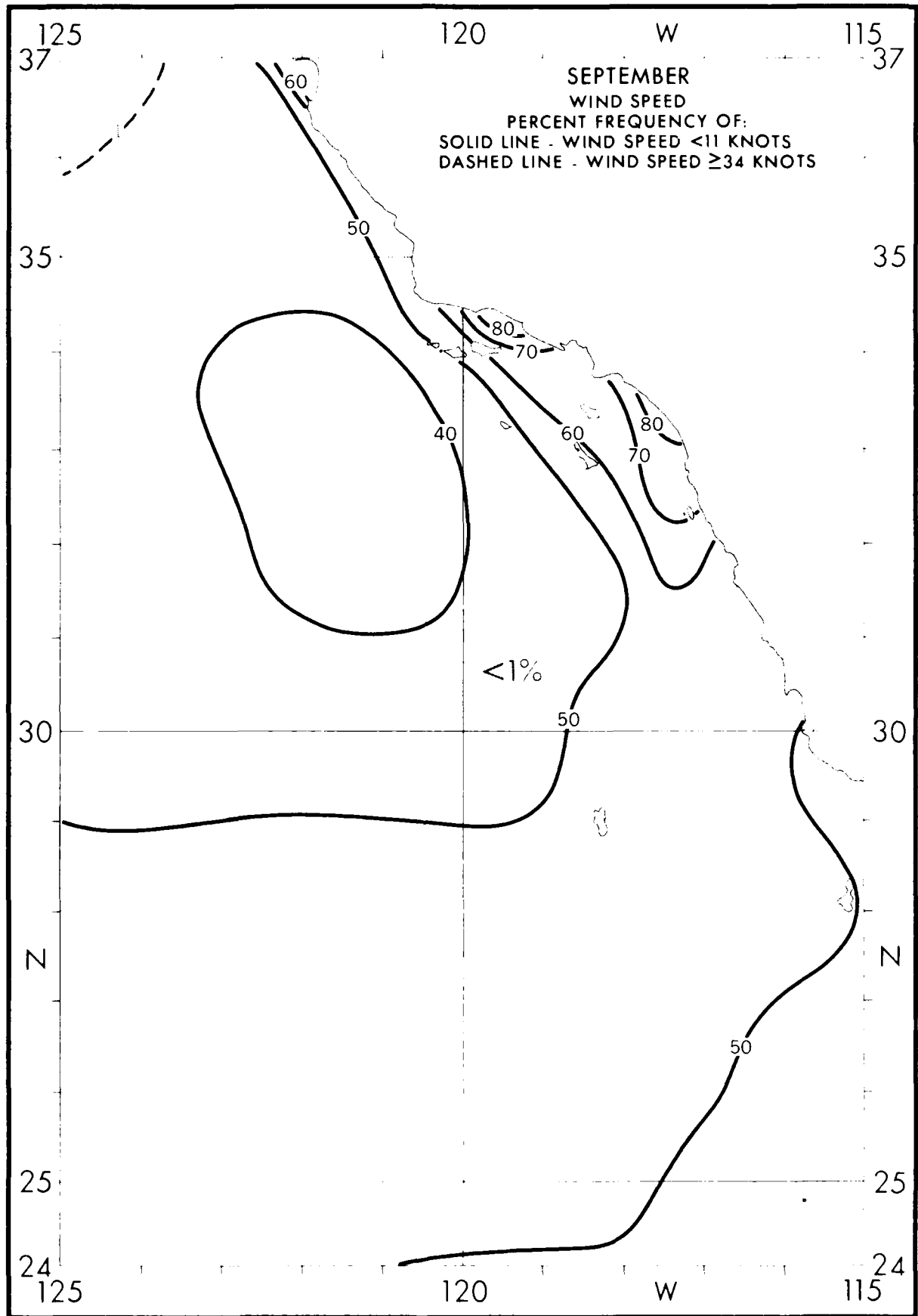


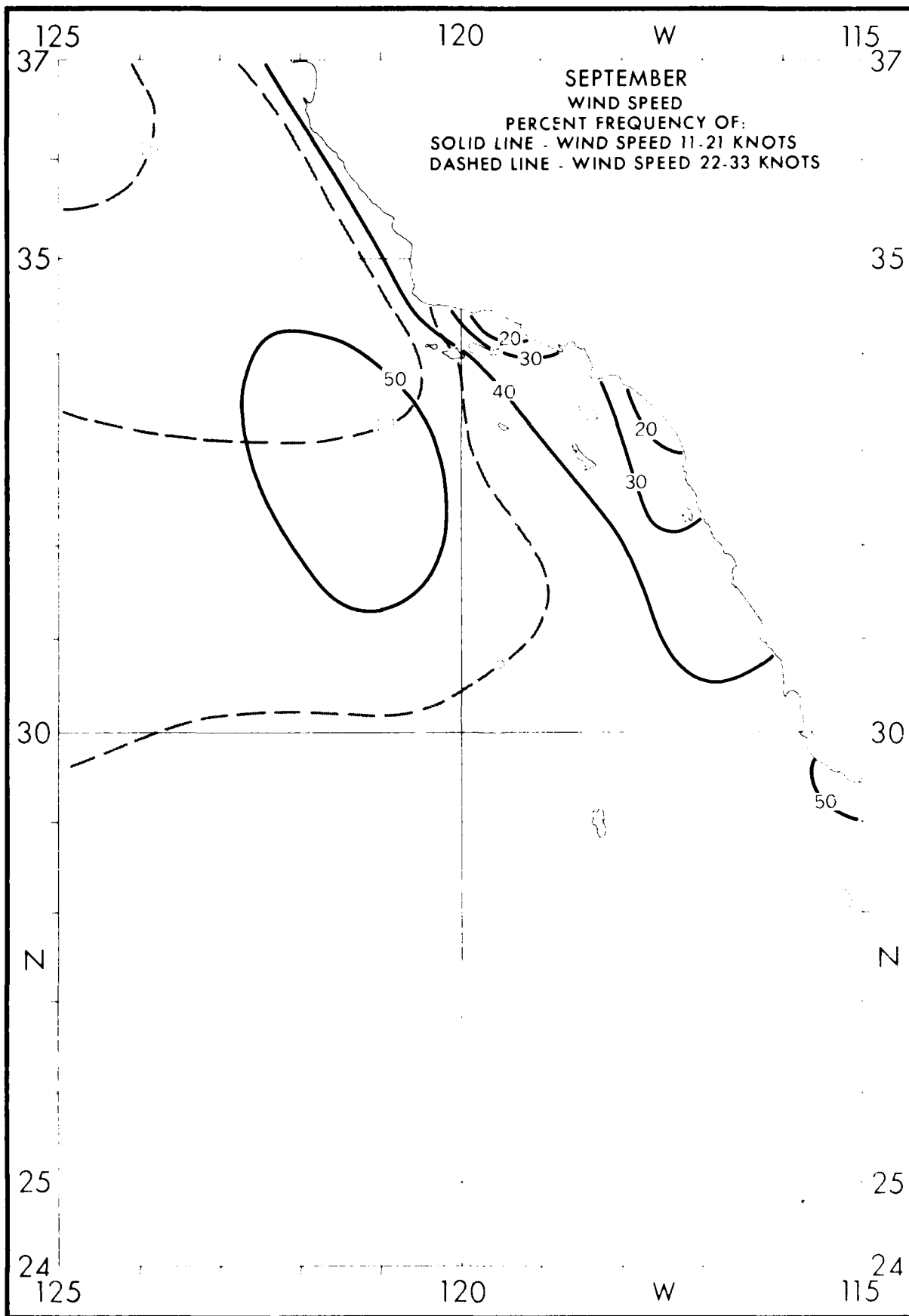


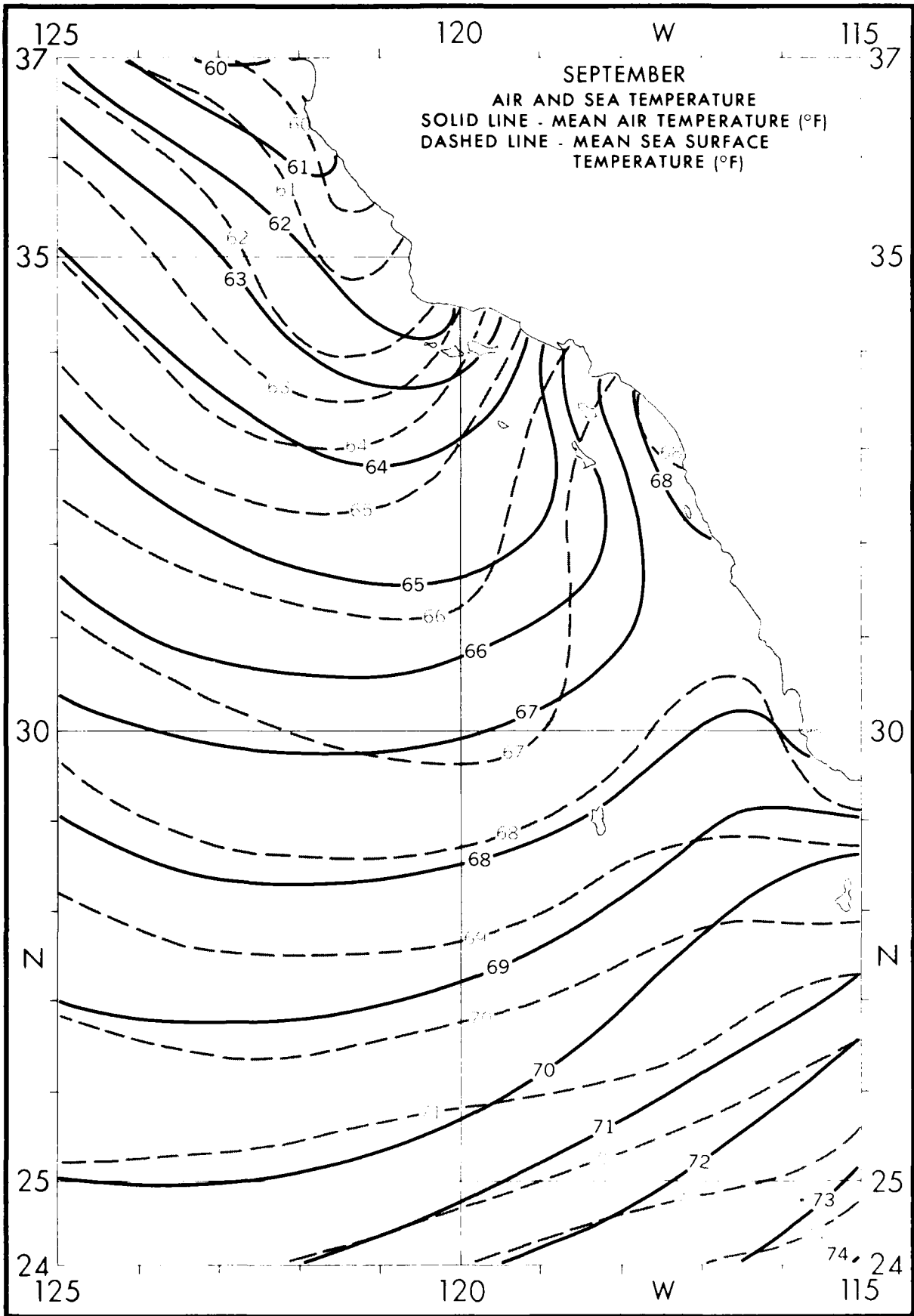


SEPTMBER
 VISIBILITY (NAUTICAL MILES)
 PERCENT FREQUENCY OF
 VARIOUS RANGES WITHIN ONE
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 EXAMPLE:
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SEPTEMBER

WAVE HEIGHT-FREQUENCIES

≤2 10.0 PERCENT FREQUENCY OF
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 5-6 30.0 DEGREE QUADRANGLES.
 7-9 20.0 EXAMPLE:
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 ≥13 10.0 HEIGHTS WERE IN THE RANGE 5
 N = 1363 TO 6 FEET.

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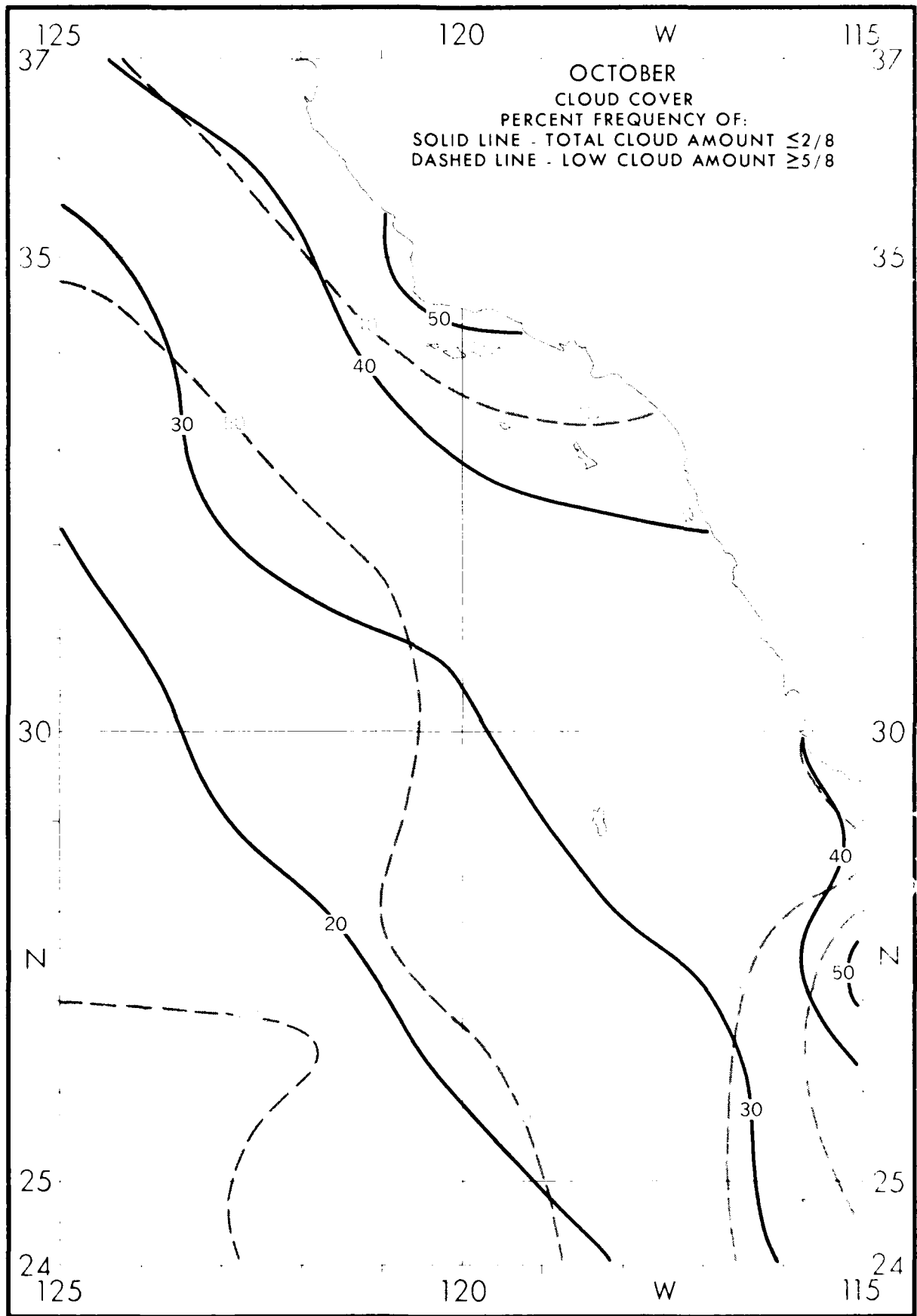
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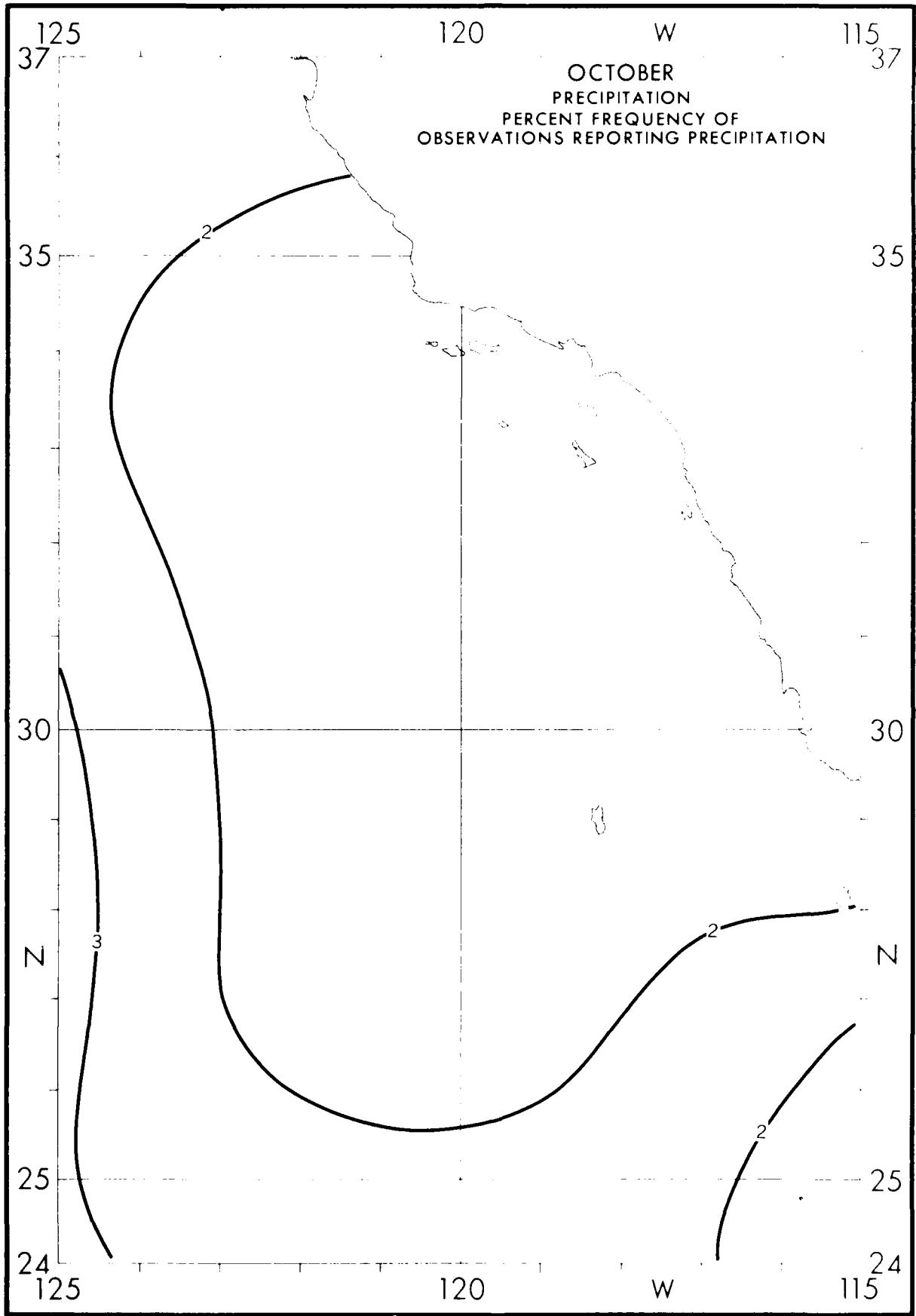
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125

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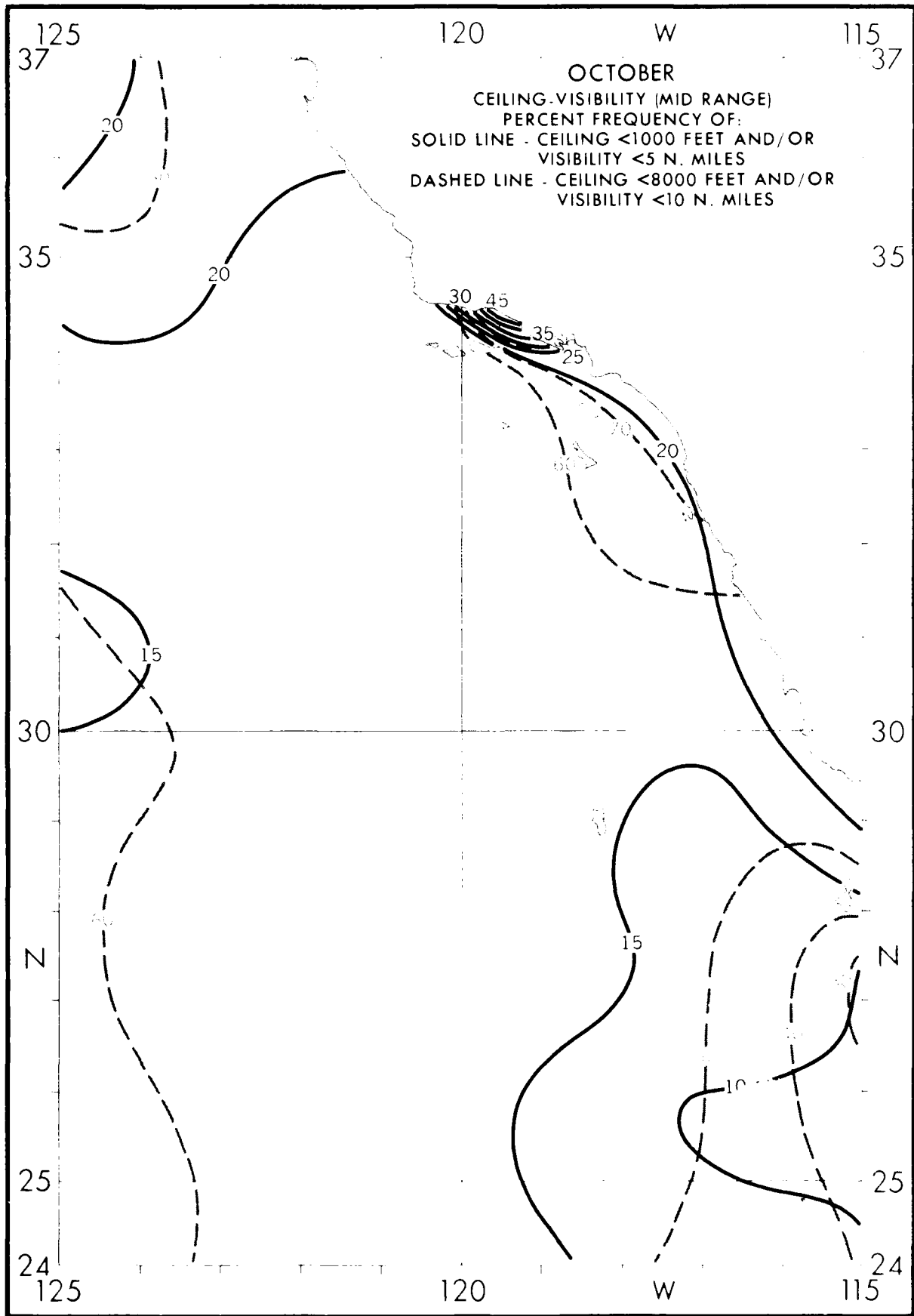
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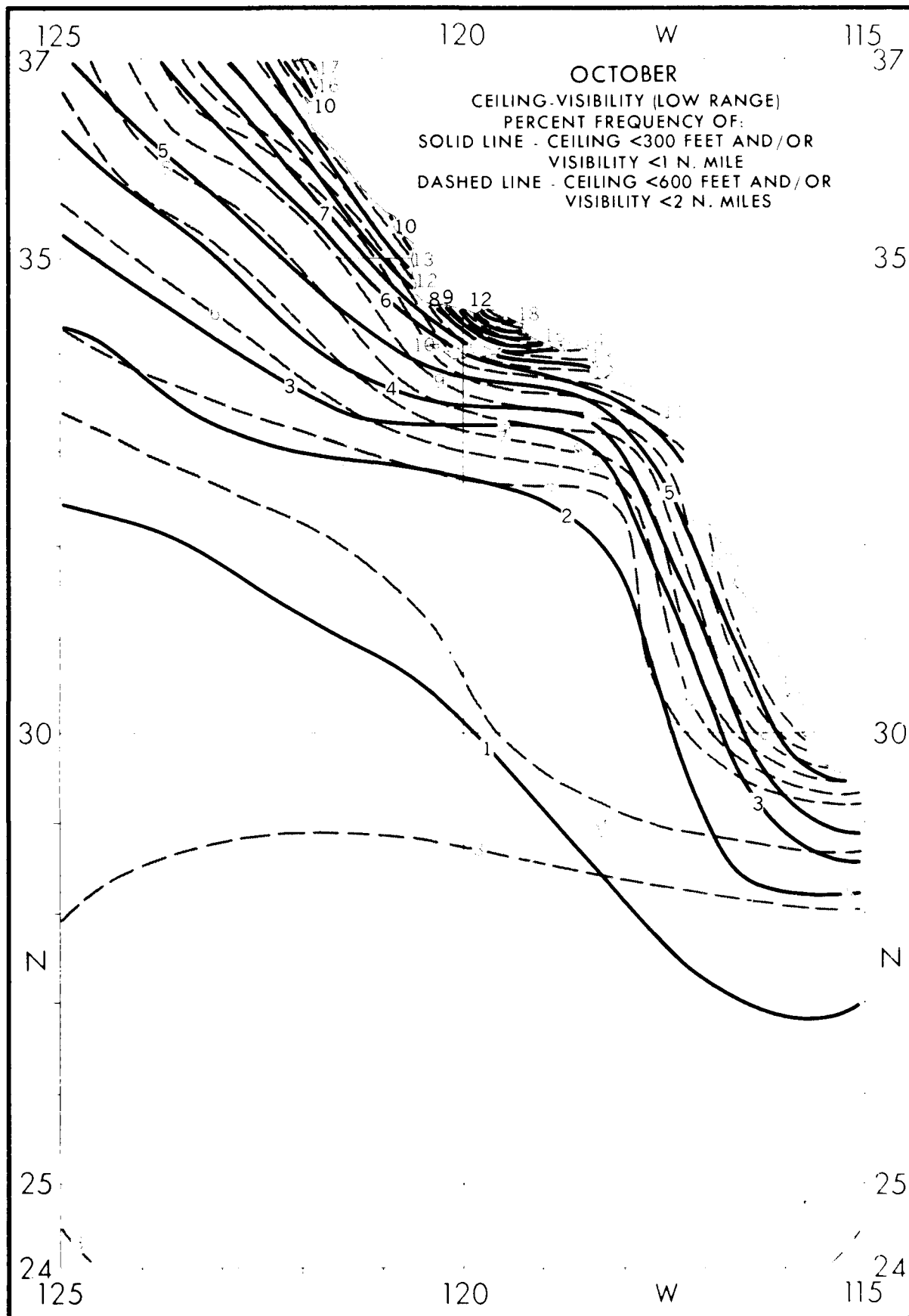
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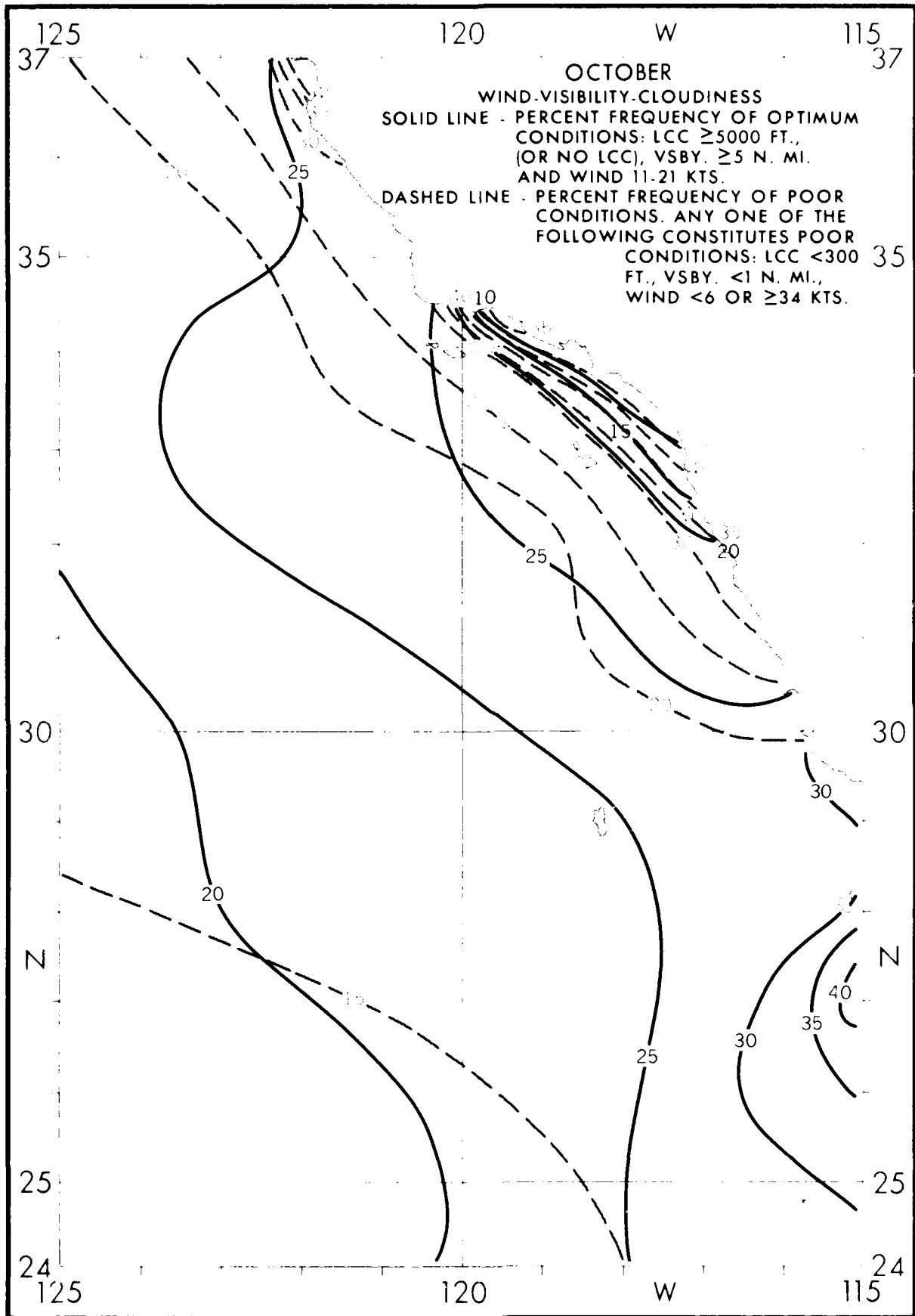


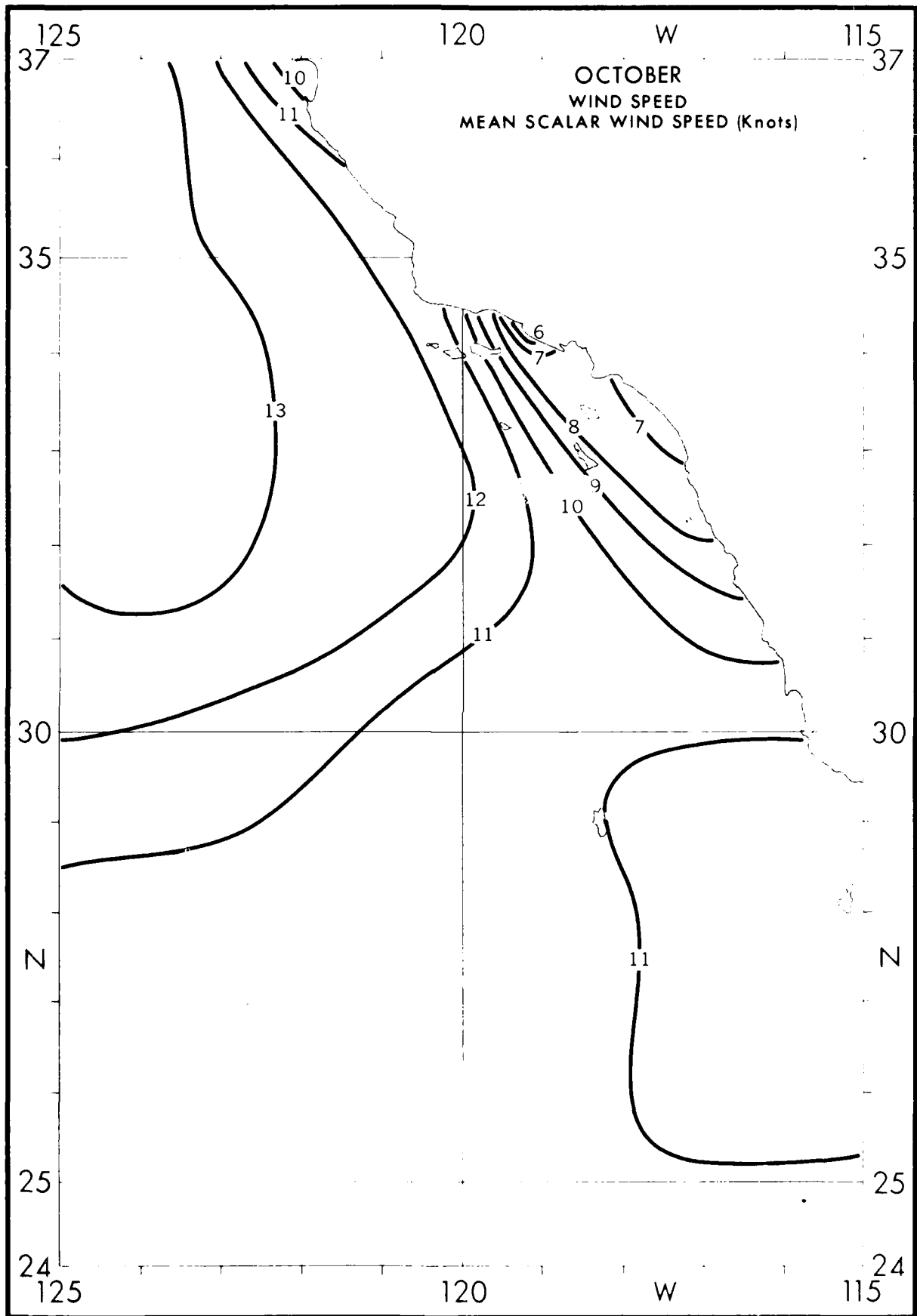


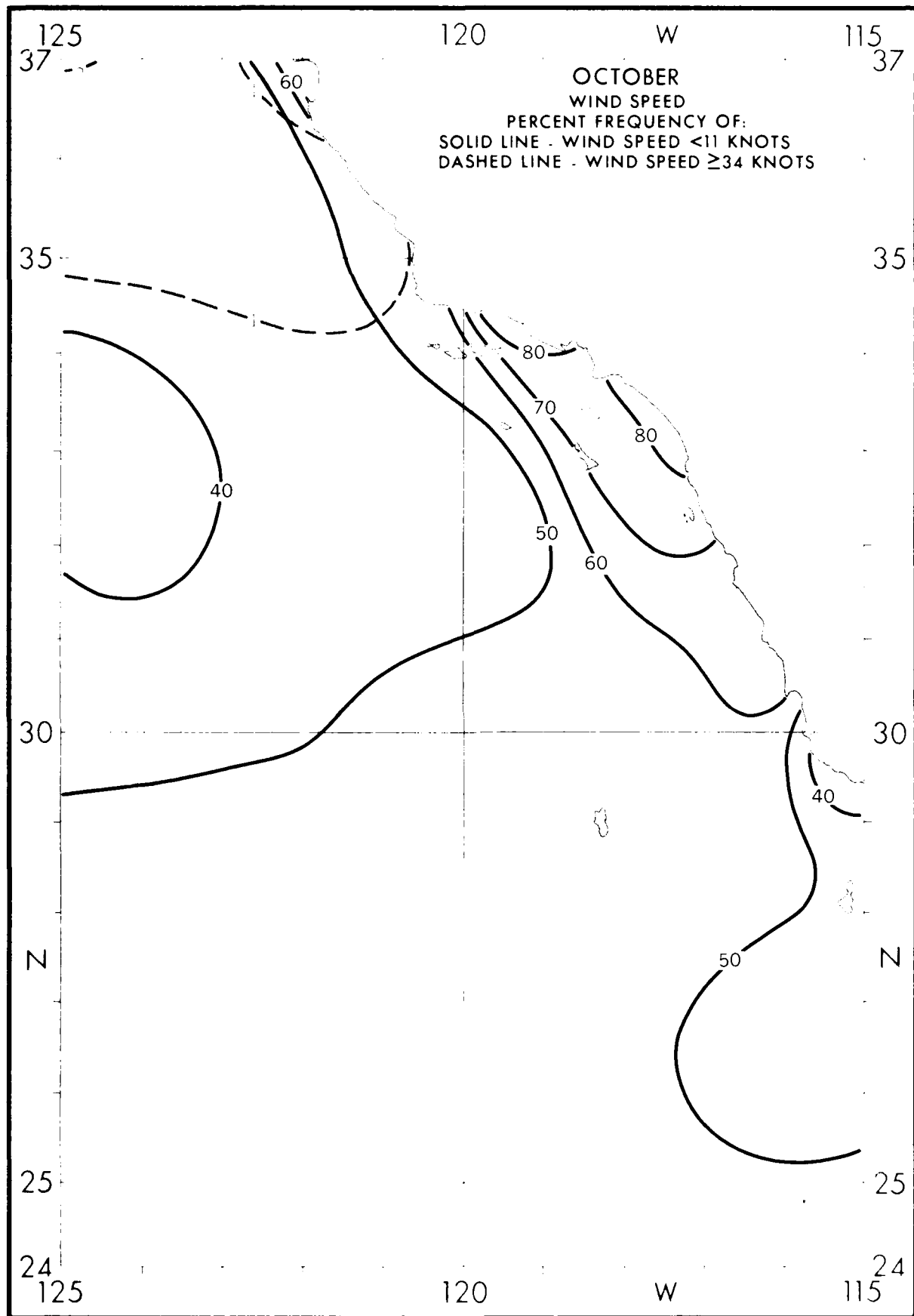
125											120											115																	
37																						37																	
															W																								
															OCTOBER																								
															VISIBILITY (NAUTICAL MILES)																								
															PERCENT FREQUENCY OF																								
															VARIOUS RANGES WITHIN ONE.																								
															DEGREE QUADRANGLES.																								
															EXAMPLE:																								
															3.1% OF THE OBSERVED VISIBILI-																								
															TIES WERE <1 BUT ≥1/2 N. MILE.																								
															OTHER PERCENTAGES CAN BE																								
															SIMILARLY INTERPRETED.																								
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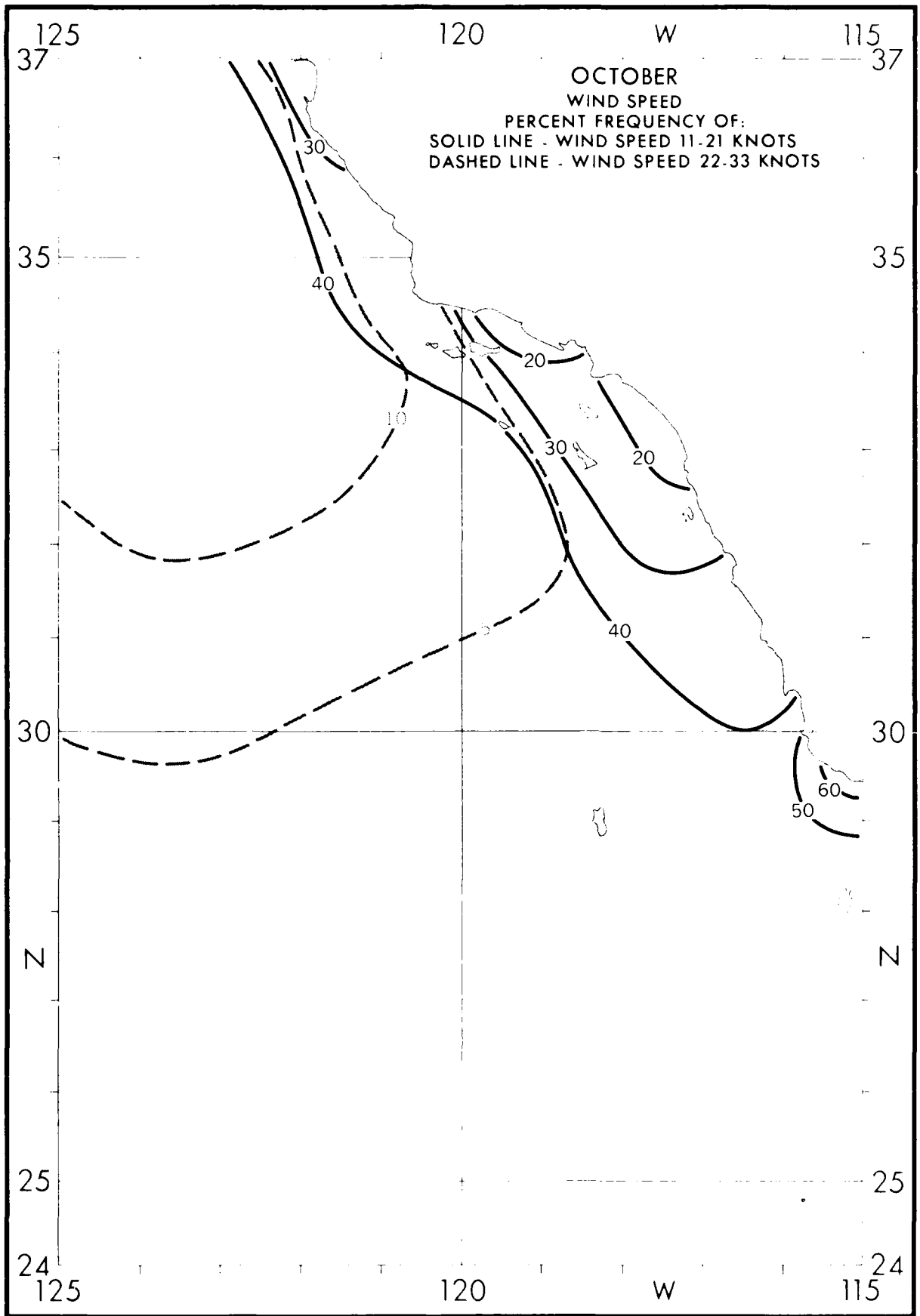


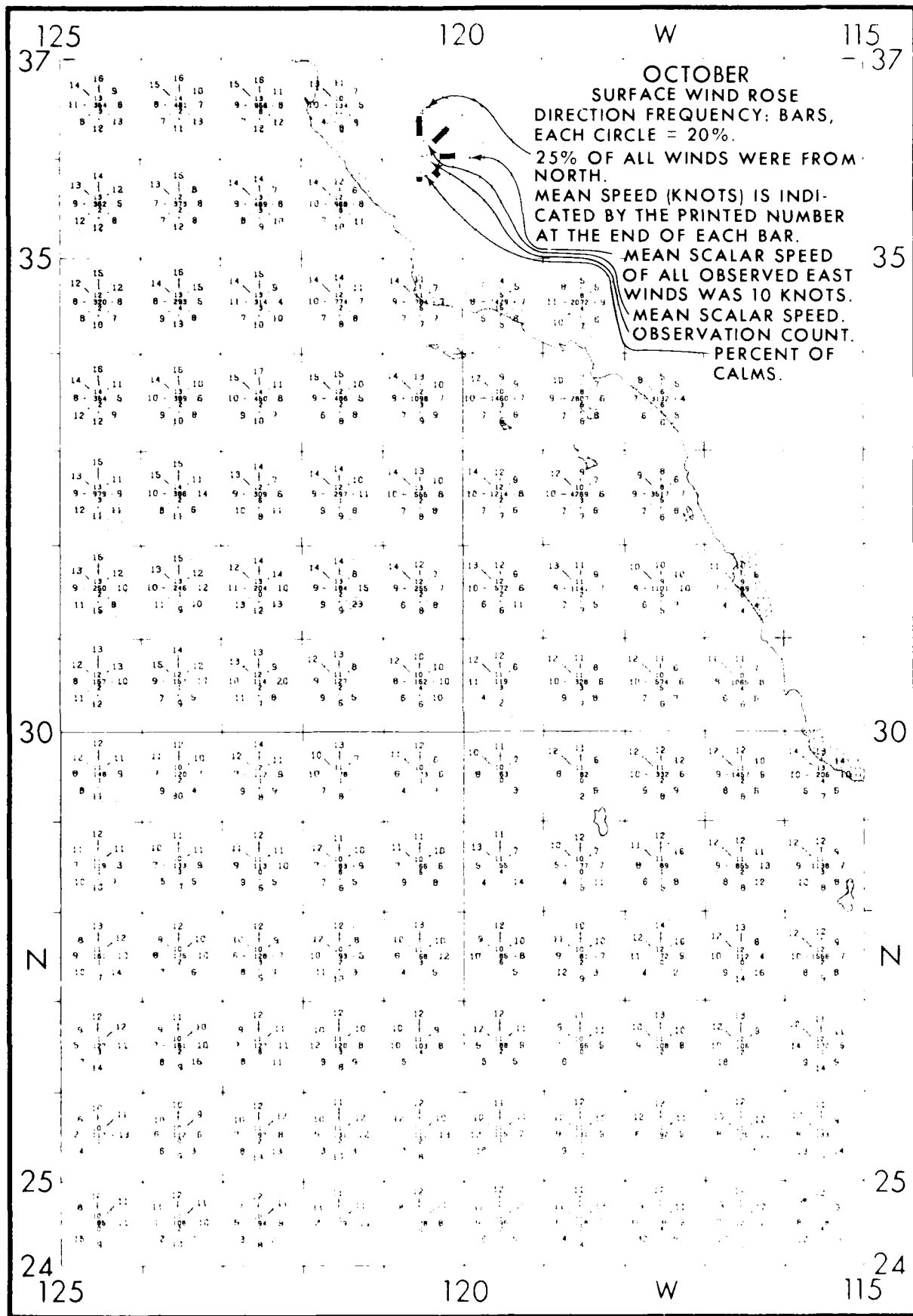


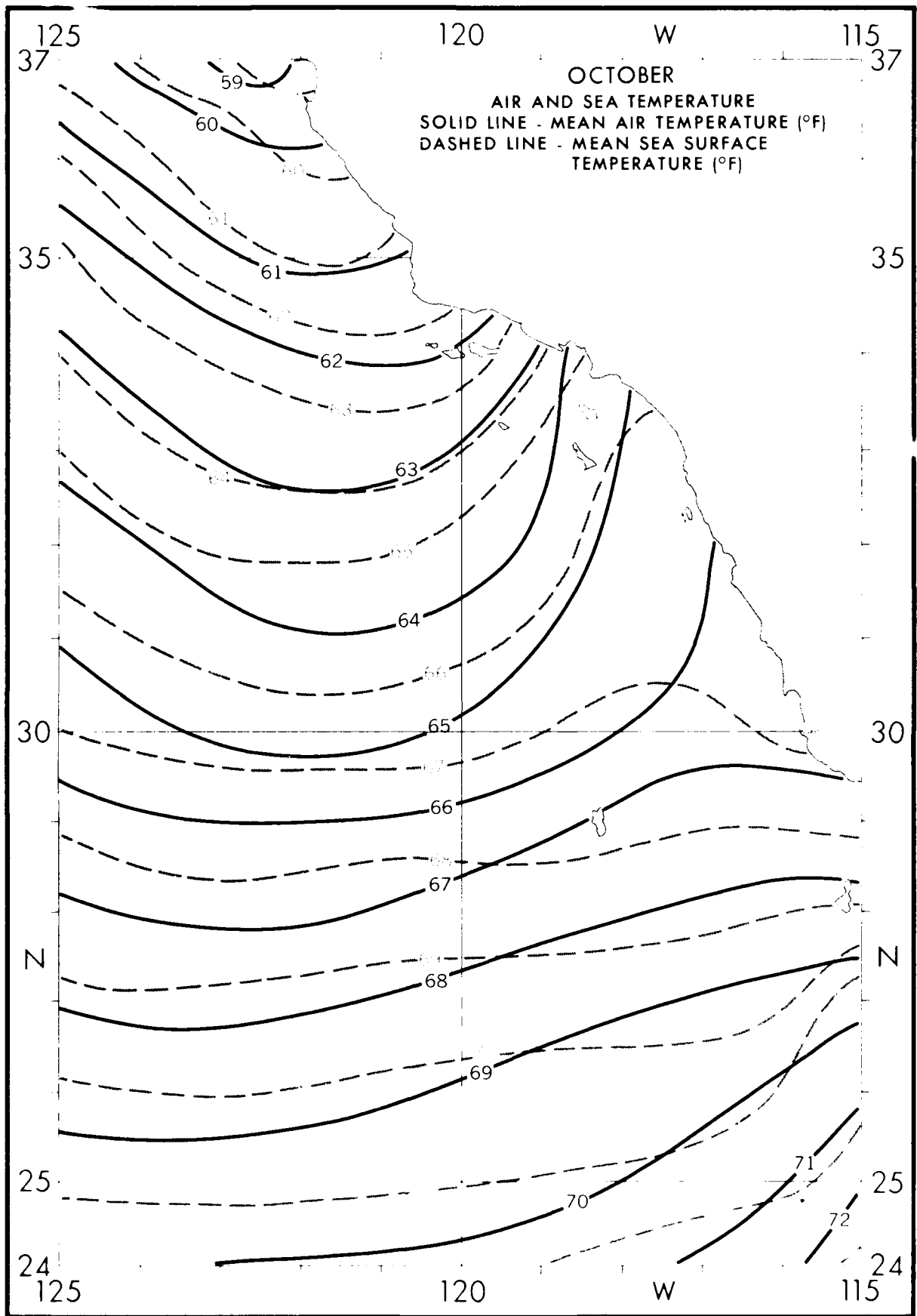


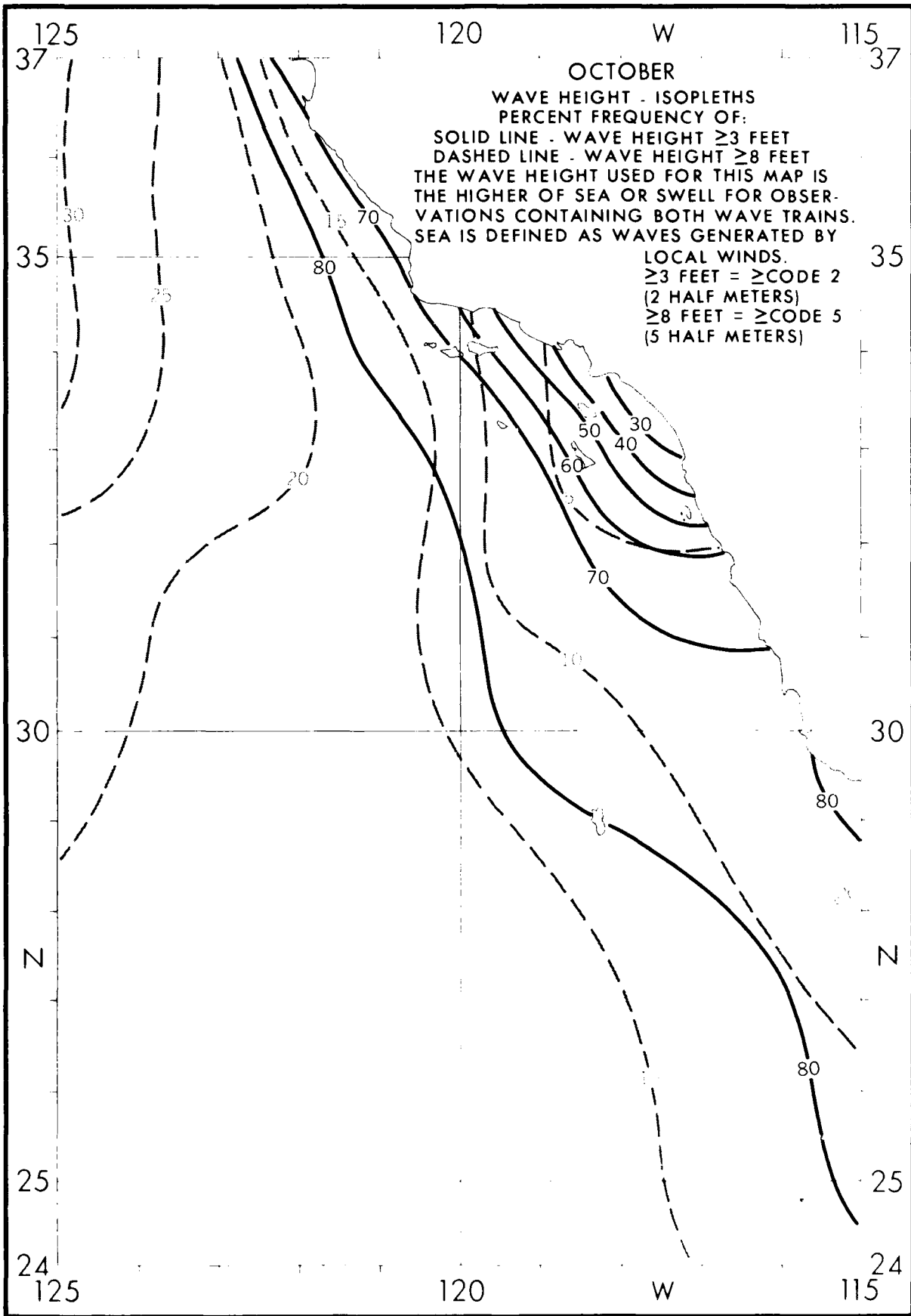


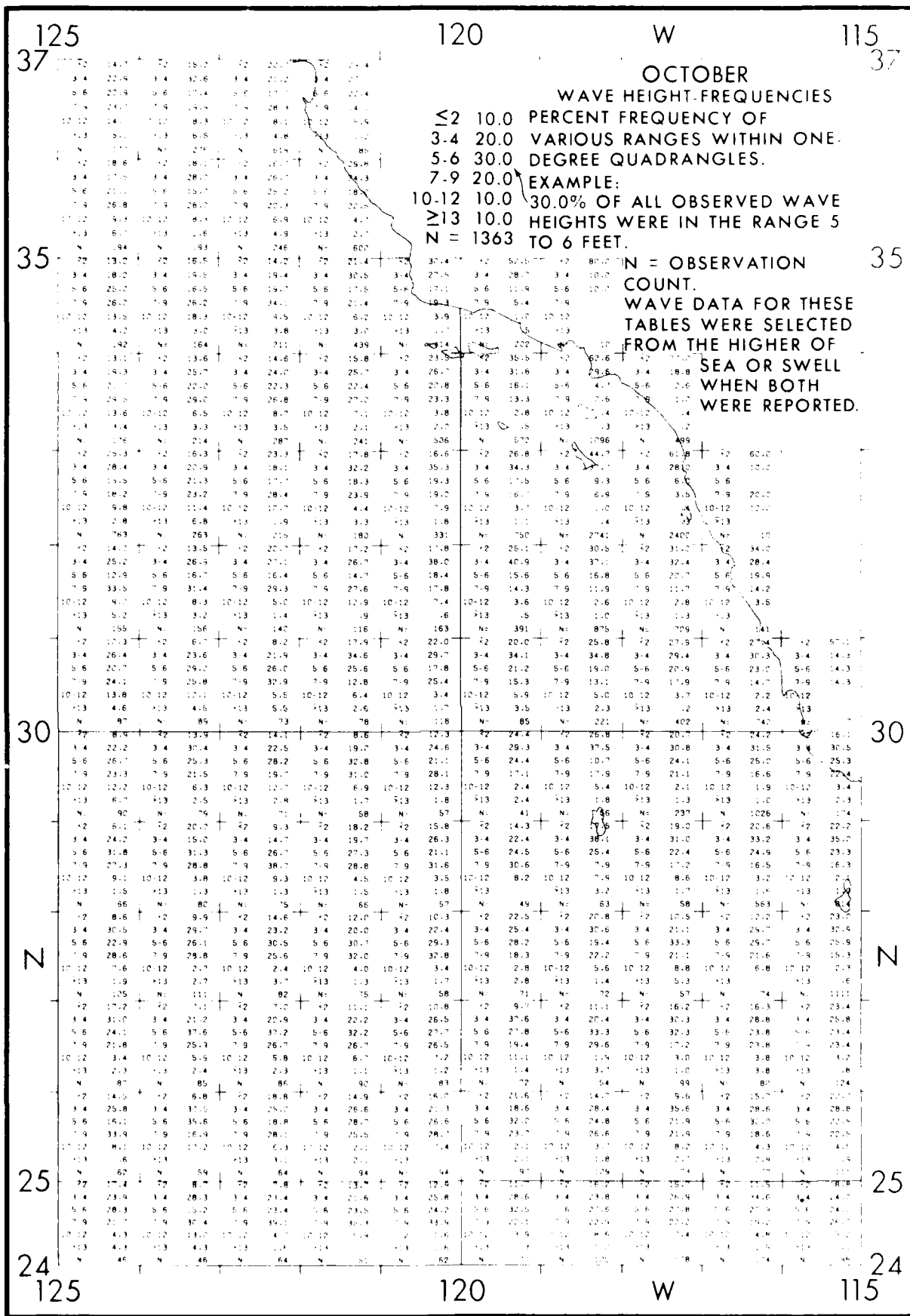


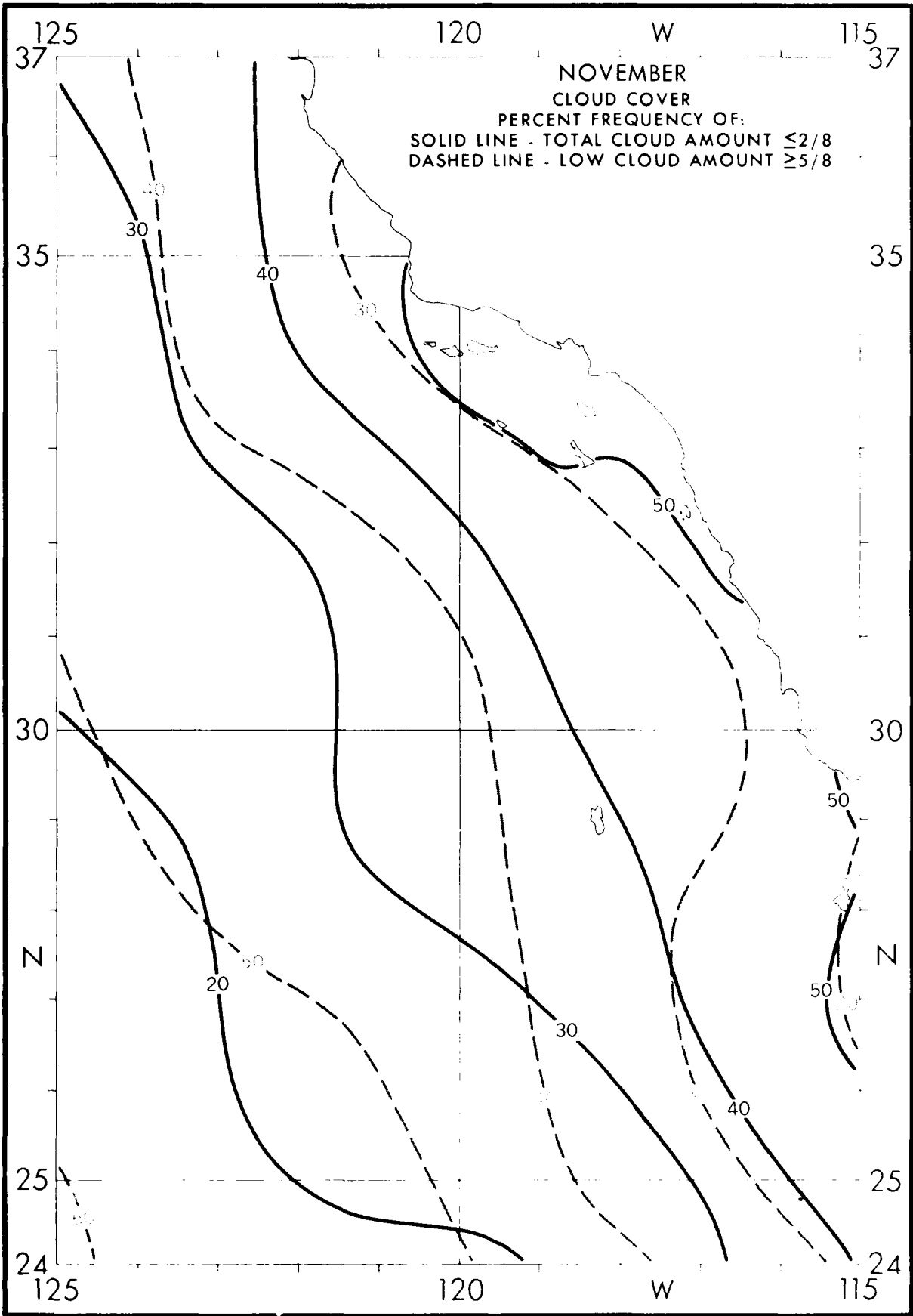


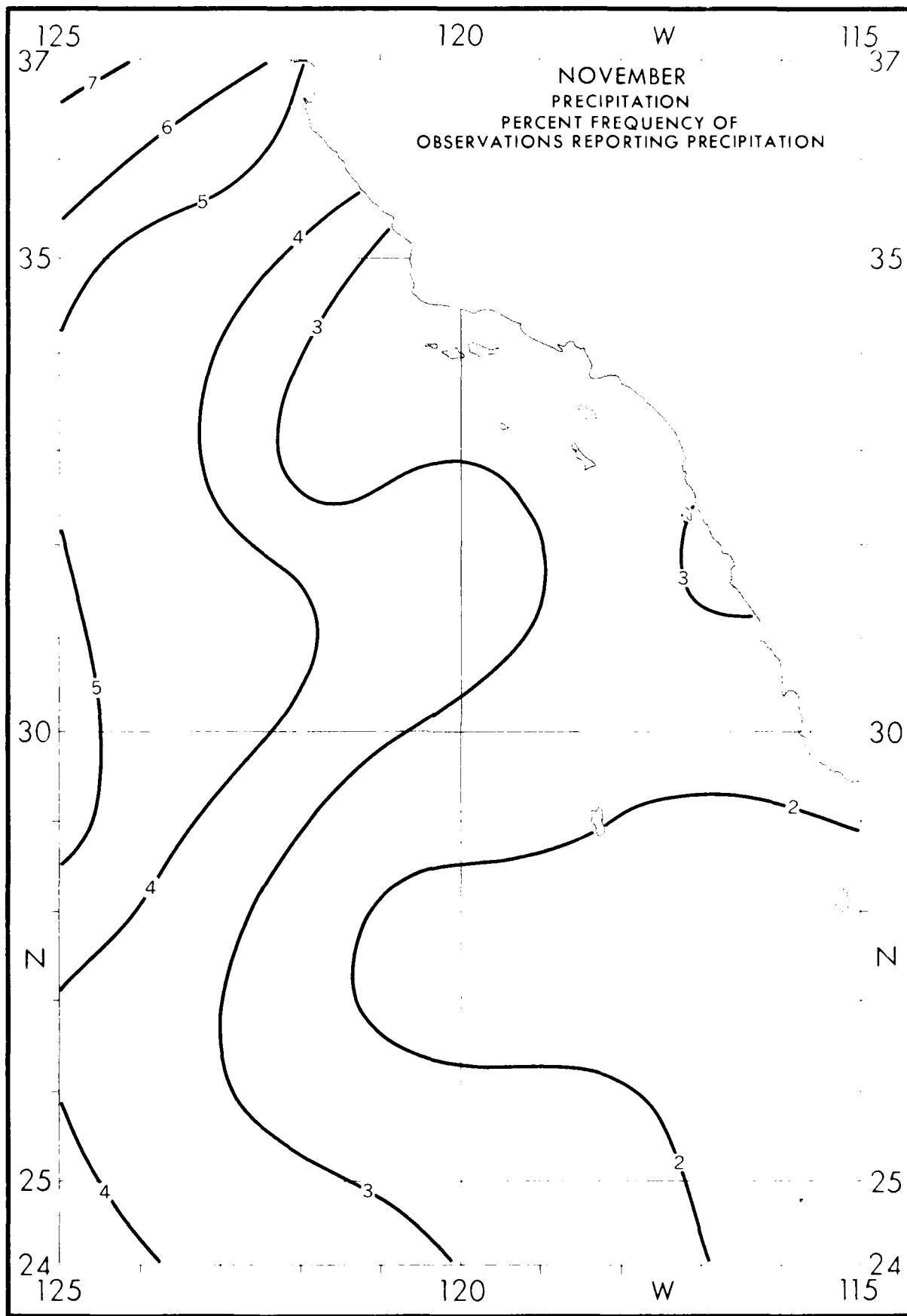






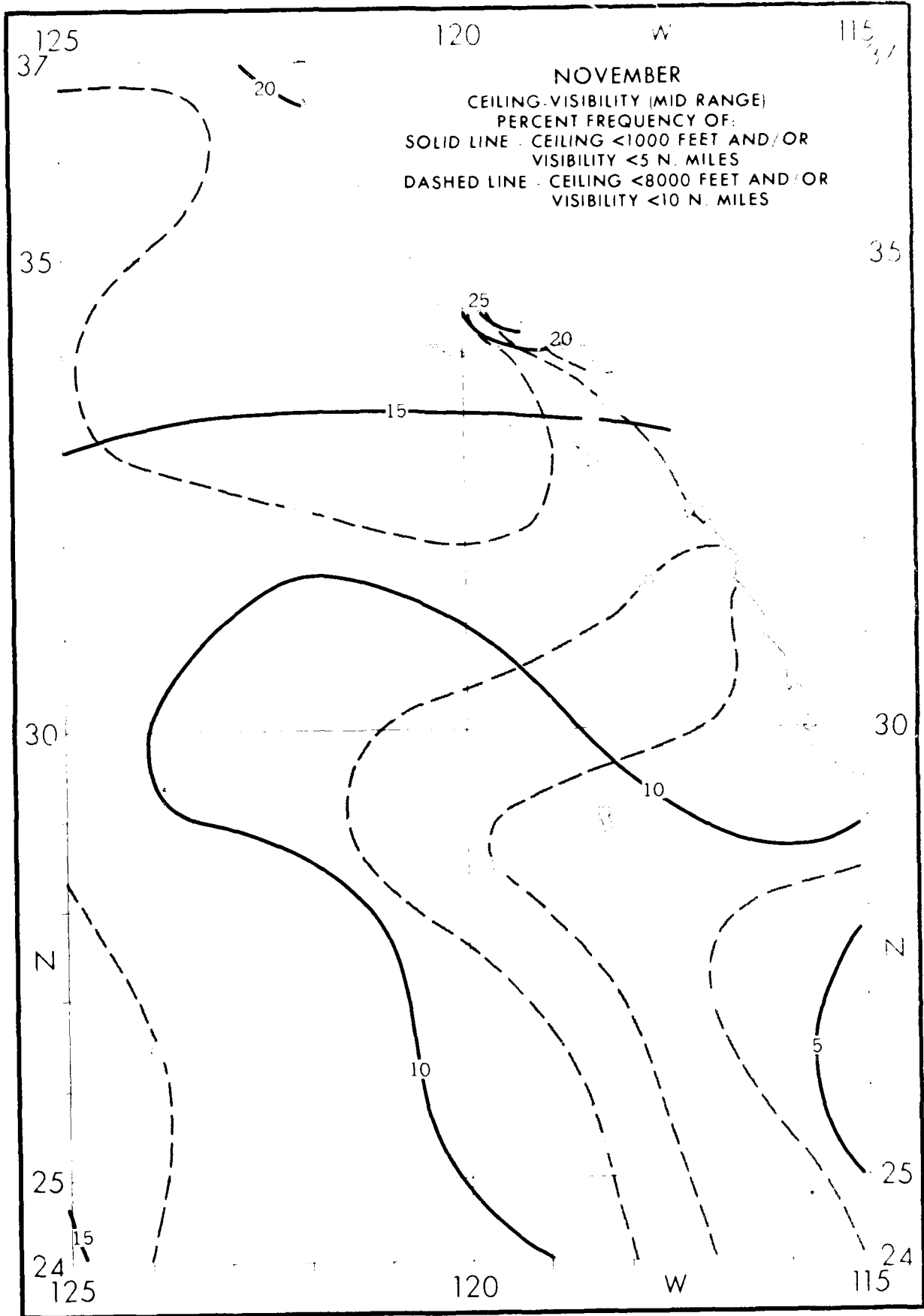


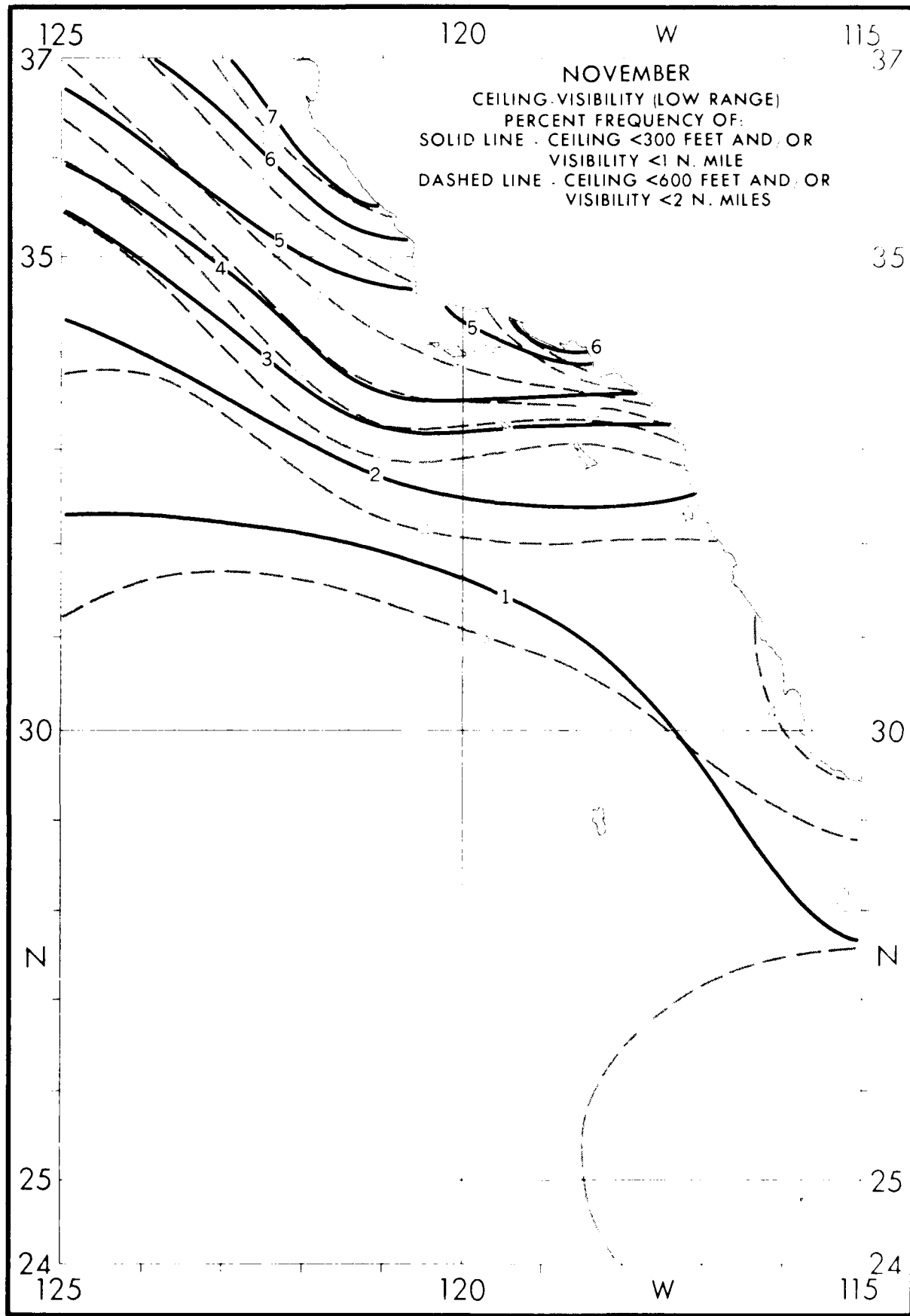


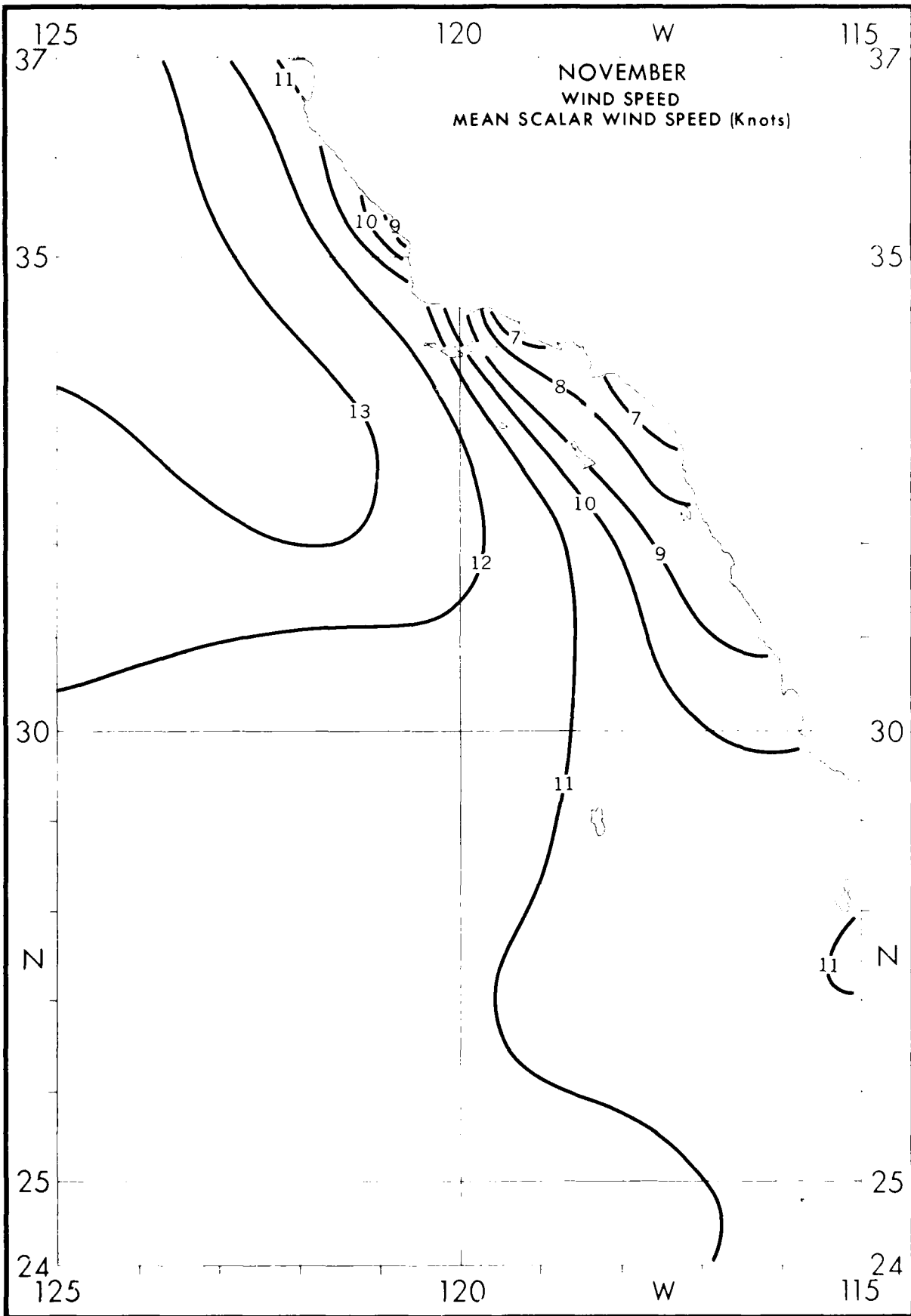


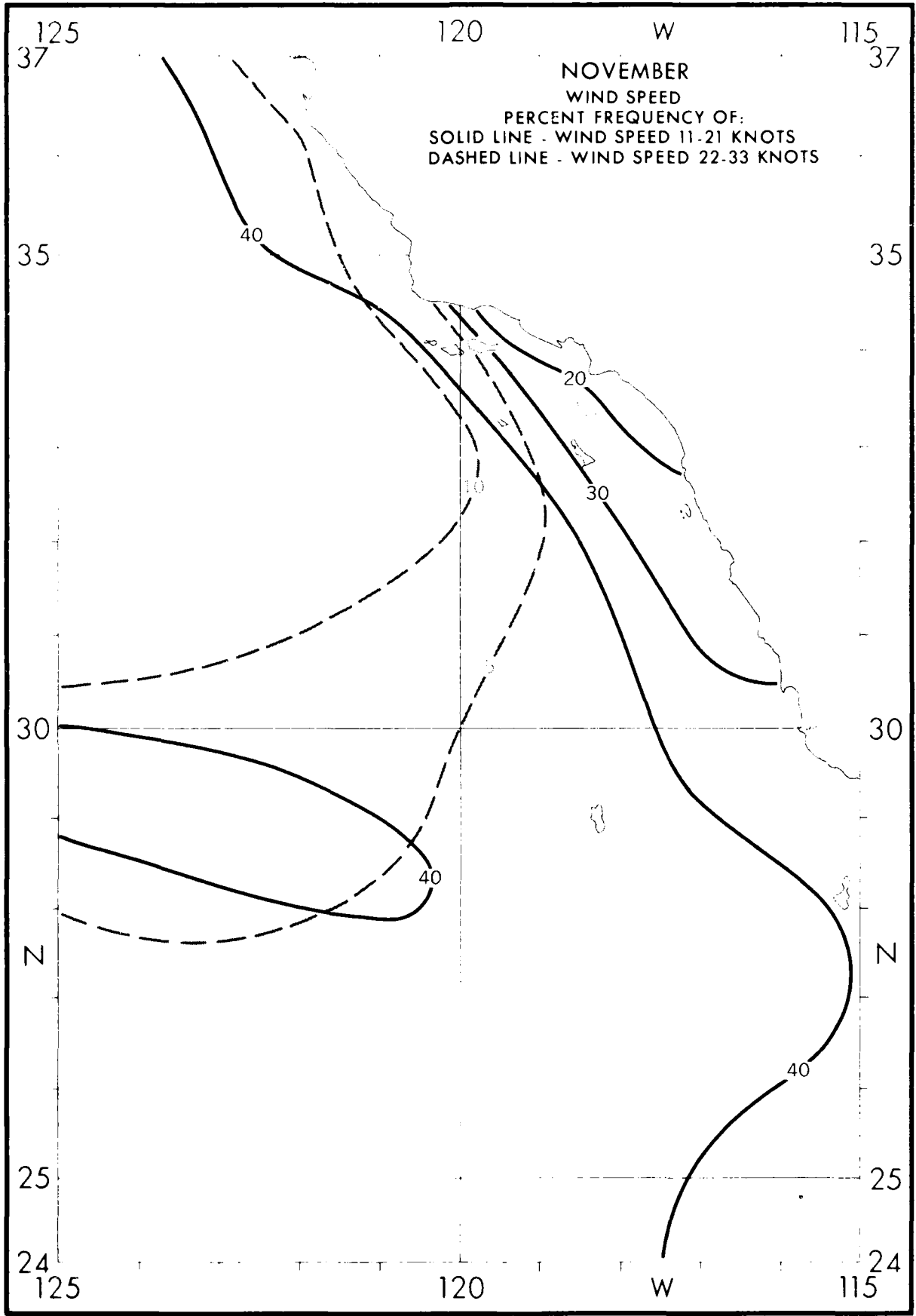
125	120	W	115
37			37
NOVEMBER			
VISIBILITY (NAUTICAL MILES)			
PERCENT FREQUENCY OF VARIOUS RANGES WITHIN ONE-DEGREE QUADRANGLES.			
EXAMPLE:			
3.1% OF THE OBSERVED VISIBILITY TIES WERE <1 BUT ≥1/2 N. MILE.			
OTHER PERCENTAGES CAN BE SIMILARLY INTERPRETED.			
N = OBSERVATION COUNT.			
35			35
NOVEMBER			
VISIBILITY (NAUTICAL MILES)			
PERCENT FREQUENCY OF VARIOUS RANGES WITHIN ONE-DEGREE QUADRANGLES.			
EXAMPLE:			
3.1% OF THE OBSERVED VISIBILITY TIES WERE <1 BUT ≥1/2 N. MILE.			
OTHER PERCENTAGES CAN BE SIMILARLY INTERPRETED.			
N = OBSERVATION COUNT.			
30			30
NOVEMBER			
VISIBILITY (NAUTICAL MILES)			
PERCENT FREQUENCY OF VARIOUS RANGES WITHIN ONE-DEGREE QUADRANGLES.			
EXAMPLE:			
3.1% OF THE OBSERVED VISIBILITY TIES WERE <1 BUT ≥1/2 N. MILE.			
OTHER PERCENTAGES CAN BE SIMILARLY INTERPRETED.			
N = OBSERVATION COUNT.			
25			25
NOVEMBER			
VISIBILITY (NAUTICAL MILES)			
PERCENT FREQUENCY OF VARIOUS RANGES WITHIN ONE-DEGREE QUADRANGLES.			
EXAMPLE:			
3.1% OF THE OBSERVED VISIBILITY TIES WERE <1 BUT ≥1/2 N. MILE.			
OTHER PERCENTAGES CAN BE SIMILARLY INTERPRETED.			
N = OBSERVATION COUNT.			
24	120	W	115
125			115
24			24

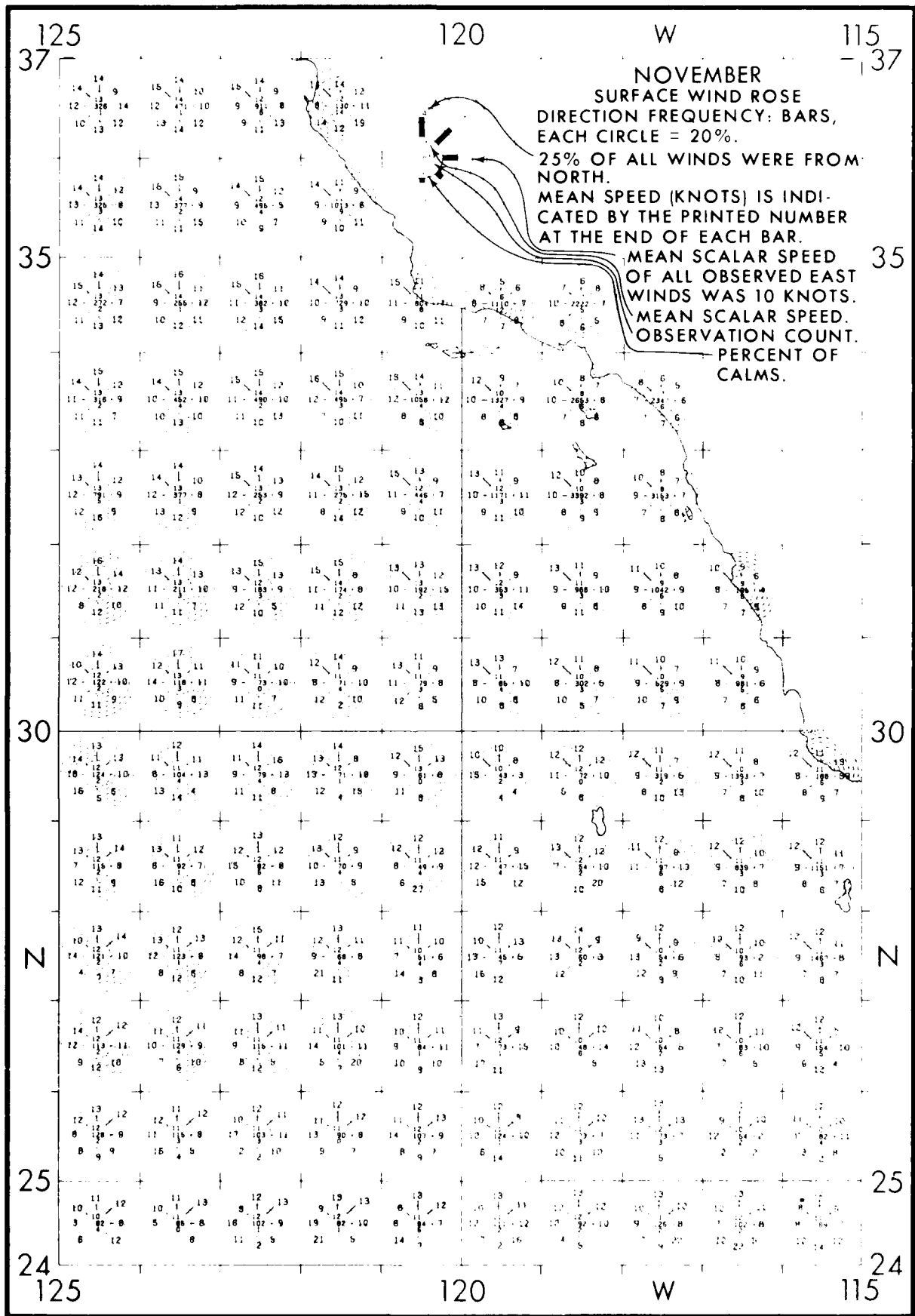
Reproduced from best available copy.

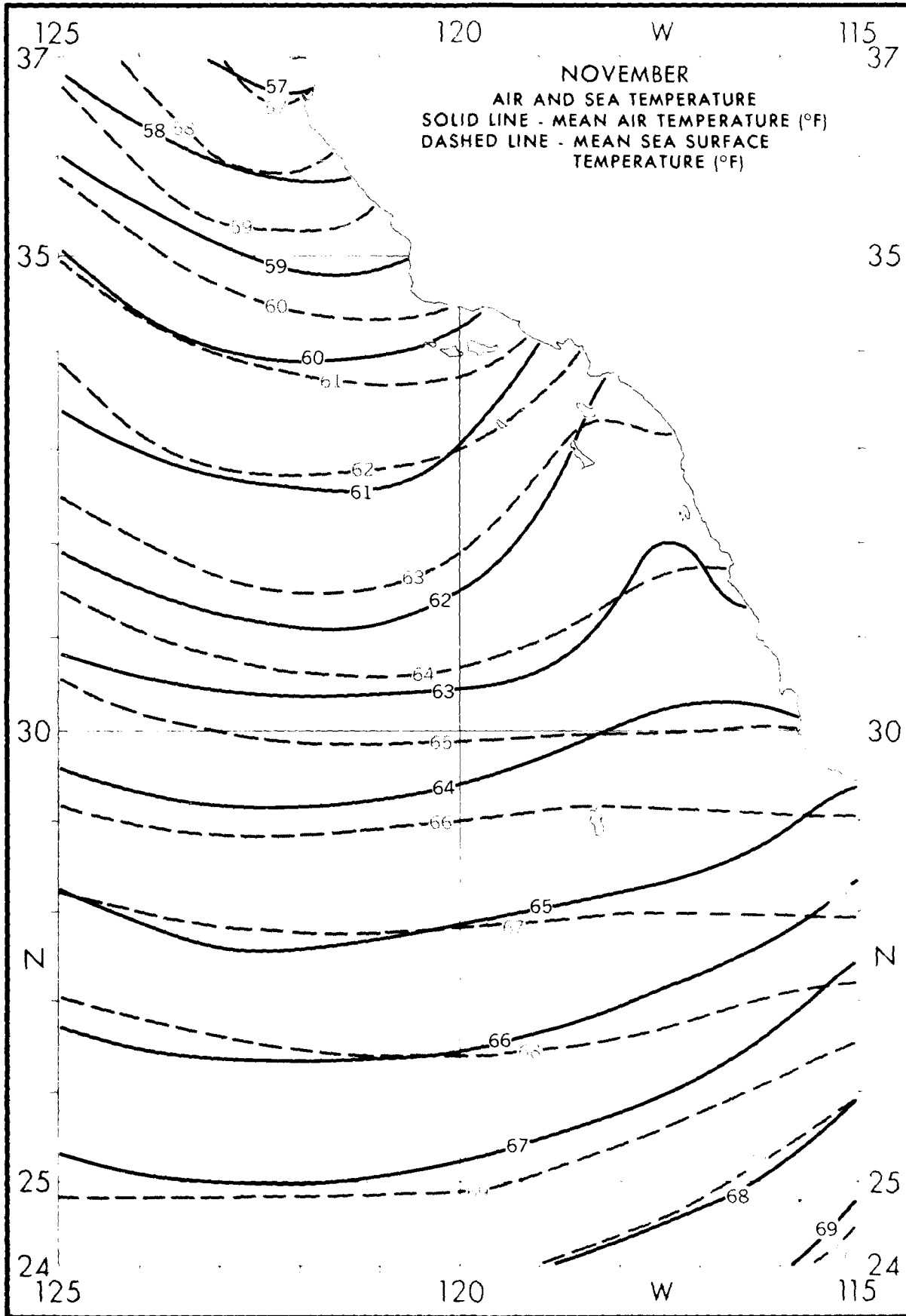


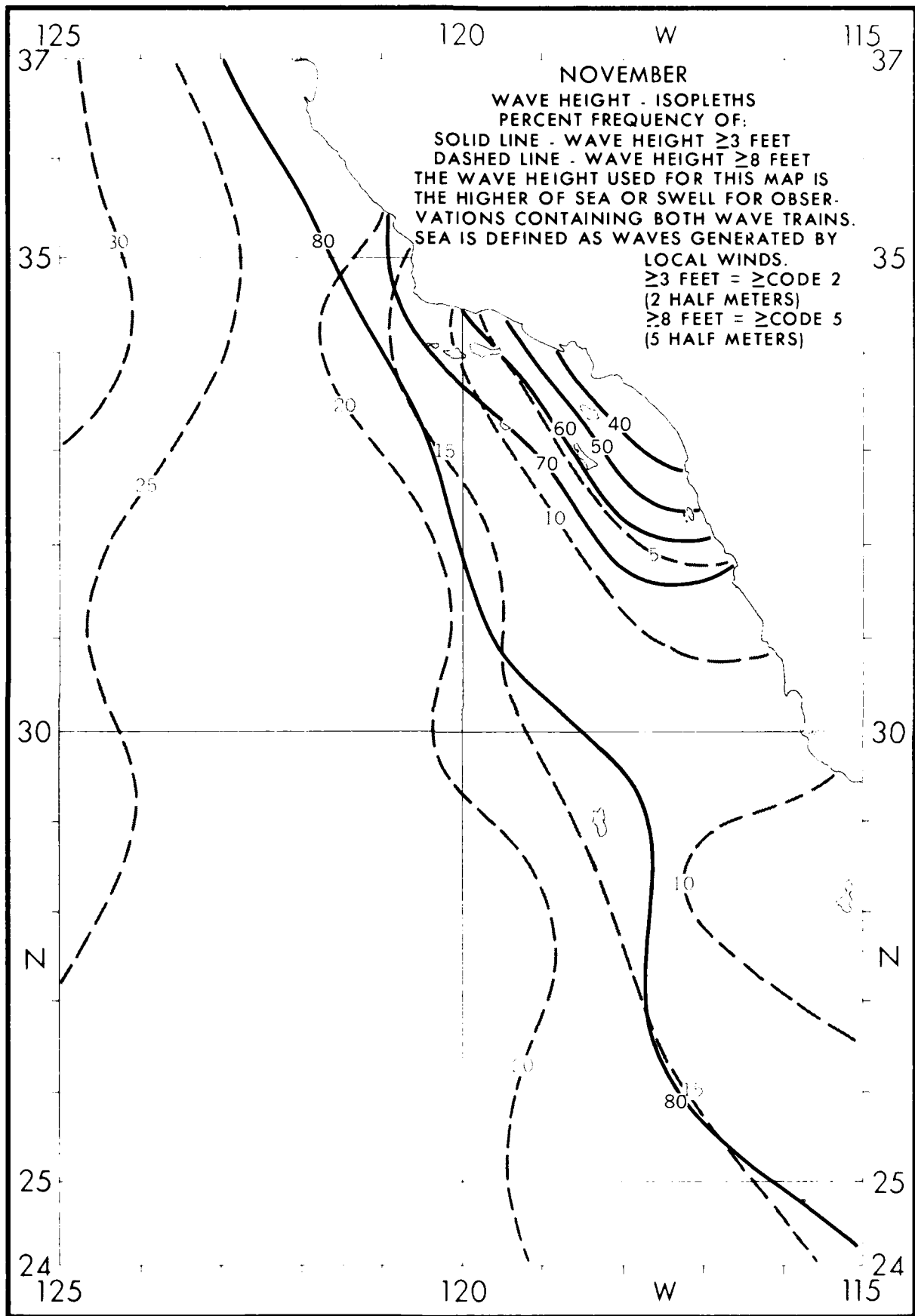












125 120 W 115
37

NOVEMBER

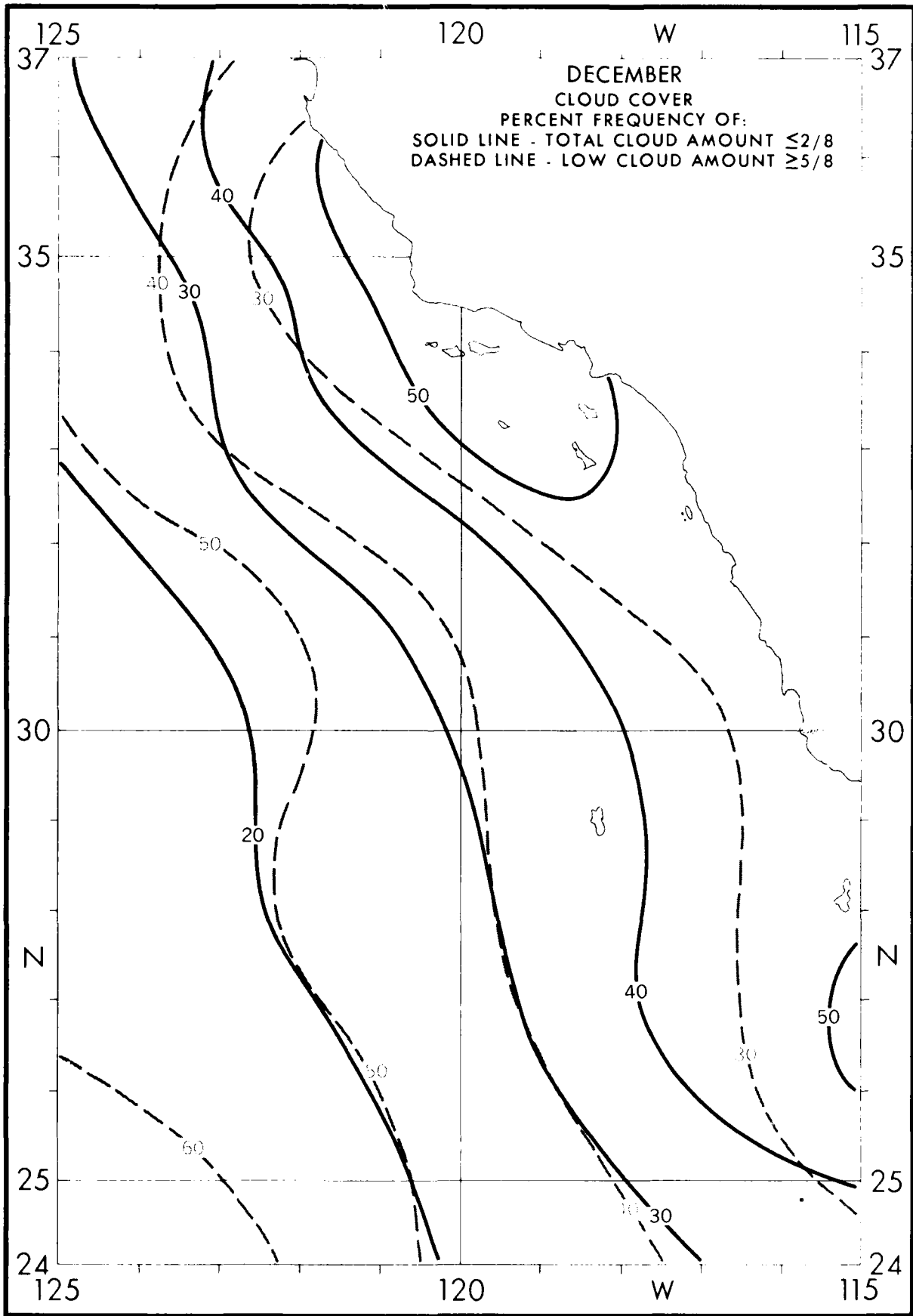
WAVE HEIGHT-FREQUENCIES

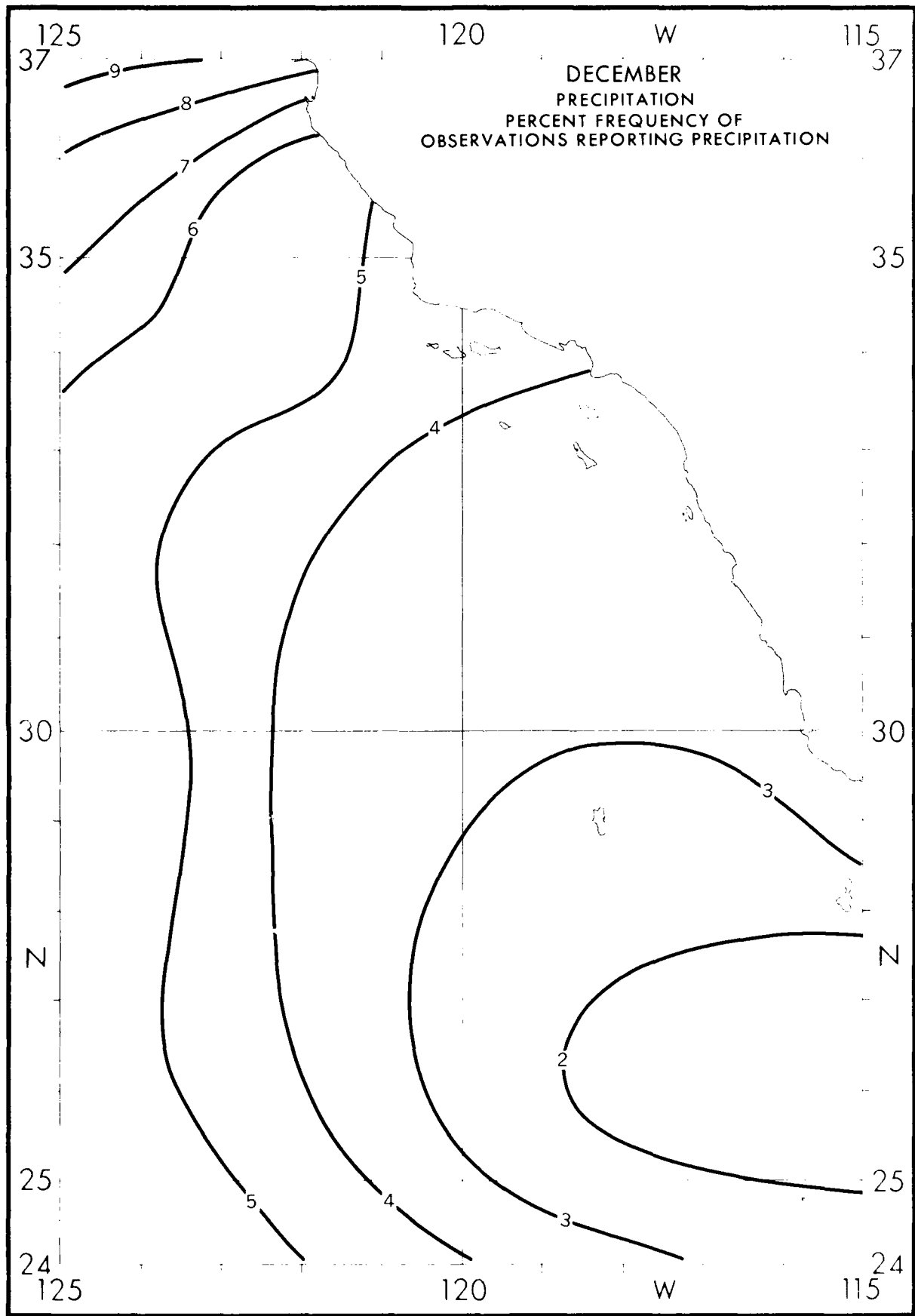
≤ 2 10.0 PERCENT FREQUENCY OF
 3-4 20.0 VARIOUS RANGES WITHIN ONE-
 5-6 30.0 DEGREE QUADRANGLES.
 7-9 20.0 EXAMPLE:
 10-12 10.0 30.0% OF ALL OBSERVED WAVE
 ≥ 13 10.0 HEIGHTS WERE IN THE RANGE 5
 N = 1363 TO 6 FEET.

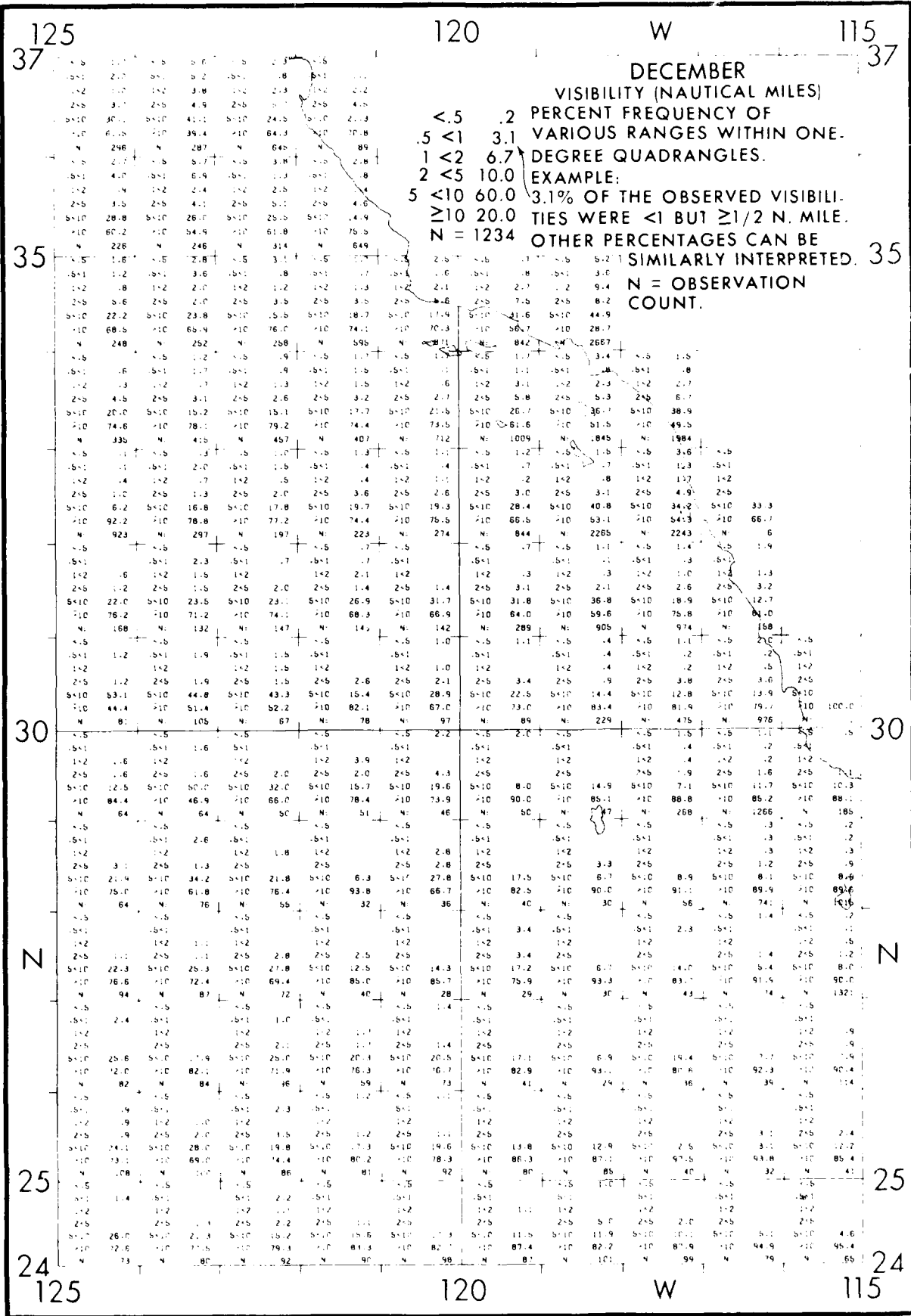
35 N = OBSERVATION COUNT.

WAVE DATA FOR THESE TABLES WERE SELECTED FROM THE HIGHER OF SEA OR SWELL WHEN BOTH WERE REPORTED.

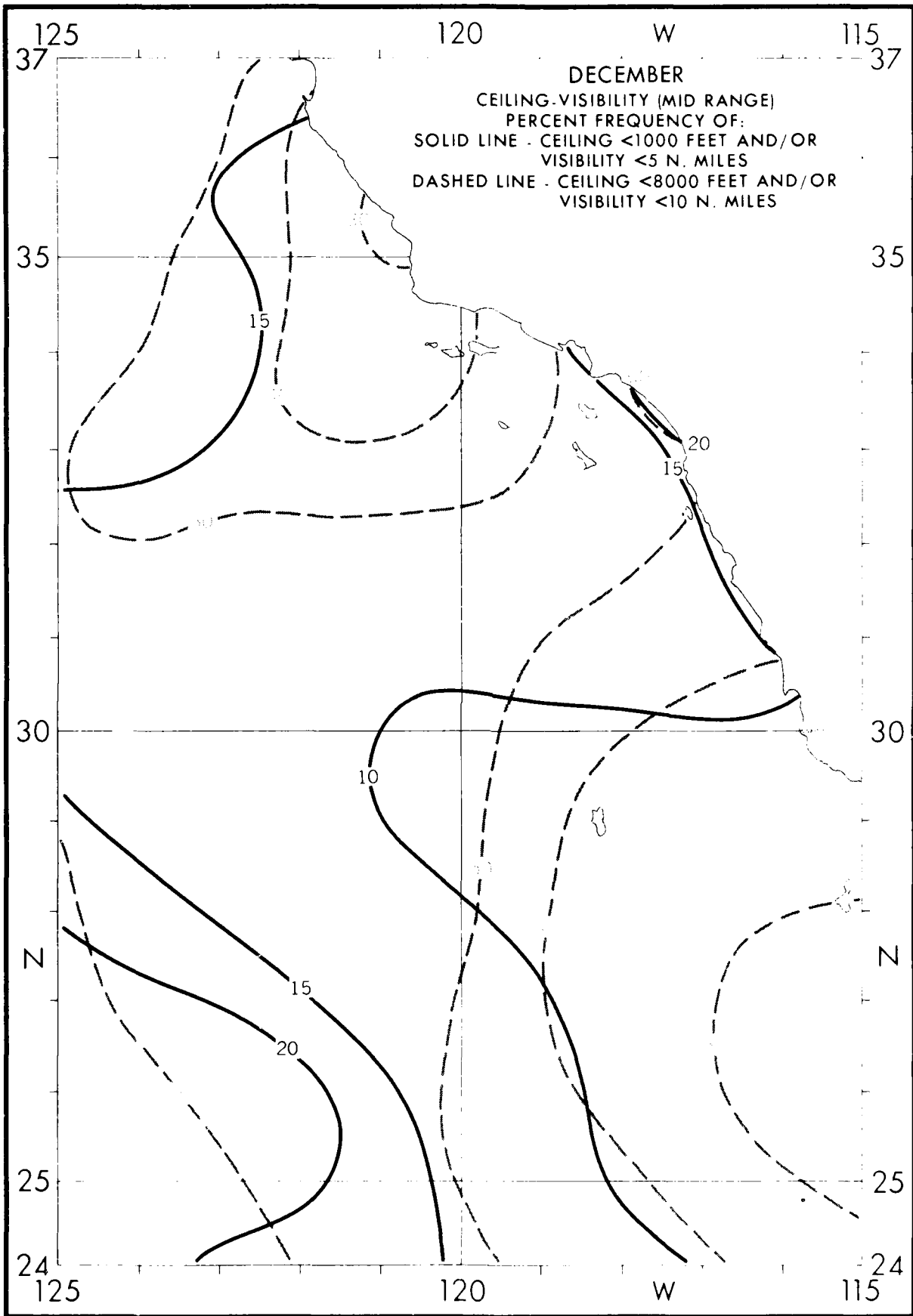
37	125	120	W	115	37
35	125	120	W	115	35
30	125	120	W	115	30
25	125	120	W	115	25
24	125	120	W	115	24

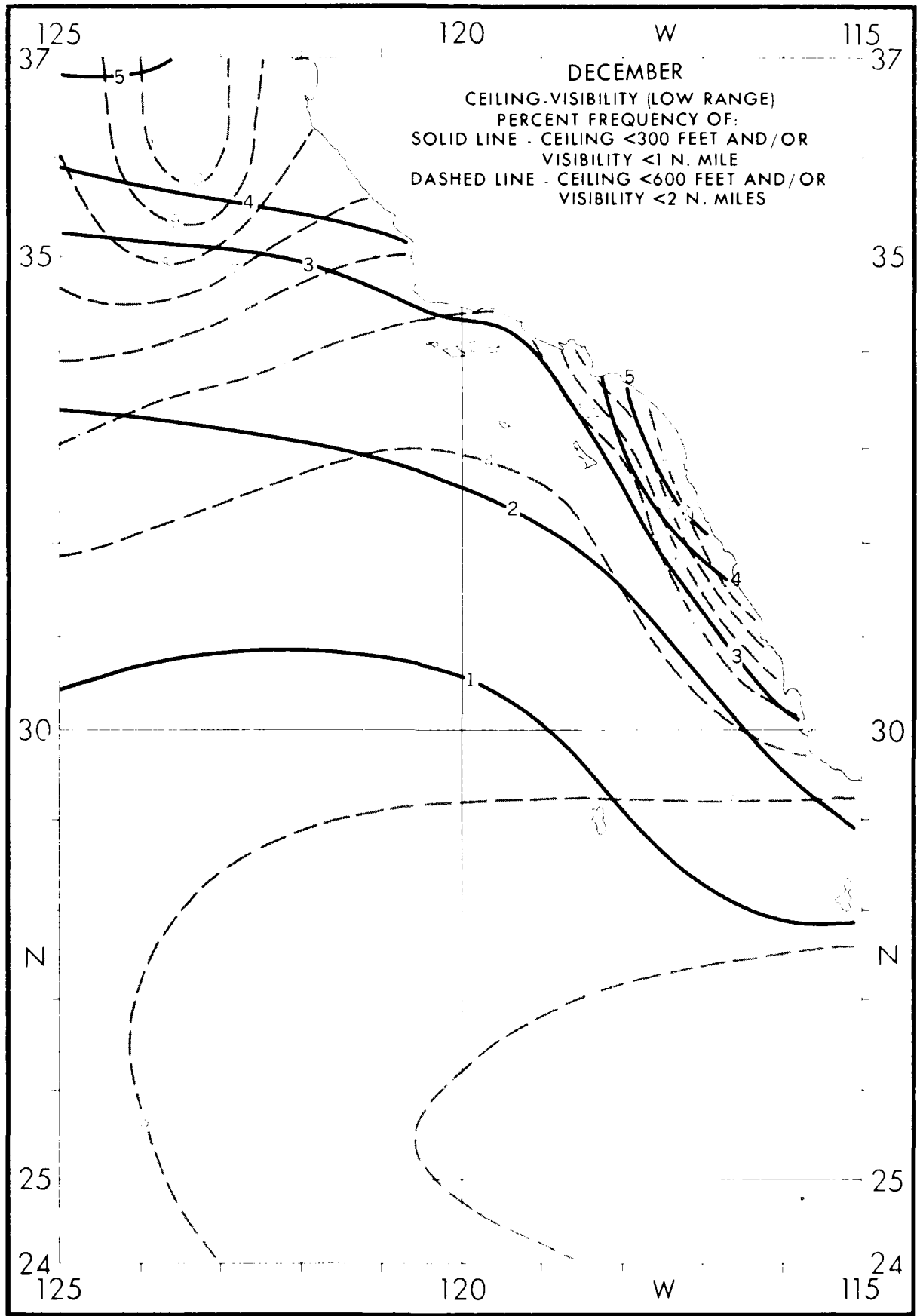


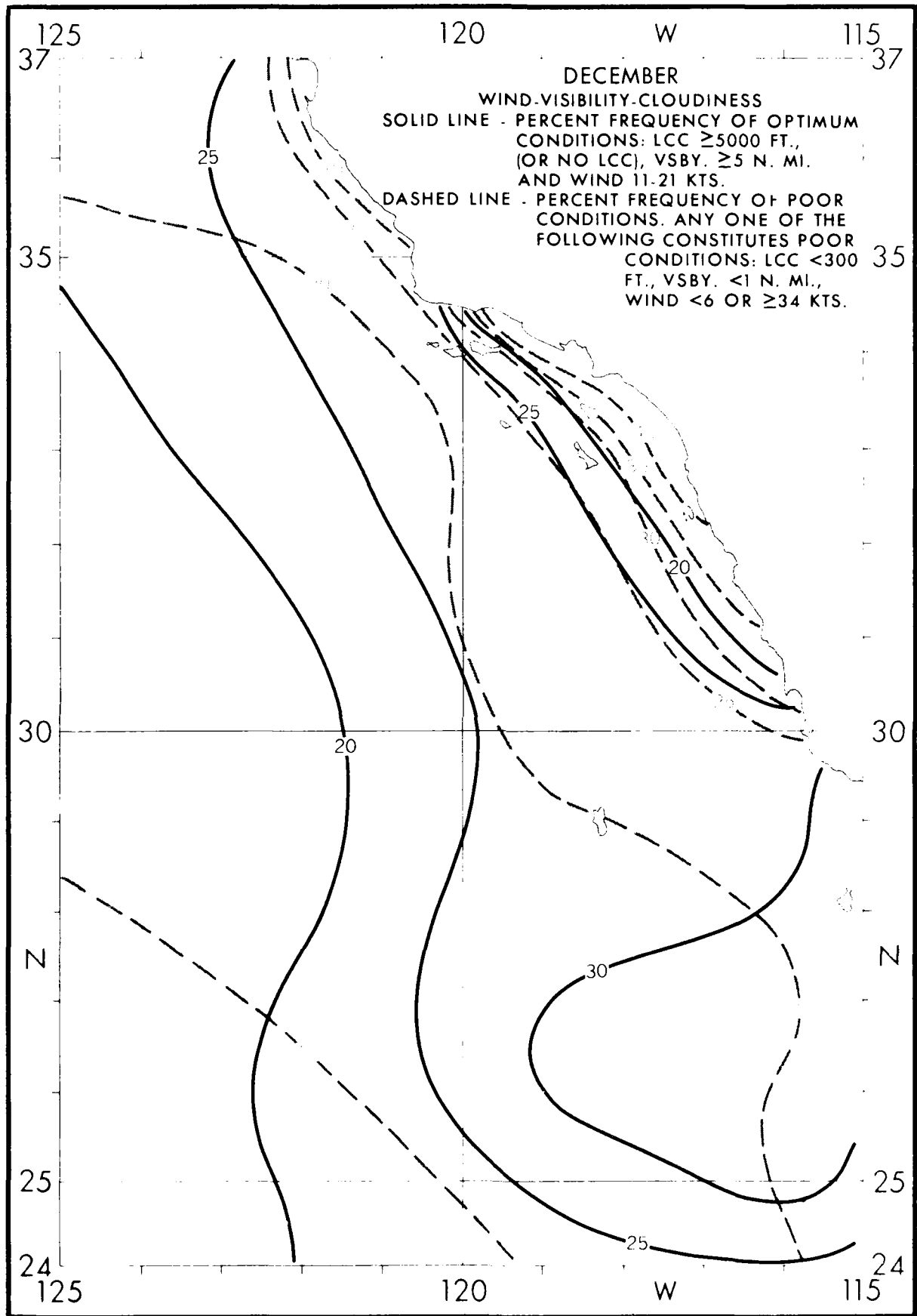


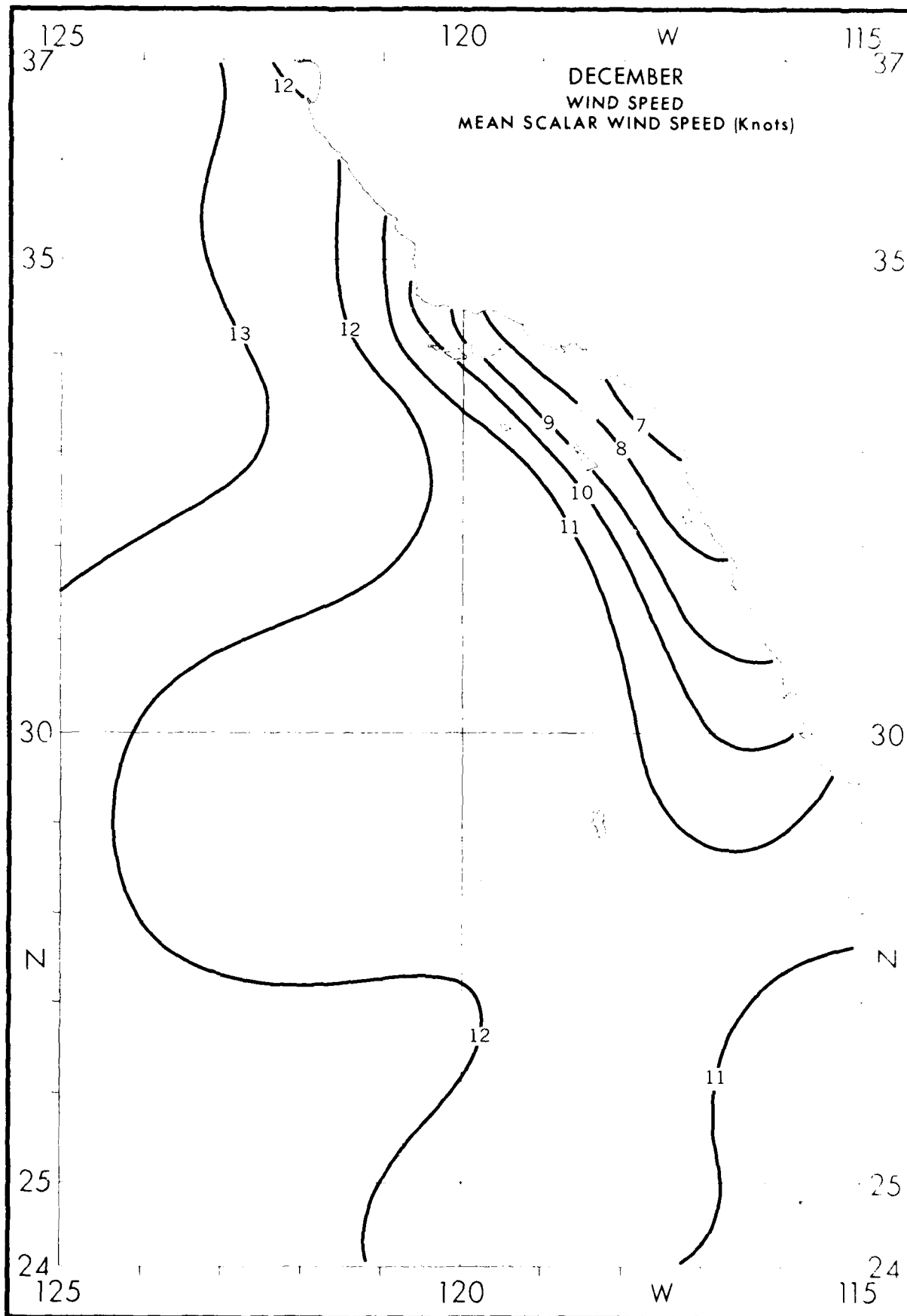


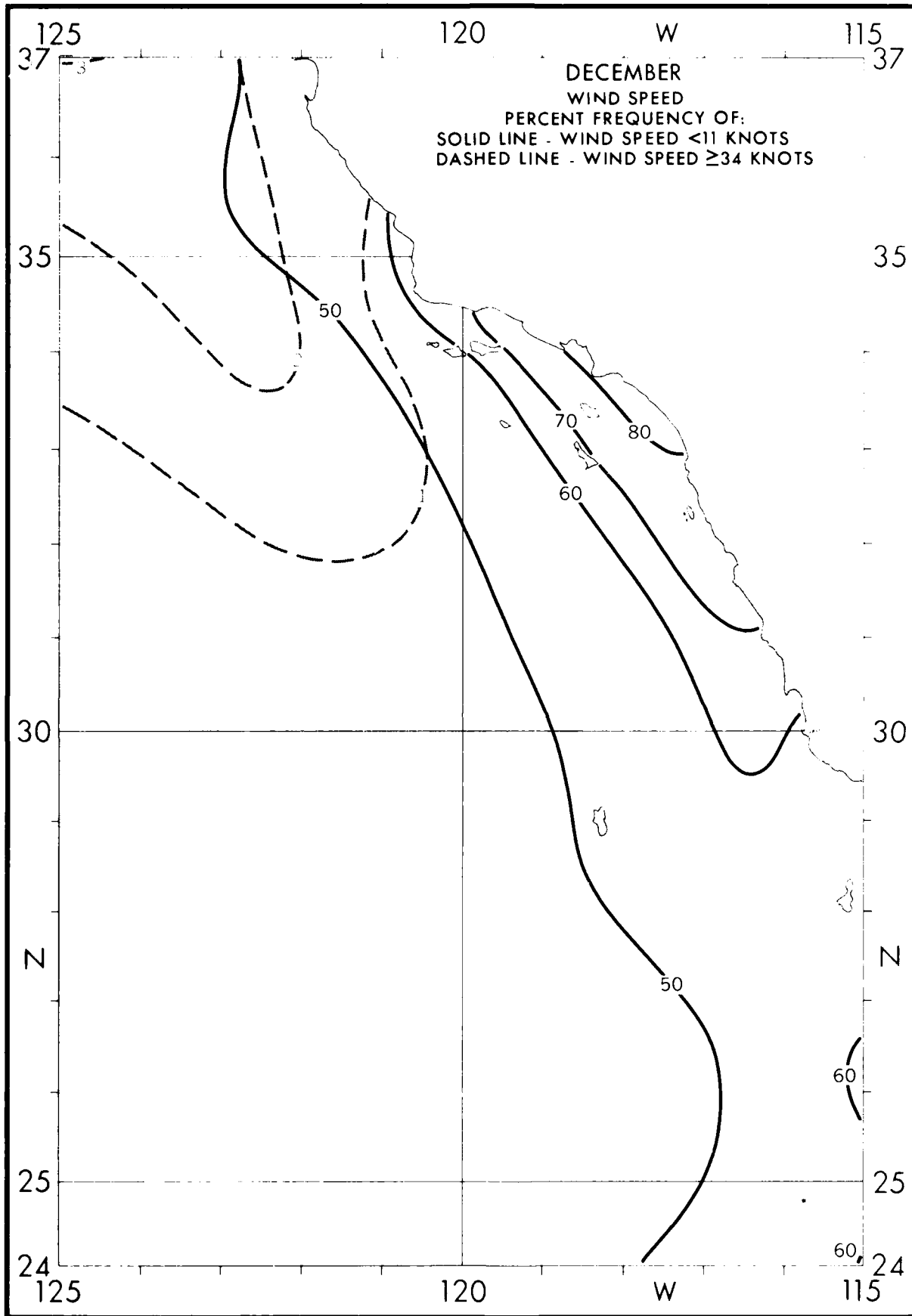
DECEMBER
 VISIBILITY (NAUTICAL MILES)
 PERCENT FREQUENCY OF
 VARIOUS RANGES WITHIN ONE
 DEGREE QUADRANGLES.
 EXAMPLE:
 3.1% OF THE OBSERVED VISIBILITIES
 WERE <1 BUT ≥1/2 N. MILE.
 OTHER PERCENTAGES CAN BE
 SIMILARLY INTERPRETED.
 N = OBSERVATION
 COUNT.











125
37

120

W

115
37

DECEMBER
SURFACE WIND ROSE
DIRECTION FREQUENCY: BARS,
EACH CIRCLE = 20%.
25% OF ALL WINDS WERE FROM
NORTH.
MEAN SPEED (KNOTS) IS INDI-
CATED BY THE PRINTED NUMBER
AT THE END OF EACH BAR.
MEAN SCALAR SPEED
OF ALL OBSERVED EAST
WINDS WAS 10 KNOTS.
MEAN SCALAR SPEED.
OBSERVATION COUNT.
PERCENT OF
CALMS.

35

35

30

30

N

N

25

25

24
125

120

W

115
24

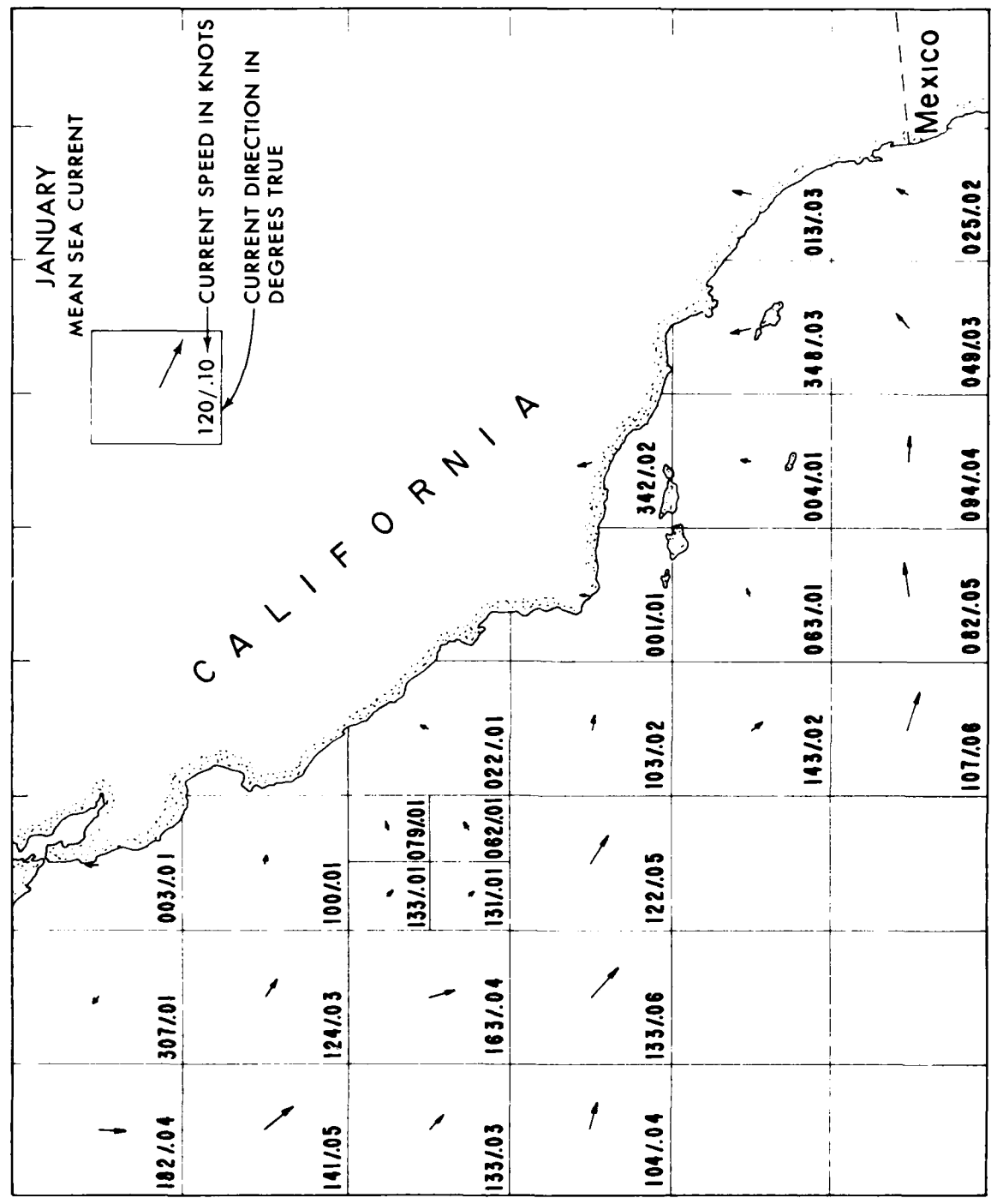
125					120		W		115
37	9.7	11.0	13.4	18.0					37
	18.2	34.1	34.1	13.1					
	18.2	5.6	12.2	5.6	16.7	5.6	24.6		
	31.5	7.9	27.4	7.9	26.2	7.9	23.0		
	16.4	10-12	9.1	10-12	14.9	10-12	16.4		
	6.1	5.13	6.1	5.13	6.7	5.13	4.9		
	165	N=	164	N=	462	N=	61		
	15.9	19.5	11.4	15.9					
	21.0	3.4	22.9	3.4	21.2	3.4	20.2		
	17.4	5.6	16.1	5.6	17.4	5.6	21.2		
	24.6	7.9	27.1	7.9	29.9	7.9	25.7		
	13.0	10-12	11.0	10-12	15.2	10-12	11.3		
	8.0	5.13	3.4	5.13	4.9	5.13	5.8		
	139	N=	118	N=	184	N=	416		
35	15.3	17.9	16.5	14.6	18.1	47.3	63.6		35
	21.5	3.4	17.2	3.4	19.6	3.4	22.5		
	13.9	5.6	20.0	5.6	19.0	5.6	15.6		
	27.8	7.9	24.8	7.9	28.5	7.9	27.5		
	12.5	10-12	9.7	10-12	10.8	10-12	10.8		
	9.0	5.13	10.3	5.13	5.7	5.13	9.0		
	144	N=	145	N=	158	N=	378		
	17.6	10.8	17.6	16.5	18.5	33.9	50.8		
	15.9	3.4	18.3	3.4	19.0	3.4	21.9		
	17.6	5.6	21.7	5.6	25.6	5.6	20.3		
	30.2	7.9	32.1	7.9	25.6	7.9	28.0		
	14.3	10-12	12.1	10-12	6.2	10-12	10.6		
	4.4	5.13	5.0	5.13	5.9	5.13	3.8		
	182	N=	240	N=	273	N=	236		
	26.1	13.6	16.4	16.4	15.3	28.7	35.7		
	25.6	3.4	21.6	3.4	17.9	3.4	21.2		
	19.5	5.6	16.4	5.6	19.4	5.6	16.4		
	19.7	7.9	28.6	7.9	32.1	7.9	29.5		
	5.5	10-12	11.3	10-12	9.0	10-12	9.6		
	3.6	5.13	8.5	5.13	5.2	5.13	6.8		
	743	N=	213	N=	134	N=	146		
	15.9	3.4	20.2	3.4	19.8	3.4	15.0		
	15.9	3.4	14.9	3.4	20.8	3.4	30.0		
	15.9	5.6	19.1	5.6	17.8	5.6	21.0		
	38.9	7.9	34.0	7.9	30.7	7.9	26.0		
	7.1	10-12	8.5	10-12	10.9	10-12	5.0		
	6.3	5.13	3.2	5.13	3.0	5.13	2.0		
	126	N=	94	N=	101	N=	100		
	15.2	3.4	2.1	3.4	10.3	3.4	11.5		
	26.1	3.4	21.3	3.4	33.3	3.4	23.1		
	13.0	5.6	17.0	5.6	17.9	5.6	26.9		
	23.9	7.9	40.4	7.9	30.8	7.9	28.8		
	17.4	10-12	19.1	10-12	5.1	10-12	5.8		
	4.3	5.13	2.6	5.13	3.8	5.13	3.8		
	46	N=	47	N=	39	N=	52		
30	17.4	6.5	8.1	11.1	25.7	12.5	17.1		30
	10.9	3.4	22.6	3.4	29.7	3.4	24.4		
	34.8	5.6	29.0	5.6	21.6	5.6	20.0		
	28.3	7.9	29.0	7.9	37.8	7.9	22.2		
	6.5	10-12	6.5	10-12	2.7	10-12	20.0		
	2.2	5.13	6.5	5.13	2.2	5.13	2.2		
	46	N=	31	N=	37	N=	45		
	14.0	3.4	13.3	3.4	25.0	3.4	20.7		
	23.3	3.4	22.2	3.4	11.1	3.4	17.2		
	20.9	5.6	26.7	5.6	16.7	5.6	10.3		
	25.6	7.9	26.7	7.9	27.8	7.9	34.5		
	14.0	10-12	4.4	10-12	13.9	10-12	10.3		
	2.3	5.13	6.7	5.13	5.6	5.13	6.9		
	43	N=	45	N=	36	N=	29		
	15.2	3.4	9.8	3.4	23.9	3.4	21.9		
	28.8	3.4	18.0	3.4	26.1	3.4	18.8		
	21.2	5.6	27.9	5.6	15.2	5.6	21.9		
	22.7	7.9	36.1	7.9	26.1	7.9	25.0		
	9.1	10-12	4.9	10-12	8.7	10-12	12.5		
	3.0	5.13	3.3	5.13	3.7	5.13	3.7		
	68	N=	61	N=	46	N=	32		
	19.0	3.4	12.3	3.4	13.7	3.4	10.6		
	27.4	3.4	32.3	3.4	21.9	3.4	29.8		
	20.7	5.6	20.0	5.6	26.0	5.6	19.1		
	24.1	7.9	26.2	7.9	21.9	7.9	27.7		
	12.1	10-12	6.2	10-12	13.7	10-12	10.6		
	1.7	5.13	3.1	5.13	2.7	5.13	2.1		
	58	N=	65	N=	73	N=	47		
	12.7	3.4	13.4	3.4	13.0	3.4	15.2		
	27.8	3.4	25.4	3.4	14.5	3.4	30.3		
	20.3	5.6	14.9	5.6	21.7	5.6	25.8		
	27.8	7.9	38.8	7.9	31.9	7.9	19.7		
	3.8	10-12	4.5	10-12	14.5	10-12	6.1		
	7.6	5.13	3.0	5.13	4.3	5.13	3.0		
	79	N=	67	N=	69	N=	66		
25	15.6	13.6	6.1	9.3	11.0	16.4	17.9		25
	22.2	3.4	15.3	3.4	30.3	3.4	20.0		
	8.9	5.6	37.3	5.6	21.2	5.6	25.3		
	37.8	7.9	22.0	7.9	19.7	7.9	28.0		
	13.3	10-12	8.5	10-12	15.2	10-12	13.3		
	2.2	5.13	3.4	5.13	7.6	5.13	4.0		
	45	N=	58	N=	66	N=	75		
24	125				120		W		115

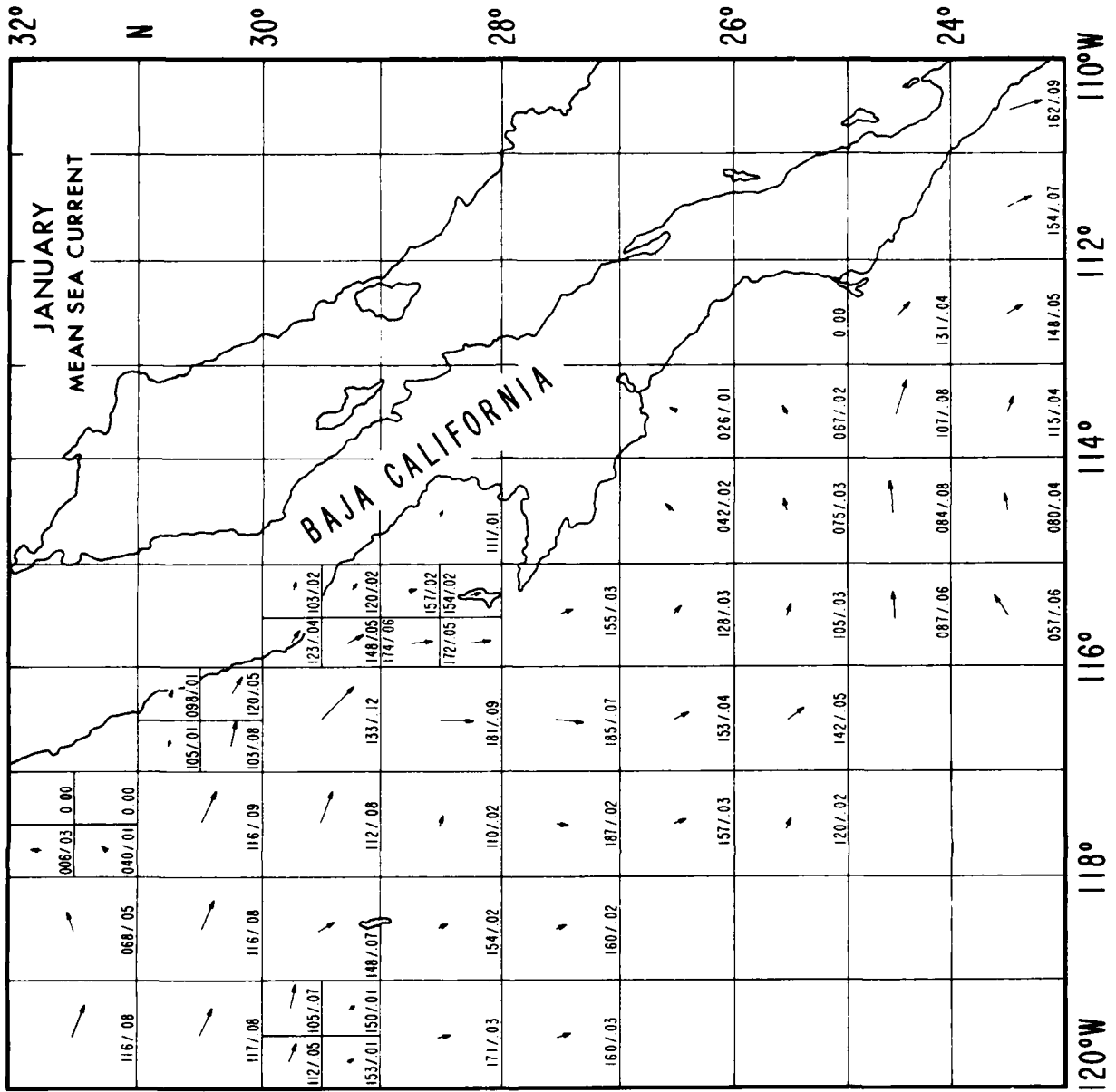
DECEMBER
WAVE HEIGHT-FREQUENCIES

≤ 2 10.0 PERCENT FREQUENCY OF
 3-4 20.0 VARIOUS RANGES WITHIN ONE-
 5-6 30.0 DEGREE QUADRANGLES.
 7-9 20.0 EXAMPLE:
 10-12 10.0 30.0% OF ALL OBSERVED WAVE
 ≥ 13 10.0 HEIGHTS WERE IN THE RANGE 5
 N = 1363 TO 6 FEET.

N = OBSERVATION
 COUNT.
 WAVE DATA FOR THESE
 TABLES WERE SELECTED
 FROM THE HIGHER OF
 SEA OR SWELL
 WHEN BOTH
 WERE REPORTED.

38° N 36° 34° 32°



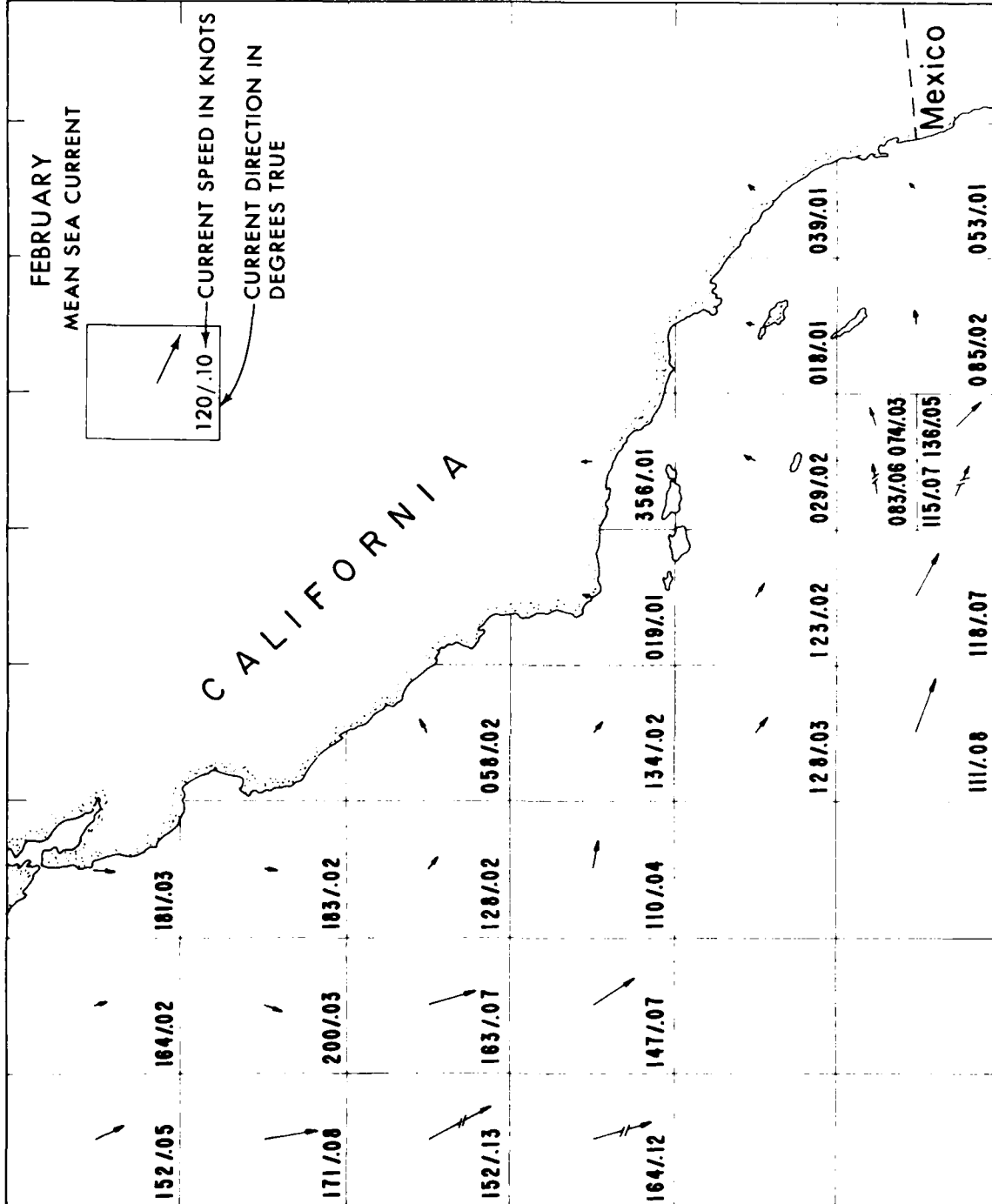


38°

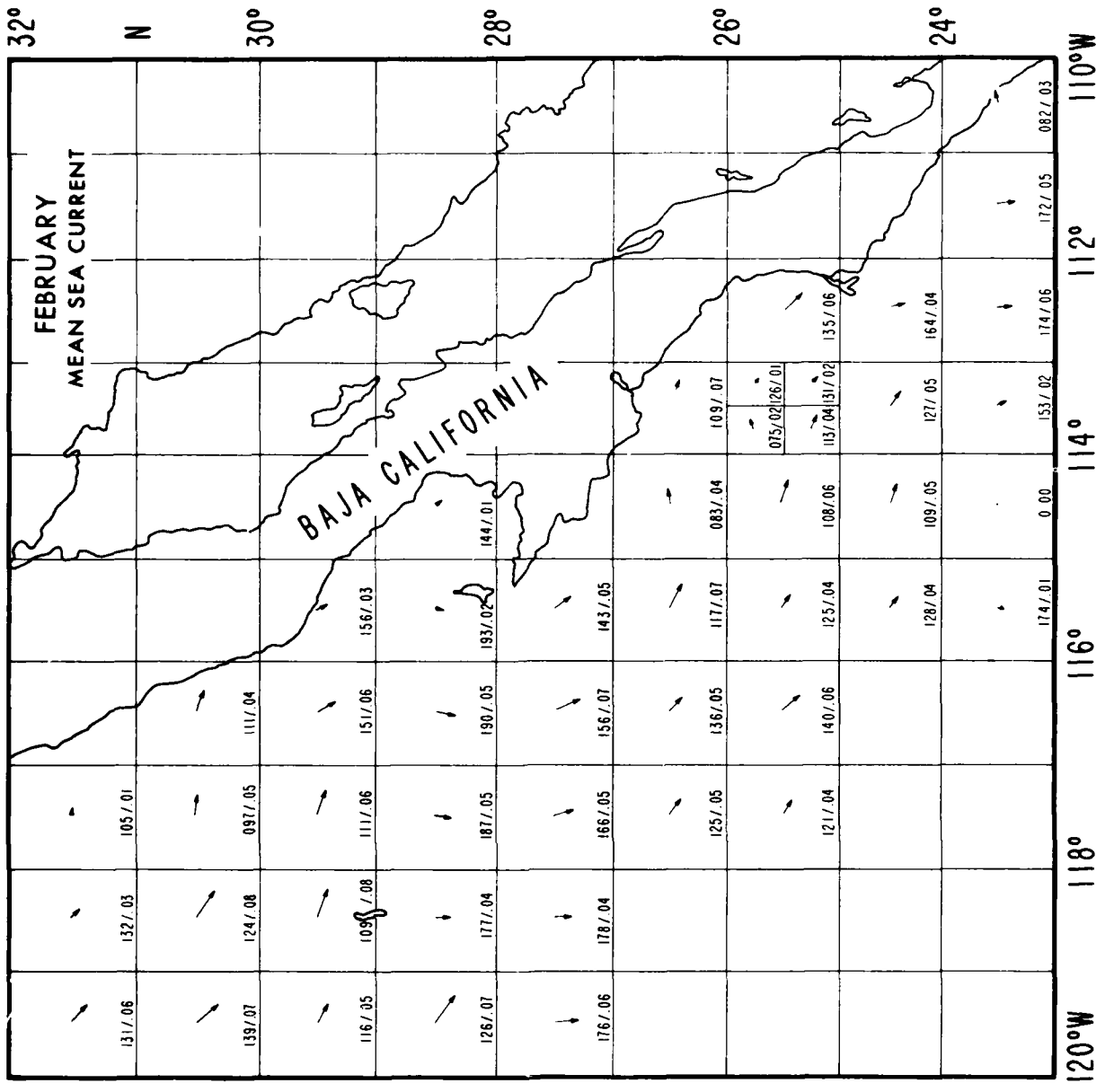
N 36°

34°

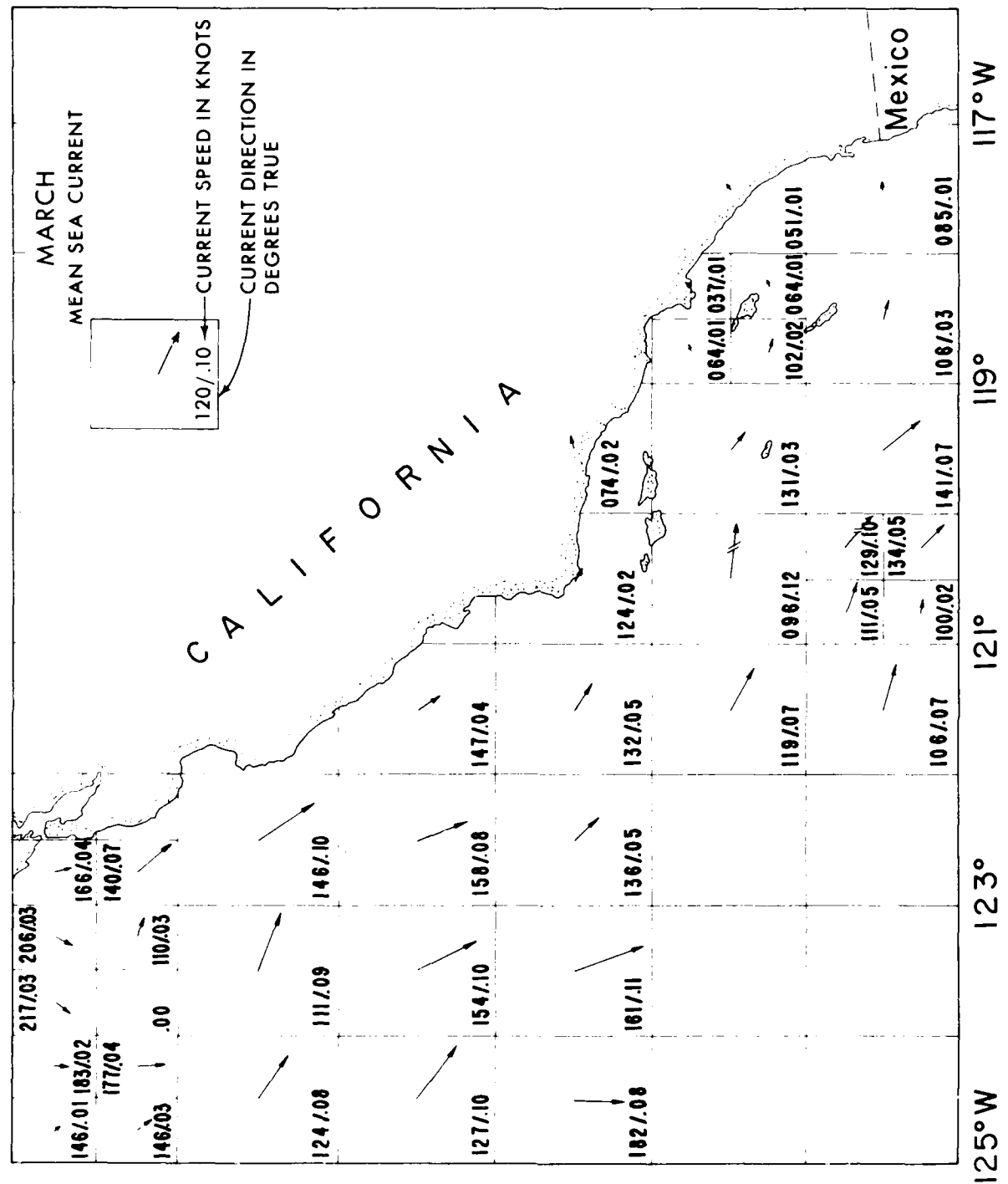
32°

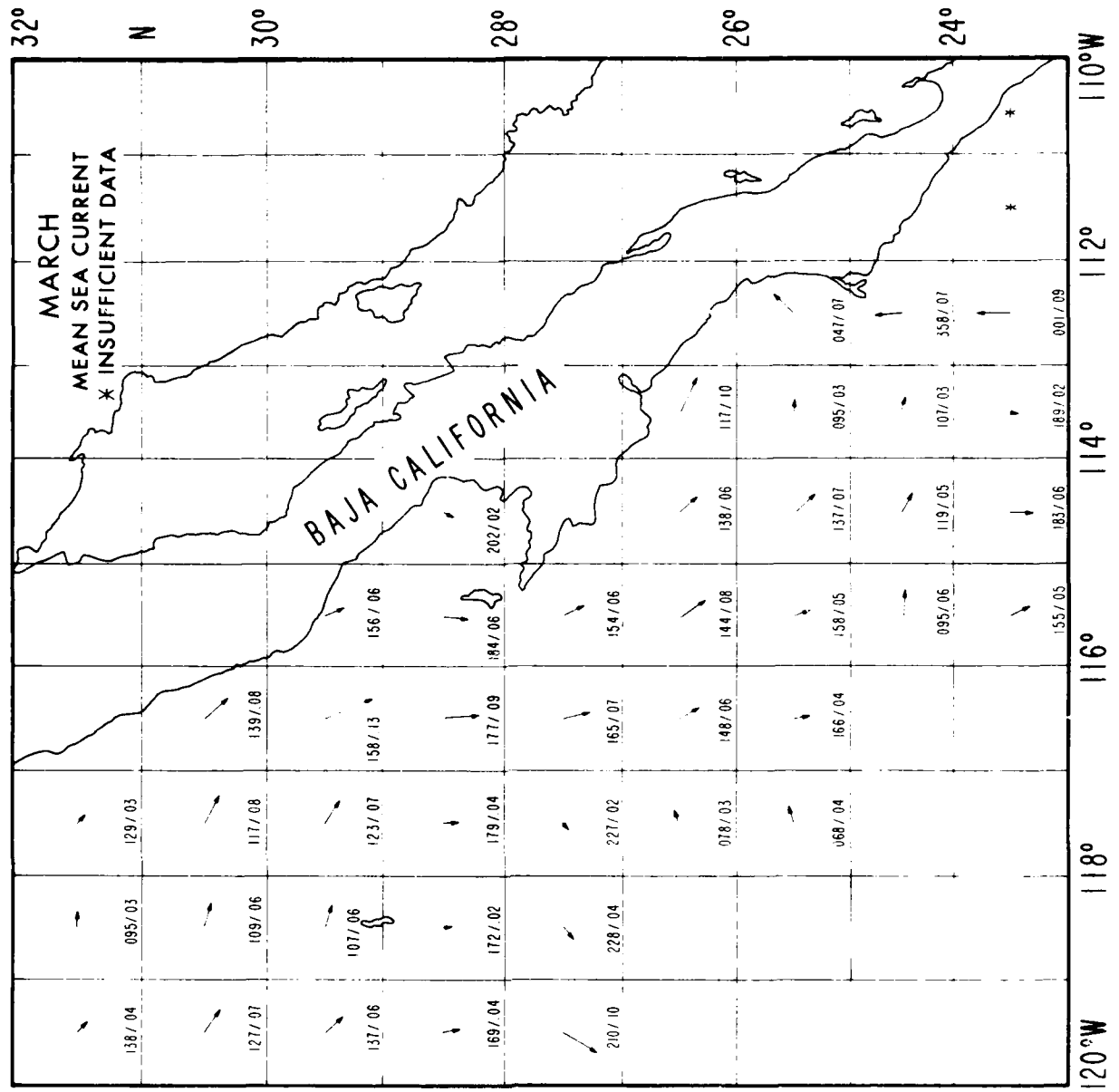


125°W 123° 121° 119° 117°W



38° N 36° 34° 32°



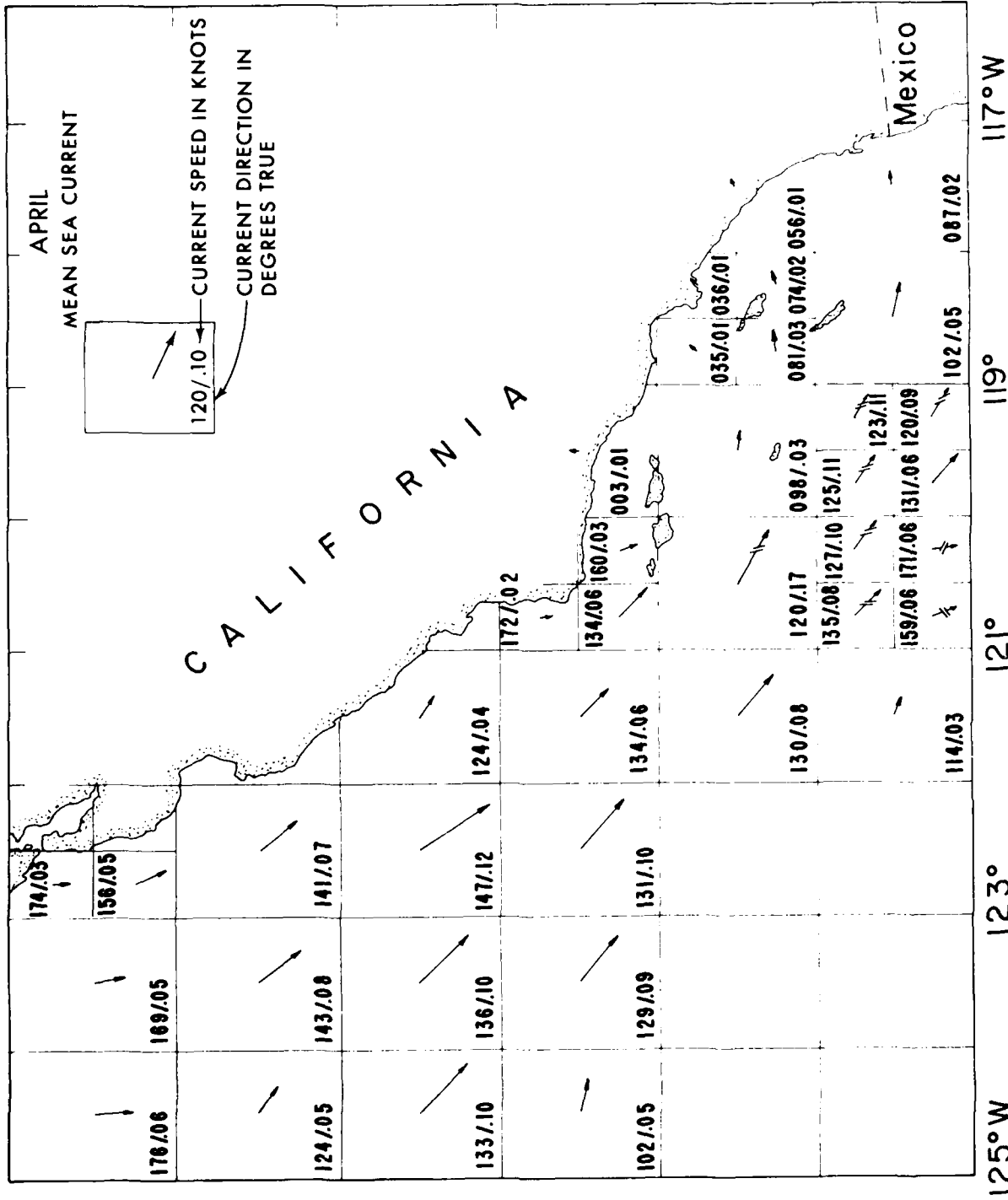


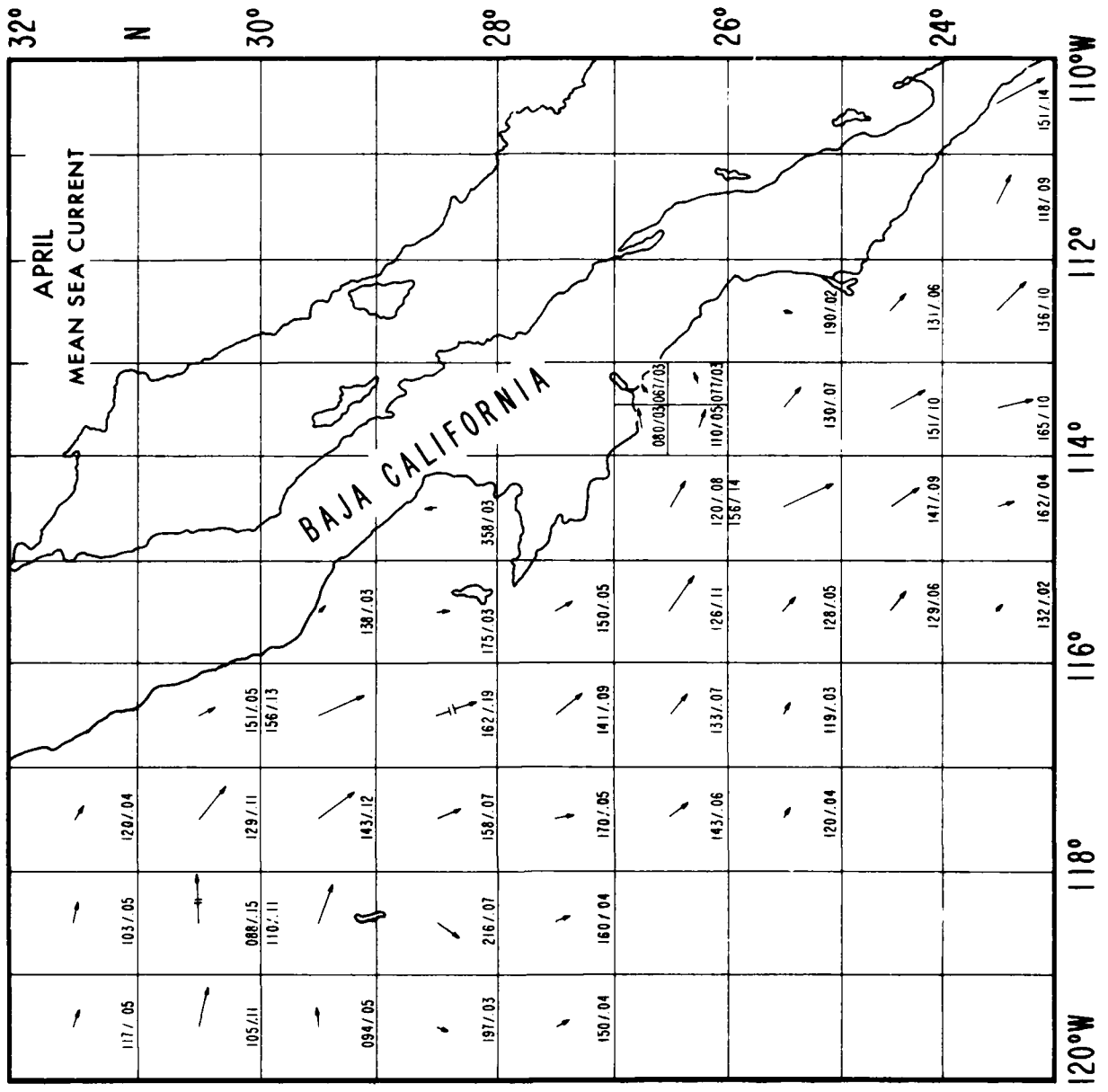
38°

N 36°

34°

32°



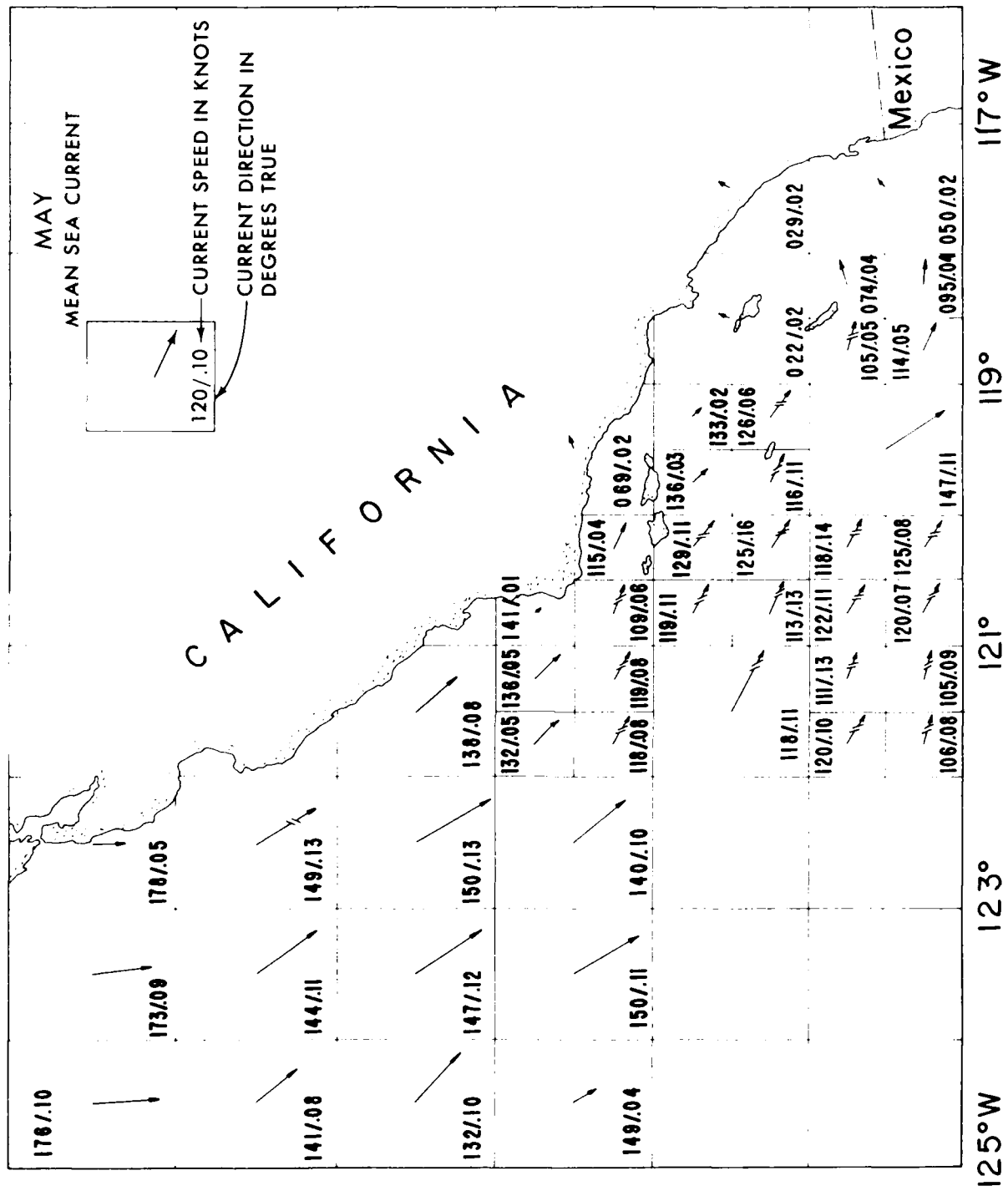


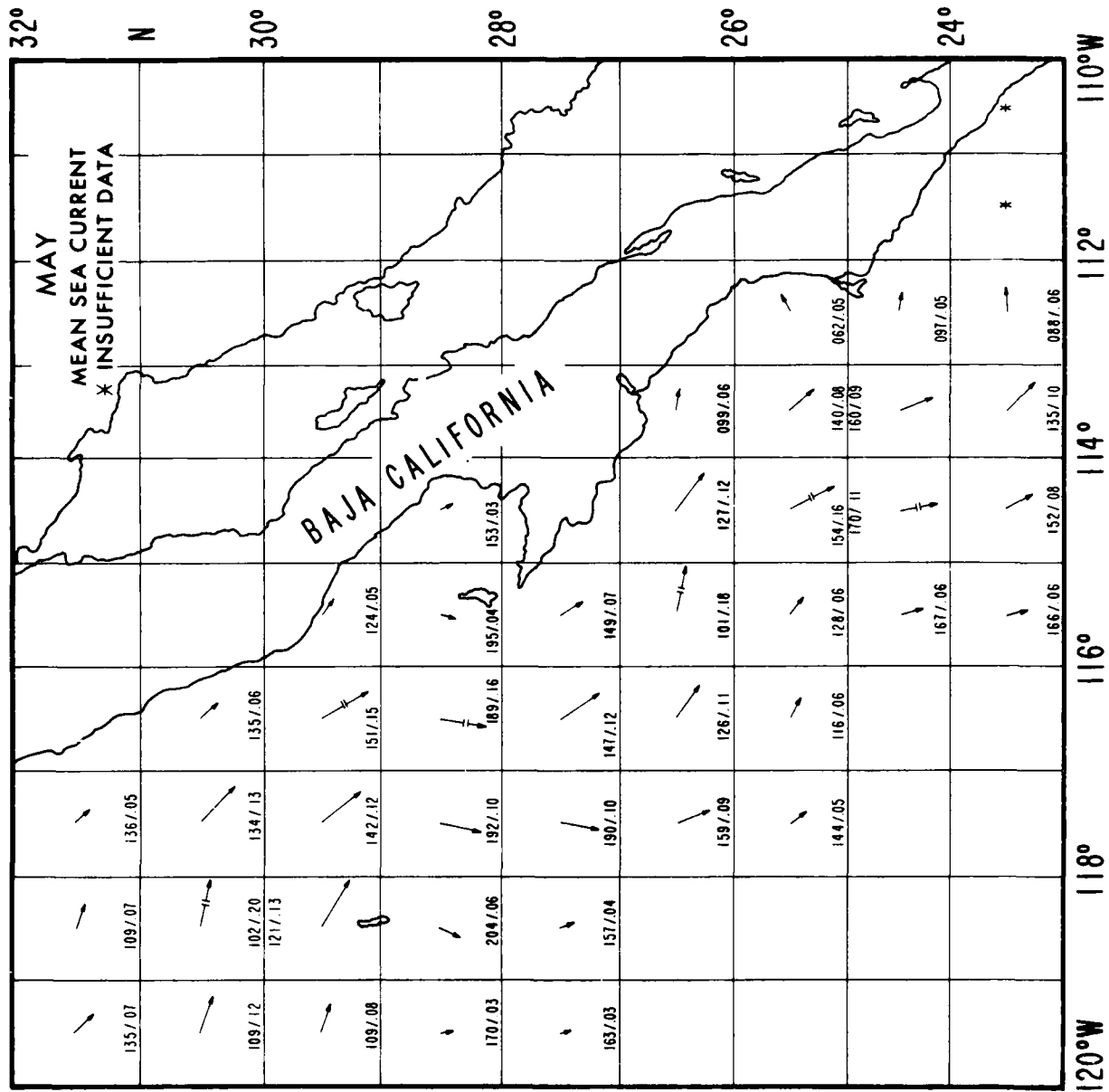
38°

N 36°

34°

32°



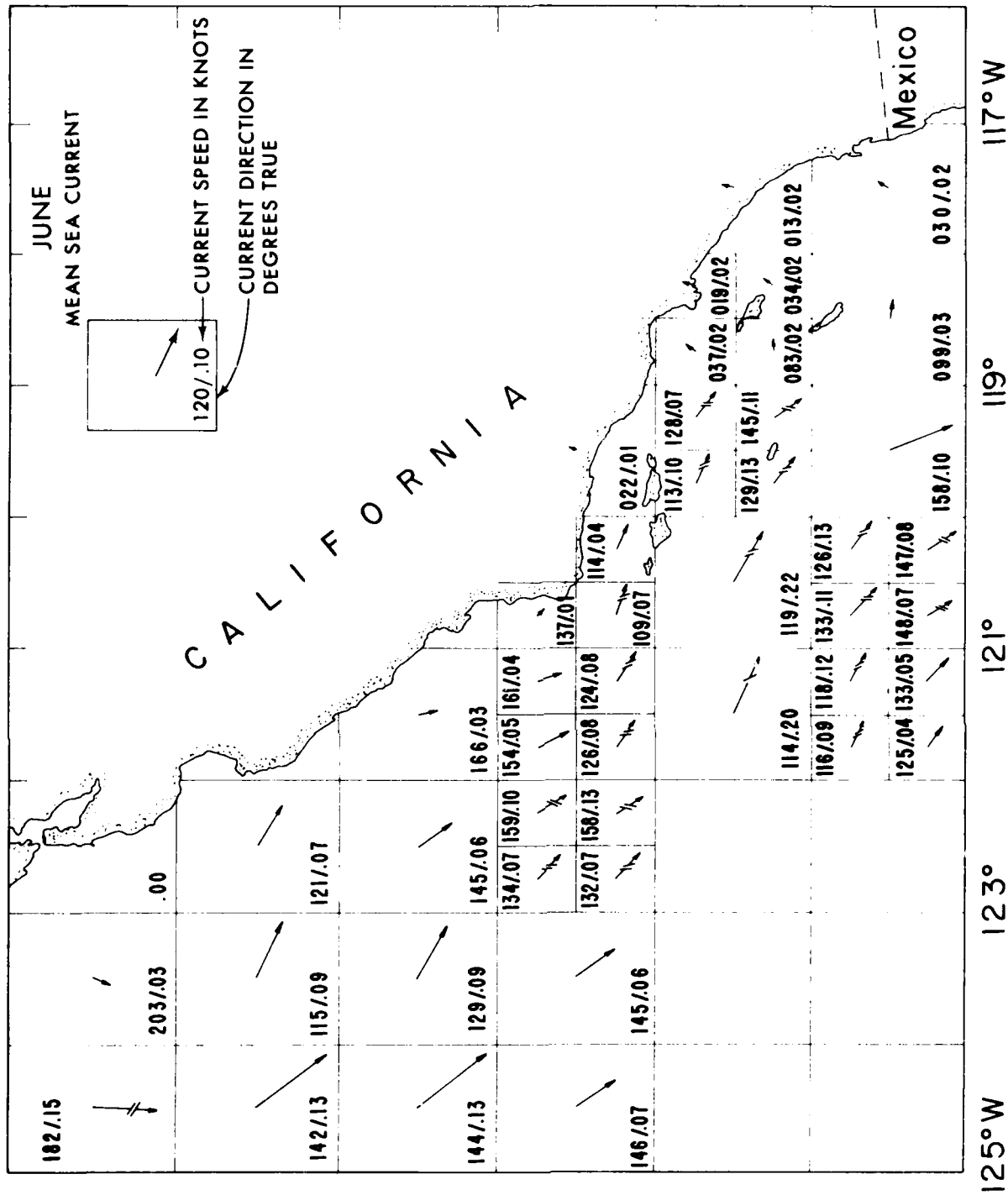


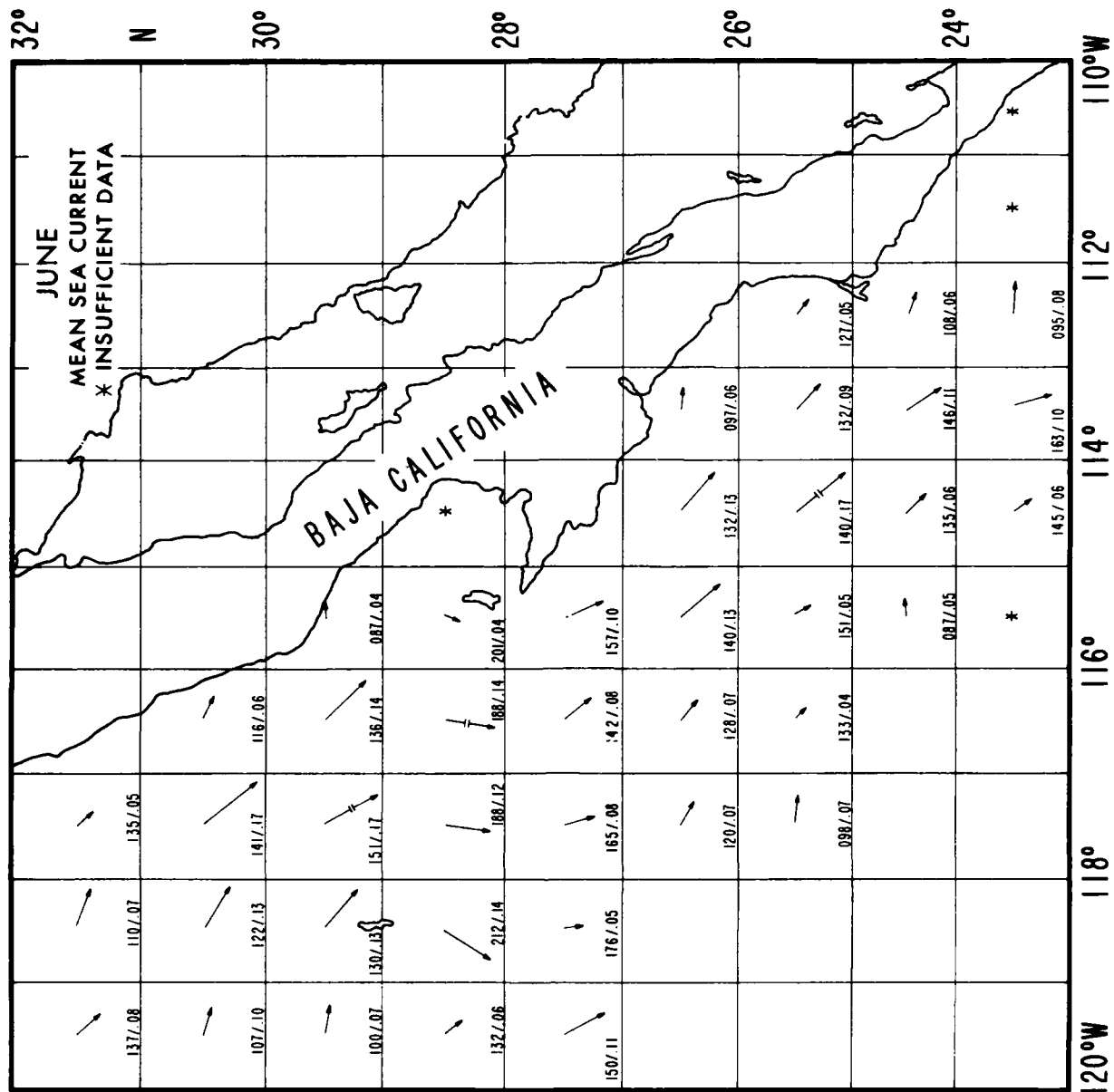
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34°

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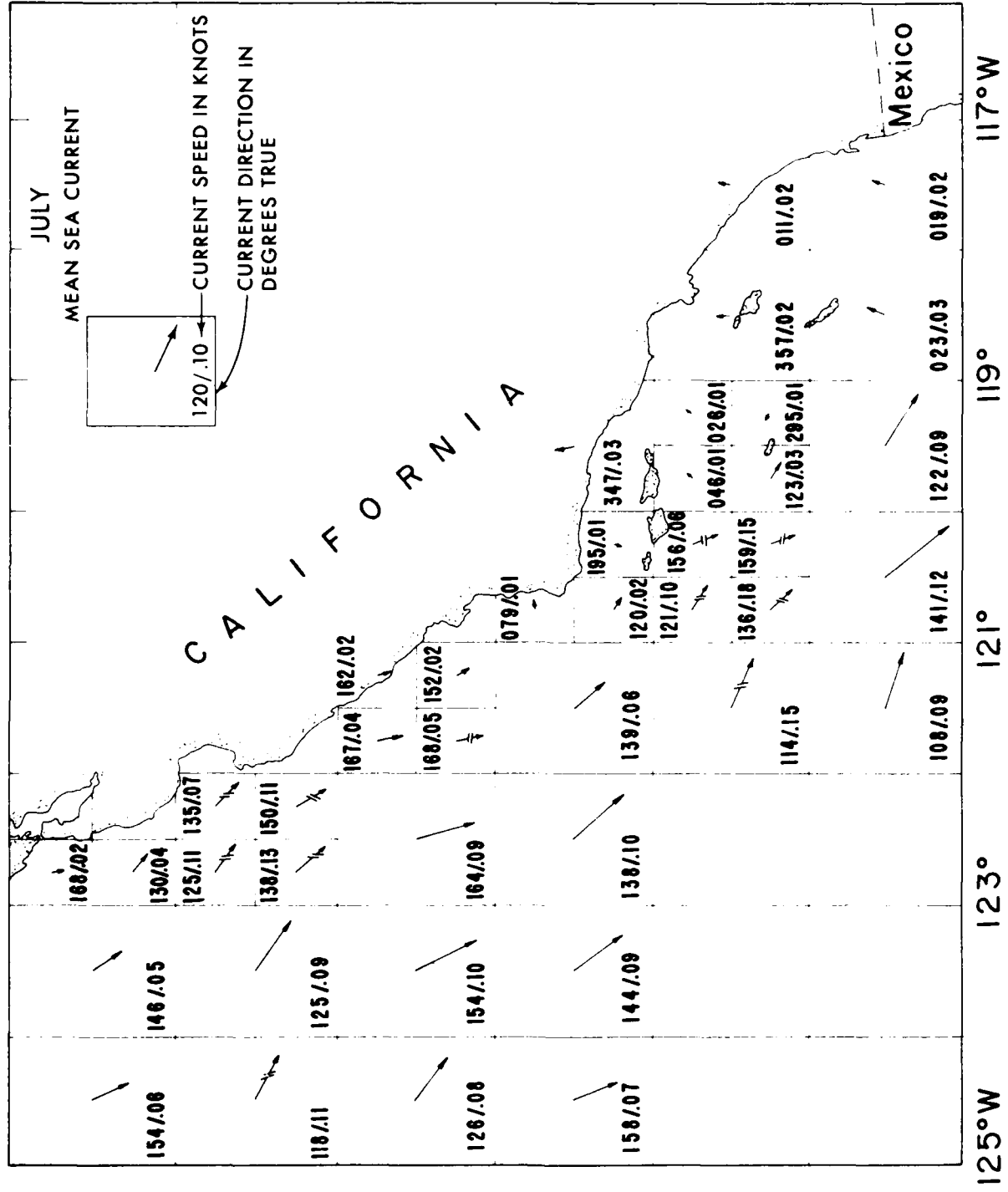
38°

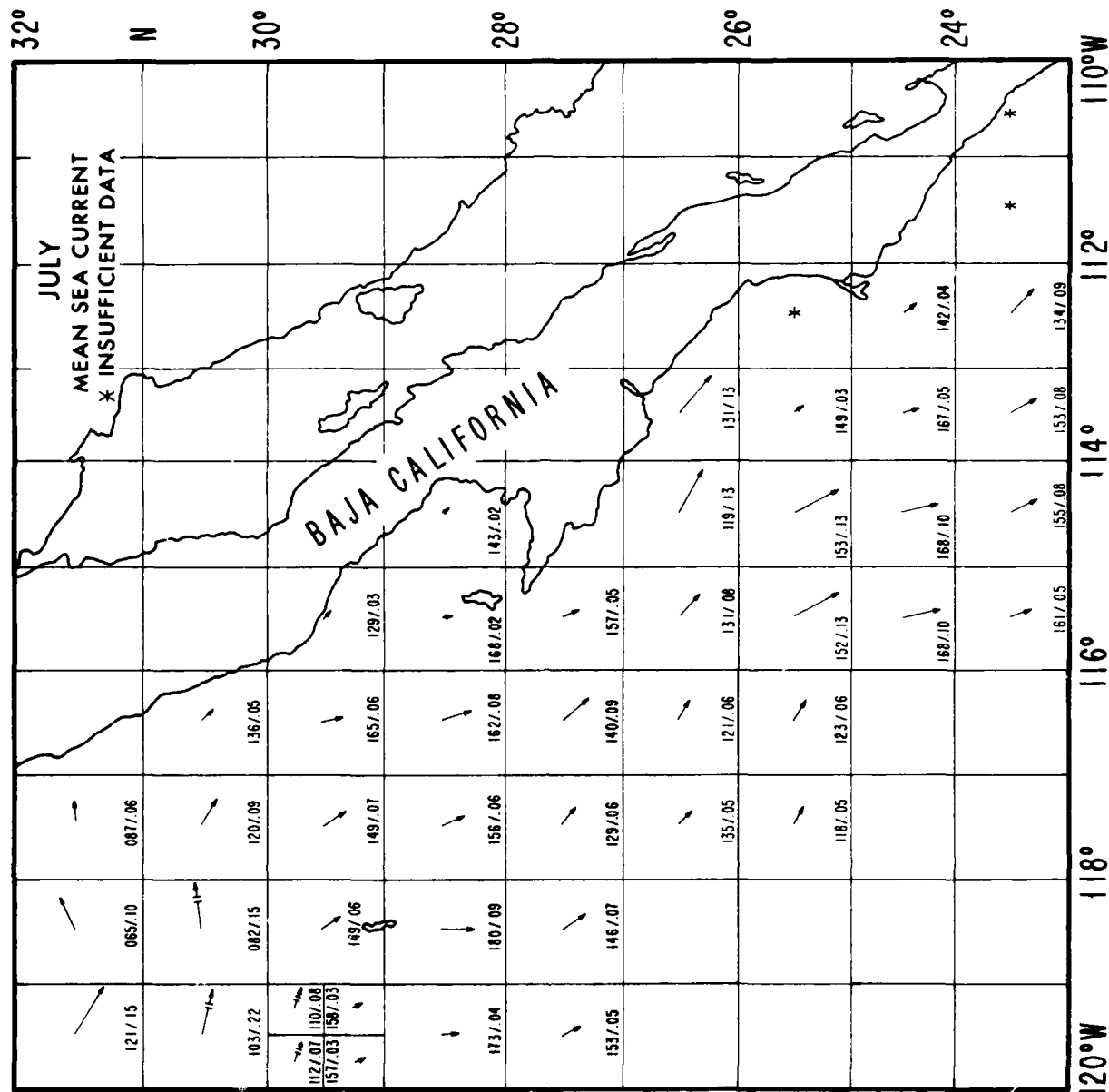
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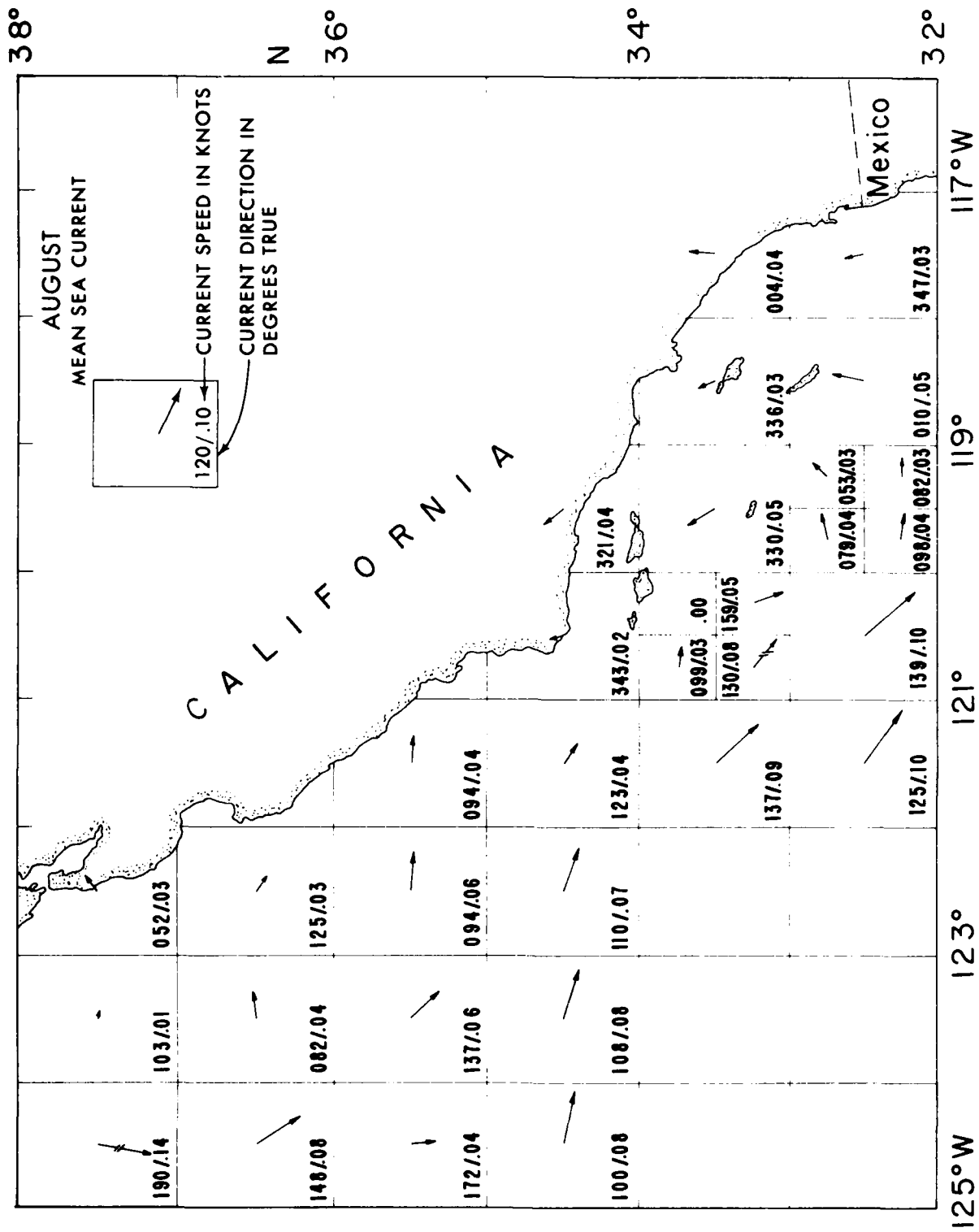
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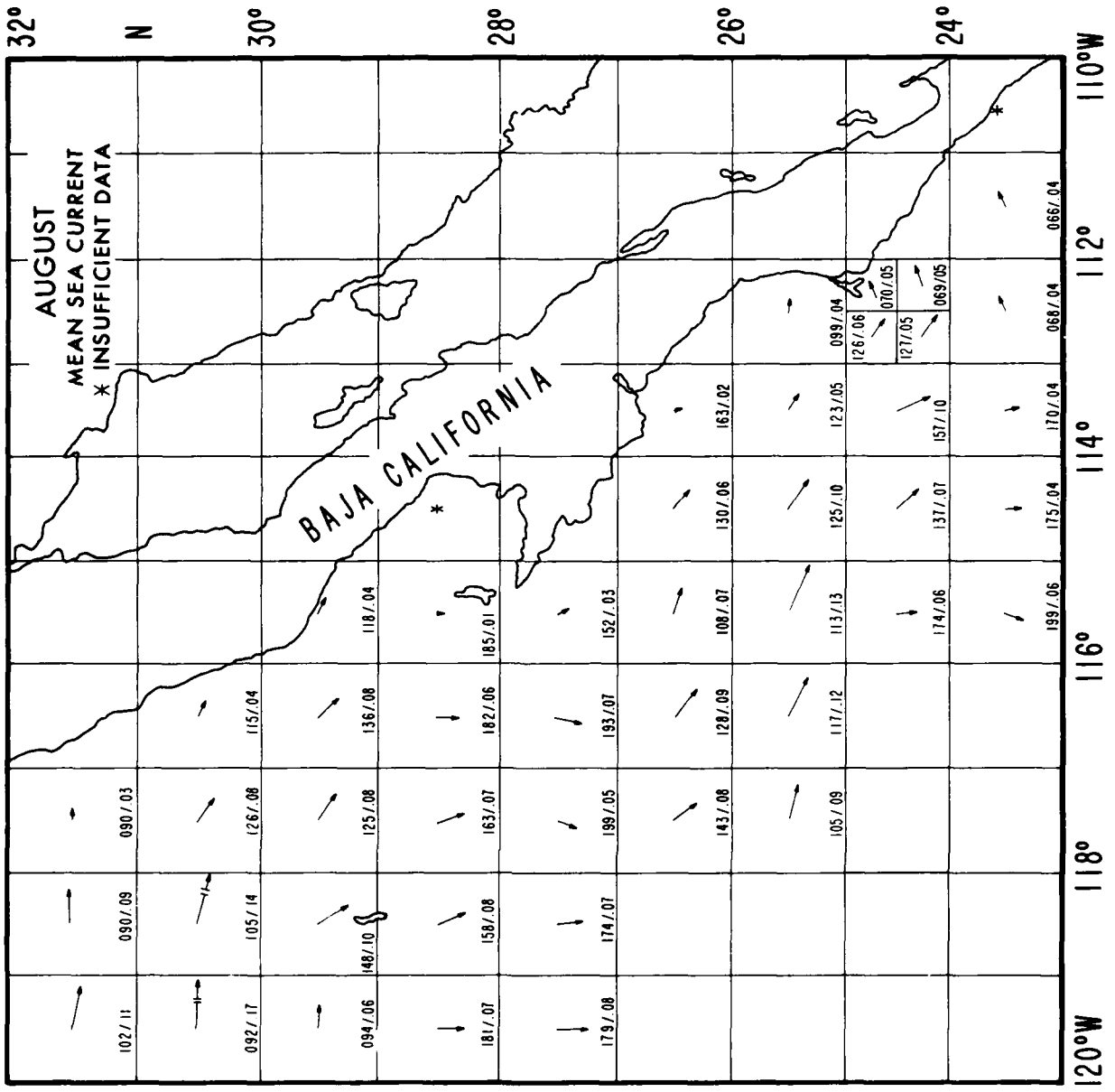
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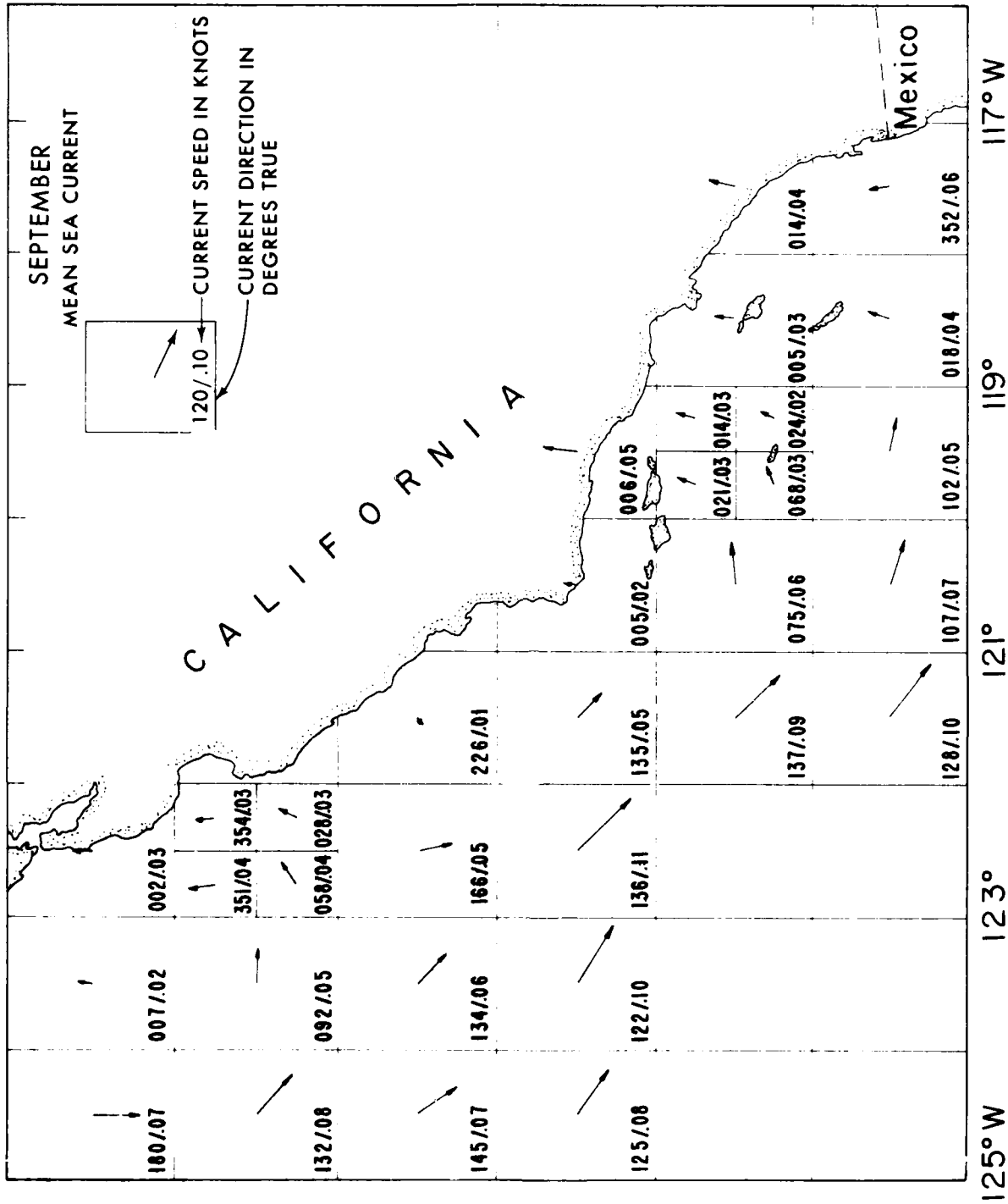
38°

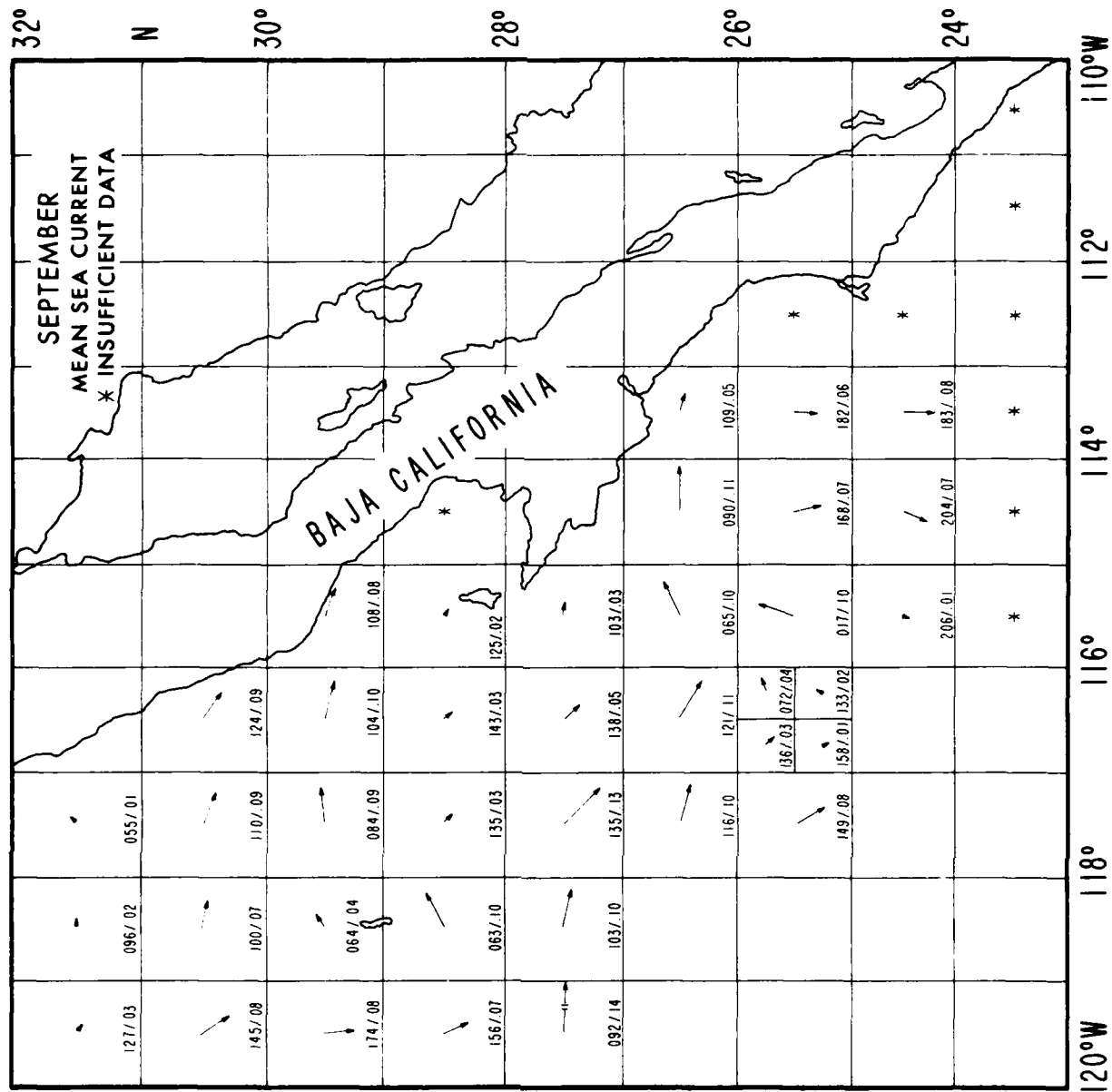
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36°

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AD-A137 698

CLIMATIC STUDY OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OPERATING
AREA NEAR COASTAL ZONE(U) NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHY COMMAND
DETACHMENT ASHEVILLE NC OCT 83

3/3

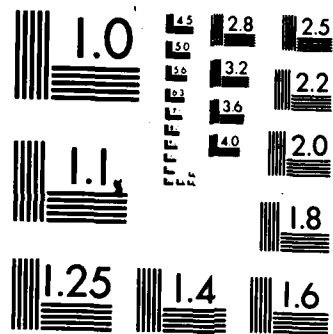
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F/G 4/2

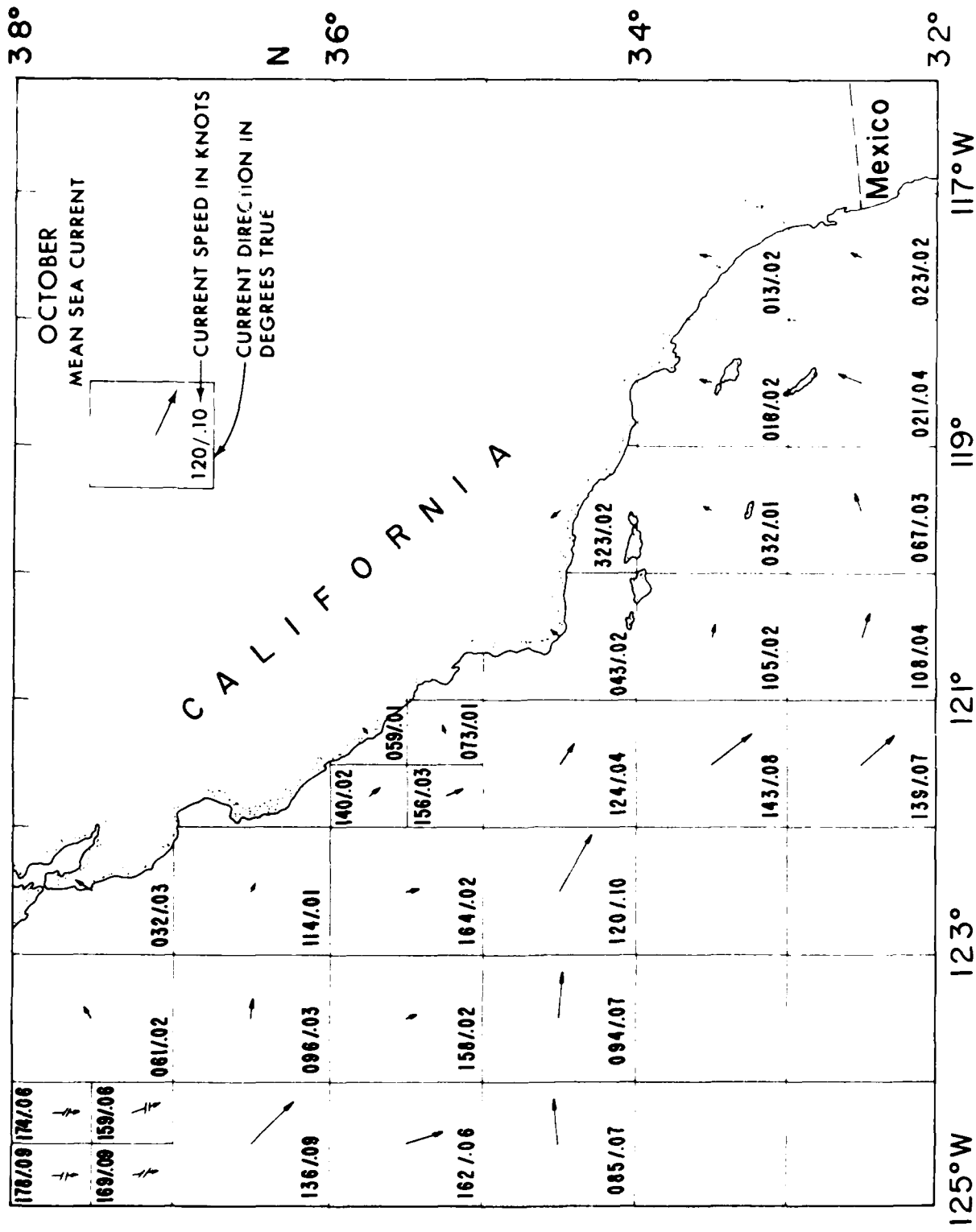
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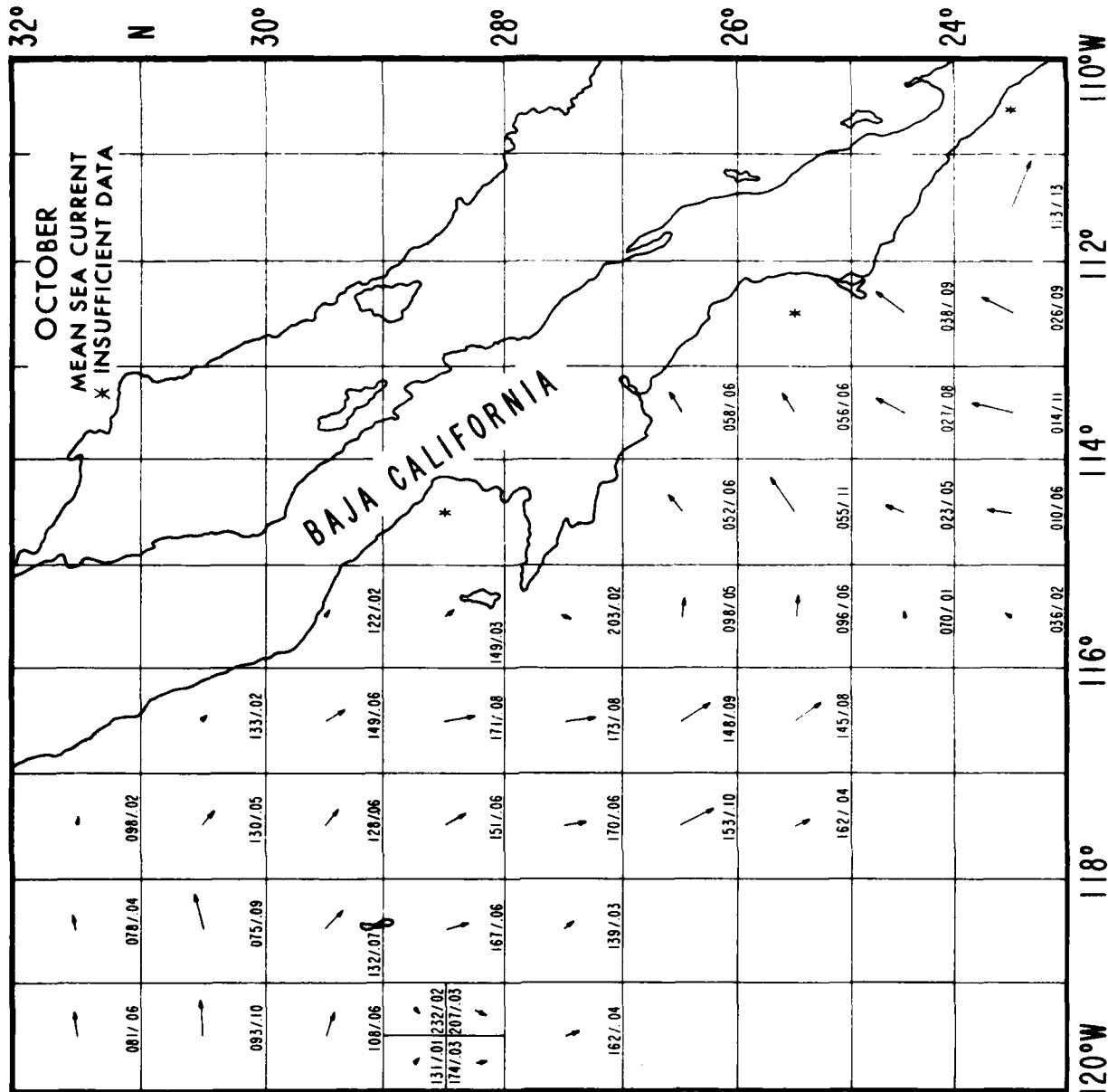


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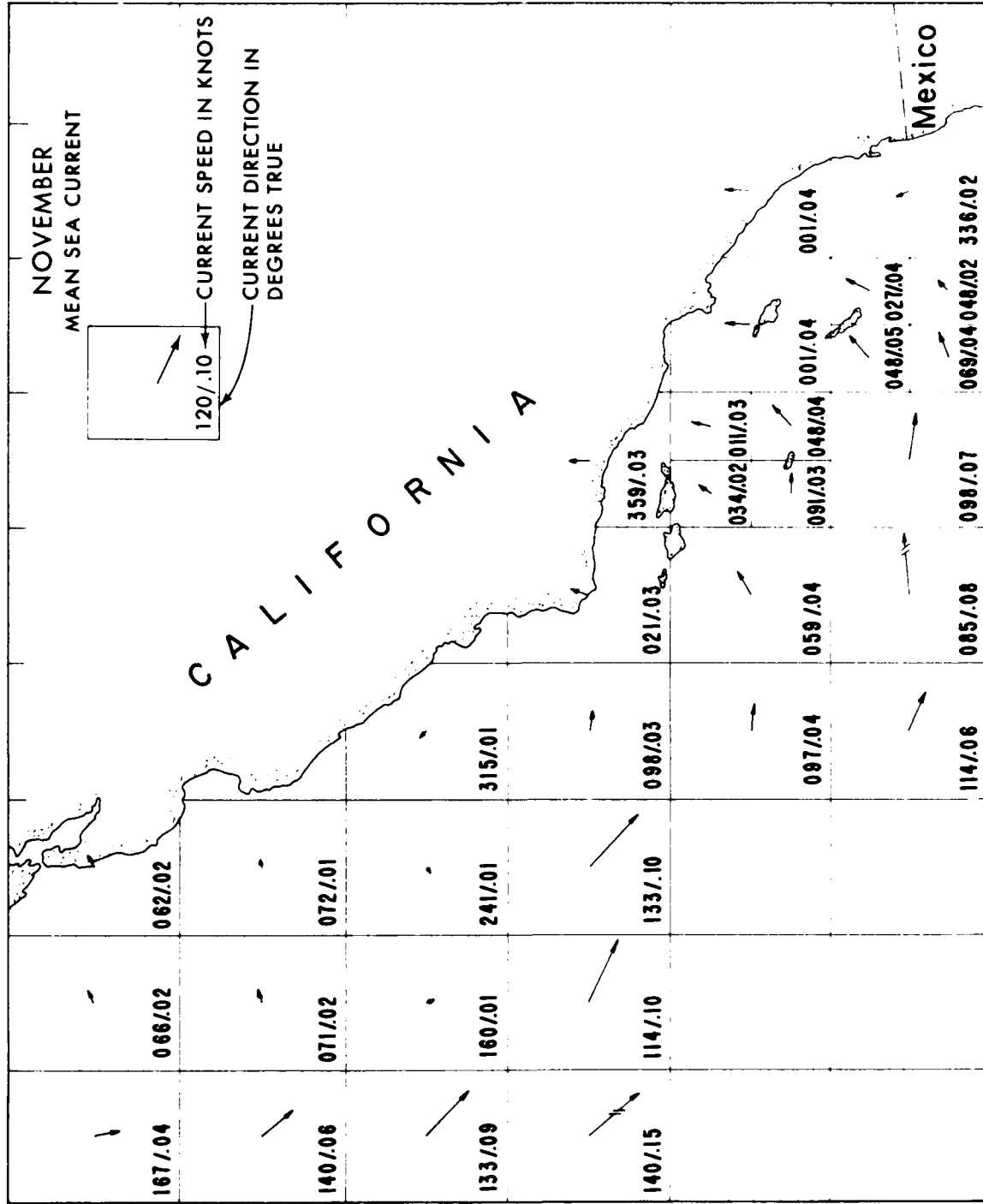


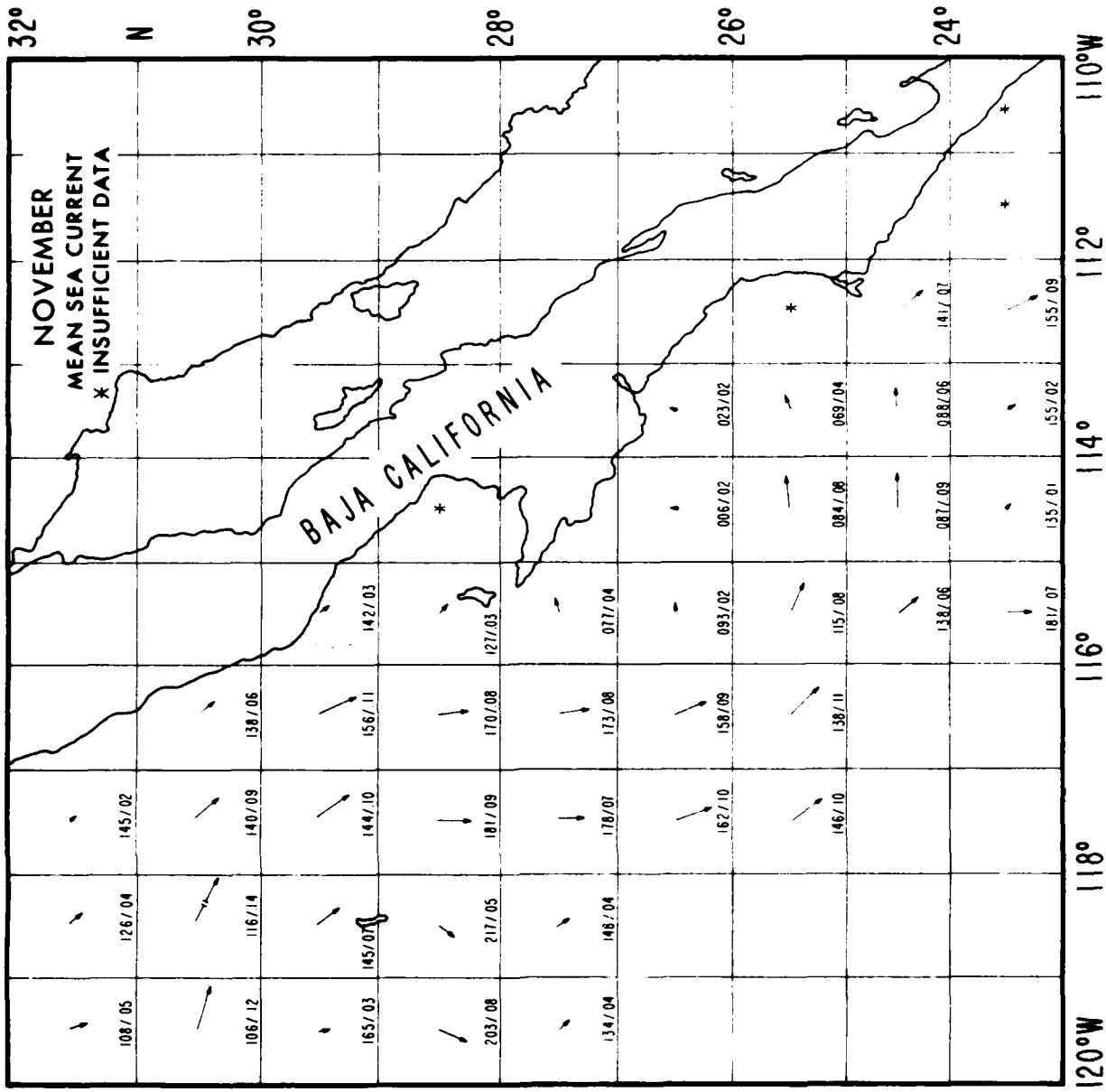
38°

N 36°

34°

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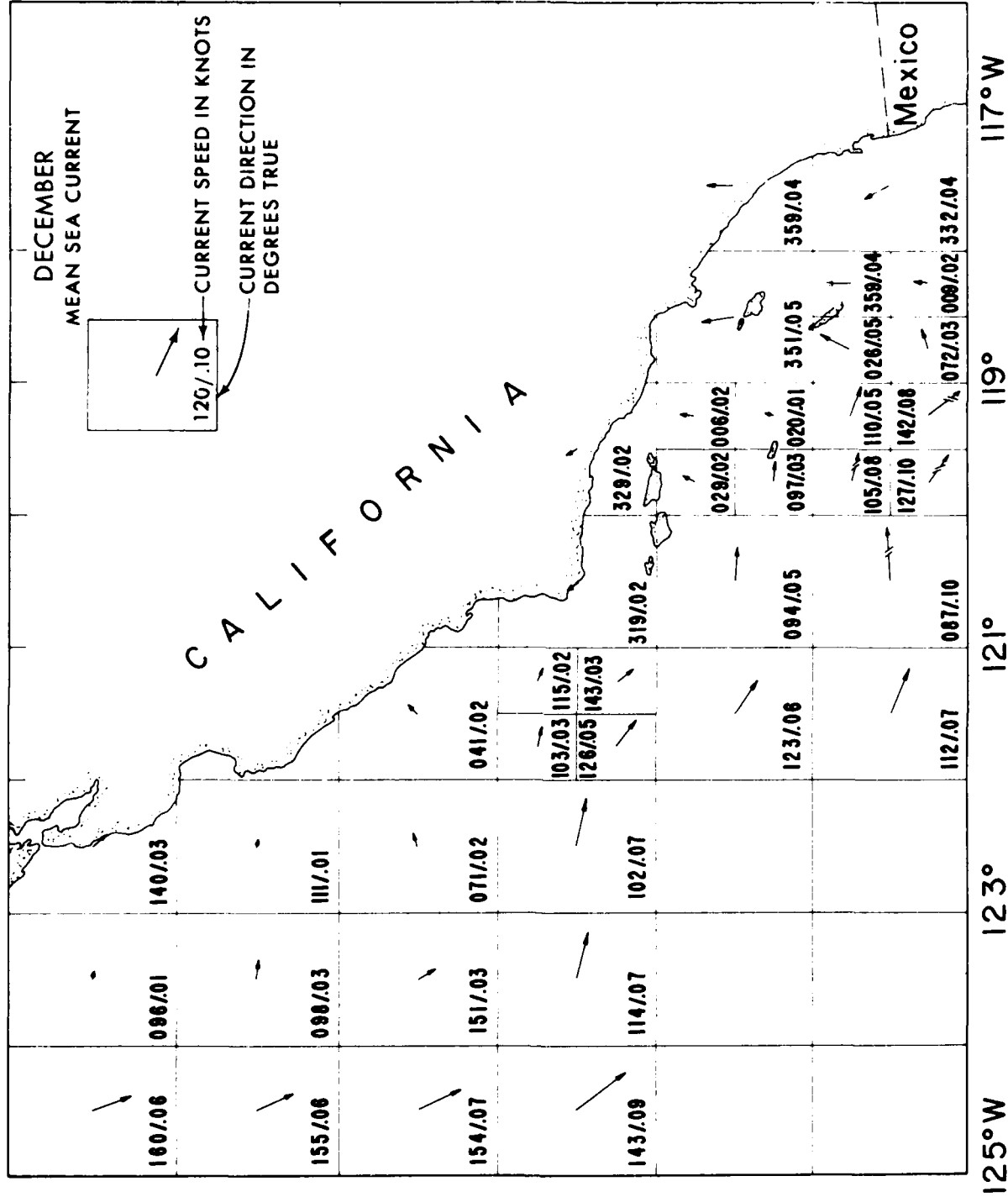


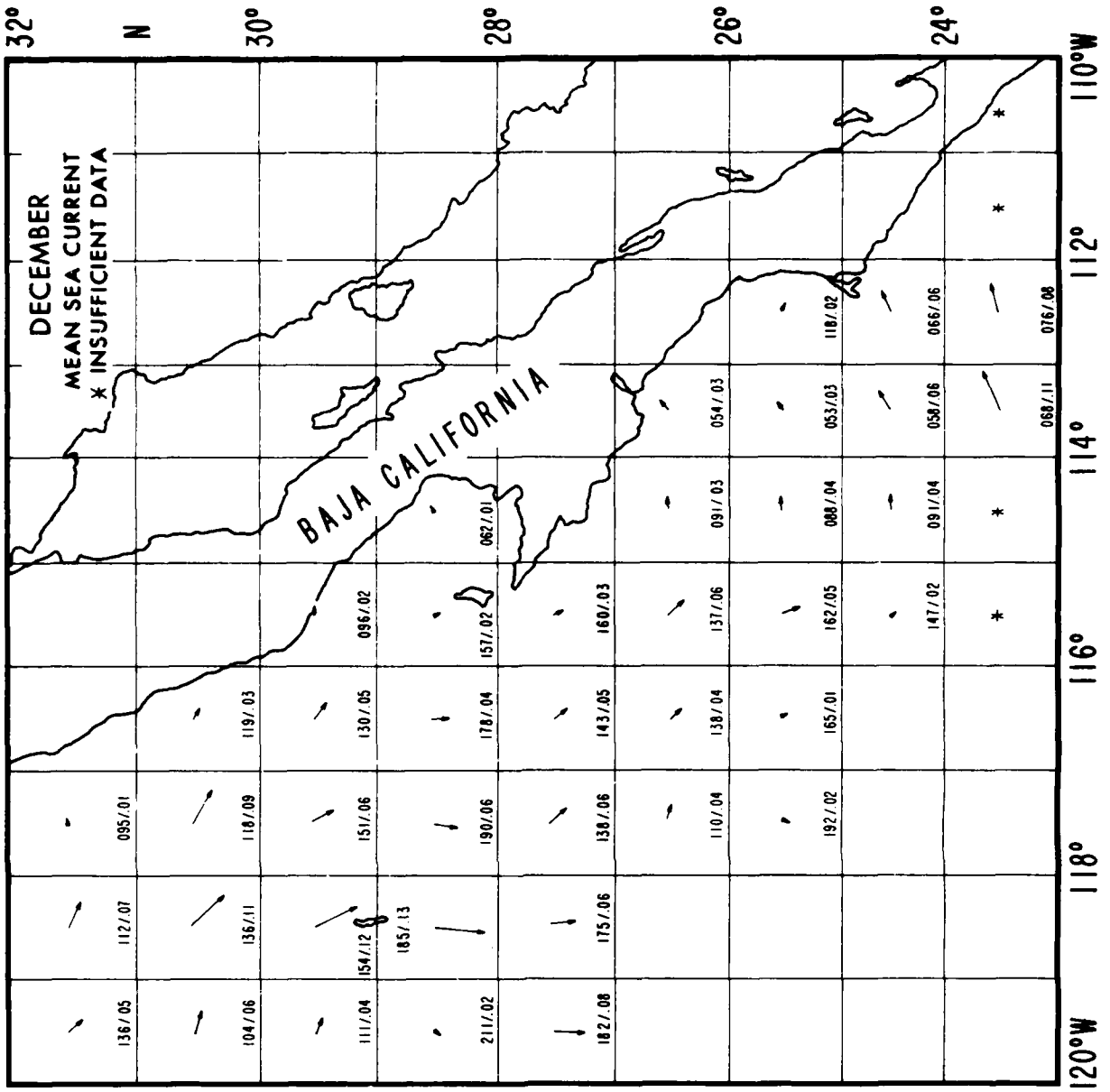
38°

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34°

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TEMPERATURE	DEG F	PRECIPITATION	INCHES	SNOWFALL	RELATIVE	HUM	DEW	PRESS	SFC	WINDS	AMT	TACHES	SNOWFALL	ST	Y	MAX	MIN	VIA	MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS OCCURRENCE														
																			1	2													
MEAN	EXTREMES	MONTH																															
DAILY	MON																																
MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	NRS	24	24	LAST	OF	FEET	PROCN	NO.	MAX	IN.	NO.	GT	GT	GT	GT													
REMARKS: *DATA NOT AVAILABLE, * LESS THAN 0.5 DAY, 0.5 OR 0.25 INCH, OR 0.5 PERCENT AS APPLICABLE. THE VALUE LISTED UNDER "PRESS ALT FEET 99.95%" INDICATES IT IS EXCEEDED ONLY 0.05% OF THE TIME. EYE MEANS EQUIVALENT YEARS OF RECORD (I.E. THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF YEARS UTILIZED IN THE COMPUTATIONS FROM THE OVERALL PERIOD OF RECORD, 1905).																																	
JAN 64	45	55	93	25	2.5	8.9	40	5.2	#	1	1	58	50	25	40	600	F	4	62	5	6	2	#	11	#	4	17	1					
FEB 66	45	56	94	30	2.2	11.7	#	3.0	#	#	72	51	27	42	600	F	4	65	5	5	1	0	0	#	10	#	4	19	#				
MAR 67	46	57	90	32	2.1	7.8	#	2.5	#	#	77	55	29	44	650	F	4	63	5	6	1	0	0	1	10	#	4	21	#				
APR 70	49	60	101	37	1.1	5.4	#	2.2	#	0	0	76	49	31	46	550	F	4	61	5	4	1	0	0	0	10	1	7	7	#			
MAY 72	53	63	101	39	2	1.2	#	1.8	#	0	0	79	54	36	50	600	W	4	70	4	3	0	0	0	#	10	1	9	7	#			
JUN 77	57	67	107	44	1	1.3	#	1.3	#	0	0	79	50	42	54	600	W	4	75	5	1	0	0	0	#	15	1	14	7	#			
JUL 82	60	72	108	48	1	1.3	#	1.3	#	0	0	79	50	49	54	550	W	4	47	4	0	0	0	0	#	14	7	37	7	#			
AUG 83	61	72	103	47	1	3.1	#	2.6	#	0	0	80	52	45	59	600	W	4	36	4	0	0	0	0	#	14	4	53	7	#			
SEP 82	60	71	116	44	2	2.2	#	1.3	#	0	0	77	50	47	57	600	W	4	43	5	1	0	0	0	#	15	4	26	7	#			
OCT 77	55	66	108	38	2	1.5	#	1.7	#	0	0	72	48	37	51	550	W	4	45	5	2	0	0	0	1	14	8	17	1	#			
NOV 71	50	61	97	35	1.4	6.7	#	2.8	#	0	0	65	44	28	43	600	F	4	43	4	4	1	0	0	#	10	1	9	7	#			
DEC 66	46	56	93	28	1.7	5.3	#	2.4	#	#	62	45	24	39	600	F	4	60	4	5	1	0	0	0	#	11	#	4	15	#			
ANN 73	52	63	116	25	11.8	11.7	#	5.2	#	1	1	74	50	35	49	650	W	4	70	4	7	7	0	0	#	1	2	157	14	162	76	1	
EVR 38	38	78	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	37	37	37	9	9	9	10	10	10	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38

FLYING WFA & HRS	LST	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	EVR
CEILING	01	25	29	30	32	41	53	45	44	45	40	26	26	74	10
LESS 5000	04	27	33	30	36	46	63	60	62	56	46	29	30	45	10
FT AND/OR	07	29	32	35	41	50	66	67	72	61	52	28	30	49	10
VISIBILITY	10	27	38	39	48	59	40	72	34	46	42	26	30	47	10
LESS 5 MI	13	33	36	35	39	41	25	8	15	27	25	25	31	26	10
	14	28	28	29	23	33	14	6	9	23	24	21	29	22	10
	19	17	23	25	22	23	19	5	10	21	21	17	23	20	10
	22	23	24	26	29	48	37	20	27	30	31	24	26	7	10
ALL HRS	26	30	31	32	51	40	29	34	39	37	25	26	7	10	
CEILING	01	16	21	18	26	52	51	42	42	40	35	19	17	32	10
LESS 3000	04	16	23	22	32	64	60	58	59	50	40	16	21	26	10
FT AND/OR	07	20	24	24	31	59	62	61	64	52	42	21	23	40	10
VISIBILITY	10	17	22	26	23	43	27	8	13	27	24	17	20	32	10
LESS 3 MI	13	18	21	20	11	25	10	2	4	13	15	14	16	14	10
	14	13	14	17	10	14	7	1	3	10	10	9	10	10	10
	19	12	14	15	12	22	14	3	6	15	10	10	13	12	10
	22	13	17	16	21	39	32	19	25	26	25	17	16	22	10
ALL HRS	16	20	20	21	39	39	23	24	27	29	25	16	17	24	10
CEILING	01	7	12	5	9	14	19	13	13	14	20	9	10	12	10
LESS 1000	04	7	11	7	11	14	29	27	27	22	23	10	13	17	10
FT AND/OR	07	9	13	7	10	16	25	24	29	26	25	13	13	16	10
VISIBILITY	10	7	8	4	3	3	5	1	2	7	15	11	11	6	10
LESS 3 MI	13	6	8	3	1	1	1	1	3	9	8	10	4	4	10
	14	5	6	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	4	3	3	10
	19	4	5	2	1	2	1	0	1	2	3	7	7	3	10
	22	4	9	4	5	9	9	1	4	5	11	7	8	6	10
ALL HRS	6	9	4	5	8	11	8	10	10	14	8	10	9	10	
CEILING	01	2	5	2	4	6	3	1	3	4	10	4	6	4	10
LESS 500	04	3	5	3	5	7	10	7	11	7	13	6	6	7	10
FT AND/OR	07	5	6	3	4	6	5	4	10	9	13	8	4	7	10
VISIBILITY	10	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	1	10
LESS 1 MI	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	22	1	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
ALL HRS	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	5	3	3	3	10
CEILING	01	1	3	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	3	2	4	2	10
LESS 200	04	2	4	2	3	2	5	2	3	11	4	4	4	4	10
FT AND/OR	07	3	5	2	2	2	1	2	4	5	10	7	3	4	10
VISIBILITY	10	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
LESS 1/2 MI	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	22	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	10
ALL HRS	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	4	2	2	1	1	10

TEMPERATURE DAILY	DEG F		PRECIPITATION INCHES		SNOWFALL INCHES		RELATIVE HUMIDITY		SEA LEVEL PRESSURE		WINDS		MEAN PRECIP INCHES			SNOWFALL INCHES		MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS OF OCCURRENCE PER YEAR							
	MEAN	EXTREMES	NO	TOT	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	IN PT	ALT	DIR	SPED	101-15	16-30	31-60	61-100	101-15	16-30	31-60	61-100					
JAN 53	46	54-88	26	145	5.9	0	0	73	62	31	48	250	F	6	49	4	1	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0
FEB 64	47	54-84	26	140	3.1	0	0	73	65	34	48	250	W	7	46	4	1	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0
MAR 64	49	57-91	31	142	3.2	0	0	72	63	34	48	250	W	7	44	5	6	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
APR 64	57	63-97	34	142	3.2	0	0	72	62	35	49	250	W	7	48	4	4	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
MAY 64	64	69-97	44	142	3.2	0	0	75	64	40	53	200	W	6	37	7	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
JUN 64	69	69-94	46	142	3.2	0	0	77	67	47	57	200	W	6	29	6	1	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0
JUL 64	67	69-96	50	142	3.2	0	0	81	67	50	60	200	W	6	26	6	1	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
AUG 64	64	69-97	53	141	3.2	0	0	83	68	54	61	200	W	6	23	6	1	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
SEP 64	67	69-107	51	142	3.2	0	0	79	66	52	60	200	W	5	38	8	1	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0
OCT 64	72	64-107	35	147	3.2	0	0	76	66	44	55	200	W	5	41	8	2	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0
NOV 64	59	59-97	35	141	3.2	0	0	67	59	43	48	200	W	5	51	4	4	1	0	0	14	0	0	0	0
DEC 64	46	54-87	20	140	4.4	0	0	66	58	48	44	200	W	5	44	4	4	1	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
ANN 64	54	61-109	24	144	3.2	0	0	75	64	49	52	200	W	6	51	5	7	4	1	0	16	0	0	0	0
EVR 64	27	29-29	24	29	29	29	29	29	29	10	10	10	10	10	10	24	24	24	24	24	29	29	29	29	29

REMARKS: DATA NOT AVAILABLE, P LESS THAN 0.05 DAY, 0.4" OR 0.35 INCH, 0.15 PERCENT AS APPLICABLE.
THE VALUE LISTED UNDER "PRESS ALT FEET 70.98%" INDICATES IT IS EXCEEDED ONLY 10% OF THE TIME.
EVR MEANS EQUIVALENT YEARS OF RECORD (I.E., THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF YEARS UTILIZED IN THE COMPUTATIONS FROM THE OVERALL PERIOD OF RECORD, FOR).

FLYING	WEA	3	HRS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	EVR
CEILING	01																0
LESS 500'	04																0
FT AND/OP	07																0
VISIBILITY	10	34	37	47	57	70	84	96	88	75	63	34	31	54	10	10	
LESS 5 MI	13	24	31	37	54	49	48	41	51	45	30	27	19	10	10	10	
LESS 3 MI	16	25	25	27	35	31	26	21	33	33	25	27	10	10	10	10	
LESS 1 1/2 MI	19	19	19	24	24	24	24	27	27	26	27	16	22	24	10	10	
LESS 1/2 MI	22	26	24	24	31	54	47	31	43	39	43	33	36	7	10	10	
ALL HRS	29	29	37	37	57	49	43	41	45	41	30	29	17	10	10		
CEILING	01																0
LESS 300'	04																0
FT AND/OP	07	25	30	30	44	71	76	80	83	69	53	28	26	41	10	10	
VISIBILITY	10	15	22	21	27	43	39	37	33	37	32	21	18	29	10	10	
LESS 3 MI	13	15	17	14	11	27	25	20	14	24	17	16	15	18	10	10	
LESS 1 1/2 MI	16	13	16	15	17	37	24	18	16	20	16	13	16	18	10	10	
LESS 1/2 MI	19	19	23	19	24	50	40	25	25	28	20	22	23	27	10	10	
LESS 1/4 MI	22	26	24	24	31	54	47	31	43	39	43	33	36	7	10	10	
ALL HRS	18	22	21	24	44	43	36	36	36	30	20	21	29	10	10		
CEILING	01																0
LESS 200'	04																0
FT AND/OP	07	9	17	10	14	20	36	45	35	31	32	17	16	24	10	10	
VISIBILITY	10	5	10	5	4	11	16	18	16	14	19	11	9	12	10	10	
LESS 3 MI	13	3	6	4	7	4	7	10	5	10	12	7	8	7	10	10	
LESS 1 1/2 MI	16	4	7	4	7	4	8	4	6	7	6	6	6	6	10	10	
LESS 1/2 MI	19	4	8	4	4	9	12	9	8	5	6	17	12	7	10	10	
LESS 1/4 MI	22	5	11	3	7	10	10	11	10	7	15	10	17	9	7	10	
ALL HRS	5	10	6	7	10	10	15	18	14	13	16	10	11	11	10		
CEILING	01																0
LESS 100'	04																0
FT AND/OP	07	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	7	4	6	3	10	10	
VISIBILITY	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	10	10	
LESS 1/2 MI	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	10	
LESS 1/4 MI	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	
LESS 1/8 MI	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	
LESS 1/4 MI	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	1	10	
ALL HRS	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	10		

TEMPERATURE DEG F	PRECIPITATION INCHES		SNOWFALL INCHES		RELATIVE HUMIDITY %	DEW POINT IN	PRESS ALT FEET	SPEC HUMIDITY G/KG	WINDS SPEED MPH	WINDS DIR	MEAN P. PRECIP INCHES		MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS OCCURRENCE OF		MAX	MIN
	MEAN	EXTREMES	MAX	MIN							MAX	MIN	1/2	1/4		
DAILY MEAN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN
JAN 65	45	88	28	2.4	8.9	74.7	40	45	4	40	7	2	1	1	9	4
FEB 66	46	93	34	1.7	7.2	71.4	41	45	6	45	6	1	0	1	9	4
MAR 65	48	93	33	1.4	7.3	77.5	43	720	6	48	7	1	0	1	9	4
APR 67	50	93	39	1.0	5.8	74.1	44	450	4	48	5	1	0	1	9	4
MAY 70	46	82	39	4.2	3.8	74.0	45	450	4	46	7	1	0	1	9	4
JUN 74	67	105	44	1.4	4.4	77.5	49	450	4	46	7	1	0	1	9	4
JUL 79	61	101	40	1.2	4.0	79.5	52	447	4	43	5	1	0	1	9	4
AUG 80	63	99	50	1.1	4.4	79.5	52	450	4	44	5	1	0	1	9	4
SEP 80	61	111	49	1.2	4.1	77.5	52	447	4	41	5	1	0	1	9	4
OCT 76	56	105	33	1.4	2.1	74.4	49	450	4	43	5	2	1	1	17	2
NOV 71	50	100	34	1.1	5.2	70.0	47	450	4	40	4	1	0	1	10	1
DEC 67	46	89	28	1.5	5.0	70.3	46	423	4	41	4	1	0	1	9	4
ANN 72	53	111	28	1.7	8.9	74.7	47	449	4	50	5	4	6	2	135	10
EVA 35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	35	35

REMARKS: *DATA NOT AVAILABLE. * LESS THAN 0.1 DAY, 0.5 OR 0.25 INCH, OR 0.5 PERCENT AS APPLICABLE.
THE VALUE LISTED UNDER "PRESS ALT FEET 99.95" INDICATES IT IS EXCEEDED ONLY 0.05% OF THE TIME.
EVA MEAN EQUIVALENT YEARS OF RECORD (EYR) THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF YEARS UTILIZED IN THE COMPUTATIONS FROM THE OVERALL PERIOD OF RECORD.

FLYING WFA & HRS	LST	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	EVA
CEILING	01	29	34	36	45	70	70	42	66	58	45	34	29	49	10
LESS 3000	04	31	36	43	47	72	77	74	68	68	52	30	26	53	10
FT AND/OR	07	28	28	28	46	76	73	73	79	69	50	29	25	52	10
VISIBILITY	10	25	32	40	39	54	35	19	24	35	16	23	21	32	10
LESS 5 MI	17	25	31	33	37	40	19	8	12	24	16	18	23	10	10
	16	25	28	31	31	37	19	7	11	22	19	22	22	10	10
	19	24	30	28	26	48	32	15	21	31	28	26	26	10	10
	22	28	36	32	39	63	50	26	46	50	43	30	29	40	10
ALL HRS	27	33	35	36	58	47	78	43	45	37	27	25	35	10	10
CEILING	01	21	32	28	36	63	60	58	63	54	44	24	23	43	10
LESS 1000	04	23	29	32	36	66	75	74	80	61	46	25	20	47	10
FT AND/OR	07	21	28	26	41	66	66	68	76	58	44	22	20	45	10
VISIBILITY	10	18	21	30	29	40	26	10	12	22	7	16	14	32	10
LESS 3 MI	13	16	19	20	16	28	13	3	5	15	11	12	10	14	10
	16	17	19	20	15	29	14	5	6	15	17	11	12	15	10
	16	17	19	20	19	42	28	13	16	24	21	22	18	32	10
	22	21	28	32	31	57	48	35	43	44	37	26	20	34	10
ALL HRS	19	24	25	36	49	42	33	38	37	30	20	17	17	30	10
CEILING	01	11	19	10	11	21	34	36	39	29	24	17	16	22	10
LESS 1000	04	13	18	13	14	46	52	54	56	36	27	15	12	27	10
FT AND/OR	07	12	17	12	13	23	36	44	47	33	27	13	14	24	10
VISIBILITY	10	7	10	5	3	7	5	2	3	5	6	6	5	5	10
LESS 3 MI	17	5	4	3	1	3	3	1	2	3	4	4	3	3	10
	14	5	7	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	6	6	6	4	10
	19	7	10	5	3	9	6	4	5	6	3	10	10	7	10
	22	10	12	6	7	18	21	17	19	19	20	14	13	15	10
ALL HRS	9	12	7	6	13	19	20	21	17	15	11	10	10	13	10
CEILING	01	5	9	3	2	6	5	4	5	7	14	8	9	6	10
LESS 300	04	6	7	4	3	6	12	11	13	12	15	7	6	7	10
FT AND/OR	07	3	6	5	5	6	6	7	9	11	14	6	4	7	10
VISIBILITY	10	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
LESS 1 MI	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	19	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	22	5	7	1	0	2	2	1	2	2	8	7	7	4	10
ALL HRS	3	4	2	1	3	3	3	4	4	7	4	4	4	4	10
CEILING	01	3	6	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	6	5	5	3	10
LESS 100	04	1	6	3	2	3	5	4	5	5	7	6	3	4	10
FT AND/OR	07	1	5	2	2	2	1	1	3	5	4	4	2	3	10
VISIBILITY	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
LESS 1/4 MI	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	22	2	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	10
ALL HRS	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	3	2	2	2	10

Table with columns: TEMPERATURE (MEAN, DAILY, MAX, MIN), DEW POINT, PRECIPITATION (MEAN, MAX, MIN), INCHES (MEAN, MAX, MIN), SNOWFALL (MEAN, MAX, MIN), RELATIVE HUMIDITY (MEAN, MAX, MIN), WINDS (DIR, SPC, WINDS, WINDS, WINDS), MEAN WINDSPEED, MEAN WIND DIRECTION, MEAN WIND VELOCITY, MEAN WIND DIRECTION, MEAN WIND VELOCITY, MEAN WIND DIRECTION, MEAN WIND VELOCITY, MEAN WIND DIRECTION, MEAN WIND VELOCITY, MEAN WIND DIRECTION, MEAN WIND VELOCITY.

REMARKS: MOISTURE NOT AVAILABLE FOR LESS THAN 2.5 INCHES OR 0.75 INCHES OF PERCENT AS APPLICABLE.
THE VALUE LISTED UNDER "WINDS ALT FEET 49,953" INDICATES IT IS EXCEEDED ONLY DURING THE TIME.
EVA MEANS EQUIVALENT YEARS OF RECORD; I.e., THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF YEARS UTILIZED IN THE

COMPUTATIONS FROM THE OVERALL PERIOD OF RECORD, PERIOD
Table with columns: FLYING WFA & HRS, CEILING, LESS 1000, FT AND/OR, VISIBILITY, LESS 1 MI, ALL HRS, JAN, FEB, MAR, APR, MAY, JUN, JUL, AUG, SEP, OCT, NOV, DEC, ANN, EYR.

TEMPERATURE DEG F	PRECIPITATION INCHES	SNOWFALL INCHES	RELATIVE HUMIDITY %	S DEW		PRESS ALT FT	SFC PVLG DRCTN	WINDS SPEED IN	MEAN PRECIP INCHES	SNOWFALL INCHES		VISI FOG	MAX WIND KTS	MIN WIND KTS
				PT	ALT					IN	OR			
JAN 62 40 56 84 36 1.8 4.5 1.4 0 0 0 84 68 34 48 400 WNW 6 41 5 7 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	FEB 62 51 57 80 40 1.2 4.1 1.9 0 0 0 87 70 36 50 400 WNW 6 46 5 5 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	MAR 62 51 57 87 39 1.2 3.9 1.6 0 0 0 85 67 35 49 450 WNW 4 44 5 5 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	APR 64 52 58 85 43 .5 2.7 2.0 0 0 0 85 64 35 49 350 W 7 45 5 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	MAY 64 54 60 94 44 .2 1.7 1.1 0 0 0 86 67 39 52 350 W 7 43 7 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	JUN 69 57 62 101 52 0 .3 0 0 0 88 68 44 55 400 W 7 31 6 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	JUL 69 60 65 86 57 0 .4 0 0 0 89 70 49 58 400 W 6 28 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	AUG 71 62 67 85 55 .1 2.5 0 2.0 0 0 0 89 69 45 59 400 W 6 41 5 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	SEP 71 61 66 102 53 .3 2.0 1.9 0 0 0 89 70 45 59 400 W 6 29 7 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	OCT 70 58 64 94 44 .1 .3 0 0 0 88 67 45 56 350 W 6 41 5 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	NOV 66 54 60 90 41 1.0 5.3 1.4 0 0 0 85 67 39 52 400 W 6 40 5 4 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	DEC 63 51 57 79 38 .8 3.1 1.7 0 0 0 86 67 35 49 350 W 5 44 5 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	ANN 66 55 61 102 36 7.2 5.3 2.0 0 0 0 87 68 40 53 450 W 6 46 6 32 4 0 1 0 100 1 25 59 17	EVR 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 10 10 10 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	

REMARKS: *DATA NOT AVAILABLE. # LESS THAN 0.50 INCH OR 0.05 INCH, OR 0.5 PERCENT AS APPLICABLE.
THE VALUE LISTED UNDER "PRESS ALT FEET 99.954" INDICATES IT IS EXCEEDED ONLY 0.05% OF THE TIME.
EVR MEANS EQUIVALENT YEARS OF RECORD I.E. THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF YEARS UTILIZED IN THE COMPUTATIONS FROM THE OVERALL PERIOD OF RECORD. (P. 01).

FLYING WEA % HRS LST	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	EVR
CEILING	01	29	29	71	47	59	69	69	59	44	75	78	45	9
LESS 5000	04	32	36	24	43	66	74	78	62	47	74	30	51	9
FT AND/OR	07	32	37	48	68	71	79	79	65	40	74	16	53	10
VISIBILITY	10	28	35	34	37	60	55	60	65	57	64	70	44	10
LESS 5 MI	13	30	28	70	47	46	42	44	46	33	76	28	44	10
	16	29	29	25	29	49	47	44	46	34	24	25	36	10
	19	27	28	28	33	52	49	60	61	54	19	26	26	9
	22	25	29	27	32	56	54	63	62	61	40	27	25	9
ALL HRS	29	31	30	36	57	56	62	63	55	41	29	28	43	10
CEILING	01	25	25	27	35	58	57	67	56	41	26	22	42	9
LESS 3000	04	27	31	24	37	62	62	74	59	43	28	27	46	9
FT AND/OR	07	27	31	20	41	62	67	78	78	66	46	28	49	10
VISIBILITY	10	24	26	30	32	54	52	57	61	53	40	25	40	10
LESS 3 MI	13	25	22	24	23	42	44	39	42	40	29	20	31	10
	16	23	24	21	25	45	45	45	43	41	19	20	32	10
	19	22	24	24	49	47	59	60	60	52	17	24	27	9
	22	19	24	23	30	42	53	62	60	48	16	24	21	9
ALL HRS	24	26	25	32	53	53	60	61	52	38	24	23	36	10
CEILING	01	15	16	8	15	24	31	48	44	32	25	17	14	9
LESS 1000	04	17	18	5	15	25	34	54	50	37	26	17	16	9
FT AND/OR	07	16	17	6	14	24	34	50	43	38	26	15	15	10
VISIBILITY	10	11	13	9	11	16	21	29	26	25	18	10	12	10
LESS 3 MI	13	11	11	5	7	12	15	19	17	16	15	10	10	10
	16	14	14	6	8	15	21	24	20	21	17	9	11	10
	19	15	15	6	11	20	25	25	23	29	23	13	12	9
	22	12	16	6	12	20	30	43	41	24	21	14	11	9
ALL HRS	14	15	6	12	20	26	37	34	28	21	13	13	20	10
CEILING	01	5	8	2	3	4	6	8	3	3	6	5	5	9
LESS 400	04	8	7	2	2	4	6	7	6	6	5	6	6	9
FT AND/OR	07	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	5	10
VISIBILITY	10	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	10
LESS 1 MI	13	2	4	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	10
	16	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	9
	19	5	8	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	6	5	4	9
	22	4	6	1	2	3	4	7	3	3	6	5	4	9
ALL HRS	5	6	1	2	2	3	4	3	3	5	4	4	4	10
CEILING	01	4	5	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	3	4	2	9
LESS 200	04	5	4	1	1	1	3	2	3	3	4	5	3	9
FT AND/OR	07	4	4	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	3	2	4	10
VISIBILITY	10	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	10
LESS 3/4 MI	13	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	10
	16	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	1	10
	19	4	5	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	4	2	2	9
	22	3	4	0	1	2	3	1	1	3	2	3	2	9
ALL HRS	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	10

VAPOR

MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH PRECIPITATION

TEMPERATURE	DEG F		PRECIPITATION		INCHES		SNOWFALL		RELATIVE HUMIDITY	WINDS	MEAN WINDS		MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH PRECIPITATION		MIN			
	MEAN		EXTREME		MAX		MAX				AMT		INCHES			INCHES	INCHES	
	DAILY	MTN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN			PER	PER	PER	PER				
JAN	63	48	76	48	21	6.1	0	0	75	56	40	48	200	0	0	0	0	
FEB	64	52	67	65	28	5.2	0	0	77	55	42	47	200	0	0	0	0	
MAR	64	52	66	60	41	4.8	0	0	76	55	42	47	200	0	0	0	0	
APR	66	55	65	60	44	2.9	0	0	75	57	42	47	200	0	0	0	0	
MAY	67	55	63	65	47	1.7	0	0	77	57	42	47	200	0	0	0	0	
JUN	69	41	65	70	40	1.4	0	0	79	57	42	47	200	0	0	0	0	
JUL	73	44	69	74	37	1.1	0	0	81	52	42	47	200	0	0	0	0	
AUG	75	46	71	82	37	2.0	0	0	82	48	45	56	200	0	0	0	0	
SEP	75	44	70	78	34	1.4	0	0	82	44	44	51	200	0	0	0	0	
OCT	72	40	70	76	40	2.5	0	0	79	40	45	56	200	0	0	0	0	
NOV	68	44	61	65	40	5.7	0	0	74	51	43	48	200	0	0	0	0	
DEC	64	49	67	67	17	5.6	0	0	72	50	42	47	200	0	0	0	0	
ANN	68	47	63	78	30	6.1	0	0	76	50	42	47	200	0	0	0	0	
LYR	38	78	36	78	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38

REMARKS: *DATA NOT AVAILABLE, * LESS THAN ONE TENTH OF AN INCH OR ONE PERCENT AS APPLICABLE.

THE VALUE LISTED UNDER "PRESS ALT FLEET 99.954" INDICATES IT IS EXCEEDED ONLY ONCE IN THE PERIOD.

EVA MEANS EQUIVALENT YEARS OF RECORD (EVA), THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF YEARS UTILIZED IN THE COMPUTATIONS FROM THE OVERALL PERIOD OF RECORD.

FLYING WEA	%	HRS	LST	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	EVA	
CEILING	01	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
LESS 5000	07	21	37	41	49	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
FT AND/OR	04	35	38	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
VISIBILITY	17	27	31	36	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
LESS 5 MI	17	25	24	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
ALL HRS	29	31	32	36	43	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45

TEMPERATURE	DEC F		PRECIPITATION		INCHES		SNOWFALL		RELATIVE HUMIDITY	DEW POINT	PRESS ALT	SFC WINDS	WINDS	MAX	MIN
	MEAN	EXTREMES	M	C N T H	MAX	MTN	HR	HR							
DAILY	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MTN	HR	HR	07 18	%	F 99.95%	KNOTS	TEETH	GTW	GTW
JAN 60	47	54	83	33	1.2	7.4	0	2.0	75	63	30	45	Nw	9	52
FEB 61	48	55	83	37	1.5	6.2	0	2.0	82	67	32	47	Nw	9	44
MAR 61	48	55	83	34	1.2	4.0	0	1.3	81	66	32	47	Nw	11	54
APR 63	49	55	96	38	1.5	2.7	0	1.7	82	65	32	47	Nw	11	56
MAY 64	51	58	100	41	1.1	1.6	0	1.9	82	65	32	47	Nw	10	56
JUN 67	54	61	100	41	1.1	1.6	0	1.1	82	63	32	47	Nw	10	52
JUL 70	56	63	92	42	1.1	1.0	0	1.1	89	67	32	47	Nw	9	45
AUG 71	57	64	95	47	1.8	1.8	0	1.8	89	69	32	47	Nw	9	41
SEP 72	57	65	103	46	2.2	2.0	0	1.7	85	65	32	47	Nw	9	47
OCT 73	55	63	100	40	1.1	1.7	0	1.4	82	60	32	47	Nw	9	50
NOV 66	52	59	89	39	1.2	5.6	0	2.6	75	59	34	48	Nw	9	52
DEC 61	48	55	87	35	1.3	4.6	0	1.6	73	60	33	45	Nw	7	55
ANN 65	52	59	103	33	7.9	7.4	0	2.6	82	64	36	50	Nw	9	44
EYP 25	25	25	25	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	10	10	10	10	24

REMARKS: *DATA NOT AVAILABLE. * LESS THAN 0.5 DAY, 0.5 OR 0.05 INCH, OR 0.5 PERCENT AS APPLICABLE.
 THE VALUE LISTED UNDER "PRESS ALT FEET 99.95%" INDICATES IT IS EXCEEDED ONLY JACO OF THE TIME.
 EYP MEANS EQUIVALENT YEARS OF RECORD (I.E. THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF YEARS UTILIZED IN THE COMPUTATIONS FROM THE OVERALL PERIOD OF RECORD, POP).

FLYING WEA	HRS	LST	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	EYP
CEILING	01															
LESS 500	04															
FT AND/OR	07	30	28	43	78	57	67	68	73	61	42	26	27	44	10	
VISIBILITY	10	26	26	26	29	47	42	46	47	49	72	71	24	75	10	
LESS 5 MI	13	24	25	23	17	30	25	22	23	29	19	16	16	22	10	
	16	20	23	25	17	25	22	11	20	27	17	15	20	20	10	
	19															
	22															
ALL HRS			25	26	29	75	40	37	38	42	42	79	19	21	71	10
CEILING	01															
LESS 300	04															
FT AND/OR	07	26	24	36	73	54	55	66	69	55	35	21	24	42	10	
VISIBILITY	10	24	23	21	24	46	39	42	45	43	26	16	21	71	10	
LESS 3 MI	13	21	22	19	14	27	23	17	21	24	13	12	13	19	10	
	16	17	18	20	15	24	21	9	16	23	12	12	15	17	10	
	19															
	22															
ALL HRS			22	22	24	72	38	35	35	39	77	72	15	18	77	10
CEILING	01															
LESS 1000	04															
FT AND/OR	07	18	19	19	23	40	47	50	56	40	26	15	17	72	10	
VISIBILITY	10	13	17	12	12	28	25	32	28	26	15	10	15	19	10	
LESS 3 MI	13	11	14	9	5	10	11	9	10	12	6	6	8	9	10	
	16	13	13	7	7	10	11	4	10	13	7	8	9	9	10	
	19															
	22															
ALL HRS			14	16	12	12	23	24	27	27	23	14	10	12	19	10
CEILING	01															
LESS 300	04															
FT AND/OR	07	10	9	9	10	13	16	26	23	19	16	9	9	14	10	
VISIBILITY	10	5	7	5	2	4	4	5	2	4	4	7	7	4	10	
LESS 1 MI	13	4	4	4	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	2	4	2	10	
	16	4	7	2	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	3	4	2	10	
	19															
	22															
ALL HRS			6	7	5	4	5	6	9	7	7	6	4	6	6	10
CEILING	01															
LESS 100	04															
FT AND/OR	07	5	7	6	6	7	9	16	10	9	11	4	7	8	10	
VISIBILITY	10	3	4	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	1	4	2	10	
LESS 1/2 MI	13	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	10	
	16	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	10	
	19															
	22															
ALL HRS			3	5	3	2	2	3	5	3	4	3	2	4	3	10

TEMPERATURE	REL. HUM.	DEW POINT	PRECIPITATION		WINDS		WINDS		WINDS		WINDS		WINDS		WINDS		WINDS		WINDS			
			INCHES	MM	MAX	DIR	MAX	DIR	MAX	DIR	MAX	DIR	MAX	DIR	MAX	DIR	MAX	DIR	MAX	DIR	MAX	DIR
JAN 66	66	49	74	2.5	7.9	4	137	15	137	15	137	15	137	15	137	15	137	15	137	15	137	15
FEB 67	65	47	26	0.1	7.2	8	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15
MAR 67	67	52	92	7.1	7.5	8	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15
APR 67	69	59	76	7.4	7.7	8	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15
MAY 71	74	62	130	7.9	8.0	8	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15
JUN 76	78	67	177	8.0	8.1	8	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15
JUL 80	71	73	174	8.5	8.6	8	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15
AUG 82	73	73	170	8.9	9.0	8	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15
SEP 82	71	72	112	8.4	8.5	8	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15
OCT 77	74	65	29	0.1	7.6	8	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15
NOV 72	67	55	72	1.0	7.3	8	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15
DEC 67	63	53	28	1.0	7.4	8	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15
ANN 73	62	51	112	7.8	7.9	8	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15	147	15
LYR 19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19

REMARKS: * DATA NOT AVAILABLE. * LESS THAN 0.01 INCH OR 0.25 PERCENT AS APPLICABLE.
THE VALUE LISTED UNDER "PRESS ALT FLEET OPS" INDICATED IT IS EXPLORED ONLY DURING THE TIME.
FOR MEAN EQUIVALENT YEARS OF RECORD. * THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF YEARS UTILIZED IN THE
COMPUTATIONS FROM THE OVERALL PERIOD OF RECORD. * POP.

FLYING HT & HRS LST	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	LYR
CEILING	01	10	28	12	10	17	10	14	16	17	14	18	11	10
LESS 500'	04	17	39	16	15	14	10	12	14	15	14	17	10	10
FT AND/OR	07	16	39	42	42	34	20	21	24	24	24	25	22	10
VISIBILITY	17	26	44	43	44	44	40	34	41	41	40	40	31	10
LESS 5 MI	17	16	39	34	34	37	27	14	20	21	21	22	11	10
ALL HRS	32	33	33	32	30	42	32	37	44	42	32	36	37	10
CEILING	07	17	24	23	28	10	11	8	4	19	13	18	11	10
LESS 500'	04	25	29	25	16	10	10	12	10	10	10	10	10	10
FT AND/OR	07	24	32	26	24	14	14	14	10	10	10	10	10	10
VISIBILITY	17	22	26	27	20	15	15	29	41	40	24	30	21	10
LESS 3 MI	17	21	23	20	14	7	5	6	15	21	16	24	17	10
ALL HRS	21	23	23	23	20	14	4	6	16	13	12	15	13	10
CEILING	01	8	12	4	6	10	11	8	4	19	13	18	11	10
LESS 500'	04	11	15	6	11	14	23	20	19	24	17	20	17	10
FT AND/OR	07	15	19	9	11	17	26	25	13	30	24	23	21	10
VISIBILITY	17	12	13	6	5	9	12	6	13	17	26	16	20	10
LESS 3 MI	13	9	9	4	1	3	2	3	6	14	13	15	7	10
ALL HRS	9	11	4	5	6	10	8	10	11	17	12	16	10	10
CEILING	01	2	5	2	2	2	1	0	2	7	5	7	3	10
LESS 500'	04	4	7	1	4	4	4	5	5	14	8	10	6	10
FT AND/OR	07	7	8	4	5	4	4	6	6	14	9	10	7	10
VISIBILITY	17	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	7	2	10
LESS 1/2 MI	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	10
ALL HRS	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	4	5	2	10
CEILING	01	2	4	1	1	1	0	0	1	7	5	7	3	10
LESS 500'	04	4	7	1	4	3	2	4	5	13	6	10	5	10
FT AND/OR	07	6	8	4	3	2	1	3	5	13	8	10	5	10
VISIBILITY	17	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	1	10
LESS 1/2 MI	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	10
ALL HRS	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	5	2	10

Table with columns: TEMPERATURE DEGR, PRECIPITATION INCHES, WINDS AMT, WINDS DIR, WINDS SPD, WINDS DIR, WINDS SPD, WINDS DIR, WINDS SPD, WINDS DIR, WINDS SPD. Rows: JAN 61, FEB 61, MAR 60, APR 61, MAY 61, JUN 63, JUL 65, AUG 66, SEP 68, OCT 69, NOV 65, DEC 62, ANN, EXP.

REMARKS: DATA NOT AVAILABLE IF LESS THAN 0.05 DAY, 0.05 INCH, OR 0.5 PERCENT AS APPLICABLE.
THE VALUE LISTED UNDER "HOURS ALT FEET 99.95%" INDICATES IT IS EXCEEDED ONLY 0.05% OF THE TIME.
EVT MEAN: EQUIVALENT YEARS OF RECORD (E.Y.E.) THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF YEARS UTILIZED IN THE
COMPUTATIONS FROM THE OVERALL PERIOD OF RECORD (PGR).

Summary table with columns: FLYING HRS & HRS LST, JAN, FEB, MAR, APR, MAY, JUN, JUL, AUG, SEP, OCT, NOV, DEC, ANN, EXP. Rows: CEILING LESS 200 FT AND/OR VISIBILITY LESS 3 MI, CEILING LESS 1500 FT AND/OR VISIBILITY LESS 3 MI, CEILING LESS 1000 FT AND/OR VISIBILITY LESS 3 MI, CEILING LESS 100 FT AND/OR VISIBILITY LESS 3 MI.

END

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