

NOAA Technical Memorandum NWS WR-223

CLIMATE OF SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA

Gary Ryan Weather Service Office Santa Maria, California

February 1994



NOAA TECHNICAL MEMORANDA National Weather Service, Western Region Subseries

The National Weather Service (NWS) Western Region (WR) Subseries provides an informal medium for the documentation and quick dissemination of results not appropriate, or not yet ready, for formal publication. The series is used to report on work in progress, to describe technical procedures and practices, or to relate progress to a limited audience. These Technical Memorands will report on investigations devoted primarily to regional and local problems of interest mainly to personnel, and hence will not be widely distributed.

Papers 1 to 25 are in the former series, ESSA Technical Memoranda, Western Region Technical Memoranda (WRTM); papers 24 to 59 are in the former series, ESSA Technical Memoranda, Westher Bureau Technical Memoranda (WBTM). Beginning with 60, the papers are part of the series, NOAA Technical Memoranda NWS. Out-of-print memoranda are not listed.

Papers 2 to 22, except for 5 (revised edition), are available from the National Weather Service Western Region, Scientific Services Division, P.O. Box 11188, Federal Building, 125 South State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84147. Paper 5 (revised edition), and all others beginning with 25 are available from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Sills Building, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161. Prices vary for all paper copies; microfiche are \$3.50. Order by accession number shown in parentheses at end of each entry.

ESSA Technical Memoranda (WRTM)

- Climatological Precipitation Probabilities. Compiled by Lucianne Miller, December 1965. Western Region Pre- and Post-FP-3 Program, December 1, 1965, to February 20, 1966. Edward D. Diemer, March 1966. Station Descriptions of Local Effects on Synoptic Weather Patterns. Philip Williams, Jr., April 1966 (Revised November 1967, October 1969). (PB-17800) Interpreting the RAREP. Herbert P. Benner, May 1966 (Revised January 1967). Some Electrical Processes in the Atmosphere. J. Latham, June 1966.
 A Digitalized Summary of Radar Echoes within 100 Miles of Sacramento, California. J. A. Vauncharg and J. B. Curpase, Describer 1966.
- 5

- A Digitalized Summary of Radar Ecroes within 100 bines of Sacramento, Cambria. 3. A. Youngberg and L. B. Overaas, December 1966.

 An Objective Aid for Forecasting the End of East Winds in the Columbia Gorge, July through October. D. John Coparanis, April 1967.

 Derivation of Radar Horizons in Mountainous Terrain. Roger G. Pappas, April 1967.

ESSA Technical Memoranda, Weather Bureau Technical Memoranda (WBTM)

- Verification of Operation Probability of Precipitation Forecasts, April 1966-March 1967. W. W. Dickey, October 1967. (PB-176240)
 A Study of Winds in the Lake Mead Recreation Area. R. P. Augulis, January 1968. (PB-25
- 26 177830)

- Weather Extremes. R. J. Schmidli, April 1968 (Revised March 1986). (PB86 177672/AS). (Revised October 1991 PB92-115062/AS)
 Small-Scale Analysis and Prediction. Philip Williams, Jr., May 1968. (PB178425)
 Numerical Weather Prediction and Synoptic Meteorology. CPT Thomas D. Murphy, USAF, May 1968. (AD 673365)
- Precipitation Detection Probabilities by Salt Lake ARTC Radars. Robert K. Belesky, July (PR 179084)
- Probability Forecasting-A Problem Analysis with Reference to the Portland Fire Weather District. Harold S. Ayer, July 1968. (PB 179289)
- Temperature Trends in Sacramento-Another Heat Island. Anthony D. Lentini, February
- 1989. (PB 183055)
 Disposal of Logging Residues Without Damage to Air Quality. Owen P. Cramer, March 37
- Upper-Air Lows Over Northwestern United States. A.L. Jacobson, April 1969. PB 184296)
 The Man-Machine Mix in Applied Weather Forecasting in the 1970s. L.W. Snellman, August
- 1969. (PB 185068) Forecasting Maximum Temperatures at Helena, Montana. David E. Olsen, October 1969. (PB 185782)
- Estimated Return Periods for Short-Duration Precipitation in Arizona. Paul C. Kangieser,
- October 1969. (PB 187763)
 Applications of the Net Radiometer to Short-Range Fog and Stratus Forecasting at Eugene,
 Oregon. L. Yee and E. Bates, December 1969. (PB 190476)
 Statistical Analysis as a Flood Routing Tool. Robert J.C. Burnash, December 1969. (PB 188744)
- Tsunami. Richard P. Augulis, February 1970. (PB 190157)
 Predicting Precipitation Type. Robert J.C. Burnash and Floyd E. Hug, March 1970. (PB 48 49
- 1000691
- Wayne S. Johnson, April 1970. (PB 191743)
 Western Region Sea State and Surf Forecaster's Manual. Gordon C. Shields and Gerald B. Burdwell, July 1970. (PB 193102)
 Sacramento Weather Radar Climatology. R.G. Pappas and C. M. Veliquette, July 1970. (PB 193347) 52
- A Refinement of the Vorticity Field to Delineate Areas of Significant Precipitation, Barry
- Application of the SARR Model to a Basin without Discharge Record. Vail Schermerhorn
- and Donal W. Kuehl, August 1970. (PB 194394)

 Areal Coverage of Precipitation in Northwestern Utah. Philip Williams, Jr., and Werner J. Heck, September 1970. (PB 194389)
- Preliminary Report on Agricultural Field Burning vs. Atmospheric Visibility in the Willamette Valley of Oregon. Earl M. Bates and David O. Chilcote, September 1970. (PB 194710)
- Air Pollution by Jet Aircraft at Seattle-Tacoma Airport. Wallace R. Donaldson, October 1970. (COM 71 00017)
- Application of PE Model Forecast Parameters to Local-Area Forecasting. Leonard W. Snellman, October 1970. (COM 71 00016)

 An Aid for Forecasting the Minimum Temperature at Medford, Oregon, Arthur W. Fritz, October 1970. (COM 71 00120)
- 700-mb Warm Air Advection as a Forecasting Tool for Montana and Northern Idaho. Norris E. Woerner, February 1971. (COM 71 00349)
 Wind and Weather Regimes at Great Falls, Montana. Warren B. Price, March 1971.
 Climate of Sacramento, California. Tony Martini, April 1990. (Fifth Revision) (PB89)
- A Preliminary Report on Correlation of ARTCC Radar Echoes and Precipitation. Wilbur K. Hall, June 1971. (COM 71 00829)
- National Weather Service Support to Soaring Activities. Ellis Burton, August 1971. (COM 71 00956)
- Western Region Synoptic Analysis-Problems and Methods. Philip Williams, Jr., February 1972. (COM 72 10433)
- Thunderstorms and Hail Days Probabilities in Nevada. Clarence M. Sakamoto, April 1972.

- 78

- 81
- A Study of the Low Level Jet Stream of the San Joaquin Valley. Ronald A. Willis and Philip Williams, Jr., May 1972. (COM 72 10707)

 Monthly Climatological Charts of the Behavior of Fog and Low Stratus at Los Angeles International Airport. Donald M. Gales, July 1972. (COM 72 11140)

 A Study of Radar Echo Distribution in Arizona During July and August. John E. Hales, Jr., July 1972. (COM 72 11136)

 Forecasting Precipitation at Bakersfield, California, Using Pressure Gradient Vectors. Earl T. Riddiough, July 1972. (COM 72 11146)

 Climate of Stockton, California. Robert C. Nelson, July 1972. (COM 72 10920)

 Estimation of Number of Days Above or Below Selected Temperatures. Clarence M. Sakamoto, October 1972. (COM 72 10021)

 An Aid for Forecasting Summer Maximum Temperatures at Seattle, Washington. Edgar G. Johnson, November 1972. (COM 73 10150)

 Flash Flood Forecasting and Warning Program in the Western Region. Philip Williams, Jr., Chester L. Glenn, and Roland L. Raetz, December 1972, (Revised March 1978). (COM 73 10251)
- 83
- 86

- 10251)
 A comparison of Manual and Semiautomatic Methods of Digitizing Analog Wind Records. Glenn E. Rasch, March 1973. (COM 73 10669)
 Conditional Probabilities for Sequences of Wet Days at Phoenix, Arizona. Paul C. Kangieser, June 1973. (COM 73 11264)
 A Refinement of the Use of K-Values in Forecasting Thunderstorms in Washington and Oregon. Robert Y.G. Lee, June 1973. (COM 73 11276)
 Objective Forecast Precipitation Over the Western Region of the United States. Julia N. Paegle and Larry P. Kierulff, September 1973. (COM 73 11946/3AS)
 Arizona "Eddy" Tornadoes. Robert S. Ingram, October 1973. (COM 73 10465)
 Smoke Management in the Willamette Valley. Earl M. Bates, May 1974. (COM 74 11277/AS) 11277/AS)
- An Operational Evaluation of 500-mb Type Regression Equations. Alexander E. MacDonald,

- An Operational Evaluation of 500-mb Type Regression Equations. Alexander E. MacDonald, June 1974. (COM 74 11407/AS)
 Conditional Probability of Visibility Less than One-Half Mile in Radiation Fog at Fresno, California. John D. Thomas, August 1974. (COM 74 11555/AS)
 Climate of Flagstaff, Arizona. Paul W. Sorenson, and updated by Reginald W. Preston, January 1987. (PB87 143160/AS)
 Map type Precipitation Probabilities for the Western Region. Glenn E. Rasch and Alexander E. MacDonald, February 1975. (COM 75 10428/AS)
 Eastern Pacific Cut-Off Low of April 21-28, 1974. William J. Alder and George R. Miller, January 1976. (PB 250 711/AS)
 Study on a Significant Precipitation Episode in Western United States. Ira S. Brenner, April 1976. (COM 75 10719/AS)
 A Study of Flash Fleod Suscentibility-A Basin in Southern Arizona. Gerald Williams, August.

- 1975. (COM 75 11360/AS) A Study of Flash Flood Susceptibility-A Basin in Southern Arizona. Gerald Williams, August 1975. (COM 75 11360/AS)

- 1975. (COM 75 11360/AS)

 A Set of Rules for Forecasting Temperatures in Napa and Sonoma Counties. Wesley L. Tuft, October 1975. (PB 246 902/AS)

 Application of the National Weather Service Flash-Flood Program in the Western Region. Gerald Williams, January 1976. (PB 253 053/AS)

 Objective Aids for Forecasting Minimum Temperatures at Reno, Nevada, During the Summer Months. Christopher D. Hill, January 1976. (PB 252 866/AS)

 Forecasting the Mono Wind. Charles P. Ruscha, Jr., February 1976. (PB 254 650)

 Use of MOS Forecast Parameters in Temperature Forecasting. John C. Plankinton, Jr., March 1976. (PB 254 649)

 Man Types as Aids in Using MOS PoPs in Western United States. Ira S. Brenner, August
- Map Types as Aids in Using MOS PoPs in Western United States. Ira S. Brenner, August 1976. (PB 259 554)
 Other Kinds of Wind Shear. Christopher D. Hill, August 1976. (PB 260 437/AS) 107

- Cther kinds of Wind Shear. Christopher D. Hill, August 1976. (PB 260 437/AS)

 Forecasting North Winds in the Upper Sacramento Valley and Adjoining Forests. Christopher E. Fontana, September 1976. (PB 273 677/AS)

 Cool Inflow as a Weakening Influence on Eastern Pacific Tropical Cyclones. William J. Denney, November 1976. (PB 264 655/AS)

 The MAN/MOS Program. Alexander E. MacDonald, February 1977. (PB 265 941/AS)
 Winter Season Minimum Temperature Formula for Bakersfield, California, Using Multiple Regression. Michael J. Oard, February 1977. (PB 273 664/AS)

 Tropical Cyclone Kathleen. James R. Fors, February 1977. (PB 273 676/AS)

 A Study of Wind Gusts on Lake Mead. Bradley Colman, April 1977. (PB 268 847)

 The Relative Frequency of Cumulonimbus Clouds at the Nevada Test Site as a Function of K-Value. R.F. Quiring, April 1977. (PB 272 831)

 Moisture Distribution Modification by Upward Vertical Motion. Ira S. Brenner, April 1977.

 (PB 268 740)

- (PB 268 740)
 Relative Frequency of Occurrence of Warm Season Echo Activity as a Function of Stability
 Indices Computed from the Yucca Flat, Nevada, Rawinsonde. Darryl Randerson, June 1977.
- (FB 271 280/AS)
 Climatological Prediction of Cumulonimbus Clouds in the Vicinity of the Yucca Flat Weather Station. R.F. Quiring, June 1977. (PB 271 704/AS)

 A Method for Transforming Temperature Distribution to Normality. Morris S. Webb. Jr.,

- A Method for Transforming Temperature Distribution to Normality. Morris S. Webb. Jr., June 1977. (PB 271 742/AS)
 Statistical Guidance for Prediction of Eastern North Pacific Tropical Cyclone Motion Part I. Charles J. Neumann and Preston W. Leftwich, August 1977. (PB 272 661)
 Statistical Guidance on the Prediction of Eastern North Pacific Tropical Cyclone Motion Part II. Preston W. Leftwich and Charles J. Neumann, August 1977. (PB 273 155/AS)
 Climate of San Francisco. E. Jan Null, February 1978. Revised by George T. Pericht, April 1988. (PB83 208624/AS)
- Development of a Probability Equation for Winter-Type Precipitation Patterns in Great Falls, Montana. Kenneth B. Mielke, February 1978. (PB 281 387/AS)

 Hand Calculator Program to Compute Parcel Thermal Dynamics. Dan Gudgel, April 1978.
- (PB 283 080/AS)
- Fire whirls. David W. Goens, May 1978. (PB 283 866/AS)
 Flash-Flood Procedure. Ralph C. Hatch and Gerald Williams, May 1978. (PB 286 014/AS)
 Automated Fire-Weather Forecasts. Mark A. Mollner and David E. Olsen, September 1978. (PB 289 916/AS)
- (FB 289 916/AS)
 Estimates of the Effects of Terrain Blocking on the Los Angeles WSR-74C Weather Radar. R.G. Pappas, R.Y. Lee, B.W. Finke, October 1978. (PB 289767/AS)
 Spectral Techniques in Ocean Wave Forecasting. John A. Jannuzzi, October 1978.
- (PB291317/AS)
- (PB291317/AS)
 Solar Radiation. John A. Jannuzzi, November 1978. (PB291195/AS)
 Application of a Spectrum Analyzer in Forecasting Ocean Swell in Southern California Coastal Waters. Lawrence P. Kierulff, January 1979. (PB292716/AS)
 Basic Hydrologic Principles. Thomas L. Dietrich, January 1979. (PB292247/AS)
 LFM 24-Hour Prediction of Eastern Pacific Cyclones Refined by Satellite Images. John R. Zimmerman and Charles P. Ruscha, Jr., January 1979. (PB294324/AS)
 A Simple Analysis/Diagnosis System for Real Time Evaluation of Vertical Motion. Scott Heflick and James R. Fors, February 1979. (PB294216/AS)
 Aids for Forecasting Minimum Temperature in the Wenatchee Frost District. Robert S. Robinson, April 1979. (PB298339/AS)
 Influence of Cloudiness on Summertime Temperatures in the Eastern Washington Fire Weather district. James Holcomb, April 1979. (PB298674/AS)
 Comparison of LFM and MFM Precipitation Guidance for Nevada During Doreen. Christopher Hill, April 1979. (PB298613/AS)
- 140

NOAA Technical Memorandum NWS WR-223

CLIMATE OF SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA

Gary Ryan Weather Service Office Santa Maria, California

February 1994

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Ronald H. Brown, Secretary

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Vacant), Under Secretary and Administrator National Weather Service Elbert W. Friday, Jr., Assistant Administrator for Weather Services



This publication has been reviewed and is approved for publication by Scientific Services Division, Western Region

Kenneth B. Mielke, Chief

Ken Muth

Scientific Services Division

Salt Lake City, Utah

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	HISTORY	1
II.	TOPOGRAPHY	1
III.	GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS	2
IV.	PRECIPITATION	2
V.	FLOODING	5
VI.	TEMPERATURE	3
VII.	WIND	3
VIII.	HUMIDITY	3
IX.	SKY COVER, CLOUDS, FOG	3
X.	DATA SOURCES AND ANALYSIS	9
XI.	ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	9
T) A TT 5	Y AND MONTHLY SEASONAL NORMALS	
DAIL	AND MUNTALI SEASONAL NURMALS	4
DAILY	RECORD HIGH AND LOW TEMPERATURES	6

LIST OF TABLES, MAPS, GRAPHS

Table 1 - Frequency distribution/annual precipitation
Table 2 - Maximum rainfall depth/duration
Table 3 - Frequency distribution/extreme temperature
Table 4 - Weather and climate averages and extremes
Table 5 - Average monthly temperature/precipitation
Table 6 - Rainfall depth/duration frequency 1949-88
Table 7 - Graphic record of seasonal rainfall 1869-1993
Table 8 - Sunrise and sunset table (Santa Maria, CA)
Plate 1 - General area map/flood plain map
Plate 2 - Aerial photograph of flood area in 1973 flood
Plate 3 - Map type for heavy precipitation event
Plate 4 - Map type for record cold event 44
Plate 5 - Map type for record heat event

SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA NARRATIVE CLIMATOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Gary Ryan Weather Service Office Santa Maria, California

I. HISTORY

Prior to 1772, the San Luis Obispo area was inhabited by Chumash Indians. Europeans had visited the area as early as 1542, but it was not until 1 September 1772 that Father Serra, a Catholic missionary, founded Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa. The settlement became part of Mexico at the time of the revolution in 1822. Then, on 18 February 1850, the county of San Luis Obispo became one of the original counties in the State of California.

The City of San Luis Obispo incorporated on 19 February 1856. Railroad service reached the community in 1894. California State Polytechnic College (Cal Poly) was established in 1901.

Official weather observations at San Luis Obispo began in 1869 by the U.S. Army Signal Service, which established a nationally standardized weather observing program at about the same time. Continuous rainfall record dates from July 1869. Some temperature statistics exist from 1885, but a continuous temperature record began with U.S. Weather Bureau activity in August 1894. On 29 September 1927, responsibility for monitoring

temperature and precipitation in San Luis Obispo was assumed by Cal Poly. The site and instrumentation have remained unchanged since that date.

II. TOPOGRAPHY

San Luis Obispo is a small city (1993 population: 43,415) located near the California coast, about halfway between San Francisco and Los Angeles (see Plate 1). It is situated along the foothills of the Santa Lucia Range, eight miles inland from the Pacific Ocean at Avila Beach. The city, at an elevation of 199 feet above sea level, is located at the north end of San Luis Valley, at the junction of California Highway 1 and the U.S. Highway 101.

San Luis Valley is oriented northwest-southeast, and is roughly 10 miles long by 4 miles wide. It is relatively open to the ocean toward the northwest. On the north, the valley is bounded by Cuesta Ridge and Cuesta Pass (1521 feet), on the east by the Santa Lucia Range, with elevations to almost 2900 feet, and on the south and west by the San Luis Range and Irish Hills, with elevations to about 1800 feet. San Luis Valley is drained by San Luis Obispo Creek and its tributaries. The drainage

basin is approximately 83.5 square miles.

III. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

The climate in the San Luis Obispo area is moderate; it is classified under the Koppen system as "Csb," or Mediterranean, with warm dry summers and a strong maritime influence. There are pronounced seasonal changes in rainfall, but relatively modest seasonal transitions in temperature—especially from cool season to warm season.

The proximity of the Pacific Ocean is strongly reflected in temperature and rainfall statistics. The dry season extends from May through the first part of October. During this period, the jet stream and storm track are not prominent; they are typically positioned far to the north of central California. The eastern Pacific Ocean is dominated by a semi-permanent high pressure area centered about 900 miles off the California coast.

The prevailing wind is an enhanced sea from the northwest. breeze. Pronounced mesoscale sea breeze patterns are common throughout coastal California, especially during the dry season. The orientation of San Luis Valley provides a natural trough, which channels and intensifies the sea breeze effect. Moreover, the prevailing northwest wind flow and subsidence from the eastern Pacific high help to establish a strong low-level temperature inversion with significant

coastal stratus. This process also triggers upwelling of cool sub-surface ocean water, reducing sea surface temperatures and, thus, reinforcing fog formation. It is typical, between mid-June and mid-October, for San Luis Obispo to have fair weather, but with late night through mid-morning stratus and fog.

The wet season begins in late October and lasts through April. During this period, the Northern Hemisphere jet stream becomes active and shifts southward from the Gulf of Alaska. Pacific cold fronts. some significant storm circulations, move southeastward across the San Luis Obispo area at irregular intervals. Strong winds, locally heavy rains, and other manifestations of winter storm activity are common from December through March. Over 73% of the annual rainfall occurs during this fourmonth period.

The San Luis Obispo weather record extends back for over 100 years. Statistics indicate that the last 30 years have been warmer and wetter than the 100 year normals.

IV. PRECIPITATION

Variability is the key to any description of rainfall patterns in the San Luis Obispo area. From year to year and month to month, changes in large-scale features, such as hemispheric pressure patterns and sea surface temperatures, have a great bearing on regional precipitation. There are significant variations in local rainfall amounts even

within a given storm. Anomalies may be caused by mesoscale storm tracking, topography, siting, and even the skill employed by those making the observations.

The hundred year average annual rainfall ending in 1969 was computed at 22.02 inches, the 30-year (working) average ending in 1980 was 23.00 inches, while the 30-year average ending in 1990 was 23.46 inches. Comparing ten year averages each five years from 1874 yields a minimum of 18.36 inches (1944-54) and a maximum of 26.65 inches (1974-84). This represents a 20% change from the 100 year average to these minimum and maximum 10-year averages.

The inconstancy in the record lies in the juxtaposition of wet year/dry year or wet month/dry month. 1876-77 seasonal example, the precipitation total was very low at 8.15 inches, but was sandwiched between two rainfall years in which precipitation totaled over 30 inches. Such sequencing is common. In January 1875, over 12 inches of rain fell, but February of that year recorded only a quarter inch. In January 1976, a scant hundredth of an inch precipitation was documented; the next month's rainfall exceeded four inches.

The cumulative frequency distribution of annual precipitation for San Luis Obispo (Cal Poly), based on record 1911-1960, is as follows:

(Probability of receiving less than the value indicated, values in inches)

Probability %

5	10	25	33	50	67	75	90	95
8.7	10.7	14.1	16.2	19.6	23.8	25.8	32.8	36.6

wettest time of the year. The climatologically, is from January 27 through February 7. The daily rainfall average for that period is 0.18 inches. During that time, and during the wet season generally, synoptic-scale low pressure areas frequently traverse San Luis Obispo County. (Some of these systems present classic images of warm frontal advection, followed by a strong rush of cool air.) A cold front may move across the county from the north or northeast, usually resulting in relatively cold minimum temperatures, but comparatively modest precipitation amounts. The most significant rainfall usually results when a mean upperlevel trough of low pressure aligns north-to-south off the northern California coast, associated with

reinforcing low-level cold air from the Gulf of Alaska, then tracking a developing storm into San Luis Obispo County from the west or southwest. (See Plate 2)

Heavy rainfall events at San Luis Obispo combine synoptic-scale storm dynamics with significant orographic lifting. The maximum rainfall observed in one 24-hour period is 7.90 inches. Climate research data give projections for heavy precipitation events with return periods (RP) of up to 10,000 years. These data suggest that a 24hour precipitation event of 7.90 inches has a frequency of once in about 350 Rainfall depth/duration vears. frequencies for San Luis Obispo are tabulated below:

Maximum Rainfall for Indicated Number of Consecutive Minutes

Measurable rainfall (.01 inch or more) occurs on an average of 50 days during a year. A tenth of an inch or more occurs on 30 days and a half inch or more occurs on 13 days. Snowfall is Trace amounts of snow have rare. during the months December, January, and February. The last occurrence of snowfall was 20 December 1990. No measurable snowfall (1 inch or more) has been recorded at San Luis Obispo, but several inches of snow accumulated on Cuesta Ridge above the 2000 foot level during a 1990 winter storm.

No significant rains fall, in general, between late May and late August. Some marine layer drizzle is possible during that period, with accumulations of a hundredth of an inch or so. The "tail end" of a late-season Pacific cold front may brush by the district in late May or early June, triggering a few showers.

An easterly wave, part of the so-called "summer monsoon" in Arizona and Sonora, occasionally pushes subtropical moisture into the San Luis Obispo area during July, August or September. In these episodes, scattered thunderstorms can form over the coastal range during the afternoon and drift westward over the coastal valleys during the nighttime hours.

Moisture from decaying eastern Pacific hurricanes rarely reaches San Luis Obispo. Once during the twentieth century, an active tropical storm actually tracked northward into the Los Angeles Basin. In that event, between 24 and 26 September 1939, San Luis Obispo received 0.59 inches of rain.

V. FLOODING

Significant flooding occurs in the district on an average of once every thirteen years. Damaging floods have occurred in the San Luis Obispo Creek watershed in 1884, 1897, 1948, 1952, 1969, and 1973. Bridge washouts and other damage were reported in early floods beginning in 1884, when record rains fell during the months of January-March. Widespread flood damage did not occur in the drainage basin until January 1969. During that event, damage totaled \$1.5 million and resulted mostly from erosion of stream banks and inundation of properties downstream from the city of San Luis Obispo.

The most catastrophic flood ever reported in the drainage occurred when heavy rains began in the early morning hours of 18 January 1973. San Luis Obispo Creek and Stenner Creek overflowed their banks in several locations, sending torrents of water through the commercial and residential heart of the city. Altogether, 350 acres of city property were flooded along San Luis Obispo Creek, and Highway 101 was submerged. Damage totaled \$4.5 million (1975 dollars). (See Plate 3)

The drainage basin upstream of downtown San Luis Obispo at the confluence of Stenner Creek covers 23.4 square miles. In general, the loamy soils in this area drain well. It takes a heavy and extended rainfall to cause

flooding. but with increases in population, building, and resultant runoff within the drainage basin, a future severe flooding event is almost a In the 1973 flood, there certainty. were 6 to 10 hours of heavy rain over the area. Heaviest storm totals were reported in the Irish Hills, southwest of the city. The San Luis Obispo Creek drainage basin rainfall total for that storm was calculated at 6.84 inches. The Army Corps of Engineers currently estimates that a "worst case" storm would produce 9.44 inches of rain over the basin, with flood stage being reached in 7.5 hours and peak flooding in 10 hours. Property damage would be at least three to four times the 1973 flood.

VI. TEMPERATURE

A continuous temperature record for San Luis Obispo exists from 1894. The average annual temperature based on all historical data is 58.9°F, 0.2°F lower than the 1961-1990 (working) average. The historical data reflect a cool period between 1908 and 1922, warming between 1923 and 1930, and a very cool winter in 1949 (consistent with regional statistics). The warmest period overall in the historical record begins in 1976 and continues through the present.

San Luis Obispo is in close proximity to the ocean which is responsible for a maritime temperature profile, but far enough from the water so that a continental influence is also noticeable. San Luis Obispo temperatures do not exhibit the extremes found at Cuyama or Paso Robles, but present considerably more diurnal and seasonal range than coastal points such as San Simeon or Cambria.

The average annual temperature is a moderate 59.1°F. This compares with 57.3°F at Santa Maria, 59.5°F at Paso Robles, and 59.1°F at Santa Barbara Airport.

Soil temperatures at 15 cm average 50°F in January and reach a maximum of 74°F in July.

Warmest temperatures are found in late August and early September. The warm season mean temperature cycle lags behind the solar insolation cycle by more than two months. This is due in large measure to the influence of coastal sea surface temperatures, which are relatively warm and stable (at 65°F) well roughly 60 to into September. The climate record shows that the transition from warm season to cool season is comparatively rapid. Average maximum temperatures tumble 6°F between 7 and 15 November --- and 13°F between 7 November and 23 December.

The coolest time of the year, on average, is from 28 December to 7 January. Subfreezing temperatures are rare, and cold outbreaks tend to be modified fairly quickly by the maritime influence. The all-time record low of 17°F, fully 7°F below the previous low record, was set in December 1990. (See Plate 4) A very cold arctic air mass moved southward from northwestern Canada, across the Sierras toward the south central coast of California. A slightly offshore wind pattern allowed

winds to become calm, and record low temperatures were set at many sites in the district.

Hot temperatures are somewhat more common than cold ones. Historically, temperatures have exceeded 90°F in every month except January and February; the potential for 100°F or higher temperatures range from early April to early November; readings of 110°F or higher have been noted in September and October.

Maximum temperature extremes are usually associated with a mean upperlevel high pressure ridge translating across the district. Hottest temperatures are frequently observed when the ridge axis is directly over or just west of San Luis Obispo. (See Plate 5)

Occasionally, record high temperatures are measured in conjunction with downslope wind conditions analogous to Santa Ana winds found in southern California. Surface high pressure over Nevada with relatively low pressure off the California coast is the general pattern recognized to cause downslope wind events at San Luis Obispo. Sea level pressure gradients of 10 mb from Tonopah, Nevada to Santa Maria, and a coincident gradient of 4 mb from Bakersfield to the coast are commonly associated with a north to east wind of 40 mph or more in the San Luis Obispo area

When such downslope wind conditions occur in summer, the results can be devastating. The Las Pilitas Fire began in such a situation on 1 July 1985. Record heat combined with strong wind, with temperatures climbing to 104°F and relative humidities at 8%, aided fire that raced downhill from the Las Pilitas Road area near Santa Margarita Lake to the city of San Luis Obispo. The fire burned 75,000 acres during its ten-day run.

Frequency of extreme temperatures at San Luis Obispo, CA (degrees F)

Yea	ars	2	5	10	25	50	100
Maximum		99	102	104	107	109	111
Minimum		31	29	27	25	23	22

VII. WIND

Reliable wind data are not readily Statistical data from a available. variety of sources indicate an average annual wind speed of approximately 5.0 mph at Cal Poly and 6.5 mph at the airport. Cal Poly (CIMIS) data suggest the highest average winds (of near 6.0 mph) occur during the months March through May, while lowest average winds (about 4 mph) occur September and October. Predominant wind direction is from the northwest. consistently at the airport and. probably with somewhat less uniformity, at Cal Poly.

Strongest winds generally occur as a result of winter storms approaching San Luis Obispo from the west or southwest. These winds blow from the south or southeast and may reach gale force (39 mph or higher). Historical fastest mile wind speed data are not available, but a power plant study suggests a ten year event would reach 52 mph, a fifty year event would reach 52 mph, a fifty year event would peak at 78 mph. These figures are consistent with observations taken at Santa Maria, 26 miles south of San Luis Obispo.

VIII. HUMIDITY

Relative humidity averages about 75% annually. The diurnal range, reflected in CIMIS data, presents an average maximum of 90% in the early morning and a minimum of 55% in the middle afternoon. Relative humidity values tend to be somewhat higher in summer and lower in winter. Large-scale high

pressure ridging with associated subsidence and offshore winds can cause a sharp reduction in relative humidity values over periods of several days. During these dry weather episodes, relative humidities frequently stay below 50% and occasionally drop below 10%.

Seasonal evapotranspiration rates vary from 0.08 inch/day in December and January to 0.22 inch/day in July. Annual evaporation loss from a standard four-foot pan is estimated at 70 inches, with roughly 2/3 of this total occurring from May through October. Evaporation from a large body of water, such as a lake, is estimated to total approximately 50 inches per year.

IX. SKY COVER, CLOUDS, AND FOG

Aviation observations in San Luis Obispo are limited in historical extent, hourly scope, consistency, and reliability. Projections based on San Luis Obispo observations taken from 1931-1960, in addition to long-term data from nearby Santa Maria, reflect a fair weather pattern in general.

San Luis Obispo averages 256 clear days (0 to 3 tenths sky cover) per year, 44 partly cloudy days (4 to 7 tenths), and 65 cloudy days (8 to 10 tenths). The average annual sky cover, including thin clouds, is 40%. Annual sunshine averages from 2800 to 3200 hours, depending on data source, or approximately 70% of possible sunshine.

Fog is most prevalent from July through September, when visibilities are reduced to one mile or less about 7% of the time. During December and January, such low visibilities occur 1 to 2% of the time. Fog occasionally hampers local aircraft operations and highway travel, but dense fog is infrequent and generally dissipates to a clear sky by 10 a.m., local time.

Air quality is generally very good, due mainly to the prevailing northwest wind flow from the Pacific and the early mixing of coastal inversions on summer mornings. Adverse visibilities, a technical reflection of air quality as computed by the California Air Resources Board, are among the lowest in the state. Projections suggest that adverse visibilities occur very rarely in the springtime, and on less than 20% of the days during the months August through October.

X. DATA SOURCES AND ANALYSIS

The climatological summary presented in this publication was derived from several sources. Temperature data from 1927 to 1948 were provided by Cal Poly. Data for San Luis Obispo from 1948 to 1992 were obtained from the Western Regional Climate Center. Additional temperatures and quality control material were secured from Jim Goodridge, and from files at the National Weather Service Office in Santa Maria.

Extreme daily high and low temperatures were calculated for each day of the year, using all available data sets. In some cases, modifications were made to reported data, as deemed necessary. Return period data were provided by Jim Goodridge.

Average daily high and low temperatures were projected throughout the year using rolling means --- nine-day centered means of median high and low temperatures for all days from 1948 through 1992.

Monthly and seasonal precipitation data from July 1869 through June 1993 were provided by Jim Goodridge, Cal Poly, and KSBY Television. Seasonal precipitation was graphed, with tenyear rolling means spaced at five year intervals. Return period data were provided by Jim Goodridge.

Other climate information and analyses were supplied by Diablo Canyon Power Plant, by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and by the National Climatic Data Center in Asheville, North Carolina.

XI. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Special thanks to Jim Goodridge, Consulting Engineer and California State Climatologist (retired). His computer analyses and original climatological files were used extensively in the preparation of this report. His dedication to maintaining an accurate and complete weather record is in the finest traditions of the science.

Thanks to the following persons, who made significant contributions to the San Luis Obispo climatological study:

Jim Ashby, Western Regional Climate Center, Reno, Nevada

Jim Goodridge, California State Climatologist (retired), Chico, California

Sharon Graves, KSBY Television, San Luis Obispo, California

Jacquelyn Hulsey, San Luis Obispo County Airport

Ken Kenyon, San Luis Obispo Telegram-Tribune

Michael Line, Kennedy Library, Cal Poly

Clint Milne, County Engineer, San Luis Obispo County

Bill Mork, California State Climatologist

Table 4

WEATHER AVERAGES AND EXTREMES SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA

DATE OF COMPILATION: AUGUST 1993

TEMPERATURE: (degrees F)

Average annual daily maximum: 71.0 Average annual daily minimum: 47.1 Mean annual temperature: 59.1

Extreme highest: 112 on 14 September 1971 Extreme lowest: 17 on 23 December 1990 Warmest minimum: 75 on 22 September 1939 Coolest maximum: 40 on 6 January 1930 also on 11 December 1932

Average annual no. of days 90 degrees or more: Average annual no. of days 32 degrees or below: Average date of first freeze (32 degrees): 30 December Average date of last freeze (32 degrees): 25 January Average annual heating degree days (base 65): Average annual cooling degree days (base 65):

PRECIPITATION: (inches)

Average annual rainfall: 23.46 (1961-1990) 22.14 (1869-1990) --- Long-term average: 7.90 in January 1969 Maximum in 24 hours: Maximum in one month: 24.63 in January 1969 0.00 several occurrences Minimum in one month: Maximum seasonal (July 1-June 30): 54.53 in 1968-69 Minimum seasonal (July 1-June 30): 7.20 in 1897-98 Maximum snowfall: Trace (several occurrences) Average annual days with measurable (=>.01) rainfall: 50

Average annual days with thunder: 2.5

WIND:

Average annual wind speed: approximately 5 mph (Poly) approximately 6.5 mph (airport)

Prevailing wind direction: (from) northwest

Peak wind: 78 mph (estimated 100-year maximum)

CLOUDS, FOG, RELATIVE HUMIDITY:

Average annual sky cover due to clouds/fog: 40 percent

Average annual sunshine: 2800-3200 hours

Percentage of time visibility =< 1 mile in fog:

.....in August.......in January........

Average annual relative humidity in percent:

.....in early morning.....in early afternoon....

Table 5

AVERAGE MONTHLY TEMPERATURES AND PRECIPITATION
San Luis Obispo, CA (Poly)

MONTH	MAX TEMP	MIN TEMP	AVE TEMP	PRECIP
MONTH	WAX IEWI	INITIA I EINIL	AVL IEME	FREGIE
JANUARY	63.4	41.5	52.5	5.01 in.
FEBRUARY	64.9	43.2	54.1	4.57
MARCH	65.0	43.4	54.2	3.76
APRIL	68.0	45.0	56.5	1.64
MAY	70.1	47.0	58.6	0.34
JUNE	74.3	50.3	62.3	0.04
JULY	78.1	52.2	65.2	0.04
AUGUST	79.2	52.7	66.0	0.08
SEPTEMBER	78.8	52.5	65.7	0.43
OCTOBER	76.3	50.1	63.3	1.05
NOVEMBER	69.4	45.7	57.6	2.75
DECEMBER	64.1	41.5	52.8	3.75
ANNUAL	71.0	47.1	59.1	23.46

(BASED ON 30-YEAR RECORD 1961-1990)

MONTH OF JANUARY

DAY	<u>HIGH</u>	LOW	PCPN	SEASON/DATE
01	61	40	.14	8.24
02	61			
03	61	40		
		40		
05	61	40	.15	8.82
06	61	40	15	8.97
07	61	40	15	9.12
08	61	41	15	9.27
09	61			
10	61	41		
11	61	41	16	9.73
12	62	41	16	9.89
13	62	41	.16	_10.05
14	62	42	.16	10.21
15	62	42	.16	_10.37
16	62	42		
17	62	42	.16	_10.69
18	62	42	.16	_10.85
19	62	42	.17	_11.02
20	62	42	.17	_11.19
21	62			11.36
22	62	42	17	11.53
23	62	42		
24	62	42	17	11.87
25	62	42	.17	_12.04
26	63	42	.17	_12.21
27	63	42	.18	12.39
28	63	42	.18	_12.57
29	63	42	.18	12.75
30		42		
31	63	42	.18	_13.11

*AVE DAILY MAX TEMP: 63.4

*AVE MONTHLY TEMP:

AVE MONTHLY PRECIP: 5.01 IN.

*AVE DAILY MIN TEMP: 41.5

52.5

HEATING DEGREE DAYS: 388 COOLING DEGREE DAYS:

0

MONTH OF FEBRUARY

DAY	<u>HIGH</u>	LOW	PCPN	SEASON/DATE
01	63	42	.18	13.29
02	63	43	- 18	13.47
03	64	43	. 18	13.65
04	64	43	. 18	13.83
05	64	43	.18	
06		43	.18	14.19
07	64	43	18	14.37
08	64	43	17	14.54
09	64	43	17	
10	63	43	. 17	14.88
11	63	43	.17	15.05
12	63	43	.17	15.22
1.3	63	44	.16	15.38
1.4	63	44	16	15.54
1.5	63	44	. 16	15.70
16	64		16	
17	64	44	16	16.02
18	64	43	. 16	16.18
19	64	43 <u></u>	16	16.34
20	65	44	.16	16.50
21	65	44	15	16.65
22	65	44	.15	16.80
23	65	44	.15	16.95
24	65	44	.15	17.10
25	65		. 15	
26:	65	44	15	17.40
27		44.	.14	17.54
28	64			17.68
29	64		•	
30				•
31			·	

*AVE DAILY MAX TEMP: 64.9 AVE MONTHLY PRECIP:

IN.

*AVE DAILY MIN TEMP: 43.2

HEATING DEGREE DAYS: 308

*AVE MONTHLY TEMP: 54.1

COOLING DEGREE DAYS:

MONTH OF MARCH

DAY	<u>HIGH</u>	LOW	PCPN	SEASON/DATE
01	64	44	.14	17.82
02		44		17.96
03				18.10
				18.24
05	64		. 14	
06	64			
07	64	43	14	18.66
08	64	43	13	18.79
09	64	43	13	18.92
10	64	43	.13	19.05
11	64		.13	19.18
12	64	43	13	19.31
13	64	43	13	19.44
14	64	43	.13	19.57
15	64	43	.13	19.70
16	64	43	.12	19.82
17	64	43	.12	19.94
18	64	44	12	20.06
19	65	44	12	20.18
20	65	44	.12	20.30
21	65	44	.12	20.42
22	65	44	.11	20.53
23	65	44	.11	20.64
24	65	44		20.75
25	65	44	.11	20.86
26	65	44	.10	20.96
27	65			21.06
28	65		.10	
29	65		.10	
30	65			21.35
31	65	44	.09	21.44

*AVE DAILY MAX TEMP: 65.0

AVE MONTHLY PRECIP: 3.76 IN.

*AVE DAILY MIN TEMP: 43.4

HEATING DEGREE DAYS: 335

*AVE MONTHLY TEMP: 54.2

COOLING DEGREE DAYS: 0

MONTH OF APRIL

DAY	HIGH	LOW	PCPN	SEASON/DATE
01	65	44	.09	21.53
02	66			21.62
03	66		.09	
04	66	45	.08	21.79
05	66	45	.08	21.87
06	67	45	.08	21.95
07	<u> </u>	46	08	22.03
08	67	46		22.11
09	67	46		22.18
10	67	46	. 07	22.25
11	67	46	07	22.32
12	67	46	07	22.39
13	67	46	06	22.45
14	67	46	06	22.51
15			05	22.56
16	67	46	.05	22.61
17	67	46		22.66
18				22.71
19	66	46		22.75
20	66	46	.04	22.79
21	66	46	.04	22.83
22	66	46	04	
23	66		03	22.90
24	66		03	
25	67	46	03	22.96
26	67	46	03	22.99
27	67	46	03	23.02
28	67	46	.02	23.04
29	67	4.6	02	23.06
30	67	46	.02	23.08
31		<u></u>	•	<u> </u>

*AVE DAILY MAX TEMP: 68.0

AVE MONTHLY PRECIP: 1.64 IN.

*AVE DAILY MIN TEMP: 45.0

HEATING DEGREE DAYS: 267 COOLING DEGREE DAYS: 12

*AVE MONTHLY TEMP: 56.5

MONTH OF MAY

DAY	HIGH	LOW	PCPN	SEASON/DATE
01	67	46	.02	23.10
02		46		
03	67	46		
04		46		
		47		
06	67	47	.02	23.20
07	68	47	.02	23.22
08	68	47	.02	23.24
09		47		
10	68	47		
11	68	47	. 01	23.28
12	68	47		
13	68	47	.01	23.30
14	68	48	.01	23.31
15	68	48	01	23.32
16	69	48	.01	23.33
		48		
18		48		
19	69	48	.01	23.36
20	69	48	01	23.37
21	70	48	.01	23.38
22	70			23.39
23	70			23.40
24	70	48		
25	70			
26	70	48	.00	23.42
27	70	49	.00	23.42
28	70	49	.00	23.42
29	70	49	00	
30		49	00	23.42
31	70	49	.00	23.42

*AVE DAILY MAX TEMP: 70.1

AVE MONTHLY PRECIP: 0.34

*AVE DAILY MIN TEMP: 47.0

HEATING DEGREE DAYS:

205

*AVE MONTHLY TEMP: 58.6 COOLING DEGREE DAYS:

MONTH OF JUNE

DAY	<u>HIGH</u>	LOW	PCPN	SEASON/DATE
01	70	49	01	23.43
02	70	49	01	23.44
03	70	49		23.45
04	70	49	.01	23.46
05	7 1	50	.00	23.46
06	71	50	.00	23.46
07	71	50	.00	23.46
08	71	50	00	23.46
	71	50	00	23.46
10	72	50	.00	23.46
11	72	50	.00	23.46
12	72		00	23.46
13	72		00	23.46
14	72	50	00	23.46
15	72	50	.00_	
1,6	72	51	00	23.46
17	73	51	.00	23.46
				23.46
19	73	51	.00	23.46
20	74	51	.00	23.46
21	74	51	00	23.46
22	74	51	.00	23.46
23	75	51	00	23.46
.24	75	51	00	23.46
25	75	51	.00	23.46
26	75	51	.00	23.46
27	75	51	.00	
28	75	51	.00	
29	75	51	.00	
30	75	51	.00	23.46
31			<u></u>	•

*AVE DAILY MAX TEMP: 74.3

AVE MONTHLY PRECIP: 0.04 IN.

*AVE DAILY MIN TEMP: 50.3

HEATING DEGREE DAYS: 117

*AVE MONTHLY TEMP: 62.3 **COOLING DEGREE DAYS:**

MONTH OF JULY

DAY	<u>HIGH</u>	LOW	<u>PCPN</u>	SEASON/DATE
01	75	51	01	0.01
02	75		01	0.02
03	75	51	.01	0.03
04	76	<u> </u>		
05		51		
06	76	51		
07	77	51	00	0.04
08	77	51	00	0.04
09	77	51		
10	78	51		0.04
11	78	52	00	0.04
12	78	52	00	0.04
13	78	52	00	0.04
14			00	0.04
15	78	52	.00	0.04
16	78	52	.00	0.04
17	78	53	00	0.04
18	78	53	.00	0.04
19	78	53		
20	78	53	00	0.04
21	77	53	.00	0.04
22	77	53		
23	77	53		
24	77			
25	77	53	00	0.04
26	77	53	00	0.04
27	77	53		
28	77			
29	77	53		
30	77			
	77	53	00	0.04

*AVE DAILY MAX TEMP: 78.1

AVE MONTHLY PRECIP: 0.04 IN.

*AVE DAILY MIN TEMP: 52.2

HEATING DEGREE DAYS:

56

*AVE MONTHLY TEMP:

65.2

COOLING DEGREE DAYS:

MONTH OF AUGUST

DAY	<u>HIGH</u>	LOW	PCPN	SEASON/DATE
01	77	5.3	.00	0.04
02	77	5.2	.00	0.04
03	77	52	.00	0.04
04	77	52	.00	0.04
05	78	52	.00	0.04
06	78	5:2	.00	0.04
07	78	52	00	0.04
0880	78	52	00	0.04
09	78		00	0.04
10	78	52	.00	0.04
11	78	52	.00	0.04
12	78	52	.00	0.04
1.3	78	52	.00	0.04
14	78	52	.00	
15	78	52	.00	0.04
16	78	52	.00	0.04
17	78		.00	0.04
18	78	52	.00	0.04
19	78	52	.00	0.04
20	78	52	.00	0.04
21	78	52	00	0.04
22	78	52	.00	0.04
23	78	52	.00	0.04
24	78		.01	0.05
25	78	52	.01	0.06
26	78	52	.01	0.07
27	78	52	.01	0.08
28	78	52	.01	0.09
29	7.0	5.2	.01	
30	78		.01	
31	79	52	.01	0.12

*AVE DAILY MAX TEMP: 79.2

AVE MONTHLY PRECIP: 0.08

*AVE DAILY MIN TEMP: 52.7

HEATING DEGREE DAYS: 31

*AVE MONTHLY TEMP: 66.0

COOLING DEGREE DAYS: 62

MONTH OF SEPTEMBER

DAY	<u>HIGH</u>	LOW	PCPN	SEASON/DATE
01	79	52	.01	0.13
02	79	52		
03	78			
04		52	.01	0.16
05	78			
06	78	_53	.01	_0.18
07	78	53	.01	0.19
08	78	53	.01	_0.20
09	78	52	.01	0.21
10	77	52	.01	_0.22
11	77	52	.01	0.23
12	77	52	.01	0.24
13	77	_52	.01	0.25
14	77	52	.01	0.26
15	77	52	01	0.27
16	77	52	.01	_0.28
17	77	_52	.01	0.29
18	77	_52	.02	0.31
19	77	_52	.02	0.33
20	77	52	.02	0.35
21	78	52	.02	0.37
22	78	52		
23	78	52	02	0.41
24	78	52	02	0.43
25	78	_52	02	0.45
26	78	_52	.02	0.47
27	77	52	.02	0.49
28	77	52	.02	
29	77	52		
30		52		
31				

*AVE DAILY MAX TEMP: 78.8

AVE MONTHLY PRECIP: 0.43 IN.

*AVE DAILY MIN TEMP: 52.5

HEATING DEGREE DAYS: 78

*AVE MONTHLY TEMP: 65.7

COOLING DEGREE DAYS: 99

MONTH OF OCTOBER

DAY	HIGH	LOW	PCPN	SEASON/DATE
01	77	51	.02	0.57
02				0.59
03				0.61
04		51	.02	0.63
05	77	51	.03	0.66
0.6	<u> </u>	51	03	0.69
07				0.72
08	77			0.75
09		51	.03	0.78
10		51	.03	
11	77	51	.03	0.84
12	76	51	.03	0.87
13		51	.03	0.90
14				0.93
				0.96
16	76	50	03	
. 17 <u></u>	76	50 <u>·</u>	03	1.02
18	75	50	03	1.05
19	75	50	.03	
20	75	50	.04	1.12
21	75	50	.04	1.16
. 22	74	50	04	1.20
23	74	50	04	1.24
24	74	50	.04	
25	74	49	04	1.32
26	74	49	.04	1.36
27		49	.04	1.40
28				1.45
	74	49		1.50
30	74	48		1.55
31	74	48	.05	1.60

*AVE DAILY MAX TEMP: 76.3

AVE MONTHLY PRECIP: 1.05

*AVE DAILY MIN TEMP: 50.1

HEATING DEGREE DAYS: 100

*AVE MONTHLY TEMP: 63.3

COOLING DEGREE DAYS: 48

MONTH OF NOVEMBER

DAY	<u>HIGH</u>	LOW	PCPN	SEASON/DATE
01	74	48	.06	1.66
02				1.72
03				1.78
04				1.85
05		47	.07	
06		47	07	1.99
07	74			2.06
08	73		08	
09	72	47	08	2.22
10	71	47	80.	2.30
11	70			2.38
12	69	47	09	2.47
13	69	47	09	2.56
14	69		09	
15	68	46	.09	
16	68	46	.10	2.84
17	68			2.94
18	68	45	.10	3.04
19		45	.10	3.14
20	68	45	11	3.25
21	68	45	.11	3.36
22	68	45	.11	3.47
23	68	44	.11	3.58
24	68			3.69
25	67	44	11	3.80
26	67	44	.11	3.91
27	67	43	.11	4.02
28	67	43	.11	4.13
29	67		11	
30	67			4.35
31			•	

*AVE DAILY MAX TEMP: 69.4

AVE MONTHLY PRECIP: 2.75 IN.

*AVE DAILY MIN TEMP: 45.7

HEATING DEGREE DAYS: 231

*AVE MONTHLY TEMP: 57.6 COOLING DEGREE DAYS:

MONTH OF DECEMBER

DAY	<u>HIGH</u>	LOW	PCPN	SEASON/DATE
01	66	43	.11	4.46
02	66		11	
03		43	11	4.68
04		43	.11	4.79
05	65	43	.11	4.90
06	65	43	11	5.01
07	65	43	11	5.12
08	<u> </u>	43	11	5.23
09	65	42	.11	5.34
10	65	42	11	5.45
11	65	42	11	5 , 56
12				5.68
13	65	42		5.80
14	65	42	.12	5.92
15			.12	
16	64	42	. 12	6.16
17	64	42	12	6.28
18			.12	
19	63		12	
20	63		.12	
21	62	42	13	6.77
22	62	42	.13	6.90
23	61	42	13	7.03
24	61	42	.13	7.16
25	61	41	13	7.29
26	61	41	13	7.42
27		41	.13	7.55
28				7.68
29	61	40	.14	7.82
30	61	40	.14	7.96
31	61	40	.14	8.10

*AVE DAILY MAX TEMP: 64.1 AVE MONTHLY PRECIP:

3.75 IN.

*AVE DAILY MIN TEMP: 41.5 *AVE MONTHLY TEMP: 52.8

HEATING DEGREE DAYS: 382

COOLING DEGREE DAYS: 0

RECORD HIGH AND LOW TEMPERATURES SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA (CAL POLY)

MONTH OF JANUARY

DAY	HIGHEST	YEAR	LOWEST	YEAR
01	83	1981	31	1933/74
02		1969		
03	81	1994		
04	74	1964/69	28	 1971
05	78	1953	29	1949
06	79	1958	29	1970
		1969		
08	78	1958/62	29	1950
09	76	1962/63	29	1937
10	81	1962	27	1937/49
11	77	1967	30	1948/71
12	80	1928	29	1949
13	82	1948/83	27	1963
14	82	1983	29	1932
15	81	1983	31	1962/63
		1948		
17	88 X	1976	26	1987
18	85	1976	26	1987
19	80	1961	31	1963
20	84	1961	29	1945
21	83	1976	25	1963
22	79	1976	24 X	1937
23	80	1948/76	25	1937
24	81	1968 1968/92	28	1937
25	79	1968/92	31	1932/49
		1959		
27	79	1951/86	29	1949
28	82	1986	27	1957
29	82	1976	27	1979
30	80	1984	31	1969
31	82	1962	30	1975

-COOLEST MAXIMUM: 40 ON 6 JAN 1930 -WARMEST MINIMUM: 62 ON 17 JAN 1965

X - RECORD FOR MONTH

Y - RECORD ALL TIME

PERIOD OF RECORD: CONTINUOUS FROM SEPTEMBER 1927 DATE OF COMPUTATION: JANUARY 1994

RECORD HIGH AND LOW TEMPERATURES SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA (CAL POLY)

MONTH OF FEBRUARY

DAY	HIGHEST	YEAR	LOWEST	YEAR
01	85	1976	31	1937
02	83	1954	30	1939/79
03	80	1954	29	1932
04	81	1954	30	1955/85
05			_30	1955 [°]
06	80	1954	33	1985
07		1954		1989
08		1954	_31	1933
09	84	1954	_30	
10	79	1964	_31	1929/39
11	75	_1955/88	31	1929
12		1971		
13	88 X	1971	34	 1946
14	86	1930	34	1946
15	86	1991	28 X	1990
16	87	1977	_28 X	1990
17		1930	_30	1956
18	83		32	1952/56
19		_1965/77	_34	1952
20		1965/91		1955
21	84	_1982/91	_32	1975
22	80	1989	34	1951
23	81	_1981 <u></u>	30	1984
24		1954		1975
25	83	1947/54	_31	1987
26	85	_1932/86	29	1935
27	87	1932/86	30	1935
		1986		1962
29	78	1936	38	1956
30				<u> </u>
31	-	<u></u>		_

-COOLEST MAXIMUM: 46 ON 6 FEB 1976 -WARMEST MINIMUM: 64 ON 26 FEB 1986

X - RECORD FOR MONTH Y - RECORD ALL TIME

PERIOD OF RECORD: CONTINUOUS FROM SEPTEMBER 1927

DATE OF COMPUTATION: JULY 1993

RECORD HIGH AND LOW TEMPERATURES SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA (CAL POLY)

MONTH OF MARCH

DAY	HIGHEST	YEAR	LOWEST	YEAR
01	80	1968	28 X	1962
02		1936		
03		1931	30	1964
04	 80	1968	32	1966/76
05	84	_1986	3319	945/66/85
06	88	_1972	_35	1985
07	84	1993	_33	1964
08	86	1953	_31	1971
09	82	1934	_33	1935/69
		1934		
11	82	_1934	_35	1969
12	84	1959	35	
13	84	1959	35	1990
14	85	1947	351	946/50/91
15	86	1951	_34	1963
16		_1959		
17	85	1978	34	1955/63
18	85	1978	36	1955/63
19	86	_1960	35	1985
20	85	_1960	34	1982/87
21	85	_1931	371	942/73/82
22	83	1931	32	1982
23	_82	1931/86	31	1982
24	82	1930	_32	1935
25	90 X	_1930	31	1936
26	88	1930	35	1985
27	89	1988	_36	1985
28		1969		
29	85	1968	36	1967
30	_84	1971	361	949/77/85
31	_85	1931	35	1949

-COOLEST MAXIMUM: 46 ON 17 MAR 1963 -WARMEST MINIMUM: 65 ON 25 MAR 1930

X - RECORD FOR MONTH

Y - RECORD ALL TIME

PERIOD OF RECORD: CONTINUOUS FROM SEPTEMBER 1927

DATE OF COMPUTATION: JULY 1993

RECORD HIGH AND LOW TEMPERATURES SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA (CAL POLY)

MONTH OF APRIL

DAY	HIGHEST	YEAR	LOWEST	YEAR
01	91	1966	35 1	929/51/67
02	92	1959		1982
03	90	1966/85	33	1984
04	94	1961	34	1975
05	_90	1961		
				
06	98	1989	30	1929
		1989	34	
088		1989	33	1953
09		1989	31	1984
10		1968		1945
11	90	1940	34	1965/83
12	93	1947	34	1983
13	94	1947		1983
14		1985	32	1970
15		1964	36	<u> </u>
16	_94	1966	35	1975/76
17	89	1966	34	1933
18	_90	1938	33	1933/79
19	_89	1950	31	1987
20	_86	1958/92	31	1972
21		1986		1963/70
22	_91	1986	34	1932
23		1946	35	
24		1946	38	
25	_90	1992	37	1974
26	0.1	1992	29 X	1075
27		1992	23 ^ 33	1975 1984
28			33	1984 1970
29	_95	1981	35	1966/70
30	_94	1959	36	1975
31	1			

-COOLEST MAXIMUM: 50 ON 2 APR 1967

-WARMEST MINIMUM: 66 ON 6 APR 1979, 7 APR 1979 21 APR 1958

X - RECORD FOR MONTH

Y - RECORD ALL TIME

PERIOD OF RECORD: CONTINUOUS FROM SEPTEMBER 1927 DATE OF COMPUTATION: JULY 1993

RECORD HIGH AND LOW TEMPERATURES SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA (CAL POLY)

MONTH OF MAY

DAY	HIGHEST	YEAR	LOWEST	YEAR
01	90	1929	34 X	1990
02	88	1929		
03	90	1970	38	1986
04	90	1987	36	1964
05		1987		1986
06	91	1989	35	1964
07	87	1941	37	1930/50/88
08	94	1984	34 X	1930
09		1984		1933
10	97	1934	34 X	1933
11	92	1973	39	1930/33/74
12	92	1937	38	1988
13	94	1976/79	39	1991
14	96	1979	40	1943/55/74
		1970		
16	99 X	1970	39	1971
17	98	1970	42	1974/77/86
18	851	970/78/86	36	1974/85
19	92	1988	36	1974
20	88	1952	40	1929/62
21	88	1988	41	1948/76
22		1988		1933
23		1984		1960/78
24	94	1942	37	1978
25	95	1942	39	1980
26	96	1951	40	1980
		1974		
		1973		
29	96	1973	41	1976
30	94	1978		1967/76
31	91	1969	42	1988/91

-COOLEST MAXIMUM: 53 ON 7 MAY 1964 AND 8 MAY 1964 -WARMEST MINIMUM: 71 ON 20 MAY 1942

X - RECORD FOR MONTH

Y - RECORD ALL TIME

PERIOD OF RECORD: CONTINUOUS FROM SEPTEMBER 1927

DATE OF COMPUTATION: JULY 1993

RECORD HIGH AND LOW TEMPERATURES SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA (CAL POLY)

MONTH OF JUNE

DAY	HIGHEST	YEAR	LOWEST	YEAR
01	93	1987	37 X	1991
02	92	1968	40	
03	93	1957/68	40	1943
04	89	1949	41	1962/76
05	102	1981		1939/76
	96	1981		1932/76
07	96	1985	41	1950
08	97	1973	42	1976/91
09	92	1973	43	1982
10	96	1979	43	1982
11		1979	38	1929
12	92	1947		1970/90
13		1966		1988
14	91	1983		1978
15	97	1966/76	41	1991
16		1981		
	104			1954/91
		1981		1933
		1981	44	
20	108 X	1929	46	1949
21		1929/73	42	1991
22	98	1973	41	1933
23	93	1993	42	1933
24	101	1993	43	1935
25	103	1976	45	1952/56
26		1976	41	1953
27		1976	42	1965
28	98	1976/80	44	1953
		1956		1971/90
		1969		5/49/53/55/71/84
31	,			

-COOLEST MAXIMUM: 55 ON 2 JUN 1980 -WARMEST MINIMUM: 74 ON 21 JUN 1929

X - RECORD FOR MONTH

Y - RECORD ALL TIME

PERIOD OF RECORD: CONTINUOUS FROM SEPTEMBER 1927

DATE OF COMPUTATION: JULY 1993

MONTH OF JULY

DAY	HIGHEST	YEAR	LOWEST	YEAR
01	100	1931	44	1973
02	102	1985	42	1975
03	96	1929	45	
04	96	1985	45	 1971
05		1985		1971
06	99	1989	45	1949
07	99	1957	45	
08	95	1985	45	1935
09	104	1985	46	1966
10	104	1959	45	1979
<u> </u>				
11	104	1959	41 X	1971
12	98 1	953/57/83	46	1981
13	99	1979	47	1984
14	93	1979/83	47	1966
15	92	1981	42	1948
16	89	1934	42	1948
17	102	1988	43	1948
18	104	1936	46	1986
19	91	1951	45	
20	91	1936	47	1986
21	95	1960/67	47	1943
22	92	1931	46	1929/87
23	94	1977	45	1930
24	92	1931	48	1992
25	95	1931	49	1948
26	106 X	1973	49	1955/65
27	97	1977	48	1989
28	98	1943	45	1930
29	91	1954/77	48	1930
30	106 X	1930	45	1932
31	96	1938	491963	3/75/86/92

-COOLEST MAXIMUM: 63 ON 4 JUL 1955 AND 13 JUL 1962 -WARMEST MINIMUM: 73 ON 10 JUL 1985

X - RECORD FOR MONTH

Y - RECORD ALL TIME

PERIOD OF RECORD: CONTINUOUS FROM SEPTEMBER 1927 DATE OF COMPUTATION: JULY 1993

MONTH OF AUGUST

DAY	HIGHEST	YEAR	LOWEST	YEAR
01	100	1993	44	1932
02	95	1980	46	1956
03	93	1955	46	1956
04		1929	47	1928/56
05	104	1969		1970/89
06	95	1983		1970
07	98	1983	44	1970
0880		1975	42	1970
09	99	1971		1970
10	100	1971	40 X	1970
4 4	0.6	1005	40	1000
11	96		48	
		1958		
		1958		
		1962		
15	91	1963	46	1988
16	92	1983	47	1988
17		1962		
18		1984		
19	94	1986		1930/90
20	94	1963	47	
		1931	46	1987
22	92	1931/72	45	1992
23	100	1931	46	1992
24	96 <u></u>	1931	45	1930
25	100	1931	47	1960/68
0.0	•	1001	4.5	4000
26		1931	45	
		1944	46	
		1962		
	104	1962	46	1944/69
30	102	1977	44	1939
31	99	1947	47	1946/66

-COOLEST MAXIMUM: 55 ON 31 AUG 1942 -WARMEST MINIMUM: 69 ON 29 AUG 1977

X - RECORD FOR MONTH

Y - RECORD ALL TIME

PERIOD OF RECORD: CONTINUOUS FROM SEPTEMBER 1927

DATE OF COMPUTATION: AUGUST 1993

MONTH OF SEPTEMBER

DAY	HIGHEST	YEAR	LOWEST	YEAR
01	105	_1955	42	1963
		1955		
03	105	1955	42	1930
04	97	_1982	41	1930
05	99	1961	_38 X	_1930
06	99	_1936/61	_43	_1930
07	95 19	57/58/84	43	1954
08	103	_1984	45	1928/92
09	101	1984	44	1964
10	_101	_1984	45	_1964/91
11	_102	_1979	43	_1928/46
12	107	1983	45 19	31/34/85
13	_101	_1948 _1971	42	_1952
14	_112 X,Y	_1971	43	_1970
15	100	1948	_43	_1952/74
16	_105	_1979	_451974/	80/86/92
17	99	_1979	43	_1986
18	98	_1984	_41	_1974
19	95	_1946	41	_1989
20	_100	_1939	44	_1944/68
21	_107	1943	45	1970
22	_105	_1939	43	1970
23	_104	_1949	41	1962
24	_102	_1978	42	_1929
25	_105	1978	42	_1948
26	_104	_1993	40	_1948
27	_103	_1963	45	_1929
28	_100	_1970/78	43	1964
29	_100	_1984	42	1948
30	97	_1980	41	1954
31				_

-COOLEST MAXIMUM: 58 ON 1 SEP 1942 -WARMEST MINIMUM: 75 ON 22 SEP 1939

X - RECORD FOR MONTH

Y - RECORD ALL TIME

PERIOD OF RECORD: CONTINUOUS FROM SEPTEMBER 1927 DATE OF COMPUTATION: JANUARY 1994

MONTH OF OCTOBER

DAY	HIGHEST	YEAR	LOWEST	YEAR
01	_107	1980	39	1950
02	109	1980		
		1987		
		1987		
05	108	1987	42	1962
06	100	1971	4242	1962
07	98	1971	44 1	954/82/88
08	96	1948	40	1949
09	96	1980	39	1949
10	95	1988		/31/60/61
				, , ,
11	96	1940	41	1960
12	95	1939/50	39	1981
13	103	1950	38	1981
14	101	1961	38	 1928
15	108	1961	39	1931/81
				•
16	_106	1961	40	1938
17	99	1933	41	1971/80
18	98	1933	38	1949
19	95	1940	38	1949
20	97	1964	35	1949
			39	
22	_102		40	1932
23	99	1965	39	1953
24	_103	1959	42 <u></u>	1953
25	96	1965	39	1949
26		1993		1949/71
27	95	1983	38	
28	9219	31/65/83	30 X	1971
29	96	1931	36	1946
30	94	1939	37	1974
31	94	1966	33	1971

-COOLEST MAXIMUM: 56 ON 16 OCT 1934 -WARMEST MINIMUM: 68 ON 24 OCT 1949

X - RECORD FOR MONTH

Y - RECORD ALL TIME

PERIOD OF RECORD: CONTINUOUS FROM SEPTEMBER 1927
DATE OF COMPUTATION: JANUARY 1994

MONTH OF NOVEMBER

DAY	HIGHEST	YEAR	LOWEST	YEAR
01	96	1966	39	1978
02		1966		1990
03	92	1966	34	 1935
04	91	1976	39 19	56/57/75
05	94	1949/76	381957/	73/82/86
06	_92	1941	36	
07	_90	1991	30	1986
08	90	1956	35	1935
09	_95	1956	36	1938
10	_96	1956	35	1946
11	90	1956/90	35	1935
12	87	1933/90	33	1985
13	87	1933	31	_1982
14	87	1949	36	1930
15	88	1949	33	1930/35
16	89	1949	32	_1964
		1949		
18	90	1936	31	1988
19	89	1976	33	_1961
20	_8419	36/39/89	31	1964
		1989		1929
		1933		
23	_89	1939	27 X	_1931
24	_89	1933	3519	40/52/55
25	_88	1959	33	_1931
		1959		
27		1929	32	_1987
28	_83	1969	31	1974
29	81	1940/80	31	_1933/75
30	_83	1977	30	_1933
31				_

-COOLEST MAXIMUM: 50 ON 12 NOV 1978 -WARMEST MINIMUM: 68 ON 24 NOV 1949

X - RECORD FOR MONTH

Y - RECORD ALL TIME

PERIOD OF RECORD: CONTINUOUS FROM SEPTEMBER 1927

DATE OF COMPUTATION: JULY 1993

MONTH OF DECEMBER

DAY	HIGHEST	YEAR	LOWEST	YEAR
01	81	1940/56	32	1931
02	85	1940	33	1978/91
03	86	1959	33	
04	92 X	1958	33	1948
05	82	1958	32	
			——————————————————————————————————————	
06	84	1962	35 1972	/75/78/91
07		1940		
08		1938	30	
09	86	1975	30	1978
10		1957	30	1972
				
11	81	1957	24	1972
12		1958		
13	81	1988	28	1972
14	82	1953	29	1967
15	82	1953	31	1987
16	_81	1980	28	1967
17		1980		1971/84
18	81	1958	24	1971
19	76	1985	30	1965
20	80	1985	31	1967
21	80	1985	30	1967/90
22	76	1985	26	1968
23	77	1960/89	17 X,Y	1990
24		1960/89	26	1990
25		1947		1948
 				
26	81	1947	26	1987
27	82	1980	29	1987
28	82	1929	30	1962/88
29	84	1956	29	1962
30		1956		
31	85	1980	30	1947

-COOLEST MAXIMUM: 40 ON 11 DEC 1932 -WARMEST MINIMUM: 63 ON 12 DEC 1958

X - RECORD FOR MONTH

Y - RECORD ALL TIME

PERIOD OF RECORD: CONTINUOUS FROM SEPTEMBER 1927 DATE OF COMPUTATION: JULY 1993

Table 6 TiOD San Luis Obispo Polly

Rainfall Depth-Duration-Frequency for San Luis Obispo Poly

7/26/93

DWR # T10 7851 00

Data from: DWR & CD

San Luis Obispo County

Lat 35.306° Long -121.663°

12:42 PM

Analysis By Jim Goodridge 916 345 3106

30S/12E-23

Elev 300'

		Maximum Rainfall For Indicated Number Of Concecutive I								Dave					
	1	2	3	111 Kaulia 4	an roi i 5	nuicateu 6	8	101 001	15	20	30	60	W-YR		
	1	L	3	4	3	O	0	10	13	20	30	UU	44-11C		
1948															
1949	1.75	2.01	2.17	2.21	2.24	2.27	2.44	3.95	4.52	5.39	6.84	8.09	14.67		
1950	2.17	3.46	3.46	3.46	3.46	3.72	3.88	3.88	4.73	4.78	8.27	8.77	19.45		
1951	1.81	1.92	1.92	1.92	2.07	2.07	2.59	2.90	3.08	3.08	3.57	6.67	15.21		
1952	3.05	4.01	4.41	4.88	5.28	5.51	5.71	5.71	8.58	9.47	13.60	17.92	29.26		
1953	1.61	2.68	2.91	2.98	2.98	2.98	3.22	3.82	3.82	4.78	7.25	12.55	16.90		
1954	2.38	2.77	2.82	2.82	3.21	3.88	4.93	5.03	6.07	6.10	6.10	9.87	19.77		
1955	2.00	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.84	4.29	4.29	4.89	5.46	8.72	17.31		
1956	3.90	5.38	6.62	6.85	7.85	7.97	8.65	8.65	9.02	9.08	10.86	17.39	25.15		
1957	2.19	2.48	2.58	2.82	3,11	3.11	3.48	3.48	3.50	3.76	4.70	9.14	15.98		
1958	2.24	2.59	3.97	4.52	4.87	5.11	7.06	7.41	8.76	10.50	14.29	20.45	35.30		
1959	2.00	2.45	3.15	3.15	3.37	3.37	4.54	5.28	6.60	6.60	6.64	9.44	11.50		
1960	3.53	3.58	3.81	3.83	3.83	3.99	4.04	5.19	5.21	6.09	8.08	11.18	15.18		
1961	1.92	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.97	2.58	2.68	2.68	2.87	5.08	5.43	10.93		
1962	3.16	5.16	7.02	8.45	8.76	8.92	10.80	11.45	13.63	13.96	15.57	18.45	25.97		
1963	4.67	5.13	5.17	5.69	5.89	5.93	5.93	6.86	11.44	11.64	11.64	16.25	24.99		
1964	1.60	2.25	2.50	2.69	2.80	2.99	2.99	3.01	3.01	3.24	4.09	6.03	14.62		
1965	1.76	2.36	3.31	3.72	3.72	3.72	3.72	4.12	5.78	9.50	9.50	12.35	21.72		
1966	2.00	3.48	4.61	5.50	5.89	5.95	5.95	6.87	7.80	7.80	7.80	11.19	15.67		
1967	2.65	4.38	5.57	6.45	7.64	7.70	7.70	8.03	8.09	10.00	11.07	12.10	33.69		
1968	1.81	2.06	2.17	2.41	2.47	3.19	3.22	3.22	4.29	5.08	5.37	7.60	16.75		
1969	5.90	10.53	12.99		13.68	15.26	21.80	22.07	23.99	24.63	27.57	41.33	54.62		
1970	2.03	2.87	3.47	3.53	3.53	3.95	6.17	6.22	6.51	7.28	7.28	9.01	16.30		
1971	2.25	2.62	3.93	4.30	4.65	5.02	5.37	5.70	6.56	6.99	10.12	14.72	20.65		
1972	1.55	2.24	3.12	3.83	4.08	5.35	6.06	6.06	6.06	6.32	7.17	9.03	12.27		
1973	4.25	6.37	8.95	9.49	9.49	9.49	9.49	10.34	12.25	12.33	15.59	24.02	40.04		
1974	4.26	5.09	5.10	5.48	6.08	6.08	6.25	6.58	8.13	8.63	11.41	13.07	30.92		
1975	2.90	4.40	5.05	5.57	5.96	5.96	5.97	7.81	8.31	8.35	8.37	14.27	24.17		
1976	1.72	2.30	2.77	3.33	3.73	4.00	4.00	4.07	4.17	4.17	6.69	6.71	15.68		
1977	1.56	2.49	2.53	2.59	3.98	4.01	4.35	4.46	4.46	4.46	4.50	4.58	11.59		
1978	3.99	4.52	7.68	7.79	8.12	8.23	10.33	12.23	15.20		20.72	34.96			
1979	1.50	1.97	2.52	2.90	3.00	3.03	3.65	4.76	4.84	4.84	7.06	11.09			
1980	3.98	7.14	7.68	8.48	9.78	10.18	11.44	11.56	11.91	13.09	14.77	24.07	33.35		
1981	2.85	3.72	4.48	4.81	4.86	4.86	6.11	6.16	6.23	6.58	8.04	15.63	18.48		
1982	3.12	3.41	3.68	3.68	3.68	4.02	4.04	4.35	7.52	8.13	11.58	14.31	28.50		
1983	3.37	4.83	5.16	5.27	7.66	7.99	8.83	9.35	10.05	12.46	15.92	27.04	47.15		
1984	2.73	3.27	3.52	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.53	5.41	6.72	6.91	12.26		
1985	1.50	1.50	1.70	1.88	2.41	2.41	2.41	2.88	3.58	3.76	5.39		12.85		
1986	4.74	6.39	7.86	8.24	8.91	10.22	10.96	11.05	11.05	12.01	12.49	20.39	30.48		
1987	1.43														
1988	2.00														
1989															

Table 6 (Con't.) T10 D San Luis Obispo Polly

Rainfall Depth-Duration-Frequency for San Luis Obispo Poly

7/26/93

DWR # T10 7851 00

San Luis Obispo County

Lat 35.306°

RP 10000

11.61 16.23

18.99

19.68

12:42 PM	v v-												Long -121.663°			
		Data fro		Elev 300'												
			Maximun	n Rainfa	all For L	ndicated	ed Number Of Concecutive Days									
	1	2	. 3	4	5	6	. 8	10	15	20	30	60	W-YR			
1000																
1990																
1991																
1992							,									
1993																
A .	0.00	0.00	4.00	4.05	r 00	5 00	5.05	0.45	7.05	0.00	0.00	10.00	00.00			
Average	2.65	3.63	4.33	4.65	5.02	5.26	5.97	6.45	7.35	8.00	9.66	13.90	22.89			
Stdev	1.10	1.84	2.37	2.55	2.69	2.88	3.70	3.73	4.21	4.34	4.98	8.05	10.57			
Rec Max	5.90	10.53	12.99	13.68	13.68	15.26	21.80	22.07	23.99	24.63	27.57	41.33	54.62			
Yrs Rec	40	. 38	38	38	38	38.	38	38	38	38	38	38	38			
Z	2.87	4.11	4.13	3.95	3.43	3.71	4.98	4.70	4.42	4.08	3.72	3.92	3.22			
CV	.417	.506	.547	.548	.537	. 546	.619	.579	.573	.543	.515	.579	.462			
Reg CV	.429	.463	.485	.491	.503	.512	.532	.516	.512	.510	.498	.503	.431			
Reg Skew	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2			
FIC	1.14	1.07	1.04	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00			
												ν.				
RP 2	2.74	3.48	4.04	4.29	4.57	4.70	5.21	5.70	6.56	7.08	8.58	12.32	20.96			
RP 5	3.95	5.15	6.07	6.45	6.93	7.20	8.17	8.79	10.05	10.87	13.05	18.83	30.12			
RP 10	4.75	6.29	7.42	7.87	8.48	8.87	10.21	10.90	12.39	13.45	16.11	23.26	36.11			
RP 25	5.74	7.70	9.10	9.61	10.39	10.94	12.80	13.53	15.28	16.67	19.90	28.77	43.48			
RP 50	6.47	8.74	10.32	10.86	11.76	12.45	14.69	15.45	17.38	19.03	22.68	32.81	48.79			
RP 100	7.17	9.76	11.50	12.08	13.09	13.92	16.56	17.33	19.43	21.33	25.40	36.76	53.95			
RP 200	7.86	10.76	12.67	13.27	14.39	15.35	18.40	19.18	21.44	23.60	28.08	40.66	59.00			
RP 500	8.73	12.03	14.14	14.76	16.02	17.17	20.76	21.54	23.97	26.49	31.48	45.60	65.28			
RP 1000	9.43	13.04	15.31	15.96	17.33	18.62	22.61	23.40	25.99	28.77	34.18	49.51	70.38			

21.40 23.16 28.52

29.30

32.33

36.01

42.72

61.92

86.14

SEASONAL RAINFALL SAN LUIS OBISPO CA (CAL POLY)

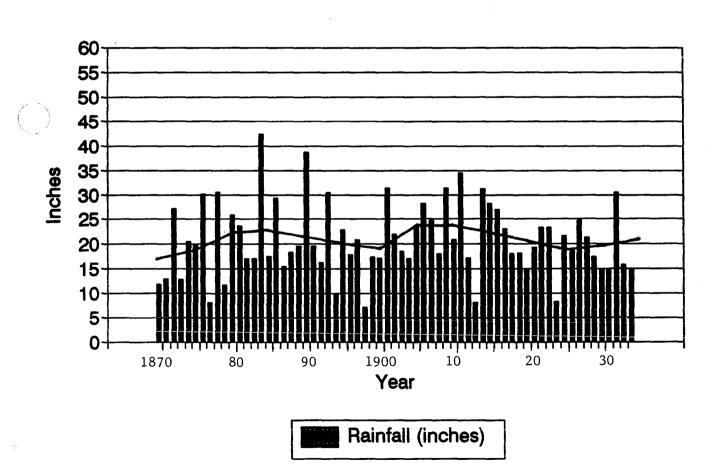


TABLE 7. Seasonal rainfall at San Luis Obispo CA (Cal Poly) 1869-70 to 1933-34

Ten year averages computed at five year intervals

SEASONAL RAINFALL SAN LUIS OBISPO CA (CAL POLY)

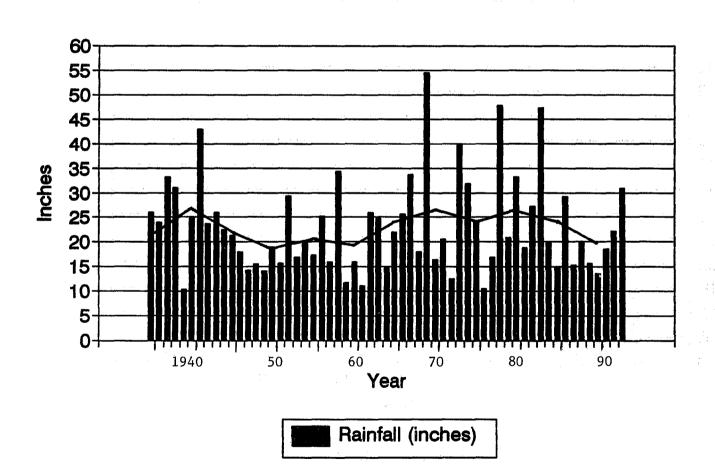
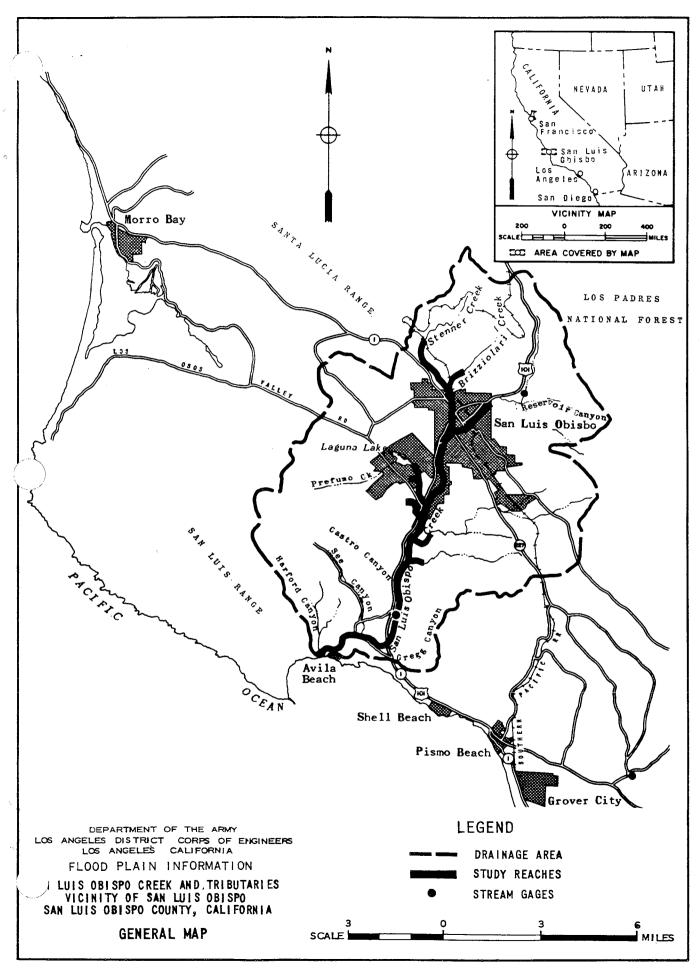
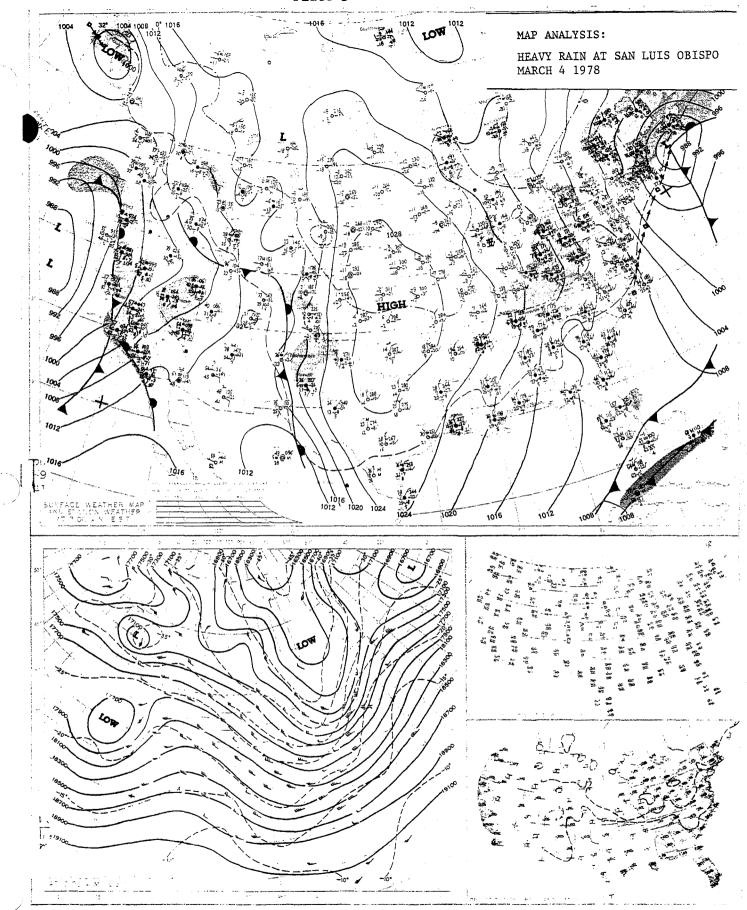


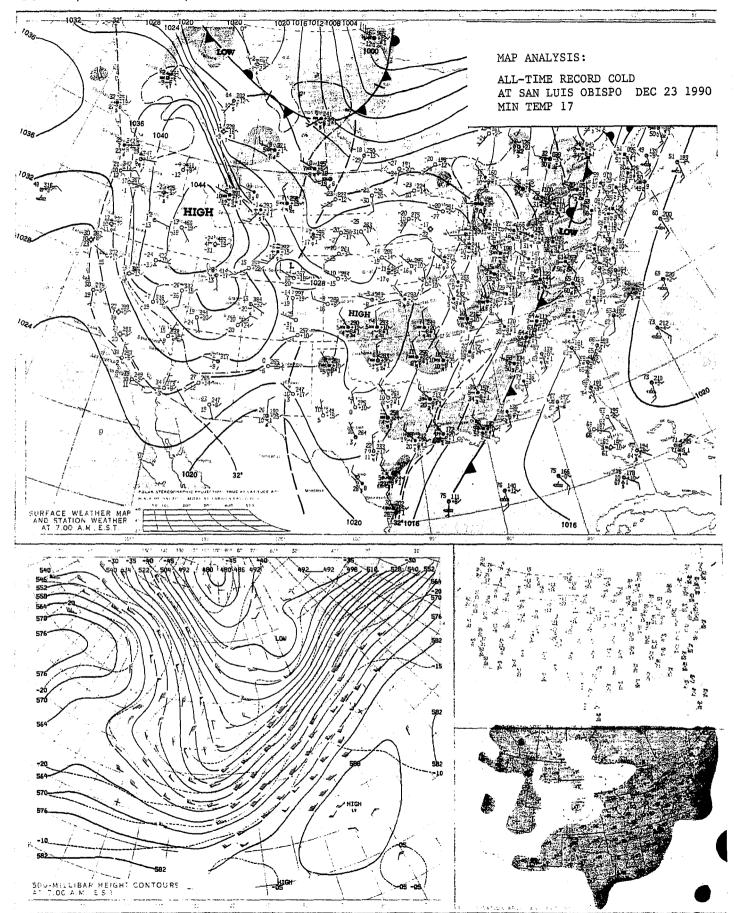
TABLE 7. Seasonal rainfall at San Luis Obispo CA (Cal Poly) 1934-35 to 1992-93

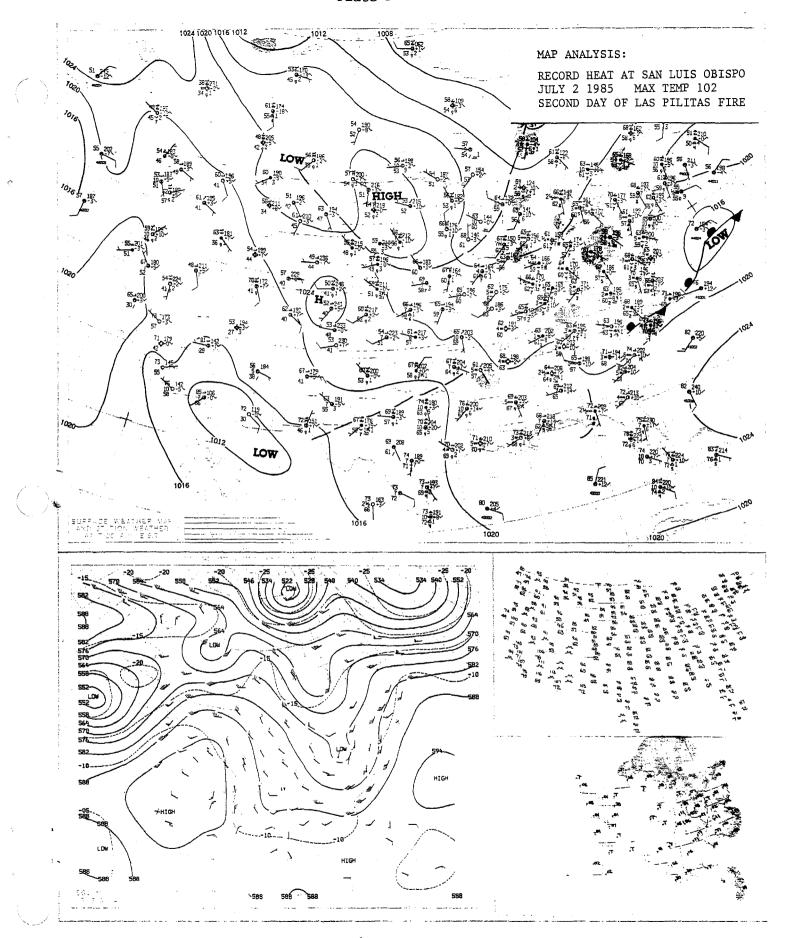
Ten year averages computed at five year intervals



Flood Plain Map Plate 2







SUNRISE AND SUNSET AT SANTA MARIA, CALIFORNIA PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

													1 6						_					
DĀ		JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE		JULY AUG.		JG.	SE	PT.	00	T.	NC	V.	DE	iC.										
<i>□</i>	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.	Rise A.M.	Set P.M.
	1 7 10 2 7 10 3 7 10 4 7 10 5 7 10	5 01 5 02 5 03 5 04 5 05	7 01 7 00 6 59 6 58 6 58	5 31 5 32 5 33 5 34 5 35	6 32 6 30 6 29 6 28 6 26	5 57 5 58 5 59 6 00 6 01	5 49 5 48 5 46 5 45 5 44	6 23 6 24 6 24 6 25 6 26	5 11 5 10 5 09 5 08 5 07	6 47 6 48 6 48 6 49 6 50	4 49 4 49 4 49 4 48 4 48	7 11 7 12	4 52 4 52 4 52 4 53 4 53	7 19 7 19 7 19 7 19 7 19	5 11 5 12 5 13 5 13 5 14	7 05 7 04 7 03 7 02 7 01	5 34 5 35 5 36 5 36 5 37	6 29 6 27 6 26 6 25 6 23	5 56 5 57 5 58 5 59 5 59	5 46 5 45 5 43 5 42 5 41	6 22 6 23 6 24 6 25 6 26	5 08 5 07 5 06 5 05 5 04	6 51 6 52 6 53 6 54 6 55	4 50 4 50 4 50
	6 7 10 7 7 10 8 7 10 9 7 10 0 7 10	5 05 5 06 5 07 5 08 5 09	6 57 6 56 6 55 6 54 6 53	5 39	6 25 6 24 6 22 6 21 6 20	6 02 6 03 6 03 6 04 6 05	5 42 5 41 5 40 5 38 5 37	6 27 6 28 6 28 6 29 6 30		6 52 6 52 6 53	4 48 4 48 4 48 4 48 4 48	7 13 7 14 7 14	4 54 4 54 4 55 4 55 4 56	7 19 7 19 7 18 7 18 7 18	5 15 5 16 5 16 5 17 5 18	7 00 6 59 6 58 6 57 6 56	5 38 5 39 5 39 5 40 5 41	6 22 6 20 6 19 6 18 6 16	6 00 6 01 6 02 6 03 6 03	5 39 5 38 5 36 5 35 5 34	6 27 6 28 6 29 6 30 6 31	5 03 5 02 5 02 5 01 5 00	6 55 6 56 6 57 6 58 6 59	4 50 4 50 4 50
1 1 1 1	2 7 10 3 7 10 4 7 10	5 10 5 11 5 12 5 13 5 14	6 52 6 51 6 50 6 49 6 48	5 43 5 44	6 18 6 17 6 16 6 14 6 13	6 06 6 07 6 08 6 08 6 09	5 35 5 34 5 33 5 32 5 30	6 31 6 32 6 32 6 33 6 34	5 02 5 01 5 00 4 59 4 59	6 55 6 56 6 56 6 57 6 58	4 47 4 47 4 47 4 47 4 47	7 16 7 16 7 17	4 57 4 57 4 58 4 58 4 59	7 17 7 17 7 17 7 16 7 16	5 19 5 19 5 20 5 21 5 22	6 55 6 54 6 53 6 51 6 50	5 42 5 42 5 43 5 44 5 44	6 15 6 13 6 12 6 10 6 09	6 04 6 05 6 06 6 07 6 07	5 32 5 31 5 30 5 29 5 27	6 32 6 33 6 34 6 35 6 36	4 59 4 59 4 58 4 57 4 57	6 59 7 00 7 01 7 01 7 02	4 51 4 51 4 52
1 1 1 2	7 7 09 8 7 08 9 7 08	5 15 5 16 5 17 5 17 5 18	6 47 6 46 6 45 6 44 6 42	5 46	6 11 6 10 6 09 6 07 6 06	6 10 6 11 6 12 6 13 6 13	5 29 5 28 5 26 5 25 5 24	6 35 6 36 6 36 6 37 6 38	4 58 4 57 4 56 4 56 4 55	6 59 7 00 7 00 7 01 7 02	4 48 4 48 4 48 4 48 4 48		5 00 5 00 5 01 5 02 5 02	7 15 7 15 7 14 7 14 7 13	5 22 5 23 5 24 5 25 5 25	6 49 6 48 6 47 6 46 6 44	5 45 5 46 5 47 5 47 5 48	6 08 6 06 6 05 6 03 6 02	6 08 6 09 6 10 6 11 6 12	5 26 5 25 5 24 5 22 5 21	6 37 6 38 6 39 6 40 6 41	4 56 4 55 4 55 4 54 4 54	7 03 7 03 7 04 7 05 7 05	4 52 4 53 4 53
2 2 2 2 2	2 7 07 3 7 06 4 7 06	5 19 5 20 5 21 5 23 5 24	6 41 6 40 6 39 6 38 6 37	5 50 5 51 5 52 5 53 5 54	6 04 6 03 6 02 6 00 5 59	6 14 6 15 6 16 6 17 6 17	5 23 5 22 5 20 5 19 5 18	6 39 6 40 6 40 6 41 6 42	4 54 4 54 4 53 4 53 4 52	7 03 7 03 7 04 7 05 7 05	4 48 4 49 4 49 4 49 4 49	7 19 7 19 7 19 7 19 7 19	5 03 5 04 5 05 5 05 5 06	7 13 7 12 7 11 7 11 7 10	5 26 5 27 5 28 5 28 5 29	6 43 6 42 6 41 6 39 6 38	5 49 5 50 5 50 5 51 5 52	6 00 5 59 5 58 5 56 5 55	6 13 6 13 6 14 6 15 6 16	5 20 5 19 5 18 5 16 5 15	6 42 6 43 6 44 6 45 6 46	4 53 4 53 4 53 4 52 4 52	7 06 7 06 7 07 7 07 7 07	4 55 4 55 4 56
2 2 2 2 3	7 7 04 3 7 03 9 7 03	5 25 5 26 5 27 5 28 5 29	6 35 6 34 6 33 6 33	5 55 5 56 5 57 5 57	5 57 5 56 5 55 5 53 5 52	6 18 6 19 6 20 6 21 6 21	5 17 5 16 5 15 5 14 5 12	6 43 6 44 6 44 6 45 6 46	4 52 4 51 4 51 4 50 4 50	7 06 7 07 7 07 7 08 7 09	4 50 4 50 4 50 4 51 4 51	7 19	5 07 5 07 5 08 5 09 5 10	7 09 7 09 7 08 7 07 7 06	5 30 5 31 5 31 5 32 5 33	6 37 6 35 6 34 6 33 6 31	5 53 5 53 5 54 5 55 5 56	5 53 5 52 5 50 5 49 5 48	6 17 6 18 6 19 6 20 6 21	5 14 5 13 5 12 5 11 5 10	6 46 6 47 6 48 6 49 6 50	4 52 4 51 4 51 4 51 4 51	7 08 7 08 7 09 7 09 7 09	4 57 4 58 4 58 4 59 5 00
3	L 7 01	5 30			5 50	6 22			4 50	7 09	l		5 10	7 05	5 34	6 30			6 22	5 09			7 09	5 00

Add one hour for Daylight Saving Time if and when in use.

E. W. WOOLARD

Director Nautical Almanac

U.S. Naval Observatory

I certify that the above data are the result of an accurate and true computation by the Nautical Almanac Office, United States Naval Observatory, an agency charged by Federal Statute (9 Stat. L 374, 375) with the duty of making such computations and publishing the results.

C, G. CHRISTIE Captain, USN

Superintendent

U.S. Naval Observatory

142 The Usefulness of Data from Mountaintop Fire Lookout Stations in Determining Atmospheric Stability. Jonathan W. Corey, April 1979. (PB298899/AS)
143 The Depth of the Marine Layer at San Diego as Related to Subsequent Cool Season Precipitation Episodes in Arizona. Iras. Brenner, May 1979. (PB298817/AS)
144 Arizona Cool Season Climstological Surface Wind and Pressure Gradient Study. Ira S. Brenner, May 1979. (PB289800/AS)
145 The BART Experiment. Morris S. Webb, October 1979. (PB80 155112)
147 Occurrence and Distribution of Flash Floods in the Western Region. Thomas L. Dietrich, December 1979. (PB80 165341)

- December 1979. (PB80 160344)
- December 1979. (PBS0 160344)
 Misinterpretations of Precipitation Probability Forecasts. Allan H. Murphy, Sarah
 Lichtenstein, Baruch Fischhoff, and Robert L. Winkler, February 1980. (PBS0 174576)
 Annual Data and Verification Tabulation Eastern and Central North Pacific Tropical
 Storms and Hurricanes 1979. Emil B. Gunther and Staff, EPHC, April 1980. (PBS0 220486)
 NMC Model Performance in the Northeast Pacific. James E. Overland, PMEL-ERL, April
- 980. (PB80 196033)
- 152
- 1980. (FB80 198033) Climate of Salt Lake City, Utah. Wilbur E. Figgins (Retired) and Alexander R. Smith. Fifth Revision, July 1992. (FB82 220177) An Automatic Lightning Detection System in Northern California. James E. Rea and Chris E. Fontana, June 1980. (FB80 225592)
- Regression Equation for the Peak Wind Gust 6 to 12 Hours in Advance at Great Falls During Strong Downslope Wind Storms. Michael J. Oard, July 1980. (PB91 108367)

 A Raininess Index for the Arizona Monsoon. John H. Ten Harkel, July 1980. (PB81
- 155
- The Effects of Terrain Distribution on Summer Thunderstorm Activity at Reno, Nevada. Christopher Dean Hill, July 1980. (PB81 102501) An Operational Evaluation of the Scofield/Oliver Technique for Estimating Precipitation 156 157
- An Operational Evaluation of the Schied/Othor, Precipitation Rates from Satellite Imagery, Richard Ochoa, August 1980. (PB81 108227) Hydrology Practicum. Thomas Dietrich, September 1980. (PB81 134033) Tropical Cyclone Effects on California. Arnold Court, October 1980. (PB81 133779) Eastern North Pacific Tropical Cyclone Occurrences During Intraseasonal Periods. Preston W. Leftwich and Gail M. Brown, February 1981. (PB81 205494) 160
- 161
- 162
- 163
- 164
- W. Leftwich and Gail M. Brown, February 1981. (PB81 205494)
 Solar Radiation as a Sole Source of Energy for Photovoltaics in Las Vegas, Nevada, for July and December. Darryl Randerson, April 1981. (PB81 224503)
 A Systems Approach to Real-Time Runoff Analysis with a Deterministic Rainfall-Runoff Model. Robert J.C. Burnash and R. Larry Ferral, April 1981. (PB81 224495)
 A Comparison of Two Methods for Forecasting Thunderstorms at Luke Air Force Base, Arizona. LTC Keith R. Cooley, April 1981. (PB81 225393)
 An Objective Aid for Forecasting Afternoon Relative Humidity Along the Washington Cascade East Slopes. Robert S. Robinson, April 1981. (PB81 23078)
 Annual Data and Verification Tabulation, Eastern North Pacific Tropical Storms and Hurricanes 1980. Emil B. Gunther and Staff, May 1981. (PB82 230336)
 Preliminary Estimates of Wind Power Potential at the Nevada Test Site. Howard G. Booth, June 1981. (PB82 127036)
 ARAP User's Guide. Mark Mathewson, July 1981. Revised September 1981. (PB82 196783)
- ARAP User's Guide. Mark Mathewson, July 1981, Revised September 1981. (PB82 196783) Forecasting the Onset of Coastal Gales Off Washington-Oregon. John R. Zimmerman and

- Forecasting the Onset of Coastal Gales Off Washington-Oregon. John R. Zimmerman and William D. Burton, August 1981. (PB82 127051)

 A Statistical-Dynamical Model for Prediction of Tropical Cyclone Motion in the Eastern North Pacific Ocean. Preston W. Leftwich, Jr., October 1981. (PB82195298)

 An Enhanced Plotter for Surface Airways Observations. Andrew J. Spry and Jeffrey L. Anderson, October 1981. (PB82 153883)

 Verification of 72-Hour 500-MB Map-Type Predictions. R.F. Quiring, November 1981. (PB82 158098)
- 172 Forecasting Heavy Snow at Wenstchee, Washington. James W. Holcomb, December 1981. (PB82 177783)
- Central San Joaquin Valley Type Maps. Thomas R. Crossan, December 1981. (PB82

- 196064)
 ARAP Test Results. Mark A. Mathewson, December 1981. (PB82 198103)
 Approximations to the Peak Surface Wind Gusts from Desert Thunderstorms. Darryl
 Randerson, June 1982. (PB82 253099)
 Climate of Phoenix, Arizona. Robert J. Schmidli, April 1969 (Revised December 1986).
 (PB87 142063/AS)

- (PB87 142063/AS)
 Annual Data and Verification Tabulation, Eastern North Pacific Tropical Storms and Hurricanes 1982. E.B. Gunther, June 1983. (PB85 106078)
 Stratified Maximum Temperature Relationships Between Sixteen Zone Stations in Arizona and Respective Key Stations. Ira S. Brenner, June 1983. (PB83 249904)
 Standard Hydrologic Exchange Format (SHEF) Version I. Phillip A. Pasteris, Vernon C. Bissel, David G. Bennett, August 1983. (PB85 106052)
 Quantitative and Spacial Distribution of Winter Precipitation along Utah's Wasatch Front. Lawrence B. Dunn, August 1983. (PB85 106912)
 500 Millibar Sign Frequency Teleconnection Charts Winter. Lawrence B. Dunn, December 1983. (PB85 106276) 181
- 500 Millibar Sign Frequency Teleconnection Charts Spring. Lawrence B. Dunn, January 1984. (PB85 111367)
- Collection and Use of Lightning Strike Data in the Western U.S. During Summer 1983. Glenn Rasch and Mark Mathewson, February 1984. (PB85 110534) 500 Millibar Sign Frequency Teleconnection Charts Summer. Lawrence B. Dunn, March
- 1984. (PB85 111359)
- Annual Data and Verification Tabulation eastern North Pacific Tropical Storms and Hurricanes 1983. E.B. Gunther, March 1984. (PB85 109635) 500 Millibar Sign Frequency Teleconnection Charts Fall. Lawrence B. Dunn, May 1984. 186
- 188
- The Use and Interpretation of Lentropic Analyses. Jeffrey L. Anderson, October 1984. (PB85 132694) 189
- Annual Data & Verification Tabulation Eastern North Pacific Tropical Storms and Hurricanes 1984. E.B. Gunther and R.L. Cross, April 1985. (PB85 1878887AS) Great Salt Lake Effect Snowfall: Some Notes and An Example. David M. Carpenter,
- October 1985. (PB86 119153/AS)
- Large Scale Patterns Associated with Major Freeze Episodes in the Agricultural Southwest.
 Ronald S. Hamilton and Glenn R. Lussky, December 1985. (PB86 144474AS)
 NWR Voice Synthesis Project: Phase I. Glen W. Sampson, January 1986. (PB86 145604/AS)
- The MCC An Overview and Case Study on Its Impact in the Western United Stat
- Glenn R. Lussky, March 1986. (PB86 170651/ÅS)

 Annual Data and Verification Tabulation Eastern North Pacific Tropical Storms and Hurricanes 1985. E.B. Gunther and R.L. Cross, March 1986. (PB86 170941/AS)

 Radid Interpretation Guidelines. Roger G. Pappas, March 1986. (PB86 177680/AS)

 A Mesoscale Convective Complex Type Storm over the Desert Southwest. Darryl Randerson. April 1986. (PB86 19098/AS)

- The Effects of Eastern North Pacific Tropical Cyclones on the Southwestern United States. Walter Smith, August 1986. (PB87 106258AS)
 Preliminary Lightning Climatology Studies for Idaho. Christopher D. Hill, Carl J. Gorski, and Michael C. Conger, April 1987. (PB87 180196/AS)
 Heavy Rains and Flooding in Montana: A Case for Slantwise Convection. Glenn R. Lussky, April 1987. (PB87 185229/AS)

- Annual Data and Verification Tabulation Eastern North Pacific Tropical Storms and Hurricanes 1986. Roger L. Cross and Kenneth B. Mielke, September 1987. (PB88 110895/AS) An Inexpensive Solution for the Mass Distribution of Satellite Images. Glen W. Sampson and
- George Clark, September 1987. (PB88 114038/AS)
 Annual Data and Verification Tabulation Eastern North Pacific Tropical Storms and
- Hurricanes 1987. Roger L. Cross and Kenneth B. Mielke, September 1988. (PB88 101935/AS)
- An Investigation of the 24 September 1986 "Cold Sector" Tornado Outbreak in Northern California. John P. Monteverdi and Scott A. Braun, October 1988. (PB89 121297/AS)
 Preliminary Analysis of Cloud-To-Ground Lightning in the Vicinity of the Nevada Test Site.
- Carven Scott, November 1988. (PB89 128649/AS)
- Forecast Guidelines For Fire Weather and Forecasters -- How Nighttime Humidity Affects Wildland Fuels. David W. Goens, February 1989. (PB89 162549/AS)
- A Collection of Papers Related to Heavy Precipitation Forecasting. V Headquarters, Scientific Services Division, August 1989. (PB89 230833/AS)
- The Las Vegas McCarran International Airport Microburst of August 8, 1989. Carven A. Scott, June 1990. (PB90-240268)
- Meteorological Factors Contributing to the Canyon Creek Fire Blowup, September 6 and 7, 1988. David W. Goens, June 1990. (PB90-245085)
- Stratus Surge Prediction Along the Central California Coast. Peter Felsch and Woodrow Whitlatch, December 1990. (PB91-129239) Hydrotools. Tom Egger. January 1991. (PB91-151787/AS)
- A Northern Utah Soaker. Mark E. Struthwolf, February 1991. (PB91-168716)
- Preliminary Analysis of the San Francisco Rainfall Record: 1849-1990. Jan Null, May 1991. (PB91-208439)
- Idaho Zone Preformat, Temperature Guidance, and Verification. Mark A. Mollner, July 1991. (PR91-227405/AS)
- Emergency Operational Meteorological Considerations During an Accidental Release of Hazardous Chemicals. Peter Mueller and Jerry Galt, August 1991. (PB91-235424) Weather Tools. Tom Egger, October 1991. (PB93-184950)
- Creating MOS Equations for RAWS Stations Using Digital Model Data. Dennis D. Gettman,
- December 1991 (PB92-131473/AS)
- Forecasting Heavy Snow Events in Missoula, Montana. Mike Richmond, May 1992. (PB92-196104) NWS Winter Weather Workshop in Portland, Oregon. Various Authors, December 1992.
- (PB93-146785)
- A Case Study of the Operational Usefulness of the Sharp Workstation in Forecasting a Mesocyclone-Induced Cold Sector Tornado Event in California. John P. Monteverdi, March 1993. (PB93-178697)
- Climate of Pendleton, Oregon. Claudia Bell, August 1993. (PB93-227536)
- Utilization of the Bulk Richardson Number, Helicity and Sounding Modification in the Assessment of the Severe Convective Storms of 3 August 1992. Eric C. Evenson, September
- Convective and Rotational Parameters Associated with Three Tornado Episodes in Northern John P. Monteverdi and John Quadros, September 1993. nd Central California. (PB94-131943)

NOAA SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration was established as part of the Department of Commerce on October 3, 1970. The mission responsibilities of NOAA are to assess the socioeconomic impact of natural and technological changes in the environment and to monitor and predict the state of the solid Earth, the oceans and their living resources, the atmosphere, and the space environment of the Earth.

The major components of NOAA regularly produce various types of scientific and technical information in the following kinds of publications.

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS--Important definitive research results, major techniques, and special investigations.

CONTRACT AND GRANT REPORTS--Reports prepared by contractors or grantees under NOAA sponsorship.

ATLAS--Presentation of analyzed data generally in the form of maps showing distribution of rainfall, chemical and physical conditions of oceans and atmosphere, distribution of fishes and marine mammals, ionospheric conditions, etc. TECHNICAL SERVICE PUBLICATIONS--Reports containing data, observations, instructions, etc. A partial listing includes data serials; prediction and outlook periodicals; technical manuals, training papers, planning reports, and information serials; and miscellaneous technical publications.

TECHNICAL REPORTS--Journal quality with extensive details, mathematical developments, or data listings.

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUMS--Reports of preliminary, partial, or negative research or technology results, interim instructions, and the like.



Information on availability of NOAA publications can be obtained from:

NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

5285 PORT ROYAL ROAD

SPRINGFIELD, VA 22161