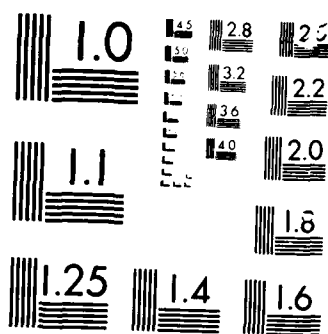


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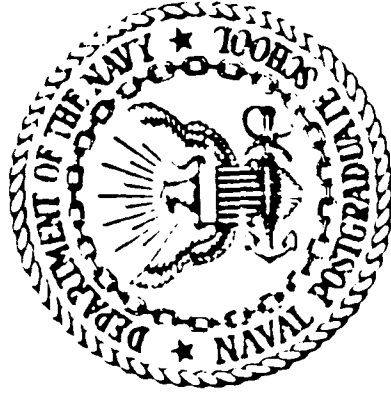
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Monthly and Seasonal Climatology of the Northern
Winter over the Global Tropics and
Subtropics for the Period 1974 to 1983

Volume III. Surface Winds

by

James S. Boyle and C.-P. Chang

May 1986

Technical Report

May 1985 - May 1986

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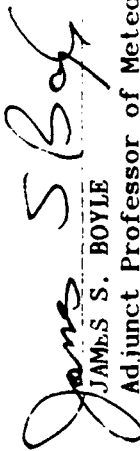
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Publication of the report does not constitute approval of the sponsor for the findings or conclusions. It is published for information and for the exchange and stimulation of ideas.

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ABSTRACT

This atlas of the surface circulation field contains northern winter monthly and seasonal mean wind analyses, velocity potential and streamfunction from 40°S to 60°N over a global belt for the period 1974 through 1983. In addition, the deviations of the individual annual seasonal and monthly means from their respective nine-year means are presented for the same variables. The basic wind data used are the operational Global Band Analyses of the United States Navy's Fleet Numerical Oceanography Center.

1. INTRODUCTION

This atlas depicts the wintertime (December, January, February) seasonal and monthly mean atmospheric surface motion fields for the period 1974/1975 to 1982/1983. The charts display surface streamfunction, wind vectors, isotachs, and velocity potential from 40°S to 60°N . In addition, to the nine-year seasonal and monthly means and the individual annual seasonal and monthly averages, the deviations of the individual seasonal and monthly means from their nine-year averages are also presented. The seasonal calculations are based on the months of December, January, and February. The data used as the basis for these motion fields are the Global Band Analysis (GBA) of the United States Navy's Fleet Numerical Oceanography Center (FNOCC). The procedure used in producing these analyses are described in section 2.

The motion fields for the winters from 1974/75 to 1982/83 are of interest since the data cover a period not previously examined in other collections of data. Other works such as Oort (1983) and Krishnamurti et. al. (1983) have presented detailed analysis of the decade prior to 1974. The 1974 - 1983 period contains two El Nino/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) events, one occurring in 1976/77 and the other in 1982/83. The latter event is the most intense ENSO event yet observed. Also, the analyses presented here allow the FGGI winter to be placed in a longer term perspective since the FGGI/WMONEX experiment took place in the midst of the period.

2. DATA SOURCES, ANALYSIS AND COMPUTATIONAL PROCEDURES

2.1 GLOBAL BAND ANALYSIS

The wind data set used in this work are the operational analyses of the Global Band Analyses of FNOG. These data are produced four times daily by objective procedures on a mercator grid which extends from 40°S to 60°N. The use of the mercator secant projection results in a change in the actual distance between grid points from 140 km at 60°N to a maximum value of 280 km at the equator. The objective scheme is designed to take advantage of all the reports in the operational data base, surface synoptic, aircraft, pilot balloons, rawinsonde and satellite data.

The analysis is performed every six hours for the surface, 700, 400, 250 and 200 mb levels. The first guess field used as input for the objective analysis is the six hour persistence field. The approach is to first interpolate the irregularly spaced data to grid points using a successive corrections technique based on Cressman's (1959) method. The successive corrections method takes several scans through the data reducing the scan radius on each successive scan. Analyses are performed of both wind and temperature by this method. These fields are then adjusted to be consistent with a set of numerical variational analysis (NVA) equations which have incorporated the dynamical constraints of the momentum equations with friction included in the surface layer, (Lewis and Grayson, 1972). Temperature and wind fields are adjusted subject to mutual constraints on the fields. However, the surface and 200 mb wind data serve only as a lower and upper boundary condition for the NVA and are not subject to an adjustment.

2.2 COMPUTATION OF STREAMFUNCTION AND VELOCITY POTENTIAL

The streamfunction (ψ) and velocity potential (χ) were computed from the following equations:

$$\nabla^2 \chi = \delta$$

$$\nabla^2 \psi = \zeta$$

where:

ζ is the relative vorticity = $\partial v / \partial y - \partial u / \partial x$ and

δ is the divergence = $\partial u / \partial x + \partial v / \partial y$. Both ζ and δ were computed using centered differences on the GBA mercator grid taking the appropriate map scale factor into account.

Equation (2) was solved using the boundary condition that $\chi = 0$ on the north and south boundaries which are at 60°N and 40°S respectively. The method used to compute ψ was essentially the method II of Shukla and Saha (1974). This technique uses the previously computed values of χ to formulate boundary conditions for ψ .

The depiction of the divergence field appears reasonable away from the boundary. Comparison with the global fields produced by the National Meteorological Center (NMC) for the years since the NMC χ fields have become available indicate that the effect of the boundary conditions on χ is not significant between 40°N and 30°S. Thus, the ψ and χ fields in the equatorial regions are sufficiently removed from the boundaries that we can assume that these values are not unduly affected by the choice of boundary conditions.

In addition, the windfield was directly decomposed into its rotational and divergent components using the method of Endlich (1967). This method does not require any assumption about the boundary conditions. The divergent wind vectors shown in the figures are not computed from χ but are those computed by the Endlich technique. The excellent agreement between the χ field and the divergent winds over the entire grid gives confidence in the accuracy of the computations.

3. DISCUSSION

The winter (DJF) mean nine-year data (Figs. A1 - A3) are in reasonable agreement with the data of Fu et. al. (1983), Wright et. al. (1985) and Newell et. al. (1974). The familiar features of all these data compilations are prominent in the present work. The Aleutian and Icelandic lows, the subtropical highs, the Siberian anticyclone and the west Australian heat low are all apparent. The χ field shows a broad band of equatorial convergence, with maxima over South America, Africa and a zonally elongated

maxima centered on New Guinea. These features are consistent with the tropical outgoing longwave radiation (OLR) data, (Boyle and Chang, 1984). However, the South Pacific convergence zone (SPCZ) which is in evidence in the OLR data does not appear to be a distinct feature in the surface χ field.

Figure I is a time, longitude plot of χ winter, seasonal anomalies along the Equator. The sense of anomalies is that positive anomaly maxima imply convergence relative to the mean. The largest anomalies are found in the winters of 1981/82 and 1982/83, evidently in association with the strong ENSO event. These data indicate that one of the largest anomalies of 82/83 occurs over Africa (00 to 30°E). The relative suppression of convection west of 150°E and enhancement to the east, seen in the OLR anomalies, is also suggested by the χ field. However, examination of the anomalies do not indicate as strong a relationship between the χ_{sf} and the OLR anomalies as exhibited between the χ_{200mb} and OLR anomalies, Boyle and Chang (1983).

Further overviews of the interannual, seasonal variations are provided by Figs. II, III and IV. These are time, longitude plots of surface wind winter season anomalies along 40°N, 20°N and the Equator. In Fig. II the 82/83 ENSO event is prominent, with very large westerly anomalies around the dateline. The subtropical flow of Fig. III indicates a change in the zonal flow regime from the 78/79 winter to the 79/80 winter, probably a reflection in a shift in the position/strength of the subtropical anticyclone. The midlatitude flow in Fig. IV has the largest variations in the Pacific circulation; the strong variability is also seen in the data of Wright et. al. (1985). The large variations from 60°E to 90°E are in a region of very high terrain and thus, are of uncertain value.

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FIGURE 1

Time versus longitude plot of winter season anomalies of surface velocity potential averaged from 5°N to 5°S about the Equator. The ordinate labels refer to the year of the January of the winter involved. The contour interval is $0.25 \times 10^6 \text{ ms}^{-2}$. Dashed lines are negative, solid lines are positive values. The zero contour is suppressed.

FIGURE II

(a) As in Fig. I except for the zonal wind component. The contour interval is 0.25 ms^{-1} (b)
As in (a) except for the meridional wind component.

FIGURE III

As in Fig. II except the reference latitude is 20°N .

FIGURE IV

As in Fig. II except the reference latitude is 40°N .

FIGURES A1 - A3

Nine winter season (1974/75 - 1982/83) mean circulation fields at the surface. Variables displayed are wind vectors and isotachs streamfunction, and velocity potential. Contour interval for the streamfunction is $2.0 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$, for the velocity potential it is $1.0 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$, and for the isotachs it is 2.5 ms^{-1} . The vector scale is given in the upper right portion of the wind vector isotach plots. The grid intervals of the FNOG Global Band Analysis mercator grid are shown on the left hand side and bottom of each figure. The longitude grid is marked every 30° from the Greenwich meridian on the extreme left and the latitude is marked every 10° from 40°S at the bottom of the figure. The black dots on the wind vector plots indicate terrain heights greater or equal to 1000 m, smoothed to the GBA grid. The contour plots use the convention that negative values are dashed, positive values are solid. Although the sign of the streamfunction and velocity potential has no meaning in itself, this plotting convention allows the principal maxima and minima in these fields to be more readily discerned.

FIGURES B1 TO B27

Individual winter season mean and deviation circulation fields at the surface for the winters from 1974/75 to 1982/83. The deviations are differences from the nine-year seasonal mean (Figs. A1 to A3). The figures are labeled with the year corresponding to the year of the January of the winter. Variables displayed are the wind vectors and isotachs, streamfunction, and velocity potential. For the mean fields the contour interval for the streamfunction is $2.0 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$, for velocity potential it is $1.0 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$, and for the isotachs it is 2.5 ms^{-1} . For the deviation fields the contour interval for the streamfunction is $1.0 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$, for velocity potential it is $1.0 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$, and for the isotachs it is 1.5 ms^{-1} . On the deviation plots the contours corresponding to negative values are dashed, those corresponding to positive values are solid. The zero contour is not drawn. The vector scale is given in the upper right part of the wind vector plots.

FIGURES C1 TO C9

Nine year (1974 to 1983) monthly mean circulation fields at the surface. The months displayed are December, January and February. Variables displayed are the wind vectors and isotachs, streamfunction and velocity potential. The contour interval for the streamfunction is $2.0 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$, for velocity potential it is $1.0 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$, and for the isotachs it is 2.5 ms^{-1} . The vector scale is given in the upper right part of the wind vector plots.

FIGURES D1 TO D81

Individual monthly mean and deviation circulation fields at the surface for the months from December 1974 to February 1983. The deviations are differences from the nine-year monthly mean (Figs. C1 to C9). The months displayed are December, January, and February. Variables displayed are the wind vectors and isotachs, streamfunction, and velocity potential. For the mean fields the contour interval for the streamfunction is $2.0 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$, for velocity potential it is $1.0 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$, and for the isotachs it is 2.5 ms^{-1} . For the deviation fields the contour interval for the streamfunction is $1.0 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$, for velocity potential it is $1.0 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$, and for the isotachs it is 1.5 ms^{-1} . On the deviation plots the contours corresponding to negative values are dashed, those corresponding to positive values are solid. The zero contour is not drawn on the deviations. The vector scale is given in the upper right part of the wind vector plots.

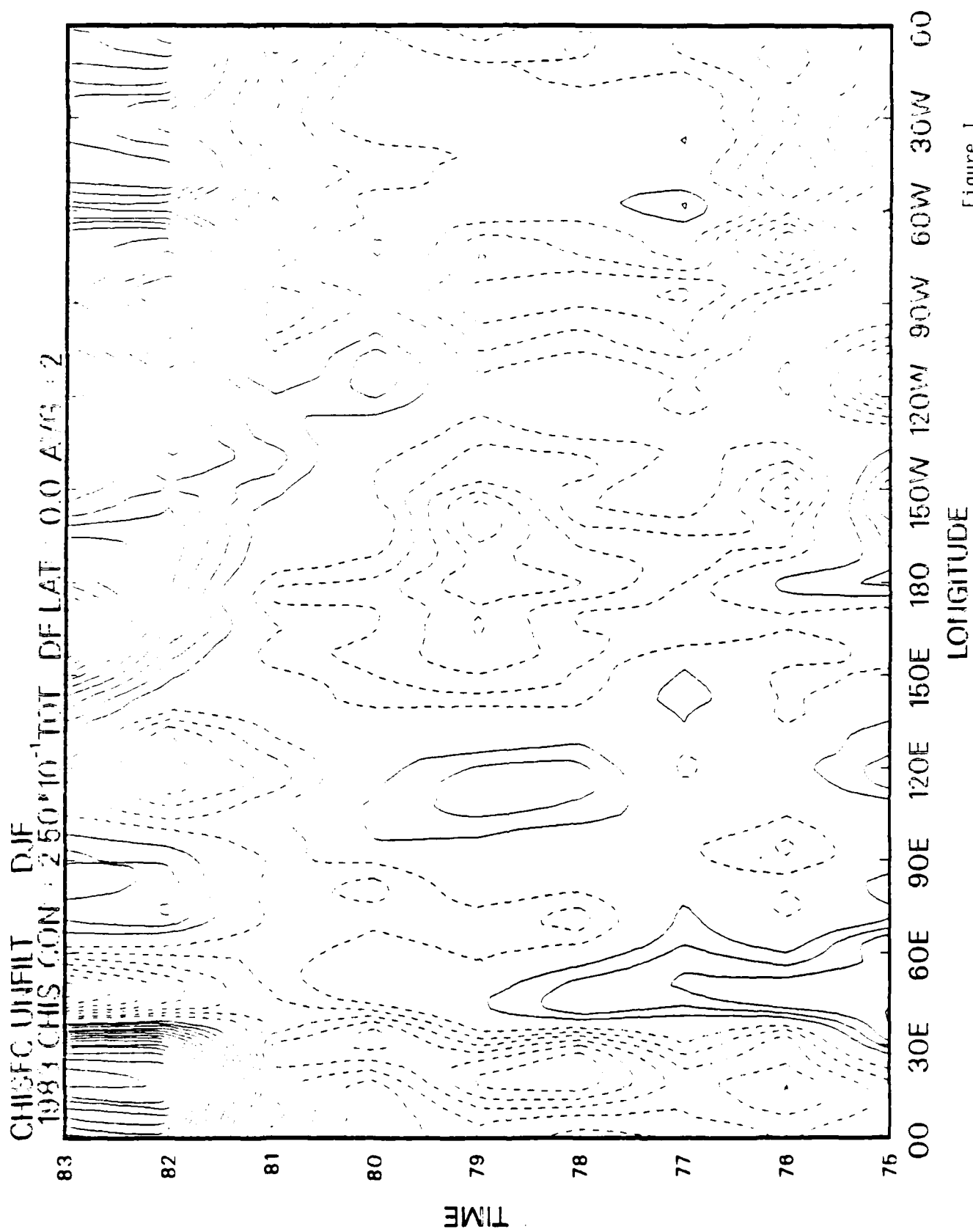
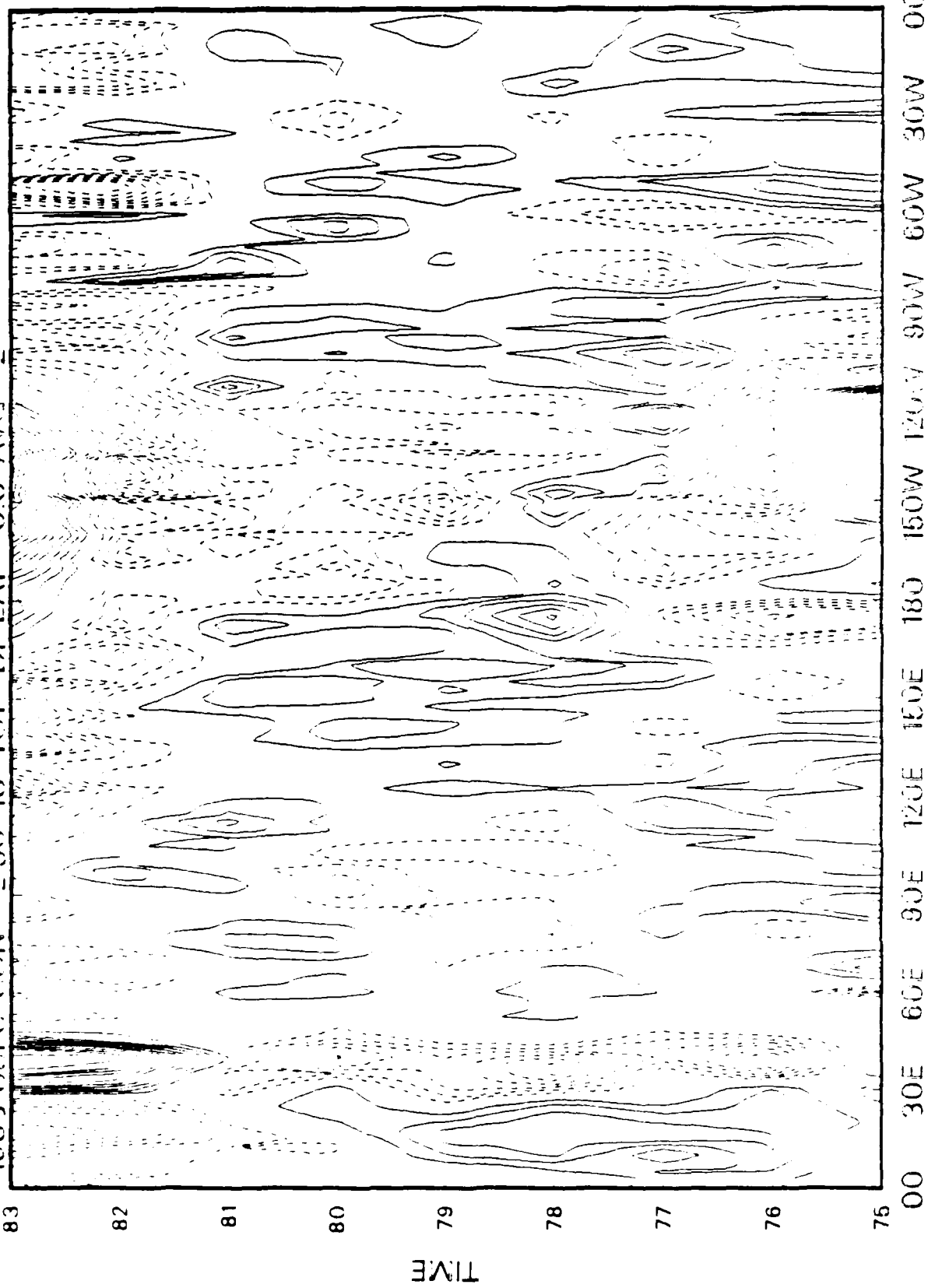


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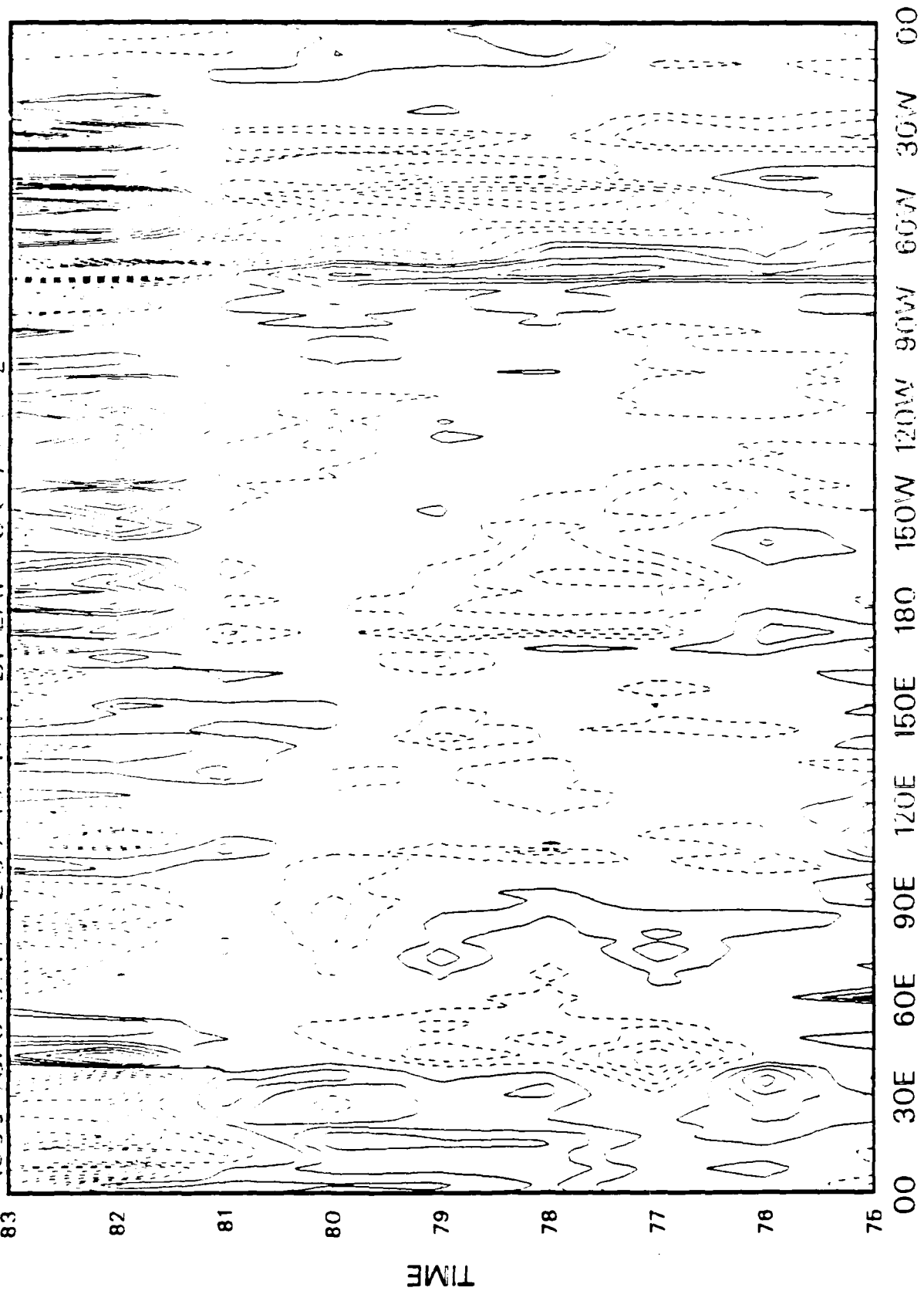
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1983 USFC CON - 2.50*10⁻¹ TOR DELAT= 0.0 AVG = 2



LONGITUDE

Figure 11a

VSFC UNFILT DJF
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LONGITUDE

figure 11b

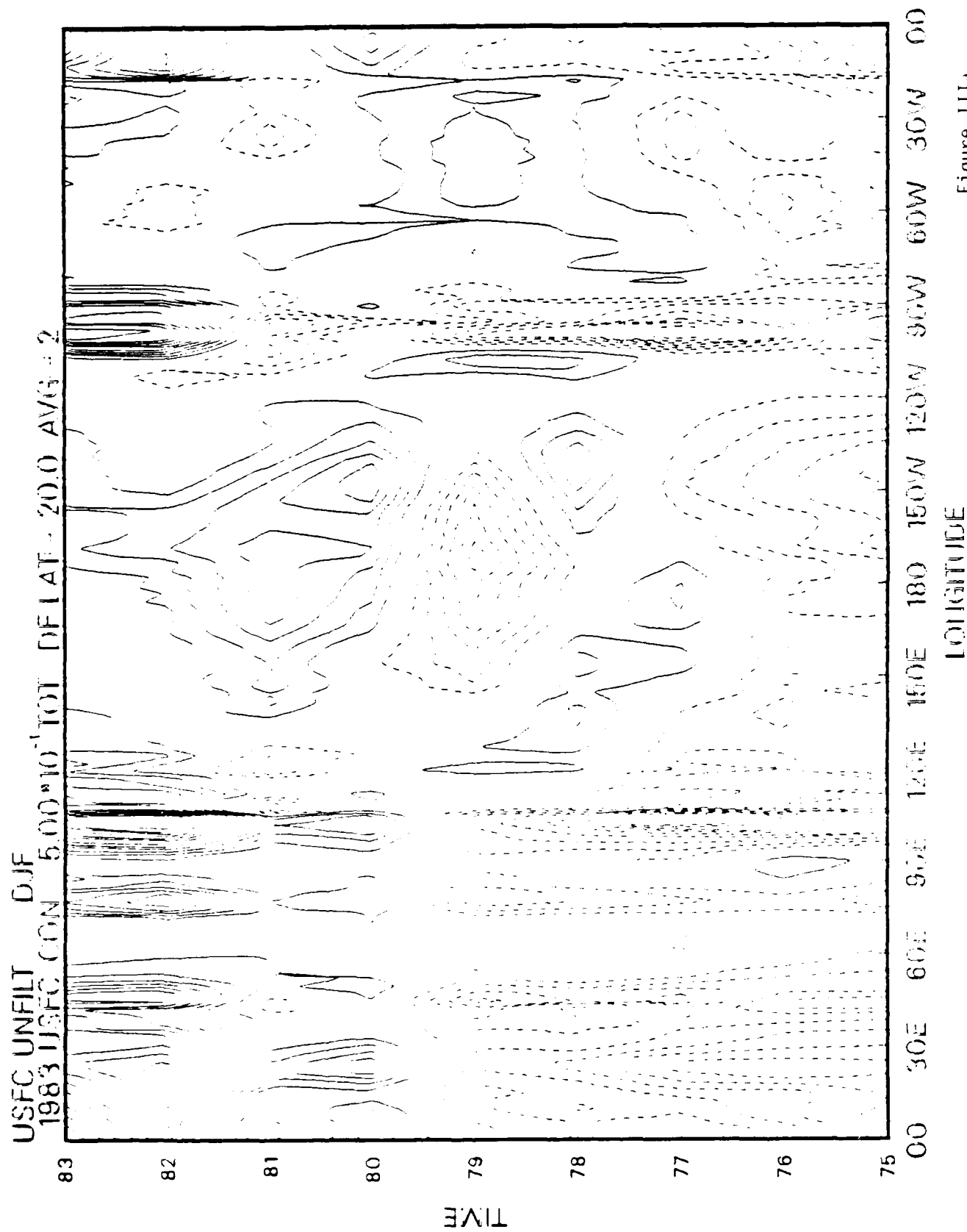


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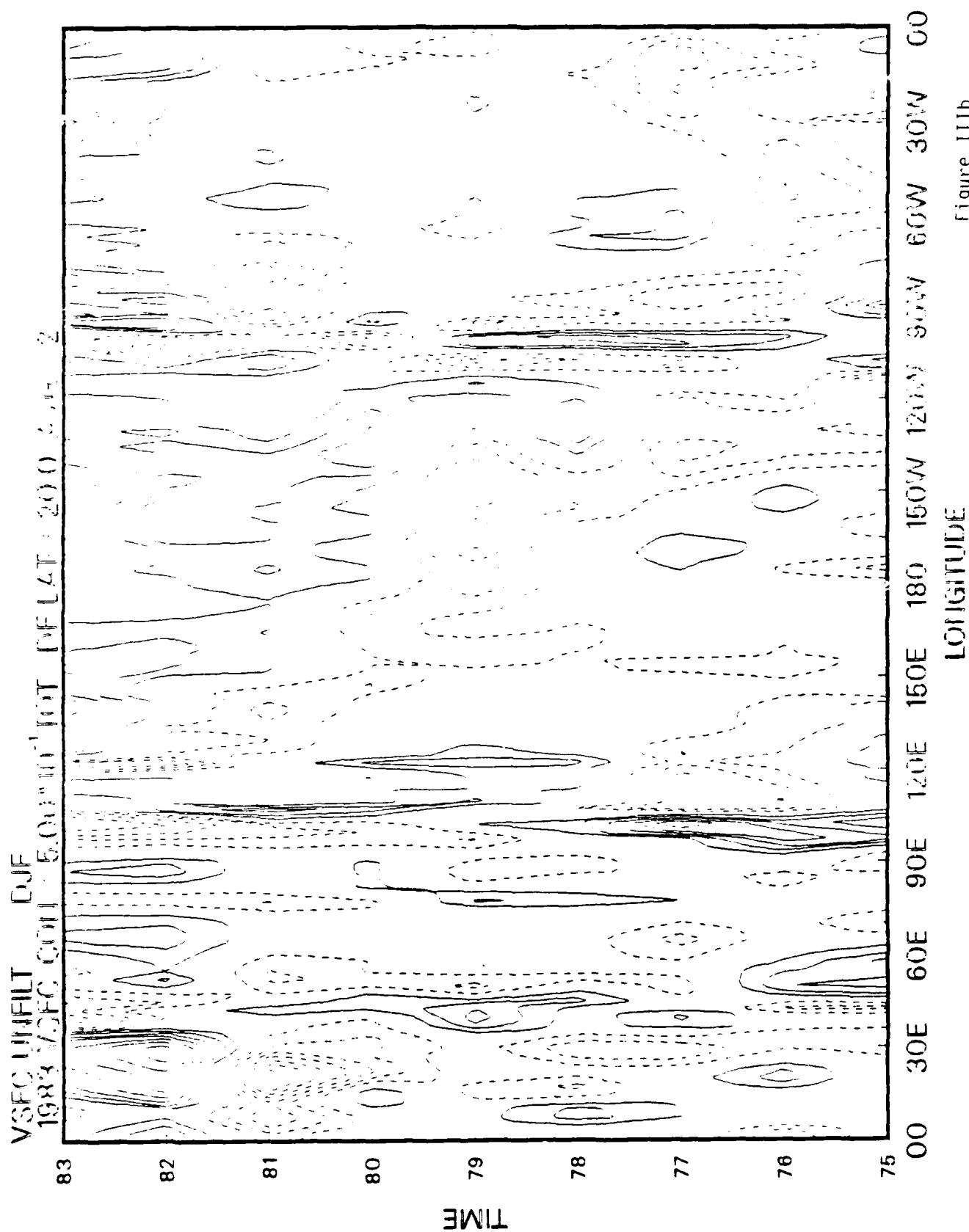


Figure IIIb

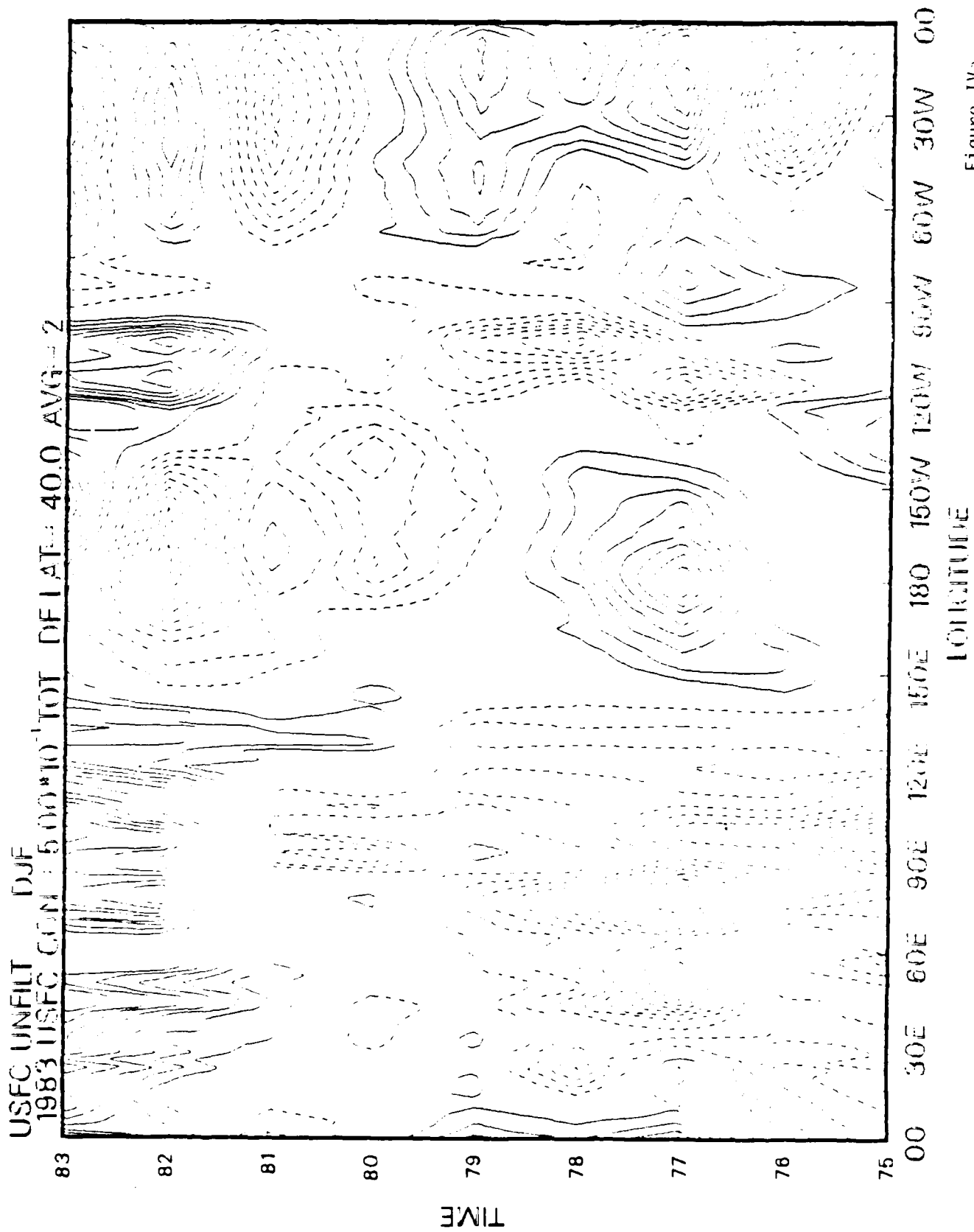


Figure IVa

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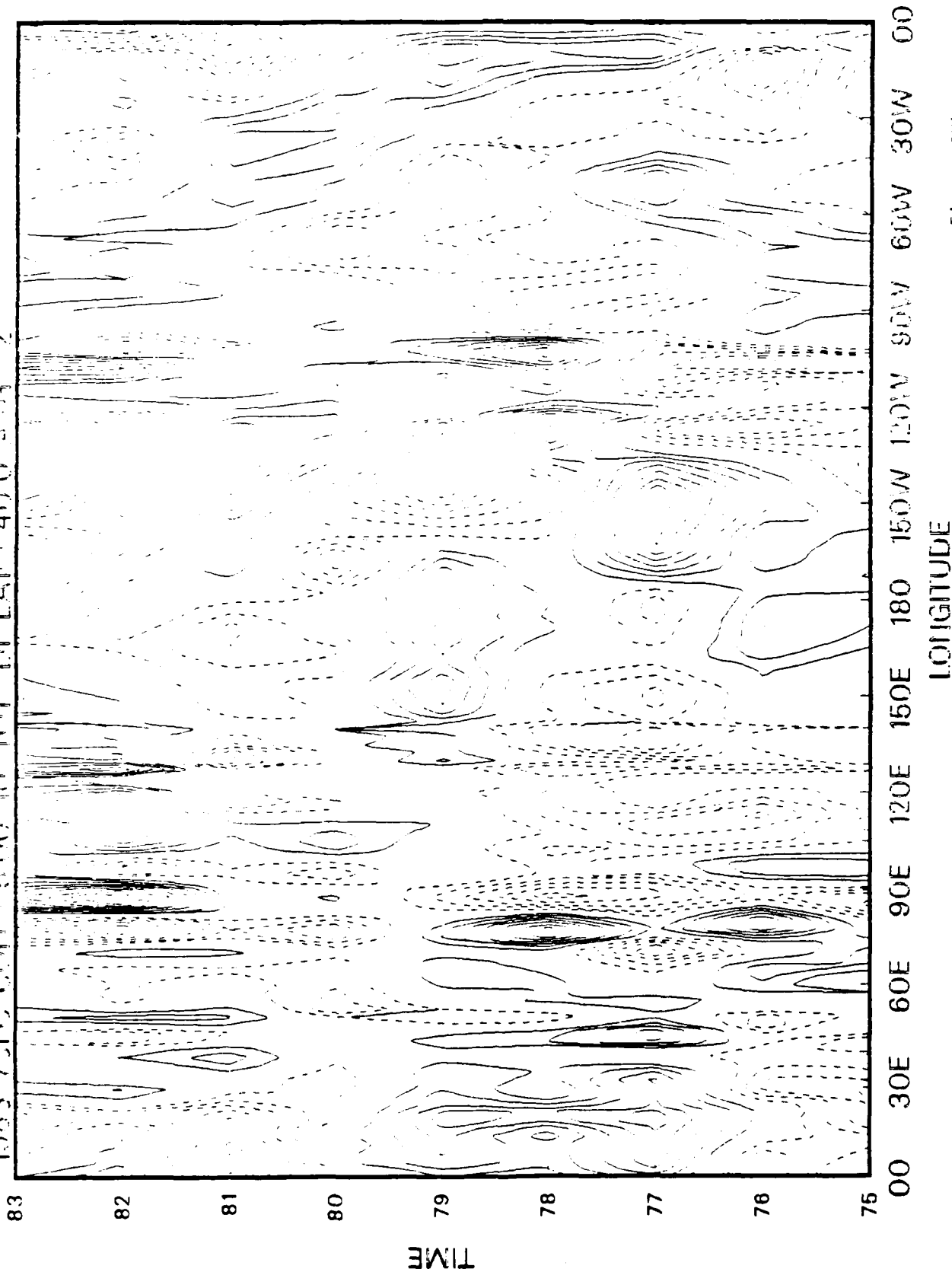
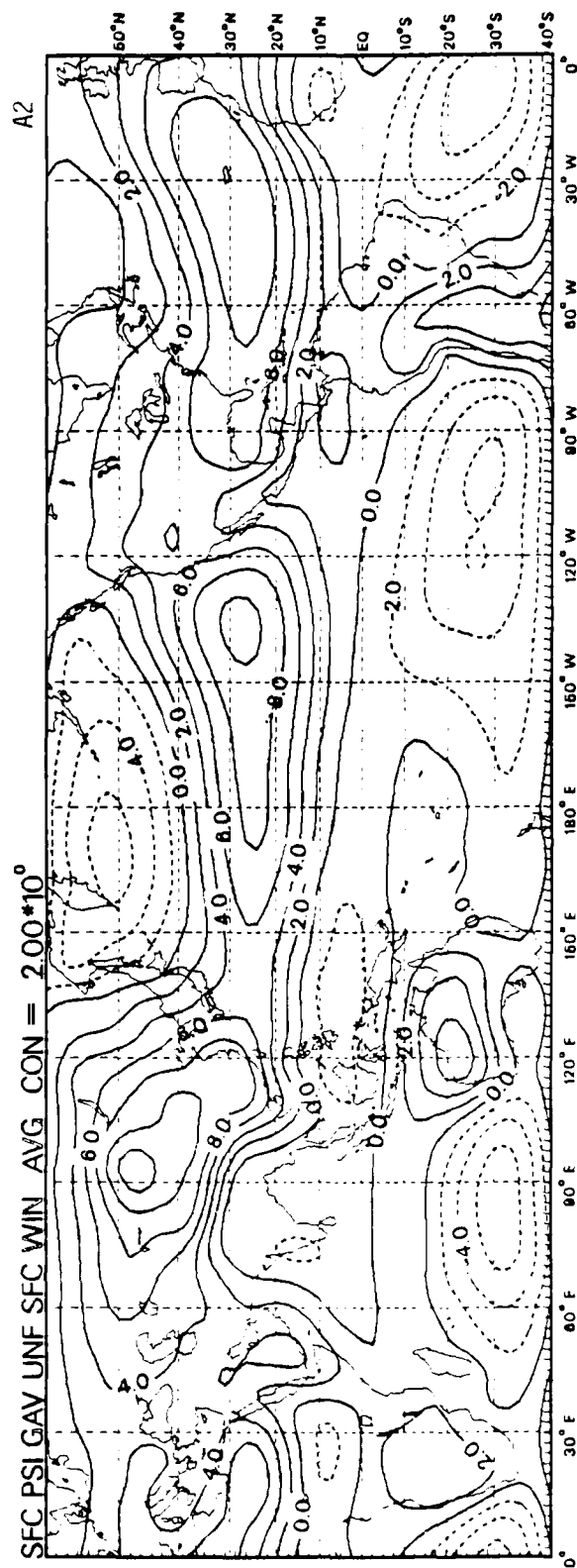
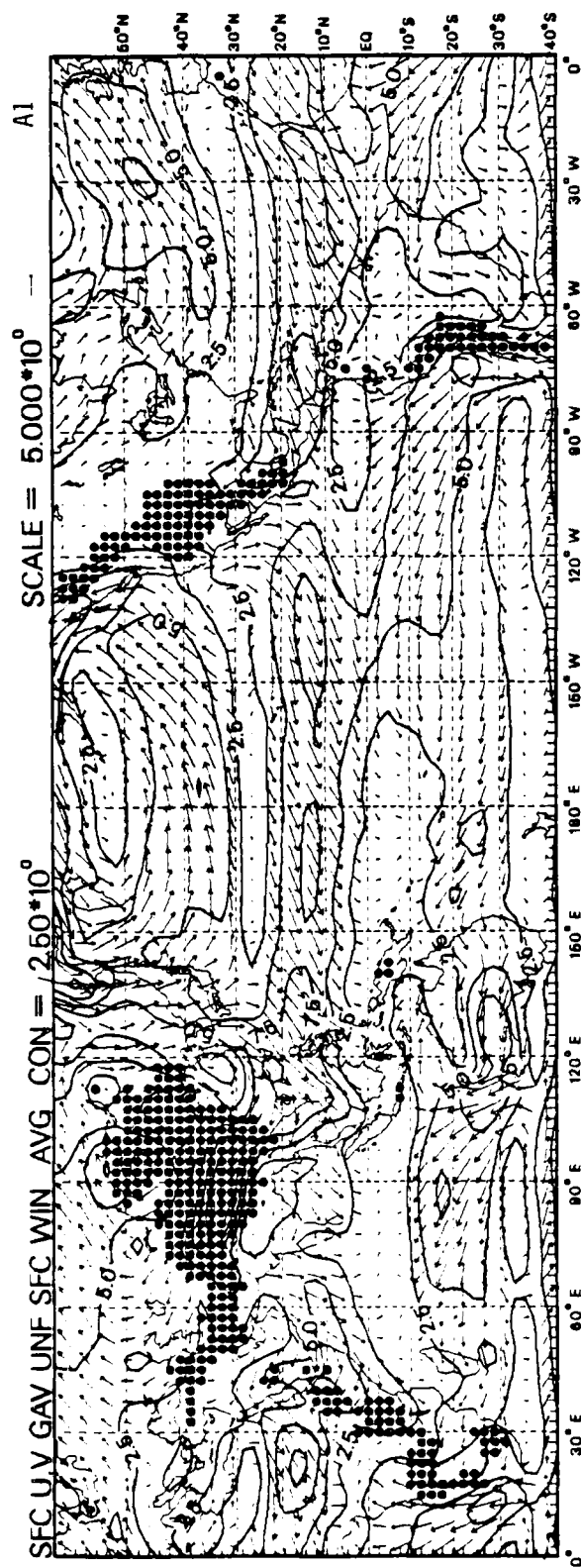
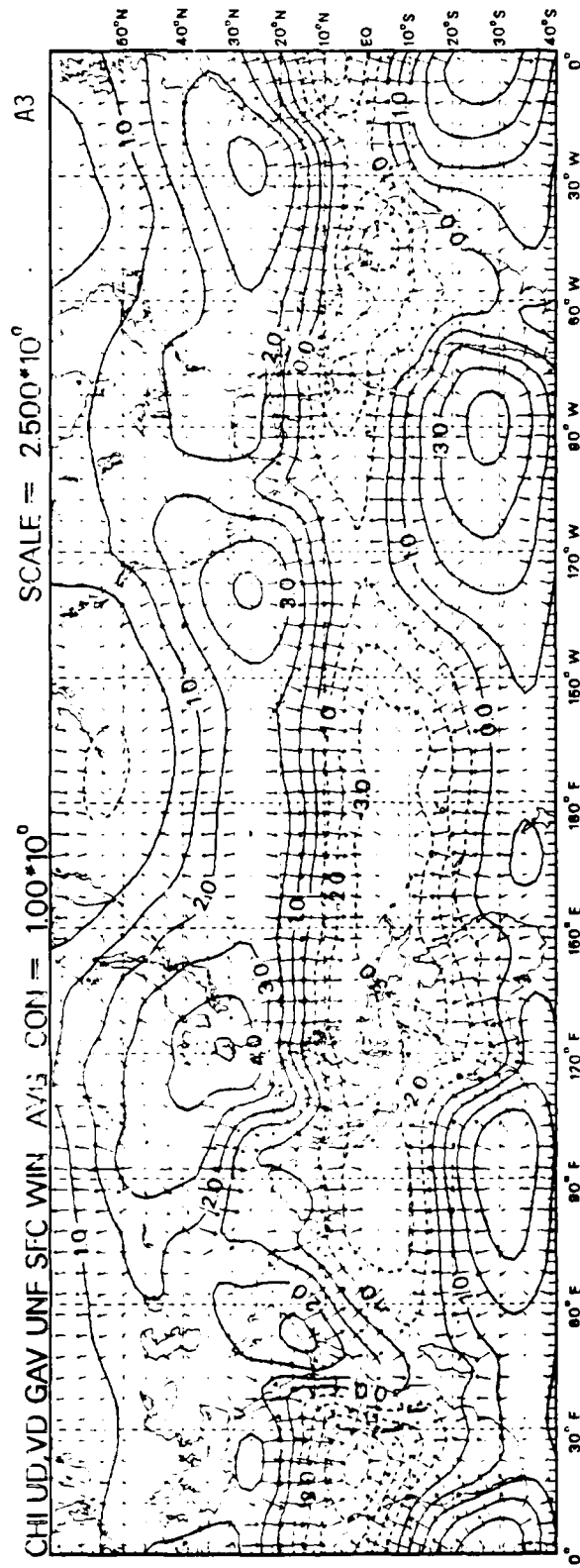
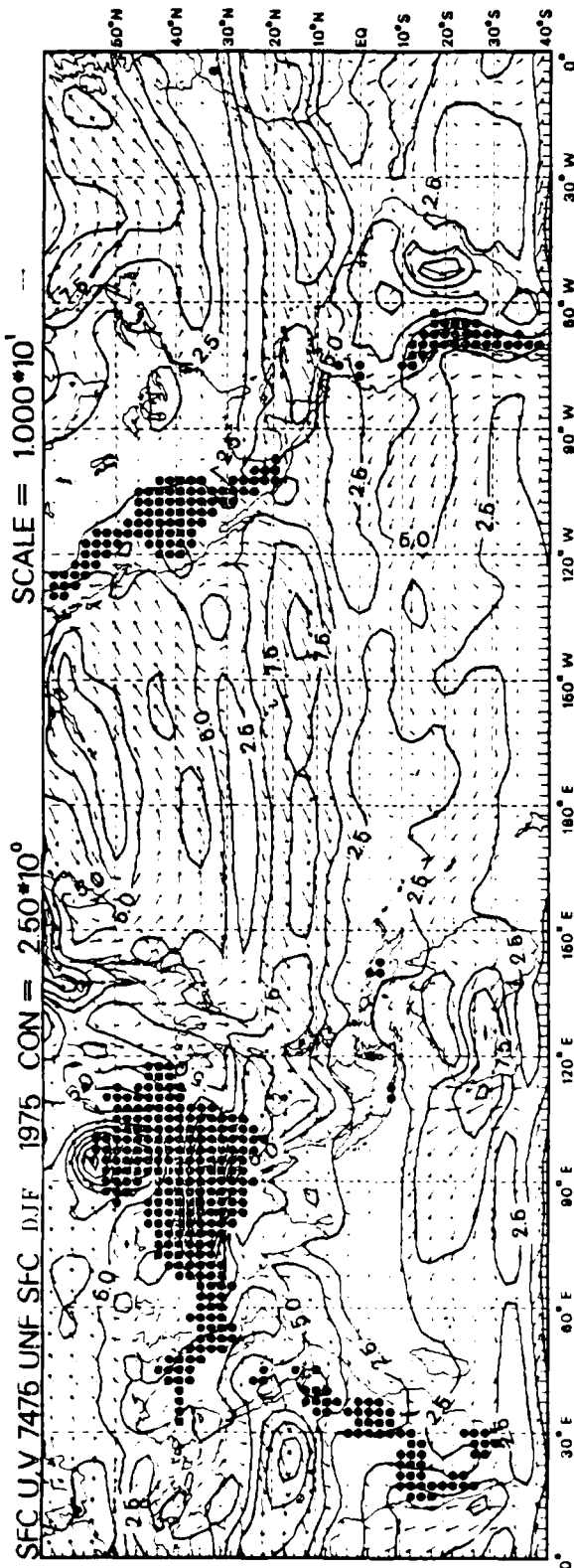


Figure IVb

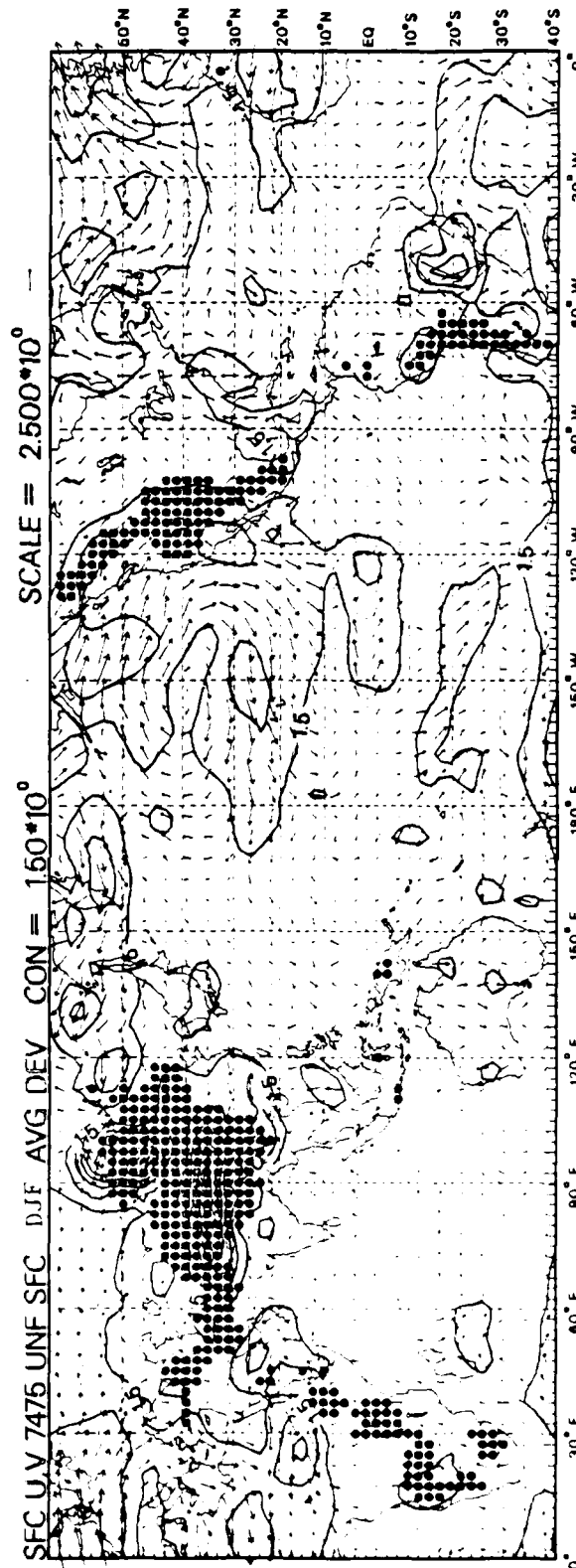


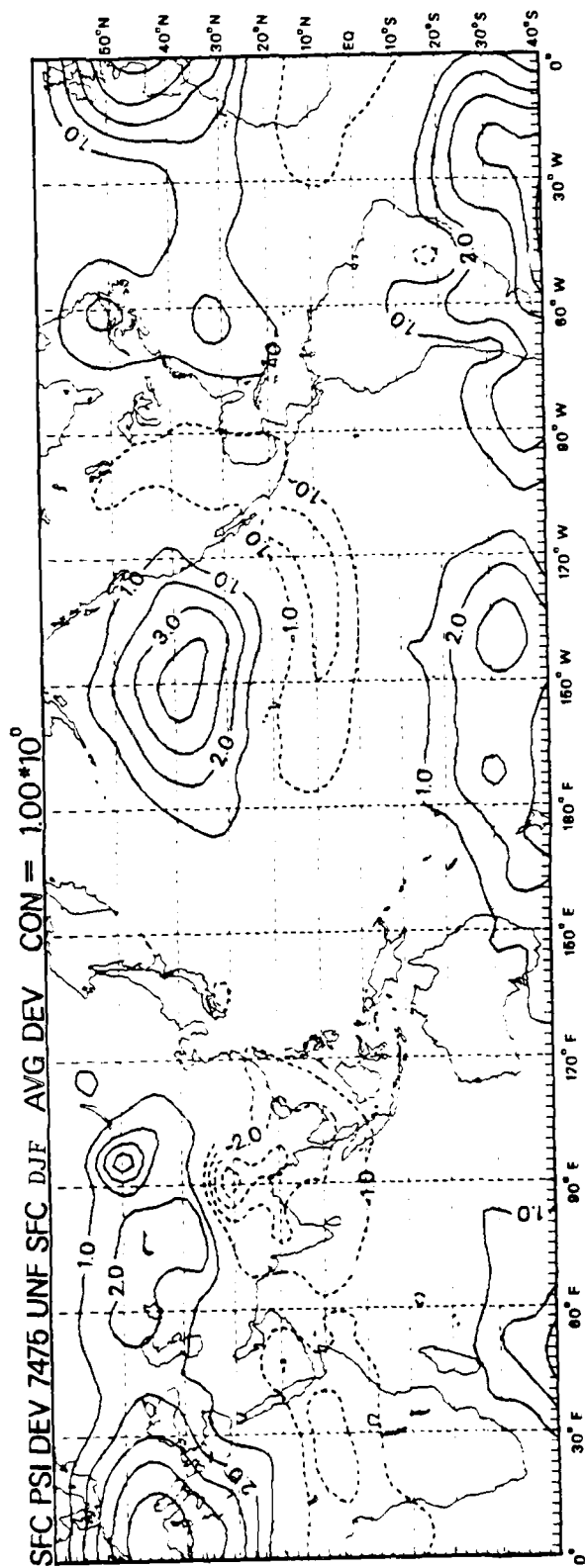
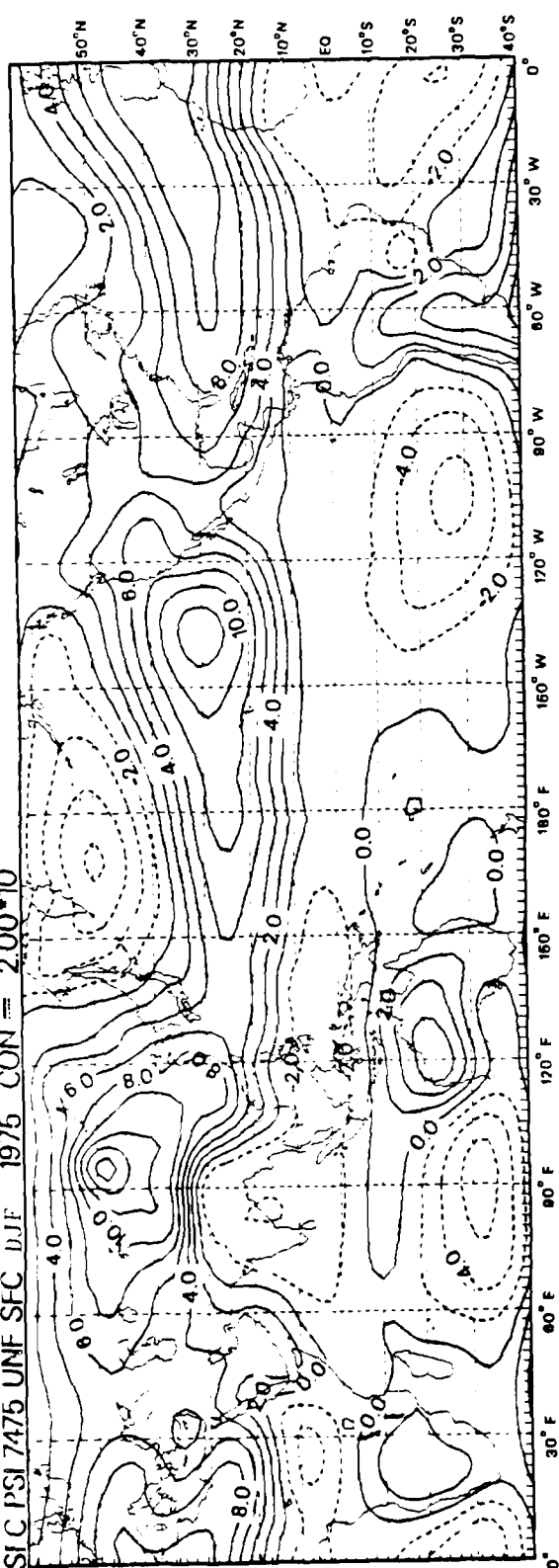


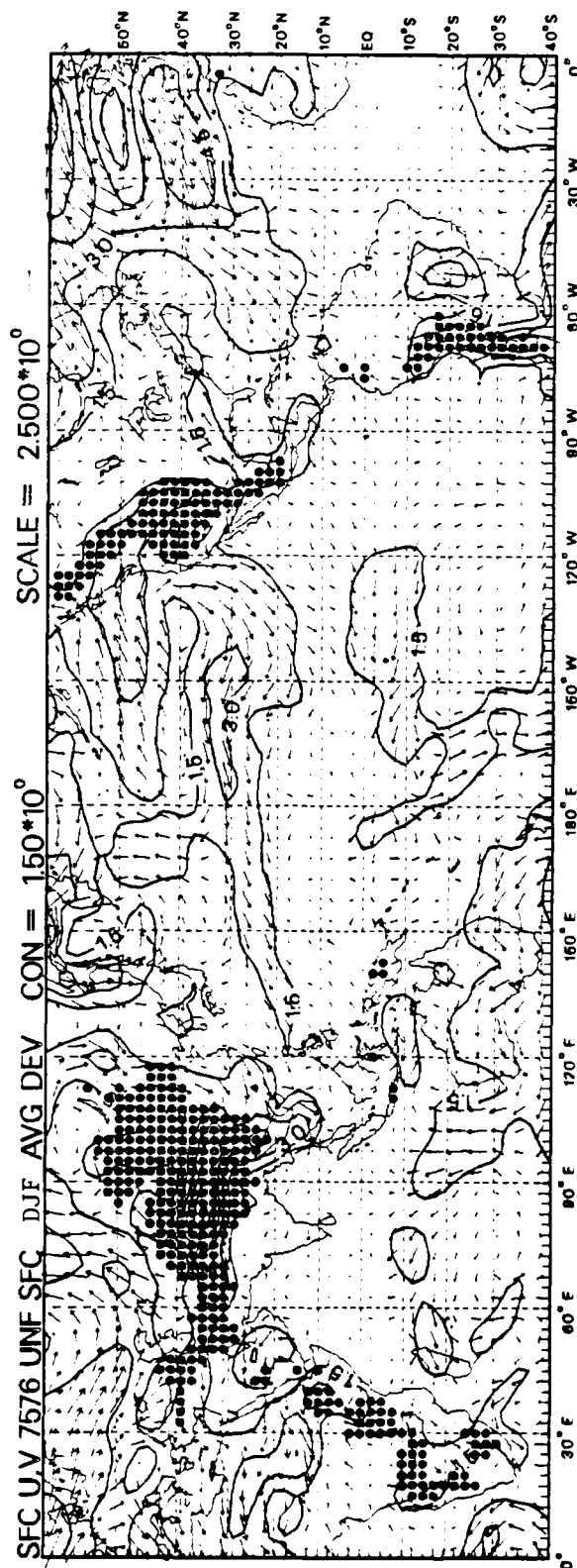
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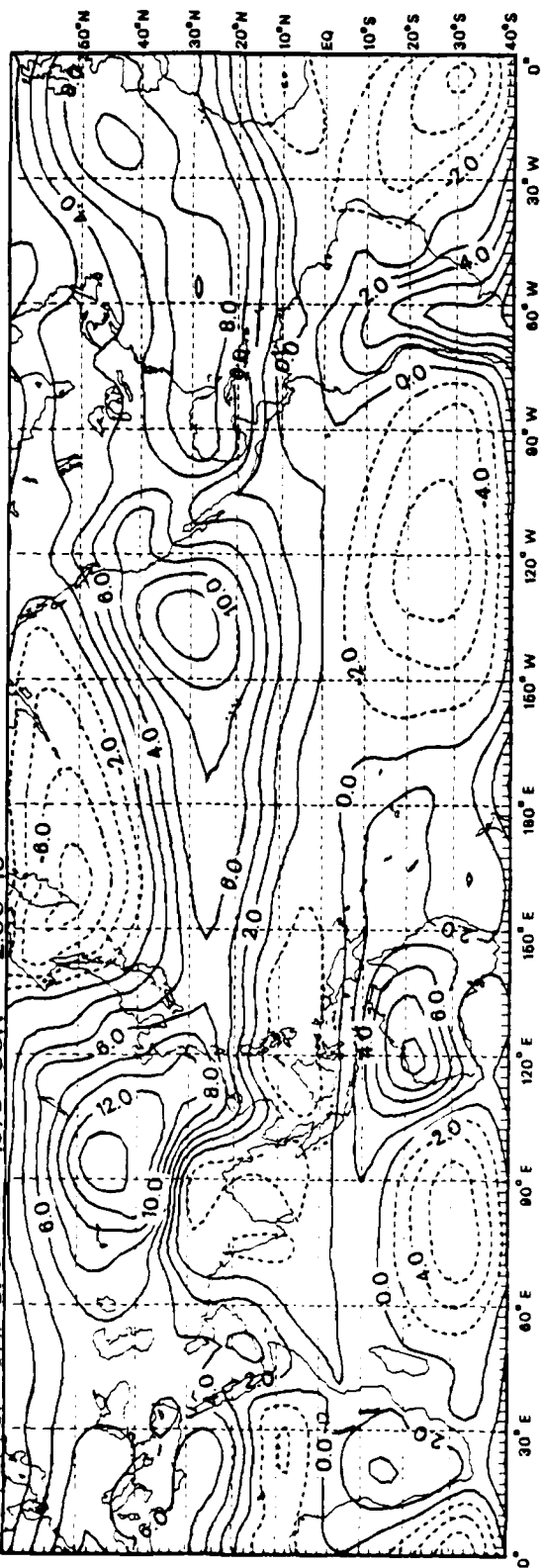
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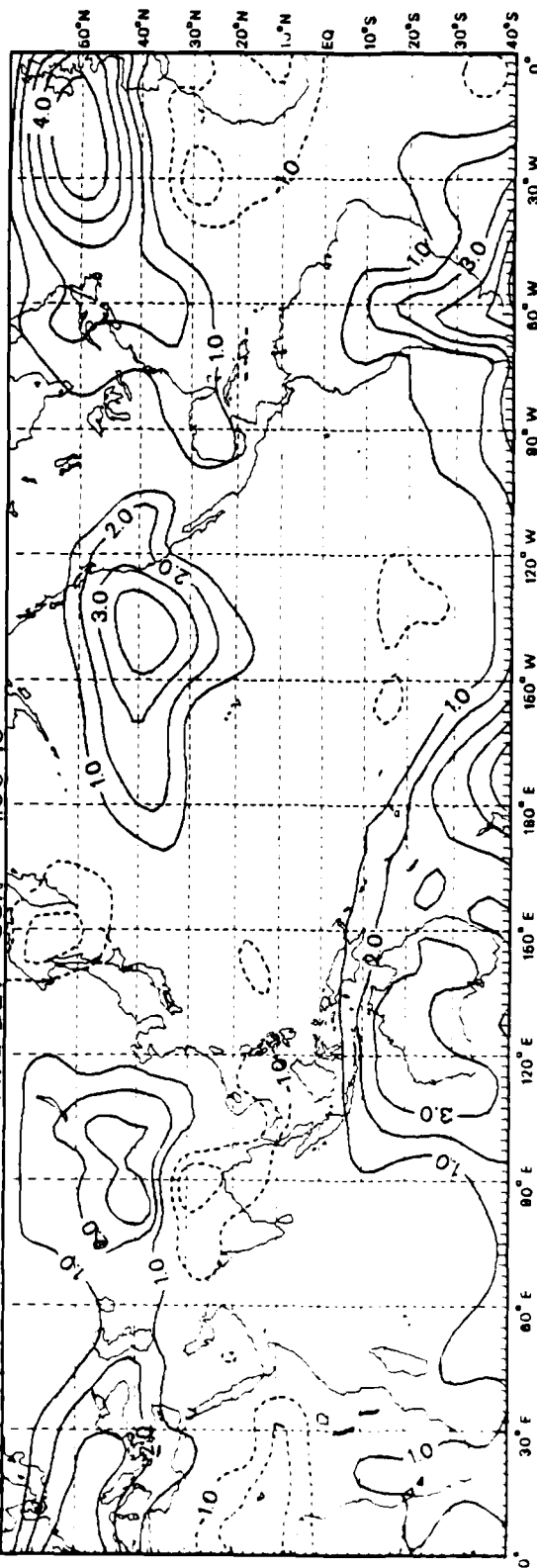


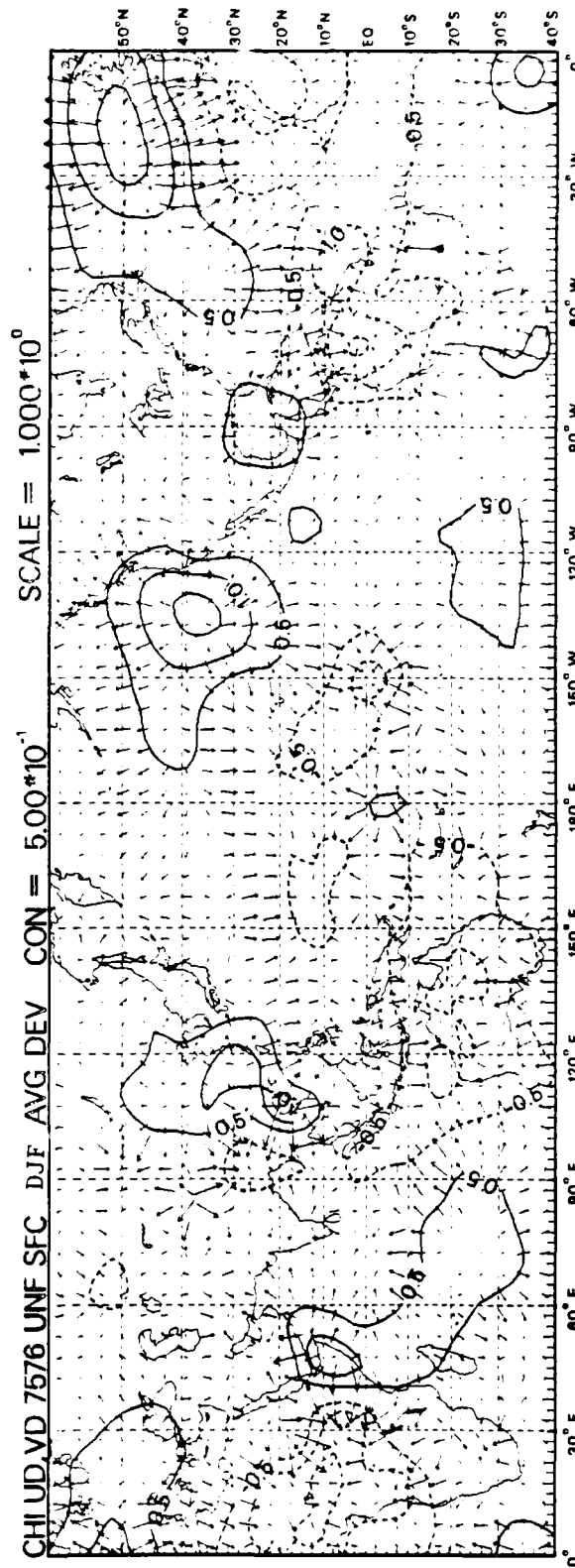
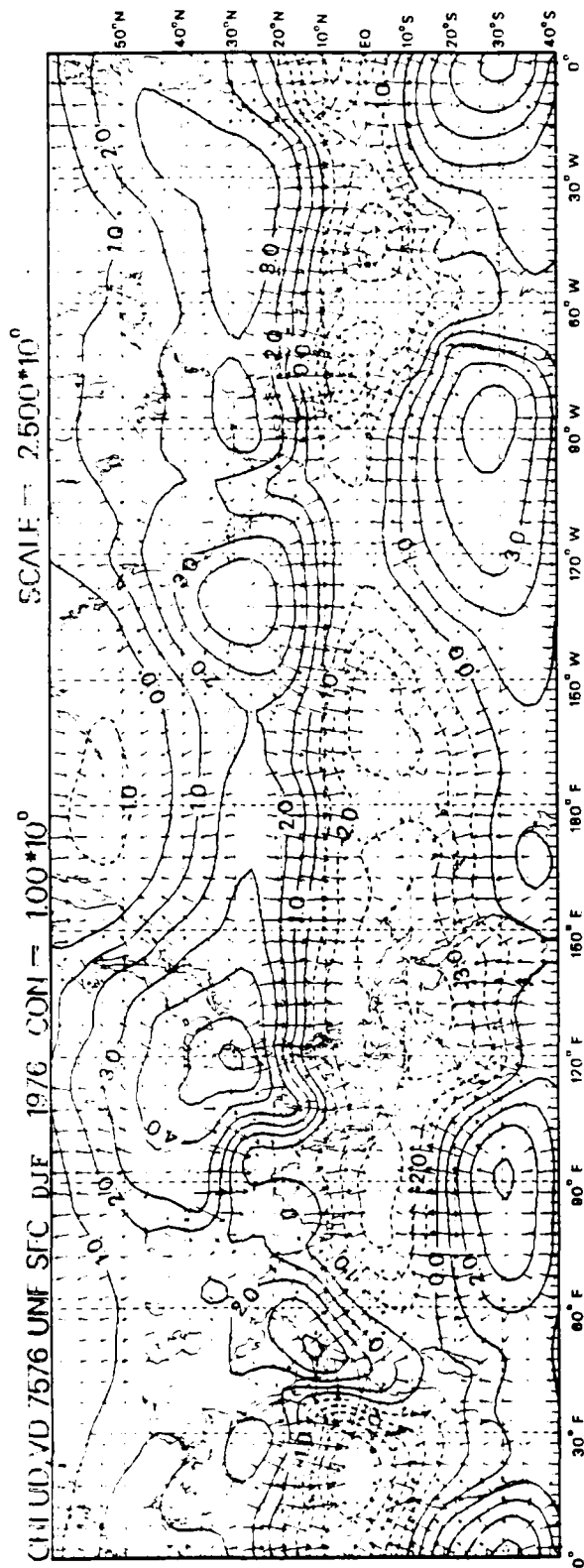


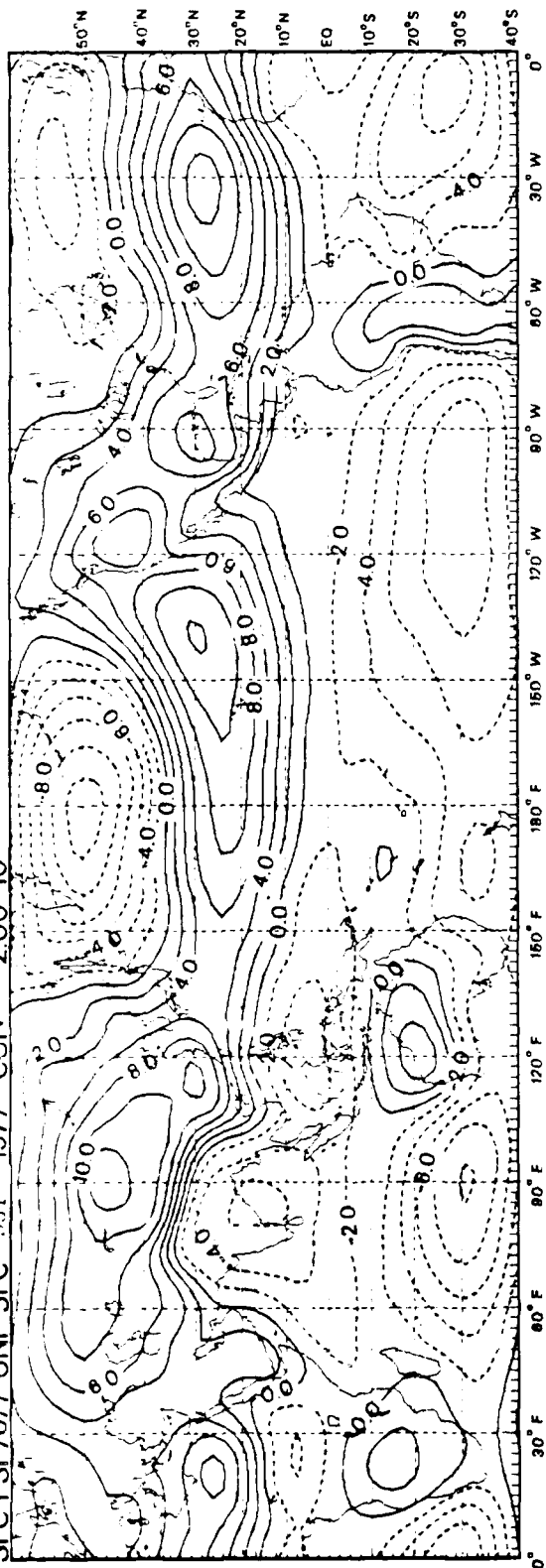
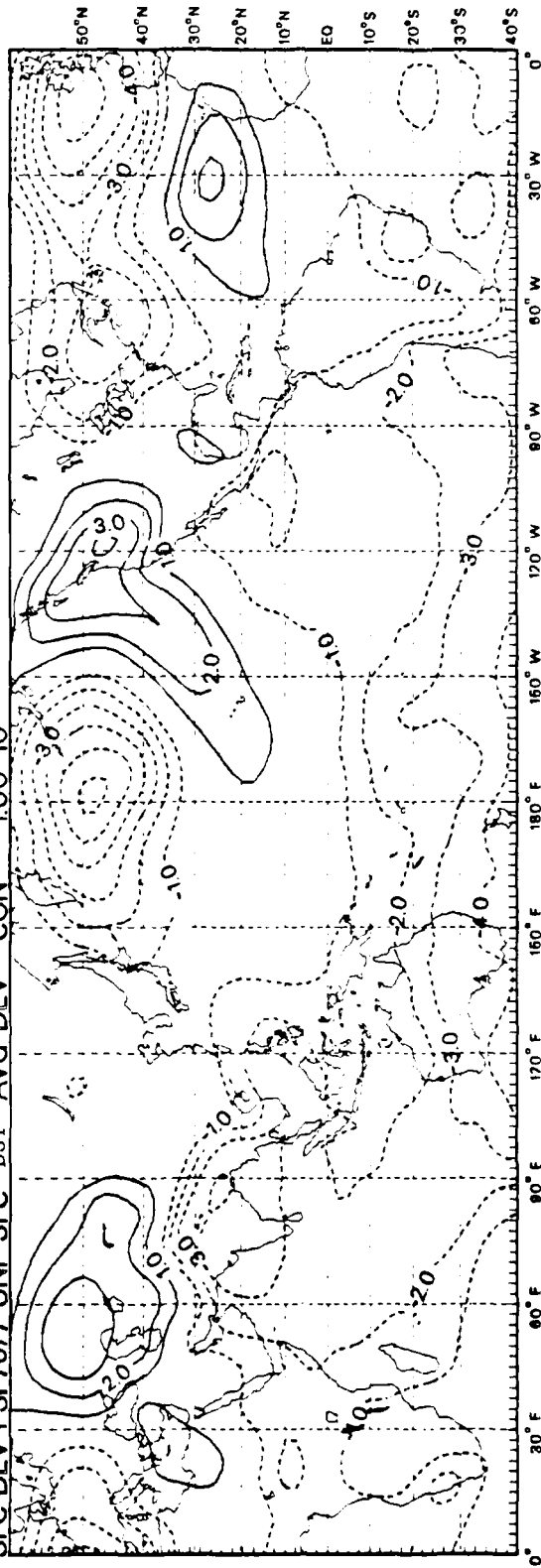
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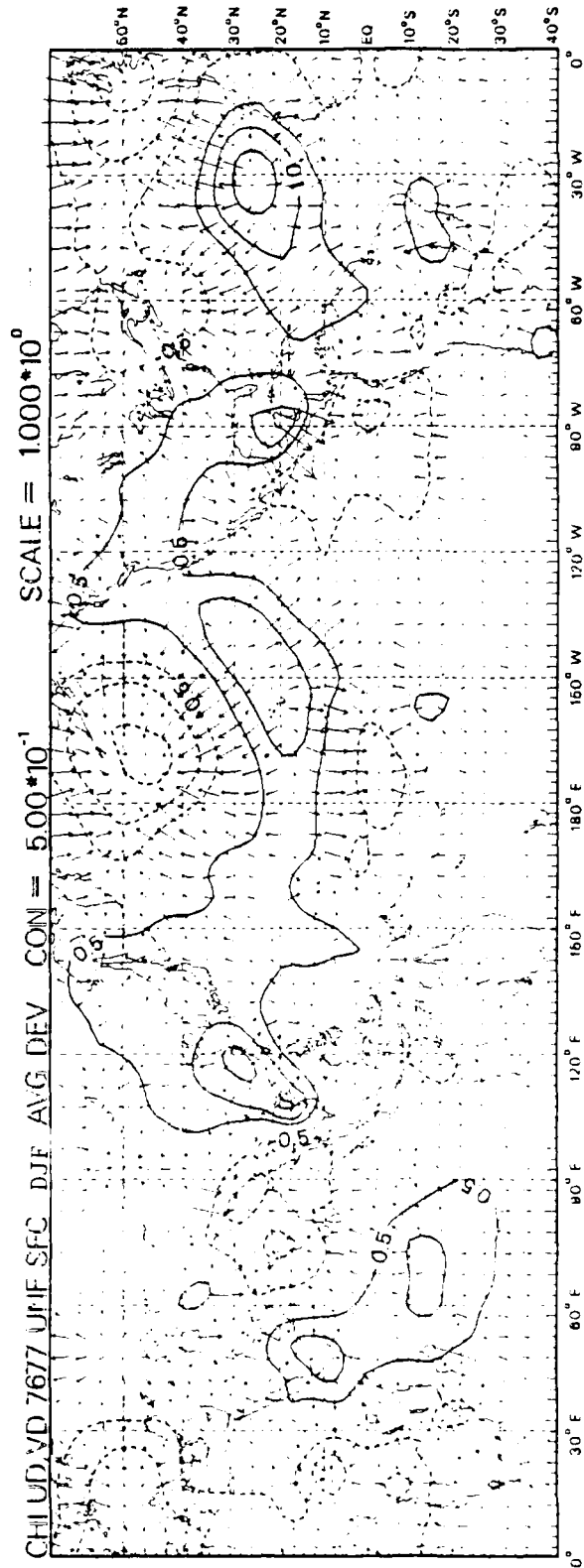
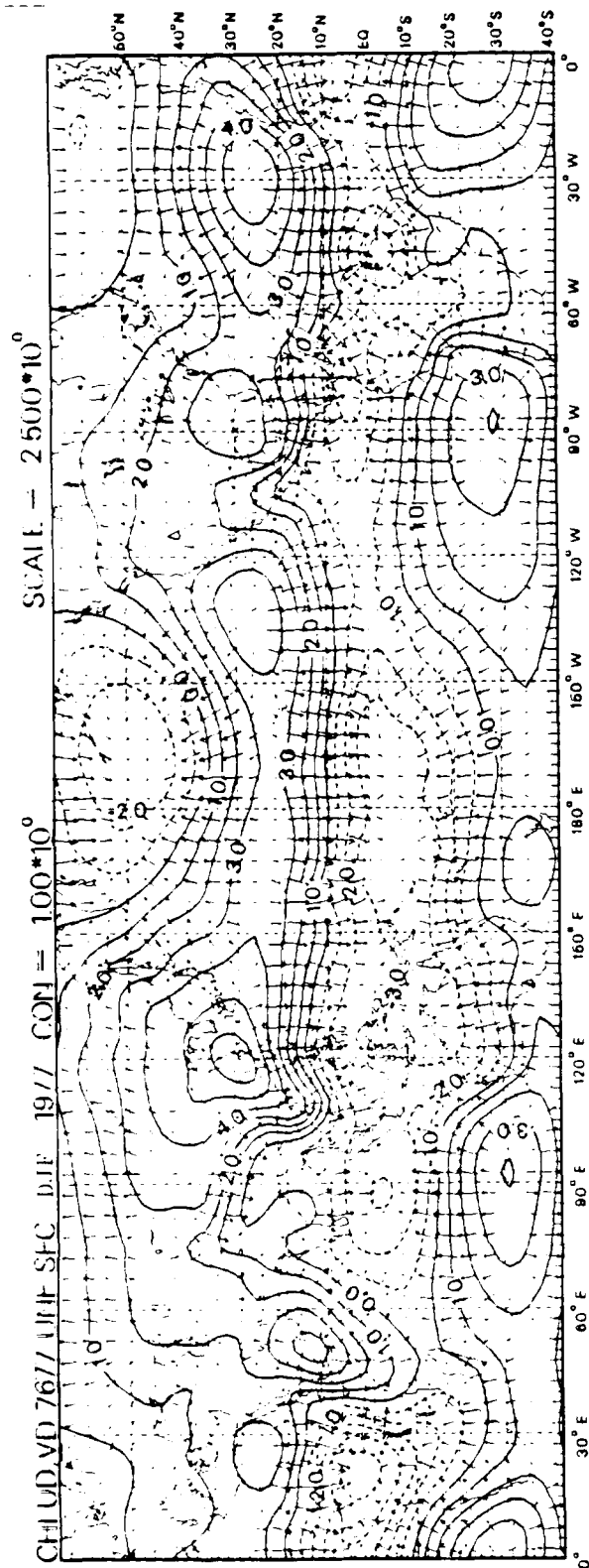
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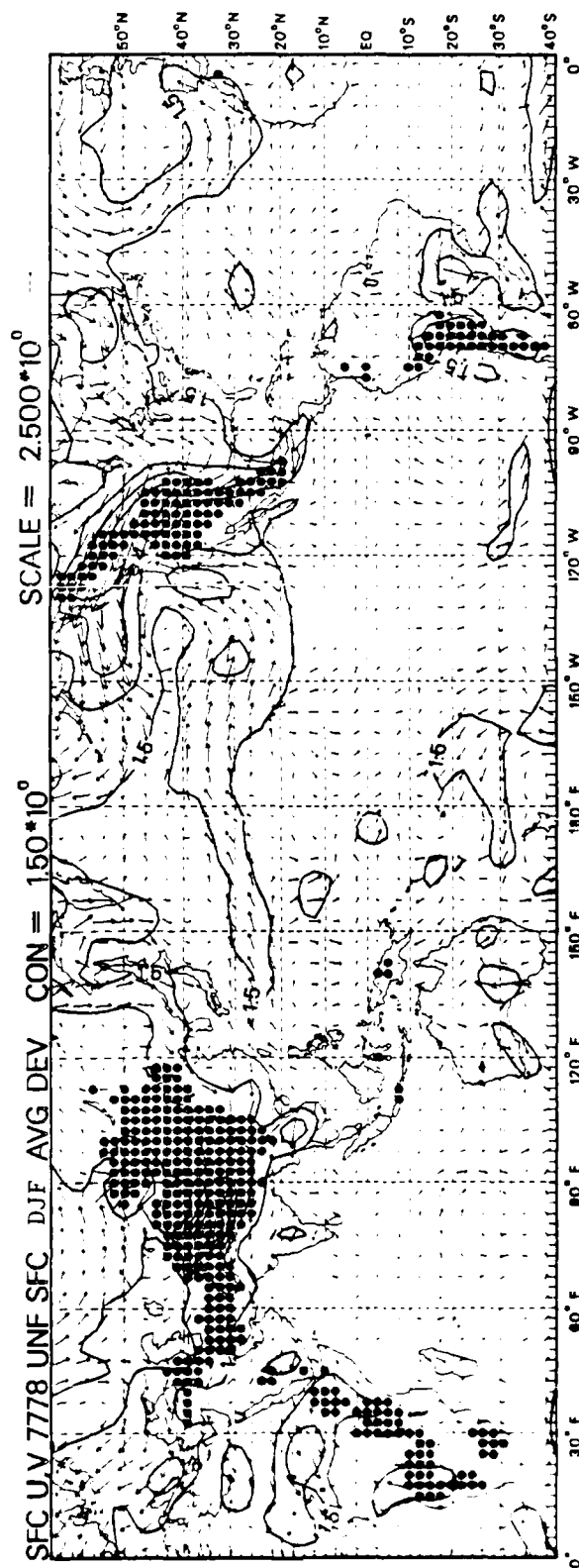
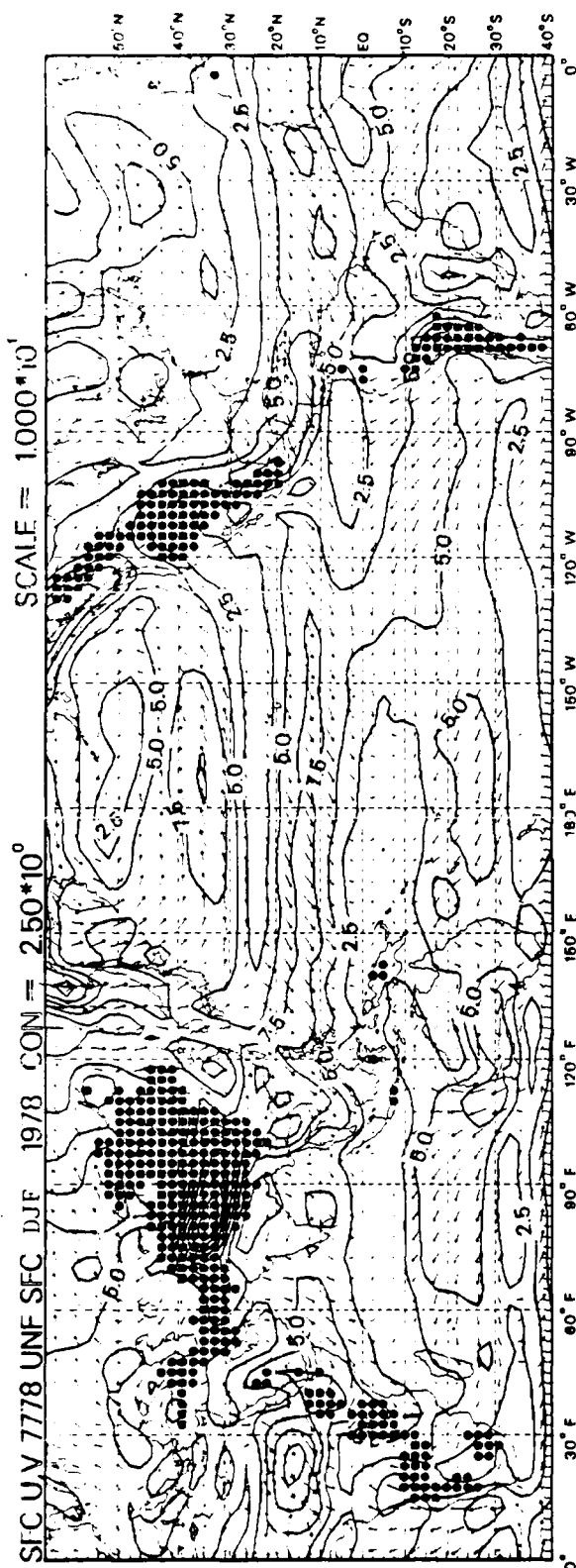




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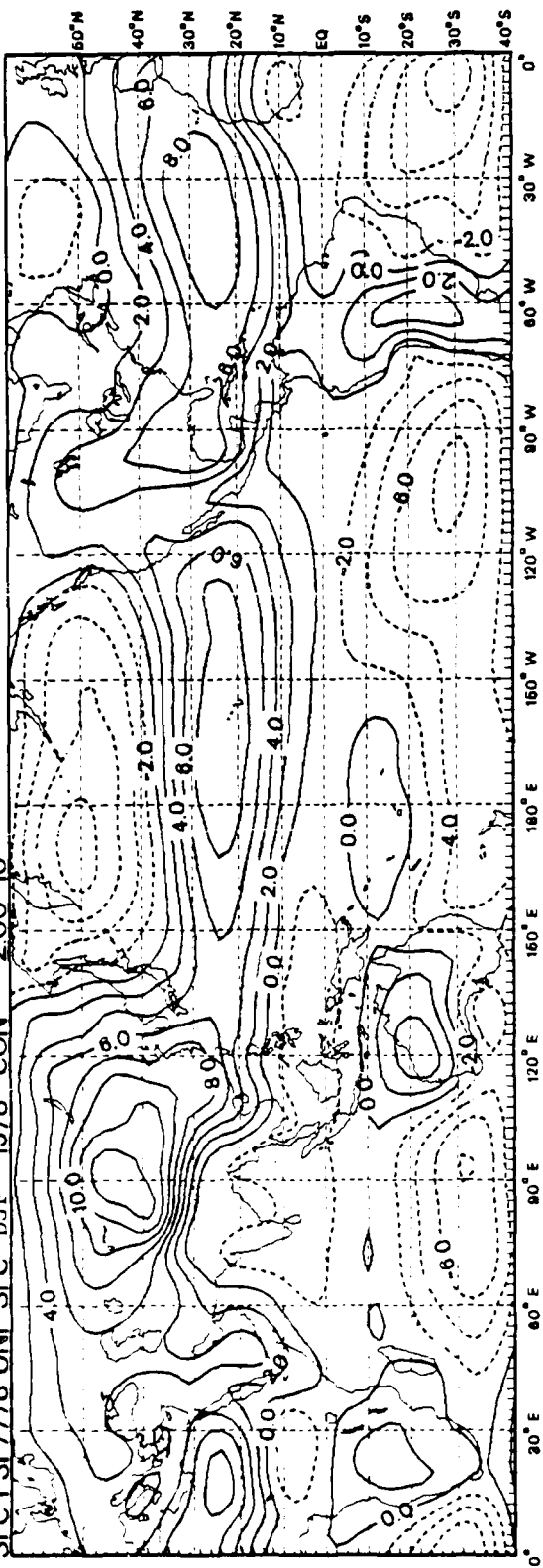
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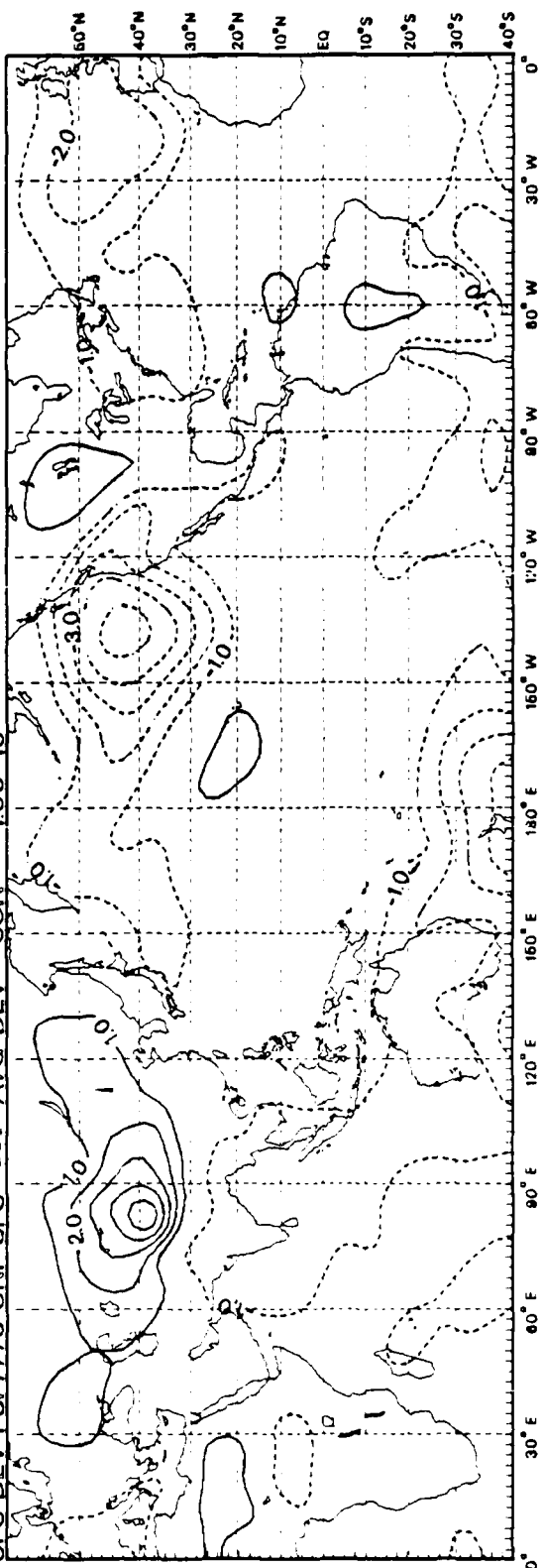


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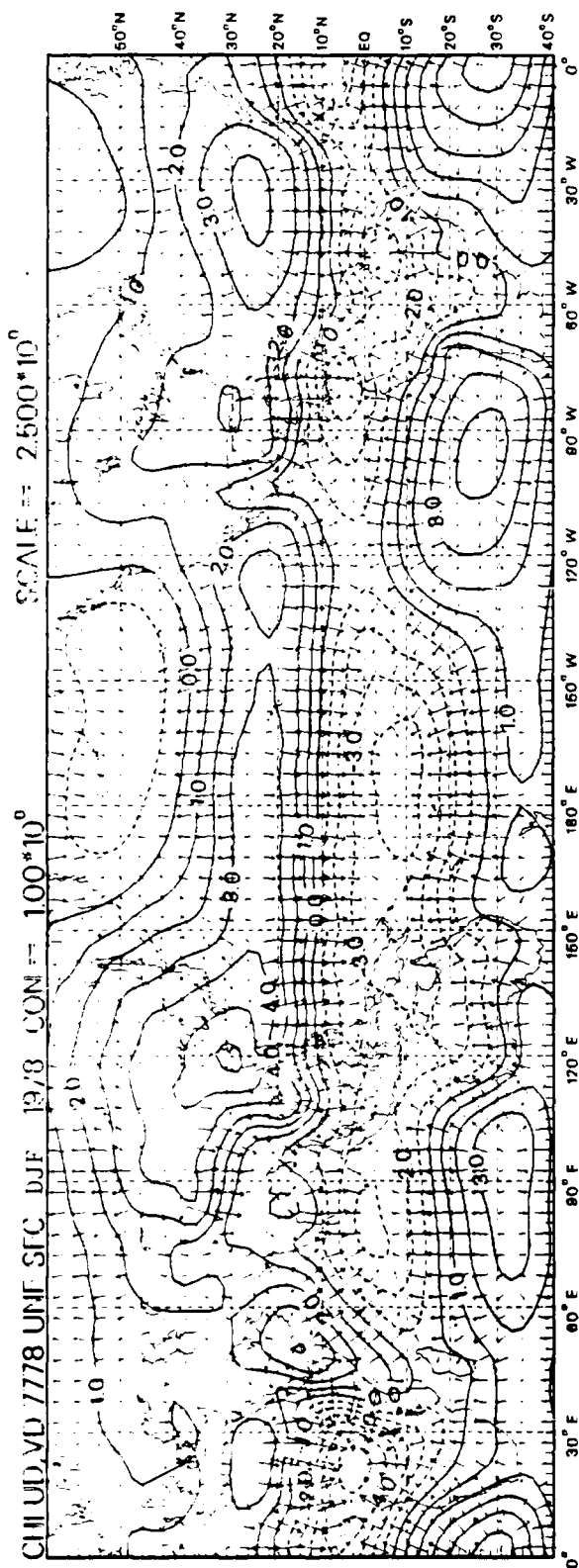
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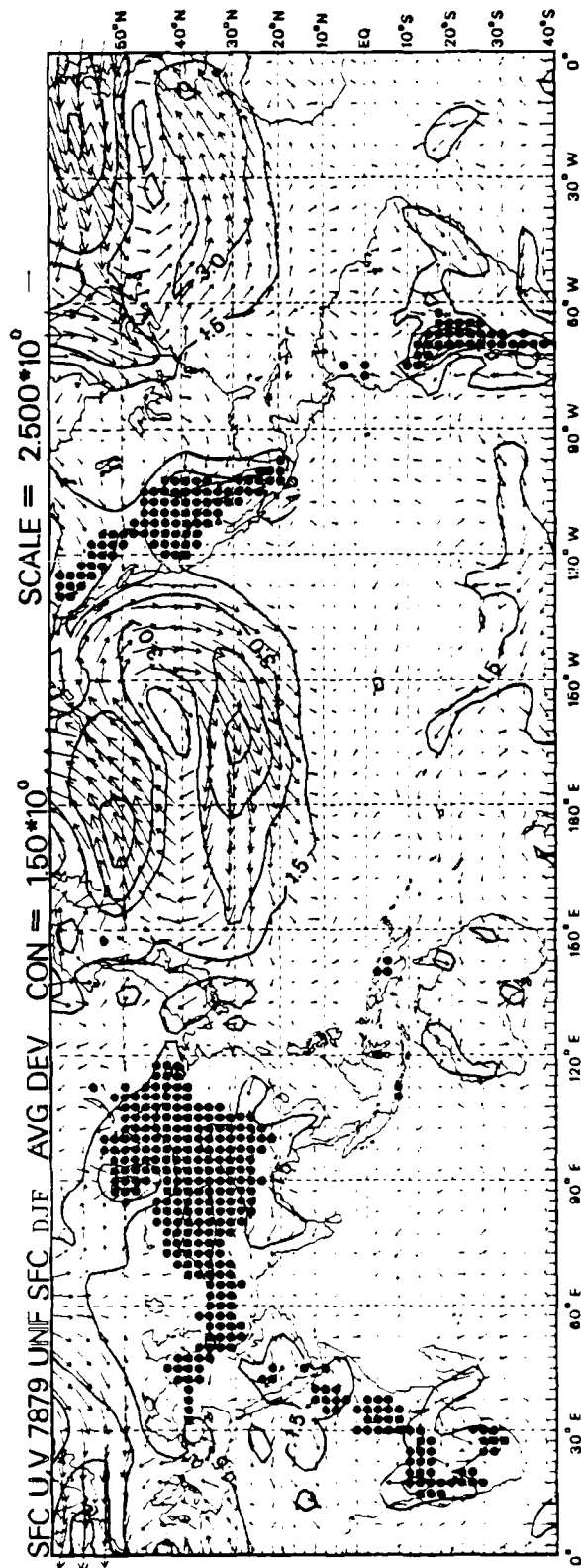
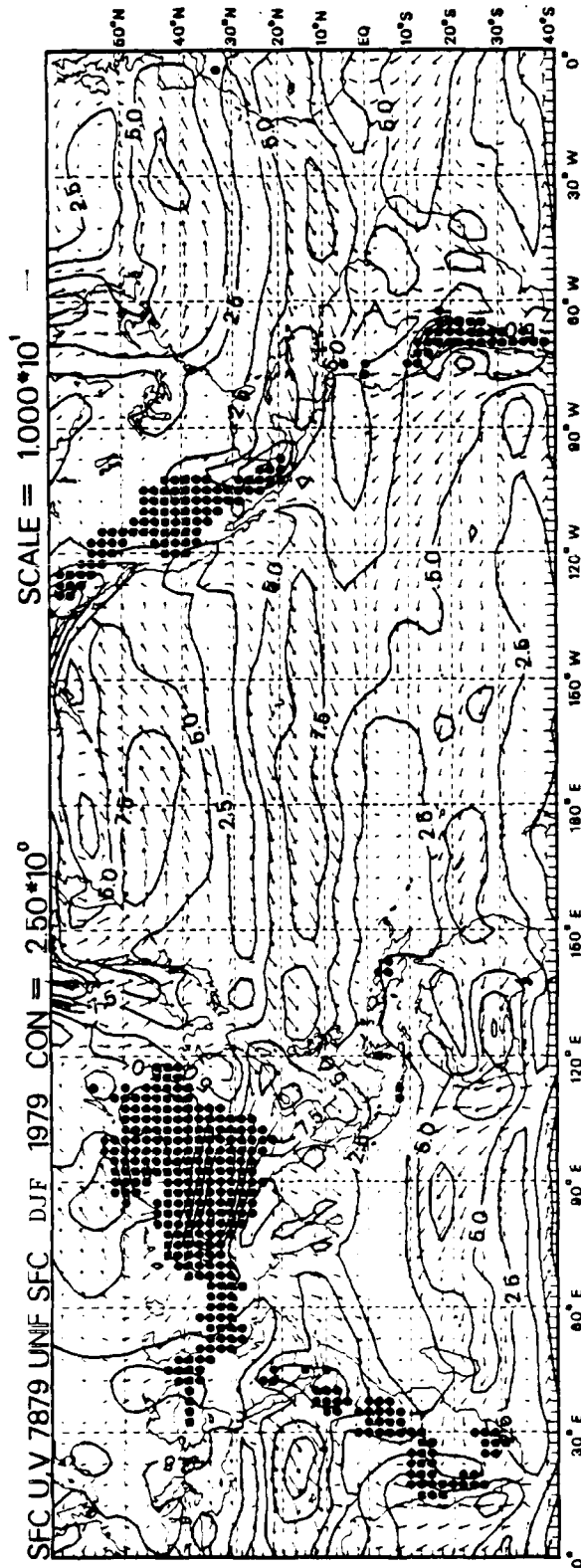


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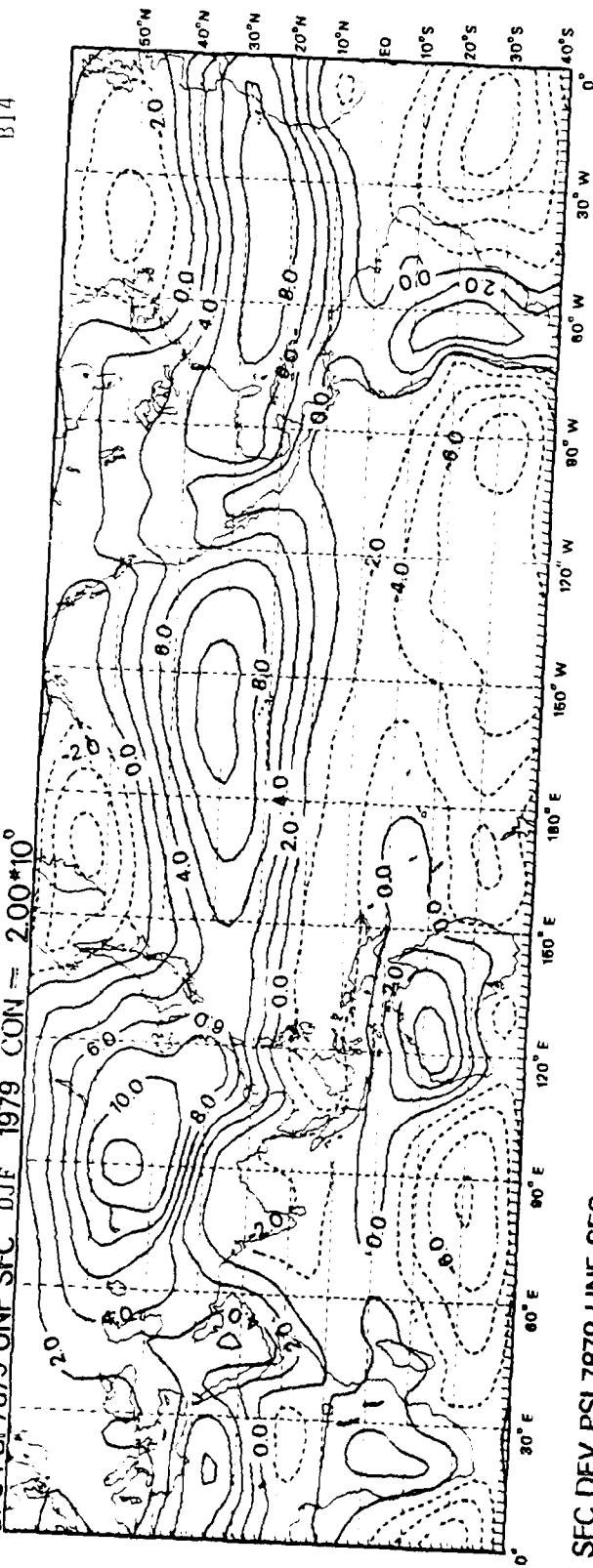
B12



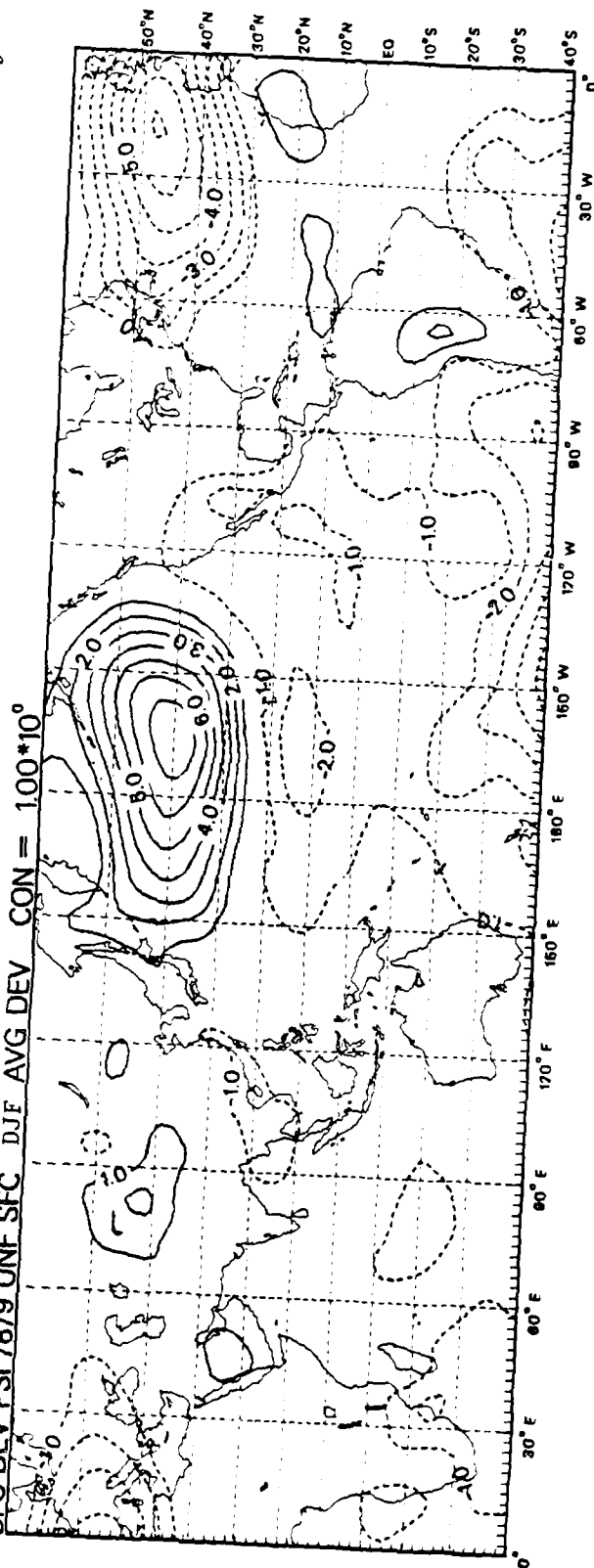


B14

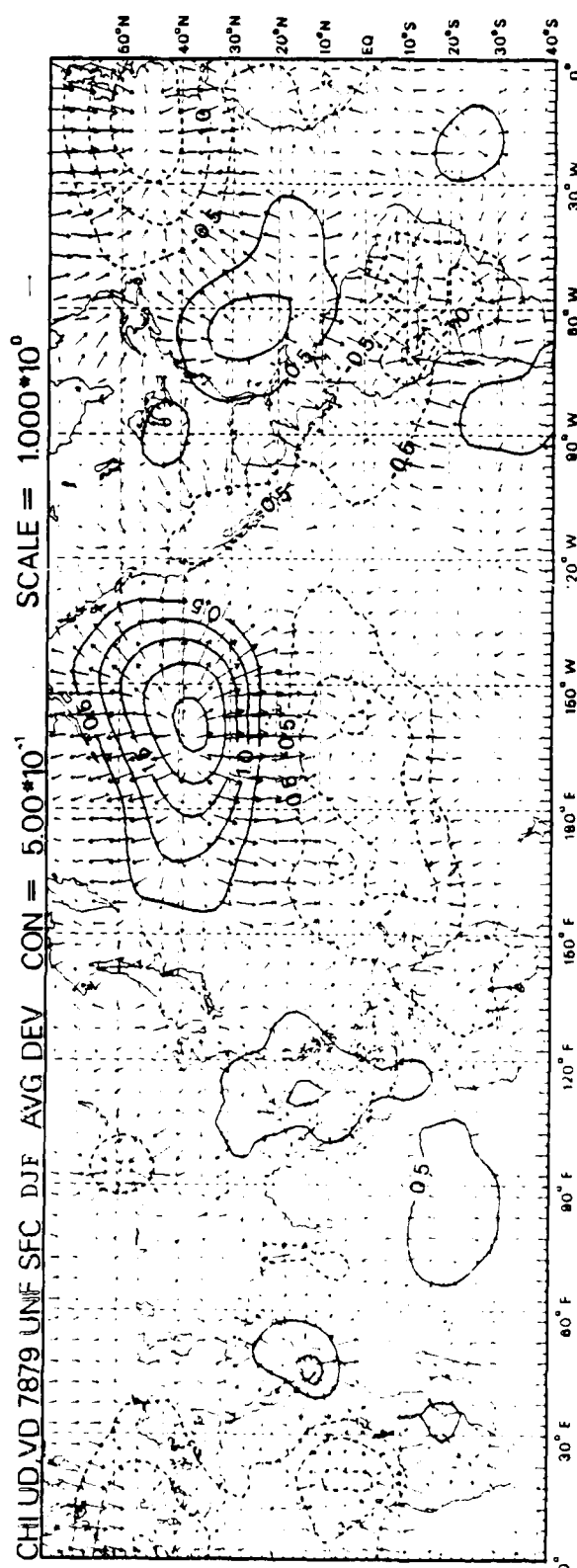
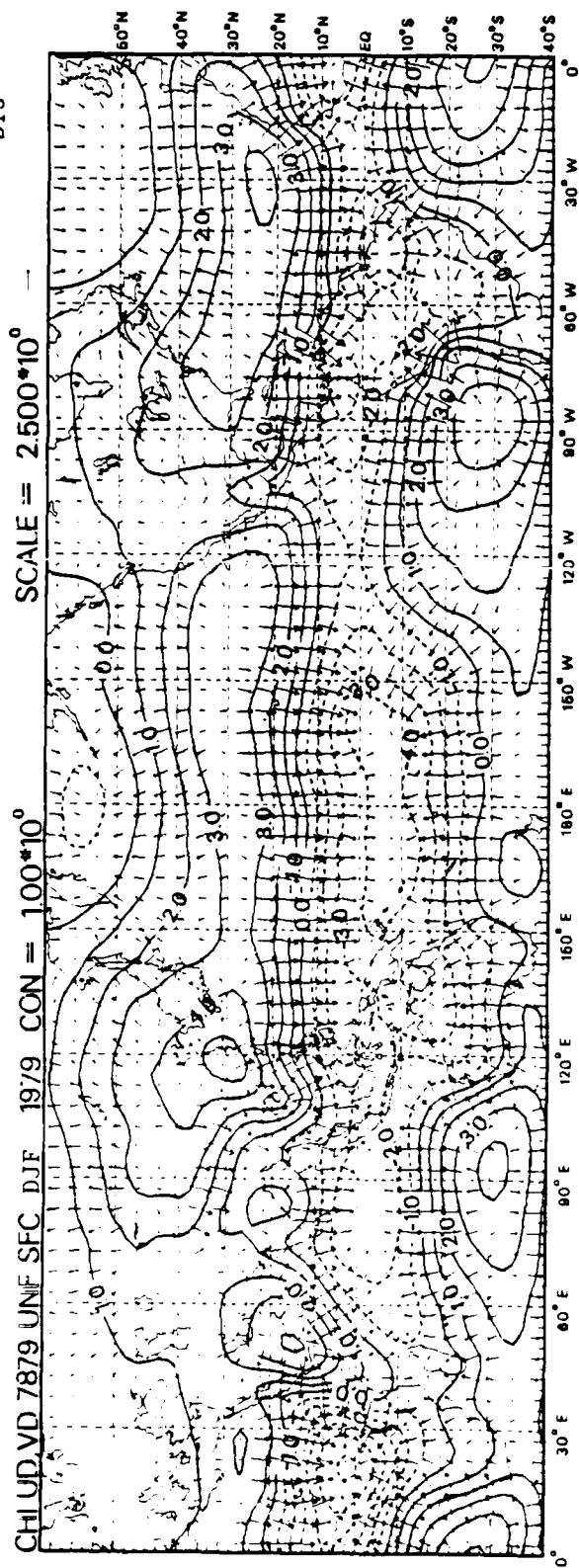
SFC PSI 7879 UNF SFC DJF 1979 CON = 2.00×10^6



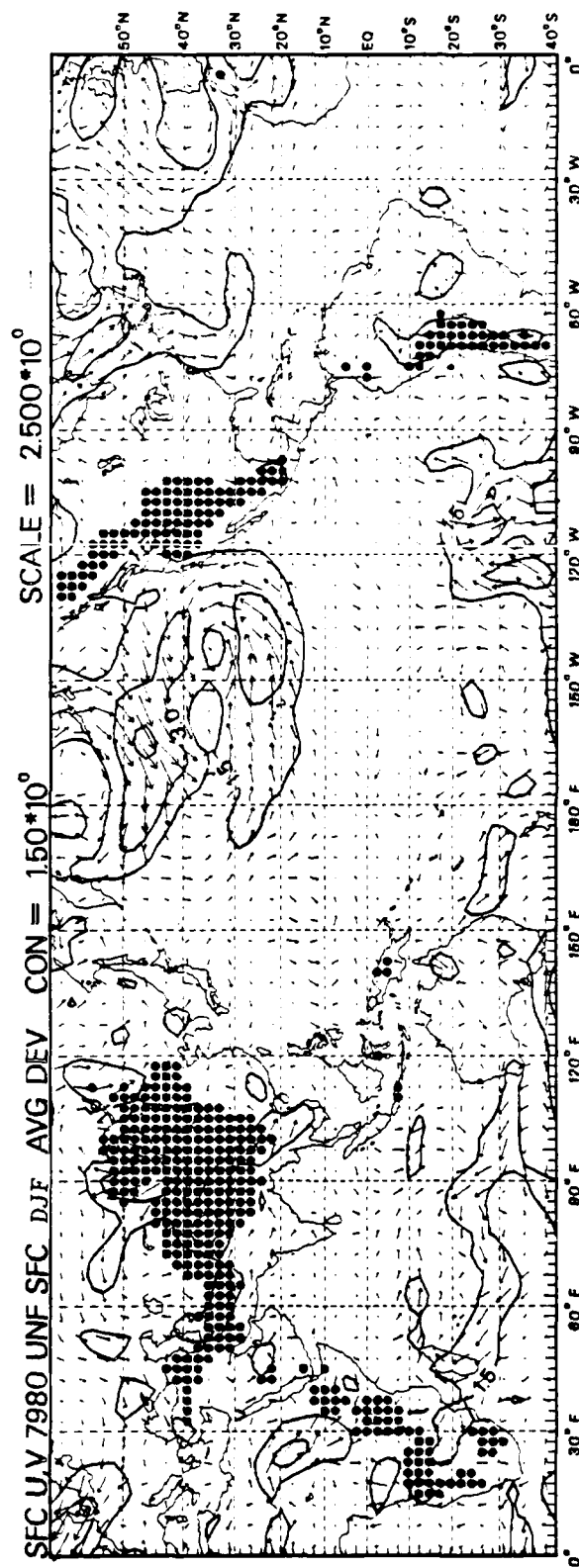
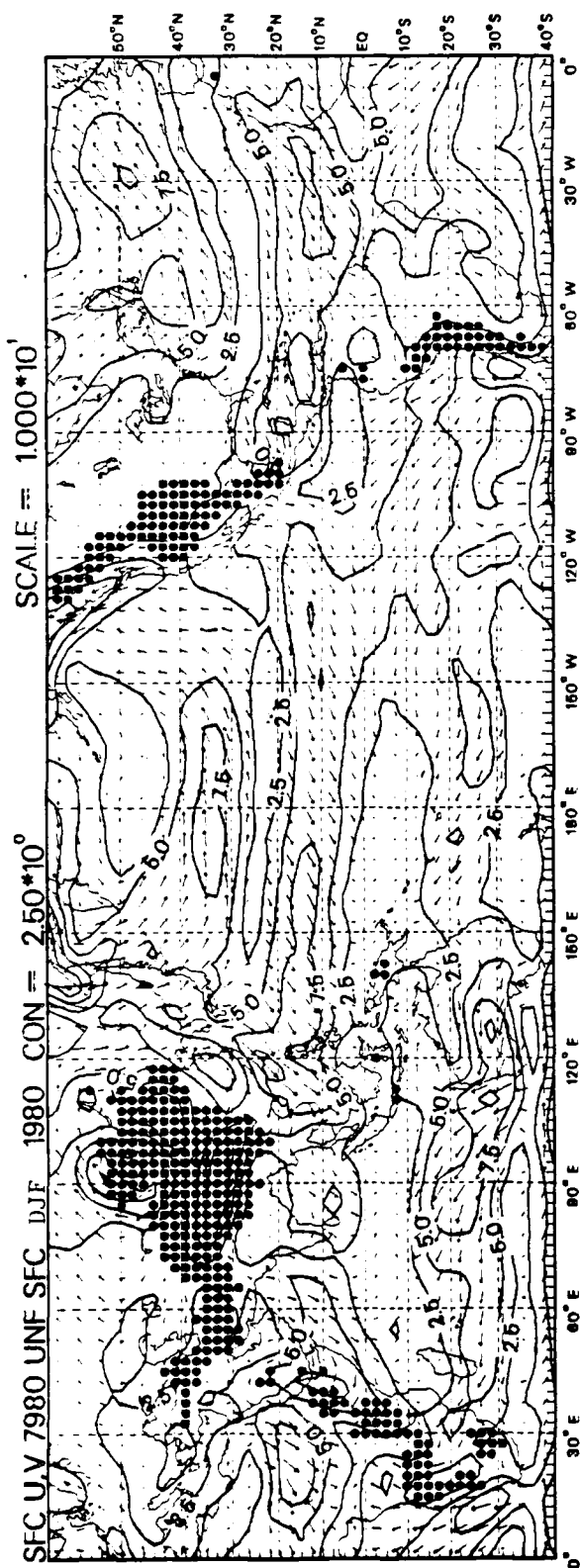
SFC DEV PSI 7879 UNF SFC DJF AVG DEV CON = 100×10^6

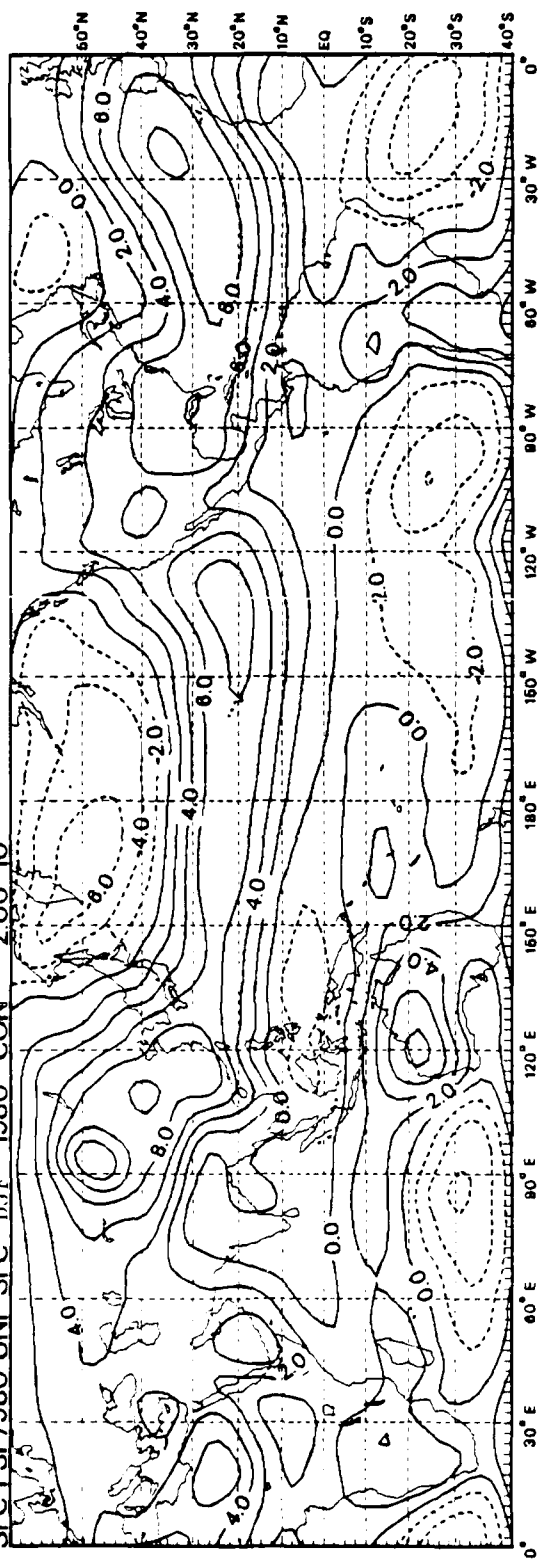
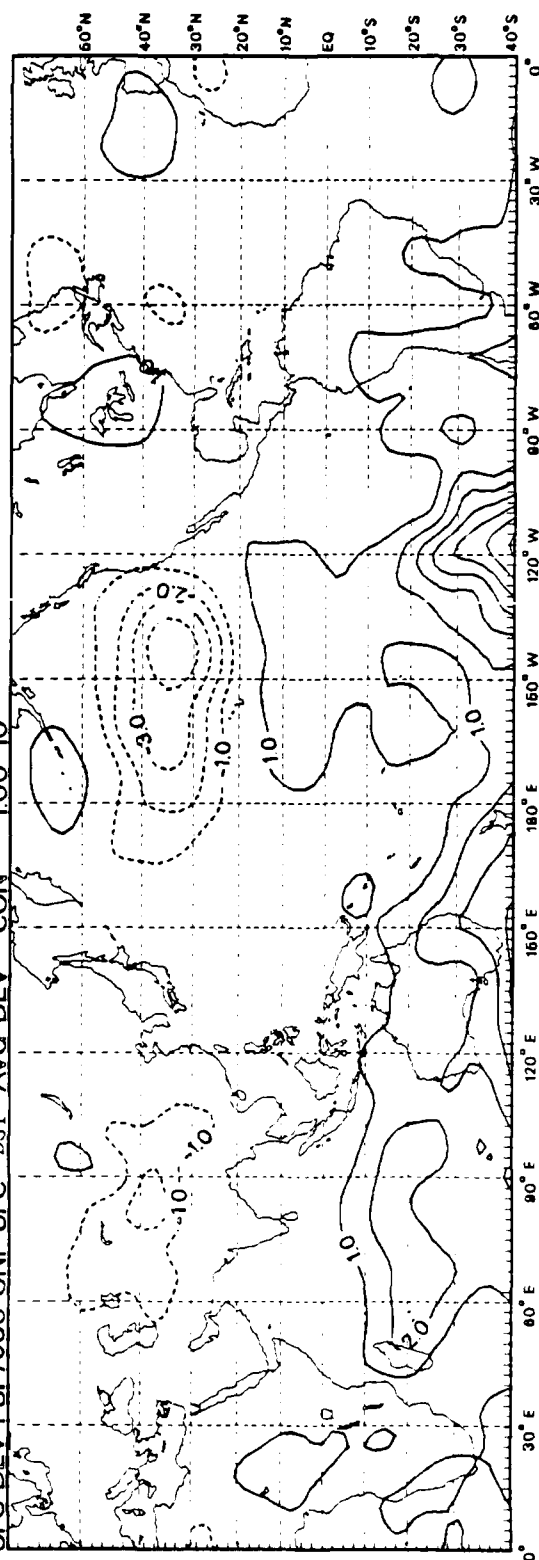


B15

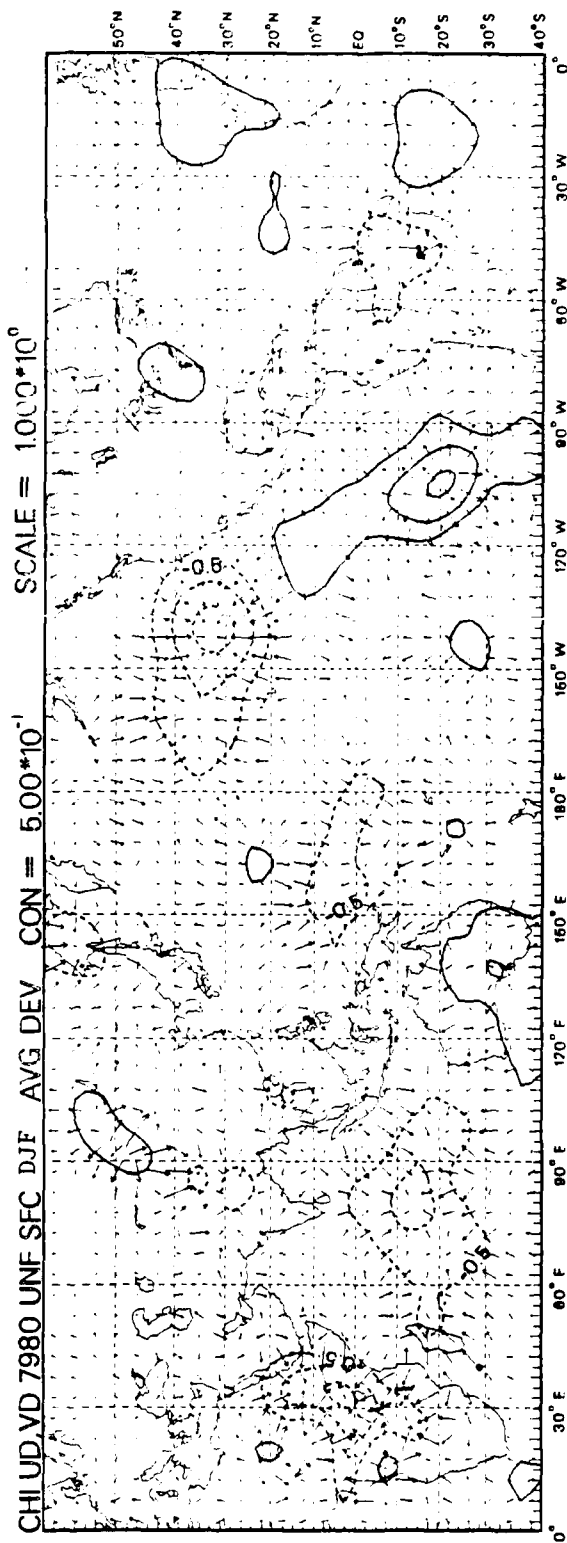
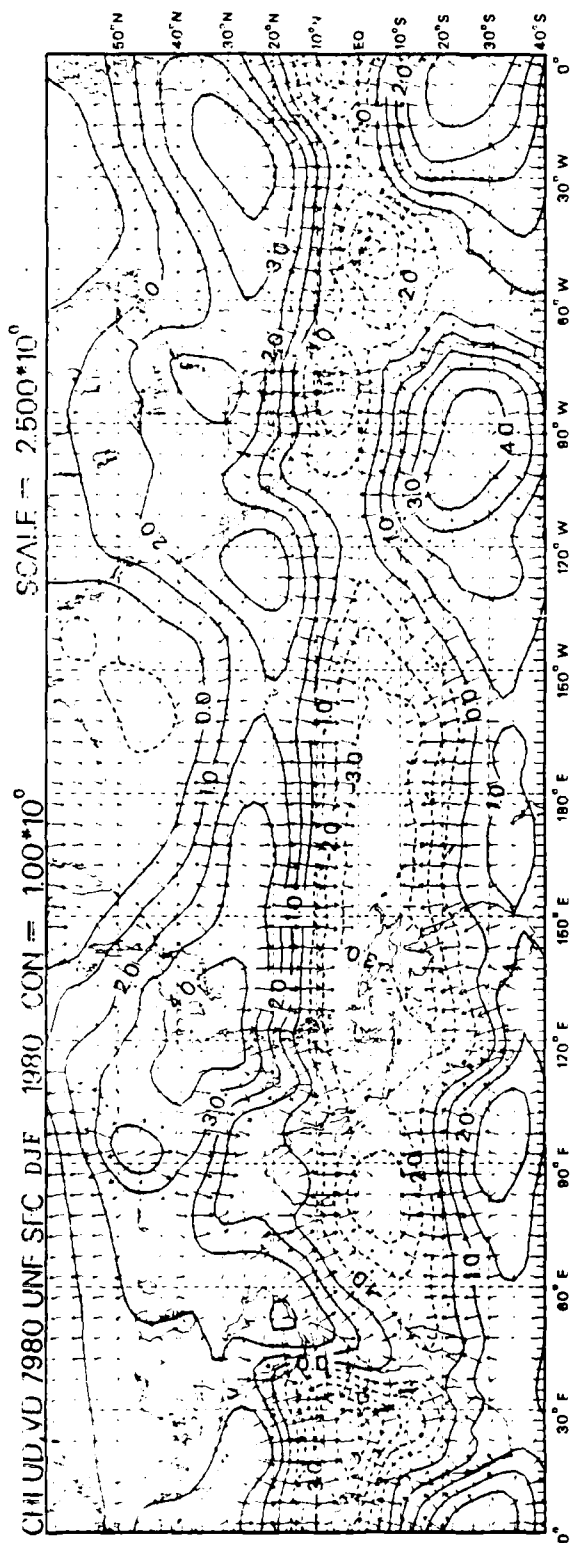


B16

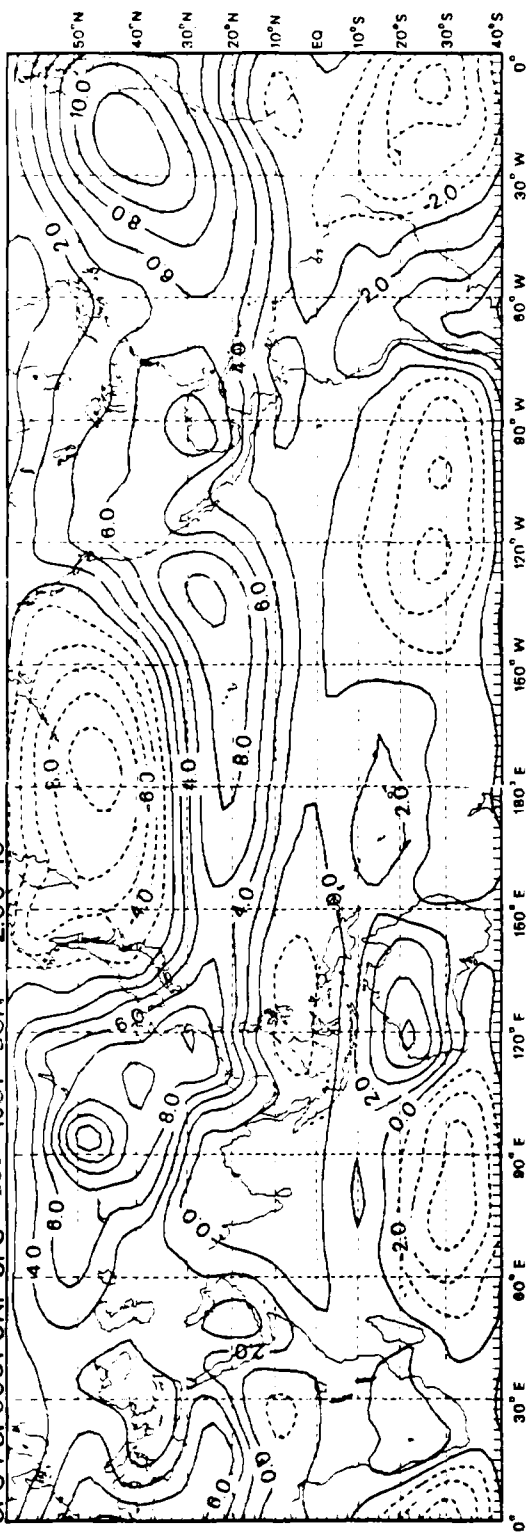


SFC PSI 7980 UNF SFC DJF 1980 CON = 2.00×10^0 SFC DEV PSI 7980 UNF SFC DJF AVG DEV CON = 100×10^0 

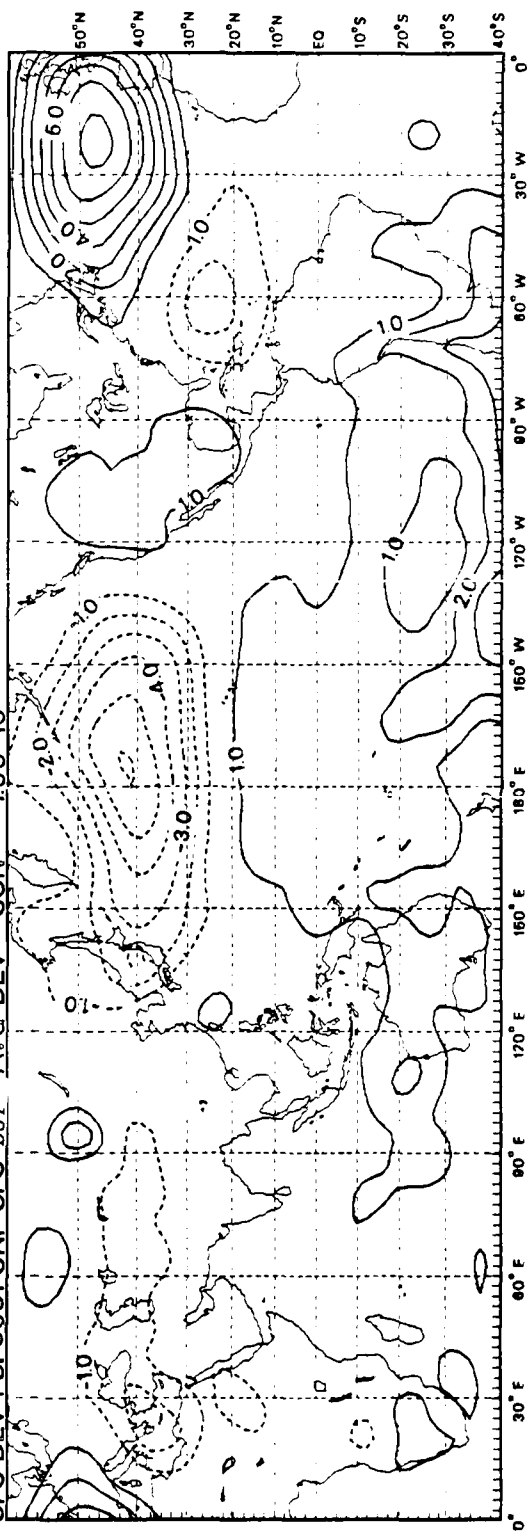
B18

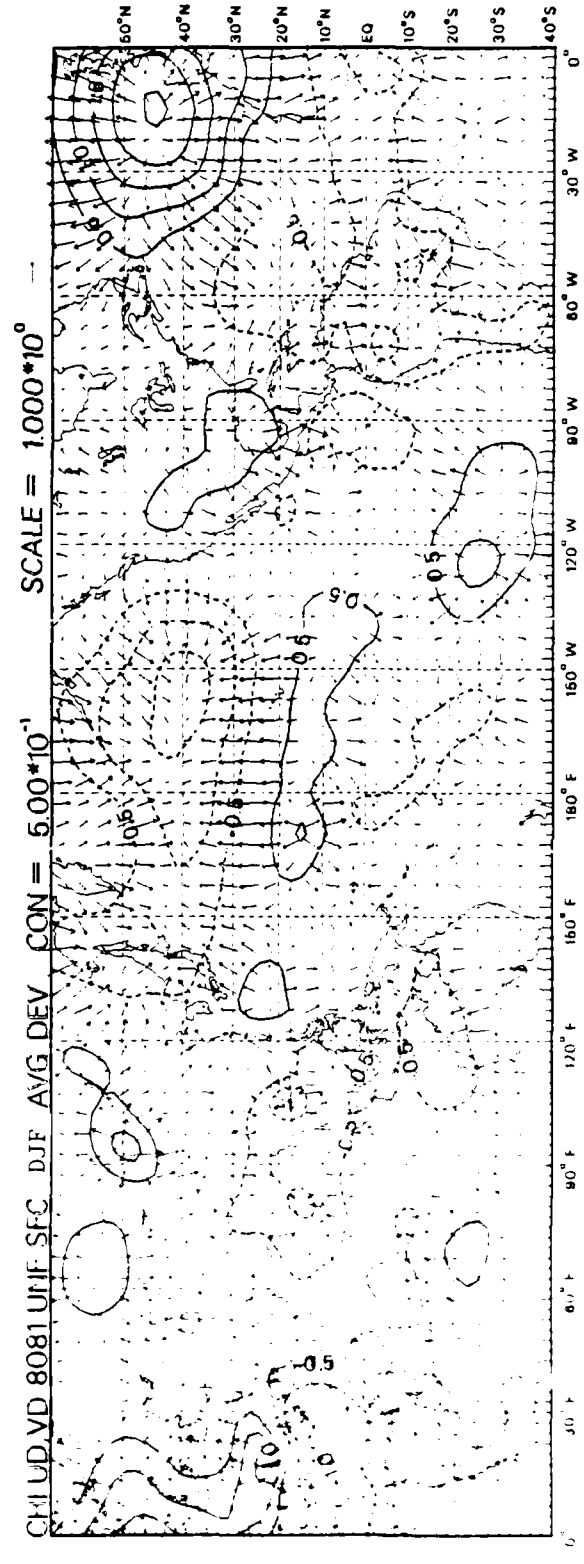
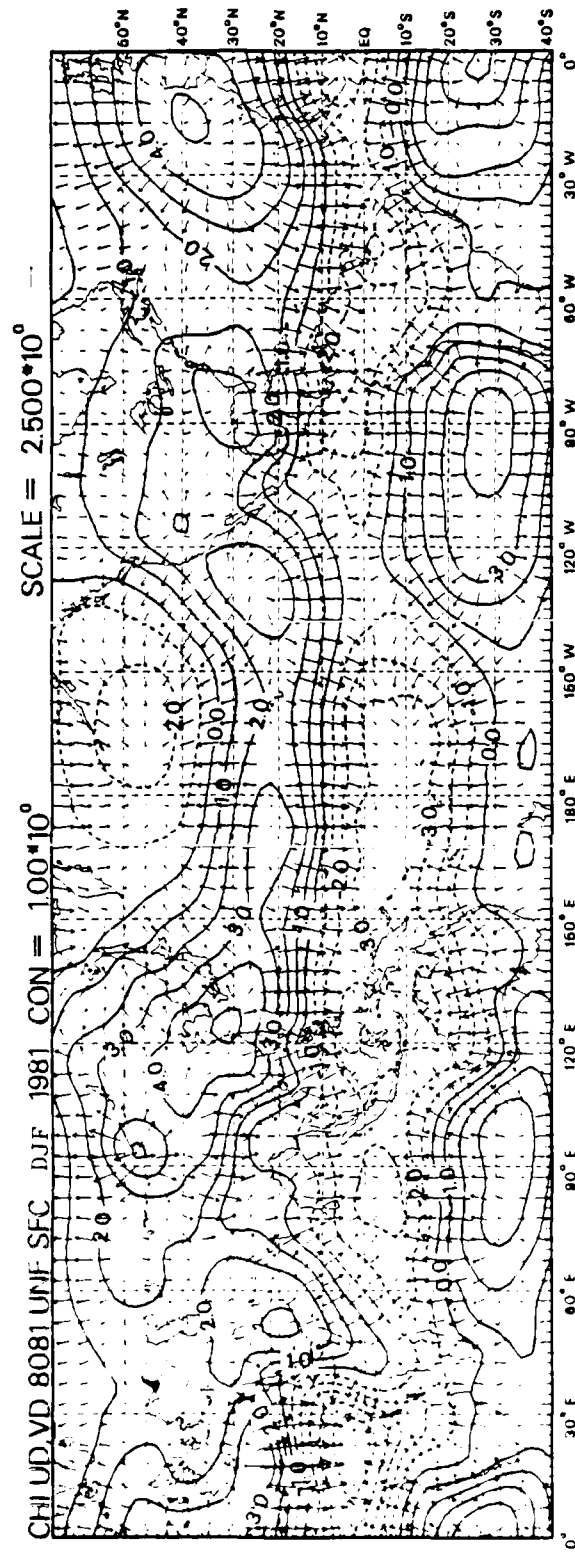


SFC PSI 8081 UNF SFC DJF 1981 CON = 2.00×10^0

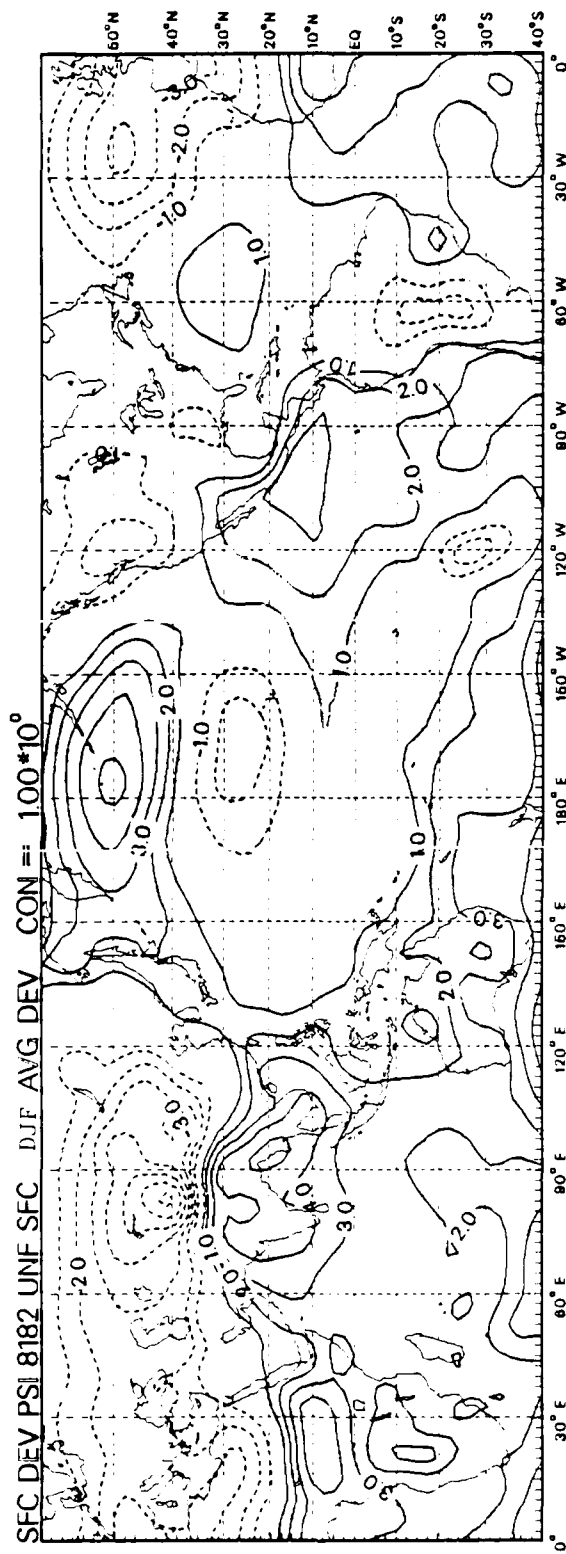
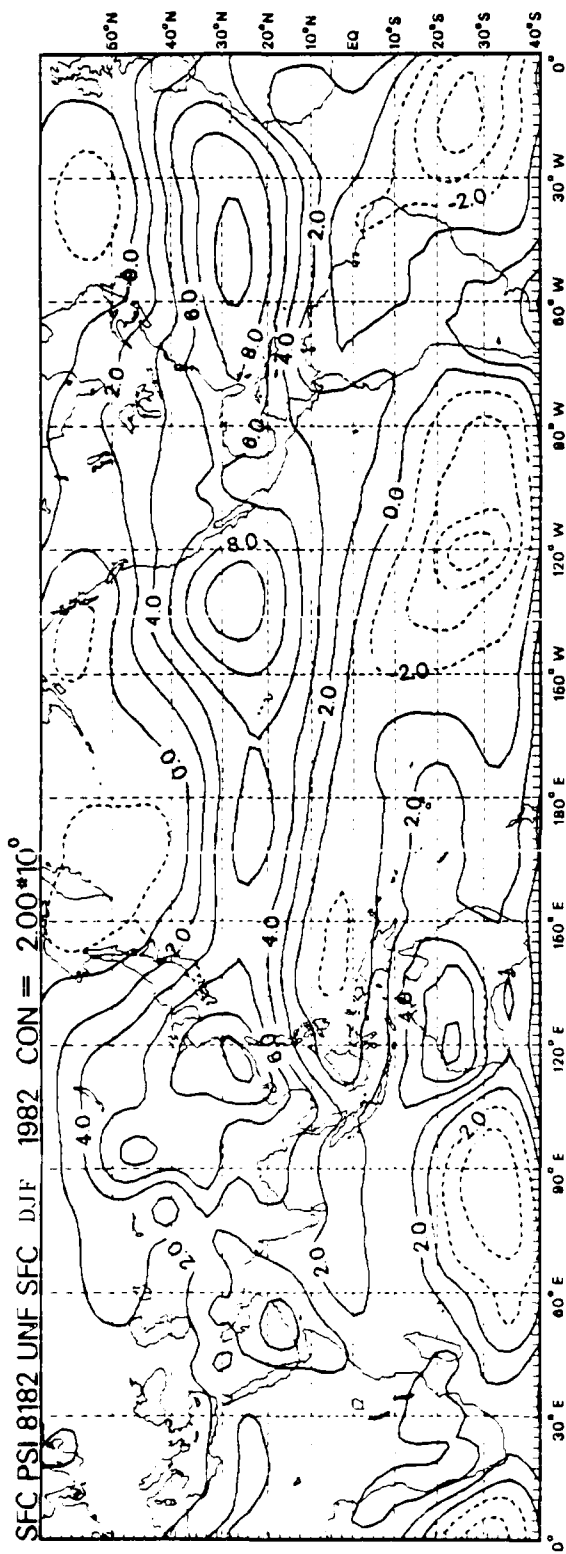


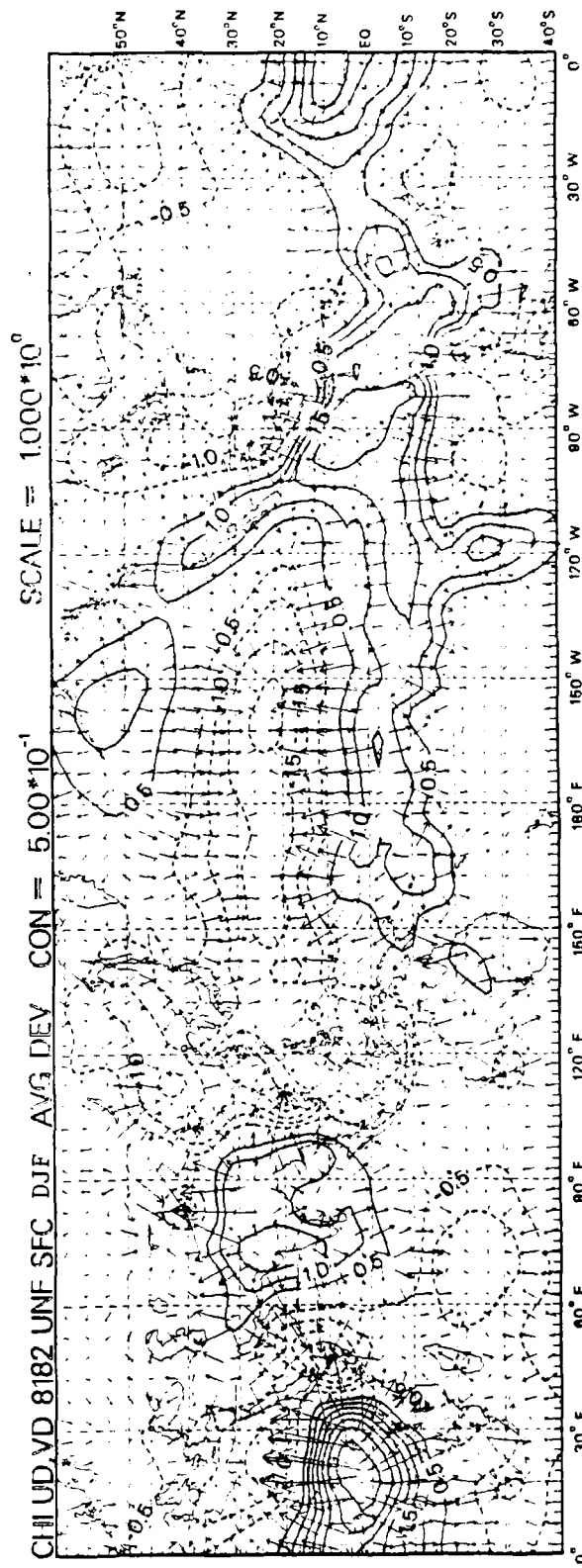
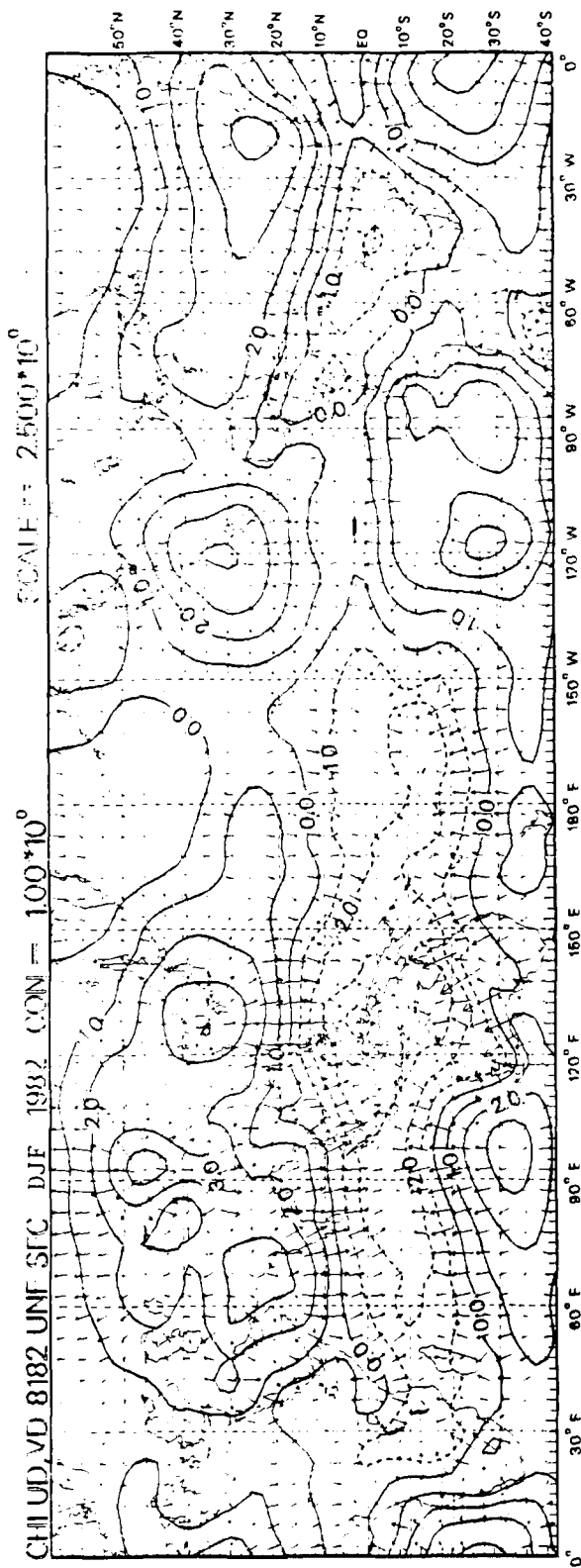
SFC DEV PSI 8081 UNF SFC DJF AVG DEV CON = 1.00×10^0



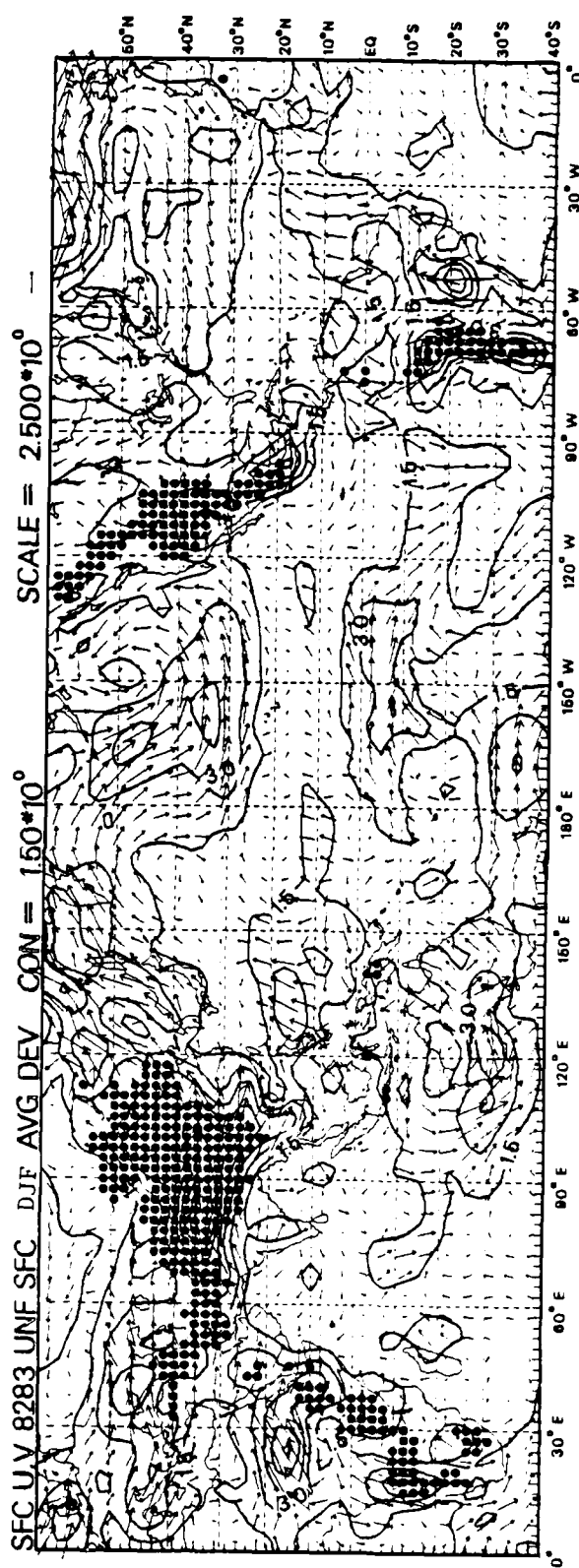
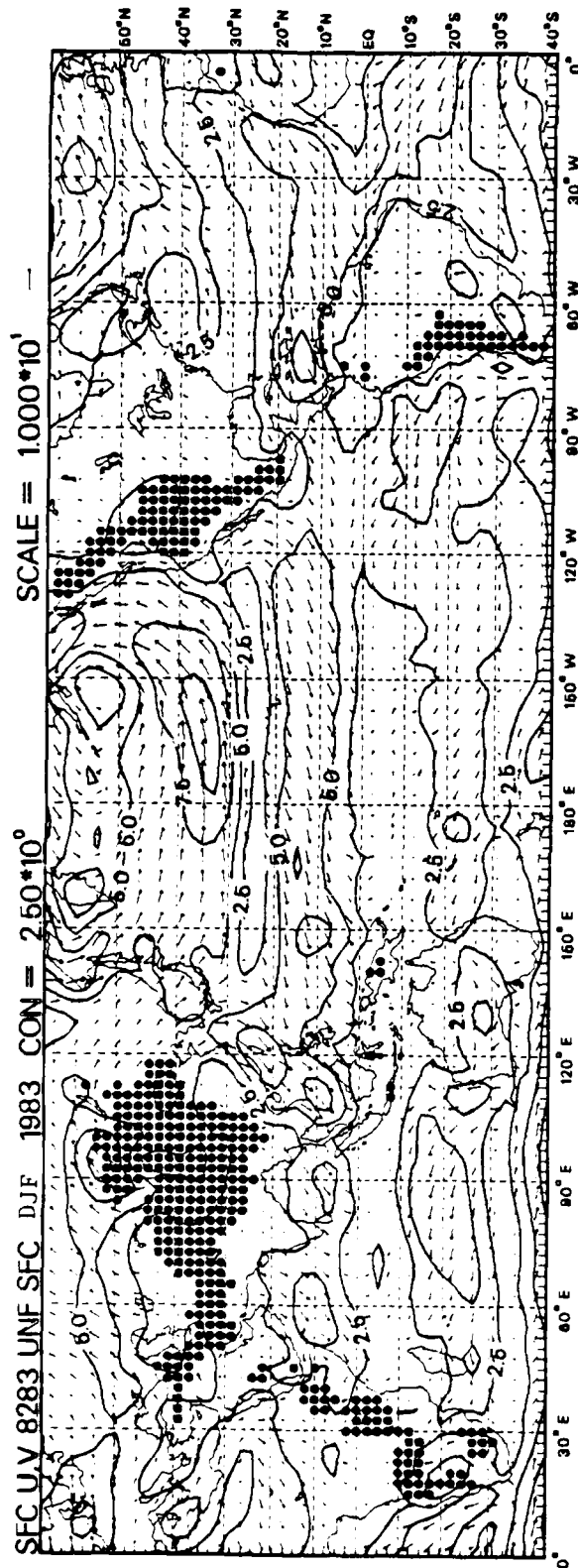


B23

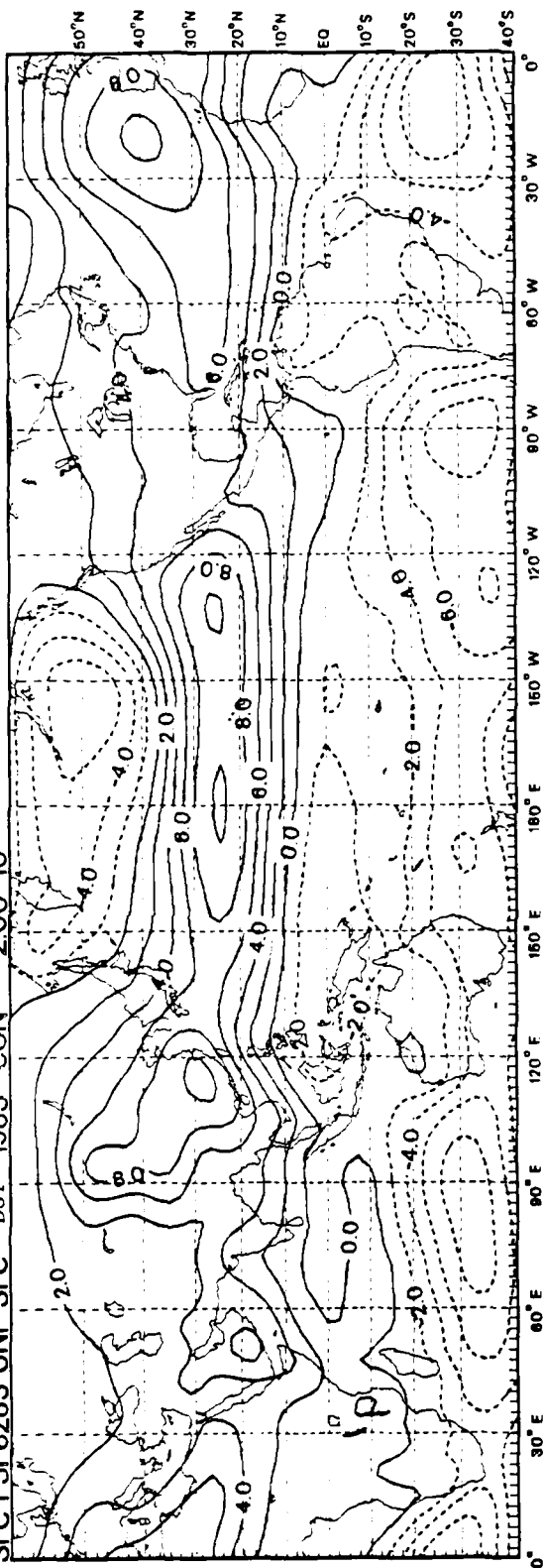




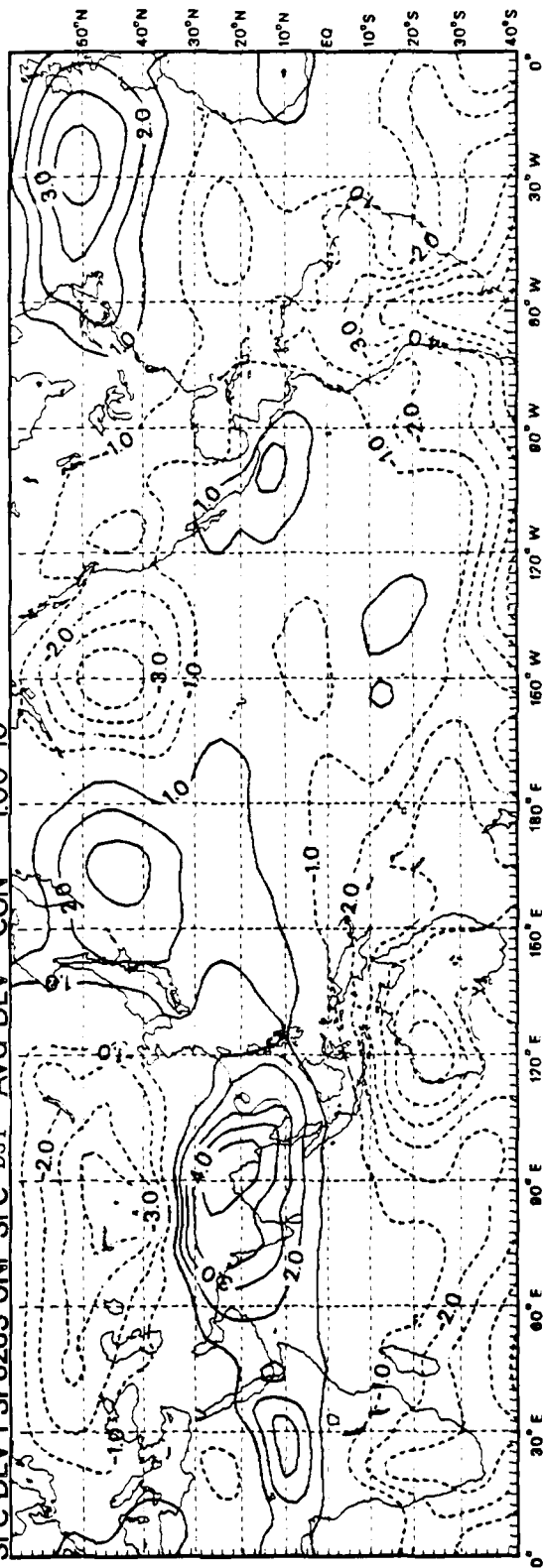
B25



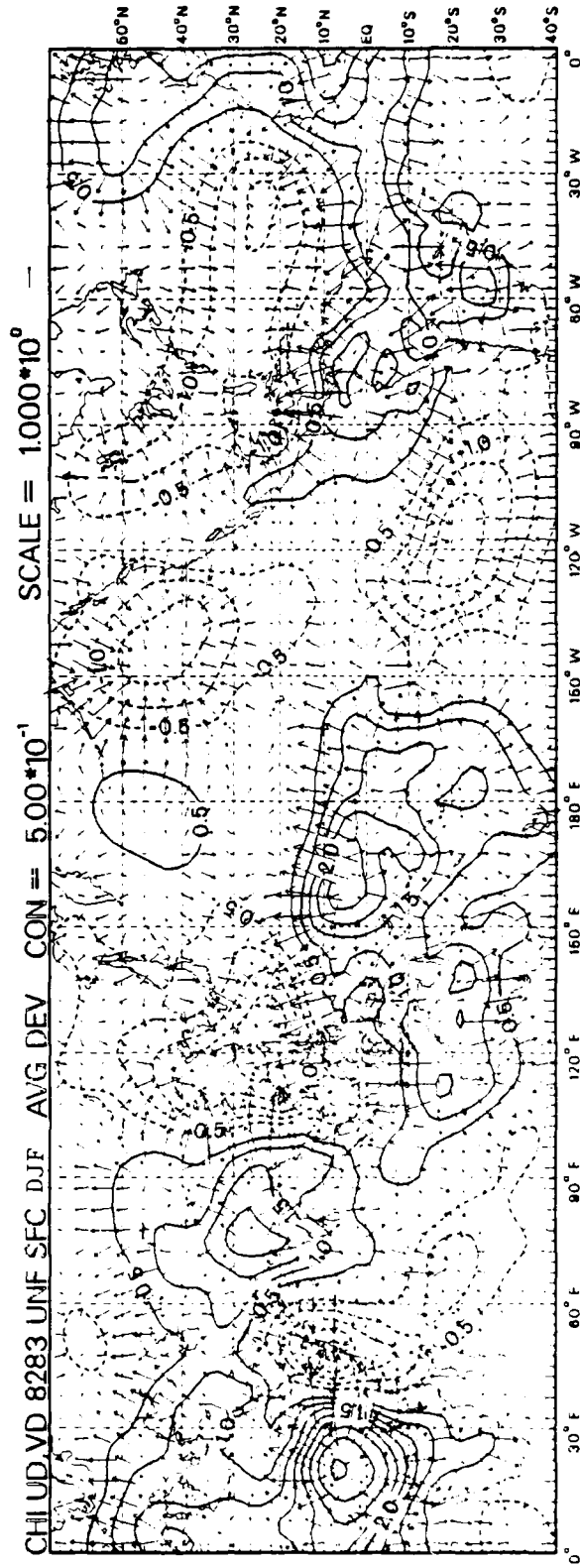
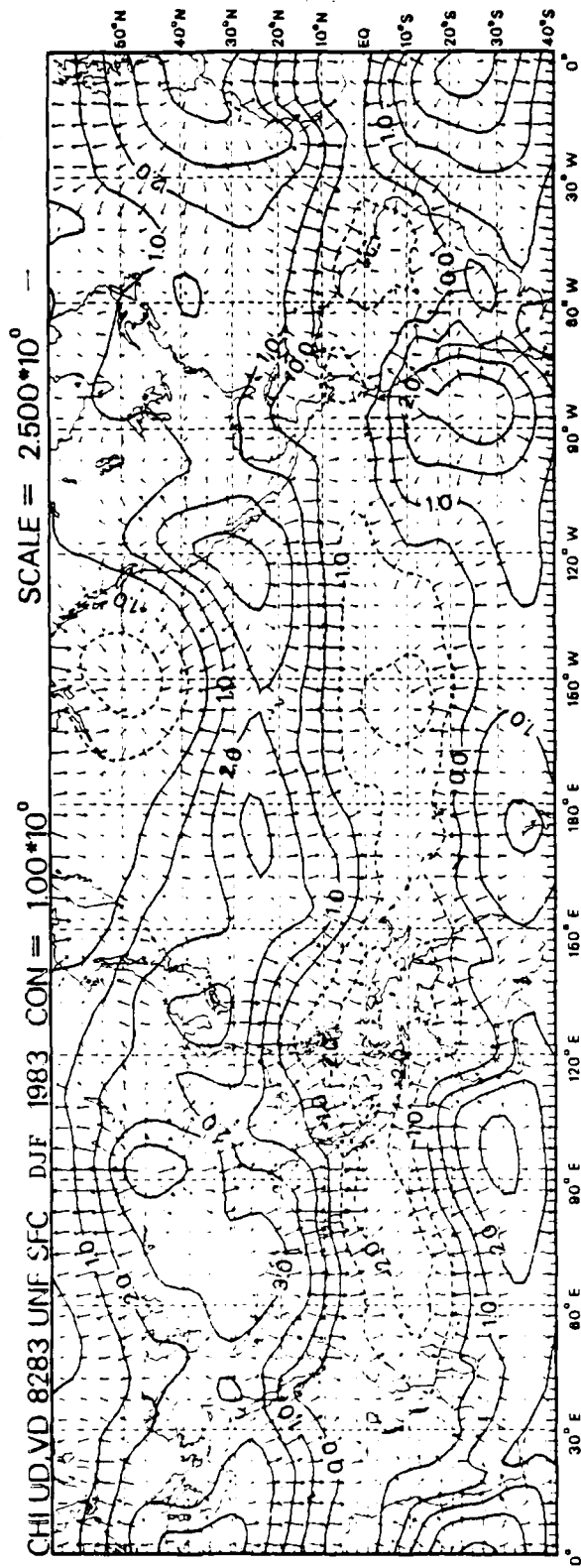
SFC PSI 8283 UNF SFC DJF 1983 CON = 2.00×10^0

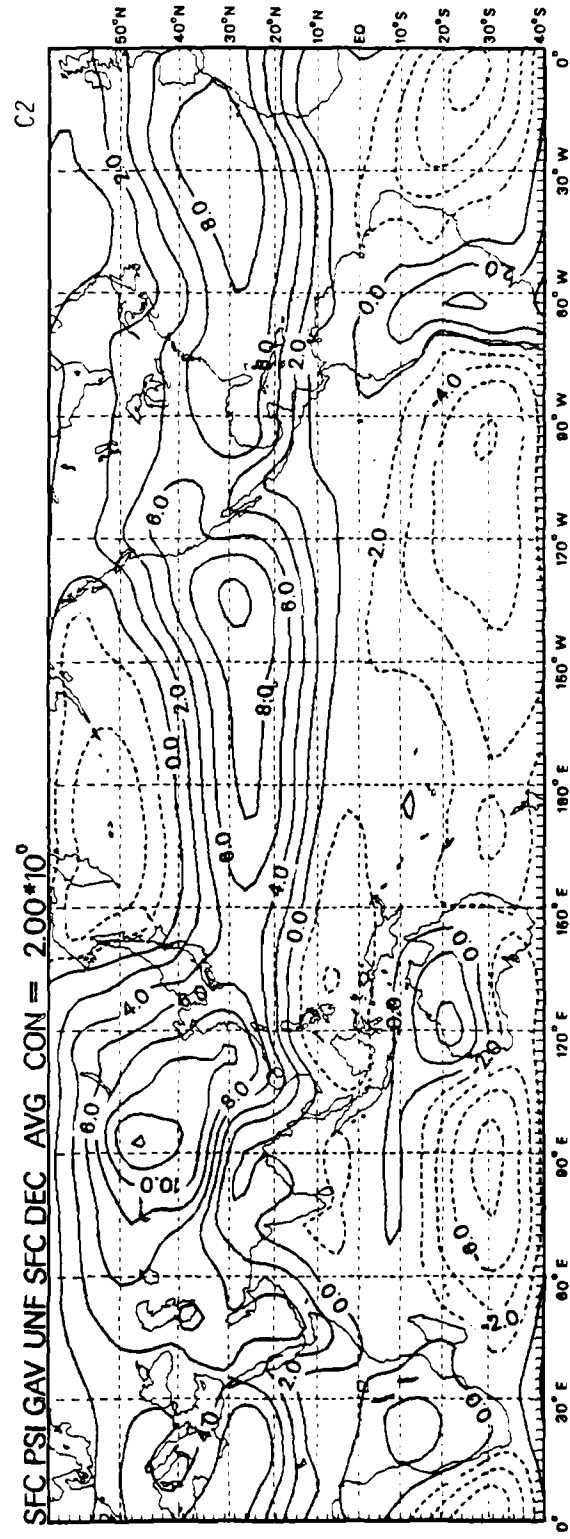
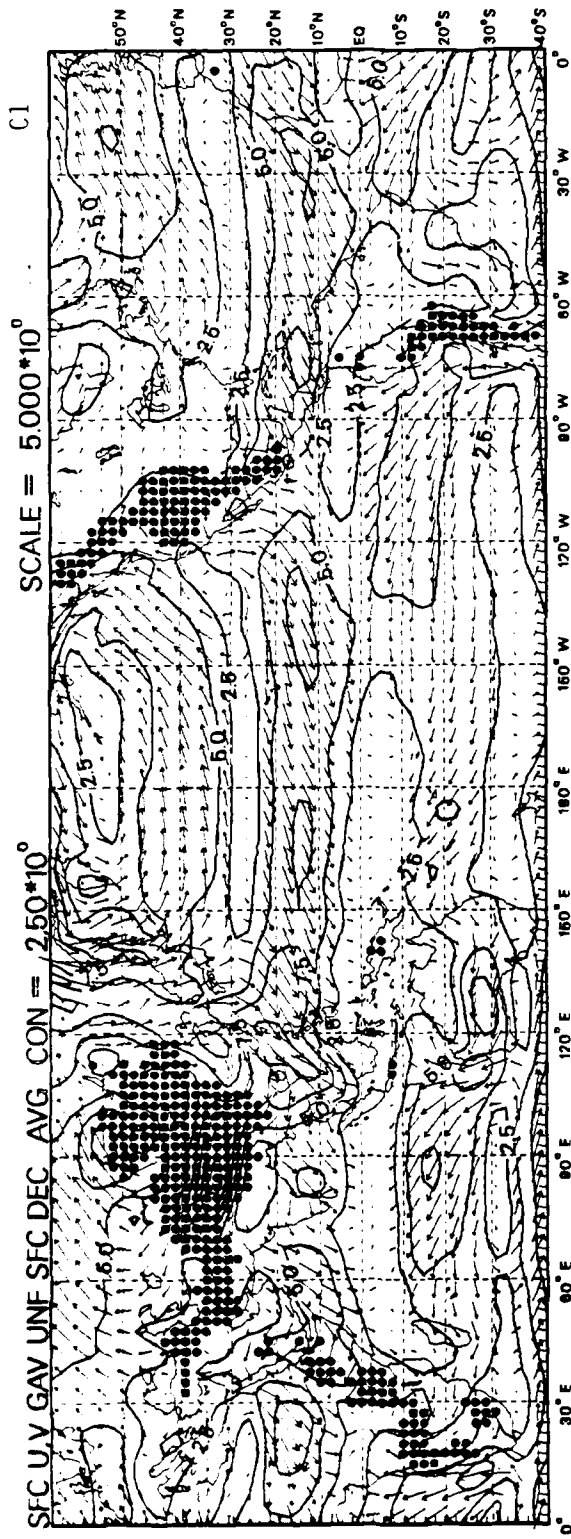


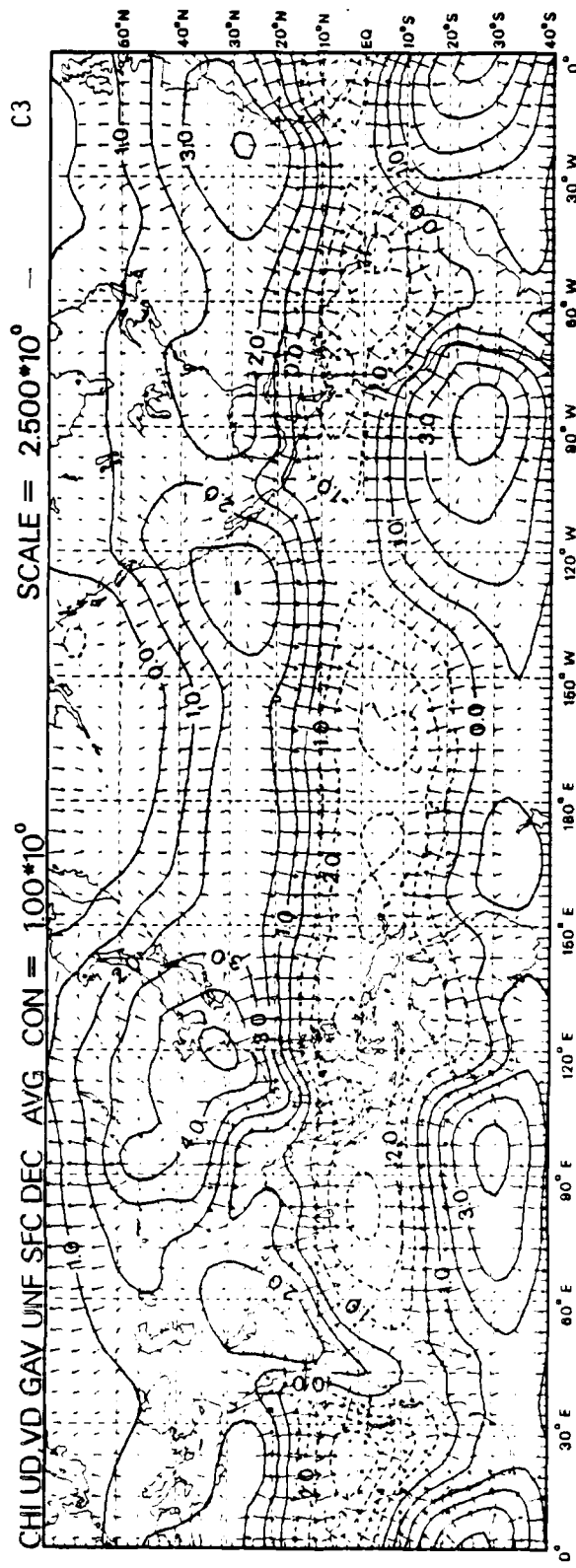
SFC DEV PSI 8283 UNF SFC DJF AVG DEV CON = 1.00×10^0

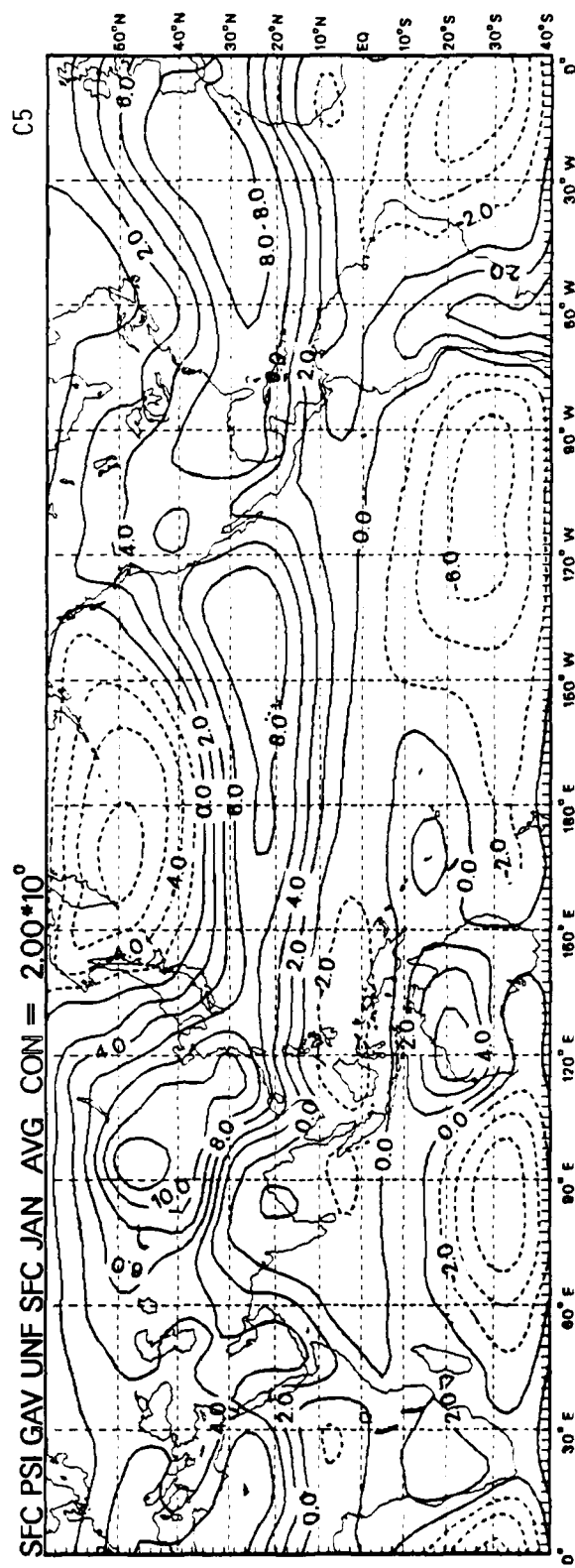
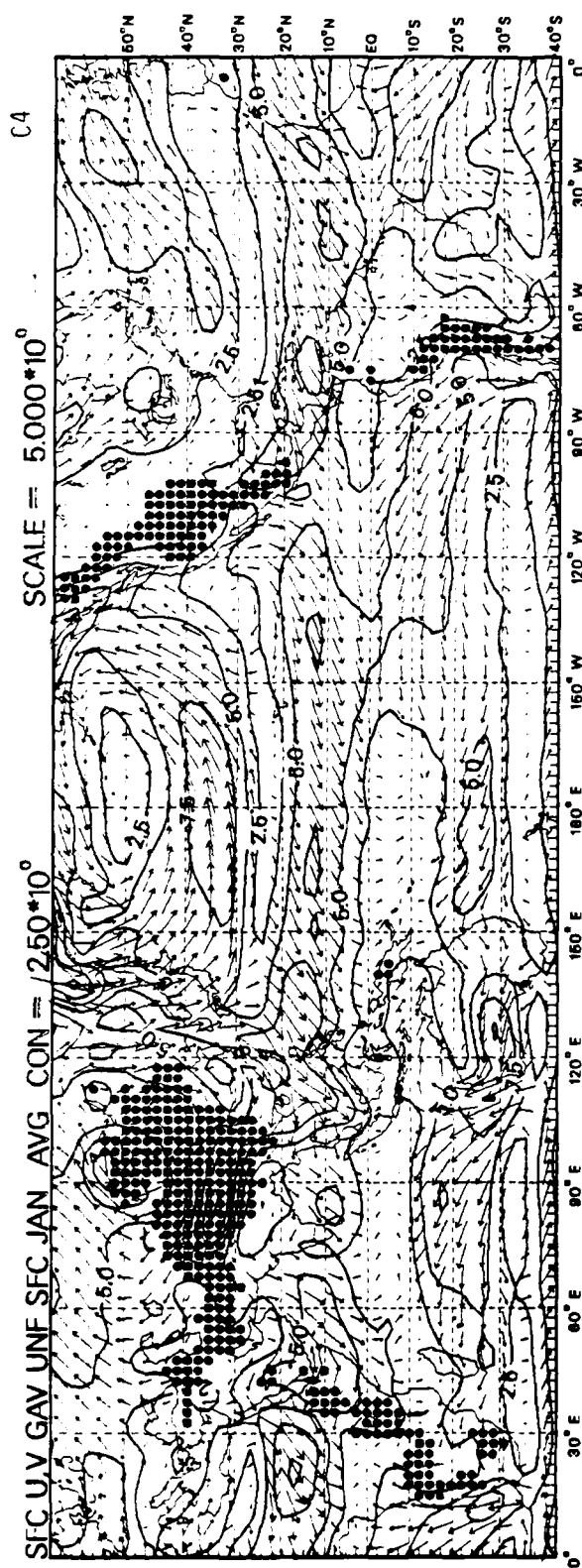


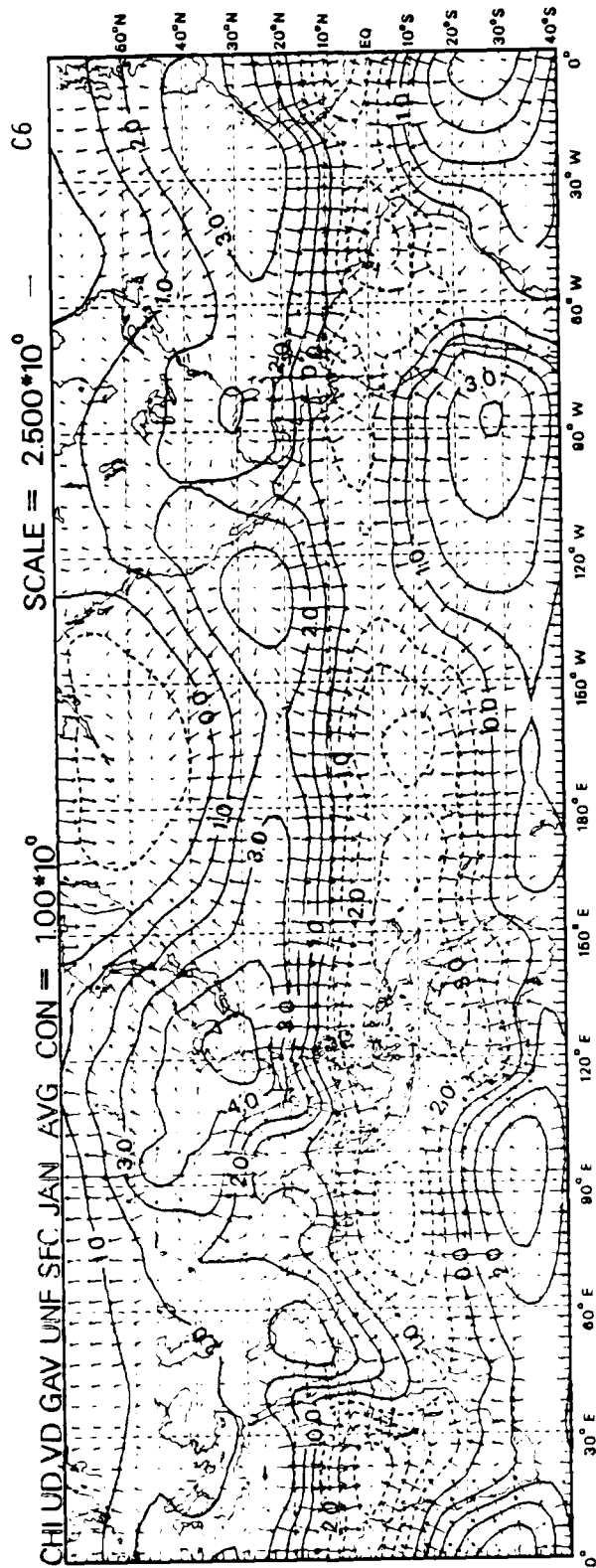
B27

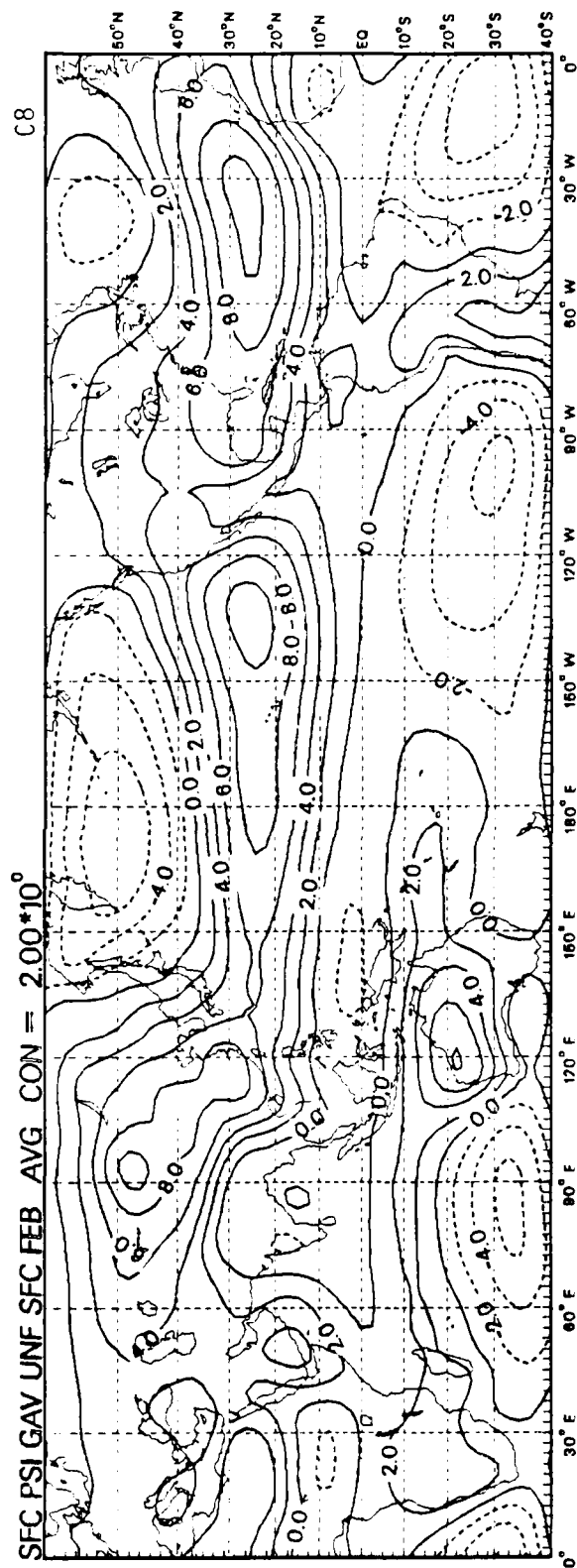
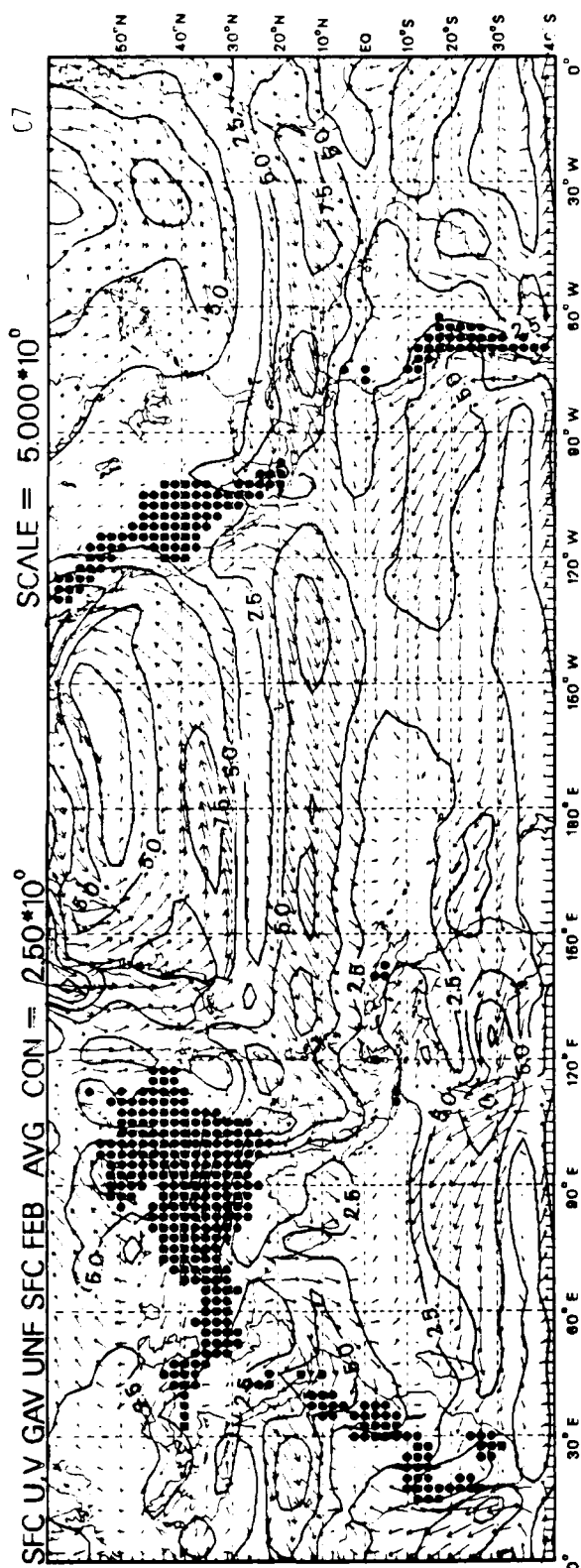


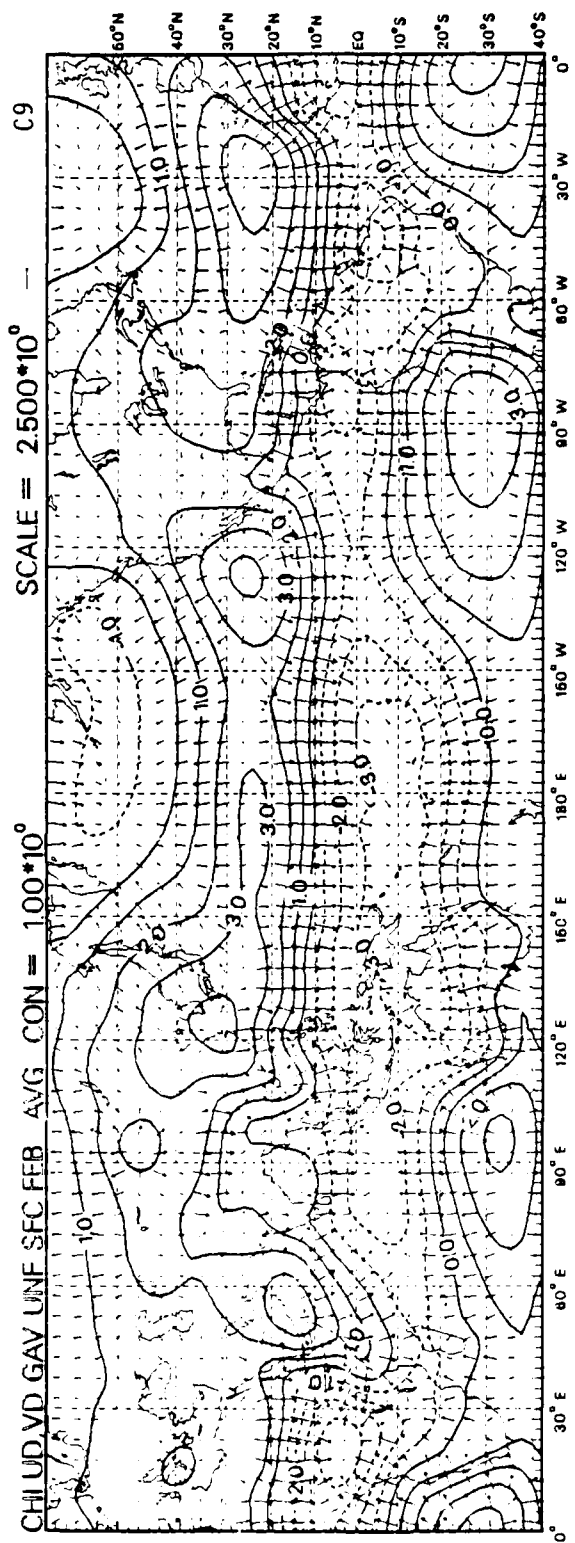




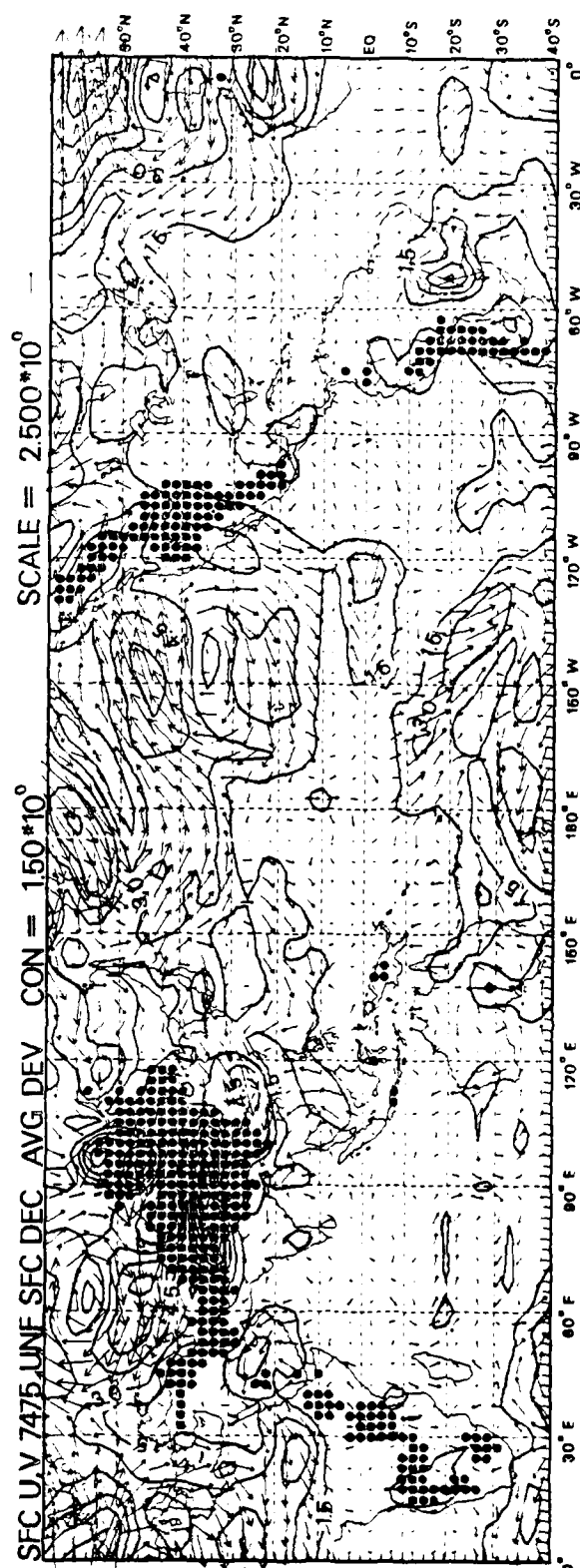
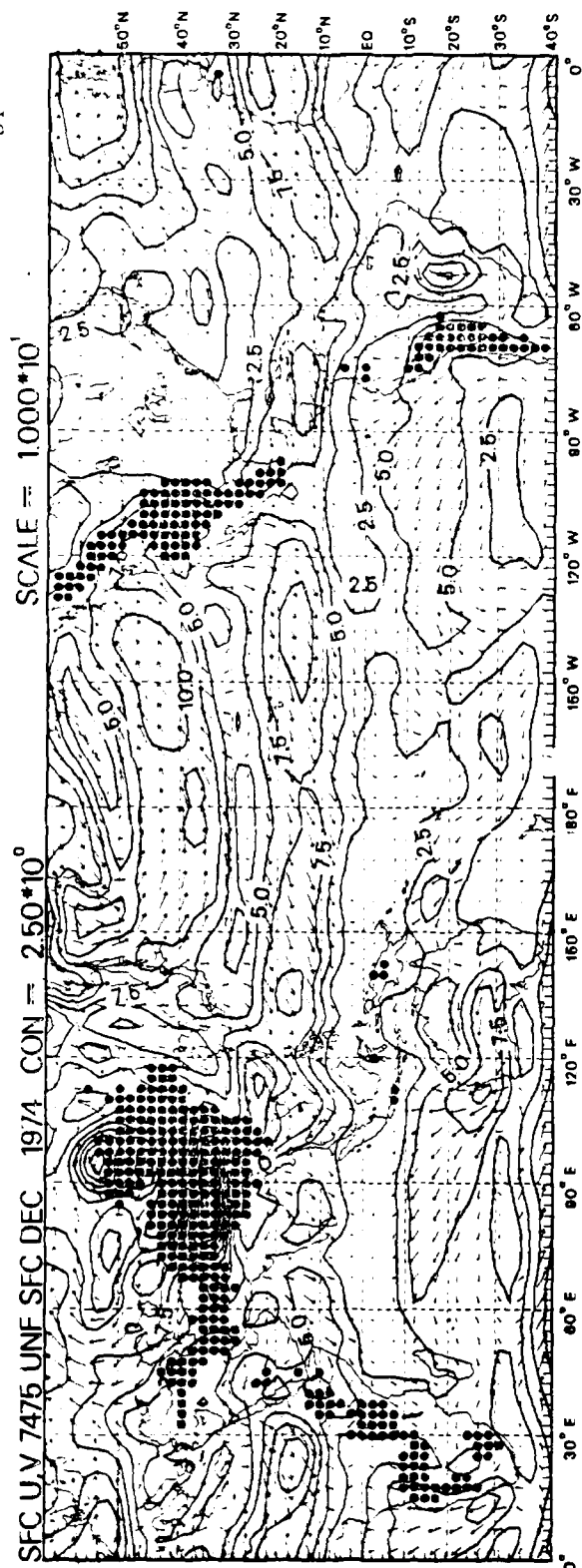




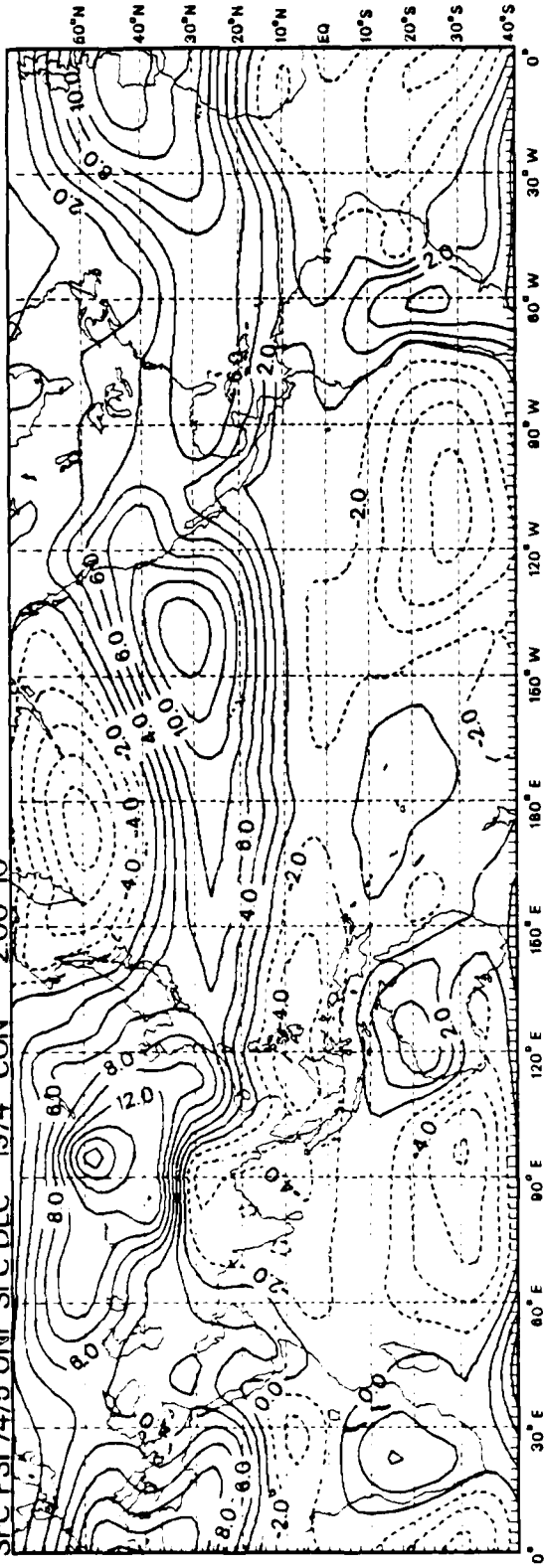




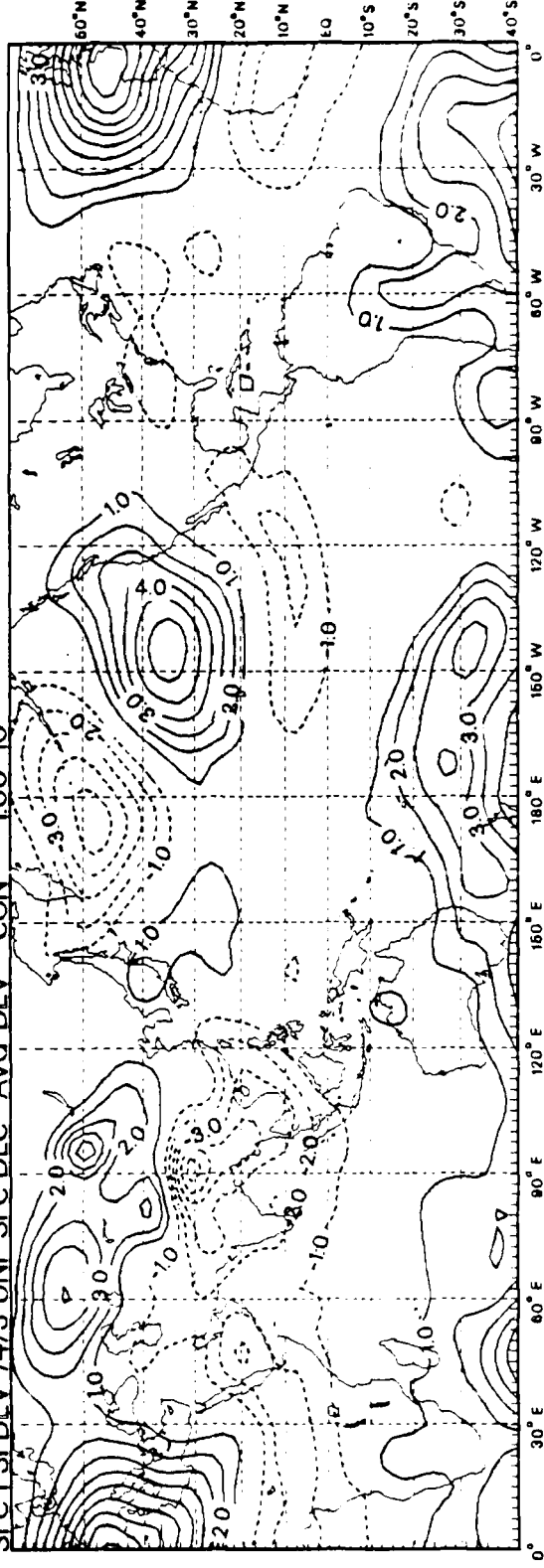
01



SFC PSI 7475 UNF SFC DEC 1974 CON = 2.00×10^0

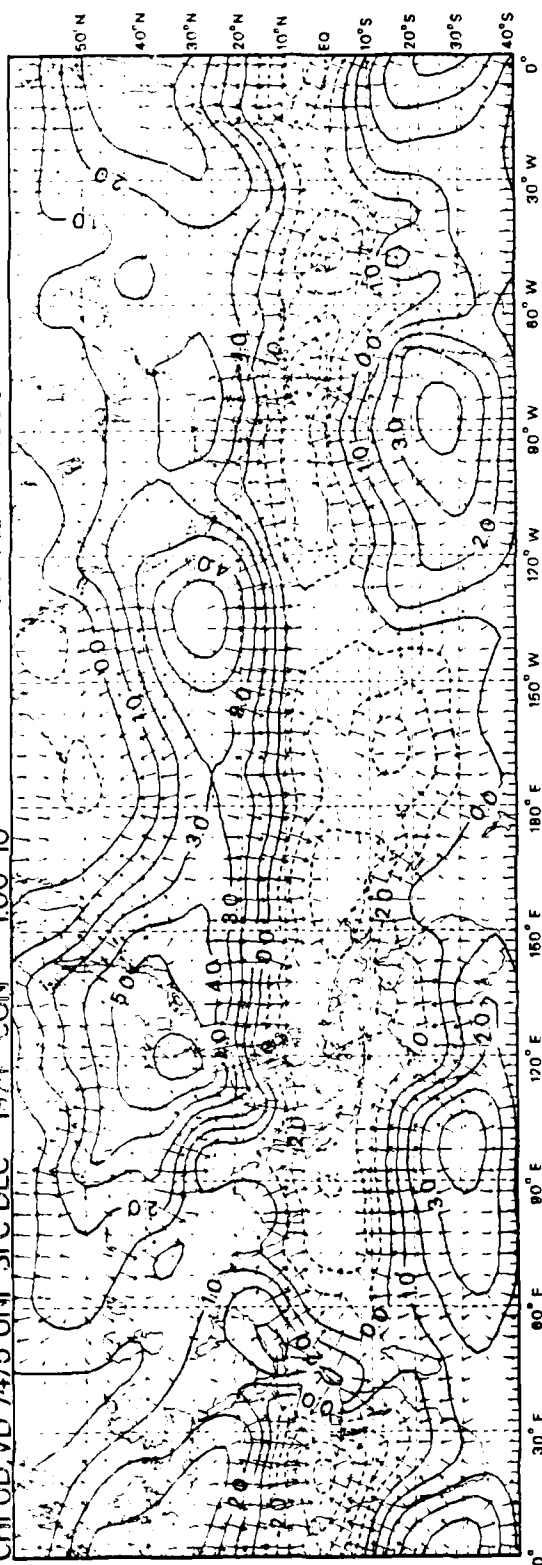


SFC PSI DEV 7475 UNF SFC DEC AVG DEV CON = 100×10^0

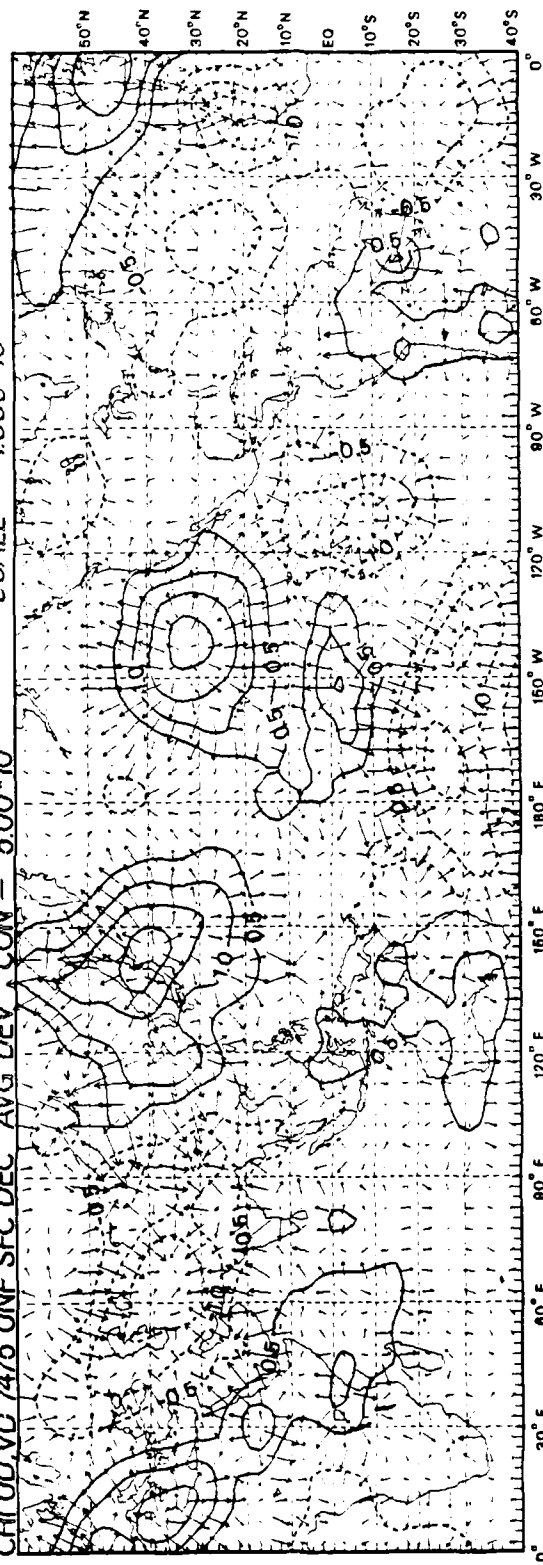


D3

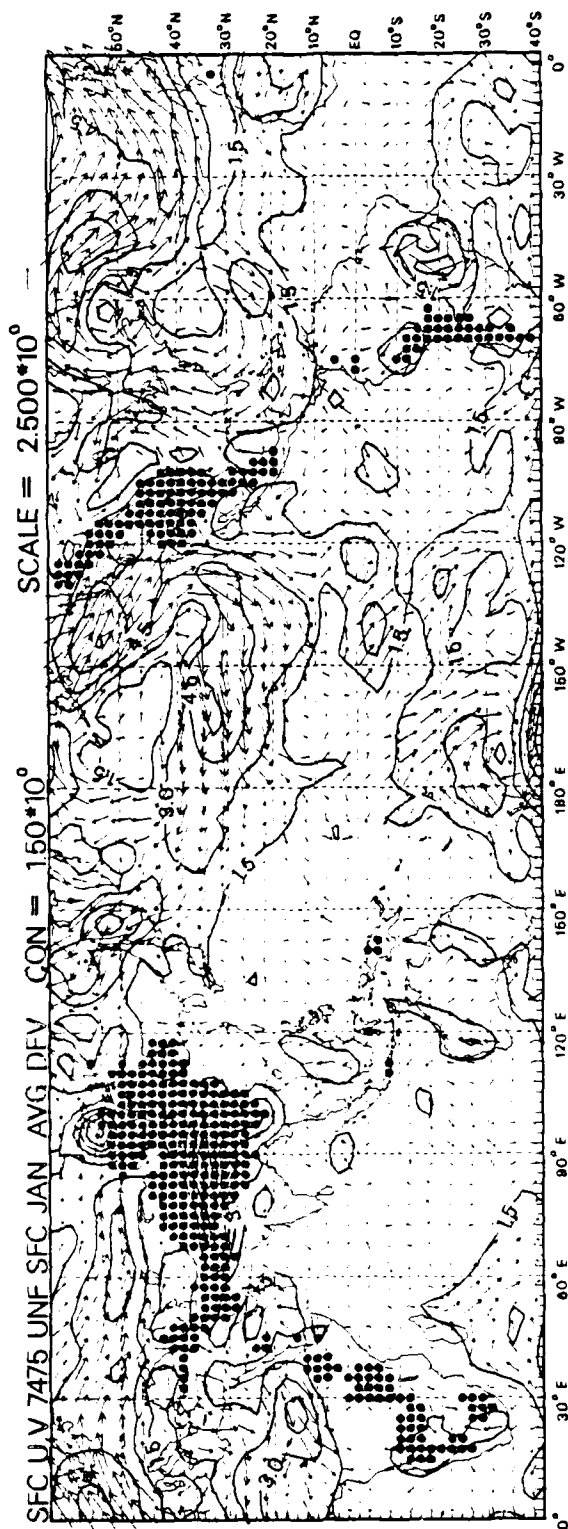
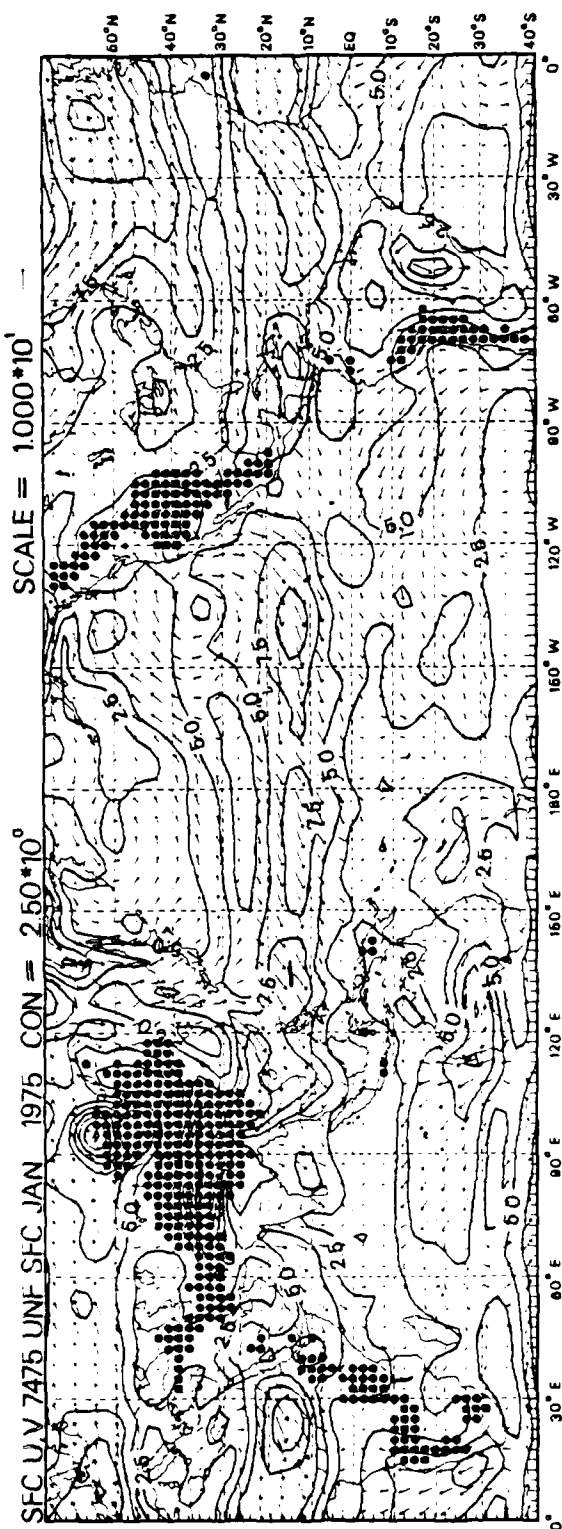
CHIUD VD 7475 UNF SFC DEC 1974 CON = $100 \cdot 10^0$ SCALE = $2500 \cdot 10^0$



CHIUD VD 7475 UNF SFC DEC AVG DEV CON = $5.00 \cdot 10^1$ SCALE = $1000 \cdot 10^0$

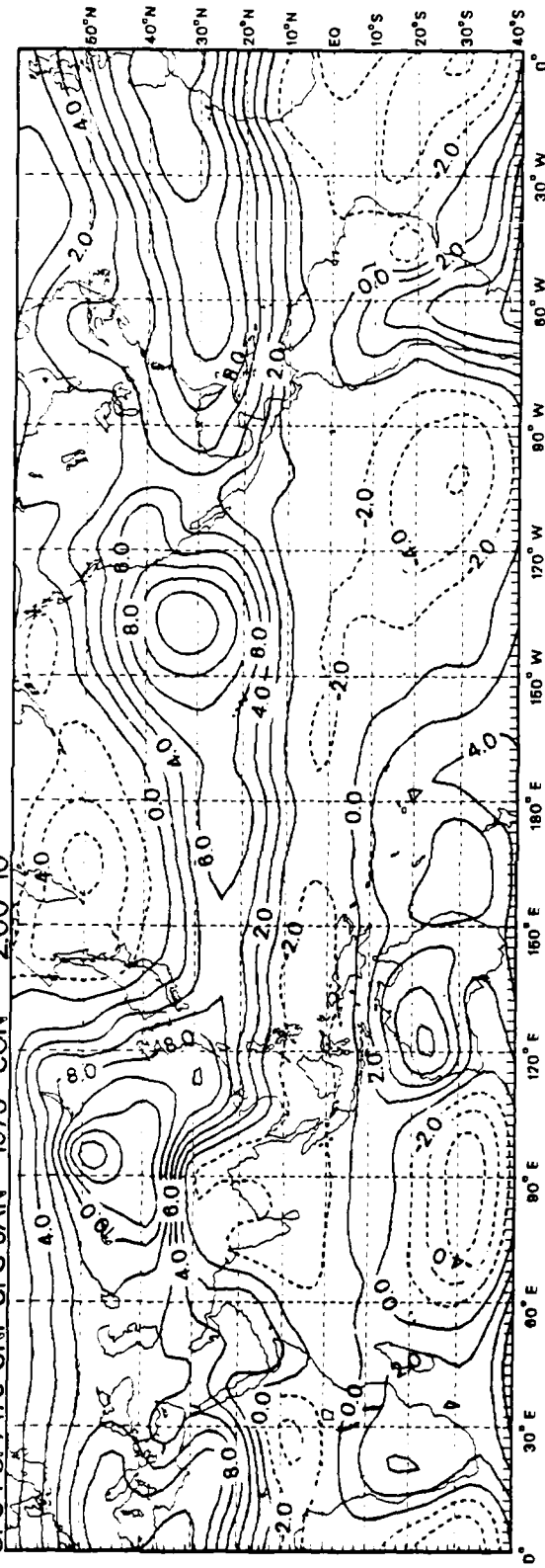


04

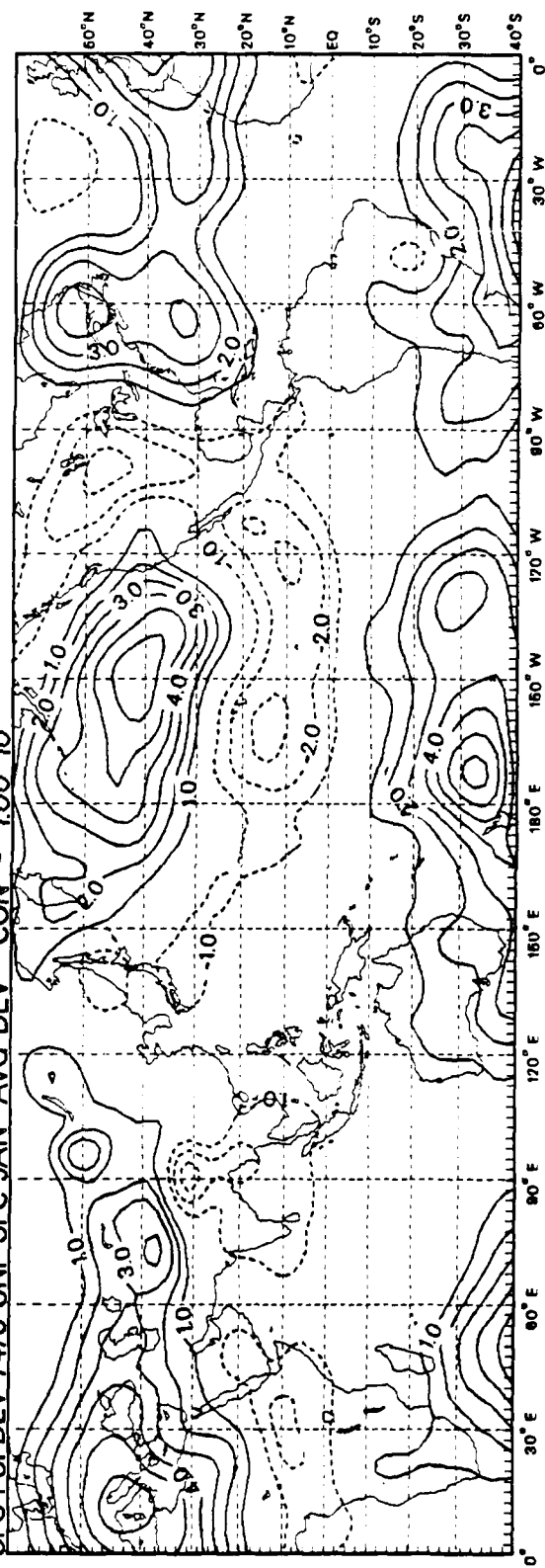


D5

SFC PSI 7475 UNF SFC JAN 1975 CON = 2.00×10^0



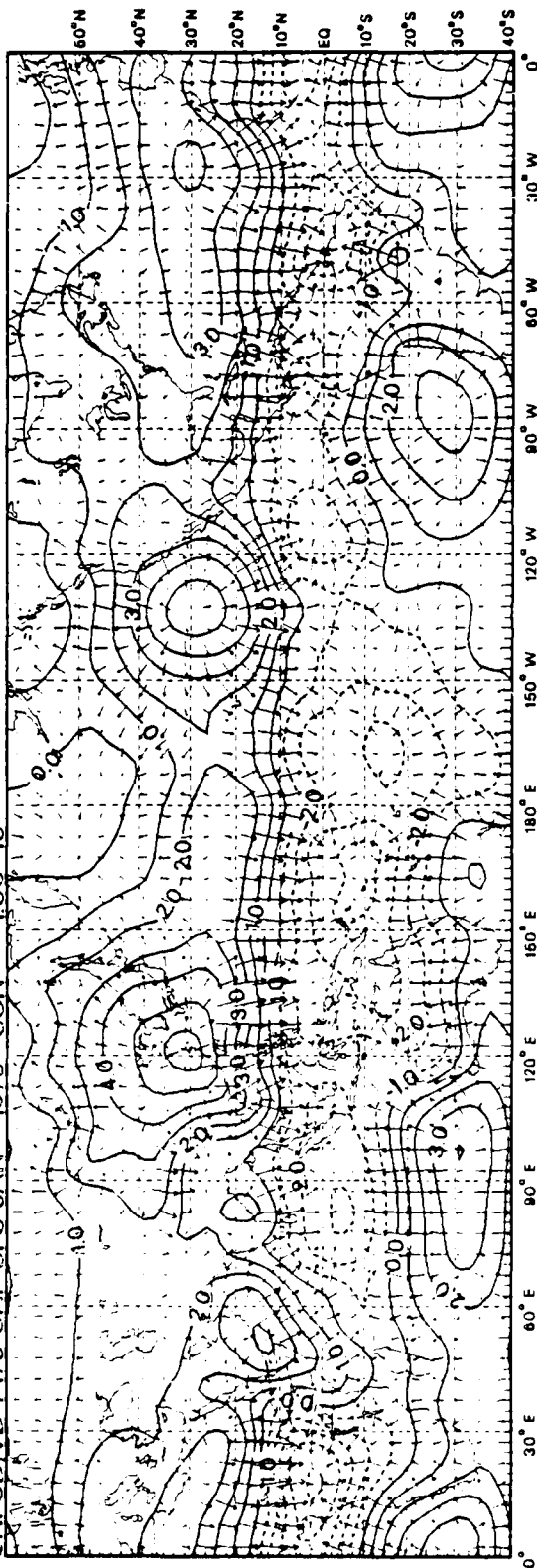
SFC PSI DEV 7475 UNF SFC JAN AVG DEV CON = 1.00×10^0



D6

SCALE = 2500*10°

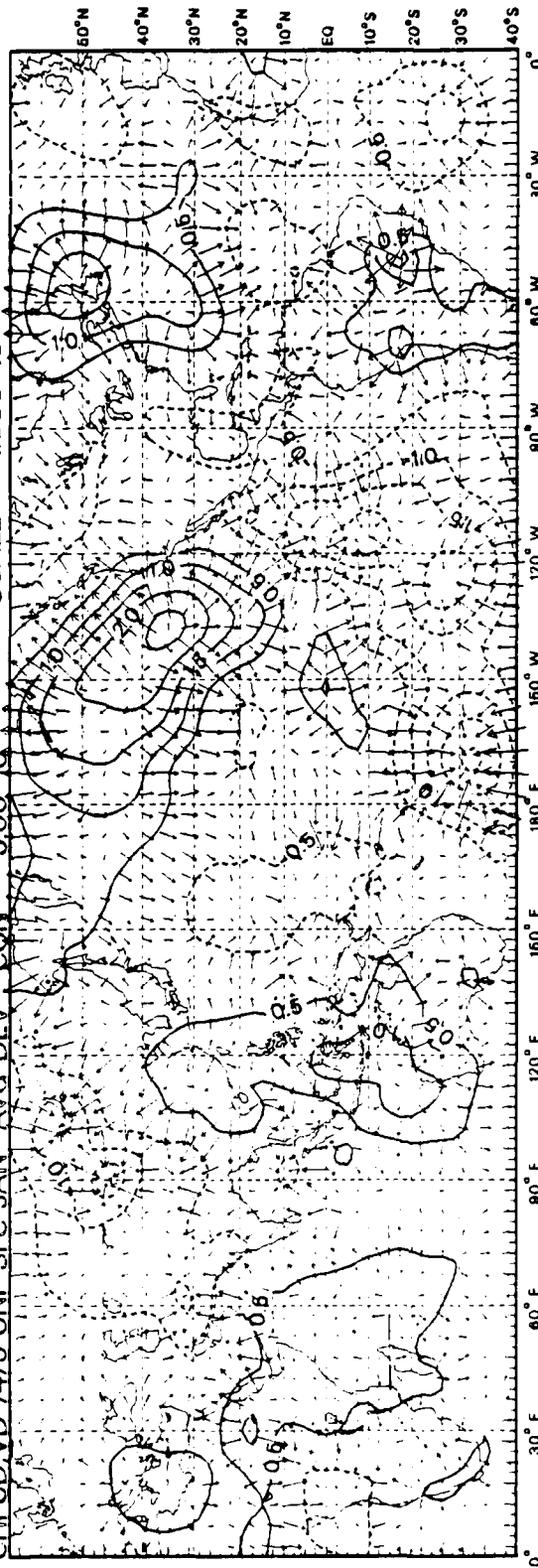
CHILUP.VD 7475 UNF SFC JAN 1975 CON = 100*10°



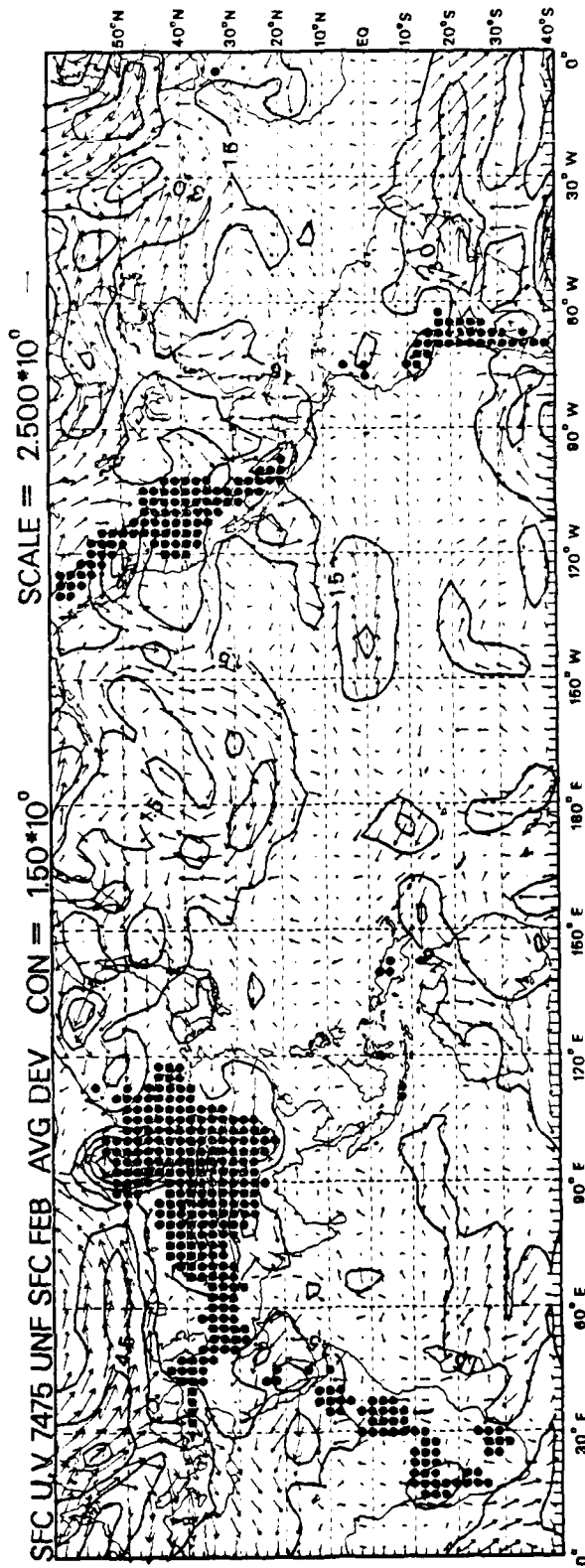
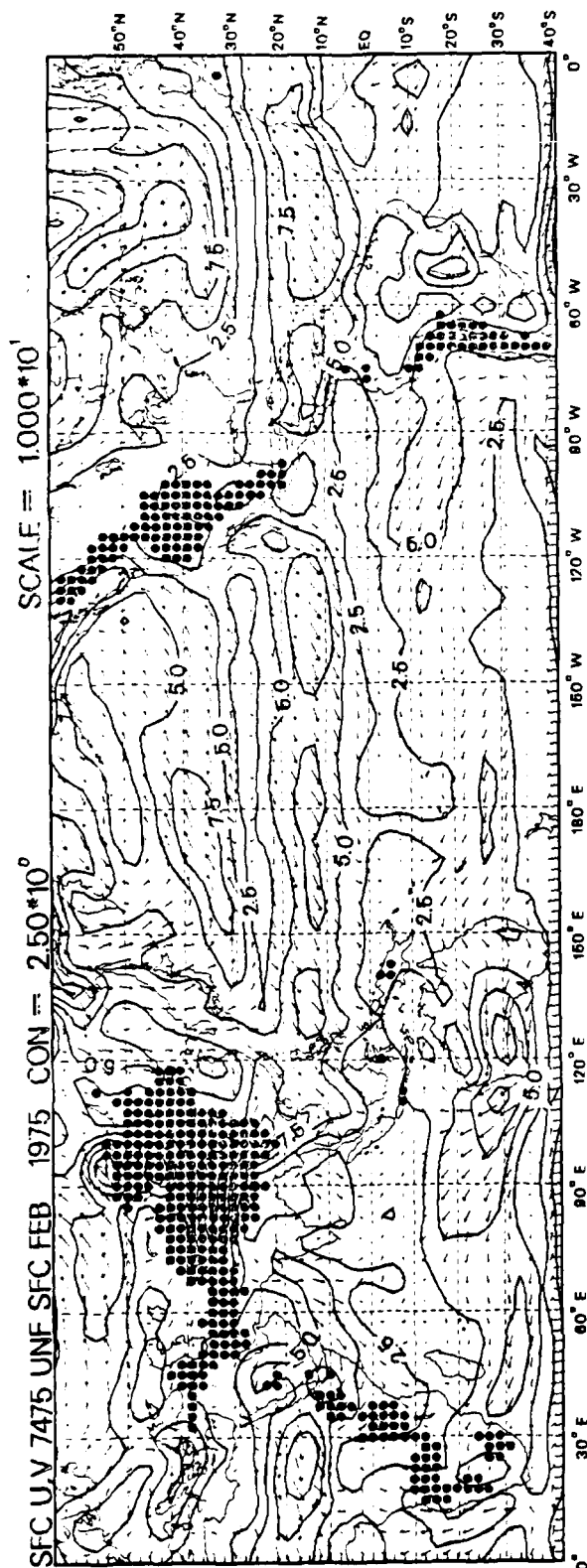
SCALE = 1000*10°

CON = 500*10°

CHILUP.VD 7475 UNF SFC JAN 1975 AVG DEV

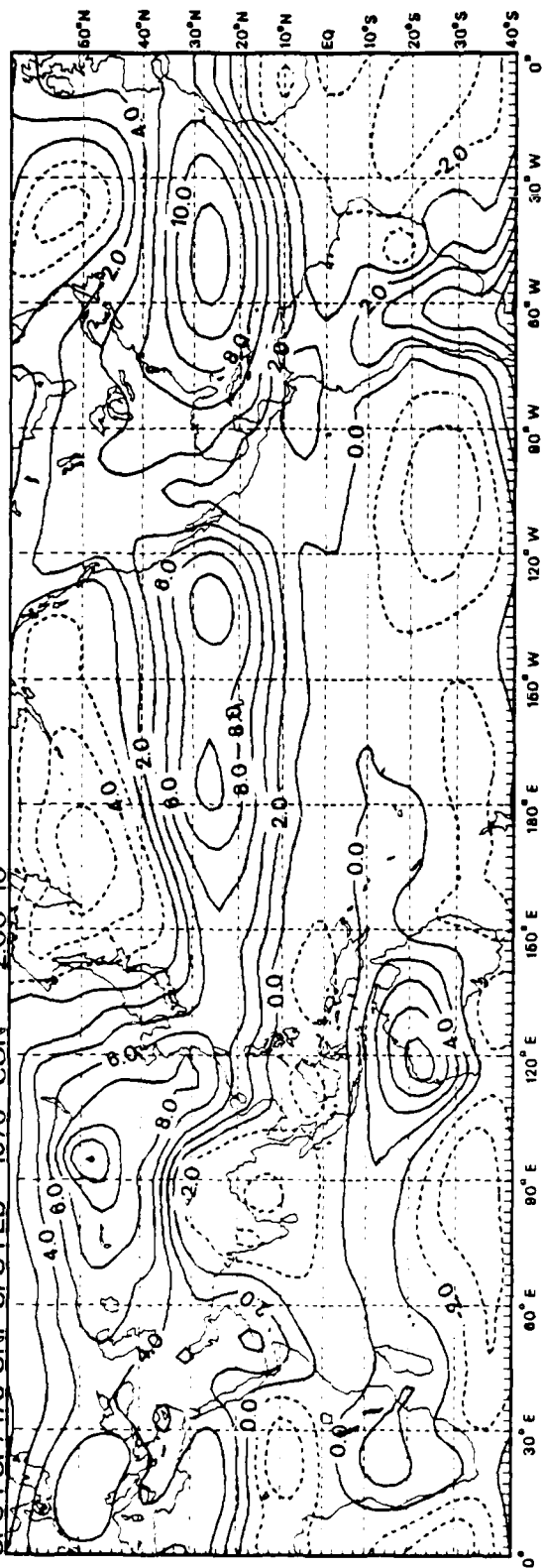


07

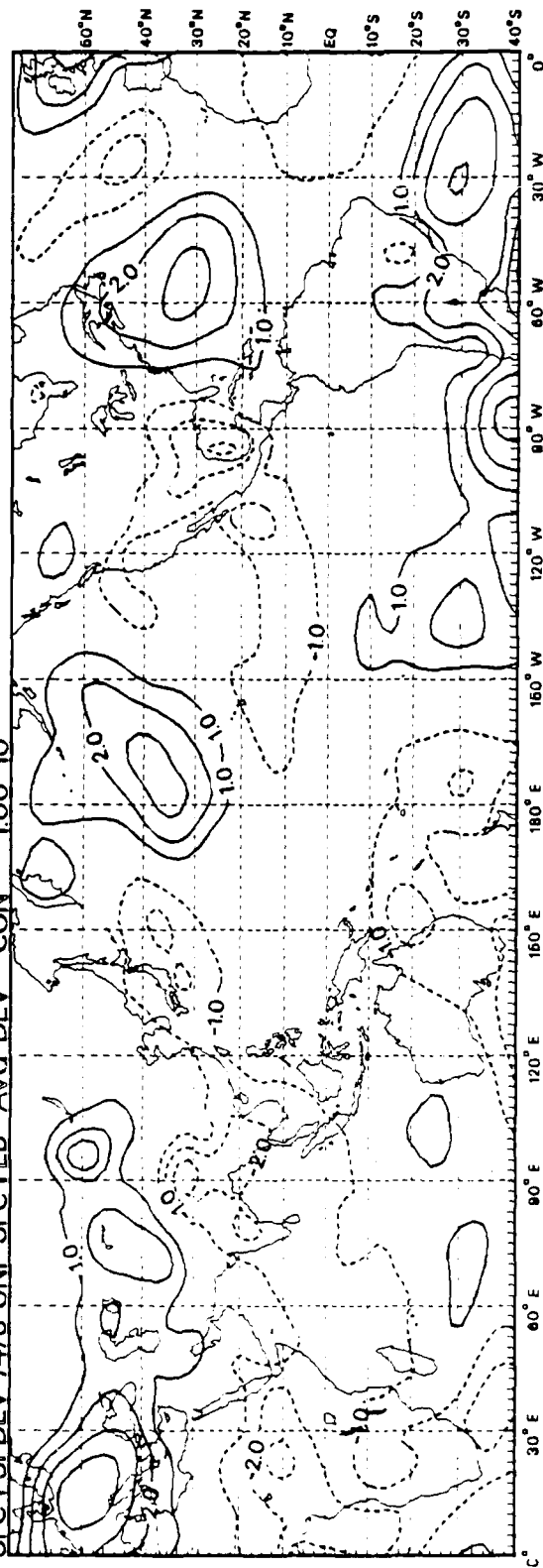


D8

SFC PSI 7475 UNF SFC FEB 1975 CON = 2.00×10^0

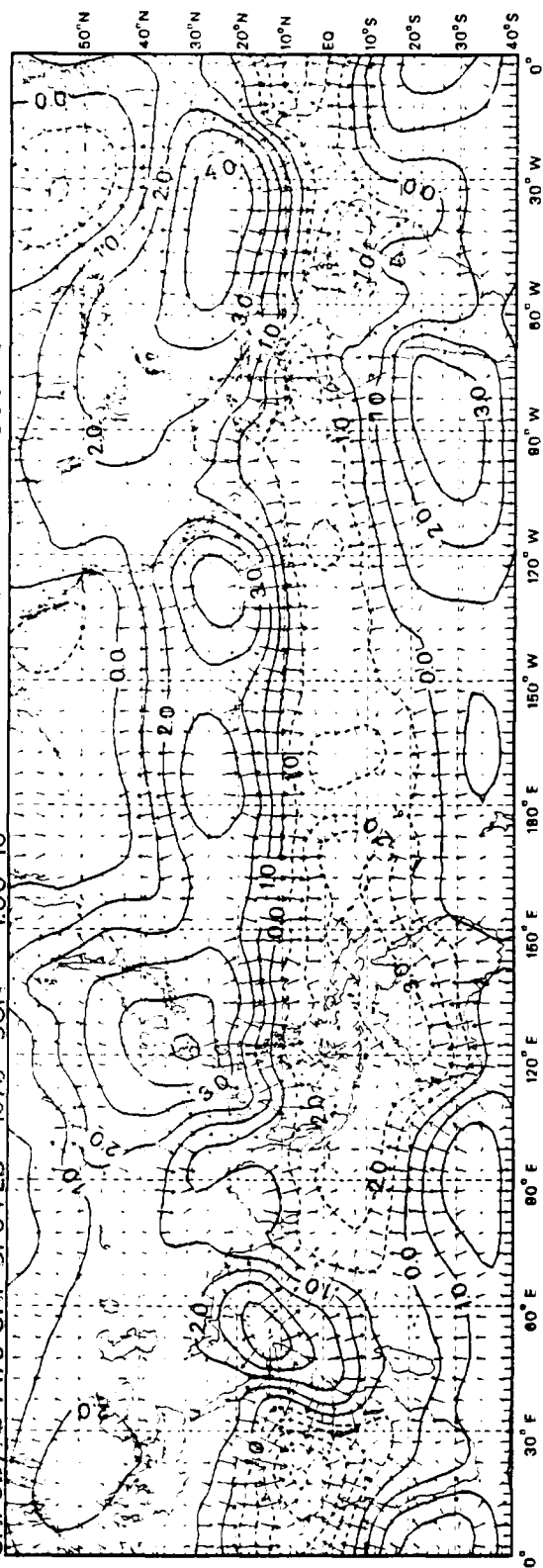


SFC PSI DEV 7475 UNF SFC FEB AVG DEV CON = 1.00×10^0

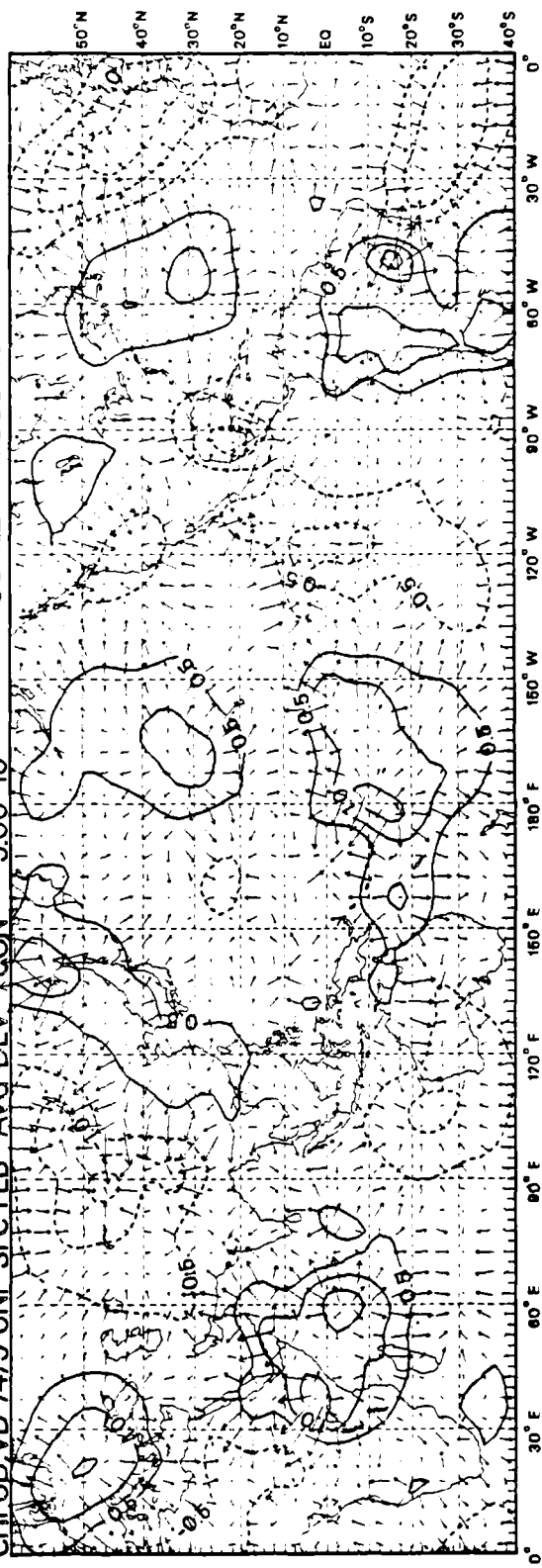


D9

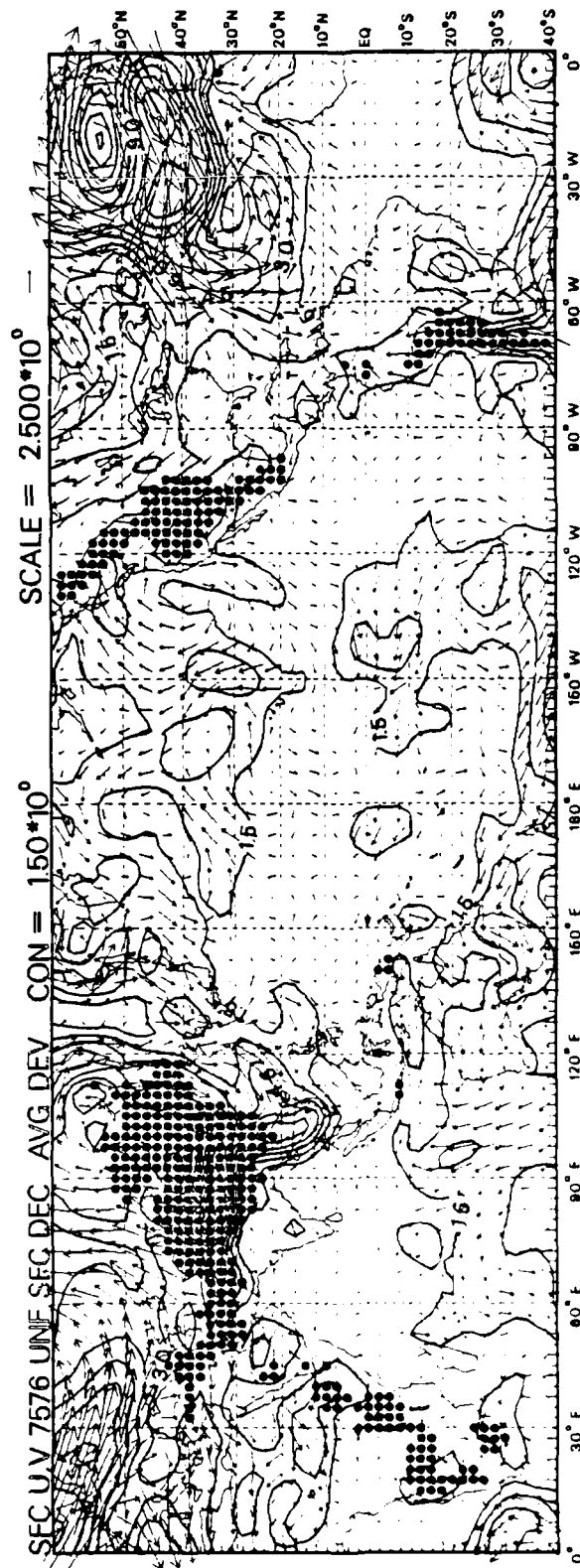
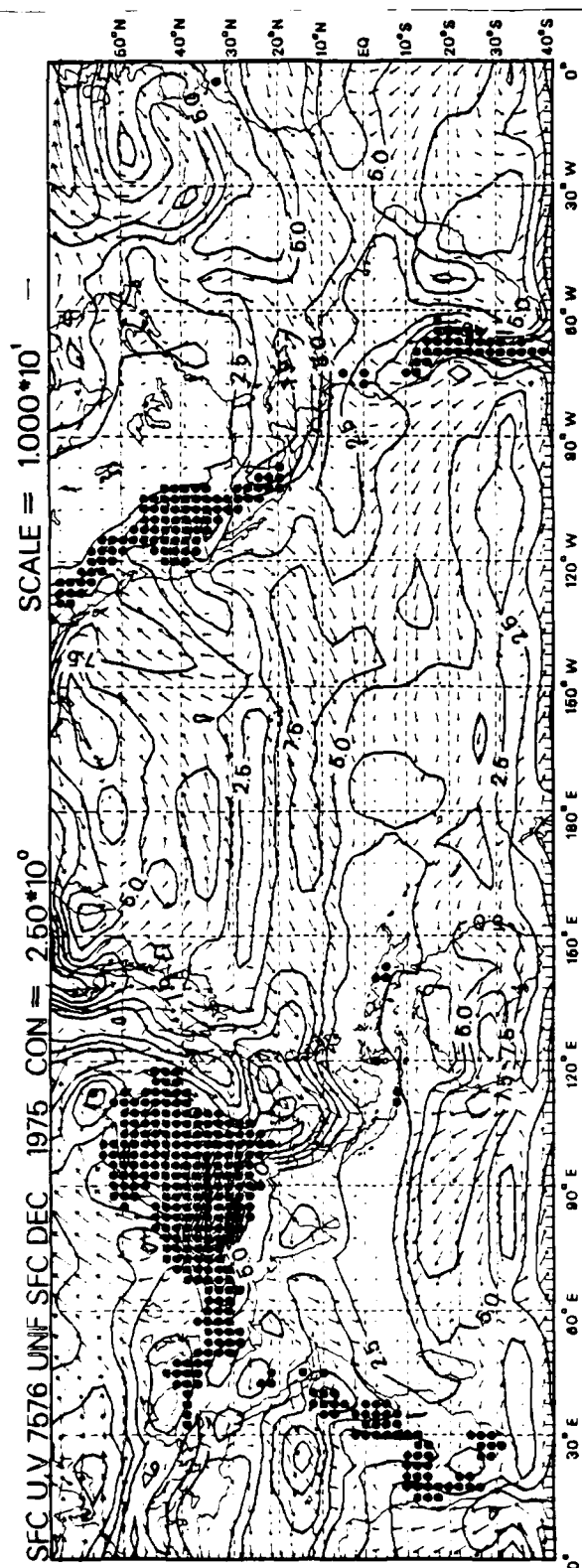
CHILUD VD 7475 UNF SFC FEB 19/5 CON = $100 \cdot 10^0$ SCALE = $2.500 \cdot 10^0$

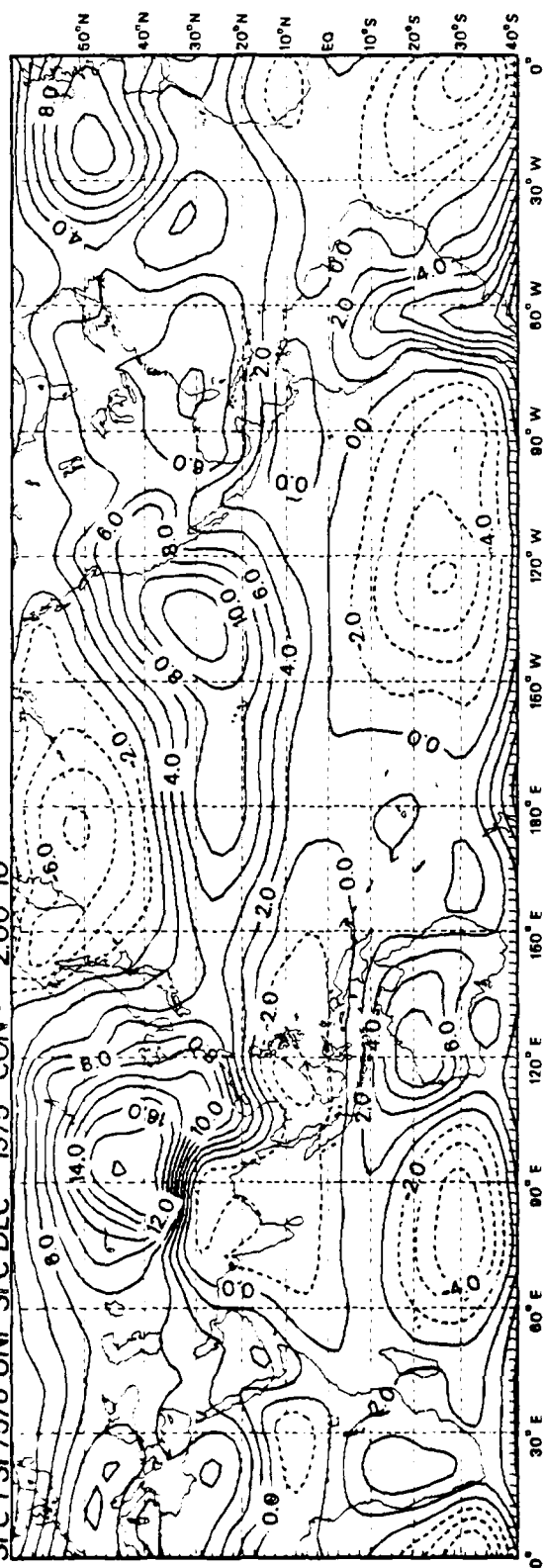
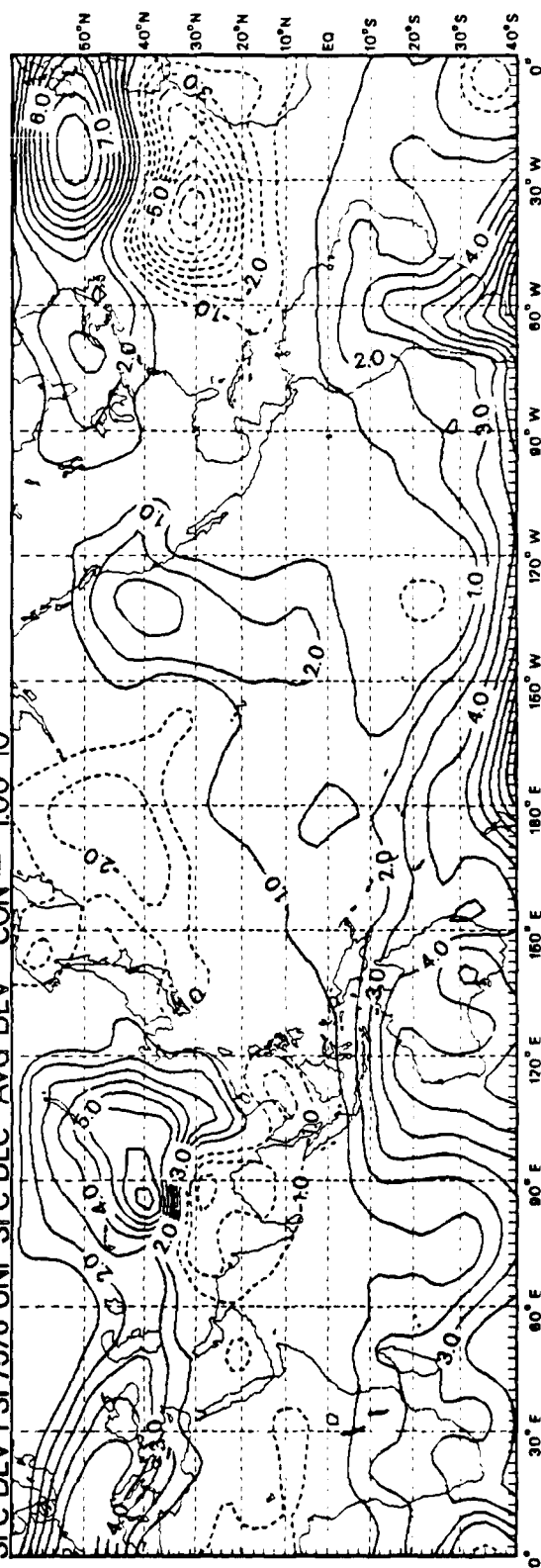


CHILUD VD 7475 UNF SFC FEB 19/5 CON = $5.00 \cdot 10^{-1}$ SCALE = $1.000 \cdot 10^0$

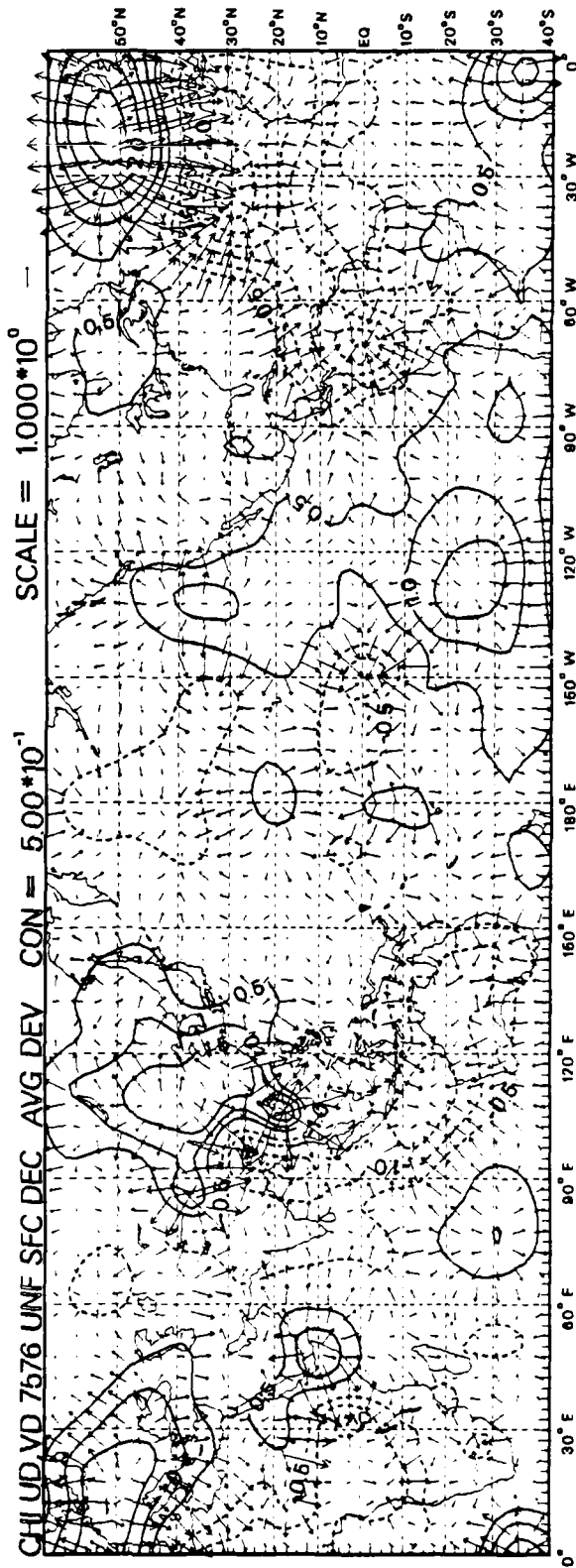
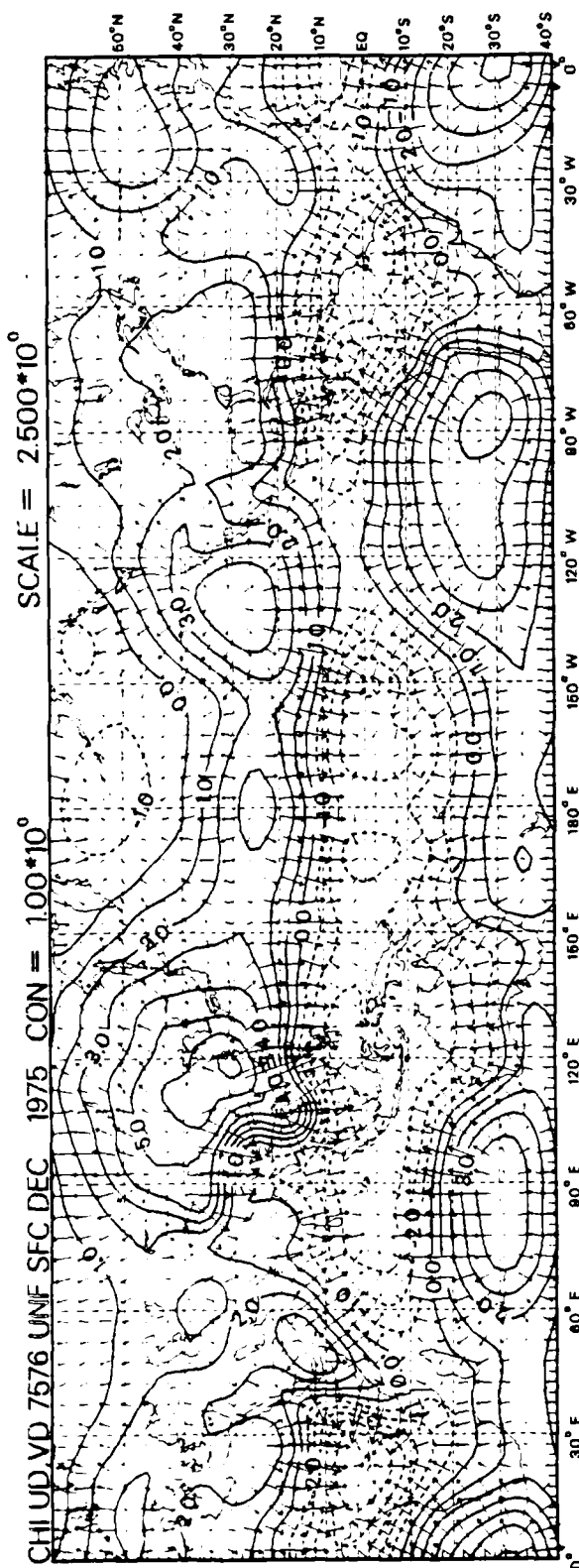


D10

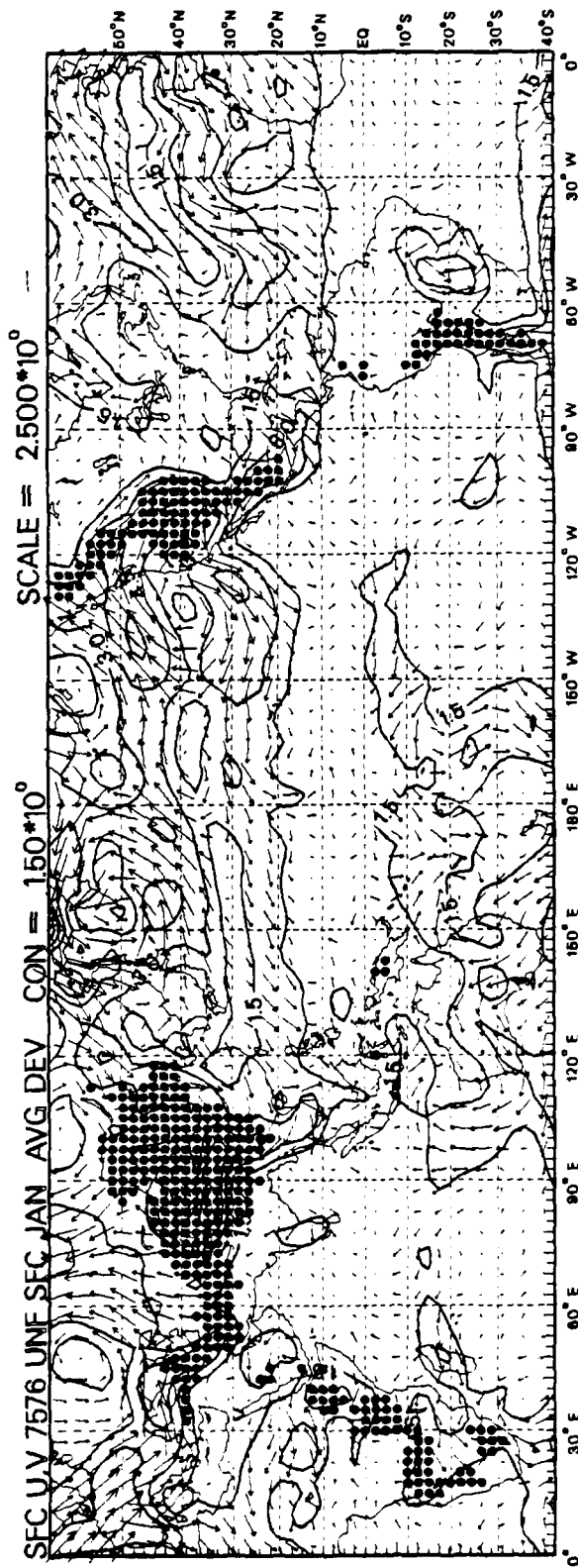
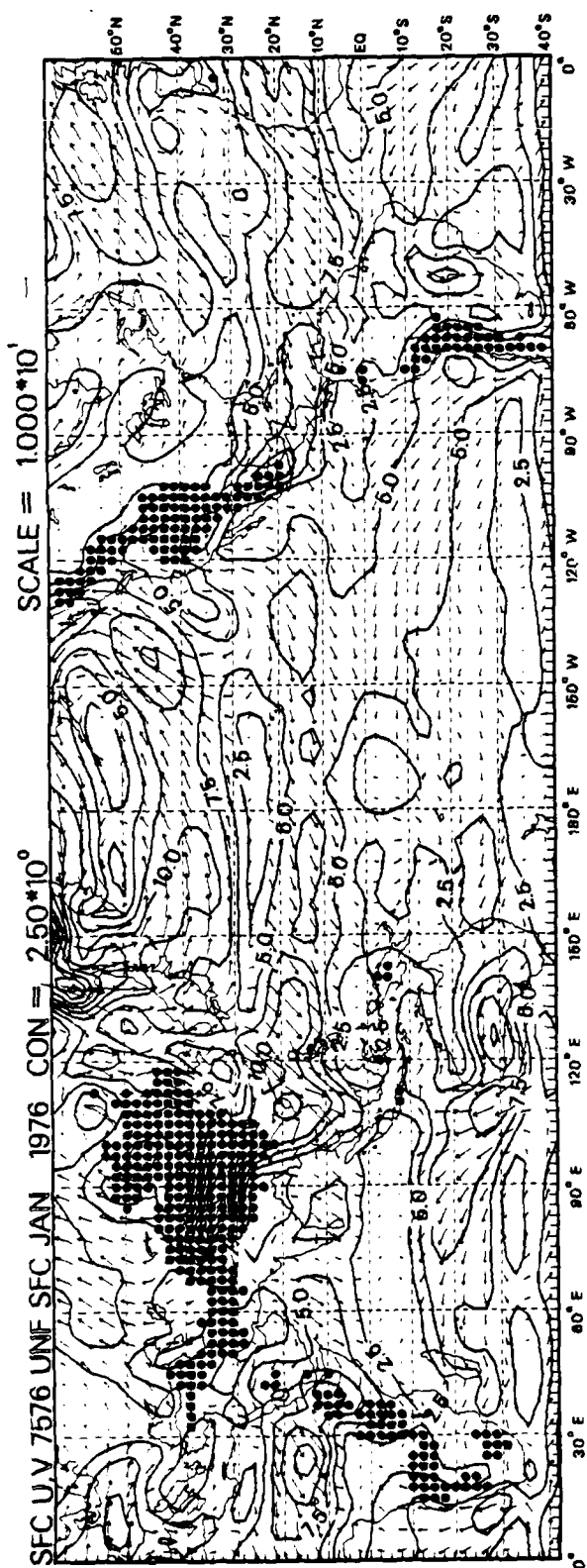


SFC PSI 7576 UNF SFC DEC 1975 CON = 2.00×10^0 SFC DEV PSI 7576 UNF SFC DEC AVG DEV CON = 1.00×10^0 

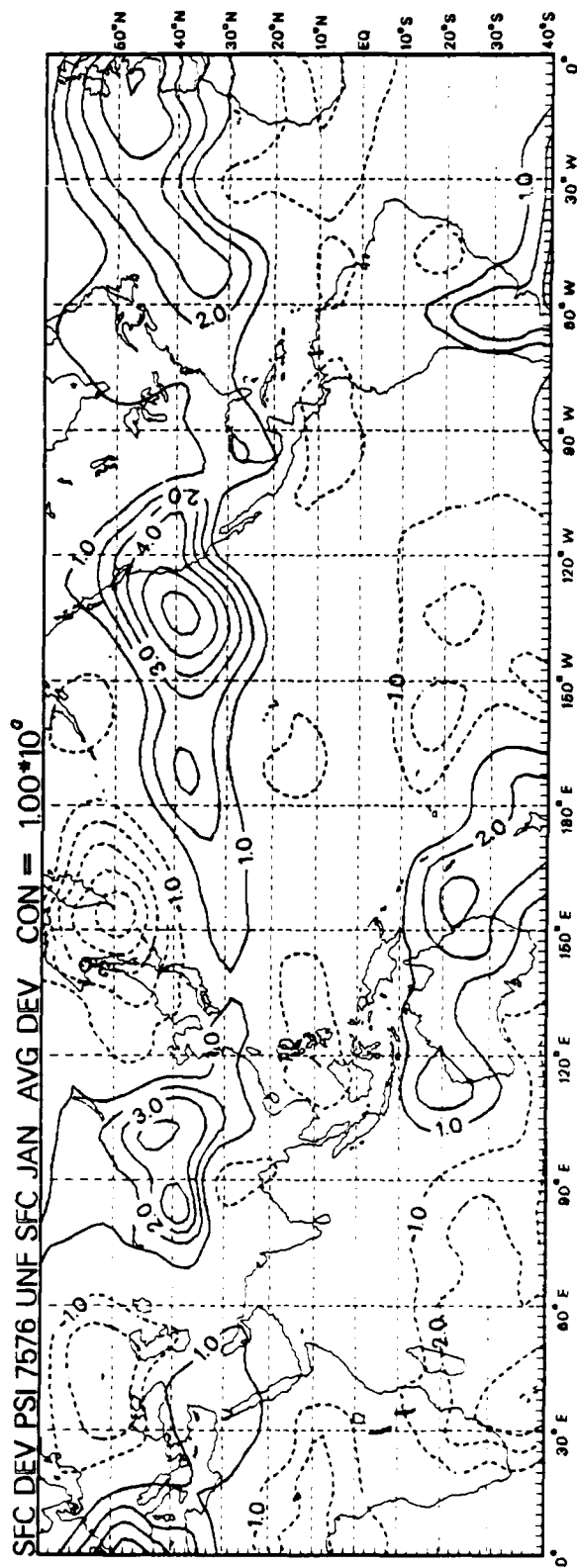
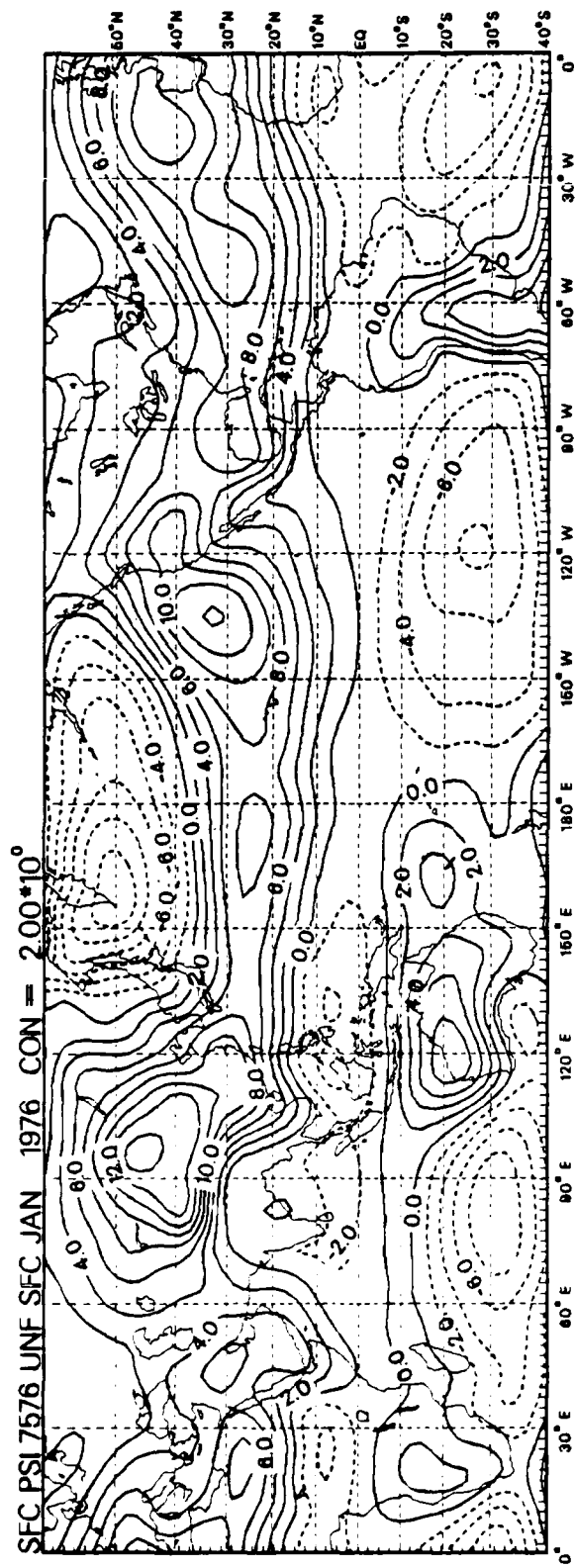
D12



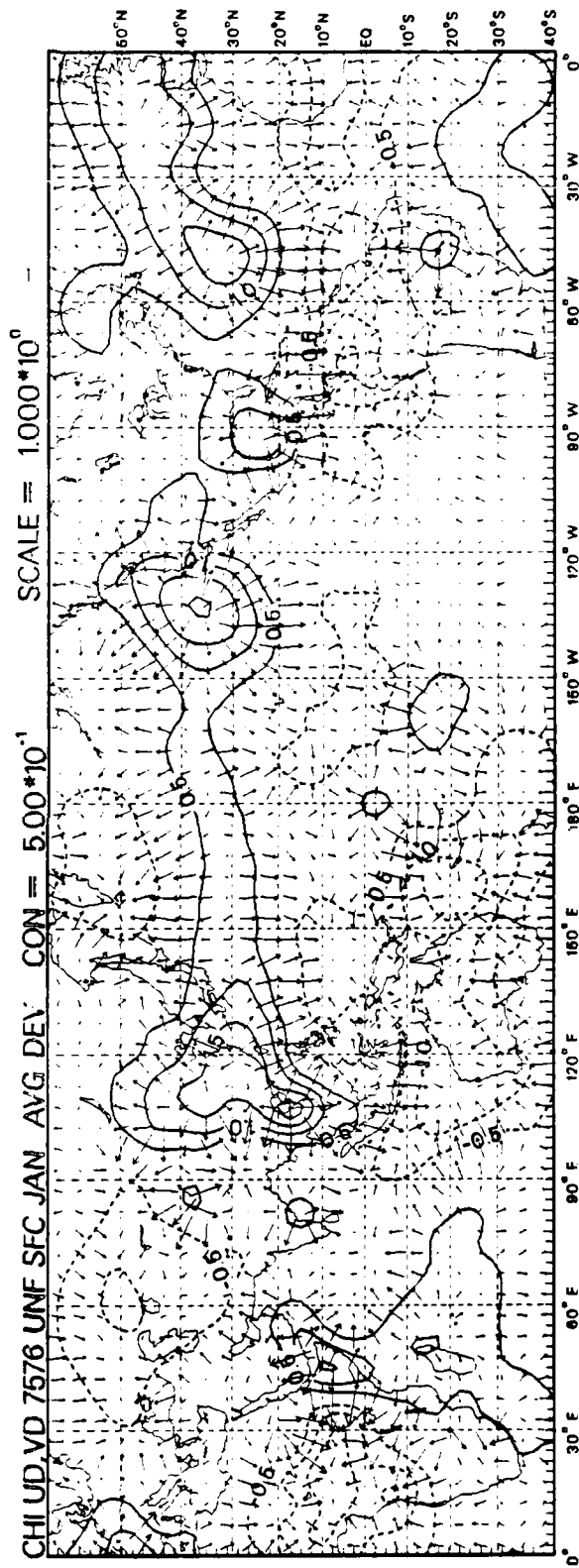
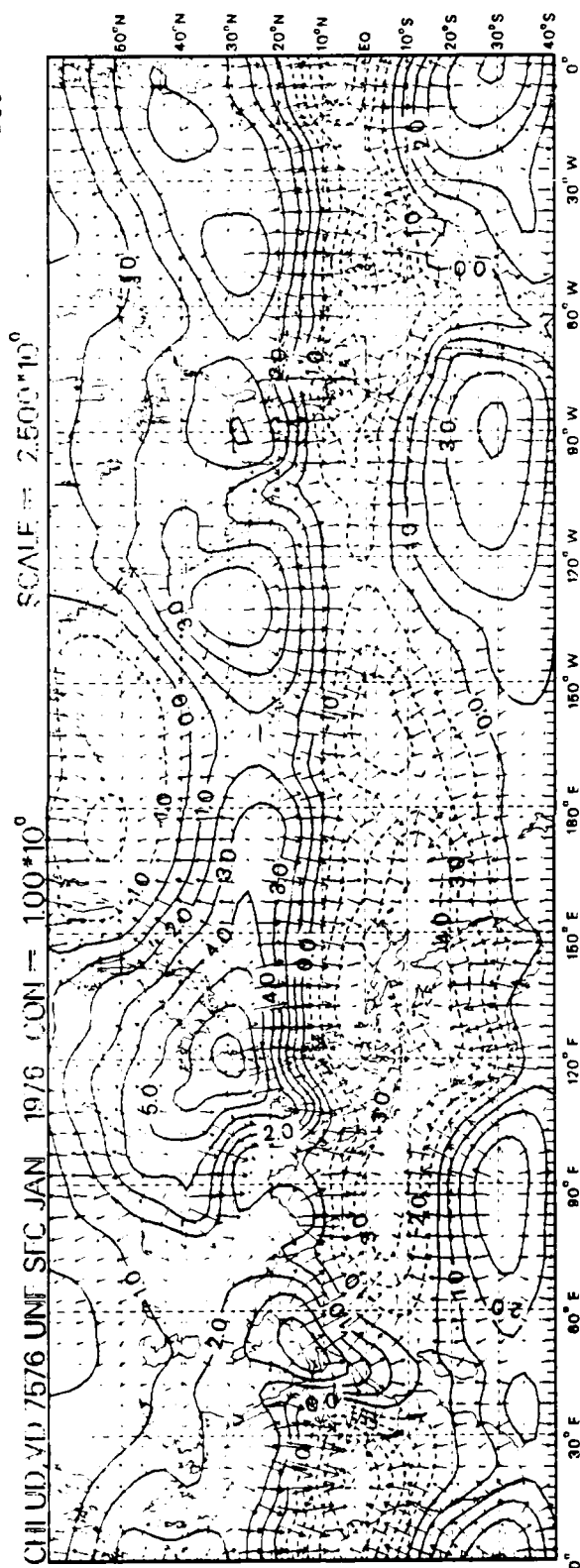
D13



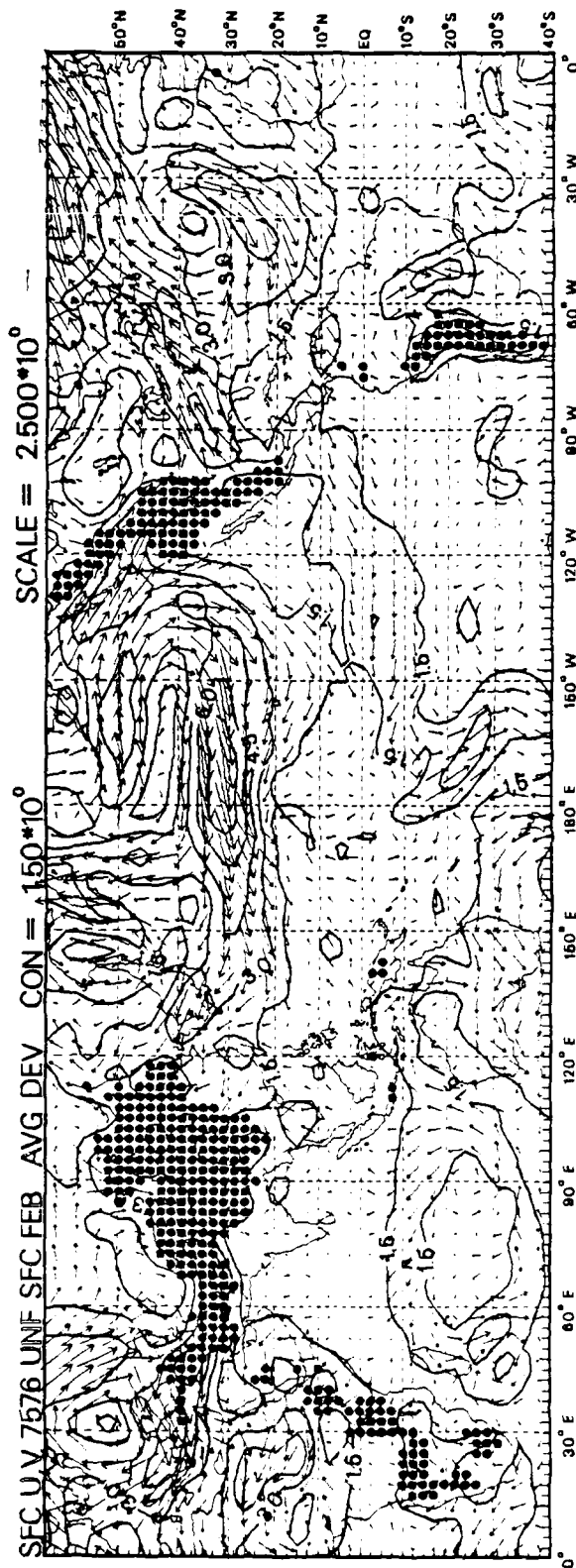
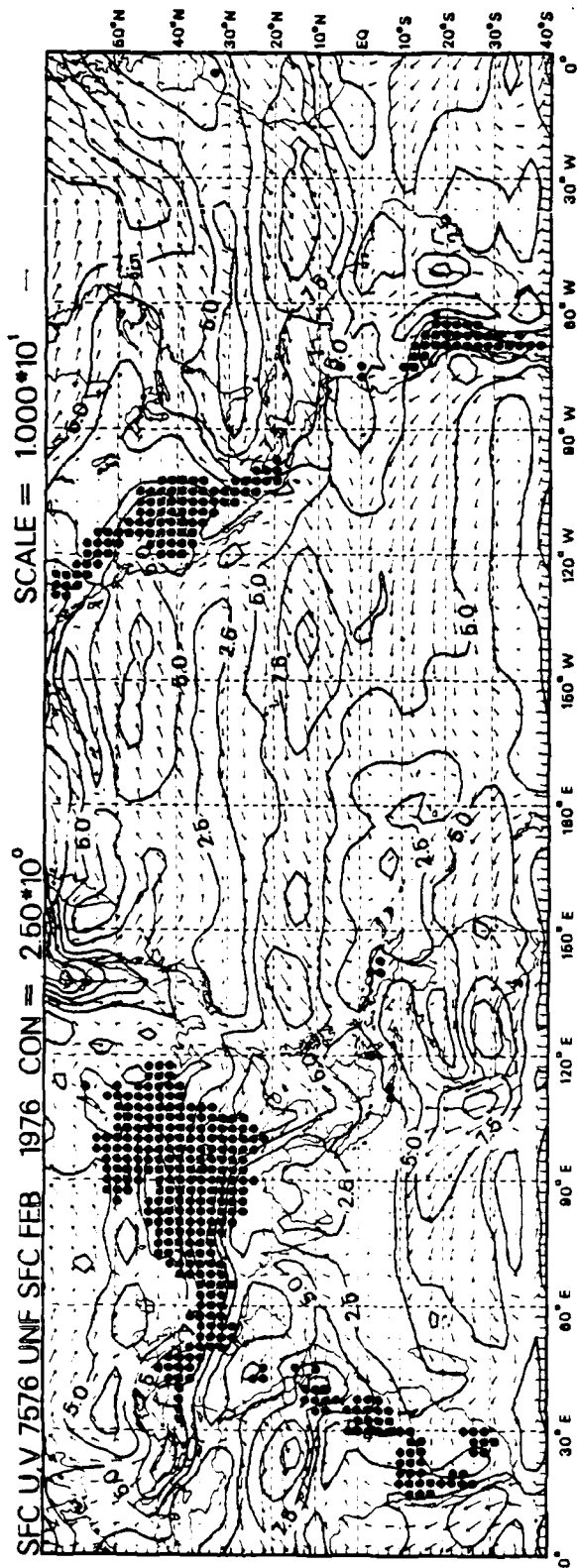
D14



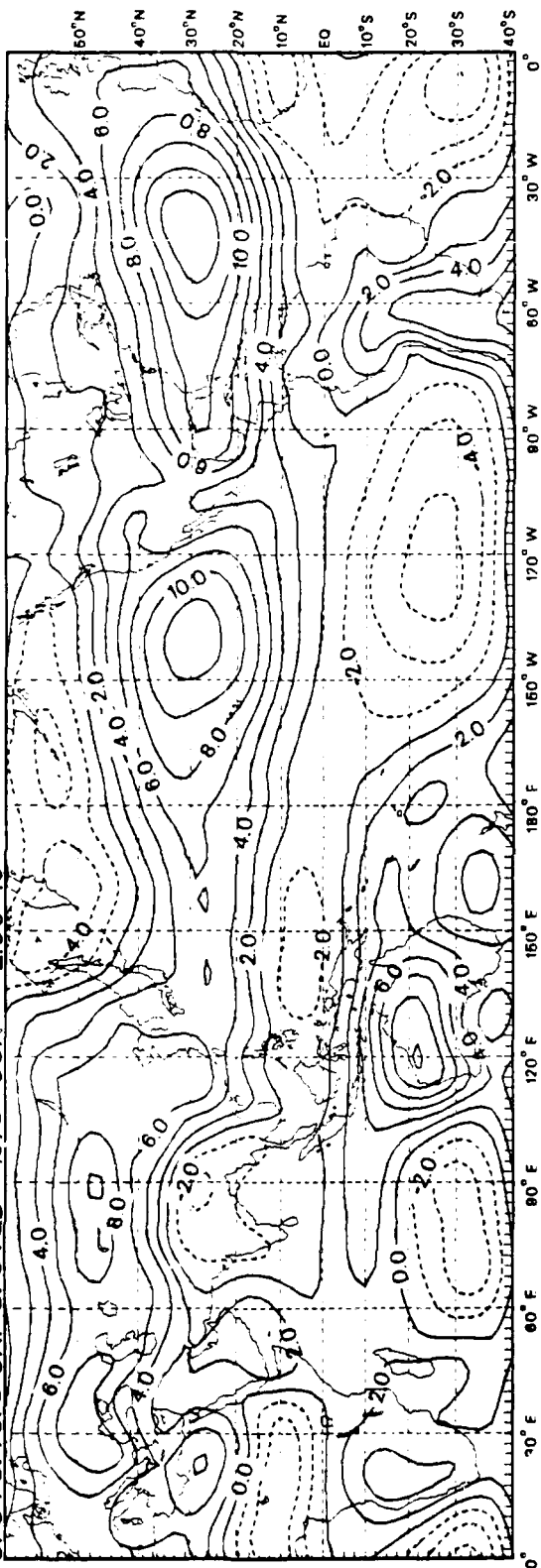
D15



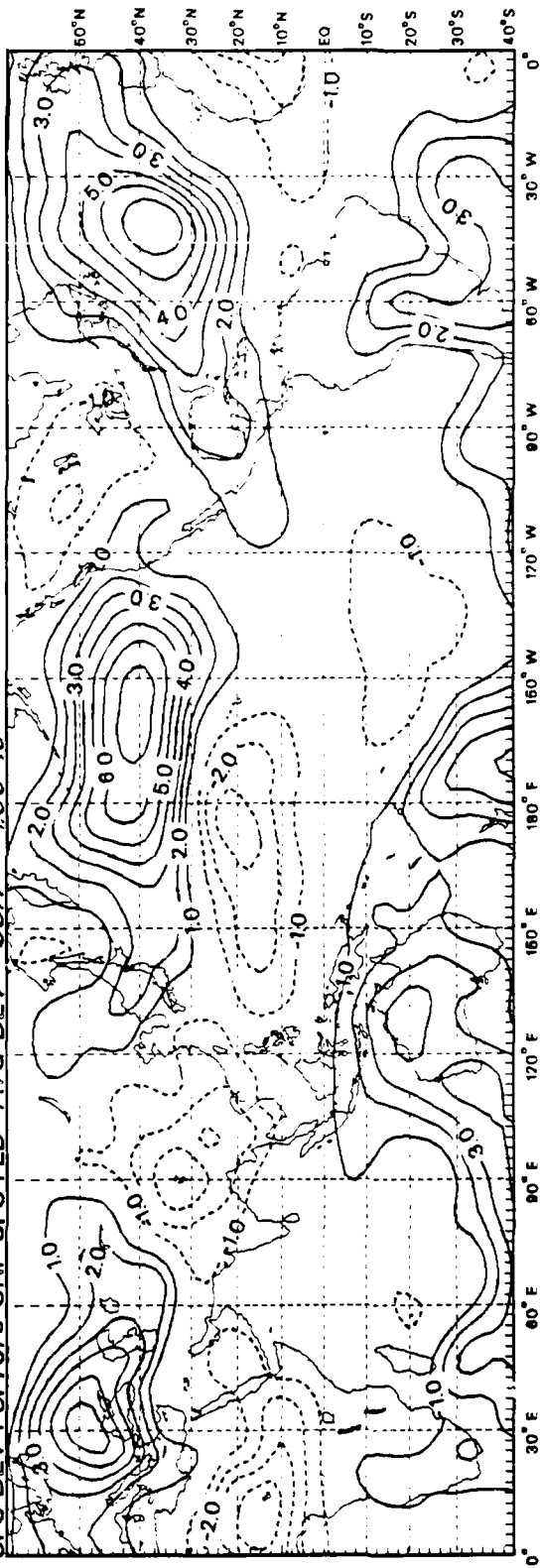
D16



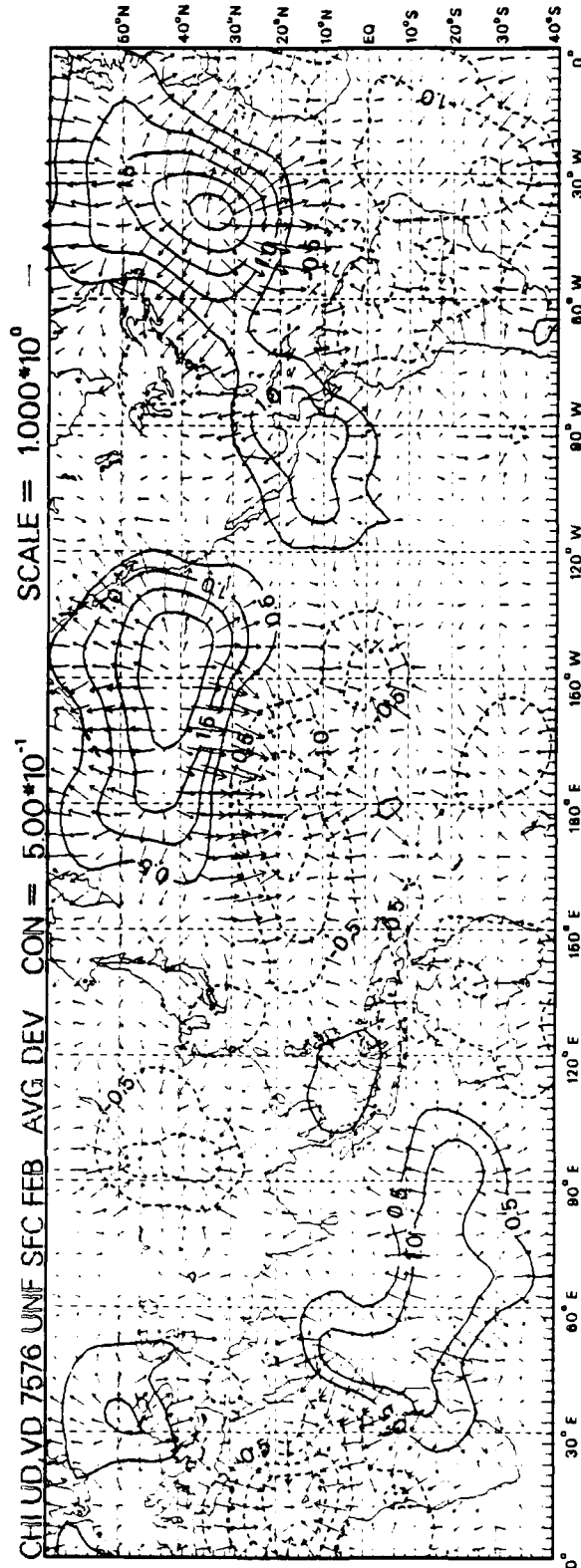
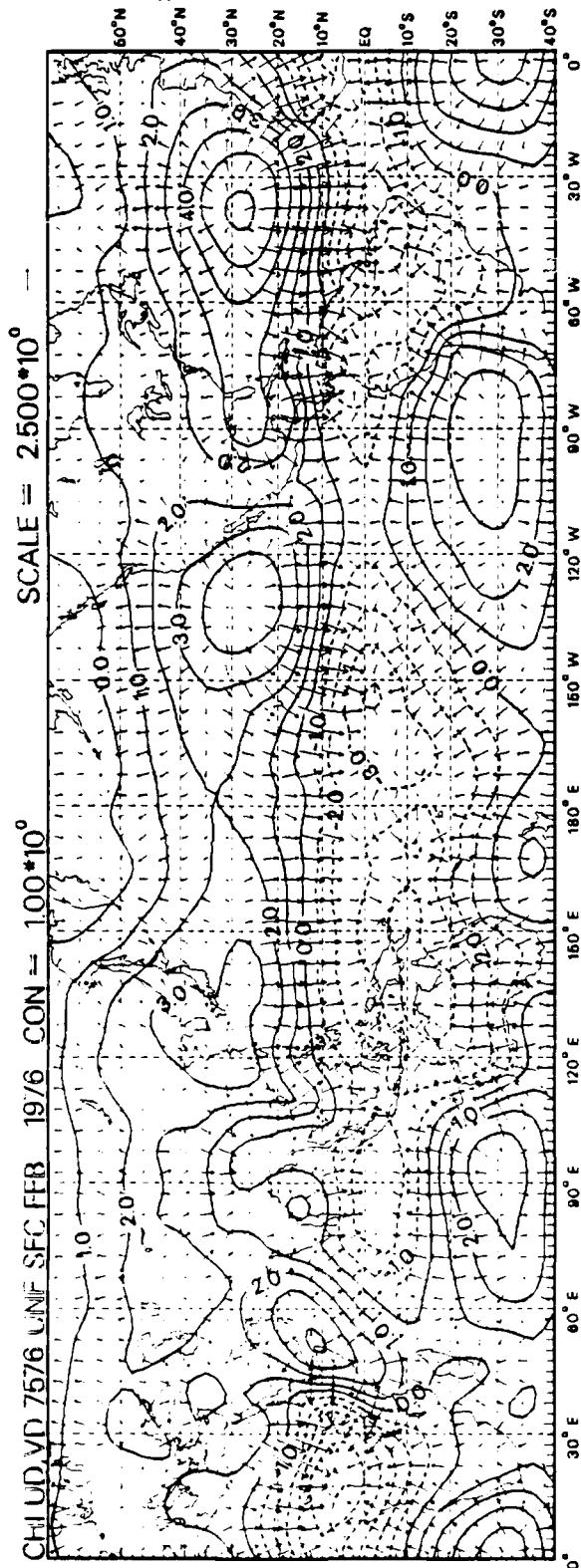
SFC PSI 7576 UNF SFC FEB 1976 CON = 200×10^6



SFC DEV PSI 7576 UNF SFC FEB AVG DEV CON = 100×10^6

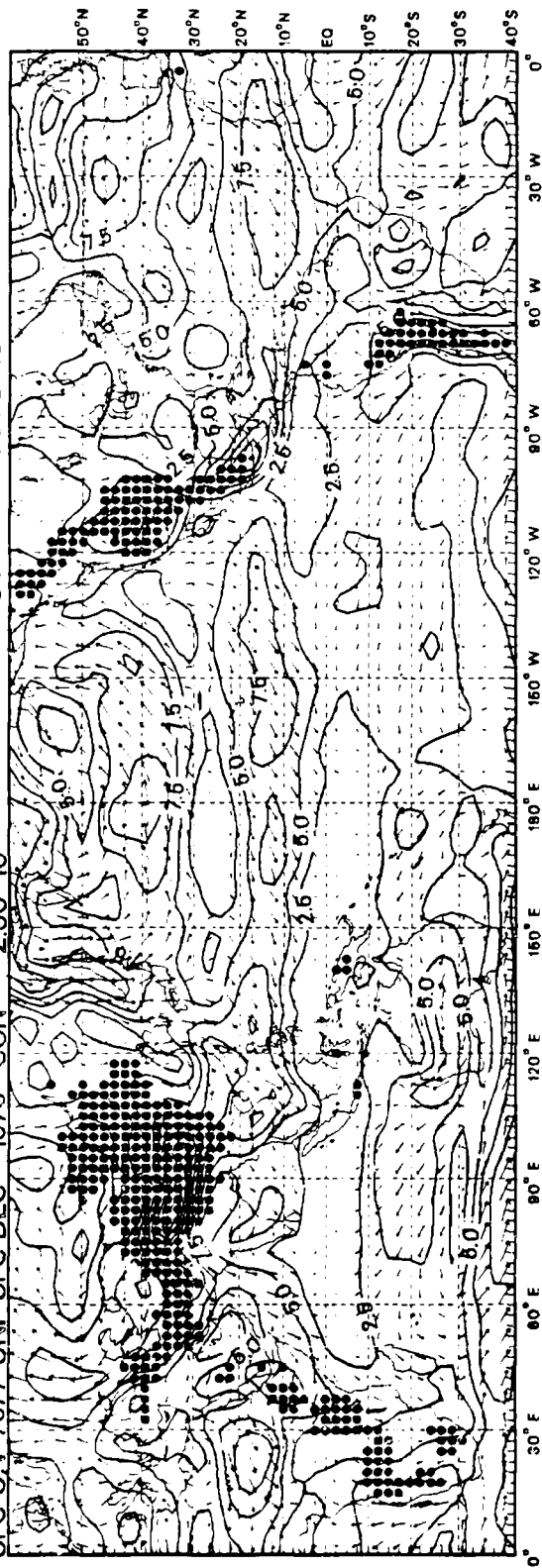


D18

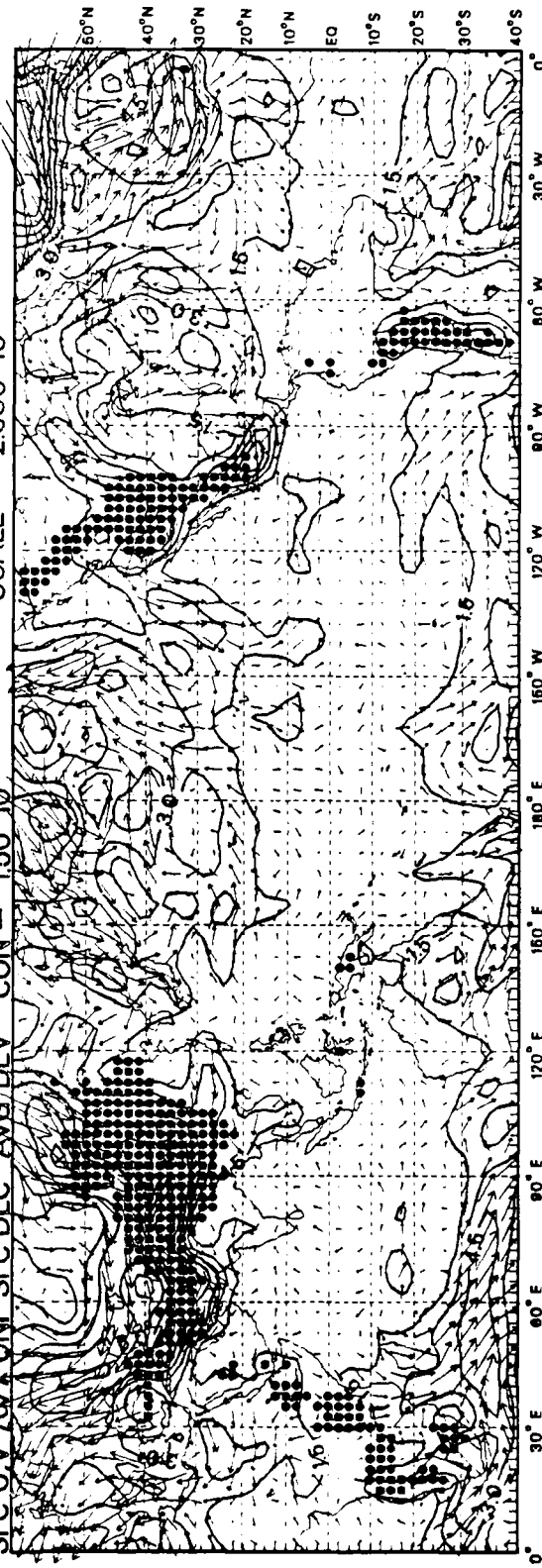


D19

SFC U V 7677 UNF SFC DEC 1976 CON = 2.50×10^0 SCALE = 1000×10^0

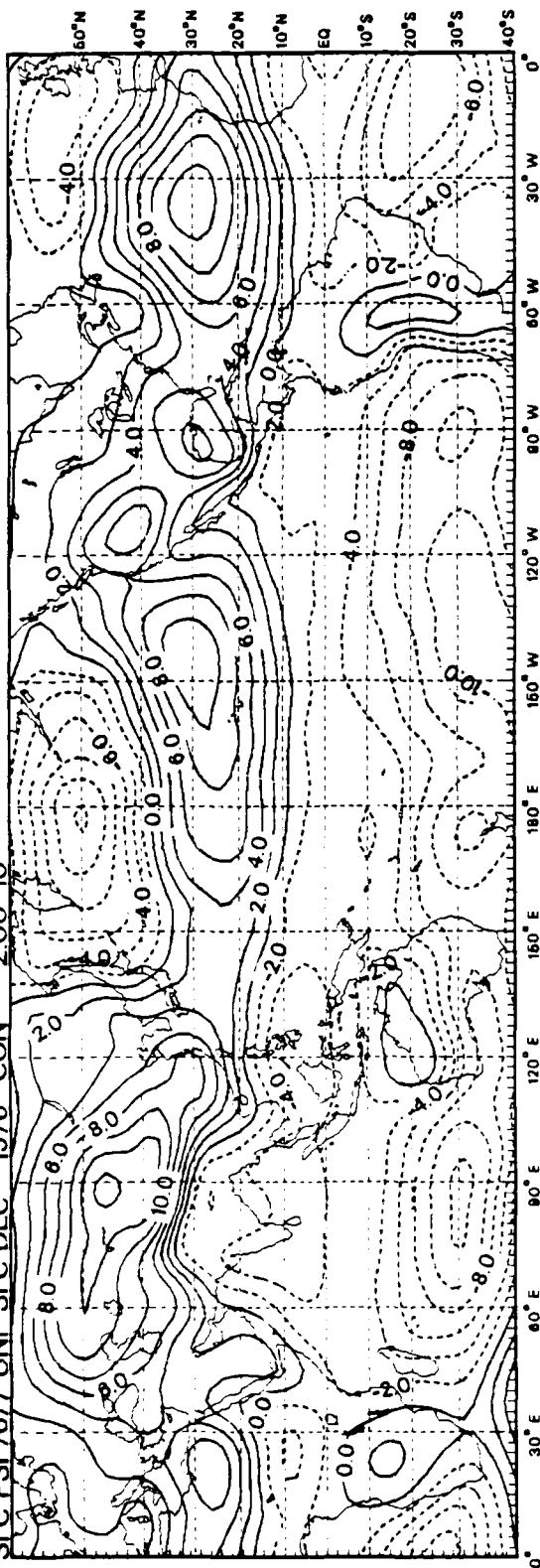


SFC U V 7677 UNF SFC DEC AVG DEV CON = 150×10^0 SCALE = 2500×10^0

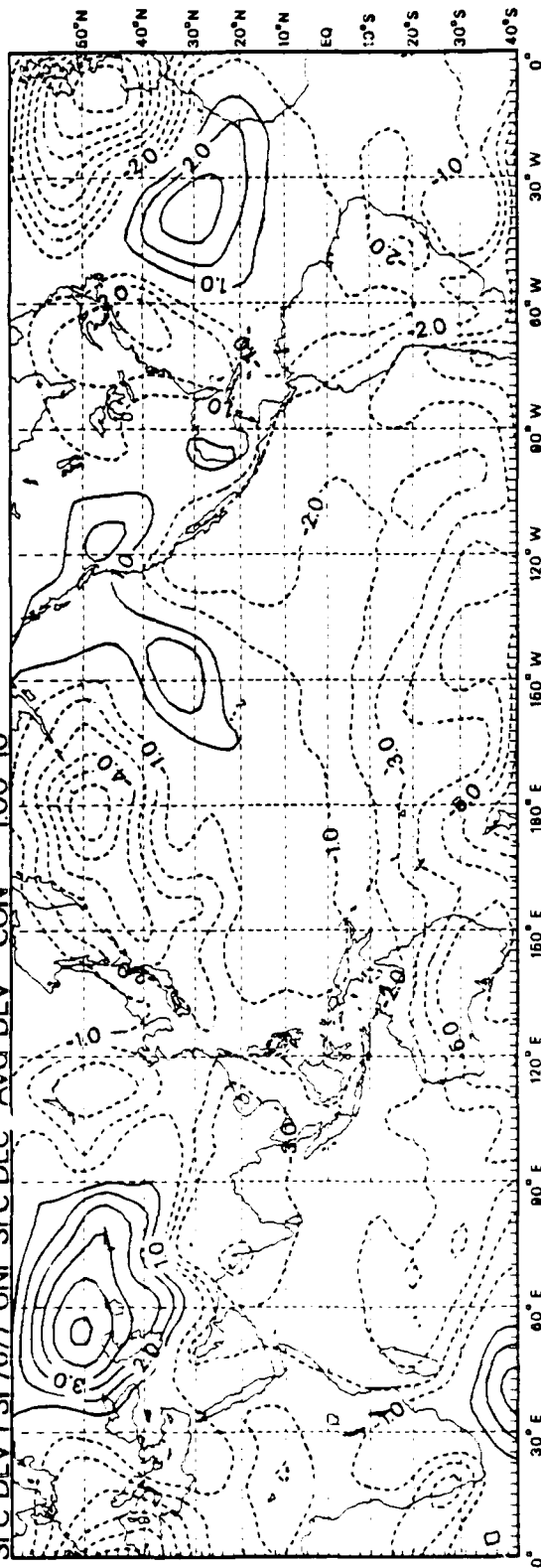


D20

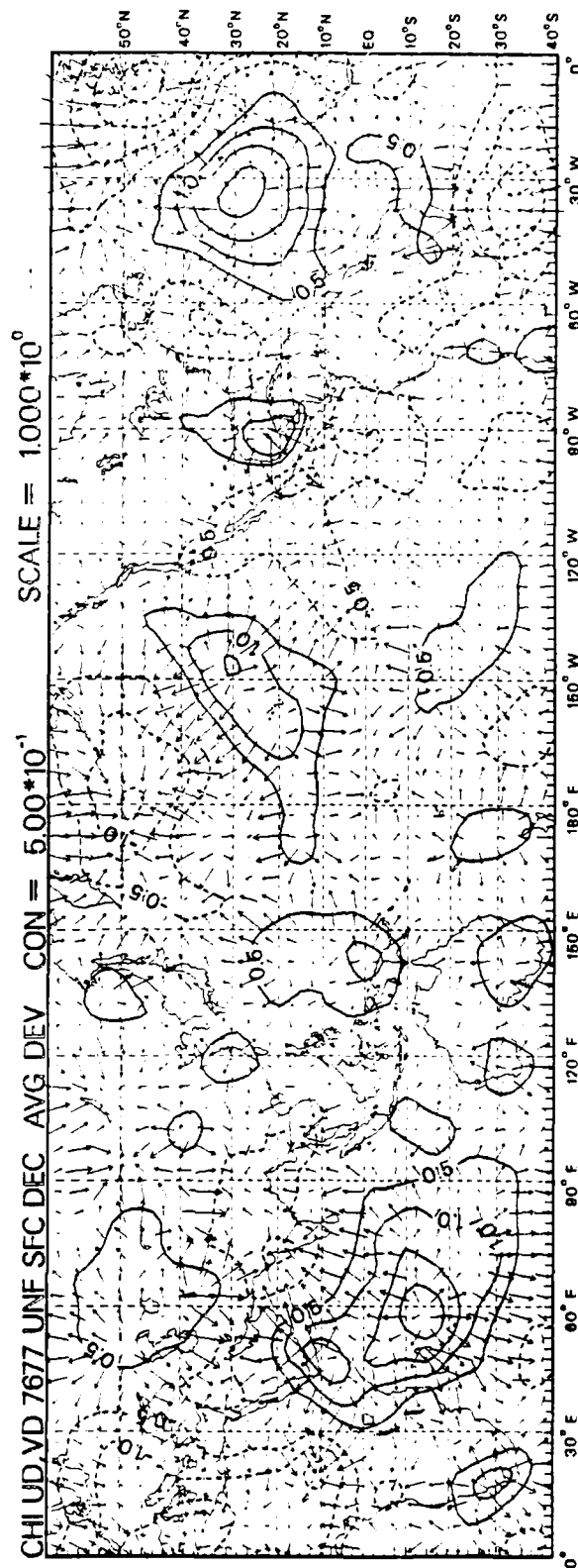
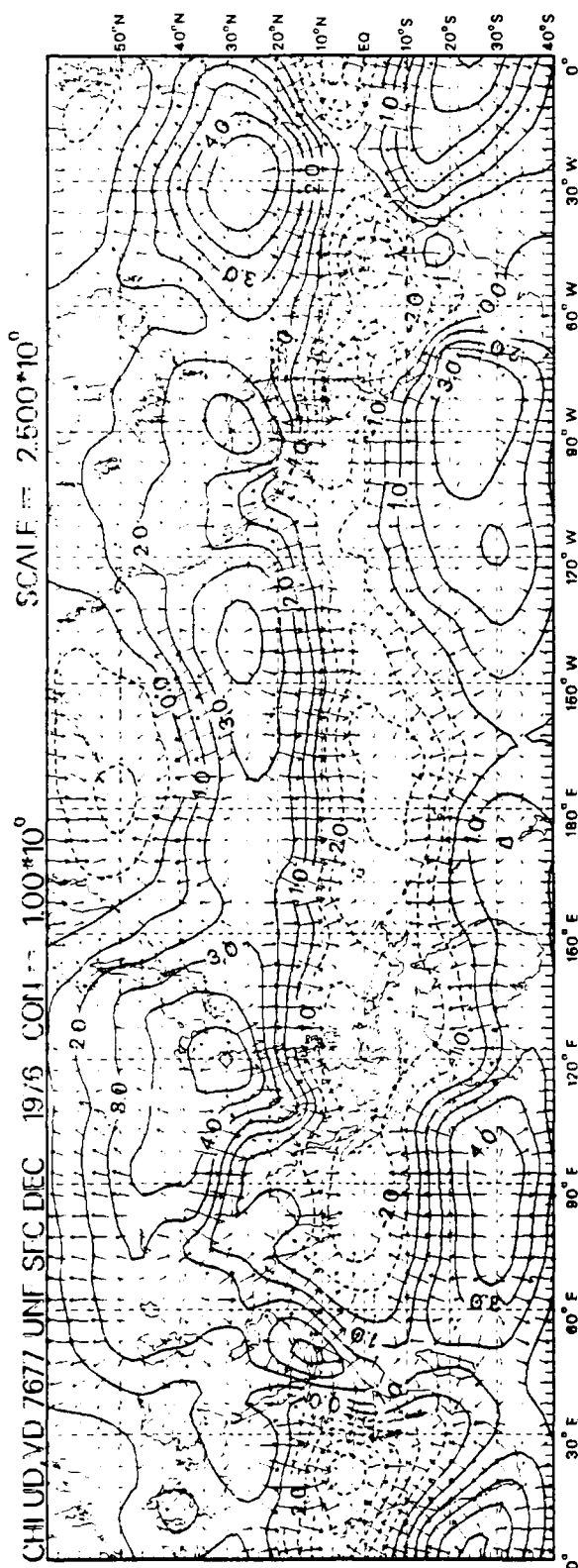
SFC PSI 7677 UNF SFC DEC 1976 CON = 2.00×10^0

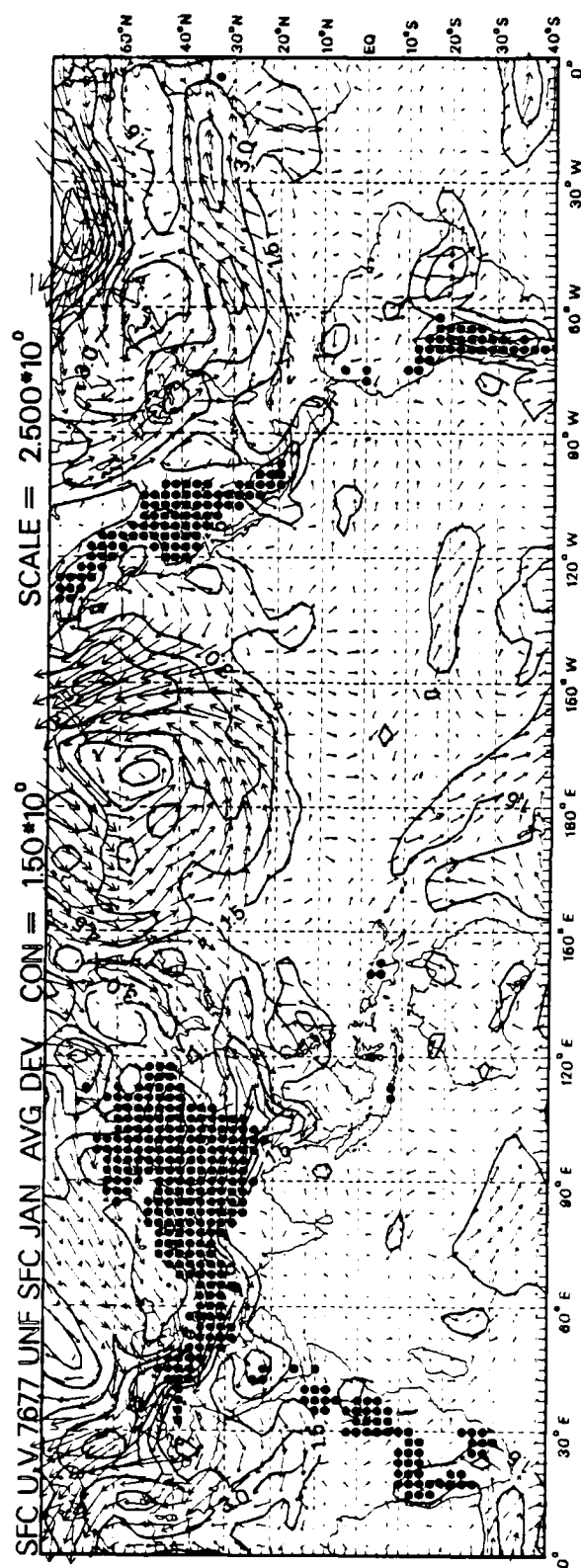
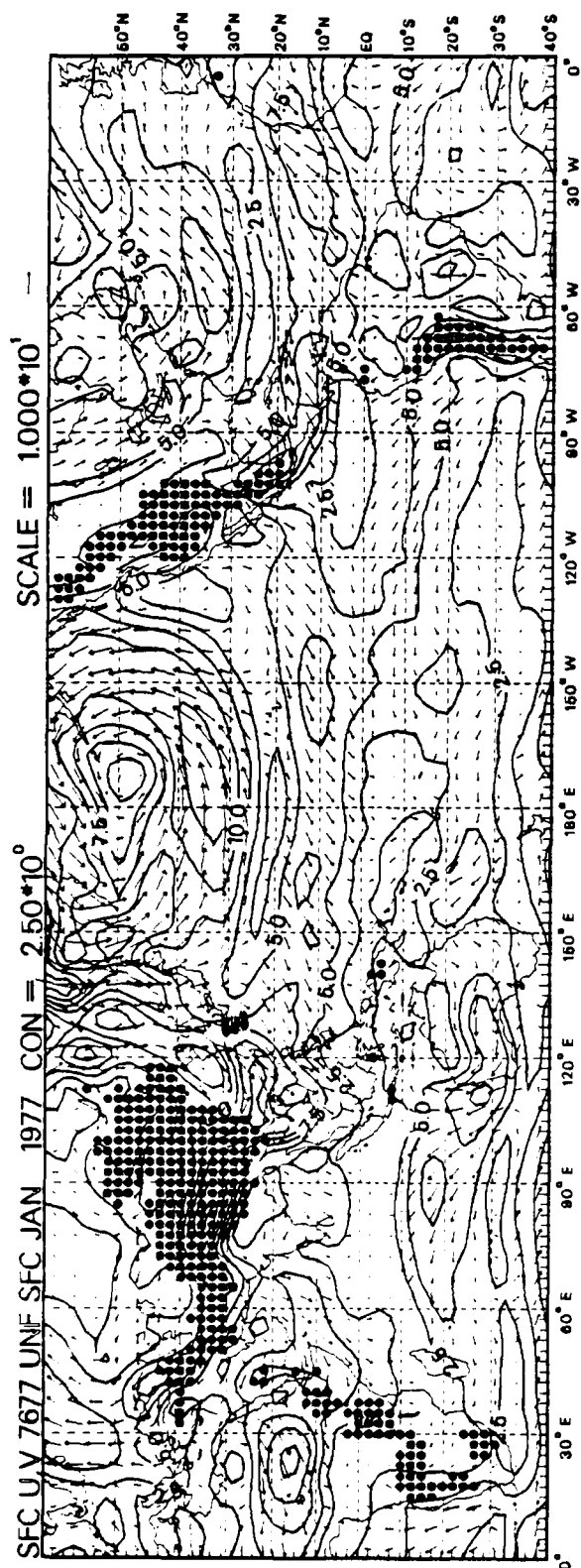


SFC DEV PSI 7677 UNF SFC DEC AVG DEV CON = 1.00×10^0

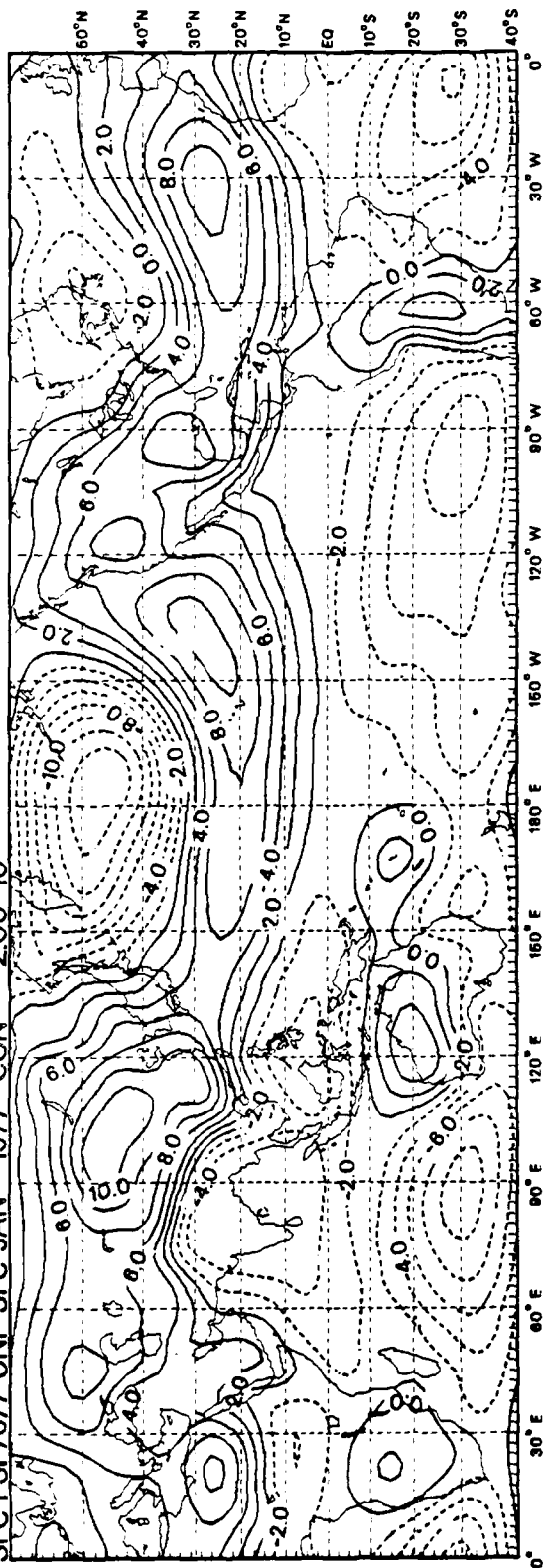


D21

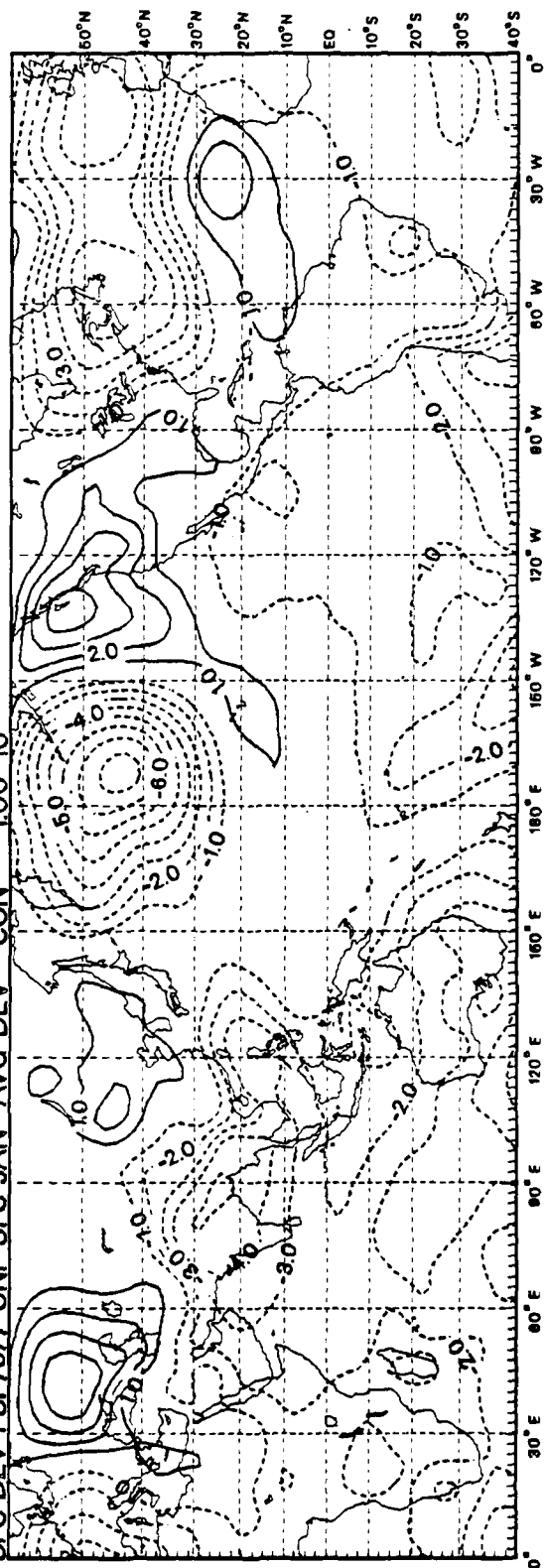




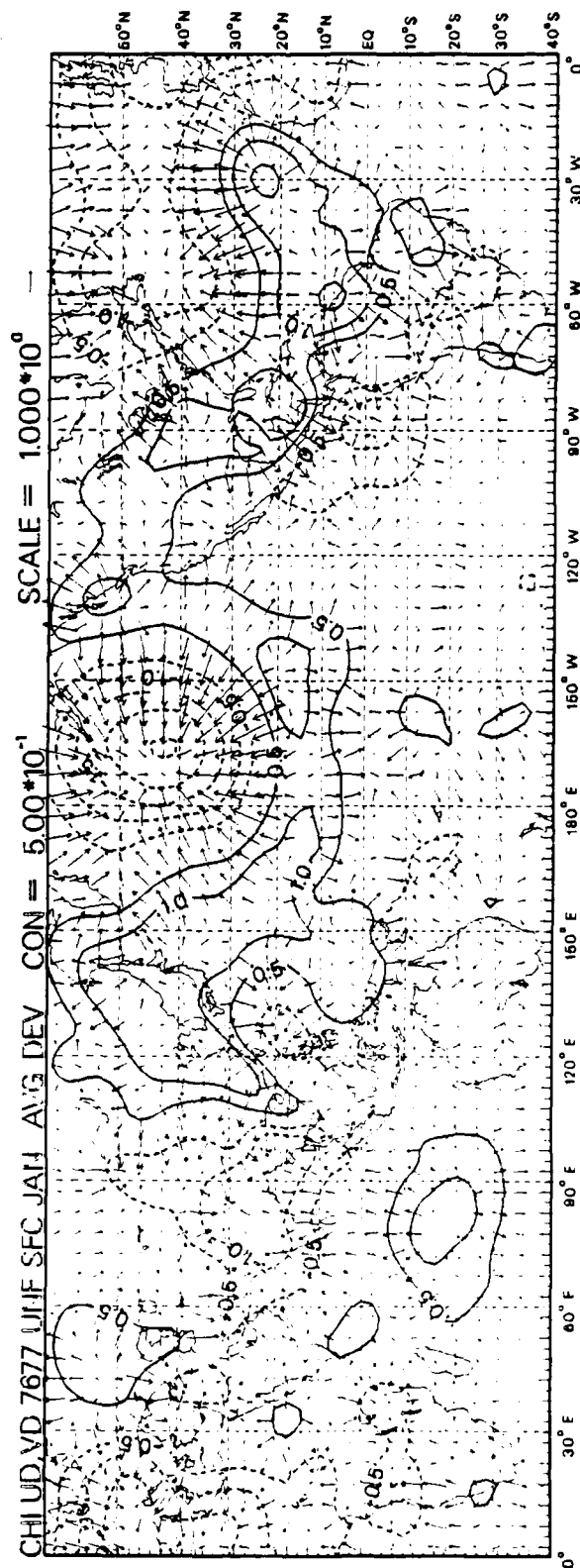
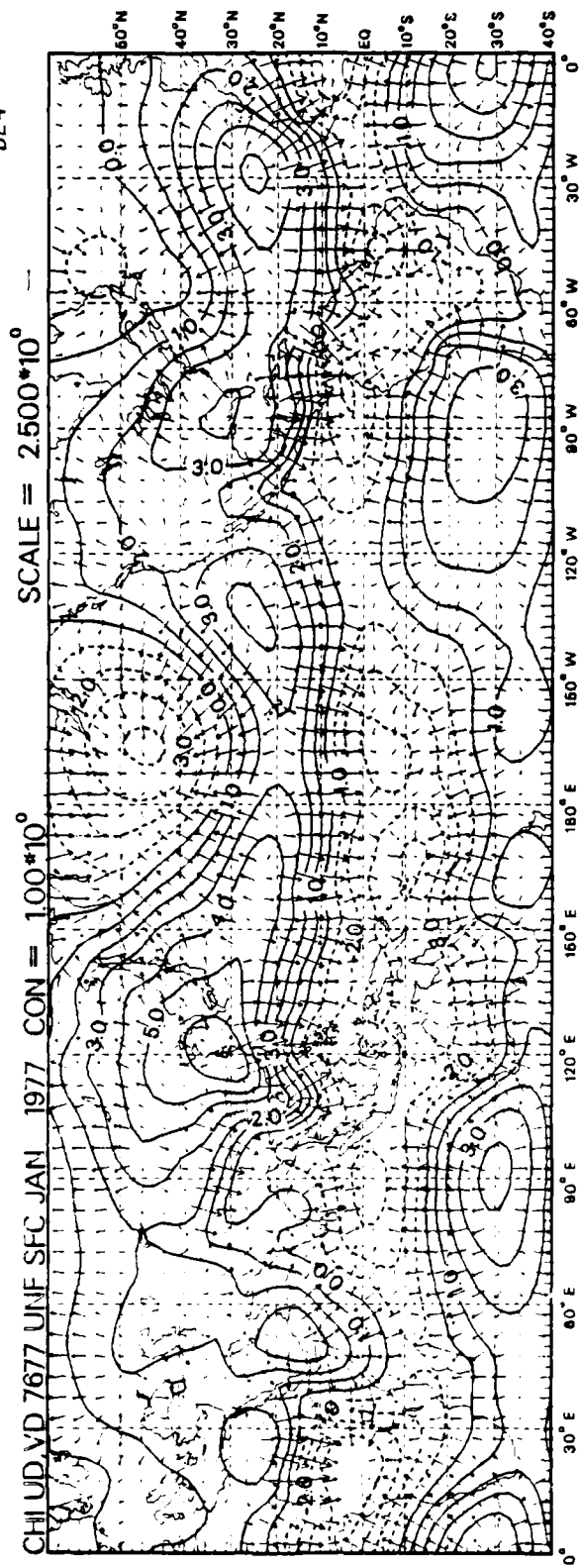
SFC PSI 7677 UNF SFC JAN 1977 CON = 2.00×10^0

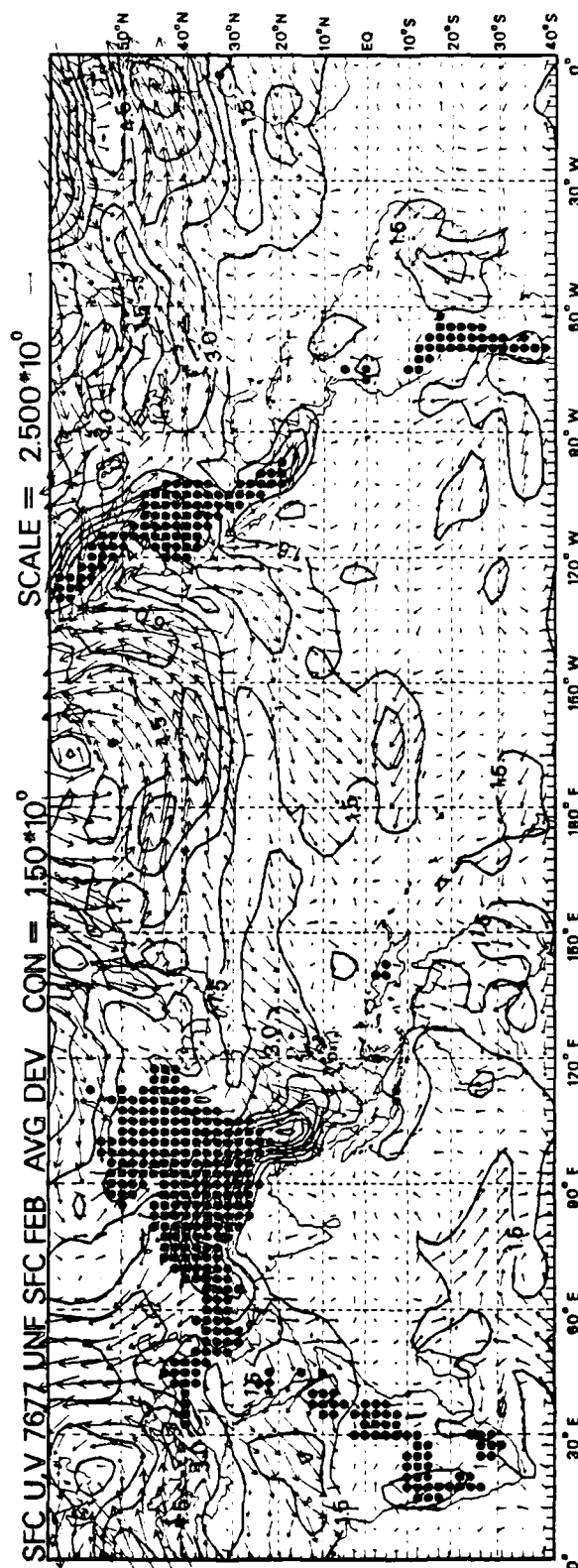
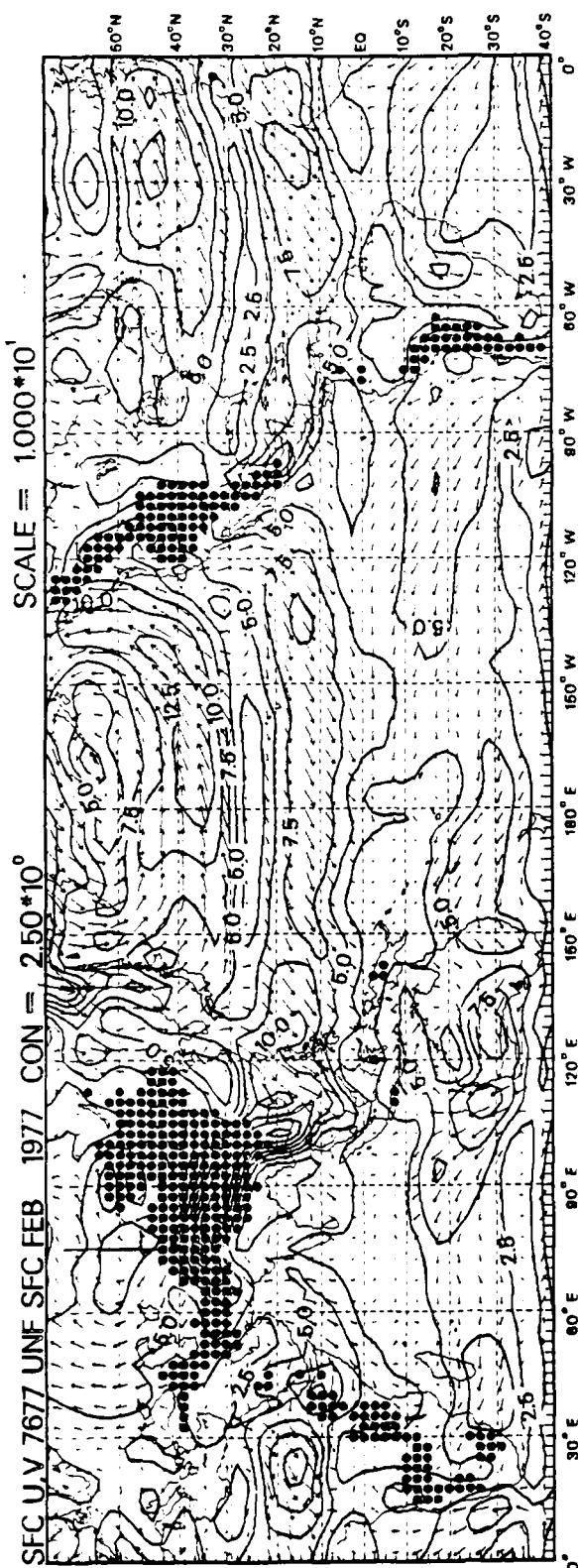


SFC DEV PSI 7677 UNF SFC JAN AVG DEV CON = 1.00×10^0



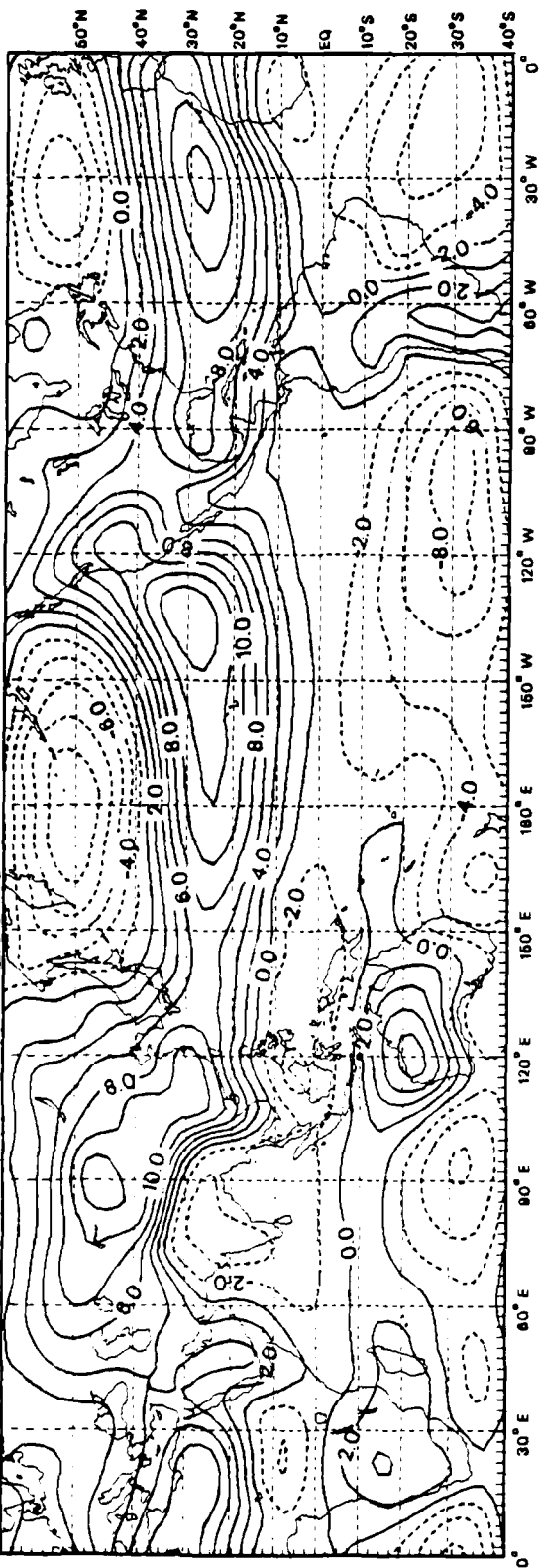
D24



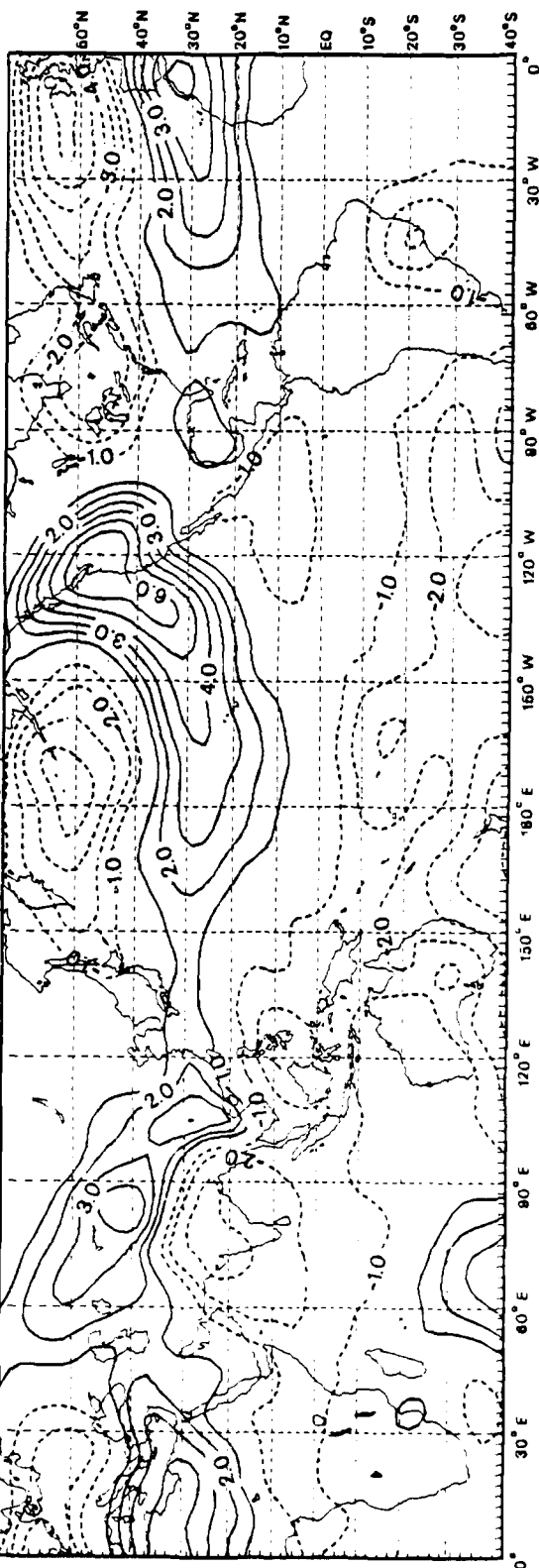


D26

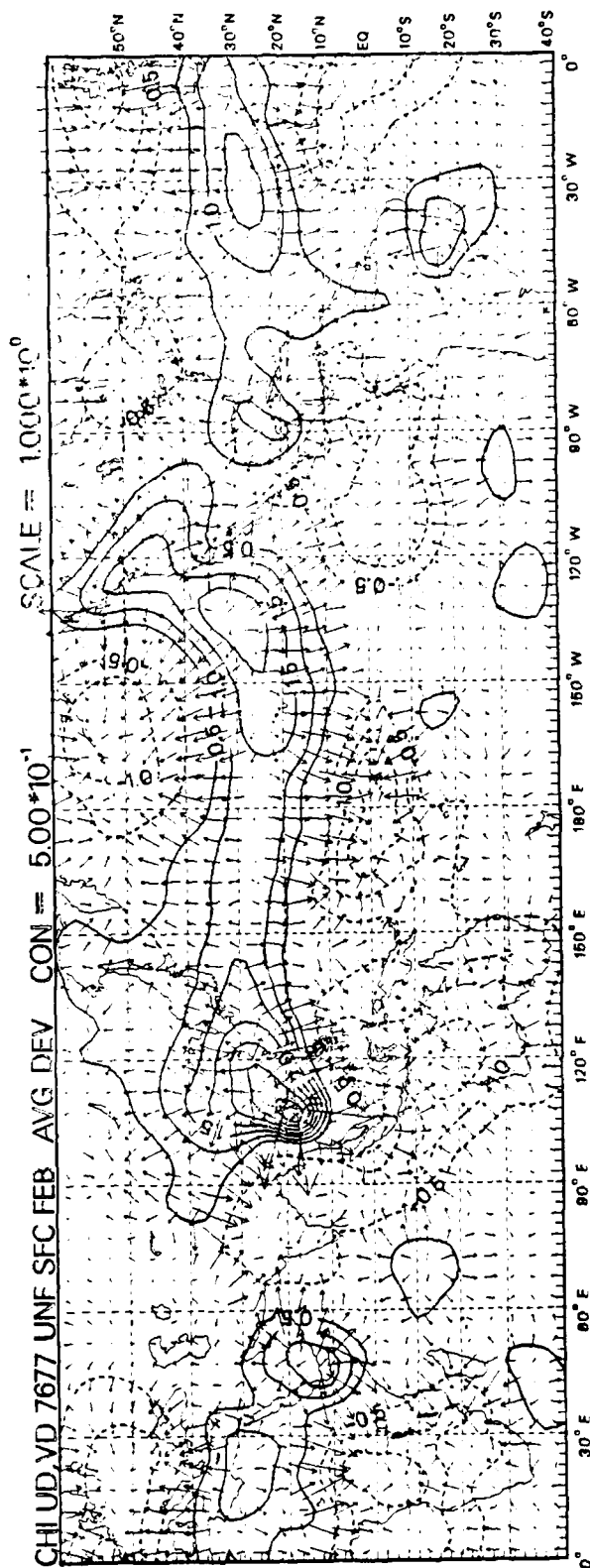
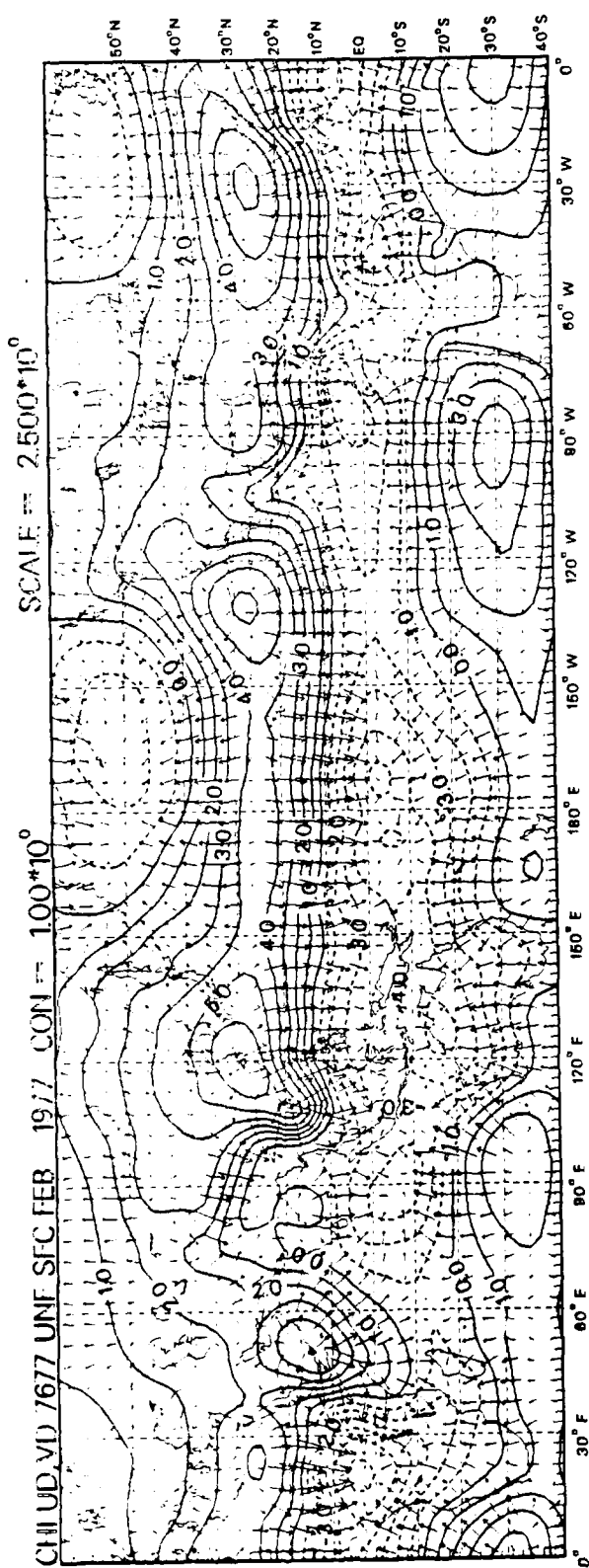
SFC PSI 7677 UNF SFC FEB 1977 CON = 2.00×10^0



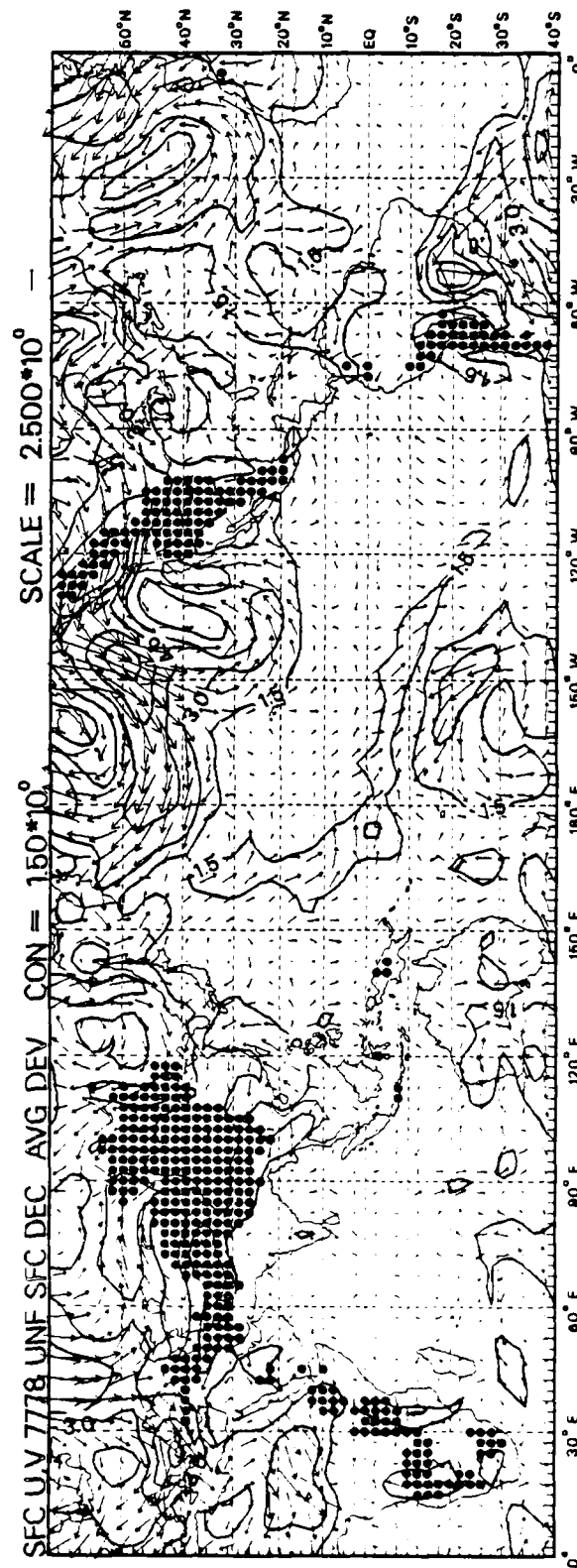
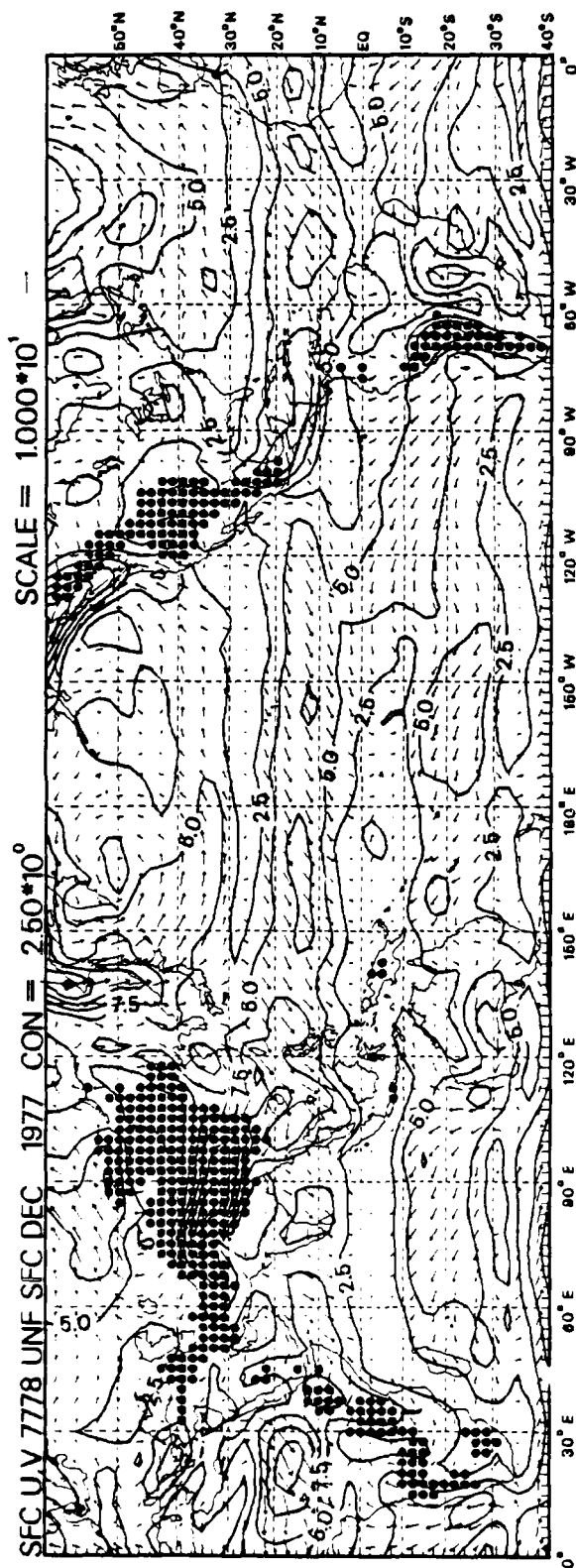
SFC DEV PSI 7677 UNF SFC FEB AVG DEV CON = 100×10^0



D27

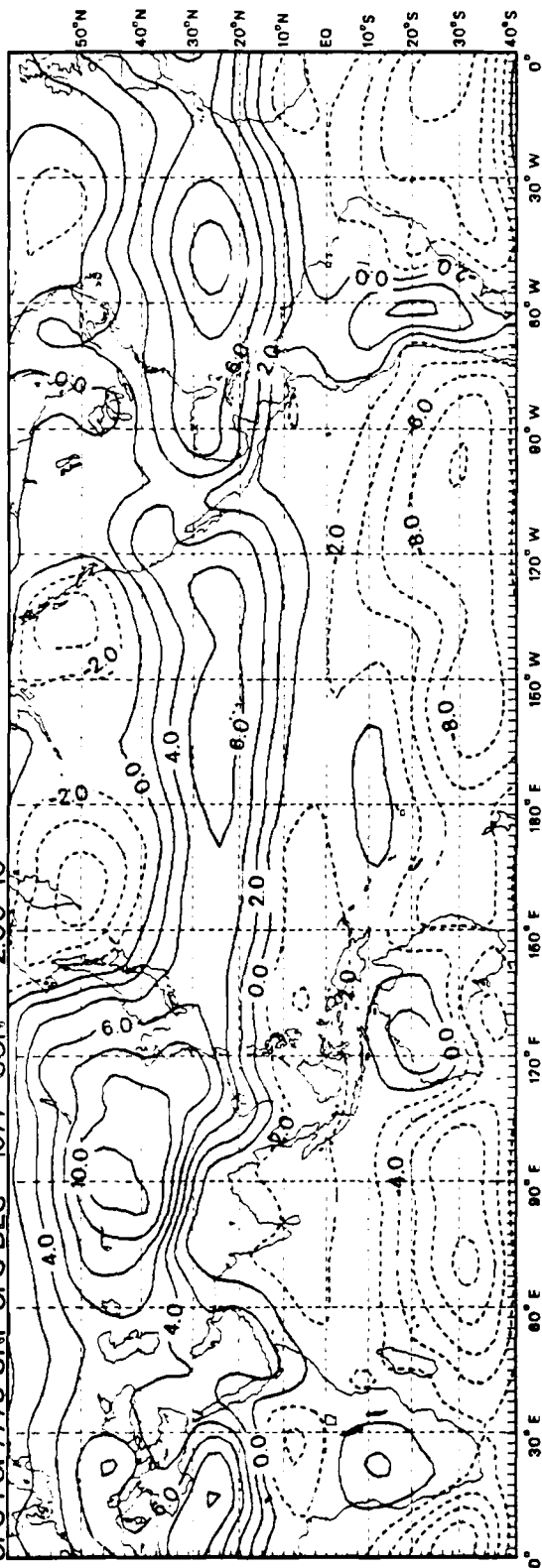


D28

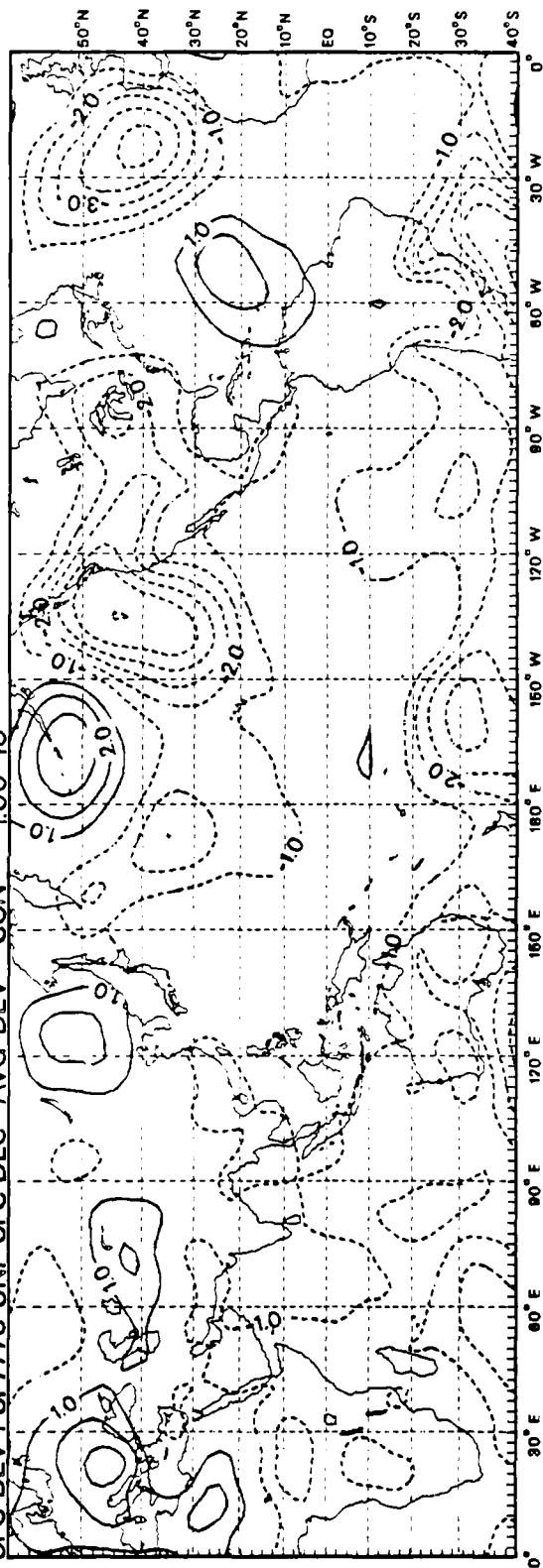


D29

SFC PSI 7778 UNF SFC DEC 1977 CON = 2.00×10^0



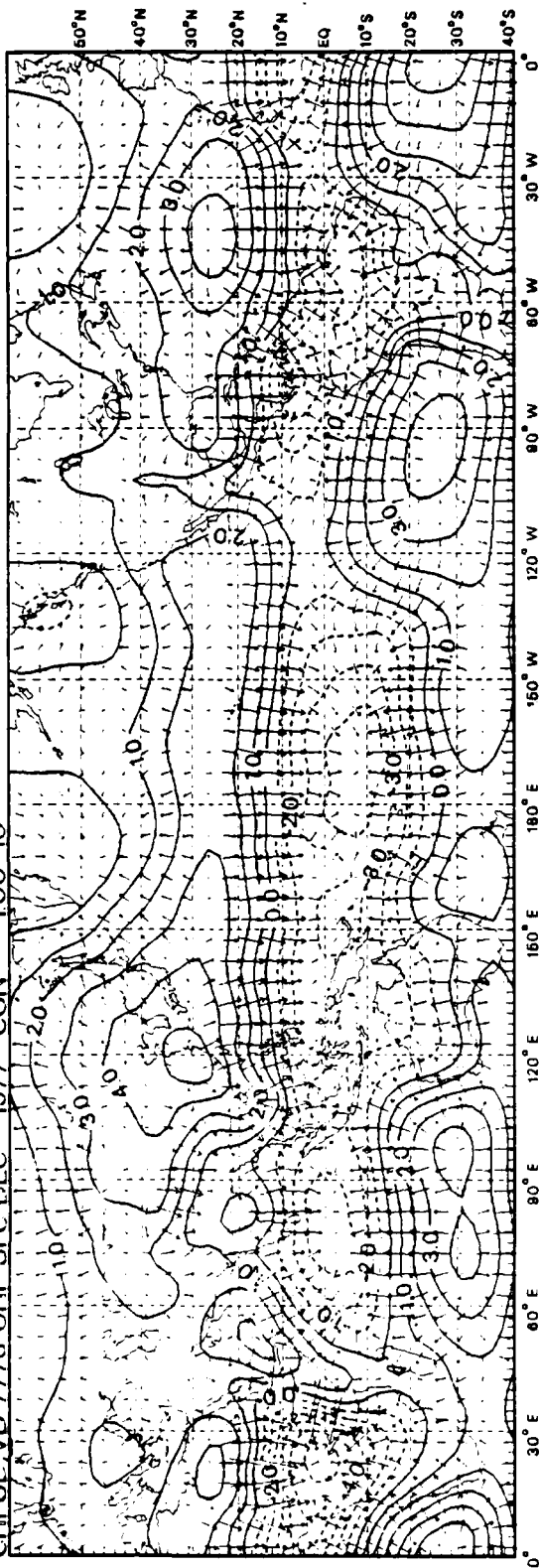
SFC DEV PSI 7778 UNF SFC DEC AVG DEV CON = 1.00×10^0



D30

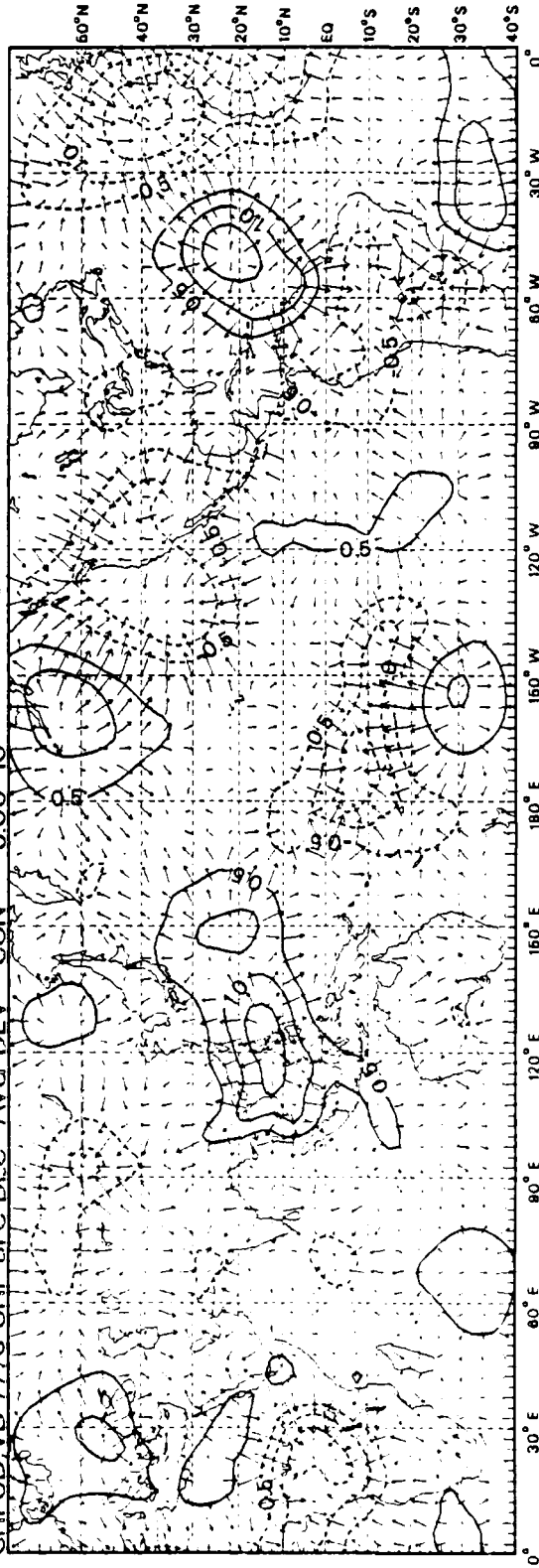
SCALE = 2500×10^0

CHILUD VD 7778 UNIF SFC DEC 1977 CON = 100×10^0

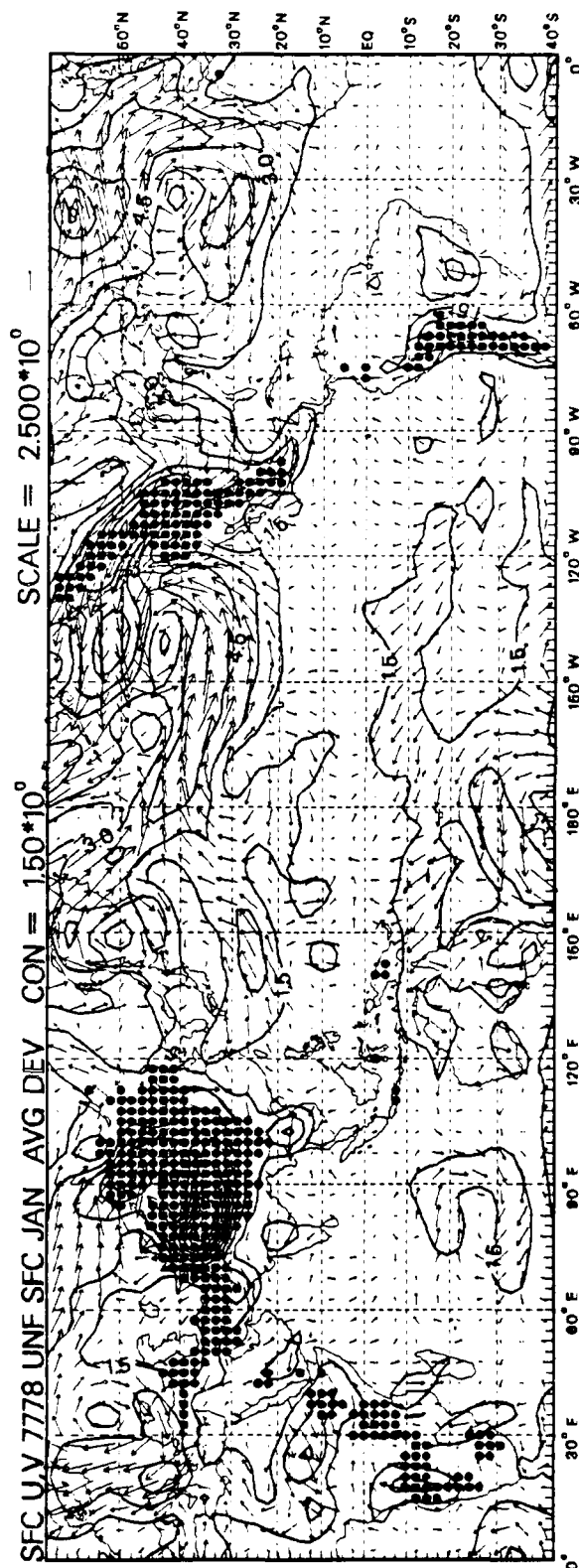
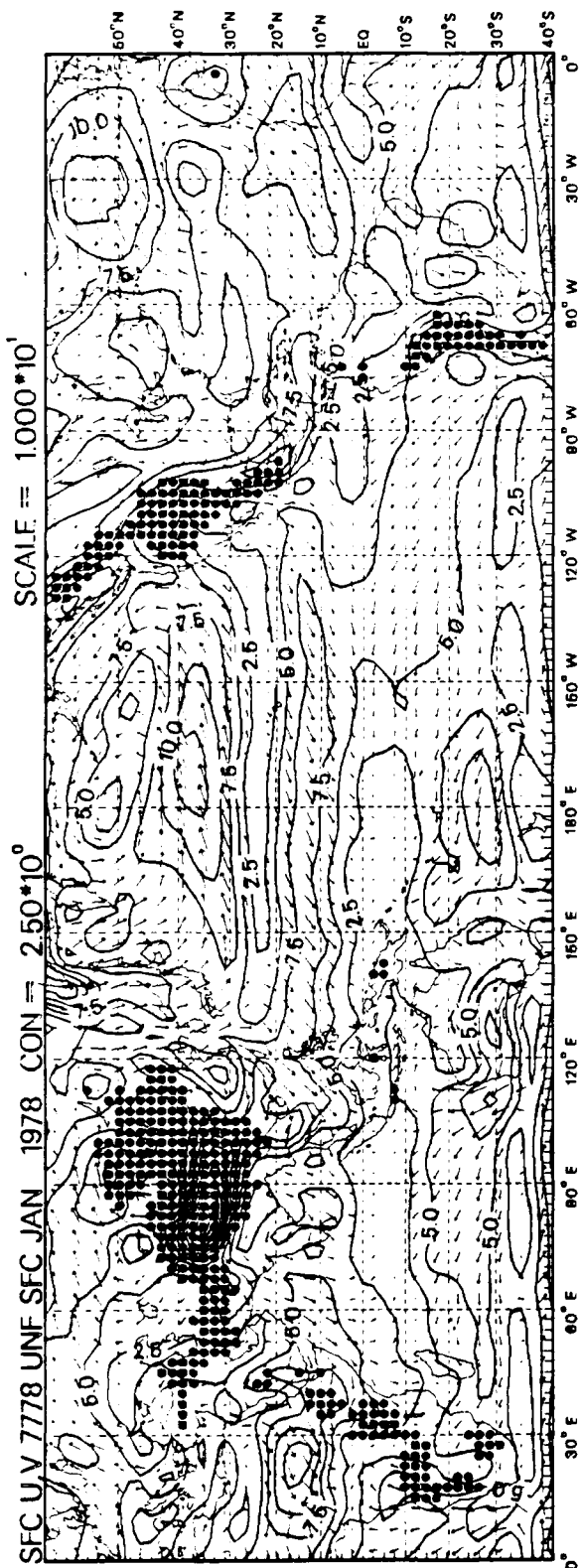


SCALE = 1000×10^0

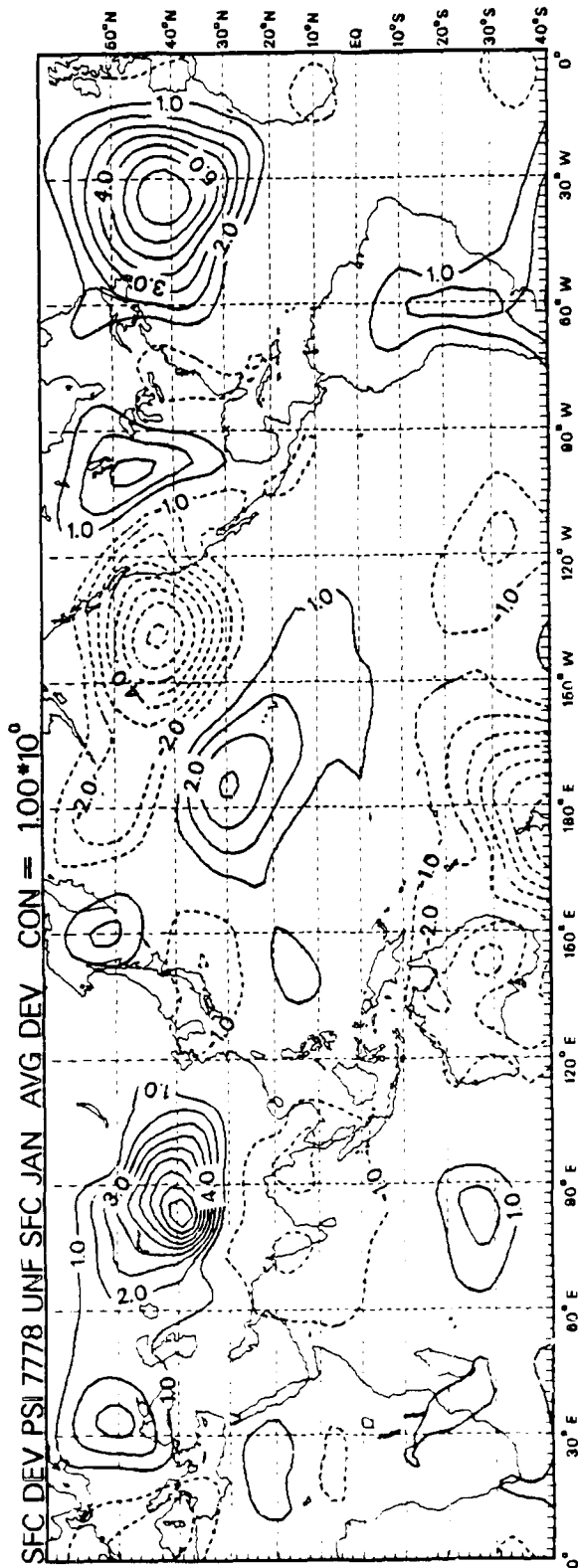
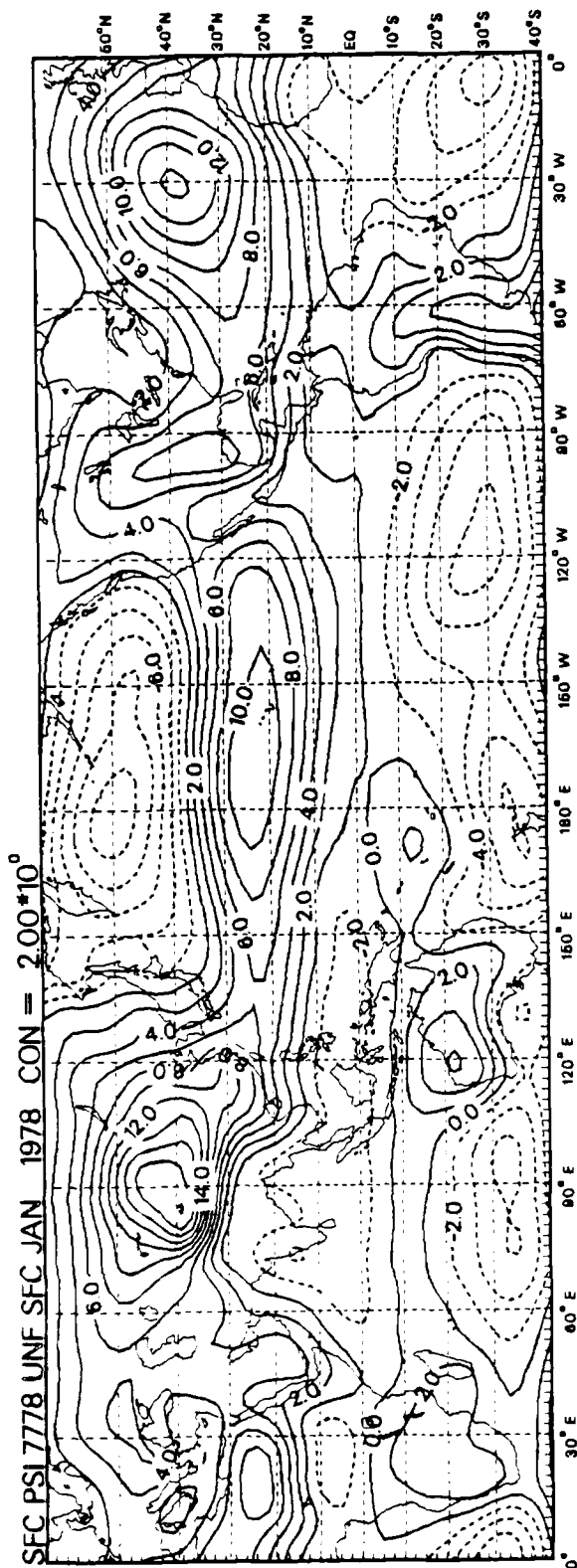
CHILUD VD 7778 UNIF SFC DEC AVG DEV CON = 500×10^{-1}



D31



D32



AD-A168 852

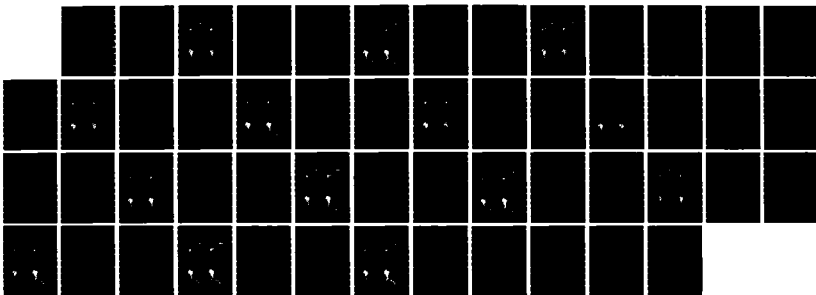
MONTHLY AND SEASONAL CLIMATOLOGY OF THE NORTHERN WINTER 2/2
OVER THE GLOBAL T. (U) NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
MONTEREY CA J S BOYLE ET AL. MAY 86

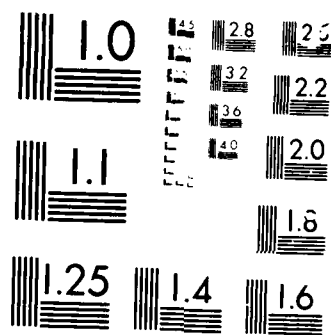
UNCLASSIFIED

NPS-63-86-002-VOL-3

F/G 4/2

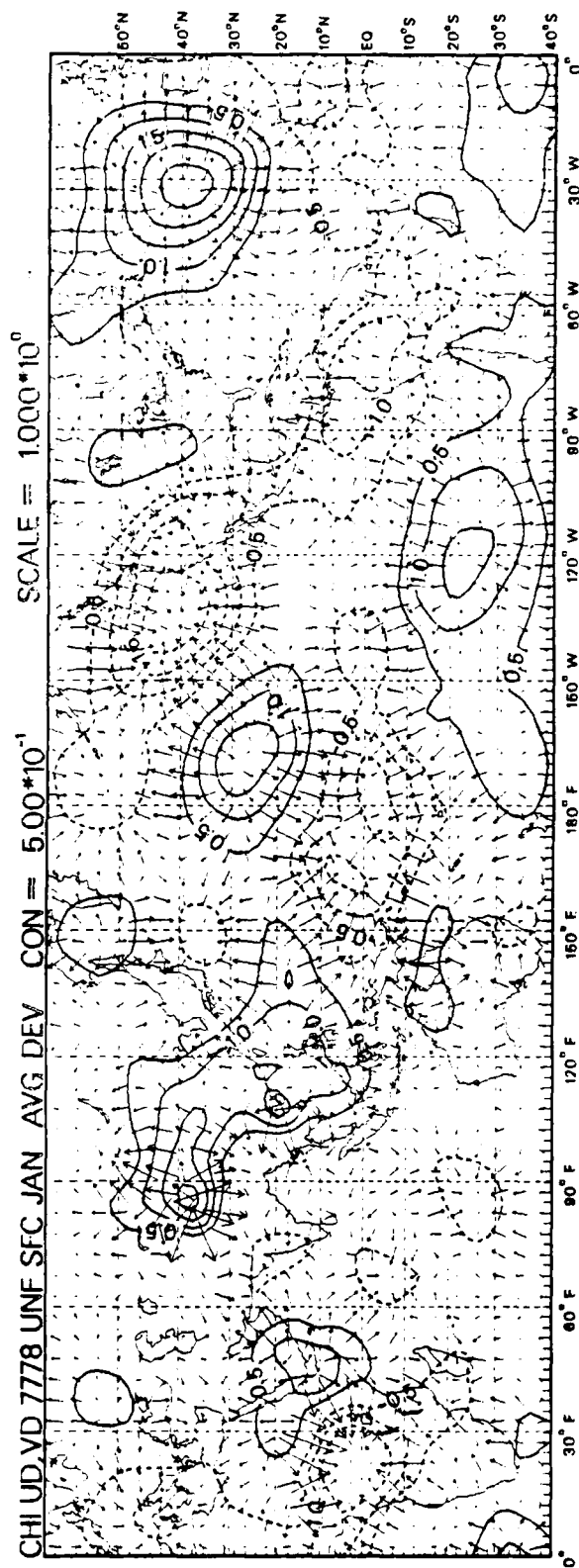
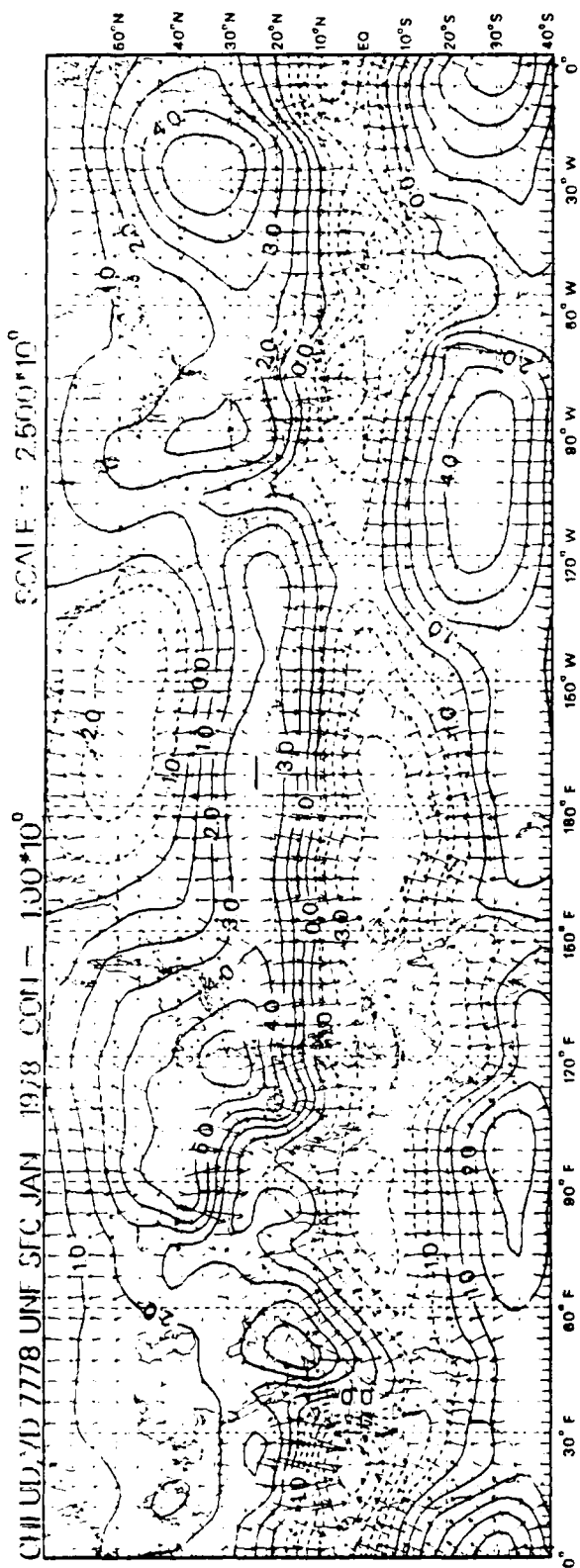
NL



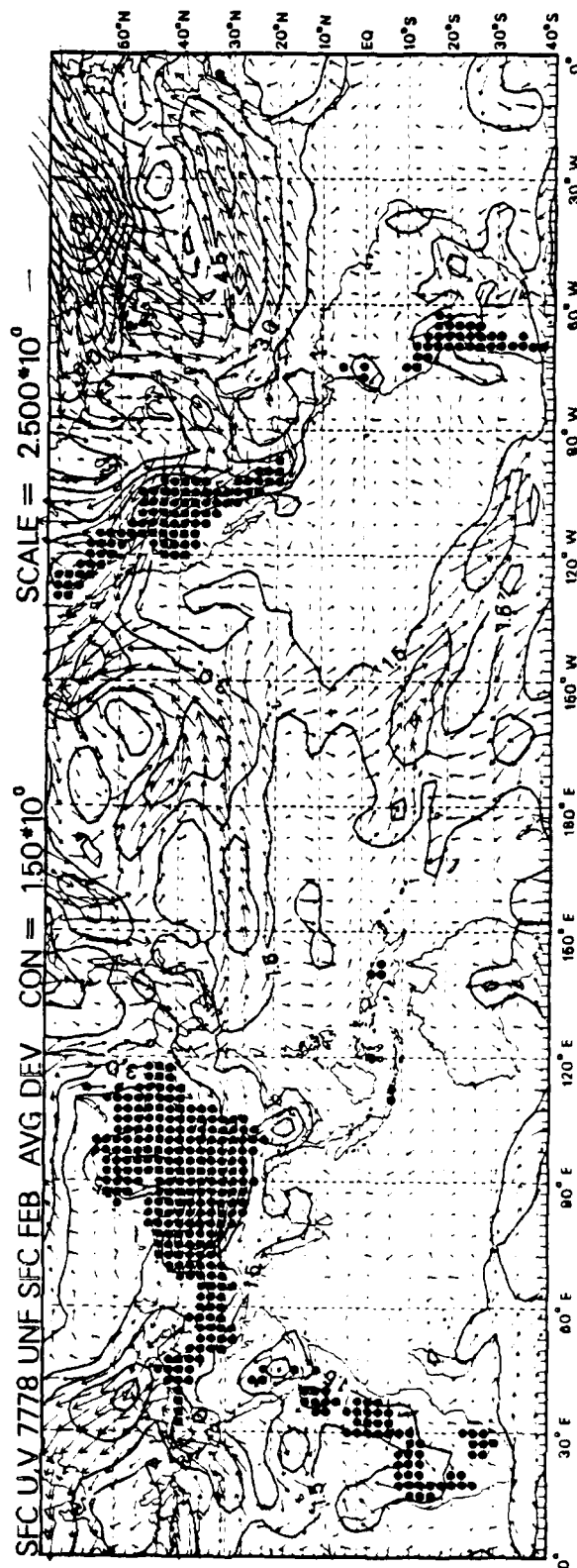
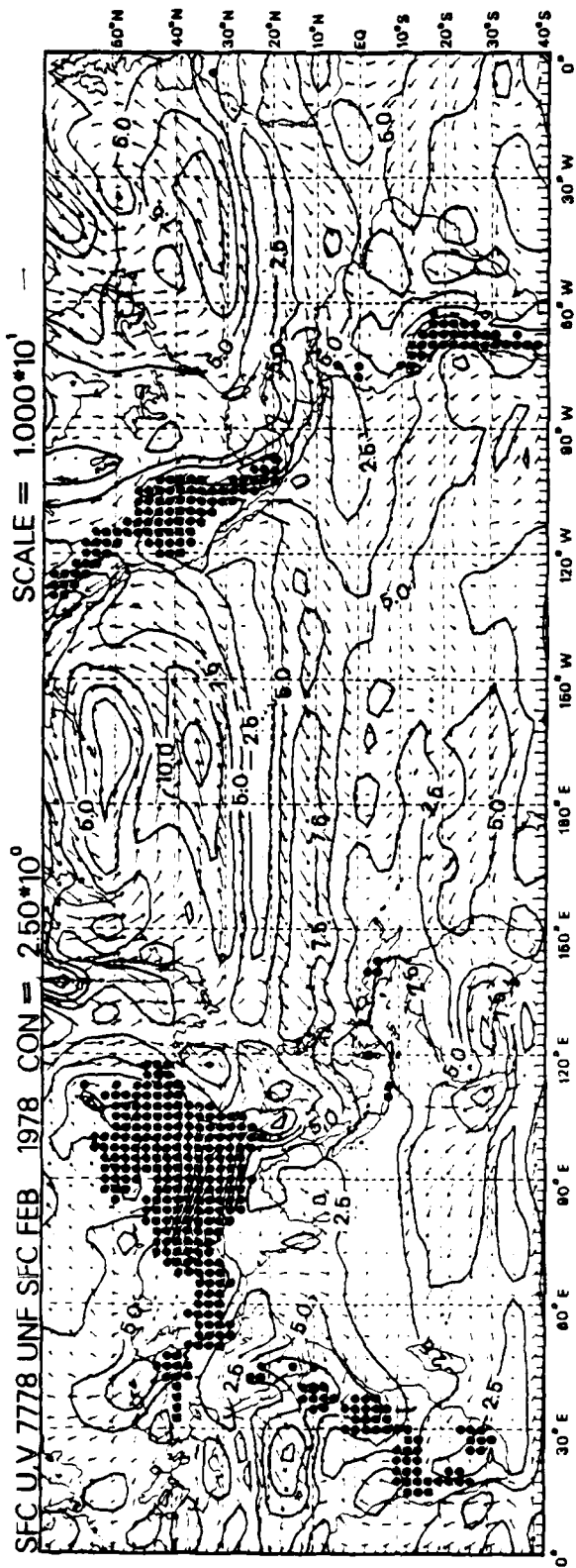


W. J. ...

D33

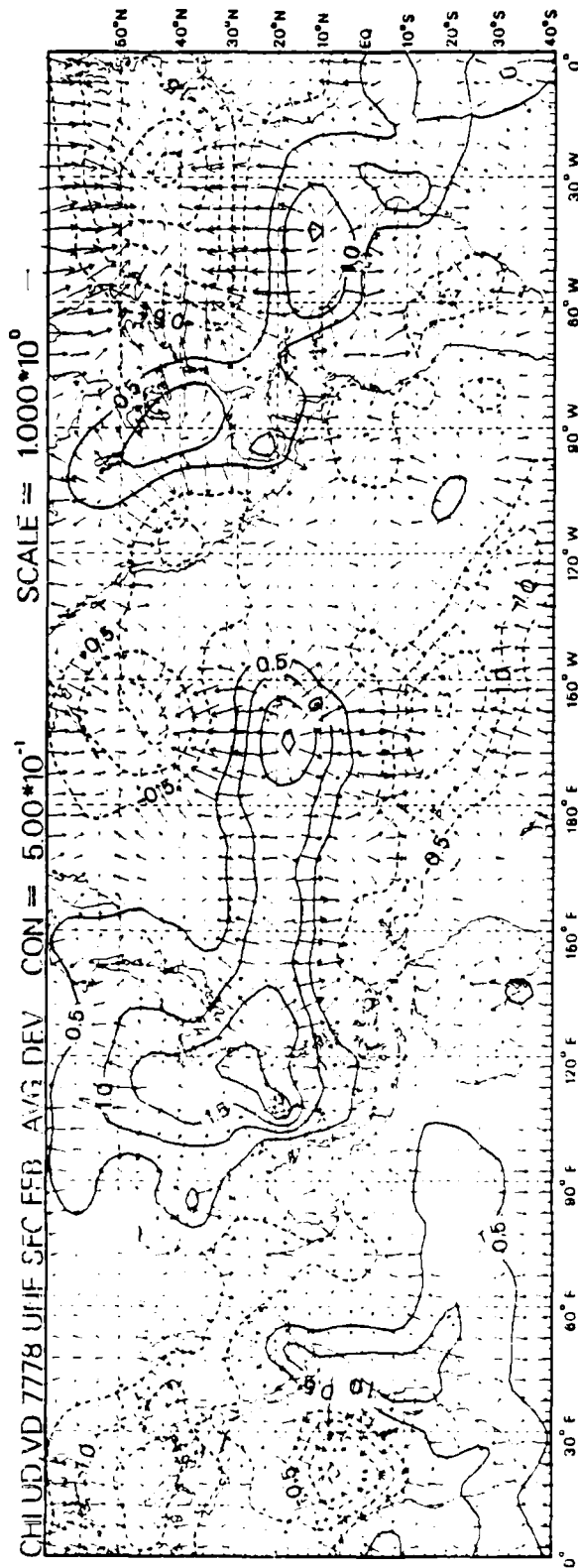
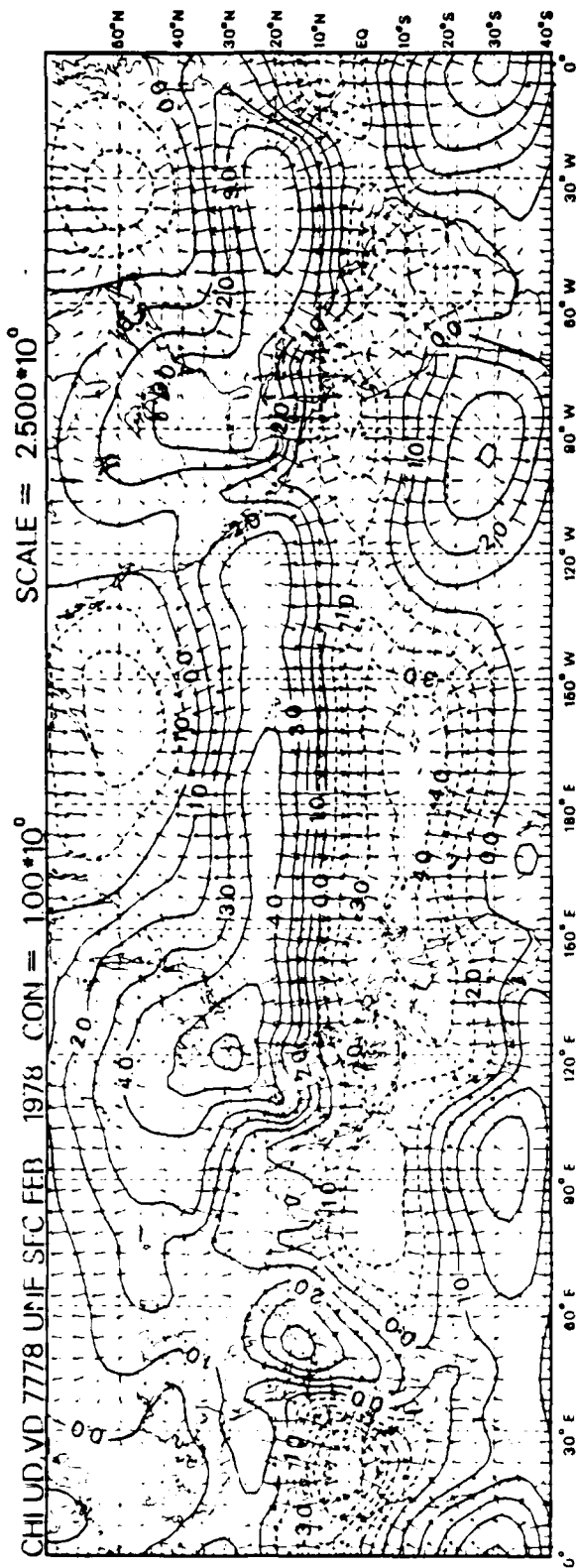


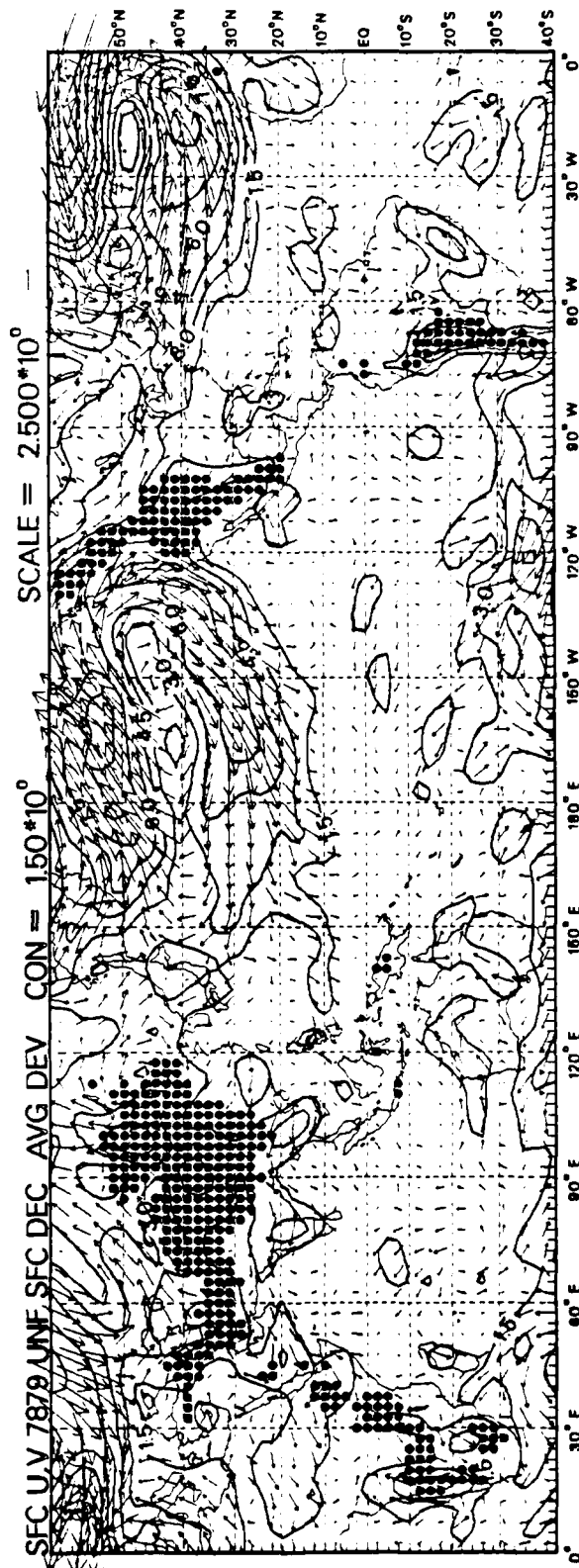
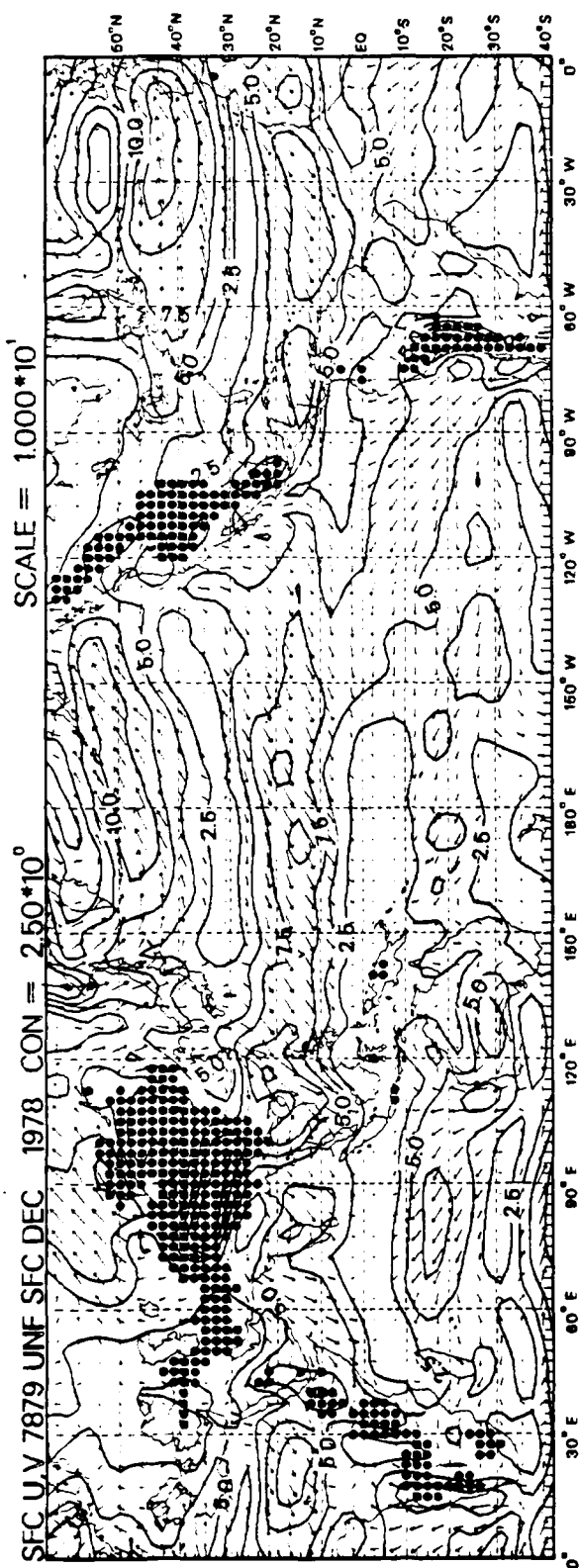
D34





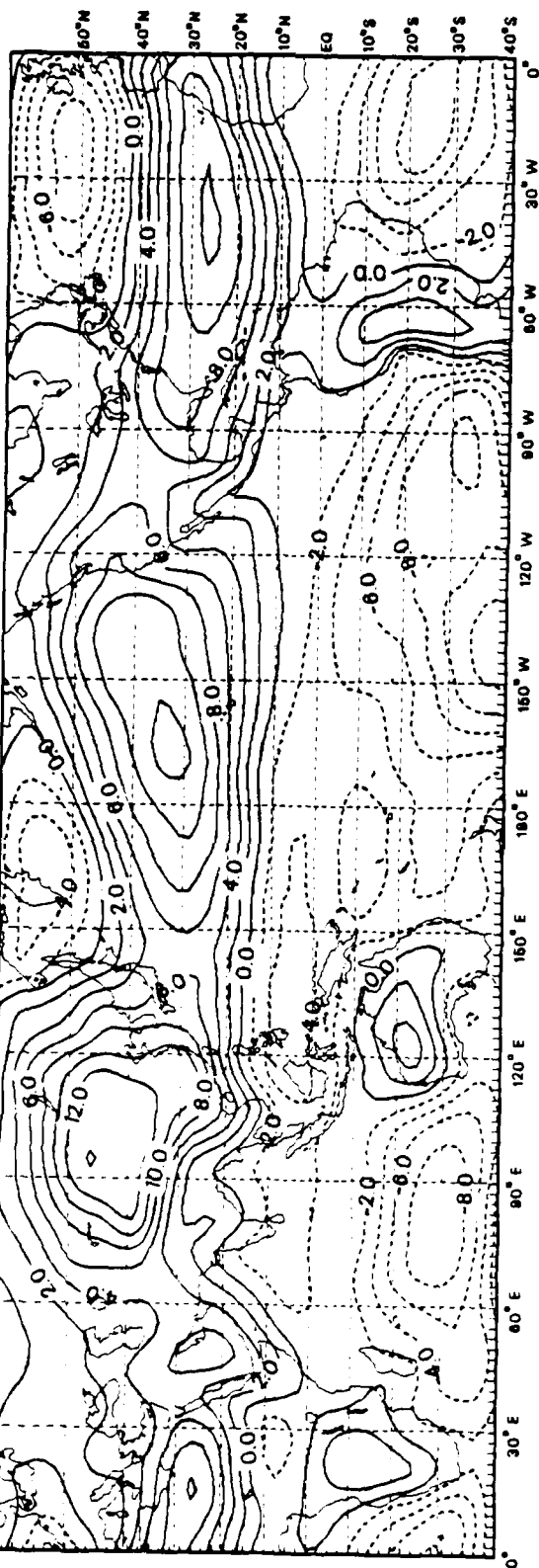
D36



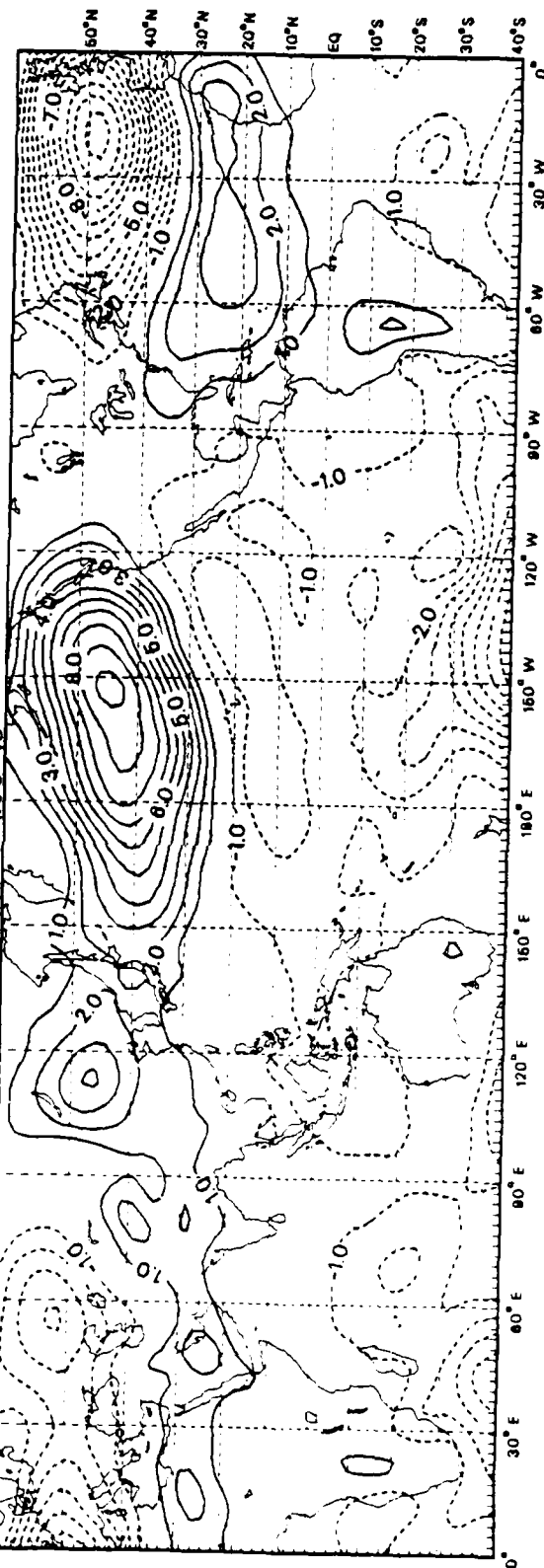


D38

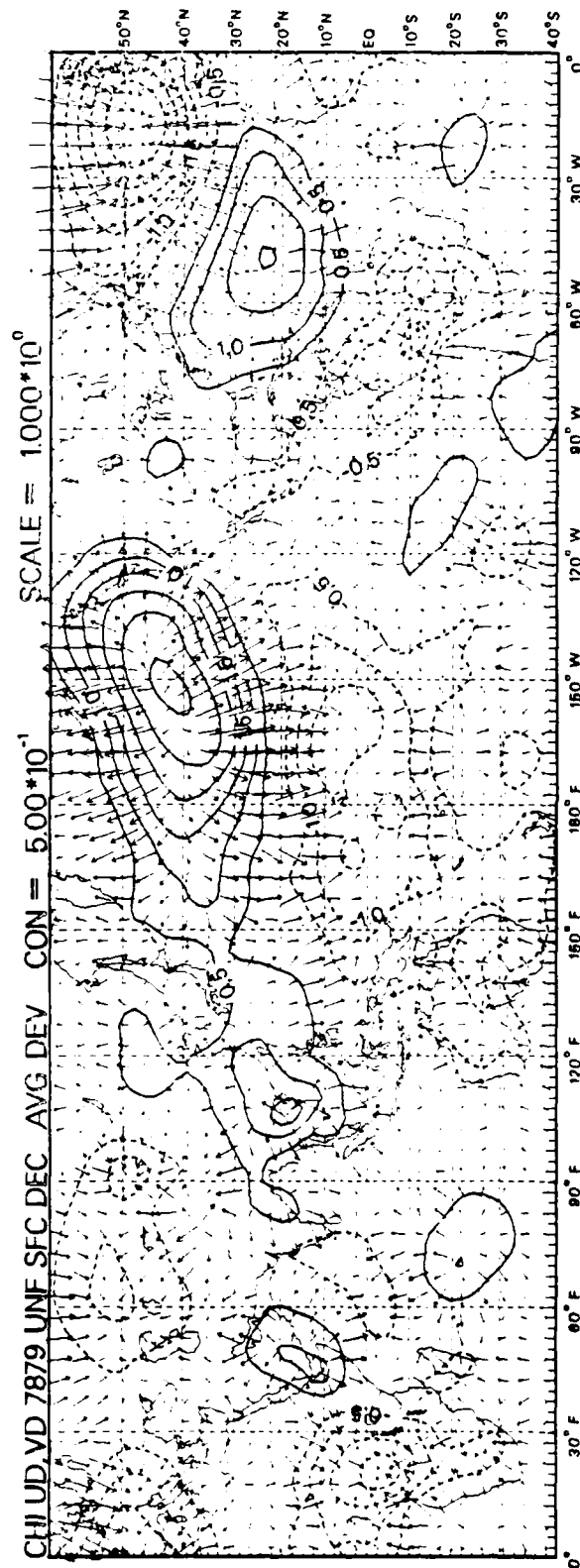
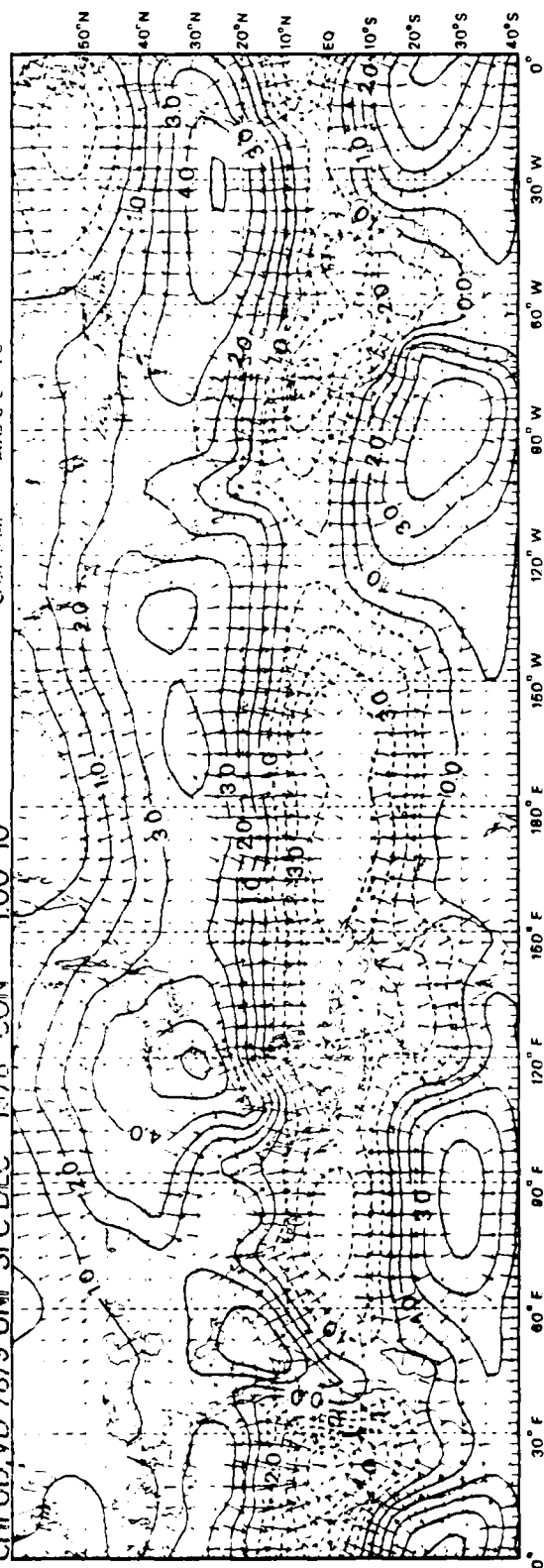
SFC PSI 7879 UNF SFC DEC 1978 CON = 2.00*10°



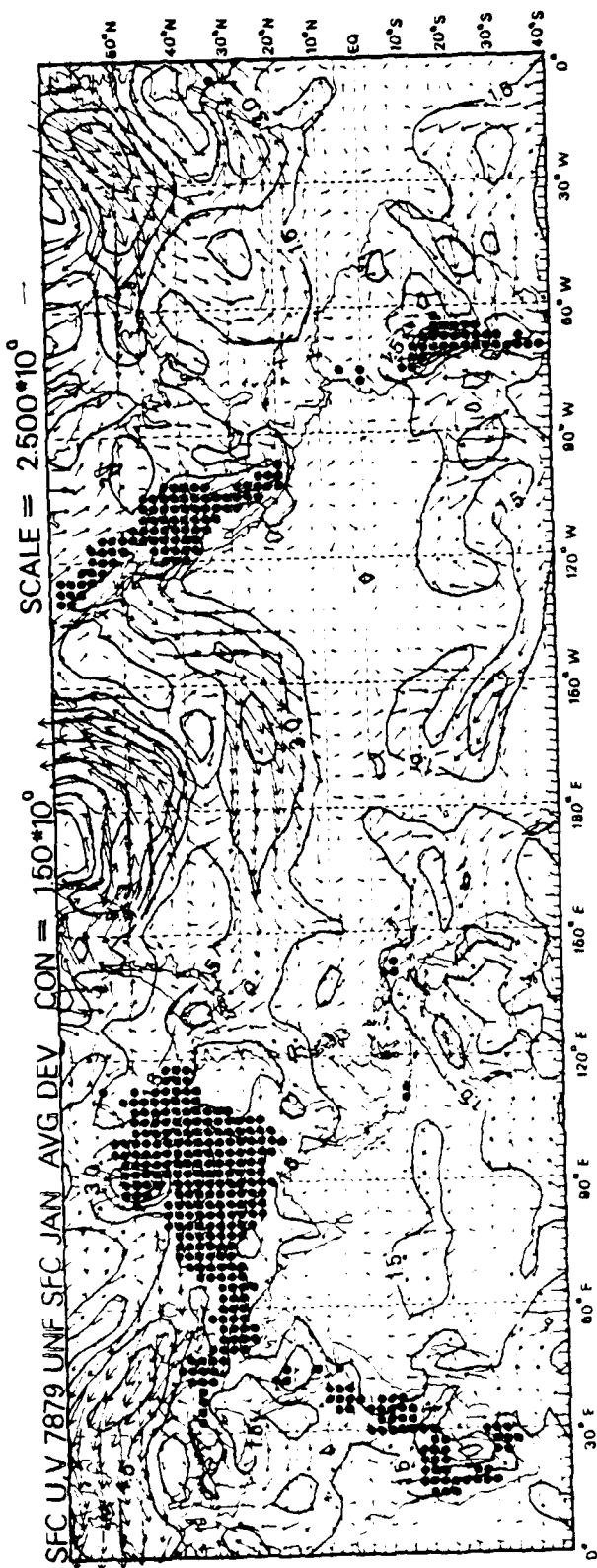
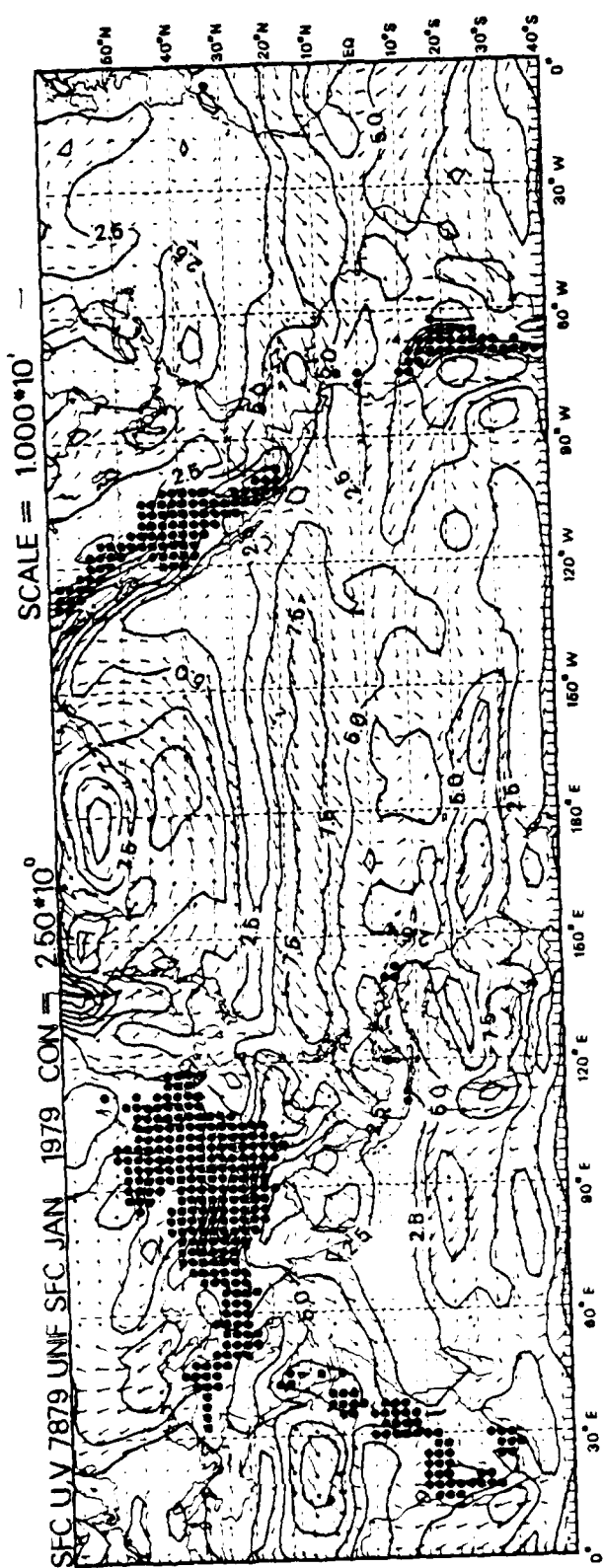
SFC DEV PSI 7879 UNF SFC DEC AVG DEV CON = 100*10°



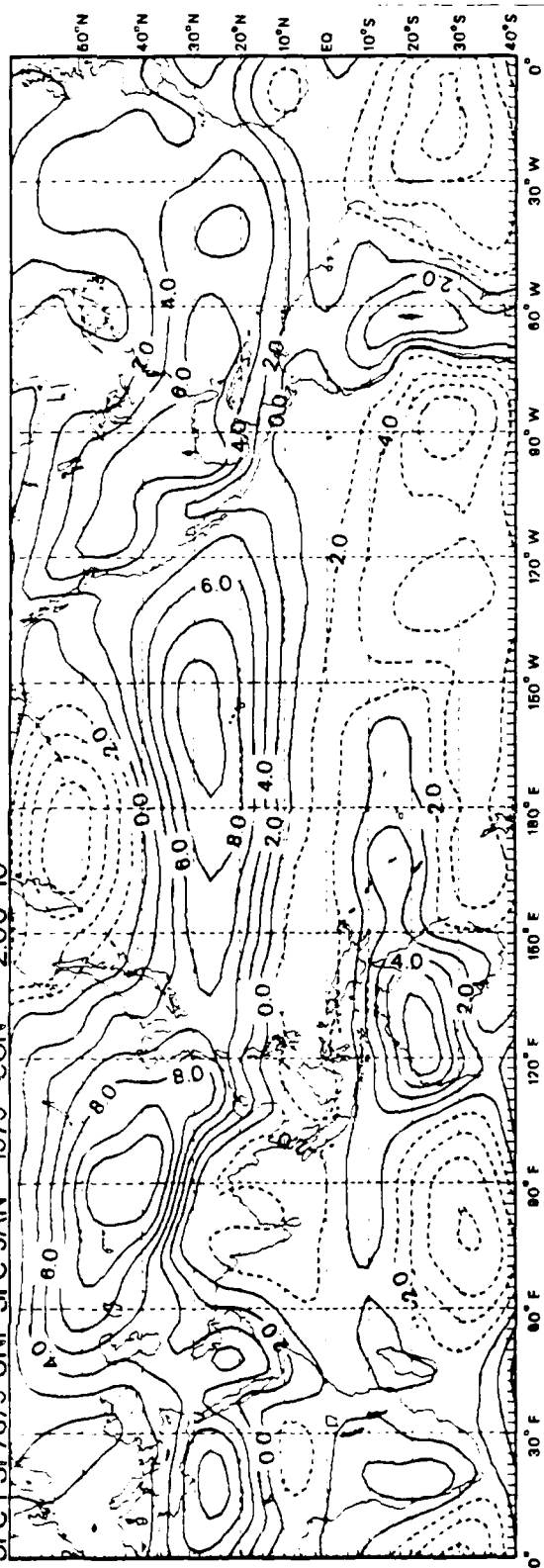
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CHI1UD,VD 7879 UNIF SFC DEC 19/8 CON = 100*100
SCALE = 2.500*100
```



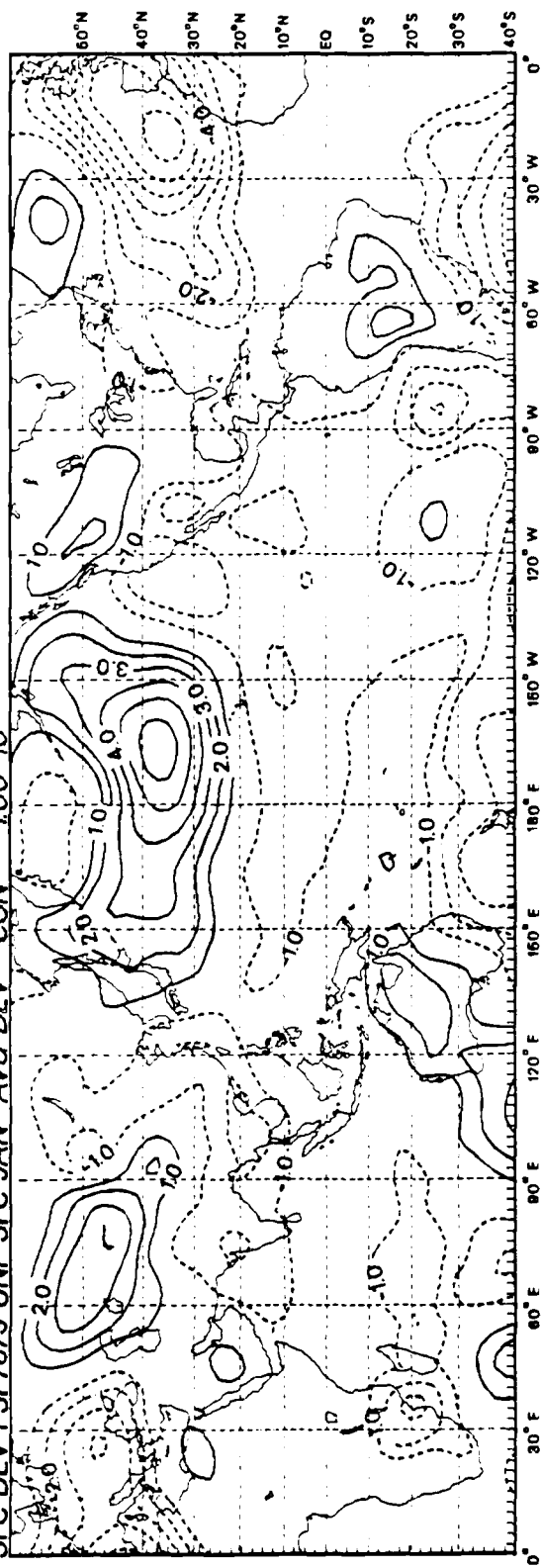
D40



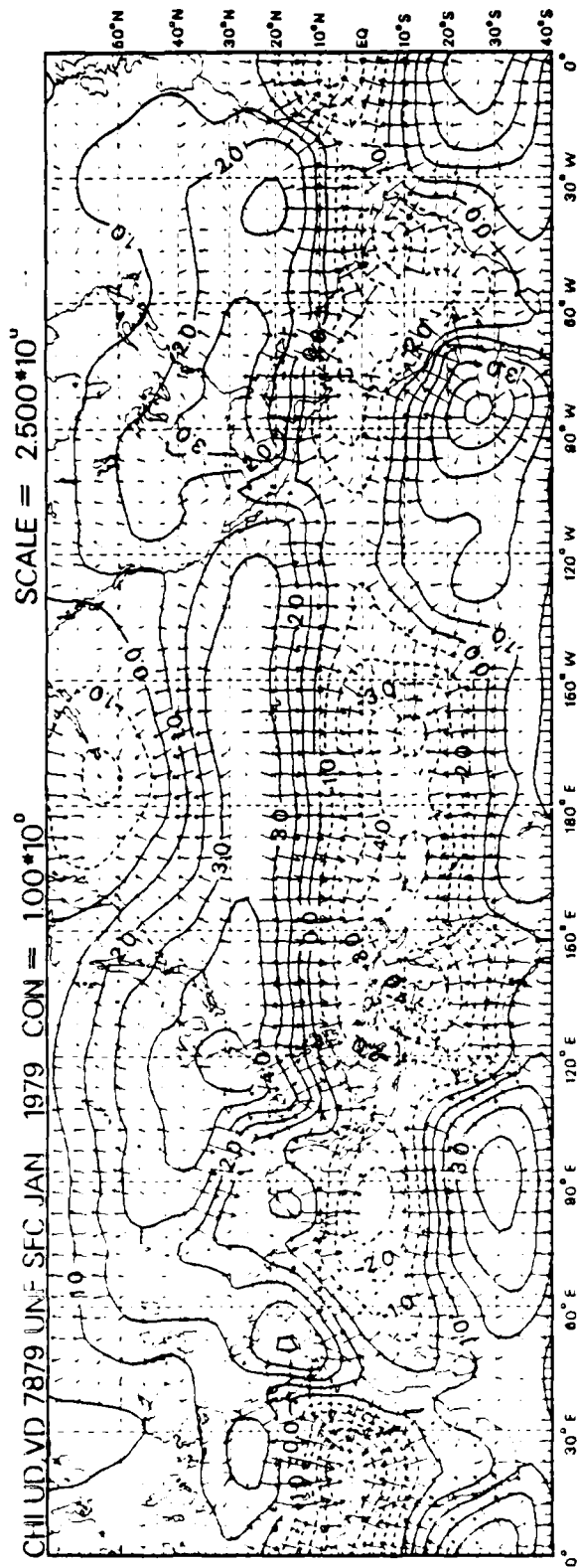
SFC PSI 7879 UNF SFC JAN 1979 CON = 2.00×10^0



SFC DEV PSI 7879 UNF SFC JAN AVG DEV CON = 1.00×10^0

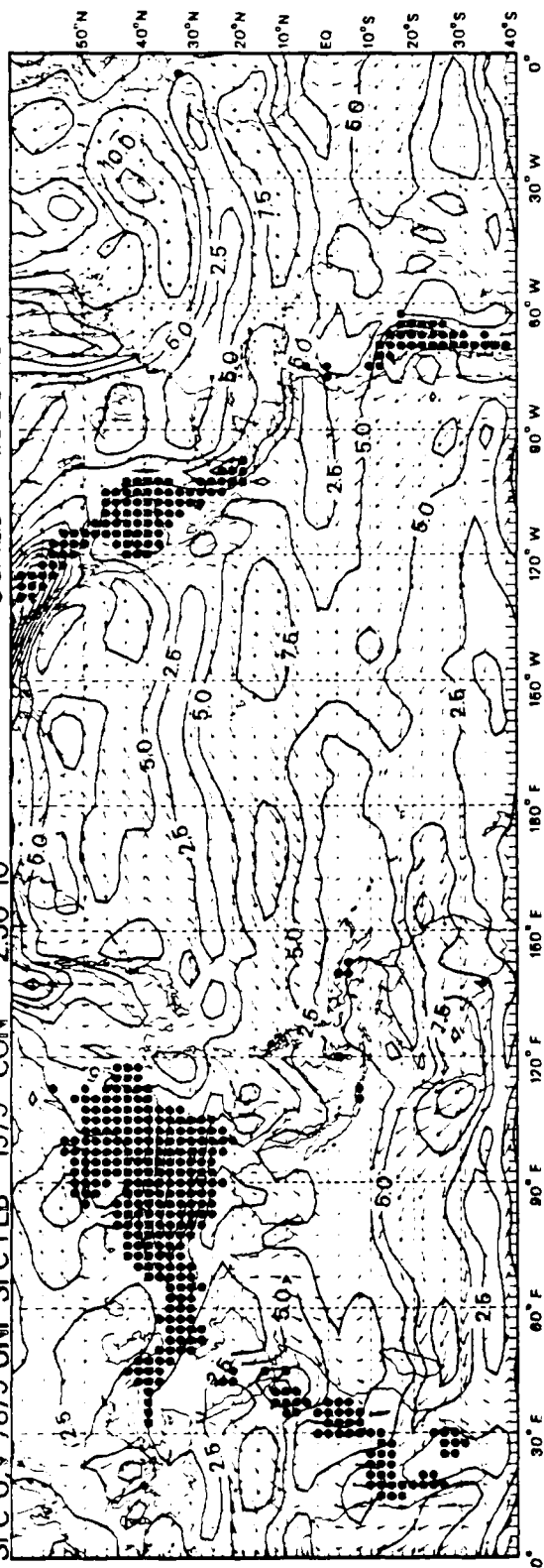


D42

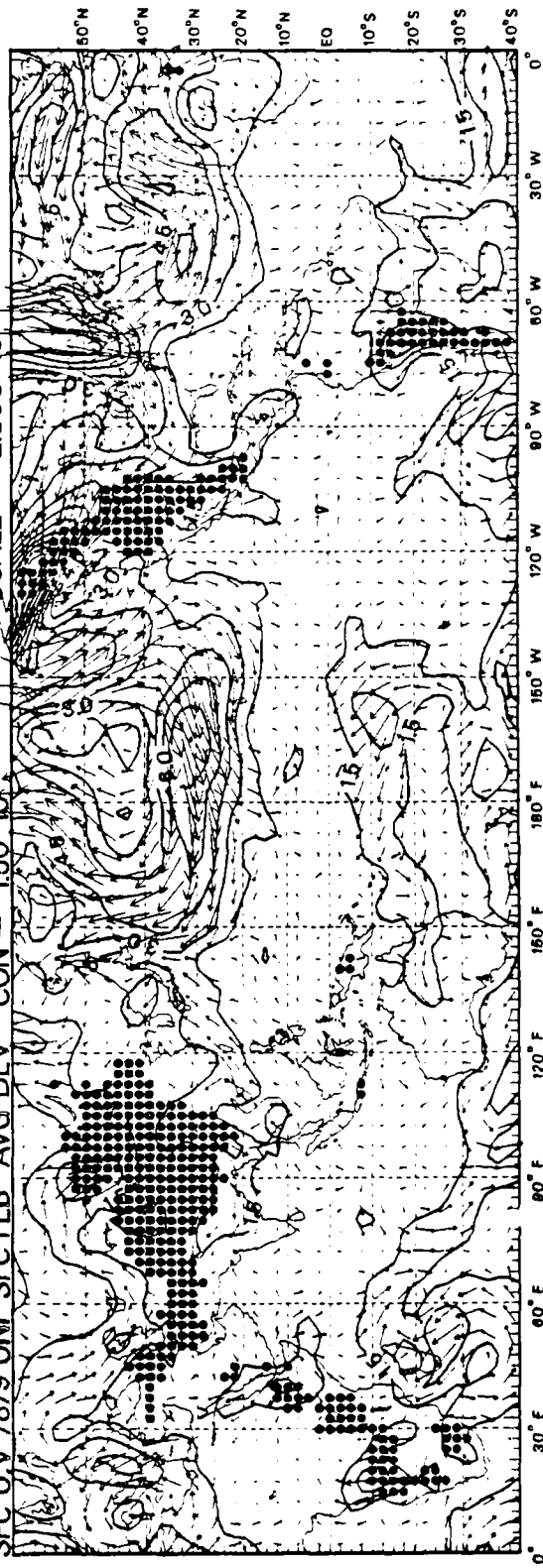


D43

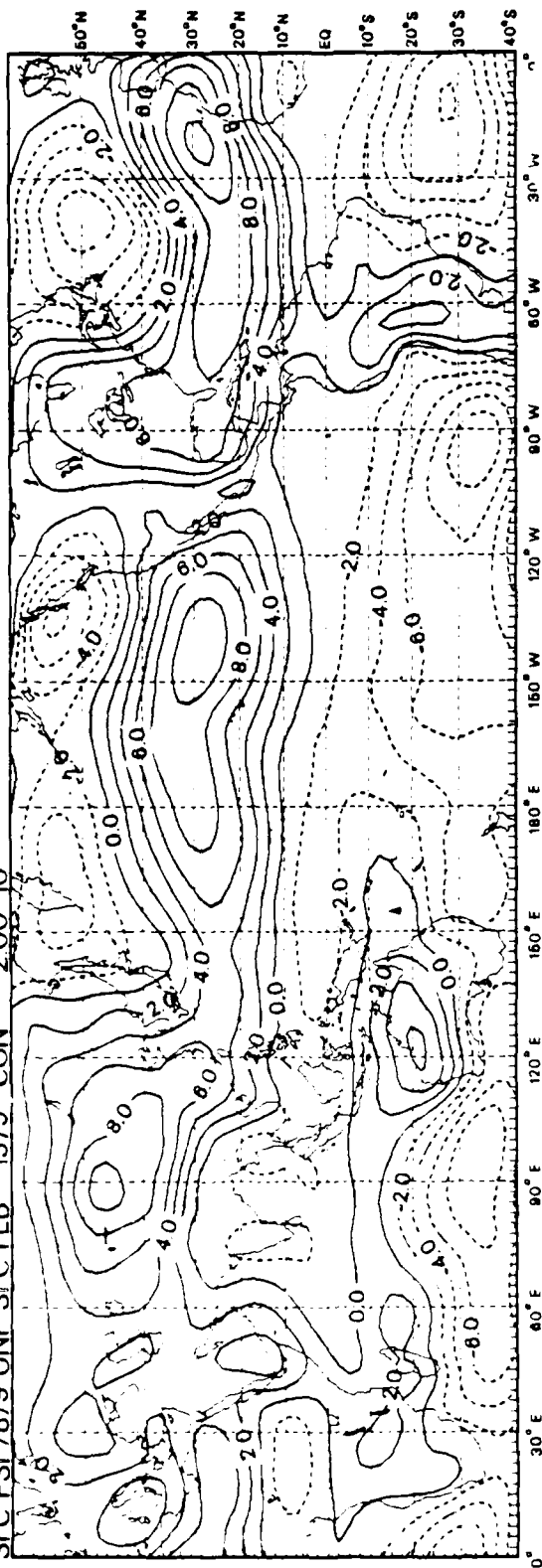
SFC UV 7879 UNF SFC FEB 1979 CON = 2.50×10^0 SCALE = 1000×10^0



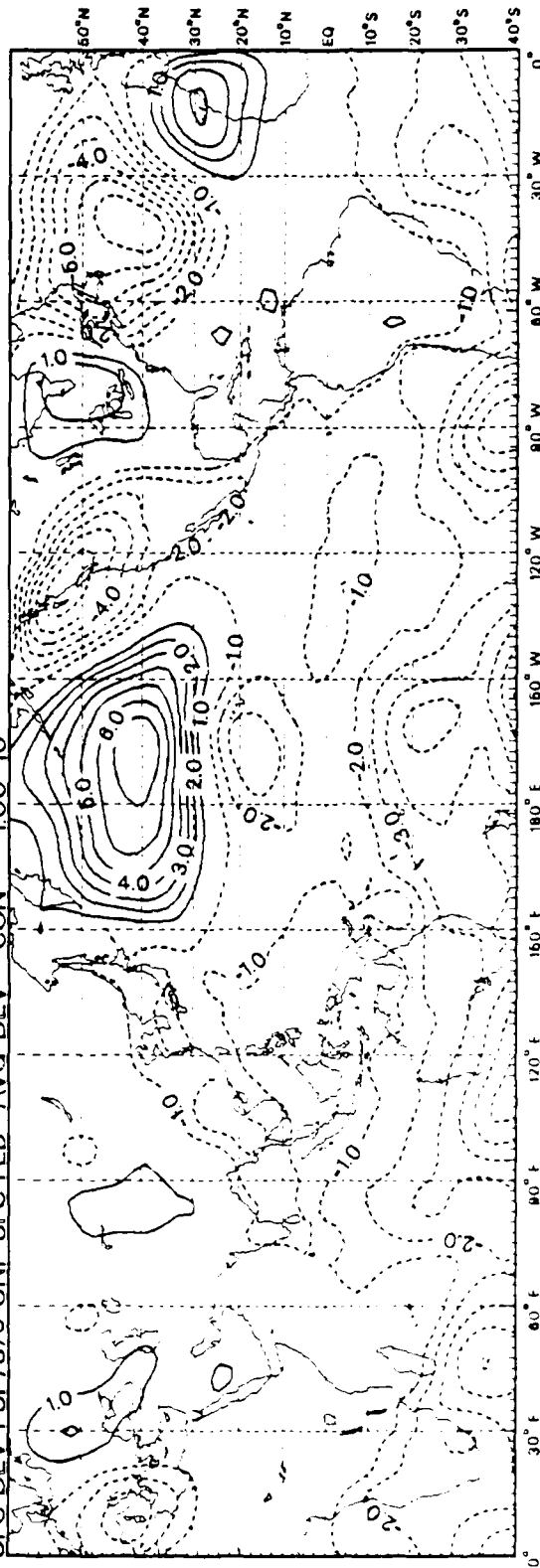
SFC UV 7879 UNF SFC FEB AVG DEV CON = 150×10^0 SCALE = 2.500×10^0



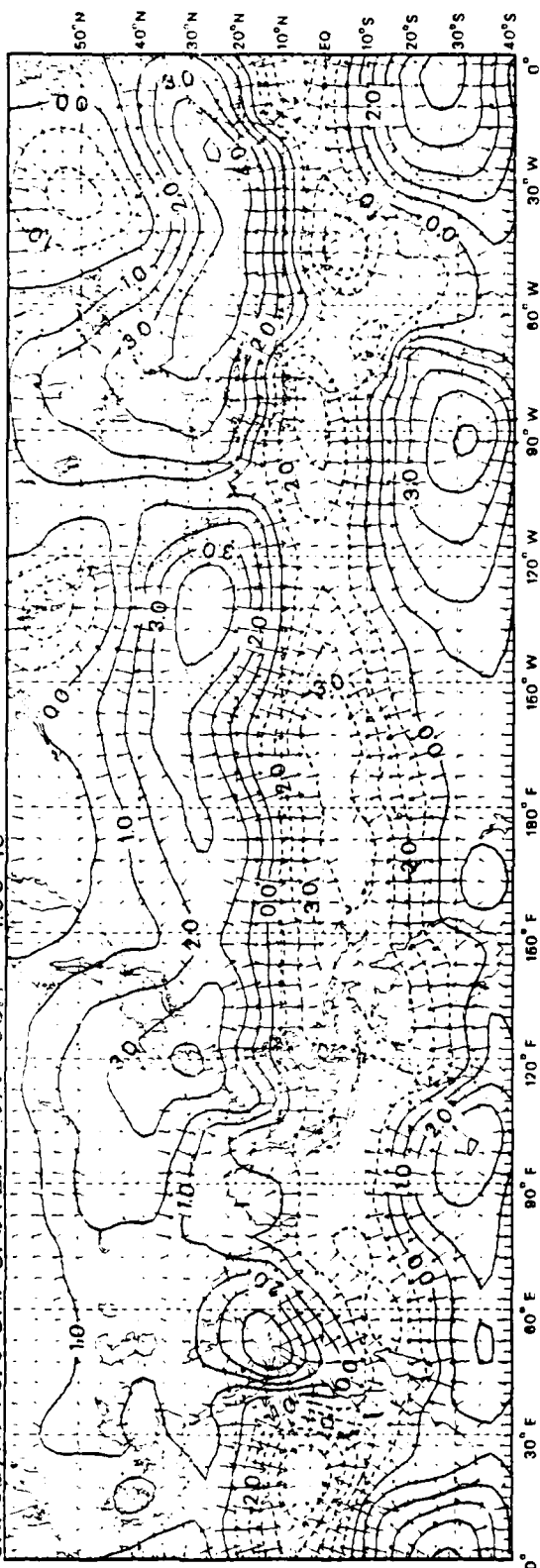
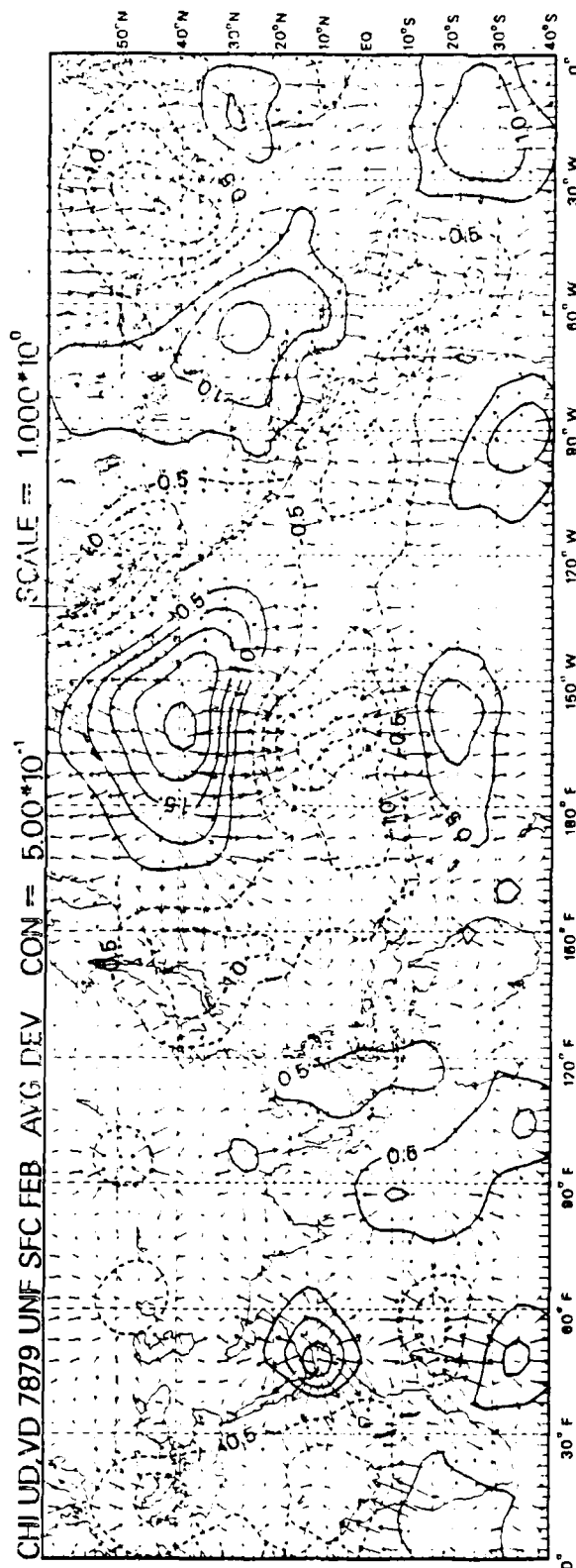
SFC PSI 7879 UNF SFC FEB 1979 CON = 2.00×10^0



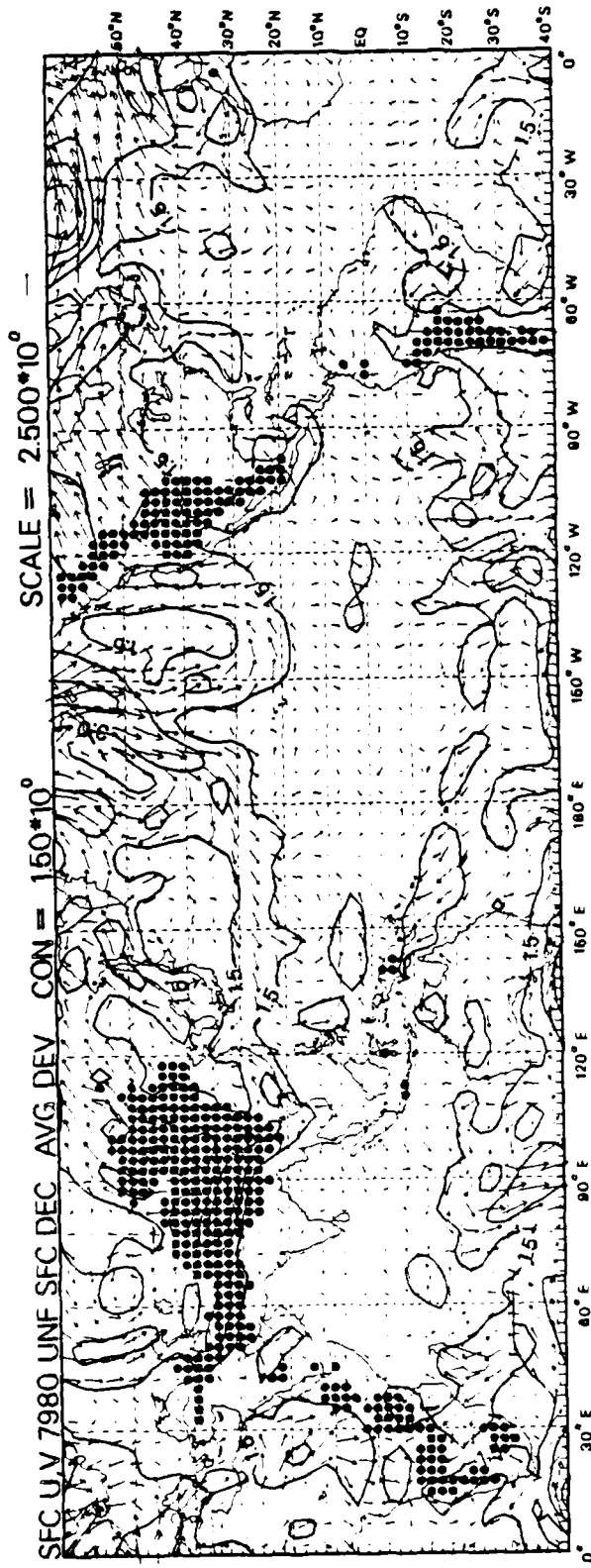
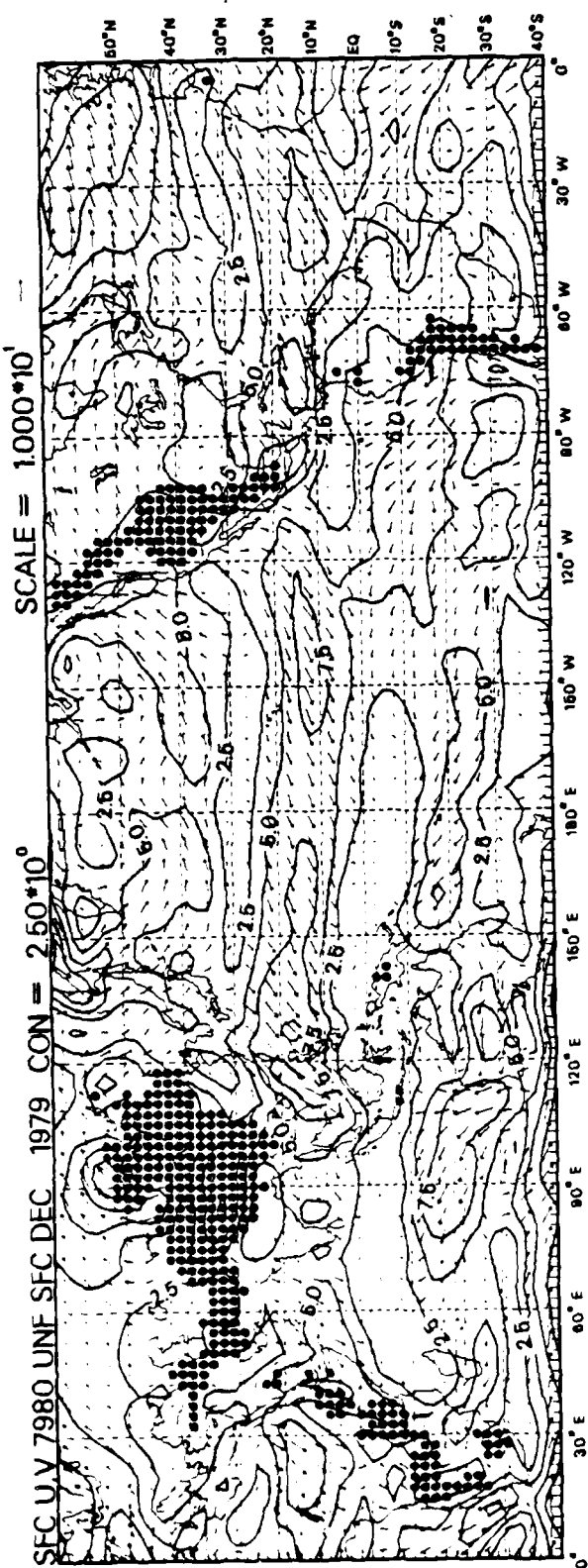
SFC DEV PSI 7879 UNF SFC FEB AVG DEV CON = 100×10^0



CHIL UD, VD 7879 UNF SFC FEB 1979 CON -- 1.00*10⁶

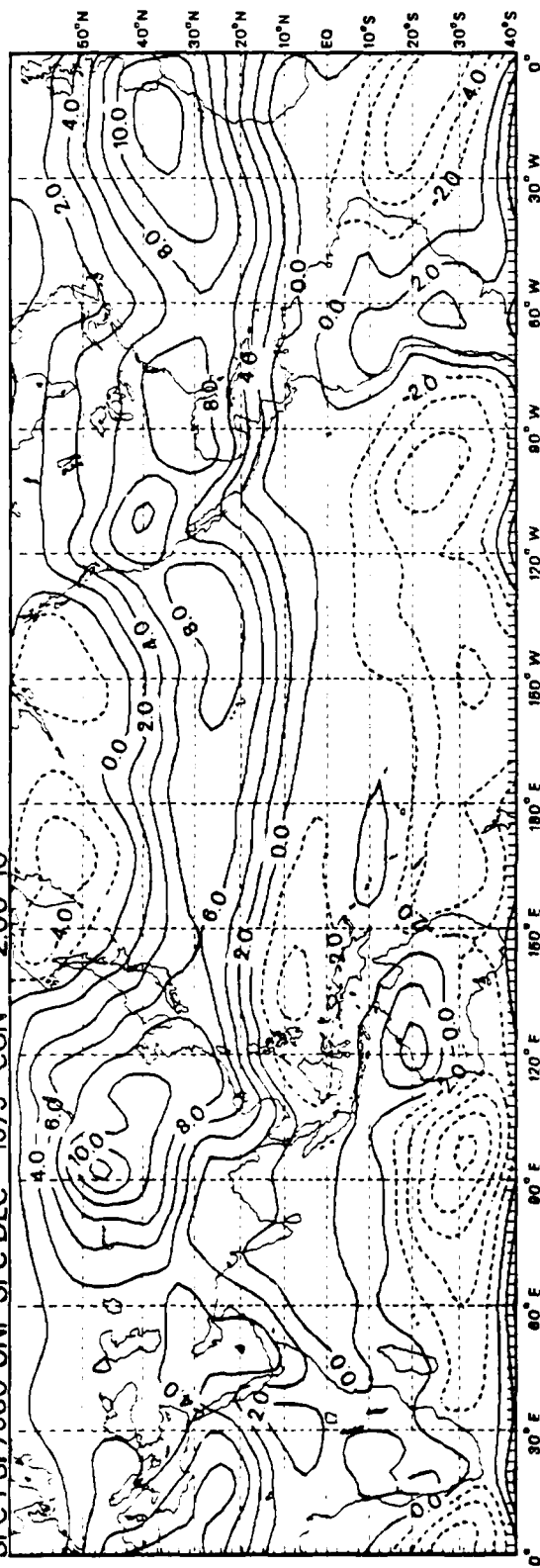
SCALE = 1.000*10⁰

D46

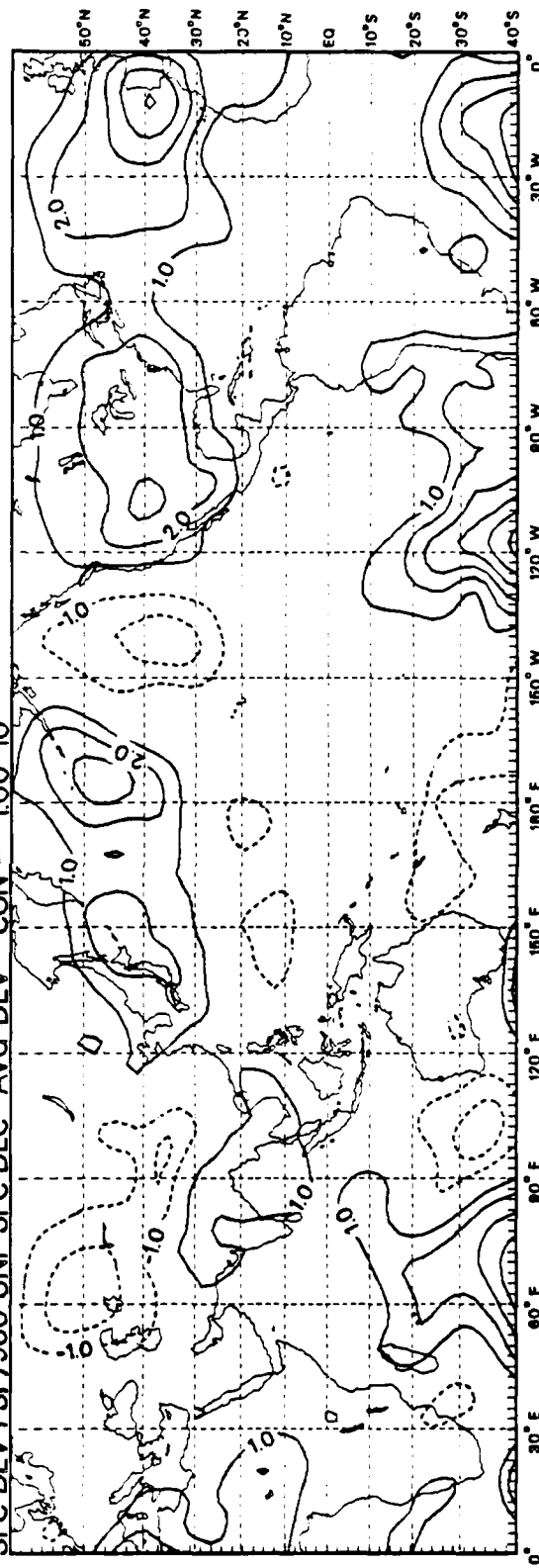


D47

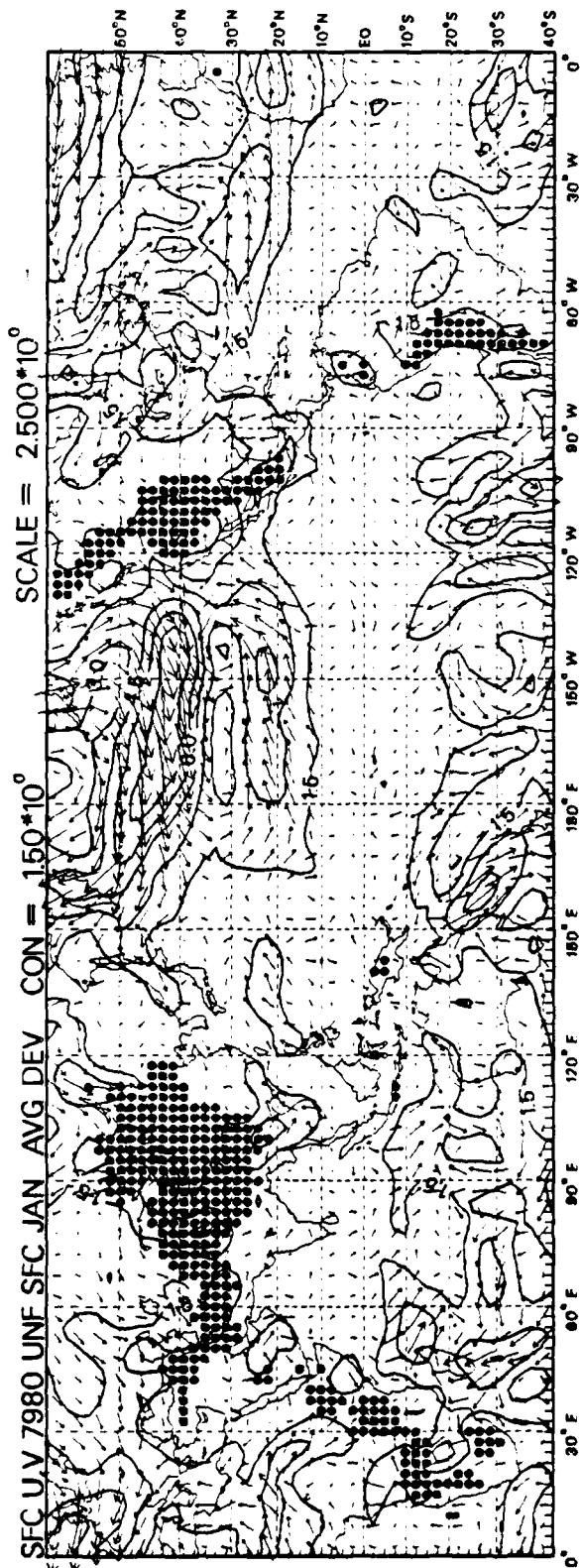
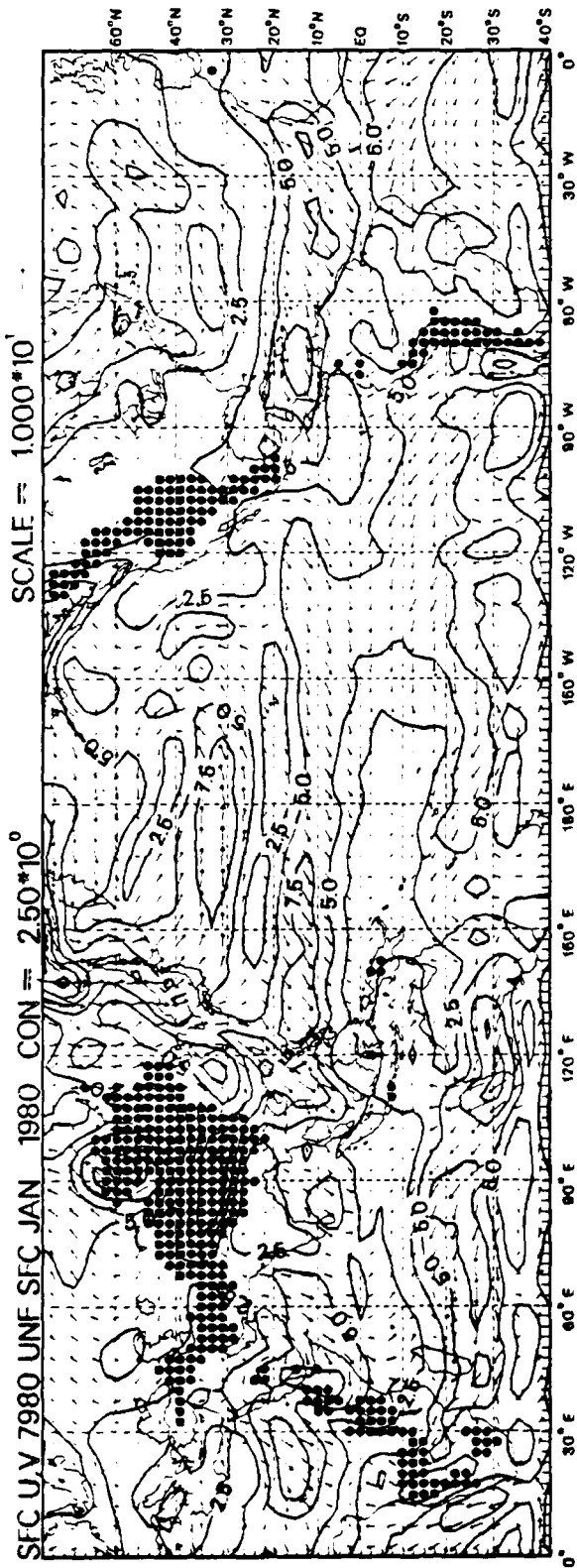
SFC PSI 7980 UNF SFC DEC 1979 CON = 2.00*10⁰



SFC DEV PSI 7980 UNF SFC DEC AVG DEV CON = 100*10⁰

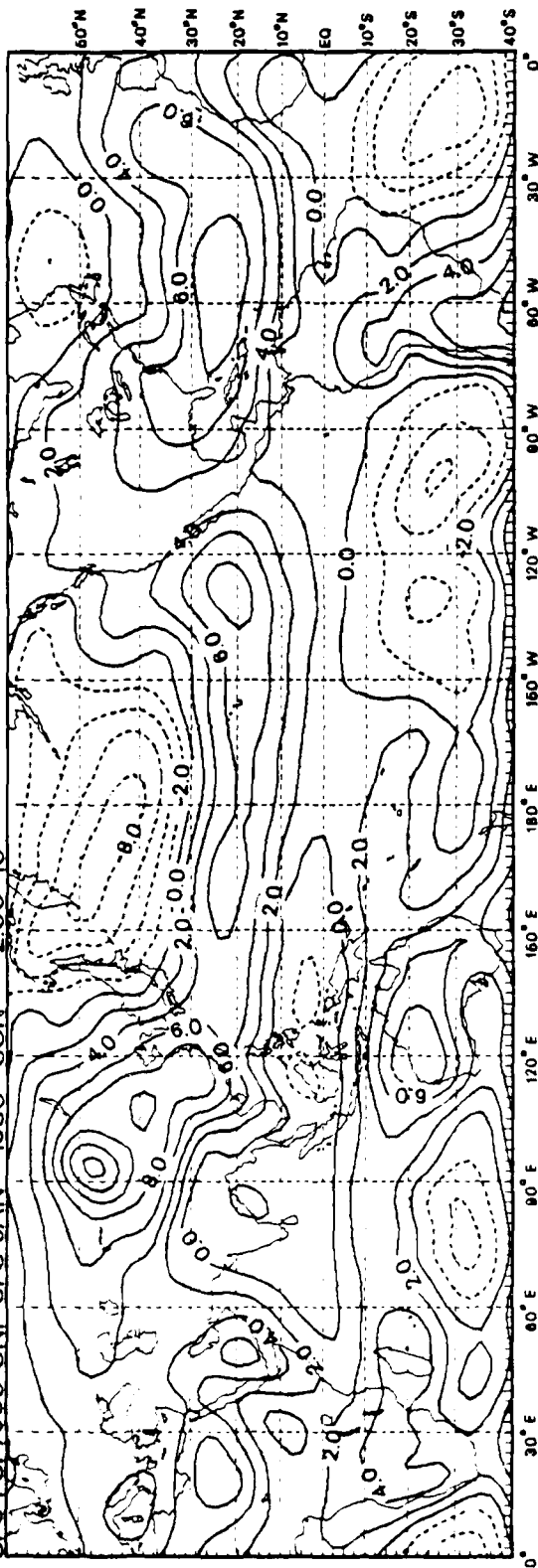


D49

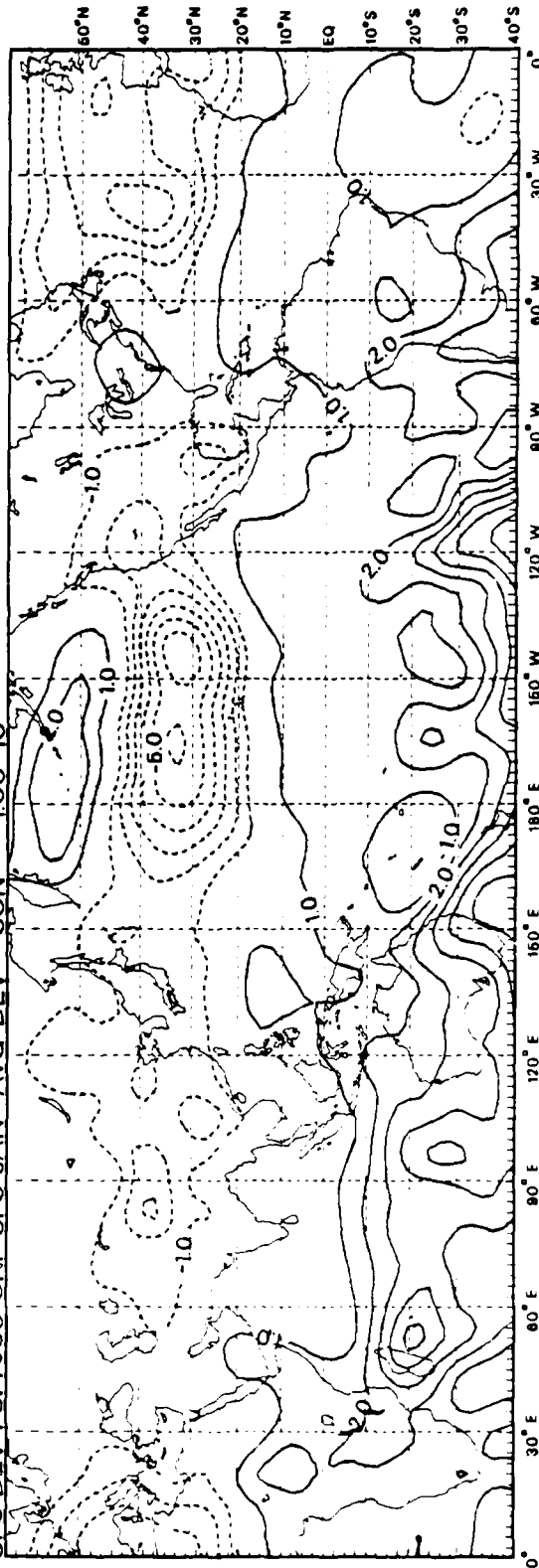


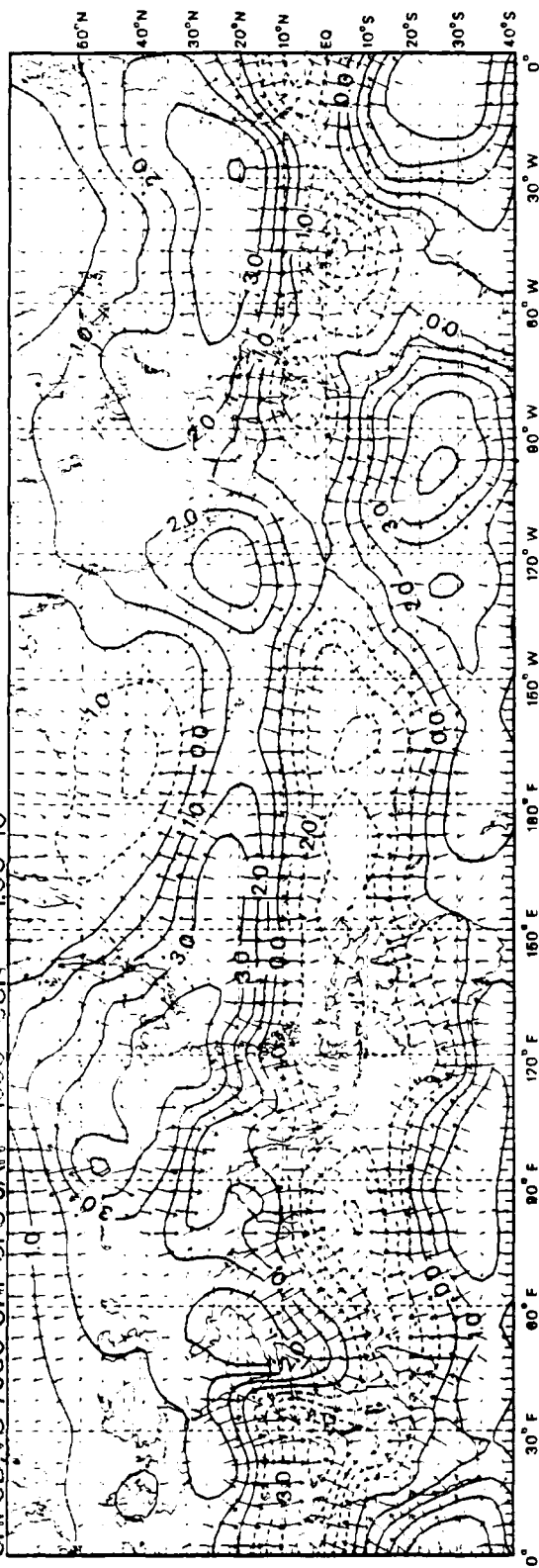
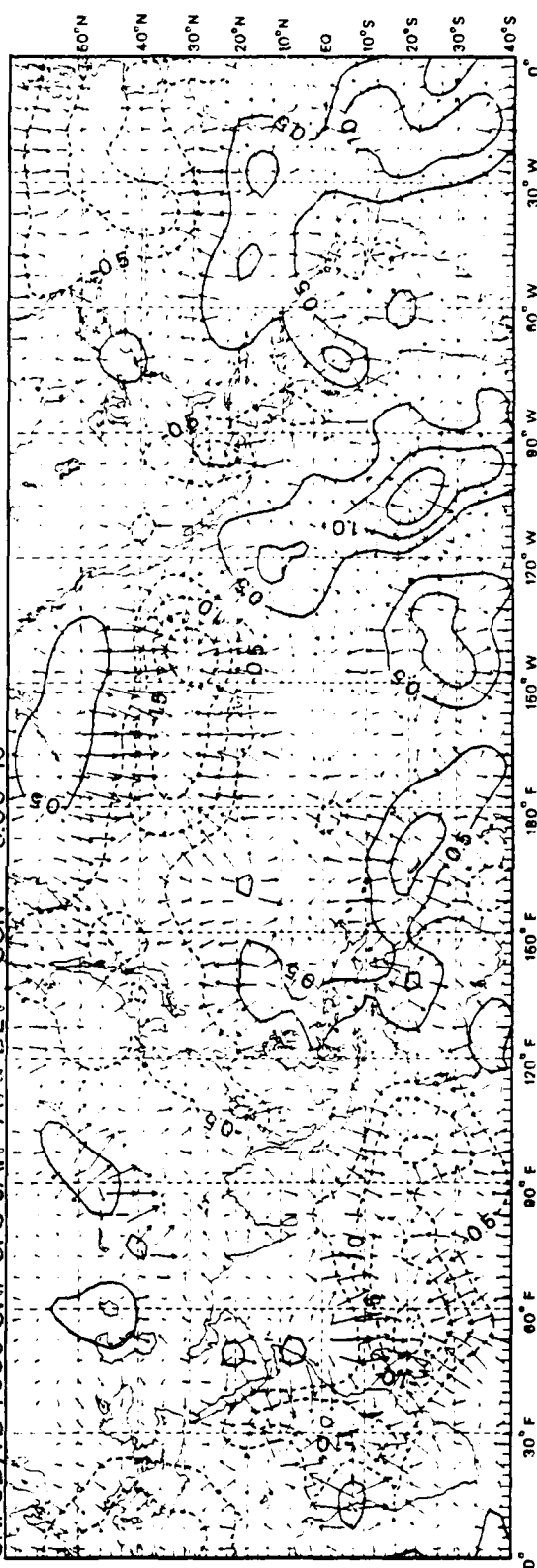
D50

SFC PSI 7980 UNF SFC JAN 1980 CON = 2.00×10^0



SFC DEV PSI 7980 UNF SFC JAN AVG DEV CON = 100×10^0

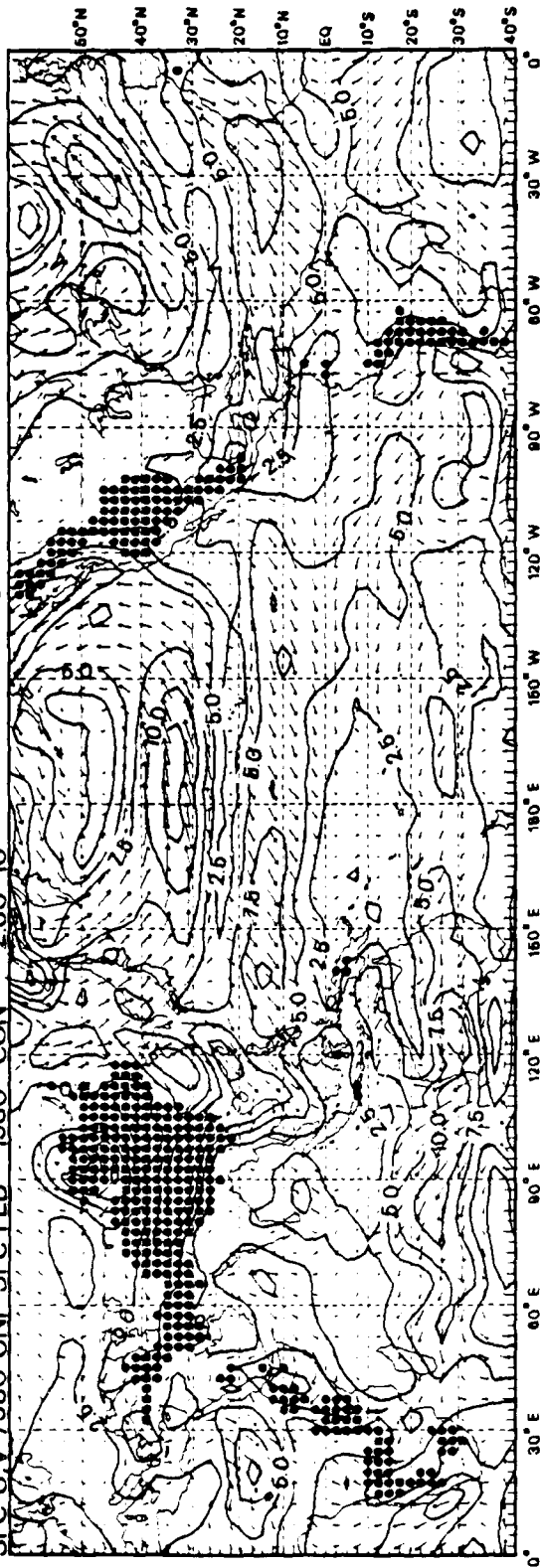


SCALE := 2500*10⁹SCALE = 1.00C*10⁹

D52

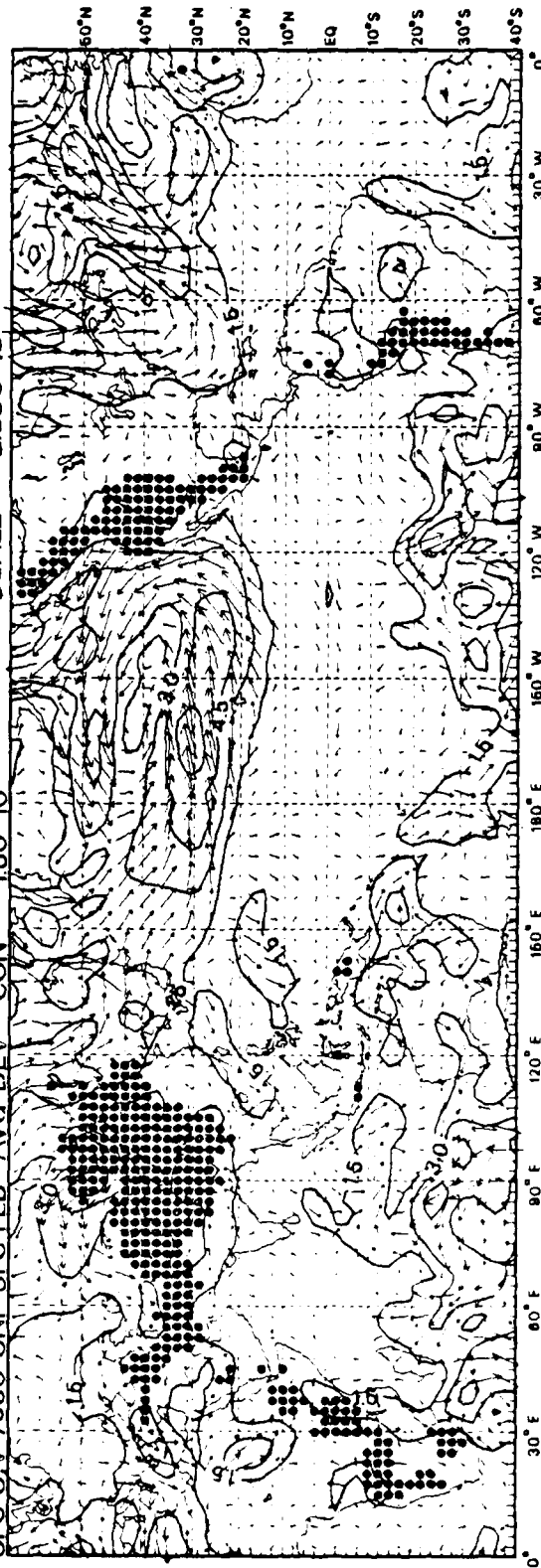
SCALE = 1000×10^0

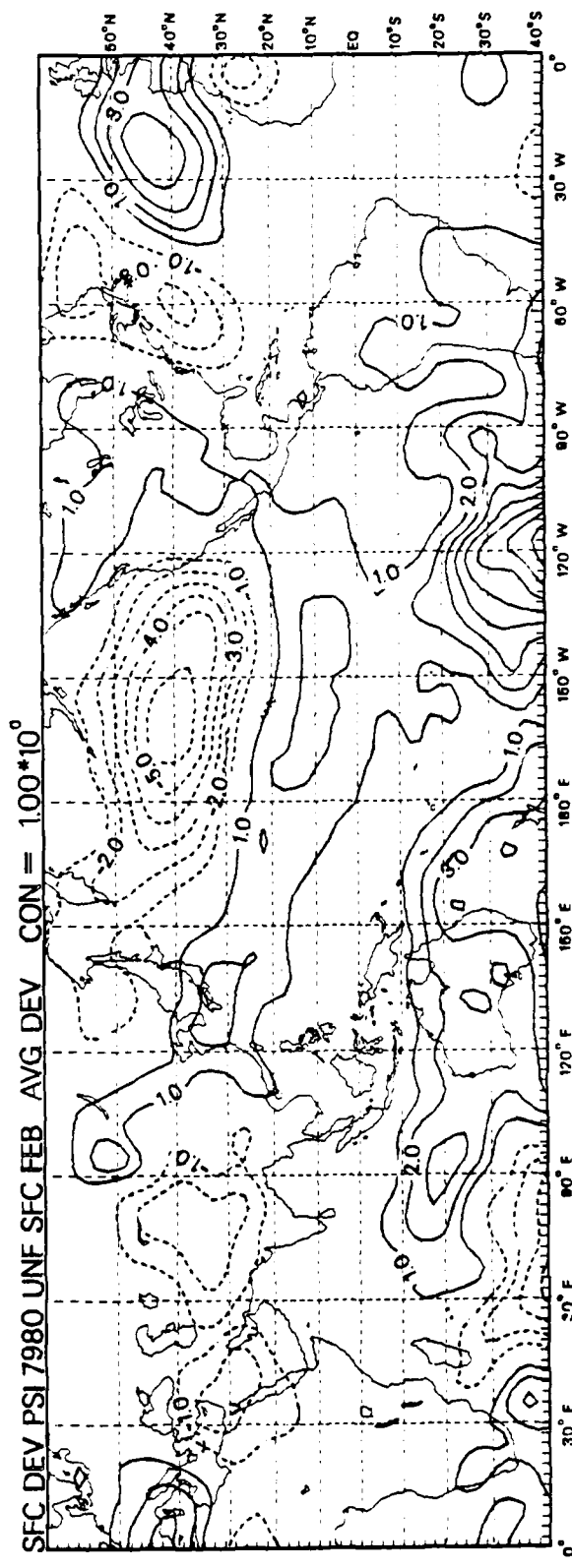
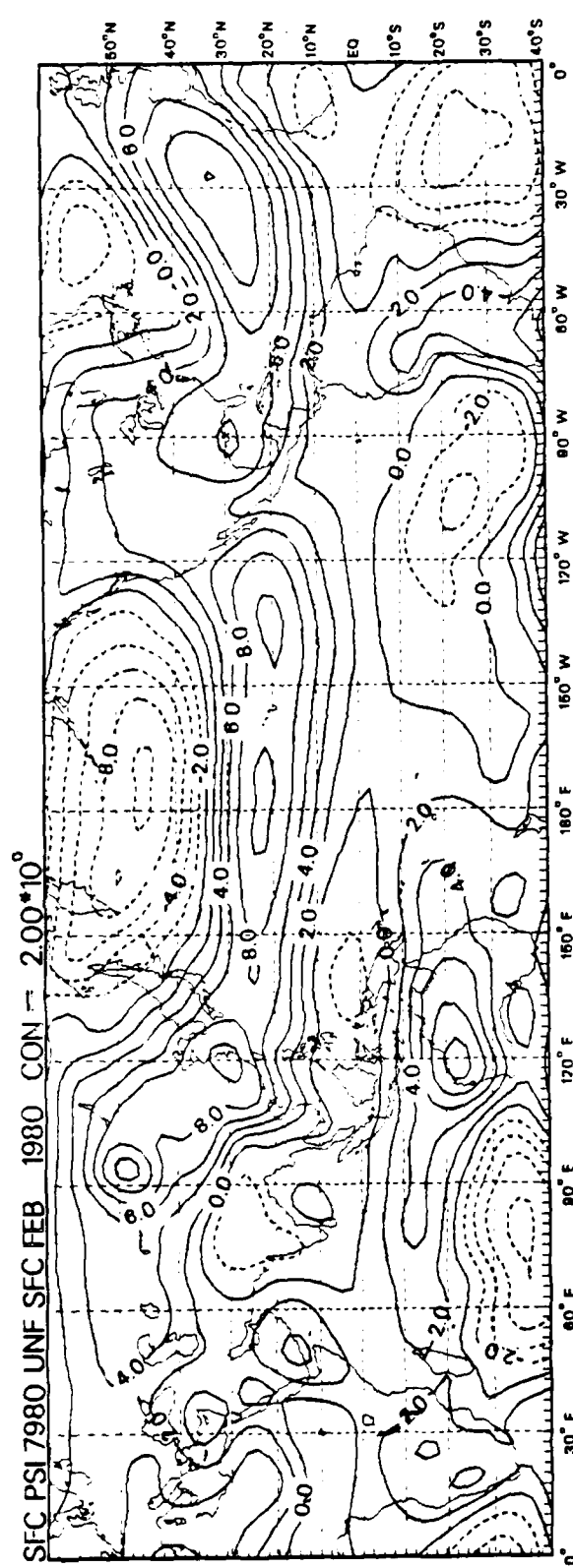
SFC U.V. 7980 UNF SFC FEB 1980 CON = 250×10^0



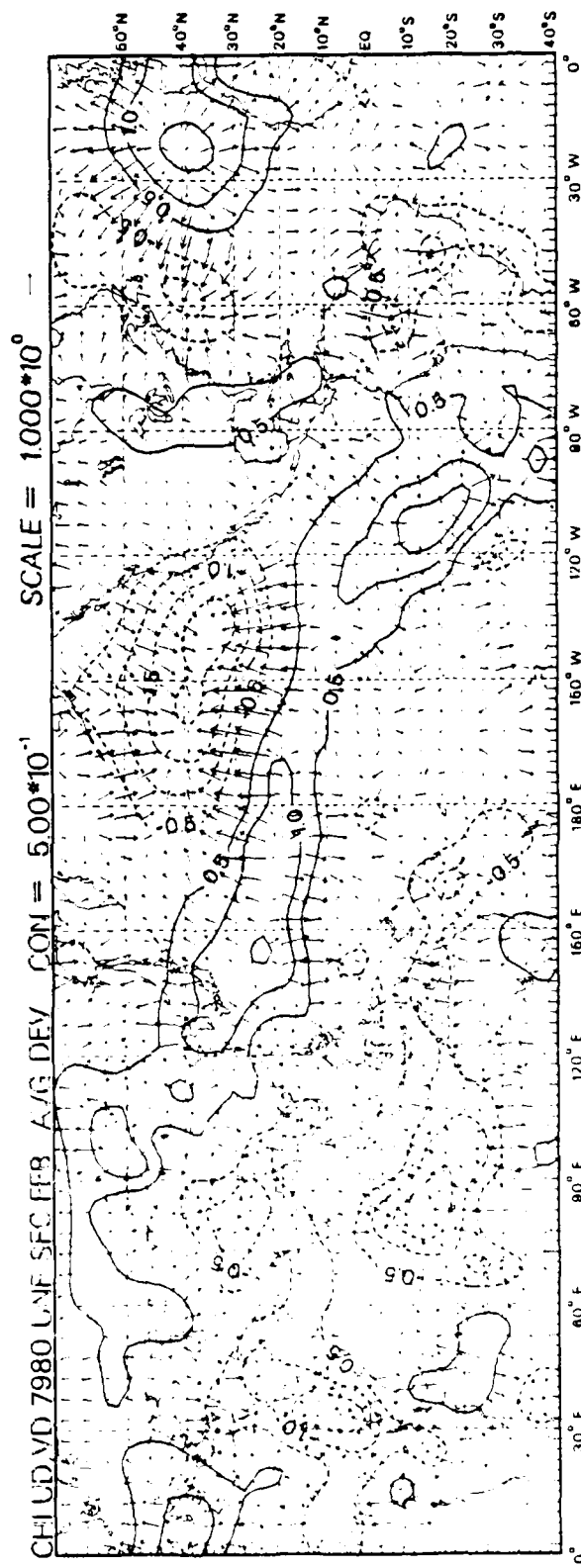
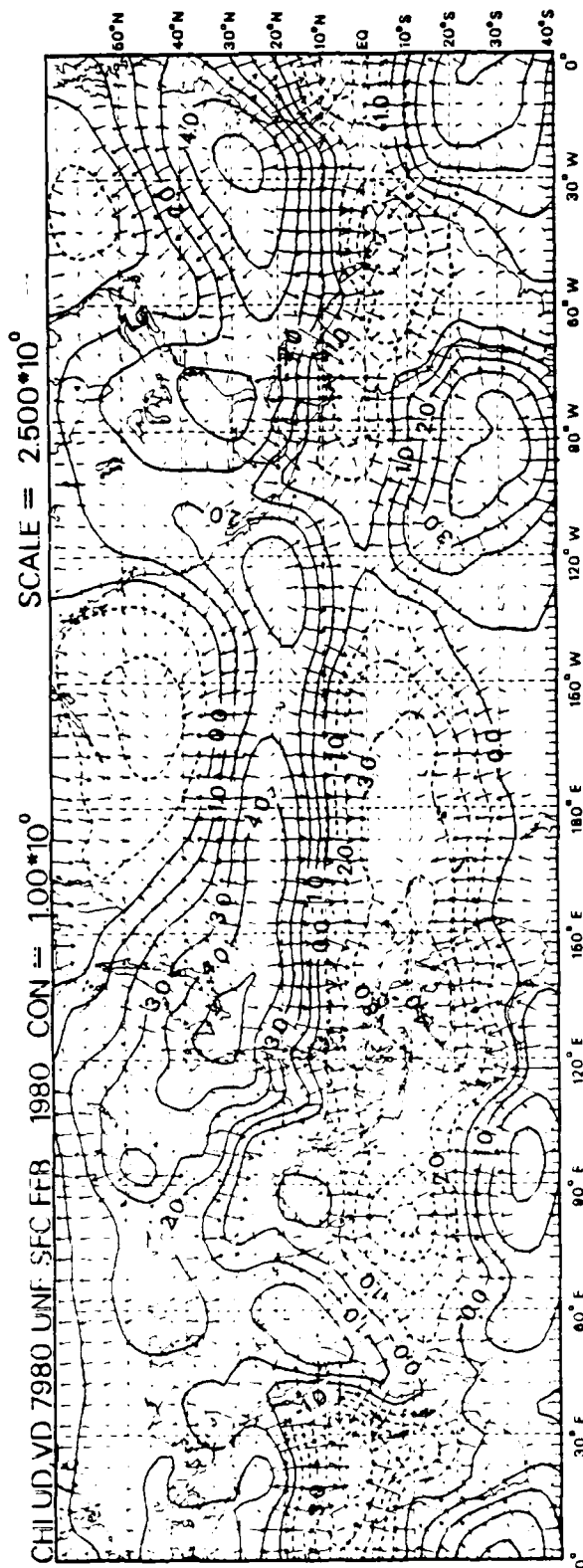
SCALE = 2500×10^0

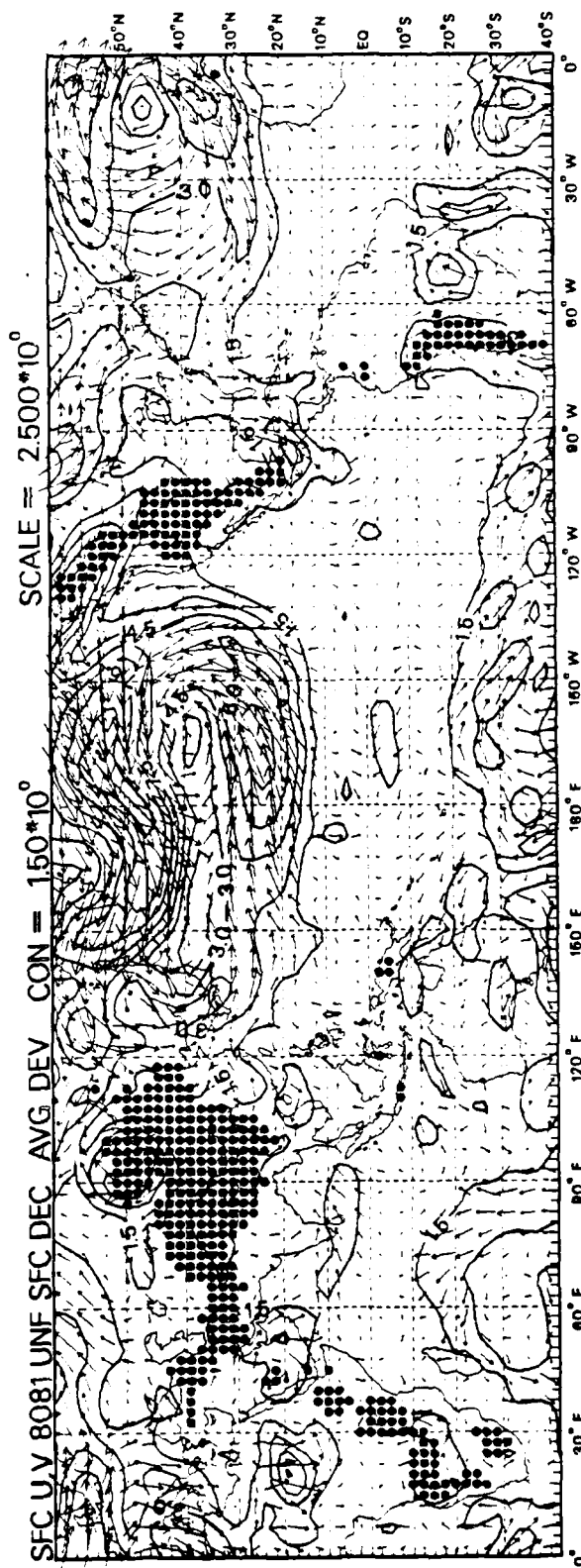
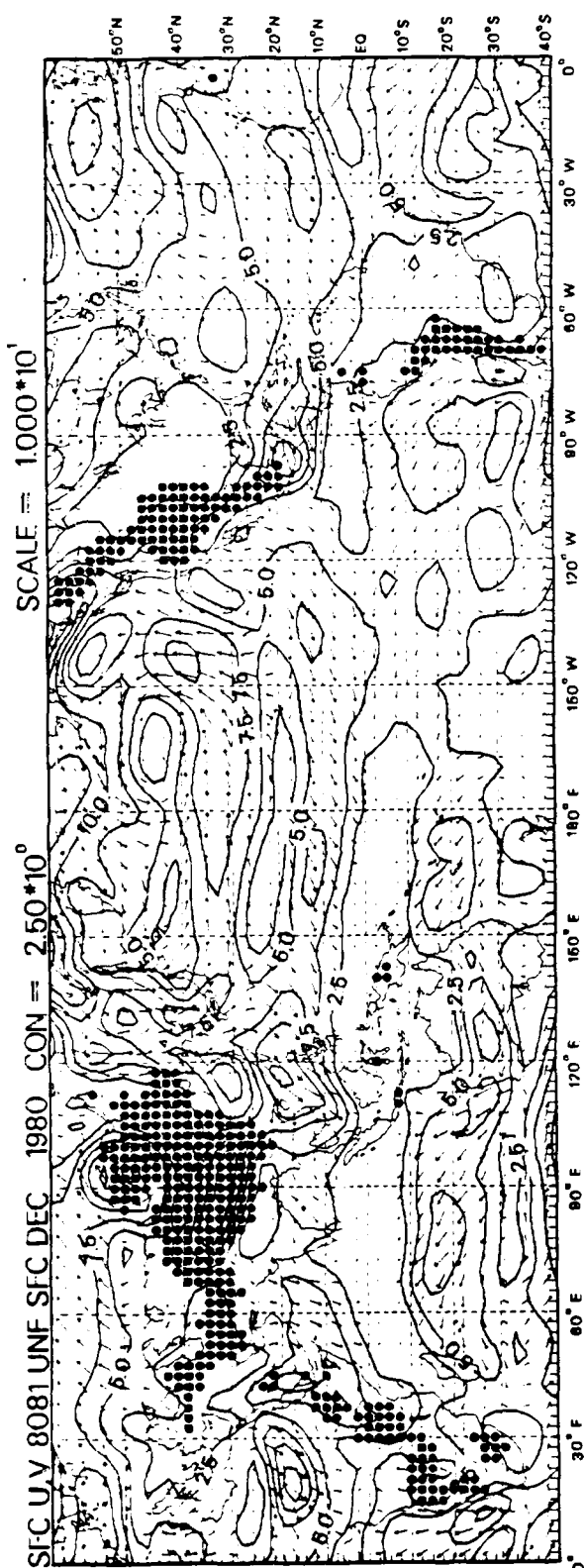
SFC U.V. 7980 UNF SFC FEB 1980 CON = 150×10^0



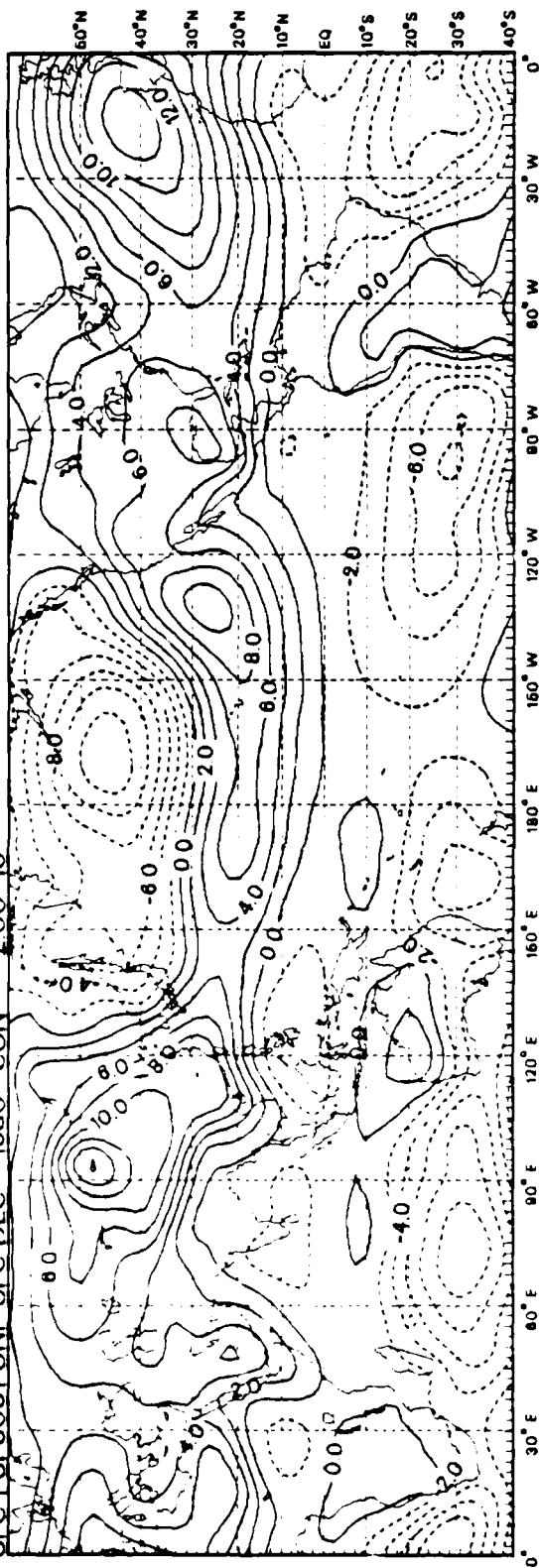


D54

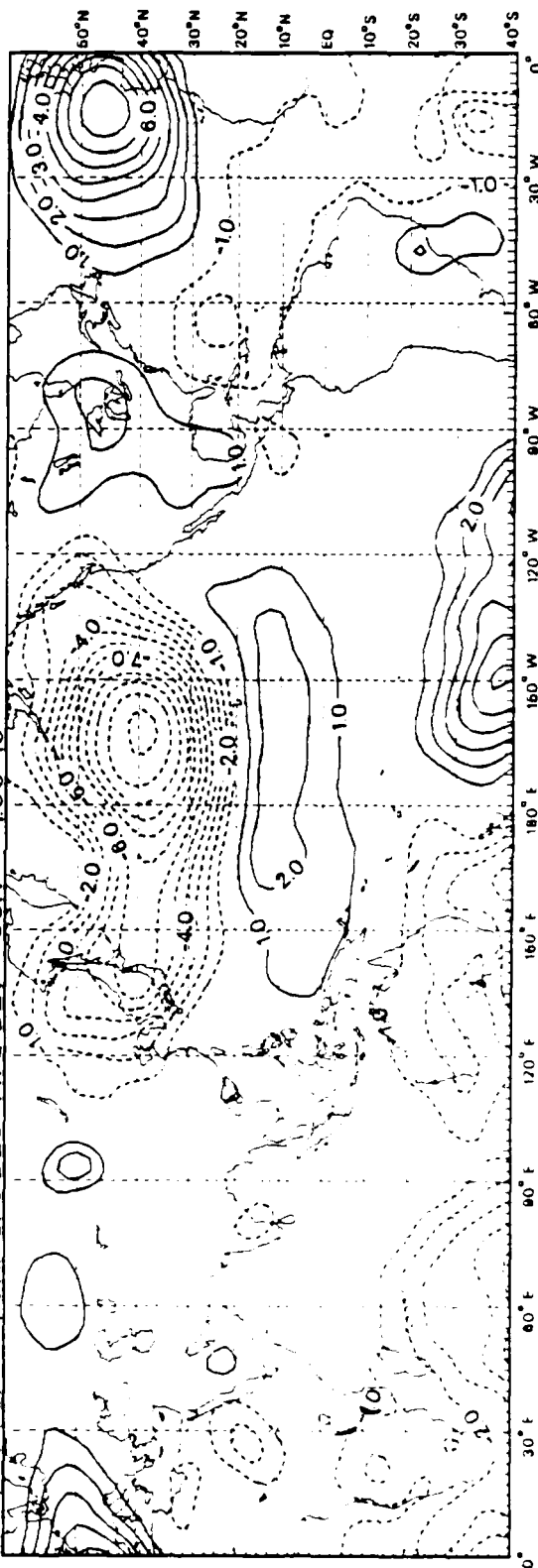


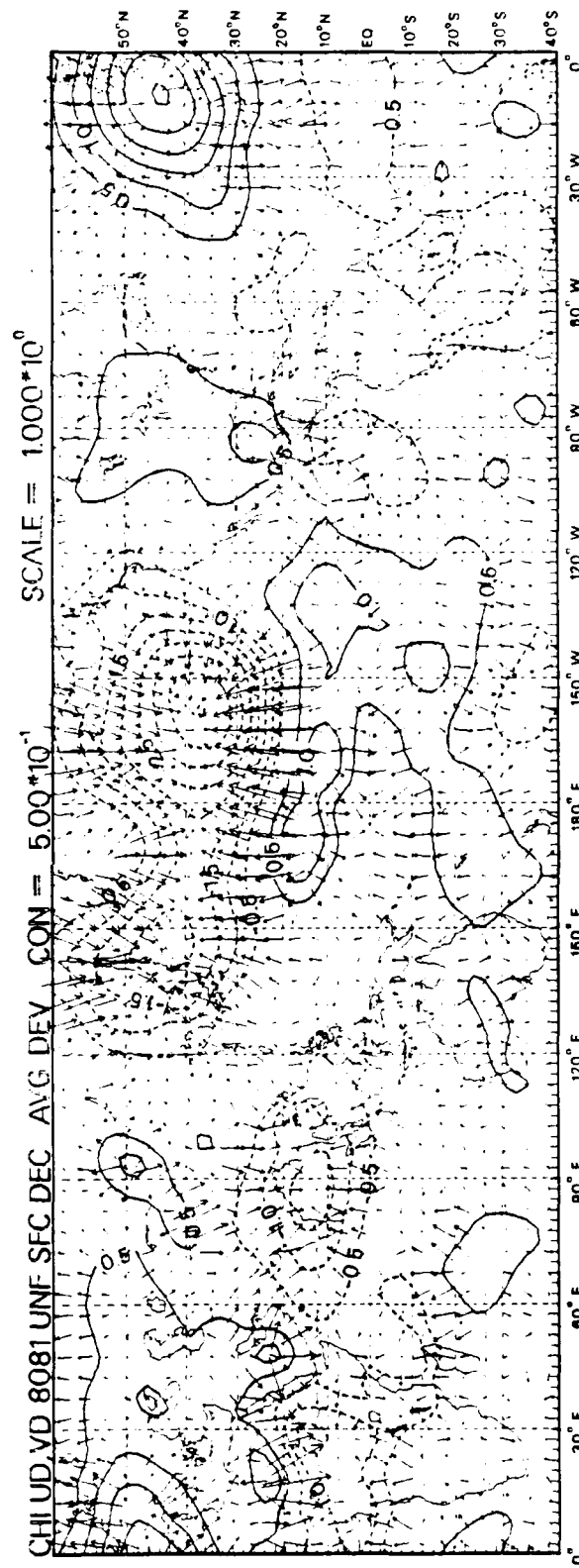
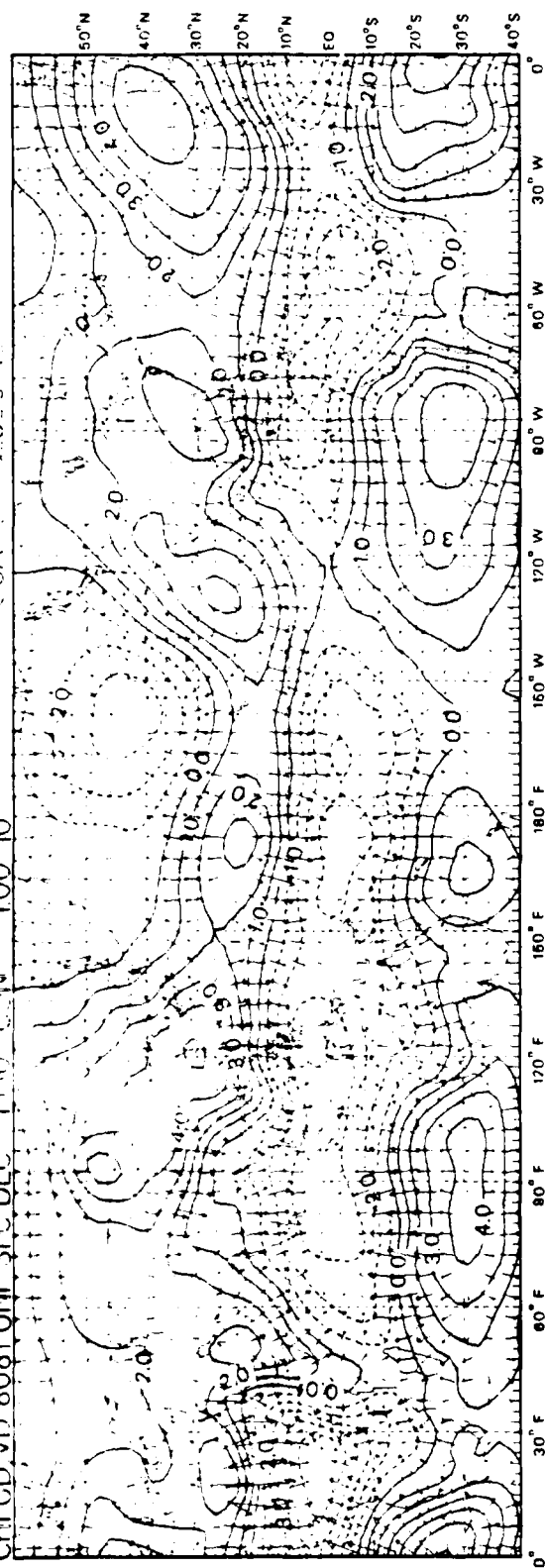


SFC PSI 8081 UNF SFC DEC 1980 CON = 2.00*10⁰



SFC DEV PSI 8081 UNF SFC DEC AVG DEV CON = 100*10⁰

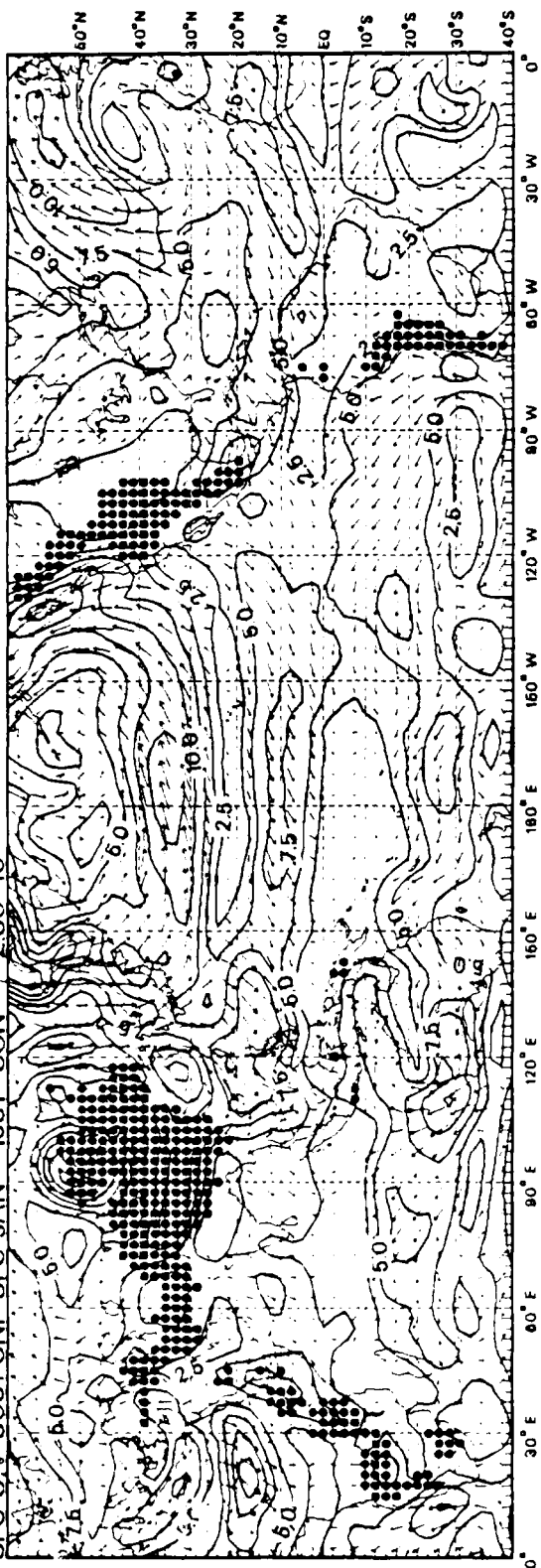




D58

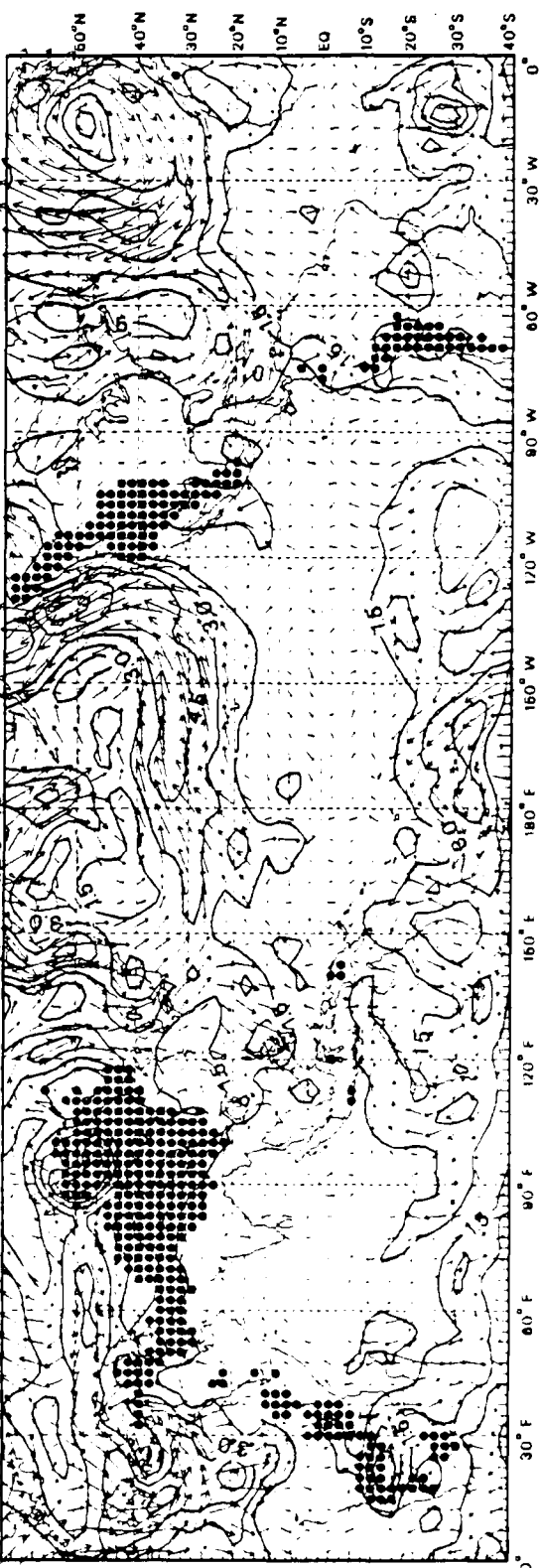
SCALE = 1,000*10'

SFC U.V. 8081 UNF SFC JAN 1981 CON = 2,500*10°

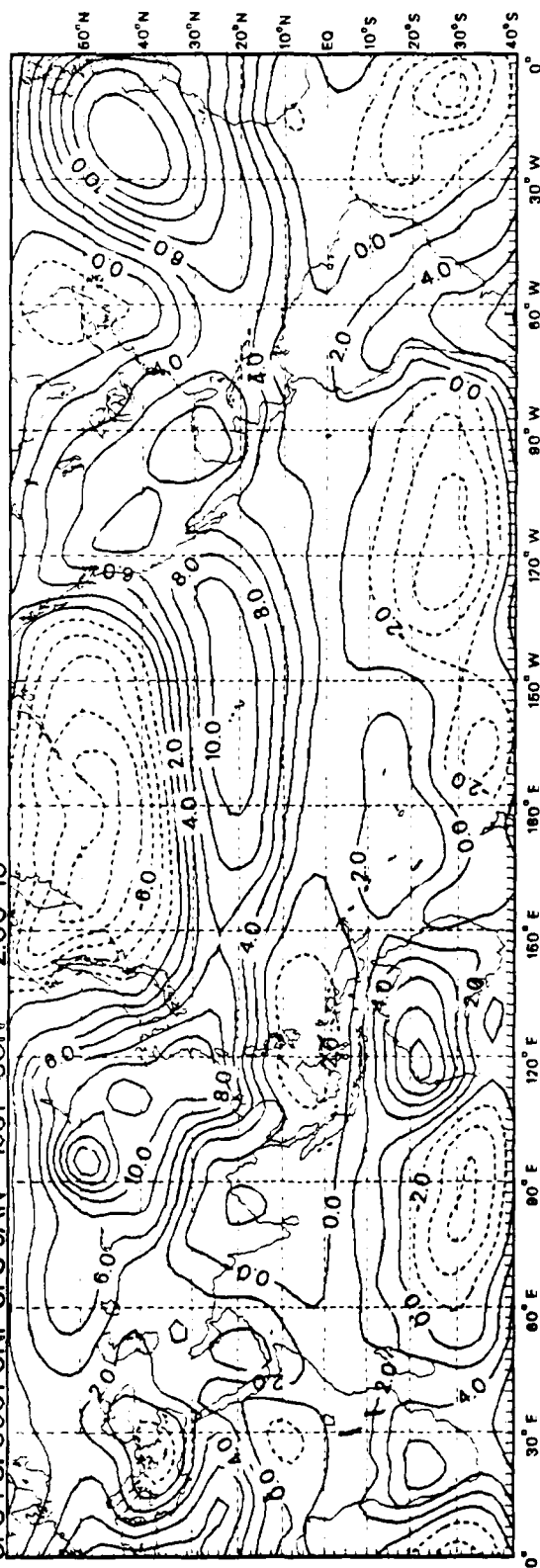


SCALE = 2,500*10°

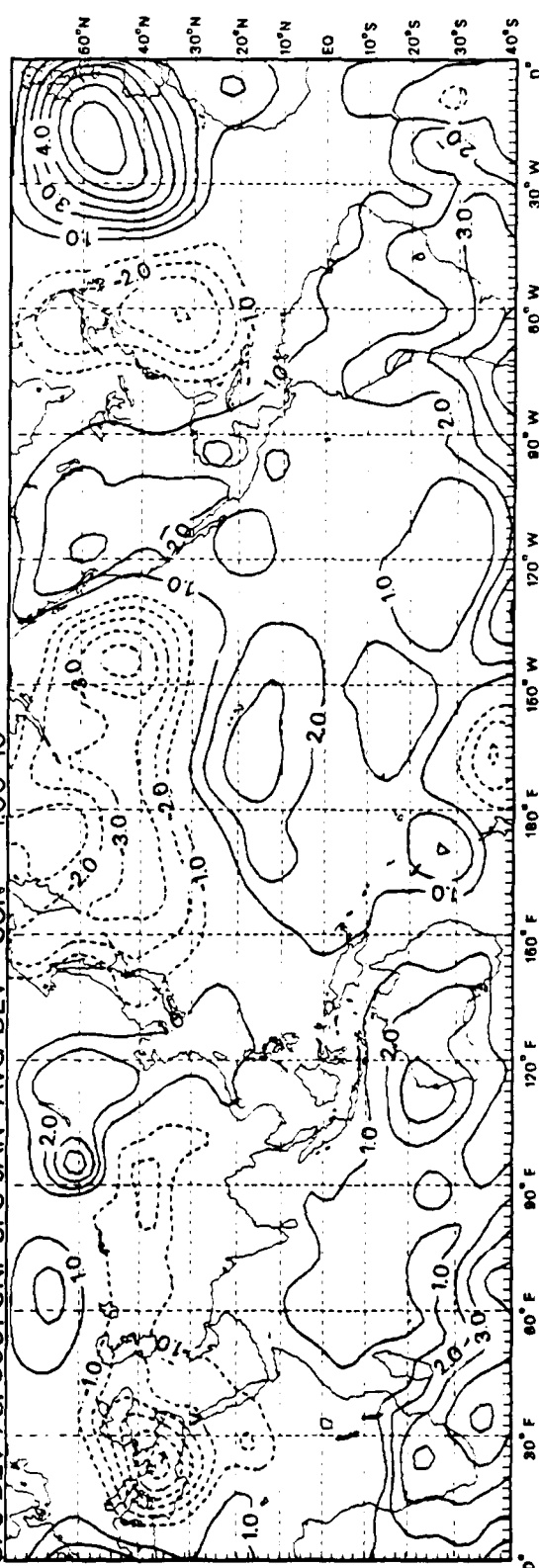
SFC U.V. 8081 UNF SFC JAN AVG DEV CON = 150*10°



SFC PSI 8081 UNF SFC JAN 1981 CON = 2.00×10^0



SFC DEV PSI 8081 UNF SFC JAN AVG DEV CON = 1.00×10^0

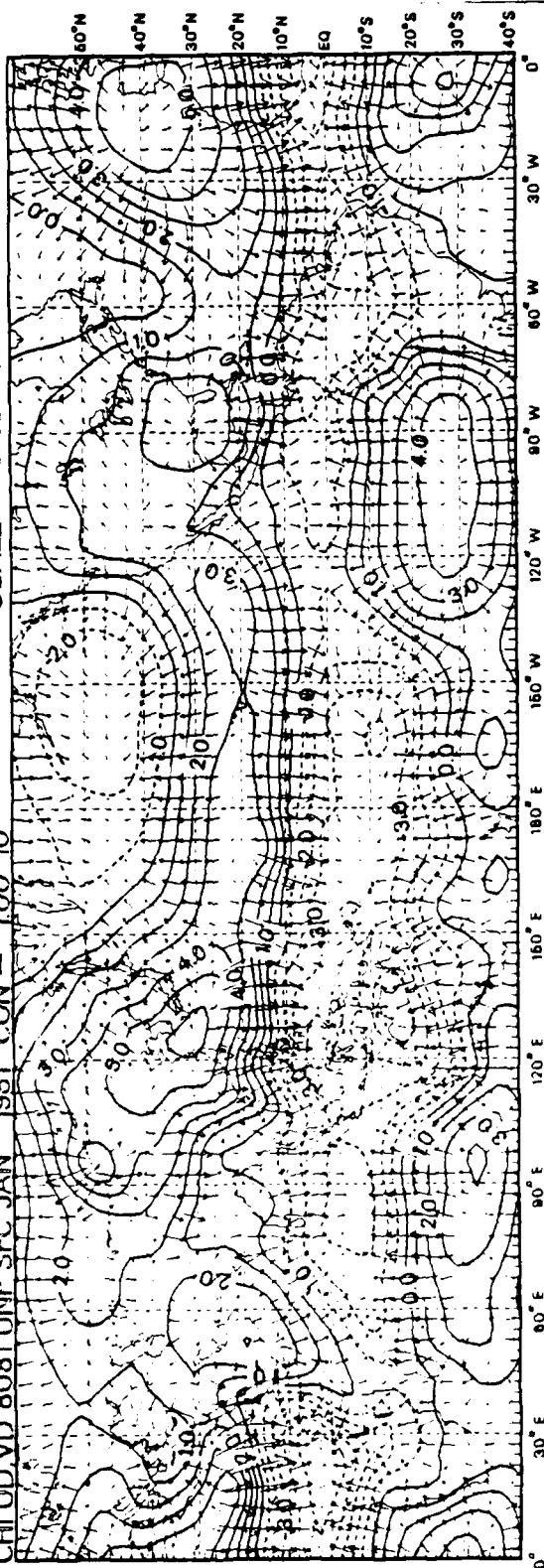


D60

SCALE = 2500*10°

CON = 100*10°

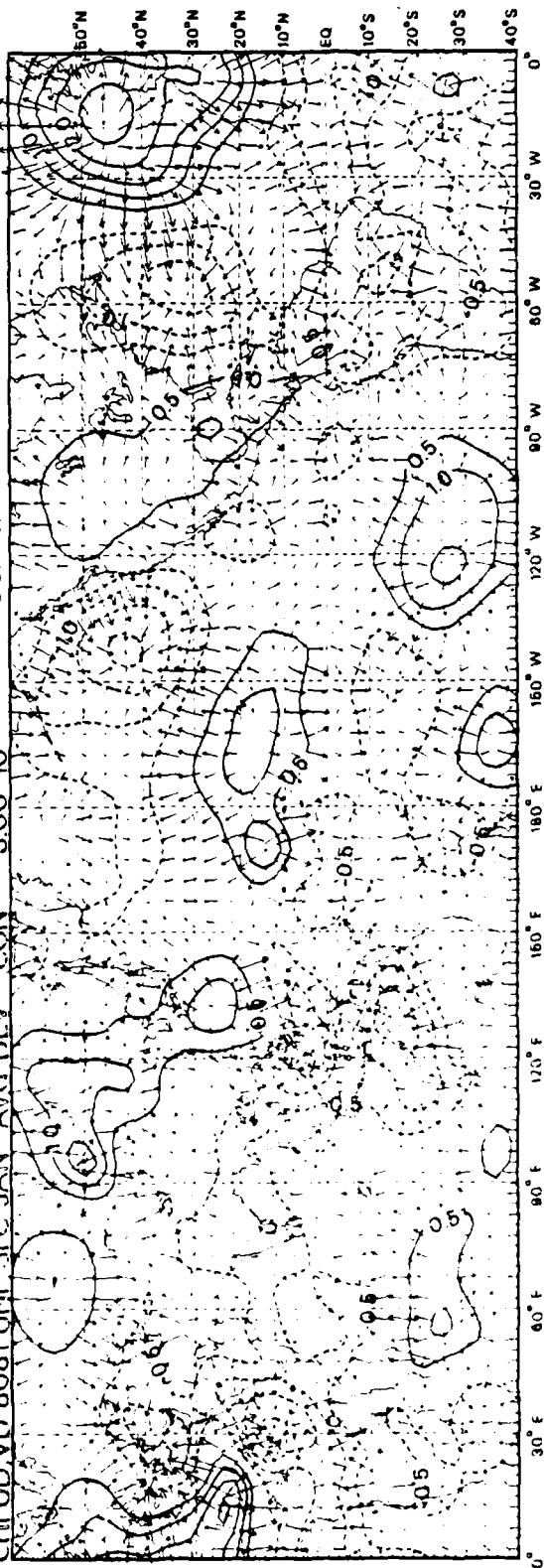
CHILUD.VD 8081 UNF SEC JAN 1981

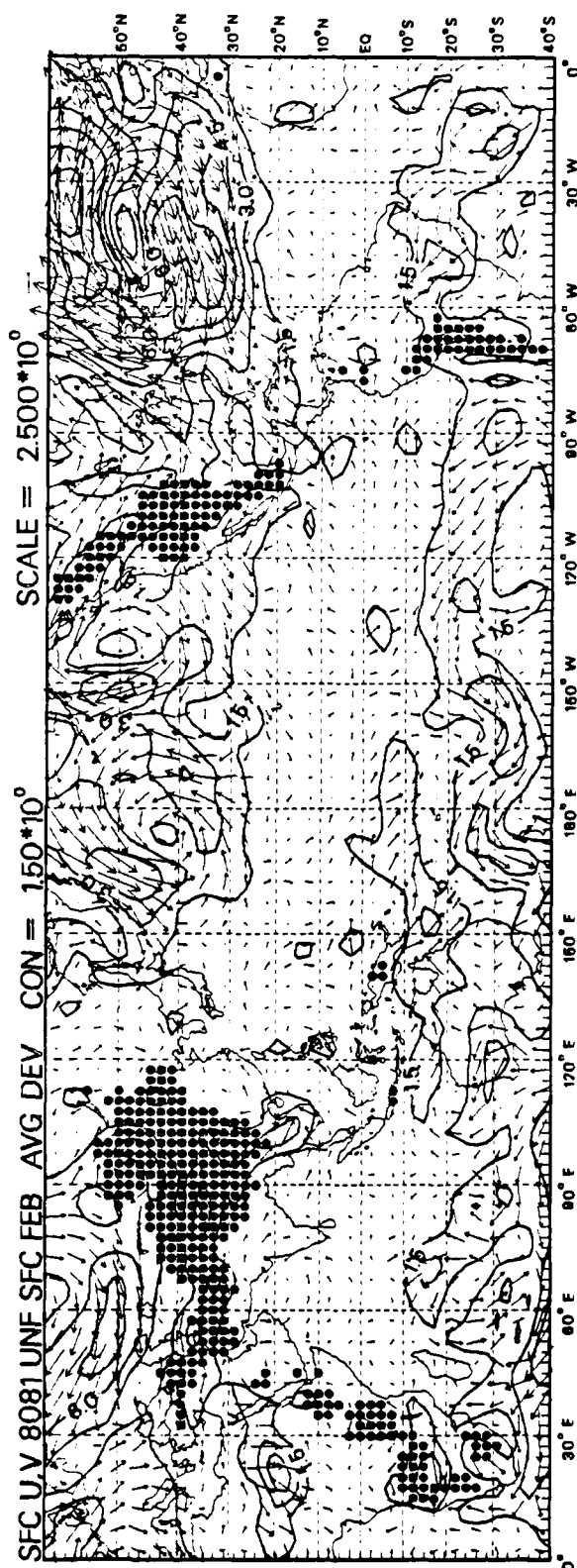


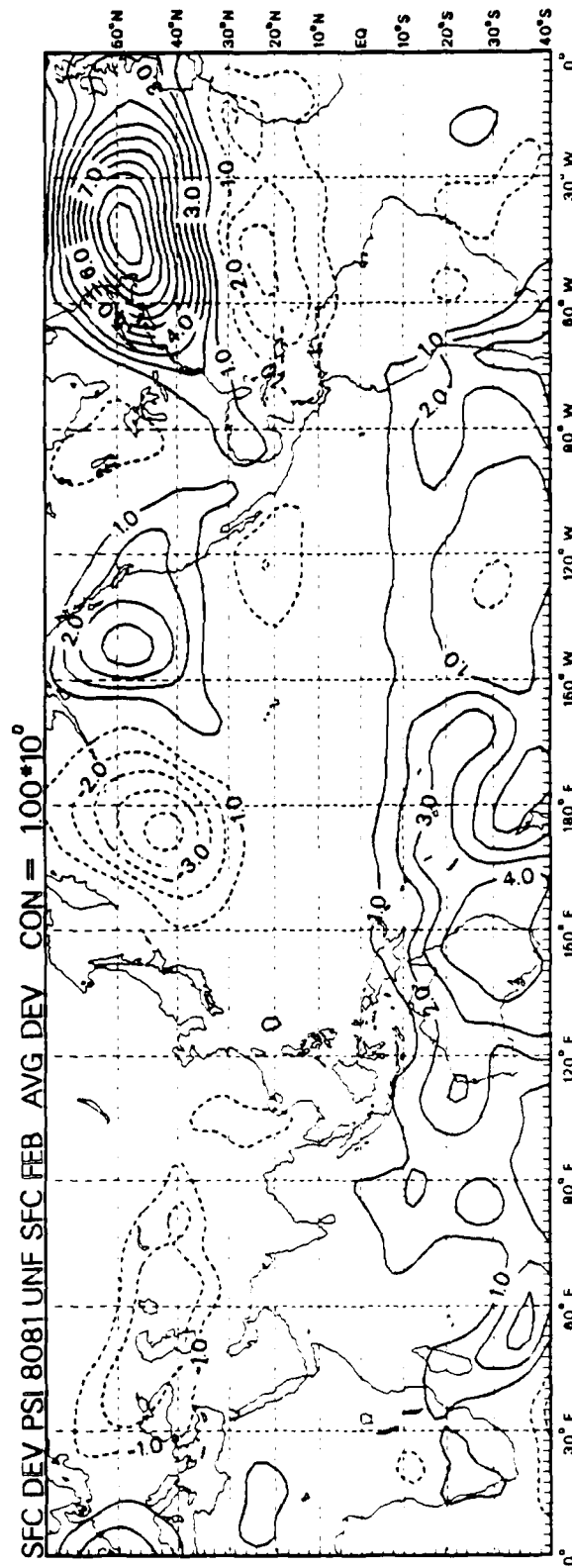
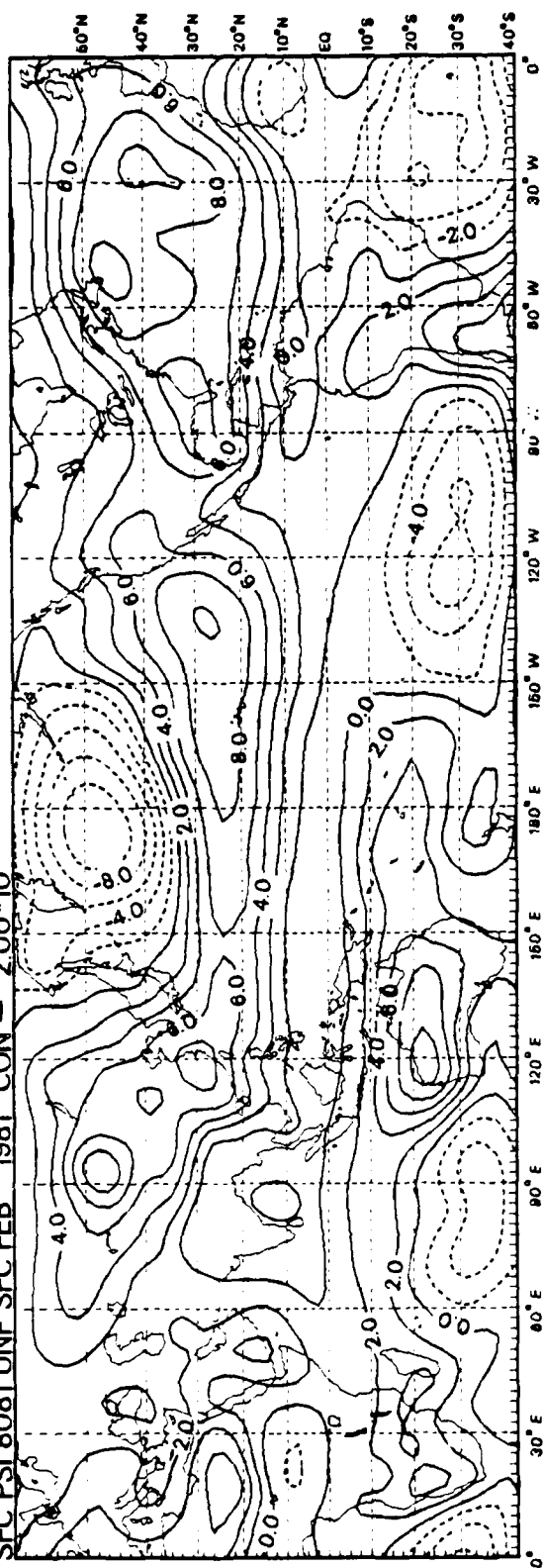
SCALE = 1000*10°

CON = 500*10°

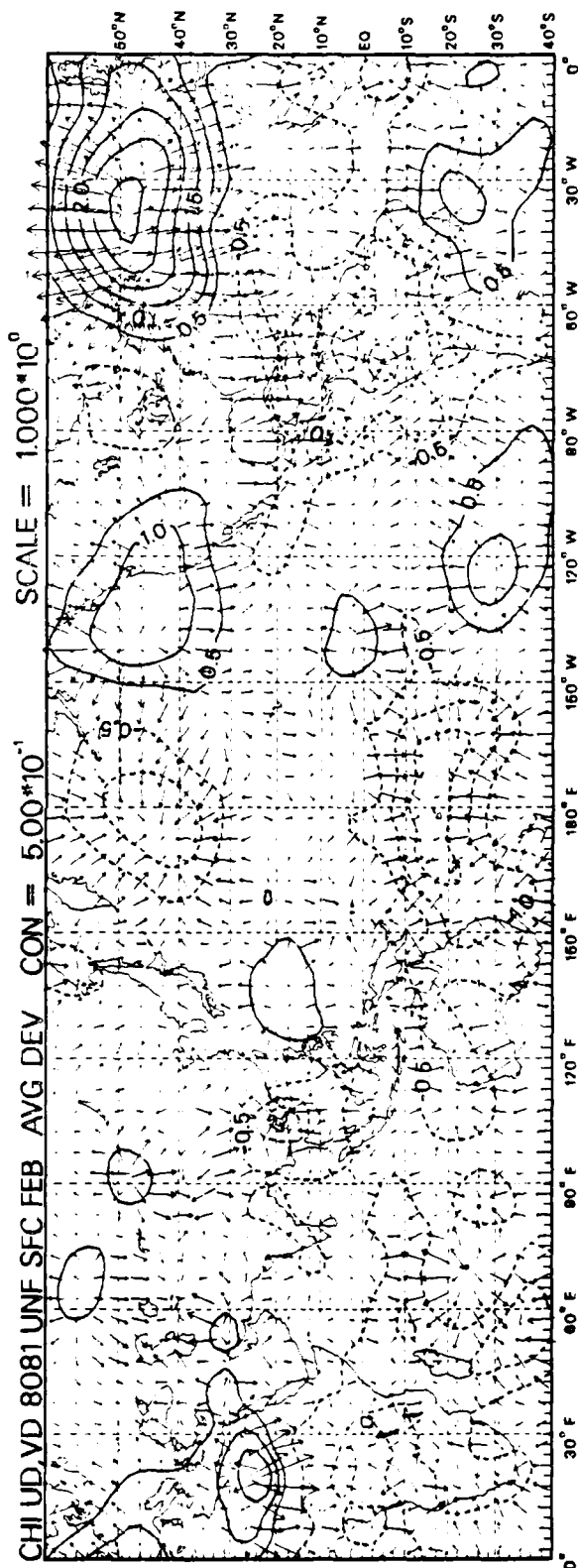
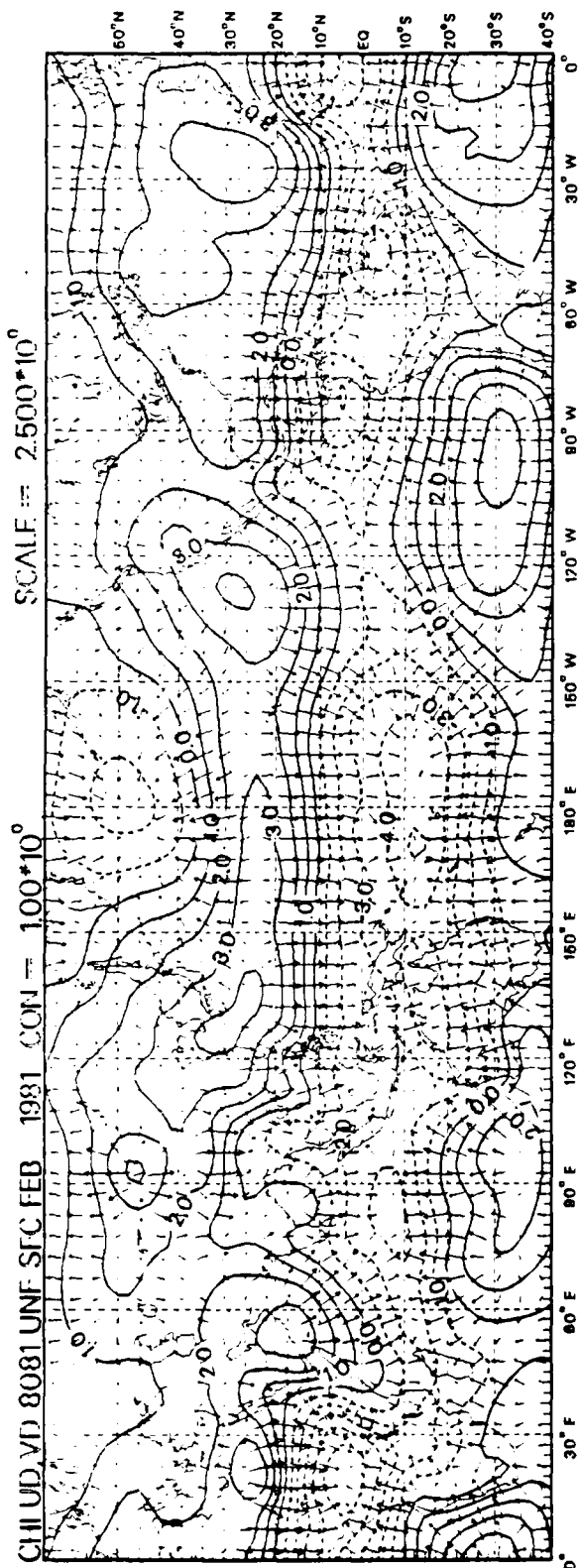
CHILUD.VD 8081 UNF SEC JAN AVG DEV







D63

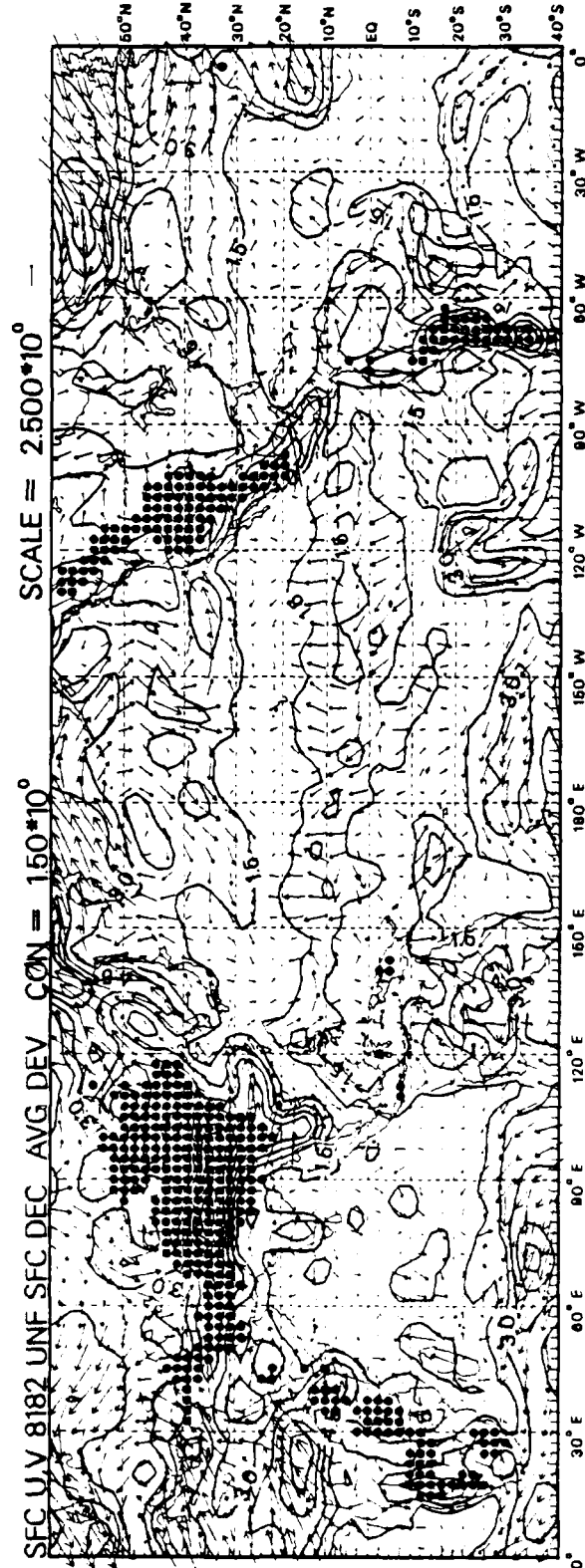


SFC U.V. 8182 UNE SFC DEC 1981 CON = 2.50*10⁶

SCALE = 1.000*10¹

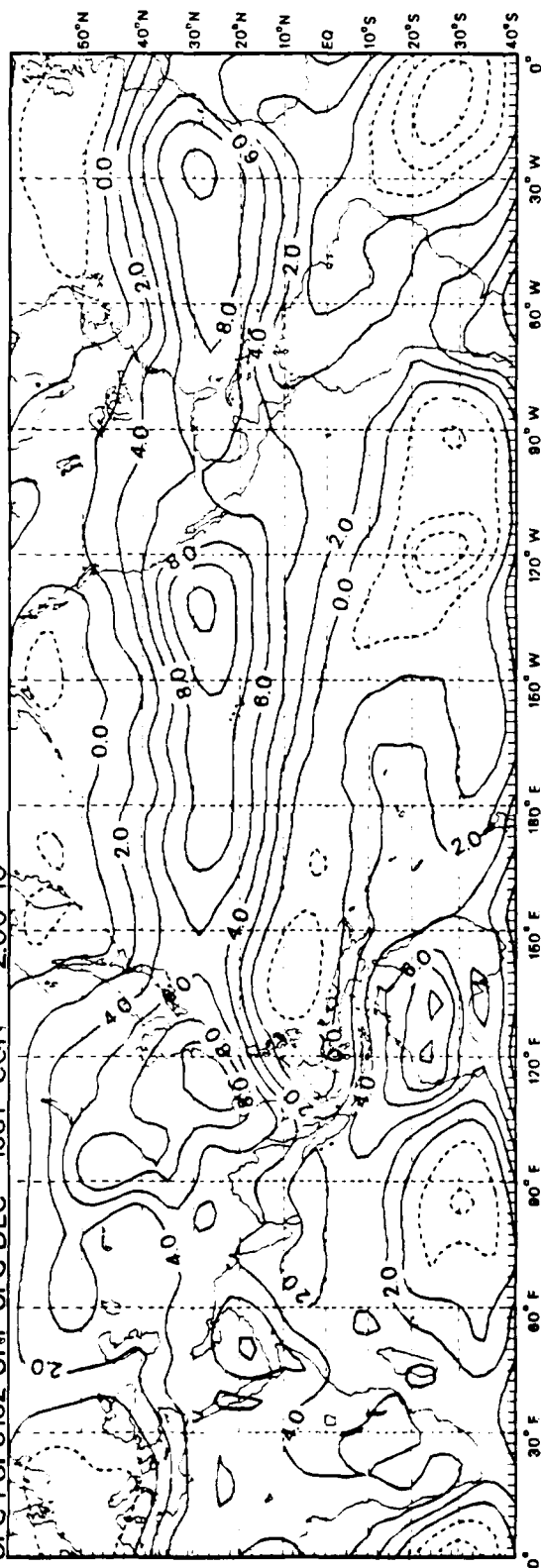
30°N 40°N 30°N 20°N 10°N EQ 10°S 20°S 30°S 40°S

30°E 60°E 90°E 120°E 150°E 180°E 120°W 150°W 180°W 90°W 60°W 30°W 0°

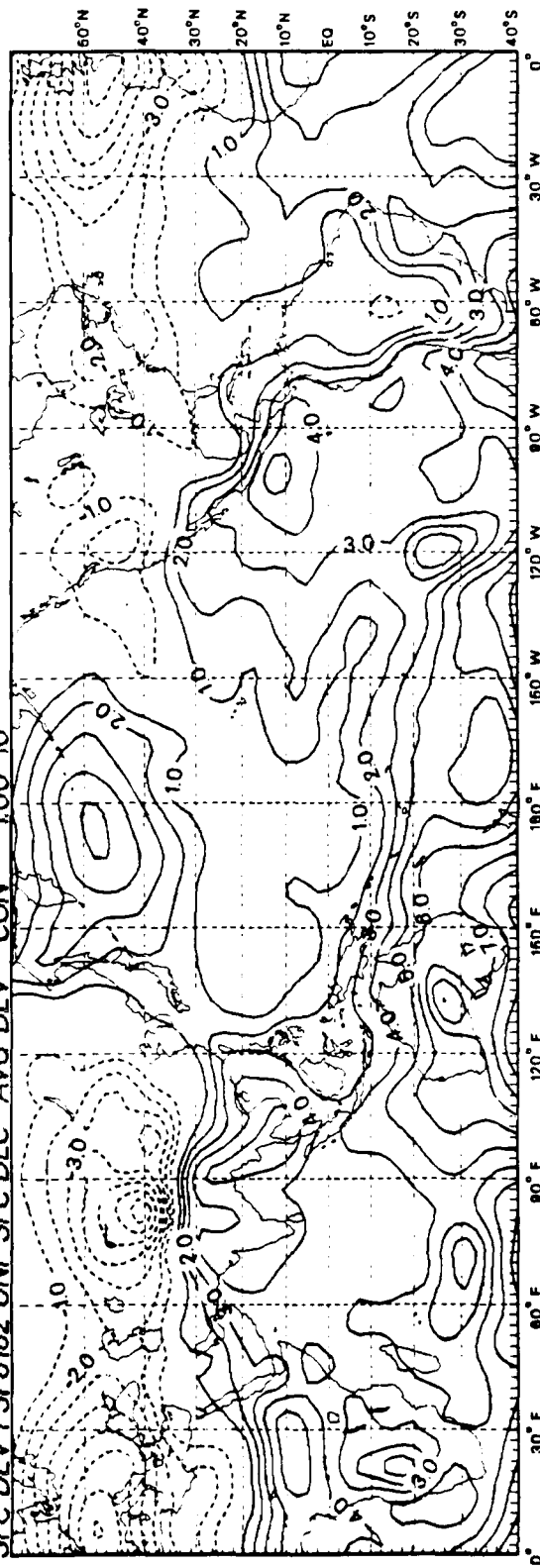


D65

SFC PSI 8182 UNF SFC DEC 1981 CON = 2.00×10^0



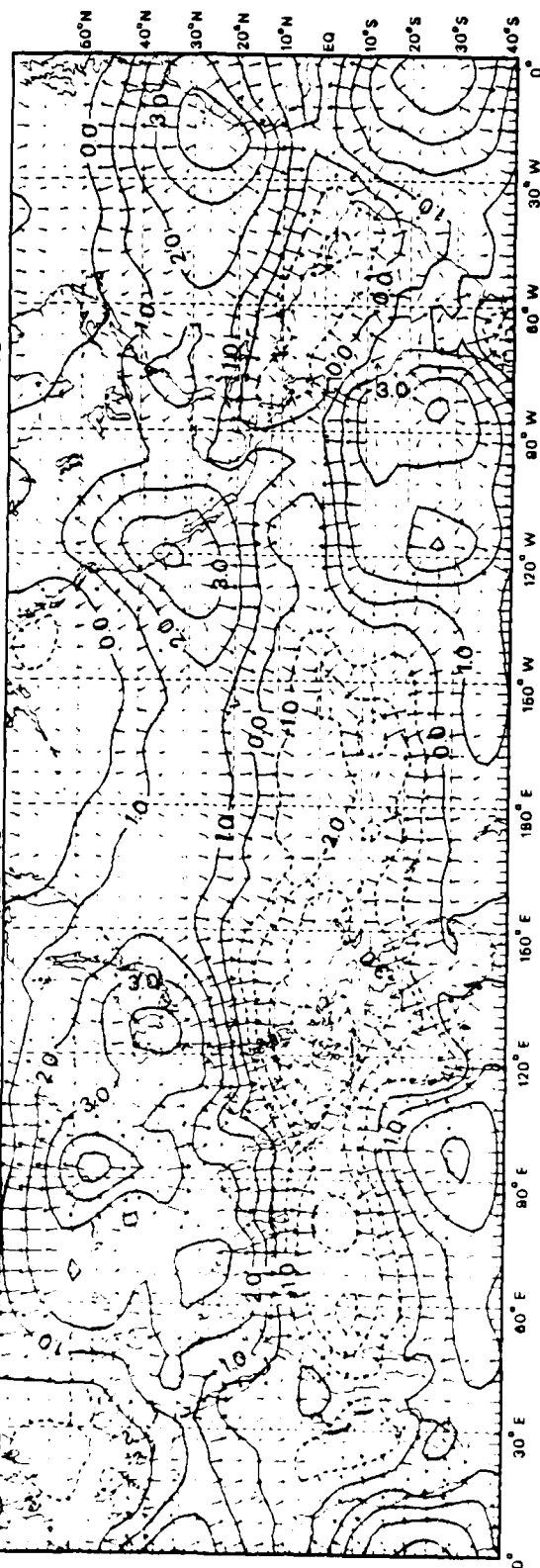
SFC DEV PSI 8182 UNF SFC DEC AVG DEV CON = 1.00×10^0



D66

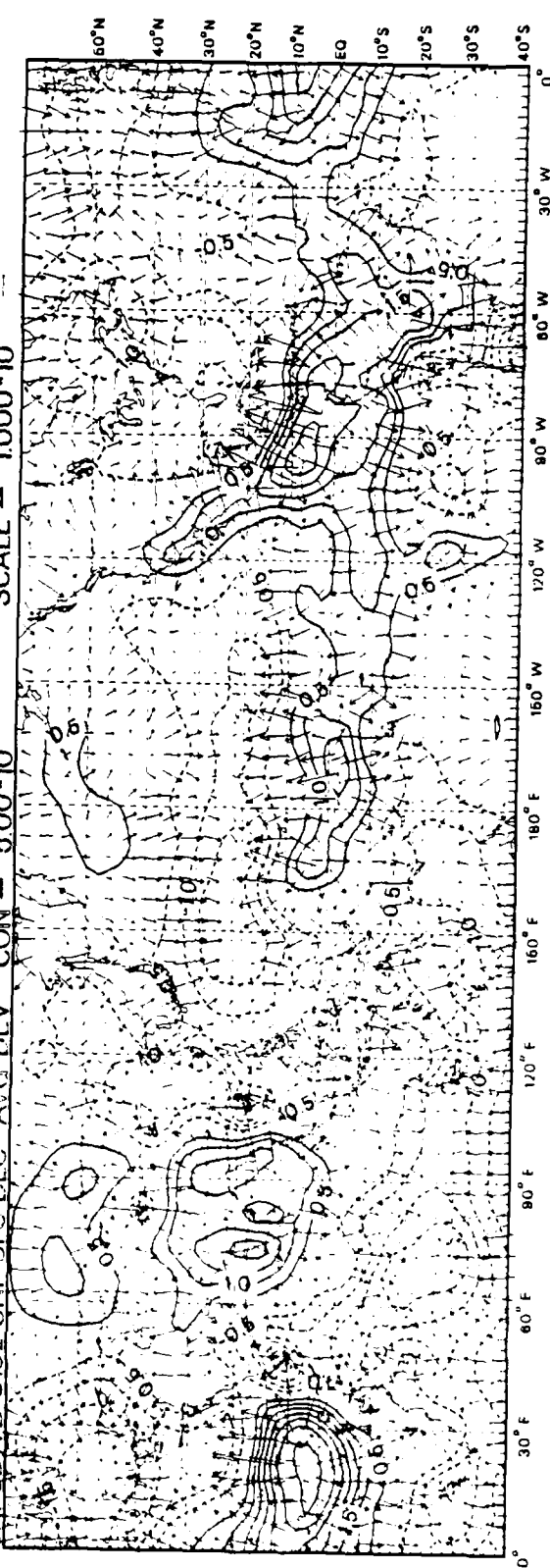
SCALE = 2500×10^0

CHLUD VD 8182 UNIF SEC DEC 1981 CON = 100×10^0

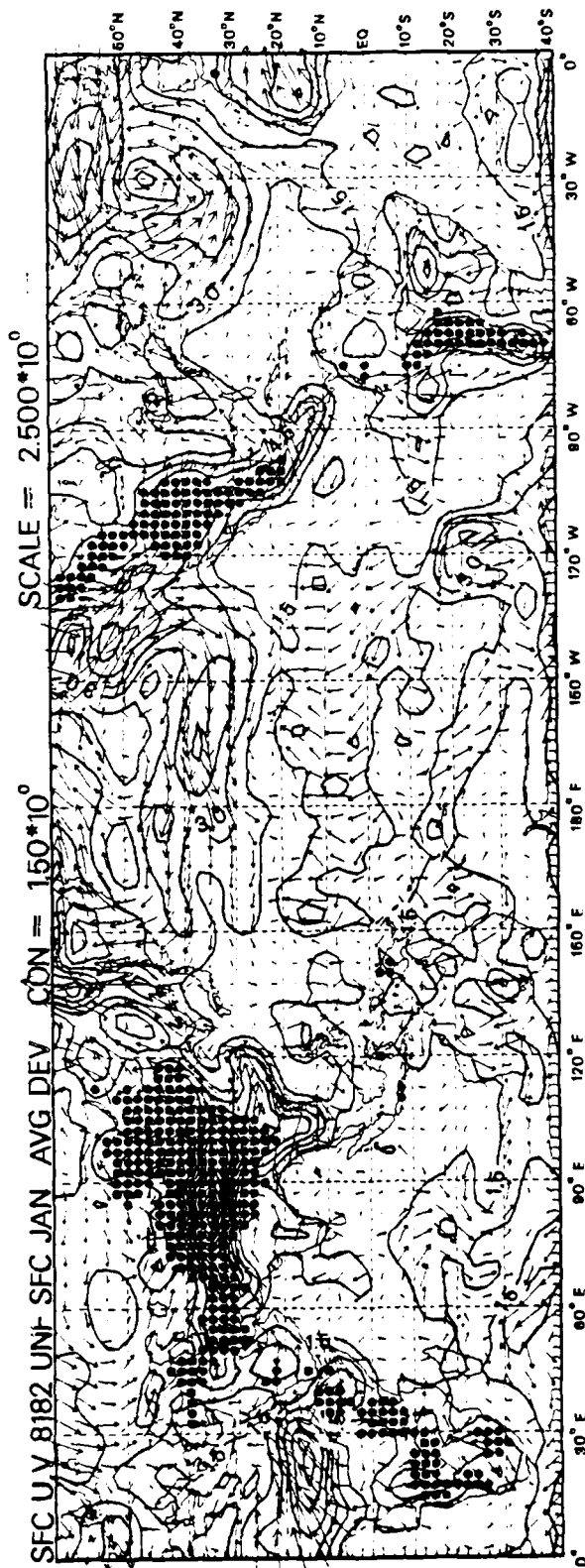
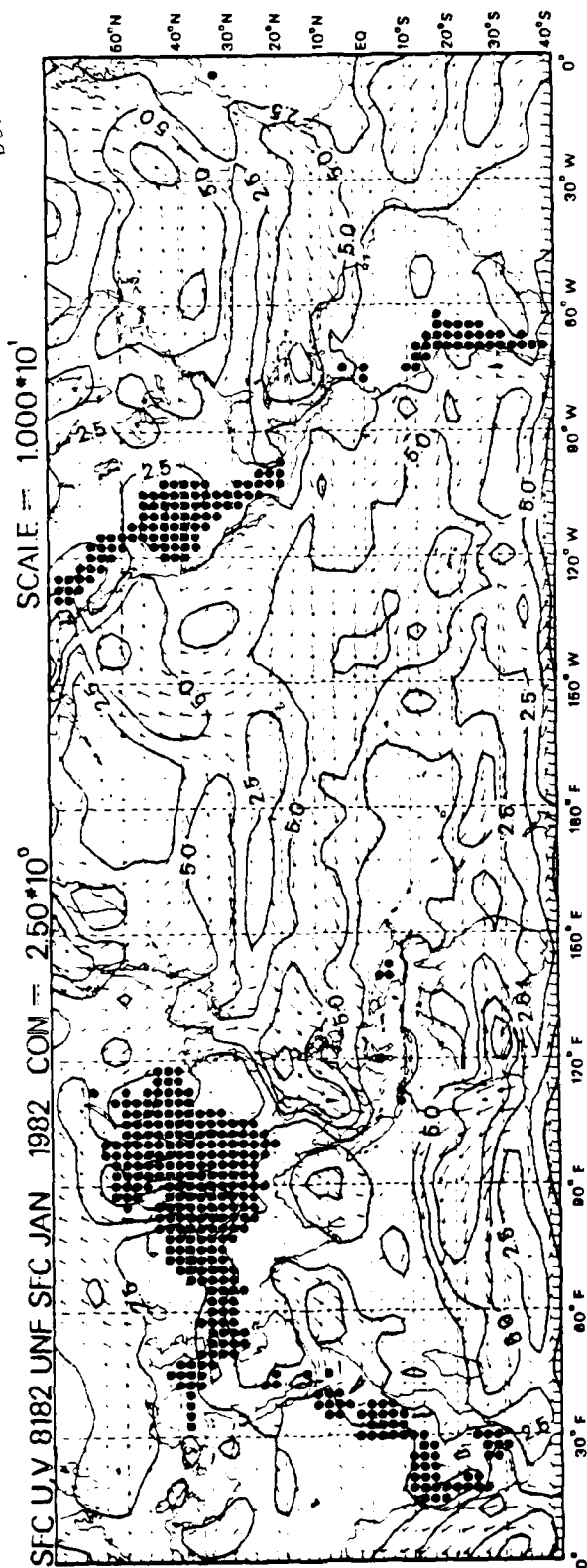


SCALE = 1000×10^0

CHLUD VD 8182 UNIF SEC DEC AVG DEV CON = 500×10^0

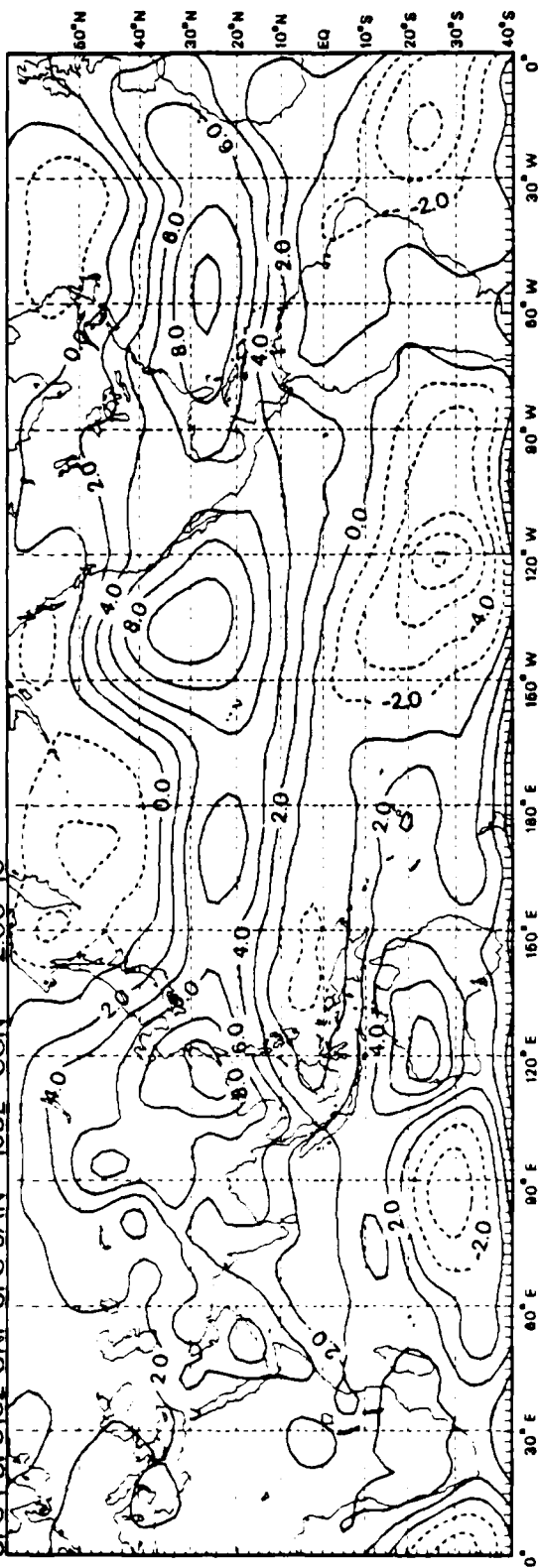


D67

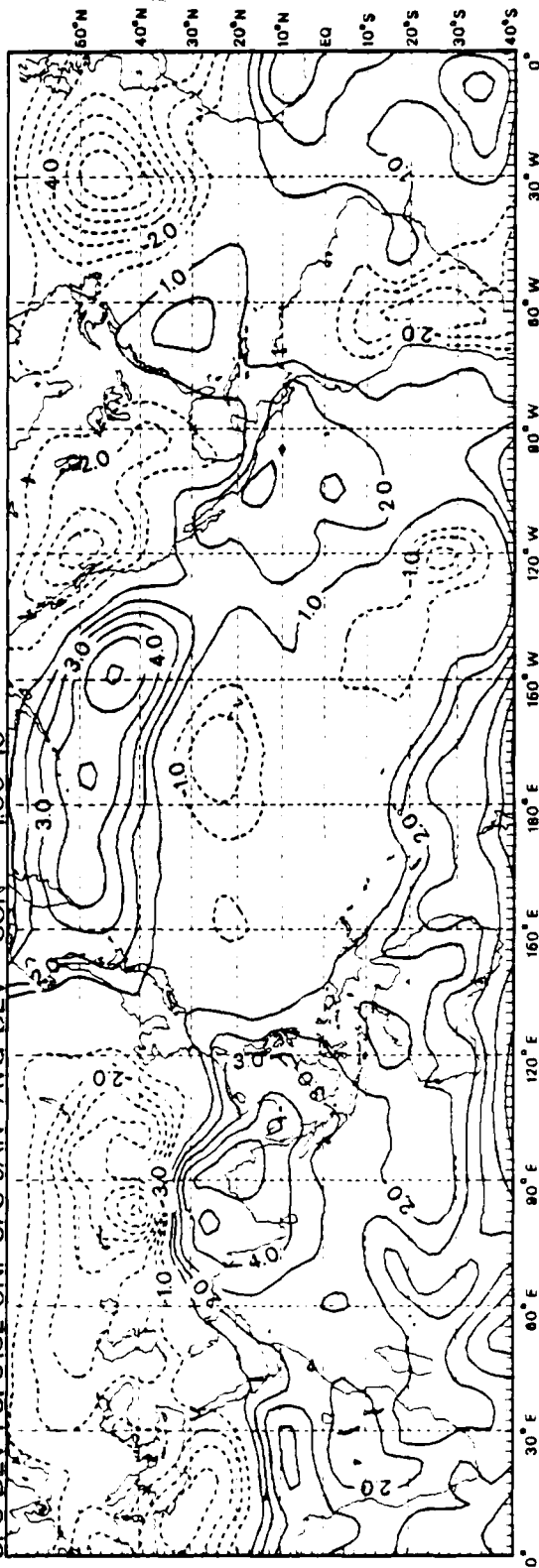


D68

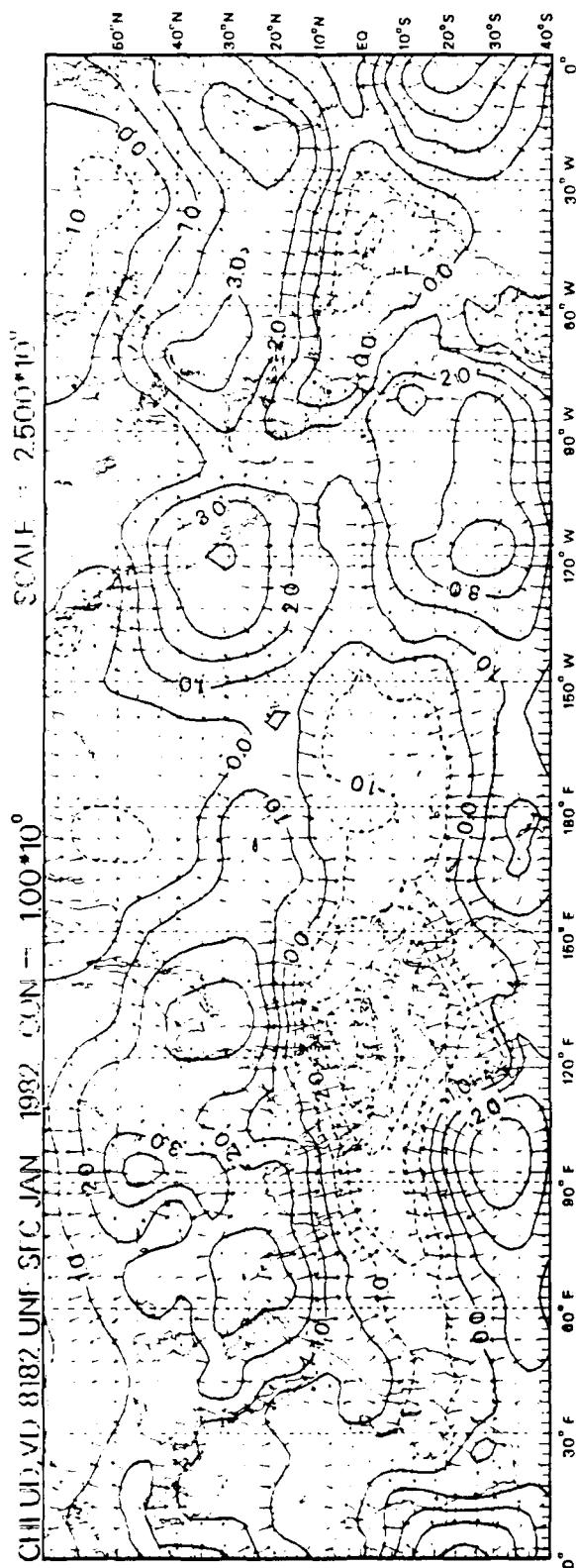
SFC PSI 8182 UNF SFC JAN 1982 CON = 2.00×10^0



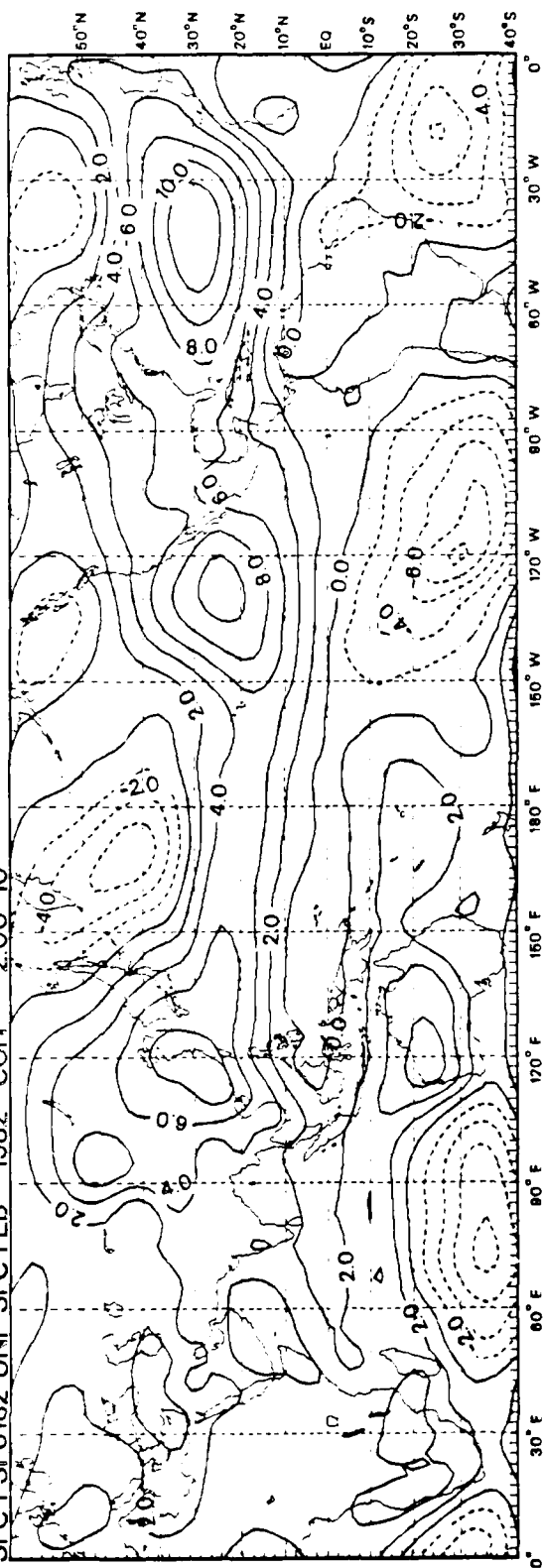
SFC DEV PSI 8182 UNF SFC JAN AVG DEV CON = 1.00×10^0



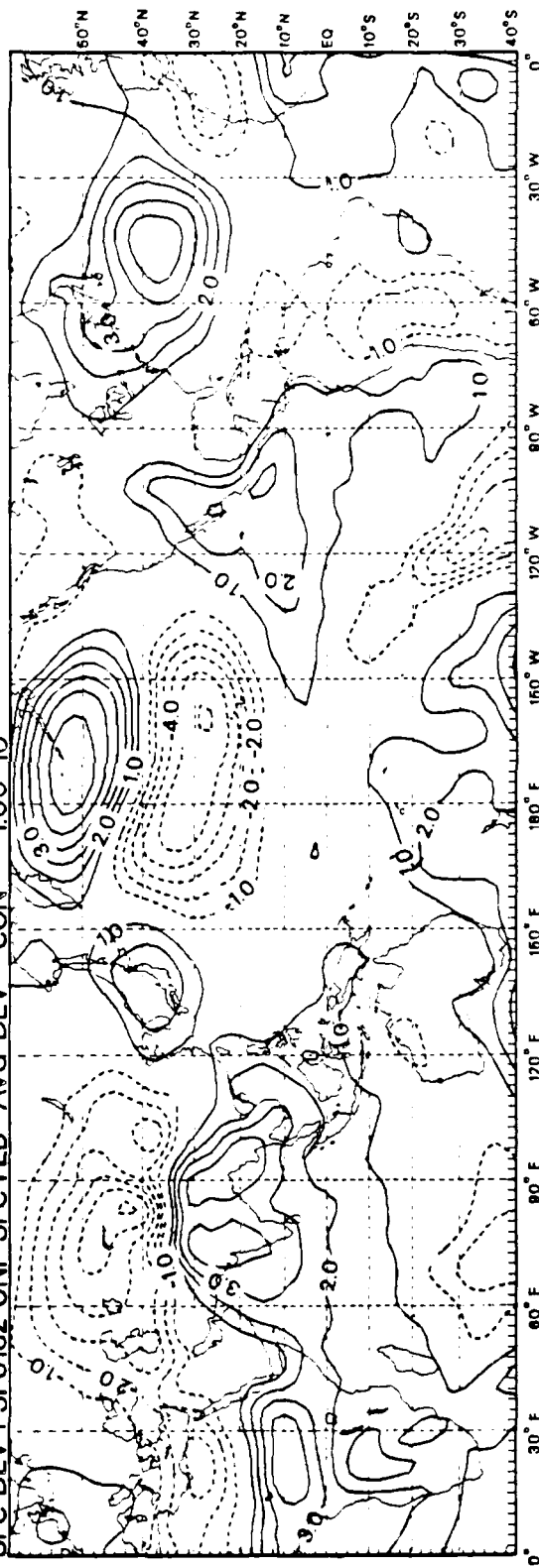
D69



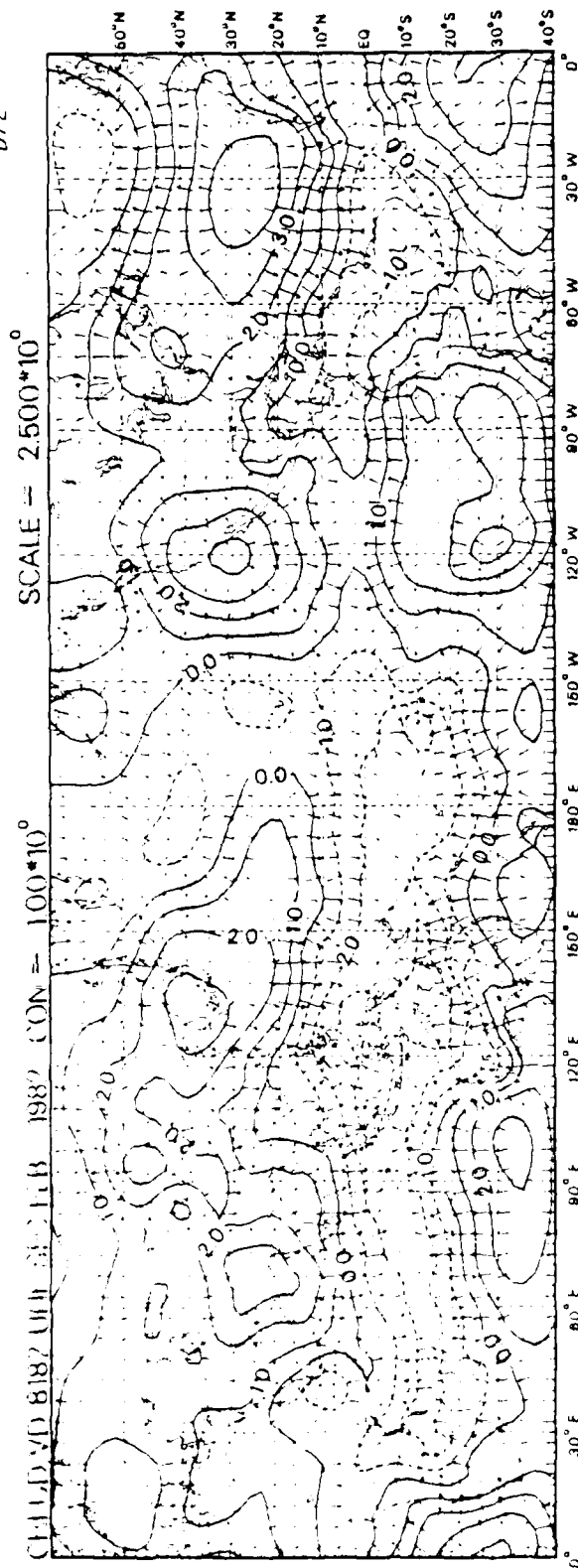
SFC PSI 8182 UNF SFC FEB 1982 CON = 2.00×10^0



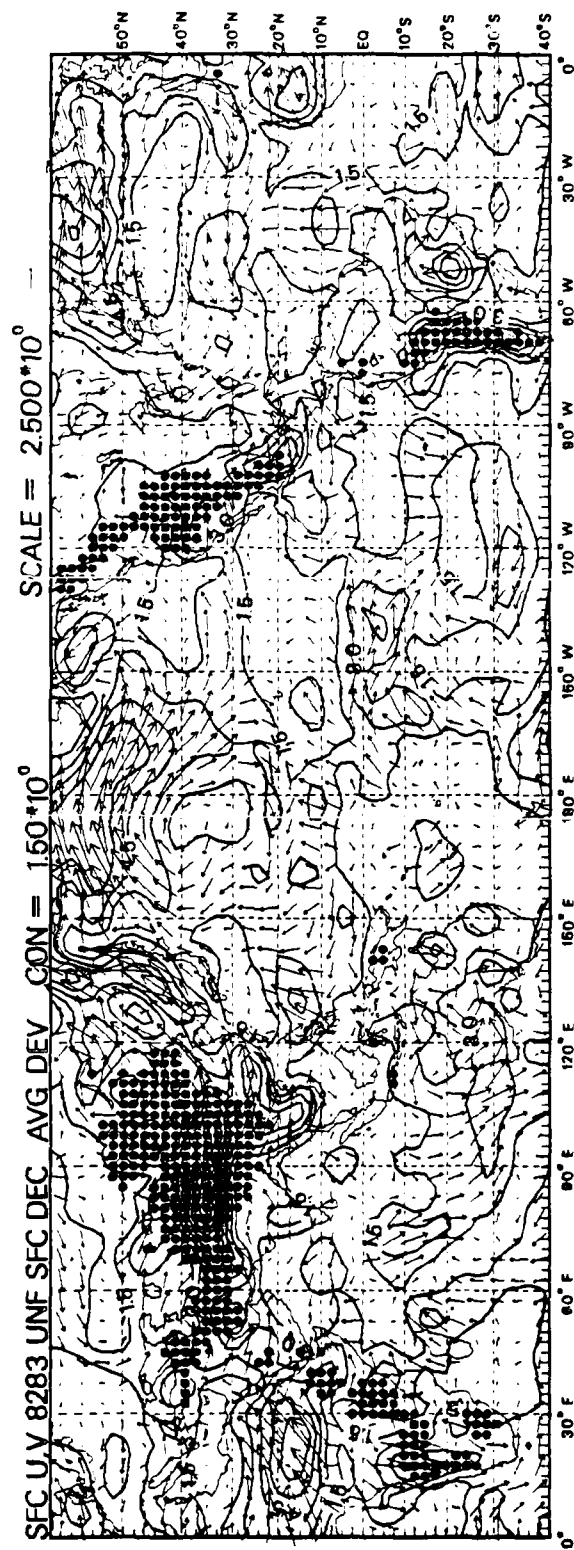
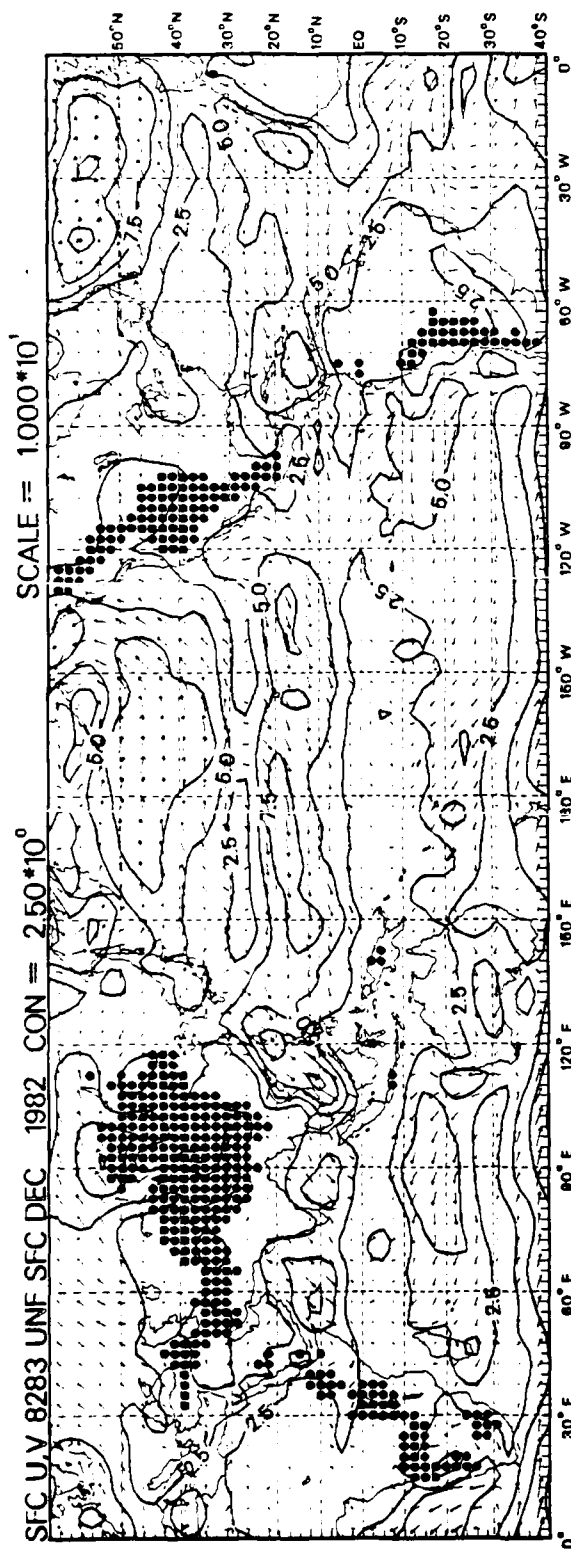
SFC DEV PSI 8182 UNF SFC FEB AVG DEV CON = 100×10^0



D72

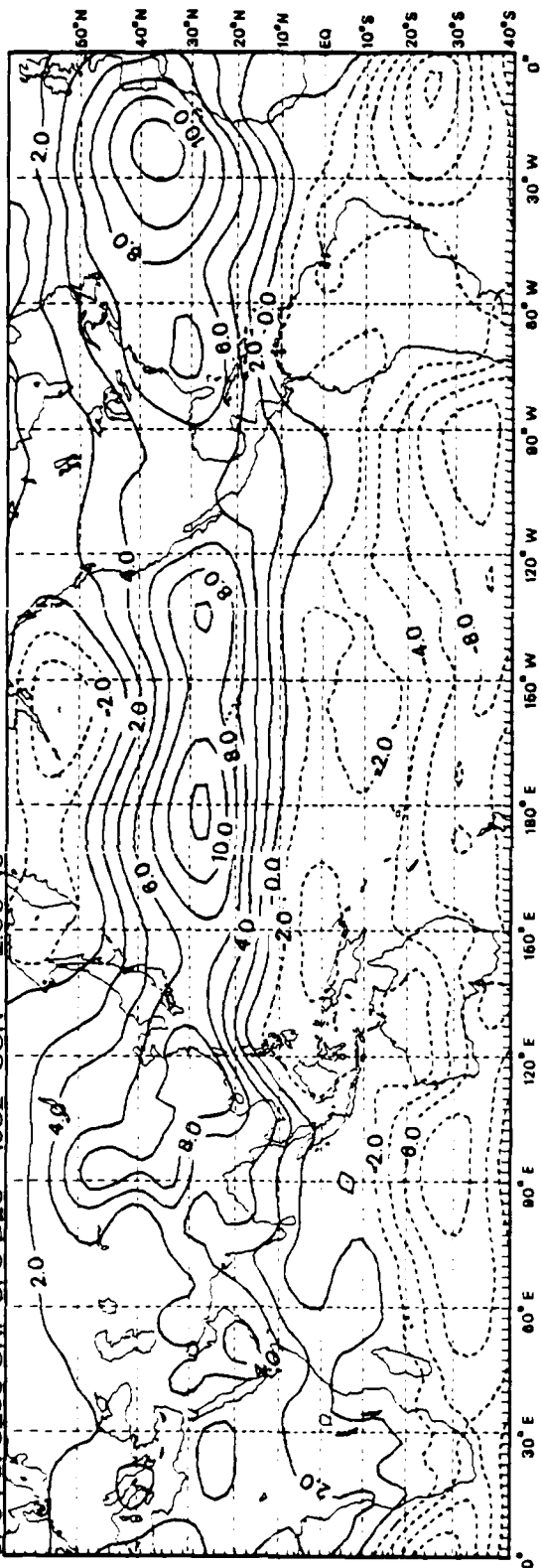


1073

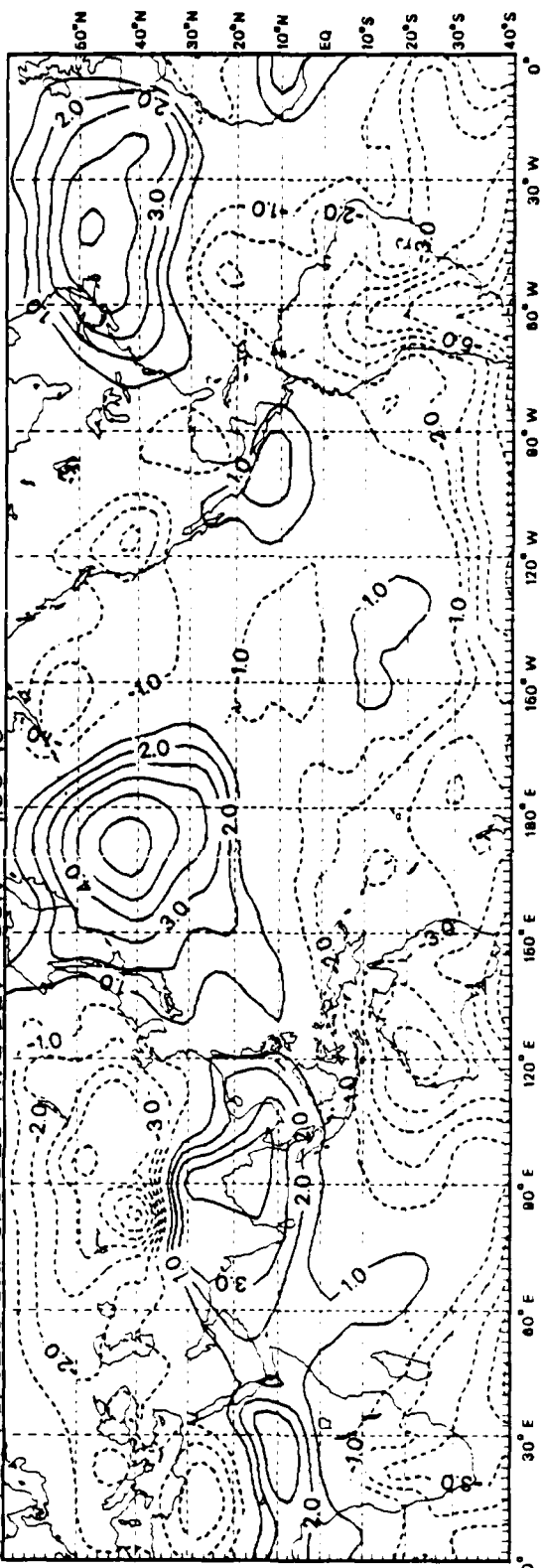


D74

SFC PSI 8283 UNF SFC DEC 1982 CON = 2.00×10^0



SFC DEV PSI 8283 UNF SFC DEC AVG DEV CON = 1.00×10^0

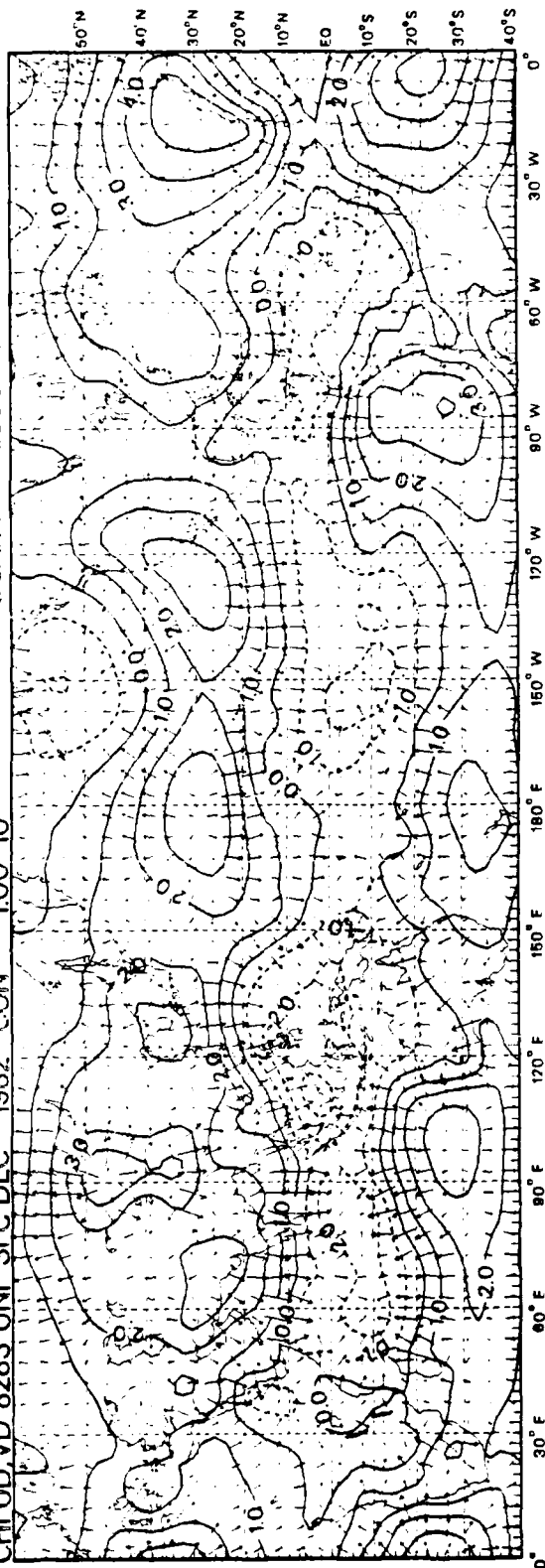


D75

SCALE = 2500×10^0

CON = 100×10^0

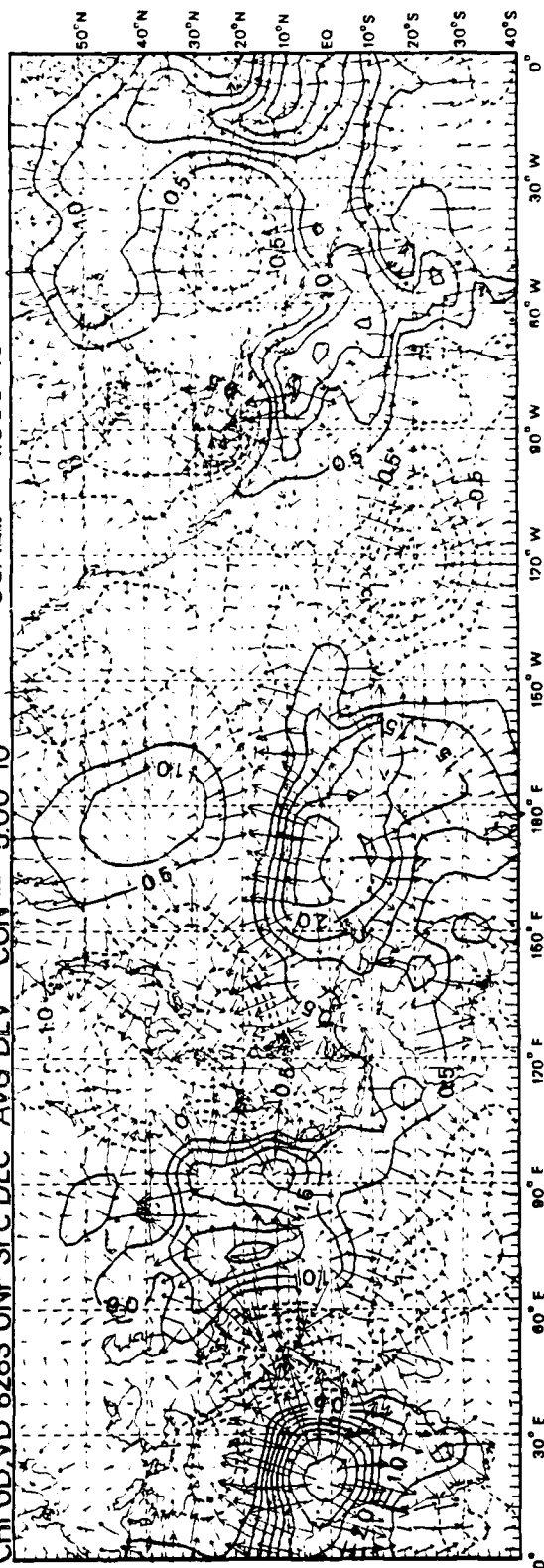
CHIUD.VD 8283 UNF SFC DEC 1982



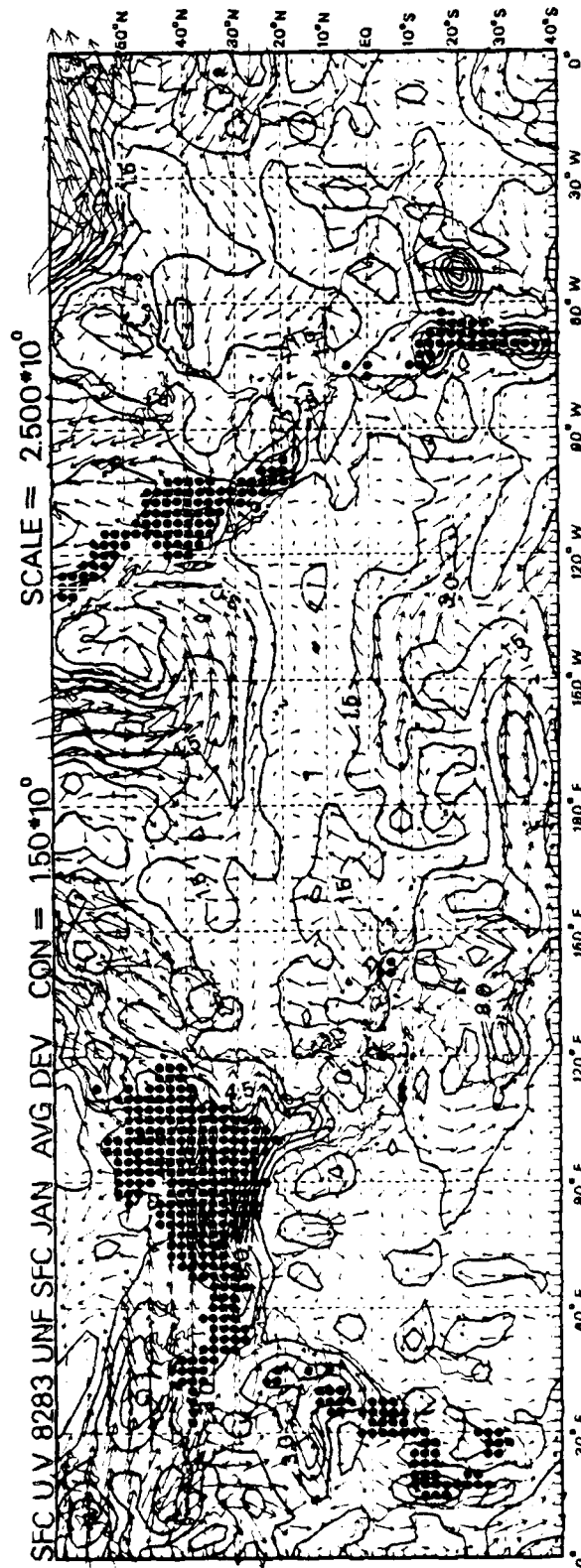
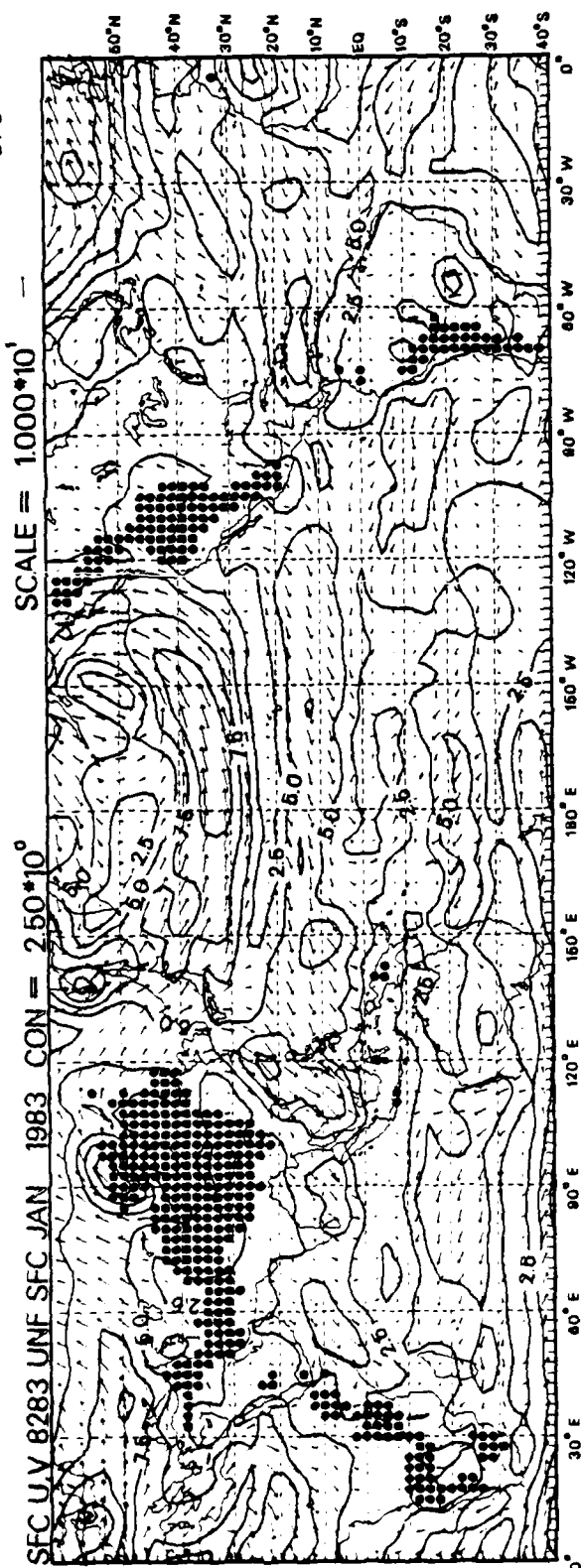
SCALE = 1000×10^0

CON = 500×10^1

CHIUD.VD 8283 UNF SFC DEC 1982

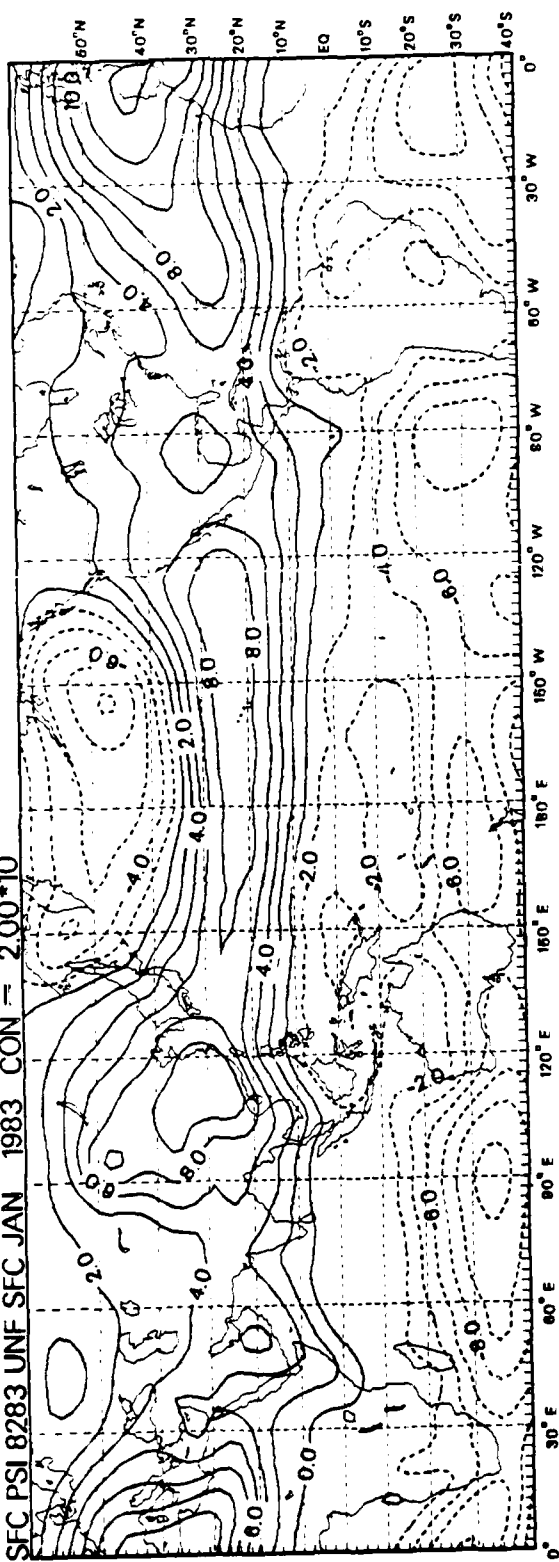


D76

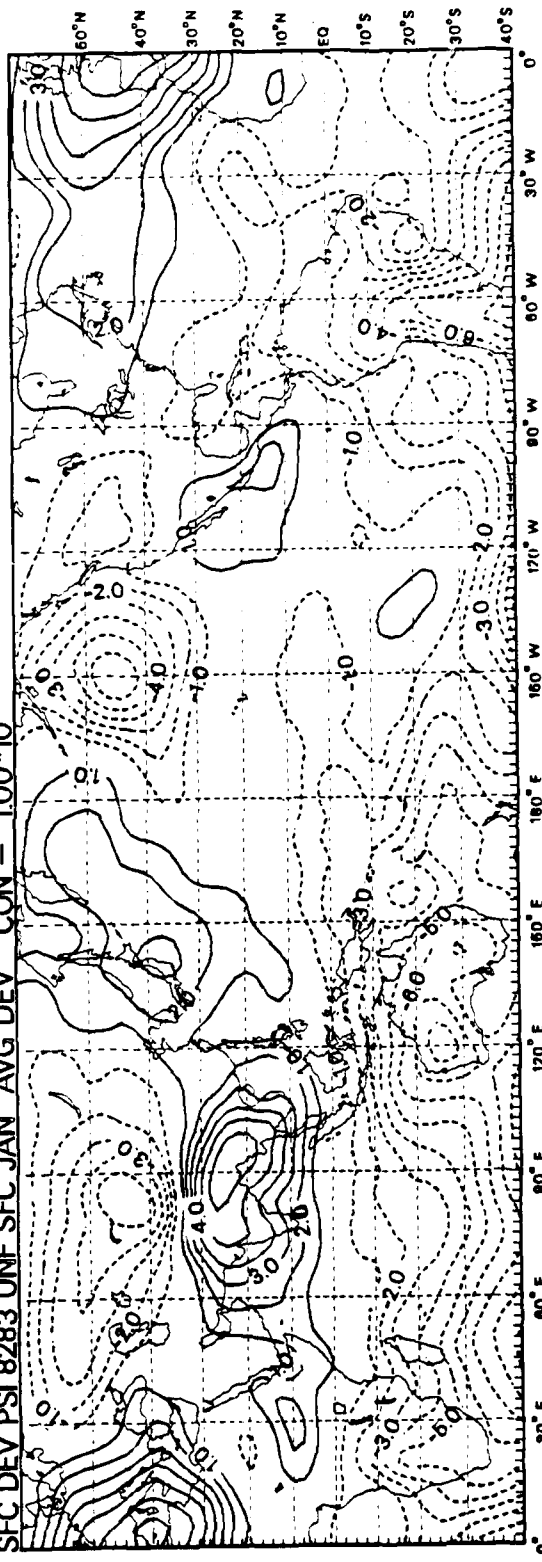


D77

SFC PSI 8283 UNF SFC JAN 1983 CON = 2.00×10^0



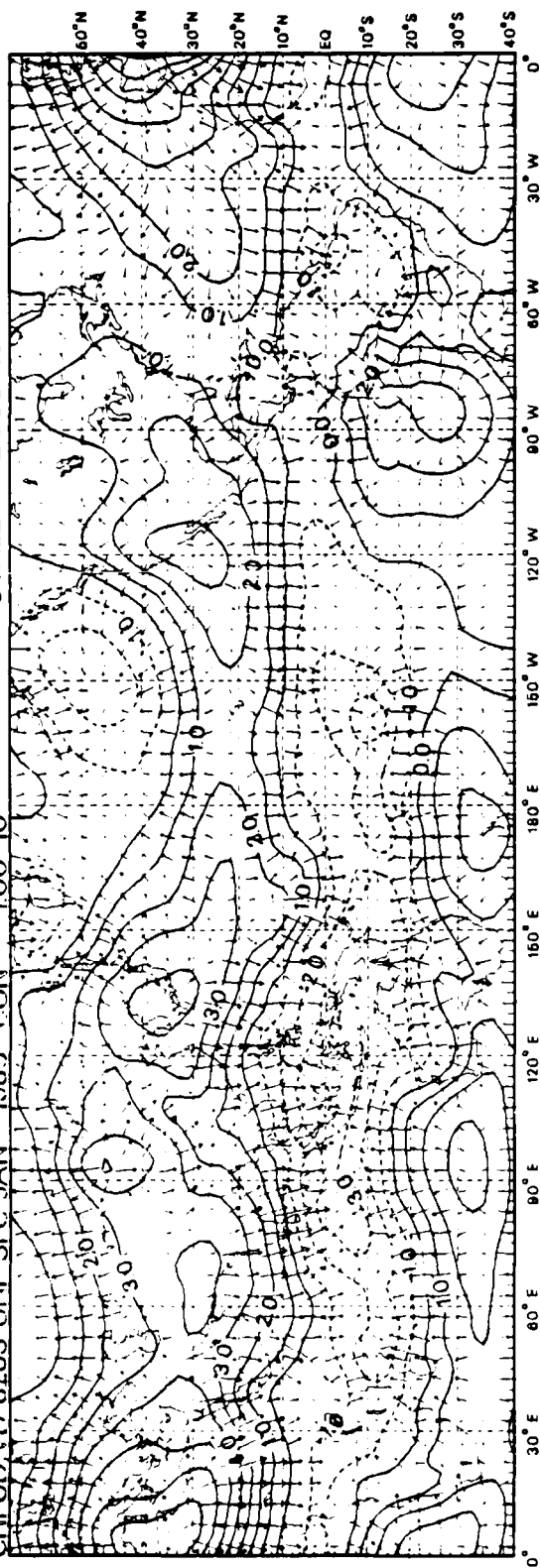
SFC DEV PSI 8283 UNF SFC JAN AVG DEV CON = 100×10^0



D78

SCALE = 2500*10⁰

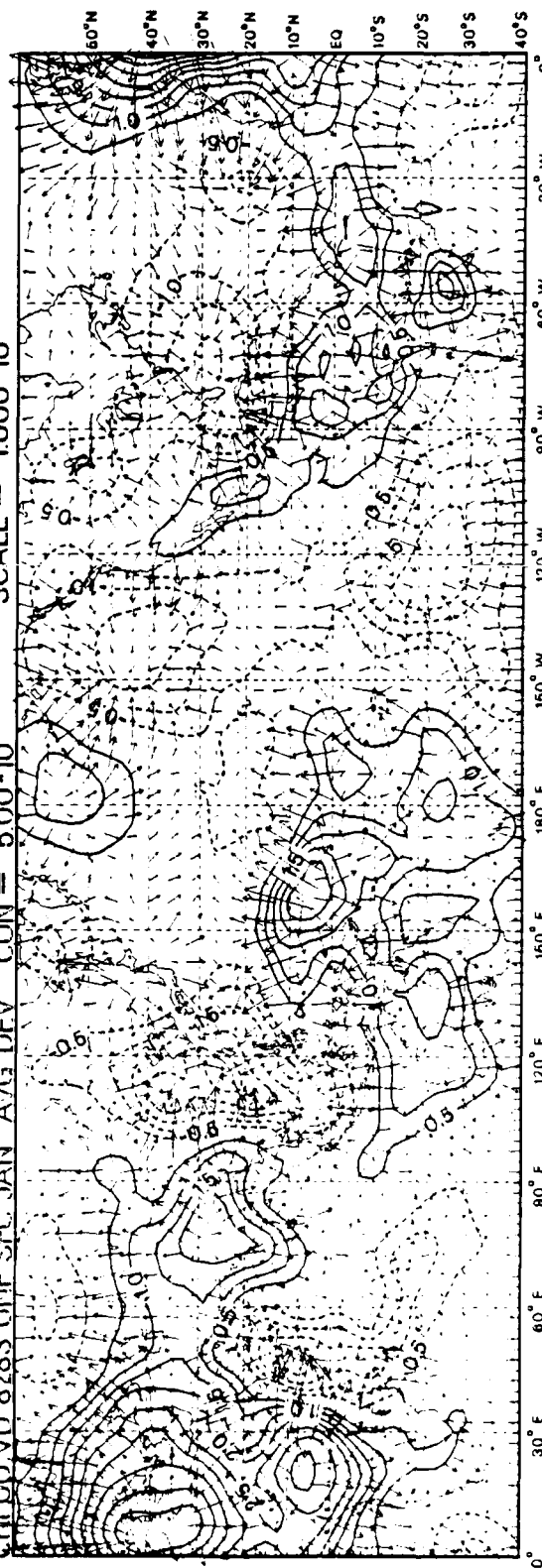
CHI UD VD 8283 UNIF SEC JAN 1983 CON = 100*10⁰



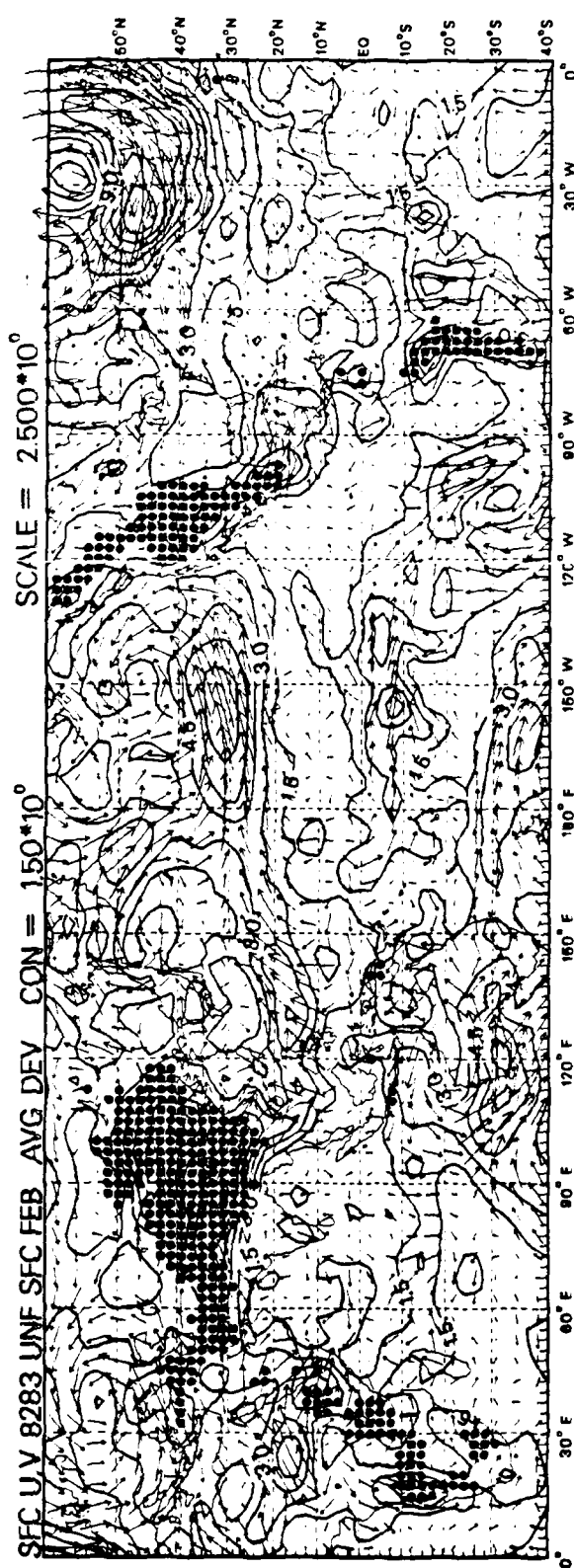
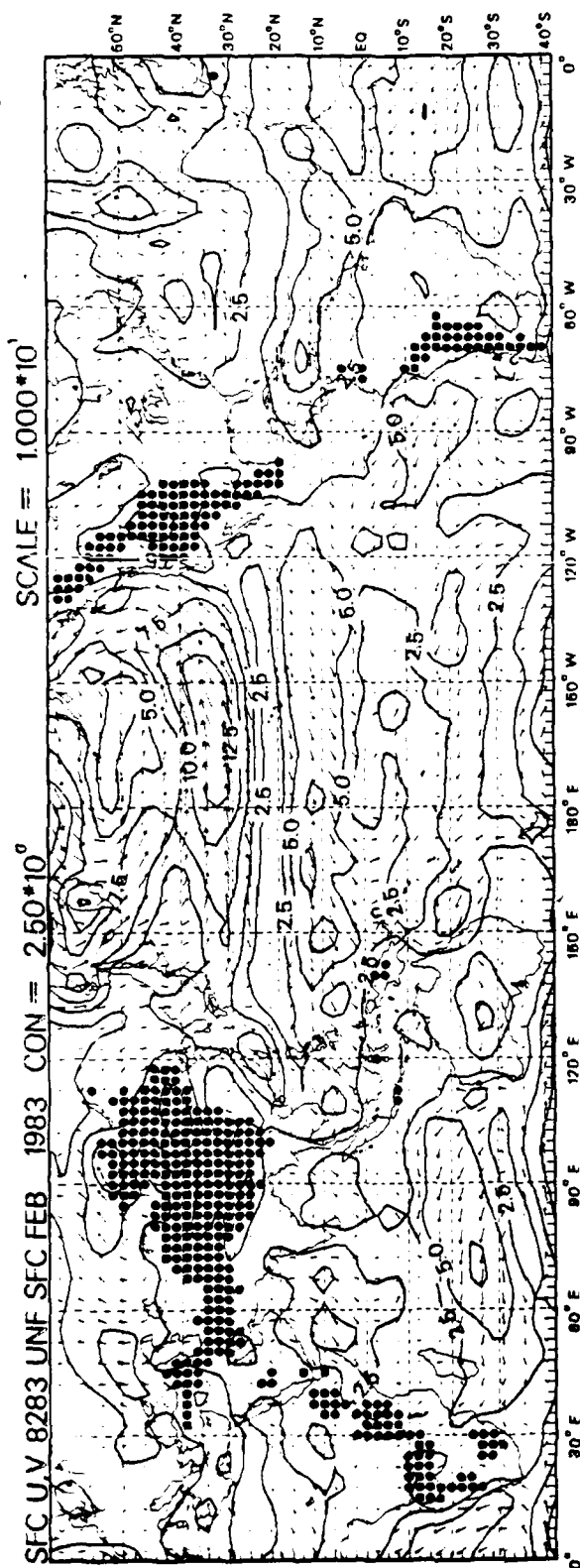
SCALE = 1000*10⁰

CON = 500*10⁻¹

CHI UD VD 8283 UNIF SEC JAN A/G DEV

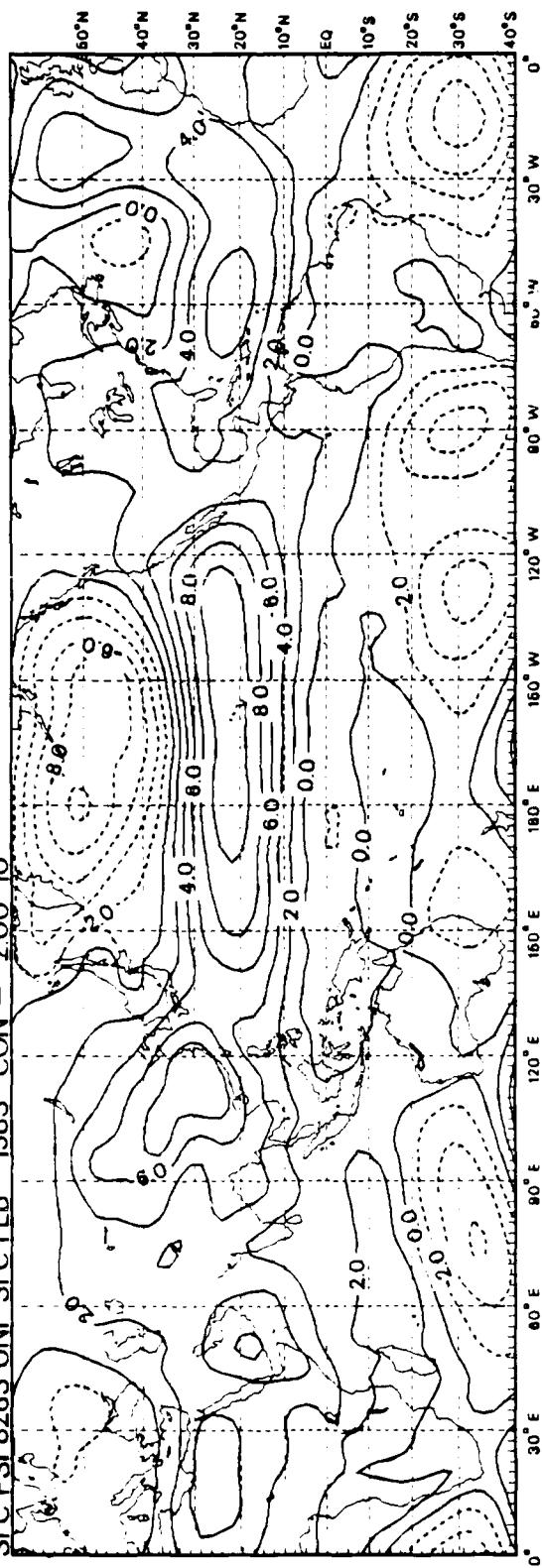


D79

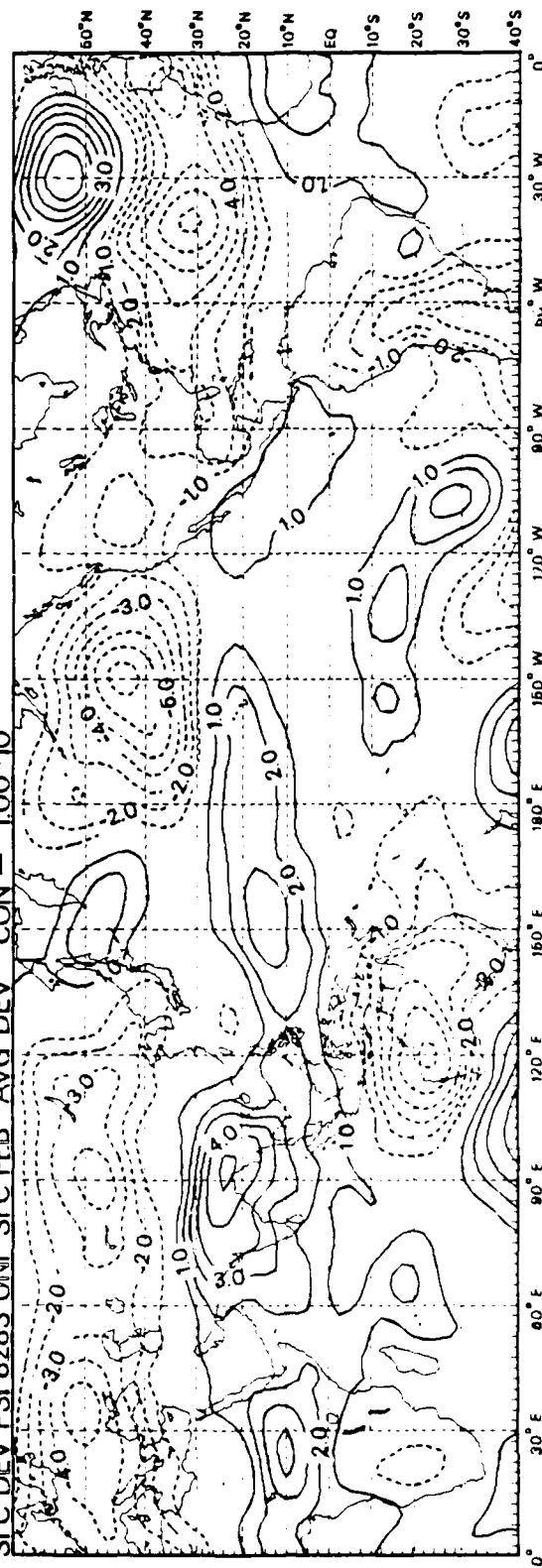


D80

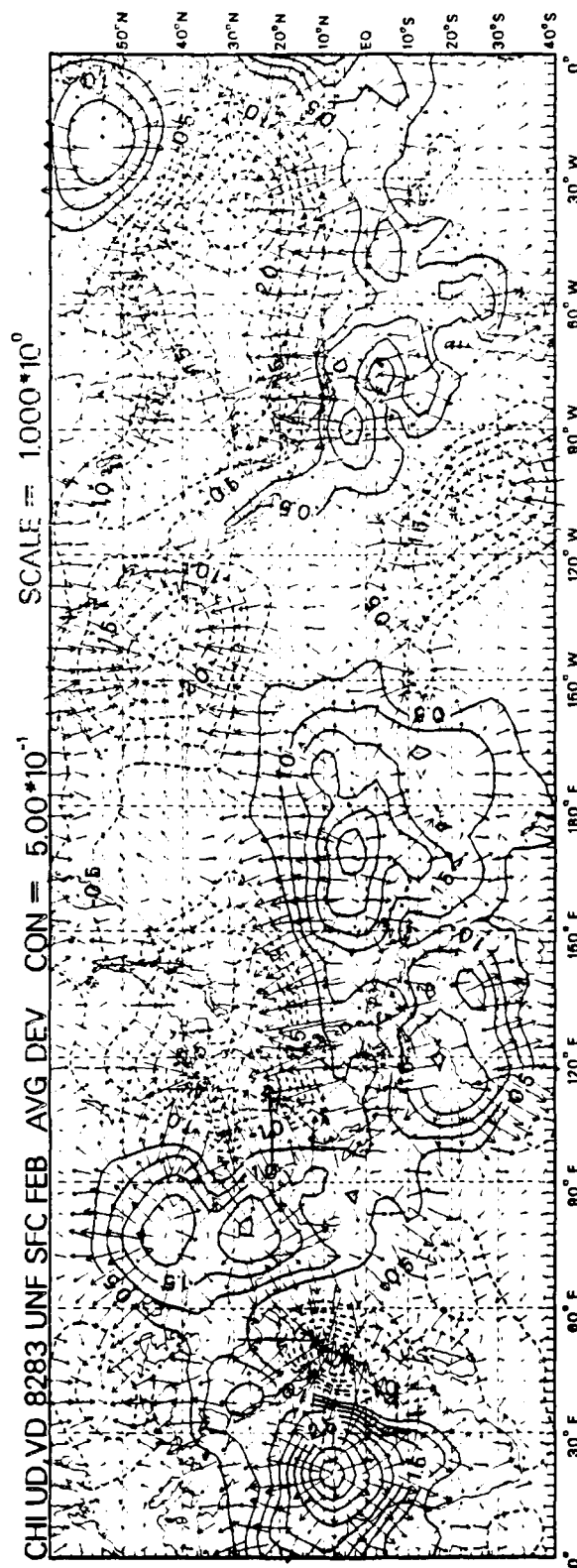
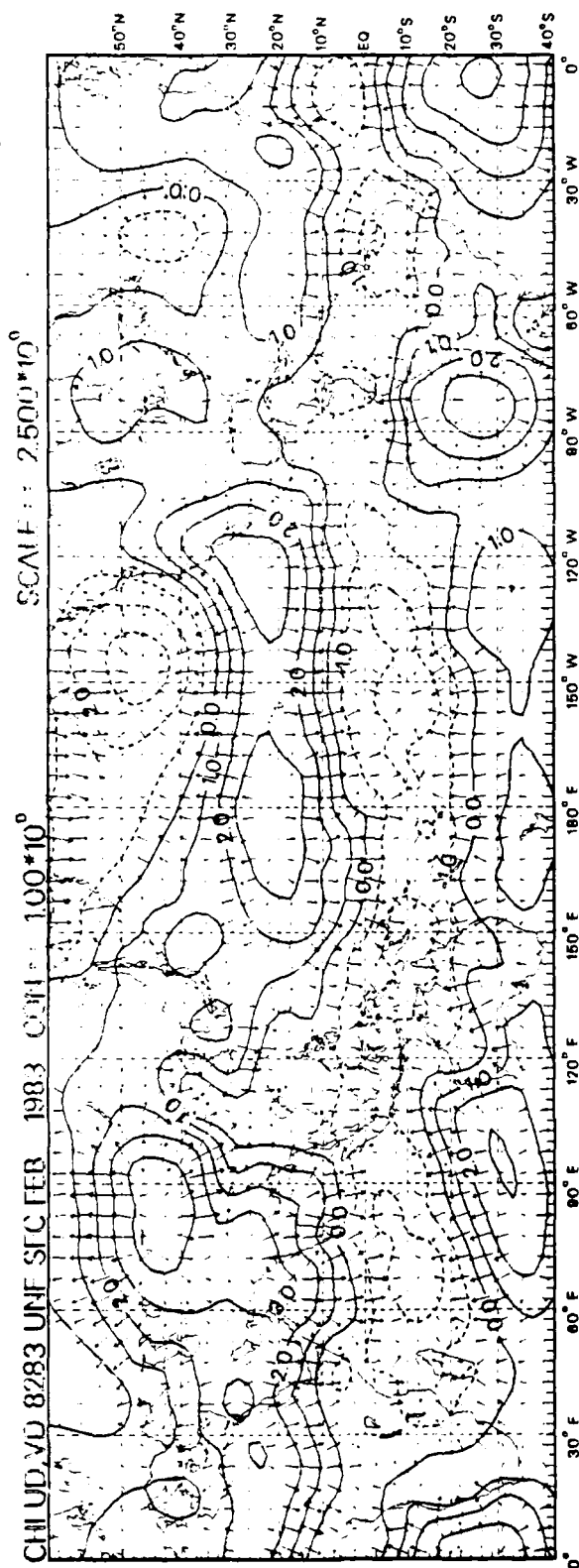
SFC PSI 8283 UNF SFC FEB 1983 CON = 2.00×10^0



SFC DEV PSI 8283 UNF SFC FEB AVG DEV CON = 100×10^0



D81



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