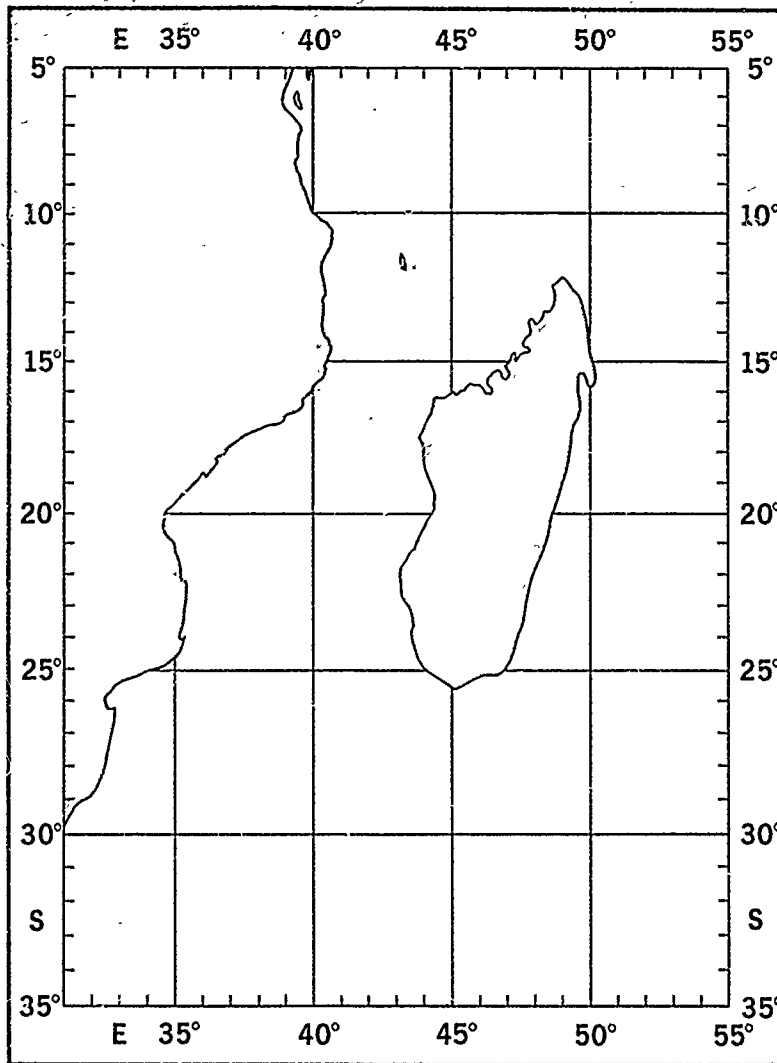


# U.S. NAVY REGIONAL CLIMATIC STUDY OF THE MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL AND ADJACENT WATERS

JULY, 1989

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

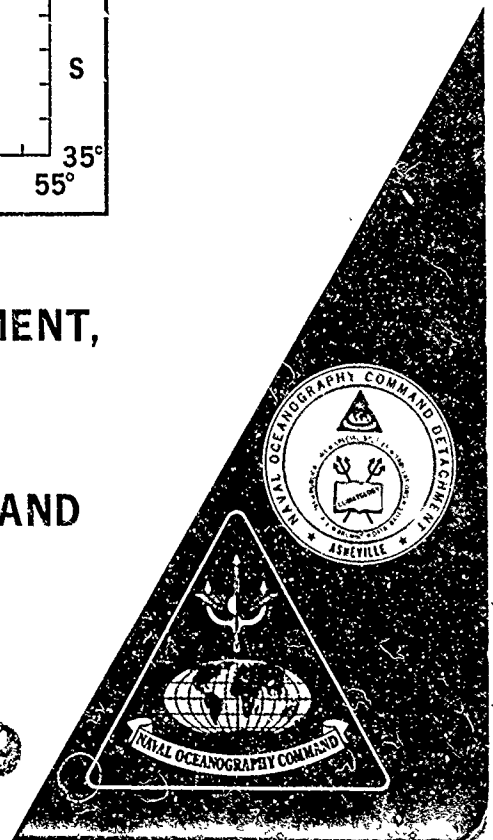
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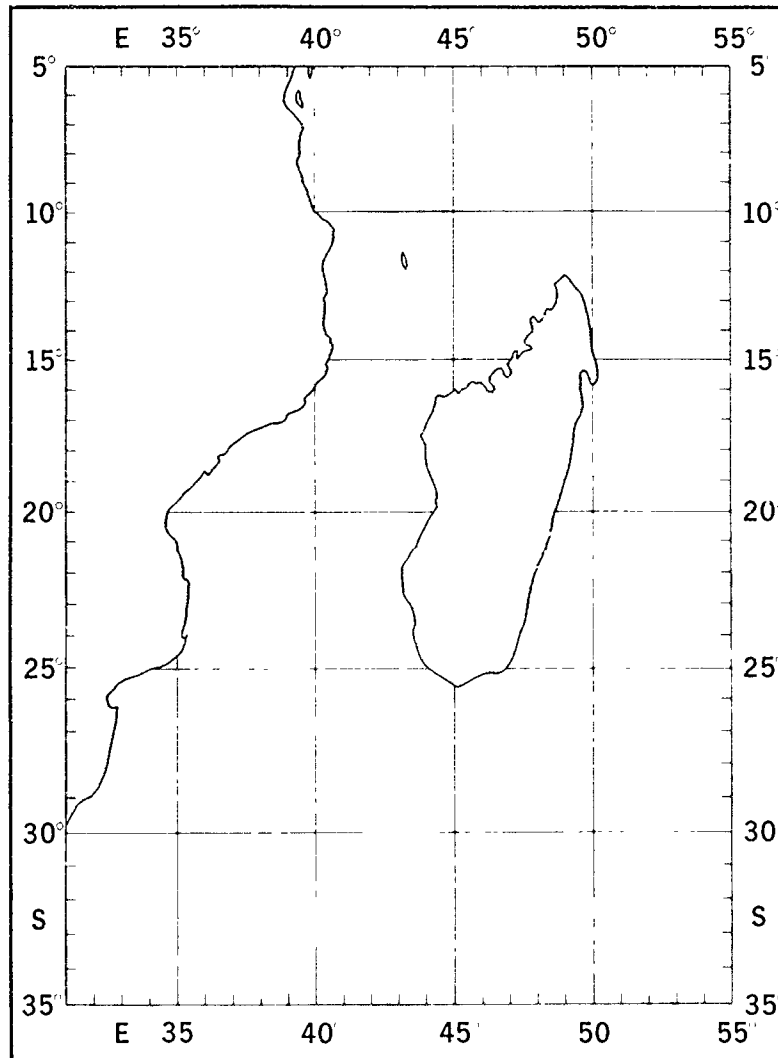
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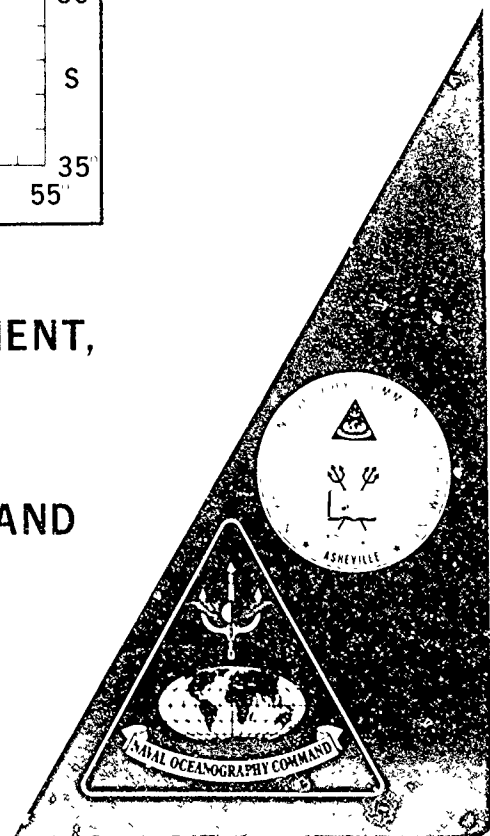
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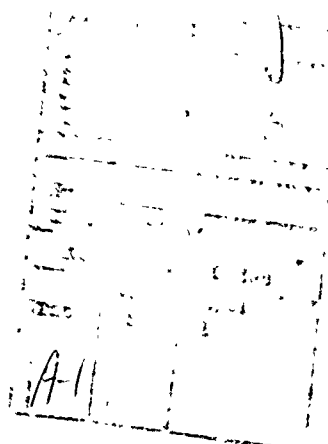


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# U.S. Navy Regional Climatic Study of the Mozambique Channel and Adjacent Waters

The U.S. Navy Regional Climatic Study of the Mozambique Channel and Adjacent Waters was prepared by the Officer in Charge, Naval Oceanography Command Detachment, Asheville, North Carolina, under authority of Commander, Naval Oceanography Command. The work was performed at the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC). Specific acknowledgement of the NCDC staff is made to Mr. J.D. Elms, project leader; Mr. P.M. Steurer, for his data analysis; Messrs C.N. Williams, Jr., R.G. Baldwin and Ms. P.L. Franks for data processing and digital graphics; Mr. M.J. Changery for technical review; and Messrs M.G. Burgin and S.J. Miller for their drafting skills.

## Geographical and Data Coverage

This study, entitled the U.S. Navy Regional Climatic Study of the Mozambique Channel and Adjacent Waters, is centered on the Mozambique Channel between Mozambique in southeast Africa and the island of Madagascar. The study limits extend from 5°S to 35°S and 31°E to 55°E, thus allowing a small overlap between this study and the one for the Southern African Waters, (NAVAIR 50-1C-548). Most emphasis was placed on the marine areas, with only a few coastal station summaries included in the text and final section of this publication.

Figure 1 outlines the study area and shows the location of the land station summaries and bathymetry information.

Surface marine observation 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. The marine data (mostly from ships of opportunity) were summarized and machine plotted by one-degree quadrangle. The graphs and tables for the marine areas are also presented by one-degree quadrangles (for visibility, wave heights, wind roses and ocean currents). The geographical area for the tables, ocean currents, and wind roses had to be divided and presented on four pages for clarity. These graphs and tables represent the objective compilation of available ship data; the data were not adjusted for suspected bias (low observation count, heavy weighting of observations during a short time interval, biases in coding, etc.), and differences may be found when comparing the graphical 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.

Approximately 825,000 surface marine observations were used in computing the statistics. These data were collected by ships of various registry traveling in the area. Many of the ships' observations are presently transmitted over the Global Telecommunications System, captured and archived. However, many are digitized from ship log forms by various participating members of the World Meteorological Organization, and exchanged under international agreement among the various maritime nations of the world. Data for this study date back to 1854 and run through 1984. 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 which, in this study area, includes one passing through the Mozambique Channel, where most traffic tends to hug the African coast, and a second that passes near the southeastern corner of Madagascar and extends onto the southern tip of Africa.

The mean sea current charts were obtained from available ship's "set and drift" measurements that had been forwarded to the Naval Oceanographic Office from ships of various registry. The data were summarized to give the primary and secondary current directions and mean speeds.

## Physical Features

The study area lies in the southern hemisphere bordering the southeast coast of Africa along Tanzania, Mozambique and South Africa and extending east into the Indian Ocean just east of Madagascar. Besides including the world's fourth largest island (Madagascar), a number of smaller islands are found off the coast of Tanzania and at the northern end of the Mozambique Channel. At its narrowest point, the Mozambique

Channel spans 210 nautical miles between Mozambique and Madagascar. Based on weather reports most of the ship traffic seems to prefer navigating closer to the African coast than the center of the channel or the Madagascar coast. This is probably due to the amount of oil tanker traffic out of the Persian Gulf enroute to the Americas and Europe, the lack of major west coast Madagascan ports, hazardous waters off Madagascar, and most importantly, the well-defined current along the western side of the channel.

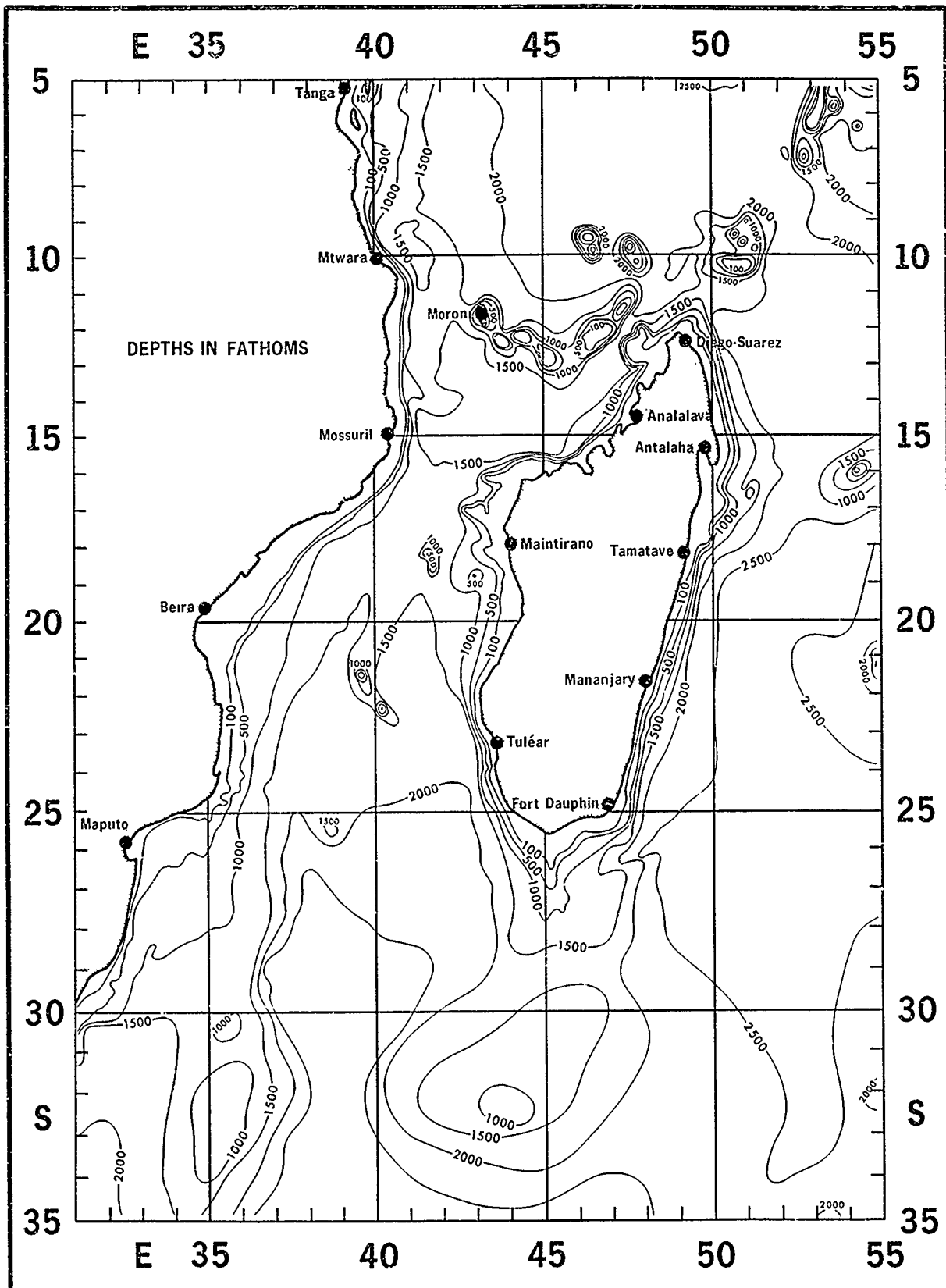


Figure 1. Study area locator map and bathymetry chart

The equatorial ocean current's flow is drastically affected by the island of Madagascar as it causes the current to split its flow around the island to the north (the Equatorial Current) and south (the South Equatorial Current). The warm and fairly strong and consistent Mozambique Current flows south through the channel throughout the year. It does, however, demonstrate somewhat greater strength during the northern monsoon. Figure 2 shows the general ocean currents of the region during the summer and winter seasons. The constancy of the Mozambique Current is depicted along with the countercurrent established in the eastern corridor of the channel with speed and direction much less consistent due to varying flow around the ends of the island and by numerous local conditions.

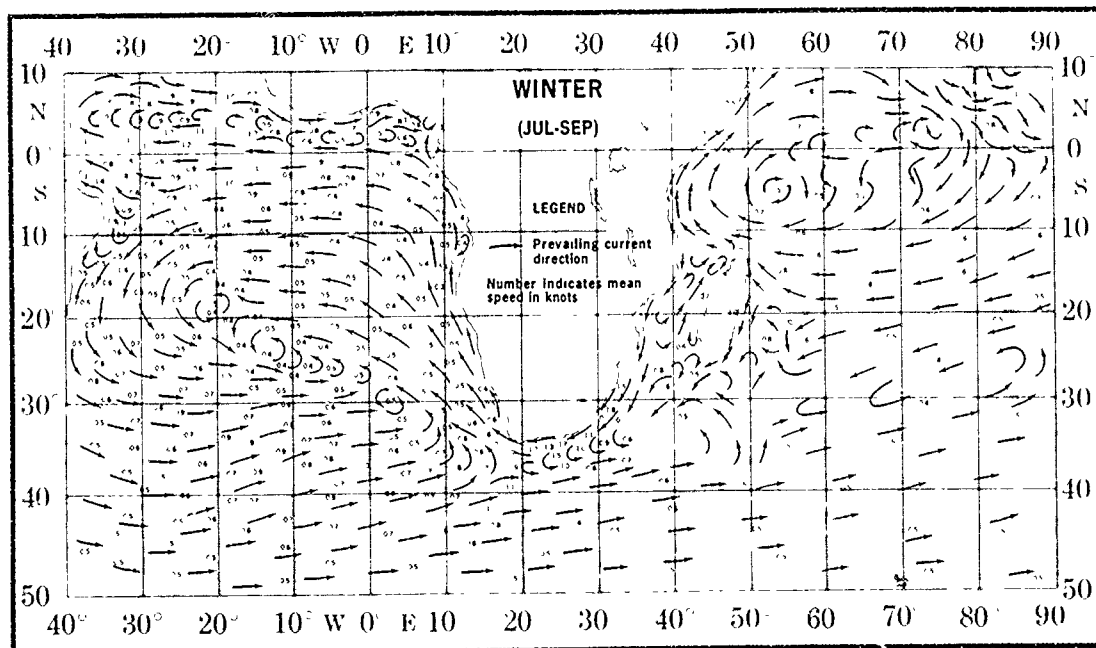
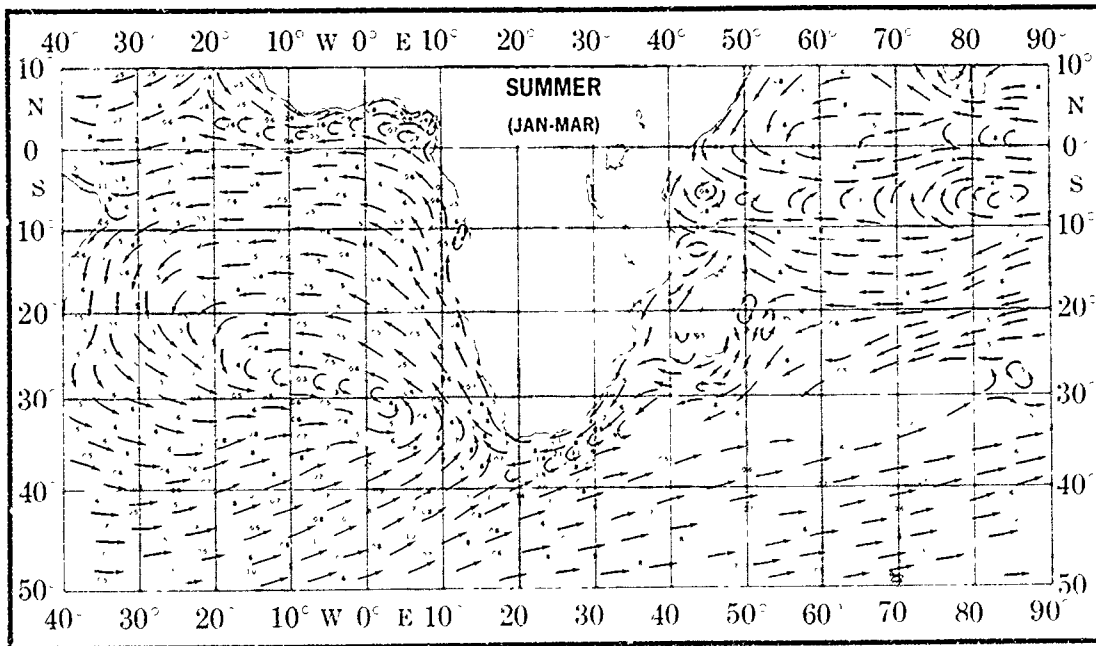


Figure 2. Surface Currents (Summer and Winter)

Central highlands extend the length of Madagascar. The highest peak is Mt. Tsaratanana, on the northern end of the island at 9436 feet. These central highlands rise gradually from the relatively wide west coast plain but drop rather abruptly from the plateau to the narrow coastal plain on the east.

In Tanzania, highlands are found in both the northern and southern sections of the country while the central area is basically a dry plateau. The coastal plains with elevations of 1500 feet or less are rather extensive in the central and southern regions where the beaches are sandy and highly developed coral reefs are found. Rufiji, the largest river in Tanzania drains the southern highlands and most of the remaining southern region. However, it is a minor river when compared to any of the three great rivers of Africa, the Nile, Congo or Zambezi. It does, however, have good potential for irrigation and hydroelectric power.

Mozambique, which extends the full length of the Mozambique Channel, consists nearly half as lowlands, 10 percent mountains along its western boundary, and the remainder as plateau. The country is essentially divided in half (north and south) by the Zambezi River which originates in Angola and provides access to the interior of Africa from the east. Although there are more than 25 other rivers within the country that drain into the Indian Ocean, none are navigable. Because of the variability in rainfall, especially in the southern regions, river flow is highly variable with the region occasionally experiencing severe droughts and floods. Mozambique's coastal region is also known for its sandy beaches much as those of Tanzania to the north.

Farther south one finds a narrow coastal belt along the east coast of South Africa with a vast plateau region inland. Numerous rivers flow from the edge of the plateau into the Indian Ocean but unlike the majority of the rivers in Mozambique, these have little potential for either irrigation or power generation.

Reference Figure 3 for an overview of the general topography across the entire study area.

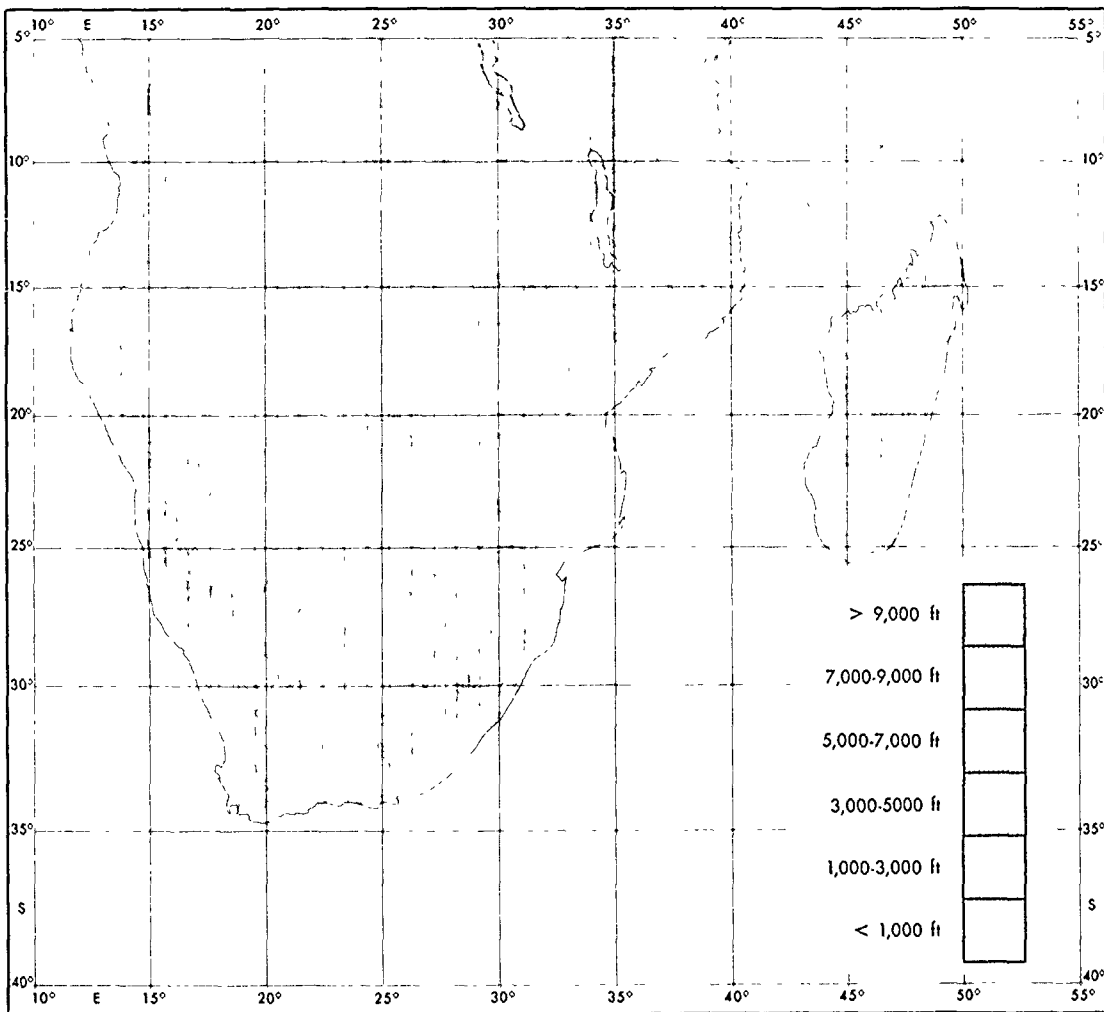
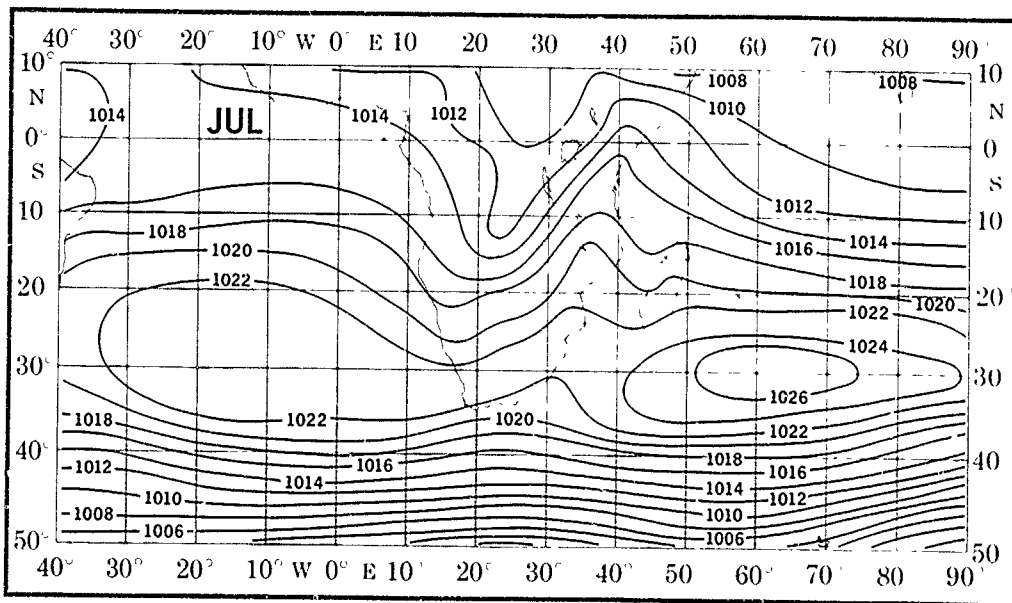
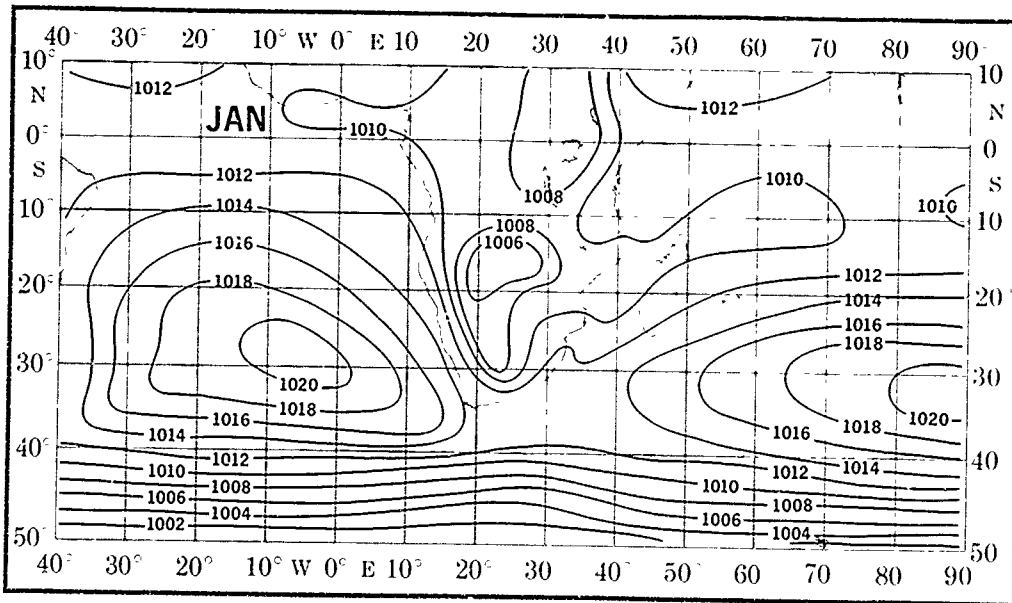


Figure 3. Topographic Chart

Climate

The climate of the study area is greatly influenced by the placement of the semi-permanent southern hemisphere subtropical highs to the east and west of Africa (see Figure 4) and the large north-south annual displacement of the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ). Summer brings the greatest precipitation as the ITCZ lies over central Mozambique and northern Madagascar creating instability showers and thunderstorms. The rainy season (October-April) is known as the northern monsoon while the dry season (May-September) as the southern monsoon. These labels naturally come from the prevailing air flow during these periods. Rainfall amounts decrease significantly across the entire region during the dry season with decreases as much as 80 to 95 percent across eastern Africa, and central and western Madagascar. Along the narrow coastal strip of eastern Madagascar, the decrease in rainfall between the two monsoon seasons is less pronounced than in other areas because of the influence of the easterly trade winds, which help sustain monthly averages of 3 to 8 inches during the dry season.

In general, annual precipitation values average from less than 15 inches in central Tanzania and portions of southern Mozambique to over 60 inches in the higher elevations of both countries. Least rainfall within the study area is observed in the semi-arid southwest corner of Madagascar where annual amounts average under 12 inches. This is in contrast with the northeast coast of the island where amounts exceed 100





inches per year. The portion of the east coast of South Africa, within the Mozambique Channel study area, averages 30 to 40 inches of precipitation a year, the most for any region in South Africa.

Geographical location (relatively low latitudes) and the warm Mozambique Current help keep the annual temperature variations near sea level small. Much greater variability is naturally observed at the higher elevations. Summer temperatures average in the low 80's (°F) with daily maximum temperatures averaging in the low 90's (°F) and daily minimum temperatures in the mid-70's (°F). A greater temperature range is noted during the winter when a well defined north-south temperature gradient is established. Mean wintertime temperatures range from the high 60's (°F) in the south to the upper 70's (°F) in the north. Daily minimum temperature average in the low 50's (°F) to the high 60's (°F) with daily maximum temperatures generally averaging in the low 80's (°F).

Figure 5 presents the monthly means of air temperature and precipitation for a number of stations within the study area giving a pictorial of the discussion in the previous three paragraphs.

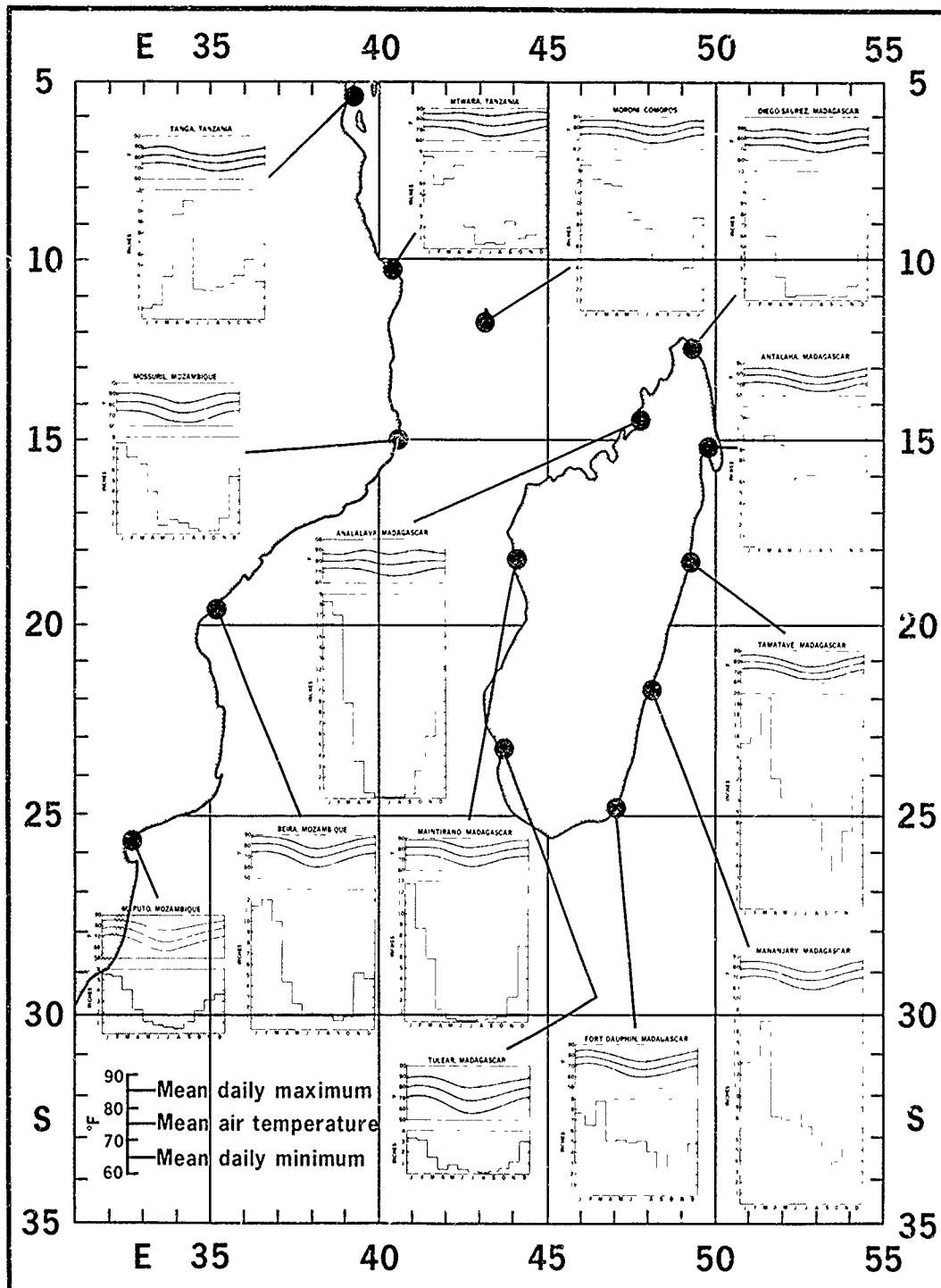


Figure 5. Monthly means of air temperature and precipitation

The main tropical cyclone season for the southwest Indian Ocean basin is December through March with significant occurrences in April, October and November (Crutcher and Quayle, 1974). While most tropical cyclones remain east of Madagascar, some do track across the Mozambique Channel and east Africa. On average (Figure 6) just over one storm per 5 degree square per year is observed in the Mozambique Channel while east of Madagascar frequencies reach nearly 2.5 storms per year. Figure 7 shows the historical 12 hourly movement statistics by 5 degree square of tropical cyclones with wind speeds estimated to be 34 knots or greater. Tropical cyclones usually form to the northeast of Madagascar between 8° and 10° south. The most violent storms that eventually make landfall often strike the northeast corner of Madagascar, although no location on the island is safe from their potential devastation. Crossing the island usually weakens the storms significantly but on occasion they will regenerate upon reaching the sea.

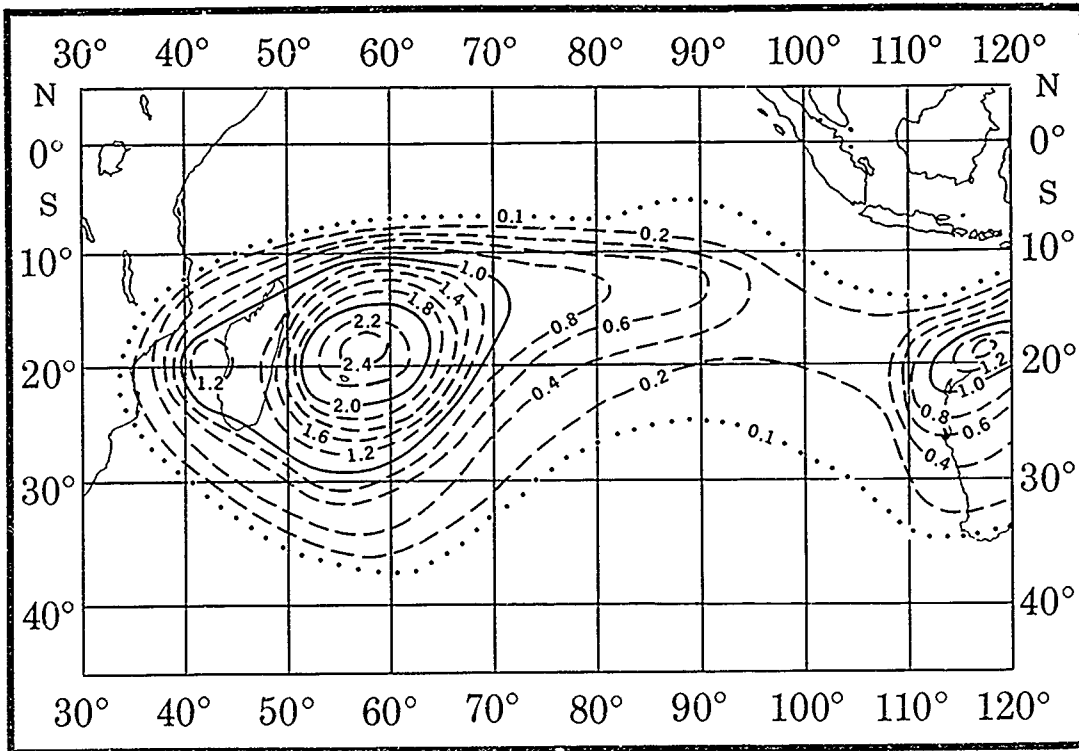


Figure 6. Average number of tropical cyclones per 5° square per year

### Marine Climatological Elements

#### Precipitation

Of the elements recorded in the marine data base, precipitation is the one most subject to error in both the way it is observed and the way it is interpreted. For example, it is often inferred in the literature that ships often try to avoid foul weather and thereby bias the data towards fair weather with fewer precipitation observations. Elms (1986) compared the Volunteer Observing Ship (VOS) observations to other sources of data such as Ocean Station Vessel (OSV) and buoys, finding little evidence that "fair weather bias" is a serious problem for most applications of marine climatic data. With the introduction in 1982 of a present weather indicator (1x) to the international Ship Synoptic Code FM13-VII, users have to be careful not to bias the data, especially that from between January 1982 and March 1985 when the indicator was inadvertently left out of the international data exchange format.

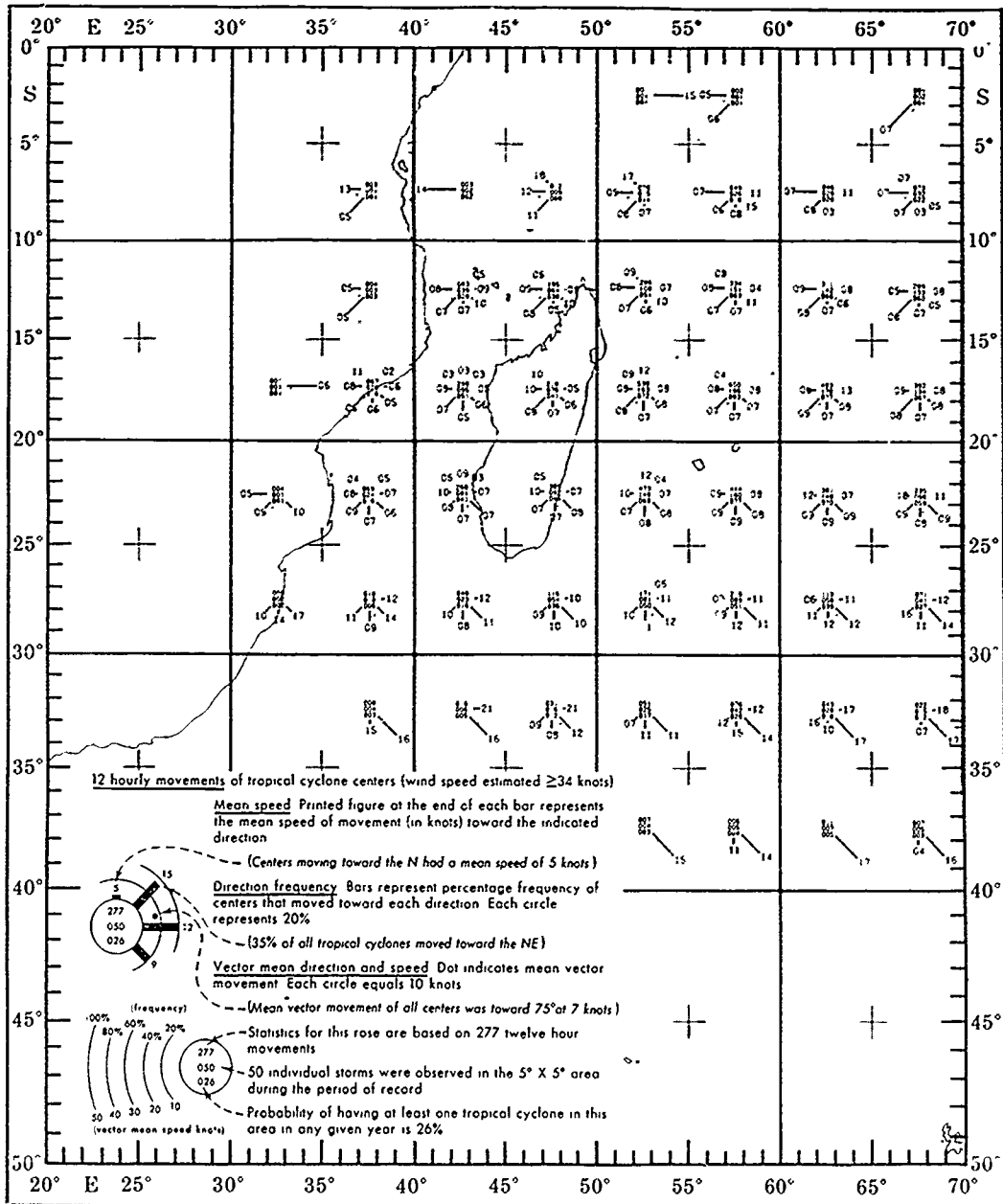


Figure 7. Annual 12 hourly movements of tropical cyclone centers with tropical storm intensity or greater

In comparing the frequencies given on the precipitation charts in this volume to those in the U.S. Navy Marine Climatic Atlas of the World, Volume III, Indian Ocean (Revised 1976), one will generally see a smaller percentage of present weather observations reporting precipitation. The major reason for this is that in the earlier publication the weather codes 20-27 (precipitation in the past hour) were counted in the precipitation frequencies in order to help correct an apparent observation bias. For this regional climatic study it was decided to present the data as reported. The higher frequencies (20-27 code included) certainly seem to agree better with those for land stations and OSV sites for most regions of the globe. The 1982 code change may also affect the frequencies. A more in-depth study is needed to help decide which method best represents the climate. At this point, however, it is possible only to bring the issue to the attention of the data users. Even without the coding problems, assessing oceanic rainfall data is a major problem because transit ships are unable to take quantitative precipitation measurements. A number of studies have been conducted in efforts to predict precipitation amounts, or rates of fall, based on estimates derived from the use of present weather observations from ships of opportunity (Goroch, et al., 1984) and readings from satellites (Rao, et al., 1976).

### Air Temperature

Air temperature is one of the elements most frequently observed by mariners. It should be noted that on many ships the heating effect of the ship's structure has a tendency to produce higher than actual ambient air temperature readings because of instrument exposure (Folland et al., 1984; Wright, 1986). This is especially true under calm, sunny conditions. Therefore, some ship temperature observations have a warm bias; however, the aggregate is relatively representative after erroneous outliers have been eliminated and the numerous nighttime observations and unbiased daytime observations are included. Also, true extremes are rarely captured since continuous observations are not made at most ocean locations. It is highly unlikely that a ship-of-opportunity would be taking its synoptic weather observation at the exact time that an extreme was occurring.

### Sea-Surface Temperature

Sea-surface temperatures are recorded with a fairly high frequency in marine observations. The principle methods for sampling are with ship water-intake thermometers and by reading the temperature of sea water retrieved with the buckets. Even though the two methods can produce slightly different results (Barnett, 1984), the data can be used with considerable confidence when examining the long-term means.

### Surface Winds

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 observed wind speeds were recorded in the Beaufort scale; 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: the scalar mean speed and the percent of frequency of winds less than 11 knots, from 11 to 21 knots, from 22 to 33 knots, and greater than or equal to 34 knots. Also given are wind roses for one-degree squares.

### Visibility

Visibilities are difficult to measure at sea because of the lack of distance reference points. Climatically, many low visibility observations are probably missed because the observer is too busy with other duties (a contrasting form of fair weather bias). However, the coarseness of visibility (code) intervals helps to minimize the problem, thereby permitting the summarized data to be relatively consistent.

### Clouds

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

### 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.

### Wave-Heights

Wave-heights have been recorded in a consistent quantitative code 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. The observations are also subject to biases. Generally, the heights are too low, the periods too short, and the sea-swell discrimination poor (Quayle, 1980). The data in this study have not been adjusted for the suspected biases, but were processed through a quality control procedure wherein an internal check was made between wind speed and sea height. The data were also matrix-arrayed and apparent erroneous outlier data values were deleted from both the sea and swell data. Wave-height presentations include isopleth maps showing percent frequencies of wave-heights  $\geq 3$  feet and  $\geq 8$  feet. In addition, wave-height tables by one-degree square show frequencies by six wave-height categories. In these presentations, the higher of the sea or swell was selected for summarization. If heights were equal, the wave with the longer period was selected.

### Ocean Currents

The ocean current charts were compiled from ship drift reports that were forwarded by the various merchant marines to the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office. From those drift observations, the prevailing and secondary current directions, mean current speed, percent of total observations used to compute the primary and secondary directions, and the total observation count are presented by one-degree square. This information is presented on monthly charts with the study area being divided into four sections (pages) to ensure readability. The density of the observations is greatest along the major shipping routes and the reliability of the current charts is best in those areas. The data are considered most useful when used collectively, such as in summaries where a large number of observations are available.

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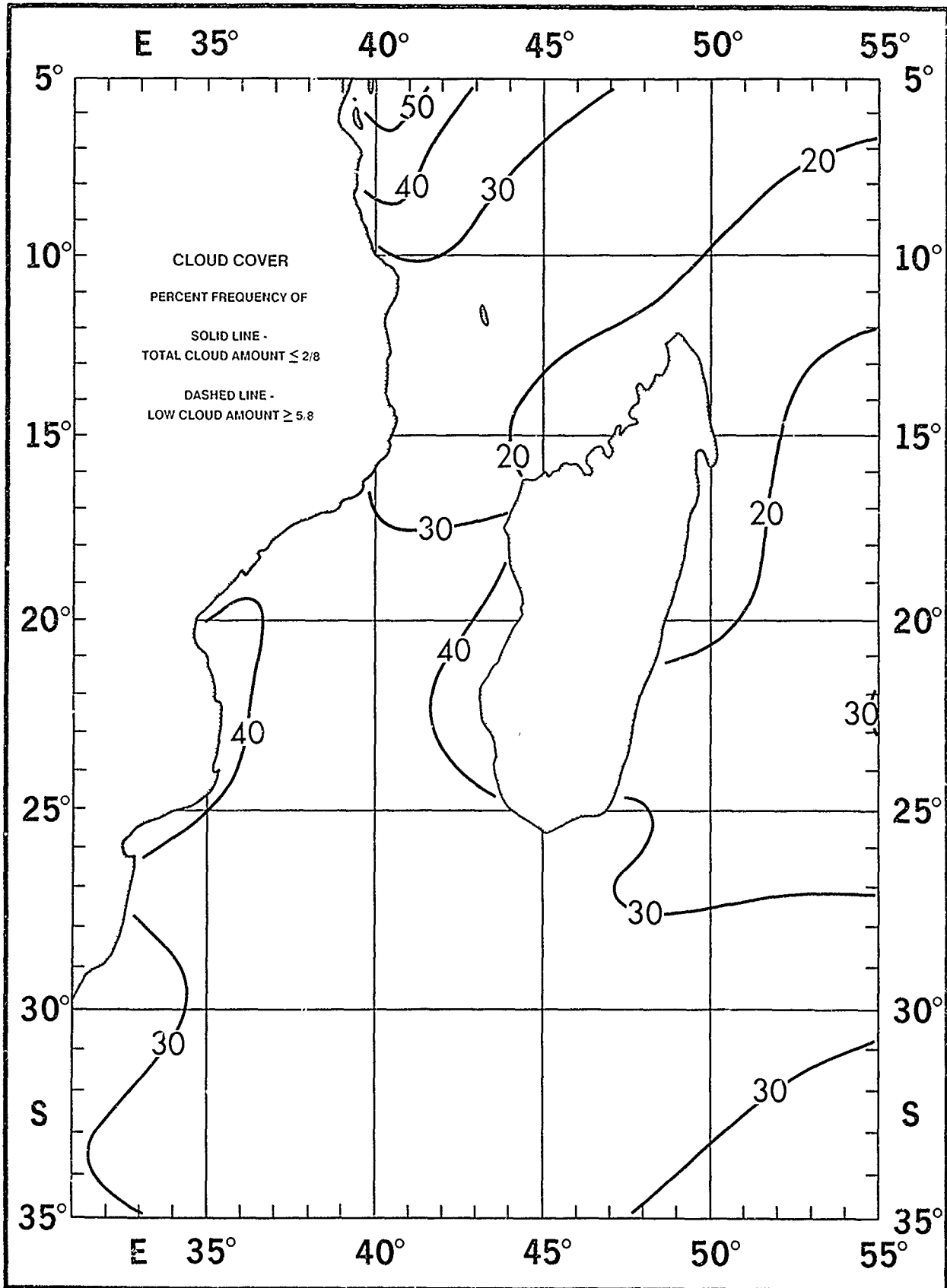
EXAMPLE. The 'MEAN SCALAR WIND SPEED' for July is found on page 167.

MONTH	CLOUDS		PRECIPITATION		VISIBILITY-TABLES		CEILING-VISIBILITY (m/ft range)		CEILING-VISIBILITY (low range)		WIND-VISIBILITY (m/ft range)		WIND-VISIBILITY (low range)		MEAN SCALAR WIND SPEED		WIND SPEED < 11 and 2-34 KNOTS		WIND SPEED 11-21 and 22-34 KNOTS		SURFACE WIND ROSES		WAVE HEIGHT-TEMPERATURE		WAVE HEIGHT-ISOPLETHS		SURFACE CURRENTS		STATION CLIMATIC SUMMARIES		
	2	3	4	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	18	19	20	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
JANUARY	28	29	30	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	44	45	46	50																	
FEBRUARY	54	55	56	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	70	71	72	76																	
MARCH	80	81	82	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	96	97	98	102																	
APRIL	106	107	108	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	122	123	124	128																	
MAY	132	133	134	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	148	149	150	154																	
JUNE	158	159	160	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	174	175	176	180																	
JULY	184	185	186	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	200	201	202	206																	
AUGUST	210	211	212	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	226	227	228	232																	
SEPTEMBER	236	237	238	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	252	253	254	258																	
OCTOBER	262	263	264	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	278	279	280	284																	
NOVEMBER	288	289	290	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	304	305	306	310																	
DECEMBER																															

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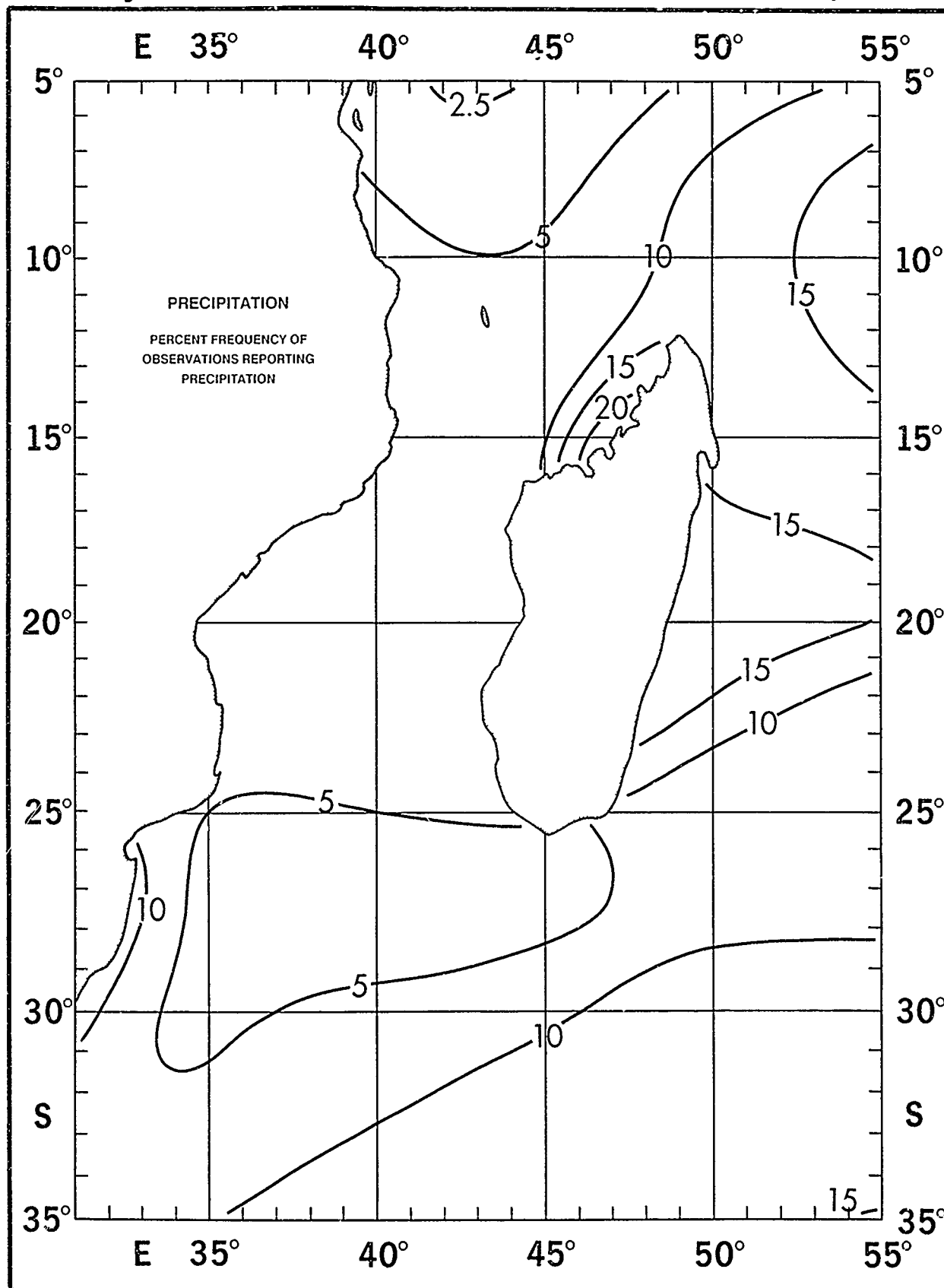
January

Clouds



January

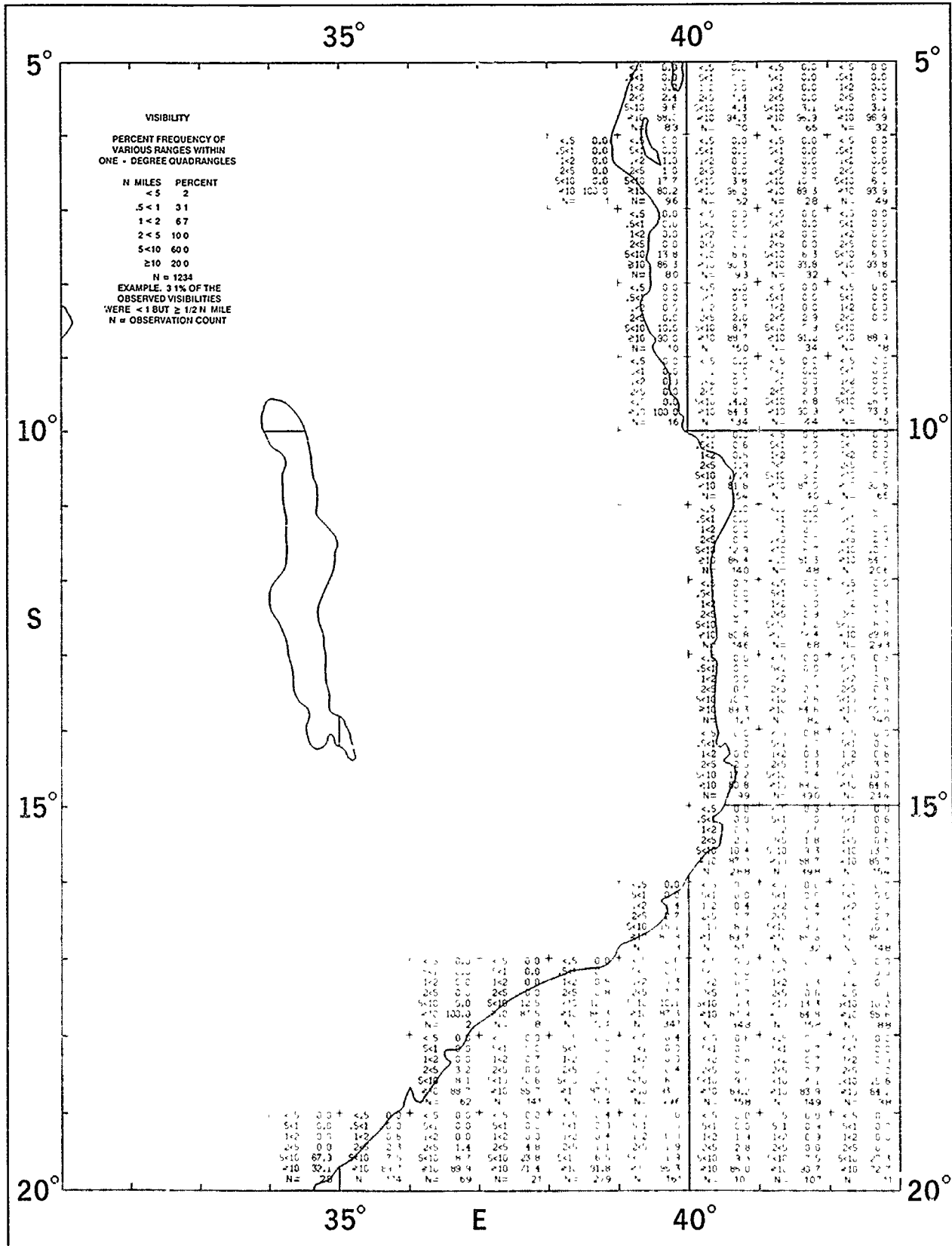
Precipitation





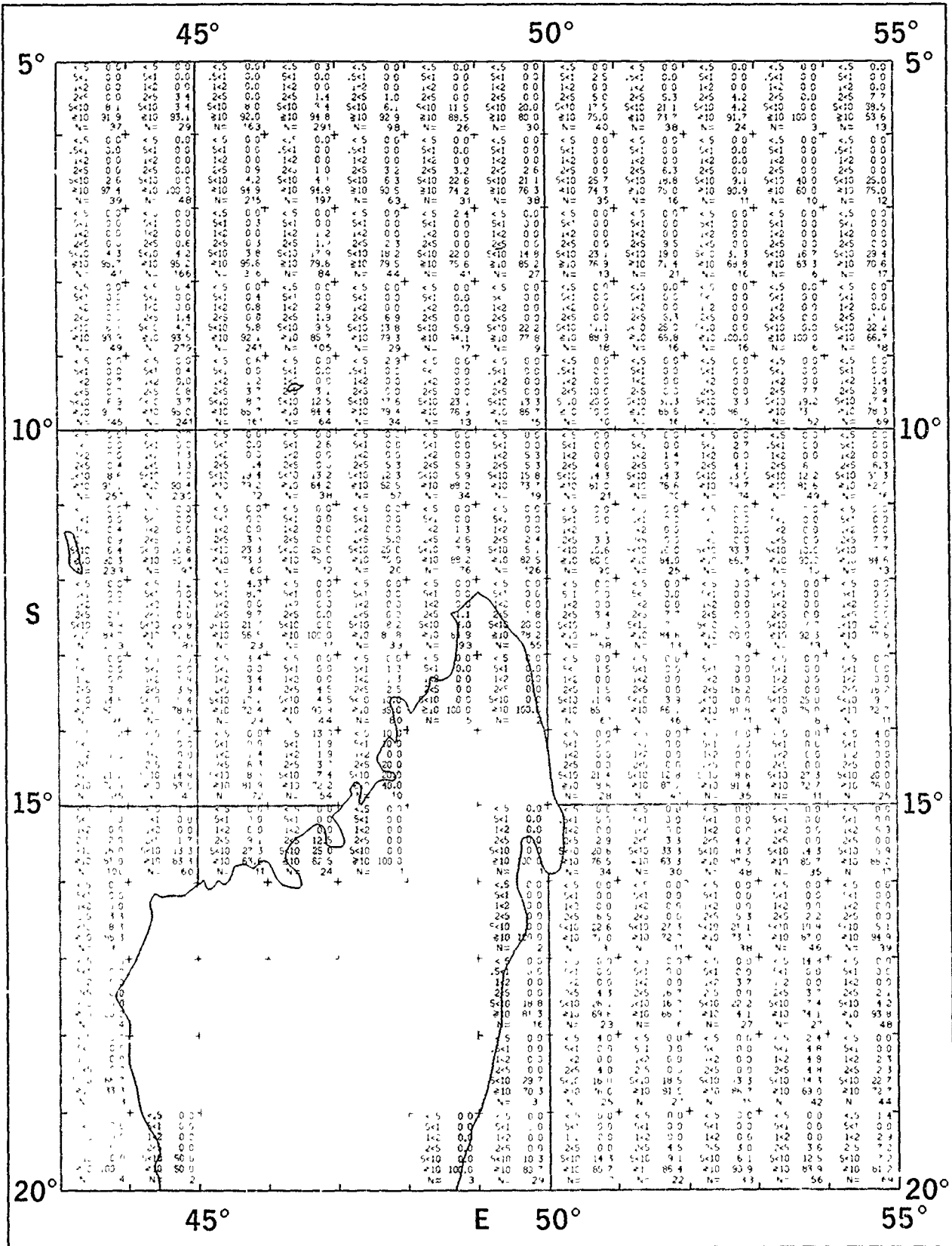
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# Visibility



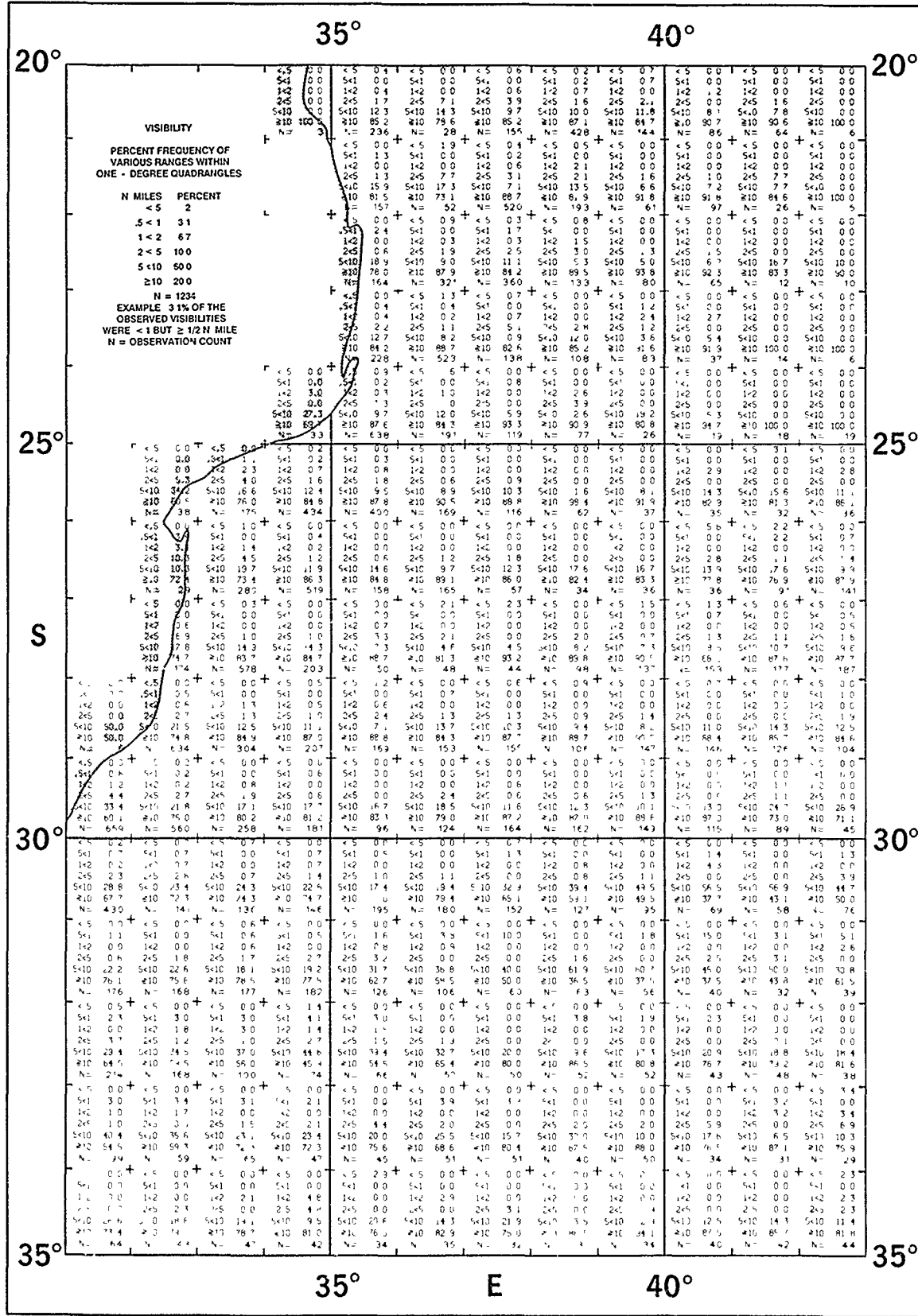
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Visibility



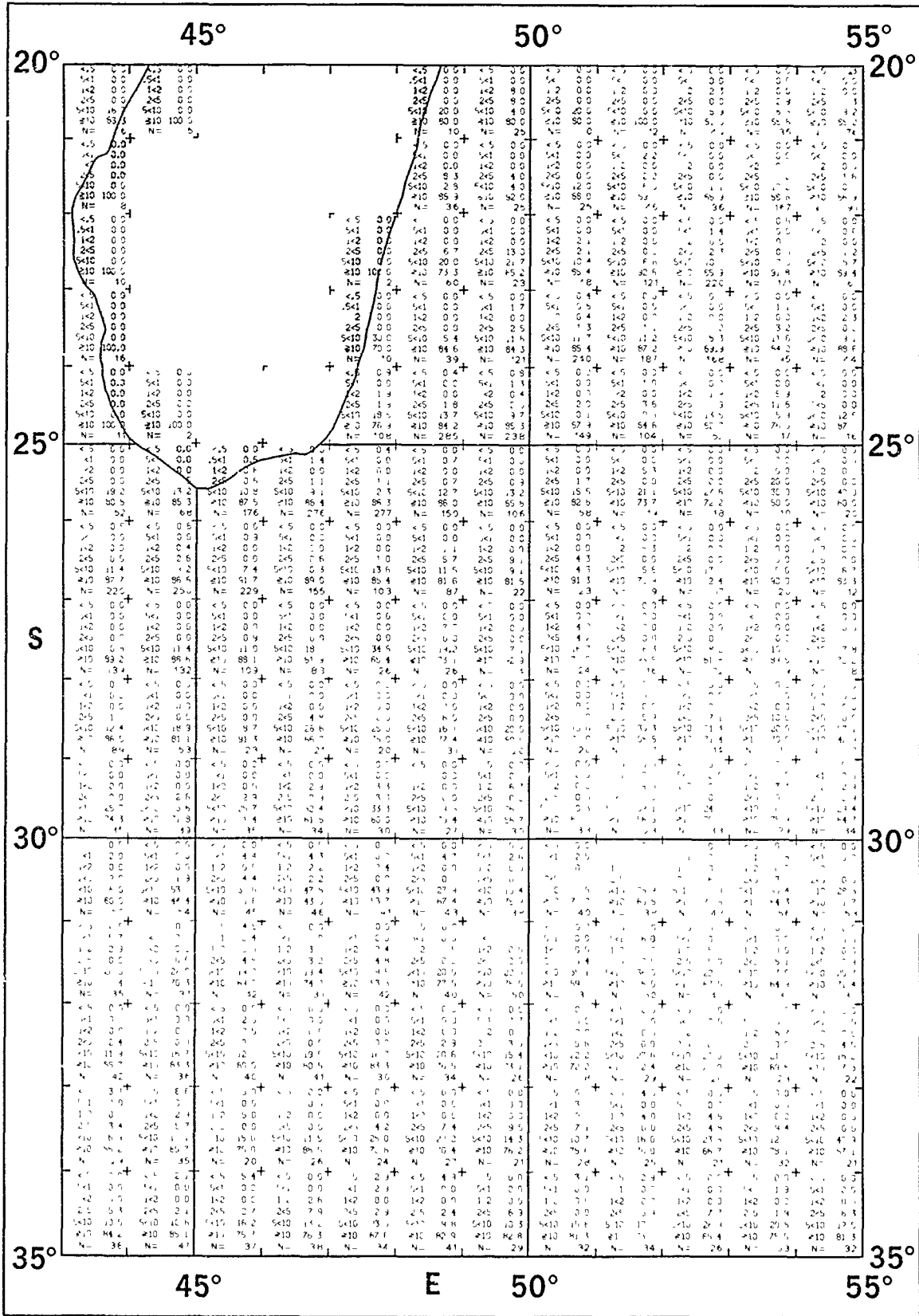
# January

# Visibility



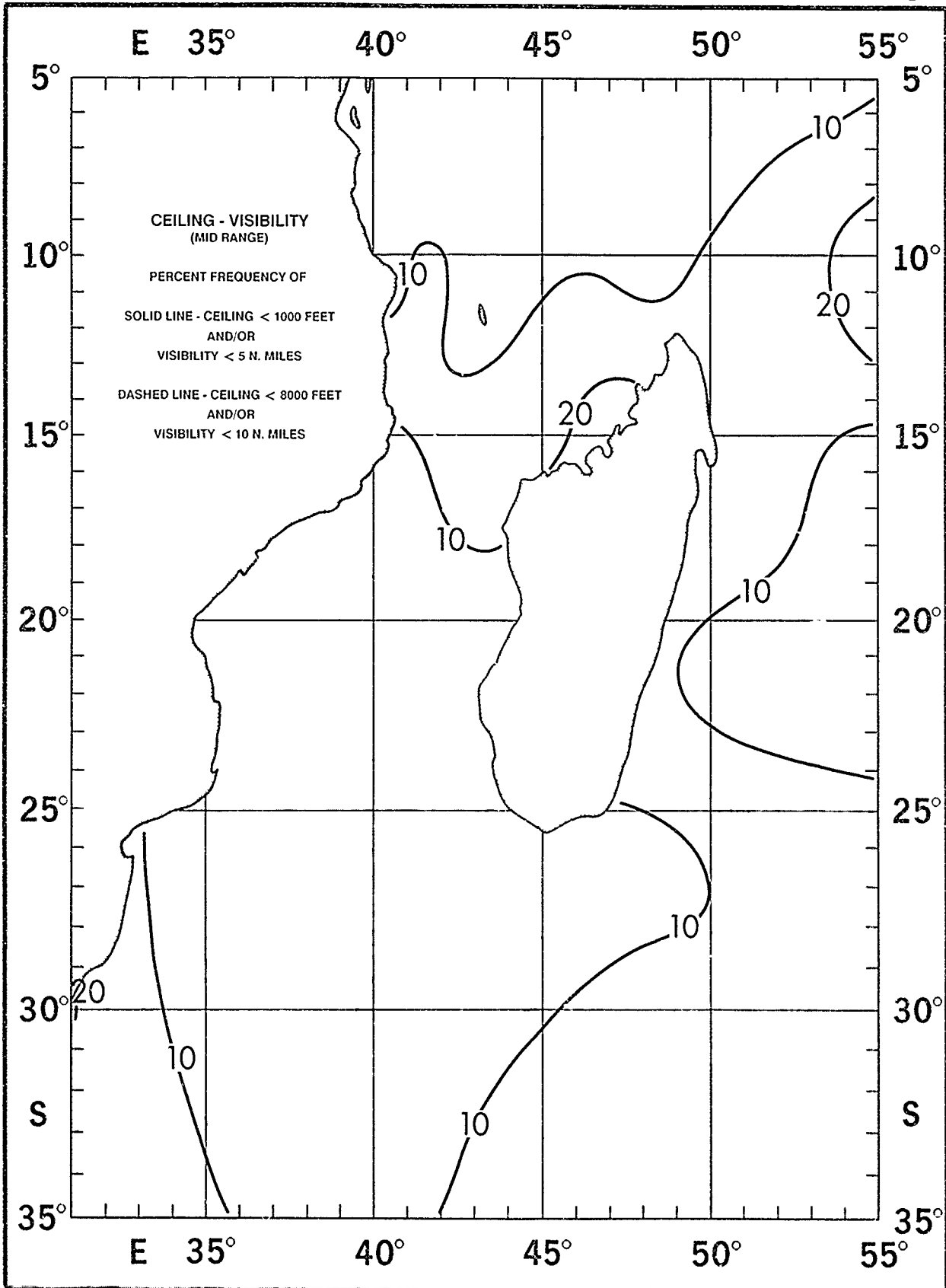
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Visibility



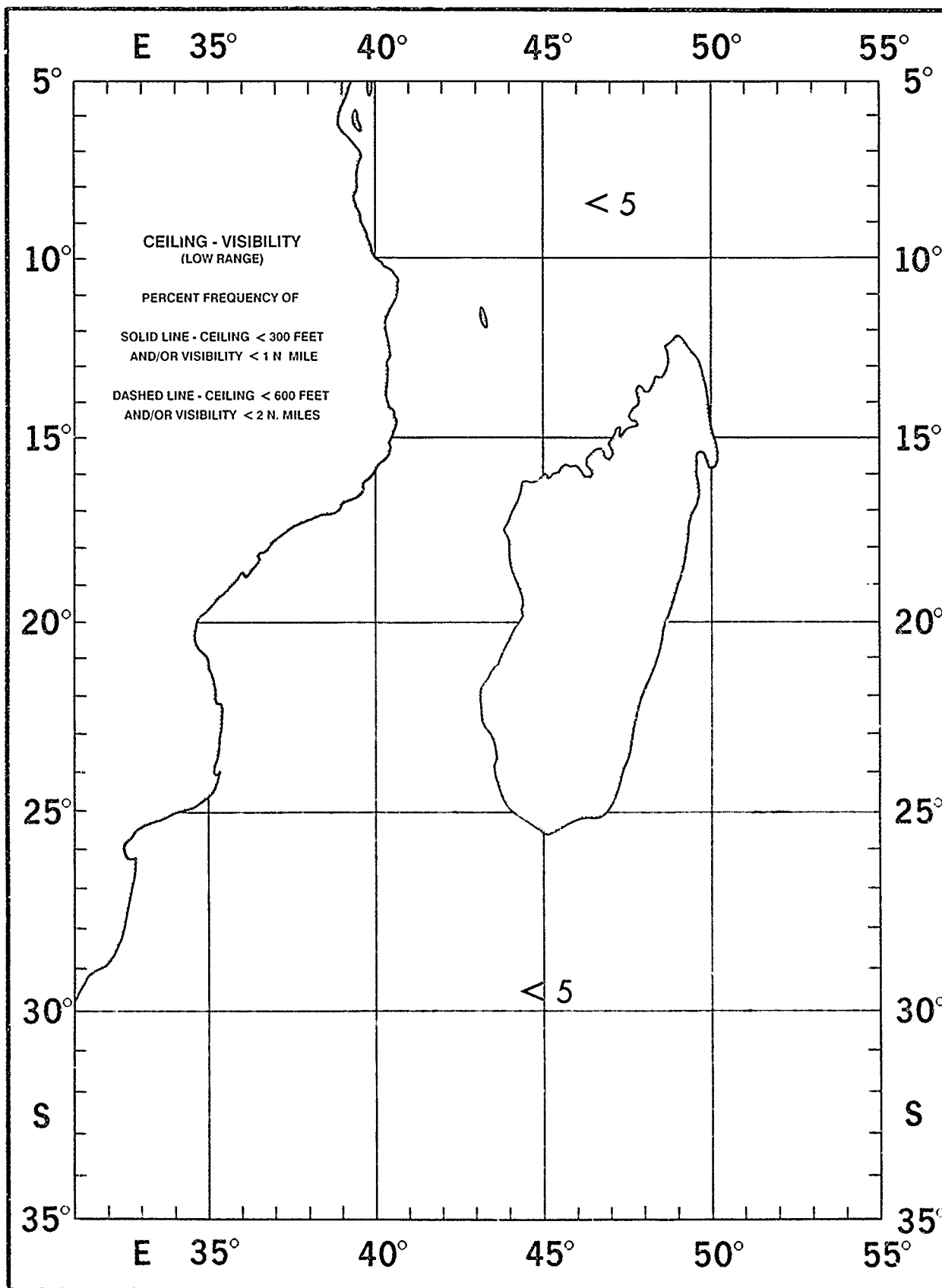
January

Ceiling - Visibility (Mid Range)



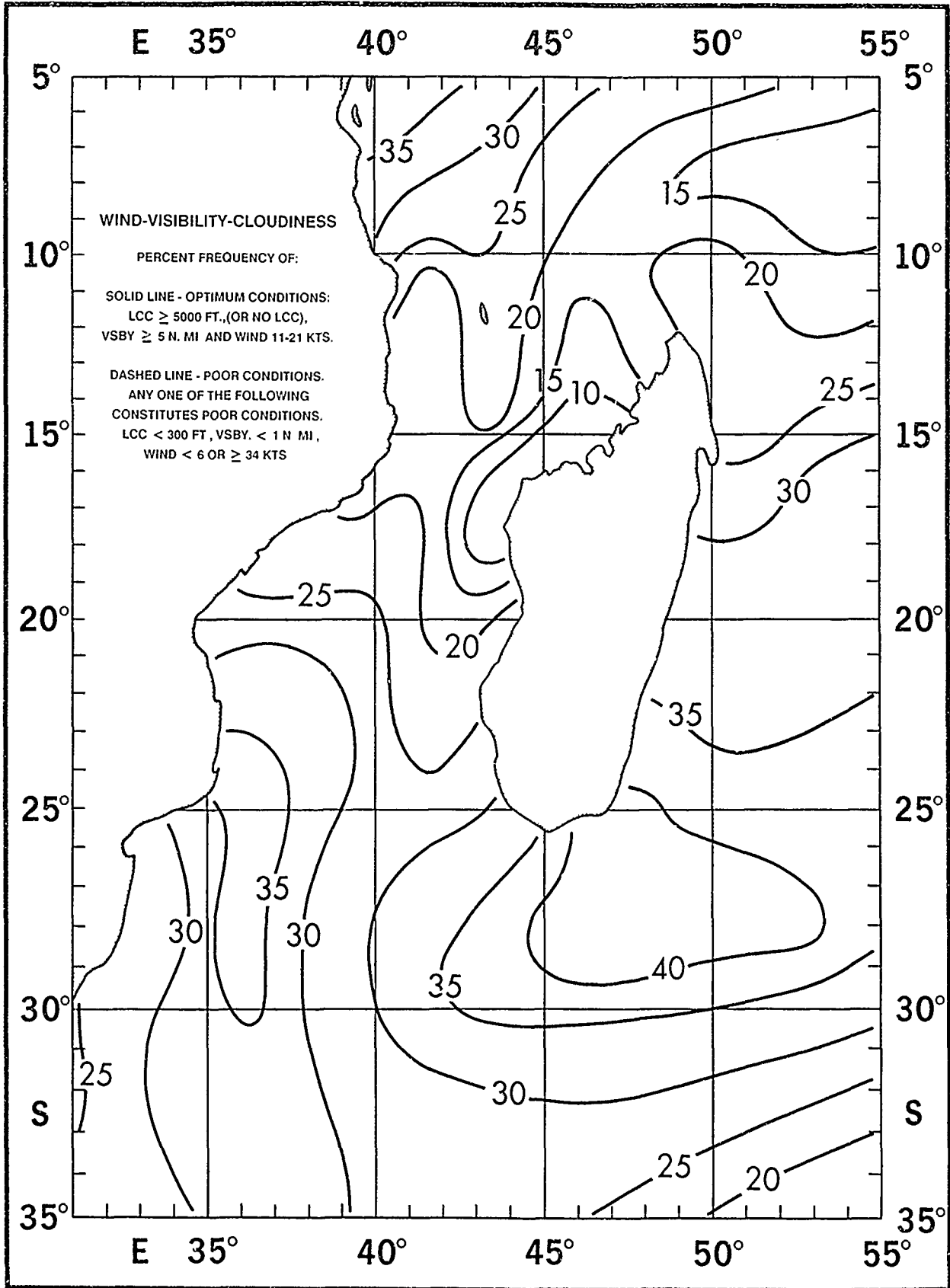
January

Ceiling - Visibility (Low Range)



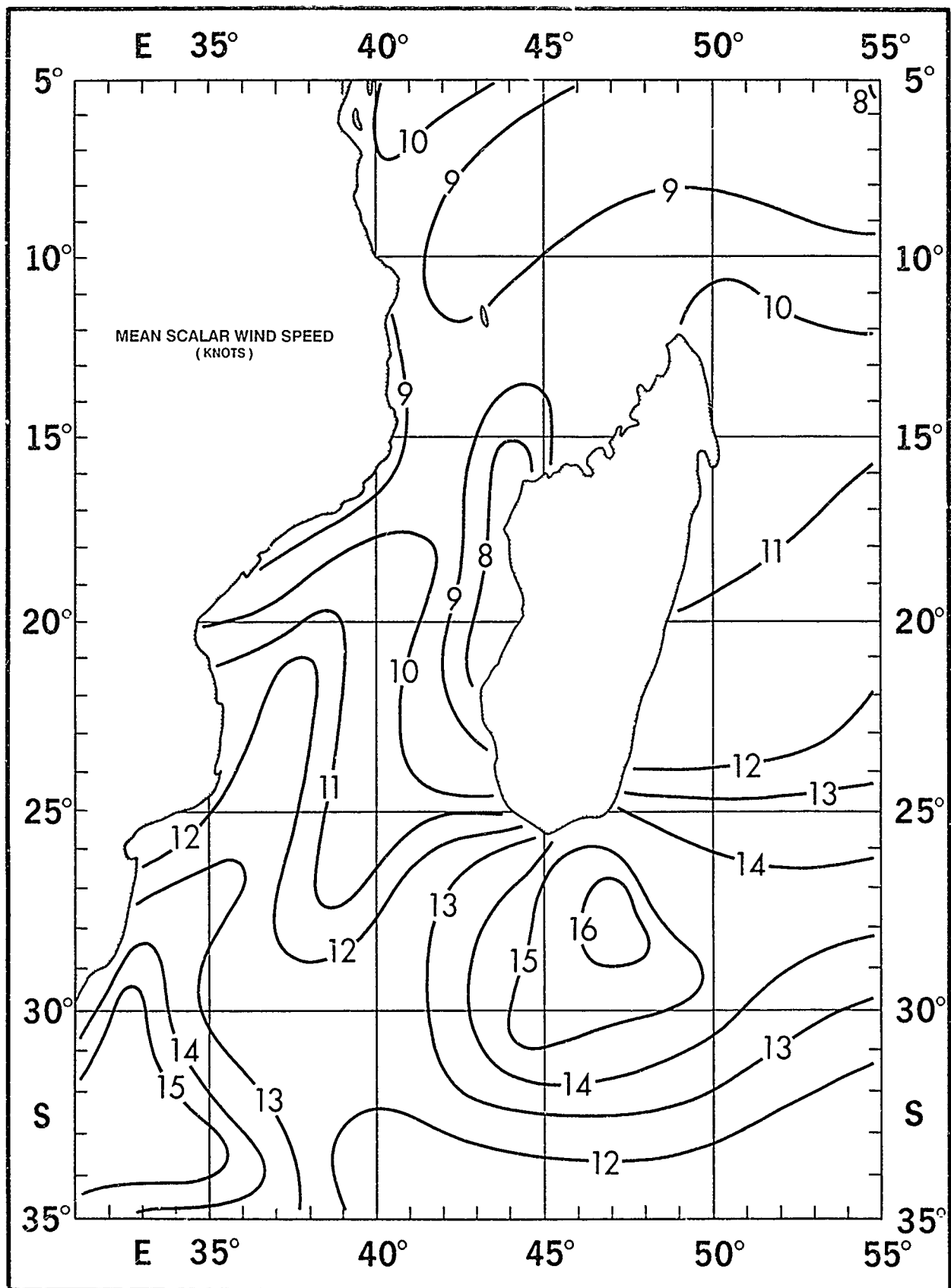
January

Wind - Visibility - Cloudiness



January

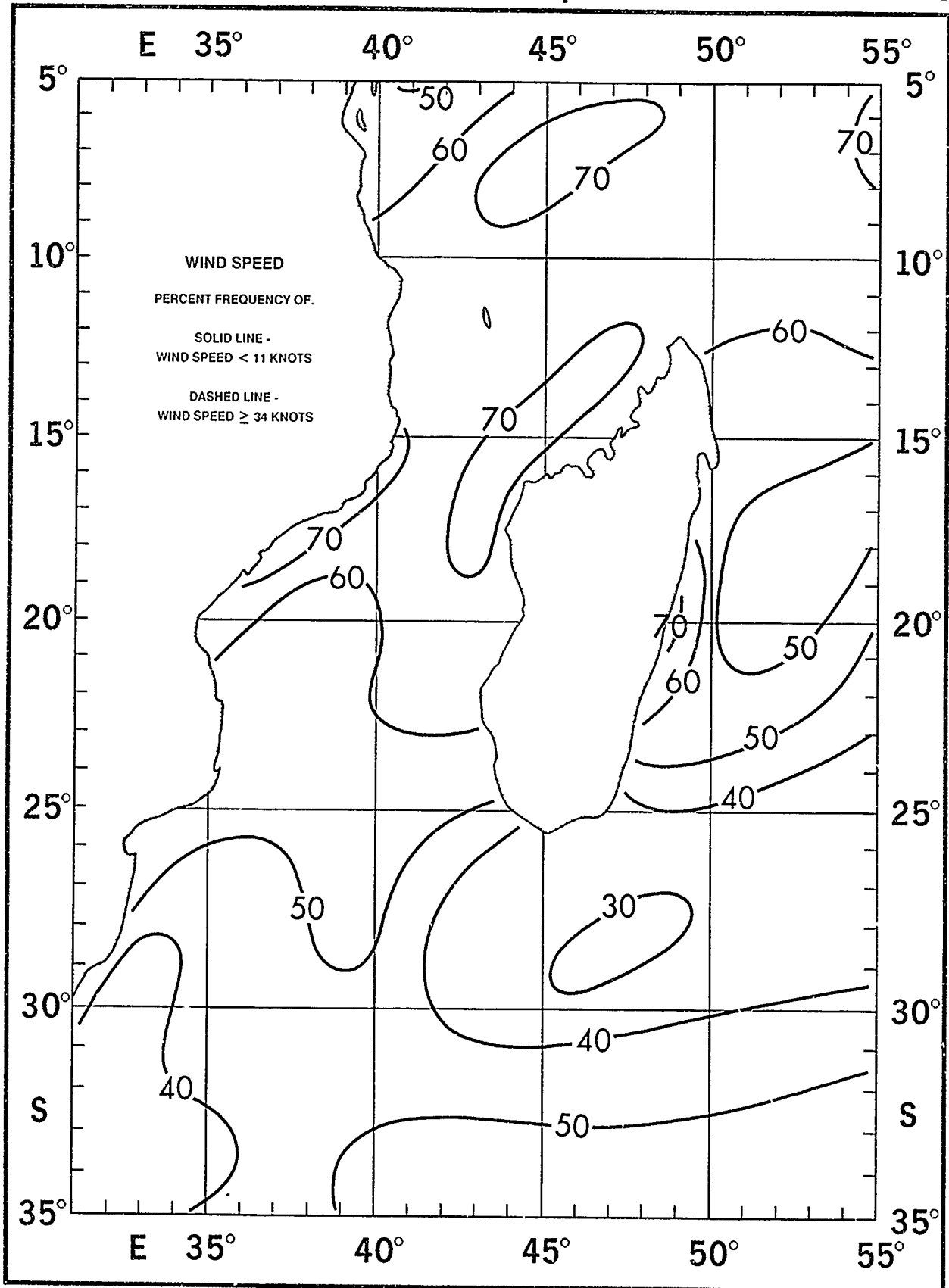
Mean Scalar Wind Speed





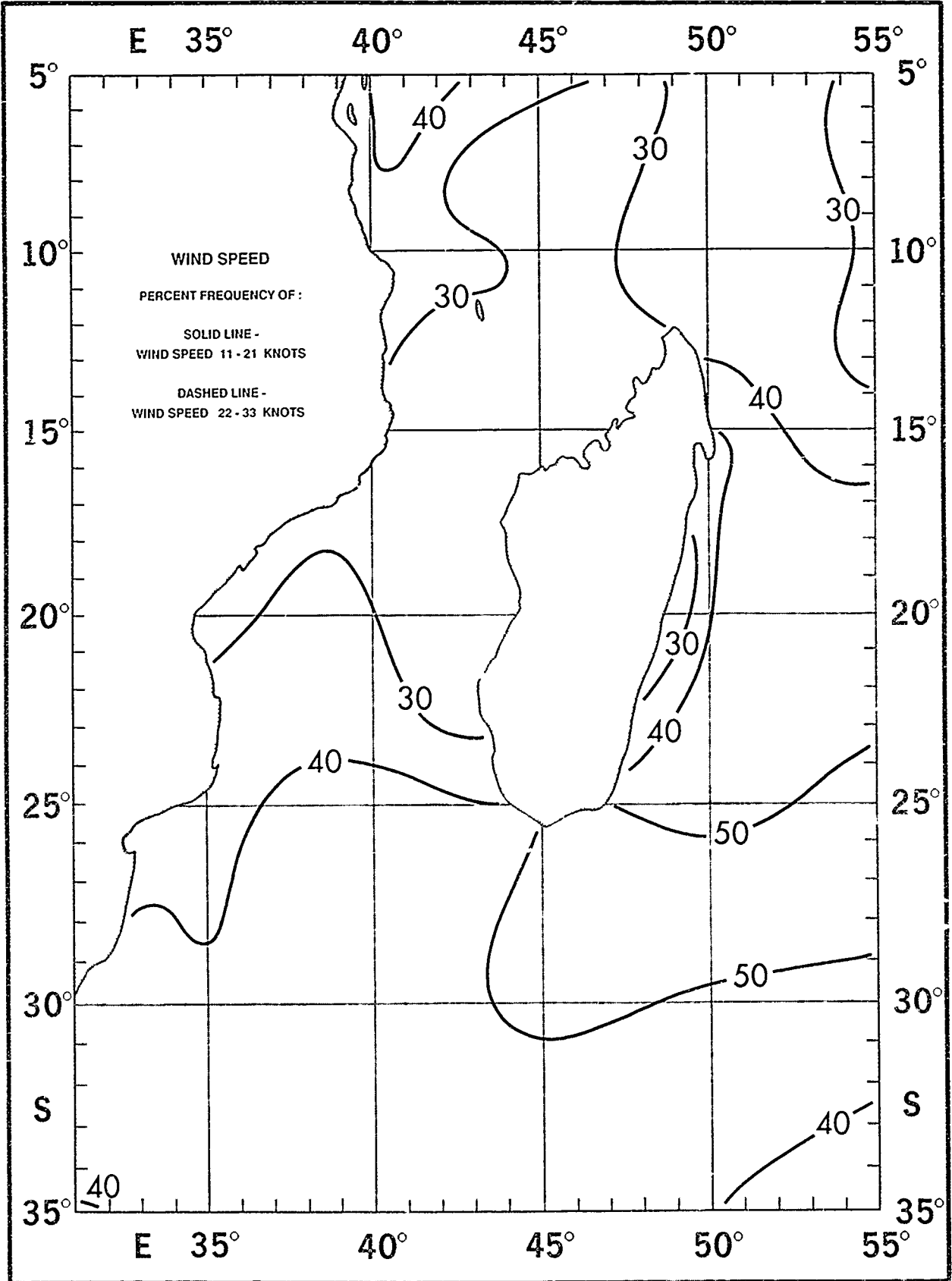
January

Wind Speed  $< 11$  and  $\geq 34$  Knots



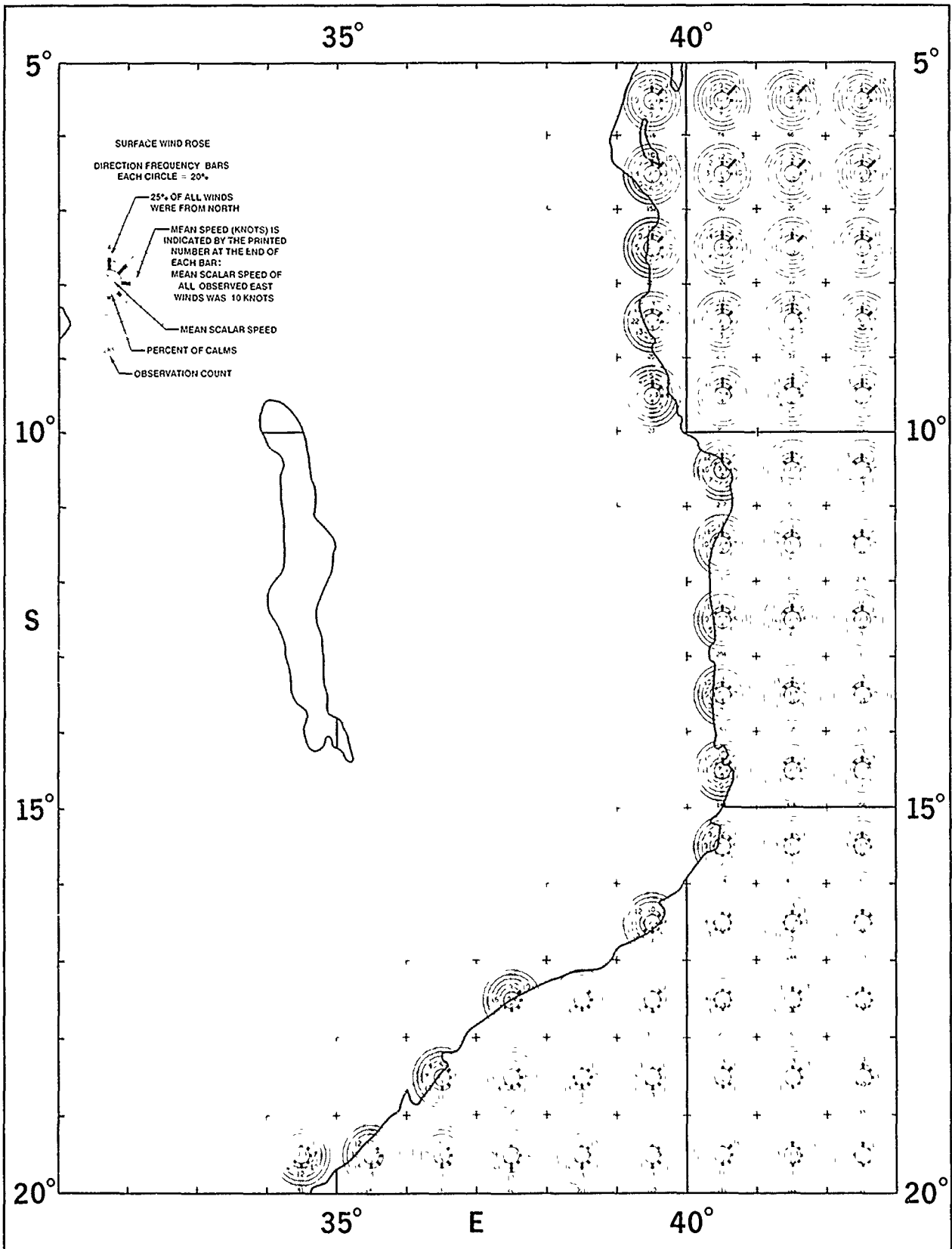
January

Wind Speed 11 - 21 and 22 - 33 Knots



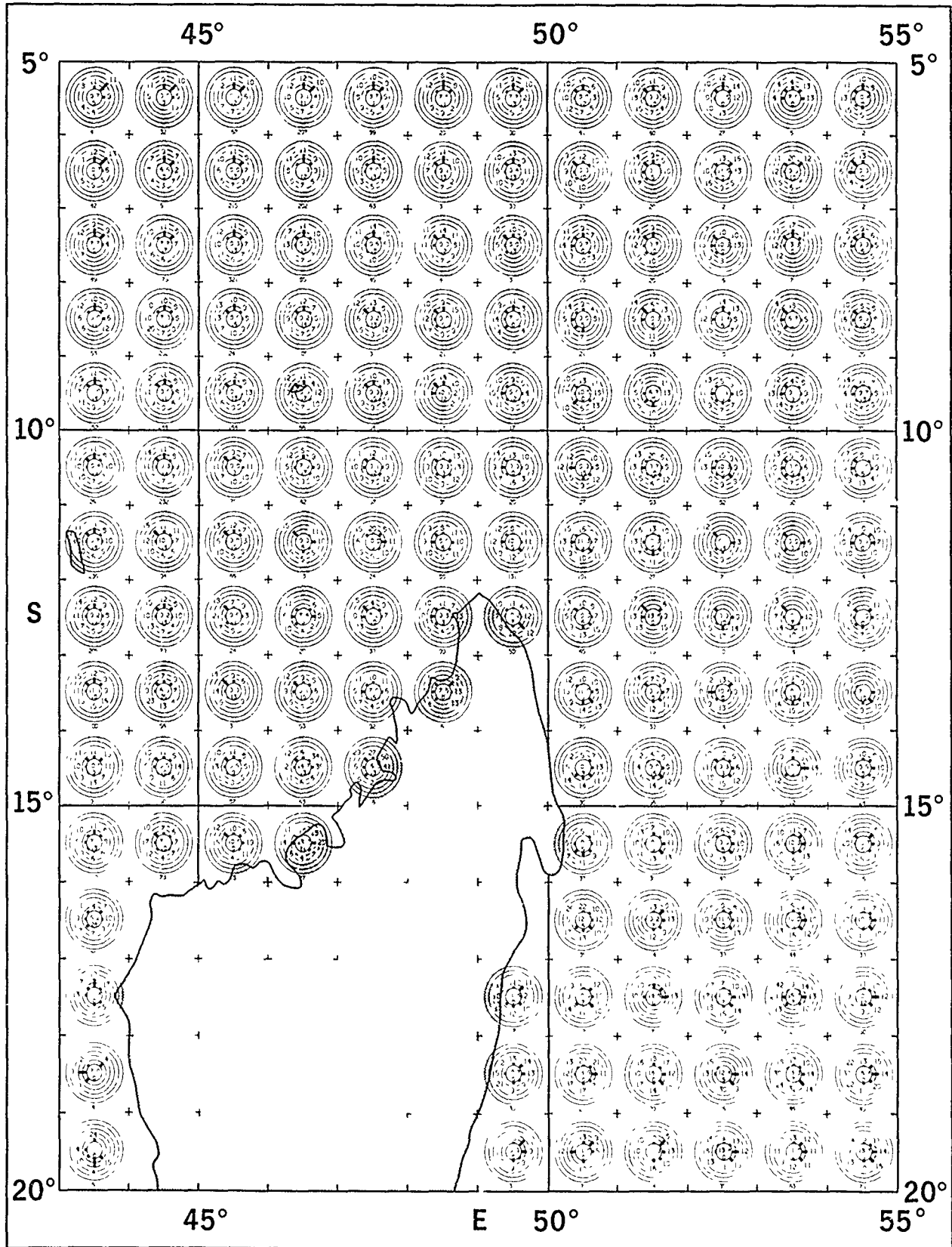
January

Surface Wind Roses



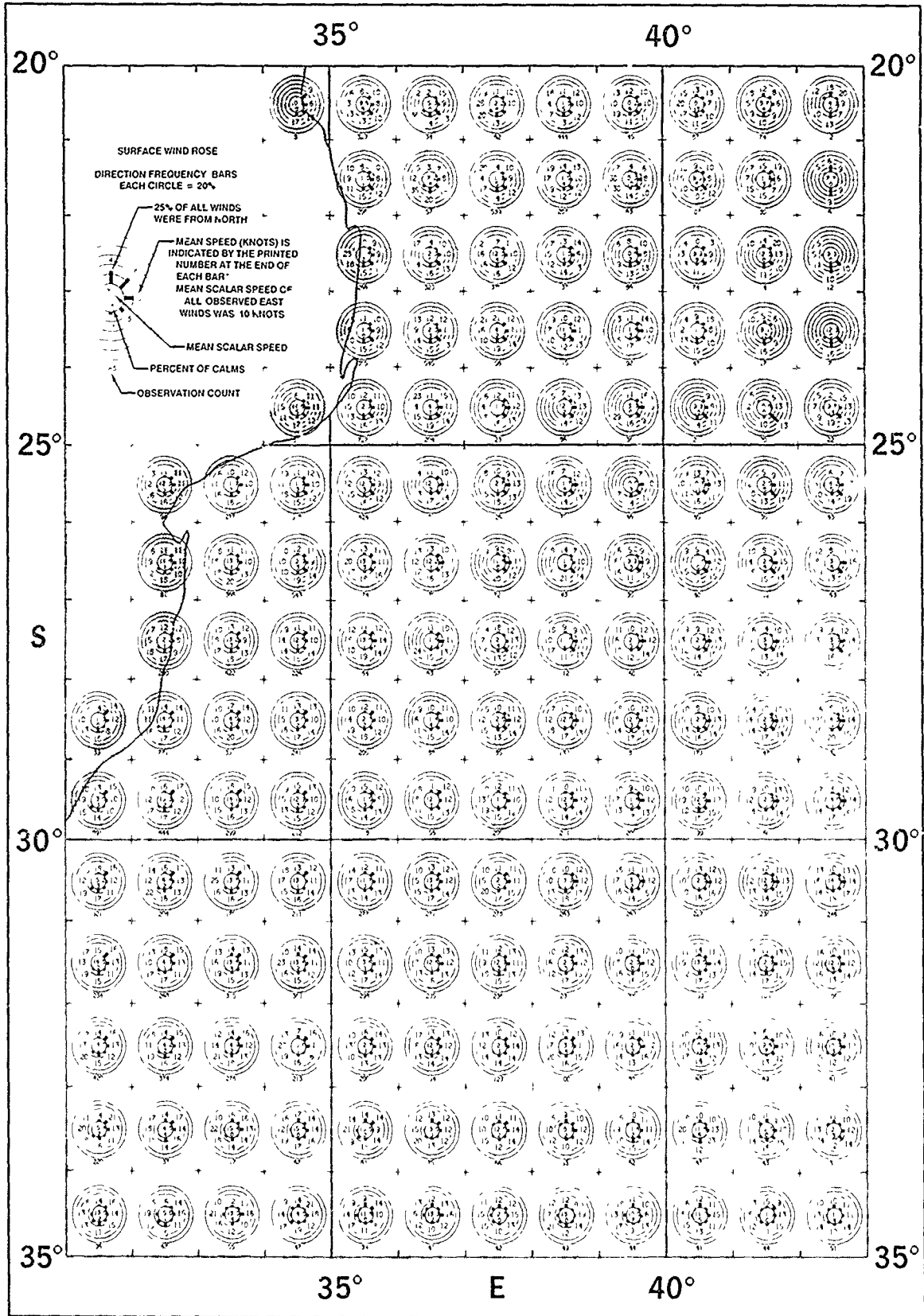
January

Surface Wind Roses



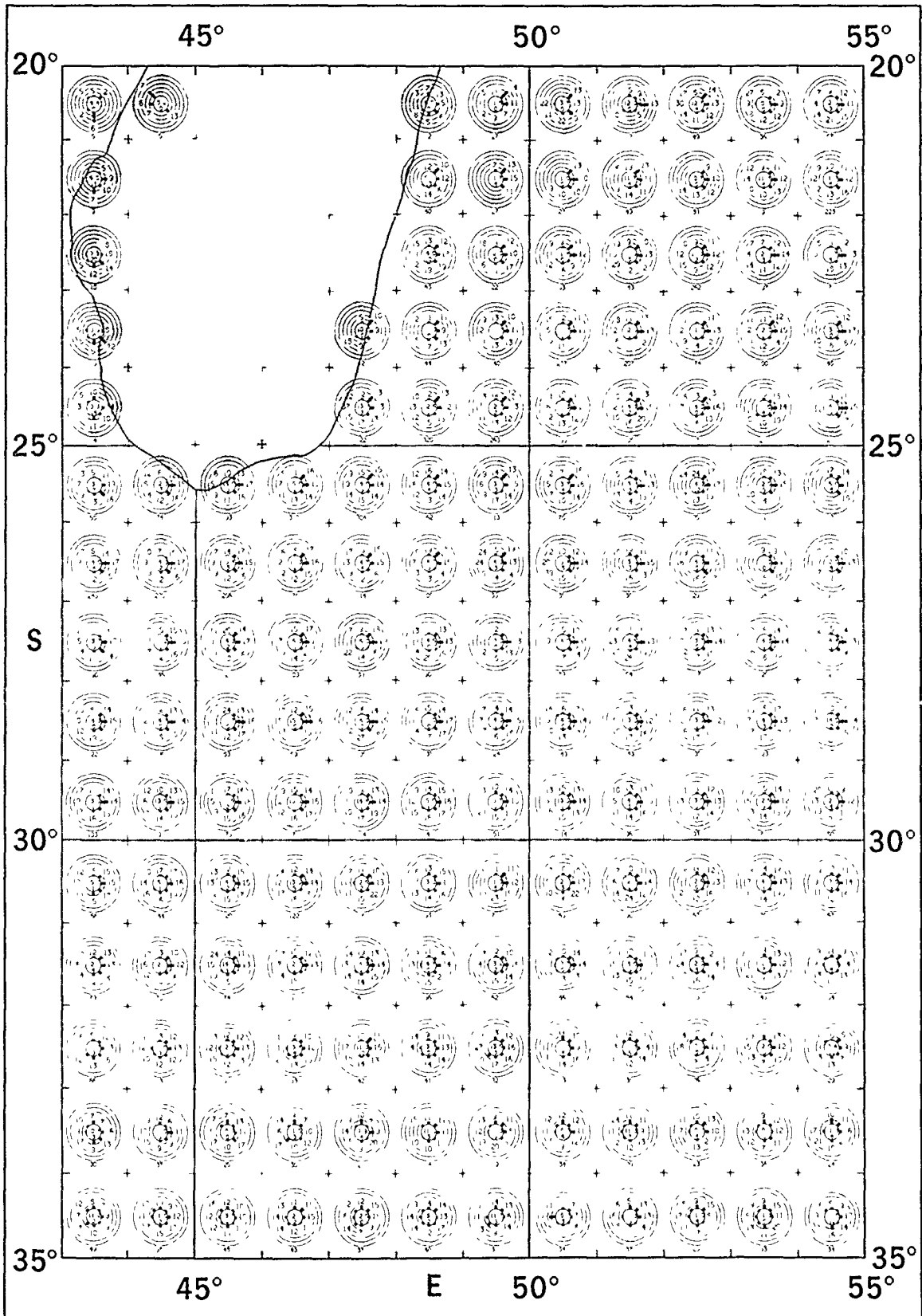
January

# Surface Wind Roses



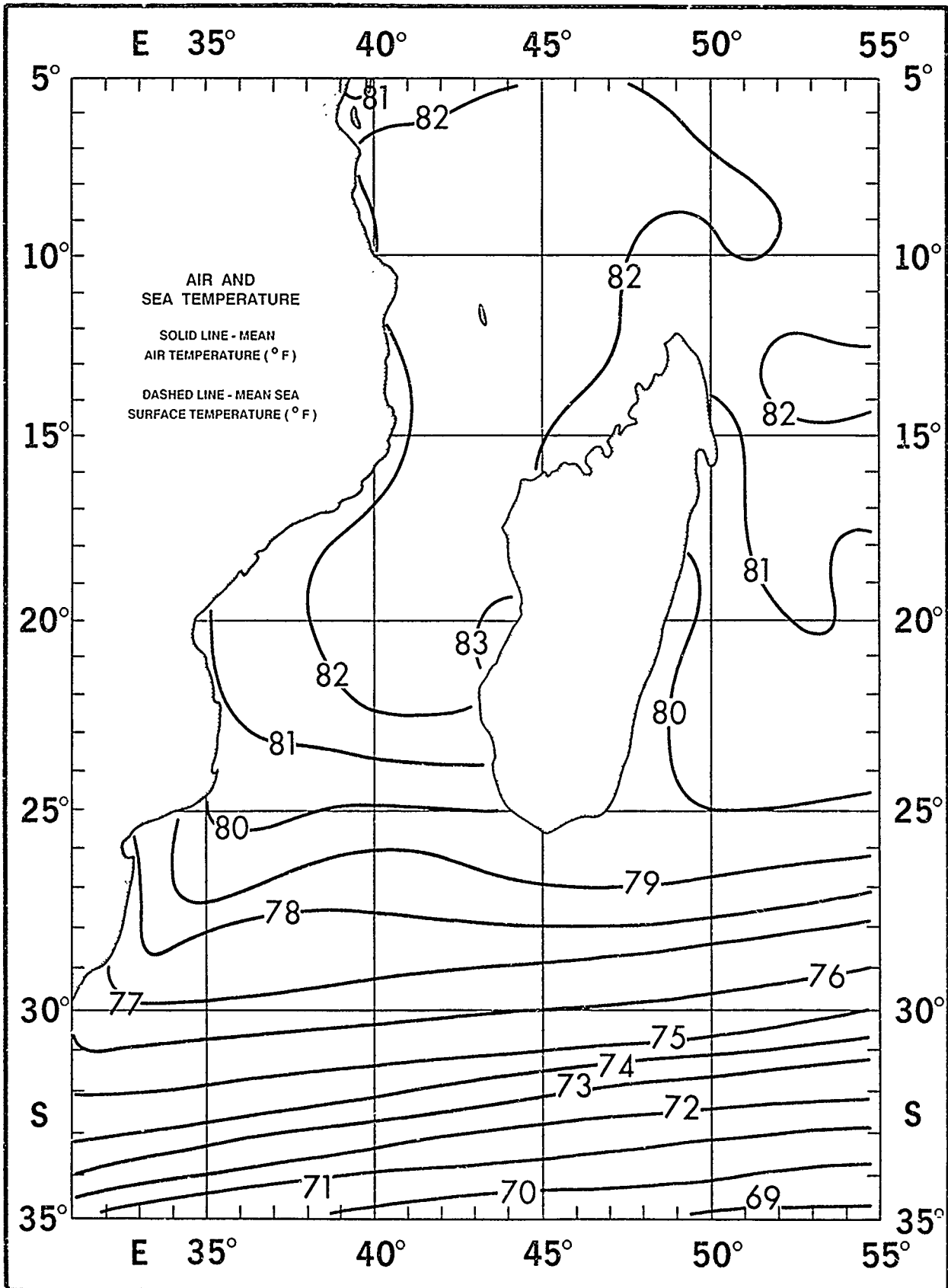
January

Surface Wind Roses



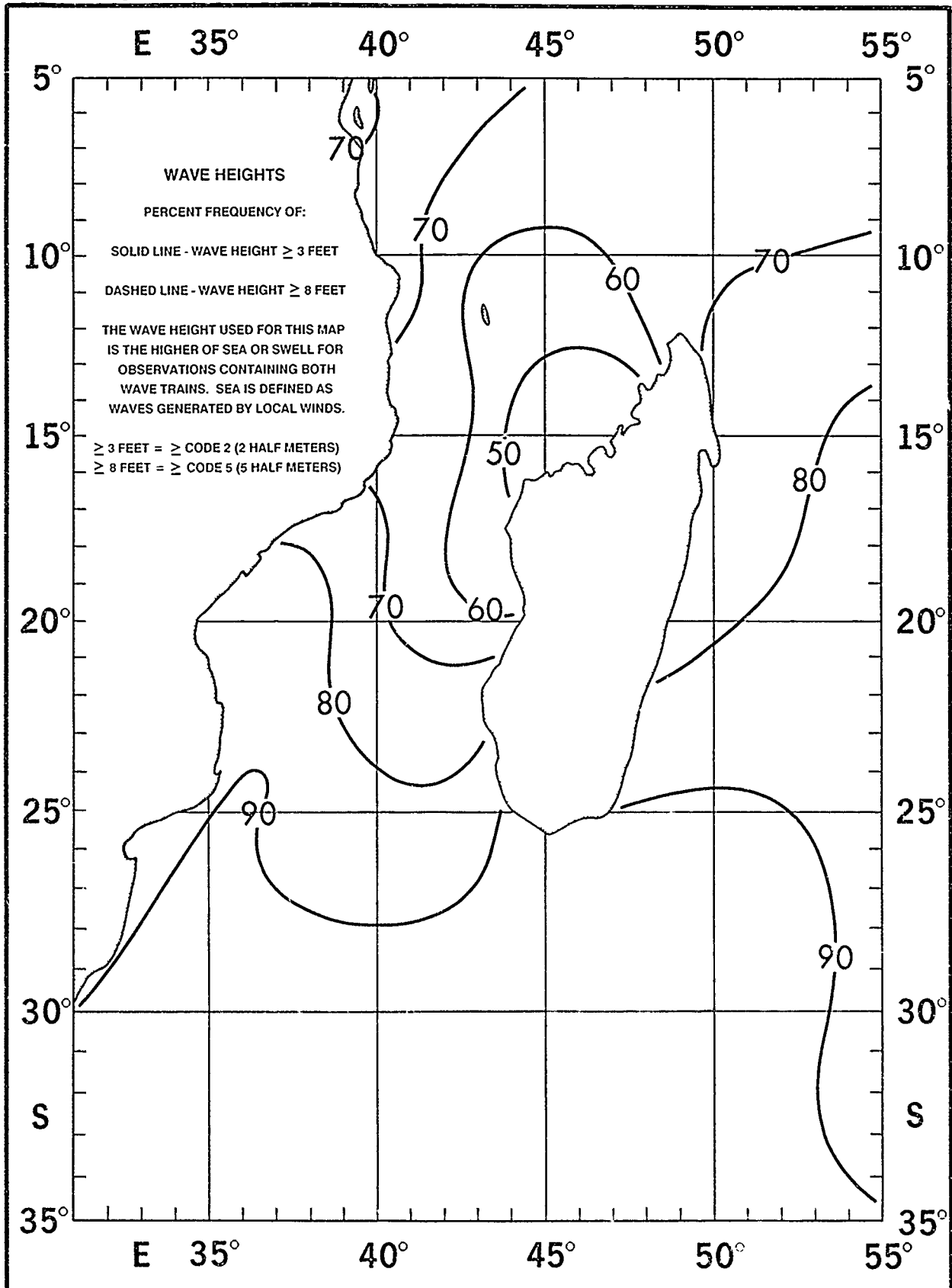
January

Air and Sea Temperature



January

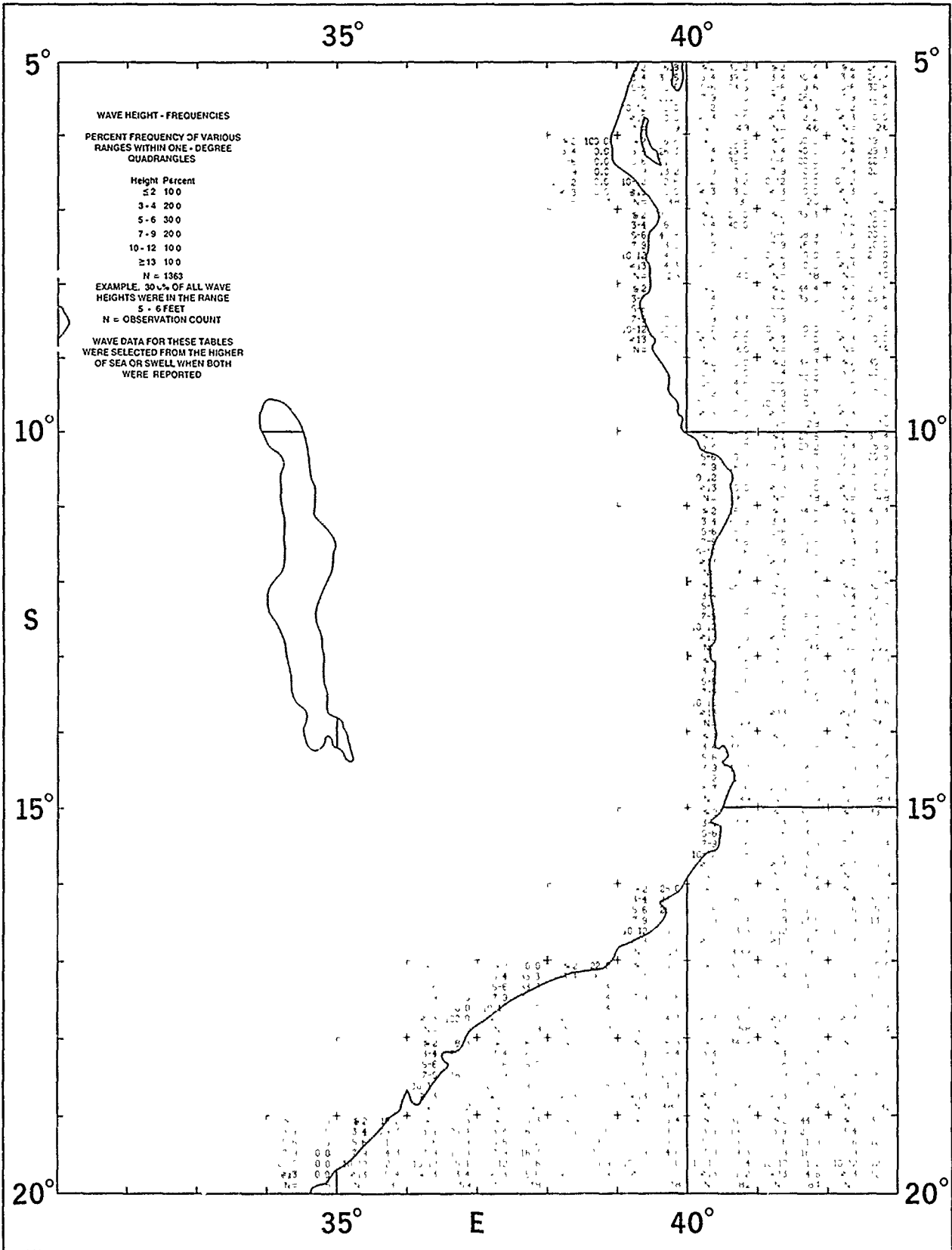
Wave Height





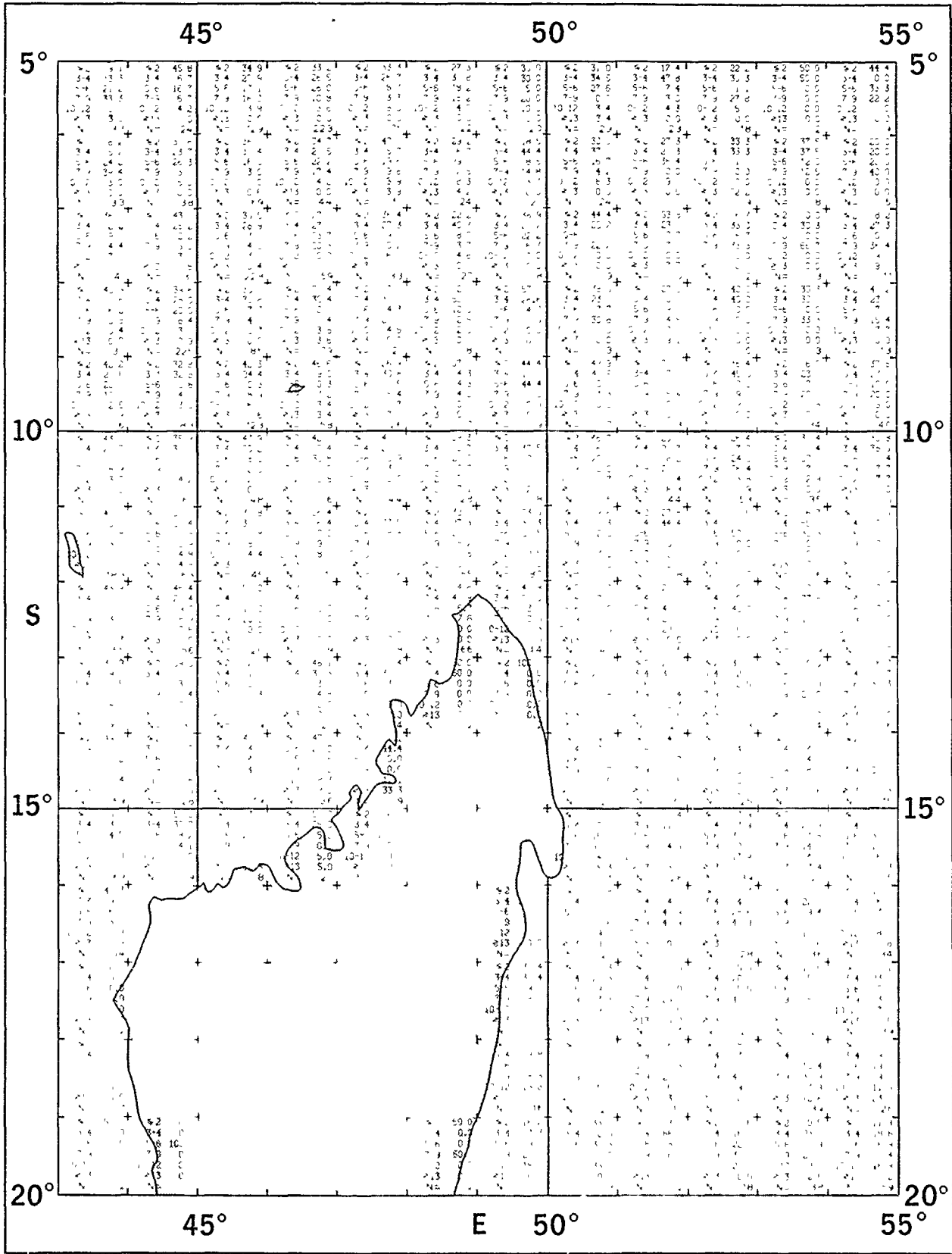
January

Wave Height



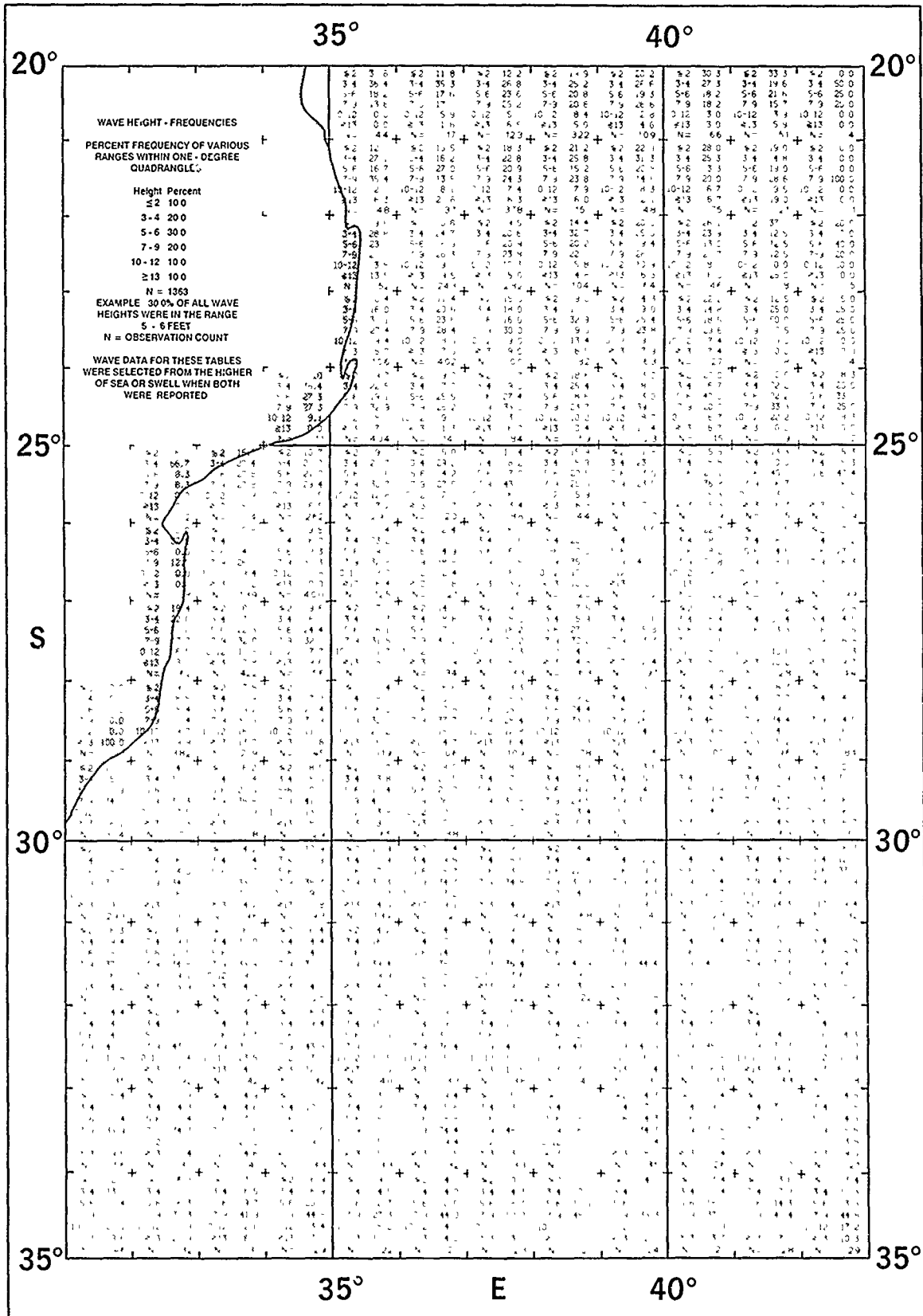
January

Wave Height



January

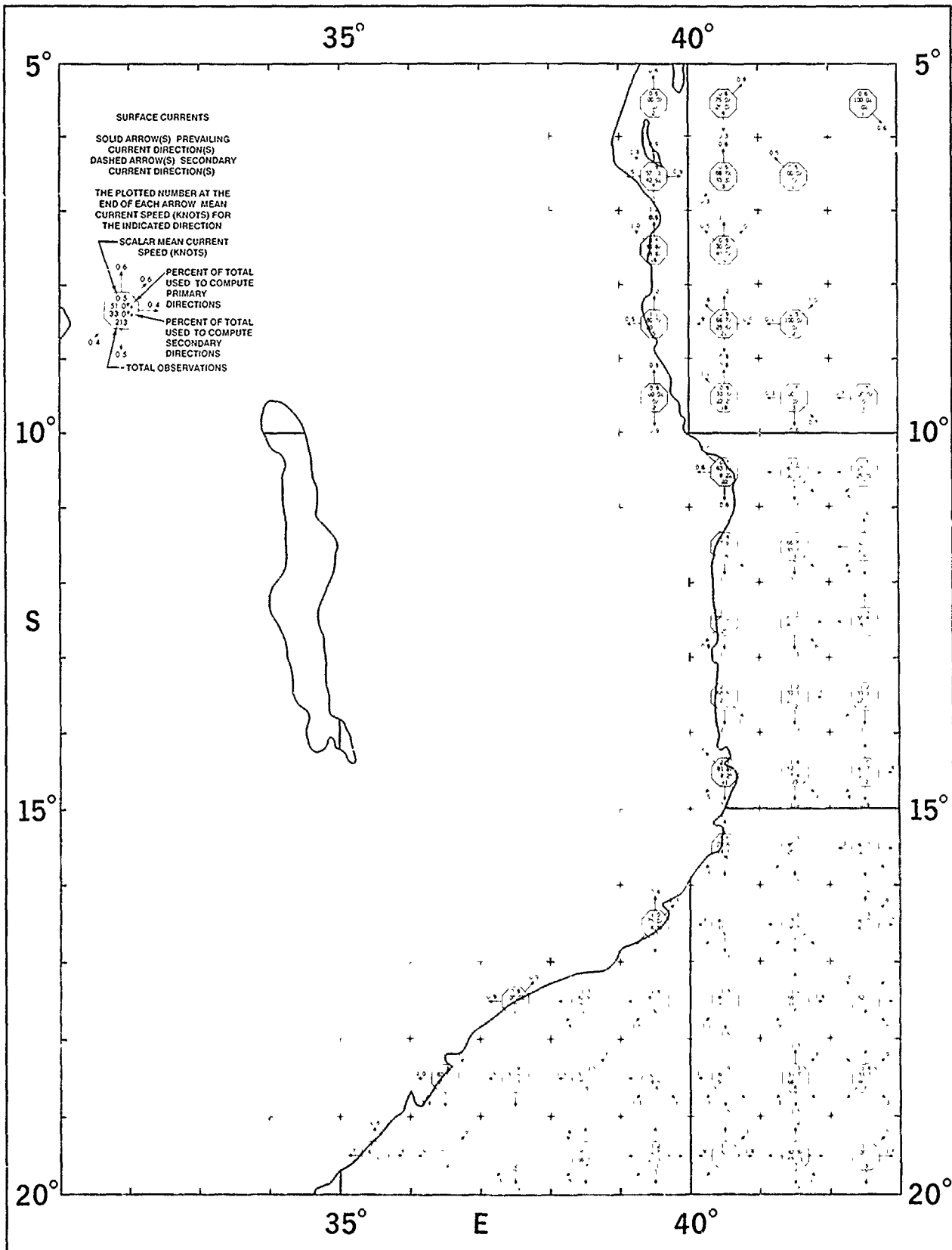
Wave Height





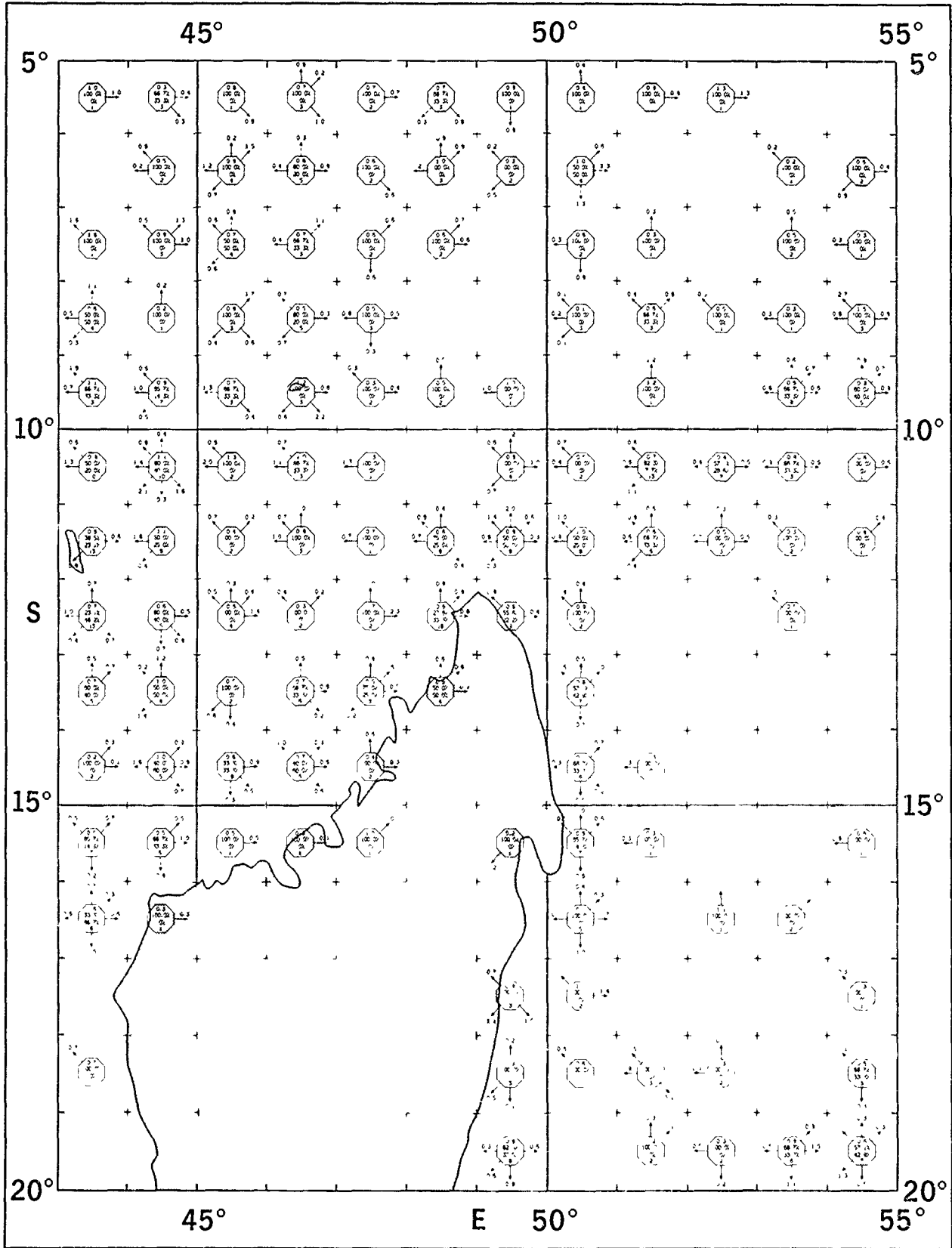
January

Surface Currents



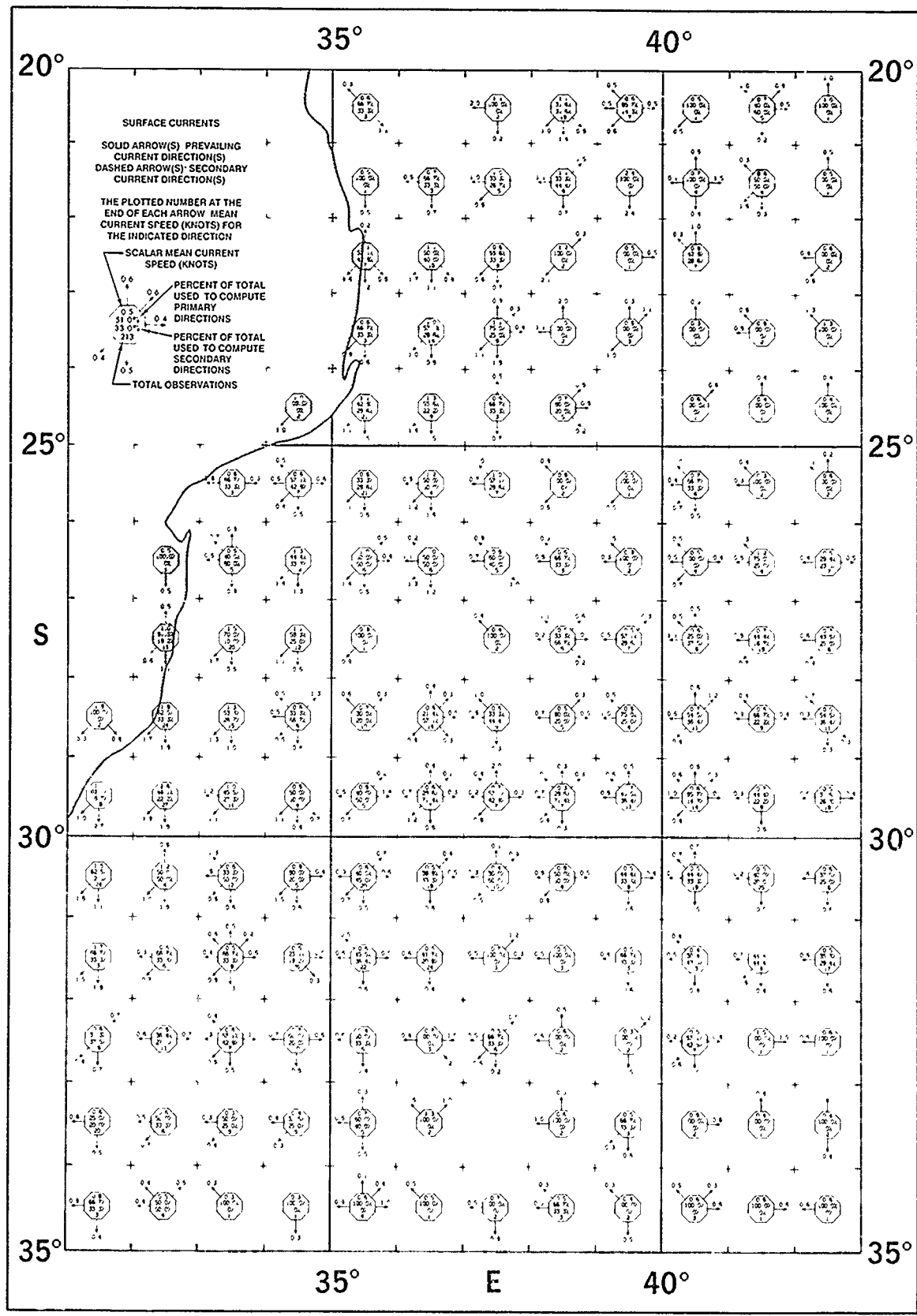
January

Surface Currents



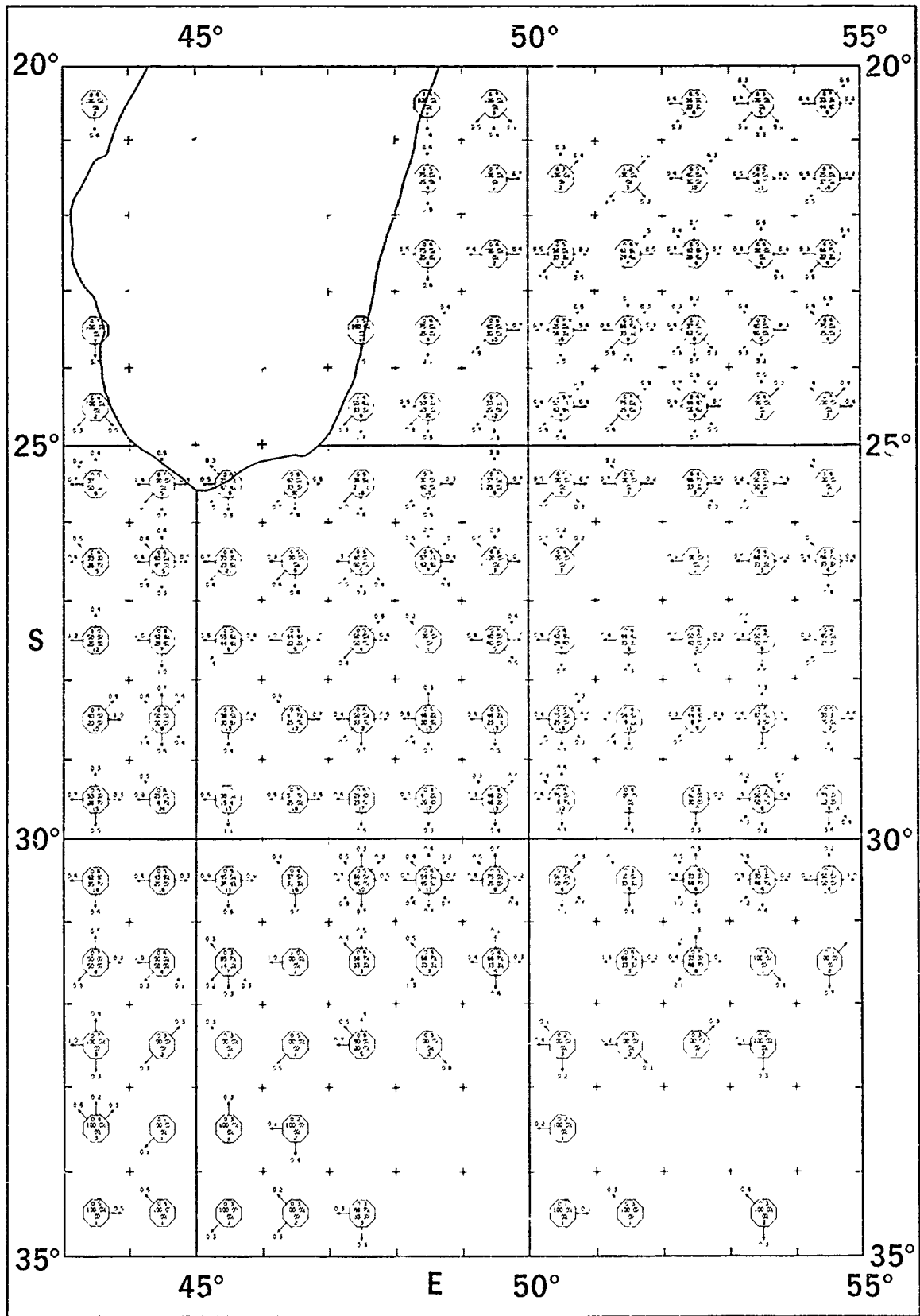
January

Surface Currents



January

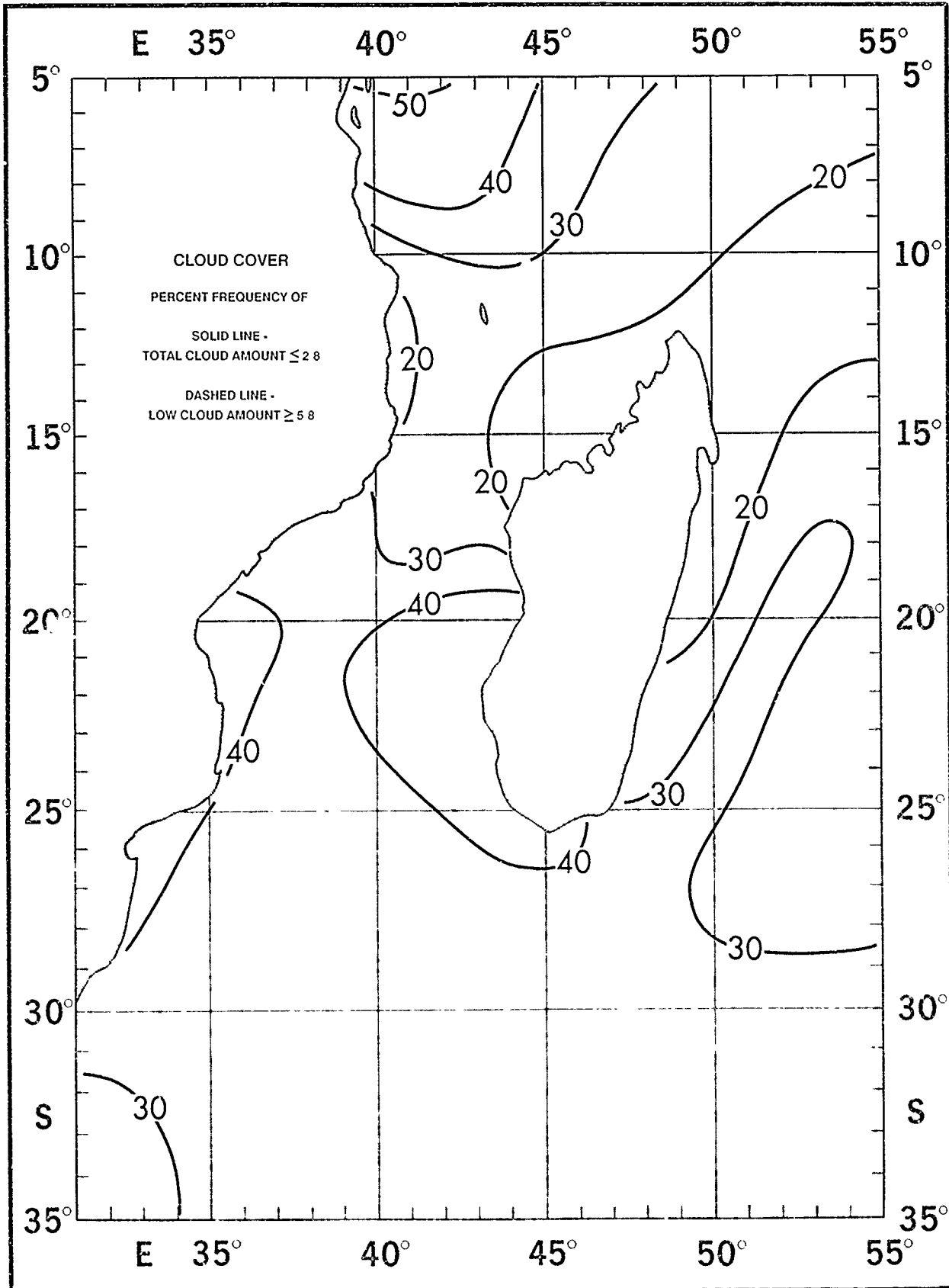
Surface Currents





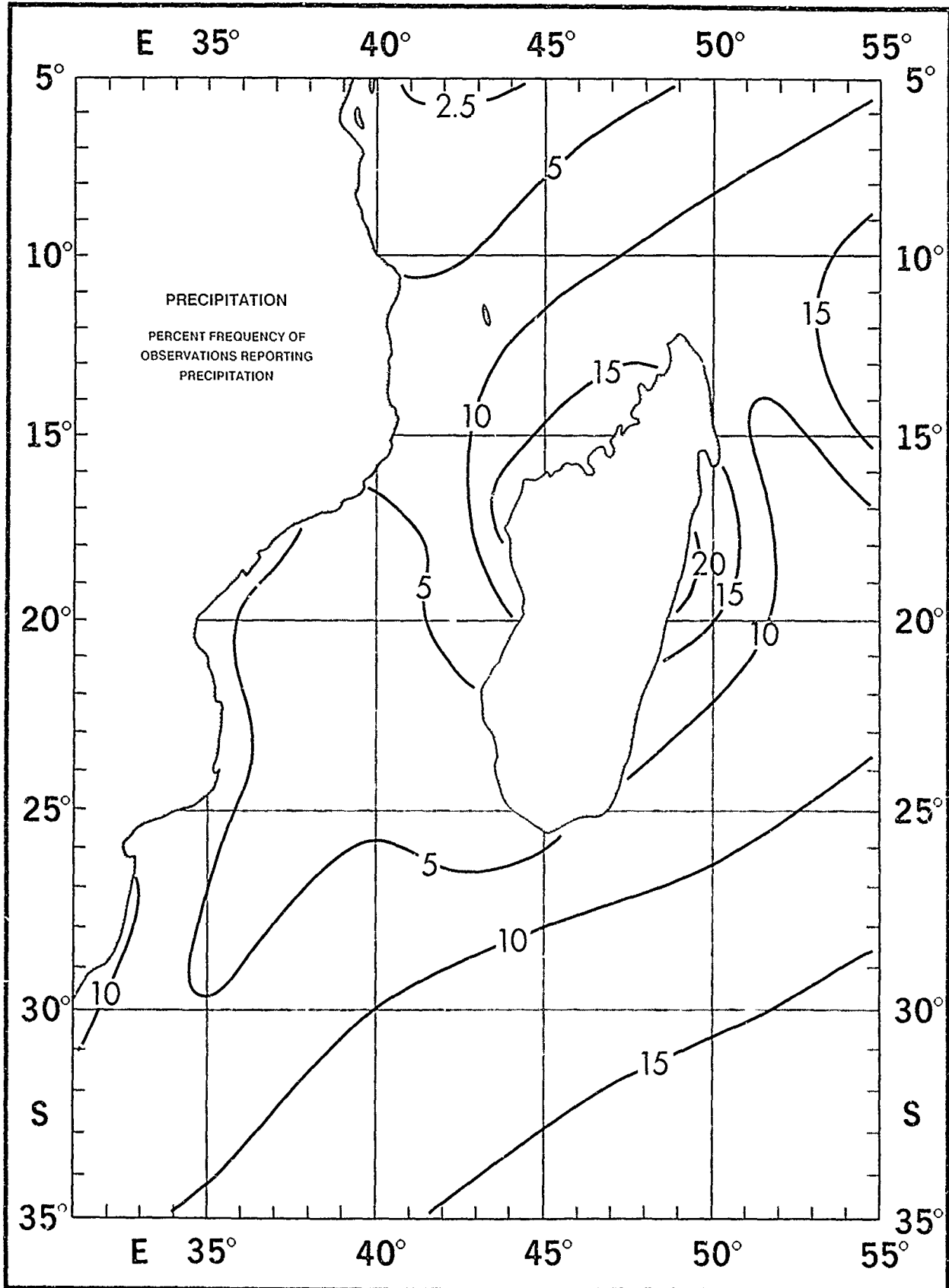
# February

# Clouds



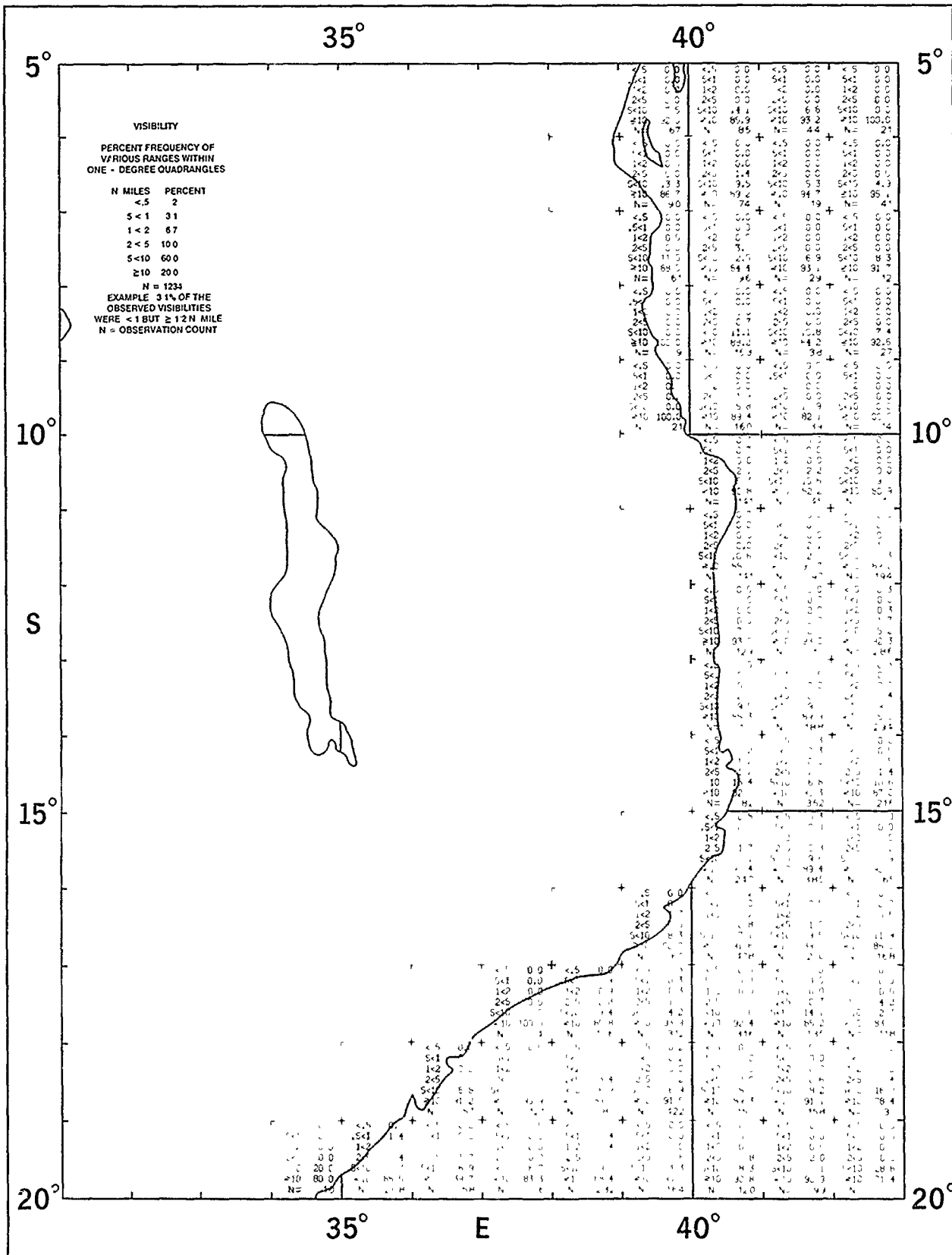
February

Precipitation



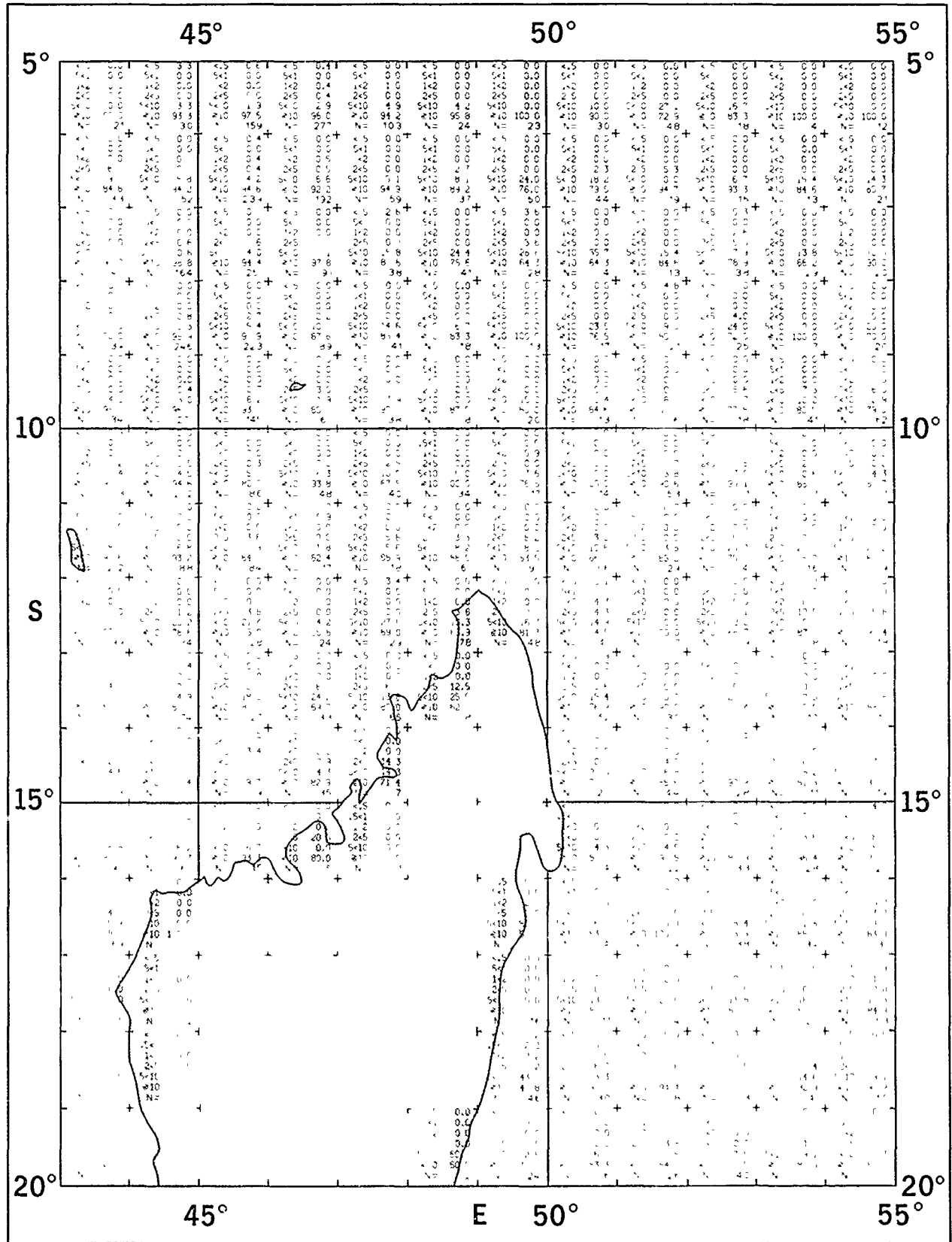
# February

# Visibility



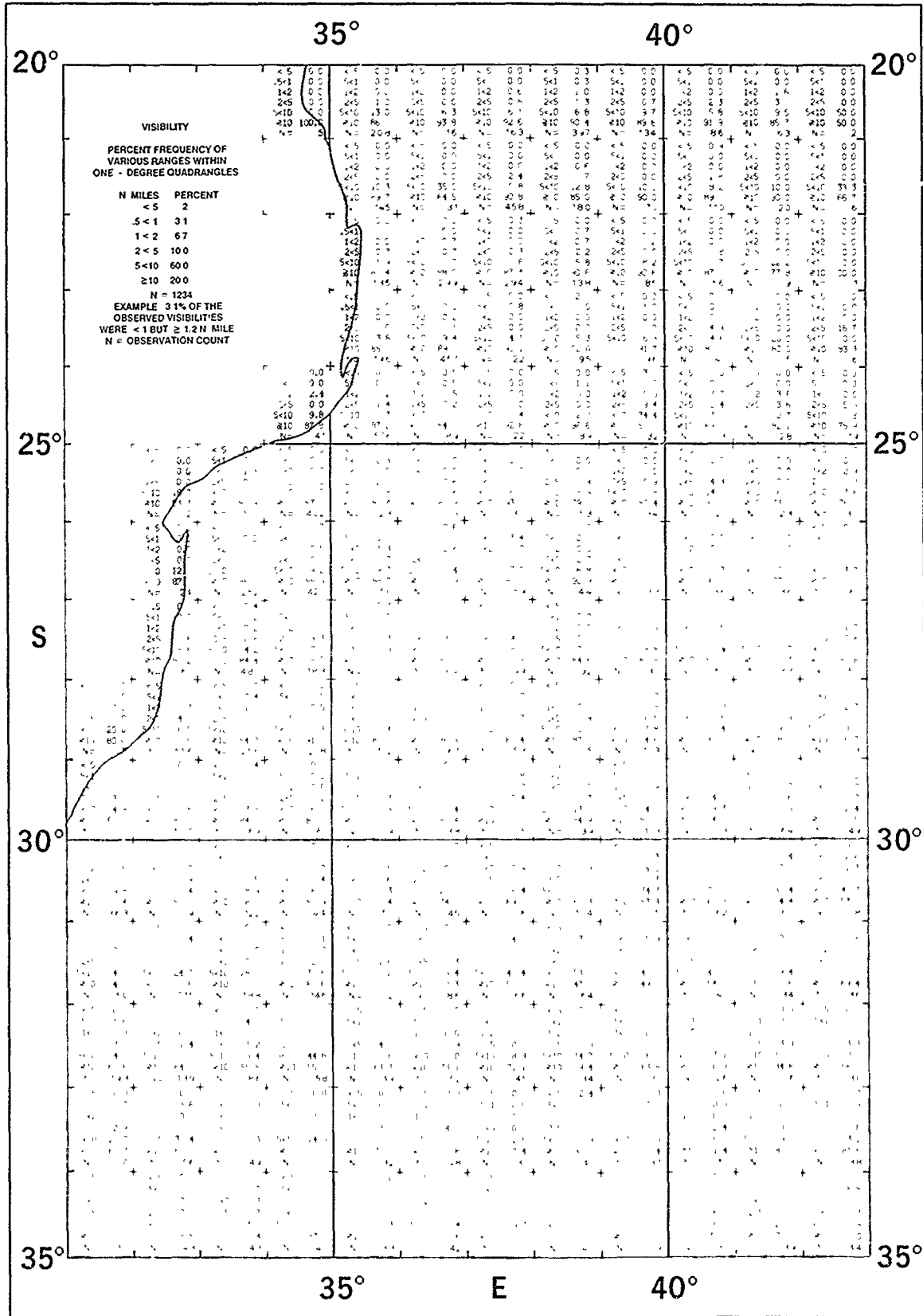
February

Visibility



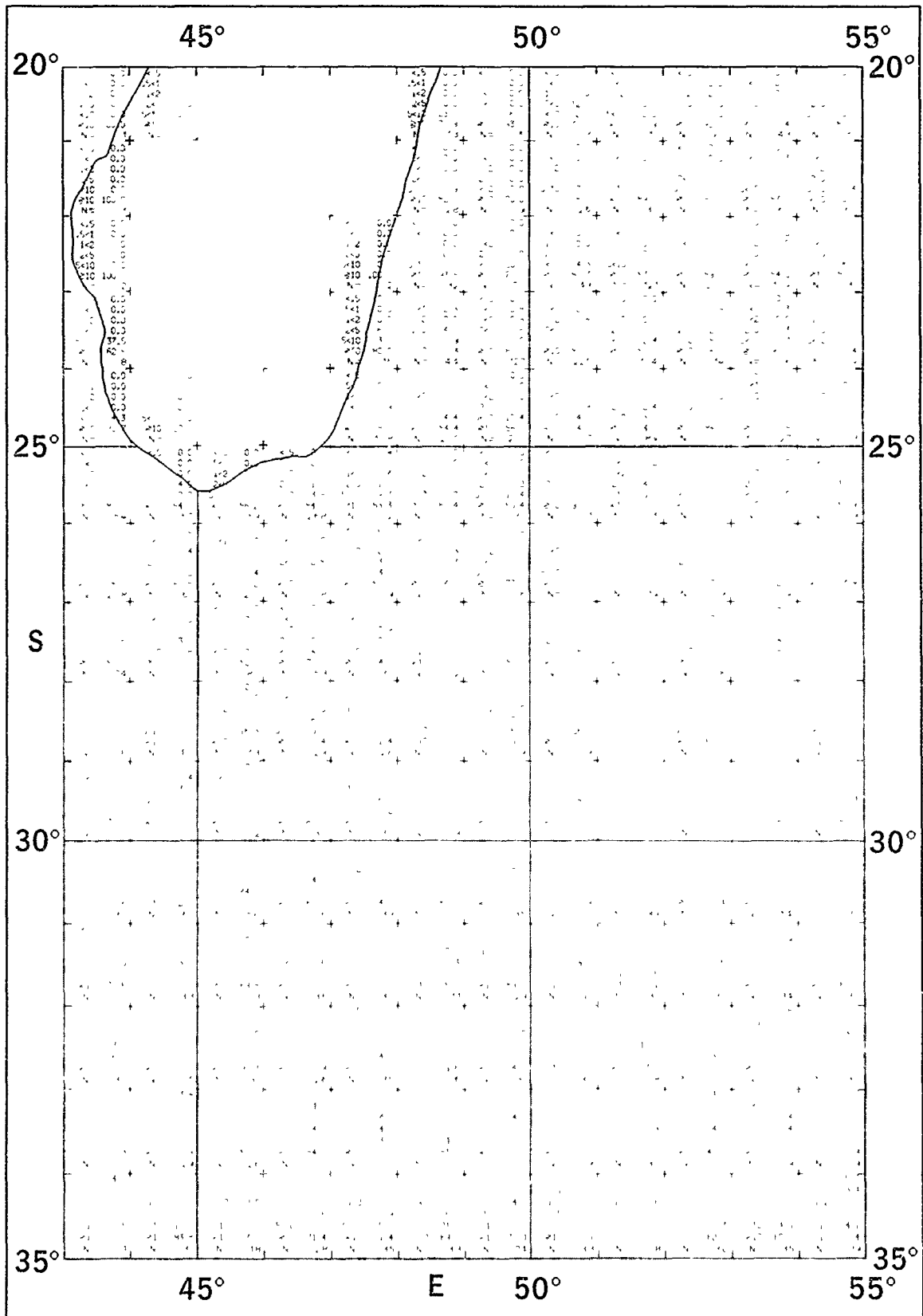
# February

# Visibility



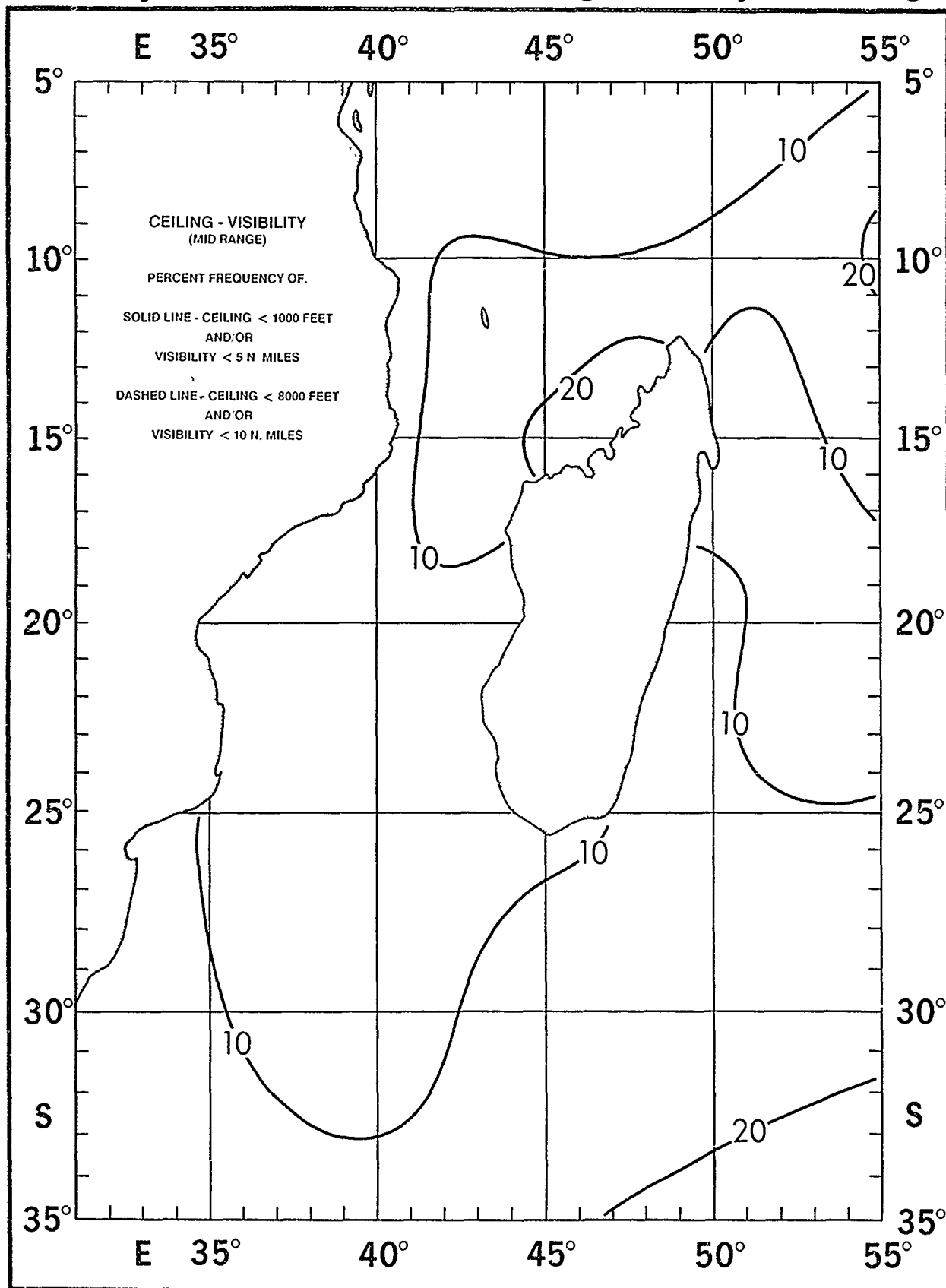
February

Visibility



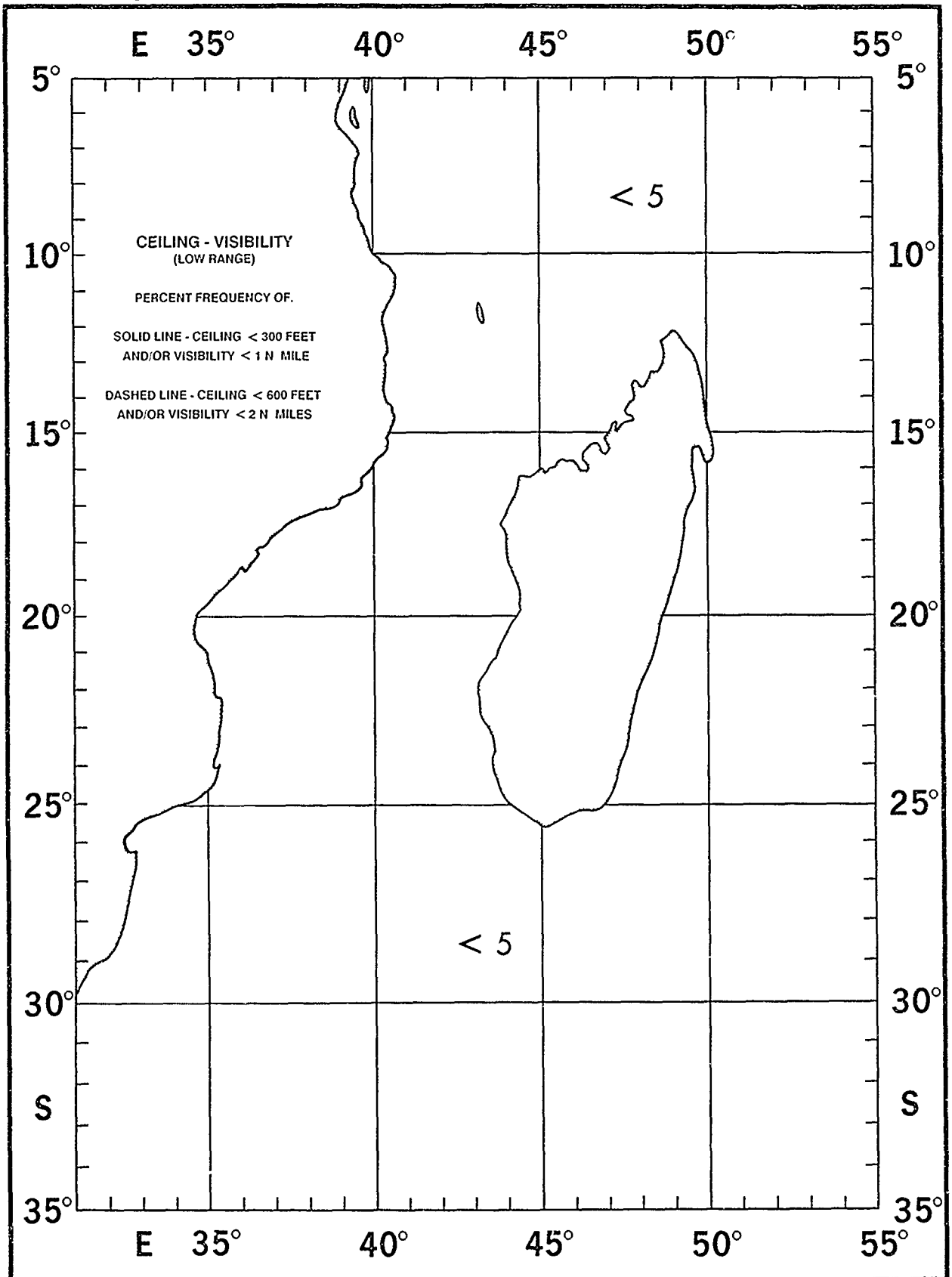
February

Ceiling - Visibility (Mid Range)



February

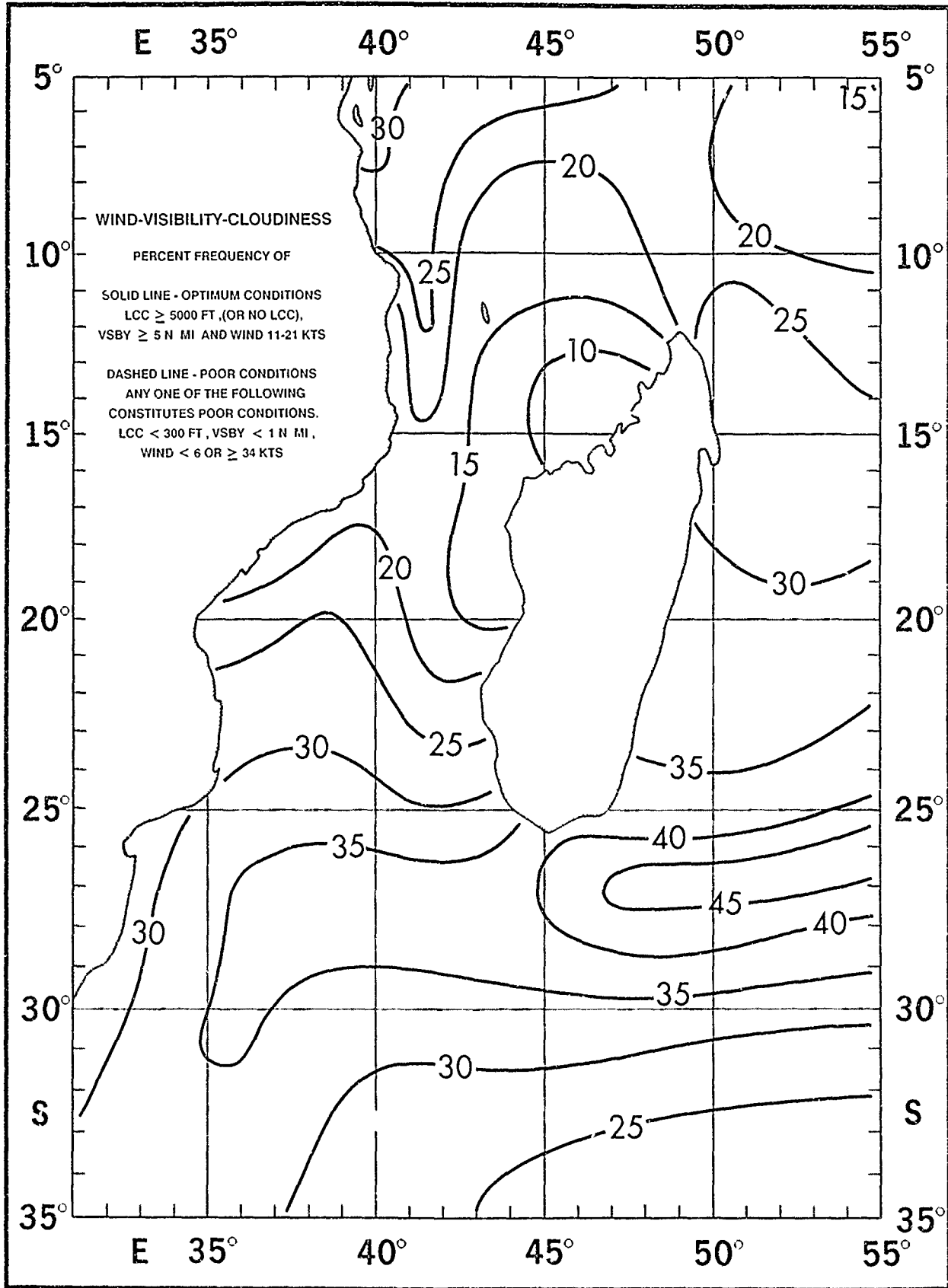
Ceiling - Visibility (Low Range)





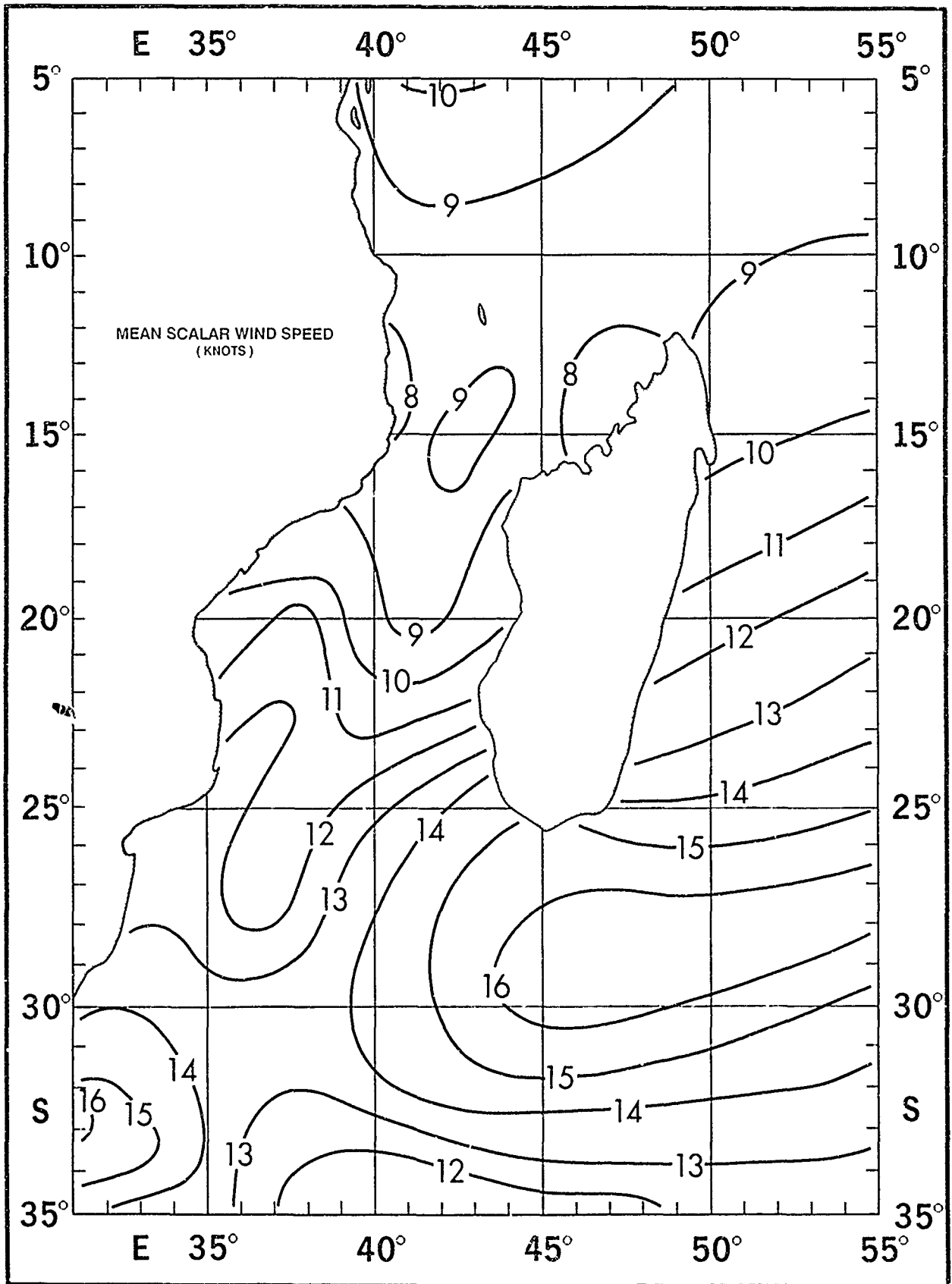
# February

# Wind - Visibility - Cloudiness



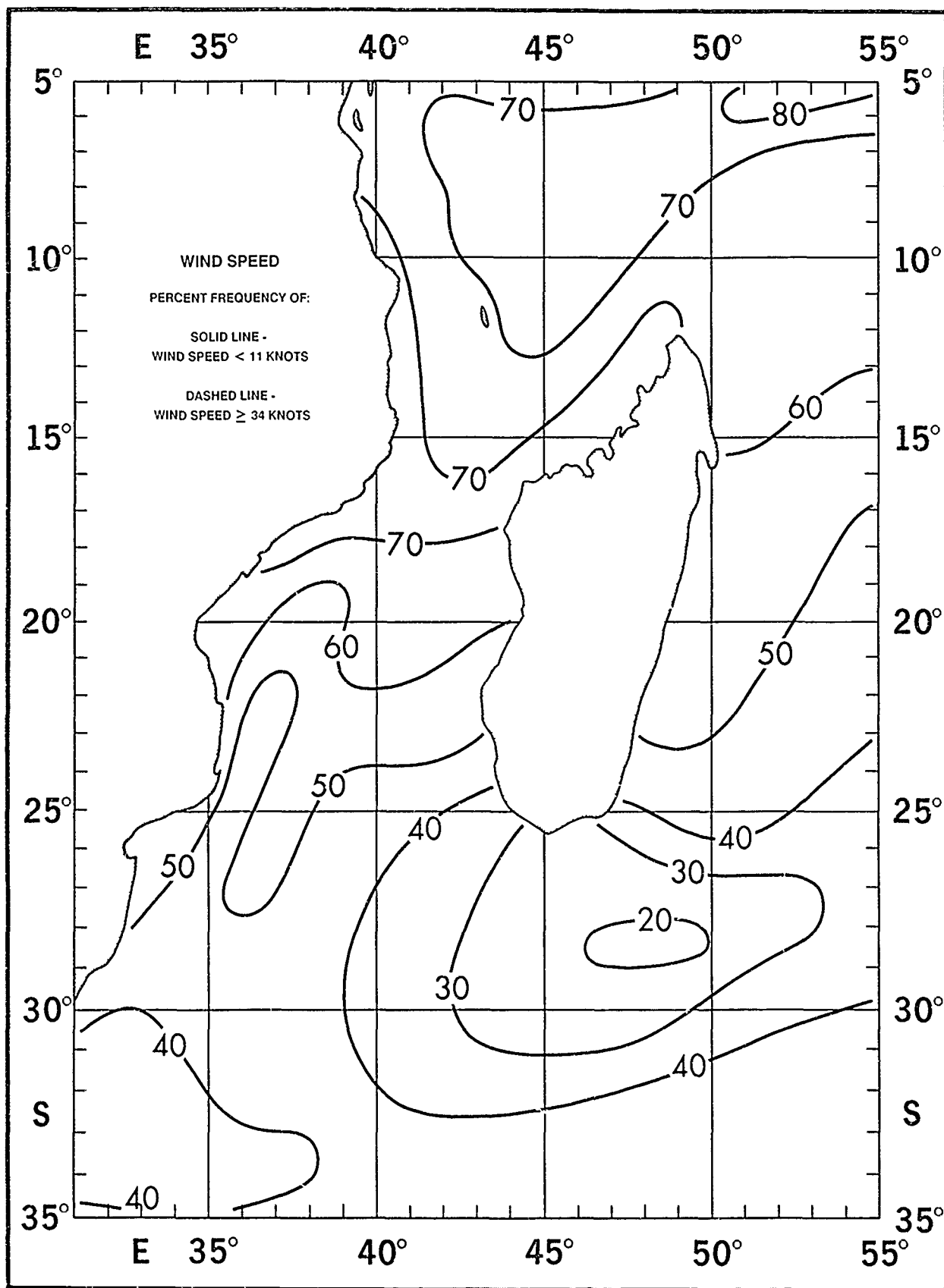
February

Mean Scalar Wind Speed



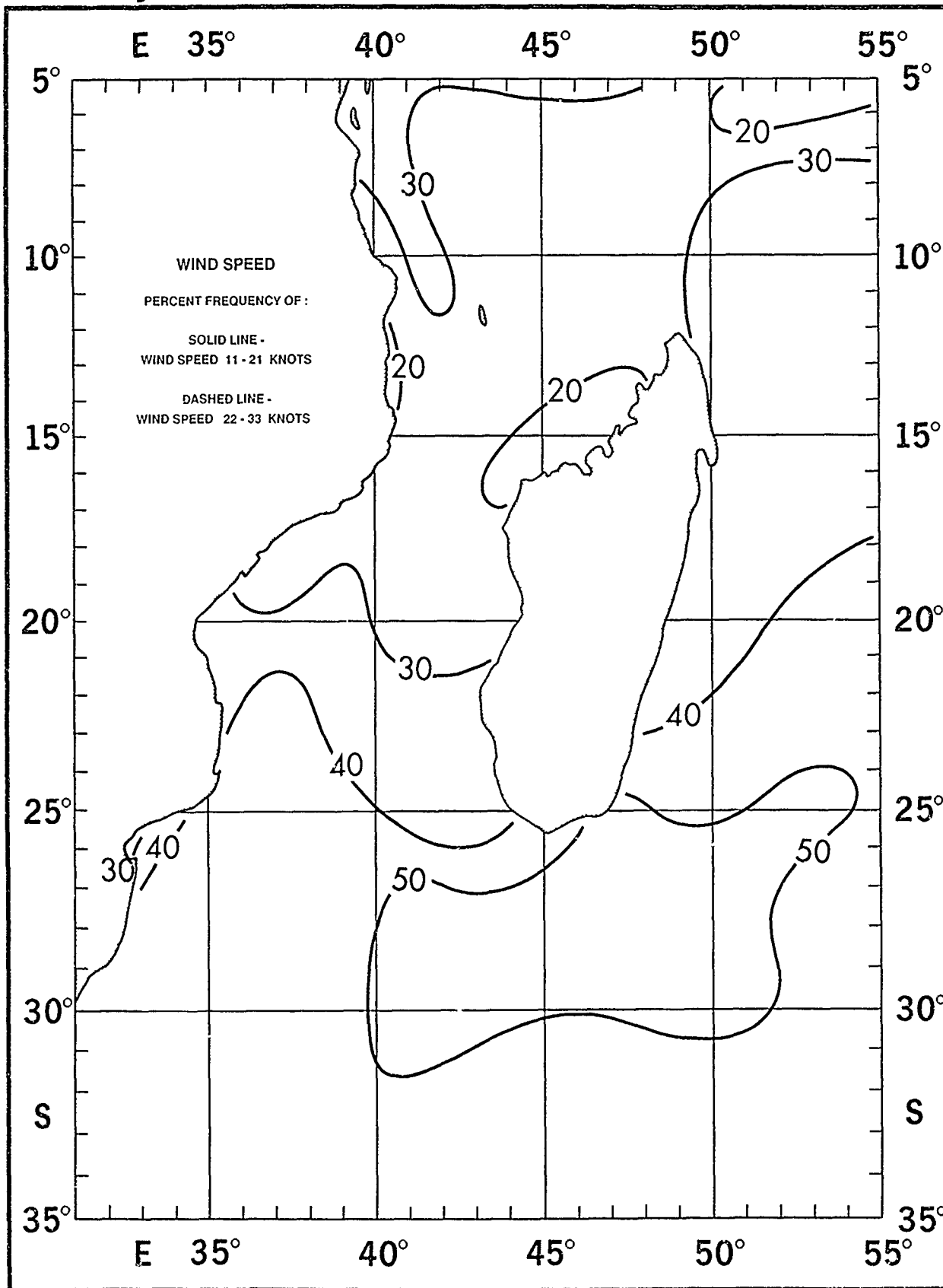
February

Wind Speed  $< 11$  and  $\geq 34$  Knots



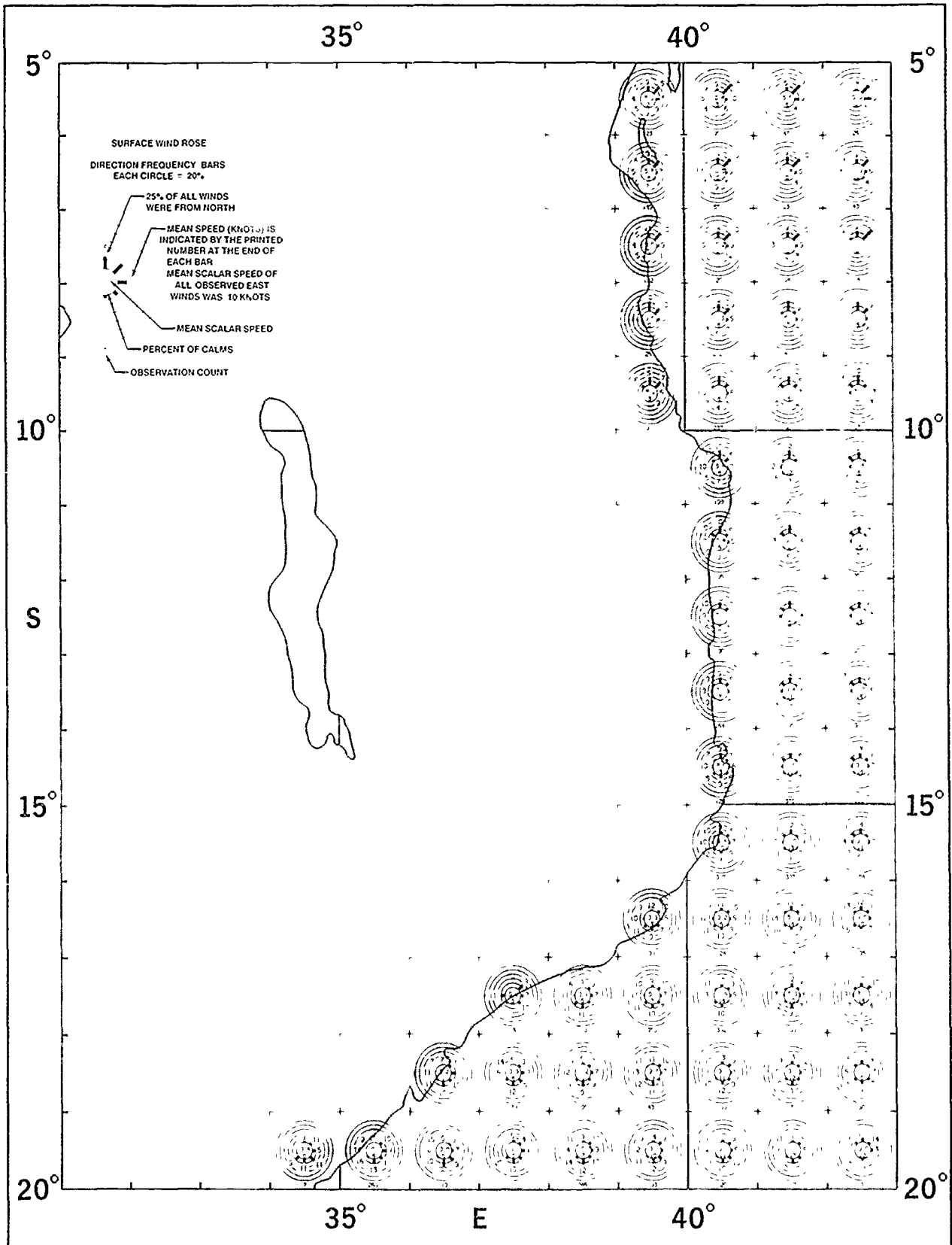
February

Wind Speed 11 - 21 and 22 - 33 Knots



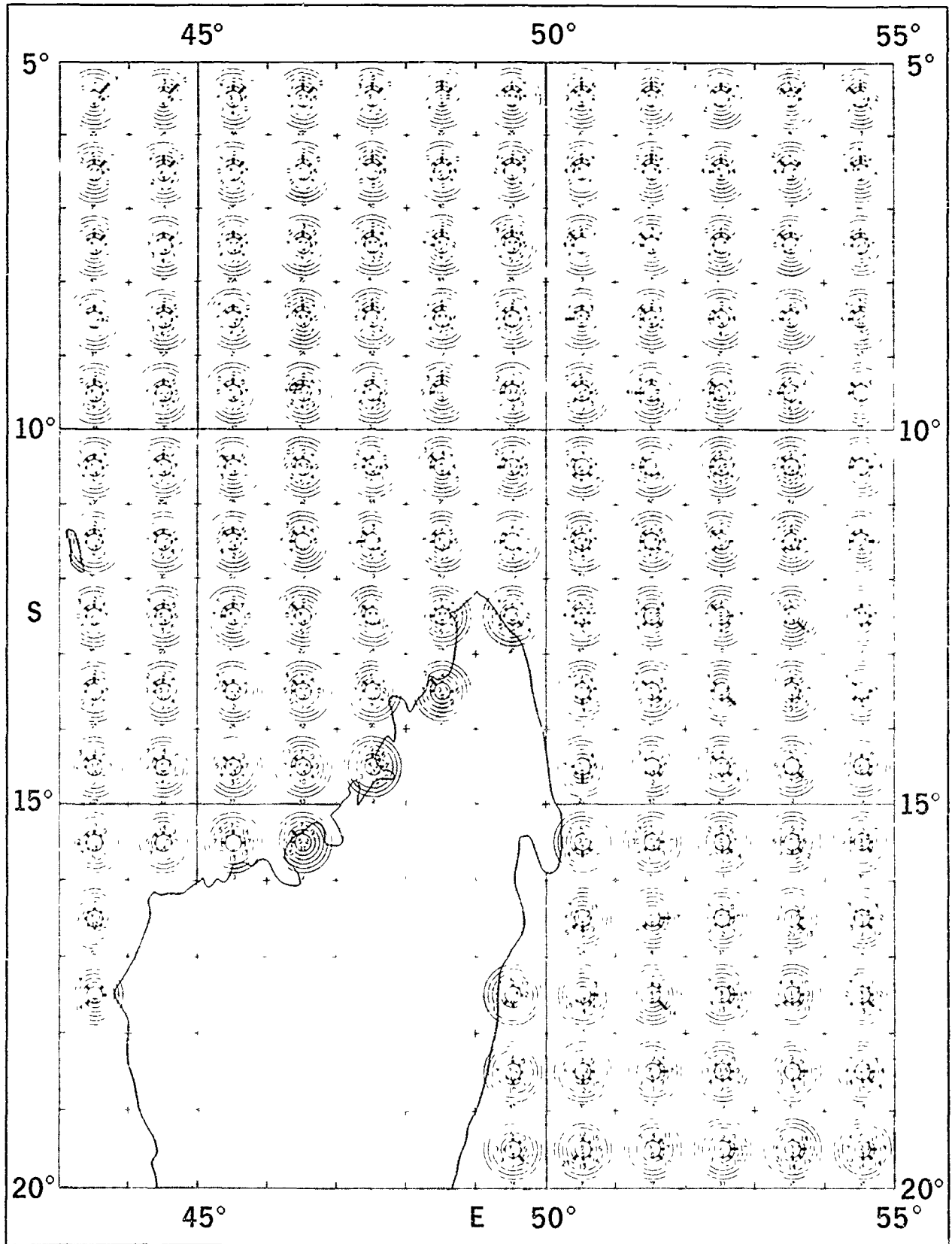
# February

# Surface Wind Roses



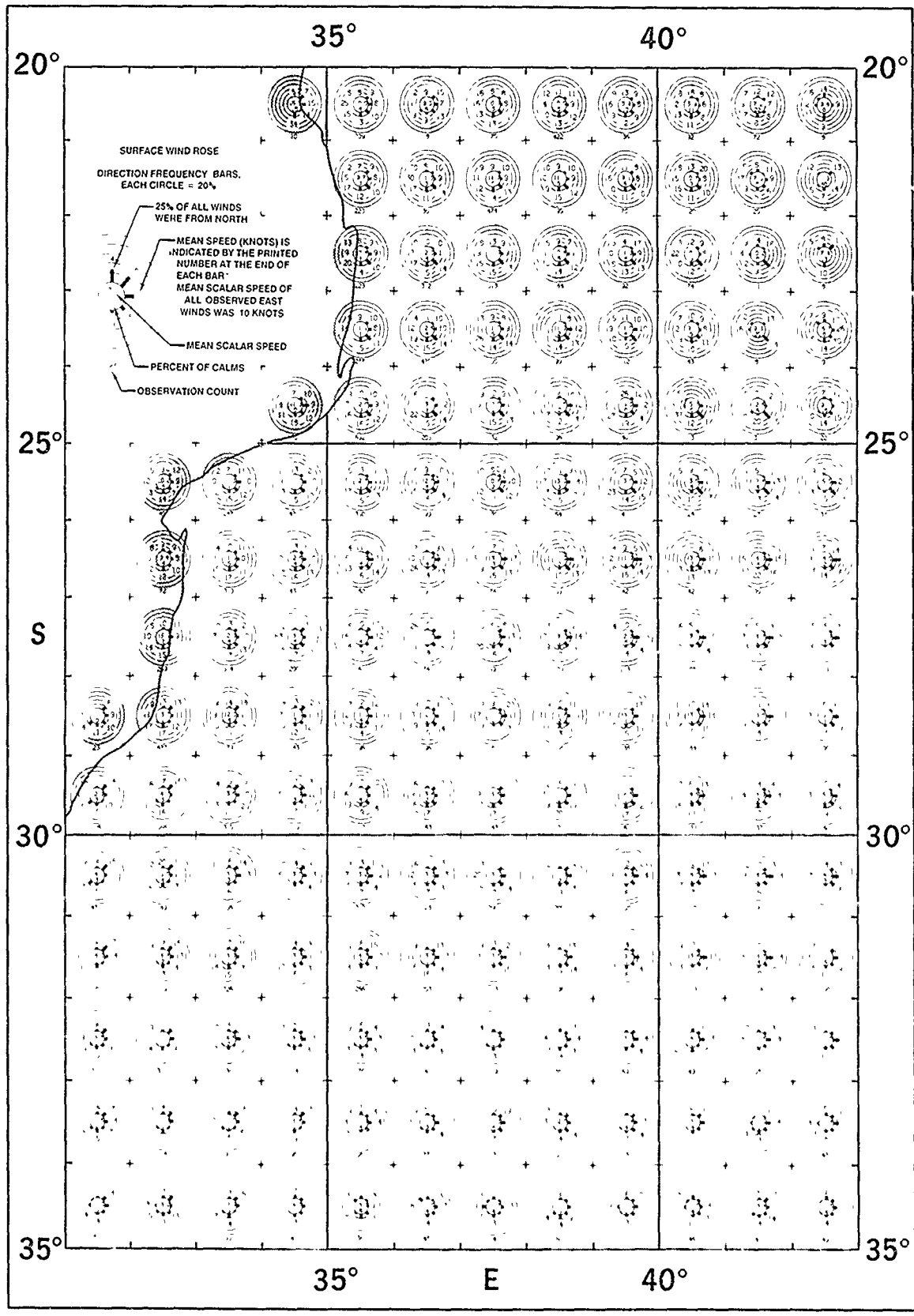
February

Surface Wind Roses



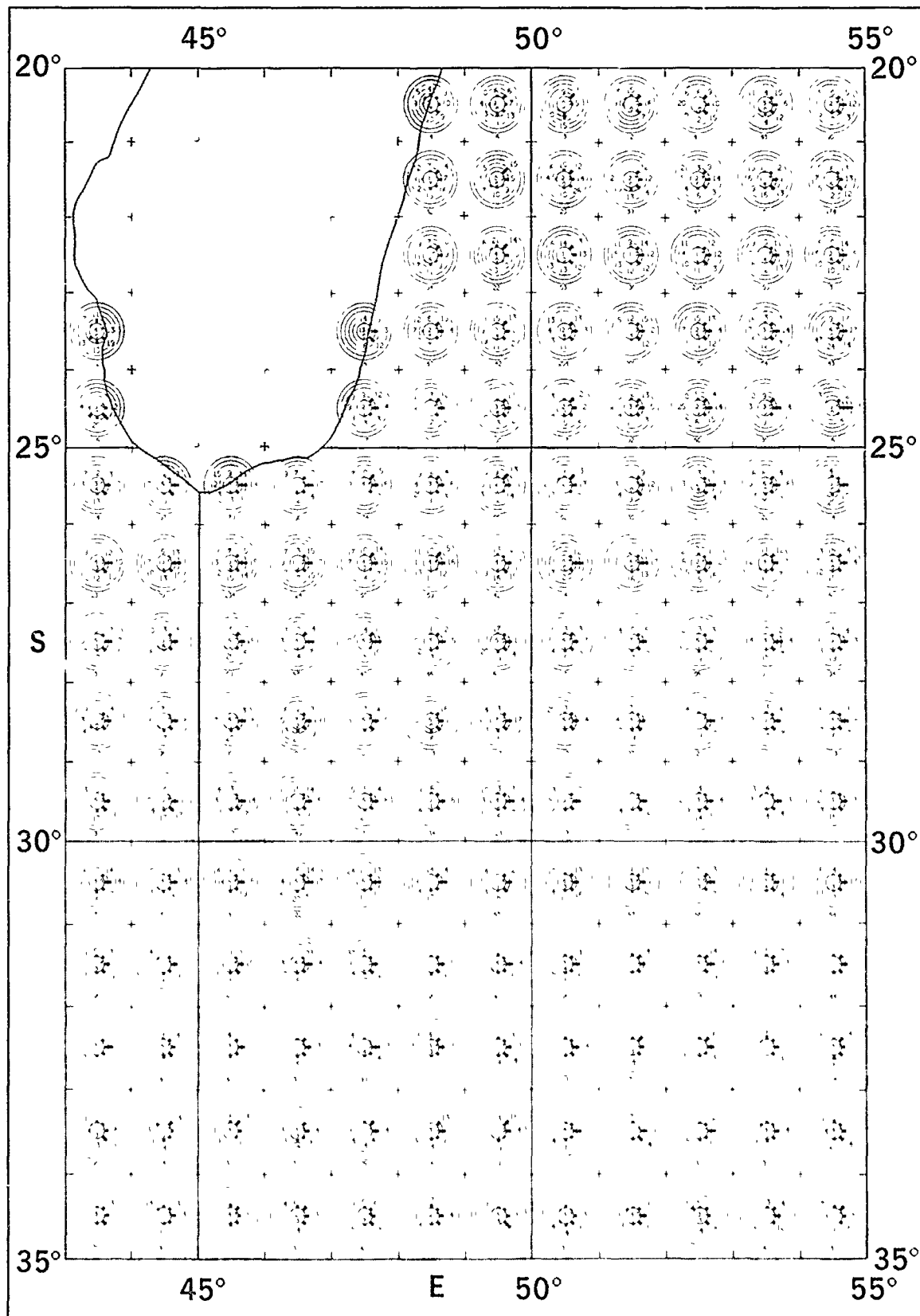
# February

# Surface Wind Roses



February

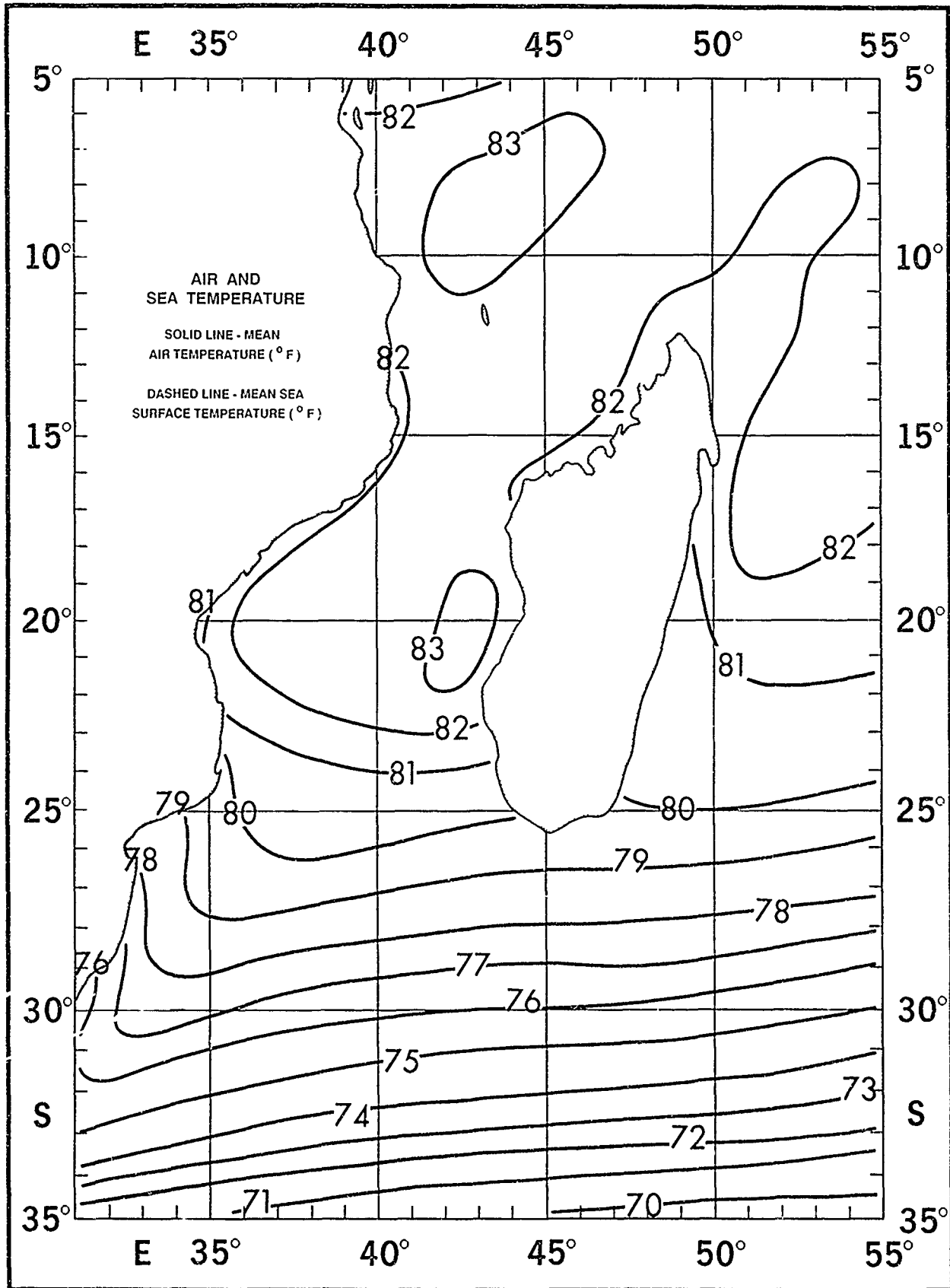
Surface Wind Roses





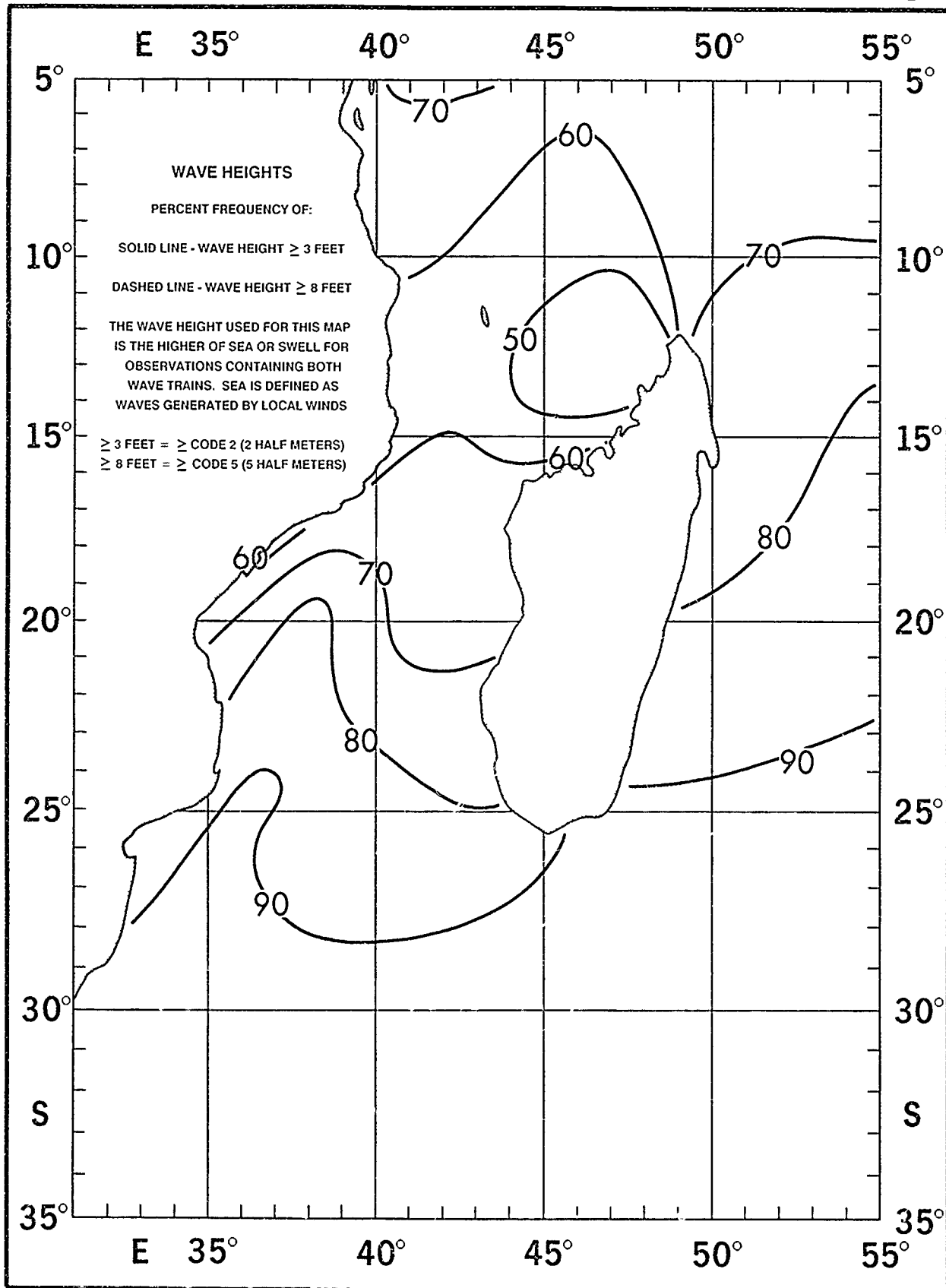
February

Air and Sea Temperature



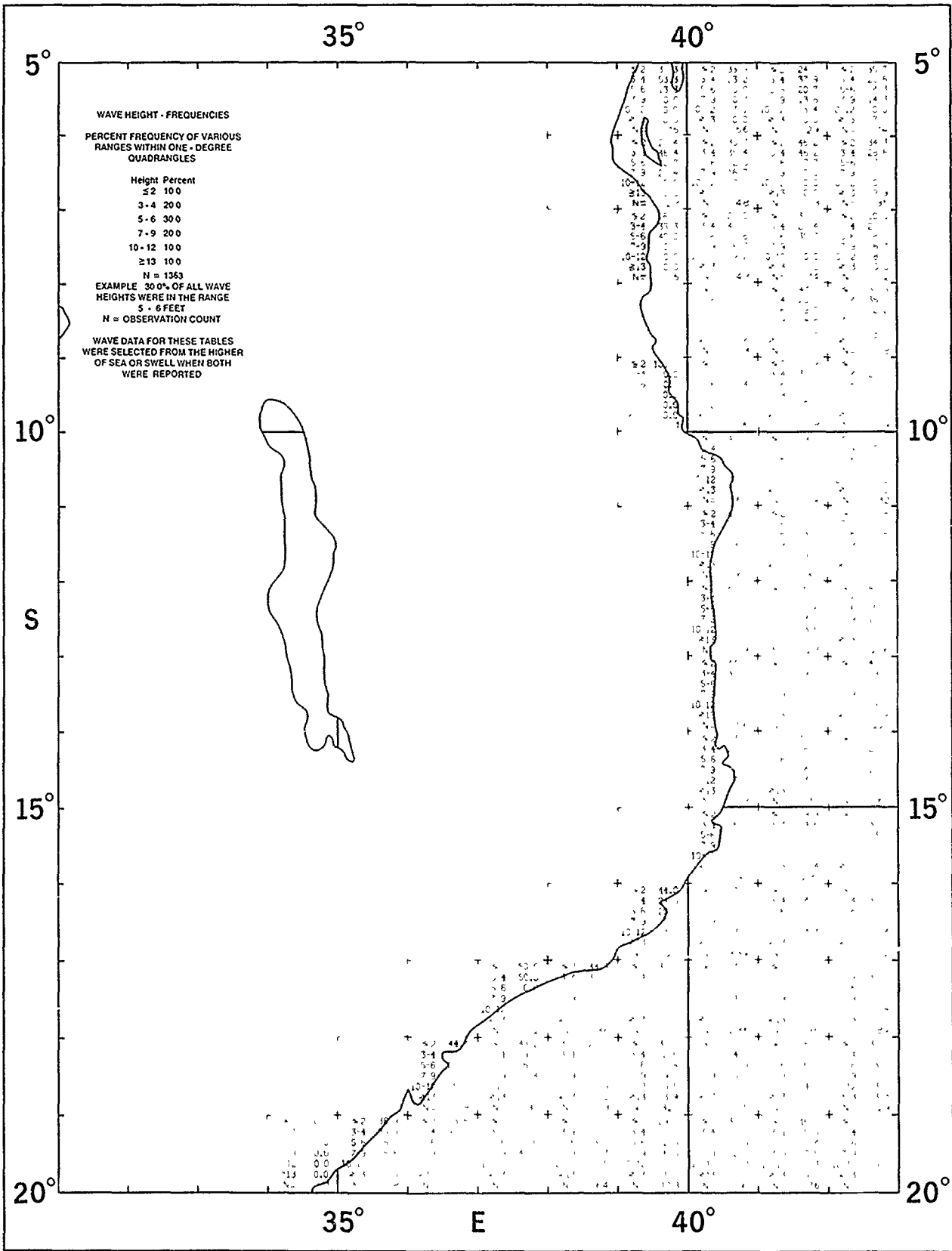
February

Wave Height



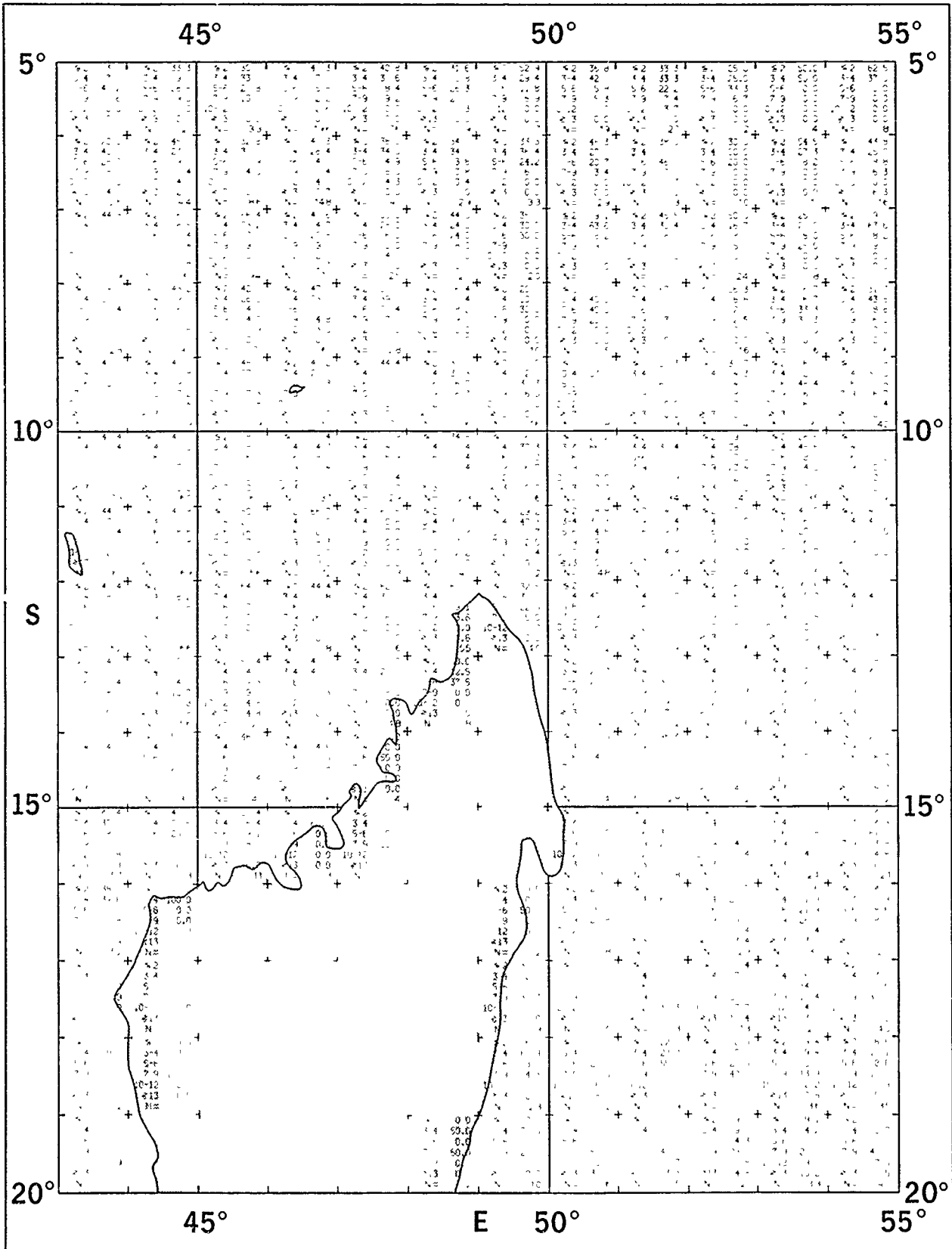
February

Wave Height



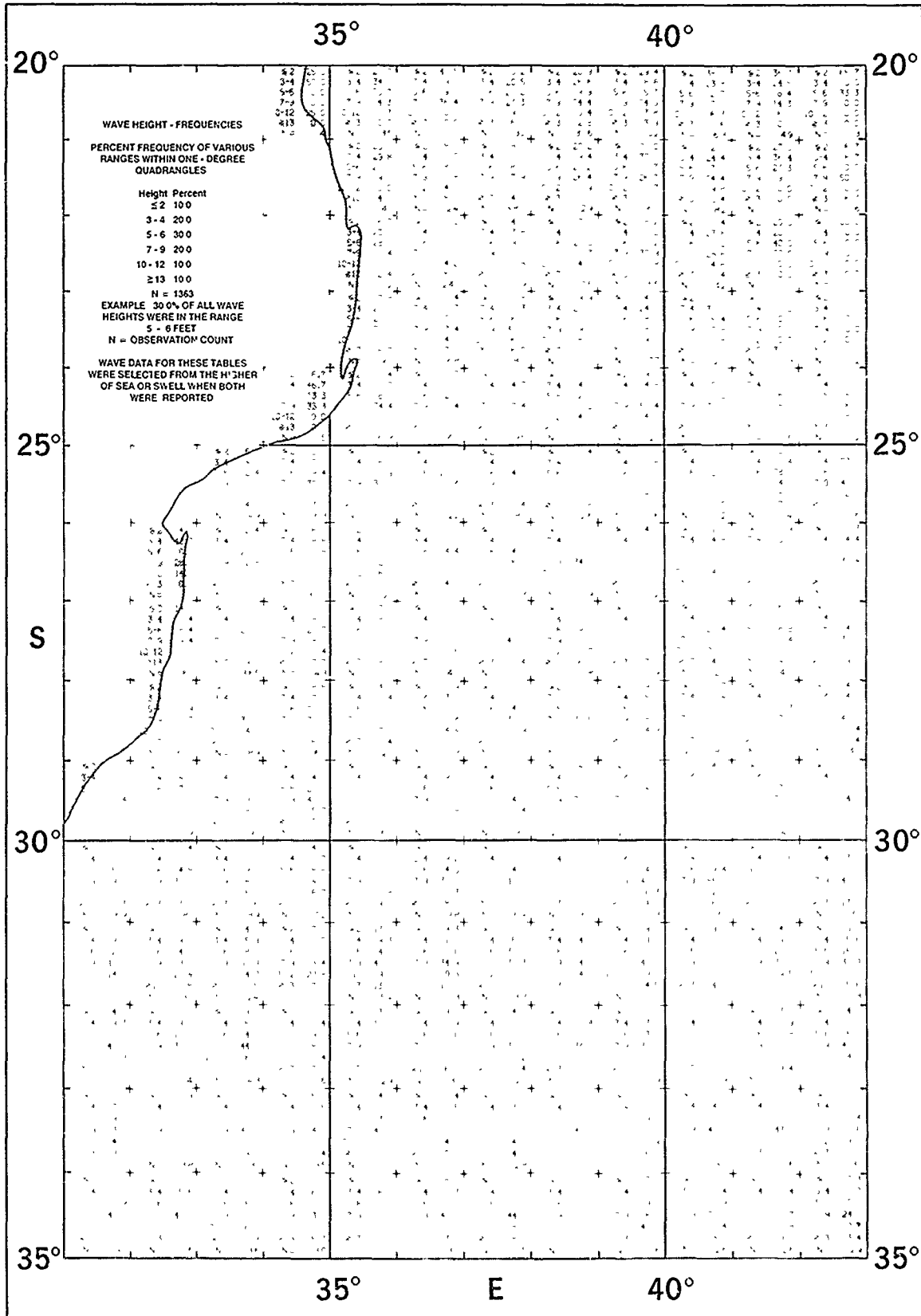
February

Wave Height



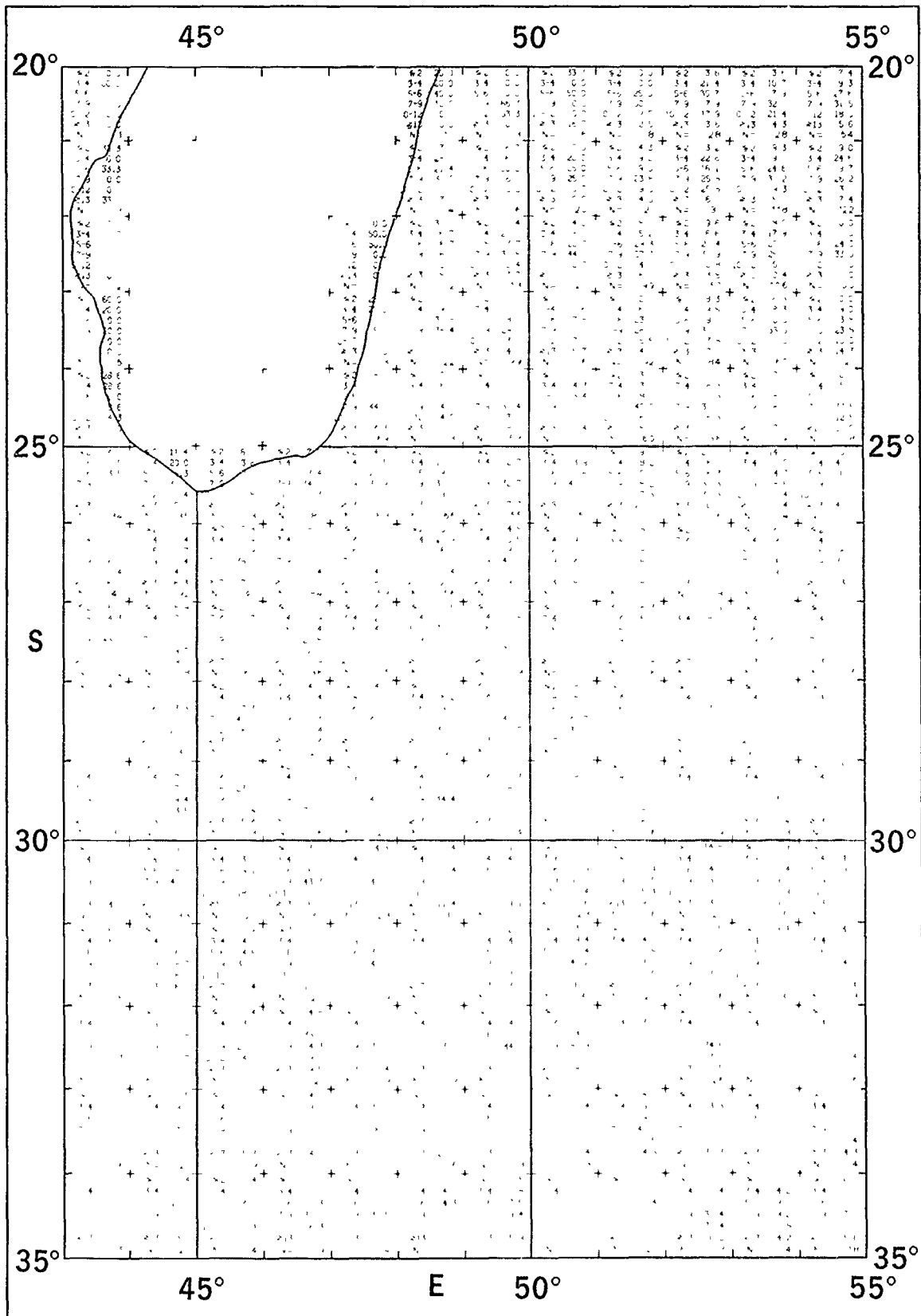
# February

# Wave Height



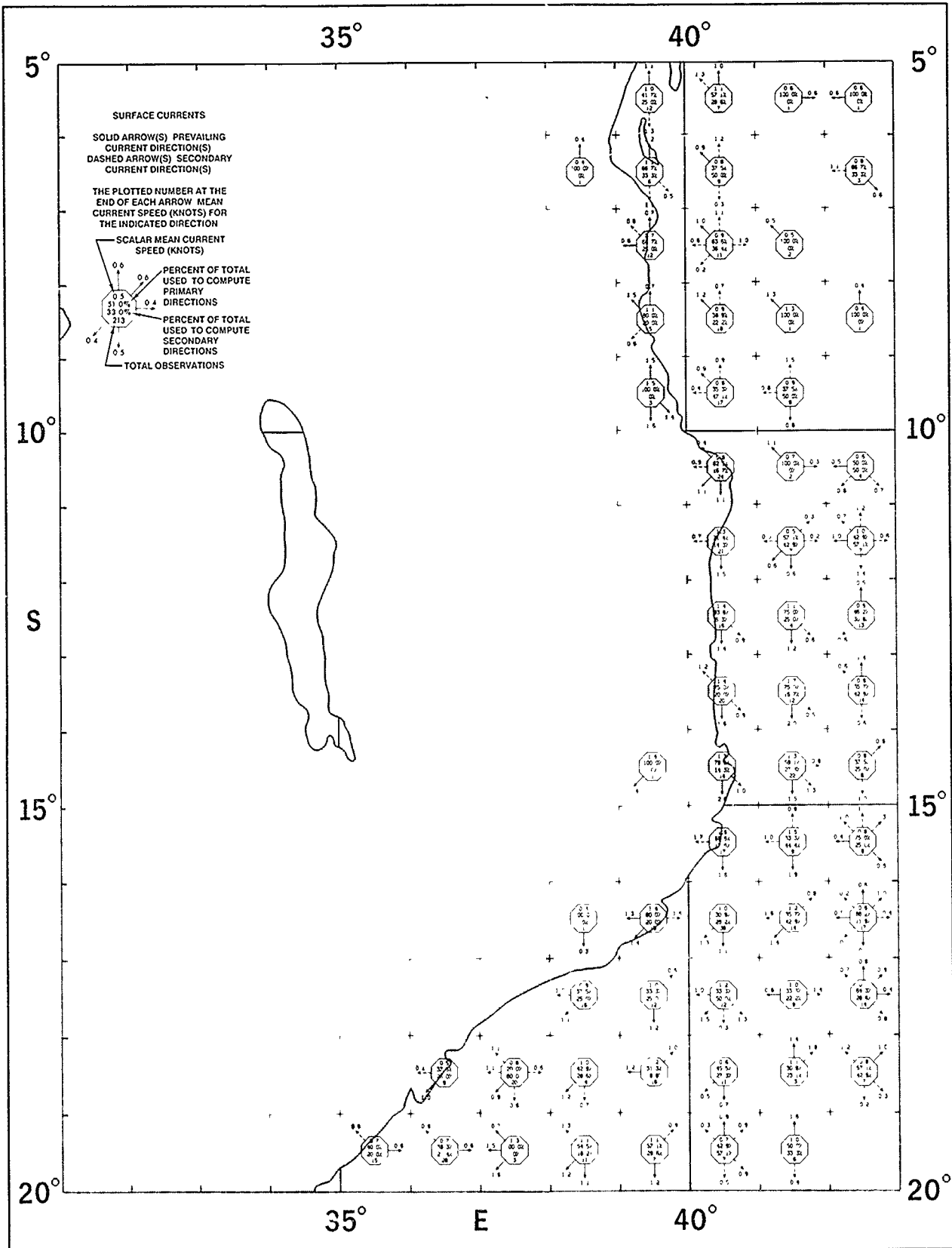
February

Wave Height



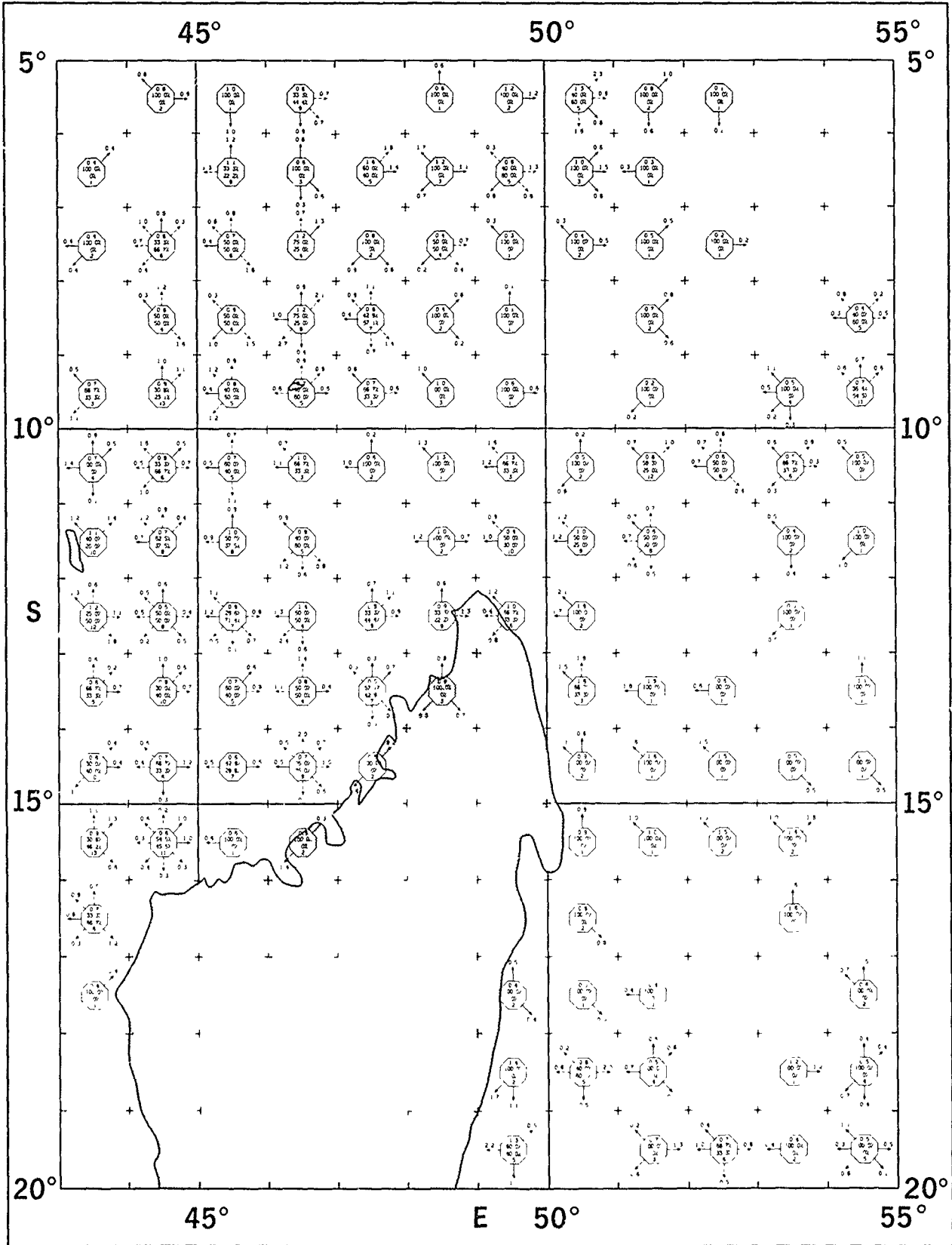
# February

# Surface Currents



February

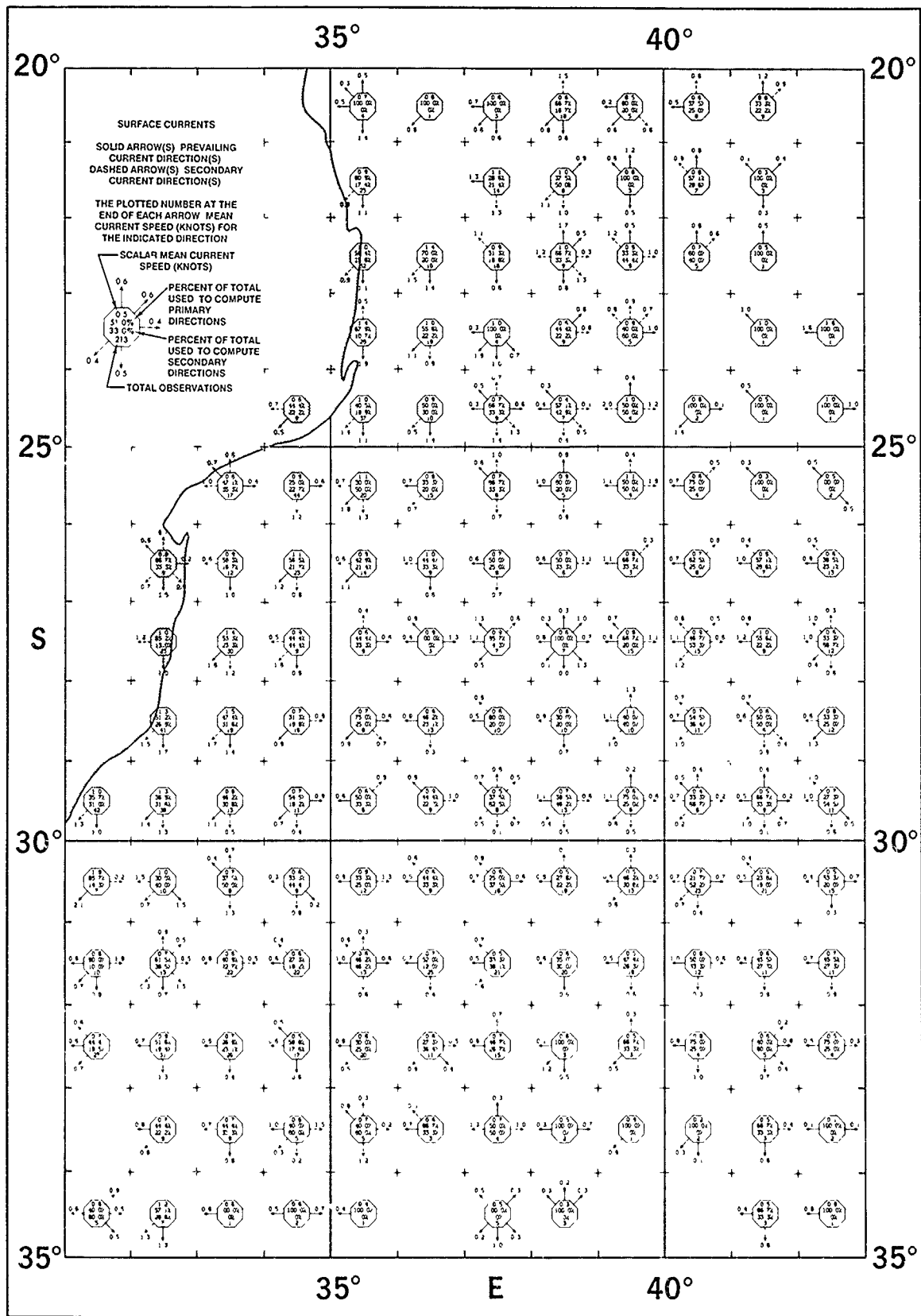
Surface Currents





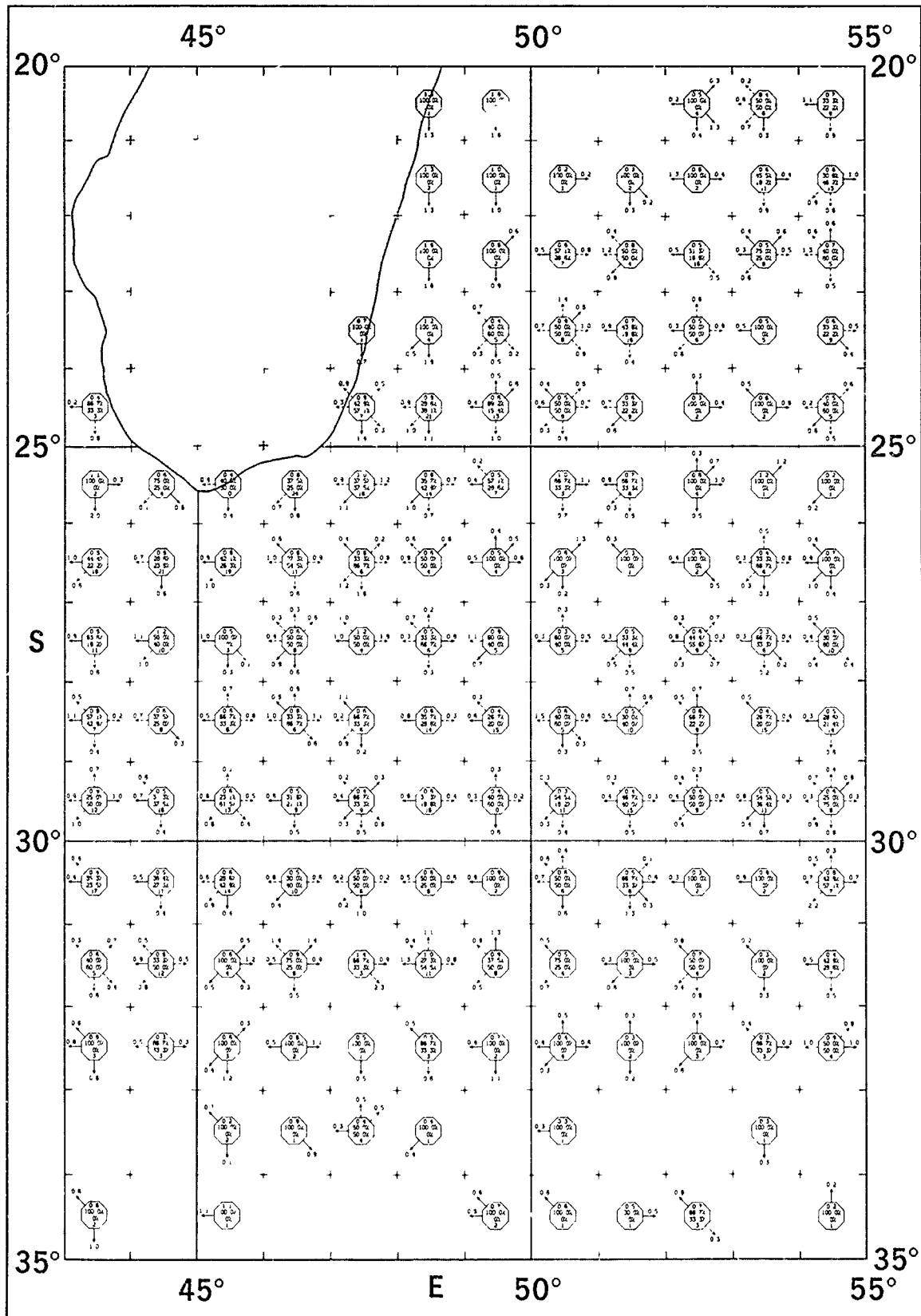
# February

# Surface Currents



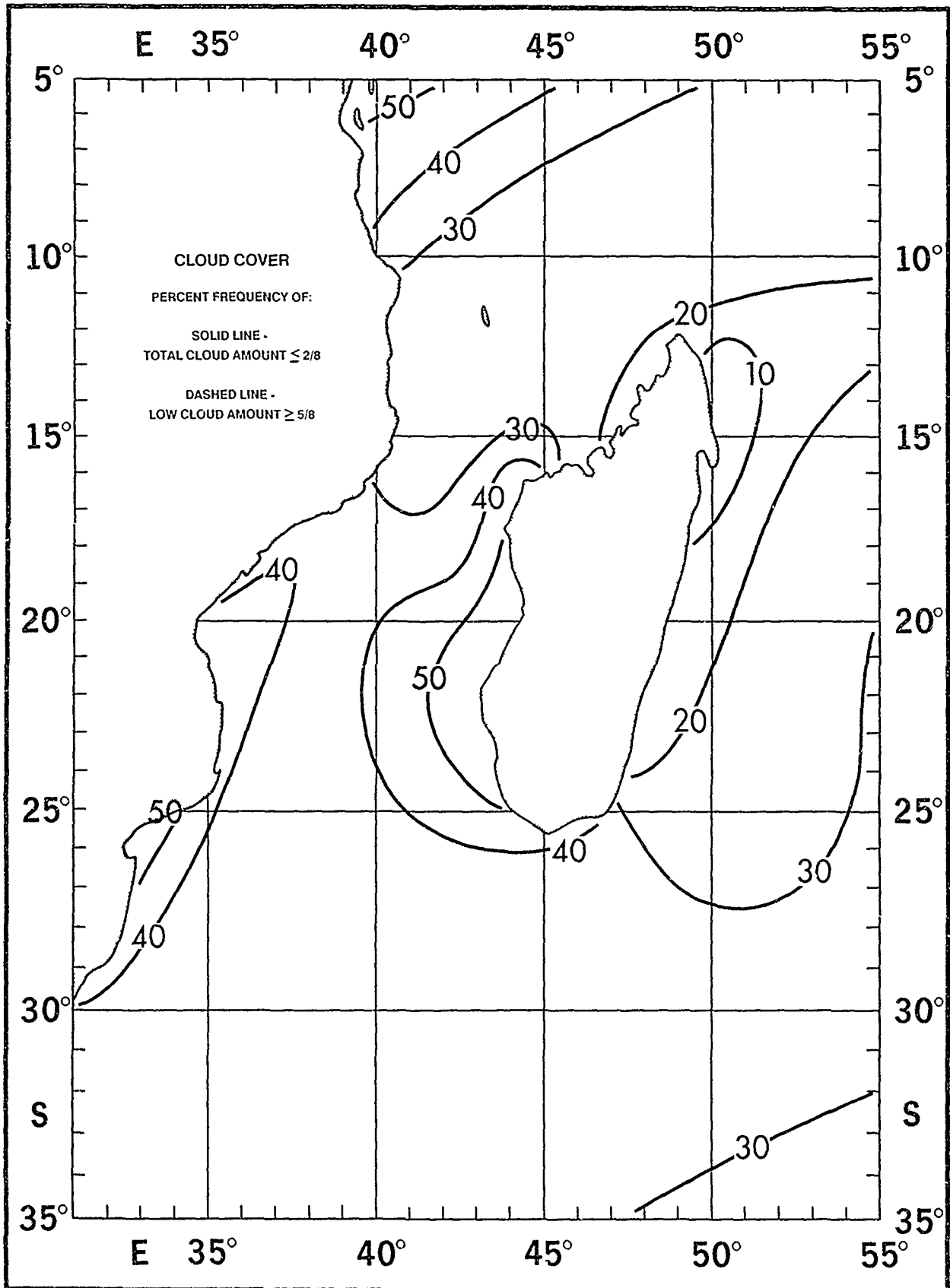
February

Surface Currents



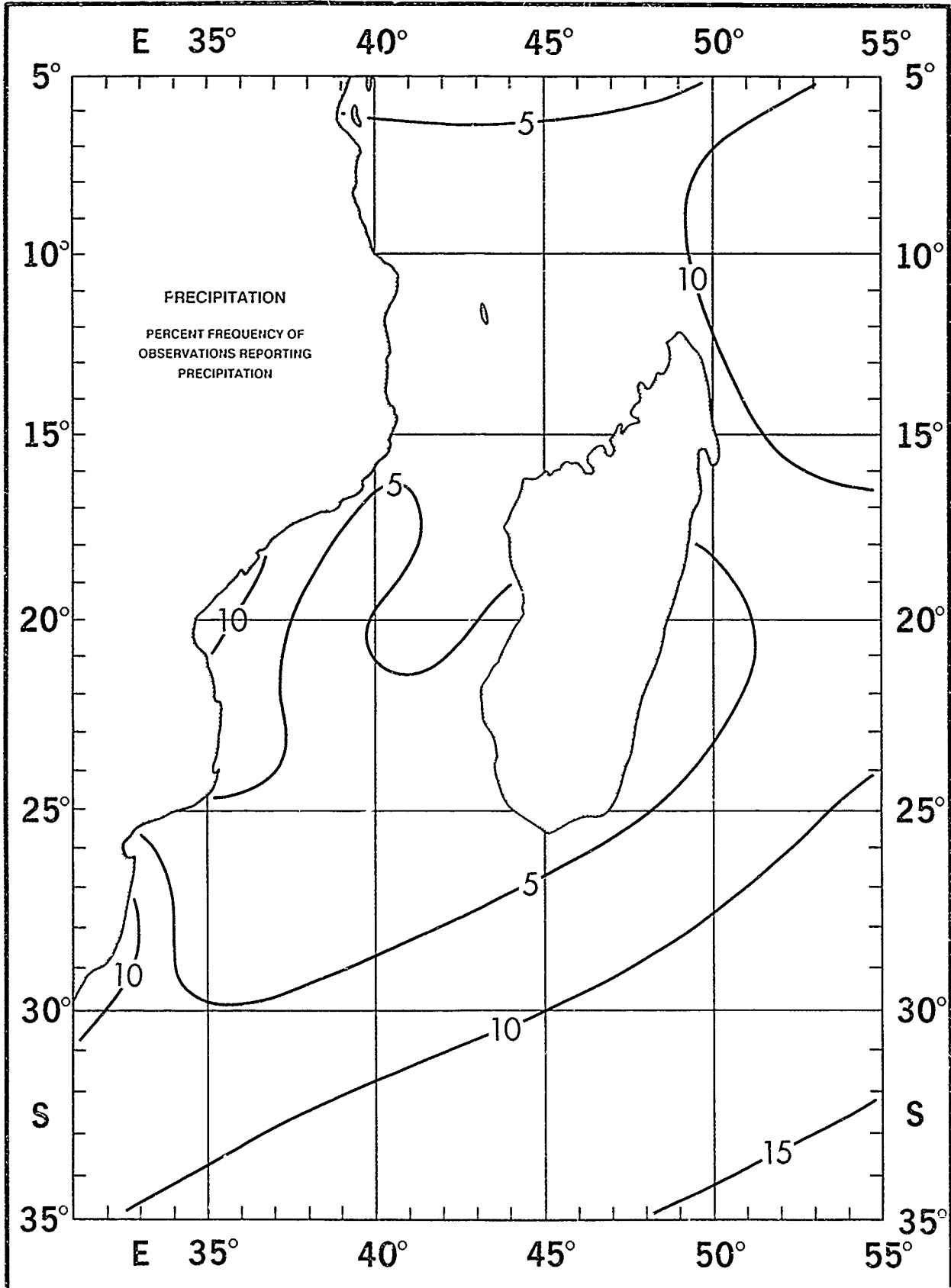
March

Clouds



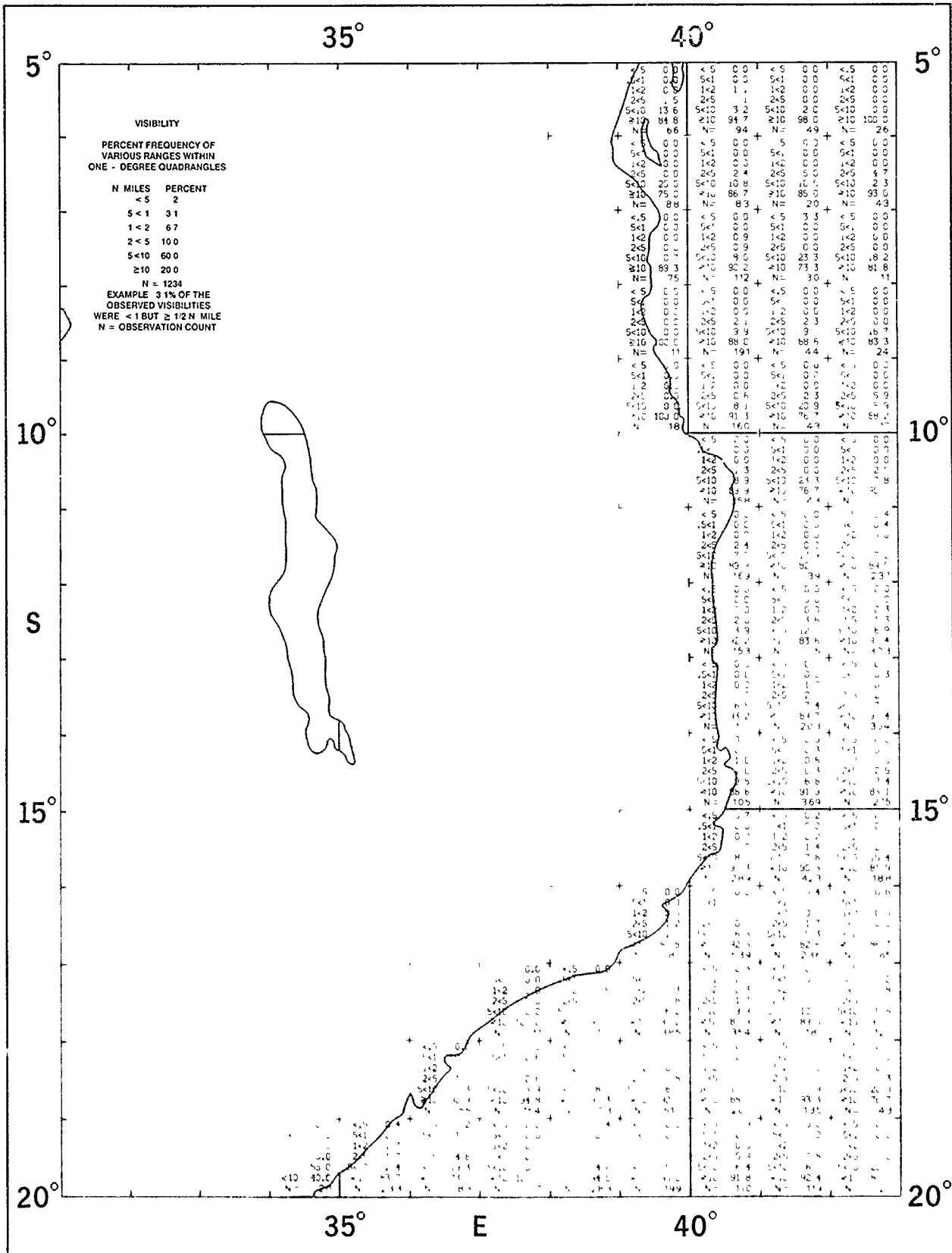
March

Precipitation



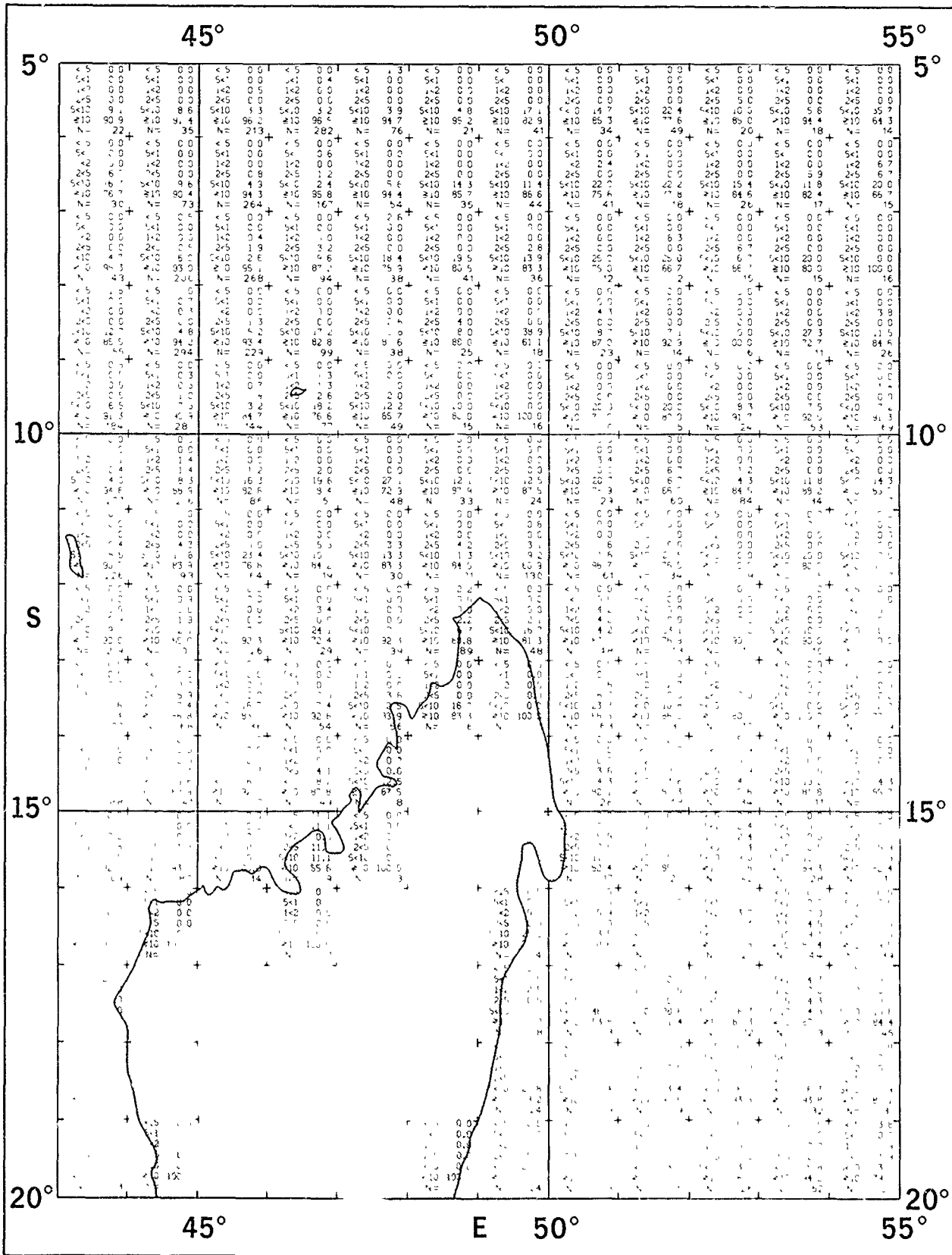
# March

# Visibility



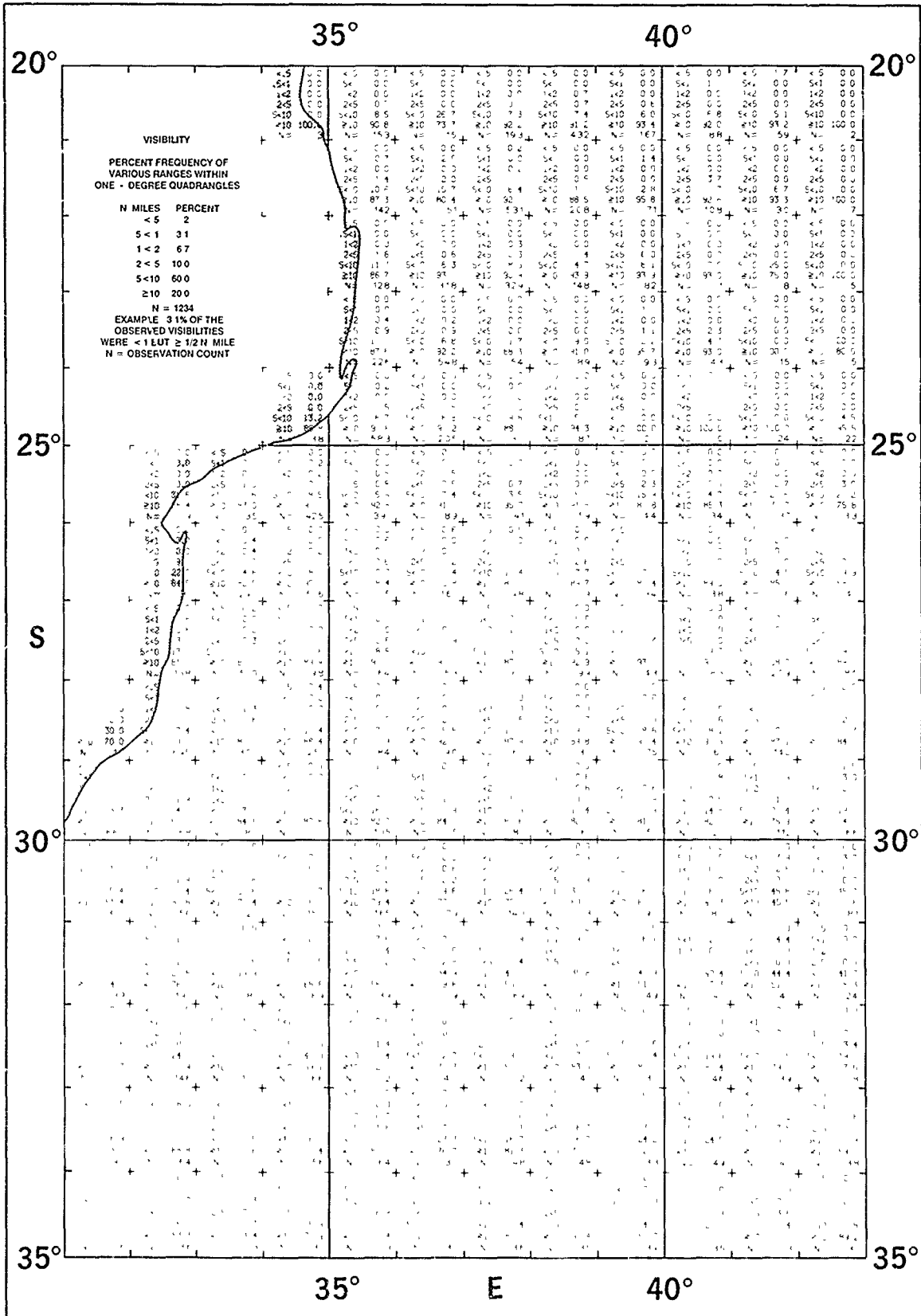
March

Visibility



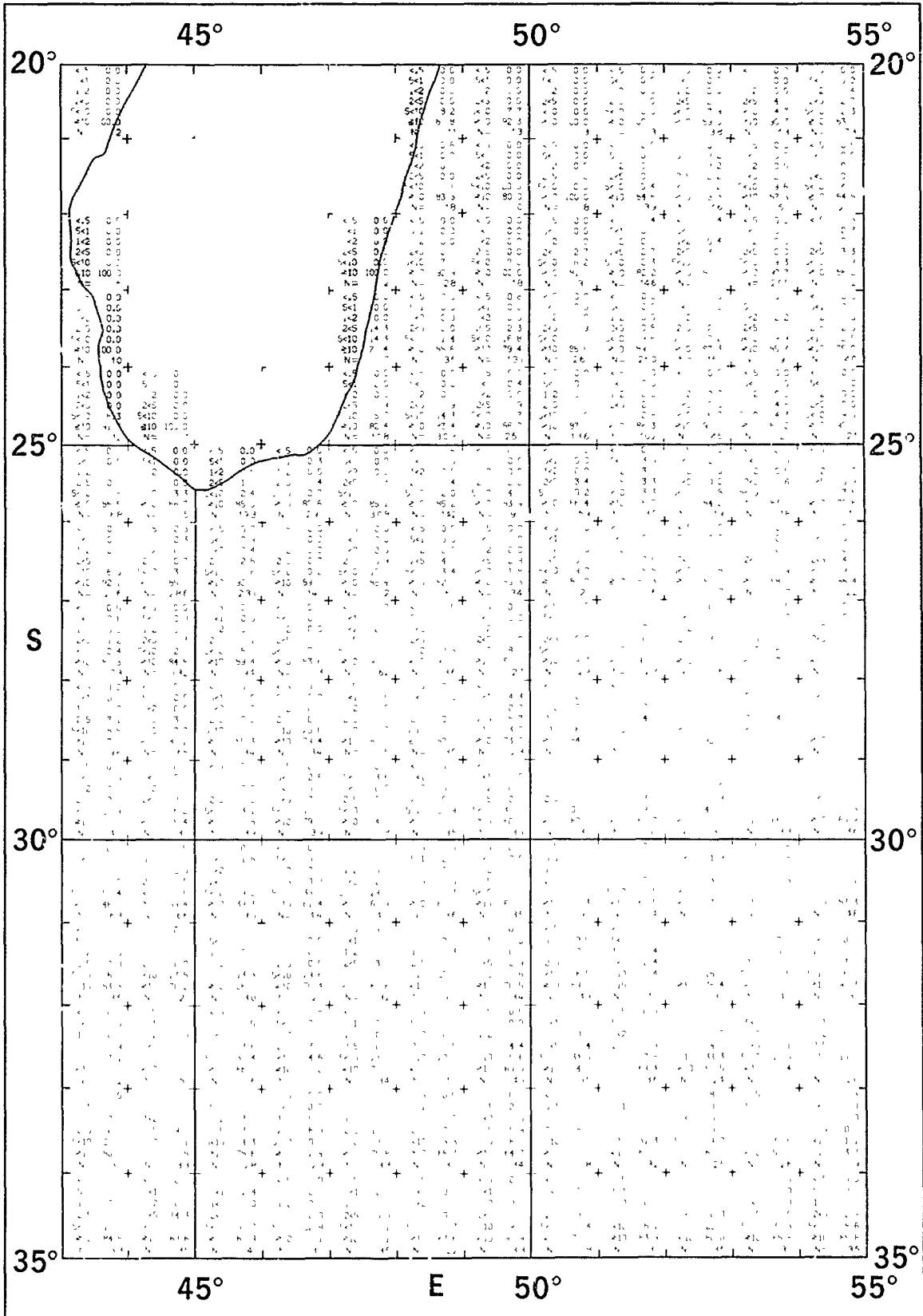
# March

# Visibility



March

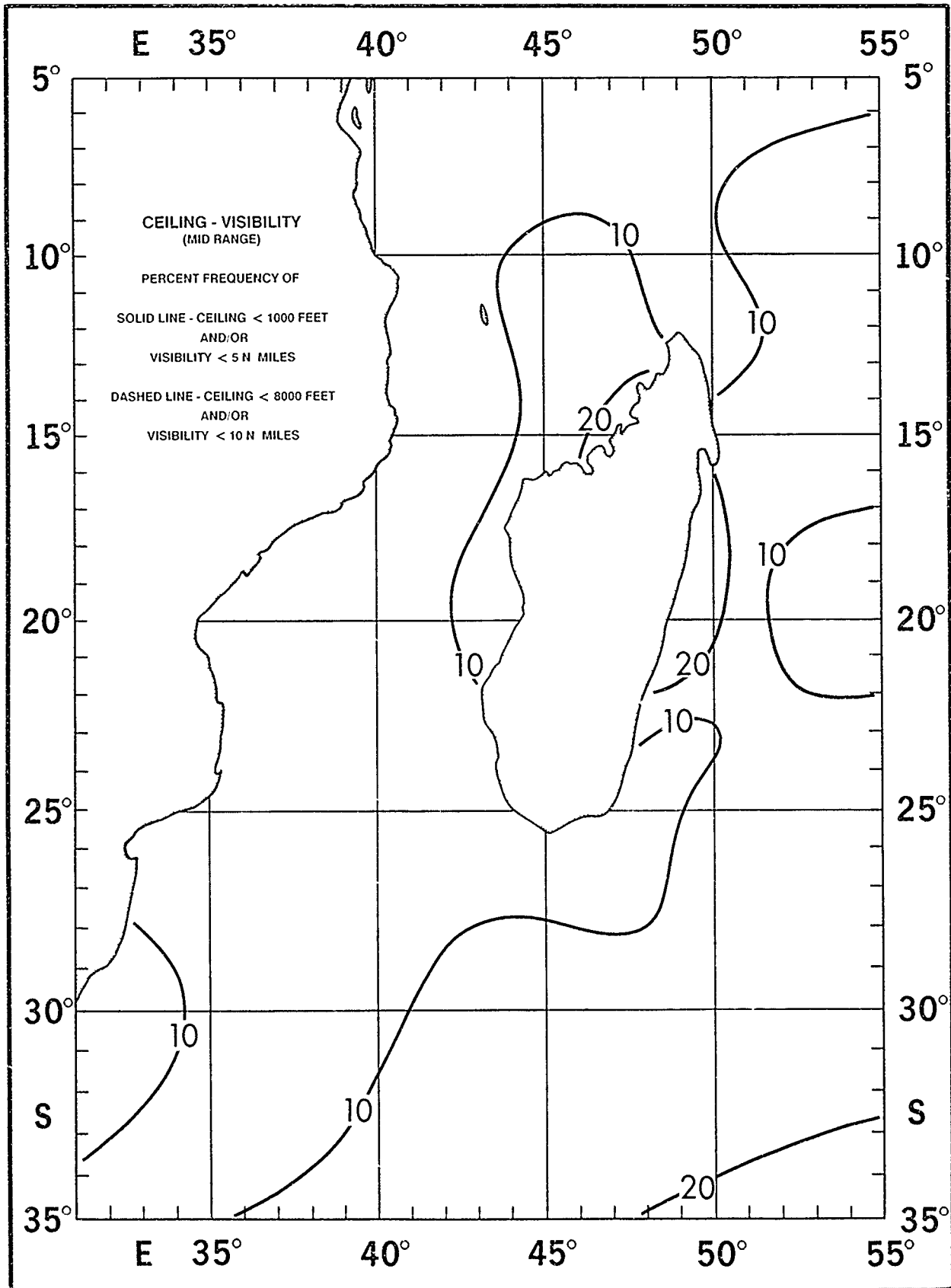
Visibility





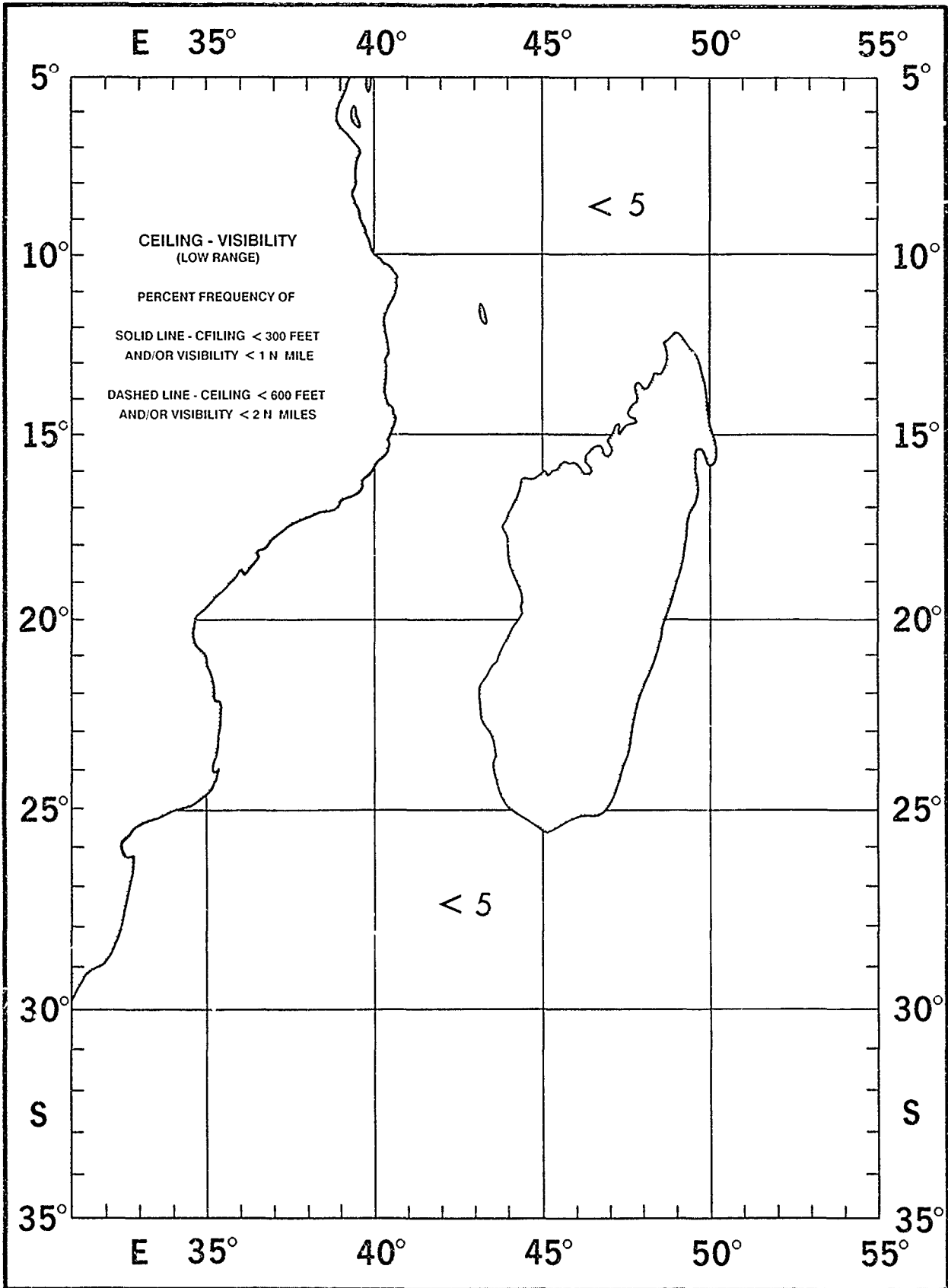
March

Ceiling - Visibility (Mid Range)



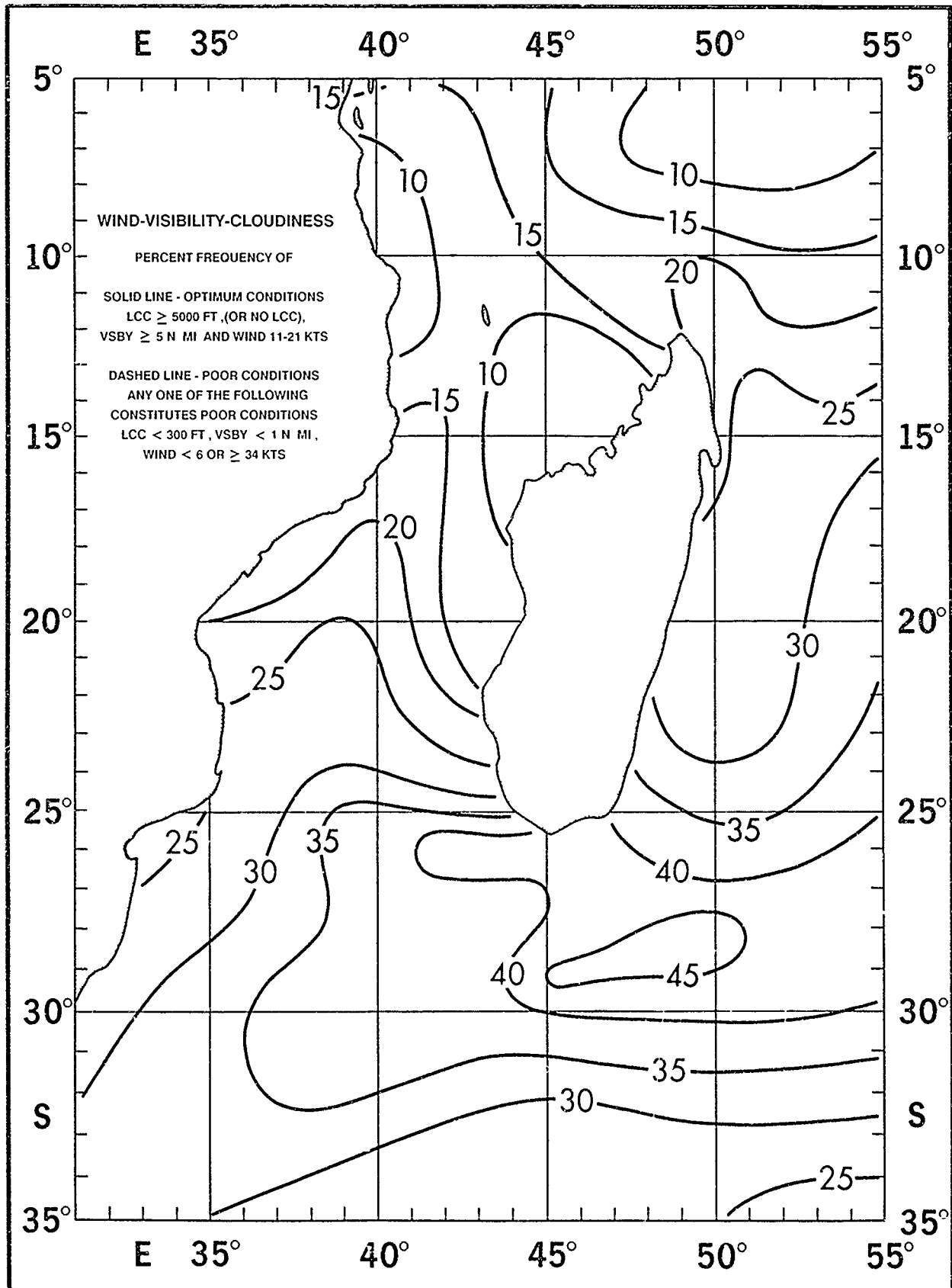
March

Ceiling - Visibility (Low Range)



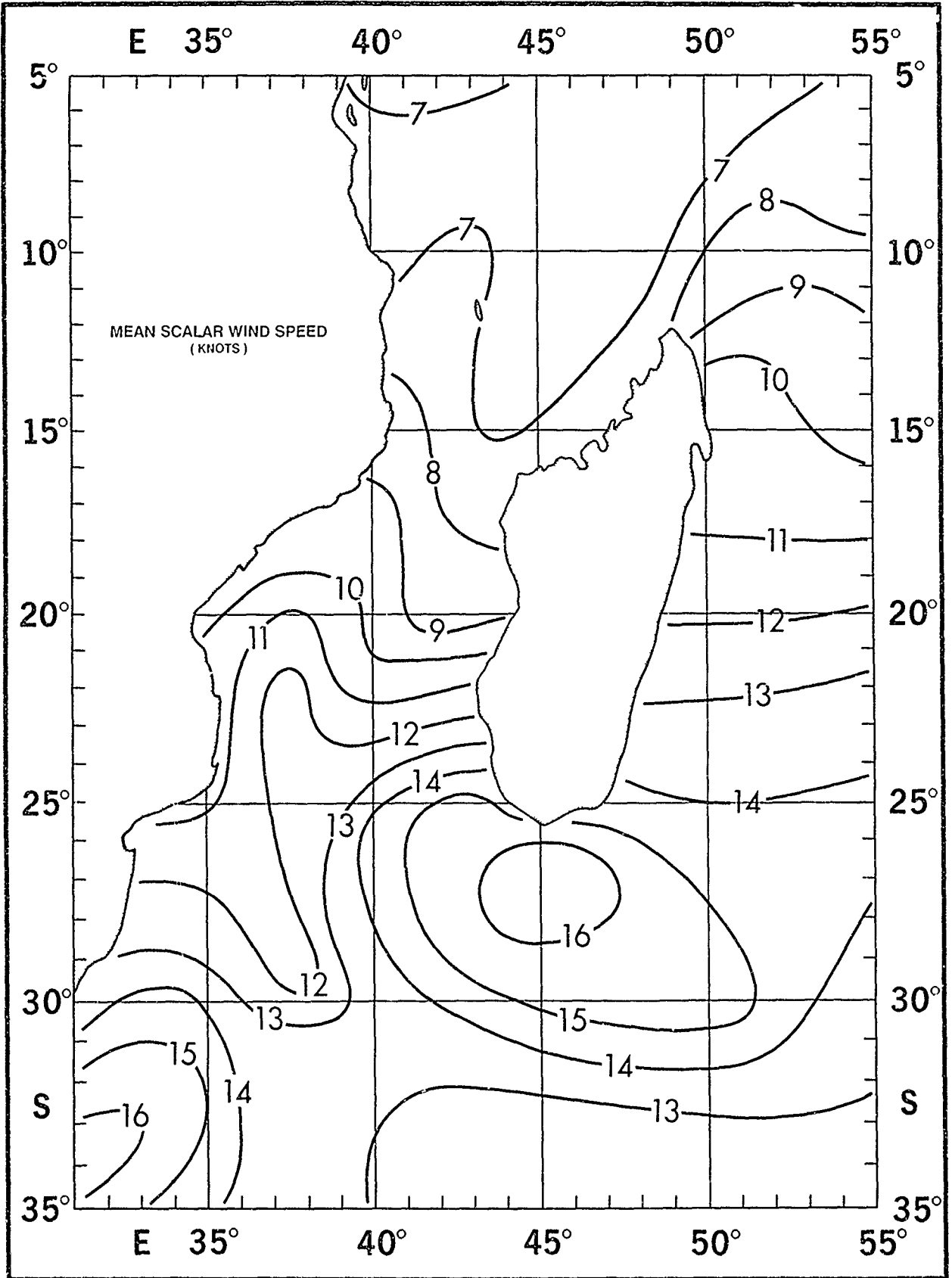
March

Wind - Visibility - Cloudiness



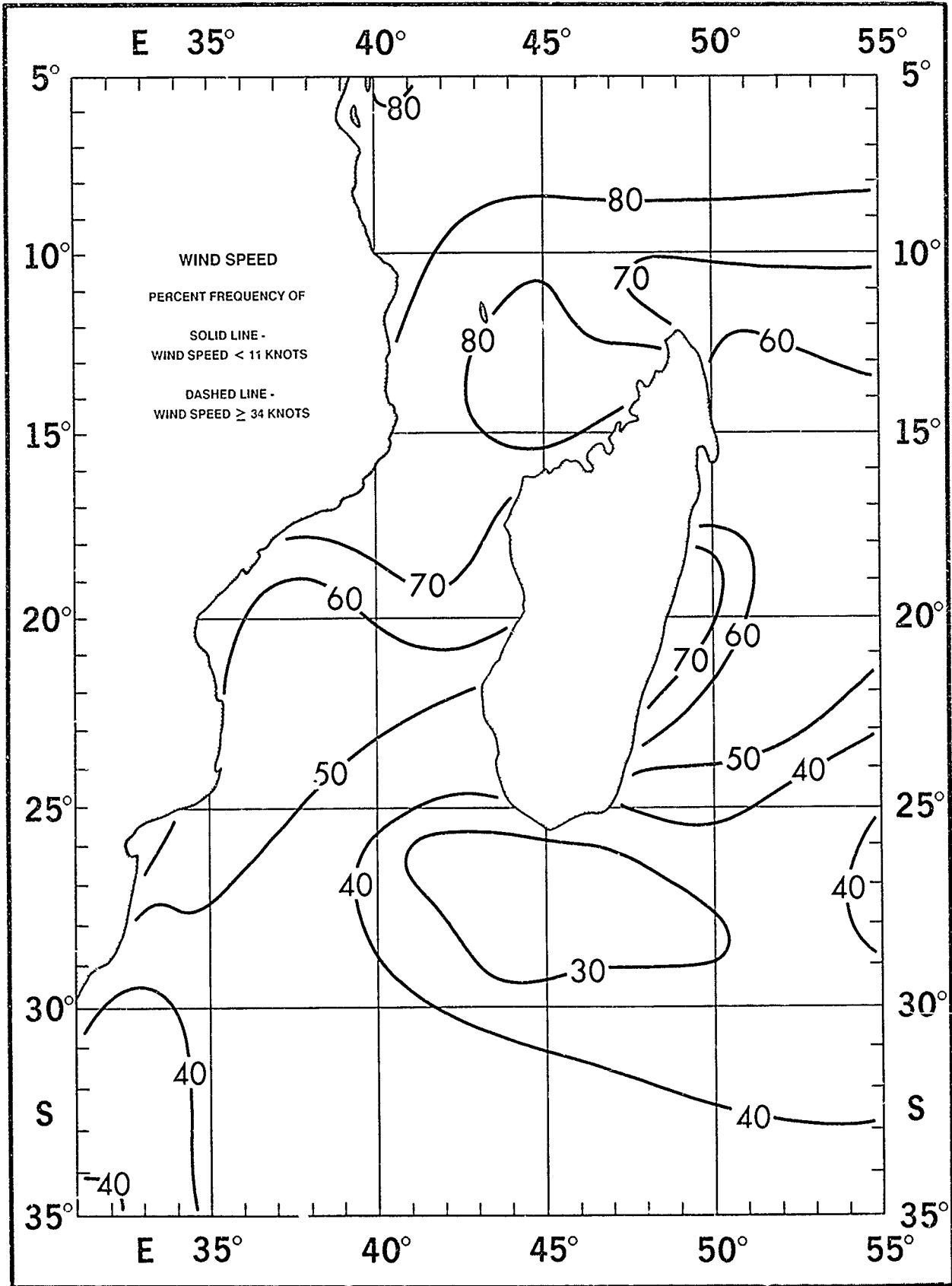
March

Mean Scalar Wind Speed



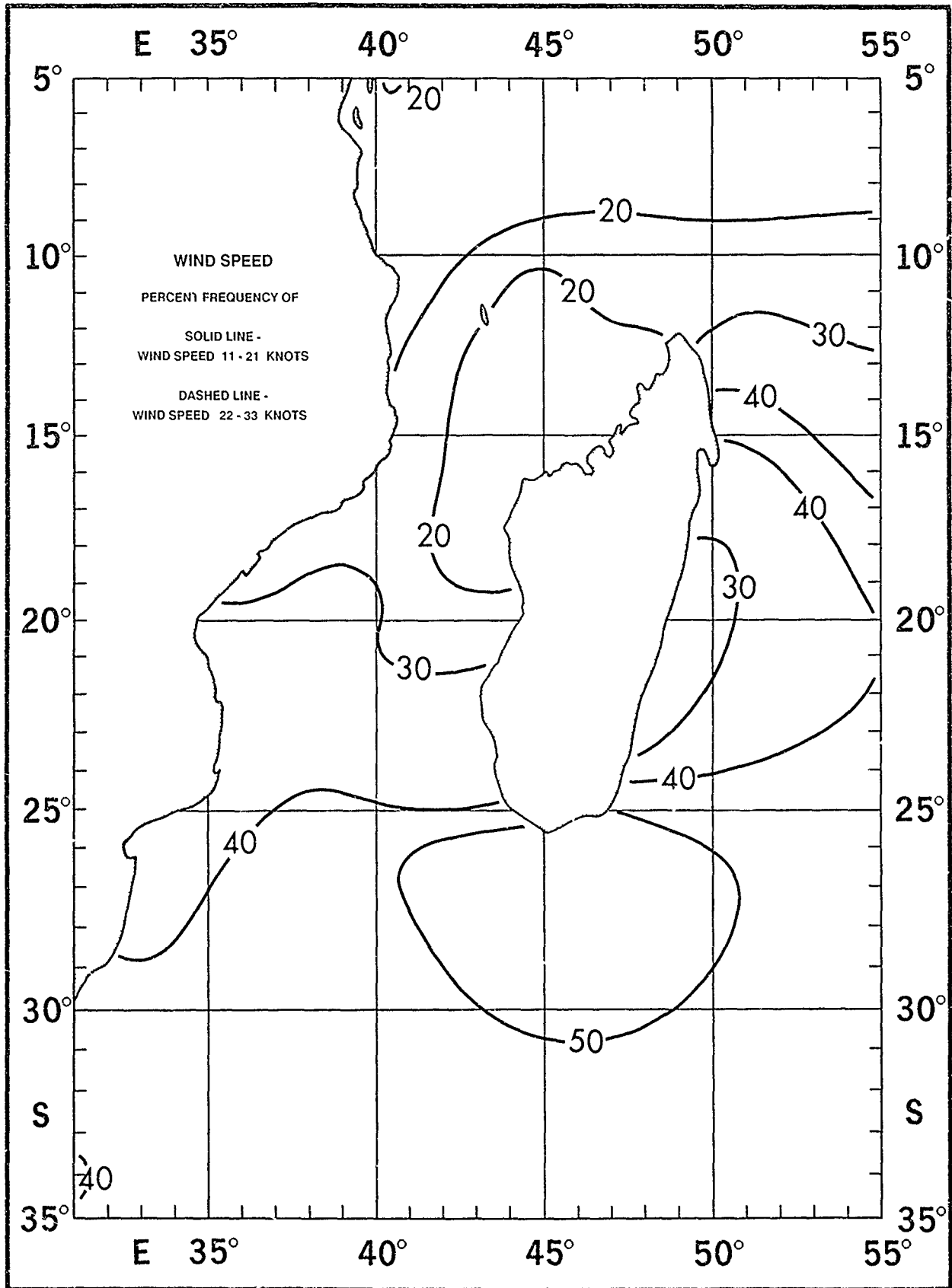
March

Wind Speed  $< 11$  and  $\geq 34$  Knots



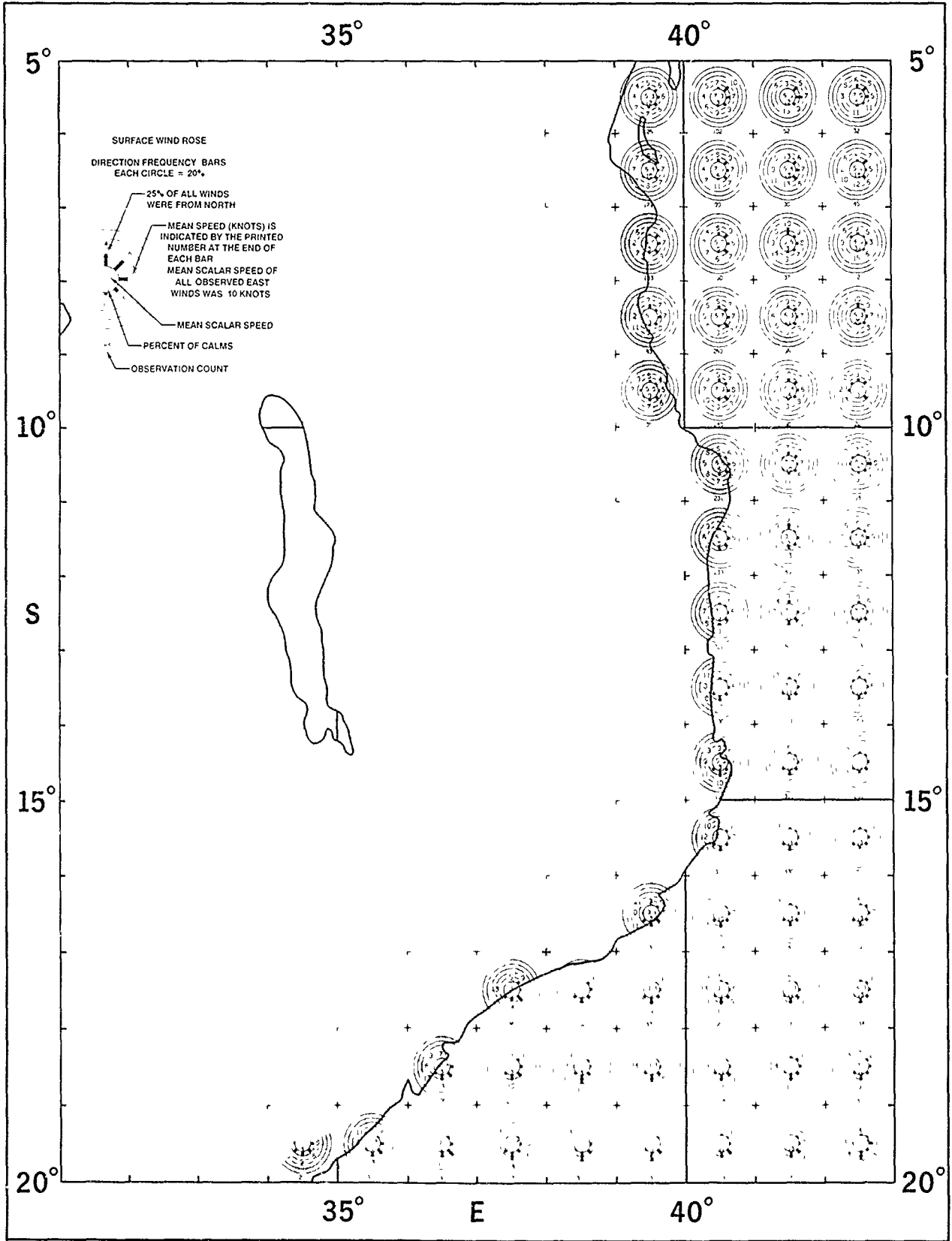
March

Wind Speed 11 - 21 and 22 - 33 Knots



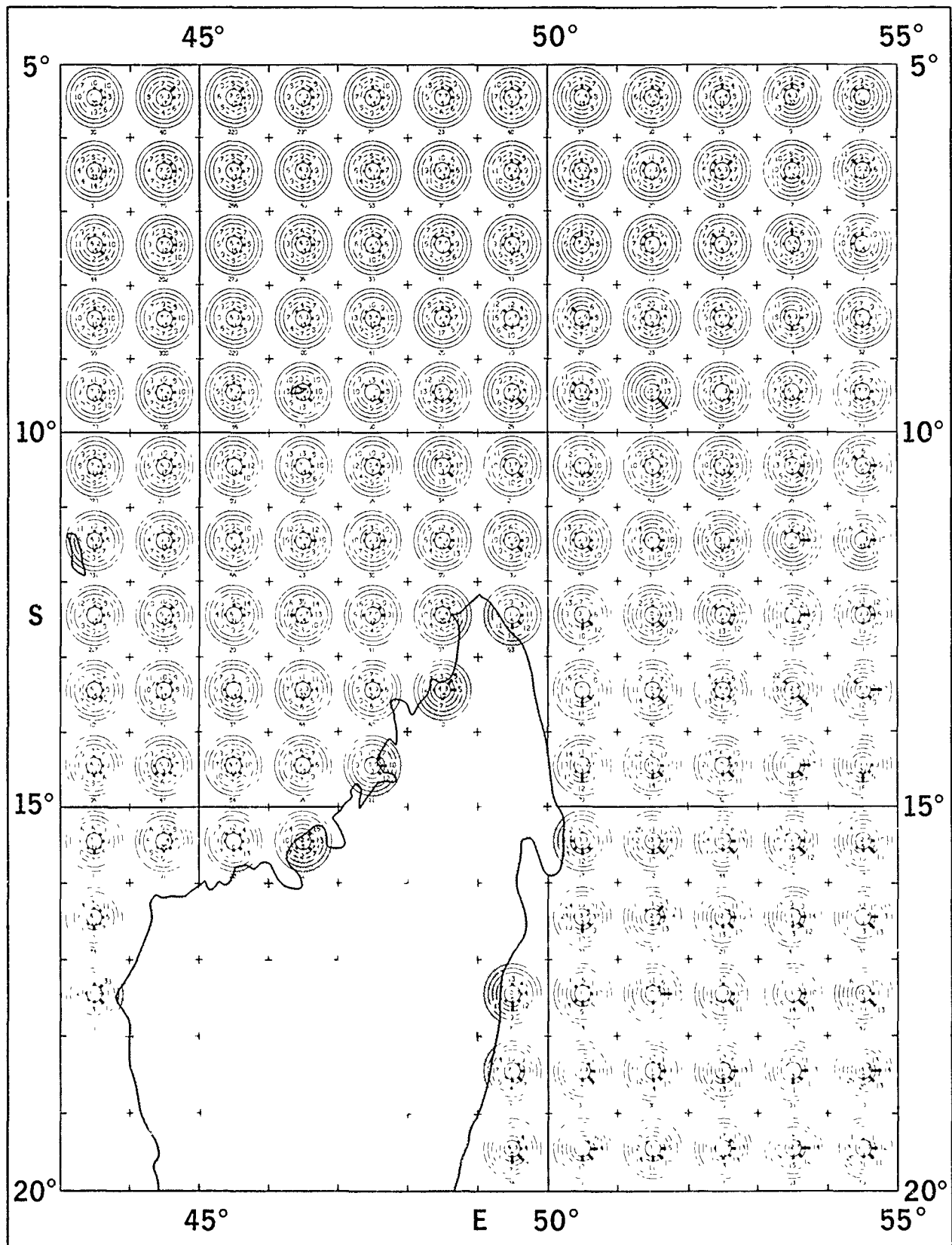
March

Surface Wind Roses



March

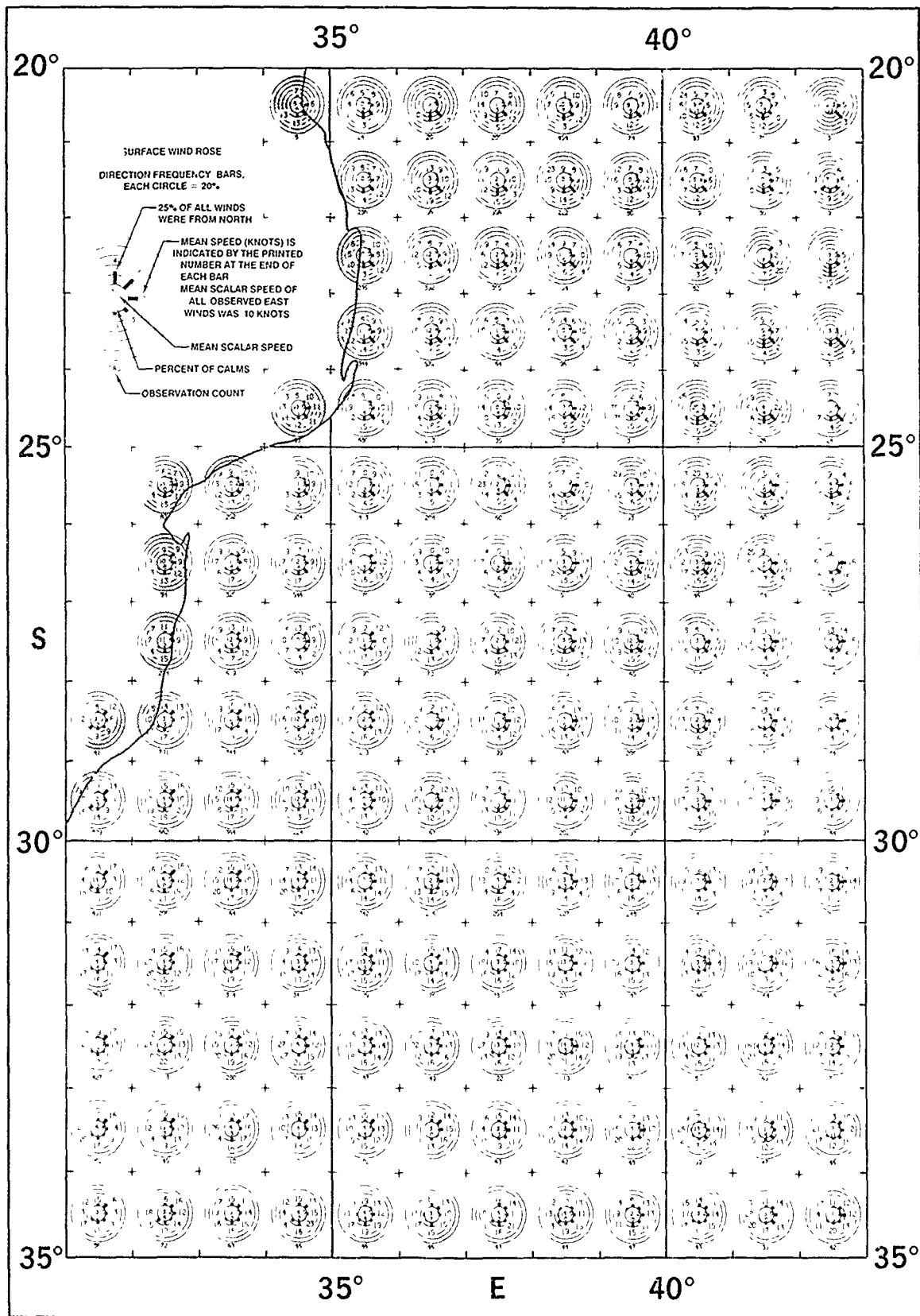
Surface Wind Roses





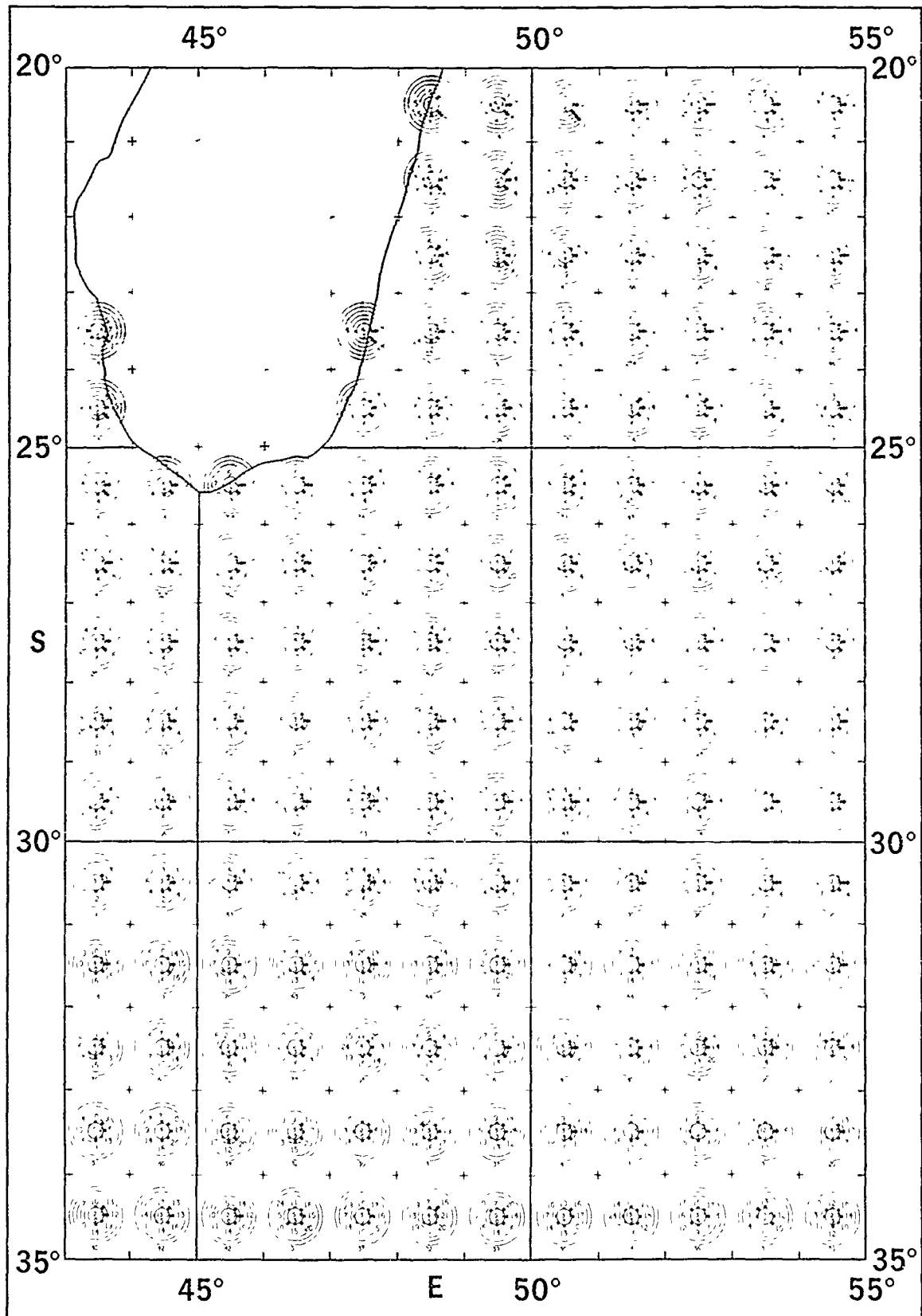
# March

# Surface Wind Roses



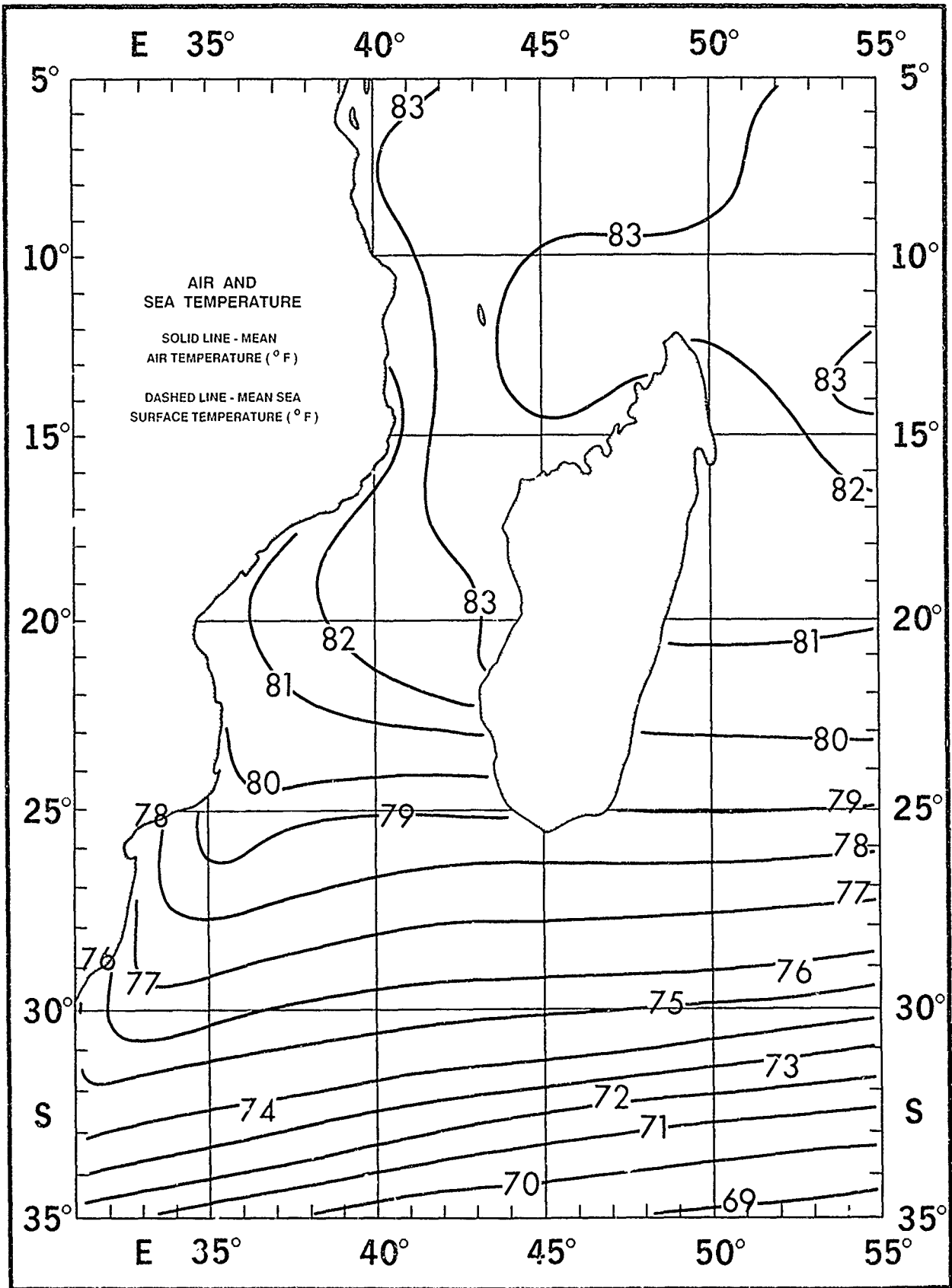
March

Surface Wind Roses



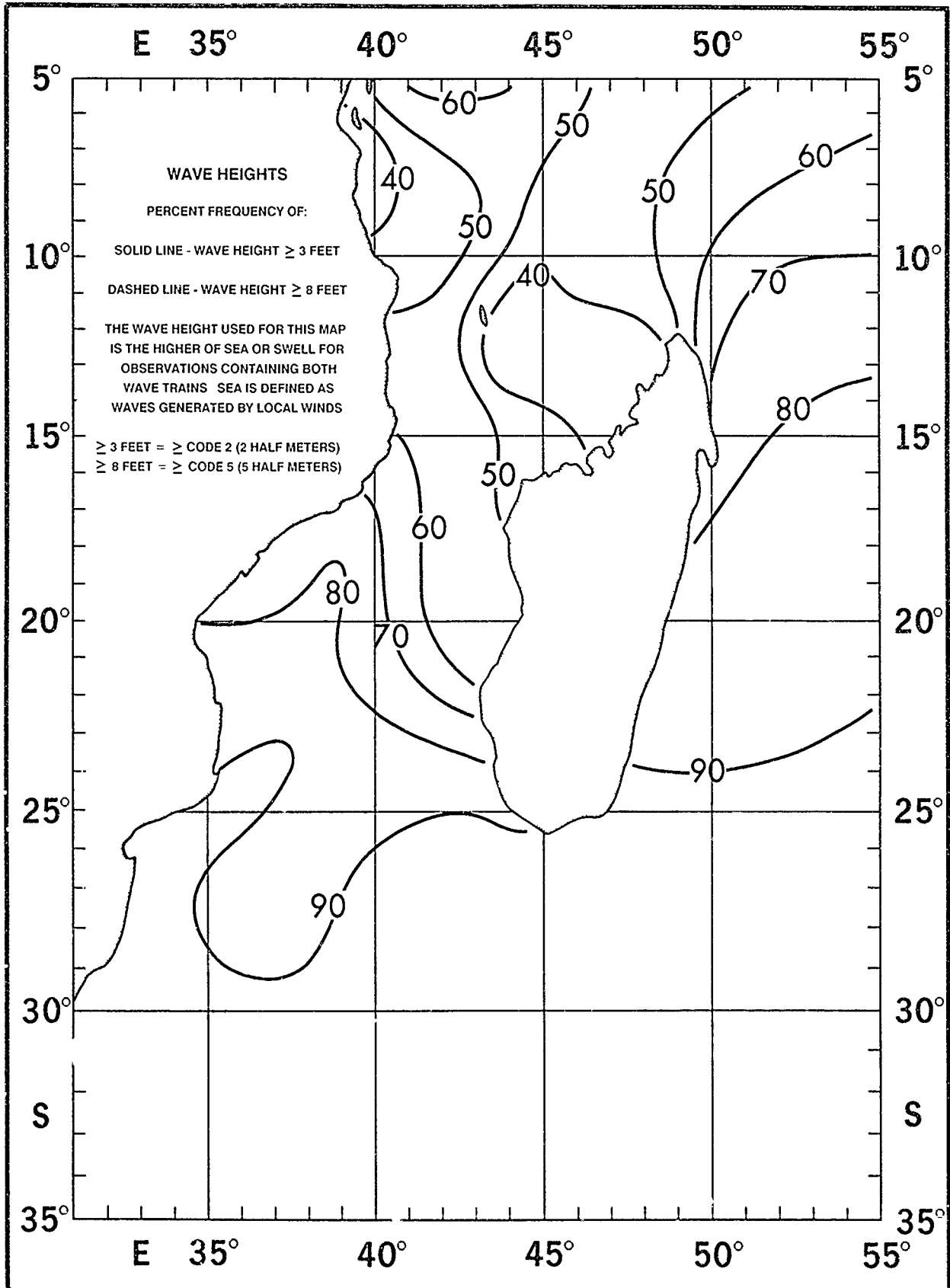
March

Air and Sea Temperature



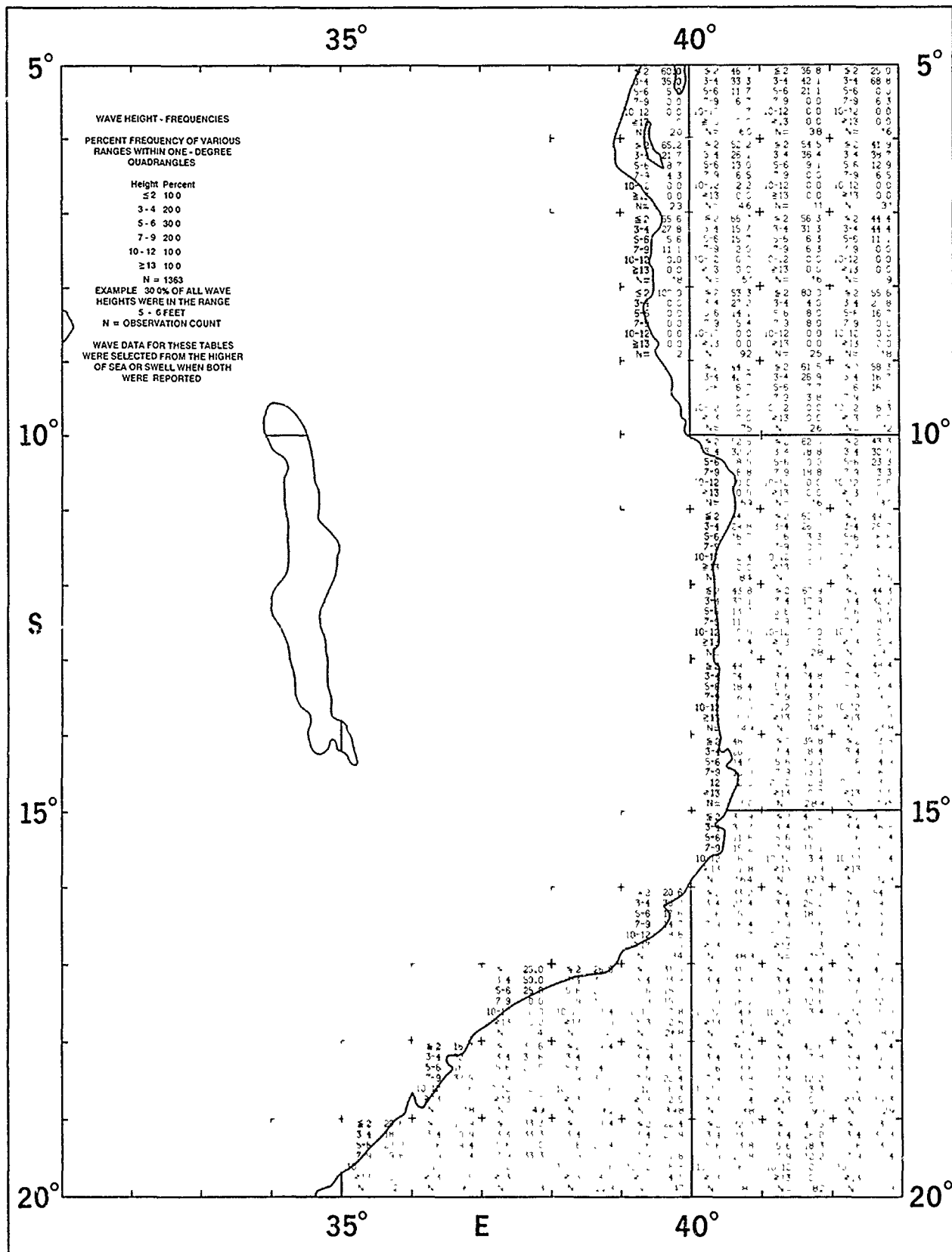
March

Wave Height



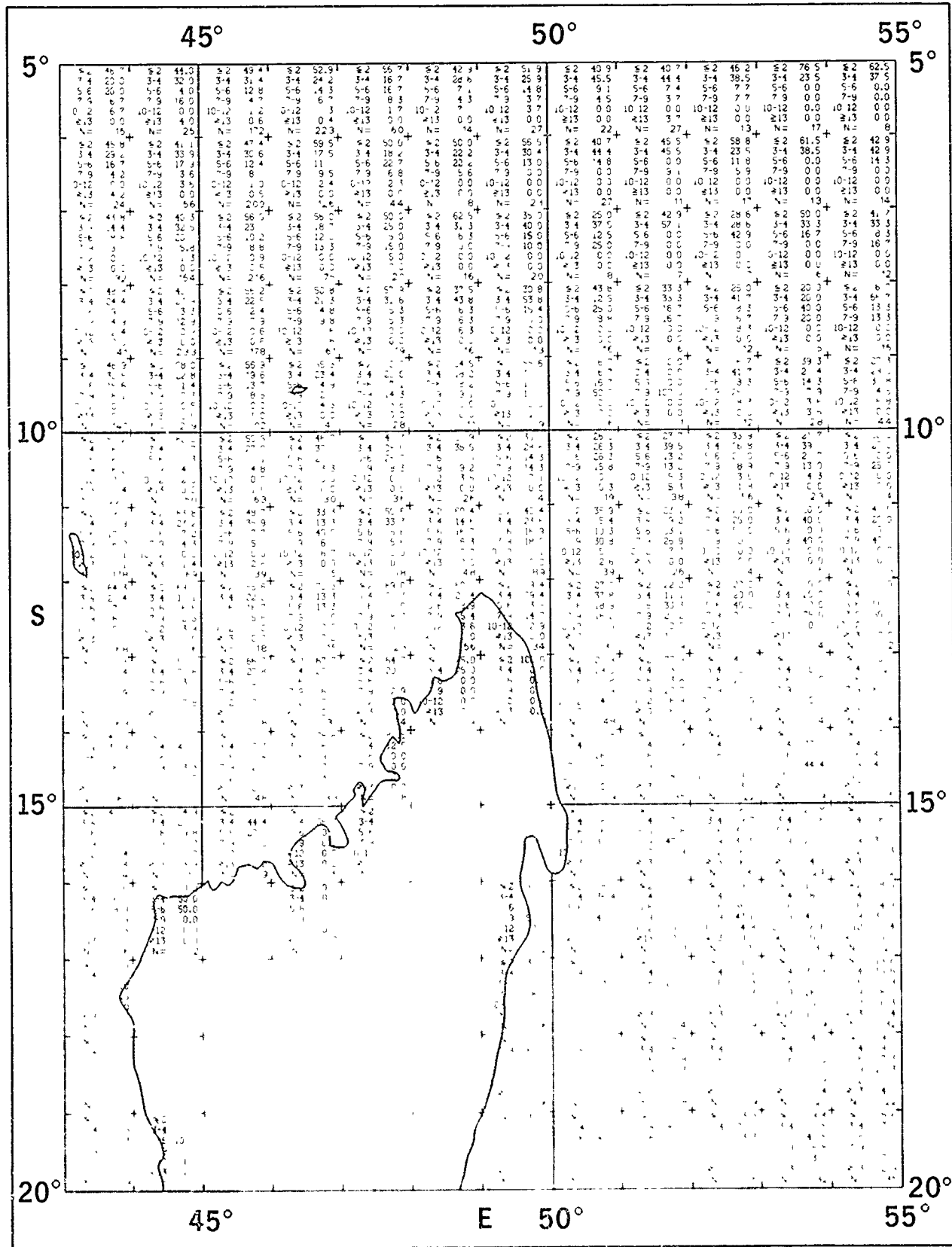
# March

# Wave Height



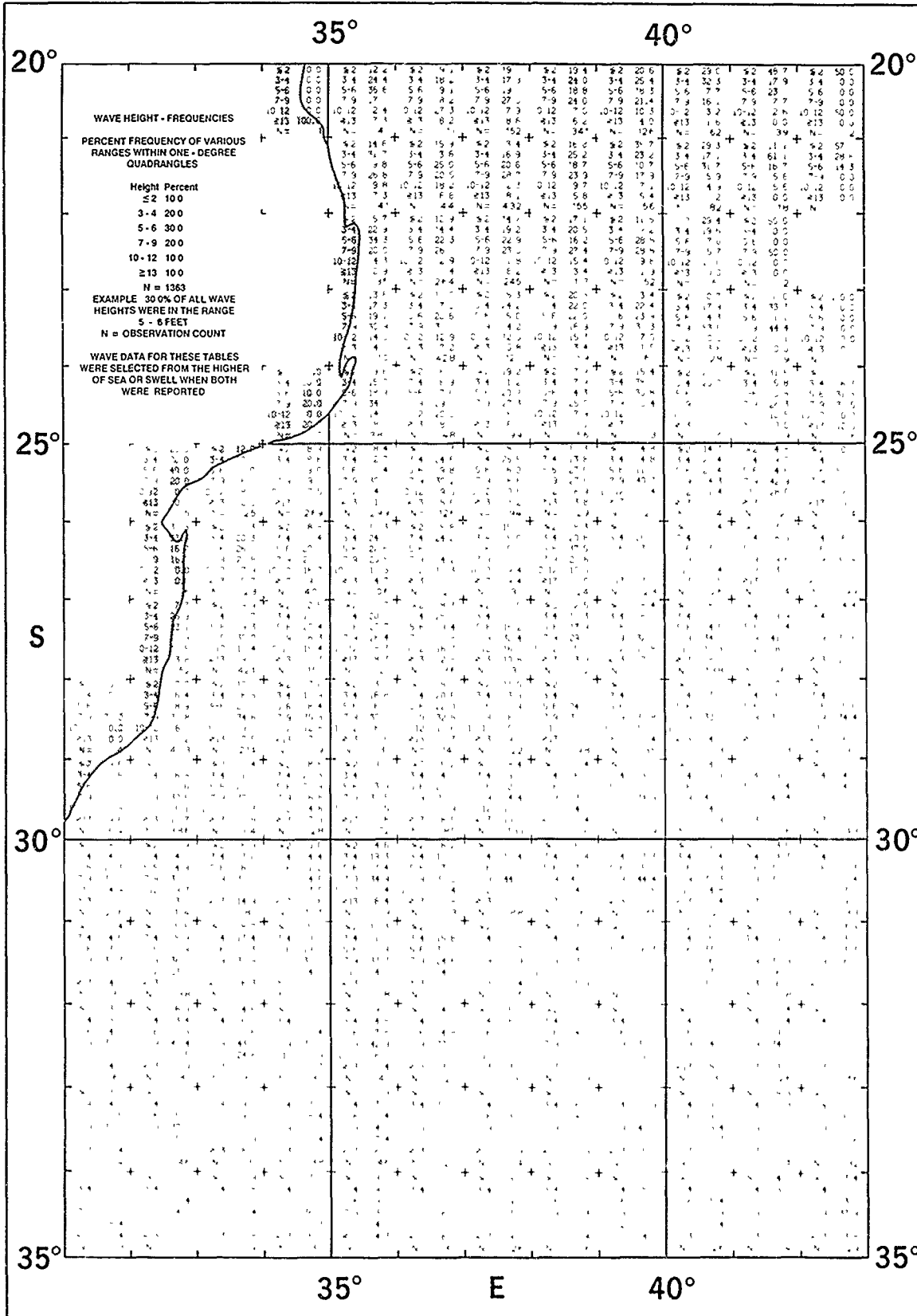
March

Wave Height



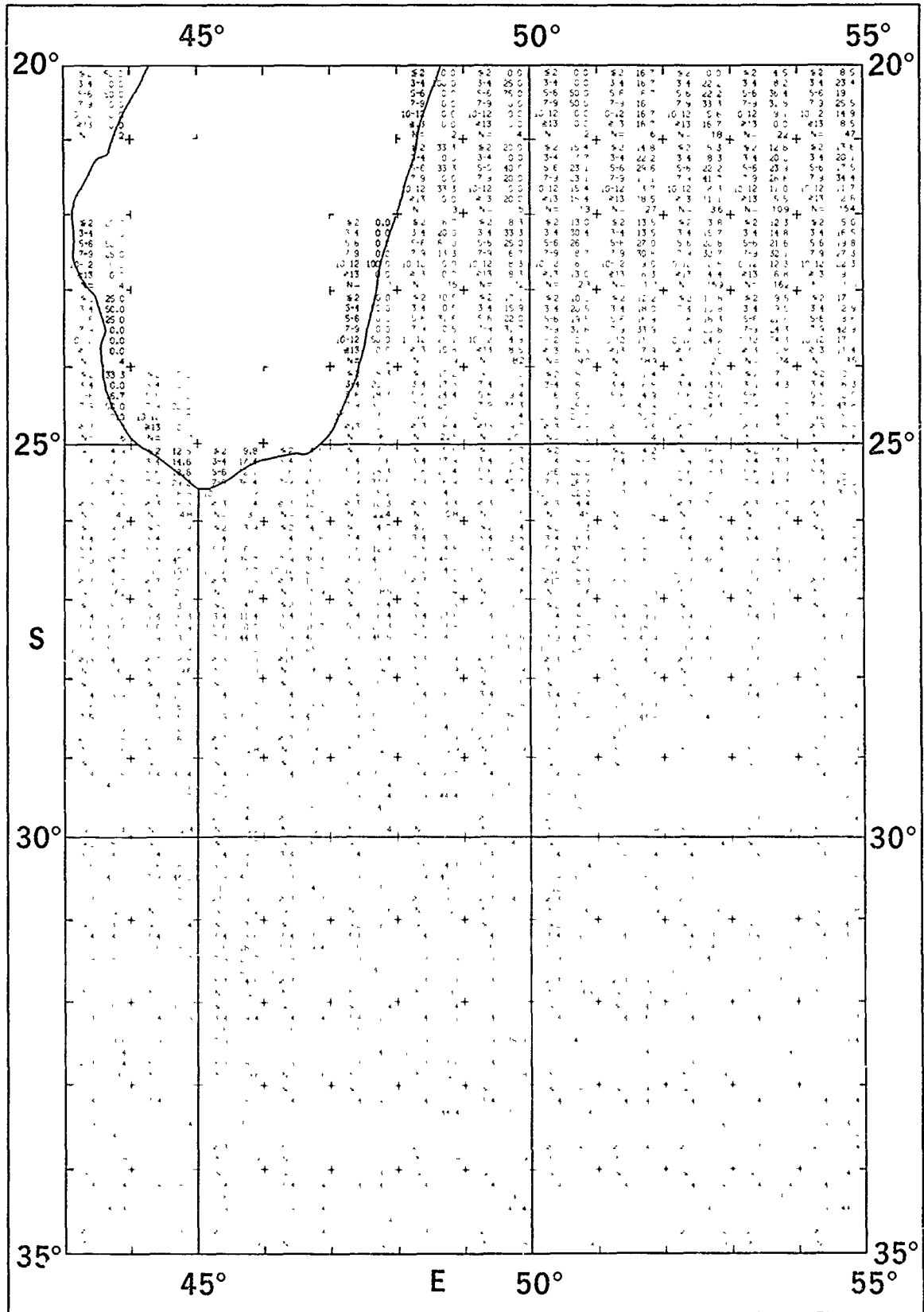
# March

# Wave Height



March

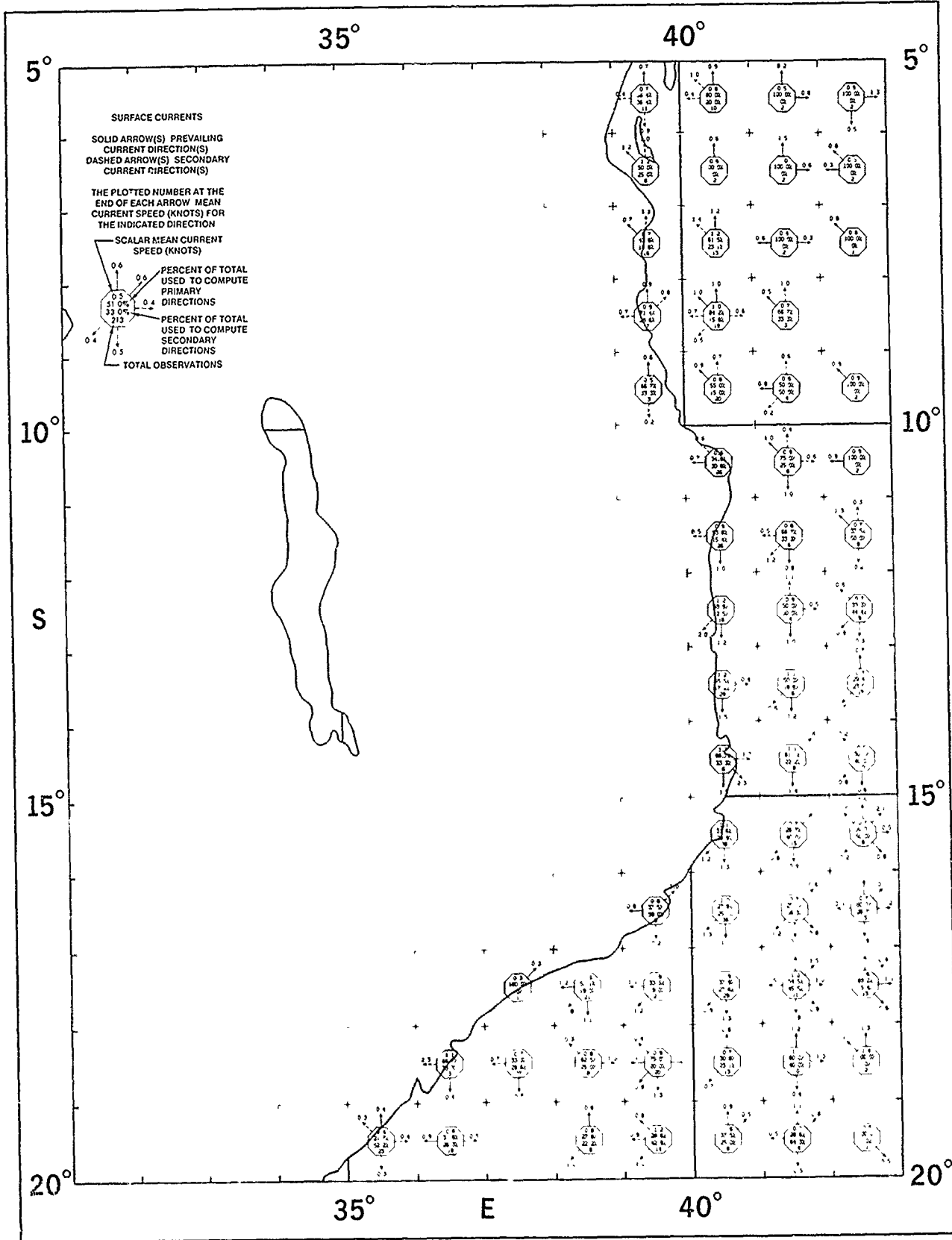
Wave Height





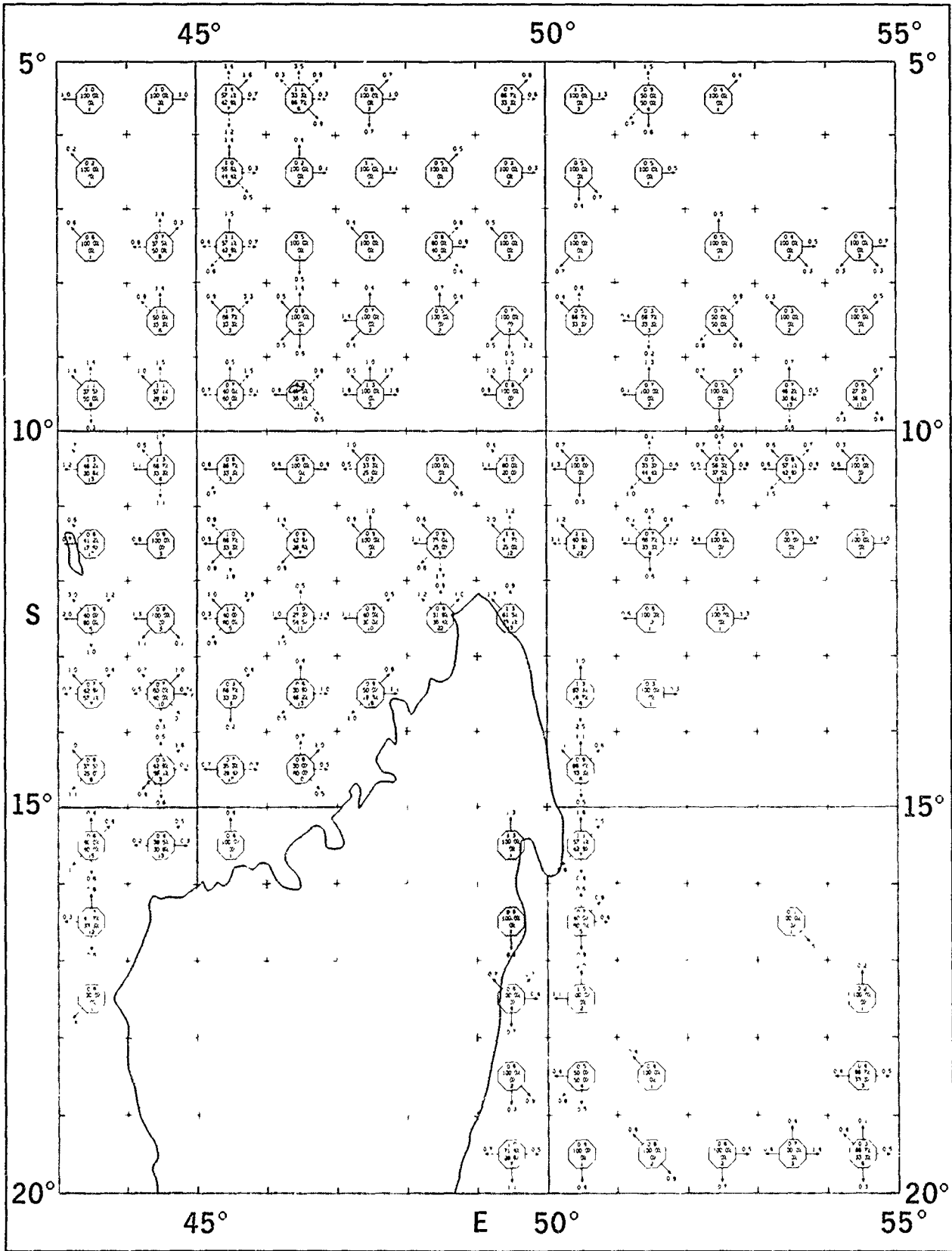
March

# Surface Currents



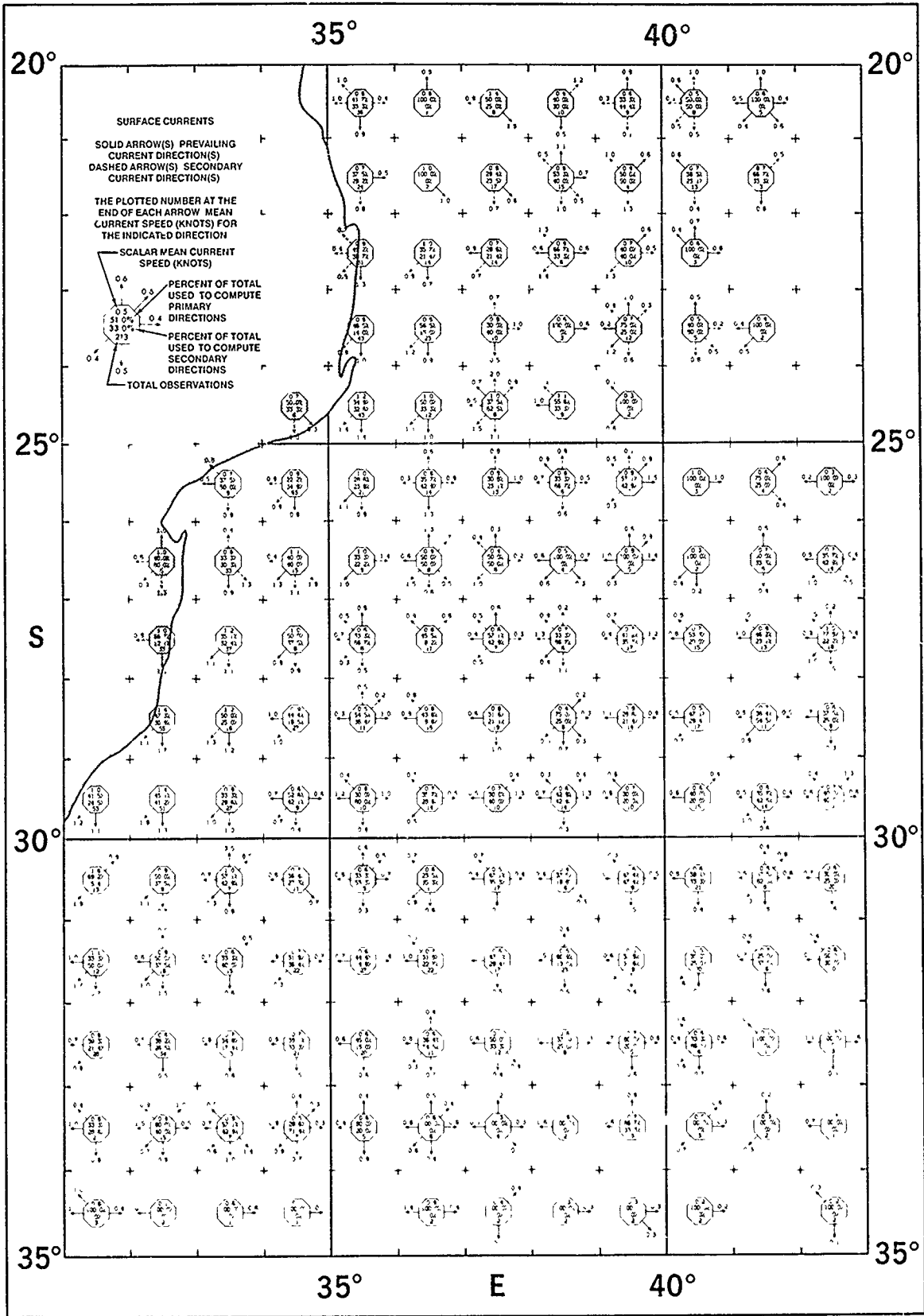
March

Surface Currents



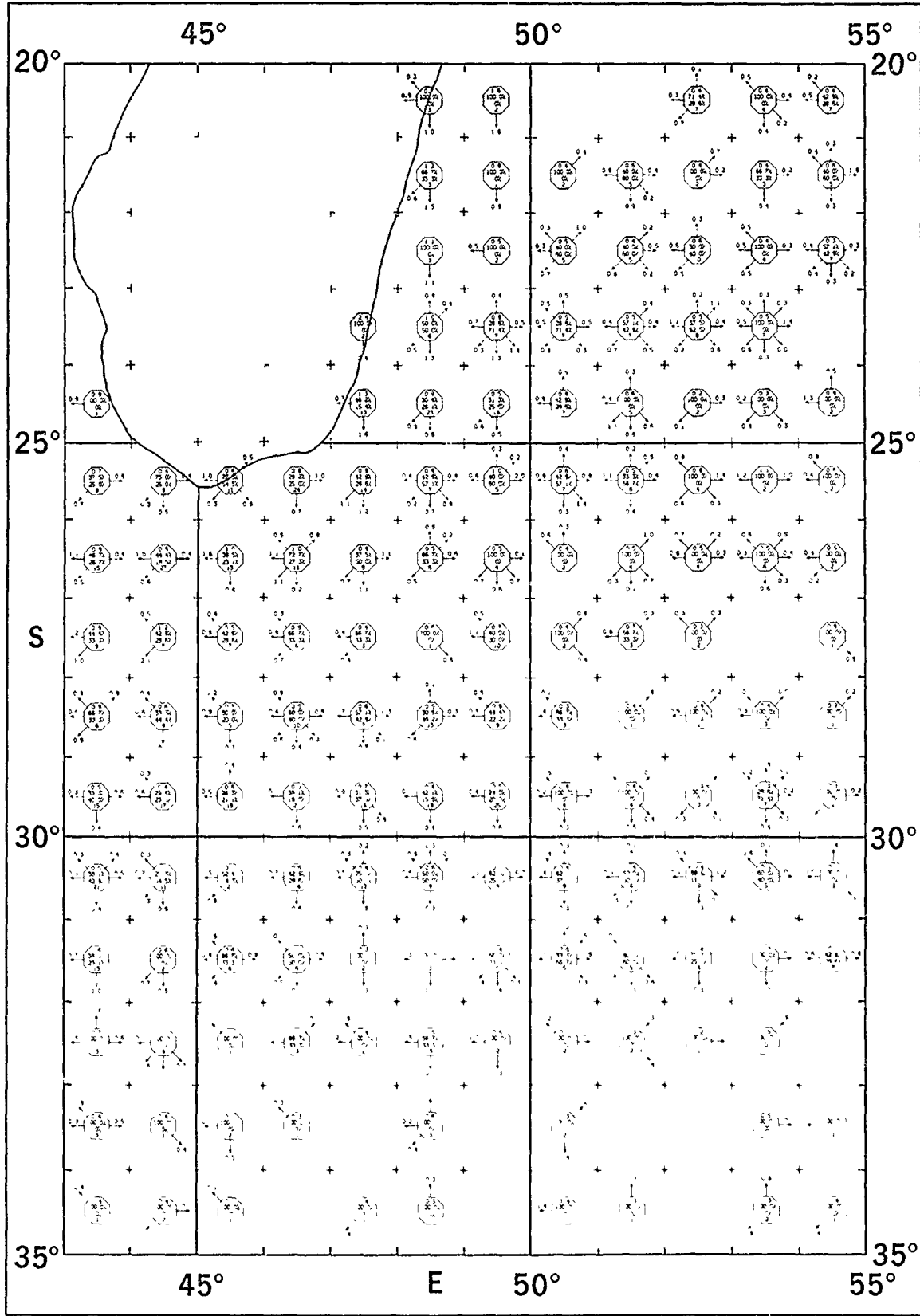
March

# Surface Currents



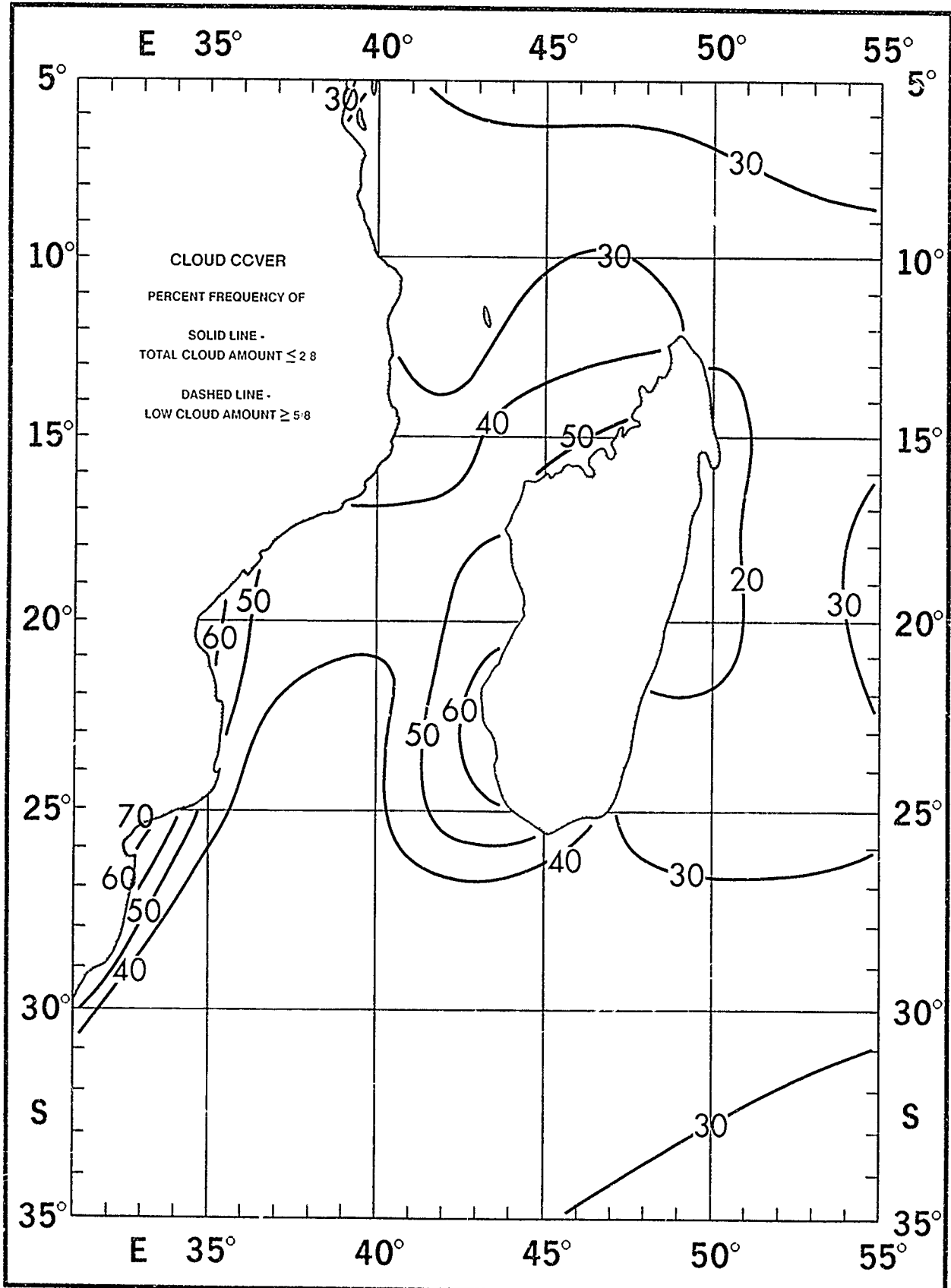
March

Surface Currents



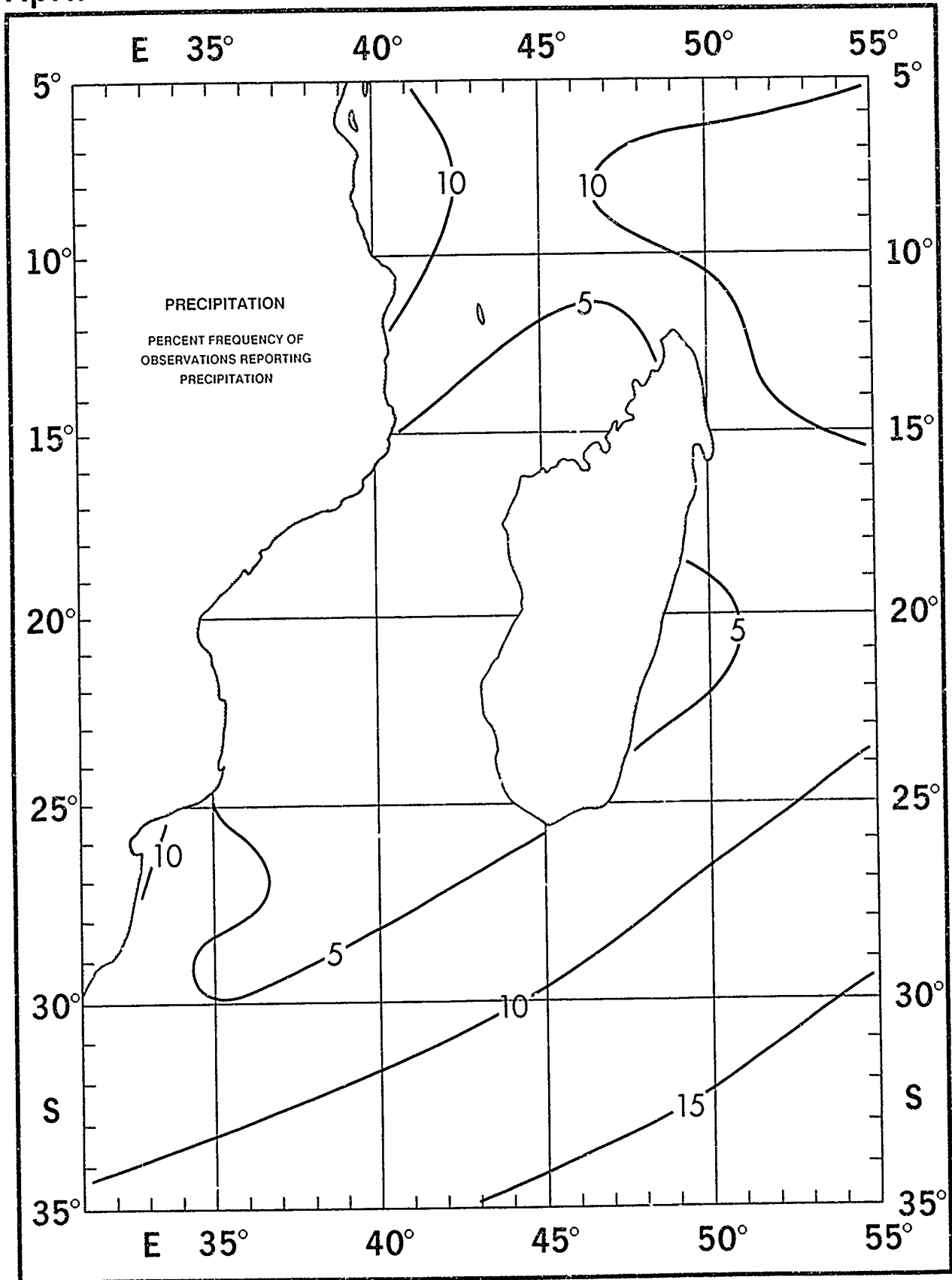
April

Clouds



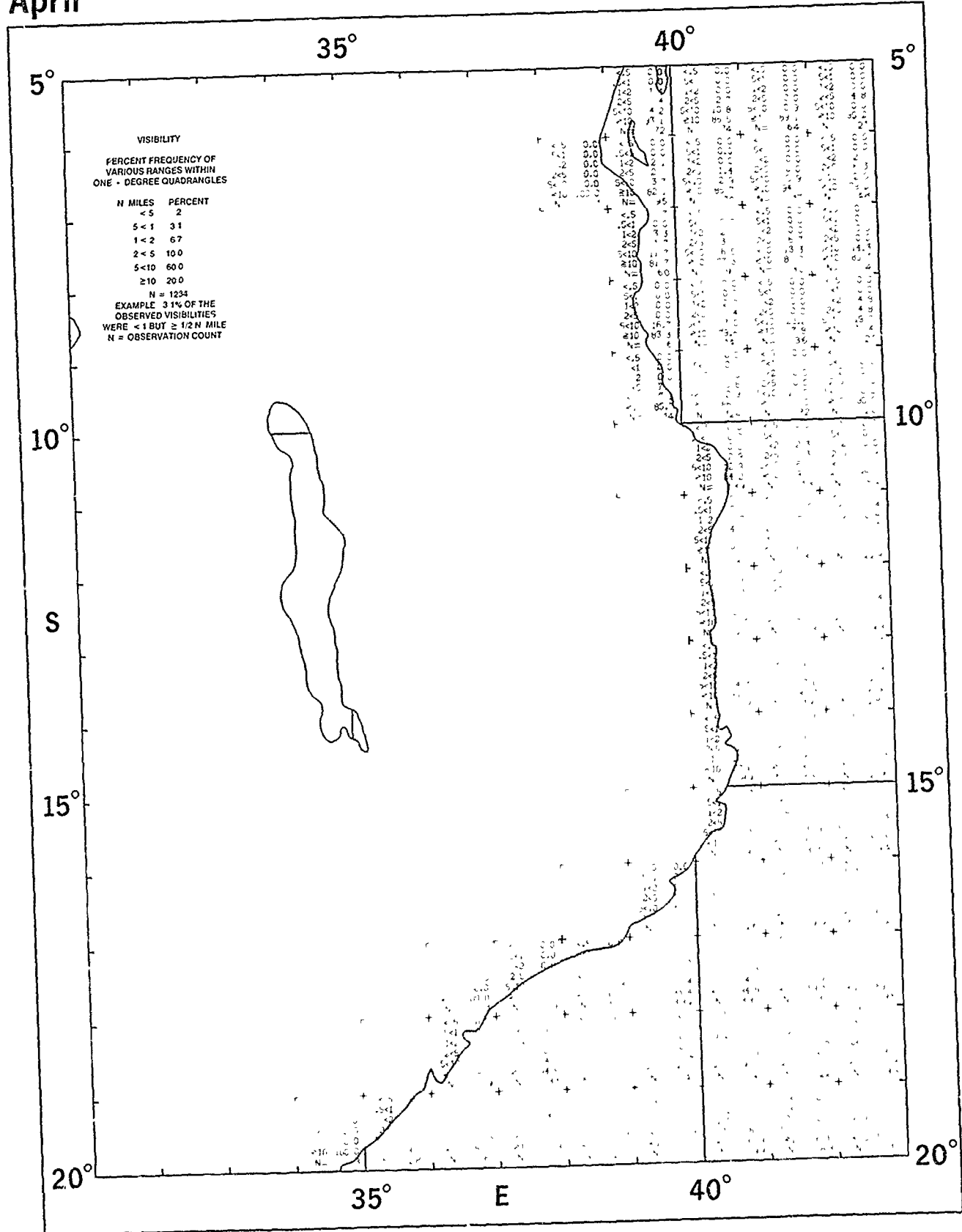
April

Precipitation



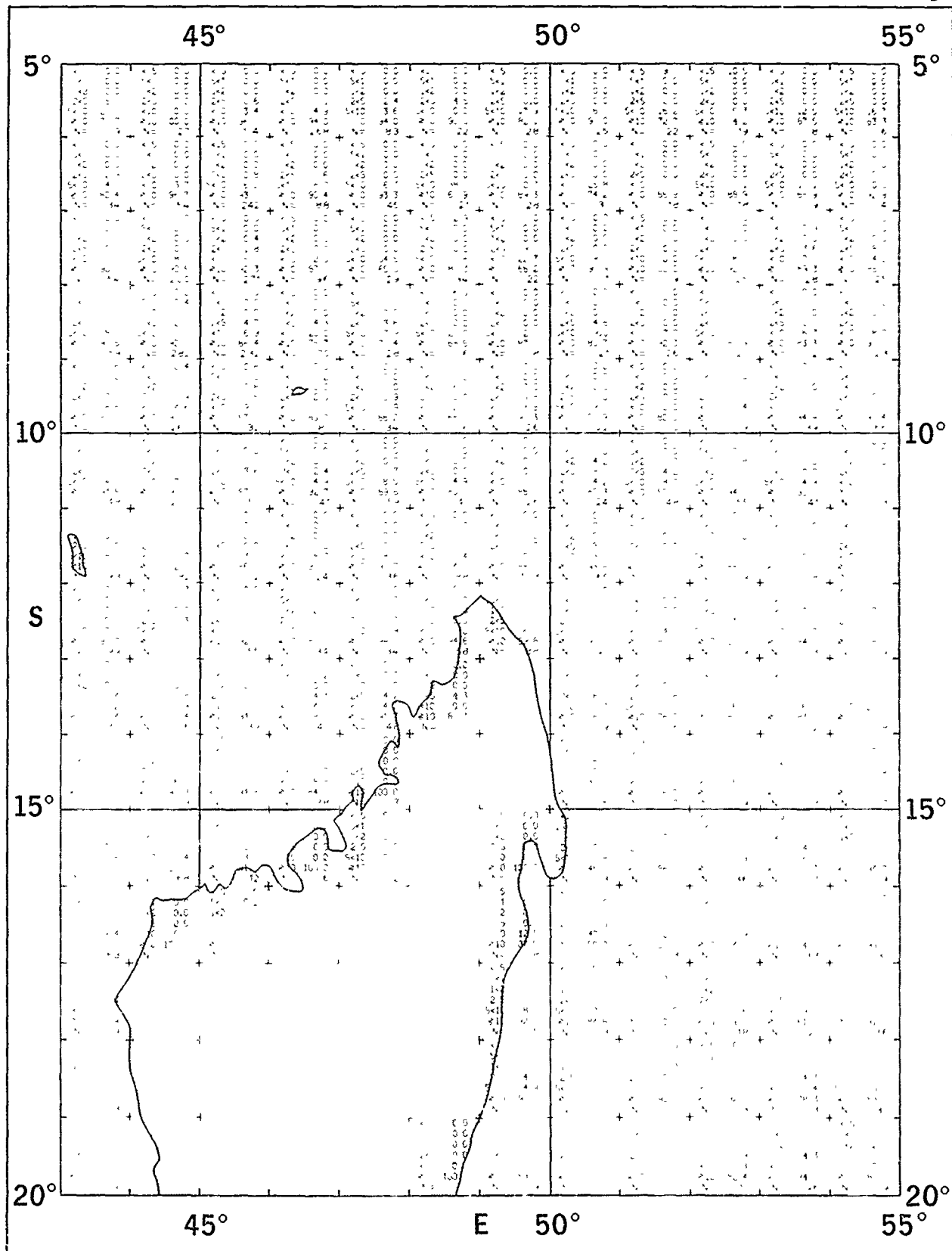
April

# Visibility



April

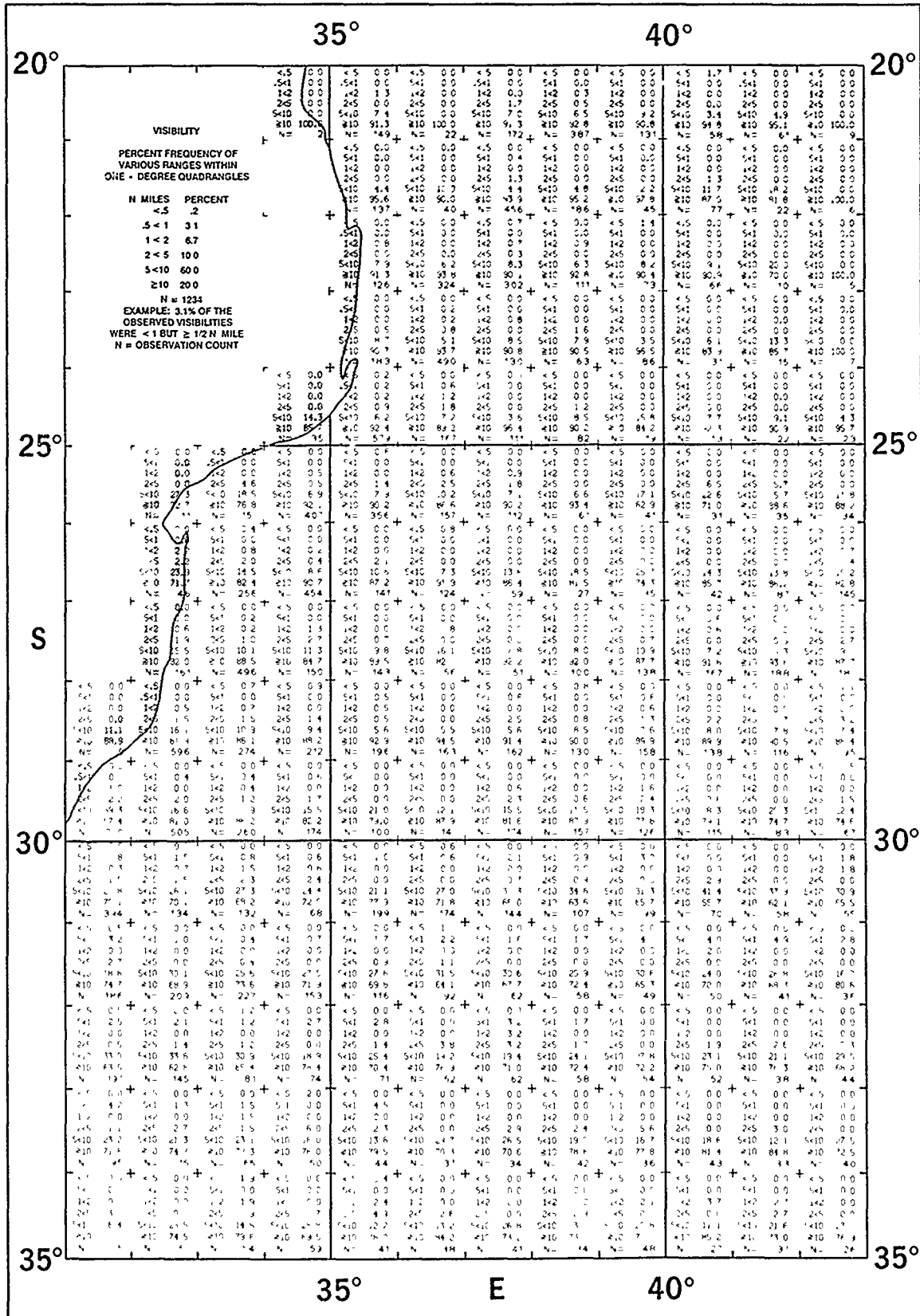
Visibility





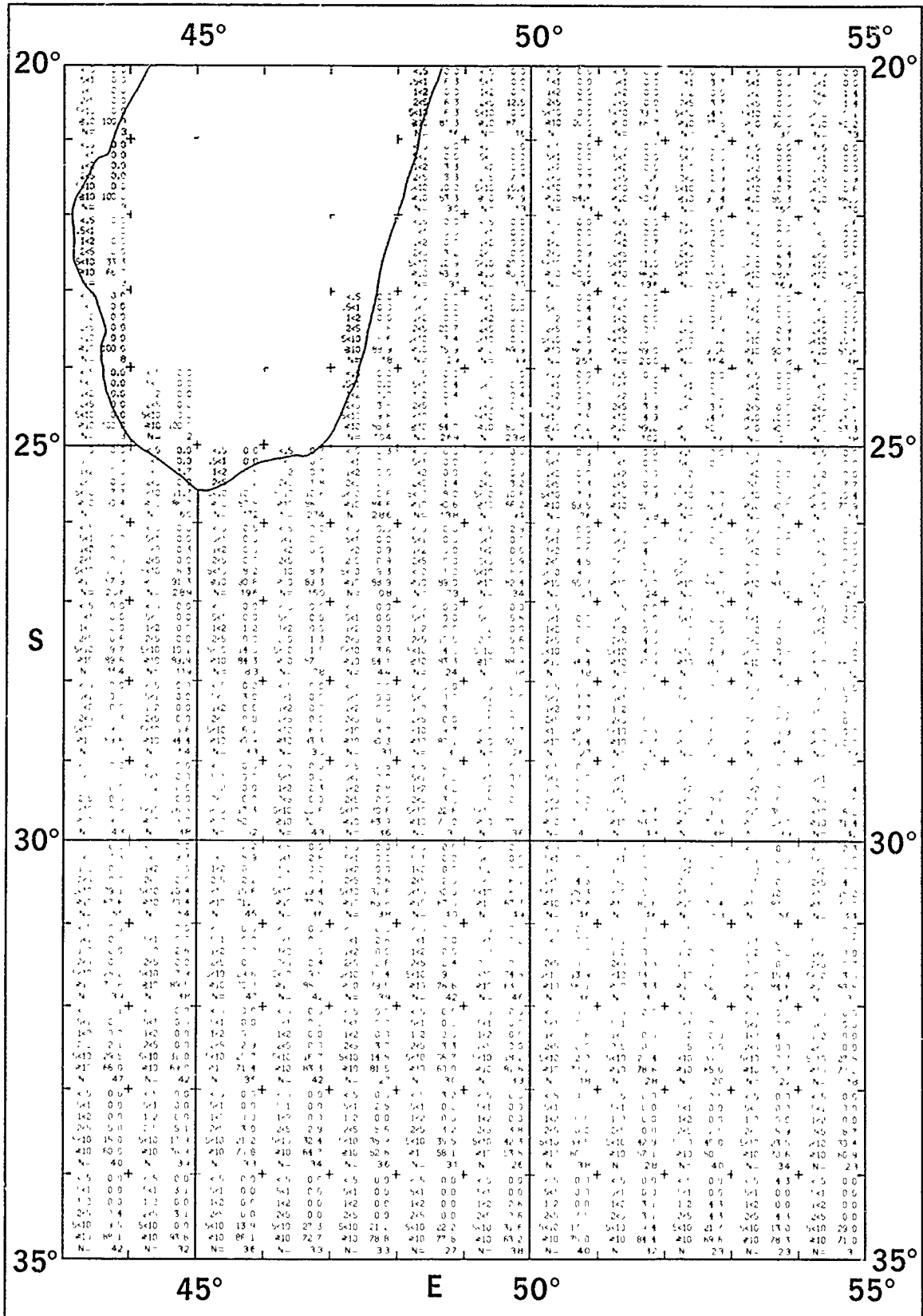
April

Visibility



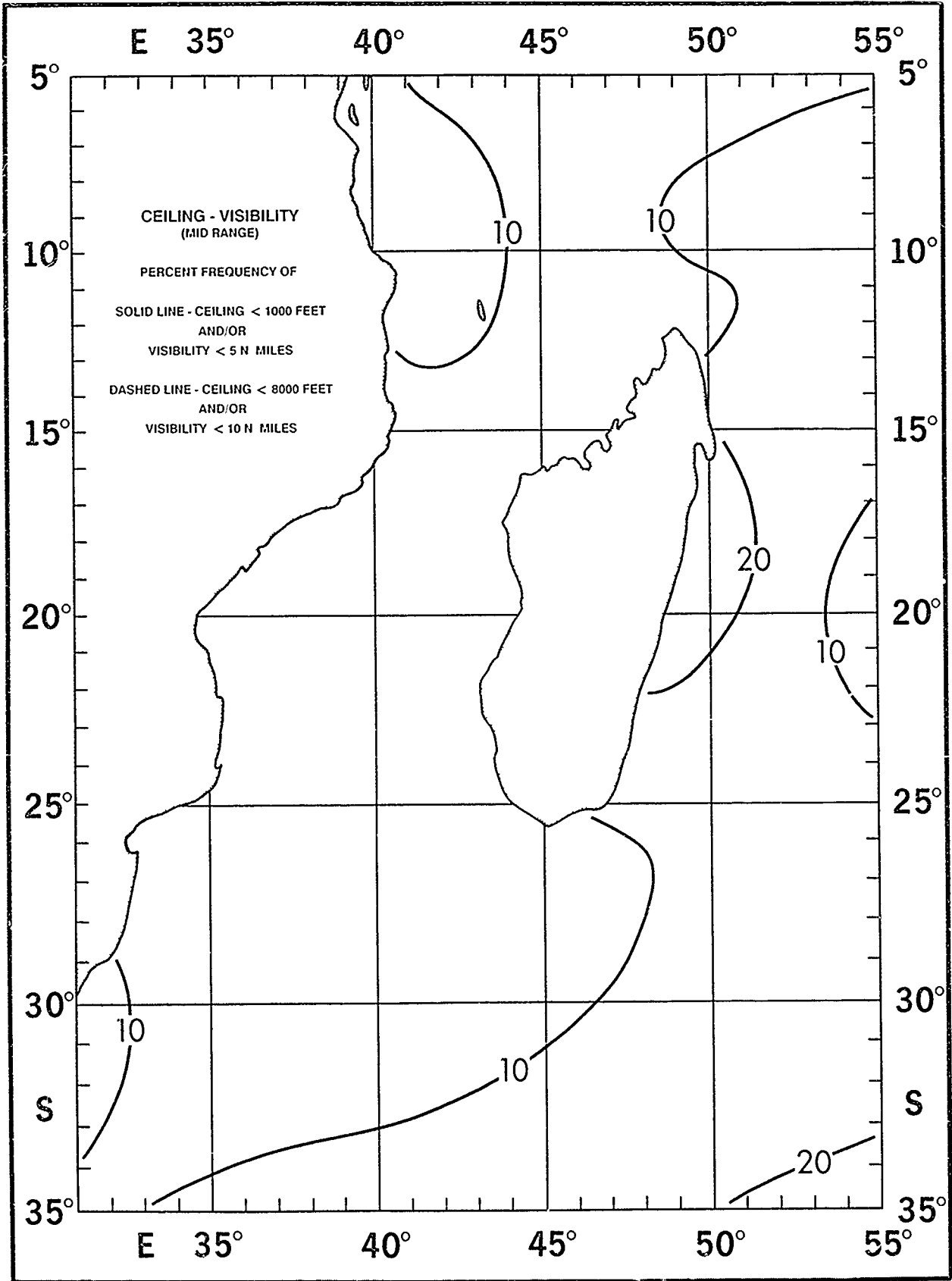
April

Visibility



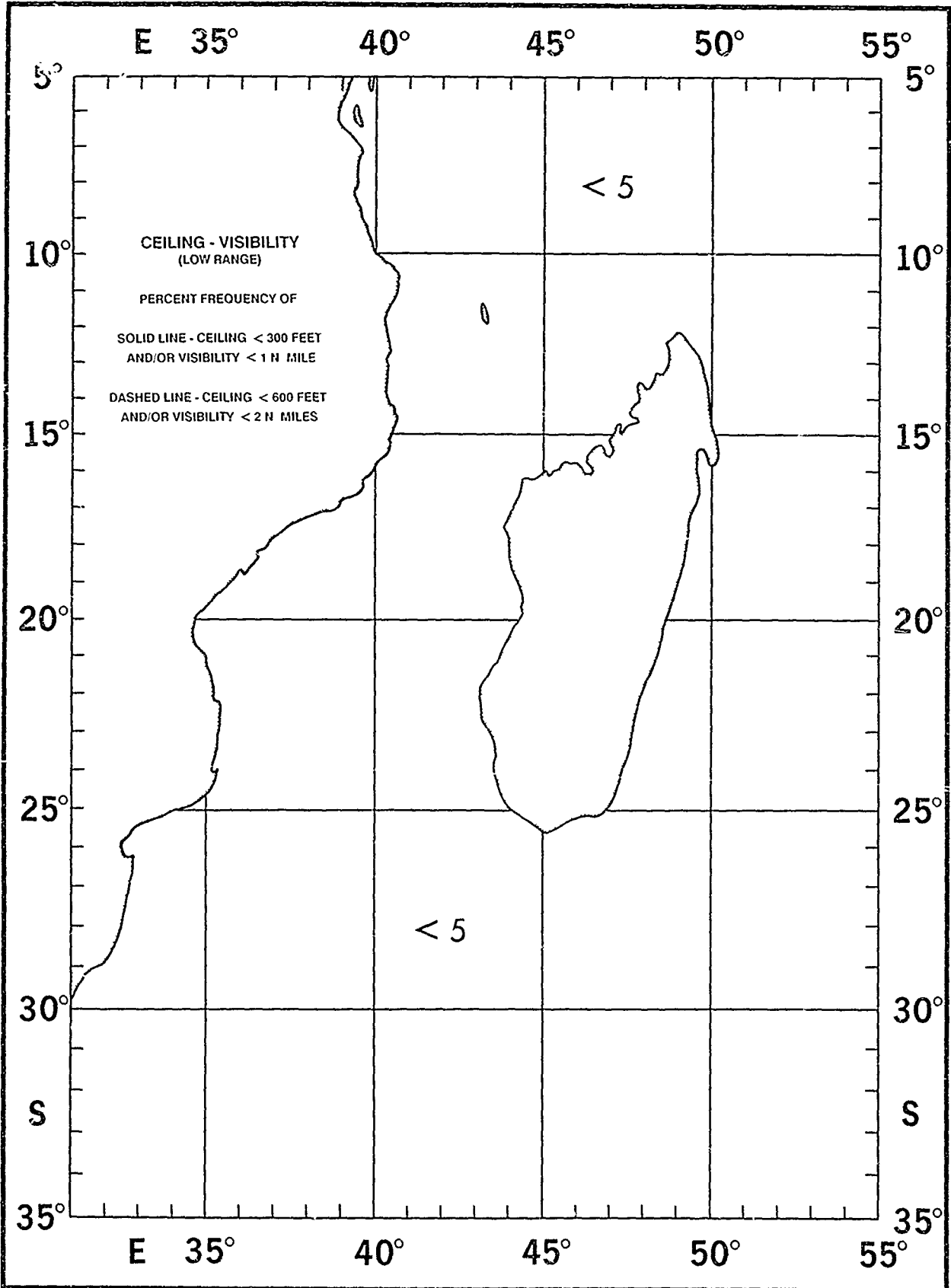
April

Ceiling - Visibility (Mid Range)



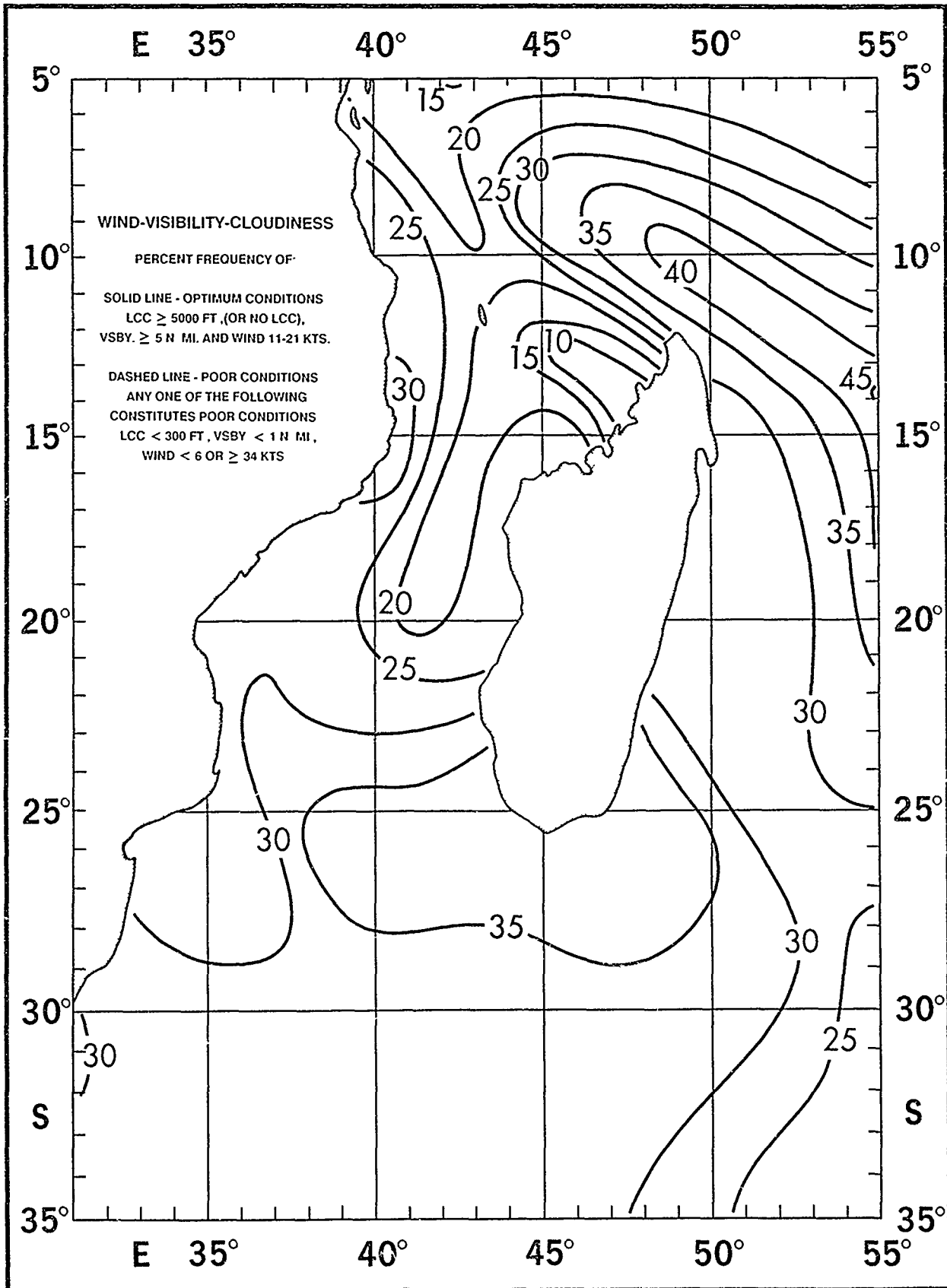
April

Ceiling - Visibility (Low Range)



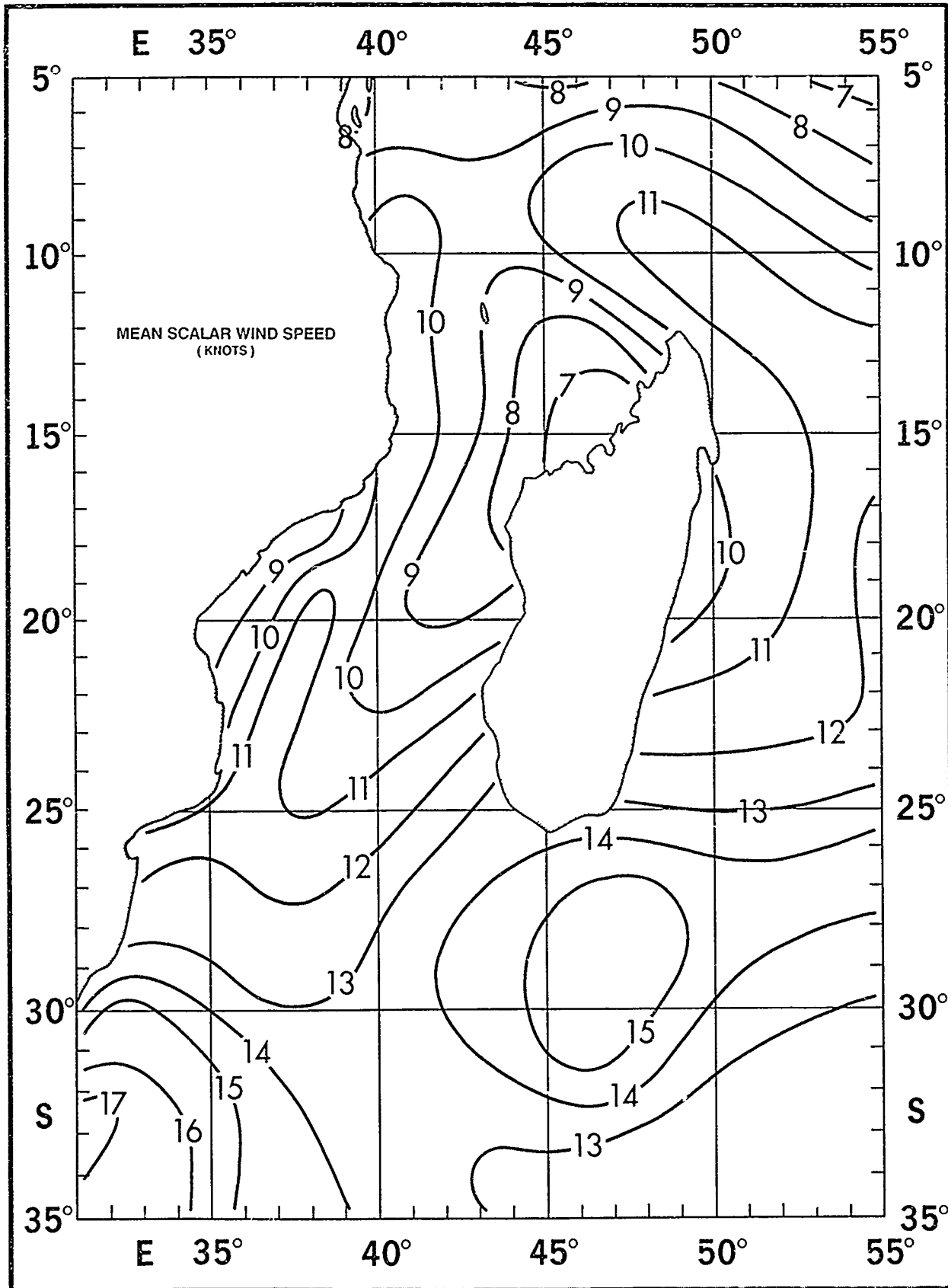
April

Wind - Visibility - Cloudiness



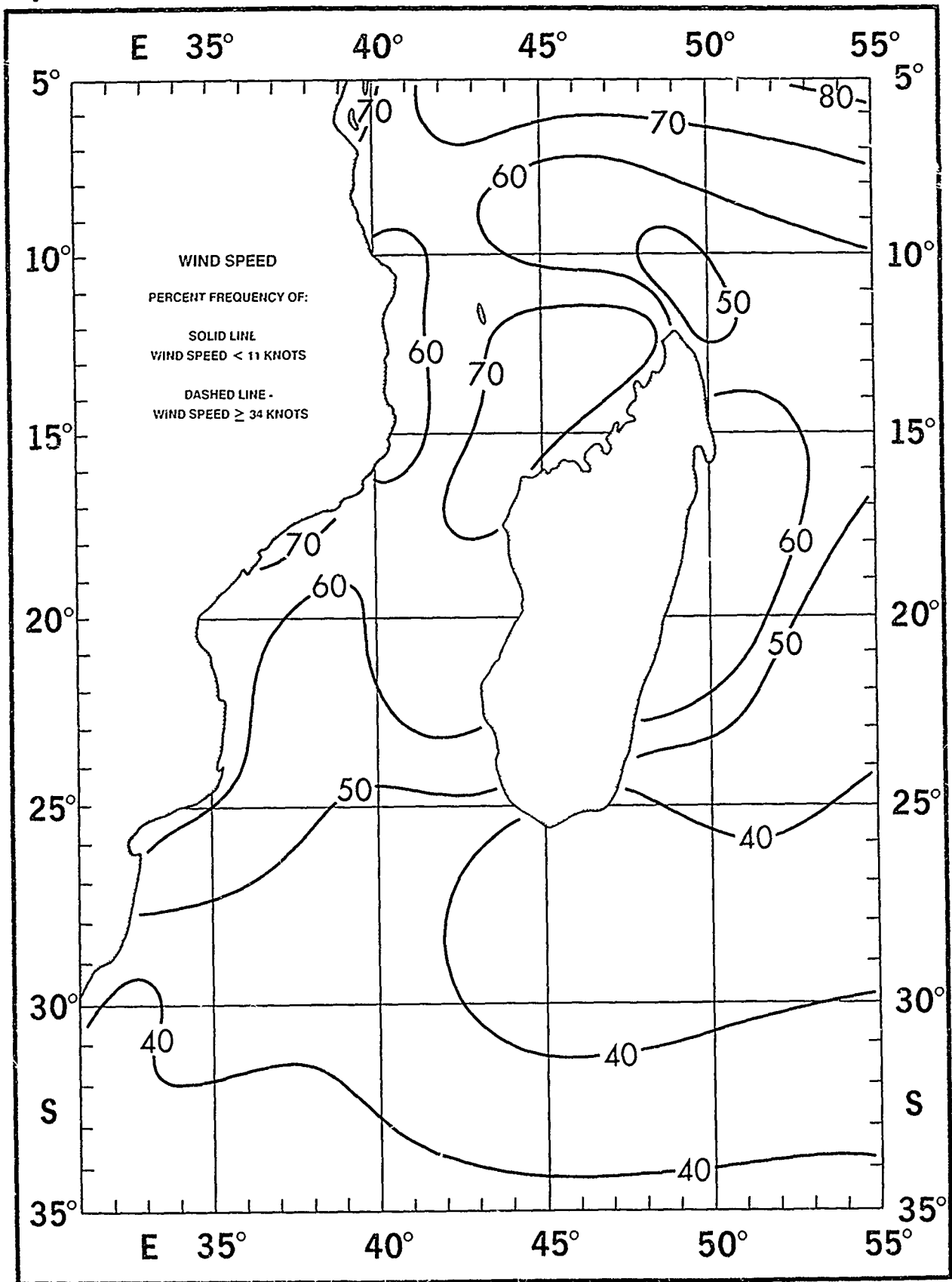
April

Mean Scalar Wind Speed



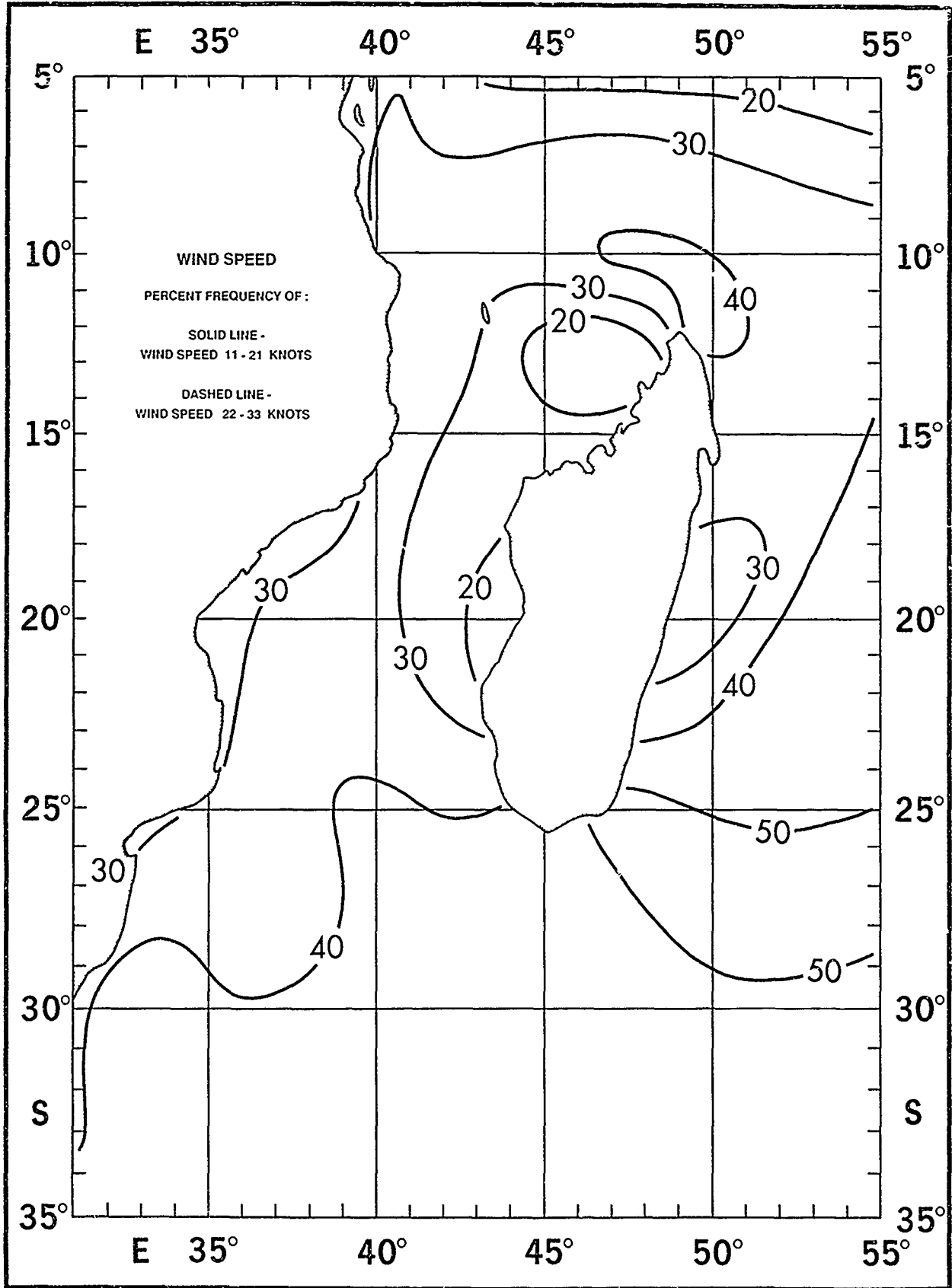
April

Wind Speed  $< 11$  and  $\geq 34$  Knots



April

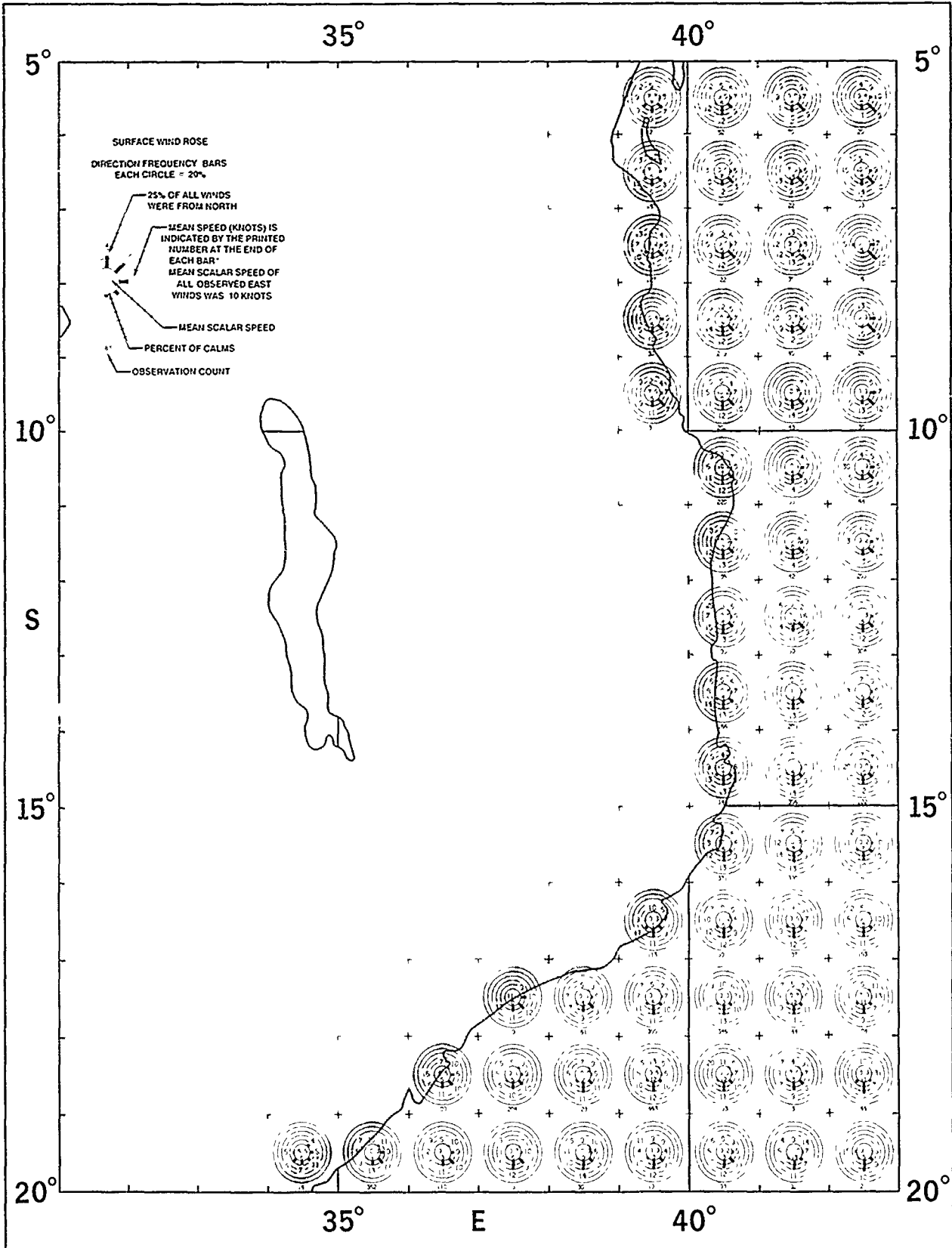
Wind Speed 11 - 21 and 22 - 33 Knots





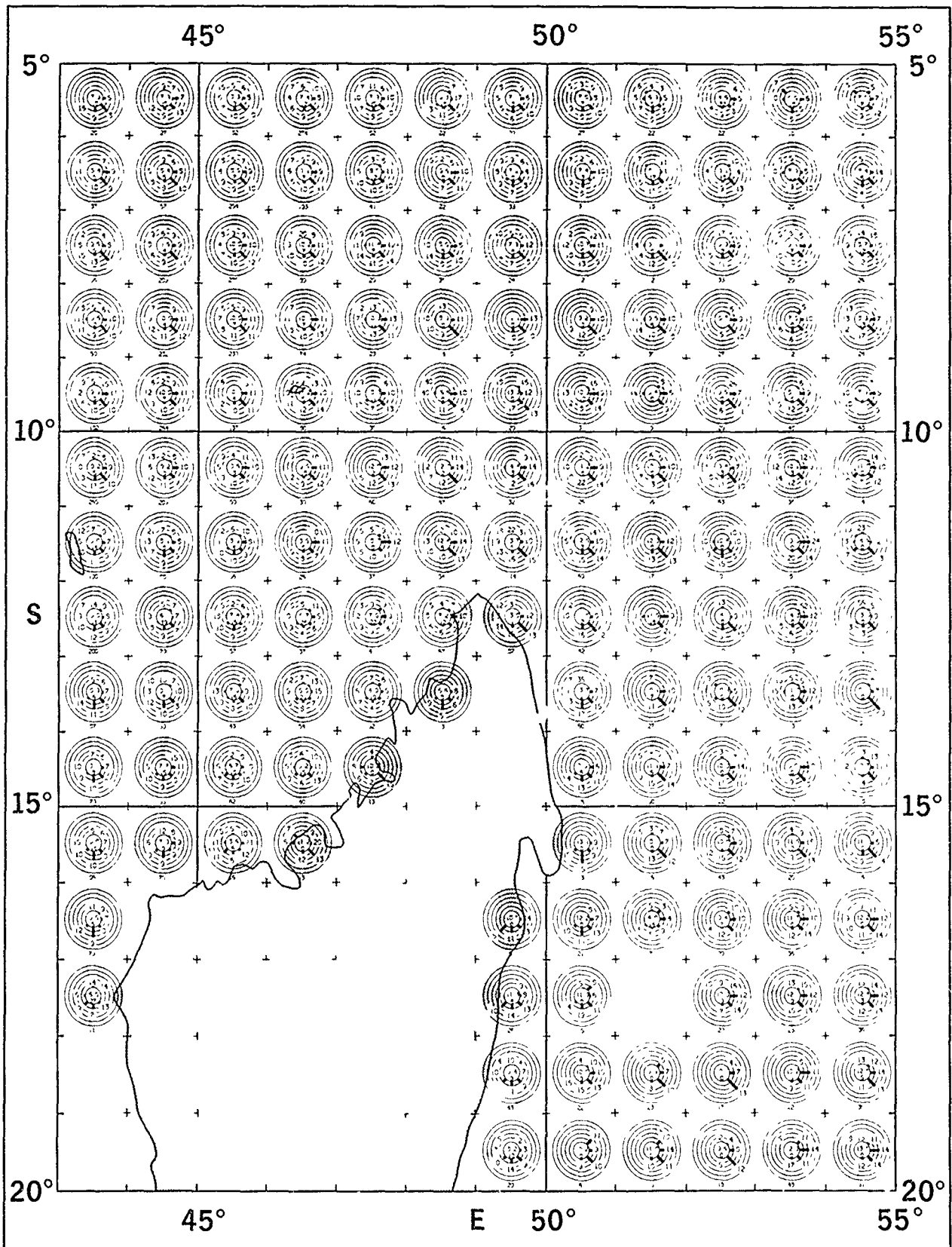
April

# Surface Wind Roses



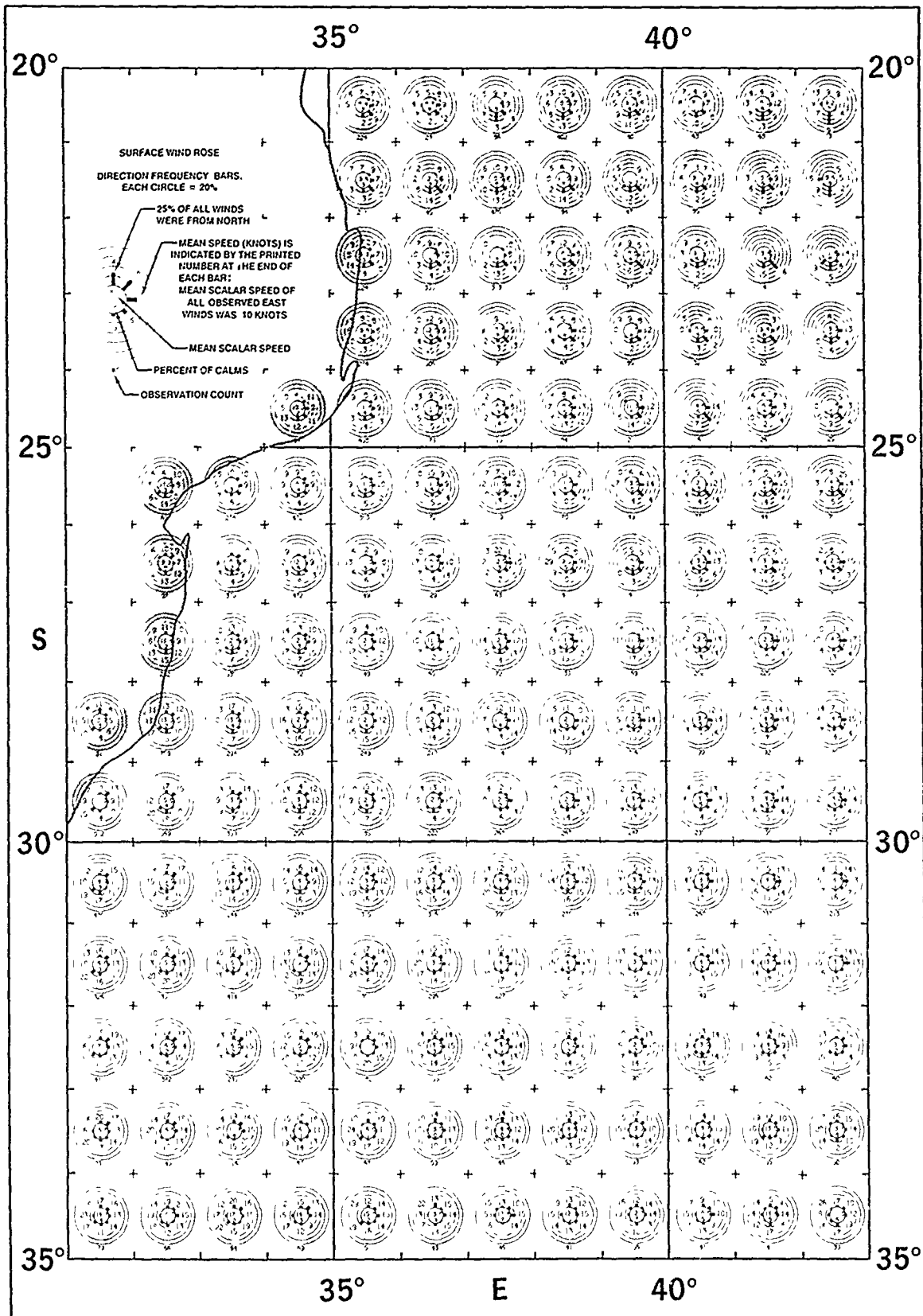
April

Surface Wind Roses



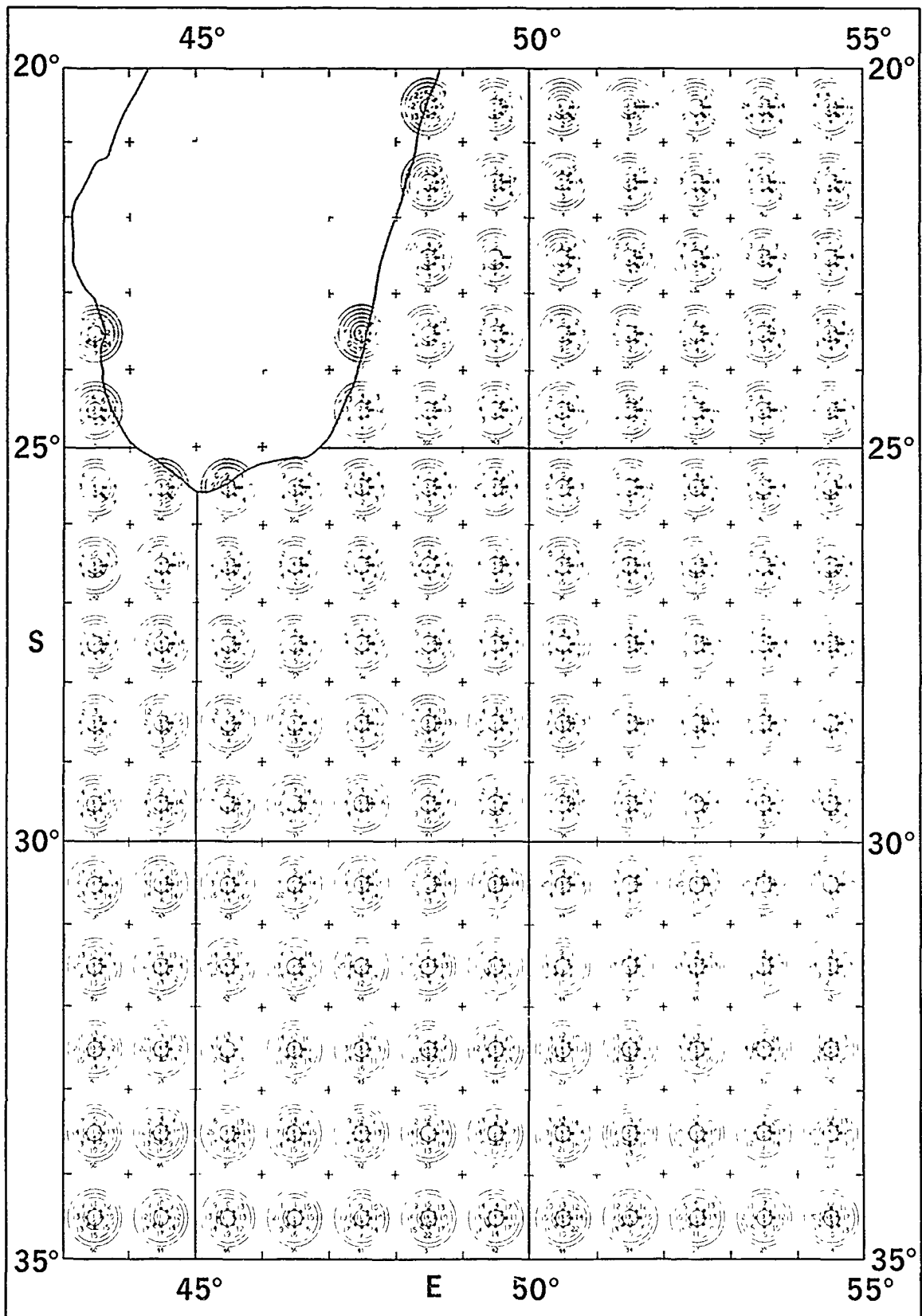
April

# Surface Wind Roses



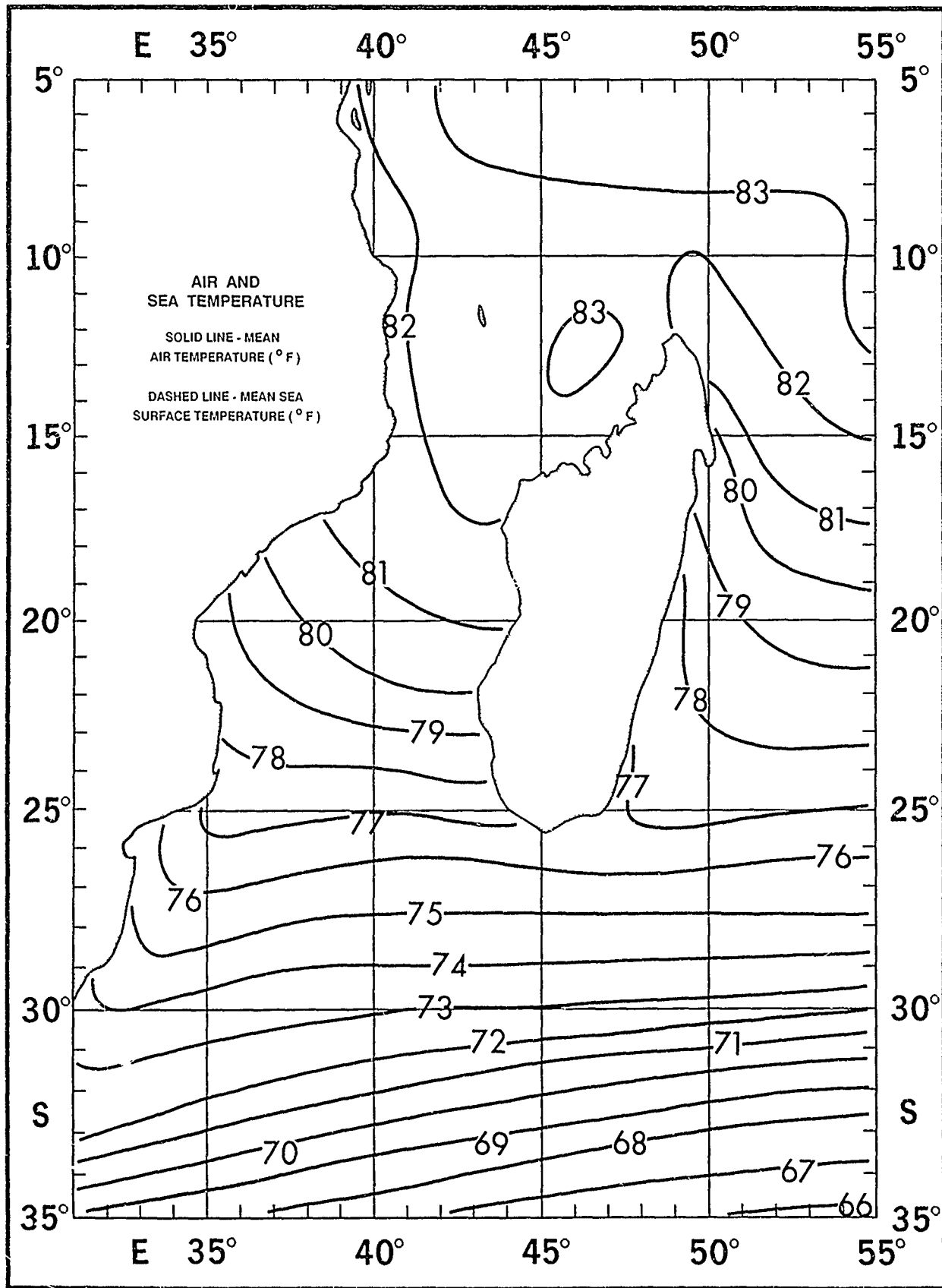
April

Surface Wind Roses



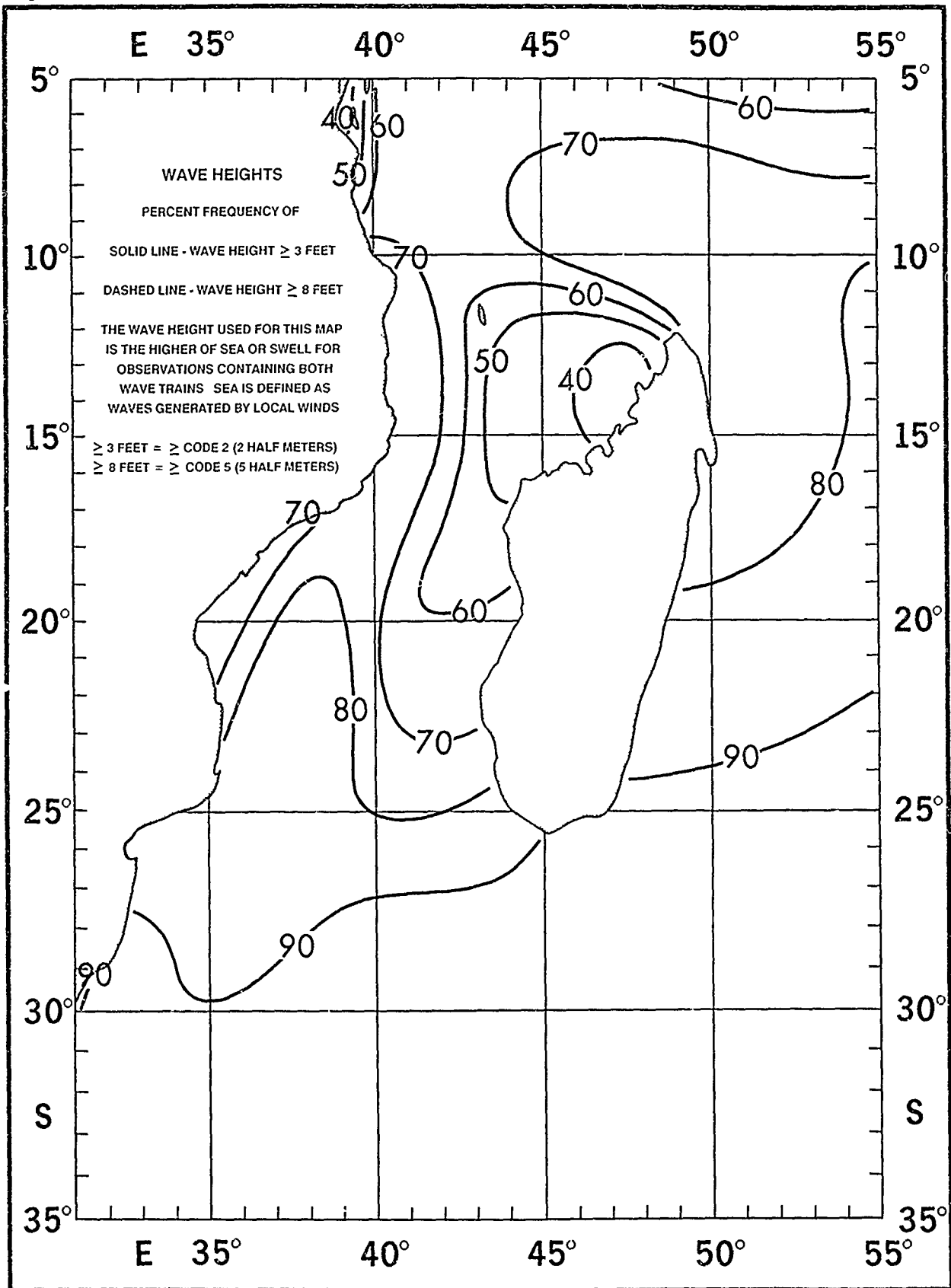
April

Air and Sea Temperature



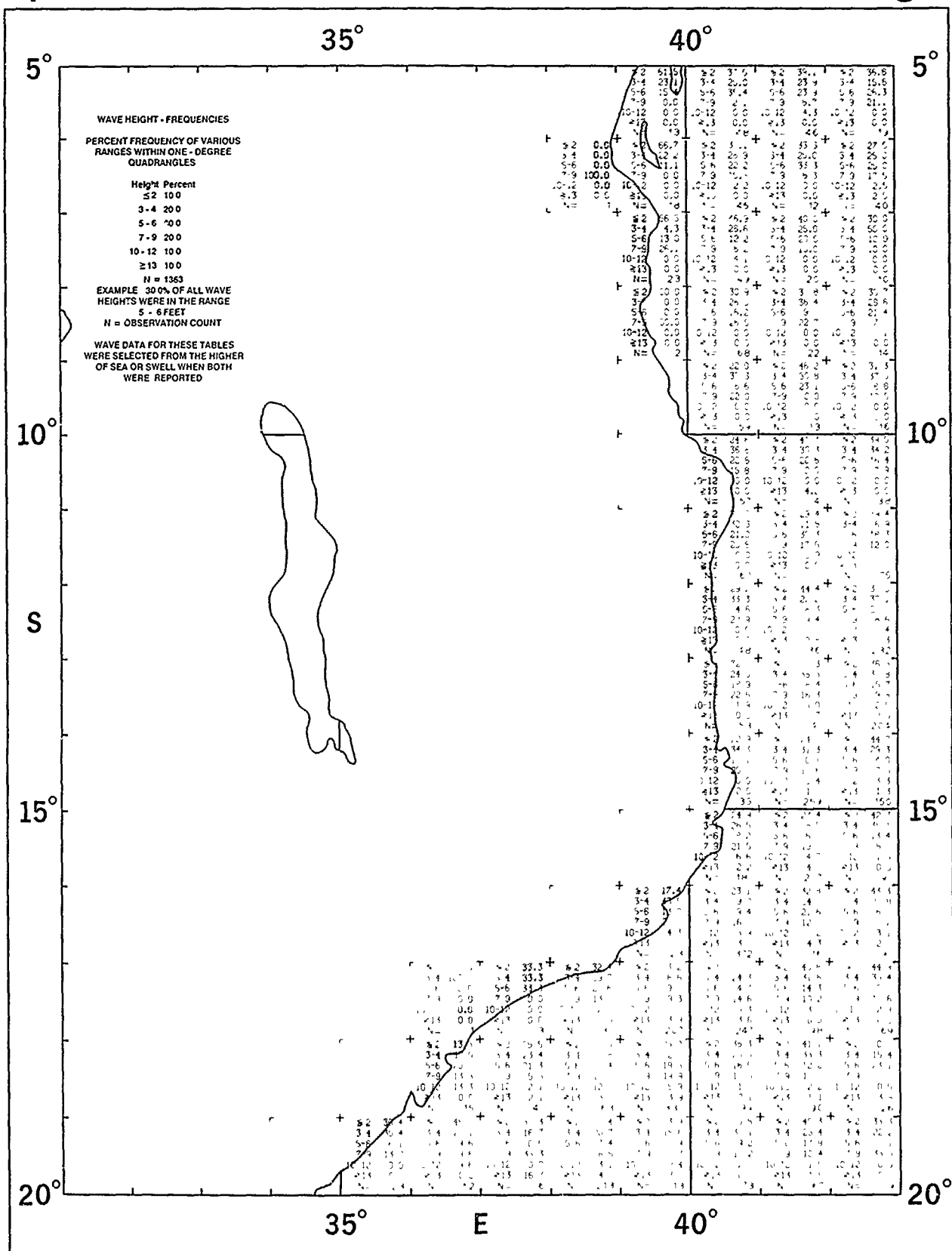
April

Wave Height



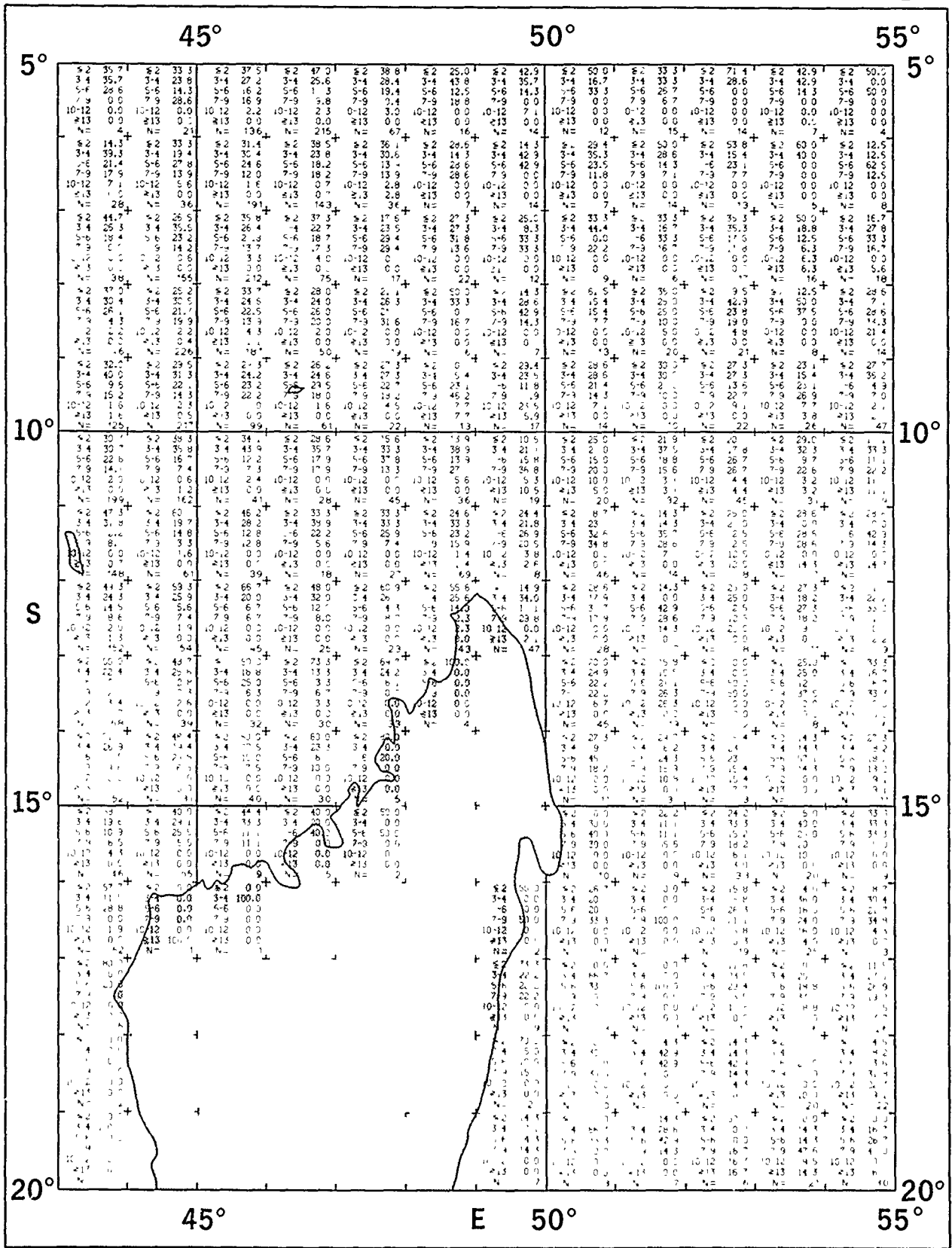
April

Wave Height



April

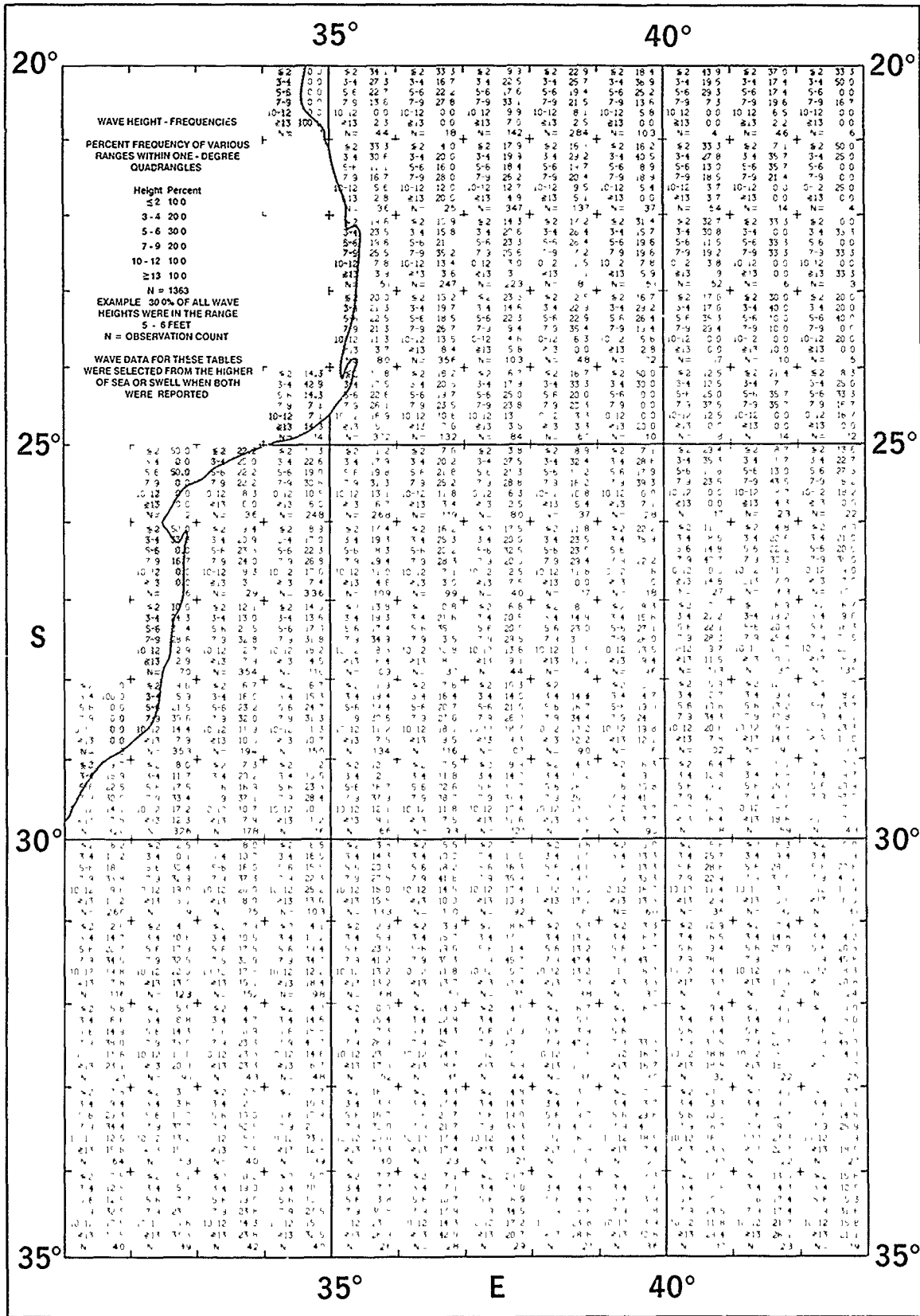
Wave Height





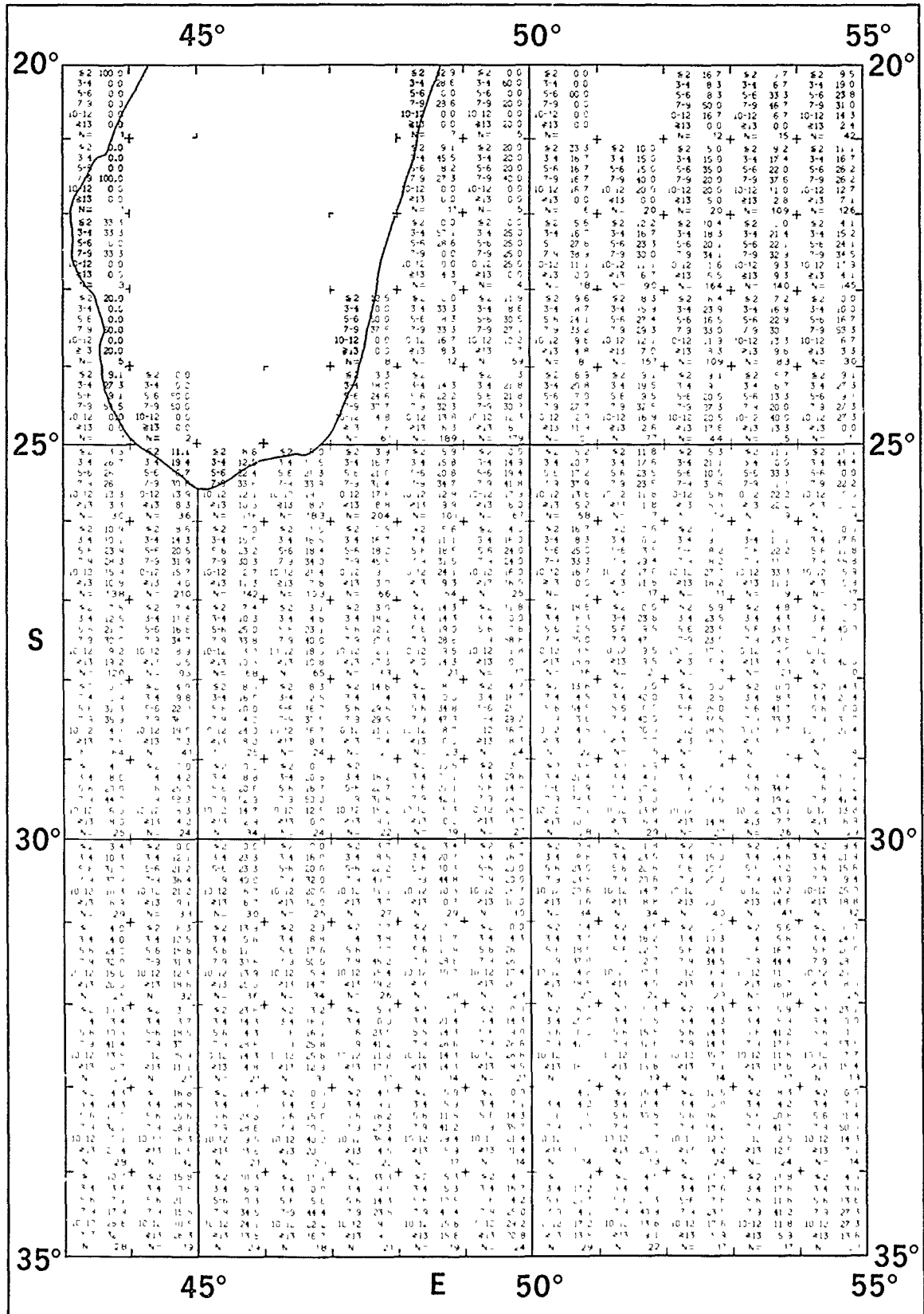
April

Wave Height



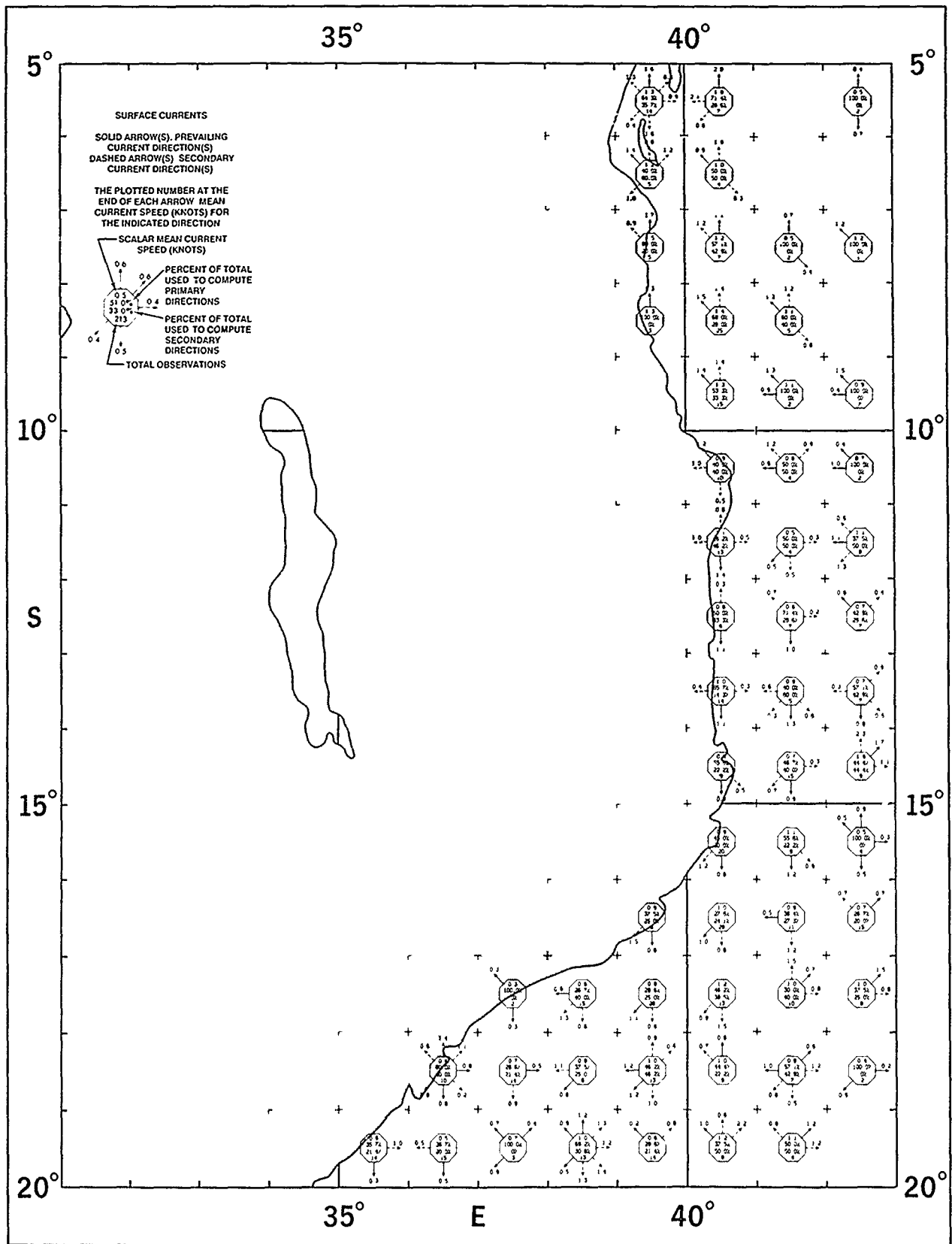
April

Wave Height



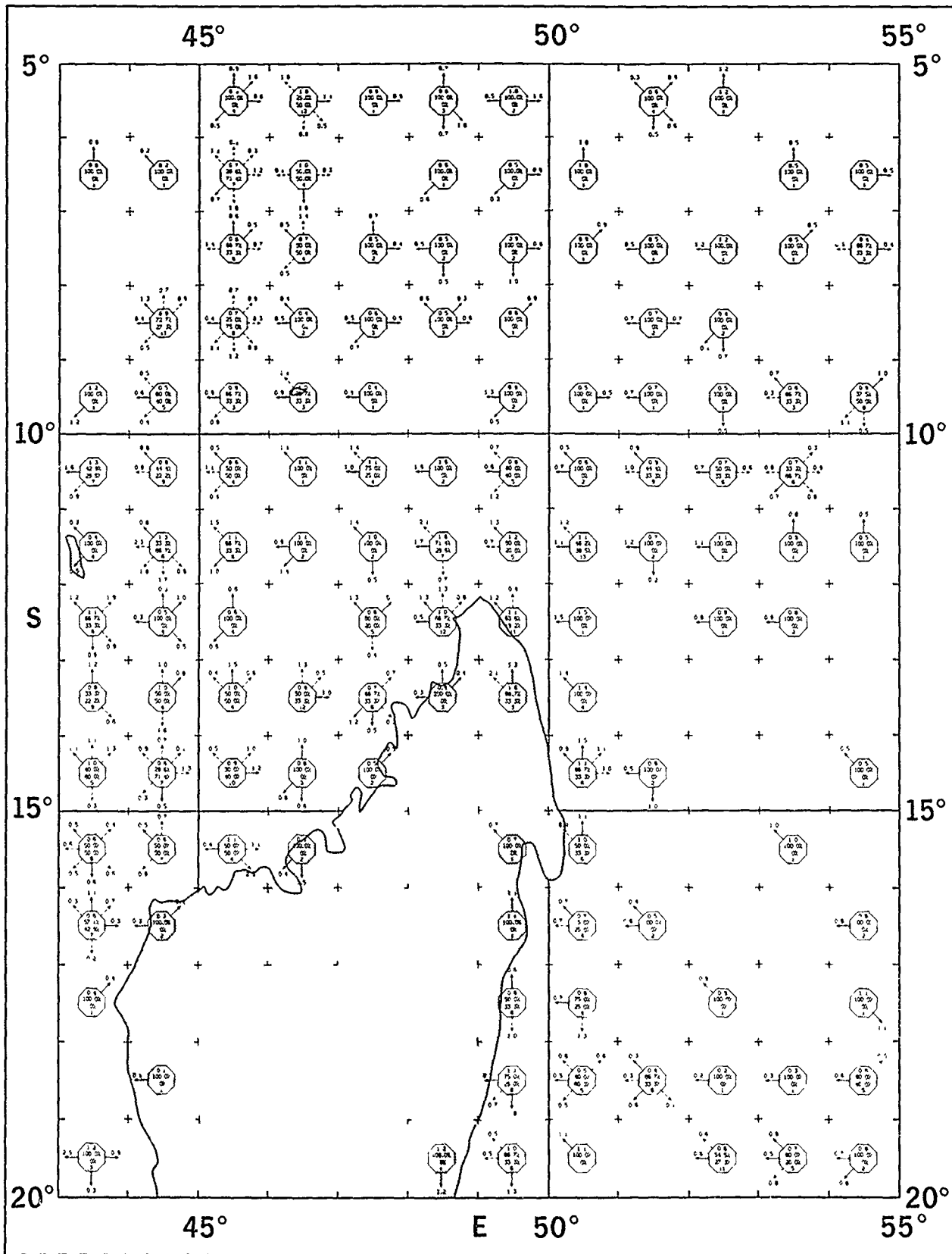
April

# Surface Currents



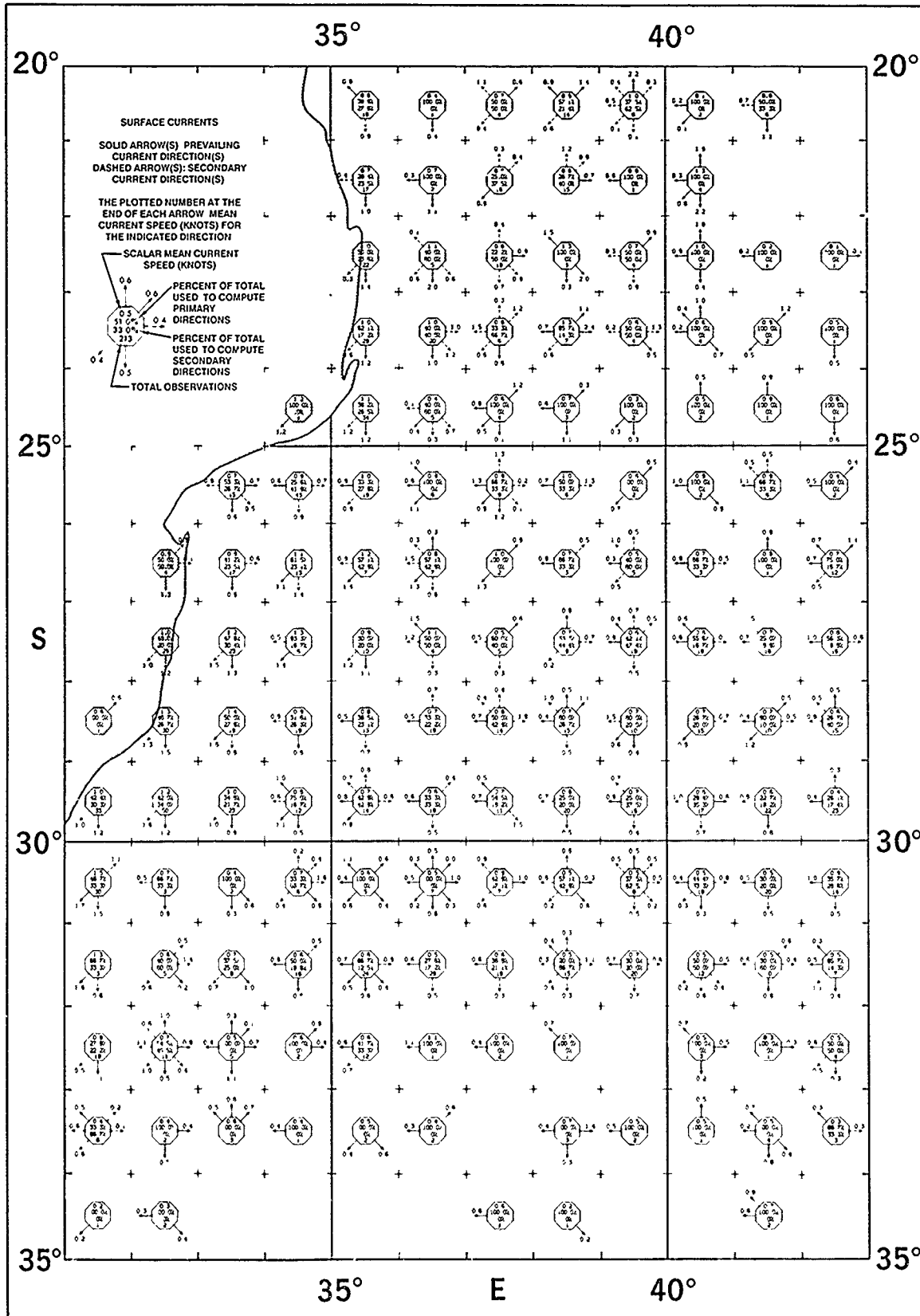
April

Surface Currents



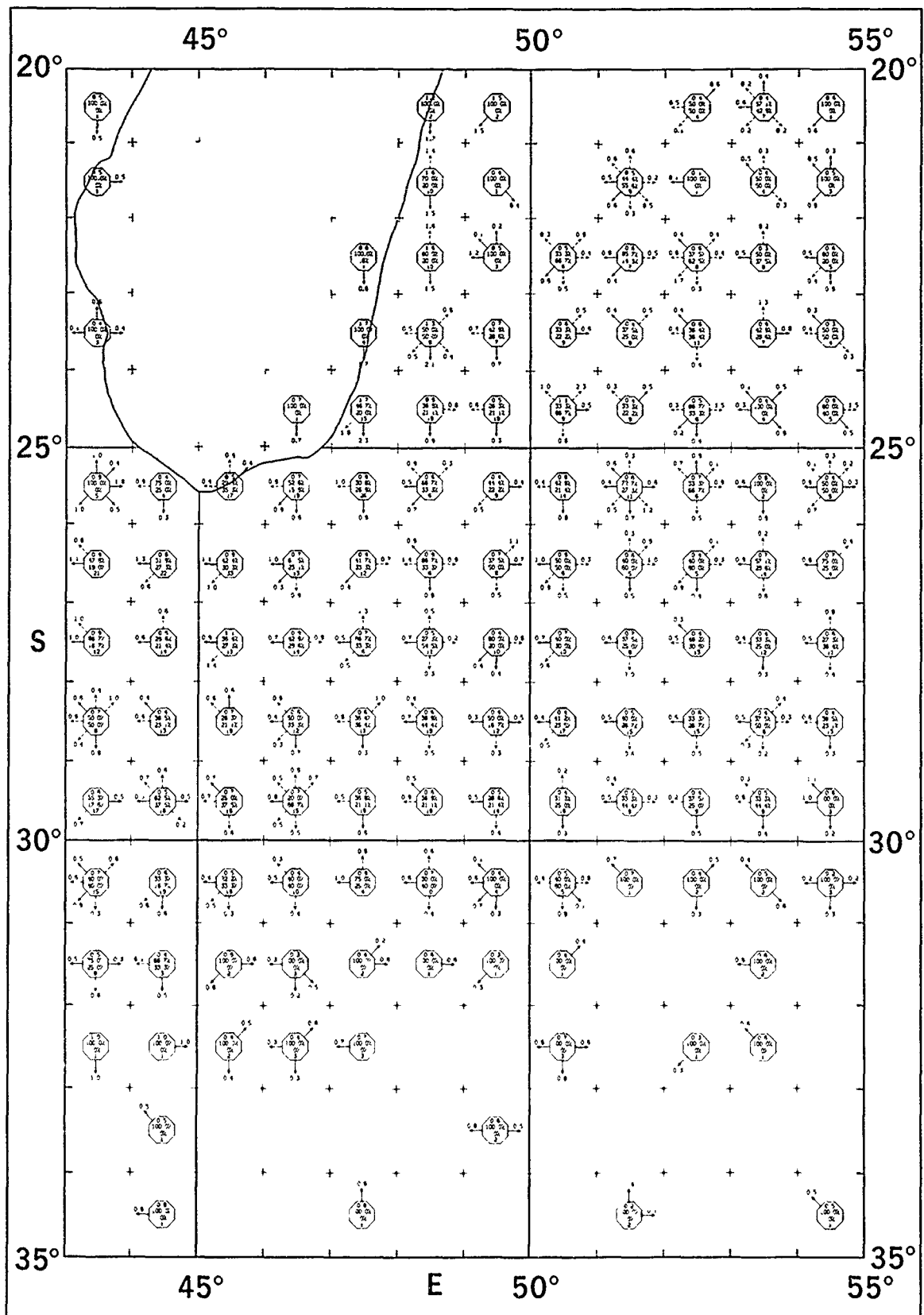
April

# Surface Currents



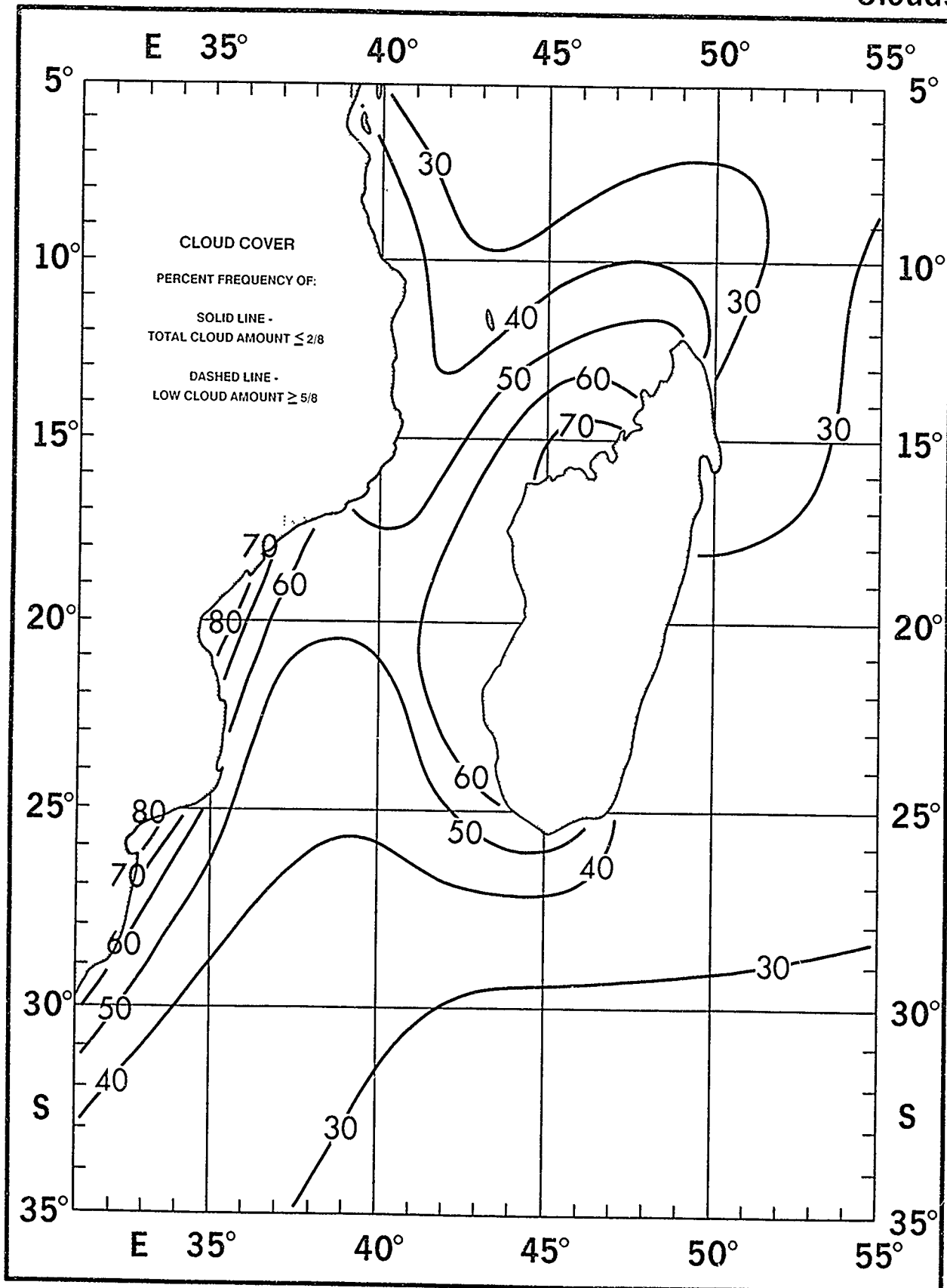
April

Surface Currents



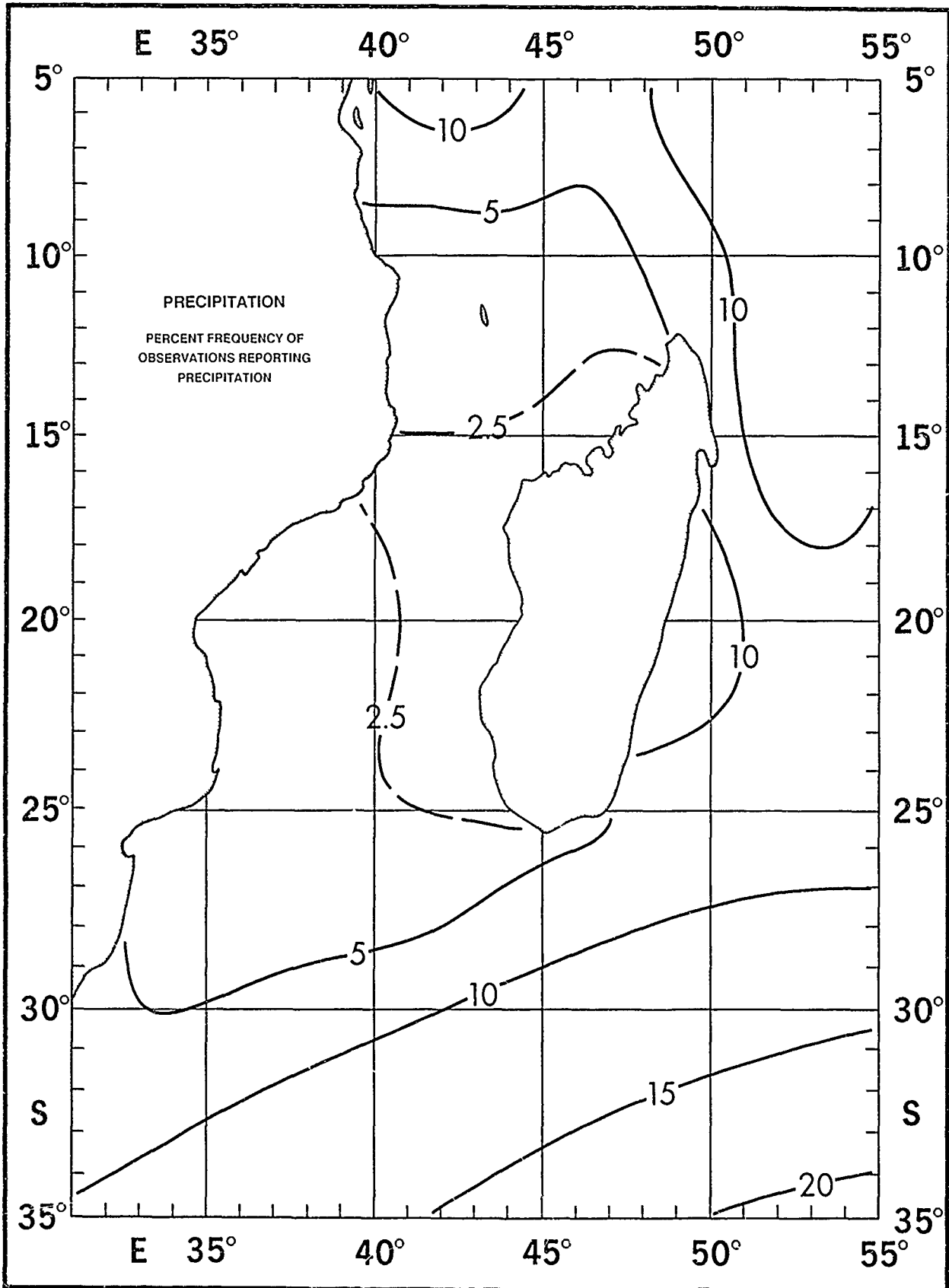
May

Clouds



May

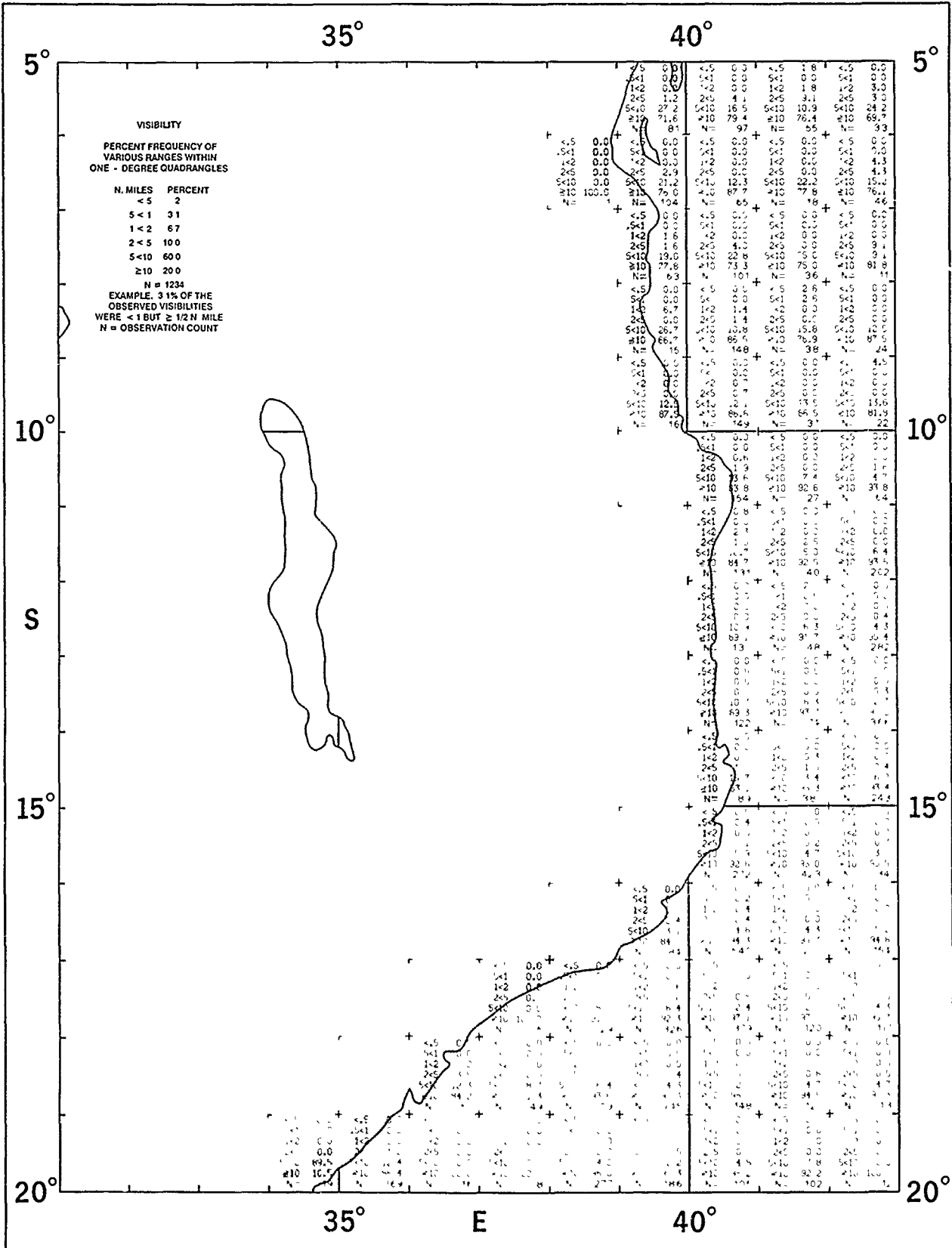
Precipitation





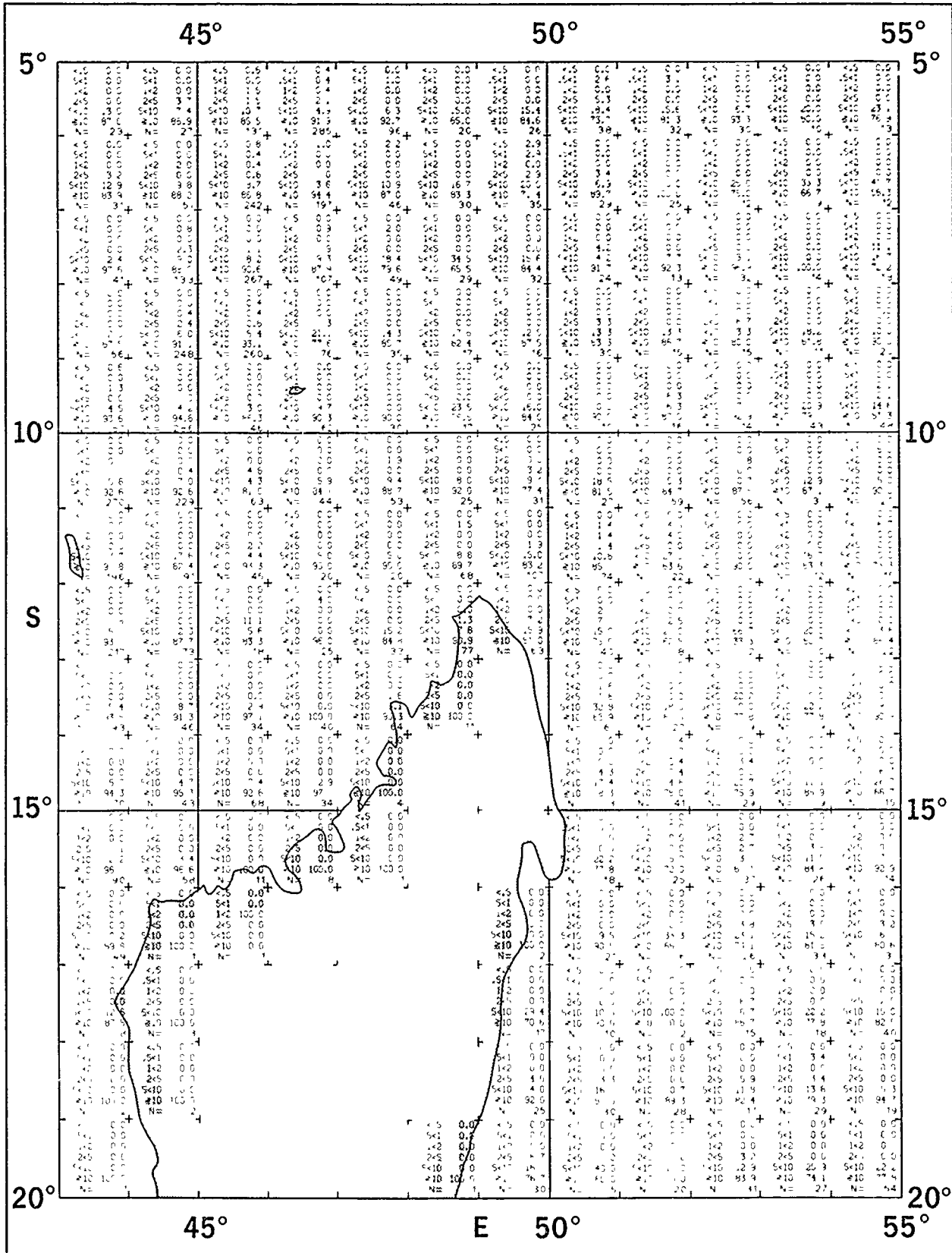
May

Visibility



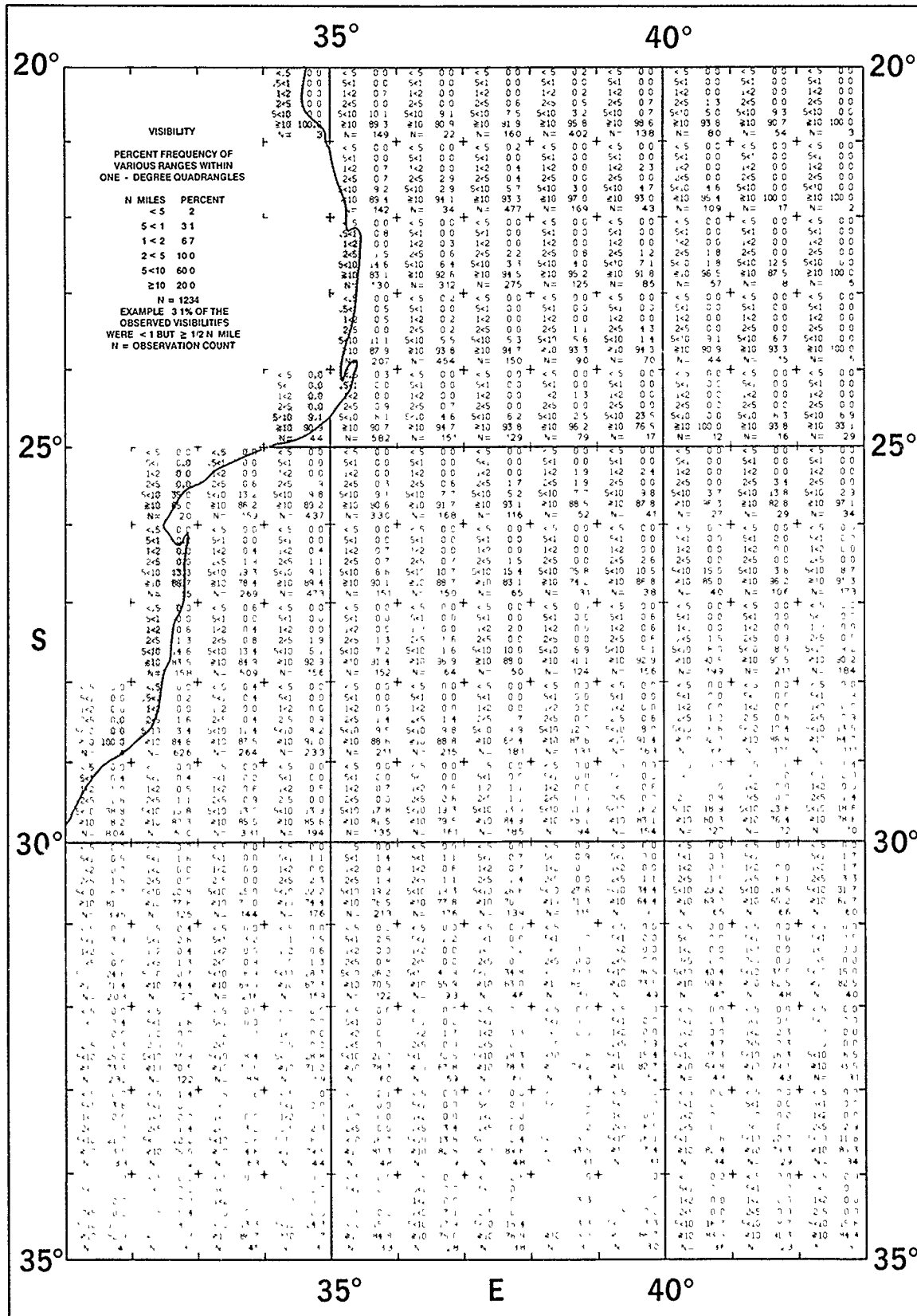
May

Visibility



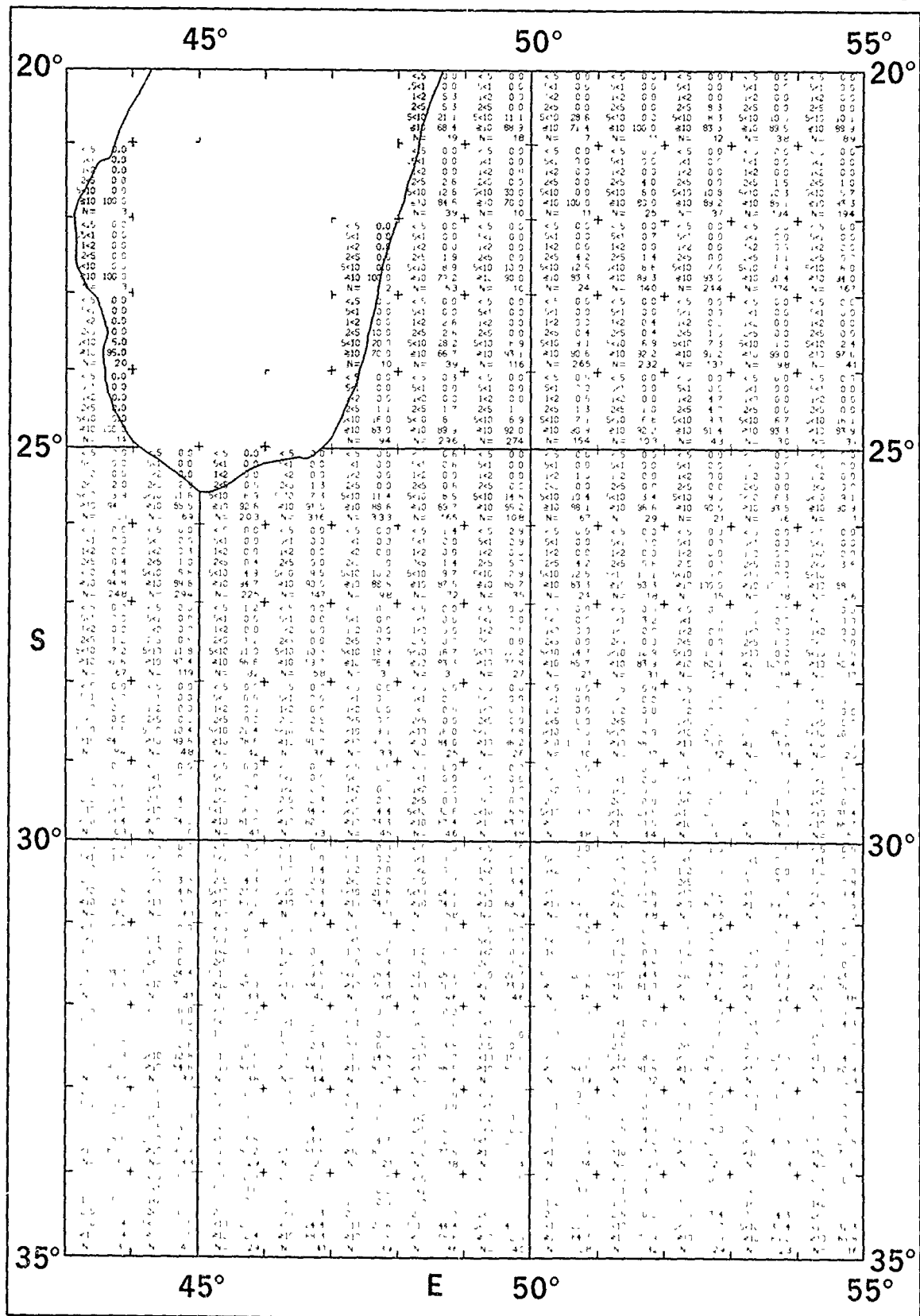
May

Visibility



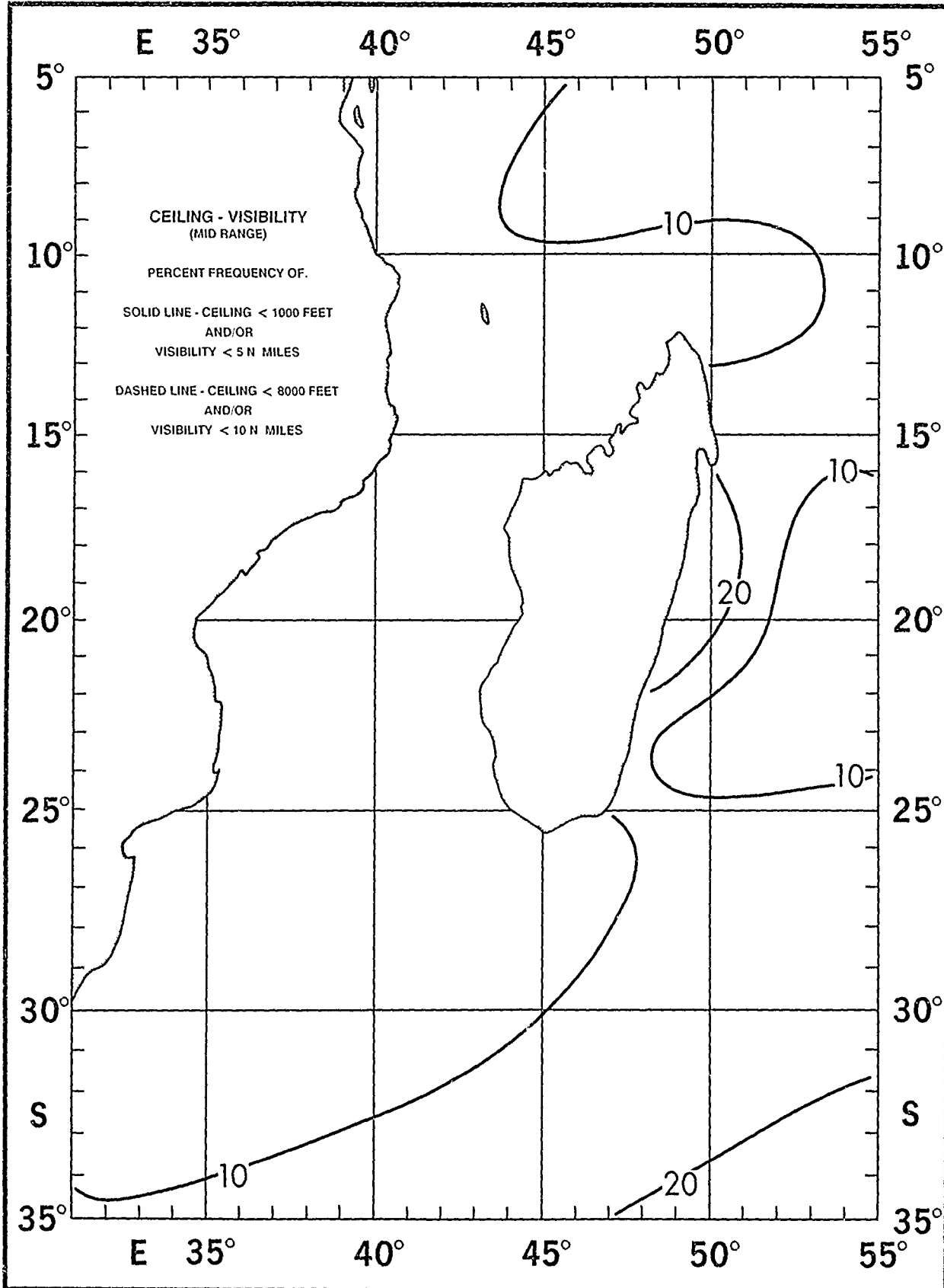
May

Visibility



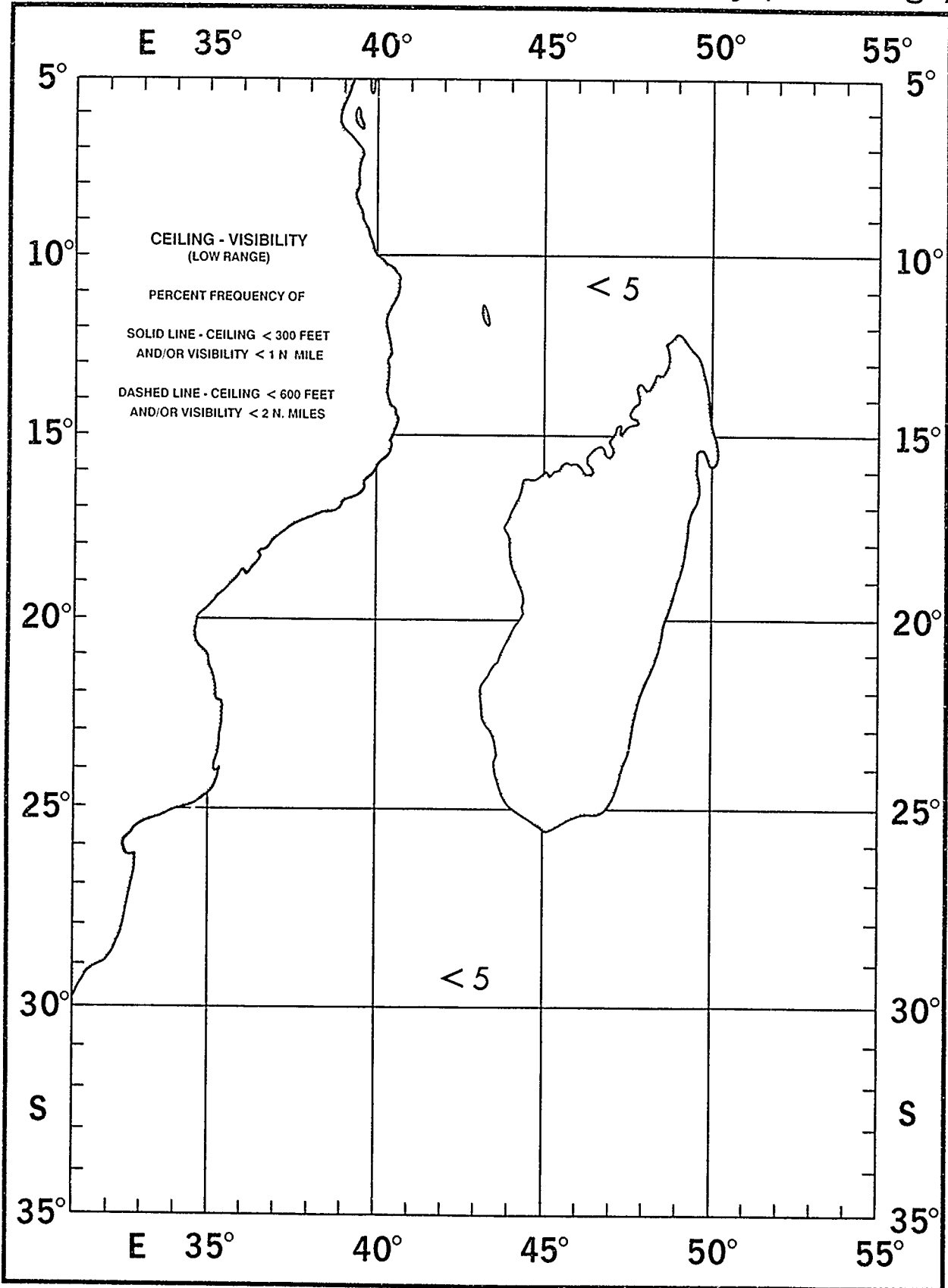
May

Ceiling - Visibility (Mid Range)



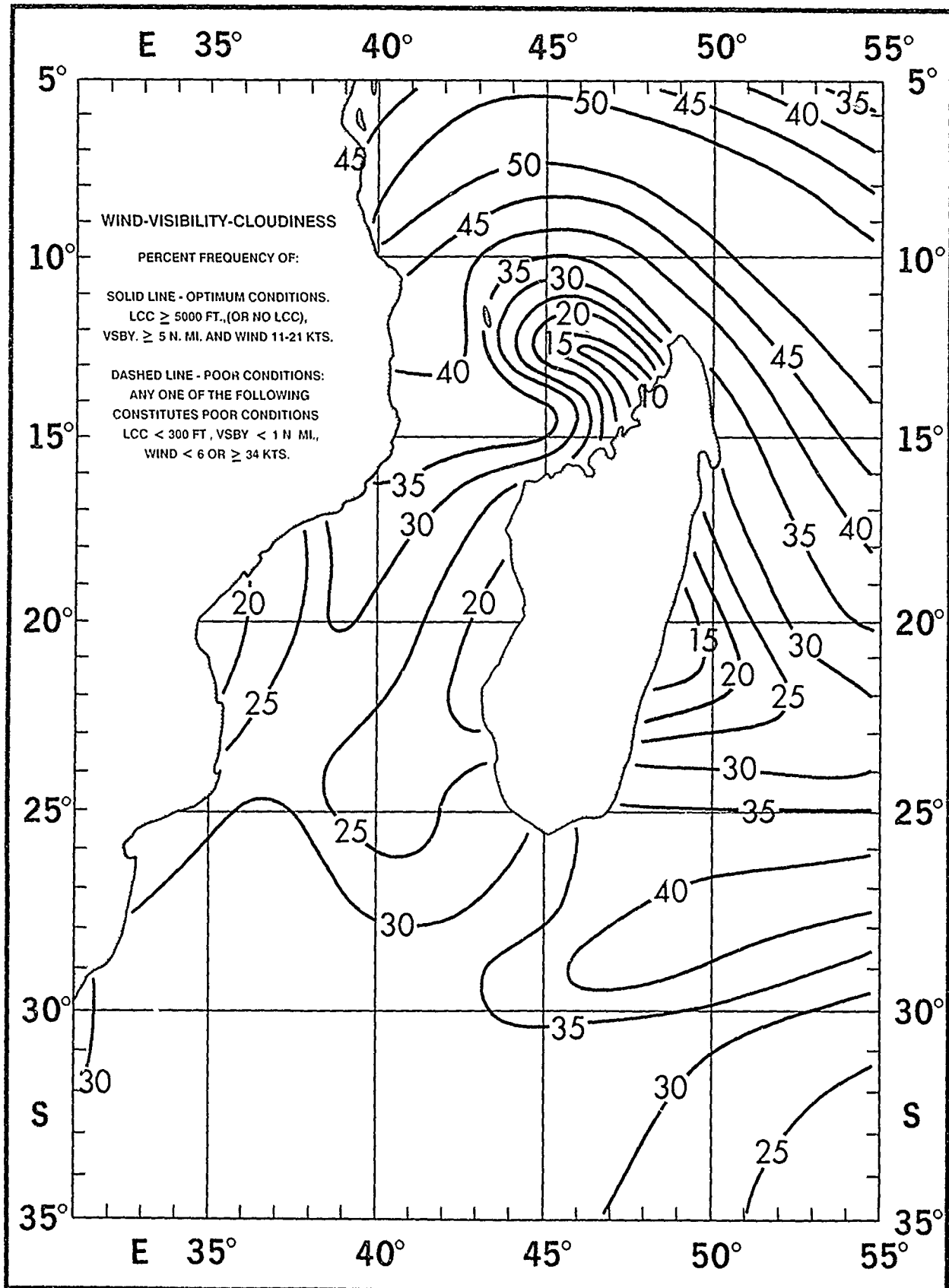
May

### Ceiling - Visibility (Low Range)



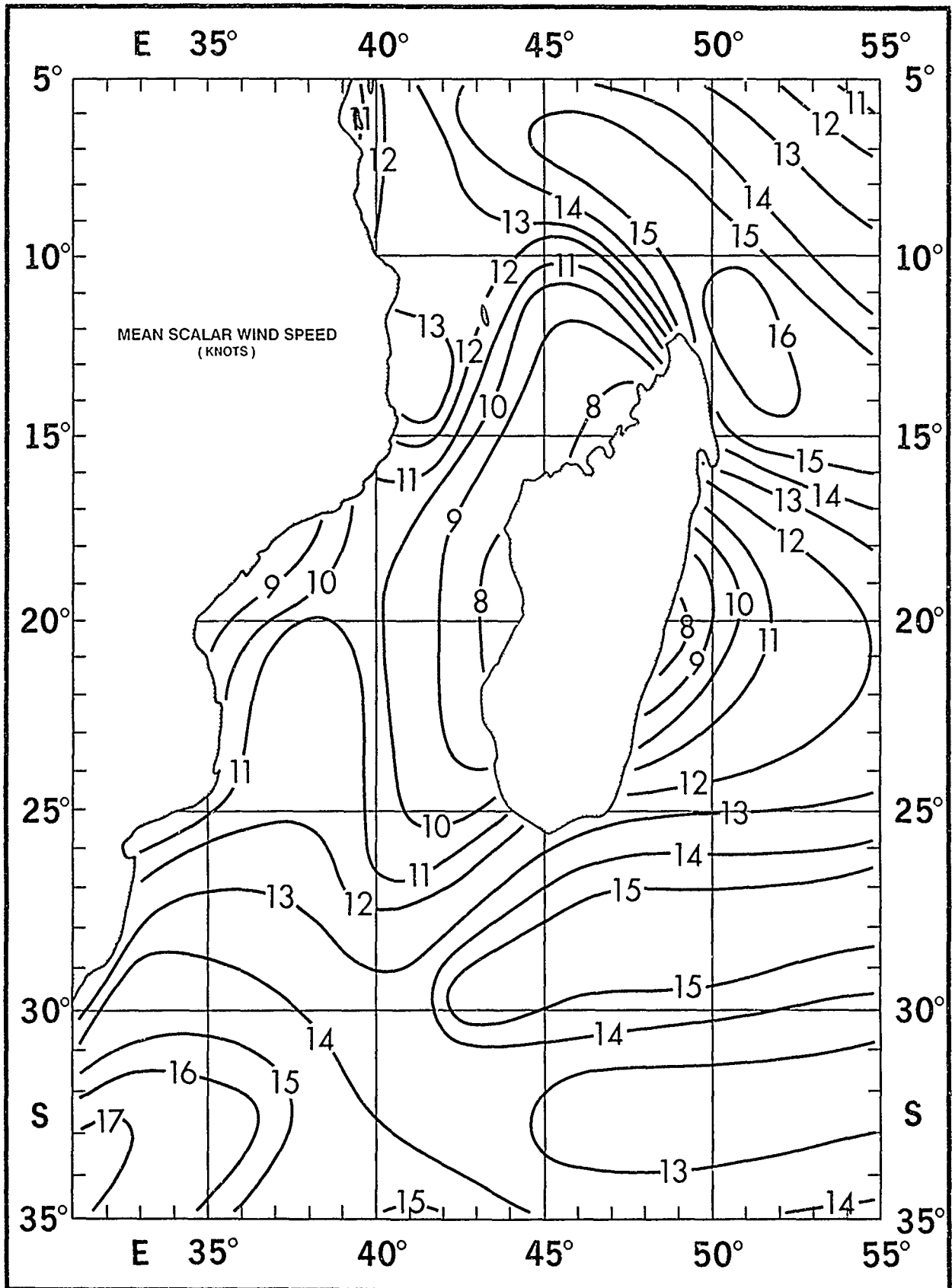
May

### Wind - Visibility - Cloudiness



May

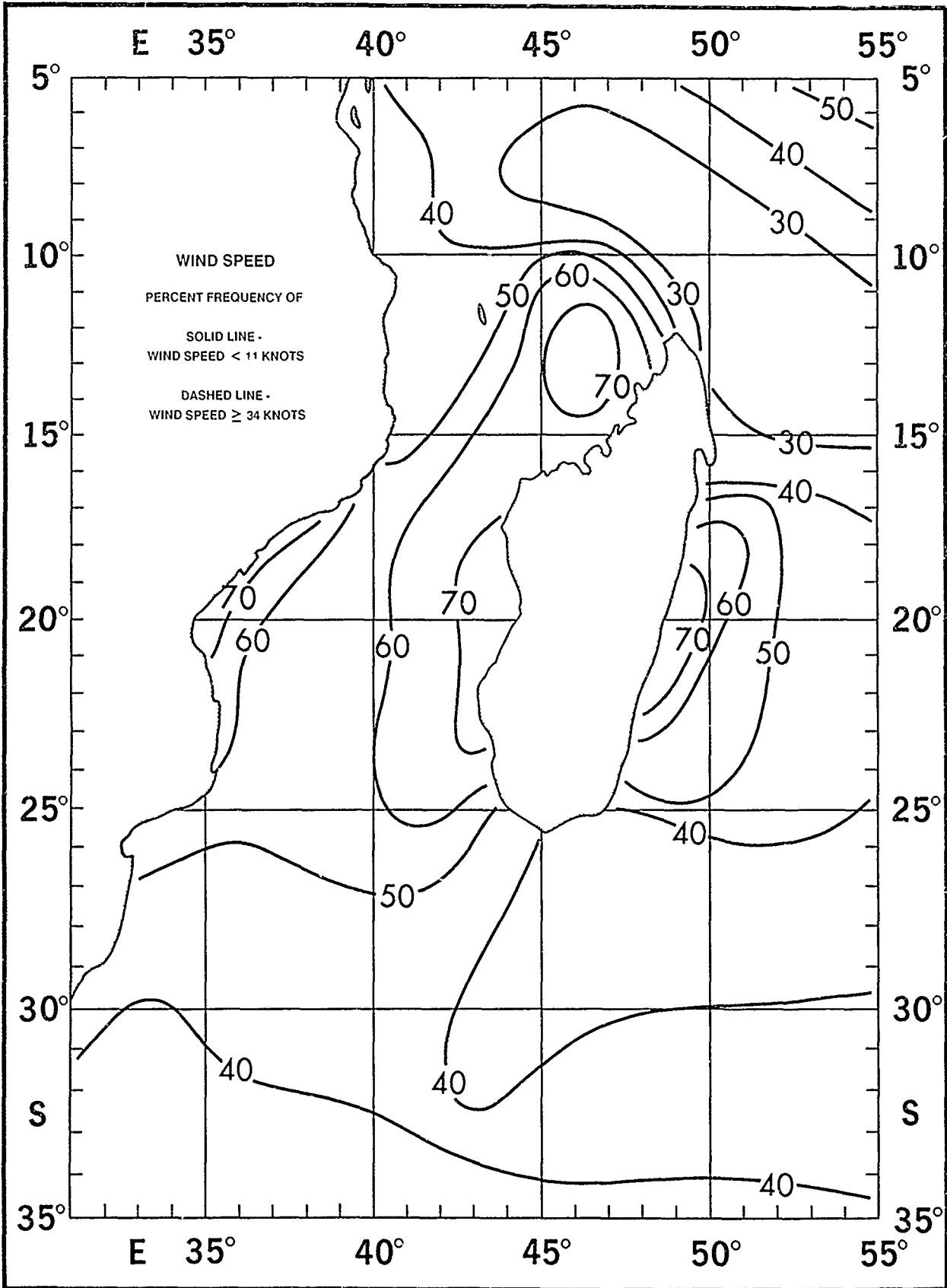
Mean Scalar Wind Speed





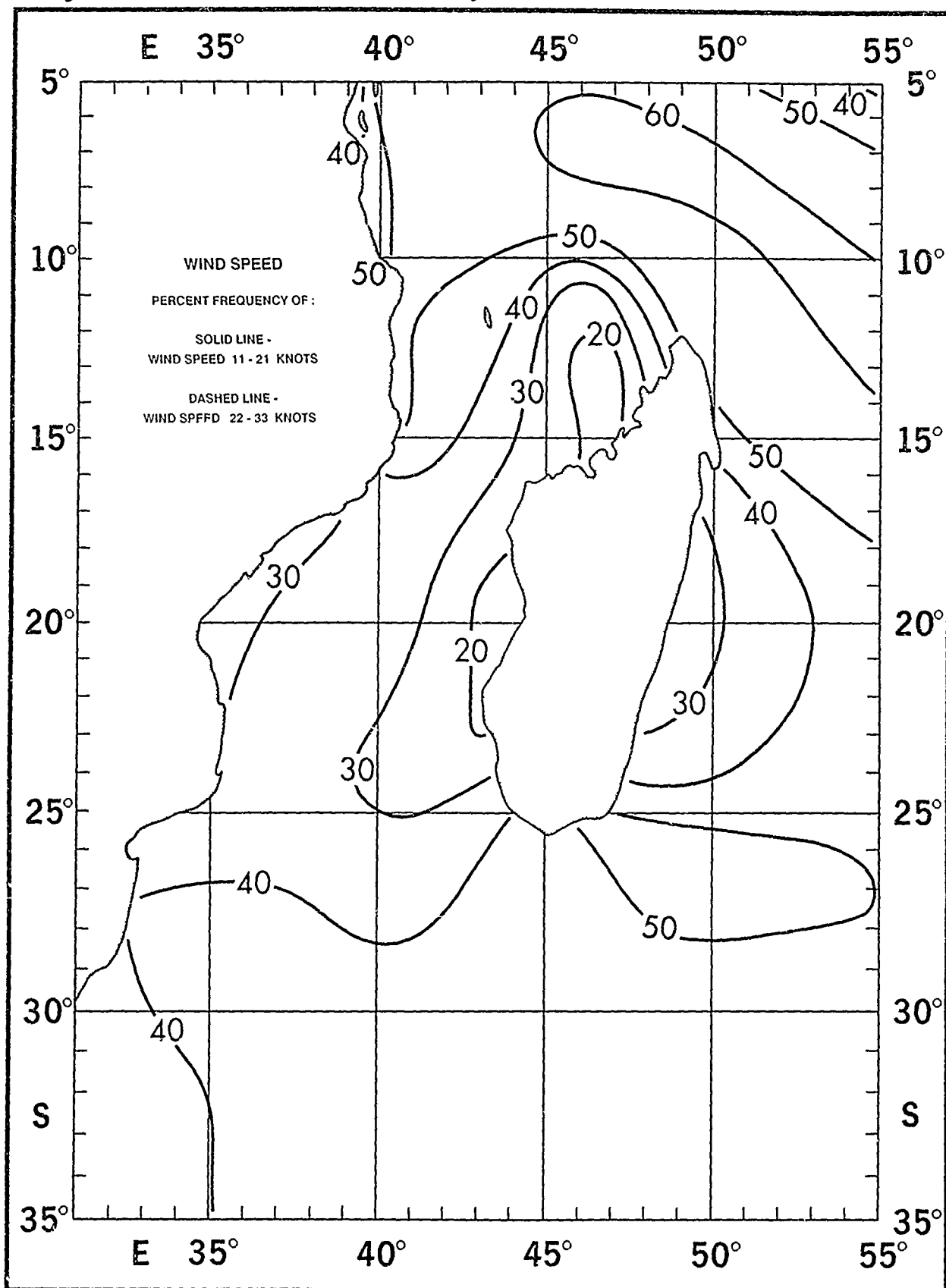
May

Wind Speed  $< 11$  and  $\geq 34$  Knots



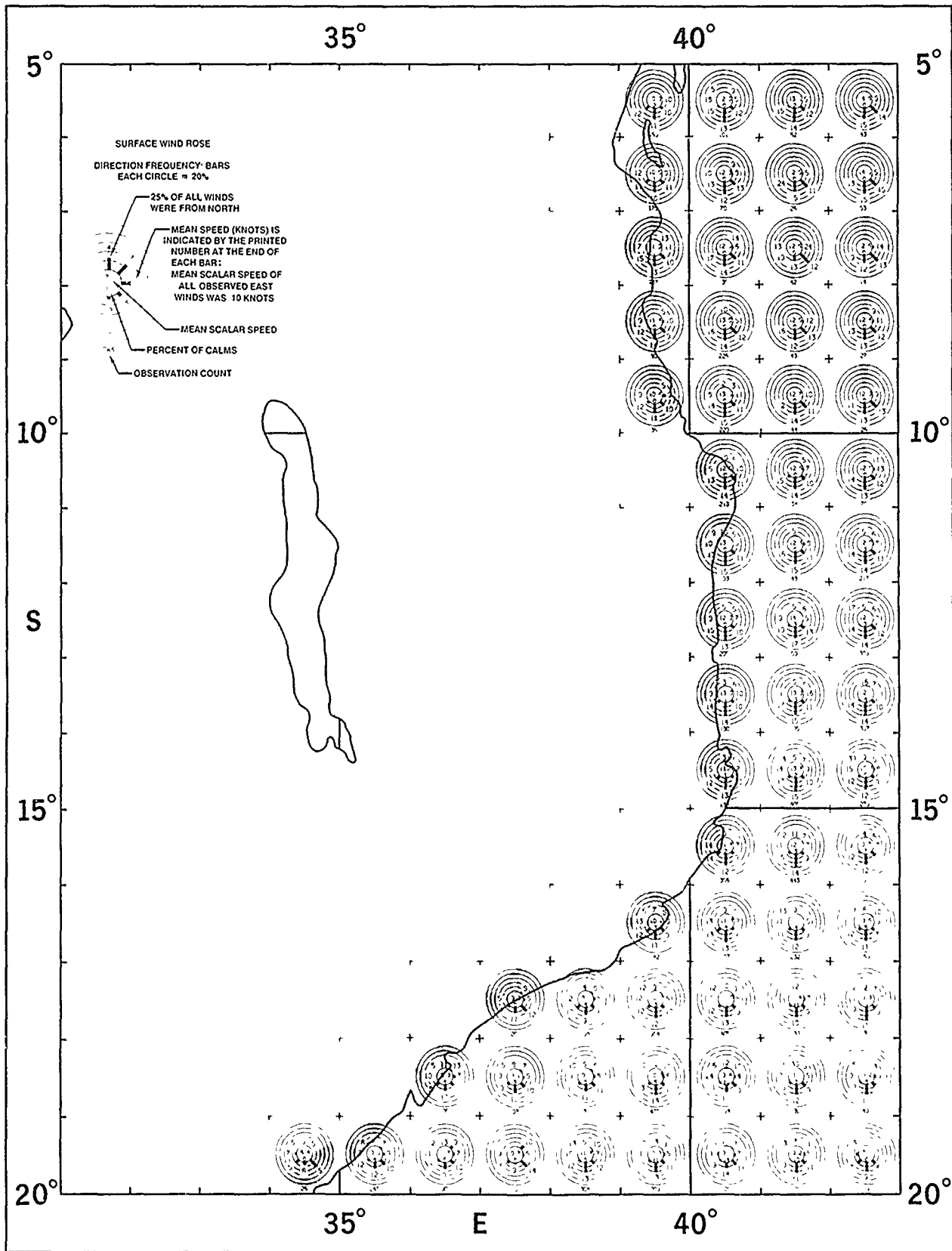
May

Wind Speed 11 - 21 and 22 - 33 Knots



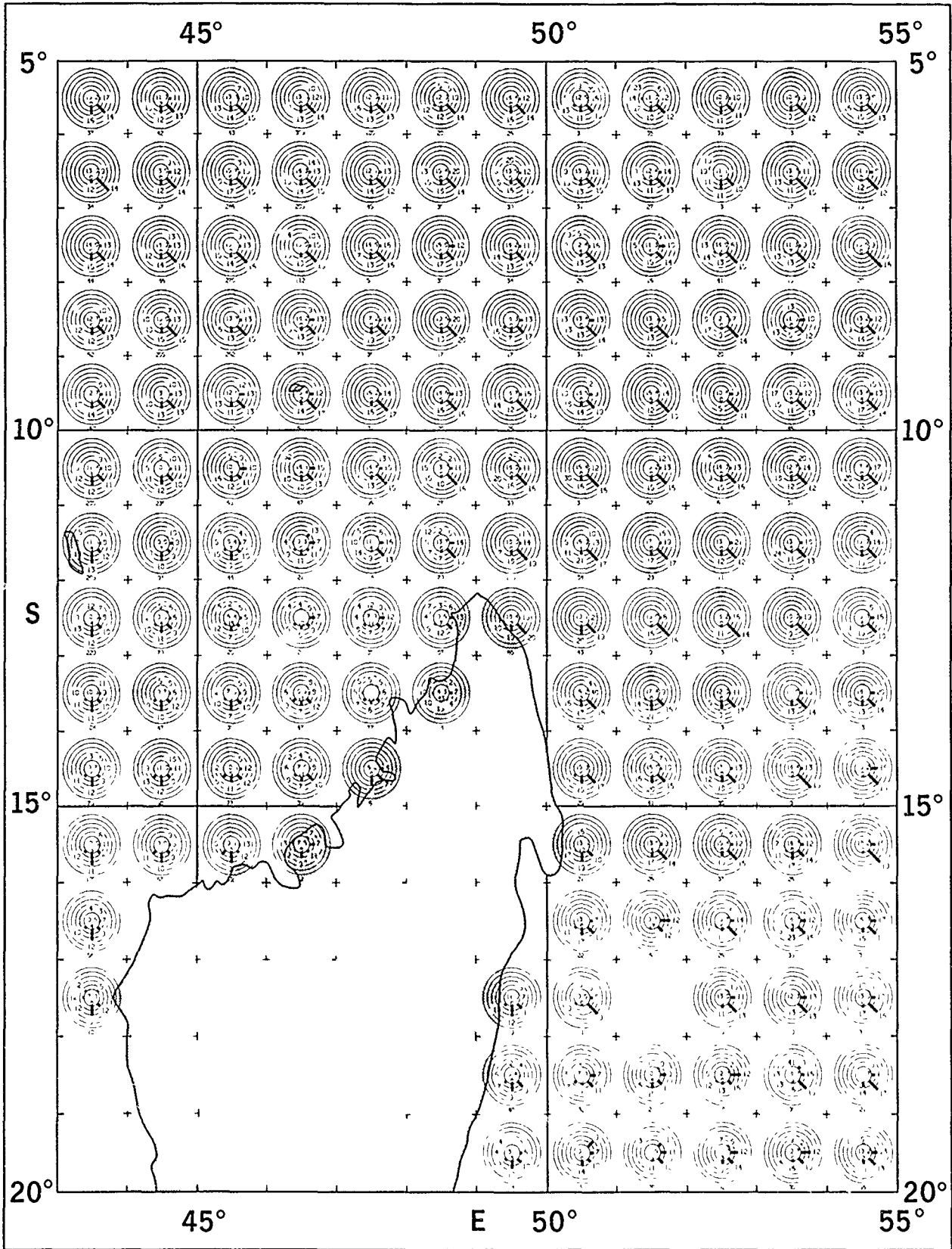
May

# Surface Wind Roses



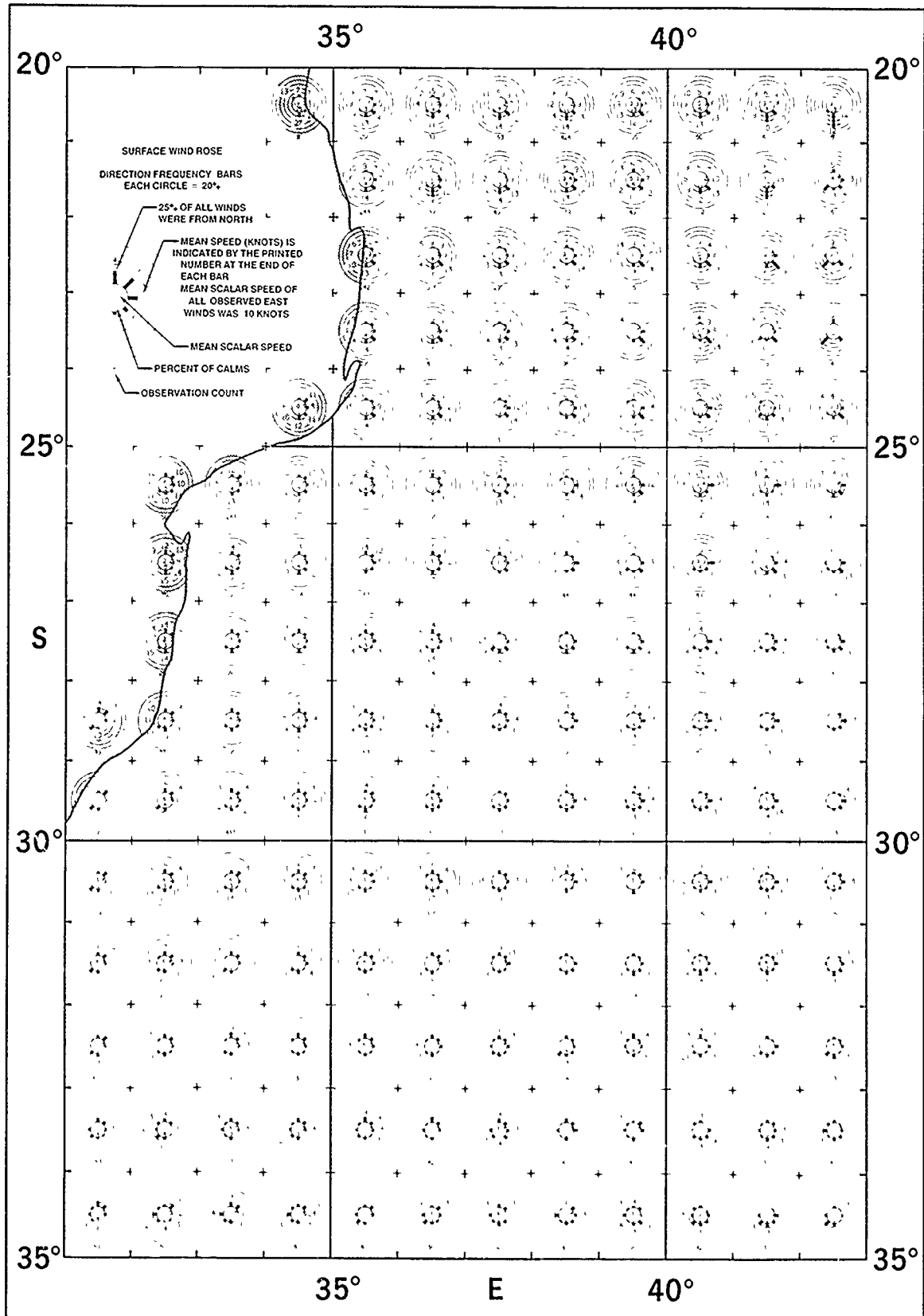
May

# Surface Wind Roses



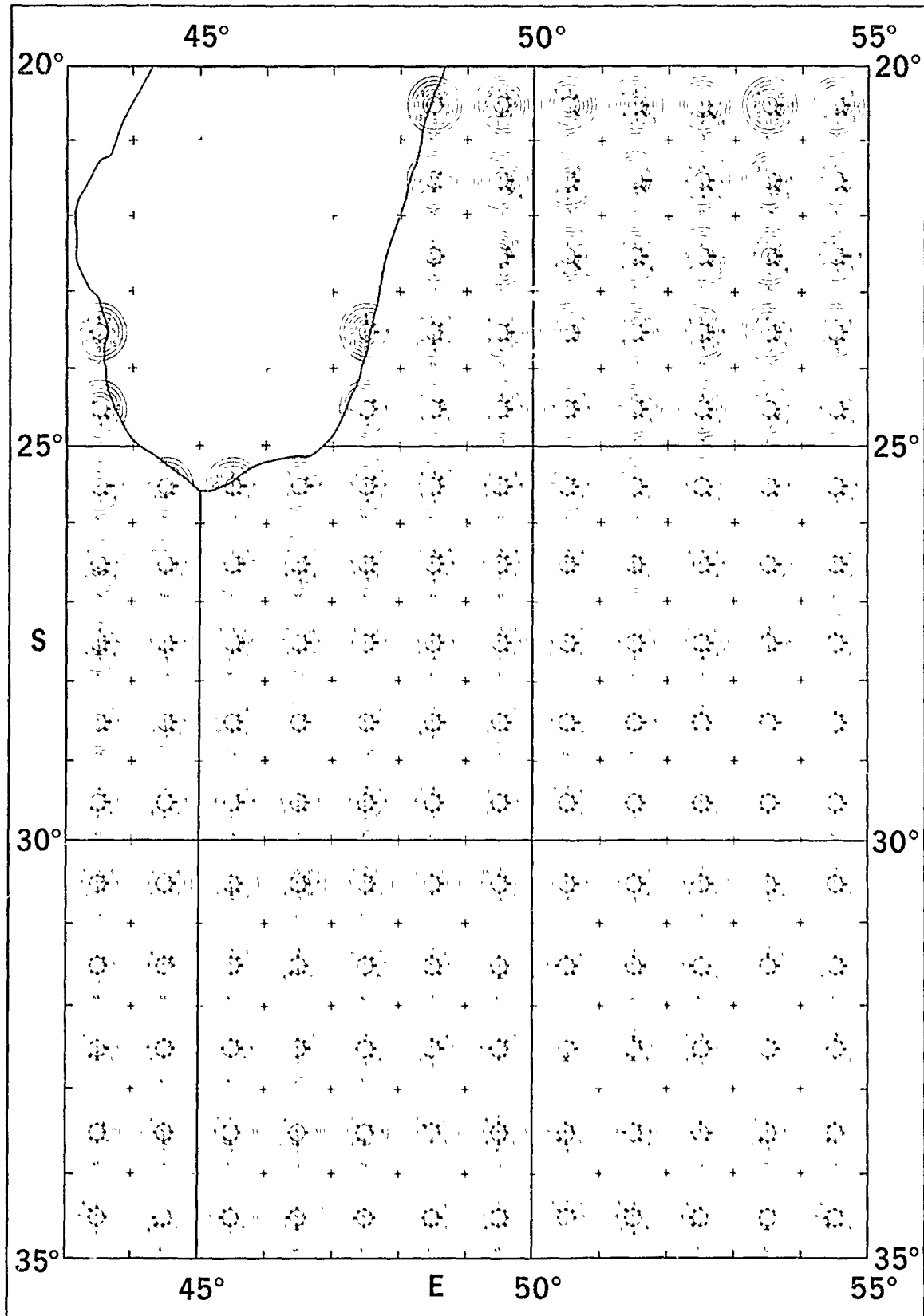
May

# Surface Wind Roses



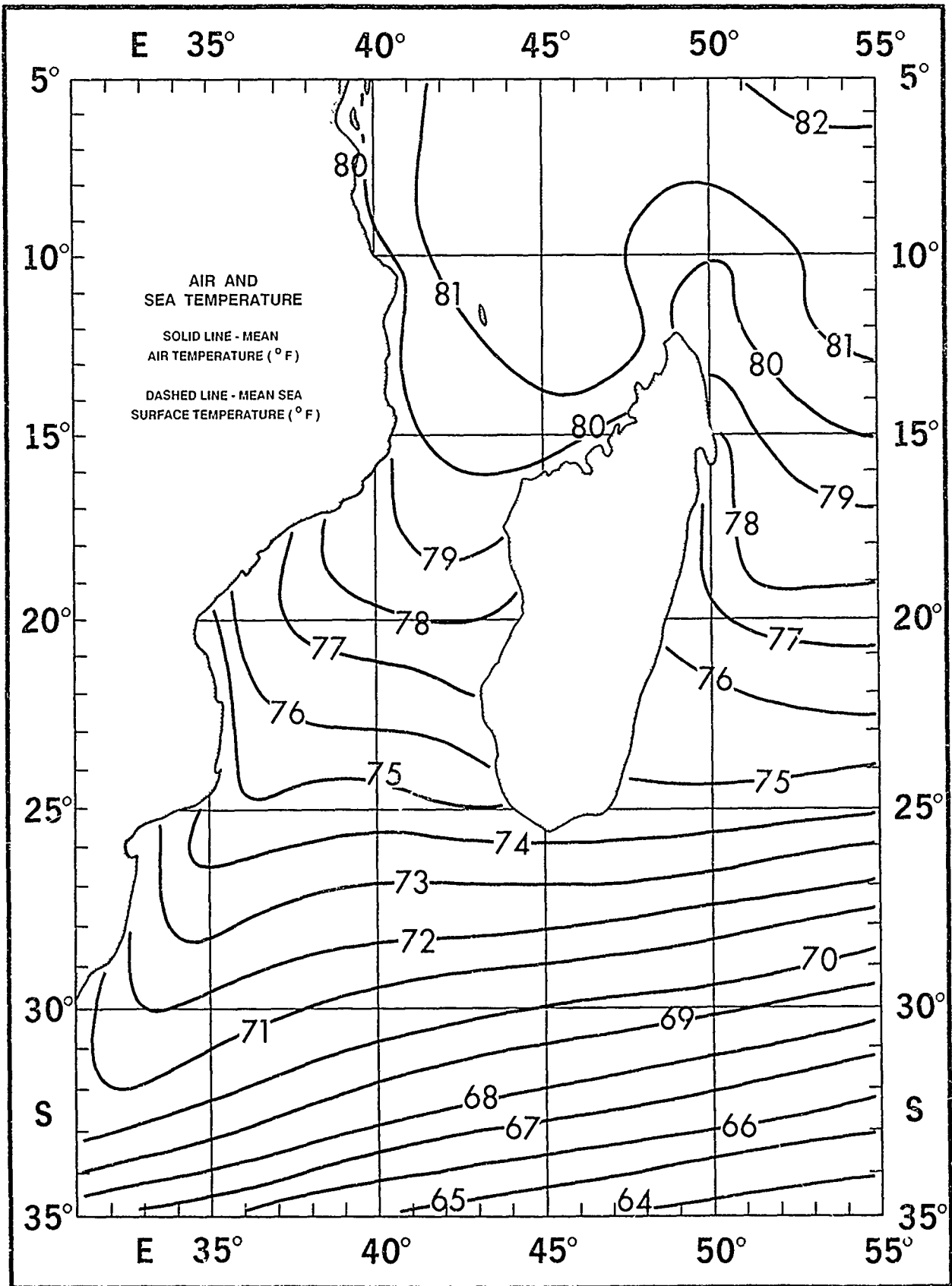
May

Surface Wind Roses



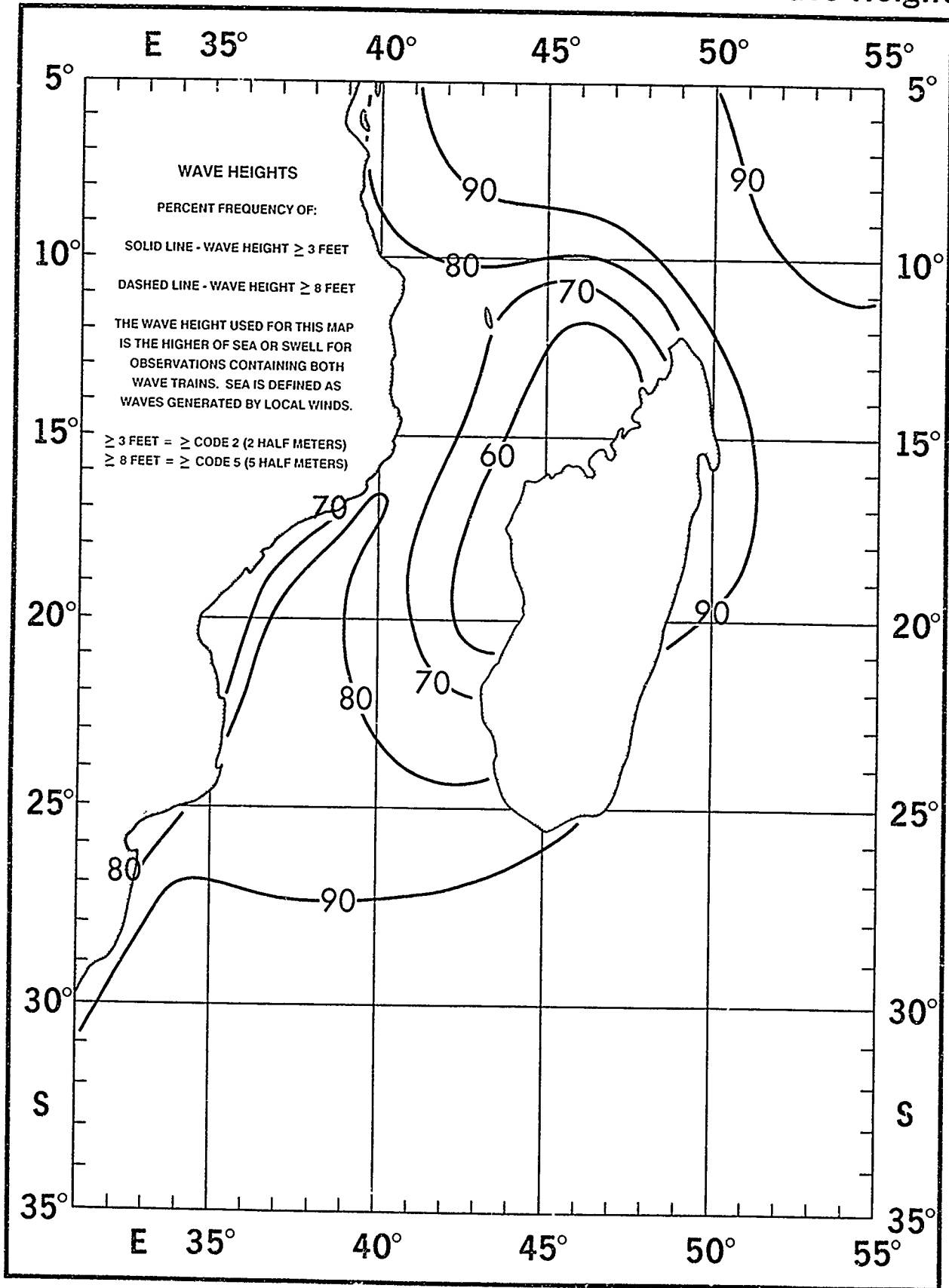
May

# Air and Sea Temperature



May

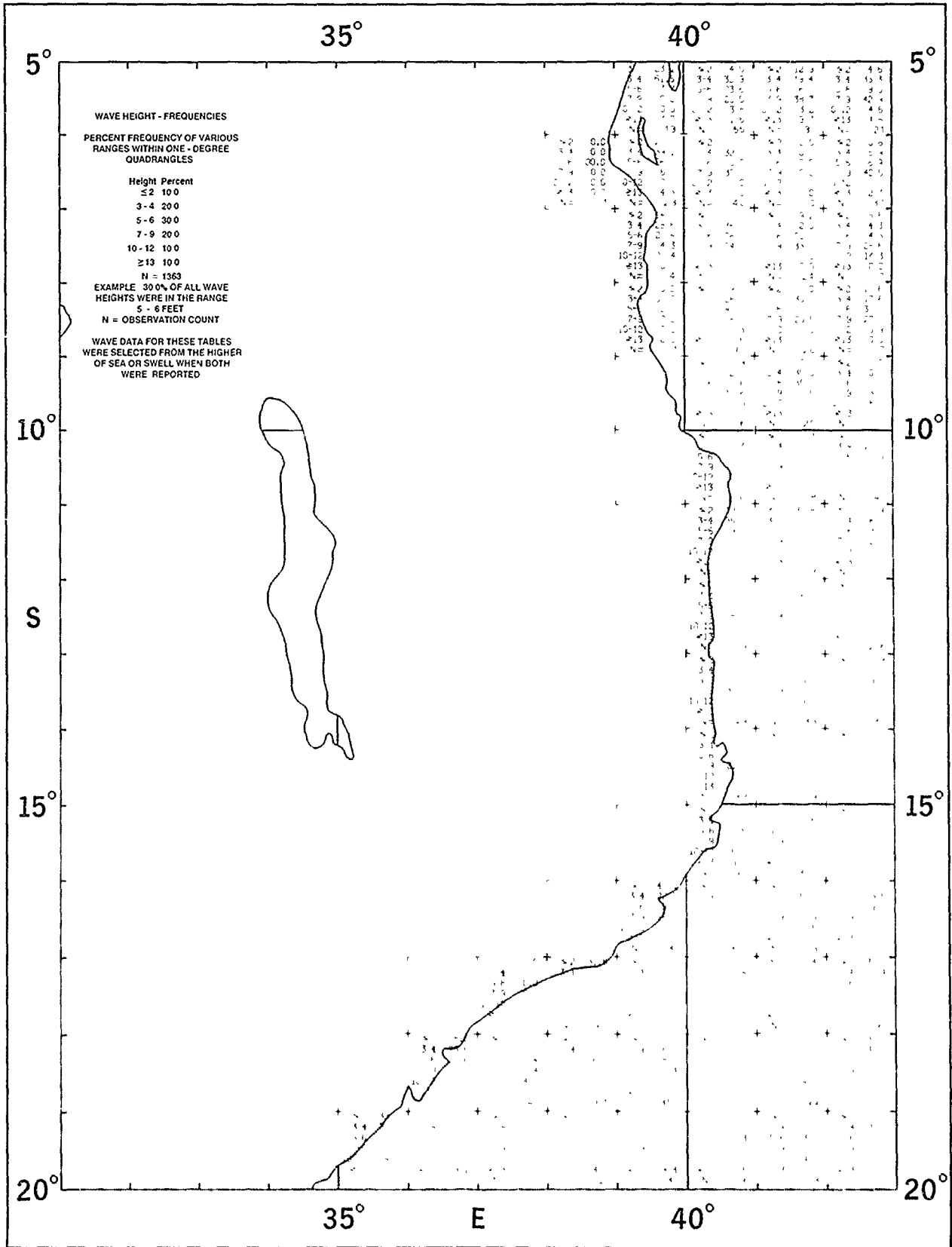
Wave Height





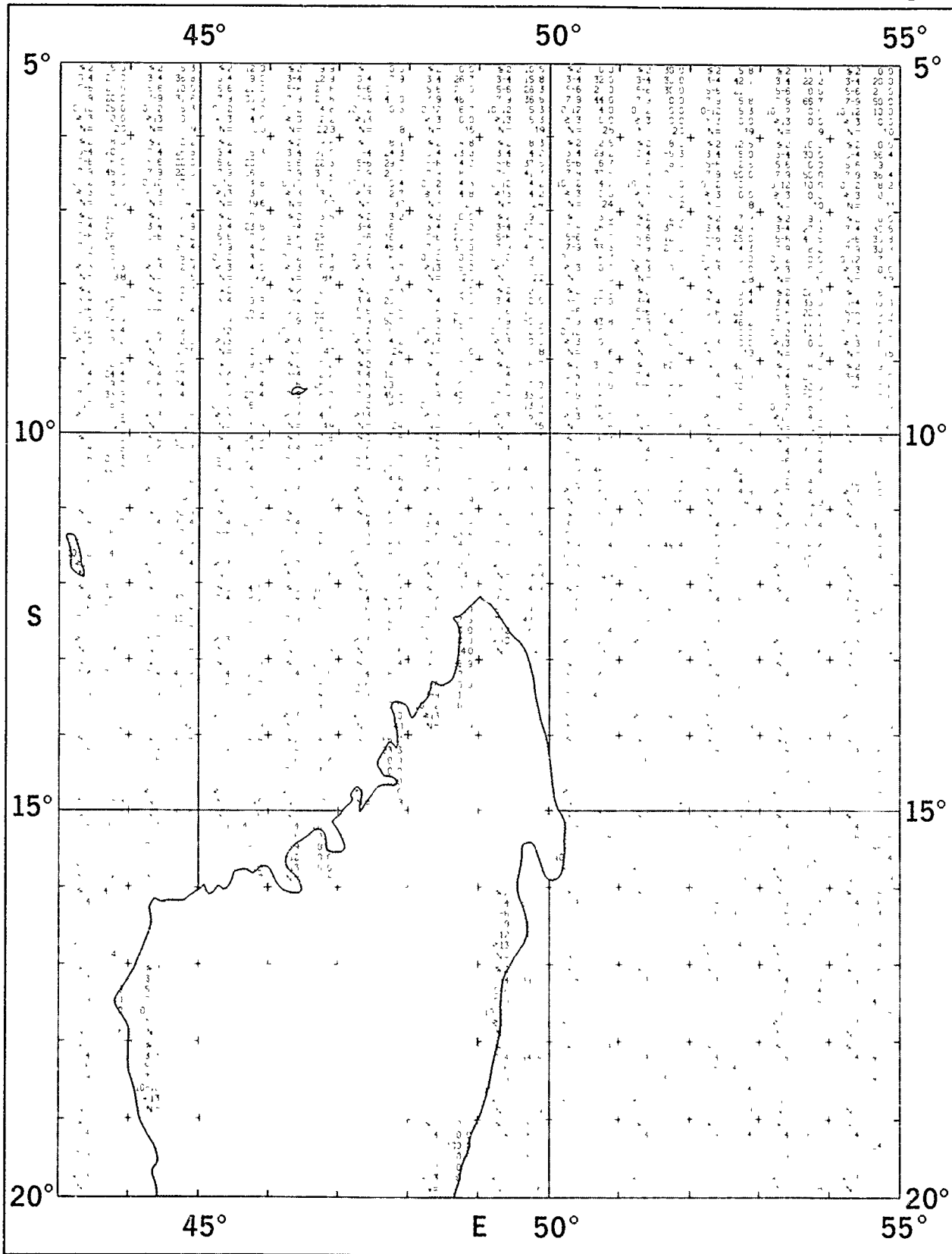
May

Wave Height



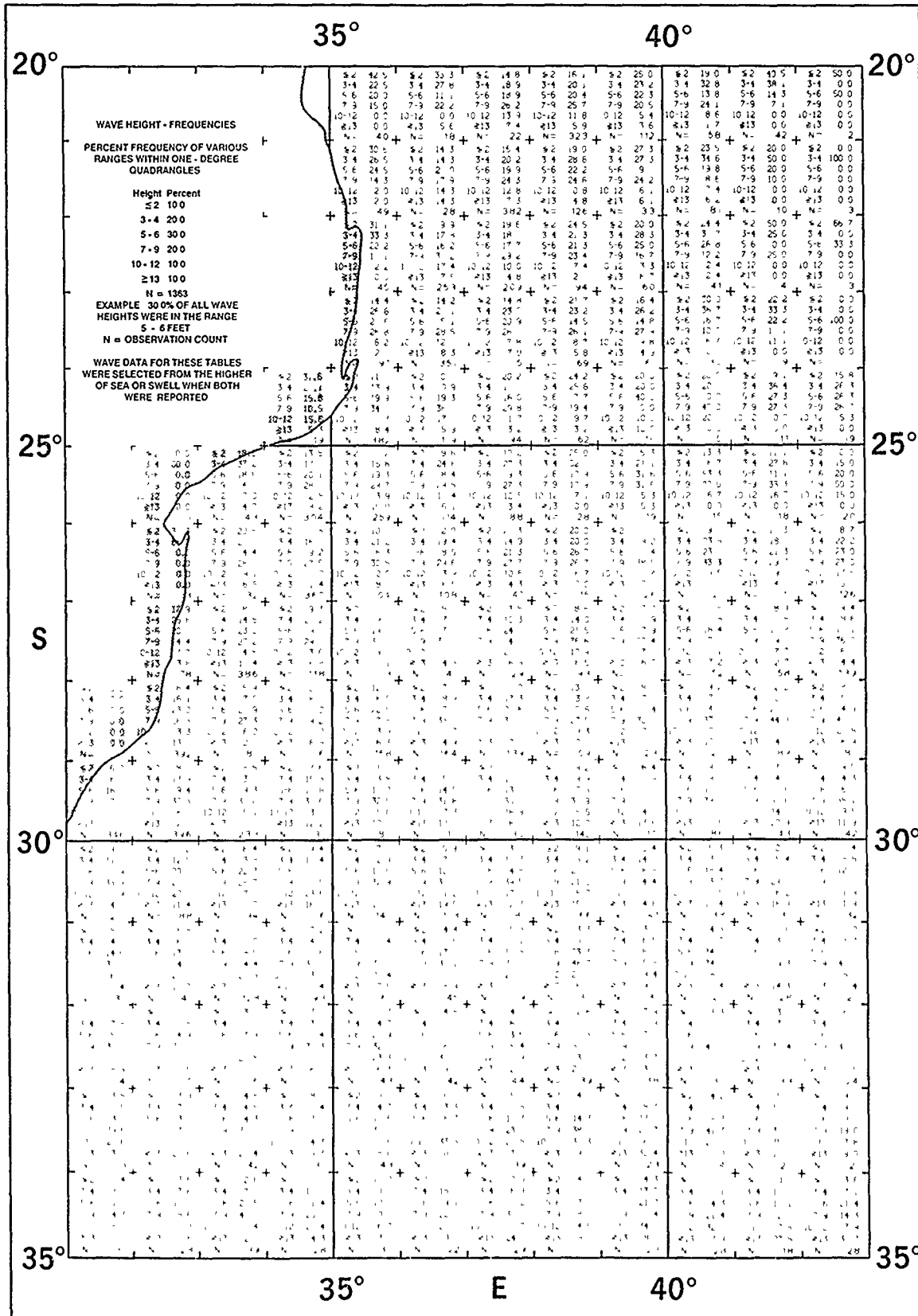
May

Wave Height



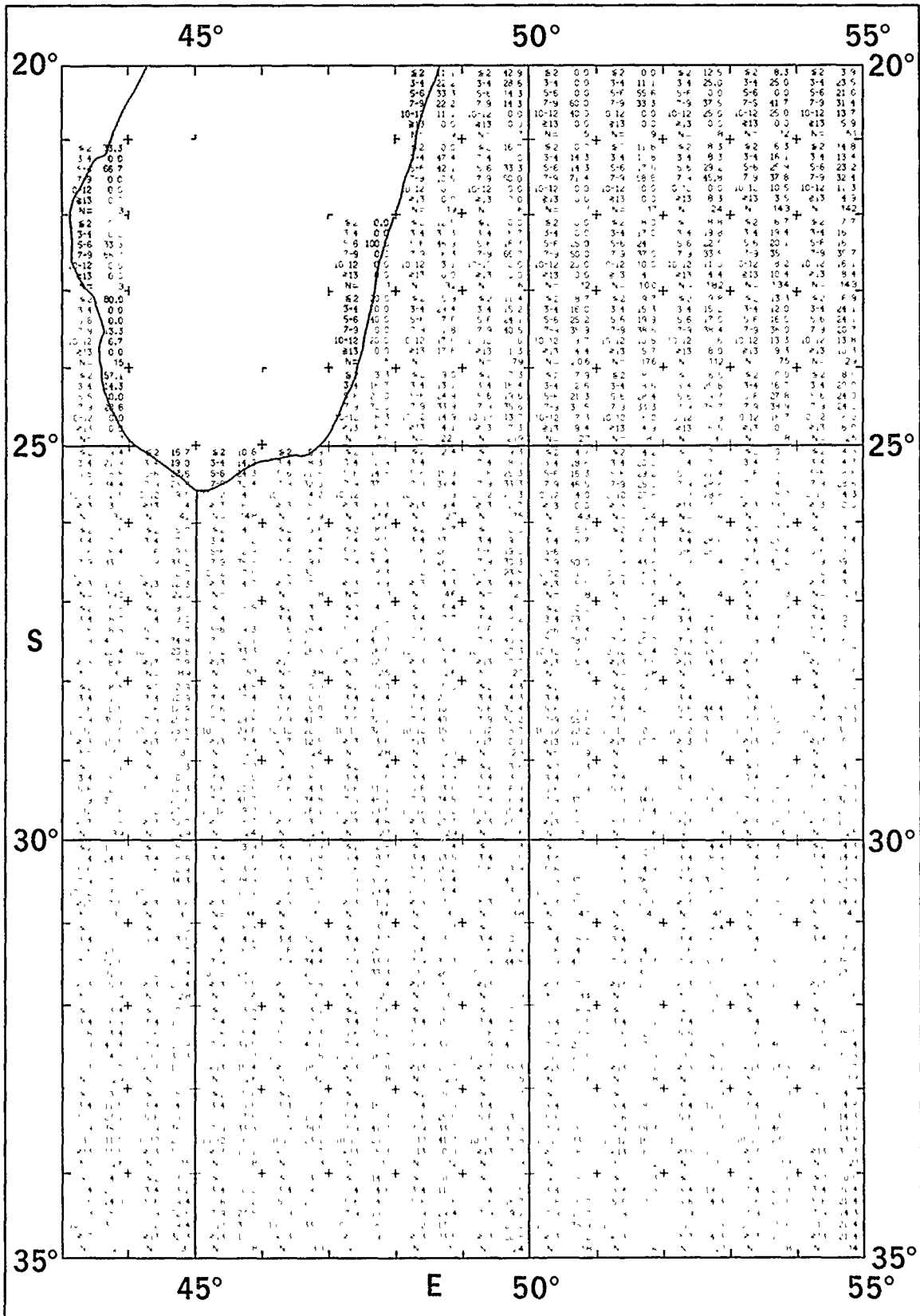
May

Wave Height



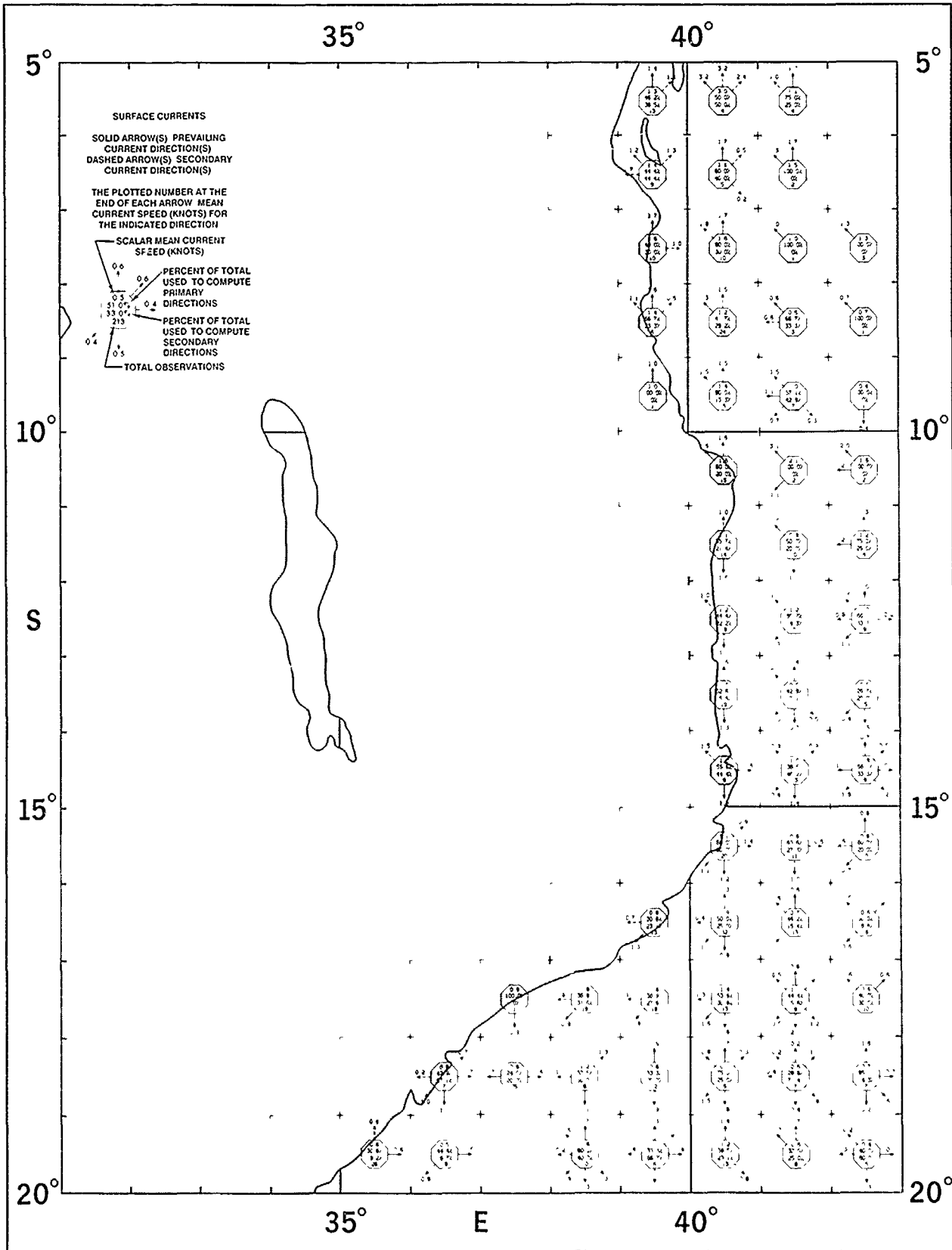
May

Wave Height



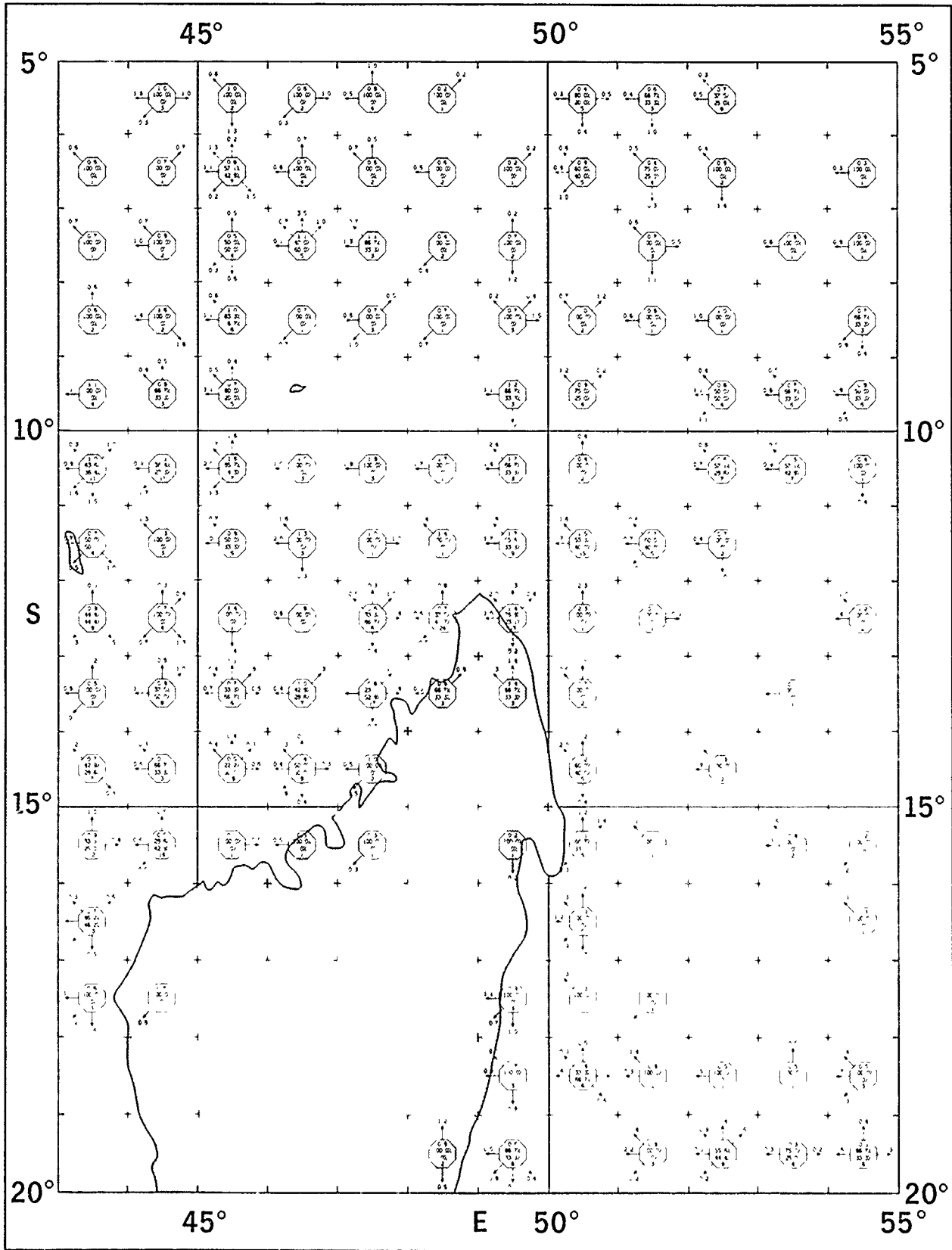
May

# Surface Currents



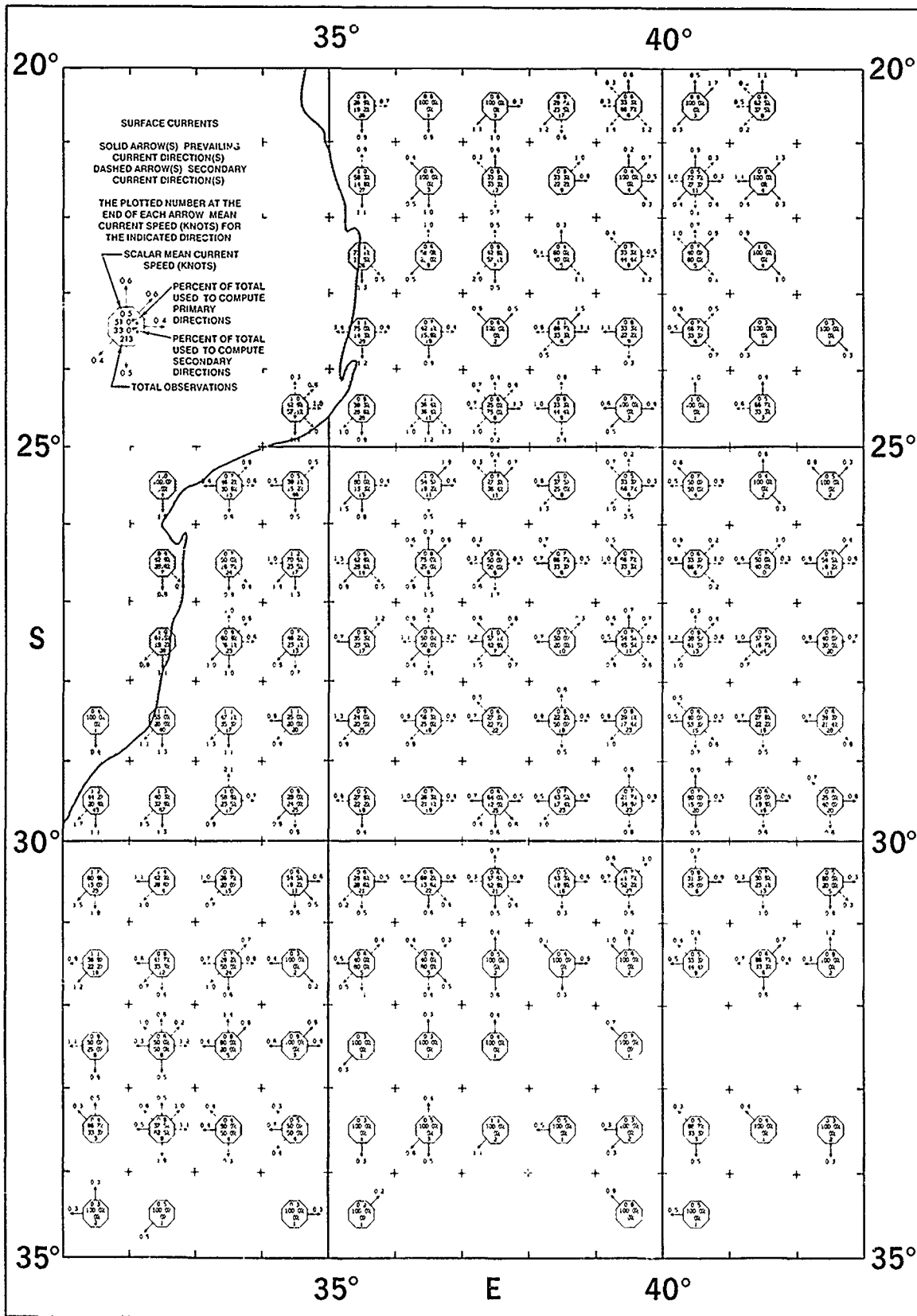
May

# Surface Currents



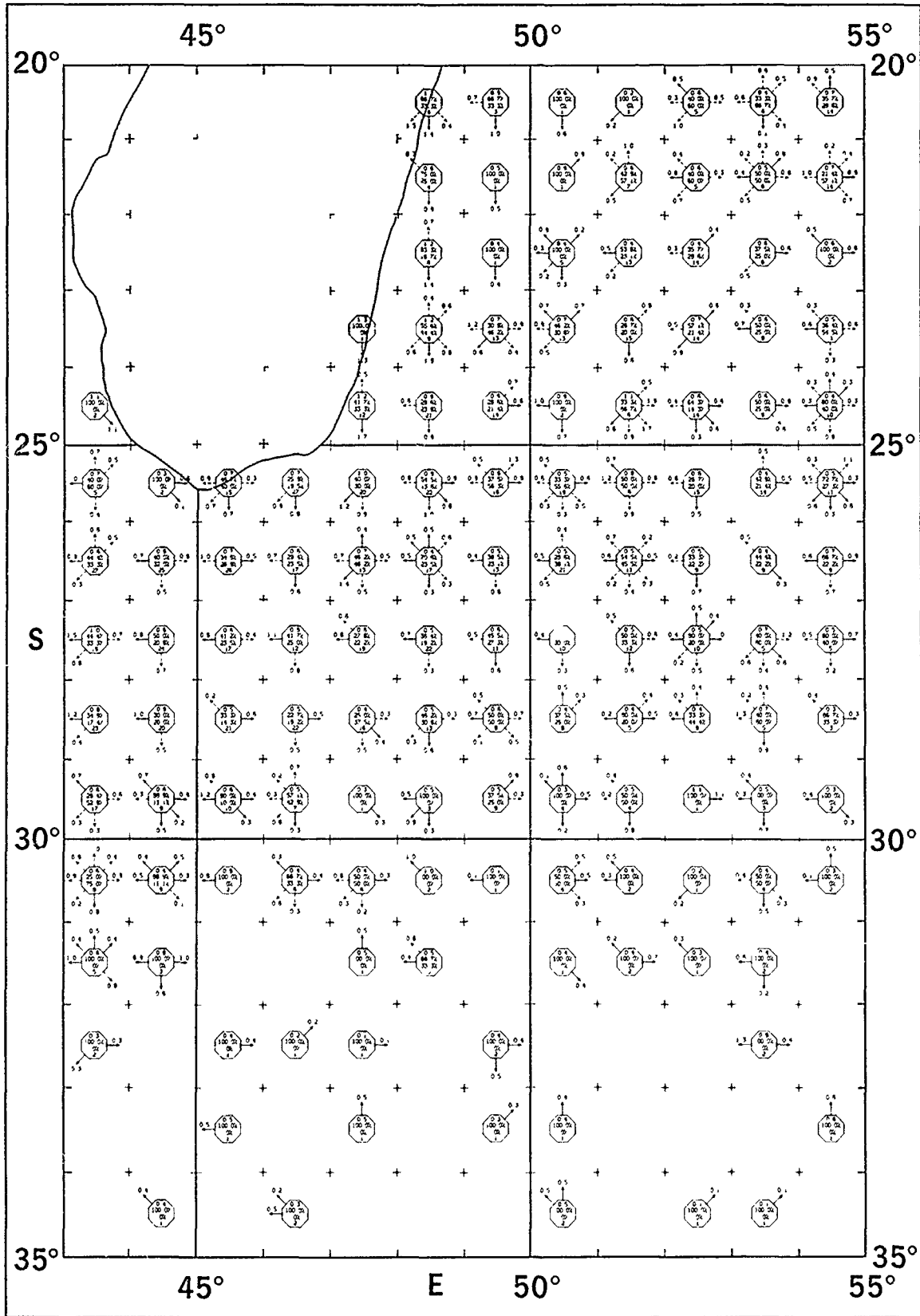
May

# Surface Currents



May

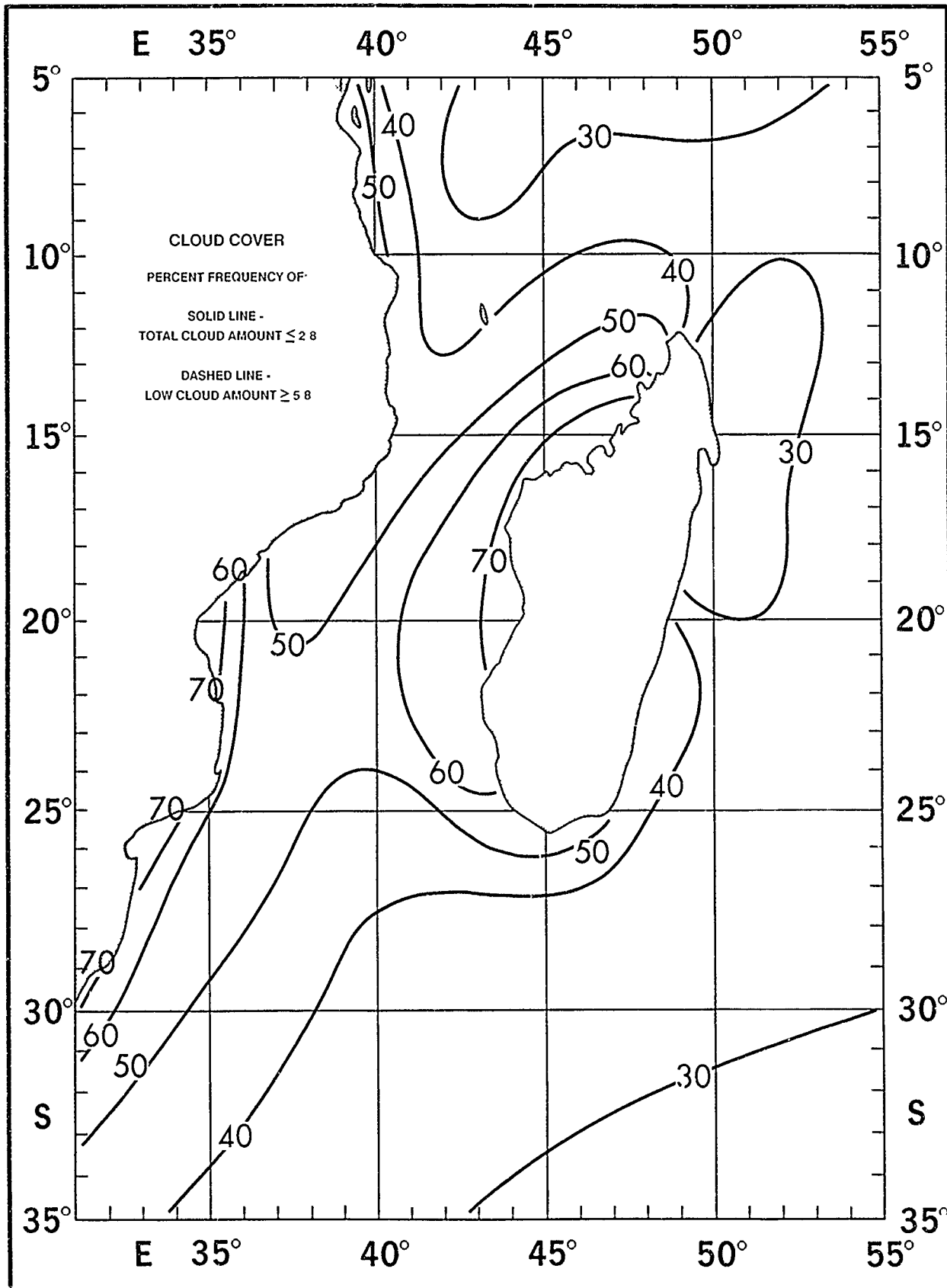
# Surface Currents





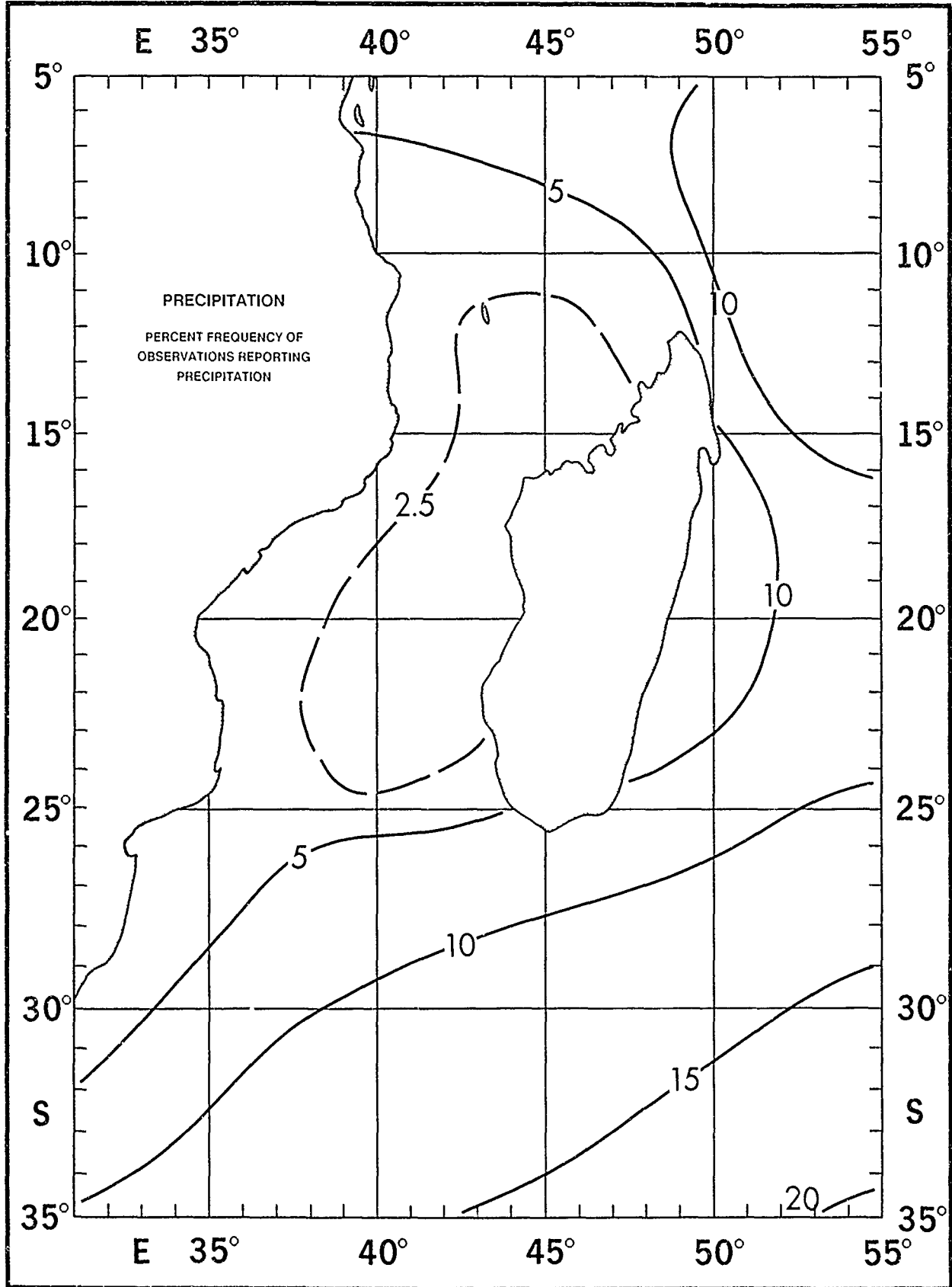
June

Clouds



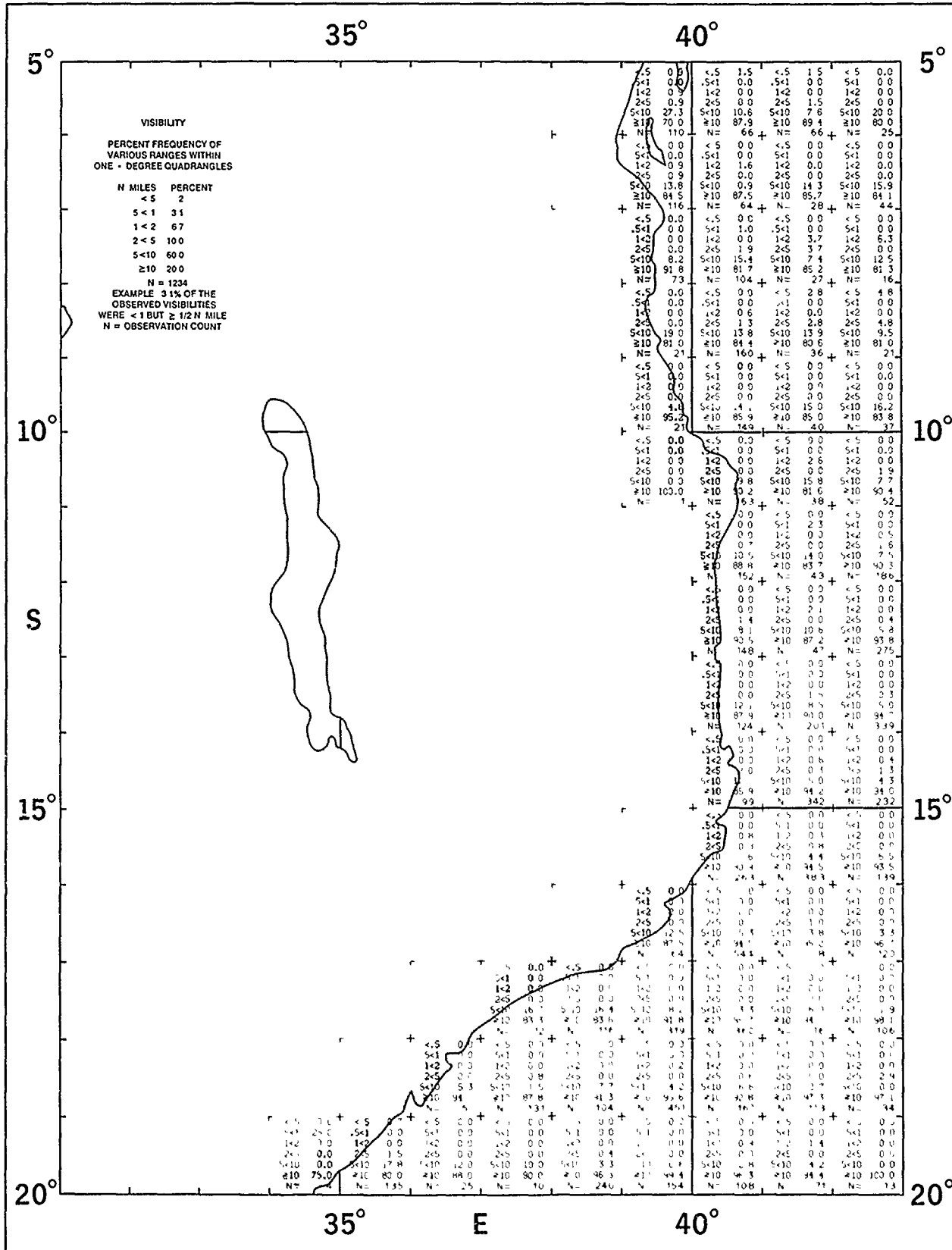
June

Precipitation



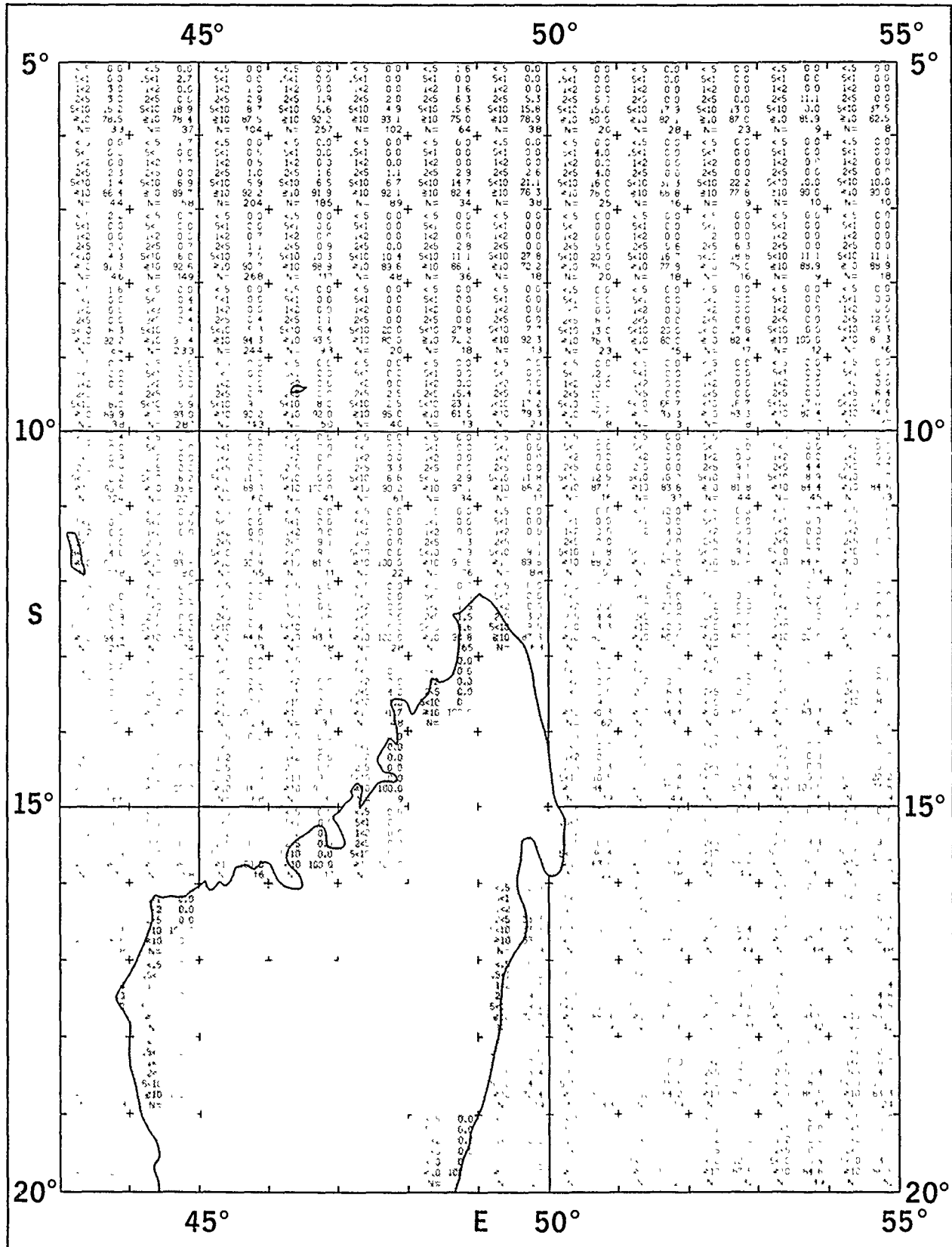
June

Visibility



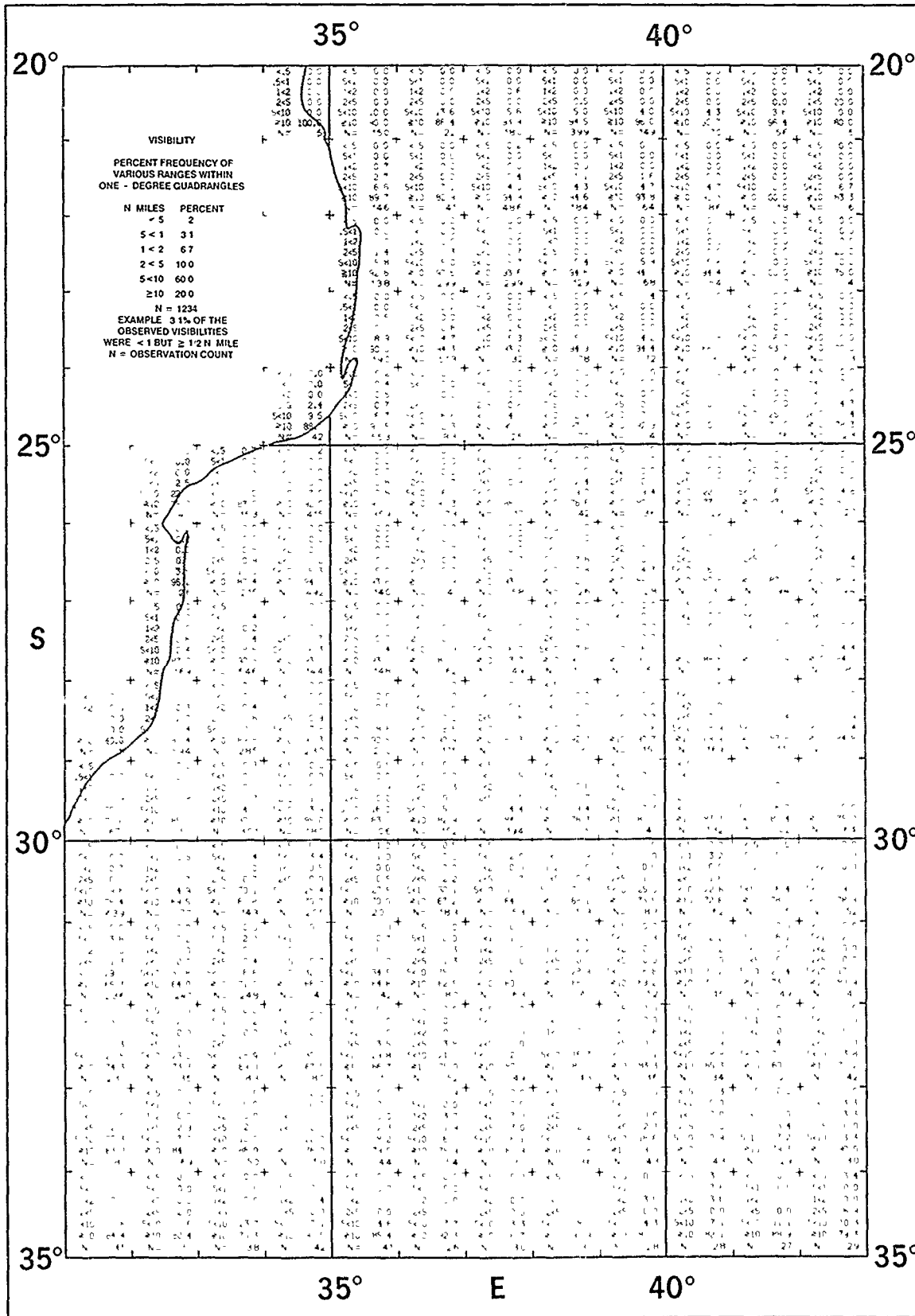
June

Visibility



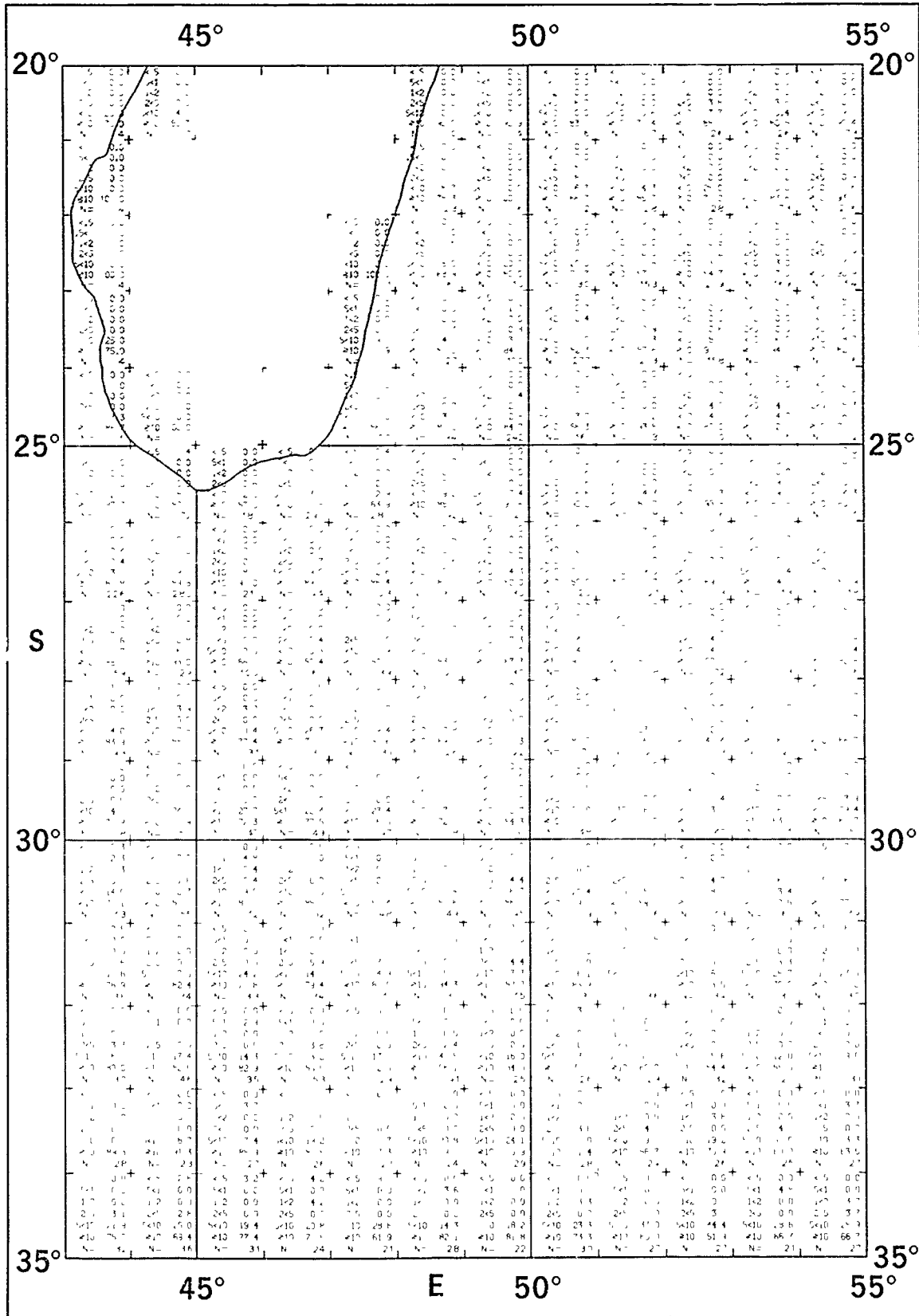
June

Visibility



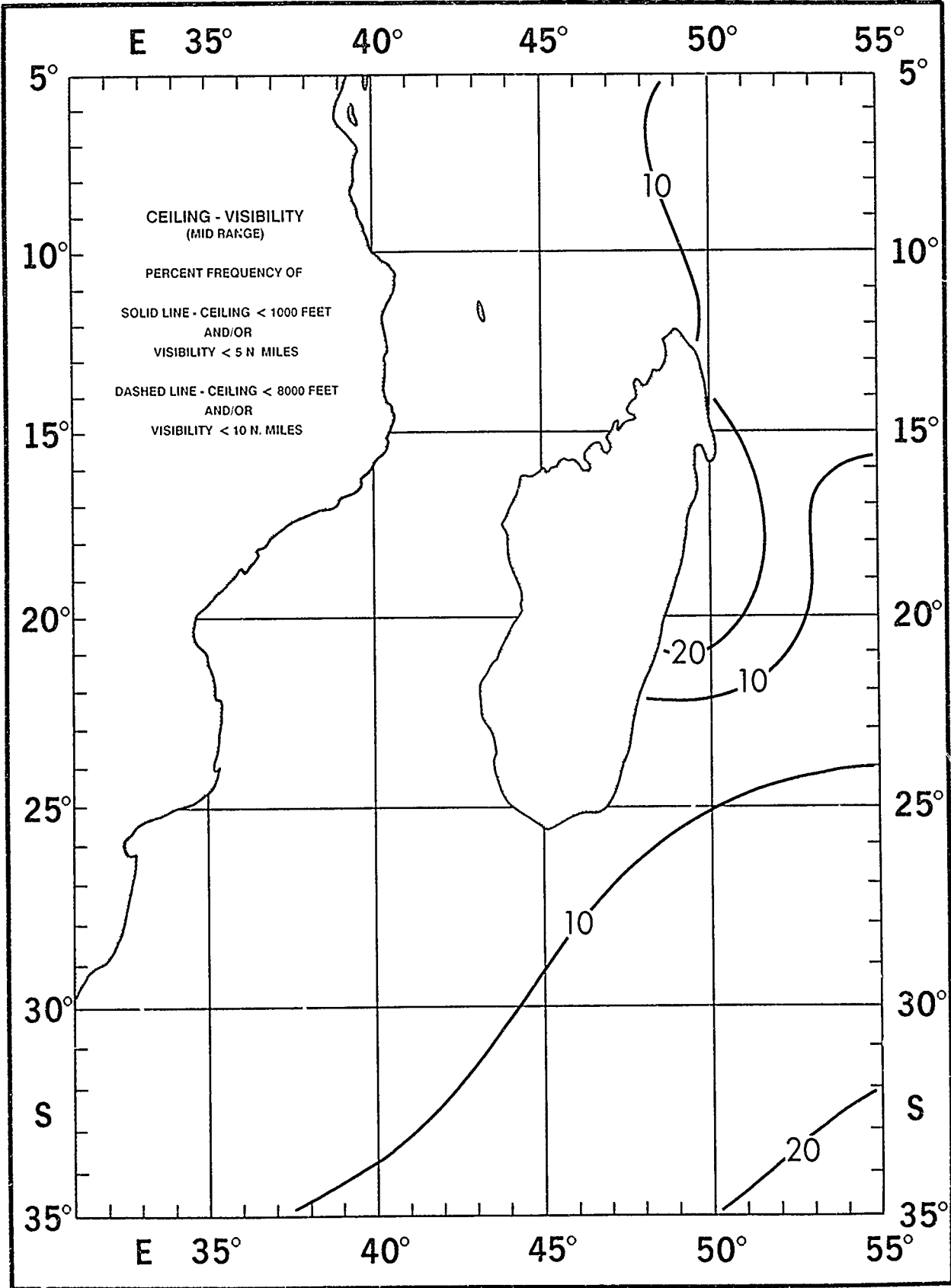
June

Visibility



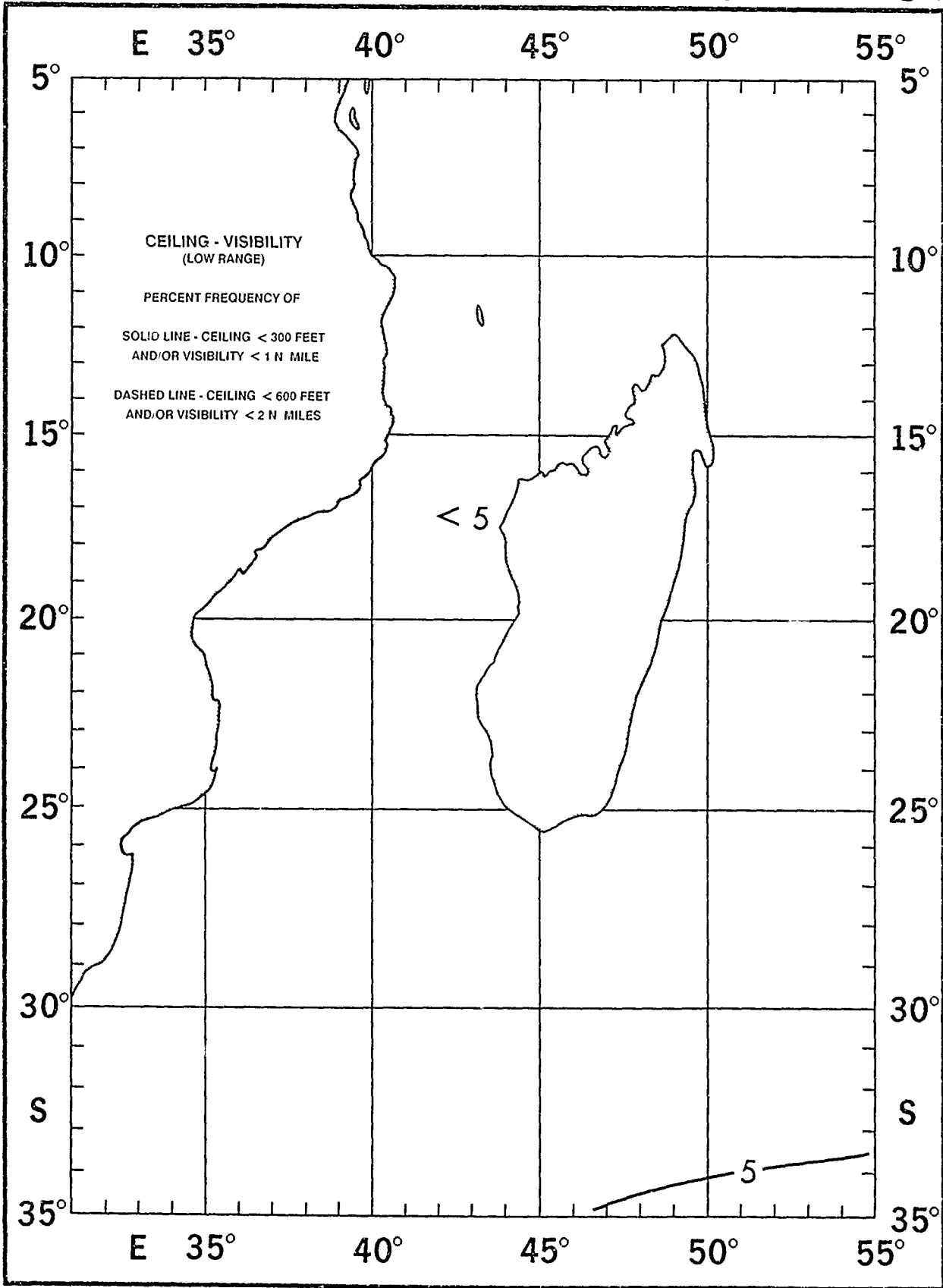
June

### Ceiling - Visibility (Mid Range)



June

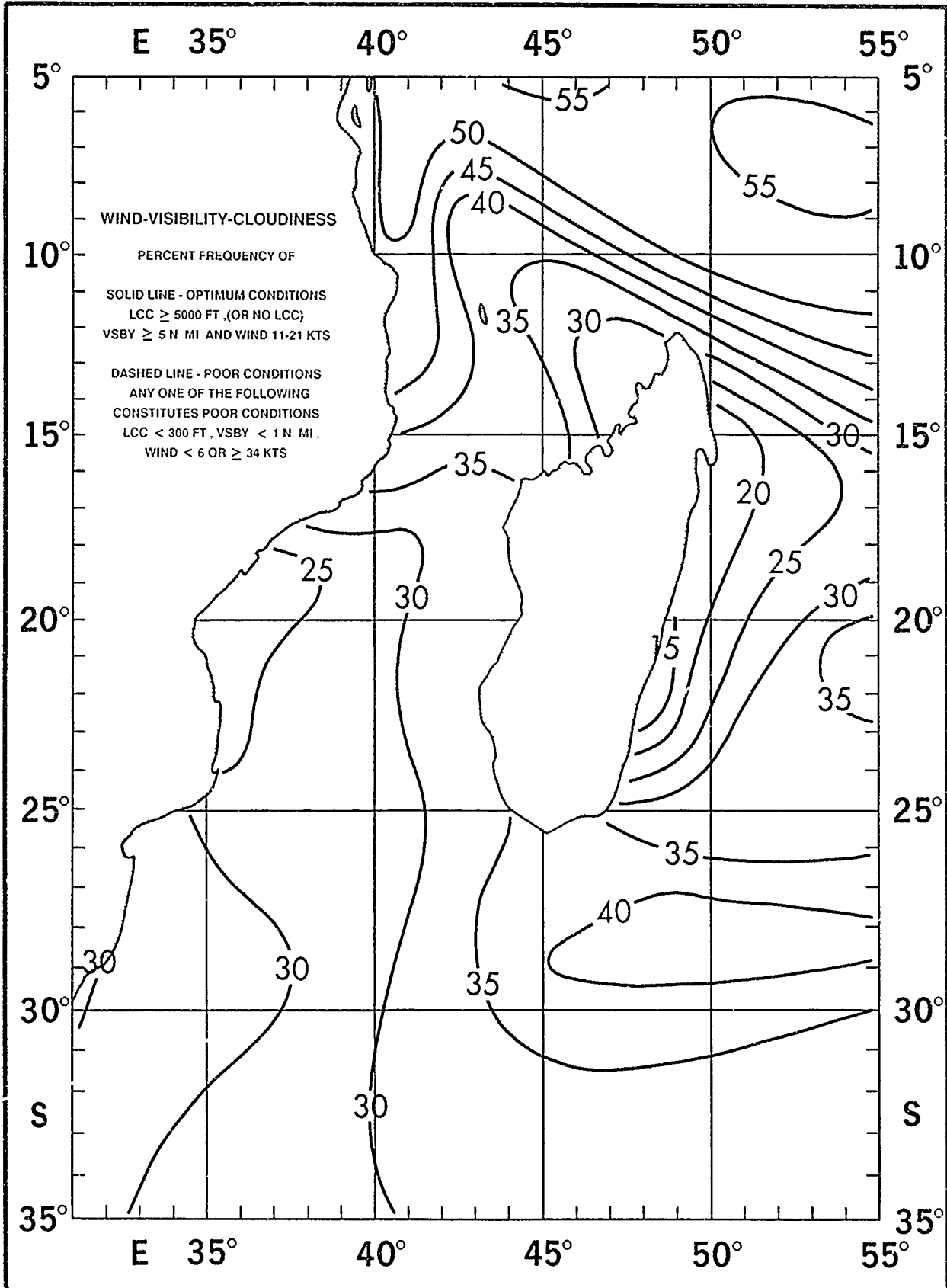
### Ceiling - Visibility (Low Range)





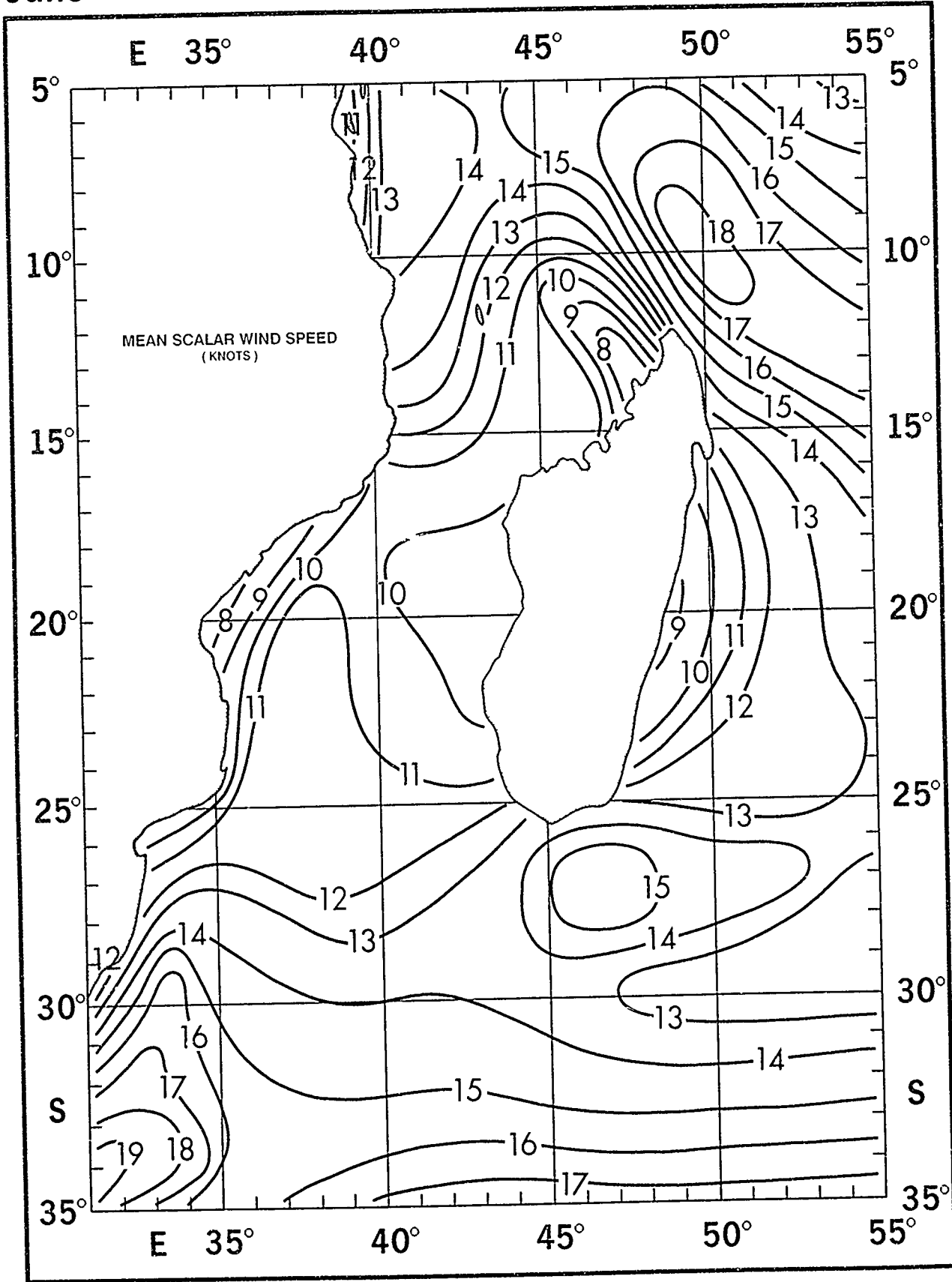
June

# Wind - Visibility - Cloudiness



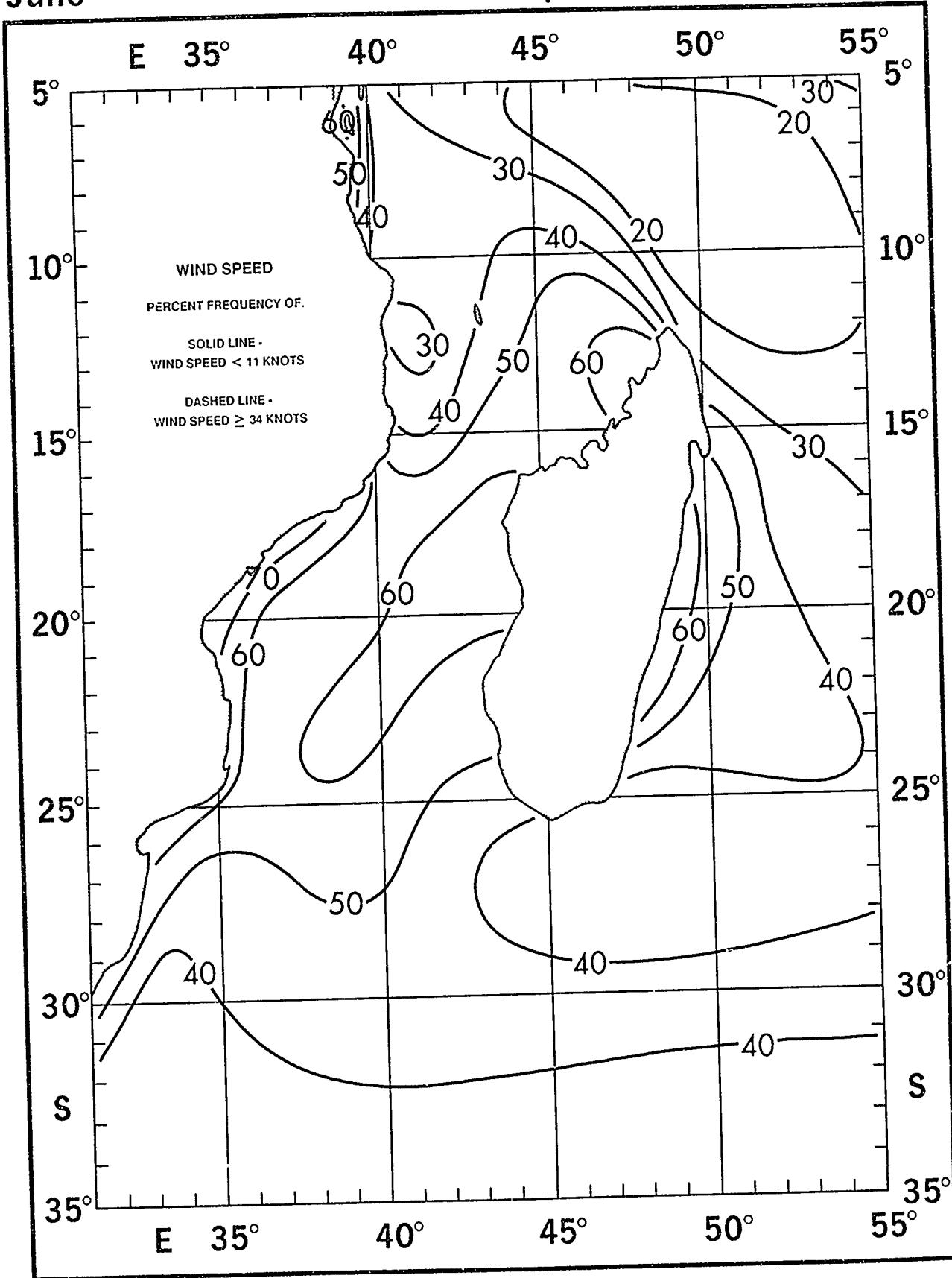
June

Mean Scalar Wind Speed



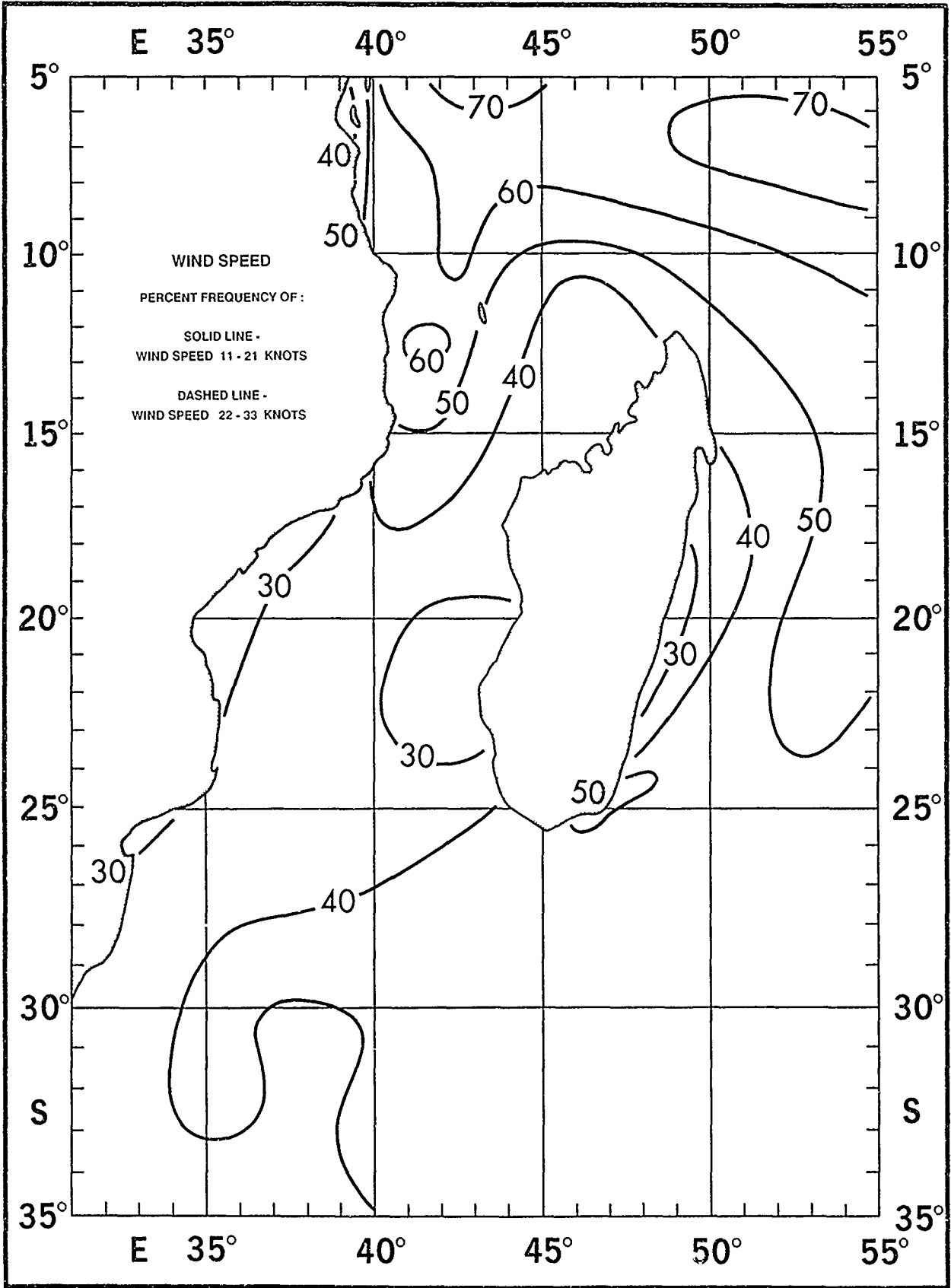
June

Wind Speed  $< 11$  and  $\geq 34$  Knots



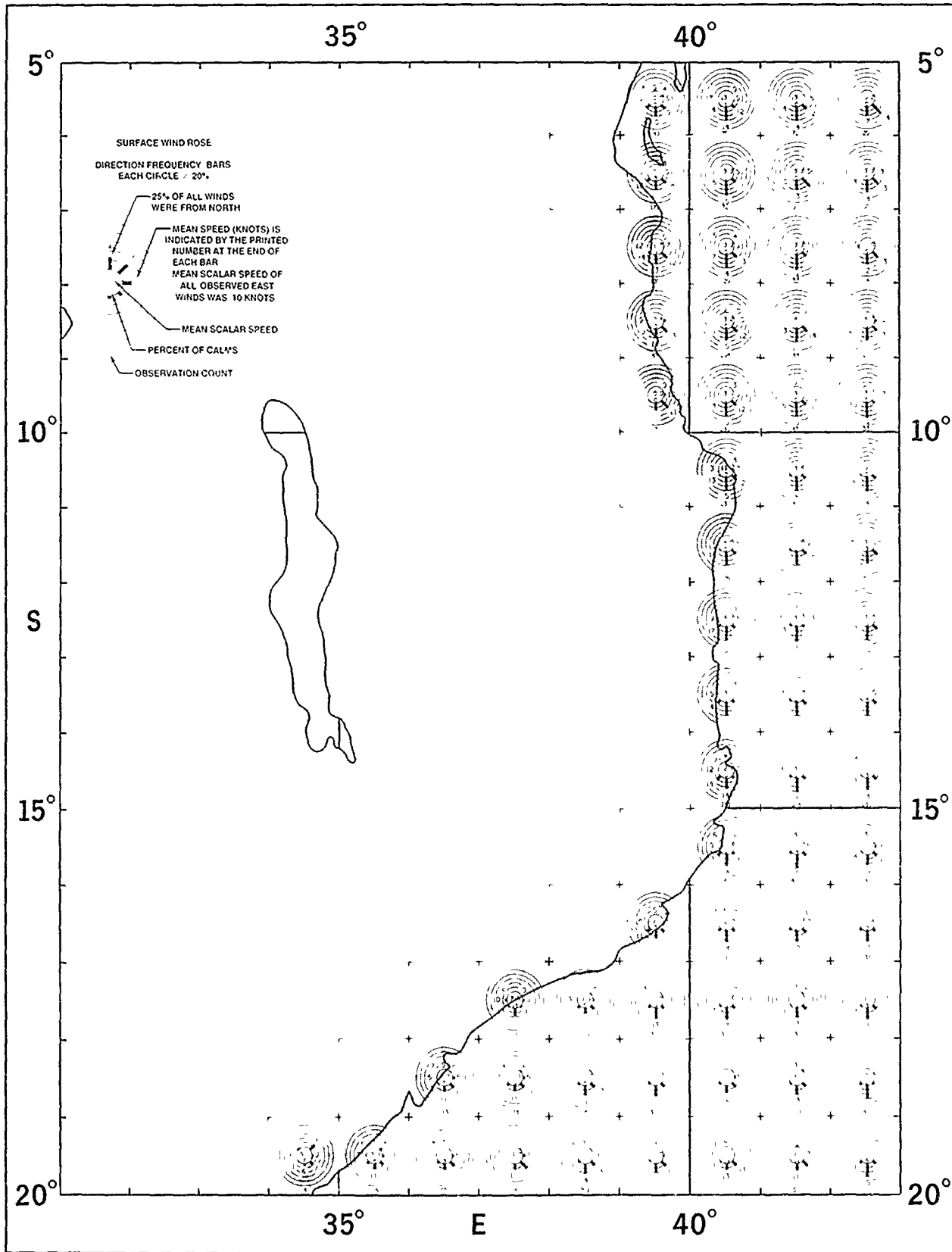
June

Wind Speed 11 - 21 and 22 - 33 Knots



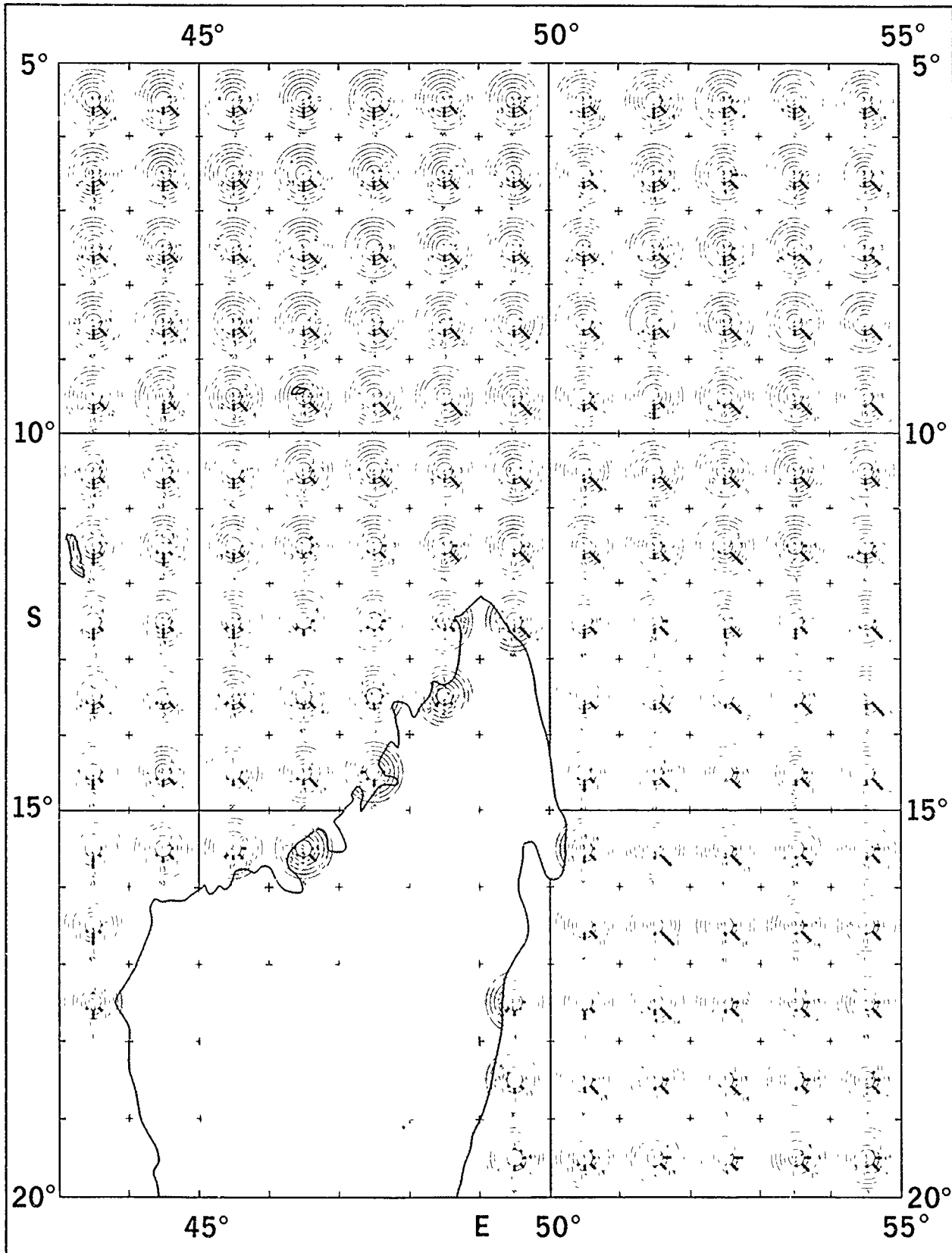
June

# Surface Wind Roses



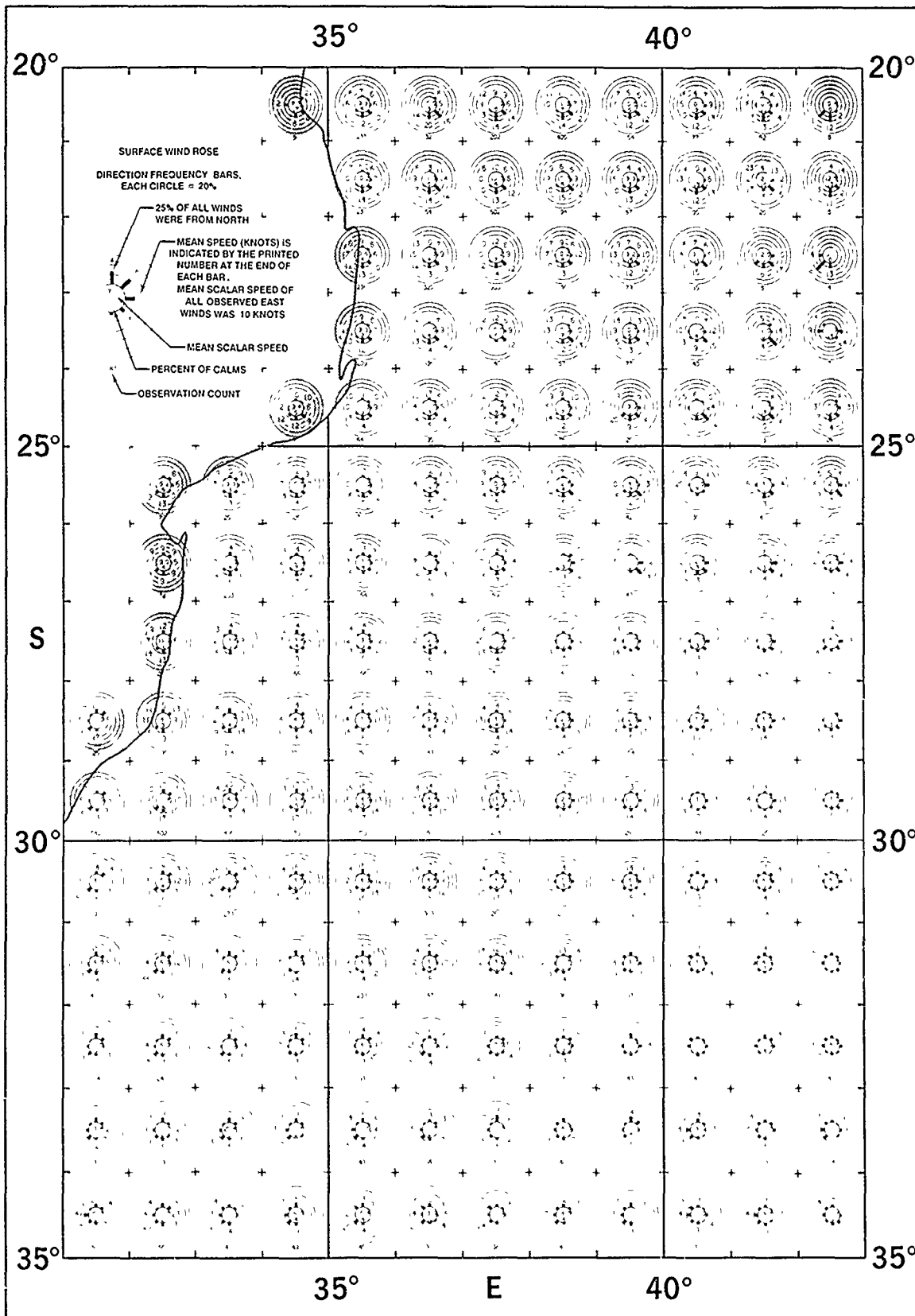
June

Surface Wind Roses



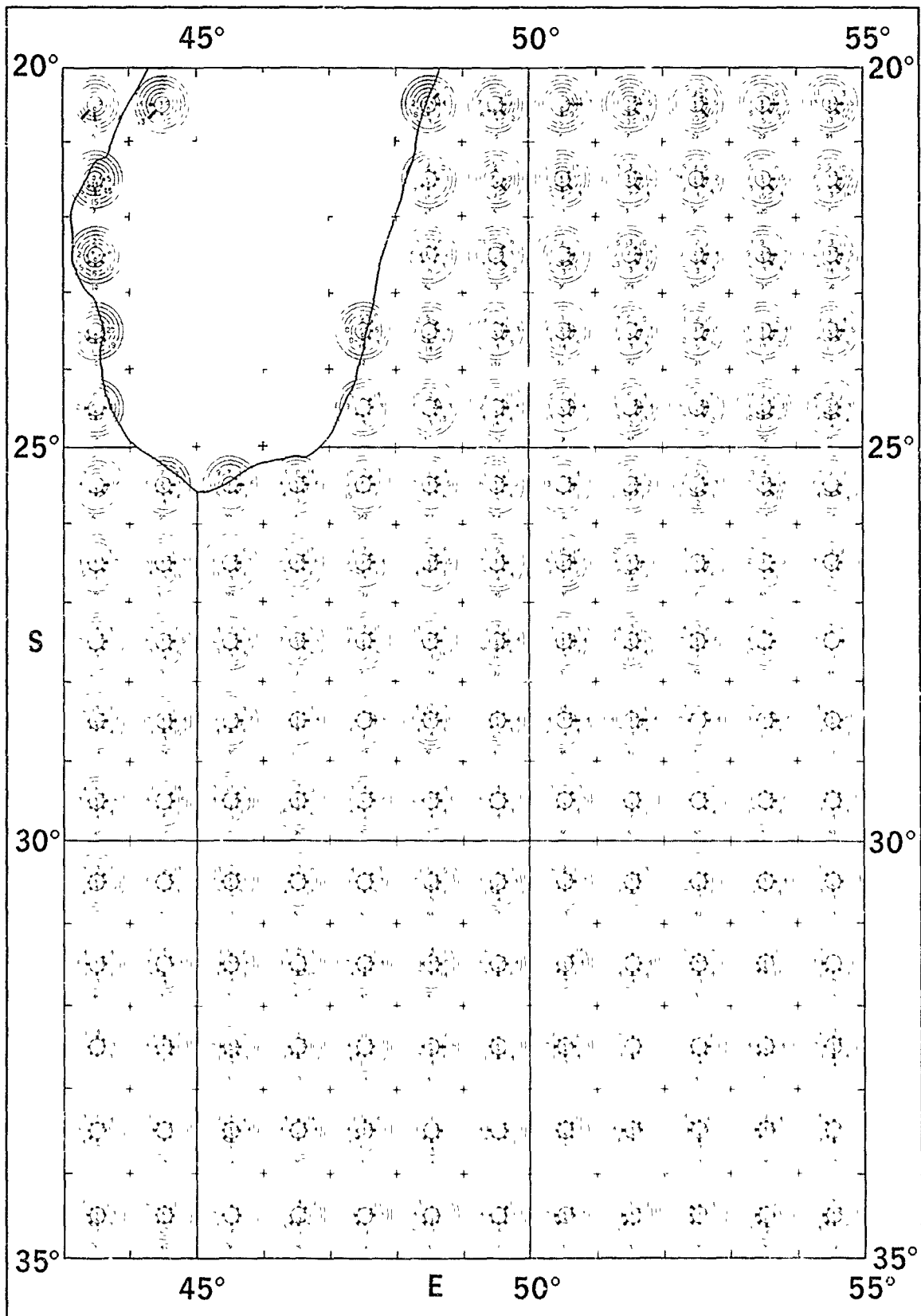
June

# Surface Wind Roses



June

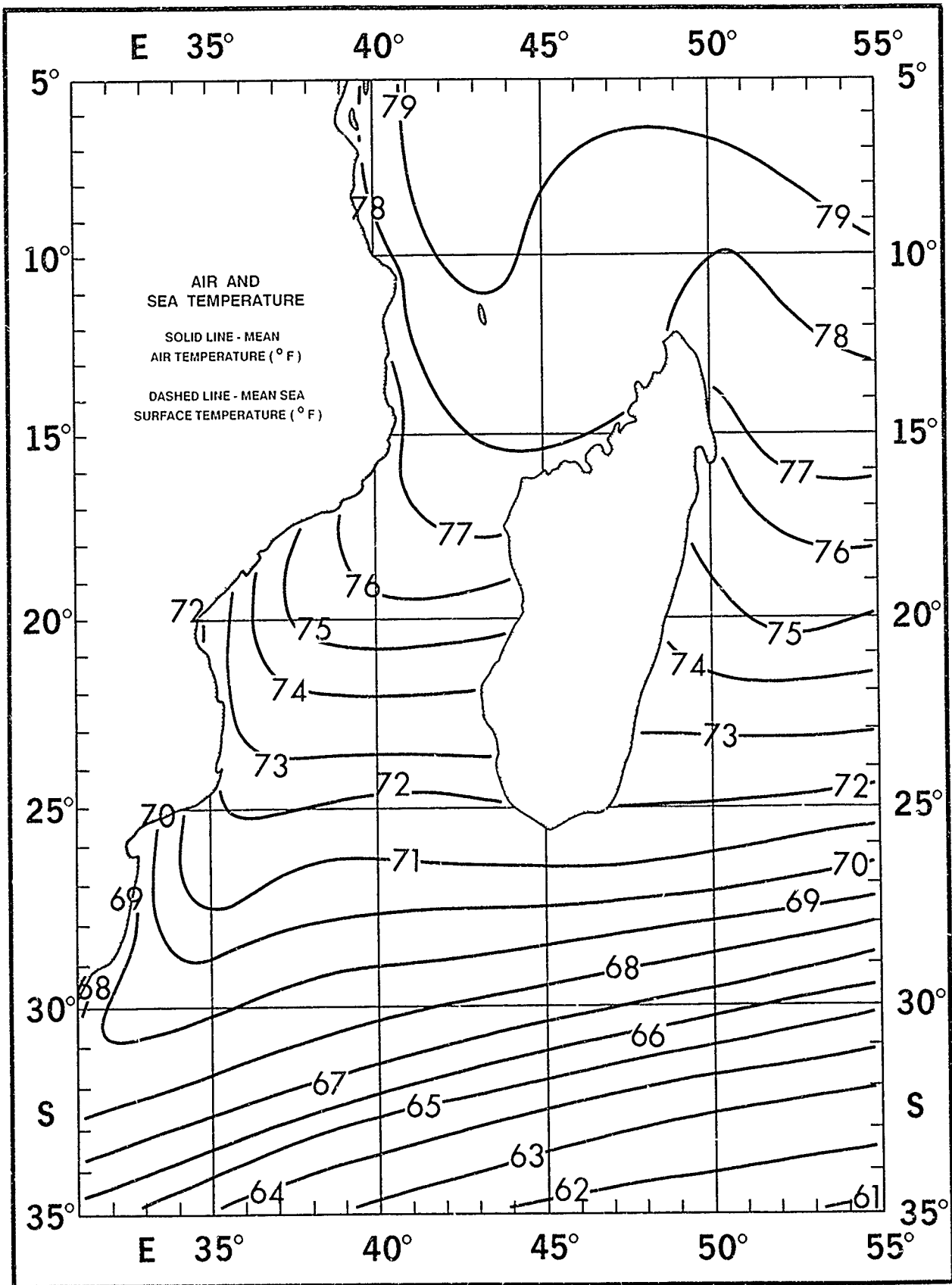
Surface Wind Roses





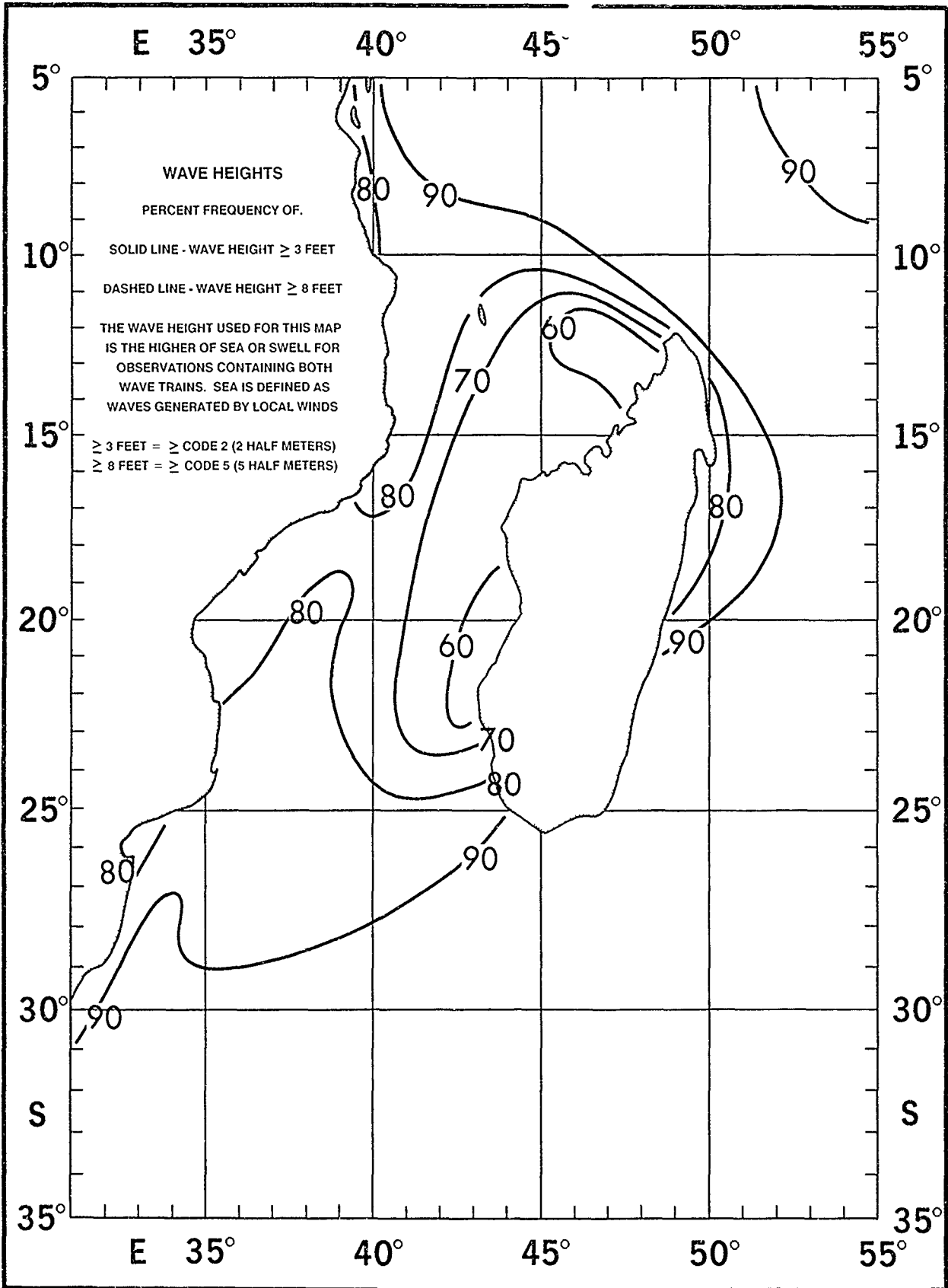
June

Air and Sea Temperature



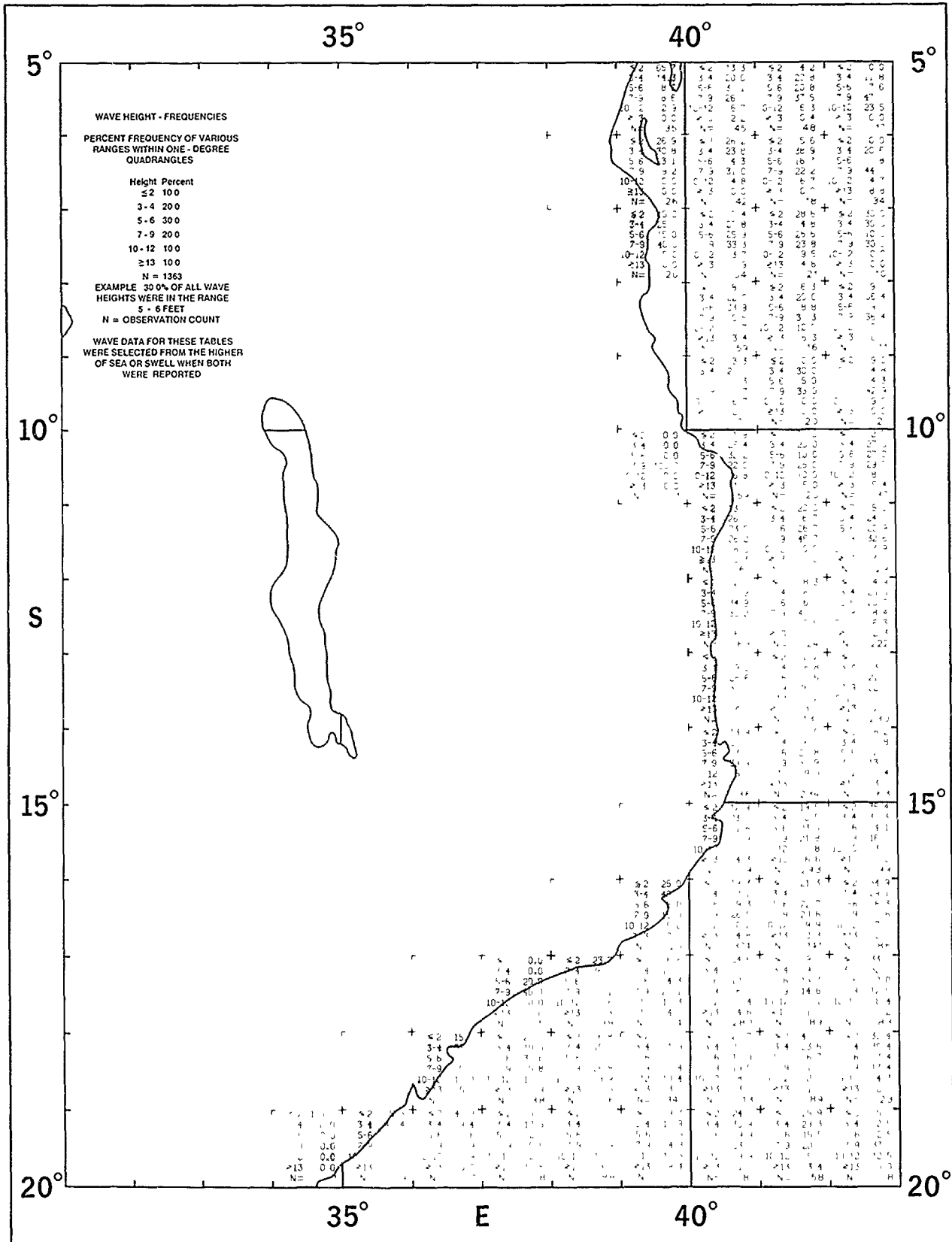
June

Wave Height



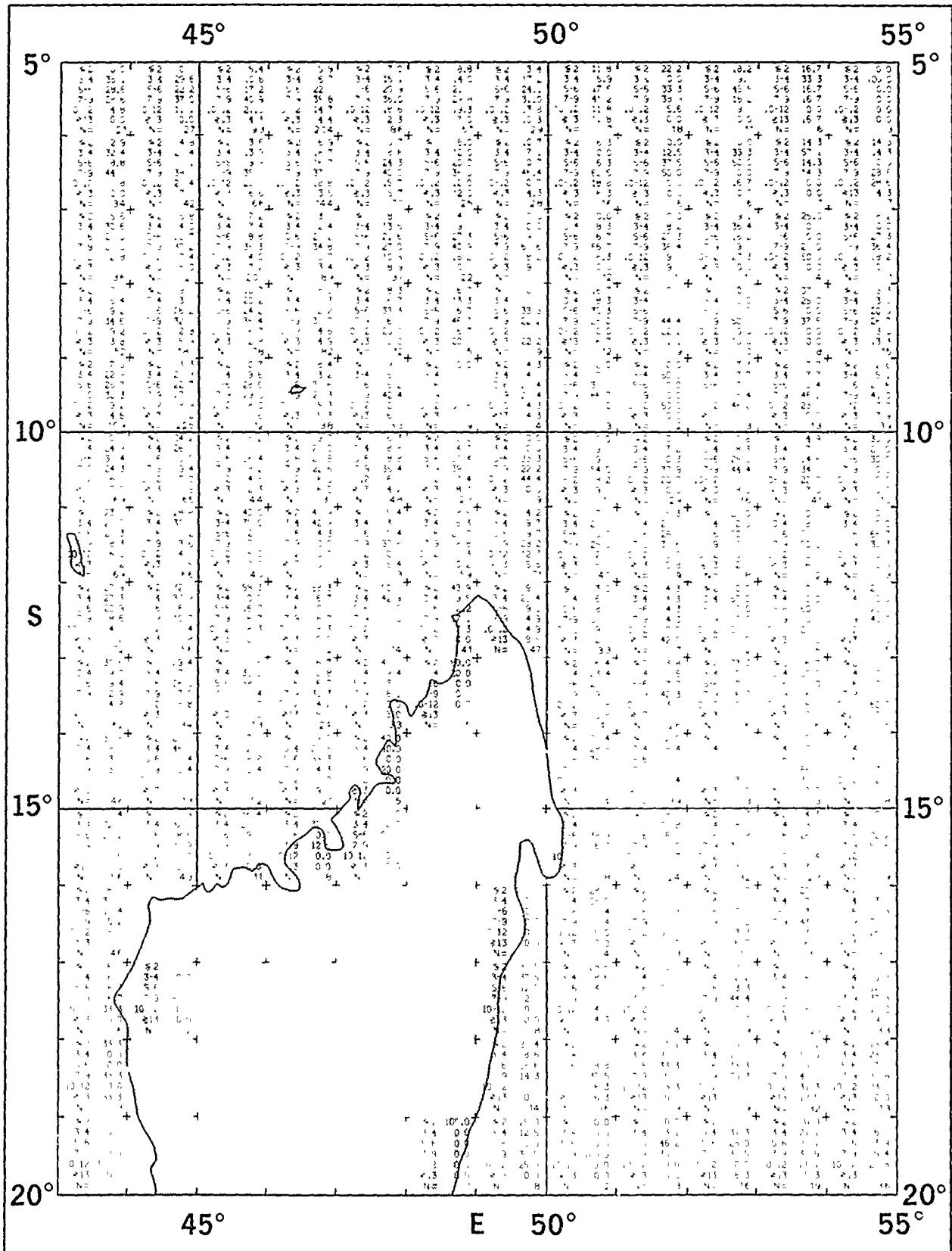
June

Wave Height



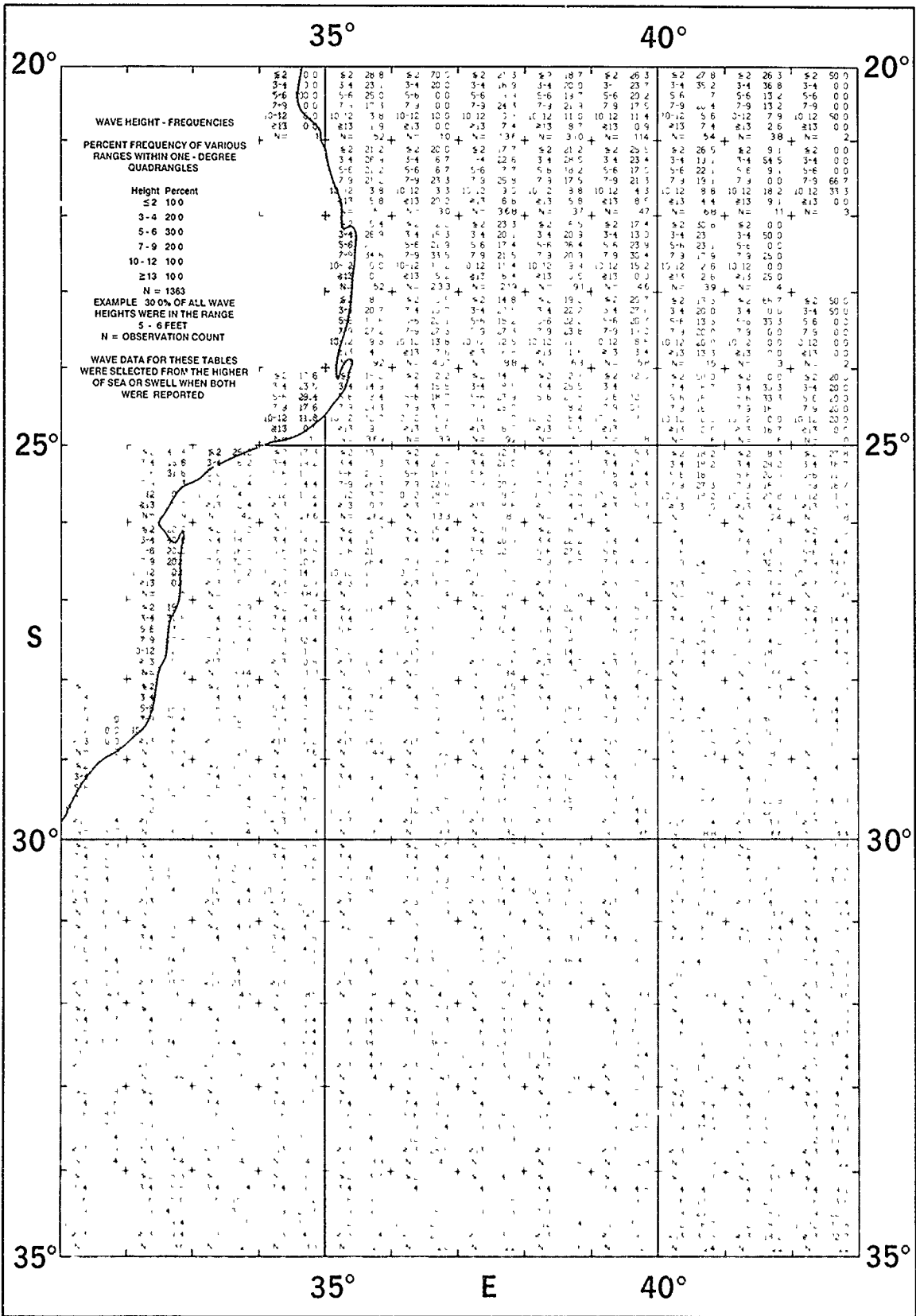
June

Wave Height



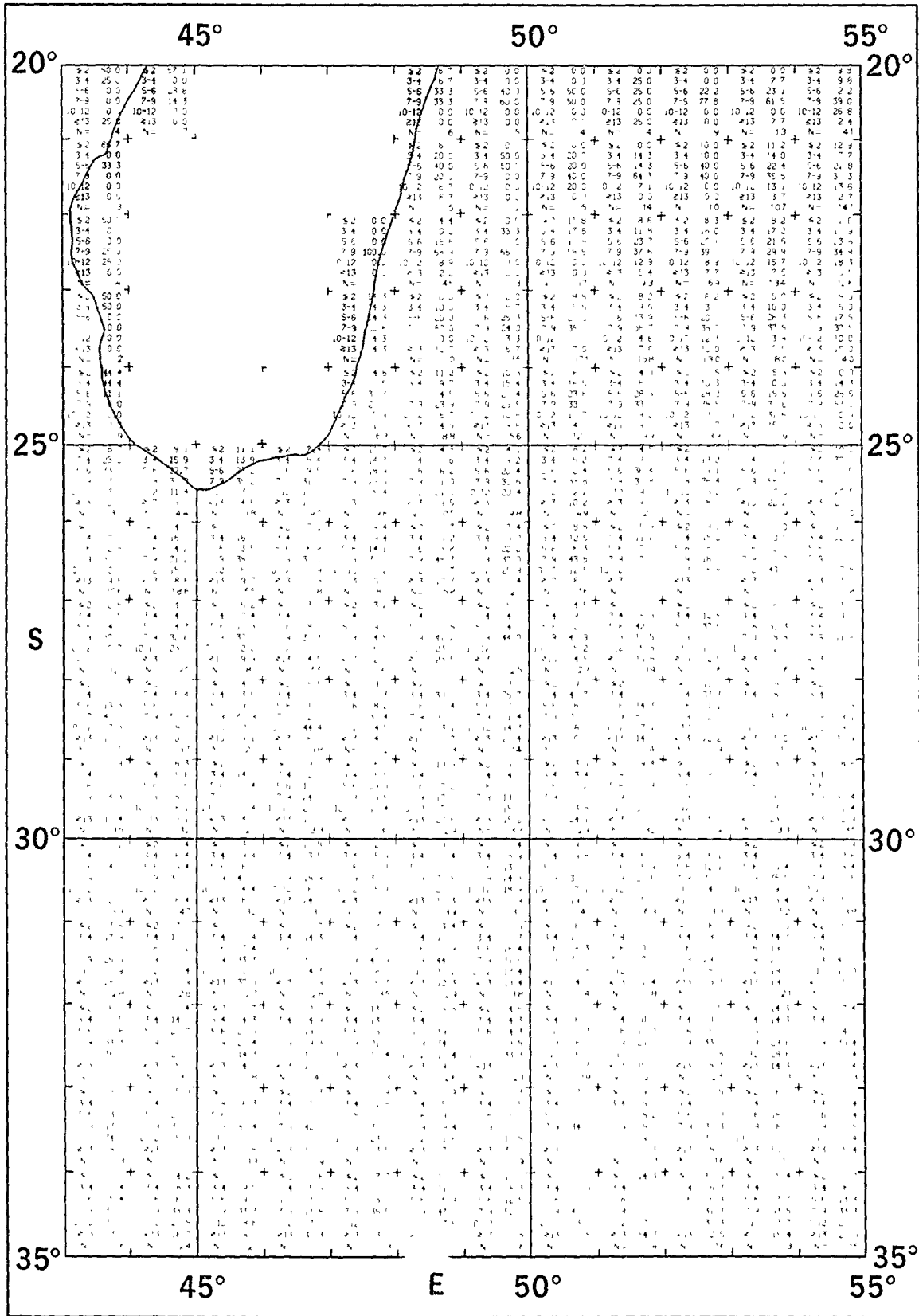
June

Wave Height



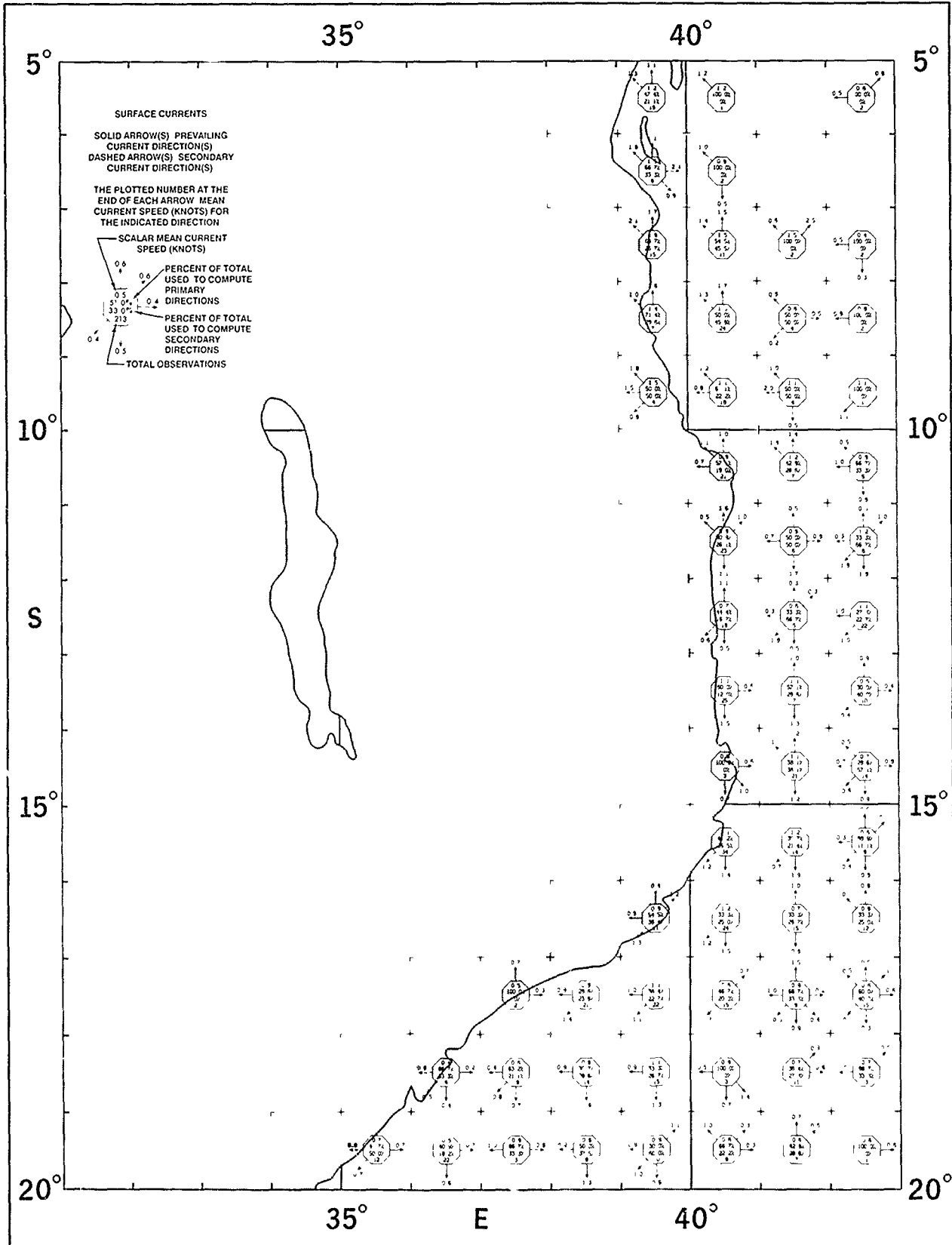
June

Wave Height



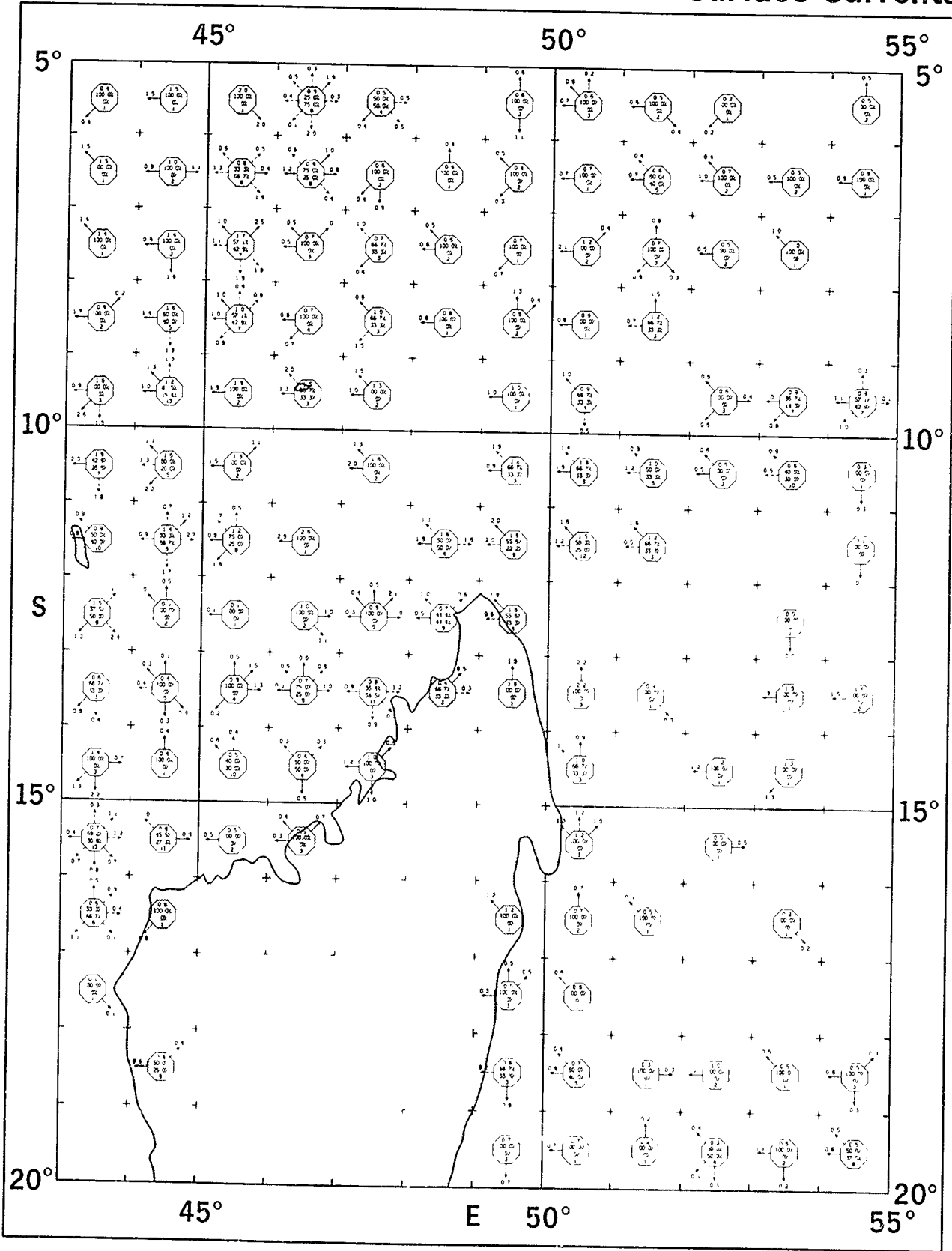
June

# Surface Currents



June

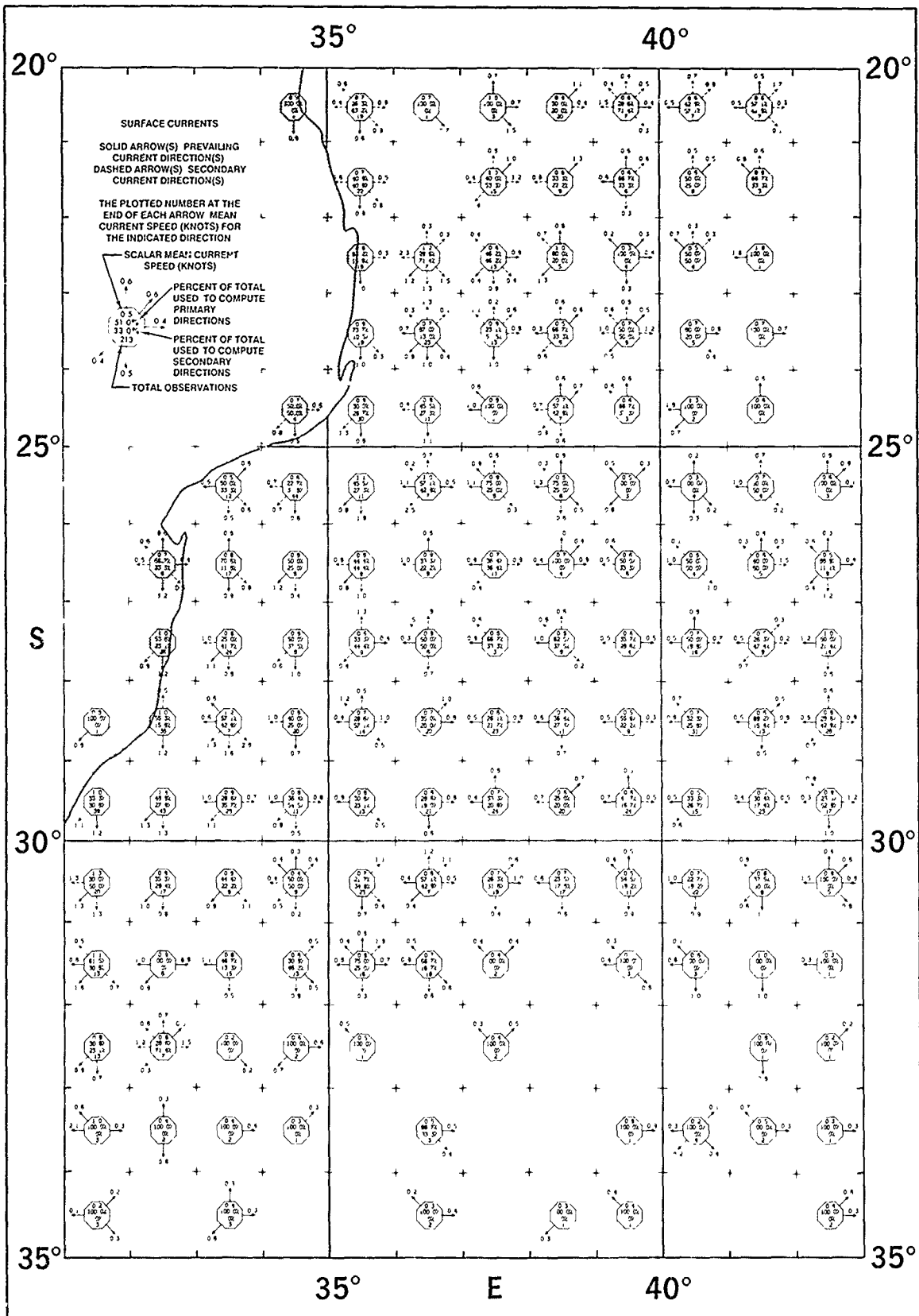
# Surface Currents





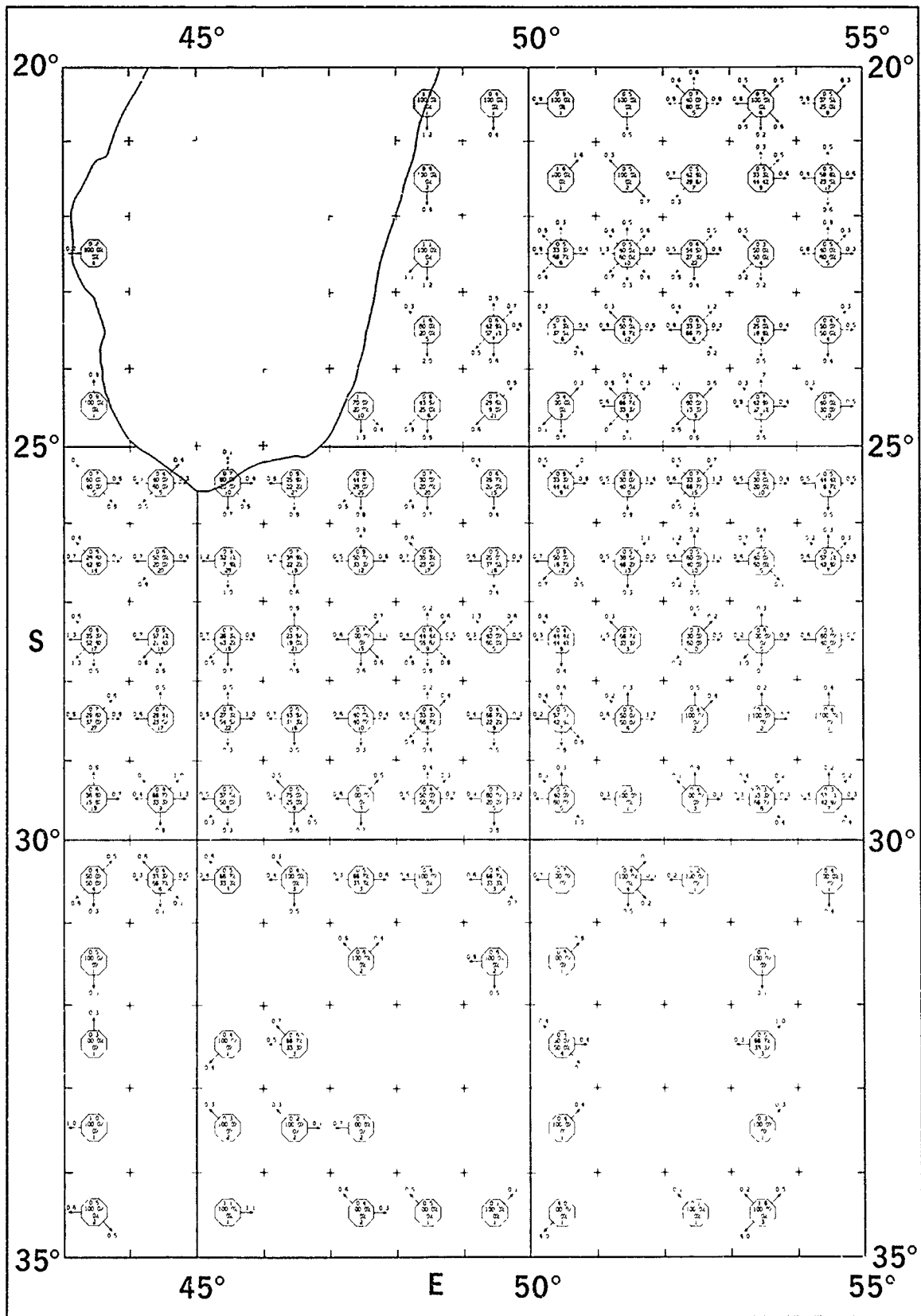
June

# Surface Currents



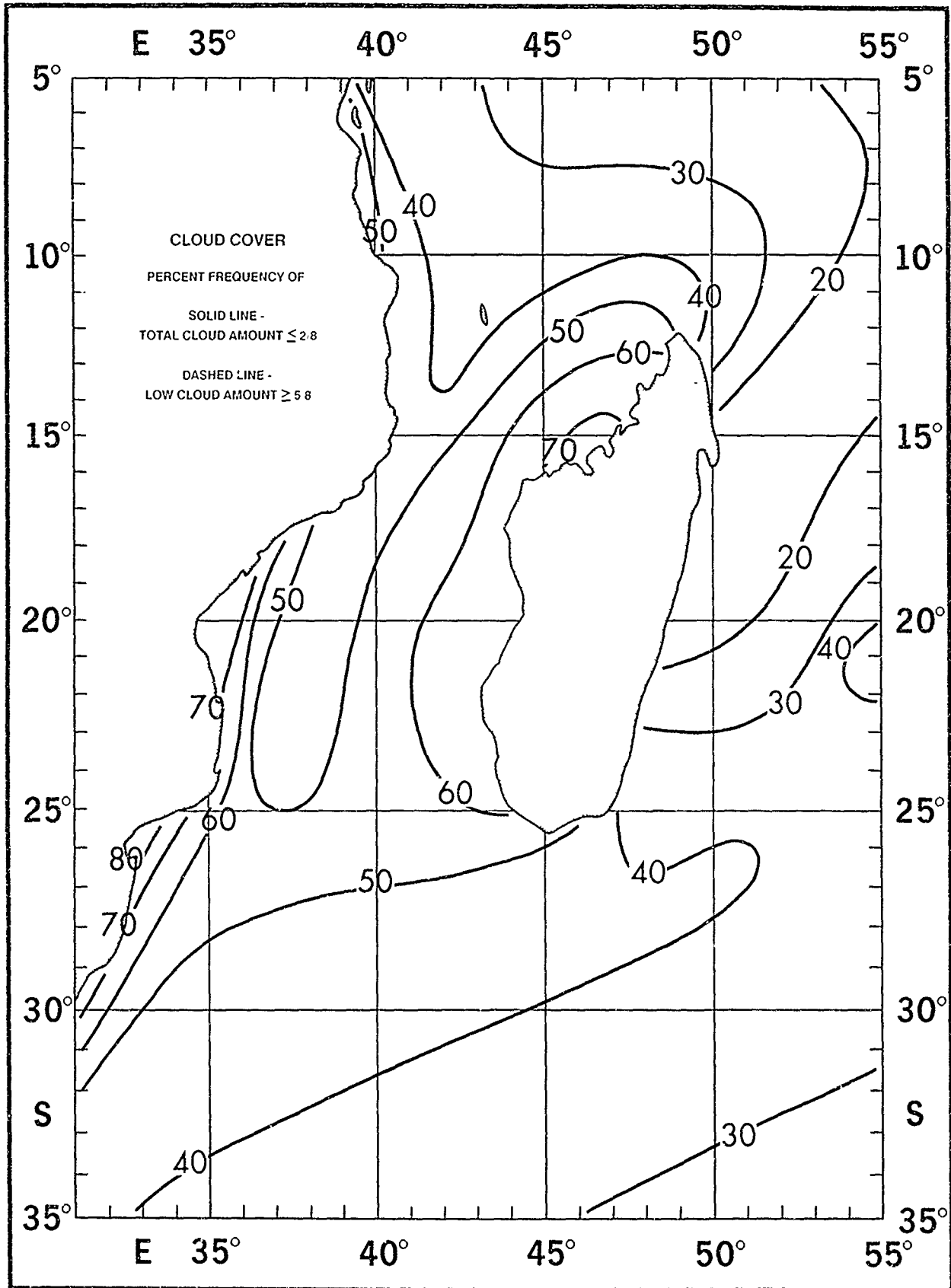
June

Surface Currents



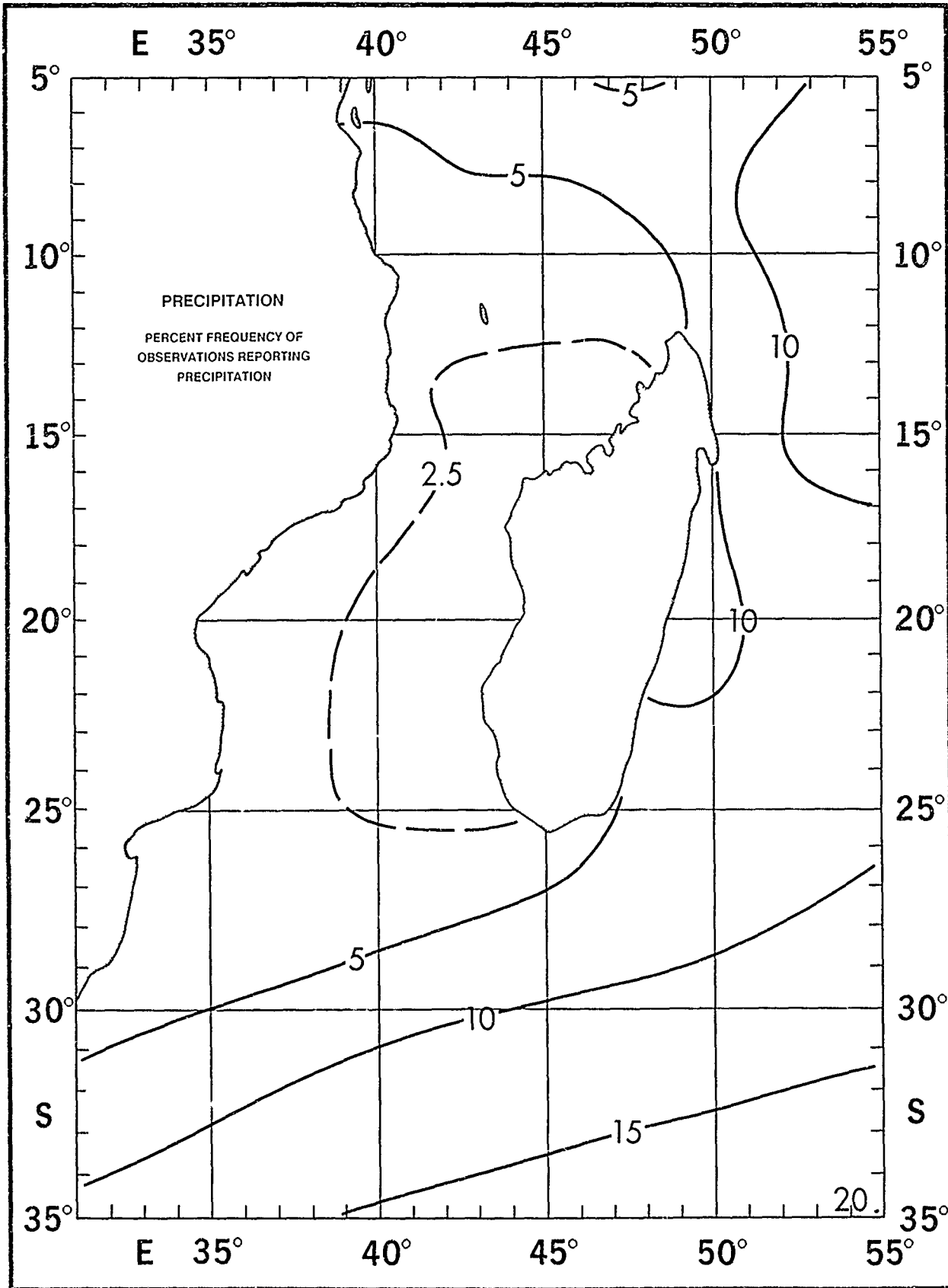
July

Clouds



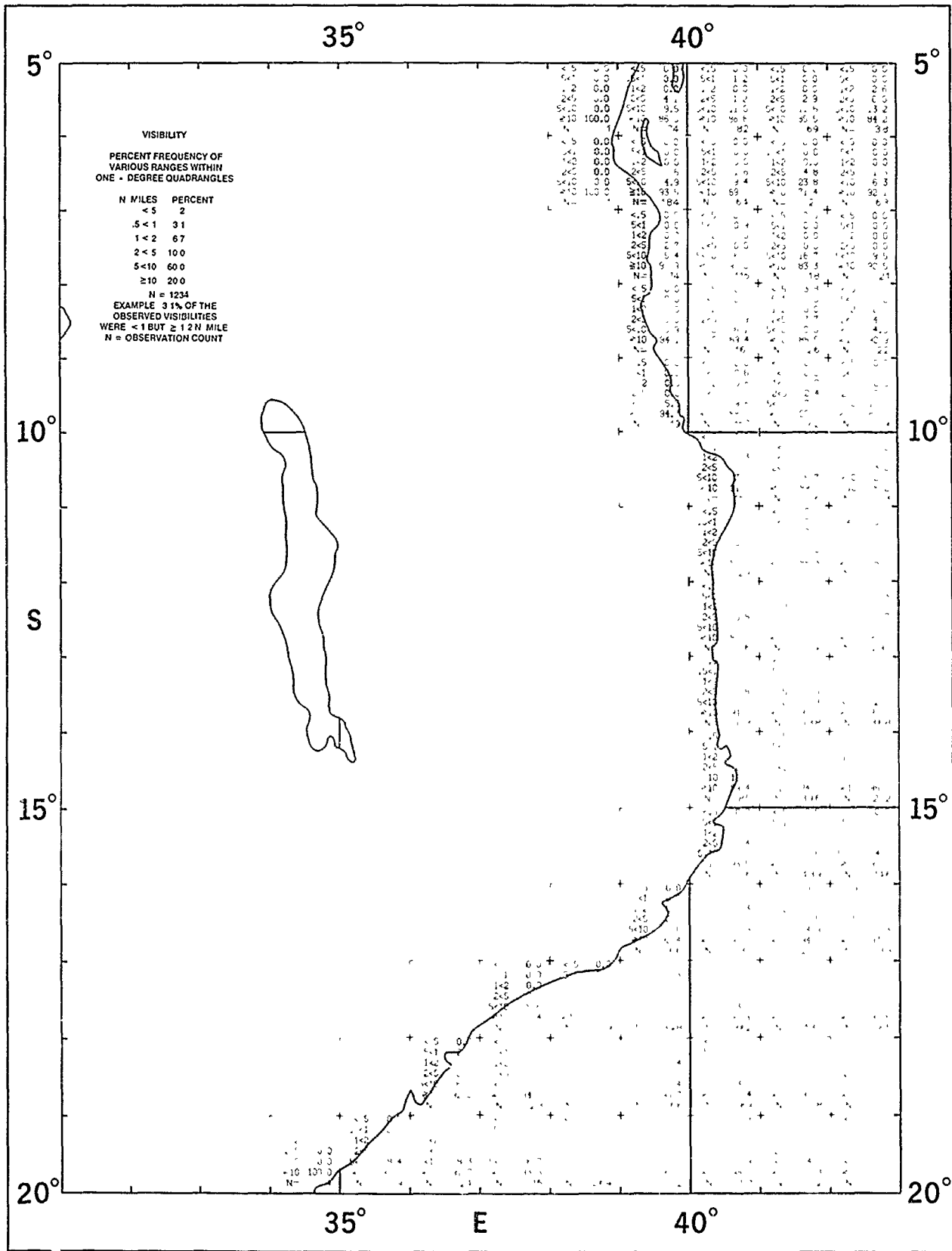
July

Precipitation



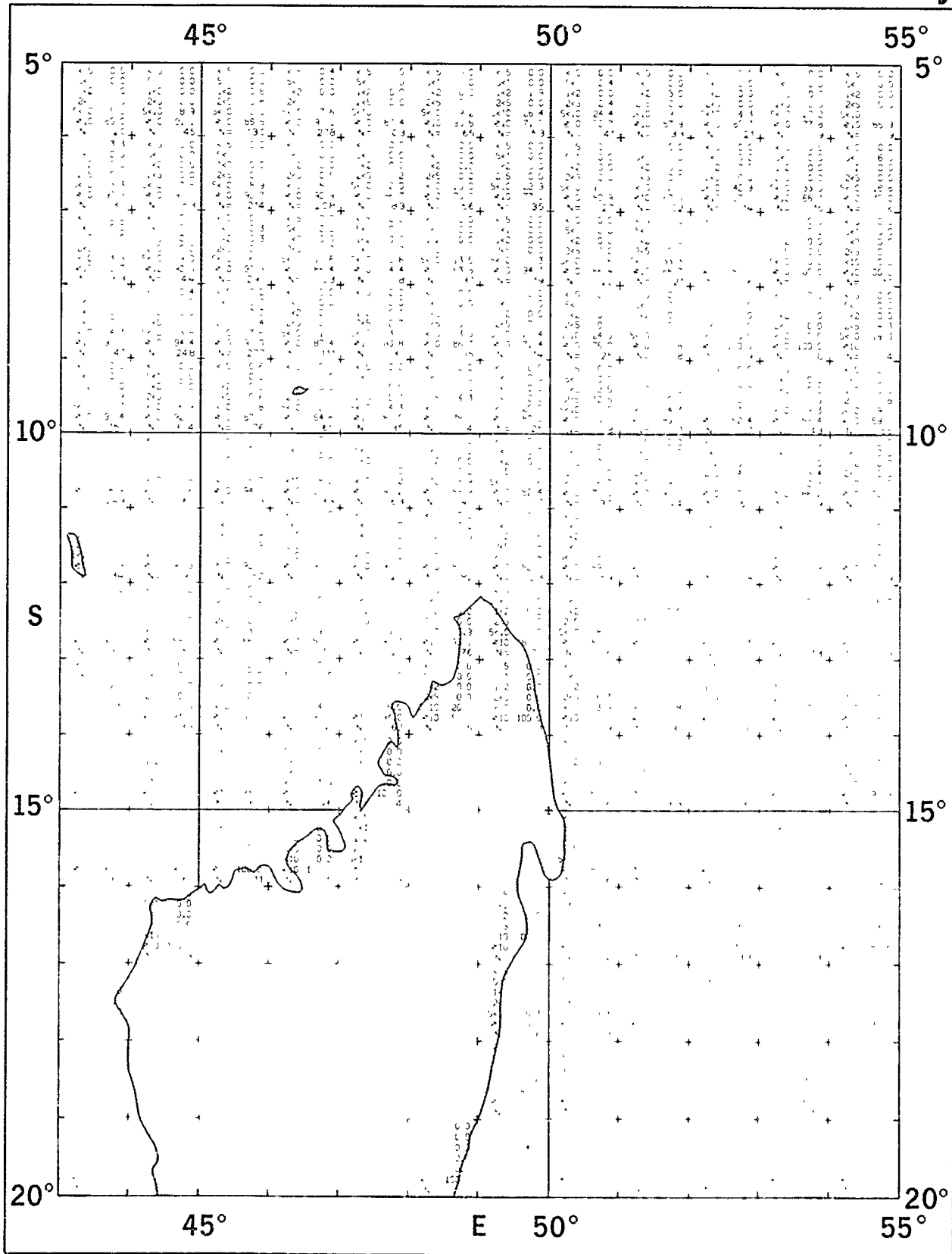
July

Visibility



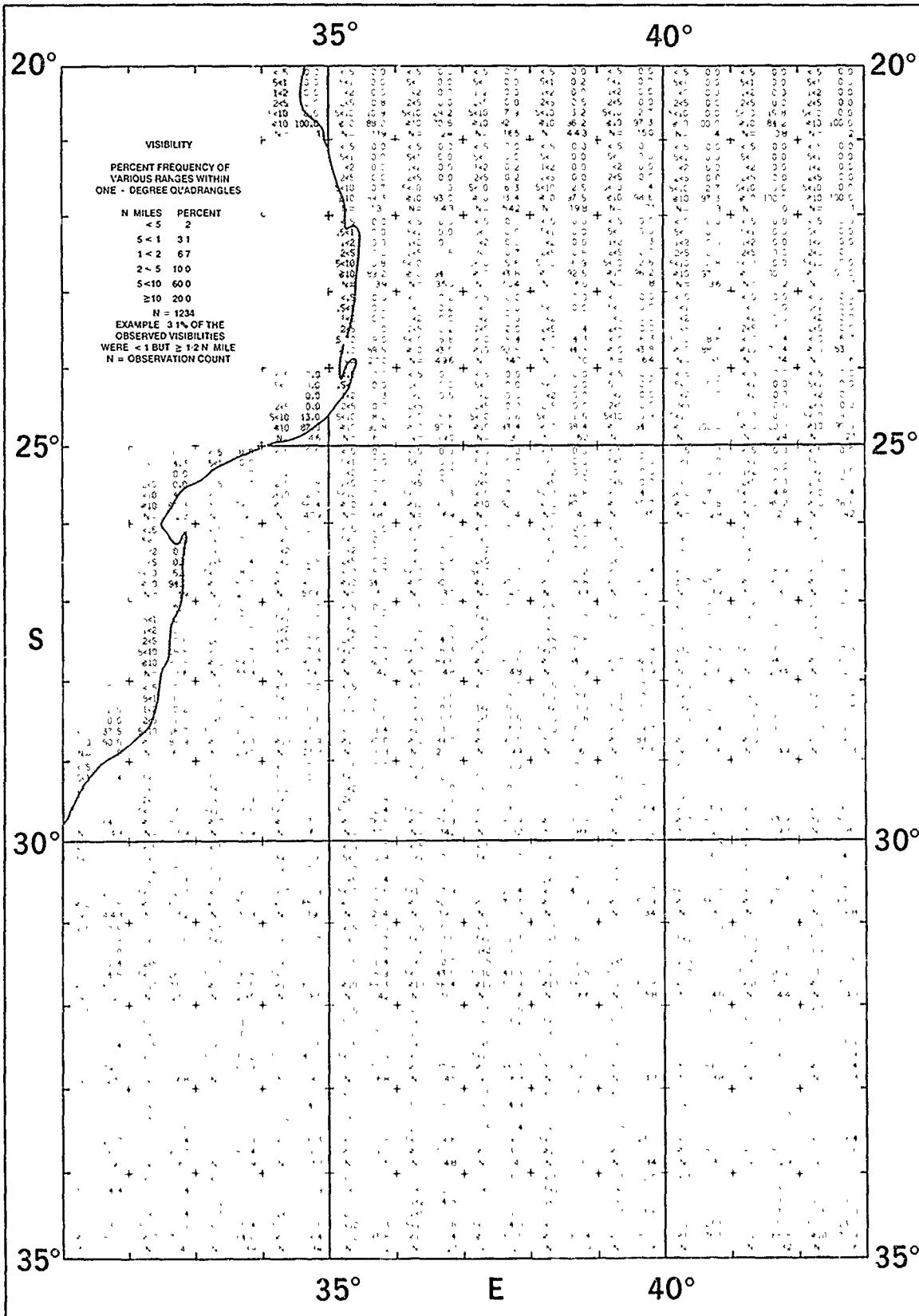
July

Visibility



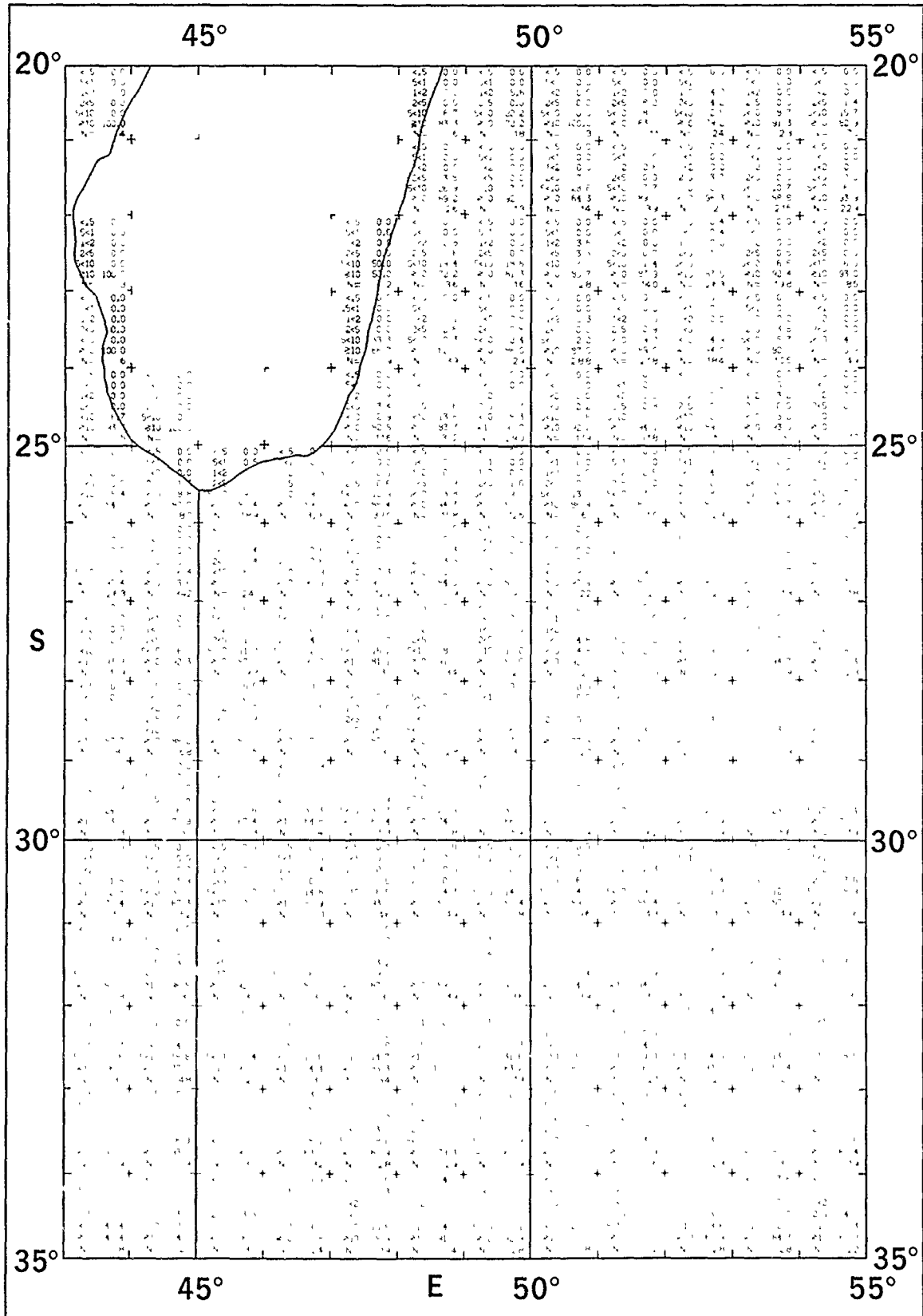
July

Visibility



July

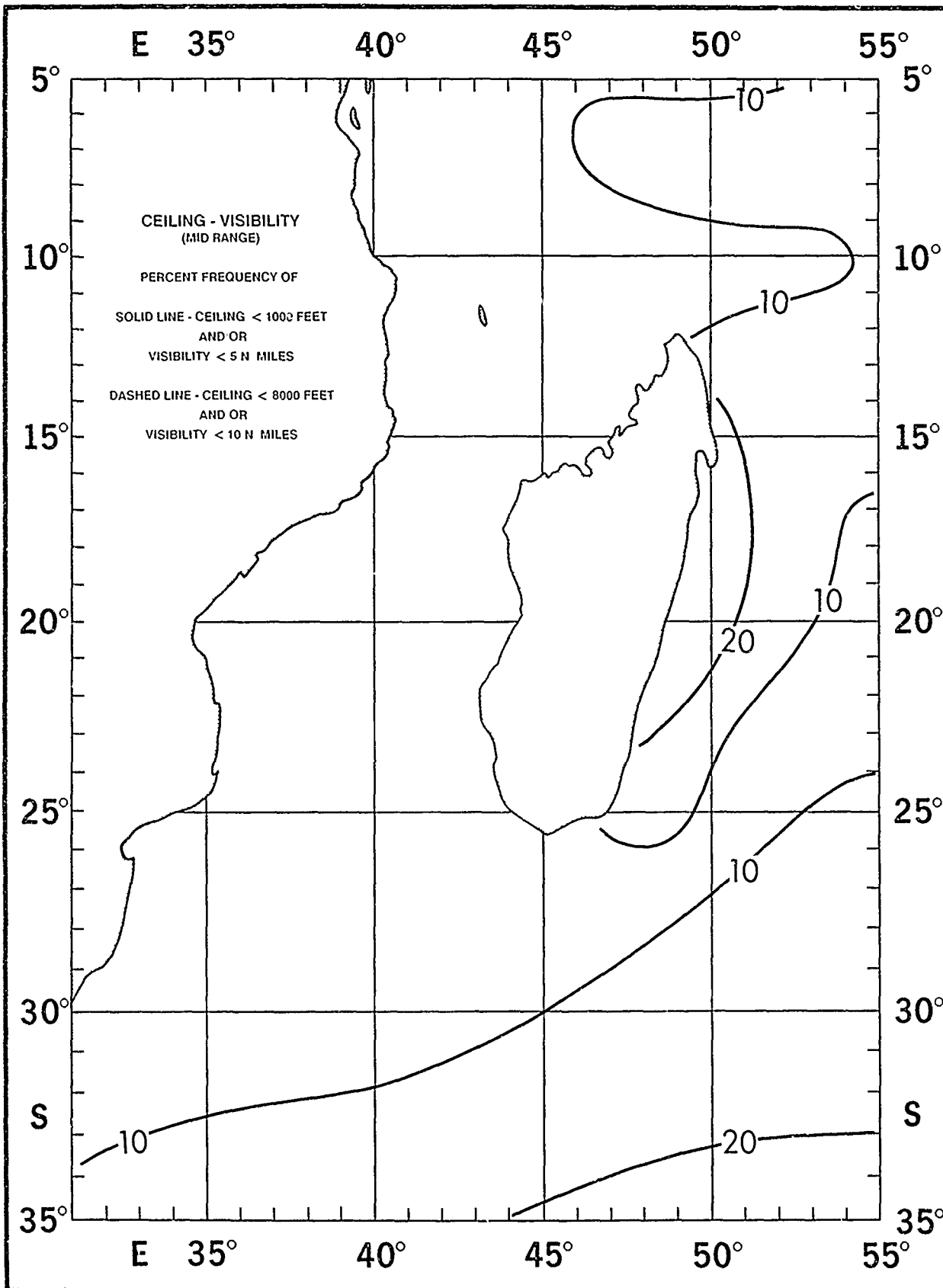
Visibility





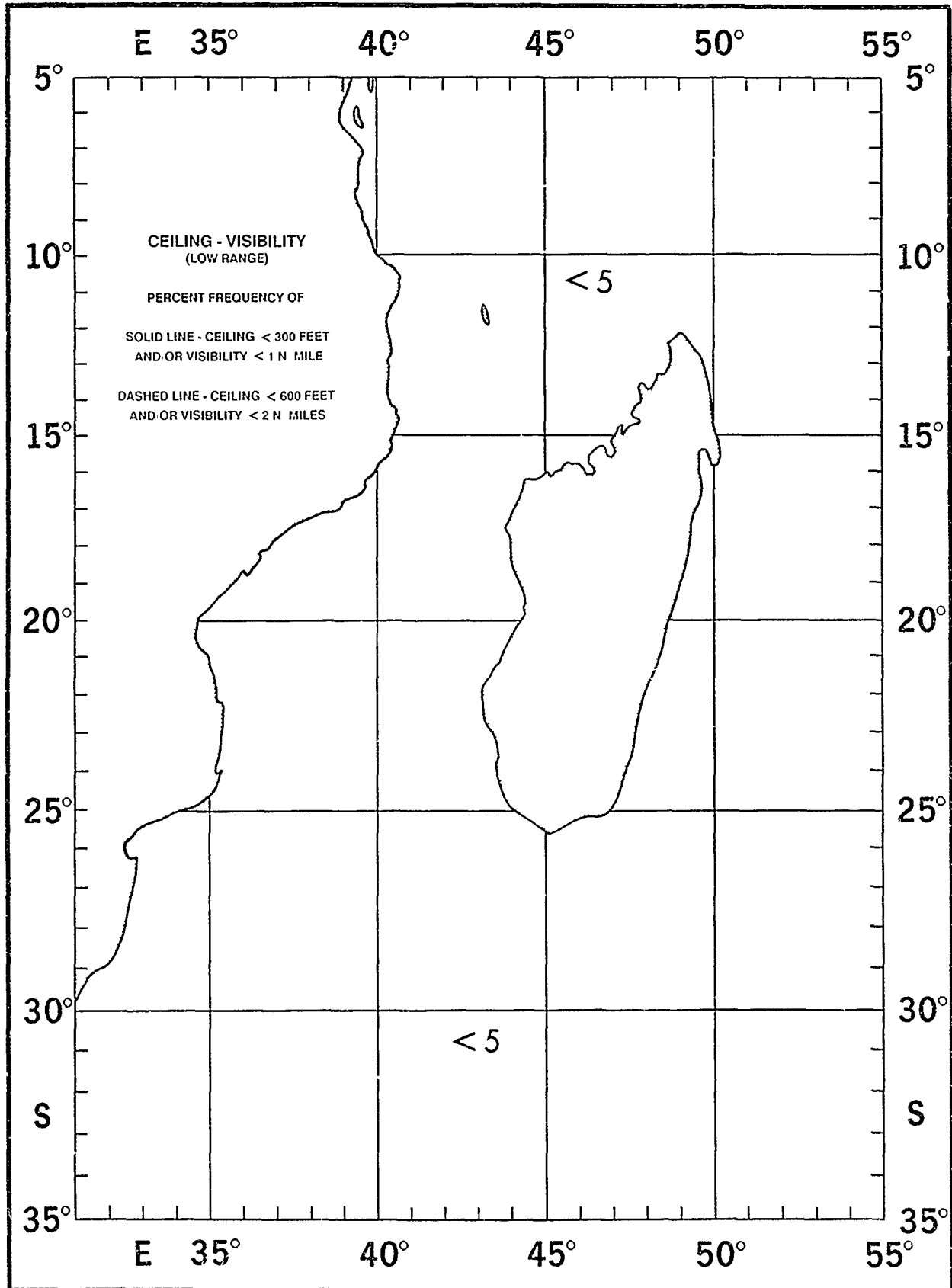
July

### Ceiling - Visibility (Mid Range)



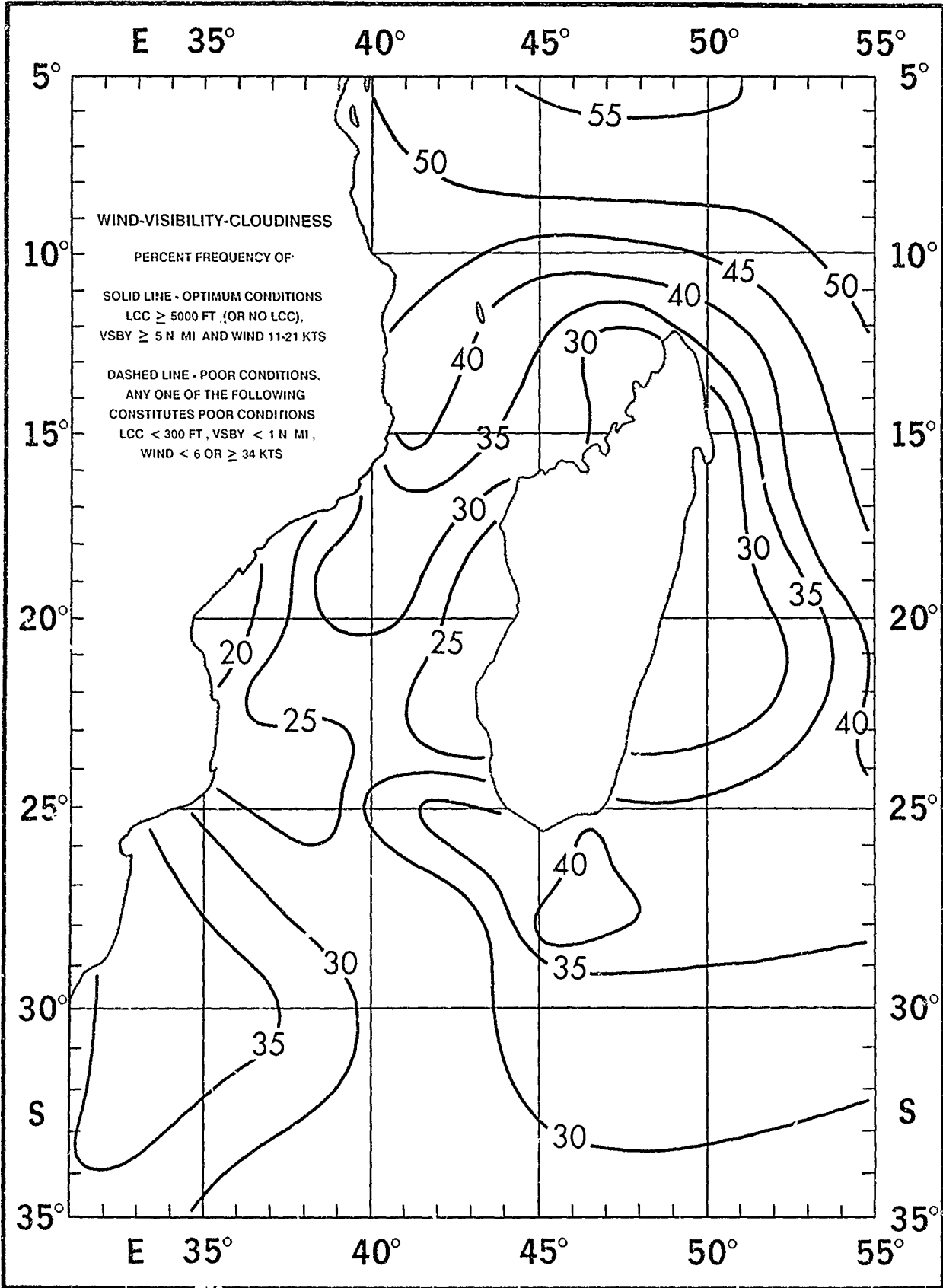
July

Ceiling - Visibility (Low Range)



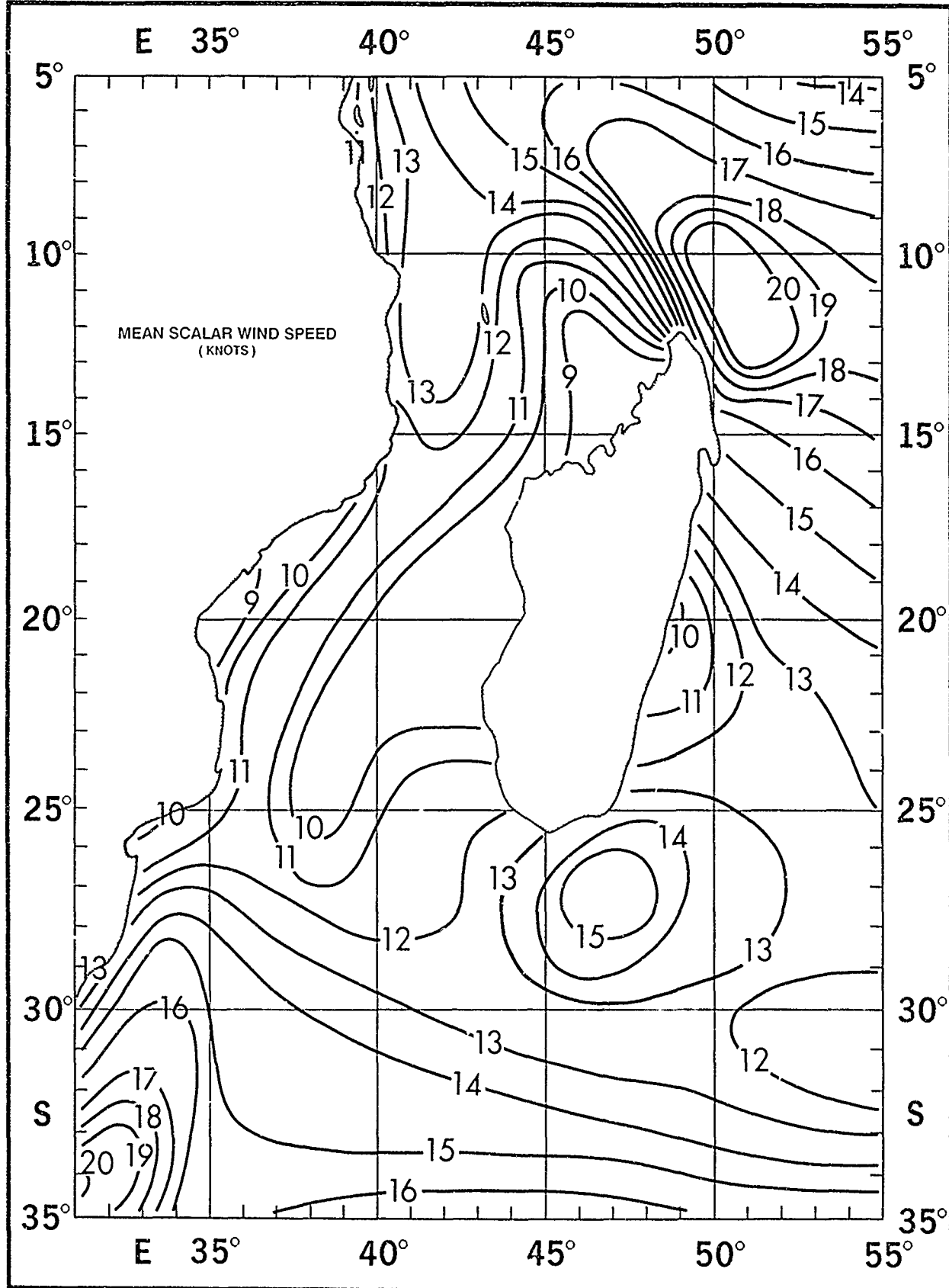
July

Wind - Visibility - Cloudiness



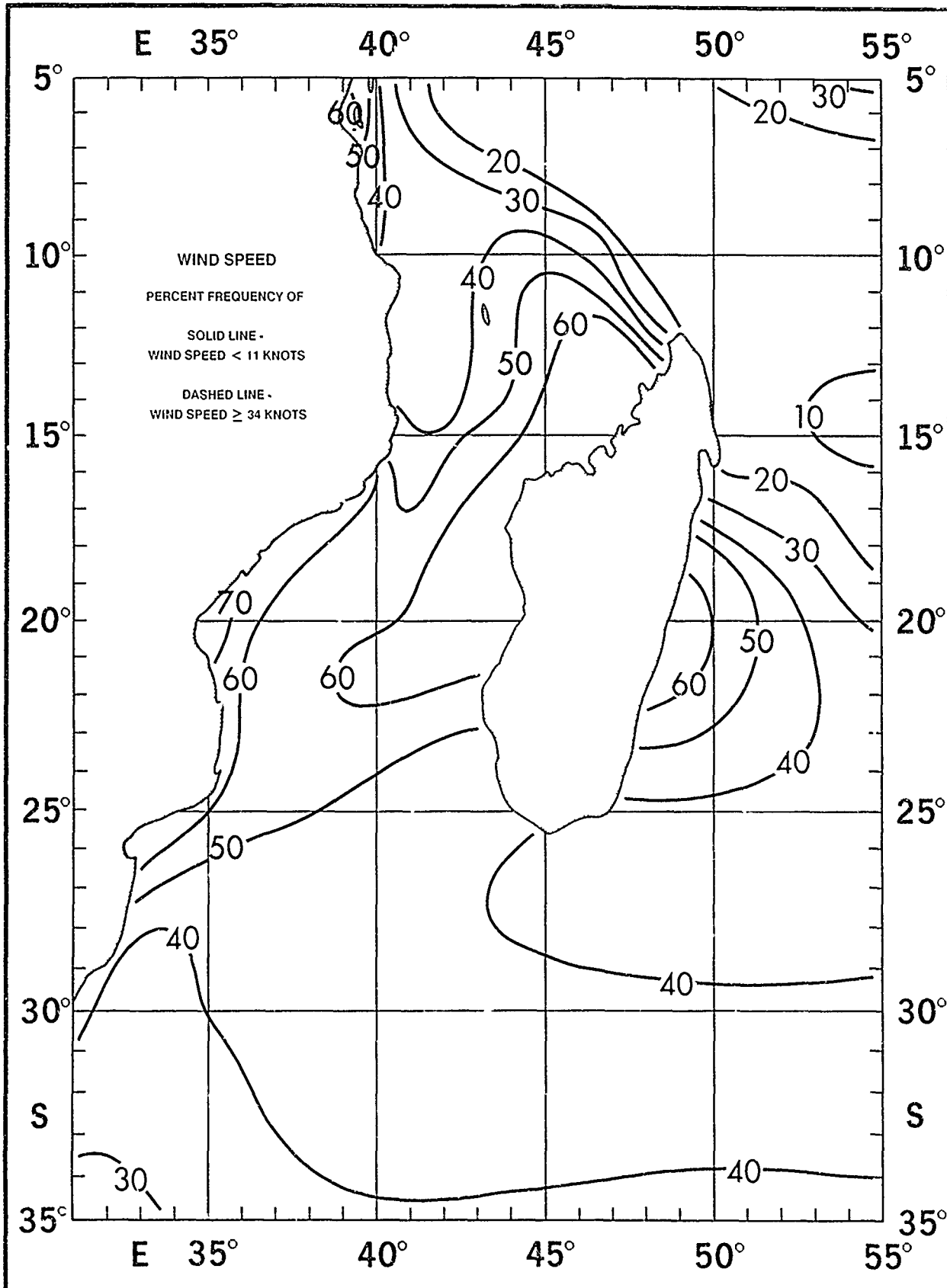
July

Mean Scalar Wind Speed



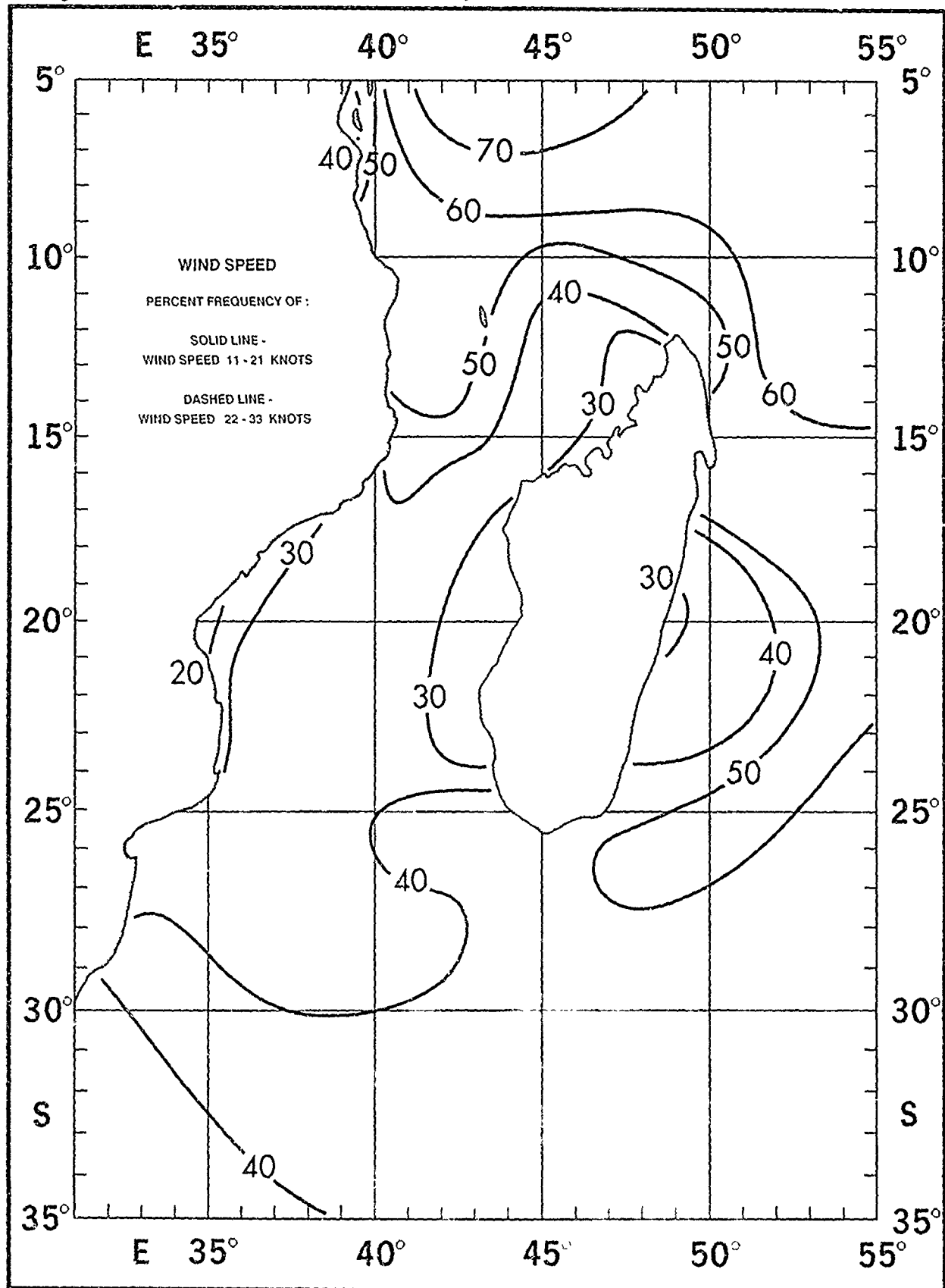
July

Wind Speed  $< 11$  and  $\geq 34$  Knots



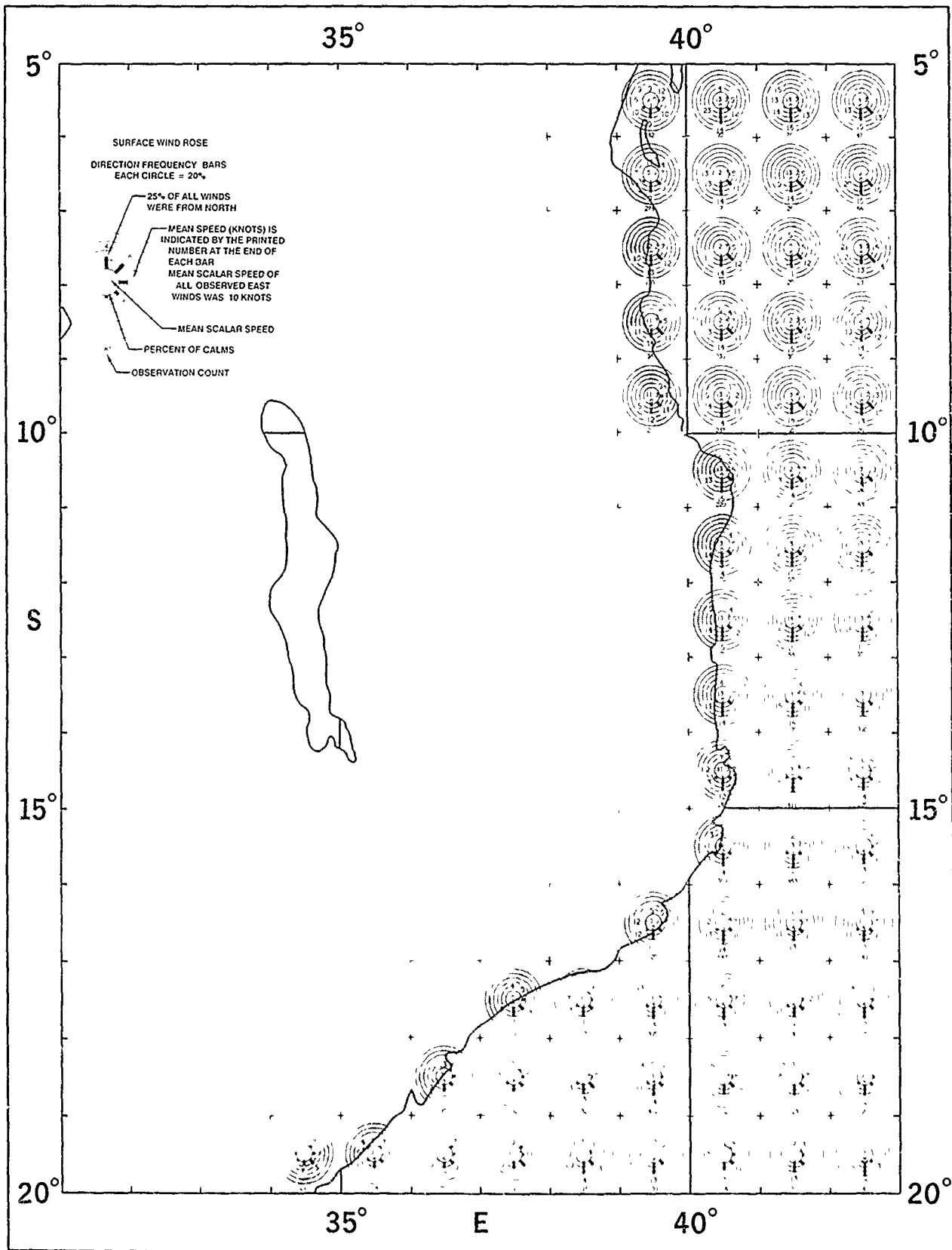
July

Wind Speed 11 - 21 and 22 - 33 Knots



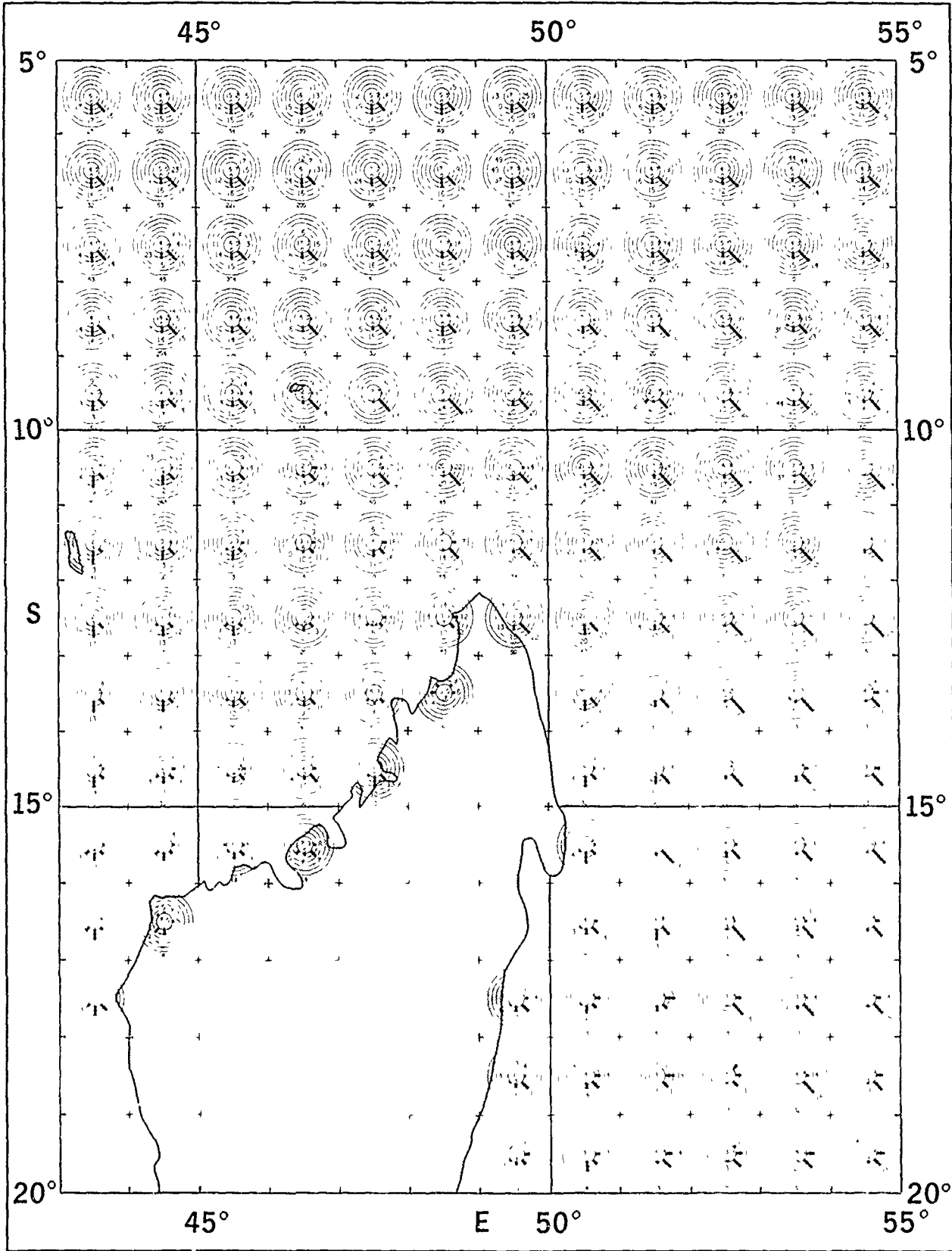
July

# Surface Wind Roses



July

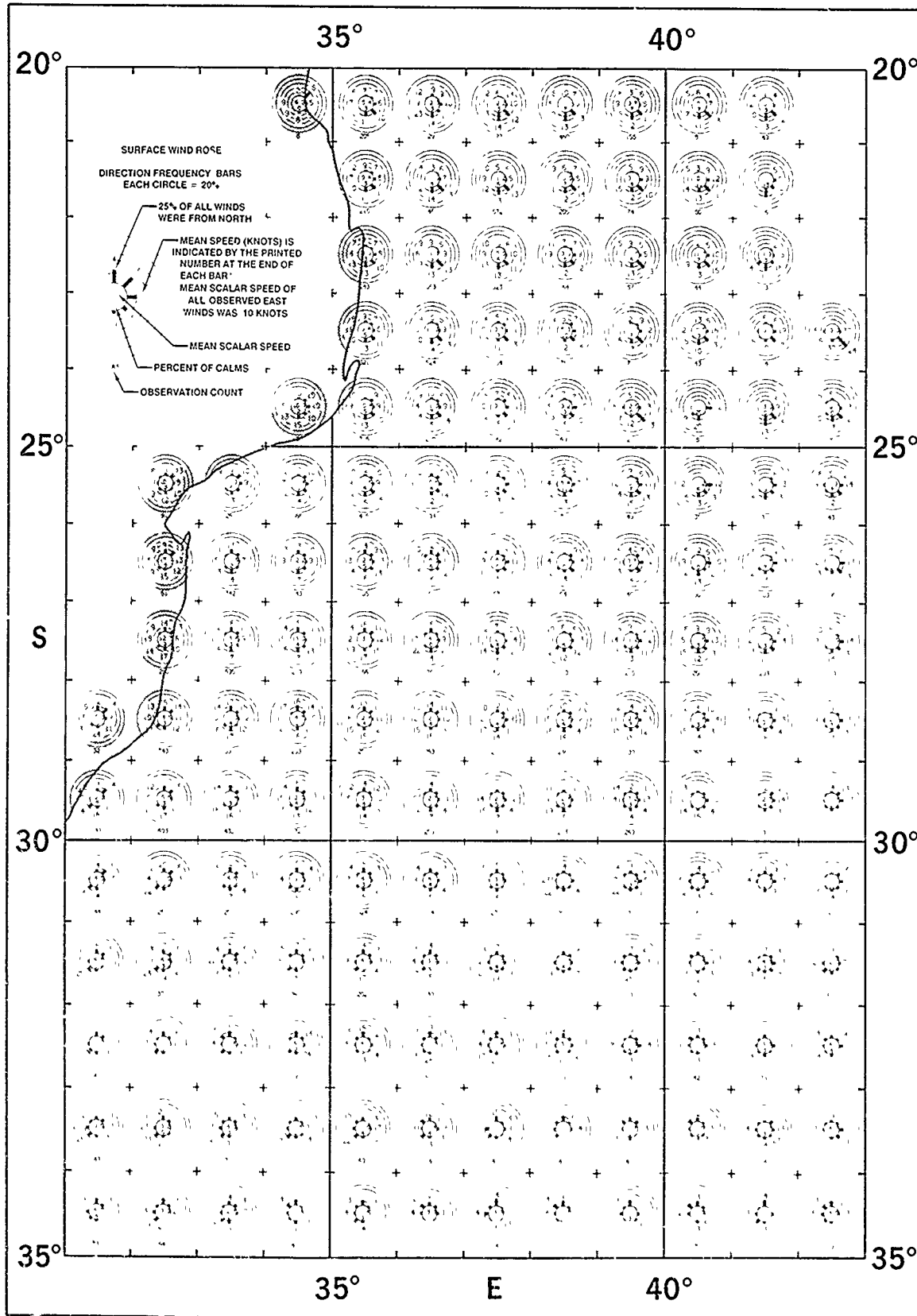
Surface Wind Roses





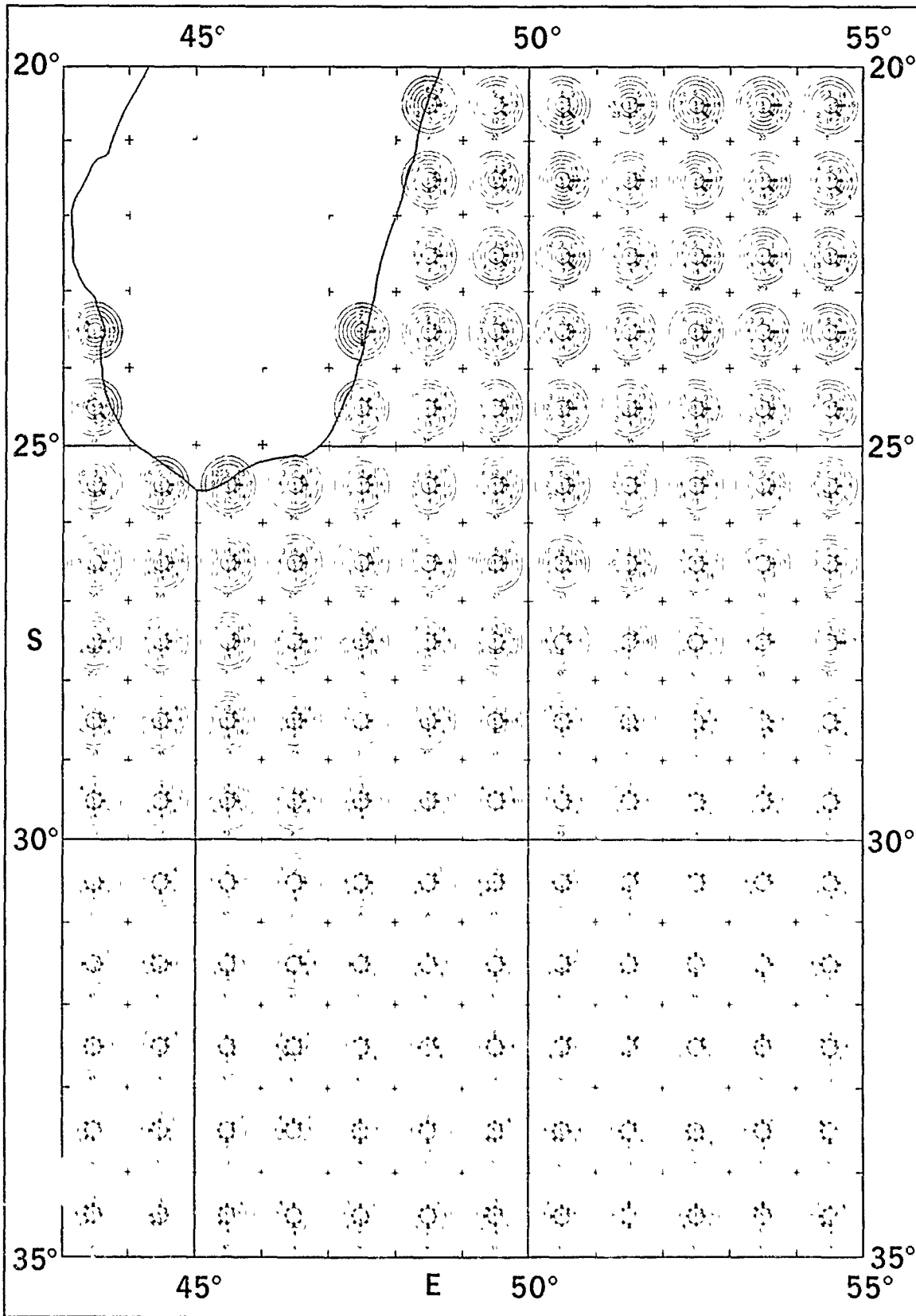
July

# Surface Wind Roses



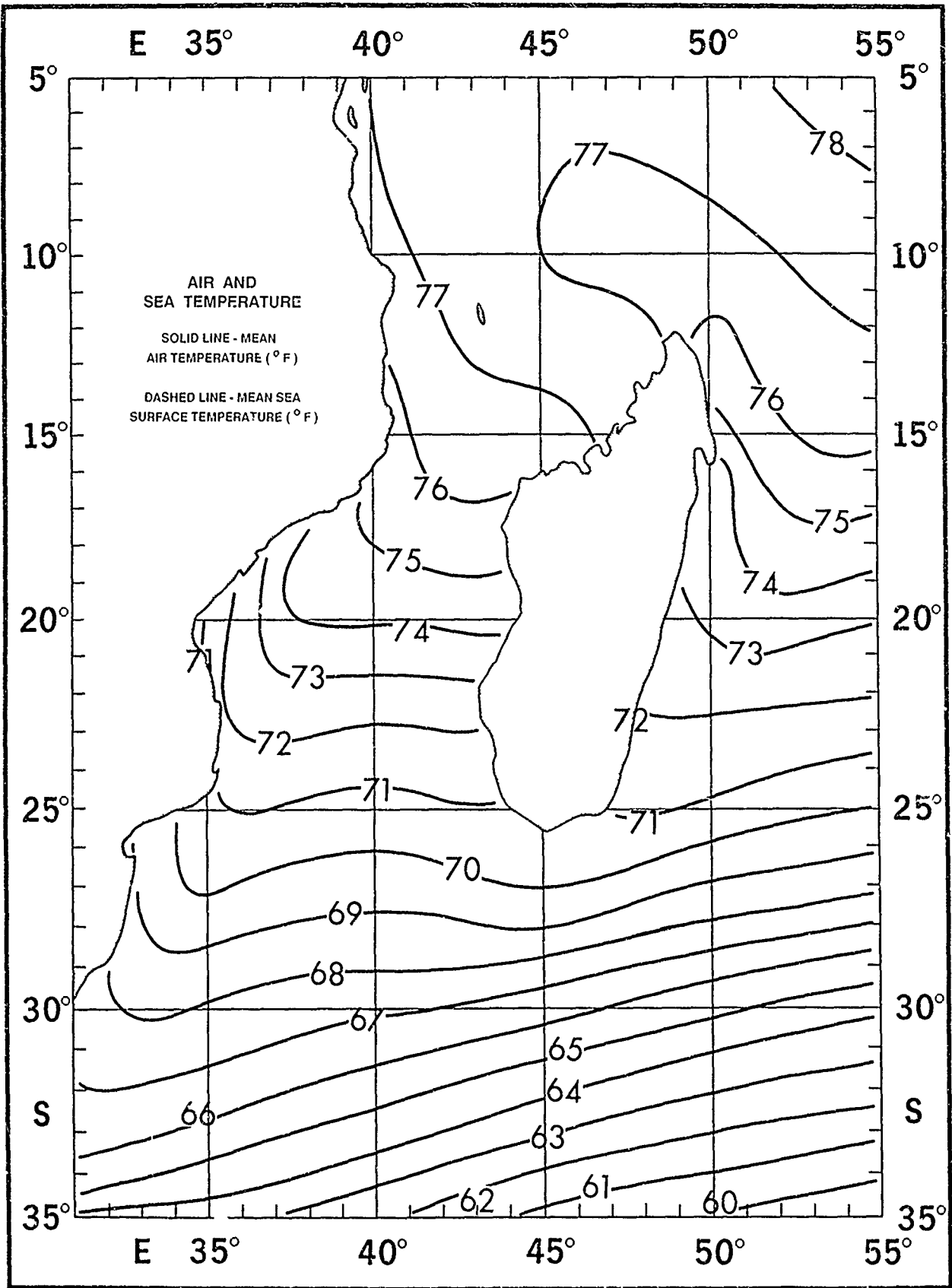
July

# Surface Wind Roses



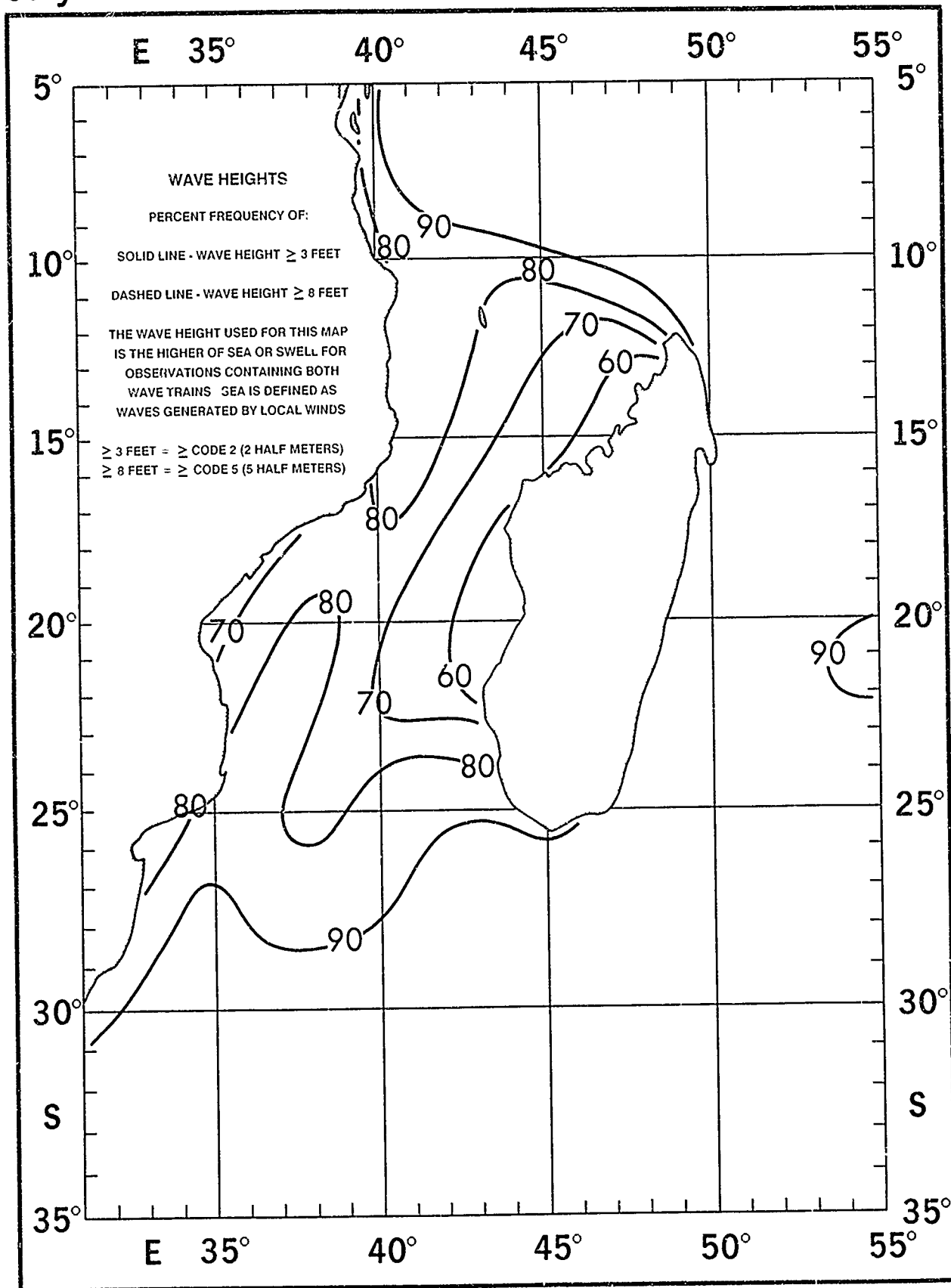
July

Air and Sea Temperature



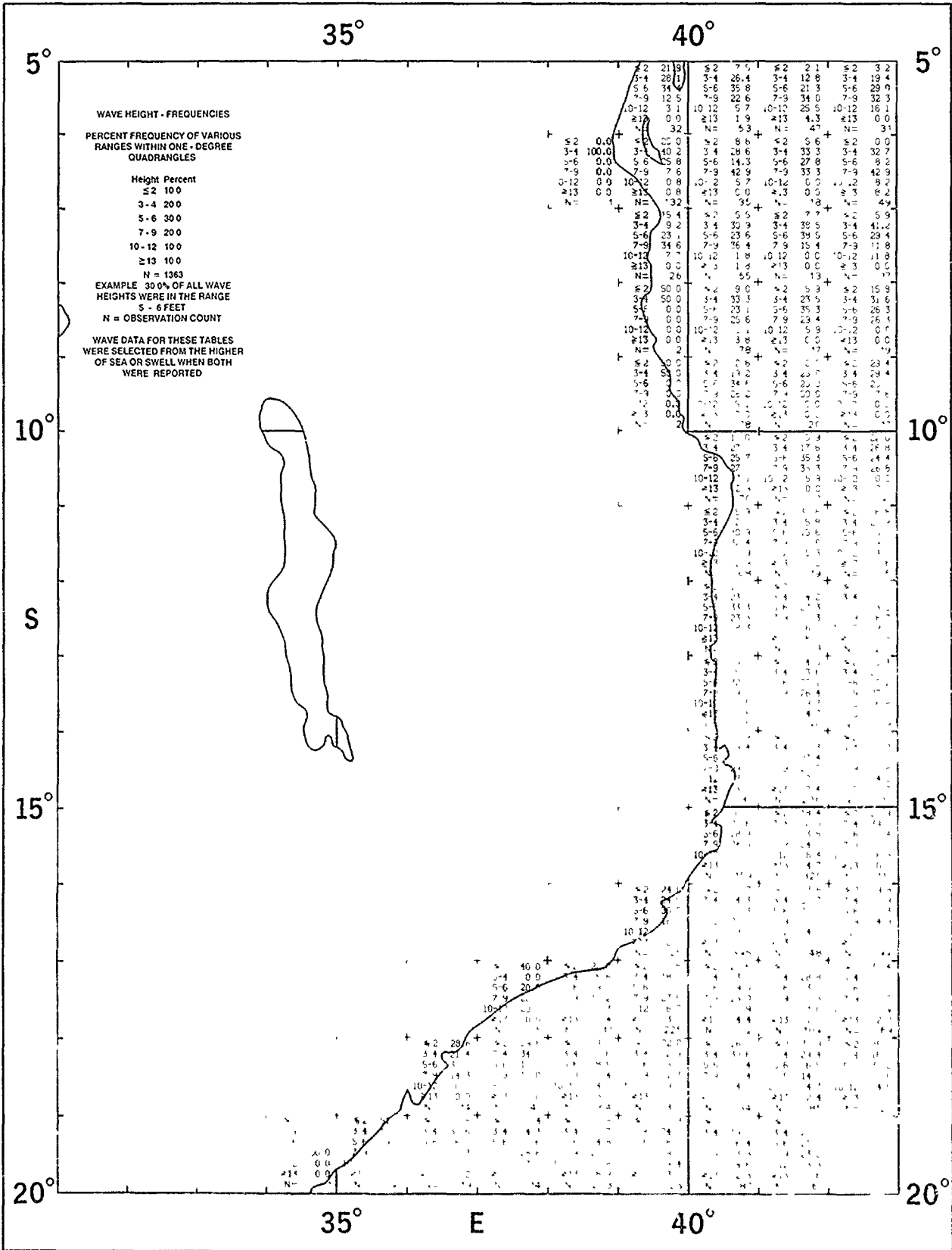
July

Wave Height



July

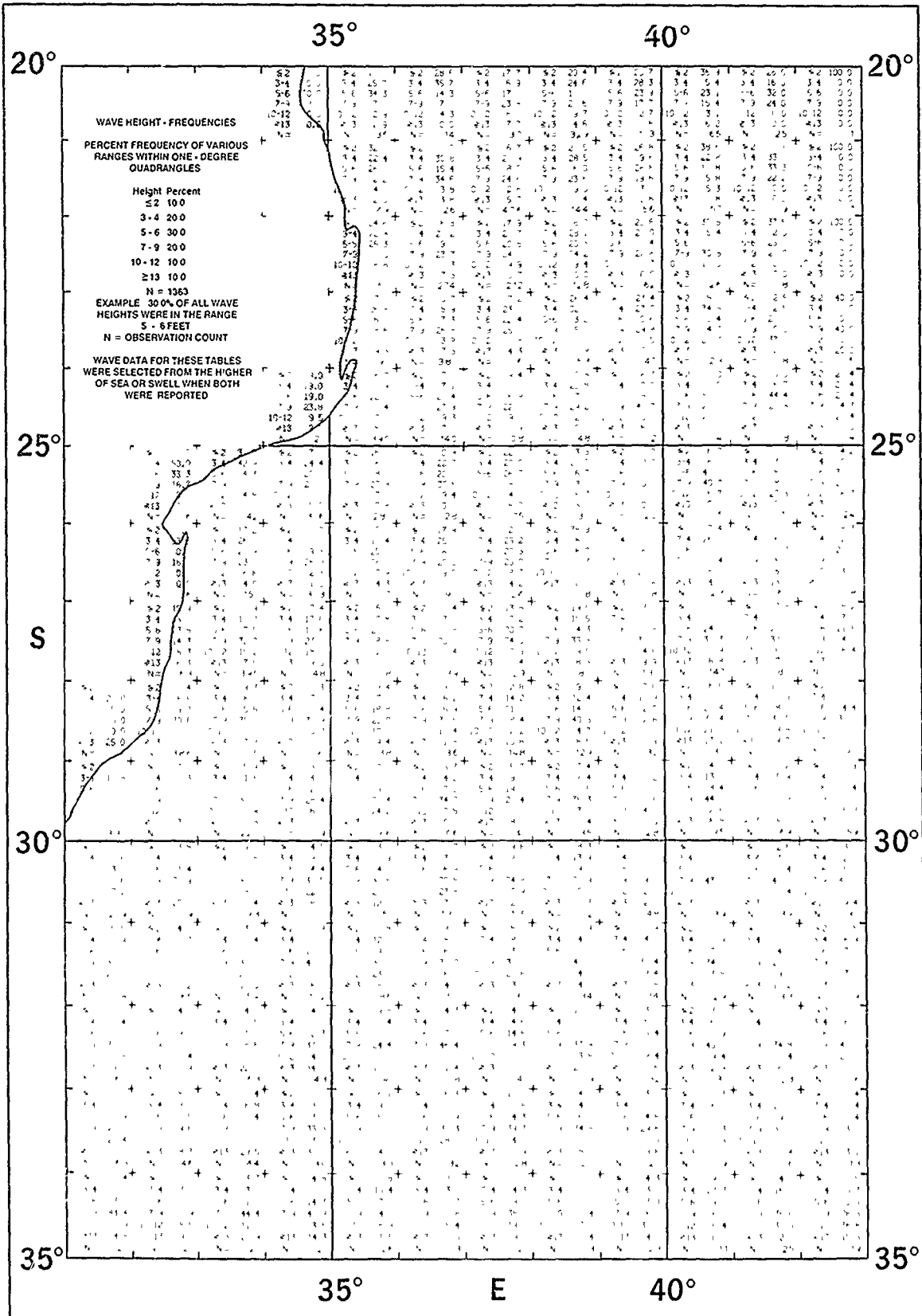
Wave Height





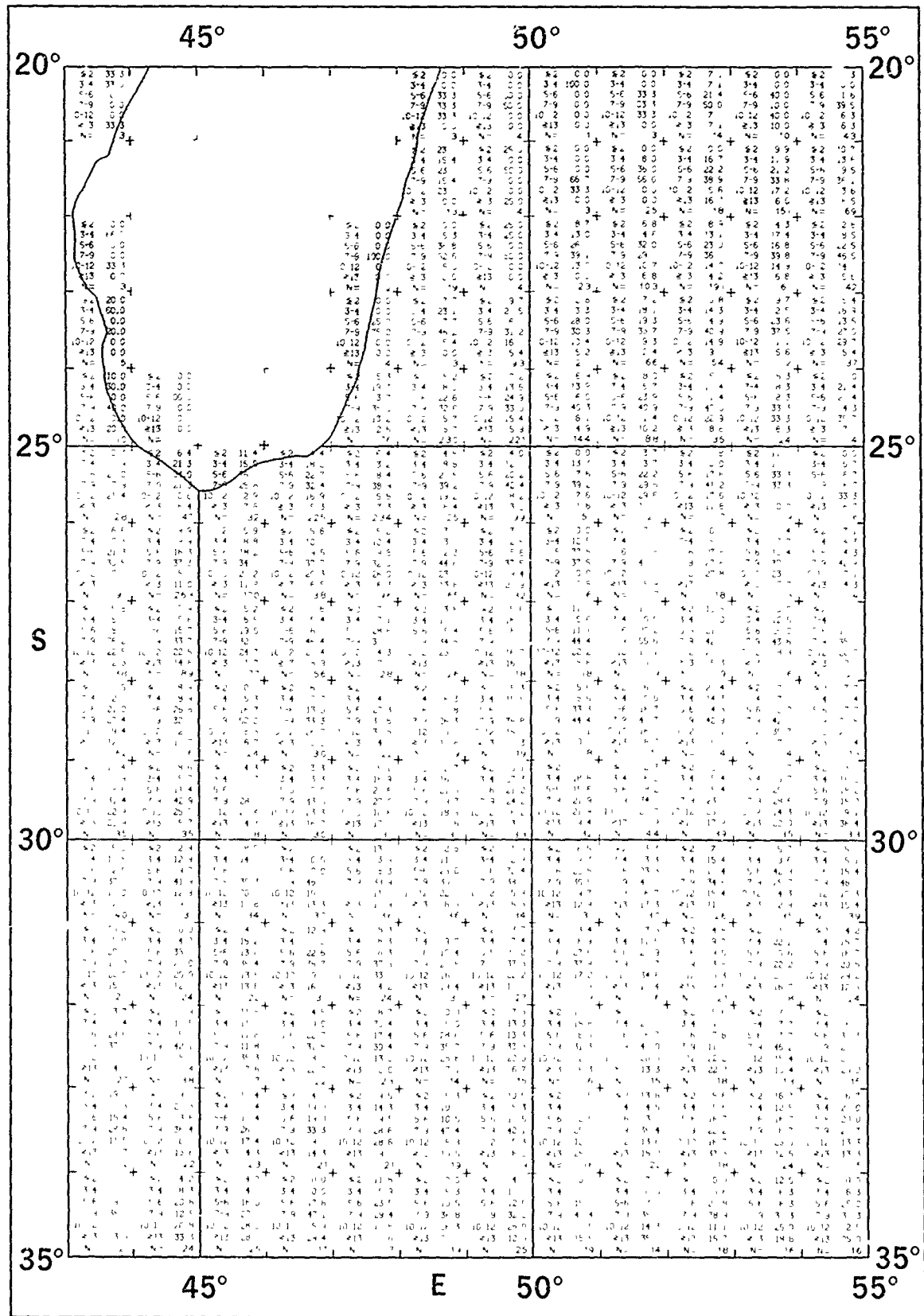
July

Wave Height



July

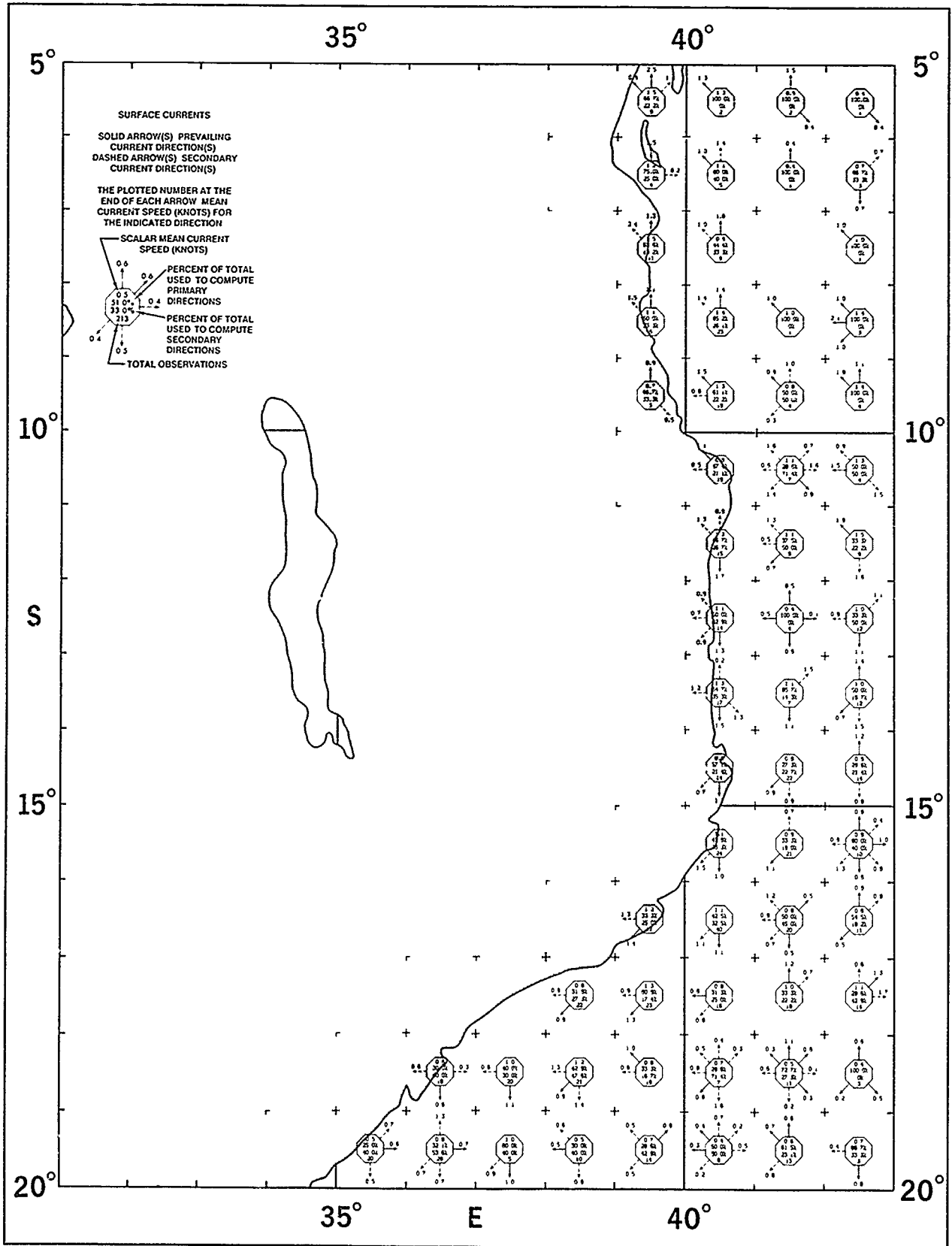
Wave Height





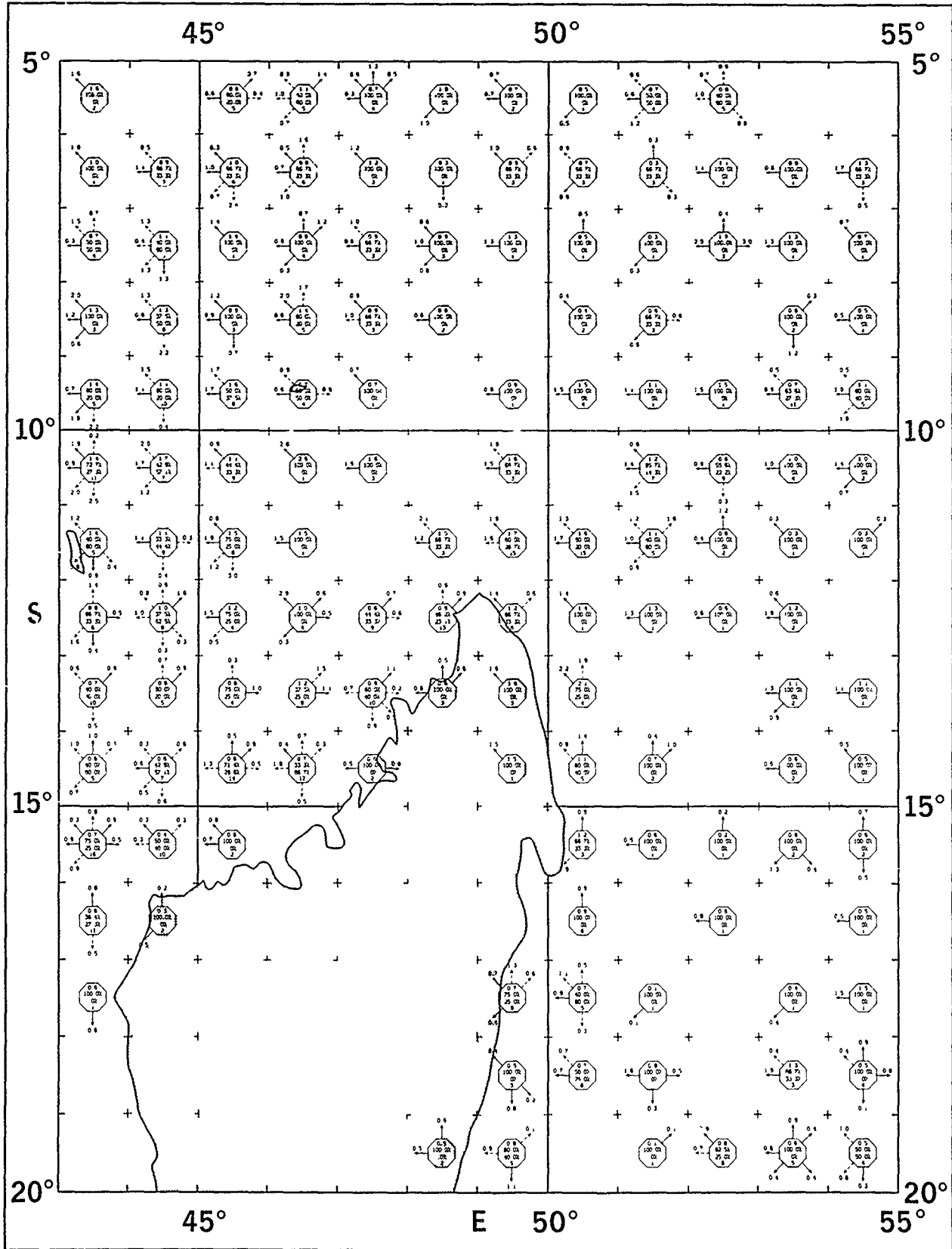
July

# Surface Currents



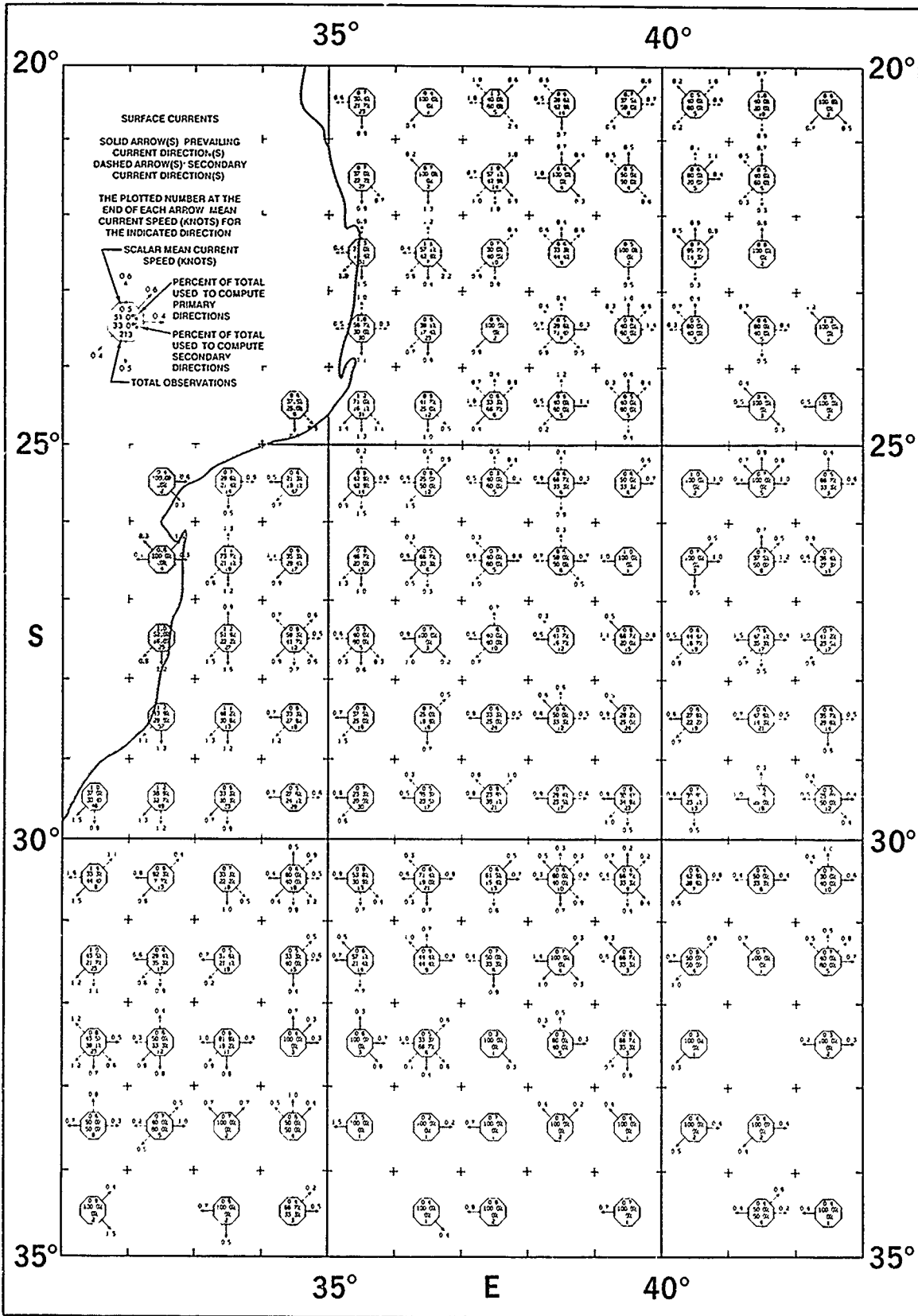
July

# Surface Currents



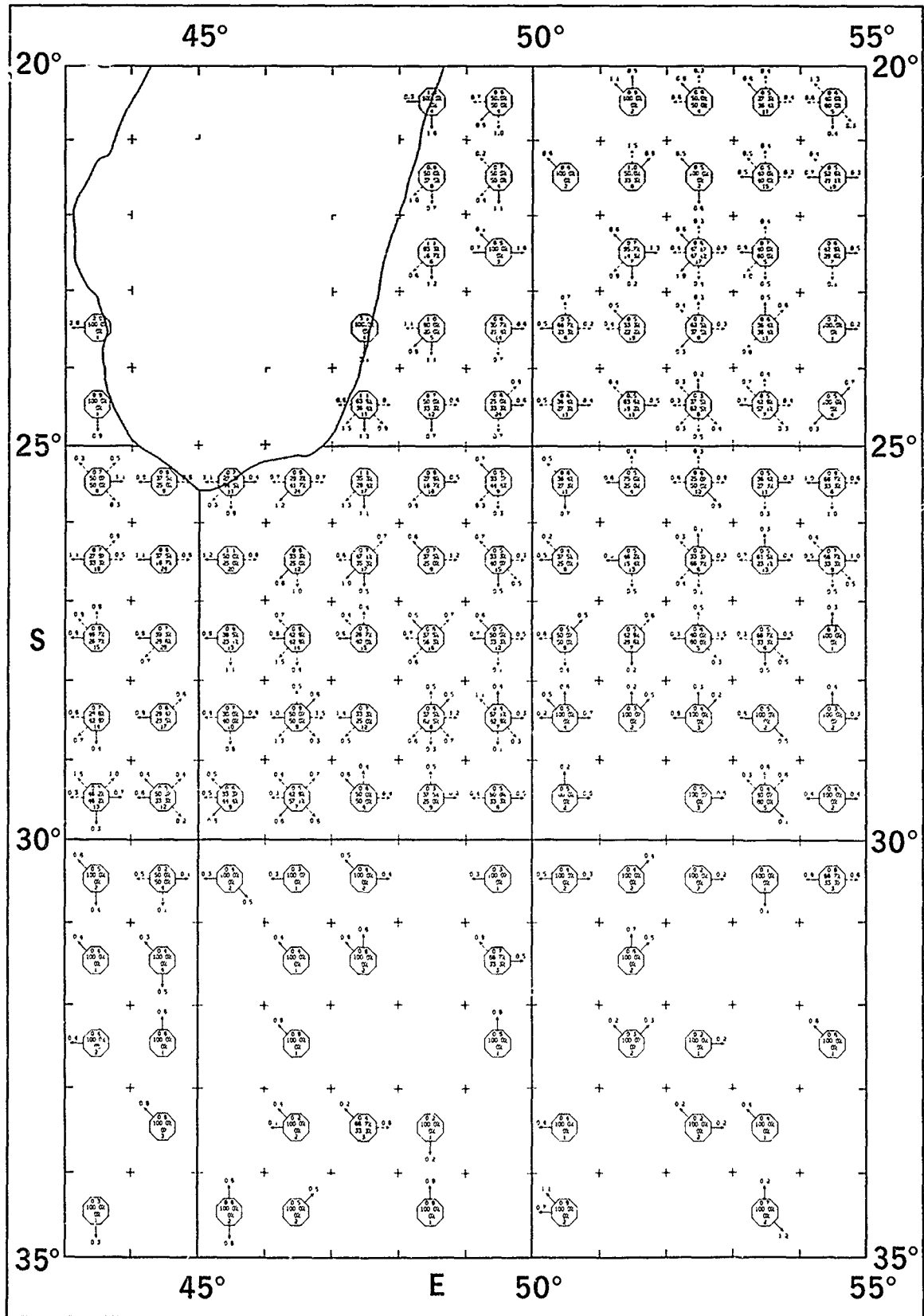
July

# Surface Currents



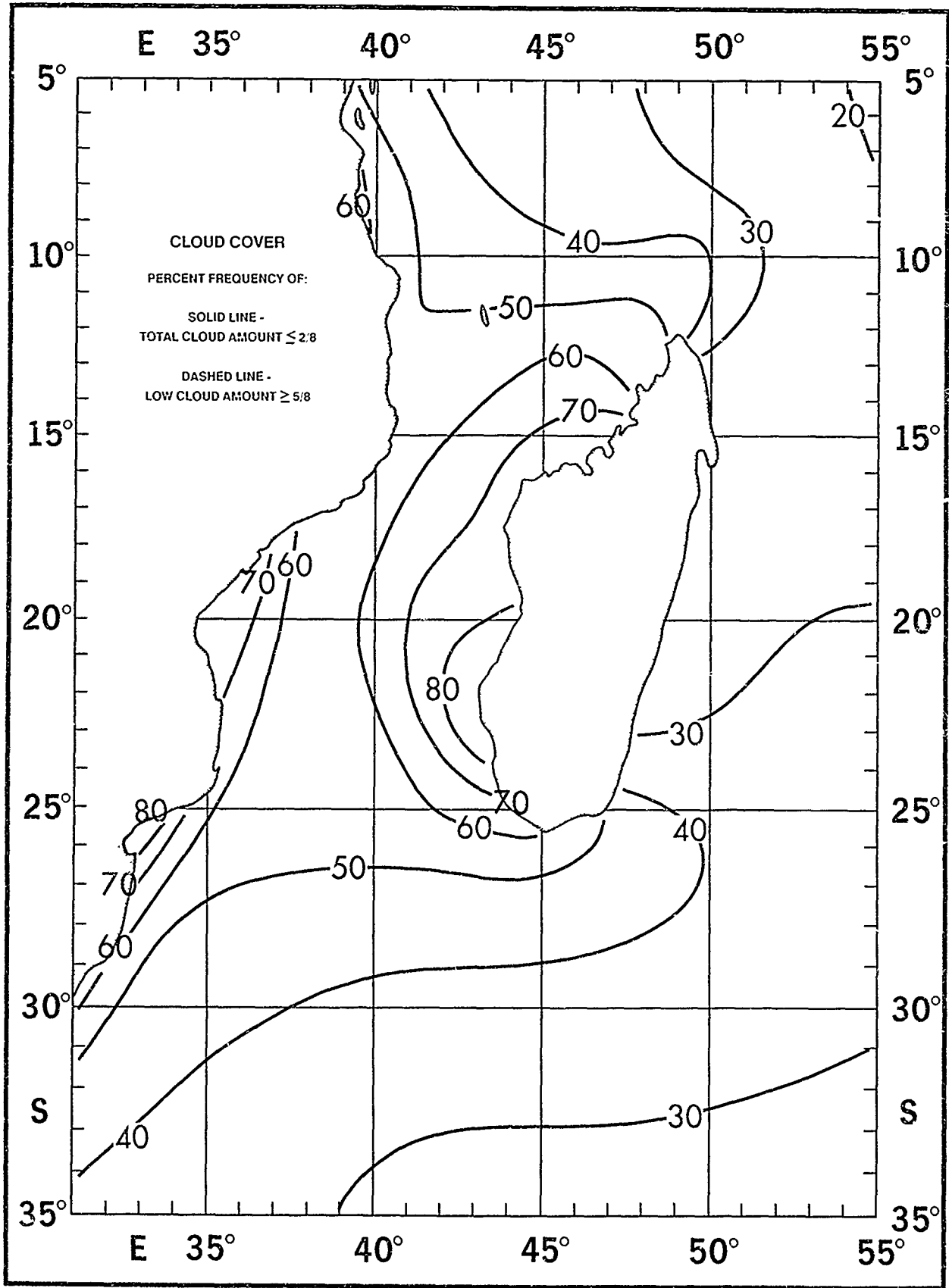
July

Surface Currents



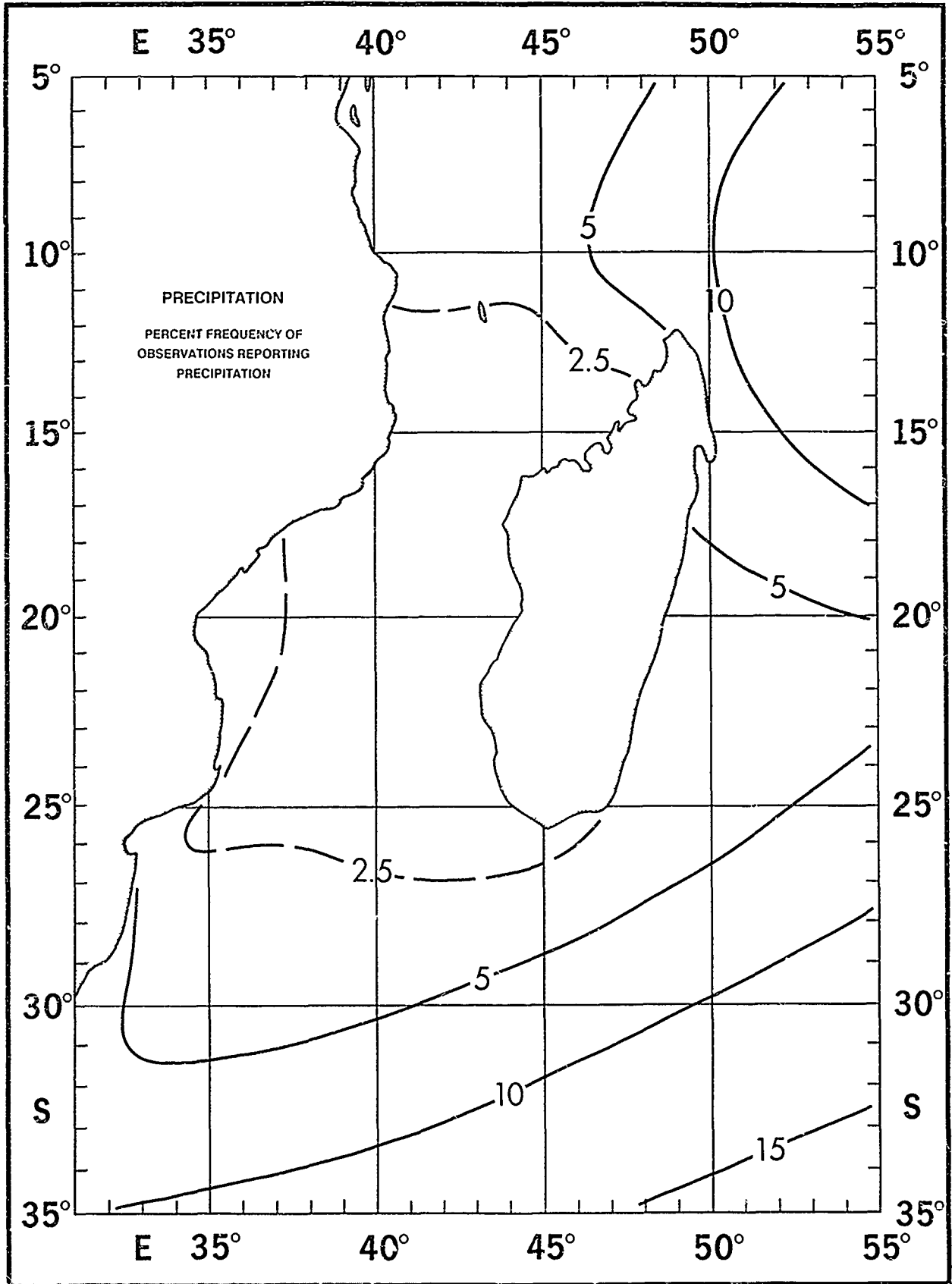
# August

# Clouds



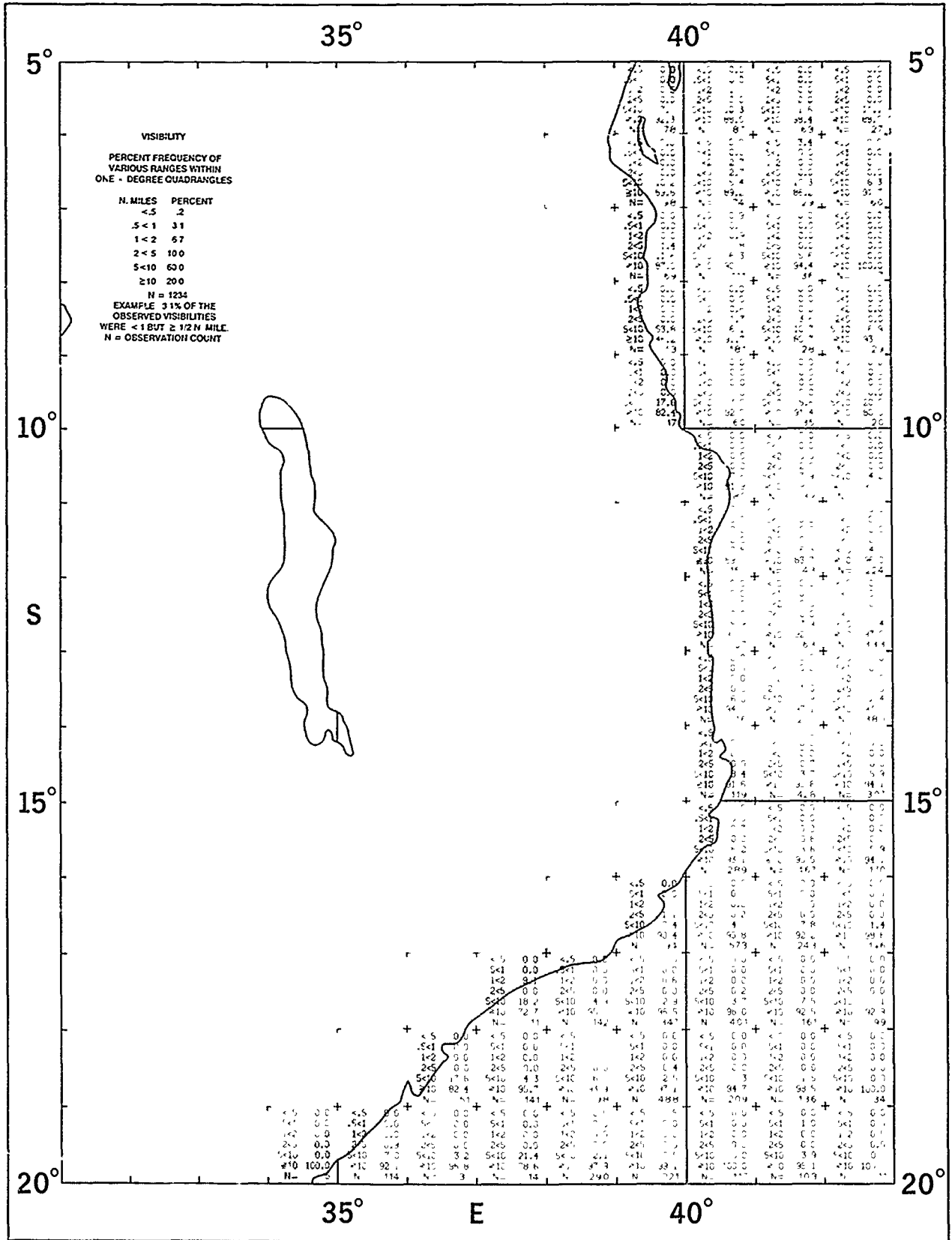
August

Precipitation



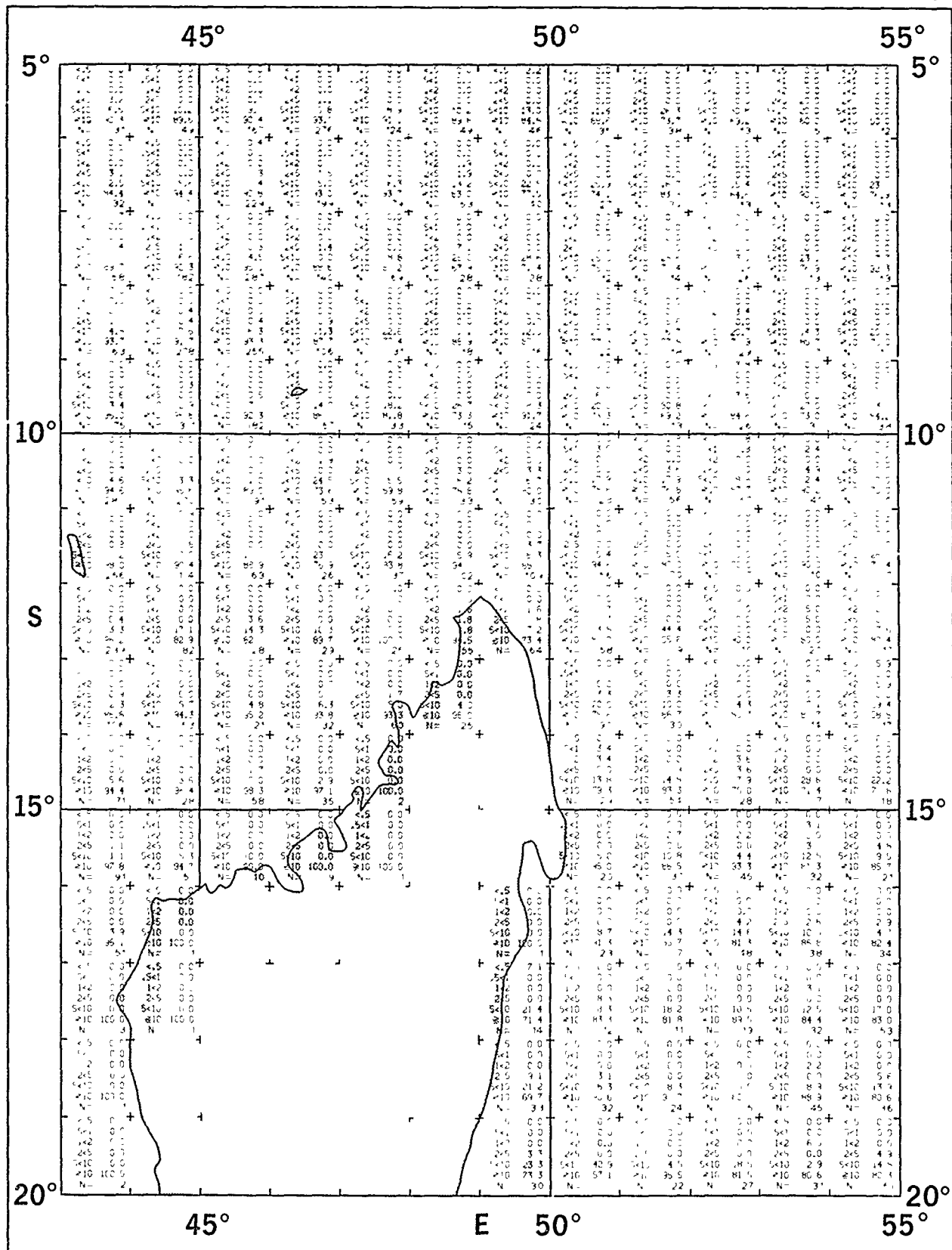
August

Visibility



August

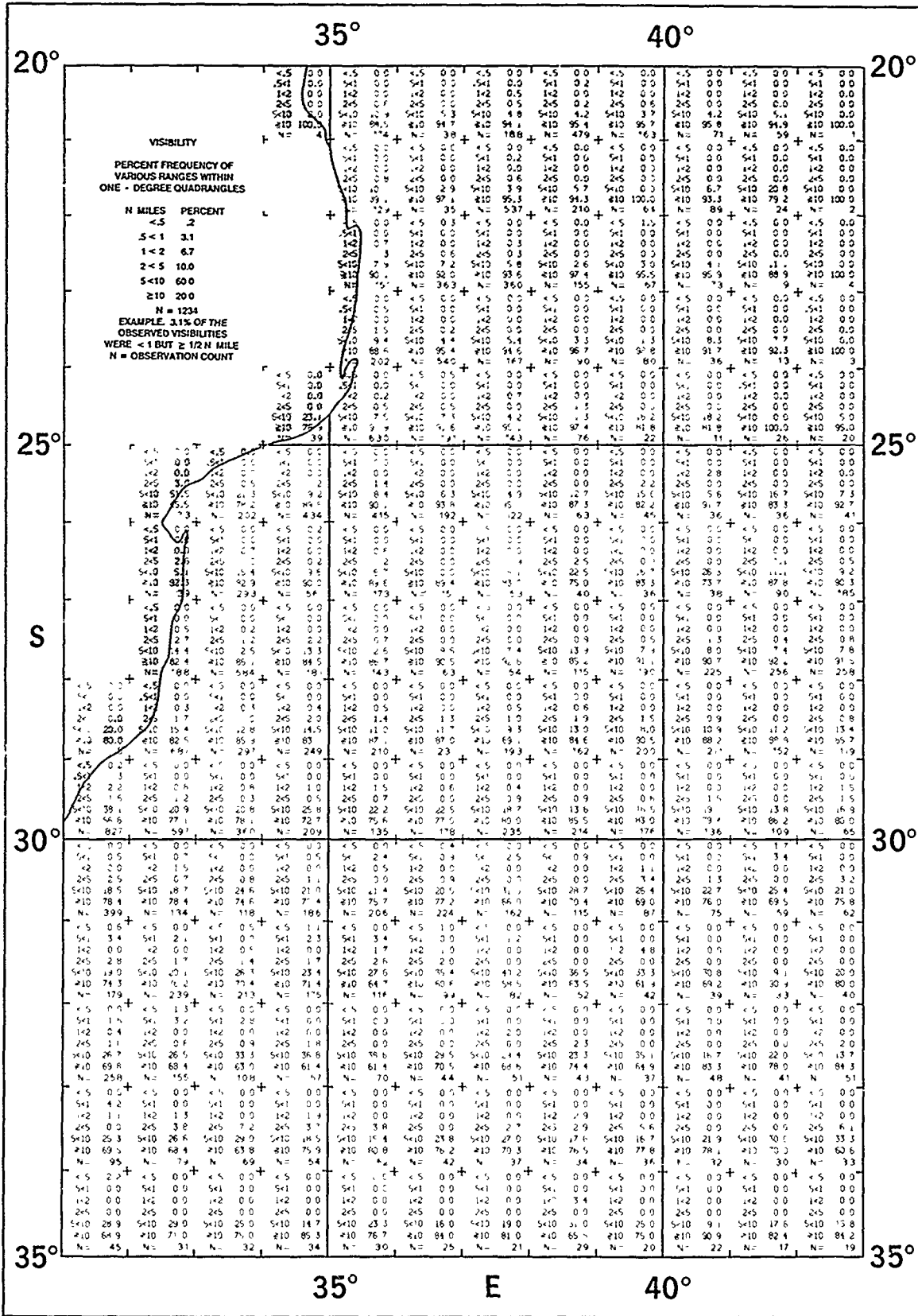
Visibility





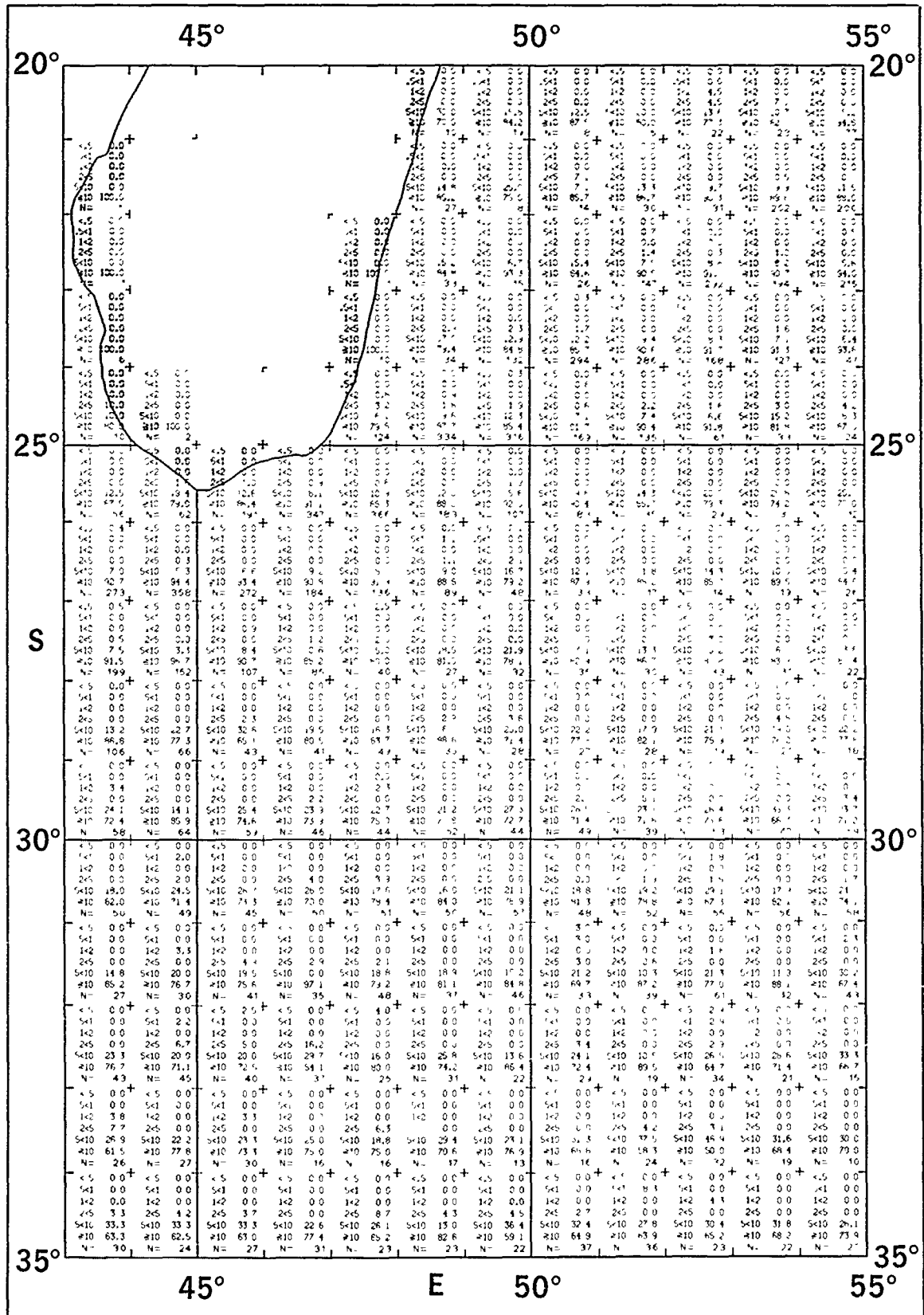
August

Visibility



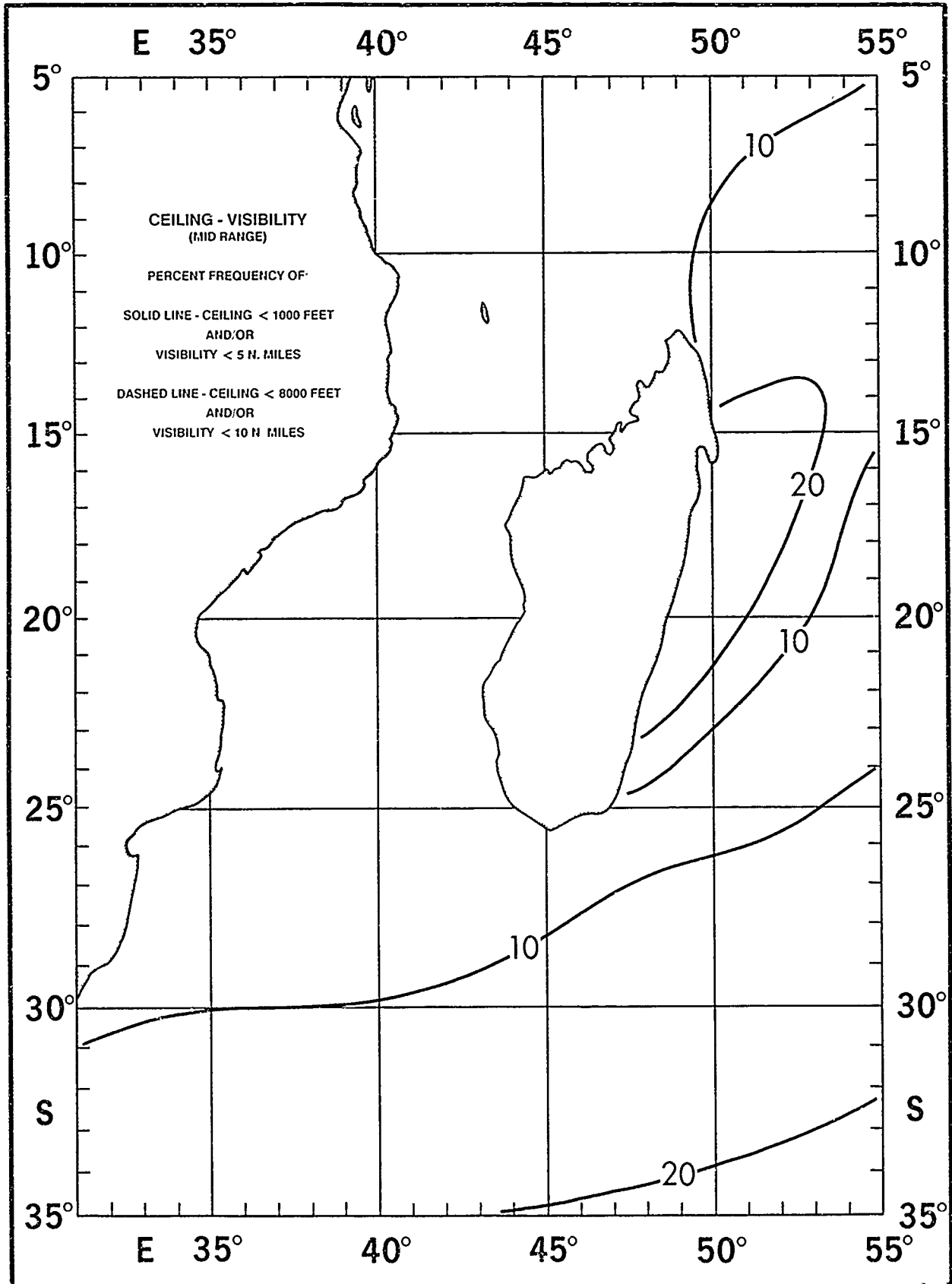
August

Visibility



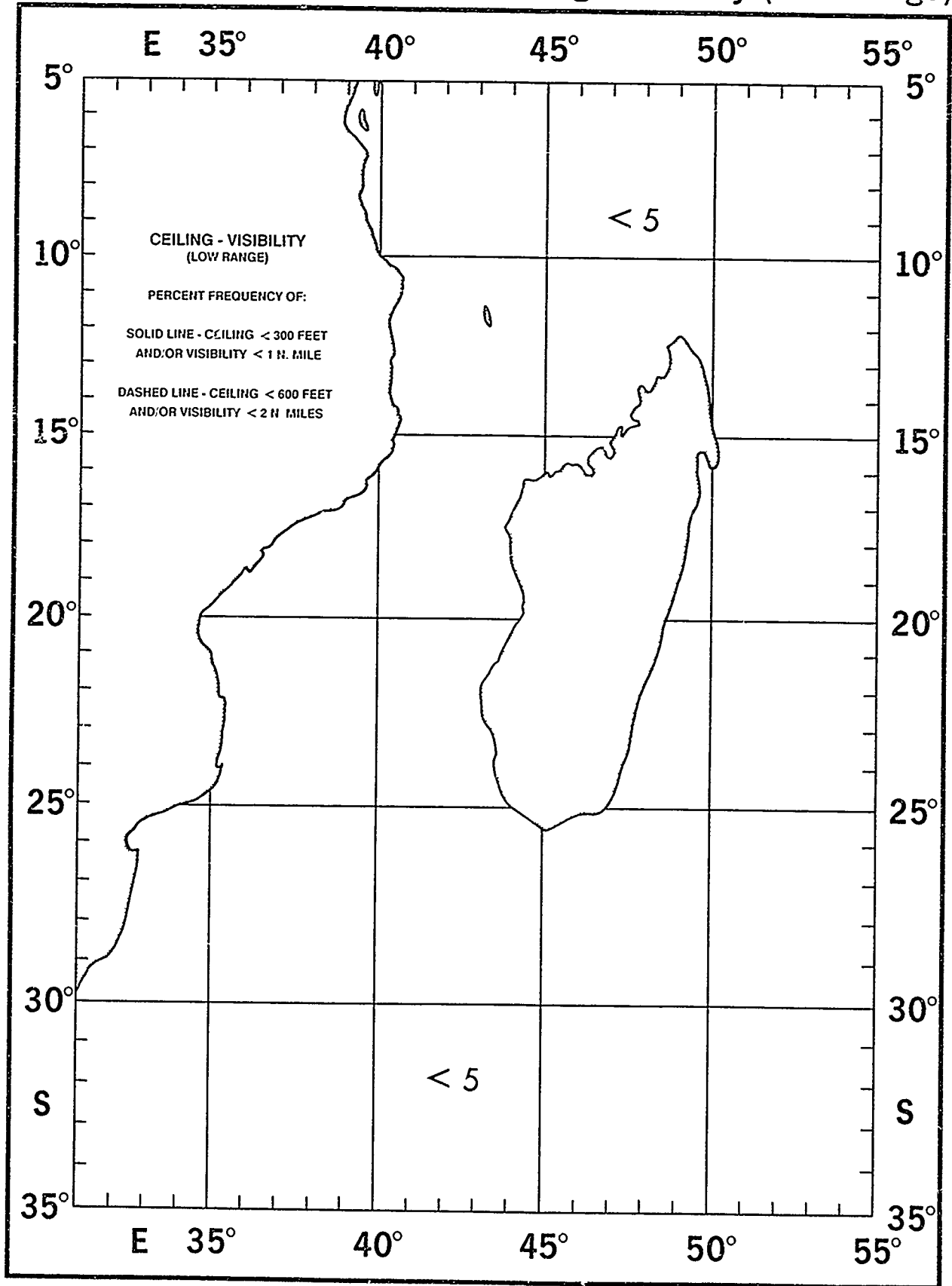
August

Ceiling - Visibility (Mid Range)



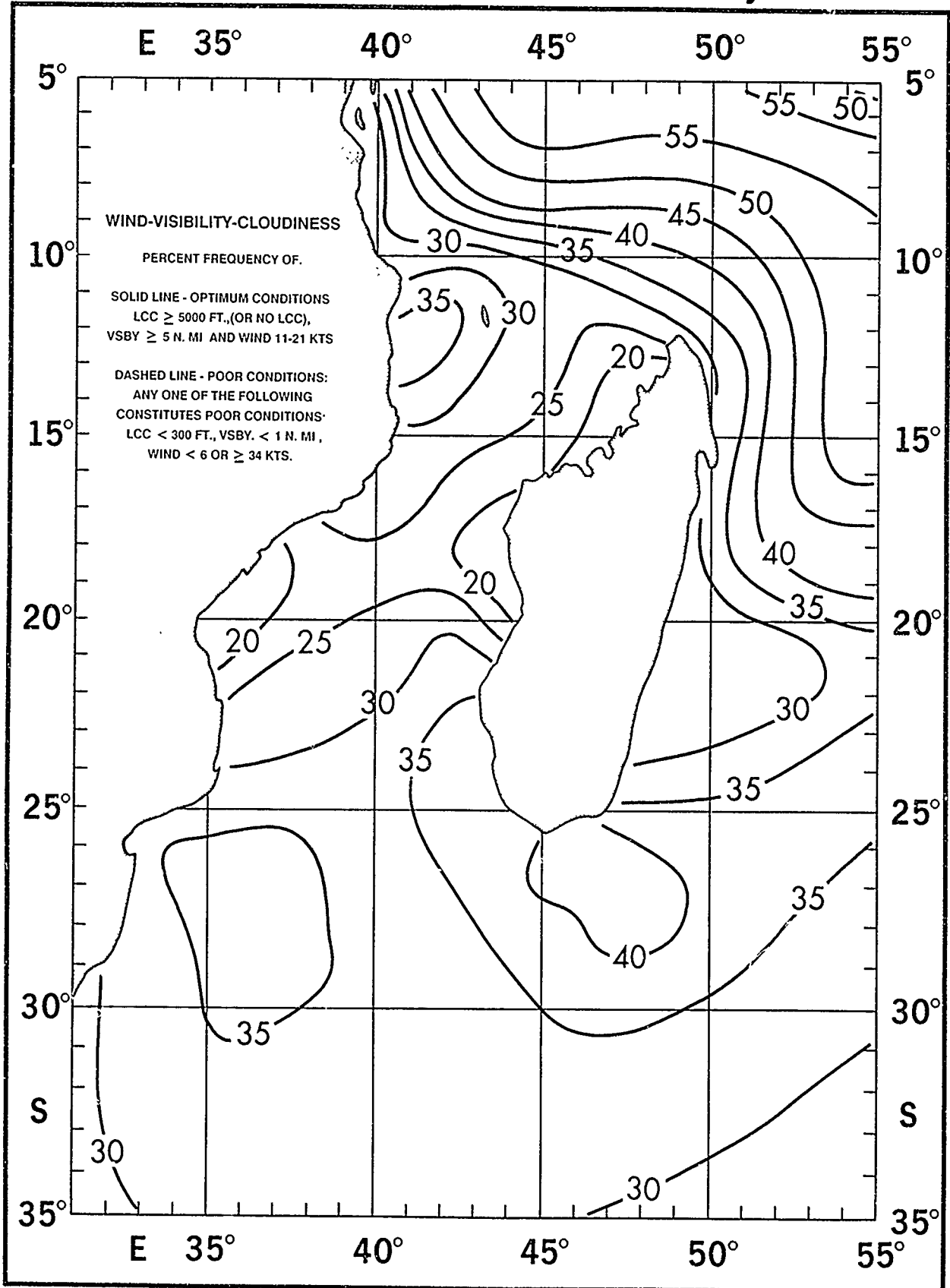
August

Ceiling - Visibility (Low Range)



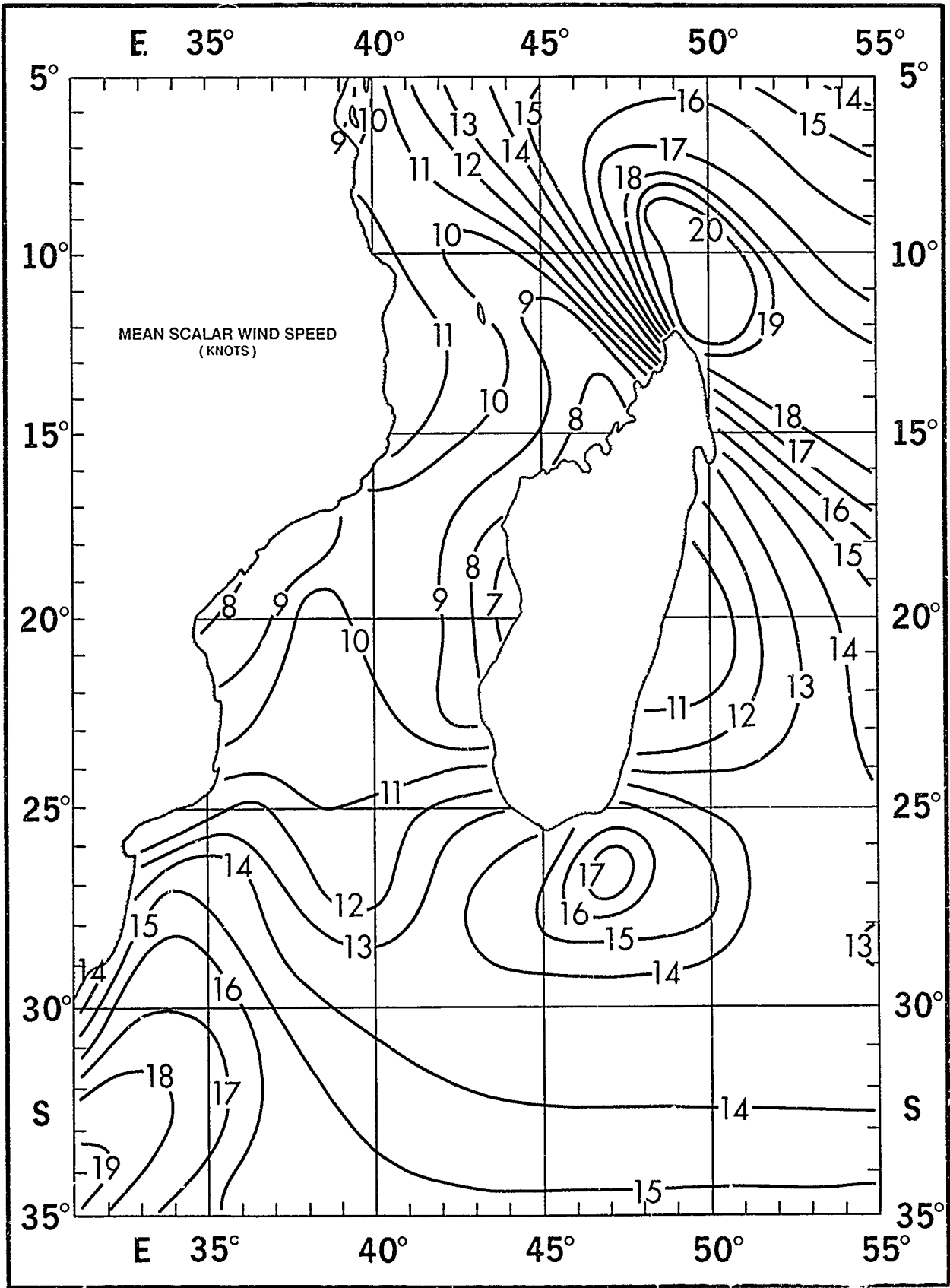
August

Wind - Visibility - Cloudiness



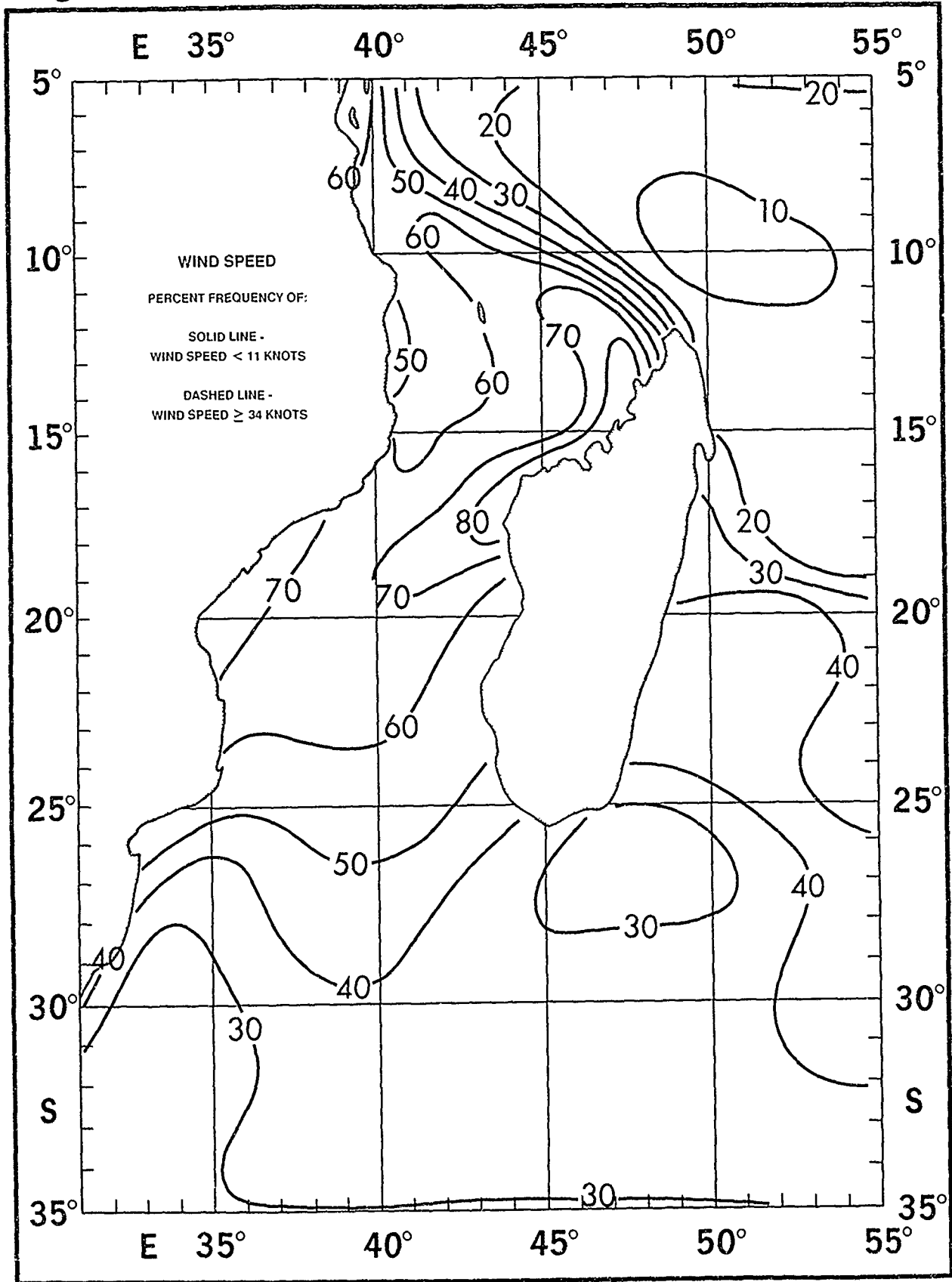
August

Mean Scalar Wind Speed



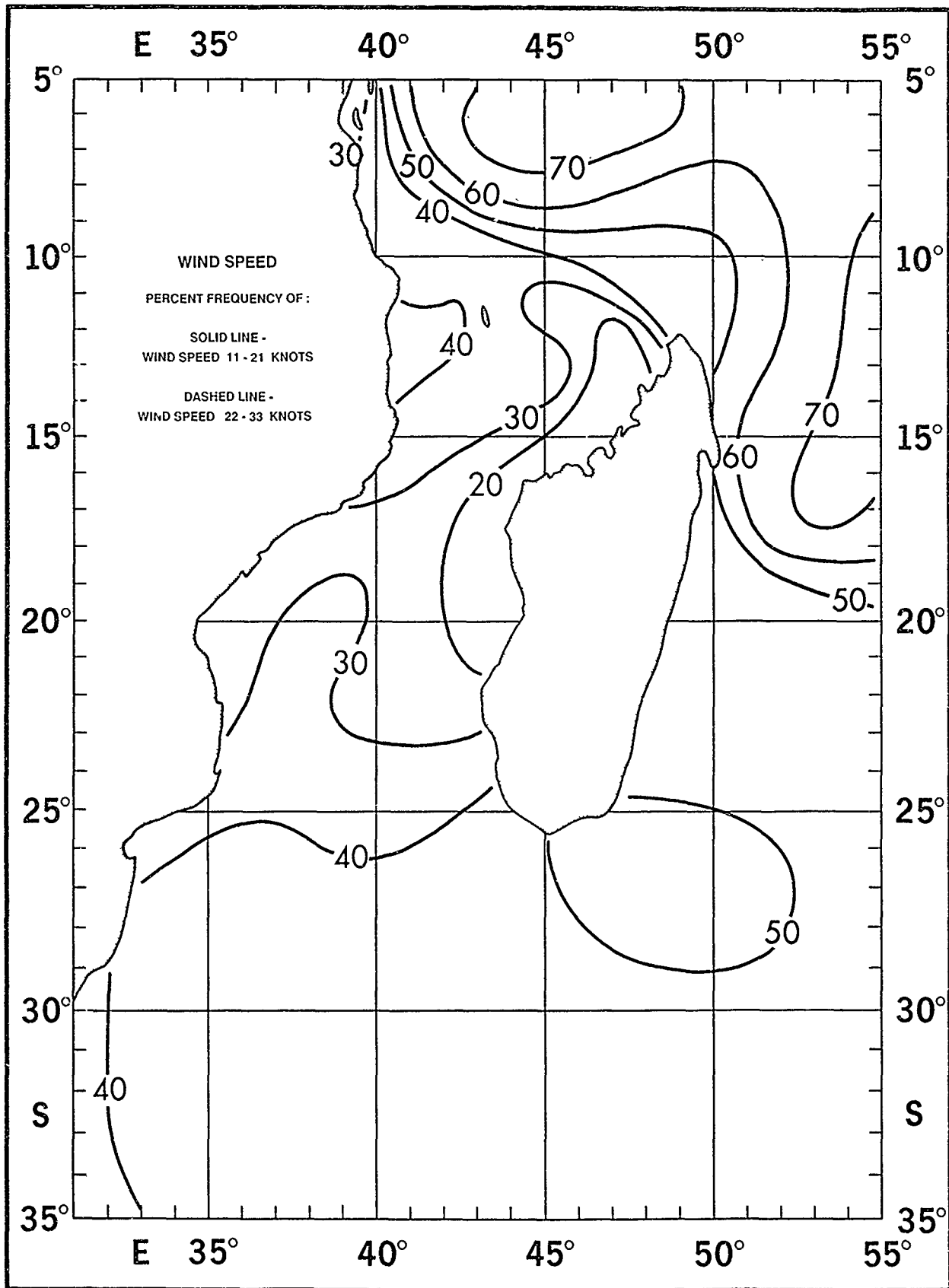
August

Wind Speed  $< 11$  and  $\geq 34$  Knots



August

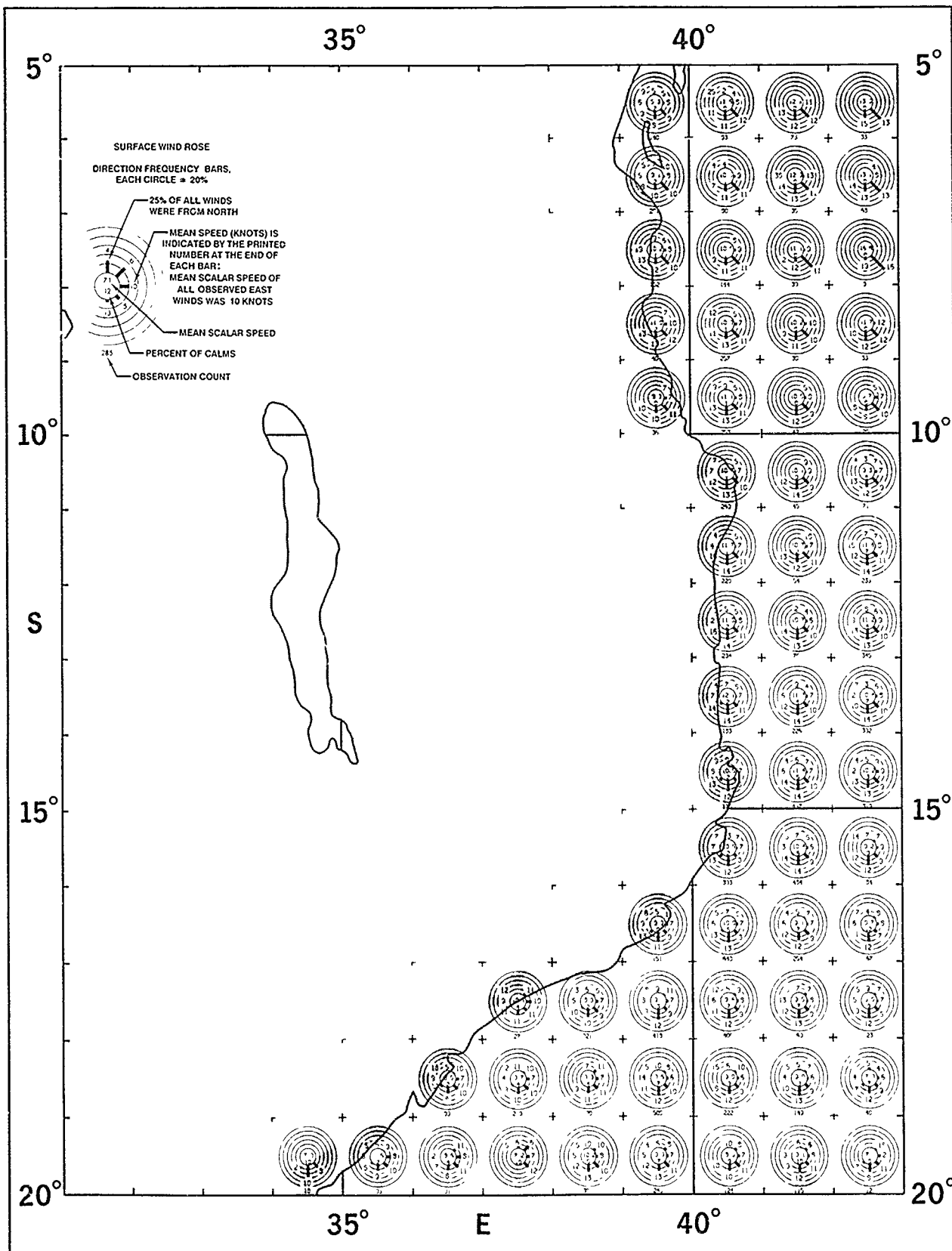
Wind Speed 11 - 21 and 22 - 33 Knots





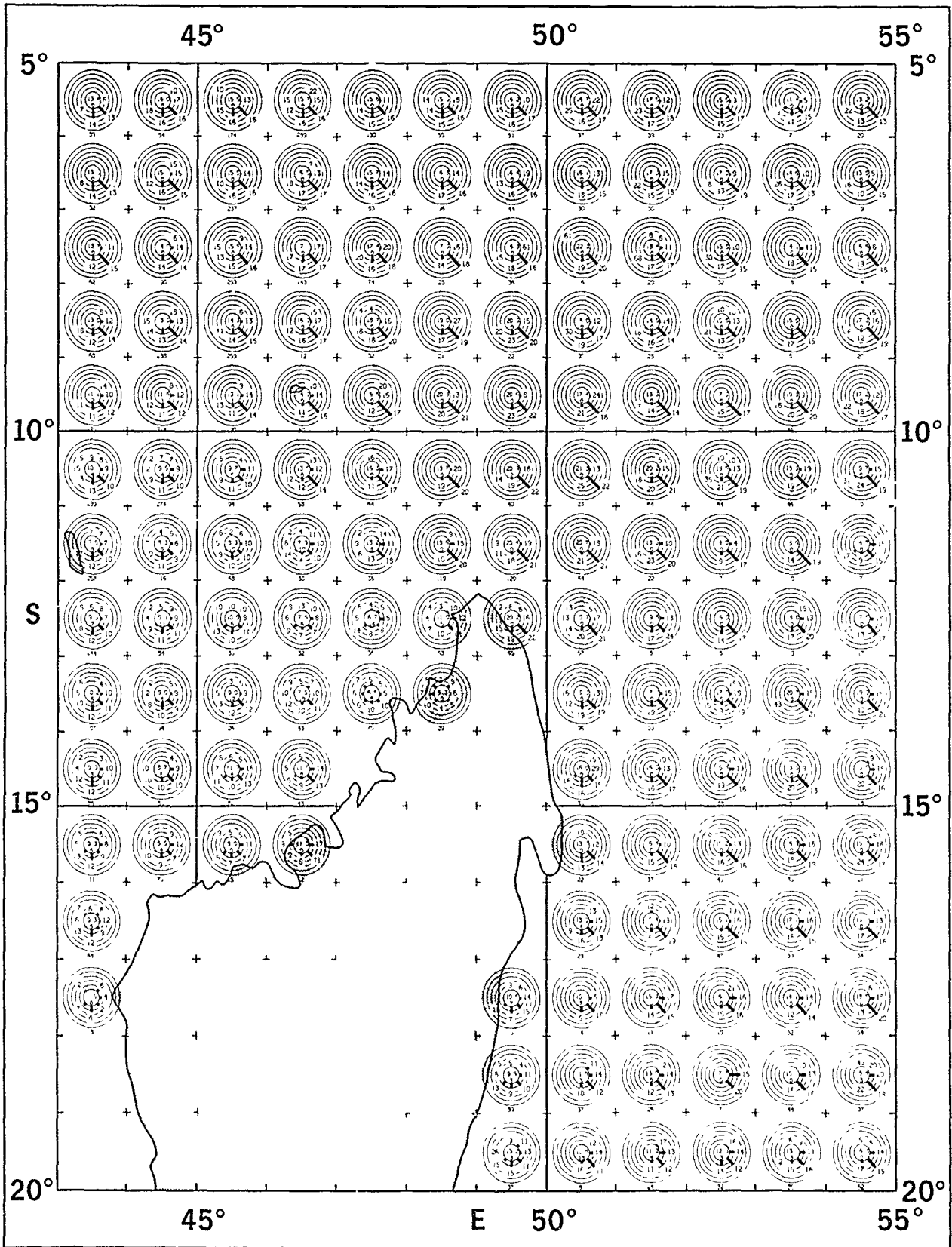
August

Surface Wind Roses



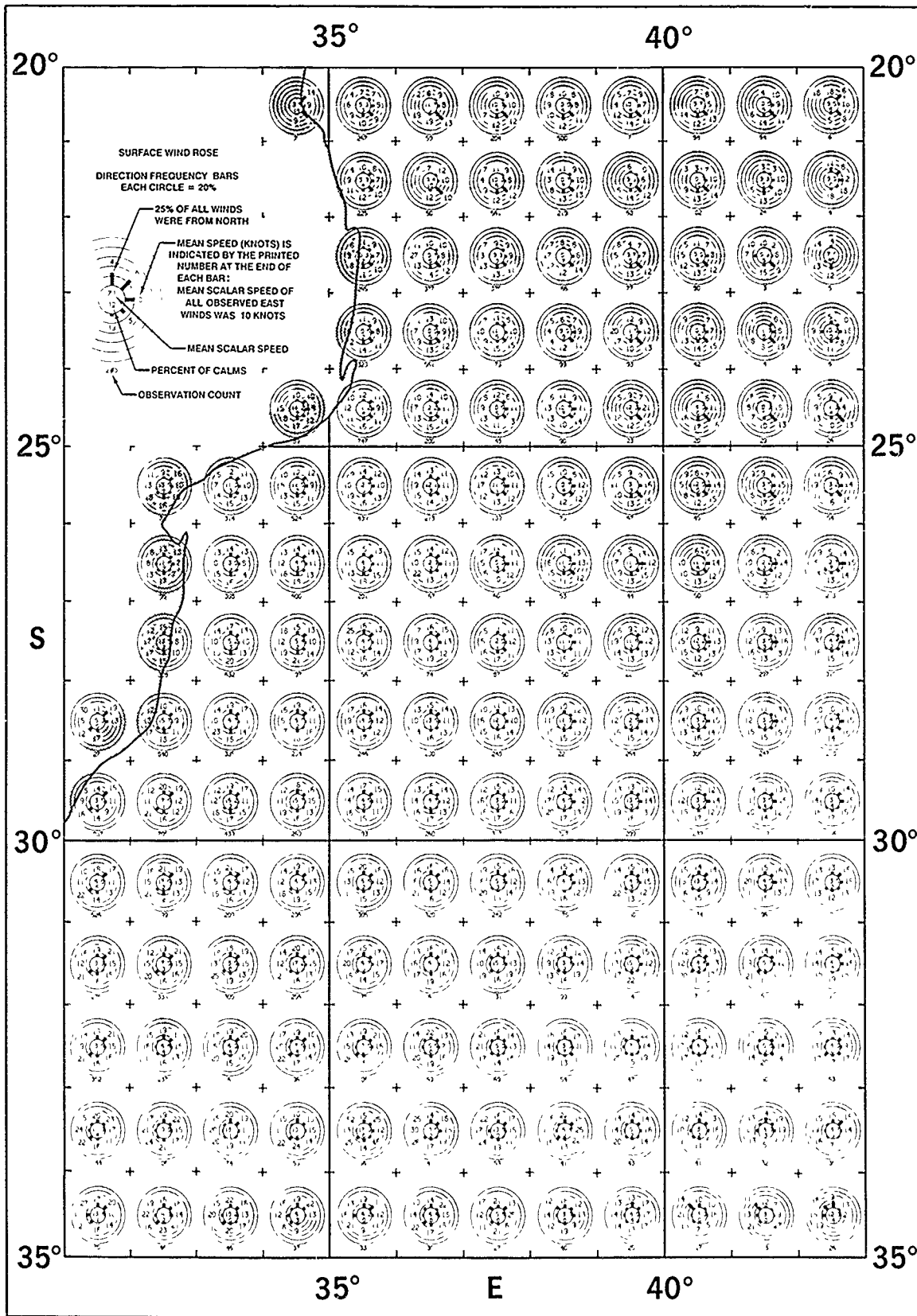
August

Surface Wind Roses



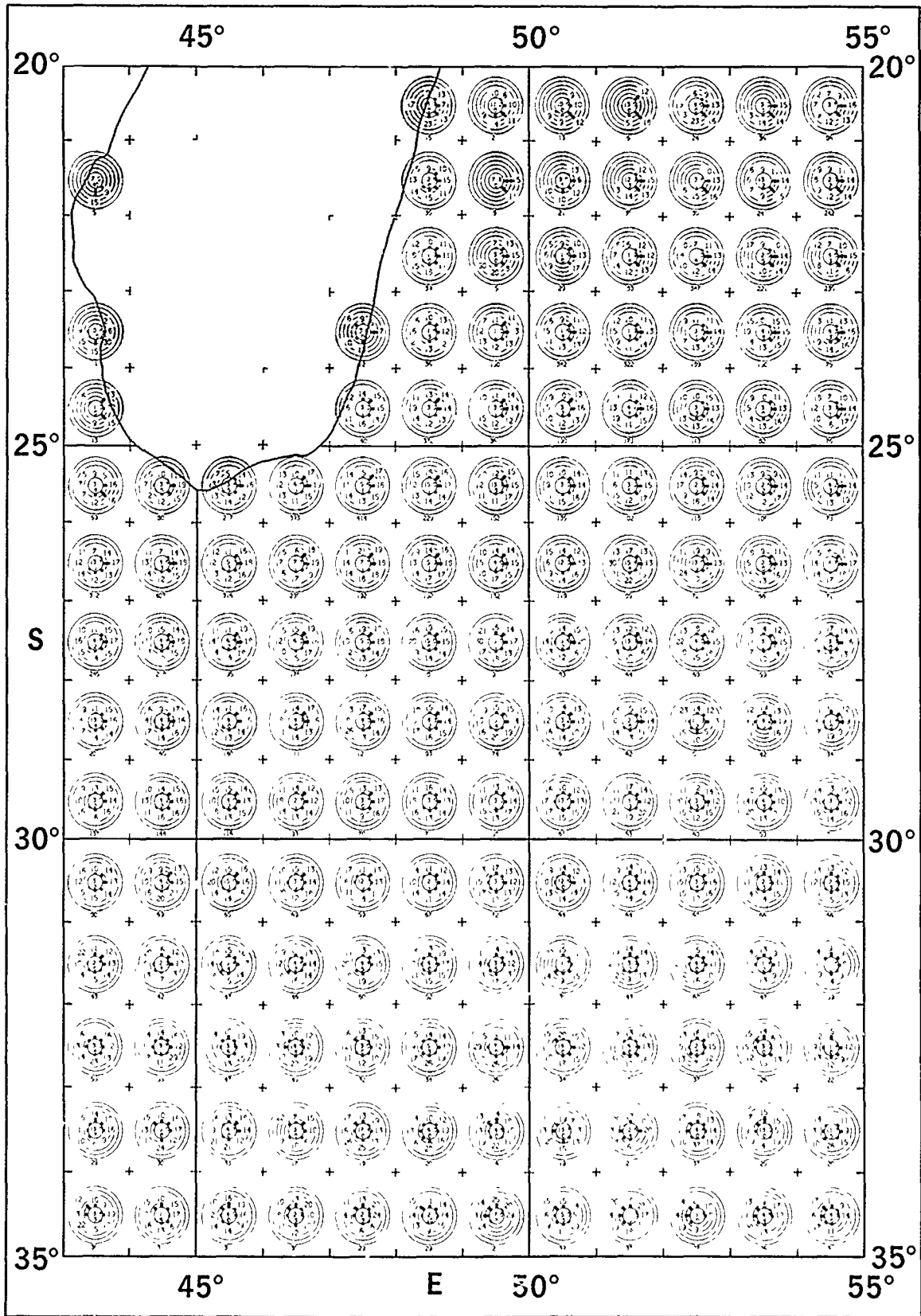
August

# Surface Wind Roses



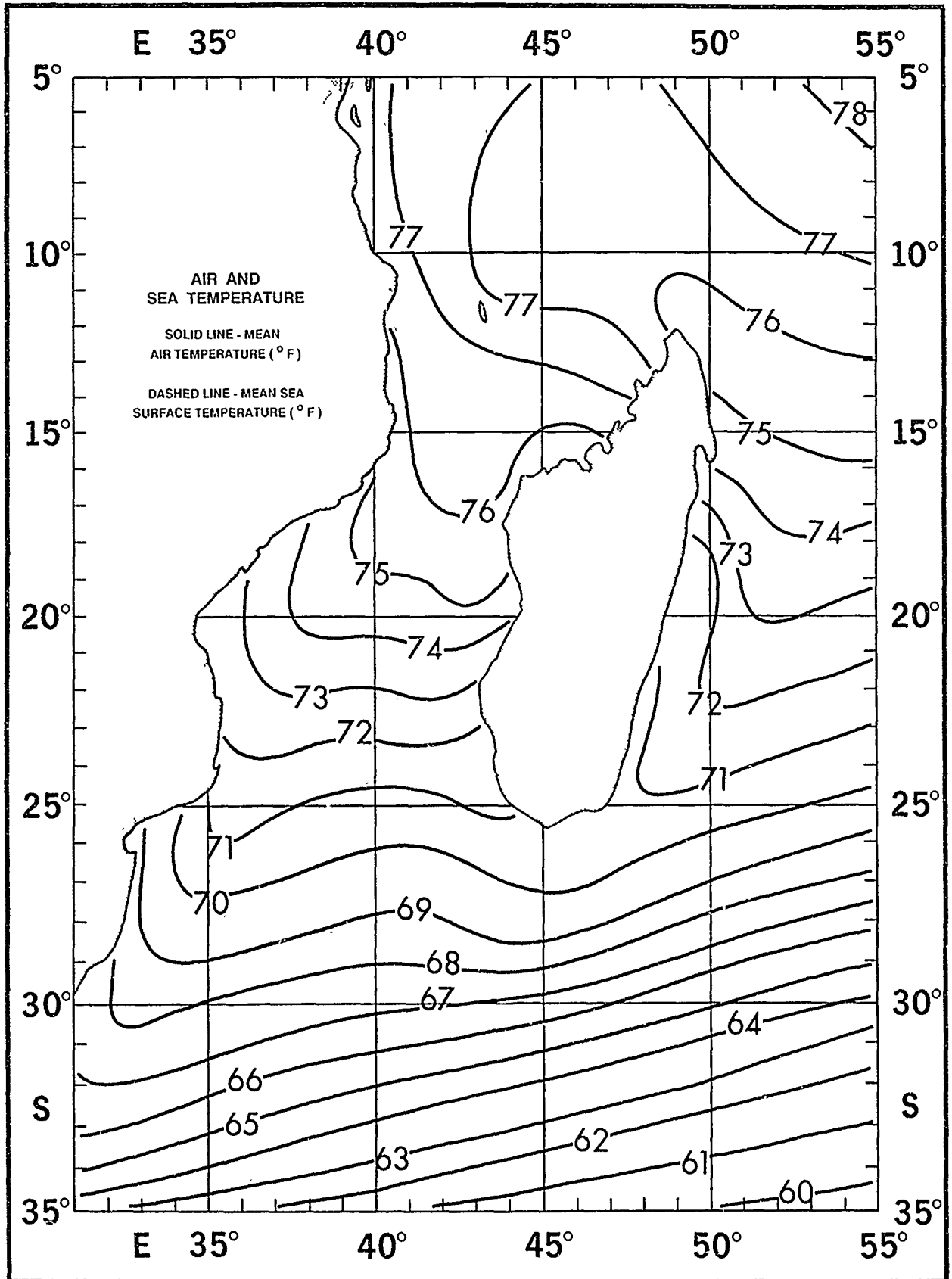
August

Surface Wind Roses



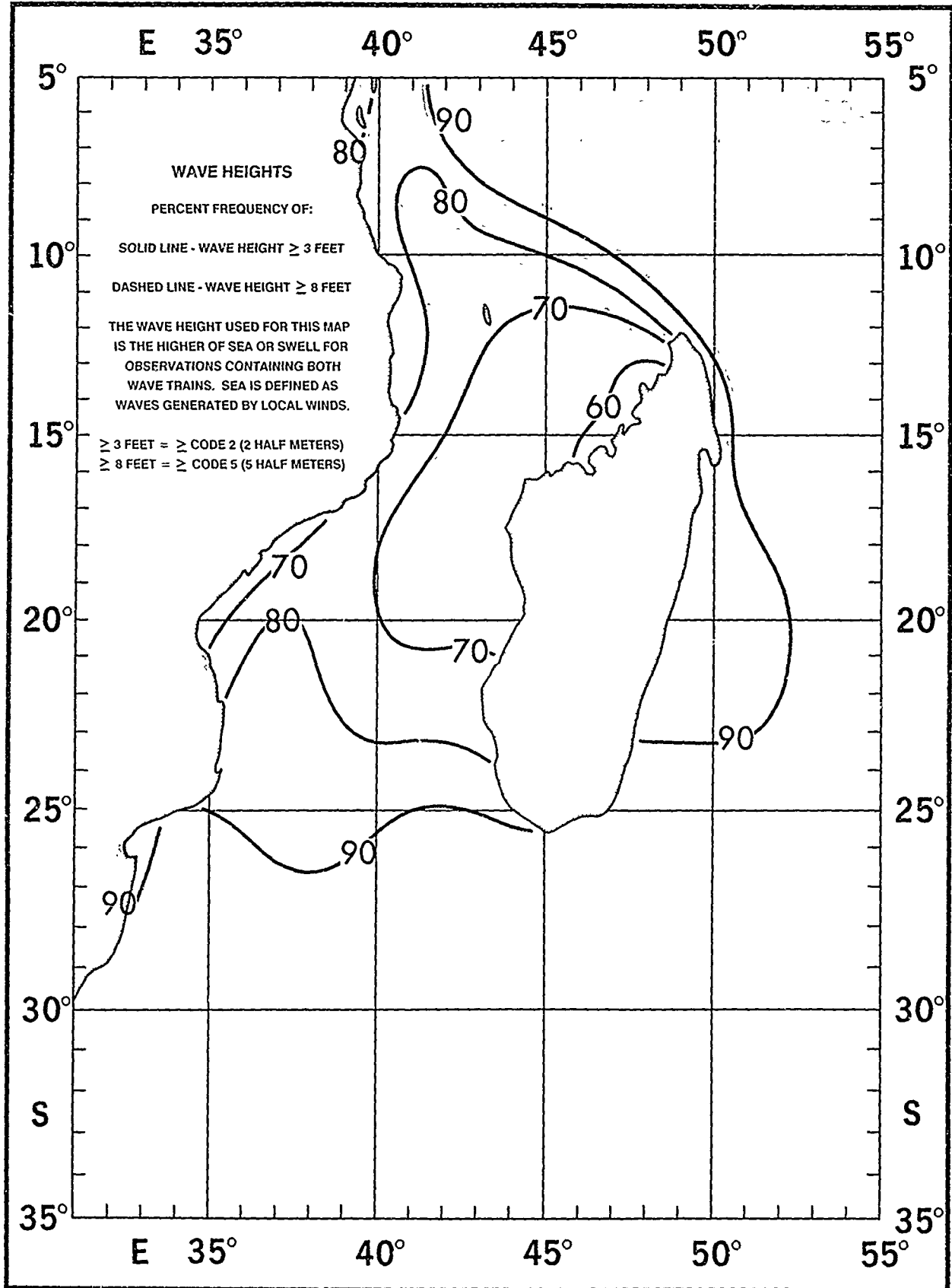
August

Air and Sea Temperature



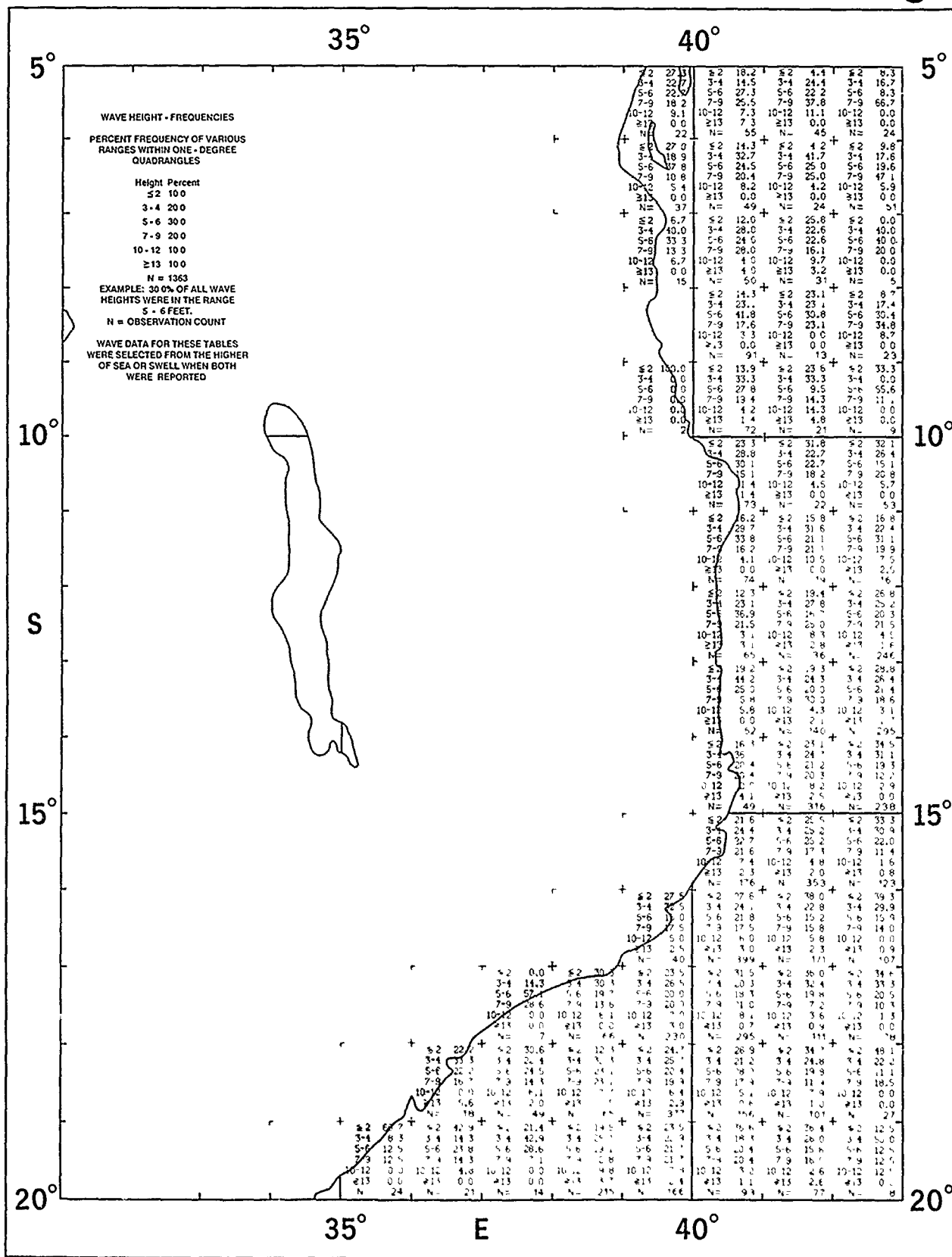
August

Wave Height



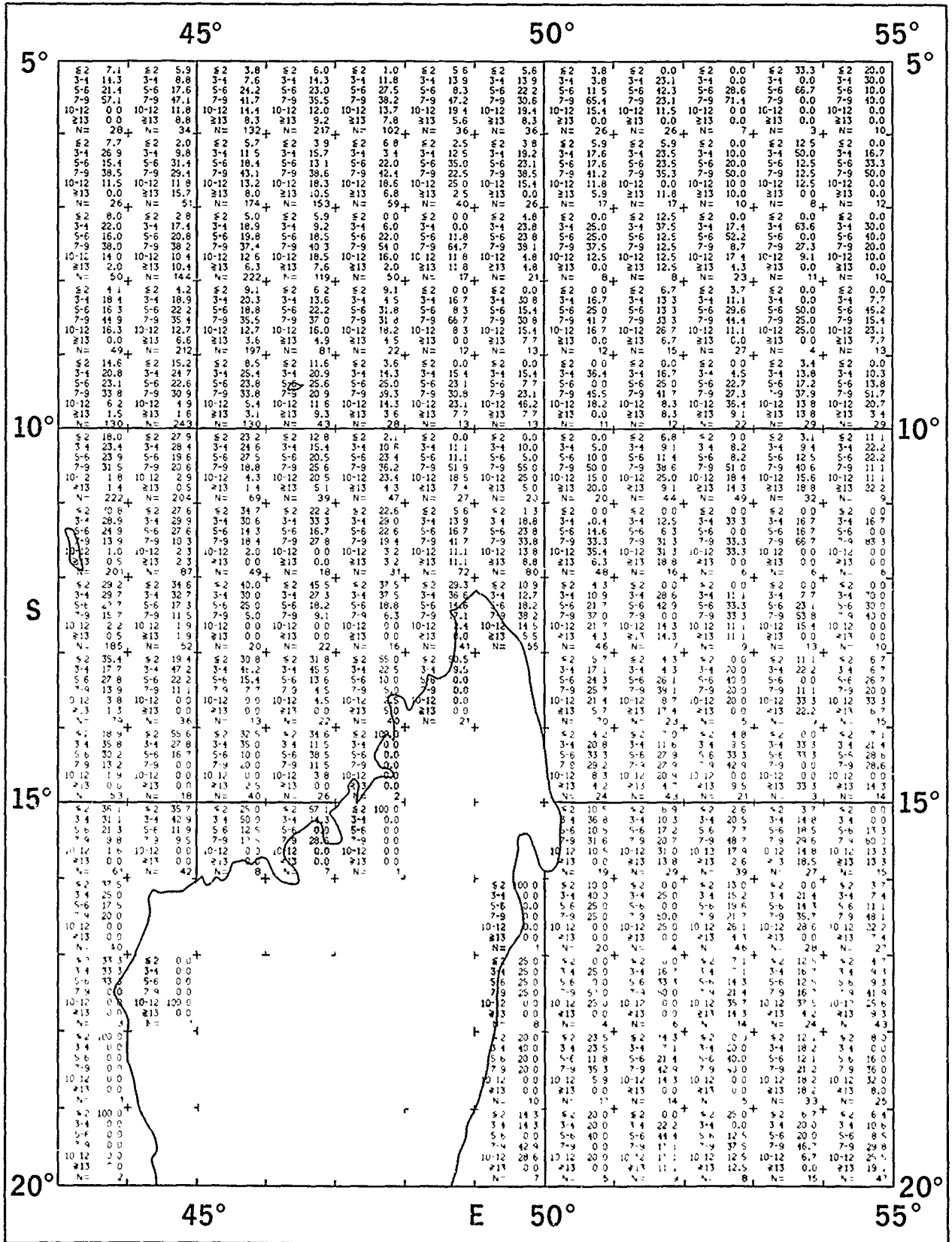
# August

# Wave Height



August

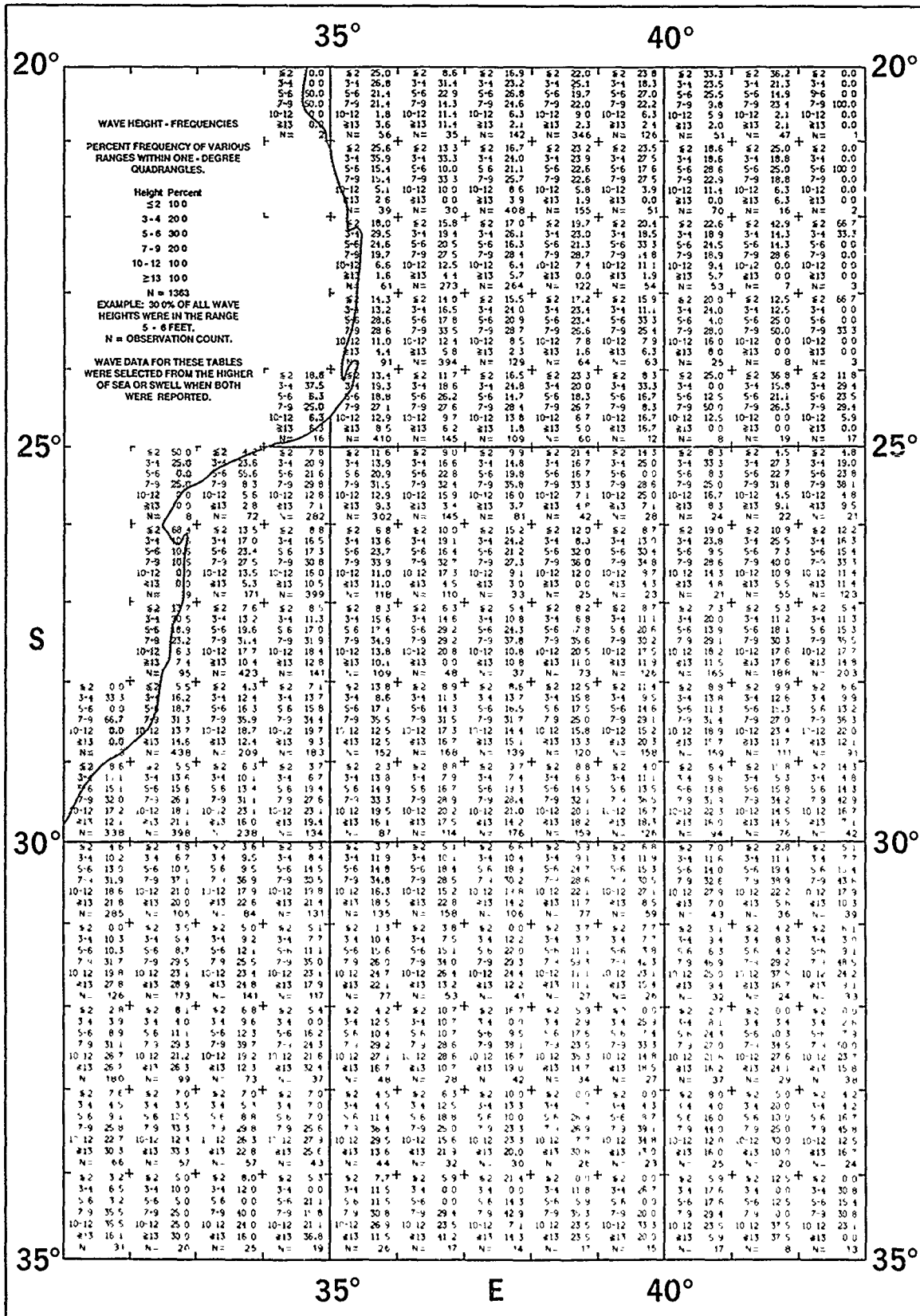
Wave Height





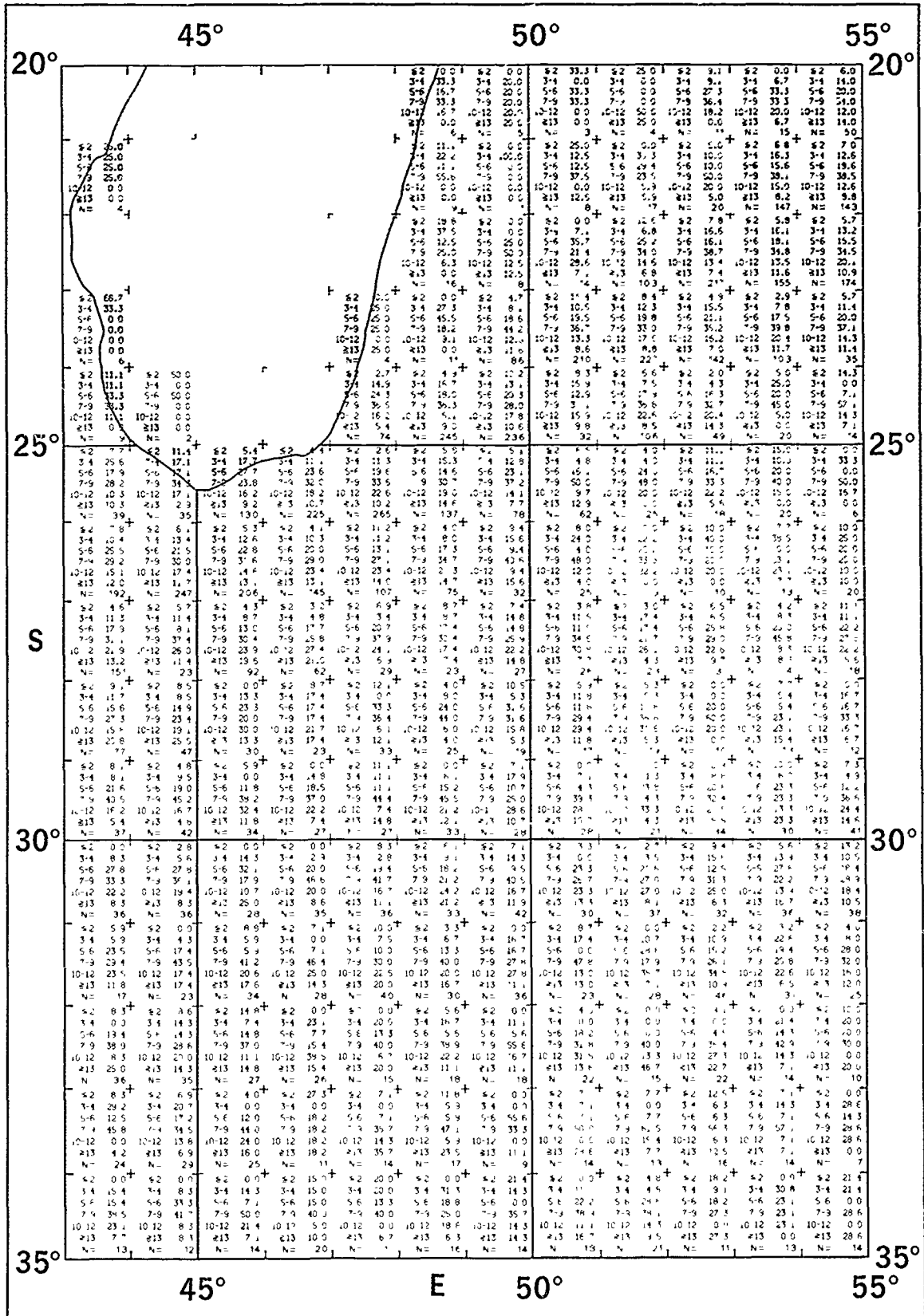
August

Wave Height



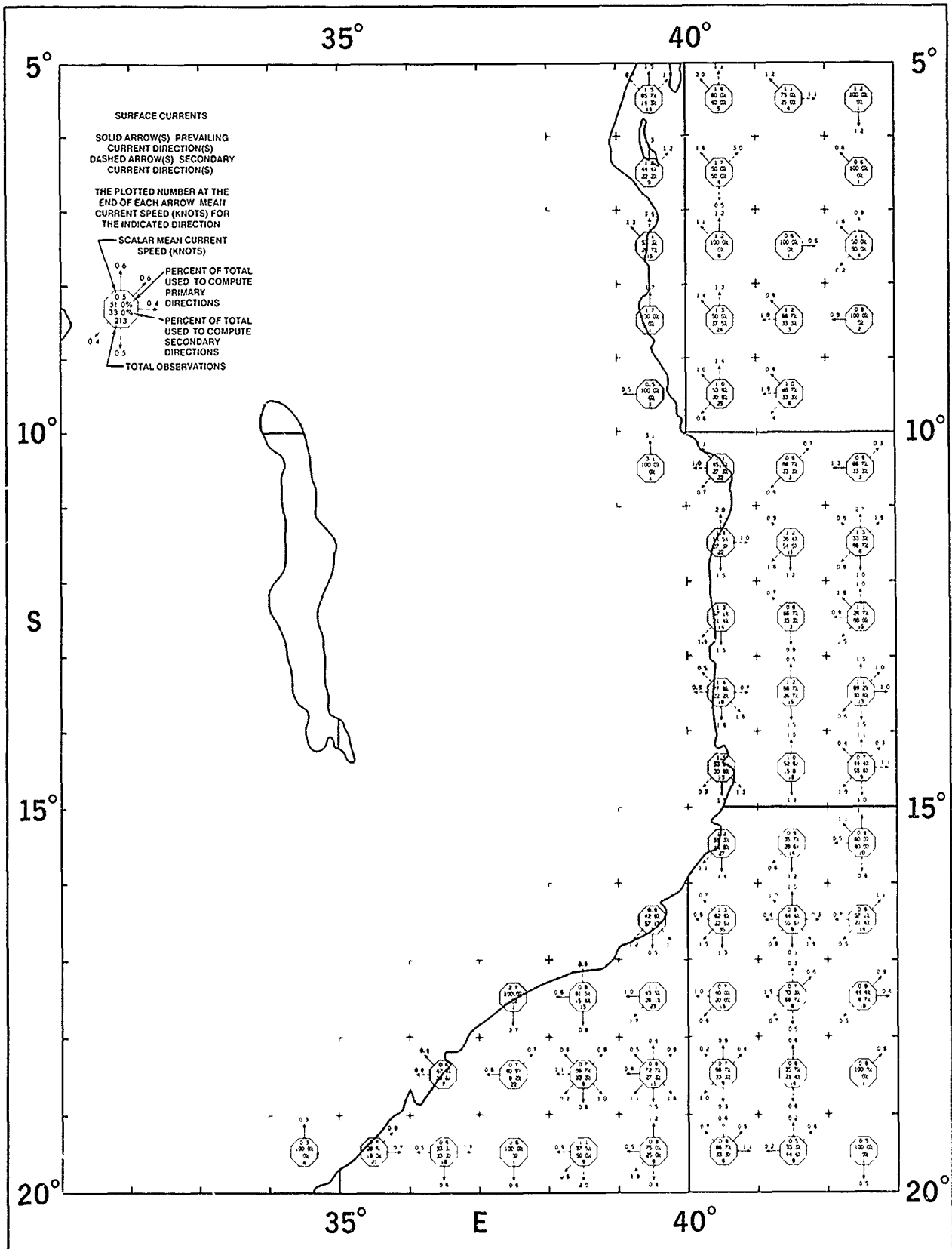
August

Wave Height



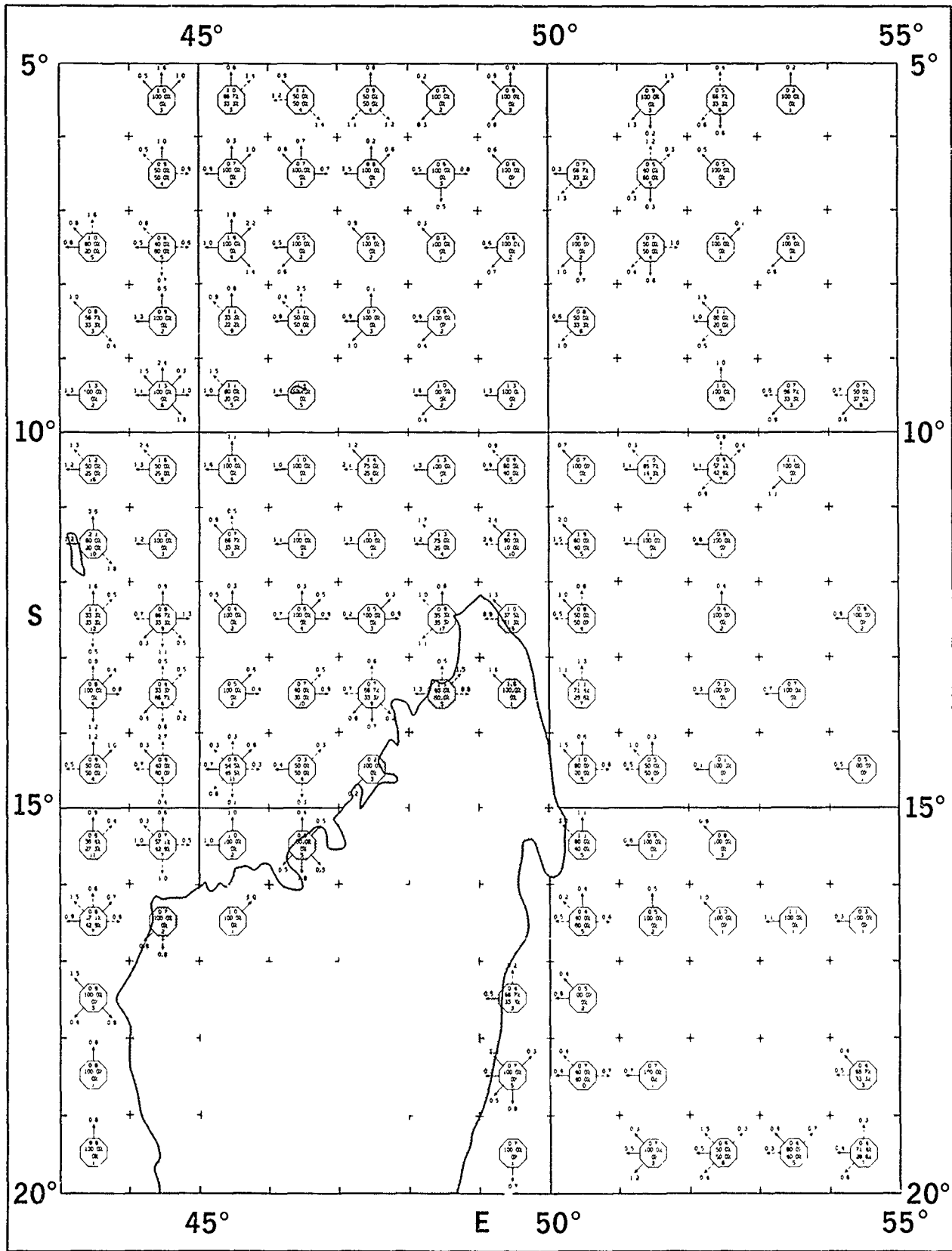
August

Surface Currents



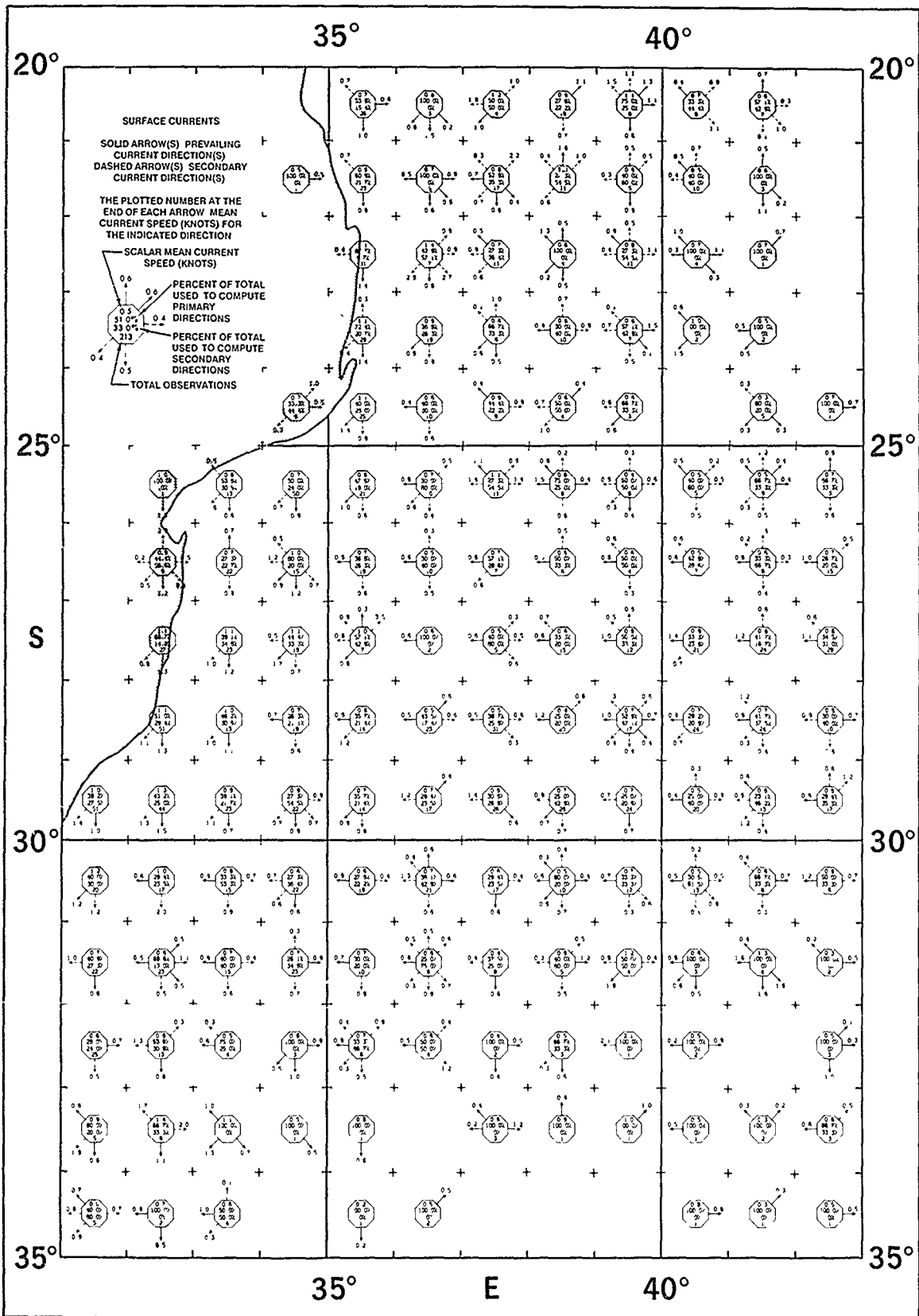
August

Surface Currents



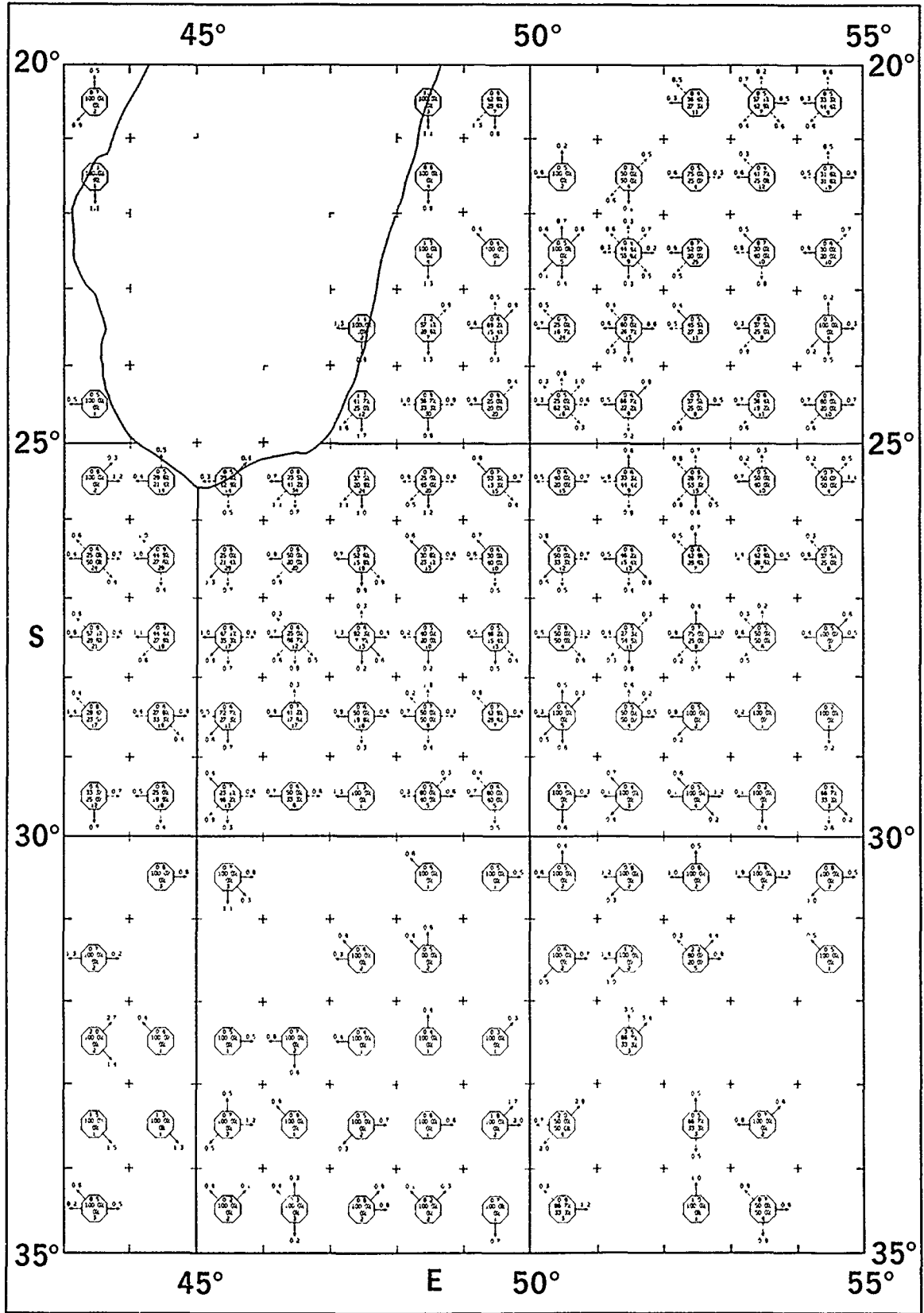
August

Surface Currents



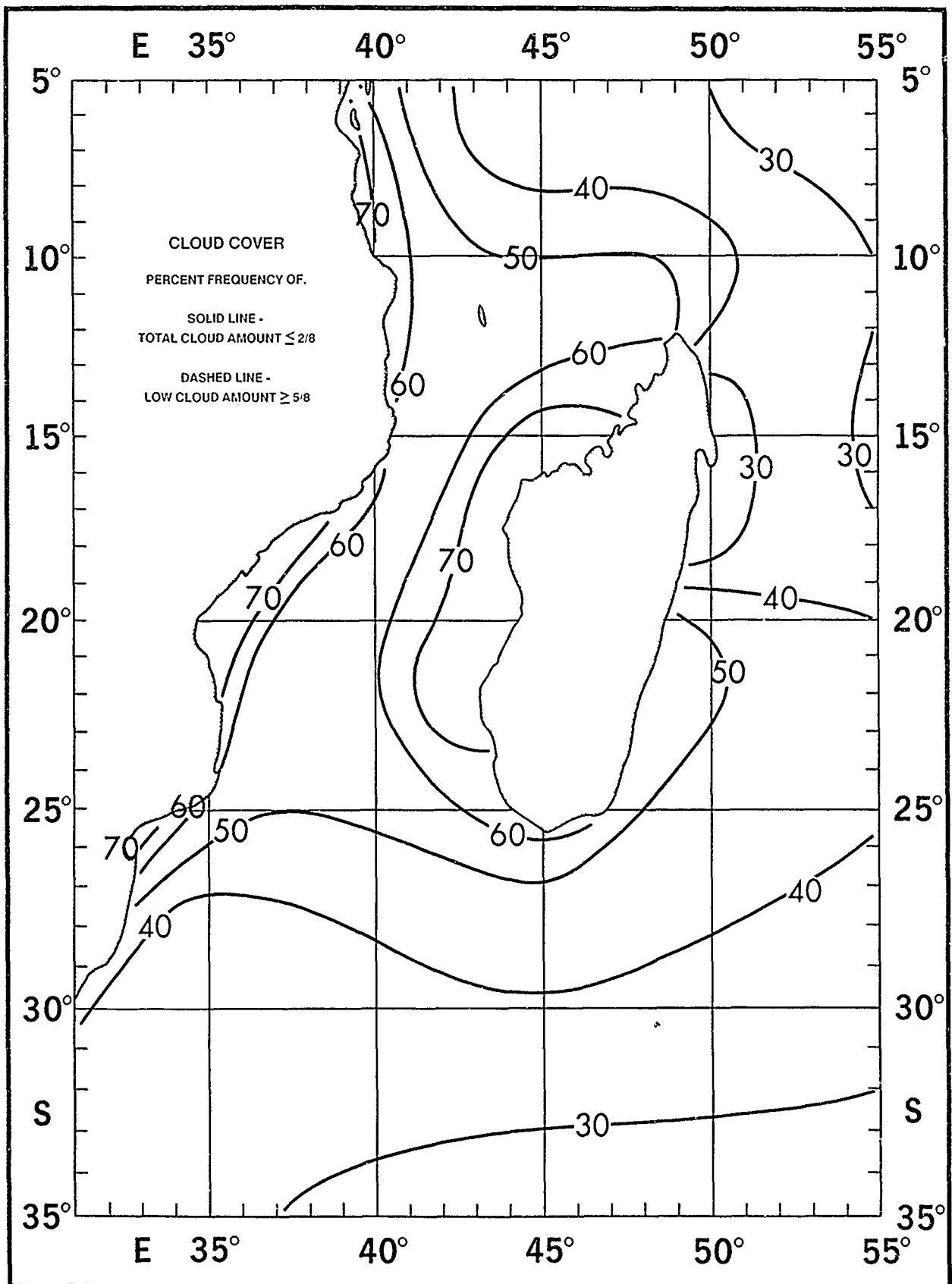
August

Surface Currents



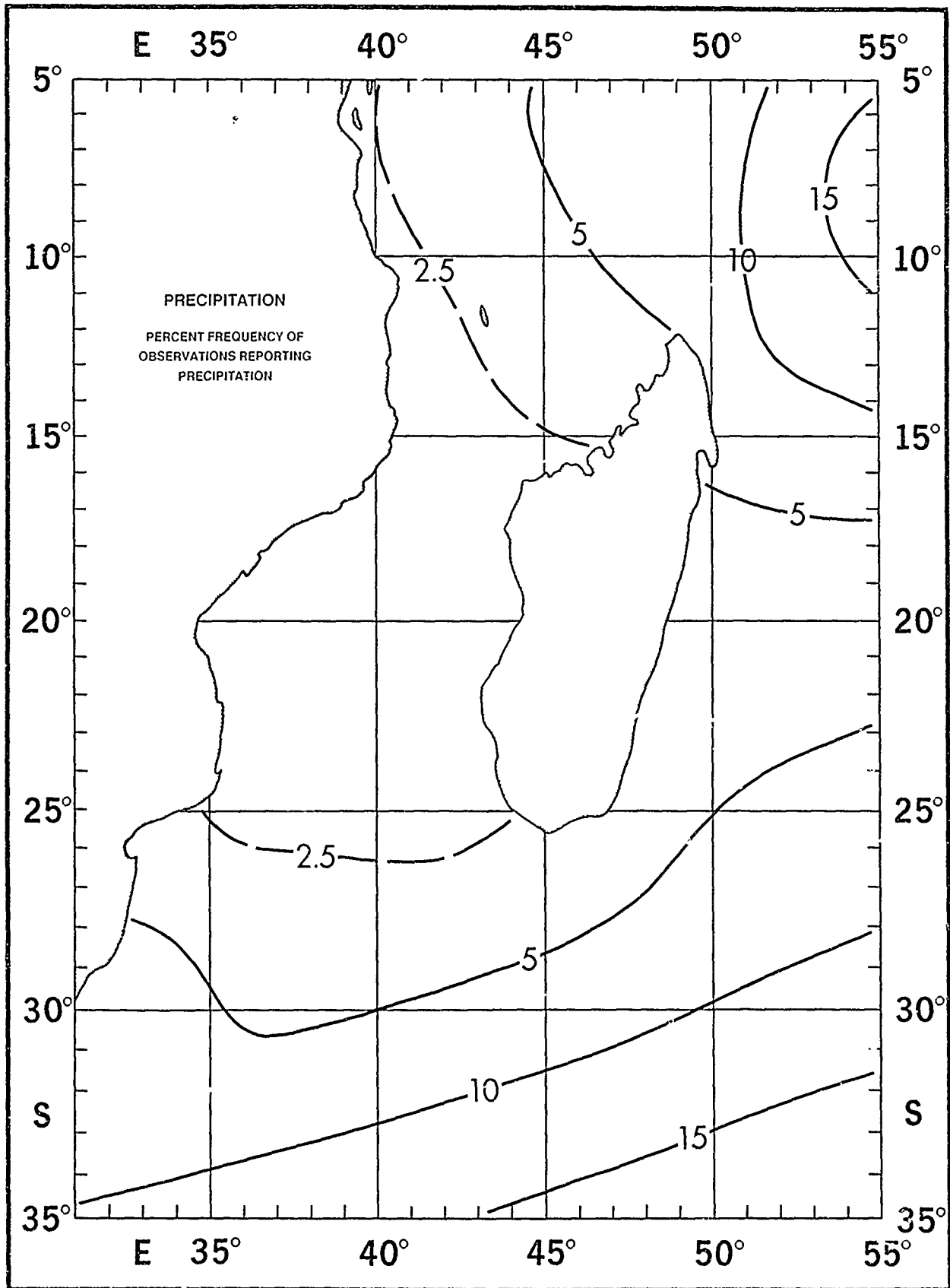
September

Clouds



September

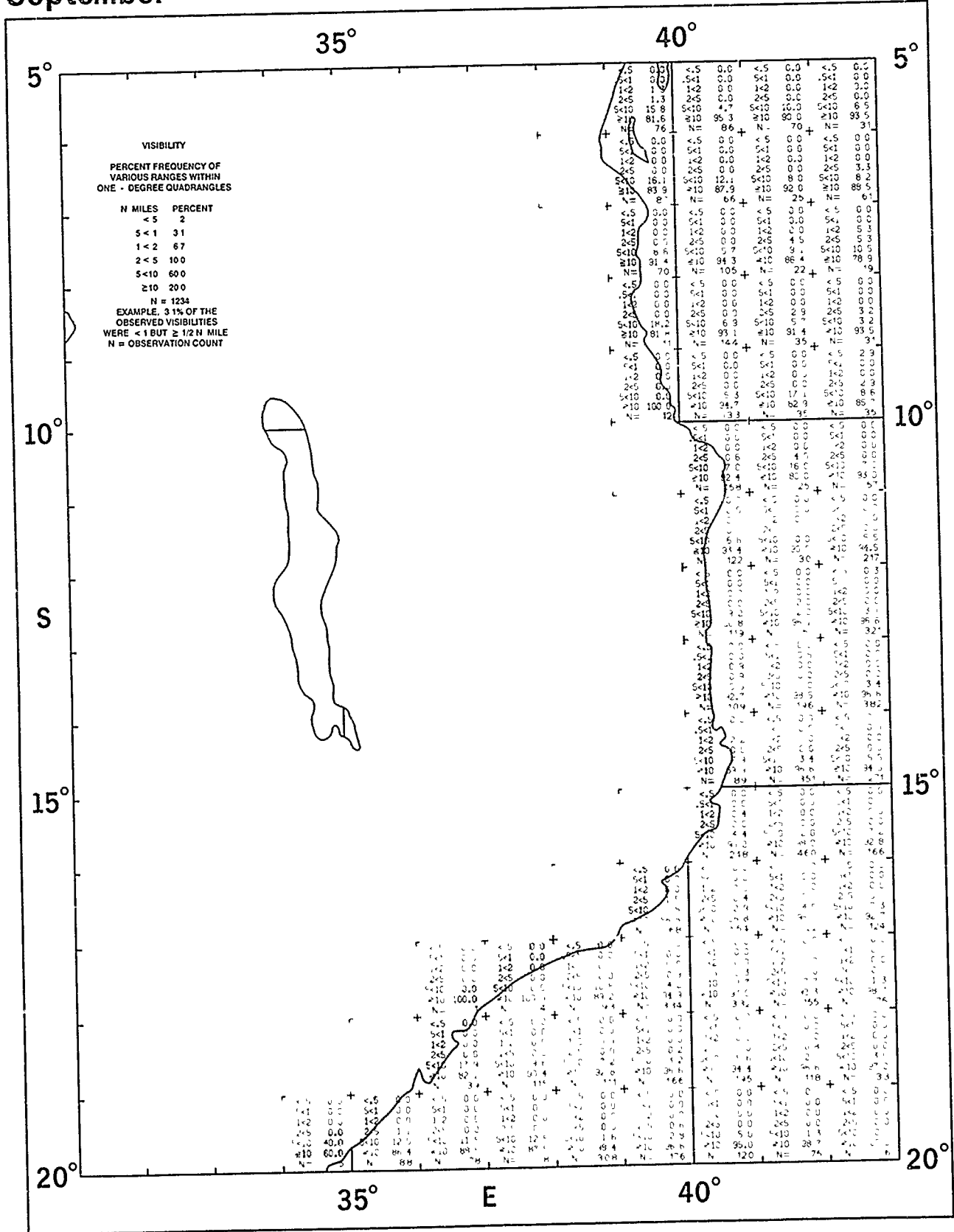
Precipitation





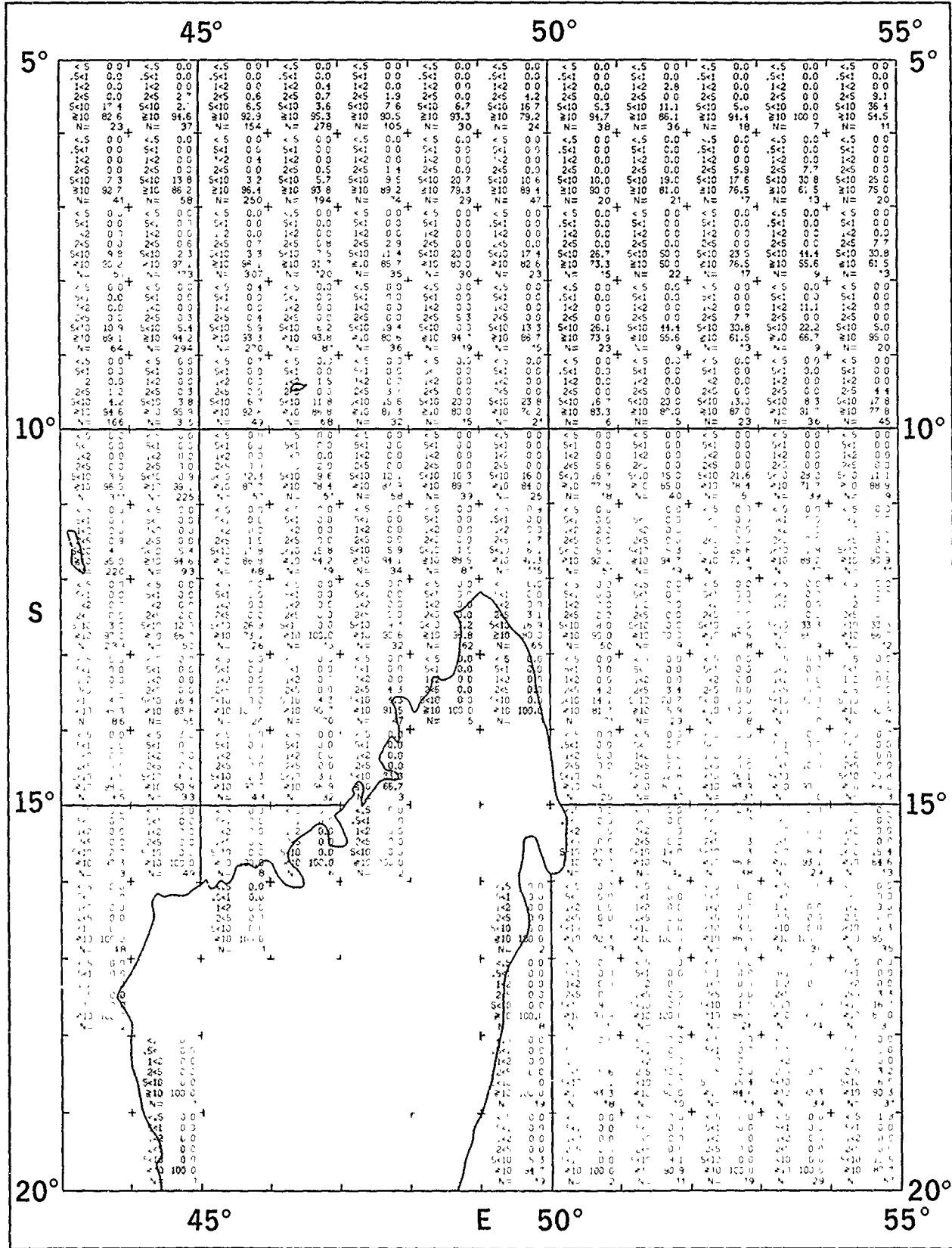
# September

# Visibility



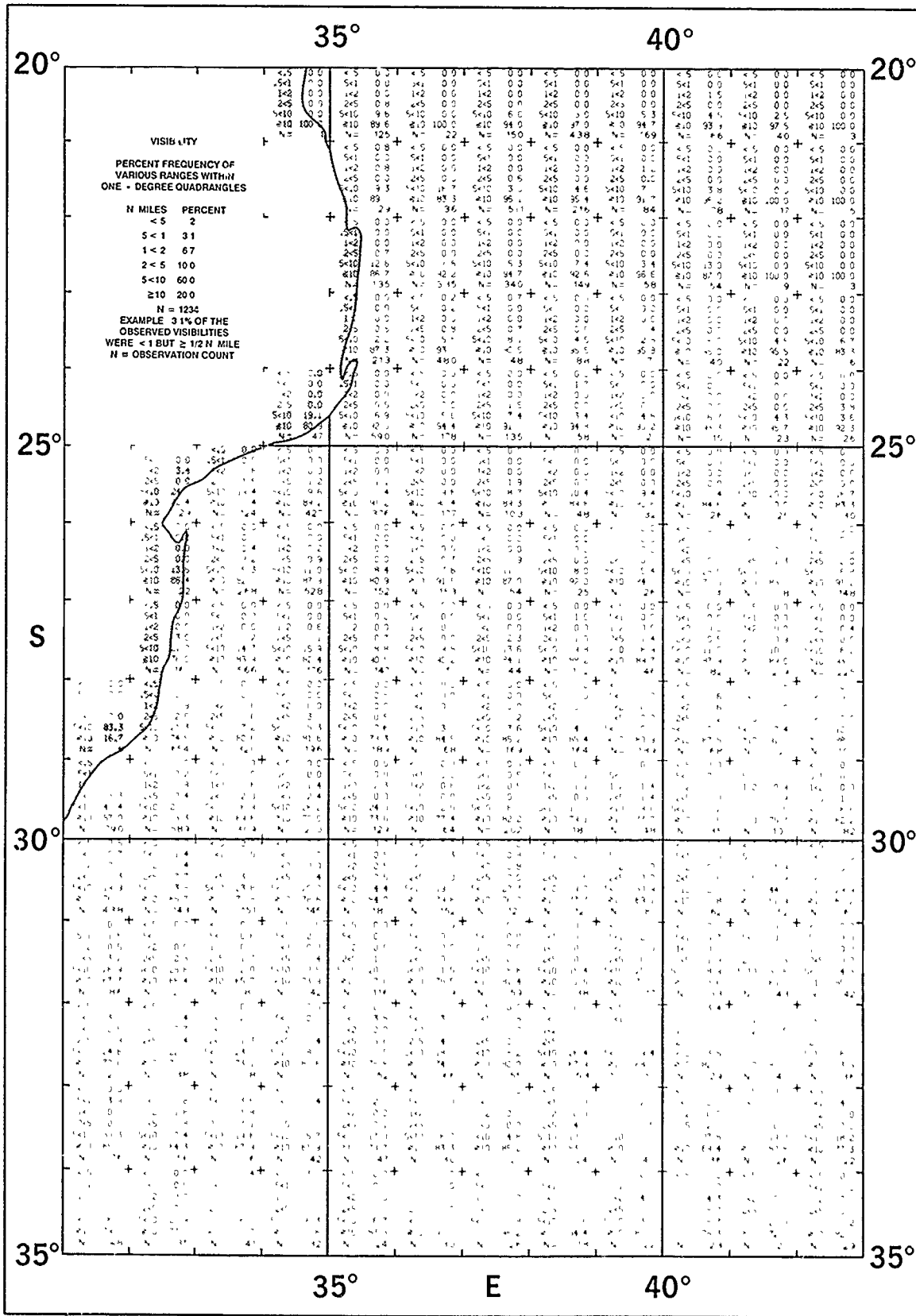
September

Visibility



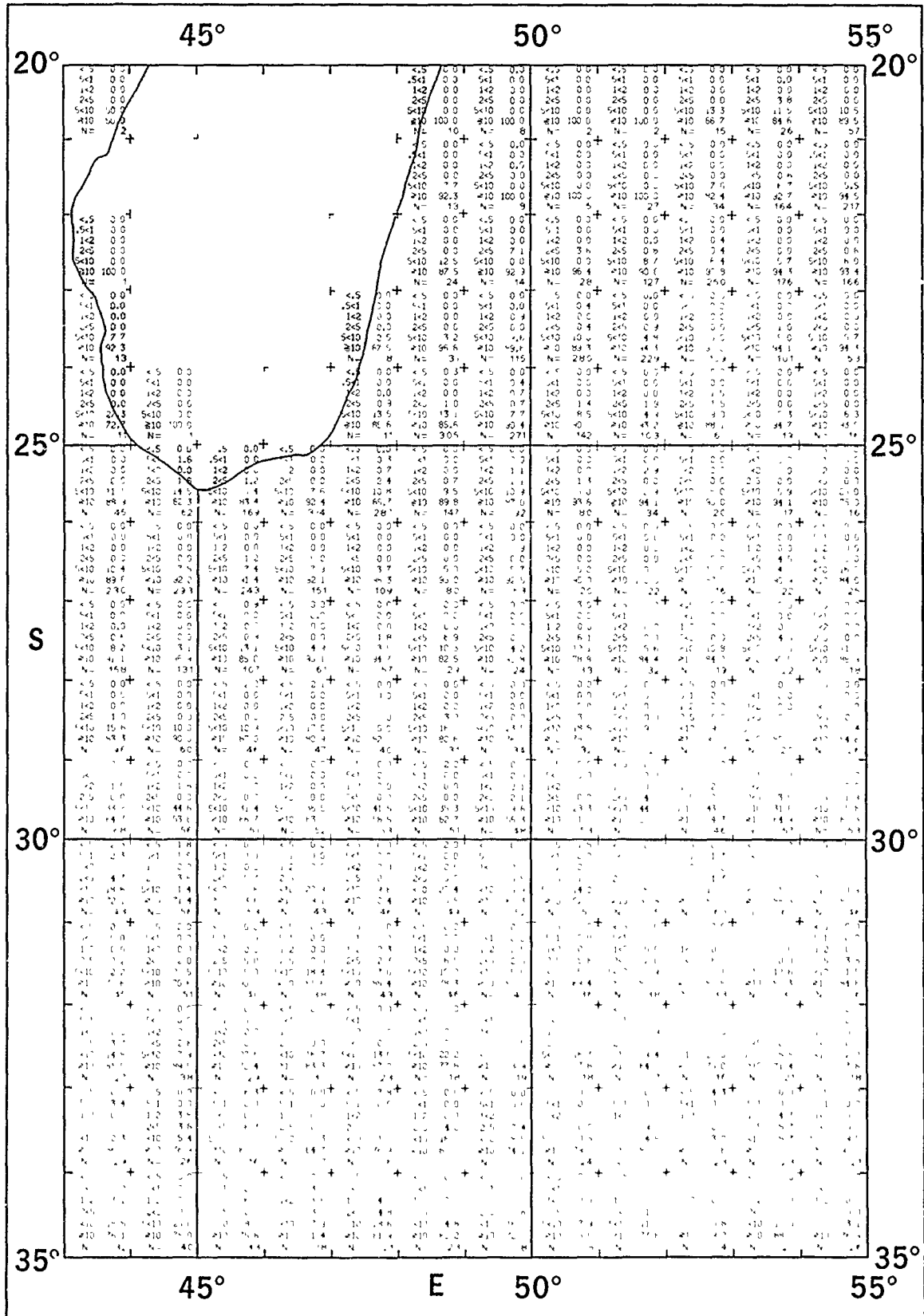
# September

# Visibility



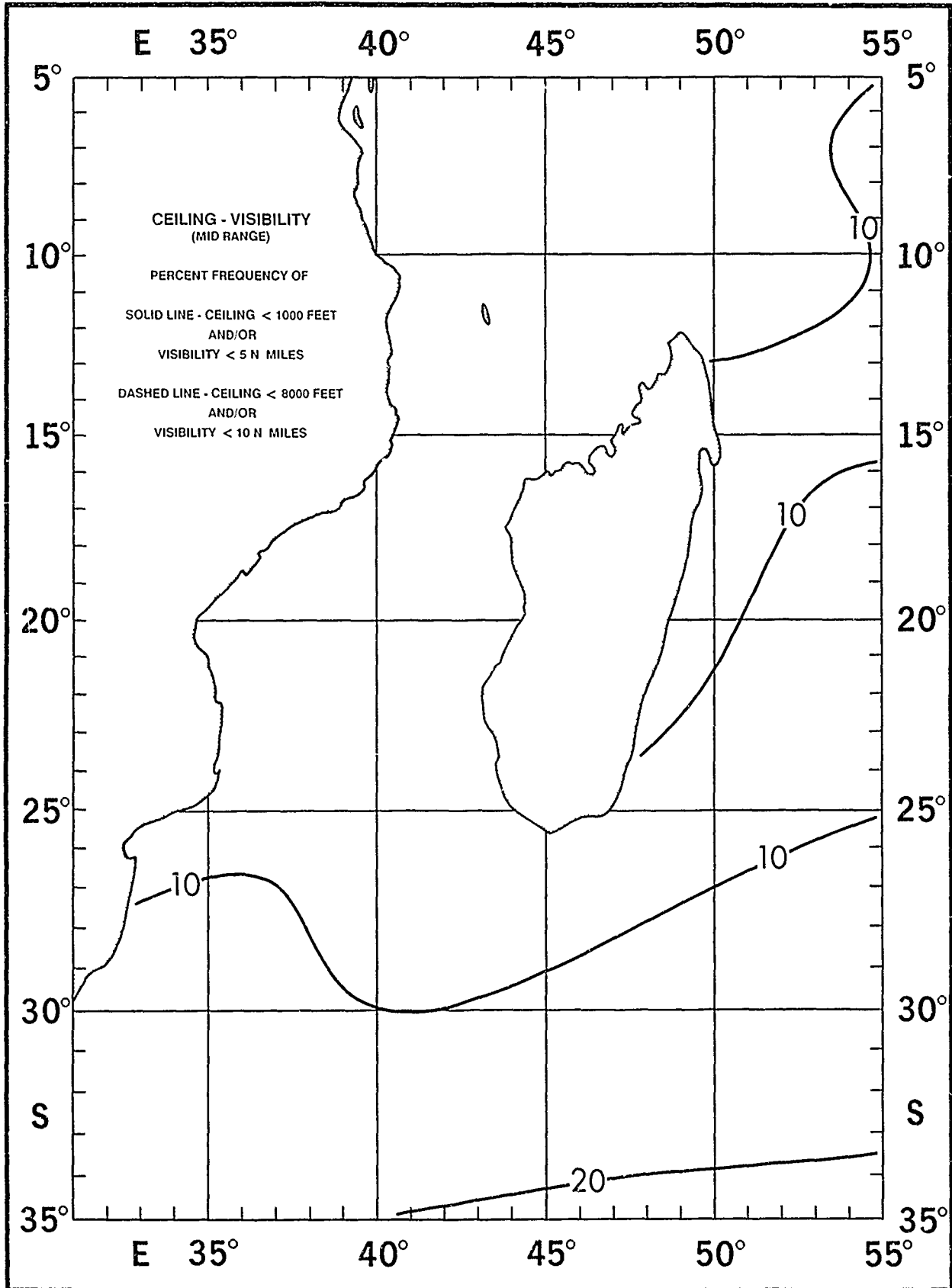
# September

# Visibility



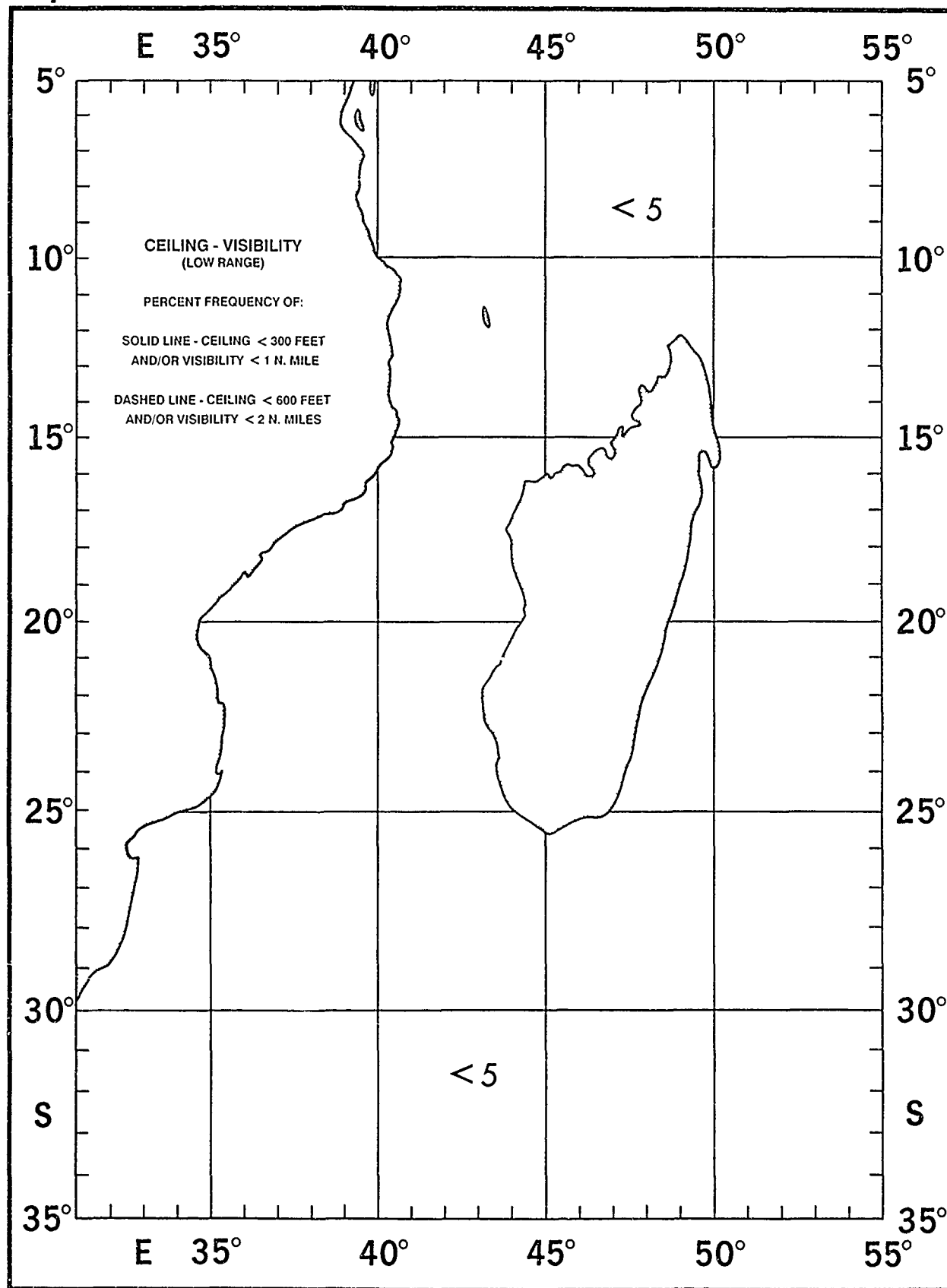
September

Ceiling - Visibility (Mid Range)



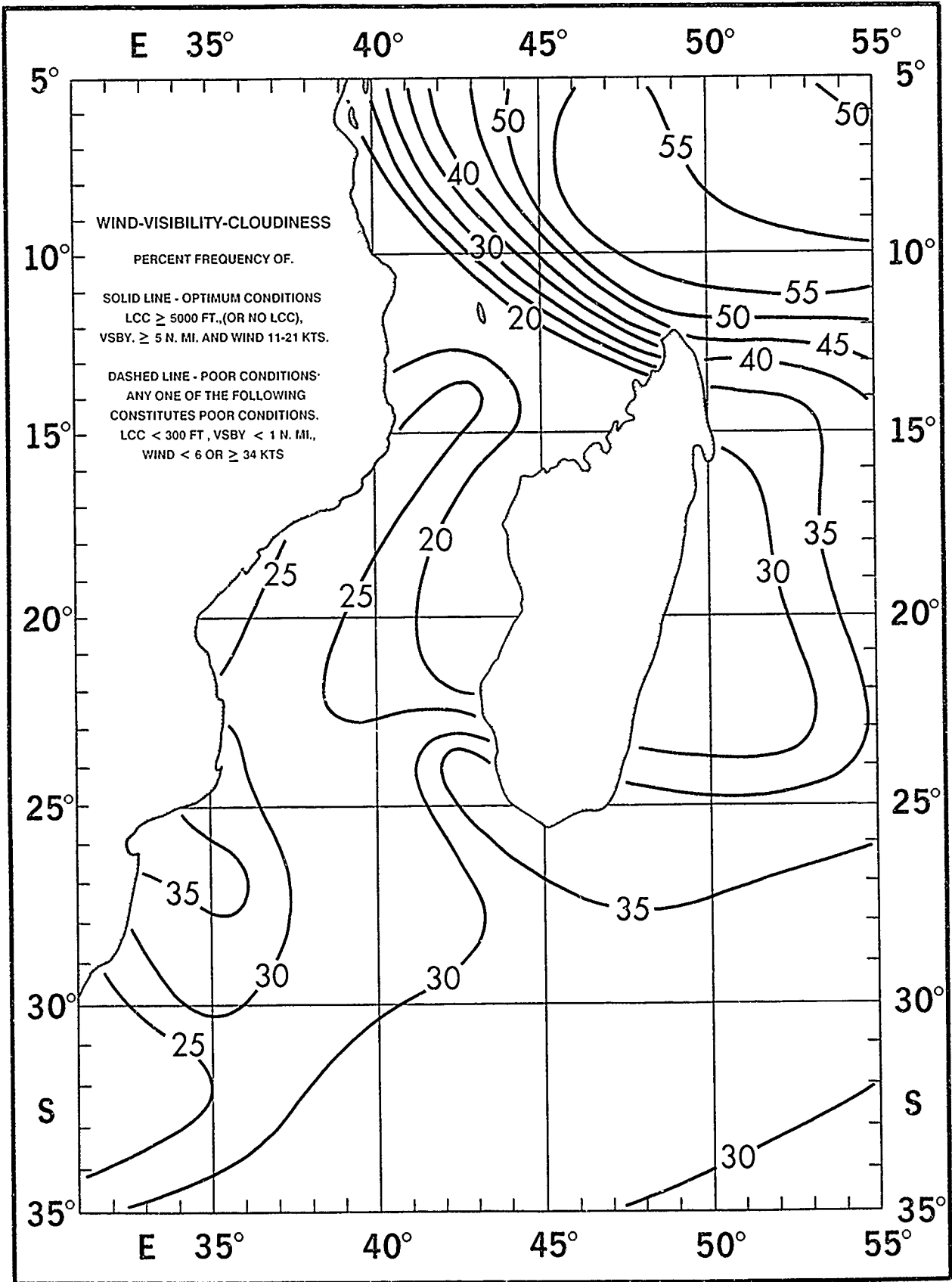
September

Ceiling - Visibility (Low Range)



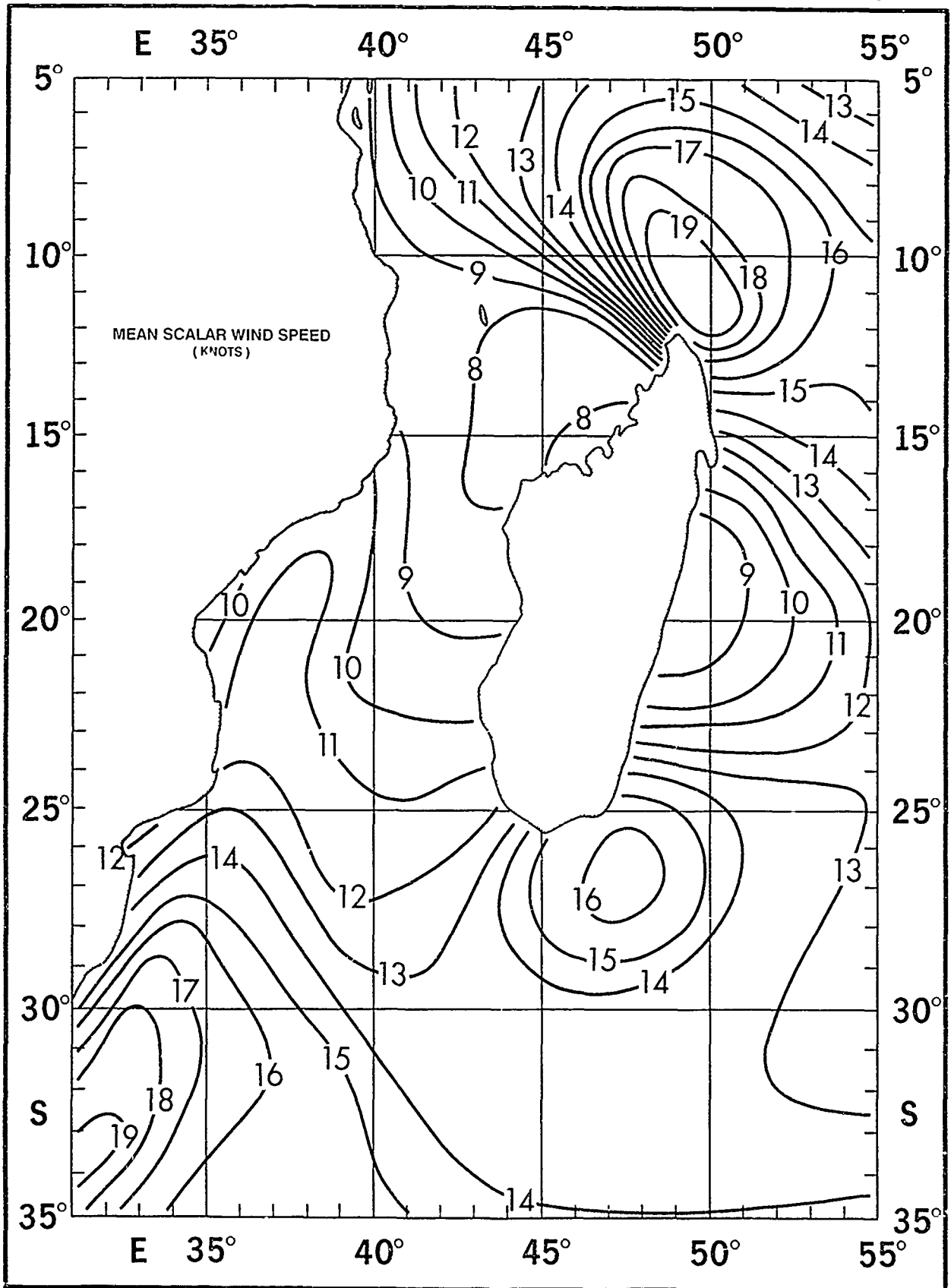
# September

# Wind - Visibility - Cloudiness



September

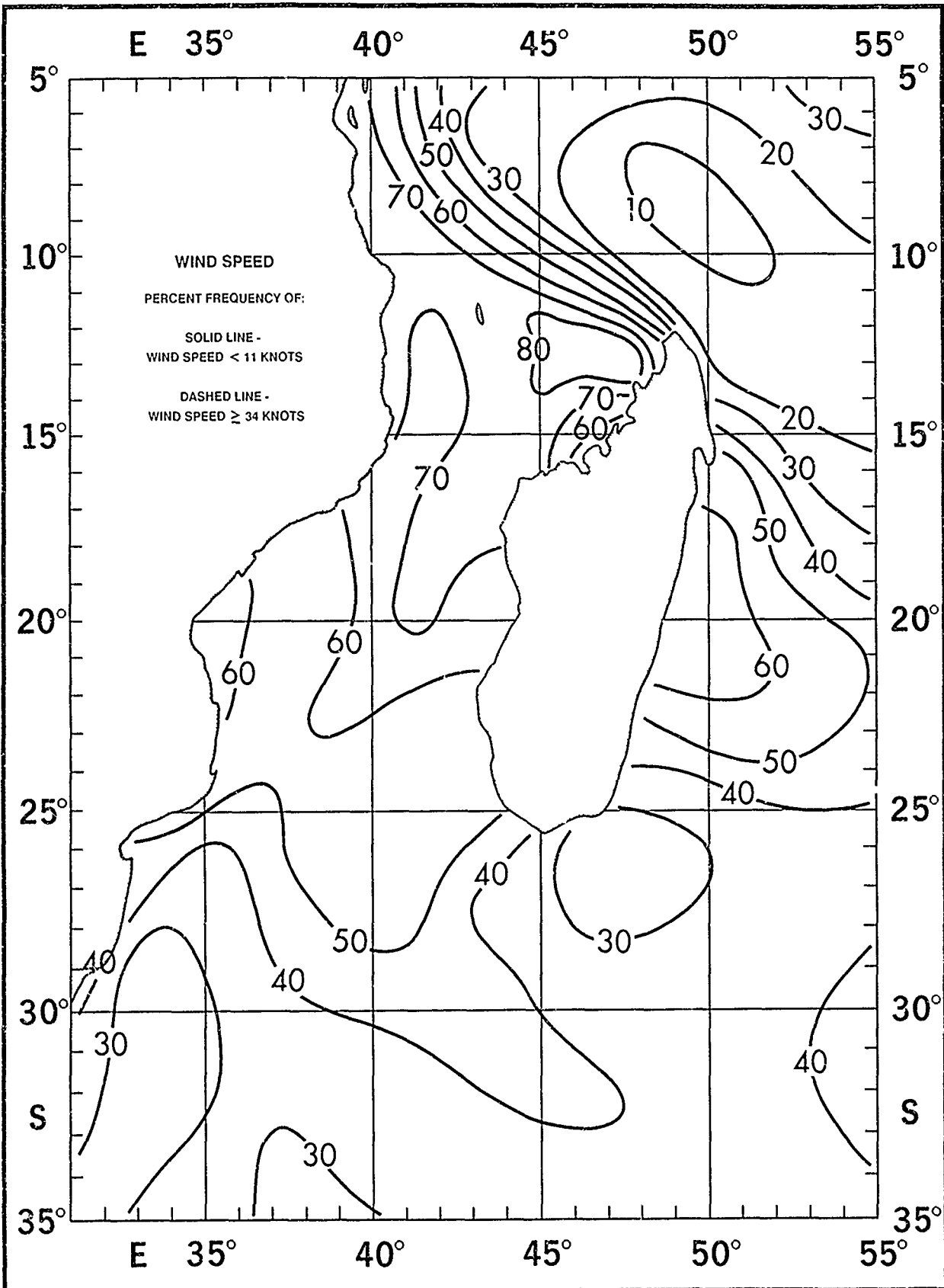
Mean Scalar Wind Speed





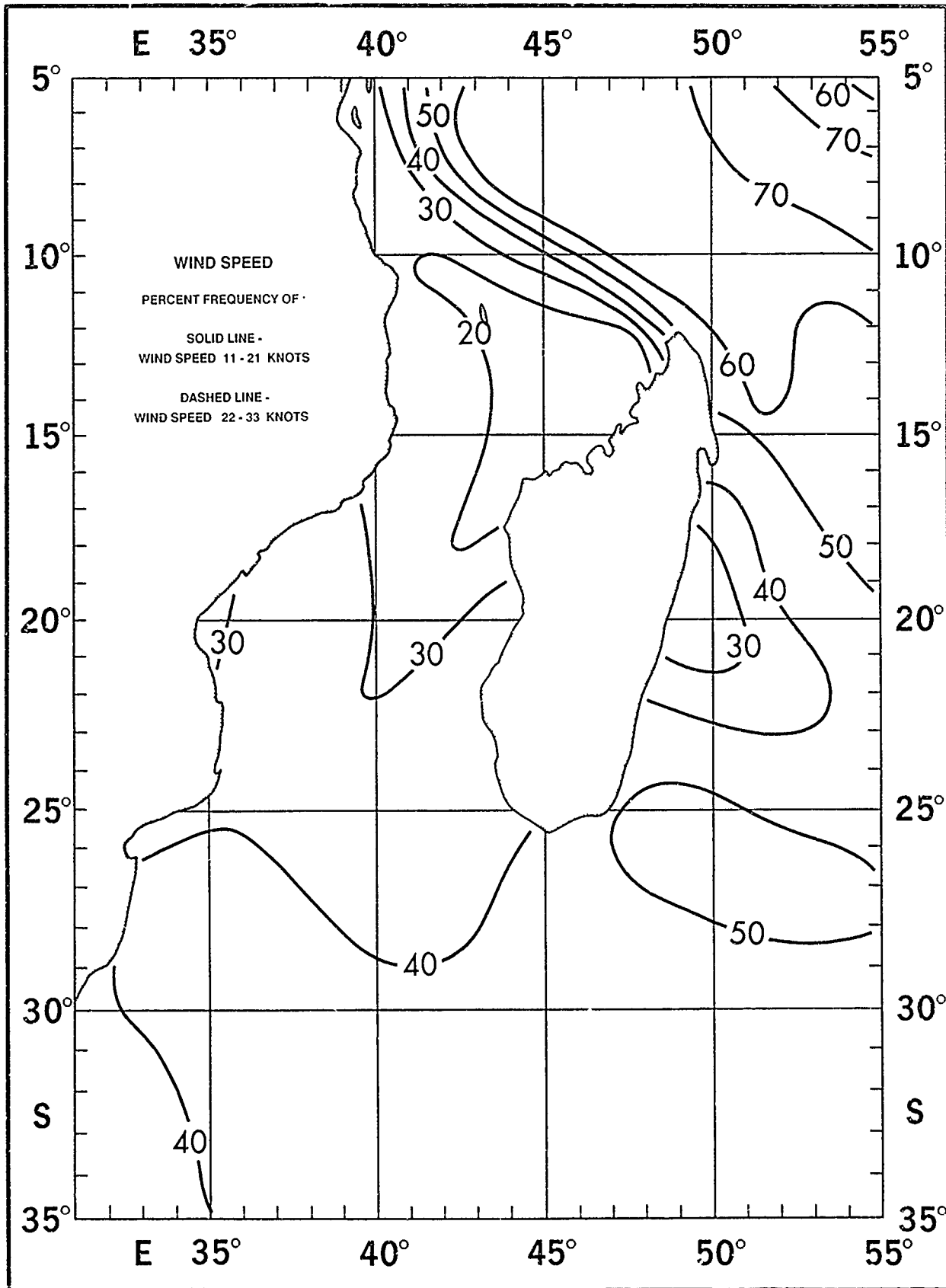
September

Wind Speed  $< 11$  and  $\geq 34$  Knots



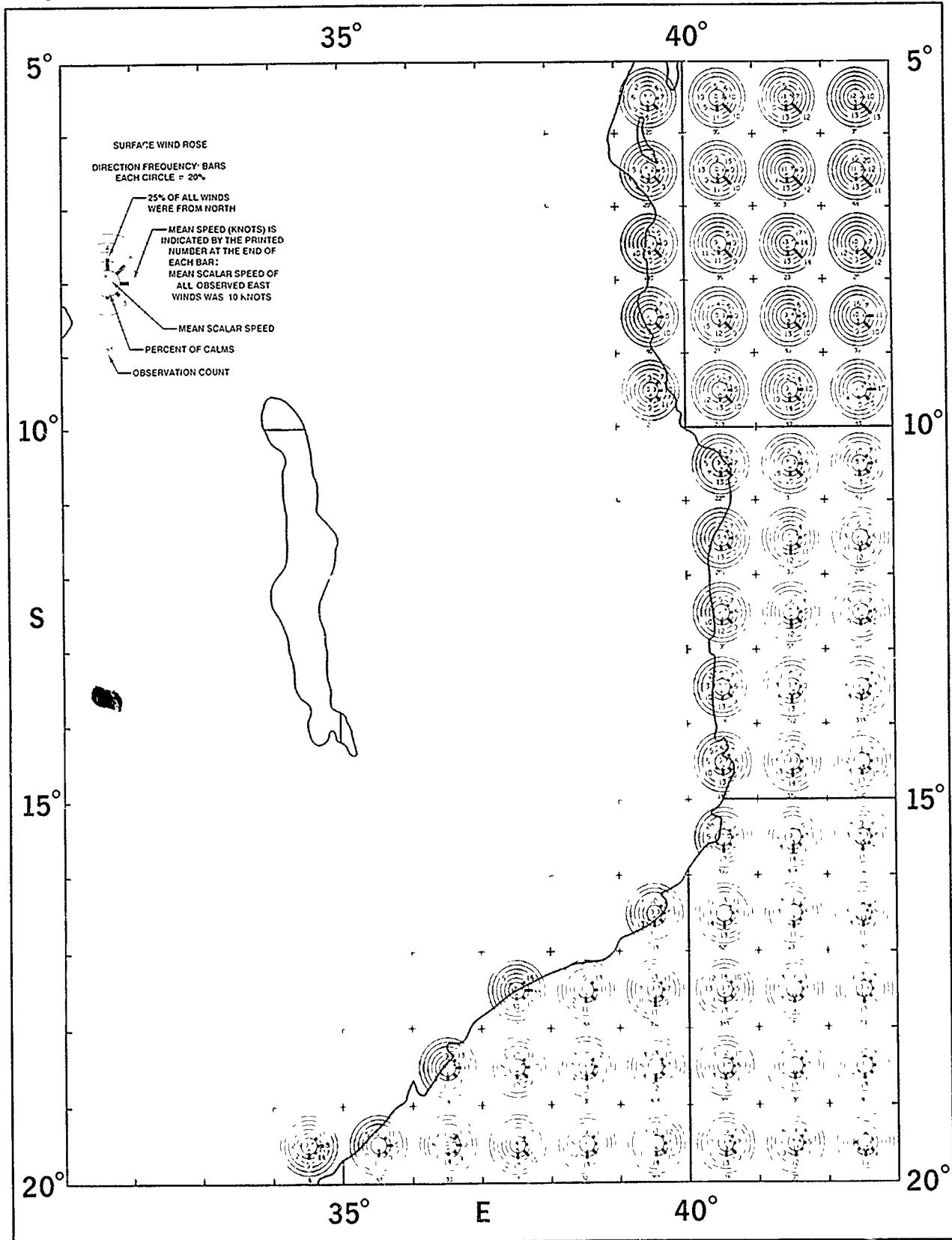
September

Wind Speed 11 - 21 and 22 - 33 Knots



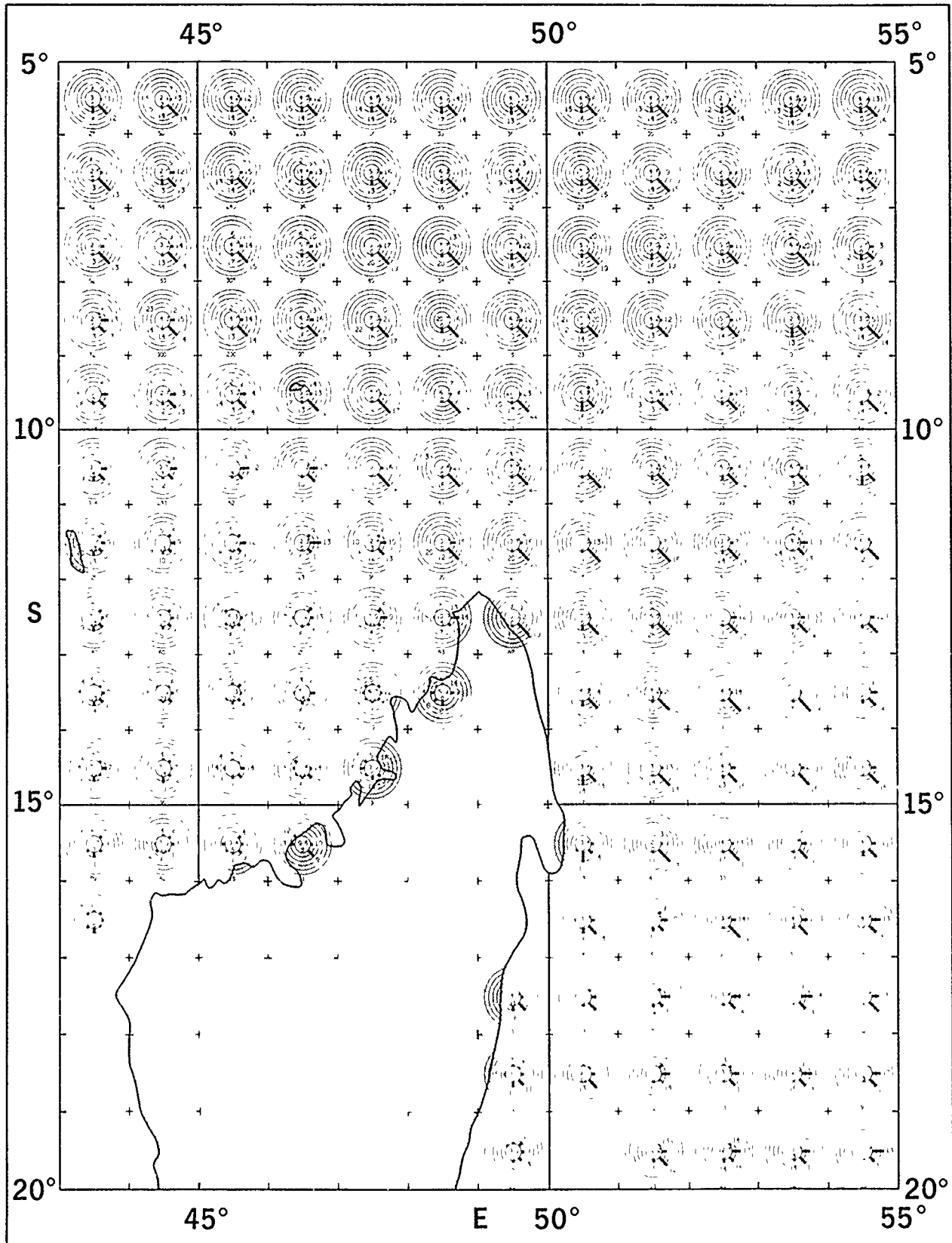
# September

# Surface Wind Roses



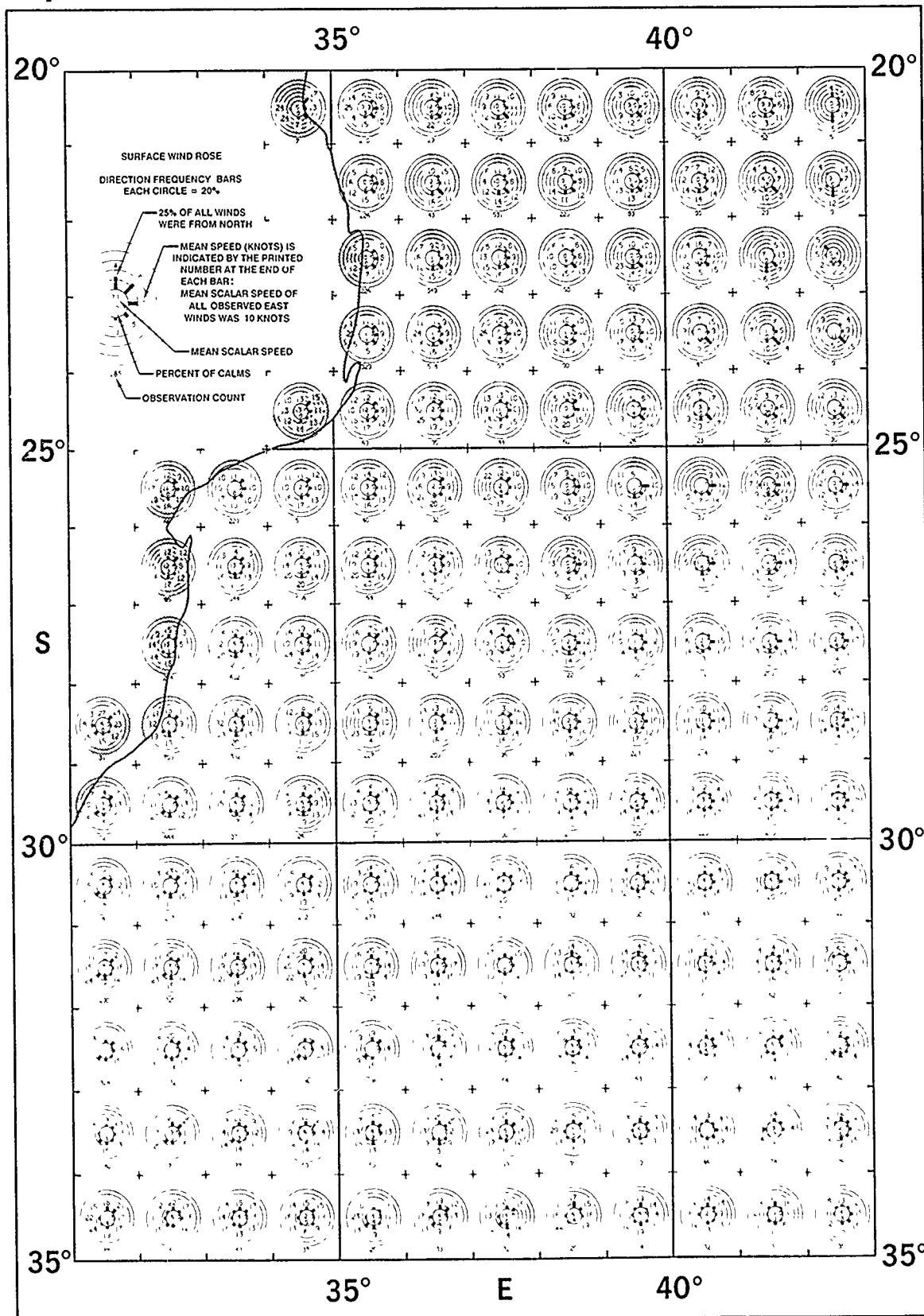
September

Surface Wind Roses



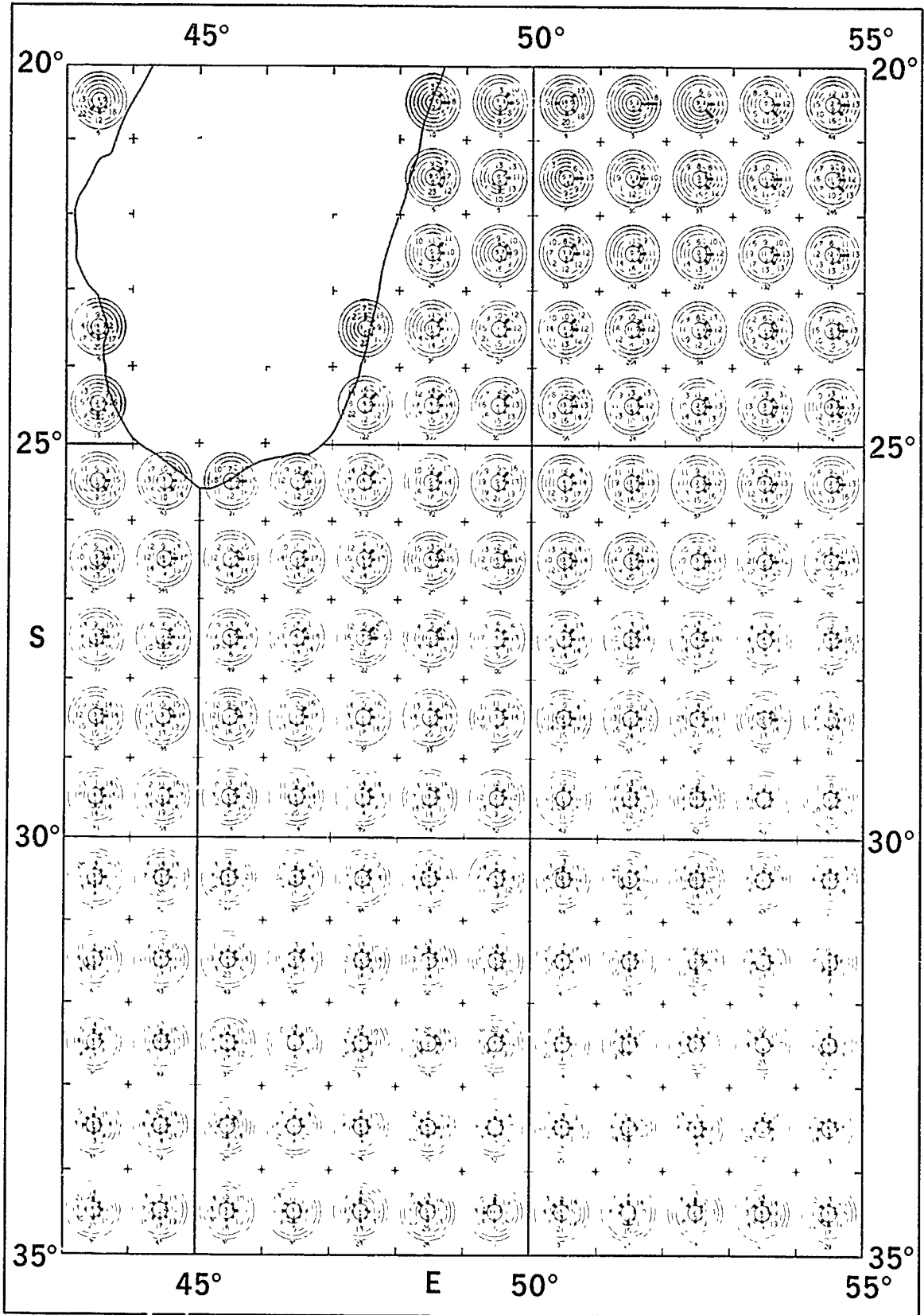
# September

# Surface Wind Roses



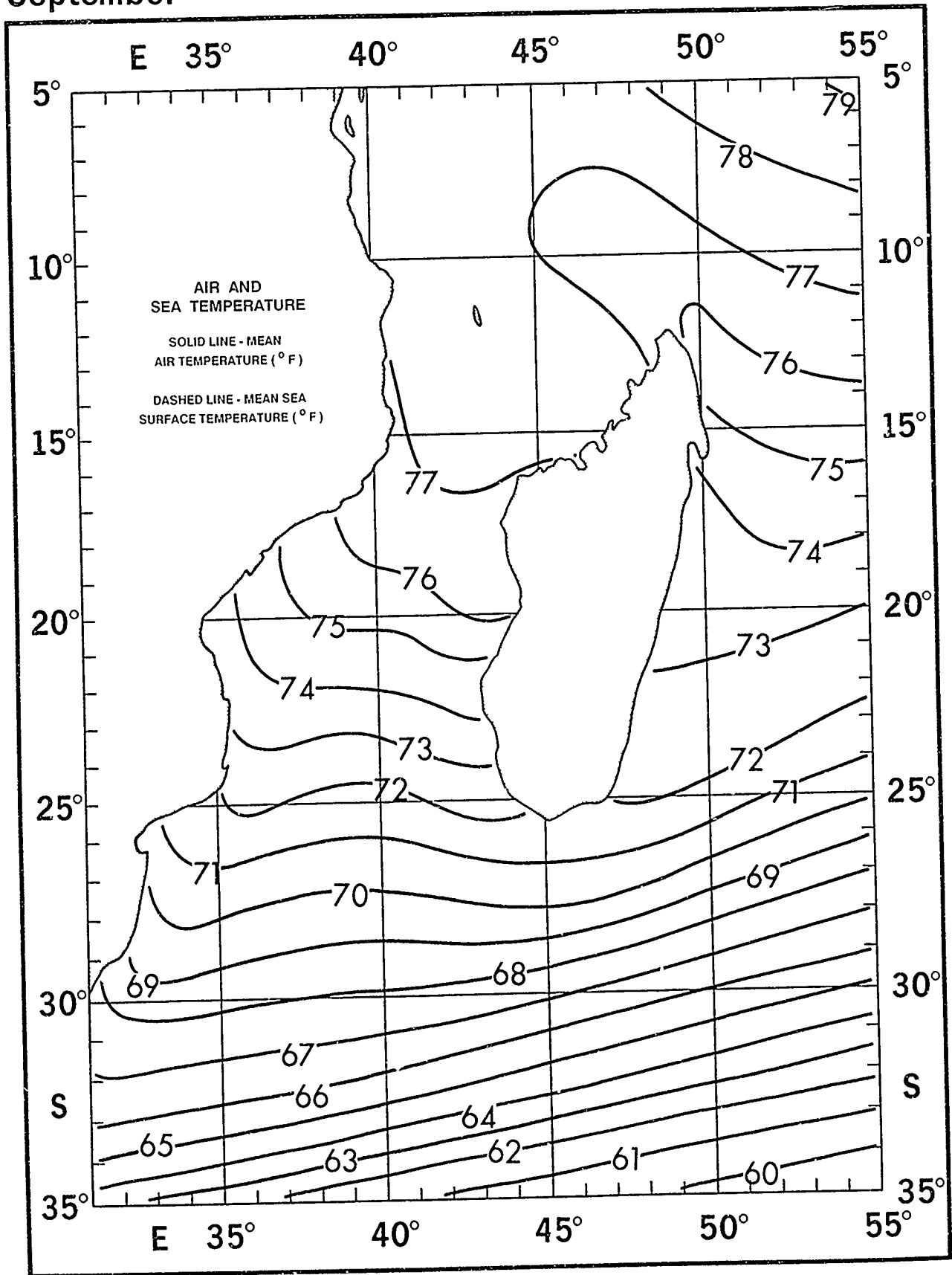
September

Surface Wind Roses



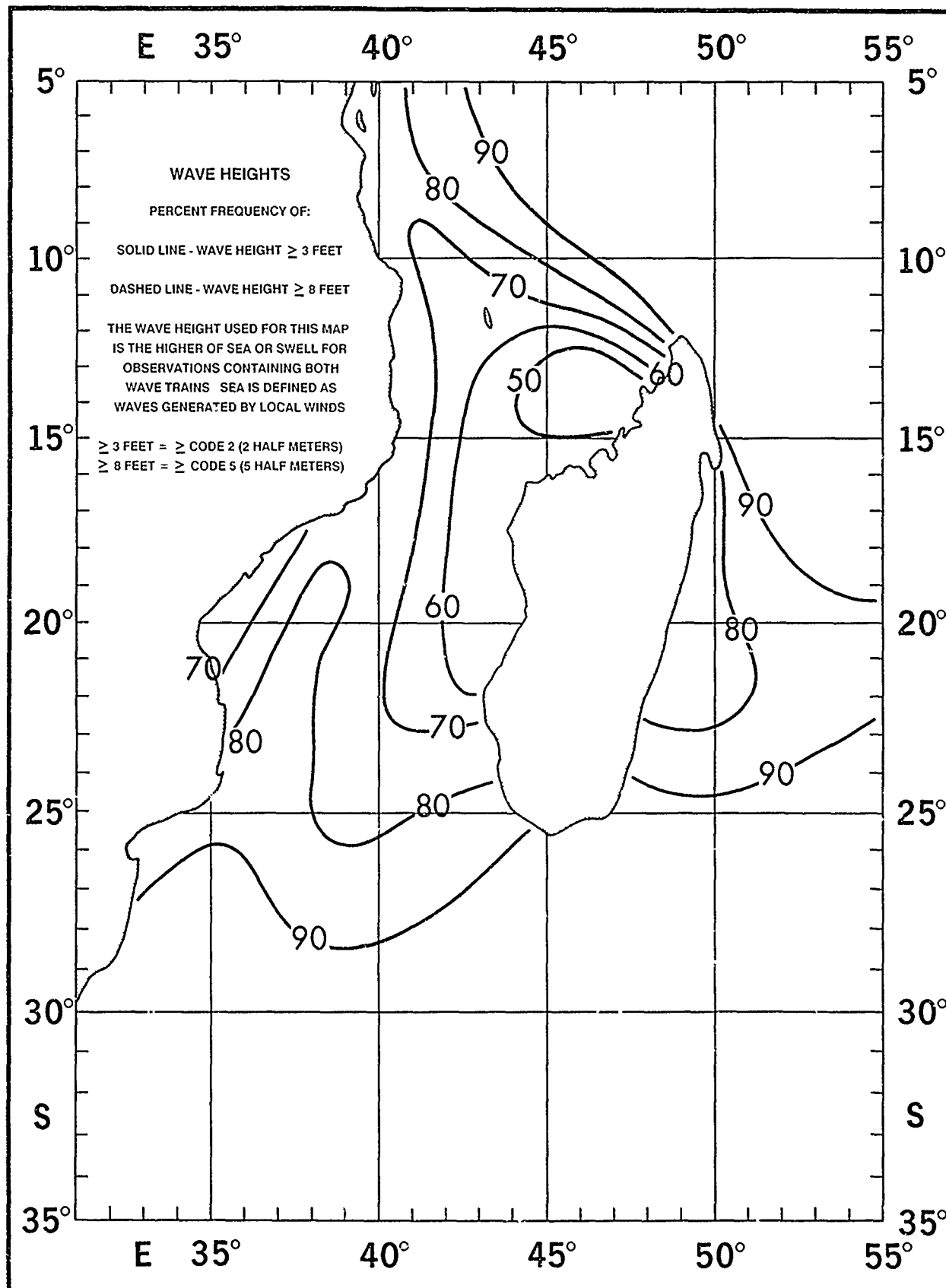
September

Air and Sea Temperature



September

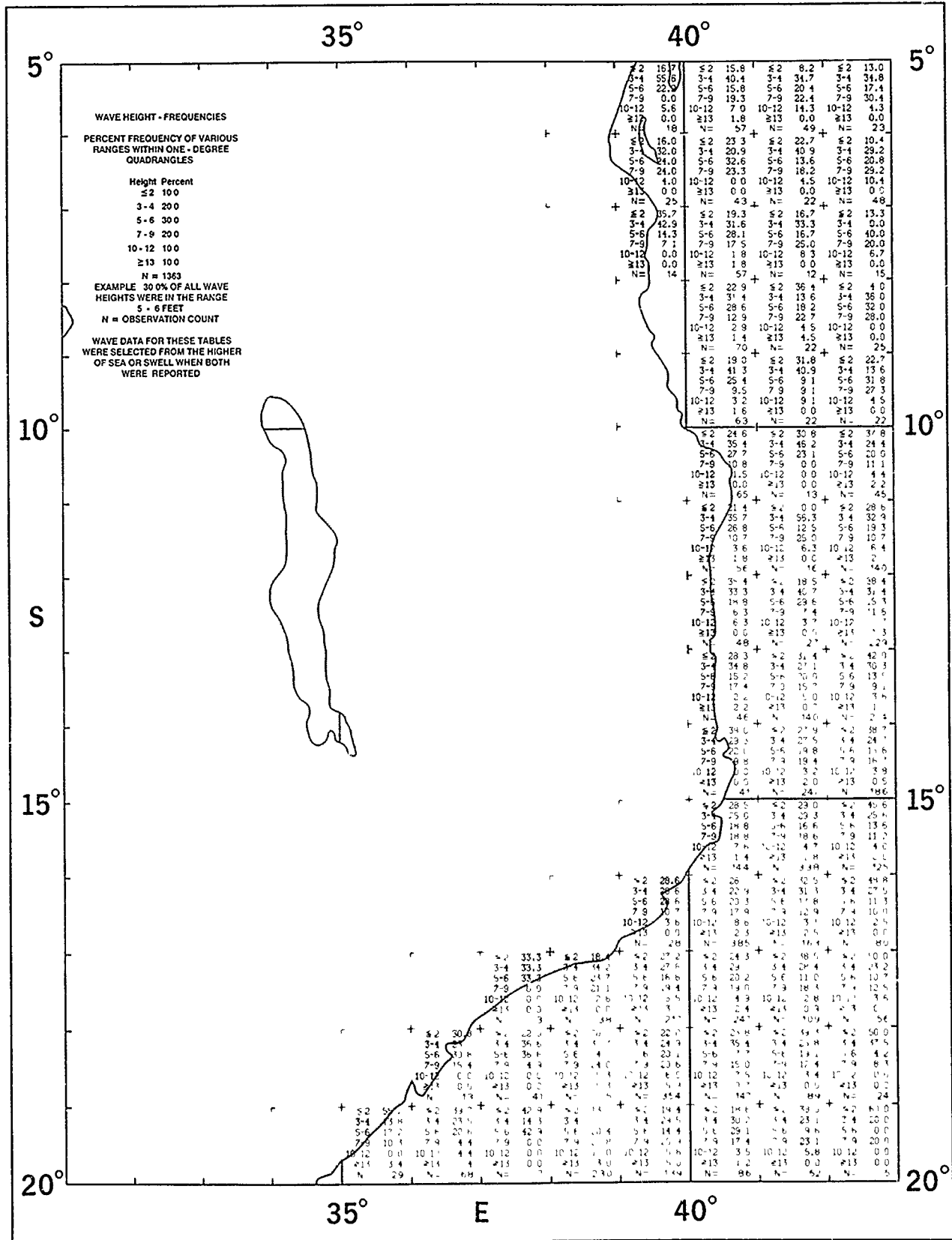
Wave Height





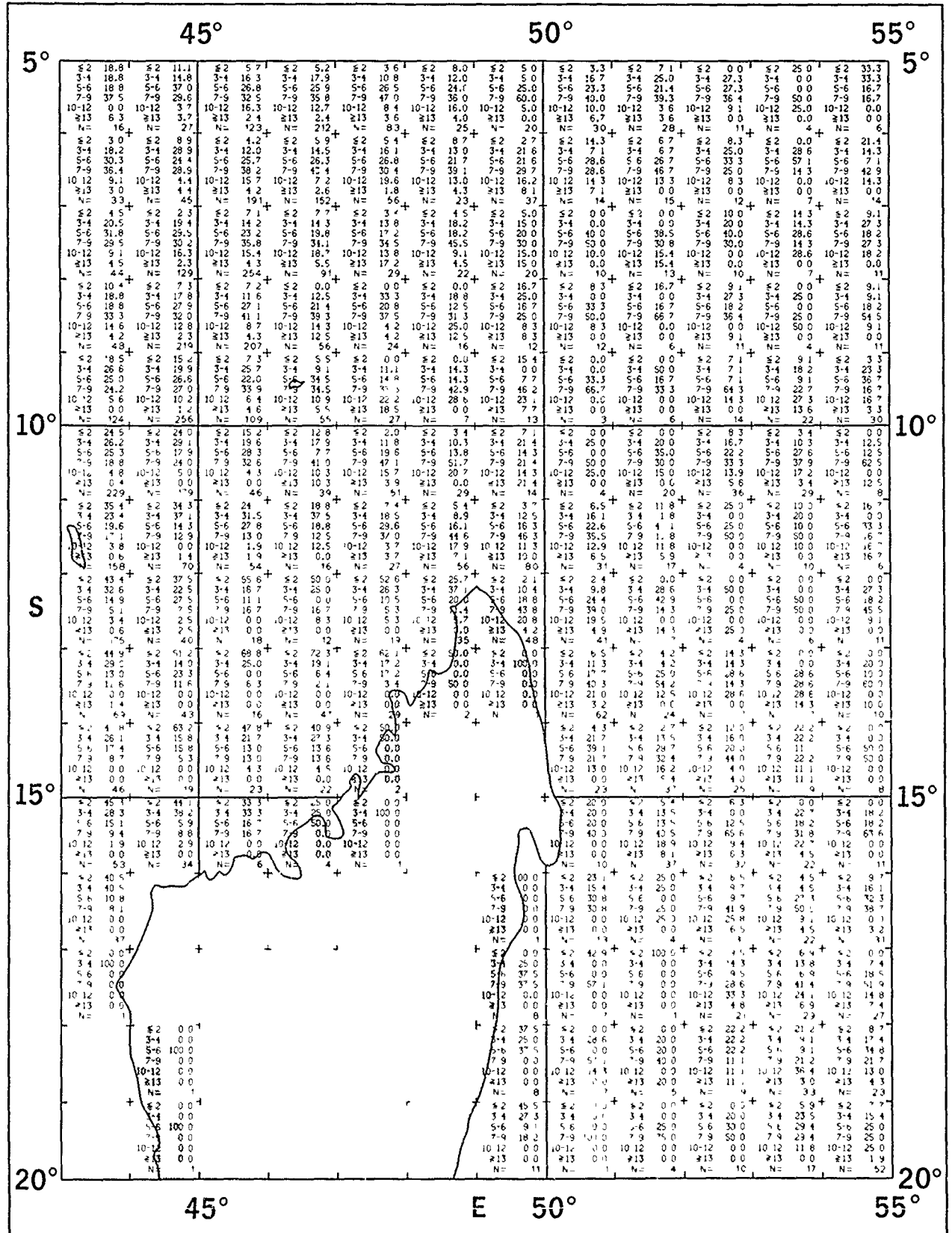
# September

# Wave Height



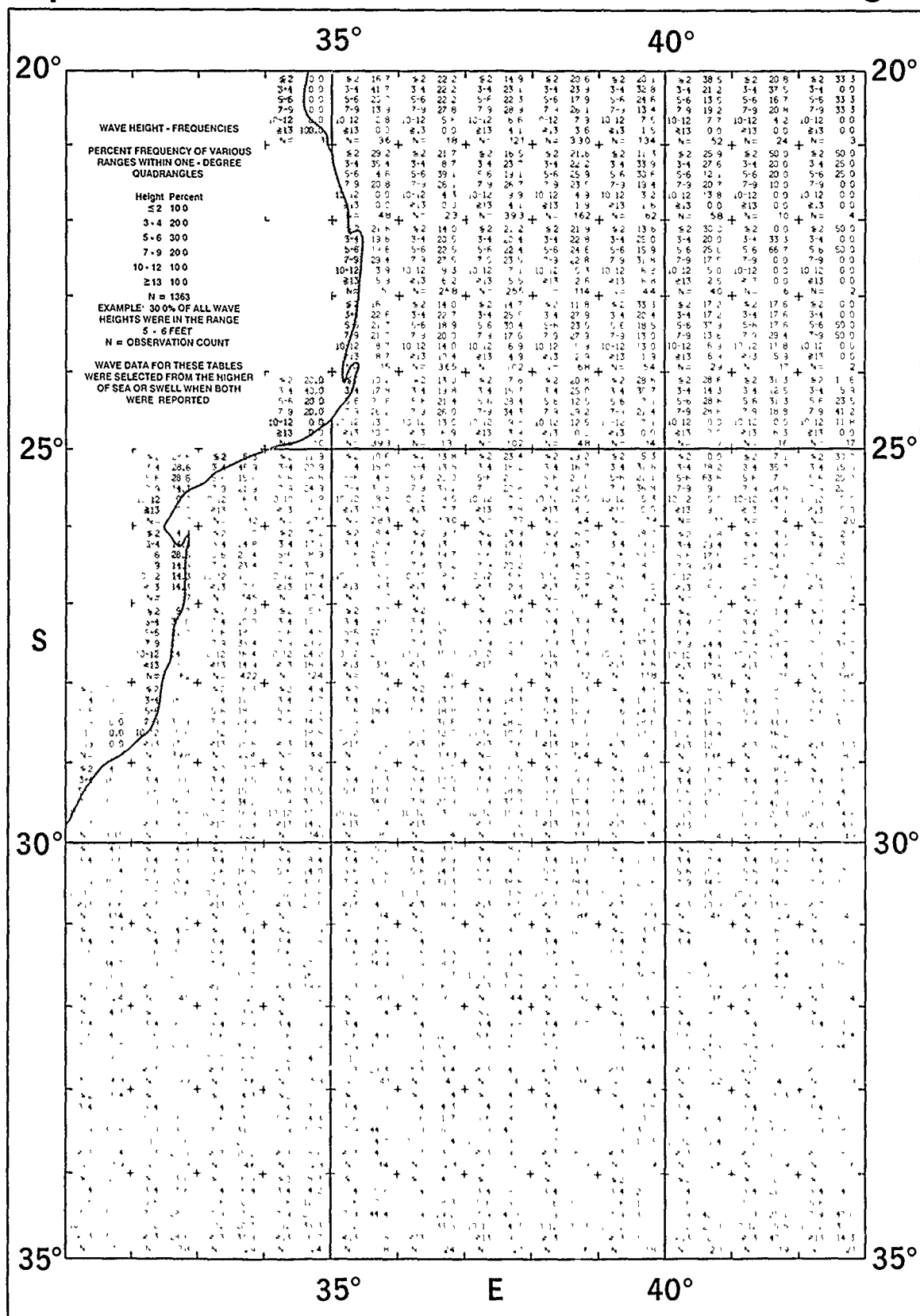
September

Wave Height



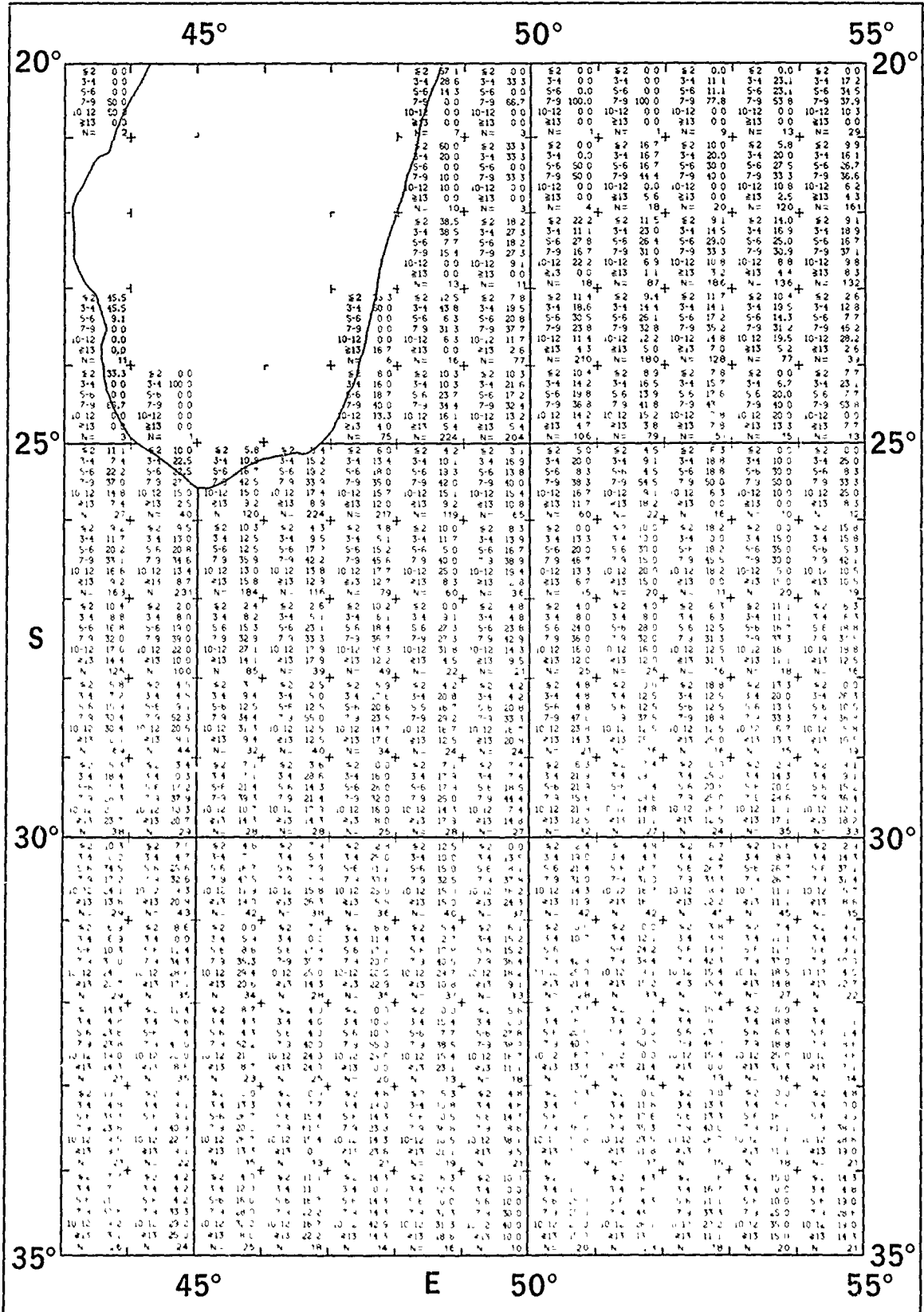
# September

# Wave Height



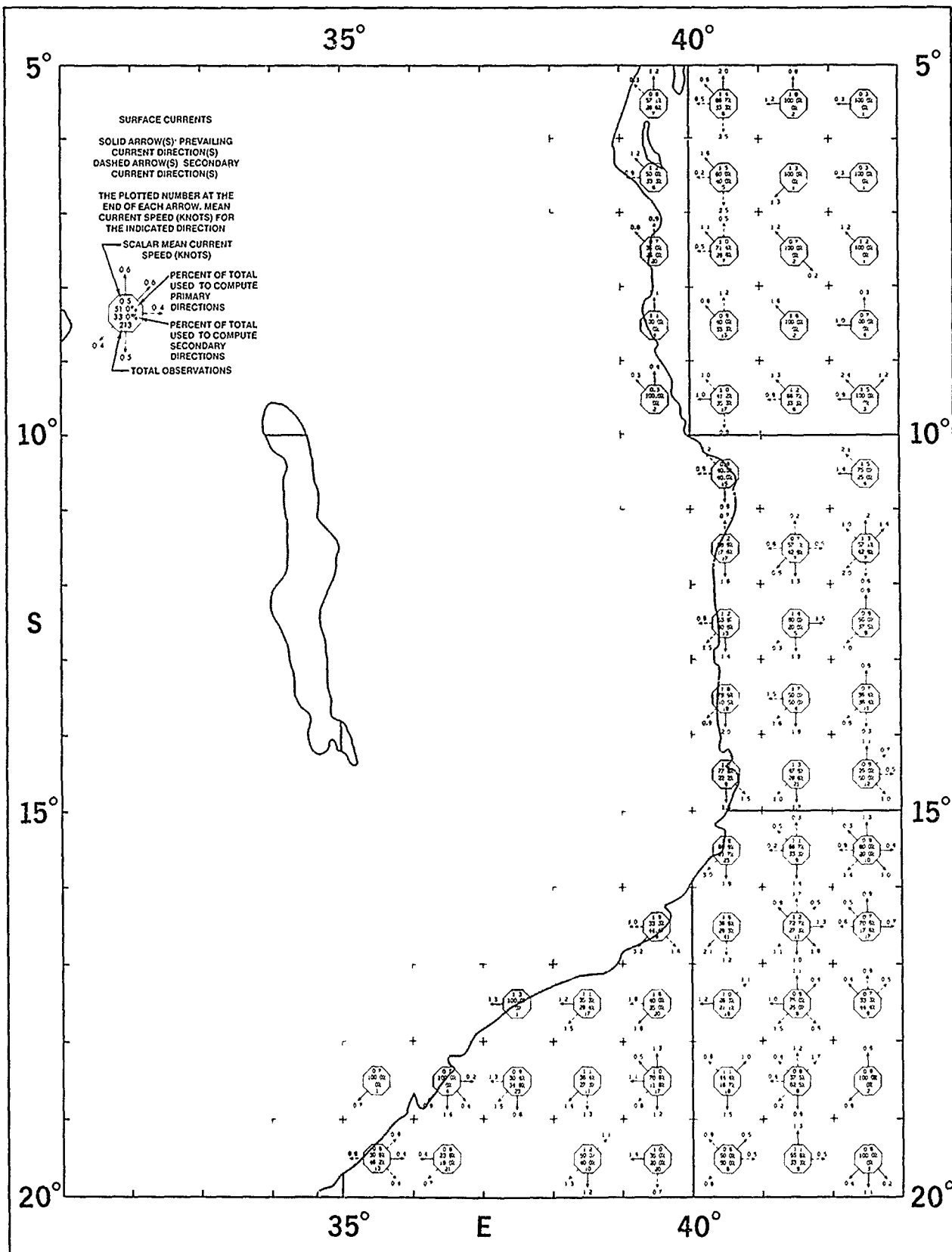
# September

# Wave Height



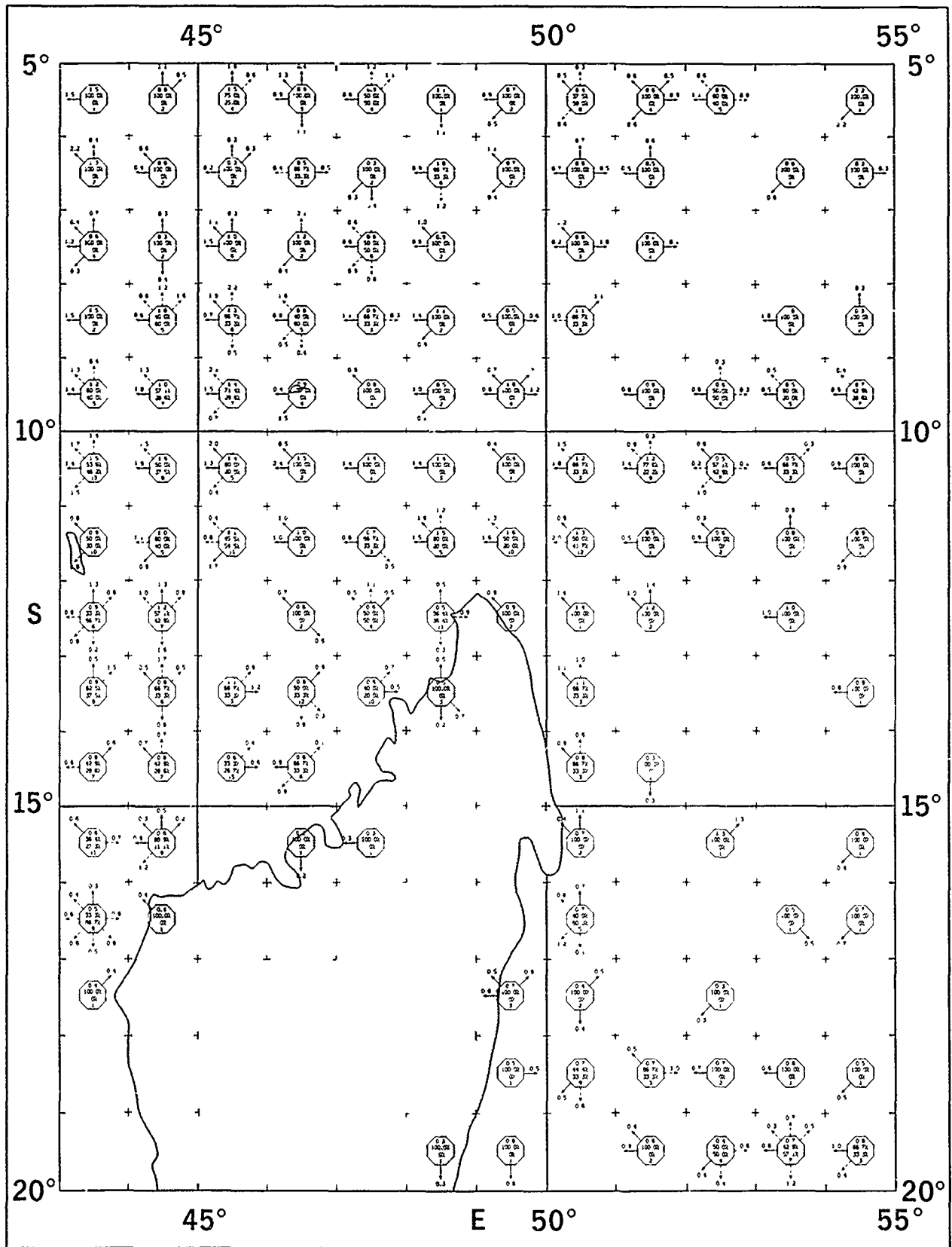
September

Surface Currents



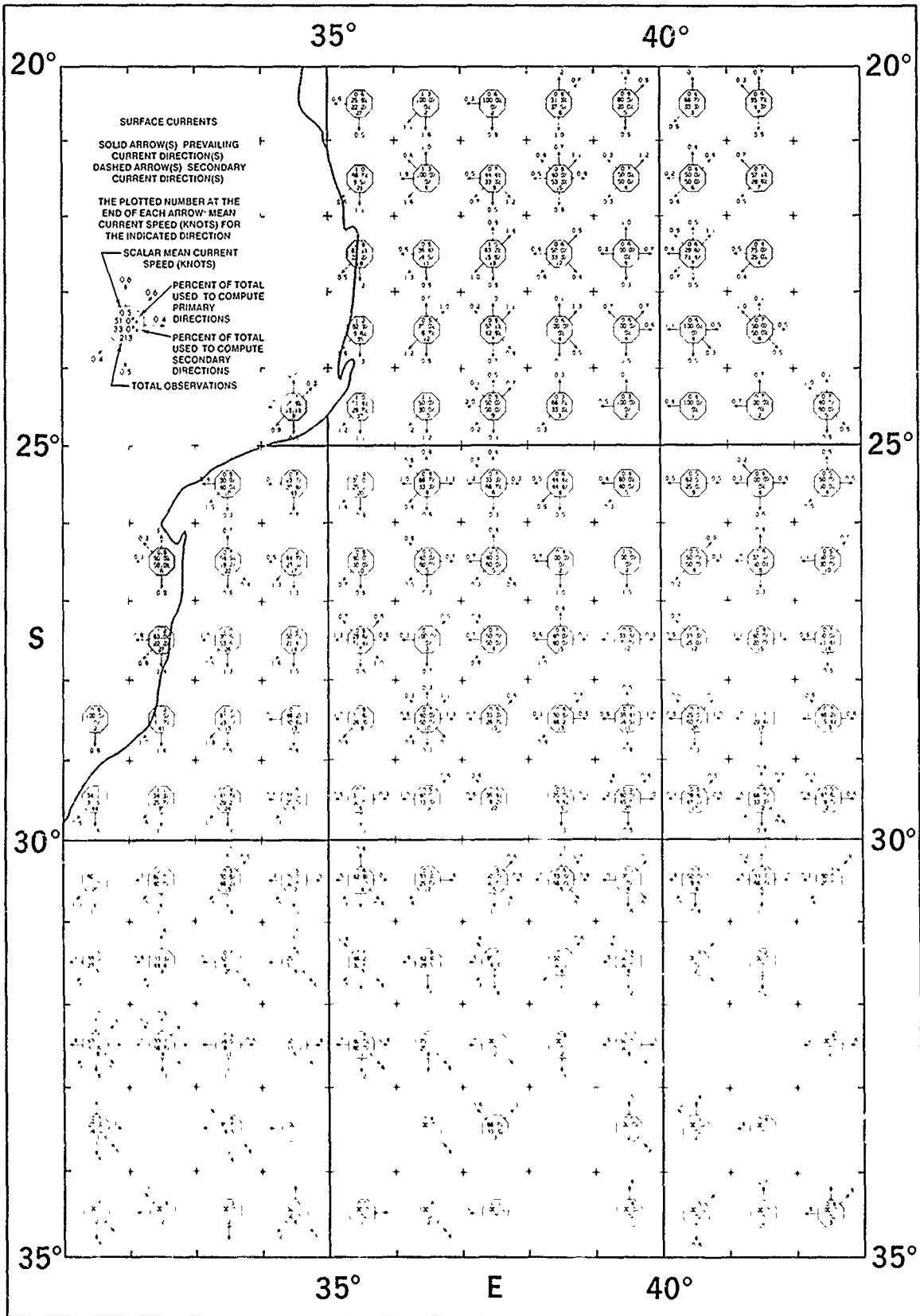
September

Surface Currents



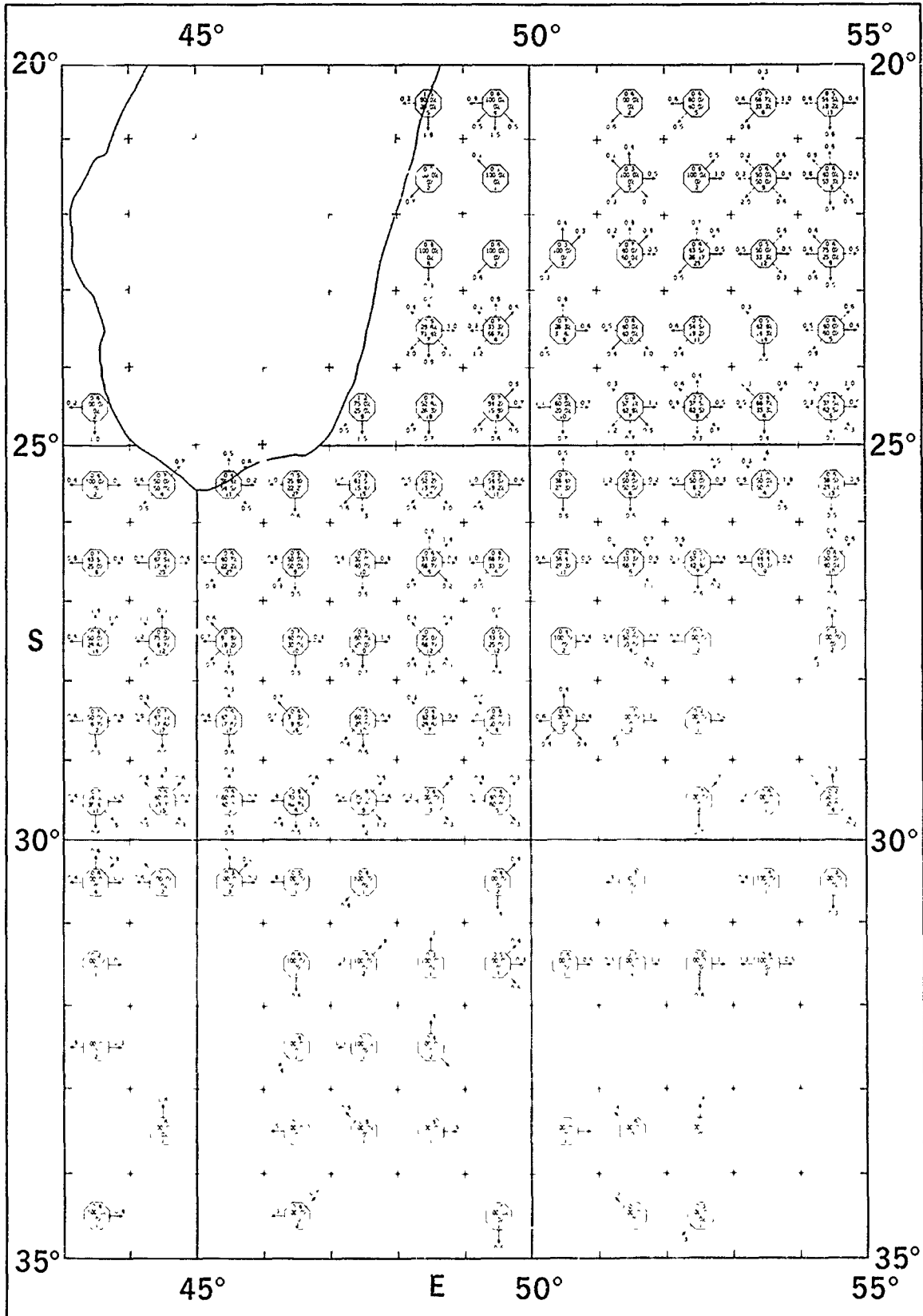
# September

# Surface Currents



September

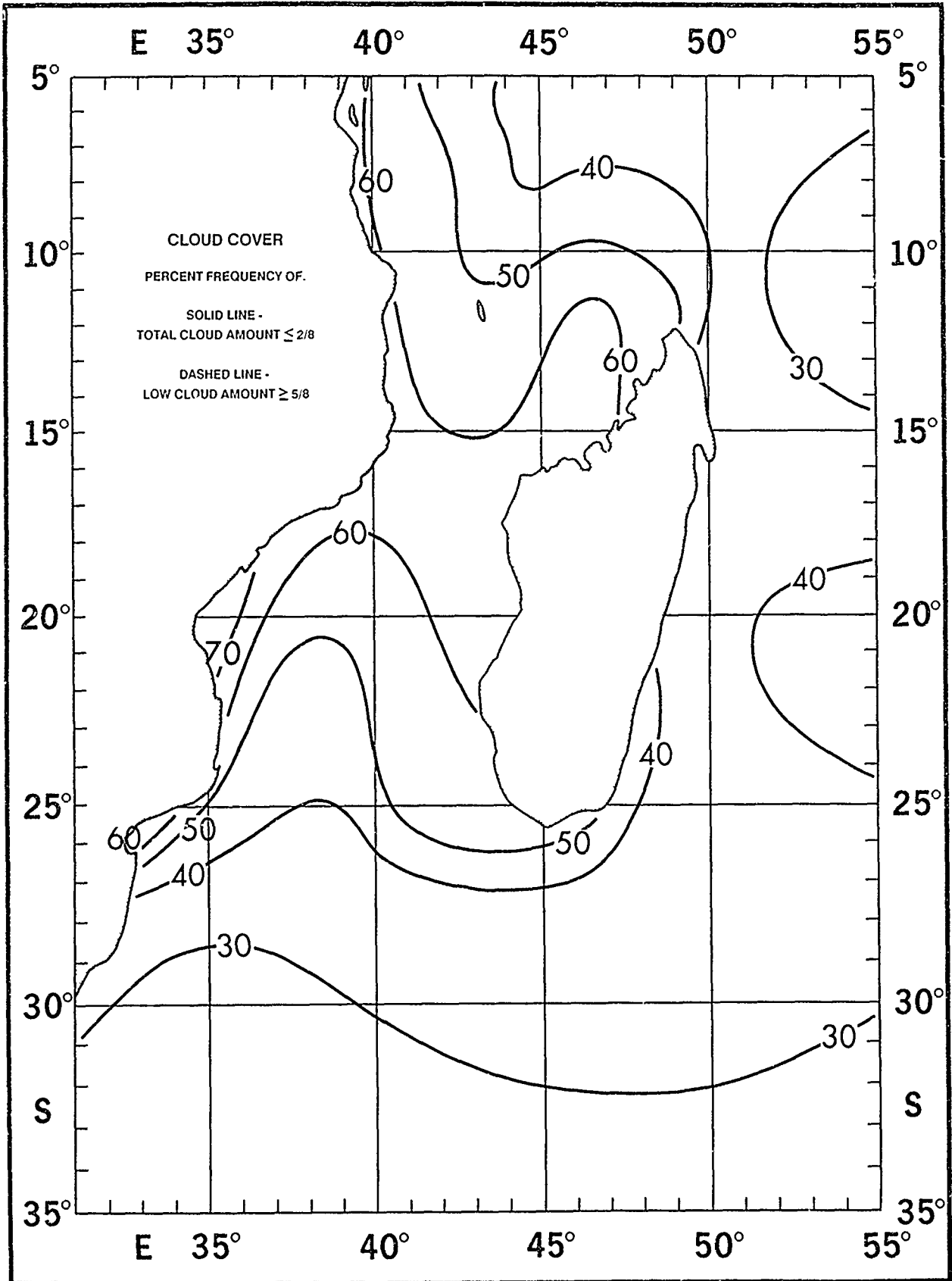
Surface Currents





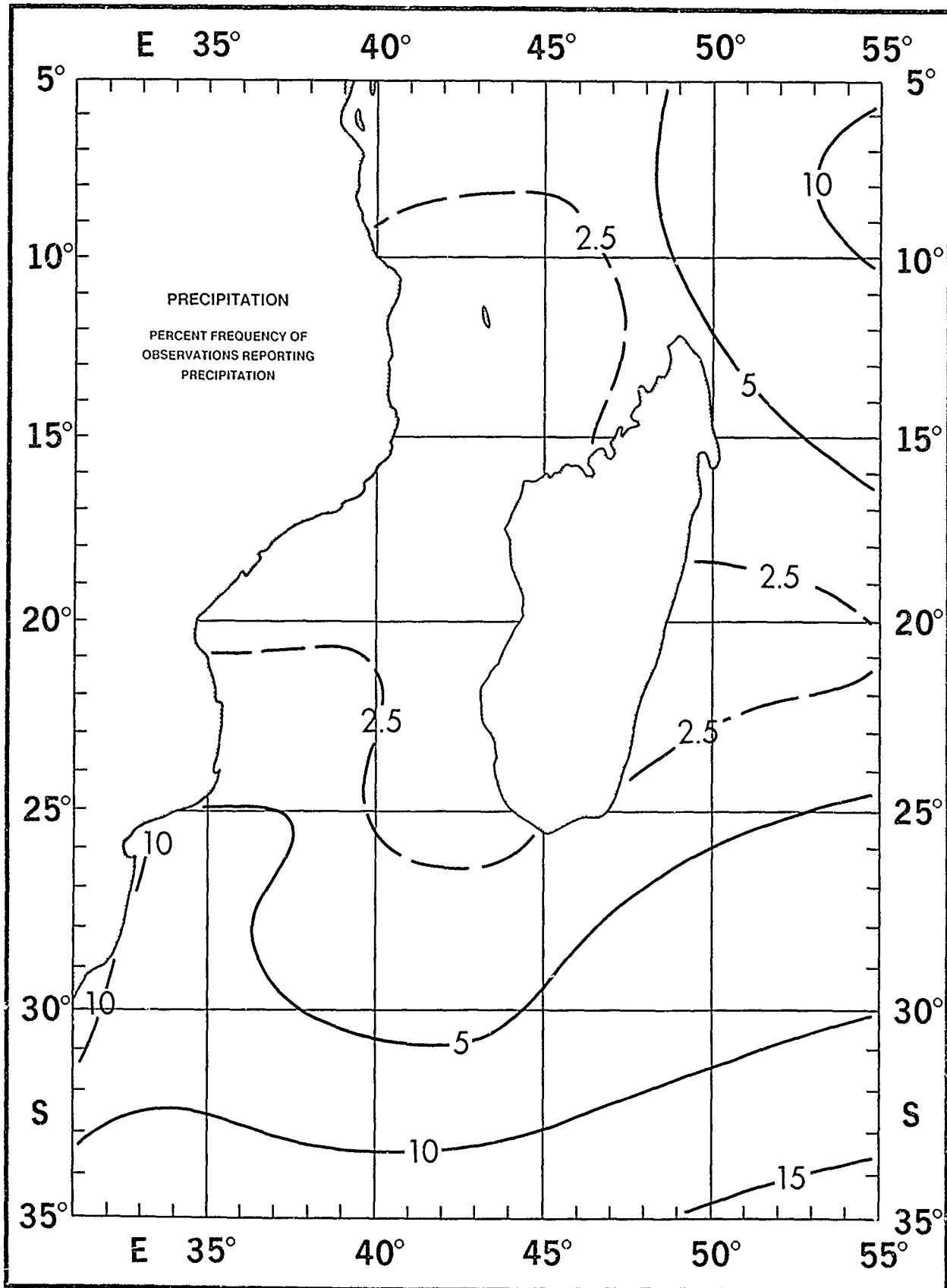
October

Clouds



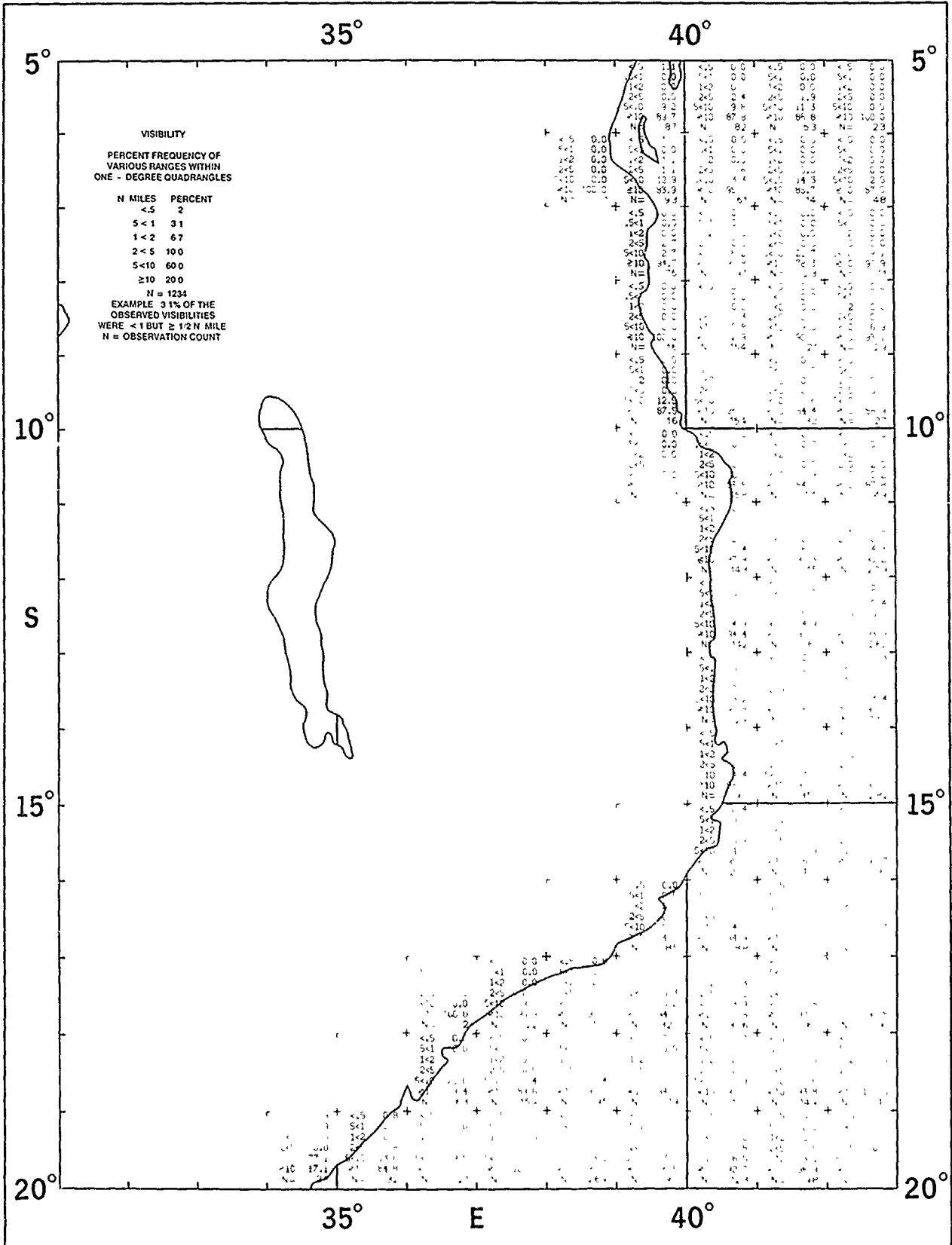
October

Precipitation



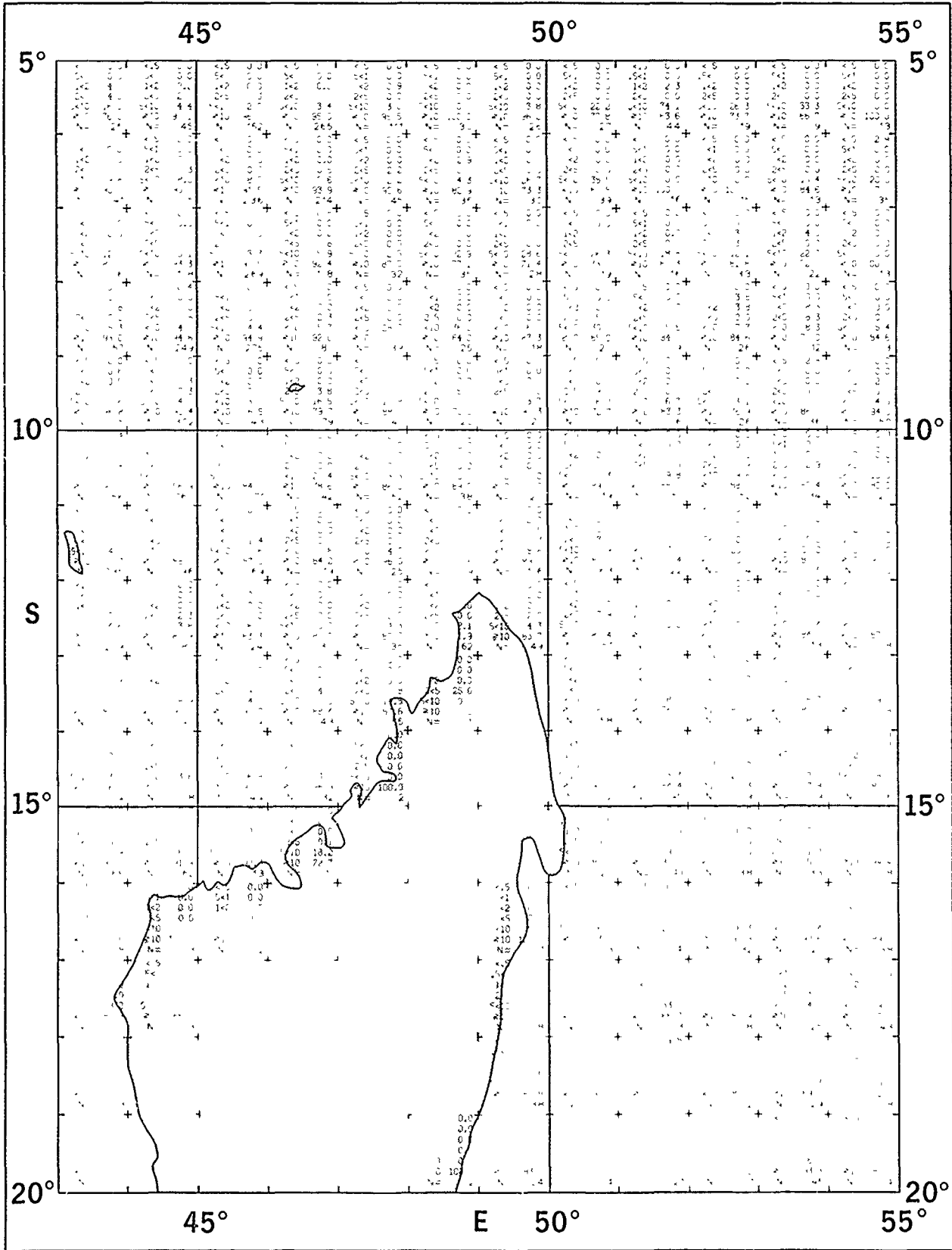
October

Visibility



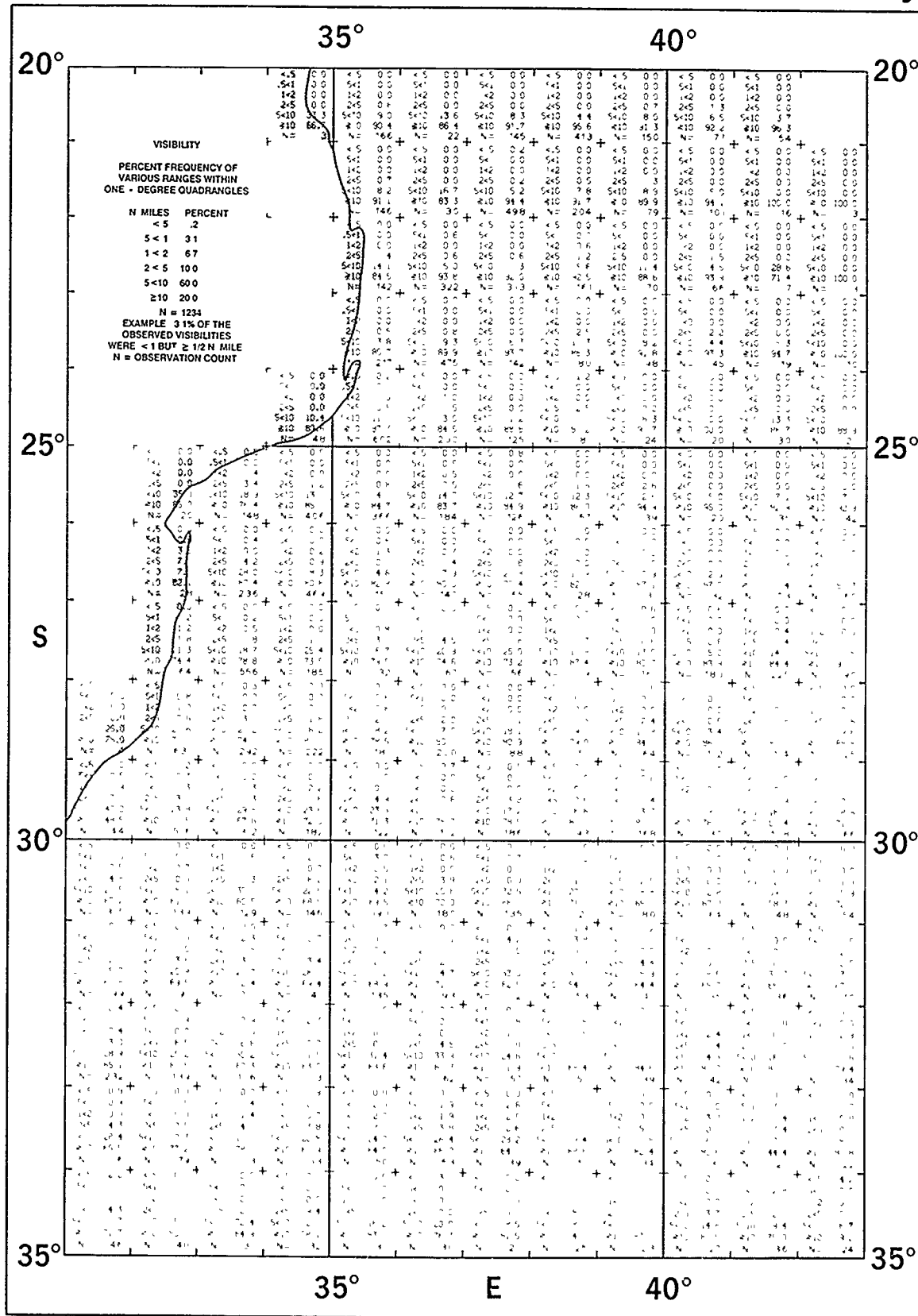
October

Visibility



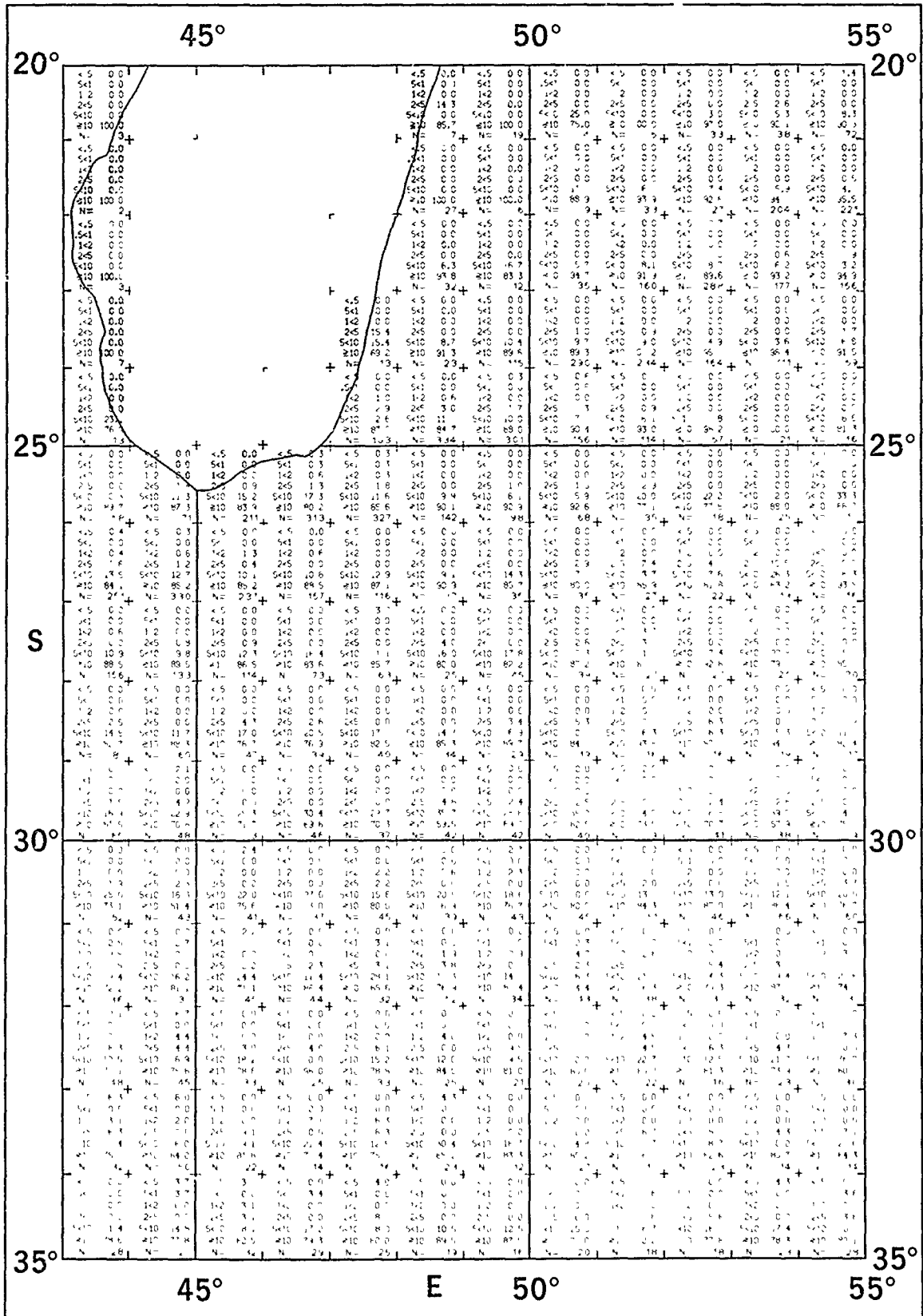
# October

# Visibility



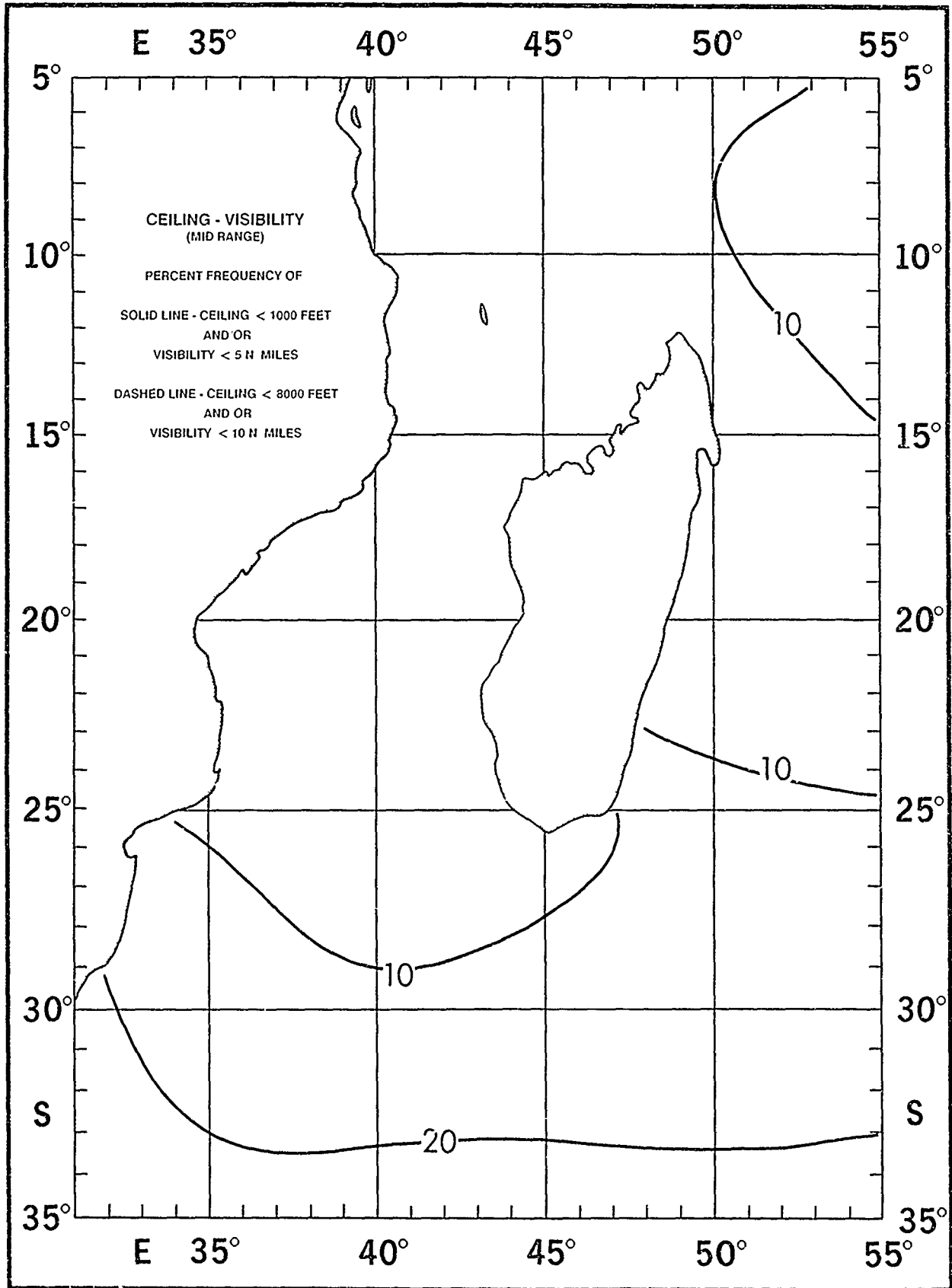
October

Visibility



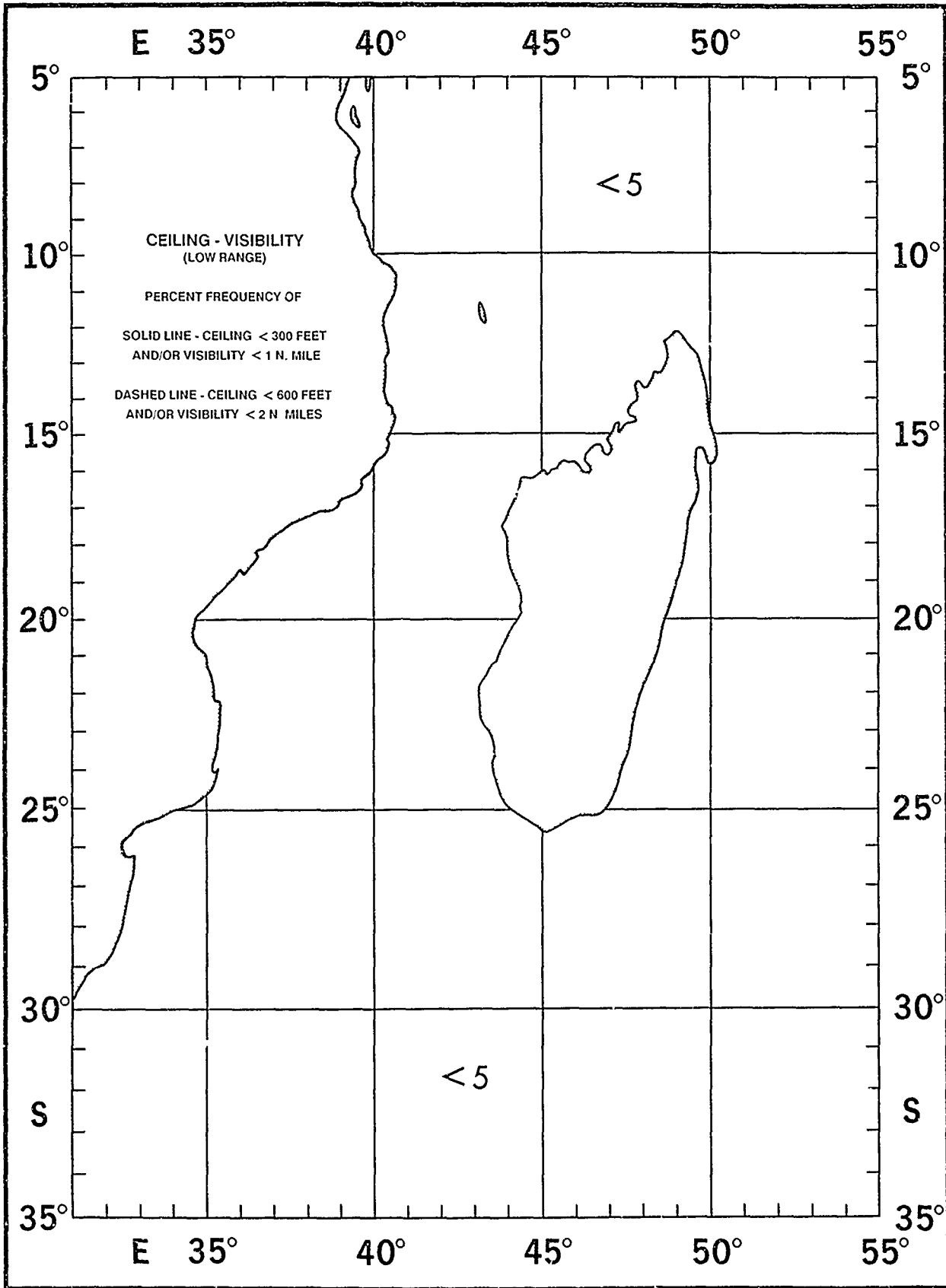
October

Ceiling - Visibility (Mid Range)



October

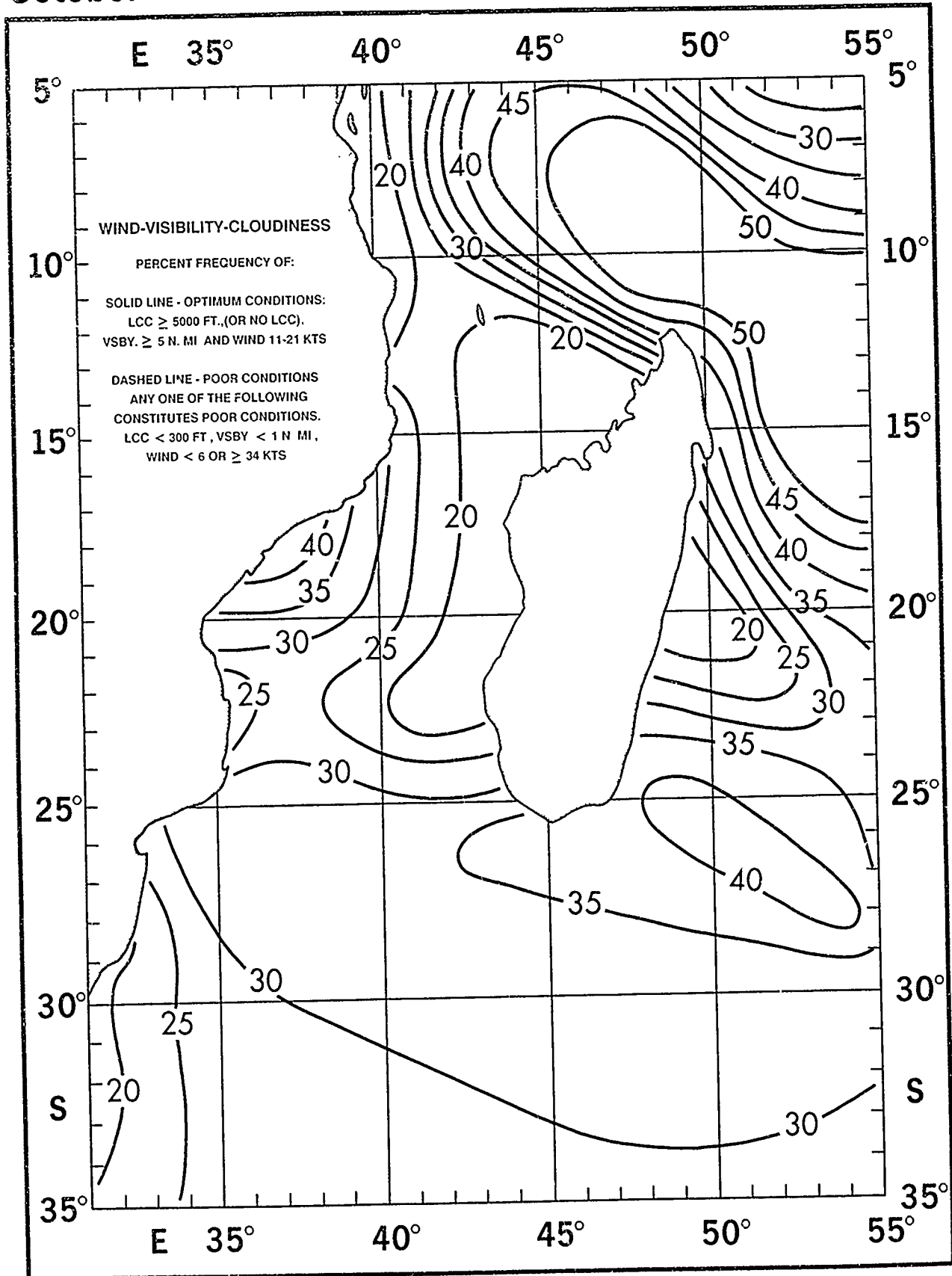
Ceiling - Visibility (Low Range)





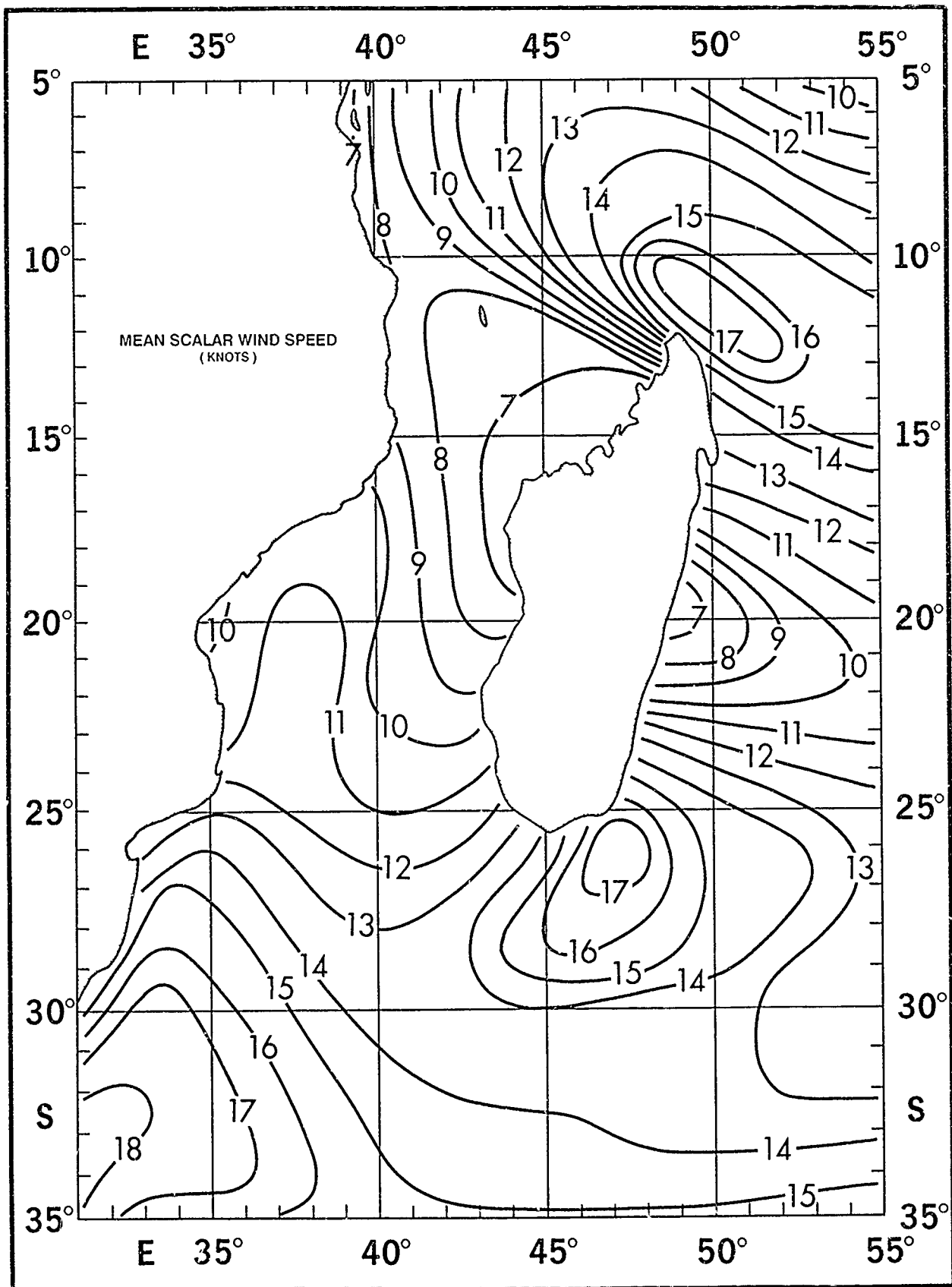
October

Wind - Visibility - Cloudiness



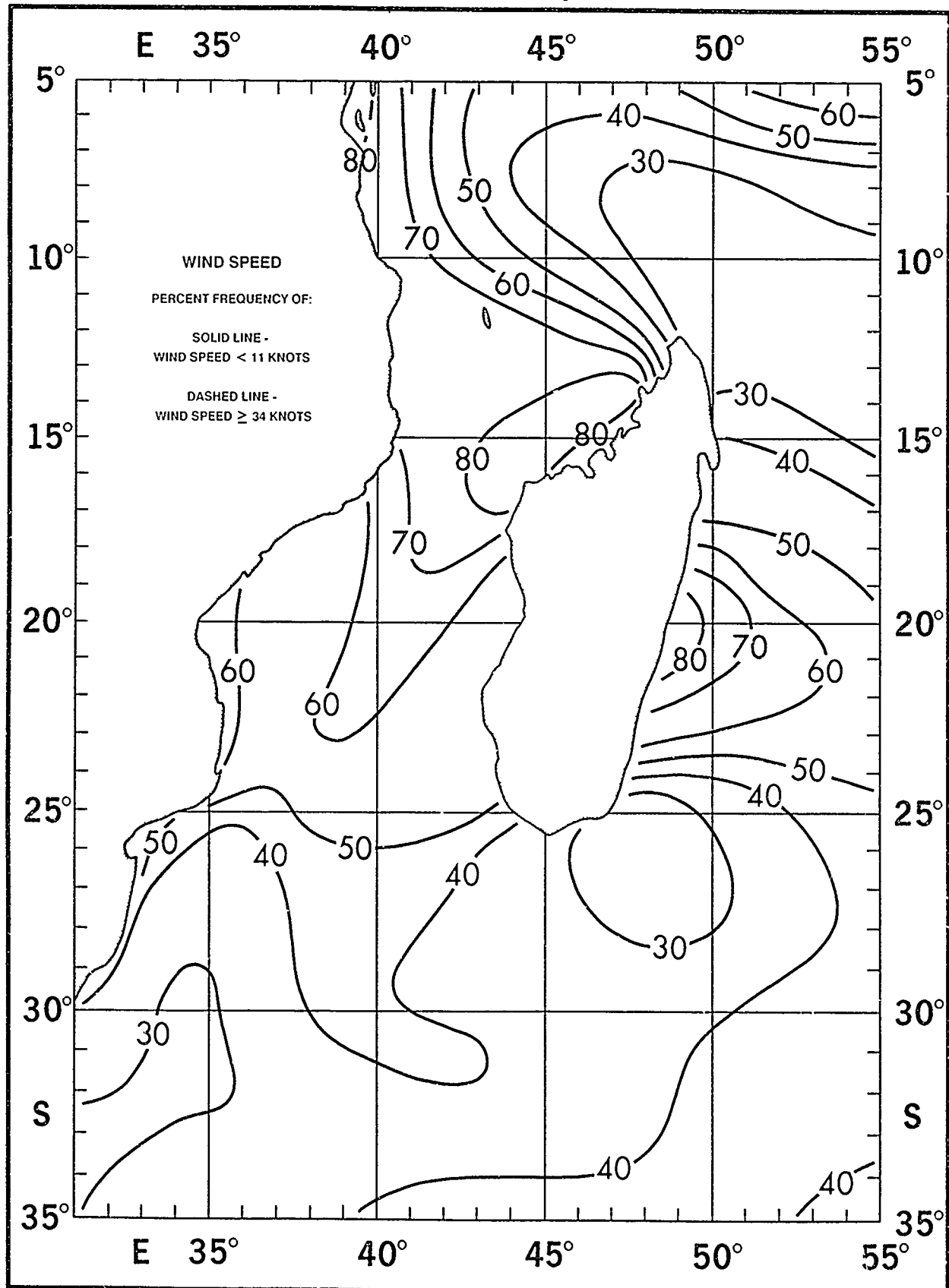
October

Mean Scalar Wind Speed



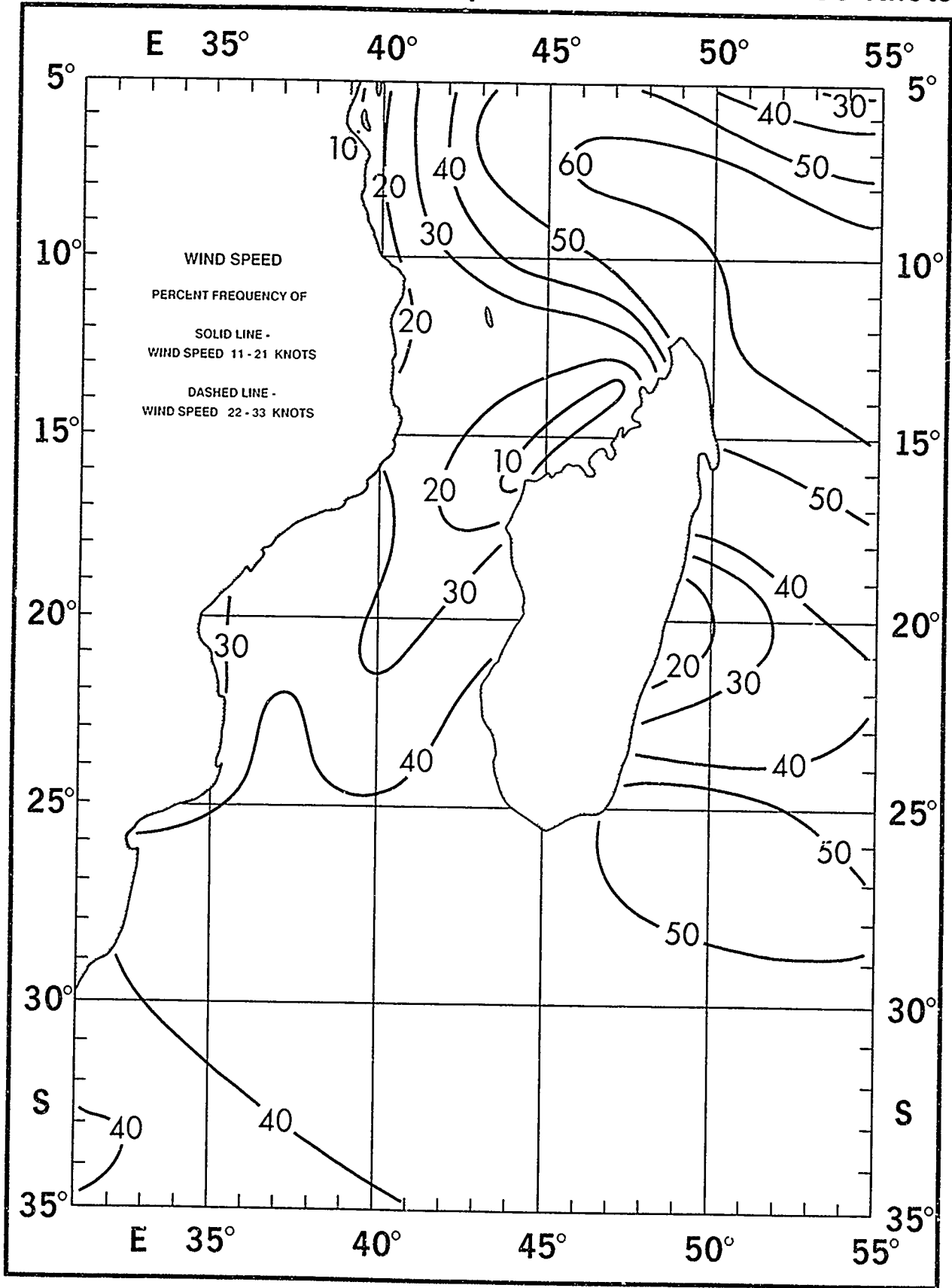
October

Wind Speed  $< 11$  and  $\geq 34$  Knots



October

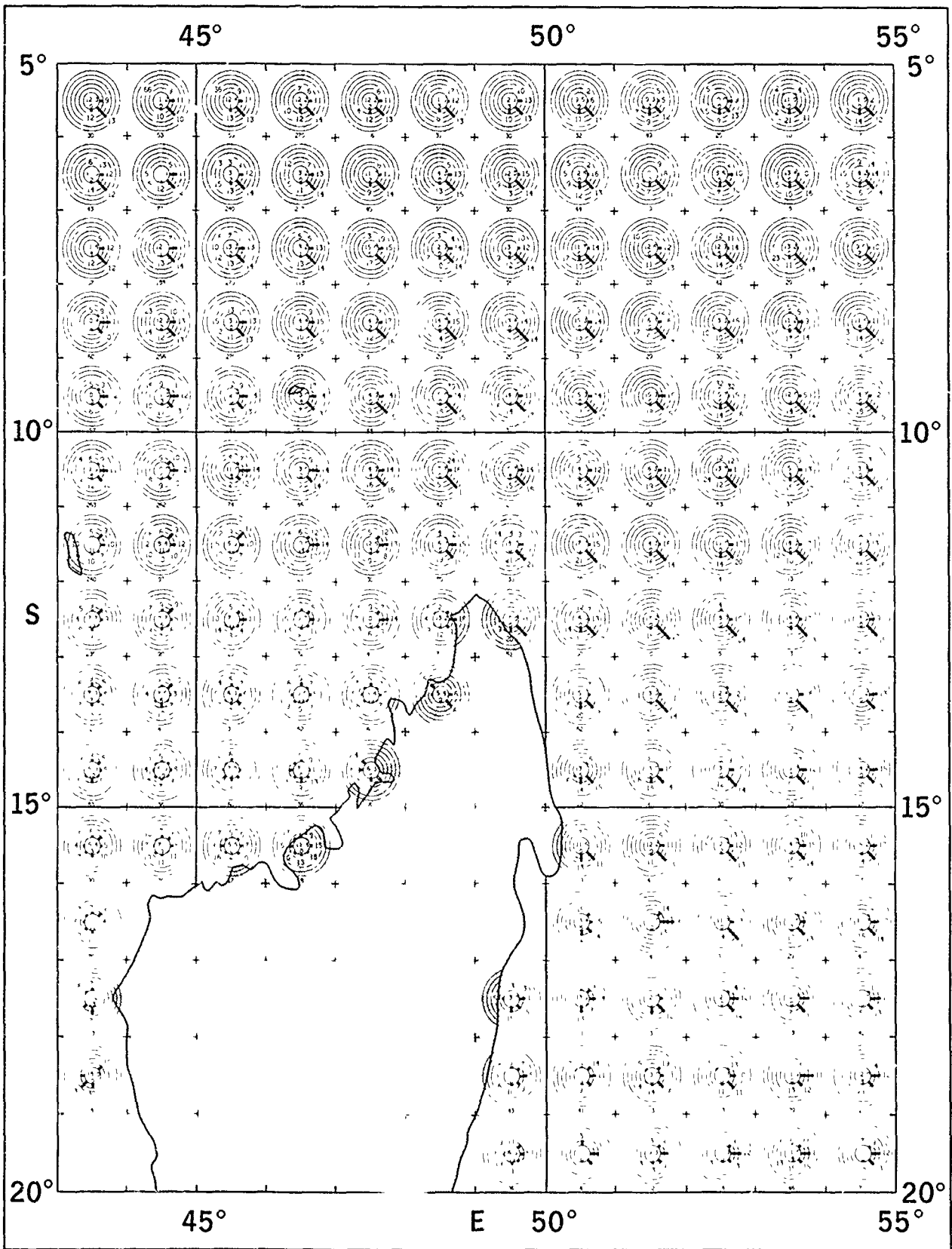
Wind Speed 11 - 21 and 22 - 33 Knots





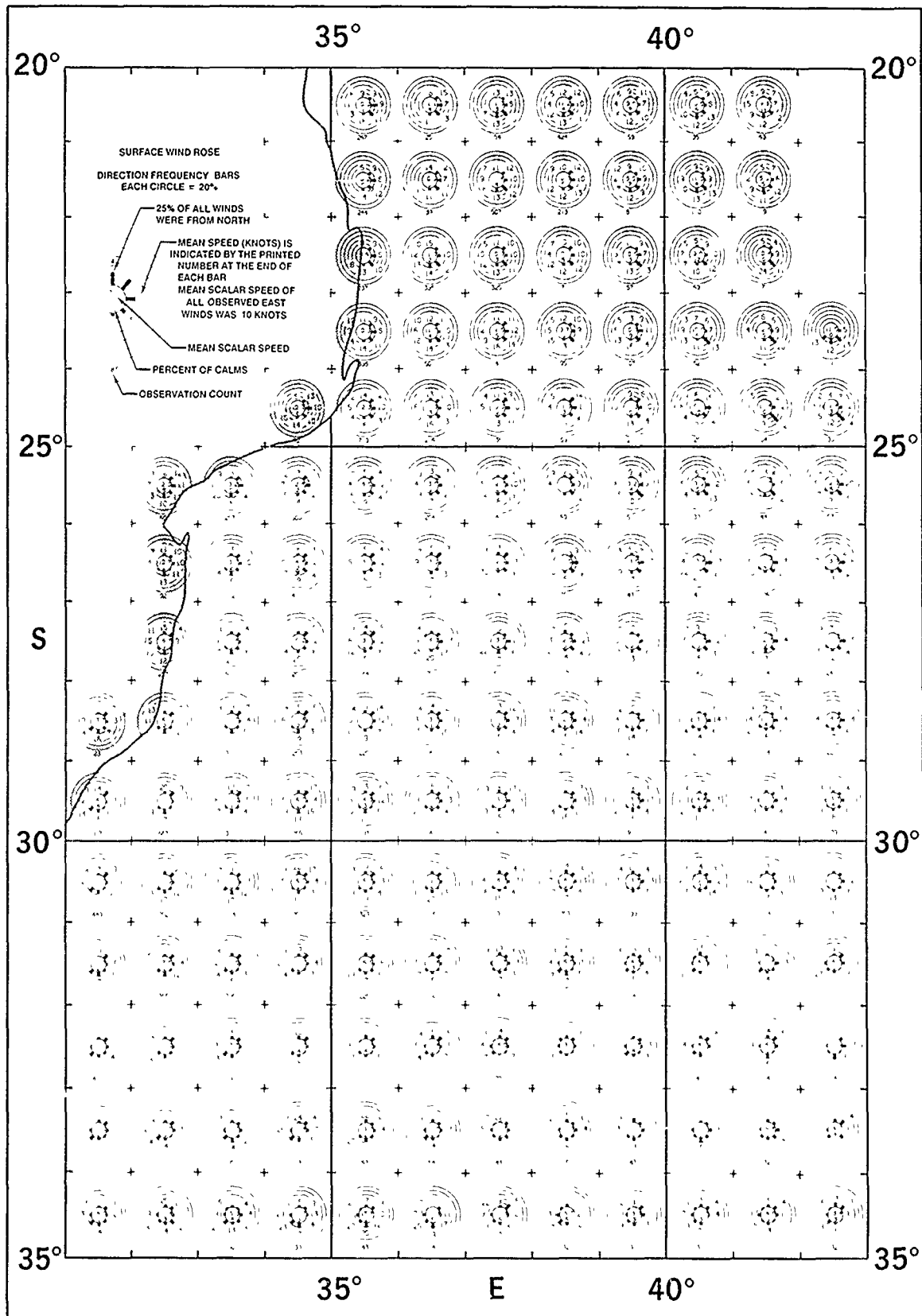
October

Surface Wind Roses



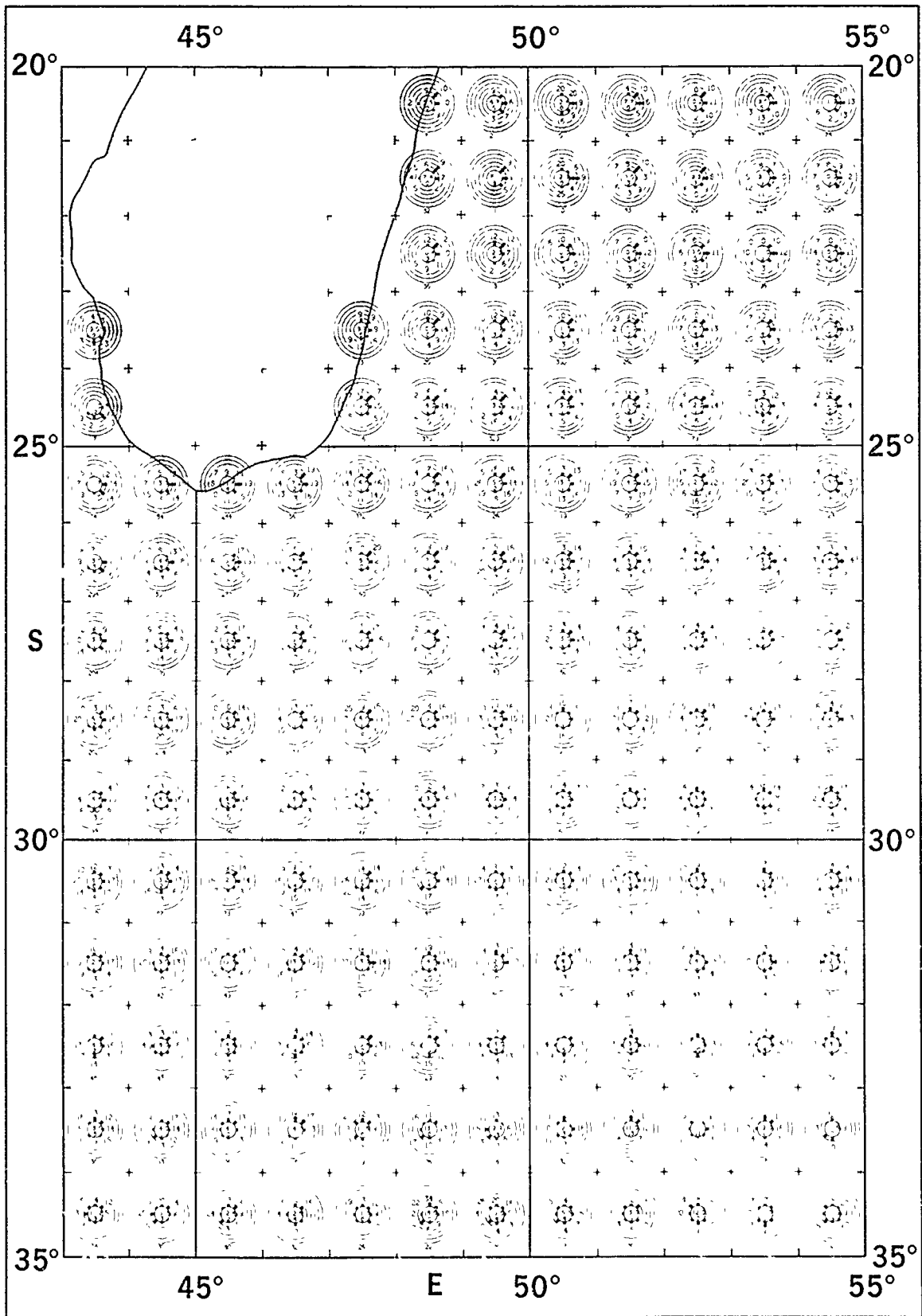
# October

# Surface Wind Roses



October

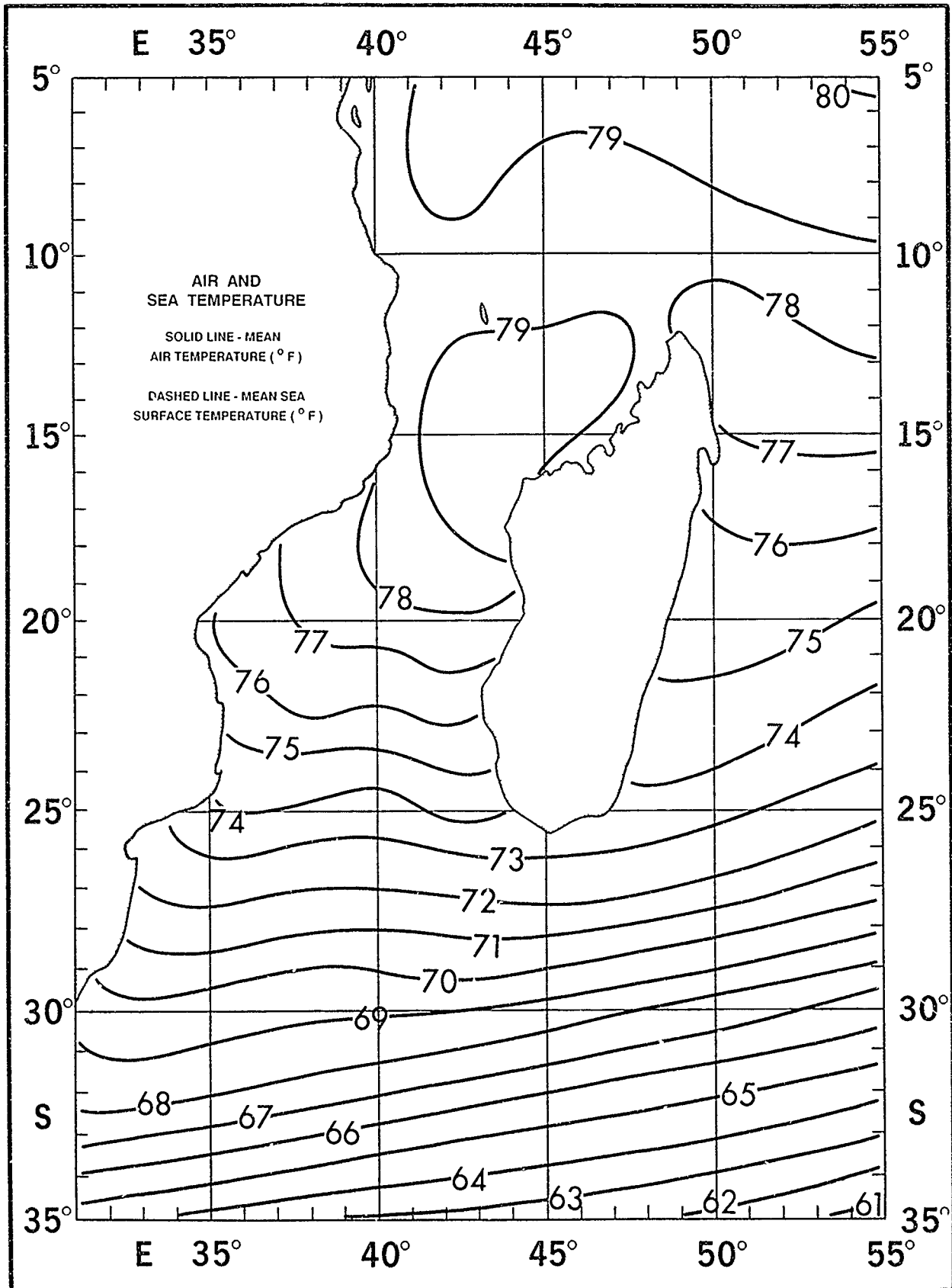
Surface Wind Roses





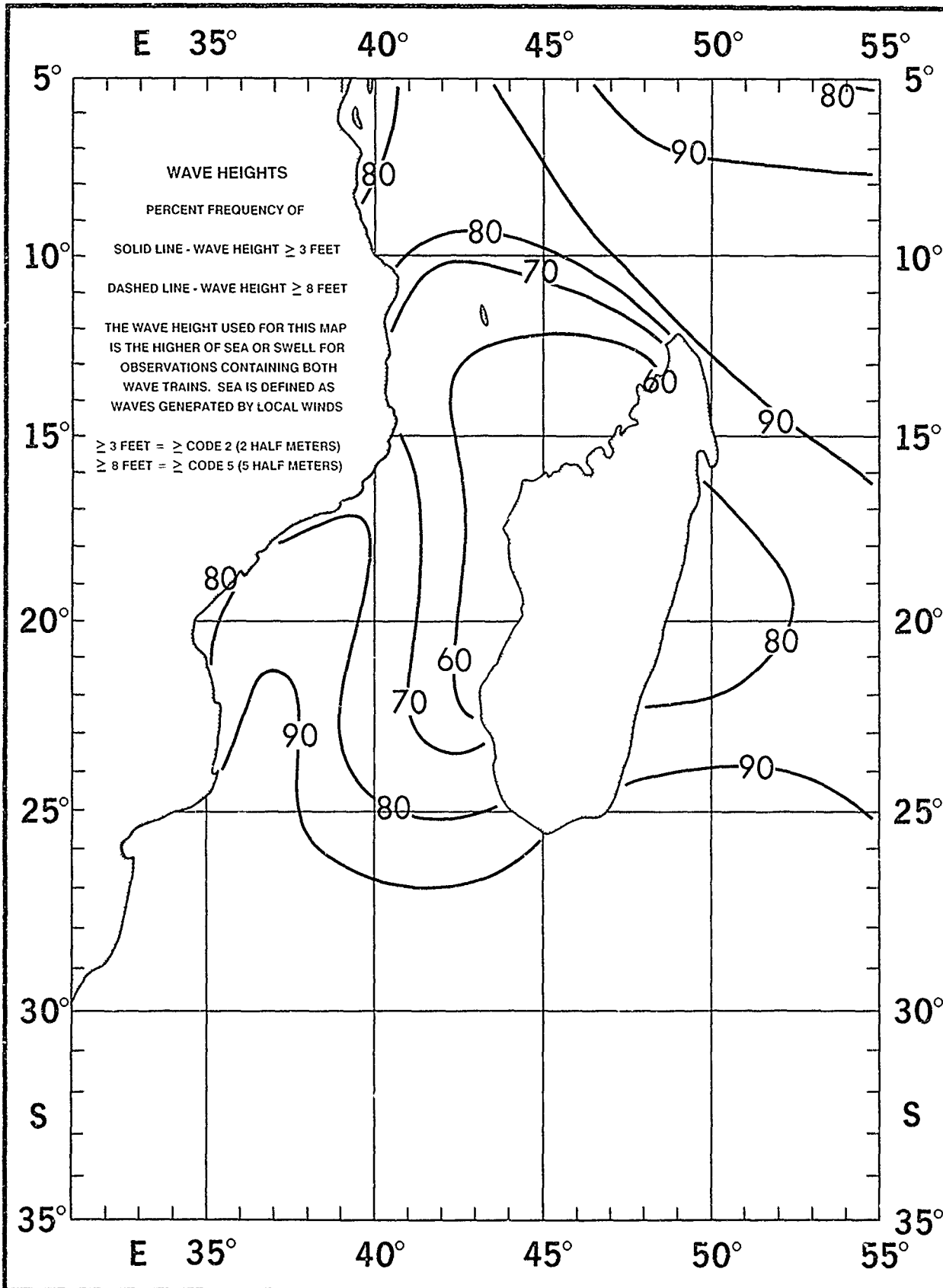
October

Air and Sea Temperature



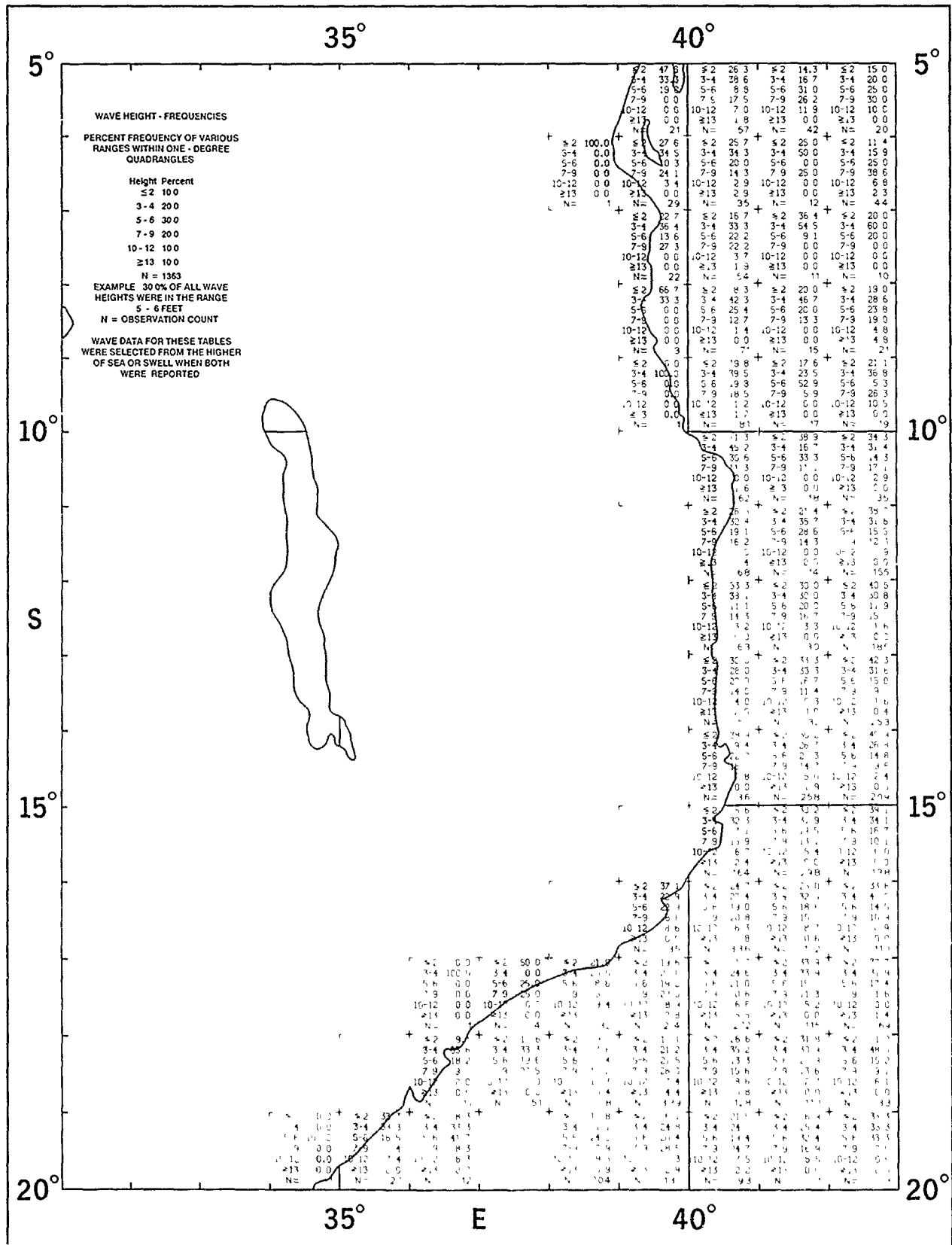
October

Wave Height



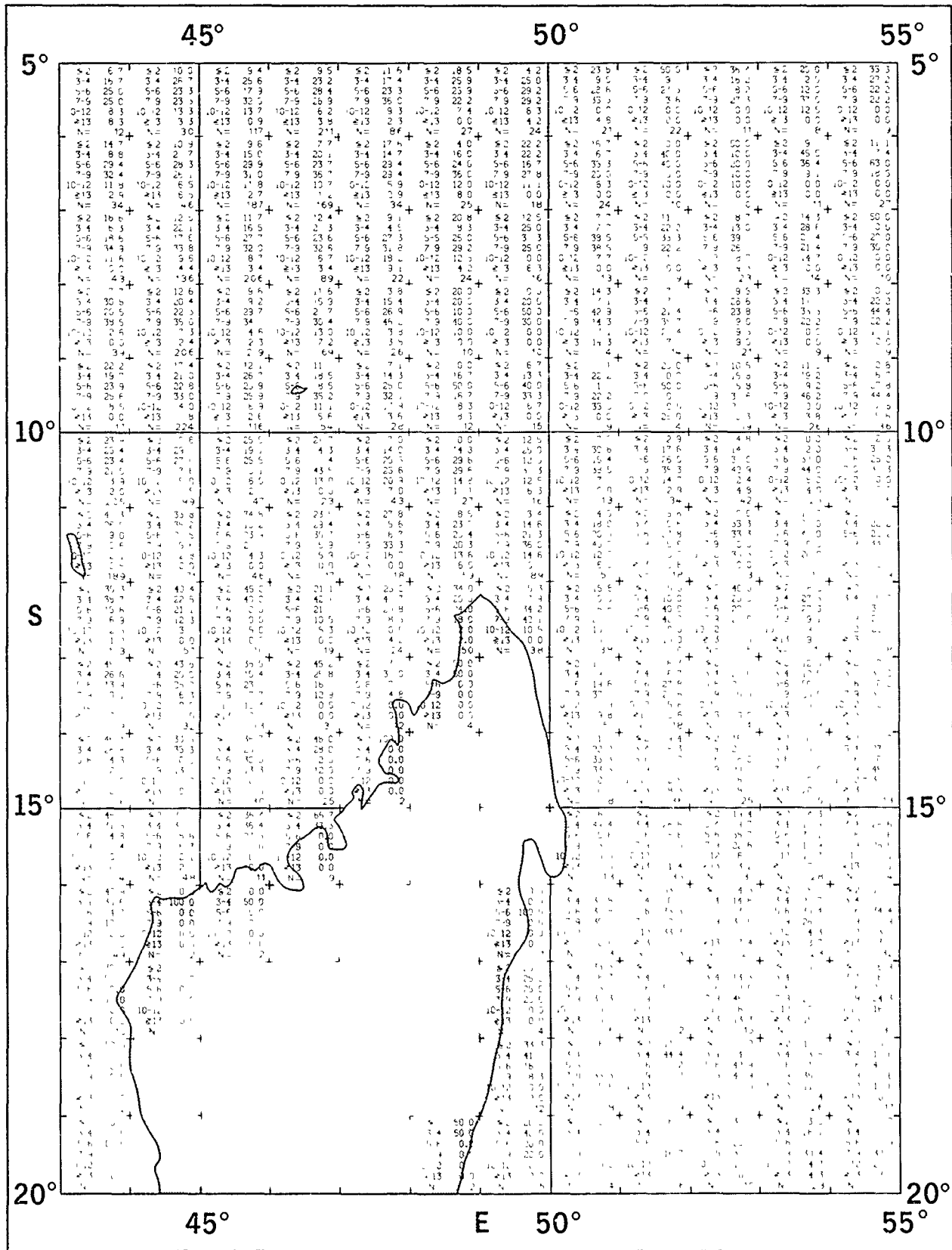
# October

# Wave Height



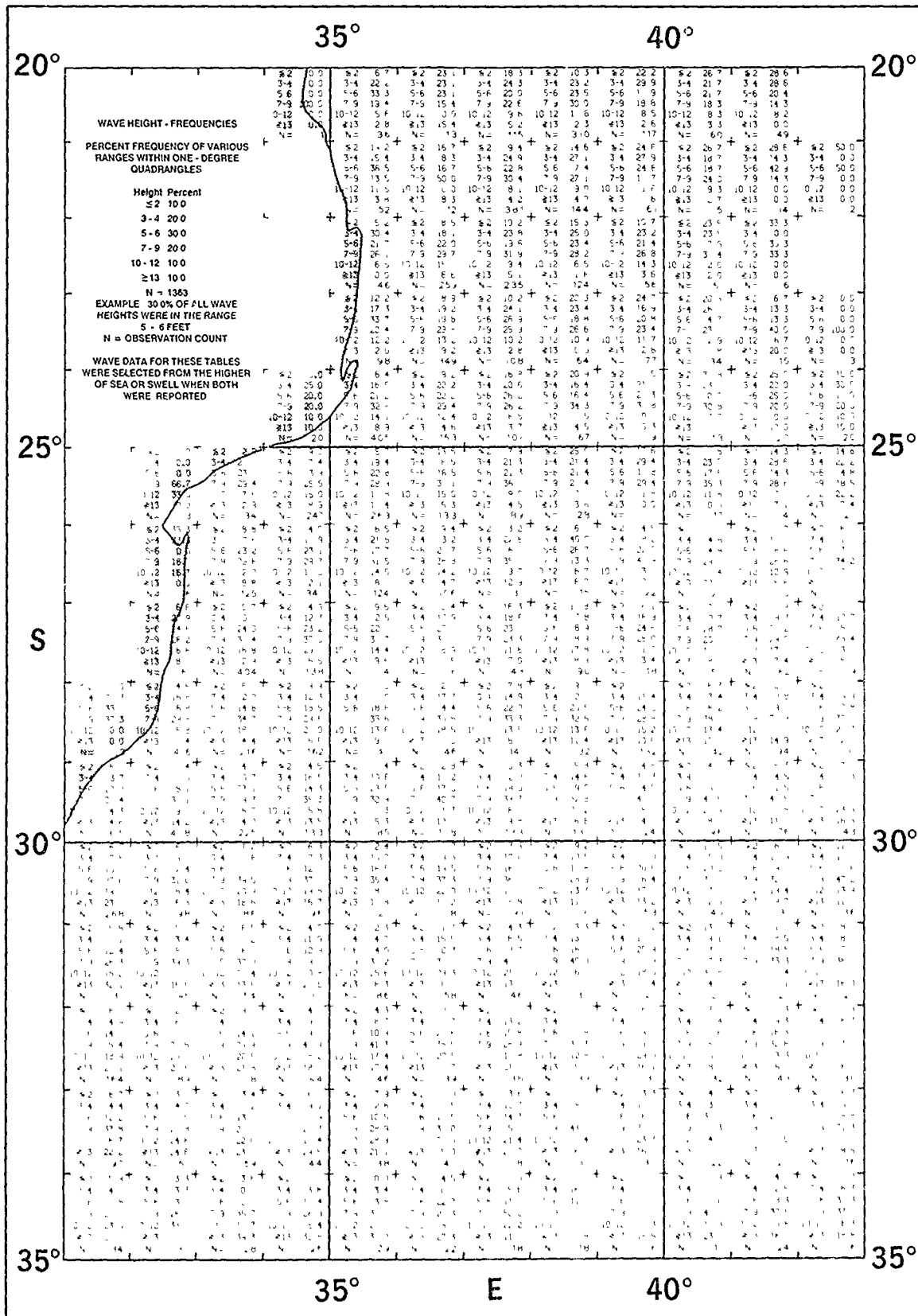
October

Wave Height



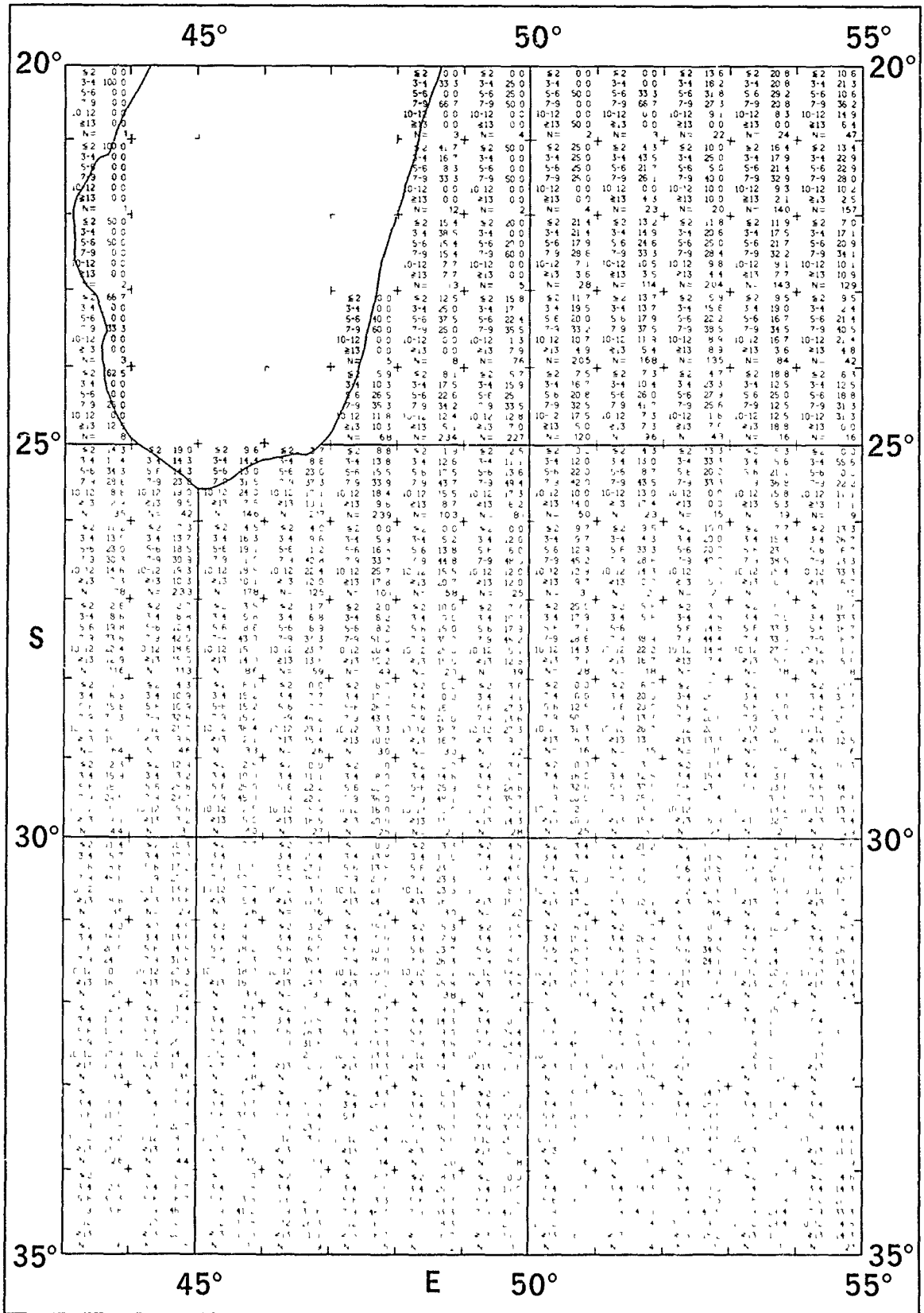
October

Wave Height



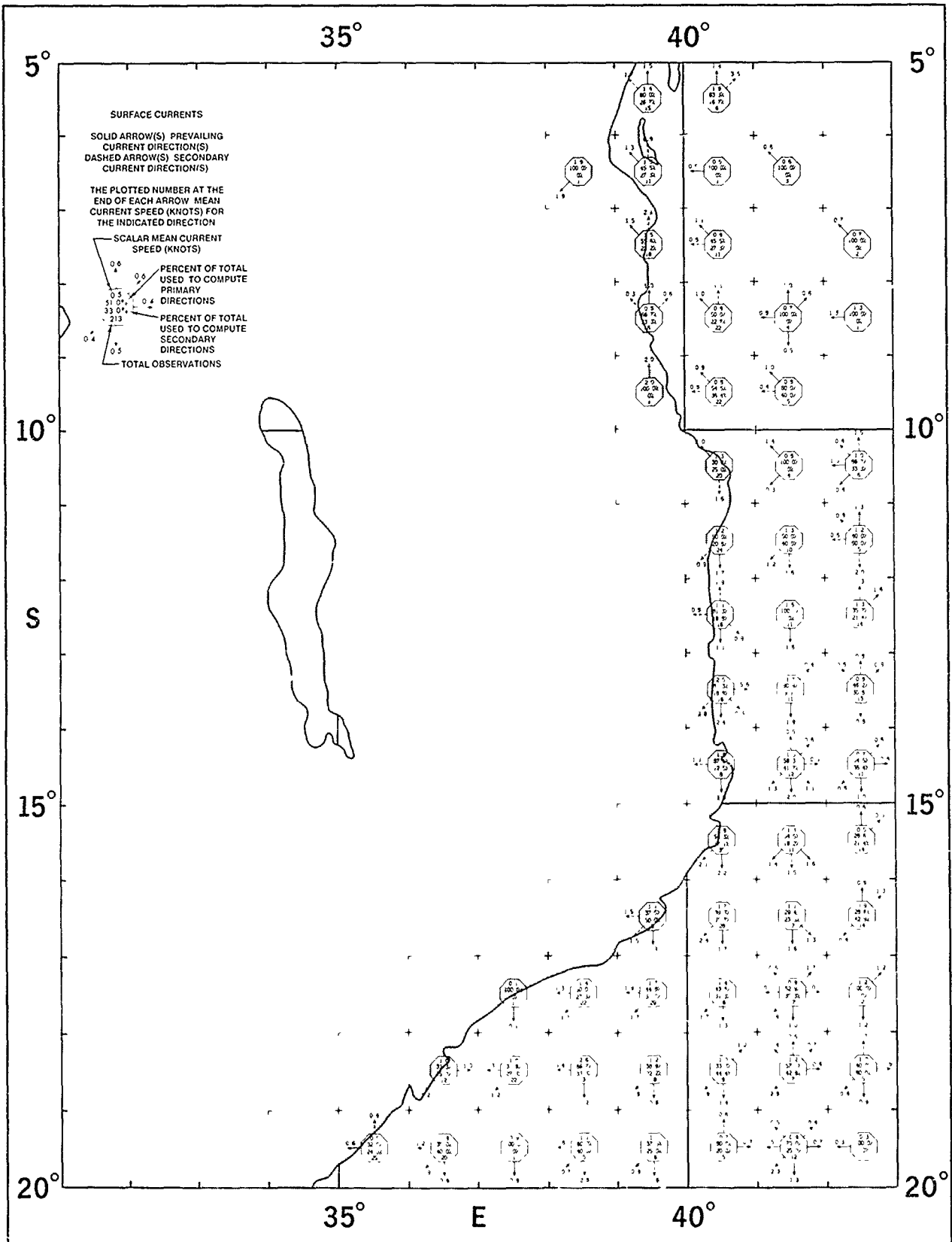
October

Wave Height



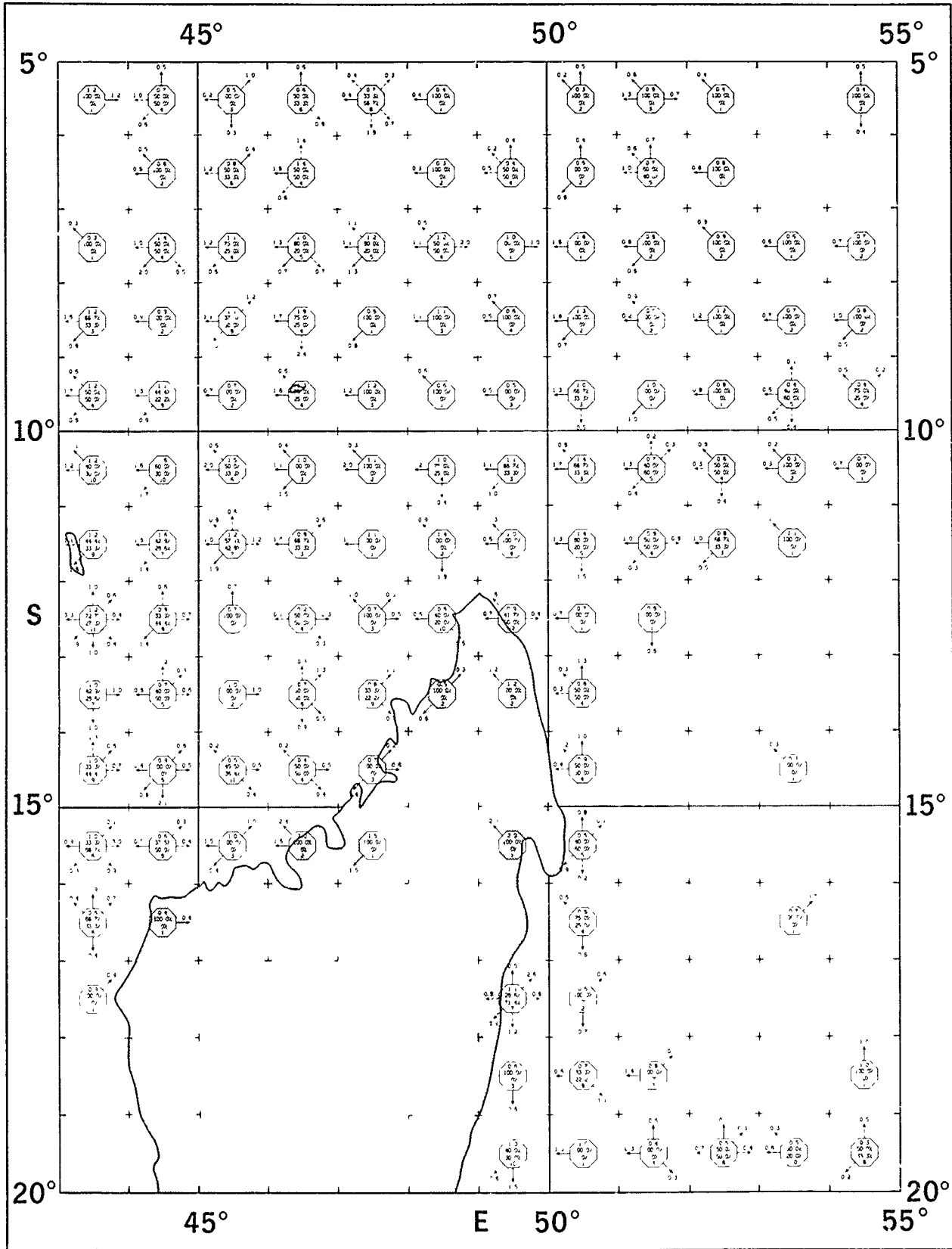
October

Surface Currents



October

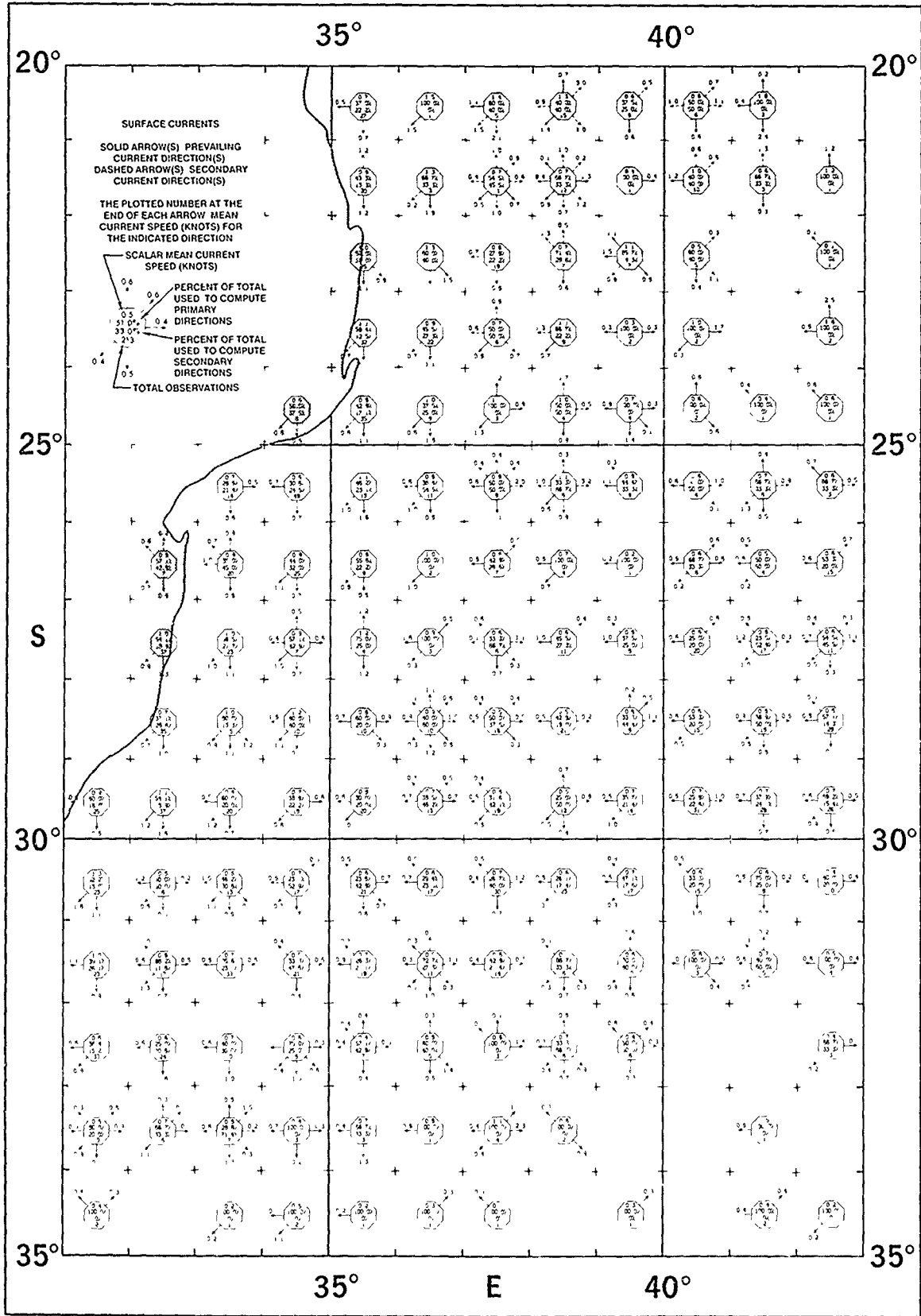
Surface Currents





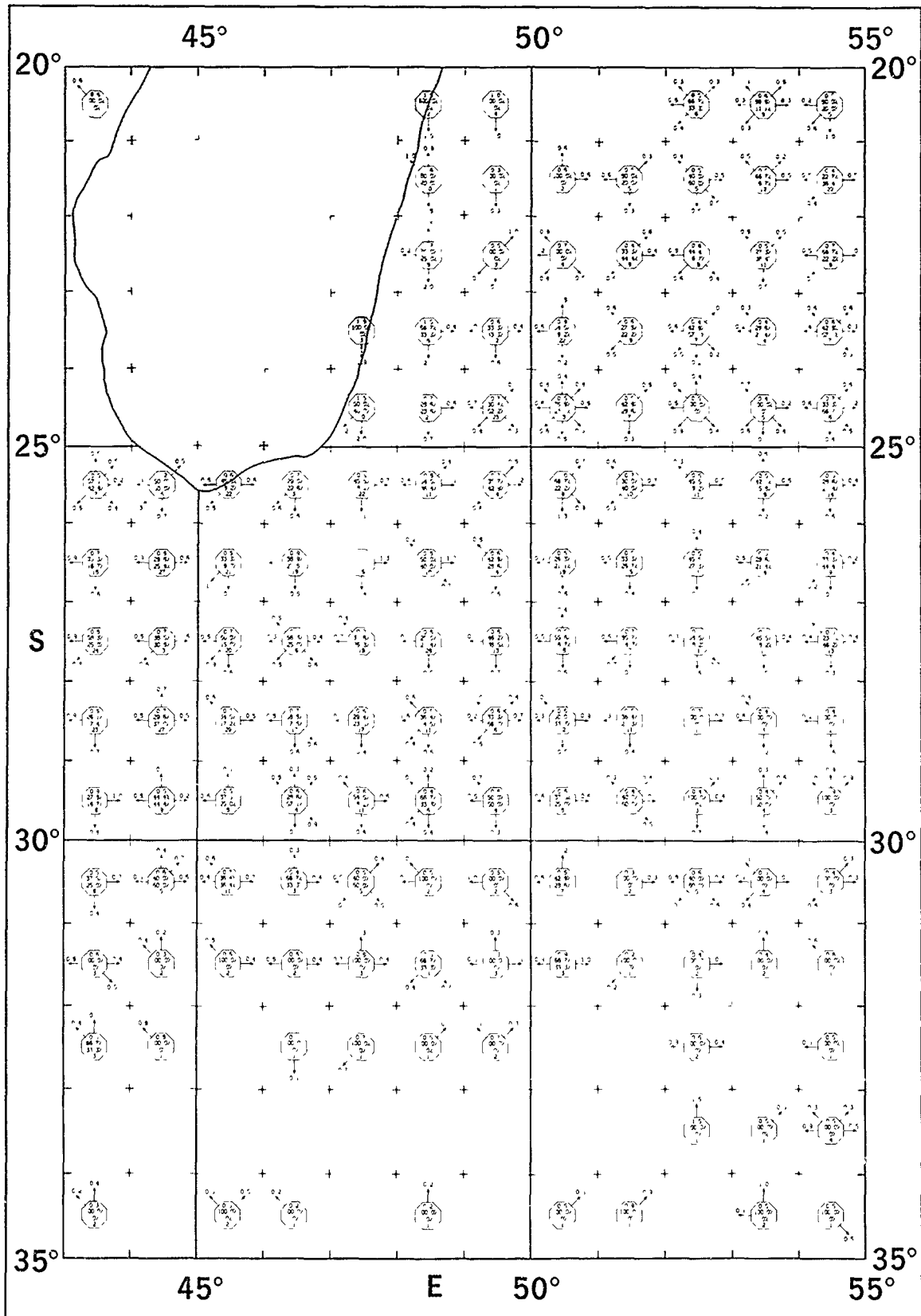
October

Surface Currents



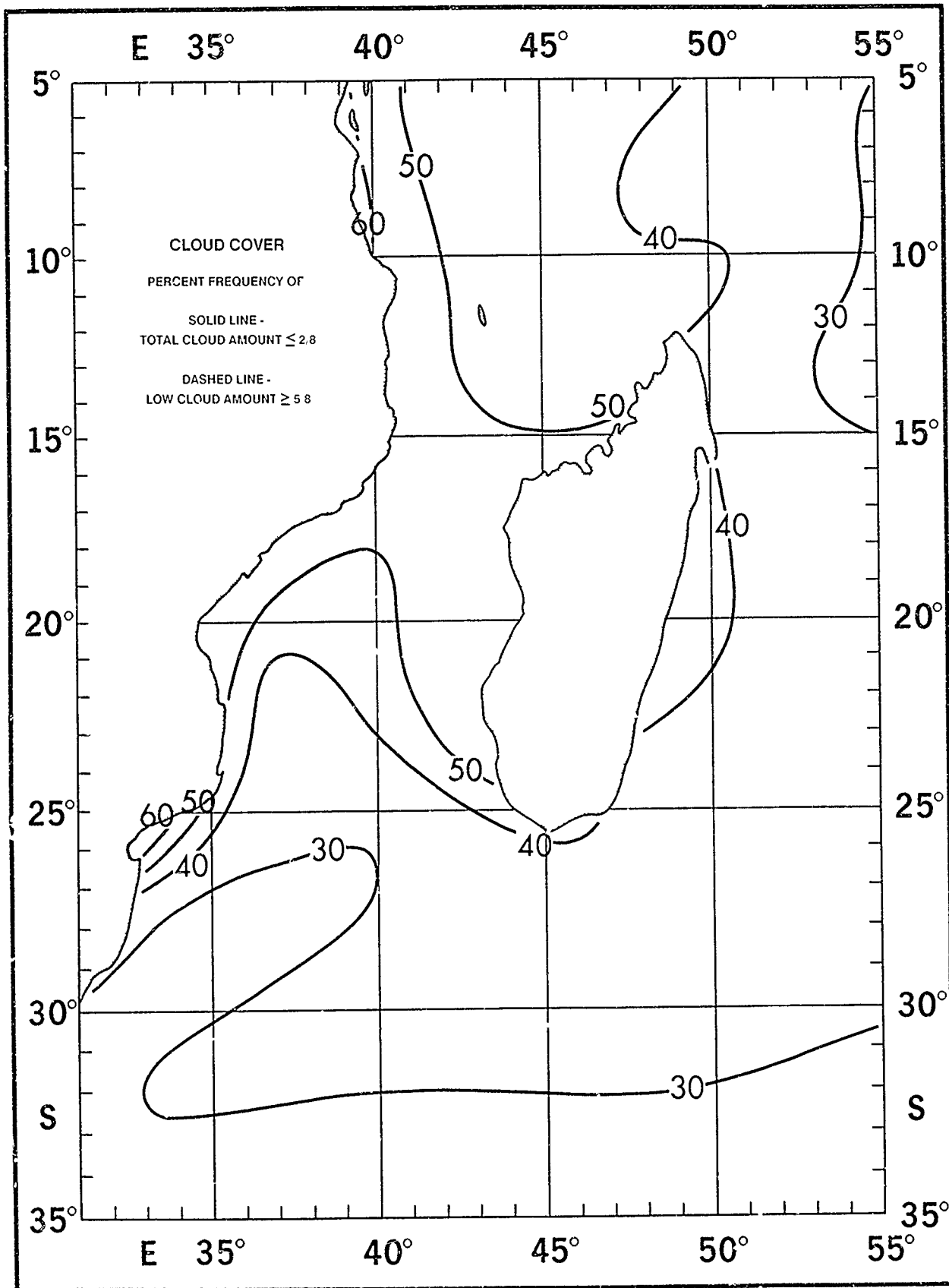
October

Surface Currents



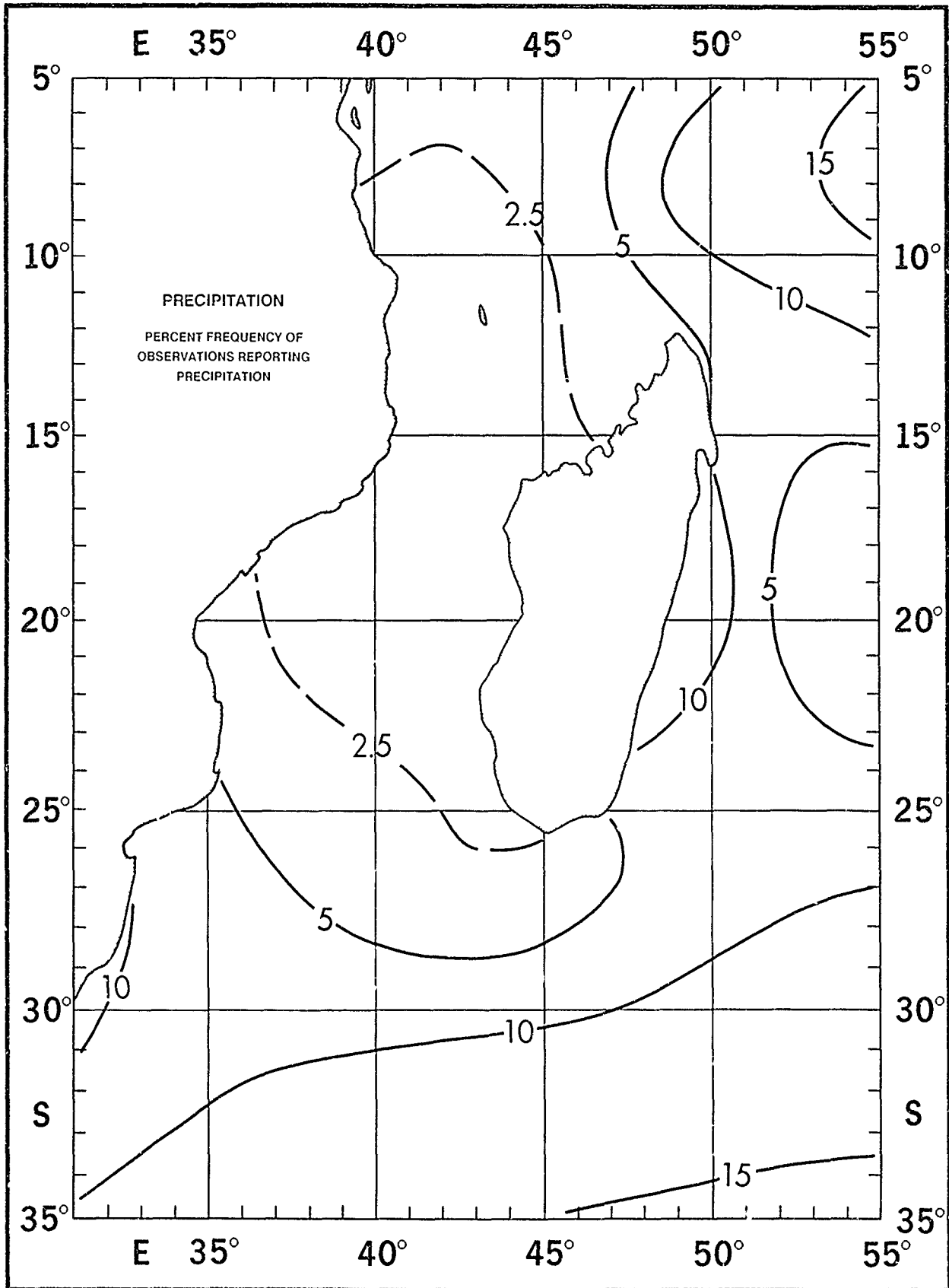
November

Clouds



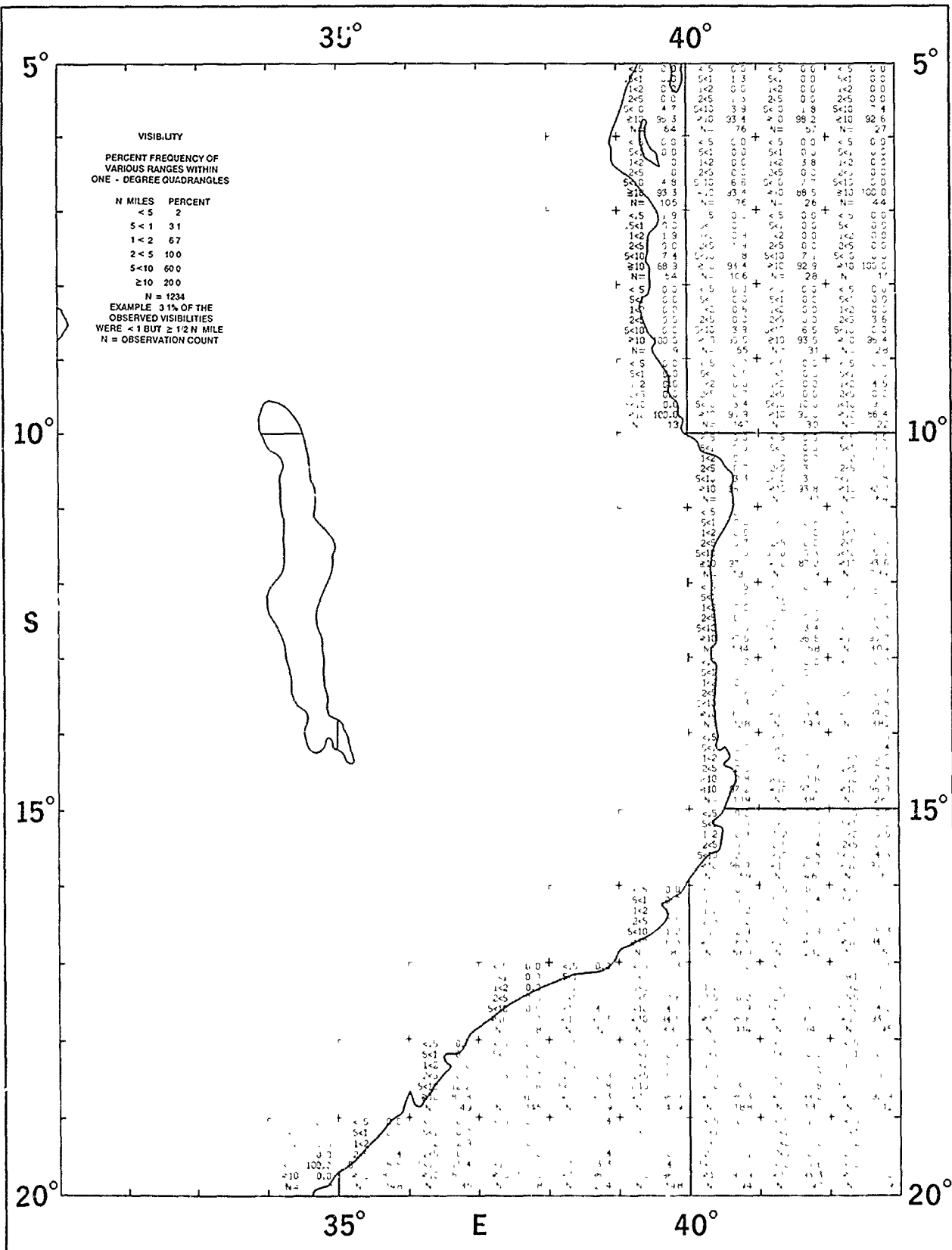
November

Precipitation



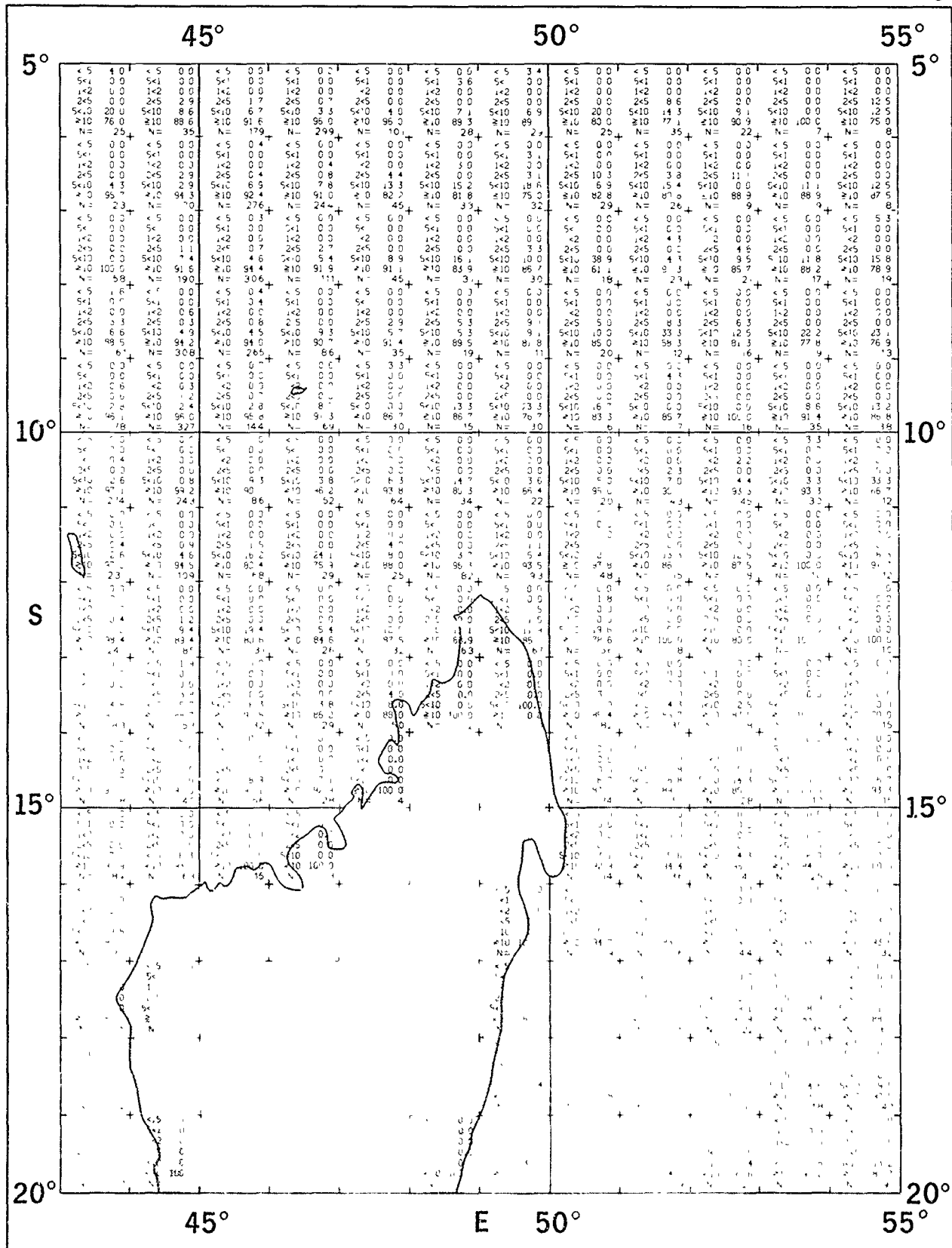
# November

# Visibility



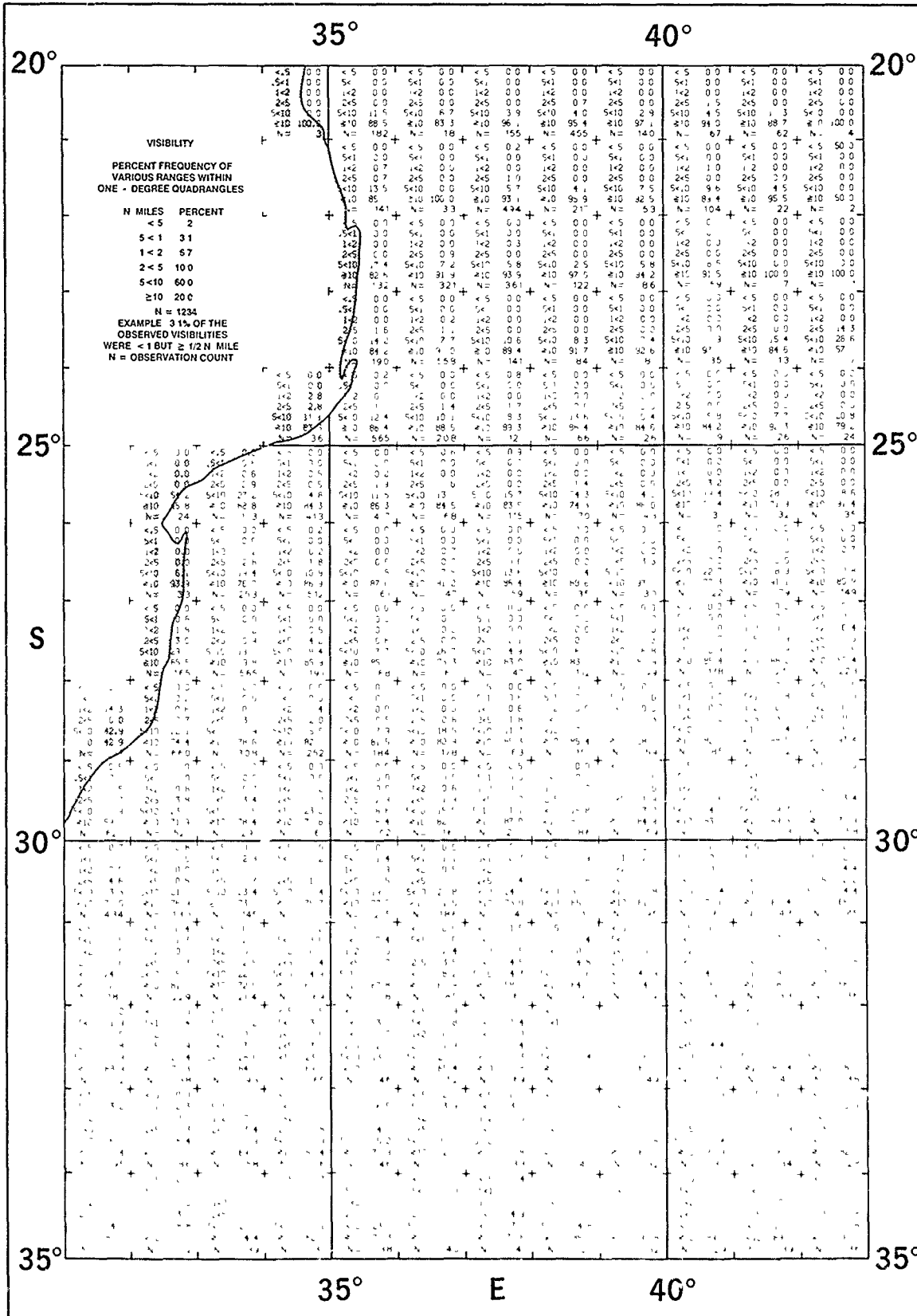
November

Visibility



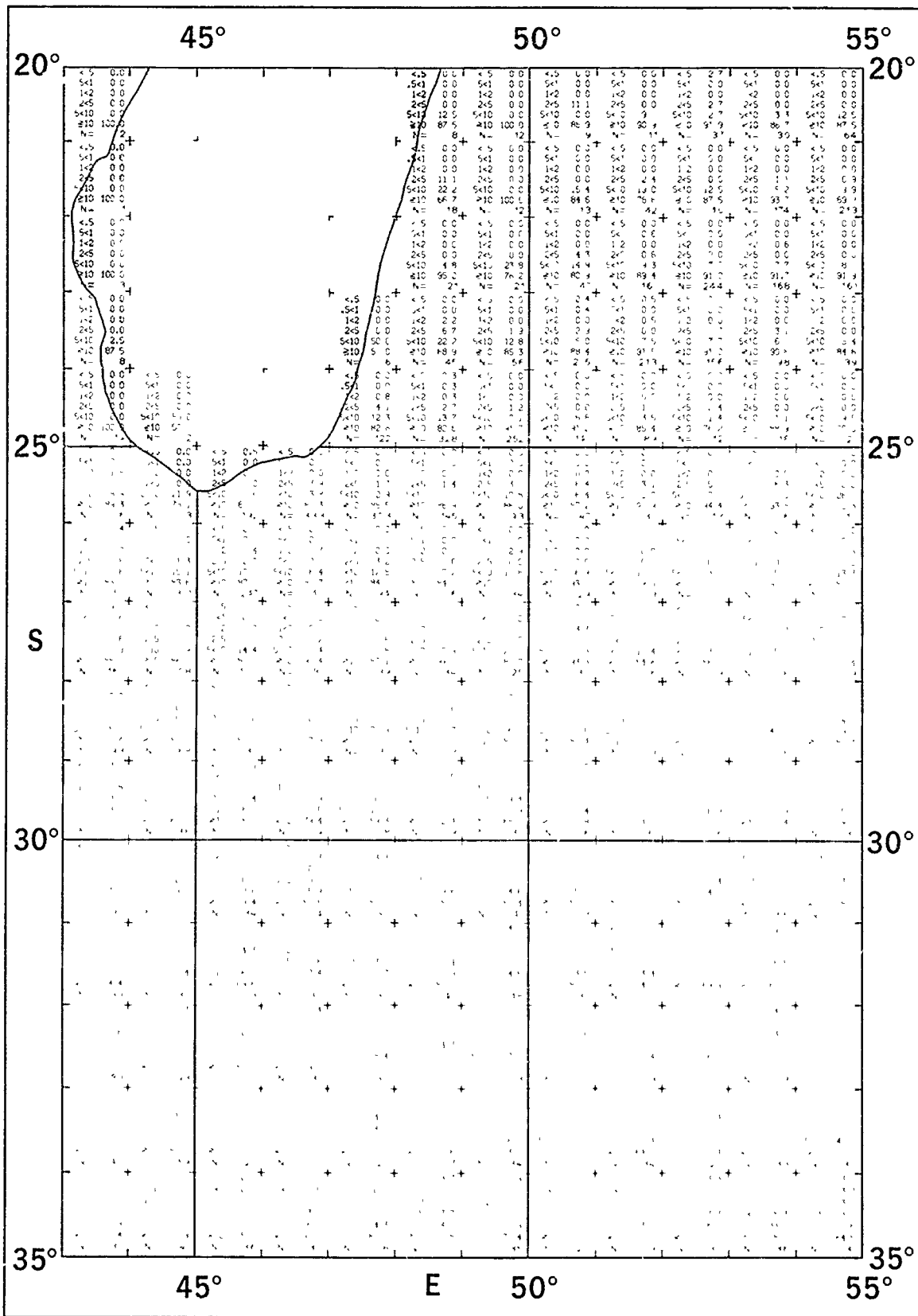
November

Visibility



November

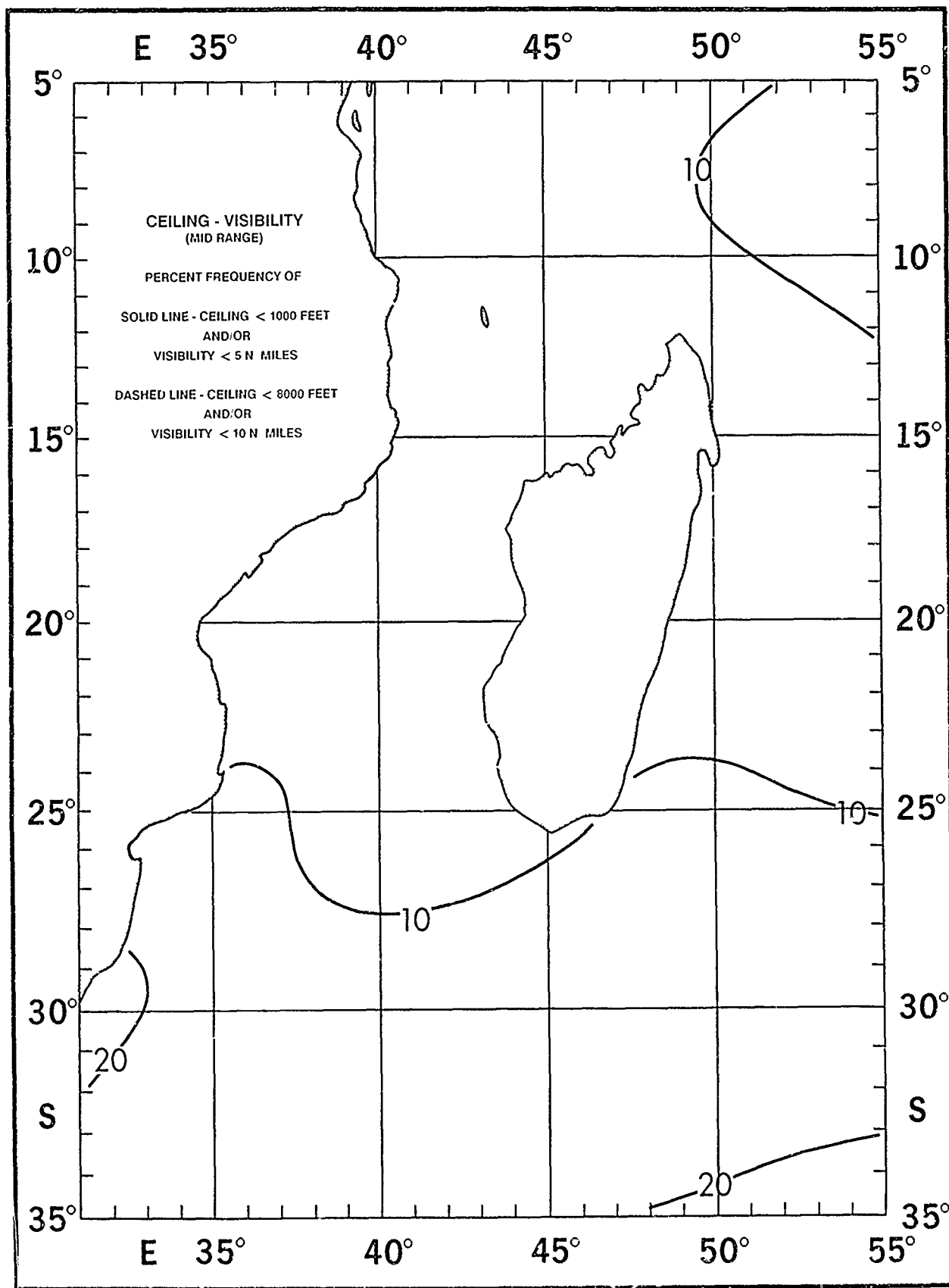
Visibility





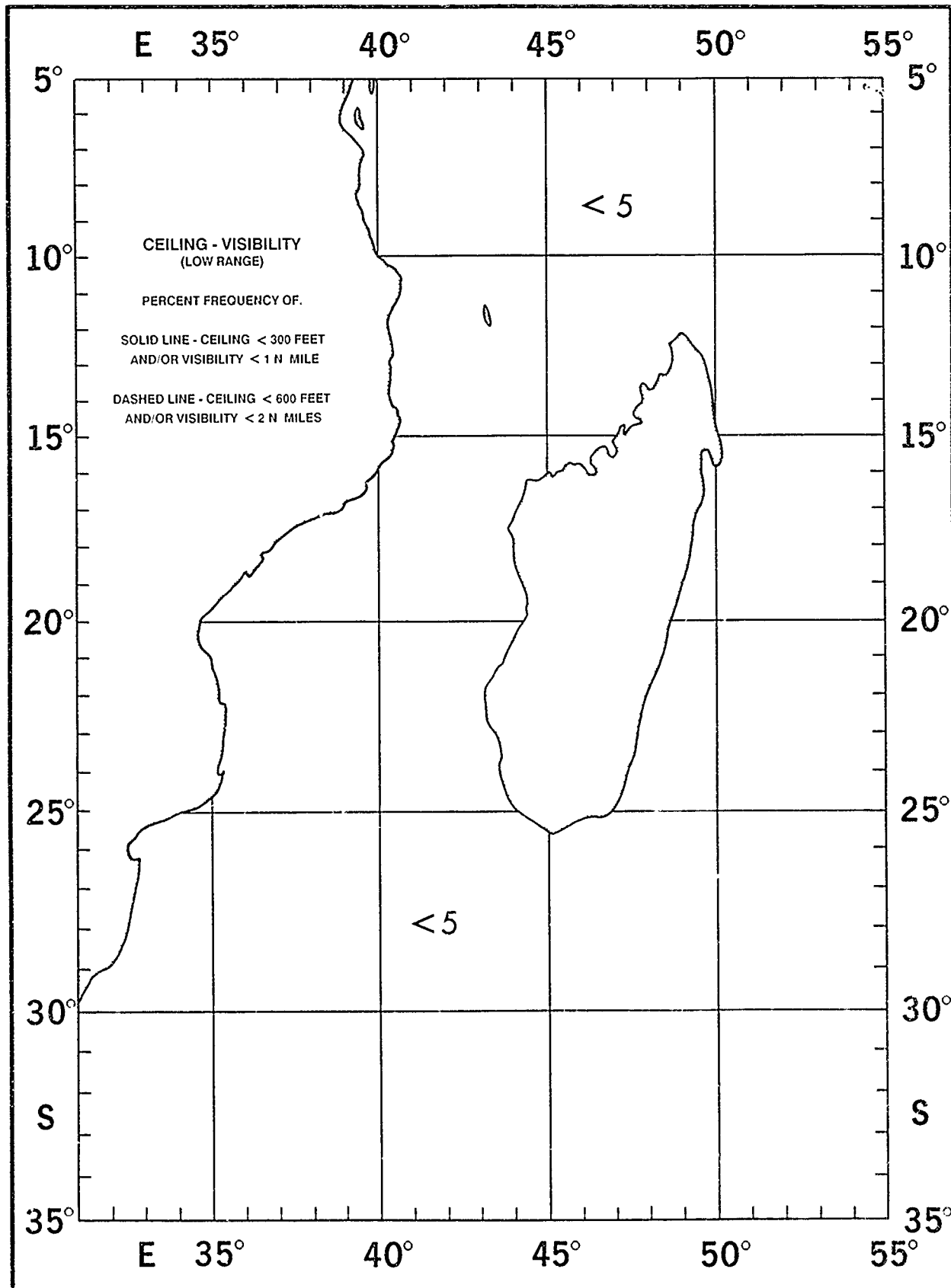
November

Ceiling - Visibility (Mid Range)



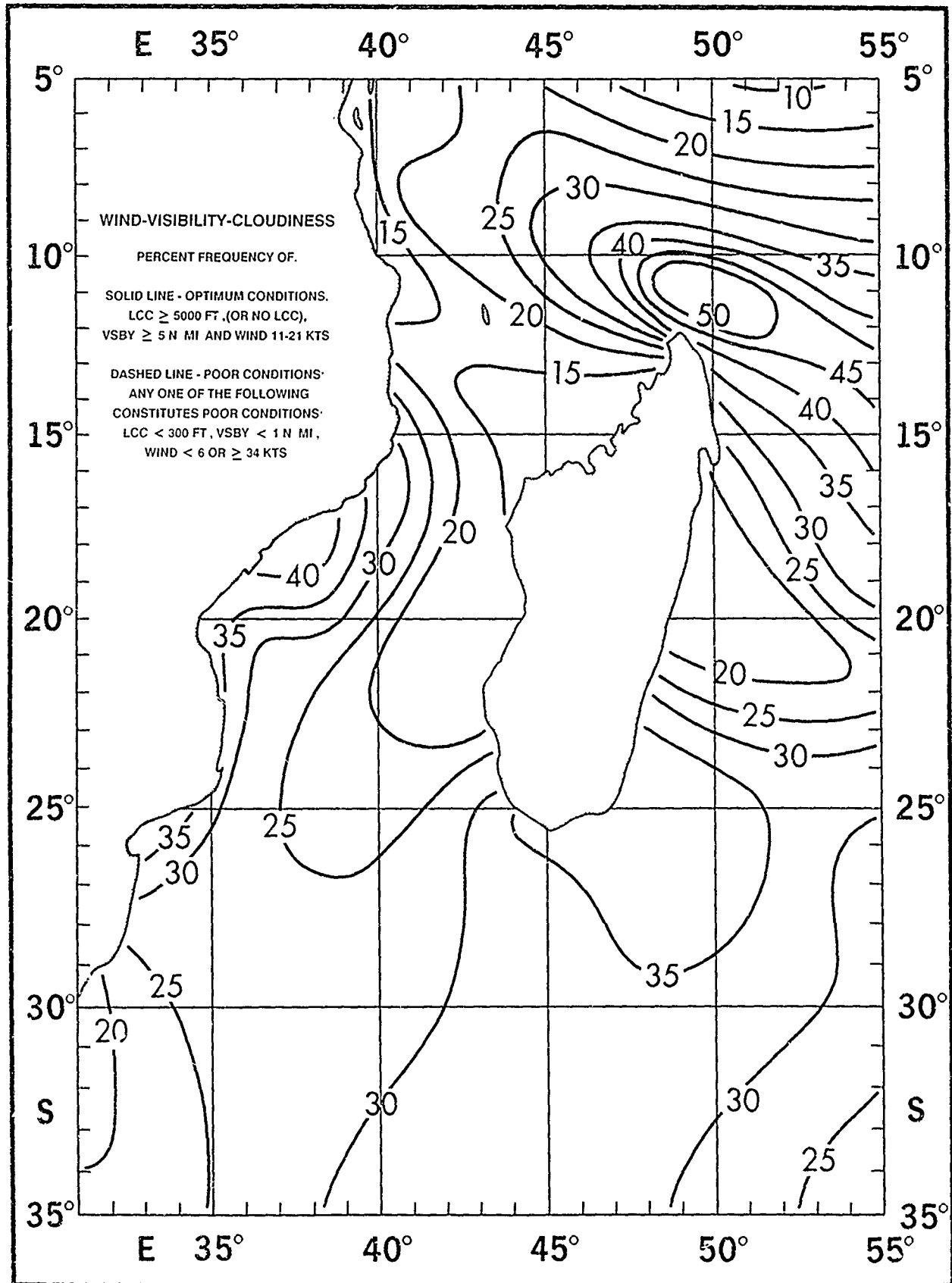
November

Ceiling - Visibility (Low Range)



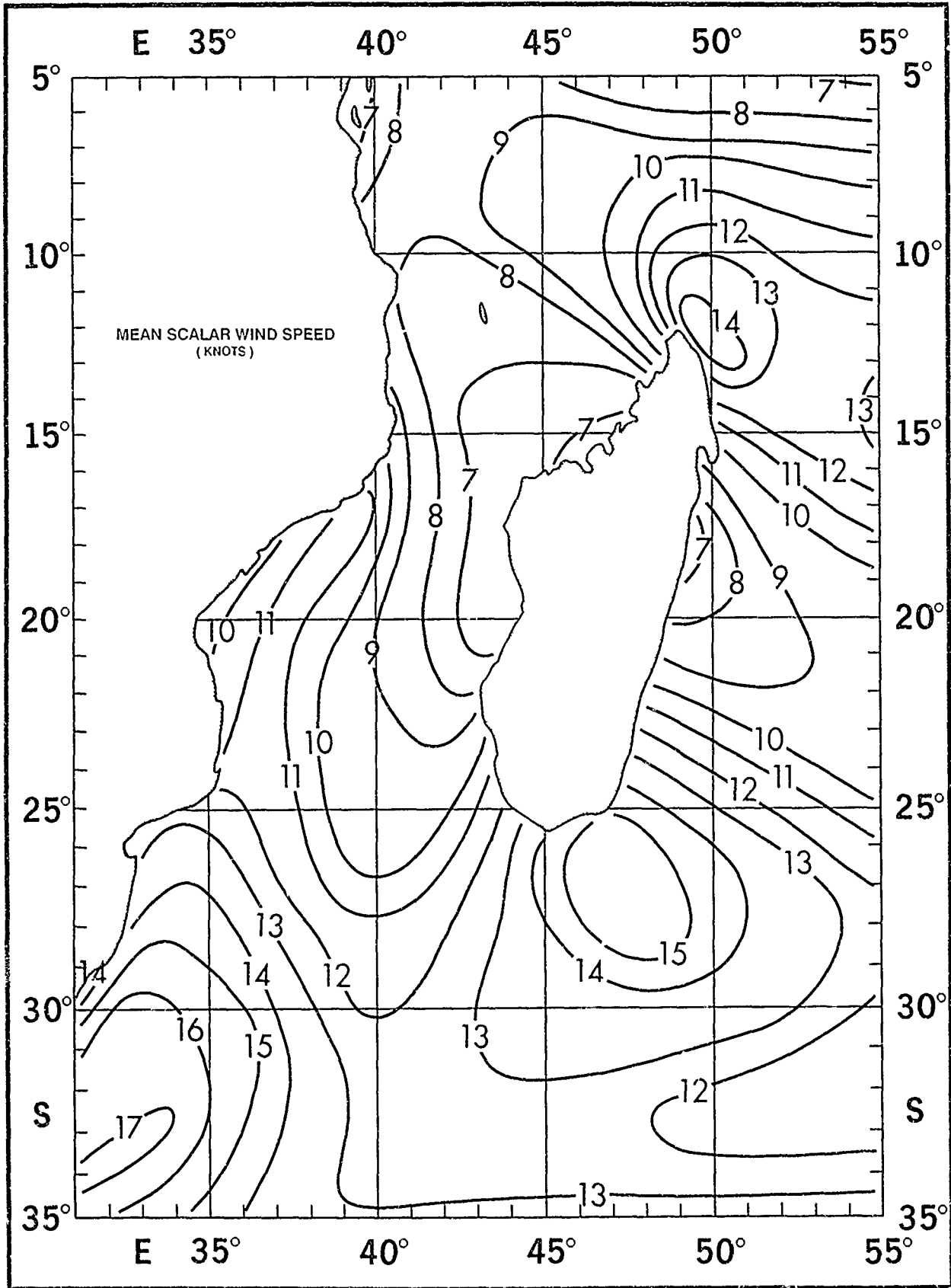
# November

# Wind - Visibility - Cloudiness



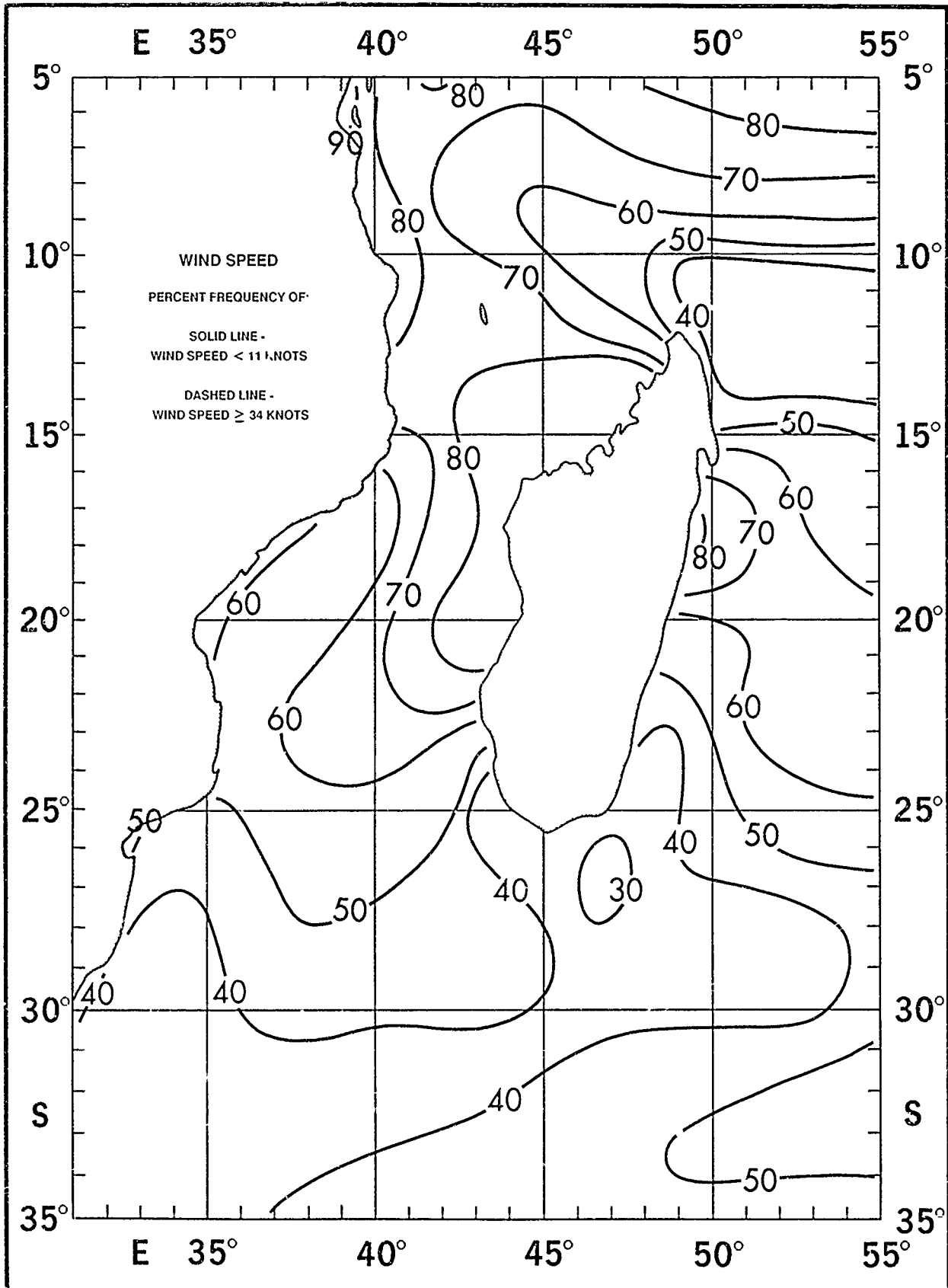
November

Mean Scalar Wind Speed



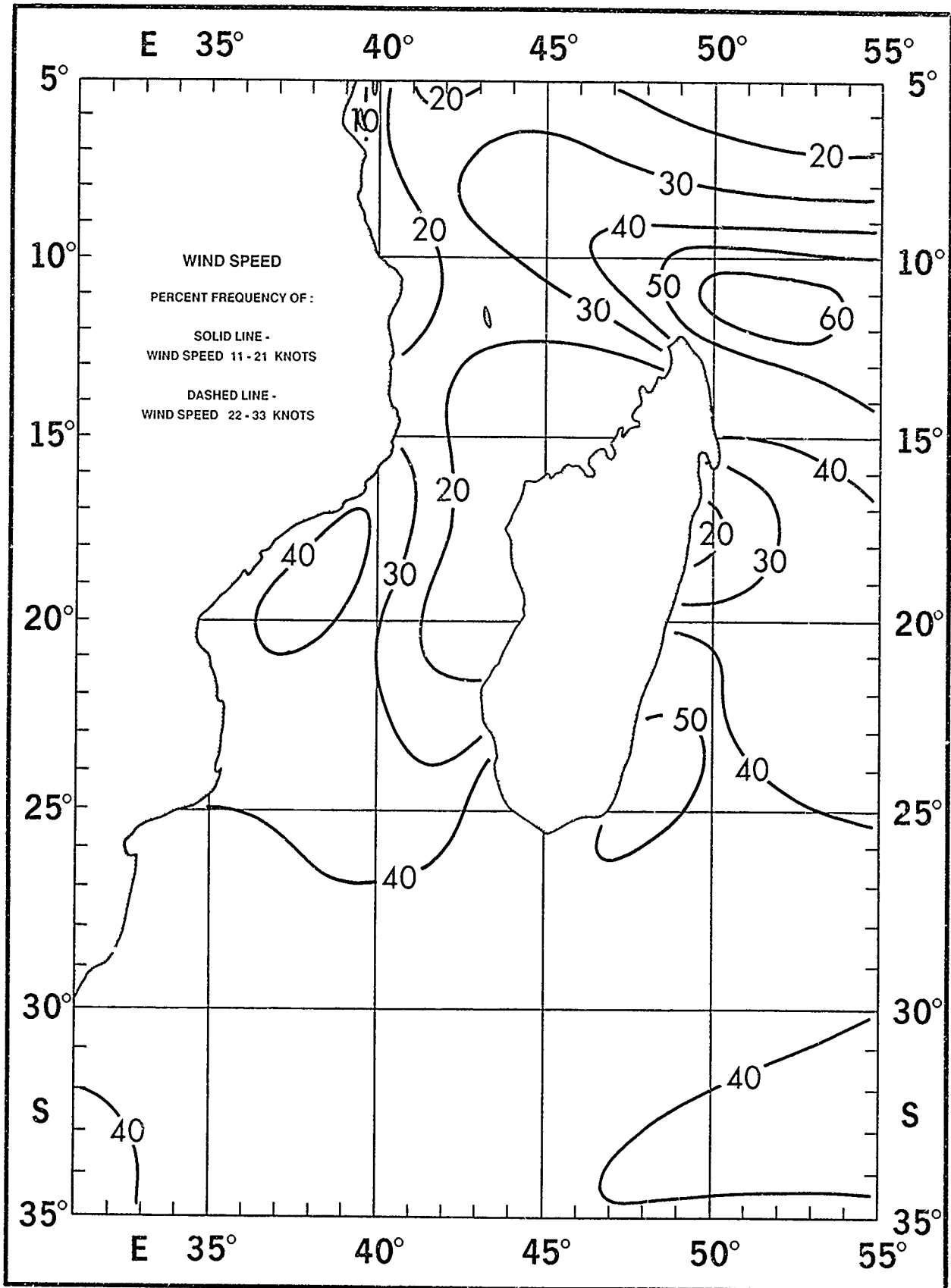
November

Wind Speed  $< 11$  and  $\geq 34$  Knots



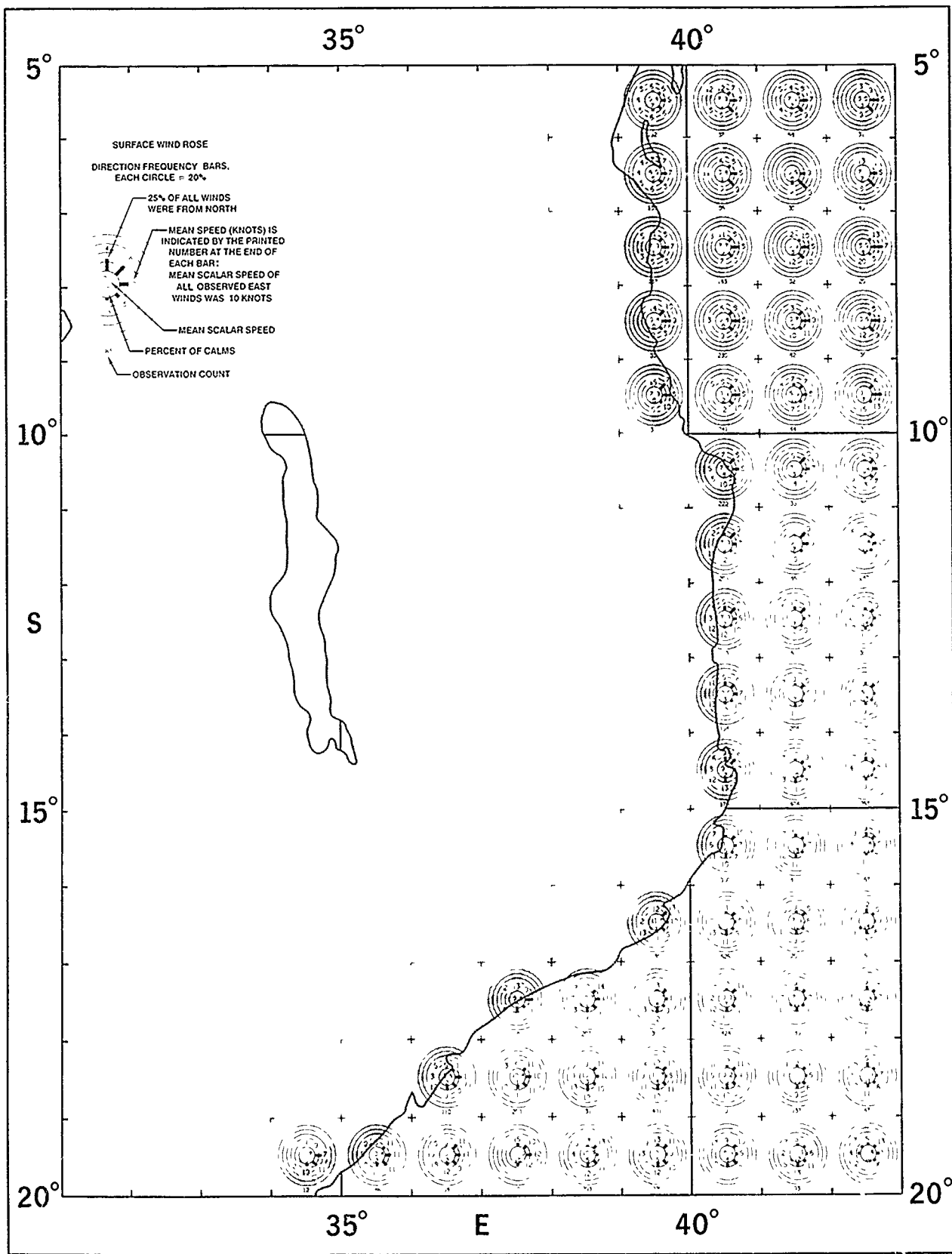
November

Wind Speed 11 - 21 and 22 - 33 Knots



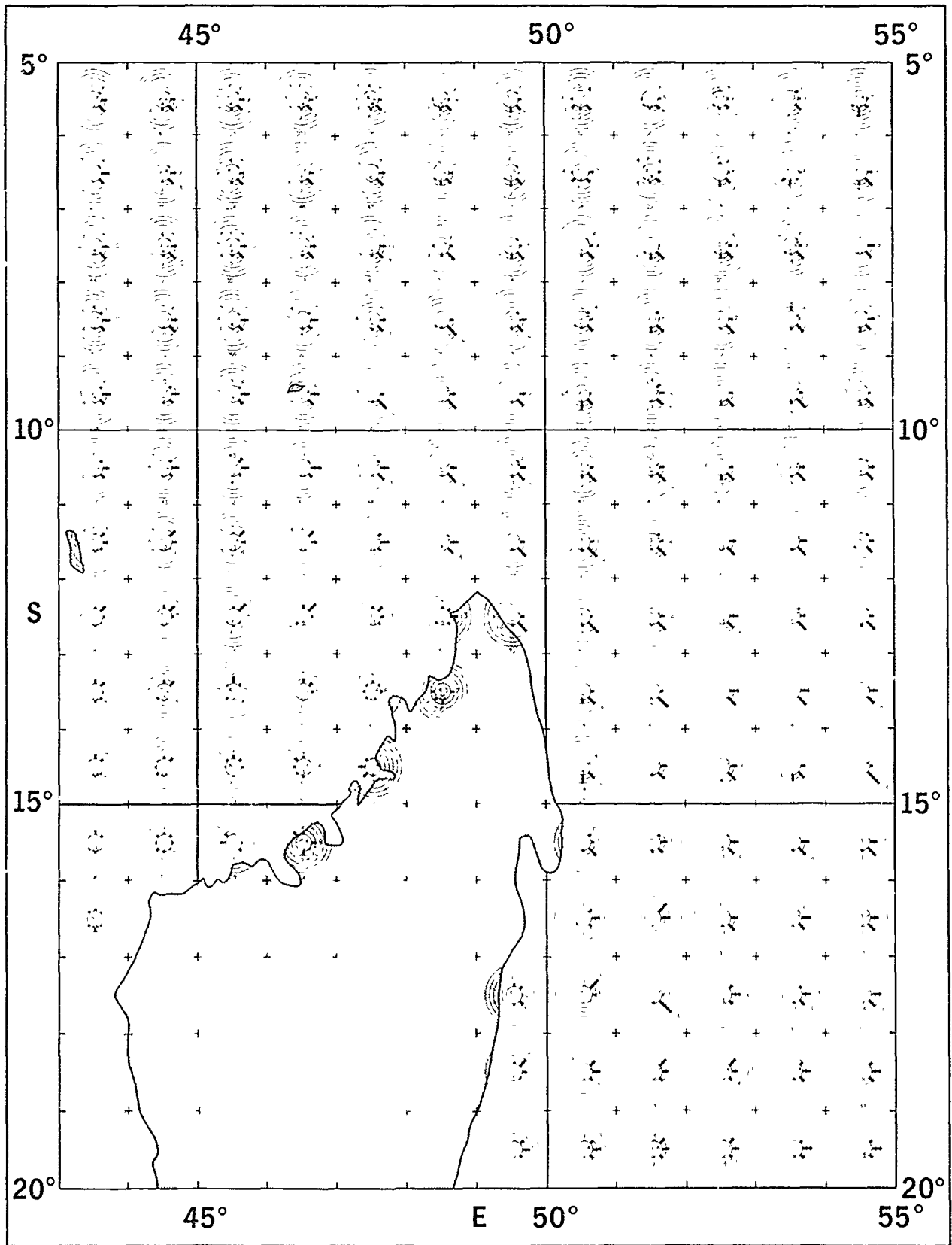
# November

# Surface Wind Roses



November

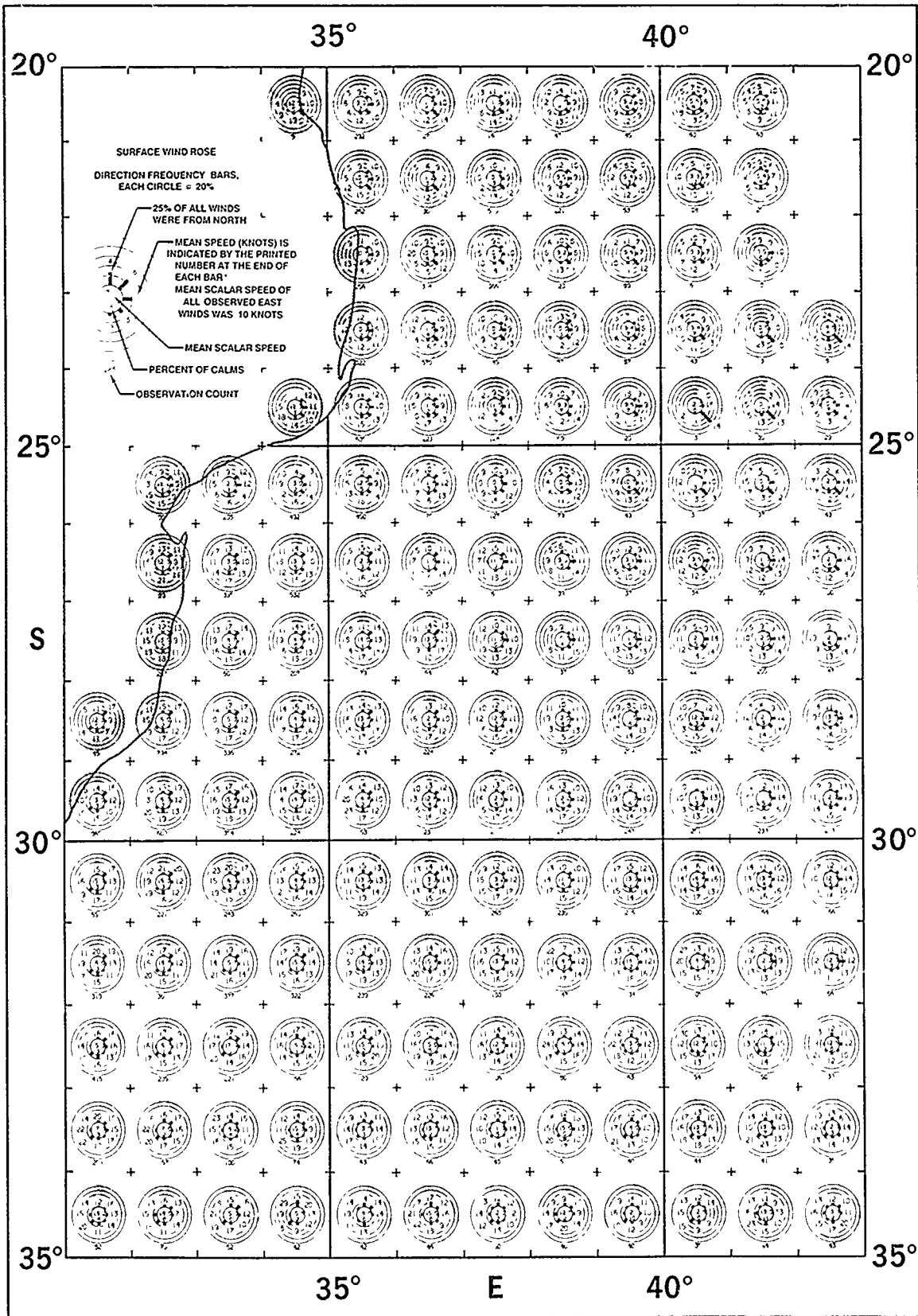
Surface Wind Roses





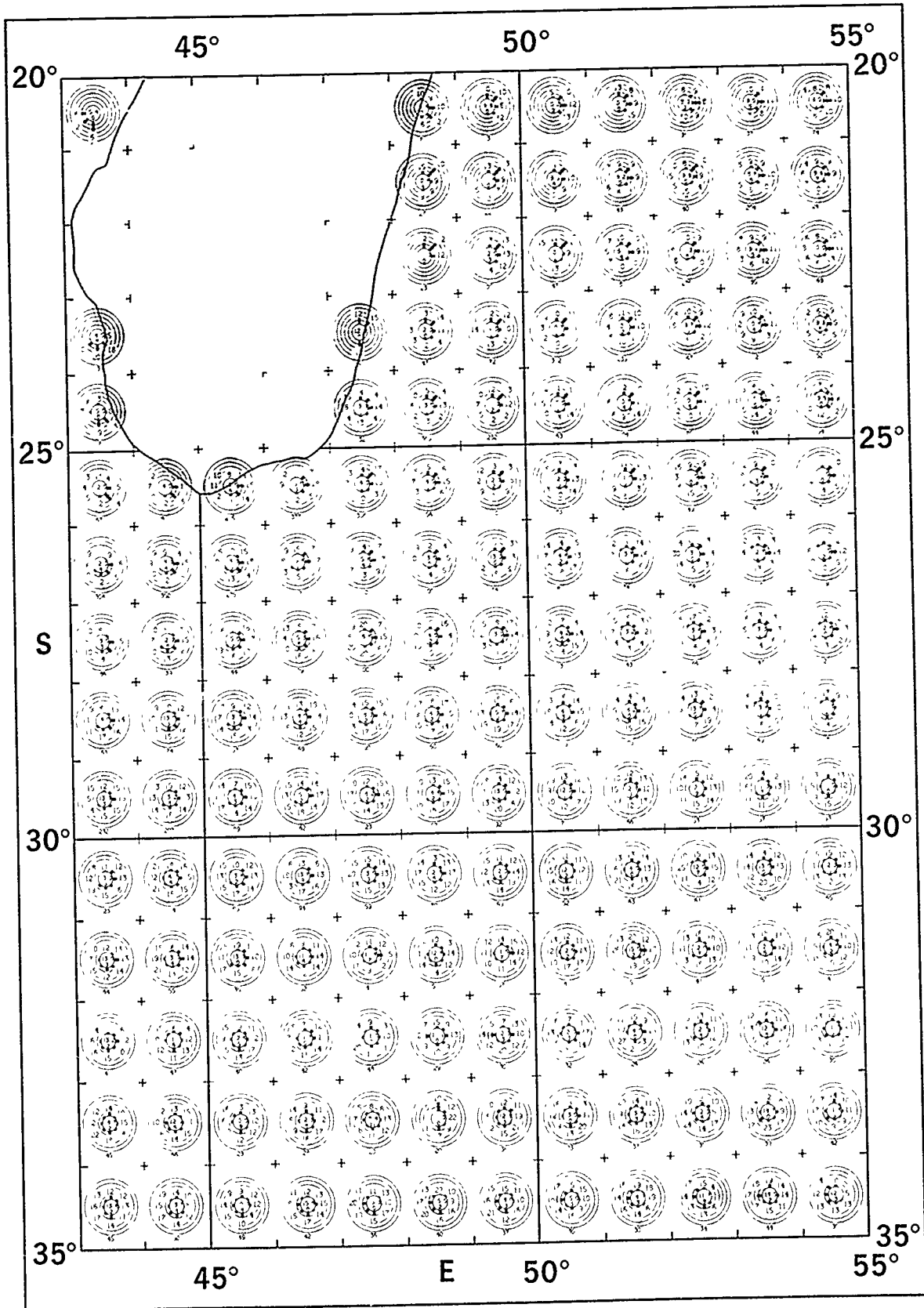
# November

# Surface Wind Roses



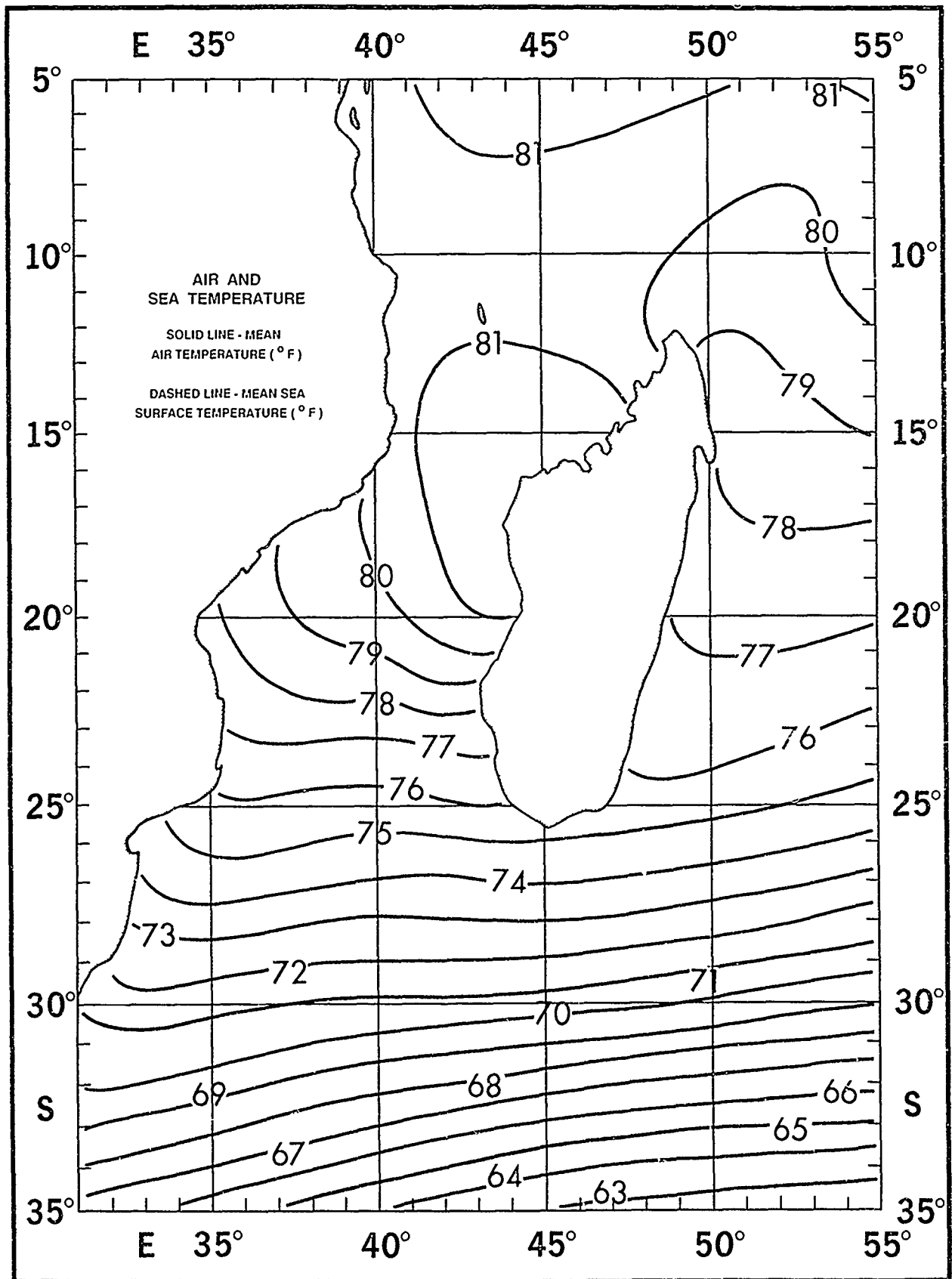
November

Surface Wind Roses



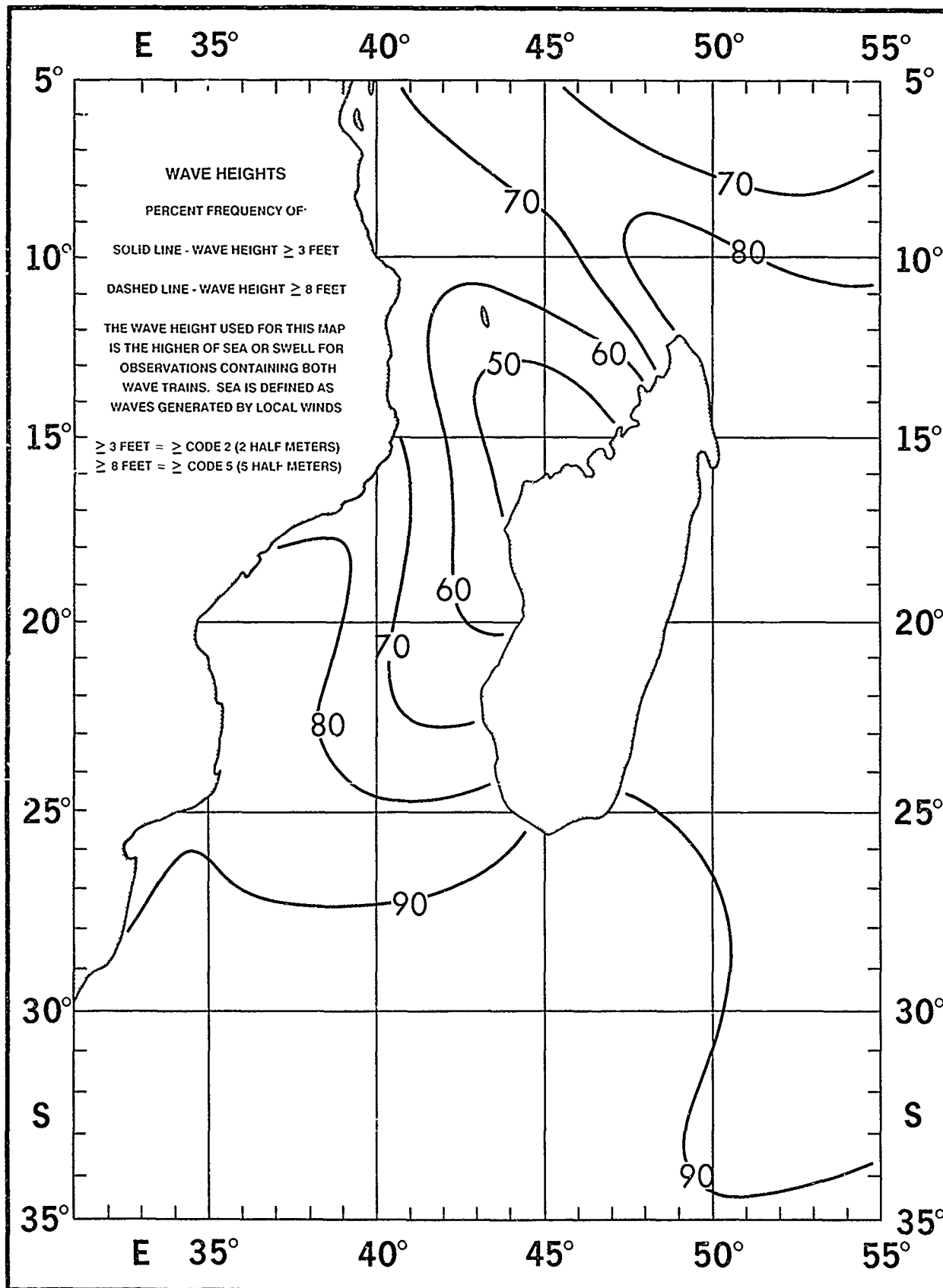
November

Air and Sea Temperature



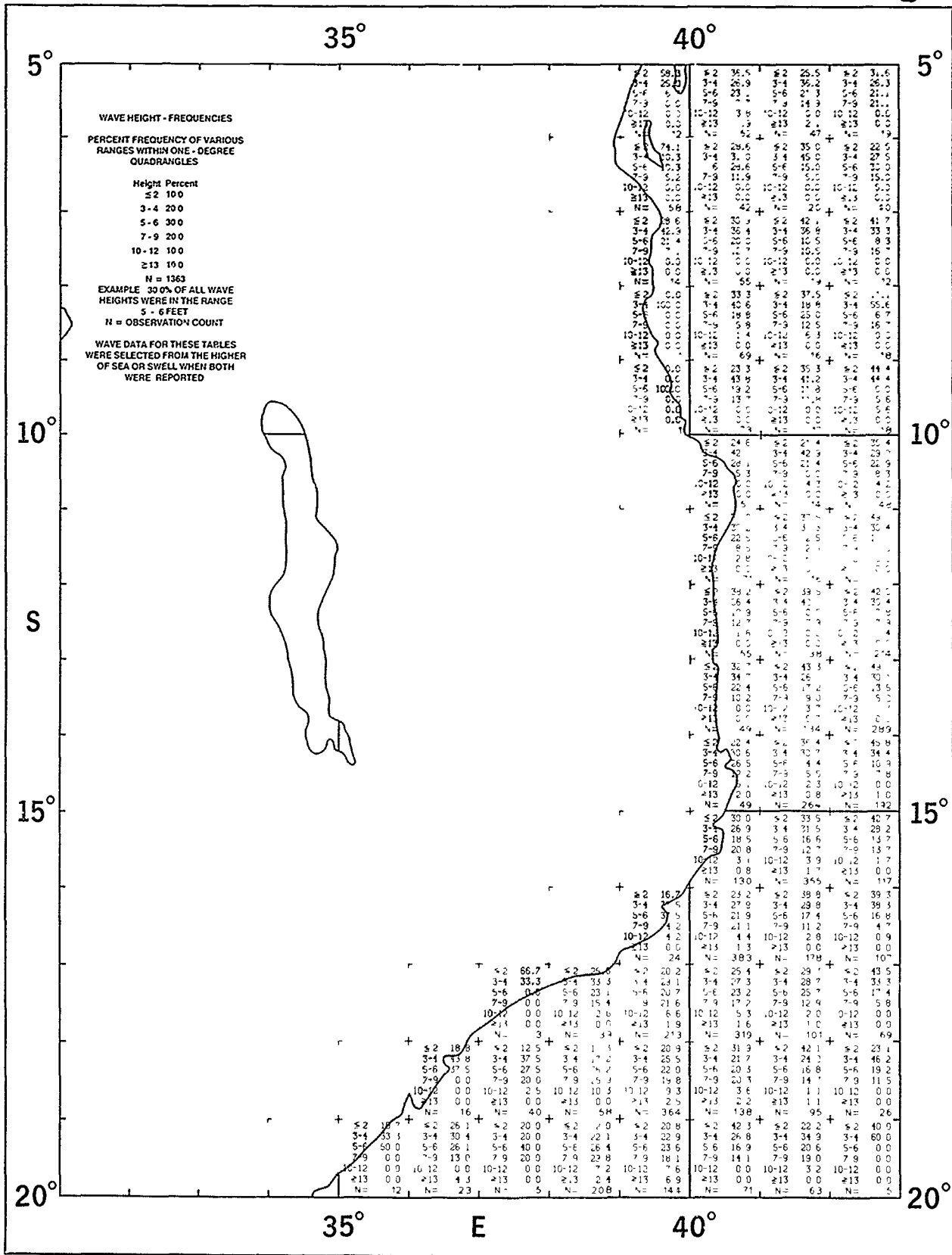
November

Wave Height



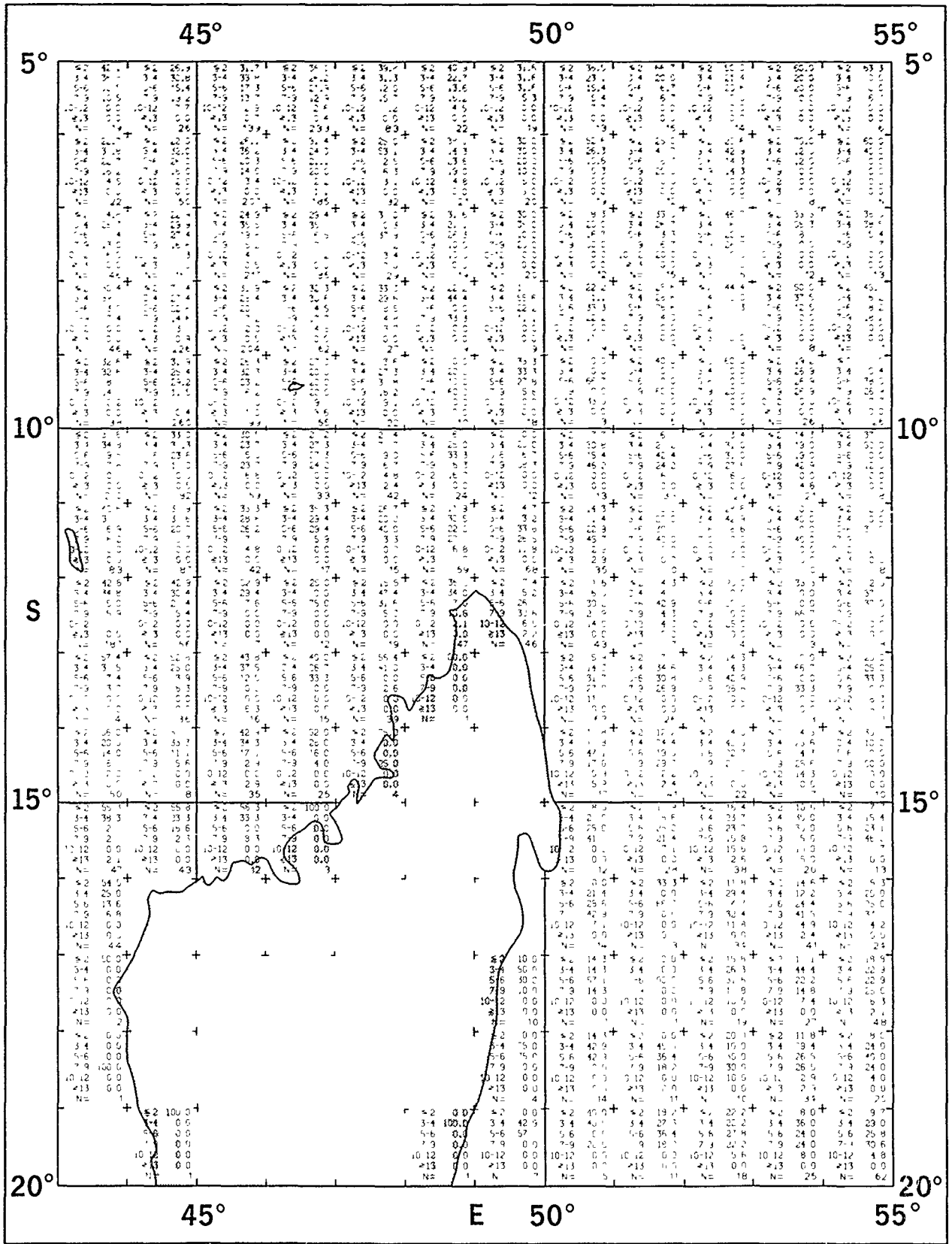
# November

# Wave Height



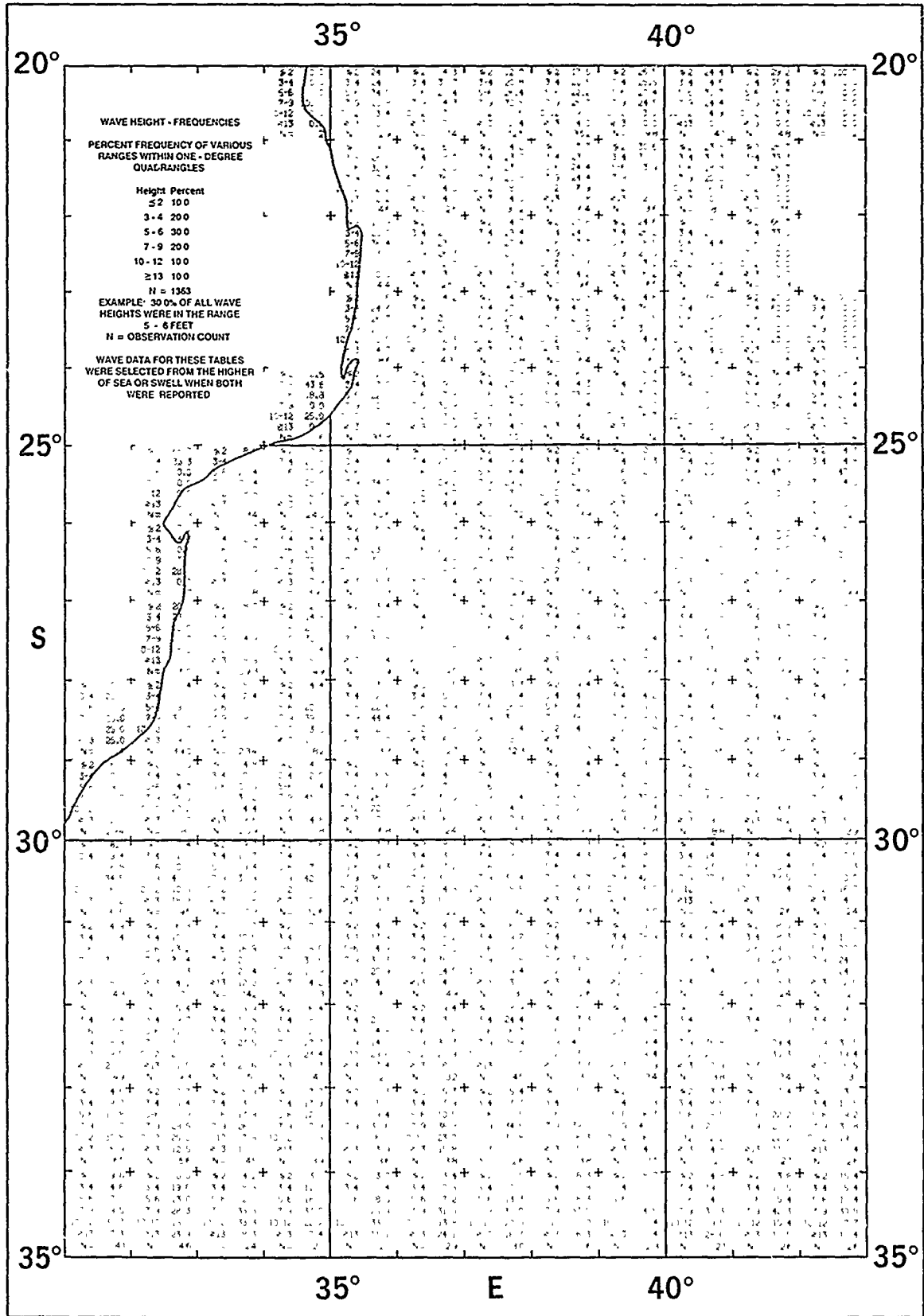
# November

# Wave Height



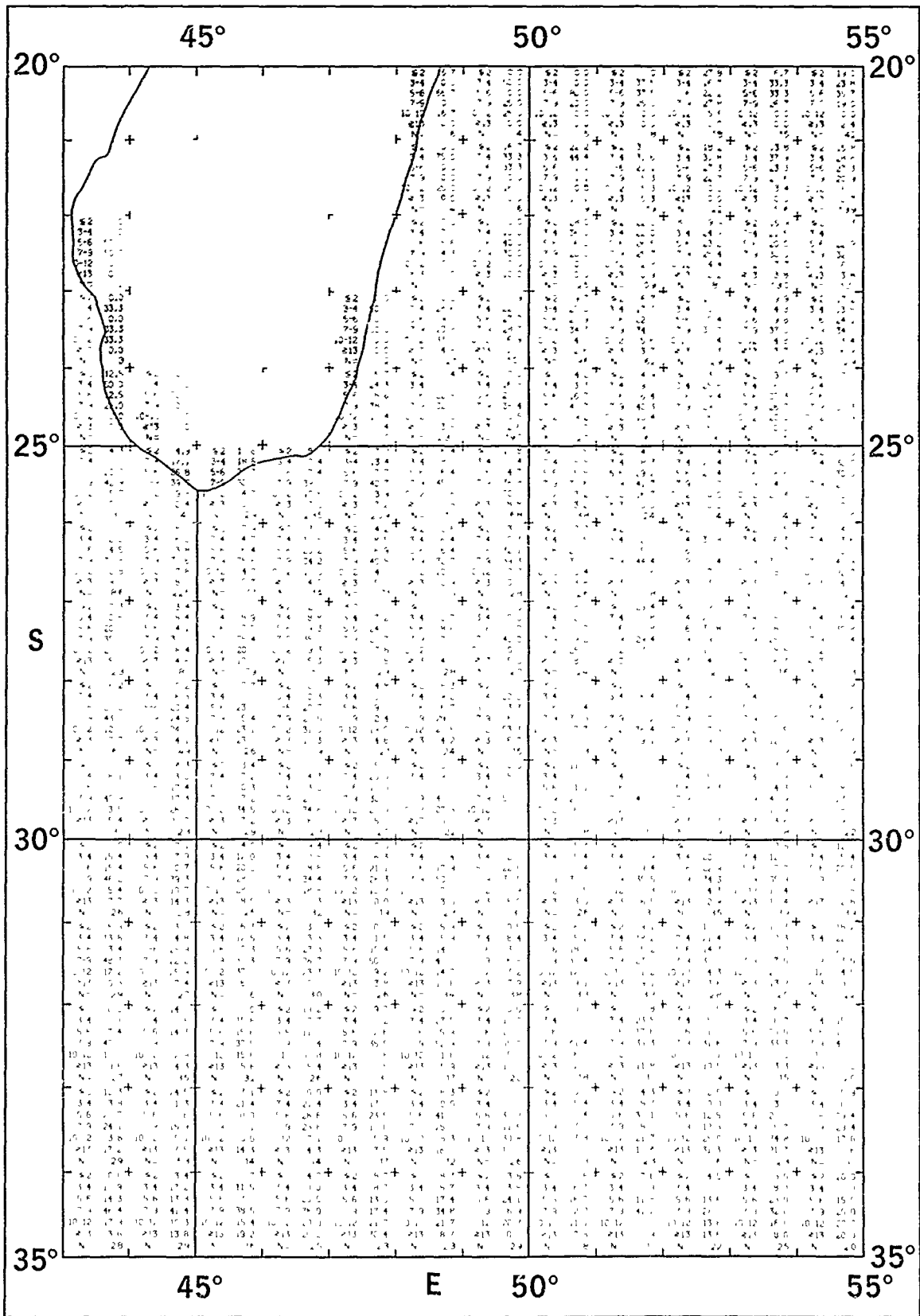
# November

# Wave Height



November

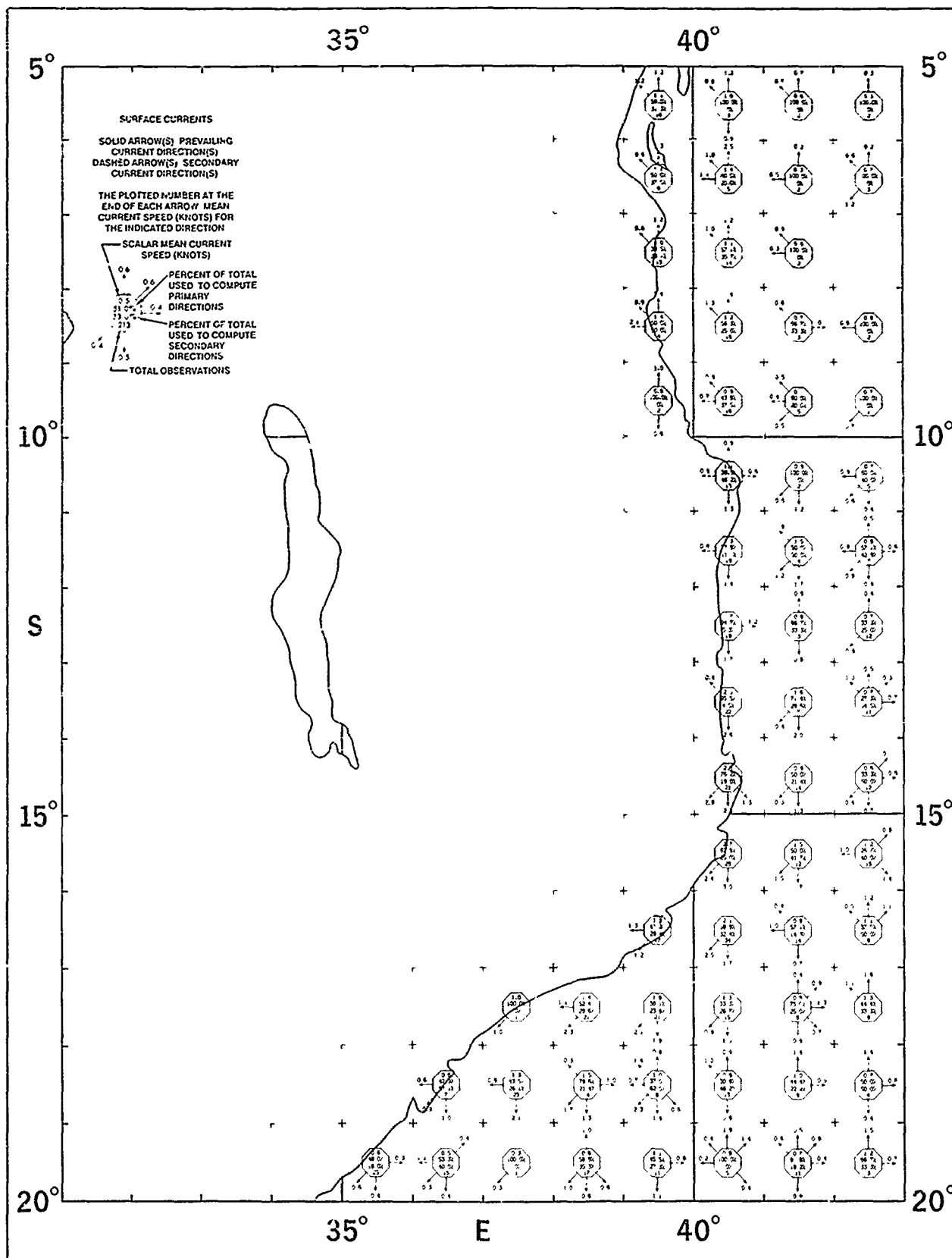
Wave Height





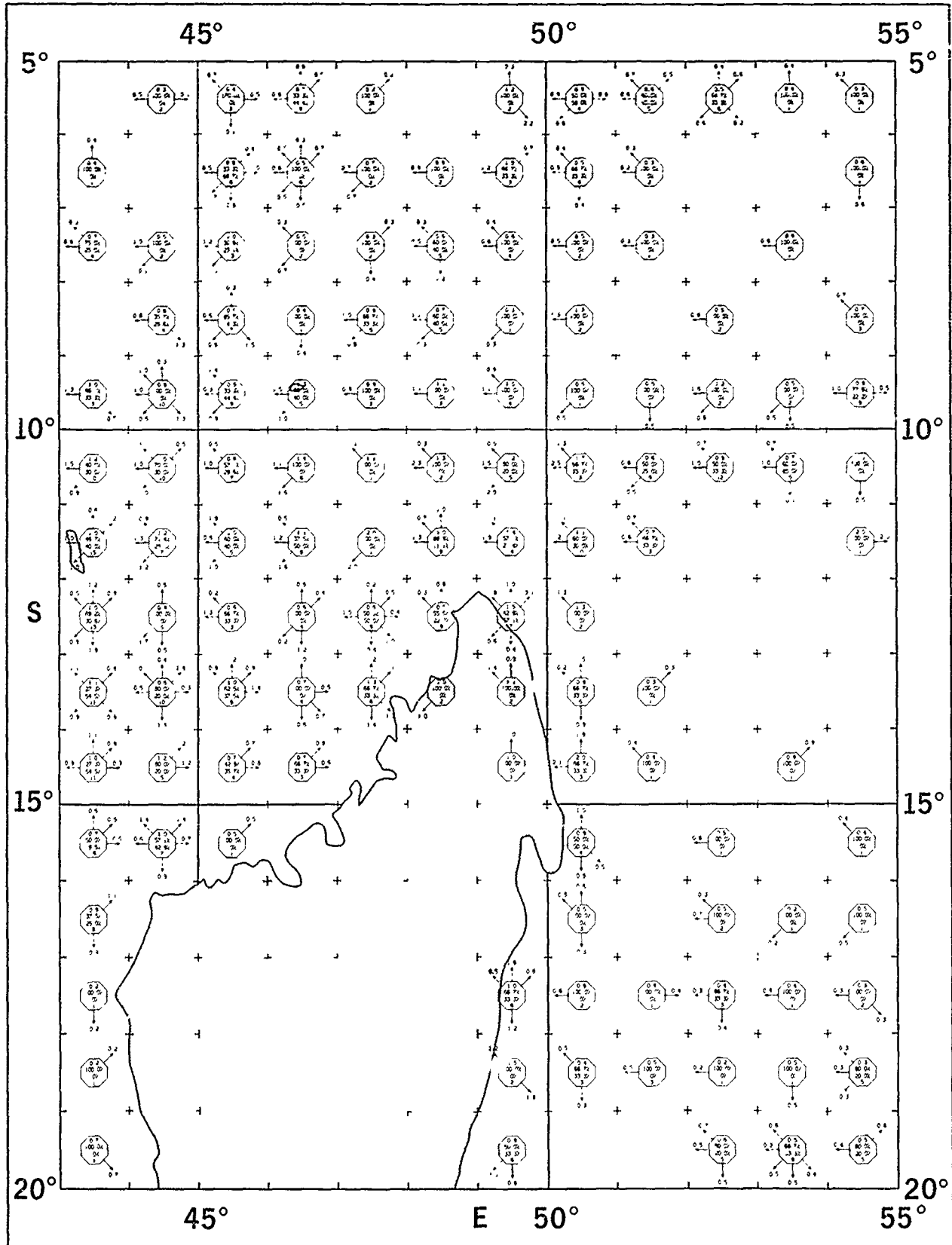
November

# Surface Currents



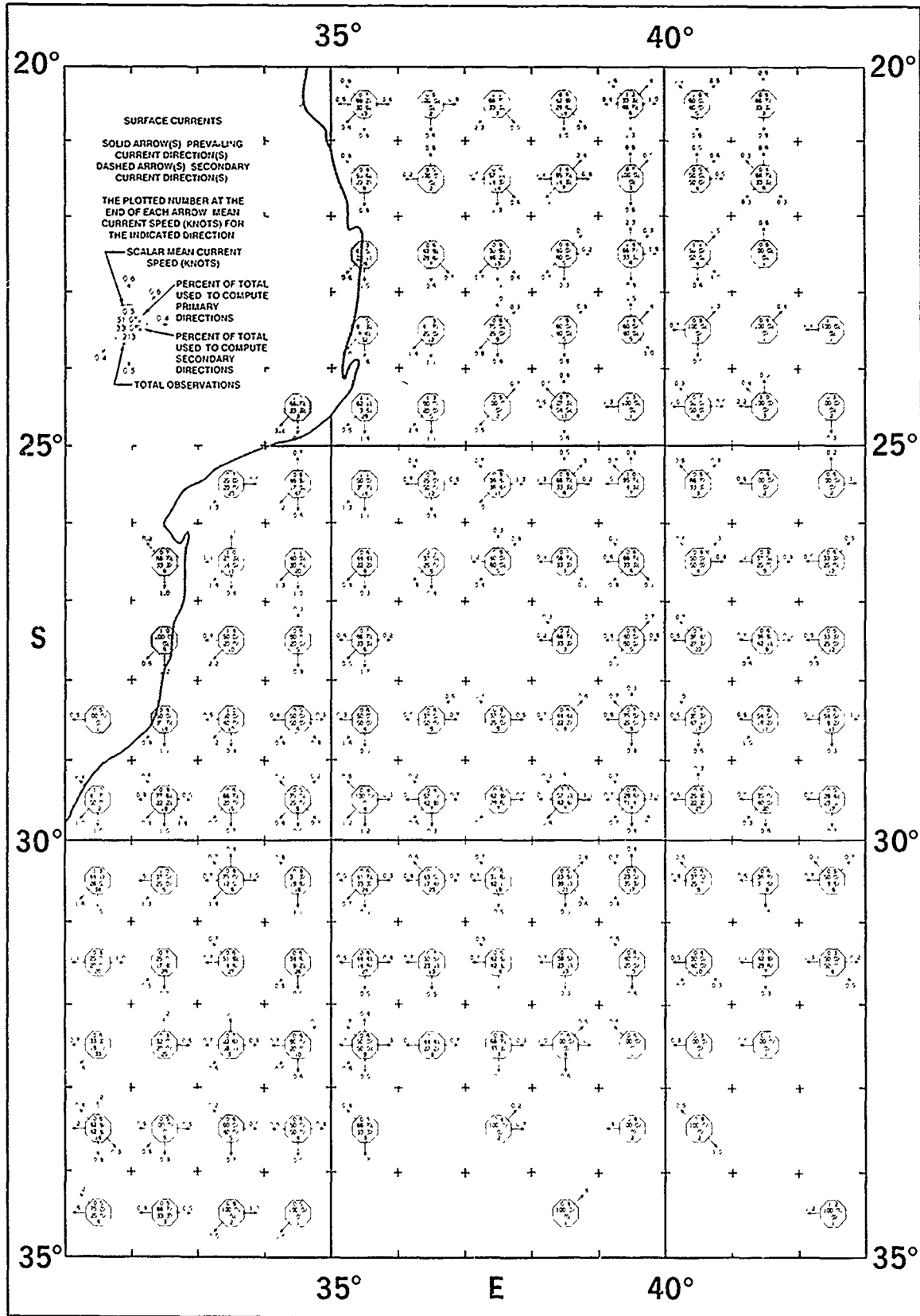
November

Surface Currents



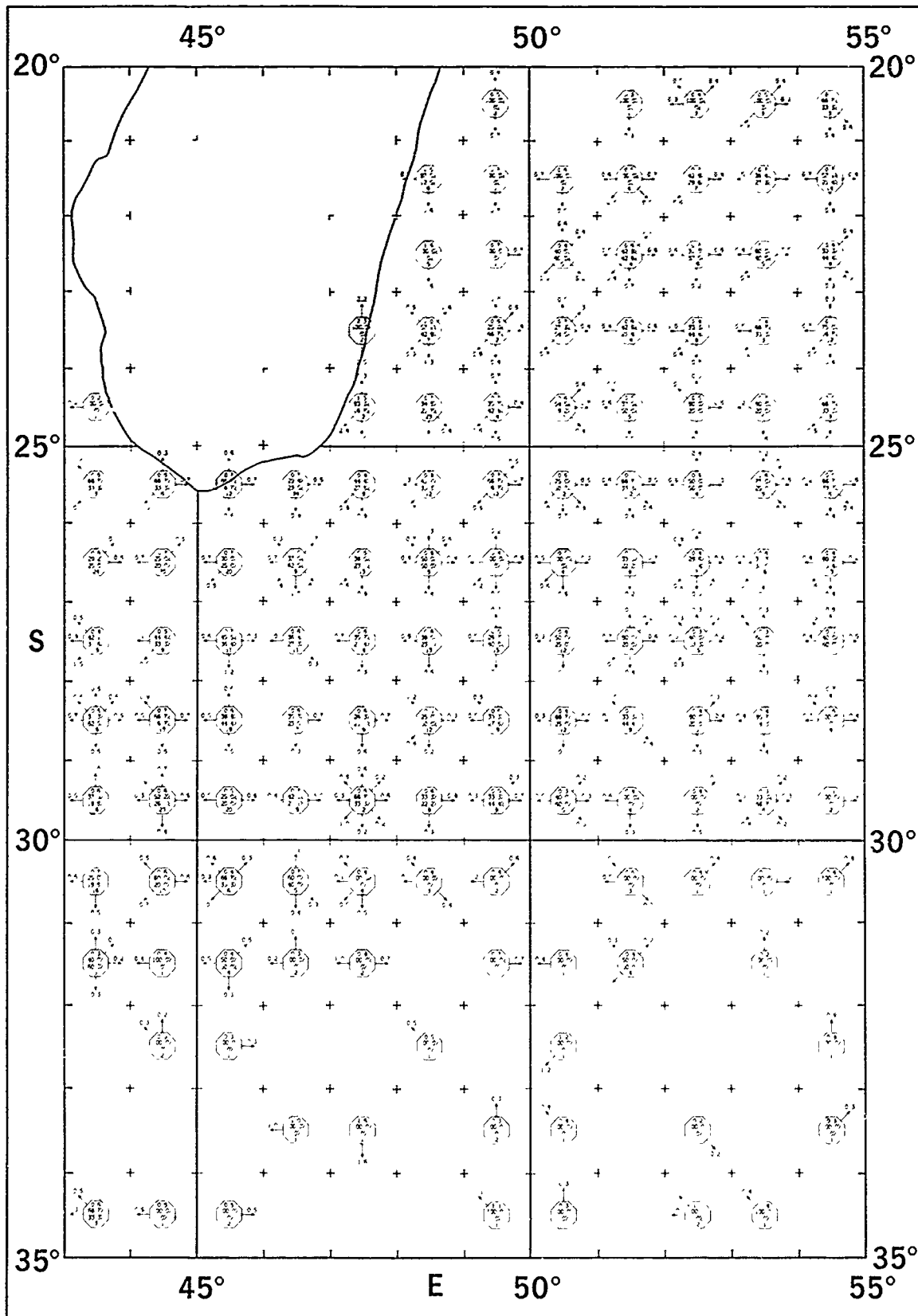
November

Surface Currents



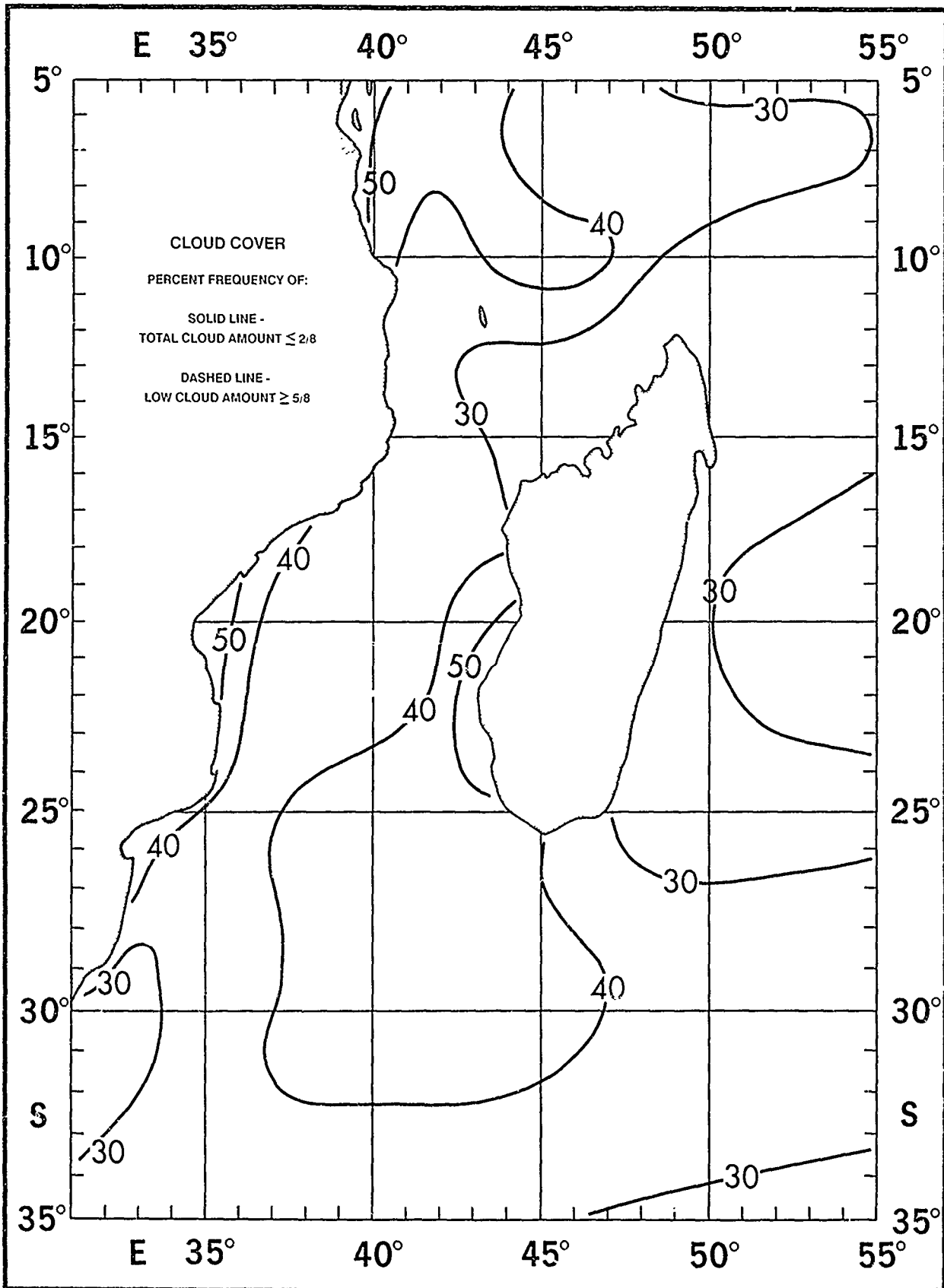
November

Surface Currents



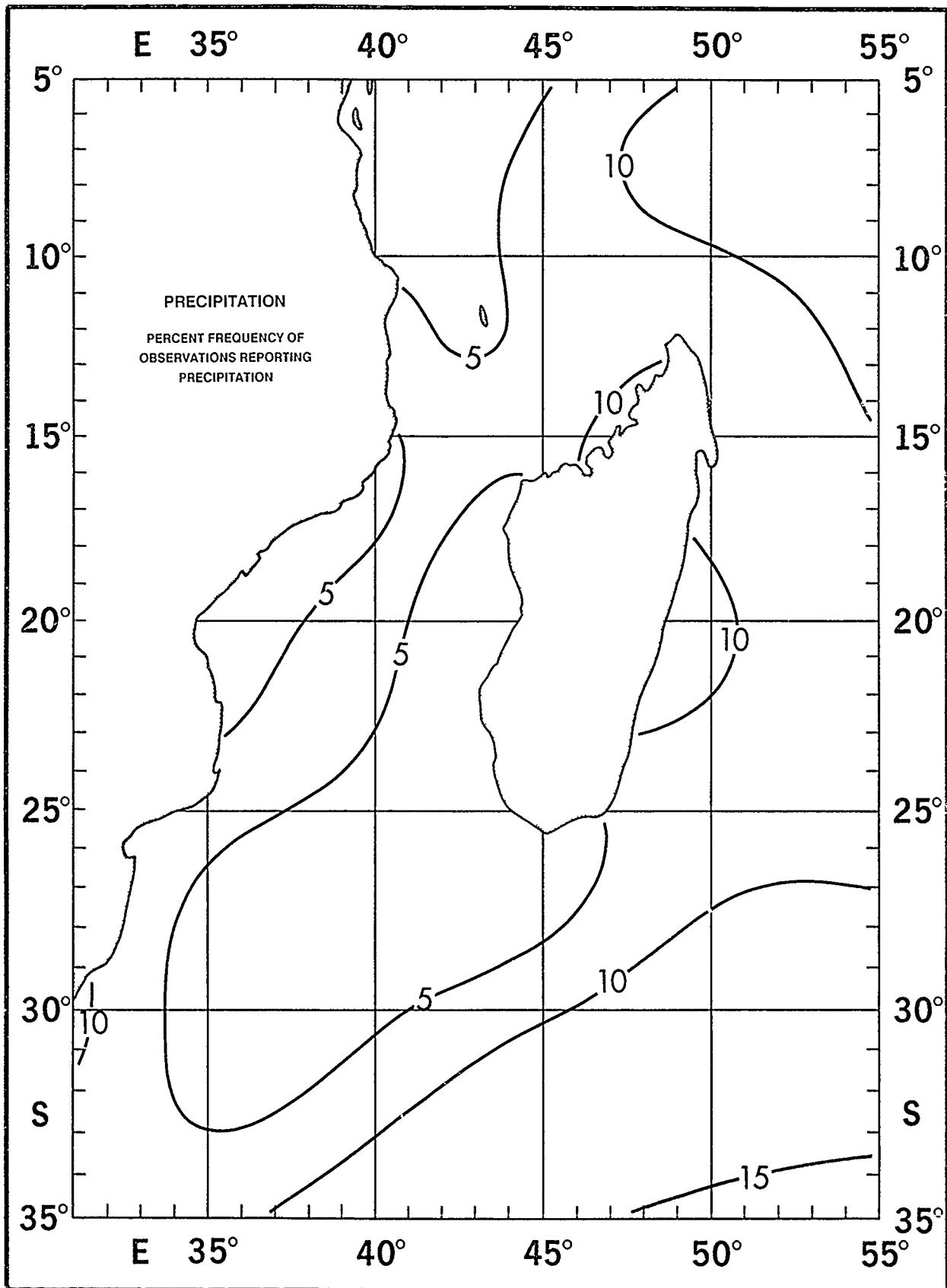
December

Clouds



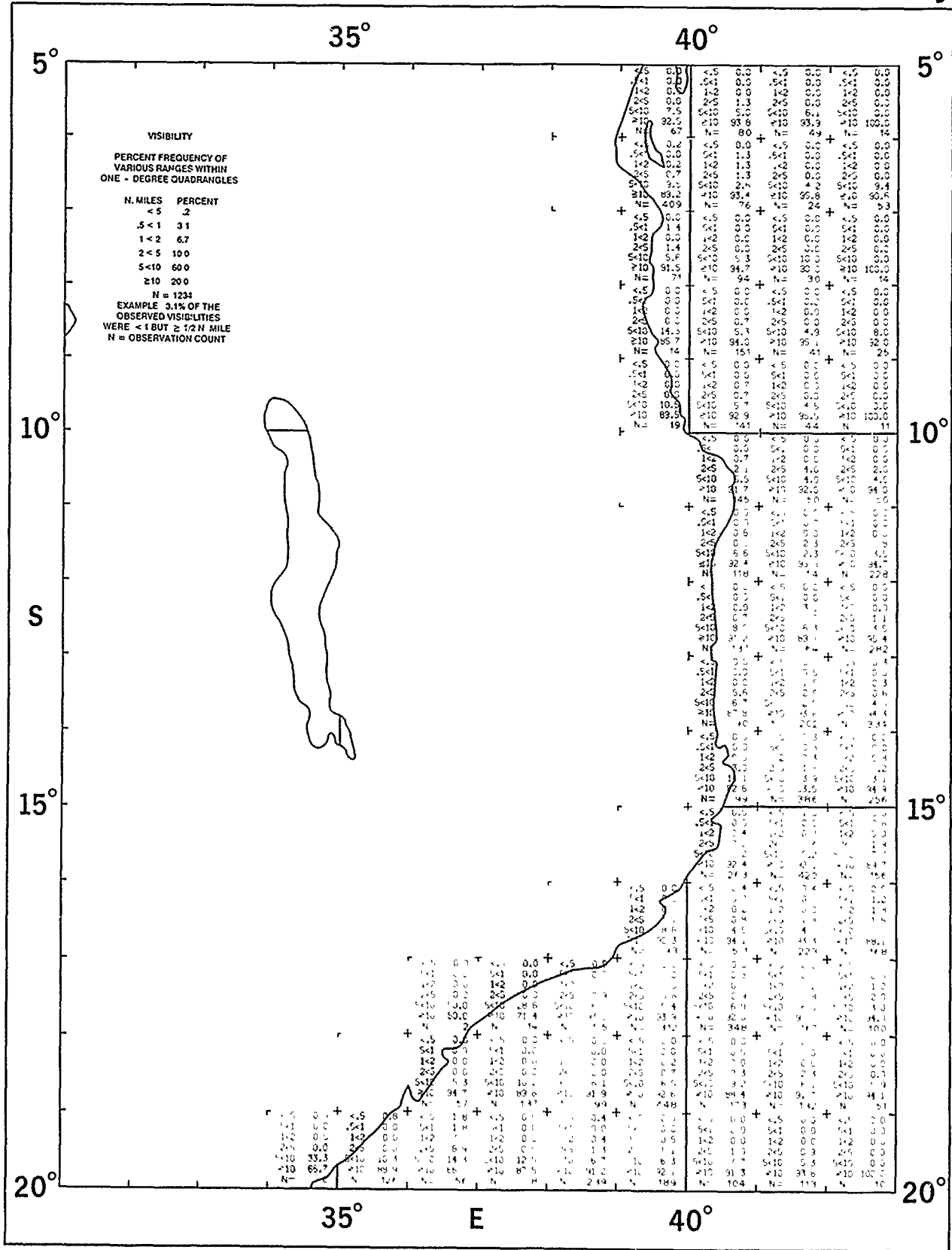
December

Precipitation



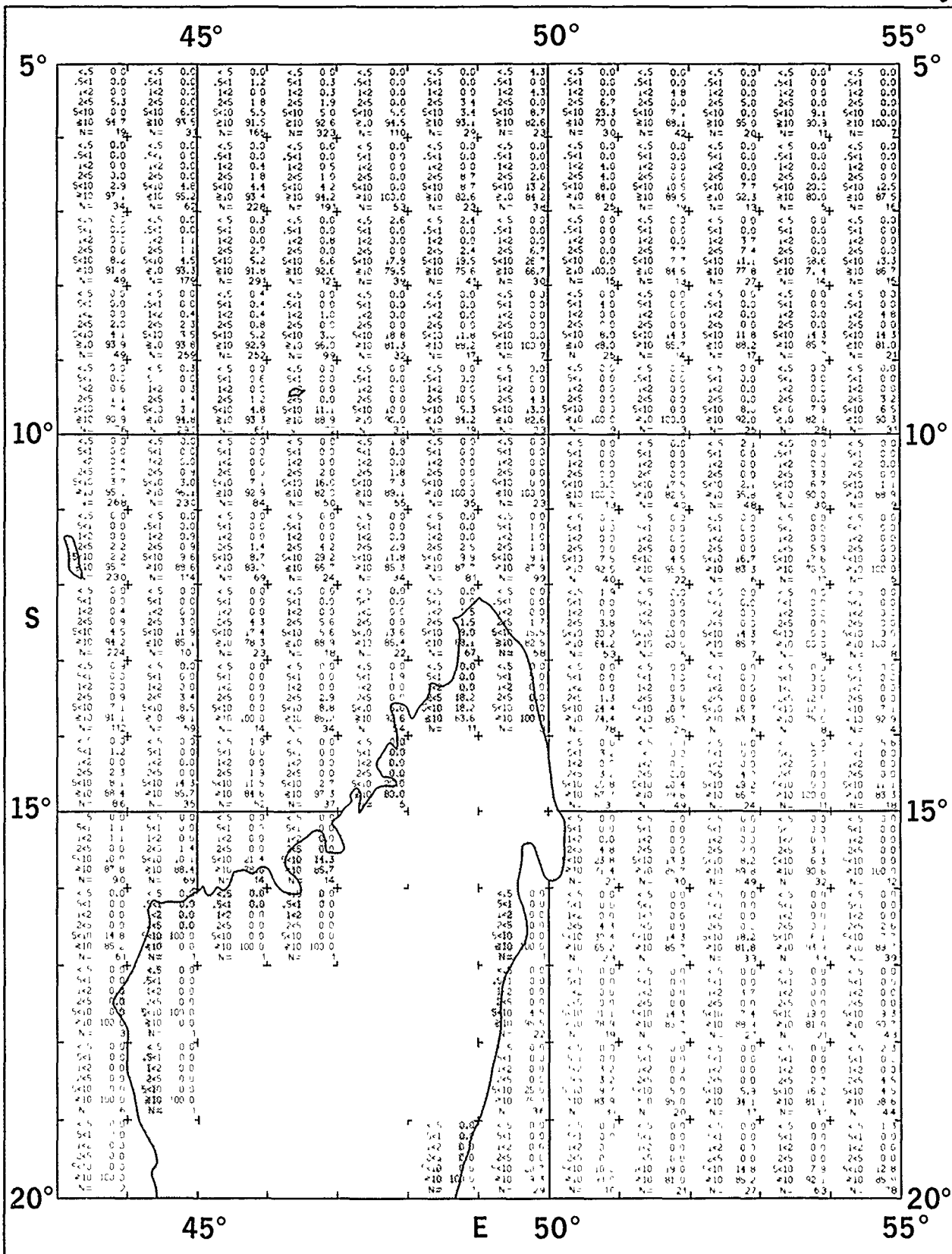
# December

# Visibility



December

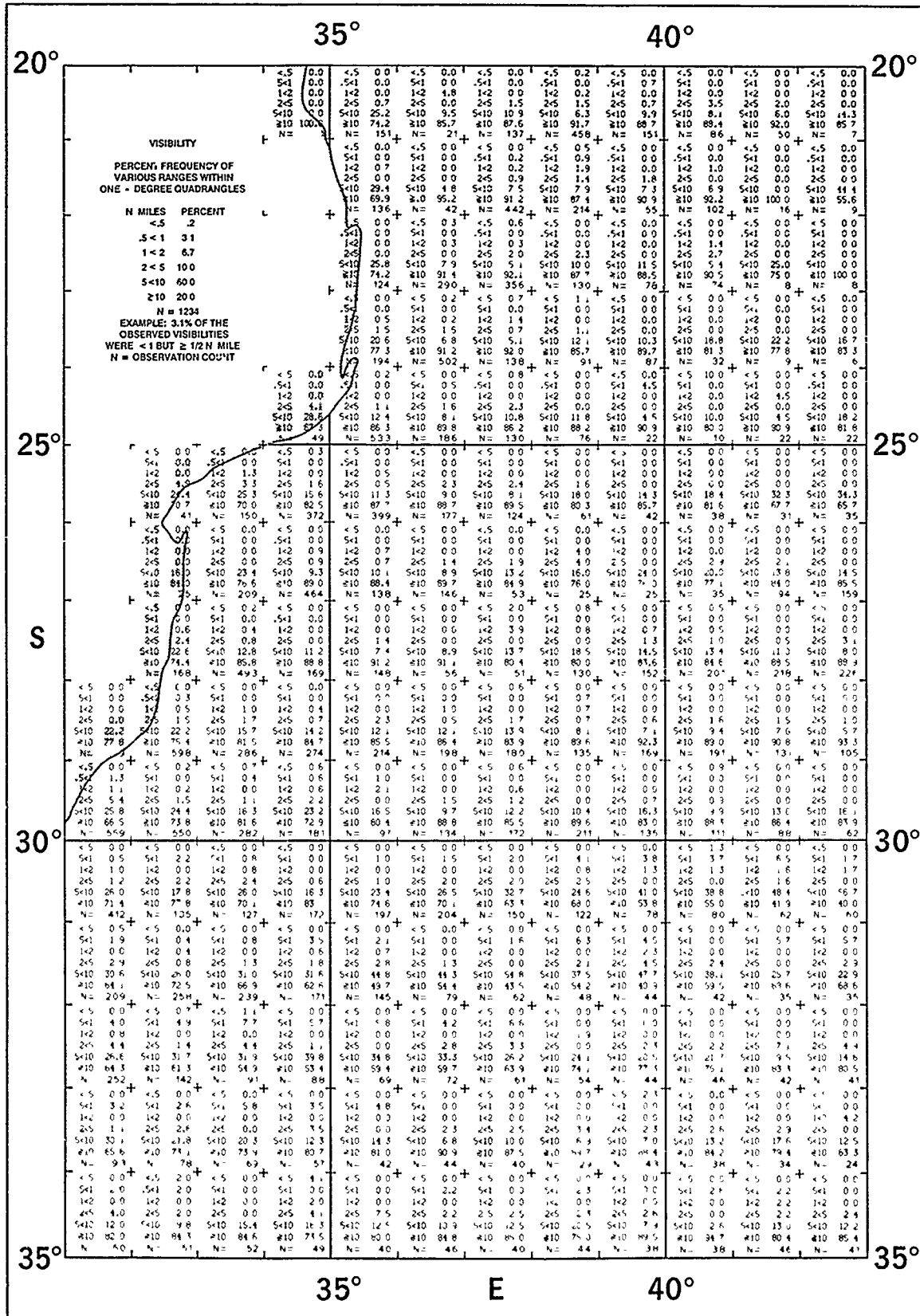
Visibility





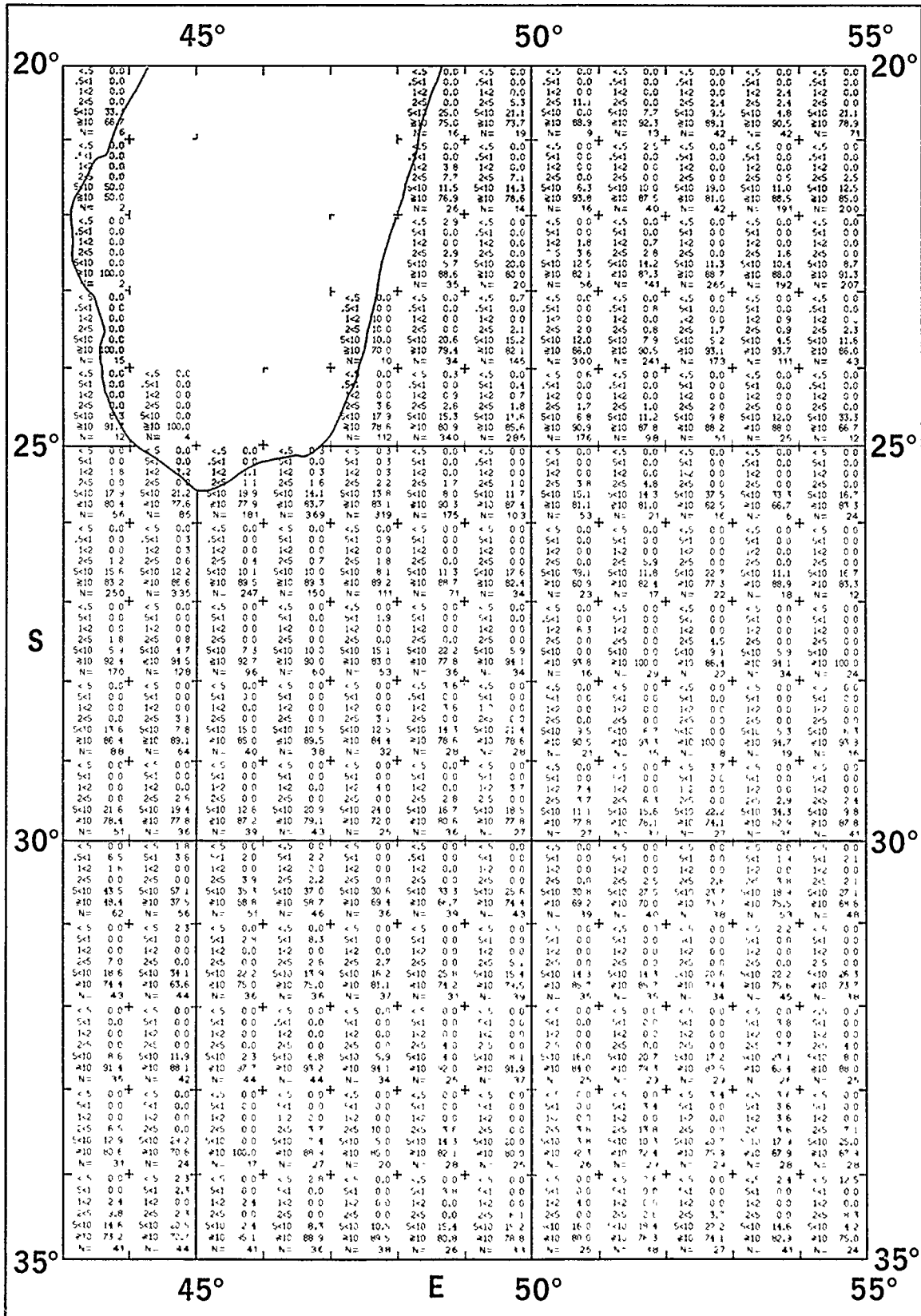
December

Visibility



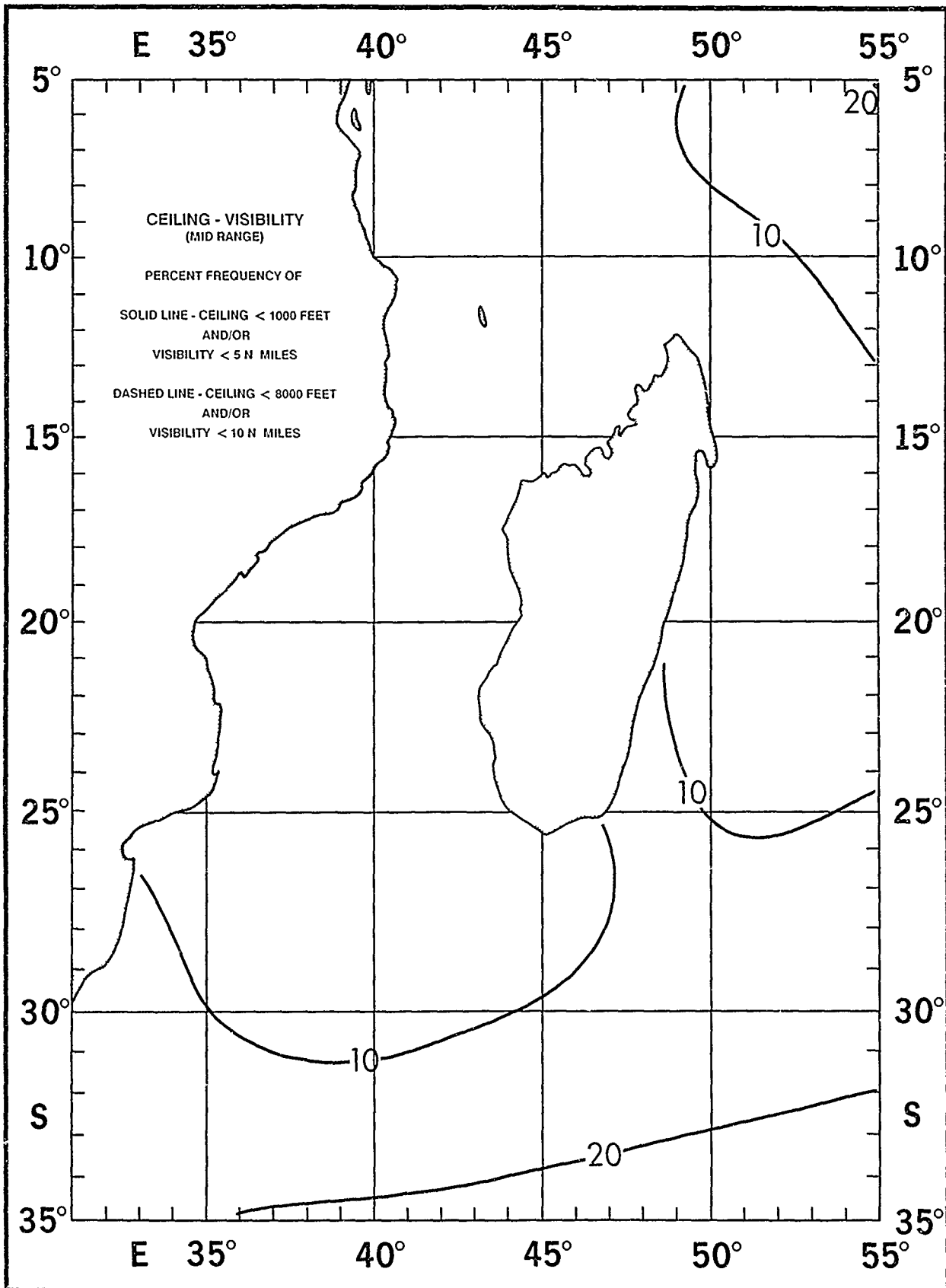
December

Visibility



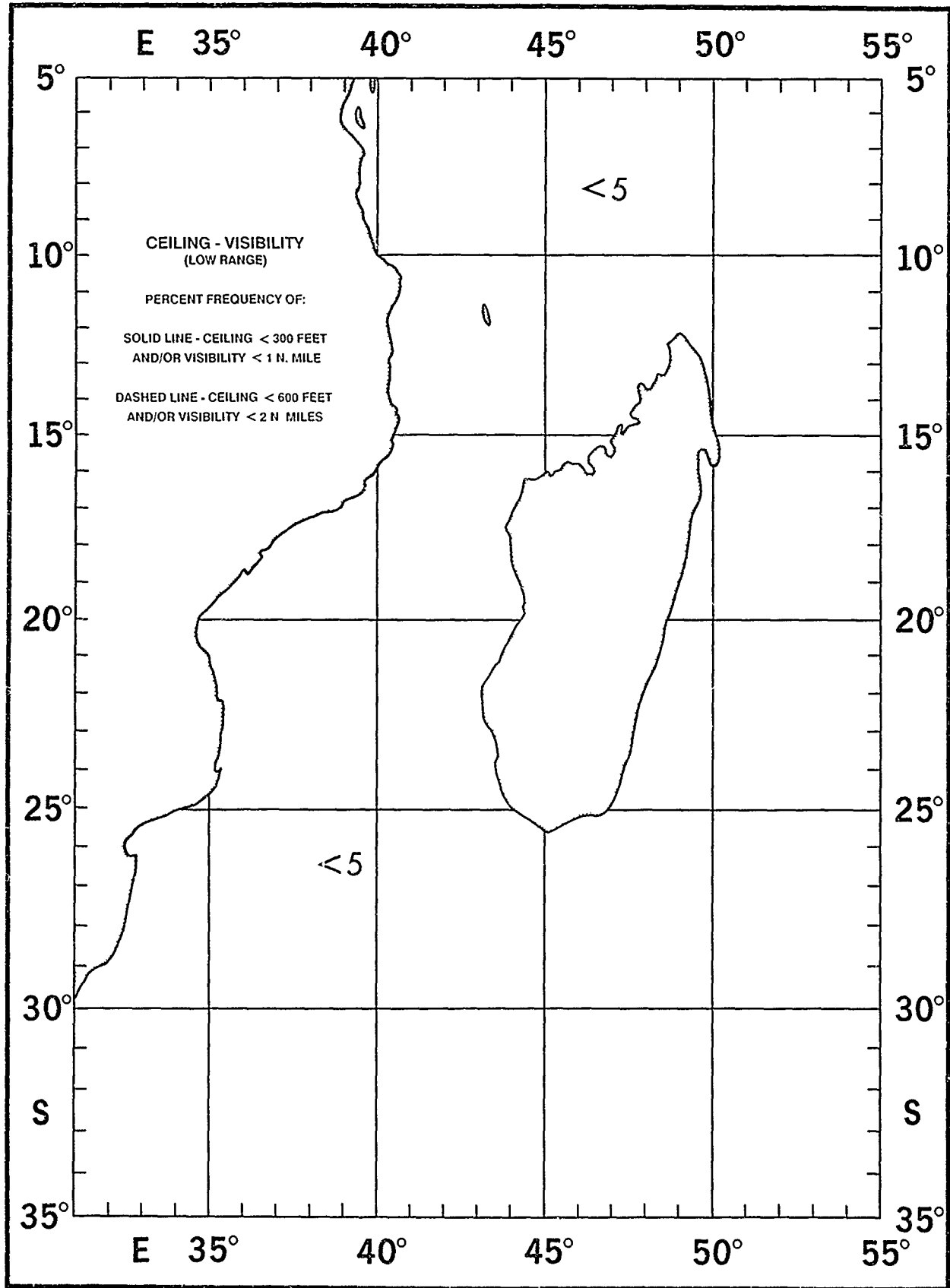
December

Ceiling - Visibility (Mid Range)



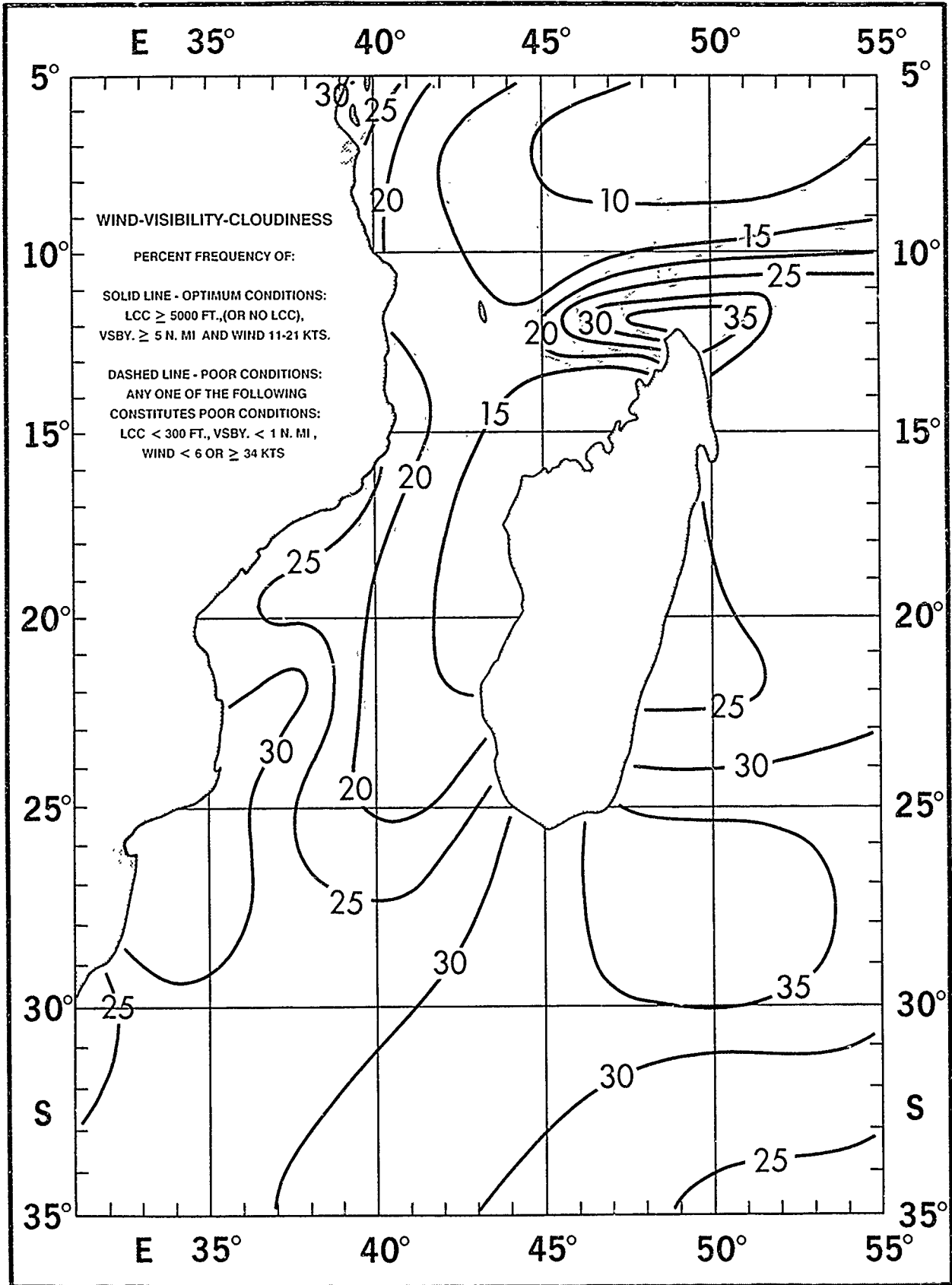
December

Ceiling - Visibility (Low Range)



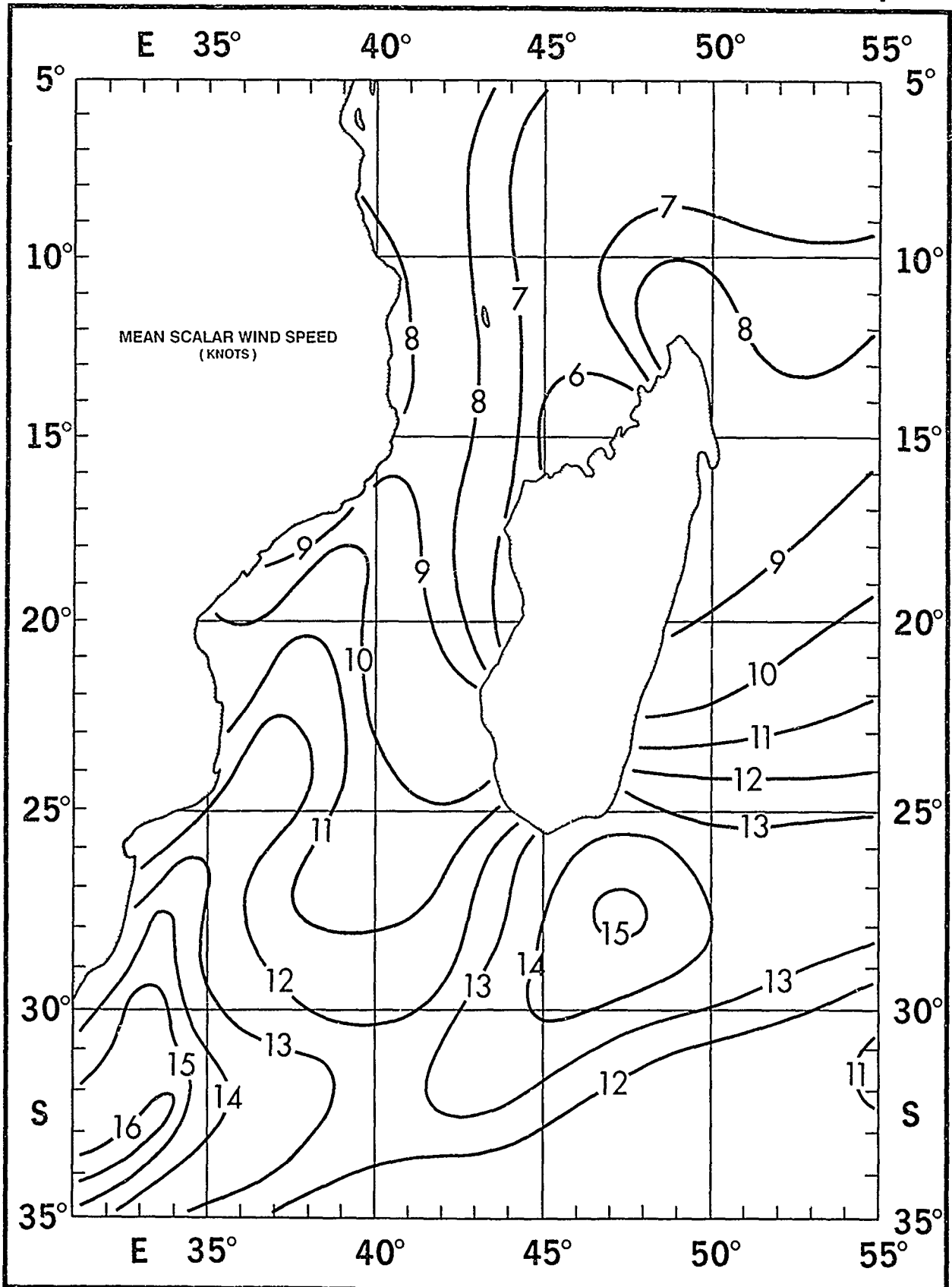
December

Wind - Visibility - Cloudiness



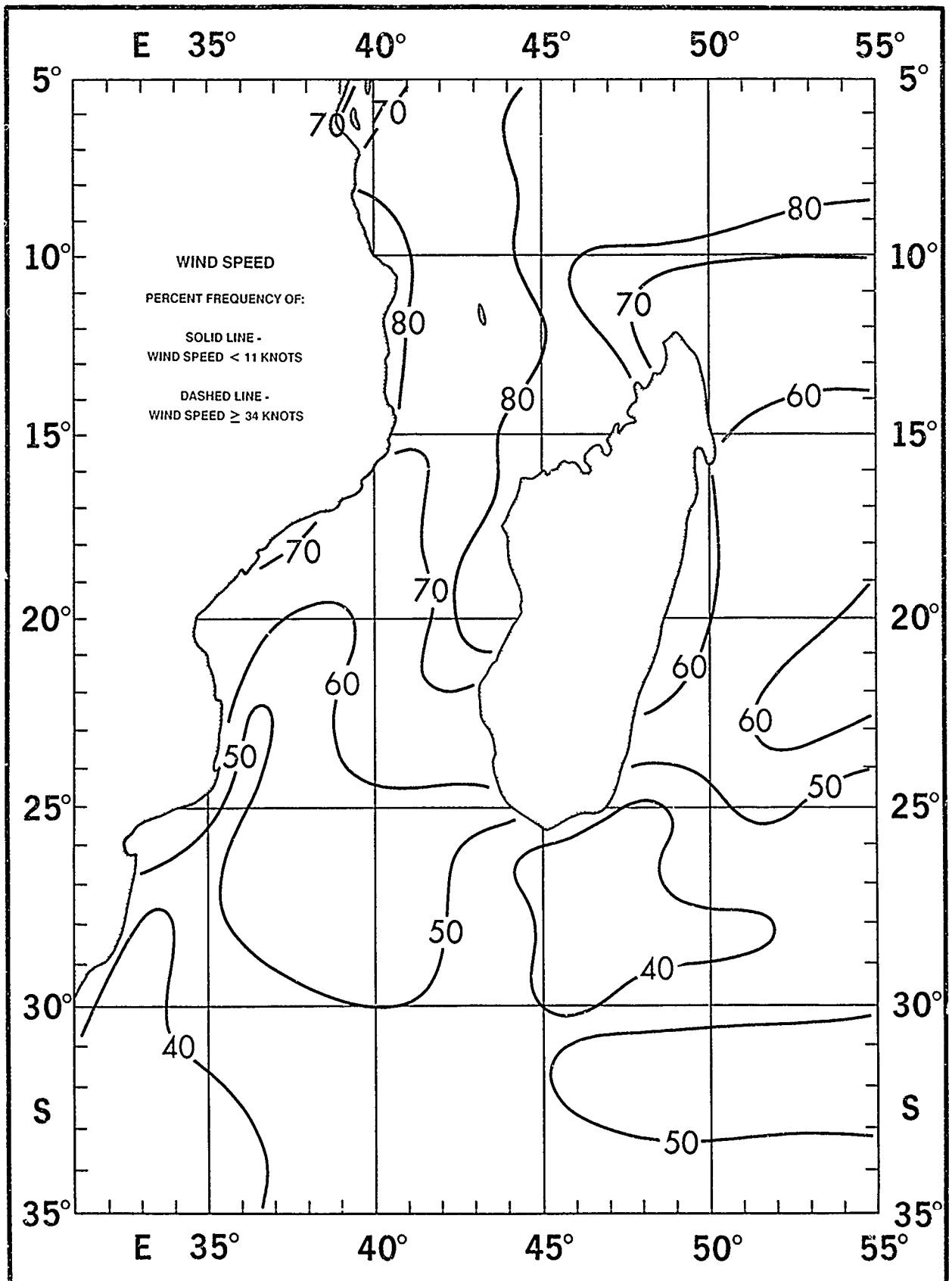
December

Mean Scalar Wind Speed



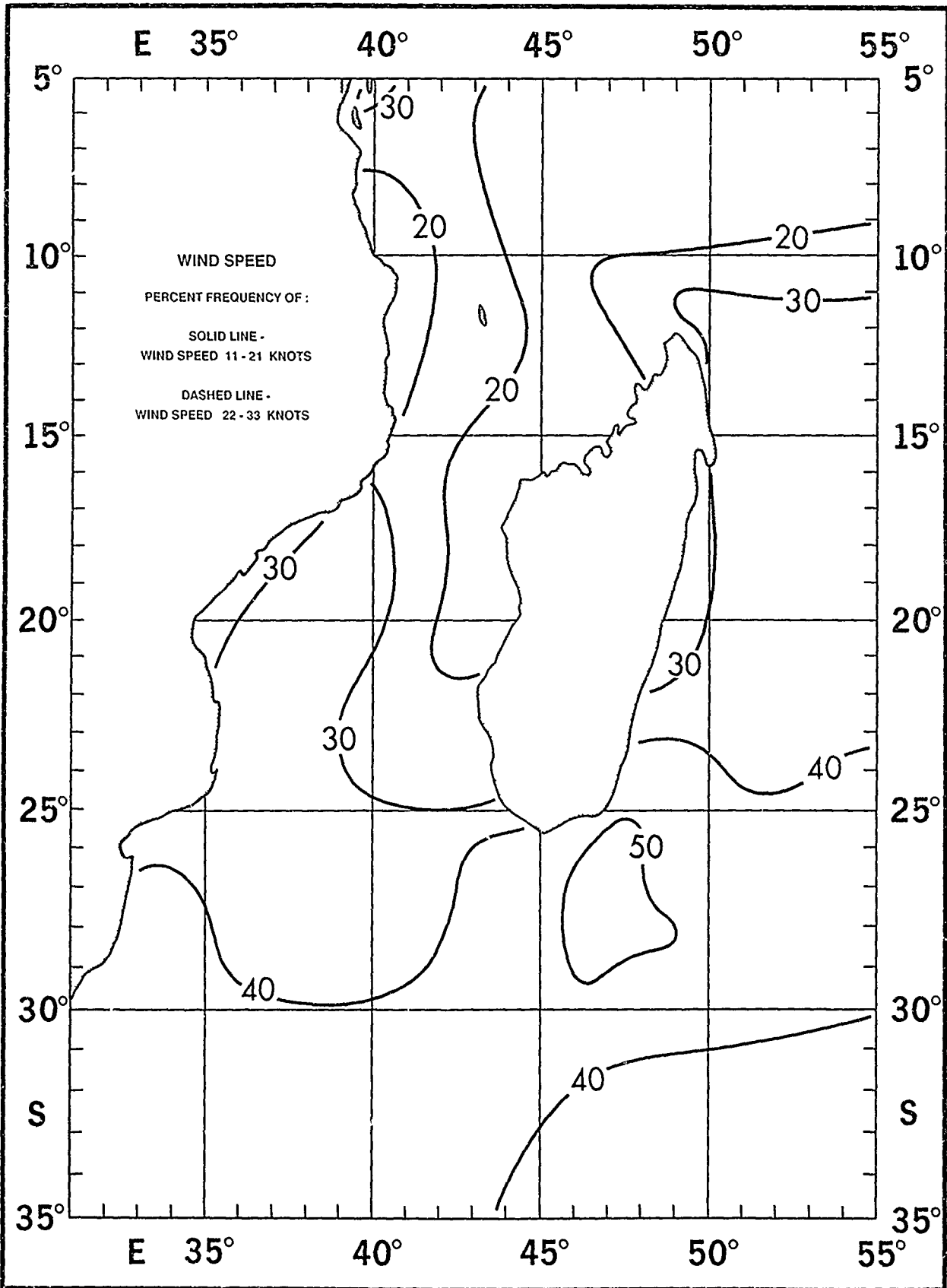
December

Wind Speed  $< 11$  and  $\geq 34$  Knots



December

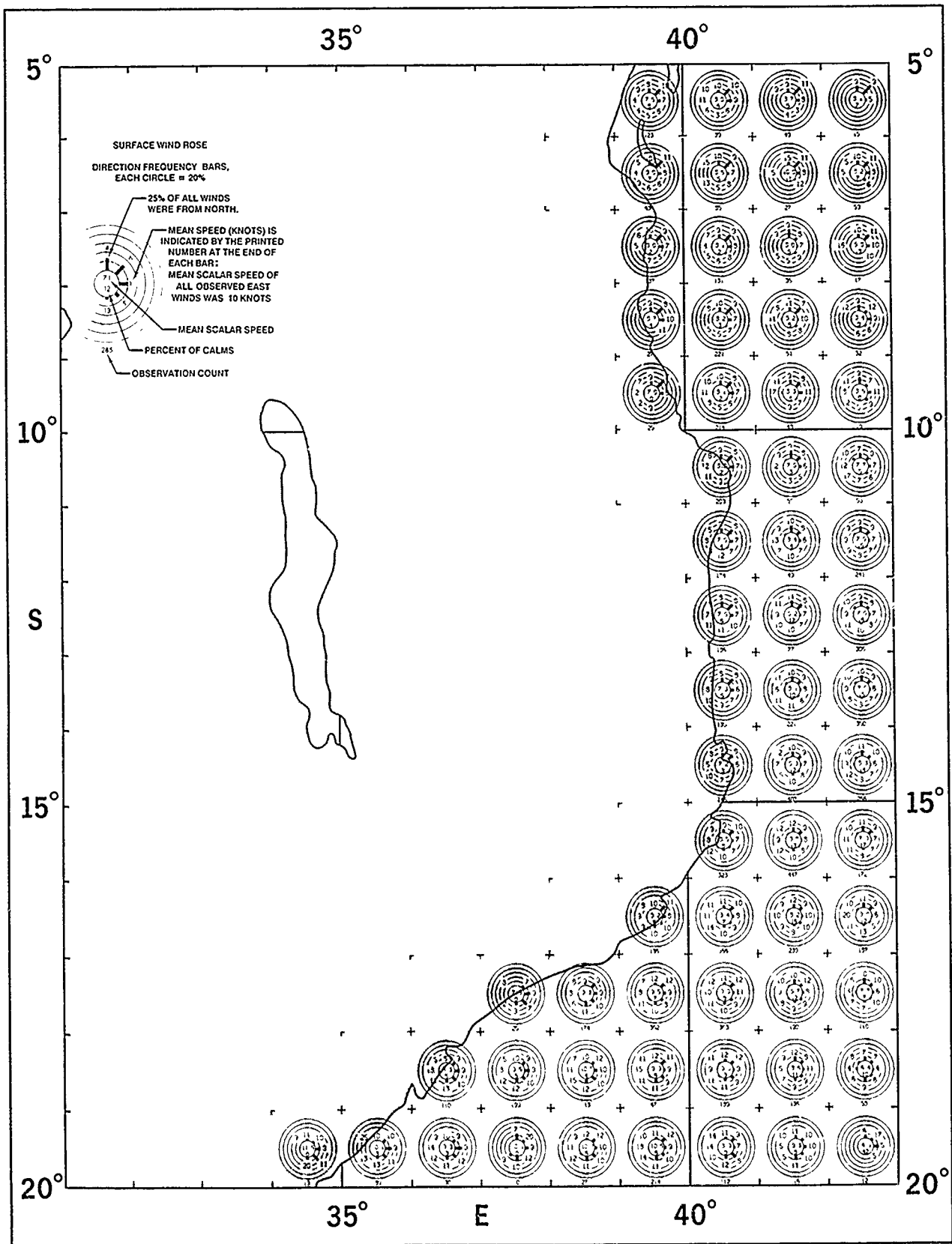
Wind Speed 11 - 21 and 22 - 33 Knots





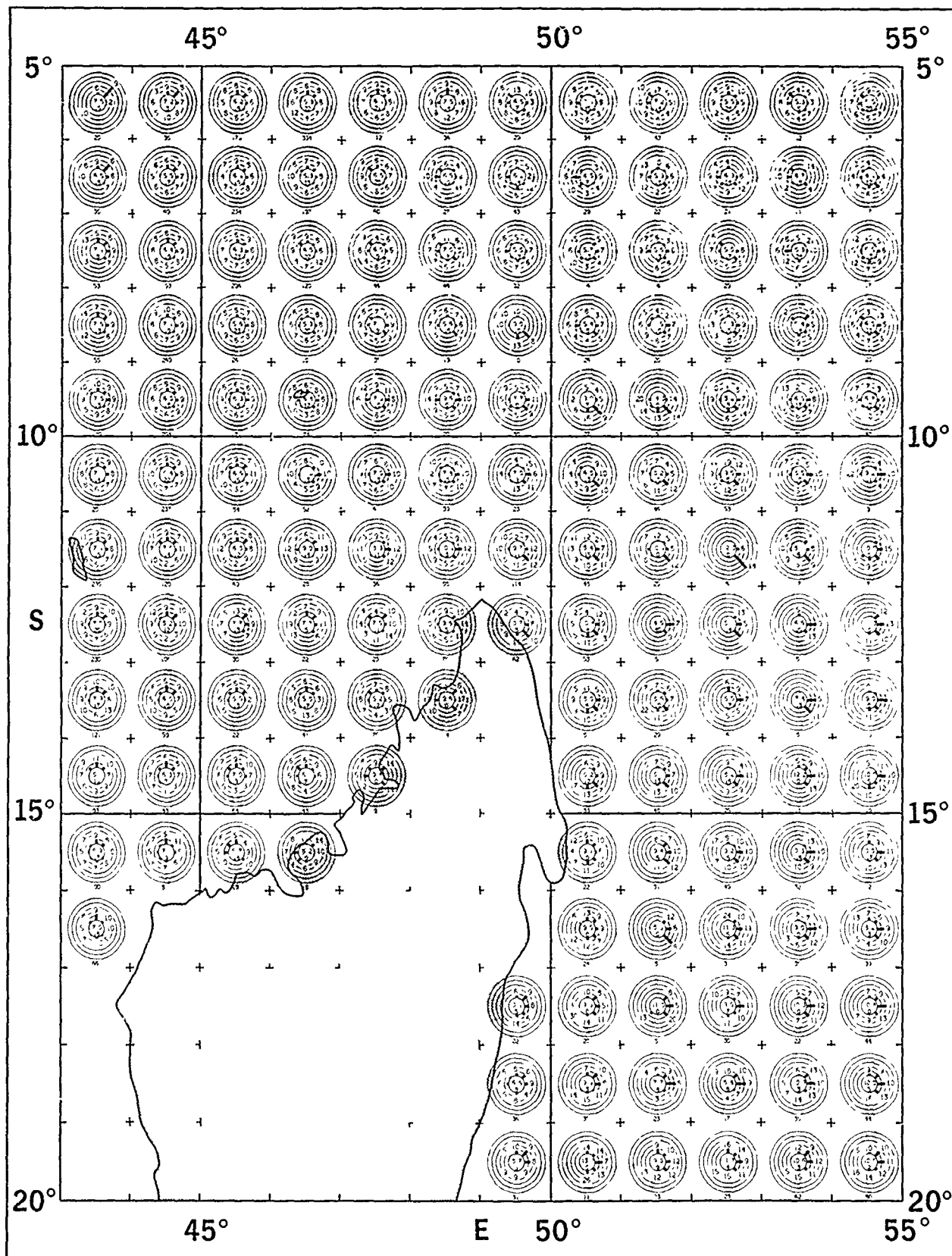
December

Surface Wind Roses



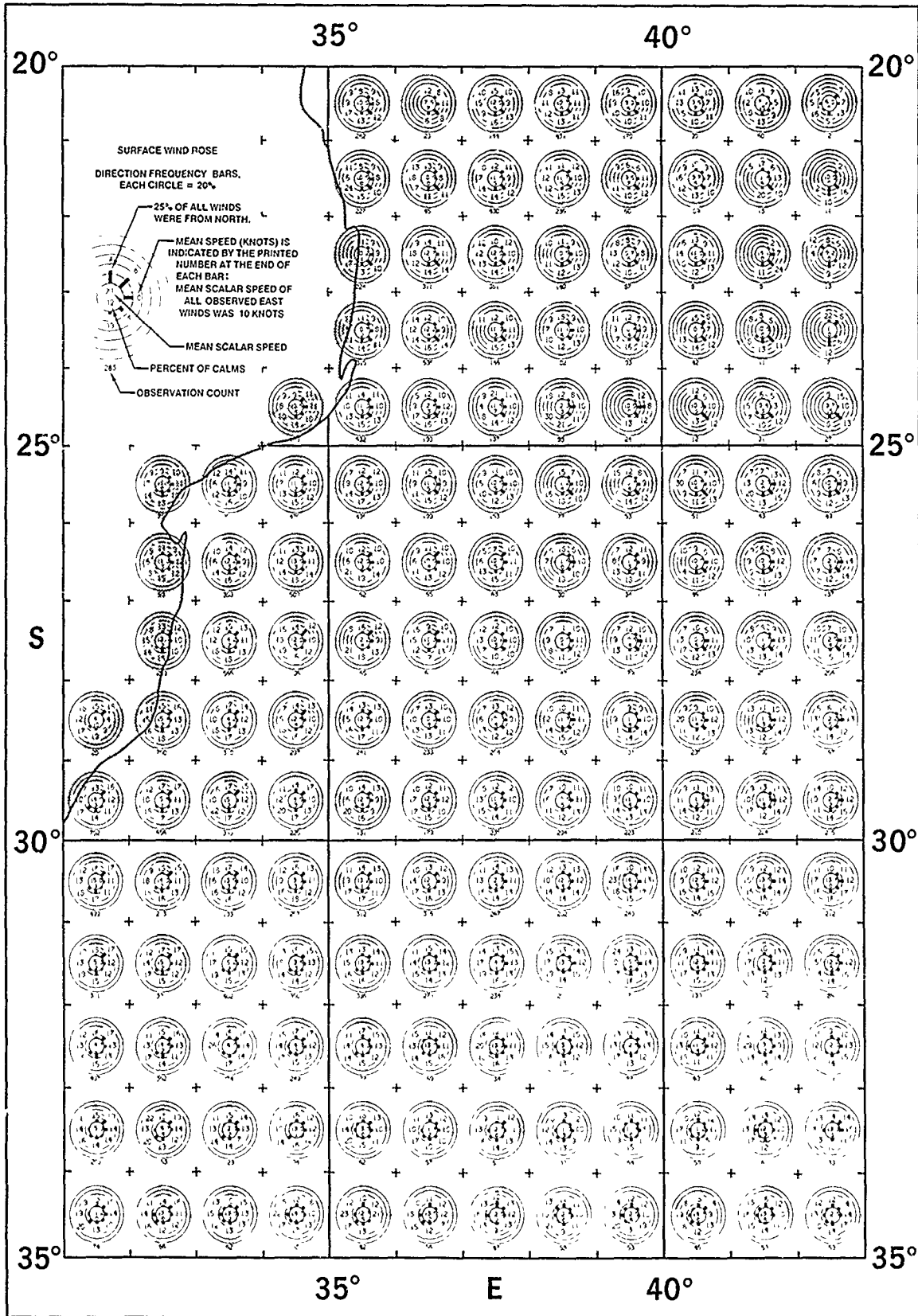
December

Surface Wind Roses



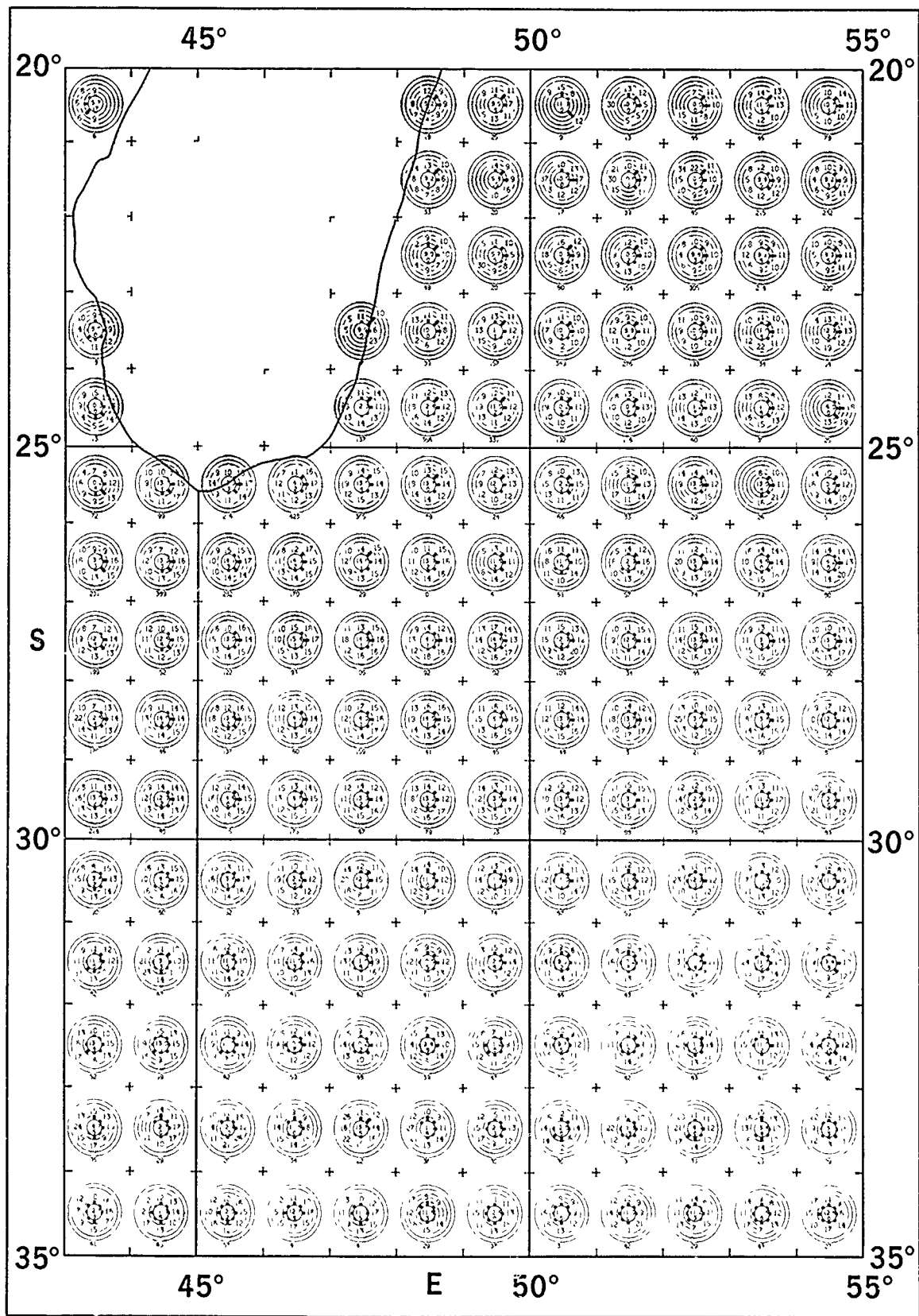
# December

# Surface Wind Roses



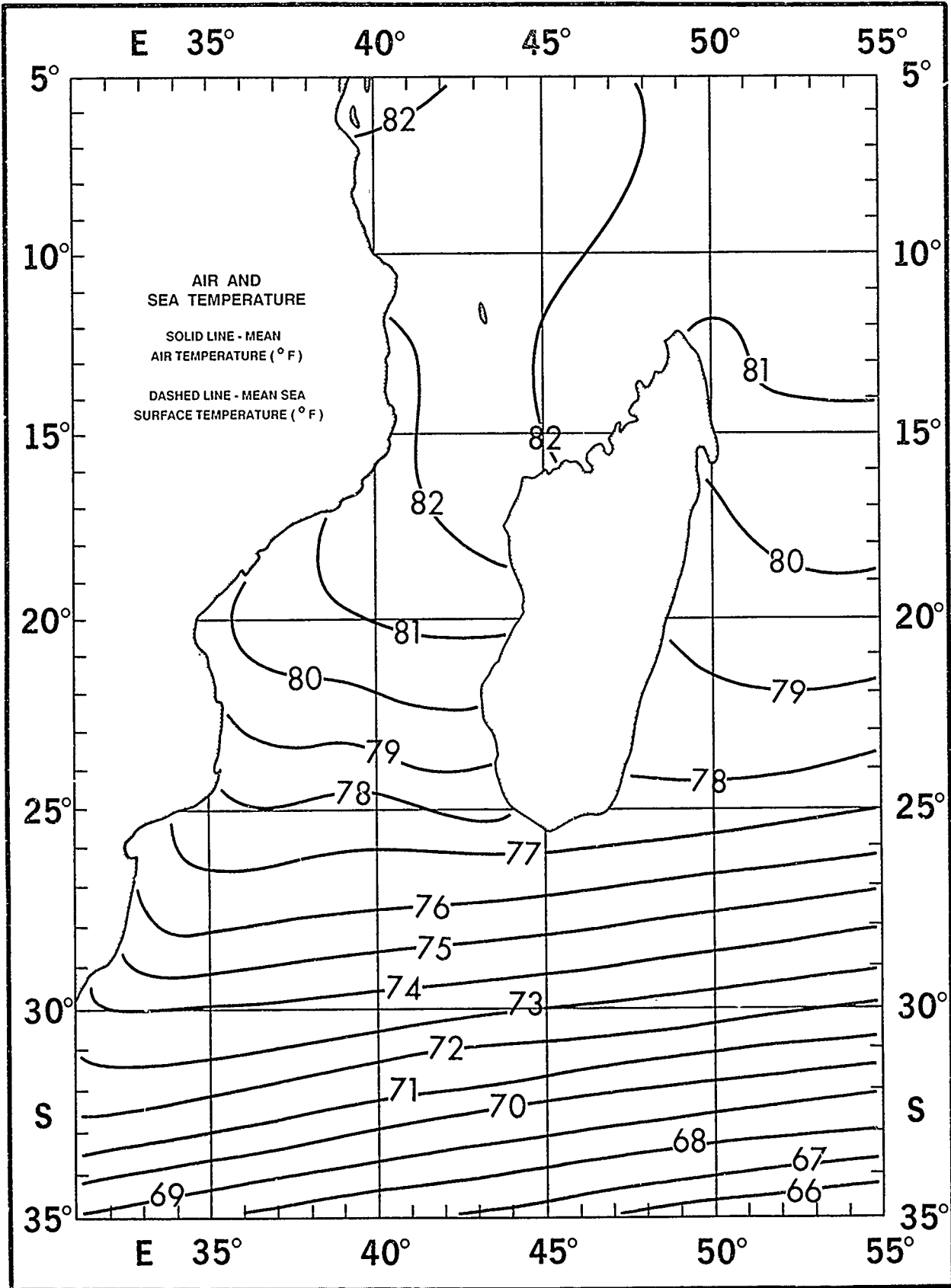
December

Surface Wind Roses



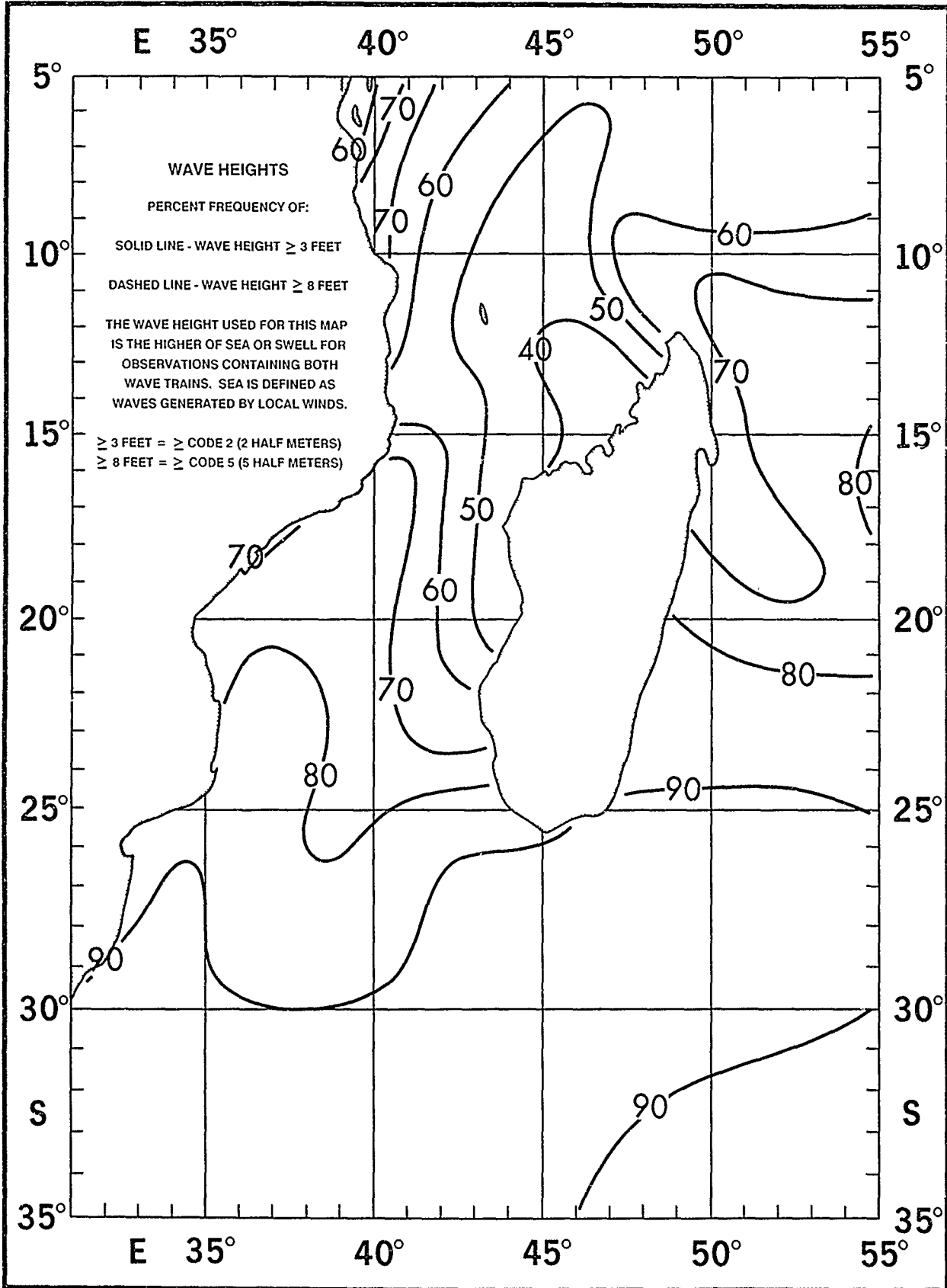
December

Air and Sea Temperature



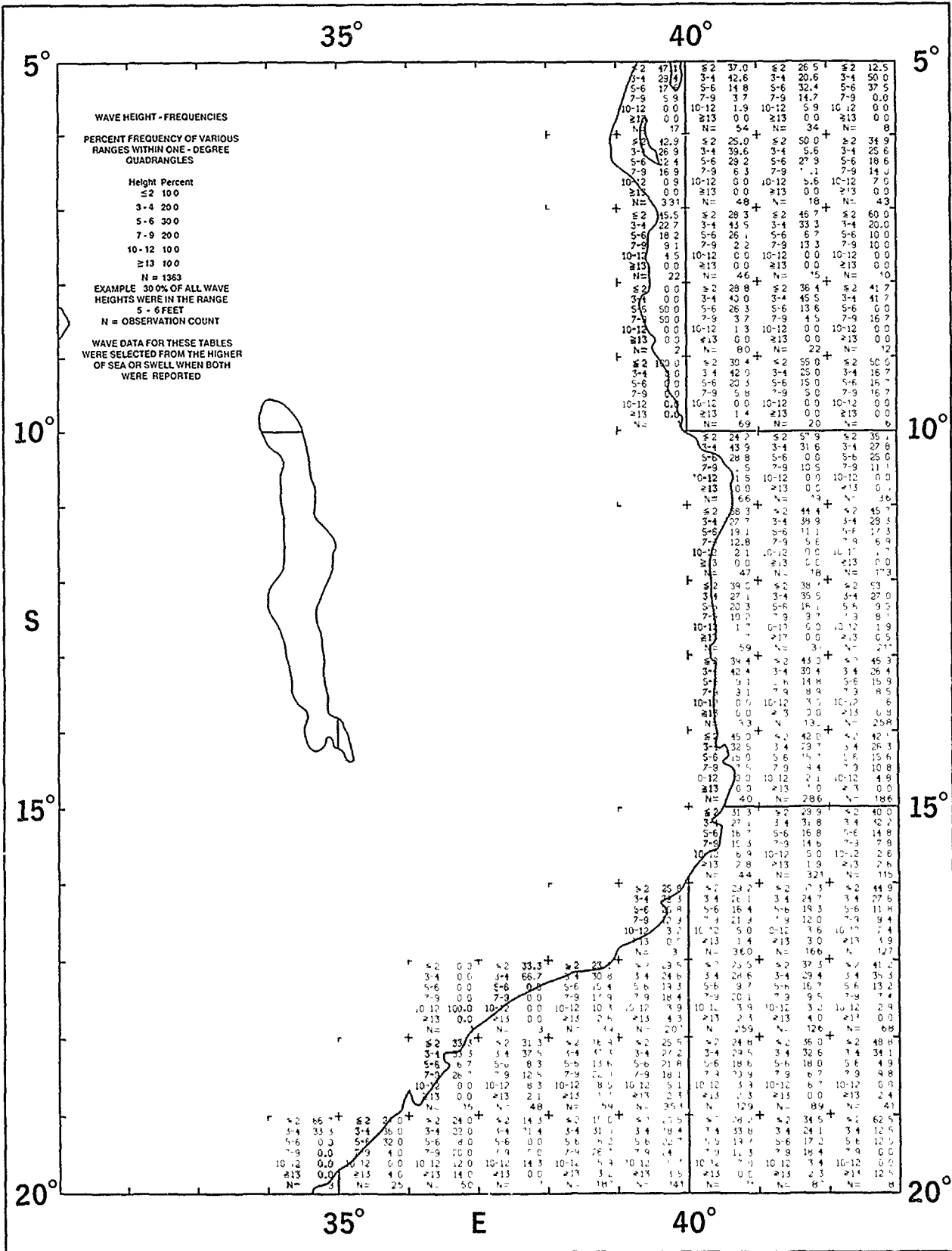
# December

# Wave Height



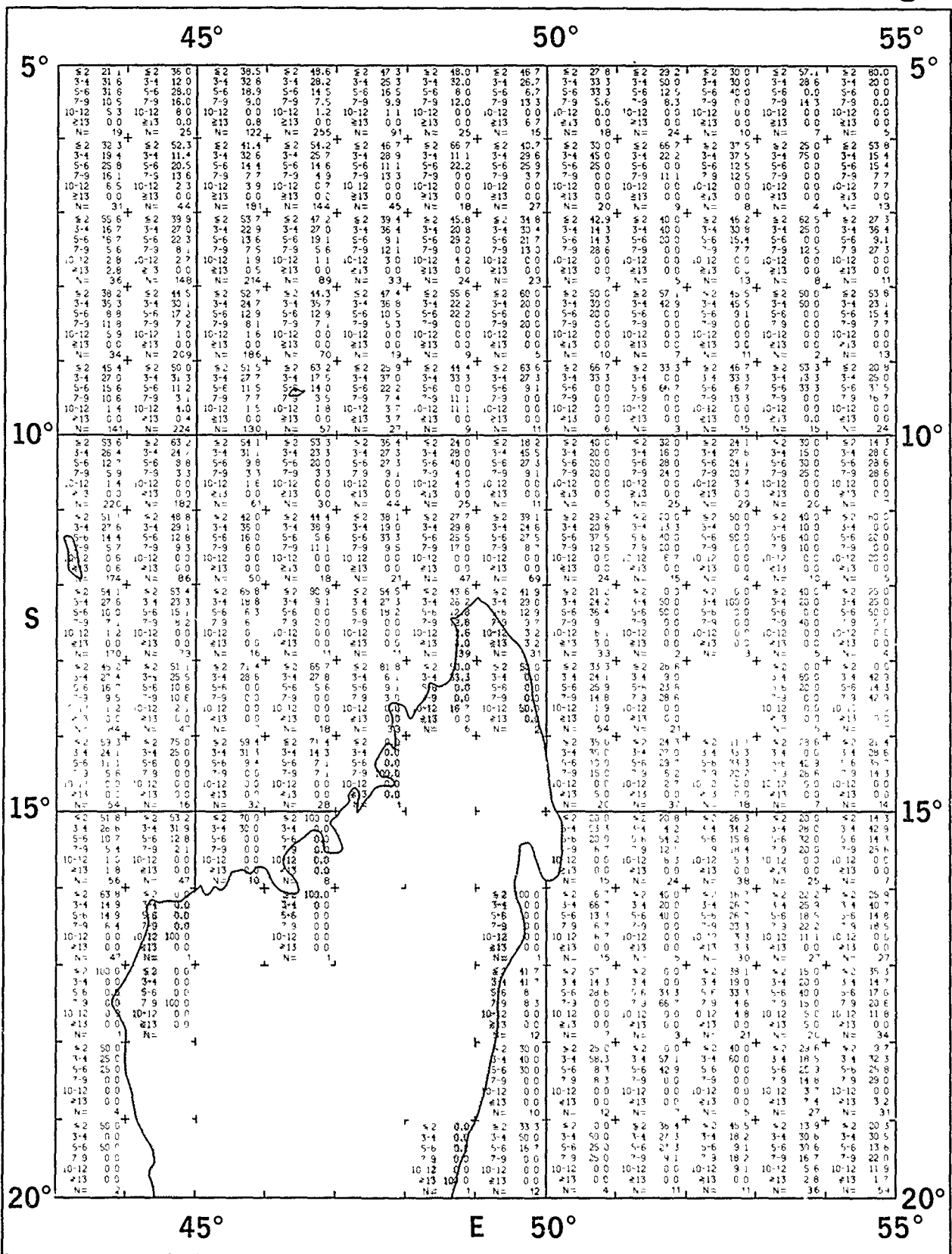
# December

# Wave Height



December

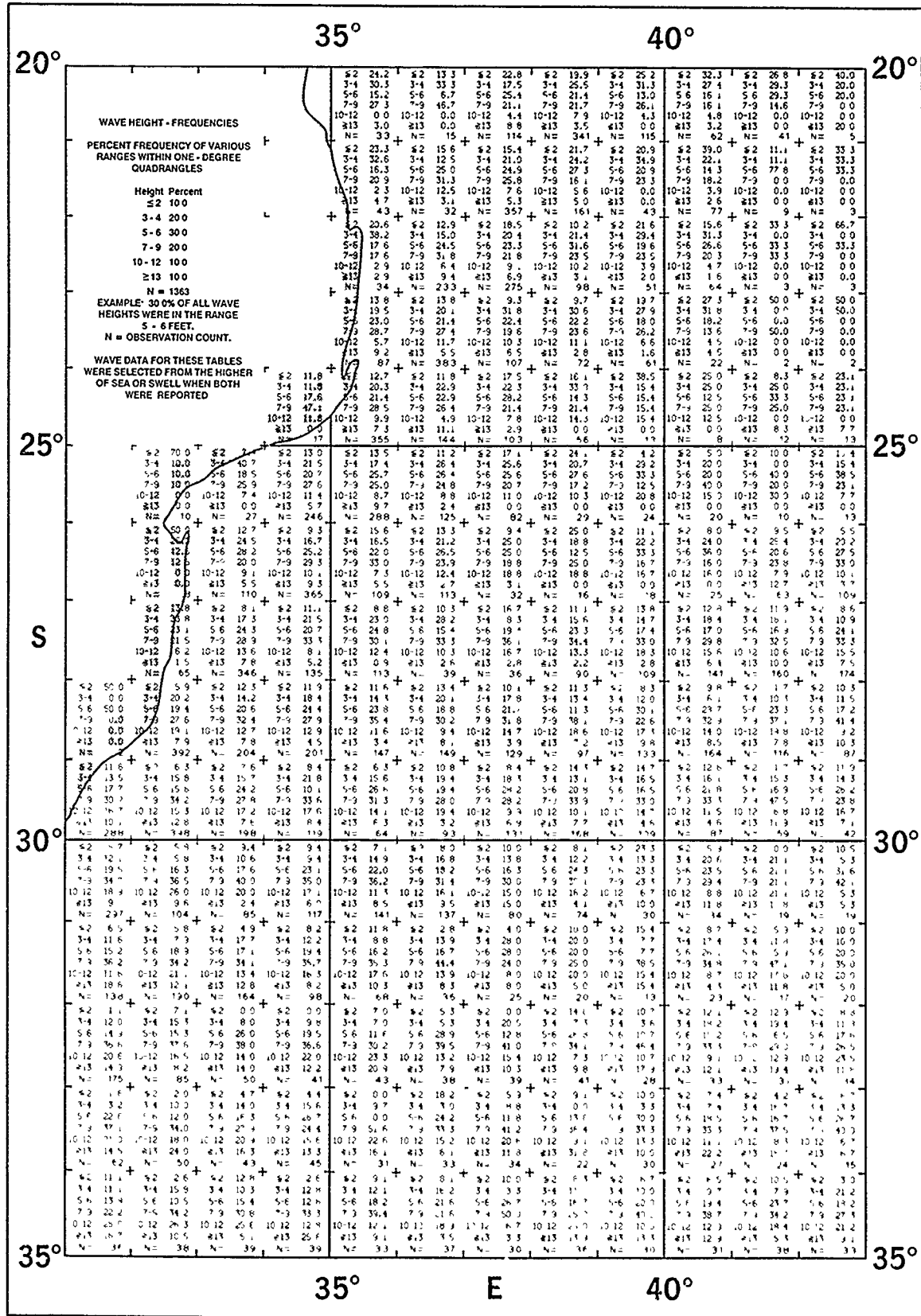
Wave Height





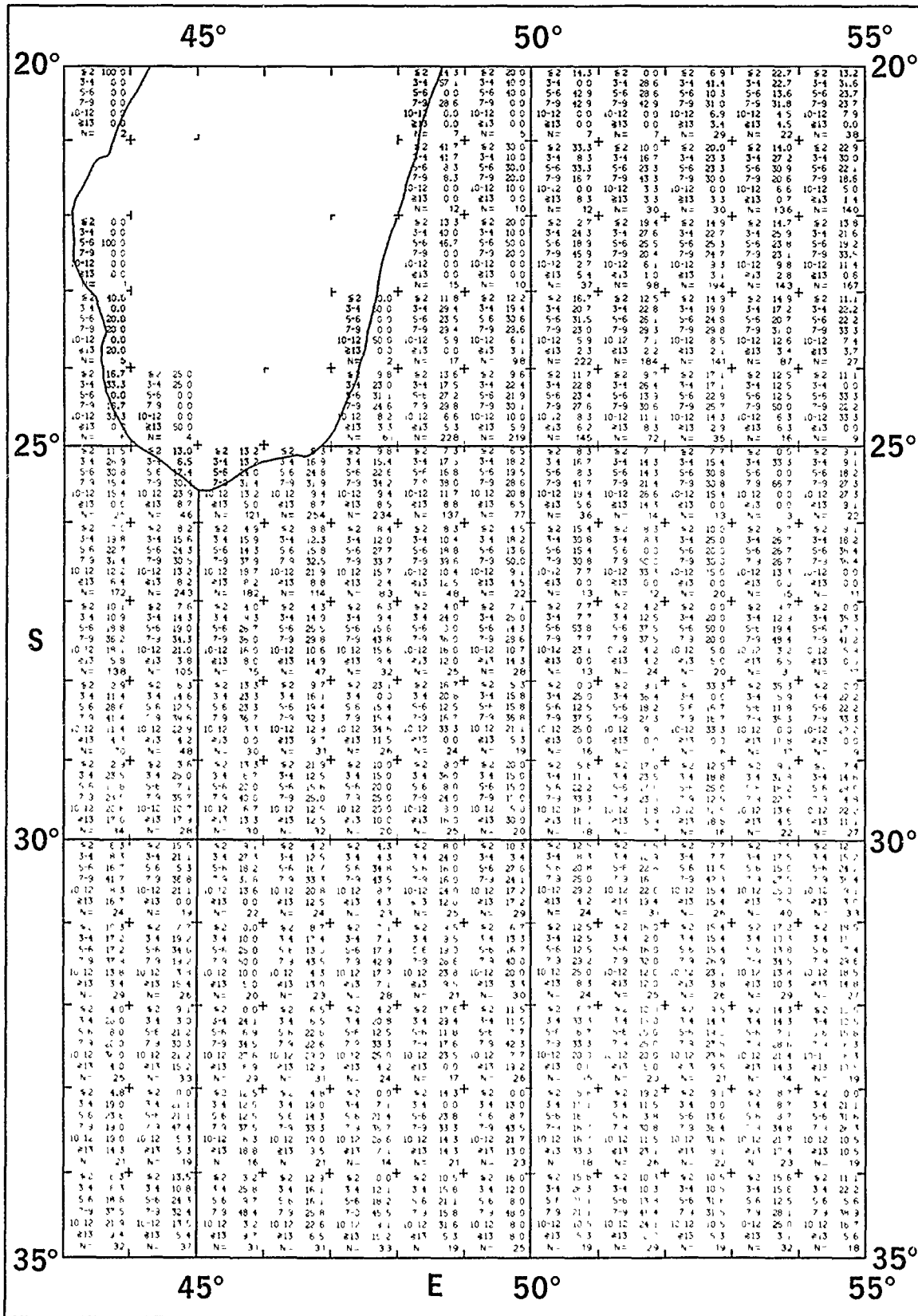
December

Wave Height



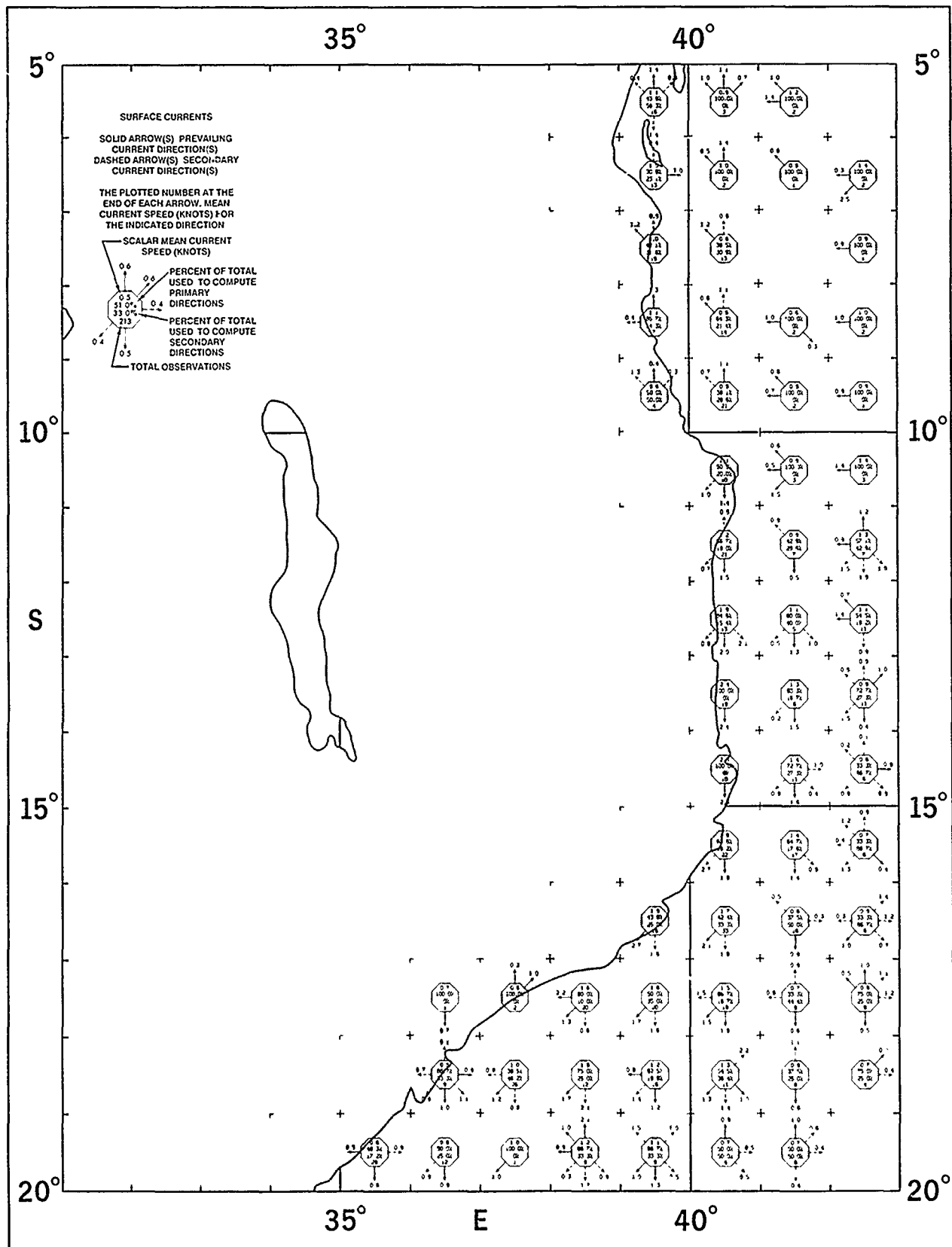
December

Wave Height



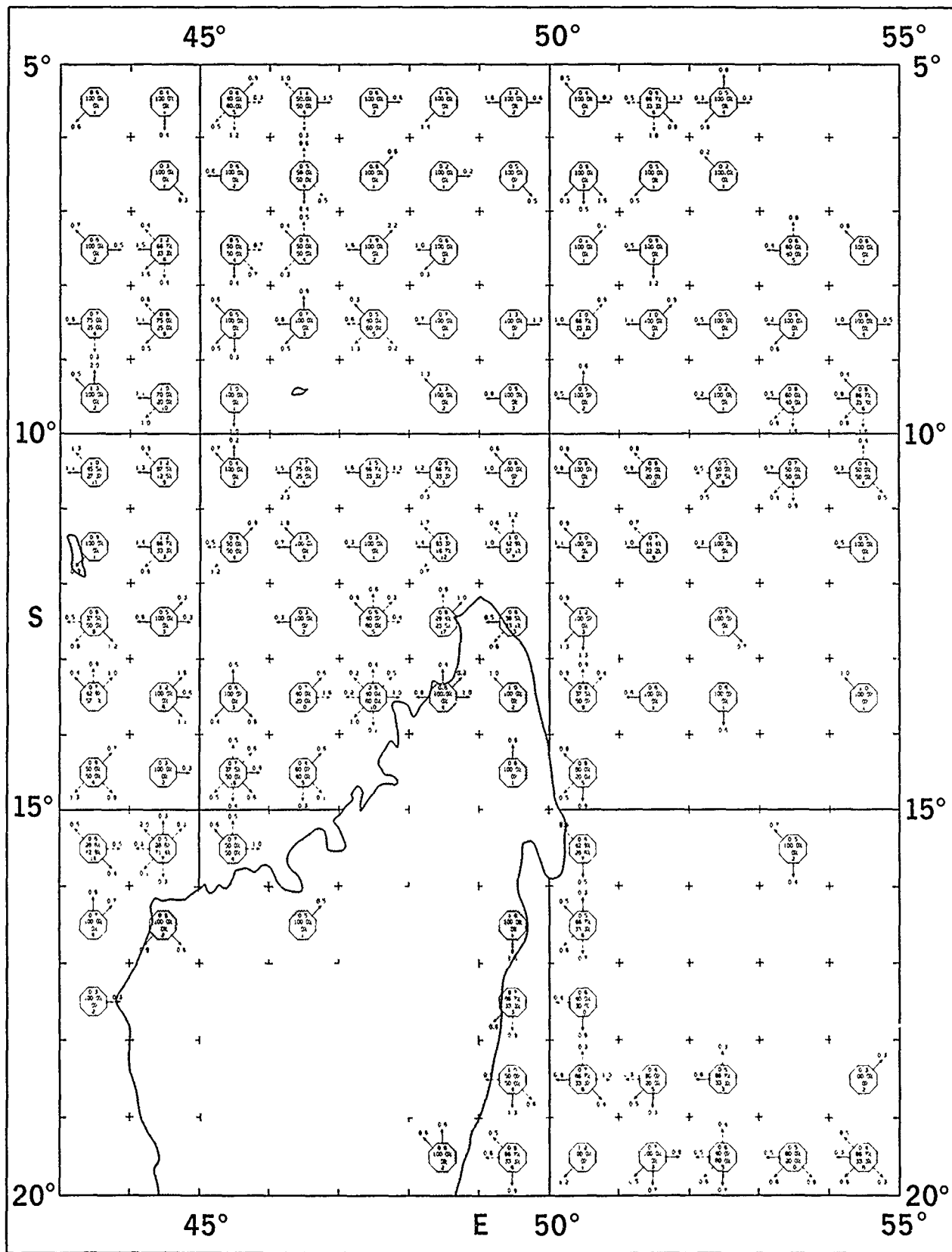
December

Surface Currents



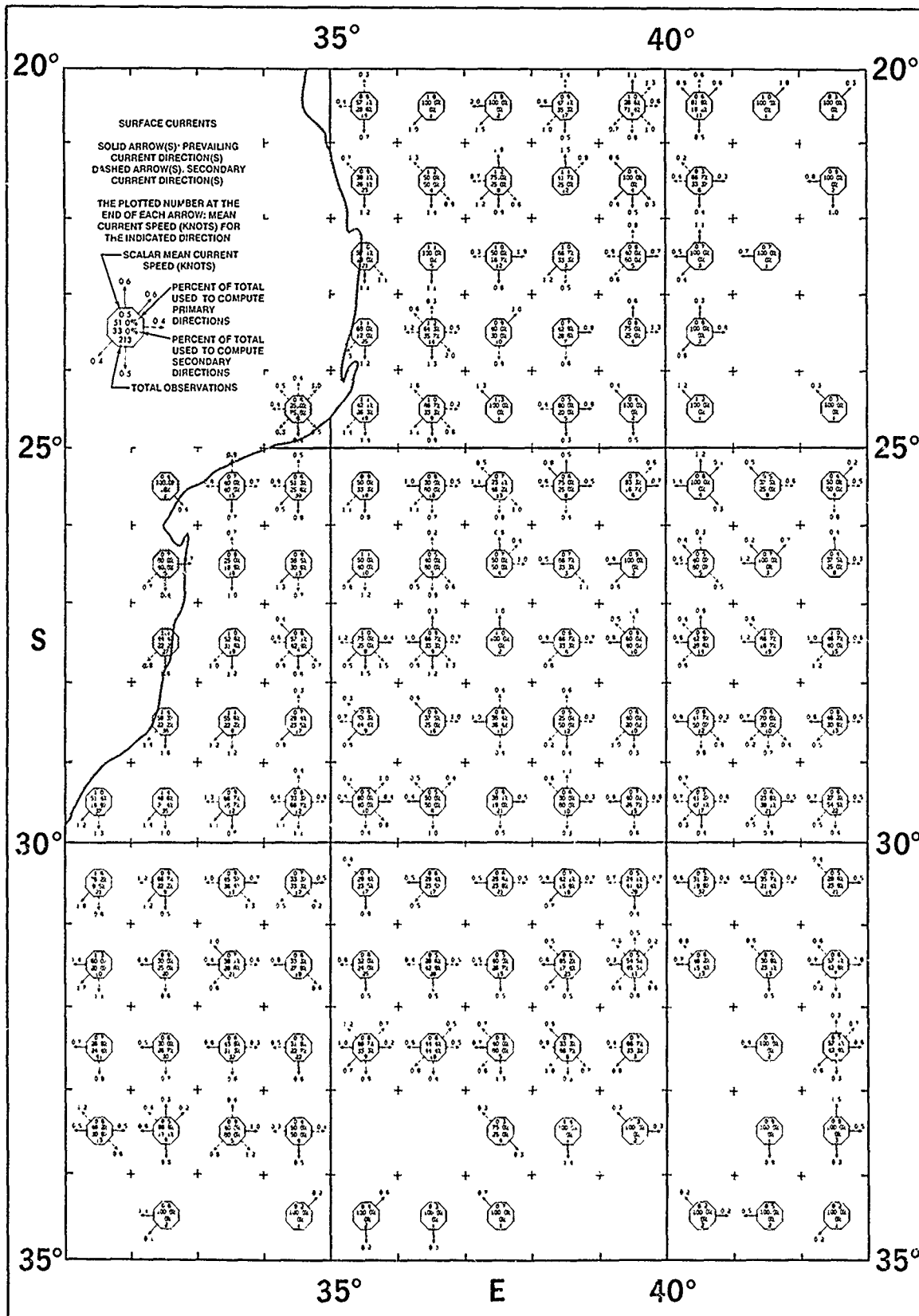
December

Surface Currents



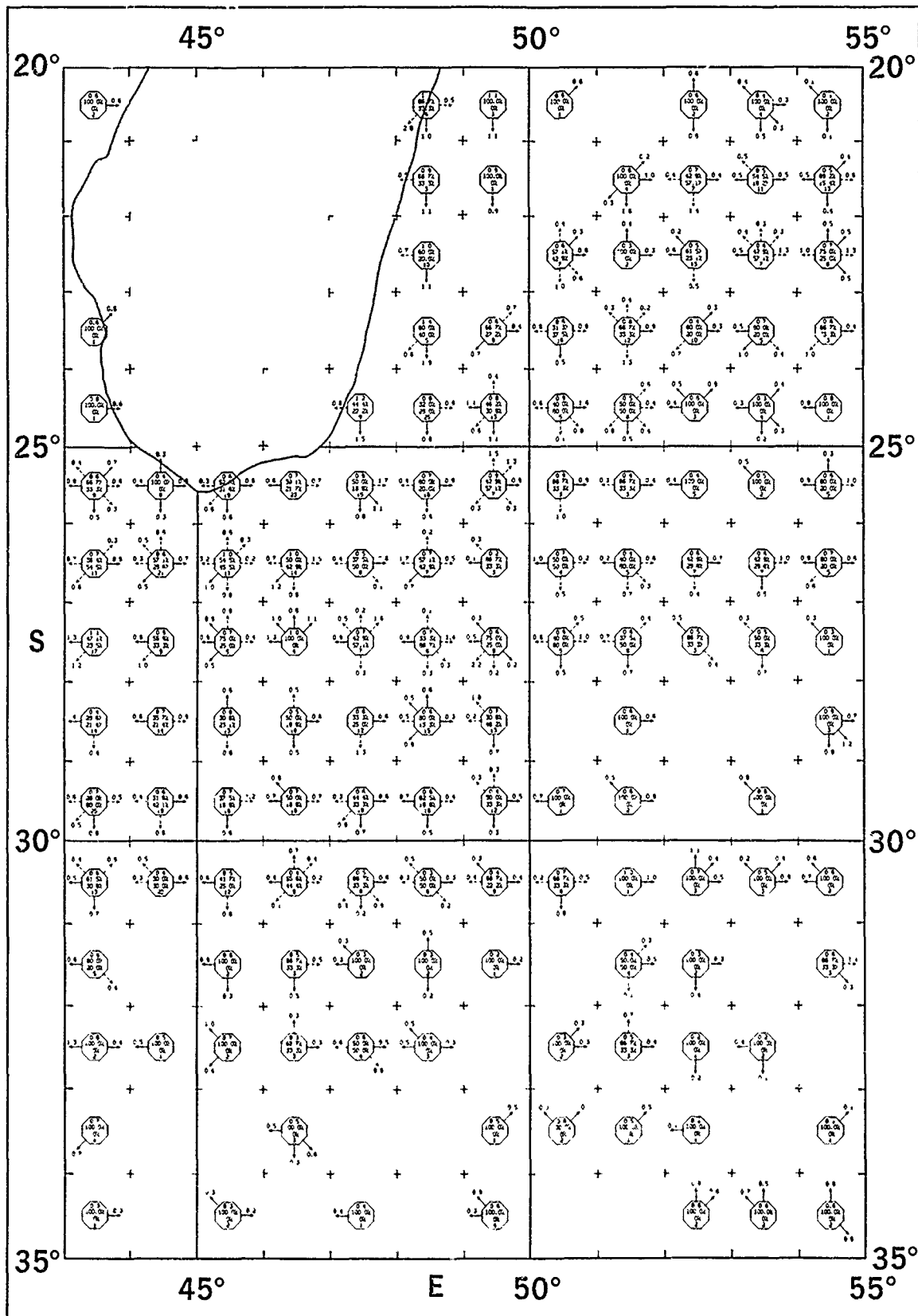
December

Surface Currents



December

Surface Currents



## Station Climatic Summaries

The following Station Climatic Summaries are based on data from many different sources, with most stations having variable periods-of-record. Considerable effort went into making these data as compatible as possible for each station. However, for some stations a more recent shorter period-of-record was selected over a longer period because the shorter record is more representative of the current climate. Also, in some instances, the station periods-of-record were mixed because only one period-of-record source could be found for a given element. For example, the mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures for a given station may have been based on a period other than that for the mean temperature because of incomplete data records. This practice sometimes gives inconsistencies in the summarized data set.

Station relocations and varying periods-of-record also introduce inconsistencies. For example, inconsistencies often appear when comparing absolute maximum temperatures from one period-of-record with the total number of days above a given threshold from another period.

Ideally, these Station Climatic Summaries should be generated from a relatively consistent long-term digital station data base. Unfortunately, that is not possible for most foreign-reporting stations at this time.

Station summaries were sorted into a rough geographical sort for Tanzania, Mozambique and Madagascar and appear in the following order:

STATION	PAGE#	STATION	PAGE#
Tanga, Tanzania .....	315	Analalava, Madagascar .....	322
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania .....	315	Antalaha, Madagascar .....	322
Mtwara, Tanzania .....	316	Majunga, Madagascar .....	323
Porto Amelia, Mozambique ....	316	Besalampy, Madagascar ....	323
Mossuril, Mozambique .....	317	Maintirano, Madagascar ....	324
Quelimane, Mozambique .....	317	Tamatave, Madagascar .....	324
Beira, Mozambique .....	318	Morondava, Madagascar ....	325
Nova Mambone, Mozambique ..	318	Mananjary, Madagascar ....	325
Vilanculos, Mozambique .....	319	Farafangana, Madagascar ..	326
Inhambane, Mozambique .....	319	Morombe, Madagascar .....	326
Maputo, Mozambique .....	320	Tulear, Madagascar .....	327
Moroni, Comoro Is. ....	320	Fort Dauphin, Madagascar ..	327
Diego Suarez, Madagascar ....	321	Faux Cap, Madagascar .....	328
Nossi-Be, Madagascar .....	321		





PREPARED BY: NOCD ASHEVILLE

STATION NAME: Mtwara, TANZANIA  
 LOCATION: 10 16S 40 11E

ELEVATION: 371 FEET

NO # 63971

	TEMPERATURE (F)			PRECIPITATION (INCHES)			RELATIVE HUMIDITY		DEN. POINT (F)		SURFACE WINDS (KTS)		MEAN CLOUD AMOUNT (OKTAS)		MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH										
	MEANS		EXTREME								DIRECTION		SPEED		PRECIPITATION		THUNDERSTORMS	VISIBILITY < 5/8 MI IN FOG	TEMPERATURE						
	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	24-HR MAXIMUM	MEAN	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	0900 LST	1500 LST	0900 LST	1500 LST	0900 LST	1500 LST	> 1/8 0.004			SNOWFALL						
JAN	86	72	80	92	66	8.6	21	2	0	7	85	75	75	73	N	7	11	7	6	13	7	U			
FEB	86	73	80	92	68	5.9	17	0	7	6	87	76	75	75	N	6	10	7	6	12	12	0			
MAR	87	73	80	90	68	6.5	9	2	4	3	86	75	75	75	N	7	8	6	6	12	15	0			
APR	87	73	79	92	66	7.8	16	4	0	6	87	74	75	73	SE	9	9	5	6	14	8	0			
MAY	86	69	77	90	58	2.0	4	8	0	3	82	64	72	70	S	12	11	4	6	15	1	0			
JUN	84	66	76	87	55	0.4	2	5	0	1	81	60	68	66	SE	13	12	4	6	15	0	0			
JUL	84	65	74	88	54	0.6	2	0	0	1	83	58	66	64	SE	13	13	4	6	15	0	0			
AUG	85	65	75	86	59	0.4	1	7	0	1	83	57	68	66	SE	11	13	4	6	15	0	0			
SEP	86	66	76	91	59	2.6	18	4	0	2	83	59	70	66	NE	7	13	5	6	15	0	0			
OCT	86	68	77	92	60	0.9	2	6	0	3	84	62	70	68	NE	7	13	6	5	14	0	0			
NOV	88	71	80	94	63	1.3	4	7	0	4	85	65	73	72	NE	6	12	6	5	15	2	0			
DEC	87	72	80	92	64	8.6	17	4	0	7	80	71	73	73	N	7	13	6	6	15	9	0			
ANN	84	70	77	94	54	45	59	2	30	7	81	64	72	70	NE	9	11	5	6	84	53	0			
EVR	10	10	10	10	10	13	13	13	13	13	13	6	6	6	13	13	13	10	10	13	10	10			

\* LESS THAN 0.5 DAYS, 0.5 OR 0.05 INCH, OR 0.5 PERCENT AS APPLICABLE  
 THE VALUE LISTED UNDER PRESSURE ALTITUDE INDICATES THAT VALUE IS EXCEEDED ONLY 0.05 % OF THE TIME WHEN LABELED BY 95% OTHERWISE IT IS THE MEAN  
 EVR IS EQUIVALENT YEARS OF RECORD (I.E. THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF YEARS UTILIZED IN THE CALCULATIONS)

MTWARA, TANZANIA

PREPARED BY: NOCD ASHEVILLE

STATION NAME: PORTO AMELIA, MOZAMBIQUE  
 LOCATION: 12 55S 40 30E

ELEVATION: 161 FEET

NO # 67215

	TEMPERATURE (F)			PRECIPITATION (INCHES)			RELATIVE HUMIDITY		DEN. POINT (F)		SURFACE WIND (KTS)		MEAN CLOUD AMOUNT (OKTAS)		MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH								
	MEANS		EXTREME								DIRECTION		SPEED		PRECIPITATION		THUNDERSTORMS	VISIBILITY < 5/8 MI IN FOG	TEMPERATURE				
	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	24-HR MAXIMUM	MEAN	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	0900 LST	1500 LST	0900 LST	1500 LST	0900 LST	1500 LST	> 1/8 0.004			SNOWFALL				
JAN	86	72	82	90	69	6.1	12	0	2	3	77	74	74	E	1	1	15	0	15	0			
FEB	86	74	82	96	68	8.5	11	0	2	7	81	75	75	E	1	1	15	0	16	0			
MAR	89	75	82	97	68	7.4	19	3	1	6	80	71	71	SE	1	1	16	0	15	0			
APR	88	74	81	91	66	5.0	14	7	1	4	78	68	68	SE	2	2	12	0	8	0			
MAY	87	71	78	92	64	0.0	3	3	0	1	73	62	62	SE	2	2	8	0	2	0			
JUN	84	66	76	90	58	0.6	4	1	0	1	72	61	61	E	1	1	4	0	0	0			
JUL	84	67	77	89	61	0.6	3	0	0	1	69	64	64	SE	3	3	4	0	0	0			
AUG	84	69	76	91	62	1.1	3	0	0	1	69	60	60	SE	3	3	4	0	0	0			
SEP	86	70	78	92	64	0.0	0	0	0	0	67	60	60	SE	2	2	4	0	0	0			
OCT	87	73	81	93	64	0.4	1	0	0	1	67	64	64	SE	2	2	4	0	0	0			
NOV	86	72	80	91	64	1.0	9	0	0	1	67	67	67	E	2	2	4	0	0	0			
DEC	84	70	80	91	62	5.0	11	5	0	4	72	72	72	E	2	2	11	0	14	0			
ANN	87	72	79	97	58	34	59	8	21	3	80	66	66	SE	2	2	14	0	7	0			
EVR	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	20	20	0	0	0	6	6	15	6	6	15	6		

\* LESS THAN 0.5 DAYS, 0.5 OR 0.05 INCH, OR 0.5 PERCENT AS APPLICABLE  
 THE VALUE LISTED UNDER PRESSURE ALTITUDE INDICATES THAT VALUE IS EXCEEDED ONLY 0.05 % OF THE TIME WHEN LABELED BY 95% OTHERWISE IT IS THE MEAN  
 EVR IS EQUIVALENT YEARS OF RECORD (I.E. THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF YEARS UTILIZED IN THE CALCULATIONS)

PORTO AMELIA, MOZAMBIQUE

PREPARED BY: NCO ASHEVILLE

STATION NAME: MOSSURIL, MOZAMBIQUE  
 LOCATION: 14 57S 40 40E

ELEVATION: 49 FEET

WFO #: 67241

	TEMPERATURE (F)			PRECIPITATION (INCHES)				RELATIVE HUMIDITY		DEW POINT (F)	SURFACE WINDS (KTS)			MEAN CLOUD AMOUNT (OKTAS)		MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH									
	MEANS		EXTREME				24-HR MAXIMUM				AM	PM	0900 LST	2100 LST	PRECIPITATION		THUNDERSTORMS VISIBILITY REDUCED BY FOG	TEMPERATURE							
	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	MEAN		0900 LST	1500 LST						SNOWFALL	SNOWFALL		24 27	11 32						
JAN	91	75	83	100	67	85	18.6	3.7	7.6	70	67		NE	2	4	6	4	13	6	0	14	0	31	0	0
FEB	91	74	83	104	66	71	18.4	1.6	5.0	70	68		VAR	2	4	6	5	11	5	0	13	0	28	0	0
MAR	90	74	82	98	68	65	20.7	1.6	6.4	74	70		SW	2	3	6	4	11	4	0	10	0	31	0	0
APR	88	72	81	96	63	35	15.3	0.3	3.5	75	69		NW	4	5	5	3	7	3	0	5	0	30	0	0
MAY	86	66	77	95	60	0.8	5.4	0.0	1.9	73	64		SW	3	5	3	2	3	0	0	0	1	31	0	0
JUN	83	65	74	90	57	1.3	5.6	0.0	3.3	74	65		SW	5	6	3	2	4	0	0	0	1	30	0	0
JUL	82	64	73	89	55	1.1	2.1	0.1	1.5	74	63		SW	4	6	3	3	4	0	0	0	2	30	0	0
AUG	83	64	73	92	55	0.5	2.4	0.0	1.7	73	61		SW	4	6	4	2	2	0	0	0	4	30	0	0
SEP	86	66	76	94	58	0.3	1.9	0.0	1.8	66	61		SW	4	5	4	1	1	0	0	0	4	30	0	0
OCT	89	69	79	99	58	0.3	3.0	0.0	1.9	60	60		NE	3	5	4	1	1	0	0	1	1	31	0	0
NOV	91	73	82	99	66	1.5	4.0	0.0	1.8	62	62		NE	4	6	5	2	5	1	0	5	0	30	0	0
DEC	91	75	83	102	68	5.5	14.3	0.0	4.4	65	65		NE	3	4	6	4	8	4	0	11	0	31	0	0
ANN	87	70	79	104	53	37.2	48.1	25.6	7.9	69	65		SW	1	5	5	3	6.9	2.4	0	57	13	36.3	0	0
EYR	26	26	26	26	26	26	24	24	26	12	11		ND	2.1	2.1	15	11	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30

# LESS THAN 0.5 DAYS, 0.5 OR 0.05 INCH, OR 0.5 PERCENT AS APPLICABLE  
 THE VALUE LISTED UNDER PRESSURE ALTITUDE INDICATES THAT VALUE IS EXCEEDED ONLY 0.05 % OF THE TIME WHEN LABELED 99.95% OTHERWISE IT IS THE MEAN  
 EYR IS EQUIVALENT YEARS OF RECORD (I.E. THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF YEARS UTILIZED IN THE CALCULATIONS)

MOSSURIL, MOZAMBIQUE

PREPARED BY: NCO ASHEVILLE

STATION NAME: QUELIMANE, MOZAMBIQUE  
 LOCATION: 17 53S 36 53E

ELEVATION: 20 FEET

WFO #: 67283

	TEMPERATURE (F)			PRECIPITATION (INCHES)				RELATIVE HUMIDITY		DEW POINT (F)	SURFACE WINDS (KTS)			MEAN CLOUD AMOUNT (OKTAS)		MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH										
	MEANS		EXTREME				24-HR MAXIMUM				AM	PM	0900 LST	2100 LST	PRECIPITATION		THUNDERSTORMS VISIBILITY REDUCED BY FOG	TEMPERATURE								
	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	MEAN		0900 LST	1500 LST						SNOWFALL	SNOWFALL		24 27	11 32							
JAN	91	75	82	104	64	9.7	21.4	1.1	4.4	74	66		SE	1	1	1	1	17	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
FEB	91	75	83	102	67	10.7	24.4	0.8	9.7	77	68		SE	1	1	1	1	15	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	
MAR	89	74	81	101	67	9.1	13.2	1.1	6.1	79	68		SE	1	1	1	1	17	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
APR	86	71	79	99	61	4.4	11.2	0.3	6.8	78	68		SE	1	1	1	1	12	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	
MAY	84	64	76	99	58	2.9	3.5	0.1	3.7	81	64		SE	1	1	1	1	12	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	
JUN	81	62	70	95	47	2.4	8.4	0.3	2.7	84	65		SE	1	1	1	1	10	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	
JUL	80	61	70	93	53	2.0	5.4	0.1	2.1	84	64		SE	1	1	1	1	11	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	
AUG	82	62	72	98	51	1.4	5.1	0.4	1.4	78	61		SE	1	1	1	1	7	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	
SEP	86	64	75	102	50	0.6	3.1	0.0	1.4	69	63		SE	1	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	
OCT	90	70	79	109	54	0.6	4.8	0.0	0.8	61	60		SE	1	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	
NOV	91	73	80	109	60	3.3	8.6	0.0	7.4	64	64		SE	1	1	1	1	7	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	
DEC	91	74	81	108	68	6.7	23.9	1.3	6.7	70	66		SE	1	1	1	1	13	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	
ANN	87	69	79	104	47	49.1	15.1	20.1	9.1	75	64		SE	1	1	1	1	12.9	0	0	0	37	25	0	0	
EYR	30	30	45	10	30	45	15	30	20	20	20		SE	2.2	2.2	15	11	15	30	30	30	10	10	10	10	10

# LESS THAN 0.5 DAYS, 0.5 OR 0.05 INCH, OR 0.5 PERCENT AS APPLICABLE  
 THE VALUE LISTED UNDER PRESSURE ALTITUDE INDICATES THAT VALUE IS EXCEEDED ONLY 0.05 % OF THE TIME WHEN LABELED 99.95% OTHERWISE IT IS THE MEAN  
 EYR IS EQUIVALENT YEARS OF RECORD (I.E. THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF YEARS UTILIZED IN THE CALCULATIONS)

QUELIMANE, MOZAMBIQUE

PREPARED BY: NOOD ASHEVILLE

STATION NAME: BETRA, MOZAMBIQUE  
 LOCATION: 19 50S 34 51E

ELEVATION: 23 FEET

WMO #: 67297

	TEMPERATURE (F)			PRECIPITATION (INCHES)			RELATIVE HUMIDITY			DEW POINT (F)	SURFACE WINDS (KTS)			MEAN CLOUD AMOUNT (OKTAS)		MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH							
	MEANS		EXTREME								DIRECTION	SPEED		0900 EST	1500 EST	PRECIPITATION		THUNDERSTORMS	TEMPERATURE				
	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	MEAN	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	24-HR MAXIMUM			0930 EST	1530 EST			0900 EST	2100 EST		>= 0.04	SNOWFALL	VISIBILITY REDUCED BY FOG	>= 77	<= 32
JAN	86	75	82	103	68	11.5	33.5	0.4	11.8	76	68	73	E	SE	8	6	4	12	0	6	0	31	0
FEB	89	75	83	100	66	12.0	30.4	1.0	14.8	77	68	73	E	SE	8	6	3	12	0	4	0	28	0
MAR	87	73	81	99	65	10.1	26.6	0.9	7.7	78	66	72	E	SE	8	5	3	12	0	5	0	31	0
APR	86	71	78	93	61	4.4	13.1	1.0	7.5	77	65	70	E	S	7	4	2	7	0	2	1	30	0
MAY	82	65	74	98	56	2.4	7.5	0.1	4.0	79	64	64	SE	S	7	3	2	6	0	4	2	29	0
JUN	78	63	71	93	47	1.6	5.6	0.1	3.0	81	66	63	SE	S	7	3	1	5	0	4	5	18	0
JUL	77	61	70	91	47	1.3	4.5	0.0	3.7	81	66	62	SE	SE	7	4	1	4	0	4	6	15	0
AUG	75	62	71	92	53	1.2	5.2	0.0	2.6	79	67	63	E	SE	7	4	2	3	0	4	5	21	0
SEP	82	65	75	103	54	0.5	4.3	0.0	2.5	72	66	66	E	SE	8	4	2	8	0	4	2	27	0
OCT	85	69	78	107	56	1.2	5.7	0.0	3.7	68	66	69	E	SE	9	5	2	3	0	1	1	30	0
NOV	87	72	80	109	61	5.3	21.5	0.2	8.0	70	67	70	E	SE	9	6	3	7	0	4	0	30	0
DEC	88	73	82	106	63	4.7	30.7	1.5	5.5	72	68	71	E	SE	8	6	4	10	0	7	0	31	0
ANN	84	69	77	109	47	50.7	90.1	32.3	14.0	76	66	68	E	SE	8	5	2	84	0	50	22	321	0
EVR	30	30	57	30	30	57	57	30	20	20	35	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	39	20	30	30	30

\* LESS THAN 0.5 DAYS, 0.5 OR 0.05 INCH, OR 0.5 PERCENT AS APPLICABLE  
 THE VALUE LISTED UNDER PRESSURE ALTITUDE INDICATES THAT VALUE IS EXCEEDED ONLY 0.05 % OF THE TIME WHEN LABELED 99.95% OTHERWISE IT IS THE MEAN  
 EVR IS EQUIVALENT YEARS OF RECORD (E THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF YEARS UTILIZED IN THE CALCULATIONS)

BETRA, MOZAMBIQUE

PREPARED BY: NOOD ASHEVILLE

STATION NAME: NOVA MAMBONE, MOZAMBIQUE  
 LOCATION: 20 59S 35 01E

ELEVATION: 13 FEET

WMO #: 67303

	TEMPERATURE (F)			PRECIPITATION (INCHES)			RELATIVE HUMIDITY			DEW POINT (F)	SURFACE WINDS (KTS)			MEAN CLOUD AMOUNT (TENTHS)		MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH							
	MEANS		EXTREME								DIRECTION	SPEED		0900 EST	1500 EST	PRECIPITATION		THUNDERSTORMS	TEMPERATURE				
	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	MEAN	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	24-HR MAXIMUM			0930 EST	1530 EST			0900 EST	2100 EST		>= 0.004	SNOWFALL	VISIBILITY REDUCED BY FOG	>= 77	<= 32
JAN	89	75	80	99	56	7.3				72	68					10							
FEB	89	75	81	99	57	6.7				74	69					12							
MAR	88	70	79	97	50	5.0				71	65					9							
APR	87	66	77	96	50	1.8				71	62					6							
MAY	84	60	72	94	43	1.2				72	61					4							
JUN	80	56	68	94	37	1.1				76	60					5							
JUL	80	56	68	90	41	0.8				74	58					5							
AUG	80	56	69	92	44	0.9				72	61					4							
SEP	83	65	75	95	49	0.5				66	62					3							
OCT	86	68	77	97	47	1.0				64	63					4							
NOV	87	71	79	103	54	2.6				65	63					5							
DEC	88	71	80	102	60	6.5				70	66					9							
ANN	85	65	75	109	37	35.3				71	63					76							
EVR	28	28	28	28	28	28				13	13					13							

\* LESS THAN 0.5 DAYS, 0.5 OR 0.05 INCH, OR 0.5 PERCENT AS APPLICABLE  
 THE VALUE LISTED UNDER PRESSURE ALTITUDE INDICATES THAT VALUE IS EXCEEDED ONLY 0.05 % OF THE TIME WHEN LABELED 99.95% OTHERWISE IT IS THE MEAN  
 EVR IS EQUIVALENT YEARS OF RECORD (E THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF YEARS UTILIZED IN THE CALCULATIONS)

NOVA MAMBONE, MOZAMBIQUE

PREPARED BY: NCO4 ASHEVILLE

STATION NAME: VILANCULOS, MOZAMBIQUE  
 LOCATION: 22 00S 35 19E

ELEVATION: 66 FEET

NO # : 67315

	TEMPERATURE (F)					PRECIPITATION (INCHES)					RELATIVE HUMIDITY		DEW POINT (F)	SURFACE WIND (KTS)			MEAN CLOUD AMOUNT (TENTHS)	MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH							
	MEANS			EXTREME		MEAN	SNOWFALL			0930 LST	1530 LST	DIRECTION		SPEED	MAX GUST	PRECIPITATION		THUNDERSTORMS	VISIBILITY	TEMPERATURE					
	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM		PRECIPITATION	SNOWFALL	PRECIPITATION							SNOWFALL				PRECIPITATION	SNOWFALL	MAX > 0.04	SNOWFALL	MAX > 77	MIN < 68
JAN	87	73	80	97	62	6.1				73	71				11										
FEB	88	73	81	97	62	7.1				74	70				10										
MAR	87	71	79	96	58	4.3				72	67				11										
APR	85	68	76	91	55	1.6				71	67				6										
MAY	82	62	72	95	49	1.2				73	66				7										
JUN	78	58	68	91	40	1.1				74	66				7										
JUL	78	57	67	86	45	0.6				74	64				8										
AUG	78	59	69	90	47	0.8				72	66				6										
SEP	80	64	72	90	51	0.8				68	67				4										
OCT	83	69	76	92	52	1.2				68	69				4										
NOV	85	72	78	97	55	2.9				68	69				6										
DEC	86	73	79	97	60	5.6				70	70				9										
ANN	83	67	75	97	49	3.5				71	68				8.9										
EYR	27	27	27	27	27	27				13	13				13										

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VILANCULOS, MOZAMBIQUE

PREPARED BY: NCO4 ASHEVILLE

STATION NAME: INHAMBANE, MOZAMBIQUE  
 LOCATION: 23 52S 35 23E

ELEVATION: 46 FEET

NO # : 67323

	TEMPERATURE (F)					PRECIPITATION (INCHES)					RELATIVE HUMIDITY		DEW POINT (F)	SURFACE WIND (KTS)			MEAN CLOUD AMOUNT (TENTHS)	MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH							
	MEANS			EXTREME		MEAN	SNOWFALL			0930 LST	1530 LST	DIRECTION		SPEED	MAX GUST	PRECIPITATION		THUNDERSTORMS	VISIBILITY	TEMPERATURE					
	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM		PRECIPITATION	SNOWFALL	PRECIPITATION							SNOWFALL				PRECIPITATION	SNOWFALL	MAX > 0.04	SNOWFALL	MAX > 77	MIN < 68
JAN	88	74	82	97	64	6.0	1.7	0.2	5.6	70	67	SE	5	34	8	7	3	0	4	0	31	30			
FEB	88	74	80	97	63	5.6	1.8	0.1	9.1	72	64	SE	6	54	8	7	1	0	2	0	29	28			
MAR	87	72	79	98	63	3.9	1.5	0.1	6.7	73	62	NE	5	40	7	6	10	0	0	0	29	20			
APR	85	70	75	94	60	2.6	2.2	0.2	5.0	73	62	SE	4	40	6	4	7	0	0	0	23	22			
MAY	81	65	73	92	54	2.2	9.2	0.2	4.3	77	62	SW	4	40	5	5	4	0	0	1	28	4			
JUN	78	62	68	91	48	2.2	6.2	0.2	4.4	80	62	SSW	4	47	4	4	6	0	0	1	19	0			
JUL	78	61	68	89	50	1.4	8.2	0.2	3.5	79	61	SSW	4	70	4	5	6	0	2	0	16	0			
AUG	78	62	69	90	50	1.2	6.3	0.1	1.7	76	62	NE	4	37	4	1	4	0	1	1	16	1			
SEP	81	65	72	94	54	1.0	5.9	0.2	3.7	70	64	NE	4	44	4	5	1	0	1	1	24	6			
OCT	83	68	74	93	57	1.4	3.3	0.0	1.4	66	63	NE	6	44	5	1	1	0	1	1	24	1			
NOV	84	70	76	99	59	3.0	10.8	0.4	4.8	67	63	NE	6	34	7	4	4	0	0	0	23	23			
DEC	86	72	79	97	63	5.8	11.4	0.6	4.6	68	65	NE	4	50	7	4	8	0	0	0	11	28			
ANN	84	68	74	95	48	3.6	6.5	1.7	4.4	73	64	NE	5	44	6	4	7.7	0	2	7	23.6	19.1			
EYR	30	30	40	30	30	3.1	4	40	10	20	20	21	21	20	30	10	10	2.1	10	10	30	10			

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INHAMBANE, MOZAMBIQUE

PREPARED BY: NCO D ASHEVILLE

STATION NAME: MAPUTO, MOZAMBIQUE  
 LOCATION: 25 58S 32 36E

ELEVATION: 197 FEET

KNO #: 67339

	TEMPERATURE (F)			PRECIPITATION (INCHES)			RELATIVE HUMIDITY		VAPOR PRESSURE INCHES OF MERCURY	DEN. POINT (F)	SURFACE WIND (KTS)			MEAN CLOUD AMOUNT (TENTHS)		MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH								
	MEANS		EXTREME	MEAN	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	24-HR. MAXIMUM	0900 LST			1500 LST	DIRECTION	SPEED	MAX GUST	0900 LST	2100 LST	PRECIPITATION		THUNDERSTORMS VISIBILITY < 7 MI IN FOG	TEMPERATURE				
	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	AVERAGE														MAXIMUM	MINIMUM		SNOWFALL	SNOWFALL	78	32	
JAN	86	71	78	108	62	5.5	28.6	0.5	9.3	73	68	69	E	10	35	7	5	5	0	5	0	30	0	
FEB	86	71	79	105	63	5.4	16.5	0.3	7.5	75	68	69	E	9	32	7	5	8	0	3	0	28	0	
MAR	84	70	78	105	59	4.1	22.1	0.1	5.0	75	67	68	E	9	42	6	4	9	0	3	0	30	0	
APR	83	67	75	103	57	2.3	14.0	0.1	6.8	75	66	65	E	8	34	5	3	6	0	3	1	28	0	
MAY	80	62	70	101	51	1.3	5.8	0.0	2.7	73	63	60	NE	8	33	4	2	3	0	2	2	23	0	
JUN	76	57	66	94	45	0.8	9.8	0.0	6.6	72	60	55	NE	8	30	3	2	2	0	1	4	12	0	
JUL	76	57	66	94	47	0.6	6.9	0.0	5.8	72	61	55	NE	9	30	3	2	2	0	1	3	11	0	
AUG	78	59	67	100	48	0.6	3.0	0.0	1.0	70	62	57	NE	9	39	4	2	2	0	1	2	15	0	
SEP	79	62	70	109	49	1.1	5.5	0.0	3.0	69	66	59	E	10	35	7	3	4	0	3	1	18	0	
OCT	81	65	73	113	52	2.1	7.4	0.2	2.8	70	70	62	E	11	48	7	5	6	0	4	0	23	0	
NOV	82	68	75	111	57	3.2	14.9	0.4	7.9	71	70	65	E	10	34	7	6	8	0	5	0	26	0	
DEC	85	70	78	112	59	3.7	9.6	0.4	3.6	71	69	66	E	10	35	7	6	8	0	6	0	29	0	
ANN	81	65	73	113	45	30.6	56.1	14.4	9.3	72	64	63	E	9	48	5	4	6.7	0	34	13	273	0	
EVR	30	30	61	30	30	61	61	61	30	20	20	10	30	30	31	30	30	30	42	31	30	30	42	0

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MAPUTO, MOZAMBIQUE

PREPARED BY: NCO D ASHEVILLE

STATION NAME: MORONI, COMORO  
 LOCATION: 11 42S 43 14E

ELEVATION: 39 FEET

KNO #: 67001

	TEMPERATURE (F)			PRECIPITATION (INCHES)			RELATIVE HUMIDITY		VAPOR PRESSURE INCHES OF MERCURY	DEN. POINT (F)	SURFACE WIND (KTS)			MEAN CLOUD AMOUNT (TENTHS)		MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH									
	MEANS		EXTREME	MEAN	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	24-HR. MAXIMUM	0900 LST			1500 LST	DIRECTION	SPEED	MAX GUST	0900 LST	2100 LST	PRECIPITATION		THUNDERSTORMS VISIBILITY < 7 MI IN FOG	TEMPERATURE					
	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	AVERAGE														MAXIMUM	MINIMUM		SNOWFALL	SNOWFALL	78	32		
JAN	86	74	81	94	48	13.6	33.9	4.6	7.0																
FEB	87	74	80	93	48	12.2	32.6	4.7	7.6																
MAR	87	74	81	94	48	11.8	23.6	4.9	10.3																
APR	87	73	80	94	48	11.7	25.2	4.3	8.9																
MAY	85	71	78	92	43	9.2	11.2	0.0	14.8																
JUN	83	68	75	89	37	8.5	20.0	1.3	10.3																
JUL	81	66	74	88	37	7.6	31.4	0.0	10.6																
AUG	81	66	74	88	37	4.7	23.3	1.1	7.9																
SEP	80	67	74	86	39	4.6	6.5	1.4	3.3																
OCT	84	69	77	92	40	5.6	9.6	0.6	3.9																
NOV	87	71	79	94	45	4.0	13.5	0.8	5.7																
DEC	87	73	80	96	46	6.7	27.7	1.0	10.7																
ANN	85	71	78	96	37	100	126.5	53.7	14.8																
EVR	30	30	30	30	30	30	20	20	24																

# LESS THAN 0.5 DAYS, 0.5 OR 0.05 INCH, OR 0.5 PERCENT AS APPLICABLE  
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MORONI, COMORO

PREPARED BY: NCOO ASHEVILLE

STATION NAME: DIEGO SUAREZ, MADAGASCAR  
 LOCATION: 12 21S 49 18E

ELEVATION: 345 FEET

WYO #: 67009

	TEMPERATURE (F)			PRECIPITATION (INCHES)			RELATIVE HUMIDITY			SURFACE WIND (KTS)			MEAN CLOUD AMOUNT (OKTAS)		MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH												
	MEANS		EXTREME	SNOWFALL			HUMIDITY			WIND (KTS)			AMOUNT (OKTAS)		PRECIPITATION		THUNDERSTORMS		TEMPERATURE								
	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	24-HR MAXIMUM	MEAN	MAXIMUM	24-HR MAXIMUM	0700 LST	1200 LST	DEN POINT (F)	DIRECTION	SPEED	MAX GUST	0700 LST	1700 LST	> 0.004	SNOWFALL	THUNDERSTORMS	VISIBILITY REDUCED BY FOG	1-90	5-92				
JAN	86	75	81	96	68	11	0	20	4	3	7	9	1		84	70	75	H	H		6	6	20	0	10	12	0
FEB	86	74	81	95	68	9	4	18	1	5	7	0			88	73	76	H	H		6	7	18	0	21	10	0
MAR	89	75	82	96	69	6	0	24	0	1	20	0			86	70	75	E	H		5	6	14	0	18	12	0
APR	89	75	82	96	66	2	0	3	7	0	0	3	8		80	67	72	ESE	10		4	5	7	0	5	15	0
MAY	88	73	80	96	61	0	0	1	7	0	0	1	7		76	57	69	ESE	11		3	4	4	0	0	10	0
JUN	86	70	78	93	61	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	9		76	55	65	ESE	12		3	4	4	0	0	9	0
JUL	84	69	77	92	59	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	6		74	53	62	ESE	14		4	4	6	0	0	8	0
AUG	84	69	77	92	58	0	0	1	7	0	0	1	5		72	52	62	ESE	15		4	4	5	0	0	8	0
SEP	85	70	78	90	62	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3		70	51	63	ESE	15		3	3	4	0	0	8	0
OCT	87	71	79	93	65	0	4	2	0	0	0	1	0		68	50	67	ESE	16		3	3	5	0	0	11	0
NOV	89	74	81	98	66	1	6	6	0	1	2	4			73	56	70	ESE	13		4	4	7	0	5	12	0
DEC	89	75	82	97	68	5	6	19	3	0	2	10	0		80	64	73	ESE	9		5	5	13	0	8	16	0
ANN	87	72	80	98	58	38	5	71	2	15	1	20	0		77	52	69	ESE	11				107	0	67	138	0
EYR	27	27	27	27	27	30	30	30	30						6	6	14	9	9		16	16	27	10	16	11	27

# LESS THAN 0.5 DAYS, 0.5 OR 0.05 INCH, OR 0.5 PERCENT AS APPLICABLE  
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 EYR IS EQUIVALENT YEARS OF RECORD # # E THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF YEARS UTILIZED IN THE CALCULATIONS #

DIEGO SUAREZ, MADAGASCAR

PREPARED BY: NCOO ASHEVILLE

STATION NAME: NOSSI-BE, MADAGASCAR  
 LOCATION: 13 19S 48 19E

ELEVATION: 35 FEET

WYO #: 67012

	TEMPERATURE (F)			PRECIPITATION (INCHES)			RELATIVE HUMIDITY			SURFACE WIND (KTS)			MEAN CLOUD AMOUNT (OKTAS)		MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH												
	MEANS		EXTREME	SNOWFALL			HUMIDITY			WIND (KTS)			AMOUNT (OKTAS)		PRECIPITATION		THUNDERSTORMS		TEMPERATURE								
	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	24-HR MAXIMUM	MEAN	MAXIMUM	24-HR MAXIMUM	0700 LST	1200 LST	DEN POINT (F)	DIRECTION	SPEED	MAX GUST	0700 LST	1700 LST	> 0.004	SNOWFALL	THUNDERSTORMS	VISIBILITY REDUCED BY FOG	1-90	5-92				
JAN	87	73	80	92	68	17	0	39	7	0	10	8			94	75		H	H		4	4	23	0	12	0	
FEB	87	74	81	94	68	16	7	36	2	5	2	6	4		96	77		WSW	5		5	6	22	0	11	0	
MAR	88	74	81	96	69	10	7	25	9	4	6	7			96	77		WSW	4		5	6	20	0	18	0	
APR	88	73	81	93	66	5	9	15	2	0	7	6	0		96	71		NE	4		4	4	13	0	7	0	
MAY	87	71	78	92	59	2	4	9	0	5	2	0			96	66		NE	3		3	3	8	0	7	0	
JUN	85	67	76	91	58	1	6	6	0	2	2	2			95	62		NE	3		3	2	7	0	0	0	
JUL	84	66	75	90	56	7	4	3	4	0	0	2			97	59		NE	3		3	1	8	0	0	0	
AUG	84	66	75	93	57	1	6	4	6	0	2	7			94	57		NE	4		3	1	9	0	11	0	
SEP	86	68	77	94	58	1	5	5	0	1	3	4			87	53		NE	4		4	3	8	0	0	0	
OCT	88	70	79	96	59	3	1	9	7	0	2	3	0		79	52		NE	4		4	3	11	0	2	0	
NOV	89	72	81	98	65	4	6	14	8	0	1	2	5		80	59		NE	4		5	4	15	0	8	0	
DEC	88	73	81	96	68	14	6	37	0	5	7	5	4		90	72		NE	3		4	5	21	0	16	0	
ANN	87	71	79	96	56	69	0	107	6	63	5	10	6		92	61		NE	3		4	4	163	0	74	0	
EYR	27	27	27	27	27	18	18	18	18						6	6		3	9		16	16	27	10	10	10	

# LESS THAN 0.5 DAYS, 0.5 OR 0.05 INCH, OR 0.5 PERCENT AS APPLICABLE  
 THE VALUE LISTED UNDER PRESSURE ALTITUDE INDICATES THAT VALUE IS EXCEEDED ONLY 0.05 % OF THE TIME WHEN LABELED 99.95% OTHERWISE IT IS THE MEAN  
 EYR IS EQUIVALENT YEARS OF RECORD # # E THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF YEARS UTILIZED IN THE CALCULATIONS #

NOSSI-BE, MADAGASCAR

PREPARED BY: NOOD ASHEVILLE

STATION NAME: ANALALAVA, MADAGASCAR  
 LOCATION: 14 38S 47 46E

ELEVATION: 187 FEET

WFO #: 67019

	TEMPERATURE (F)					PRECIPITATION (INCHES)					RELATIVE HUMIDITY		VAPOR PRESSURE INCHES OF MERCURY	DEW POINT (F)	PRESSURE ALTITUDE FEET (MEAN)	SURFACE WIND (KTS)			MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH				
	MEANS			EXTREME		SNOWFALL					DIRECTION	SPEED				MAX GUST	PRECIPITATION		THUNDERSTORMS	VISIBILITY	TEMPERATURE		
	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	MEAN	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	24-HR MAXIMUM	MEAN							MAXIMUM	24-HR MAXIMUM			0700 LST	1200 LST	> 0.004
JAN	87	73	80	97	67	18	56	4	0	0		86	69				6	21		25			
FEB	87	73	80	96	68	17	45	9	4	0	10	90	72				6	19		19			
MAR	88	74	81	97	68	6	28	5	1	7	7	85	63				4	16		18			
APR	90	73	82	96	67	3	11	4	0	0	3	79	54				6	6		10			
MAY	90	71	80	96	61	0	2	0	0	0	2	74	48				2	2		1			
JUN	87	68	78	94	59	0	2	4	0	0	4	73	45				2	2		0			
JUL	87	67	77	93	61	0	2	1	7	0	1	70	41				2	1		0			
AUG	88	67	78	94	61	0	2	0	9	0	0	65	39				2	1		0			
SEP	89	68	74	97	58	0	4	3	0	0	2	63	40				2	1		0			
OCT	90	71	80	99	60	2	6	8	9	0	3	61	45				2	5		3			
NOV	89	73	81	99	64	5	8	18	8	0	4	71	57				4	12		12			
DEC	88	73	81	97	67	12	25	0	5	0	8	84	66				5	18		21			
ANN	88	71	80	99	58	70	110	0	49	9	10	75	59				4	103		106			
EVR	27	27	27	27	27	51	51	51	51			6	6				16	27		27			

# LESS THAN 0.5 DAYS, 0.5 OR 0.05 INCH, OR 0.5 PERCENT AS APPLICABLE  
 THE VALUE LISTED UNDER PRESSURE ALTITUDE INDICATES THAT VALUE IS EXCEEDED ONLY 0.05 % OF THE TIME WHEN  
 LABELED 99.95% OTHERWISE IT IS THE MEAN  
 EVR IS EQUIVALENT YEARS OF RECORD (I.E. THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF YEARS UTILIZED IN THE CALCULATIONS)

ANALALAVA, MADAGASCAR

PREPARED BY: NOOD ASHEVILLE

STATION NAME: ANTALAHA, MADAGASCAR  
 LOCATION: 15 03S 59 20E

ELEVATION: 79 FEET

WFO #: 67025

	TEMPERATURE (F)					PRECIPITATION (INCHES)					RELATIVE HUMIDITY		VAPOR PRESSURE INCHES OF MERCURY	DEW POINT (F)	PRESSURE ALTITUDE FEET (MEAN)	SURFACE WIND (KTS)			MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH					
	MEANS			EXTREME		SNOWFALL					DIRECTION	SPEED				MAX GUST	PRECIPITATION		THUNDERSTORMS	VISIBILITY	TEMPERATURE			
	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	MEAN	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	24-HR MAXIMUM	MEAN							MAXIMUM	24-HR MAXIMUM			0700 LST	1200 LST	> 0.004	SNOWFALL
JAN	86	73	79	94	67	11	19	1	3	4	8	80	73				6	19		12				
FEB	86	74	79	94	67	8	28	7	3	4	12	82	71				6	17		13				
MAR	86	75	79	92	67	10	25	7	2	1	7	83	75				5	14		19				
APR	84	71	75	92	64	9	34	3	2	7	7	82	73				7	14		11				
MAY	84	68	76	89	61	5	9	1	0	2	7	81	72				7	16		8				
JUN	74	68	73	86	57	4	14	4	2	4	3	72	72				7	15		20				
JUL	75	64	71	83	57	6	11	4	1	7	4	83	71				7	14		24				
AUG	78	64	71	88	57	6	9	1	6	0	1	81	71				7	14		23				
SEP	79	64	72	88	56	3	7	1	1	5	4	81	69				7	14		14				
OCT	81	64	74	87	59	2	8	0	1	3	8	84	69				7	14		16				
NOV	83	69	76	86	64	5	0	12	9	0	4	89	72				6	16		18				
DEC	85	71	78	94	64	8	4	18	8	1	5	88	72				5	18		19				
ANN	84	64	76	88	57	88	124	6	58	9	12	81	72				7	14		227				
EVR	24	27	27	24	27	30	30	30	21			6	6				14	14		10	27			

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 EVR IS EQUIVALENT YEARS OF RECORD (I.E. THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF YEARS UTILIZED IN THE CALCULATIONS)

ANTALAHA, MADAGASCAR

PREPARED BY: WOOD ASHEVILLE

STATION NAME: MAJUNGA, MADAGASCAR  
 LOCATION: 15 49S 46 21E

ELEVATION: 72 FEET

WMO #: 67027

	TEMPERATURE (F)			PRECIPITATION (INCHES)						RELATIVE HUMIDITY		VAPOR PRESSURE INCHES OF MERCURY	DEW POINT (F)	PRESSURE ALTITUDE FEET - MEAN	SURFACE WIND (KTS)			MEAN CLOUD AMOUNT (%TENS)	MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH								
	MEANS		EXTREME	MEAN	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	24-HR MAXIMUM	SNOWFALL		RELATIVE HUMIDITY					DIRECTION	SPEED	MAX GUST		PRECIPITATION		THUNDERSTORMS	VISIBILITY REDUCED BY FOG	TEMPERATURE				
	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	AVERAGE					MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	24-HR MAXIMUM	MEAN								MAXIMUM	0700 LST			1200 LST	> 0.004	SNOWFALL	> 0.004	> 0.004
JAN	86	75	81	99	64	17	2	44	3	5	8	10	8	89	69	75	NA	7	6	20	0	22	0	12	0	0	
FEB	88	75	81	97	69	13	9	30	8	1	2	7	6	91	72	76	NA	7	6	18	0	21	0	12	0	0	
MAR	89	75	82	96	68	9	5	40	7	1	8	14	3	89	64	76	E	7	6	15	0	21	0	15	0	0	
APR	91	74	82	97	64	2	1	9	3	0	0	2	6	85	55	72	E	6	5	4	0	11	0	16	0	0	
MAY	89	70	80	95	59	0	4	2	3	0	0	2	3	81	48	68	ESE	7	2	2	0	3	0	15	0	0	
JUN	87	67	77	93	57	0	1	1	6	0	0	1	3	82	46	64	ESE	7	1	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	
JUL	87	66	76	93	58	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	3	78	44	62	ESE	8	1	1	0	0	0	11	0	0	
AUG	86	67	78	95	59	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	6	72	40	62	ESE	8	1	1	0	0	0	13	0	0	
SEP	90	69	79	97	60	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	4	69	41	65	ESE	9	1	1	0	1	0	14	0	0	
OCT	91	72	81	97	63	0	5	4	6	0	0	2	2	65	45	69	NA	9	2	2	0	6	0	16	0	0	
NOV	90	75	82	100	64	4	7	10	8	0	4	3	3	75	57	73	NA	8	4	8	0	14	0	15	0	0	
DEC	89	75	82	98	68	9	7	17	2	2	8	1	1	85	66	75	NNW	7	5	15	0	22	0	15	0	0	
ANN	89	71	80	100	57	58	106	0	39	5	14	3	1	80	54	70	ESE	7	7	88	0	120	0	163	0	0	
EYR	27	27	27	27	30	30	30	30	21					6	6	21	9	9	10	27	22	10	26	22	27	27	27

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MAJUNGA, MADAGASCAR

PREPARED BY: WOOD ASHEVILLE

STATION NAME: BESALAMBY, MADAGASCAR  
 LOCATION: 16 45S 44 29E

ELEVATION: 118 FEET

WMO #: 67037

	TEMPERATURE (F)			PRECIPITATION (INCHES)						RELATIVE HUMIDITY		VAPOR PRESSURE INCHES OF MERCURY	DEW POINT (F)	PRESSURE ALTITUDE FEET - MEAN	SURFACE WIND (KTS)			MEAN CLOUD AMOUNT (%TENS)	MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH									
	MEANS		EXTREME	MEAN	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	24-HR MAXIMUM	SNOWFALL		RELATIVE HUMIDITY					DIRECTION	SPEED	MAX GUST		PRECIPITATION		THUNDERSTORMS	VISIBILITY REDUCED BY FOG	TEMPERATURE					
	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	AVERAGE					MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	24-HR MAXIMUM	MEAN								MAXIMUM	0700 LST			1200 LST	> 0.004	SNOWFALL	> 0.004	> 0.004	> 0.004
JAN	89	73	81	96	66	17	0			14	9			91	63				18									
FEB	89	74	81	96	68	11	6			3	7			94	70				16									
MAR	90	73	81	96	62	8	1			4	9			94	64				14									
APR	92	72	82	97	63	1	6			1	5			91	56				5									
MAY	90	67	77	94	56	0	3			0	8			90	47				1									
JUN	88	63	76	95	52	0	1			0	7			90	42				1									
JUL	88	62	75	95	52	0	1			0	4			91	41				1									
AUG	89	64	76	96	53	0	1			0	2			87	36				1									
SEP	90	67	77	99	57	0	4			0	5			84	41				2									
OCT	92	70	81	101	54	0	6			0	7			78	46				2									
NOV	92	72	82	100	61	2	5			0	7			77	50				5									
DEC	91	73	82	100	67	7	8			8	1			86	61				19									
ANN	90	69	80	101	52	50	0			14	9			88	52				79									
EYR	27	27	27	27	27	27	27			6				6	6				27									

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 EYR IS EQUIVALENT YEARS OF RECORD (I.E. THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF YEARS UTILIZED IN THE CALCULATIONS)

BESALAMBY, MADAGASCAR



PREPARED BY: NOOD ASHEVILLE

STATION NAME: MAINTIRANO, MADAGASCAR  
 LOCATION: 18 03S 44 02E

ELEVATION: 82 FEET

WFO #: 67073

	TEMPERATURE (F)					PRECIPITATION (INCHES)					RELATIVE HUMIDITY		DEW POINT (F)	PRESSURE ALTITUDE (FEET (MEAN))	SURFACE WIND (KTS)			MEAN CLOUD AMOUNT (OKTAS)		MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH							
	MEANS			EXTREME		MEAN	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	24-HR MAXIMUM	SNOWFALL		0700 LST			1200 LST	DIRECTION	SPEED	MAX GUST	≥ 0.004	PRECIPITATION		THUNDERSTORMS	TEMPERATURE				
	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM					MEAN	MAXIMUM									MINIMUM	0700 LST		1200 LST	PRECIPITATION	SNOWFALL	TEMPERATURE	TEMPERATURE
JAN	88	74	81	98	66	12	8	36	3	4	10	7	91	72	SH	7	6	18	16								
FEB	88	75	81	95	69	8	7	23	0	1	4	10	93	70	SH	6	6	15	16								
MAR	88	74	81	95	69	5	8	27	0	0	5	11	93	69	SH	7	5	13	15								
APR	88	73	81	96	65	1	1	8	0	0	0	2	92	62	SH	6	3	4	5								
MAY	85	69	77	93	55	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	89	57	SH	7	3	2	1								
JUN	82	65	73	90	52	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	87	54	SH	7	2	1	1								
JUL	81	64	73	91	48	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	88	53	SH	7	2	1	0								
AUG	82	66	74	95	51	0	2	1	5	0	0	0	89	54	SH	8	3	1	1								
SEP	85	68	77	94	59	0	2	2	8	0	0	2	89	57	SH	8	3	2	1								
OCT	87	71	79	98	62	0	6	2	9	0	0	1	83	59	SH	8	3	3	2								
NOV	89	73	81	98	63	2	3	9	7	0	0	4	79	61	SH	8	4	6	8								
DEC	89	74	81	97	68	7	1	32	6	1	5	11	85	65	SH	7	5	13	13								
ANN	86	71	78	98	49	39	4	95	6	17	9	11	88	61	SH	7	4	79	27								
EVR	27	27	27	27	27	30		30		30		30	6	6	SH	14	14	10	27								

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 EVR IS EQUIVALENT YEARS OF RECORD (2 E. THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF YEARS UTILIZED IN THE CALCULATIONS)

MAINTIRANO, MADAGASCAR

PREPARED BY: NOOD ASHEVILLE

STATION NAME: TAMATAVE, MADAGASCAR  
 LOCATION: 18 07S 49 24E

ELEVATION: 16 FEET

WFO #: 67095

	TEMPERATURE (F)					PRECIPITATION (INCHES)					RELATIVE HUMIDITY		DEW POINT (F)	SURFACE WIND (KTS)		MEAN CLOUD AMOUNT (OKTAS)		MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH									
	MEANS			EXTREME		MEAN	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	24-HR MAXIMUM	SNOWFALL		0700 LST		1200 LST	DIRECTION	SPEED	0700 LST	1200 LST	≥ 0.004	PRECIPITATION		THUNDERSTORMS	TEMPERATURE				
	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM					MEAN	MAXIMUM									MINIMUM	0700 LST		1200 LST	PRECIPITATION	SNOWFALL	TEMPERATURE	TEMPERATURE
JAN	86	74	80	98	69	15	4	19	5	4	9	84	71	E	3	14	4	1	21	0	20	11	0	0			
FEB	86	74	80	94	68	15	5	18	5	4	9	72	73	SE	8	14	7	5	20	0	18	10	0	0			
MAR	84	73	79	97	67	19	6	42	1	4	2	17	83	76	E	11	4	1	25	0	20	4	0	0			
APR	83	71	77	90	65	12	3	36	3	2	14	8	73	SW	10	14	5	5	22	0	17	7	0	0			
MAY	80	68	74	86	64	10	4	39	1	1	6	1	74	SW	10	14	1	1	21	0	1	0	0	0			
JUN	77	65	71	84	62	10	4	30	4	3	1	1	84	74	SW	10	14	1	5	21	0	1	0	0	0		
JUL	76	64	70	81	60	10	3	18	7	3	1	1	84	74	E	12	14	1	1	14	0	1	0	0	0		
AUG	76	64	70	82	59	11	3	18	2	7	5	3	84	75	E	10	14	1	1	14	0	1	0	0	0		
SEP	78	64	71	84	58	5	4	14	4	1	4	1	71	E	8	12	1	4	20	0	2	0	0	0			
OCT	80	64	71	87	59	11	4	18	0	6	4	1	70	75	E	7	12	1	4	17	0	11	0	0	0		
NOV	84	70	77	86	60	7	2	22	7	1	4	8	80	72	E	6	11	5	2	17	0	13	0	0	0		
DEC	85	71	79	94	63	11	2	20	4	2	1	4	84	73	E	7	14	1	1	10	0	20	9	0	0		
ANN	81	69	76	98	52	129	1	139	4	14	4	17	4	74	E	4	11	5	1	244	0	47	44	0	0		
EVR	27	27	27	27	27	30		30		30		30	7	7	E	20	20	23	23	27	20	10	20	20	20		

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 EVR IS EQUIVALENT YEARS OF RECORD (2 E. THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF YEARS UTILIZED IN THE CALCULATIONS)

TAMATAVE, MADAGASCAR

PREPARED BY: NCOO ASHEVILLE

STATION NAME: MORONDAVA, MADAGASCAR  
LOCATION: 20 17S 44 19E

ELEVATION: 26 FEET

WFO #: 67117

	TEMPERATURE (F)			PRECIPITATION (INCHES)			RELATIVE HUMIDITY		SURFACE WIND (KTS)		MEAN CLOUD AMOUNT (OKTAS)		MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH											
	MEANS		EXTREME	SNOWFALL			HUMIDITY		DIRECTION		AMOUNT		PRECIPITATION		THUNDERSTORMS VISIBILITY REDUCED BY FOG	TEMPERATURE								
	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	MEAN	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	24-HR MAXIMUM	MEAN	MAXIMUM	24-HR MAXIMUM	0700 LST	1200 LST		GEN POINT (F)	0700 LST	1700 LST	>= 0.004	SNOWFALL	>	<		
JAN	89	74	82	101	63	9.2	24.2	1.1	9.8			89	64	74	E	H	5	5	13	0	21	0	14	0
FEB	89	74	82	100	67	6.9	31.2	0.9	12.3			92	67	74	NE	H	5	4	11	0	20	0	14	0
MAR	89	73	81	98	61	5.1	14.0	0.3	5.1			92	63	72	SE	H	4	4	8	0	16	0	16	0
APR	89	69	78	97	50	0.4	3.1	0.0	2.1			93	56	71	E	SH	2	2	2	0	0	2	15	0
MAY	86	63	74	95	50	0.4	1.8	0.0	1.8			92	48	63	E	SH	2	2	1	0	1	3	11	0
JUN	83	58	71	91	45	0.1	2.6	0.0	2.4			91	47	60	E	SH	2	1	2	0	0	5	7	0
JUL	82	57	70	92	44	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.8			89	45	59	E	SH	2	1	1	0	0	3	6	0
AUG	83	60	71	93	49	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.6			89	48	60	E	SH	2	1	1	0	0	1	9	0
SEP	85	64	74	100	53	0.2	1.8	0.0	1.8			91	55	64	E	SH	2	1	1	0	1	3	9	0
OCT	86	64	78	95	51	0.5	2.6	0.0	2.6			85	58	69	NE	SH	2	2	1	0	0	1	12	0
NOV	88	72	80	98	61	1.0	2.7	0.0	1.6			82	60	70	NE	SH	4	3	3	0	13	0	14	0
DEC	89	73	81	101	60	5.4	17.9	1.0	10.4			84	63	71	N	SH	4	4	9	0	21	0	16	0
ANN	87	67	77	101	44	29.2	56.0	13.4	12.3			89	56	67	E	SH	3	3	53	0	104	26	143	0
EVR	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27			6	6	10	14	14	16	16	27	20	10	4	19	27

\* LESS THAN 0.5 DAYS, 0.5 OR 0.05 INCH, OR 0.5 PERCENT AS APPLICABLE  
THE VALUE LISTED UNDER PRESSURE ALTITUDE INDICATES THAT VALUE IS EXCEEDED ONLY 0.05 % OF THE TIME WHEN Labeled 99.95% OTHERWISE IT IS THE MEAN  
EVR IS EQUIVALENT YEARS OF RECORD (I.E. THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF YEARS UTILIZED IN THE CALCULATIONS)

MORONDAVA, MADAGASCAR

PREPARED BY: NCOO ASHEVILLE

STATION NAME: MANANJARY, MADAGASCAR  
LOCATION: 21 12S 48 22E

ELEVATION: 20 FEET

WFO #: 67143

	TEMPERATURE (F)			PRECIPITATION (INCHES)			RELATIVE HUMIDITY		SURFACE WIND (KTS)		MEAN CLOUD AMOUNT (OKTAS)		MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH										
	MEANS		EXTREME	SNOWFALL			HUMIDITY		DIRECTION		AMOUNT		PRECIPITATION		THUNDERSTORMS VISIBILITY REDUCED BY FOG	TEMPERATURE							
	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	MEAN	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	24-HR MAXIMUM	MEAN	MAXIMUM	24-HR MAXIMUM	0700 LST	1700 LST		>= 0.004	SNOWFALL	>	<				
JAN	86	72	79	94	67	13.2	32.6	3.0	15.1			81	73			6	5	17	0	6	0	11	0
FEB	86	72	79	98	66	13.5	32.6	3.9	9.3			84	73			6	6	17	0	6	0	12	0
MAR	85	71	78	95	64	17.0	54.2	2.4	17.0			83	73			6	7	19	0	6	0	14	0
APR	83	69	76	89	63	8.1	16.1	2.1	7.4			82	71			4	5	15	0	0	0	10	0
MAY	80	65	72	89	52	7.9	17.2	2.8	7.5			81	65			5	4	15	0	0	0	9	0
JUN	78	61	69	83	46	8.2	21.3	2.0	7.8			80	64			5	4	15	0	0	0	9	0
JUL	76	60	68	82	41	7.2	14.1	1.0	4.5			81	62			4	5	14	0	0	0	7	0
AUG	76	60	68	82	44	6.1	14.1	1.0	6.0			74	62			5	4	13	0	0	0	6	0
SEP	78	62	70	84	53	3.6	7.5	0.0	3.4			78	63			5	3	10	0	0	0	6	0
OCT	80	65	73	87	59	3.9	12.4	0.0	4.9			78	76			5	4	11	0	0	0	7	0
NOV	84	68	75	89	61	4.3	15.6	0.0	6.3			79	71			5	4	11	0	0	0	8	0
DEC	85	70	78	90	65	9.4	30.4	2.1	6.1			74	71			5	5	14	0	11	0	8	0
ANN	81	64	72	96	40	107.1	138.1	75.3	17.0			80	68			5	5	16.1	0	5	0	14	0
EVR	10	10	15	10	10	20	20	20	10			20	10			17	16	20	20	10	10	10	10

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MANANJARY, MADAGASCAR



PREPARED BY: NOCD ASHEVILLE

STATION NAME: TULEAR, MADAGASCAR  
 LOCATION: 23 23S 43 44E

ELEVATION: 30 FEET

WMO #: 67161

	TEMPERATURE (F)			PRECIPITATION (INCHES)				RELATIVE HUMIDITY		DEW POINT (F)	SURFACE WIND (KTS)			MEAN CLOUD AMOUNT (OKTAS)			MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH						
	MEANS		EXTREME				SNOWFALL				DIRECTION	SPEED	MAX GUST	PRECIPITATION			THUNDERSTORMS VISIBILITY REDUCED BY FOG	TEMPERATURE					
	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	MEAN	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	24-HR MAXIMUM					MEAN	MAXIMUM	MAXIMUM		24-HR MAXIMUM	0700 LST	1200 LST	24 0 004	SNOWFALL	90
JAN	90	73	81	103	61	3.3	13.6	0.0	7.4				SH	8		3	4	8	0	11			
FEB	91	73	82	105	61	3.2	10.7	0.0	8.9				SH	7		3	4	7	0	16			
MAR	89	71	80	102	58	1.5	14.2	0.0	2.3				SH	8		2	4	5	0	5			
APR	87	67	77	98	53	0.4	5.1	0.0	1.9				SH	7		2	2	2	0	0			
MAY	84	62	73	97	48	0.4	5.5	0.0	2.6				SSH	7		2	2	3	0	0			
JUN	81	58	69	89	45	0.4	4.1	0.0	1.3				SSH	7		1	2	3	0	0			
JUL	80	57	68	90	43	0.2	2.8	0.0	0.9				SSH	7		1	1	2	0	0			
AUG	82	58	70	92	44	0.1	2.0	0.0	1.1				SSH	8		1	1	1	0	0			
SEP	84	61	72	100	47	0.3	2.4	0.0	1.1				SSH	8		1	1	1	0	1			
OCT	85	64	75	102	50	0.6	4.1	0.0	2.6				SSH	8		2	2	2	0	0			
NOV	87	68	77	104	58	1.1	5.0	0.0	2.5				SH	8		2	4	3	0	6			
DEC	88	71	80	100	59	3.0	10.5	0.0	6.8				SH	8		3	4	6	0	24			
ANN	86	65	75	105	43	15.0	26.3	5.1	8.9				SH	8		2	3	43	0	63			
EVR	27	27	27	27	27	30	30	30	21				11	11		16	16	27	27	15			

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TULEAR, MADAGASCAR

PREPARED BY: NOCD ASHEVILLE

STATION NAME: FORT DAUPHIN, MADAGASCAR  
 LOCATION: 25 02S 46 57E

ELEVATION: 26 FEET

WMO #: 67197

	TEMPERATURE (F)			PRECIPITATION (INCHES)				RELATIVE HUMIDITY		DEW POINT (F)	VAPOR PRESSURE (INCHES OF MERCURY)	PRESSURE ALTITUDE (FEET) (MEAN)	SURFACE WIND (KTS)			MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH							
	MEANS		EXTREME				SNOWFALL						DIRECTION	SPEED	MAX GUST	PRECIPITATION			THUNDERSTORMS VISIBILITY REDUCED BY FOG	TEMPERATURE			
	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	MEAN	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	24-HR MAXIMUM							MEAN	MAXIMUM	MAXIMUM		24-HR MAXIMUM	0700 LST	1200 LST	24 0 004
JAN	85	72	79	96	64	7.7	22.1	1.1	8.6				NE	11		4	14	0	17	0	8		
FEB	85	72	79	96	65	6.5	17.2	2.2	4.1				ENE	13		4	14	0	10	0	7		
MAR	83	71	77	94	60	8.8	23.2	0.0	11.1				ENE	11		4	18	0	0	0	6		
APR	81	68	75	91	55	5.0	10.3	0.0	4.4				NE	11		4	14	0	5	0	5		
MAY	78	64	71	88	52	5.2	11.3	0.1	4.1				NE	9		4	13	0	4	0	0		
JUN	76	61	69	85	51	4.9	14.4	0.0	6.2				NE	9		4	13	0	3	1	0		
JUL	75	60	68	84	49	5.1	12.1	0.0	8.3				NE	9		4	13	0	0	0	0		
AUG	75	61	68	84	48	4.1	12.8	0.4	6.3				NE	11		3	12	0	0	0	0		
SEP	77	63	70	87	53	2.5	10.4	0.0	4.9				NE	12		3	10	0	1	1	0		
OCT	80	65	73	89	54	3.8	8.2	0.0	3.4				NE	14		3	10	0	5	0	0		
NOV	82	68	75	91	59	4.1	8.7	0.0	3.9				NE	12		4	13	0	8	0	5		
DEC	84	71	77	95	61	4.8	12.4	2.2	4.5				ENE	11		5	14	0	10	1	7		
ANN	80	66	73	96	48	62.5	81.1	39.9	13.1				NE	11		4	160	0	70	3	36		
EVR	27	27	27	27	27	30	30	30	21				9	9		10	27	20	20	25	20		

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FORT DAUPHIN, MADAGASCAR

PREPARED BY: NSCO ASHEVILLE

STATION NAME: FAUX CAP, MADAGASCAR  
 LOCATION: 25 33S 45 32E

ELEVATION: 210 FEET

WFO #: 67194

	TEMPERATURE (F)			PRECIPITATION (INCHES)			RELATIVE		VAPOR PRESSURE INCHES OF MERCURY	Dew POINT (F)	PRESSURE ALTITUDE FEET (MEAN)	SURFACE			MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH				
	MEANS		EXTREME	MEAN	SNOWFALL		HUMIDITY	WIND (KTS)				PRECIPITATION		THUNDERSTORMS	VISIBILITY	TEMPERATURE			
	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	AVERAGE		MAXIMUM	MINIMUM		MEAN				MAXIMUM	MINIMUM			MAX GUST	MEAN CLOUD AMOUNT (TENTHS)	>= 0.004	SNOWFALL
							0700 LST	1200 LST											
JAN	89	73	81	105	58	2.7	6.2		82	75							9		
FEB	90	73	81	106	60	2.7	4.0		82	73							8		
MAR	87	72	79	104	51	2.4	4.0		83	73							8		
APR	93	67	76	104	51	1.0	2.5		83	73							6		
MAY	81	62	72	98	45	1.0	1.5		82	72							7		
JUN	76	59	69	101	43	1.5	4.7		82	68							6		
JUL	78	57	67	92	40	0.8	2.9		80	69							6		
AUG	79	58	69	97	40	0.5	3.6		81	71							4		
SEP	83	61	72	102	47	0.5	0.9		80	71							3		
OCT	86	65	76	104	47	0.8	1.0		79	72							4		
NOV	87	68	78	106	54	1.3	3.2		78	72							5		
DEC	89	71	80	105	59	3.7	4.4		79	73							9		
ANN	84	66	75	106	40	18.7	6.2		81	72							75		
EYR	27	27	27	27	27	27	21		6	6							27		

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FAUX CAP, MADAGASCAR