

UNITED STATES NAVY

APPENDIX TO VOLUME II

ANALYSIS OF 500-MILLIBAR PATTERNS

March 1954



Bureau of Aeronautics Project Arowa (TED-UNL-MA-501)
 "Applied Research; Operational Weather Analysis"
(AROWA)

U. S. Naval Air Station
 Building R-48
 Norfolk, Virginia

April 1954

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

36845
 10110

ACTA FILE COPY

AFSWP Report # 717

BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS PROJECT AROWA (TED-UNL-MA-501)
"Applied Research; Operational Weather Analyses"

Appendix to Volume II

ANALYSIS OF 500-MILLIBAR PATTERNS

March 1954

BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS PROJECT AROWA
BUILDING R-48
U. S. NAVAL AIR STATION
NORFOLK 11, VIRGINIA

April 1954

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | <u>Page</u> |
|---|-------------|
| Arithmetical Methods..... | A-i |
| Hemispheric Zonal Wind Analysis..... | 1 |
| Continuity Charts..... | 2 |
| Space-Averaged Normal Chart for March from WB Report No. 21..... | 5 |
| 20° Diamond Space-Mean Charts Showing Long Waves and Blocks..... | 6 |
| Space-Mean Departure from Normal Charts Showing Exact Location, Extent, and Numerical Intensity of Long Waves and Blocks..... | 44 |
| Long-Wave Tendency Charts..... | 79 |
| Andrews Field Analyses..... | 109 |
| Total-Tendency Charts..... | 116 |

ARITHMETICAL METHODS

In carrying out this procedure certain methods and short cuts have been developed and used in handling the numbers. These methods are listed here for the information of those using the procedure and as an explanation of the numerical values on the charts.

1. Reading:

Heights are read to the nearest 50 feet from the Andrews' Analysis. This analysis has contours for every 400 feet. This requires that intermediate contours are sketched near singular points and in areas of weak gradient.

17,864 feet read as 785
 17,722 feet read as 770
 18,026 feet read as 805
 18,338 feet read as 835

2. Computation of Space Mean:

Heights at the four points of the diamond grid are summed and rounded to three digits, using heights from 1:

17,864 feet read as 785
 17,722 feet read as 770
 18,025 feet read as 805
 18,338 feet read as 835

3195 sum plotted as 320

Contours are drawn on the mean charts for every 8 numbers from 336. The equivalence of these numbers in standard contours is shown:

| | |
|-----|--------|
| 336 | 18,400 |
| 328 | 18,200 |
| 320 | 18,000 |

On all mean charts the 18,400 contour and the 17,200 contour are emphasized in red. The 18,400 contour has a statistical relation to the maximum wind at that level and with the 17,200 show the major flow channel. The 17,200 contour disappears frequently in mid-summer and this value should be revised upward to 17,600 about 1 June.

3. Total Tendency:

The total tendency is plotted in tens of feet with the last number always 5 or zero. On a total tendency chart:

5 = 50 feet
 10 = 100 feet
 15 = 150 feet etc.

Isolines are drawn for every 20 units on the chart. Center tendencies are estimated. Falling tendencies 40-60 and 80-100 etc., are shaded in red. Rising tendencies of the same value are shaded in blue. Zero lines are not drawn.

4. Long Wave Tendencies:

The difference between daily mean heights are plotted at each point. These values range from 0 to about 30. Their meaning in actual height change is:

$$2 = \frac{200}{4} = 50 \text{ feet}$$

$$10 = \frac{1000}{4} = 250 \text{ feet}$$

$$20 = \frac{2000}{4} = 500 \text{ feet}$$

These charts are analyzed for isolines named 0 +5, -5 +10, -10 etc. Centers smaller than 5 are essentially no change. That is there is a basic indeterminacy of about 2.5 due to numerical processes.

The area between isolines numbered +5 and +10, and +15 and +20 etc., are shaded in blue. The similar areas with falling tendencies are shaded red.

5. Departure from Normal:

The difference in height between the daily mean height and the height from the space averaged normal is plotted. These values range from 0 to about \pm 50. Their numerical meaning is:

$$4 = \frac{400}{4} = 100 \text{ feet}$$

$$+20 = \frac{2000}{4} = 500 \text{ feet etc.,}$$

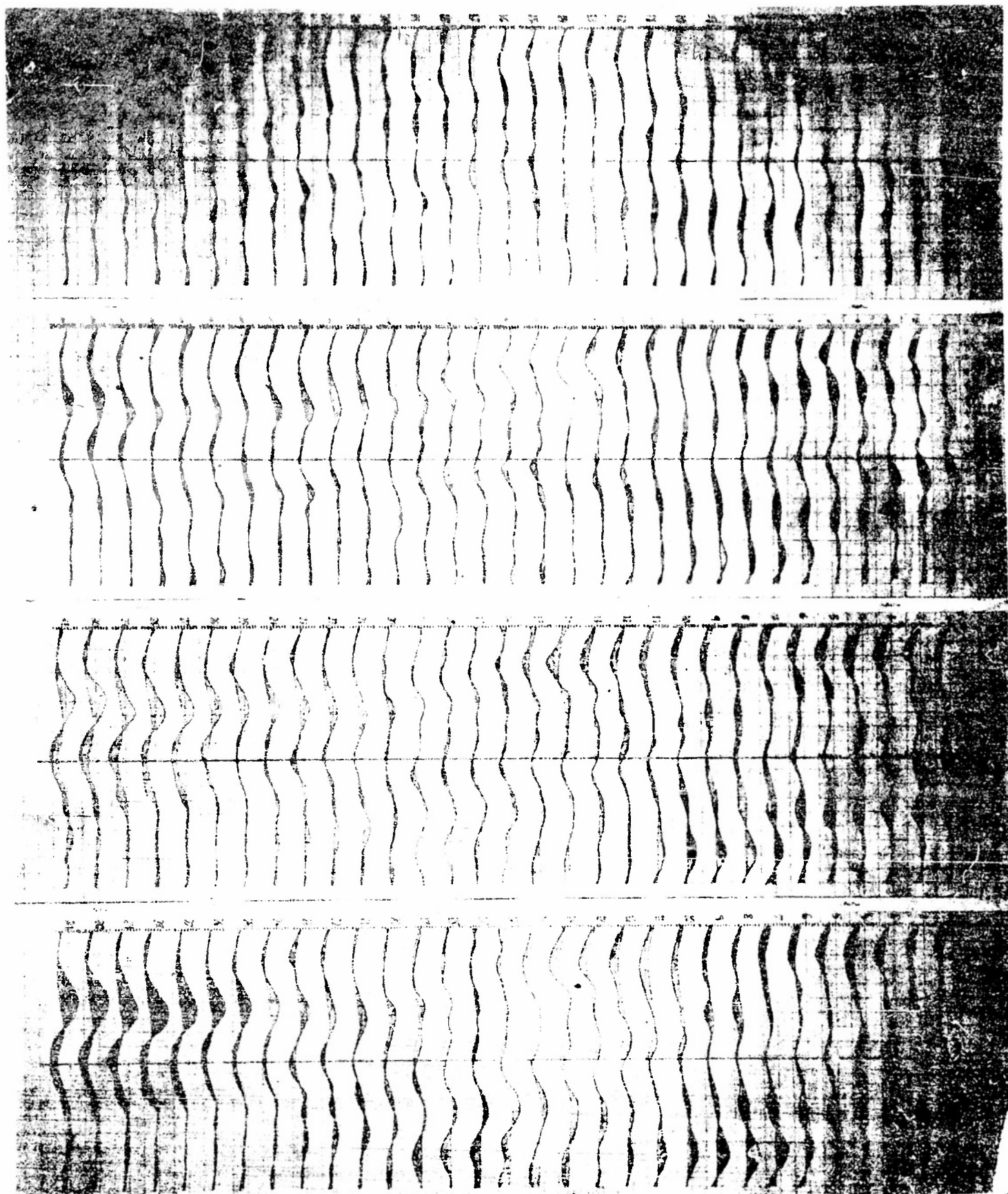
These charts are analyzed for 0, \pm 10 \pm 20 units etc. The area between 0 and +10 and between +20 and +30 are colored blue and the corresponding fall areas in red.

6. Continuity Charts:

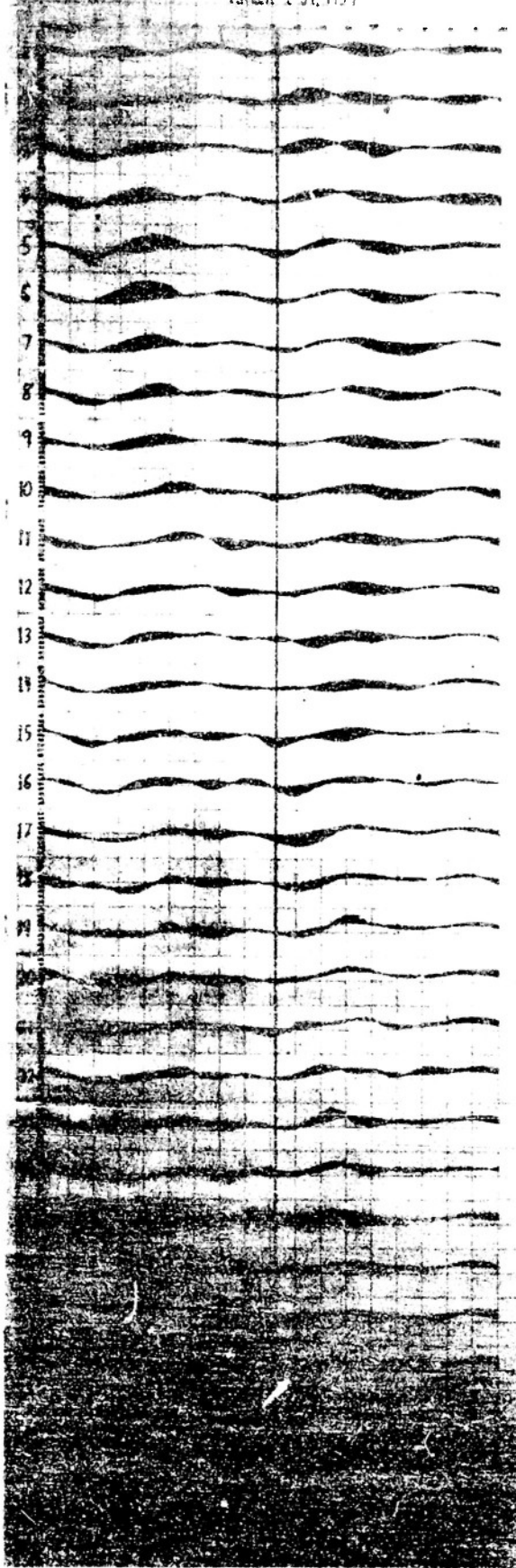
The continuity chart is prepared by reading heights along a selected latitude circle and plotting these heights on a graph with

time as one coordinate and longitude as the other. The normal heights for the month are read from the space averaged normal chart and this line is plotted in green each day. When the actual line is above the normal line the area involved is shaded blue and when the actual line is below the normal line the area is shaded in red.

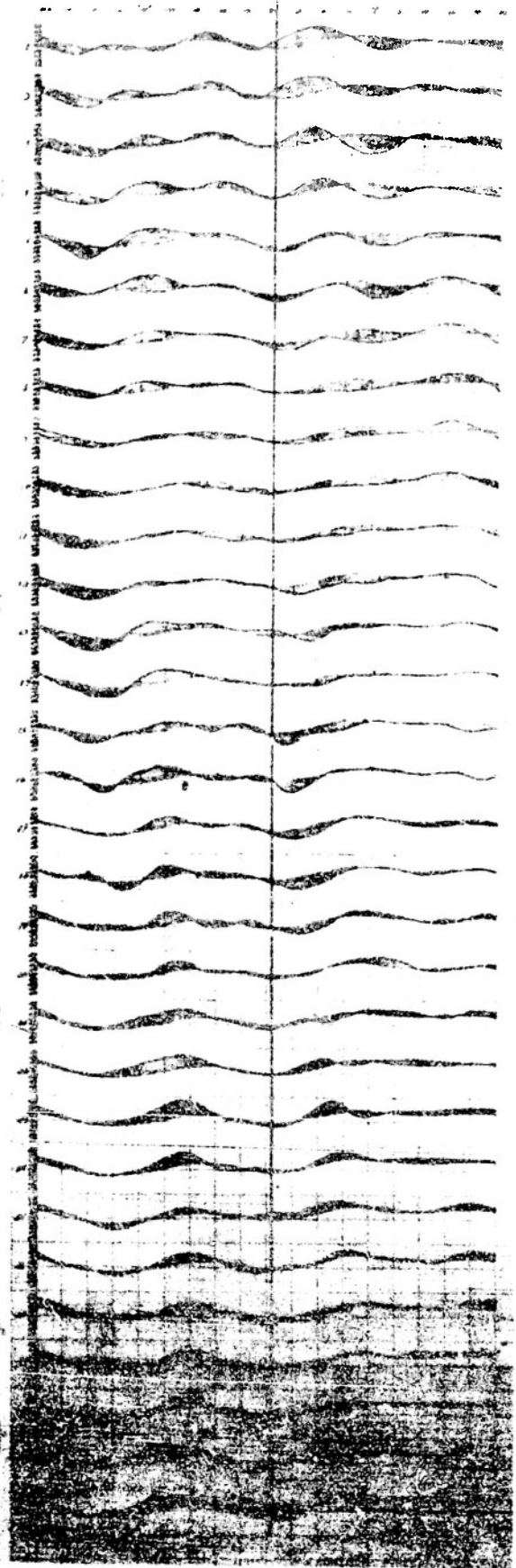
A vertical line marking the longitude of a location of particular interest is helpful for orientation. Norfolk is indicated in this fashion on the continuity charts presented here.

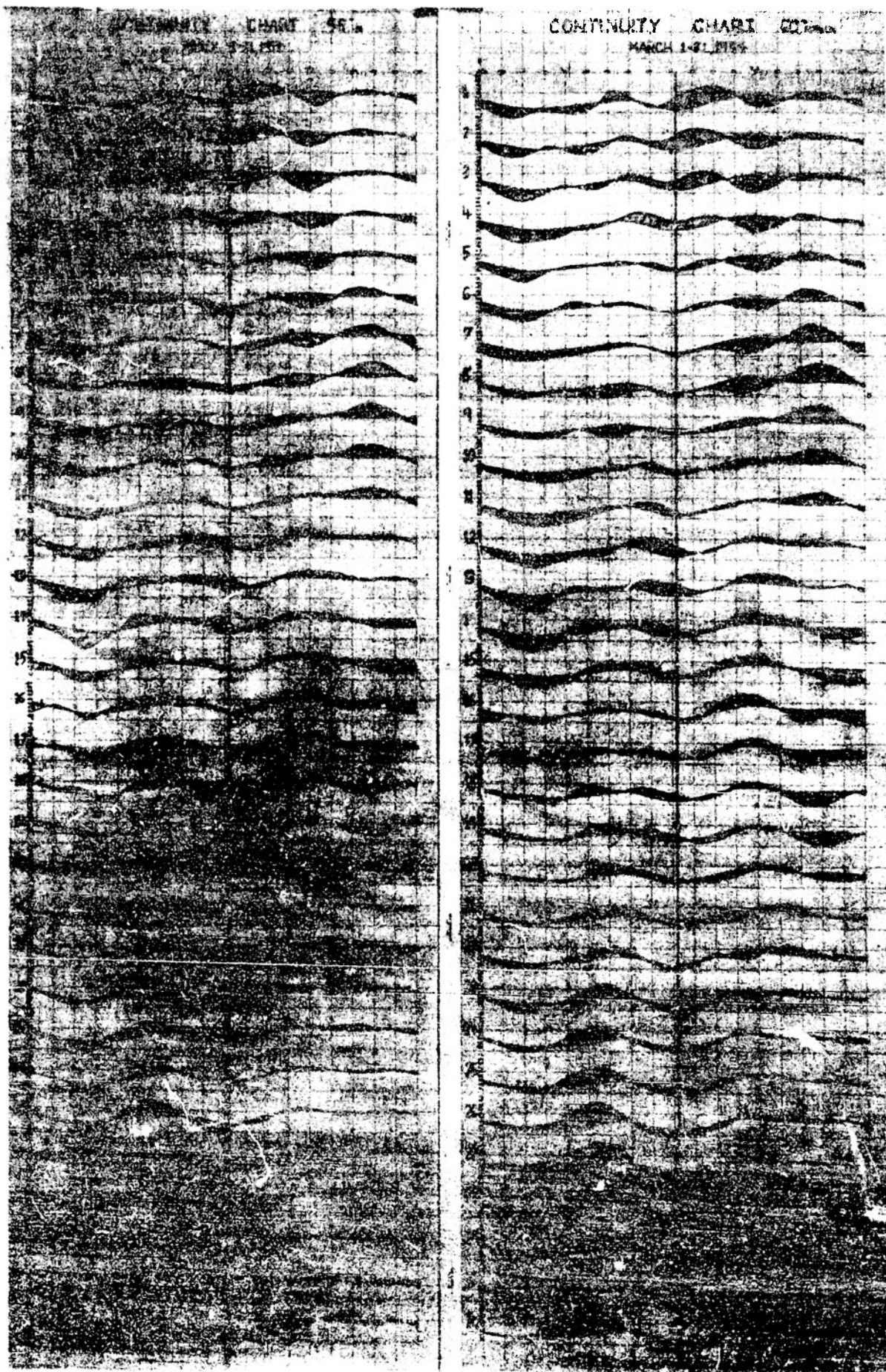


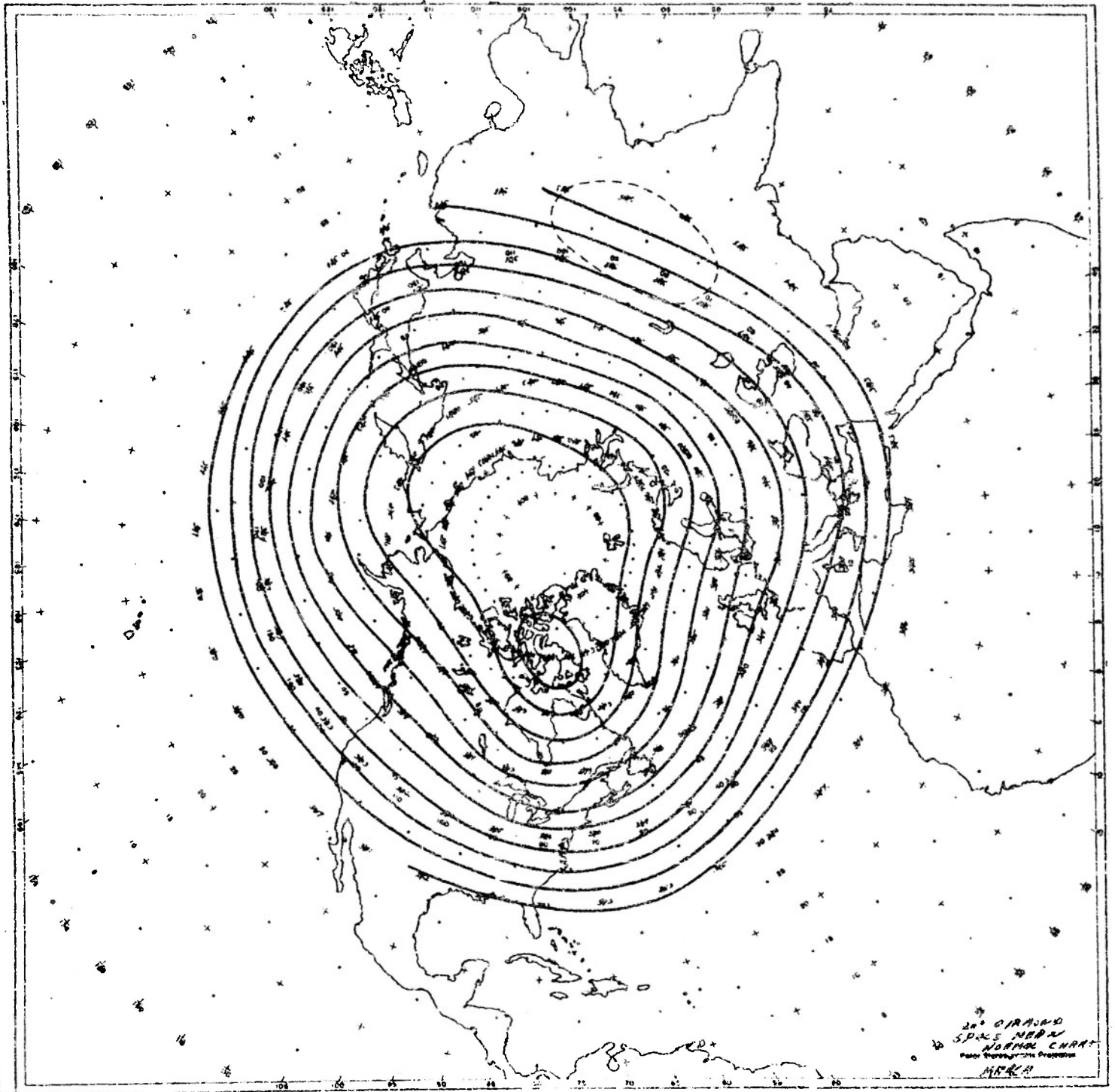
CONTINUITY CHART 254
MARCH 1-31, 1959

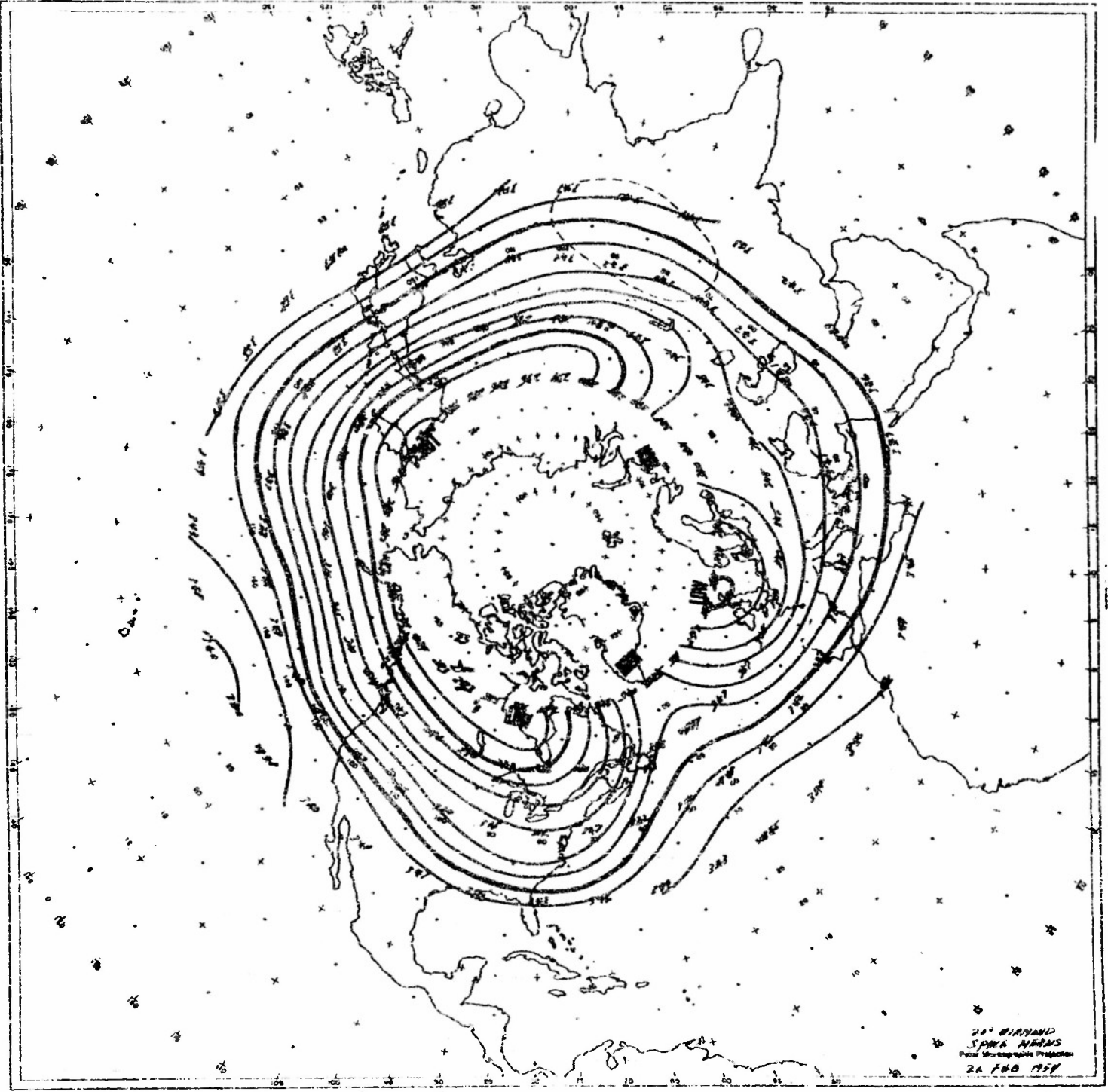


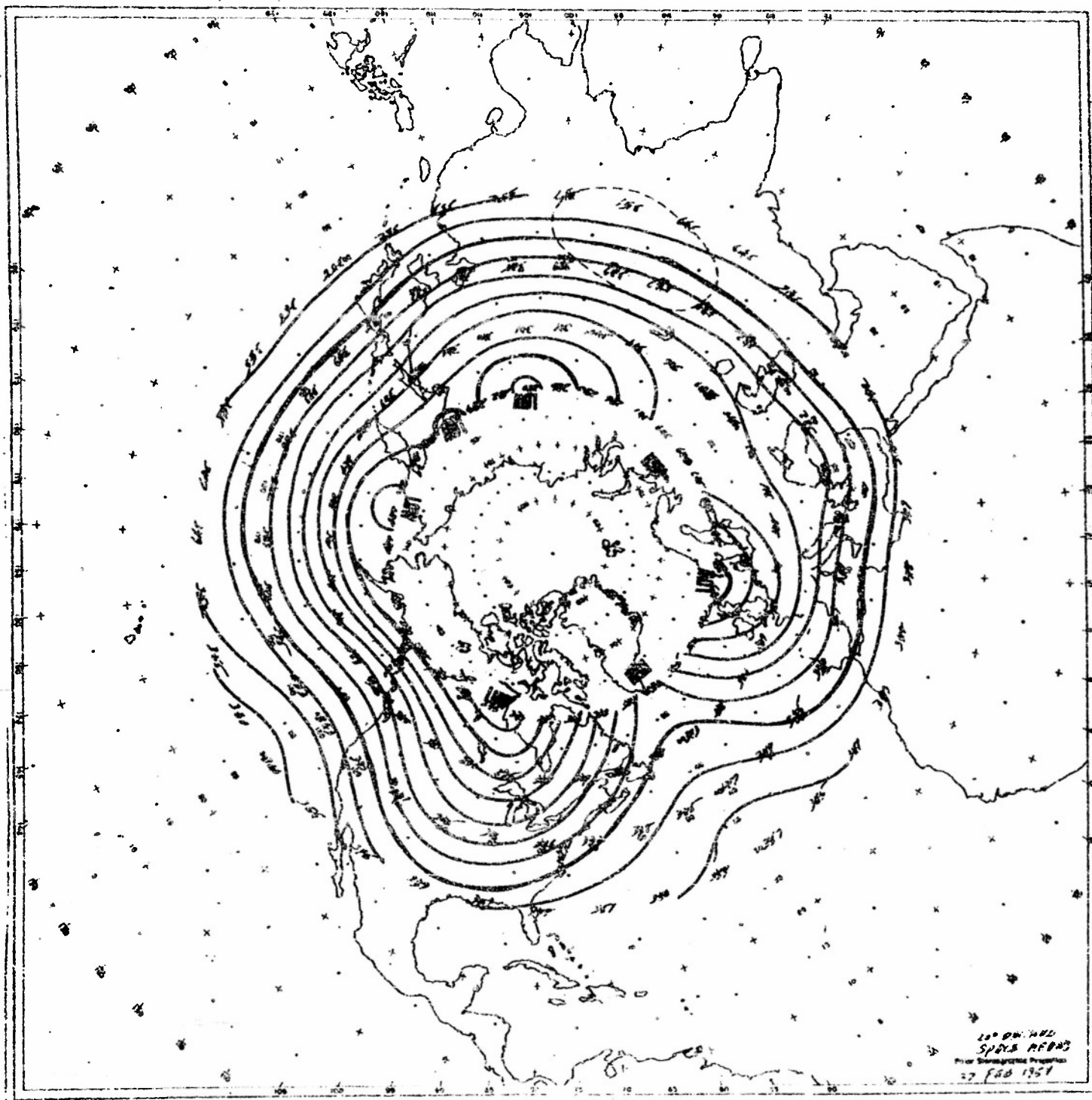
CONTINUITY CHART 255
MARCH 1-31, 1959

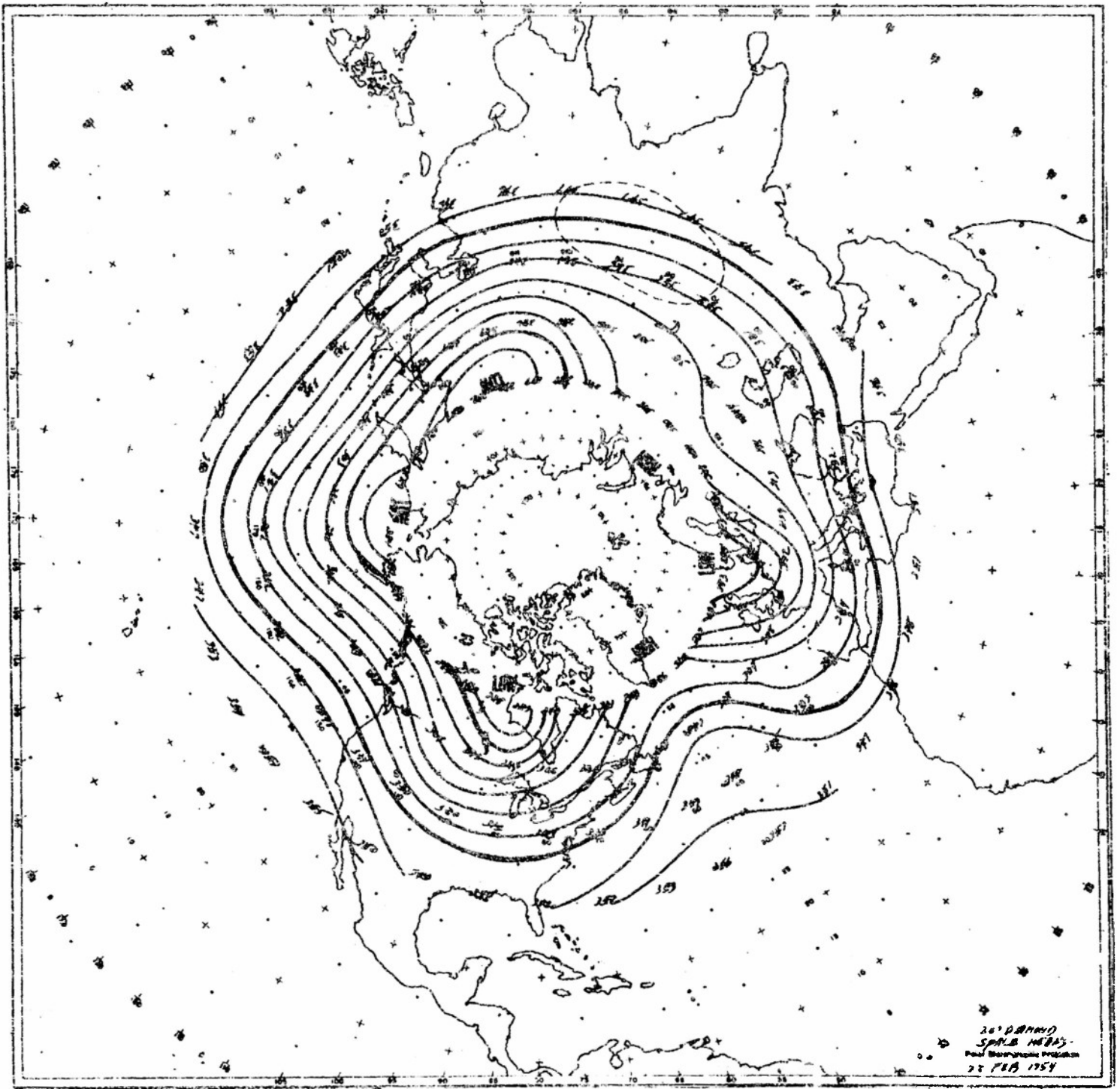


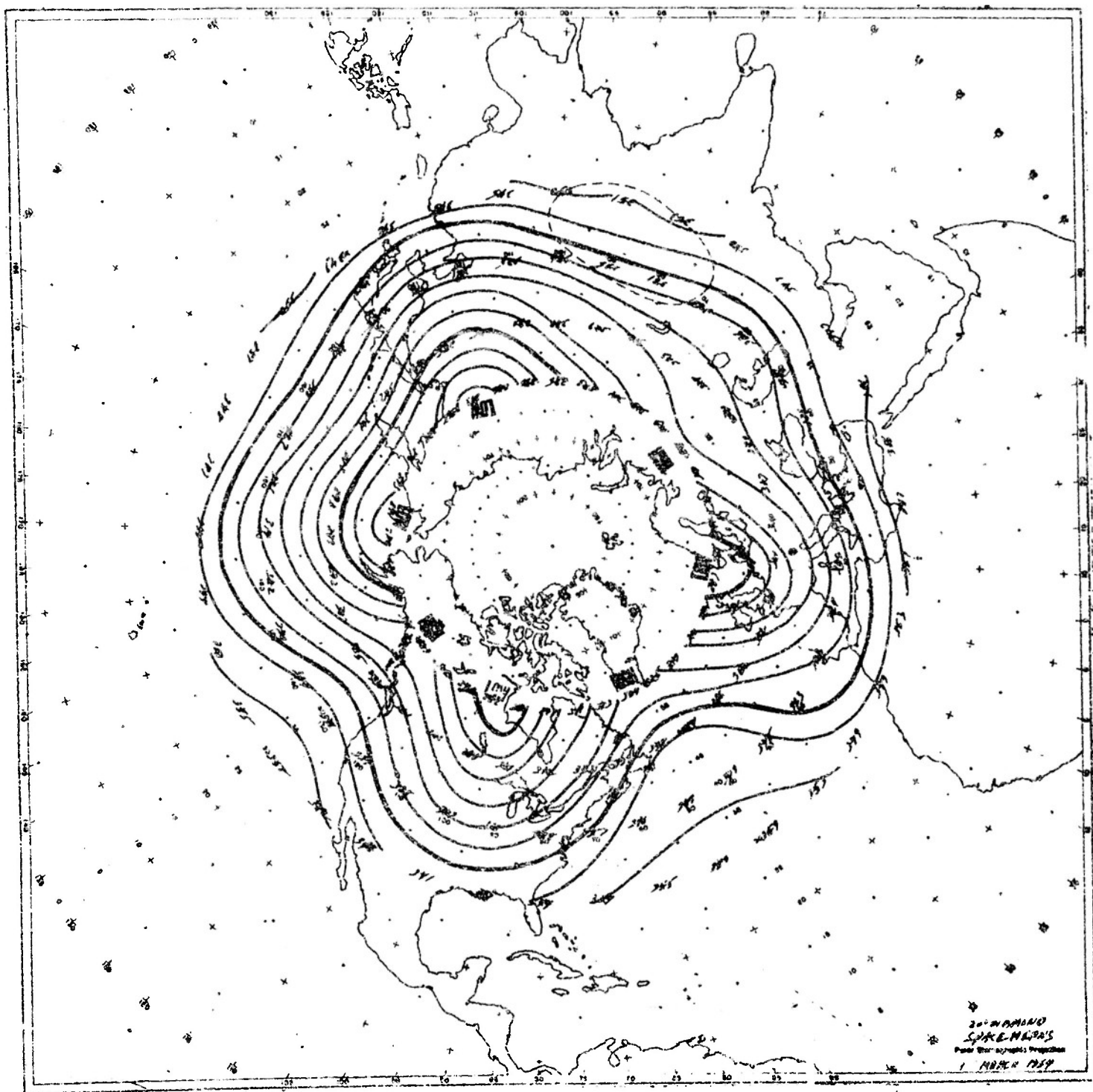


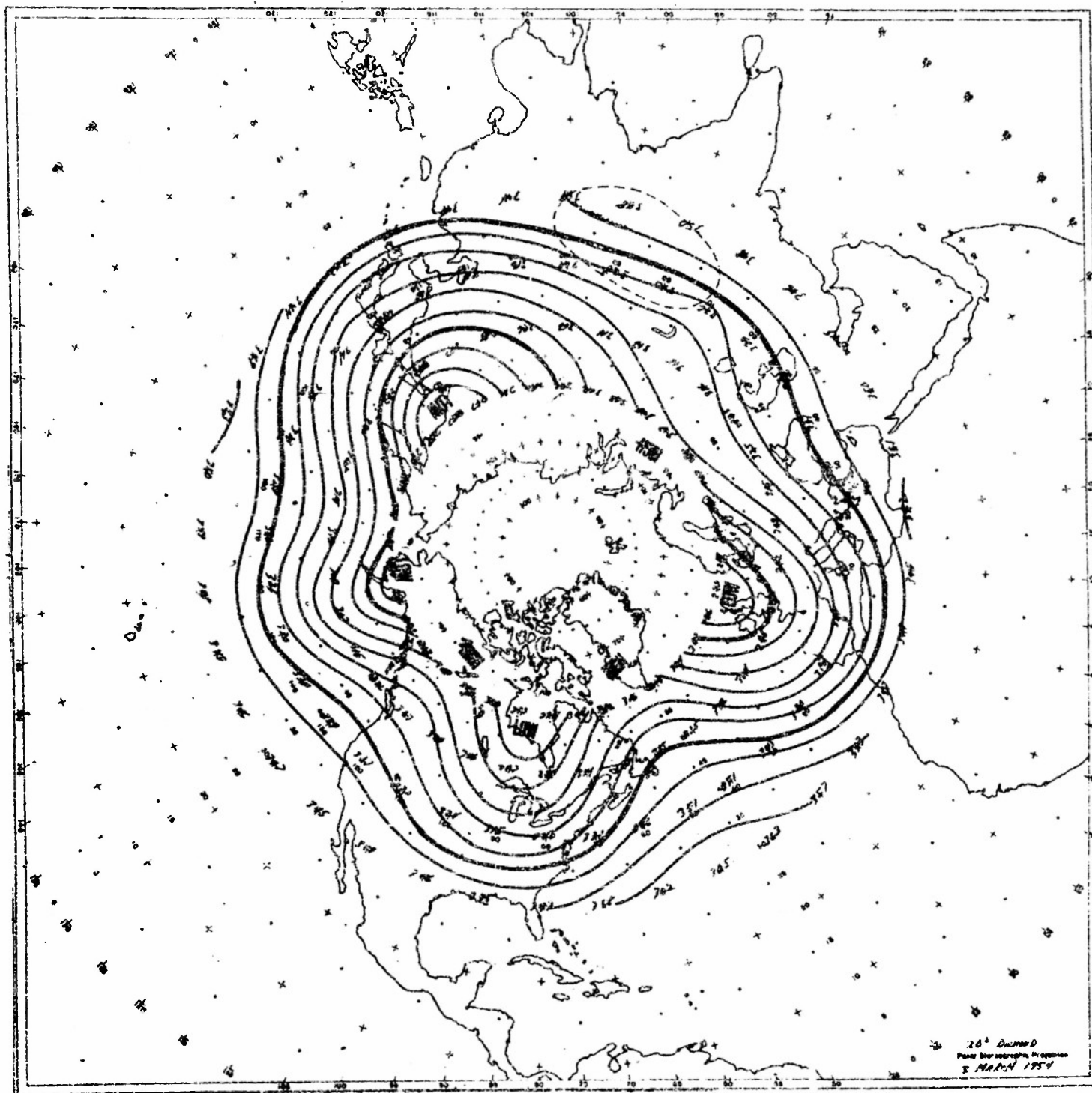


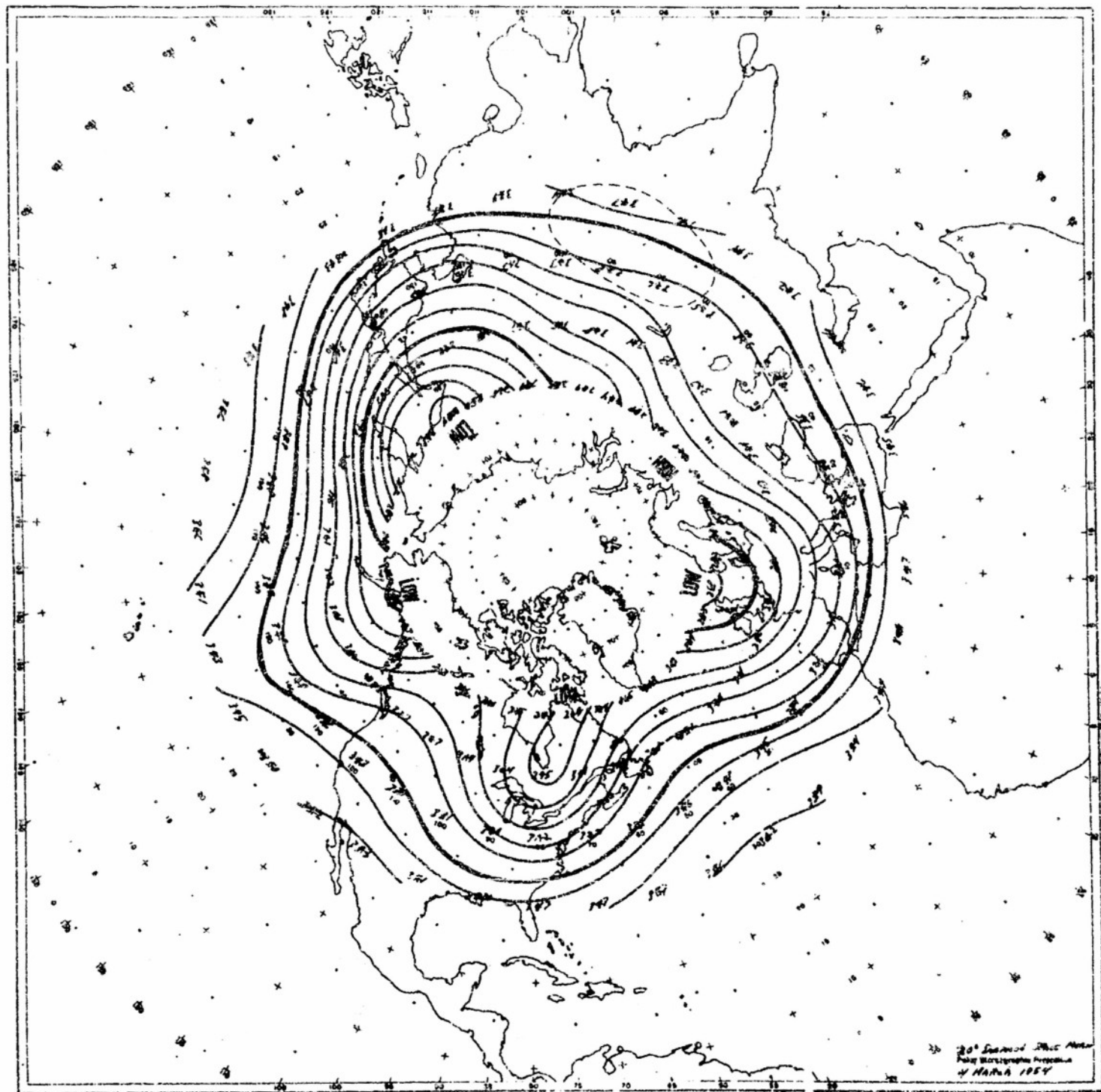


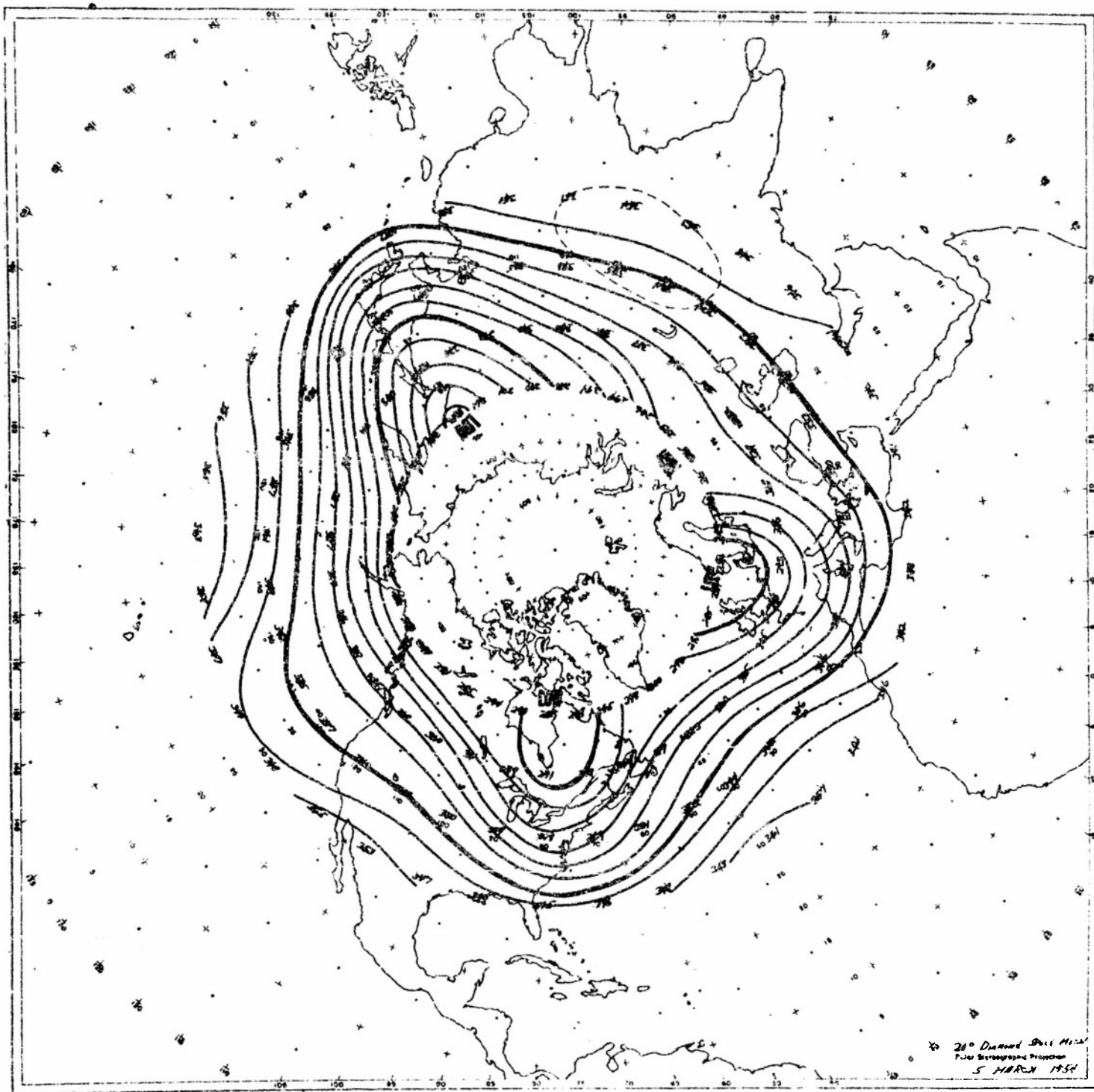


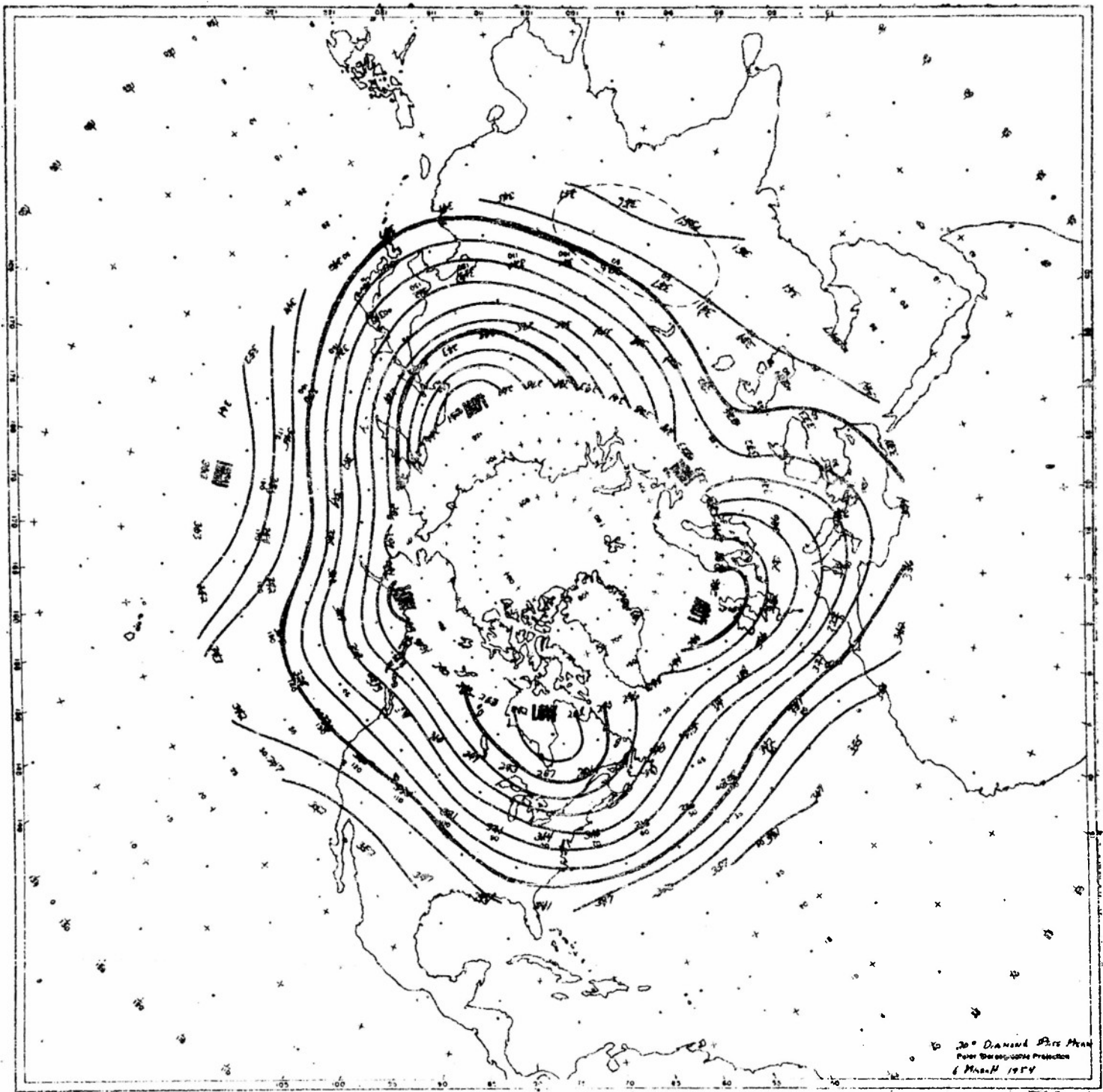


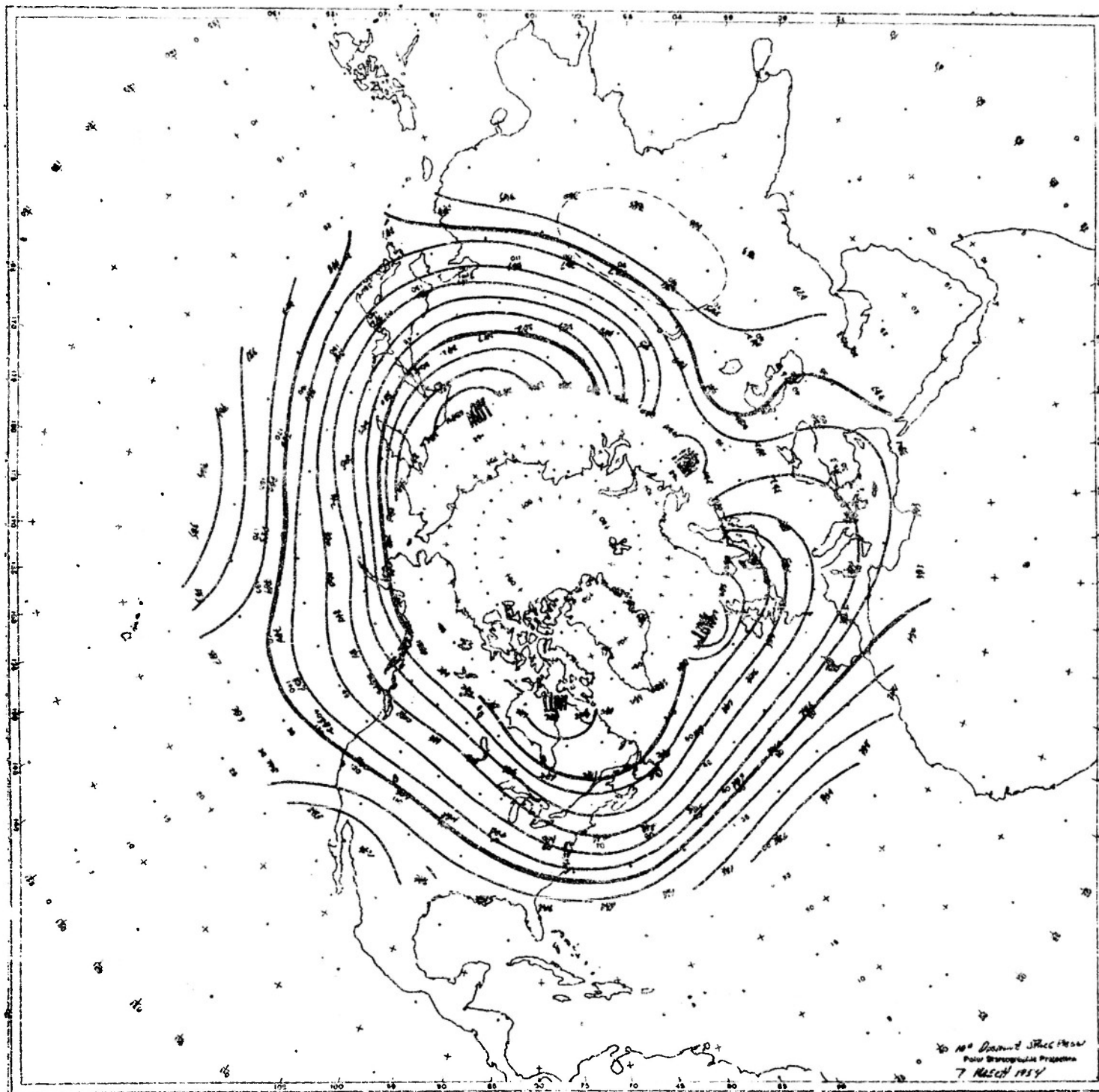


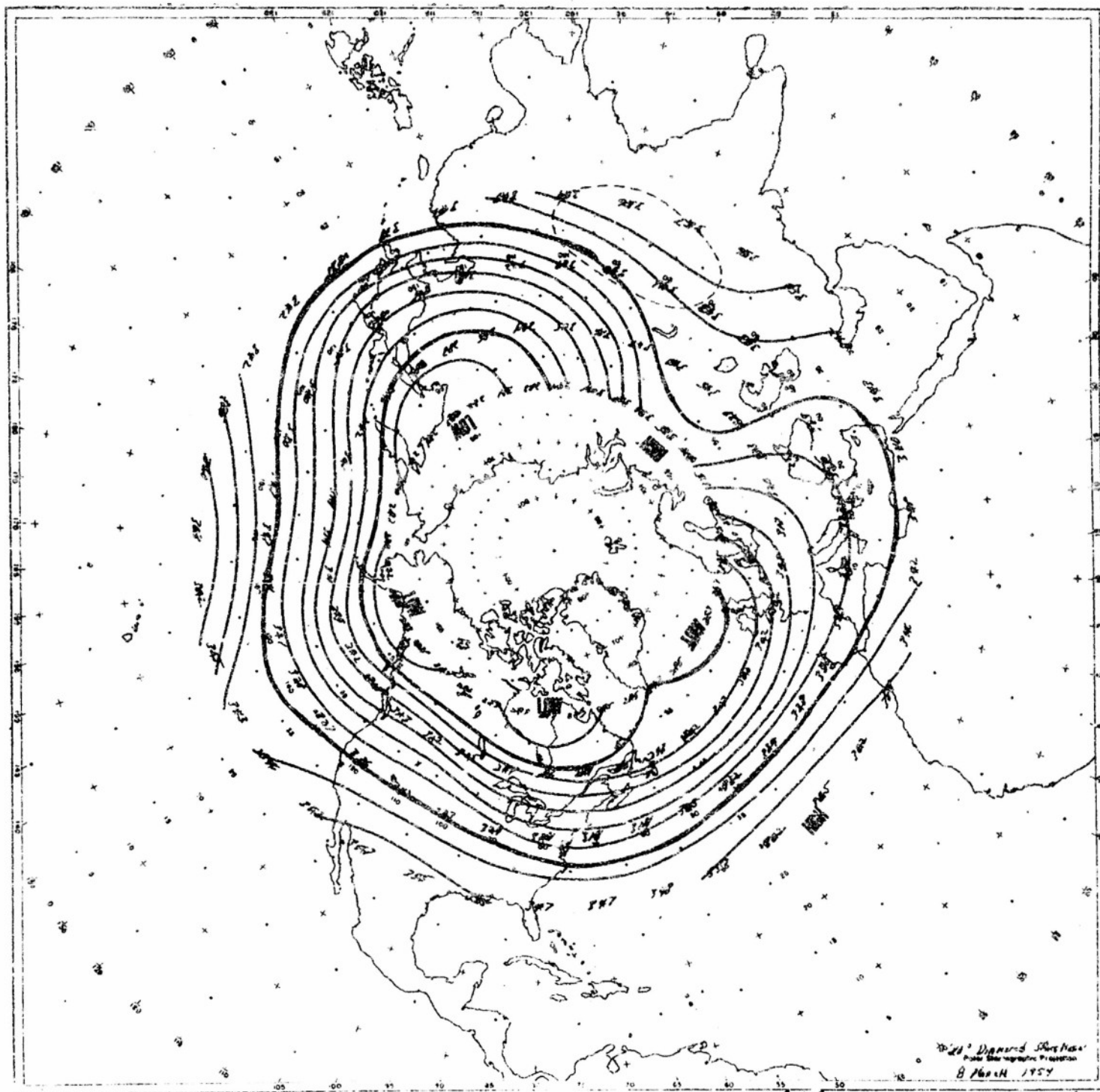


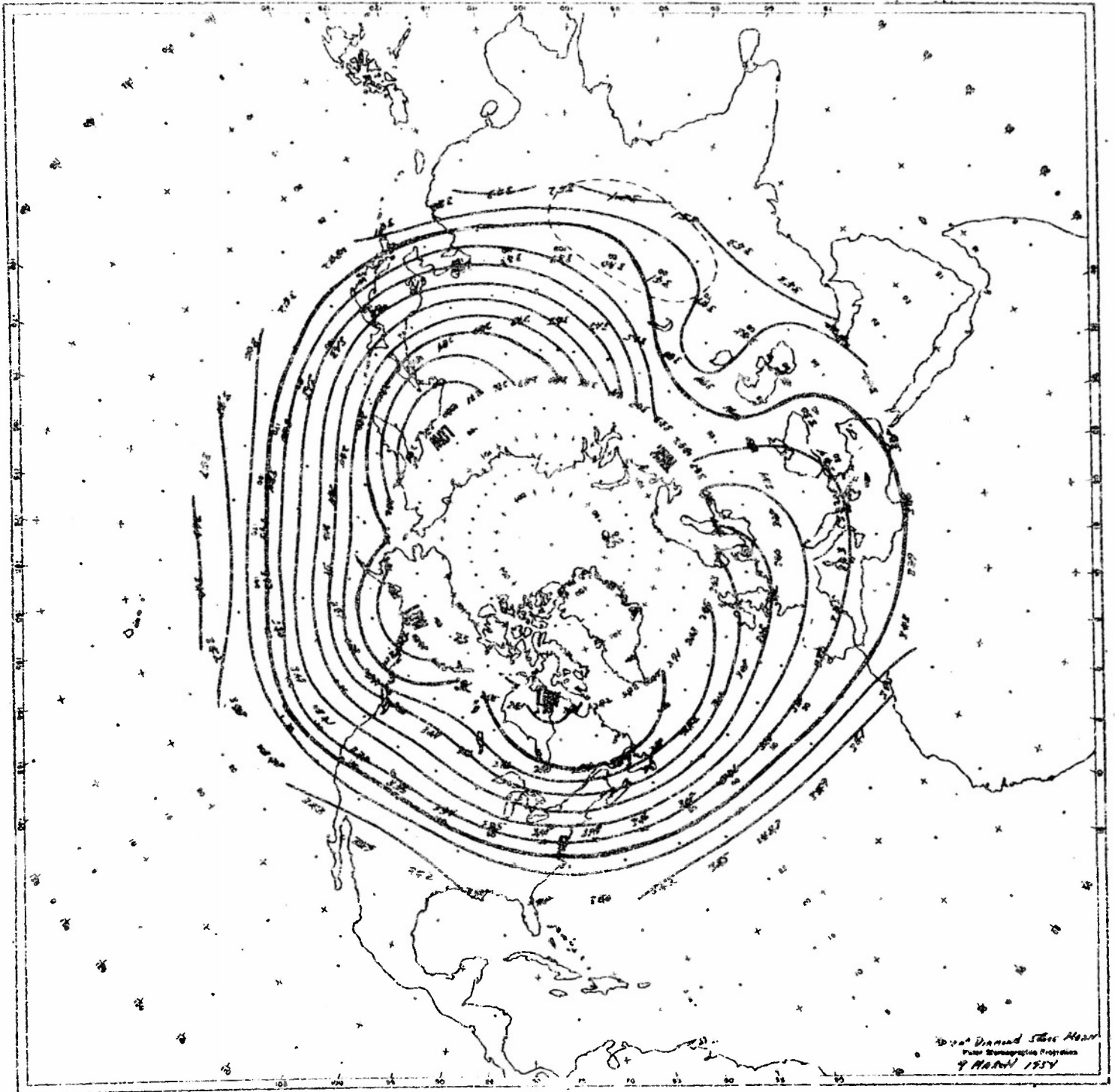


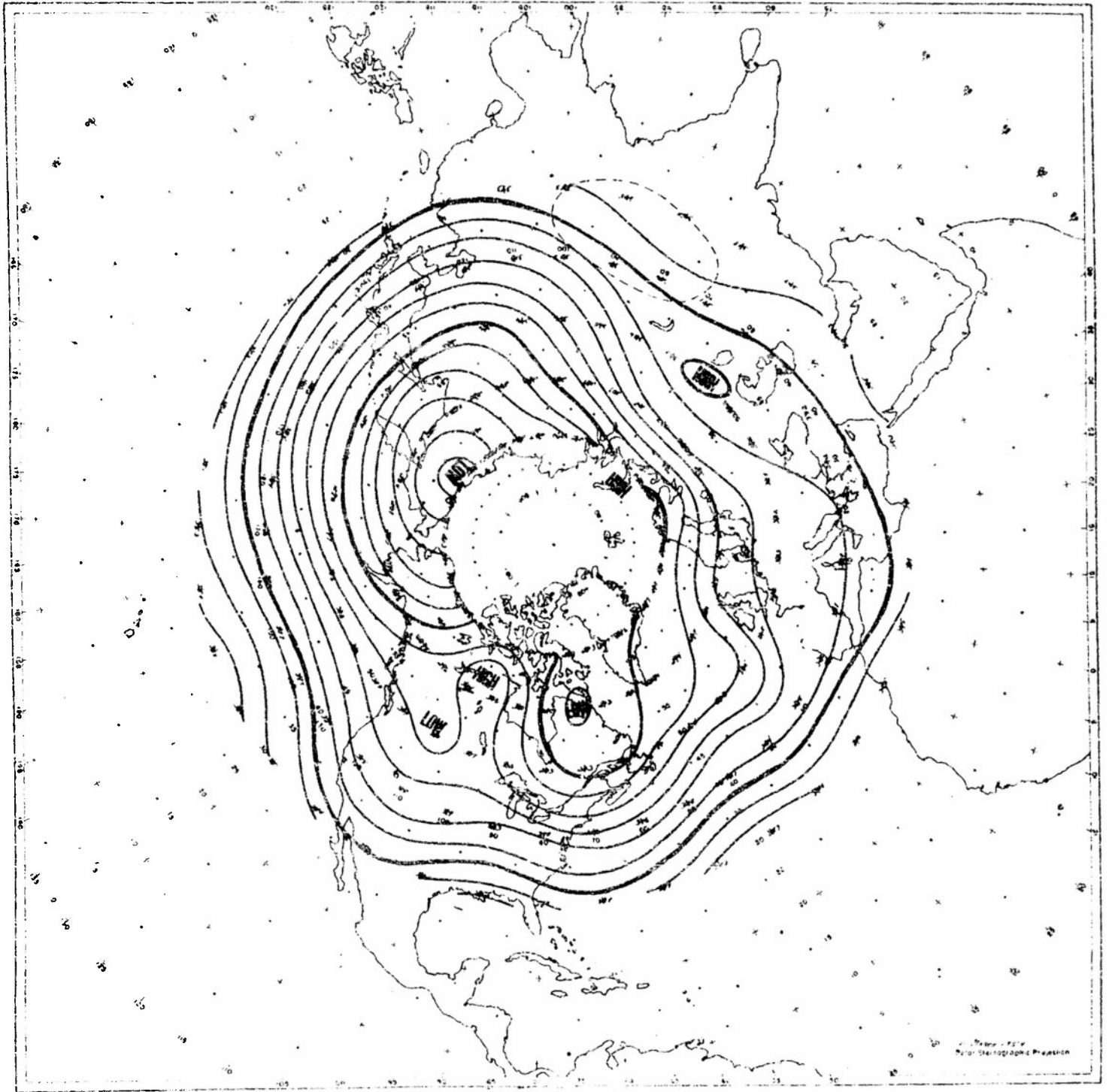




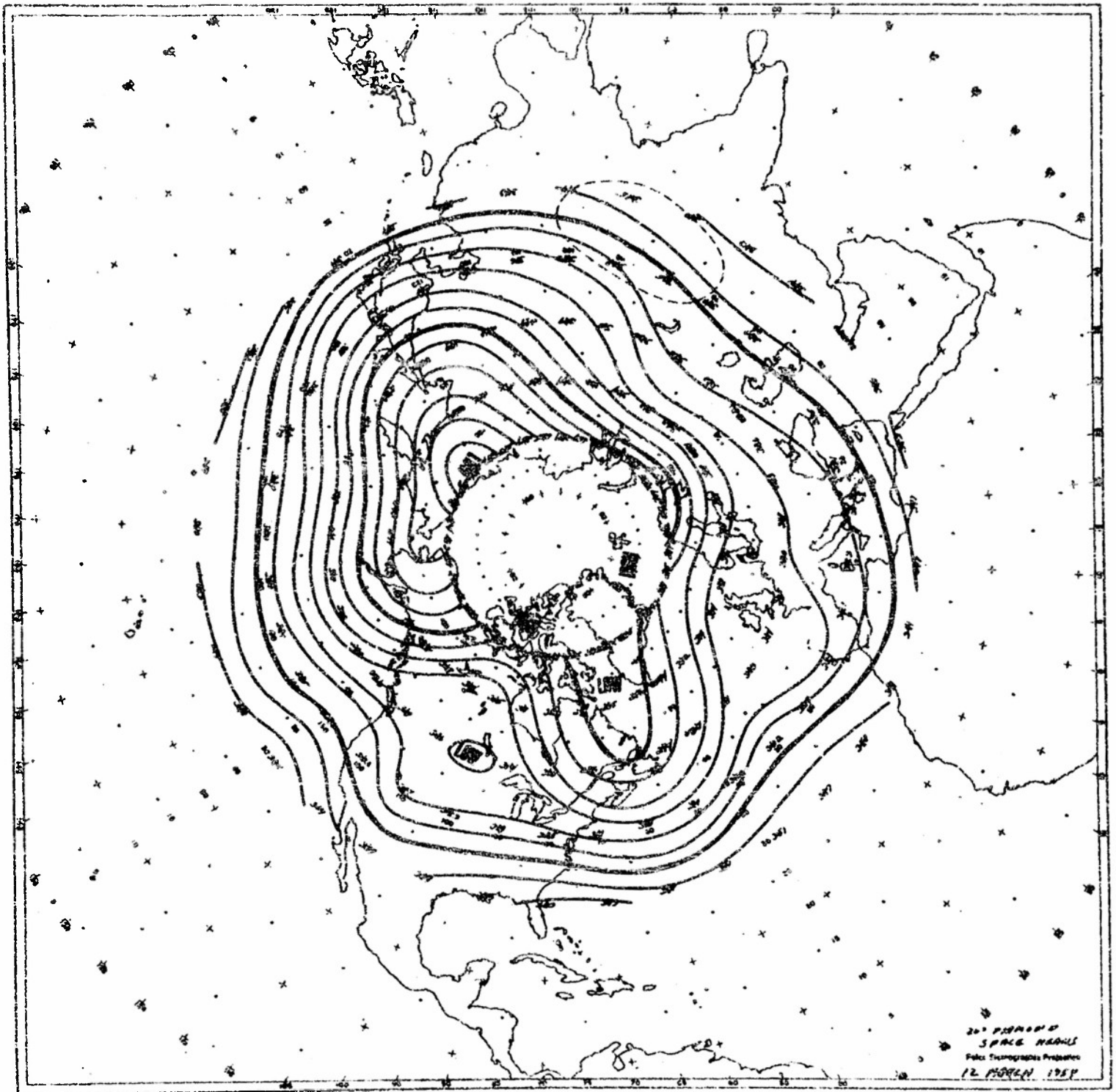


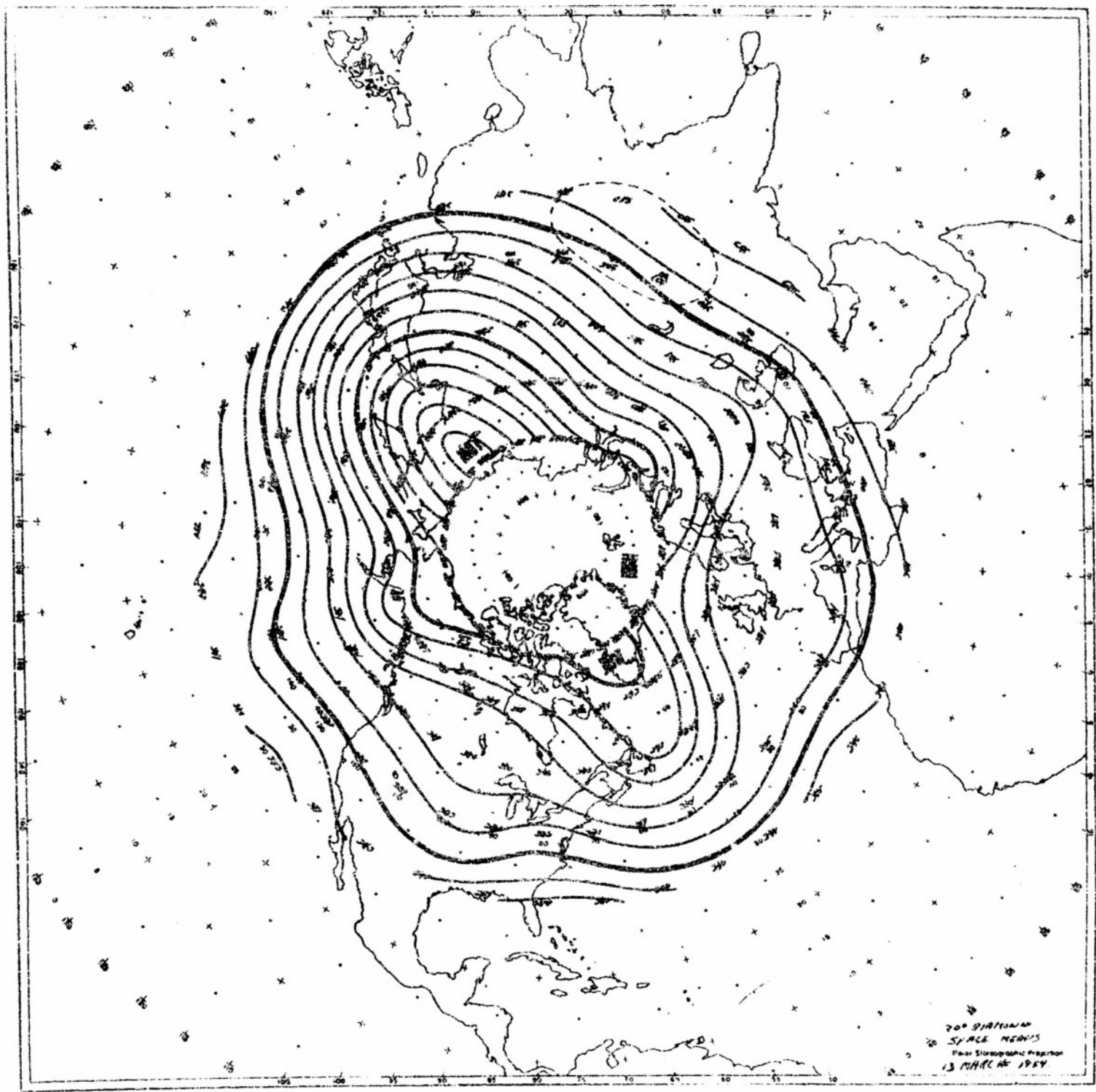




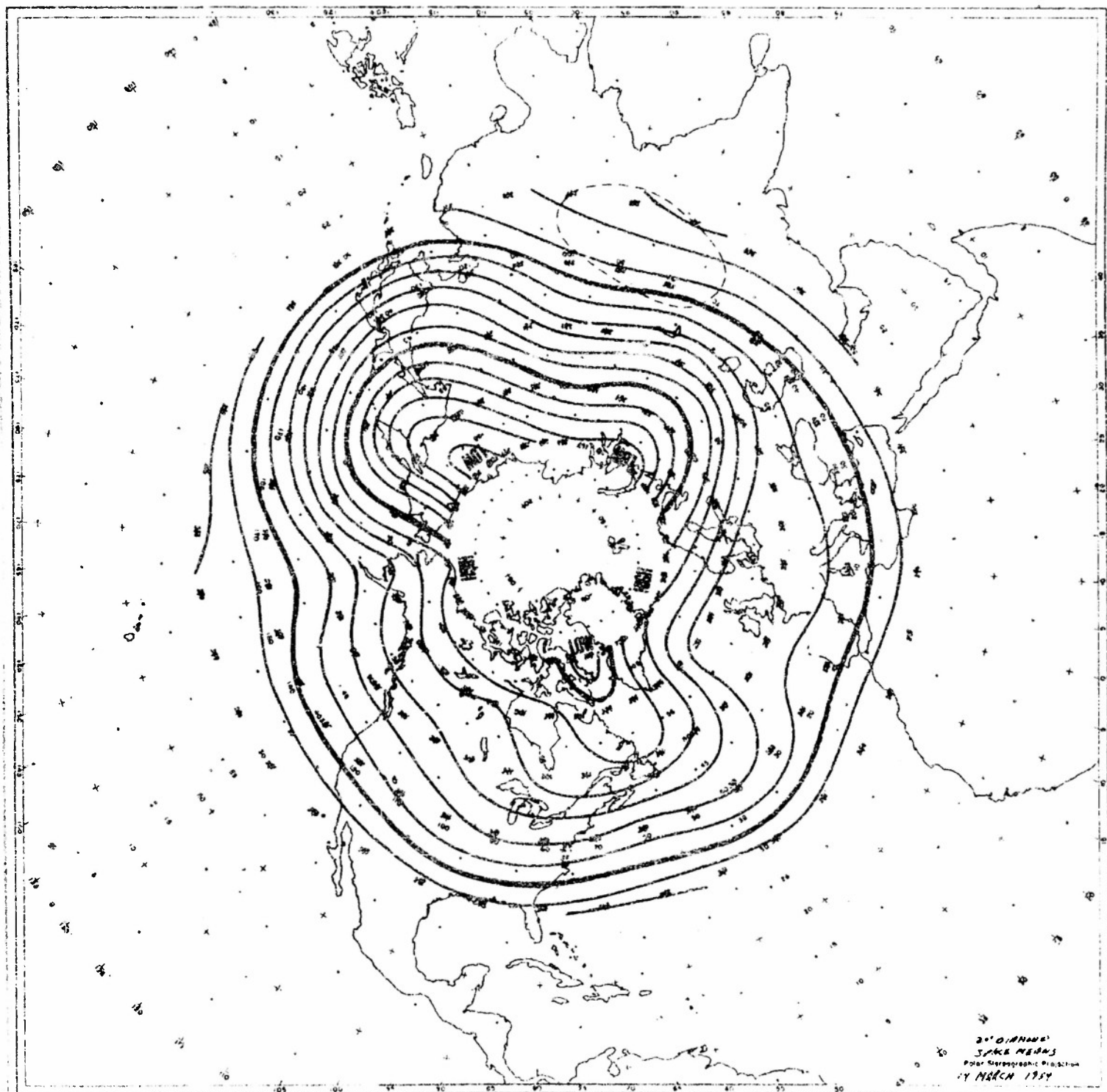


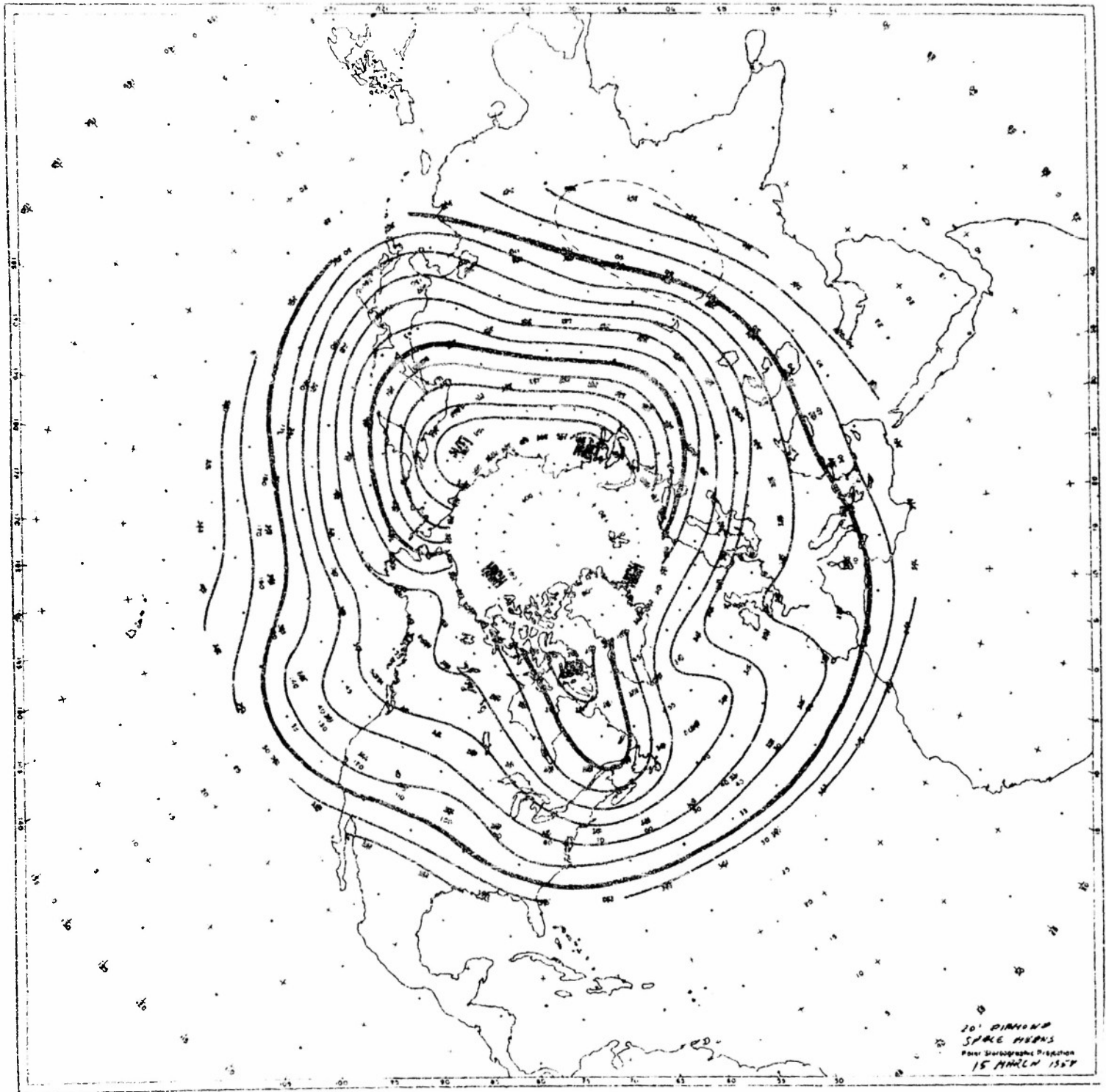
U.S. Navy
Hydrographic Division

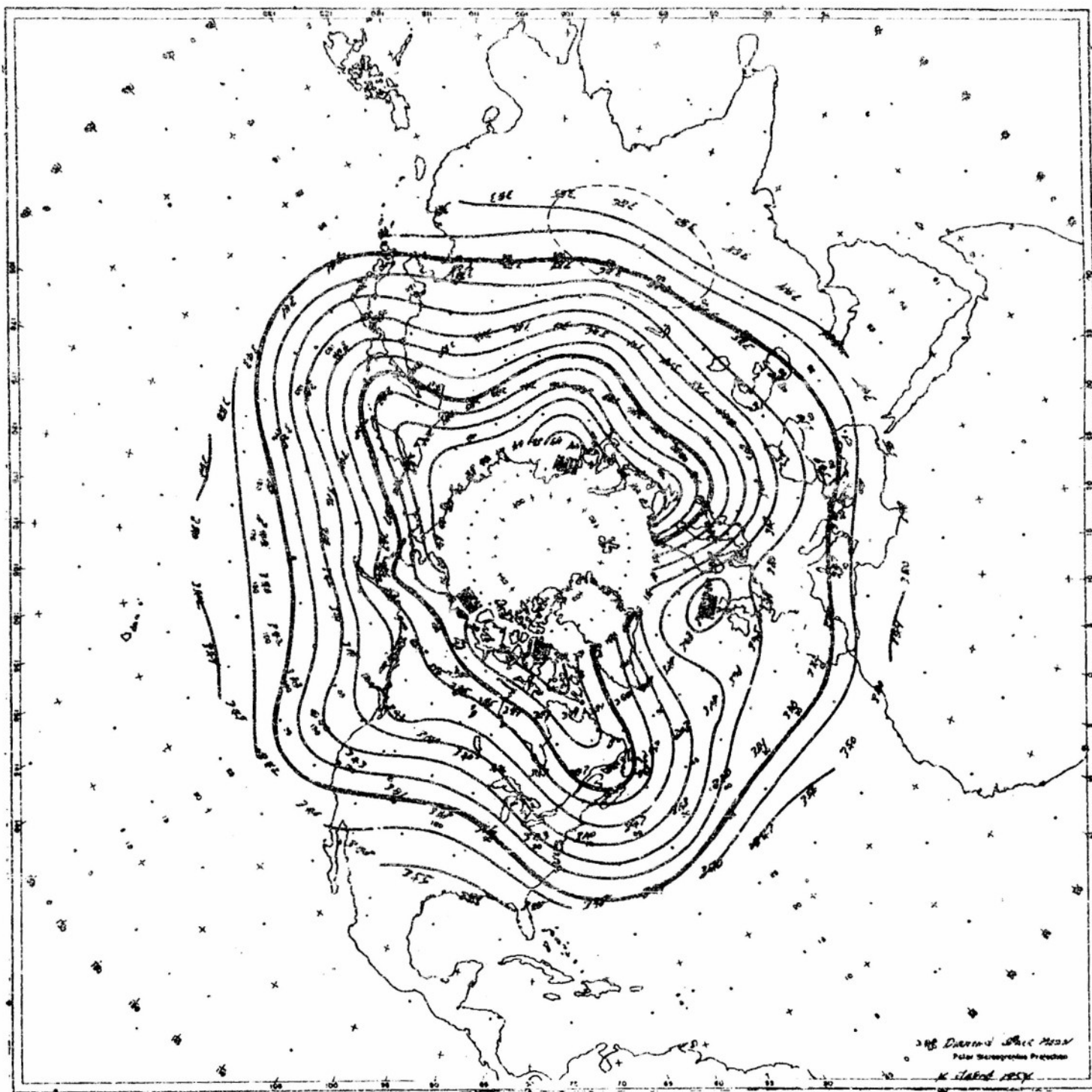


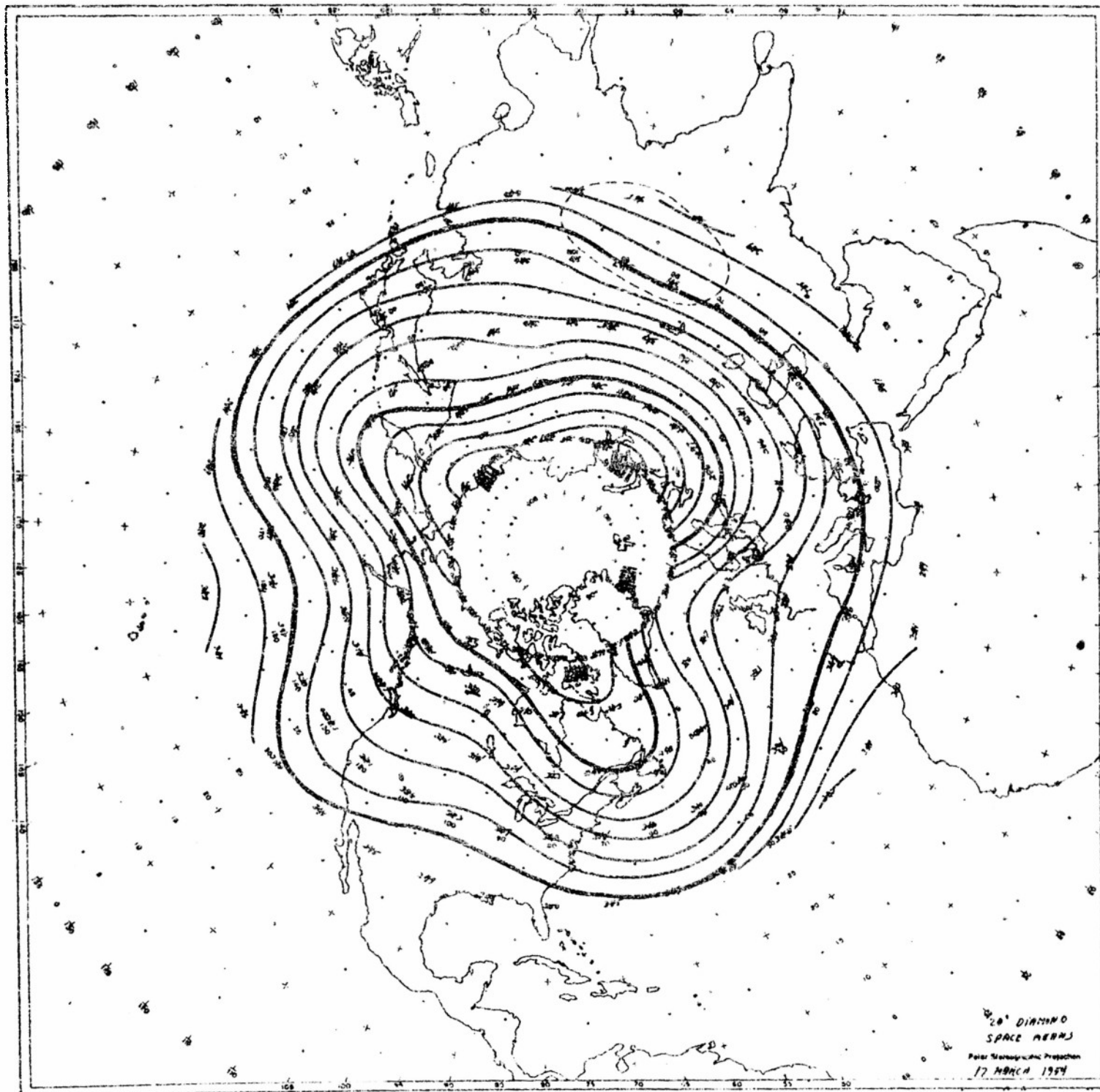


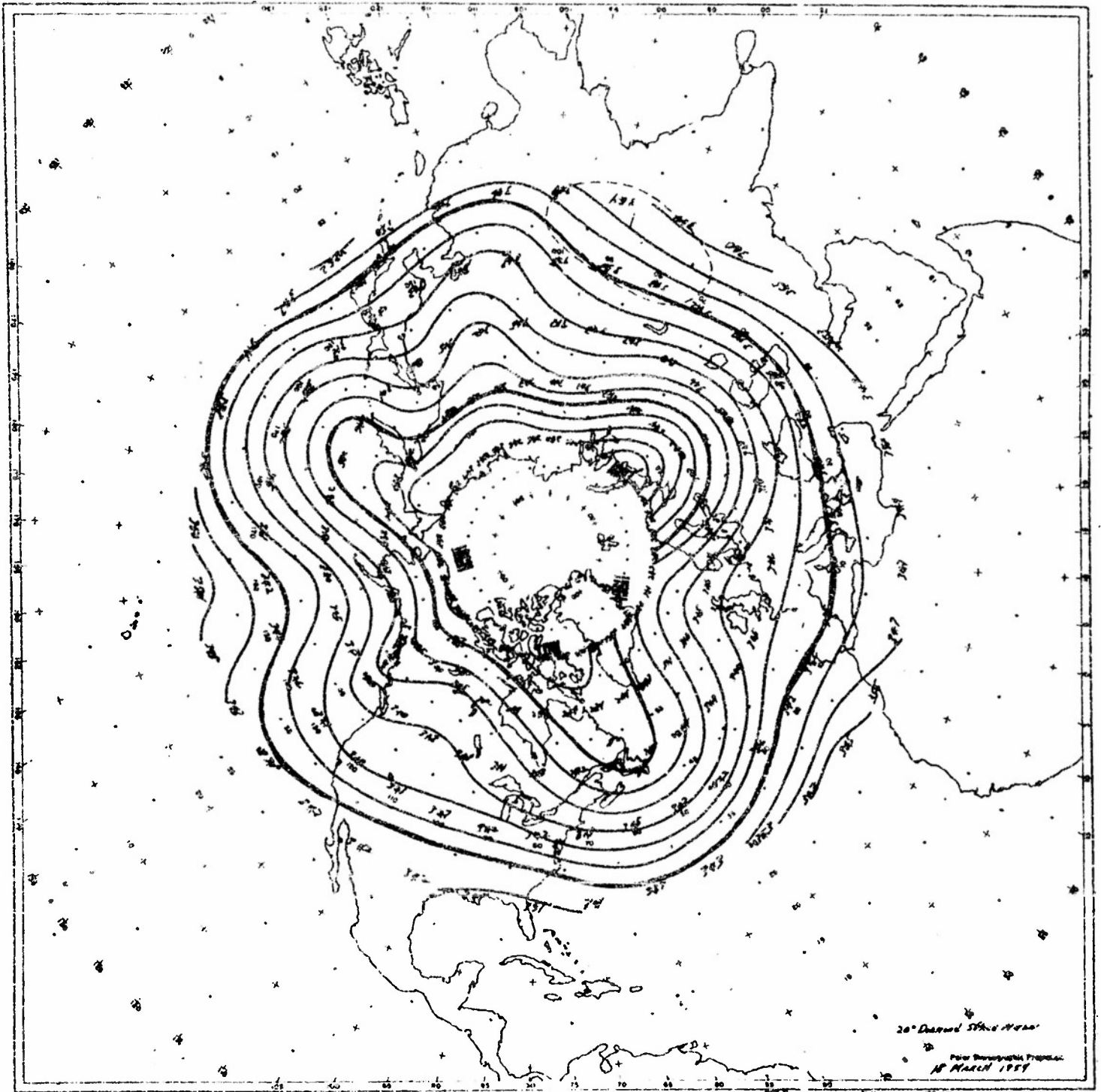
200 MILLIBAR
SURFACE MEANS
FOR SYNOPTIC PERIOD
13 MARCH 1964

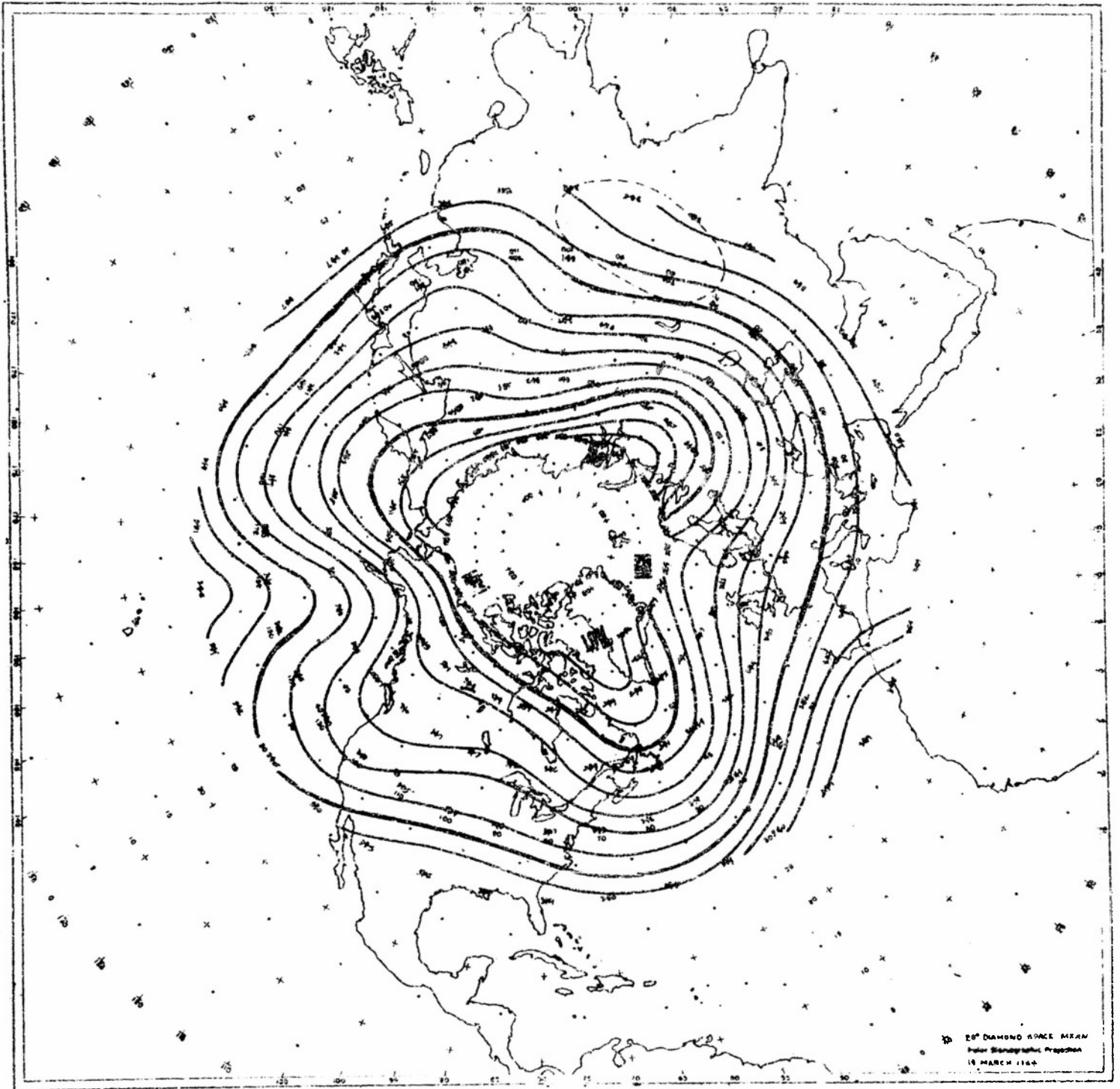


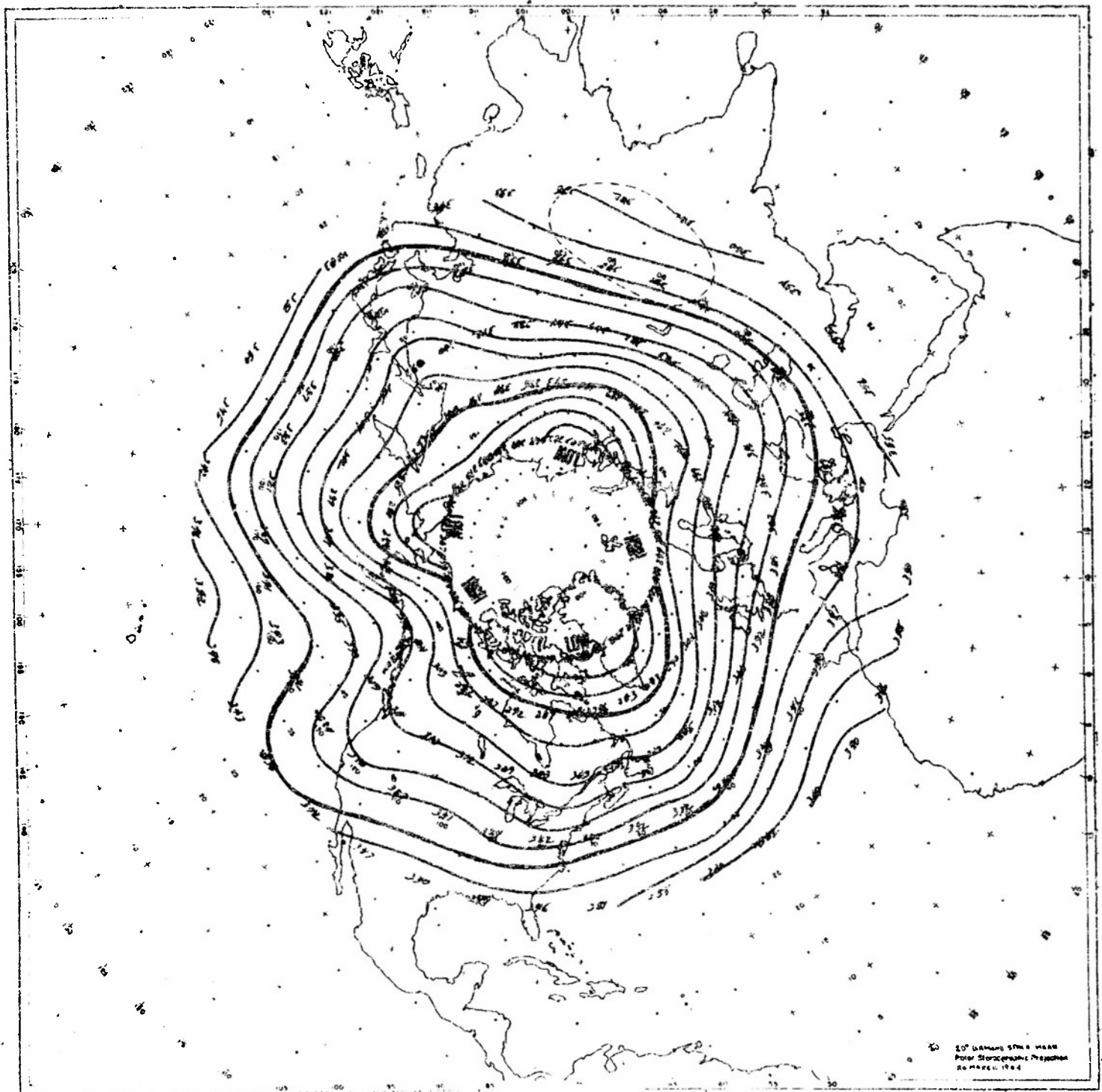


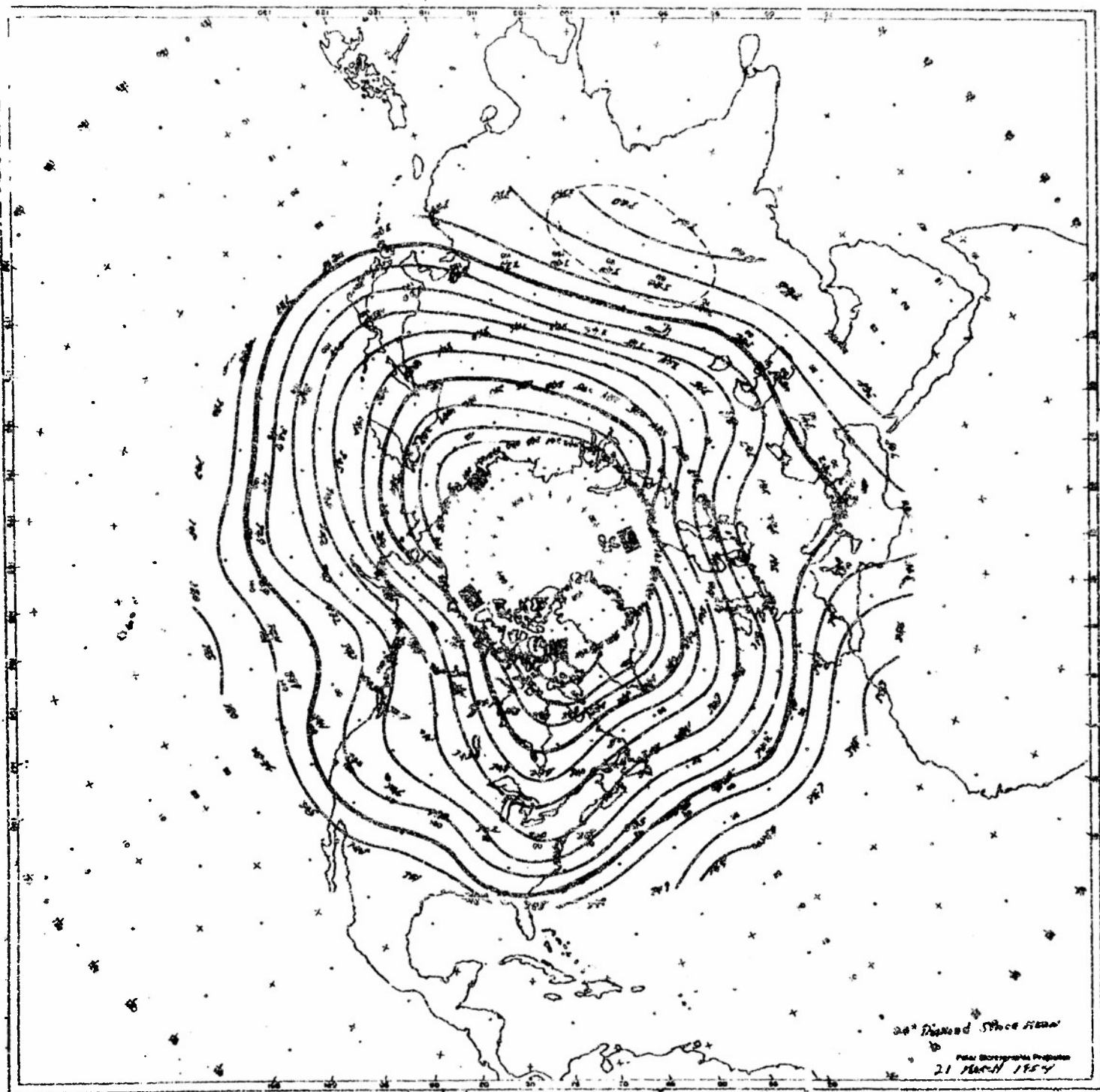


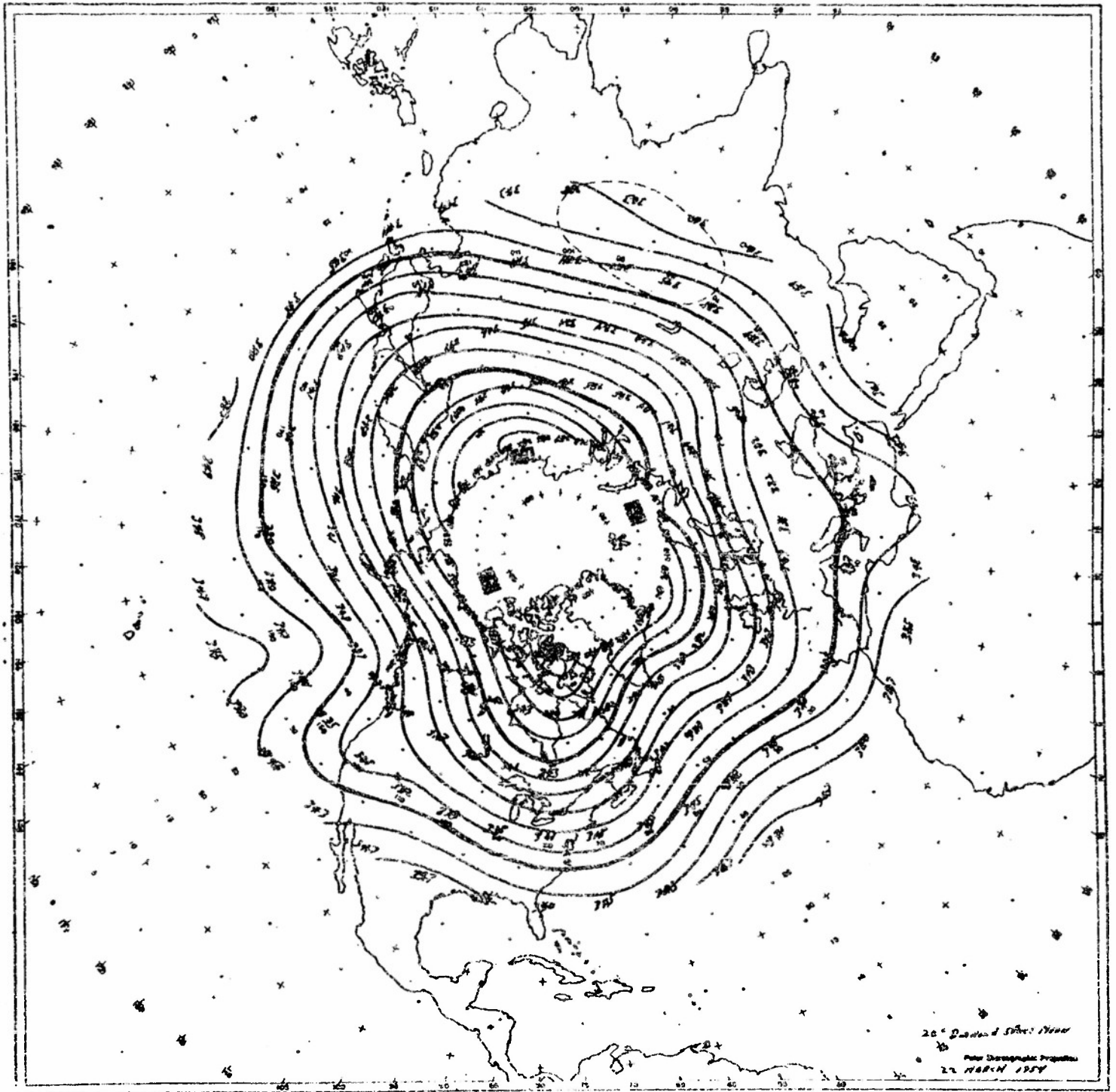


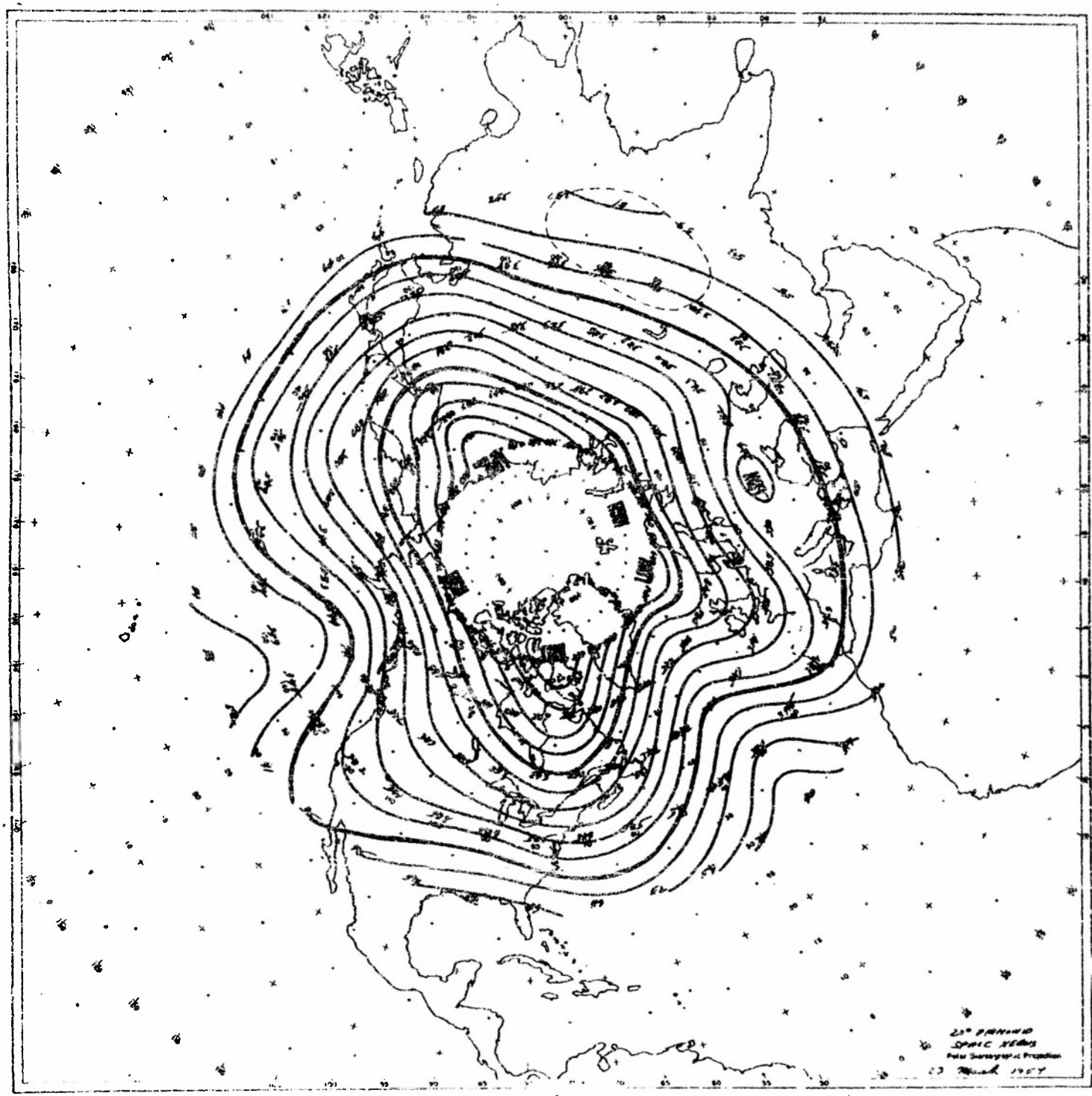


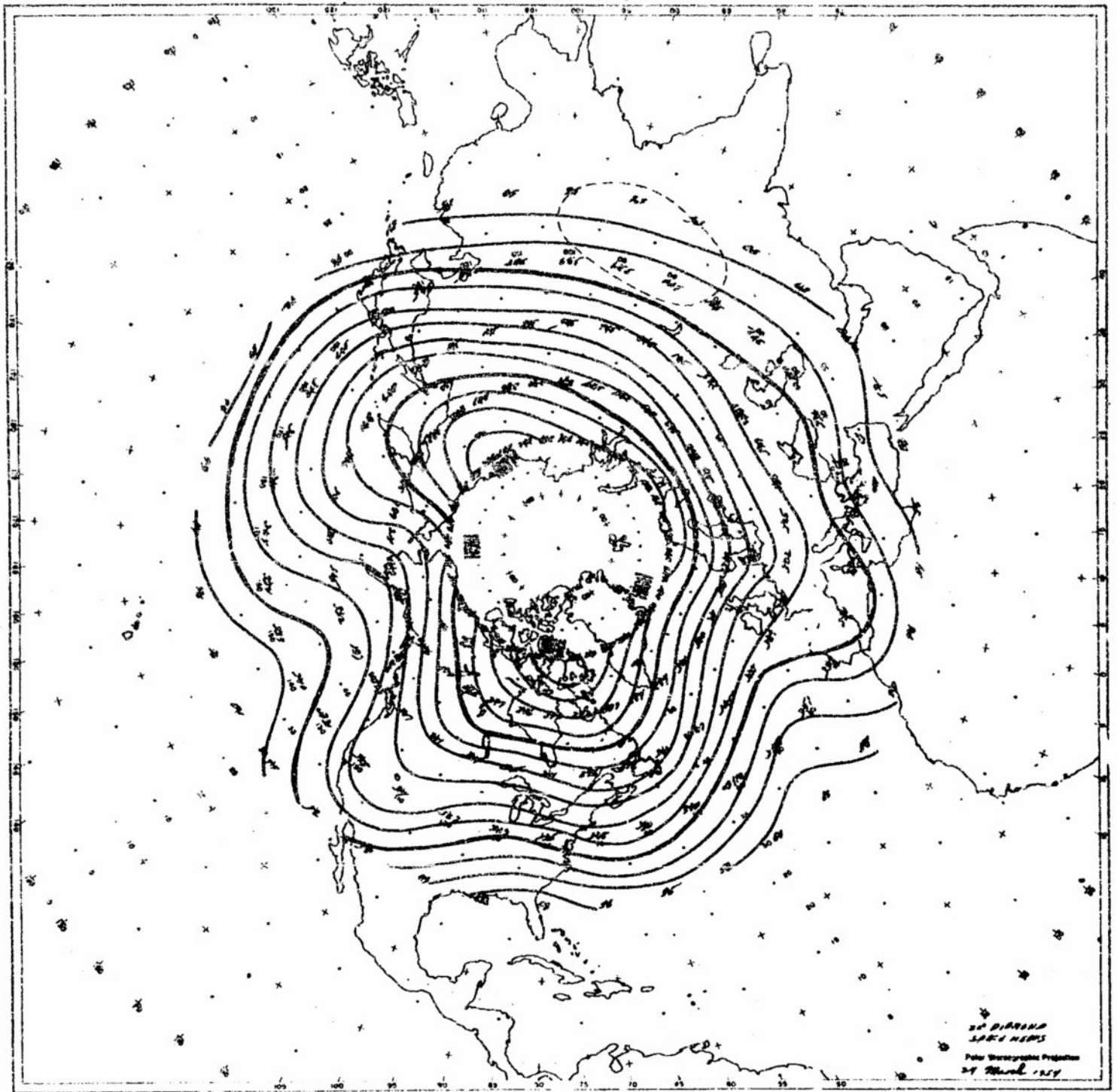


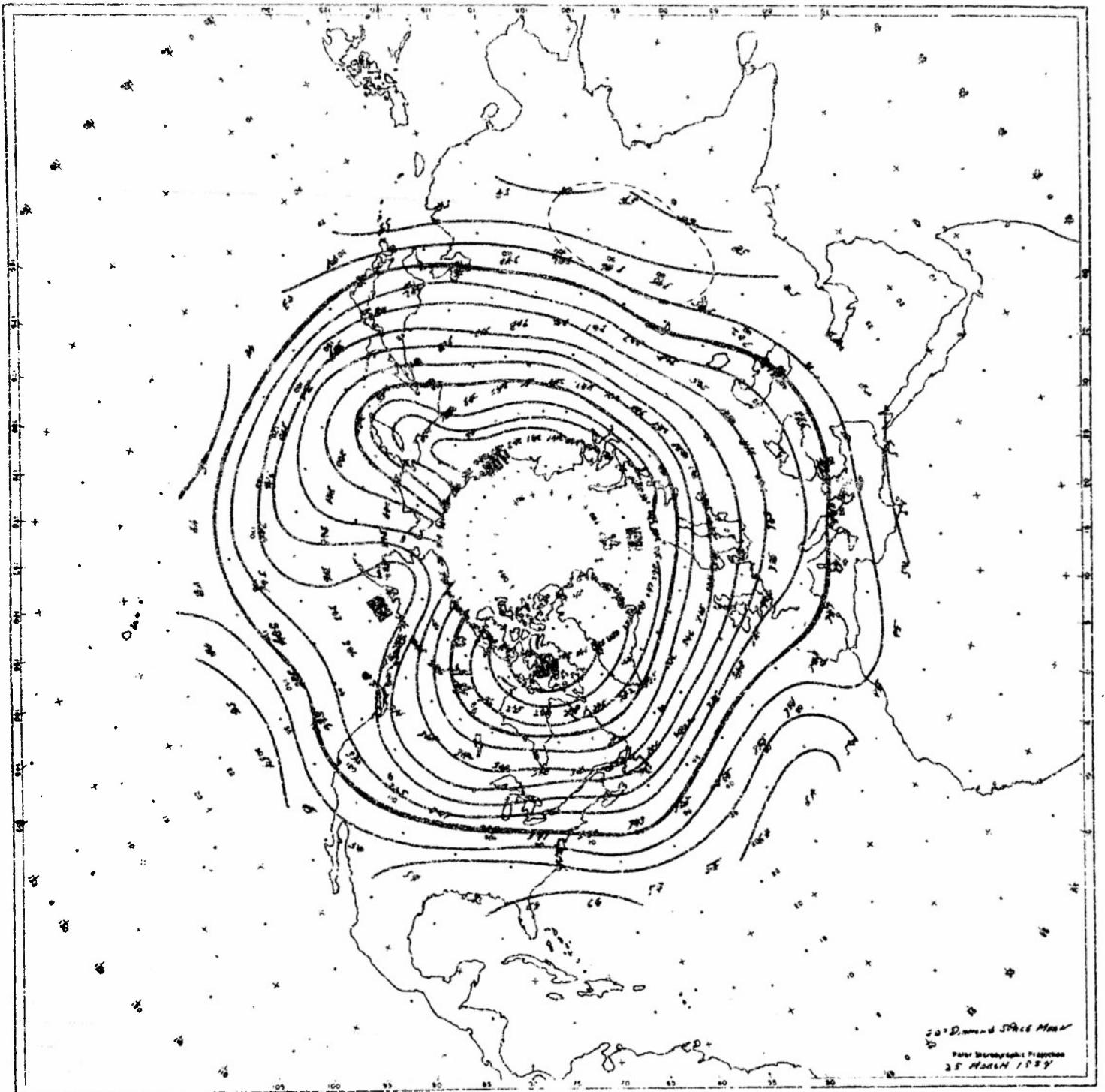


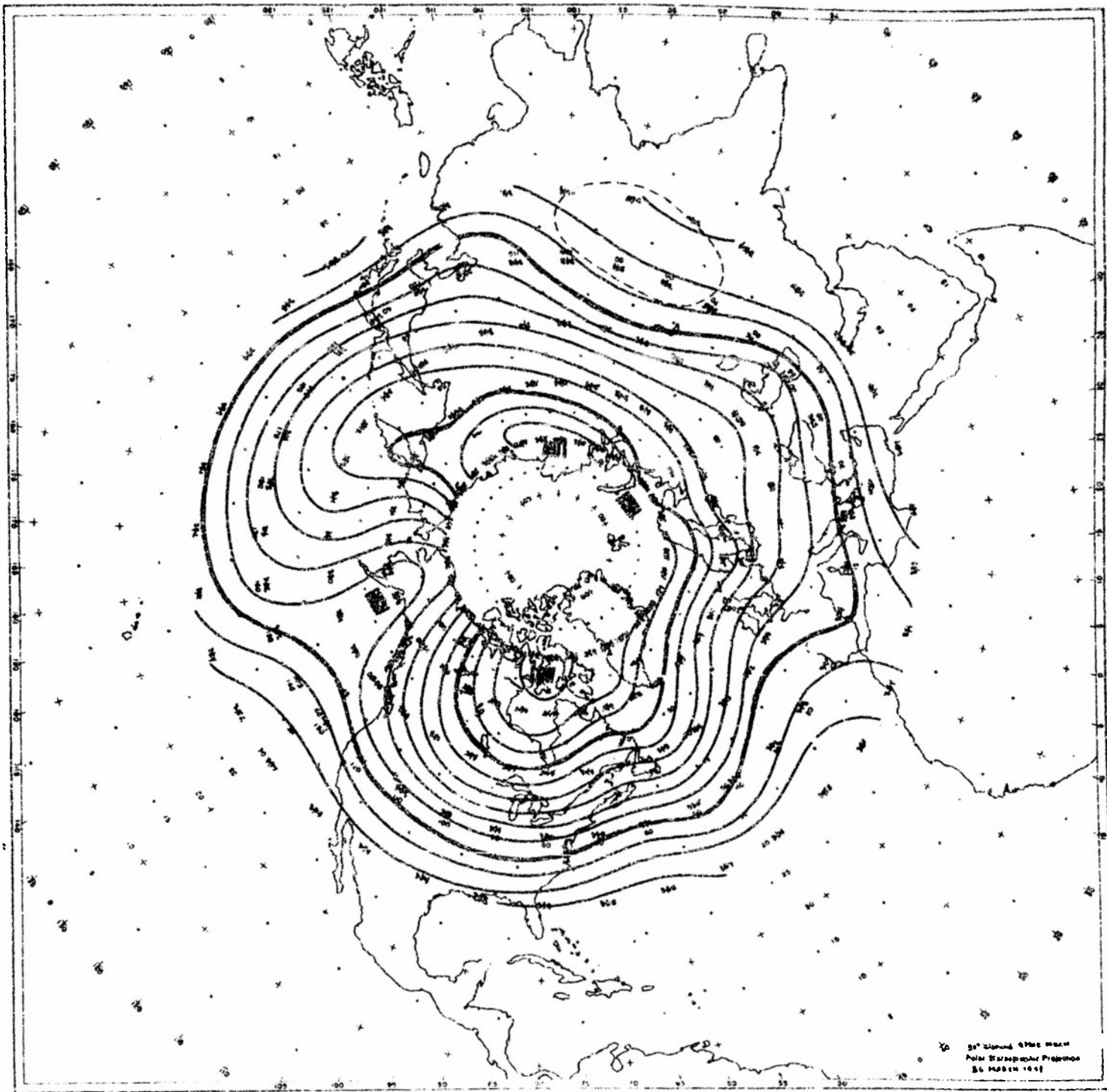


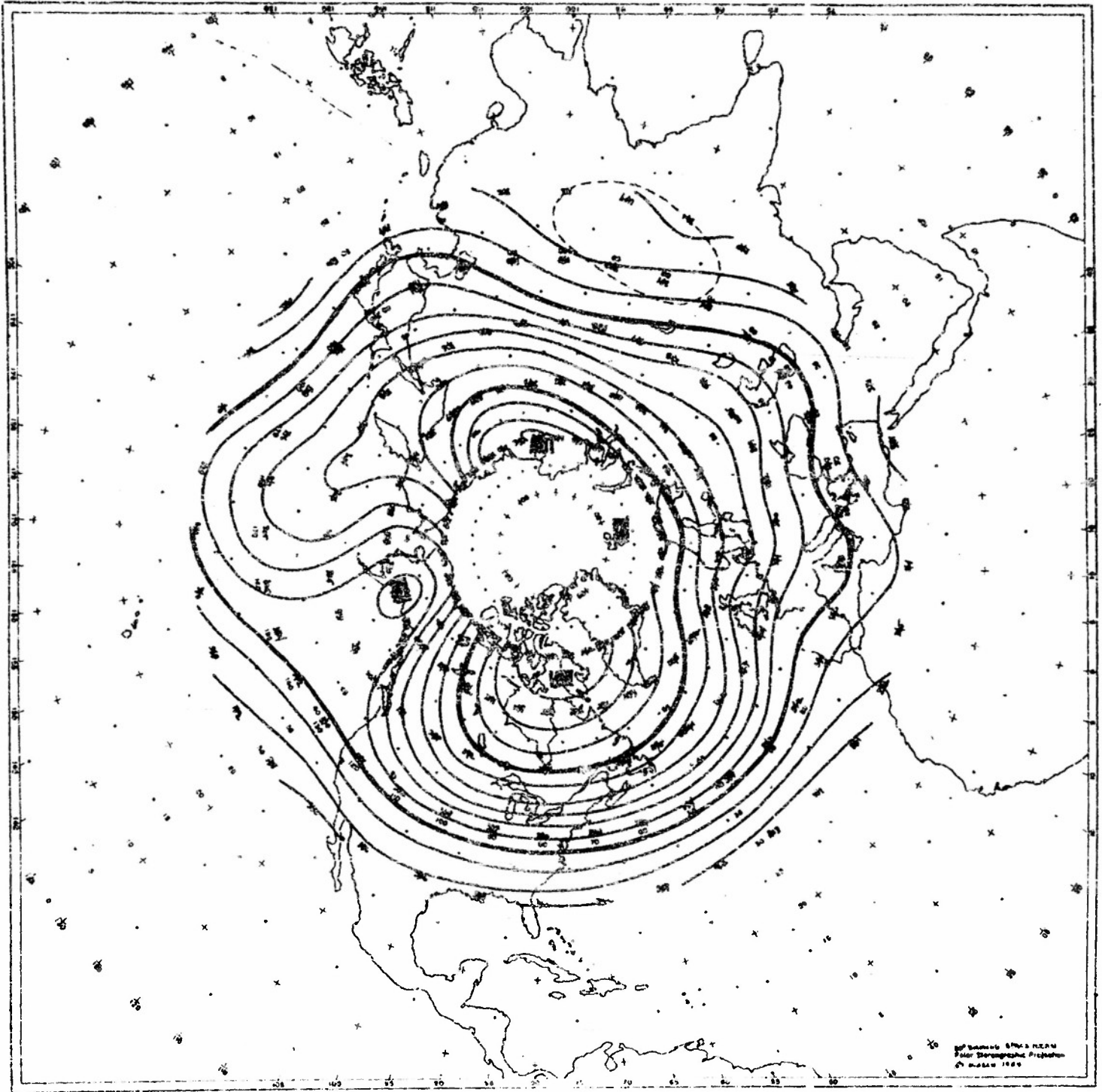


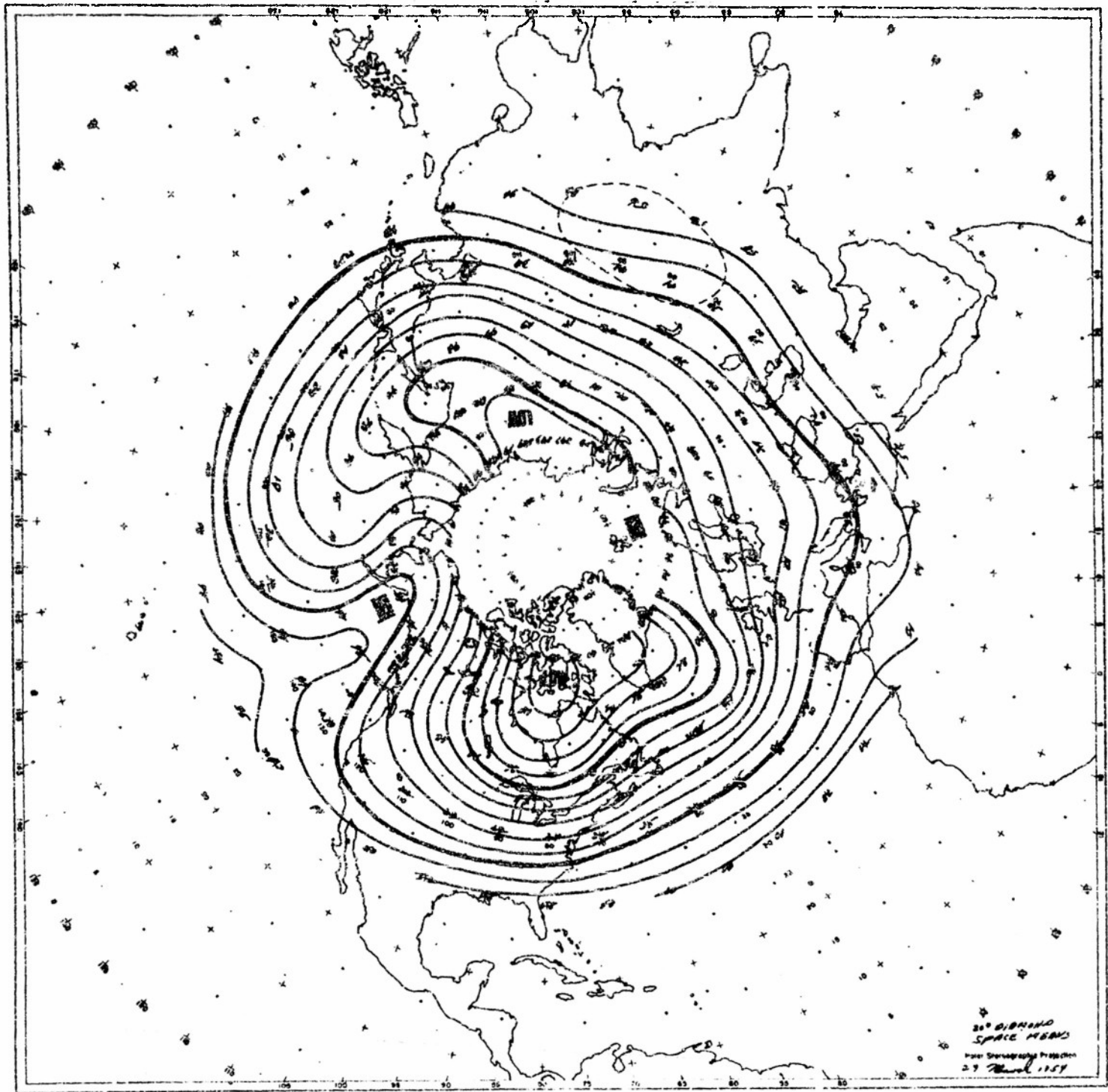


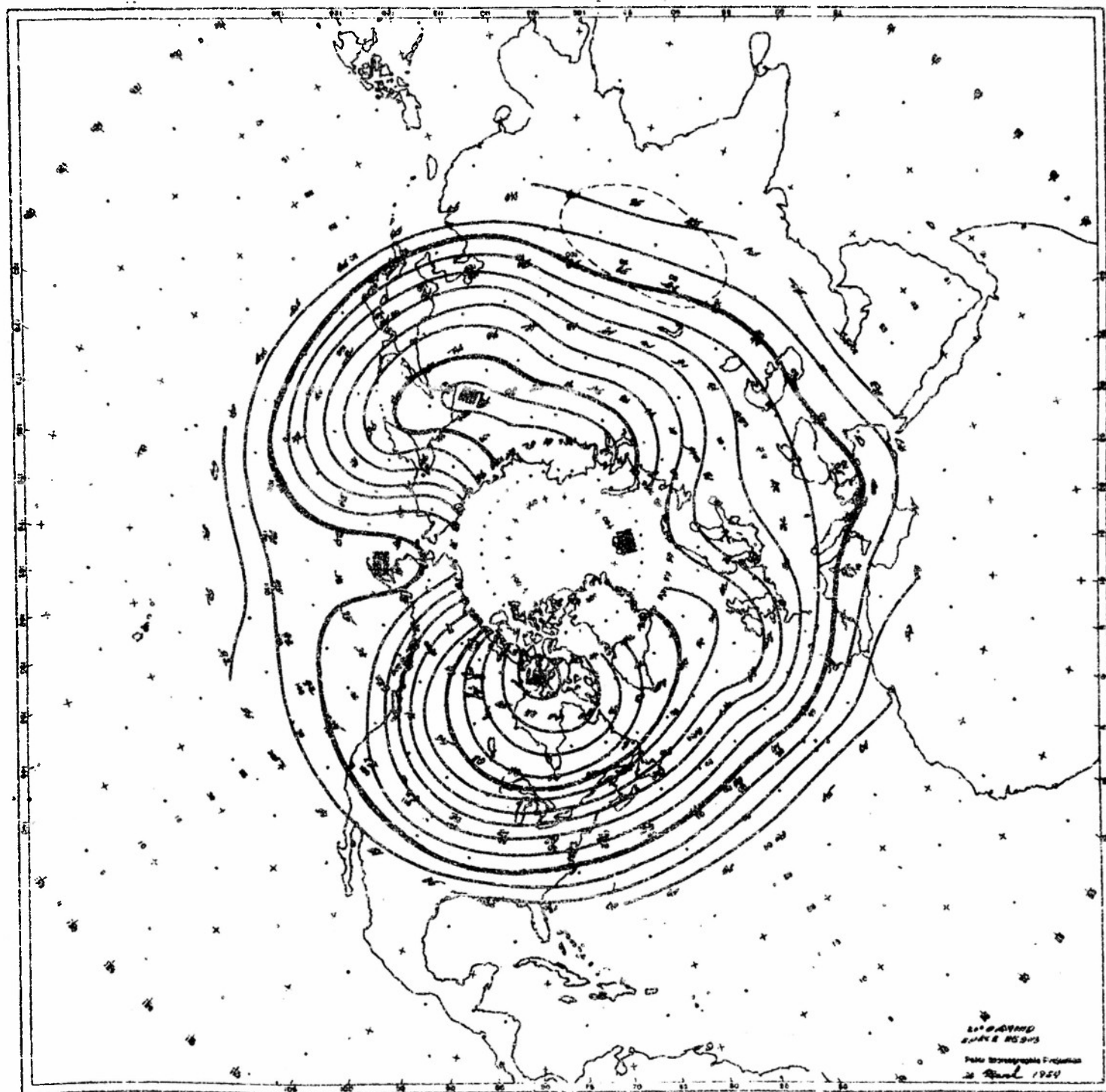


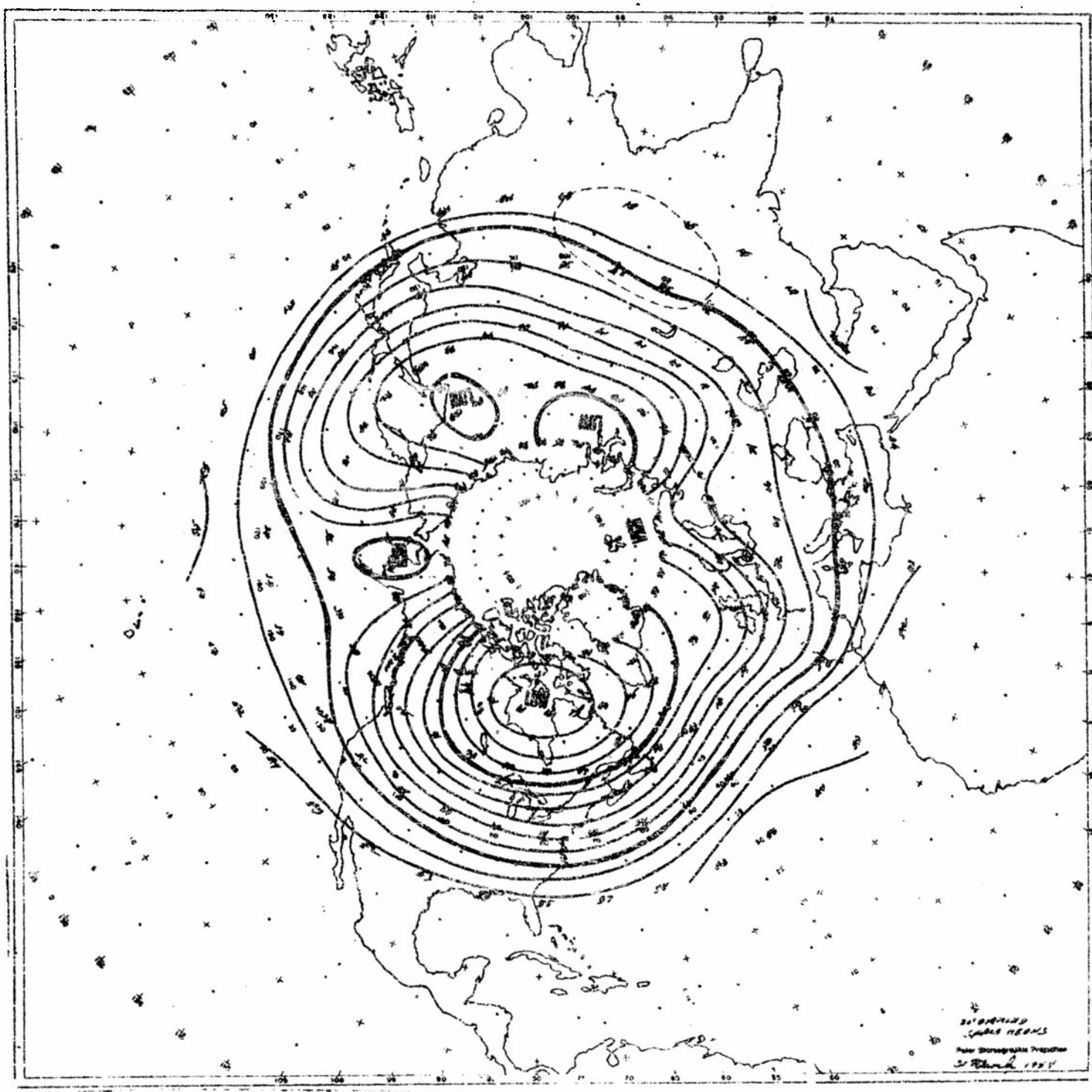


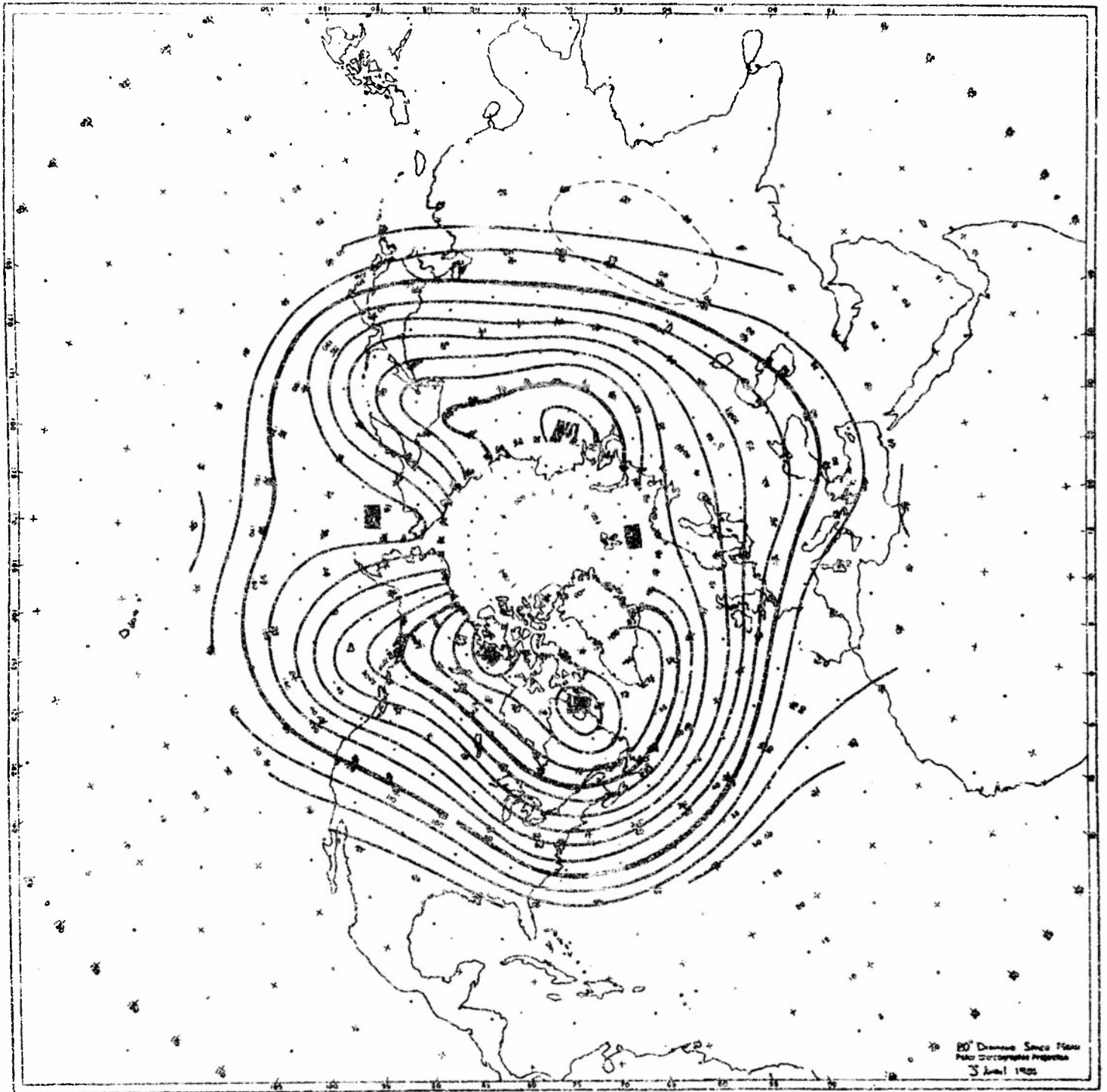




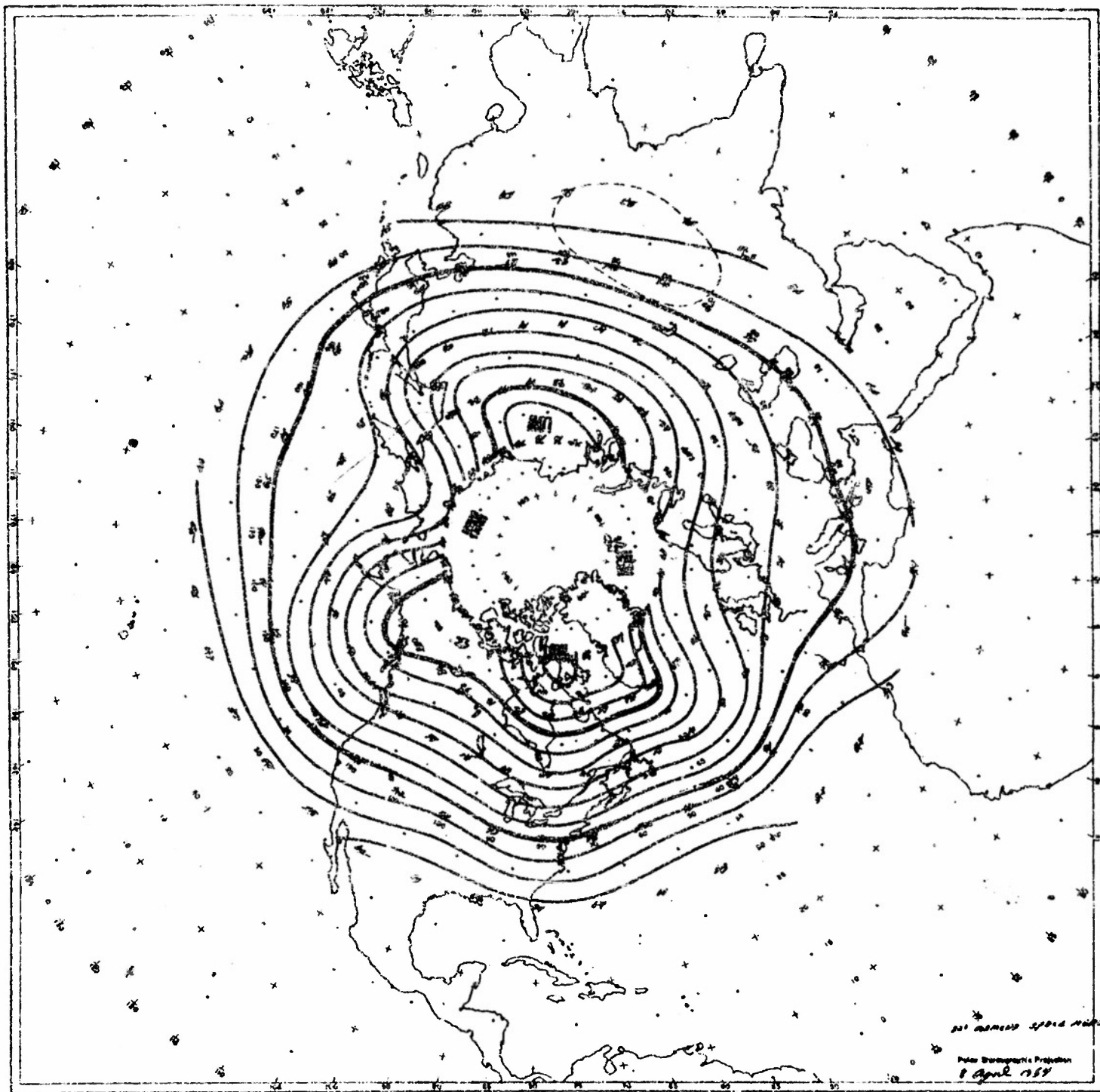


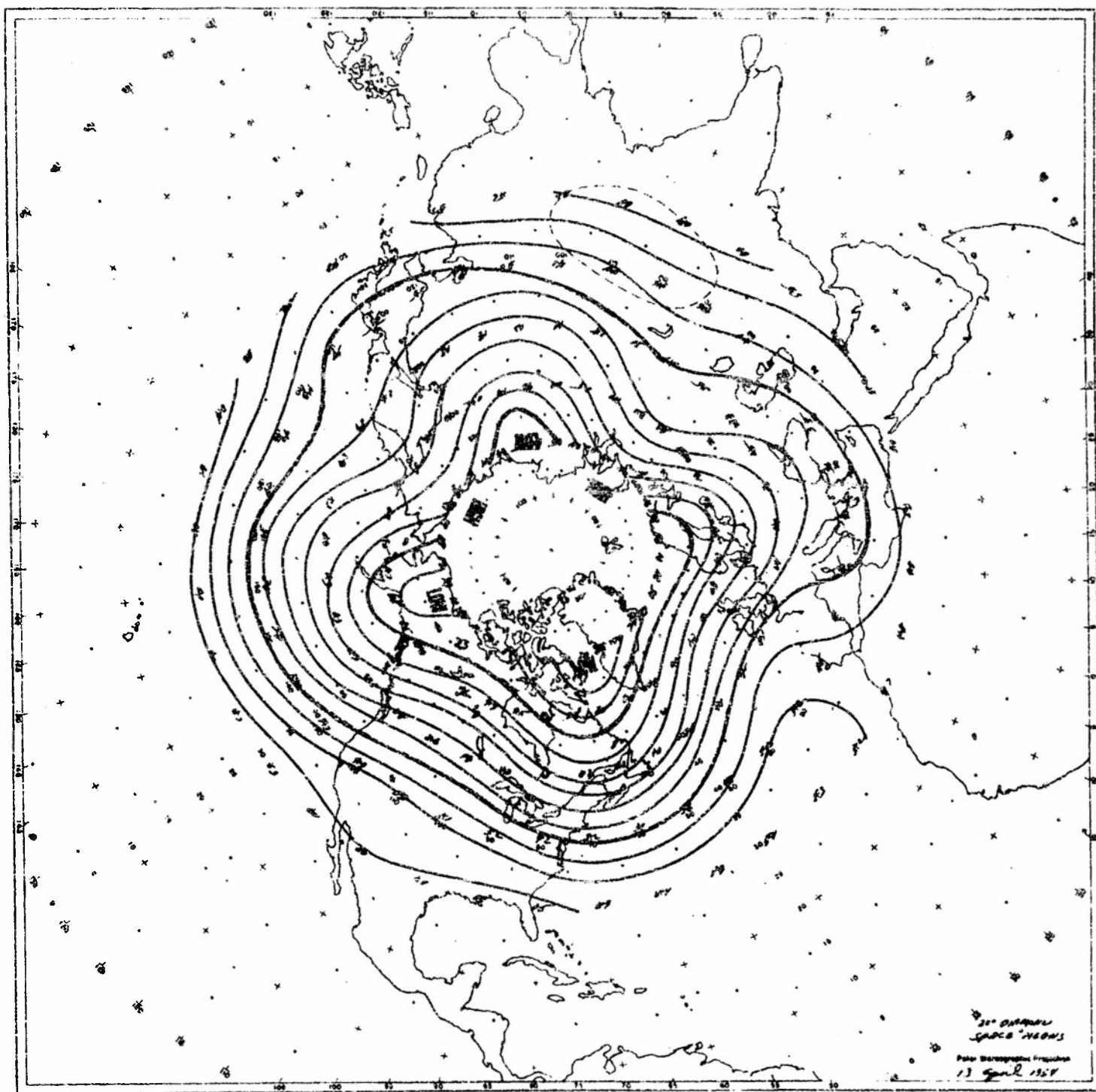


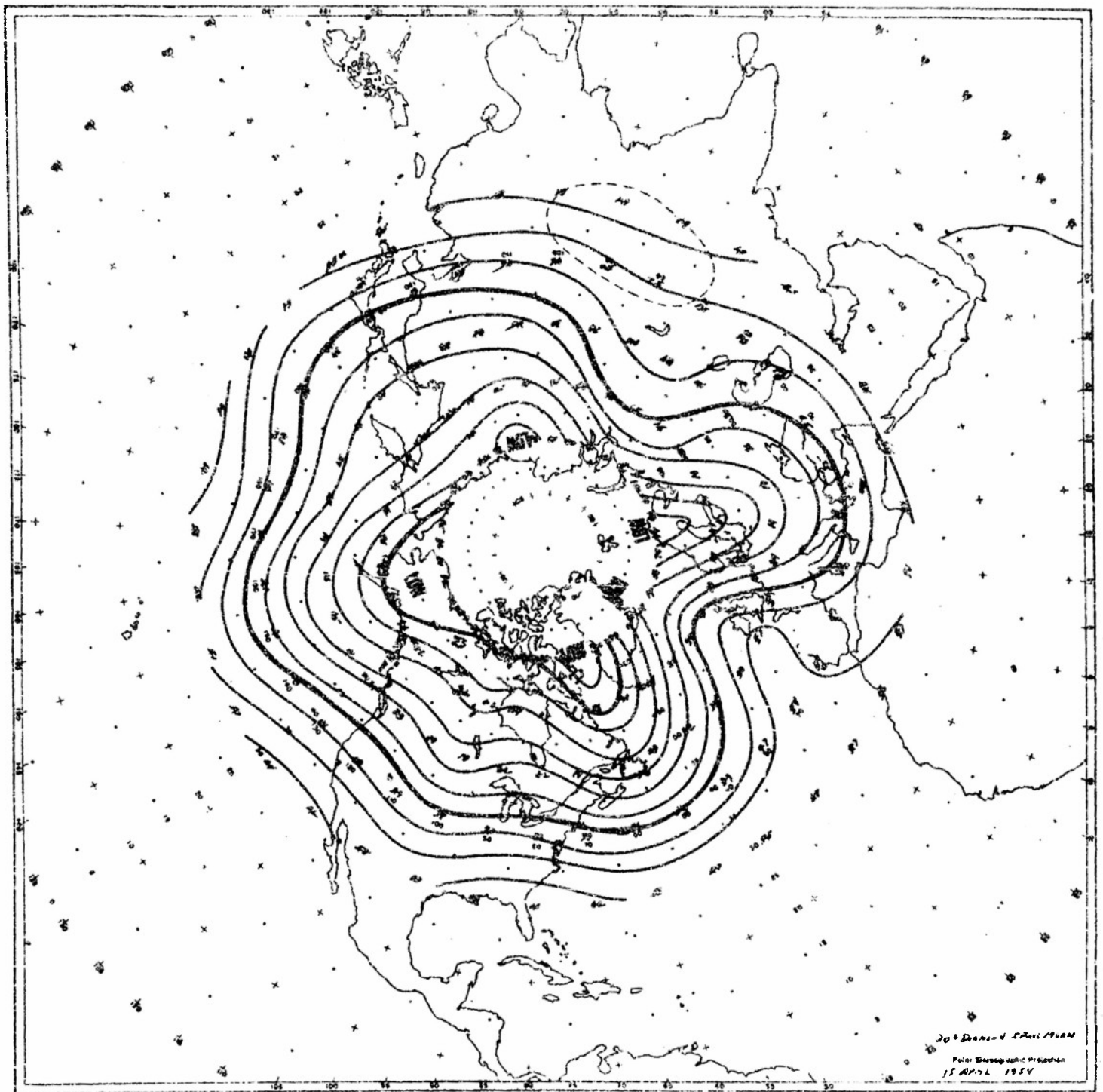


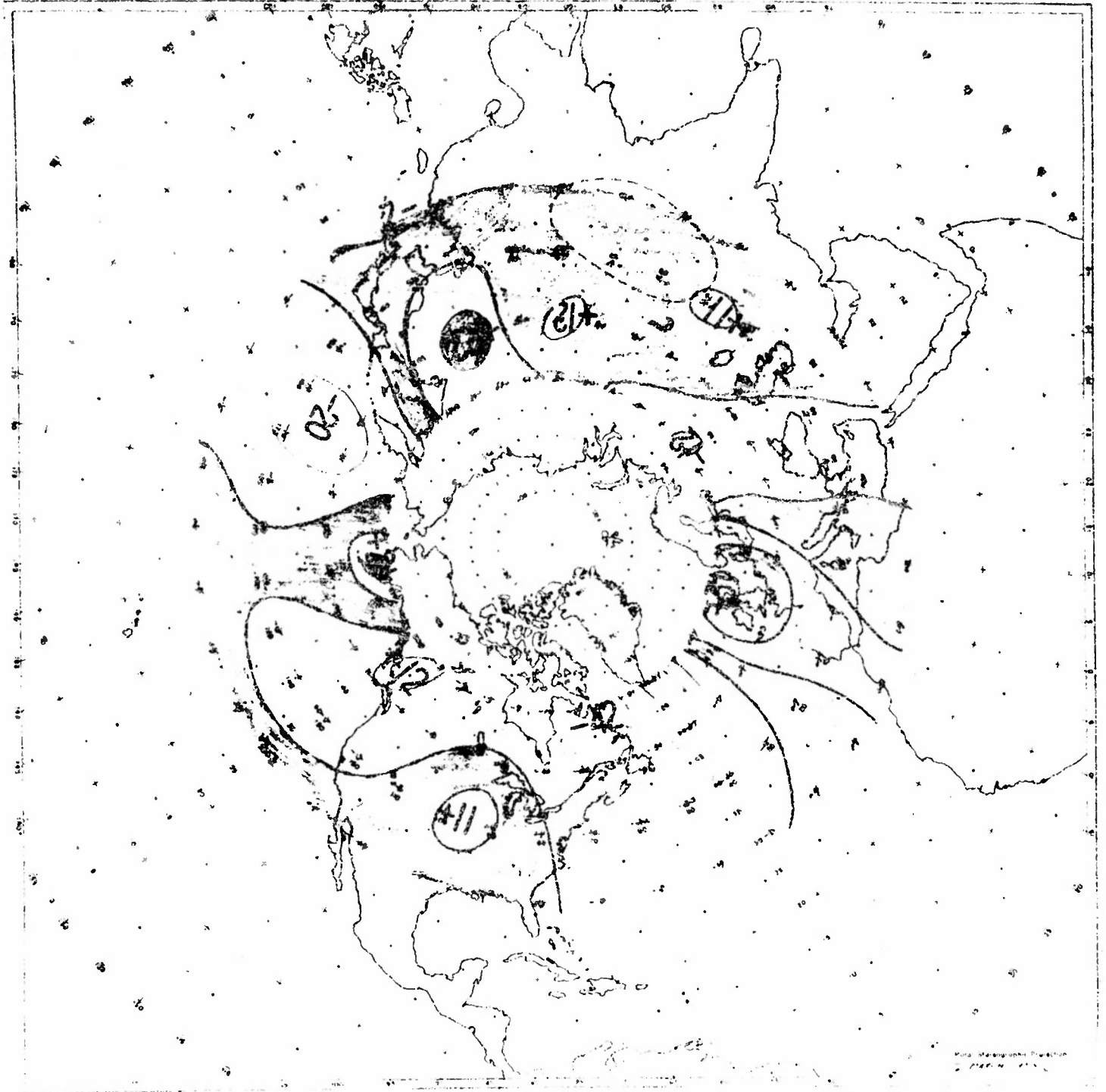


80° Depth Since Floor
Pac. Oceanographic Program
3 June 1965

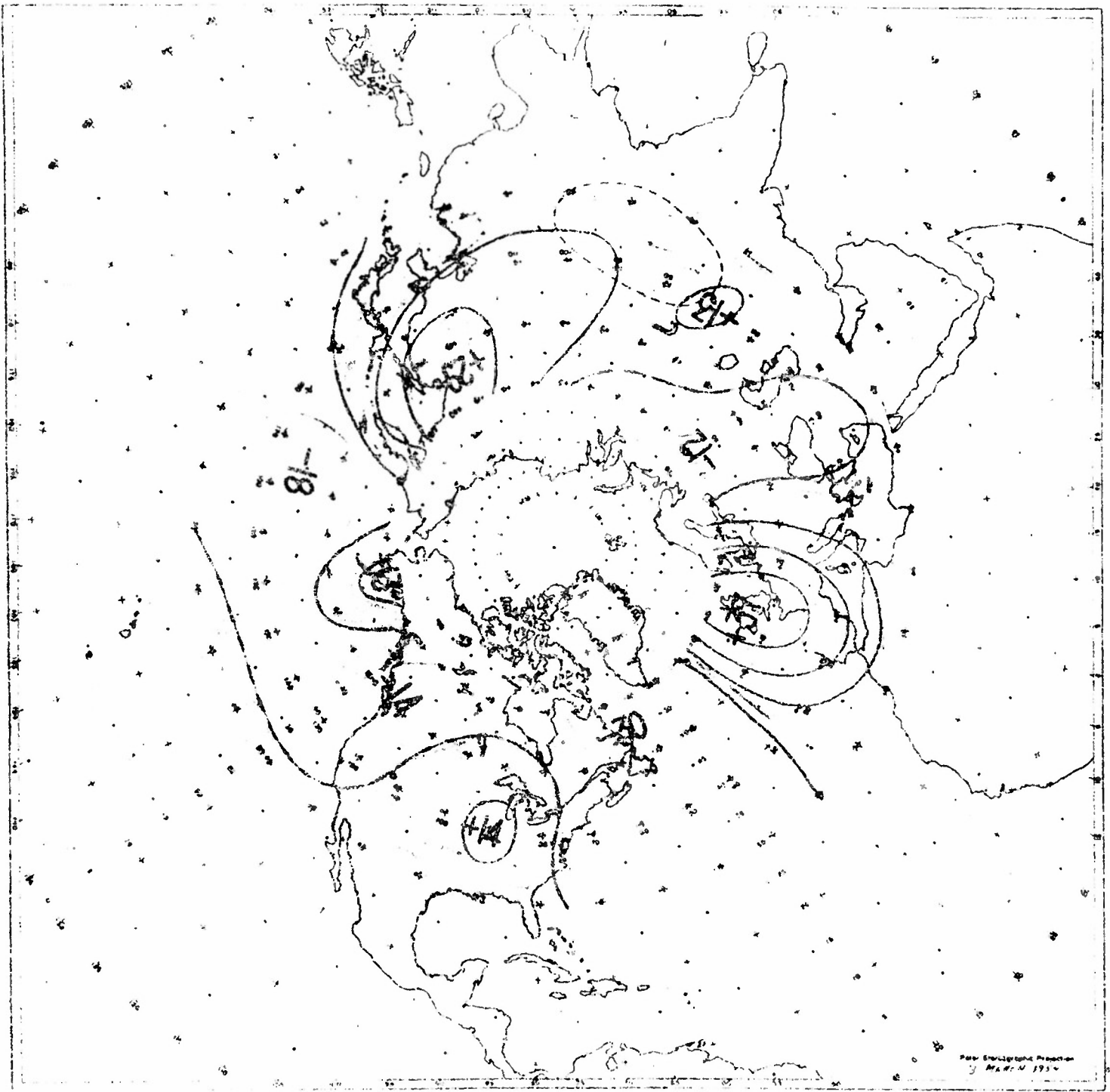


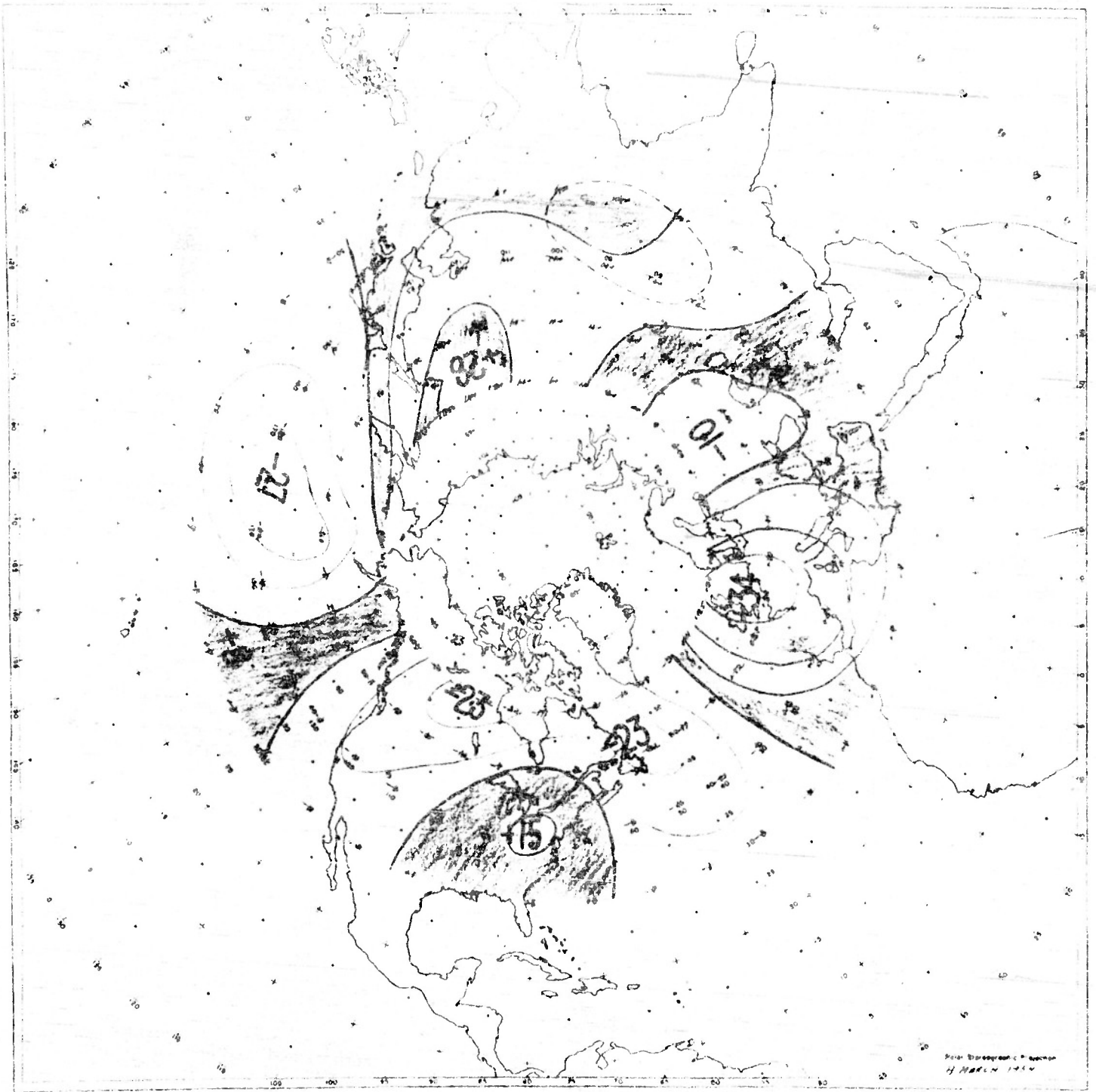




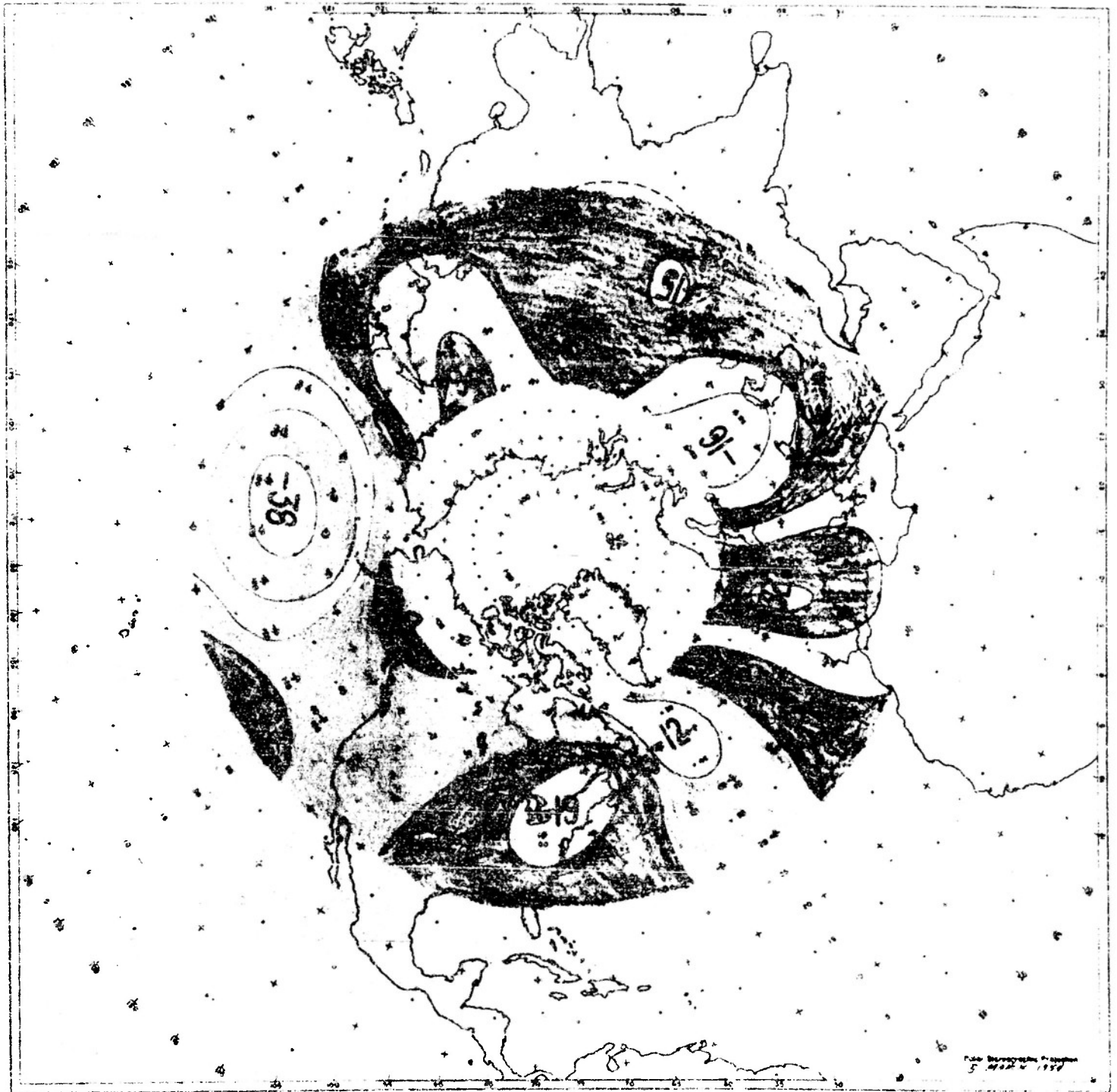


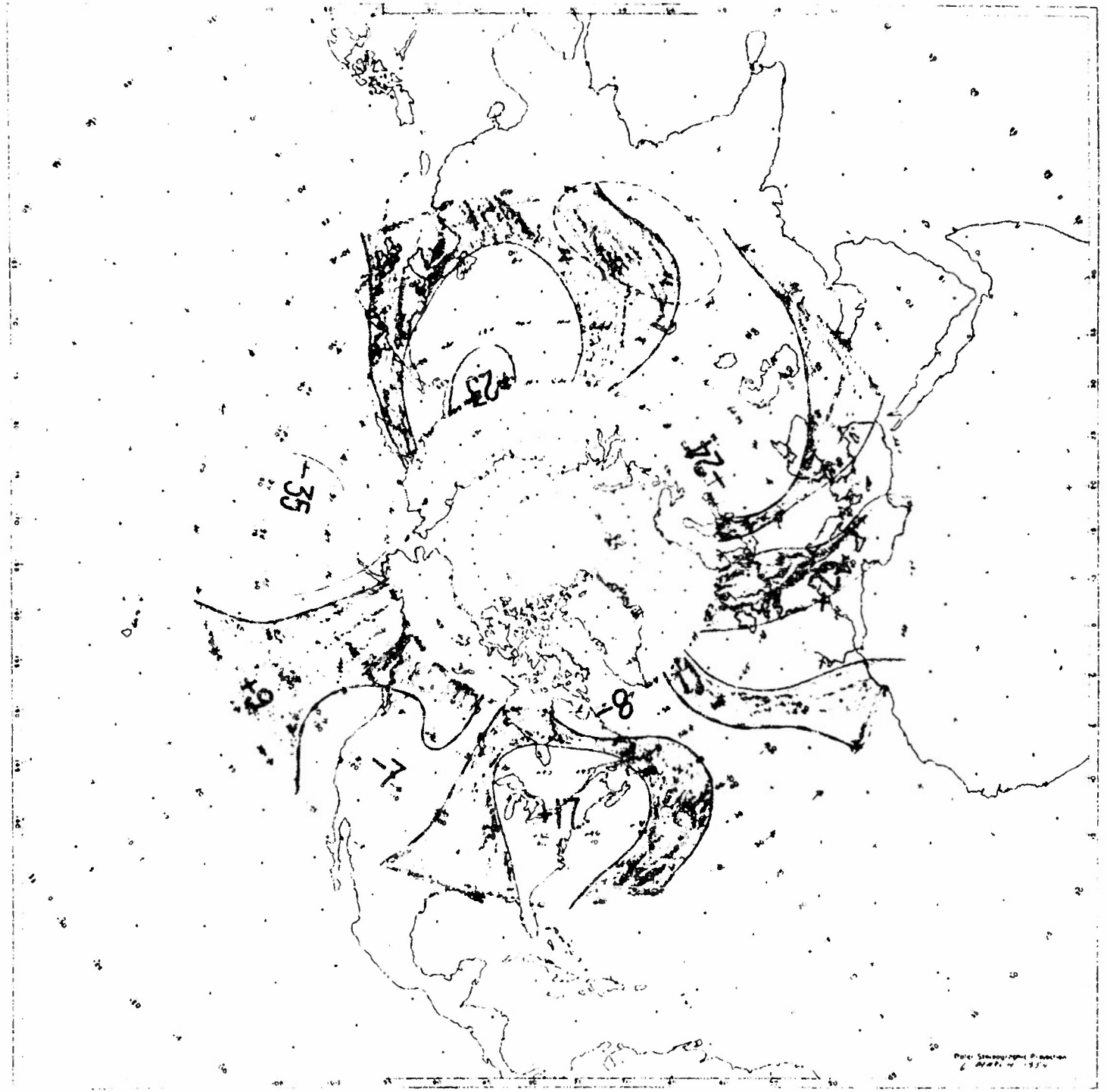
L

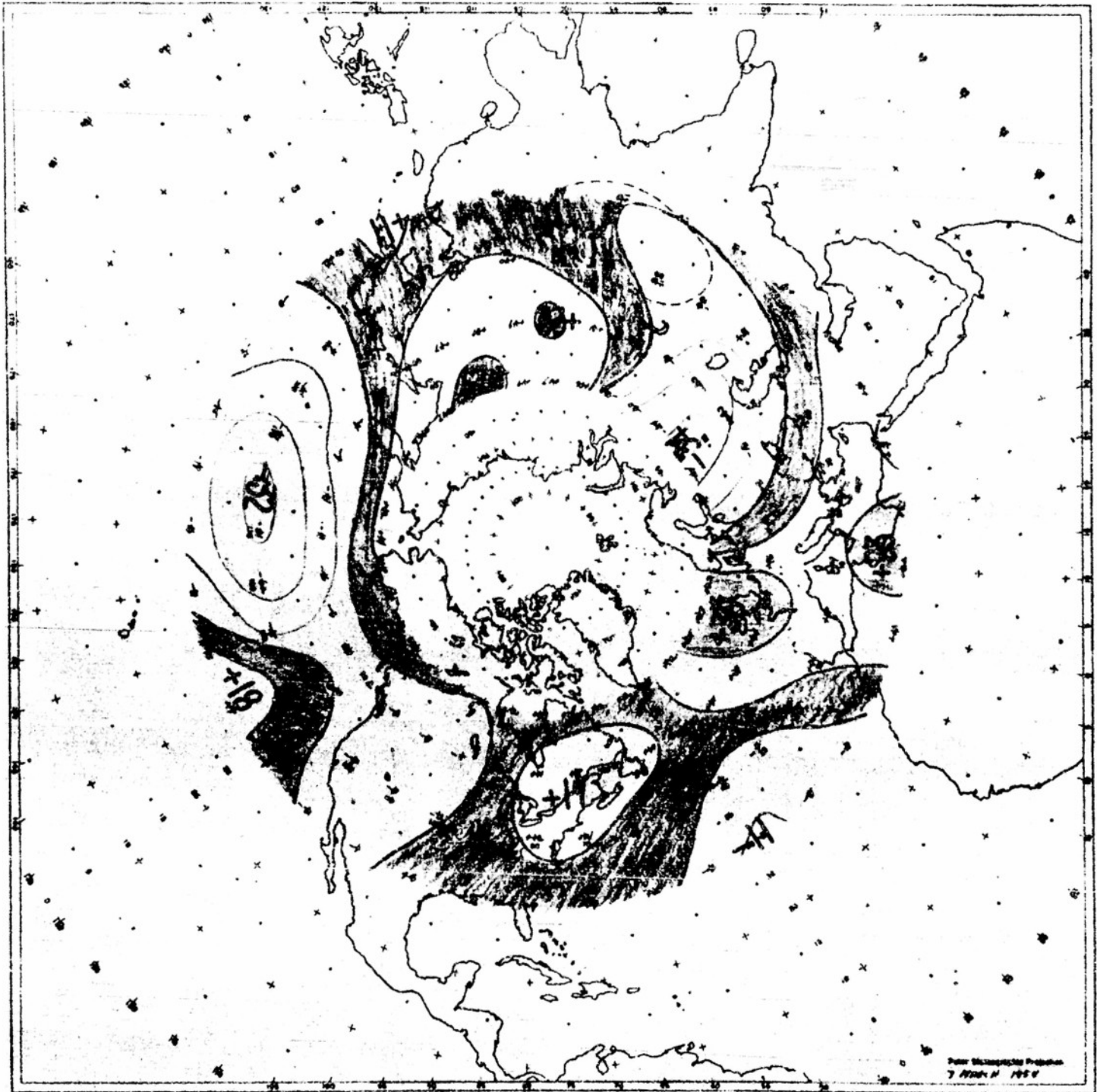


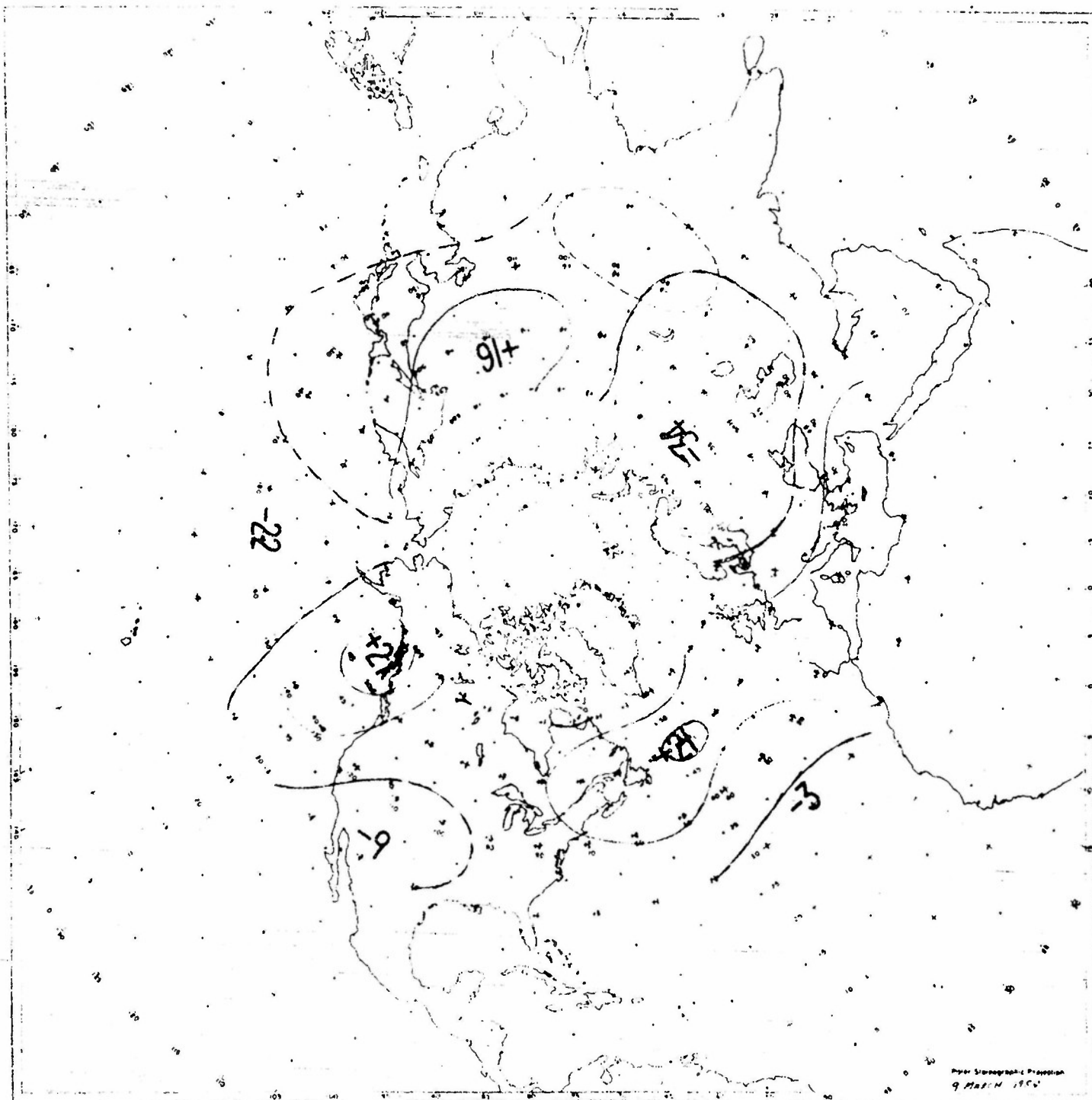


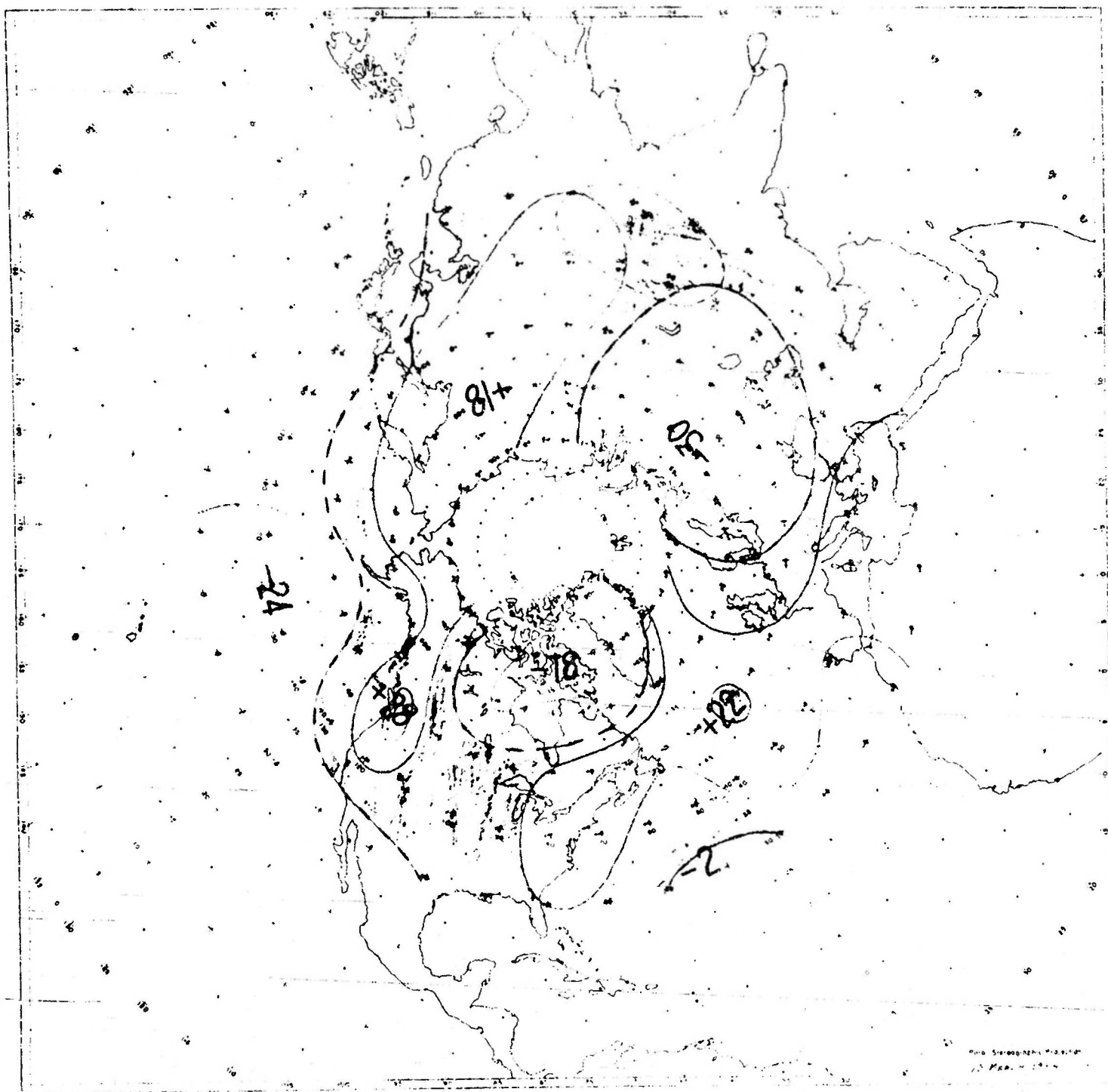
L

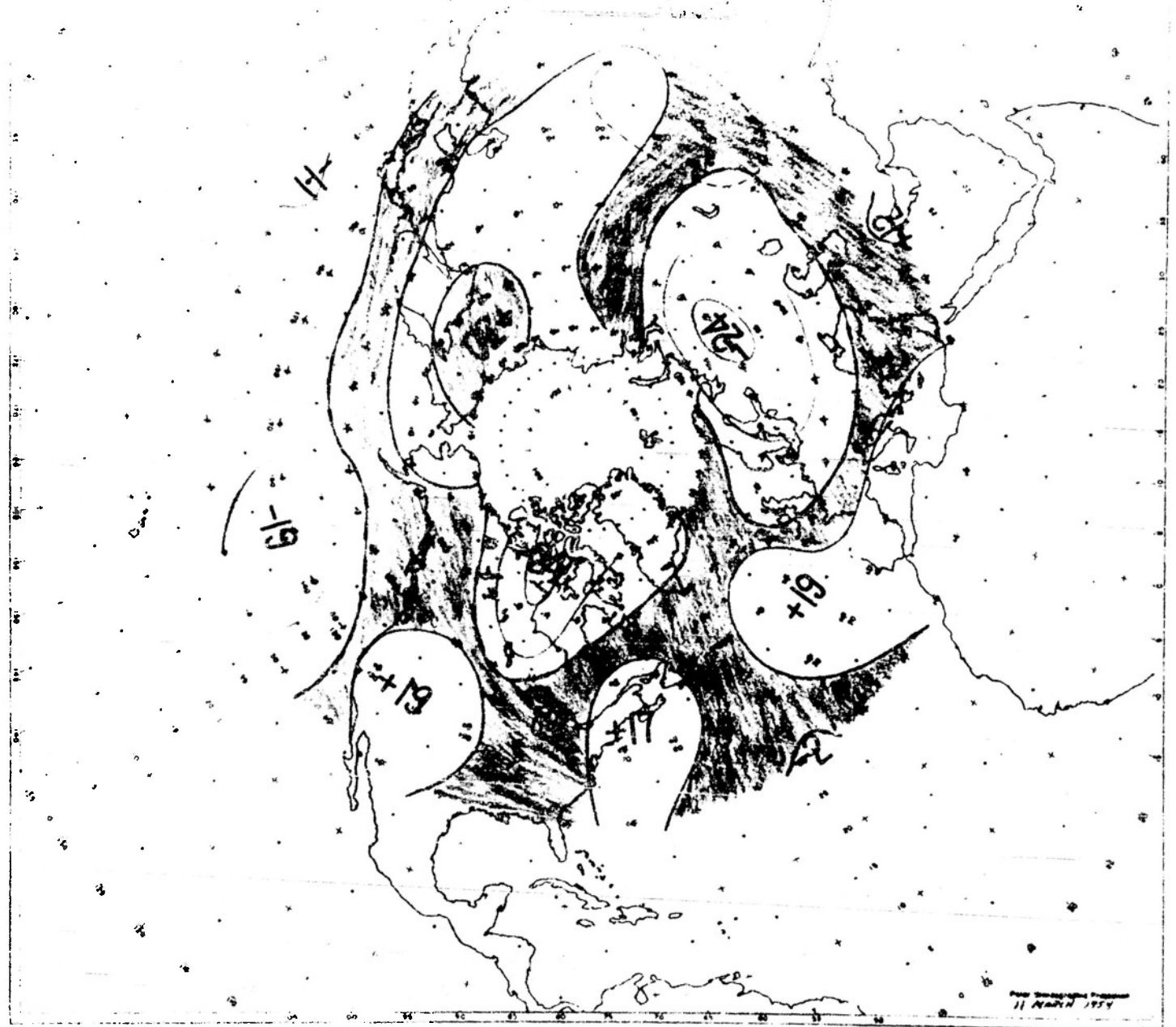


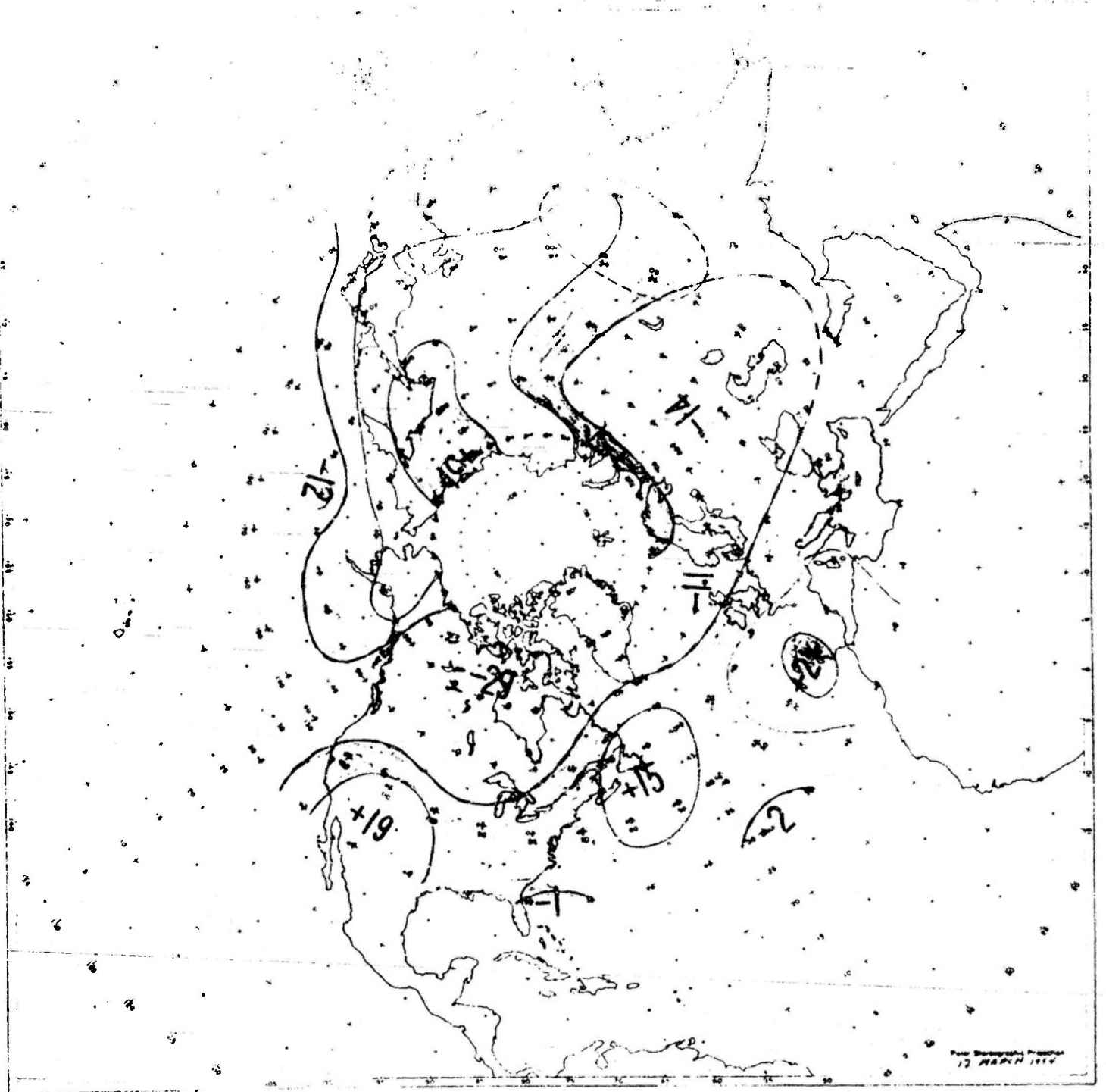


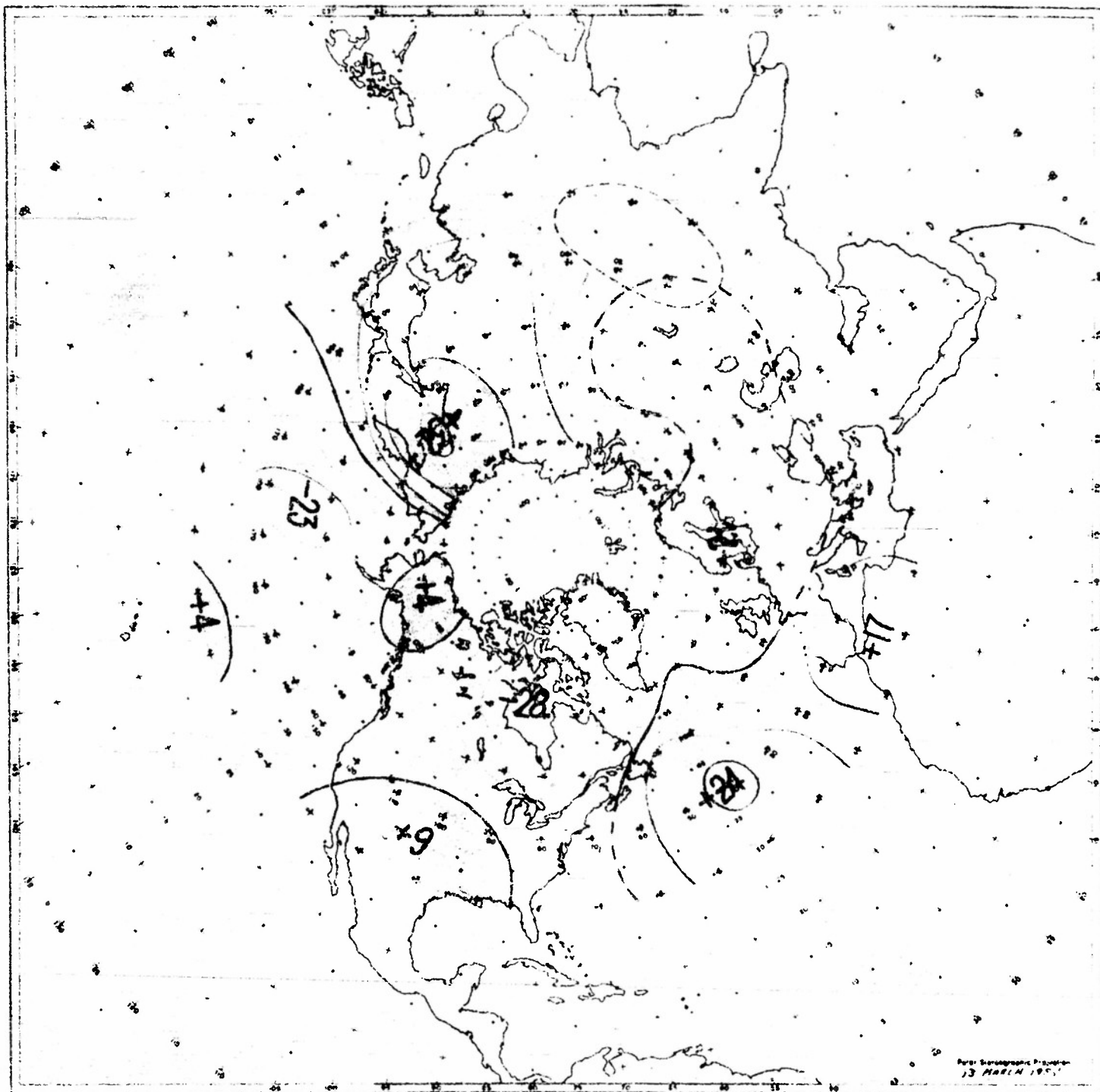


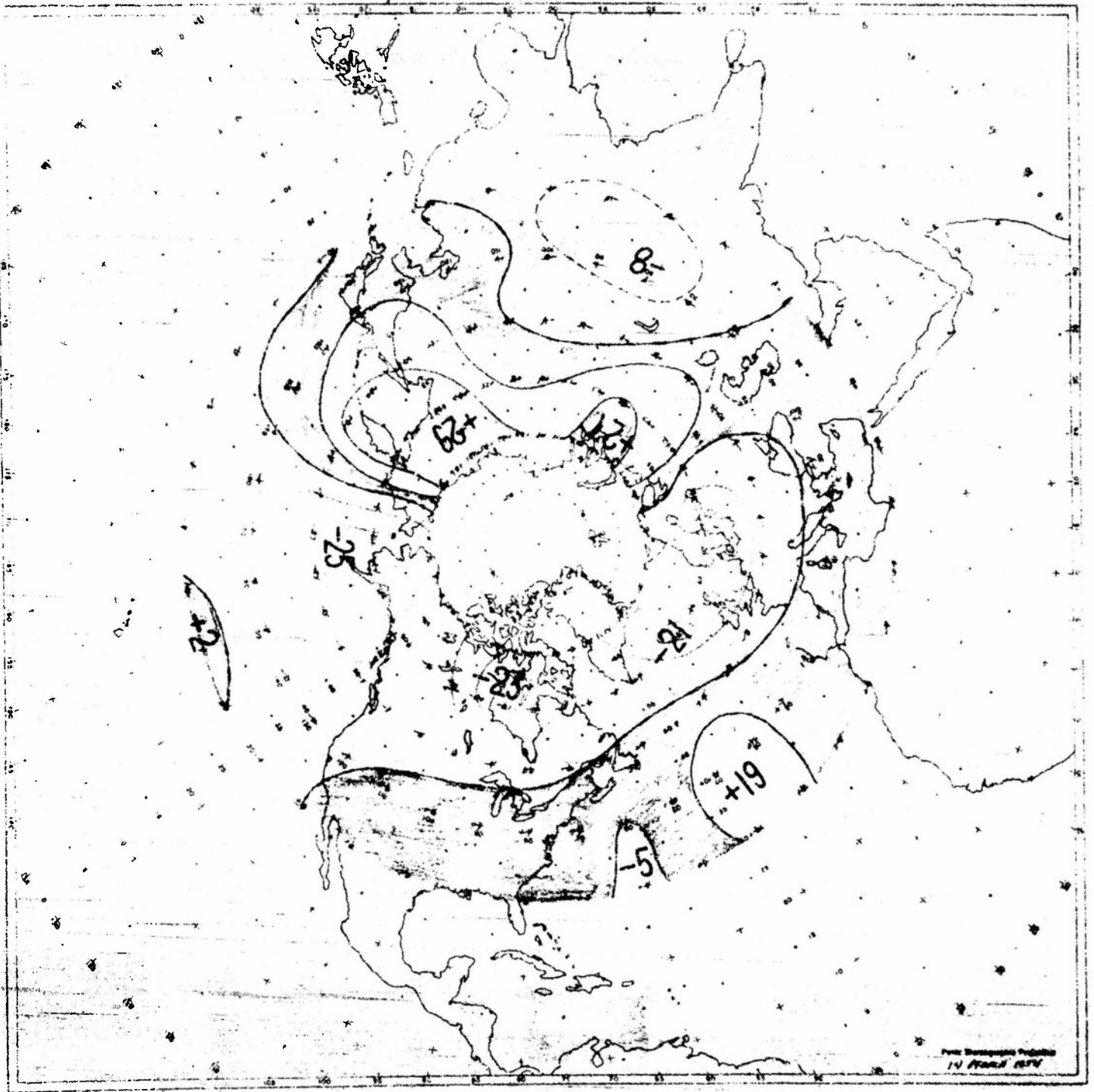


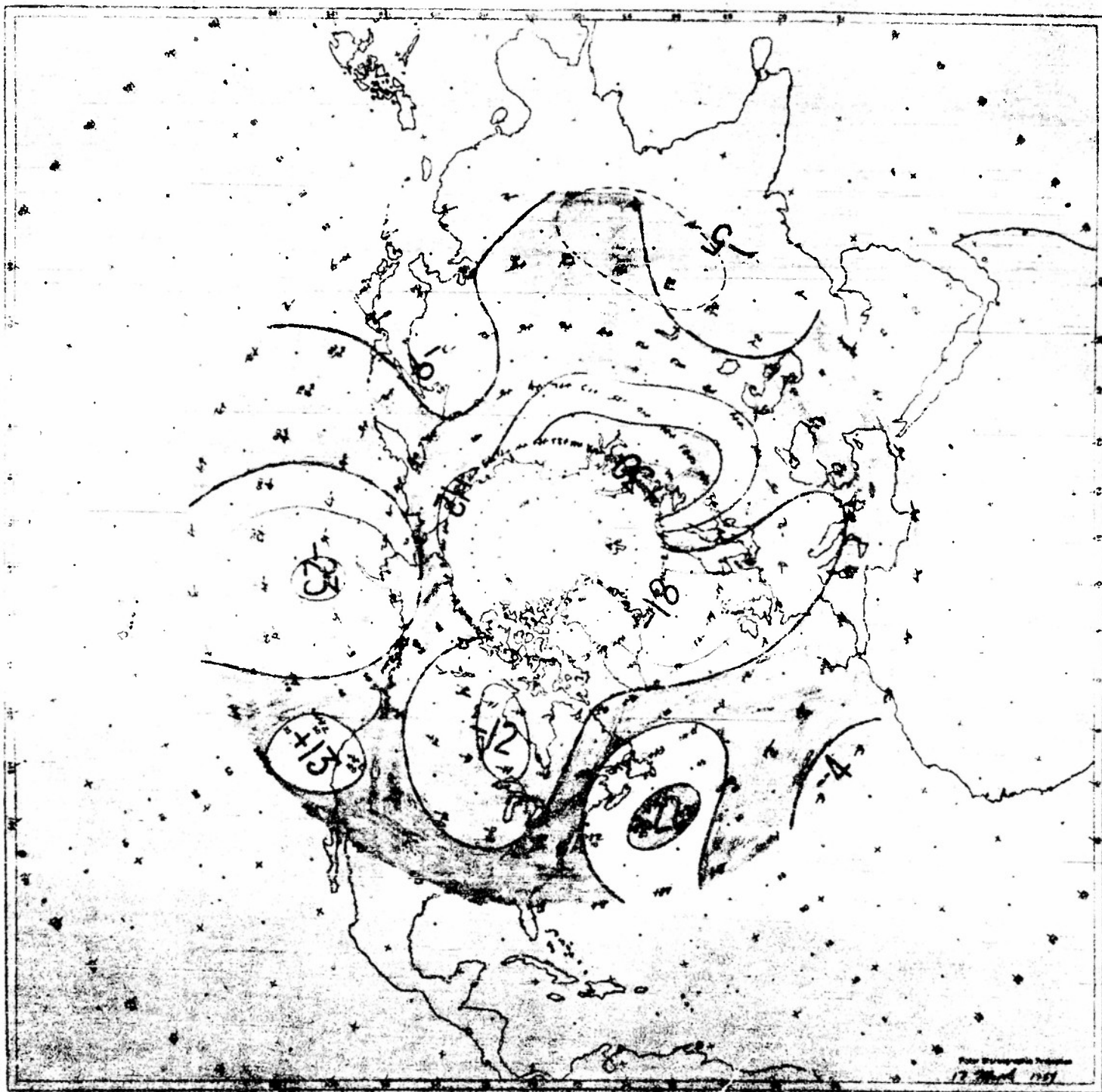




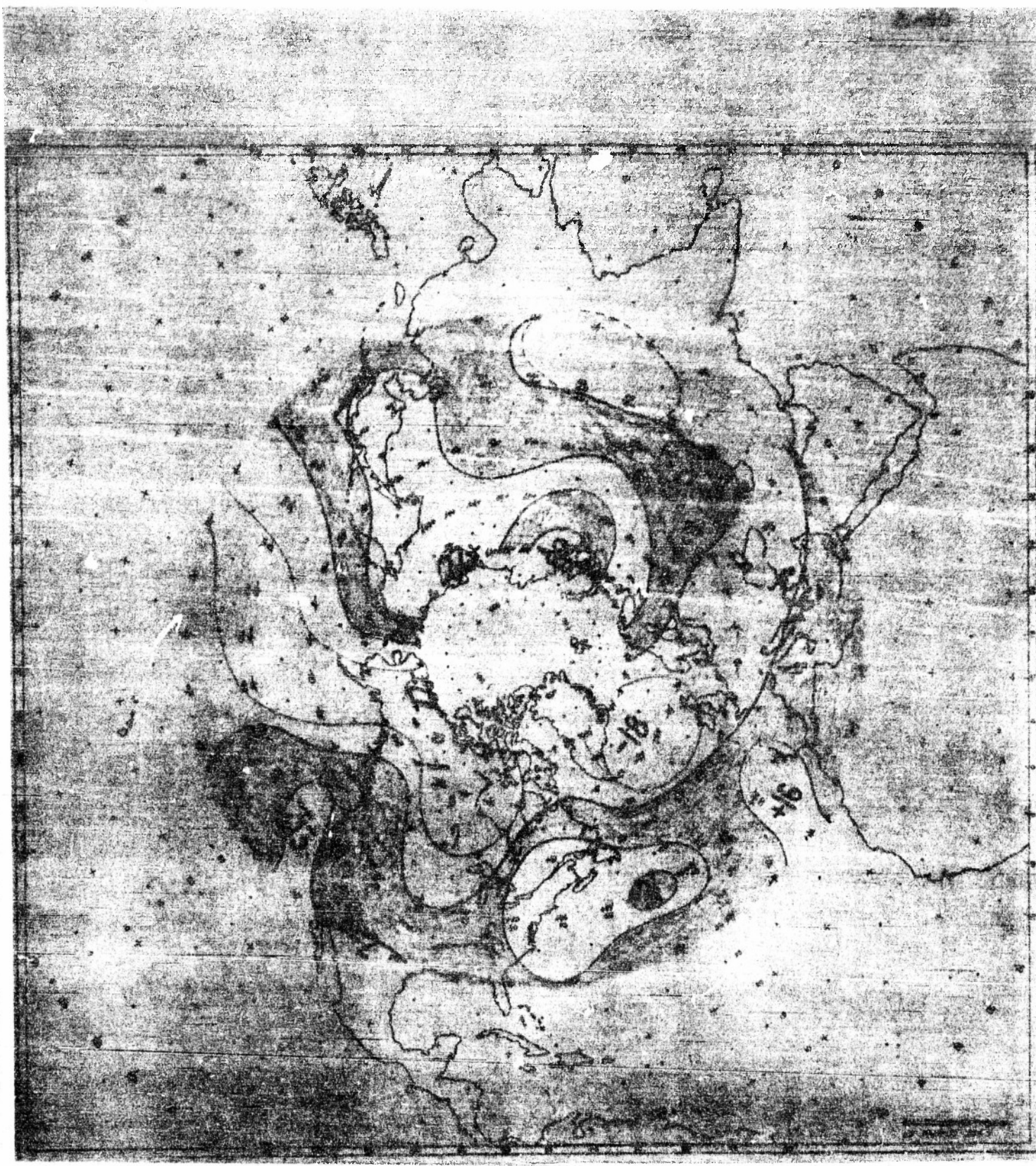


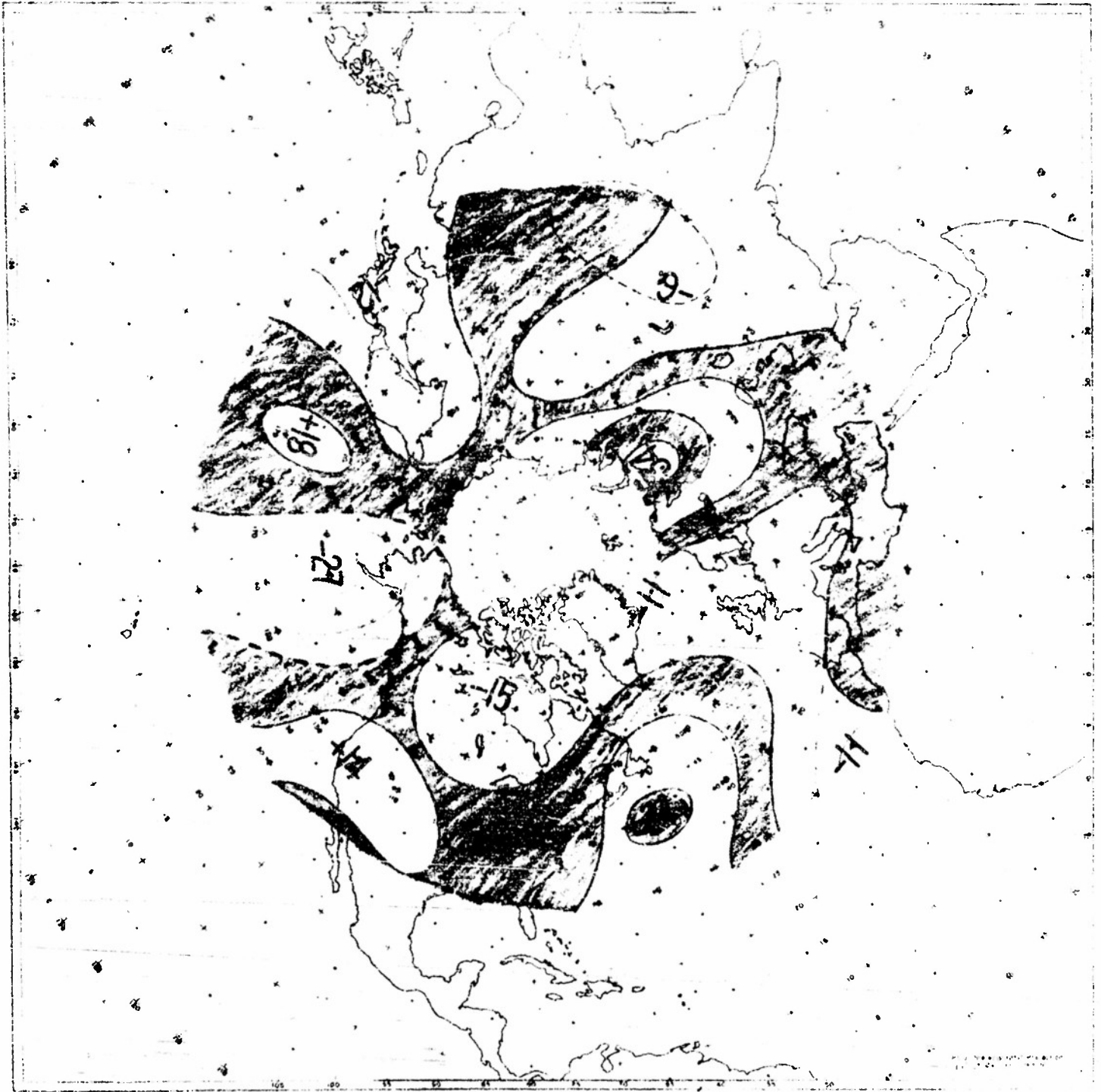


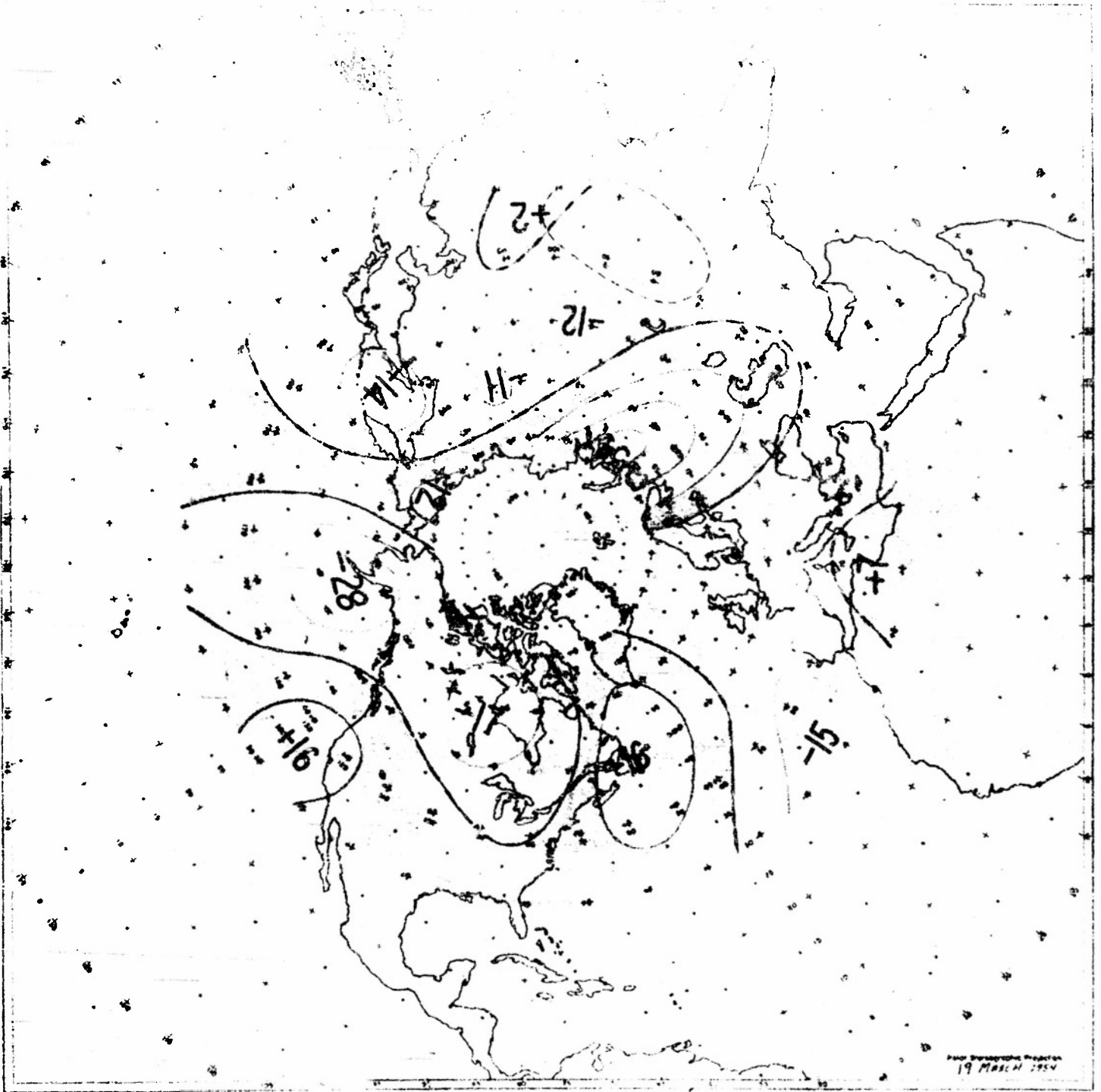


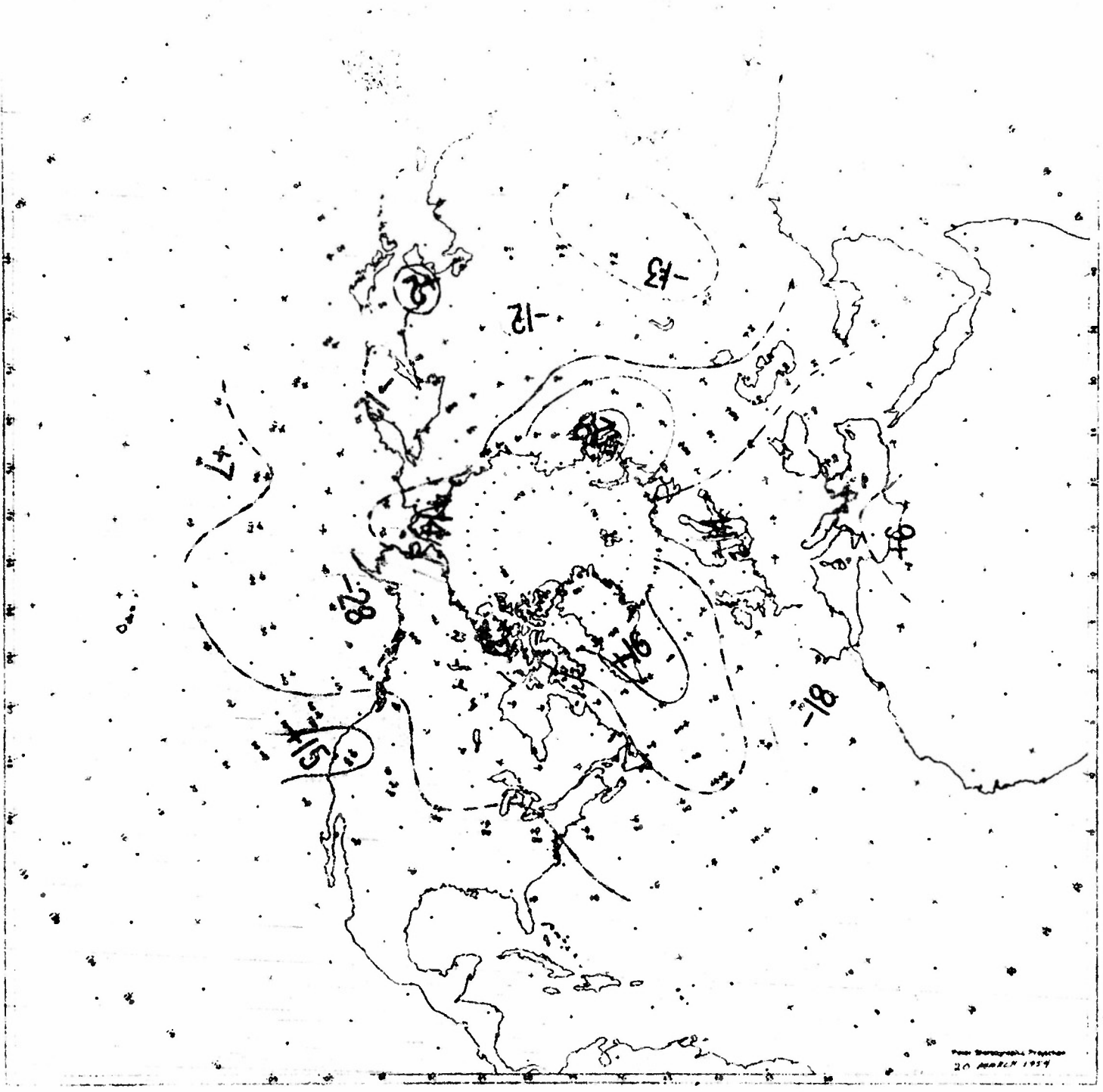


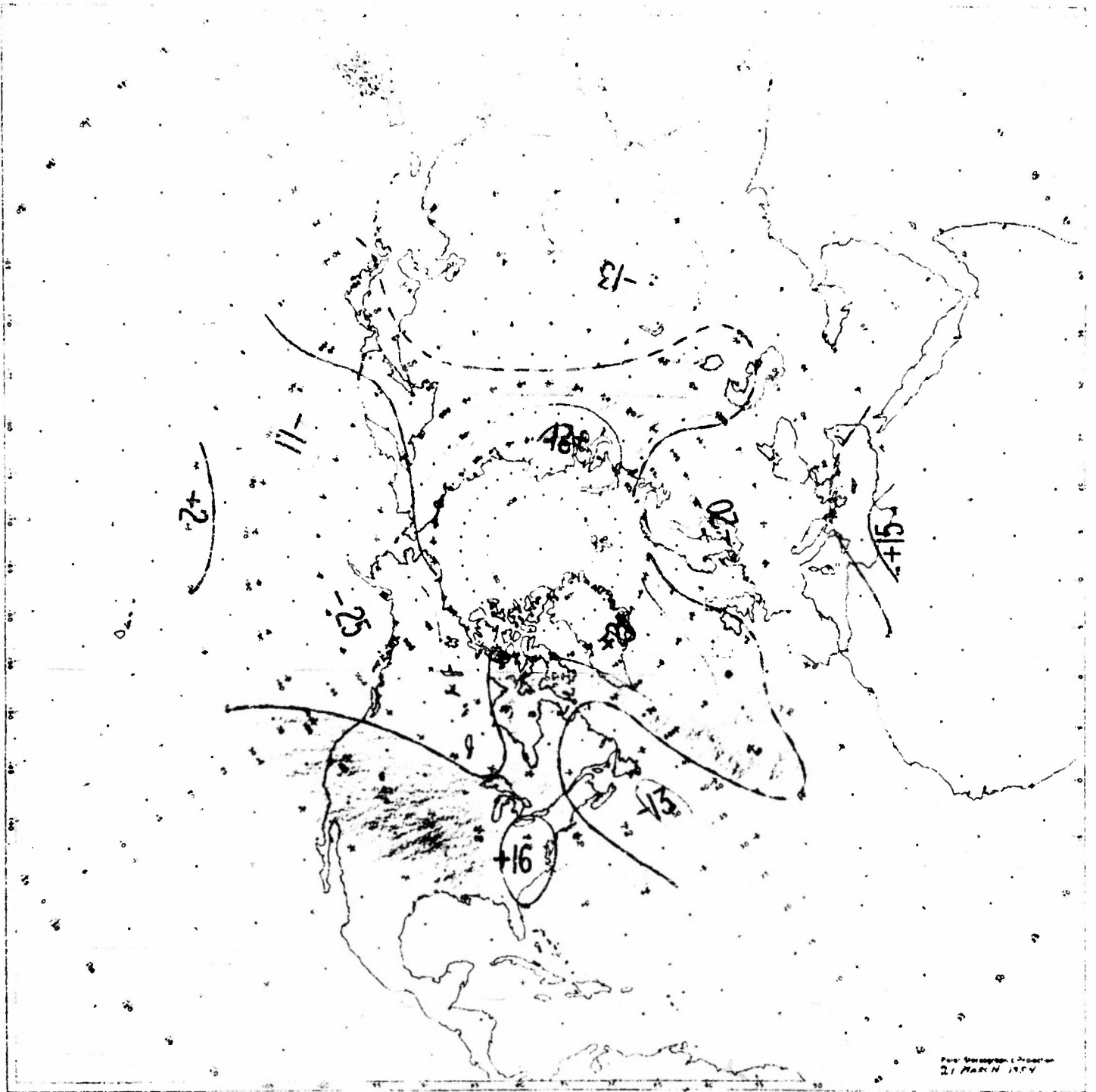


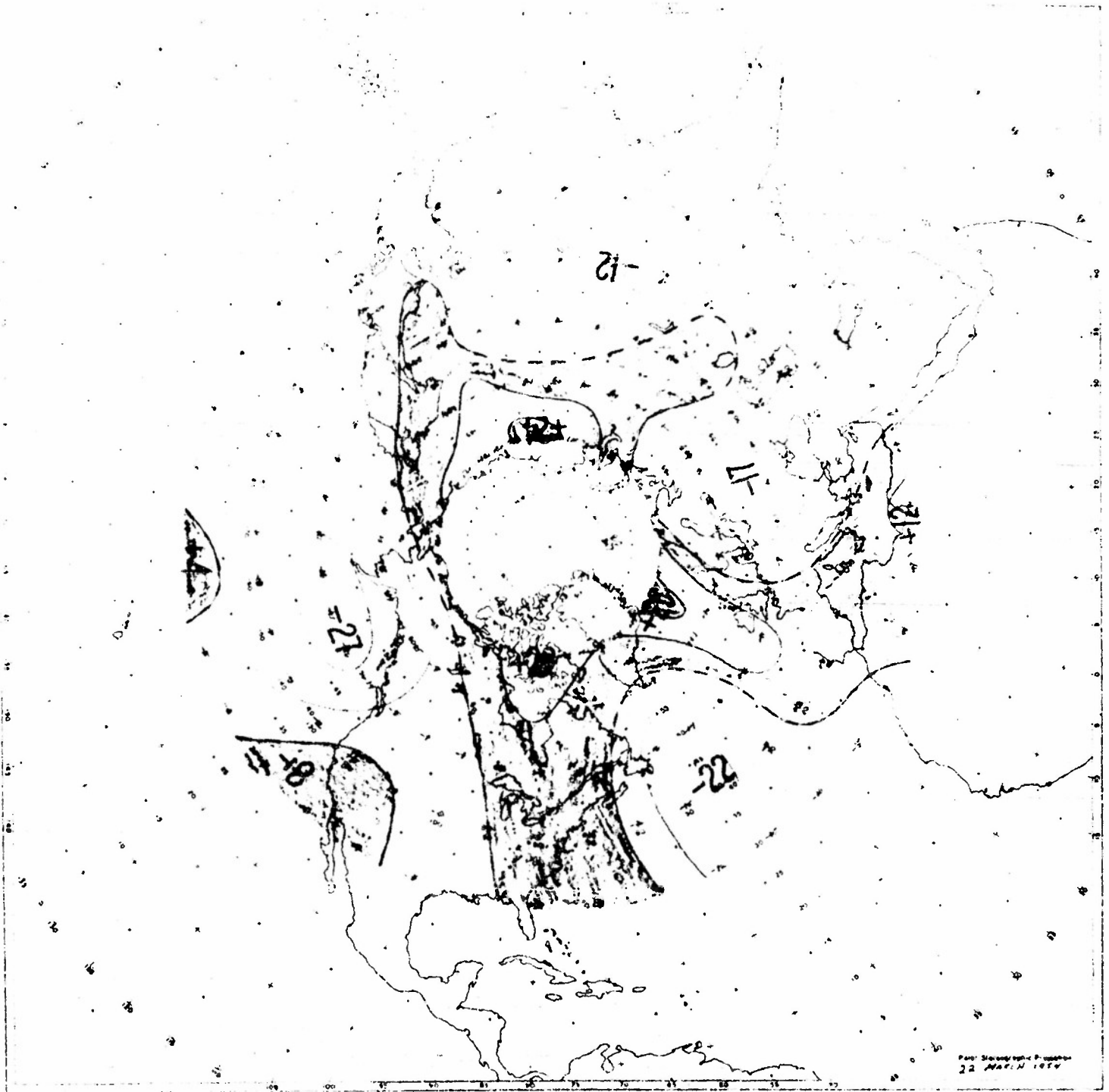




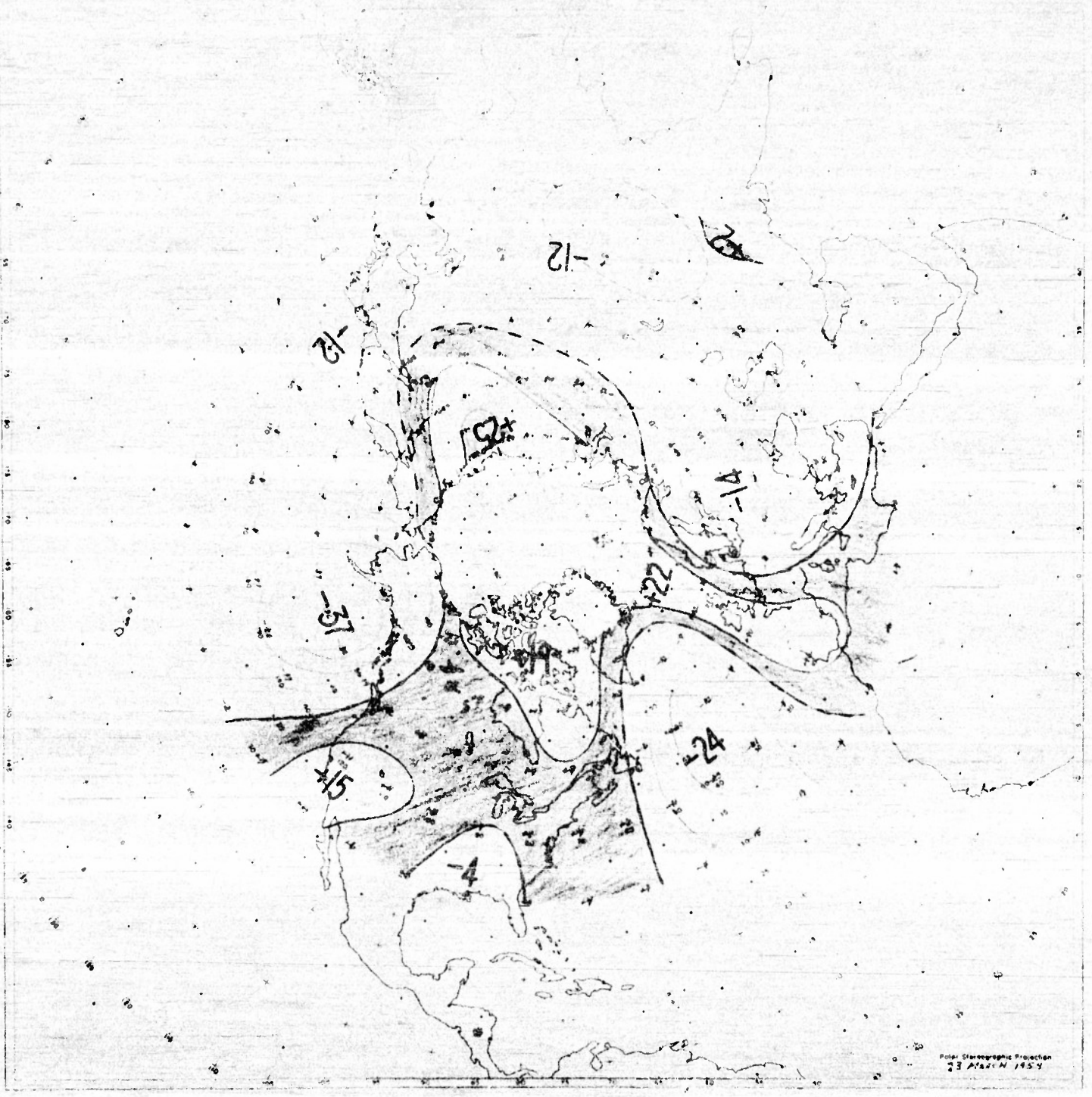




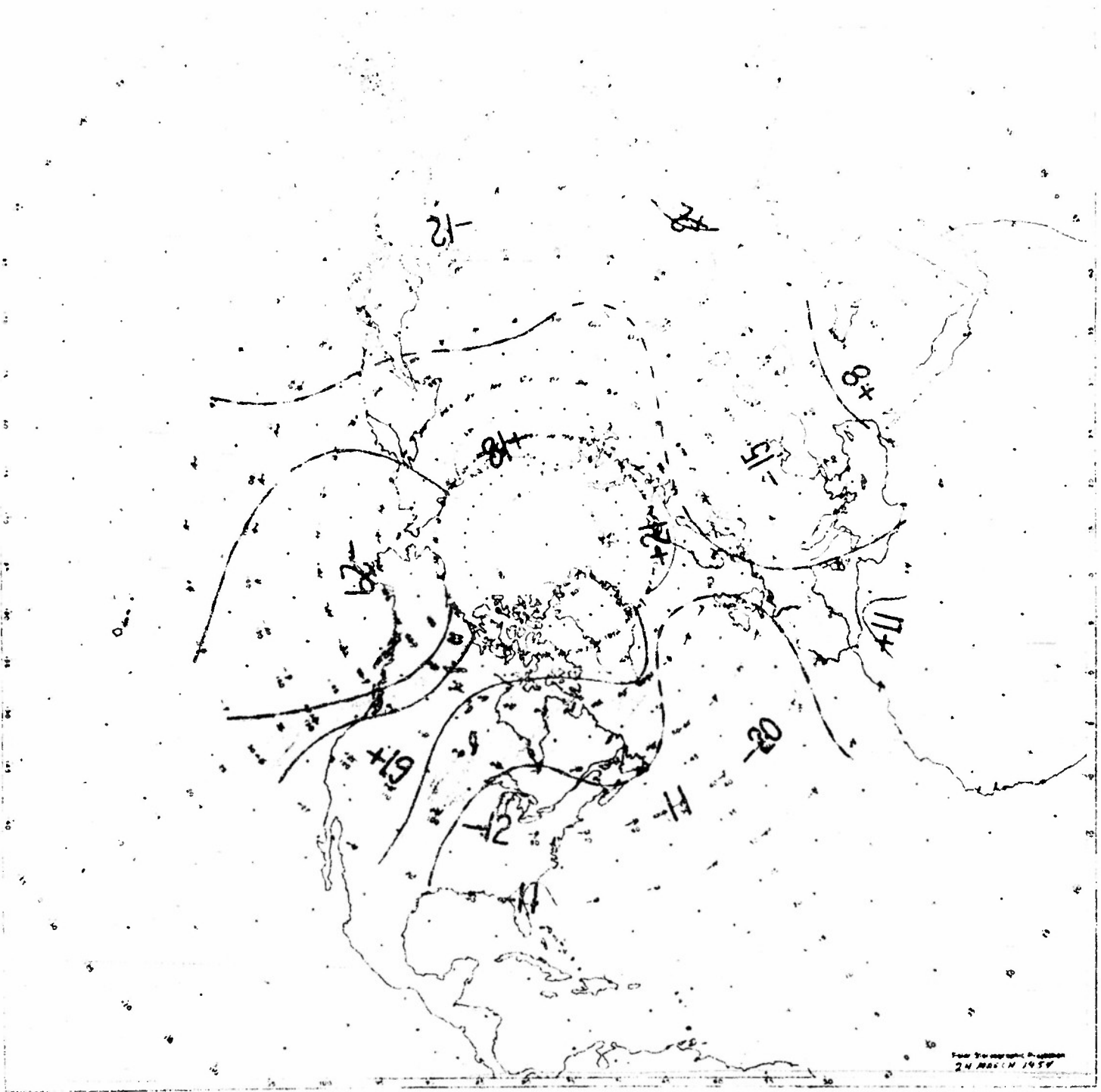




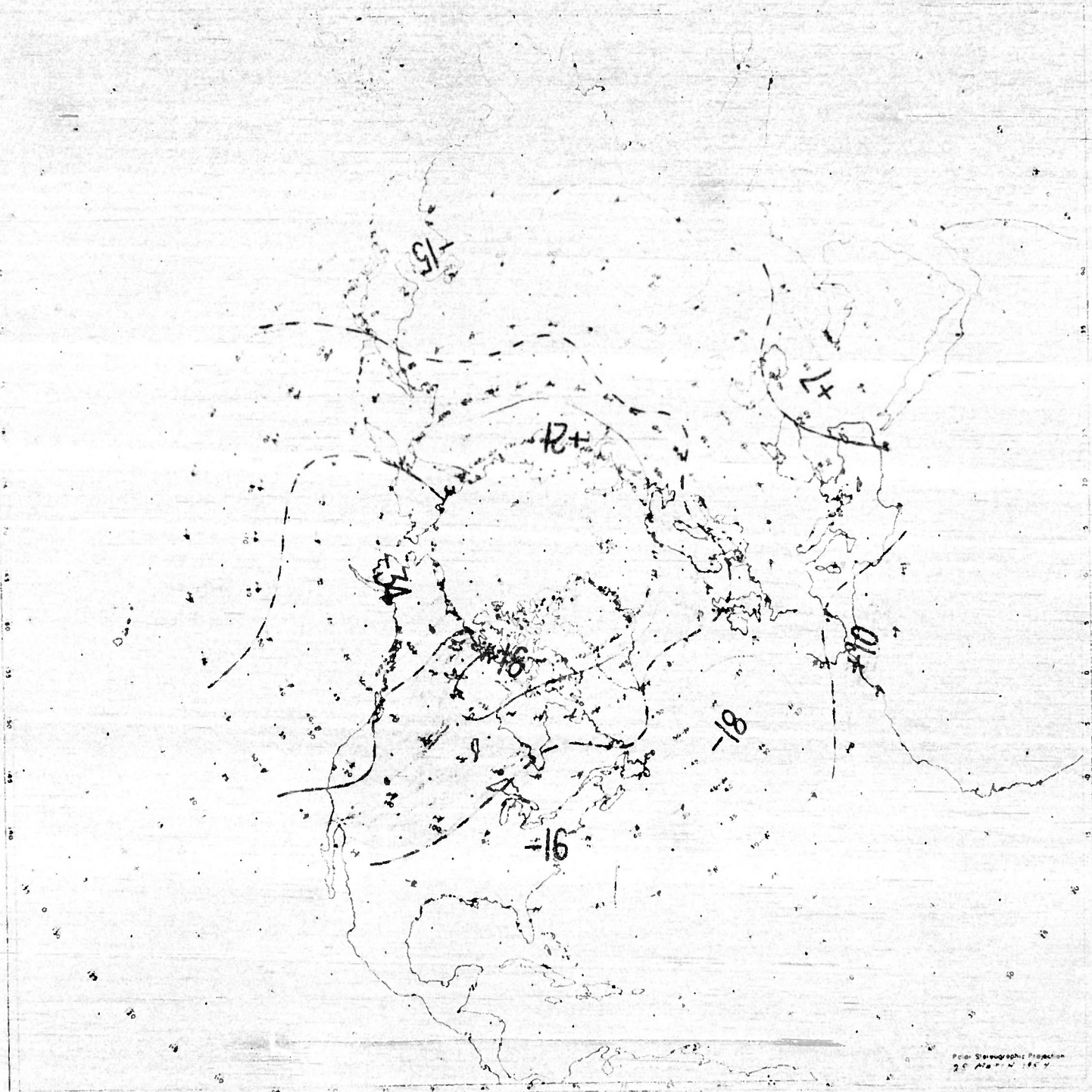
Page: 22
22 MAR 1954

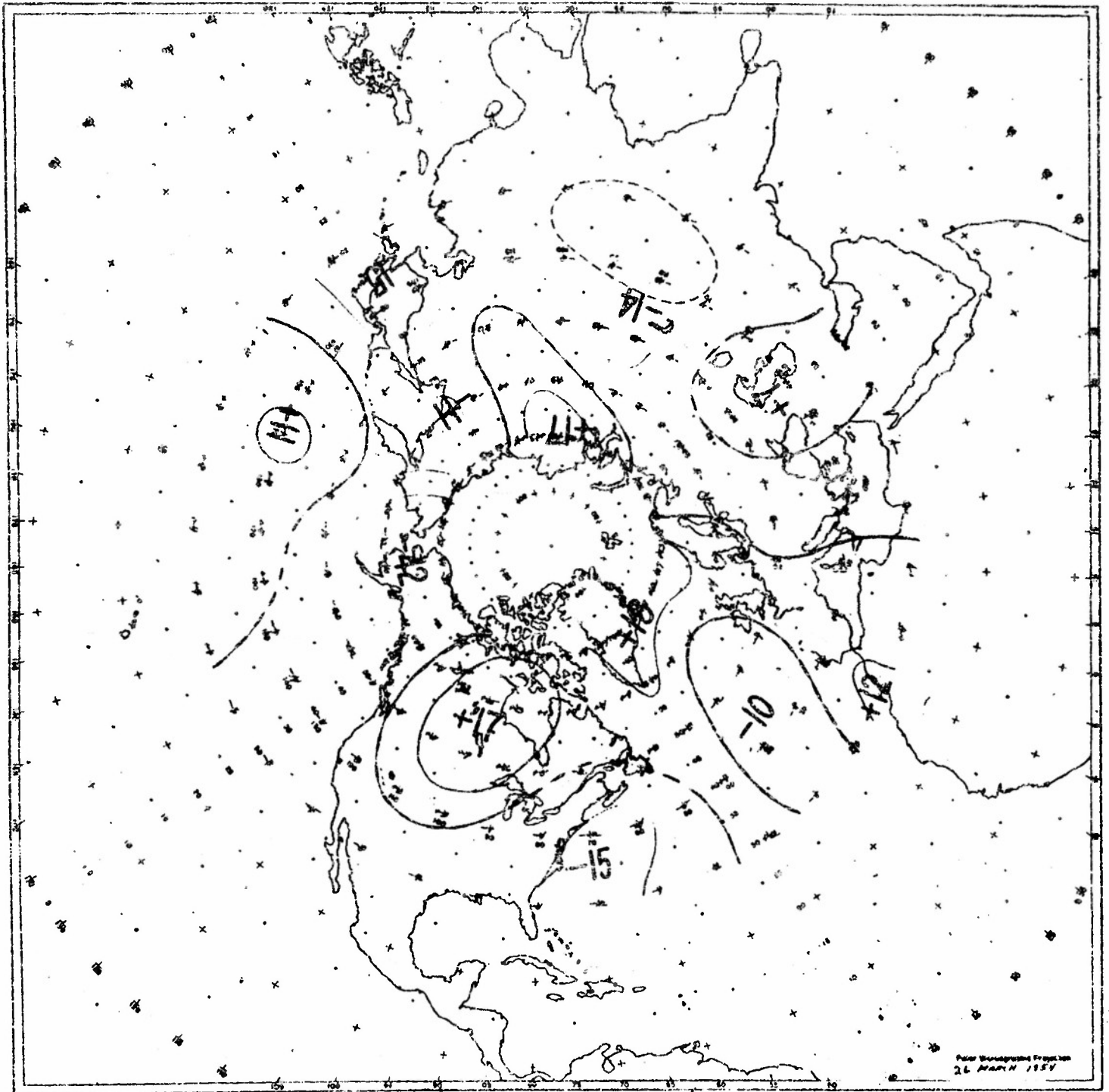


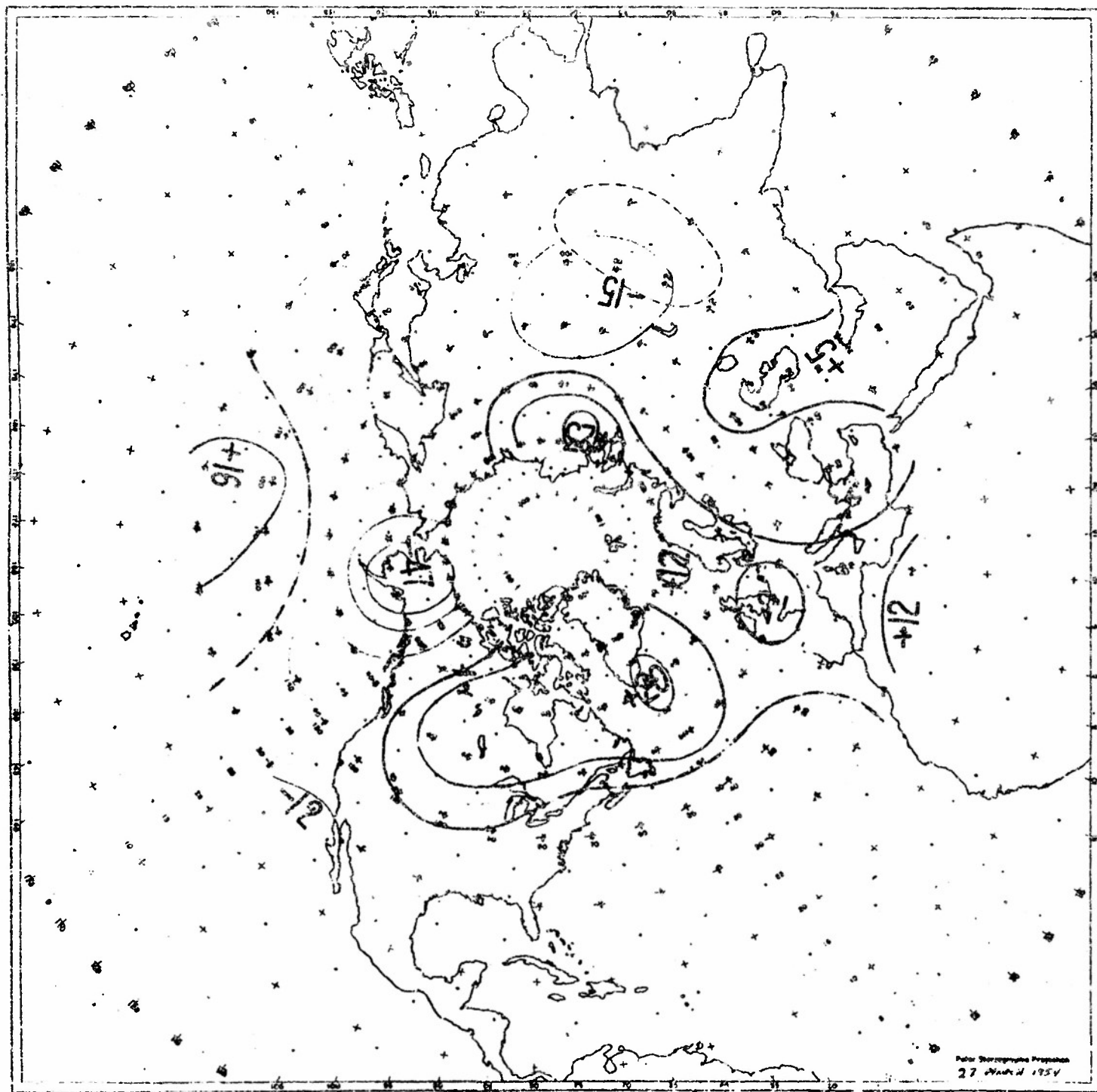
Polar Stereographic Projection
23 APRIL 1954

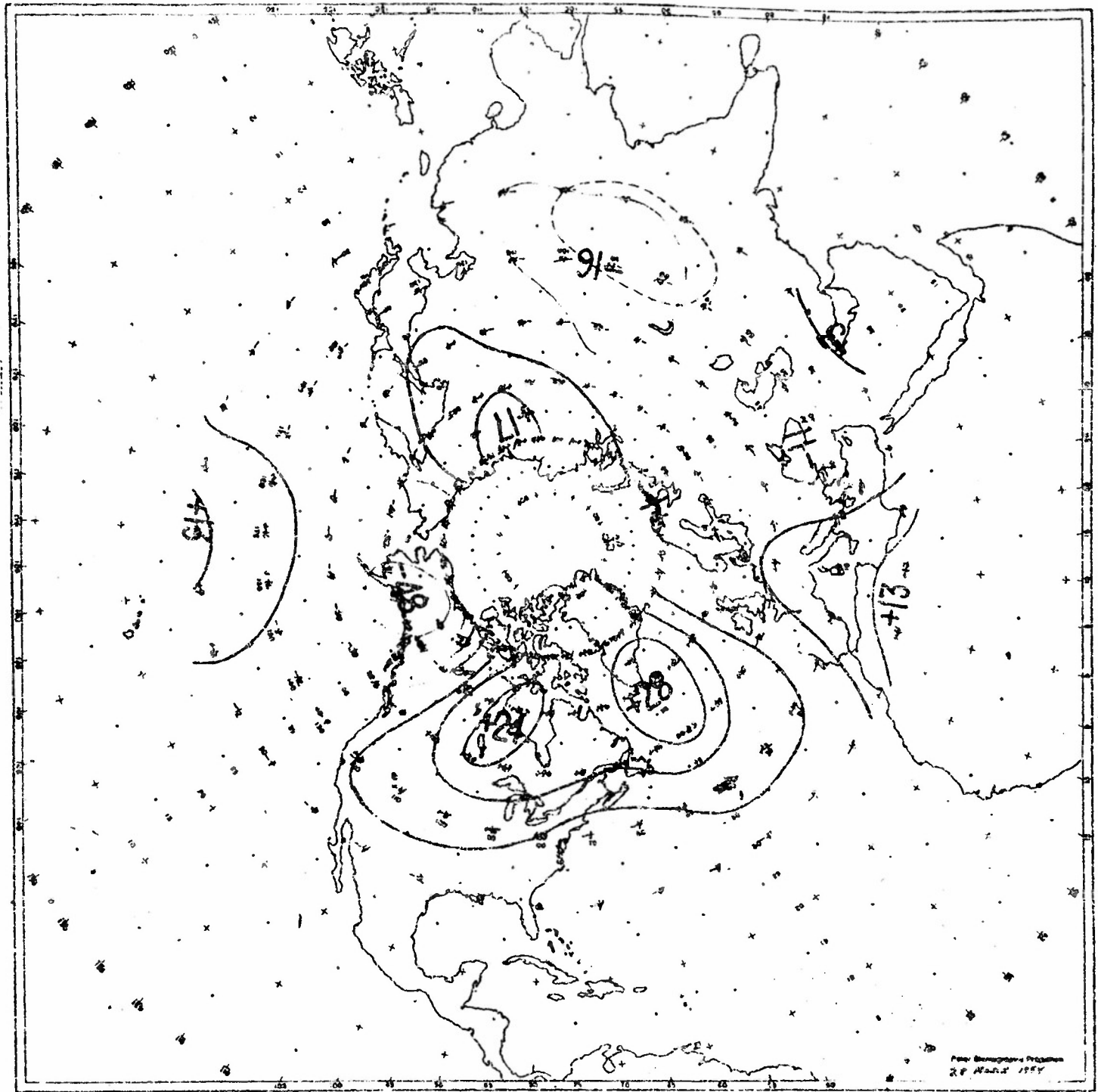


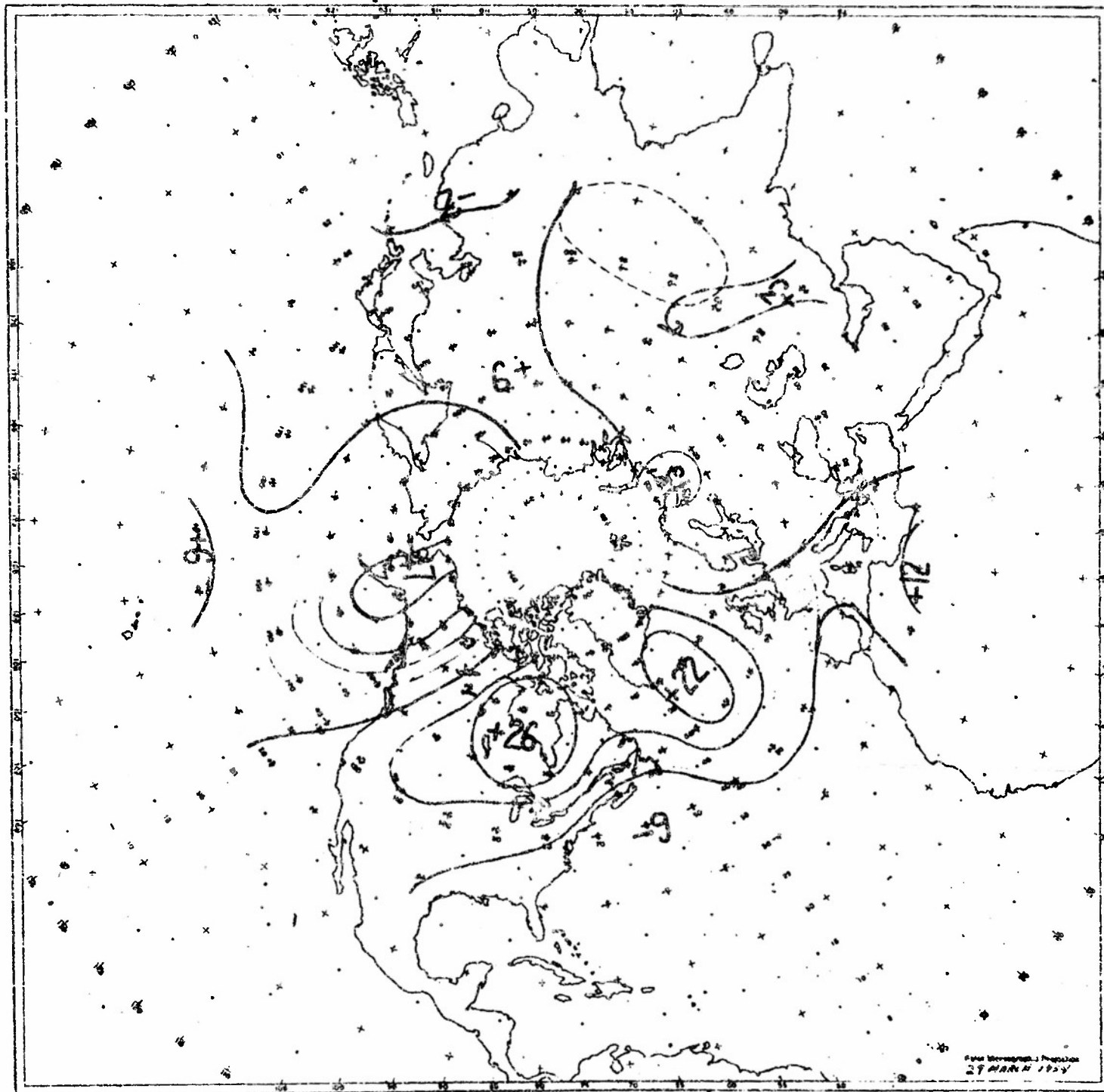
Four Geographic Positions
24 MARCH 1954

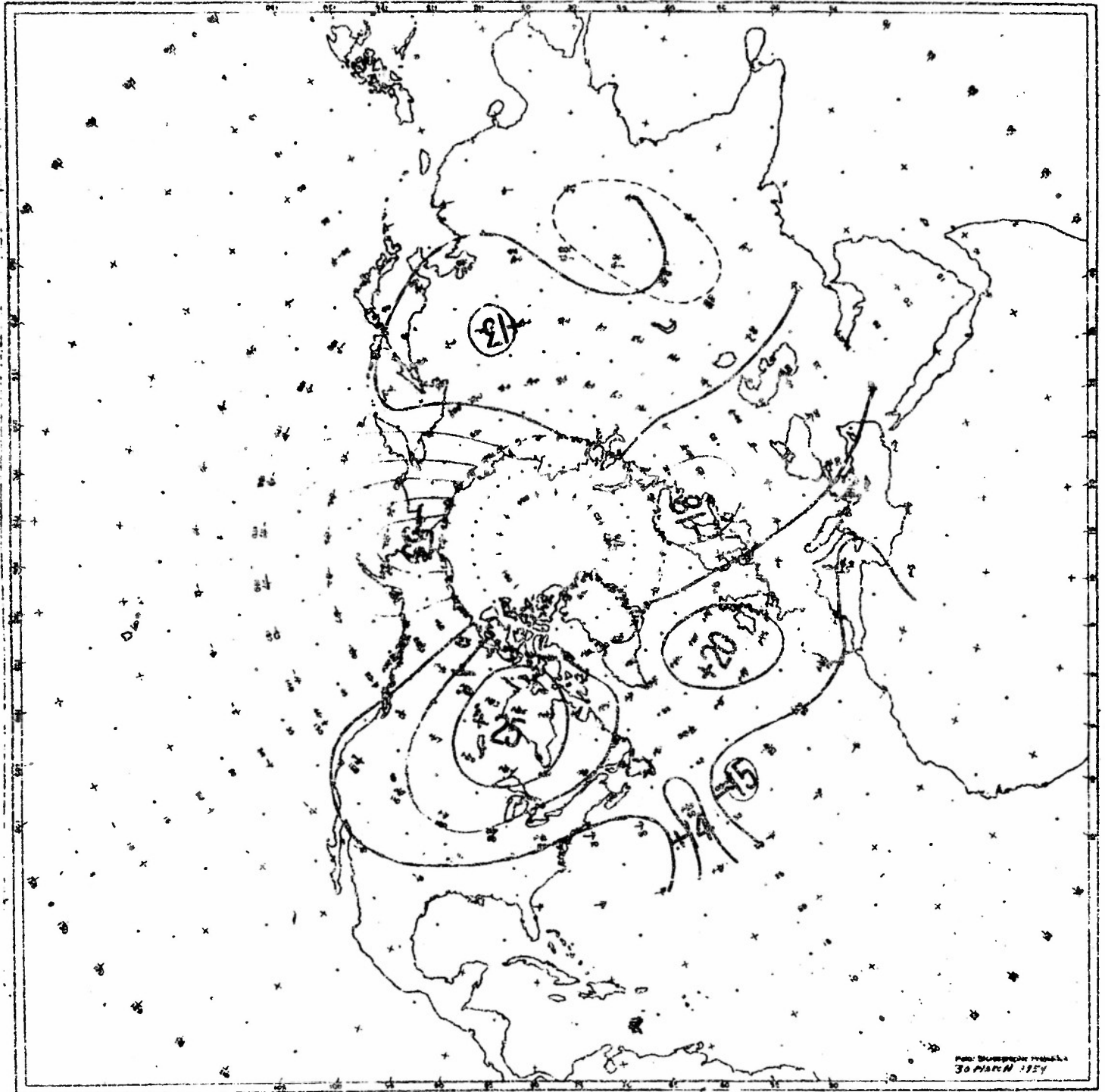


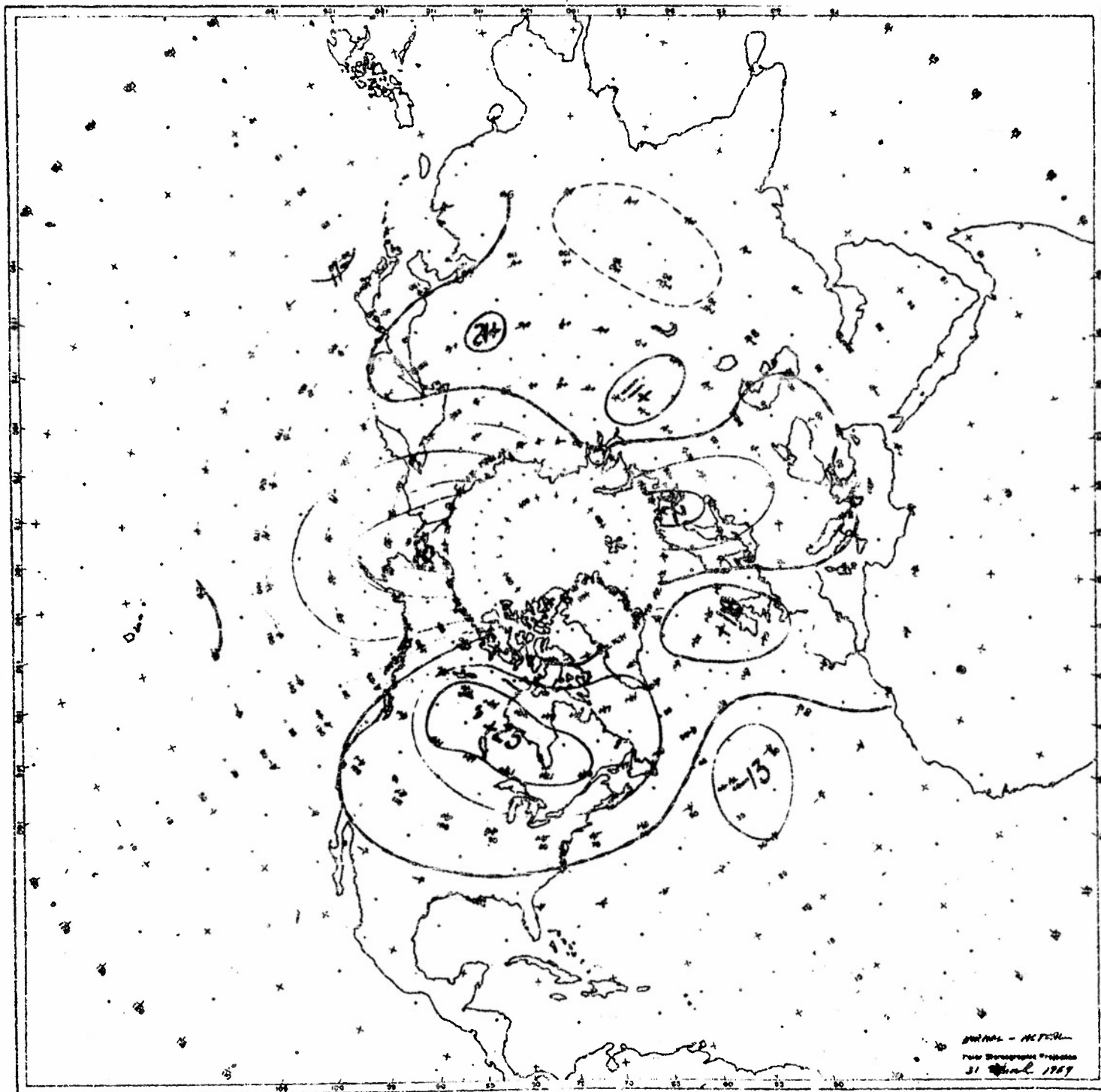


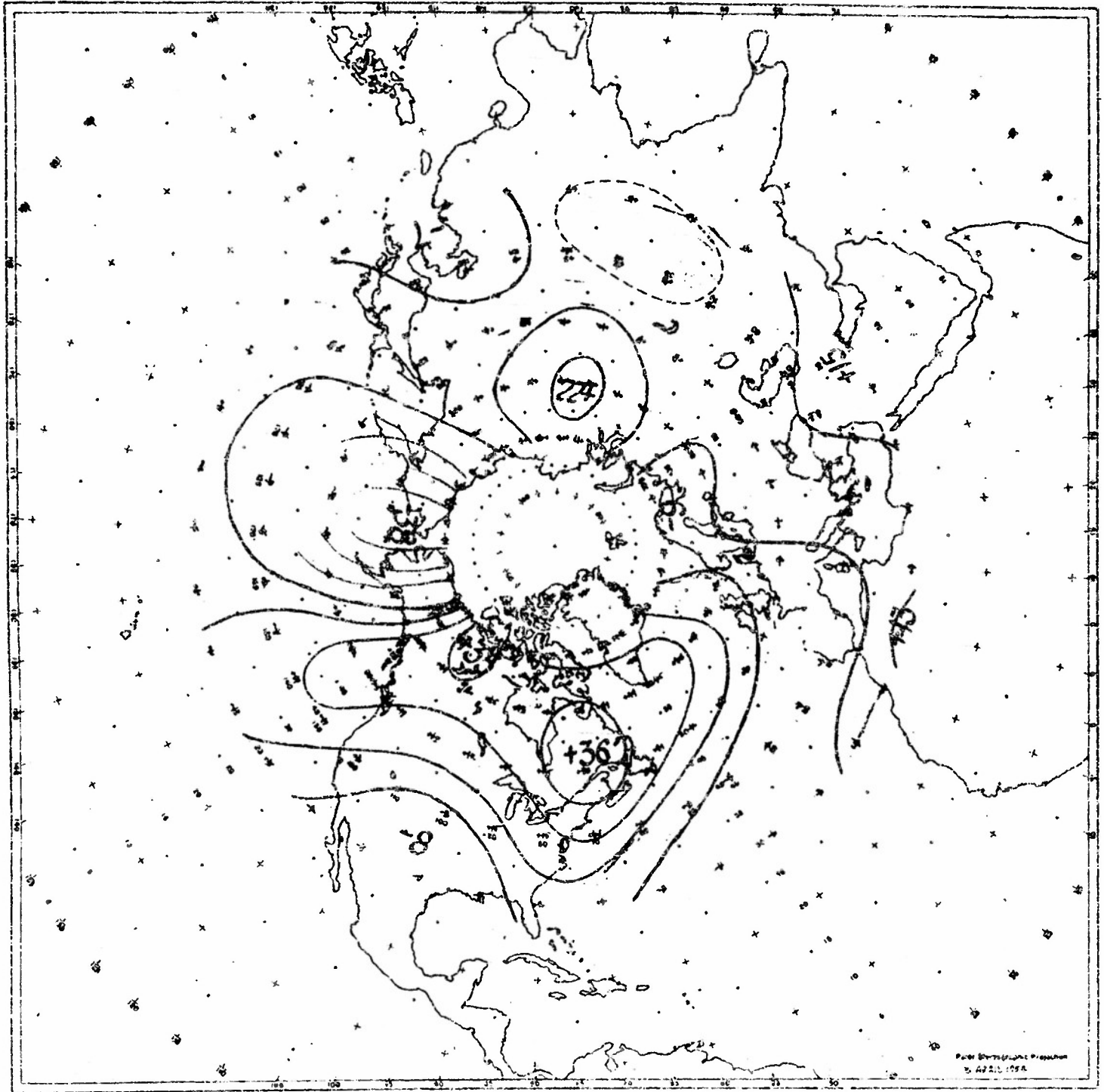


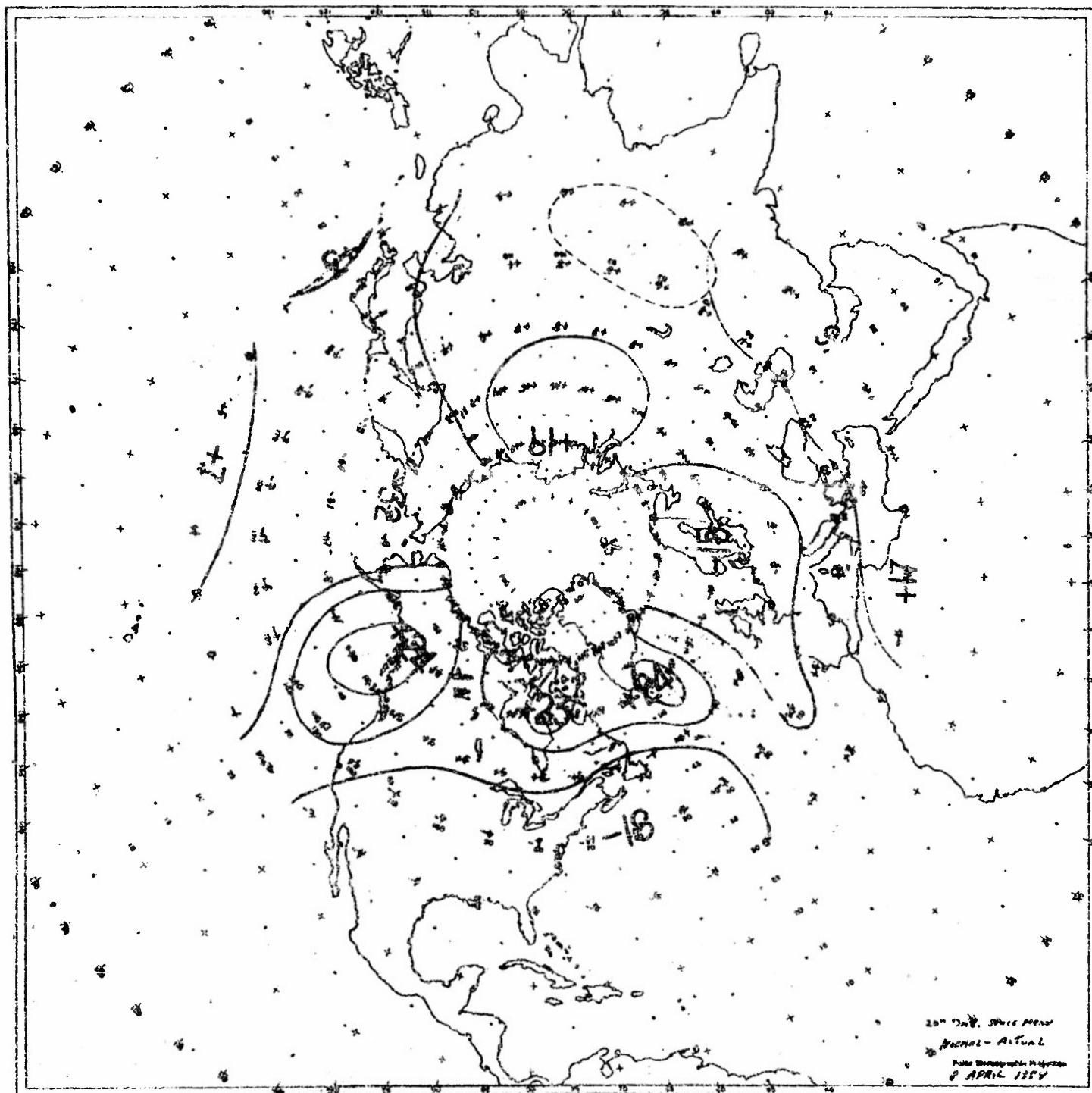


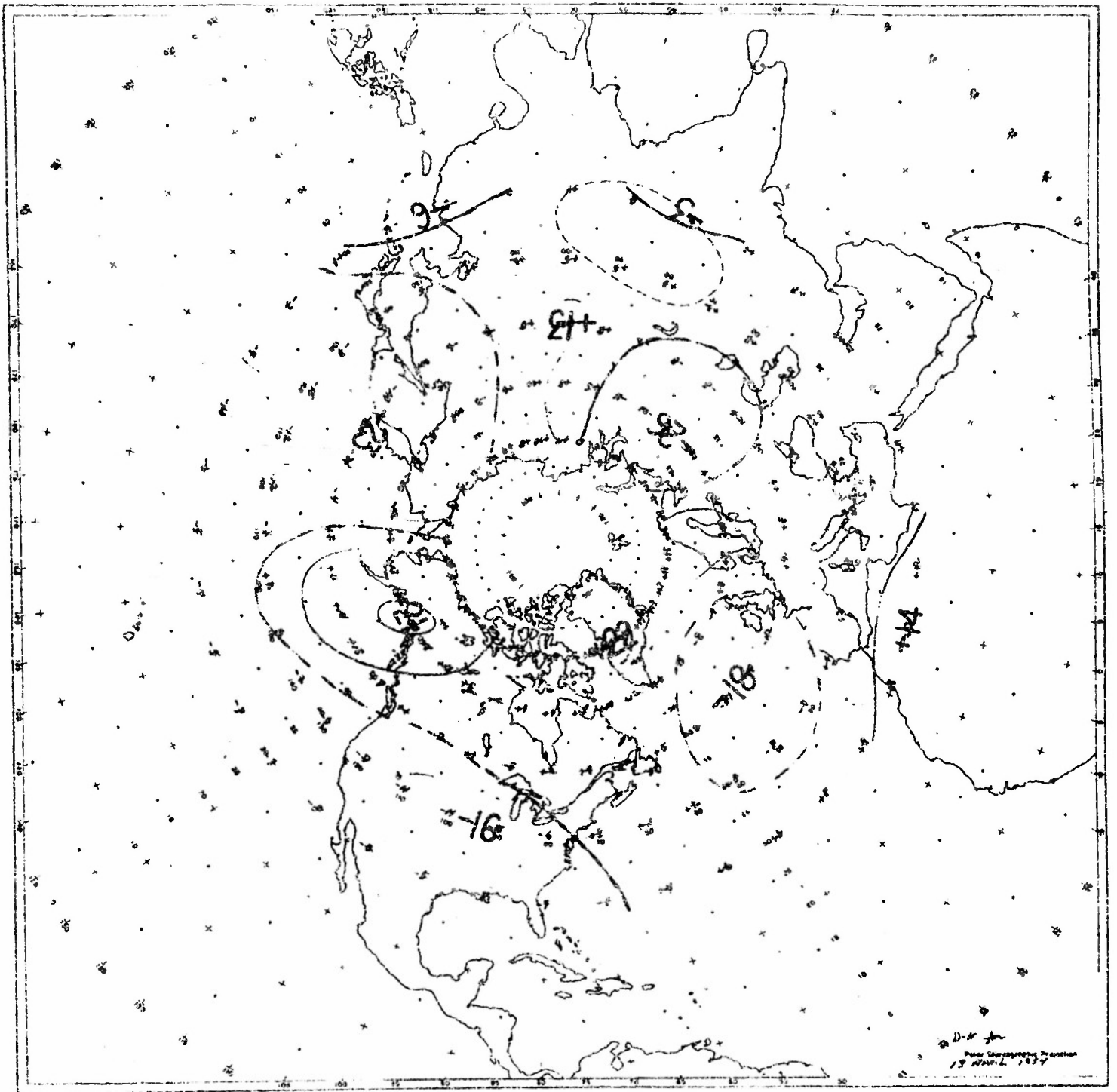


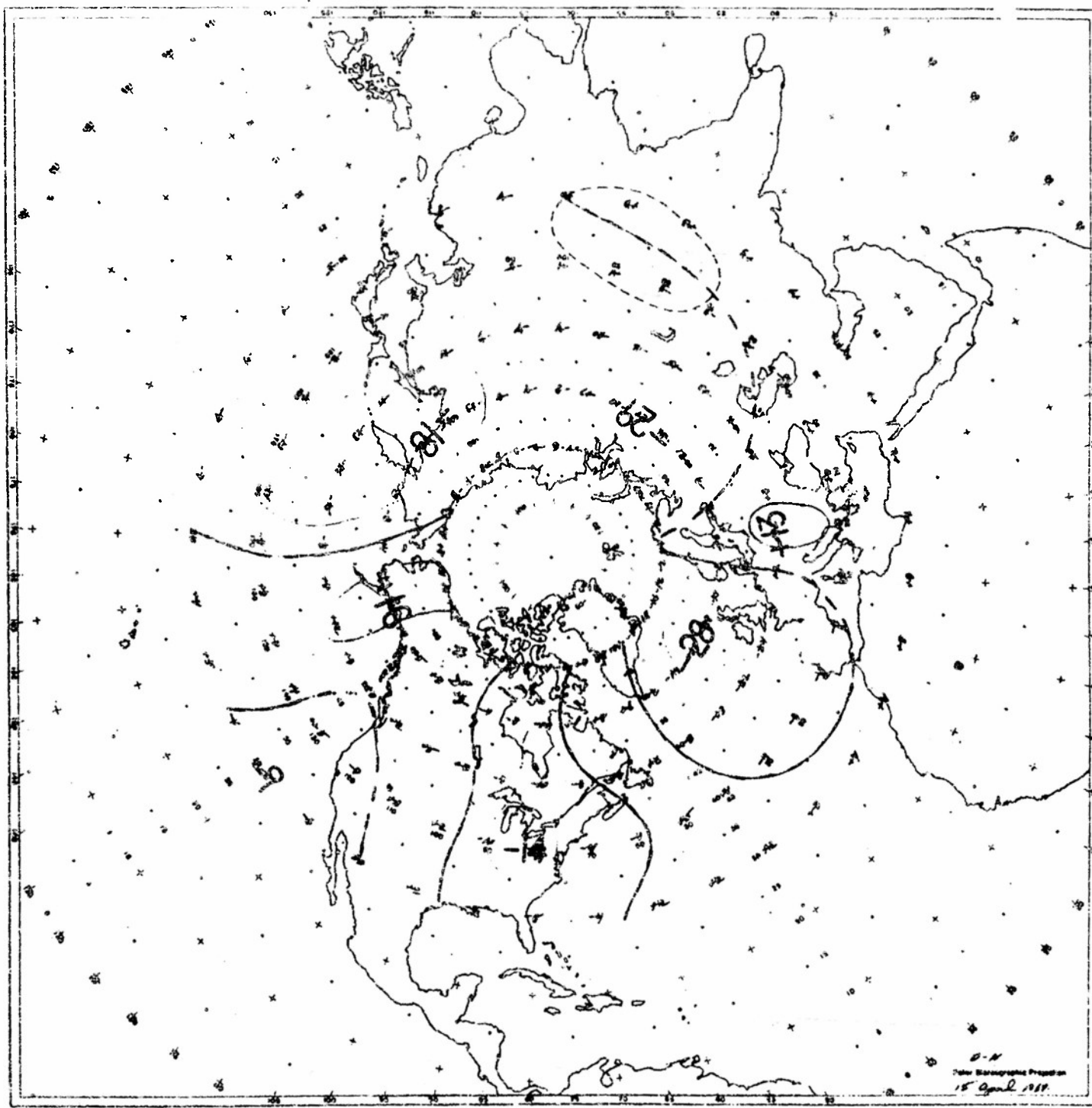


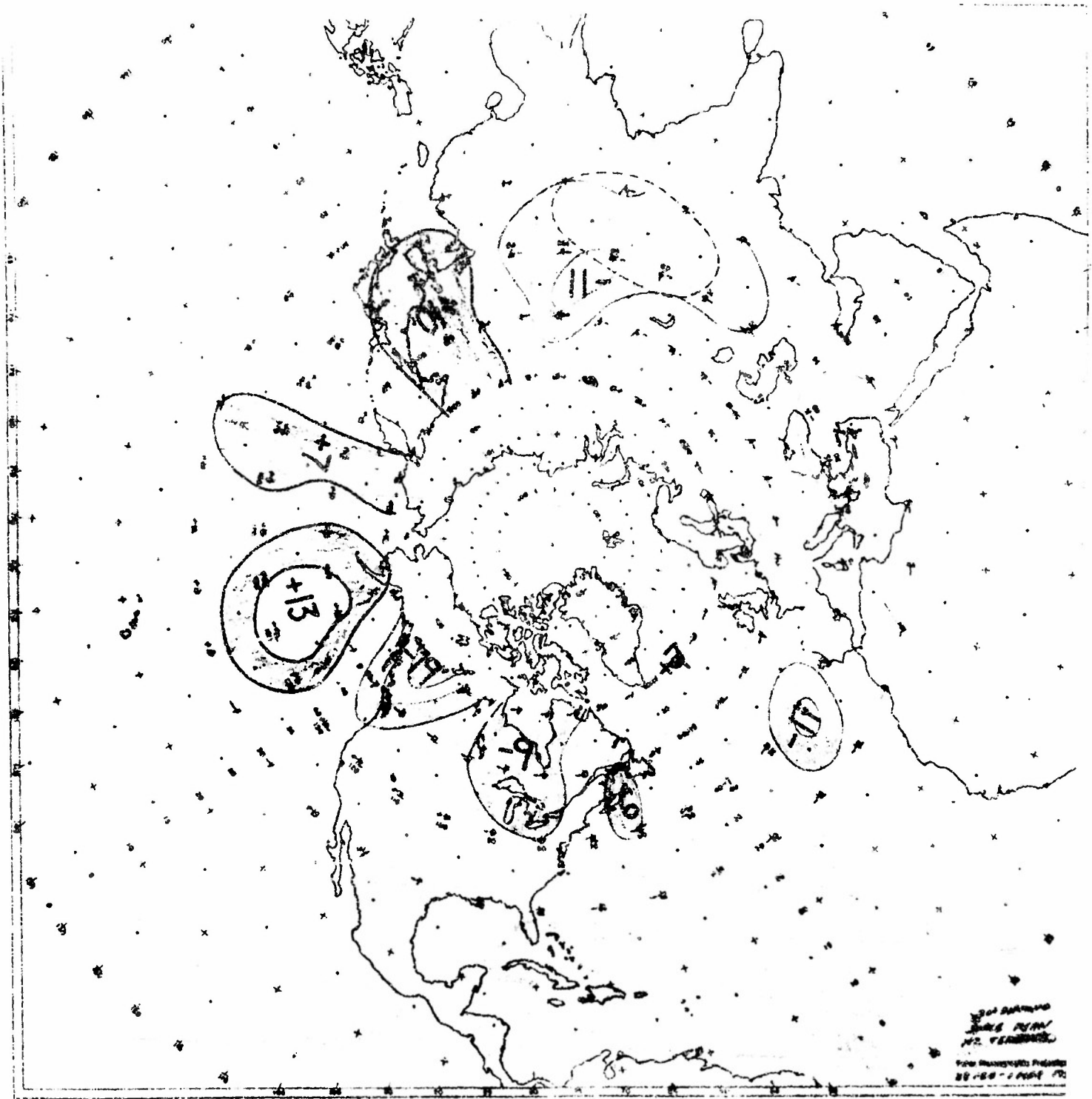




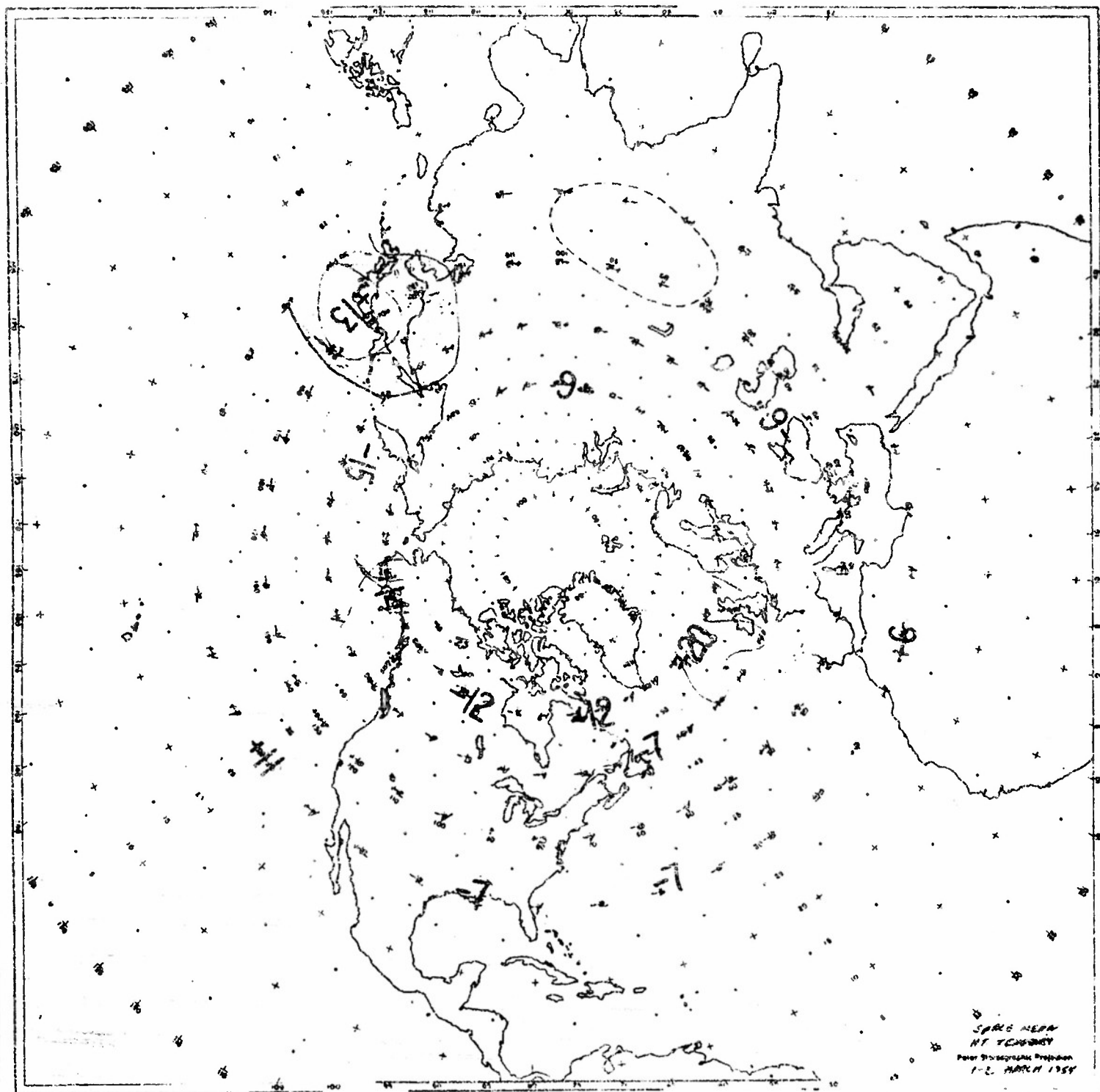




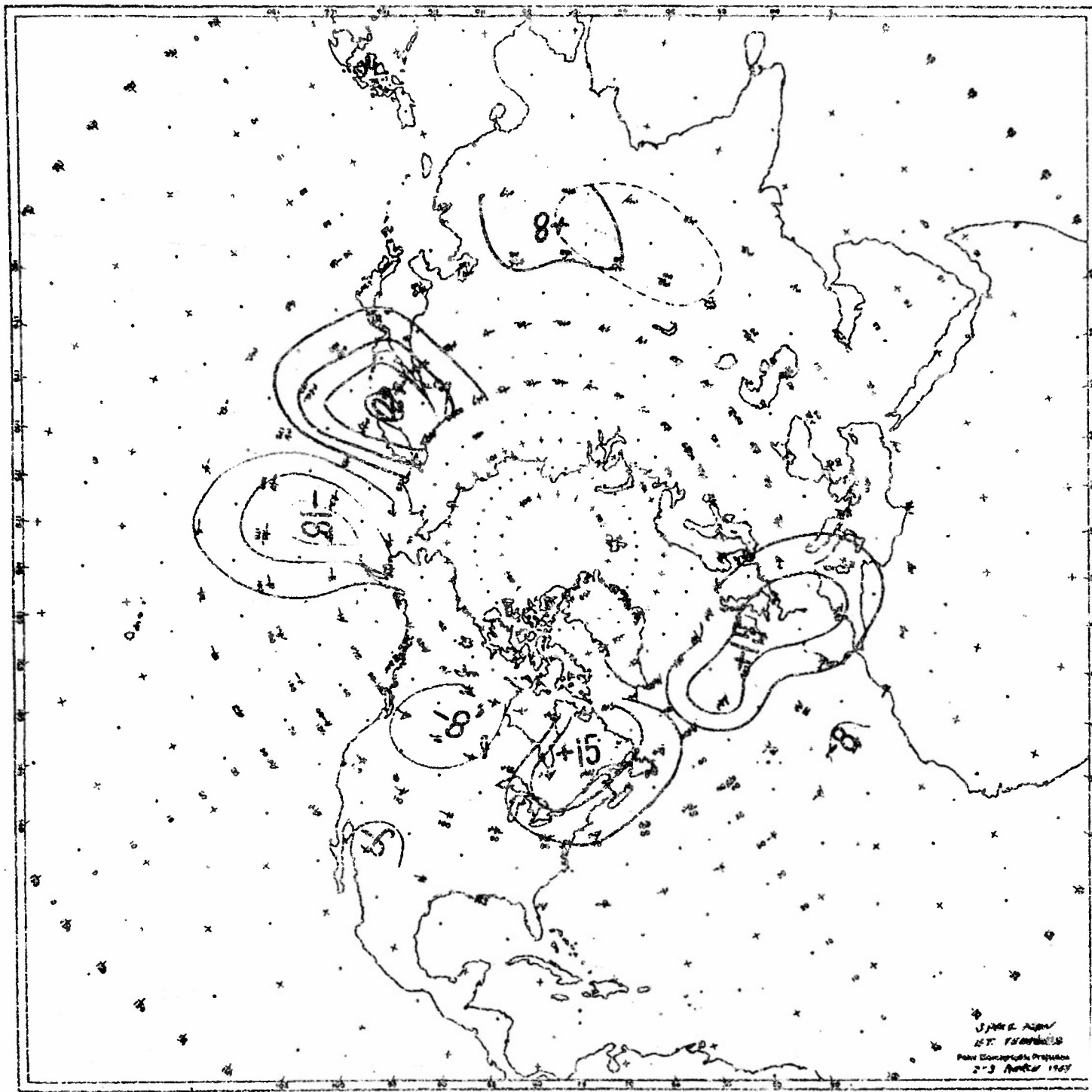


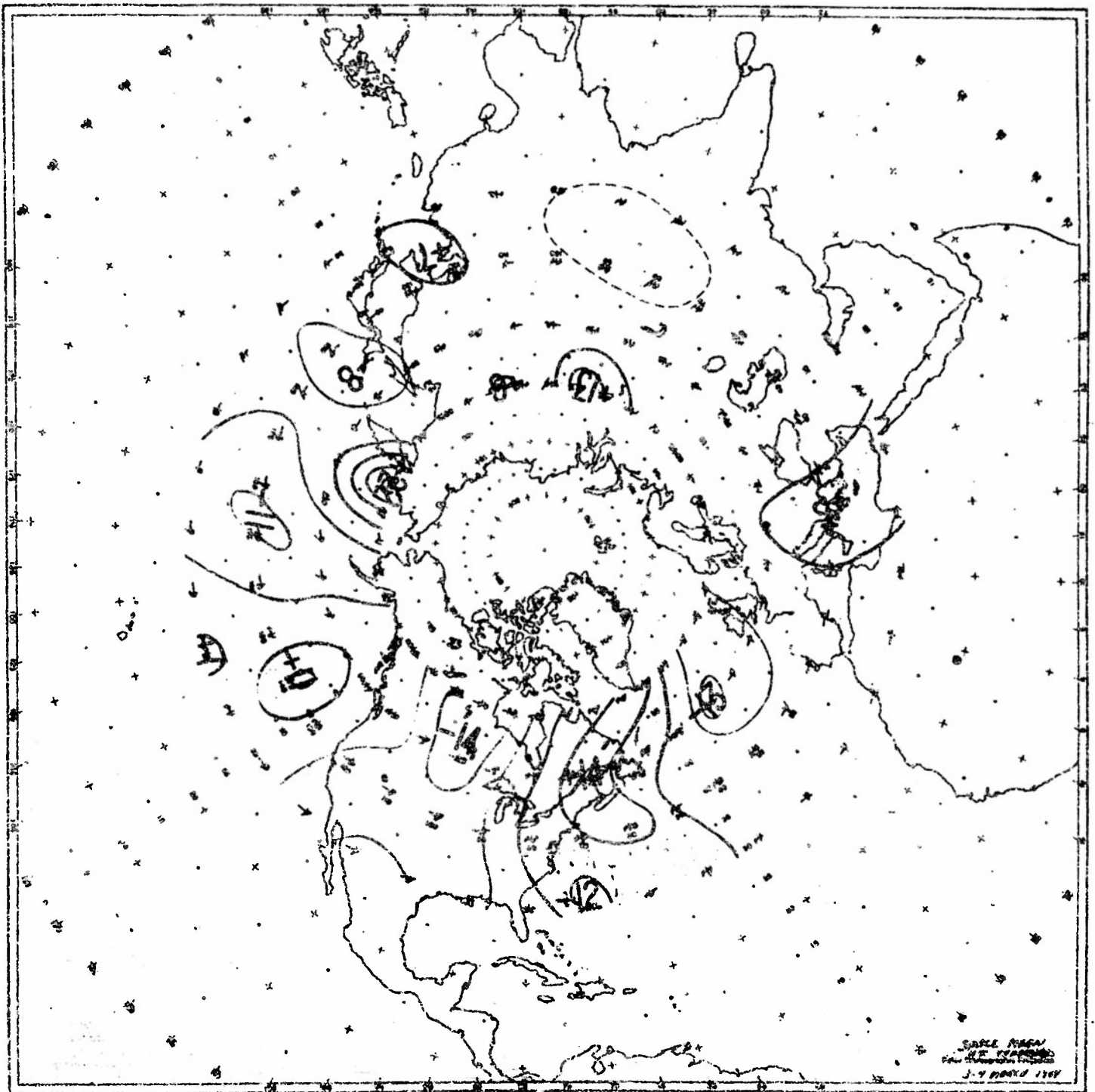


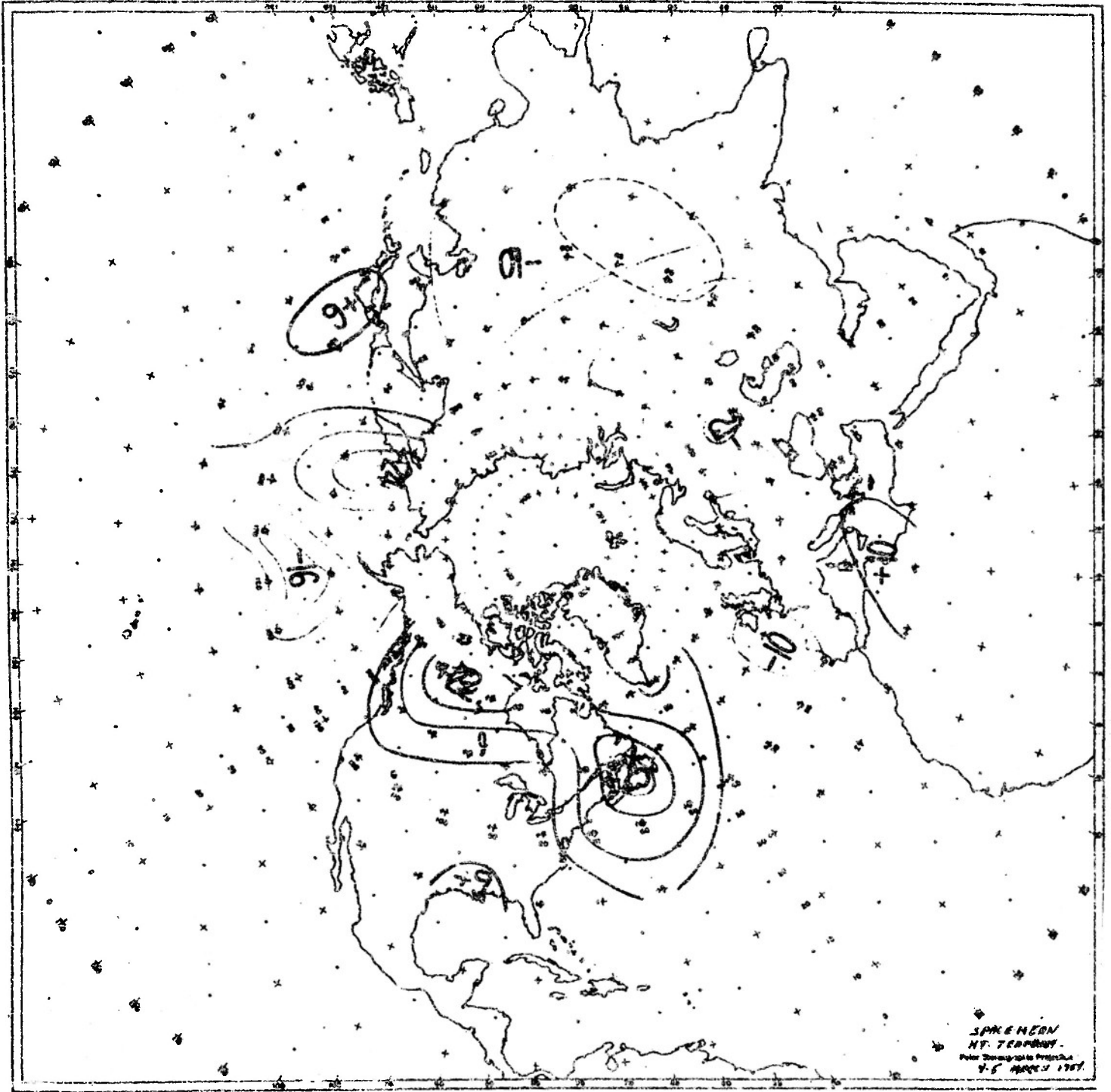
NO. 1000
JUNE 1944
H. T. VANDERBILT
FROM PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS
NO. 100 - 1000 10

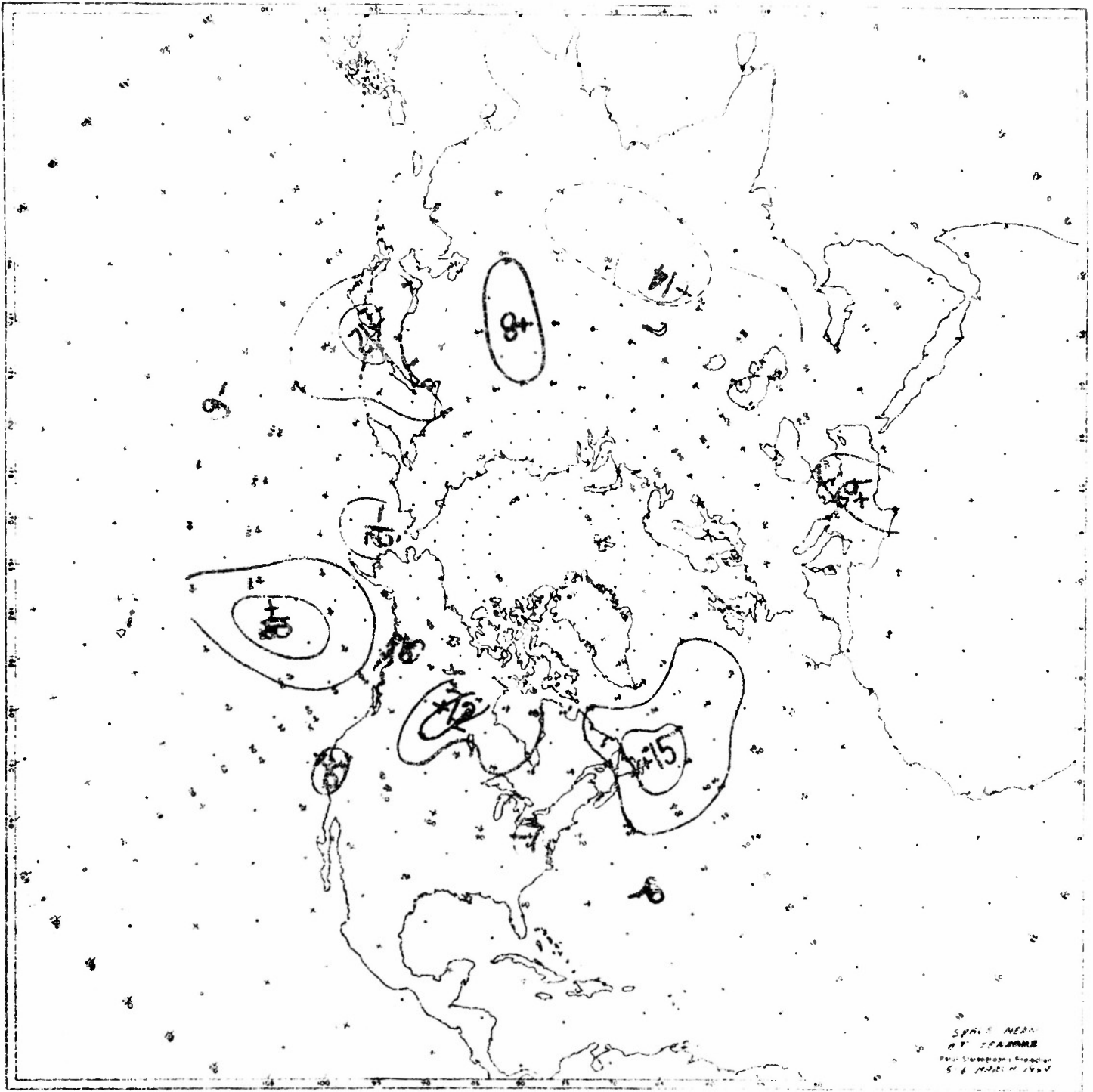


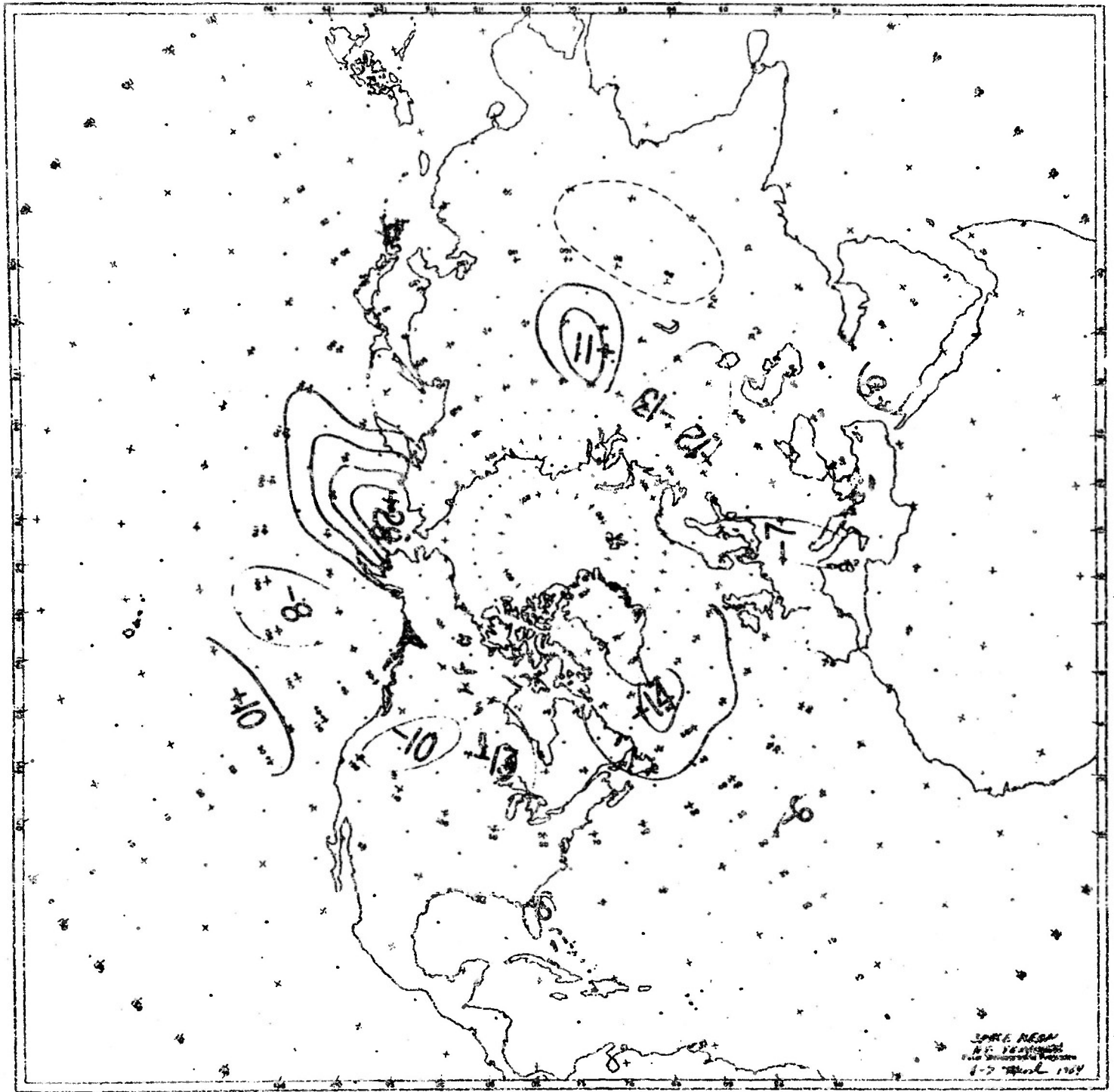
SARIC AREA
NT TONGUE
Polar Photographic Preparation
1-2, MARCH 1954

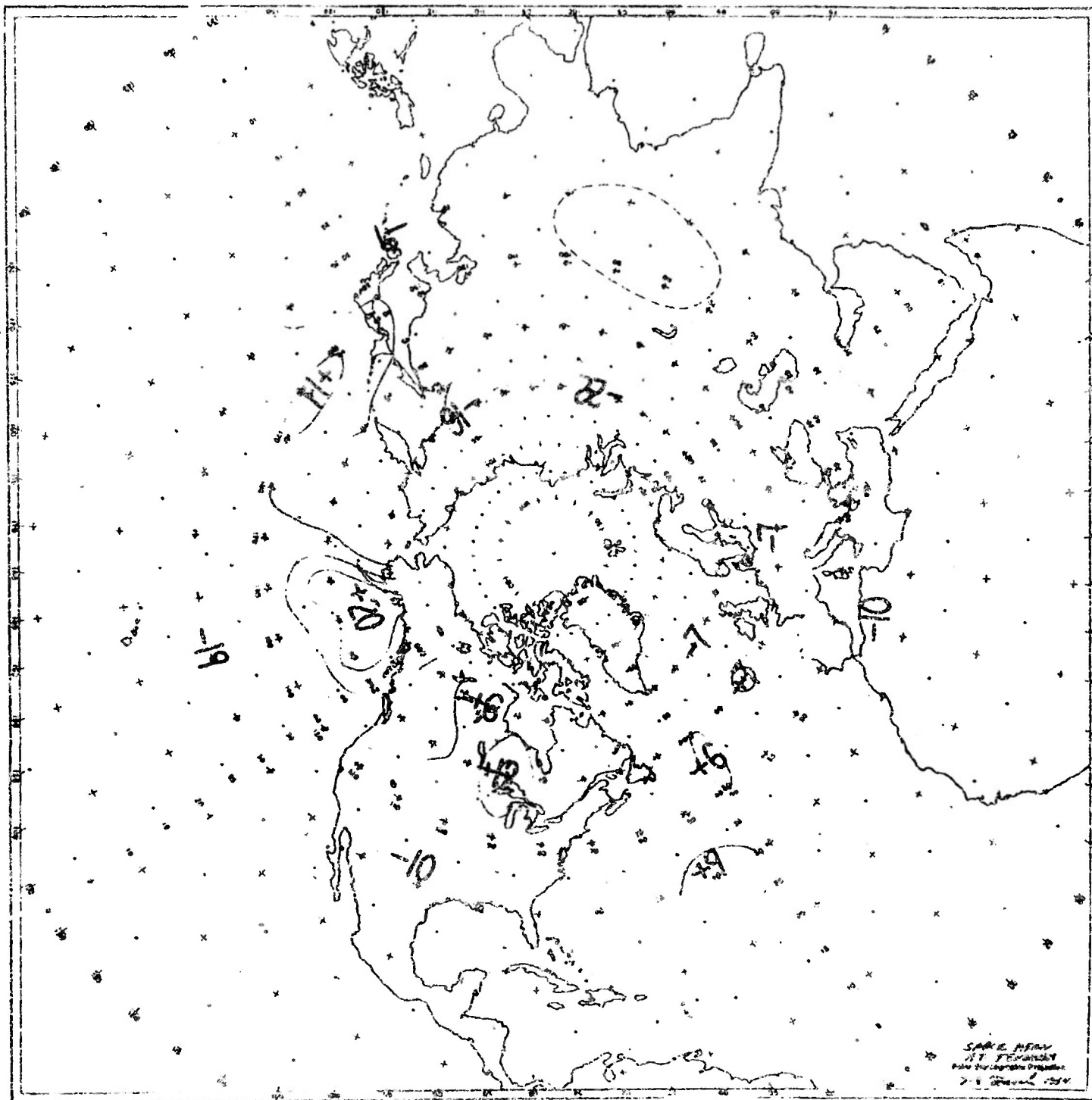


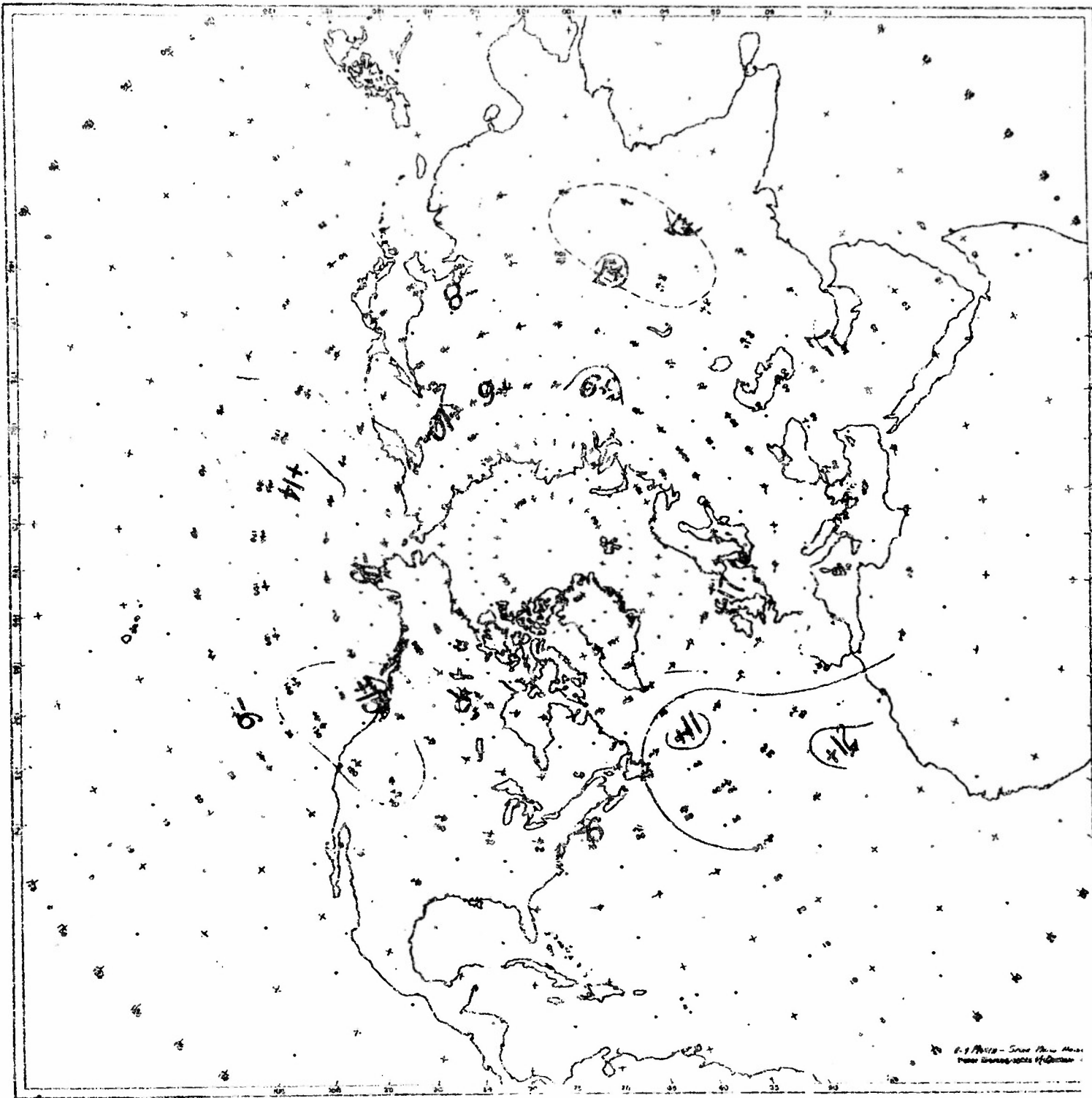


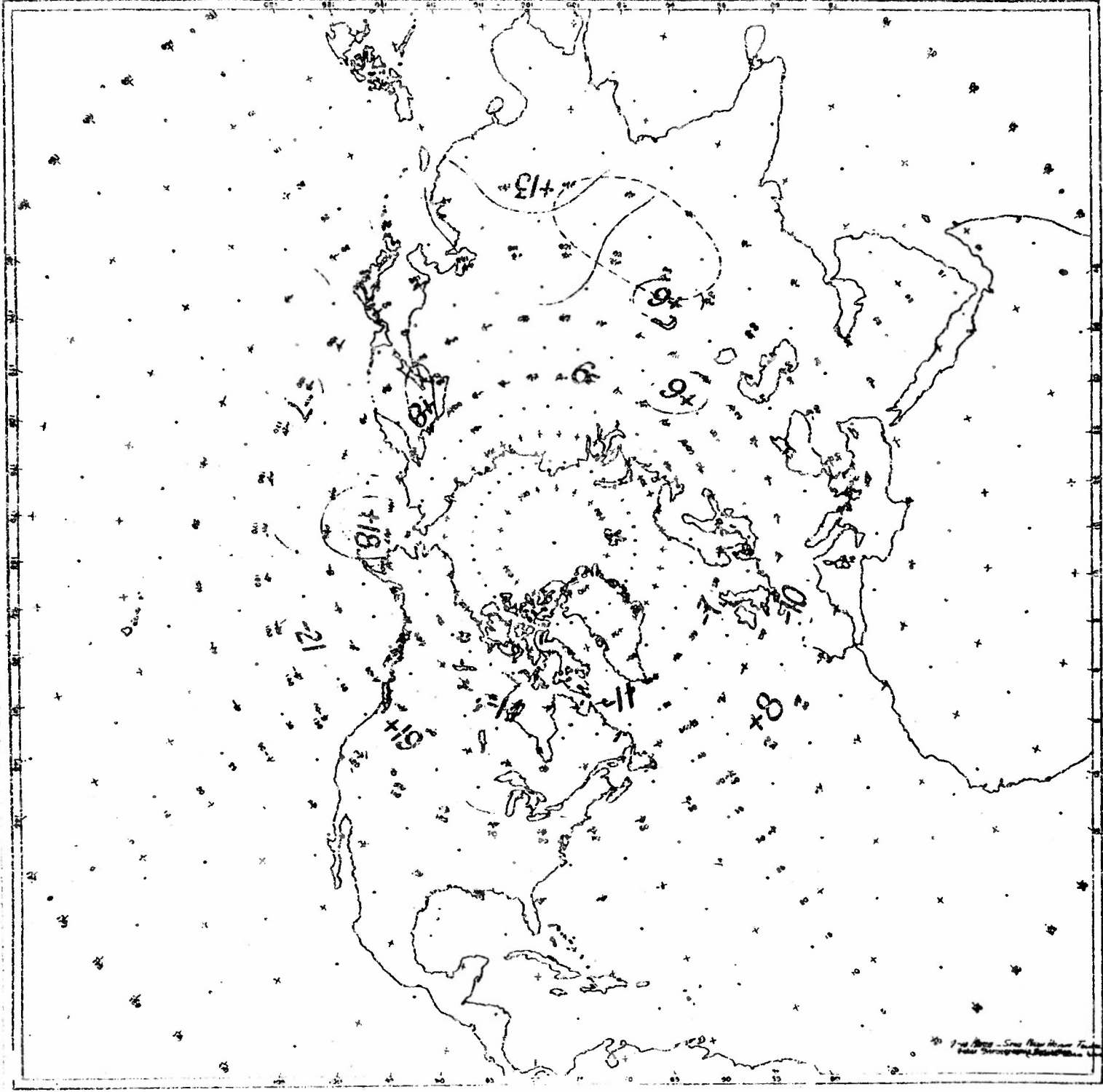


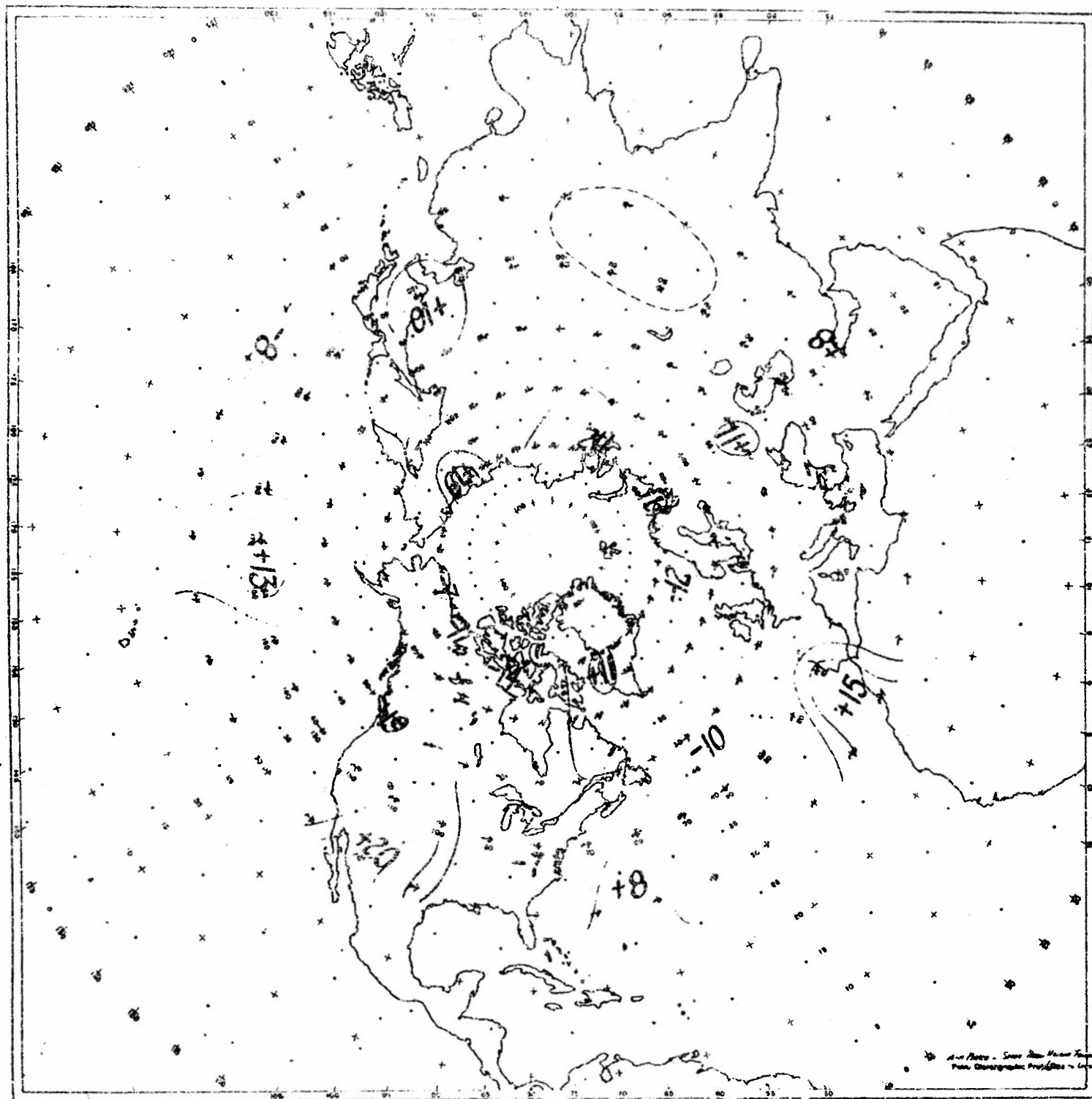


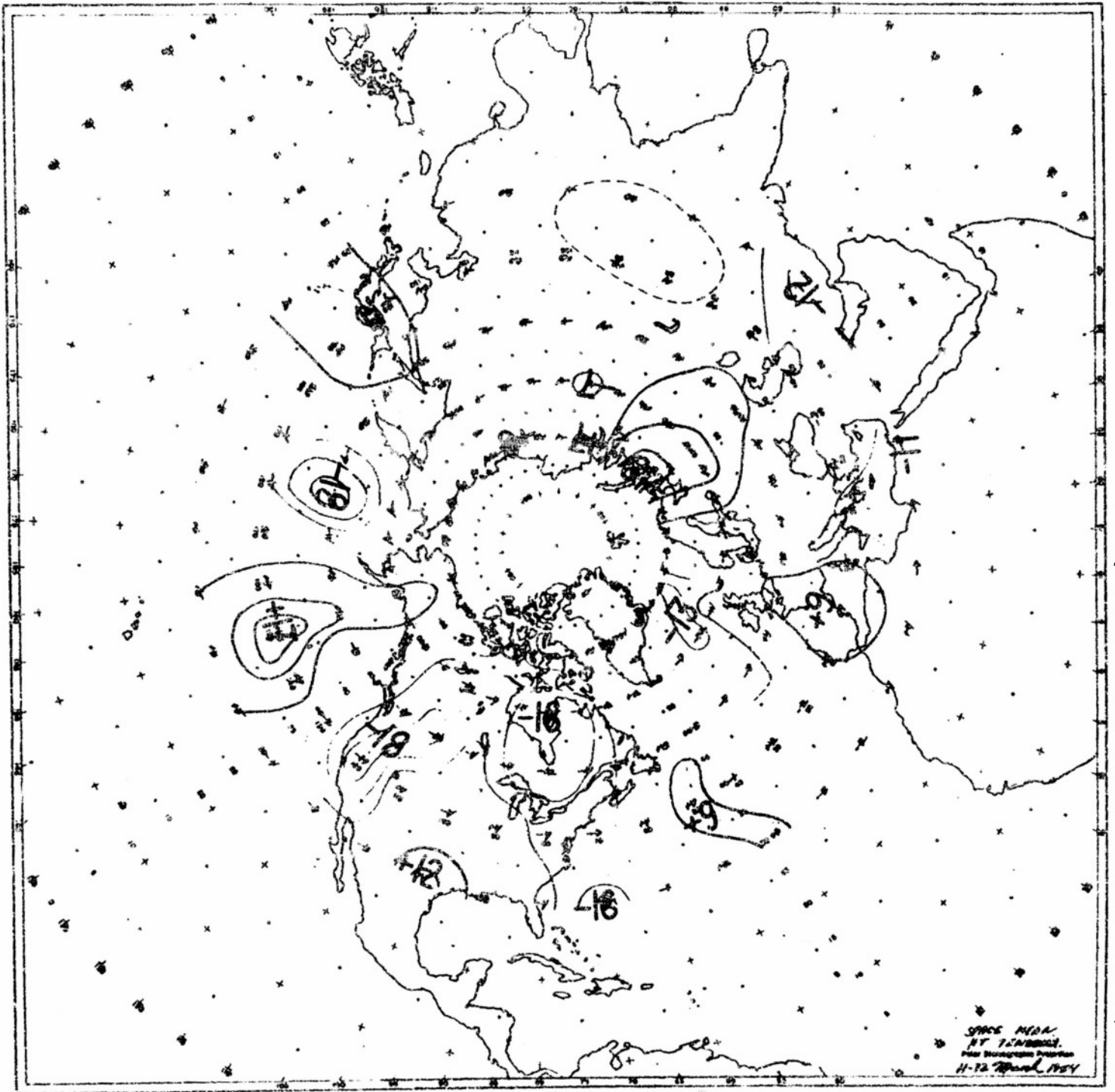


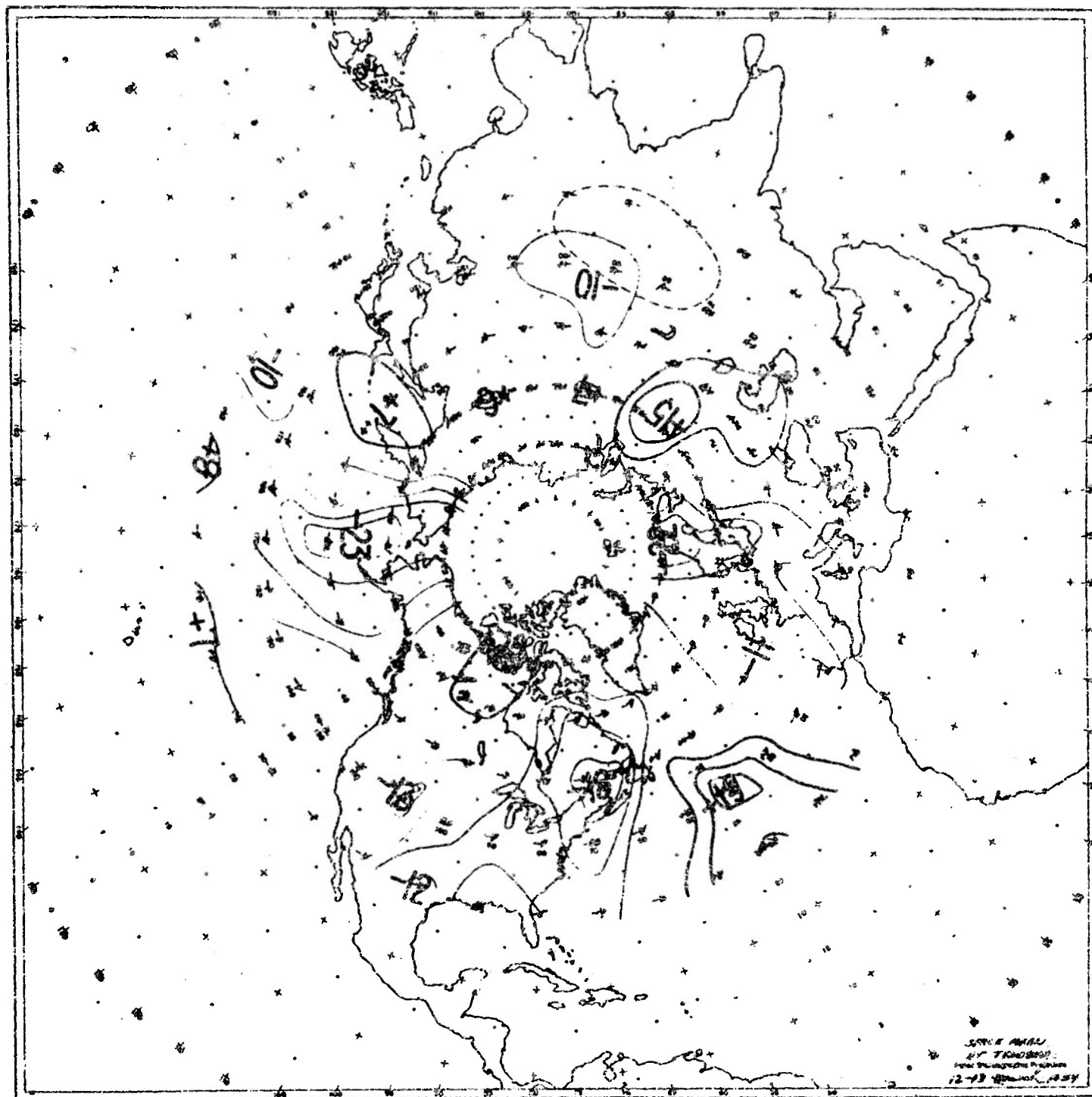




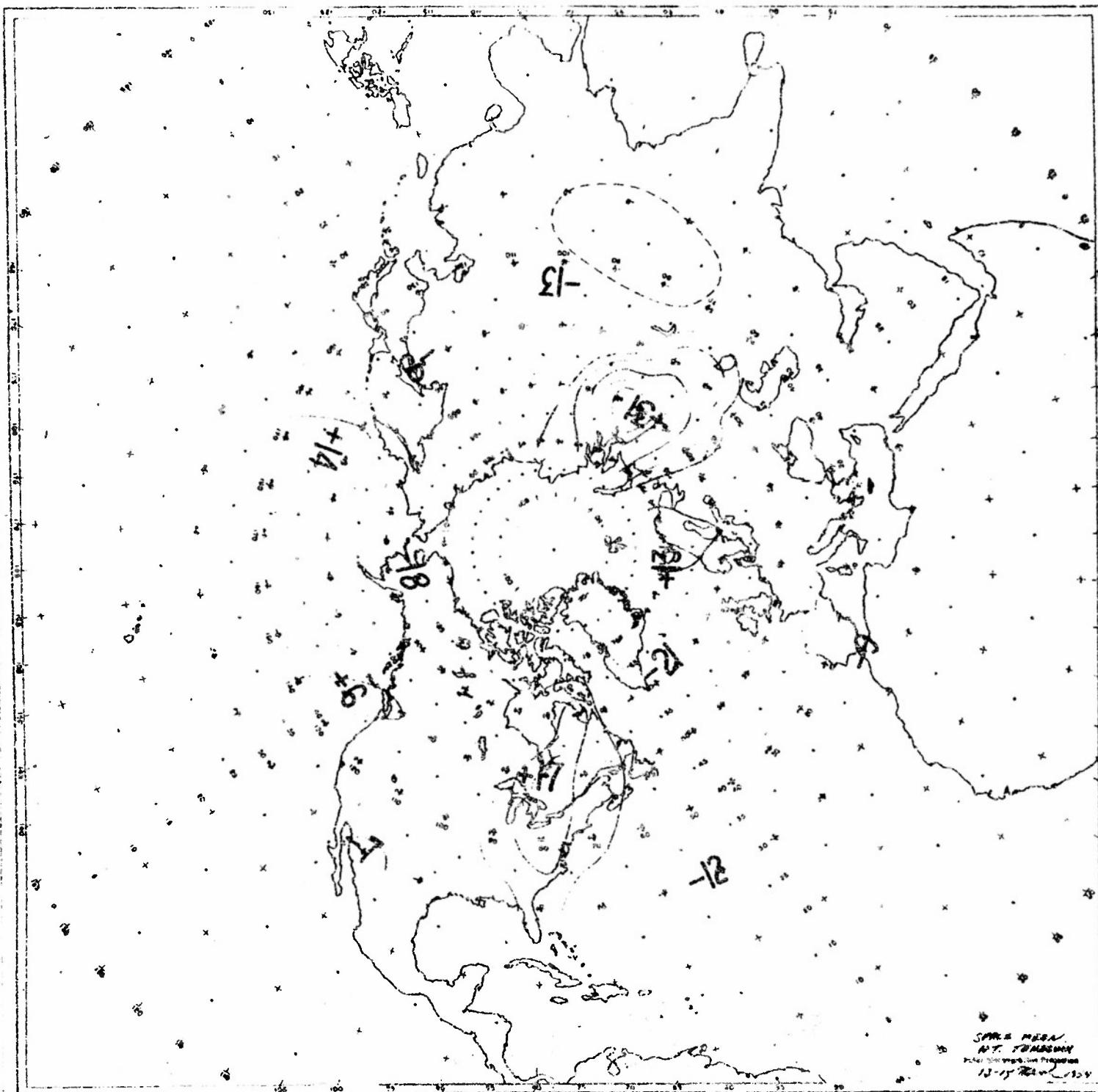


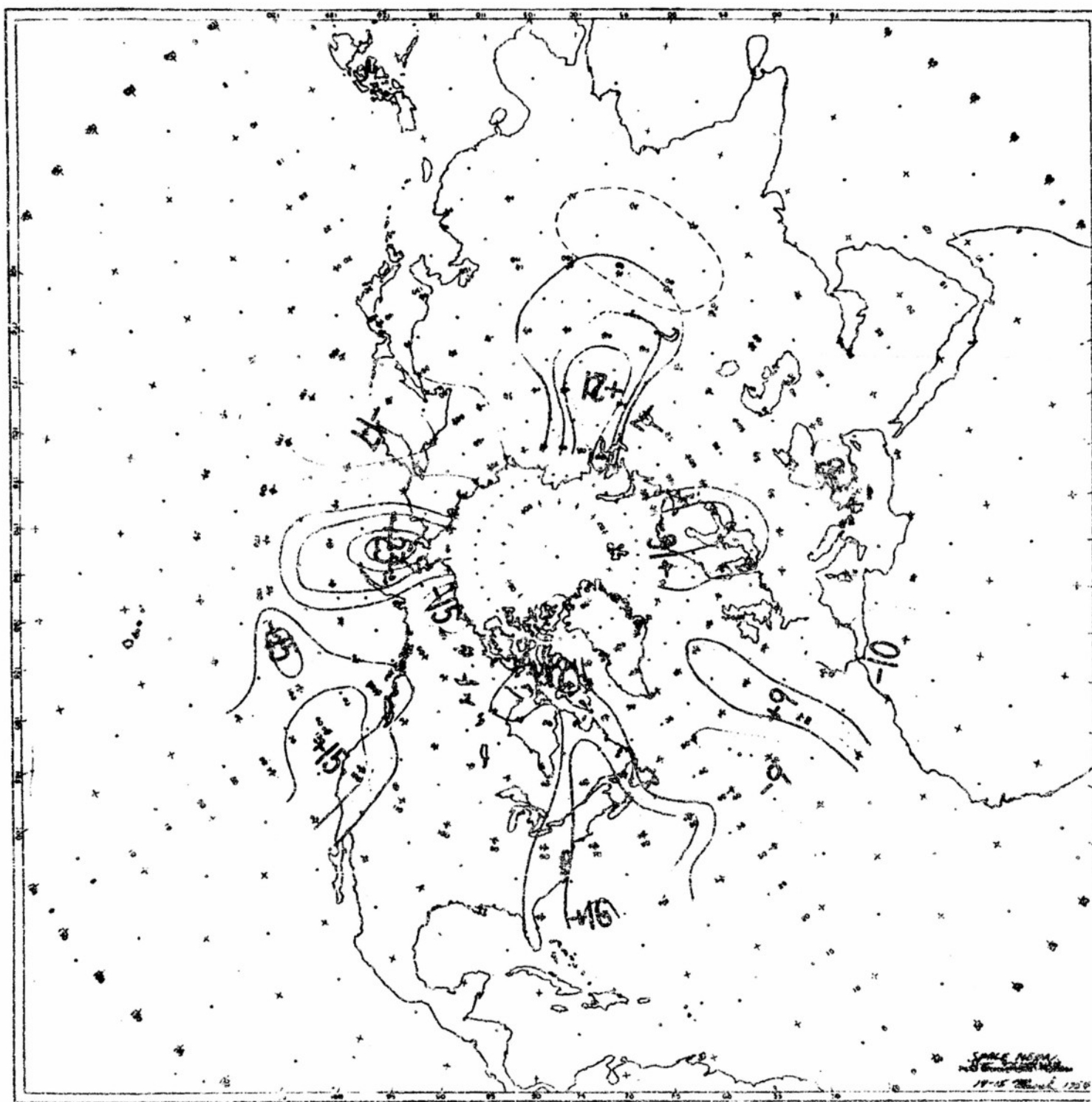


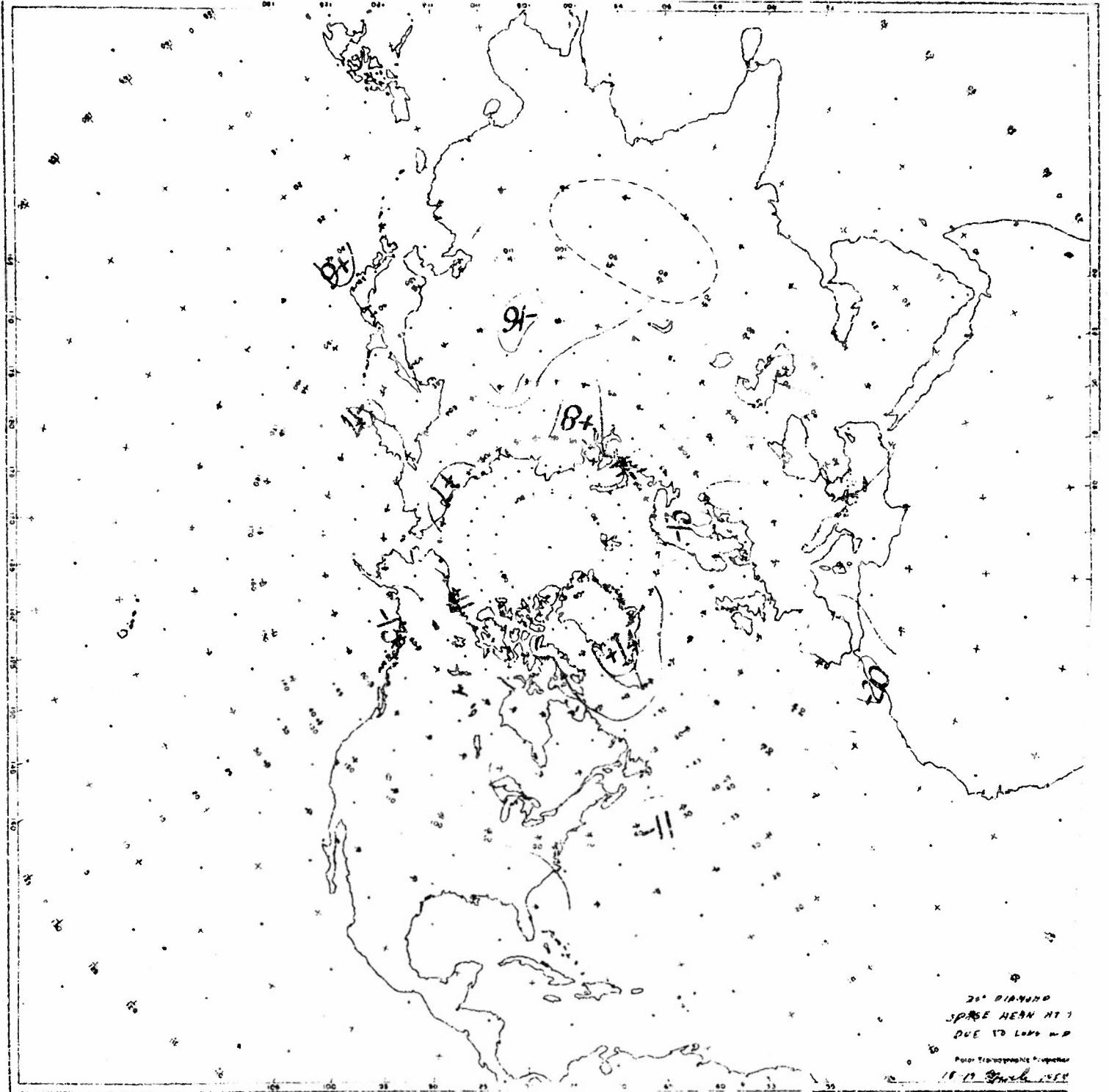


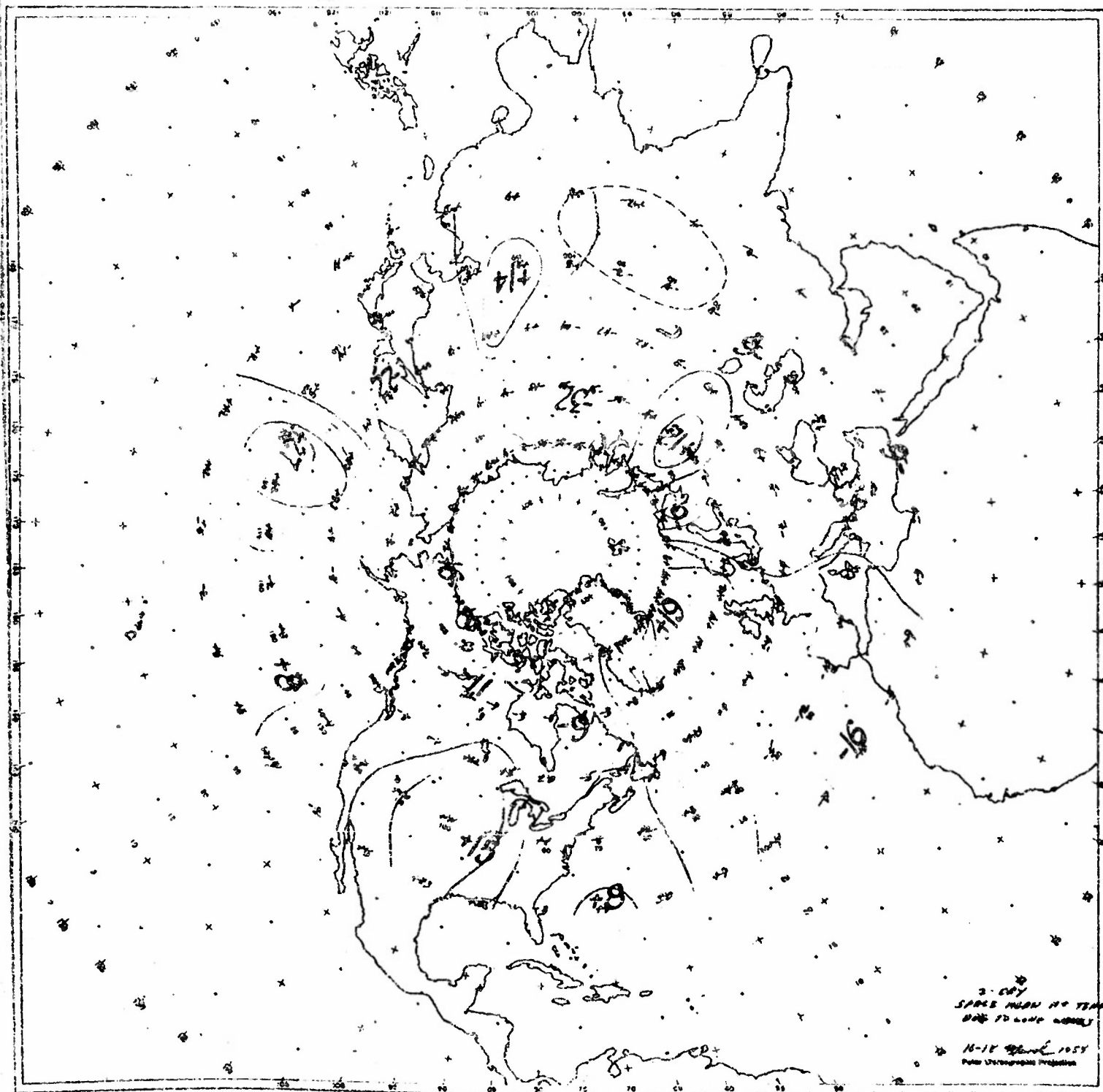


SPICE MAP
BY THOMAS
12-23 1954

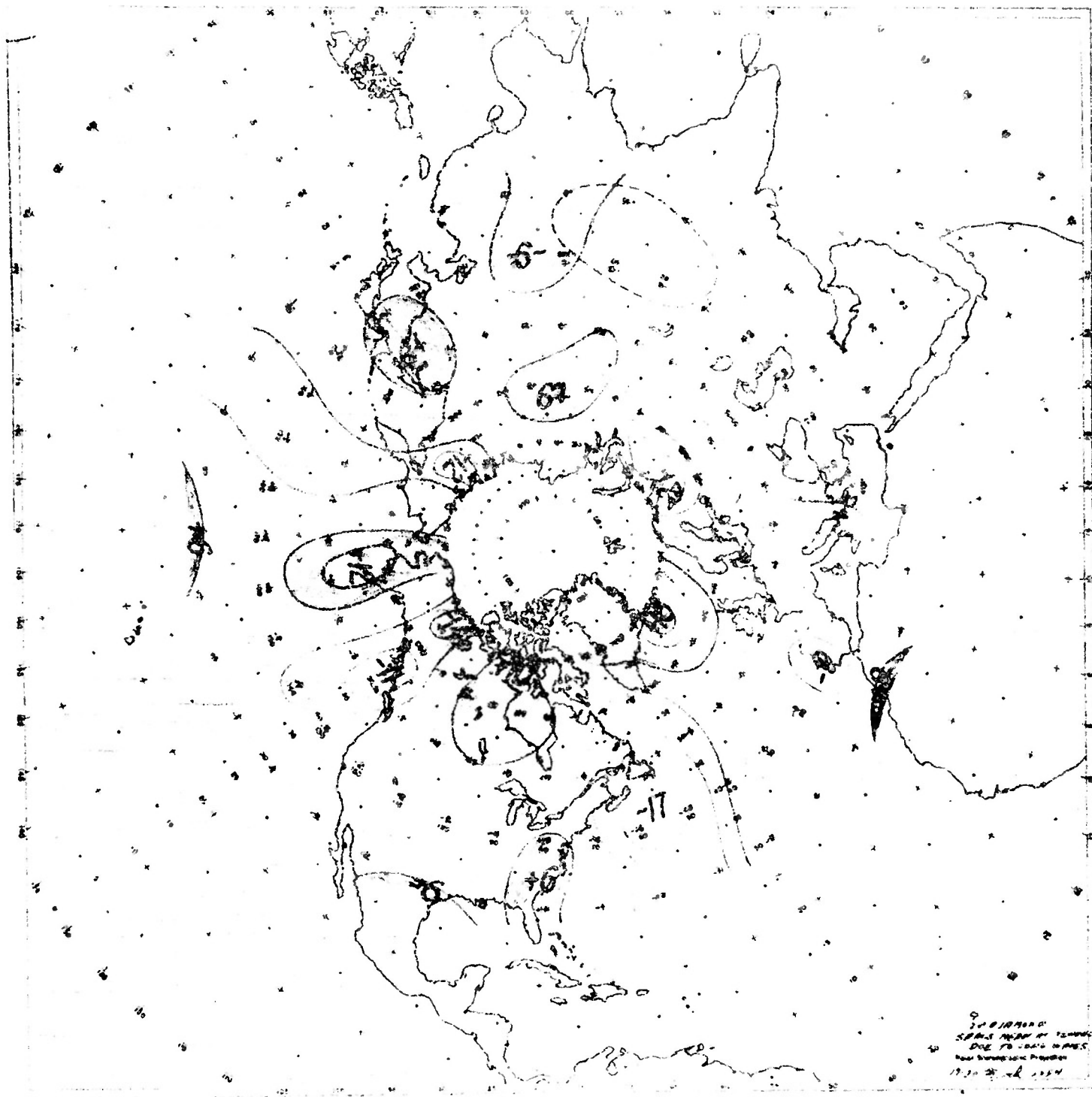


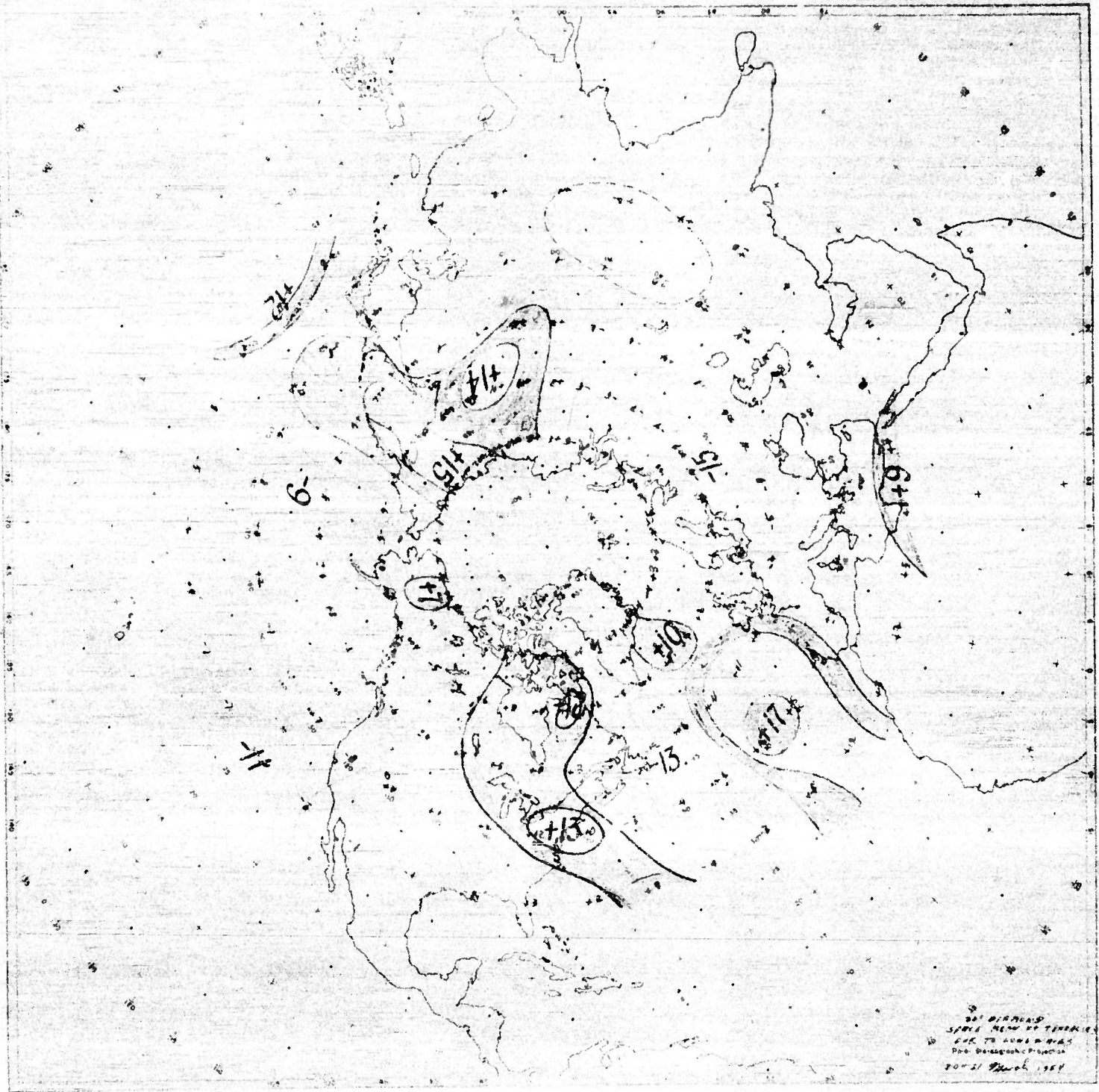




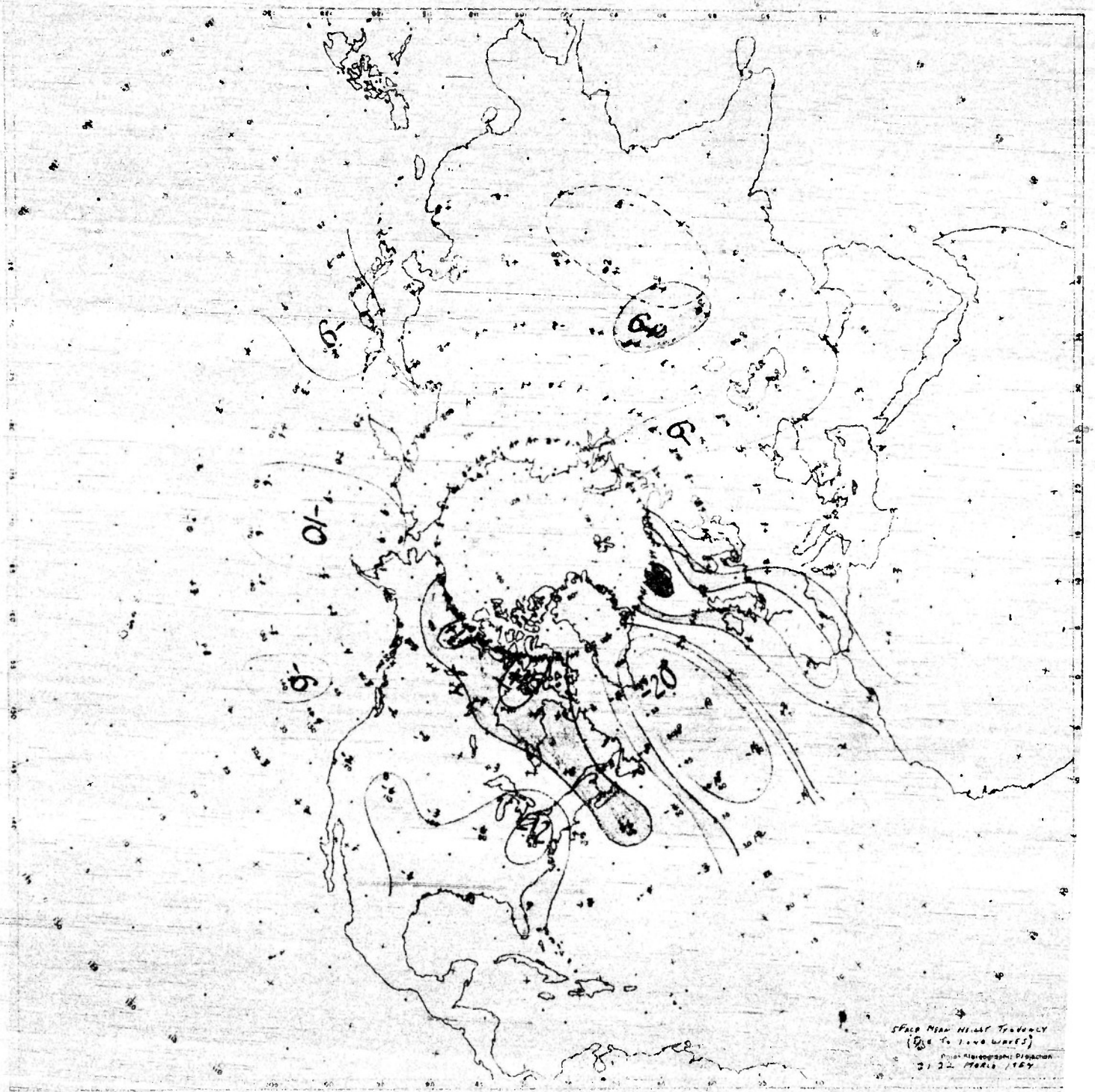


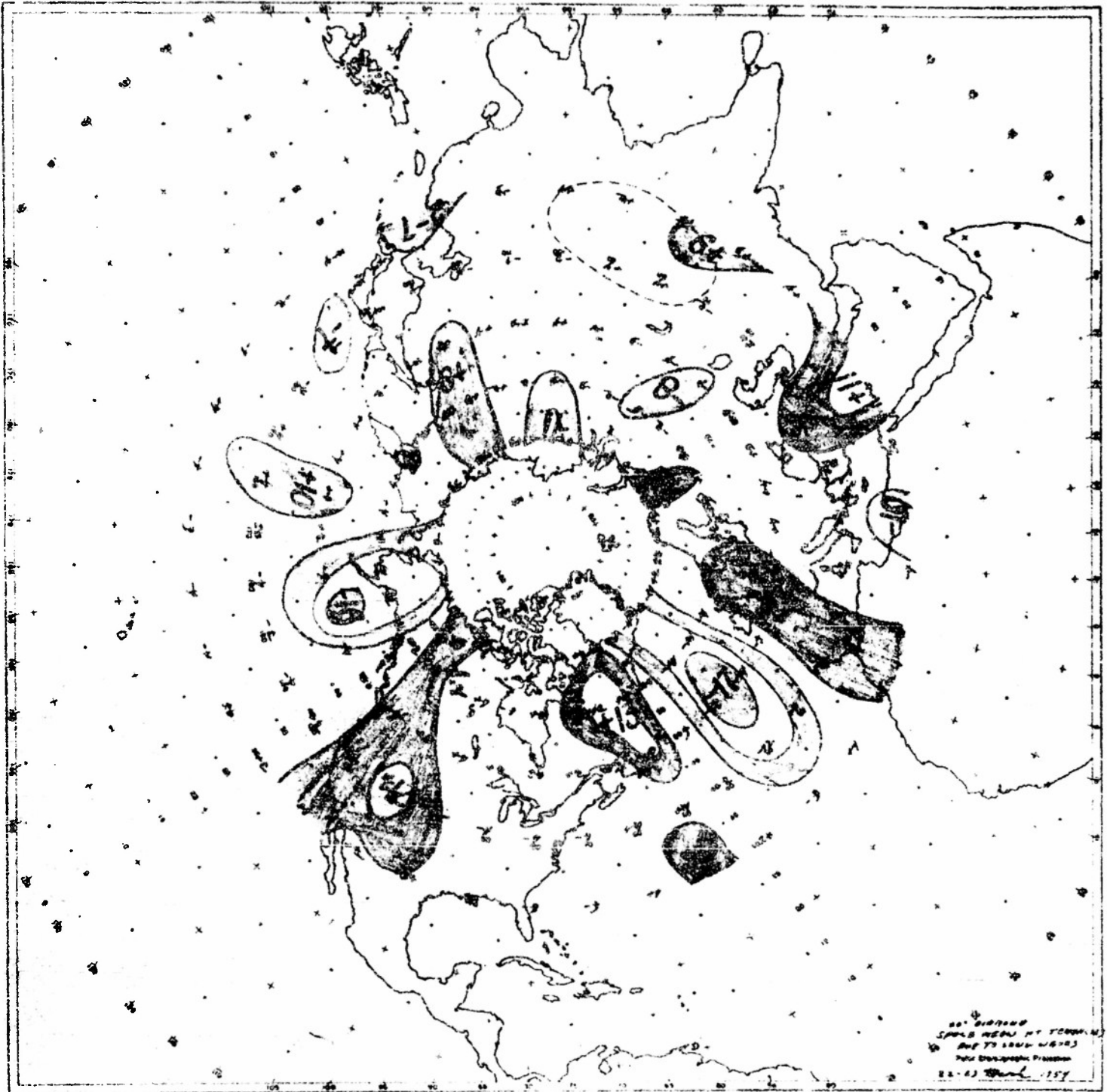
2-COPY
SPACE MISSION HQ TARRANTS
DOW TO LONG WADSWORTH
16-18 March 1955
Peter D. Macgregor's Projection

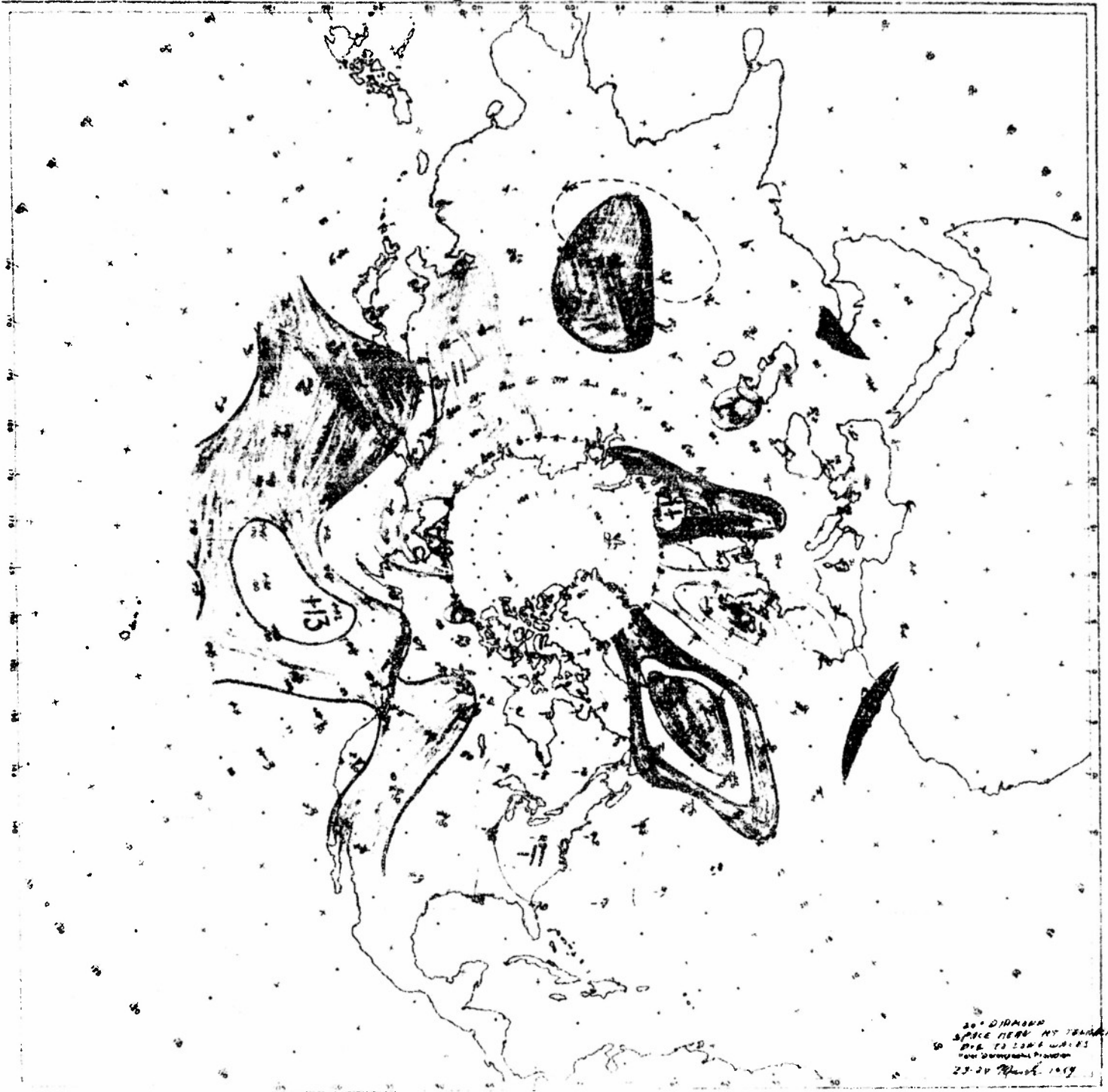


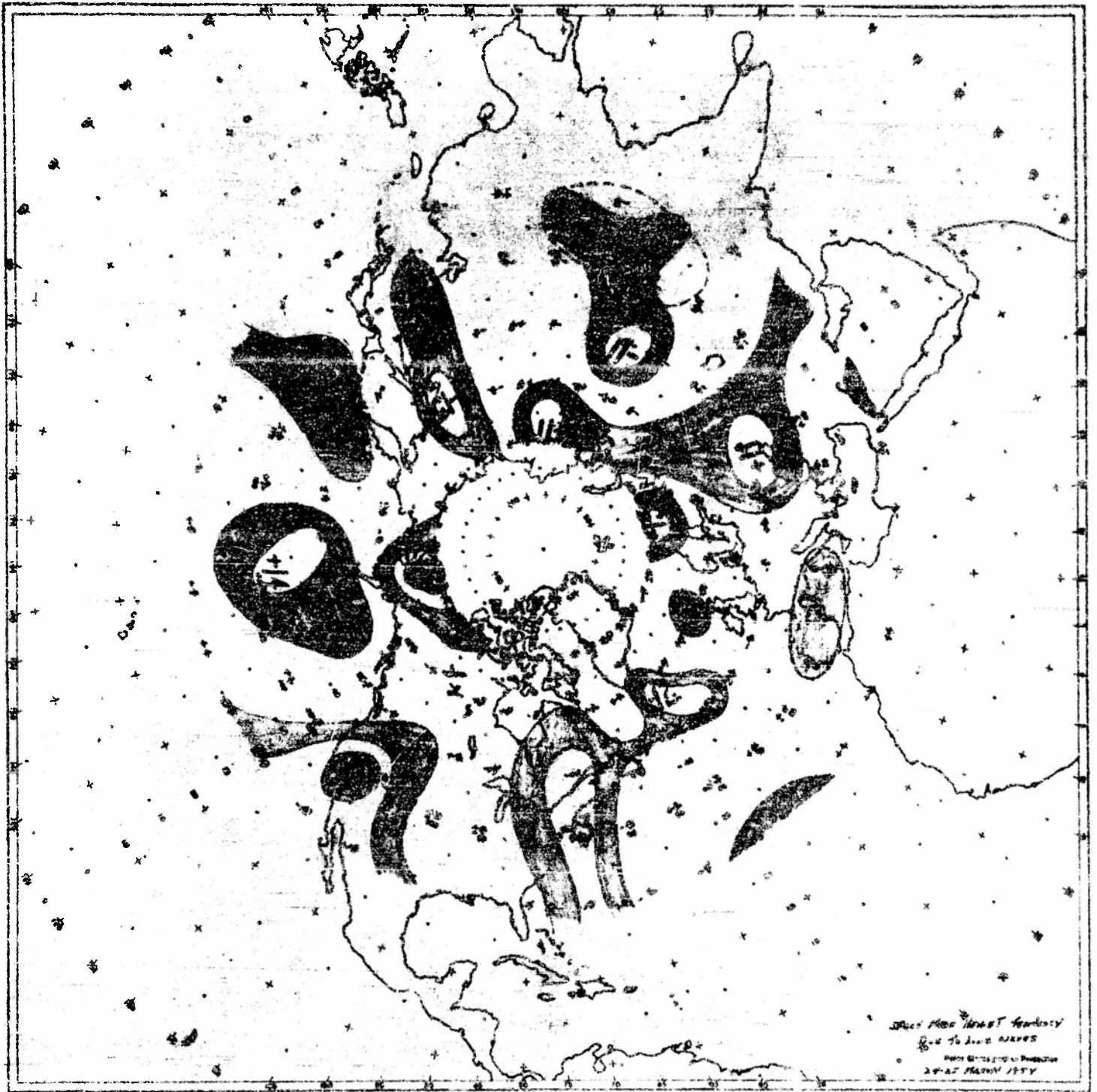


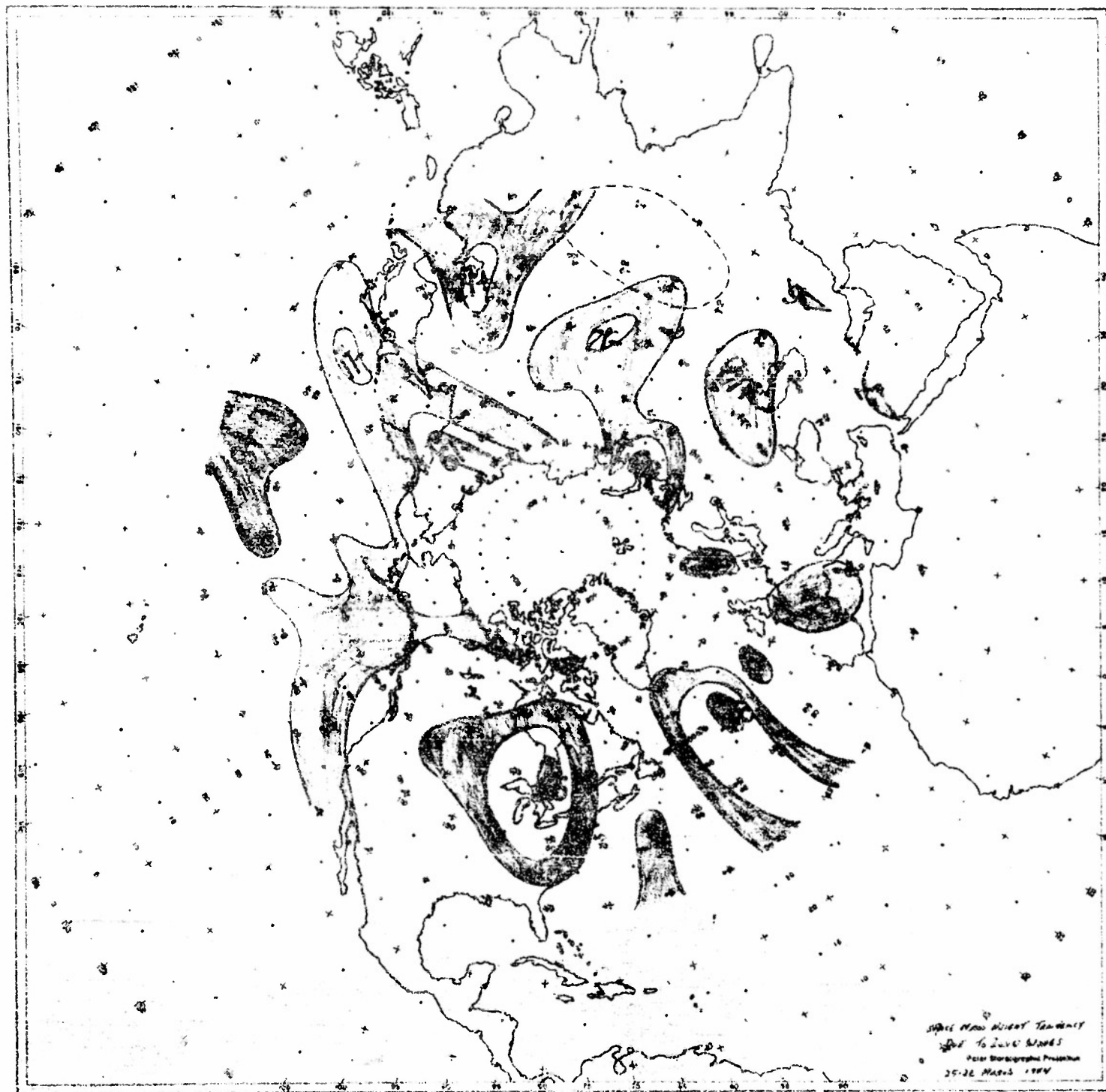
20° 21' N 155° 21' W
SCALE 1:100,000
PROJ. MERCATOR
20-21 March 1954

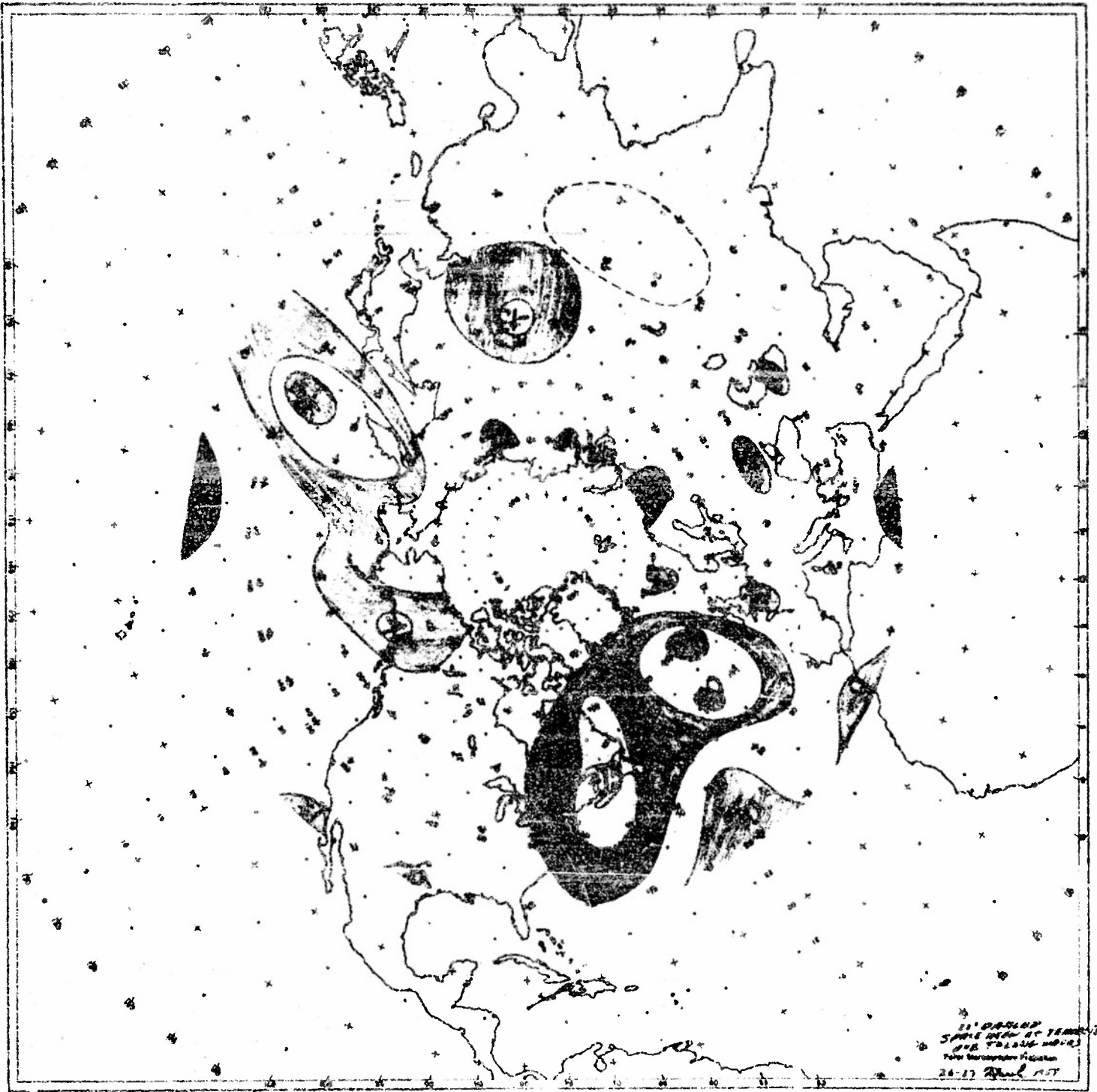




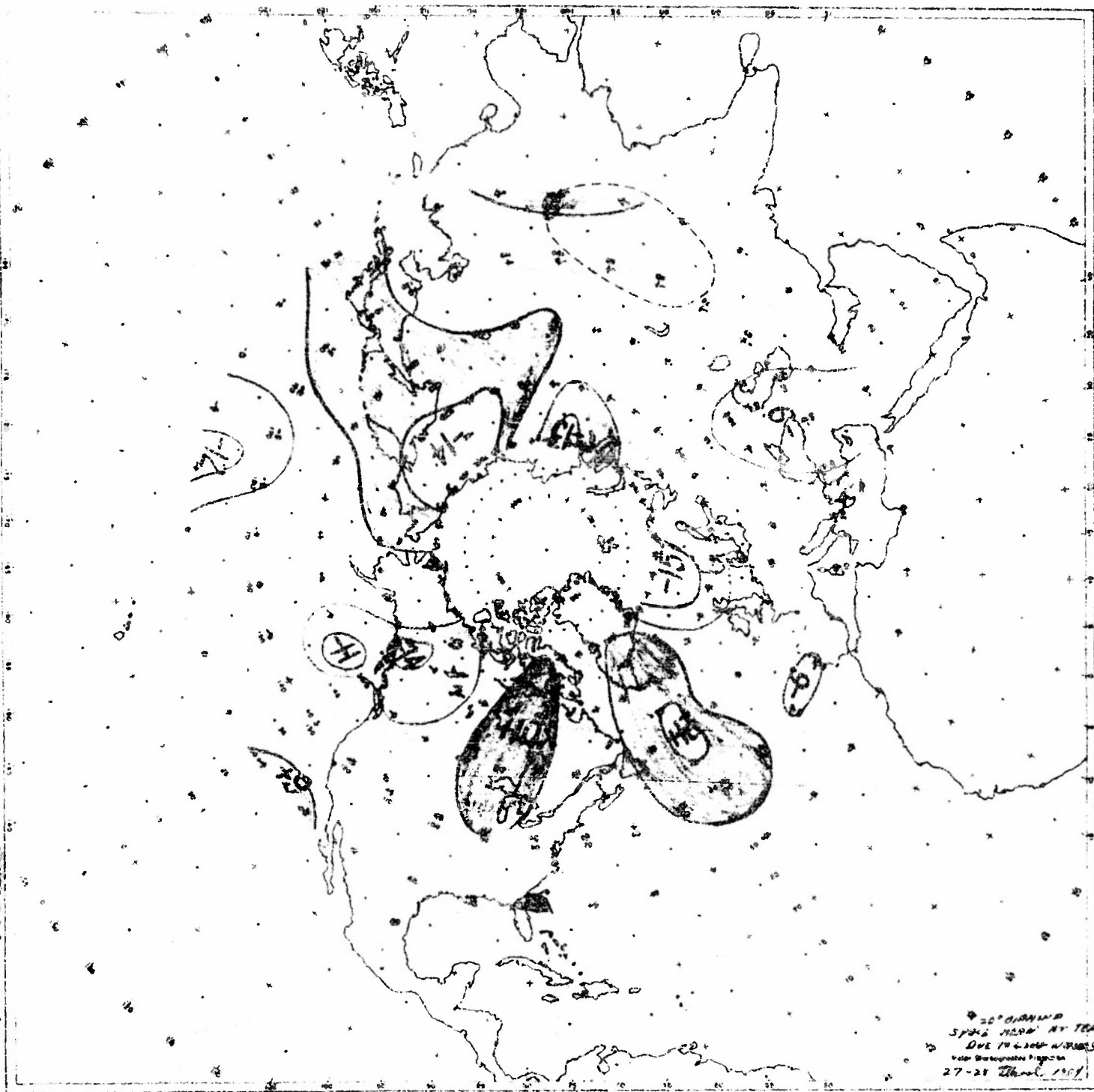




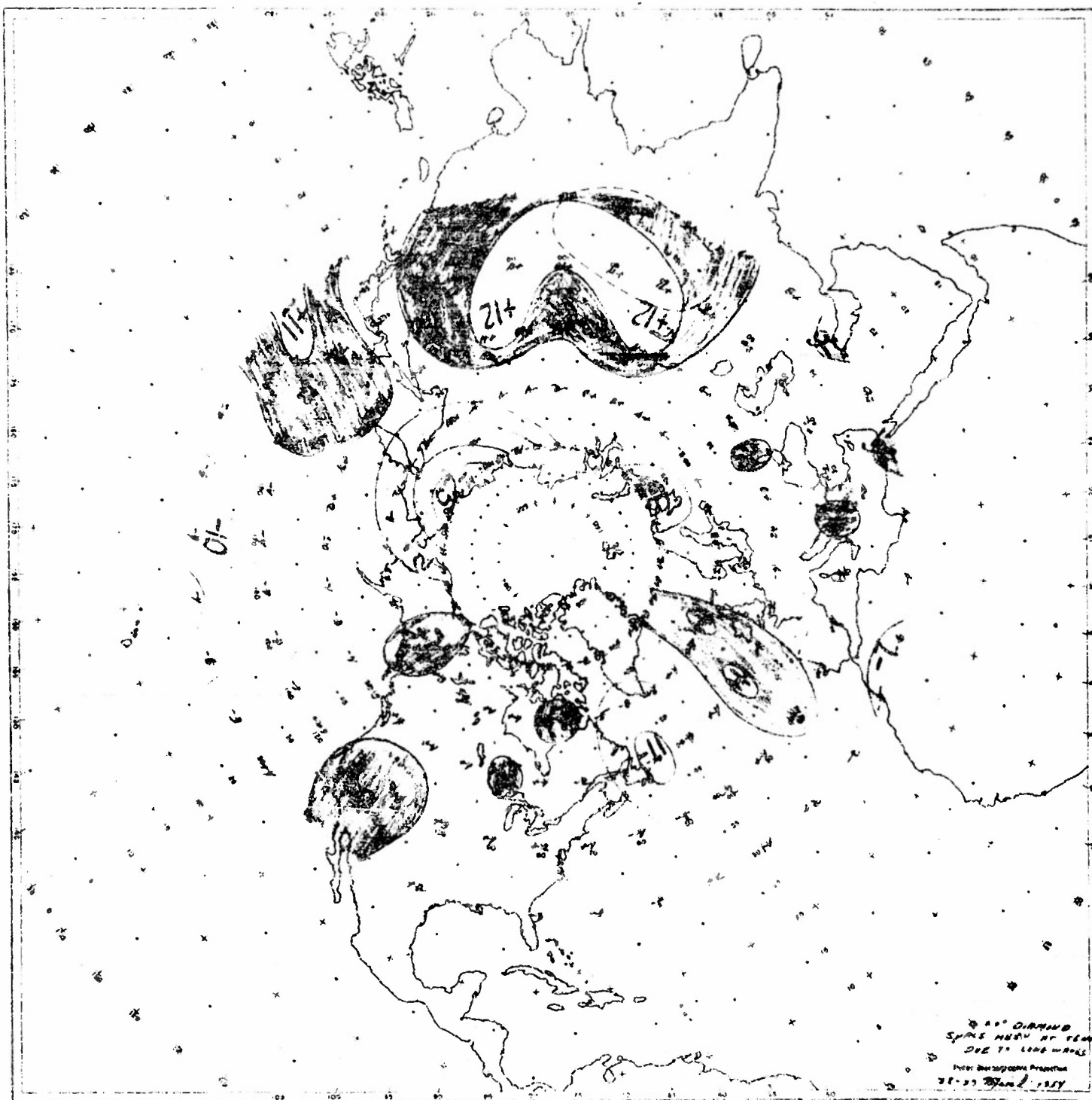




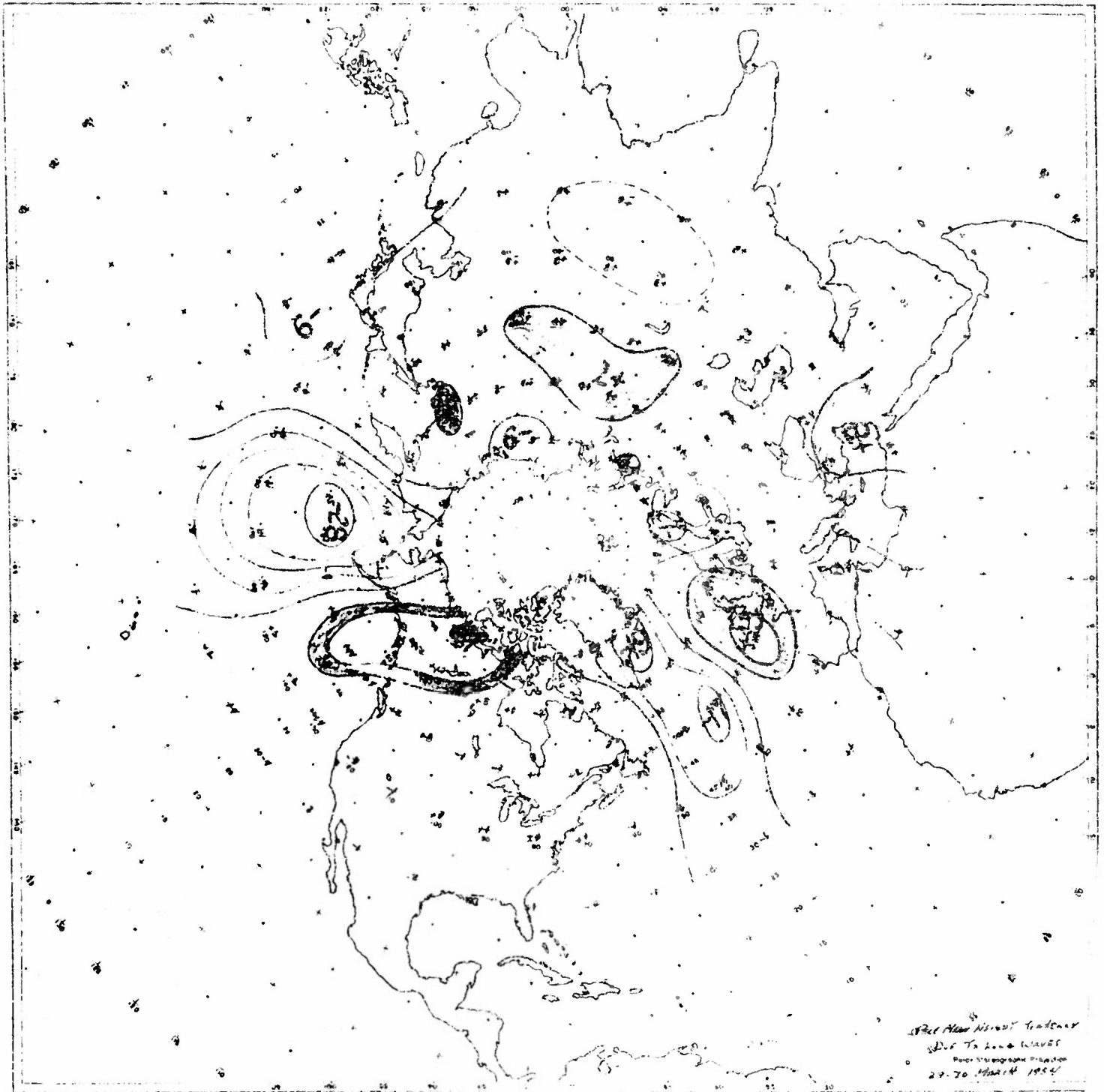
11. DASHED
SCALE 1:100,000
FOR TALKING MAPS
26-27 March 1957

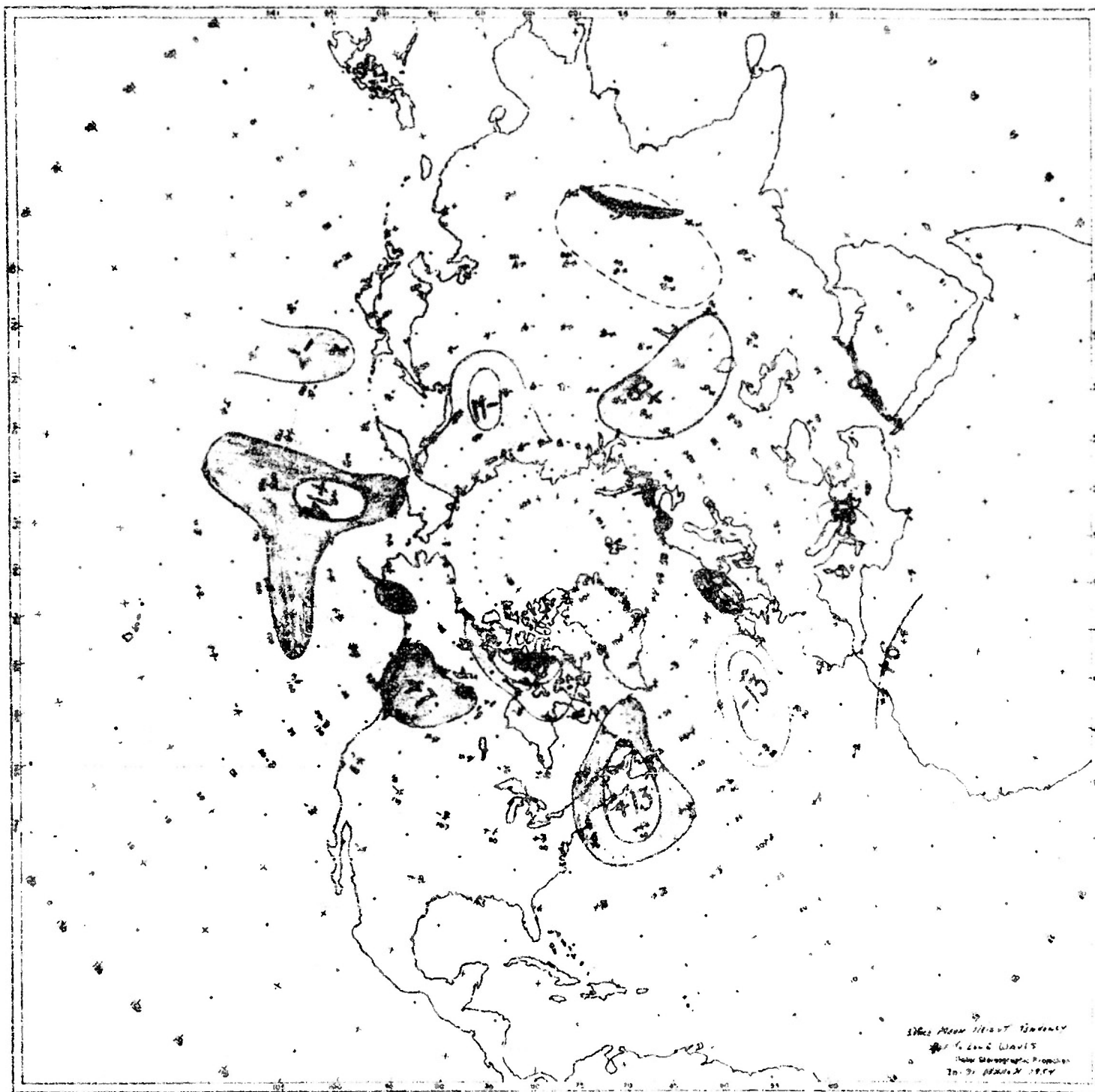


20° CHINA
SPY'S HERE' BY TEAM
DUE TO 19.6.1944 W. 1944
27-28 March 1944



D. A. DARRING
SAYS HEAVY ATTEMPT
ONE TO LINE WALK
FROM THE TROPICAL PROJECTION
21-25 March 1957

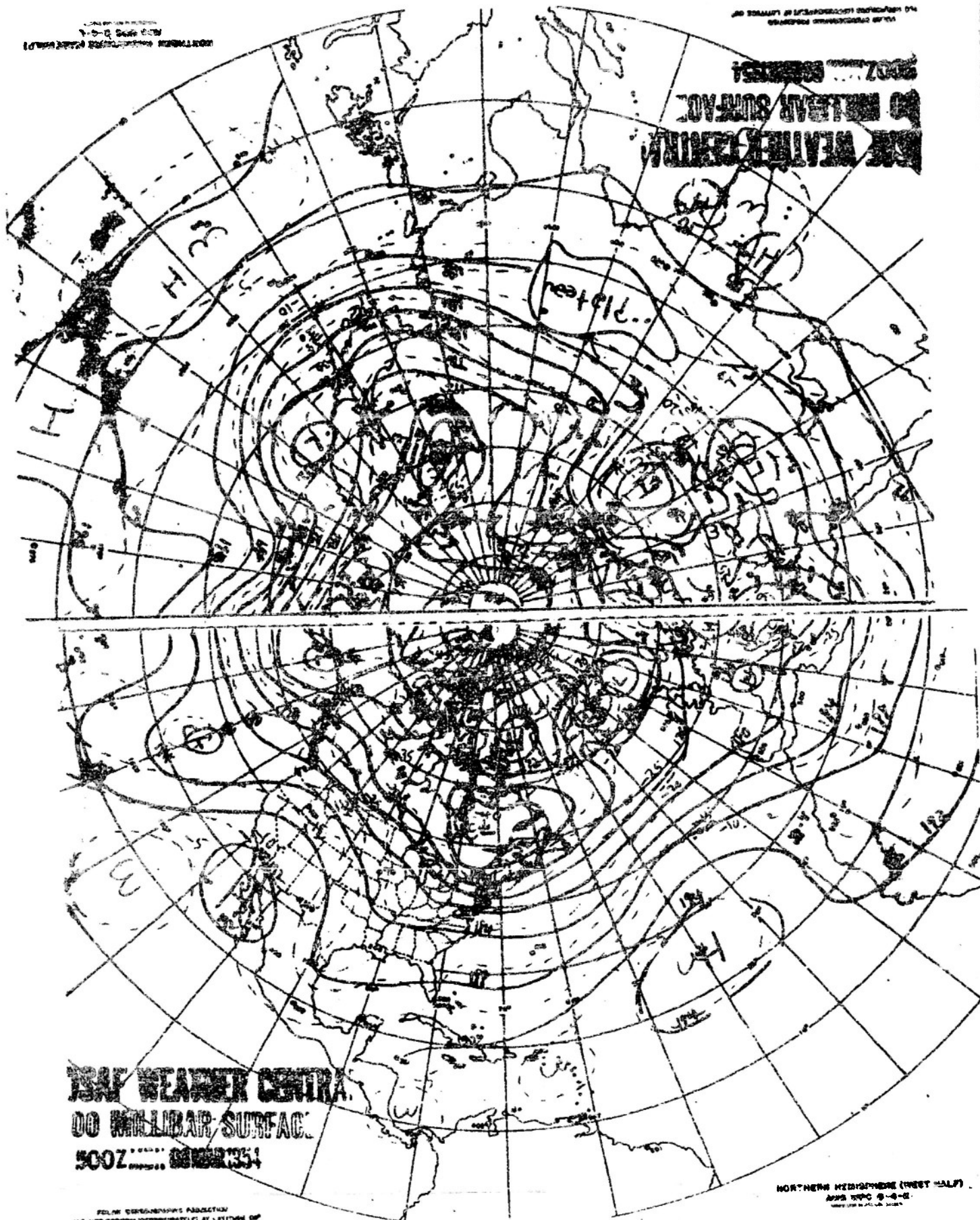




1000 FT. SCALE
1000 FT. SCALE

NO. 1000 FT. SCALE

THE WEATHER CENTRAL
1000 FT. SCALE



THE WEATHER CENTRAL
1000 FT. SCALE
500Z

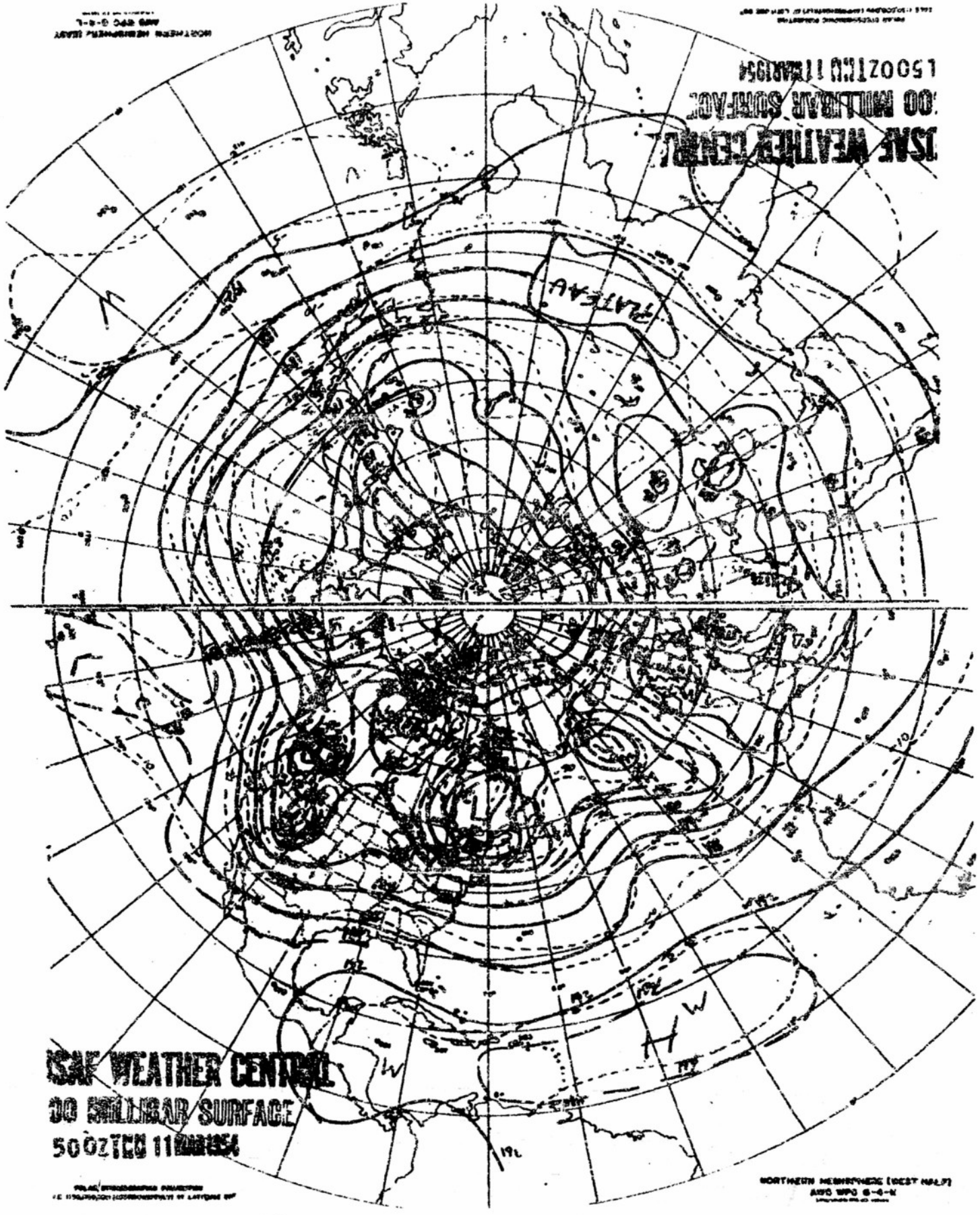
NO. 1000 FT. SCALE

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE (WEST HALF)
NO. 1000 FT. SCALE

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE (WEST HALF)
WFO 5-4-4

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE (WEST HALF)
WFO 5-4-4

ISAF WEATHER CENTRAL
00 MILLIBAR SURFACE
1500ZTCU 11MAY64



ISAF WEATHER CENTRAL
00 MILLIBAR SURFACE
500ZTCU 11MAY64

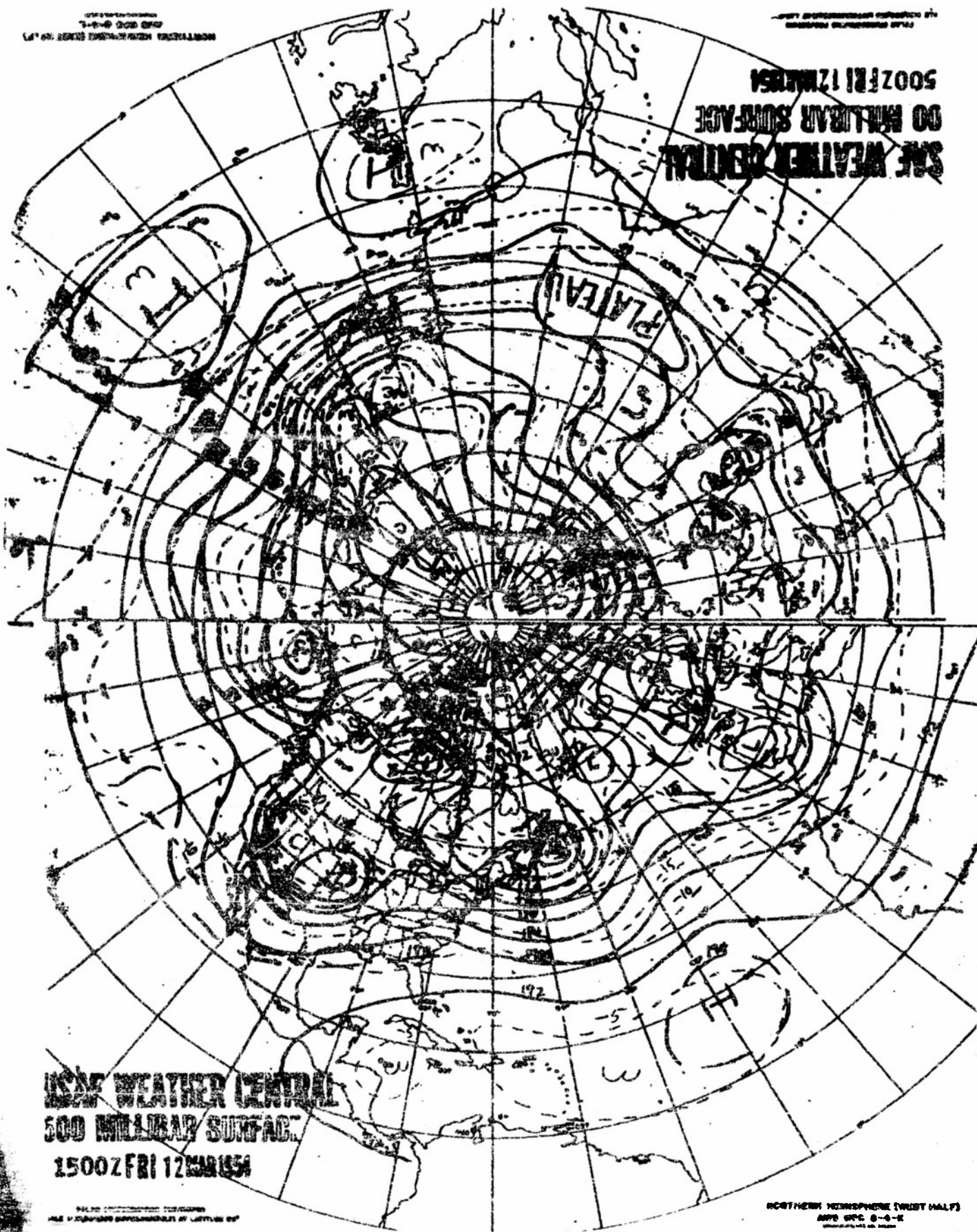
WFO 5-4-4

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE (WEST HALF)
WFO 5-4-4

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
7-6-6 000 010
LET OF 2000 2000-01-01 00000000

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
7-6-6 000 010

500Z FRI 12 MAR 54
00 MILLIBAR SURFACE
SAC WEATHER CENTRAL



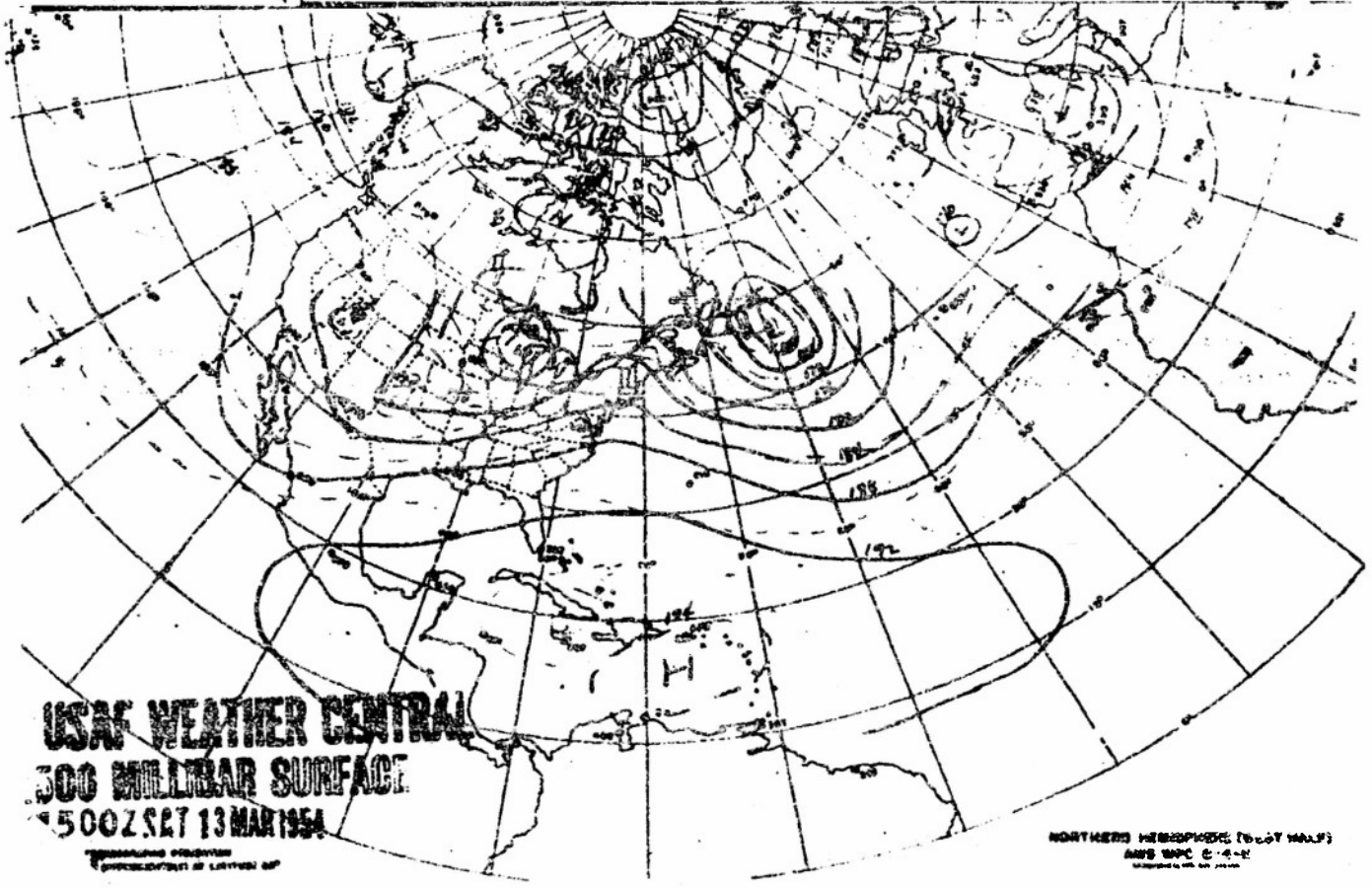
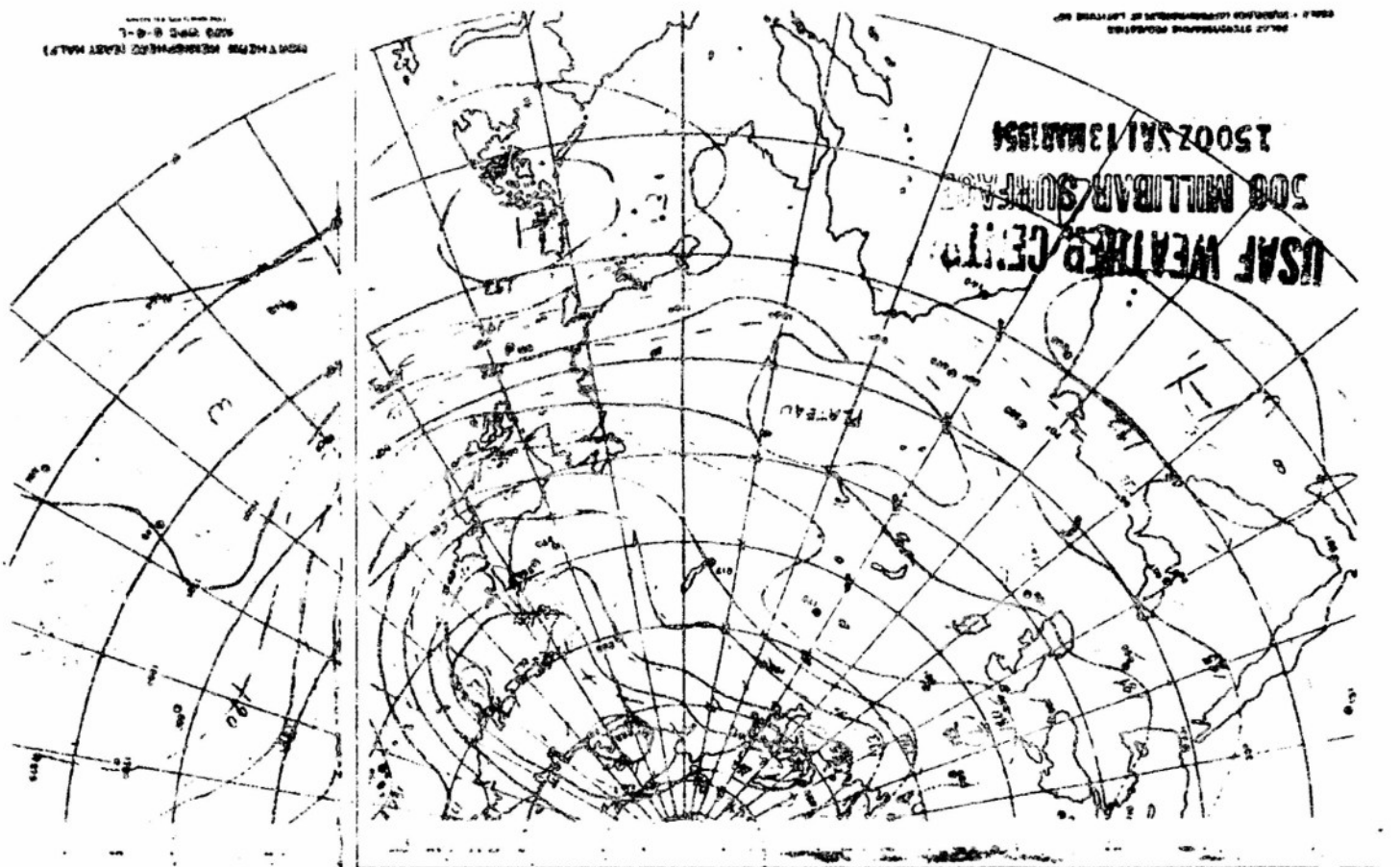
USAF WEATHER CENTRAL
500 MILLIBAR SURFACE
1500Z FRI 12 MAR 54

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
7-6-6 000 010

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE (WEST HALF)
AND GPC 8-6-2

1-9-8 0200 0200
1500Z SET 13 MAR 1954

USAF WEATHER CENTRAL
300 MILLIBAR SURFACE
1500Z SET 13 MAR 1954

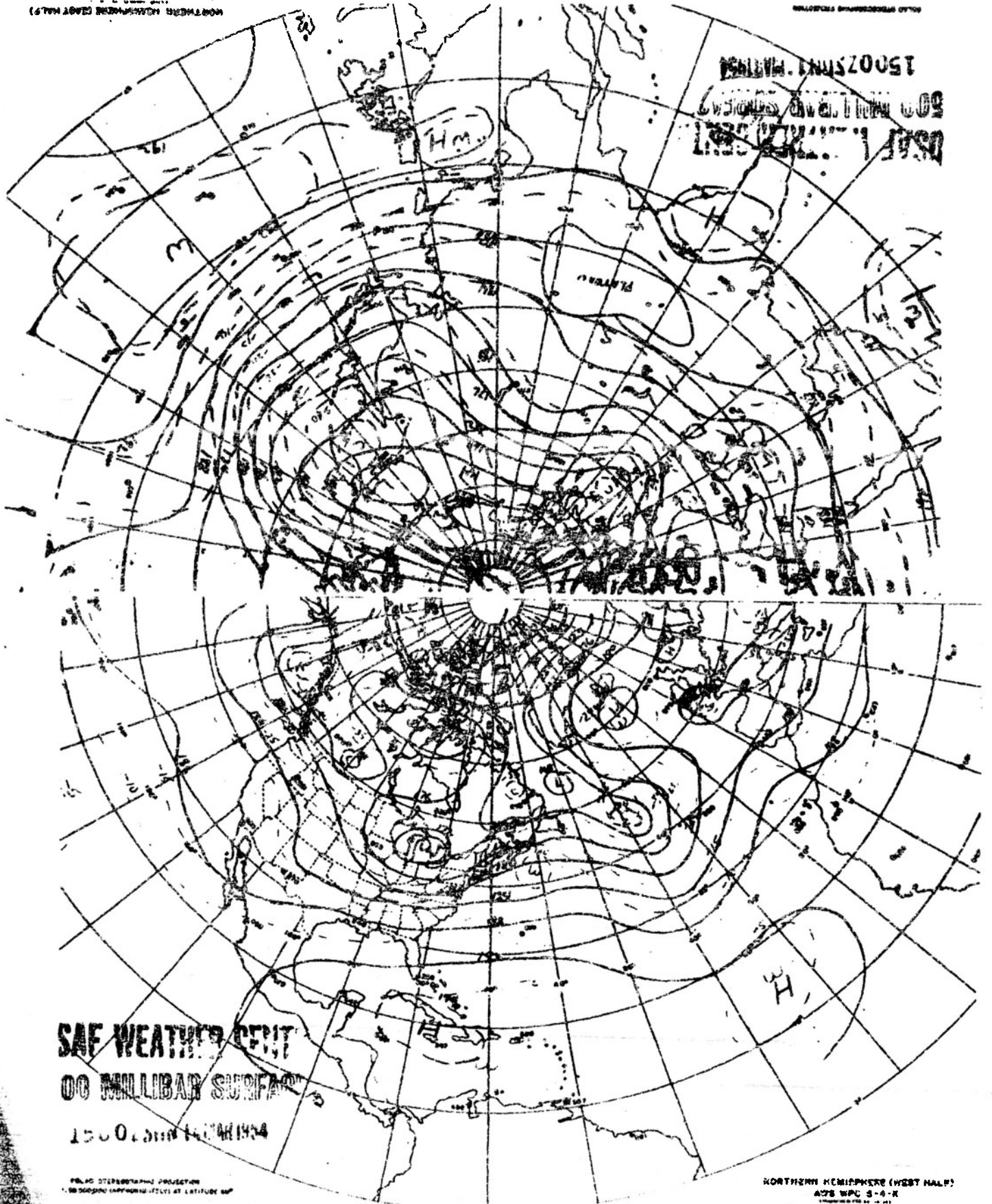


USAF WEATHER CENTRAL
500 MILLIBAR SURFACE
1500Z SET 13 MAR 1954

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE (BOG) HALF
ANS WPC 0-4-4

(6) FROM 10000 FT. TO 15000 FT.

WINDS AND WEATHER



SAF WEATHER CENT

00 MILLIBAR SURFACE

15000 FT. TO 10000 FT.

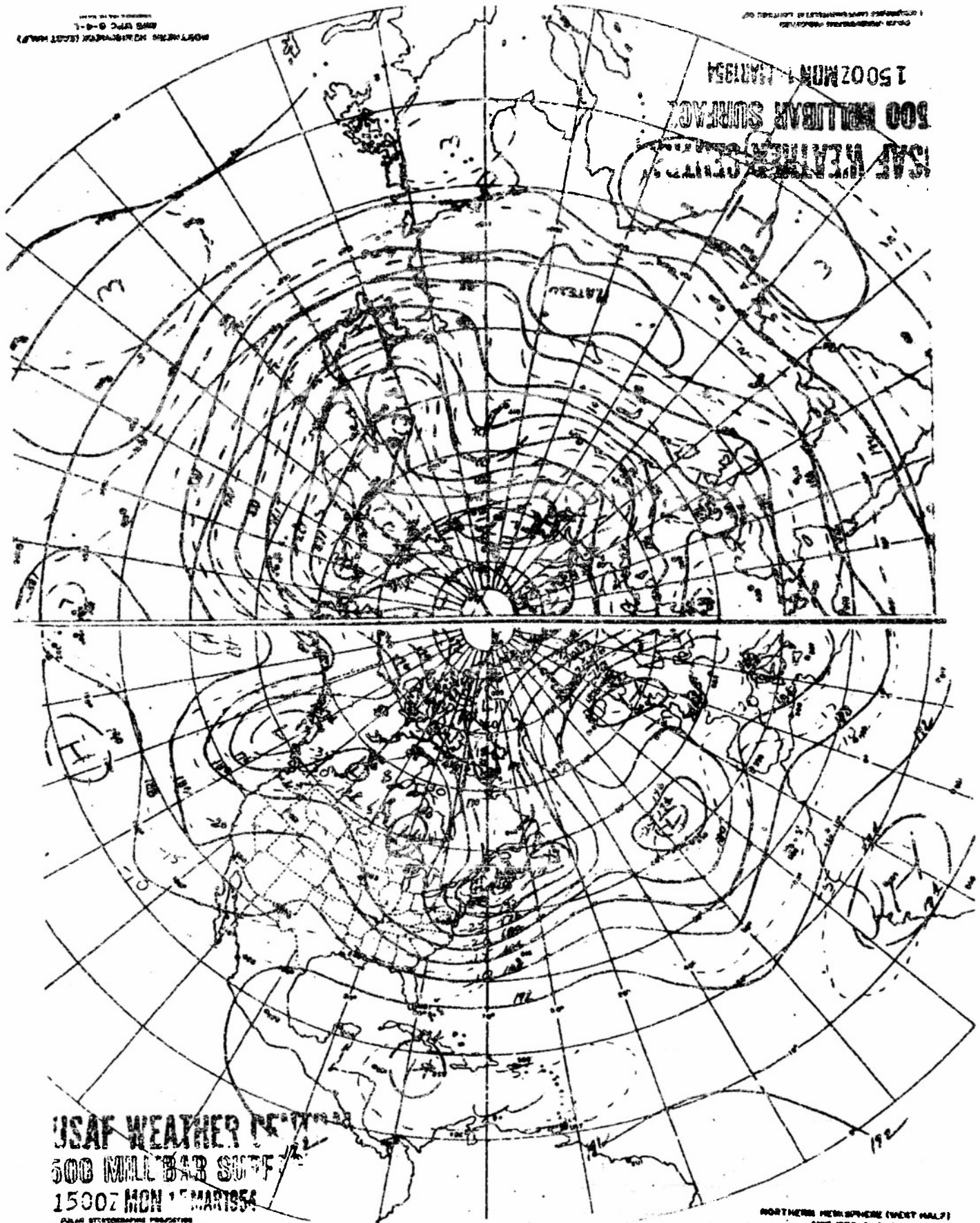
POLAR STEREOGRAPHIC PROJECTION
SCALE 1:1000000 (APPROXIMATELY AT LATITUDE 60°)

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE (WEST HALF)
NO. 5-6-K

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
1-9-60 OLA 500
(FORM 1077) PREVIOUS EDITION OBSOLETE

NO. 1077 OF THE INSTRUMENTS OF SERVICE
FOR THE AIR FORCE AND AIR NAVY

1500Z MON 1 MAR 54
500 MILLIBAR SURFACE
USAF WEATHER CENTER



USAF WEATHER CENTER
500 MILLIBAR SURFACE
1500Z MON 1 MAR 54

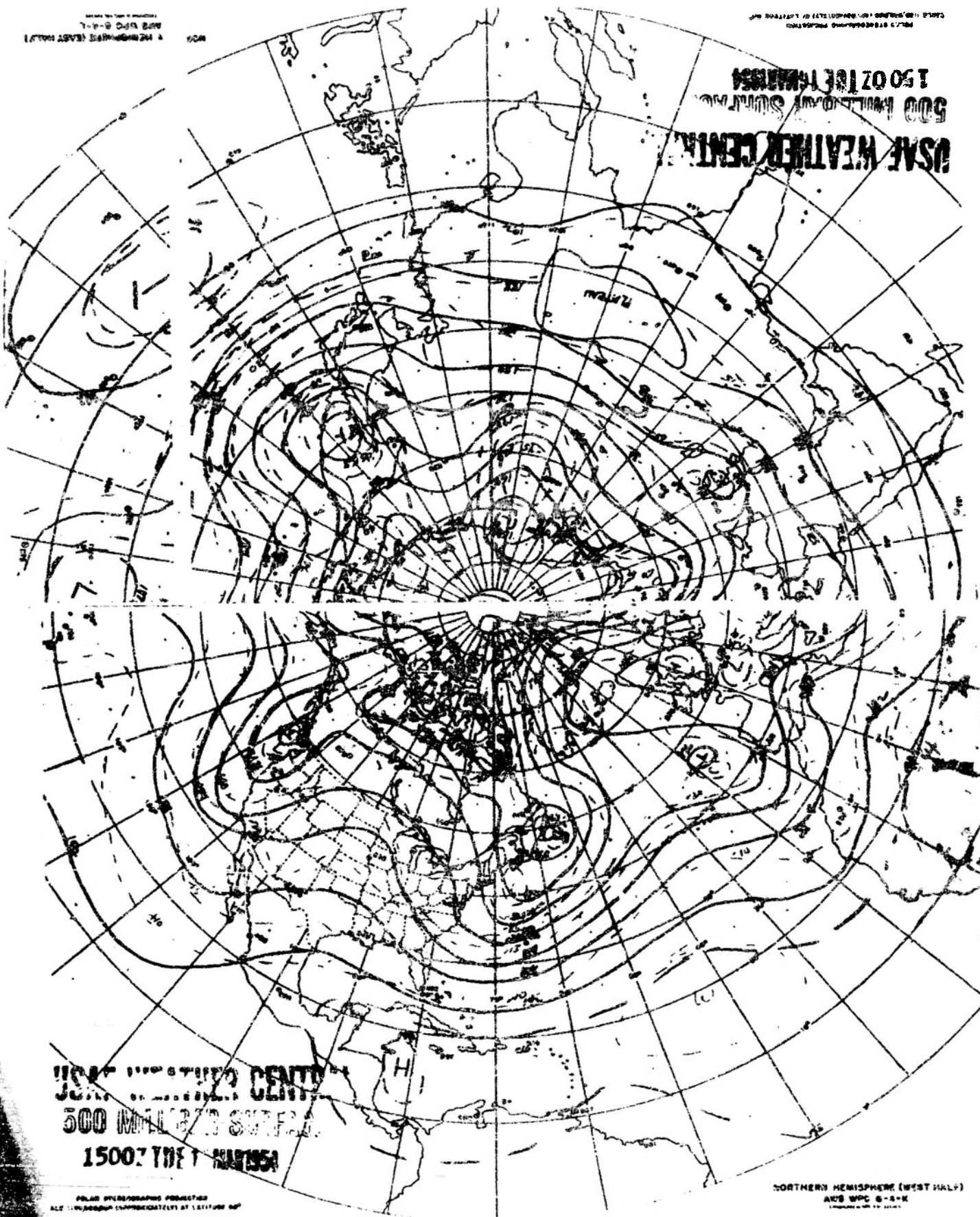
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10/15/00 BY 60322 UCBAW/STP

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE (WEST HALF)
ANS WPC 2-4-2

1500Z THE 1500Z
500 MILLIBARS SURFACE
USA WEATHER CENTER

1500Z THE 1500Z
500 MILLIBARS SURFACE
USA WEATHER CENTER

USA WEATHER CENTER
500 MILLIBARS SURFACE
1500Z THE 1500Z



USA WEATHER CENTER
500 MILLIBARS SURFACE
1500Z THE 1500Z

POLAR STEREOGRAPHIC PROJECTION
ALL LONGITUDES IMMEDIATELY AT LATITUDE 90°

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE (WEST HALF)
AUG WPC 6-4-K

