

**LOCAL WEATHER.**—For extended remarks on the marine climate along foreign coasts, see the appropriate Sailing Directions and Planning Guides prepared and published by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency; for the coasts of the United States and its possessions, see the appropriate Coast Pilot prepared and published by the National Ocean Service. The trimester publication "Mariners Weather Log" prepared and published by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service, carries informative articles on marine climate conditions and tropical cyclone information.

## AUGUST

**PRESSURE.**—An area of high pressure continues to overlie the area between South America and Australia, with a mean central pressure of 1025 millibars centered near 31°S, 90°W. Mean pressures slowly decrease to the north of the high to less than 1009 millibars within the equatorial trough centered between the equator and 10°N. South of 45°S, the mean pressure pattern remains zonal; the mean pressure decreases to near 988 millibars at 60°S.

**TEMPERATURE.**—Mean air temperatures are close to freezing at 60°S, while along the equator they range from 21°C off South America to over 28°C through the Melanesia Island chain. Approximately 1% of the temperature observations fall above 3°C and below -6°C at 60°S. Most (98%) equatorial temperatures fall between 18°C and 27°C over the Galapagos Islands and between 25°C and 33°C over the western South Pacific.

**WINDS.**—Wind speeds continue to average force 4 to 6 south of 30°S and force 3 to 4 north of 30°S. East to southeasterly winds prevail north of the 30th parallel and westerly winds, south of 30°S. The prevailing westerlies, however, are somewhat more variable in direction (northwest through southwest) than during the warmer months.

**GALES.**—Gale force winds (force 8 or greater) are rarely observed north of 30°S. Frequencies of 10% or higher occur south of a line that runs south of Tasmania and New Zealand before turning north and reaching as far north as 33°S at 110°W. East of 170°W, 55°S gale frequencies of 20% or more reach as far north as 38°S at 110°W and extend south of 60°S east of 110°W. Frequencies as high as 30% are observed through the Drake Passage.

**TROPICAL CYCLONES.**—Tropical cyclone activity is virtually non-existent during the height of the austral winter.

**VISIBILITY.**—Along with the winter temperatures, increased occurrences of poor visibilities (less than 2 miles) appear over the eastern South Pacific. Frequencies of 20% are reported as far north as 42°S between 85°W and 100°W, whereas over the western South Pacific frequencies are less than 10% at 42°S. Frequencies at 60°S range from 40% west of 130°E to just over 30% east of 100°W.

**WAVE HEIGHTS.**—Over the eastern third of the South Pacific frequencies of wave heights of 12 feet or greater range from 10% as far north as 5°S to as high as 50% west of 90°W and south of 50°S. Frequencies across the western two-thirds range from 10% south of 20°S to 25% to over 50% south of 50°S to 55°S.

### CHART #1

#### TROPICAL CYCLONES

The mean tracks of tropical storms and hurricanes are shown in red. These tracks represent averages, and movements of individual systems may vary widely.

#### SURFACE PRESSURE

This chart shows the average barometric pressure reduced to sea level. Isobars are solid blue lines for every 2.5 millibars difference in pressure.



