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NIS 24

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SURVEY

GREECE

SECTION 23

WEATHER AND CLIMATE

This revision of Section 23 is issued under the NIS maintenance program. It supersedes the original Section 23, dated June 1951, copies of which should be destroyed.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Washington, D. C.

CHAPTER II

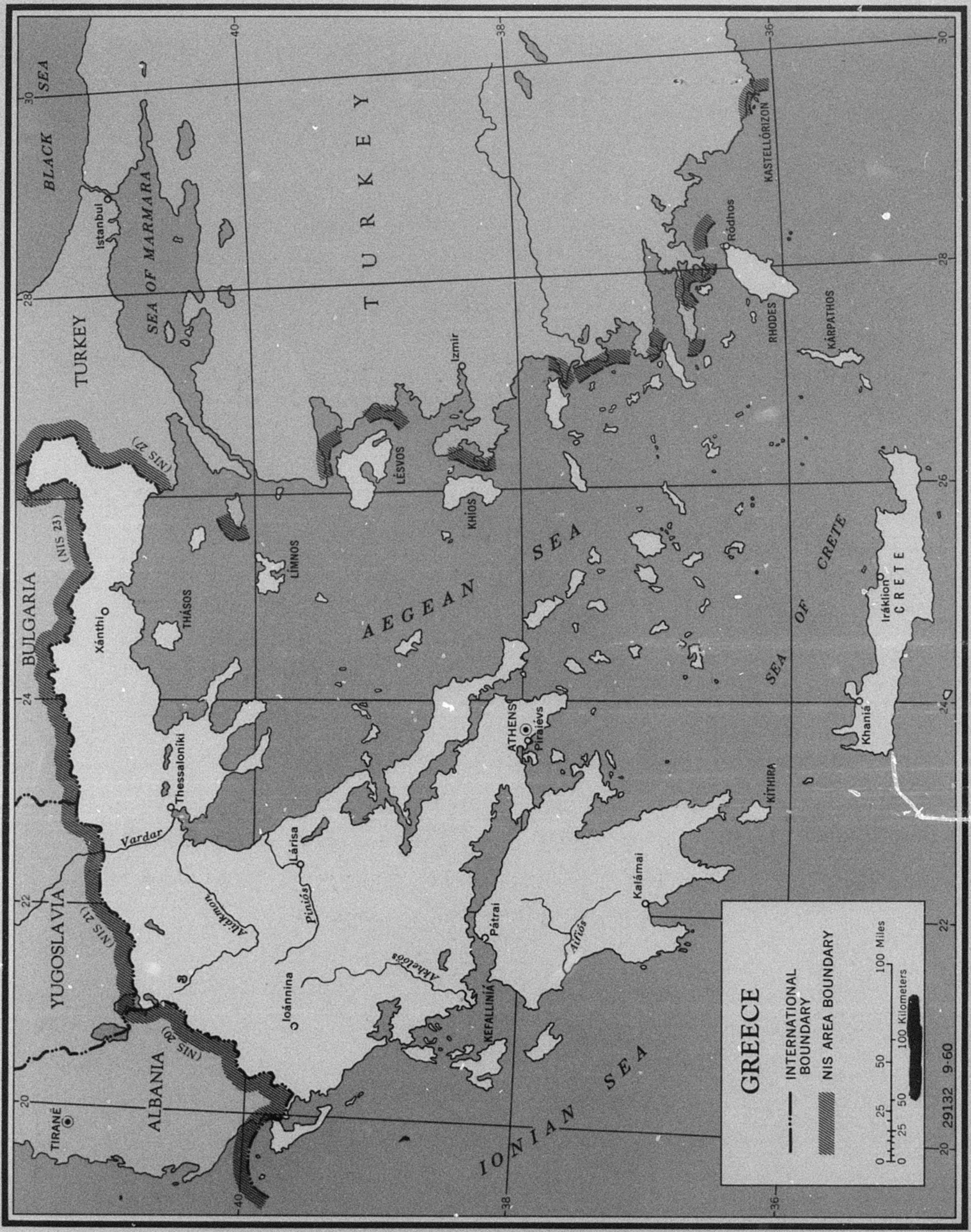

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TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR SECTION 23

LIST OF FIGURES

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This Section was prepared for the NIS under the general supervision of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, USAF, by the Air Weather Service, with contributions on clothing, storage, and shelter from the Office of the Quartermaster General, Department of the Army, and on amphibious operations from the Naval Weather Service Division.

23. *Weather and Climate*

The user can supplement the information in this Section by referring to Section 20 for an evaluative summary of the Area's external geographic relationships and its significant internal geographic characteristics, including internal routes, barriers, and strategic areas. Topical treatment of Coasts and Landing Beaches, including some aspects of weather in amphibious operations, is given in Section 22; Topography, including State of the Ground, in Section 24; and Urban Areas in Section 25. Integrated analysis of key aspects of these topical sections by regions is presented in Section 21.

A. General weather and climatic conditions

1. Introduction

Greece consists of the southernmost part of the Balkan Peninsula and hundreds of islands, both large and small. Most of the terrain is either hilly or mountainous. Sheltered by the Balkan Mountains to the north from much of the cold Siberian airflow in winter, Greece has a moderate climate, strongly affected by the surrounding warm seas. Migratory depressions moving eastward across the Mediterranean also exert a major influence on the climate, especially in winter. Characteristic of most sections of Greece are well-defined winter and summer seasons, normally separated by brief transitional periods. In general, the winters are mild and wet and the summers are hot and dry.

The mean temperature of the coldest month is mostly above 40° F. except over northern inland sections. Lowest temperatures in all sections usually occur in January or February, but frosts may occur as far south as southern Peloponnesus (Pelopónnisos) in November through April. The mean temperature of the hottest month is generally above 75° F.; in many places it is above 80° F. Highest temperatures usually occur during July and August in all sections. In the interior and at locations sheltered from the sea, mean daily maximums in the hottest month are generally above 90° F.; however, along the coasts and on the islands temperatures are moderated by the sea breezes. Considerable differences in temperature often exist between neighboring localities in Greece, especially between the interior and coastal sections of the country and between the highlands and lowlands. With some exceptions, precipitation decreases from north to south and from west to east. Largest amounts fall during winter throughout Greece and smallest amounts in summer; the annual mean ranges from about 8 inches to over 50 inches. In the north, especially at higher elevations, convective showers during the summer are not infrequent, but the islands in the south are almost rainless in summer. The intensity of rainfall varies greatly, from gentle showers to cloudbursts of great violence. Large variations also occur in number of rainy days and in amount of precipitation from year to year in a given region. Mean cloudiness is fairly extensive during the colder months, with about 50% to 70% of the sky covered on the average. The absence of summer cloudiness is one of Greece's noted characteristic climatic features; skies are clear for days, even weeks, on end. Fog is a minor factor throughout the year. Visibility is generally good, with most restrictions occurring during winter. However, heat shimmer and dust affect visibility occasionally at the surface in summer. Ceiling heights are usually adequate for most air operations. Surface winds are seldom destructive over Greece.

Greece is a predominantly mountainous country in which the mountain ranges extend into the sea either as peninsulas or as chains of islands. Conversely, gulfs and bays reach far inland. Rugged mountains extend through the country from north to south and from west to east. Much of the terrain lies above 3,000 feet and many summits are over 6,000 feet. The lowlands of Greece comprise the usually narrow coastal plains and the numerous, but confined, interior plains. The only extensive plains are found in Thrace (Thráki), Macedonia (Makedhonía), and Thessaly (Thessalía). The combined area of all major plains covers less than 5% of the country.

For discussion purposes, Greece is divided into three regions (FIGURE 23–31): 1) the Northern Region, containing the portion of the country north of the 40th parallel, approximately; 2) the Central Region, extending southward from the Northern Region to a line running just south of the islands of Sámos, Ikaría, Síros, Sérifos and Kíthira; and 3) the Southern Region, containing

NOTE Requests for solutions to specific problems involving the interpretation of the weather factor in the user's unique operational terms should be directed to the Director, Climatic Center, USAF, Annex 2, 225 D Street, S.E., Washington 25, D.C.

the islands remaining, including Crete and Rhodes. Because mountainous terrain predominates in all regions, the climate within each region cannot be called homogeneous. However, systematic changes in several climatic elements make desirable the division of Greece into these regions. Mean temperatures are lowest in the Northern Region, where several stations have mean daily minimum temperatures below freezing. No station in the Central Region has a mean daily minimum temperature below freezing, and no station in the Southern Region has a mean daily minimum temperature below 45° F. Mean annual cloudiness, with few exceptions, is greatest over the Northern Region and least over the Southern Region. Thunderstorm activity is normally at its peak in the summer season over the Northern and Central Regions, but this phenomenon is most prevalent during the winter season in the Southern Region.

In this Section, the seasons are broadly defined as winter (December through March), spring (April and May), summer (June through September), and autumn (October and November). Because of restrictions of standard machine summarization, however, data for other seasonal periods may occasionally be substituted; such cases will be identified. The major seasons in Greece are summer and winter; spring and fall are merely transitional periods.

2. Climatic controls

Among the major climatic controls operating in Greece are the semipermanent pressure systems and the various topographic features. Lesser but related controls are the latitude and the adjacent water bodies and land masses.

a. GENERAL CIRCULATION — Two major pressure patterns in the Mediterranean control the general circulation. During winter the intense anticyclone centered over central Asia extends southward, often covering the Northern Balkans (FIGURE 23–1). Centered in the Atlantic southwest of Spain is a less intense anticyclone which extends into the western Mediterranean and North Africa. Between these two anticyclonic centers lies a region of relatively low pressure. Consequently, the winter circulation over Greece is regulated by the relative position, intensity, and orientation of the anticyclones, as well as by the migratory low-pressure systems passing near or over the country.

The transition to the typical summer pressure distribution begins in April. The Asiatic anticyclone weakens, the Atlantic anticyclone recedes westward, and the relatively low pressure between them becomes less pronounced. In May the summer pattern is established; a huge low-pressure cell lies over and east of the Persian Gulf and extends westward into the eastern Mediterranean. An extension of the Atlantic anticyclone lies over the western Mediterranean. As a result, steady low-level north or northwest winds prevail over Greece. In July and August this pattern is at its maximum development (FIGURE 23–2); the average pressure gradient over Greece is then stronger than it is in winter.

In September the transition to the winter pressure distribution begins. Pressure increases over the Balkans, and in mid-September low-pressure disturbances begin to move across Greece. By the end of October the winter pattern is fairly well established in the Northern and Central Regions and by the end of November in the Southern Region.

b. MIGRATORY PRESSURE SYSTEMS AND FRONTS — The principal track of the migratory *lows* or depressions which affect the winter weather over Greece lies over southeastern France and the Gulf of Lion. Many depression centers move eastward to the Black Sea; but some travel southeastward across the southern toe of Italy, then eastward over or just north of Crete. Another major track for depressions is through the Strait of Gibraltar and across the entire Mediterranean. East of Crete the track may curve northward through the northern Dodecanese Islands or continue eastward across Rhodes, the latter track being more frequent in February and March. Another depression track has its origin in the Aegean Sea, with the low centers moving over the Dodecanese Islands to Cyprus and then northeastward.

Migratory depressions or cyclones and their associated cold fronts are the prime sources of cloudy, rainy weather over Greece in winter. Because of this, the tracks or paths of their centers are usually called storm tracks. These Mediterranean depressions are shallow and of small extent judged by normal Temperate Zone standards; they may be equally intense, but the duration of associated weather is definitely shorter. The warm air sector of the wave cyclone is also warmer and less moist than the warm sector usually observed in the Temperate Zone. Consequently, active warm-frontal weather, characterized by low ceilings and continuous rain, is not often found. However, local variations in weather, resulting from the interaction of topography and the migratory *lows*, are often pronounced.

The migration of high-pressure systems, known as *highs* or anticyclones, are usually related to the movement of the depressions. As the warm low-pressure systems move across the southern portion of Greece, the cold *high* over the Balkans moves southward behind the depression. The

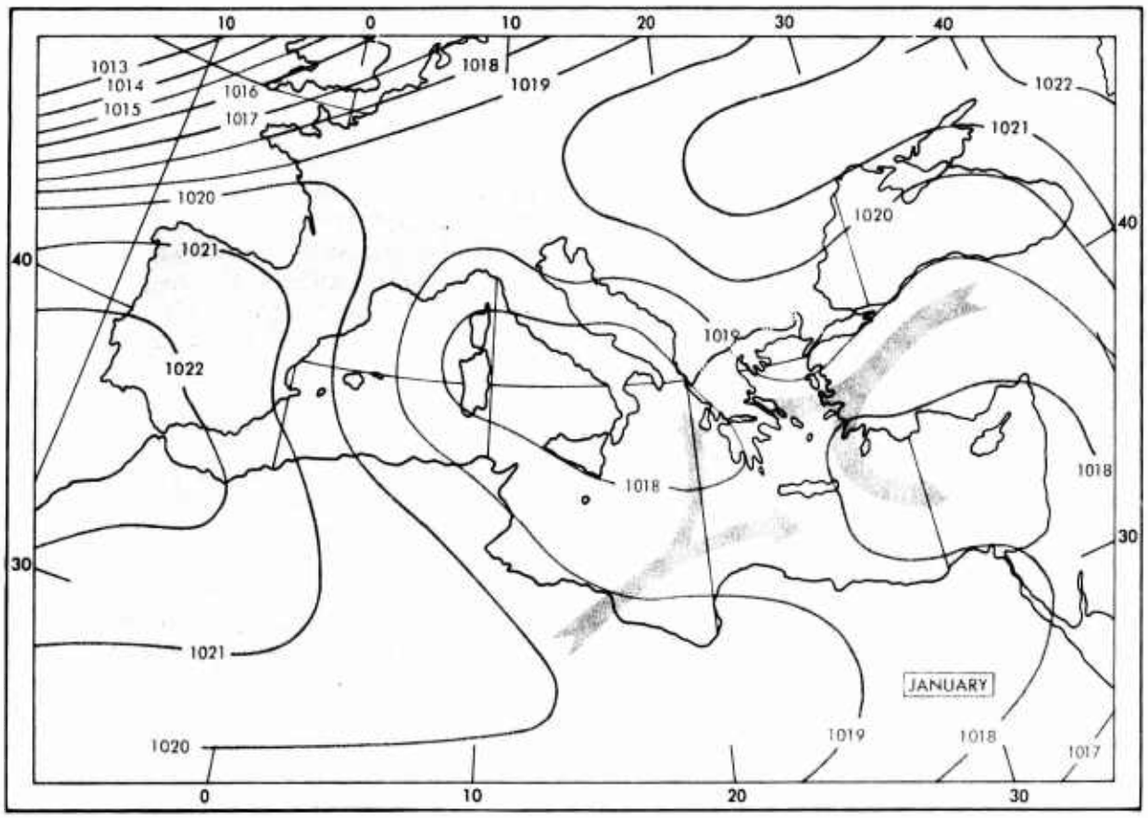


FIGURE 23–1. MEAN SEA-LEVEL PRESSURE (MILLIBARS) AND AIRFLOW PATTERN, JANUARY

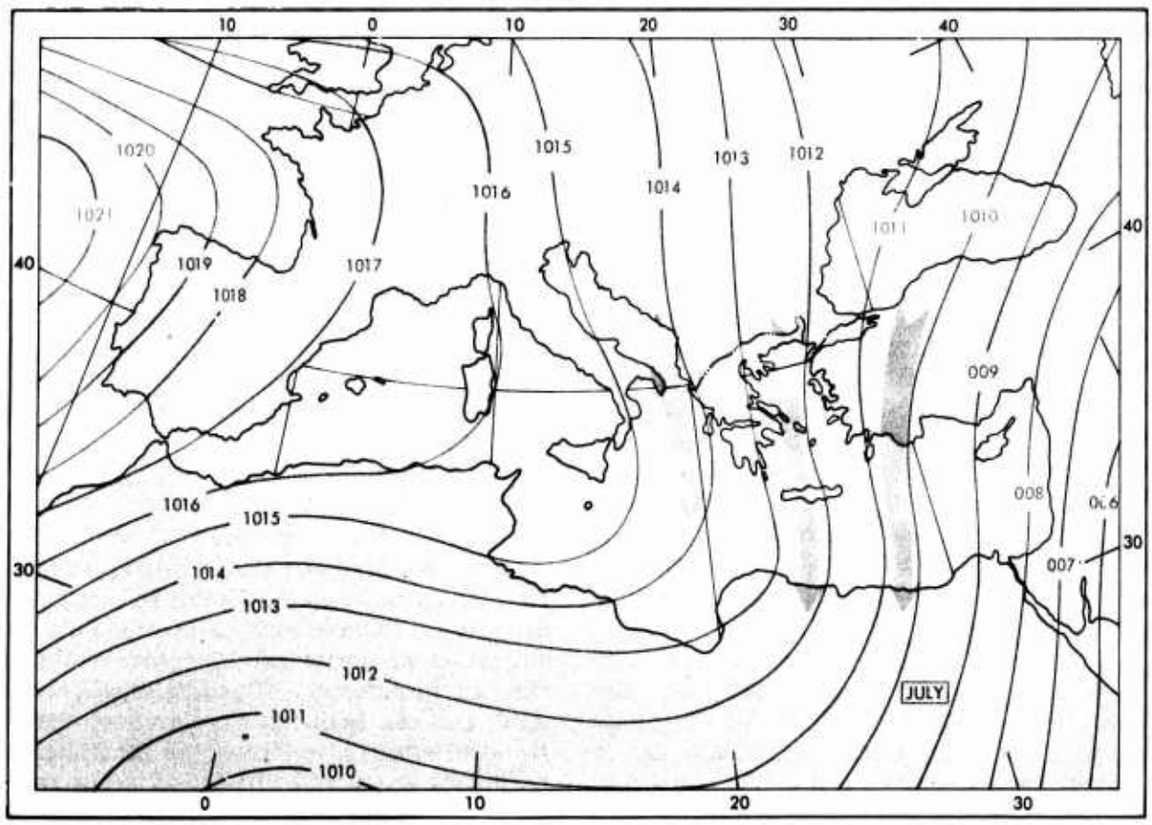


FIGURE 23–2. MEAN SEA-LEVEL PRESSURE (MILLIBARS) AND AIRFLOW PATTERN, JULY

movement southward of the *high* can occur without the aid of the cyclonic circulation when there is enough intensification of the *high*. In either case there is usually a strong pressure gradient between the cold air to the north and the warmer southern air. Relatively cold, dry northerly winds are common over the Northern Region as the anticyclone moves southward. While such invasions of cold air, with strong northerly winds, are rare in the Central and Southern Regions, these conditions have been encountered on occasion as far south as Crete.

With the approach of spring, the depression tracks begin a northward shift from their mean winter position. In April the tracks have almost completely shifted to the north of Greece. During the summer months migratory depressions are extremely rare. As autumn approaches, however, the depression tracks move farther and farther southward, and by mid-September they again enter the eastern Mediterranean. By November the frequency of migratory depressions has increased to several each week.

c. AIR MASSES — In winter Greece may be under the influence of air masses originating in three radically different source regions—the North Atlantic Ocean, the Eurasian land mass, and the desert regions of North Africa. The air masses most frequently observed in winter are the Atlantic polar maritime (*mP*) and the Eurasian polar continental (*cP*).

The Atlantic polar maritime air mass moves across southern France or through the Strait of Gibraltar and is carried eastward by strong westerly winds. As it travels across the warm Mediterranean this air mass picks up heat and moisture in its lower levels. Convection is induced and this process aids the modification of the whole air mass. By the time it reaches Greece, the polar maritime air has all or many of the properties of tropical maritime (*mT*) air. The lapse rate approaches the moist adiabatic and relative humidities are high, becoming 50% to 60% even at 10,000 feet. In the sector behind active cold fronts the polar maritime air mass characteristics are low, ragged clouds and showery weather. The instability of the polar maritime air mass results in turbulence over the windward coasts of the Greek mainland and islands. Considerable precipitation falls on windward mountain slopes in the path of the westerly windflow.

The wintertime polar continental (*cP*) air reaches Greece primarily from the Balkans. The continental air is warmed a few degrees in its descent from the high Eurasian plateaus and is further modified as it spills across the Black Sea, Ionian Sea, or Aegean Sea. In the Northern Region the polar continental air rushes down the river valleys creating a special wind phenomenon known as the *vardarac*, named for the Vardar River valley in which it is so prevalent. As this air mass spreads into the lowlands and over the seas, the pressure gradient weakens; consequently, winter invasions of this air mass are limited to the Northern and Central Regions. In winter the warm sectors of most Mediterranean wave cyclones are composed of tropical maritime (*mT*) air from North Africa. However, the main track for North African depressions lies south of Crete, and therefore tropical maritime air is rare over Greece in winter.

During summer the climate of Greece is dominated by tropical continental (*cT*) air from eastern Europe and the northern Balkans. At its source this air mass is very dry and picks up little additional moisture enroute to Greece. The flow of dry continental air is seldom interrupted; as a result temperatures are high and skies generally clear. Because of the pressure and wind distribution during summer, tropical continental air originating in North Africa is rarely found over Greece between June and September.

The transitional seasons are affected at various times by all the air masses of winter and summer. In particular, the tropical continental air from North Africa is more prevalent over Greece in spring than in any other season. In both spring and autumn various modifications or combinations of tropical and polar air masses are common.

d. TOPOGRAPHIC AND OCEANIC INFLUENCES — One of the important moderating influences on the climate of Greece is the presence of rugged mountains and plateaus to the north and northeast. The high terrain in the Caucasus, Turkey, and the northern Balkans acts as a barrier to the often severely cold air masses from central Eurasia. On occasions when the cold air overruns the mountains, the passage over high terrain noticeably warms and dries the air. The effect of the mountains is most evident over the islands in the southern Aegean and least evident in the northeast near the relatively open passage from the Black Sea. Even this section enjoys some modification of the intensely cold air masses from Asia because of their passage across the relatively warm waters of the Black Sea.

Some effects of the Mediterranean in modifying air masses approaching Greece have already been discussed. These effects result in clouds and precipitation in winter and decreased visibility over the sea in summer. The difference between the land and sea temperatures produces characteristic local effects. In winter the coastal land temperatures are warmed by the adjacent seas, especially during times of an on-shore breeze. In summer the coastal land temperatures are moderated

by the cooler sea; the diurnal temperature change induces the land and sea breezes which are characteristic of the coasts.

The two most characteristic physical features of Greece—the mountains and surrounding seas—also greatly influence the local climates. Variations in elevation, including the pitch and direction of slopes, cause differences in temperature, wind, cloudiness, precipitation, and other elements. Mountain valley bottoms are much colder than the mountainsides. Slopes are warmed by the sun in relation to their slope angle and direction, with south facing slopes generally warmer. Because of this, snow cover is affected, as well as locally induced convective currents which may develop into cumulus clouds. Mountains have a marked influence on winds. Both wind direction and speed may be greatly influenced by orientation of ridges, valleys, and mountains. Mountains cause air to ascend, increasing cloudiness and precipitation on the windward sides, with decreases in both elements on leeward slopes. The close correlation between mountains and precipitation amounts in Greece can be seen by comparing the terrain map (FIGURE 23–31) and the map of annual precipitation (FIGURE 23–3).

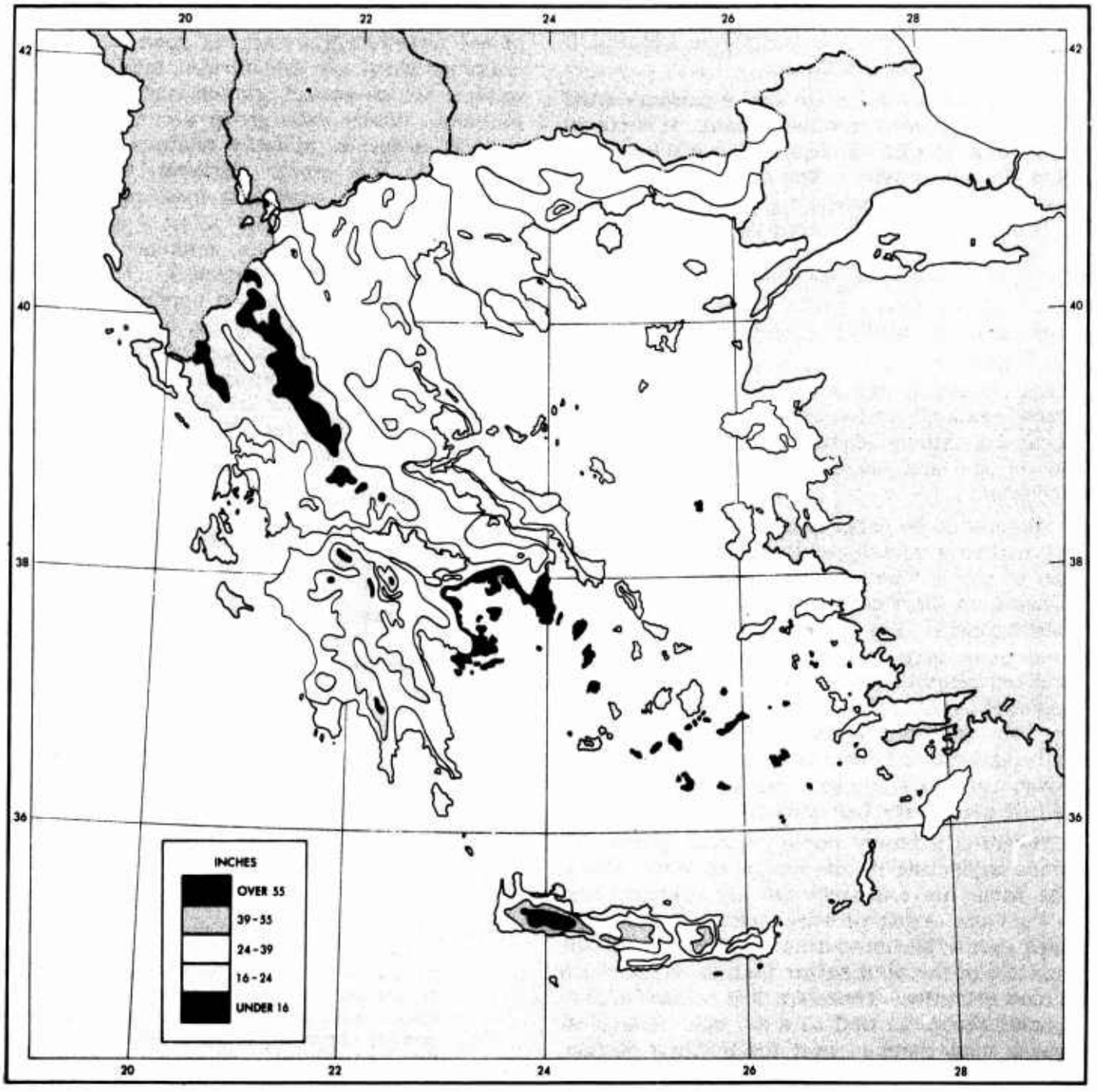


FIGURE 23–3. MEAN ANNUAL PRECIPITATION (INCHES)

3. Special phenomena

Catastrophic weather phenomena are seldom recorded in Greece. Damage from gales, thunderstorms, hail, and flash floods occurs on occasion, but damage from hurricanes and tornadoes is virtually unknown. However, a variety of special winds is noted.

The most common special wind over Greece is called the *etesian*, derived from the Greek word meaning annual. It begins about May and often lasts until September. In this respect it is similar to a monsoonal wind. Its direction is northerly, but because of terrain effects, the direction may vary from northwest to northeast. The speed may reach gale force (28 knots) occasionally. Constancy of direction and relatively high speed are the etesian's most characteristic features; it occurs over the whole of Greece.

Another local wind is the *liva*, a catabatic wind often called a *foehn* in other regions. It is caused by a mass of cold air draining down mountain sides through gravity. The downrushing air arrives at lower levels warmer and drier. The speed of the liva is often increased by channeling through narrow valleys or gorges, and the wind direction is usually dependent only on the orientation of the local terrain. This wind is most common in the western mountains of the Northern Region.

Sea breezes by day and land breezes by night prevail along all coastal regions and larger islands from May through October. This daily alternation of land and sea breezes is locally known as the *imbat*.

Vardarac is the local name applied to the cold, dry northerly winter wind over the eastern portion of the Northern Region. The name is obtained from the Vardar valley where this wind is most frequent. The general family name for the wind is the *bora*. The vardarac results when a cold continental high-pressure system builds up over the Balkans and a low-pressure system exists over the southern Mediterranean. In addition to being cold and dry, it is usually strong and gusty, rising to 30 knots in squalls. The vardarac usually persists for 2 or 3 days.

Sirocco is a family name given, in general, to winds originating in the deserts of North Africa. The winds are southerly and are usually found in the warm sectors of wave cyclones moving eastward in the Mediterranean. Actually, it is the direction of the wind rather than its origin which is most definitive. Therefore, it is possible to have a moist sirocco as well as a dry one. The moist type is most common over the Northern Region, since the continental tropical air mass has been modified to the greatest extent during its travel across the Mediterranean, Ionian, or Aegean Seas. In such cases the precipitation is unusually heavy over the Northern Region. The combination of strong winds and heavy precipitation occasionally causes extensive damage from flooding. The unpleasant conditions of the dry sirocco consist of unseasonably warm and dry weather over the Southern and Central Regions. In addition, dust or fine sand is carried from North Africa by the strong winds. Dust is sometimes observed by aircraft at elevations as high as 15,000 feet. The maximum frequency of the sirocco is during the transitional seasons, particularly during spring.

B. Weather and military operations

This Subsection is concerned with the effects of the meteorological elements upon military operations, which are here divided into four basic groups: air, air-ground, ground surface, and amphibious. Under each group are discussed the weather elements primarily relevant to the operations in that group. However, weather elements which are considered most applicable to one basic group may also affect operations in others. In such instances, reference should be made to the appropriate Subsection. The meteorological information contained herein is organized to highlight conditions that may be pertinent factors in planning. Discussion of the effects of weather on specific operations is not attempted since the weather factor in an operation is subject to change with the changing requirements of the operation itself.

1. Air operations

a. CLOUDINESS — Considering the country as a whole, the mean annual cloud amount is not large. There is, however, a distinct variation in mean cloudiness between winter and summer and between the Northern and Southern Regions. Over all regions, winter has the most cloudiness and summer the least. FIGURES 23–4 and 23–14 show the changes throughout the year in mean cloudiness at various stations. The Northern Region, with few exceptions, has the highest percentage of winter cloudiness, with mean monthly amounts varying from about 50% to 70%. The Central Region has the least winter cloudiness with mostly 45% to 65% cloud cover. The South-

NOTE Air operations are defined as those operations taking place primarily above the frictional influence of the surface terrain on atmospheric circulation. The meteorological elements discussed in this Subsection are those which are of primary importance to such operations as high-level visual bombing, radar bombing, aerial photography, most types of aerial reconnaissance, and fighter support and interception.

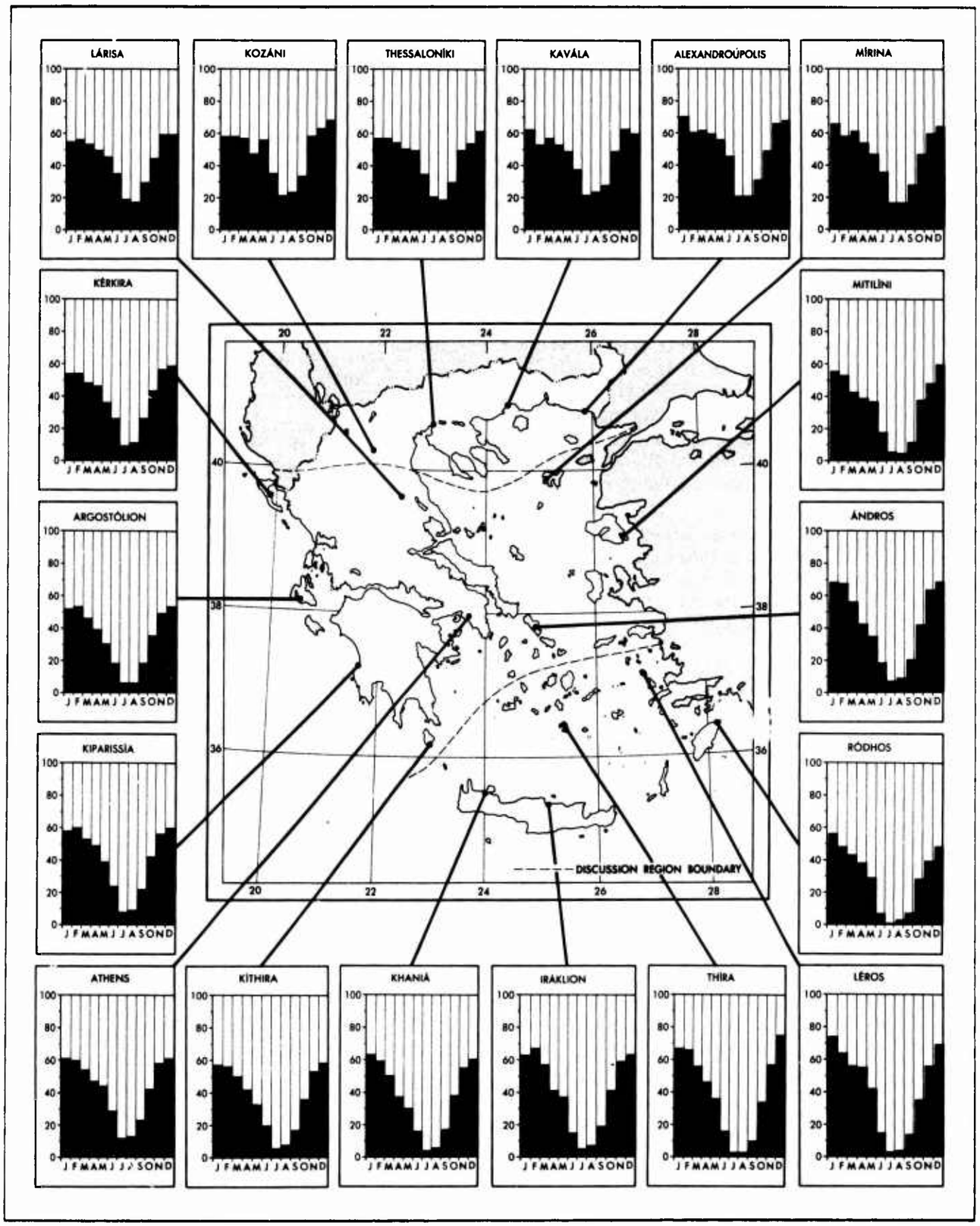


FIGURE 23–4. MEAN CLOUDINESS (%). (For tabular data see FIGURE 23–14.)

ern Region has winter mean cloudiness similar to that of the Northern Region. Throughout Greece there is a decided diurnal variation in cloudiness in winter; the sky tends to be cloudy in the early morning and during the day, but it becomes clear after sundown and probably remains clear for the greater part of the night. This daily variation is particularly marked over the Southern Region and to a lesser degree over the Northern Region. Therefore, it is probable that the Southern Region has slightly less cloudiness than the Northern Region when the entire day is considered.

Summer has decreasing mean monthly cloud amounts from north to south. Mean monthly values in summer are about 20% to 40% over the Northern Region, about 5% to 35% over the Central Region, and about 5% to 25% over the Southern Region. In July and August the mean cloudiness over Léros, Ródhos, and Thíra is 4% or less. During the transitional seasons the mean cloudiness decreases or increases at a fairly regular rate at most locations.

Mean annual cloudiness decreases in general from north to south, mainly because the summer values are so very low in the Southern Region. Highest values are usually found over northern inland sections, and lowest values on southern islands of low elevation.

The main cloud types over Greece are stratus, stratocumulus, cumulus, and cumulonimbus. A large proportion of the stratus and stratocumulus is caused by the lifting of moist air from the sea by the terrain which rises steeply along most of the rugged coastline. Much of the cloud which accompanies northwesterly, northerly, and northeasterly winds in winter is stratocumulus. Occasionally cumulus clouds are embedded in the stratocumulus layers. Altocumulus, altostratus, and cirrostratus clouds normally occur in connection with the migratory depressions and frontal systems during winter and the autumn and spring transitional seasons. In summer the cloud types are predominantly cumulus and cumulonimbus. Data on comparative frequencies of the various cloud types are not available.

FIGURES 23–5 and 23–15 indicate the mean number of clear, partly cloudy, and cloudy days throughout Greece. The criteria for a clear day by Greek definition is more restrictive than is usual, but the large number of such days in summer indicates this season is the best for operations requiring clear skies. Nearly one-half of the summer days are clear in the Northern Region, and the average increases to about 25 days per month in the Southern Region. Autumn and spring are less favorable than summer for these operations, but they are more favorable than winter. The Southern Region is the most favorable in all seasons; few localities in this region average more than one cloudy day in any summer month.

Operations such as visual and photographic reconnaissance require good visibility and a minimum of clouds. A tabulation of one combination of favorable cloud and visibility conditions (3-tenths or less cloud cover and 2½ miles or greater visibility) is given in FIGURE 23–16. From this table it is evident that conditions are favorable most of the time in all regions in summer, with conditions in the Southern Region especially good. Diurnal variations are sometimes marked.

b. THUNDERSTORMS AND TURBULENCE — In general, thunderstorms are infrequent in Greece; only the Northern Region averages as many as 6 per month. The Northern Region experiences thunderstorms most frequently in spring and early summer. The Central Region has no pronounced maximum, but generally storms are more frequent in April through June and in September through November than during other months. The Southern Region has a slight maximum in autumn and winter. FIGURE 23–17 gives the mean monthly number of days with thunderstorms. Only general conclusions should be drawn from this information because of yearly variations in the climatic factors causing thunderstorms. The spring and early summer maximum in the Northern Region and to a lesser extent in the Central Region mainly reflects the more frequent passage of migratory depressions and frontal systems in these regions. Coupled with pressure and frontal effects in aiding thunderstorm development is the lifting of air over the imposing mountain barriers in the north and west portions of the regions. The contrast between air masses from the Eurasian continent and from the warm, moist Mediterranean further aids thunderstorm development during this time. However, the summer thunderstorms are primarily due to the large convective currents developed from the surface heating of the large land mass. Such large land masses do not exist over the Southern Region; here, the major cause of thunderstorms is the movement of depressions and fronts, most frequent in winter in this region. Data from elevated locations on the islands of the Southern Region, except for Anóyia at 2,546 feet, are not available. It is interesting to note that Anóyia has more thunderstorms annually than any other station in the region. This bears out the conclusion that more summer thunderstorms occur at elevated locations than are indicated by the mostly low-level data; however, the increase is probably not very significant.

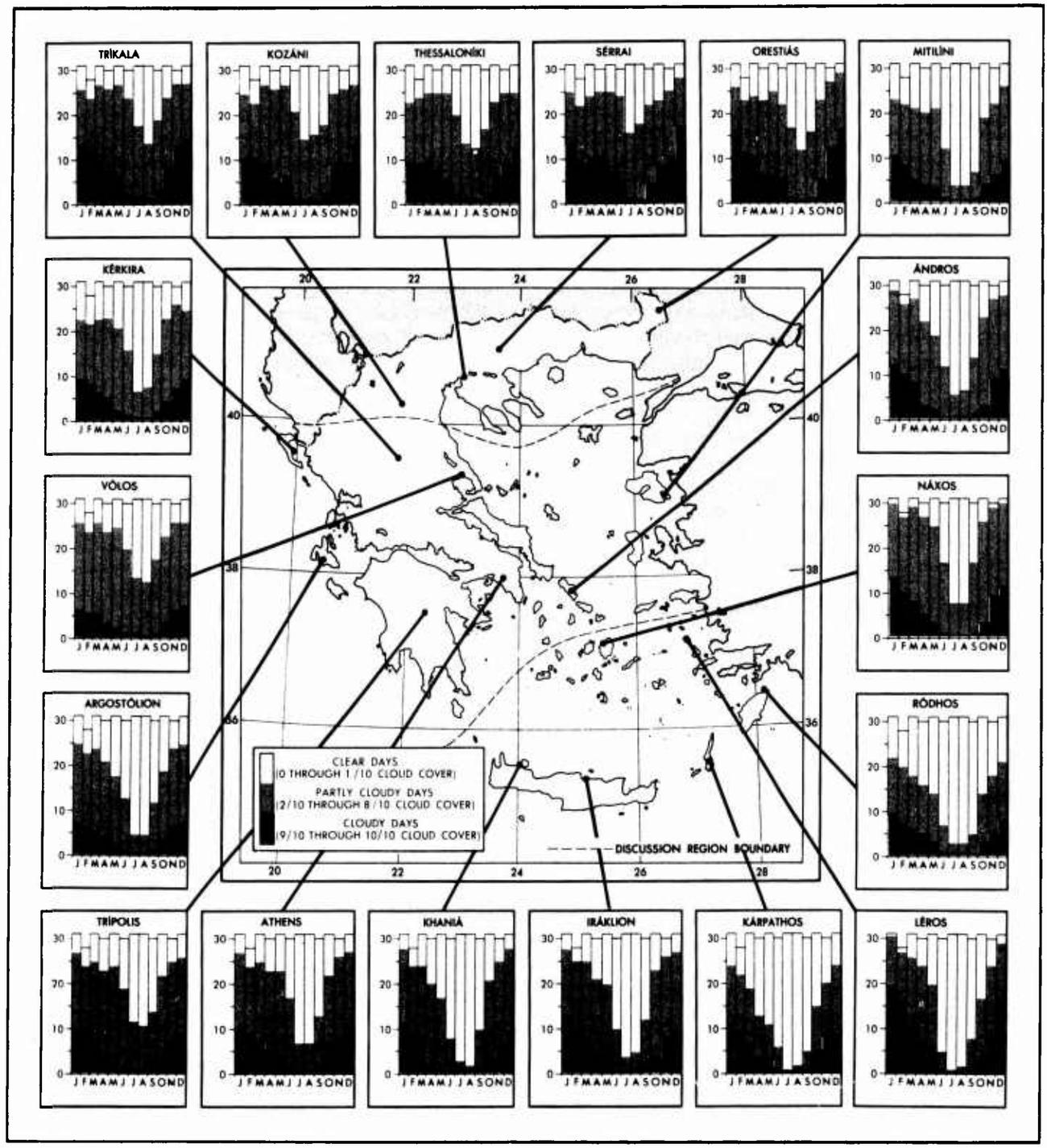


FIGURE 23–5. MEAN NUMBER OF CLEAR, PARTLY CLOUDY, AND CLOUDY DAYS. (For tabular data see FIGURE 23–15.)

Turbulence is associated with thunderstorms, fronts, convective currents, and lateral as well as vertical mixing over rugged terrain. Because of the extreme surface heating in summer, there is considerable low-level turbulence caused by rising convective currents. In winter, particularly in the mountain sections, fronts and thunderstorms are often accompanied by severe turbulence. Orographic turbulence is prevalent when wind speeds reach about 20 knots in the layer 2,000 to 3,000 feet over rugged terrain. In the lee of hills this turbulence involves very pronounced downward currents. In particular, the Gulf of Corinth is well known for the violent local eddies set up by either thermal or mechanical effects. Violent winds blowing in opposing directions within short distances result; in one case an aircraft was thrown upward 2,400 feet in a minute in that locality.

c. UPPER-AIR WINDS — FIGURE 23–6 represents the seasonal upper wind distribution over Athens. Seasonal upper-air wind roses for selected stations are shown for the levels 5,000 feet, 10,000 feet, and 18,000 feet in FIGURE 23–30. Because of machine summarization requirements the seasons are defined as follows: winter includes December, January, and February; spring includes March, April, and May; summer includes June, July, and August; and autumn includes September, October, and November.

In winter the winds below 5,000 feet are, on the whole, northwesterly with some variations; they become increasingly west-northwesterly with height (FIGURE 23–30). This backing tendency increases still further at higher elevations, with prevailing winds becoming nearly true westerly at all levels above 20,000 feet (FIGURE 23–30). In winter the mean vector wind speeds are approximately 10 knots at 10,000 feet, 20 knots at 18,000 feet, 30 knots at 30,000 feet, and 42 knots at 38,000 feet. The mean height of the tropopause is about 38,000 feet in winter, and there is generally an increase in wind speed up to the tropopause and a decrease in speed above the tropopause.

Variations in upper winds in spring are not significantly different from those in winter at levels below 20,000 feet (FIGURE 23–30). However, in spring a ribbon of high-speed winds called the jet stream moves northward from North Africa. The jet stream is generally oriented west – east with westerly flow within the center. The center of the jet stream core is most often near 40,000 feet (FIGURE 23–6).

The northerly etesian winds of summer are relatively shallow, extending only to about 5,000 feet (FIGURE 23–30). Above 5,000 feet the winds back gradually and at 10,000 feet are mostly from the northwest quadrant (FIGURE 23–30). Between 20,000 feet and 40,000 feet the prevailing wind direction becomes westerly or even west-southwesterly. In summer the mean vector wind speeds are only slightly less than in winter at levels below 20,000 feet (FIGURE 23–30), but from 20,000 to 30,000 feet the decrease amounts to about 10 knots. The mean height of the tropopause is about 44,000 feet in summer, and there is generally an increase in wind speed up to the tropopause and a decrease in speed above the tropopause. The northward movement of the jet stream continues in summer, moving from the Southern Region into the Central Region. The available evidence, although meager, indicates that the center of the jet stream is seldom found over the Northern Region. Wind speeds greater than 75 knots are found about 13% of the time in summer at 40,000 feet over Athens, and winds greater than 100 knots are found about 2% of the time at the same level. The directions of the maximum winds are westerly or southwesterly. The mean vector wind speed over all of Greece in summer at 200 millibars (40,000 feet) is about 45 to 50 knots.

The winds below 20,000 feet in autumn begin to show their transition to winter values, but the speeds and directions are not significantly different from those in summer (FIGURE 23–30). Above 20,000 feet to about 40,000 feet the autumn wind direction is predominantly westerly and the mean speed is about 5 to 10 knots less than in summer. The decrease in speed is probably caused by the southward movement of the high-speed jet stream winds; by the end of autumn the jet stream is generally south of Crete and remains there until the next spring.

d. UPPER-AIR TEMPERATURES AND AIRCRAFT ICING — Mean monthly upper-air temperatures for Athens are given in FIGURE 23–7. Mean monthly temperatures for July are warmer than the mean monthly temperatures for January by about 15 Celsius (or centigrade) degrees from 5,000 feet up to about 30,000 feet. At about 40,000 feet the difference is less, only 6 to 8 degrees, and near 45,000 feet the temperature difference reverses, with temperatures warmer in January than in July by about 8 degrees. In winter the freezing level in the Northern Region averages about 1,000 to 2,000 feet above sea level, occasionally lowering to sea level; in midsummer it is about 15,000 feet. Over the Central Region in winter the freezing level averages about 3,500 feet, rising to about 15,000 feet in summer. The freezing level over the Southern Region averages about 6,000 to 7,000 feet in winter and from about 15,000 to occasionally 20,000 feet in midsummer. Over the Northern and Central Regions in early summer, thunderstorms may lower the freezing level, and icing conditions may occur as low as 5,000 feet above sea level. The freezing level and the occurrence of icing conditions vary greatly, especially when migrating depressions are passing. To accumulate significant ice an aircraft must encounter sufficient moisture as well as below freezing temperatures. When these two conditions are met the zone of icing conditions may extend upward about 10,000 feet above the freezing level. Aircraft icing hazards would, therefore, be most frequently encountered during late autumn, winter, and early spring. It is during these periods when frontal activity is most prevalent and moisture-laden clouds are frequently within the icing zone. In most cases, icing may be avoided by flying over the icing zone or below it. The most severe aircraft icing would be expected along the western slopes of mountains and on the western coasts during the passage of fronts. Also, severe icing

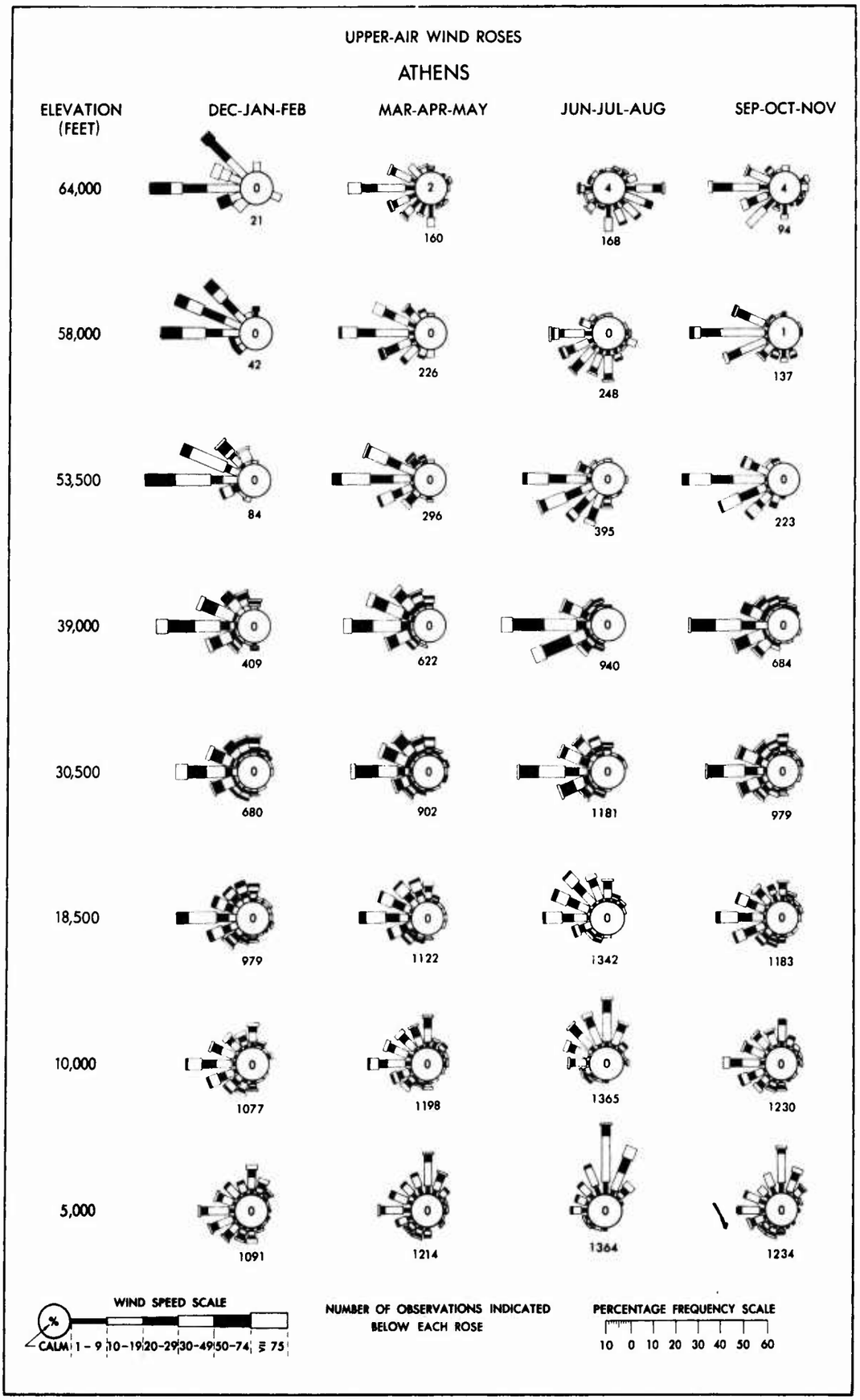


FIGURE 23-6. UPPER-AIR WIND ROSES, ATHENS

is likely in thunderstorms, especially during the colder months. In summer there is little hazard from icing because of the lack of clouds and the height of the freezing level, but some risk of icing above 15,000 feet in thunderstorms still exists.

2. Air-ground operations

a. LOW CLOUDINESS AND CEILINGS — The maximum frequency of low cloudiness is in winter and the minimum frequency in summer. A large proportion of the occurrences of low cloud results from lifting of moist air from the sea by terrain which slopes steeply upward. Even a light wind will cause clouds to pile up on the windward side of mountains, the cloud bases averaging about 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level. Cloud bases at or below 1,000 feet are rare even in winter but may occur briefly with frontal systems.

Over the Northern Region the lowest ceilings occur when depressions are moving southeastward down the Adriatic and approaching the region. Then south and southeast winds prevail over the region, and large masses of low clouds develop over the coastal plains and hillsides, especially from Thessaloníki to Alexandroúpolis where ceilings of 600 feet are briefly observed. Practically all of the low cloud formed in this way is heavy cumulus, mixed with stratus and stratocumulus. Even the low hills are occasionally covered by this cloud. However, ceilings below 1,000 feet are uncommon, except in the mountains. In winter over mountains in this region ceilings of 1,000 feet or less may occur about 10% of the time. The highest frequency is in January when about 20% of the time low ceilings occur in the mountainous sections. In the transitional seasons of spring and autumn, the frequency of ceilings below 1,000 feet changes rapidly to about 5% of the time. In summer the frequency of these low ceilings is less than 2%.

Over the Central and Southern Regions, except in mountainous sections, the maximum frequency of ceilings below 1,000 feet is 2% or less for any season. In the mountainous sections of the Central Region the frequency of ceilings below 1,000 feet may be as high as 20% during the winter months and as high as 15% during the transition months, but the frequency decreases to less than 2% in summer.

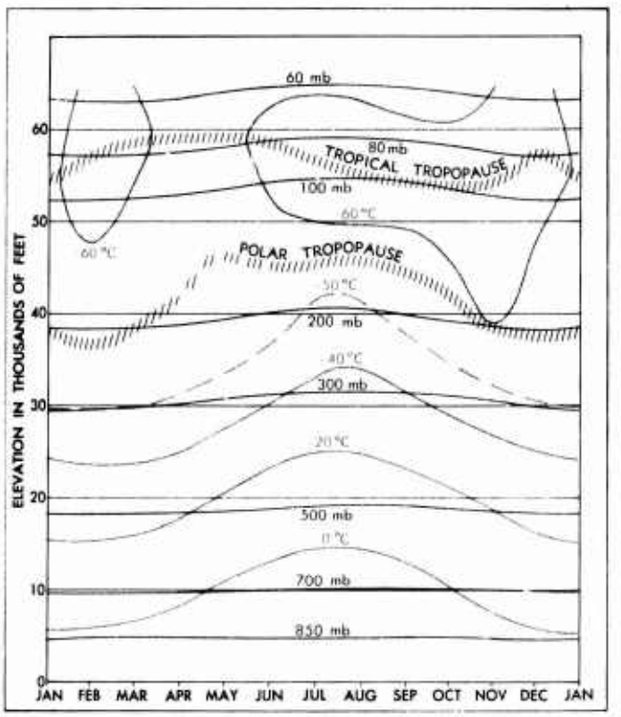


FIGURE 23-7. MEAN MONTHLY UPPER-AIR TEMPERATURES AND PRESSURES, ATHENS

With few exceptions, the diurnal variation in low clouds indicates less low cloud in the evening than at any other time of day. This variation is most pronounced in the mountainous sections of the Northern and Central Regions. But the diurnal change is modified when the cloudiness is caused by migratory depressions; low clouds can then occur during any part of the day.

b. VISIBILITY — FIGURE 23–18 gives the frequency distribution of various visibility ranges by month for morning, midday, and evening. FIGURE 23–19 presents data on the occurrence of fog at specified hours. There is a pronounced seasonal variation in visibility in all regions; the poorest visibility conditions occur in winter, and the best conditions in summer. During the transition seasons the change in visibility is normally rapid. Also, there is a distinct regional variation in all seasons; the poorest visibility conditions are observed in the Northern Region and the best in the Southern Region. In each region visibility is worst over inland sections and best near the sea.

The poorest visibilities in the Northern Region are found in the mountainous sections, especially in the Pindus Mountains. For example, the frequency of visibilities below 6 miles at Flórina in December is 68% at 0800 LST, 64% at 1400 LST,

NOTE Air-ground operations are defined as those operations taking place in, or primarily influenced by, the meteorological conditions existing within the friction layer above the earth's surface. The meteorological elements discussed in this Subsection are those which are of primary importance to such operations as parachute drops, chemical and biological warfare, tactical support, low-level reconnaissance, and air rescue. The success or failure of many of these operations may also depend to a large degree upon the behavior of elements above the friction layer or near the surface. A detailed discussion of such elements may be found in Subsections B, 1 and B, 3.

and 85% at 1800 LST. Such a large percentage of poor visibilities is unusual, except for local variations in the mountainous sections. At Flórina the low visibilities are attributed to low clouds that hug the mountain slopes in the vicinity, higher than normal rainfall and snowfall, and fog and drizzle resulting from being actually within the low cloud layer.

Some indication of the magnitude and trends of the visibilities at low-level inland stations in the Central Region is shown by the Lárisa data. Visibilities are below 2½ miles at Lárisa from 9% to 31% of the time at 0800 LST during winter, on the average. The visibility increases during the forenoon hours, and at 1400 LST visibilities less than 2½ miles occur from 2% to 8% of the time. Visibility again decreases during the evening; at 1900 LST low visibilities are found from 30% to 47% of the time. Had observations been taken shortly after daybreak it is probable that the frequency of low visibility would have been larger than in the evening because of greater low-level stability before daybreak. For most coastal and island locations in the Central Region the visibility falls below 2½ miles less than about 20% of the time during winter.

For all stations in the Southern Region, the frequency of visibilities less than 2½ miles is smaller than about 10%, even in winter.

During summer almost all stations in Greece report visibilities over 6 miles in 85% to 100% of the observations, with a few exceptions in the mountains. When the sirocco (see Subsection A, 3) occurs, dust may restrict visibility in all regions, with a probable maximum restriction over the Southern Region. Heat shimmer distorts visibility in summer over all regions during the hottest part of the day.

c. COMBINED CEILING AND VISIBILITY — FIGURE 23–20 indicates the frequency of specified ceiling and visibility combinations for the hours of the probable highest totals. These somewhat sparse and short-period data indicate that there is no great problem in Greece for operations requiring good ceilings and visibilities. Except for a few local variations, low ceilings combined with low visibilities occur in less than 10% of the observations, even in winter. The highest frequency of low ceiling and poor visibility combinations is found in the mountain sections of the Northern Region, and variations because of terrain are often quite marked. In all regions the worst conditions occur in winter, and the best in summer. In many parts of each region there is little variation between the transitional seasons and summer. On the whole, the Northern Region has the most adverse conditions, and the Southern Region has the most favorable.

d. SURFACE WINDS — The terrain configuration is the dominant control over surface wind direction and speed. Surface winds are obstructed or deviated by mountains, valleys, and the sharp irregularities of the coasts. Wind roses for various stations are presented in FIGURES 23–8 and 23–9. These wind distributions are representative of the indicated stations only and not of portions of the country. Because local effects are so pronounced, no attempt will be made to separate the regional variations. Each region has its local mountain and valley winds as well as its own land and sea breeze effects. Wind conditions for the winter season are indicated by data for the months of December, January, and February (FIGURE 23–8). The complexity of the winter wind distribution can be seen. The winds along the west coast and the nearby islands are almost randomly distributed. Most inland stations have a primary maximum of winds from the north quadrant and a secondary maximum from the south quadrant. Lamía, which occupies a hollow in a spur of a mountain (Óros Óthris), indicates almost equal frequencies from the southeast and northwest; this is a direct result of the local topography. Athens, on the other hand, shows that winds from any direction are possible, except that north-northeasterly winds are more frequent. Nearly all of the islands show variable winds with a preponderance of winds from the north quadrant in winter. The exceptions on the islands of Crete and Rhodes are the results of local effects.

Wind conditions for the summer season are represented by the June, July, and August wind roses (FIGURE 23–9). The general northerly etesian drift is evident at most stations; however, most island and coastal stations exhibit marked secondary effects. These are normally expressions of the land and sea breezes. A notable exception is evident at Ródhos where the etesian flow becomes predominantly westerly.

Land and sea breezes may occur anytime from May through October along the coast and on the islands. Sea breezes normally penetrate little more than 10 miles inland, and at most 25 miles. Sea breezes normally begin about 1000 LST and reach their maximum strength in the afternoon. Sea breezes cease about sunset, and the less vigorous land breeze begins about 2300 LST. The land breeze ceases in early morning, which completes the full cycle. Sometimes the sea breeze cannot be separated from the etesians since they may have the same direction.

Little can be said about either the regional or seasonal distribution of wind speeds. At some locations wind speeds are highest in winter; at others, in winter or the transitional seasons. Almost all stations have the normal diurnal varia-

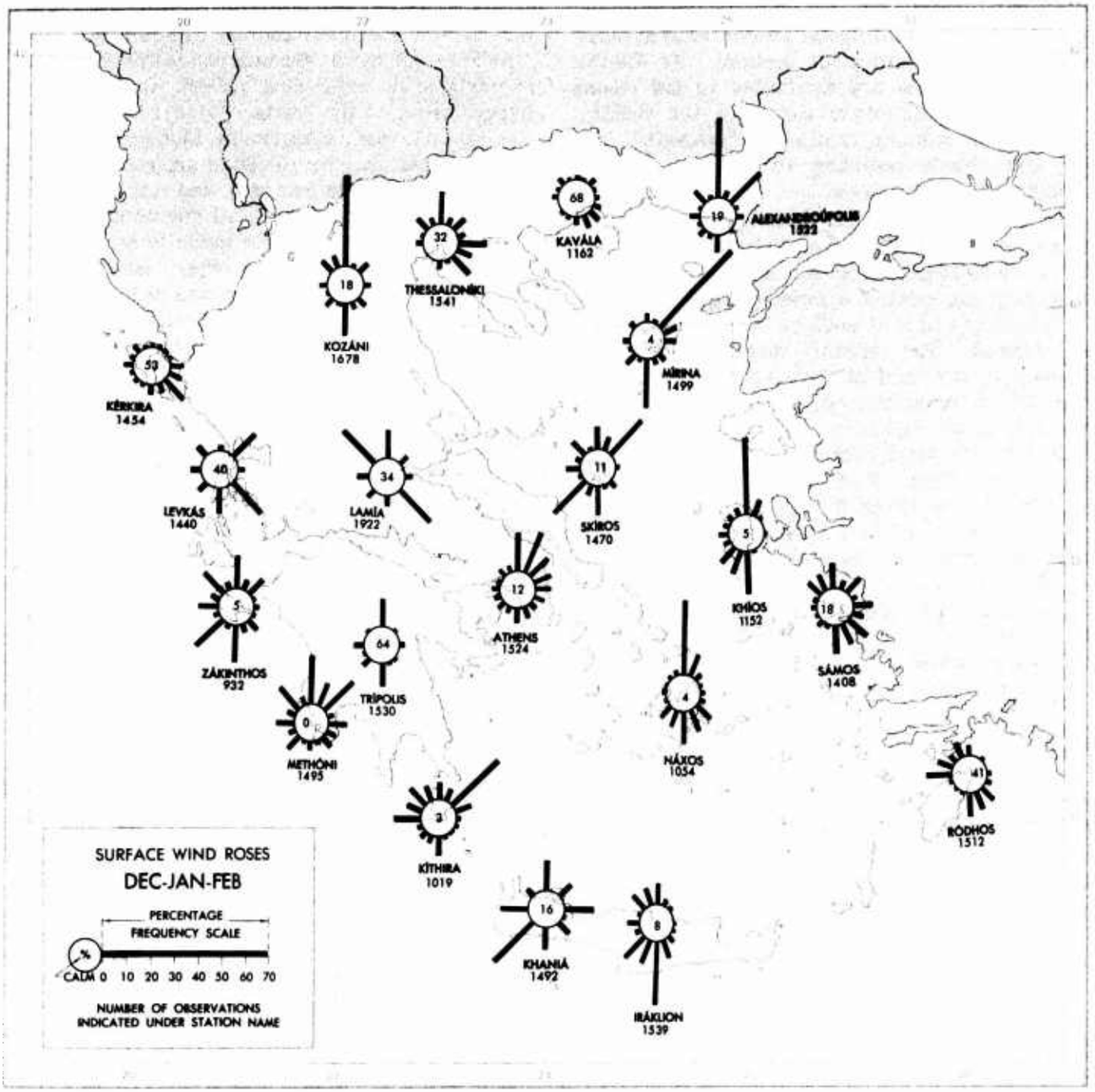


FIGURE 23–8. SURFACE WIND ROSES, DECEMBER–FEBRUARY

tion in speed; that is, the wind speed is highest during the afternoon hours. This is especially true in summer. Wind speeds are usually lowest just before dawn. Coastal and island stations usually have higher average wind speeds than inland stations. However, at some interior stations the channeling of winds down narrow valleys effectively increases the average speed. Winds with speeds high enough to cause destruction of property are rare in Greece. FIGURE 23–21 shows the mean number of days with surface winds of 28 knots or higher. Such winds are recorded most frequently at exposed island stations of the Central and Southern Regions in all seasons. But, in general, wind speeds over 25 knots are rare. FIGURE 23–22 is a tabulation of the maximum surface wind speed and direction observed at various morning and evening hours. No data are available for the absolute maximum wind speed of afternoon hours, when very likely the speeds would be somewhat higher than those of the morning and evening hours. The maximum wind speed during a particular year usually occurs with a thunderstorm associated with a migratory depression.

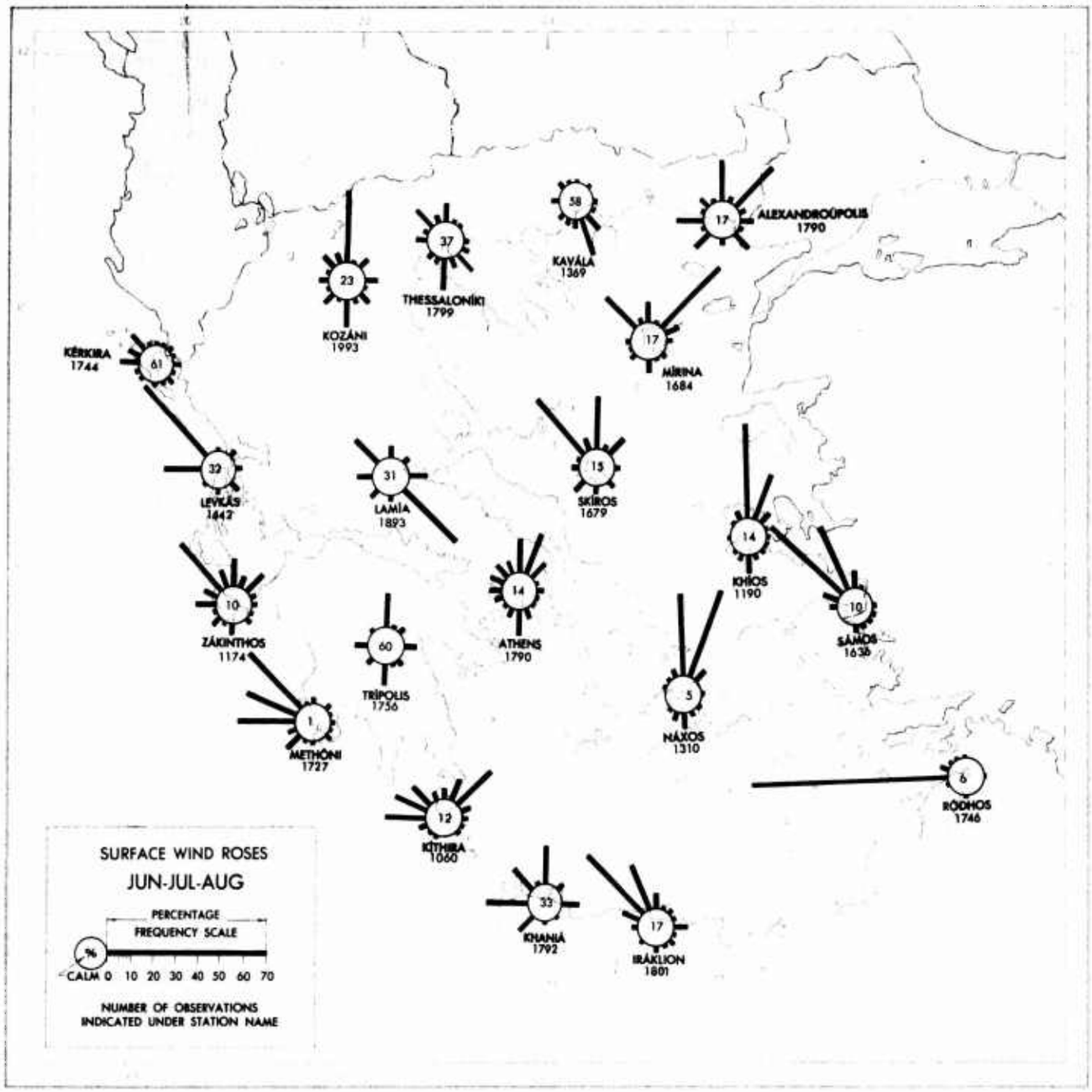


FIGURE 23–9. SURFACE WIND ROSES, JUNE–AUGUST

3. Ground surface operations

a. TEMPERATURE — Several variables affect the temperature in Greece. Along the coasts and on islands, the adjacent warm water bodies have a definite moderating effect on the temperature. At inland stations, elevation and exposure greatly affect the temperature. In general, the Northern Region is the coldest, and the Southern Region is the warmest; this is partly the result of the latitude of the two regions (FIGURE 23–10).

Mean daily maximum temperatures in summer show little variation from region to region (FIGURE 23–23). The hottest month is either July or August in all regions. Considering these two months, the variation in mean maximum temperatures in the Northern and Central Regions is the

NOTE Ground surface operations are defined as those operations taking place primarily at or very near the earth's surface. The meteorological elements discussed in this Subsection are those which are of primary importance to such operations as movement of troops and vehicles, selection of clothing and equipment, storage of supplies, and maintenance of armament and equipment. Some meteorological elements which may also have an effect upon this type of operation are discussed in Subsections B, 1 and B, 2.

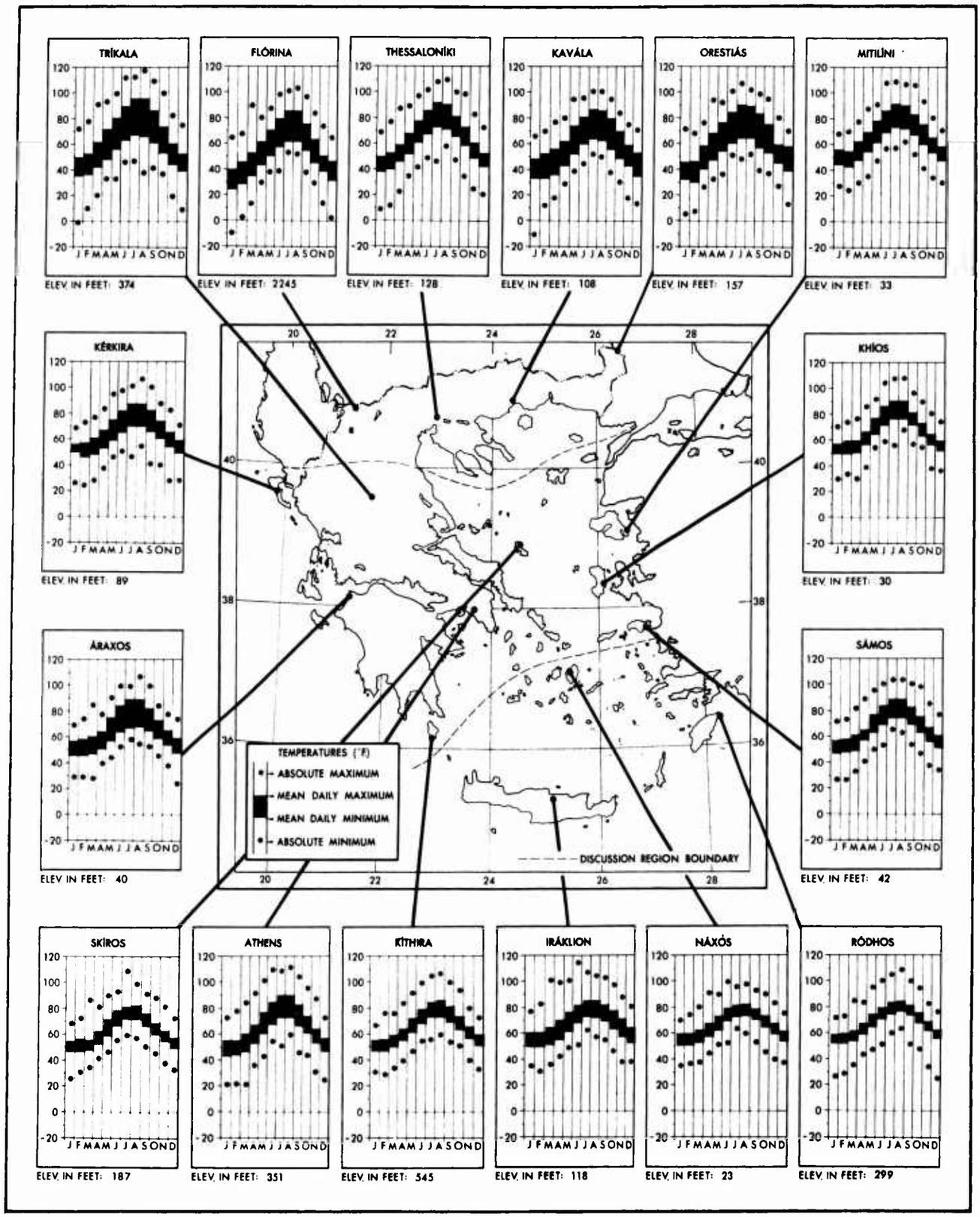


FIGURE 23–10. TEMPERATURES (°F.). (For tabular data see FIGURES 23–23 and 23–24.)

same—from 82° to 95° F. The variation in mean maximums in the Southern Region is only from 81° F. at Náxos to 88° F. at Léros, which indicates the moderating effect of the adjacent seas. The lowest mean daily maximum temperatures are probably in the 60's on the highest mountains. In the winter season, the least variation in the mean daily maximum temperature is between the Central and Southern Regions, with most values in the 50's or low 60's. In the Northern Region mean maximums are mostly in the 40's or 50's. Mean maximums in the 20's are probable on the highest ranges in winter.

The lowest mean daily minimum temperatures usually occur in January or February in all regions. Mean daily minimum temperatures are dependent on the elevation of the station, distance from the warm water bodies, exposure, and latitude in the same way as the mean daily maximum temperatures. But the only region in which mean daily minimum temperatures below 32° F. are recorded is the Northern Region. Kozáni has about 63 days in winter with temperatures equal to or less than 32° F., Dhidhimótikhon has about 37 days, and Thessaloníki has about 20 days. The lowest mean daily minimum temperature recorded for stations in Greece is the January value of 23° F. at Flórina. In the Northern Region most mean daily minimum temperatures range from the low 20's to about 40° F. In the Central Region they are mostly in the 30's or 40's, and in the Southern Region in the 40's or low 50's. It is probable that mid-winter mean minimums below 10° F. occur in the high mountains of the Northern Region.

The summertime mean daily minimum temperatures vary little from region to region. In the Northern Region most values range from the 50's to the low 70's, and in the Central and Southern Regions most values are in the 60's or low 70's. Values in the 40's on the higher ranges are probable.

A tabulation of the absolute maximum and minimum temperatures observed in Greece is shown in FIGURE 23–24. Of the stations listed, there are only four with absolute maximum temperatures less than 100° F.—Kavála and Kozáni in the Northern Region, and Kos and Náxos in the Southern Region. All four of these stations have an absolute maximum temperature of 99° F. recorded. Also, only four stations have absolute minimum temperatures higher than 32° F.; all four of these are on islands in the Southern Region. Several stations have recorded extremes near −10° F. in the Northern Region, and it is probable that temperatures below −30° F. are observed on the higher mountains.

The increase and decrease of the absolute maximum and minimum temperatures from the lowest and highest values in winter and summer change uniformly at most stations during the transitional seasons.

b. RELATIVE HUMIDITY — The observations of relative humidity in Greece were taken at times which roughly represent the maximum and minimum values for the day (FIGURE 23–25). The morning or evening observations are indicative of the maximum value, and the afternoon observation represents the minimum value. Mean relative humidity is not a good measure of the wetness or dryness of a country; in fact, there are sections of the world where desert conditions prevail but which have a high incidence of low clouds, fog, and high mean relative humidity values. Relative humidity is dependent upon the temperature as well as the amount of water vapor in the air. It decreases with the usual diurnal increase in temperature from morning till early afternoon, unless sufficient moisture is added. Generally, winter is the season for maximum relative humidity, and summer is the season for minimum relative humidity, although the variation is not ordinarily great. Sea breezes in summer add moisture which increases the relative humidities at coastal and island stations above those values observed at inland stations. The higher relative humidities at coastal and island stations, combined with fairly high temperatures, cause more uncomfortable conditions than those resulting from higher temperatures and lower relative humidities in many interior sections. Because of the low temperatures, high relative humidity in winter is usually not uncomfortable. In all fairly dry countries the daily distribution of relative humidity values is essentially the same; therefore, relative humidity values in Greece are not distinctive.

c. PRECIPITATION — The outstanding features of the rainfall regime over all of Greece are the marked seasonal variations, with most of the rain between October and April, and the large amounts of precipitation which fall on the western coasts and in the mountains (FIGURE 23–3). The summer drought, very pronounced in the Central and Southern Regions, is much milder in the Northern Region (FIGURES 23–11 and 23–26).

The mean annual precipitation, as shown in the data tabulation, ranges from 50.3 inches at Métsovon in the Pindus Mountains to 8.1 inches at Ierápetra in southeastern Crete. A main gage located in the mountains of western Crete, however, has recorded a mean annual amount of over 90 inches during a 10 year period. More than half the rainfall at this western Crete location (exact coordinates unknown) falls during the win-

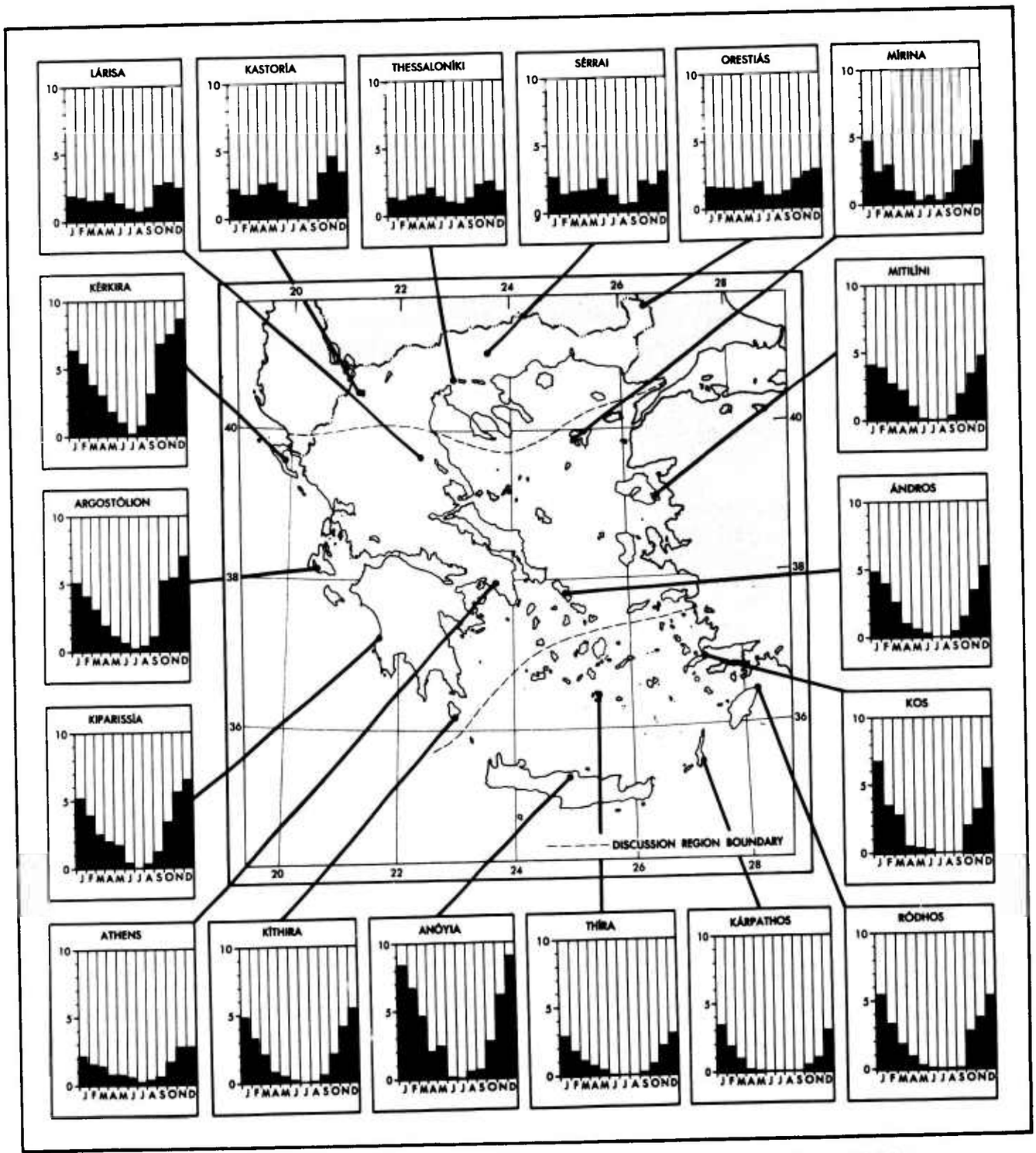


FIGURE 23–11. MEAN MONTHLY PRECIPITATION (INCHES). (For tabular data see FIGURE 23–26.)

ter season, and almost one-quarter falls during each of the transition seasons. The fact that the largest and smallest mean annual precipitation amounts recorded are a relatively short distance from each other is ample evidence that local variations in elevation and exposure are very important to rainfall amounts in Greece.

Winter precipitation in the Northern Region is moderate. Amounts vary from west to east, with greater amounts in the western portion. Thessaloníki has the least winter precipitation and Kónitsa the most. January amounts average 1.4 inches at Thessaloníki, 1.7 inches at Orestiás, 3.4 inches at Flórina, and 3.7 inches at Kónitsa. In general, greater amounts fall at the higher elevations, except at sheltered locations such as Kozáni with 1.8 inches in January. The days with precipitation are more evenly distributed throughout the year than the precipitation amounts; a day with even a trace of precipitation is counted the same as a day with a downpour (FIGURE 23–27). Although snowfall occurs throughout the winter months, its frequency is small (FIGURE 23–28). January and February are usually the months of maximum frequency with no station having more than 5 days of snowfall and most stations having less than 3 days. Furthermore, a snow cover lasting more than 2 days is uncommon, except on the mountain peaks. Hail can occur in any month, but the average expectancy is only about 3 to 6 days per year.

In the Central Region, most of the precipitation falls between October and April. The amounts, which vary considerably from place to place, are greatest at the exposed mountain and island stations and least at the low-level inland stations. December amounts average 7.3 inches at Dhimitsána, 8.6 inches at Kérkira, 8.4 inches at Métsovon, 9.2 inches at Zákinthos, and only 2.4 inches at Lárisa. It is worth noting that while Athens and Corinth each have about 16 inches of precipitation annually, Athens has 103 days per year with at least a trace of precipitation while Corinth has only 40 days per year. Here, the variability of the rainfall which is characterized by short, heavy showers is highlighted. Snowfall is rare in any one year in this region, except in the mountains. Mountain stations may receive 10 to 15 days of snowfall on the average each winter, with an average of about 5 days in the month of maximum frequency. Hail can be expected about 2 to 6 days per year.

In the Southern Region, precipitation amounts at different stations depend upon the station location with respect to the rain shadow of surrounding hills. Because of its elevation and exposure, Anóyia has the largest monthly amount tabulated in FIGURE 23–26, with 9.1 inches in December and 8.5 inches in January. Other maximum monthly amounts vary from 2.0 inches at Ierápetra in January to 8.0 inches at Léros in the same month. Precipitation amounts from May through September are almost negligible. Although snow may fall 5 or 6 days each winter at high elevations, it is uncommon at low elevations. Hail expectancy is less than 4 days during any one year.

Maximum precipitation falling during periods varying from 1 to 3 days are presented in FIGURES 23–12 and 23–29. These data indicate the short bursts of precipitation common over Greece; at almost every station where the 3-day maximum precipitation is shown, it is the 24-hour maximum which contributes more than half the total amount.

d. OVERALL EFFECT OF SURFACE WEATHER ON CLOTHING, STORAGE, AND SHELTER

(1) *Clothing*

(a) MAJOR INFLUENCES — Temperature, varying with the wide range of elevations and with the seasons, is the climatic factor most significantly affecting clothing requirements for Greece. Other factors are the abundant precipitation and the high relative humidity during the winter months.

(b) REGIONAL REQUIREMENTS — Clothing requirements for Greece (FIGURE 23–13) are expressed in terms of clothing assemblies that have been prescribed for worldwide military use depending upon the occurrence of mean monthly temperatures, as follows:

CLOTHING ASSEMBLY	MEAN MONTHLY TEMPERATURES
Warm-weather	Above 68° F.
Cool-weather	50° to 68° F.
Cold-weather	14° to 50° F.

Appropriate service regulations list the exact nomenclature and basis for issue of various components of these clothing assemblies. For planning purposes, however, the clothing assembly components are described in general terms. Also listed are special items which are necessary because of varying climatic factors.

The warm-weather clothing assembly is a cotton outfit (visored cap, shirt, trousers, and underwear). It also includes tropical combat boots and a poncho. A wollen blanket is adequate sleeping equipment for use with this assembly.

The cool-weather clothing assembly supplements the warm-weather assembly with a hooded water-repellent wind-resistant coat. Leather combat boots may be worn in place of tropical combat boots. Two woolen blankets or a lightweight sleeping bag are adequate sleeping equipment for use with this assembly.

[redacted]

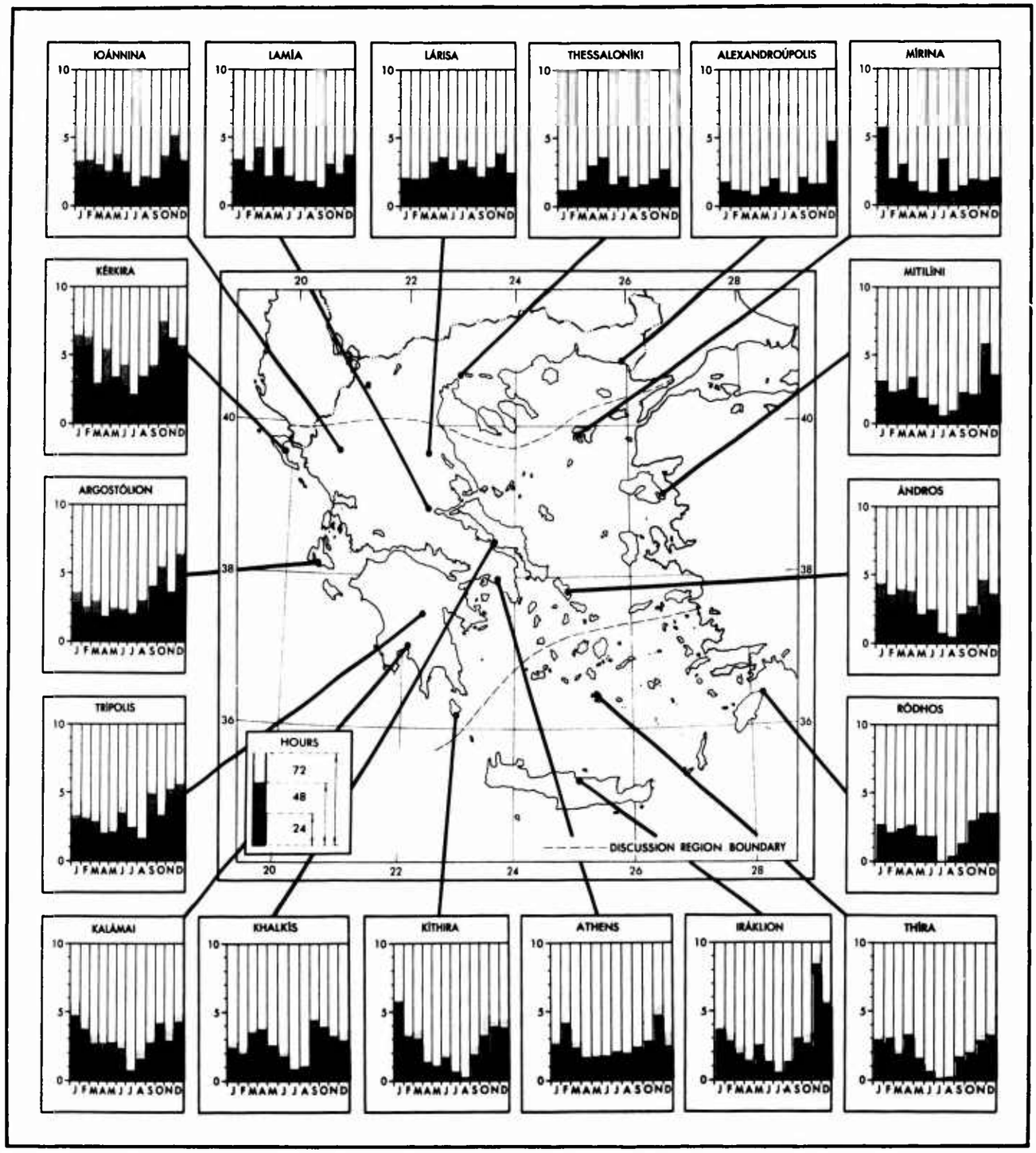


FIGURE 23–12. MAXIMUM SHORT-PERIOD PRECIPITATION (INCHES). (For tabular data see FIGURE 23–29.)

FIGURE 23–13. CLOTHING REQUIREMENTS

REGION	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Northern Region:												
Below 1,000 feet	D	D	D	C	C	W	W	W	W	C	C	D
Between 1,000 and 5,000 feet	D	D	D	D	D	C	C	C	C	D	D	D
Between 5,000 and 8,000 feet	D	D	D	D	D	D	C	C	D	D	D	D
Above 8,000 feet	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Central Region:												
Below 1,000 feet	D	D	C	C	C	W	W	W	W	C	C	C
Between 1,000 and 4,000 feet	D	D	D	D	C	C	C	W	C	C	D	D
Between 4,000 and 8,000 feet	D	D	D	D	D	D	C	C	D	D	D	D
Above 8,000 feet	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Southern Region:												
Below 2,000 feet	C	C	C	C	C	W	W	W	W	W	C	C
Between 2,000 and 4,000 feet	D	D	D	C	C	C	W	W	C	C	C	D
Between 4,000 and 8,000 feet	D	D	D	D	D	D	C	C	D	D	D	D
Above 8,000 feet	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D

W – warm-weather clothing assembly; C – cool-weather clothing assembly; D – cold-weather clothing assembly.

The cold-weather assembly consists of a wool shirt, wool trousers, wool-and-cotton underwear, and insulated rubber boots. A coat liner is added to the coat used with the cool-weather assembly. A cotton field cap or a field cap with wool pile lining is worn, depending on the protection needed. Woolen glove inserts or woolen mitten inserts, worn with the appropriate leather shells, are also components of the cold-weather assembly. A mountain-type sleeping bag (down- and feather-filled) with a water-repellent case is adequate sleeping equipment for use with this assembly.

(c) EXCEPTIONS AND ADDITIONS FOR INDIVIDUALS IN A PROTECTED ENVIRONMENT — The clothing assemblies just described are based on the assumption that the individuals wearing them will be living in the open 24 hours a day. Clothing requirements at permanent installations may be modified. For example, a raincoat may be more practical than a poncho, and blankets may take the place of sleeping bags.

(d) SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS — Thorny vegetation, rough ground surface, sunglare, and insects (mainly mosquitoes and sandflies) are factors creating special requirements for Greece. The abundant precipitation and high relative humidity during winter months also should be considered when determining clothing requirements. A greater than normal attrition of outer clothing items should be anticipated, as thorny vegetation and rough, rocky surfaces will cause excessive wear and damage to clothing and footwear. Leather combat boots may be more practical than tropical combat boots (nylon duck uppers) prescribed for the warm-weather assembly. During the summer months, tinted glasses and chap sticks are effective protection against sunglare. Sunburn cream may also be desirable. In winter, similar protection may be needed against sunglare off snow at altitudes above 3,000 feet. Special protection, except above about 6,000 feet, is necessary against insects, particularly in the period from May through November. Repellents, insect bars, headnets, and similar protective items should be issued. Sandflies are especially numerous on the coastal plains; a fine bar (finer than the 18-mesh mosquito bar) is desirable for protection.

(2) *Storage* — Temperature, humidity, and precipitation are the main environmental factors to be considered in Greece for the protection of items stored in the open. Such items require maximum air circulation in and between stacks for protection against high temperatures, often above 90° F., during the summer months. Cover should also be provided to allow for maximum shade. Winter temperatures may remain below freezing for extended periods in mountainous sections of the Northern and Central Regions. Even some locations below 1,000 feet in the Southern Region are subject to infrequent freezing temperatures. Typical of the winter season, however, particularly in hilly sections and at elevations below 1,000 feet in the Northern and Central Regions, are the numerous recurring periods of freeze and thaw. Items that may be damaged by low temperatures or alternate freezing and thawing conditions should be stored in warehouses, heated tents, or shelters. Protective measures against mildew and fungus should be routine, particularly from November to March, throughout Greece when the relative humidity exceeds 70% for extended periods. Cover and dunnage are needed, particularly during the winter period of heaviest rainfall, for protection against moist ground. Timber for dunnage is generally available only in the higher mountains; otherwise Greece is largely deforested. Flood plains of most Greek rivers should be avoided as sites for storage dumps; they are subject to flash floods in the

spring and autumn. Poorly drained land along the banks of the Vardar River (Axios Potamós) and the Néstos Potamós, and in other scattered sections of Greece, should also be avoided as storage sites.

(3) *Shelter* — Temporary shelter is necessary throughout the year in Greece. Tents similar to those developed by the U.S. Army for Temperate Zone operations will provide adequate protection in those sections for which the warm-weather and cool-weather clothing assemblies are used (FIGURE 23–13). The use of a tent fly is frequently desirable to lower the temperature inside during the warmer months. The prevalence of insects (mainly disease-carrying mosquitoes and sandflies) makes the screening and flooring of tents desirable, particularly in the coastal lowlands. Tentage similar to the U.S. Army hexagonal or arctic tent provides adequate protection in those regions for which the cold-weather clothing assembly is used (FIGURE 23–13). Tent flooring is desirable for protection against the dampness of the ground surface. Timber generally will be available for tent flooring or for improvised shelters only at high elevations.

4. Amphibious operations

Weather conditions are most favorable for amphibious operations during the period May through September. From October through April, weather conditions deteriorate because of migratory storms. Although the conditions are less favorable during this period, amphibious operations would be severely limited or impossible only during the passage of intense depressions.

The surface wind directions over the Ionian Sea during the winter are about equally distributed through all points of the compass; during the summer the wind direction is predominantly northerly. The prevailing windflow over the Aegean Sea is northerly during all seasons, but most persistently so in summer. Observed along the coasts of both seas are numerous marked local variations due largely to topography and, in summer, to land and sea breeze effects. The mean wind speed along the coasts is about 11 knots. The mean monthly wind speed is about five knots stronger in winter than in summer. Gale-force winds (speed greater than 28 knots) are observed in about 4% of the observations from October through March. Most of the winter gales are associated with depressions moving over the Area. Gales are rare in summer, being observed less than 1% of the time from March through September.

Several types of local winds affect amphibious operations in Greece; the most important are the vardarac, the sirocco, the etesian, and the white squall. The vardarac, usually a strong, gusty, northeasterly wind, can be extremely hazardous to amphibious operations, in that high seas are rapidly generated. The sirocco, a southerly wind, is less violent and not as gusty as the vardarac, but it does sometimes produce rough seas. The etesian winds are the steady northerly winds of summer. They often blow with considerable strength. During these etesian winds, the archipelago is occasionally affected by white squalls. These gusty winds descend from leeward highlands during cloudless weather. The only warning of a white squall approach is the whiteness of a line of broken water or whitecaps breaking into masses of spray. The gusts may be very violent but are usually of short duration.

The sea and swell conditions in the Area are favorable for conducting amphibious operations throughout most of the year. Slight seas (<3 feet) occur most often in summer and least in winter, being observed 72% of the time from June through August and 53% from December through February; the annual average is about 65%. Low swell (<6 feet) is also most predominant in summer and least in winter, averaging 80% from June through August and 52% from December through February. Low swell occurs about 67% of the time annually; however, the amount and frequency of swell for a particular location will vary according to the local configuration of the coastline and the beaches.

The average cloud amount over both the Aegean and Ionian Seas is greatest in winter and least in summer. The cloud cover averages about 6-tenths in December through February and less than 2-tenths in July and August. The annual average is about 4-tenths.

Precipitation over both seas is at a maximum during winter, when it is observed in about 8% of the observations. The rainy season begins in October, reaches maximum intensity in early winter, and gradually diminishes during the spring. Almost all the precipitation falls in the form of rain. However, in the extreme northern portion of the Aegean Sea, snow is observed about 2% of the time from November through March, and immediately adjacent to the coast, snow occurs as

NOTE Amphibious operations are defined as those operations involving the movement of troops and equipment onto a beach and the associated protective measures. The meteorological elements discussed in this Subsection are those which are of primary importance to such operations as helicopter troop transport, waterborne troop and cargo landing, underwater demolition, air support, and naval gunfire support. Further discussion of some of the elements may be found in the Subsections on Air, Air-ground, and Ground Surface Operations.

much as 9% of the time in January and February. Over the open sea, precipitation rarely occurs from June through August.

Visibility over the open sea is generally good throughout the year. Along the coastal waters, fog occurs about 5% to 15% of the time, but this fog is generally very patchy and of short duration. Over the open sea, visibility less than one mile occurs less than 1% of the time, and visibility less than five miles occurs about 2% of the time.

Air temperatures are not likely to prove much of a deterrent to amphibious operations at any time of the year. Winter temperatures are, in general, mild; very low temperatures are rare and confined mostly to the extreme northern part of the Aegean Sea. The mean monthly temperatures range from a low in the 40's in January and February to near 80° F. in August. Minimum temperatures below freezing may occur from November through March. The sea water temperature varies from about 56° F. in February to 76° F. in August. In winter, near river mouths along the northern shores of the Aegean Sea, ice up to about one-half inch thick occasionally forms in shallow waters for a distance of about a mile offshore. This thin ice sheet is generally composed of fresh water brought down by the rivers.

C. Meteorological facilities and organization as of October 1960

1. Brief history of meteorological services

The National Meteorological Service of Greece began under the direction of the National Observatory at Athens in 1895. In 1931 it was officially designated the *Ethniki Meteorologiki Ypiresia* (EMY) or Hellenic National Meteorological Service. The EMY is now a combined civilian and military function of the Ministry of National Defense under the jurisdiction of the Royal Hellenic Air Force (RHAF). At the outbreak of the Greco-Italian War in 1940, the EMY numbered some 60 stations and had developed a forecasting service. Following World War II, with the aid of Mutual Security Assistance funds and U.S. meteorological consultants, EMY was reorganized, after having almost been destroyed during the war. Continual help in the form of material aid and technical assistance is provided by the United States, NATO, and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

The Hydrological Service of the Ministry of Public Works maintains more than 100 rain-gage stations. This service was authorized under Parliamentary Legislation in 1923; however, the actual organization was not established until 1945. During the interim period, data were tabulated only spasmodically.

2. Organization of the Hellenic National Meteorological Service

The General Director of the Hellenic National Meteorological Service (EMY) functions through two Deputy Directors, one for the Civil Branch and one for the Military Branch. In addition, there are five operational sections, each with its own Director: 1) Forecasts and Aerology; 2) Climatology and Agricultural Meteorology, and Public Works; 3) Administration of Personnel, Equipment, and Installations; 4) War Meteorological Division; and 5) Navy Meteorological Section. The Deputy Director of the Military Branch also serves as the Director of the War Meteorological Division.

3. Weather observing facilities

There are 45 weather stations at which synoptic observations are made. Of these, 13 are airport stations and 14 are coastal stations. Hourly observations, at specific times, are made at a total of 15 stations; half-hourly observations are made at 6 stations. There are 10 upper-air observing stations of which 2 are rawinsonde stations. The rawinsonde station at Thessaloníki is a recent addition. Climatic observations are taken at 7 stations, and 54 stations are agricultural and climatological stations.

The University of Athens has 3 primarily climatological stations under the supervision of Professor E. G. Mariolopoulos. The University of Thessaloníki Department of Meteorology has 6 climatological stations in the vicinity of Thessaloníki.

4. Weather forecasting facilities

Forecasts are prepared at three locations, Athens, Lárisa, and Piraiévs (37°57′N., 23°38′E.), and a fourth will soon be made at Thessaloníki.

The Athens Forecast Center is located at Athens Airport and maintains a 24-hour forecasting service. This airport center works closely with the Meteorological Service Headquarters, located in downtown Athens, and from these two facilities are issued most of the forecasts for civilian use, newspapers, radio, and civilian airlines. At present, terminal area forecasts for Greece are prepared at the airport center. About 35 people are employed at the center, with about 12 of these being forecasters. Most of the forecasters are men of considerable experience and have actively participated as forecasters at the center for at least 6 years. Assisting the forecasters on each shift are two nonprofessional assistants who have the responsibility, despite their lack of formal training, for analyzing all upper-air charts and, on occasion, surface charts. Forecasters are responsible for analyzing a Mediterranean sectional sur-

face chart every 3 hours and large area surface charts every 6 hours at synoptic times. They prepare up to 24-hour terminal area forecasts for Athens, Thessaloníki, Araxos, Ródhos, and Iráklion and also horizontal weather depiction charts and cross-sections for aircraft flights. In addition, they brief and debrief civilian crews. A surface prognostic chart prepared in Paris is plotted every 12 hours. A 500-millibar prognostic chart is plotted as received from London but is not used for wind forecasting. Winds aloft forecasts are based on the forecaster's opinion of changes in the winds last observed. Upper-air charts analyzed every 12 hours are the 850-, 700-, 500-, 400-, 300-, and 200-millibar levels and the tropopause and maximum wind levels. Little attempt is made to locate the jet stream and no thickness analysis is made.

The accuracy and reliability of forecasts is considered generally on a par with those of the United States for the first 6 to 9 hours, but for forecasts longer than 9 hours the accuracy and reliability usually decrease. Forecasts for more than a 24-hour period are seldom attempted.

The Lárisa RHAF Forecast Center is a small military center operated by Headquarters 28th Tactical Air Force, but it is not yet fully organized to provide a central forecast facility for the Hellenic Air Force. Although it has been established for about five years, slow progress has been made toward improving the communications facilities and installation of facsimile equipment provided by U.S. aid funds. Rather inexperienced military forecasters are responsible for the station management, and much of the work is on the student level. No upper-air prognostic charts are prepared, and few long-range forecasts are attempted. The Piraiévs Forecast Center is a meteorological forecast center operated by the Navy at the Port of Athens.

5. Training and education level of meteorologists

Brigadier General E. S. Vourlakis, the Director of the National Meteorological Service, is a graduate of the military academy. He served in the Army until 1934, when he was transferred to the Air Force and subsequently assigned as a Meteorological Liaison Officer with the National Meteorological Service. He attended an advanced military school and also had meteorological training in London. He became the Director of the National Meteorological Service upon the resignation of Air Marshal Kyriakides, who went to Lucerne, Switzerland, on the Secretariat of the International Meteorological Organization (now the WMO) in 1947. During the war years, General Vourlakis was in the Middle East on General Tedder's staff. He is a very capable administrator and a hard worker who has a definite scientific interest.

Doctor A. Kephalas, Deputy Director of the Civilian Branch, is a very competent synoptic meteorologist who received his original training at the University of Athens. He was associated with the Athens Observatory from 1916 to 1919, then went to England to continue his studies. Upon returning to Athens he became a staff member of EMY and through the years worked himself up through the organization. He has proved himself to be an efficient administrator.

Colonel Peroyiannakis, Deputy Director of the Military Branch, attended the Greek Military School of Aviation from 1936 through 1939 and upon completion of this training was commissioned as an officer in the RHAF. In 1940 and 1941 he participated in the expulsion of the Italians from Greece. During the period 1942 through 1945 he was assigned to the Middle East Command with the Royal Air Force (RAF) and during this period he also received certain specialized training in South Africa. Upon the cessation of hostilities in 1946 he was assigned to the Greek weather service as Officer in Charge of Military Meteorological Affairs; he has held a similar position since that time. In 1948 he received six months of specialized training in meteorology at the British Meteorological School in London. He is about 45 years old and appears to be a very efficient and effective officer.

Candidates for civilian forecasting positions in the EMY are procured from graduates of the scientific schools of the Universities of Athens and Thessaloníki or from foreign schools of equal rating. Candidates, who must be less than 31 years of age, are required to pass an examination on the subjects of Greek, mathematics, physics, and foreign languages. They then receive instruction for one year at the Institute of Meteorology of the EMY in Athens where they obtain both theoretical and practical meteorological training.

Candidates for civilian observing positions must present a high school diploma, pass an examination covering Greek, mathematics, and physics, and must be less than 28 years old. They undergo a 3-month course of instruction in meteorology at the EMY school. Planned for the near future are several training courses for those already in the EMY.

Officer-meteorologists of the Greek Armed Forces must be graduated from one of the three service academies and have completed the EMY course for meteorologists or a similar course in a

foreign country. Officer weather forecasters attend the Military Weather Forecasters' School for one year. Those eligible are service academy graduates, pilots, navigators, and some other officers and warrant officers possessing at least a high school education.

Military observers and plotters are trained in the weather section of the school for noncommissioned officers. They must be high school graduates. The course is of 1 year duration.

Training for professional meteorologists is on the graduate level, and the EMY courses consist of normal meteorological subjects, many of which are taught from standard English texts. Instructors are older members of the EMY Staff, the University of Athens Staff, and visiting instructors. Military students are trained specifically as military weather forecasters; they receive both theoretical and practical training.

Both the Universities of Athens and Thessaloníki have courses in general, synoptic, and dynamic meteorology. Climatology is taught at both these universities and at the Polytechnic Institute in Athens, as well as at several agricultural institutions. There are several textbooks published in Greek by Greek authors; however, most of the advanced texts are in English and are the same as those used by U.S. schools.

6. Research and development progress

Not much research is in progress. The most recent paper is that of Dr. C. Constantakoloulos, titled *Weather Forecasting Problems in Greece During the Warm Season* and published in 1959.

Both Athens and Thessaloníki have GMD–IB radiosonde equipment. Several ceiling measuring lights made in the U.S. are available but not installed. Facsimile equipment for the RHAF circuit is also on hand but not installed.

In 1956, the USAF Meteorological Advisor and the Hellenic Meteorological Service made certain technical studies and outlined a complete plan for the reorganization of the RHAF Meteorological Service. The plan called for the establishment of military weather stations at some existing civilian facilities and for the improvement of operating conditions and hours for all military stations. Also planned were the installation of a facsimile network among the military stations and the establishment of two new upper-air stations at Kérkira and Pílos. While this plan was accepted by the Greek authorities and implemented to some extent, the installation of facsimile equipment is still in the future and the upper-air stations are not yet established.

D. Climatic data tables

Most of the data presented in tabular form are statistically processed from observations taken prior to 1943 by the Greek meteorological service. However, much of the processing is recent (1956 to 1958) work done by the Greeks from the old observations. This is especially true of the observations taken by low-order stations recording precipitation only. Most of the wind data are compiled from fairly recent observations, as are the ceiling and visibility combinations. Some of the recent data were observed as recently as December 1959. There is an abundance of precipitation data for all regions, but there is a general lack of other observational data for the Northern and Southern Regions, except for the high-order, major-settlement stations. Only a limited amount of data is available for the mountainous sections, and the few mountain stations are generally low-order and do not often observe many weather elements other than temperature and precipitation.

The data presented are the best available and are considered reliable. There were minor typographical errors in the original Greek data tabulations, but most errors were easily detected and corrected. It was noted that some errors were made prior to publication, since column or row summations included obvious errors within the columns or rows. Most of these errors were detected by comparison with the original observations of the element tabulated. Another serious drawback in many of the tables is the time of day when the observations were made. Most high-order stations observe some weather elements only at the approximate hours of 0800, 1400, and 2000 LST, or 3 times daily. Other stations may observe weather elements only 2 of these 3 hours. This restriction especially affects the distribution of those weather elements changing diurnally, such as cloudiness, relative humidity, and cloud and visibility combinations.

Wherever possible, all stations with suitable periods of record have been included in the data tabulations. The large number of rain-gage stations recording only precipitation could not be utilized completely because of duplication and overlapping. Also, the exact location of many rain-gage stations could not be determined. The annual values in some tables may be slightly different from the sums or the means of monthly values because of the rounding-off of fractions. A map of station locations (FIGURE 23–31), with an accompanying list giving latitude, longitude, and elevation of stations mentioned in Subsections A, B, and D, appears at the end of this Section.

FIGURE 23-14. MEAN CLOUDINESS (%)

REGION AND STATION	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Northern Reglon:														
Alexandroúpolis*	70	60	61	59	55	45	20	20	30	48	65	67	50	8–10
Dhidhimótikhon**	68	61	58	59	50	34	23	36	37	49	69	78	52	3
Flórina***	69	55	52	55	55	41	26	28	38	55	63	56	50	5–7
Kavála*	62	52	56	52	48	37	21	23	27	48	62	59	46	8–10
Kozáni**	58	58	57	47	56	35	21	23	33	58	63	68	48	9
Orestiás**	69	60	56	50	52	40	27	19	27	46	66	70	49	5
Sérrai**	62	53	58	58	54	41	25	30	41	48	64	73	51	5
Thessaloníki**	57	57	54	50	49	34	20	18	29	49	53	61	44	15
Central Region:														
Aíyion**	57	57	52	47	39	24	8	10	20	40	57	58	39	18
Andros**	68	67	56	42	34	18	7	9	20	41	63	68	41	30
Argostólion**	52	53	46	39	30	18	6	6	18	35	49	53	34	35
Árta**	56	58	53	53	44	31	14	15	26	44	55	58	42	30
Athens**	61	60	54	47	44	29	12	13	23	42	58	61	42	40
Ermoúpolis**	65	62	53	42	36	18	8	8	19	39	56	63	39	30
Ikaría**	61	63	56	50	42	17	5	4	8	39	56	54	38	5
Ioánnina**	61	62	63	61	55	41	22	17	28	55	65	66	50	15
Kalámai**	55	55	48	44	37	20	8	9	20	39	53	55	37	30
Kérkira**	54	54	48	46	36	26	9	11	26	43	56	58	39	30
Khalkís**	65	64	54	45	40	28	11	12	24	44	61	65	43	30
Kiparissía**	58	60	53	49	39	24	8	9	22	42	56	60	40	30
Kíthira**	57	56	50	42	33	20	6	8	17	36	53	58	36	30
Lamía**	59	60	57	52	43	30	17	16	28	44	59	58	44	30
Lárisa**	55	56	53	49	45	35	19	17	29	44	59	59	43	32
Mesolóngion**	55	57	53	50	43	28	12	12	24	42	53	58	41	35
Methóni*	64	52	59	51	41	22	9	10	24	48	58	58	41	8
Mírina*	65	57	60	53	46	35	16	16	27	46	59	63	46	8
Mitilíni**	55	52	42	38	36	17	5	4	11	37	47	59	34	15
Návplion**	51	53	46	39	35	24	11	13	22	36	48	50	36	30
Pátrai**	56	56	51	48	39	24	7	9	19	40	55	57	38	30
Préveza**	57	55	50	46	40	24	9	14	23	46	58	61	41	15
Sparta**	53	55	50	44	38	25	13	14	24	41	55	55	39	30
Tríkala**	64	65	62	59	54	43	26	22	36	54	68	67	52	30
Trípolis**	58	62	50	44	37	26	14	15	23	40	55	56	40	30
Vólos**	54	55	51	44	39	30	18	18	30	43	57	56	41	30
Zákinthos**	49	48	40	37	27	18	6	8	18	35	47	51	32	30
Southern Region:														
Anóyia**	68	68	59	45	40	17	7	9	22	44	58	60	41	15
Iráklion**	63	67	57	41	37	15	5	7	19	41	59	63	40	15
Khaniá**	63	59	50	37	30	16	4	6	17	38	55	60	36	15
Léros***	74	64	56	55	42	15	3	4	14	35	56	69	49	5
Mílos*	63	51	62	48	39	22	9	10	21	45	60	63	41	7–8
Náxos**	73	72	62	53	45	25	11	10	23	49	68	71	47	30
Ródhos**	56	48	43	38	29	7	1	3	7	28	39	48	29	7
Thíra**	67	66	56	46	36	16	3	3	10	34	57	65	38	30

* The means are based on 0800 and 2000 LST observations.
** The means are based on 0800, 1400, 2100 LST observations.
*** The means are based on 0700 and 1900 LST observations.

FIGURE 23-15. MEAN NUMBER OF CLEAR AND CLOUDY DAYS

REGION AND STATION	CLOUD COVER*	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Northern Region:															
Kavála**	Clear	10	12	11	12	13	17	23	17	21	14	9	10	174	8
	Cloudy	17	13	15	13	11	7	3	4	5	12	17	16	134	8
Kozáni	Clear	6	5	4	4	4	9	16	15	12	6	4	4	90	9
	Cloudy	10	10	9	5	6	1	1	1	2	9	9	13	77	9
Orestiás	Clear	5	5	7	7	6	8	14	19	14	8	3	2	98	5
	Cloudy	15	11	10	6	6	5	1	***	1	5	12	16	89	5
Sérrai	Clear	6	6	7	5	6	6	15	13	8	8	5	3	88	4
	Cloudy	13	9	10	10	7	5	1	***	4	8	10	17	95	4
Thessaloníki	Clear	8	4	6	5	6	10	17	18	13	8	5	6	107	30
	Cloudy	9	9	10	7	5	2	1	1	2	6	9	12	72	30
Central Region:															
Aíyion	Clear	6	5	6	7	9	14	25	24	18	11	5	5	134	18
	Cloudy	10	8	8	4	3	1	***	***	1	5	9	9	57	18

See footnotes at end of table.

FIGURE 23-15 (*Continued*)

REGION AND STATION	CLOUD COVER*	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Central Region (*Con.*):															
Ándros	Clear	2	2	4	8	12	18	25	24	16	8	3	3	126	30
	Cloudy	12	10	8	3	2	***	***	***	1	3	9	11	59	30
Argostólion	Clear	6	5	7	9	13	17	26	26	18	12	6	6	151	30
	Cloudy	7	6	5	4	2	1	***	***	1	3	6	7	42	30
Árta	Clear	8	6	7	6	7	12	21	23	17	10	6	7	129	30
	Cloudy	8	8	6	5	3	1	***	***	1	4	7	8	52	30
Athens	Clear	4	4	6	7	8	13	24	24	17	9	4	4	121	40
	Cloudy	10	9	7	5	4	1	***	***	1	5	8	10	59	40
Ermoúpolis	Clear	2	2	4	8	10	17	26	26	17	8	3	2	125	30
	Cloudy	8	7	5	3	2	1	***	***	***	2	6	7	41	30
Ioánnina	Clear	6	5	4	3	3	7	16	20	14	7	4	5	94	15
	Cloudy	12	10	10	8	6	3	***	1	2	8	12	14	86	15
Kérkira	Clear	8	6	8	7	10	14	24	23	15	8	4	6	132	30
	Cloudy	9	8	6	5	2	1	***	***	2	4	7	9	53	30
Khalkís	Clear	3	3	5	6	8	12	23	22	15	8	3	4	111	30
	Cloudy	11	9	6	4	2	1	***	***	1	4	9	11	58	30
Kiparissía	Clear	5	3	5	6	8	14	24	23	17	9	4	4	122	30
	Cloudy	8	6	6	5	2	1	***	***	1	1	3	7	40	30
Lamía	Clear	5	4	4	5	7	10	18	20	12	8	4	5	102	30
	Cloudy	10	9	8	5	3	1	***	1	2	6	10	9	65	30
Lárisa	Clear	7	5	5	5	6	8	16	18	13	9	5	6	103	30
	Cloudy	10	10	8	5	3	1	***	1	2	6	11	11	69	30
Mesolóngion	Clear	6	4	4	5	6	11	22	23	15	8	5	5	114	30
	Cloudy	9	7	6	4	2	1	***	***	1	4	6	9	50	30
Mitilíni	Clear	8	6	10	10	10	18	27	27	23	12	8	5	164	15
	Cloudy	10	8	5	4	3	1	***	***	1	4	6	9	50	15
Návplion	Clear	6	5	6	8	10	13	23	22	16	10	5	6	131	30
	Cloudy	5	4	4	3	2	1	***	***	1	2	4	5	31	30
Pátrai	Clear	7	6	7	8	10	15	26	26	20	11	6	7	149	30
	Cloudy	10	9	7	6	4	1	***	***	1	5	9	9	61	30
Sparta	Clear	6	5	5	6	7	11	20	20	15	8	4	6	113	30
	Cloudy	8	6	5	3	2	***	***	***	1	3	7	8	43	30
Tríkala	Clear	5	4	4	4	4	6	13	17	11	7	3	4	82	30
	Cloudy	13	12	10	7	6	2	1	1	3	8	13	14	91	30
Trípolis	Clear	4	4	6	7	7	11	19	20	16	9	5	5	113	30
	Cloudy	9	9	5	4	2	1	***	***	1	4	7	8	50	30
Vólos	Clear	5	4	5	6	6	10	17	18	12	8	4	5	99	30
	Cloudy	6	5	5	3	2	1	1	***	1	3	6	7	40	30
Zákinthos	Clear	6	5	8	8	12	16	26	25	18	10	5	5	144	30
	Cloudy	5	3	2	1	1	***	***	***	***	2	4	5	23	30
Southern Region:															
Anóyia	Clear	2	2	5	9	10	20	27	25	18	8	4	2	131	15
	Cloudy	12	11	10	5	4	1	***	***	2	4	8	11	69	15
Iráklion	Clear	3	3	6	9	11	20	27	26	18	8	4	4	139	21
	Cloudy	11	10	8	4	3	***	***	***	1	3	8	9	57	21
Kárpathos	Clear	7	6	12	17	20	24	30	29	25	16	10	7	203	6
	Cloudy	11	9	6	3	3	1	***	***	***	5	8	8	53	6
Kastellórizon	Clear	12	11	17	18	21	27	30	30	26	20	15	12	238	8
	Cloudy	9	5	4	3	3	1	***	***	***	3	5	7	39	8
Khaniá	Clear	3	4	7	10	14	22	28	29	20	10	5	3	155	15
	Cloudy	11	8	7	2	1	***	***	***	1	3	6	9	48	15
Kos	Clear	8	9	11	10	14	24	30	30	26	17	10	9	198	8
	Cloudy	13	10	7	6	5	1	***	***	***	3	8	11	64	8
Léros	Clear	***	1	5	6	11	25	30	29	22	14	6	2	150	3
	Cloudy	19	16	9	7	6	***	***	***	***	4	8	16	85	3
Náxos	Clear	1	1	2	3	6	13	23	23	13	5	1	1	93	30
	Cloudy	13	10	8	5	3	1	***	***	1	3	9	11	64	30
Ródhos	Clear	9	8	13	14	17	23	28	28	25	17	12	10	202	11
	Cloudy	9	7	6	5	3	1	***	***	***	3	5	8	46	11
Thíra	Clear	2	2	4	7	11	19	29	29	23	11	3	2	141	30
	Cloudy	10	9	6	4	3	1	***	***	***	2	6	9	50	30

* Unless otherwise indicated, clear is defined as <2-tenths cloud cover and cloudy as >8-tenths cloud cover; the means are based on 0800, 1400, and 2000 LST observations.

** Clear is defined as ≦3-tenths cloud cover and cloudy as ≧7-tenths cloud cover; the means are based on 0800 and 2000 LST observations.

*** <0.5 day.

FIGURE 23-16. MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH TOTAL CLOUD COVER ≦3-TENTHS AND VISIBILITY ≦2½ MILES AT SPECIFIED HOURS

REGION AND STATION	HOUR (LST)	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Northern Region:															
Alexandroúpolis	0800	5	6	7	9	12	17	25	26	19	11	6	6	148	9
	2000	9	12	12	10	8	10	22	23	20	17	11	10	164	9
Flórina	0700	6	9	12	11	13	17	23	22	16	10	6	10	156	6
	1900	9	11	13	9	7	10	17	18	15	13	10	11	143	6
Kavála	0800	7	10	10	12	14	20	25	24	20	11	6	6	166	6
	2000	12	14	12	11	11	14	21	21	22	16	11	12	178	6
Thessaloníki	0800	7	9	8	12	12	18	23	24	17	11	6	9	156	9
	2000	11	13	12	11	10	12	20	24	20	16	10	12	170	9
Central Region:															
Áraxos	0700	7	6	7	10	14	20	27	28	18	13	5	8	164	6
	1900	9	10	10	9	15	19	27	27	20	15	8	11	181	6
Athens	0800	8	10	9	13	17	24	29	30	23	14	8	9	193	9
	2000	12	14	13	12	15	21	28	29	22	18	12	13	208	9
Ioánnina	0700	7	7	8	8	12	19	24	25	17	10	4	8	150	9
	1900	10	10	9	7	7	12	19	20	17	16	11	12	150	9
Kérkira	0700	9	8	11	14	17	22	27	26	19	14	7	10	183	9
	1900	12	14	15	14	16	19	26	26	23	18	11	15	209	9
Khíos	0800	5	6	4	7	14	23	25	27	23	13	7	6	160	6
	2000	8	10	9	11	16	21	23	24	23	16	9	9	178	6
Kíthera	0800	8	10	8	12	19	24	30	29	23	14	8	8	193	6
	2000	11	14	13	15	18	24	30	29	23	19	14	12	223	6
Lárisa	0700	5	8	8	12	16	21	23	24	18	10	5	7	157	9
	1900	9	13	12	10	9	11	21	22	21	15	10	12	166	9
Levkás	0700	10	9	9	12	16	21	28	27	19	13	8	10	181	8
	1900	12	14	14	14	14	20	26	26	20	18	12	14	205	8
Methóni	0700	6	9	10	17	16	24	30	29	22	12	8	9	187	8
	1900	10	13	13	13	17	22	27	27	22	17	12	13	207	8
Mírina	0800	5	7	6	8	14	19	26	25	19	10	7	6	153	9
	2000	10	12	12	12	11	14	26	27	23	16	11	10	184	9
Sámos	0800	6	9	8	12	17	24	30	30	24	16	9	9	193	8
	2000	11	15	13	16	20	25	30	30	27	22	14	13	236	8
Skíros	0800	6	7	7	11	16	22	28	27	20	10	5	6	165	8
	2000	9	12	13	15	17	21	30	29	24	16	10	10	205	8
Tríkala	0700	11	13	8	8	15	17	24	23	13	12	5	10	158	3
	1900	11	16	11	8	5	8	16	20	15	18	6	12	146	3
Trípolis	0700	7	10	10	14	18	25	29	29	24	14	8	10	198	9
	1900	9	14	11	11	15	19	23	25	21	16	12	13	188	9
Zákinthos	0700	9	11	10	12	17	21	27	26	21	14	6	7	182	6
	1900	10	14	12	15	18	21	28	26	22	17	10	10	202	6
Southern Region:															
Iráklion	0800	7	8	7	12	17	25	29	29	20	11	7	7	181	9
	2000	8	11	10	14	19	26	30	30	23	14	10	10	205	9
Khaniá	0800	6	7	6	10	16	23	28	28	21	10	6	6	167	9
	2000	8	12	10	12	18	23	29	29	24	14	11	10	200	9
Mílos	0800	6	8	6	11	16	24	30	30	22	12	7	6	178	7
	2000	10	16	12	15	18	24	30	29	26	18	11	10	218	7
Náxos	0800	7	9	7	11	18	26	30	29	23	16	6	7	188	6
	2000	11	13	13	16	20	24	30	30	26	22	14	14	233	6
Ródhos	0800	9	10	10	12	18	26	30	30	26	17	9	10	208	9
	2000	11	15	15	16	18	26	30	30	27	22	16	13	238	9

FIGURE 23–17. MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH THUNDERSTORMS

REGION AND STATION	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Northern Region:														
Alexandroúpolis	1	1	1	1	2	4	3	2	2	2	*	1	19	6
Kozáni	0	0	*	*	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	*	11	30
Orestiás	*	*	*	2	3	7	3	3	1	1	1	*	19	5
Sérrai	*	*	1	1	6	6	3	3	2	1	1	*	24	6
Thessaloníki	*	*	*	1	4	6	3	2	2	1	1	*	20	46
Central Region:														
Aíyion	1	1	*	*	1	1	1	*	*	1	1	1	9	30
Ándros	1	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	1	4	40
Argostólion	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	*	*	1	1	1	9	42
Árta	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	3	2	2	22	46
Athens	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	17	80
Dhekélia	1	1	1	*	3	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	18	25
Dhimitsána	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	30
Ermoúpolis	1	1	1	*	1	*	*	*	*	1	1	1	7	45
Ioánnina	1	1	1	3	5	5	3	3	3	4	3	1	33	30
Kalámai	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	*	1	1	1	1	10	48
Karpenísion	1	*	*	1	2	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	18	30
Kérkira	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	16	46
Khalkís	*	*	*	*	1	1	1	*	1	1	1	*	6	45
Khíos	2	2	2	1	2	1	*	1	2	2	2	2	19	28
Kiparissía	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	*	1	2	1	2	12	41
Kíthira	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	1	45
Lamía	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	1	1	1	*	*	4	46
Lárisa	*	*	*	*	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	*	6	46
Leonídhion	*	*	*	*	1	1	*	*	1	1	*	*	4	25
Lidhoríkion	*	1	*	1	1	1	1	*	1	1	1	*	8	18
Mesolóngion	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	17	45
Mitilíni	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	*	1	1	1	2	15	20
Návplion	1	*	*	*	1	2	1	1	1	1	*	*	8	46
Pátrai	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	15	46
Sámos	1	*	*	*	1	2	0	1	*	2	*	*	7	10
Skíros	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	28
Skópelos	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	1	*	*	2	17
Sparta	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	36
Tríkala	1	*	*	*	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	*	12	46
Trípolis	*	*	*	*	1	1	1	*	*	1	*	*	4	46
Vólos	*	*	*	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	*	12	46
Zákinthos	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	*	1	2	2	2	13	36
Southern Region:														
Anóyia	2	2	1	1	1	1	*	*	1	3	2	2	16	25
Iráklion	1	1	1	*	1	*	*	*	*	1	1	1	7	40
Khaniá	1	1	1	1	1	*	*	*	1	2	1	2	11	25
Náxos	1	1	1	1	1	*	*	*	1	1	2	1	10	45
Thíra	1	1	1	1	1	*	*	*	*	1	2	1	9	46

* <0.5 day.

FIGURE 23-18. PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY OF SPECIFIED VISIBILITY RANGES AT SPECIFIED HOURS

REGION AND STATION	HOUR (LST)	RANGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
		miles														
Northern Region:																
Alexandroúpolis	0800	<1¼	5	7	4	1	2	2	0	1	1	1	2	3	2	3-7
		<2½	13	11	5	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	2	10	4	
		<6	24	17	12	5	5	2	1	1	1	4	12	28	9	
	1400	<1¼	3	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	5	2	
		<2½	5	6	3	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	8	3	
		<6	11	13	5	5	3	2	3	2	2	2	6	13	6	
	1900	<1¼	8	*na*	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	4	5	10	*na*	
		<2½	14	*na*	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	8	18	*na*	
		<6	28	*na*	8	6	2	2	1	1	2	7	11	27	*na*	
Flórina	0800	<1¼	28	12	8	5	2	2	1	0	0	10	11	23	9	2-5
		<2½	46	29	22	10	6	6	3	1	10	20	25	35	18	
		<6	61	52	38	21	28	15	7	17	20	35	41	68	34	
	1400	<1¼	22	12	10	7	4	2	0	1	0	10	9	19	8	
		<2½	44	26	23	23	22	6	2	2	5	22	27	29	19	
		<6	64	54	46	51	42	21	16	21	30	41	57	64	42	
	1800	<1¼	57	28	27	36	14	18	10	0	7	16	10	56	23	
		<2½	60	43	32	40	38	28	16	3	18	36	29	70	34	
		<6	71	72	50	46	56	37	26	34	64	73	57	85	57	
Sérrai	0800	<1¼	30	16	18	9	6	1	3	1	4	10	24	36	13	3-6
		<2½	37	32	28	18	14	8	19	12	20	22	36	50	25	
		<6	57	45	40	26	21	18	29	29	30	37	56	63	38	
	1400	<1¼	4	2	3	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	6	2	
		<2½	16	9	12	7	9	2	5	5	1	5	6	21	8	
		<6	42	27	26	19	20	8	24	21	18	20	20	25	23	
	1900	<1¼	4	0	1	3	1	1	1	1	0	2	4	6	2	
		<2½	16	5	4	8	8	1	4	10	1	4	9	24	8	
		<6	45	30	17	16	21	9	23	28	10	20	26	44	24	
Thessaloníki	0800	<1¼	12	1	3	5	1	1	0	1	2	3	9	12	4	4-8
		<2½	17	11	6	10	4	2	0	2	6	6	15	21	8	
		<6	31	26	17	13	13	8	1	4	15	20	27	37	18	
	1400	<1¼	6	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	8	2	
		<2½	12	10	12	8	3	2	2	1	4	8	9	24	10	
		<6	30	22	10	13	14	4	2	4	12	11	20	38	15	
	1900	<1¼	14	8	3	2	1	2	1	0	2	4	7	9	4	
		<2½	24	20	12	8	3	2	2	1	4	8	9	24	10	
		<6	41	39	26	18	13	6	5	5	15	19	27	41	22	
Central Region:																
Áraxos	0800	<1¼	1	1	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	2-3
		<2½	2	1	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	
		<6	8	8	3	10	6	4	3	0	0	0	3	3	4	
	1400	<1¼	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	
		<2½	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	
		<6	7	7	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	2	
	1900	<1¼	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	
		<2½	4	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	
		<6	13	11	4	5	2	0	0	0	0	2	10	8	5	
Athens	0800	<1¼	6	3	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	3	4	2	6-8
		<2½	16	12	6	9	1	3	3	1	2	12	10	11	7	
		<6	40	37	31	34	19	19	23	18	37	31	28	29	29	
	1400	<1¼	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	3	2	1	
		<2½	11	8	4	3	2	2	2	1	2	4	5	8	4	
		<6	31	21	17	16	12	9	12	14	18	16	18	18	17	
	1900	<1¼	1	4	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	
		<2½	6	8	1	3	1	0	2	1	1	4	3	1	2	
		<6	18	20	10	14	11	11	17	13	6	12	15	15	13	
Ioánnina	0700	<1¼	15	11	9	3	2	*	*	2	6	12	14	16	8	9
		<2½	23	20	20	17	11	3	7	9	13	15	17	17	14	
		<6	31	36	39	43	37	22	17	17	31	32	33	32	31	
	1800	<1¼	4	4	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	*	*	0	1	
		<2½	11	14	12	11	6	1	2	6	8	2	1	2	6	
		<6	25	22	18	18	18	9	9	10	10	7	12	13	14	

See footnotes at end of table.

FIGURE 23-18 (*Continued*)

REGION AND STATION	HOUR (LST)	RANGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
		miles														
Central Region (*Con.*):																
Kérkira	0800	<1¼	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	5–7
		<2½	5	1	5	5	1	2	1	2	0	1	8	5	3	
		<6	16	11	22	23	10	10	7	11	7	7	13	21	13	
	1400	<1¼	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	1	
		<2½	6	3	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	3	1	10	2	
		<6	11	12	13	10	5	2	1	1	4	7	7	17	7	
	1900	<1¼	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	*	
		<2½	3	3	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	2	
		<6	12	12	11	12	7	1	3	4	4	6	6	16	8	
Khíos	0800	<1¼	3	6	6	1	1	1	0	1	0	3	2	2	2	2–5
		<2½	11	13	9	7	7	2	2	1	0	4	10	10	6	
		<6	27	30	29	22	20	13	5	3	7	13	17	25	18	
	1400	<1¼	4	4	2	2	3	0	0	2	2	2	3	8	3	
		<2½	11	12	6	10	4	2	1	2	4	4	6	13	6	
		<6	24	29	22	20	17	14	6	3	12	11	14	27	17	
	1900	<1¼	3	3	1	4	1	1	0	0	1	1	4	8	2	
		<2½	11	9	7	8	4	1	0	1	1	1	6	14	5	
		<6	24	25	27	13	9	10	0	2	9	5	14	26	14	
Lamía	0800	<1¼	4	6	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	10	6	4	6–7
		<2½	14	10	9	3	5	5	2	1	2	8	16	12	7	
		<6	34	32	25	14	7	9	4	1	2	11	21	26	16	
	1400	<1¼	3	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	7	4	2	
		<2½	8	11	8	5	3	1	1	0	1	5	15	12	6	
		<6	27	24	17	13	5	6	1	1	2	10	24	23	13	
	1900	<1¼	25	21	17	14	1	1	0	0	2	5	34	33	13	
		<2½	34	40	34	19	7	4	1	1	14	22	45	45	22	
		<6	40	49	43	36	13	10	1	8	23	26	56	57	30	
Lárisa	0800	<1¼	21	6	6	3	*	*	2	1	1	6	10	16	6	6–8
		<2½	29	10	9	6	3	*	2	1	2	9	15	31	10	
		<6	46	27	22	17	8	6	5	3	9	24	30	50	21	
	1400	<1¼	4	1	2	2	*	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	
		<2½	5	2	4	2	*	0	1	1	2	2	1	8	2	
		<6	16	23	9	7	4	2	3	1	2	5	6	18	8	
	1900	<1¼	20	5	12	16	9	1	1	1	5	8	16	17	9	
		<2½	47	31	30	21	12	2	1	1	16	41	37	41	23	
		<6	77	58	58	41	16	16	3	13	41	65	65	73	44	
Methóni	0800	<1¼	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	2	3	1	4–7
		<2½	11	4	2	1	3	2	1	1	0	1	2	4	3	
		<6	20	9	9	7	6	2	1	1	3	7	7	15	7	
	1400	<1¼	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
		<2½	4	7	3	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	3	2	
		<6	13	11	7	6	3	2	1	1	1	5	4	11	5	
	1900	<1¼	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	
		<2½	8	5	3	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	5	3	3	
		<6	21	12	7	7	4	6	1	2	4	3	8	6	7	
Mírina	0800	<1¼	1	2	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	2	4	4	2	5–8
		<2½	9	13	4	5	2	1	2	2	1	5	9	10	5	
		<6	19	23	12	9	4	3	3	9	7	15	19	22	12	
	1400	<1¼	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	4	1	1	
		<2½	9	6	3	2	0	1	0	1	2	1	8	5	4	
		<6	15	10	10	4	1	2	0	2	5	5	13	9	6	
	1900	<1¼	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	*	
		<2½	5	2	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	
		<6	11	6	5	5	3	1	0	0	0	1	6	7	4	
Pátrai	0800	<1¼	1	1	4	4	8	1	6	3	1	2	*	3	3	6–7
		<2½	3	1	5	5	10	1	7	5	3	6	4	5	4	
		<6	10	5	11	11	14	2	8	9	12	14	12	12	10	
	1400	<1¼	0	0	*	*	0	*	0	1	1	1	1	*	*	
		<2½	2	1	*	1	*	*	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	
		<6	7	8	5	5	3	4	3	1	11	8	5	7	6	
	1900	<1¼	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	
		<2½	0	1	2	1	2	2	0	1	4	5	9	8	3	
		<6	5	5	18	16	11	5	2	4	20	17	22	15	12	

See footnotes at end of table.

FIGURE 23-18 (*Continued*)

REGION AND STATION	HOUR (LST)	RANGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
		miles														
Central Region (*Con.*):																
Sámos	0800	<1¼	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	2	3	11	2	6-8
		<2½	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	7	15	3	
		<6	10	4	3	6	3	1	1	1	1	6	17	23	6	
	1400	<1¼	2	0	1	1	*	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	1	
		<2½	5	1	2	1	*	0	0	0	*	5	5	9	2	
		<6	12	5	3	2	1	0	0	1	1	8	13	22	6	
	1900	<1¼	8	1	1	1	1	*	0	1	1	1	5	10	3	
		<2½	23	26	20	17	17	18	19	21	25	31	24	39	23	
		<6	40	45	31	31	29	26	28	32	41	46	36	53	36	
Skíros	0800	<1¼	5	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	5-7
		<2½	6	4	2	2	2	1	1	2	0	2	3	3	2	
		<6	11	8	5	6	3	2	2	2	1	4	5	10	5	
	1400	<1¼	2	3	2	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	
		<2½	4	4	4	2	1	0	1	2	2	3	4	4	2	
		<6	10	10	9	3	3	1	1	2	4	5	9	10	6	
	1900	<1¼	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	
		<2½	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	2	1	
		<6	9	7	5	3	3	1	2	1	2	3	7	11	4	
Trípolis	0800	<1¼	18	11	2	4	2	1	1	3	1	5	10	11	6	5-7
		<2½	23	15	7	8	3	1	2	4	2	10	14	16	9	
		<6	39	29	29	15	9	5	8	7	7	19	28	28	18	
	1400	<1¼	11	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	
		<2½	13	8	5	2	1	1	2	1	0	2	3	2	4	
		<6	18	17	16	10	8	3	2	2	0	4	13	14	9	
	1900	<1¼	21	15	12	5	4	4	1	1	1	4	4	5	6	
		<2½	31	37	29	24	10	8	2	2	13	15	24	14	18	
		<6	58	64	62	52	39	28	19	31	29	37	40	55	43	
Zákinthos	0800	<1¼	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	0	5	0	1	2	6-8
		<2½	4	3	4	3	3	2	4	4	2	6	1	2	3	
		<6	15	19	16	13	15	8	18	13	11	14	5	16	14	
	1400	<1¼	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	*	
		<2½	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	
		<6	8	10	4	5	5	1	1	1	2	5	4	4	4	
	1900	<1¼	1	0	0	1	0	*	0	0	1	0	1	1	*	
		<2½	2	1	*	1	0	*	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	
		<6	20	18	12	7	7	1	1	1	5	7	11	20	9	
Southern Region:																
Iráklion	0800	<1¼	2	2	1	1	*	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	6-8
		<2½	3	4	1	2	1	2	0	1	0	2	3	4	2	
		<6	6	11	8	5	2	5	3	3	2	4	8	8	5	
	1400	<1¼	1	2	*	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	
		<2½	2	3	*	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	
		<6	5	7	3	5	4	2	3	2	2	4	6	6	4	
	1900	<1¼	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	
		<2½	2	3	*	2	2	0	1	1	2	0	3	1	1	
		<6	4	7	3	7	3	4	3	1	3	3	7	6	4	

See footnotes at end of table.

FIGURE 23–18 (*Continued*)

REGION AND STATION	HOUR (LST)	RANGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
		miles														
Southern Region (*Continued*):																
Khaniá	0800	<1¼	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	*	5–8
		<2½	5	1	2	1	*	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	
		<6	11	5	9	5	2	1	0	1	1	2	3	6	4	
	1400	<1¼	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	*	*	
		<2½	3	1	0	*	1	*	0	0	1	1	3	2	1	
		<6	7	5	6	7	3	1	0	1	1	2	6	5	4	
	1900	<1¼	4	2	1	2	1	*	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	
		<2½	5	4	1	2	1	*	0	1	1	1	3	1	2	
		<6	7	11	5	11	4	*	0	2	1	4	7	6	5	
Máleme	0800	<1¼	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	2–3
		<2½	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	
		<6	0	4	10	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	2	
	1400	<1¼	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	1	
		<2½	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	1	
		<6	2	2	7	2	2	0	2	1	0	5	2	6	3	
	1900	<1¼	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	
		<2½	2	6	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	2	
		<6	5	8	7	2	3	0	0	1	0	4	10	2	4	
Mílos	0800	<1¼	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	*	3–7
		<2½	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	
		<6	5	5	3	4	3	1	0	2	3	4	5	4	3	
	1400	<1¼	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	*	
		<2½	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	*	
		<6	5	2	3	2	0	1	1	1	4	3	2	5	2	
	1800	<1¼	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	*	
		<2½	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
		<6	6	6	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	4	5	3	
Náxos	0800	<1¼	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	1–2
		<2½	4	5	6	9	12	13	10	10	11	2	0	10	8	
		<6	25	28	27	25	23	15	13	10	14	13	2	18	19	
	1400	<1¼	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	
		<2½	2	6	6	0	8	4	0	0	0	0	2	4	3	
		<6	13	30	23	15	20	9	0	0	7	2	4	22	12	
	1900	<1¼	2	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	
		<2½	5	2	2	2	11	6	6	3	7	0	0	5	4	
		<6	19	24	26	20	30	11	10	3	14	2	3	22	15	

na Data not available.

* <0.5%.

FIGURE 23–19. MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH FOG AT SPECIFIED HOURS

REGION AND STATION	HOUR (LST)	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Northern Region:															
Alexandroúpolis	0800	1	2	*	*	*	0	0	*	1	1	*	1	8	9
	2000	1	*	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	0	0	1	2	9
Flórina	0700	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	1	2	9	6
	1900	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	1	1	6	6
Kavála	0800	6	6	3	2	1	*	0	1	3	7	7	10	45	6
	2000	*	*	*	0	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	1	6
Thessaloníki	0800	4	4	2	1	*	0	0	0	*	1	2	3	18	9
	2000	1	1	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	1	3	9
Central Region:															
Áraxos	0700	*	1	1	1	1	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	6
	1900	*	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	6
Athens	0800	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	*	1	1	6	13	9
	2000	*	*	*	0	*	0	0	0	0	*	0	1	1	9
Ioánnina	0700	4	3	3	2	2	*	*	*	1	4	5	5	30	9
	1900	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	*	*	1	9
Kérkira	0700	1	2	1	1	*	0	0	0	1	*	1	1	8	9
	1900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	1	1	9
Khíos	0800	*	2	1	0	1	0	*	0	*	0	*	*	5	6
	2000	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Kíthira	0800	0	1	1	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	2	6
	2000	*	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	1	6
Lárisa	0700	8	5	5	3	2	1	*	*	2	3	3	7	40	9
	1900	2	*	1	*	*	0	0	*	*	0	1	1	6	9
Levkás	0700	0	0	0	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	8
	1900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	*	8
Methóni	0700	*	*	0	*	1	1	1	*	0	0	0	0	3	8
	1900	0	*	*	0	0	*	*	0	0	0	*	0	1	8
Mírina	0800	0	1	*	*	0	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	2	9
	2000	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	1	9
Sámos	0800	0	*	0	*	1	*	*	1	1	*	0	0	3	8
	2000	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	8
Skíros	0800	0	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	1	9
	2000	*	*	*	*	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	0	1	9
Tríkala	0700	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	8	3
	1900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Trípolis	0700	1	1	1	1	*	*	*	*	1	1	3	2	10	9
	1900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	9
Zákinthos	0700	0	1	1	1	1	*	1	*	*	*	*	*	6	6
	1900	0	*	0	0	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Southern Region:															
Iráklion	0800	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	1	9
	2000	0	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	9
Khaniá	0800	0	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	1	9
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	*	9
Mílos	0800	0	0	*	0	*	0	*	*	0	0	0	*	1	7
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	7
Náxos	0800	0	*	0	1	*	0	*	0	1	0	0	0	2	6
	2000	*	0	*	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	2	6
Ródhos	0800	*	*	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	0	1	9
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	9

* <0.5 day.

FIGURE 23-20. PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY OF SPECIFIED CEILING* AND VISIBILITY COMBINATIONS AT SPECIFIED HOURS

REGION AND STATION	HOUR (LST)	COMBINATION**	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Northern Region:																
Alexandroúpolis....	0700	A	94	96	99	100	99	100	100	100	100	99	97	98	98	7–10
		B	4	0	***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	***	1	
		C	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	***	1	2	2	1	
	1900	A	96	98	98	99	100	100	99	100	100	100	99	97	99	7–9
		B	2	1	2	0	0	0	***	0	0	***	1	2	1	
		C	2	1	0	1	0	0	***	0	0	0	0	1	***	
Flórina.....	0700	A	82	87	94	98	98	99	100	99	95	94	91	91	94	4–7
		B	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	
		C	17	11	3	1	1	1	0	1	3	4	8	8	5	
	1900	A	77	88	93	97	98	99	98	99	97	94	92	92	94	4–7
		B	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	
		C	20	10	5	2	1	0	2	1	2	4	7	7	5	
Kavála.....	0700	A	85	93	92	98	99	99	100	100	99	88	85	74	92	7–8
		B	4	6	5	1	1	***	0	0	***	3	5	5	2	
		C	11	11	3	1	***	***	0	0	***	9	10	21	6	
	1900	A	96	94	98	100	100	100	99	100	100	99	95	95	98	6–7
		B	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	
		C	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	1	
Thessaloníki.....	0700	A	85	86	90	99	99	100	100	100	100	99	93	88	95	8–10
		B	5	6	4	***	***	0	0	***	0	***	3	4	2	
		C	10	8	6	1	1	0	***	0	***	1	4	8	3	
	1900	A	94	98	98	99	100	100	100	99	100	99	98	96	98	7–10
		B	3	1	1	***	0	***	***	***	0	***	1	1	1	
		C	3	1	1	***	***	0	0	***	0	***	1	3	1	
Central Region:																
Áraxos.....	0700	A	100	98	99	100	100	100	99	99	100	100	98	100	99	5–6
		B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	***	
		C	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	***	
	1900	A	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	5–6
		B	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	***	
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	***	
Athens.....	0800	A	100	99	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	99	99	100	100	7–10
		B	***	1	***	***	***	0	0	0	***	1	1	0	***	
		C	0	0	0	0	***	***	0	0	0	0	***	***	***	
	2000	A	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	7–10
		B	0	0	0	***	0	0	0	0	***	***	0	0	***	
		C	0	0	0	***	0	0	0	0	0	0	***	0	***	
Ioánnina.....	0700	A	76	78	79	84	88	97	93	91	86	84	82	83	85	8–9
		B	8	10	11	14	10	3	7	7	8	4	2	1	7	
		C	16	12	10	4	2	***	***	2	6	12	16	16	8	
	1900	A	89	87	88	89	94	99	98	94	91	99	99	98	94	7–9
		B	7	9	9	7	6	1	2	6	8	1	1	2	5	
		C	4	4	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	***	***	***	1	
Kérkira.....	0700	A	94	94	94	99	98	100	100	100	98	98	95	95	97	7–9
		B	4	2	3	1	1	0	***	***	1	1	3	3	2	
		C	2	4	3	***	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	
	1900	A	99	99	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	99	98	98	99	7–9
		B	1	1	***	***	1	0	0	0	***	1	2	1	1	
		C	0	0	0	0	***	0	***	0	0	0	0	1	***	
Khíos.....	0800	A	77	70	76	84	83	93	95	99	98	90	77	77	85	5–7
		B	13	22	19	15	15	6	4	1	2	10	22	19	12	
		C	10	8	5	1	2	1	1	0	0	***	1	4	3	
	2000	A	76	68	70	82	86	90	89	88	87	81	76	76	81	6–8
		B	2	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	***	1	1	1	
		C	22	28	28	17	14	9	11	12	13	19	23	23	18	
Kíthira.....	0800	A	98	98	98	100	99	99	100	99	100	99	99	99	99	5–7
		B	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
		C	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	***	0	0	***	
	2000	A	99	100	98	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	98	98	99	5–7
		B	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	
		C	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	***	

See footnotes at end of table.

FIGURE 23-20 (*Continued*)

REGION AND STATION	HOUR (LST)	COMBINATION**	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Central Region (*Con.*):																
Lárisa	0700	A	77	86	93	98	99	100	100	100	99	92	89	78	93	7–10
		B	7	5	3	1	0	0	***	0	1	4	2	5	2	
		C	16	9	4	1	1	0	0	0	***	4	9	17	5	
	1900	A	93	99	99	100	100	99	100	100	100	99	98	95	99	7–10
		B	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	***	
		C	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	***	0	***	1	4	1	
Levkás	0700	A	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	7–8
		B	***	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	***	***	***	1	***	
		C	0	0	0	0	0	***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	1900	A	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	7–10
		B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	***	0	0	***	
		C	***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	***	0	***	
Methóni	0700	A	90	91	95	95	96	99	100	100	99	96	93	93	96	9
		B	7	6	4	4	2	***	***	0	1	3	6	4	3	
		C	3	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	***	1	1	3	1	
	1900	A	91	94	96	95	97	97	97	99	99	98	96	96	96	9
		B	8	5	3	4	3	2	2	***	1	2	4	4	3	
		C	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	***	0	***	0	***	1	
Sámos	0700	A	94	97	96	97	99	100	100	99	98	99	99	99	98	8
		B	3	2	2	2	1	***	0	0	2	***	***	***	1	
		C	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	***	1	***	1	1	
	1900	A	94	97	98	99	98	100	100	100	100	100	97	97	98	8
		B	3	2	***	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	
		C	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
Skíros	0800	A	96	96	94	99	100	100	100	100	100	98	98	97	98	9
		B	3	3	3	***	***	0	0	***	***	***	2	2	1	
		C	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	***	1	1	
	2000	A	97	97	95	99	99	100	100	100	100	97	99	98	98	9
		B	3	2	4	1	1	***	0	0	***	3	1	2	1	
		C	***	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	***	0	0	***	
Tríkala	0700	A	92	100	93	98	98	98	99	100	99	94	86	93	96	2–4
		B	4	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	2	5	2	2	
		C	4	0	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	9	5	2	
	1900	A	98	95	98	100	98	99	100	100	98	96	94	92	97	2–4
		B	1	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	6	6	2	
		C	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	
Trípolis	0700	A	85	87	92	97	99	99	100	100	100	96	90	89	95	8–10
		B	13	10	5	2	1	1	0	0	***	2	5	6	4	
		C	2	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	5	2	
	1900	A	92	94	99	94	98	100	99	99	98	96	98	96	97	8–10
		B	5	4	0	3	1	0	***	1	2	4	2	3	2	
		C	3	2	1	3	1	***	***	***	0	0	0	1	1	
Zákinthos	0700	A	97	96	97	95	96	98	95	91	97	97	97	97	96	4–6
		B	2	4	2	5	3	2	4	8	3	2	3	3	3	
		C	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	***	
	1900	A	93	95	94	94	94	95	94	91	98	99	98	93	95	5–7
		B	6	5	6	6	6	5	6	9	2	1	2	6	5	
		C	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	***	

See footnotes at end of table.

FIGURE 23–20 (*Continued*)

REGION AND STATION	HOUR (LST)	COMBINATION**	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Southern Region:																
Iráklion	0800	A	97	98	97	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	98	98	99	9
		B	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	
		C	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	***	
	2000	A	98	99	97	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	99	99	9
		B	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	***	
		C	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	***	***	
Khaniá	0800	A	98	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	9
		B	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	***	0	***	0	***	
		C	0	1	0	***	***	0	0	0	***	0	0	0	***	
	2000	A	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	9
		B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	***	0	***	0	***	
		C	0	0	***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	***	
Mílos	0800	A	99	99	98	99	99	100	100	100	100	99	99	99	99	7
		B	***	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	***	0	1	***	
		C	***	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	***	1	***	***	
	2000	A	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	99	99	100	100	7
		B	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	***	
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	***	
Náxos	0800	A	100	99	100	100	99	99	100	99	99	100	100	99	100	7
		B	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	***	
		C	0	0	0	0	1	1	***	0	1	0	0	0	***	
	2000	A	96	100	98	99	100	100	100	100	99	99	96	96	99	7
		B	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	***	4	3	1	
		C	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	***	1	0	1	***	
Ródhos	0800	A	98	98	100	98	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	99	99	9
		B	2	1	0	1	***	0	0	0	0	1	***	1	1	
		C	***	1	***	1	0	0	0	0	***	0	0	***	***	
	2000	A	100	99	99	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	99	98	99	9
		B	***	1	1	0	0	0	0	***	0	0	1	2	***	
		C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	***	0	0	***	0	***	

* Ceiling herein is defined as ≦6-tenths low cloud cover.

** Combination:

A..... Ceiling ≦1,000 feet with visibility ≦2½ miles.

B..... Ceiling 700 to 1,000 feet with visibility ≦1¼ miles and/or visibility 1¼ to 2½ miles with ceiling ≦700 feet.

C..... Ceiling <700 feet and/or visibility <1¼ miles.

*** <0.5%.

FIGURE 23–21. MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH SURFACE WIND SPEED ≧28 KNOTS AT SPECIFIED HOURS

REGION AND STATION	HOUR (LST)	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Northern Region:															
Alexandroúpolis	0800	1	1	1	0	0	*	*	*	0	1	1	1	6	9
	2000	1	1	1	*	*	*	0	0	*	1	1	1	6	9
Flórina	0700	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	6
	1900	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	6
Kavála	0800	*	*	*	0	*	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	1	6
	2000	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	0	*	1	6
Thessaloníki	0800	*	1	1	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*	1	4	9
	2000	1	1	1	0	*	1	*	1	*	*	*	1	5	9
Central Region:															
Áraxos	0700	*	1	1	*	0	0	0	0	*	0	1	1	3	6
	1900	1	1	1	*	0	0	*	0	*	0	1	1	5	6
Athens	0800	1	*	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	*	*	2	9
	2000	*	*	*	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	*	*	1	9
Ioánnina	0700	1	0	1	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	1	3	9
	1900	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	*	*	0	2	9
Kérkira	0700	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	1	9
	1900	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	1	9
Khíos	0800	2	1	2	1	*	0	*	*	1	*	1	1	9	6
	2000	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	*	0	1	2	9	6
Kíthira	0800	2	1	3	2	*	*	1	1	1	3	3	2	19	6
	2000	2	1	3	1	0	*	1	*	1	3	2	2	17	6
Lárisa	0700	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	1	9
	1900	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	0	2	9
Levkás	0700	1	1	1	*	*	0	0	0	0	*	1	*	5	8
	1900	1	2	1	1	0	*	*	1	*	1	1	1	8	8
Methóni	0700	1	1	1	*	*	*	0	0	0	*	1	1	6	8
	1900	1	2	1	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	1	1	7	8
Mírina	0800	5	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	22	9
	2000	4	2	3	1	1	*	*	1	*	2	2	2	20	9
Sámos	0800	1	1	1	1	0	*	0	0	*	*	*	1	4	8
	2000	1	1	1	1	*	0	*	*	*	*	1	1	7	8
Skíros	0800	4	3	4	1	*	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	26	9
	2000	5	3	3	1	*	1	0	0	1	2	2	3	21	9
Tríkala	0700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	1900	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Trípolis	0700	1	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	*	1	9
	1900	*	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	1	9
Zákinthos	0700	*	0	0	*	0	*	*	0	*	0	0	*	2	6
	1900	1	1	0	1	*	8	0	0	0	*	1	1	4	6
Southern Region:															
Iráklion	0800	*	1	1	1	0	0	0	*	0	0	*	1	3	9
	2000	*	1	1	*	*	*	0	0	*	*	*	*	3	9
Khaniá	0800	*	*	*	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	1	9
	2000	1	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	1	9
Mílos	0800	2	2	1	*	0	*	*	0	0	*	1	1	8	7
	2000	2	1	1	*	0	0	0	*	*	*	1	1	7	7
Náxos	0800	7	6	7	6	2	1	2	4	6	6	6	6	60	6
	2000	8	6	7	6	1	1	2	3	6	7	4	7	59	6
Ródhos	0800	1	1	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	4	9
	2000	1	1	1	1	1	*	*	*	1	0	*	1	6	9

* <0.5 day.

FIGURE 23-22. MAXIMUM SURFACE WIND SPEED (KNOTS) AND DIRECTION AT SPECIFIED HOURS

REGION AND STATION	HOUR (LST)	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YRS REC
Northern Region:														
Alexandroúpolis....	0800	44	37	37	24	26	44	30	33	24	32	37	35	8
		S	S	N	N	N	N	NE	NE	N	S	S	SSW	
	2000	30	40	33	33	32	38	26	24	28	37	44	37	8–10
		S	SSW	N	NE	NW	N	N	N	N	S	S	S	
Flórina.....	0700	24	24	30	24	24	15	13	10	16	16	18	24	4–7
		SW	S	W	SW	W	NW	N	NE	N	N	SW	SW	
	1900	24	24	30	18	18	18	24	18	24	22	18	27	6–7
		SE	NW	W	S	SW	NW	W	NW	NNE	S	W	NE	
Kavála.....	0800	39	30	32	18	28	21	16	22	28	30	40	32	7–9
		E	NW	SE	ESE	ESE	W	WNW	ESE	NW	S	SSW	ESE	
	2000	28	26	26	22	27	24	18	30	28	26	34	20	5–7
		ENE	ESE	ESE	SSE	N	SSE	SE	E	SSE	ESE	SSE	SE	
Kozáni.....	0800	30	30	36	30	30	24	30	30	30	30	30	30	6–7
		N	N	NNW	NW	N	NE	NW	N	N	N	N	N	
	2000	35	30	34	37	30	28	24	37	30	30	32	30	5–7
		N	NW	NNW	NW	N	N	NNW	S	N	N	N	N	
Thessaloníki.....	0800	50	36	35	37	30	26	33	30	37	38	45	40	7–11
		E	NNE	N	E	NW	N	NNE	NW	N	NNE	E	ESE	
	2000	32	36	40	24	28	35	30	38	50	36	35	38	7–11
		N	NW	ENE	NW	SE	SE	N	E	N	N	N	N	
Central Region:														
Agrínion.....	0700	24	24	30	24	18	18	18	18	30	18	24	24	9–10
		E	E	NE	SE	E	E	SE	SE	E	SE	SE	SE	
	1900	30	24	30	30	30	30	24	24	24	30	30	22	9–10
		E	SE	NE	SE	NW	SSW	N	NW	E	SE	NE	NE	
Áraxos.....	0700	34	38	35	28	23	25	18	19	28	22	35	33	5–6
		ENE	S	ENE	E	NE	NE	ENE	E	NE	ENE	ENE	ENE	
	1900	35	32	38	35	20	24	30	23	28	24	36	30	5–6
		ENE	ENE	WNW	E	ENE	WNW	NW	W	E	ENE	ENE	ENE	
Athens.....	0800	36	33	27	20	20	27	35	24	20	22	32	30	7–10
		S	NNE	NNE	NE	NW	NNE	NNE	NNE	N	NE	SE	S	
	2000	35	32	30	26	23	35	25	25	25	25	32	30	7–10
		NNE	WNW	WNW	E	E	NNE	N	N	NNE	NE	NNW	ESE	
Ioánnina.....	0700	52	24	32	30	30	30	26	37	36	37	35	52	7–10
		NE	NE	NE	NE	E	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
	1900	37	38	42	37	30	30	30	18	25	32	30	26	7–10
		NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	W	ENE	NE	NE	NW	
Kérkira.....	0700	30	18	24	18	24	18	13	24	18	24	30	30	7–10
		SE	E	W	SSE	SSE	WNW	SE	NW	SE	SE	SE	SE	
	1900	30	30	24	24	18	18	13	18	18	24	44	30	7–10
		SE	SE	S	SE	E	NW	E	NW	NW	SE	SSE	SSE	
Khíos.....	0800	36	37	33	38	32	24	30	30	33	36	37	41	5–8
		N	N	WSW	SW	SW	N	NNE	NNE	NNE	WSW	N	N	
	2000	37	37	37	42	22	25	25	26	33	27	34	38	5–8
		S	N	N	N	NNE	N	N	NNE	N	N	S	SW	
Kíthira.....	0800	50	46	48	43	30	38	30	44	40	59	64	46	5–8
		ENE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NNW	NNE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
	2000	48	36	44	33	27	38	32	28	38	49	60	36	5–8
		NE	NE	NE	NE	NNE	NW	NE	NW	NE	NE	NE	W	
Lárisa.....	0700	32	28	28	15	20	22	24	22	24	30	38	30	7–10
		E	NNE	E	E	E	NW	N	E	N	NE	E	NE	
	1900	35	30	36	26	28	29	30	28	24	30	36	18	7–9
		E	N	N	E	E	N	N	E	E	E	NE	NE	
Levkás.....	0700	37	37	37	37	30	24	18	13	18	30	37	32	6–9
		E	NW	E	E	S	NW	NW	SE	NE	S	NE	E	
	1900	39	44	37	37	24	30	30	30	30	30	37	37	7–10
		E	NE	S	SE	SE	W	W	W	W	NW	NE	S	
Methóni.....	0700	50	37	37	30	30	30	24	26	26	30	30	33	7–10
		NE	NW	ESE	SE	SE	SW	NW	WNW	NW	WNW	ESE	N	
	1900	37	37	37	30	30	30	39	30	24	24	30	34	7–10
		SE	SW	SE	SE	NW	NW	W	NW	NW	ESE	SE	E	

[redacted]

FIGURE 23–22 (*Continued*)

REGION AND STATION	HOUR (LST)	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YRS REC
Central Region (*Continued*):														
Mírina	0800	40	38	44	32	32	39	30	40	39	55	40	60	7–10
		NE	SW	NE	ENE	NE	NE	NE	ENE	NE	ENE	S	NE	
	2000	50	43	55	46	30	40	30	38	30	38	43	55	7–10
		NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	ENE	N	ENE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Sámos	0800	36	36	40	44	27	32	24	24	30	37	30	40	7–10
		S	SSE	SSE	S	S	NW	NW	WNW	N	SSE	NW	SSE	
	2000	37	40	38	39	30	25	28	28	37	38	36	42	7–10
		S	SSE	SSE	N	S	WNW	WNW	WNW	N	SE	SSE	SSE	
Skíros	0800	37	37	37	30	37	37	30	30	36	37	37	38	7–10
		SSW	SE	NE	SSW	S	NE	NNE	NE	N	NE	SSW	N	
	2000	44	38	37	37	37	30	24	24	30	44	40	44	7–10
		NNE	W	E	SW	S	NE	NW	NNW	NE	NE	N	SW	
Tríkala	0700	30	30	30	24	24	24	24	30	24	24	24	30	6–9
		NW	NW	N	E	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	W	NW	SW	
	1900	24	37	30	30	24	24	30	30	24	30	24	24	6–9
		NW	NW	W	E	W	W	W	W	NW	SW	NW	NW	
Trípolis	0700	40	24	30	15	13	20	18	18	20	30	24	30	7–10
		SW	WSW	W	S	SW	N	N	N	NNE	W	S	NE	
	1900	40	25	30	15	15	24	19	23	15	26	30	37	7–10
		SW	W	N	N	W	SW	W	E	N	SW	S	N	
Zákinthos	0700	28	25	26	30	24	28	28	20	30	25	25	40	5
		SW	NNE	SSW	SSE	SSW	W	NNE	NW	NE	WNW	S	WNW	
	1900	30	30	25	33	33	31	25	24	26	34	30	33	5
		W	SSE	S	SW	NNE	SW	NNE	NW	NNE	NNE	E	ESE	
Southern Region:														
Iráklion	0800	38	38	32	30	24	22	26	32	22	27	36	36	7–10
		S	S	WNW	SSE	S	NW	NW	S	SSW	N	N	NNW	
	2000	36	32	43	34	36	29	24	20	29	34	38	36	7–10
		SW	WNW	NW	S	S	WNW	NW	WNW	NNW	NNW	N	SSW	
Khaniá	0800	30	30	50	25	37	24	24	25	24	25	28	30	7–10
		N	E	SSE	SW	E	N	W	SW	W	W	W	N	
	2000	30	30	37	24	24	24	24	19	19	24	24	44	7–10
		E	E	N	SW	SW	W	W	NNW	W	NE	N	N	
Mílos	0800	30	30	36	30	24	30	30	24	24	34	38	30	6–8
		NNE	N	NNE	NNE	SSE	NNE	NNE	N	NNE	N	SW	N	
	2000	37	37	30	30	24	24	24	30	30	36	37	30	6–8
		SW	SW	NNE	S	WSW	NE	NNE	N	NNE	NNW	NNE	NNE	
Náxos	0800	58	55	50	49	39	30	43	37	45	52	45	44	5–8
		NNE	N	N	SSE	N	N	N	N	N	NW	NNE	N	
	2000	58	49	44	46	39	34	37	43	48	50	45	54	5–8
		N	N	N	SSE	N	N	N	NNE	N	N	N	SSE	
Ródhos	0800	30	38	25	38	28	30	30	45	42	22	33	36	7–10
		NNW	SE	SE	SE	SSE	WNW	W	WNW	NNW	NNW	SSE	N	
	2000	42	38	38	35	35	40	30	30	40	23	30	34	7–10
		W	SE	SE	W	S	W	W	WNW	WNW	W	SSE	ESE	
Thíra	0800	37	37	37	37	30	30	30	30	24	30	30	37	7–9
		N	N	W	SW	E	N	NE	N	N	S	SW	SW	
	2000	37	44	44	30	30	30	30	24	30	30	30	37	7–9
		SW	SE	NW	SW	E	WNW	NNE	NNE	SSW	SSW	SE	N	

FIGURE 23-23. MEAN DAILY MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURES (°F.)

REGION AND STATION		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Northern Region:															
Alexandroúpolis	Max	48	50	53	63	73	80	89	89	79	68	60	52	67	10
	Min	35	36	38	45	54	61	66	66	59	51	45	40	50	10
Dhidhimótikhon	Max	48	50	59	66	76	84	93	91	83	71	58	47	69	4
	Min	35	35	40	46	53	59	66	64	57	51	42	36	49	4
Flórina	Max	39	45	52	61	70	79	85	85	75	63	50	46	63	5
	Min	23	27	33	42	49	56	60	60	53	44	37	30	43	5
Kavála	Max	47	51	55	61	73	80	86	85	79	69	58	52	66	5
	Min	31	31	34	41	50	58	62	61	54	47	41	33	45	5
Kozáni	Max	43	48	53	63	69	78	85	82	77	66	56	43	64	4
	Min	29	32	34	44	50	57	62	61	56	47	40	33	46	4
Orestiás	Max	44	45	57	67	75	83	89	88	82	74	58	47	67	5
	Min	30	28	38	45	52	58	62	62	55	51	43	37	47	5
Sérrai	Max	50	52	61	70	79	88	95	94	86	75	63	51	72	6
	Min	35	33	38	46	54	60	66	64	56	50	44	36	48	6
Thessaloníki	Max	49	52	58	67	77	85	91	90	81	72	60	52	69	30
	Min	36	38	44	50	59	66	71	70	64	57	47	41	54	30
Central Region:															
Agrínion	Max	56	58	62	71	78	87	94	94	87	76	65	58	74	8
	Min	39	40	43	49	56	61	66	66	61	55	47	42	52	8
Aíyion	Max	55	55	60	66	75	84	90	91	84	73	63	59	71	18
	Min	44	44	47	52	59	65	70	71	67	60	52	48	56	18
Áraxos	Max	57	58	60	64	75	84	89	89	82	73	65	59	71	6
	Min	45	45	46	50	56	63	66	67	64	58	53	47	55	6
Argostólion	Max	58	59	64	69	76	83	88	89	84	76	67	60	73	35
	Min	44	46	48	52	58	64	69	70	66	60	53	48	57	35
Árta	Max	56	58	64	71	79	86	92	93	87	77	66	58	74	30
	Min	39	40	44	49	56	62	66	66	62	55	48	42	52	30
Athens	Max	55	55	60	67	77	85	90	90	83	74	64	57	71	72
	Min	42	43	46	52	60	67	72	72	66	60	52	46	57	72
Ermoúpolis	Max	56	58	61	67	76	83	87	87	81	74	65	60	71	30
	Min	48	49	51	55	62	69	74	74	69	64	57	52	60	30
Ioánnina	Max	50	53	60	67	76	84	91	92	85	71	61	52	70	15
	Min	35	36	41	46	54	60	64	63	59	51	44	49	49	15
Kérkira	Max	56	57	61	67	75	82	87	87	82	74	65	59	71	35
	Min	49	45	47	52	58	64	69	69	65	60	53	48	56	35
Khalkís	Max	55	57	62	71	79	87	92	91	85	76	65	58	73	35
	Min	40	41	44	50	58	66	71	70	65	58	51	45	55	35
Khíos	Max	56	58	58	65	76	85	89	89	80	72	63	58	71	5
	Min	47	47	48	54	62	69	74	74	69	61	54	49	59	5
Kíthira	Max	55	56	59	64	72	79	85	86	81	73	65	59	69	33
	Min	46	46	49	54	60	67	72	72	68	62	55	50	58	33
Lamía	Max	53	55	60	69	78	87	92	92	84	74	62	55	72	27
	Min	39	40	44	51	58	65	69	69	63	56	48	42	54	27
Lárisa	Max	50	54	62	71	80	87	93	93	85	73	60	53	72	31
	Min	33	35	40	47	55	63	67	66	61	53	44	37	50	31
Levkás	Max	57	60	61	66	75	82	87	88	81	73	64	59	71	5
	Min	43	44	46	51	59	65	70	70	65	58	51	46	56	5
Mesolóngion	Max	57	59	64	71	78	85	91	91	86	77	66	60	74	30
	Min	43	44	48	53	59	65	69	70	66	60	52	46	56	30
Methóni	Max	59	60	61	66	72	79	83	85	82	74	67	62	71	8
	Min	47	47	48	53	59	65	70	71	67	61	54	50	58	8
Mírina	Max	52	53	56	66	74	81	88	87	80	70	63	56	69	11
	Min	43	42	44	51	57	64	70	70	65	56	51	46	55	11
Mitilíni	Max	54	53	61	68	77	85	90	89	82	74	64	57	71	15
	Min	42	40	45	52	59	67	71	70	65	58	51	45	55	15
Pátrai	Max	57	58	62	69	77	84	90	90	84	75	66	59	73	39
	Min	44	44	47	53	59	66	70	71	67	60	53	47	57	39
Sámos	Max	56	57	60	64	76	83	88	88	82	74	66	60	71	15
	Min	45	46	47	55	61	67	72	72	67	61	54	49	58	15
Skíros	Max	55	57	56	63	72	79	82	83	77	69	63	58	68	8
	Min	46	46	47	52	58	66	71	71	66	59	54	49	57	8
Sparta	Max	57	59	64	71	80	89	95	95	89	78	67	60	75	20
	Min	40	41	43	48	55	62	67	67	62	55	48	43	53	20
Trikala	Max	49	52	61	71	80	89	95	95	86	73	60	52	72	32
	Min	34	35	41	47	55	62	66	65	60	52	43	38	50	32

FIGURE 23–23 (*Continued*)

REGION AND STATION		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Central Region (*Con.*).															
Trípolis	Max	48	50	57	65	73	82	88	89	82	71	59	53	68	20
	Min	34	35	38	42	49	56	60	60	55	49	42	38	46	20
Vólos	Max	54	56	61	68	76	84	89	88	82	75	64	57	71	32
	Min	39	41	45	50	58	65	70	69	63	56	49	43	54	32
Zákinthos	Max	57	58	61	67	75	82	87	87	82	74	66	60	71	36
	Min	47	47	50	54	60	67	72	72	69	63	56	51	59	36
Southern Region:															
Iráklion	Max	60	60	64	70	76	82	85	85	82	77	71	64	73	21
	Min	48	48	50	54	60	67	72	71	68	62	56	51	59	21
Khaniá	Max	60	62	62	69	76	83	86	87	82	75	69	62	73	8
	Min	48	48	49	54	60	67	71	71	67	61	56	50	59	8
Léros	Max	58	58	62	68	76	83	88	87	82	76	67	62	72	5
	Min	50	49	51	56	61	67	74	73	69	64	57	53	60	5
Mílos	Max	56	58	59	65	75	81	84	85	79	72	65	59	70	7
	Min	48	49	49	54	61	68	72	72	68	61	56	50	59	7
Náxos	Max	59	59	62	67	73	79	81	82	78	73	67	61	70	15
	Min	49	49	51	56	61	68	71	72	69	63	58	52	60	15
Ródhos	Max	58	59	61	67	74	79	83	84	81	75	68	62	71	12
	Min	50	50	52	57	63	69	73	75	72	66	60	54	62	12
Thíra	Max	54	55	58	64	70	78	82	82	77	71	64	56	68	30
	Min	47	47	49	53	59	65	70	70	66	62	55	50	58	30

FIGURE 23–24. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURES (°F.)

REGION AND STATION		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Northern Region:															
Alexandroúpolis	Max	70	66	77	79	90	96	102	100	93	86	77	69	102	15
	Min	8	7	18	30	34	45	50	50	41	31	16	7	7	15
Dhidhimótikhon	Max	67	66	74	80	89	97	106	102	96	90	74	72	106	4
	Min	12	21	26	31	40	46	55	54	41	37	26	7	7	4
Flórina	Max	63	66	88	79	86	97	100	102	95	82	72	63	102	5
	Min	−11	1	12	28	36	37	52	50	36	28	12	1	−11	5
Kavála	Max	64	68	75	78	93	94	99	99	93	82	73	69	99	8
	Min	−13	10	16	27	37	43	50	48	36	28	16	12	−13	8
Kozáni	Max	66	66	70	81	86	97	99	95	88	81	77	61	99	4
	Min	3	16	12	23	37	46	52	45	45	28	23	9	3	4
Orestiás	Max	69	66	74	92	90	99	105	100	97	93	78	68	105	5
	Min	3	5	24	30	34	49	46	50	37	35	25	11	3	5
Sérrai	Max	64	74	78	83	93	103	108	109	99	99	81	71	109	6
	Min	4	14	23	30	43	48	54	47	40	29	23	19	4	6
Thessaloníki	Max	67	75	86	88	96	101	107	109	99	97	81	71	109	38
	Min	7	10	21	33	40	47	45	56	46	33	23	19	7	38
Central Region:															
Agrínion	Max	68	72	88	90	99	102	111	109	100	97	77	70	111	8
	Min	25	25	27	34	43	52	57	52	50	36	27	23	23	8
Aíyion	Max	69	71	77	82	91	105	104	104	104	91	79	78	105	18
	Min	27	25	33	37	34	51	52	63	53	47	34	30	25	18
Áraxos	Max	68	73	84	77	90	99	99	106	99	84	77	73	106	6
	Min	28	28	27	39	43	52	57	54	52	45	37	23	23	6
Argostólion	Max	68	74	95	92	96	101	107	109	104	92	84	77	109	35
	Min	26	27	32	37	43	50	53	54	53	47	34	28	26	35
Árta	Max	82	73	82	91	97	100	110	112	108	98	84	78	112	30
	Min	21	19	16	31	39	45	47	48	42	34	23	23	16	30
Athens	Max	72	77	84	91	101	109	108	111	104	95	87	72	111	80
	Min	20	21	20	35	42	54	50	59	46	43	30	24	20	80
Ermoúpolis	Max	69	73	75	83	93	101	103	104	100	90	80	85	104	20
	Min	32	31	32	41	48	52	65	62	51	51	40	32	31	20
Ioánnina	Max	63	68	80	89	96	99	105	106	102	91	79	67	106	24
	Min	14	15	21	32	37	41	50	48	41	30	18	16	14	24
Kérkira	Max	68	72	76	83	94	97	101	106	100	87	82	70	106	40
	Min	25	23	27	37	45	50	46	54	41	39	27	27	23	40
Khalkís	Max	71	75	82	91	99	108	112	111	105	97	83	78	112	35
	Min	22	19	26	32	43	52	53	52	47	38	32	28	19	35

FIGURE 23–24 (*Continued*)

REGION AND STATION		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Central Region (*Con.*):															
Khíos	Max	68	72	75	84	90	102	106	106	95	88	79	72	106	5
	Min	28	32	28	37	52	57	54	66	55	52	36	34	28	5
Kíthira	Max	66	75	75	83	91	99	104	106	99	93	79	72	106	39
	Min	30	28	33	39	46	54	55	59	53	50	39	32	28	39
Lamía	Max	71	77	86	97	98	108	113	109	103	100	84	73	113	27
	Min	20	18	25	36	41	43	49	54	42	36	25	17	17	27
Lárisa	Max	69	79	90	92	100	109	113	113	106	101	84	73	113	39
	Min	9	12	19	30	37	45	52	54	41	32	20	5	5	39
Levkás	Max	68	72	77	75	86	95	97	104	99	86	75	73	104	6
	Min	23	25	30	36	48	54	55	59	50	41	34	25	23	6
Mesolóngion	Max	67	71	79	89	103	107	103	105	103	92	84	75	107	30
	Min	23	23	28	38	44	48	50	59	50	46	32	28	23	30
Methóni	Max	66	70	73	79	86	93	93	104	102	84	79	70	104	8
	Min	30	34	34	39	46	50	63	59	57	48	36	36	30	8
Mírina	Max	66	70	74	80	90	95	99	100	93	86	75	71	100	15
	Min	21	21	27	32	36	51	50	61	51	43	30	27	21	15
Mitilíni	Max	66	68	76	86	89	106	107	105	104	91	79	69	107	13
	Min	25	22	28	33	45	55	55	60	50	39	32	28	22	13
Pátrai	Max	71	76	83	95	98	100	108	110	101	91	86	74	110	40
	Min	26	23	28	36	44	52	56	59	52	41	28	30	23	40
Sámos	Max	70	72	80	87	94	99	102	102	99	97	84	75	102	20
	Min	25	25	31	39	48	52	64	61	52	45	36	32	25	20
Skíros	Max	68	72	86	81	90	93	109	99	91	88	81	72	109	8
	Min	25	30	34	41	46	55	59	57	50	45	37	32	25	8
Sparta	Max	75	79	83	90	99	109	110	115	109	102	91	82	115	35
	Min	22	21	27	28	37	49	54	52	47	40	30	26	21	35
Tríkala	Max	71	77	90	93	99	111	112	117	109	99	82	74	117	40
	Min	−2	9	19	32	32	45	46	37	41	36	19	8	−2	40
Trípolis	Max	66	70	86	86	92	101	104	106	103	92	82	70	106	40
	Min	1	3	19	23	32	39	44	41	36	25	19	16	1	40
Vólos	Max	73	77	81	95	99	104	108	108	105	91	86	77	108	32
	Min	19	19	28	34	42	50	59	57	46	43	31	25	19	32
Zákinthos	Max	72	73	79	85	98	99	104	108	102	96	86	73	108	40
	Min	32	30	36	41	46	54	57	57	53	41	37	32	30	40
Southern Region:															
Iráklion	Max	76	82	100	98	100	114	106	104	102	96	87	80	114	30
	Min	34	30	35	41	48	50	61	56	54	45	37	37	30	30
Kárpathos	Max	77	77	79	77	95	104	104	97	91	90	86	75	104	6
	Min	37	34	46	50	54	57	59	70	59	55	45	43	34	6
Kastellórizon	Max	73	77	77	95	89	102	104	113	102	95	88	77	113	8
	Min	39	36	43	45	52	60	68	68	65	58	47	38	36	8
Khaniá	Max	75	84	95	97	99	107	106	104	102	94	89	79	107	21
	Min	31	30	35	37	42	51	54	53	50	46	39	36	30	21
Kos	Max	68	70	83	85	91	97	99	97	95	90	84	72	99	8
	Min	34	25	36	41	50	54	63	61	55	50	37	30	25	8
Léros	Max	67	67	75	80	97	98	101	101	94	92	79	71	101	5
	Min	36	34	37	45	50	55	65	64	59	49	39	34	34	5
Mílos	Max	68	73	82	88	90	100	106	108	95	88	77	73	108	7
	Min	30	32	37	46	46	59	64	66	59	50	37	36	30	7
Náxos	Max	69	73	79	90	89	99	95	97	92	89	82	74	99	23
	Min	34	35	36	43	50	51	62	59	52	44	39	36	34	16
Ródhos	Max	70	72	84	82	94	99	104	108	99	93	81	75	108	24
	Min	25	27	34	42	46	50	59	63	50	46	32	23	23	24
Thíra	Max	66	72	77	87	93	94	104	98	95	90	80	73	104	35
	Min	28	23	30	36	42	50	62	60	53	48	37	32	23	35

FIGURE 23-25. MEAN RELATIVE HUMIDITY (%) AT SPECIFIED HOURS

REGION AND STATION	HOUR (LST)	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Northern Region:															
Alexandroúpolis	0800	84	79	77	75	74	67	60	63	67	73	85	84	74	10
	1400	73	69	64	65	67	60	52	53	54	59	74	77	64	10
	2000	80	79	75	73	75	68	59	60	64	72	81	79	72	10
Dhidhimótikhon	0800	89	85	81	80	73	65	59	63	74	81	88	90	77	3
	1400	74	60	51	51	44	40	34	35	45	53	65	78	52	3
	2000	84	76	69	66	60	56	48	52	61	71	81	87	68	3
Flórina	0700	82	77	73	67	72	65	62	62	71	81	84	82	73	6
	1900	79	74	65	63	67	59	53	52	63	74	79	78	67	6
Kavála	0800	87	86	81	79	77	69	64	64	73	83	88	89	78	6
	2000	83	78	73	70	68	63	55	54	63	71	80	82	70	6
Kozáni	0800	86	80	75	71	69	65	60	60	67	80	85	84	74	7
	1400	72	59	51	49	51	46	43	40	42	60	68	69	54	7
	2000	82	74	66	63	66	60	52	50	59	73	81	79	67	7
Sérrai	0800	84	82	77	74	71	66	66	68	75	82	86	86	76	5
	1400	64	56	49	51	50	43	38	40	45	53	65	74	52	5
	2000	79	76	68	68	66	60	55	58	65	74	81	84	70	5
Thessaloníki	0800	83	77	71	70	67	65	59	62	66	78	78	81	71	8
	1400	72	62	59	62	59	54	49	51	56	66	66	70	60	8
	2000	79	71	73	71	69	59	53	54	64	73	79	78	69	8
Central Region:															
Agrínion	0700	88	86	80	78	76	72	64	66	75	85	90	88	79	10
	1300	70	62	56	52	52	48	41	41	46	58	68	72	56	10
	1900	82	77	72	70	68	62	53	56	65	77	84	83	71	10
Aíyion	0800	73	72	73	70	69	67	64	61	63	70	75	76	69	18
	1400	66	65	63	57	54	51	46	45	50	61	67	69	58	18
	2100	71	71	74	70	67	66	63	61	62	71	75	74	69	18
Ándros	All hours	75	75	72	68	63	60	58	59	64	70	71	79	68	30
Áraxos	0700	80	79	79	79	80	71	69	68	73	74	80	78	76	6
	1900	76	75	76	76	77	67	63	63	70	71	76	74	72	6
Argostólion	0800	83	80	80	77	76	74	70	72	74	82	83	86	78	25
	1400	72	69	66	64	61	58	56	60	62	65	70	74	65	25
	2100	82	80	79	78	77	75	71	73	76	81	82	84	78	25
Árta	0800	81	80	80	78	76	73	67	68	74	84	84	85	78	25
	1400	69	65	62	60	56	53	46	47	53	66	71	73	60	25
	2100	81	79	80	80	78	77	71	72	75	83	85	84	79	25
Athens	0800	77	77	74	70	66	61	53	53	60	73	77	79	68	18
	1400	62	61	54	47	44	40	32	33	38	52	60	63	49	18
Corinth	0800	80	76	74	75	69	61	63	65	68	75	84	84	73	3
	1400	63	60	57	59	53	48	49	49	54	53	69	67	57	3
	2000	76	69	68	68	62	55	53	55	60	70	82	80	66	3
Ermoúpolis	All hours	70	69	67	64	61	57	52	55	60	68	72	73	64	30
Ioánnina	0800	85	85	80	80	79	77	72	75	80	88	88	88	81	15
	1400	67	61	55	52	49	45	38	38	45	63	69	73	55	15
	2100	80	77	74	73	74	68	59	62	70	81	83	84	74	15
Kalámai	All hours	73	72	69	67	65	62	55	58	62	71	74	75	67	30
Kérkira	0800	81	79	80	79	78	76	73	73	76	81	80	72	78	26
	1400	70	69	69	66	64	61	55	64	60	68	70	72	65	26
Khalkís	0800	81	80	79	72	69	65	59	61	68	77	81	82	73	10
	1400	67	67	60	48	46	45	39	40	45	57	65	69	54	10
Khíos	0800	79	76	73	70	69	63	58	59	65	73	79	78	70	6
	2000	77	75	71	69	68	61	53	53	58	70	76	76	67	6
Kiparissía	All hours	74	72	71	70	67	66	62	62	66	70	72	75	69	30
Kíthira	0800	70	72	70	65	61	58	55	55	60	69	72	70	65	9
	1400	68	69	67	63	58	56	53	50	56	66	69	69	62	9
Lamía	0800	75	74	72	66	61	55	50	53	60	72	75	78	66	20
	1400	64	63	57	53	47	42	40	41	46	57	64	68	54	20
	2100	72	71	68	63	60	57	51	54	60	70	72	75	64	20
Lárisa	0800	88	86	85	79	77	68	63	62	71	85	88	89	78	24
	1400	75	69	61	56	56	47	44	42	49	65	74	78	60	24
	2100	84	81	77	74	73	66	60	59	66	79	84	86	74	24

FIGURE 23–25 (*Continued*)

REGION AND STATION	HOUR (LST)	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Central Region (*Con.*):															
Levkás	0700	83	85	82	81	81	78	76	78	82	84	85	86	82	8
	1900	80	79	78	79	78	72	69	70	74	80	82	82	77	8
Mesolóngion	0800	78	77	75	74	73	71	67	68	69	77	79	81	74	25
	1400	67	65	61	59	57	55	51	51	54	62	68	72	60	25
	2100	75	74	73	74	72	70	66	67	69	74	77	78	72	25
Methóni	0700	77	74	75	75	74	73	71	69	73	76	78	77	74	8
	1900	73	73	74	75	80	77	80	77	75	74	77	75	76	8
Mírina	0800	79	76	74	72	70	64	60	62	69	77	81	80	72	7
	1400	71	67	66	65	63	55	52	50	55	63	71	74	63	7
Mitilíni	0800	87	85	82	78	75	69	64	69	75	83	87	90	79	15
	1400	77	75	66	61	57	50	47	50	57	64	73	79	63	15
Návplion	All hours	75	73	69	65	61	58	48	50	58	68	75	76	65	30
Pátrai	0800	79	77	75	73	70	67	61	65	70	79	79	80	73	10
	1400	64	60	56	55	51	48	40	41	47	59	63	67	54	10
Sámos	0800	79	75	70	70	69	67	65	67	72	75	80	79	72	11
	1400	65	60	56	56	55	52	48	48	55	56	64	66	57	11
Skíros	0800	81	78	76	75	75	70	72	73	77	78	80	82	76	8
	2000	79	75	75	76	77	69	67	68	76	78	79	81	75	8
Sparta	All hours	76	73	70	65	62	57	49	50	58	69	76	78	65	30
Tríkala	0800	83	83	80	74	73	62	56	57	66	82	86	86	74	6–8
	1400	71	68	58	51	51	42	38	36	42	60	71	75	55	6–8
	2100	84	80	77	71	71	63	56	56	64	80	85	85	73	6–8
Trípolis	0700	88	86	83	74	65	57	50	51	68	82	85	87	73	9
	1900	83	78	74	68	64	56	48	47	59	73	80	81	68	9
Vólos	0800	82	81	78	73	73	69	63	63	68	80	83	85	75	25
	1400	70	69	67	64	65	61	56	56	59	67	72	74	65	25
	2100	81	81	81	80	79	76	71	71	74	82	84	85	79	25
Zákinthos	0800	75	75	74	74	70	68	65	66	70	75	76	77	72	26
	1400	69	67	66	64	59	57	53	53	58	66	69	71	59	26
	2100	73	74	73	74	70	66	61	62	68	75	76	76	71	26
Southern Region:															
Anóyia	All hours	75	75	70	64	63	56	52	53	60	70	71	78	66	30
Ierápetra	All hours	72	72	70	67	65	60	50	54	59	69	71	71	65	30
Iráklion	0800	74	71	70	60	61	58	59	59	62	67	72	76	66	10
	1400	64	62	61	54	59	57	55	57	59	61	64	67	60	10
	2000	74	70	71	68	71	65	62	64	68	71	73	73	69	10
Kárpathos	All hours	78	78	75	72	70	65	64	66	73	77	75	76	72	6
Khaniá	0800	77	73	73	69	65	57	56	59	66	72	76	77	68	9
	2000	76	71	73	71	67	61	59	61	69	74	76	77	70	9
Kos	All hours	82	81	81	80	78	75	76	77	77	82	83	83	80	8
Léros	0800	70	67	65	67	62	55	55	55	64	70	73	74	69	5
	2000	70	66	66	69	67	59	58	62	59	67	73	71	70	5
Mílos	0800	77	74	73	72	69	65	64	66	71	75	77	76	72	8
	2000	75	72	72	71	67	63	61	63	69	75	76	75	70	8
Náxos	0800	70	68	68	66	70	70	71	73	72	72	73	71	70	10
	1400	66	64	63	59	66	64	67	67	67	67	67	67	65	10
Ródhos	0800	79	77	74	72	66	61	59	61	64	73	79	80	70	8
	2000	76	73	74	74	72	65	62	64	69	73	78	77	71	8
Thíra	0800	76	76	73	74	71	67	64	67	71	76	78	75	72	6
	1400	72	71	65	65	63	58	53	57	59	66	70	72	65	6
	2000	76	74	75	75	74	70	63	69	72	77	79	75	73	6

FIGURE 23-26. MEAN PRECIPITATION (INCHES)

REGION AND STATION	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Northern Region:														
Alexandroúpolis	2.8	2.0	2.4	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.9	4.0	5.2	23.4	13
Dhidhimótikhon	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.3	1.2	2.6	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.9	2.5	4.1	25.5	9
Flórina	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.4	3.5	3.8	3.9	35.0	10
Kastoría	2.3	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.7	2.1	1.2	0.9	1.4	3.4	4.6	3.4	28.6	36
Kavála	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.3	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.7	2.3	3.1	20.0	10
Kónitsa	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.0	1.6	0.7	0.8	1.9	5.4	7.3	6.0	42.3	36
Kozáni	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.8	2.5	2.4	1.5	1.0	1.6	2.4	2.6	3.3	23.8	8
Orestiás	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.7	2.9	21.3	7
Sérrai	2.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.5	1.3	0.6	0.7	2.3	2.0	3.0	21.6	22
Thessalonîki	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.3	2.3	2.5	1.8	19.1	36
Central Region:														
Agrínion	5.0	4.1	3.2	2.4	2.2	1.6	0.4	0.4	1.6	4.5	5.5	6.7	37.6	28
Aíyina	1.6	1.9	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.2	2.3	2.3	12.6	16
Aíyion	3.0	2.5	2.3	1.2	1.3	0.3	*	0.2	0.6	2.6	4.2	4.0	22.2	35
Ándros	5.0	4.1	2.7	1.1	0.7	0.4	*	0.1	0.5	1.6	3.5	5.3	25.0	36
Argostólion	5.1	4.1	3.1	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.1	5.2	5.4	7.0	35.0	36
Árta	5.7	4.9	4.0	3.0	2.6	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.6	5.7	6.0	6.8	42.5	36
Athens	2.2	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.7	2.8	2.8	15.8	80
Corinth	2.6	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.8	2.4	2.2	15.9	36
Dhekélia	5.4	2.8	2.7	1.3	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	2.4	3.7	5.1	27.6	25
Dhimitsána	6.3	5.7	4.4	3.8	3.3	2.2	0.7	0.8	1.1	4.3	6.8	7.3	46.7	23
Dhírfis Óros	2.5	1.9	2.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	0.4	0.0	1.0	2.4	4.5	3.1	23.0	10
Ermoúpolis	4.0	2.6	1.9	1.0	0.7	0.2	*	0.1	0.4	1.6	3.0	3.7	19.1	36
Ikaría	3.4	2.3	2.3	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	3.9	6.4	21.3	5
Ioánnina	4.8	5.0	4.1	3.8	4.2	3.1	1.1	0.6	2.3	5.2	6.1	6.8	47.0	36
Kalámai	5.6	4.2	2.8	2.0	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.0	3.6	4.9	6.2	33.2	36
Kalávrita	5.2	4.9	4.1	2.1	2.6	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	3.2	4.0	4.7	33.5	10
Kardhítsa	3.6	2.7	2.4	1.7	1.9	1.3	0.5	0.5	1.9	3.0	2.5	4.2	26.2	15
Káristos	3.8	3.4	2.9	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.8	2.7	3.7	21.5	18
Karpenísion	5.5	4.3	4.1	3.7	3.0	1.9	0.8	0.9	1.7	4.4	6.5	6.9	43.6	36
Kérkira	6.4	5.4	3.8	3.0	1.8	1.0	0.2	0.8	3.1	6.8	7.5	8.6	48.4	49
Khalkís	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.1	1.6	2.4	2.8	17.0	35
Khíos	5.0	3.8	2.5	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.0	3.1	4.8	6.5	28.7	36
Kiparissía	5.2	3.9	2.5	2.0	1.7	0.4	*	0.3	1.2	3.4	5.6	6.5	32.6	35
Kíthira	4.9	3.3	2.1	0.8	0.5	0.2	*	0.1	0.6	2.1	4.1	5.5	24.2	36
Lamía	2.6	2.6	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	23.0	36
Lárisa	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.0	2.6	2.8	2.4	20.4	36
Leonídhion	5.0	3.5	2.8	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.2	2.8	6.3	5.9	30.8	25
Levkás	6.2	4.8	3.6	2.5	1.6	0.8	0.2	0.8	1.8	5.7	6.2	8.4	42.6	25
Lidhorîkion	4.7	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.2	1.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	3.2	5.8	5.7	33.5	36
Mesolóngion	3.8	3.1	2.8	1.8	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.8	3.9	4.9	5.1	28.7	35
Métsovon	4.0	3.5	4.9	4.7	3.5	4.2	1.8	1.4	1.6	5.5	7.0	8.4	50.3	13

See footnote at end of table.

FIGURE 23–26 (*Continued*)

REGION AND STATION	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Central Region (*Continued*):														
Mírina	4.8	2.5	3.0	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.8	2.5	2.8	4.7	24.4	11
Mitilíni	4.2	4.0	2.8	2.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.0	3.5	4.8	25.9	36
Návplion	2.8	2.2	1.8	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.9	2.4	2.6	3.6	19.5	36
Pátrai	3.8	3.1	2.6	2.0	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.1	3.6	4.5	4.9	27.8	40
Pílos	2.6	2.7	1.9	0.9	0.6	1.4	*	0.2	1.0	2.1	2.8	3.6	19.8	10
Pírgos	5.1	4.0	2.9	2.0	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.8	3.9	5.2	6.5	32.8	36
Préveza	5.0	3.7	2.7	2.6	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.4	1.4	4.2	4.3	6.8	33.3	6
Sámos	7.3	6.2	4.5	1.4	1.5	0.2	0.0	*	0.1	2.0	5.1	6.3	34.6	16
Skíros	4.3	3.9	2.0	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.8	2.6	4.9	24.3	36
Skópelos	5.7	4.7	2.3	2.6	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.4	2.5	4.6	7.2	34.1	36
Sparta	5.0	3.5	2.9	1.7	1.9	1.2	0.4	0.7	1.4	3.1	4.5	6.0	32.0	36
Tríkala	3.8	2.8	2.7	1.8	2.6	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.2	3.9	4.2	3.8	29.4	32
Trípolis	5.0	3.5	2.7	2.1	2.0	1.4	0.6	0.6	1.0	3.1	4.7	5.1	31.8	36
Vólos	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.1	2.4	2.9	2.5	21.1	46
Yíthion	3.7	2.6	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.4	*	0.5	0.7	2.1	3.7	3.8	21.0	36
Zákinthos	7.2	5.3	3.4	2.2	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.4	5.1	8.1	9.2	43.8	36
Southern Region:														
Anóyia	8.5	6.8	4.7	2.1	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.7	2.8	6.2	9.1	44.2	36
Ierápetra	2.0	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	*	*	0.2	0.6	1.2	1.6	8.1	36
Iráklion	3.4	2.8	1.8	1.1	0.9	0.1	*	0.3	0.7	1.5	3.9	3.6	20.1	36
Kárpathos	3.6	2.0	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	3.1	12.0	3
Kastellórizon	4.3	3.4	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	*	*	1.1	2.7	4.7	19.4	5
Kattavía	4.9	2.9	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	1.3	1.2	3.0	15.5	5
Khaniá	4.7	3.9	2.6	1.1	0.6	0.1	*	0.1	1.2	1.5	4.8	6.3	27.8	36
Kos	6.9	3.6	2.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.3	6.3	26.5	6
Léros	8.0	5.7	3.8	0.9	0.7	*	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.7	2.5	5.7	29.3	5
Mílos	2.9	2.2	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	*	*	0.3	1.1	3.1	3.5	15.7	36
Náxos	3.5	2.3	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.1	*	*	0.2	1.1	2.1	3.0	15.0	36
Ródhos	5.6	3.5	2.0	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.9	3.9	5.5	27.5	13
Sitía	3.5	2.7	1.8	0.6	0.7	0.1	*	*	0.3	1.6	3.1	3.7	17.3	36
Thíra	3.0	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.1	*	*	0.3	0.9	2.2	3.1	14.1	36

* <0.05 inch.

FIGURE 23-27. MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH PRECIPITATION ≥0.004 INCH

REGION AND STATION	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Northern Region:														
Kastoría	7	7	6	8	9	6	4	3	5	9	6	8	77	36
Kónitsa	6	7	9	9	9	6	2	3	4	9	8	10	81	36
Sérrai	10	9	7	8	10	8	5	4	4	8	9	11	93	22
Thessaloníki	8	8	9	9	10	8	5	4	6	9	9	9	93	36
Central Region:														
Agrínion	10	10	10	9	8	6	2	2	5	9	11	12	94	28
Aíyion	10	10	9	8	7	3	1	2	3	8	12	11	84	36
Ándros	13	12	8	5	4	2	1	1	2	5	9	12	73	96
Argostólion	13	12	10	7	4	3	1	1	4	9	11	14	88	36
Árta	12	11	11	10	9	5	2	2	5	10	11	13	101	36
Athens	14	12	10	9	9	6	2	2	4	9	12	14	103	40
Corinth	5	5	4	4	3	1	*	1	2	4	5	6	40	36
Dhekélia	14	11	11	6	6	6	3	3	4	6	13	13	96	25
Dhimitsána	13	12	12	11	11	7	3	3	4	10	11	10	106	23
Ermoúpolis	12	10	8	5	4	1	*	*	1	5	8	11	65	36
Ióannina	13	13	14	13	14	10	6	4	8	12	14	16	137	36
Kalámai	13	11	9	8	7	4	1	2	4	8	11	14	91	36
Kalávrita	11	8	9	6	5	4	3	3	2	6	8	9	73	10
Káristos	11	9	6	4	3	1	1	1	2	5	7	10	60	18
Kérkira	12	12	10	9	6	4	1	2	5	10	11	14	97	36
Khalkís	12	10	9	6	6	5	2	2	4	8	11	12	86	36
Khíos	14	10	10	6	4	2	1	1	3	7	12	15	85	36
Kiparissía	13	10	9	7	5	2	1	1	3	7	12	14	84	36
Kíthira	8	6	5	2	2	1	*	*	1	4	6	9	43	36
Lamía	10	9	8	7	7	5	3	2	5	8	10	11	86	36
Lárisa	10	9	9	9	10	8	5	4	5	9	10	11	98	36
Leonídhion	8	7	6	4	4	3	1	1	3	7	9	10	63	25
Levkás	12	11	9	8	5	3	1	2	4	10	11	12	88	25
Lidhoríkion	10	10	10	8	8	6	3	3	4	7	11	11	91	28
Mesolóngion	13	12	11	9	8	5	1	2	5	10	12	14	101	36
Métsovon	11	11	14	12	13	8	6	5	7	10	12	12	120	36
Mitilíni	11	10	6	6	6	3	1	*	2	8	8	12	73	36
Návplion	9	8	7	5	5	3	1	1	3	6	8	10	67	36
Pátrai	12	12	11	10	8	5	1	2	5	10	12	14	103	36
Pírgos	10	11	8	7	5	2	1	1	2	7	10	12	76	36
Sámos	12	14	12	9	4	4	*	1	1	7	9	15	88	10
Skíros	12	10	7	5	5	3	1	2	3	6	9	12	74	36
Skópelos	8	8	7	4	5	3	1	2	4	7	9	10	68	36
Sparta	11	10	9	7	8	4	2	2	4	7	10	12	86	36
Tríkala	12	11	11	10	11	9	5	4	6	11	13	14	116	36
Trípolis	13	12	11	9	10	7	4	3	5	8	12	14	108	36
Vólos	10	9	9	8	7	6	3	3	5	8	10	10	88	36
Yíthion	10	8	7	6	6	4	1	1	3	6	10	10	71	36
Zákinthos	14	12	10	8	6	4	1	1	4	10	13	17	100	36
Southern Region:														
Anóyia	22	18	15	10	9	3	1	2	4	10	15	21	130	36
Ierápetra	12	9	6	4	1	*	*	*	1	4	6	12	56	36
Iráklion	18	15	12	8	6	2	*	1	2	7	10	16	97	36
Khaniá	17	16	12	8	5	1	*	1	5	7	13	18	103	36
Mílos	9	8	6	2	2	1	*	*	1	4	7	10	51	36
Náxos	12	11	8	5	5	2	*	*	2	5	8	13	72	36
Sitía	7	6	4	2	2	*	*	*	*	3	5	8	37	36
Thíra	11	9	6	4	3	1	*	*	1	4	7	10	56	36

* <0.5 day.

FIGURE 23-28. MEAN NUMBER OF DAYS WITH SNOWFALL

REGION AND STATION	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
Northern Region:														
Alexandroúpolis	2	1	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	1	5	6
Kastoría	4	4	2	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	1	3	14	13
Kavála	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	3	6
Kónitsa	2	2	1	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	1	7	15
Kozáni	4	4	2	*	*	0	0	0	0	*	1	2	14	9
Orestiás	3	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	13	5
Sérrai	1	1	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	22
Thessaloníki	2	2	1	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	1	1	5	45
Central Region:														
Agrínion	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	30
Aíyina	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	1	16
Aíyion	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	28
Ándros	2	1	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	3	40
Argostólion	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	1	42
Árta	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	1	46
Athens	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	1	4	80
Corinth	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	24
Dhekélia	5	3	2	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	12	25
Dhimitsána	4	5	3	1	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	1	14	23
Ermoúpolis	1	1	*	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	2	45
Ikaría	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
Ioánnina	1	1	1	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	1	4	18
Kalámai	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	48
Kalávrita	3	4	3	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	1	12	10
Káristos	*	2	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	3	18
Karpenísion	7	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	23	30
Kérkira	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	1	46
Khalkís	1	2	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	1	4	45
Khíos	1	1	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	1	3	30
Kíthira	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	1	45
Lamía	1	1	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	46
Lárisa	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	1	4	46
Leonídhion	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	1	36
Levkás	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	1	25
Lidhoríkion	1	1	1	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	1	5	28
Mesolóngion	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	30
Métsovon	6	7	5	2	*	0	0	0	0	*	3	4	27	13
Mitilíni	1	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	*	1	21
Návplion	*	1	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	1	46
Pátrai	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	1	46
Pílos	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	10
Pírgos	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	28
Préveza	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	1	30
Sámos	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	10
Skíros	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	1	4	28
Skópelos	1	1	*	*	0	0	0	*	0	0	*	*	3	17
Sparta	1	1	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	2	36
Tríkala	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	1	6	46
Trípolis	3	3	1	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	1	9	46
Vólos	1	1	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	46
Yíthion	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	15
Zákinthos	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	36
Southern Region:														
Anóyia	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	1	6	30
Ierápetra	*	1	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	30
Iráklion	1	1	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	30
Khaniá	1	1	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	1	3	30
Mílos	*	1	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	2	30
Náxos	1	1	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	2	30
Sitía	1	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	1	30
Thíra	1	1	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	2	30

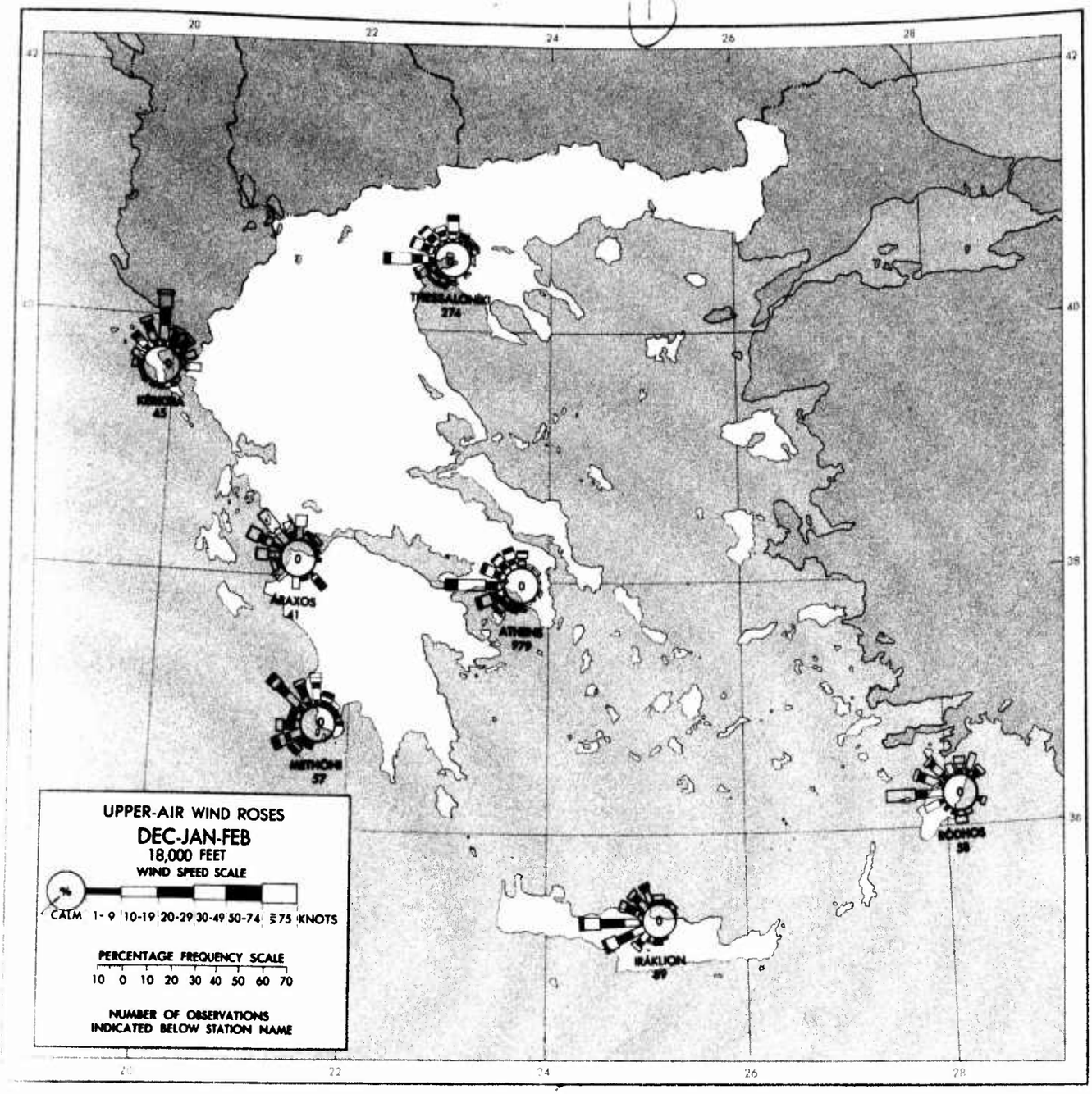
* <0.5 day.

FIGURE 23-29. MAXIMUM SHORT-PERIOD PRECIPITATION (INCHES)

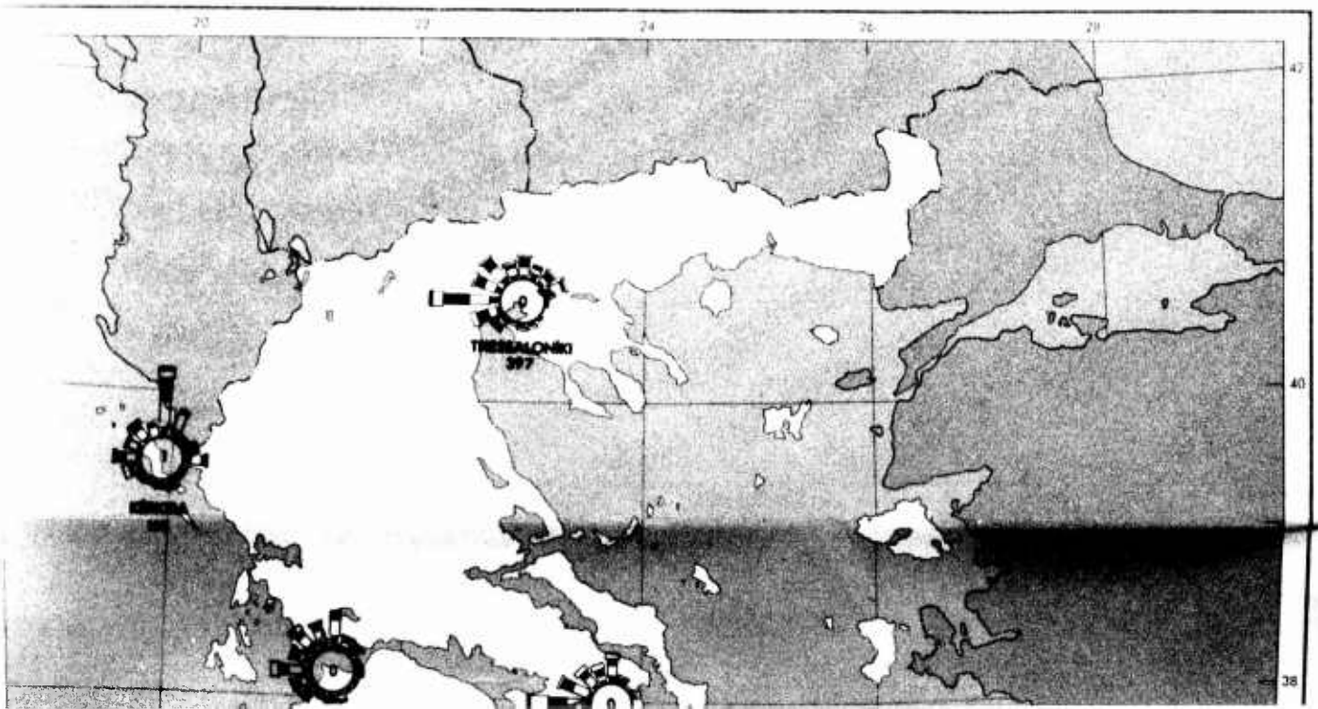
REGION AND STATION	PERIOD	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	hours														
Northern Region:															
Alexandroúpolis	24	1.7	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.9	0.9	0.8	2.0	1.5	1.5	4.6	4.6	11
Dhidhimótikhon	24	2.5	1.1	1.6	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.4	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.6	2.5	4
Kaválа	24	1.7	0.9	1.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	9
Orestiás	24	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.8	1.4	2.1	0.8	1.6	1.7	1.2	2.1	5
Sérrai	24	1.2	3.7	1.1	1.9	0.7	2.4	1.5	1.7	0.6	2.2	1.6	1.1	3.7	6
Thessalonîki	24	1.1	1.1	1.8	2.9	3.5	1.5	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.6	1.3	3.5	26
Central Region:															
Aíyina	24	1.1	2.7	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.5	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.7	15
Aíyion	24	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.8	2.1	3.0	2.9	2.2	3.0	18
Ándros	24	3.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	1.6	2.4	0.7	0.4	2.1	2.0	2.9	2.9	3.2	30
	48	4.4	3.6	4.0	3.9	2.2	2.5	0.7	0.4	2.1	2.8	4.7	3.7	4.7	
	72	5.3	4.1	4.2	4.9	2.4	2.5	0.7	0.4	2.1	2.9	4.7	4.8	5.3	
Argostólion	24	2.7	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.6	2.0	4.0	3.9	2.9	3.8	4.0	30
	48	3.6	2.6	3.0	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.1	3.0	4.0	5.5	3.7	6.4	6.4	
	72	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.4	3.0	4.0	6.7	3.7	6.9	6.9	
Árta	24	3.7	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.9	1.5	2.5	2.3	2 5	4.4	4.4	2.7	4.4	30
	48	5.2	4.1	3.3	3.0	4.0	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.7	4.6	5.6	4.8	5.6	
	72	6.2	5.7	3.7	4.2	4.9	2.6	2.9	3.6	2.8	6.1	6.0	5.5	6.2	
Athens	24	2.2	3.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.7	4.5	2.1	4.5	30
	48	2.7	4.2	2.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.9	4.8	2.6	4.8	
	72	3.0	4.2	2.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.9	5.5	3.5	5.5	
Corinth	24	3.5	2.6	3.5	4.3	1.2	2.7	1.8	0.9	2.6	3.1	1.9	4.9	4.9	18
Dhekélia	24	2.7	2.0	3.8	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.2	3.8	15
Ermoúpolis	24	4.5	2.4	1.5	1.7	2.3	1.3	0.6	1.7	1.8	3.7	2.8	3.5	4.5	30
	48	7.3	2.4	2.2	1.7	2.4	1.3	0.8	1.7	2.0	4.6	3.2	3.7	7.3	
	72	8.1	3.0	2.5	1.7	2.6	1.3	0.8	1.7	2.0	4.6	3.9	4.0	8.1	
Ikaría	24	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.6	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.7	1.0	2.4	3.9	3.9	5
Ioánnina	24	2.2	2.1	2.4	1.9	3.2	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.9	2.8	3.6	1.9	3.6	16
	48	3.3	3.4	3.0	2.7	3.8	2.5	1.5	2.2	1.9	3.7	5.2	3.3	5.2	
	72	4.6	4.1	3.9	2.8	4.2	3.2	1.7	2.2	1.9	4.0	5.4	4.0	5.4	
Kalámai	24	3.7	3.1	1.7	1.9	2.7	1.7	0.7	1.5	2.2	4.1	2.3	3.9	4.1	30
	48	4.7	3.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.3	0.7	1.6	2.8	4.1	2.9	4.3	4.7	
	72	5.7	4.6	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.9	0.7	2.2	3.1	4.3	3.7	4.9	5.7	
Kérkira	24	5.5	5.5	2.2	2.8	3.3	2.6	2.0	3.3	3.9	5.9	5.1	4.7	5.9	30
	48	6.5	6.3	3.0	5.5	3.3	4.3	2.1	3.5	4.3	7.5	6.3	5.7	7.5	
	72	6.8	6.7	3.3	7.1	3.3	4.5	3.4	3.7	4.6	9.3	6.3	7.8	9.3	
Khalkís	24	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.6	2.5	1.7	0.8	1.0	3.8	3.8	2.6	2.3	3.8	30
	48	2.4	2.0	3.6	3.8	2.5	1.7	0.8	1.0	4.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	4.5	
	72	2.9	2.4	3.7	3.8	2.5	2.0	0.8	1.1	4.6	3.9	3.3	3.7	4.6	
Kíthira	24	3.1	2.8	2.6	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.2	1.2	1.8	3.8	3.1	3.8	30
	48	5.8	3.3	3.1	1.4	1.0	1.7	0.6	0.2	1.9	3.3	3.9	3.9	5.8	
	72	5.8	3.5	3.7	1.4	1.0	2.0	0.6	0.2	2.6	4.7	4.3	4.4	5.8	
Lamía	24	2.1	2.2	3.0	1.7	3.9	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.1	2.6	1.8	2.5	3.9	27
	48	3.4	2.6	4.3	2.2	4.3	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.4	3.1	2.4	3.8	4.3	
	72	3.6	3.2	5.3	2.2	4.3	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.5	3.9	3.3	4.3	5.3	

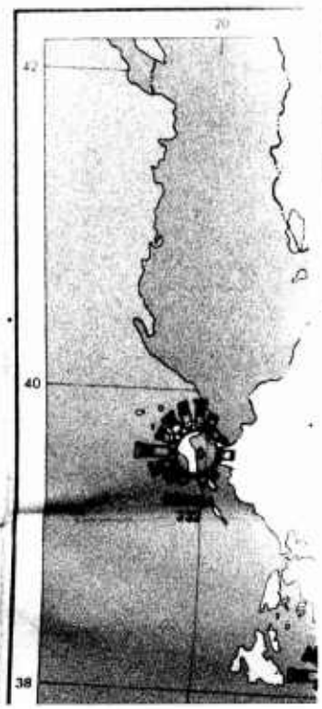
FIGURE 23–29 (*Continued*)

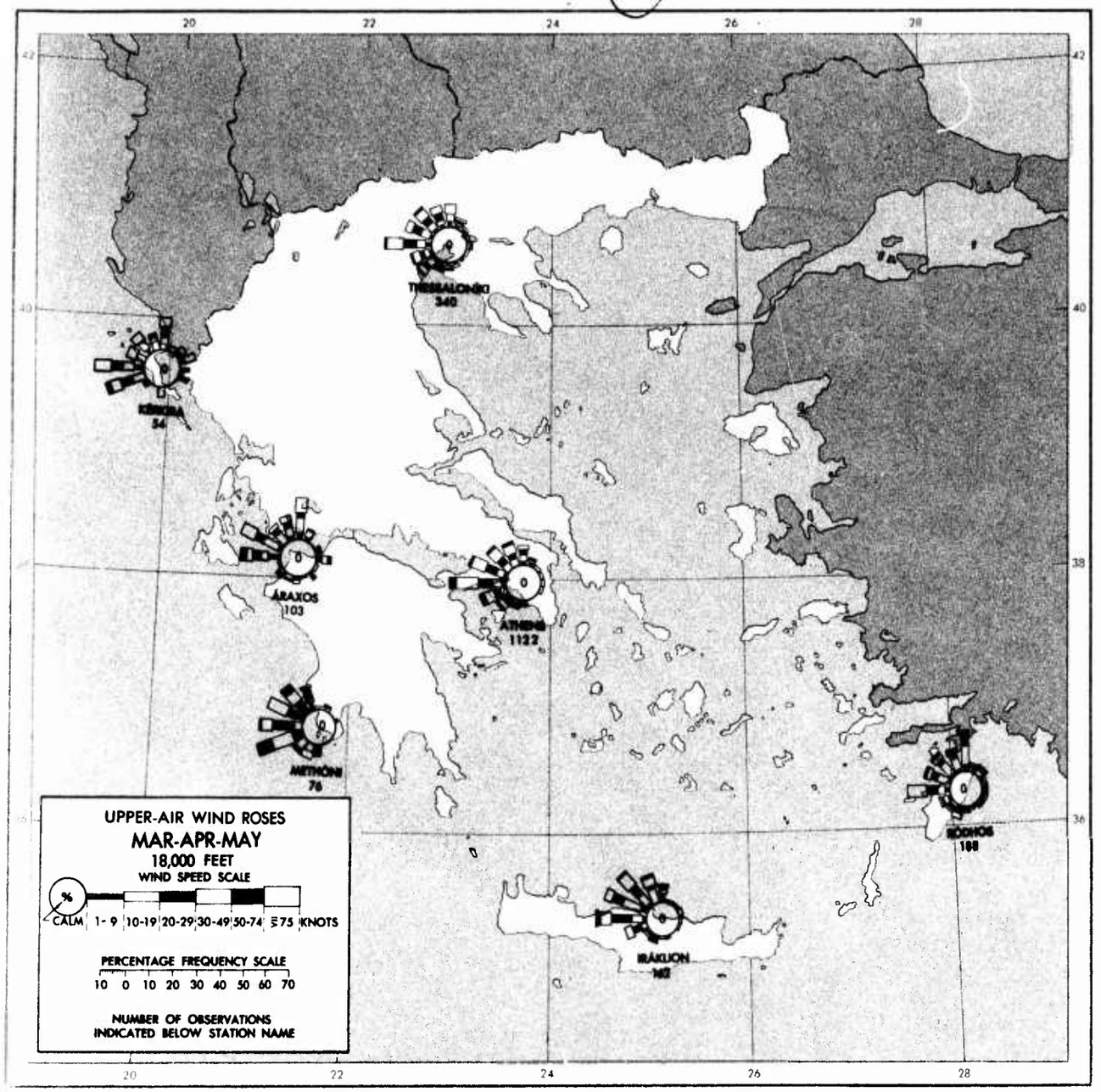
REGION AND STATION	PERIOD	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN	YRS REC
	hours														
Central Region (*Con.*):															
Lárisa	24	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.9	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.9	30
	48	1.9	2.0	2.1	3.3	3.6	2.6	3.4	2.9	2.2	2.9	3.9	2.4	3.9	
	72	2.1	2.2	2.1	3.5	3.7	2.6	3.4	3.2	2.5	3.0	4.3	2.4	4.3	
Leonídhion	24	3.0	4.2	4.3	5.2	1.5	0.9	0.7	2.6	3.0	2.6	4.2	5.5	5.5	15
Mesolóngion	24	2.1	2.1	1.4	1.8	3.0	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.3	5.8	3.3	2.1	5.8	30
	48	2.9	3.8	2.1	1.8	3.0	1.9	1.3	2.5	1.9	6.2	3.3	2.8	6.2	
	72	3.4	4.0	2.6	2.1	3.0	2.1	1.3	2.6	1.9	6.8	3.5	4.0	6.8	
Mírina	24	5.6	1.9	2.9	1.6	0.9	0.8	3.3	0.9	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.9	5.6	9
Mitilíni	24	3.0	2.2	2.4	3.3	1.8	1.3	0.5	0.9	2.2	2.1	5.8	3.5	5.8	16
Návplion	24	2.4	2.0	2.3	3.0	1.8	1.7	0.8	1.5	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.0	30
	48	3.8	2.4	2.5	3.3	1.8	2.4	0.8	1.5	5.3	2.9	2.7	3.6	5.3	
	72	4.6	2.4	2.9	3.3	1.9	2.4	0.8	1.7	5.9	3.6	2.8	4.0	5.9	
Pátrai	24	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.5	0.9	1.1	2.7	2.3	3.3	2.2	3.3	30
	48	2.8	2.5	3.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	0.9	1.1	3.8	3.0	5.7	3.8	5.7	
	72	3.7	3.1	3.3	2.1	3.0	2.0	1.6	1.1	3.9	3.4	6.9	4.6	6.9	
Pílos	24	1.9	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.9	8
Sámos	24	3.8	4.1	3.5	1.6	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.9	4.4	2.9	4.4	11
Sparta	24	3.5	3.8	2.8	2.2	2.9	1.6	1.1	1.4	5.0	3.5	3.1	4.3	5.0	30
	48	5.3	3.9	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.2	1.3	1.9	5.4	4.3	3.9	4.3	5.4	
	72	6.6	4.2	3.9	2.7	4.0	2.2	1.3	1.9	5.4	4.9	3.9	5.8	6.6	
Tríkala	24	2.4	1.7	2.1	1.5	3.4	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.8	4.0	2.3	4.0	30
	48	3.9	2.8	2.7	2.1	3.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	3.2	3.3	4.5	4.2	4.5	
	72	4.9	2.9	3.3	2.6	4.3	2.0	2.0	2.2	4.4	4.2	4.9	4.4	4.9	
Trípolis	24	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.6	2.4	1.5	3.1	2.7	3.6	3.4	3.6	30
	48	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.0	2.1	3.5	2.4	1.6	4.9	3.3	5.2	5.6	5.6	
	72	4.3	3.5	3.3	2.5	2.4	4.5	2.4	1.6	5.3	4.3	6.0	5.8	6.0	
Vólos	24	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.4	3.7	2.9	3.0	4.4	2.1	4.4	30
	48	3.0	2.8	2.8	4.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	4.6	3.1	3.4	4.8	2.7	4.8	
	72	3.0	3.4	2.9	4.2	2.2	1.4	1.9	6.6	3.1	3.4	5.3	2.8	6.6	
Yíthion	24	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.5	1.4	1.9	2.8	1.8	2.8	12
Zákinthos	24	3.4	4.4	3.4	2.9	2.2	3.5	1.5	3.2	3.1	7.0	6.1	5.6	7.0	30
	48	4.6	5.8	4.3	4.5	3.5	6.0	1.5	3.2	3.2	7.8	7.5	7.4	7.8	
	72	6.6	5.9	4.6	4.5	3.7	6.7	1.5	3.2	3.3	8.2	7.7	8.2	8.2	
Southern Region:															
Iráklion	24	3.6	2.2	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.5	1.3	3.0	2.3	7.6	5.2	7.6	23
	48	3.6	2.9	2.0	1.4	2.6	1.3	0.5	1.3	3.0	2.7	8.5	5.6	8.5	
	72	3.9	3.4	2.5	1.7	2.6	1.3	0.5	1.3	3.0	3.4	9.2	5.8	9.2	
Náxos	24	2.5	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.3	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.5	30
	48	3.2	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.5	0.2	0.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.9	3.2	
	72	4.0	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.5	0.2	0.3	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.8	4.0	
Ródhos	24	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.6	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.4	1.3	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	6
Thíra	24	2.6	3.0	1.8	3.0	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.3	1.8	2.6	2.9	3.0	30
	48	3.0	3.0	1.9	3.3	1.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.8	2.1	3.0	3.4	3.4	
	72	3.2	3.0	2.2	3.3	1.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.8	2.3	3.4	4.7	4.7	

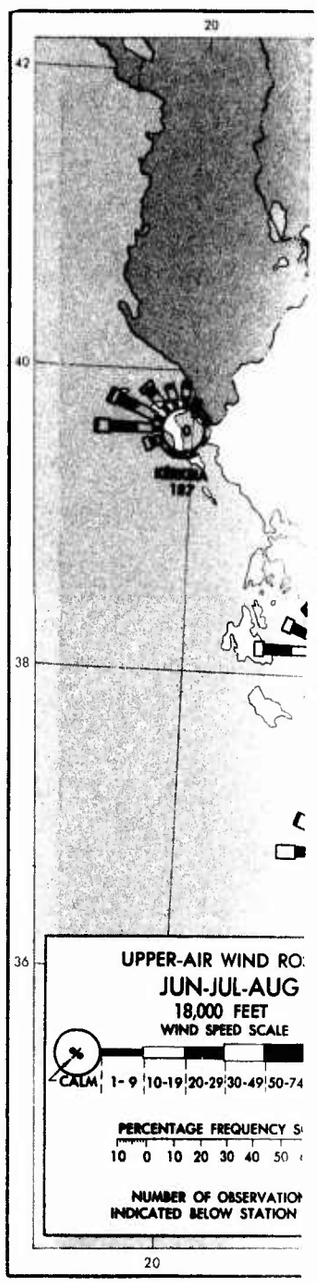

UPPER-AIR WIND ROSES
DEC-JAN-FEB
18,000 FEET
WIND SPEED SCALE
CALM 1-9 10-19 20-29 30-49 50-74 ≥75 KNOTS
PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY SCALE
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS
INDICATED BELOW STATION NAME
THESSALONIKI
274
KÉRKIRA
45
ÁRAXOS
41
ATHÍNAI
979
MÍTHÓNI
57
RÓDHOS
58
IRÁKLION
59

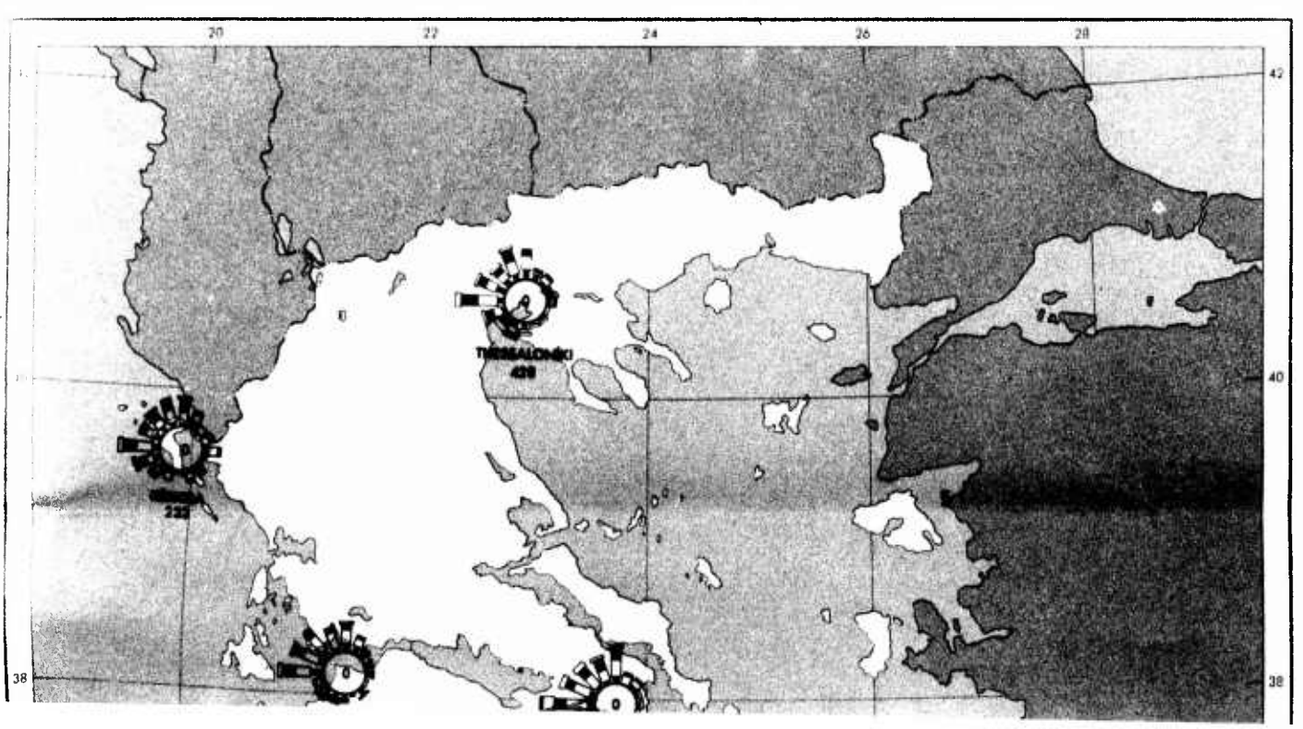

UPPER-AIR WIND RO
MAR-APR-MA
18,000 FEET
WIND SPEED SCALE
CALM 1-9 10-19 20-29 30-49 50-7
PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY
10 0 10 20 30 40 50
NUMBER OF OBSERVATIO
INDICATED BELOW STATION
KÉRKIRA
54

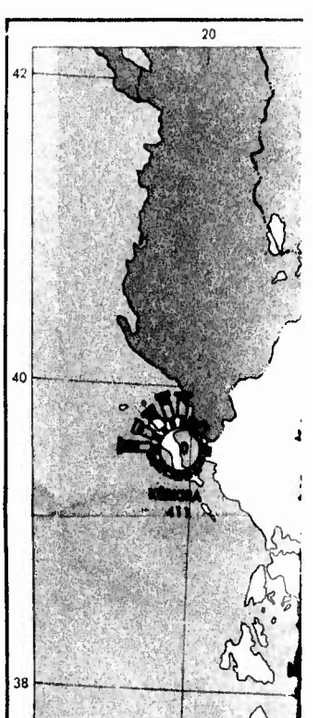

THESSALONIKI
597




UPPER-AIR WIND ROSES
MAR-APR-MAY
18,000 FEET
WIND SPEED SCALE
CALM 1-9 10-19 20-29 30-49 50-74 ≥75 KNOTS
PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY SCALE
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS
INDICATED BELOW STATION NAME
THESSALONIKI
340
KERKIRA
54
ÁRAXOS
103
ÁTHINAI
1122
METHONI
78
RODHOS
188
IRÁKLION
162
20
22
24
26
28
42
40
38
36


UPPER-AIR WIND RO
JUN-JUL-AUG
18,000 FEET
WIND SPEED SCALE
CALM 1-9 10-19 20-29 30-49 50-74
PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY S
10 0 10 20 30 40 50
NUMBER OF OBSERVATION
INDICATED BELOW STATION
20
42
40
38
36


THESSALONIKI
428
20
22
24
26
28
42
40
38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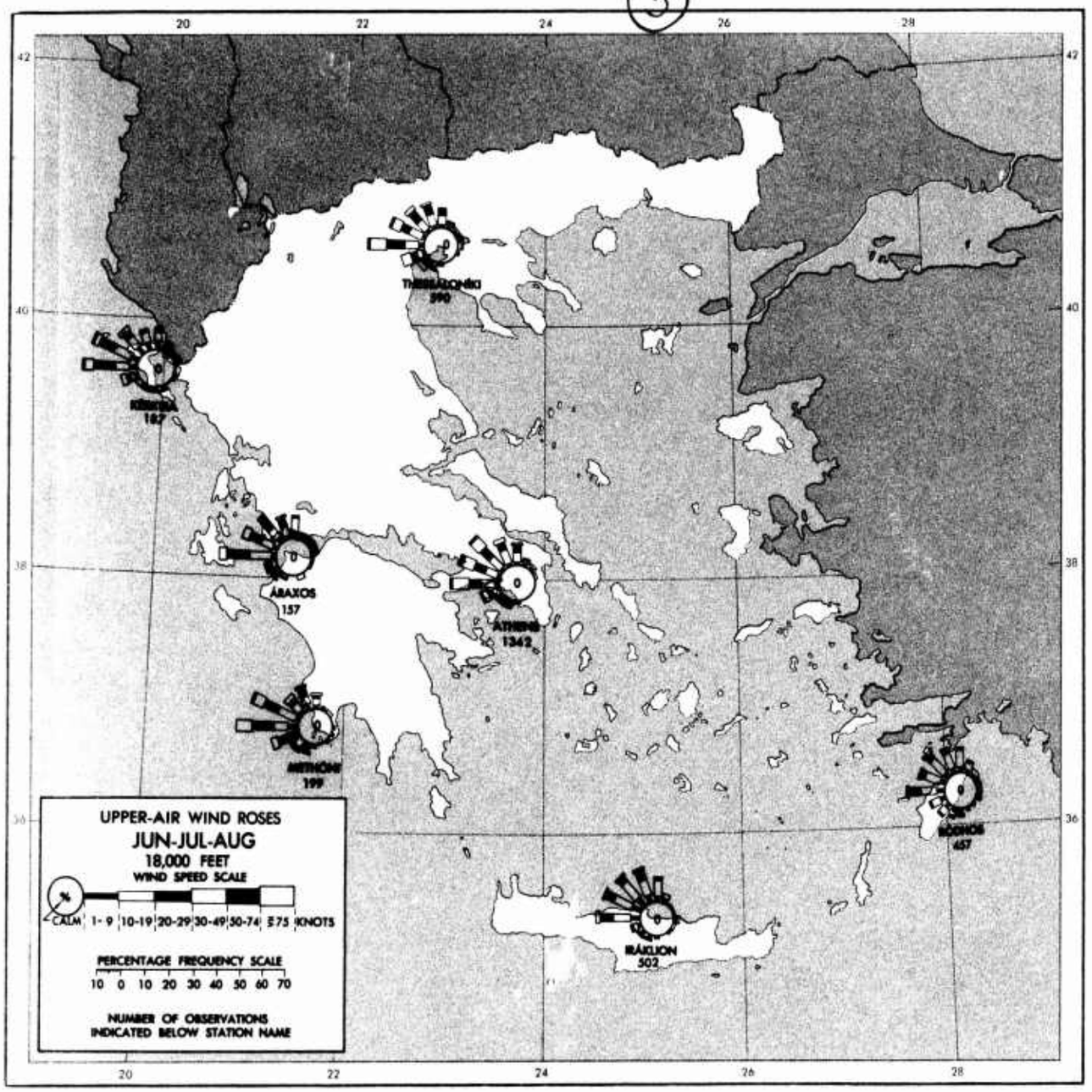
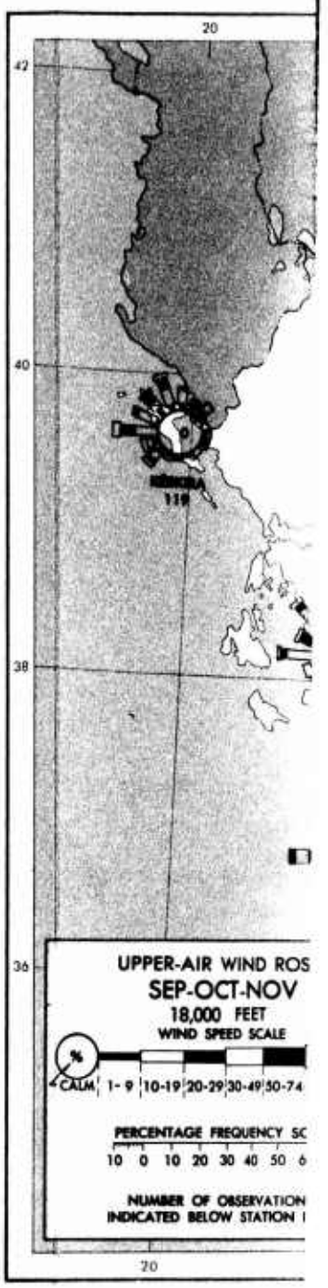
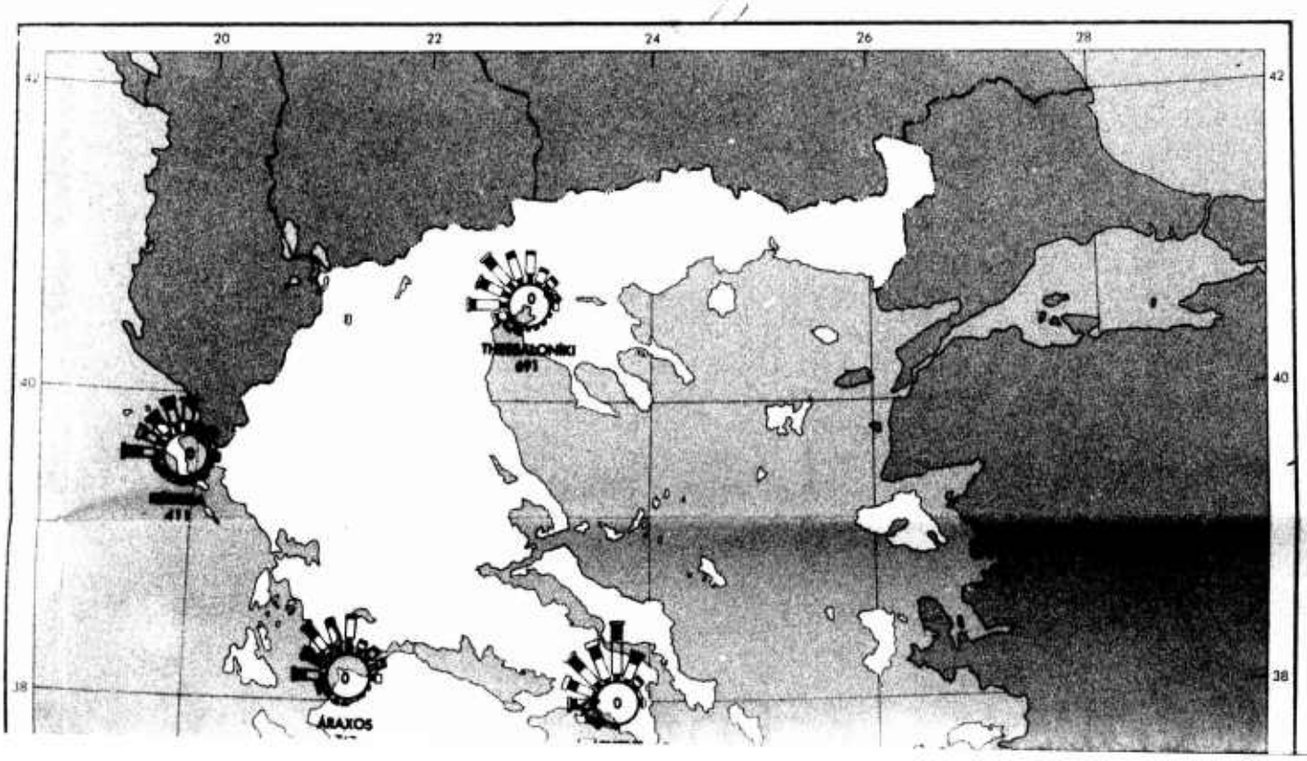
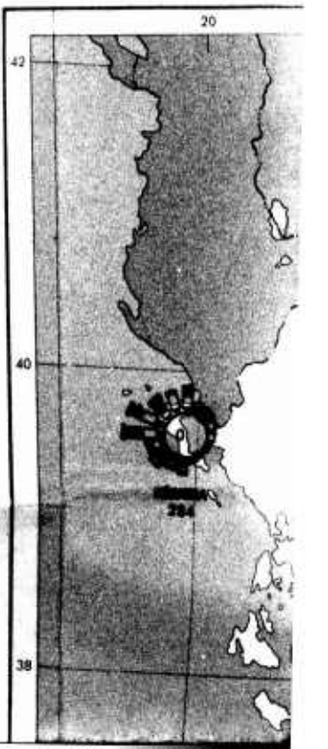

20
22
24
26
28
42
40
38
36
THESSALONIKI
390
ARAXOS
157
ATHENS
1342
KRITI
199
RODHOS
457
IRÁKLION
502
UPPER-AIR WIND ROSES
JUN-JUL-AUG
18,000 FEET
WIND SPEED SCALE
CALM 1-9 10-19 20-29 30-49 50-74 ≥75 KNOTS
PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY SCALE
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS
INDICATED BELOW STATION NAME


20
42
40
38
36
UPPER-AIR WIND ROS
SEP-OCT-NOV
18,000 FEET
WIND SPEED SCALE
CALM 1-9 10-19 20-29 30-49 50-74
PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY SC
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 6
NUMBER OF OBSERVATION
INDICATED BELOW STATION


20
22
24
26
28
42
40
38
THESSALONIKI
691
ARAXOS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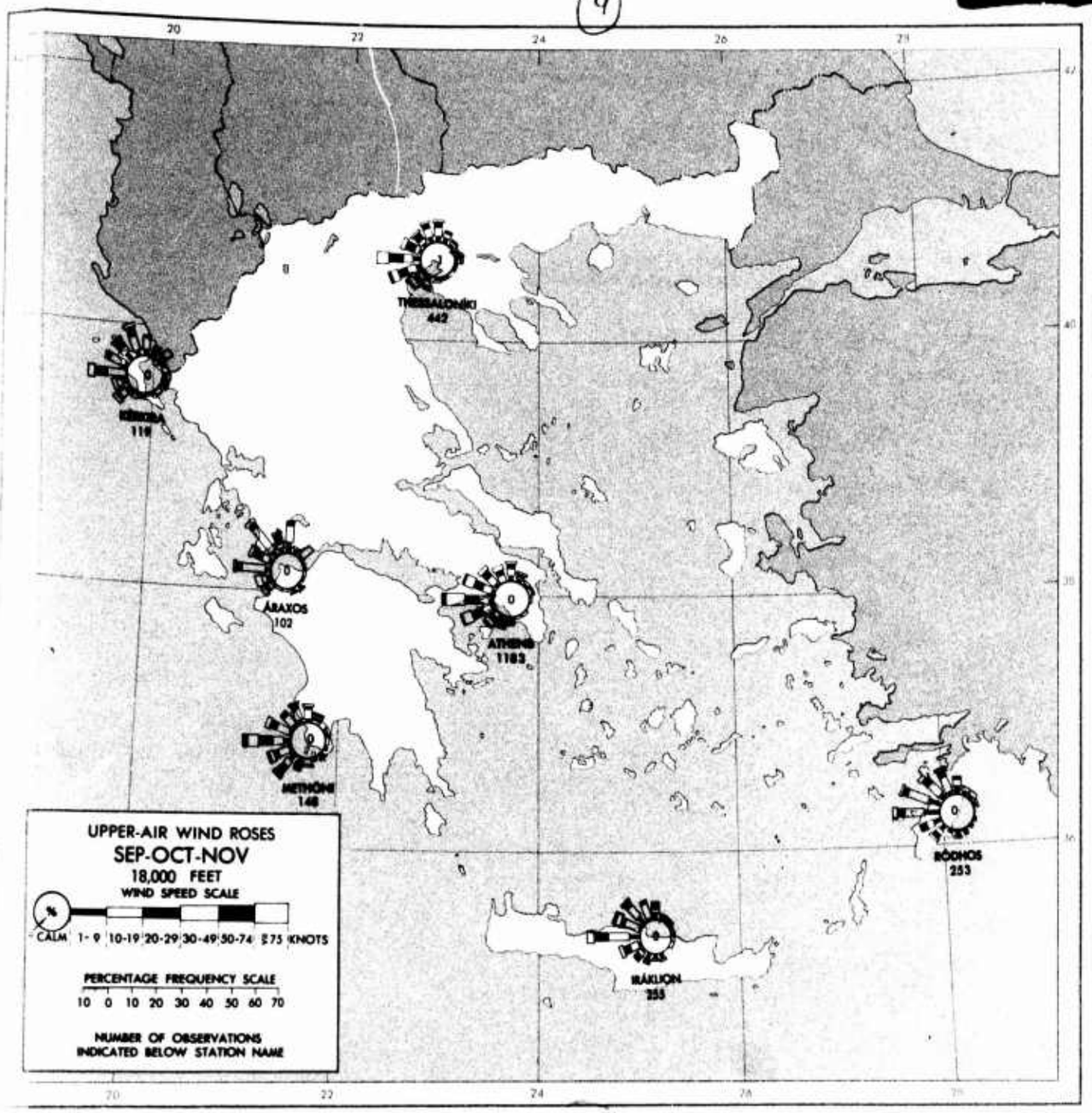
40
38
284


20
22
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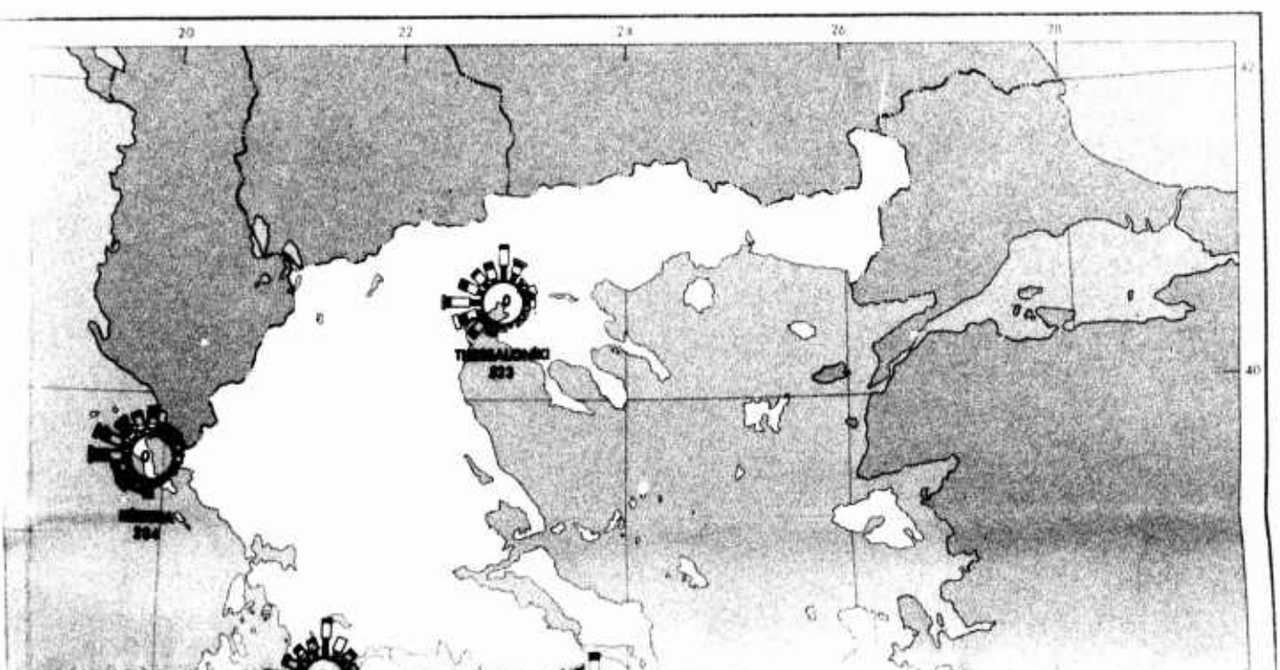
42
40
38
36
34
THESSALONIKI
442
KERKYRA
119
ARAXOS
102
ATHINAI
1183
METHONI
148
RODHOS
253
IRAKLION
255
UPPER-AIR WIND ROSES
SEP-OCT-NOV
18,000 FEET
WIND SPEED SCALE
CALM 1-9 10-19 20-29 30-49 50-74 ≥75 KNOTS
PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY SCALE
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS
INDICATED BELOW STATION NAME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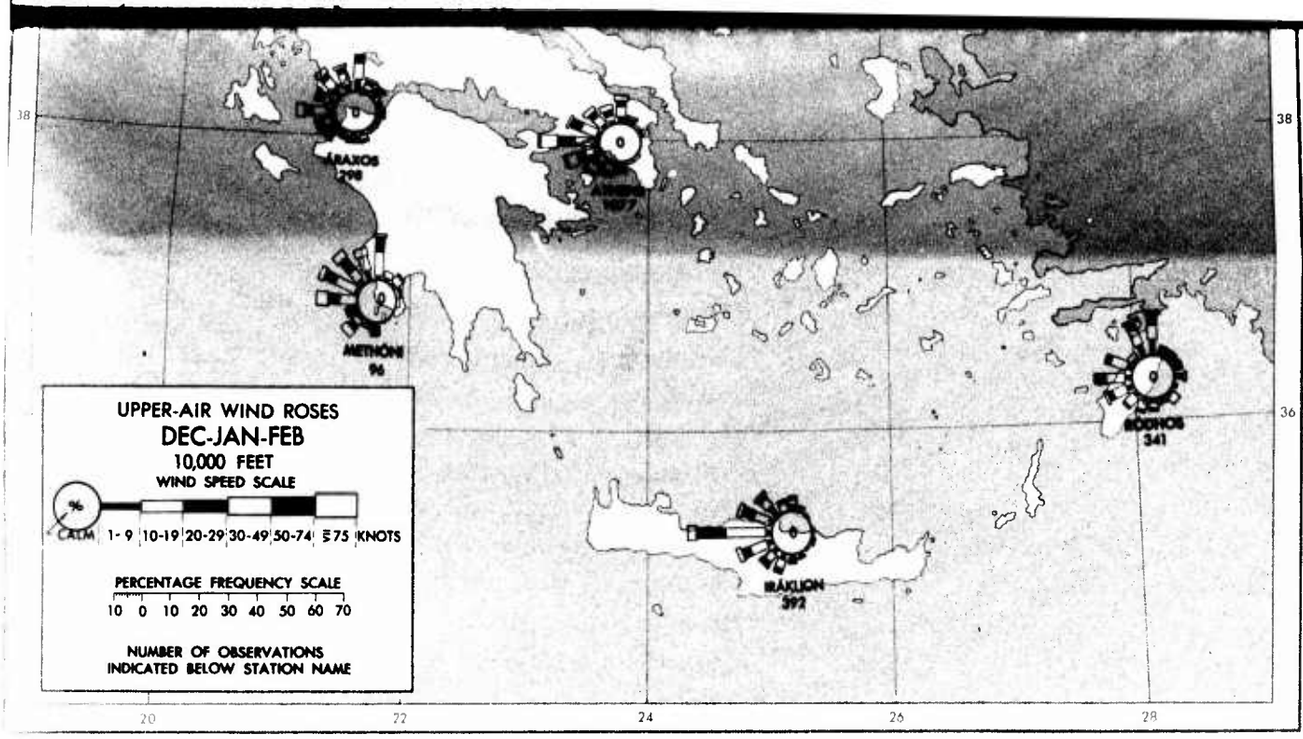
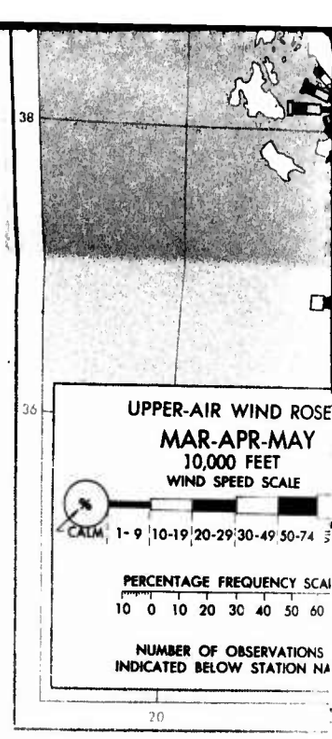
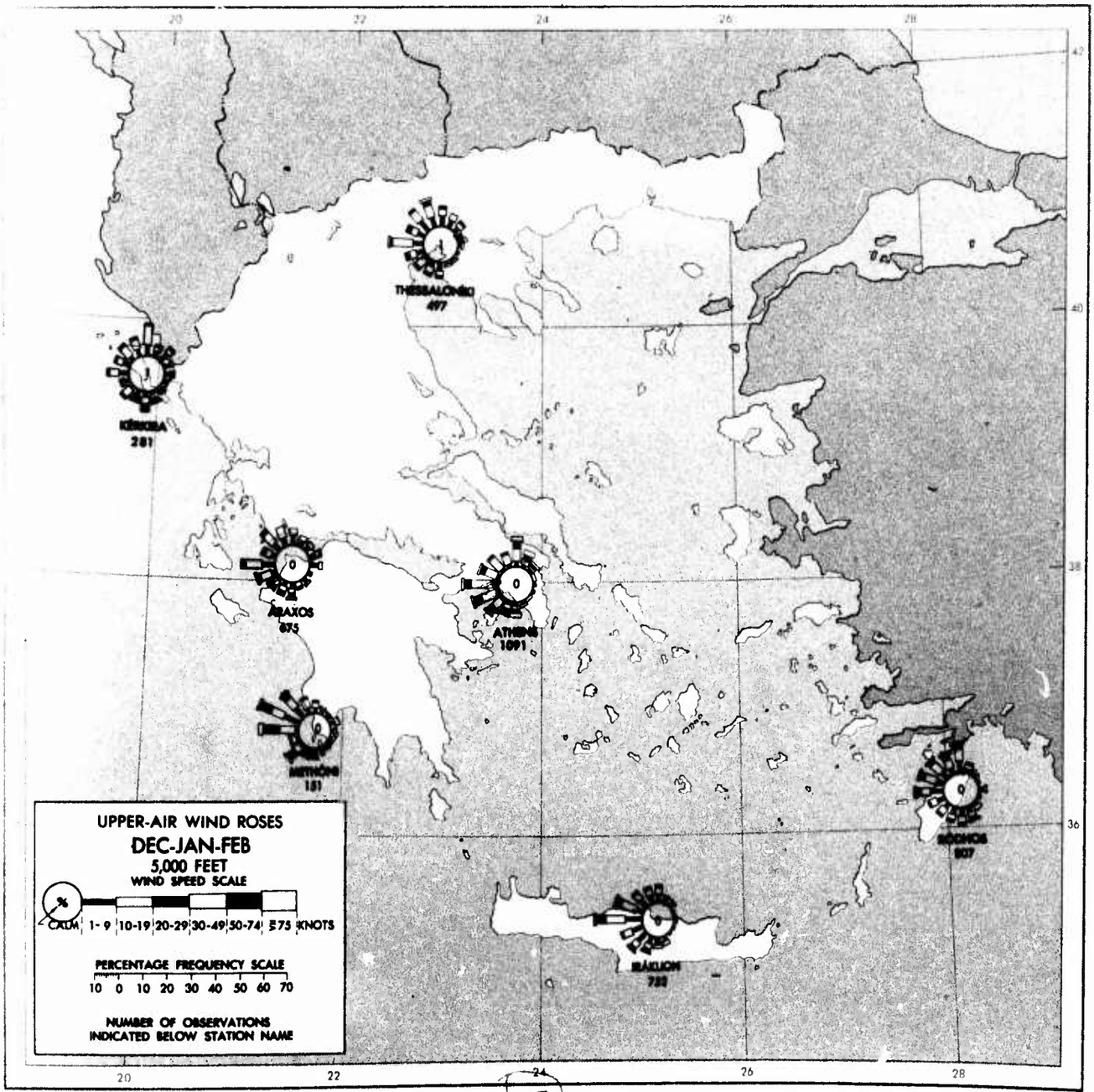
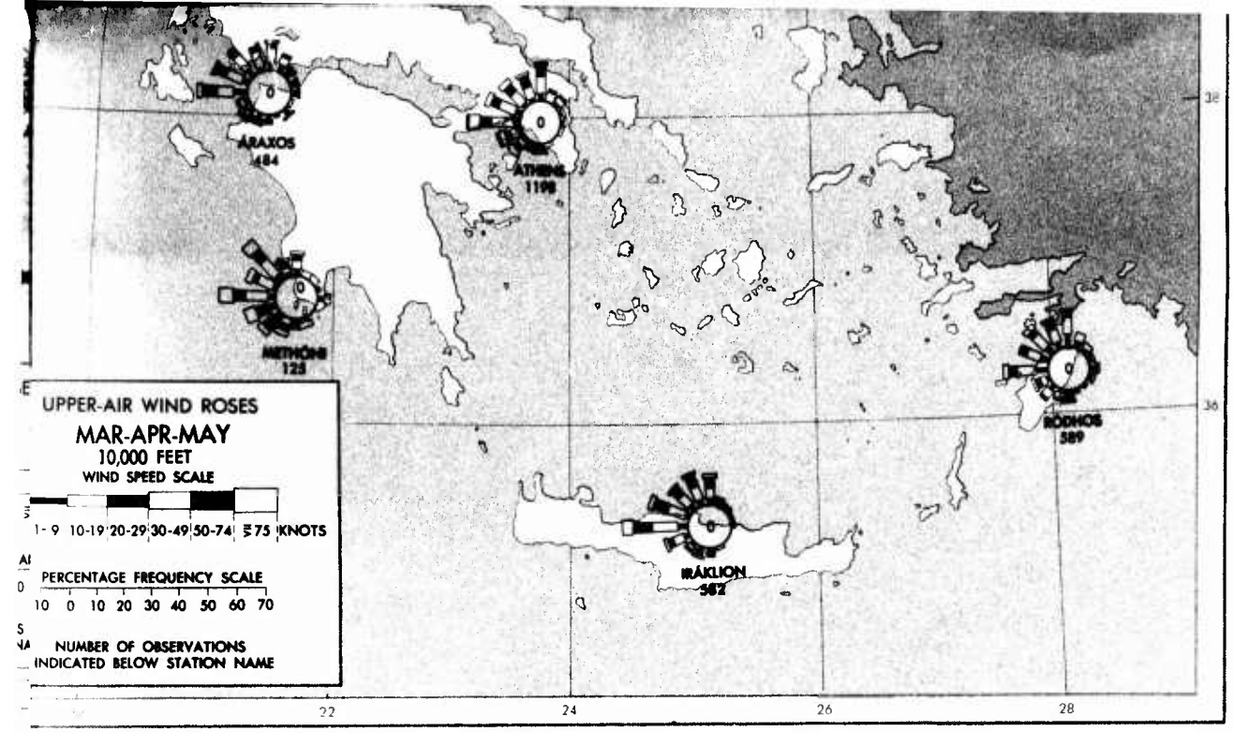
24
26
28
42
40
THESSALONIKI
823

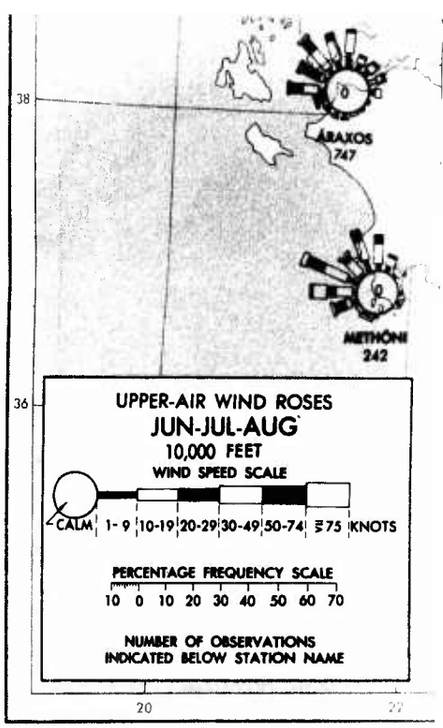

UPPER-AIR WIND ROSES
DEC-JAN-FEB
10,000 FEET
WIND SPEED SCALE
CALM 1-9 10-19 20-29 30-49 50-74 ≥75 KNOTS
PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY SCALE
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS
INDICATED BELOW STATION NAME
ARAXOS
298
ATHENS
1077
MYTILENE
96
RODHOS
341
IRÁKLION
592
38
36
20
22
24
26
28

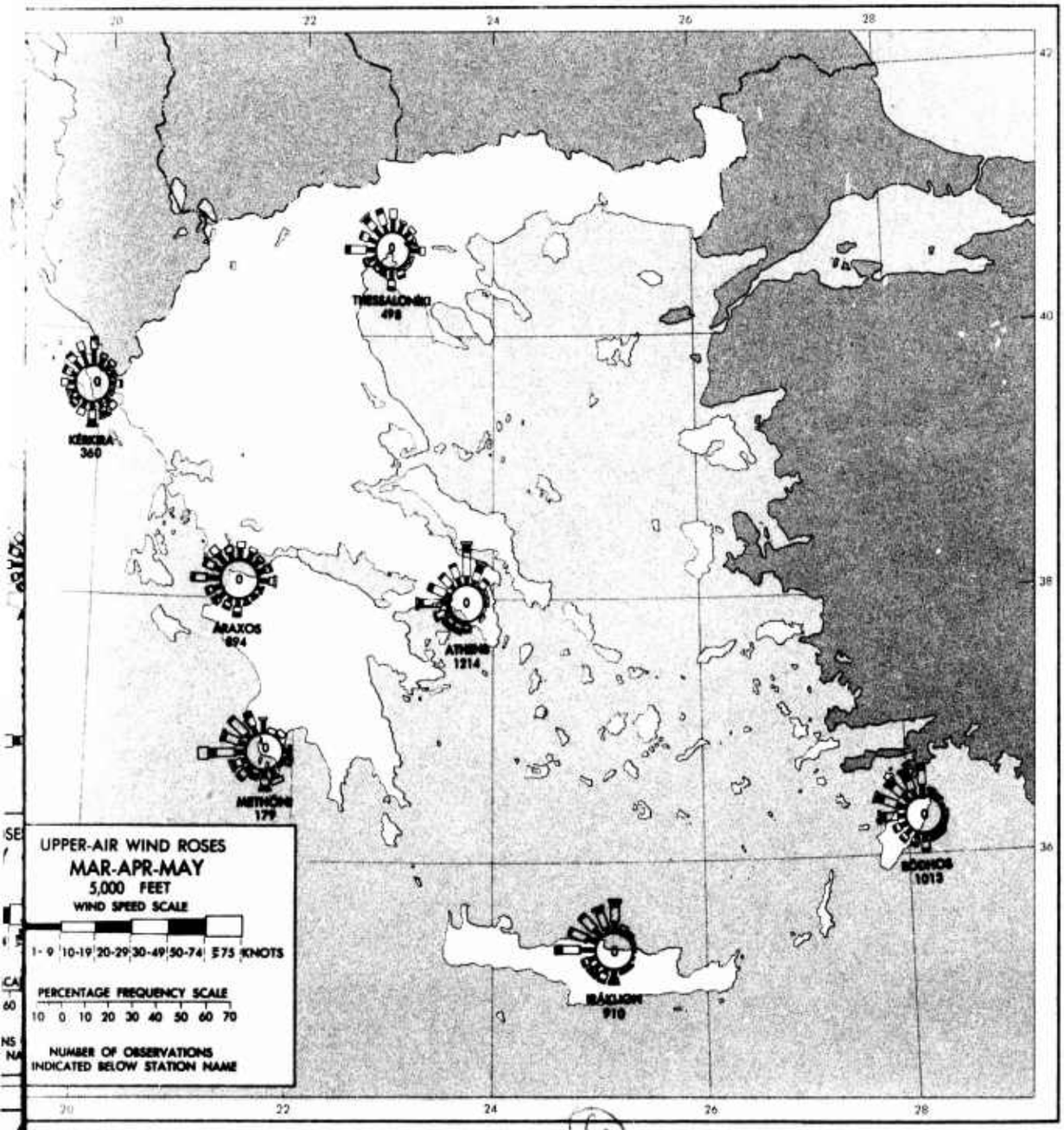

UPPER-AIR WIND ROSE
MAR-APR-MAY
10,000 FEET
WIND SPEED SCALE
CALM 1-9 10-19 20-29 30-49 50-74
PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY SCAL
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60
NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS
INDICATED BELOW STATION NA
38
36
20

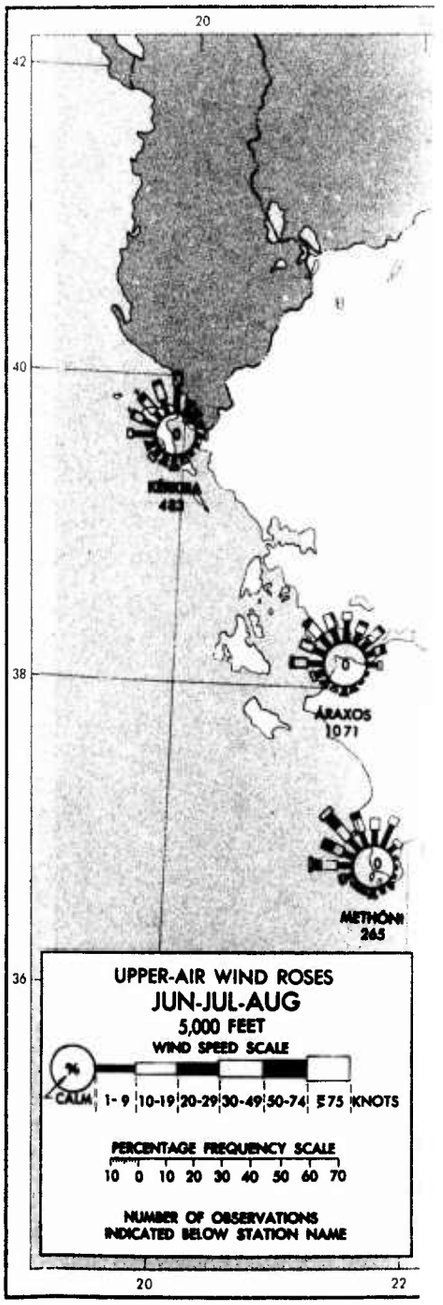

UPPER-AIR WIND ROSES
DEC-JAN-FEB
5,000 FEET
WIND SPEED SCALE
CALM 1-9 10-19 20-29 30-49 50-74 ≥75 KNOTS
PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY SCALE
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS
INDICATED BELOW STATION NAME
THESSALONIKI
497
KÉRKIRA
281
ÁRAXOS
675
ATHENS
1091
MYTILENE
181
RODHOS
807
IRÁKLION
782
42
40
38
36
20
22
24
26
28

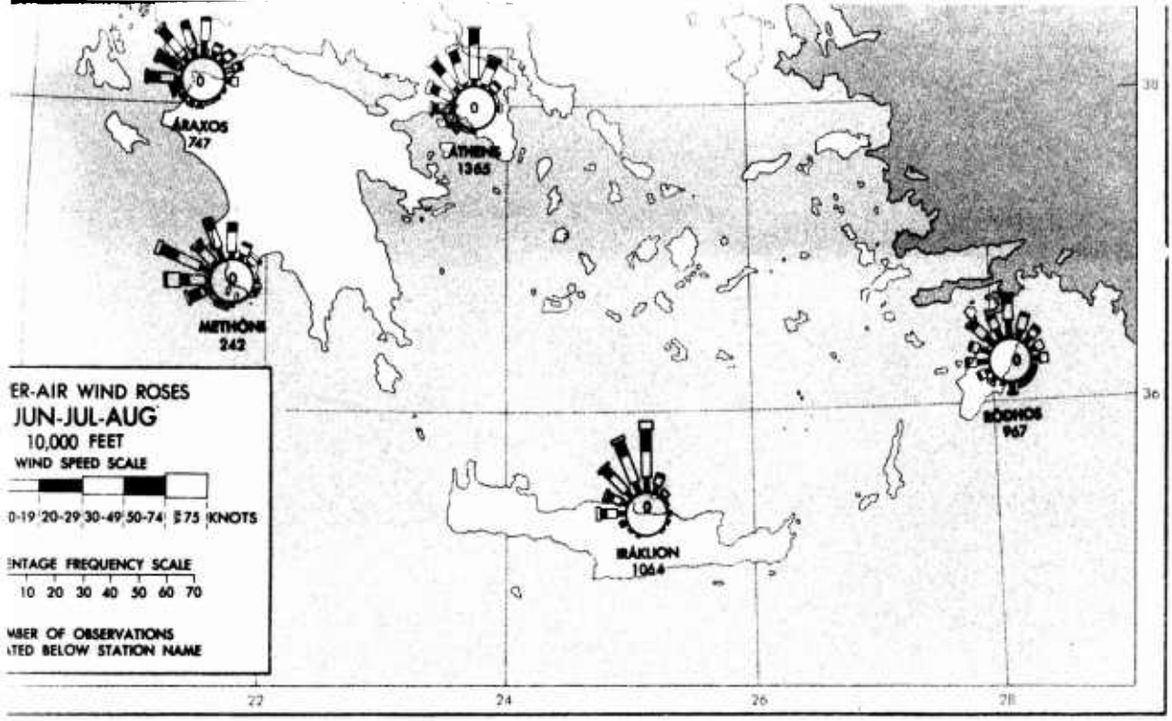

UPPER-AIR WIND ROSE
MAR-APR-MAY
5,000 FEET
WIND SPEED SCALE
CALM 1-9 10-19 20-29 30-49 50-74
PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY SCA
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60
NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS
INDICATED BELOW STATION NA
KÉRKIRA
360
42
40
38
36
20

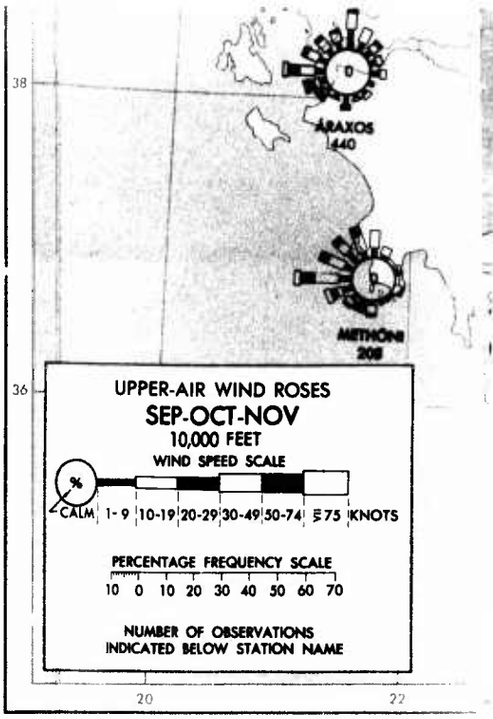

ARAXOS
484
ATHENS
1198
METHONI
125
RODHOS
589
IRAKLION
562
UPPER-AIR WIND ROSES
MAR-APR-MAY
10,000 FEET
WIND SPEED SCALE
1-9 10-19 20-29 30-49 50-74 ≥75 KNOTS
PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY SCALE
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS
INDICATED BELOW STATION NAME

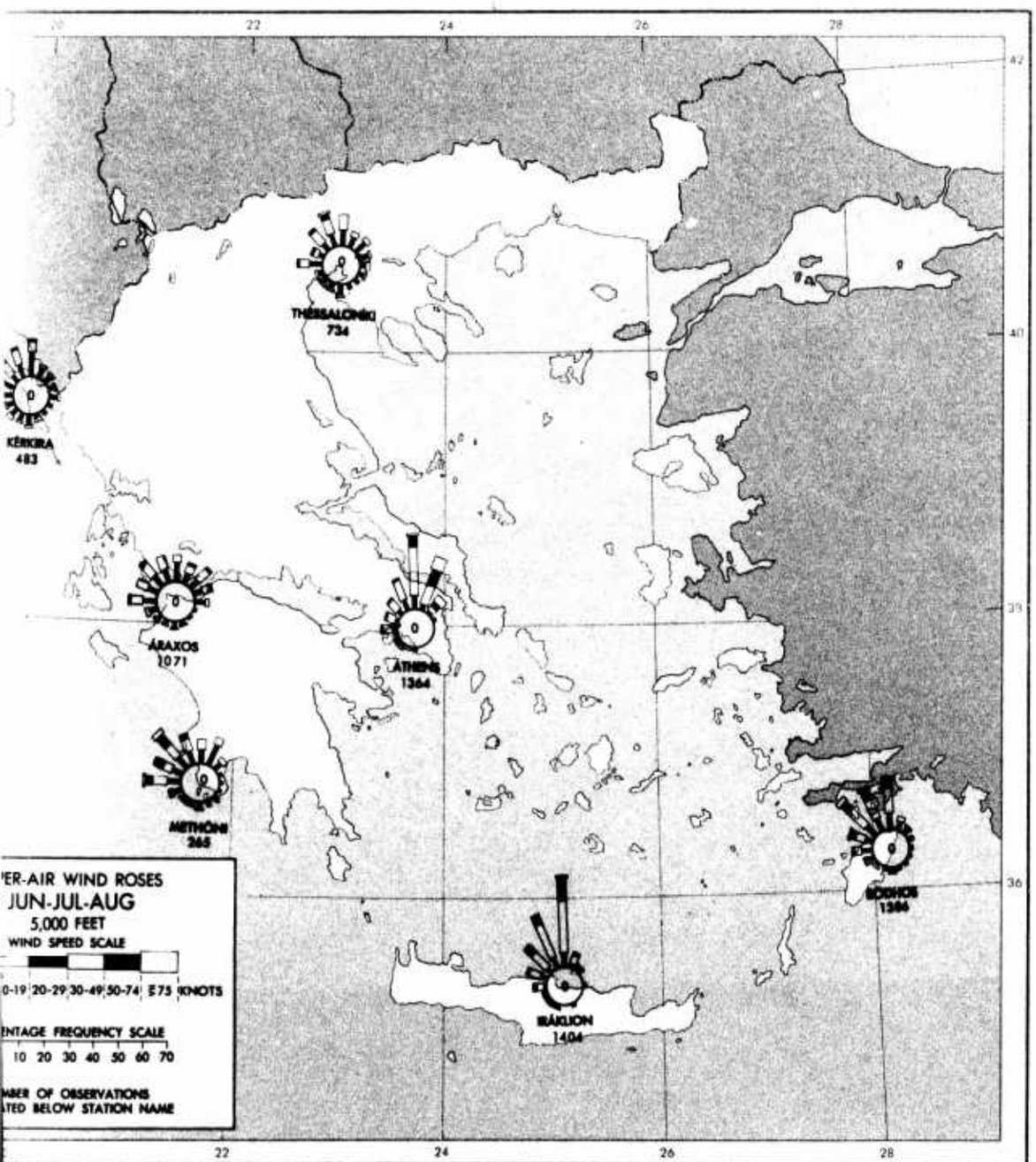

ARAXOS
747
METHONI
242
UPPER-AIR WIND ROSES
JUN-JUL-AUG
10,000 FEET
WIND SPEED SCALE
CALM 1-9 10-19 20-29 30-49 50-74 ≥75 KNOTS
PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY SCALE
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS
INDICATED BELOW STATION NAME

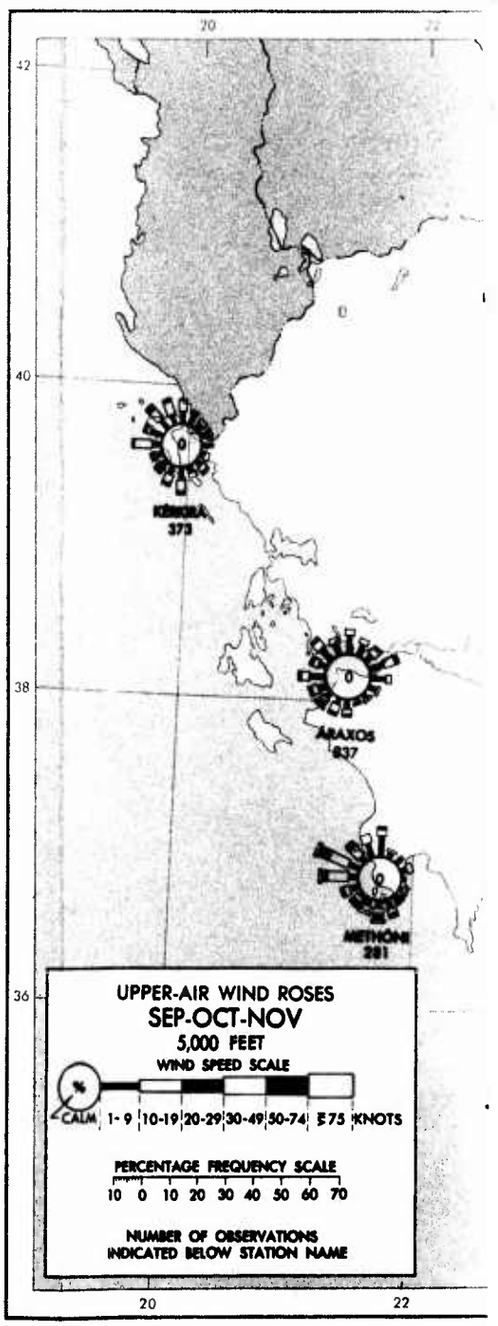

THESSALONIKI
498
KERKIRA
360
ARAXOS
894
ATHENS
1214
METHONI
179
RODHOS
1013
IRAKLION
910
UPPER-AIR WIND ROSES
MAR-APR-MAY
5,000 FEET
WIND SPEED SCALE
1-9 10-19 20-29 30-49 50-74 ≥75 KNOTS
PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY SCALE
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS
INDICATED BELOW STATION NAME

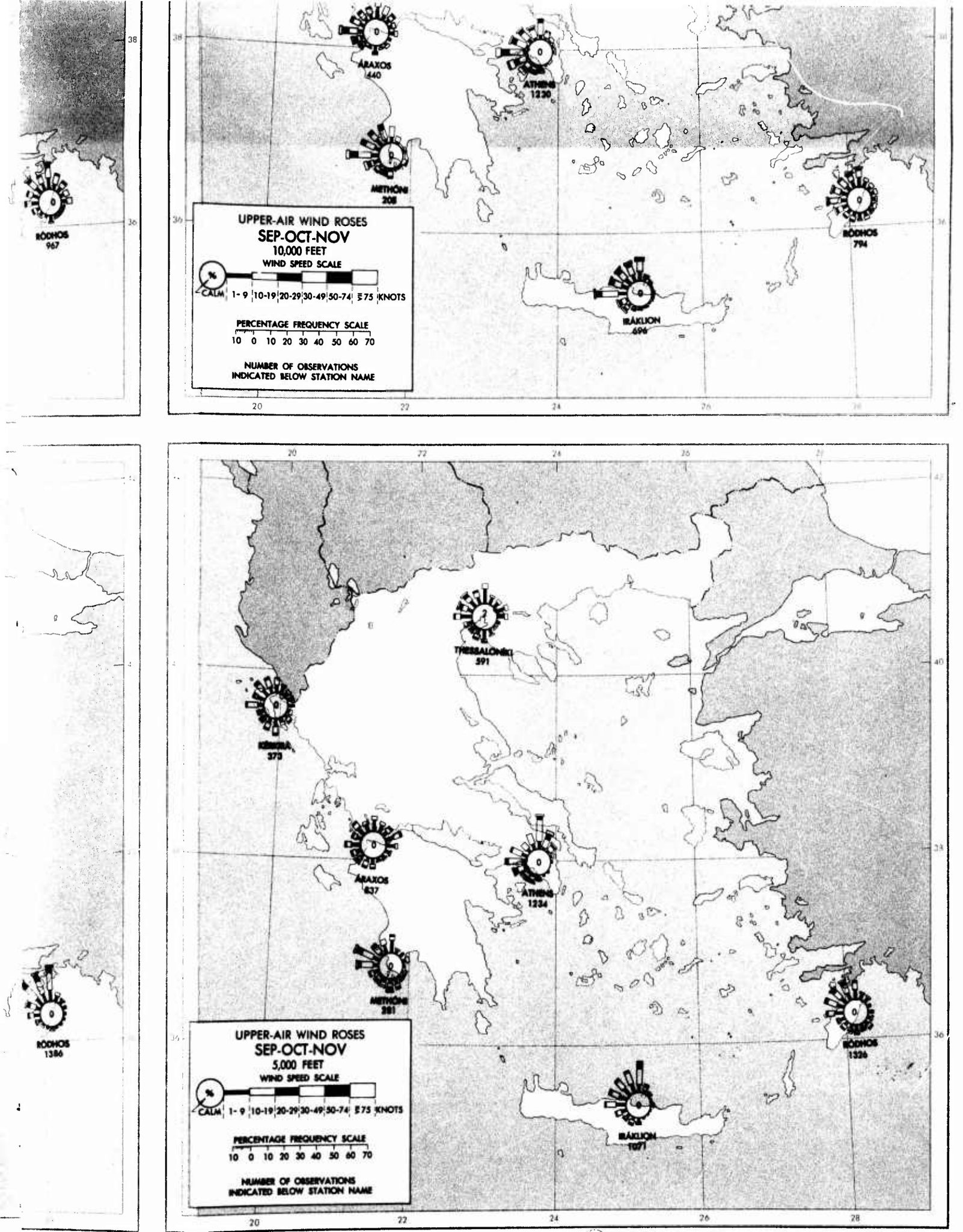

KERKIRA
483
ARAXOS
1071
METHONI
265
UPPER-AIR WIND ROSES
JUN-JUL-AUG
5,000 FEET
WIND SPEED SCALE
CALM 1-9 10-19 20-29 30-49 50-74 ≥75 KNOTS
PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY SCALE
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS
INDICATED BELOW STATION NAME


ÁRAXOS
747
ÁTHENAI
1365
MÉTHÓNI
242
RÓDHOS
967
IRÁKLION
1064
ER-AIR WIND ROSES
JUN-JUL-AUG
10,000 FEET
WIND SPEED SCALE
0-19 20-29 30-49 50-74 ≥75 KNOTS
NTAGE FREQUENCY SCALE
10 20 30 40 50 60 70
MBER OF OBSERVATIONS
TED BELOW STATION NAME
22
24
26
28
38
36


ÁRAXOS
440
MÉTHÓNI
208
UPPER-AIR WIND ROSES
SEP-OCT-NOV
10,000 FEET
WIND SPEED SCALE
CALM 1-9 10-19 20-29 30-49 50-74 ≥75 KNOTS
PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY SCALE
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS
INDICATED BELOW STATION NAME
36
20
22


THESSALONIKI
734
KÉRKIRA
483
ÁRAXOS
1071
ÁTHENAI
1364
MÉTHÓNI
265
RÓDHOS
1384
IRÁKLION
1404
ER-AIR WIND ROSES
JUN-JUL-AUG
5,000 FEET
WIND SPEED SCALE
0-19 20-29 30-49 50-74 ≥75 KNOTS
NTAGE FREQUENCY SCALE
10 20 30 40 50 60 70
MBER OF OBSERVATIONS
TED BELOW STATION NAME
22
24
26
28
42
40
38
36


KÉRKIRA
373
ÁRAXOS
837
MÉTHÓNI
281
UPPER-AIR WIND ROSES
SEP-OCT-NOV
5,000 FEET
WIND SPEED SCALE
CALM 1-9 10-19 20-29 30-49 50-74 ≥75 KNOTS
PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY SCALE
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS
INDICATED BELOW STATION NAME
20
22
42
40
38
36



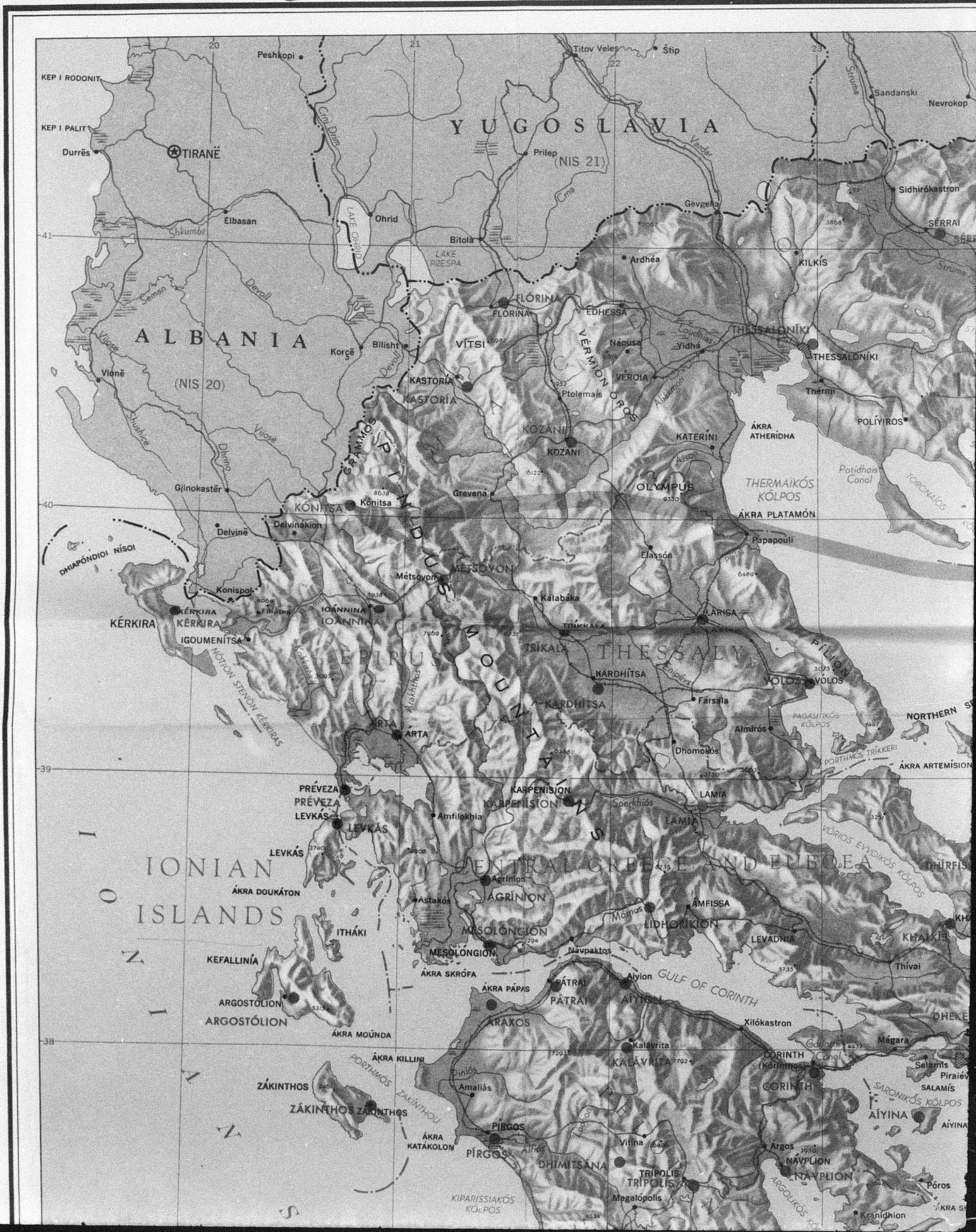
SEASONAL UPPER-AIR WIND ROSES FIGURE 23-30

LIST OF STATIONS

REGION AND STATION	LATITUDE*	LONGITUDE*	ELEVATION
	° 'N.	° 'E.	*feet*
Northern Region:			
Alexandroupolis	40 51	25 53	26
Dhidhimótikhon	41 21	26 30	203
Flórina	40 48	21 26	2,245
Kastoría	40 30	21 16	2,362
Kaválа	40 56	24 25	108
Kónitsa	40 03	20 43	2,238
Kozáni	40 18	21 47	2,208
Orestias	41 30	26 31	157
Sérrai	41 04	23 35	131
Thessaloníki	40 40	22 58	128
Central Region:			
Agrínion	38 37	21 24	230
Aíyina	37 45	23 27	16
Aíyion	38 15	22 05	223
Ándros	37 50	24 55	144
Áraxos	38 10	21 25	40
Argostólion	38 10	20 30	43
Árta	39 10	20 58	187
Athens	37 58	23 43	351
Corinth	37 55	22 56	20
Dhekélia	38 08	23 48	1,571
Dhimitsána	37 36	22 02	3,169
Dhírfis Óros	38 38	23 49	1,727
Ermoúpolis	37 27	24 57	170
Ikaría	37 36	26 17	16
Ioánnina	39 40	20 52	1,529
Kalamai	37 02	22 05	102
Kalávrita	38 02	22 06	2,437
Kardhítsa	39 21	21 55	364
Káristos	38 02	24 26	34
Karpenísion	38 54	21 48	3,196
Kérkira	39 37	19 55	89
Khalkís	38 28	23 37	39
Khíos	38 22	26 08	30
Kiparissía	37 15	21 40	374
Kíthira	36 09	23 00	545
Lamía	38 54	22 26	272
Lárisa	39 39	22 25	249
Central Region (*Continued*):			
Leonídhion	37 09	22 51	122
Levkás	38 50	20 41	6
Lidhoríkion	38 32	22 11	1,926
Mesolóngion	38 23	21 26	13
Methóni	36 50	21 43	82
Métsovon	39 47	21 12	3,803
Mírina	39 53	25 04	10
Mitilíni	39 06	26 35	33
Návplion	37 34	22 49	36
Pátrai	38 15	21 44	56
Pílos	36 54	21 43	591
Pírgos	37 41	21 27	95
Préveza	38 58	20 45	16
Sámos	37 44	27 00	42
Skíros	38 54	24 33	187
Skópelos	39 08	23 43	46
Sparta	37 05	22 25	633
Tríkala	39 33	21 46	374
Trípolis	37 31	22 23	2,169
Vólos	39 22	22 56	20
Yíthion	36 45	22 33	59
Zákinthos	37 47	20 53	20
Southern Region:			
Anóyia	35 16	24 54	2,546
Ierapetra	35 00	25 45	10
Iráklion	35 19	25 06	118
Kárpathos	35 30	27 14	98
Kastellórizon	36 08	29 34	16
Kattavía	35 57	27 46	135
Khaniá	35 30	24 02	46
Kos	36 52	27 17	39
Léros	37 08	26 52	203
Máleme	35 31	23 49	82
Mílos	36 43	24 25	564
Náxos	37 06	25 24	23
Ródhos	36 26	28 15	299
Sitía	35 12	26 08	79
Thíra	36 25	25 24	751

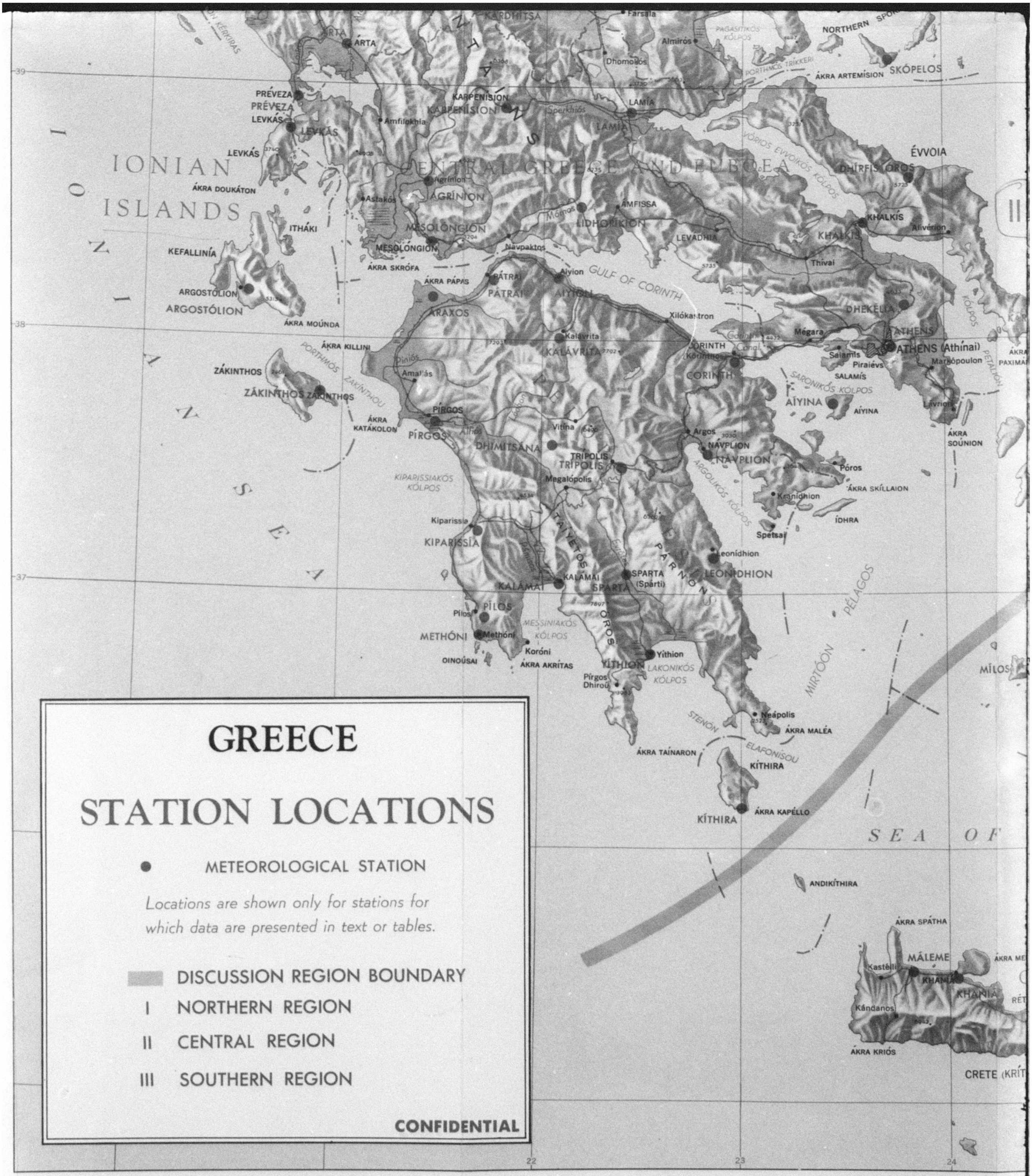
* Coordinates give locations of weather stations and do not necessarily correspond to those for populated places.

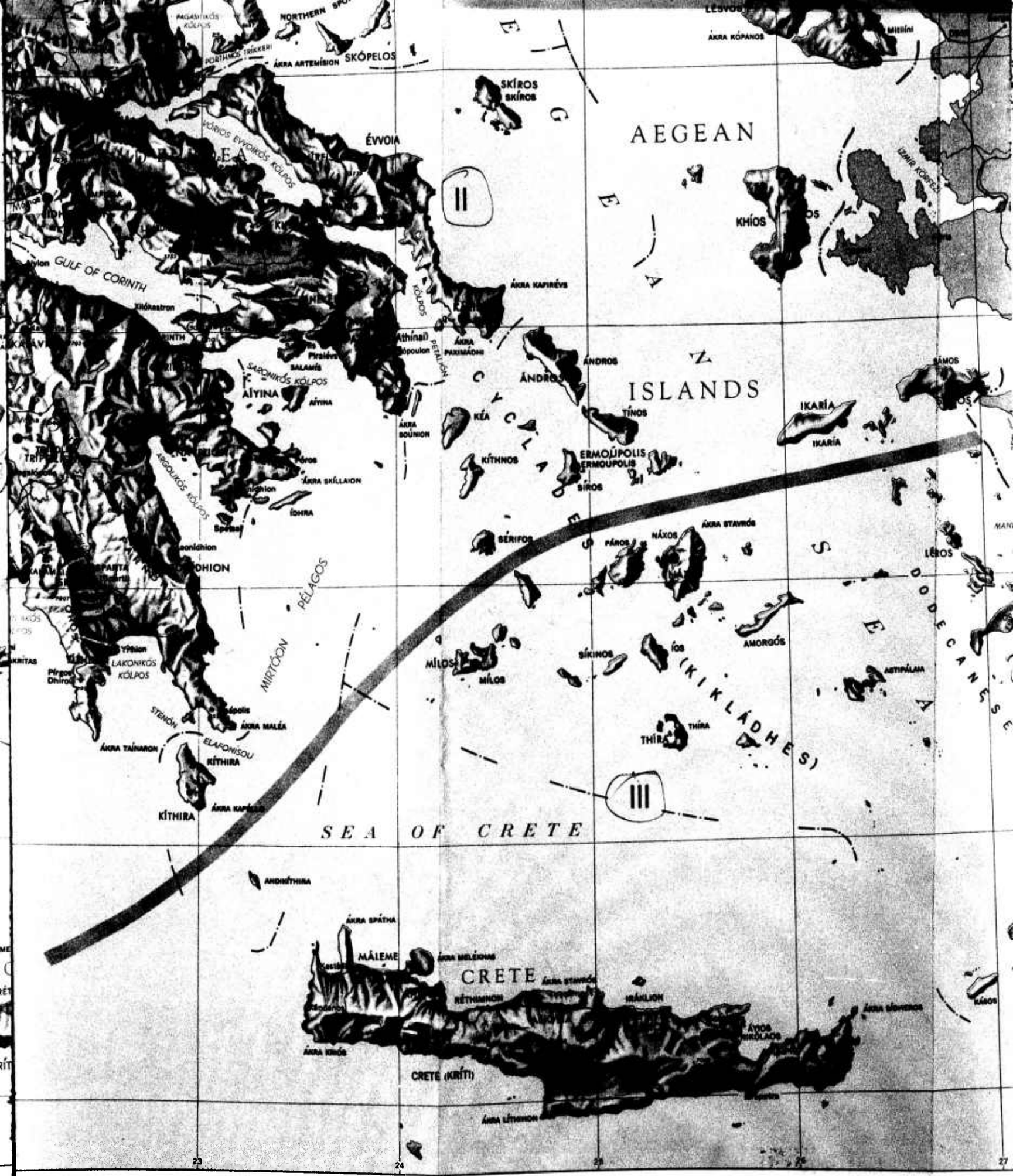
(2)

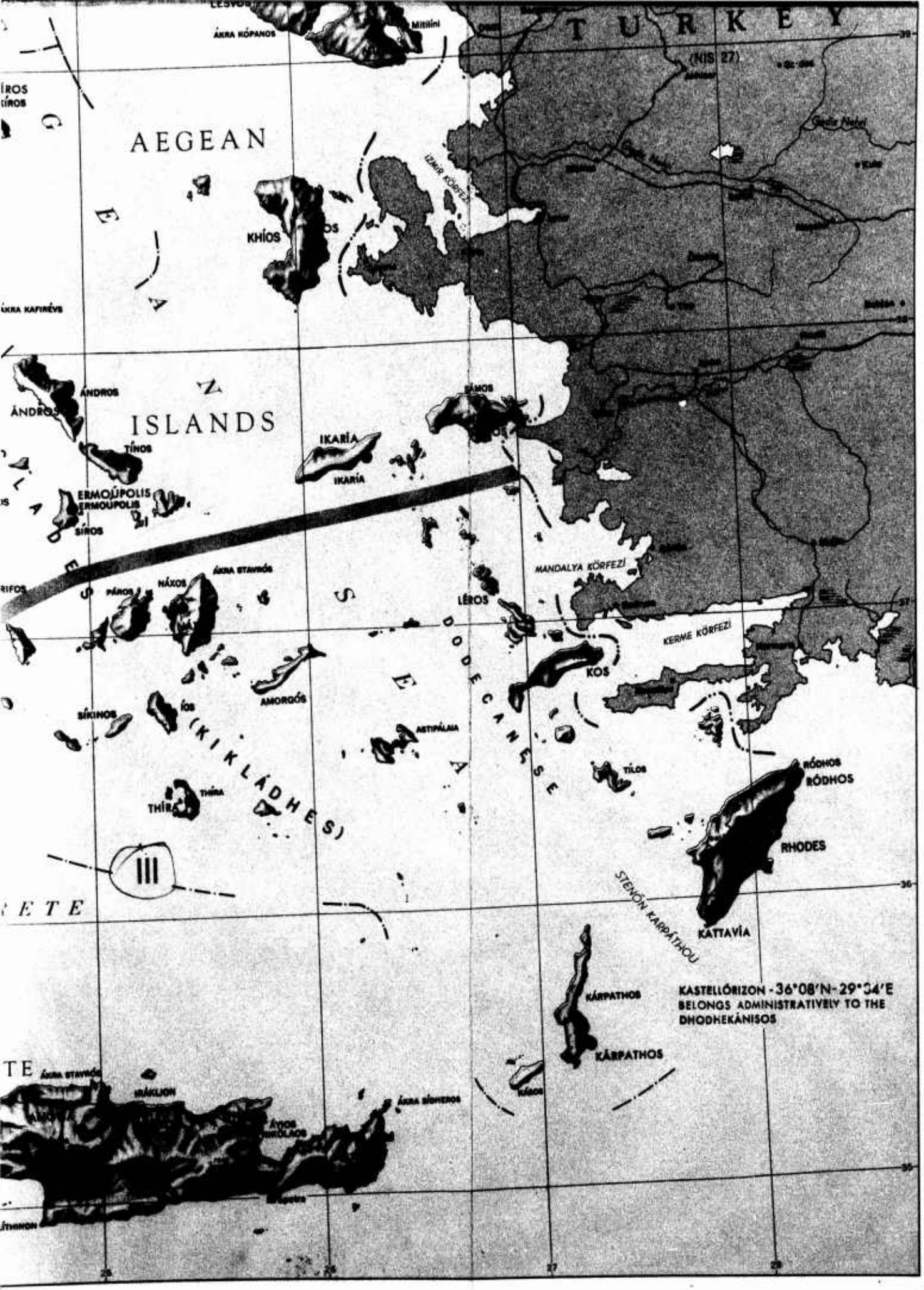

YUGOSLAVIA
(NIS 21)
ALBANIA
(NIS 20)
Peshkopi
KEP I RODONIT
KEP I PALIT
Durrës
TIRANË
Elbasan
Shkumbi
Semen
Devoll
Vijose
Vlonë
Korçë
Bilisht
Gjinokastër
Delvinë
Konispol
Titov Veles
Štip
Sandanski
Nevrokop
Prilep
Vardar
Crna Drim
LAKE OHRID
Ohrid
Bitola
LAKE PRESPA
Gevgelija
Struma
Sidhirókastron
SÉRRAI
KILKÍS
Ardhéa
FLÓRINA
EDHESSA
VÍTSI
VÉRMION ÓROS
Náousa
VÉROIA
Yidhá
THESSALONÍKI
KASTORIA
Ptolemaís
KOZÁNI
KATERÍNI
ÁKRA ATHERÍDHA
Thérmi
POLÍYIROS
GRAMMOS
Grevená
OLYMPUS
THERMAÏKÓS KÓLPOS
Potidhaia Canal
ÁKRA PLATAMÓN
Papapouli
Elassón
KONITSA
Kónitsa
Delvinákion
DHIAPÓNDIOI NÍSOI
PINDUS MOUNTAINS
MÉTSOVON
Métsovon
Kalabáka
KÉRKIRA
IOÁNNINA
Filiátes
IGOUMENÍTSA
NÓTION STENÓN KÉRKIRAS
EPIRUS
TRÍKKALA
TRÍKALA
THESSALY
LÁRISA
PÍLION
VÓLOS
KARDHÍTSA
Farsala
Enipévs
PAGASITIKÓS KÓLPOS
Almirós
NORTHERN
Dhomokós
PORTHMÓS TRÍKKERI
ÁKRA ARTEMÍSION
ÁRTA
PRÉVEZA
LEVKÁS
Amfilokhía
KARPENÍSION
Sperkhiós
LAMÍA
VÓRIOS EVVOÏKÓS KÓLPOS
IONIAN ISLANDS
IONIAN SEA
CENTRAL GREECE AND EUBOEA
DHÍRFIS
Agrínion
AGRÍNION
ÁKRA DOUKÁTON
Astakós
ÁMFISSA
LIDHORÍKION
Mórnos
ITHÁKI
MESOLÓNGION
LEVADHIA
KHALKÍS
Návpaktos
KEFALLINÍA
ÁKRA SKRÓFA
ÁKRA PÁPAS
PÁTRAI
Aíyion
AÍYION
GULF OF CORINTH
Thívai
ARGOSTÓLION
ARAXOS
Xilókastron
ÁKRA MOÚNDA
Kalávrita
KALÁVRITA
CORINTH
Corinth Canal
Mégara
ÁKRA KILLINI
PORTHMÓS ZAKÍNTHOU
Piniós
Amaliás
Salamis
Piraiévs
SALAMÍS
SARONIKÓS KÓLPOS
ZÁKINTHOS
AÍYINA
PÍRGOS
ÁKRA KATÁKOLON
Alfiós
Vitina
DHIMITSÁNA
Argos
NÁVPLION
TRIPOLIS
Megalópolis
ARGOLIKÓS KÓLPOS
Póros
Kranídhion
KIPARISSIAKÓS KÓLPOS


BULGARIA
(NIS 23)
Sandanski
Nevrokop
Smolyan
Kŭrdzhali
Momchilgrad
Ivaylovgrad
Edirne
ORESTIÁS
Orestiás
Lüleburgaz
Pithion
Dhidhimótikhon
DHIDHIMOTIKHON
Sidhirókastron
DRAMA
SÉRRAI
KOMOTINÍ
XÁNTHI
Porto-Lágo
Ferrai
Tekirdağ
Malkara
Keşan
KILKÍS
KAVÁLA
ALEXANDROÚPOLIS
ALEXANDROUPOLIS
THÁSOS
Thásos
Limenária
THESSALONÍKI
Thérmi
ÁKRA ELÉVTHERA
SAMOTHRÁKI
POLÍYIROS
ÁKRA ATHERÍDHA
ÍMROZ
ÍMROZ ADASI
Eceabat
Çanakkale
THERMAIKÓS KÓLPOS
ÁKRA PLATAMÓN
Papapouli
ÁKRA PSEVDHÓKAVOS
ÁKRA KANASTRAÍON
ÍMIRINA
LÍMNOS
Moúdhros
Ezine
Edremit
BABA BURNU
EDREMÍT KÖRFEZİ
LARISA
VÓLOS
PÍLION
NORTHERN SPORADES (VORÍAI SPORÁDHES)
ÁKRA PETINÓS
LÉSVOS
Ayvalık
Almirós
ÁKRA ARTEMÍSION
SKÓPELOS
ÁKRA KÓPANOS
MITILÍNI
Mitilíni
Dikili
Bergama
SKÍROS
SKÍROS
AEGEAN
ÉVVOIA
KHALKÍS
Aliveri
LEVADHIA
KHÍOS
KHÍOS
Manisa
İzmir
Çeşme
Ürla
Thivai
CORINTH
ÁKRA KAFIRÉVS
DHEKÉLIA
KÁRISTOS
Xilókastron
Mégara
ATHENS
CORINTH (Kórinthos)
ATHENS (Athínai)
Salamís
Piraiévs
Markópoulon
ÁKRA PAXIMÁDHI
SALAMÍS
ÁNDROS
ÁNDROS
SÁMOS
Söke
AÍYINA
AÍYINA
IKARÍA
IKARÍA
TÍNOS
Argos
NÁVPLION
ÁKRA SOÚNION
KÉA
KÍTHNOS
ERMOÚPOLIS
ERMOUPOLIS
SÍROS
Póros
ÁKRA SKÍLLAION
Kranídhion
ÍDHRA
Spetsai
SÉRIFOS
NÁXOS
PÁROS
ÁKRA STAVRÓS
MANDALYA KÖRFEZİ
LÉROS


ARIA
BLACK SEA
SEA OF MARMARA
ALEXANDROUPOLIS
SAMOTHRÁKI
ÍMROZ
ÍMROZ ADASI
LÍMNOS
MÍRINA
LÉSVOS
TURKEY
AEGEAN
KHÍOS
SÁMOS
IKARÍA
ÁNDROS
TÍNOS
ERMOUPOLIS
SÍROS
ISLANDS
ÁKRA STAVRÓS
ÁKRA KAFIRÉVS
MANDALYA KÖRFEZI


GREECE
STATION LOCATIONS
METEOROLOGICAL STATION
Locations are shown only for stations for which data are presented in text or tables.
DISCUSSION REGION BOUNDARY
I NORTHERN REGION
II CENTRAL REGION
III SOUTHERN REGION
CONFIDENTIAL
IONIAN ISLANDS
IONIAN SEA
CENTRAL GREECE AND EUBOEA
GULF OF CORINTH
SEA OF
ÁRTA
PRÉVEZA
LEVKÁS
KARPENÍSION
LAMÍA
AGRÍNION
MESOLÓNGION
ITHÁKI
KEFALLINÍA
ARGOSTÓLION
ZÁKINTHOS
PÁTRAI
ÁRAXOS
AÍYION
KALÁVRITA
CORINTH
ATHENS (Athínai)
AÍYINA
PÍRGOS
DHIMITSÁNA
TRÍPOLIS
NÁVPLION
KIPARISSÍA
KALÁMAI
SPARTA
LEONÍDHION
PÍLOS
METHÓNI
YÍTHION
KÍTHIRA
ANDIKÍTHIRA
MÁLEME
KHANIÁ
SKÓPELOS
KHALKÍS
DHEKÉLIA
ÉVVOIA
LIDHORÍKION
22
23
24


AEGEAN
ISLANDS
SEA OF CRETE
CRETE
CRETE (KRÍTI)
SKÓPELOS
SKÍROS
ÉVVOIA
KHÍOS
ÁNDROS
TÍNOS
KÉA
KÍTHNOS
SÍROS
SÉRIFOS
PÁROS
NÁXOS
IKARÍA
SÁMOS
LÉROS
AMORGÓS
ÍOS
SÍKINOS
MÍLOS
THÍRA
KÍTHIRA
ANDIKÍTHIRA
GULF OF CORINTH
ÁKRA SOÚNION
ÁKRA KAFIRÉVS
ÁKRA PAXIMÁDHI
ÁKRA ARTEMÍSION
ÁKRA KÓPANOS
ÁKRA STAVRÓS
ÁKRA MALÉA
ÁKRA TAÍNARON
ÁKRA SPÁTHA
ÁKRA MELÉKHAS
ÁKRA KRÍOS
ÁKRA SÍDHEROS
ÁKRA LÍTHINON
MÁLEME
RÉTHIMNON
IRÁKLION
AÍYINA
SALAMÍS
ÍDHRA
SPÉTSAI
ÁKRA SKÍLLAION
PÉLAGOS
MIRTÓON
ARGOLIKÓS KÓLPOS
LAKONIKÓS KÓLPOS
SARONIKÓS KÓLPOS
ELAFONÍSOU
STENÓN
DODECANESE
(KIKLÁDHES)
II
III
23
24



(7) STATION LOCATIONS FIGURE 23-31

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