





There is no set for rules for forecasting from local indications which will hold good for all areas. Indications along the Pacific Coast differ materially from those along the Atlantic Coast, the Gulf Coast, or the interior of the continent. In the interior there is a great difference between indications in the Rocky Mountain region and the Great Plains or the Great Lakes. Many signs which might be considered reliable in the Ohio Valley would be valuables in the drier regions of the far Southwest.

Weather proverbs will not be found to be generally applicable, and only those which are found to be based upon scientific fact and principles will be worth considering.

Proverbs pertaining to the condition of the atmosphere, the appearance of the sky, the character and movements of the clouds, and the direction and force of the winds are, for the most part, all that are worth testing out for any desktop publishing locality.

Proverbs pertaining to the actions of birds and animals are of little value. Changes in the atmospheric conditions may be responsible for their peculiar actions, but they are affected by the weather which is taking place and not by weather to come.

Sayings pertaining to forecasts for coming seasons are entirely without foundation. For example, peculiar growths and developments in vegetation are the results of weather conditions that have passed and have no connection with those to come. The character of the muskrat's house or the beaver's dam is the direct result of the stage of the water at the time the structure was made.

Everything savoring of astrology, or the mysterious in general, should be entirely rejected.

Here are some general statements of windbarometer indications that are generally applicable to all parts of the country:

"When the wind sets in from points between south and southeast and the barometer falls steadily, a storm is approaching from the west or northwest, and its center will pass near or north of the observer within 12 to 24 hours, with wind shifting to the northwest by way of south and southwest.

"When the wind sets in from points between east and northeast and the barometer falls steadily, a storm is approaching from the south or southwest, and its center will pass near or to the south of the observer within 12 to 24 hours, with winds shifting to northwest by way of north. The rapidity of the storm's approach and its intensity will be indicated by the rate and amount of the fall in the barometer.

"As a rule, winds from the east quadrants and falling barometric pressure indicate foul weather; and winds shifting to the west quadrants indicate clearing and fair weather, but again there are exceptions and in some parts of the country these rules do not apply."

The following table generally summarizes wind and barometer indications in the United States. The amateur forecaster should modify the table in accordance with his or her own observations.

MONTH	SKY		TEMPERATURE				HUMIDITY		BAROMETER		WIND		Precipitation		Remarks	
	AM	PM	AM	PM	Max	Min	Mean	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																

	Difference between wet-bulb and dry-bulb	Table of Relative Humidity Temperature of air, dry-bulb thermometer, Fahrenheit									
	readings	<b>30</b> °	° 40°	50°	60°	<b>70</b> °	80°	90°	100°		
Γ	1	90	92	93	94	95	96	96	97		
	2	79	84	87	89	90	92	92	93		
	3	68	76	80	84	86	87	88	90		
	4	58	68	74	78	81	83	85	86		
	6	38	52	61	68	72	75	78	80		
	8	18	37	49	58	64	68	71	71		
	10		22	37	48	55	61	65	68		
	12		8	26	39	48	54	59	62		
_	14			16	30	40	47	53	57		
-	16			5	21	33	41	47	51		
-	18				13	26	35	41	47		
F	20				5	19	29	36	42		
-	22 24					12 6	23 18	32 26	37 33		
							10				
Wind direction	Barometer reduced to sea lo	Character of weather indicated					Metric Measurements				
SW. to NW	30.10 to 30.20 and steady		Fair, with slight temperature changes for 1 to 2 days.					The Nation's going metric and one of the leaders in metrication will be the National Weather Service.			
SW. to NW	30.10 to 30.20 and rising rapid	ly	Fair, followed within 2 days by rain.					n the nex	t few yea	rs, the Weather	
SW. to NW	30.20 and above and stationar	y	Continued fair, with no decided temp- erature change.					Service plans to convert all temperature readings to Celsius. Following shortly			
SW. to NW	30.20 and above and falling slo	owly	Slowly rising temperature and fair for 2 days.					ter will be	e the conv	version of precipi- n inches to milli-	
S. to SE	30.10 to 30.20 and falling slow	ly	Rain within 24 hours.					meters of rain or centimeters of snow. To be ready for metrication, the weather			
S. to SE	30.10 to 30.20 and falling rapic	lly	Wind increasing in force, with rain					amateur should become familiar with the following conversions.			
SE. to NE	30.10 to 30.20 and falling slow	ing	within 12 to 24 hours. Rain in 12 to 18 hours.								
SE. to NE	30.10 to 30.20 and falling rapid	lly	Increasing wind, and rain within 12					(			
E. to NE	30.10 and above and falling slo	owly	hours. In summer,		in 1 2						
			not fall for several days. In winter, rain within 24 hours.					աննաններին			
E. to NE	30.10 and above and falling ra		In summer, rain probable within 12 to 24 hours. In winter, rain or snow,								
			with incr	easing wi	nds, will o	often set					
			fall and t	the baron he wind s							
SE. to NE	30.00 or below and falling slow	NE. Rain will co									
SE. to NE	30.00 or below and falling rapid	Rain, with I	l, within								
		36 hours by colde		1							
S. to SW	30.00 or below and rising slow	ly	Clearing within a few hours, and fair for several days.								
S. to E	29.80 or below and falling rapid	Several storm imminent, followed within 24 hours, by clearing, and in									
E. to N	29.80 or below and falling rapio	dly	winter by colder. Several northeast gale and heavy precipitation; in winter, heavy snow,					రికి			
Going to W	29.80 or below and rising rapid	followed by a cold wave. Clearing and colder.					Reprinted from the NOAA Magazine October 1979				