

METEOROLOGICAL AND CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR DECEMBER 1948

AEROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

[For description of change in Table 1 and charts, see REVIEW, January 1946, p. 6. For change in computation of relative humidity data after October 1, 1948, see REVIEW October 1948, p. 225]

TABLE 1.—Mean dynamic height (geopotential) in units of 0.98 dynamic meters, temperature in degrees centigrade, and relative humidity in percent, for standard pressures, as obtained by radiosondes during December 1948

STATIONS AND MEAN SURFACE PRESSURES

Table with columns for station names and surface pressures, and rows for various pressure levels (Surface, 1,000, 950, 900, 850, 800, 750, 700, 650, 600, 550, 500, 450, 400, 350, 300, 250, 200, 175, 150, 125, 100, 80) and meteorological data (Dynamic height, Temperature, Relative humidity).

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE 1.—Mean dynamic height (geopotential) in units of 0.98 dynamic meters, temperature in degrees centigrade, and relative humidity in percent, for standard pressures, as obtained by radiosondes during December 1948—Continued

Table with columns for location (Havana, Cuba; Honolulu, T. H.; International Falls, Minn.; Joliet, Ill.; Lake Charles, La.; Lander, Wyo.; Las Vegas, Nev.; Little Rock, Ark.; Mazatlan, Mexico; Medford, Oreg.; Merida, Mexico; Miami, Fla.; Nantucket, Mass.; Nashville, Tenn.; New Orleans, La.; North Platte, Nebr.; Oakland, Calif.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Omaha, Nebr.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Pittsburgh, Pa.) and rows for pressure levels (Surface, 1,000, 950, 900, 850, 800, 750, 700, 650, 600, 550, 500, 450, 400, 350, 300, 250, 200, 175, 150, 125, 100, 80, 60, 50, 40) and sub-columns for Dynamic height, Temperature, and Relative humidity.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Mean dynamic height (geopotential) in units of 0.98 dynamic meters, temperature in degrees centigrade, and relative humidity in percent, for standard pressures, as obtained by radiosondes during December 1948—Continued

Table with columns for Standard pressure surface (mb.) and rows for various locations: Portland, Maine; Rapid City, S. Dak.; St. Cloud, Minn.; San Antonio, Tex.; San Juan, P. R.; Santa Maria, Calif.; Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; Spokane, Wash.; Swan Island, W. I.; Tacubaya, Mexico; Tampa, Fla.; Tatoosh Island, Wash.; Toledo, Ohio; Washington, D. C. Each cell contains data for Number of observations, Dynamic height, Temperature, and Relative humidity.

See footnotes at end of table.

LATE REPORTS OF AEROLOGICAL DATA FOR NOVEMBER 1948

TABLE 1.—Mean dynamic height (geopotential) in units of 0.98 dynamic meters, temperature in degrees centigrade, and relative humidity in percent, for standard pressures, as obtained by radiosondes during November 1948—Continued

Table with columns for Standard pressure surface (mb.), Tacubaya, Mexico (773.5 mb.), and Swan Island, W. I. (1,011.5 mb.). Rows list pressure surfaces from Surface down to 100 mb. Data includes Dynamic height, Temperature, and Relative humidity for each station.

\*Temperature and relative humidity data for this level are not available or are available for certain days. See note entitled "Change in Summarization of Radiosonde Data," p. 6, in the January 1946 issue of the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW.

† Data not yet received.

‡ Station elevation changed from 574 m. to 660 m., Dec. 18, 1948.

NOTE.—All observations scheduled between 0300 and 0500, G. C. T. except at Ciudad Victoria, Mazatlan, and Merida, where they are taken near 0200, G. C. T. "Number of observations" refers to those of dynamic height only. (In a few cases temperature or humidity data may be missing for one or more standard pressure surfaces of some ob-

servations.) Relative humidity data are not published for standard pressure surfaces having a corresponding mean temperature below -20° C.

All relative humidity observations are obtained by electric hygrometer and have been adjusted to compensate for the values occurring below the operating range of the humidity element. For explanation of the adjustment see article entitled "Curve Method for Obtaining Monthly Means of Relative Humidity," p. 241, MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW, December 1944.

None of the means included in these tables are based on less than 15 observations at the surface or 5 observations at a standard pressure level.

TABLE 2.—Free-air resultant winds based on pilot balloon observations made near 2200 G. C. T., during December 1948. Directions given in degrees from north (N=360°, E=90°, S=180°, W=270°). Speeds in meters per second

Table with columns for various cities: Abilene, Tex.; Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Atlanta, Ga.; Billings, Mont.; Bismarck, N. Dak.; Boise, Idaho; Brownsville, Tex.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Burlington, Vt.; Charleston, S. C.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Denver, Colo.; El Paso, Tex.; Ely, Nev.; Grand Junction, Colo.; Greensboro, N. C.; Havre, Mont.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Joliet, Ill.; Las Vegas, Nev.; Little Rock, Ark.; Medford, Oreg.; Miami, Fla.; Mobile, Ala.; Nashville, Tenn.; New York, N. Y. Rows list altitudes from Surface to 10,000 meters with sub-columns for Observations, Direction, and Speed.

TABLE 2.—Free-air resultant winds based on pilot balloon observations made near 2200 G. C. T., during December 1948. Directions given in degrees from north (N=360°, E=90°, S=180°, W=270°). Speeds in meters per second—Continued

Table with 13 columns for locations: Oakland, Calif. (8 m.), Oklahoma City, Okla. (396 m.), Omaha, Nebr. (306 m.), Phoenix, Ariz. (338 m.), Rapid City, S. Dak. (982 m.), St. Cloud, Minn. (318 m.), St. Louis, Mo. (181 m.), San Antonio, Tex. (240 m.), San Diego, Calif. (13 m.), Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. (221 m.), Seattle, Wash. (116 m.), Spokane, Wash. (725 m.), Washington, D. C. (24 m.). Rows include Altitude (meters) m. s. l. from Surface to 8,000.

TABLE 3.—Free-air resultant winds based on rawin observations made near 0300 G. C. T., during December 1948. Directions given in degrees from north (N=360°, E=90°, S=180°, W=270°). Speeds in meters per second

Table with 13 columns for locations: Albuquerque, N. Mex. (1,636 m.), Big Spring, Tex. (774 m.), Bismarck, N. Dak. (605 m.), Brownsville, Tex. (7 m.), Caribou, Maine (191 m.), Charleston, S. C. (13 m.), Columbia, Mo. (237 m.), Grand Junction, Colo. (1,473 m.), Greensboro, N. C. (275 m.), Hatteras, N. C. (3 m.), International Falls, Minn. (358 m.), Little Rock, Ark. (80 m.), Miami, Fla. (12 m.). Rows include Altitude (meters) m. s. l. from Surface to 14,000.

Table with 13 columns for locations: Nantucket, Mass. (13 m.), Nashville, Tenn. (180 m.), New Orleans, La. (6 m.), Oakland, Calif. (8 m.), Oklahoma City, Okla. (392 m.), Rapid City, S. Dak. (980 m.), St. Cloud, Minn. (318 m.), San Antonio, Tex. (242 m.), San Juan, P. R. (28 m.), Santa Maria, Calif. (72 m.), Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. (221 m.), Spokane, Wash. (726 m.), Tatoosh Island, Wash. (33 m.). Rows include Altitude (meters) m. s. l. from Surface to 14,000.

NOTE.—Resultants prepared from rawins at high altitudes are biased toward lower wind speeds. Values appearing in this table should therefore be used with caution when the number of observations missing is greater than three. See note following Table 3 in the June 1948 issue of the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW.