

NOVEMBER 1990

VOLUME 32

NUMBER 11

STORM DATA

AND UNUSUAL WEATHER PHENOMENA
WITH LATE REPORTS AND CORRECTIONS



noaa

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND
ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE,
DATA, AND INFORMATION SERVICE

NATIONAL CLIMATIC DATA CENTER
ASHEVILLE, N.C.

COVER: Overturned tractor-semitrailer in O'Fallon, MO on November 27th after a tornado (F2) cut a swath of damage estimated at \$20 to \$30 million. The truck was in the parking lot of a publishing company that was also heavily damaged. *Photo courtesy: Photographer-Joseph Pedigo; supplied by Guy Tucker, NWS St. Charles, MO.*

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Storm Folks	3
Outstanding Storms of the Month	4
Storm Data and Unusual Weather Phenomena	17
Late Reports and/or Corrections	47
Storm Summaries	48
Reference Notes and "F" Scale Definitions	50

STORM DATA

(ISSN 0039-1972)

National Climatic Data Center

Editor: Roger W. Tanner

Associate Editor: Vince Miller

Publication Staff: Lanny Dimmick, Jay Hollifield, Mary Ann Byrd, and Sara Lackey

STORM DATA is prepared, funded, and distributed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The Outstanding Storms of the Month section is prepared in cooperation with Mr. Vince Miller, Associate Editor. He is a broadcast meteorologist for THE WEATHER CHANNEL® in Atlanta, Georgia.

The Storm Data and unusual Weather Phenomena Narratives and Hurricane/Tropical Storm summaries are prepared by the National Weather Service. Monthly and annual statistics and summaries of tornado and lightning events resulting in deaths, injuries, and damage are compiled by cooperative efforts between the National Climatic Data Center and the National Severe Storms Forecast Center.

STORM DATA contains all confirmed information on storms available to our staff at the time of publication. However, due to difficulties inherent in the collection of this type of data, it is not all-inclusive. Late reports and corrections are printed in each edition.

Maps of the National Weather Service Forecast Zones which are used in the Storm Data and Unusual Weather Phenomena section will be printed in all editions.

Except for the limited editing for grammatical errors, material submitted are generally published as received.

Subscription, pricing, and ordering information is available from:

National Climatic Data Center
Federal Building
Asheville, NC 28801-2696
(704) 259-0682 or (704) CLIMATE

The editors of **STORM DATA** solicit your help in acquiring photographs (prints or slides; black and white, or color), maps, clippings, etc. of significant or unusual weather events (past or present). These could be for use in the "Outstanding Storms of the Month" or "Et Cetera" sections of **STORM DATA**. We request our subscribers or other interested persons to mail such items to:

Mr. Vince Miller
1464 Wood Thrush Way
Marietta, GA 30062

Any such items received by the editors will be for use in **STORM DATA** only. Any other use will be with the permission of the owner of said items. Materials submitted will be returned if requested in the original submission.

"I certify that this is an official publication of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and is compiled from information received at the National Climatic Data Center, Asheville, North Carolina 28801."


Director
National Climatic Data Center

STORM FOLKS . . .



Biographical Sketch
JIM KRAMPER

Jim Kramper has been the Warning and Preparedness Meteorologist (WPM) at the Weather Service Forecast Office (WSFO) in Little Rock, Arkansas, since June of 1989. He began his weather service career in 1985 in Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he served as a Meteorological Intern.

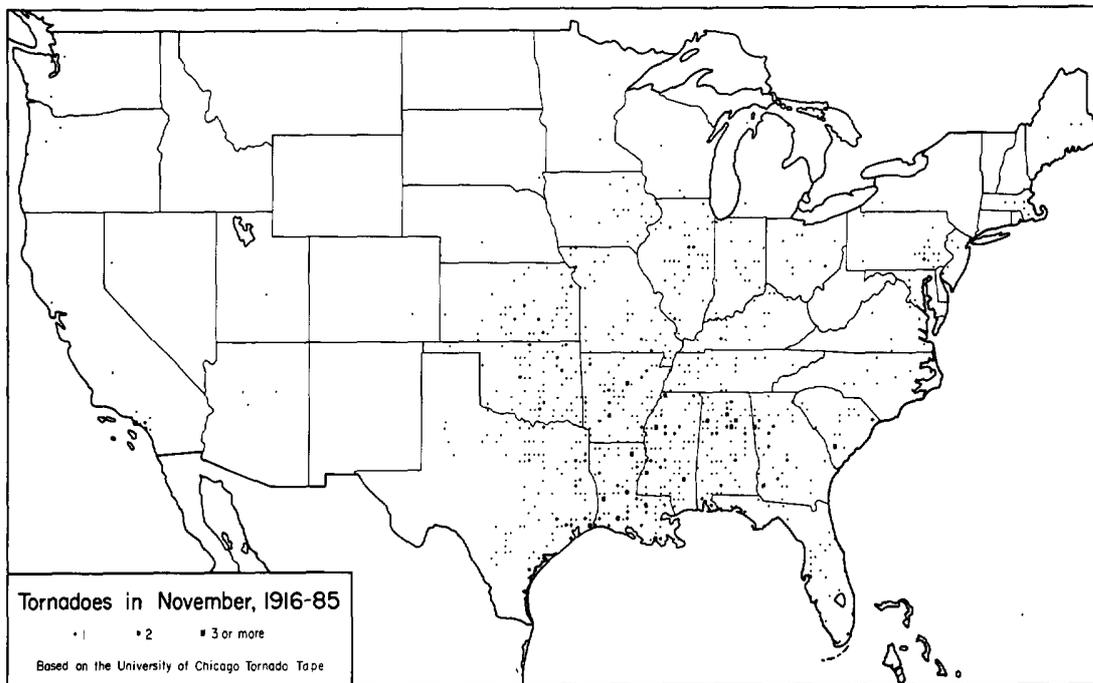
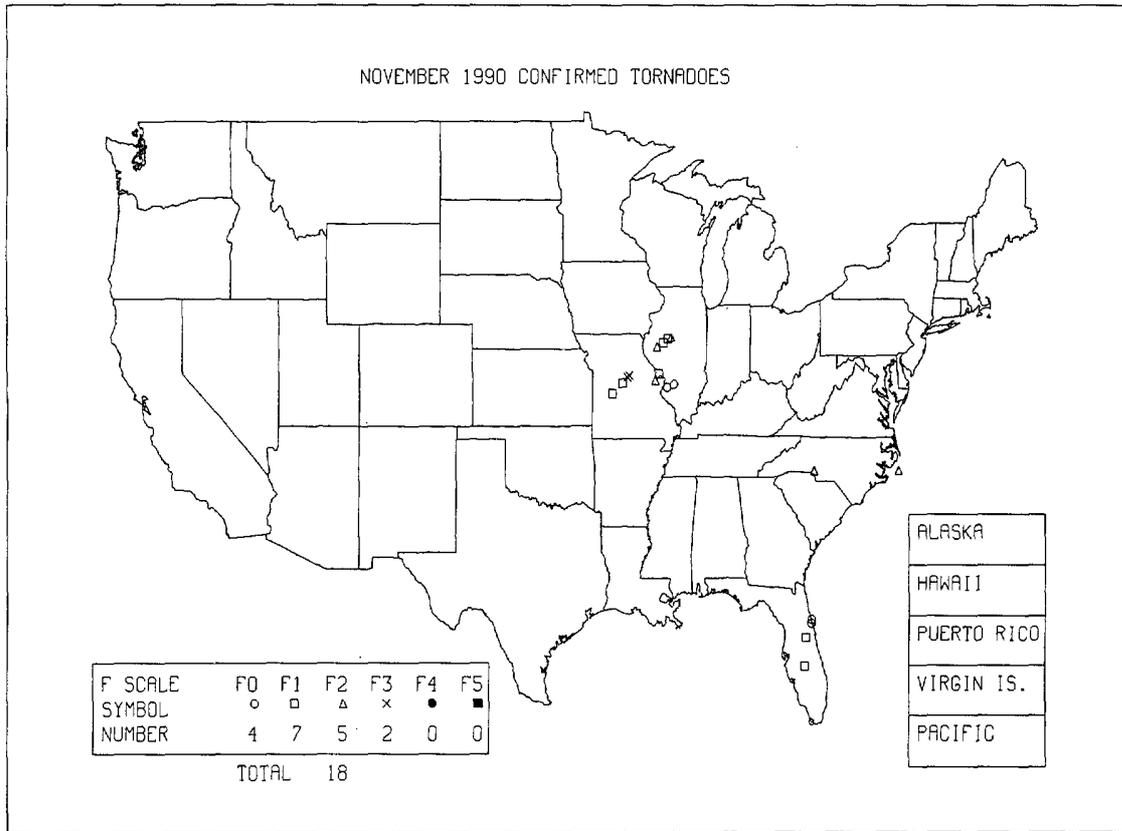
Born and raised in St. Louis, Missouri, Jim attended Parks College of St. Louis University and earned his B.S. Degree in Meteorology in 1979. He then went to work for St. Louis University where he was supervisor of government contracts. In 1984, Jim founded a private weather firm which specialized in

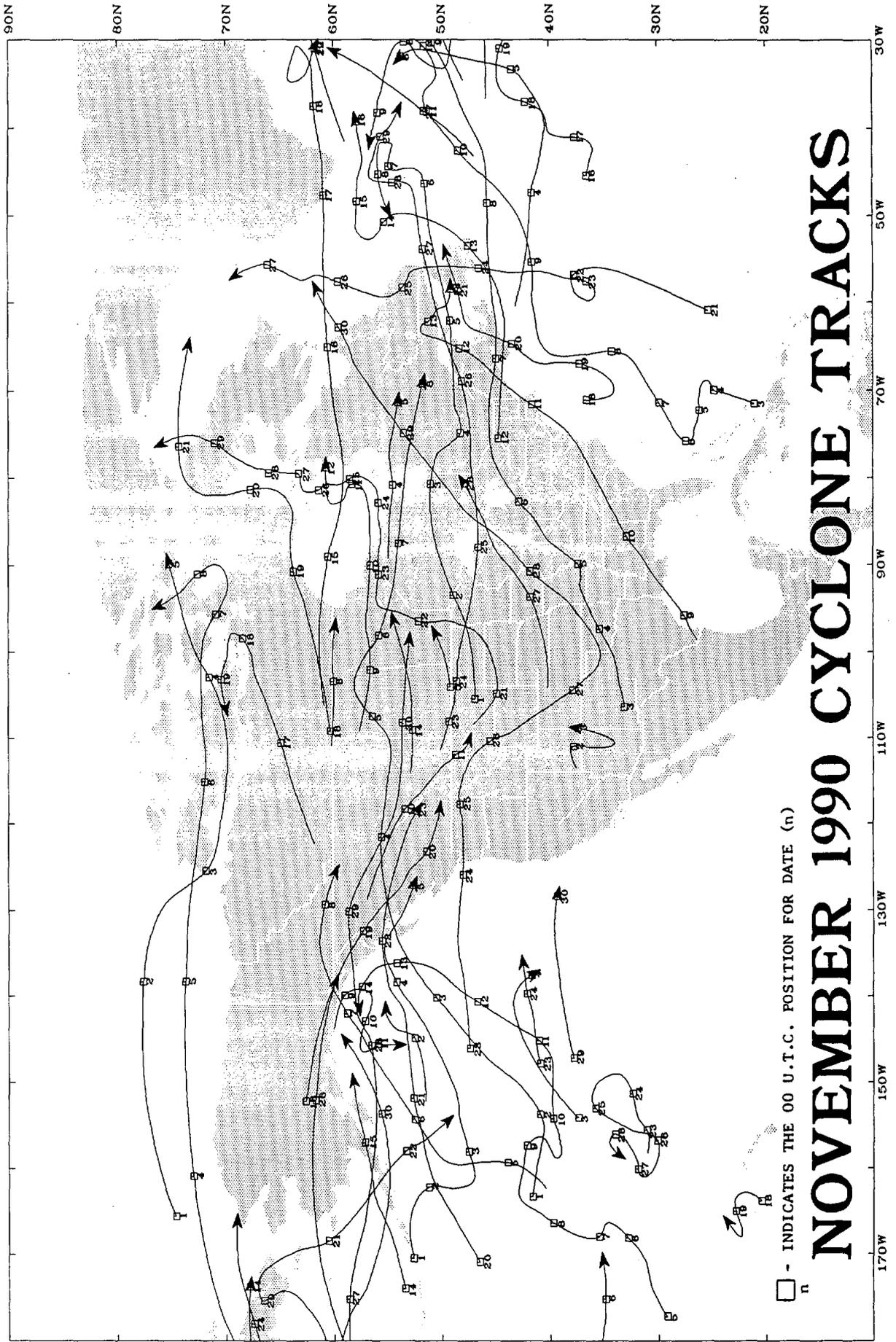
forecasting for the media, consulting work, and government contracts.

Jim has already been honored for his work as WPM at Little Rock. In October 1990, he received the award for Outstanding Contribution to Public Education from the National Weather Association. Jim was recognized for his many accomplishments toward increasing public awareness and understanding of severe weather in Arkansas.

Jim lives in Sherwood, Arkansas, with his wife, Linda, and children, Jason and Sara.

OUTSTANDING STORMS OF THE MONTH





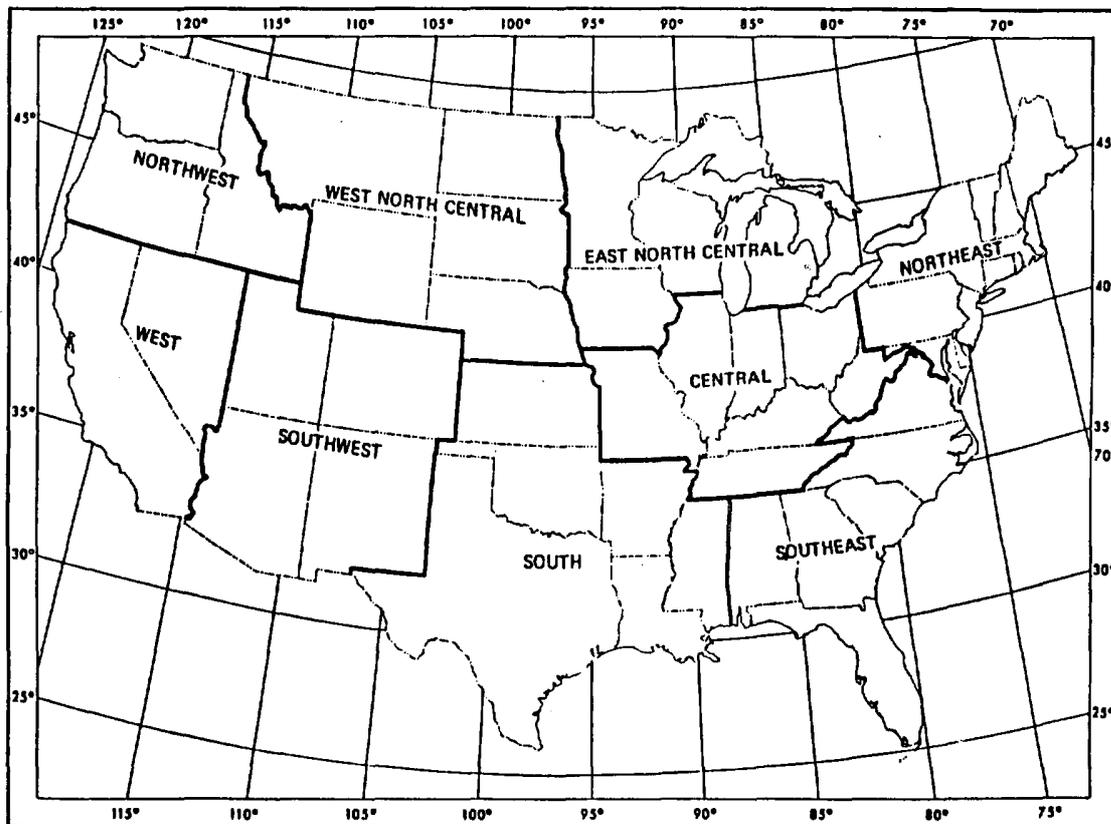
1. PRECIPITATION AND TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES - NOVEMBER 1990

Table 1 lists the 96-year temperature and precipitation rankings for the nine climatically homogeneous regions depicted by Fig. 1 below.

The Pacific Northwest coastal areas and the Hawaiian Islands experienced a very wet November as subtropical storms brought torrential rains that produced widespread flooding and considerable damage. The southern Pacific coast and inland areas endured drier-than-normal conditions. A series of storms produced ample precipitation for the southern two-thirds of the nation's midsection from the Rockies eastward to the Mississippi Valley and most of the Great Lakes region. The interior portions of Alaska were wetter than normal, while coastal sections were somewhat drier. Less than half of the normal precipitation occurred in the Northern Plains and much of the Southeast. Figures 2

and 3 on the opposite page depict the total precipitation and percentage of normal precipitation for November. Record-breaking daily high temperatures were common during November. Several extreme maximum temperatures as well as several highest monthly average temperatures also were set in November 1990. The only area of the U.S. that recorded significantly below normal temperatures for November 1990 was Alaska. (See Fig. 4 on page 8).

Fig. 1



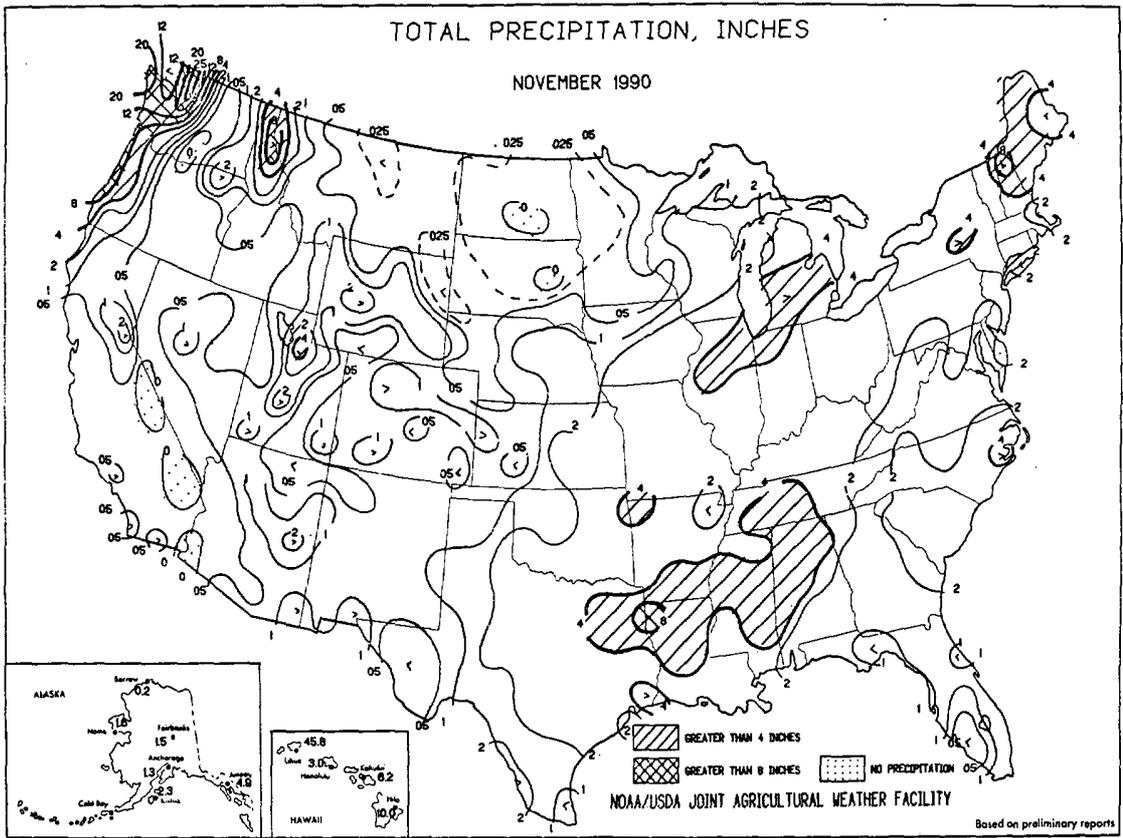
From National Climatic Data Center

TABLE 1. TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION RANKINGS FOR NOVEMBER 1990, BASED ON THE PERIOD 1895-1990 (96 YEARS) WHERE 1 = DRIEST/COLDEST, 96 = WETTEST/HOTTEST.

<u>REGION</u>	<u>PRECIPITATION</u>	<u>TEMPERATURE</u>
Northeast	43	83
East North Central	49	88
Central	53	93
Southeast	26	80
West North Central	30	79
South	57	88
Southwest	53	66
Northwest	41	75
West	10	43
National	28	91

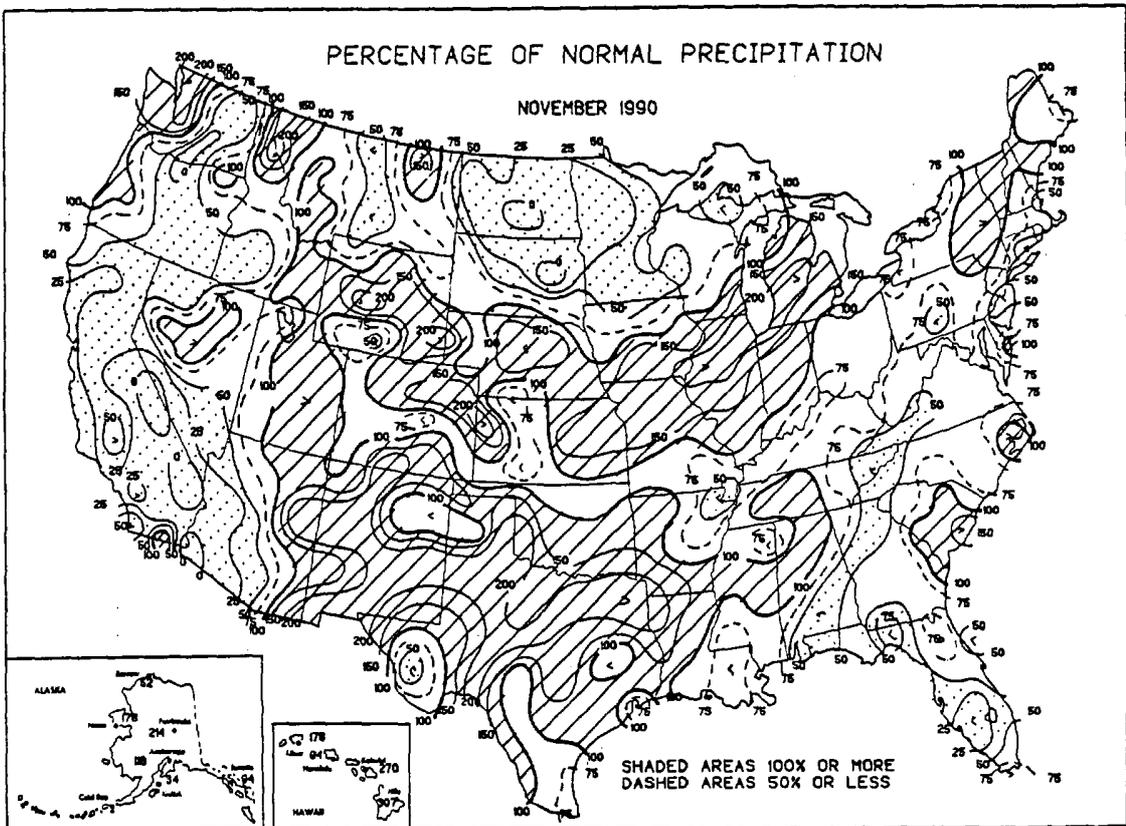
From National Climatic Data Center

Fig. 2



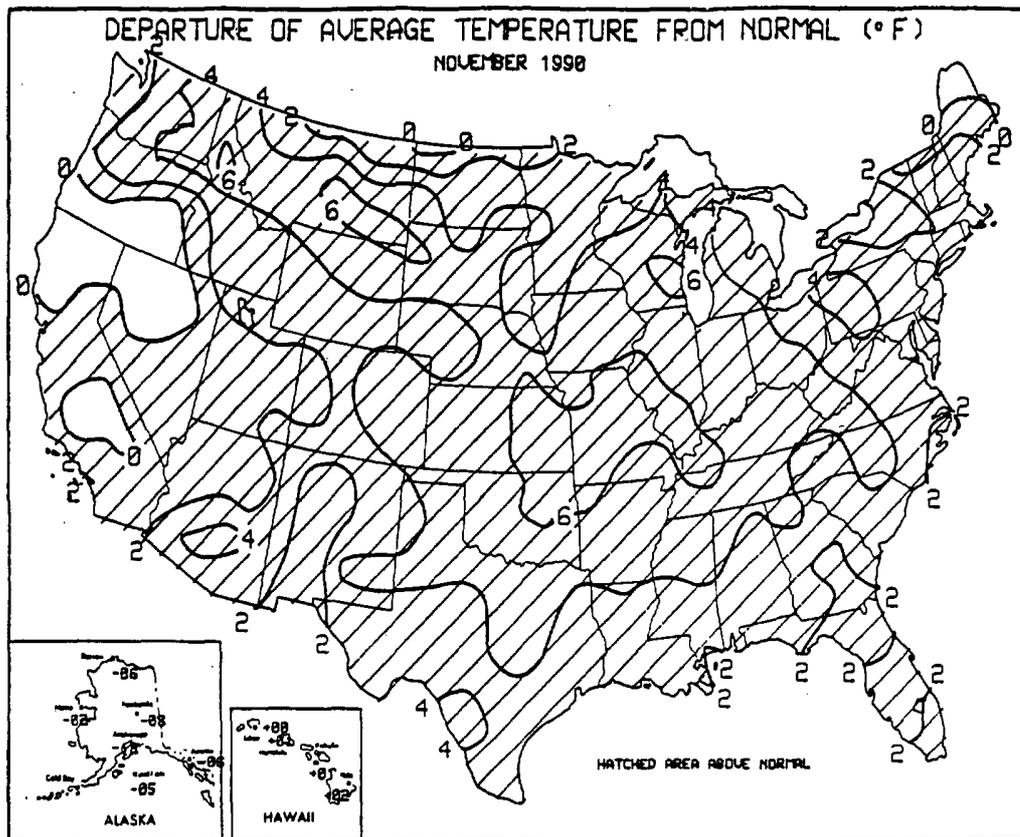
Reprinted from *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* - December 11, 1990

Fig. 3



Reprinted from *Weekly Climate Bulletin* - December 8, 1990

Fig. 4



Reprinted from the *Weekly Climate Bulletin* - December 8, 1990

2. FLOODING IN WASHINGTON

The Pacific Northwest got a good start in its 1990 rainy season as a storm track dubbed the "Pineapple Express" dumped heavy rains from Hawaii northeastward to the U.S. mainland's

NOVEMBER 9-14, 1990 FLOODING

The "Pineapple Express" brought torrential rains to portions of Washington early in November. Heavy rain began falling over the northern sections of western Washington and the state's Cascade Mountains in the afternoon of the 8th and continued until tapering off in the afternoon of the 10th.

The Nooksack, Skagit, Skykomish, and Snoqualmie rivers had swollen to above flood stage by midday on the 9th. Within the next 24 hours, five additional rivers exceeded flood stage: the Elwah, Snohomish, Stilliguamish, Cedar, and White rivers.

All rivers except the Skagit River had receded to below flood stage by the 13th when another frontal system reached Washington. Although the precipitation amount was considerably less

northern Pacific coastal region. Widespread severe flooding resulted from heavy rains in Washington from the 8th through the 14th and again from the 23rd through the 25th.

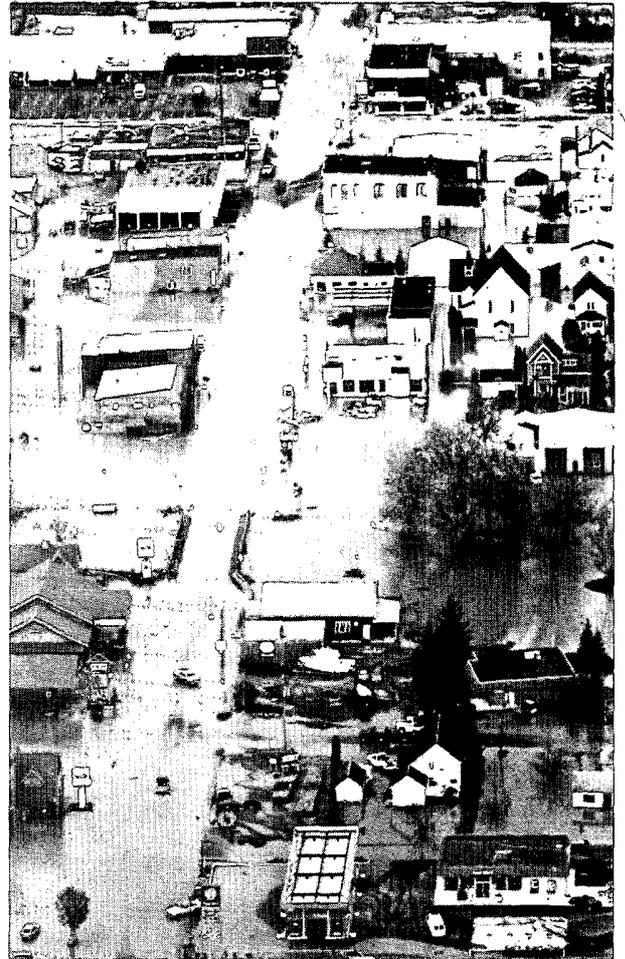
than the deluge of the 9th and 10th, the Nooksack and Cedar rivers again swelled beyond flood stage--fortunately the rainfall diminished early on the 14th.

Total rainfall for November 8-14th ranged from 3 to 8 inches in the near-coastal areas from Seattle northward and from 8 to 20 inches in the northern Cascade and the Olympic mountains.

Damage estimates for these flooding events accumulated to \$50 million. There were no reported deaths as a result of these floods. Injuries were likely, but injury statistics were not available for publication. Approximately 1,500 people were forced from their homes. High water and mudslides closed most of the highways along the Olympic peninsula and northwestern Washington.



Sumas, WA police officer Harold Commissaris carries Kristy Adams (left) and Caren Siguaw to safety (11/11/90). Photo courtesy: *The Bellingham Herald, Bellingham, WA.*



(Above): Downtown Sumas, WA on November 11th, 1990. Photo courtesy: *The Bellingham Herald, Bellingham, WA.*



(Left): Residents at the eastern end of Washington Street in Sumas, WA were evacuated by boat on November 11th. Photo courtesy: *The Bellingham Herald, Bellingham, WA.*



John Bellamy, friend of Sharon and Bob Willday, helps carry salvaged items from their vacation cabin in the middle of Canyon Creek. The house was on Canyon View Drive in Glacier Springs, WA. Photo courtesy: *The Bellingham Herald, Bellingham, WA.*

NOVEMBER 23-25 FLOODING

The "Pineapple Express" drenched Washington again during November 23-25. The heaviest rainfall occurred between the afternoon of the 23rd and the evening of the 24th. During this period, the National Weather Service at Seattle-Tacoma and Olympia reported 24-hour rainfall totals of 3.58 inches and 5.82 inches respectively--all-time record for Olympia.

All of the major rivers north of Seattle were above flood stage by early morning of the 24th. Record floods were recorded for several rivers.

Sadly, the actions of two men caused their deaths during this flooding: a 28-year-old man when he drove around barricades and got caught in the flooding Snoqualmie River in Duvall, WA, and a 52-year-old man when he attempted to go kayaking on the Green River which was flowing at ten times its normal flow. Damage was major and widespread. A plant at the airport in Renton suffered millions of dollars in damages when the airport was flooded. Many highways were closed due to high water and mudslides. Thousands of cattle drowned, dikes and levees failed, and 2,125 people were evacuated from their homes.



(Above): The flooded Cedar River on November 24th--looking west at the airport in Renton, WA. At one point, the flood waters covered two-thirds of the airport grounds. (The dark object in the foreground is a huge log floating down the river.) Photo courtesy: Duane Hamamura, Valley Dailey News, Kent, WA.

(Right): Stranded motorist in a low spot of Halverstick Road near Sumas, WA (November 24th). Photo courtesy: The Bellingham Herald, Bellingham, WA.



3. COASTAL NORTH CAROLINA SEVERE WEATHER - NOVEMBER 10, 1990

A storm and associated cold front produced heavy rains and thunderstorms over the Middle Atlantic during the evening of the 9th and continued through the morning of the 10th. Thunderstorms over eastern North Carolina generated high winds gusting to 78 mph (National Weather Service, Cape Hatteras) and spawned a pre-dawn tornado (F2) in Dare County near Frisco. The tornado first touched down near Frisco on Hatteras Island and moved for 12 miles on a straight northeasterly course, passing over the Pamlico Sound before making

landfall again near Avon (still on Hatteras Island).

Damage estimates for this tornado and high winds on Hatteras Island were near \$400,000. There were fortunately no deaths, but one man was injured by flying glass. During this event two mobile homes were destroyed and another was damaged. Roofs were blown off businesses and homes, several cottages were damaged, cars were damaged, and hundreds of trees were blown down.



Guy and Dale Smithson's mobile home in Frisco was completely destroyed by the tornado on November 10th. The only reported injury during this tornado was to Bobby Parrott, a close friend of the Smithsons from Louisville, KY. Parrott suffered cuts caused by flying glass and was treated on the island. *Photo courtesy: The Coastland Times, Manteo, NC.*



This car belonging to Jean and Bud Havens was hit by the tornado near Avon on Hatteras Island, NC (November 10th). The debris that destroyed the car was carried by the tornado from the Kona Kai garage about 1/4 of a mile away. *Photo courtesy: The Coastland Times, Manteo, NC.*

4. MISSISSIPPI VALLEY SEVERE WEATHER - NOVEMBER 27, 1990

Thunderstorms developing along and ahead of a well-defined cold front produced severe weather in the Mississippi Valley on November 27th. The severe weather began in Missouri and northeastern Oklahoma near dawn with damaging winds and large hail and ended shortly after midnight in Vicksburg, MS with damaging winds.

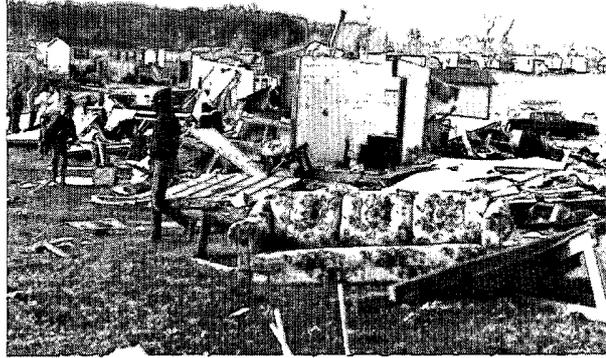
Severe thunderstorms in Missouri spawned four tornadoes (two F1s and two F3s) by late morning. Fortunately, no deaths and only three injuries were reported as a result of these tornadoes. The three injuries occurred in Boone County at Columbia, MO during one of the F3 tornadoes. Damage was extensive to homes, businesses, vehicles, trees, and a barn. Many were left homeless.

Another tornado (F2) touched down near O'Fallon, MO at 2:53 p.m. CST causing considerable damage and injuring 30 persons. A survey of the damage indicates that some of it was likely caused by straight line winds at the beginning of the storm. However, several eyewitnesses including law enforcement officials and trained spotters reported seeing a funnel cloud.

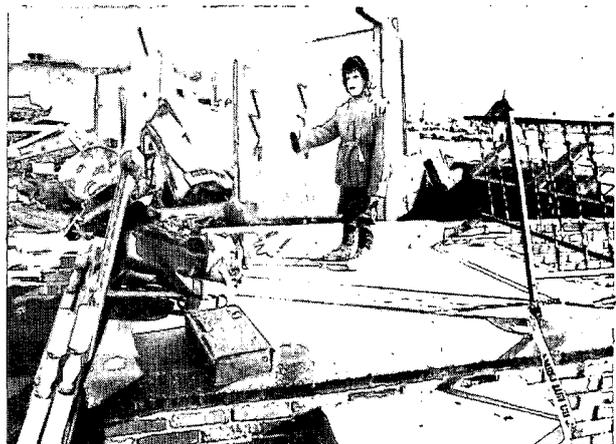
Mid-afternoon remained violent as the storms moved into western Illinois and spawned five additional tornadoes; three F1s and two F2s. There were no reports of deaths with these tornadoes and amazingly, only two injuries were reported. Structures and trees were heavily damaged. At Waddell Airport in Tazewell County, 32 airplanes and four hangars were destroyed; others were damaged.

The next seven photographs were taken in O'Fallon, MO on November 27th by Joseph Pedigo. The National Weather Service indicates that some of the damage was likely caused by straight-line winds and some was caused by the F2 tornado. (Photos were supplied by Guy Tucker, NWS St. Charles, MO.)





Rick Ednieston (*left*) and Mike Rudemeyer salvage items for Ednieston's neighbors, the Bort family of O'Fallon, MO. A tornado collapsed the Bort home, along with damage to 100 more homes and businesses on November 27th. *Photo courtesy: Brad Hohenstreet, St. Charles Journal, St. Charles, MO.*



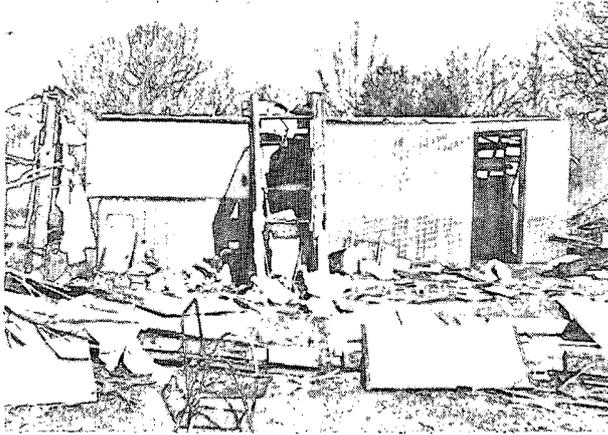
Ryan Bort stands where his front was before the November 27th tornado. *Photo courtesy: Brad Hohenstreet, St. Charles Journal, St. Charles, MO.*



The two-story block and frame home of Rev. and Mrs. Claude Malone northeast of Rushville, IL was totally destroyed by the November 27th F2 tornado. The Malones were in Florida during the tornado. *Photo courtesy: The Rushville Times, Rushville, IL.*



Volunteers search through the debris in a field north of the Malone home (*photo at left*) for any salvageable articles. *Photo courtesy: The Rushville Times, Rushville, IL.*

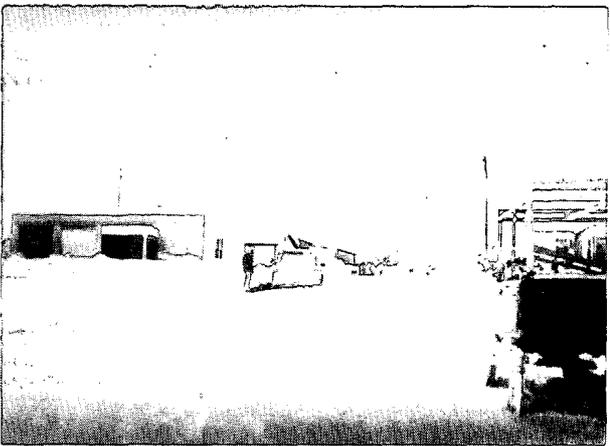
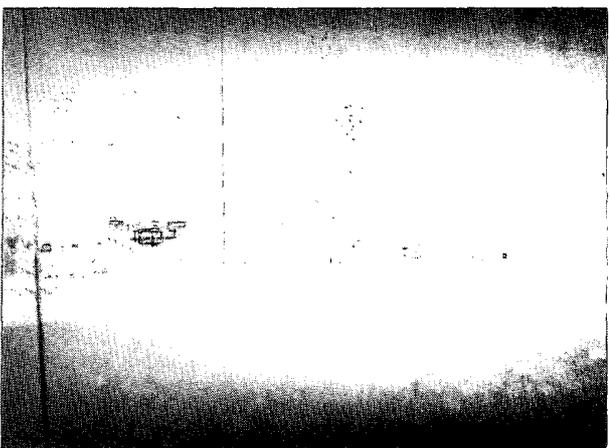
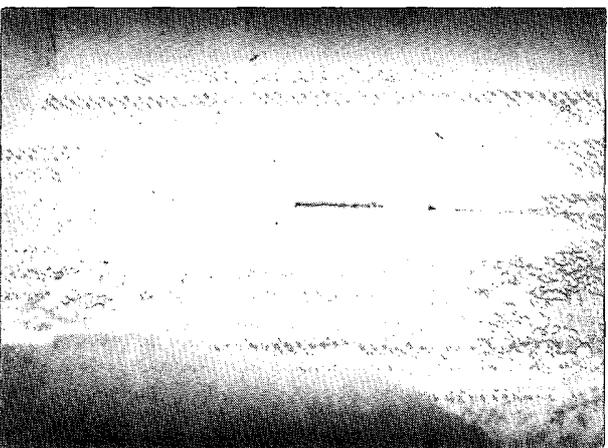
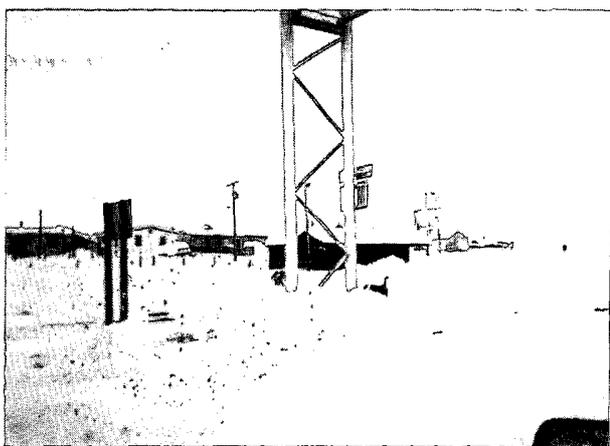
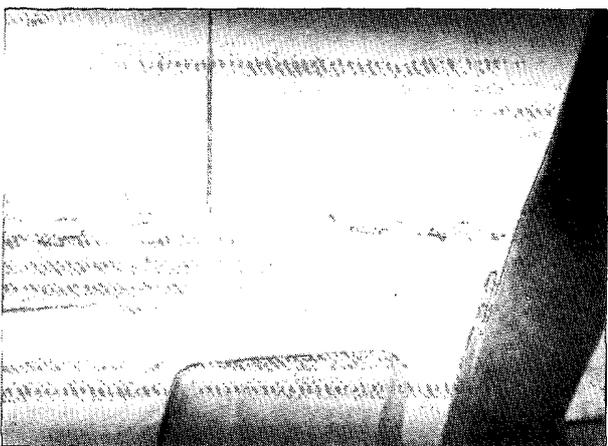
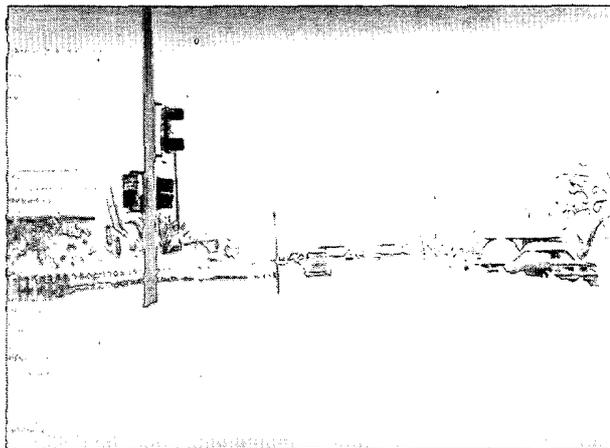
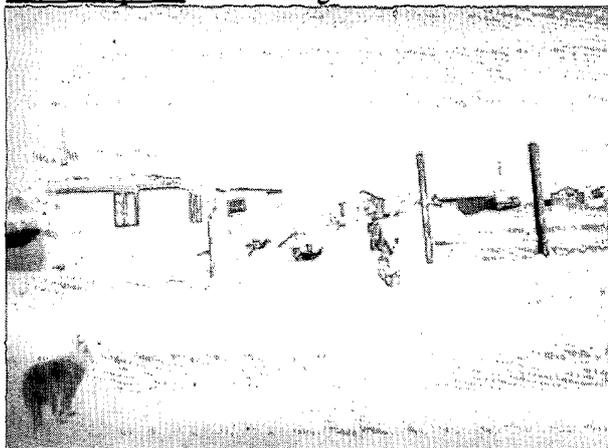


Rose and Connie Erickson were at home, but miraculously escaped injury when the November 27th severe weather hit Rushville, IL. *Photo courtesy: The Rushville Times, Rushville, IL.*



This Rushville, IL home occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Mike Shouse and family sustained major damage during the November 27th tornado. The outbuildings on the farm also were heavily damaged. *Photo courtesy: The Rushville Times, Rushville, IL.*

The next eight photographs of scenes during the last two weeks of November near Browning, MT were provided by the Glacier Reporter of Browning.



STORM DATA AND UNUSUAL WEATHER PHENOMENA

NOVEMBER 1990

PLACE	DATE	TIME	LENGTH OF PATH (MILES)	WIDTH OF PATH (YARDS)	NO. OF PERSONS		ESTIMATED DAMAGE		CHARACTER OF STORM
		LOCAL STANDARD			KILLED	INJURED	PROPERTY	CROPS	

COLORADO Cont'd

Statewide storm totals varied from 1 to 3 inches at lower elevations on the western slope, to as much as 19 inches in the town of Cuchara in the southern foothills (68 miles southwest of Pueblo). Elsewhere, snow amounts ranged from 4 to 10 inches in and along the northeastern foothills with only 2 inches reported in the southeast and along the state's eastern border. In the Denver metropolitan area, snow totals varied from 3 inches in northern sections to 8 inches in the southern and western suburbs.

Southern, Central and Northern Mountains Upper Arkansas Valley, San Luis Valley, Four Corners, Pikes Peak/Palmer Divide and the Northeastern and Southern Foothills
 COZ004-006-007-008-009-010-011-014-015

06-07 0 0 0 0 Snow

A pesky early-winter snow storm was responsible for several inches of wet, heavy snow across the state's higher elevations, western valleys, and eastern foothill areas. Six to 12 inches had fallen in the central mountains by early the 7th, with as much as 8 to 20 inches in the San Juan and Sangre de Cristo Mountains. The town of Summitville in the San Juan Mountains, 48 miles west of Alamosa, recorded a 24-hour storm total of 18 inches. Nearly a foot of heavy snow buried portions of the upper Arkansas Valley, with 2 to 9 inches blanketing the San Luis Valley. Elsewhere, the storm was responsible for 4 to 8 inches in the northern mountains, 4 to 6 inches in the Four Corners area, and 3 to 10 inches in and near the southern and northeastern foothills, and the Pikes Peak/Palmer Divide area north of Colorado Springs.

Northern, Central and Southwestern Mountains
 COZ002-004-008

21 All Day 1500MST 0 0 0 0 Snow
 0 0 0 0 Wind

Several inches of champagne powder blanketed many of the state's ski areas and high mountain passes throughout the day. Snow totals were generally on the order of 6 to 10 inches in the high country with a few localized areas receiving close to a foot and a half of new snow by evening. A few significant storm totals in the central mountains included 10 inches at the Beaver Creek Ski Area, 8 inches at the Vail Ski Resort, and 13 inches at the Snow Mass Ski Resort. Eight inches fell atop Wolf Creek Pass in the San Juan Mountains. Strong southwestern winds of 50 to 80 mph whipped the newly fallen powder into deep drifts and reduced visibilities to near zero over many of the higher passes in the northern and central mountains. Winds were clocked to 80 mph just before 1500 MST at the Breckenridge Ski Area.

Front Range Foothills
 COZ011

22 0500MST-1000MST 0 0 0 0 Wind

Strong western to northwestern winds on the coat tails of a mountain snow storm the day before, lashed out at portions of the northeastern foothills and adjacent high plains with 60 to 95 mph gusts during the early morning hours of the 22nd. A gust to 75 mph was clocked in the town of Livermore (16 miles north-northwest of Fort Collins) at 0630 MST. Just minutes later, a cooperative weather observer in the town of Rustic (28 miles northwest of Fort Collins) measured a wind gust of 94 mph. No damage was reported.

Statewide
 COZALL

26-27 0 0 0 0 Snow

Snow began in the mountains during the afternoon of the 26th, and continued through the morning of the 27th. The storm buried many portions of the southern and central mountains with generally 5 to 14 inches of badly needed heavy wet snow. In the northern mountains, snowfall totals were on the order of 4 to 12 inches. Areas receiving 13 inches of fluffy powder included the Wolf Creek Ski Area in the San Juan Mountains, the Steamboat Springs Ski Resort in the northern mountains, and at the Beaver Creek and Snow Mass Ski Resorts in the central mountains. The storm moved east onto the northeastern plains of Colorado by the evening of the 26th, where it deposited 2 to 8 inches of wet snow in and along the northeastern foothills, and 1 to 4 inches on the northeastern plains. Snow ended during the afternoon of the 27th in

STORM DATA AND UNUSUAL WEATHER PHENOMENA

NOVEMBER 1990

PLACE	DATE	TIME	LENGTH OF PATH (MILES)	WIDTH OF PATH (YARDS)	NO. OF PERSONS		ESTIMATED DAMAGE		CHARACTER OF STORM
		LOCAL STANDARD			KILLED	INJURED	PROPERTY	CROD'S	

COLORADO Cont'd

most areas; however, snow lingered throughout the evening of the 27th in the northeast border area where storm totals ranged from 4 to 9 inches. Snow piled to 8 inches deep in the Logan County town of Fleming. Lighter amounts fell on the state's northwestern plateau, southeastern plains, and southern foothills.

CONNECTICUT

CTZALL	11	1200EST-							
	12	1200EST			0	0	5	0	High Winds

Strong- to gale-force, west-to-northwest winds in the wake of a very intense low pressure system (barometer, 28.4 inches in eastern Canada) caused numerous power outages and widespread reports of mostly minor property damage. About 13,000 electric customers lost power statewide. There were many reports of automobiles and homes damaged by falling trees. Part of the roof was blown off a shopping plaza in Old Saybrook. Another roof was blown off a building in Stonington. A weather spotter in Bristol recorded a gust to 72 mph while a gust to 64 mph was reported in Hartford. The strongest winds occurred with the passage of a secondary cold front shortly before midnight on the 11th, but gusts from 40 to 60 mph continued well into the next day.

DELAWARE

None reported.

FLORIDA

Palm Beach County Palm Beach Inlet	01	1614EST			0	0	0	0	Waterspout
---	----	---------	--	--	---	---	---	---	------------

A waterspout was observed off the coast near the Palm Beach Inlet. It rapidly dissipated.

Monroe County 6 S Key West	08	1345EST			0	0	0	0	Waterspout
---------------------------------------	----	---------	--	--	---	---	---	---	------------

A waterspout was observed 6 miles south of Key West.

Highlands County 1 S Sebring	09	1415EST	5	40	0	1	4	1	Tornado (F1)
---	----	---------	---	----	---	---	---	---	--------------

A tornado damaged roofs on about 30 homes, several mobile homes, toppled utility sheds, and uprooted trees. A number of businesses in a shopping center were damaged. Several cars had windows blown out and body damage. The tornado dissipated near the shopping center. The only injury was minor and did not require hospitalization.

Orange County Seminole County Eatonville to 2 N Sanford	09	1615EST- 1647EST	16	50	0	9	5	0	Tornado (F1)
--	----	---------------------	----	----	---	---	---	---	--------------

A tornado struck a football stadium where a high school game was in progress. A coach was blown from the top row of the bleachers and suffered injuries serious enough to require hospitalization. The press box roof was blown off and landed on the playing field. Several fans suffered minor injuries from flying debris. The tornado then moved into a nearby subdivision damaging several homes. Most homes had roof damage, but there was some wall and structural damage as well. Trees were uprooted and power lines downed. A church in Maitland had part of its roof blown off. The tornado was last observed near a subdivision north of Sanford.

Madison County 2 NW Madison	09	1650EST			0	0	3	0	Thunderstorm Wind
--	----	---------	--	--	---	---	---	---	-------------------

Strong thunderstorm winds uprooted trees and downed power lines. Several roofs were damaged.

STORM DATA AND UNUSUAL WEATHER PHENOMENA

NOVEMBER 1990

PLACE	DATE	TIME	LENGTH OF PATH (MILES)	WIDTH OF PATH (YARDS)	NO. OF PERSONS		ESTIMATED DAMAGE		CHARACTER OF STORM
		LOCAL STANDARD			KILLED	INJURED	PROPERTY	CROPS	

FLORIDA Cont'd

Volusia County
9 N Daytona Beach 09 1720EST 0.2 20 0 0 3 0 **Tornado (F0)**

A small tornado was spotted by Volusia County Civil Defense on the western side of Ormond Beach. Five homes suffered minor damage. Several trees were uprooted, with a few falling on homes. The tornado dissipated rapidly.

Monroe County
2 SW Key West 09 1820EST 0 0 0 0 **Waterspout**

A waterspout was sighted 2 miles southwest of the Key West Airport.

Volusia County
1 W Daytona Beach 09 1839EST 0.2 20 0 0 1 0 **Tornado (F0)**

A small tornado was sighted by control tower personnel just west of the Daytona Beach Regional Airport. It uprooted a few trees and downed power lines before dissipating.

Madison County
2 N Madison 10 0455EST 0 0 1 0 **Thunderstorm Wind**

Strong thunderstorm wind gusts blew much of the roofing off two houses north of Madison. Several trees were uprooted.

St. Lucie County
Jupiter Island 17 0840EST 0 0 0 0 **Waterspout**

A waterspout was sighted 1.5 miles northeast of Jupiter Island near the St. Lucie Inlet.

Monroe County
5 S Key West 23 1014EST 0 0 0 0 **Waterspout**

A waterspout was sighted 6 miles south of Key West. It dissipated six minutes later.

GEORGIA

Effingham County
Clyo 01 0000EST-
 03 0700EST 0 0 3 ? **Flood**

The Savannah River remained at 11.2 feet on the 1st, just above the flood stage of 11 feet. The river flooded access roads and low-lying recreational areas.

Effingham County
Eden 01 0000EST-
 0700EST 0 0 3 3 **Flood**

Bryan County
Eastern Bryan County 01 0000EST-
 0700EST 0 0 3 3 **Flood**

By October 31st, the Ogeechee River had fallen to 9.4 feet at Eden. During the early hours of November 1st, the river flooded access roads, riverside recreational areas, and agricultural lands. By 0700 EST, the river had reached its flood stage, 9 feet, at the Eden gage.

STORM DATA AND UNUSUAL WEATHER PHENOMENA

NOVEMBER 1990

PLACE	DATE	TIME	LENGTH OF PATH (MILES)	WIDTH OF PATH (YARDS)	NO. OF PERSONS		ESTIMATED DAMAGE		CHARACTER OF STORM
		LOCAL STANDARD			KILLED	INJURED	PROPERTY	CROSSL	

IDAHO

IDZ-009
Panhandle

03 1900PST 0 0 4 0 **Snow**

Trucks jackknifed on Interstate 90 at Lookout Pass just east of Mullan in 2 inches of new snow.

IDZ-007
South-Central

03 2030MST-
04 0830MST 0 0 0 0 **Heavy Snow**

Snow accumulated to 6 inches.

IDZ-011
Northern Idaho

04 0900PST-
05 0900PST 0 0 0 0 **Heavy Snow**

Snow accumulated to 9 inches.

Nez Perce County
Lewiston

04 0930PST 0 0 4 0 **Lightning**

There were extensive power outages.

Lewis County
Nez Perce

04 2100PST 0 0 4 0 **Lightning**

There were extensive power outages.

Idaho County
Cottonwood

04 2100MST 0 0 4 0 **Heavy Rain**

Mudslides and rocks moved onto U.S. Highway 12.

IDZ003-012
Southeastern Idaho

05 0100MST-
1200MST 0 0 0 0 **Heavy Snow**

There were snow accumulations of 7 to 12 inches.

IDZALL
Statewide

19-
21 **Cold Front**

A Pacific cold front preceding a 500 MB trough of low pressure (5270-5400m) moved across Idaho, during the night of the 19th and the morning of the 20th, with heavy snowfall. Heavy snowfall continued behind the front, and was associated with the upper level trough statewide through the 20th, and lingered into the 21st of the month.

IDZ005
Southwestern Idaho

19 1730MST-
20 0730MST 0 0 0 0 **Heavy Snow**

Snowfall accumulated to 11 inches above 5,000 feet in the Owyhee Mountains.

IDZ003-007-012
Southern Idaho

19 2200MST-
20 1600MST 0 0 0 0 **Heavy Snow**

Snowfall accumulated from 6 to 12 inches.

IDZ-009-011-006
North-Central
Idaho

20 0400PST-
21 2200PST 3 0 5 0 **Heavy Snow**

Snowfall caused spinouts and jackknifing on Interstate 90 near Lookout Pass just east of Mullan. Interstate 90 was closed at Lookout Pass on the evening of the 21st. Mullan reported a storm total of 11 inches. Three fatalities occurred at 1600 PST on the 21st, when a plane crashed while attempting an ILS approach at Coeur d'Alene.

STORM DATA AND UNUSUAL WEATHER PHENOMENA

NOVEMBER 1990

PLACE	DATE	TIME	LENGTH OF PATH (MILES)	WIDTH OF PATH (YARDS)	NO. OF PERSONS		ESTIMATED DAMAGE		CHARACTER OF STORM
		LOCAL STANDARD			KILLED	INJURED	PROPERTY	CRODUS	

MAINE Cont'd

Statewide

An ocean low off the New England coast Monday morning moved northeast, to north of Nova Scotia, by Tuesday morning. This system spread freezing precipitation across the entire state. Numerous power outages occurred statewide as trees iced up and fell over onto power lines. Power lines came down due to ice accumulation. An ice-laden tree came down on a car across from Bowen's Store, Route 137 in Belfast. Bangor International Airport was closed from 0300 EST Monday to 0615 EST Monday due to ice on runways. A tree fell on a house at Highland Avenue in Milo causing \$3,000 damage to the roof. Reports of auto accidents, power outages, and fires caused by downed power lines were widespread.

MARYLAND and D.C.

None reported.

MASSACHUSETTS

MAZ001-002
003-007-008

10 1200EST-2100EST 0 0 4 0 High Winds

Strong- to gale-force, southeast-to-south winds preceded, and accompanied, the passage of an intensifying low pressure system, as it moved northeast across eastern Massachusetts. Low barometer readings of close to 29 inches were recorded with the passage of the low center. Winds gusting to 40 to 60 mph caused scattered power outages and scattered property damage. A metal roof was blown off a store in Norwood.

MAZALL

11 1200EST 0 0 5 0 High Winds

Strong- to gale-force, west-to-northwest winds in the wake of a very intense low pressure system (barometer, 28.4 inches in eastern Canada) caused numerous power outages and widespread reports of mostly minor property damage. Up to 10,000 electric customers reported power losses in the western part of the state. The passage of a secondary cold front, late on the evening of the 11th and very early morning hours of the 12th, brought peak wind gusts of 60 mph to 70 mph, snow squalls, and even some reports of thunder and lightning, especially in the western portion of the state. At the Blue Hill Observatory in Milton, just south of Boston, elevation 635 feet, peak wind gusts to near 70 mph were recorded on three consecutive days, the 10th, 11th, and 12th.

MICHIGAN

MIZ043-045-047-052
054-067
Northern Lower Peninsula

05 0700EST 0 0 4 0 Heavy Snow

An unusually heavy snow storm blanketed the northern half of lower Michigan beginning around sunrise on Monday, then continuing until 0600 EST on Tuesday the 6th of November. The heaviest snow fell from the midmorning hours of Monday until just before midnight. The snow was a heavy, wet one. During the evening hours many areas had thunder and small hail occurring with the snow. The maximum accumulation was 19 inches at Gaylord, but Kalkaska reported 16 inches, and there were many reports of 8 to 12 inches through a large part of the area. The average snowfall was around 10 inches. Since the snow was wet, even though winds did gust to near 40 mph occasionally, little drifting was reported. However, the heavy wet snow caused considerable damage to trees (mostly pine) since the leaves were off the other trees by then. Many power lines came down and as a result of that, about 26,000 customers lost power during the storm. Some areas took three days to have power restored. Dozens of auto accidents occurred during the storm; women were killed in two accidents. About 100 property damage accidents were also reported. Many of these involved personal injuries; most of them not serious. Several trucks jackknifed. Several newspapers reported this to be the most damaging storm of this type since the middle 1960s.

STORM DATA AND UNUSUAL WEATHER PHENOMENA

NOVEMBER 1990

PLACE	DATE	TIME	LENGTH OF PATH (MILES)	WIDTH OF PATH (YARDS)	NO. OF PERSONS		ESTIMATED DAMAGE		CHARACTER OF STORM
		LOCAL STANDARD			KILLED	INJURED	PROPERTY	STRUCTURES	

MICHIGAN Cont'd

MIZ001-004-007-013
015-022-023
Southwestern Lower
Peninsula

26 0800EST 0 0 6 0 Flooding

A slow-moving frontal system caused heavy rain to fall over a two-day period. The rain ended by 0800 EST on the 28th. During this time, 3 to 4 inches of rain fell over most of this area. Grand Rapids was drenched with 3.04 inches of rain in just 24 hours, this breaking the all-time, 24-hour rainfall record of 2.65 inches, set in 1935. As a result, many homes, numbering in the hundreds, had basement flooding or were partly under water due to street and river flooding. One of the larger rivers to overflow was the Grand River. In several places the river was more than 3 feet above flood stage. Heavy industry along the river in the city of Grand Rapids resulted in some businesses and factories being at least partly flooded. The Thornapple crested 1 foot above flood stage near Hastings. Many small creeks flooded and in several cases undermined nearby roads. No cars or people were on the roads at the time. As a result, the damage total will approach \$1 million.

MINNESOTA

MNZ006-19
South-Central-
Northeastern
Minnesota

26 1000CST-
27 1700CST 0 0 0 ? Ice Storm

Freezing rain and freezing drizzle developed over the southwest during the morning, spread into the northeast by evening, and continued in the southeast into the evening of the 27th. A total of 175 traffic accidents were attributed to icy roadways. Eight persons were reported seriously injured, with one fatality in Renville County. During the evening of the 26th, the State Patrol restricted traffic for two hours along Highway 10 between Little Falls and Motley, after 11 tractor-semitrailer trucks jackknifed. Numerous rollovers and fender benders were reported, with many schools and community events cancelled due to ice-covered roadways.

MNZ005-008-009-
012-014-016
Central-East
Central Minnesota

27 1700CST-
28 0700CST 0 0 0 0 Heavy Snow

A low pressure system moved from northern Missouri to northeastern Wisconsin from the afternoon of the 27th to early morning on the 28th. A 40-mile-wide band of snow, 6 inches or greater, fell from near Elk River to Cloquet with Cedar reporting 8 inches. The combination of ice deposited on the 26th into the 27th, and the newly-fallen snow made driving hazardous. Many schools were either closed and/or began late for the second consecutive day.

MISSISSIPPI

Warren County
Vicksburg

28 0035CST 0 0 2 0 Thunderstorm Winds

A few trees were blown down across the city of Vicksburg.

MISSOURI

Benton County
1 N Warsaw

27 1000CST 0.5 25 0 0 5 0 Tornado (F1)

A tornado damaged and downed large trees, wires, and a boat storage facility.

Moniteau County
1.5 NE Tipton

27 1043CST 0.5 25 0 0 4 0 Tornado (F1)

A tornado destroyed several outbuildings, grain bins, and a barn.

Boone County
McBaine

27 1112CST 1 50 0 0 5 0 Tornado (F3)

A tornado destroyed a house, barn, and outbuilding. The tornado also snapped several power lines.

STORM DATA AND UNUSUAL WEATHER PHENOMENA

NOVEMBER 1990

PLACE	DATE	TIME	LENGTH OF PATH (MILES)	WIDTH OF PATH (YARDS)	NO. OF PERSONS		ESTIMATED DAMAGE		CHARACTER OF STORM
		LOCAL STANDARD			KILLED	INJURED	PROPERTY	CROPS	

MONTANA Cont'd

MTZ004-007 29 0300MST-1700MST 0 0 5 0 High Winds (G70)

Strong southwestern winds blew 14 rail cars off the track at Livingston and overturned a tractor-semitrailer on Interstate 90. Some roof and tree damage was reported at White Sulphur Springs.

NEBRASKA

NEZ001-008-012-016 02 Early Evening-03 Early Afternoon 0 0 ? ? Heavy Snow

Panhandle to Northeast

Six to 8 inches of snow fell from the Panhandle and southwestern Nebraska to northeastern Nebraska. Heaviest amounts included 10 inches in Perkins and northern Custer counties and 9 inches in southern Holt County.

NEZ003-004-007-010-014 05 Afternoon-06 Evening 0 0 ? ? Heavy Snow

Central to Northeast

Six to 8 inches of snow fell from central to northeastern Nebraska. Heaviest amounts included 14 inches at Greeley in Greeley County and 10 inches in Sherman and Colfax counties. This snowfall, in addition to the previous snow on the 2nd and 3rd, left over 1 foot of snow on the ground in parts of central Nebraska.

NEZ003-005-008-012-016 26 Late Night-27 Afternoon 0 0 ? ? Heavy Snow

North Central to Southwest

Six to 8 inches of snow fell over parts of central Nebraska. Icy conditions over eastern Nebraska forced the closing of the Lincoln Airport and sections of Interstate 80.

NEVADA

Elko County 01 1130PST 0 0 0 0 Funnel Cloud

A storm spotter reported a funnel cloud near Jiggs, Nevada, about 30 miles south of Elko. The funnel cloud lasted several minutes and showed little movement.

Mono County, CA 26 0900PST 0 0 ? 0 High Wind

A storm spotter in Mammoth Lakes, CA estimated winds of over 70 mph with gusts to 100 mph the previous night. Several large trees (3 to 4 foot diameter trunks) were blown down. One tree struck a house and one struck a parked car. No injuries were reported.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NHZ005-006 06 Morning Through Early Evening 0 0 ? 0 High Wind

A low pressure system over central Illinois intensified as it moved across the Great Lakes into southern Quebec province. This system occluded quickly and the energy shifted to a secondary low that formed at the triple point over southern New Hampshire. The secondary low deepened and moved across the Gulf of Maine to the Canadian maritimes. A tight pressure gradient associated with this system produced high winds which caused numerous power outages in southern New Hampshire due to downed trees and limbs.

NHZ001
Northern New Hampshire

10 Afternoon-11 Morning 0 0 3 0 Heavy Snow

Six to 10 inches of snow fell over northern New Hampshire. Only minor accidents and sporadic power outages were reported.

STORM DATA AND UNUSUAL WEATHER PHENOMENA

NOVEMBER 1990

PLACE	DATE	TIME	LENGTH OF PATH (MILES)	WIDTH OF PATH (YARDS)	NO. OF PERSONS		ESTIMATED DAMAGE		CHARACTER OF STORM
		LOCAL STANDARD			K	I	P	C	

NEW MEXICO Cont'd

NMZ002-004-005-008-009-012 02 2200MST-03 2000MST 0 0 0 0 Snow

An upper-level trough over the western states sheared with the southern portion, deepened over southern Arizona on the 2nd, then moved northeast across New Mexico on the 3rd. Cold air moved into northwestern New Mexico during the night of the 2nd and combined with cold air east of the mountains, all of which moved southward over the entire state on the 3rd. Snow totals in inches included:

Lake Maloya	10	Sandia Ski Basin	4 to 7
Red River	8	Maxwell	3
Santa Fe Ski Basin	8	Chama	3
Angel Fire	6	Cloudcroft	2
Raton	6	Tucumcari	1
		Clayton	1

Lea County
Hobbs 03 1318MST 0 0 0 0 Hail (0.75)
Jal 03 1515MST 0 0 0 0 Hail (0.75)

The Hobbs Police Department reported 0.75-inch hail at 1318 MST. The public reported 0.75-inch hail near Jal at 1515 MST.

Bernalillo County
Albuquerque 06 2050MST-07 0750MST 0 0 0 0 High Wind

Terrain-induced winds through the Tijeras Canyon in the Albuquerque area produced sustained winds of 30 to 40 knots (with gusts from 40 to 50 knots) from the afternoon of the 6th into the sunrise hours of the 7th. The peak gusts were 54 knots at 2228 MST on the 6th and 49 knots at 0317 MST on the 7th.

NMZ002-004-005-006-007-008-010-011-012-013 07 0100MST-08 1000MST 0 0 0 0 Snow

An upper-level closed low moved southward through Arizona on the 7th then east across the southern border of New Mexico on the 8th. In advance of this system, Arctic air plunged into the eastern plains of New Mexico on the 6th and 7th. As cold air was in place ahead of this upper-level low, significant snowfalls occurred across most of the state. Snow totals in inches included:

Quemado Lake	10	Cloudcroft	4	Silver City	2
Chama	6	Mayhill	4	Truth or Consequences	2
Angel Fire	6	Pinon	4	White Sands	2
Estancia	6	Star Lake	3	Hope	2
Socorro	5	Moriarty	3	Clayton	1
Taos	5	Reserve	3	Grants	1
Red River	4	Queen	3	Raton	1
Las Vegas	4	Los Alamos	2	Alamogordo	1
Gallup	4	Albuquerque	2-4	Roswell	Trace
Luna	4				

NMZ002-004-012 26 1400MST-27 0400MST 0 0 0 0 Snow

An upper-level low moved southeast from off the northern California coast into southern California, then east into central Arizona and northeast across northern New Mexico. This system produced snows only in the mountain areas. Snow totals in inches included:

Taos Ski Basin	15	Apache Ski Basin	2
Angel Fire	8	Cloudcroft	2
Red River	7	Corona	2
Santa Fe Ski Basin	6	Quemado Lake	1
Chama	3	Los Alamos	1
Gallup	3		

STORM DATA AND UNUSUAL WEATHER PHENOMENA

NOVEMBER 1990

PLACE	DATE	TIME	LENGTH OF PATH (MILES)	WIDTH OF PATH (YARDS)	NO. OF PERSONS		ESTIMATED DAMAGE		CHARACTER OF STORM
		LOCAL STANDARD			KILLED	INJURED	PROPERTY	CROPS	

NEW YORK, Central

Dutchess County	06	0100EST-0930EST			0	0	4	0	High Wind
			High winds brought down power lines in an area bounded by the towns of Beacon, Poughkeepsie, and Red Hook.						
Sullivan County	06	1130EST			0	0	4	0	High Wind
			High winds blew down a tree which sheared off a valve on a propane gas tank. The resulting spill amounted to over 150 gallons and forced several homeowners to be evacuated for about an hour.						
Saratoga County	06	1300EST-1500EST			2	2	5	0	High Wind
			High winds caused trees to fall on high tension power lines. These live power lines then fell on two mobile homes. Two males attempted to remove the power lines; both were electrocuted. Victim number one was pronounced dead at the scene (1410 EST). Victim number two was pronounced dead on arrival at Adirondack Community Hospital (1505 EST). (M64O, M66O)						
NYZ006-009-010	10	AM			0	0	4	0	Flood
	12	AM			0	0	4	0	Flood
			A major storm began around midday on Friday as rain. Total rainfall accumulations amounted to almost 4 inches in parts of the Catskills. The rain turned to snow in most areas by midday on Saturday. The excessive rainfall resulted in the headwaters of the Delaware, Susquehanna, and Mohawk Rivers going over flood stage. Minor flooding was also reported on the Schoharie Creek near Breakabeam.						
Warren County Tongue Mountain	10	PM			0	0	5	0	Flash Flood
Lake Luzerne	10	Late PM 1800EST-2100EST			0	0	4	0	Flash Flood
			Steady day-long rain created minor flood conditions along State Route 9N, in the town of Bolton. State Police were forced to close the road for the second time in a month when water reached a depth of over 6 inches on the road surface. In Lake Luzerne, flooding along small streams forced the closure of the Old Stage Road Bridge.						
Saratoga County Stillwater	10	Late PM			0	0	4	0	Flood
	11	0700EST			0	0	4	0	Flood
			The Hudson River spilled over its banks in the town of Stillwater. High water forced the closing of State Route 4, and several town roads. The Anthony Kill also flooded portions of Willow Glen, also in the town of Stillwater, forcing officials to close part of State Route 67.						
Ulster County Shandaken (T)	10	Late PM			0	0	2	0	High Wind
			Strong gusty winds resulted in several large trees and power lines coming down.						
Ulster County Countywide	11	PM			0	0	2	0	High Winds
Orange County Stewart Airport	12	0001EST			0	0	2	0	High Wind (G52)
Columbia County Valatie	12	1050EST			0	0	5	0	High Wind
Kinderhook	12	1050EST			0	0	3	0	High Wind
Orange County Walden	12	1400EST			0	0	5	0	High Wind (G50)

STORM DATA AND UNUSUAL WEATHER PHENOMENA

NOVEMBER 1990

PLACE	DATE	TIME	LENGTH OF PATH (MILES)	WIDTH OF PATH (YARDS)	NO. OF PERSONS		ESTIMATED DAMAGE		CHARACTER OF STORM
		LOCAL STANDARD			KILLED	INJURED	PROPERTY	CROPS	

NEW YORK, Western Cont'd

NYZ021 Niagara County	06	0500EST			0	0	4	0	High Wind
NYZ001 Erie County	06	0605EST			0	0	4	0	High Wind
NYZ002 Monroe County	06	0644EST			0	0	3	0	High Wind
NYZ004 Oswego County	06	0820EST			0	0	3	0	High Wind

Deep low pressure over Indiana moved northeast into Ontario. Circulation around the low brought strong winds to the western New York area. Twenty-thousand homes in the Buffalo area were left without power as winds gusted to 64 mph. The winds collapsed a church under construction in Monroe County. There were numerous reports of downed trees, telephone, and power lines.

NYZ001 Erie County	25	0918EST			0	0	4	0	High Wind
NYZ021 Niagara County	25	0918EST			0	0	3	0	High Wind
NYZ022 Chautauqua County	25	1000EST			0	0	3	0	High Wind
NYZ004 Jefferson County	25	1300EST			0	0	3	3	High Wind
NYZ005 Onondaga County	25	1650EST			0	0	3	0	High Wind

A fast-moving low pressure system brought very strong winds to the region. The high winds lasted from morning through early afternoon. Trees and power lines were downed. Minor structural damage was also reported.

NORTH CAROLINA

Dare County Frisco	10	0540EST	12	40	0	1	5	0	Tornado- Waterspout (F2)
-----------------------	----	---------	----	----	---	---	---	---	-----------------------------

A small fast-moving tornado touched down near Frisco on Hatteras Island. The tornado moved northeast in a straight line, and passed over the Pamlico Sound before making landfall again on Hatteras Island near Avon. It is unclear whether the tornado lifted before the storm moved over the Atlantic near Avon. In Frisco roofs were blown off houses, cars damaged, and hundreds of trees were blown down. A man was injured by flying glass when his mobile home was destroyed. In Avon two mobile homes were destroyed and one was damaged. The roof was blown off a restaurant. Debris from a cinder block building was scattered around the Avon Shopping Center damaging a car, several cottages, and businesses. A wind gust of 78 mph was recorded at the National Weather Service Office at Cape Hatteras. Estimated damage was near \$400,000.

Mecklenburg County Charlotte	28	2040EST	0.1	20	0	0	4	0	Tornado (F1)
---------------------------------	----	---------	-----	----	---	---	---	---	--------------

What was thought to be a small tornado touched down briefly among the tallest buildings in downtown Charlotte. The tornado tore off the second story concrete facing and blew out the first floor windows of a building. A car was overturned and several others were damaged. The tornado crossed Interstate 277 where a witness saw a small guard shack lift off the ground and land about 15 feet away. There was one public sighting of a funnel in the area.

Dare County East of Nags Head	29	1025EST			0	0	0	0	Waterspout
-------------------------------------	----	---------	--	--	---	---	---	---	------------

Several waterspouts were sighted over the coastal waters east of Nags Head.

STORM DATA AND UNUSUAL WEATHER PHENOMENA

NOVEMBER 1990

PLACE	DATE	TIME	LENGTH OF PATH (MILES)	WIDTH OF PATH (YARDS)	NO. OF PERSONS		ESTIMATED DAMAGE		CHARACTER OF STORM
		LOCAL STANDARD			KILLED	INJURED	PROPERTY	CROPS	

SOUTH CAROLINA

**Georgetown,
Horry Counties
Garden City
Beach**

05 0900EST-1030EST 0 0 ? ? **Coastal Flooding**

Unusually high tides washed out Underwood Drive where it connects to Azalea Drive. The water caused a gully in Underwood Drive near the fire department's Station 2 and caused some traffic problems because a few cars got stuck. About a foot of water filled the streets of Garden City Beach and also caused some erosion of dunes.

**Georgetown,
Williamsburg
Counties
Andrews**

09 1800EST-10 1200EST 0 0 ? 0 **Urban Flooding**

Several streets, including Poplar, Elmwood and Rosemary, were flooded when 4.31 inches of rain fell in 24 hours.

**Berkeley County
7 E Moncks
Corner**

09 2111EST 0 0 ? ? **Urban Flooding**

Heavy rains caused flooding in areas of poor drainage. Some flooding occurred on S.C. Highway 402 near Hillsville with 8 inches of water in some locations.

SOUTH DAKOTA

**SDZ007
Black Hills**

01 2130CST-02 1700CST 0 ? ? 0 **Heavy Snow**

A winter storm dumped 3 to 8 inches in the higher Black Hills and 2 to 4 inches in the surrounding areas around Black Hills.

SDZ011-012-017-020

26 1200CST-27 1100CST 1 ? 3 0 **Ice Storm**

Freezing rain and drizzle began to fall over the southeastern quarter of South Dakota around noon on November 26th. The slippery conditions caused numerous automobile accidents; most resulting in minor injuries. One accident in the Sioux Falls area involved a van that slid into a guard rail on Interstate 229 and then overturned. An elderly woman who was a passenger in the van died the next day, of injuries she sustained in the accident. (F7OV)

TENNESSEE

Obion County

27 2050CST 0 0 2 0 **Thunderstorm Wind**

Strong thunderstorm winds downed power lines and trees, and knocked out a window at an antique shop in Union City.

TEXAS, Northern

**McLennan County
Speegleville
Gregg, Harrison,
Marion Counties**

08 1731CST 0 0 0 0 **Hail (0.88)**

09 0600CST-0900CST 0 0 0 0 **Flash Flooding**

Five to 6 inches of rain resulted in high water over several Farm to Market Roads.

**Van Zandt County
Northern Van
Zandt County**

22 1100CST-1300CST 0 0 0 0 **Flash Flooding**

Heavy rains of 5.25 inches in Edgewood during a 12-hour period resulted in high water over Farm-to-Market Road 47 north of Wills Point, and Farm to Market Road 859 north of Edgewood.

STORM DATA AND UNUSUAL WEATHER PHENOMENA

NOVEMBER 1990

PLACE	DATE	TIME	LENGTH OF PATH (MILES)	WIDTH OF PATH (YARDS)	NO. OF PERSONS		ESTIMATED DAMAGE		CHARACTER OF STORM
		LOCAL STANDARD			KILLED	INJURED	PROPERTY	CROPS	

VERMONT Cont'd

Statewide	12 AM								
	14 AM			0	8	7	6		Winter Storm

A storm system started as rain and changed over to snow. Accumulations were reported in excess of 30 inches in Orleans County. The heavy, wet snow brought down power lines and resulted in some parts of the state being without power for more than 96 hours. The combination of cold and downed power lines resulted in some homeowners being forced to drain their water pipes, to prevent them from bursting.

Statewide	25 1430EST-								
	26 AM			0	0	4	4		High Winds

High winds gusted up to 51 mph in Montpelier. Higher gusts were reported in other parts of the state, but could not be confirmed by official measurements. Four duck hunters had to be rescued from Lake Champlain. Their 14-foot boat was no match for 16-foot waves. They managed to make it to Sunset Island where they were rescued by a Coast Guard helicopter.

VIRGINIA

Rockingham County	23 2230EST								
				0	0	3	0		High Winds

Strong winds caused approximately \$3,000 damage to a house in the northern part of the county. The porch was picked up and blown over the house; part of the roof was also lost.

WASHINGTON

WAZ001-002-004-005	09-								
Washington Coast	14			0	?	8	?		Floods
Northwestern Interior									
North Puget Sound									

Heavy rain associated with the weather pattern dubbed the "Pineapple Express" began falling across the northern sections of western Washington, and the Washington Cascades on the afternoon of the 8th. Heavy amounts of rain were reported overnight, especially by the stations in the higher terrain. Spada Lake in the north-central Cascades reported a 24-hour rainfall total of 10.32 inches. By midday on the 9th, the Nooksack, Skagit, Skykomish, and Snoqualmie Rivers were already above flood stage. Heavy rain continued to fall through midday on the 21st. A total of nine western Washington rivers were now above flood stage with the Elwah, Snohomish, Stilligumish, Cedar, and White Rivers added to the list. Rainfall tapered off on the afternoon of the 10th, allowing the rivers to recede. Only the Skagit River remained above flood stage when another front passed over Washington on the 13th. Although rainfall amounts were much less than the first event, with the area already saturated, the Nooksack and the Cedar Rivers once again went over flood stage. The second rainfall event was much shorter than the first, with rainfall amounts diminishing quickly on the 14th. The Skagit River was the last of the flooding rivers to fall below flood stage, doing so at 1315 PST on the 14th. Damage from this first flood event of November was \$50 million. Whatcom County was hardest hit with \$15 million in damage. An estimated 1,500 people were forced from their homes. Most highways along the Olympic peninsula and in northwestern Washington, including Interstate 5, were closed at one time or another due to the high water or mudslides caused from the heavy rain. Rainfall amounts for the whole event ranged from 3 to 8 inches in the lowlands from Seattle northward, and from 8 to 20 inches in the northern Cascades and Olympics. In the end, Governor Gardner declared Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, Jefferson, and Grays Harbor counties disaster areas.

Statewide	22-								
	23			0	?	6	?		High Winds

High winds associated with a strong Pacific weather system caused widespread, but for the most part, minor damage across the state. On the 22nd in western Washington, two trees fell on homes in Mason and Kitsap counties. Power outages were common on the Olympic peninsula. In eastern Washington on the 22nd, winds gusting to 52 mph at Pangborn Field in Wenatchee caused a Cessna 172 to break loose and crash into two other aircraft. In Ellensburg, 550 people were without power as trees fell over power lines. A building in Benton City was destroyed by high winds. In Pasco, winds gusting to 70 mph damaged the new town water tower. Visibilities

STORM DATA AND UNUSUAL WEATHER PHENOMENA

NOVEMBER 1990

PLACE	DATE	TIME	LENGTH OF PATH (MILES)	WIDTH OF PATH (YARDS)	NO. OF PERSONS		ESTIMATED DAMAGE		CHARACTER OF STORM
		LOCAL STANDARD			KILLED	INJURED	PROPERTY	CROPS	

WASHINGTON Cont'd

in the central basin area were reduced to near-zero, in blowing dust, causing the closure of Interstate 82 and Highway 395. On the 23rd in western Washington, winds gusting up to 70 mph ripped the roof off a downtown Aberdeen furniture store. Ten-thousand people on the southern coast lost power. In Bellingham, 1,000 people lost power as the winds blew trees on the power lines. High winds continued in eastern Washington with areas of visibility near zero, in blowing dust in the central basin, along with numerous power outages.

WAZ-007 24 0 ? 5 ? High Winds

Northeastern Washington

High winds in the wake of a strong Pacific weather system continued in the Spokane area on the 24th. Winds gusting to 56 mph (a November record) blew shingles off a dozen trailers, caused numerous power outages, and closed Highway 26 due to the poor visibilities created by the blowing dust.

Western Washington 23-25 2 ? 8 ? Floods

Eastern slopes of the Cascades, Central Basin

A pattern similar to the one which caused the flooding earlier in the month set up again over Washington state. The heaviest rain fell between Friday afternoon and Saturday evening. Many locations set rainfall records during this time, including a November 24-hour rainfall record at Seattle-Tacoma Airport (3.58 inches) and an all-time 24-hour rainfall record at Olympia (5.82 inches). By early Saturday morning (24th), all major rivers north of Seattle were above flood stage. With the heavy rain continuing in the Cascades and along the eastern slopes, flood warnings were in effect for 19 rivers in Washington Saturday afternoon. Record floods were recorded on the following rivers: the Skagit, Stillaguamish, Skykomish, Snohomish, Snoqualmie, Cedar, and Wenatchee Rivers. Other rivers, including the Yakima, came close to all-time record levels. Two men were killed during the flooding. One, a 28-year-old, was killed when he drove around barricades and got caught in the rising flood waters of the Snoqualmie River in Duvall. The man's wife and child were rescued. The other man, a 52-year-old, died when he attempted kayaking on the Green River, which was flowing at ten times its normal flow. Damage was major and widespread. A Boeing plant at the Renton Airport suffered millions of dollars in damage when the airport flooded. Two-thirds of the airport grounds were underwater at one point. As was the case in the first flood of the month, numerous highways were closed due to water over the road or mudslides. The Everson-Sumas area on the Nooksack River was entirely evacuated. Thousands of head of cattle were drowned in western Washington. Dikes and levees broke on the Skagit and Snohomish Rivers putting Fir and Ebry Islands under water. Heaviest damage occurred in eastern Washington between Lake Wenatchee and Sunnyslope. Statewide, 2,125 people were displaced from their homes. In addition to the five counties that were declared disaster areas, 13 new counties were added. These included Clallam, Kitsap, King, Mason, Thurston, Pierce, Pacific, Wahiakum, Lewis, Cowlitz, Chelan, Kittitas, and Yakima counties. The rain tapered off on Sunday the 25th. The final event of the weekend occurred Sunday afternoon, when the combination of the heavy rain and the quickly rising Lake Washington was a possible cause for the sinking of the parts of the old Interstate 90 bridge, across Lake Washington in Seattle. Total damages for both floods during November are estimated at \$150 to \$200 million. (M280, M520)

WEST VIRGINIA

WVZ002-003- 05 1500EST-
004-005-006 1730EST 0 0 3 0 High Winds

Western Lowlands

A strong cold front swept across the state and caused wind gusts of 40 to 50 mph. Tree limbs were downed and a few trees uprooted. A willow tree was blown down in Stollings in Logan County and caused damage to a church. A porch roof was ripped off a mobile home in Chapmanville, also in Logan County.

STORM DATA AND UNUSUAL WEATHER PHENOMENA

NOVEMBER 1990

PLACE	DATE	TIME	LENGTH OF PATH (MILES)	WIDTH OF PATH (YARDS)	NO. OF PERSONS		ESTIMATED DAMAGE		CHARACTER OF STORM
		LOCAL STANDARD			KILLED	INJURED	PROPERTY	CROPS	

ALASKA, Southeastern Cont'd

AKZ012-015
All Southeastern
Alaska

12-13			0	?	4	0	High Winds
-------	--	--	---	---	---	---	------------

AKZ013-014
Central and
Southern
Southeastern Alaska

12			0	?	?	0	Heavy Snow
----	--	--	---	---	---	---	------------

An Arctic front lay between strong high pressure over the Yukon Territory, and an intense 955 mb low over southeastern Alaska's outer coast. The low forced moist Pacific air over the entrenched Arctic air, resulting in widespread snow which was heavy at times. Parts of central and southern-southeastern Alaska received over 6 inches of snow and as much as 10 inches fell in the Juneau area. The snow created hazardous driving conditions with several minor traffic accidents. The visibility at the Juneau International Airport was reduced to near zero at times, grounding several flights. Between the Arctic high and the intense Pacific low, a very tight pressure gradient over southeast Alaska produced sustained winds from near 50 to near 70 mph with higher gusts. One gust at 92 mph was measured at the Ketchikan Airport terminal roof wind recorder. Power outages, broken windows, and downed trees resulted from the high winds. One tree crashed into the front of a house near Juneau, temporarily trapping two people inside. Winds ripped a storm window off a house in Douglas and blew it into the back window of a car. Another car was damaged by a skiff which had been torn from its trailer. Strong winds also knocked over a 40-foot van. Wind chill temperatures of -35° were common over northern sections of southeastern Alaska.

AKZ012-013
Lynn Canal-Glacier
Bay and Central
Southeastern Alaska

25	Morning		0	?	?	0	Heavy Snow
26	Morning						

An Arctic front extended from the central Gulf of Alaska to southern southeastern Alaska and into British Columbia. A low over the central gulf slid southeast along the front, pumping moist air over the Arctic air mass. This produced as much as 13 inches of snow in parts of the central and northern Panhandle. Hazardous driving conditions resulted in numerous minor traffic accidents with no major injuries reported.

AKZ012-013
Lynn Canal-Glacier
Bay and Central
Southeast
Alaska
AKZ012
Lynn Canal and
Glacier Bay

27	Afternoon		0	?	?	0	Heavy Snow
	Evening						
30	Late Afternoon		0	?	?	0	High Winds
01	Evening						

An Arctic front remained in the vicinity of southeastern Alaska for most of the last two weeks of November. On the 27th, the front extended from the central Gulf of Alaska to across central-southeastern Alaska and into British Columbia. A strong 980 mb low moved to the eastern gulf and produced heavy snow north of the Arctic front. Snowfall amounts generally ranged from 7 to 10 inches with over a foot reported at Haines. Hazardous driving conditions once again resulted in minor traffic accidents with no major injuries. The low weakened slowly, but remained nearly stationary in the eastern gulf through the end of the month, producing total snow accumulations of over 2 feet for the last four days of November. At the same time, high pressure was building over interior Alaska and the Yukon Territory. Between the low and the Arctic high the pressure gradient strengthened over the northern panhandle on the 30th. Sustained winds around 50 mph and gusts to 65 mph were produced along with wind chill temperatures to near -45°.

STORM DATA AND UNUSUAL WEATHER PHENOMENA

NOVEMBER 1990

PLACE	DATE	TIME	LENGTH OF PATH (MILES)	WIDTH OF PATH (YARDS)	NO. OF PERSONS		ESTIMATED DAMAGE		CHARACTER OF STORM
		LOCAL STANDARD			KILLED	INJURED	PROPERTY	CROPS	

ALASKA, Southern

Cook Inlet-Susitna Valley Central Gulf Coast Kodiak Island	06-10	0900AST			0	0	?	0	High Winds
--	-------	---------	--	--	---	---	---	---	------------

A strong low moved northeastward out of the north Pacific to become a 979 mb low near Cape Saint Elias on the evening of the 6th. Strong northern winds occurred west of the low. Northwestern winds gusted to 74 mph at Kodiak on the 6th and Seward reported northern winds to 70 mph on the 7th. Northern winds gusting to 66 mph hit Valdez on the 6th and 7th, and gusts hit 100 knots at Potato Point in Valdez Narrows on the night of the 8th and 9th. Anchorage had northern winds to 50 mph on the 6th and 55 mph on the 9th and 10th, while Palmer clocked northeastern wind gusts to 74 mph on the evening of the 9th and to 60 mph on the 10th. The Port Valdez was closed at times due to high winds, and stalled oil shipments from the port cost the state \$19.2 million. Other damage included roof damage to several buildings in Valdez and damaged a plane (Grumman goose) at the Valdez airport; broken signs, power outages, lost outhouses, outbuildings and lost shingles in the Matanuska Valley; and damage in the Kodiak area due to trees knocked down and roofing blown off.

Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta
Bristol Bay
Kodiak Bay
Alaska Peninsula
Aleutians
Pribilof Islands

24-26	1800UTC			0	1	?	0	High Winds Blizzard
-------	---------	--	--	---	---	---	---	------------------------

An intense low moved northeast through the Bering Sea and deepened to 968 mb near the Yukon Delta by the 26th then weakened inland. Strong pre-frontal winds gusted to 100 mph at Adak on the 24th and to 69 mph at Amchitka. Southwestern winds at Saint Paul peaked at 84 mph, an all-time record on the 25th, causing some damage to buildings. West winds gusted to 71 mph at Port Heiden and 69 mph at Cold Bay on the 25th, and over the southeastern Bering Sea, winds gusting to 90 mph whipped up 30-foot seas which sank two fishing vessels and damaged seven others.

The Kuskokwim Delta experienced blizzard conditions on the 25th with western winds gusting to 62 mph reported at Bethel. The low redeveloped in the Gulf of Alaska and brought northwestern winds gusting to 63 mph at Kodiak on the 25th and 26th.

Central Gulf Coast Kodiak Island	28-30	1800UTC			0	0	0	0	High Winds
-------------------------------------	-------	---------	--	--	---	---	---	---	------------

A low moved into the northeastern Gulf of Alaska and became stationary. A strong pressure gradient between the low, and high pressure to the north and west, generated strong winds from the Kodiak Island area to Prince William Sound. Northeastern and eastern winds gusted to 65 to 70 mph at Valdez Airport and the town of Valdez. Gusts reached 65 to 70 mph from the north and northwest at Seward and Kodiak, respectively.

HAWAII

Kauai	16-17			1	0	5	0	Flash Flooding
-------	-------	--	--	---	---	---	---	----------------

Heavy rains measuring up to 15 inches locally over northeastern Kauai caused scattered flooding around the island. One unidentified male hiker in his 20s washed out to sea while crossing a swollen creek.

Hawaii	18-20			0	0	6	0	Flash Flooding
--------	-------	--	--	---	---	---	---	----------------

Heavy rainfall over the eastern half of the Big Island caused extensive flooding of homes and closing of many highways. Rainfall measured near 30 inches from the 18th through the 21st in some areas near Volcano and Pahala.

STORM SUMMARY

NOVEMBER 1990

TYPE	ALABAMA	ARIZONA	ARKANSAS	CALIFORNIA	COLORADO	CONNECTICUT	DELAWARE	FLORIDA	GEORGIA	IDAHO	ILLINOIS	INDIANA	IOWA	KANSAS	KENTUCKY	LOUISIANA	MAINE	MARYLAND & DC	MASSACHUSETTS	MICHIGAN	MINNESOTA	MISSISSIPPI	MISSOURI	MONTANA	NEBRASKA	NEVADA	NEW HAMPSHIRE	
TORNADOES	0	0			0		0	4			7				0	0		0					5					
Number								10			2												1					
Days								6			2												3					
Deaths								1			0												0					
Injuries								0			0												0					
Property Damage								6			0												3					
Crop Damage								1			0												7					
HAIL																												
Deaths																												
Injuries																												
Property Damage																												
Crop Damage																												
THUNDERSTORM WINDS																												
Deaths																												
Injuries																												
Property Damage																												
Crop Damage																												
HIGH WINDS																												
Deaths																												
Injuries																												
Property Damage																												
Crop Damage																												
LIGHTNING																												
Deaths																												
Injuries																												
Property Damage																												
Crop Damage																												
FLASH FLOODS																												
Deaths																												
Injuries																												
Property Damage																												
Crop Damage																												
FLOODS																												
Deaths																												
Injuries																												
Property Damage																												
Crop Damage																												
HEAVY SNOWSTORMS AND BLIZZARDS @																												
Deaths																												
Injuries																												
Property Damage																												
Crop Damage																												
ICE STORMS #																												
Deaths																												
Injuries																												
Property Damage																												
Crop Damage																												
HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS																												
Deaths																												
Injuries																												
Property Damage																												
Crop Damage																												
ALL OTHERS																												
Deaths																												
Injuries																												
Property Damage																												
Crop Damage																												

STORM SUMMARY

NOVEMBER 1990

TYPE	NEW JERSEY	NEW MEXICO	NEW YORK	NORTH CAROLINA	NORTH DAKOTA	OHIO	OKLAHOMA	OREGON	PENNSYLVANIA	RHODE ISLAND	SOUTH CAROLINA	SOUTH DAKOTA	TENNESSEE	TEXAS	UTAH	VERMONT	VIRGINIA	WASHINGTON	WEST VIRGINIA	WISCONSIN	WYOMING	ALASKA	HAWAII	PACIFIC	PURTO RICO	VIRGIN ISLANDS	N & INJURY NATIONALLY DEATHS	
TORNADOES		0		0	0																				0	0		
Number			22																									
Days			10																									
Deaths			1																									
Injuries			5																									46
Property Damage			0																									
Crop Damage			0																									
HAIL																												
Deaths							0																					
Injuries							0																					
Property Damage							0																					
Crop Damage							0																					
THUNDERSTORM WINDS																												
Deaths							0						0	0							0							
Injuries							0						0	0							0							
Property Damage							0						0	0							0							
Crop Damage							0						0	0							0							
HIGH WINDS																												
Deaths	0																											
Injuries	0																											
Property Damage	0																											
Crop Damage	0																											
LIGHTNING																												
Deaths							0																					
Injuries							0																					
Property Damage							0																					
Crop Damage							0																					
FLASH FLOODS																												
Deaths																												
Injuries																												
Property Damage																												
Crop Damage																												
FLOODS																												
Deaths																												
Injuries																												
Property Damage																												
Crop Damage																												
HEAVY SNOWSTORMS AND BLIZZARDS a																												
Deaths																												
Injuries																												
Property Damage																												
Crop Damage																												
ICE STORMS #																												
Deaths																												
Injuries																												
Property Damage																												
Crop Damage																												
HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS																												
Deaths																												
Injuries																												
Property Damage																												
Crop Damage																												
ALL OTHERS																												
Deaths																												
Injuries																												
Property Damage																												
Crop Damage																												

STORM DAMAGE CATAGORIES

REFERENCE NOTES

1	Less than \$50	0/Blank	None reported.
2	\$50 to \$500	*	Miles instead of yards.
3	\$500 to \$5,000	**	Yards instead of miles.
4	\$5,000 to \$50,000	@	Includes heavy sleet storm.
5	\$50,000 to \$500,000	#	Freezing drizzle and freezing rain, commonly known as glaze.
6	\$500,000 to \$5 Million	≠	Report incomplete.
7	\$5 Million to \$50 Million	≠≠	Report not received.
8	\$50 Million to \$500 Million	o/c	Indicates Crop Damage amount is included in the value given for property damage.
9	\$500 Million to \$5 Billion		

When reports are not received or are incomplete, the Storm Summary National Death and Injury totals may also be incomplete.

Definition of Fujita Tornado Scale (F scale)

(F0) Gale tornado (40-72 mph): Light damage
Some damage to chimneys; break branches off trees; push over shallow-rooted trees; damage sign boards.

(F1) Moderate tornado (73-112 mph): Moderate damage
The lower limit (73 mph) is the beginning of hurricane wind speed; peel surface off roofs; mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned; moving autos pushed off the roads.

(F2) Significant tornado (113-157 mph): Considerable damage
Roofs torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; boxcars pushed over; large trees snapped or uprooted; light-object missiles generated.

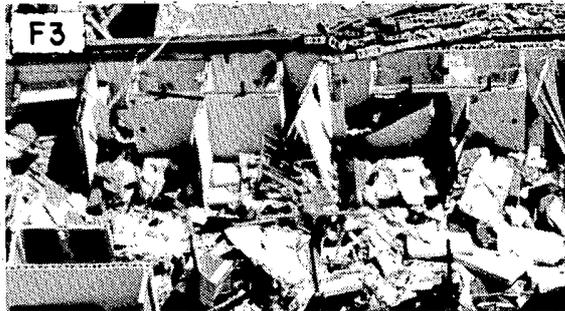
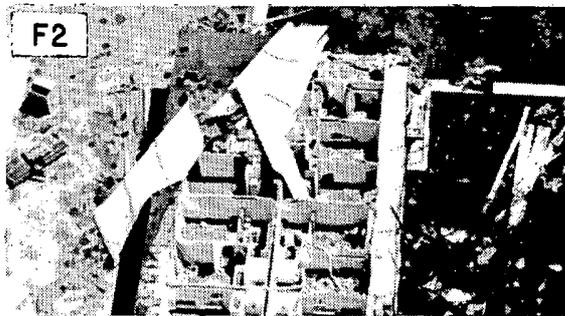
(F3) Severe tornado (158-206 mph): Severe damage
Roofs and some walls torn off well-constructed houses; trains overturned; most trees in forest uprooted; heavy cars lifted off ground and thrown.

(F4) Devastating tornado (207-260 mph): Devastating damage
Well-constructed houses leveled; structure with weak foundation blown off some distance; cars thrown and large missiles generated.

(F5) Incredible tornado (261-318 mph): Incredible damage
Strong frame houses lifted off foundations and carried considerable distance to disintegrate; automobile-sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 100 m; trees debarked; incredible phenomena will occur.

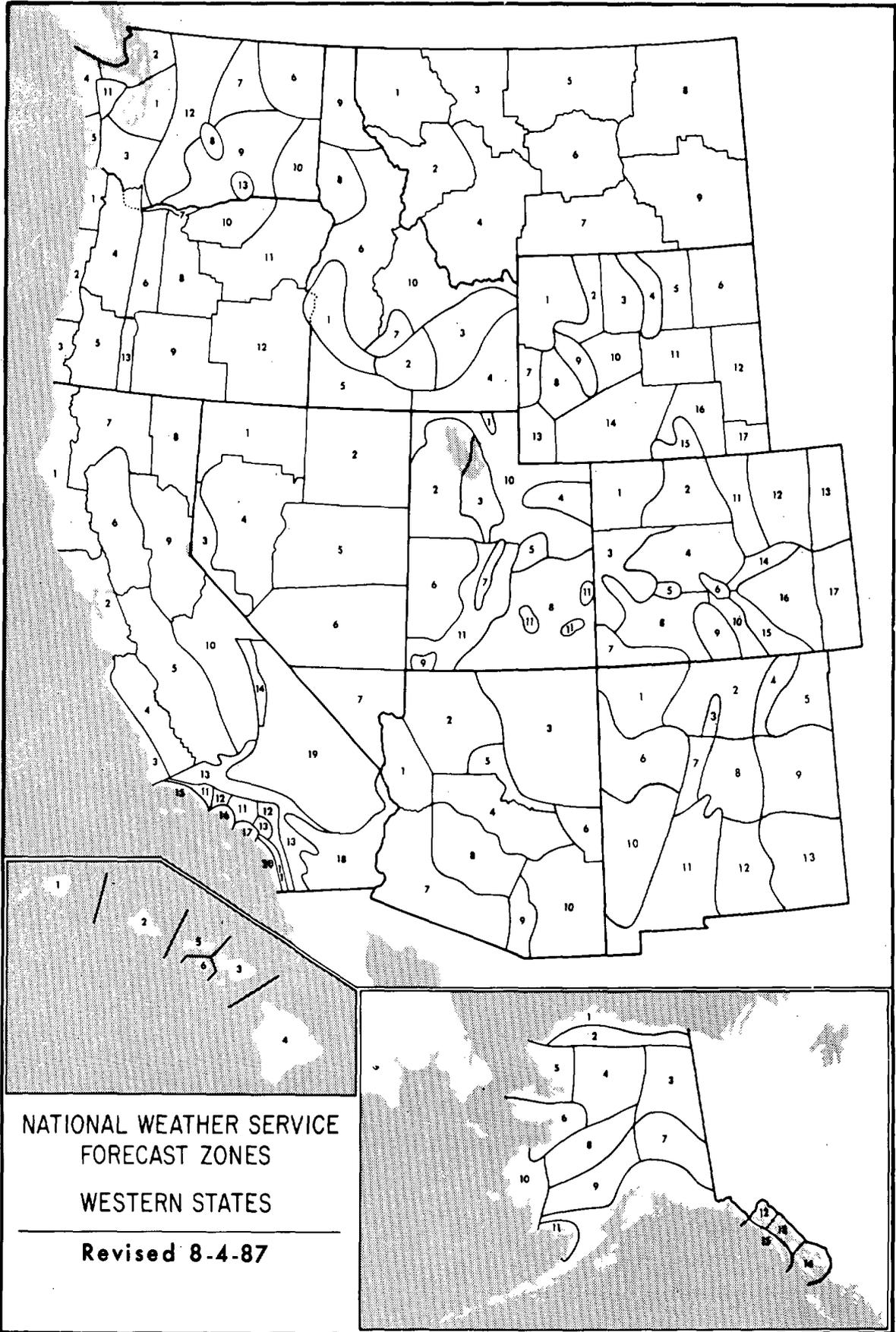
(F6-F12) (319 mph to Mach 1, the speed of sound):
The maximum wind speeds of tornadoes are not expected to reach the F6 wind speeds.

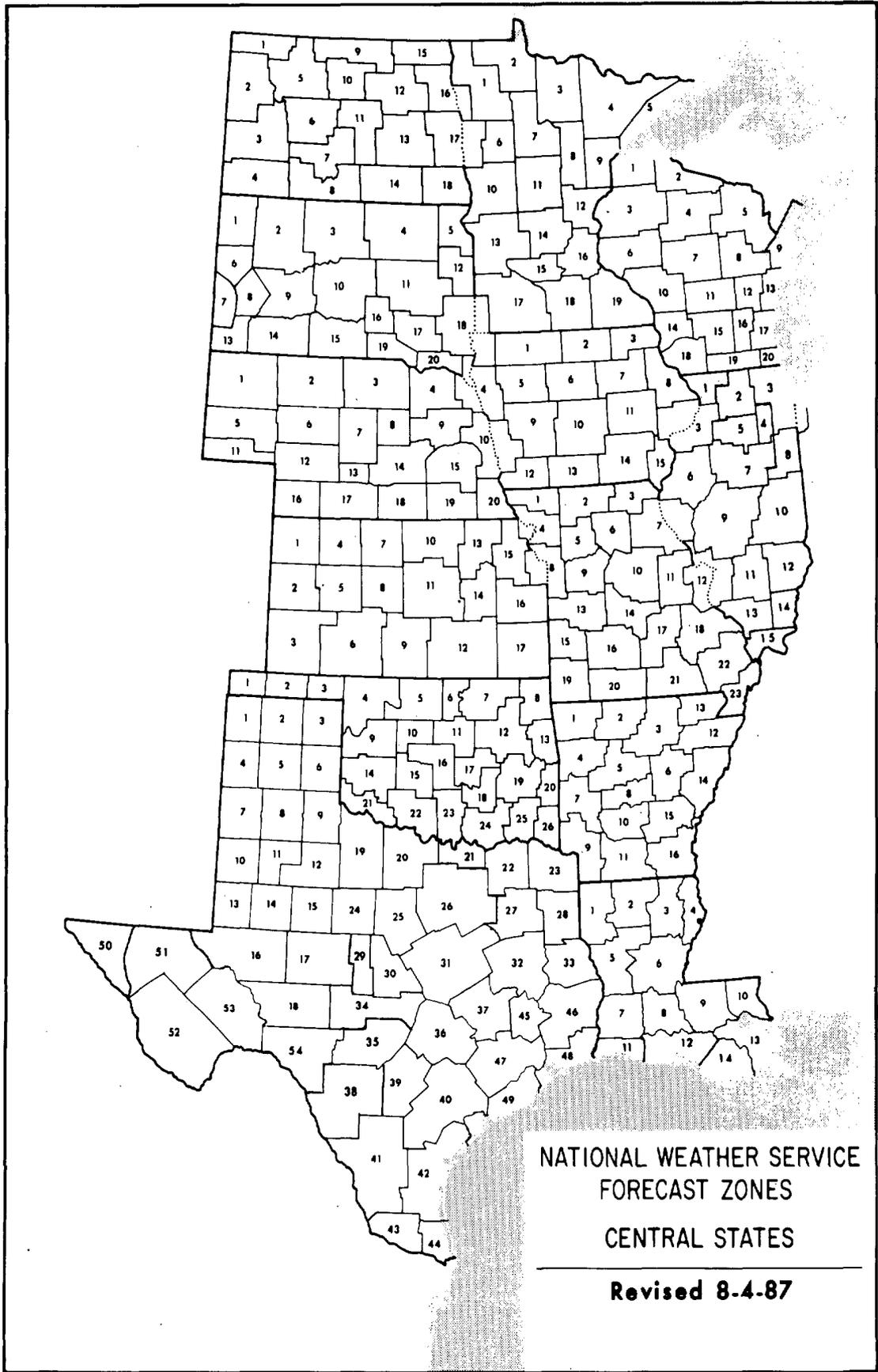
(F0+F1) *Weak Tornado*
(F2+F3) *Strong Tornado*
(F4+F5) *Violent Tornado*

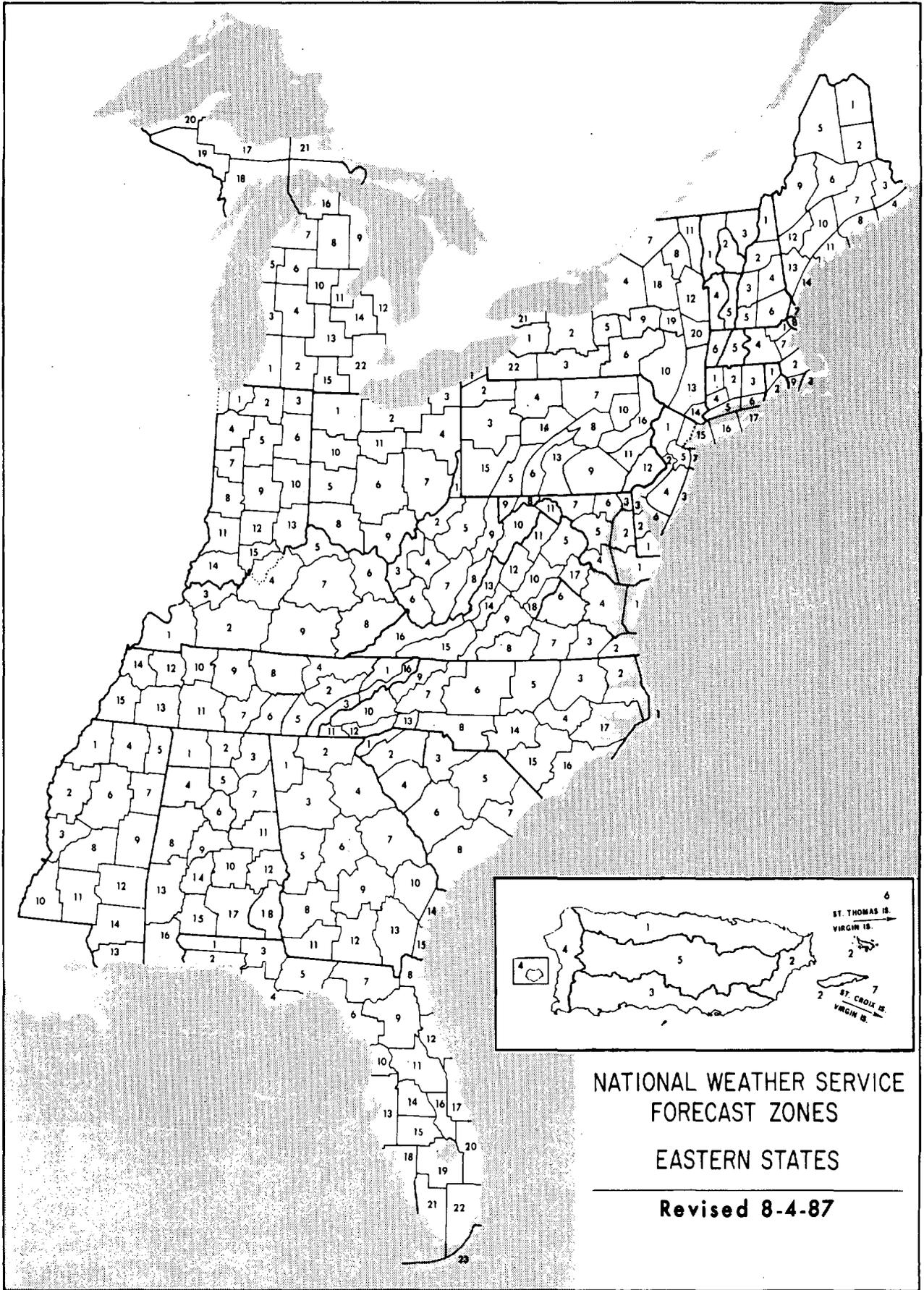


From J. Atmos. Sci., August 1981, p. 1517-1519

USCOMM-NOAA-ASHEVILLE, N.C. 1991-1800



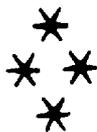




National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL CLIMATIC DATA CENTER

World's Largest Weather Records Archive

WHY DO YOU NEED WEATHER DATA?



- *Litigation*
- *Insurance Claims*
- *Environmental Studies*
- *Engineering Projects*
- *University Research*
- *Personal Curiosity*



WHAT TYPE OF INFORMATION DO YOU NEED?



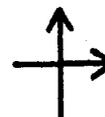
- *Station Records*
- *Monthly/Annual Summaries*
- *Long Term Climatic Studies*
- *Surface or Upper Air Charts*



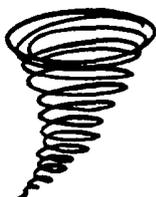
WHICH OUTPUT MEDIA IS BEST FOR YOU?



- *Publications*
- *Paper Copies*
- *Charts*
- *Microfiche/Microfilm*
- *Floppy Disk*
- *Computer Tape*



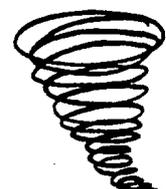
Call or write NCDC and explain your weather related problem.
Our meteorologists will provide the best possible solution.



NATIONAL CLIMATIC DATA CENTER

Federal Building, Asheville, N. C. 28801-2696

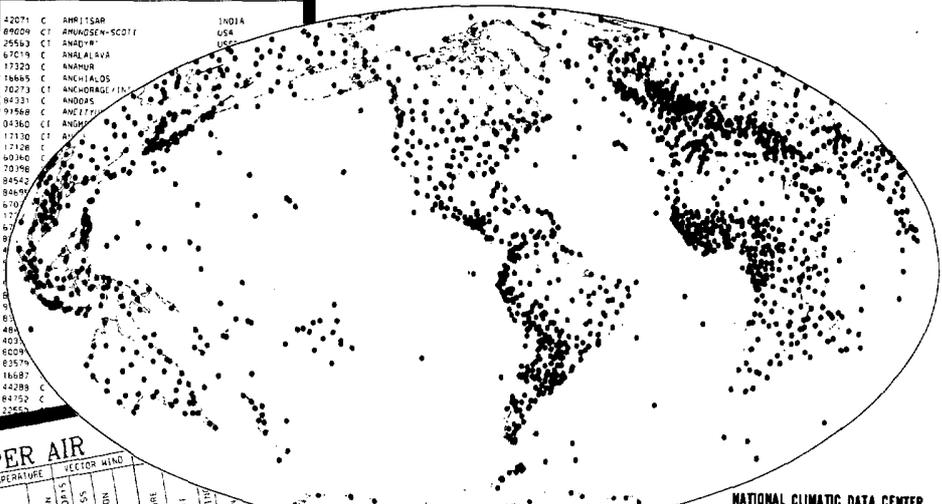
Phone (704) 259-0682 or (704)-CLIMATE



CLIMATIC DATA STATIONS - WORLDWIDE

STATION LIST WMO PUB 9 VOL A

41246 C	ISDHARI MAJIS	OMAN	42071 C	AMRITSAR	INDIA
40831 C	ARADAN	IRAN, ISLAMIC REP	89009 CT	ANDANSEN-SCOTT	USA
47409 C	ABERDEEN	SCOTLAND	25513 CT	ANDAM	USA
71108 C	ABBOTSFORD, B C	CANADA	87078 C	ANGALALVA	ANGOLA
64756 C	ABECHE	CHAD	17320 C	ANAMUR	ANGOLA
03091 C	ABERDEEN/DYCE	U.K.	16685 C	ANJALLOS	ANGOLA
41112 C	ABHA	SAUDI ARABIA	70273 CT	ANDRAGHATIN	ANGOLA
65570 CT	ABIDJAN	COTE D'IVOIRE	86231 C	ANDROS	ANGOLA
72266 C	ABILENE, TX	USA	91568 C	ANETI	ANGOLA
47276 C	ABU DHABI BAILEY AIRPORT	U.A.R.A.B. EMIRATES	04360 CT	ANJAM	ANGOLA
41277 CT	ABU DHABI INTL AIRPORT	U.A.R.A.B. EMIRATES	11730 CT	ANDRAGHATIN	ANGOLA
62640 C	ABU HANEI	SUDAN	17128 C		
82795 C	ABU NA'AMA	SUDAN	60340 C		
78650 C	ACAPULCO	MEXICO	70398 C		
78895 C	ACAPULCO, CRO.	MEXICO	84542 C		
90423 C	ACARIGUA	VENEZUELA	84679 C		
17352 CT	ADANA	TURKEY	670 C		
63450 CT	ADDIS ABABA	ETHIOPIA	11730 CT		
94672 CT	ADELAIDE AIRPORT	AUSTRALIA	87		
41467 C	ADEEN KHOPHAR SAR	DEM. YEMEN	87		
65595 C	ADEN	YEMEN	87		
60620 C	ADAPAR	COTE D'IVOIRE	87		
76679 CT	AEROP. INTL. MEXICO, J.F.	MEXICO	87		
76644 CT	AEROP. INTL. MERIDA, YUC.	MEXICO	87		
76374 CT	AEROP. INTL. MONTEPEREY, N.L.	MEXICO	87		
87582 C	AGROPARQUE	ARGENTINA	87		
17790 C	AGREN	TURKEY	87		
61024 C	AGUIZ	NETHERLANDS	87		
60250 C	AGADIR	MOROCCO	87		
61974 C	AGALEGA	MAURITIUS	6029		
42261 C	AGRA	INDIA	63579		
16672 C	AGRICULTION (AIRPORT)	GREECE	16887		
42647 CT	AHMADABAD	INDIA	44288 C		
60580 C	AHM SEFRA	ALGERIA	84752 C		
61449 C	AIDUN EL AIRROSS	MALDIVAS	20255		
07781 CT	AJACCIO	FRANCE			
31168 C	AJAN				
17184 C	AKHISAR				
47562 CT	AKHISAR				
61437					



UPPER AIR

ASIA-JAPAN

LEVEL	TEMPERATURE	VECTOR WIND	LEVEL	TEMPERATURE	VECTOR WIND	PRESSURE		WIND		TEMPERATURE		WIND	
						MEAN	DEVIATION	DIR.	SPEED	MEAN	DEVIATION	DIR.	SPEED
1000	15.2	030	1000	15.2	030	1000	15.2	030	1000	15.2	030	1000	15.2
850	12.5	040	850	12.5	040	850	12.5	040	850	12.5	040	850	12.5
700	9.8	050	700	9.8	050	700	9.8	050	700	9.8	050	700	9.8
500	5.1	060	500	5.1	060	500	5.1	060	500	5.1	060	500	5.1
300	0.4	070	300	0.4	070	300	0.4	070	300	0.4	070	300	0.4
200	-3.2	080	200	-3.2	080	200	-3.2	080	200	-3.2	080	200	-3.2
100	-7.9	090	100	-7.9	090	100	-7.9	090	100	-7.9	090	100	-7.9

SURFACE

EUROPE-NORWAY

STATION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ELEVATION	PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE		VAPOR PRESSURE		PRECIPITATION		SUNSHINE	
				MEAN	DEVIATION	MEAN	DEVIATION	MEAN	DEVIATION	TOTAL	PERCENT		
NORWAY	60.17	15.04	1000	1000.0	1000.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
EUROPE	50.00	0.00	1000	1000.0	1000.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

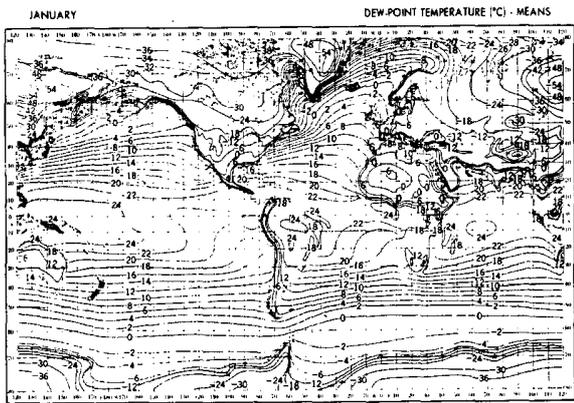


JANUARY 1988
VOL. 41 NO. 1
ISSN 0027-0296



MONTHLY CLIMATIC DATA FOR THE WORLD

PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION



MONTHLY CLIMATIC DATA for the WORLD (MCDW) is a publication of monthly summaries of climatic data from around the world. Data are prepared by Members of the World Meteorological Organization for selected stations and exchanged via the Global Telecommunications System in coded format.

Tables of both Surface and Upper Air data are presented. Surface data tables contain elements of pressure, temperature, vapor pressure, precipitation, and sunshine. Upper Air tables contain geopotential heights, temperatures, dew point depressions, and vector winds for ten selected pressure levels between the surface and thirty millibars (hectopascals). A Station List is also provided which, in the January and July editions, contains all stations authorized for publication. In other months the list contains only those stations from which data no more than two months old have been recently received.

Currently, world maps of long term mean temperatures, dew points, and sea level pressures are included on the cover of the MCDW. The maps are generally representative of conditions during the 1950's to mid-1970's, however some data may be from as early as the 1850's.

SHELF STOCK of the printed publication is maintained only for the most recent three years. Earlier years are available on microfiche or paper copies reproduced from microfiche. The data are also available in digital form on magnetic tape and diskette.

I CERTIFY THAT THIS IS AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION AND IS COMPILED FROM INFORMATION RECEIVED AT THE NATIONAL CLIMATIC DATA CENTER, ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA 28801

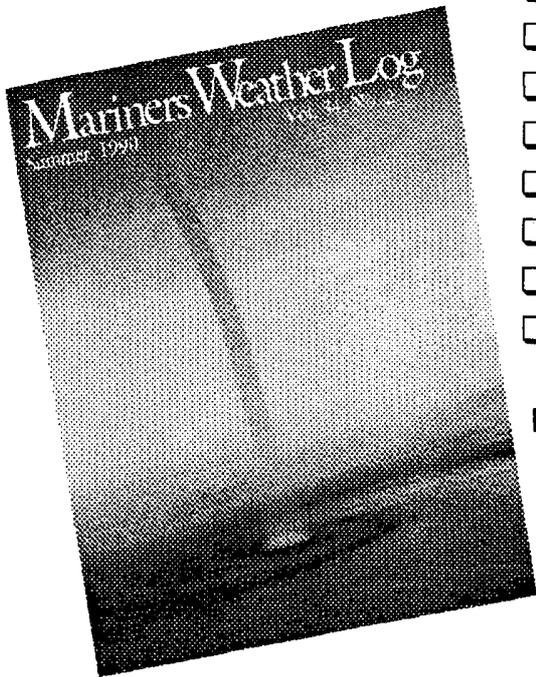
Kenneth D. Nader
DIRECTOR
NATIONAL CLIMATIC DATA CENTER

noaa NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE NATIONAL CLIMATIC DATA CENTER ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

For further information, call or write to the
NATIONAL CLIMATIC DATA CENTER
Federal Building, Asheville, N. C. 28801-2696
Phone (704) 259-0682 or (704)-CLIMATE

Mariners Weather Log

Serving the maritime community



- Comprehensive coverage of storms.
- Typhoon and Hurricane information.
- Unusual weather phenomena at sea.
- Selected gale and wave observations.
- Storm tracks and weather-related casualties.
- History of marine weather and marine lore.
- Lighthouse features by Elinor DeWire
- Sea photography and radio tips.

For sample copy and subscription form write:

**User Services Branch
National Oceanographic Data Center
NOAA
Washington, DC 20235**

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service
National Climatic Data Center
Federal Building
Asheville NC 28801

**BULK RATE
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
United States Department Of Commerce
NOAA Permit No. G - 19**

To change your address, please return a copy of the mailing label along with your new address.

"FORWARDING AND RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED - ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED"