

Dec 9 1958

CRPL-F171 PART A

FOR OFFICIAL USE

PART A
IONOSPHERIC DATA

ISSUED
NOVEMBER 1958

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
CENTRAL RADIO PROPAGATION LABORATORY
BOULDER, COLORADO

IONOSPHERIC DATA

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Symbols, Terminology, Conventions	ii
Predicted and Observed Sunspot Numbers.	v
World-Wide Sources of Ionospheric Data.	vi
Tables of Ionospheric Data.	1
Graphs of Ionospheric Data.	13
Index of Tables and Graphs of Ionospheric Data in CRPL-F171 (Part A).	49

SYMBOLS, TERMINOLOGY, CONVENTIONS

Beginning with data reported for January 1952, and continuing through December 1956, the symbols, terminology, and conventions for the determination of median values used in this report (CRPL-F series) conform as far as practicable to those adopted at the Sixth Meeting of the International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.) in Geneva, 1951. Excerpts concerning symbols and terminology from Document No. 626-E of this Meeting are given on pages 2-7 of the report CRPL-F89, "Ionospheric Data," issued January 1952. Reprints of these pages are available upon request.

Beginning with data for January 1957, the symbols used are given in NBS Report 5033, "Summary of Changes in Ionospheric Vertical Soundings, Observing and Scaling Procedures - Effective 1 January 1957," which draws upon the First Report of the Special Committee on World-Wide Ionospheric Soundings (URSI/AGI), Brussels, Sept. 2, 1956. A list of these symbols is available upon request.

In the Second Report of the Special Committee on World-Wide Ionospheric Soundings of the URSI/AGI Committee, May 1957, a new descriptive letter was introduced:

M Measurement questionable because the ordinary and extraordinary components are not distinguishable.

There was an expansion in meaning of the following:

Z (1) (qualifying letter) Measurement deduced from the third magnetoionic component.
(2) (descriptive letter) Third magnetoionic component present.

Beginning with data for January 1945, median values are published wherever possible. Where averages are reported, they are, at any hour, the average for all the days during the month for which numerical data exist.

The following conventions are used in determining the medians for hours when no measured values are given because of equipment limitations and ionospheric irregularities. Symbols used are those given above.

a. For all ionospheric characteristics:

Values missing because of A, C, F, H, L, N or R are omitted from the median count.

b. For critical frequencies and virtual heights:

Values of foF2 (and foE near sunrise and sunset) missing because of E are counted as equal to or less than the lower limit of the recorder. Values of h'F (and h'E near sunrise and sunset) missing for this reason are counted usually as equal to or greater than the median. Other characteristics missing because of E are omitted from the median count.

Values missing because of G are counted:

1. For foF2, as equal to or less than foF1.
2. For h'F2, as equal to or greater than the median.

The symbol W is included in the median count only when it replaces a height characteristic; the descriptive symbol D, only when it replaces a frequency characteristic.

Values missing for any other reason are omitted from the median count.

c. For MUF factor (M-factors):

Values missing because of G or W are counted as equal to or less than the median.

Values missing for any other reason are omitted from the median count.

d. For sporadic E (Es):

Values of fEs missing because of E or G are counted as equal to or less than the median foE, or equal to or less than the lower frequency limit of the recorder.

B for fEs is counted on the low side when there is a numerical value of a higher layer characteristic; otherwise it is omitted from the median count.

S for fEs is counted on the low side at night; during the day it is omitted from the median count (beginning with data for November 1957).

Values of fEs missing for any other reason, and values of h'Es missing for any reason at all are omitted from the median count.

Beginning with data for November 1945, doubtful monthly median values for ionospheric observations at Washington, D.C., are indicated by parentheses, in accordance with the practice already in use for doubtful hourly values. The following are the conventions used to determine whether or not a median value is doubtful:

1. If the count is four or less, the data are considered insufficient and no median value is computed.
2. For the F2 layer, $h'F$ or f_0Es , if the count is from five to nine, the median is considered doubtful. The E and F1 layers are so regular in their characteristics that, as long as the count is at least five, the median is not considered doubtful. A count of at least 5 is considered sufficient for an $h'E$ s median.
3. For all layers, if more than half of the data used to compute the medians are doubtful (either doubtful or interpolated), the median is considered doubtful.

The same conventions are used by the CRPL in computing the medians from tabulations of daily and hourly data for stations other than Washington, beginning with the tables in IRPL-F18.

Ordinarily, a blank space in the fEs or f_0Es column of a table is the result of the fact that a majority of the readings for the month are below the lower limit of the recorder or less than the corresponding values of f_0E . Blank spaces at the beginning and end of columns of $h'F2$ or $h'F1$, f_0F1 , $h'E$, and f_0E are usually the result of diurnal variation in these characteristics. Complete absence of medians of $h'F1$ and f_0F1 is usually the result of seasonal effects.

The dashed-line prediction curves of the graphs of ionospheric data are obtained from the predicted zero-muf contour charts of the CRPL-D series publications. The following points are worthy of note:

- a. Predictions for individual stations used to construct the charts may be more accurate than the values read from the charts since some smoothing of the contours is necessary to allow for the longitude effect within a zone. Thus, inasmuch as the predicted contours are for the center of each zone, part of the discrepancy between the predicted and observed values as given in the F series may be caused by the fact that the station is not centrally located within the zone.
- b. The final presentation of the predictions is dependent upon the latest available ionospheric and radio propagation data, as well as upon predicted sunspot number.
- c. There is no indication on the graphs of the relative reliability of the data; it is necessary to consult the tables for such information.
- d. The tables may contain median values of either f_0Es or fEs . The graph of median Es corresponds to the table. Percentage curves of fEs are estimated from values of f_0Es when necessary.

PREDICTED AND OBSERVED SUNSPOT NUMBERS

The following predicted smoothed 12-month running-average Zürich sunspot numbers were used in constructing the contour charts:

Month	Predicted Sunspot Number										
	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
December	150*	150*	150	42	11	15	33	53	86	100	
November	150*	150*	147	35	10	16	38	52	87	112	
October	150*	150*	135	31	10	17	43	52	90	114	
September	150*	150*	119	30	8	18	46	54	91	115	
August	150*	150*	105	27	8	18	49	57	96	111	
July	150*	150*	95	22	8	20	51	60	101	108	
June	150*	150*	89	18	9	21	52	63	103	108	
May	150*	150*	77	16	10	22	52	68	102	108	
April	150*	150*	150*	68	13	10	24	52	74	101	109
March	150*	150*	150*	60	14	11	27	52	78	103	111
February	150*	150*	150*	53	14	12	29	51	82	103	113
January	150*	150*	150*	48	12	14	30	53	85	105	112

*This number is believed representative of solar activity at a maximum portion of the current sunspot cycle.

The latest available information follows concerning the corresponding observed Zürich numbers beginning with the minimum of April 1954. Final numbers are listed through June 1957.

Observed Sunspot Number

WORLD - WIDE SOURCES OF IONOSPHERIC DATA

The ionospheric data given here in tables 1 to 72 and figures 1 to 144 were assembled by the Central Radio Propagation Laboratory for analysis and correlation, incidental to CRPL prediction of radio propagation conditions. The data are median values unless otherwise indicated. The following are the sources of the data in this issue:

Commonwealth of Australia, Ionospheric Prediction Service of the Commonwealth Observatory:

Hobart, Tasmania

Commonwealth of Australia, Department of the Interior:

Macquarie I.

Meteorological Service of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi:

Bunia, Belgian Congo

Electronics Directorate of the Brazilian Navy:

Natal, Brazil

Escola Politecnica, University of Sao Paulo:

Sao Paulo, Brazil

British Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Radio Research Board:

Falkland Is.

Inverness, Scotland

Slough, England

Defence Research Board, Canada:

Baker Lake, Canada

Ottawa, Canada

Universidad de Concepcion:

Concepcion, Chile

Radio Wave Research Laboratories, National Taiwan University,

Taipeh, Formosa, China:

Formosa, China

Danish National Committee of URSI:

Godhavn, Greenland

Narsarssuak, Greenland

General Direction of Posts and Telegraphs, Helsinki, Finland:

Nurmijarvi, Finland

The Finnish Academy of Sciences and Letters:
Sodankyla, Finland

French National Center for Telecommunications Studies:
Dakar, French West Africa
Djibouti, French Somaliland
Tananarive, Madagascar

Institute for Ionospheric Research, Lindau Uber Northeim,
Hannover, Germany:
Lindau/Harz, Germany
Tsumeb, South West Africa

The Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute:
De Bilt, Holland

Icelandic Post and Telegraph Administration:
Reykjavik, Iceland

Indian Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Radio Research Committee, New Delhi, India:
Kodaikanal (India Meteorological Department)
Madras (All India Radio)
Trivandrum (All India Radio)

National Institute of Geophysics, City University, Rome, Italy:
Rome, Italy

Christchurch Geophysical Observatory, New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research:
Cape Hallett (Adare), Antarctica
Christchurch, New Zealand
Scott Base, Antarctica

Manila Observatory:
Baguio, P. I.

Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere and Radio Propagation, Moscow, U.S.S.R.:
Moscow

Research Institute of National Defence, Stockholm, Sweden:
Lycksele, Sweden

United States Army Signal Corps:
Adak, Alaska
Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey
Grand Bahama I.
Okinawa I.

National Bureau of Standards (Central Radio Propagation Laboratory):

Anchorage, Alaska

Ellsworth, Antarctica

Fairbanks (College), Alaska (Geophysical Institute of the
University of Alaska)

Maui, Hawaii

Panama Canal Zone

Point Barrow, Alaska

Pole Station, Antarctica

Puerto Rico, W. I.

San Francisco, California (Stanford University)

Talara, Peru (Instituto Geofisico de Huancayo)

Washington, D. C.

Table 67

Time	Macquarie I. (54.5°S, 159.0°E)						(M3000)F2	
	h'F2	foF2	h'F	foF1	h'E	foE	fEs	
00	(5.9)	(350)			2.2	---		
01	(5.5)	360			2.2	(2.3)		
02	(5.5)	350			2.2	(2.3)		
03	>5.5	300			2.0	---		
04	5.2	(290)			2.1	(2.5)		
05	(5.8)	(250)			>2.2	(2.55)		
06	---	>6.0	---	---	>2.2	---		
07	420	6.6	---	5.5	>2.2	(2.6)		
08	450	7.1	---	5.4	>2.2	(2.6)		
09	470	7.2	---	5.6	>2.2	2.4		
10	480	7.4	---	5.6	>2.2	2.3		
11	500	7.5	---	5.8	>2.2	2.3		
12	500	7.5	---	5.6	---	2.4		
13	500	>7.5	(250)	5.8	---	2.3		
14	470	7.6	---	5.6	>2.2	2.3		
15	460	7.6	---	5.4	>2.2	2.3		
16	440	>7.5	---	5.2	>2.2	2.4		
17	420	(7.6)	---	4.9	>2.2	2.4		
18	---	>7.5	(250)	---	>2.3	(2.5)		
19	---	>7.5	(300)	---	>2.2	2.3		
20	---	>7.0	320	---	2.2	(2.2)		
21	---	>6.7	(350)	---	2.5	---		
22	---	---	(330)	---	3.5	---		
23	---	---	(350)	---	2.6	---		

Time: 150.0°E.

Sweep: 1.0 Mc to 13.0 Mc in 1 minute 55 seconds.

Table 69

Time	Oakar, French W. Africa (14.1°N, 17.4°W)						(M3000)F2	
	h'F2	foF2	h'F1	foF1	h'E	foE	fEs	
00	(13.6)						3.36	
01	12.0						3.34	
02	10.9						3.42	
03	7.6						3.26	
04	5.7						3.22	
05	5.2						3.19	
06	4.4						3.04	
07	8.6						3.38	
08	255	10.8	4.35	111	2.90	3.6	3.40	
09	270	12.2	4.70	109	3.40		3.32	
10	285	13.6	5.00	109	3.55		3.23	
11	300	13.6	5.15	107	3.65		3.08	
12	325	13.7	5.20	107	3.80		2.91	
13	340	13.3	5.20	107	3.80		2.79	
14	350	13.4	5.10	109	3.65		2.76	
15	360	13.2	4.90	109	3.50		2.74	
16	340	13.1	4.55	111	3.30	4.3	2.80	
17	315	13.0	---	113	2.70	4.3	2.75	
18	---	12.9		122	1.90	3.5	2.71	
19		13.1					2.55	
20		13.1					2.74	
21		13.4					3.0	2.87
22		13.8					2.7	3.11
23		14.2					3.27	

Time: Local.

Sweep: 1.25 Mc to 20.0 Mc in 10 minutes, automatic operation.

Table 71

Time	Tananarive, Madagascar (18.9°S, 47.6°E)						(M3000)F2	
	h'F2	foF2	h'F1	foF1	h'E	foE	fEs	
00		7.8					2.85	
01		7.0					3.05	
02		6.3					3.00	
03		5.8					2.90	
04		5.4					3.00	
05		4.2					2.95	
06		5.0					3.00	
07	---	7.0					3.25	
08	280	8.1	(4.90)	107	3.10		3.05	
09	300	9.3	5.25	107	3.50		2.85	
10	320	10.1	5.45	105	3.70		2.70	
11	340	11.0	5.55	103	3.85		2.70	
12	335	>11.0	5.60	103	3.90		2.75	
13	330	11.4	5.60	103	3.90		2.75	
14	325	>11.5	5.55	103	(3.80)		(2.80)	
15	315	11.4	5.50	104	3.80		<2.90	
16	305	>11.0	5.25	105	3.50		2.85	
17	285	10.6	---	109	2.95		2.90	
18	(260)	10.8		111	2.20		3.00	
19		10.5					3.00	
20		9.8					2.7	
21		8.8					1.8	2.90
22		8.0					1.5	2.85
23		7.9					1.6	2.85

Time: Local.

Sweep: 1.25 Mc to 20.0 Mc in 10 minutes, automatic operation.

Table 68

Time	Macquarie I. (54.5°S, 159.0°E)						(M3000)F2	
	h'F2	foF2	h'F	foF1	h'E	foE	fEs	
00			(6.0)	(360)			2.2	(2.25)
01			(5.7)	(350)			2.2	(2.3)
02			(5.5)	(340)			2.2	(2.4)
03			5.0	(340)			1.8	2.2
04			(5.2)	(300)			2.2	2.5
05			5.6	250			2.2	2.45
06			(450)	6.0	(260)	4.9	>2.2	2.5
07			540	6.1	---	5.2	>2.2	2.35
08			510	6.6	---	5.4	>2.2	2.35
09			540	6.6	---	5.6	>2.2	2.3
10			550	6.8	---	5.7	>2.2	2.25
11			550	7.0	---	5.6	---	2.3
12			540	7.4	---	5.7	---	2.3
13			520	7.5	---	5.7	---	2.3
14			500	7.6	---	5.6	>2.2	2.3
15			500	7.5	---	5.5	>2.2	2.3
16			460	>7.5	---	5.4	>2.2	2.3
17			430	7.7	---	5.2	>2.2	2.4
18			(500)	(7.7)	(320)	---	>2.2	(2.4)
19			---	(7.5)	320	---	>2.1	2.2
20				7.0	(350)	1.9	2.2	(2.3)
21				(7.3)	(350)	1.7	2.2	(2.3)
22				---	---		5.3	---
23				(5.9)	(380)	4.6	2.2	

Time: 157.5°E.

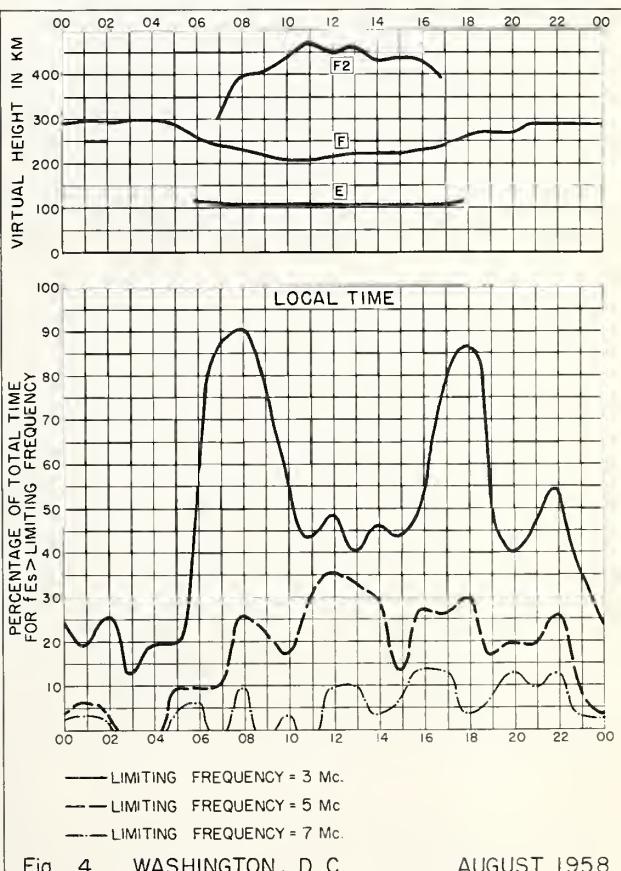
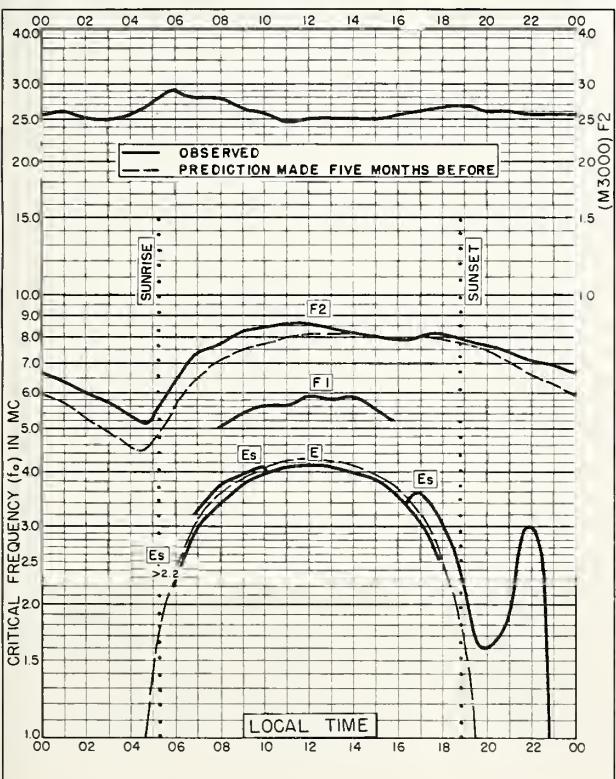
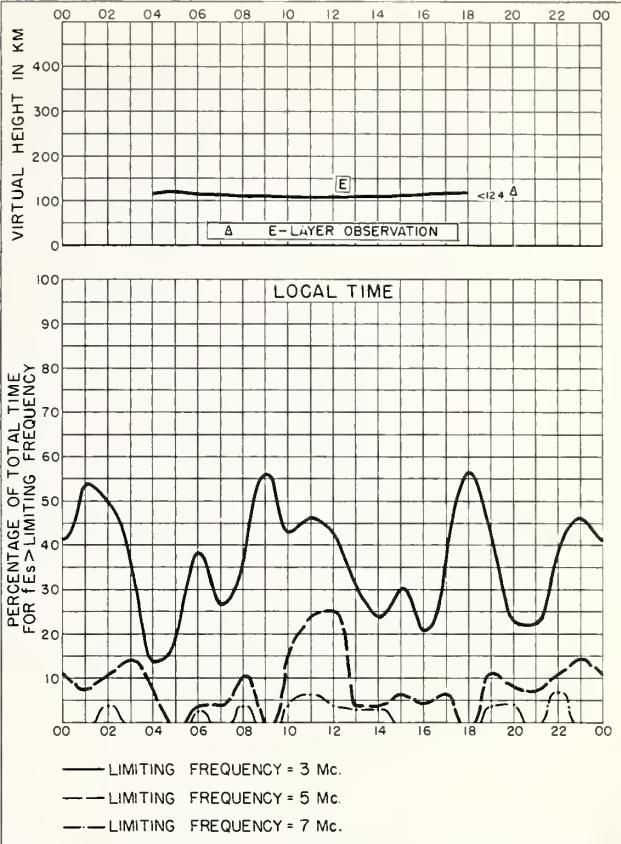
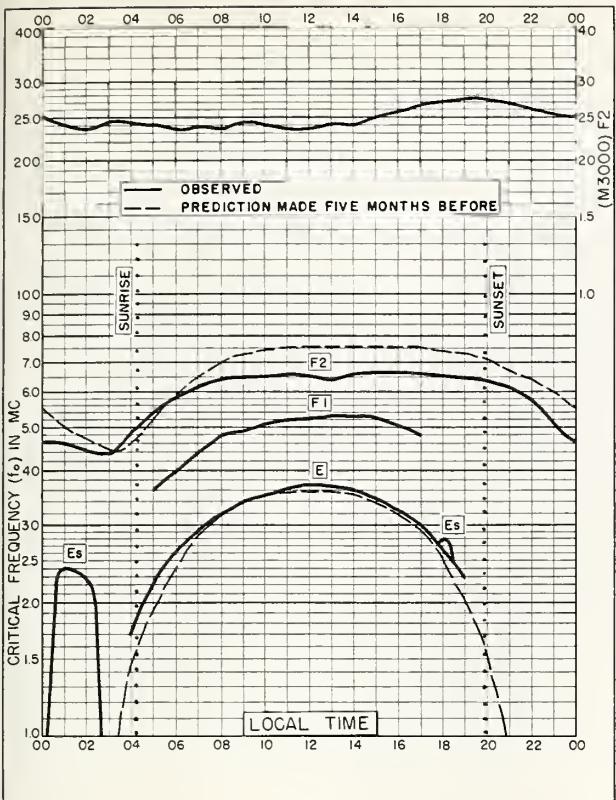
Sweep: 1.0 Mc to 13.0 Mc in 1 minute 55 seconds.

Table 69

Time	Djibouti, French Somaliland (11.5°N, 43.1°E)						(M3000)F2	
	h'F2	foF2	h'F1	foF1	h'E	foE	fEs	
00			7.5				2.5	3.18
01			7.2				2.4	3.28
02			6.0				2.5	3.30
03			4.9				2.5	3.36
04			3.6				2.4	3.34
05			3.1				2.4	3.42
06			3.1				2.4	3.19
07			7.2				2.5	3.27
08			9.5				3.5	3.24
09			10.3				3.6	3.17
10			10.8				3.5	2.79
11			10.7				6.5	2.61
12			(320)	10.6			6.6	2.55
13			---	10.5			6.4	2.59
14			310	10.8			6.4	2.56
15			---	10.7			6.4	2.54
16			---	10.9			6.3	2.63
17			---	11.0			6.3	2.66
18			---	9.9			3.0	2.65
19			9.0				2.4	2.40
20			9.1				2.4	2.38
21			8.7				2.5	2.53
22			8.0				2.4	2.97
23			7.5				2.5	3.07

Time: 35.6°E.

Sweep: 1.25 Mc to 20.0 Mc in 10 minutes, automatic operation.



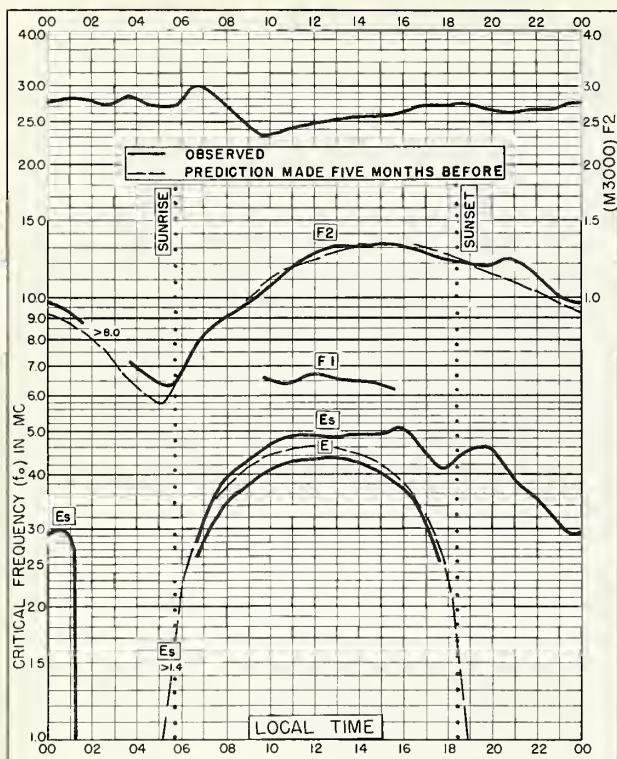


Fig. 5. MAUI, HAWAII

20.8°N, 156.5°W

AUGUST 1958

NBS 503

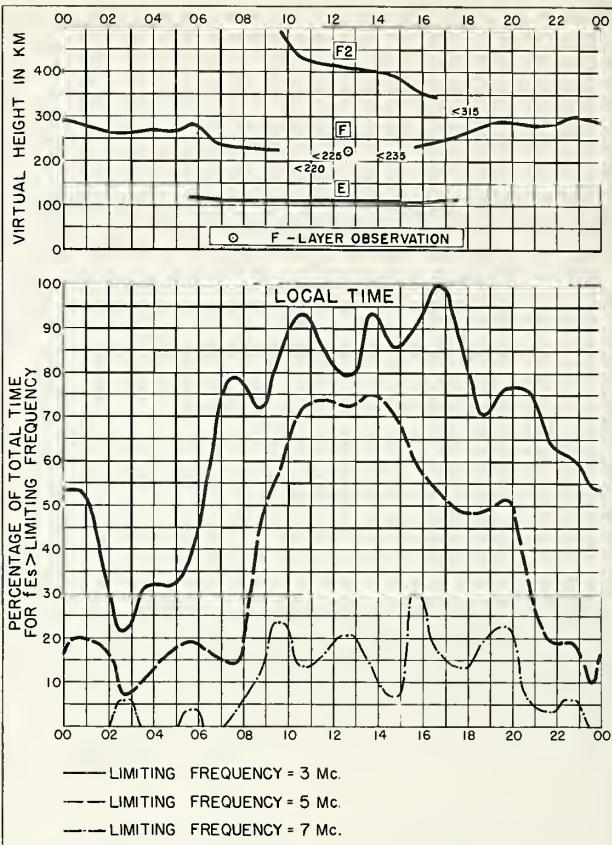


Fig. 6. MAUI, HAWAII

AUGUST 1958

NBS 490

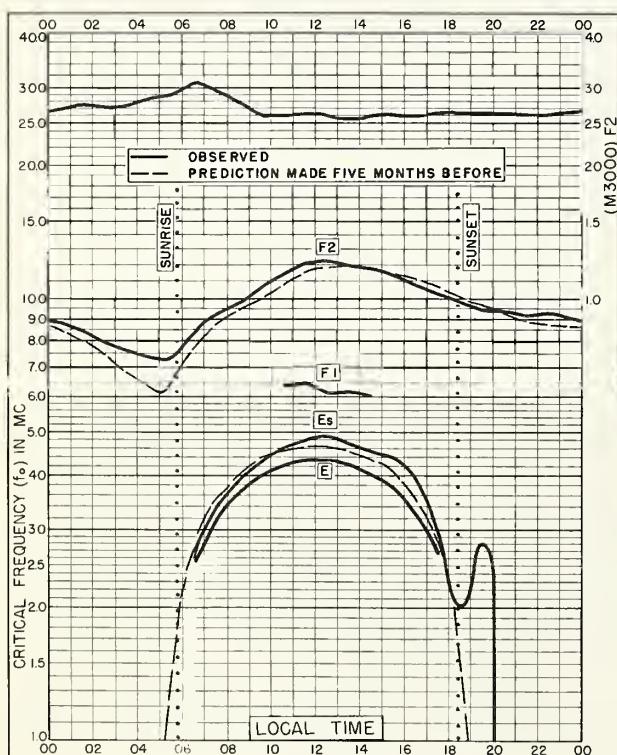


Fig. 7. PUERTO RICO, W.I.

18.5°N, 67.2°W

AUGUST 1958

NBS 503

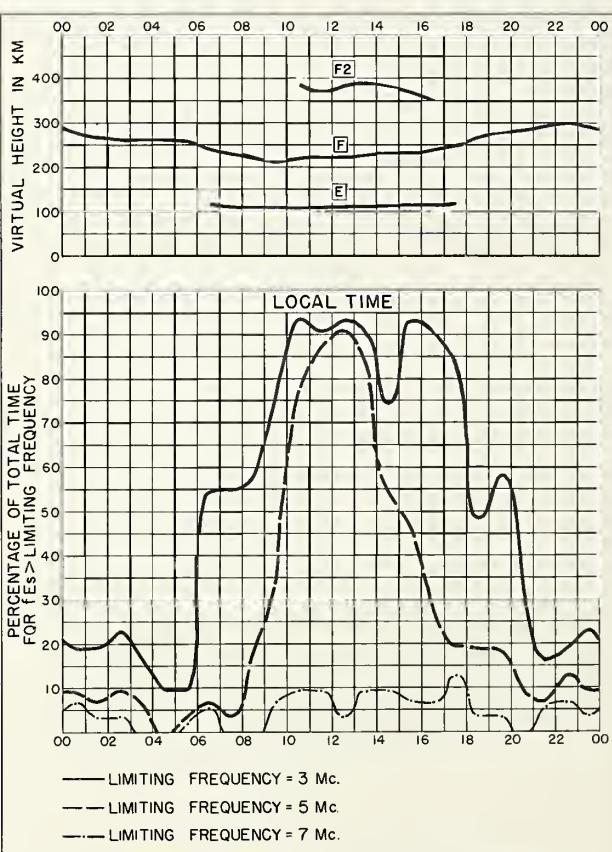


Fig. 8. PUERTO RICO, W.I.

AUGUST 1958

NBS 490

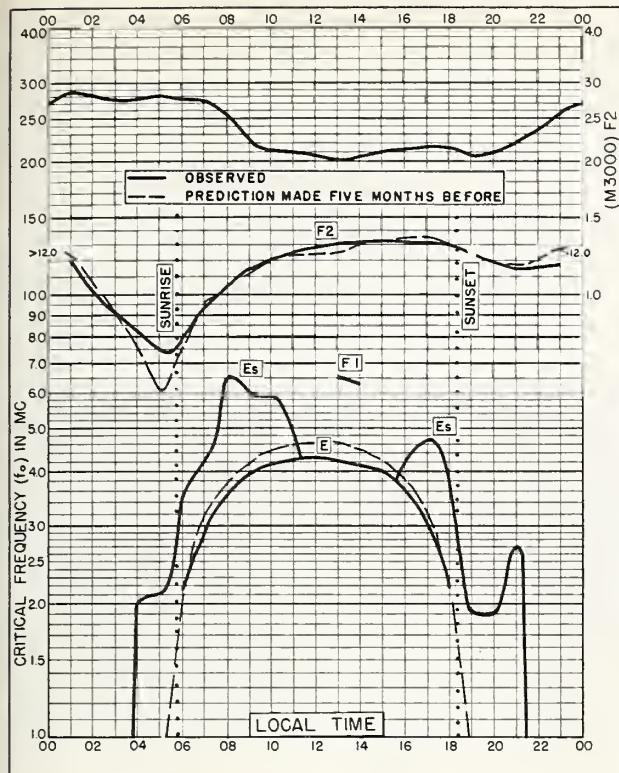


Fig. 9. BAGUIO, P.I.
16.4°N, 120.6°E AUGUST 1958

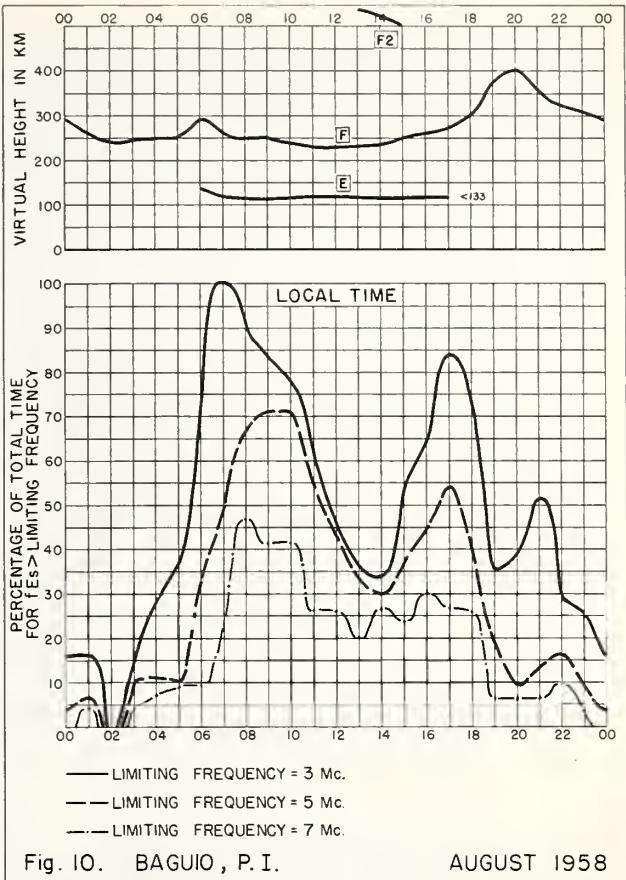


Fig. 10. BAGUIO, P.I. AUGUST 1958

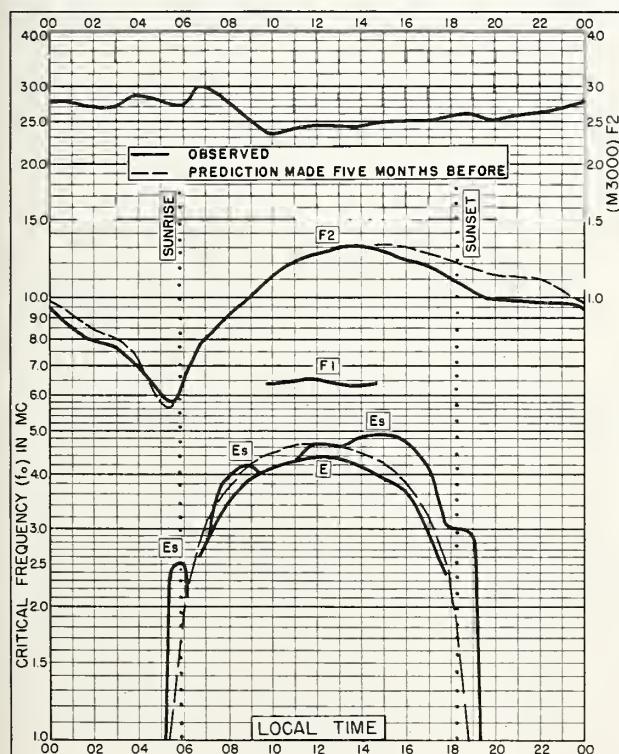


Fig. 11. PANAMA CANAL ZONE
9.4°N, 79.9°W AUGUST 1958

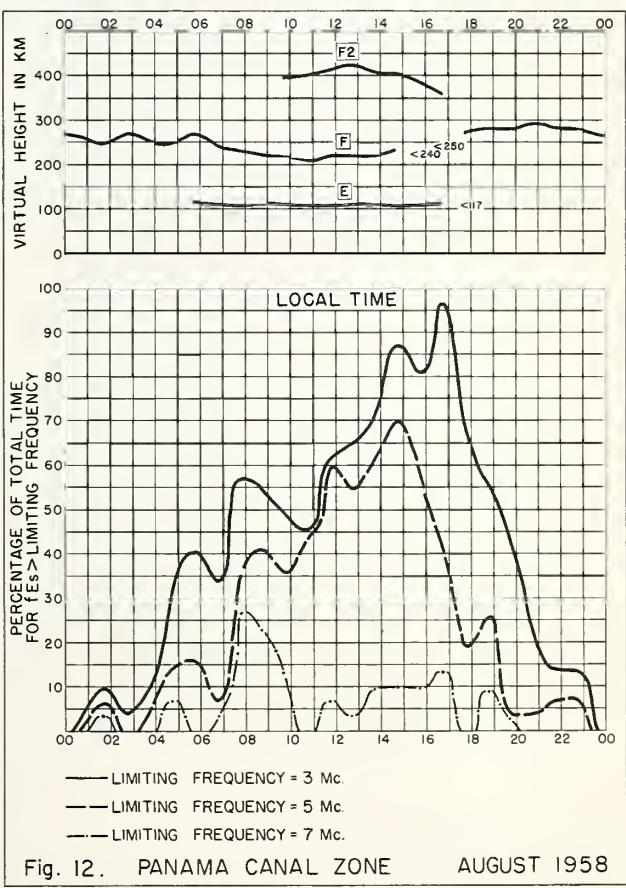
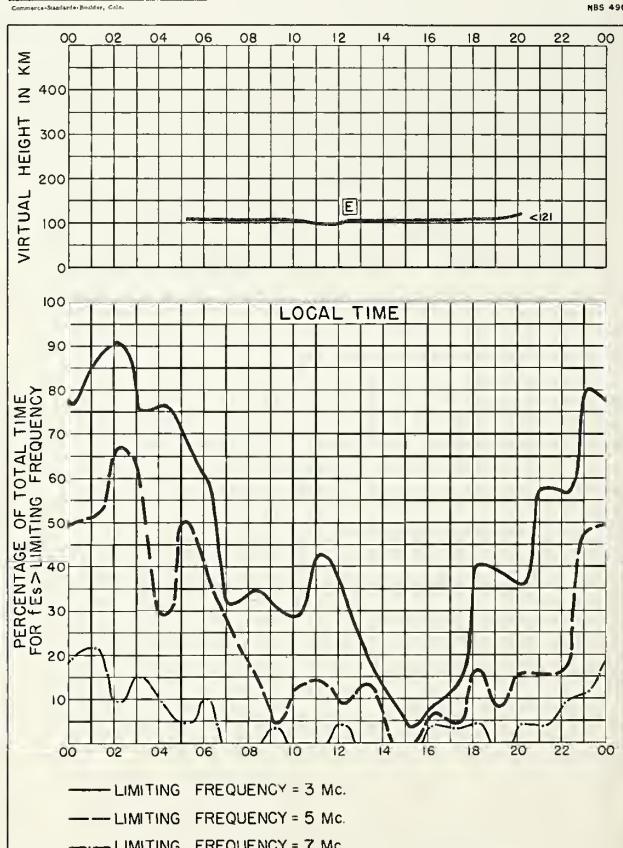
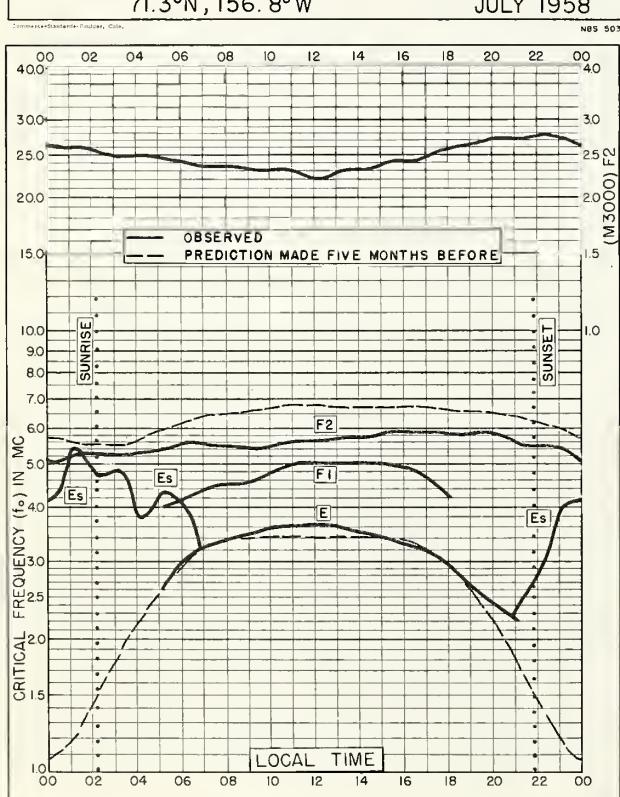
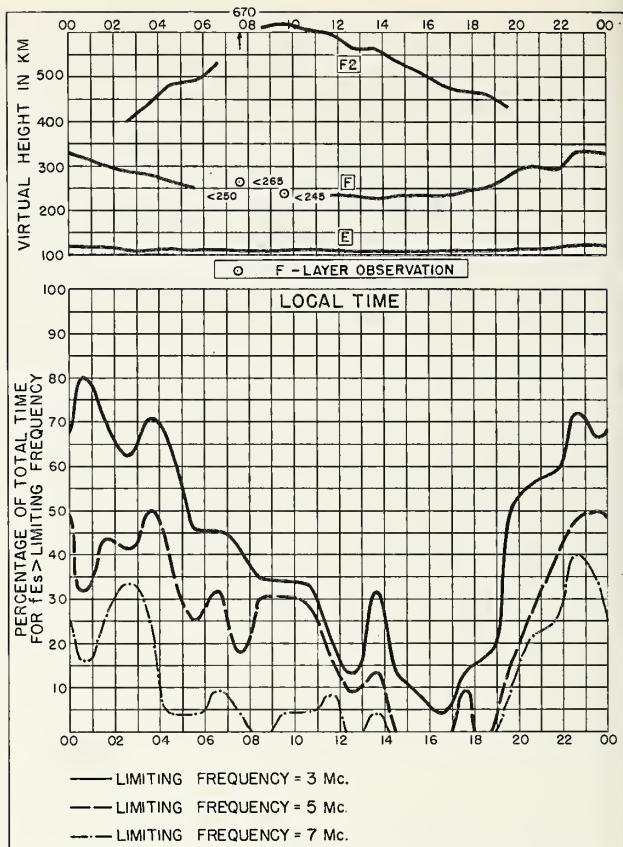
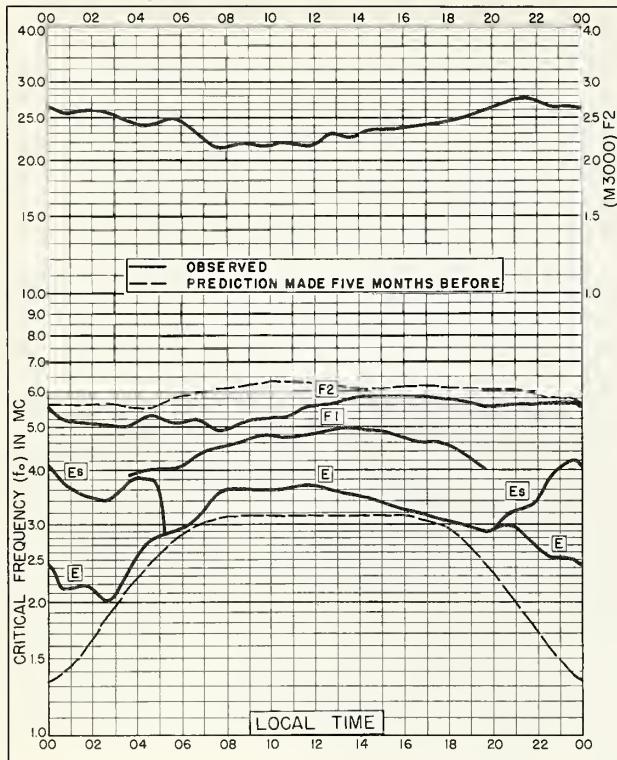
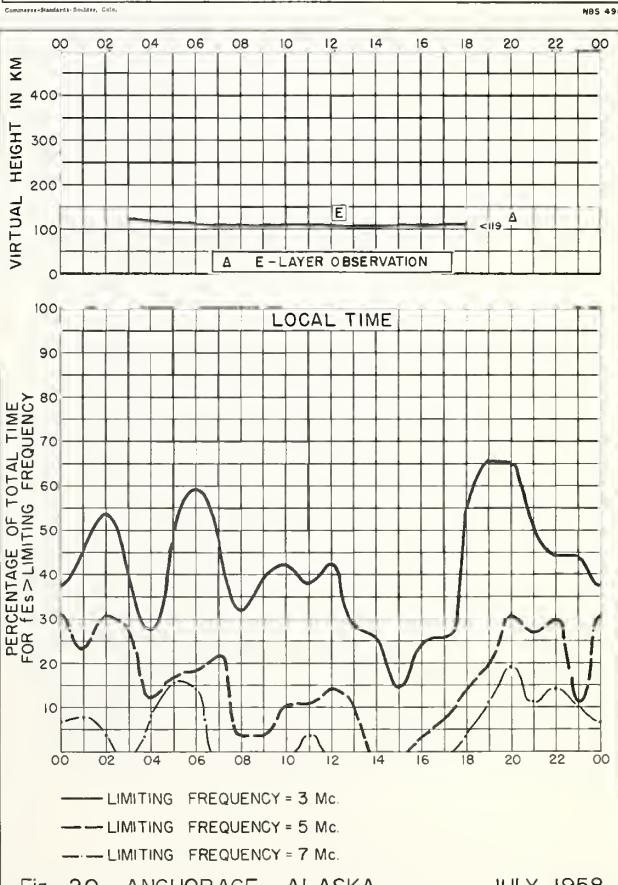
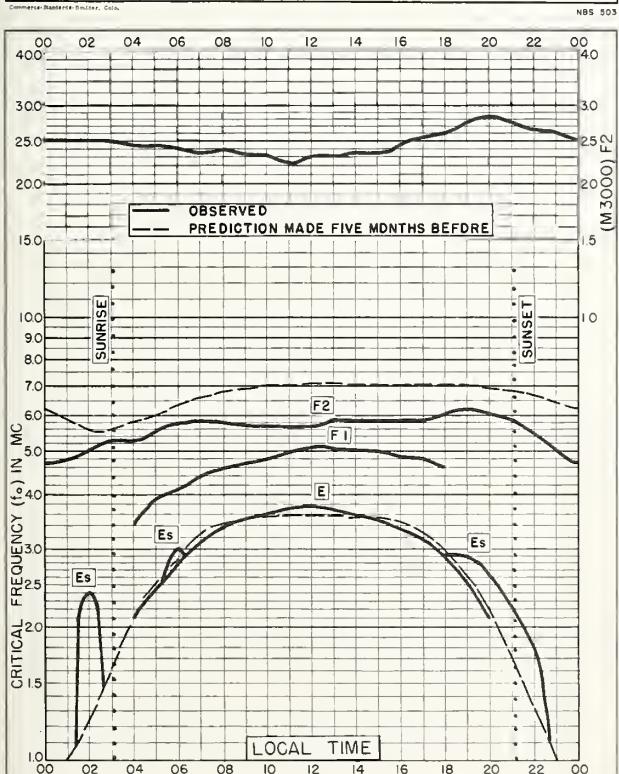
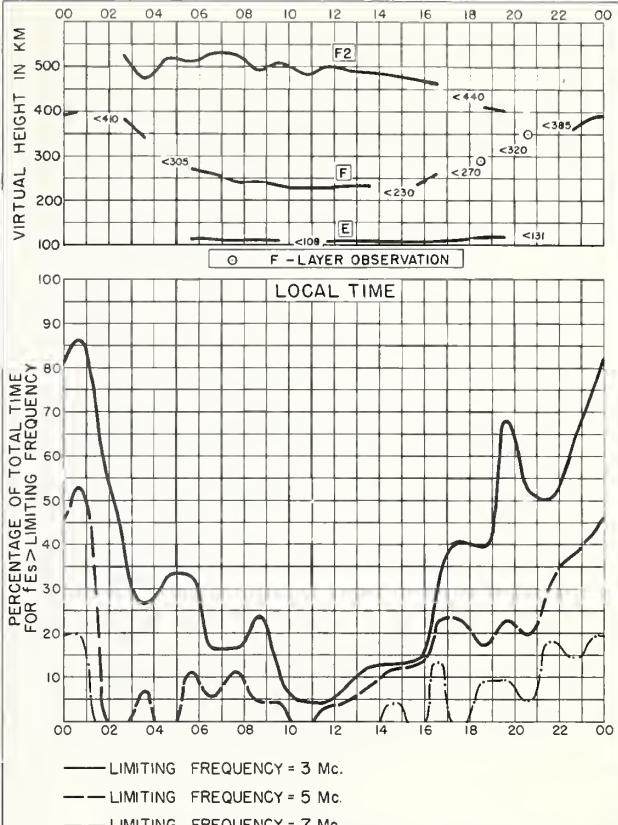
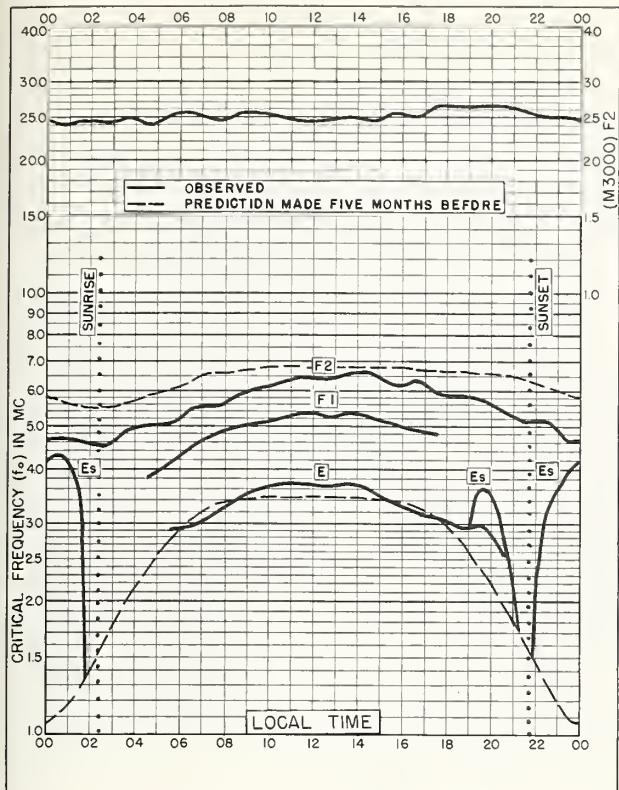
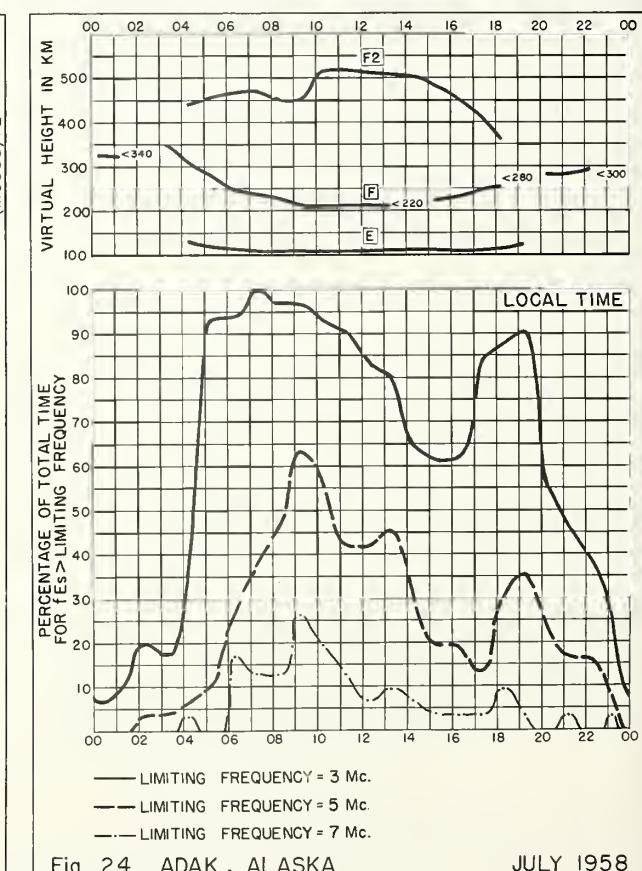
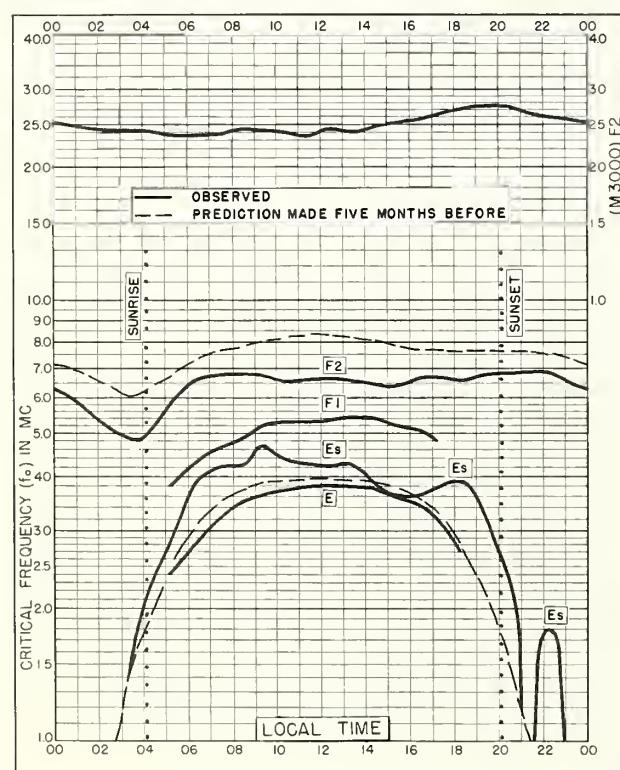
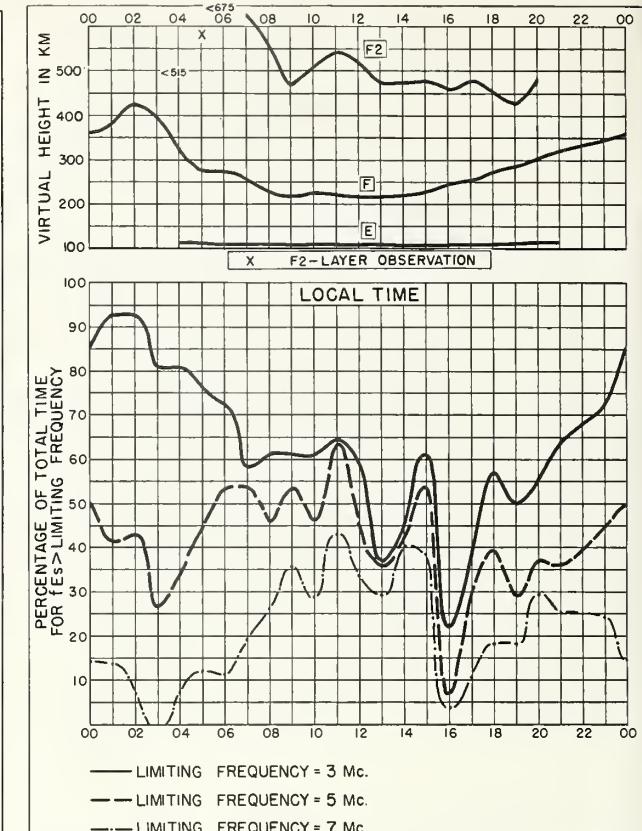
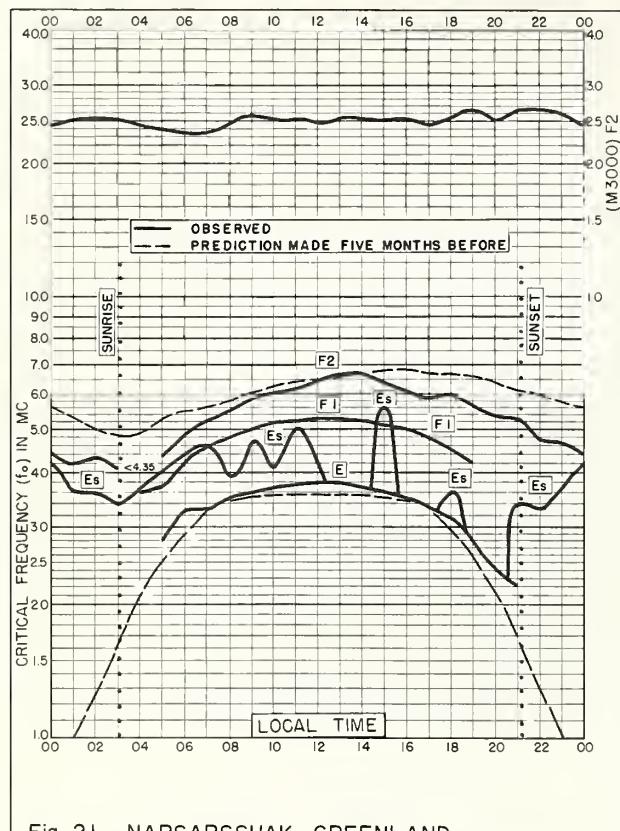


Fig. 12. PANAMA CANAL ZONE AUGUST 1958







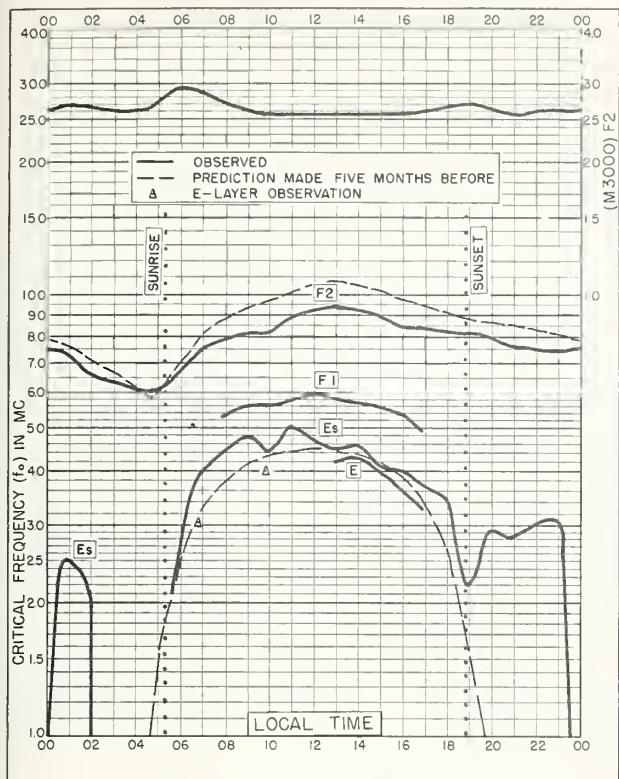


Fig. 25. GRAND BAHAMA I.

26.6°N, 78.2°W

JULY 1958

NBS 503

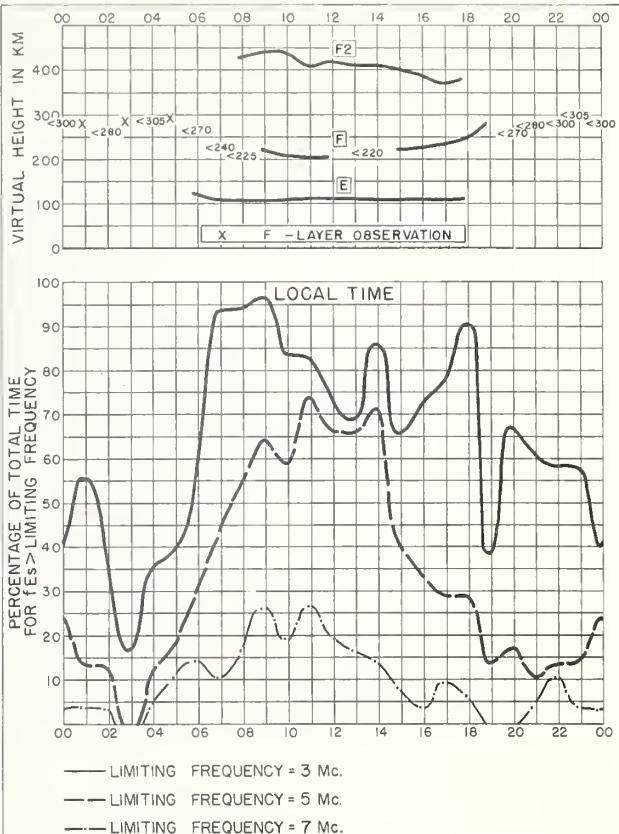


Fig. 26. GRAND BAHAMA I.

JULY 1958

NBS 490

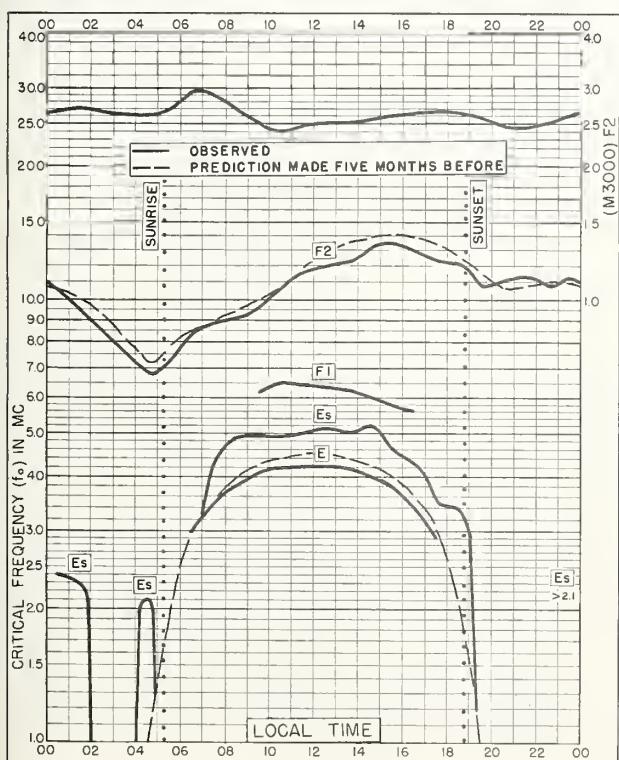


Fig. 27. OKINAWA I.

26.3°N, 127.8°E

JULY 1958

NBS 503

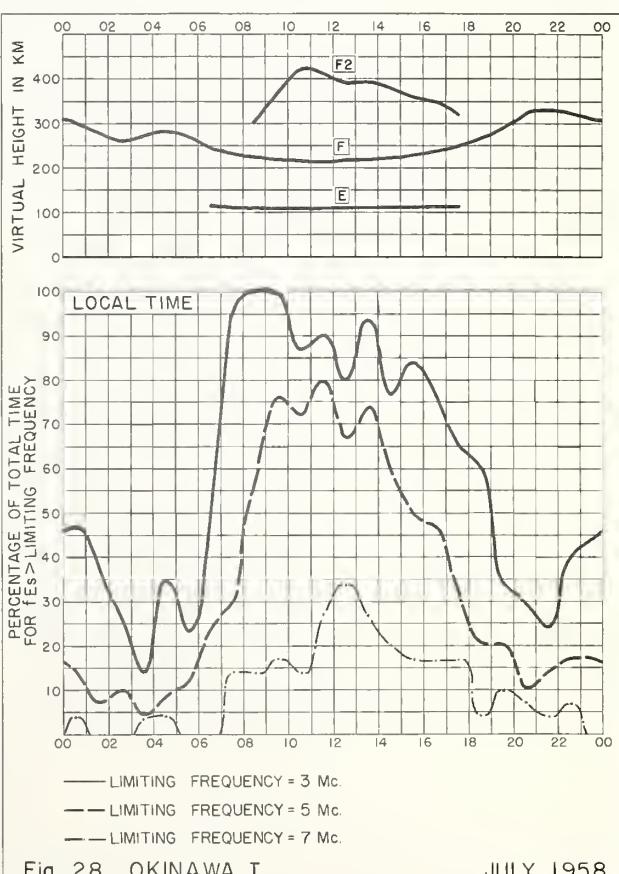


Fig. 28. OKINAWA I.

JULY 1958

NBS 490

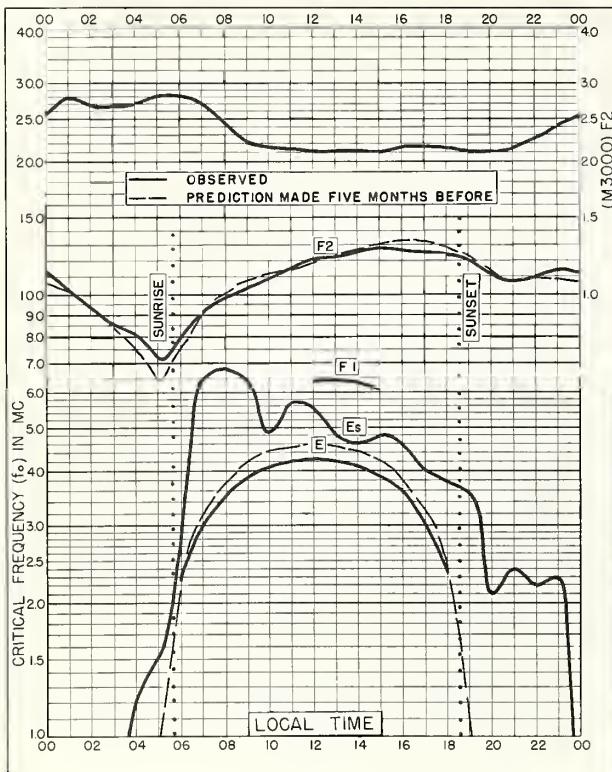


Fig. 29. BAGUIO, P.I.

16.4°N, 120.6°E

JULY 1958

NBS 503

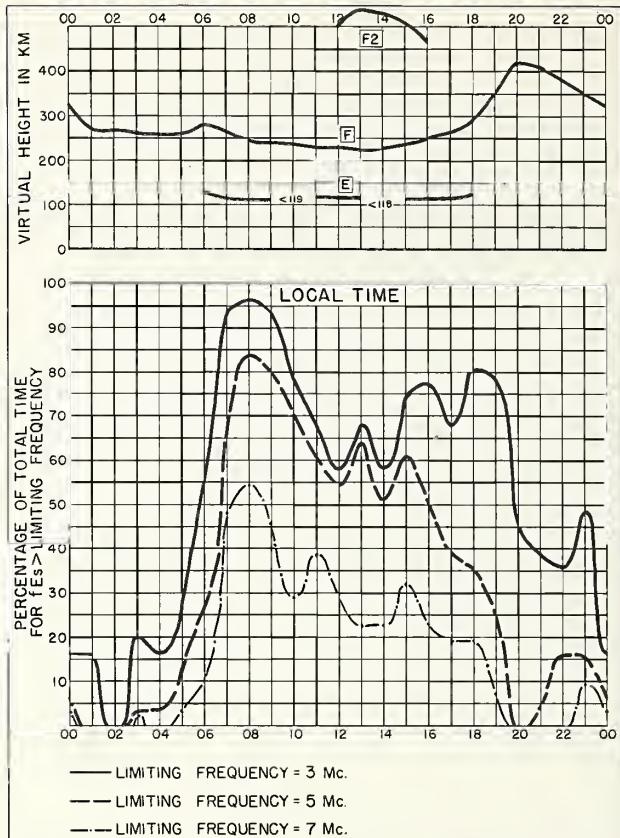


Fig. 30. BAGUIO, P.I.

JULY 1958

NBS 490

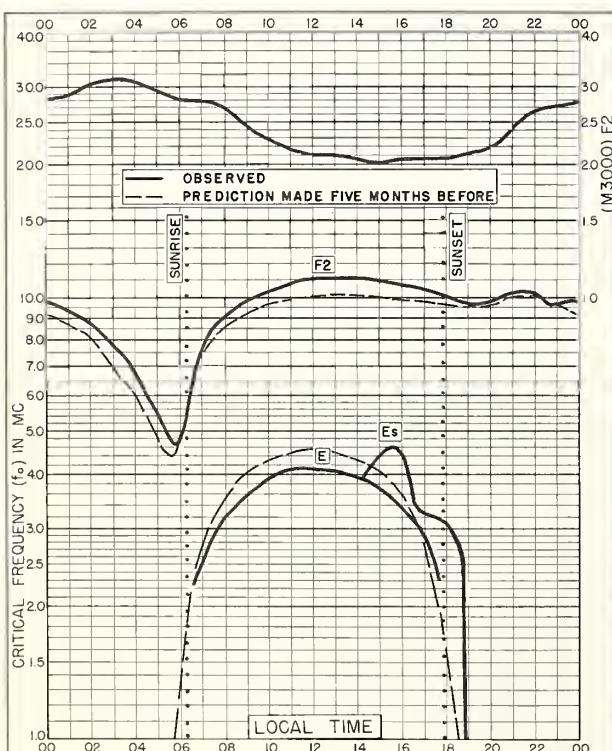


Fig. 31. TALARA, PERU

4.6°S, 81.3°W

JULY 1958

NBS 503

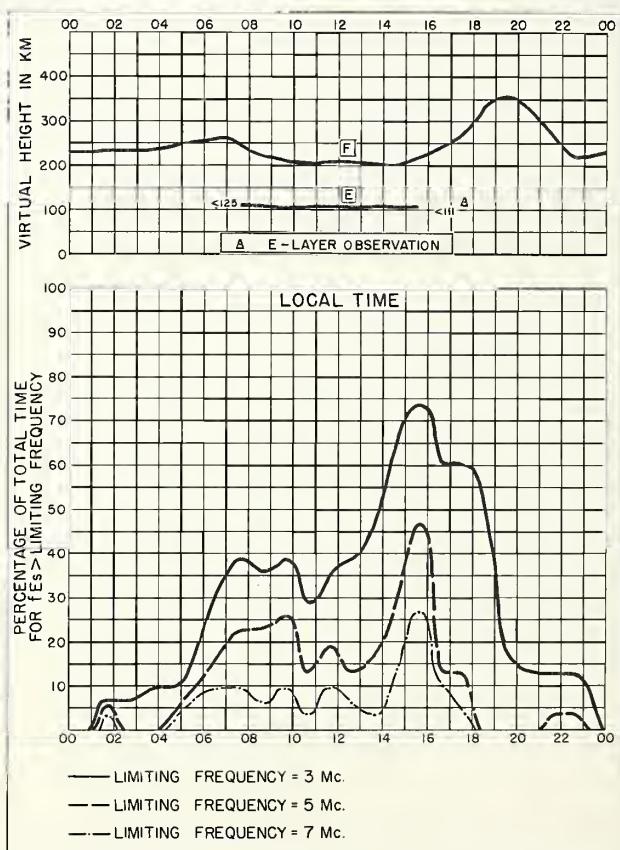
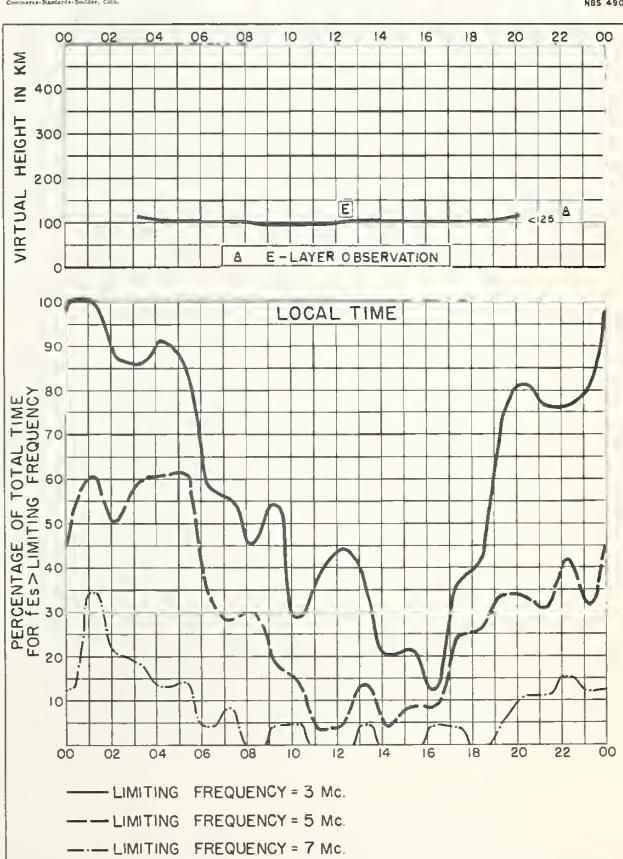
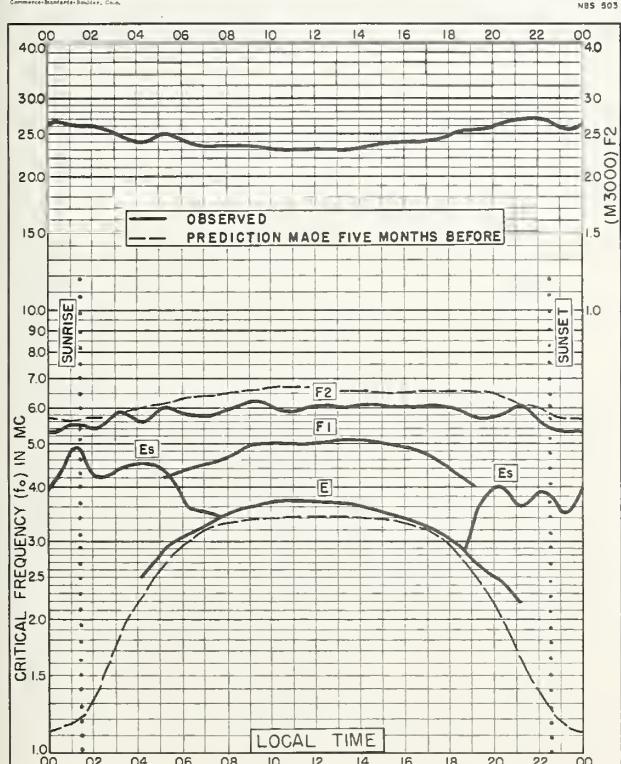
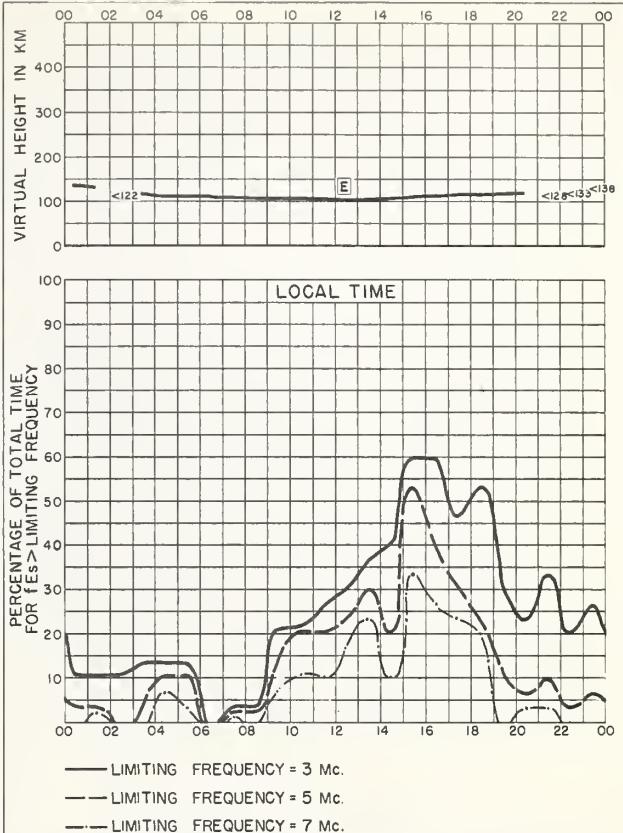
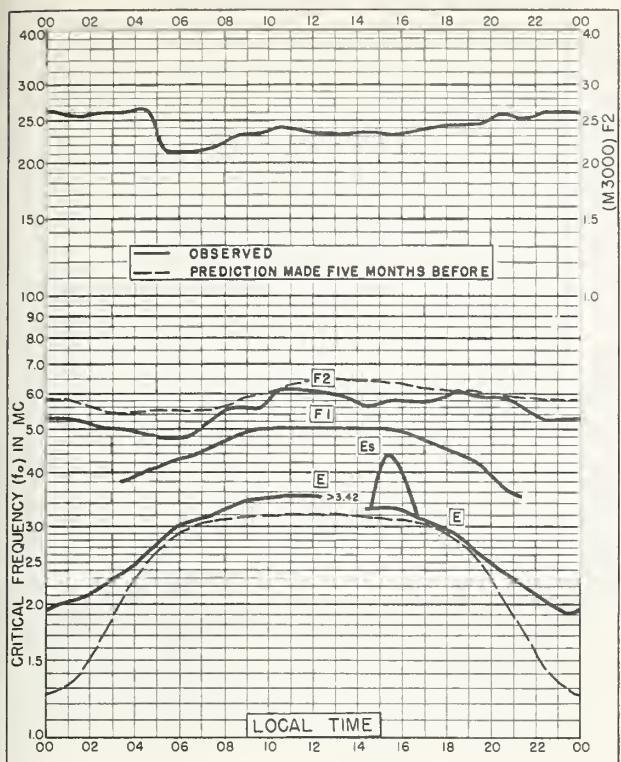


Fig. 32. TALARA, PERU

JULY 1958

NBS 490



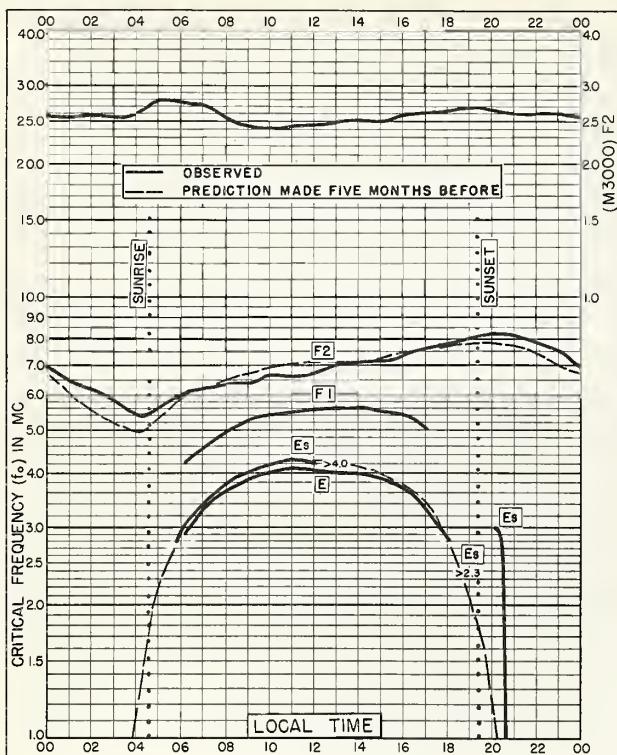


Fig. 37. FT. MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY
40.4°N, 74.1°W JUNE 1958

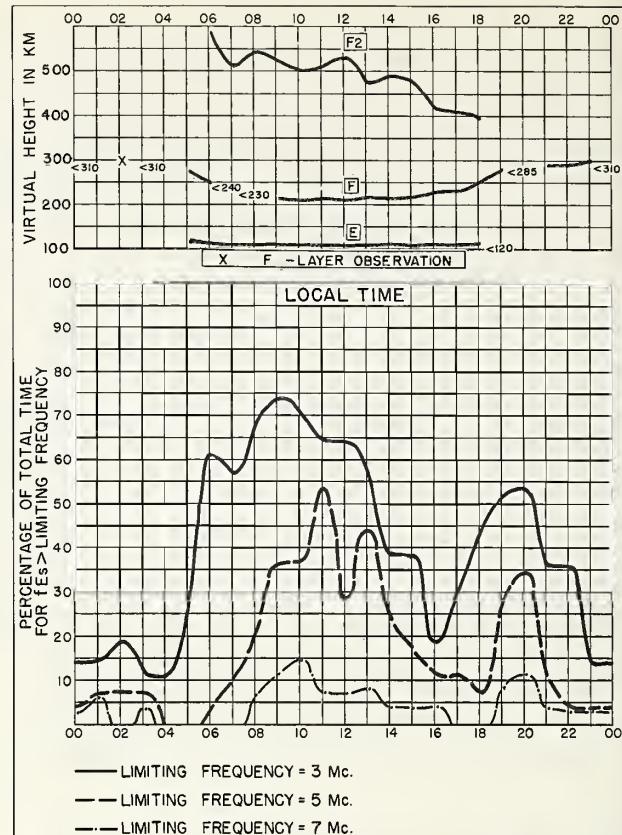


Fig. 38. FT. MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY JUNE 1958

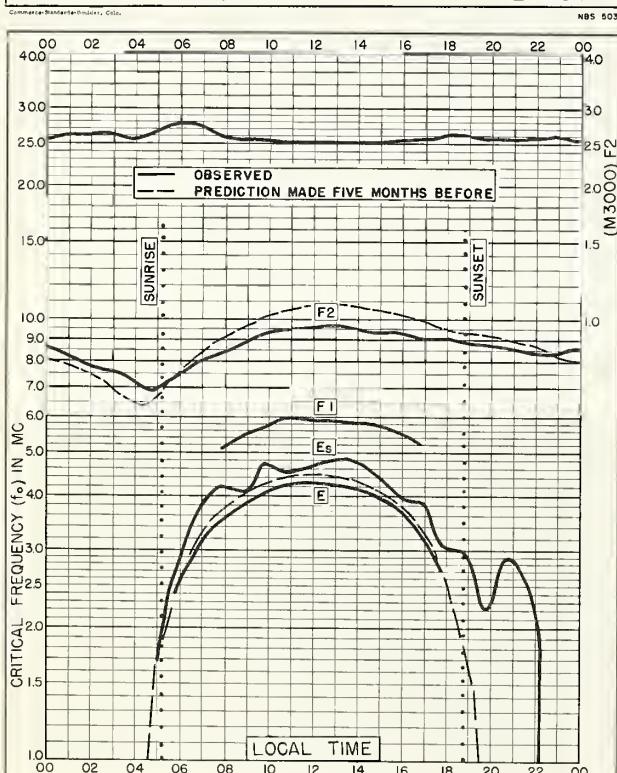


Fig. 39. GRAND BAHAMA I.
26.6°N, 78.2°W JUNE 1958

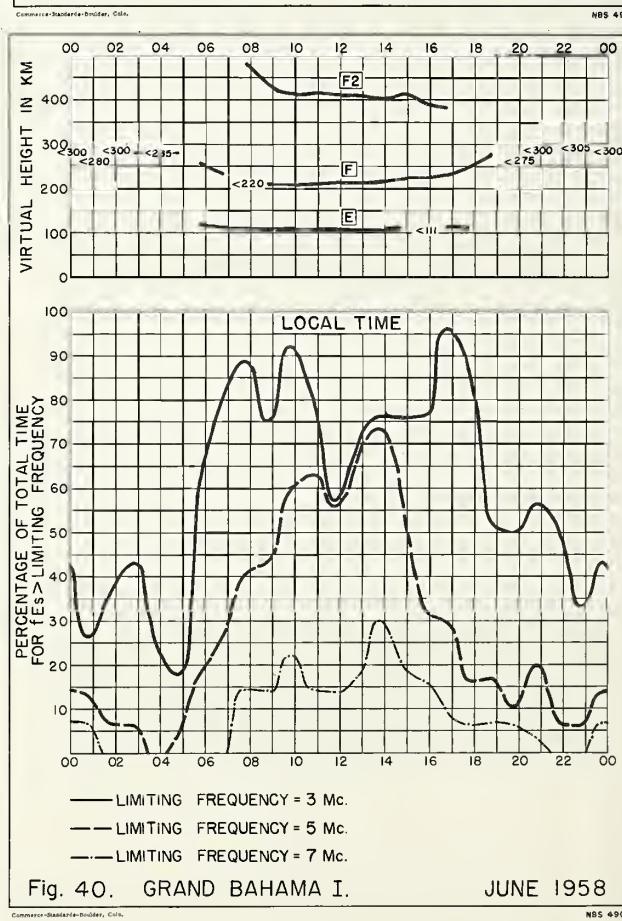
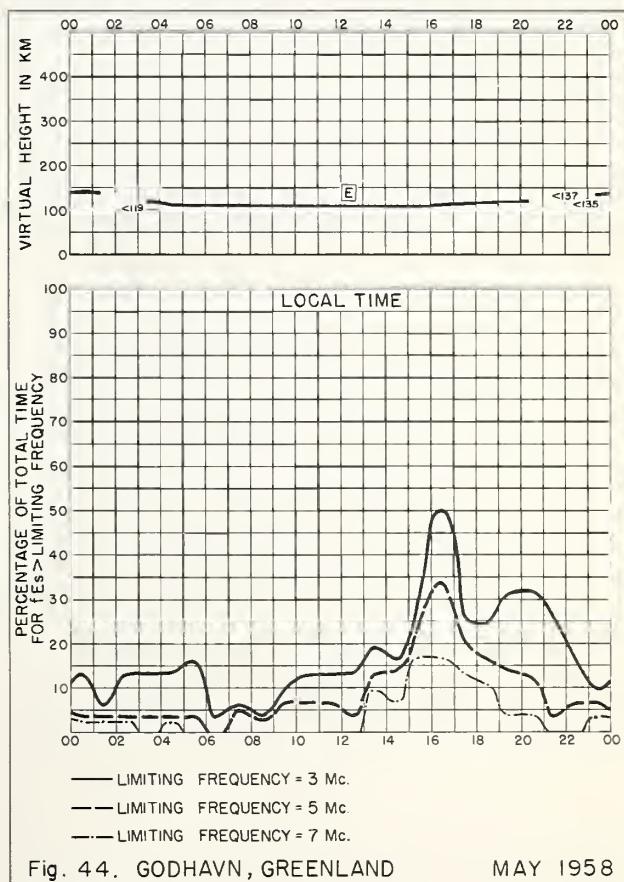
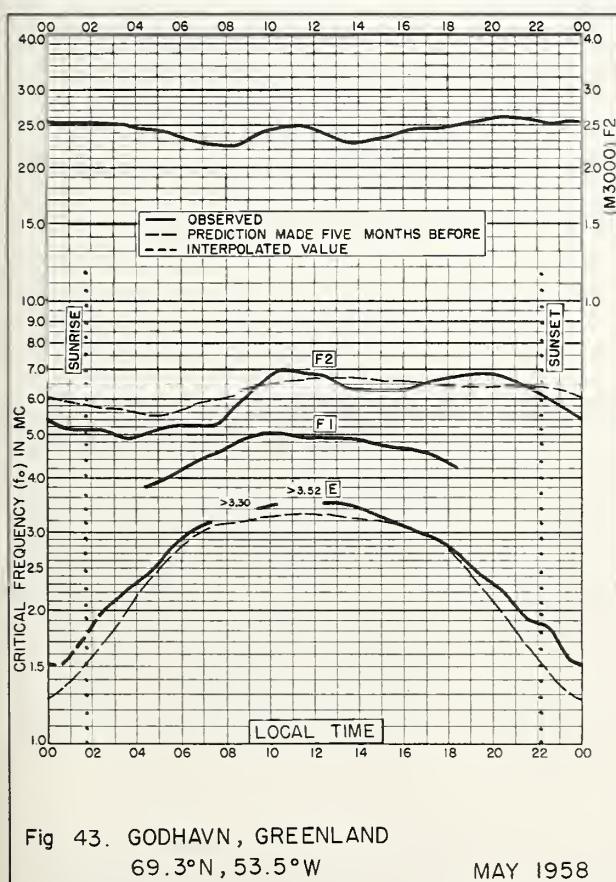
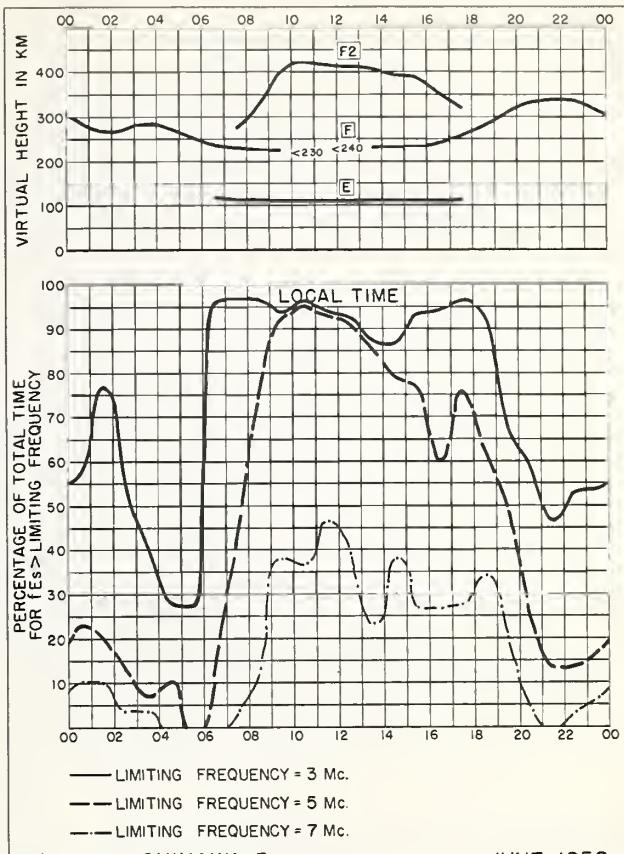
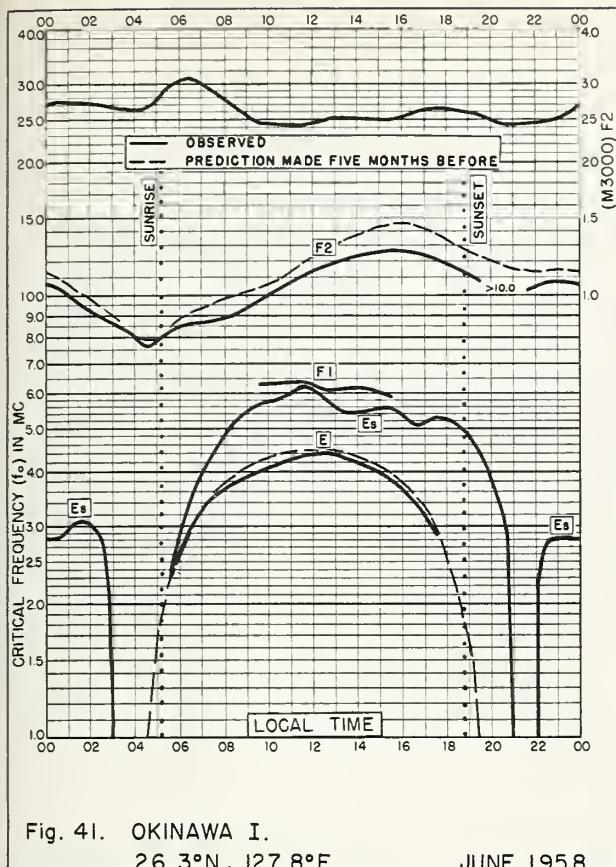


Fig. 40. GRAND BAHAMA I. JUNE 1958



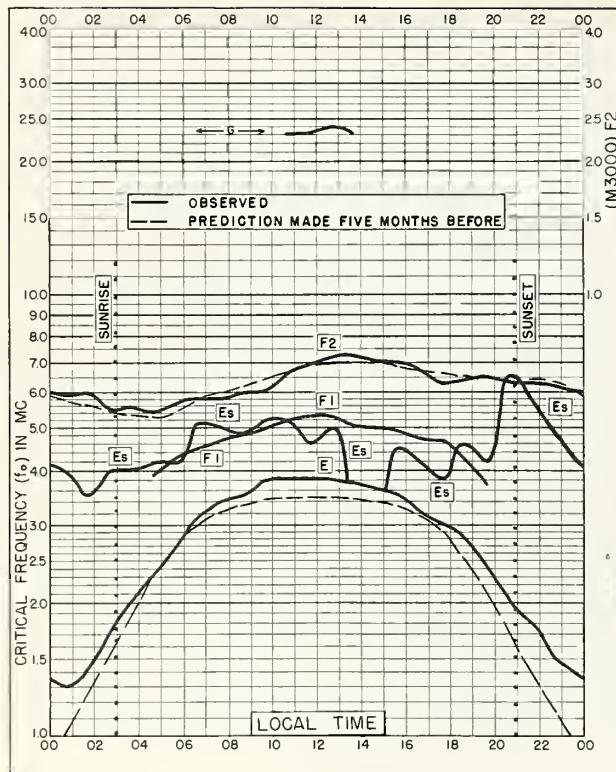


Fig. 45. BAKER LAKE, CANADA

64.3°N, 96.0°W

MAY 1958

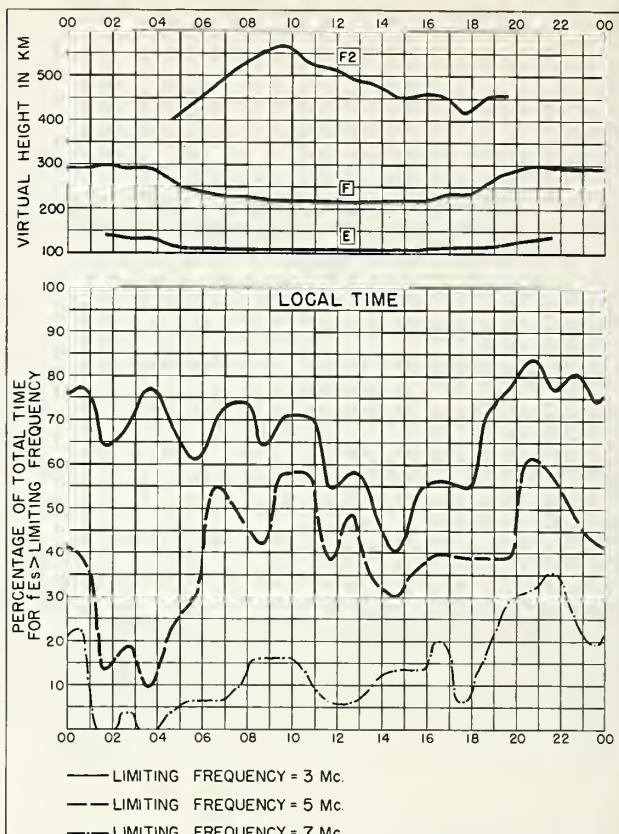


Fig. 46. BAKER LAKE, CANADA

MAY 1958

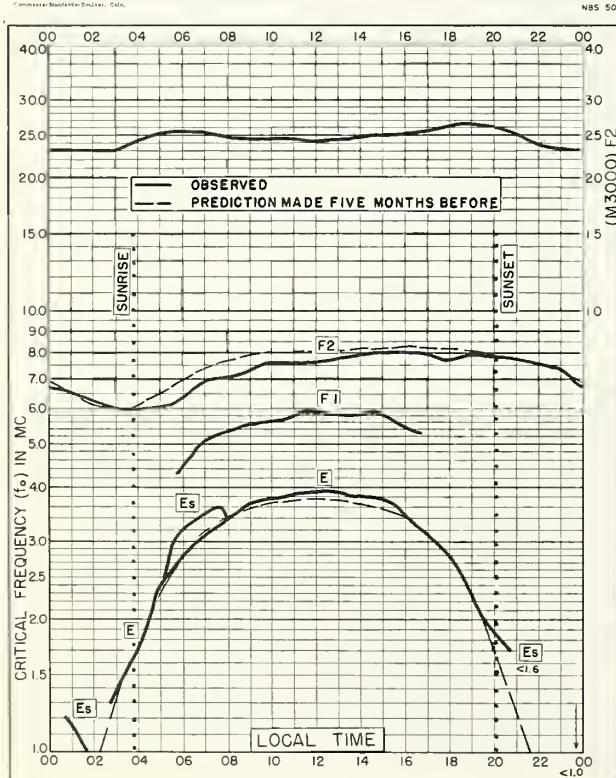


Fig. 47. INVERNESS, SCOTLAND

57.4°N, 4.2°W

MAY 1958

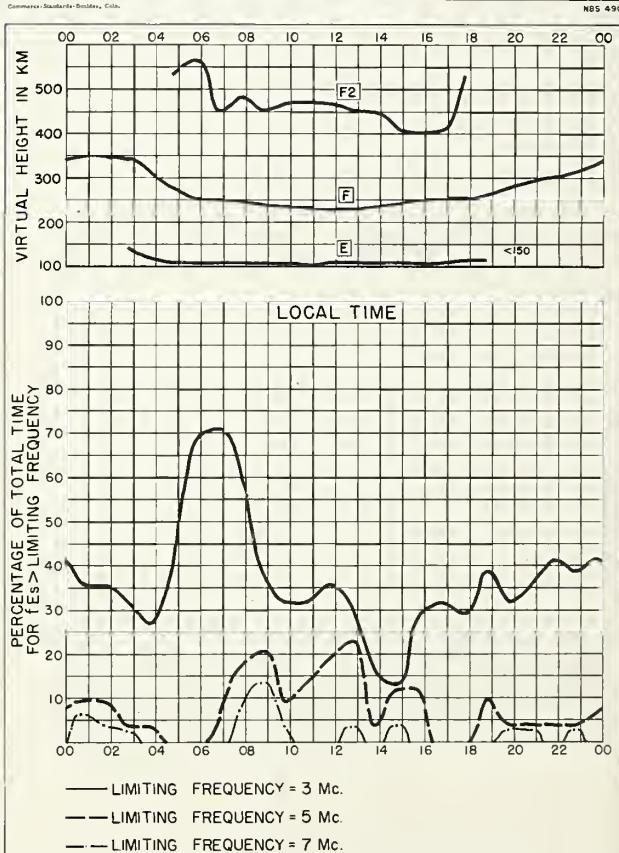


Fig. 48. INVERNESS, SCOTLAND

MAY 1958

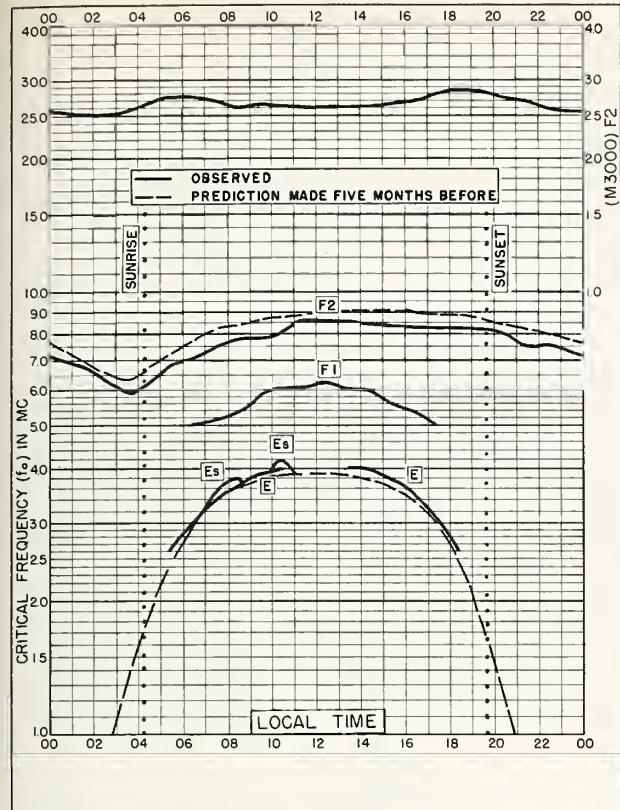


Fig. 49. De BILT, HOLLAND
52.1°N, 5.2°E MAY 1958

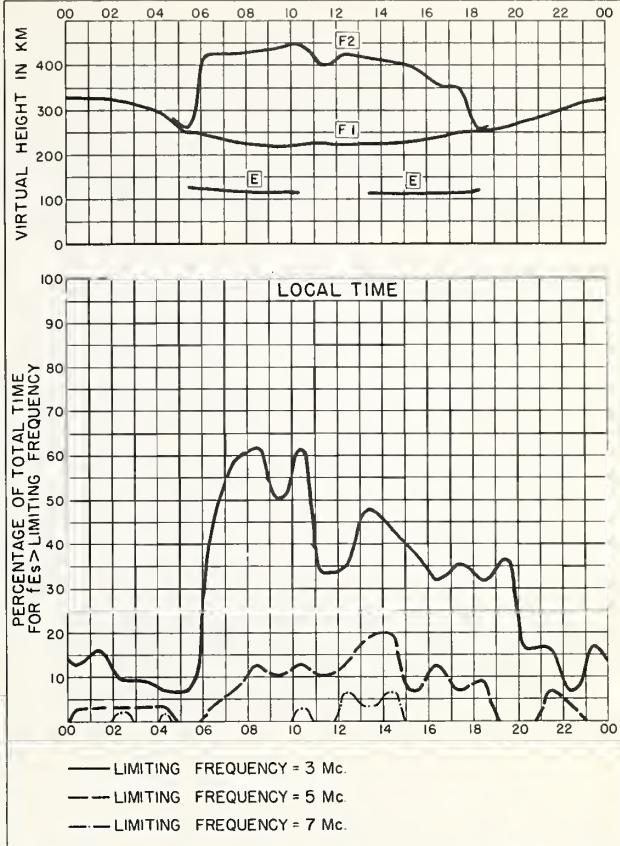


Fig. 50. De BILT, HOLLAND MAY 1958

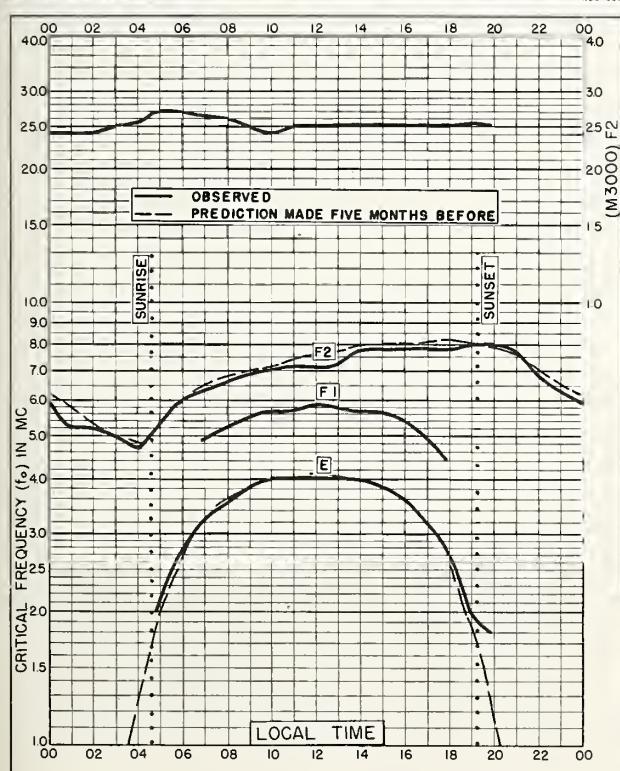


Fig. 51. OTTAWA, CANADA
45.4°N, 75.9°W MAY 1958

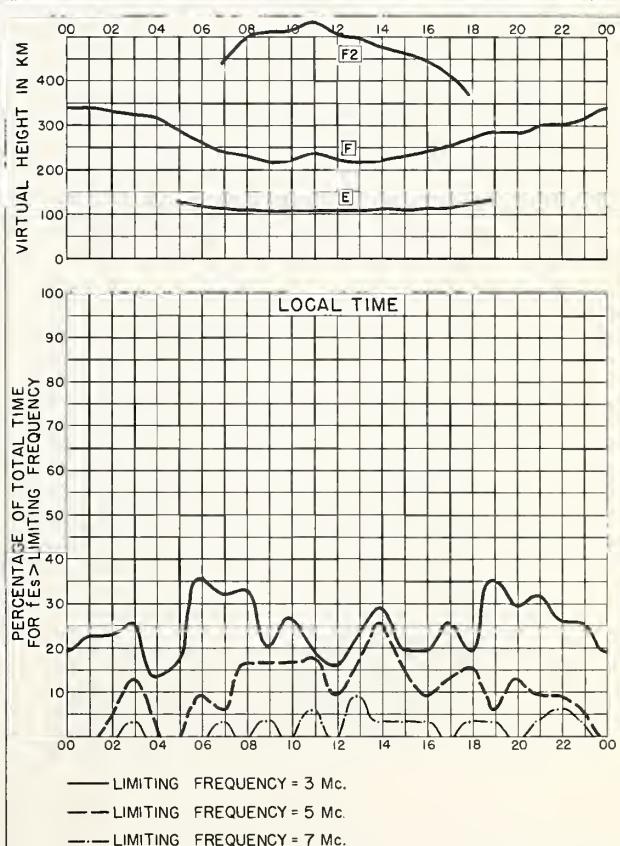


Fig. 52. OTTAWA, CANADA MAY 1958

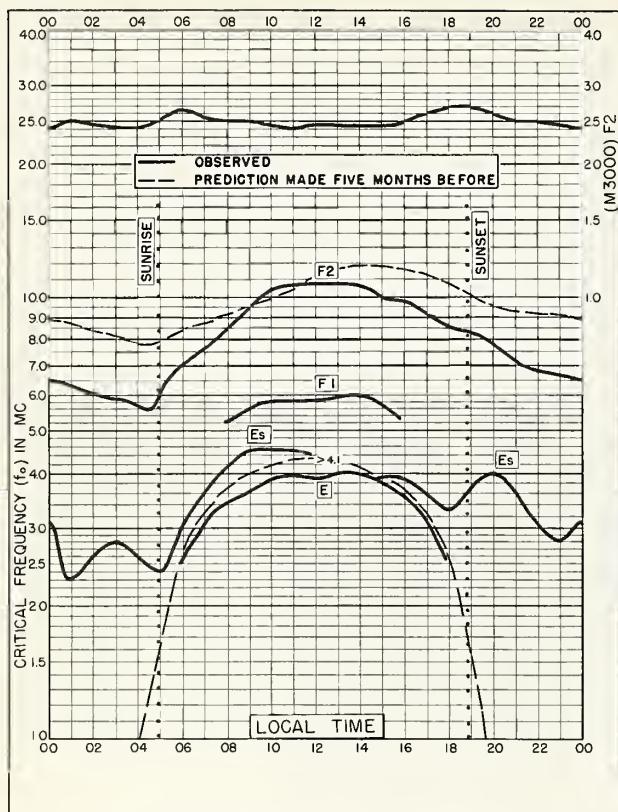


Fig. 53. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
37.4°N, 122.2°W MAY 1958

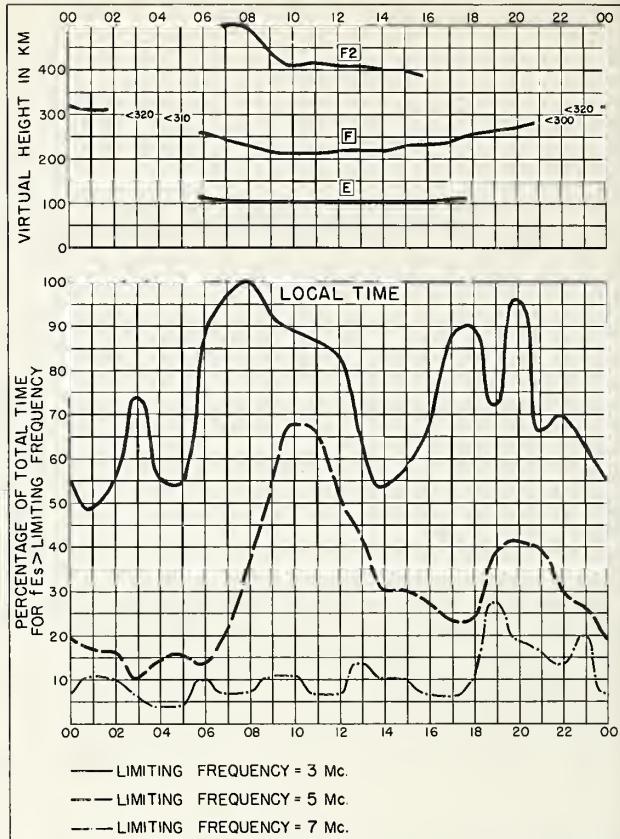


Fig. 54. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA MAY 1958

Commerce-Standard-Boulder, Colo. NBS 503

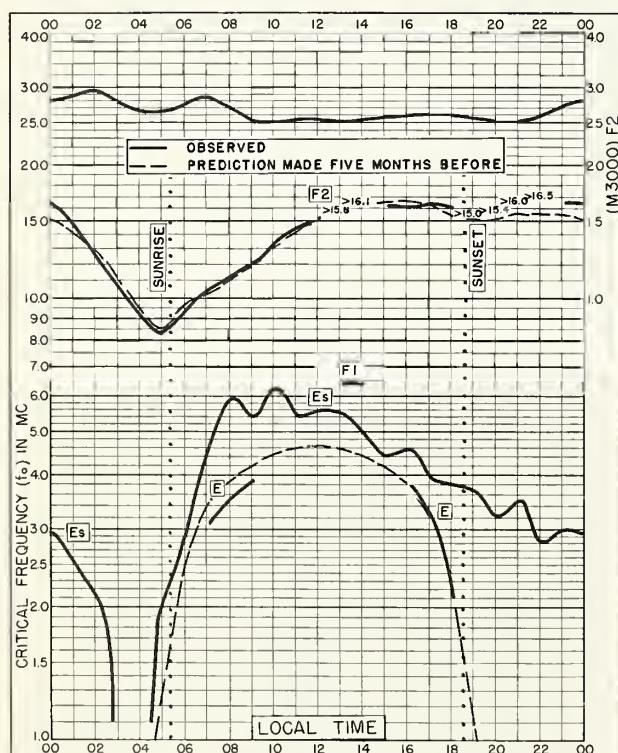


Fig. 55. FORMOSA, CHINA
25.0°N, 121.5°E MAY 1958

Commerce-Standard-Boulder, Colo. NBS 503

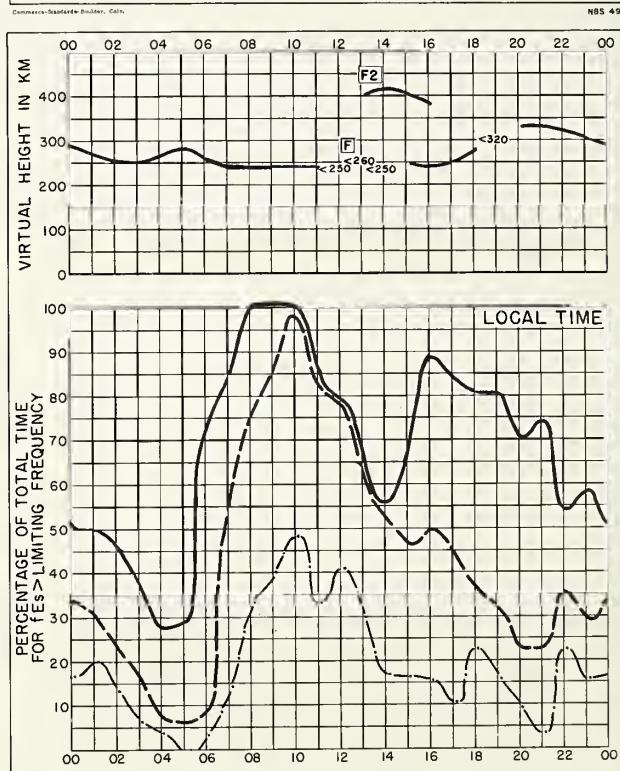
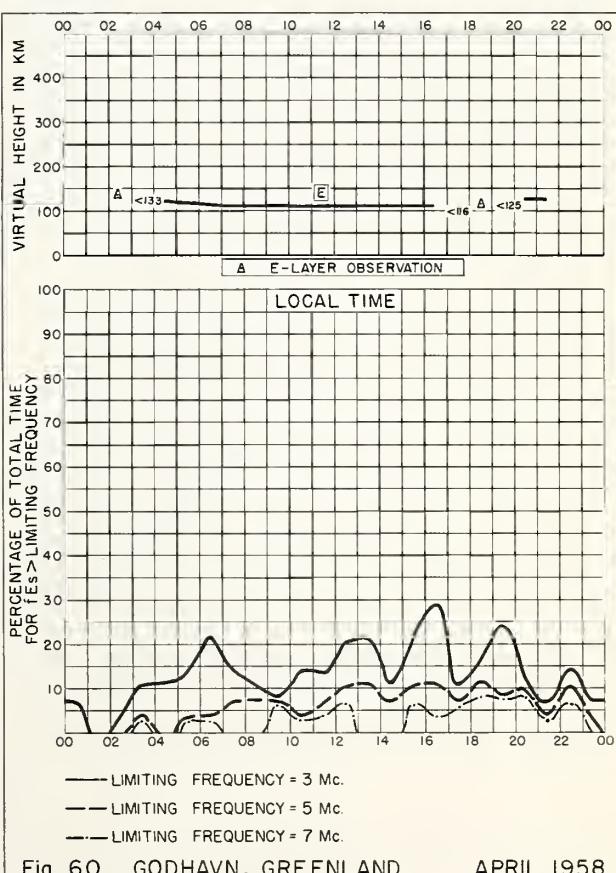
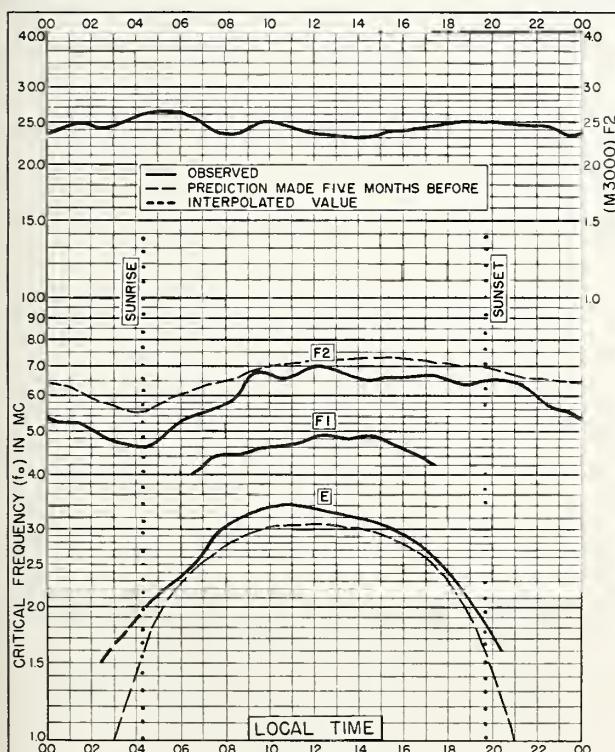
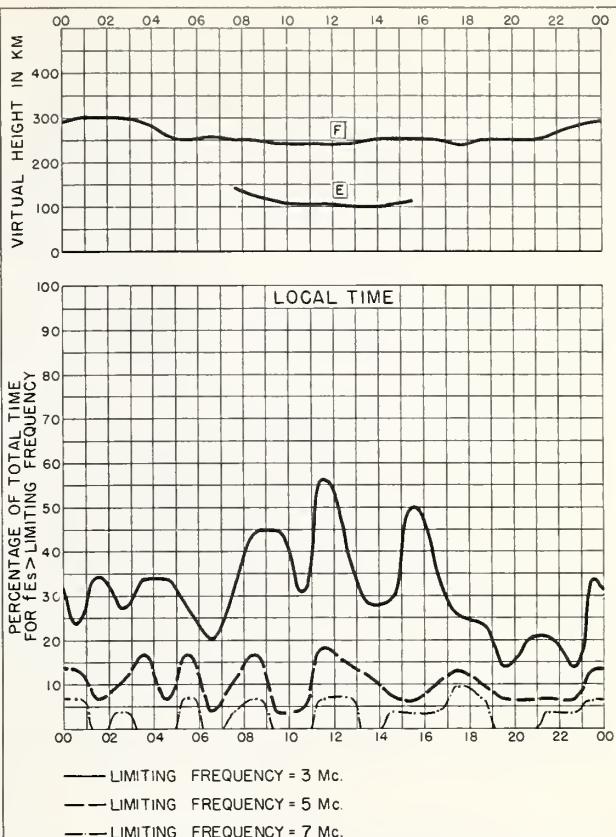
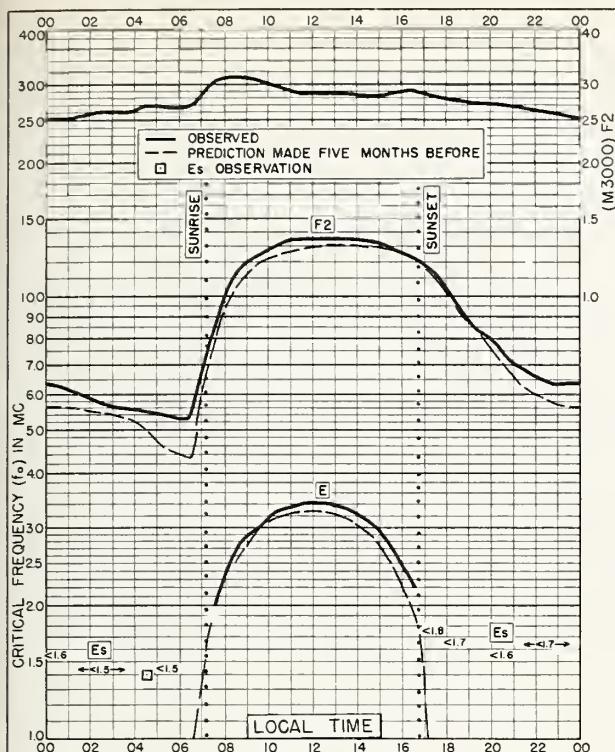
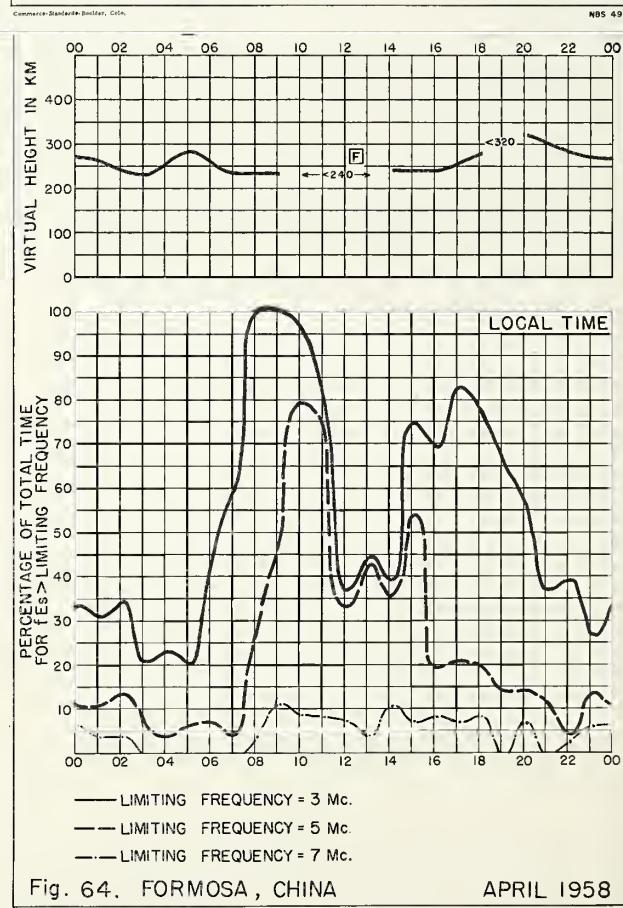
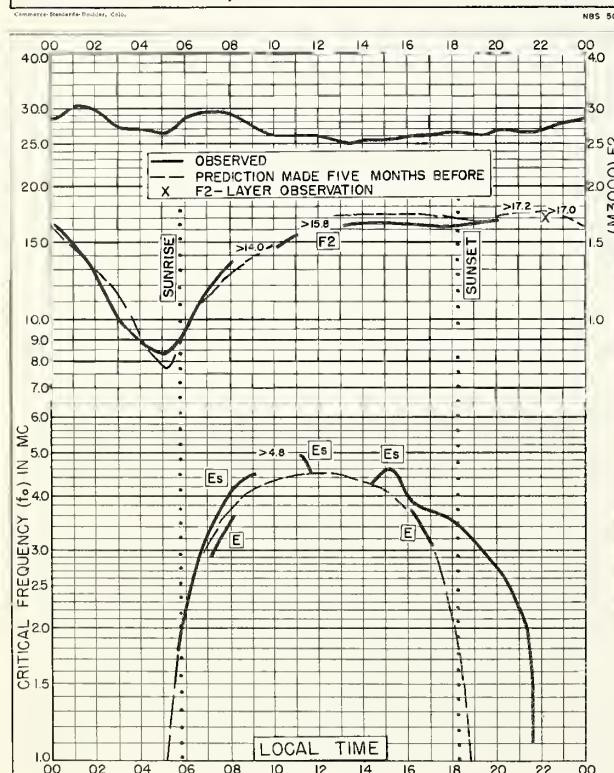
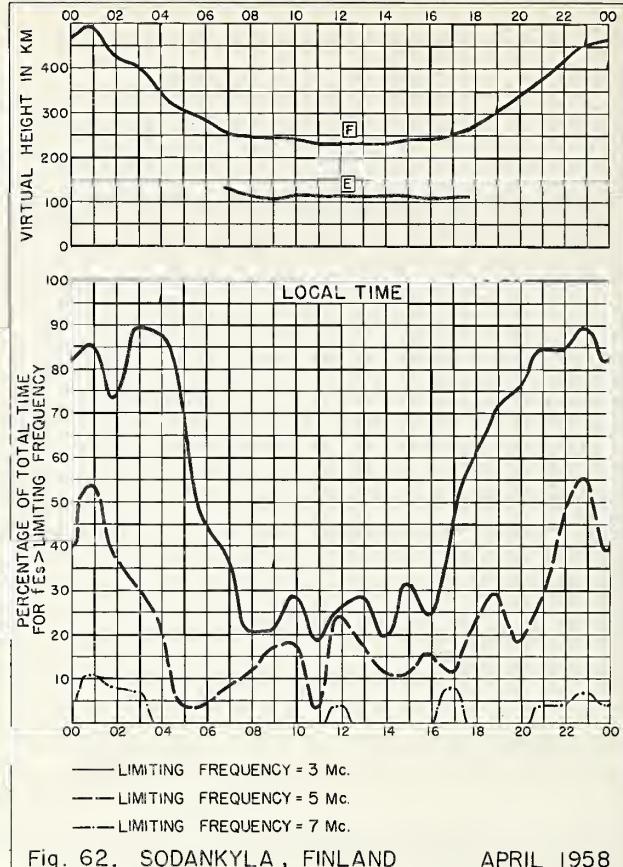
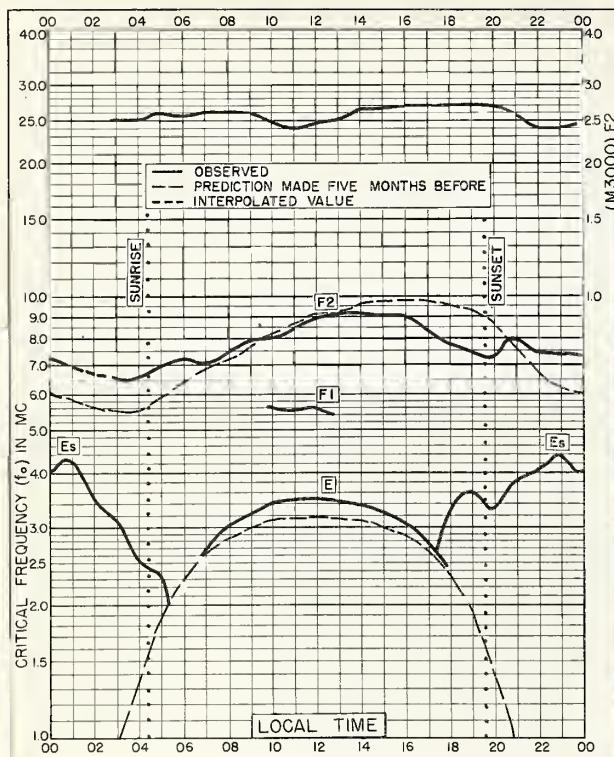


Fig. 56. FORMOSA, CHINA MAY 1958

Commerce-Standard-Boulder, Colo. NBS 490





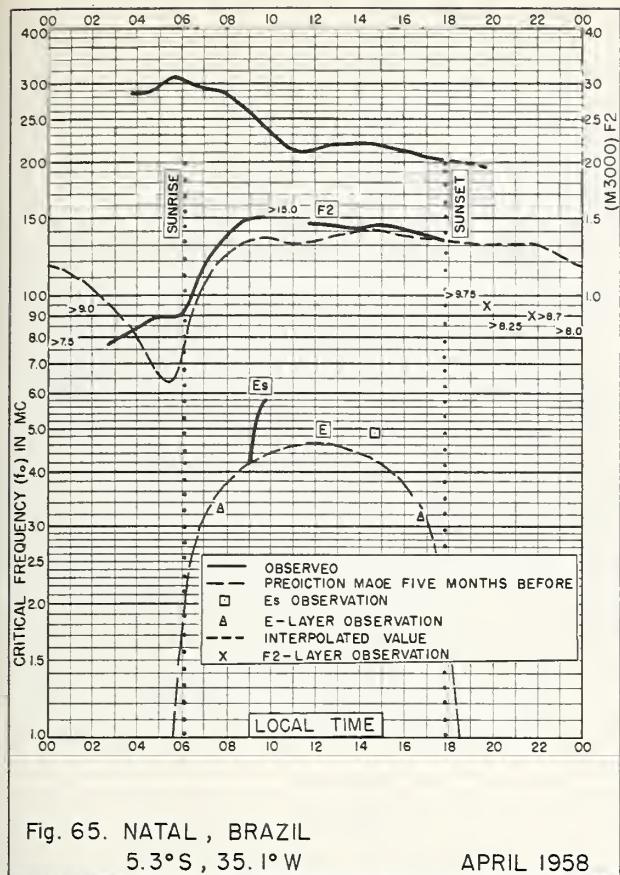


Fig. 65. NATAL , BRAZIL
5.3°S , 35.1°W

APRIL 1958

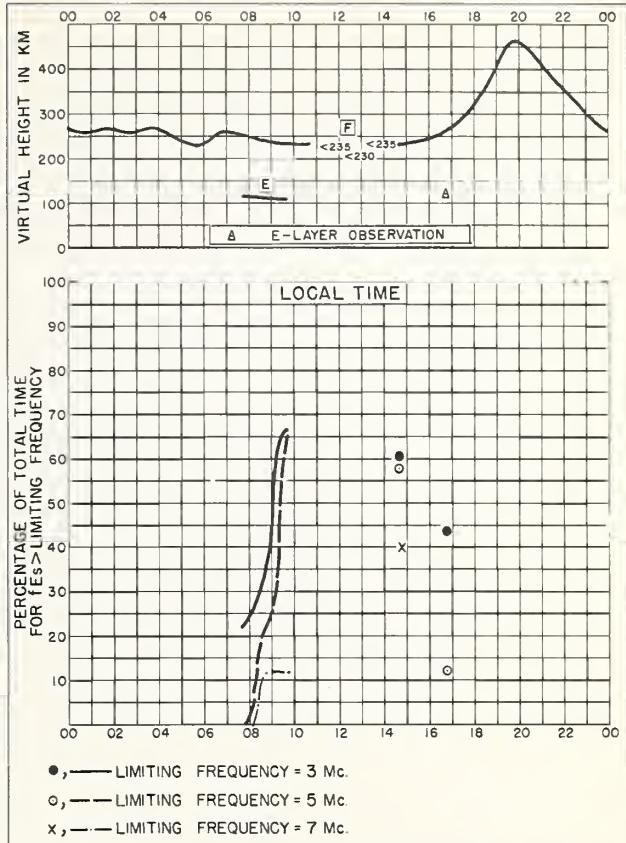


Fig. 66. NATAL, BRAZIL

APRIL 1958

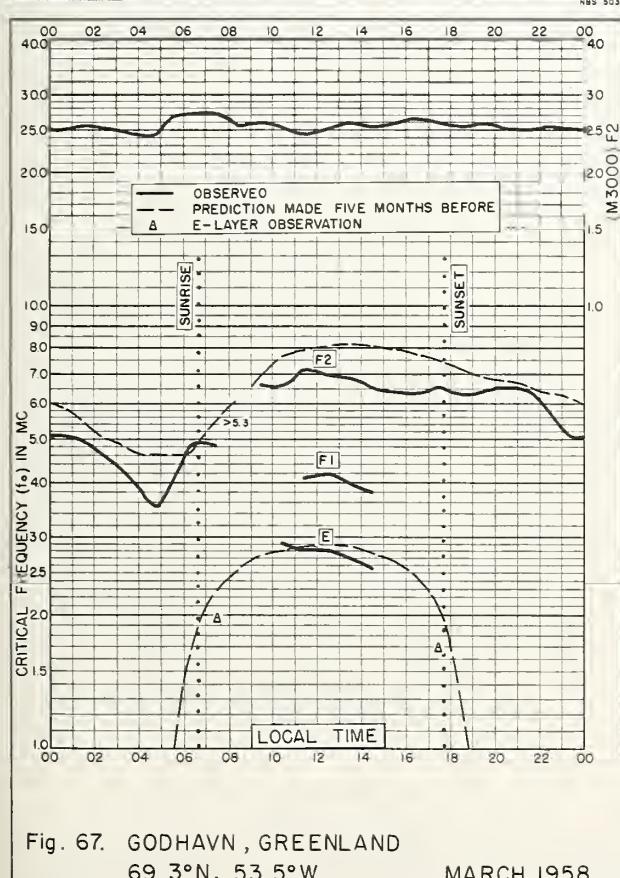


Fig. 67. GODHAVN , GREENLAND
69.3°N, 53.5°W

MARCH 1958

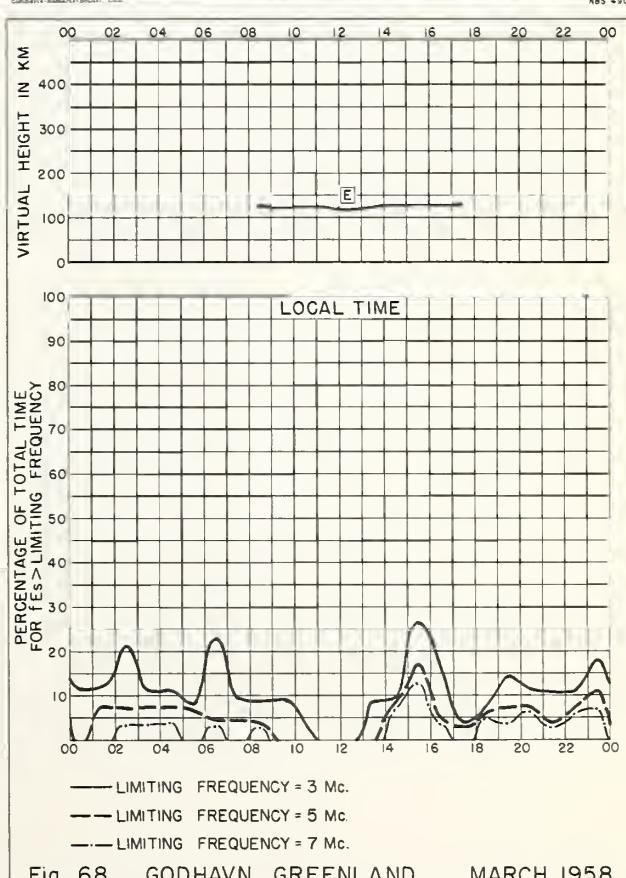


Fig. 68. GODHAVN, GREENLAND

MARCH 1958

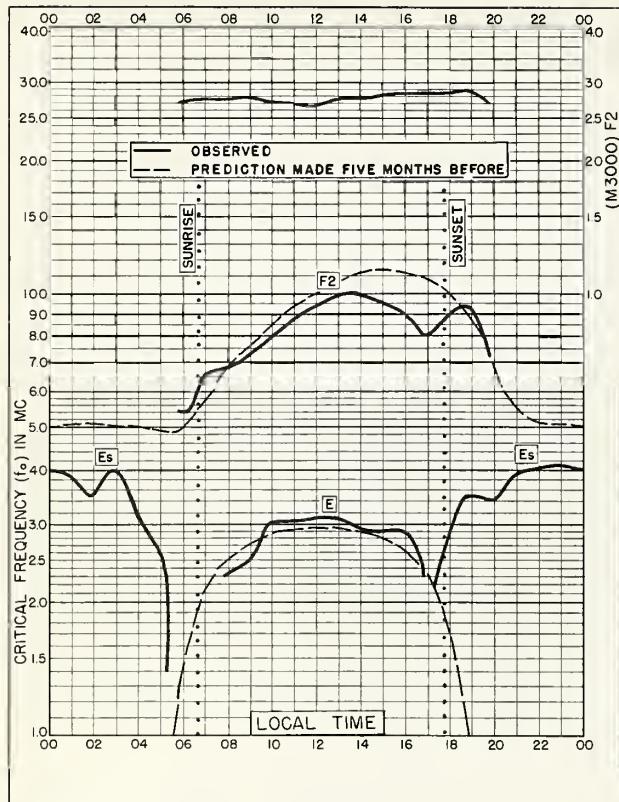


Fig. 69. SODANKYLA, FINLAND
67.4°N, 26.6°E MARCH 1958

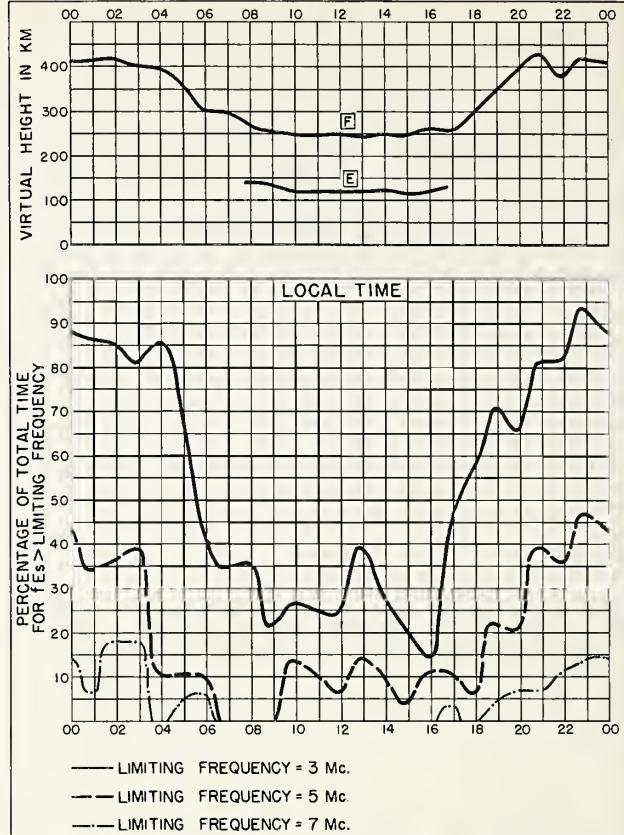


Fig. 70. SODANKYLA, FINLAND MARCH 1958

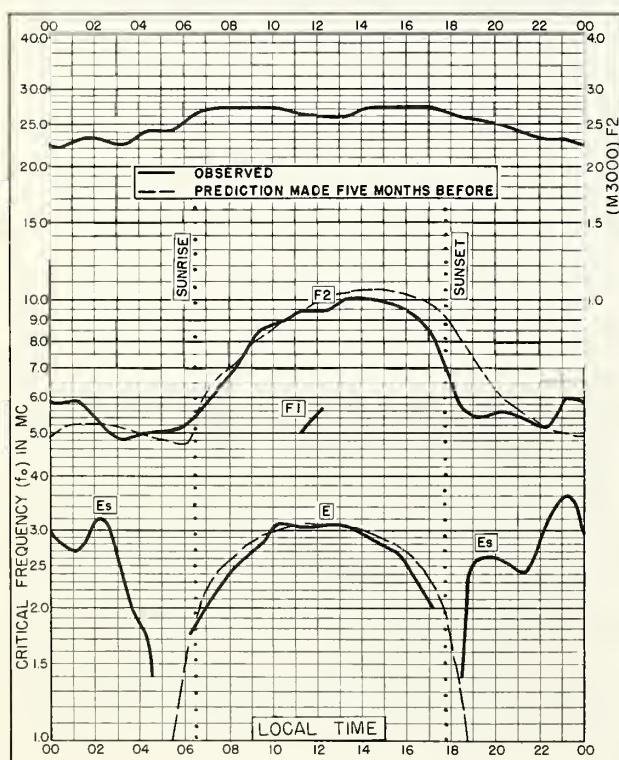


Fig. 71. LYCKSELE, SWEDEN
64.6°N, 18.8°E MARCH 1958

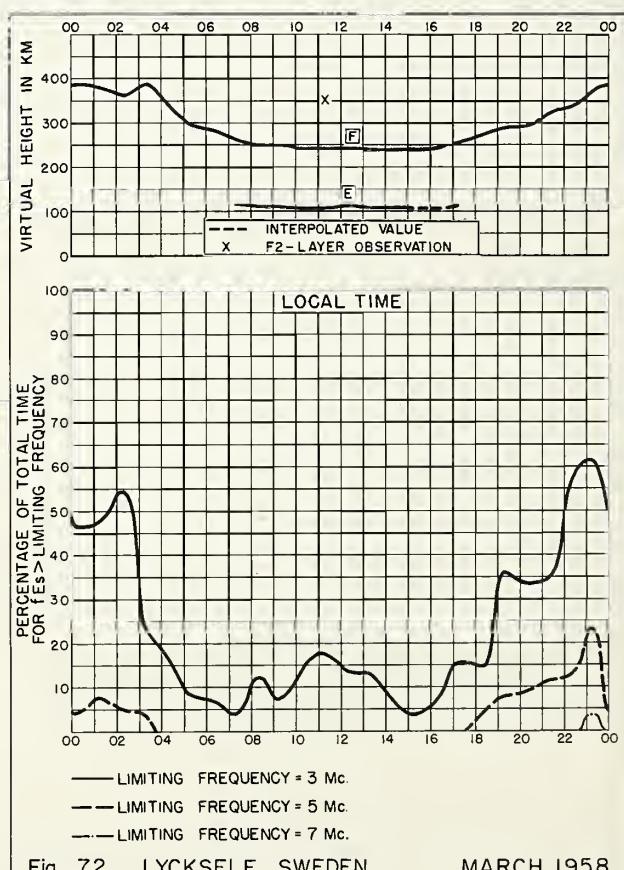


Fig. 72. LYCKSELE, SWEDEN MARCH 1958

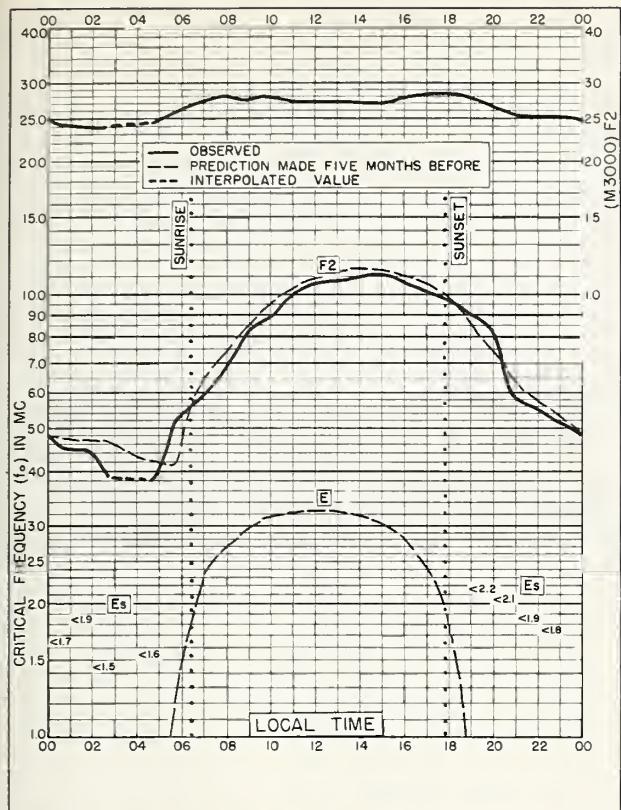


Fig. 73. NURMIJARVI, FINLAND
60.5°N, 24.6°E MARCH 1958

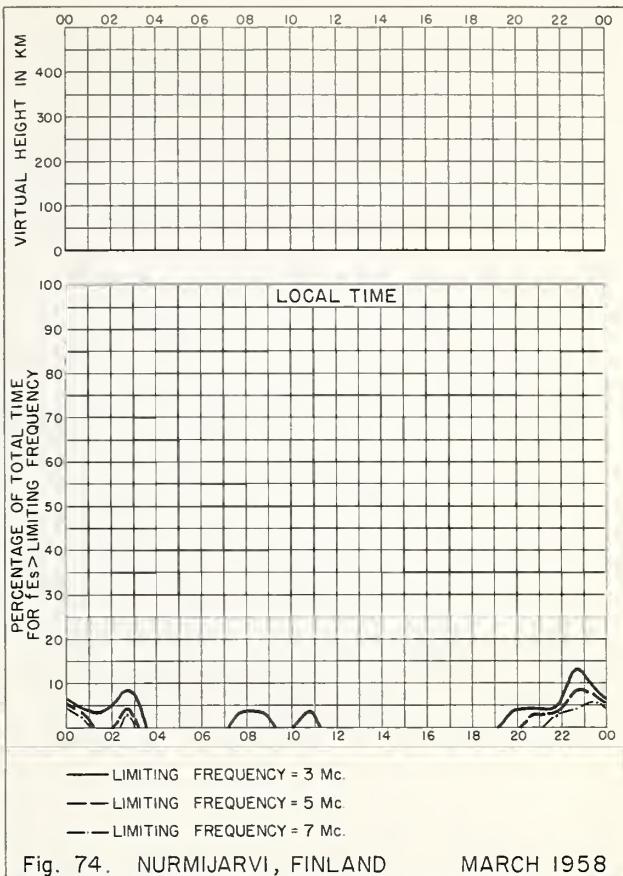


Fig. 74. NURMIJARVI, FINLAND MARCH 1958

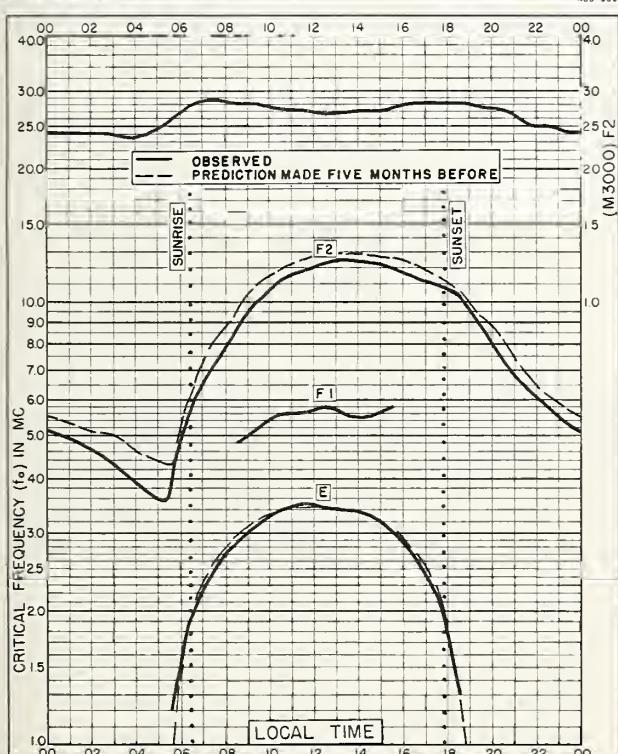


Fig. 75. MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.
55.5°N, 37.3°E MARCH 1958

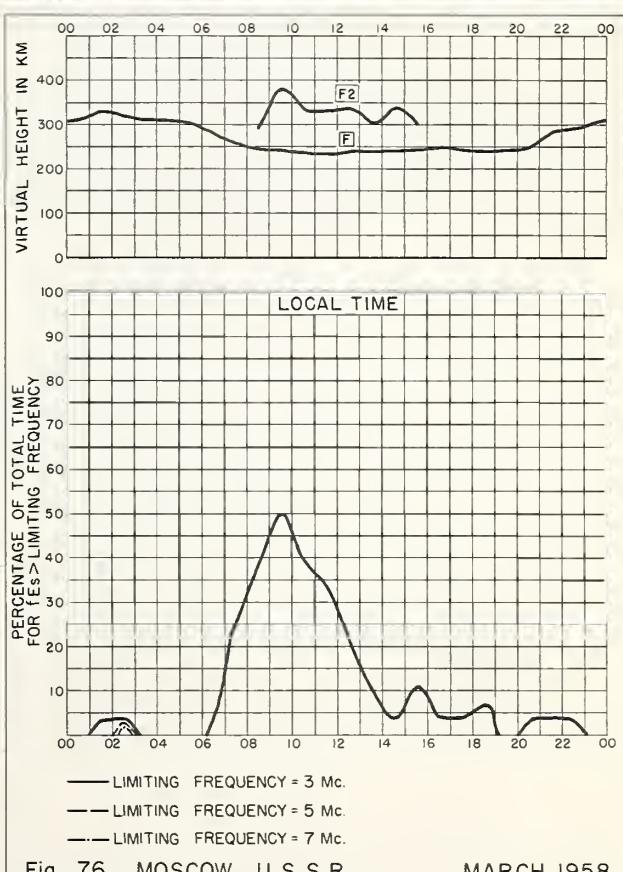
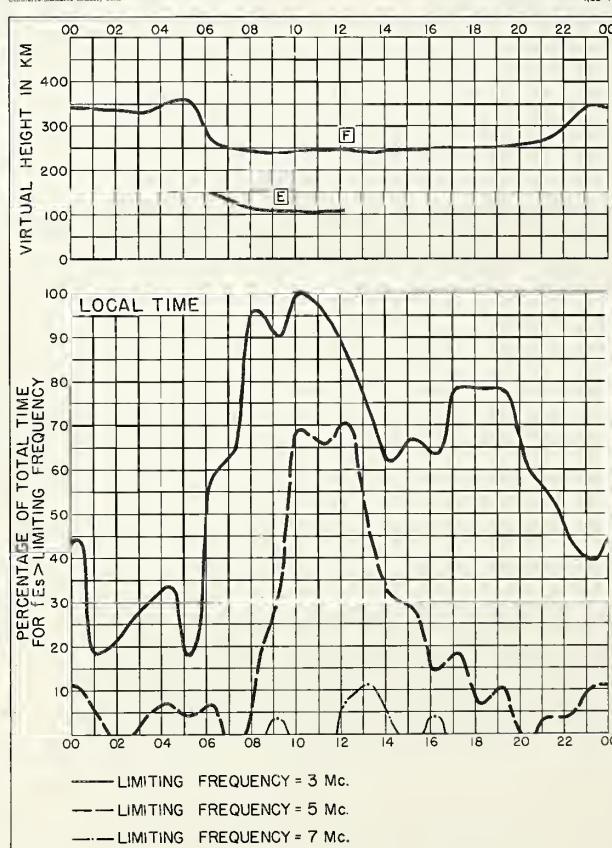
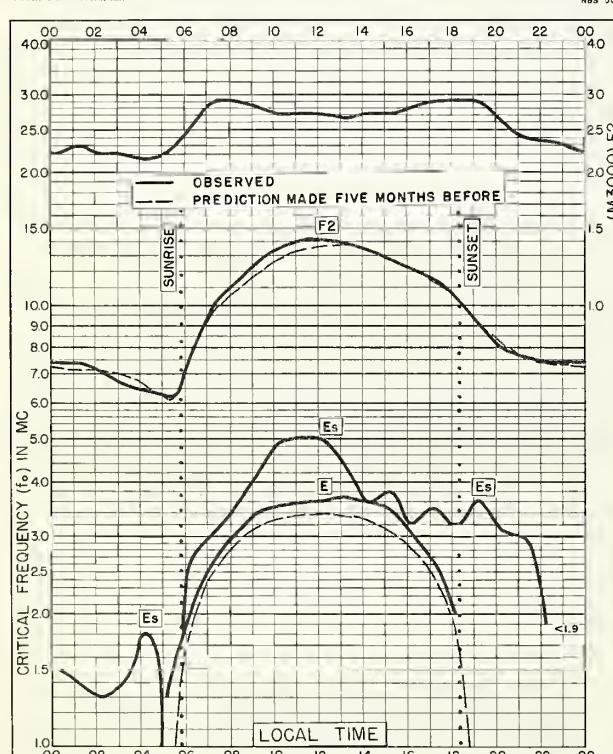
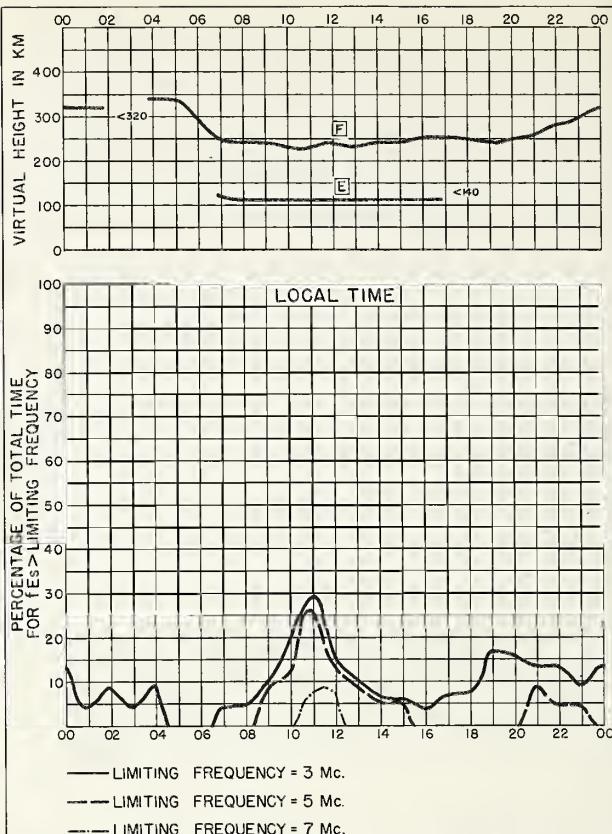
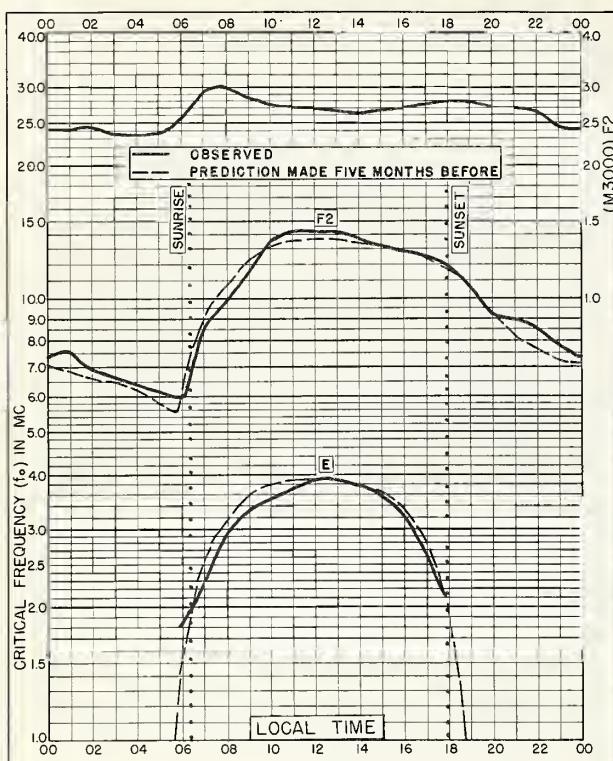
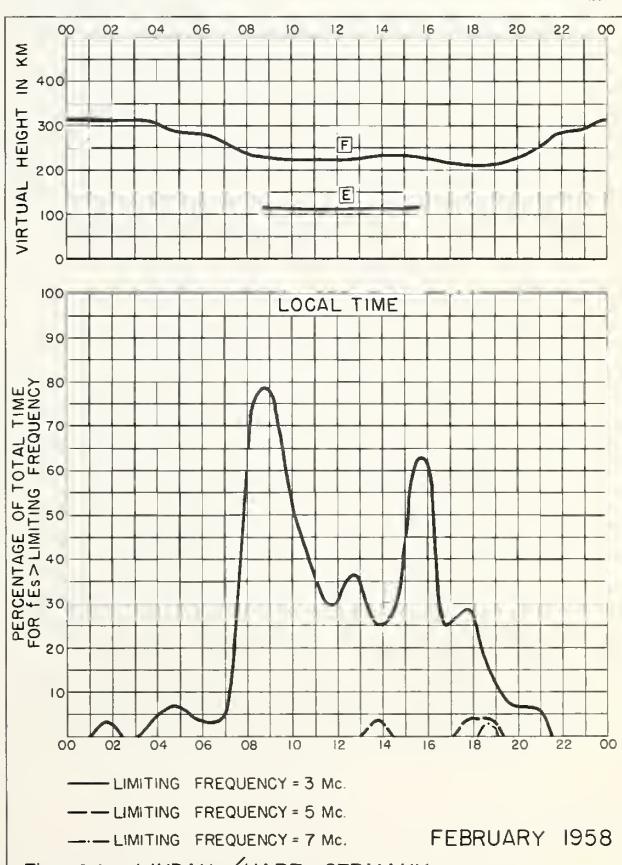
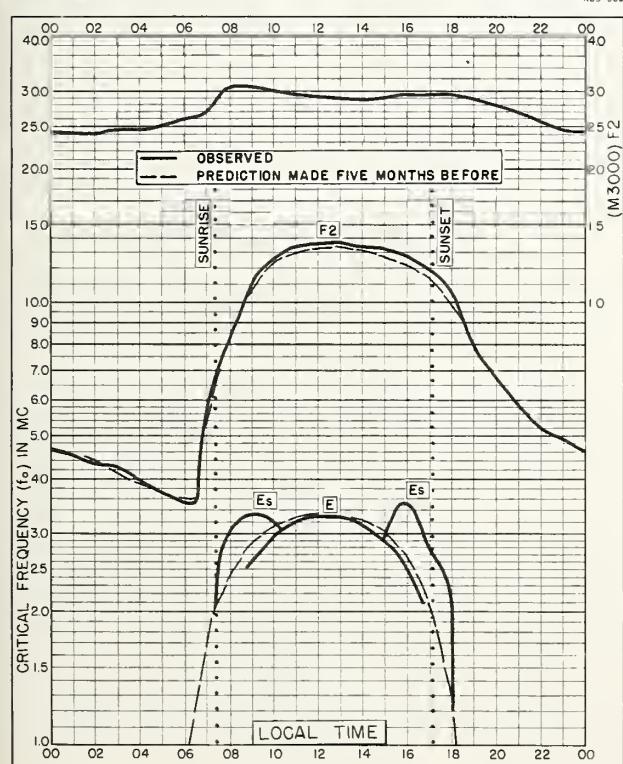
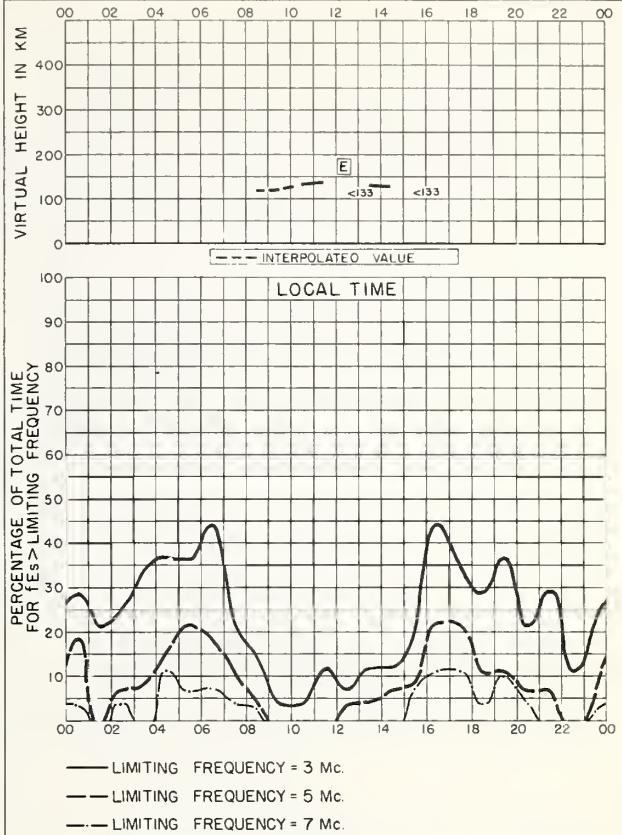
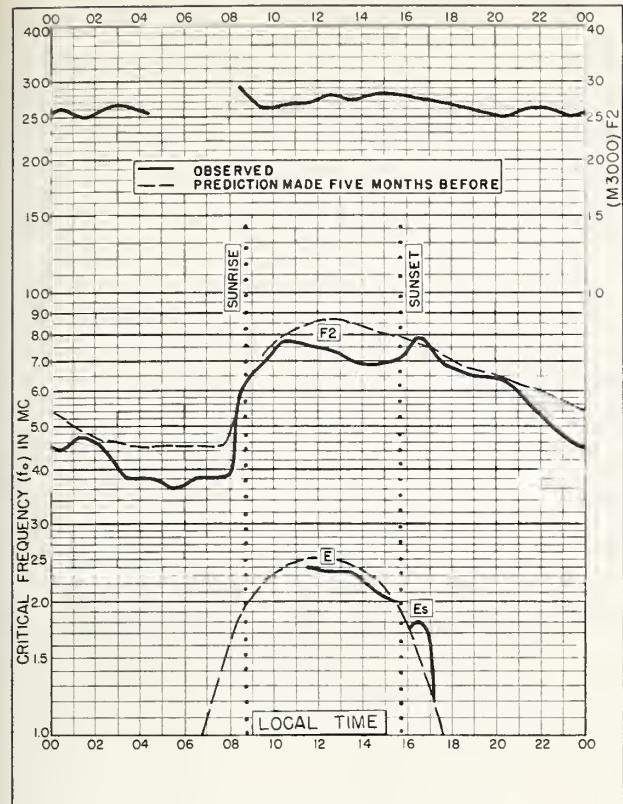


Fig. 76. MOSCOW, U.S.S.R. MARCH 1958





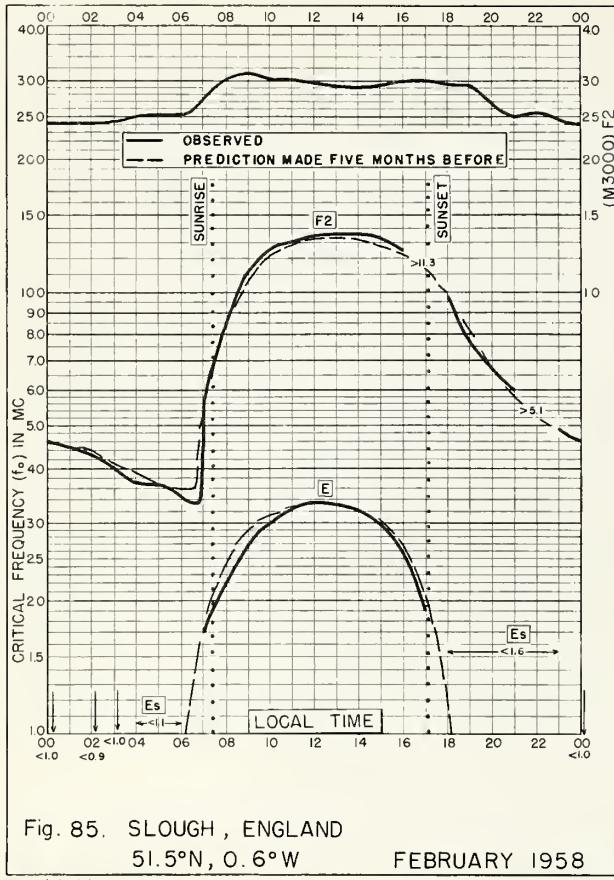


Fig. 85. SLOUGH, ENGLAND
51.5°N, 0.6°W FEBRUARY 1958

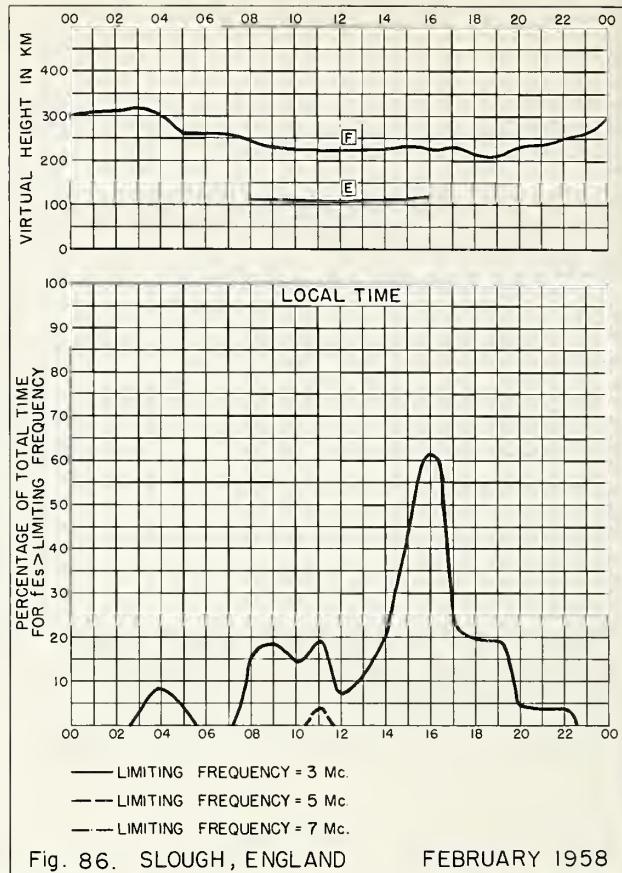


Fig. 86. SLOUGH, ENGLAND FEBRUARY 1958

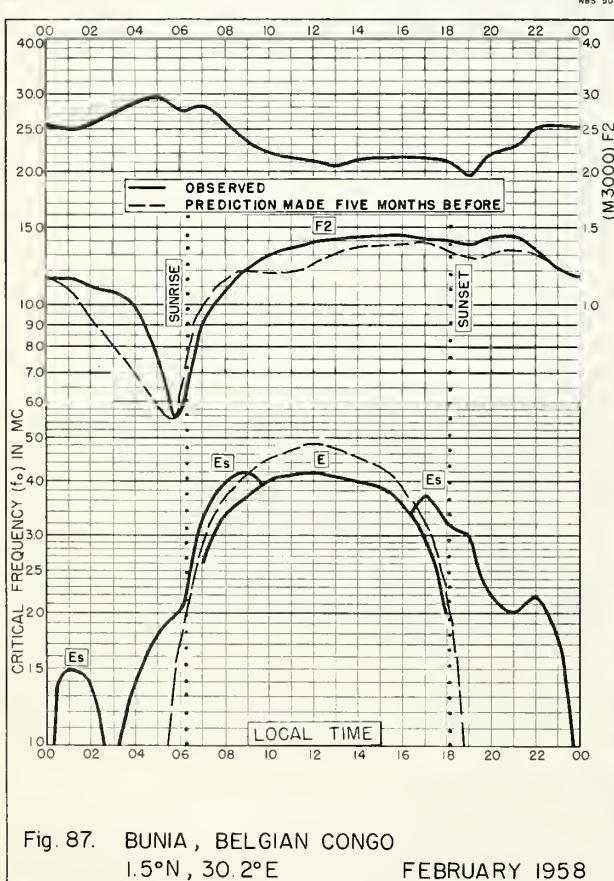


Fig. 87. BUNIA, BELGIAN CONGO
1.5°N, 30.2°E FEBRUARY 1958

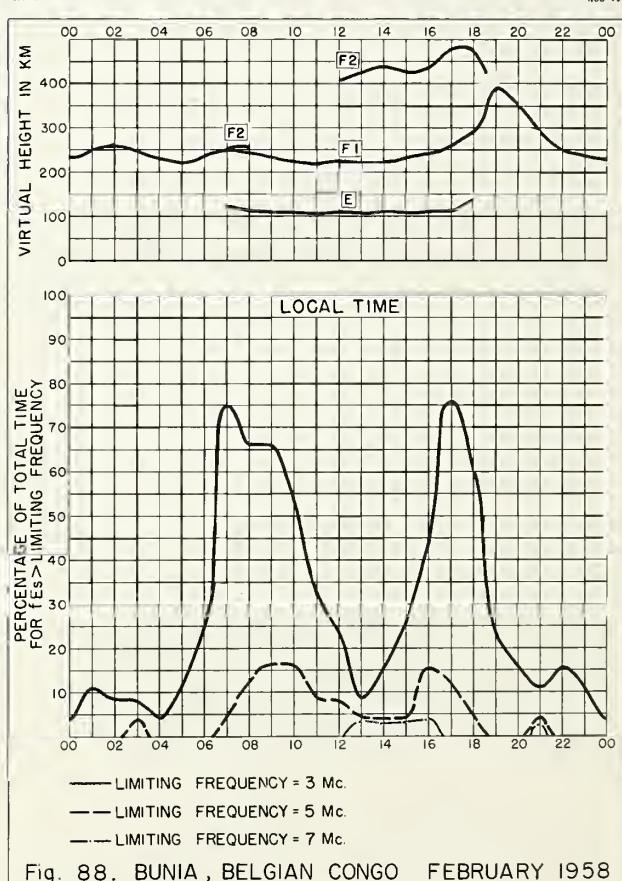


Fig. 88. BUNIA, BELGIAN CONGO FEBRUARY 1958

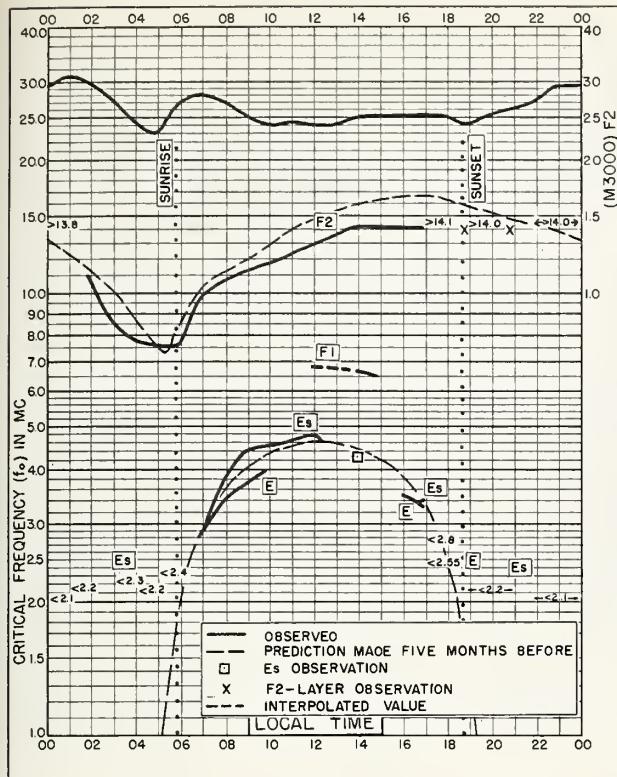


Fig. 89. SAO PAULO, BRAZIL
23.5°S, 46.5°W FEBRUARY 1958

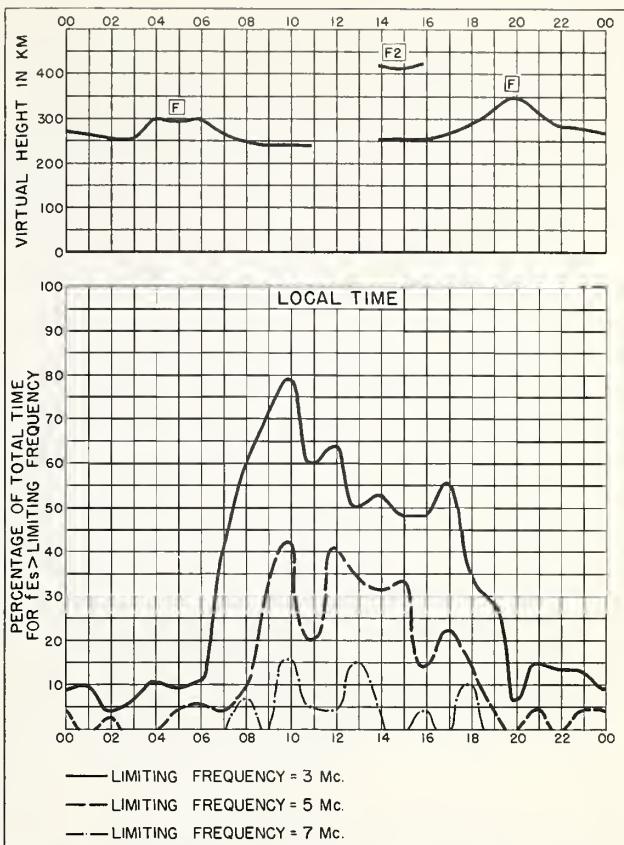


Fig. 90. SAO PAULO, BRAZIL FEBRUARY 1958

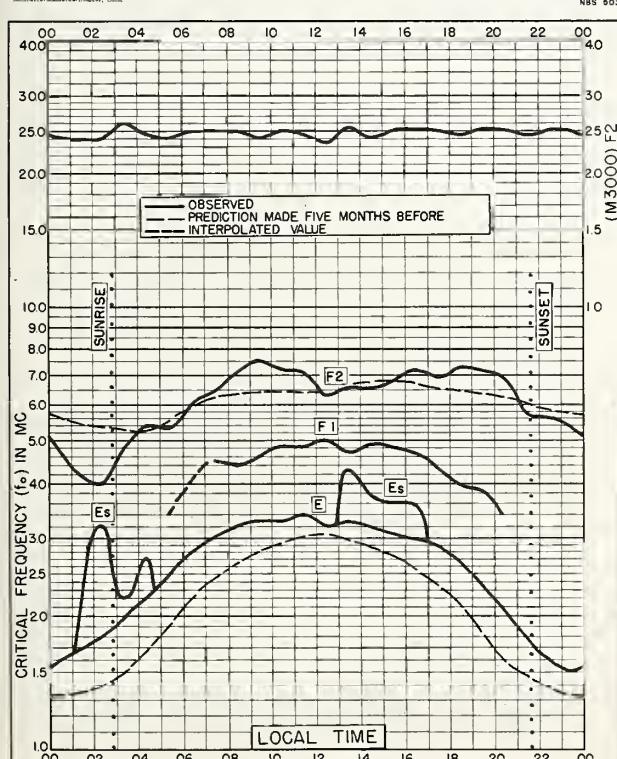


Fig. 91. CAPE HALLETT
72.3°S, 170.3°E FEBRUARY 1958

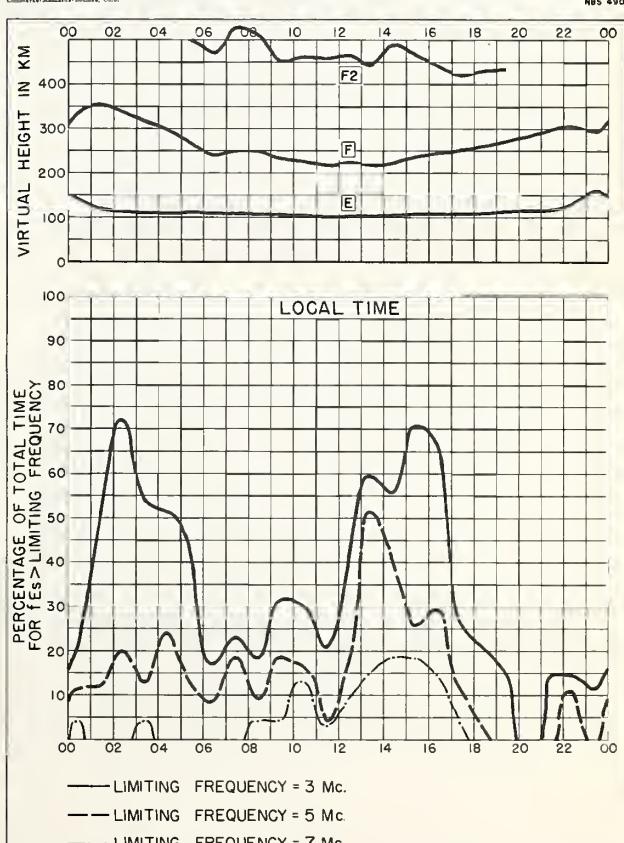


Fig. 92. CAPE HALLETT FEBRUARY 1958

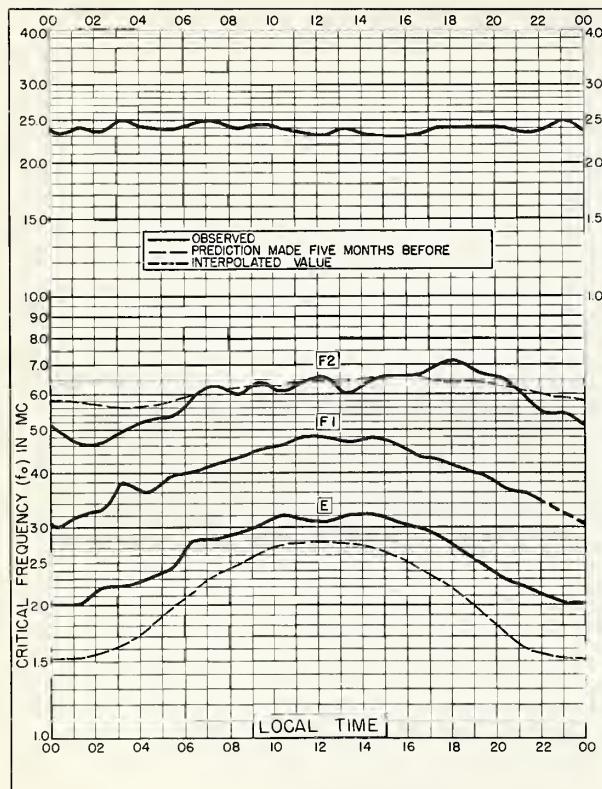


Fig. 93. SCOTT BASE
77.8°S, 166.8°E FEBRUARY 1958

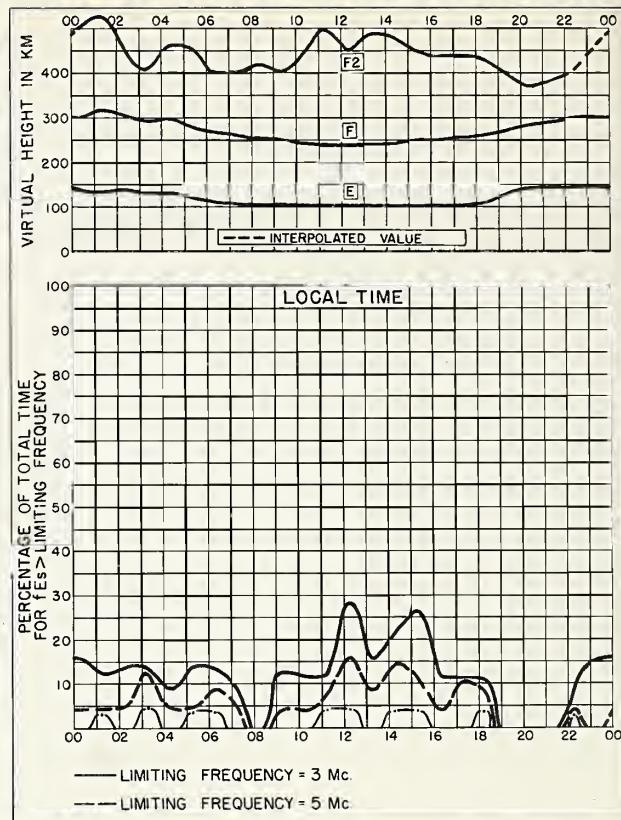


Fig. 94. SCOTT BASE FEBRUARY 1958

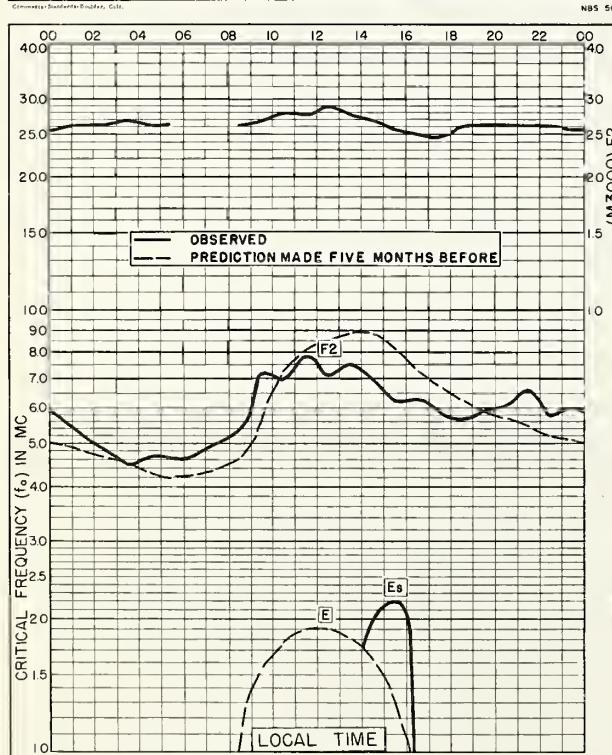


Fig. 95. GODHAVN, GREENLAND
69.3°N, 53.5°W JANUARY 1958

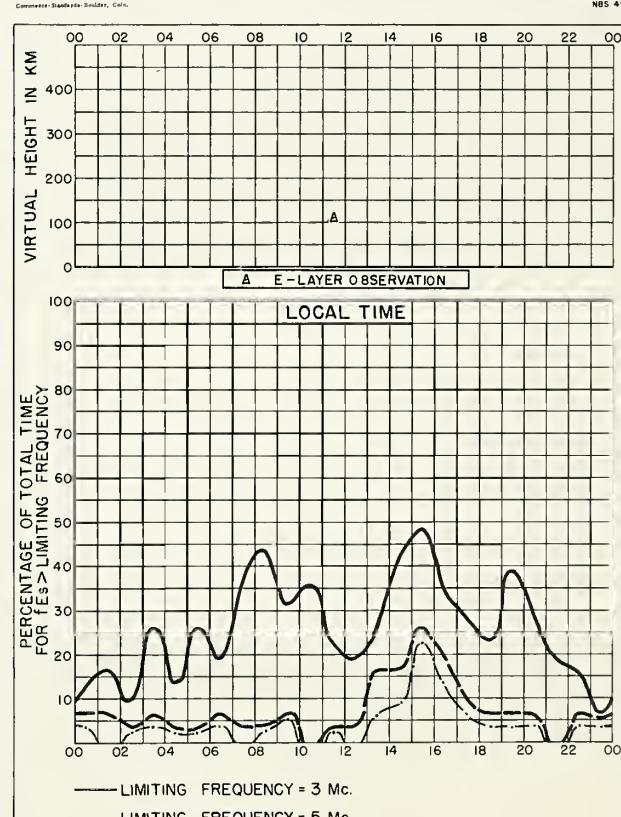


Fig. 96. GODHAVN, GREENLAND JANUARY 1958

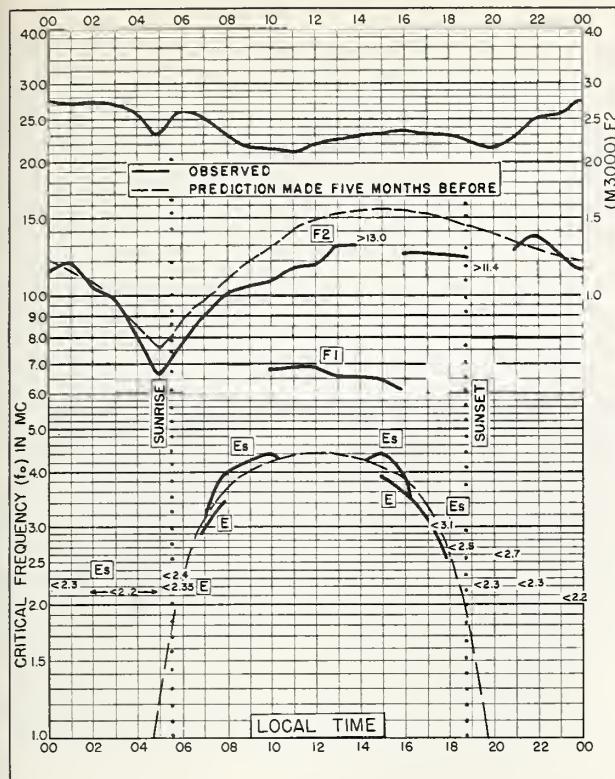


Fig. 97. SAO PAULO, BRAZIL
23.5°S, 46.5°W JANUARY 1958

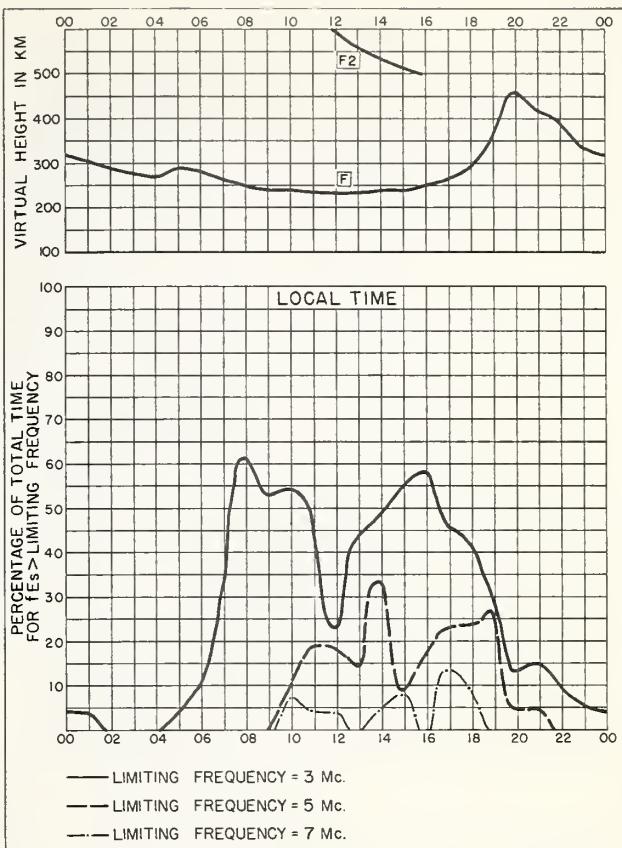


Fig. 98. SAO PAULO, BRAZIL JANUARY 1958

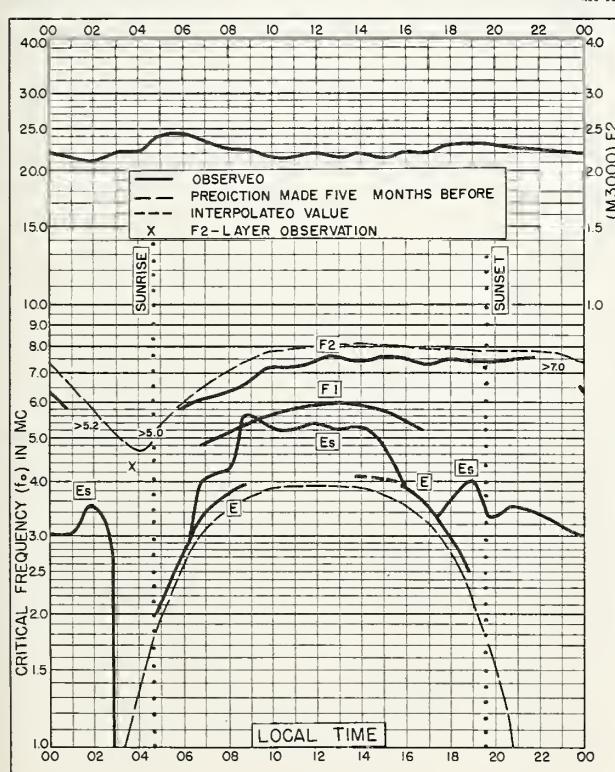


Fig. 99. HOBART, TASMANIA
42.9°S, 147.2°E JANUARY 1958

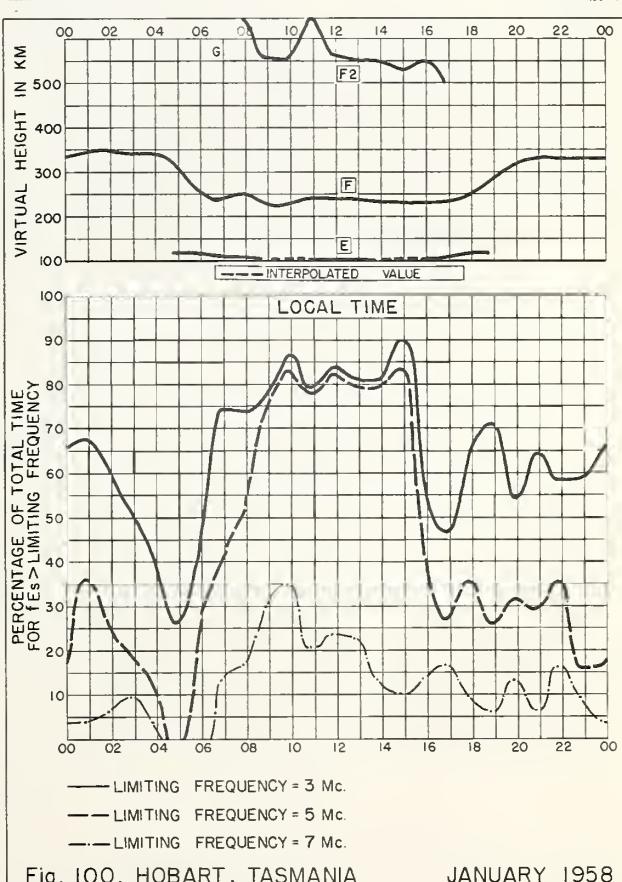


Fig. 100. HOBART, TASMANIA JANUARY 1958

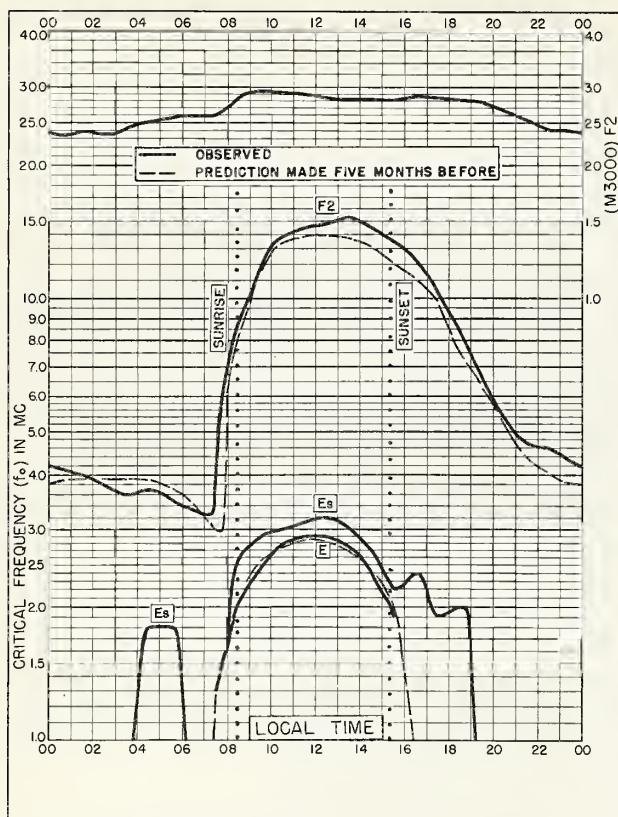


Fig. 101. MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.
55.5°N, 37.3°E DECEMBER 1957

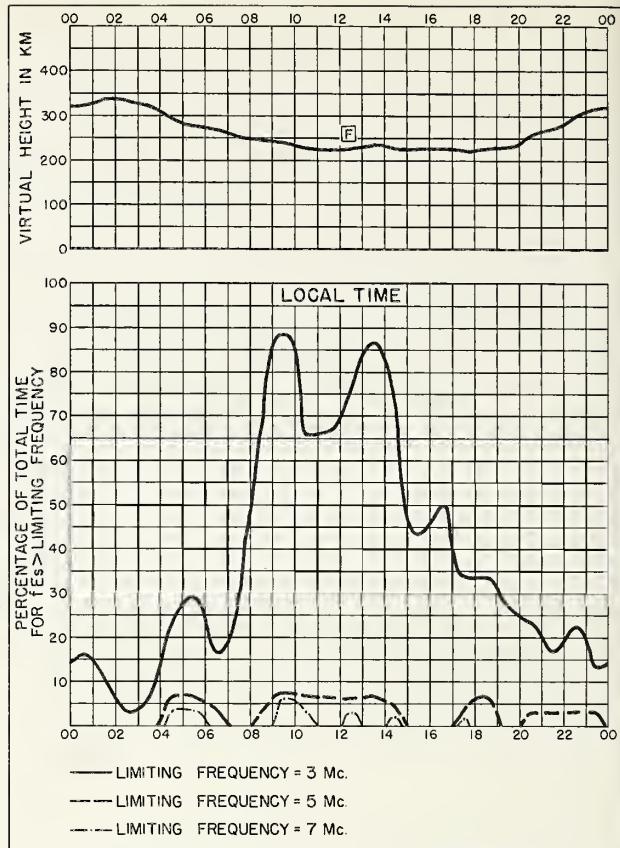


Fig. 102. MOSCOW, U.S.S.R. DECEMBER 1957

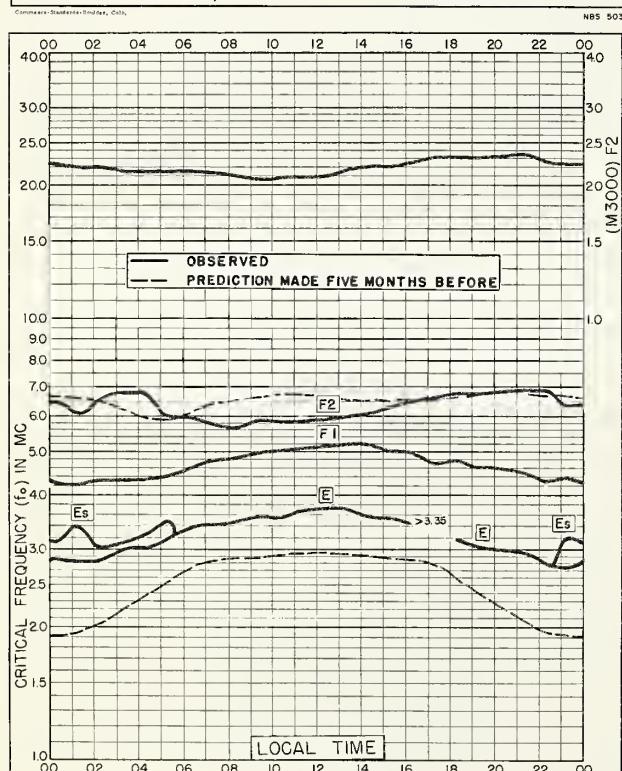


Fig. 103. ELLSWORTH
77.7°S, 41.1°W DECEMBER 1957

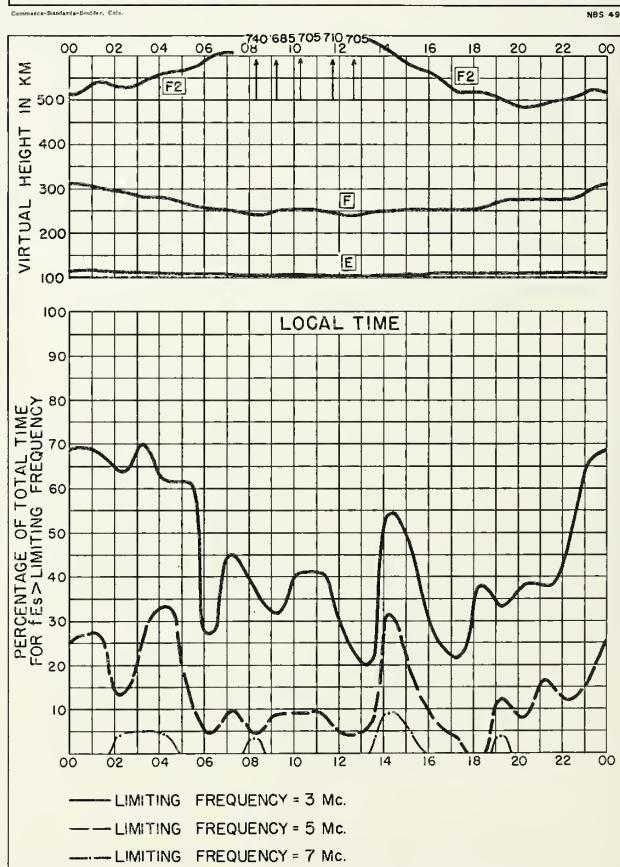


Fig. 104. ELLSWORTH DECEMBER 1957

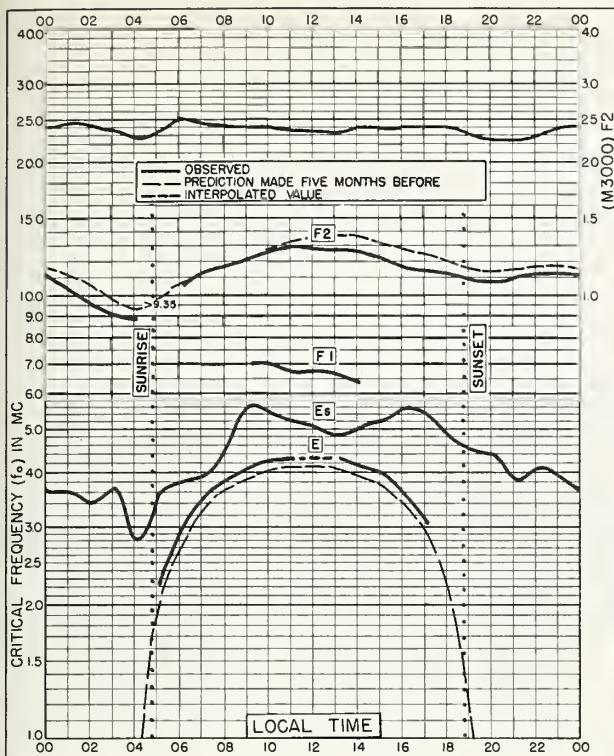


Fig. 105. CONCEPCION, CHILE
36.6°S, 73.0°W NOVEMBER 1957

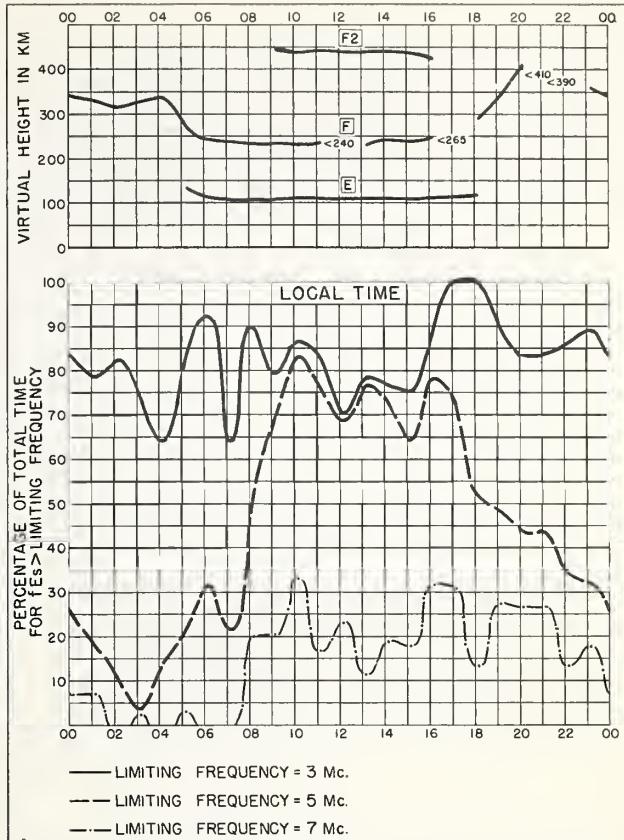


Fig. 106. CONCEPCION, CHILE NOVEMBER 1957

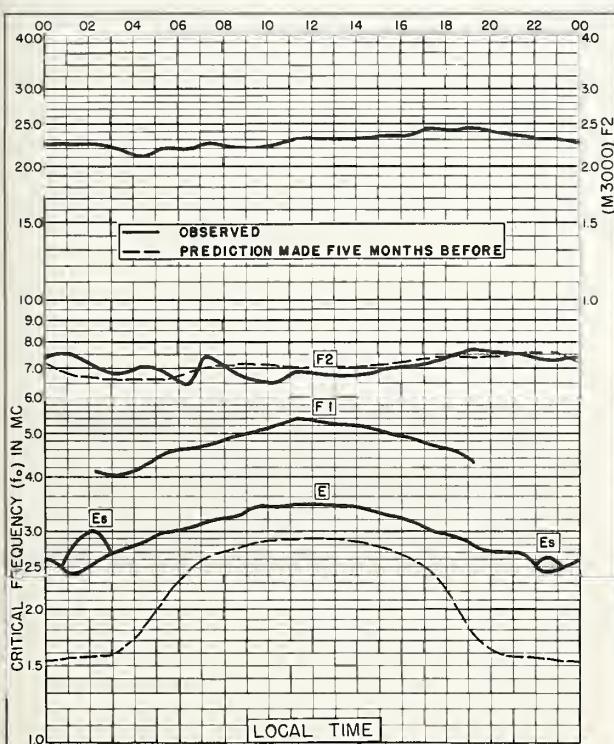


Fig. 107. ELLSWORTH
77.7°S, 41.1°W NOVEMBER 1957

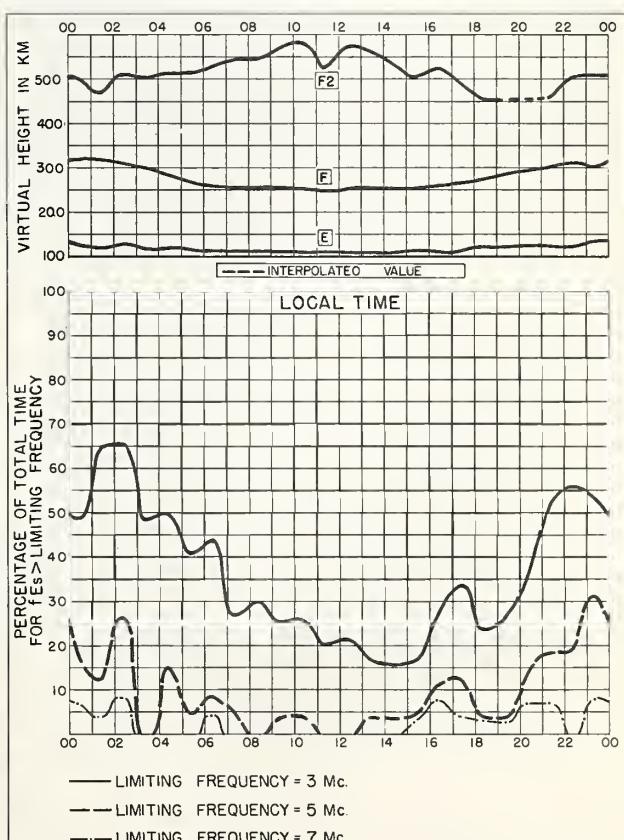


Fig. 108. ELLSWORTH NOVEMBER 1957

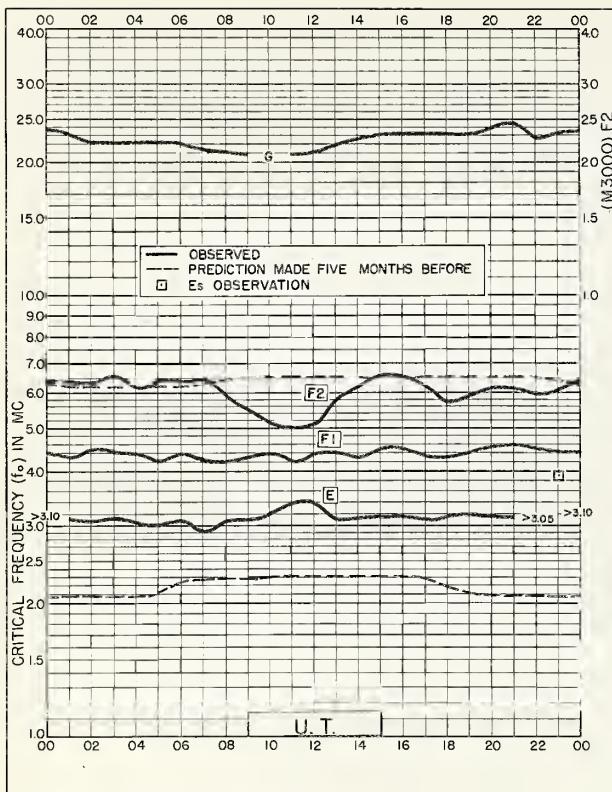


Fig. 109. POLE STATION
90.0°S NOVEMBER 1957

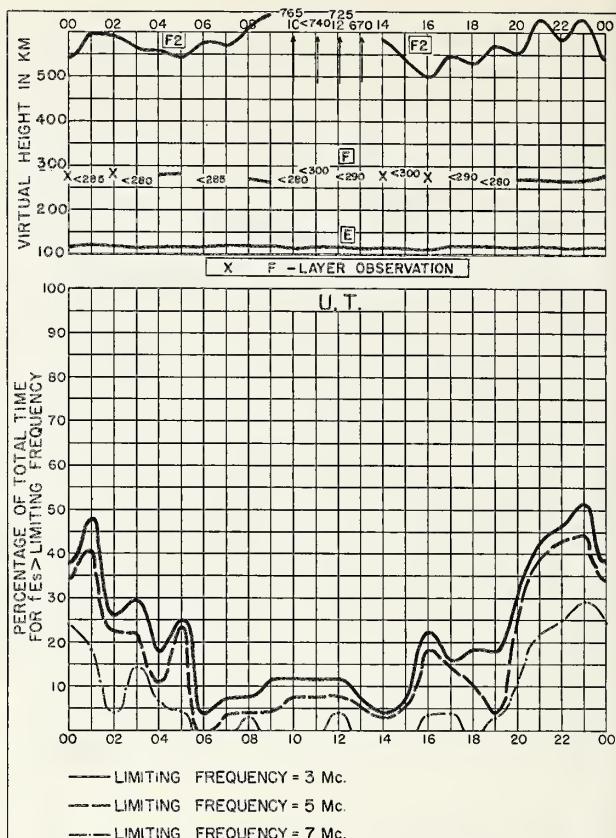


Fig. 110. POLE STATION NOVEMBER 1957

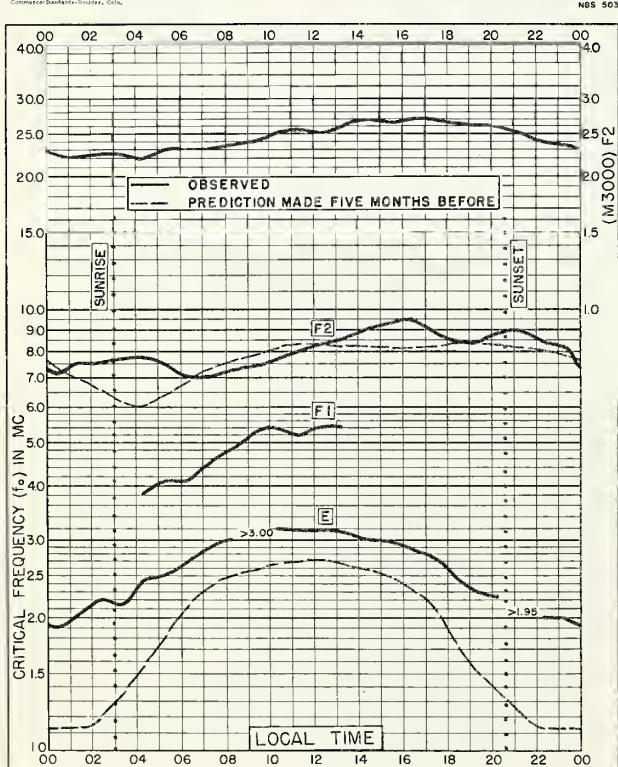


Fig. 111. ELLSWORTH
77.7°S, 41.1°W OCTOBER 1957

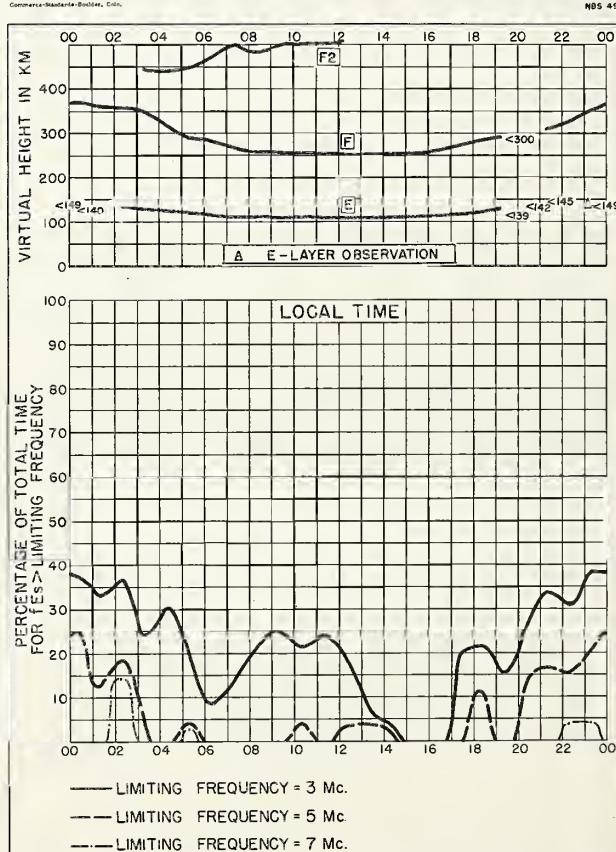


Fig. 112. ELLSWORTH OCTOBER 1957

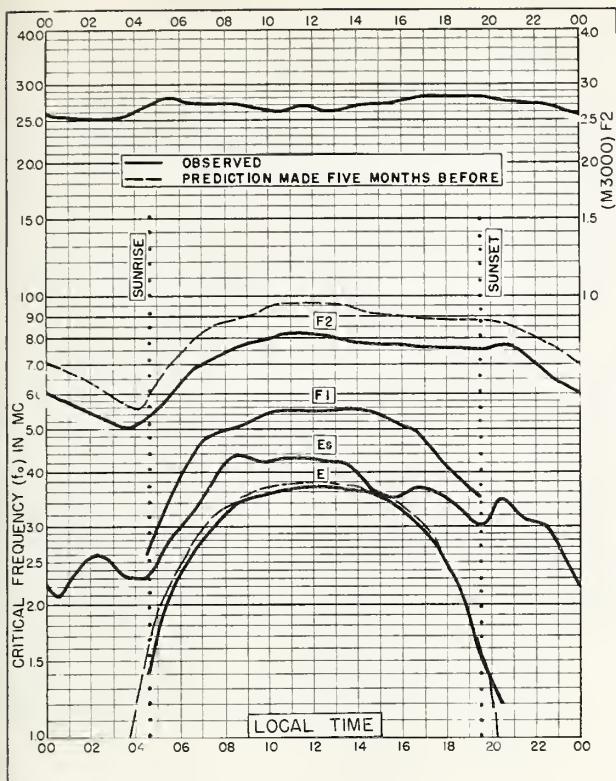


Fig. 113. MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.

55.5°N, 37.3°E

AUGUST 1957

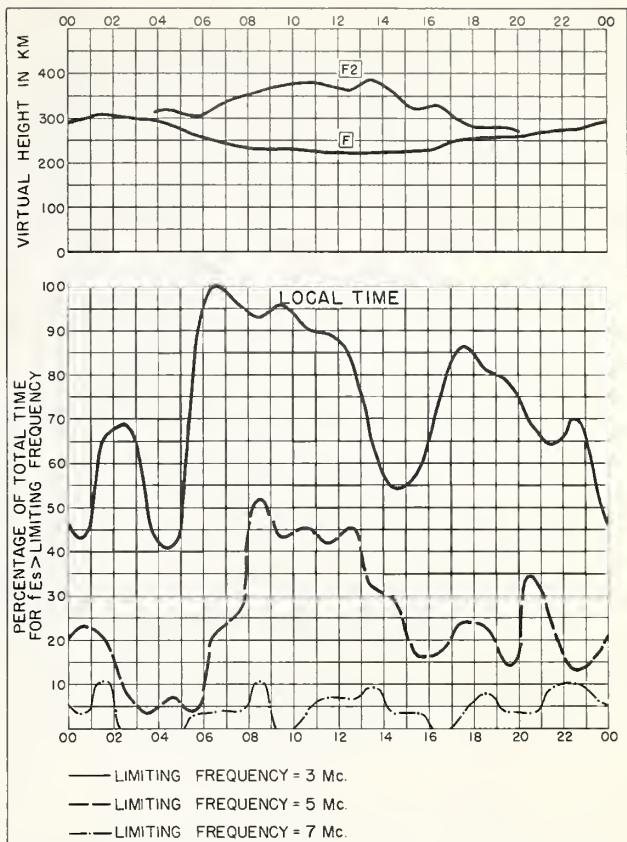


Fig. 114. MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.

AUGUST 1957

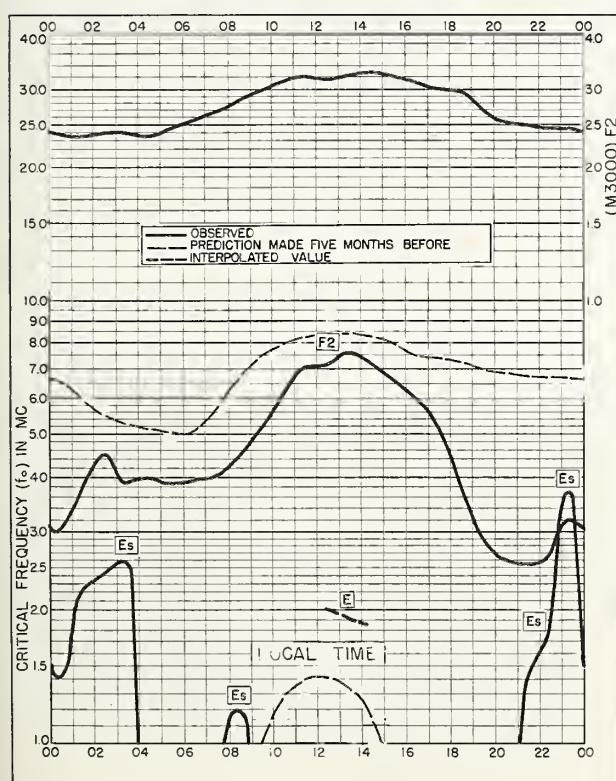


Fig. 115. ELLSWORTH

77.7°S, 41.1°W

AUGUST 1957

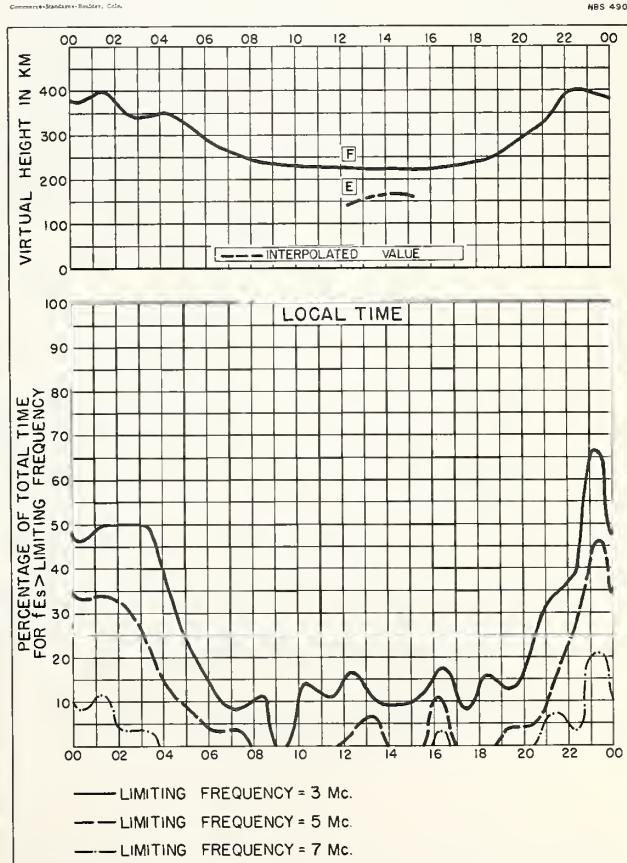
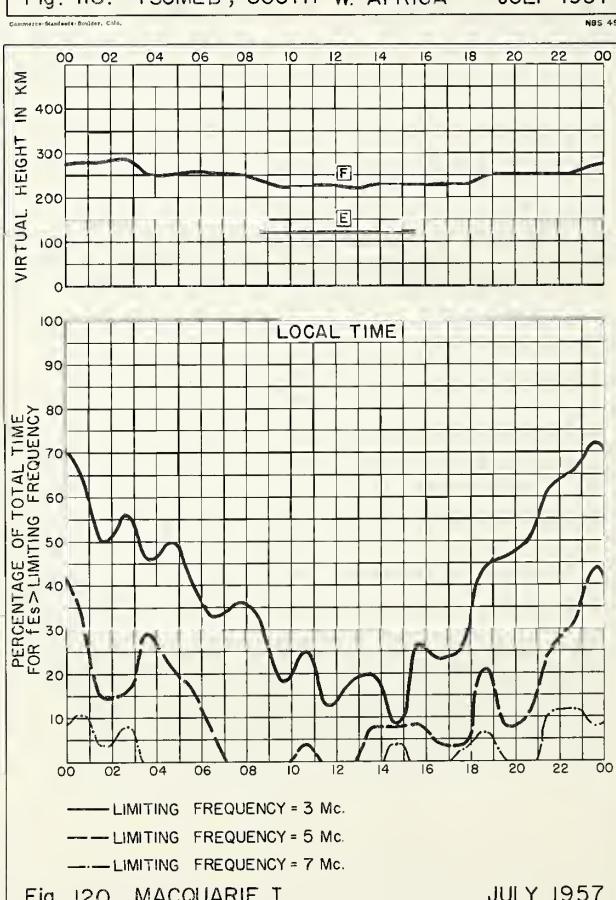
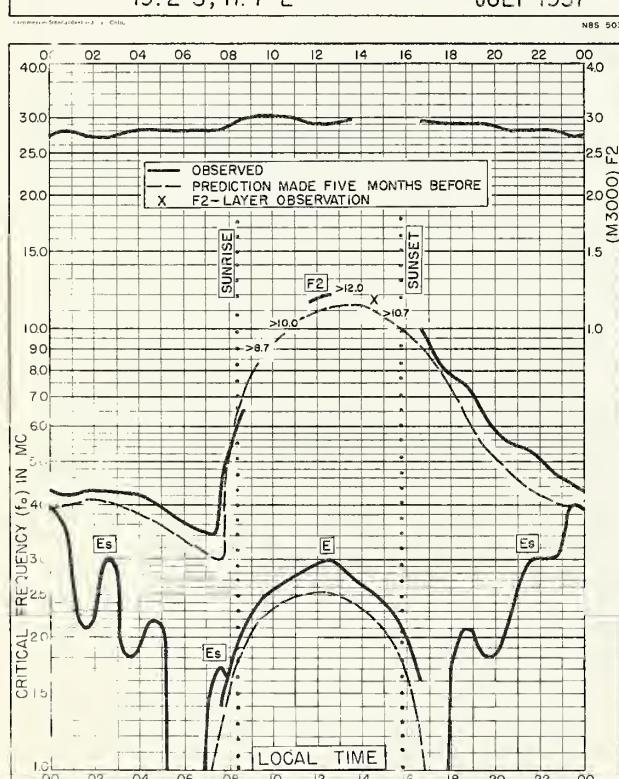
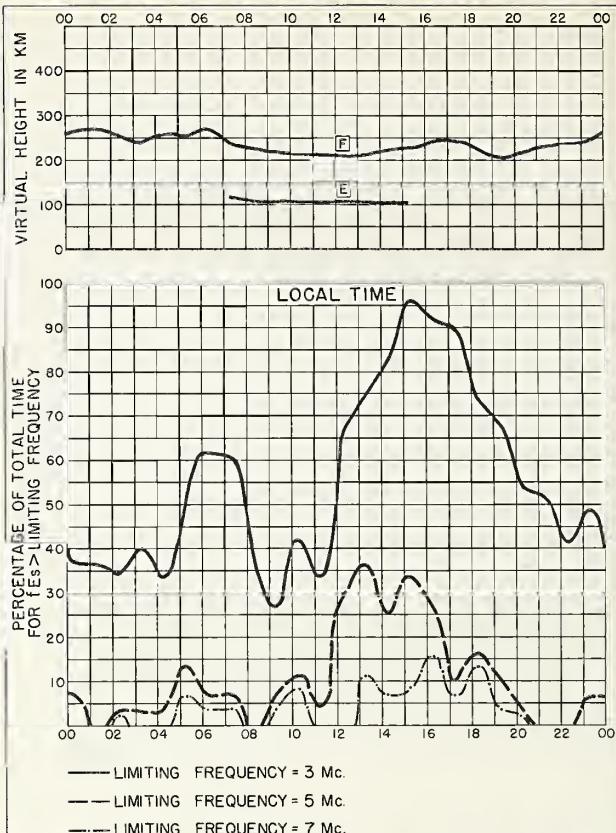
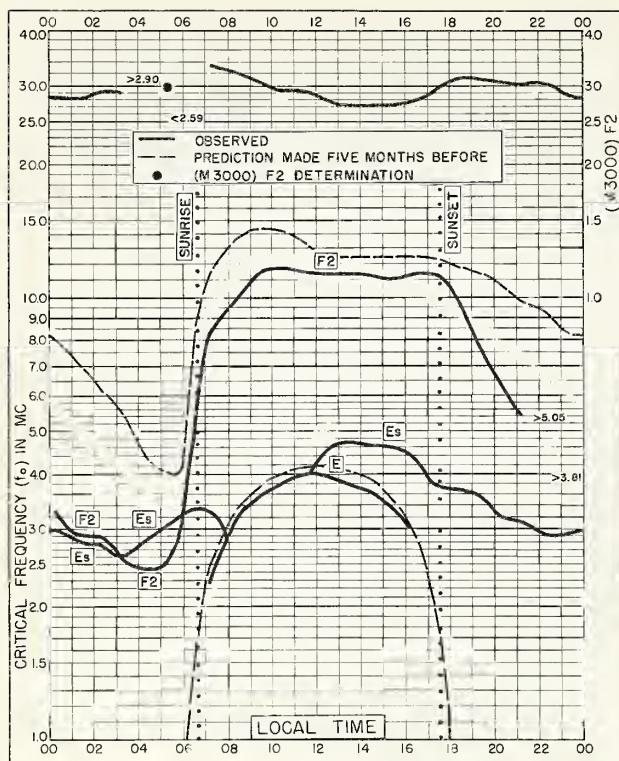


Fig. 116. ELLSWORTH

AUGUST 1957



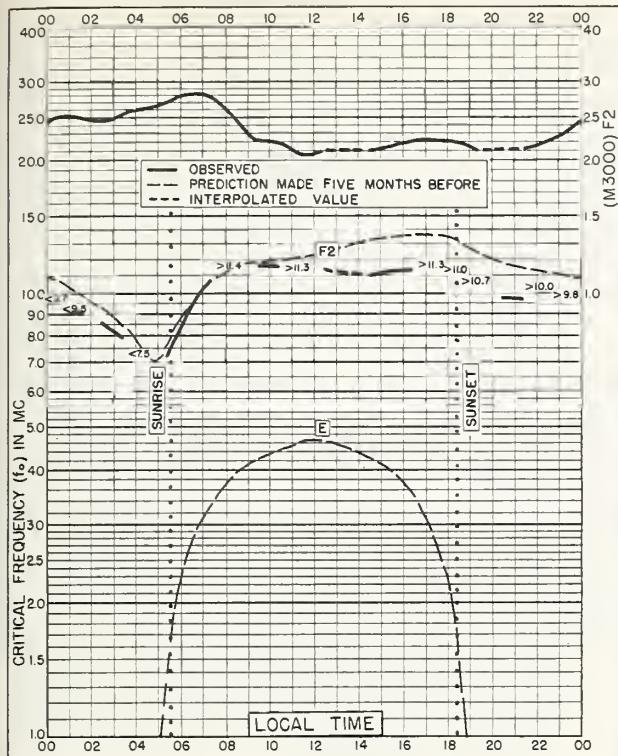


Fig. 121. MADRAS, INDIA
13.0°N, 80.2°E

JUNE 1957

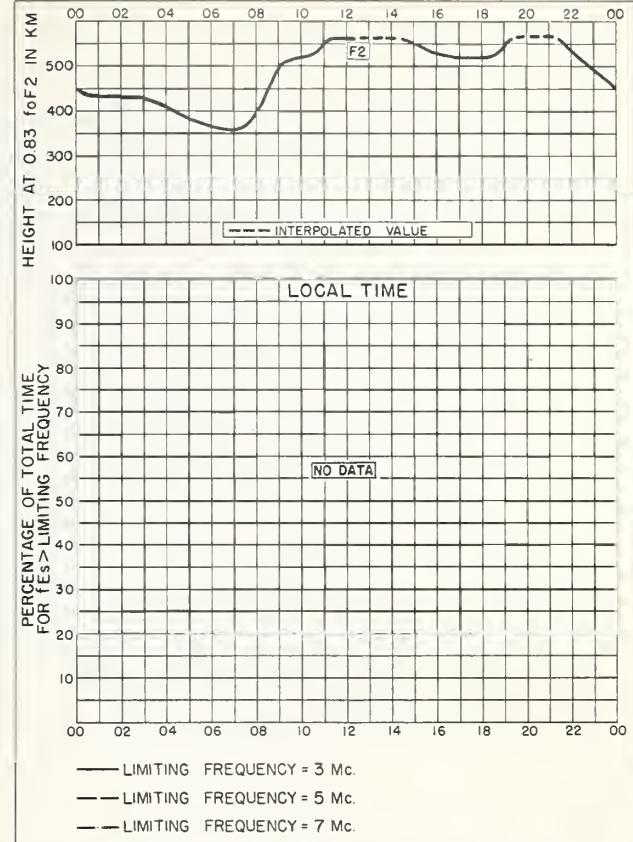


Fig. 122. MADRAS, INDIA

JUNE 1957

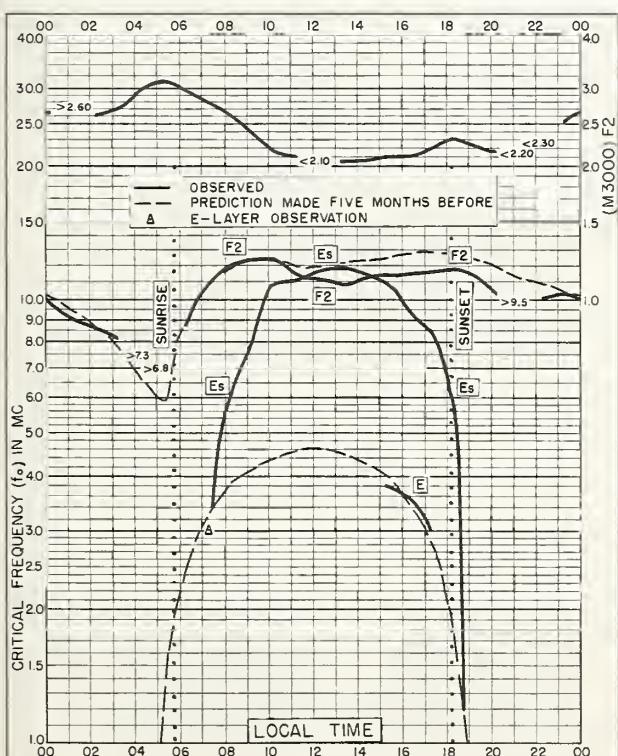


Fig. 123. KODAIKANAL, INDIA
10.2°N, 77.5°E

JUNE 1957

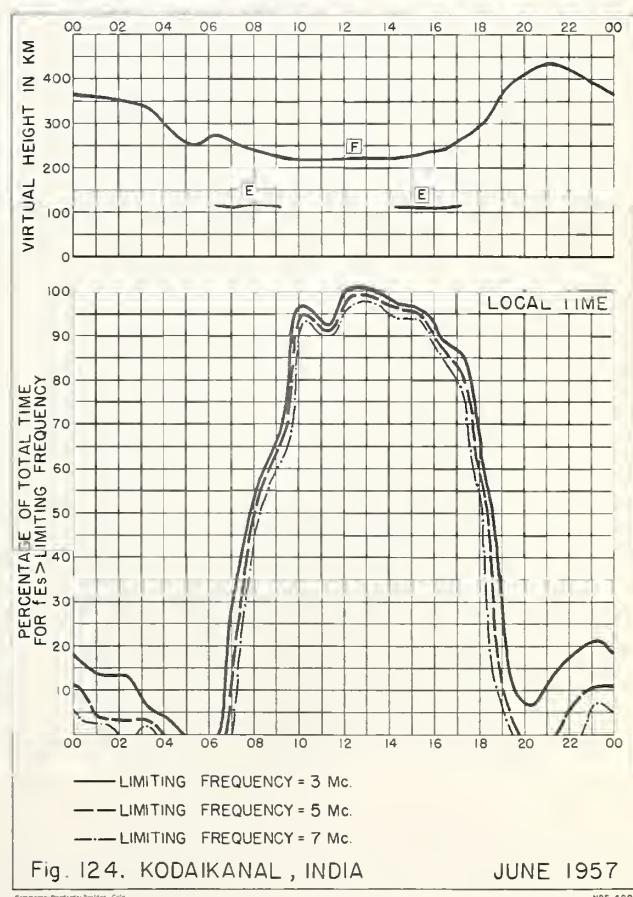


Fig. 124. KODAIKANAL, INDIA

JUNE 1957

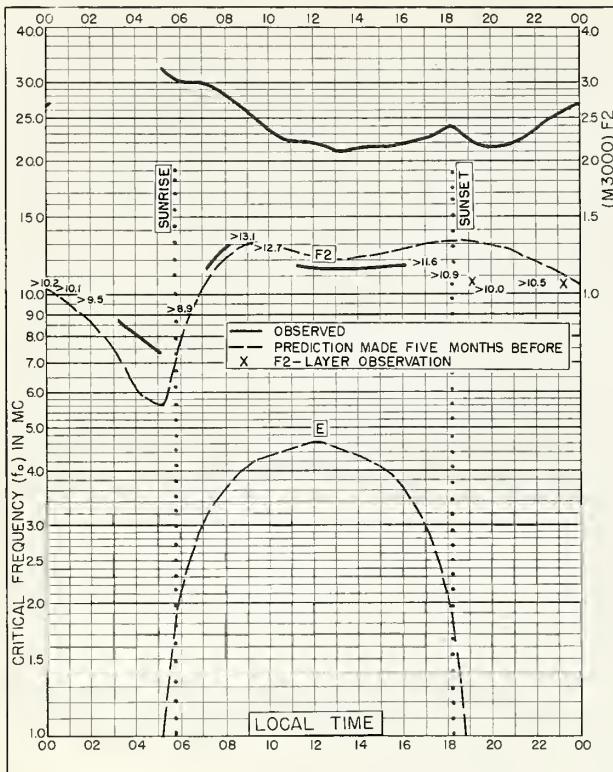


Fig. 125. TRIVANDRUM, INDIA

8.4°N , 77.0°E

JUNE 1957

NBS 503

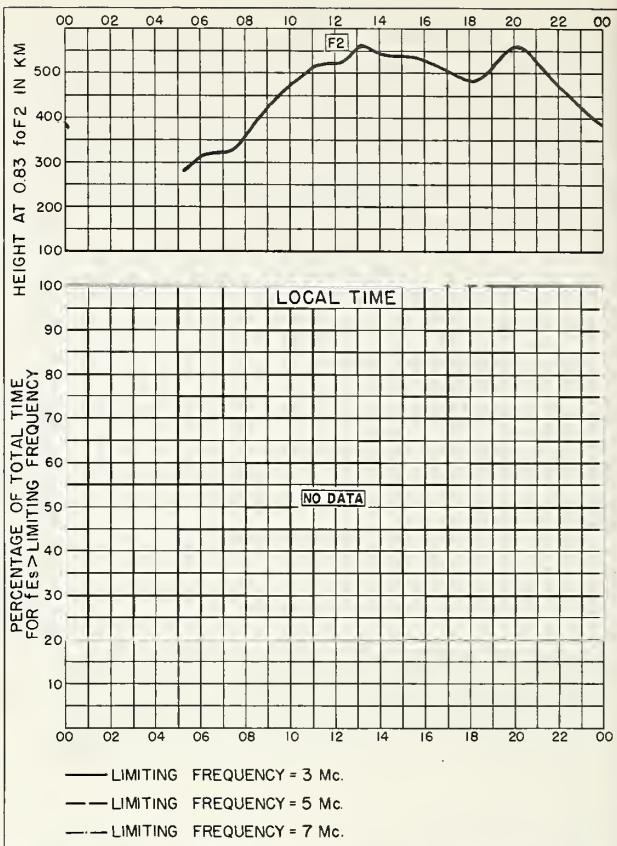


Fig. 126. TRIVANDRUM, INDIA

JUNE 1957

NBS 490

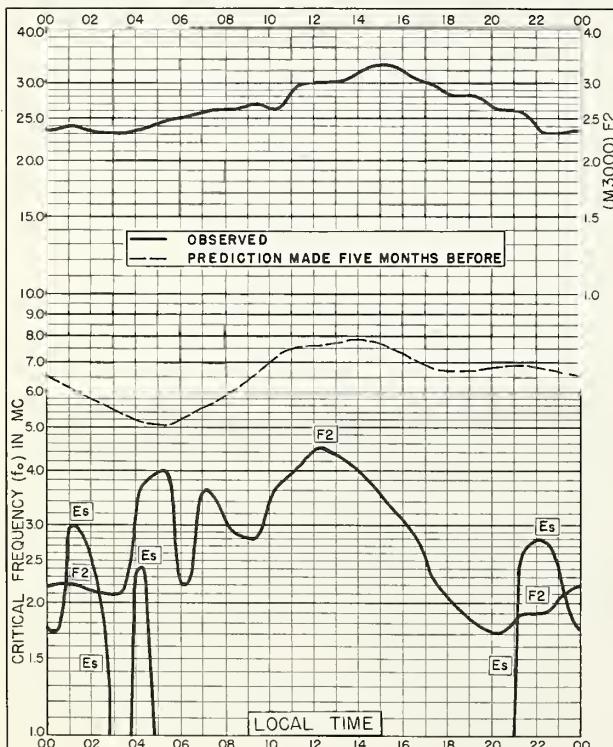


Fig. 127. ELLSWORTH

77.7°S , 41.1°W

JUNE 1957

NBS 503

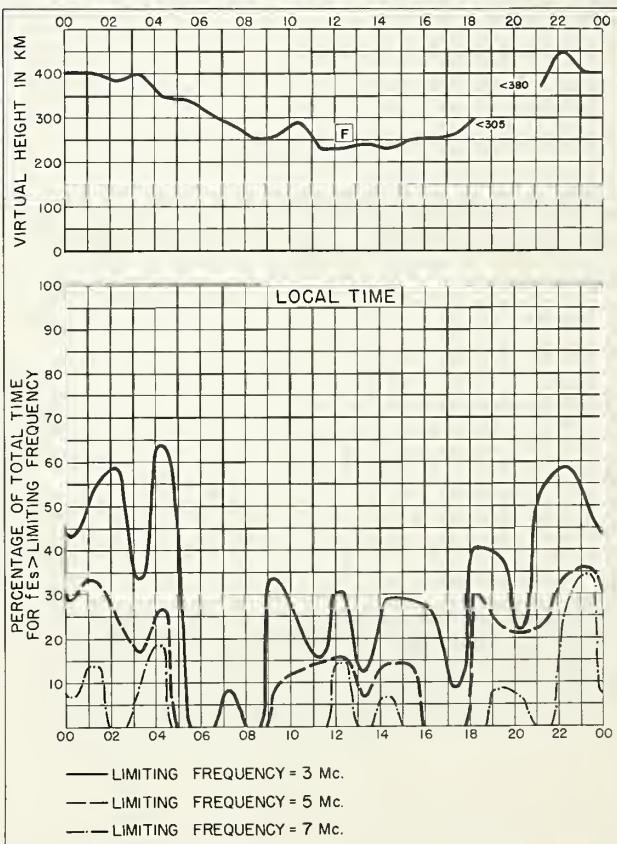
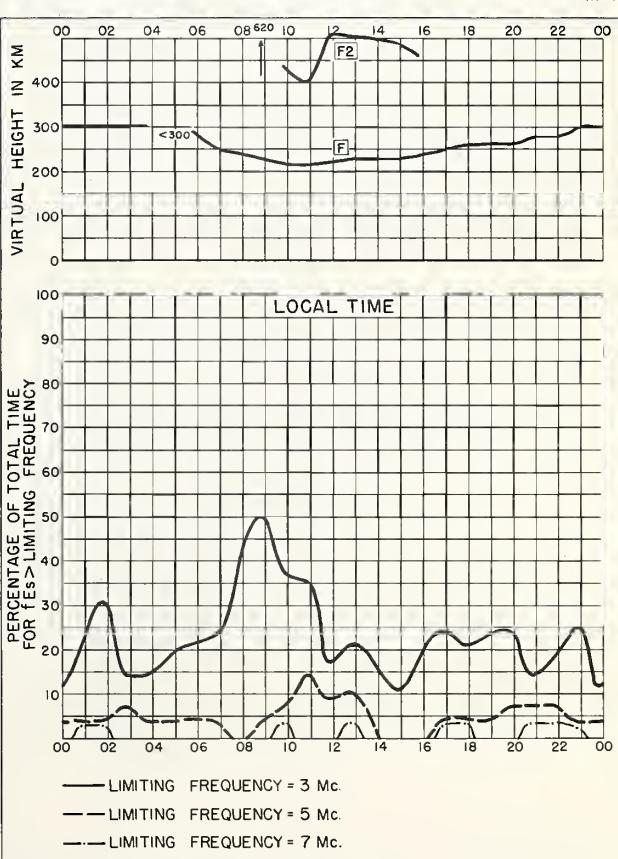
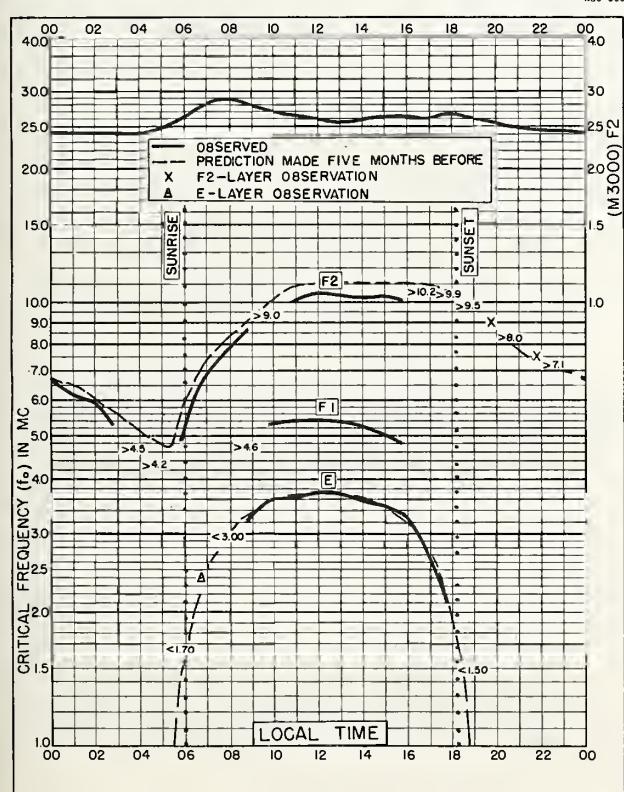
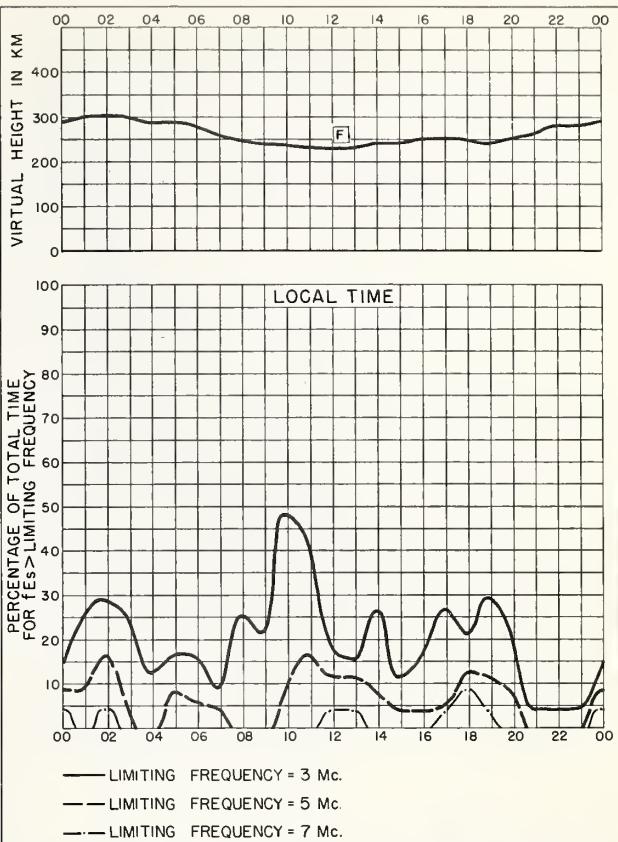
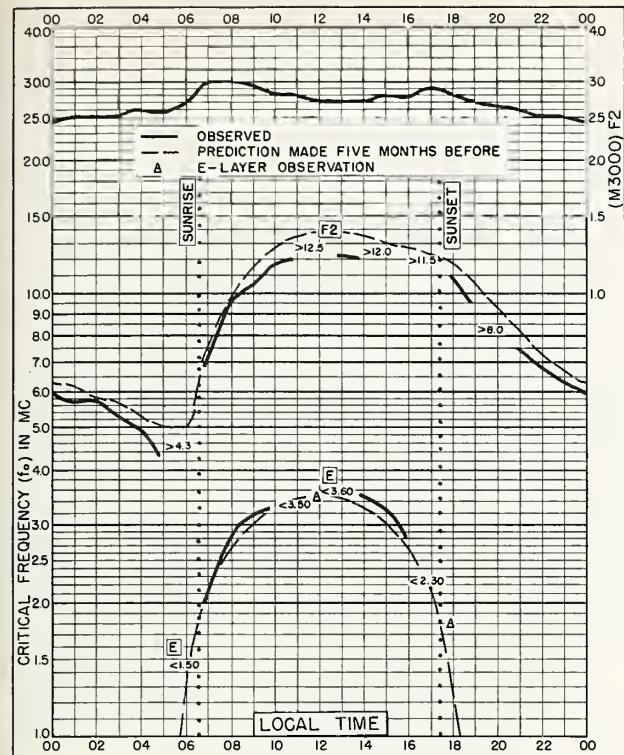
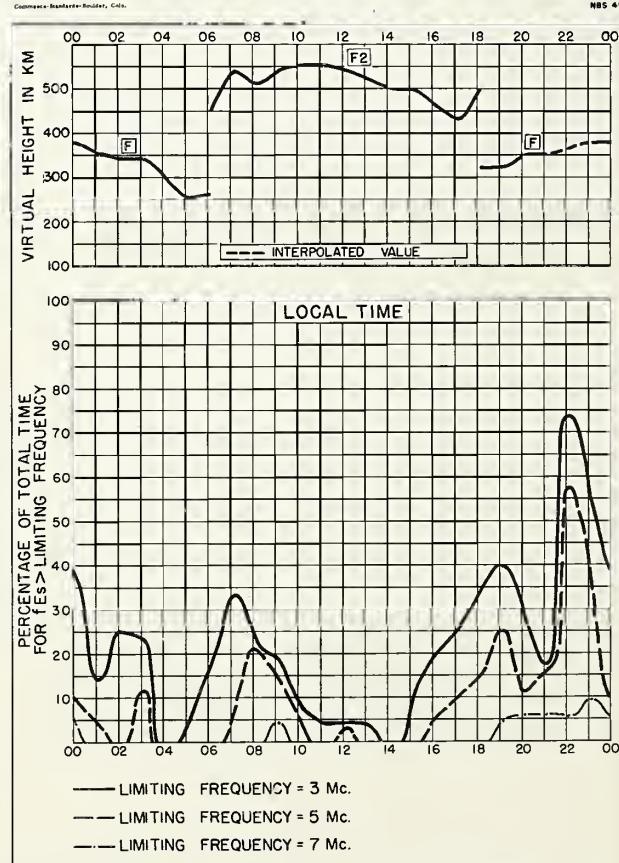
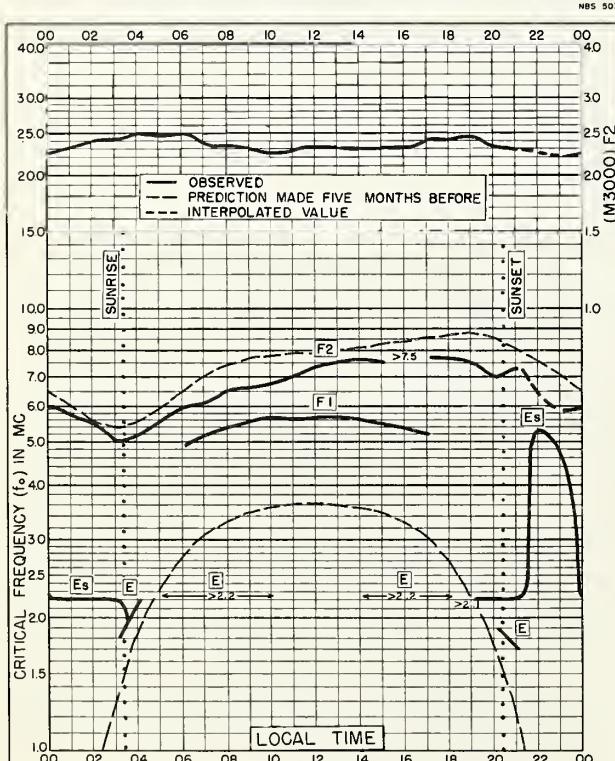
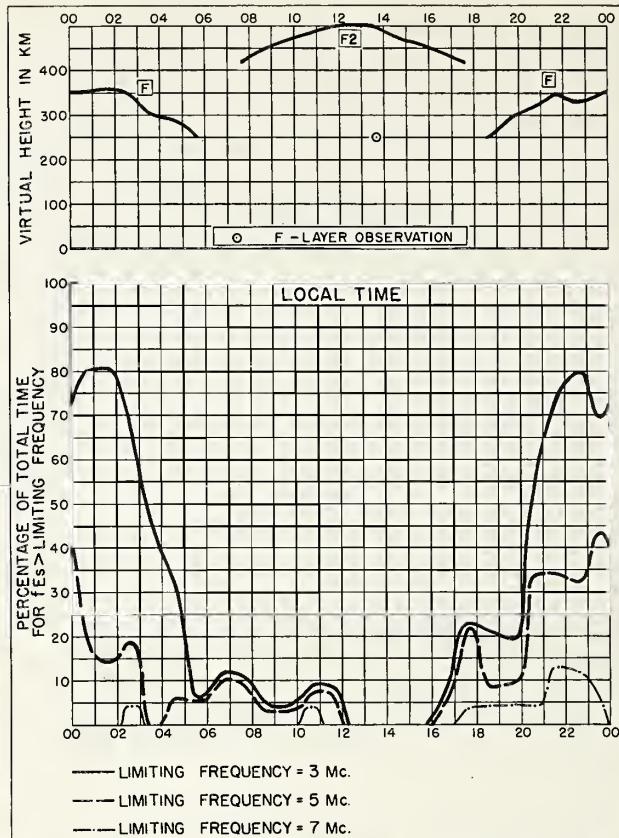
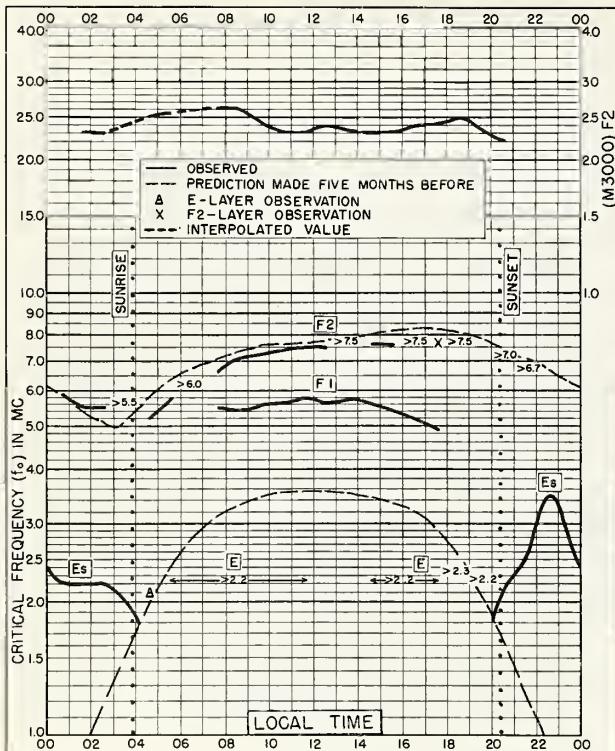


Fig. 128. ELLSWORTH

JUNE 1957

NBS 490





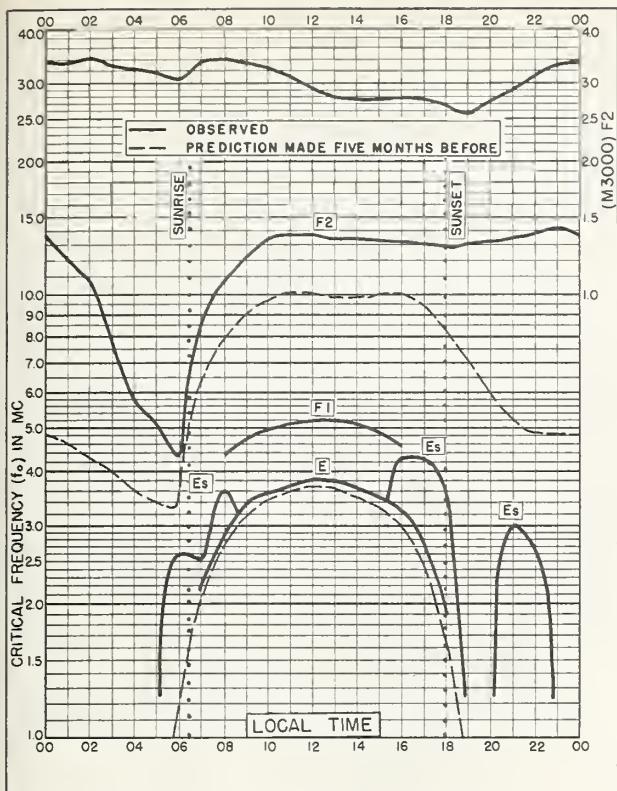


Fig. 137. DAKAR, FRENCH W. AFRICA
14.1°N, 17.4°W FEBRUARY 1956

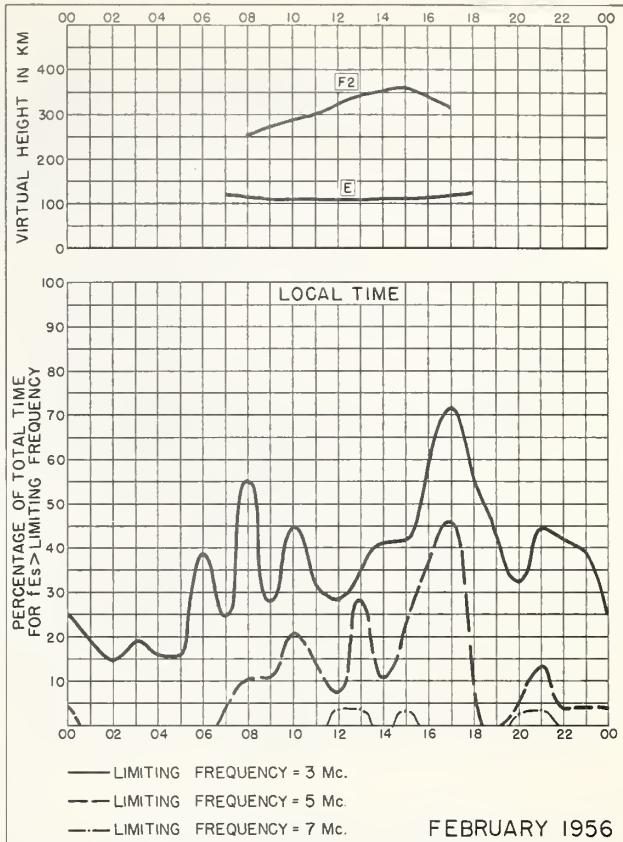


Fig. 138. DAKAR, FRENCH W. AFRICA

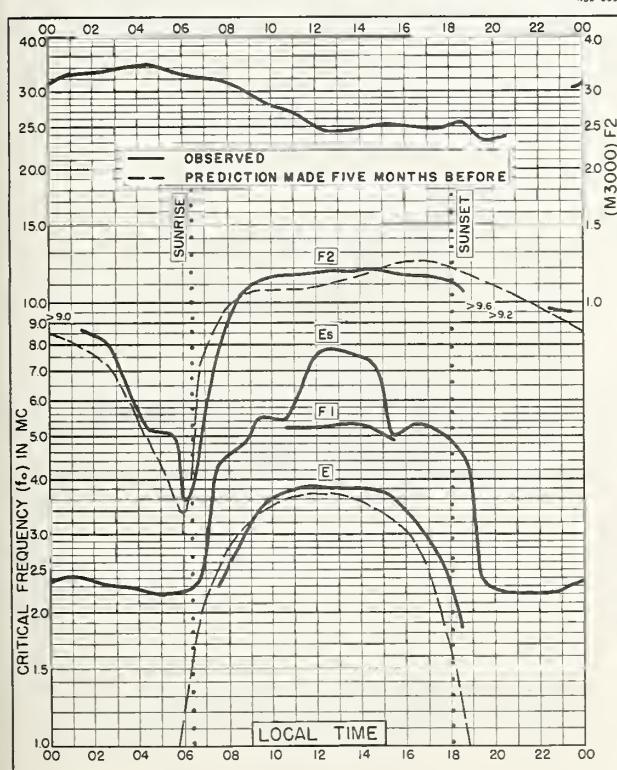


Fig. 139. DJIBOUTI, FRENCH SOMALILAND
11.5°N, 43.1°E FEBRUARY 1956

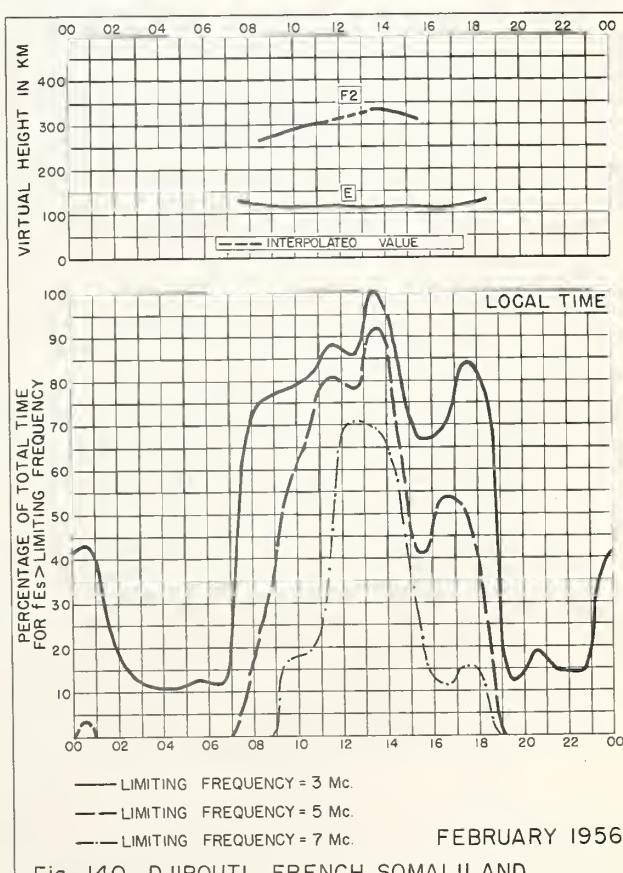


Fig. 140. DJIBOUTI, FRENCH SOMALILAND

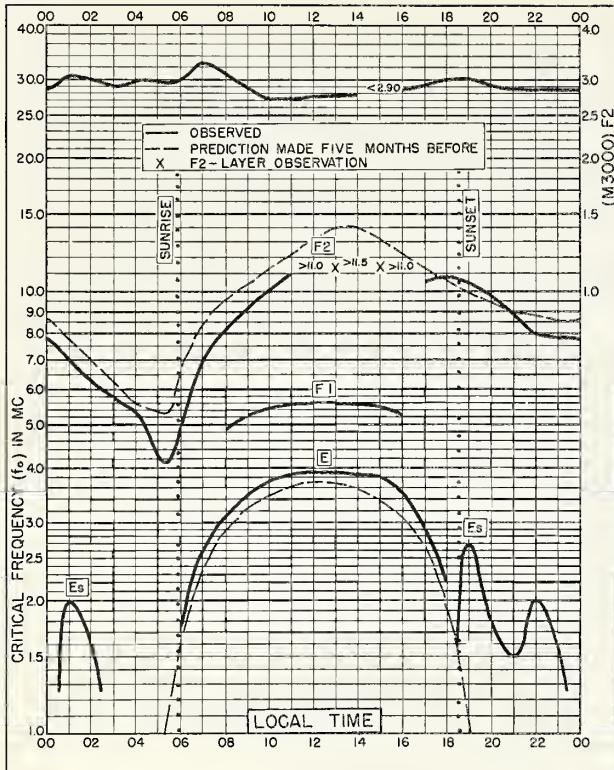


Fig. 141. TANANARIVE, MADAGASCAR
18.9°S, 47.6°E FEBRUARY 1956

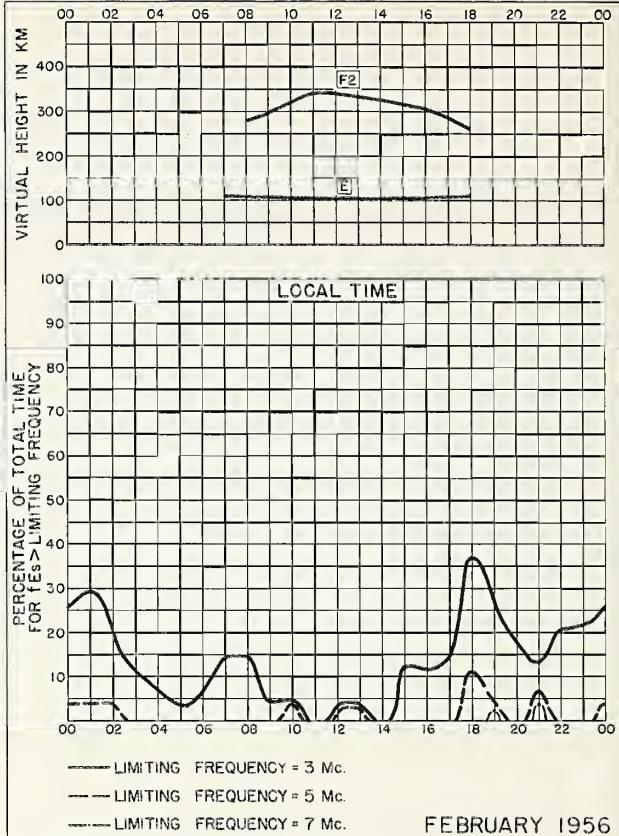


Fig. 142. TANANARIVE, MADAGASCAR FEBRUARY 1956

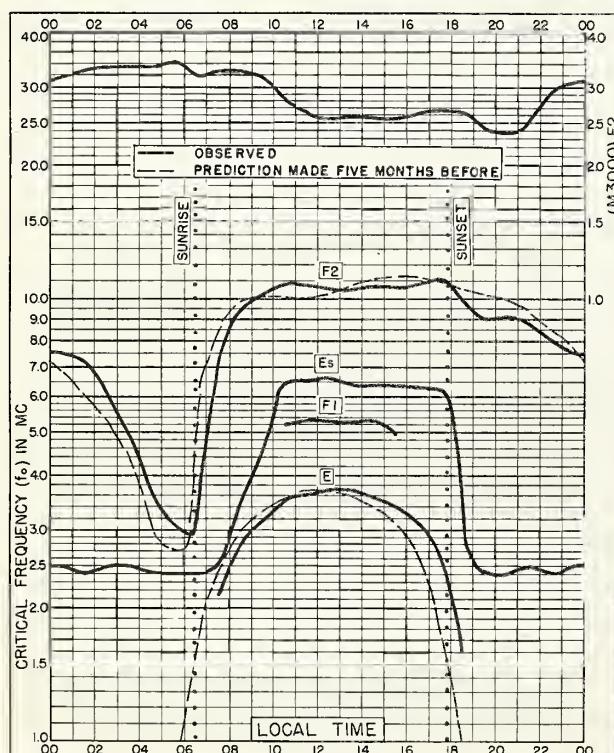


Fig. 143. DJIBOUTI, FRENCH SOMALILAND
11.5°N, 43.1°E JANUARY 1956

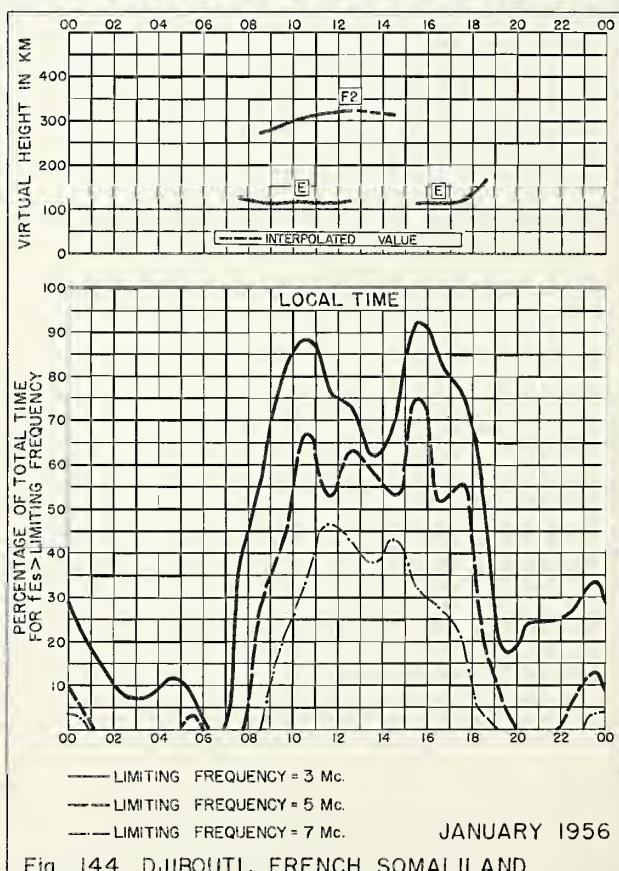


Fig. 144. DJIBOUTI, FRENCH SOMALILAND JANUARY 1956

Index of Tables and Graphs of Ionospheric Data

in CRPL-F171 (Part A)

	Table page	Figure page
Adak, Alaska		
July 1958	2	18
Anchorage, Alaska		
August 1958	1	13
July 1958	2	17
Baguio, P. I.		
August 1958	1	15
July 1958	3	20
Baker Lake, Canada		
May 1958.	4	24
Bunia, Belgian Congo		
February 1958	8	34
Cape Hallett		
February 1958	8	35
Christchurch, New Zealand		
May 1958.	5	27
Concepcion, Chile		
November 1957	9	39
Dakar, French W. Africa		
February 1956	12	47
De Bilt, Holland		
May 1958.	5	25
Djibouti, French Somaliland		
February 1956	12	47
January 1956.	12	48
Ellsworth		
December 1957	9	38
November 1957	9	39
October 1957.	10	40
August 1957	10	41
June 1957	11	44
Fairbanks, Alaska		
July 1958	2	16
June 1958	3	21
Falkland Is.		
March 1958.	7	32
Formosa, China		
May 1958.	5	26
April 1958.	6	28
Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey		
June 1958	4	22
Godhavn, Greenland		
June 1958	3	21
May 1958.	4	23

Index (CRPL-Ft71 (Part A), continued)

	<u>Table page</u>	<u>Figure page</u>
Godhavn, Greenland (continued)		
April 1958	5	27
March 1958	6	29
February 1958	7	33
January 1958	8	36
Grand Bahama I.		
July 1958	3	19
June 1958	4	22
Hobart, Tasmania		
January 1958	9	37
April 1957	11	45
March 1957	11	45
Inverness, Scotland		
May 1958	4	24
Kodaikanal, India		
June 1957	11	43
Lindau/Harz, Germany		
February 1958	7	33
Lycksele, Sweden		
March 1958	6	30
Macquarie I.		
July 1957	10	42
January 1957	12	46
December 1956	12	46
Madras, India		
June 1957	11	43
Maui, Hawaii		
August 1958	1	14
Moscow, U.S.S.R.		
March 1958	7	31
December 1957	9	38
August 1957	10	41
Narsarssuak, Greenland		
July 1958	2	18
Natal, Brazil		
April 1958	6	29
Nurmijarvi, Finland		
March 1958	7	31
Okinawa I.		
July 1958	3	19
June 1958	4	23
Ottawa, Canada		
May 1958	5	25
Panama Canal Zone		
August 1958	1	15
Point Barrow, Alaska		
July 1958	2	16

Index · (CRPL-171 (Part A), concluded)

	<u>Table page</u>	<u>Figure page</u>
Pole Station		
November 1957	10	40
Puerto Rico, W. I.		
August 1958	1	14
Reykjavik, Iceland		
July 1958	2	17
Rome, Italy		
March 1958.	7	32
San Francisco, California		
May 1958.	5	26
Sao Paulo, Brazil		
February 1958	8	35
January 1958.	9	37
Scott Base		
February 1958	8	36
Slough, England		
February 1958	8	34
Sodankyla, Finland		
April 1958.	6	28
March 1958.	6	30
Talara, Peru		
July 1958	3	20
Tananarive, Madagascar		
February 1956	12	48
Trivandrum, India		
June 1957	11	44
Tsumeb, South W. Africa		
July 1957	10	42
Washington, D. C.		
August 1958	1	13



CRPL Reports

[A detailed list of CRPL publications is available from the Central Radio Propagation Laboratory upon request]

Daily:

Radio disturbance forecasts, every half hour from broadcast stations WWV and WWVH of the National Bureau of Standards.

Telephoned and telegraphed reports of ionospheric, solar, geomagnetic, and radio propagation data.

Semiweekly:

CRPL—J. North Atlantic Radio Propagation Forecast (of days most likely to be disturbed during following month).

CRPL—Jp. North Pacific Radio Propagation Forecast (of days most likely to be disturbed during following month).

Semimonthly:

CRPL—Ja. Semimonthly Frequency Revision Factors For CRPL Basic Radio Propagation Prediction Reports.

Monthly:

CRPL—D. Basic Radio Propagation Predictions—Three months in advance. (Dept. of the Army, TB 11-499-, monthly supplements to TM 11-499; Dept. of the Air Force, TO 31-3-28 series). On sale by Superintendent of Documents.* Members of the Armed Forces should address cognizant military office.

CRPL—F. (Part A). Ionospheric Data.

(Part B). Solar-Geophysical Data.

Limited distribution. These publications are in general disseminated only to those individuals or scientific organizations which collaborate in the exchange of ionospheric, solar, geomagnetic or other radio propagation data.

Catalog of Data:

A catalog of records and data on file at the U.S. IGY World Data Center A for Airglow and Ionosphere, Boulder Laboratories, National Bureau of Standards, which includes a fee schedule to cover the cost of supplying copies, is available upon request.

The publications listed above may be obtained without charge from the Central Radio Propagation Laboratory, National Bureau of Standards, Boulder Laboratories, Boulder, Colorado, unless otherwise indicated. Please note that the F series is not generally available.

Circulars of the National Bureau of Standards pertaining to Radio Sky Wave Transmission:

NBS Circular 462. Ionospheric Radio Propagation. \$1.25.

NBS Circular 465. Instructions for the Use of Basic Radio Propagation Predictions. 30 cents.

NBS Circular 557. Worldwide Radio Noise Levels Expected in the Frequency Band 10 Kilocycles to 100 Megacycles. 30 cents.

NBS Circular 582. Worldwide Occurrence of Sporadic E. \$3.25.

These Circulars are on sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Members of the Armed Forces should address the respective military office having cognizance of radio wave propagation.

* For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price 10 cents (single copy). Subscription Price: \$1.00 a year; 25 cents additional for foreign mailing.

