ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONG KONG

Climatological Note No. 4

WIND, VISIBILITY, SEA AND SWELL OVER COASTAL WATERS OF EASTERN GUANGDONG (KWANGTUNG)

1961 - 1970

by

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SUMMARY

Based on weather observations made by voluntary observers aboard ships during 1961-1970, climatological information on wind, sea and swell and visibility conditions over the coastal waters of eastern Guangdong (Kwangtung) is presented. The sea area covered is bounded by longitudes 114°E and 117°E and north of 22°N.

The influence of the monsoons on the conditions in this area is reflected in the statistical results. There is a major peak in the wind speed and in the heights of sea and swell in November and a secondary peak in February. From June to August, southwesterly winds of the summer monsoon are dominant but they are not as strong as the winter monsoon.

Reduced visibility occurs more frequently in March and April due to mist and fog which form as a result of warm humid Pacific air interacting with cool surface water near the coast.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Historically, marine meteorology was mainly concerned with the needs of international shipping over the high seas. This has indeed been the major concern of meteorologists since the early days of modern meteorology (WMO, 1973). In recent years, as nations have become aware of the vast resources that are available in the continental shelves, more attention is being given to the climatology of coastal waters.

There are several categories of activities in coastal waters which require marine meteorological information (WMO, 1977 a, b). These include fishing, fixed or floating installations at sea, special transport in coastal areas, recreational boating, marine pollution monitoring and clean-up operations, search and rescue and coastal protection. Climatological information is required for planning many projects but the information is not readily available in common climatic atlases as they usually do not have sufficient resolution. The difficulty arises because of the significant contrast between land and sea resulting in sharp gradients in the climatological values of different parameters near the coast. Climatology of coastal waters should therefore not be inferred directly from information related to the high seas.

The main purpose of this note is to provide climatological information on wind, sea and swell and visibility off the coast of eastern Guangdong (Kwangtung). It is also intended to illustrate the kind of coastal climatology that can be derived from weather observations made by voluntary marine observers aboard ships. Climatological information for the South China Sea is given in such publications as Lam (1976), Marine Climatological Summaries published by the Royal Observatory (Royal Observatory, 1971-79) and a climatic atlas published by the U.S. Navy (Director, Naval Oceanography and Meteorology, 1977). However, these do not provide detailed information close to the coasts.

2. PROCEDURE

(a) Source of data

Weather observations made by volunteer observers aboard ships are recorded on logbooks. These are later punched onto cards by various national meteorological services and despatched to the "responsible members" of the Marine Climatological Summaries Scheme (WMO, 1977). Hong Kong is the responsible member for the South China Sea area bounded by longitudes 100°E and 120°E and by latitudes 0° and 25°N. All cards received are transferred onto magnetic tapes. These form the basic data set for the preparation of marine climatological summaries.

Information on wind, visibility, sea and swell was extracted from the basic data set for this study. Since there were less data prior to 1961, the ten-year period 1961-70 was chosen, and observations made within the area bounded by longitudes 114 E and 117 E and between 22 N and the coast of eastern Guangdong were analysed. Figure 1 shows the area under study.

(b) Analysis of data

Monthly and annual tables of wind observations classified according to wind direction and wind force in the beaufort scale were computed and are given in tables 1-13.

Observers aboard ships report sea and swell separately whenever it is possible to make a distinction between the two. "Sea" refers to waves raised by the wind blowing at the point of observation. Its direction is usually the same as that of the wind so that this is not given in the International Maritime Meteorological Punch Card (IMMPC) code. Only heights are observed and recorded. "Swell" refers to a wave system observed at a point remote from the wind field which produced the waves or observed when the wind field which generated the waves no longer exists. Both heights and periods of swell are observed and recorded.

There are several ways of presenting statistical information on the state of the sea. One way is to analyse the "sea" and "swell" separately Another procedure is to select the group of "sea" or "swell" with the greater height (or greater period when the heights are equal). The latter procedure was, for example, adopted by Hogben and Lumb (1967). However, this involves discarding part of the available information so the first procedure was adopted for the present study.

An analysis of the "sea", that is, locally wind-driven waves, was carried out, giving the frequency distribution of different height intervals (table 14). For swells, frequency tables were prepared for different swell directions (tables 15-28). Monthly frequency distribution in different height intervals was given in each of these tables.

Visibility reports made by marine observers follow a WMO code which is given in table 29. A table giving monthly frequency distribution in different visibility ranges was prepared (table 30).

3. DISCUSSIONS

(a) Wind

The sea area examined in this report is situated on the southeastern edge of the Asian continent. It is therefore under the influence of the monsoon winds. Table 1 shows that there is a modal peak in the 050°-070° direction sector, which is related to the winter monsoon. Another modal peak, which is less well-defined, occurs in the 200°-220° direction sector. This is related to the southwest monsoon. In going through tables 2-13, it will be noticed that 050°-070° is the preferred wind direction during most of the year apart from June, July and August when southwesterly winds (200°-220° or 230°-250°) are dominant. The modal wind speed ranges from a minimum of force 2-3 during the summer months of July and August to a maximum of force 5 in November. A secondary maximum occurs in February with a modal wind speed of force 4-5.

It is of interest to compare these statistics with those for Waglan Island which is a well-exposed island station to the southeast of Hong Kong (see figure 1). According to published data for 1975 and 1976 (Royal Observatory, 1978), a major peak occurred in the sector 070°-090° and a less distinct peak occurred around 220°-250°. The direction of the first peak when compared with that of the sea area indicates that winds tend to be more easterly near the coast around Hong Kong during the northeast monsoon. Based on unpublished records (1953-1978), the mean wind speed at Waglan Island is lowest in August (9.8 knots) and highest in November (14.3 knots). The timing of the annual variations in wind strength is similar to that of the sea area but the secondary maximum observed in the sea area is absent from the Waglan Island data.

(b) Sea and swell

Figure 14 shows some interesting features. As one would have expected, the higher wind speeds associated with the northeast monsoon give rise to higher waves during winter. This may be illustrated by the following figures which give the percentage of reports each month with heights greater than or equal to 2 metres:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
14	25	16	13	9	4	10	10	13	20	29	16

The peak frequency of 29% in November and the secondary peak frequency of 25% in February are related to the generally higher wind speeds in these months (see section (a)). However, when the frequency of occurrence of very high waves such as 5 metres or above are considered, a different pattern emerges. Out of the 49 reports available, the distribution among the months are as follows:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	0ct	Nov	Dec
0	1	2	0	0	1	4	7	14	12	5	3

This is because more tropical cyclones affect the coastal waters southern China during the autumn months.

Tables 15-28 show that the monsoons have significant influence on the directions of the swells observed at different times of the year. The stronger northeast monsoon also results in higher swells during winter. The percentage by months of reports of swell with heights exceeding or equal to 2 metres illustrates this point:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
46	53	46	34	25	20	25	33	- 37	42	59	49

A secondary peak again appears in February in addition to the major peak in November.

The presence of two periods (November and February) of relatively higher waves and swells near the China coast are also evident in the marine climatological tables published by the Japan Meteorological Agency (1977). However, these tables were based on less data and cover slightly different areas so that direct comparison with the results of the present study is not possible.

(c) Visibility

Table 30 shows that March and April are the months with the highest frequency of reduced visibility. This is readily borne out by the following figures:-

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	-m g	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
% < 2 km	1	2	3	5	1	*	*	1	1	0	0	*
% <10 km	7	7	13	11	6	3	3	4	7	3	2	3

(* indicates less than 0.5%)

This pattern is similar to the annual distribution of fog days at Vaglan Island (Hung 1951). The sea surface off the coast of southern China is quite cool in March and April. At the same time, warm moist air with a long sea track over the Pacific gradually replaces the cool and relatively drier northeast monsoon winds in this area. This constitutes a favourable combination of conditions for the formation of mist and fog over the coastal waters of southern China.

4. CONCLUDING REMARKS

Analysed data on the climatological conditions off the coast of eastern Guangdong in terms of wind, visibility, sea and swell have been presented and discussed. The results show that this area is influenced by both the winter and summer monsoons, the effect of the former being much more significant than the latter.

An interesting feature in the analysis is the occurrence of two separate months (November and February) with stronger winds and higher waves during the winter period. According to Tsuchiya et al (1964), a few stations along the coast of southeastern China also show similar characteristics in their wind data; including Shantou (Swatow) and Xiamen (Amoy). However, there is only one peak during winter in the wind data of Fuzhou (Foochow) which is situated to the northeast of Xiamen. (Refer to figure 1 for the locations of the stations). As mentioned earlier in paragraph 3(a), there is also only one peak during winter in the wind data of Waglan Island. It can therefore be seen that the occurrence of two separate months with stronger winds and higher waves during winter is probably confined to the coastal waters between Fuzhou and Hong Kong.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to thank Mr. F.C. Lam and Mr. K.L. Tang processing the observation data by computer.

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TABLE 1. FREQUENCY OF WIND OBSENVATIONS IN DIFFERENT SFEED AND DIRECTION CLASSES - ALL MONTHS

					110	DIRECTION	Z	TENS OF	DEGRFES	S					
FORCE	CALM	VAKIABLE	35-01	02-04	05-07	08-10	11-13	14-16	17-19	20-22	23-25	82-92	29-31	32-34	NO.OF OBS
0	977														446
-		149	4	7.1	66	96	9	19	8 2	8 7	5.0	27	16	7	867
7		28	91	155	326	281	174	148	154	193	139	4	43	43	1809
m		∩ i	107	312	713	483	184	160	222	238	160	45	4 3	54	2723
7		0	105	454	1173	955	06	110	141	151	126	31	5 0	52	3009
'n		0	8·9	364	0.96	309	39	33	35	31	4	1.1	10	23	1924
9		0	31	229	909	150	17	8 7	12	9	∞	-	∞	œ	1073
7		0	20	107	208	54	15	Œ	11	N	-	-	0		425
3 0		0	Œ	23	6.4	10	10	1	4	~	0	0	0	0	128
6		0	C	₩.	1	-	4	-	C	0	0	0	0	-	1.1
10		0	C	~	C	-	-	M	C	0	-	0	0	0	∞
1.1		0	0	0	\	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	٣
1.2		0	0	0	C	0	0	o	c	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO OF OBS	3 446	179	459	1720	4157	1921	965	555	662	710	526	165	140	196	12432

FREQUENCY OF WIND OBSERVATIONS IN DIFFERENT SPEED AND DIRECTION CLASSES - JANUARY TABLE 2.

NO.OF OBS 23-25 26-28 29-31 32-34 9 2 \sim N C C ∞ S \sim N CALM VAKIABLE 35-01 02-04 05-07 08-10 11-13 14-16 17-19 20-22 N DIRECTION IN TENS OF DEGRFES \sim N S \sim N C Œ Œ 4 8 7 N ¥ σ 2 8 FORCE σ

OBS

OF

N

TABLE 3. FREQUENCY OF WIND OBSERVATIONS IN DIFFERENT SPEED AND DIRECTION CLASSES - FEBRUARY

NO.OF OBS CALM VAKIABLE 35-01 02-04 05-07 08-10 11-13 14-16 17-19 20-22 23-25 26-28 29-31 32-34 C C c C C C DIRECTION IN TENS OF DEGREES C \sim C C C ₹ Œ ď ⋾ Œ C ¢ Œ C C C C C C C FORCE **-**

N

S

N

OBS

NO OF

C

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C

PREQUENCY OF WIND OBSERVATIONS IN DIFFERENT SPEED IND DIRECTION CLASSES - MARCH TABLE 4.

NO.OF OBS 43 984 117 204 19 231 108 171 35 CALM VAKIABLE 35-01 02-04 05-07 08-10 11-13 14-16 17-19 20-22 23-25 26-28 29-31 32-34 σ C 0 C C C C C N 9 _ N N C 0 C 0 N C C 0 C C C C C C Œ N a 0 C C 23 10 c 0 C C 9 9 DIRECTION IN TENS OF DEGREES 9 C 6 C C 32 17 0 0 97 9 168 10 **5** 3.8 40 432 73 0 2 C 120 c c C 0 123 Œ 19 7 7 5.3 89 17 0 1 161 0 7 2 C C 40 0 C C C C ~ 1 9 16 N C C 4 43 NO OF OBS FORCE ~ **-**

PREQUENCY OF WIND OBSERVATIONS IN DIFFERENT SPEED AND DIRECTION CLASSES - AFRIL TABLE 5.

NO.OF OBS CALM VAKIABLE 35-01 02-04 05-07 08-10 11-13 14-16 17-19 20-22 23-25 26-28 29-31 32-34 \sim N C نہ C n, S C _ J DIRECTION IN TENS OF DEGRFES 1 0 C 3.0 Œ C C C C C C C C 4 69 3.8 C OBS FORCE OF

TABLE 6. FREQUENCY OF MIND OBSERVATIONS IN DIFFERENT SPAED AND DIRECTION CLASSES - MAY

NO.OF OBS S CALM VAKIABLE 35-01 02-04 05-07 08-10 11-13 14-16 17-19 20-22 23-25 26-28 29-31 32-34 \sim C Ą, σ DIRECTION IN TENS OF DEGREES 5.0 Ŋ S C S 0 6€ C C σ NO OF OBS FORCE

FREQUENCY OF WIND OBSERVATIONS IN DIFFERENT SPEED AND DIRECTION CLASSES - JUNE TABLE 7.

NO.OF OBS CALM VAKIABLE 35-01 02-04 05-07 08-10 11-13 14-16 17-19 20-22 23-25 26-28 29-31 32-34 N S \sim 1 10 C ₽ C DIRECTION IN TENS OF DEGRFES Œ 8 C C æ S C 0 1 ¢ _ OBS FORCE OF

AND DIRECTION CLASSES - JULY FREQUENCY OF WIND OBSERVATIONS IN DIFFERENT SPEED TABLE 8.

NO.0F OBS \sim Ñ 23-25 26-28 29-31 32-34 C Ň n. 20-02 DIRECTION IN TENS OF DEGREES 6.1 CALM VARIABLE 35-01 02-04 05-07 08-10 11-13 14-16 17-19 Œ \sim S ر٠ C Œ σ C C C OBS FONCE NO OF

FREQUENCY OF WIND OBSERVATIONS IN DIFFERENT SPEED AND DIRECTION CLASSES - AUGUST TABLE 9.

NO.OF OBS <u>3</u> 23-25 26-28 29-31 32-34 'n S \sim ف ف 1 A S CALM VARIABLE 35-01 02-04 05-07 08-10 11-13 14-16 17-19 20-22 DIRECTION IN TENS OF DEGREES M \sim S 0 ∞ ف J S 9 Ŋ ∞ ف 2 ف 4 \$ N 'n ف Ą 8 S \sim OBS FONCE NO OF > **-**

FREQUENCY OF WIND OBSERVATIONS IN DIFFERENT SPEED AND DIRECTION CLASSES - SEPTEMBER TABLE 10.

NO.0F OBS N 8 23-25 26-28 29-31 32-34 Ó \sim 'n Ó C Ó C S N Ó C Ó œ Ó N 17-19 20-22 DIRECTION IN TENS OF DEGREES 6 C 9 1 C S N CALM VARIABLE 35-01 02-04 05-07 08-10 11-13 14-16 Ó 'n Œ N C N Ó 1.8 S 7.0 œ C C C N Ó 9 [Ó Ó N Ó Ó OF OBS FOHCE **-**

TABLE 11. FREQUENCY OF WIND OBSERVATIONS IN DIFFERENT SPEED AND DIRECTION CLASSES - OCTOBER

NO.0F OBS 946 202 6 178 123 45 0 264 0 24 81 CALM VARIABLE 35-01 02-04 05-07 08-10 11-13 14-16 17-19 20-22 23-25 26-28 29-31 32-34 C C 0 0 œ C C C C C 0 C C C C C C C C C ~ ٩ ٦ı C C 0 1 C C C C C C 0 C DIRECTION IN TENS OF DEGREES C 0 M C C C 0 9 N N 0 ٦u C C C œ C C C 1.8 C C C C C Œ C **5** 8 σ C C \sim 9 C C C C 13 19 52 33 166 2 9 C 0 513 136 73 22 20 113 454 σ C 9 30 4 8 13 190 72 C C C 30 9 9 S S C N N C C C C 6 Œ σ 9 0 BS FONCE OF > 9 O Z

TABLE 12. FREQUENCY OF WIND OBSERVATIONS IN DIFFERENT SPEED AND DIRECTION CLASSES - NOVEMBER

NO.0F OBS 9 23-25 26-28 29-31 32-34 N ~ N C S N C CALM VARIABLE 35-01 02-04 05-07 08-10 11-13 14-16 17-19 20-22 DIRECTION IN TENS OF DEGREES C C 8 \sim Œ σ σ 6 9 [N N C OBS FONCE OF

TABLE 13. FREQUENCY OF WIND OBSERVATIONS IN DIFFERENT SPEED AND DIRECTION CLASSES - DECEMBER

NO.0F OBS 6 CALM VARIABLE 35-01 02-04 05-07 08-10 11-13 14-16 17-19 20-22 23-25 26-28 29-31 32-34 σ, \sim N. DIRECTION IN TENS OF DEGREES Ŋ S ~ œ φ **∞** OBS FORCE NO OF

TABLE 14. FREQUENCY OF WAVE REPORTS IN DIFFERENT HEIGHT INTERVALS

C TOTAL	3 4301	3843	1032	243	5 / 5	9 2 9	7	7	2	0	3	4539
DEC	243	400	105	14	M	ĸ	0,	0	0	0	0	768
NOV	167	350	165	37	7	4	-	0	0	0	0	731
100	247	382	118	27	6	9	-	0	0	0	-	791
SEP	343	348	72	15	4	2	~	9	0	0	0	196
AUG	538	218	4	1.7	12	4	0	0		0	~	840
JUL	451	214	4 2	21	10	m	0	0	-	0	0	742
JUN.	915	290	59	w	-	0		0	0	0	0	905
MAY	456	246	95	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	171
APL	392	307	74	20	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	805
MAR	310	345	89	27	4	-	0		0	0	0	111
R B	202	308	131	32	9	0	-	0	0	0	0	089
JAN	376	435	103	61	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	939
METRES	0 - 0.5	1 - 1.5	2 - 2.5	3 - 3.5	4 - 4.5	5.5 - 5.5	9 - 9	7 - 7.5	8 - 8.5	6 - 9.5	10 OR MORE	TO1AL

FREQUENCY OF SWELL REPORTS IN DIFFERENT HEIGHT INTERVALS - ALL DIRECTION TABLE 15.

TOTAL	554	2 4.0 4.	1254	407	143	39	13	10	∞	0	∞	4840	436
DEC	1 8	182	136	42	10	2	0	0	0	0		391	12
NON	13	149	146	57	22	æ	-	-	7	0	-	395	1 4
100	32	221	113	45	14	∞	v,		0	0	0	439	25
SEP	42	231	97	37	13	4	ю	4	4	0	0	4.3.5	3.7
AUG	83	206	79	32	17	4	8	8		0	7	4.30	94
JUL	82	273	89	29	13	9	0	-	-	0	0	473	32
JUN	72	244	63	11	0	~	0	0	0	0	7	393	3.5
MAY	75	180	64	15	ю	-	0	0	0	0	0	338	5.
APL	59	196	108	20	m	0	0	0	0	0		387	49
MAR	21	172	106	45	6	က		0	0	0	0	357	38
RE	25	149	136	40	19	3	0	0	0	0		373	22
JAN	32	201	138	34	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	429	27
METRES	5.0 - 0	1 - 1.5	2 - 2.5	3 - 3.5	4 - 4.5	5 - 5.5	9 - 6.5	1 - 1.5	8 - 8.5	6 - 9.5	10 OR MORE	10 TAL	SWELL CALM

TABLE 16. FIREQUENCY OF SWELL REPORTS IN DIFFERENT HEIGHT INTERVALS - DIRECTION 350° - 010°

TOTAL	9	24	91	-	-	0		0		0	0	52
DEC	gard	₩;	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
NOV	0	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	ĸ
100	0	4	~		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	٢
SEP	0	1	၁	0		0		0	0	0	0	M
AUG	0	0	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	٦
JUL	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NUL	0	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N
MAY	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
APL	- -	~	∼i	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	S
MAR	0	~	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
FEB	2	က		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
JAN	7	B	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
METRES	9-0-0	1 - 1.5	2 - 2.5	3 = 3.5	4.5	5 - 5.5	5-9-9	7 - 7.5	8 - 8.5	5 - 6	10 OR MORE	TUTAL

TABLE 17. FREQUENCY OF SWELL REPORTS IN DIFFERENT HEIGHT INTERVALS - DIRECTION 020° - 040°

TOTAL	31	212	192	67	23	~	~ i	~	0	0	0	533
DEC		30	24	16	4	~	0	0	0	0	0	11
NON	0	6	31	2	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	47
100	æ	3.0	20	ထ	S	~	0	-	0	0	0	69
SEP	0	14	7	~	~	1	~	0	0	0	0	28
AUG	-	0	4		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
JUL	7	M			0	1	0	0	0	0	0	σ
JUR	7	1.1	٢	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
₩ ¥	4	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
APL	9	45	27	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
MAR	9	20	61	10			0	0	0	0	0	57
A B	4	23	22	ဆ	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
JAN	7	35	25	6	χį	0	0	0	0	0	0	92
METRES	5.0 - 0	1 - 1.5	2 - 2.5	3 - 3.5	4 - 4.5	5 - 5.5	9 - 6.5	7 - 7.5	8 - 8.5	5-6 - 6	10 OR MORE	TUTAL

TABLE 18. FREQUENCY OF SWELL REPORTS IN DIFFERENT HEIGHT INTERVALS - DIRECTION 050° - 070°

TOTAL	19	617	538	502	9	14	4	0	٤٩	0	1	1512
OEC	M	89	99	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	191
> 0N	9	99	8 0	4 1	16	~		0	0	0	0	213
J. 20	ဆ	61	57	25	7	M	~	0	0	0	0	181
SEP	5	5.7	45	21	-	0	0	0	₩	9	0	115
AUG		10	သ	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	59
JUL	0	7	8		-	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2
JUN	4	33	12	4	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	53
¥ W	10	46	32	œ	0	~	0	0	0	0	0	9.7
APL	7	61	51		₩.	0	0	0	0	0	0	133
MAH	~	61	57	24	9	ત્ય	-	0	0	0	0	153
F.B.B	7	5.5	7.2	24	16	-	0	0	0	0	0	170
JAN	1.1	7.4	16	21	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	195
METRES	0 - 0.5	1 - 1.5	2 - 2.5	3 - 3.5	4 - 4.5	5 - 5.5	9 - 9	7 - 7.5	8 - 8.5	5.6 - 6	10 OR MORE	TUTAL

FREQUENCY OF SWELL REPORTS IN DIFFERENT HEIGHT INTERVALS - DIRECTION OBOO - 1000 TABLE 19.

TOTAL	122	575	264	89	22		0	-		0	0	1056
DEC	10	54	35	9	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	107
NON	~	52	33	6	∼	0	0			0	0	100
100	1.1	12	85	7		0	0	0	0	0	0	119
SEP	10	59	1.8	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.8
AUG	œ	20	9	6	2		0	0	0	0	0	49
JUL	₩.	12	7	5	€	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
JUN	12	23	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
MAY	17	5.1	15	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87
APL	22	54	27	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105
MAR	12	61	25	∞	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	108
FEB	œ	52	36	٢	0	~	0	0	0	0	0	105
JAN	7	9	28	ю	w	0	0	0	0	0	0	108
METRES	0 - 0.5	1 - 1.5	2 - 5	3 - 3.5	4 - 4.5	5 - 5,5	9 - 9.5	7 - 7.5	8 - 8.5	5-6-6	10 OR MORE	TUTAL

FREQUENCY OF SWELL REPORTS IN DIFFERENT HEIGHT INTERVALS - DIRECTION 1100 - 1300 TABLE 20.

TOTAL	89	222	43	20	11	4	-	0	0	0	0	369
DEC	M	20	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
V07	0	15		****	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
100	S	15	-	 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
SEP	7	90	1	ณ	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	39
AUG	S	1.7	6	S	9	0		0	0	0	0	43
JUL	4	30	9	∞	~	-	0	0	0	0	0	51
NUL	6	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
M A Y	13	1.2	4	0	~ u	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
APL	13	4 1	***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
MAK	0	19	~	ю	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
FEB	S	∞	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
JAN	4	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
METRES	5.0 - 0	1 - 1.5	2 - 2.5	3 - 3.5	4 - 4.5	5 - 5.5	9-9-9	7 - 7.5	8 - 8.5	9 - 9.5	10 OR MORE	TOTAL

FREQUENCY OF SWELL REPORTS IN DIFFERENT REIGHT INTERVALS - DIRECTION 140° - 160° TABLE 21.

TOTAL	26	169	80	4	9	0		. 3	0	0	0	288
DEC	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
702	-	-	•	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	~ i
100	~	13		0	0	0		0	0	0	0	17
SEP	M	5.0	12	×		0	0	0	0	0	0	42
AUG	11	3.7	~	5	М.	0	0	0	0	0	0	£ 9
J111	1.7	4	10	4	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	7.4
NOS	7	28	9	N	Э	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
M A	10	7	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.8
APL	M	œ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
A A A	~	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
FEB	-	~	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
JAN	0	9	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
METRES	0 = 0.5	1 - 1.5	2 - 2 - 5	3 = 3.5	4 - 4.5	5 - 5.5	9 - 6.5	7 - 7.5	8 - 8.5	9 - 9.5	10 OR MORE	TOTAL

FREQUENCY OF SWELL REPORTS IN DIFFERENT HEIGHT INTERVALS - DIRECTION 170° - 190° TABLE 22.

TOTAL	7.1	203	99	15	œ	4	0	M	Ñ	0	0	372
DEC	0	0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 0 N	0	0	0	•	0	.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UCT	0	. x 3	.N	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	9
SEP	nu n	٥٤	13	N	N	0	0		-	0	0	4
AUG	15	43	21	M	-	0	0	Λı		0	0	86
30 L	54	6 B	14	9	4	.nu	0	0	0	0	0	118
200	15	47	14	8	0		0	0	0	0	0	80
МАХ	6	1.7	N	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0
APL	4	נה	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
M A A	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
E E	N	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*
JAN	0	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
METRES	0 - 0.5	1 - 1.5	2 - 2.5	3 - 3.5	4 - 4.5	5 - 5.5	9 - 9.5	7 - 7.5	8 - 8.5	6 - 9.5	10 OR MORE	FUTAL

FREMUENCY OF SWELL REPORTS IN DIFFERENT HEIGHT INTERVALS - DIRECTION 200° - 220° TABLE 23.

TOTAL	81	237	55	:S	1	3	0	~	0	0	0	389
UEC	•	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
702	0	,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
130	7	nı.		-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	9
StP	S	16	6	0	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
AUG	59	53	17	×	-	0	0	+	0	0	0	104
JUL	62	∞	1.3		2	7	0	0	0	0	0	130
NUL	7	09	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
MAY	9	19	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
APL	~	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
MAR	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
FEB	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SAL	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	≈ i
METHES	0 - 0.5	1 - 1.5	2 - 5	3 - 3.5	4 - 4.5	5 = 5.5	5-9 - 9	7 - 7.5	8 - 8.5	5.6 - 6	10 OR MORE	TUTAL

Frequency of swell reports in different height intervals - direction $250^{\rm o}-250^{\rm o}$ TABLE 24.

METRES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APL	∀ ¥ ⋈	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	100	N 0 \	DEC	TOTAL
0.5	0	0	0	0	8	11	N	ν	M	N	0	0	9
1.5	0		0	0	10	16	19	4	φ	,	0	0	69
2.5	0	0	0	0	છ	٨ı	10	4	-	0	0	0	20
×.5	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	~	0	0	0	0	S
4.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	
5.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.5	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	- 5-4
9.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OR MORE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TUTAL	0		0	0	17	29	35	25	12	~	0	0	122

FREAUTNOY OF SWELL REPORTS IN DIFFERENT HEIGHT INTERVALS - DIRECTION 260° - 280° TABLE 25.

TOTAL	.£	13	N	N		0	0	0	0	0	0	23
DEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NON	0	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•	2
00.1	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•••
SEP		~	~	0	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
AUG		~	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	~
Jur	***	77 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
NUC	9	NT.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•	0	ဗ
MAY	∿		0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
APL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JAN	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
METRES	0 - 0.5	1 - 1.5	2 - 2.5	3 . S	4 - 4.5	5 - 5.5	5-9 - 9	7 - 7.5	8 - 8.5	9 - 9.5	10 OR MUKE	TOTAL

FREQUENCY OF SWELL REPORTS IN DIFFRENT HEIGHT INTERVALS - DIRECTION 290° - 310° TABLE 26.

TOTAL	M	12	m -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	18
DEC	•	0	0	0	•	0	0	0	0	0	c	0
NO∨	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	0
SEP		S	~	9	•	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 C
AUG			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	7
JUL	0	0	quint	•	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	_
AUL	0	8	•	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	က
Y A M	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APL	0	-	0	Đ	0	0	0	•	0	0	C	, mar
Σ Α Χ	0	-	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	-
FEB	0	-	0	Đ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
JAN	0	0	0		•	0	0	0	0	0	c	0
METRES	5.0 - 0	1 - 1.5	5 - 5	3 - 3.5	4 - 4.5	5 - 5 - 5	9 - 6.5	7 - 7.5	8 - 8.5	9 - 9.5	10 OR MORE	101AL

FREQUENCY OF SWELL REPORTS IN DIFFERENT HEIGHT INTERVALS - DIRECTION 320° - 340° TABLE 27.

TOTAL	~ :	4		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
DEC	0	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	•	0	0	M
NOV	ď	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	M
100	0	0	0	0	•	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEP	0	M	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	e
AUG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JUL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NUC	•	ю	0	0	•	0	0	0	0	0	0	e
MAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•	0
FEB	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
JAN	0	87	0	0	0	0	•	0	•	0	0	8
METHES	5.0 - 0	1 - 1.5	2 - 2.5	3 - 3.5	4 - 4.5	5 - 5.5	9 - 9.5	7 - 7.5	8 - 8.5	6 - 9.5	10 OK MOKE	TOTAL

FREQUENCY OF SWELL REPORTS IN DIFFERENT HEIGHT INTERVALS - DIRECTION INDEFFRMINATE TABLE 28.

TOTAL	16	37	15	5	N	4	4	0	0	0	~	0.6
DEC	0	~	-	0	0	•	0	0	0	0	-	S
> 0 N	-	0	-		-	0	0	0	0	0	-	ī.
130	0	-		ũ	-	-	n)	0	0	0	0	œ
SEP	-	9	~	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
AUG	٦u	10	-	•	0	m	~	0	0	•	-	19
Jul	0	9	*	0	0	0	0	•	•	•	0	6
ر ا ا	S	m	m	0	0	•	0	0	•	0	0	13
МАХ	-	×	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
APL	0	∼	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	M
MAK	0		ч	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	~
FEB	•	α	NI	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		9
2 4 5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
METKES	5.0 - 0	1 - 1.5	2 - 2.5	3 - 3.5	4 - 4.5	5 - 5.5	9 - 6.5	7 - 7.5	8 - 8.5	6 - 9.5	10 OR MORE	TOTAL

TABLE 29. W.M.O. VISIBILITY CODE

Code figure	km
90	< 0.05
91	0.05
92	0.2
93	0.5
94	1
95	2
96	4
97	10
98	20
99	≥ 50

Note: The following rule is followed in coding: If the observed visibility is between two of the reportable distances as given in the table, the code figure for the lower reportable distance is reported.

TABLE 30. FREQUENCY OF VISIBILITY OBSERVATIONS IN DIFFERENT RANGES

TOTAL	19	18	39	24	4 8	111	467	2.837	7123	1774	12460
DEC	•	-	~	0	0	4	22	195	625	141	066
NON	0	•	0	0	0	-	23	195	623	124	996
100	0	•	0	0	0	S	5 6	115	622	174	942
SEP	•	•	9		S	1.7	46	165	169	181	1124
AUG	0	•	-	-	7	-	24	199	511	259	1075
JUL	0	0	0	-	M	6	14	121	510	569	927
NUL	7	0		0	~ i	6	24	225	922	175	1093
MAY		0	M	0	M	æ	4	320	533	103	1012
APL	5	æ	6	13	13	16	5.1	262	511	91	1030
NA K	5	M	æ	~	æ	4	87	330	455	73	985
FEB	9	4	M	0	~	9	8	253	519	82	923
JAN	0	~:	9	9	5	15	61	457	730	111	1393
CUDE	06	91	92	93	94	9.8	96	16	98	66	TUTAL

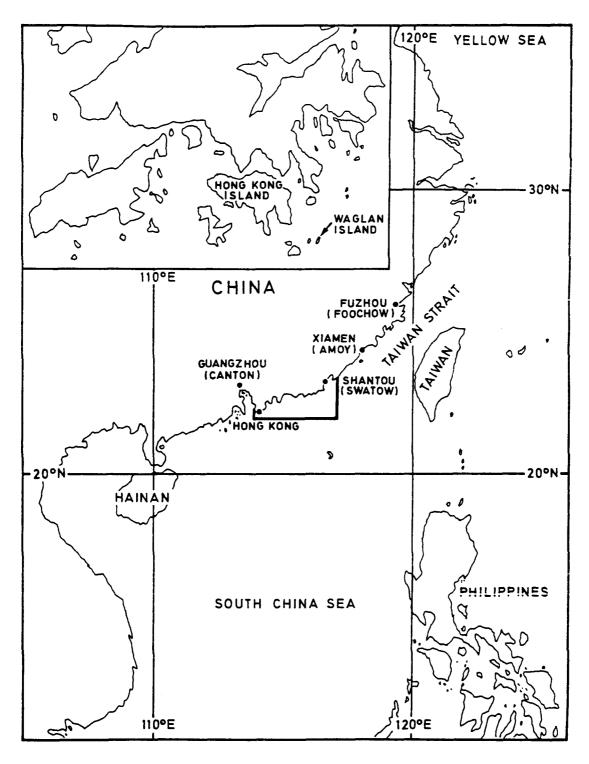


FIGURE 1 Map to show the sea area covered by this report.

The inset shows the location of Waglan Island.