



# NOAA REPORT



LIBRARY

JUN 11 1982

NOAA  
Dept. of Commerce

**NOAA Report** is an administrative document, issued by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Office of the Administrator for the information and use of agency personnel.

June 18, 1986

## COMING UP

NOAA-NASA-NSF media briefing on the far-reaching earth sciences program recommended in a report by NASA's Earth System Sciences Committee in Washington June 26.

-----

NOAA Science Seminar Series: "Pelagic-Benthic Energy Fluxes in Lake Michigan;" Wayne S. Gardner, GLERL, WSC-5, Room 926, 10:30 a.m., June 27.

-----

NOAA Users Conference in New Orleans Sept. 10-11.

-----

**Weather Watch Set for Liberty Gala:**--The Weather Service is establishing a "weather watch" for the 100th birthday celebration of the Statue of Liberty, July 3-6, to ensure the safety of more than two million visitors and 45,000 vessels in New York's harbor, Weather Service director Richard E. Hallgren said.

Among other weather services provided by NOAA for the gala, is a special lightning detector in the harbor, linked to the State University of New York's lightning detection network.

Center of weather service operations will be at the NWS forecast office in New York City, headed by Cliff Crowley. In addition to five-day general forecasts, this office will issue thunderstorm outlooks, wind forecasts, and immediate warning or special statements on anticipated severe weather. All such information will be provided to the U.S. Coast Guard and the New York City and New Jersey Police departments for use in coordinating events.

Frequent updates of Coast Guard marine weather observations will be broadcast continuously over NOAA Weather Radio, a system whose broadcasts can be monitored 24 hours a day. These observations will cover the coastal area from southern New Jersey to eastern Long Island.

A special weather station will be set up in Liberty Park, N.J., to assist the New Jersey State Police, which has overall responsibility for coordinating Liberty Day events.

The National Ocean Service, in commemoration of the centennial, has issued a special edition of three principal nautical charts of the New York harbor area. They may be purchased from NOAA chart sales facilities or commercial chart suppliers.

**ERL Investigates the "Denver Cyclone:"**--Observation from NOAA's densely instrumented Program for Regional Observing and Forecasting Services (PROFS) network in Colorado have indicated the presence of what has come to be called the "Denver Cyclone." During the past two years, the cyclone frequently has been observed prior to severe thunderstorms along the Colorado front range and eastern plains. Computer modeling by the Wave Propagation Laboratory's Dr. James Wilczak has identified the Palmer Ridge, an east-west ridge south of Denver, as the forcing mechanism for the cyclone. In turning the surface winds counterclockwise, the cyclone causes lines of convergence which lead to upward motion and thunderstorm development.

ERL's Doppler lidar, two Doppler radars, radiosondes, and three aircraft are being used during June to document the Denver Cyclone and resulting thunderstorm development. The knowledge gained and relationships determined will be applicable to storm forecasting in the lee of the Rockies and may be useful to other areas of the country where moderate topographical ridges exist.

**Chart Prices Up; Still A Bargain:**--The price of some nautical and aeronautical charts produced by NOS is going up June 25, but they're still one of the government's better bargains.

Conventional nautical charts, including Small-Craft Charts and Sailing Charts, will go from \$5.50 to \$7.25. The U.S. Coast Pilots, a set of nine regional books that cover navigational information that cannot be shown on nautical charts, will go from \$8 to \$14 per book. There will be no increase for NOAA Tide, Tables, Tidal Current Tables, Tidal Current Charts, or Tidal Current Diagrams.

Sectional Aeronautical Charts and World Aeronautical Charts will go from \$2.75 to \$3.50 per chart. The prices of the suite of Radio Facility Charts and Standard Instrument Departure Charts will go up, but Terminal Area Charts and a 1-year subscription for the full set of Instrument Approach Procedure Charts for the conterminous United States will remain the same.

The new prices are the first step in a 3-year period of general price increases to recover more of the costs to the federal government of chart data base management, data compilation, and chart production and distribution. The new prices do not cover the cost of data collection by NOAA ships, boats, aircraft, and field parties. At the end of this 3-year period of gradual price increases, the price of NOAA charts will be in line with the price of charts produced by other countries, including Canada, Great Britain, and Japan. Even so, the government will still subsidize about 40 percent of the total cost of chart production.

NOAA Weather Radio on A.M. Frequency:--Florida has inaugurated its first AM NOAA Weather Radio, according to Mac McLaughlin of the Weather Service's Southern Regional Headquarters. NOAA Weather Radio broadcasts are transmitted on FM frequencies, but a rebroadcast of the West Palm Beach "weather show" is going out on 1600 kHz on the AM dial from a transmitter site at the rest stop on Interstate 95, 5 miles north of Fort Pierce. The state's highway department has set up a low power transmitter to replay the continuous weather broadcasts for motorists within a mile of the rest stop. McLaughlin said the idea has been tried in other parts of the country with some success. Two or three more NOAA Weather AM stations are in the works for Florida, McLaughlin said.

Shrimp Migration:--The first phase of an experiment to determine the migration patterns of newly recruited brown shrimp along the Texas and Tamaulipas (Mexico) coasts has been completed by NOAA and Mexican fisheries scientists. The joint study by NMFS and the Instituto Nacional de la Pesca (National Fisheries Institute) utilized the Mexican research vessel BIP-9. Mexican and U.S. scientists from Tampico and Galveston released 14,000 tagged brown shrimp in the northern waters of Tamaulipas (just below the U.S.-Mexico border) from May 23 to June 8. The purpose of the study is to document shrimp movements during and after the Texas closed shrimp season to estimate proportions of shrimp catch lost to each country's waters.

**NOAA-7 Signs Off:**--The polar-orbiting NOAA-7 satellite was deactivated on June 7 after operating for 5 years. It had been running out of battery power for the last year and only was able to perform during periods in which its solar panels could be oriented constantly towards the sun. On June 7, the batteries were too low to power the computers onboard the spacecraft, and it began to tumble out of control. Impact on the NOAA satellite program should be minimal, according to NESDIS director William P. Bishop, as NOAA-9 continues to perform well and NOAA-G is scheduled for launch this summer.

**NOAA Aircraft Tracks Pollutants:**--NOAA's King Air aircraft, along with the air quality group scientists from ERL's Air Resources Laboratory headed by Dr. Lester Machta, have been in Bermuda for the past two weeks investigating the fate of pollutants emitted from North America and flowing eastward over the Atlantic. The investigations, utilizing particle measurements, aerosol filtration, precipitation collectors, and a suite of gas detectors, is taking place over the open ocean between the east coast of the United States and Bermuda. The scientists believe that their findings will provide the framework within which problems concerning air pollution and acid deposition can be solved more readily.

**Offshore Clam Fishery Future Looks Bright:**--The East Coast offshore clam fishery of surf clams and ocean quahogs has become a resource so huge that it can provide good harvests for the foreseeable future. That assessment, from Dr. Steven A. Murawski, a fisheries biologist with NMFS in Woods Hole, Mass., comes following a banner year for the industry.

Harvests of surf clams in 1985 were 72.5 million pounds of meats, down slightly from 1984, but worth a record \$39 million. The ocean quahog catch last year was 52 million pounds of meats worth \$16 million, both records.

**NESDIS Scientist Receives Annapolis Assignment:**--Dr. Alan E. Strong of the Satellite Ocean Sciences Branch has been selected to serve as the Remote Sensing Chairman in the Oceanography Department at the United States Naval Academy for the year 1986-87. The object of the assignment is to stimulate the professional development of midshipmen and faculty in the area of remote sensing.

---

PLEASE SHARE THIS COPY OF NOAA REPORT WITH OTHERS IN YOUR OFFICE.

# **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

## **ERRATA NOTICE**

One or more conditions of the original document may affect the quality of the image, such as:

Discolored pages  
Faded or light ink  
Binding intrudes into the text

This has been a co-operative project between the NOAA Central Library and the Climate Database Modernization Program, National Climate Data Center (NCDC). To view the original document, please contact the NOAA Central Library in Silver Spring, MD at (301) 713-2607 x124 or [Library.Reference@noaa.gov](mailto:Library.Reference@noaa.gov)

HOV Services  
Imaging Contractor  
12200 Kiln Court  
Beltsville, MD 20704-1387  
July 23, 2010