

ATTN: SSO

CRH LIBRARY



NOAA Technical Memorandum NWS WR-109

FORECASTING NORTH WINDS IN THE UPPER SACRAMENTO VALLEY
AND ADJOINING FORESTS

Christopher E. Fontana

National Weather Service Western Region
Salt Lake City, Utah
September 1976

noaa

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND
ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

National Weather
Service



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 Memoranda 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 23 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, Weather Bureau Technical Memoranda (WBTM). Beginning with 60, the papers are part of the series, NOAA Technical Memoranda NWS.

Papers 1 to 23, except for 5 (revised edition) and 10, 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 84111. Papers 5 (revised edition), 10, and all others beginning with 24 are available from the National Technical Information Service, U. S. Department of Commerce, ST115 Building, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22151. Prices vary for all paper copy; \$2.25 microfiche. Order by accession number shown in parentheses at end of each entry.

ESSA Technical Memoranda

- WRTM 1 Some Notes on Probability Forecasting. Edward D. Diemer, September 1965. (Out of print.)
WRTM 2 Climatological Precipitation Probabilities. Compiled by Lucianne Miller, December 1965.
WRTM 3 Western Region Pre- and Post-FP-3 Program, December 1, 1965, to February 20, 1966. Edward D. Diemer, March 1966.
WRTM 4 Use of Meteorological Satellite Data. March 1966.
WRTM 5 Station Descriptions of Local Effects on Synoptic Weather Patterns. Philip Williams, Jr., April 1966 (revised November 1967, October 1969). (PB-17800)
WRTM 6 Improvement of Forecast Wording and Format. C. L. Glenn, May 1966.
WRTM 7 Final Report on Precipitation Probability Test Programs. Edward D. Diemer, May 1966.
WRTM 8 Interpreting the RAREP. Herbert P. Benner, May 1966 (revised January 1967). (Out of print.)
WRTM 9 A Collection of Papers Related to the 1966 NMC Primitive-Equation Model. June 1966. (Out of print.)
WRTM 10 Sonic Boom. Loren Crow (6th Weather Wing, USAF, Pamphlet), June 1966. (Out of print.) (AD-479366)
WRTM 11 Some Electrical Processes in the Atmosphere. J. Latham, June 1966.
WRTM 12 A Comparison of Fog Incidence at Missoula, Montana, with Surrounding Locations. Richard A. Dightman, August 1966. (Out of print.)
WRTM 13 A Collection of Technical Attachments on the 1966 NMC Primitive-Equation Model. Leonard W. Snellman, August 1966. (Out of print.)
WRTM 14 Application of Net Radiometer Measurements to Short-Range Fog and Stratus Forecasting at Los Angeles. Frederick Thomas, September 1966.
WRTM 15 The Use of the Mean as an Estimate of "Normal" Precipitation in an Arid Region. Paul C. Kängieser, November 1966. (Out of print.)
WRTM 16 Some Notes on Acclimatization in Man. Edited by Leonard W. Snellman, November 1966.
WRTM 17 A Digitalized Summary of Radar Echoes Within 100 Miles of Sacramento, California. J. A. Youngberg and L. B. Overaas, December 1966.
WRTM 18 Limitations of Selected Meteorological Data. December 1966.
WRTM 19 A Grid Method for Estimating Precipitation Amounts by Using the WSR-57 Radar. R. Granger, December 1966. (Out of print.)
WRTM 20 Transmitting Radar Echo Locations to Local Fire Control Agencies for Lightning Fire Detection. Robert R. Peterson, March 1967. (Out of print.)
WRTM 21 An Objective Aid for Forecasting the End of East Winds in the Columbia Gorge, July through October. D. John Coparanis, April 1967.
WRTM 22 Derivation of Radar Horizons in Mountainous Terrain. Roger G. Pappas, April 1967.
WRTM 23 "K" Chart Applications to Thunderstorm Forecasts Over the Western United States. Richard E. Hambidge, May 1967.

ESSA Technical Memoranda, Weather Bureau Technical Memoranda (WBTM)

- WBTM 24 Historical and Climatological Study of Grinnell Glacier, Montana. Richard A. Dightman, July 1967. (Out of print.) (PB-178071)
WBTM 25 Verification of Operational Probability of Precipitation Forecasts, April 1966-March 1967. W. W. Dickey, October 1967. (PB-176240)
WBTM 26 A Study of Winds in the Lake Mead Recreation Area. R. P. Augulis, January 1968. (PB-177830)
WBTM 27 Objective Minimum Temperature Forecasting for Helena, Montana. D. E. Olsen, February 1968. (PB-177827)
WBTM 28 Weather Extremes. R. J. Schmidli, April 1968 (revised July 1968). (PB-178928)
WBTM 29 Small-Scale Analysis and Prediction. Philip Williams, Jr., May 1968. (PB-178425)
WBTM 30 Numerical Weather Prediction and Synoptic Meteorology. Capt. Thomas D. Murphy, U.S.A.F., May 1968. (AD-673365)
WBTM 31 Precipitation Detection Probabilities by Salt Lake ARTC Radars. Robert K. Belesky, July 1968. (PB-179084)
WBTM 32 Probability Forecasting--A Problem Analysis with Reference to the Portland Fire Weather District. Harold S. Ayer, July 1968. (PB-179289)
WBTM 33 Objective Forecasting. Philip Williams, Jr., August 1968. (Out of print.) (AD-680425)
WBTM 34 The WSR-57 Radar Program at Missoula, Montana. R. Granger, October 1968. (Out of print.) (PB-180292)
WBTM 35 Joint ESSA/FAA ARTC Radar Weather Surveillance Program. Herbert P. Benner and DeVon B. Smith, December 1968 (revised June 1970). (AD-681857)
WBTM 36 Temperature Trends in Sacramento--Another Heat Island. Anthony D. Lentini, February 1969. (Out of print.) (PB-183055)
WBTM 37 Disposal of Logging Residues Without Damage to Air Quality. Owen P. Cramer, March 1969. (PB-183057)
WBTM 38 Climate of Phoenix, Arizona. R. J. Schmidli, P. C. Kängieser, and R. S. Ingram, April 1969. (Out of print.) (PB-184295)
WBTM 39 Upper-Air Lows Over Northwestern United States. A. L. Jacobson, April 1969. (PB-184296)
WBTM 40 The Man-Machine Mix in Applied Weather Forecasting in the 1970s. L. W. Snellman, August 1969. (PB-185068)
WBTM 41 High Resolution Radiosonde Observations. W. S. Johnson, August 1969. (PB-185673)
WBTM 42 Analysis of the Southern California Santa Ana of January 15-17, 1966. Barry B. Aronovitch, August 1969. (PB-185670)
WBTM 43 Forecasting Maximum Temperatures at Helena, Montana. David E. Olsen, October 1969. (PB-185762)
WBTM 44 Estimated Return Periods for Short-Duration Precipitation in Arizona. Paul C. Kängieser, October 1969. (PB-187763)
WBTM 45/1 Precipitation Probabilities in the Western Region Associated with Winter 500-mb Map Types. Richard A. Augulis, December 1969. (PB-188248)

NOAA Technical Memorandum NWS WR-109

FORECASTING NORTH WINDS IN THE UPPER SACRAMENTO
VALLEY AND ADJOINING FORESTS

Christopher E. Fontana

Weather Service Office
Redding, California
September 1976

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Williot L. Richardson, Secretary

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND
ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
Robert M. White, Administrator

NATIONAL WEATHER
SERVICE
George P. Cressman, Director



CONTENTS

| | <u>Page</u> |
|--|-------------|
| List of Figures | iii |
| I. Introduction | 1 |
| II. Development of objective aid | 1 |
| III. Application in the field | 2 |
| IV. Conclusion | 3 |
| V. Reference | 3 |

FIGURES

| | <u>Page</u> |
|--|-------------|
| Figure 1. Example of surface pattern associated with onset of northerly foehn-type winds, 1200Z September 11, 1974 | 4 |
| Figure 2. 70 kPa map for 1200Z September 11, 1974 . | 4 |
| Figure 3. Scatter diagram relating north wind days in the northern Sacramento valley to selected pressure gradients and pressure changes | 5 |
| Figure 4. Scatter diagram separating north wind days from non-north wind days in section A | 6 |
| Figure 5. Same as Figure 4, except for section B . | 6 |
| Figure 6. Contingency table for 1975 data using Figure 3 (Table I) and Figures 3, 4, and 5 (Table II) | 7 |
| Figure 7. All class E or larger fires (300 acres or larger) in the Redding fire weather district for 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1975 | 8 |

FORECASTING NORTH WINDS IN THE UPPER SACRAMENTO VALLEY AND ADJOINING FORESTS

Christopher E. Fontana
Weather Service Office, National Weather Service Western Region,
NOAA, Redding, California

I. INTRODUCTION

The highest fire dangers in northern California are associated with north and northeasterly winds. Like the Santa Ana winds in southern California, these are foehn-type winds. The surface map at the onset of these winds is usually like that in Figure 1. High pressure builds into the Pacific Northwest and as the air moves from Oregon into the north Sacramento Valley it is warmed. Since the air mass is relatively dry to start with, it is not uncommon to have humidities of less than 10 percent while temperatures sometimes exceed 110 degrees in the valley. Wind speeds with these outbreaks vary due to topography, pressure gradient, and upper-level flow. Figure 2 shows the 70 kPa (700 mb) chart for the same time as the surface chart in Figure 1. In this occurrence strong winds aloft join with strong surface pressure gradients to give wind speeds in excess of 18 m/s (40 mph) in the northern Sacramento Valley.

Fire season in northern California is usually from June through mid-October. These north wind periods occur in all months with the lowest frequency of occurrence in July and early August. From a fire-danger standpoint the September and October occurrences are the most critical because by this time the herbaceous vegetation condition in the grasses and fine fuels is down to zero and the other fuels have had all summer to dry and cure.

The U. S. Forest Service and the California Division of Forestry have established certain weather criteria for which a "red-flag" warning is issued. Examination of red-flag warnings issued by the Redding fire-weather office over the last several years shows that almost all red-flag warnings were for north wind outbreaks.

II. DEVELOPMENT OF OBJECTIVE AID

Since our highest fire danger in northern California is during these north wind periods, it would be highly desirable to have a method of forecasting these winds at least 24 hours in advance. During the last 25 years several north wind studies have been done. These are described by Harman (1965). These studies had a point of verification in the lower Sacramento Valley south of the Redding fire-weather district. Therefore, north wind cases affecting only the north valley were not picked up. Also, indicated time of onset of these north winds isn't applicable for northern valley locations because north winds start in the north end of the valley earlier than in the central and southern portions.

The first step in developing an objective aid was to find the areas where pressure gradients would have the greatest influence on north winds.

Numerous stations were checked and it was found that for a north-to-south gradient, the most representative were the Medford-to-Red Bluff and Red Bluff-to-Sacramento gradients (see Figure 1).

It was also noted that as the high-pressure cell shifted into the Great Basin, the north winds would diminish. A good check on this was the Medford to Reno pressure gradient. Originally, just these gradients were used, and only a slight correlation was found. There were several times when north winds were forecast and none materialized. Examination of these days showed that high pressure was definitely building along the West Coast but was not pushing into the Pacific Northwest and, therefore, winds in northern California would remain light. After checking several pressure changes, it was found that the pressure change at Spokane, Washington, was the best indication of surface ridging into the Pacific Northwest.

Using these different variables, data were analyzed for 1972, 1973, and 1974. Observations are taken hourly at the Red Bluff Weather Service Office so this was used as the verification point. Figure 3 shows the results. Data plotted are the wind that occurred the next day. The chart was divided into three sections. Section A has an 86 percent north wind (320° - 040°) occurrence, section C has a 95 percent occurrence of winds other than north and section B was a marginal area with only 63 percent occurrence of north winds.

The study was put into use during the 1975 fire season. For the period June through September or 122 days, there were 26 north wind days. Of these 26 days, 24 (92 percent) were forecast correctly (15 in section A and 9 in section B). In all, 40 forecasts fell in section A or B. On the 16 days that weren't true north wind days, the wind was usually north in the morning, but would switch to south in the afternoon.

Evaluation of the performance of this aid at the end of the fire season showed it to be useful in giving a yes or no forecast for north winds the next day. One problem was to sort out the north winds that switch to the south in the afternoon from the true north wind cases. It would also be useful to have a method of estimating expected wind speeds. In order to solve these problems, it was necessary to include upper-air data in a graphical regression method. If the forecast was in section C of Figure 3, it was considered to be a non-north wind day and nothing further was done. If the forecast was in section A or B, the charts in Figures 4 and 5 were used. These charts use the 70-kPa (700-mb) temperature difference between Oakland and Medford (see Figure 2) and the 24-hour change in this as the ordinate. The abscissa is the 20Z Red Bluff-to-Sacramento surface-pressure gradient plus the 24-hour change in the Medford-to-Red Bluff gradient.

III. APPLICATION IN THE FIELD

The California Division of Forestry and the six National Forests within the Redding fire-weather district were asked for dates and locations of all class E fires and greater (300 acres or larger) for 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1975. These fires are plotted on the map shown in Figure 7. Next the wind study was checked to see if the forecast for the day of the fire

was in section A or B (north winds) and for those days the circles are shaded in. If the forecast was in section C, the circle is left blank. Two fires occurred on non-north wind days, but had been preceded by 2-3 days of strong drying north winds. These are the half-shaded circles.

Figure 7 also shows the areas (stippling) where the north wind has a foehn effect. The key point here is that even though north winds occur about 22% of the time, 82% of the large fires in this shaded area occur with north winds. This demonstrates the importance of accurately forecasting these winds.

IV. CONCLUSION

North and northeast winds are very critical in certain areas of the Redding fire-weather district. A method of forecasting these winds 24 hours in advance has been presented. This study may also be useful to other offices that forecast for the north part of the state since north winds also affect agriculture and recreation in this area.

V. REFERENCE

Harman, W. E., 1965: Forecasting northerly winds in northern and central California. Technical Note 26-WR-2, Environmental Science Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., 8 pp.

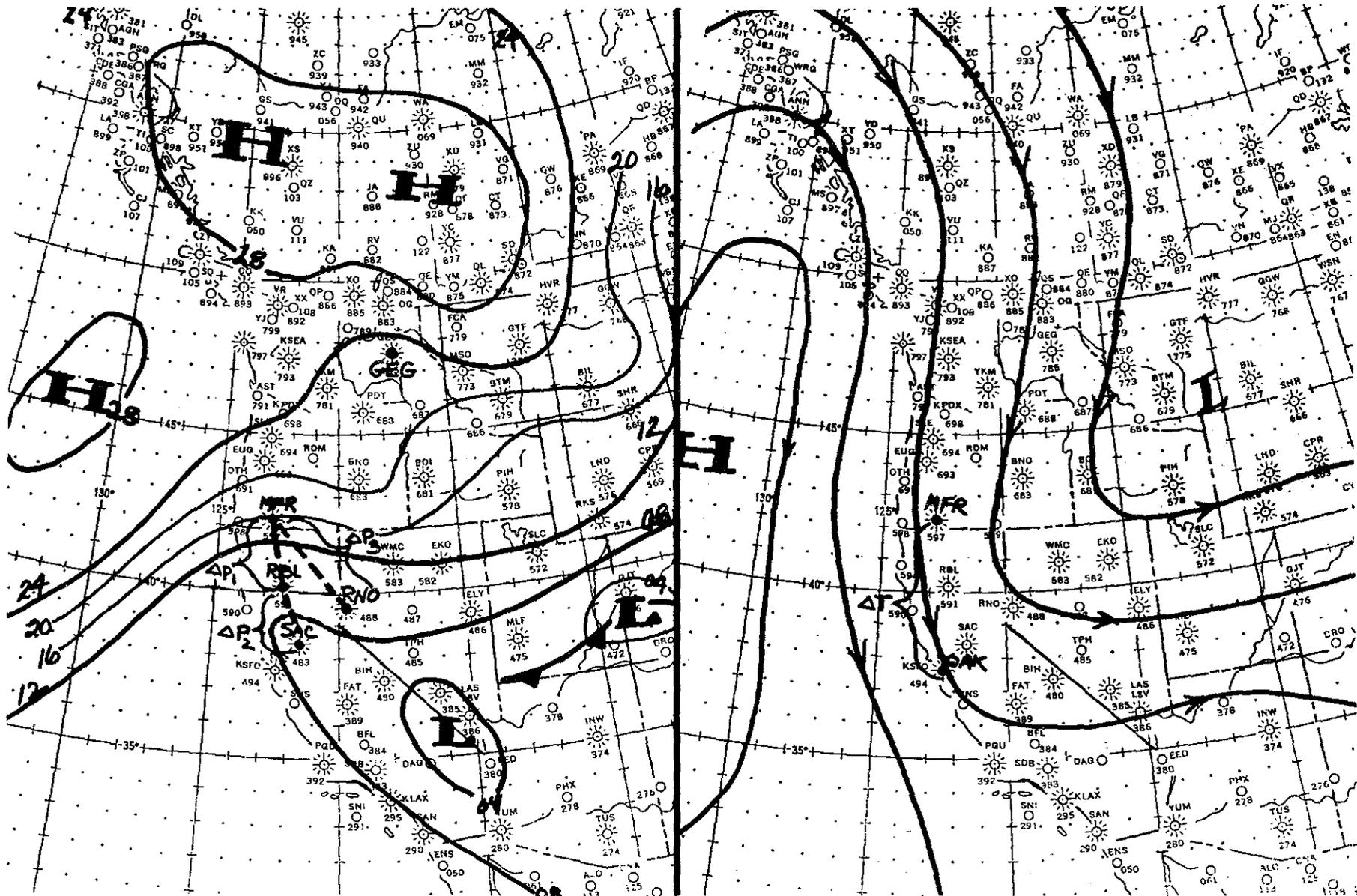


Figure 1. Example of surface pattern associated with onset of northerly foehn-type winds, 1200Z September 11, 1974.

Figure 2. 70 kPa map for 1200Z September 11, 1974.

PLOTTED VALUE IS WIND THAT OCCURRED THE NEXT DAY WITH NORTH BEING 320° to 040°.

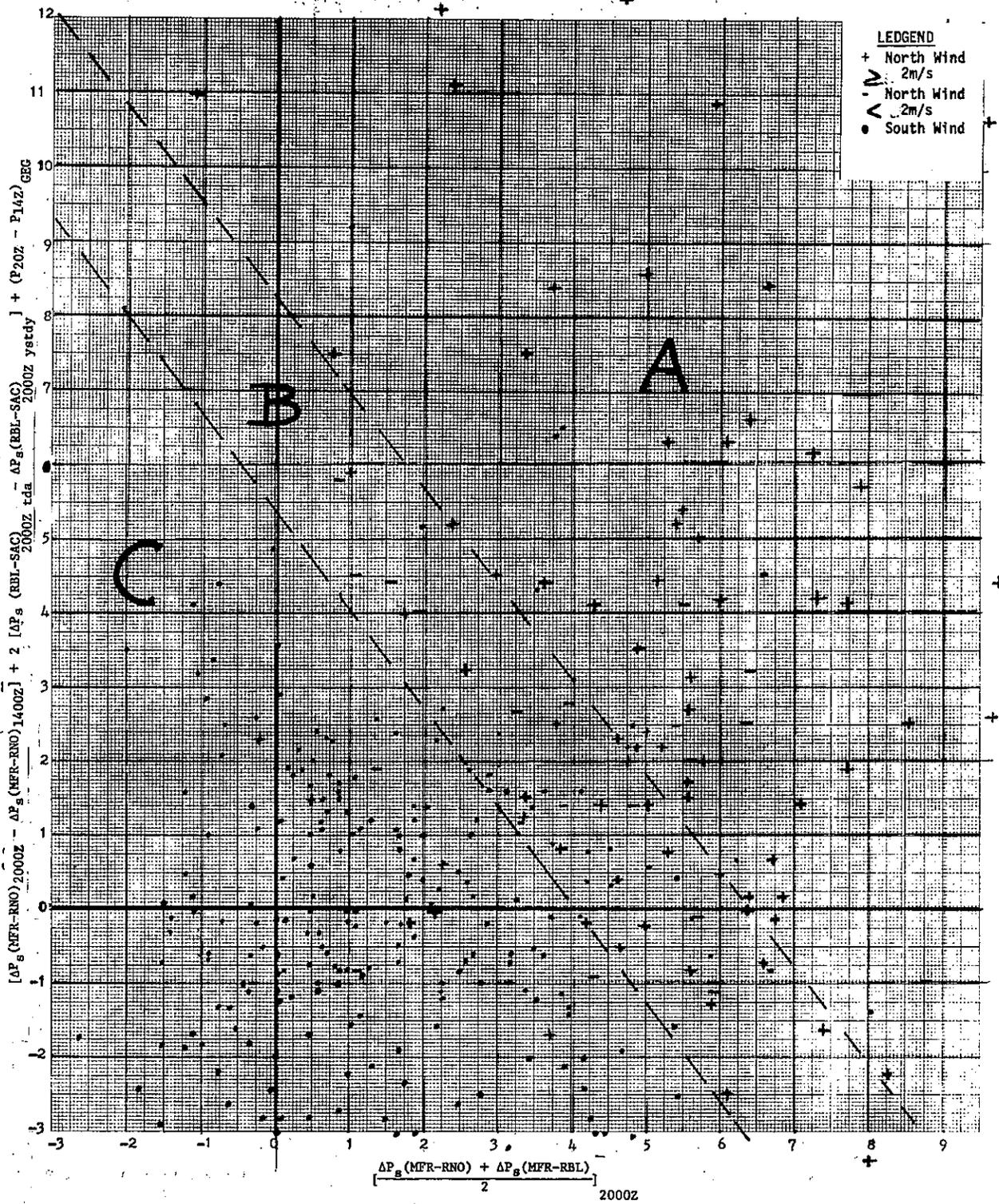


Figure 3. Scatter diagram relating north wind days in the northern Sacramento valley to selected pressure gradients and pressure changes.

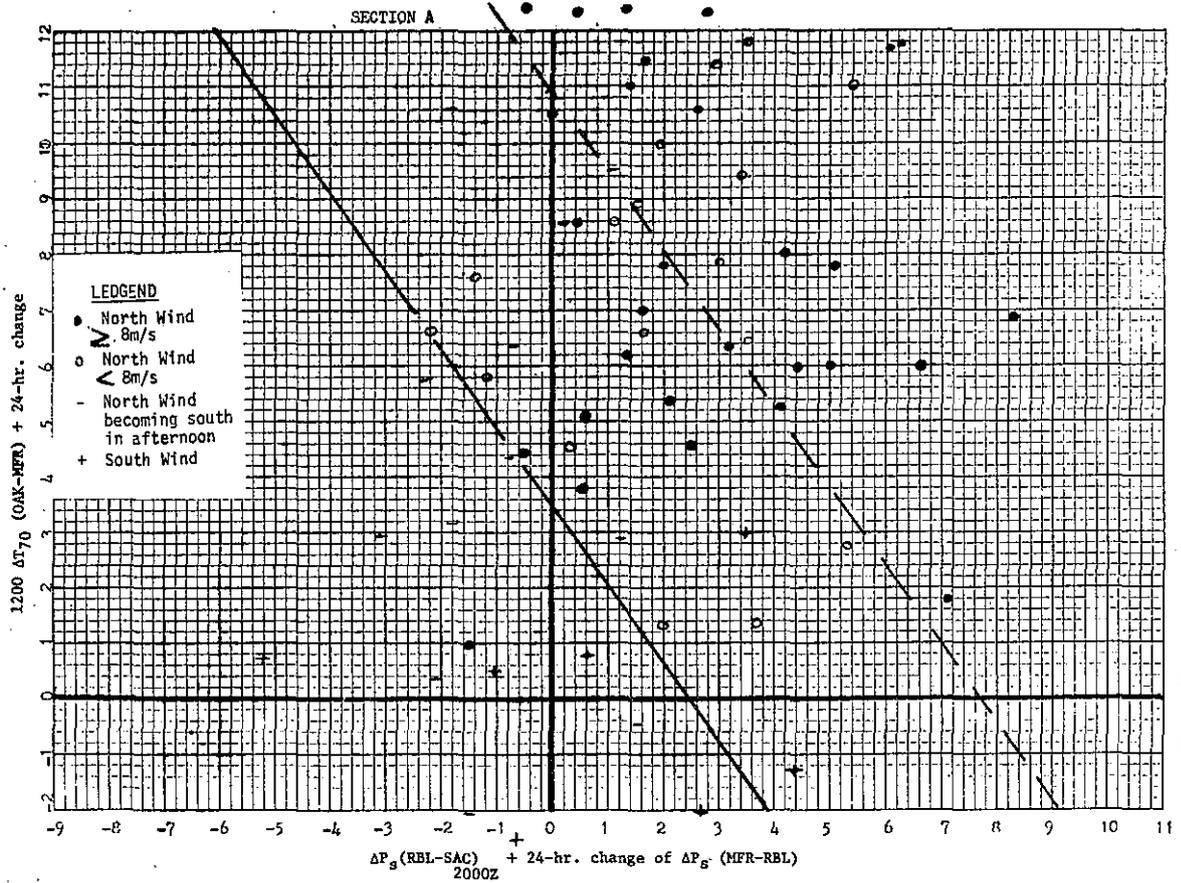


Figure 4. Scatter diagram separating north wind days from non-north wind days in section A.

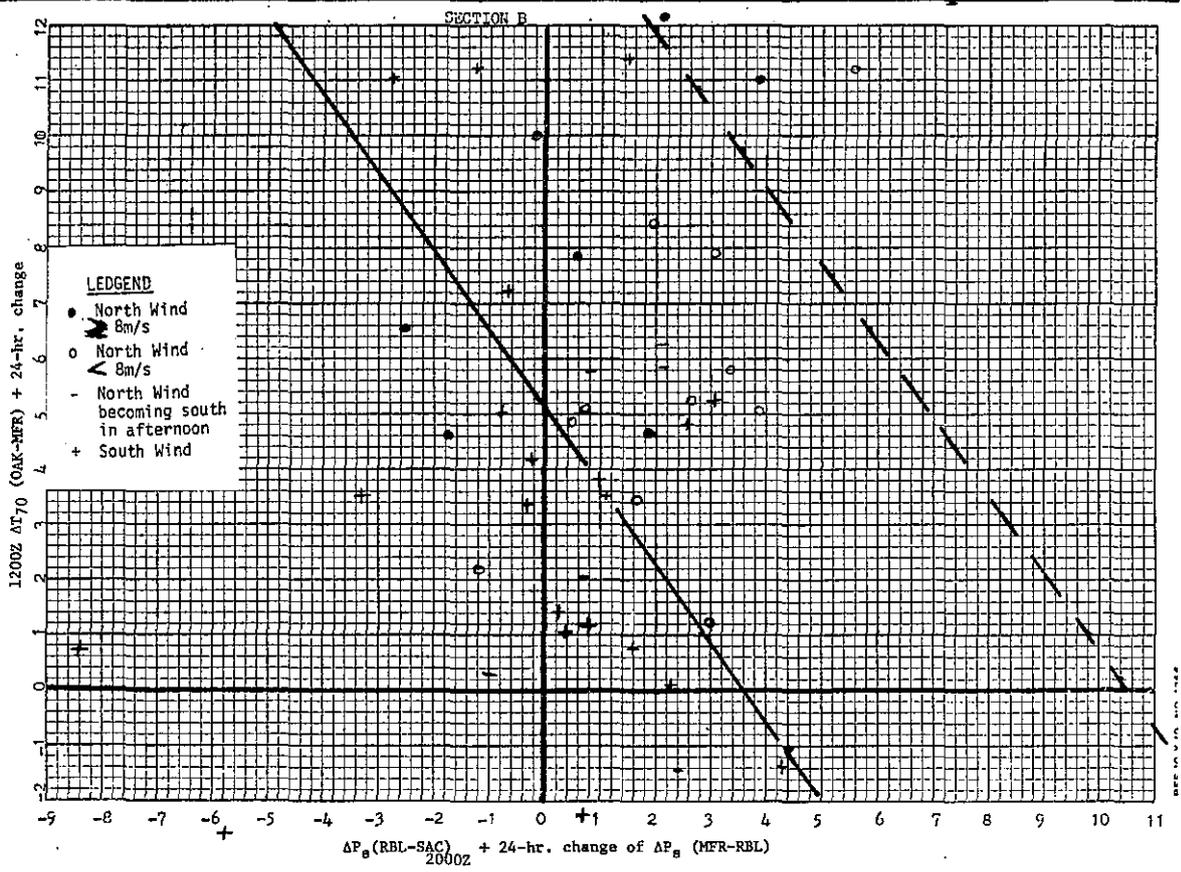


Figure 5. Same as Figure 4, except for section B.

TABLE I

| | | OBSERVED | |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| | | NORTH 320°-040° | Non-North |
| FORECAST | North 320°-040° | 24 | 16 |
| | Non-North | 2 | 80 |

Contingency table for 1975 data using Figure 3.

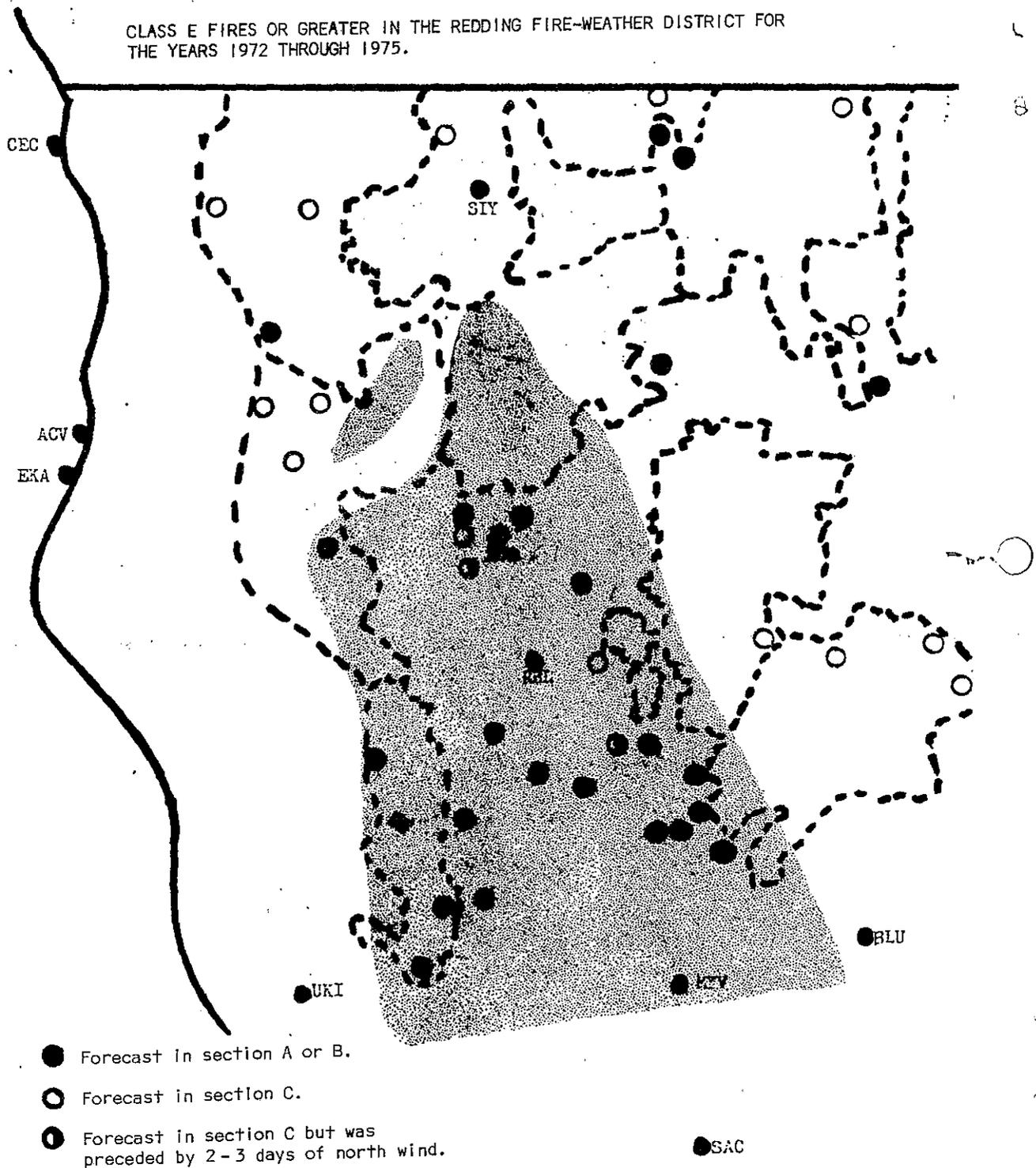
TABLE II

| | | OBSERVED | |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| | | NORTH 320°-040° | Non-North |
| FORECAST | North 320°-040° | 20 | 4 |
| | Non-North | 6 | 92 |

Contingency table for 1975 data using Figures 3, 4, and 5.

Figure 6. Contingency table for 1975 data using Figure 3 (Table I) and Figures 3, 4, and 5 (Table II).

CLASS E FIRES OR GREATER IN THE REDDING FIRE-WEATHER DISTRICT FOR THE YEARS 1972 THROUGH 1975.



- Forecast in section A or B.
- Forecast in section C.
- ⊙ Forecast in section C but was preceded by 2-3 days of north wind.
- SAC

Figure 7. All class E or larger fires (300 acres or larger) in the Redding fire-weather district for 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1975. Stippling indicates area where foehn-type winds occur.

Western Region Technical Memoranda: (Continued)

- No. 45/2 Precipitation Probabilities in the Western Region Associated with Spring 500-mb Map Types. Richard P. Augulis, January 1970. (Out of print.) (PB-189434)
- No. 45/3 Precipitation Probabilities in the Western Region Associated with Summer 500-mb Map Types. Richard P. Augulis, January 1970. (Out of print.) (PB-189414)
- No. 45/4 Precipitation Probabilities in the Western Region Associated with Fall 500-mb Map Types. Richard P. Augulis, January 1970. (Out of print.) (PB-189435)
- No. 46 Applications of the Net Radiometer to Short-Range Fog and Stratus Forecasting at Eugene, Oregon. L. Yee and E. Bates, December 1969. (PB-190476)
- No. 47 Statistical Analysis as a Flood Routing Tool. Robert J. C. Burnash, December 1969. (PB-188744)
- No. 48 Tsunami. Richard P. Augulis, February 1970. (PB-190157)
- No. 49 Predicting Precipitation Type. Robert J. C. Burnash and Floyd E. Hug, March 1970. (PB-190962)
- No. 50 Statistical Report on Aeroallergens (Pollens and Molds) Fort Huachuca, Arizona, 1969. Wayne S. Johnson, April 1970. (PB-191743)
- No. 51 Western Region Sea State and Surf Forecaster's Manual. Gordon C. Shields and Gerald B. Burdwell, July 1970. (PB-193102)
- No. 52 Sacramento Weather Radar Climatology. R. G. Pappas and C. M. Veliquette, July 1970. (PB-193347)
- No. 53 Experimental Air Quality Forecasts in the Sacramento Valley. Norman S. Benes, August 1970. (Out of print.) (PB-194128)
- No. 54 A Refinement of the Vorticity Field to Delineate Areas of Significant Precipitation. Barry B. Aronovitch, August 1970.
- No. 55 Application of the SSARR Model to a Basin Without Discharge Record. Vail Schermerhorn and Donald W. Kuehl, August 1970. (PB-194394)
- No. 56 Areal Coverage of Precipitation in Northwestern Utah. Philip Williams, Jr., and Werner J. Heck, September 1970. (PB-194389)
- No. 57 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)
- No. 58 Air Pollution by Jet Aircraft at Seattle-Tacoma Airport. Wallace R. Donaldson, October 1970. (COM-71-00017)
- No. 59 Application of P.E. Model Forecast Parameters to Local-Area Forecasting. Leonard W. Snellman, October 1970. (COM-71-00016)

NOAA Technical Memoranda NWS

- No. 60 An Aid for Forecasting the Minimum Temperature at Medford, Oregon. Arthur W. Fritz, October 1970. (COM-71-00120)
- No. 61 Relationship of Wind Velocity and Stability to SO₂ Concentrations at Salt Lake City, Utah. Werner J. Heck, January 1971. (COM-71-00232)
- No. 62 Forecasting the Catalina Eddy. Arthur L. Eichelberger, February 1971. (COM-71-00223)
- No. 63 700-mb Warm Air Advection as a Forecasting Tool for Montana and Northern Idaho. Norris E. Woerner, February 1971. (COM-71-00349)
- No. 64 Wind and Weather Regimes at Great Falls, Montana. Warren B. Price, March 1971.
- No. 65 Climate of Sacramento, California. Wilbur E. Figgins, June 1971. (COM-71-00764)
- No. 66 A Preliminary Report on Correlation of ARTCC Radar Echoes and Precipitation. Wilbur K. Hall, June 1971. (COM-71-00829)
- No. 67 Precipitation Detection Probabilities by Los Angeles ARTC Radars. Dennis E. Ronne, July 1971. (Out of print.) (COM-71-00925)
- No. 68 A Survey of Marine Weather Requirements. Herbert P. Benner, July 1971. (Out of print.) (COM-71-00889)
- No. 69 National Weather Service Support to Soaring Activities. Ellis Burton, August 1971. (Out of print.) (COM-71-00956)
- No. 70 Predicting Inversion Depths and Temperature Influences in the Helena Valley. David E. Olsen, October 1971. (Out of print.) (COM-71-01037)
- No. 71 Western Region Synoptic Analysis-Problems and Methods. Philip Williams, Jr., February 1972. (COM-72-10433)
- No. 72 A Paradox Principle in the Prediction of Precipitation Type. Thomas J. Weitz, February 1972. (Out of print.) (COM-72-10432)
- No. 73 A Synoptic Climatology for Snowstorms in Northwestern Nevada. Bert L. Nelson, Paul M. Fransioli, and Clarence M. Sakamoto, February 1972. (Out of print.) (COM-72-10338)
- No. 74 Thunderstorms and Hail Days Probabilities in Nevada. Clarence M. Sakamoto, April 1972. (COM-72-10554)
- No. 75 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)
- No. 76 Monthly Climatological Charts of the Behavior of Fog and Low Stratus at Los Angeles International Airport. Donald M. Gales, July 1972. (COM-72-11140)
- No. 77 A Study of Radar Echo Distribution in Arizona During July and August. John E. Hales, Jr., July 1972. (COM-72-11136)
- No. 78 Forecasting Precipitation at Bakersfield, California, Using Pressure Gradient Vectors. Earl T. Riddiough, July 1972. (COM-72-11146)
- No. 79 Climate of Stockton, California. Robert C. Nelson, July 1972. (COM-72-10920)
- No. 80 Estimation of Number of Days Above or Below Selected Temperatures. Clarence M. Sakamoto, October 1972. (COM-72-10021)
- No. 81 An Aid for Forecasting Summer Maximum Temperatures at Seattle, Washington. Edgar G. Johnson, November 1972. (COM-73-10150)
- No. 82 Flash Flood Forecasting and Warning Program in the Western Region. Philip Williams, Jr., Chester L. Glenn, and Roland L. Raetz, December 1972. (COM-73-10251)
- No. 83 A Comparison of Manual and Semiautomatic Methods of Digitizing Analog Wind Records. Glenn E. Rasch, March 1973. (COM-73-10669)
- No. 84 Southwestern United States Summer Monsoon Source--Gulf of Mexico or Pacific Ocean? John E. Hales, Jr., March 1973. (COM-73-10769)
- No. 85 Range of Radar Detection Associated with Precipitation Echoes of Given Heights by the WSR-57 at Missoula, Montana. Raymond Granger, April 1973. (COM-73-11030)
- No. 86 Conditional Probabilities for Sequences of Wet Days at Phoenix, Arizona. Paul C. Kangieser, June 1973. (COM-73-11264)
- No. 87 A Refinement of the Use of K-Values in Forecasting Thunderstorms in Washington and Oregon. Robert Y. G. Lee, June 1973. (COM-73-11276)
- No. 88 A Surge of Maritime Tropical Air--Gulf of California to the Southwestern United States. Ira S. Brenner, July 1973.
- No. 89 Objective Forecast of Precipitation Over the Western Region of the United States. Julia N. Paegle and Larry P. Kierulff, September 1973. (COM-73-11946/3AS)
- No. 90 A Thunderstorm "Warm Wake" at Midland, Texas. Richard A. Wood, September 1973. (COM-73-11845/AS)
- No. 91 Arizona "Eddy" Tornadoes. Robert S. Ingram, October 1973. (COM-74-10465)

NOAA Technical Memoranda NWSWR: (Continued)

- No. 92 Smoke Management in the Willamette Valley. Earl M. Bates, May 1974. (COM-74-11277/AS)
- No. 93 An Operational Evaluation of 500-mb Type Stratified Regression Equations. Alexander E. MacDonald, June 1974. (COM-74-11407/AS)
- No. 94 Conditional Probability of Visibility Less than One-half Mile in Radiation Fog at Fresno, California. John D. Thomas, August 1974. (COM-74-11555/AS)
- No. 95 Climate of Flagstaff, Arizona. Paul W. Sorenson, August 1974. (COM-74-11678/AS)
- No. 96 Map Type Precipitation Probabilities for the Western Region. Glenn E. Rasch and Alexander E. MacDonald, February 1975. (COM-75-10428/AS)
- No. 97 Eastern Pacific Cut-off Low of April 21-28, 1974. William J. Alder and George R. Miller, January 1976. (PB-250-711/AS)
- No. 98 Study on a Significant Precipitation Episode in the Western United States. Ira S. Brenner, April 1975. (COM-75-10719/AS)
- No. 99 A Study of Flash Flood Susceptibility--A Basin in Southern Arizona. Gerald Williams, August 1975. (COM-75-11360/AS)
- No. 100 A Study of Flash-flood Occurrences at a Site versus Over a Forecast Zone. Gerald Williams, August 1975. (COM-75-11404/AS)
- No. 101 Digitized Eastern Pacific Tropical Cyclone Tracks. Robert A. Baum and Glenn E. Rasch, September 1975. (COM-75-11479/AS)
- No. 102 A Set of Rules for Forecasting Temperatures in Napa and Sonoma Counties. Wesley L. Tuft, October 1975. (PB-246-902/AS)
- No. 103 Application of the National Weather Service Flash-flood Program in the Western Region. Gerald Williams, January 1976. (PB-253-053/AS)
- No. 104 Objective Aids for Forecasting Minimum Temperatures at Reno, Nevada, During the Summer Months. Christopher D. Hill, January 1976. (PB252866/AS)
- No. 105 Forecasting the Mono Wind. Charles P. Ruscha, Jr., February 1976.
- No. 106 Use of MOS Forecast Parameters in Temperature Forecasting. John C. Plankinton, Jr., March 1976.
- No. 107 Map Types as Aid in Using MOS PoPs in Western U. S. Ira S. Brenner, August 1976.
- No. 108 Other Kinds of Wind Shear. Christopher D. Hill, August 1976.