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FOR OFFICIAL USE

PART A
IONOSPHERIC DATA

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APRIL 1959

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

CRPL-F176
PART A

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CENTRAL RADIO PROPAGATION LABORATORY
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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-F176 (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 foEs, 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'Es 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 foEs 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 foE. Blank spaces at the beginning and end of columns of h'F2 or h'F1, foF1, h'E, and foE are usually the result of diurnal variation in these characteristics. Complete absence of medians of h'F1 and foF1 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 foEs or fEs. The graph of median Es corresponds to the table. Percentage curves of fEs are estimated from values of foEs 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	108	
November	150*	150*	147	35	10	16	38	52	87	112	
October	150*	150*	135	31	10	17	43	52	90	114	
September	141	150*	150*	119	30	8	18	46	54	91	115
August	142	150*	150*	105	27	8	18	49	57	96	111
July	141	150*	150*	95	22	8	20	51	60	101	108
June	143	150*	150*	89	18	9	21	52	63	103	108
May	146	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 1958.

Observed Sunspot Number

Month	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1954				3	4	4	5	7	8	8	9	12
1955	14	16	19	23	29	35	40	46	55	64	73	81
1956	89	98	109	119	127	137	146	150	151	156	160	164
1957	170	172	174	181	186	188	191	194	197	200	201	200
1958	199	201	201	197	191	187	185	184	183			

WORLD - WIDE SOURCES OF IONOSPHERIC DATA

The ionospheric data given here in tables 1 to 72 and figures 1 to 143 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:

Brisbane, Australia
Canberra, Australia
Townsville, Australia

Australian Department of Supply and Shipping, Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics:
Watheroo, Western Australia

University of Graz:
Graz, Austria

Meteorological Service of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi:
Leopoldville, 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
Singapore, British Malaya

Instituto Geofisico de Los Andes Colombianos:
Bogota, Colombia

General Direction of Posts and Telegraphs, Helsinki, Finland:
Nurmijarvi, Finland

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

Central Institute of Meteorology, Budapest, Hungary:
Budapest, Hungary

Icelandic Post and Telegraph Administration:
Reykjavik, Iceland

Indian Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Radio Research Committee, New Delhi, India:

Ahmedabad (Physical Research Laboratory)

Bombay (All India Radio)

Calcutta (Institute of Radio Physics and Electronics)

Delhi (All India Radio)

Kodaikanal (India Meteorological Department)

Madras (All India Radio)

Tiruchi (All India Radio)

Trivandrum (All India Radio)

Geophysical and Geodetic Institute, Genoa, Italy:

Monte Capellino, Italy

Christchurch Geophysical Observatory, New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research:

Campbell I.

Cape Hallett (Adare), Antarctica

Christchurch, New Zealand

Rarotonga, Cook Is.

Scott Base, Antarctica

Norwegian Defence Research Establishment, Kjeller per Lillestrom, Norway:

Oslo, Norway

Tromso, Norway

Manila Observatory:

Baguio, P.I.

South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research:

Capetown, Union of South Africa

Johannesburg, Union of South Africa

Royal Board of Swedish Telegraphs, Radio Department, Stockholm, Sweden:

Lulea, Sweden

United States Army Signal Corps:

Adak, Alaska

Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey

Grand Bahama I.

Okinawa I.

White Sands, New Mexico

National Bureau of Standards (Central Radio Propagation Laboratory):

Anchorage, Alaska

Chiclayo, Peru

Chimbote, Peru

National Bureau of Standards (Central Radio Propagation Laboratory), continued:

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

Huancayo, Peru (Instituto Geofisico de Huancayo)

Little America, Antarctica

Point Barrow, Alaska

Talara, Peru (Instituto Geofisico de Huancayo)

Table 19

Time	September 1958						(M3000)F2
	h'F2	foF2	h'F	foFl	h'E	foE	foEs
00	6.1					2.50	
01	5.9					2.45	
02	5.6					2.50	
03	5.3					2.45	
04	5.2					2.50	
05	5.2					2.60	
06	6.0					2.75	
07	6.9				2.3	2.80	
08	7.7			---	2.9	2.75	
09	8.0			---	3.0	2.70	
10	9.5			---	3.3	2.70	
11	9.7		5.3		3.2	2.65	
12	9.7			---		2.65	
13	9.6		5.4		---	2.60	
14	9.7			---		2.65	
15	9.3			---		2.70	
16	9.2		---	---		2.70	
17	9.6			---		2.70	
18	9.6			---		2.75	
19	8.9			---		2.75	
20	8.2					2.70	
21	8.0					2.70	
22	7.0					2.60	
23	6.7					2.55	

Time: 30.0°E.

Sweep: 1.0 Mc to 25.0 Mc in 1 minute.

Table 20

Time	September 1958						(M3000)F2	
	h'F2	foF2	h'F	foFl	h'E	foE	foEs	
00			6.5		300			1.3 2.45
01			5.9		300			1.4 2.40
02			5.6		300			1.1 2.45
03			5.3		300			<1.0 2.40
04			5.0		295			1.2 2.50
05			5.2		300			1.40 2.60
06			6.2		265			1.90 2.80
07			7.1		250			2.50 2.85
08			7.8		250			2.90 2.85
09			8.4		240			3.20 2.80
10		(495)	9.0		240			3.40 2.70
11		(430)	8.6		235			3.55 2.65
12		(460)	9.2		235			3.55 2.60
13		(465)	9.2		245			3.55 2.60
14		---	9.5		245			3.50 2.65
15		---	9.4		250			3.40 2.65
16		---	10.0		250			3.10 2.55
17		---	9.8		250			2.60 2.65
18		---	9.8		260			2.20 2.70
19		---	9.1		250			<1.6 2.70
20		---	8.5		250			<1.6 2.60
21		---	7.8		250			<1.6 2.60
22		---	7.0		270			<1.6 2.50
23		---	6.8		290			<1.5 2.40

Time: 0.0°.

Sweep: 0.67 Mc to 25.0 Mc in 5 minutes, automatic operation.

Table 21

Time	September 1958						(M3000)F2
	h'F2	foF2	h'F	foFl	h'E	foE	foEs
00	>6.5	300					
01	56.7	315					
02	56.6	310					
03	(6.3)	300					
04	55.6	300					
05	55.1	280					
06	56.7	250					
07	8.4	230		---			
08	>8.9	230		(3.4)	3.4		
09	59.4	220	110	3.4	3.6		
10	59.3	220	120	3.5	3.9		
11	(9.9)	230	110	3.6	3.8		
12	59.3	230	(120)	(3.6)	3.0		
13	(10.3)	220	(125)	(3.7)	3.7		
14	59.3	230		(3.5)	3.6		
15	59.3	230					
16	59.3	230					
17	>8.9	240					
18	>8.9	250					
19	58.4	250					
20	58.4	260					
21	(7.6)	270					
22	56.6	300					
23	>6.8	310					

Time: 15.0°E.

Sweep: 2.0 Mc to 15.0 Mc in 50 seconds.

Table 23

Time	September 1958						(M3000)F2
	h'F2	foF2	h'F	foFl	h'E	foE	foEs
00	(12.5)	230				1.8	(2.60)
01	11.2	245		---	<1.3	2.85	
02	10.2	240		---	<1.3	2.85	
03	9.0	235		---	1.2	2.95	
04	8.4	230		---	<1.2	3.00	
05	6.4	235		---	<1.3	3.10	
06	7.1	280		---		2.90	
07	11.1	255	120	2.90	3.0	2.95	
08	13.1	245	115	3.55		2.65	
09	14.2	230	110	3.90	4.1	2.45	
10	14.2	220	110	4.20		2.15	
11	>14.3	210	110	(4.35)		2.10	
12	>13.6	210	110	4.40		2.05	
13	13.3	215	110	4.35		2.00	
14	>13.0	210	110	4.20		2.00	
15	13.1	220	110	3.90		2.05	
16	13.4	250	110	3.40		2.10	
17	13.6	265	115	2.80		2.15	
18	>13.3	300	110	----		2.15	
19	(13.2)	400		<1.5	----		
20	---	395		<1.6	----		
21	---	300		<1.6	----		
22	---	255		2.3	----		
23	---	230		1.4	----		

Time: 105.0°E.

Sweep: 0.67 Mc to 25.0 Mc in 5 minutes, automatic operation.

Table 24

Time	September 1958						(M3000)F2	
	h'F2	foF2	h'F	foFl	h'E	foE	foEs	
00	11.3	225						2.0 2.90
01	10.4	230						2.05
02	9.45	230						2.90
03	8.4	230						2.98
04	7.0	230						3.00
05	5.8	235						3.02
06	5.4	270						2.65
07	9.0	260						2.0
08	11.3	240						2.70
09	13.0	230						2.45
10	14.0	220						2.30
11	14.1	210						2.15
12	14.2	205						2.05
13	13.6	205						2.00
14	13.1	205						2.05
15	12.9	210						2.00
16	12.5	220						2.00
17	12.0	250						2.05
18	11.5	290						2.05
19	11.4	370						2.3 (2.10)
20	12.9	410						(2.15)
21	11.5	320						1.8 (2.40)
22	11.8	245						2.1 (2.65)
23	>11.7	225						2.4 2.78

Time: 75.0°W.

Sweep: 1.0 Mc to 25.0 Mc in 13.5 seconds.

Table 55

Calcutta, India (22.9°N, 88.5°E)							July 1957
Time	h°F2	f0F2	h°F	f0F1	h°E	f0E	f0Es (M3000)F2
00		11.0	300			1.5	3.2
01		10.2	295				3.35
02		8.4	270				3.3
03		7.5	265				3.2
04		7.4	250			2.2	3.3
05		6.8	270	---	---	2.1	3.2
06	---	7.7	250	---	110	2.5	2.6
07	---	9.4	250	5.0	110	3.0	3.0
08	(300)	9.8	<245	5.5	110	3.2	3.5
09	(300)	10.8	230	6.0	105	3.4	5.2
10	(380)	11.5	<240	6.4	105	3.6	5.1
11	400	0	220	6.5	100	3.8	5.0
12	425	0	200	6.5	100	4.0	5.3
13	420	0	210	6.5	100	3.9	5.3
14	430	0	220	6.5	100	3.7	5.4
15	400	0	<240	6.4	105	3.5	3.6
16	390	0	250	6.0	100	3.2	(3.0)
17	350	0	250	5.5	105	3.0	3.1
18	320	0	260	5.1	110	2.6	3.3
19		13.0	300		110	2.0	3.0
20		12.0	315				3.0
21		11.7	310			2.6	3.1
22		11.5	310				3.1
23		11.2	300				3.1

Time: 90.0°E.

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

Table 57

Madras, India (13.0°N, 80.2°E)							July 1957
Time	*	f0F2	h°F1	f0F1	h°E	f0E	f0Es (M3000)F2
00		420	<10.5				2.50
01	(400)	<10.0					(2.60)
02	(400)	>9.0					(2.60)
03	(380)	(8.2)					(2.70)
04	320	<7.7					3.00
05	320	6.7					3.00
06	320	9.3					3.00
07	360	11.0					2.80
08	440	11.6					2.45
09	480	11.7					2.25
10	520	11.4					2.20
11	520	11.1					2.20
12	520	11.0					2.20
13	540	11.4					2.20
14	550	11.6					2.10
15	520	11.8					2.20
16	400	12.3					2.30
17	480	12.2					2.30
18	480	(12.2)					2.30
19	530	>11.5					2.15
20	(520)	10.7					(2.20)
21	(500)	<10.4					(2.20)
22	(480)	<10.5					(2.30)
23	420	(11.0)					(2.50)

Time: 75.0°E.

Sweep: 0.75 Mc to 21.5 Mc in 5 minutes, manual operation.

*Height at 0.83 f0F2.

Table 59

Kodaikanal, India (10.2°N, 77.5°E)							July 1957
Time	h°F2	f0F2	h°F	f0F1	h°E	f0E	f0Es (M3000)F2
00		(9.6)	320				(2.65)
01		8.6	300				2.60
02		8.5	295				2.80
03		7.8	280				2.90
04		7.2	250				3.00
05		6.3	240				3.10
06		8.1	270	120	2.1	2.5	3.00
07		10.4	250	115	3.0	8.7	2.80
08	---	11.5	230	110	---	10.8	2.55
09	---	11.5	220	100	---	12.0	2.25
10	---	10.8	210	100	---	12.6	2.20
11	---	10.4	210	---	---	12.7	2.15
12	---	10.5	210	105	---	12.6	2.10
13	(450)	10.7	210	110	---	12.6	2.10
14	---	10.8	215	110	---	12.4	2.10
15	---	11.3	225	110	---	12.0	2.10
16	---	11.6	235	110	---	11.3	2.20
17	---	11.7	260	120	2.9	9.0	2.25
18	(11.8)	290	---	---	4.4	>2.30	
19		11.4	365				2.20
20		10.2	400				2.15
21		10.0	395				2.25
22		9.6	380		3.4	2.35	
23		9.8	360		2.9	2.50	

Time: 75.0°E.

Sweep: 1.0 Mc to 25.0 Mc in 27 seconds.

Table 56

Bombay, India (19.0°N, 73.0°E)							July 1957
Time	*	f0F2	h°F1	f0F1	h°E	f0E	f0Es (M3000)F2
00							
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06		300	7.5				
07		320	9.3				
08:30		390	10.3				
09		400	10.7				
10		460	11.4				
11		490	11.9				
12		480	12.7				
13		480	13.1				
14		500	13.4				
15		490	13.5				
16		480	13.6				
17		400	13.7				
18		(380)	>13.3				
19		400	12.7				
20		(360)	(10.5)				
21		(440)	10.6				
22		420	9.4				
23							

Time: 75.0°E.

Sweep: 1.5 Mc to 18.0 Mc in 5 minutes, manual operation.

*Height at 0.83 f0F2.

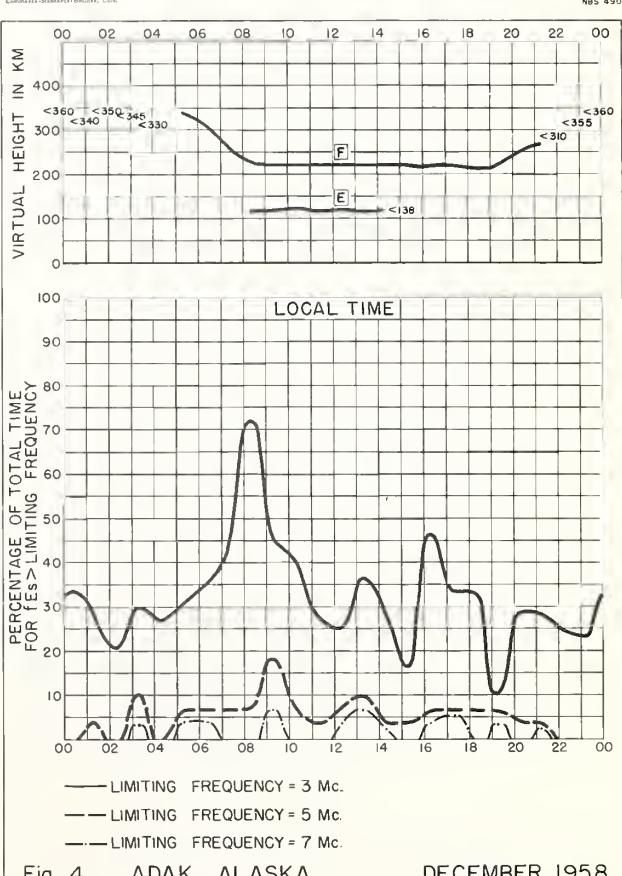
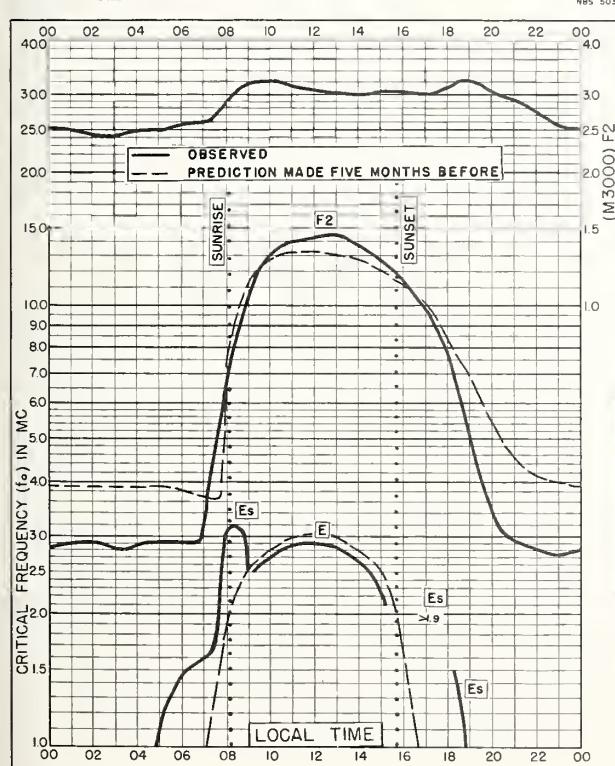
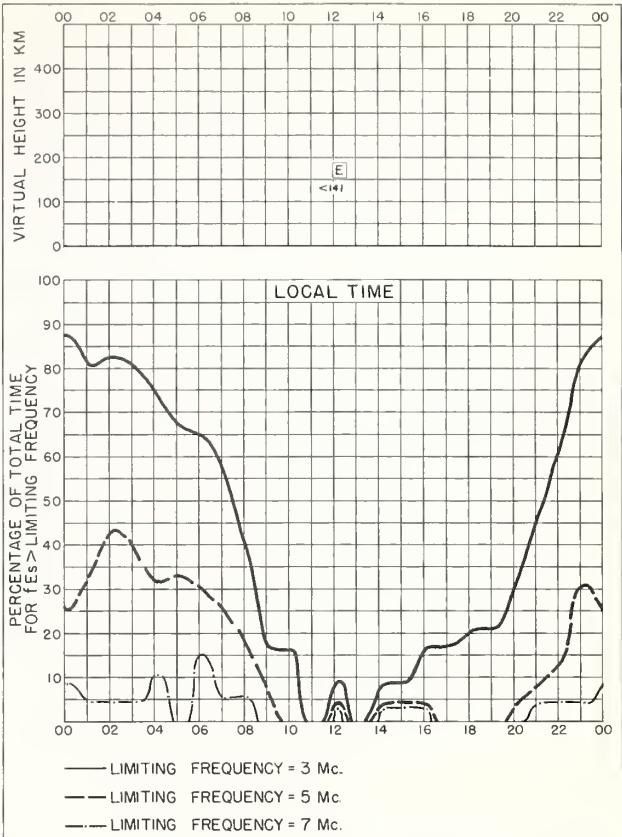
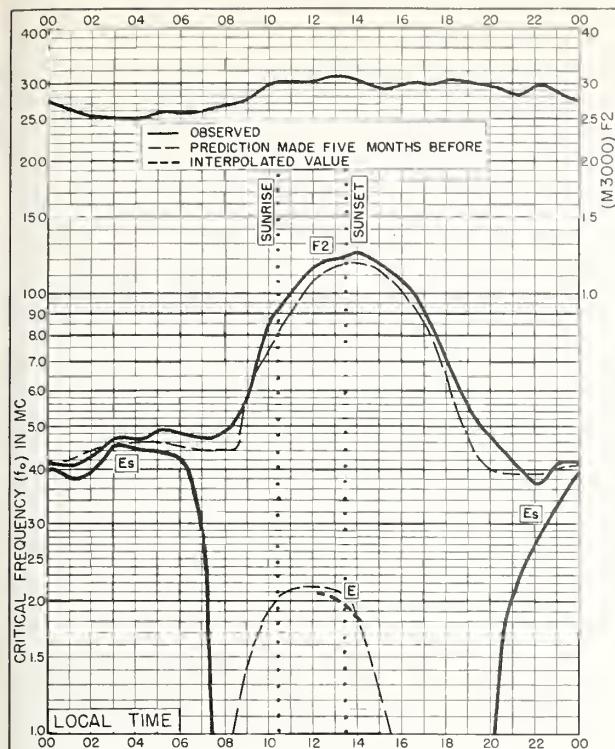
Table 58

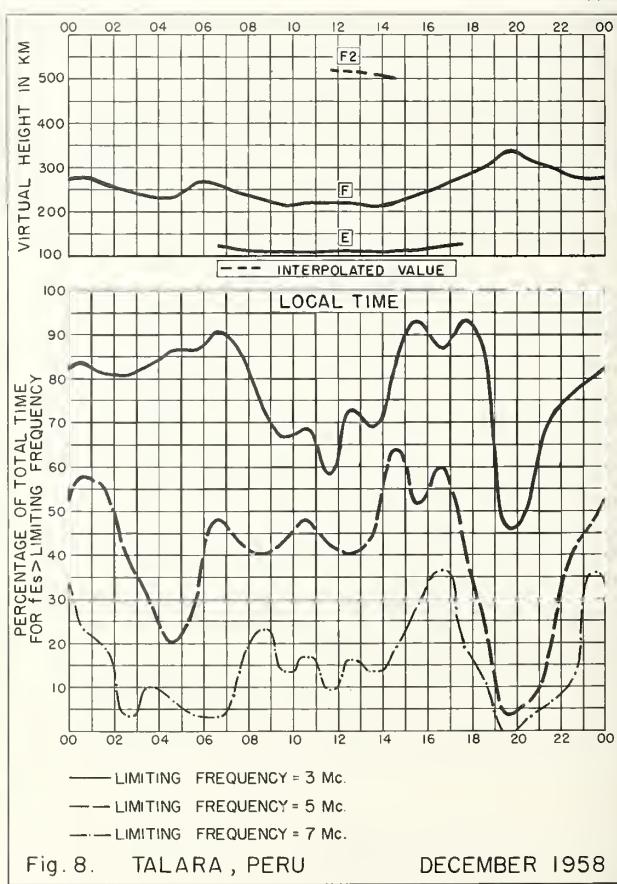
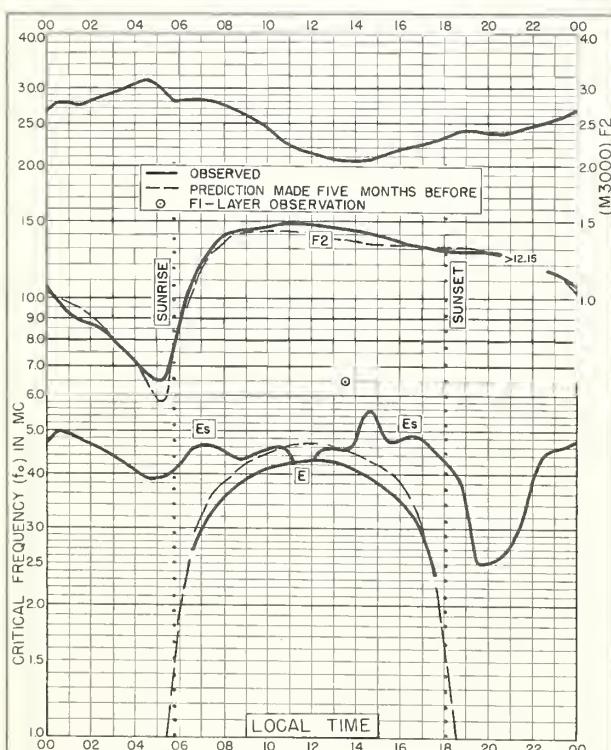
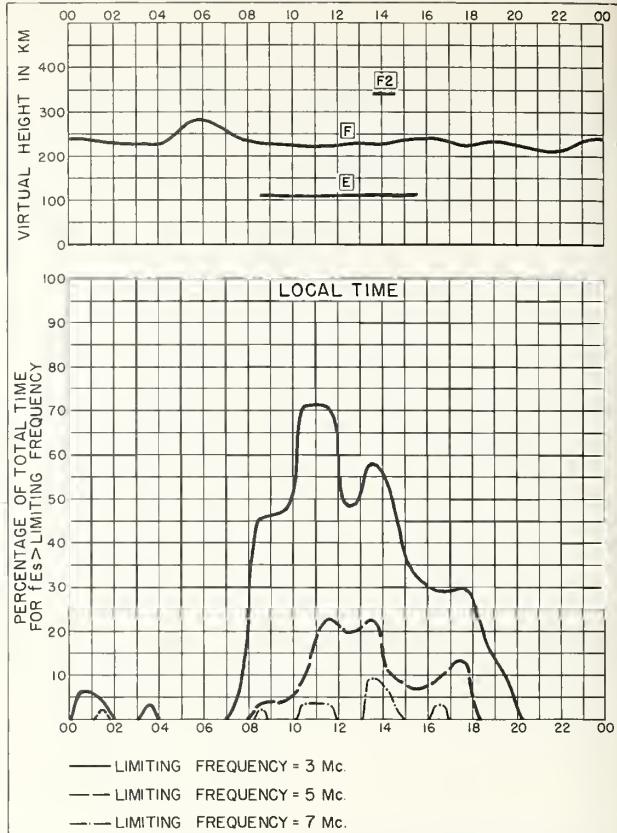
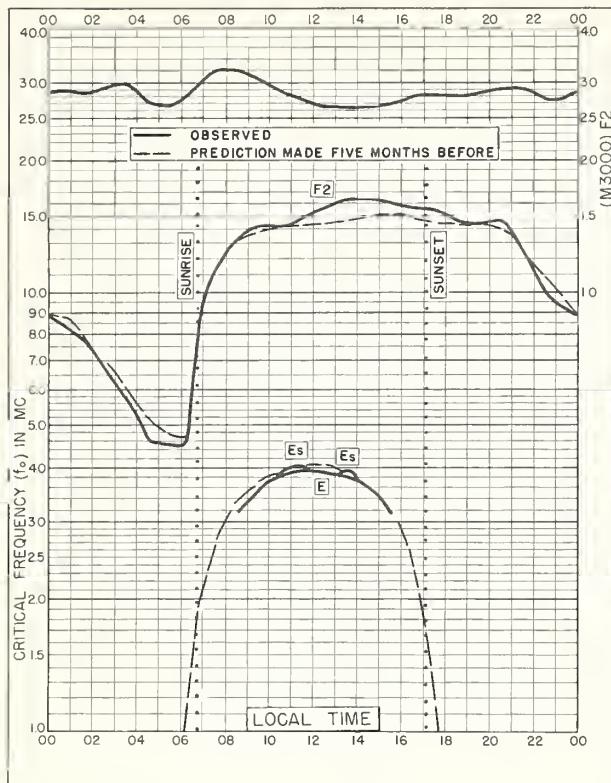
Tiruchy, India (10.0°N, 78.0°E)							July 1957
Time	*	f0F2	h°F1	f0F1	h°E	f0E	f0Es (M3000)F2
00		(440)	(9.5)				
01		(400)	(8.8)				
02		400	8.4				
03		360	7.8				
04		330	7.8				
05		320	6.5				
06		340	9.1				
07		360	10.8				
08		440	11.7				
09		480	11.5				
10		520	10.9				
11		560	10.6				
12		560	10.6				
13		560	10.9				
14		520	11.1				
15		520	11.4				
16		520	>11.5				
17		480	>11.5				
18		440	>10.0				
19		440	9.6				
20		(510)	9.6				
21		(500)	>10.3				
22		---	>10.7				
23		---	9.9				

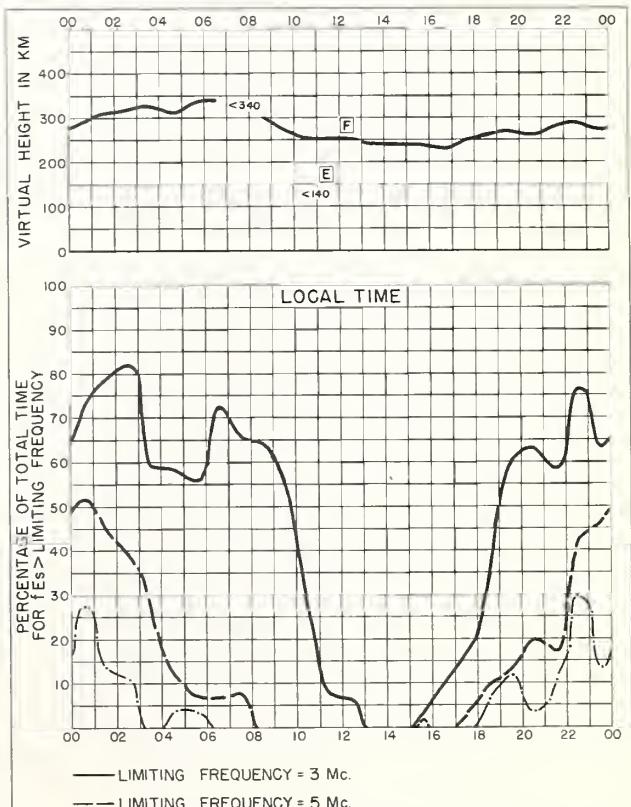
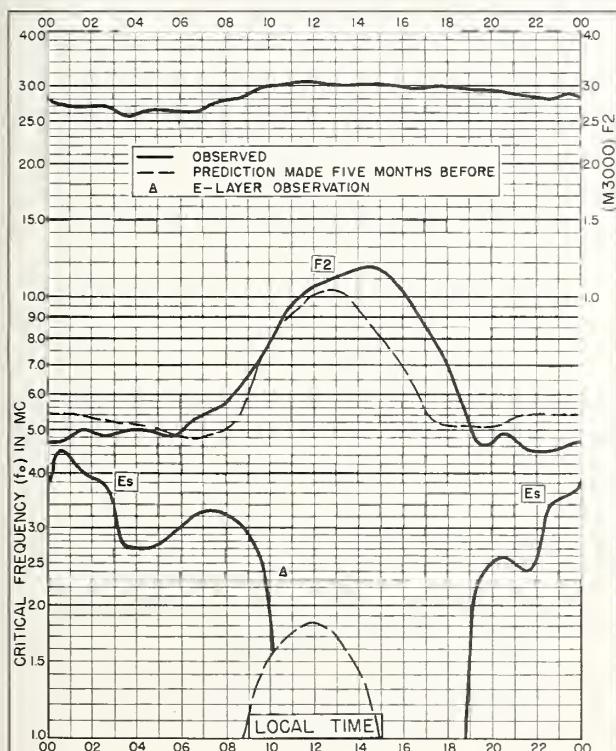
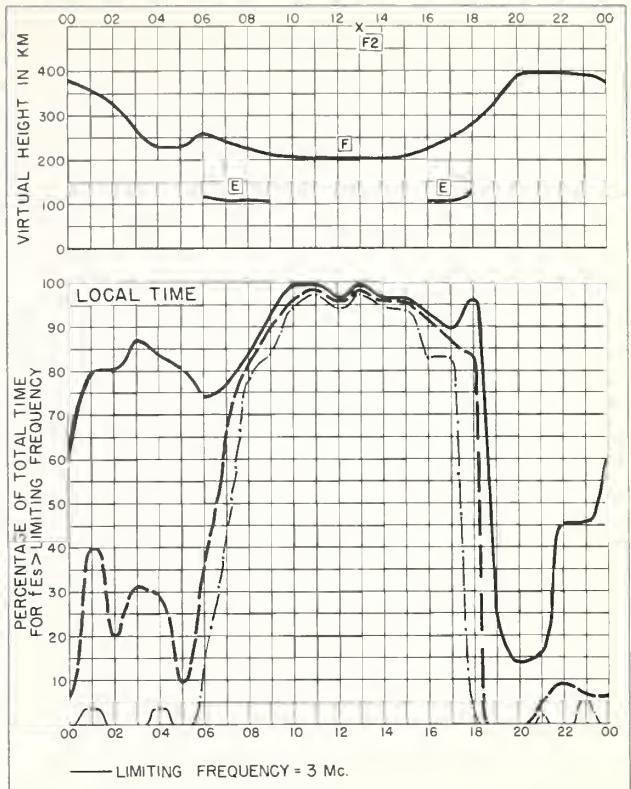
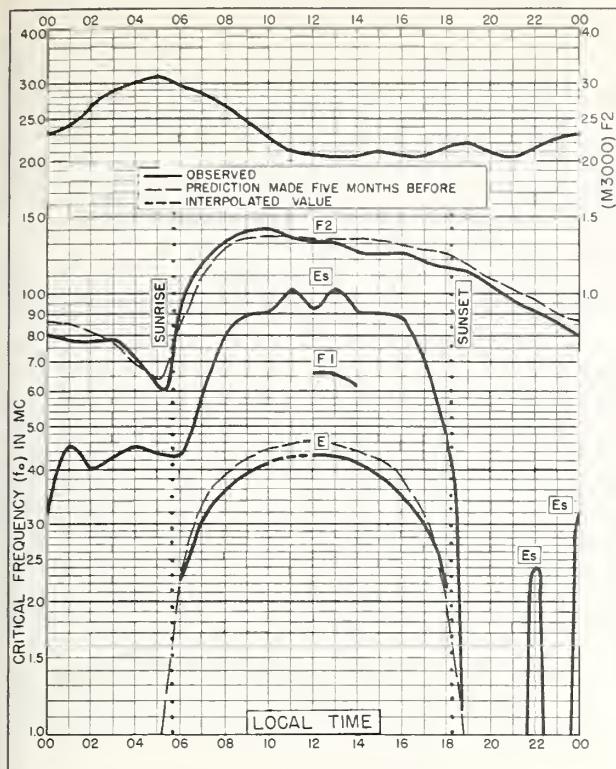
Time: 75.0°E.

Sweep: 1.5 Mc to 18.0 Mc in 5 minutes, manual operation.

*Height at 0.83 f0F2.







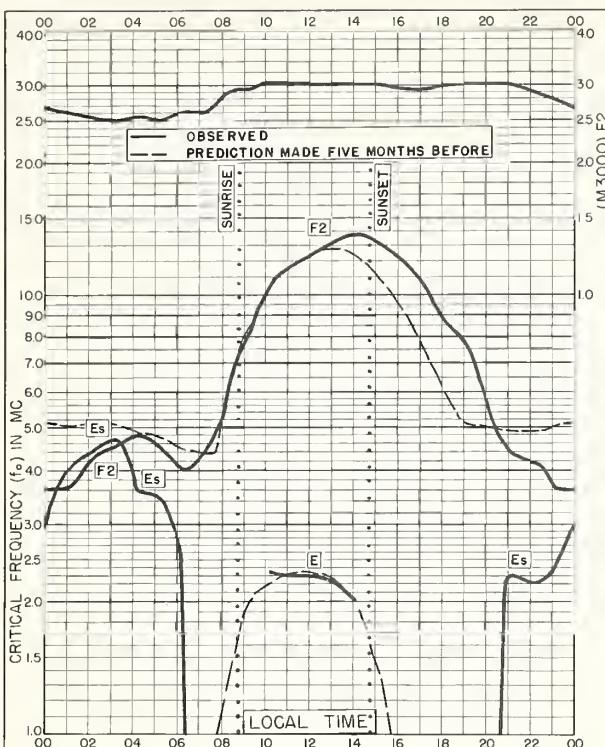


Fig. 13. FAIRBANKS, ALASKA
64.9°N, 147.8°W NOVEMBER 1958

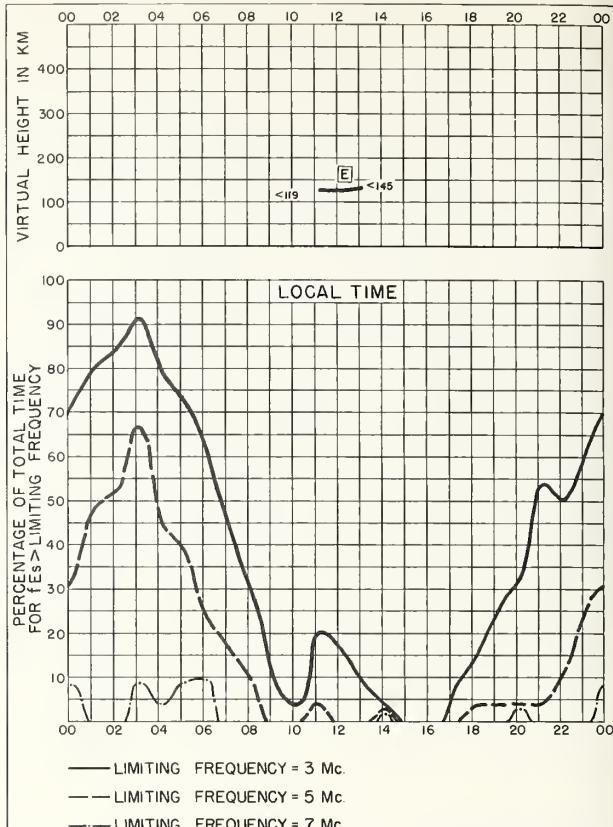


Fig. 14. FAIRBANKS, ALASKA NOVEMBER 1958

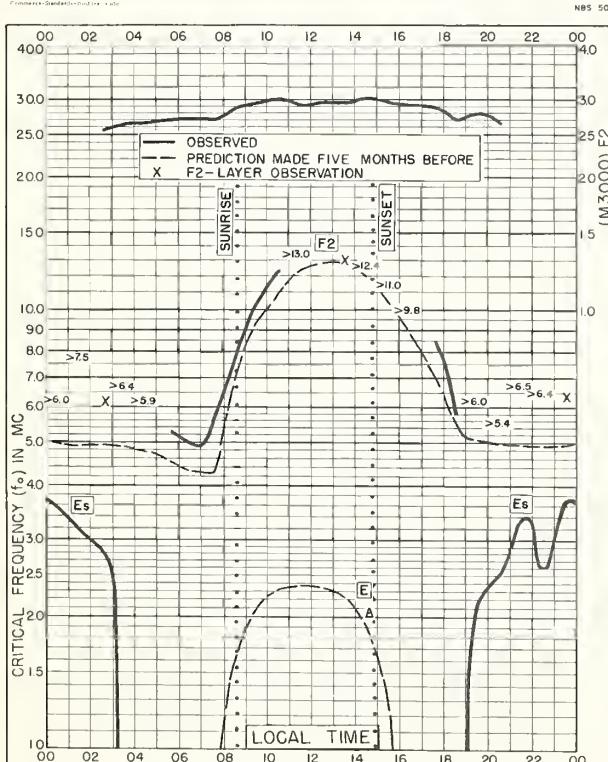


Fig. 15. REYKJAVIK, ICELAND
64.1°N, 21.8°W NOVEMBER 1958

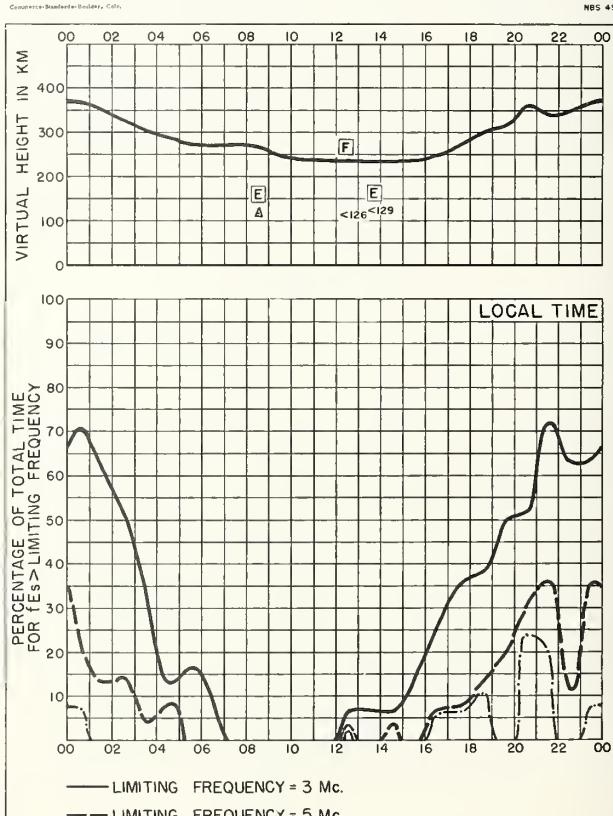


Fig. 16. REYKJAVIK, ICELAND NOVEMBER 1958

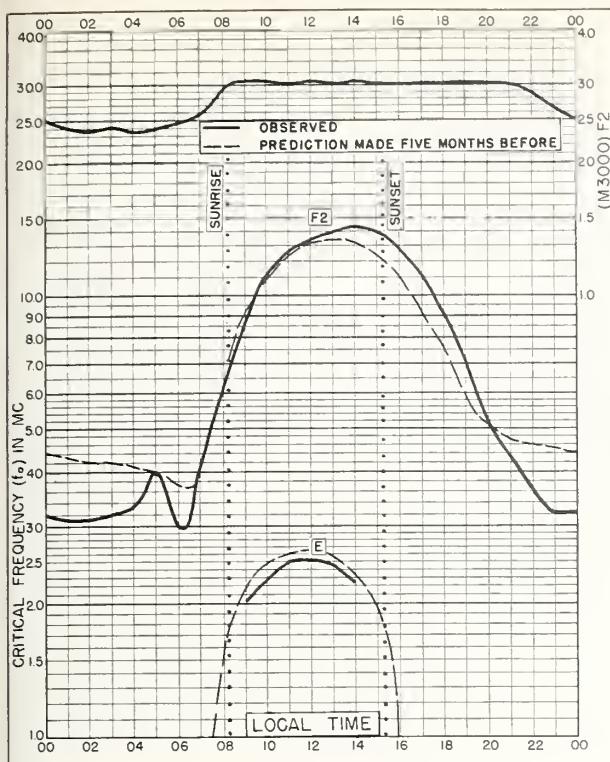


Fig. 17. ANCHORAGE , ALASKA
61.2°N , 149.9°W NOVEMBER 1958

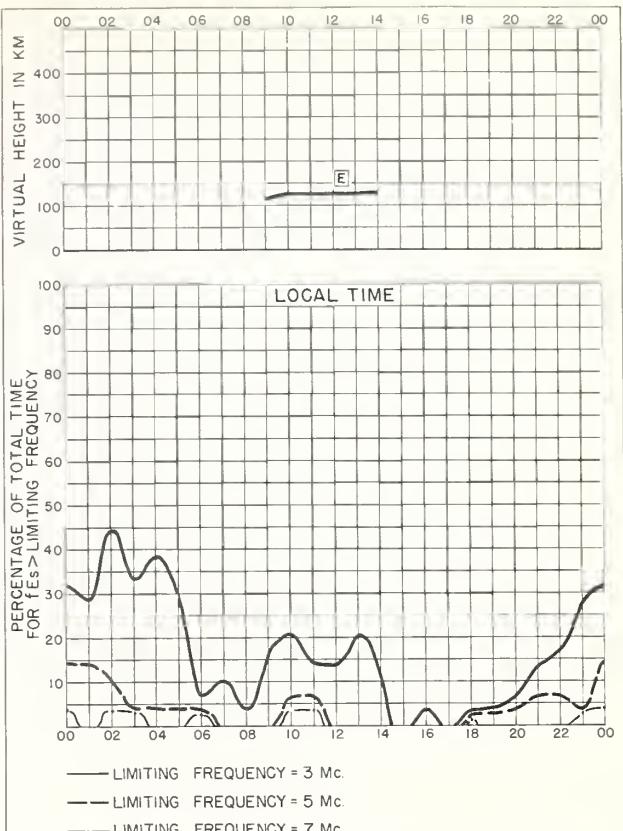


Fig. 18. ANCHORAGE , ALASKA NOVEMBER 1958

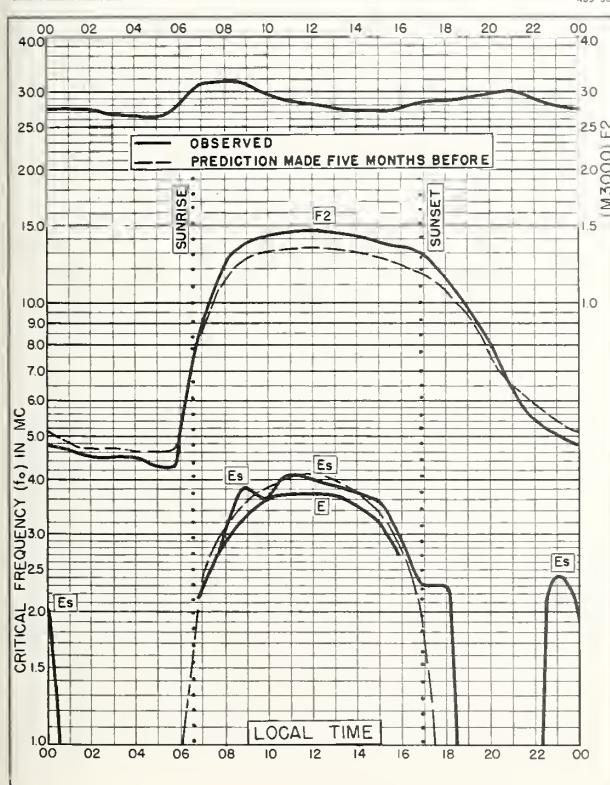


Fig. 19. WHITE SANDS , NEW MEXICO
32.3°N , 106.5°W NOVEMBER 1958

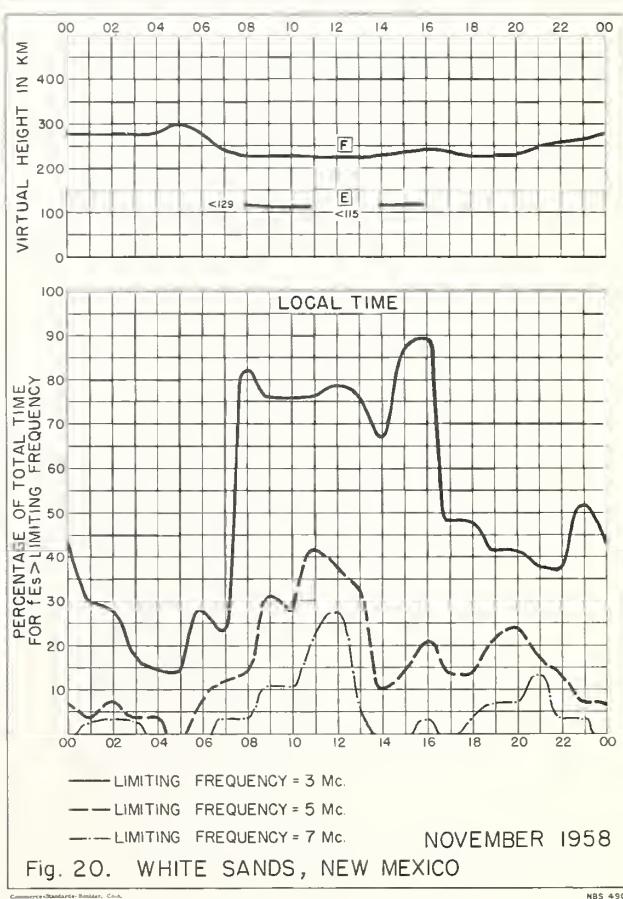
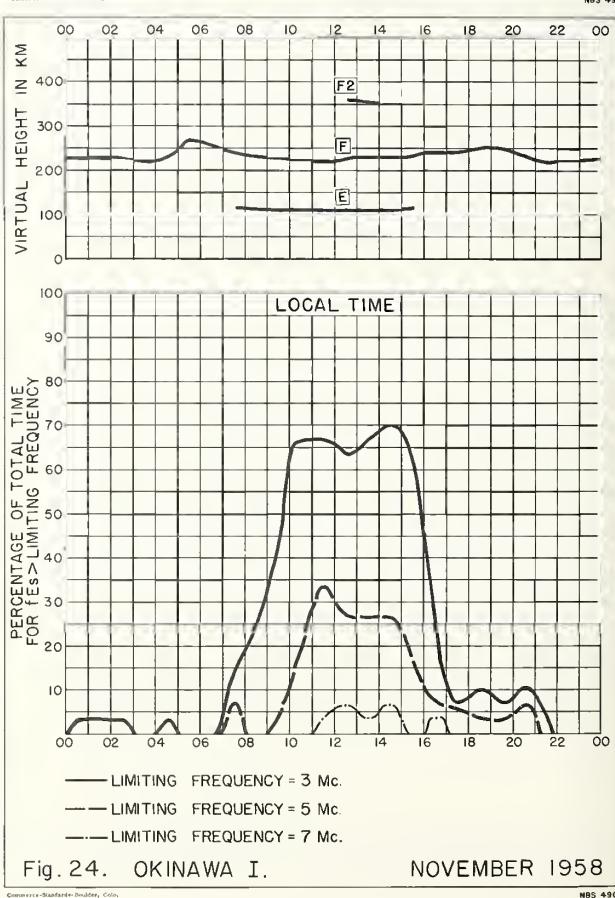
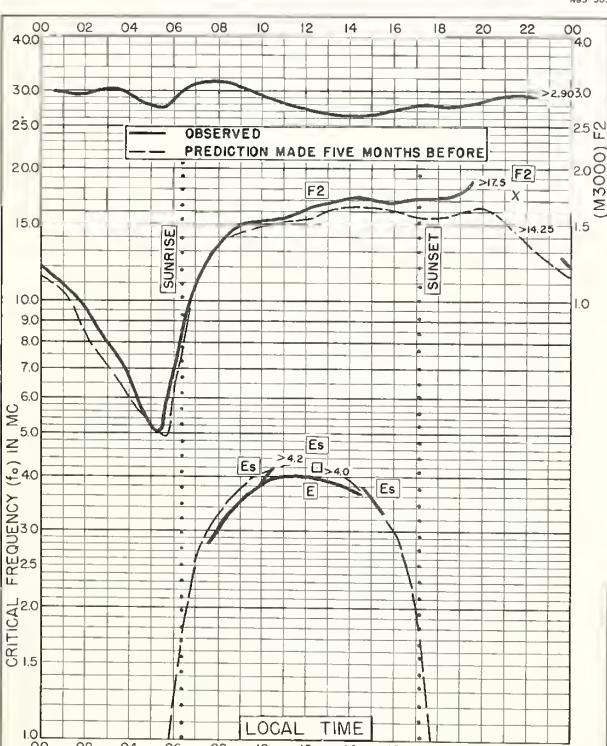
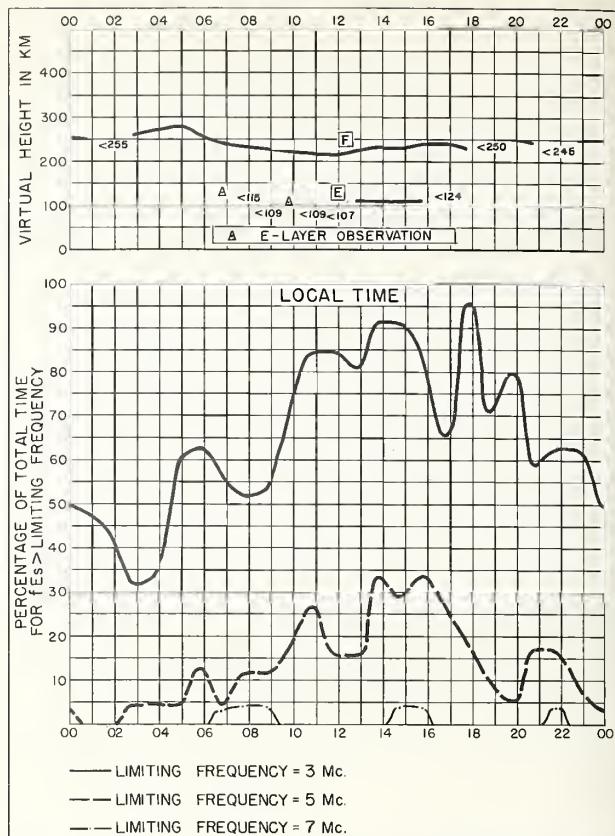
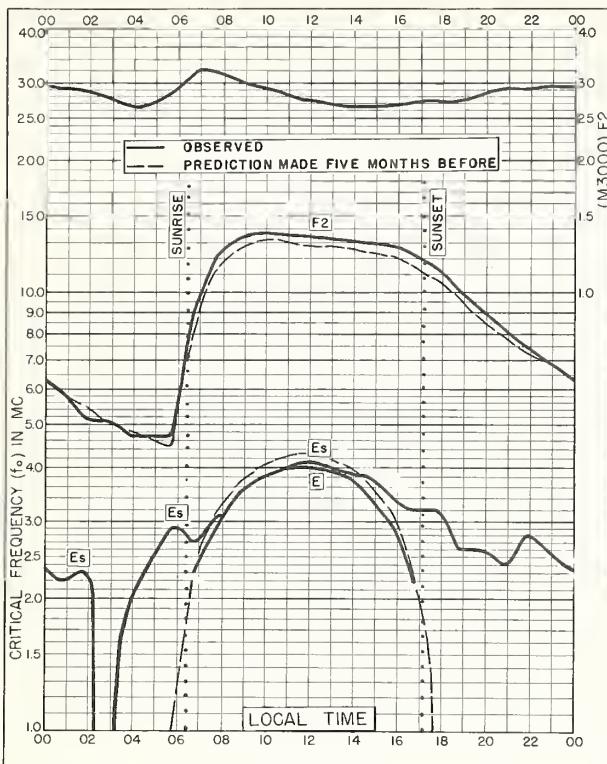
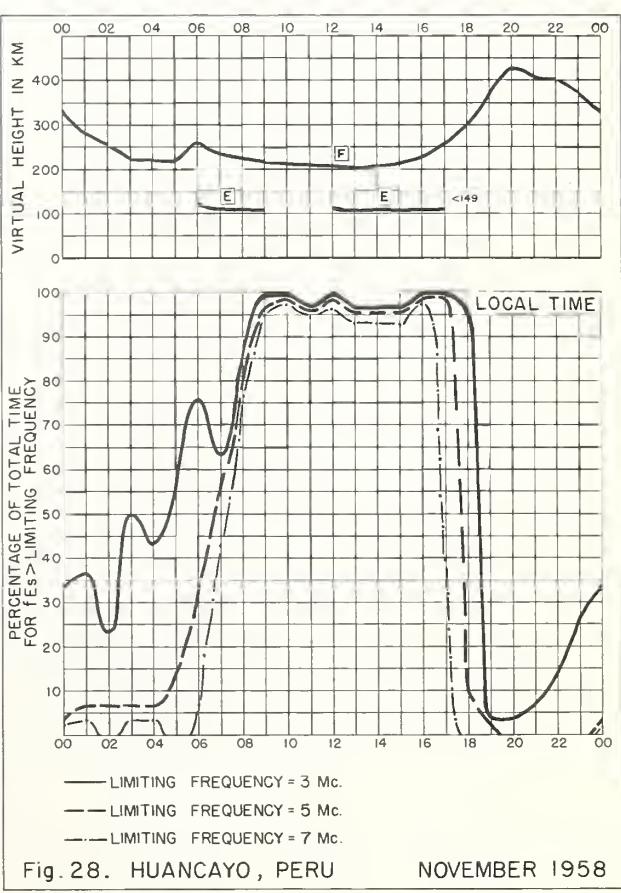
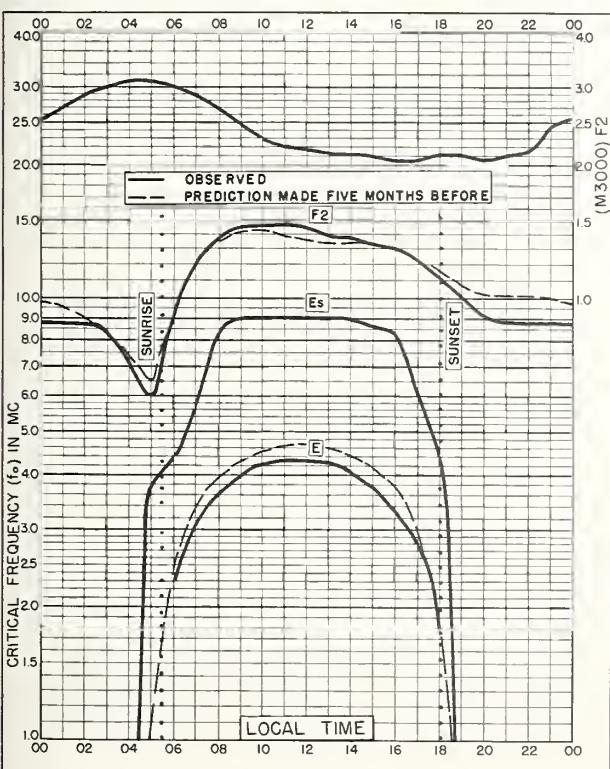
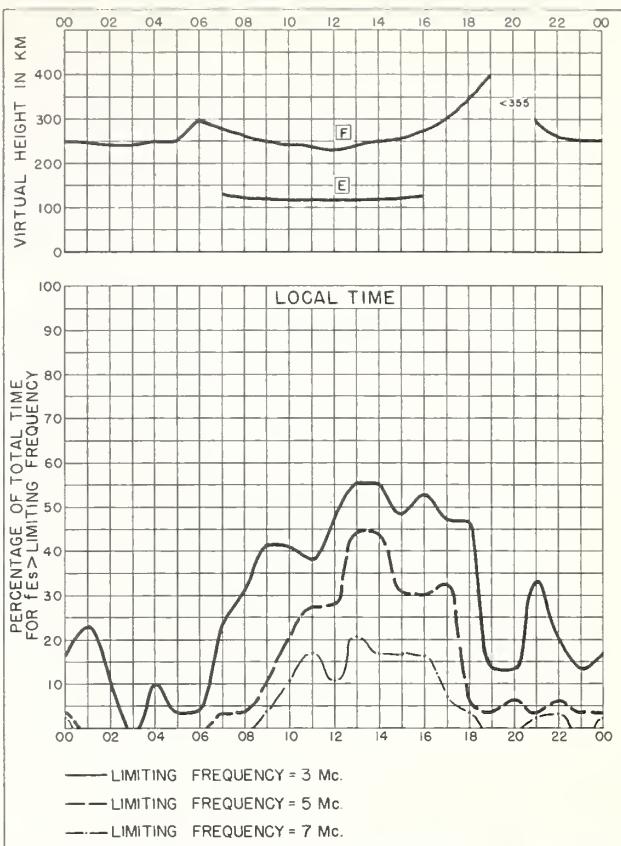
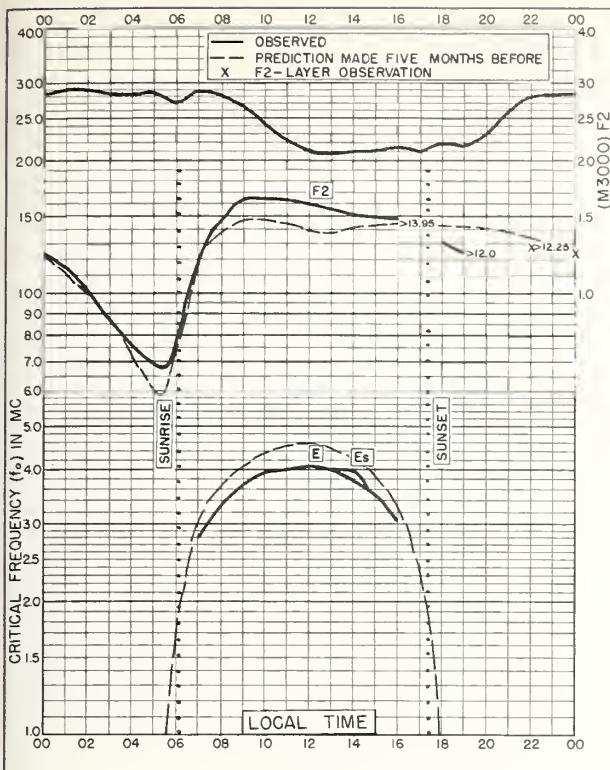
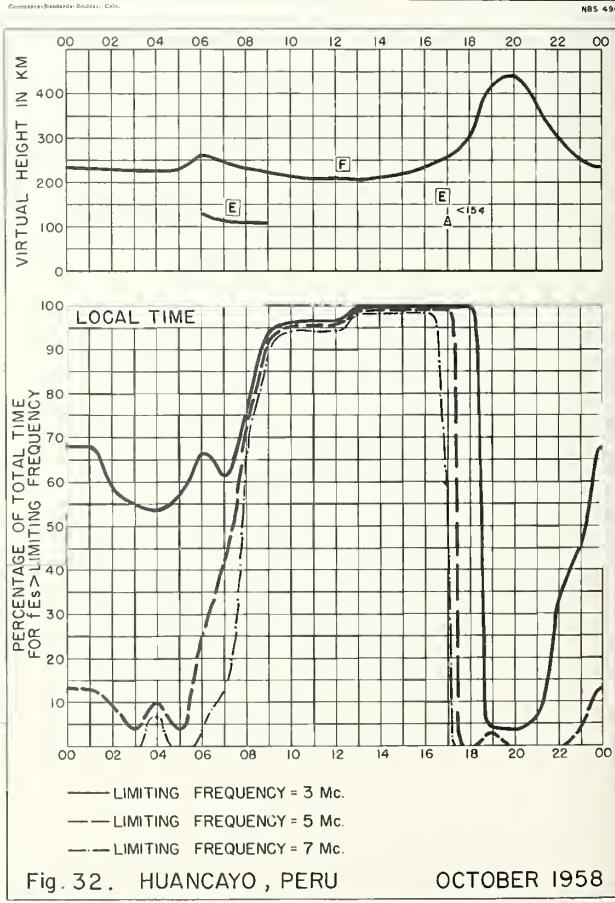
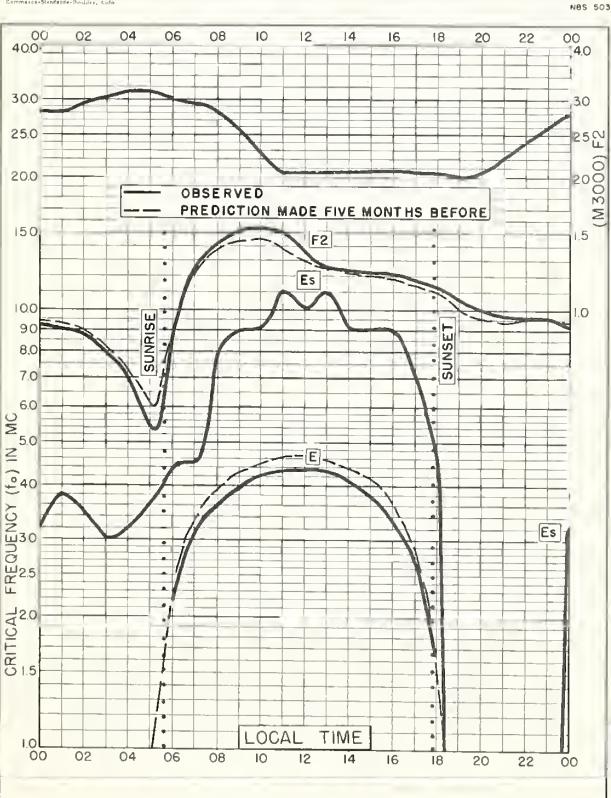
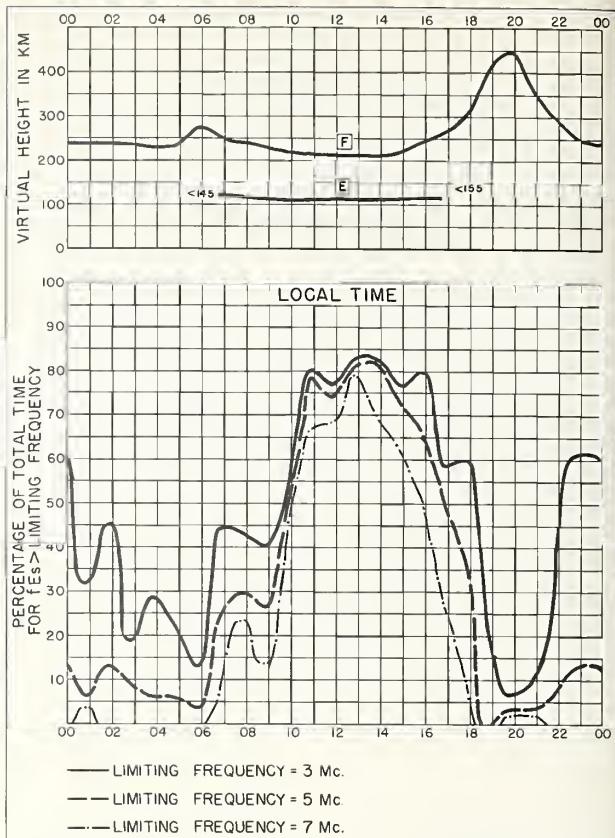
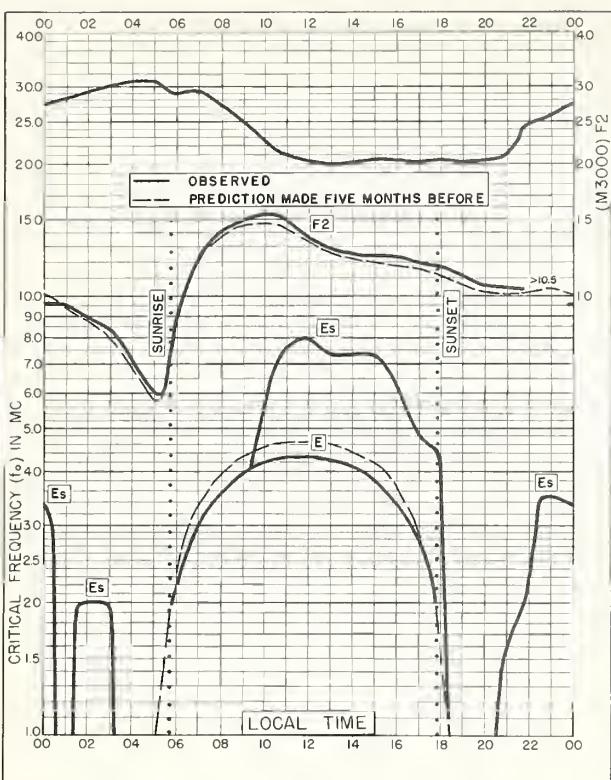
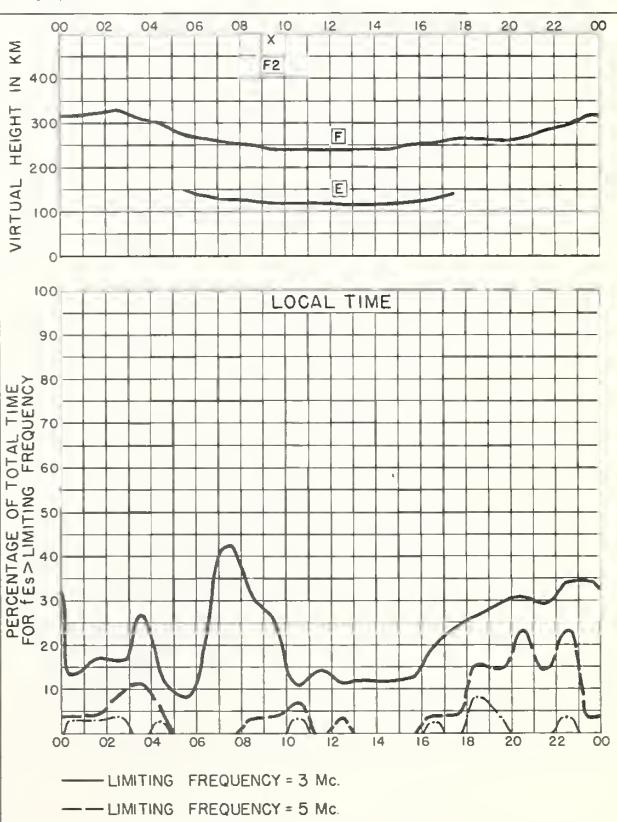
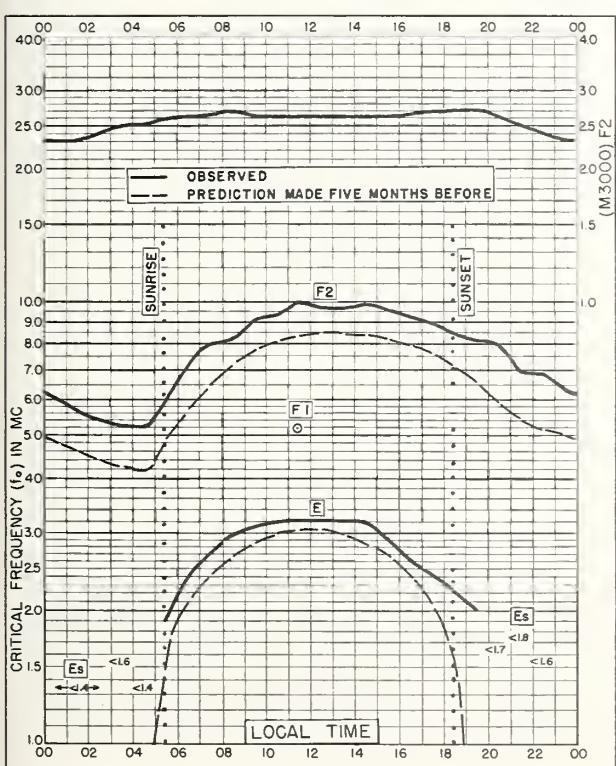
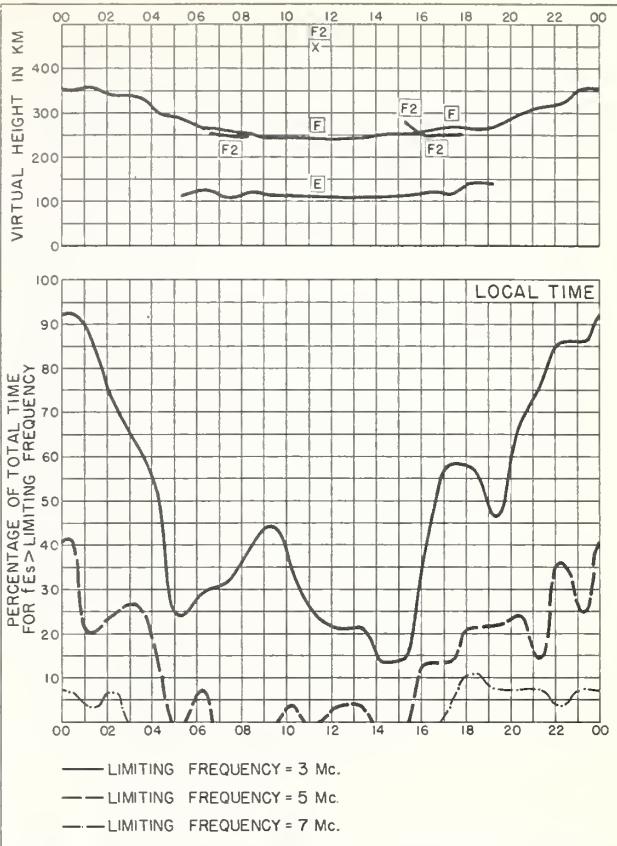
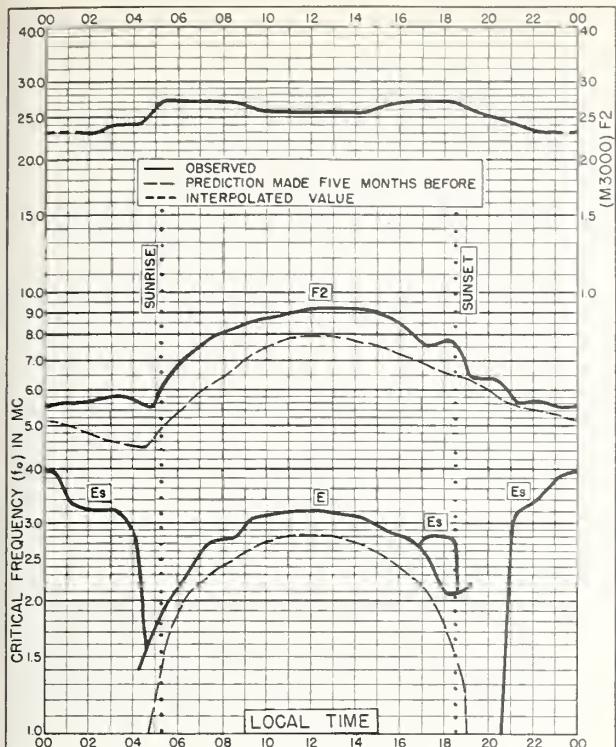


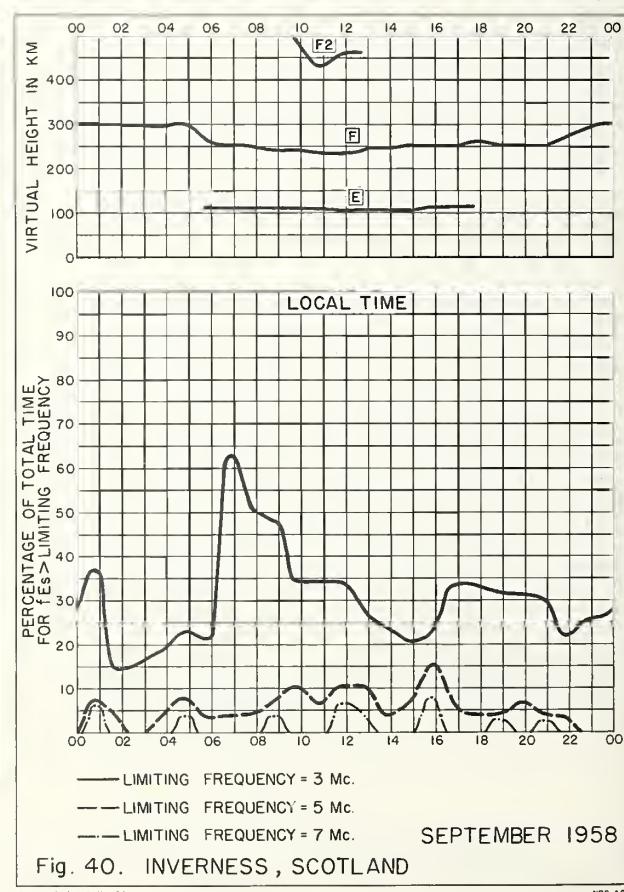
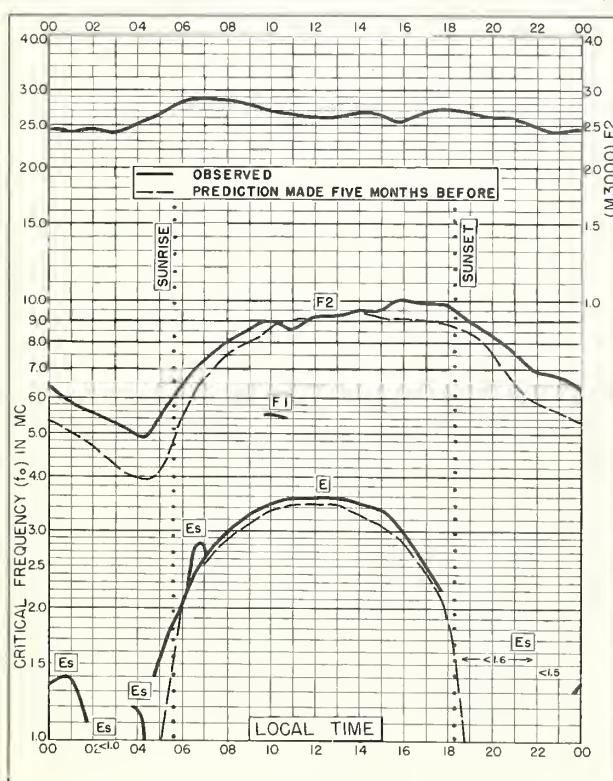
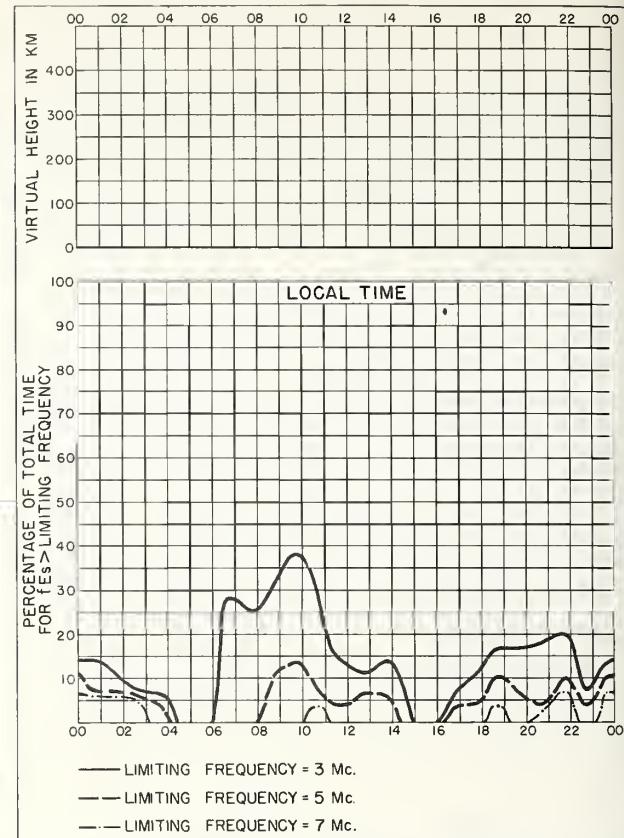
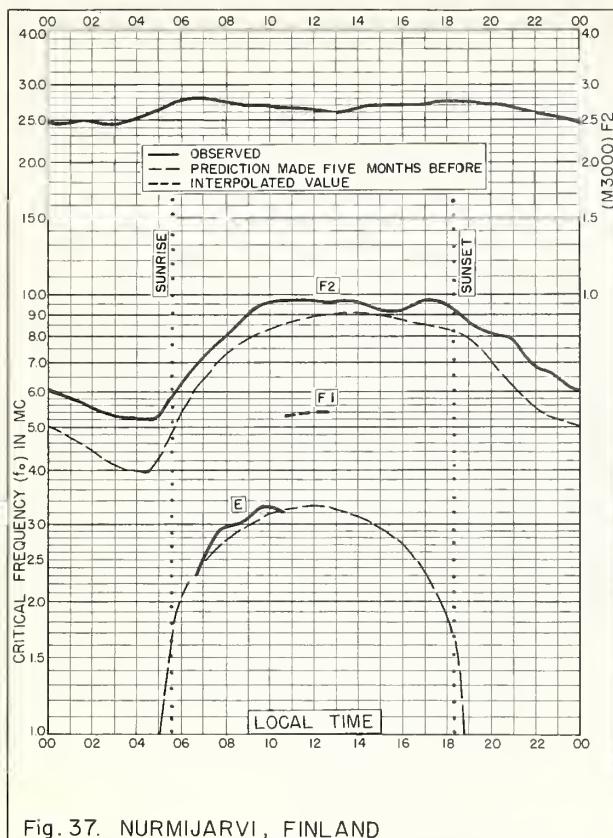
Fig. 20. WHITE SANDS , NEW MEXICO NOVEMBER 1958

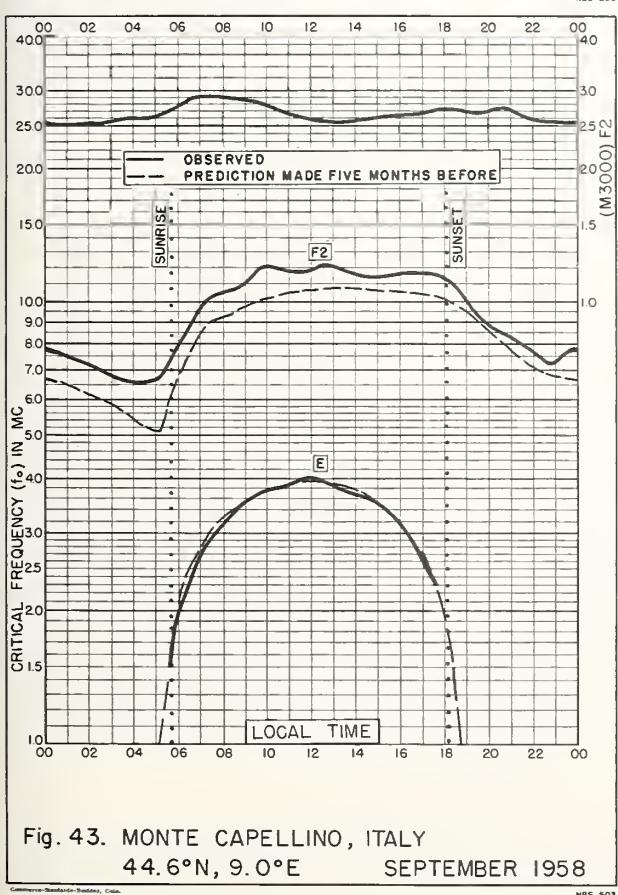
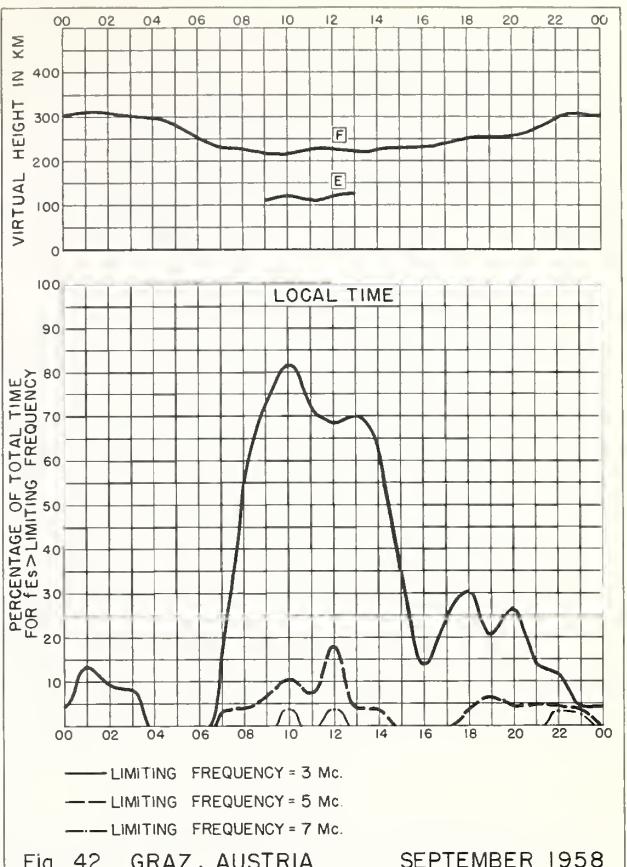
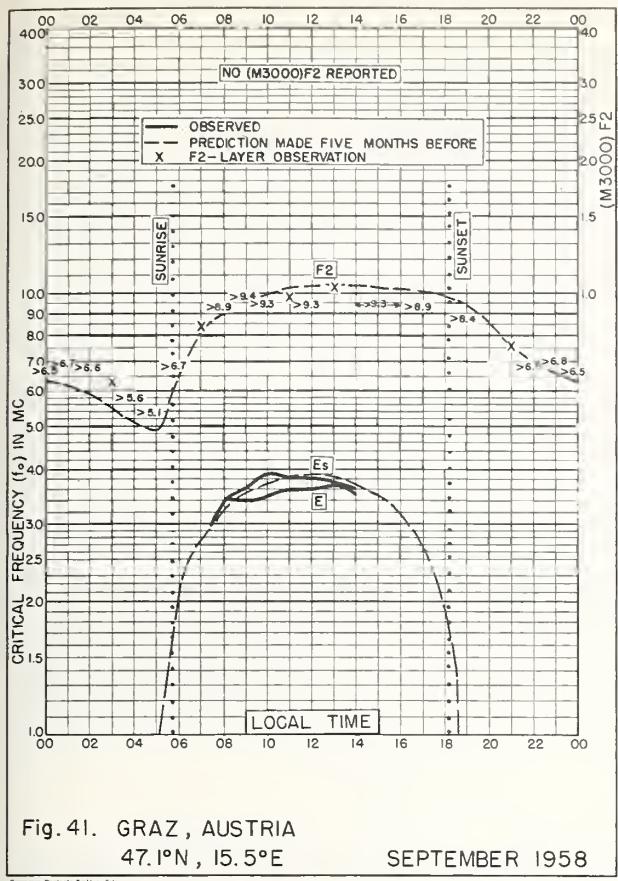












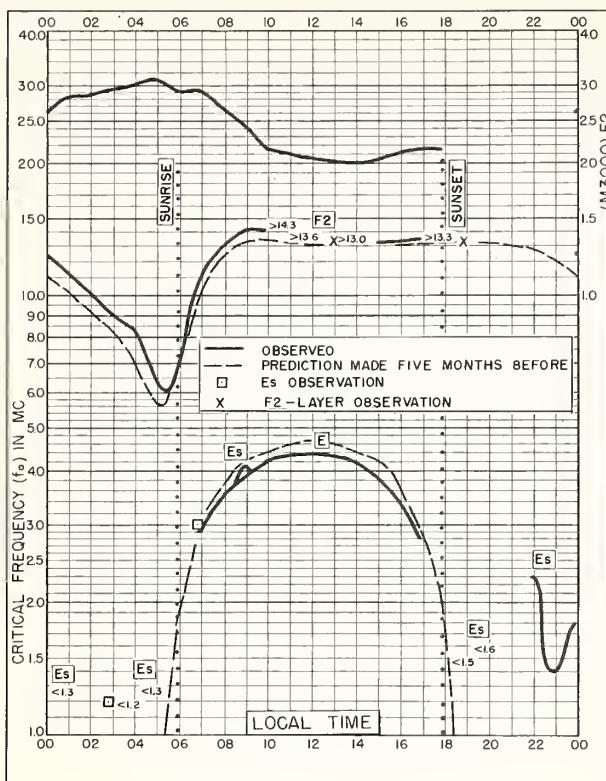


Fig. 44. SINGAPORE, BRITISH MALAYA
1.3°N, 103.8°E SEPTEMBER 1958

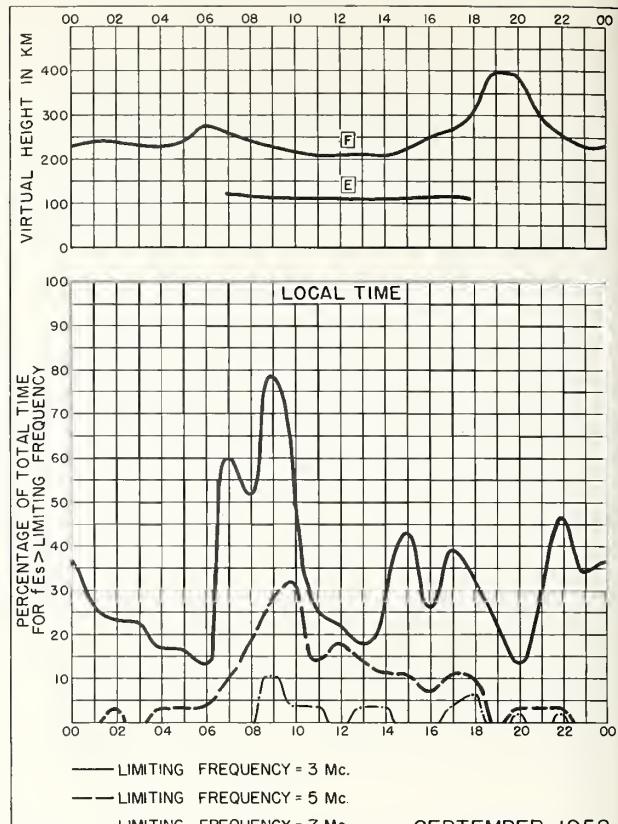


Fig. 45.. SINGAPORE, BRITISH MALAYA SEPTEMBER 1958

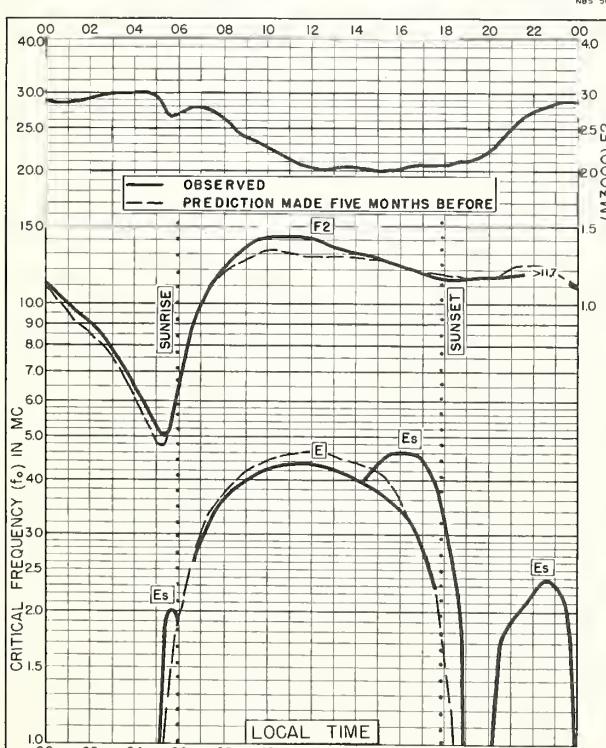


Fig. 46. TALARA, PERU
4.6°S, 81.3°W SEPTEMBER 1958

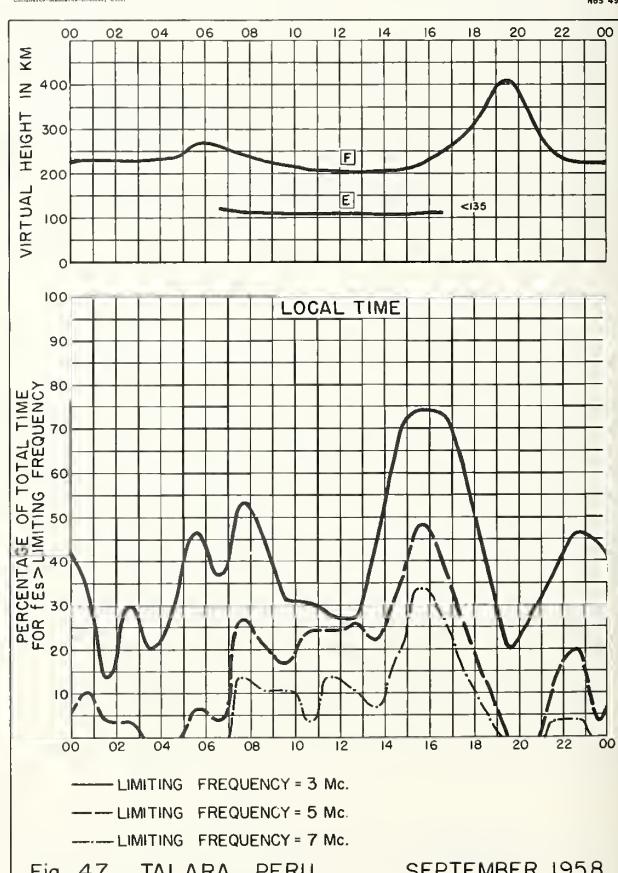


Fig. 47. TALARA, PERU SEPTEMBER 1958

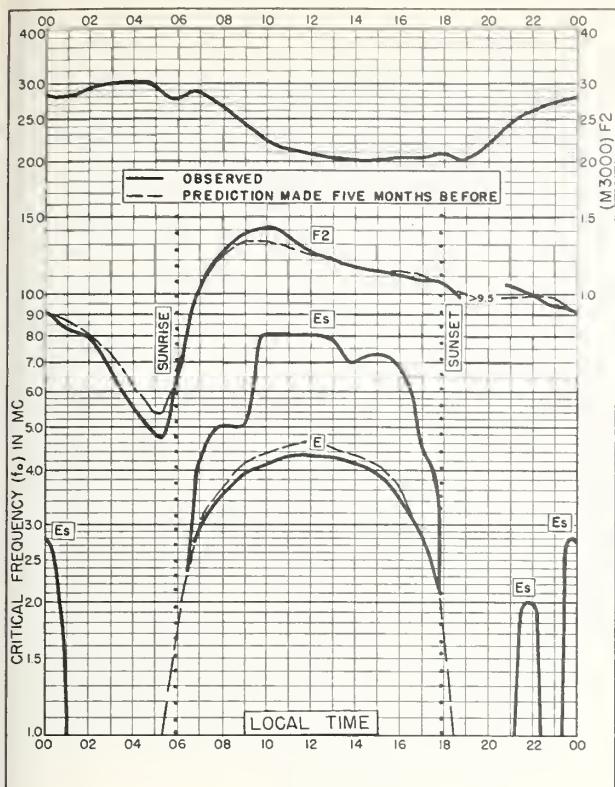


Fig. 48. CHIMBOTE, PERU
9.1°S, 78.6°W SEPTEMBER 1958

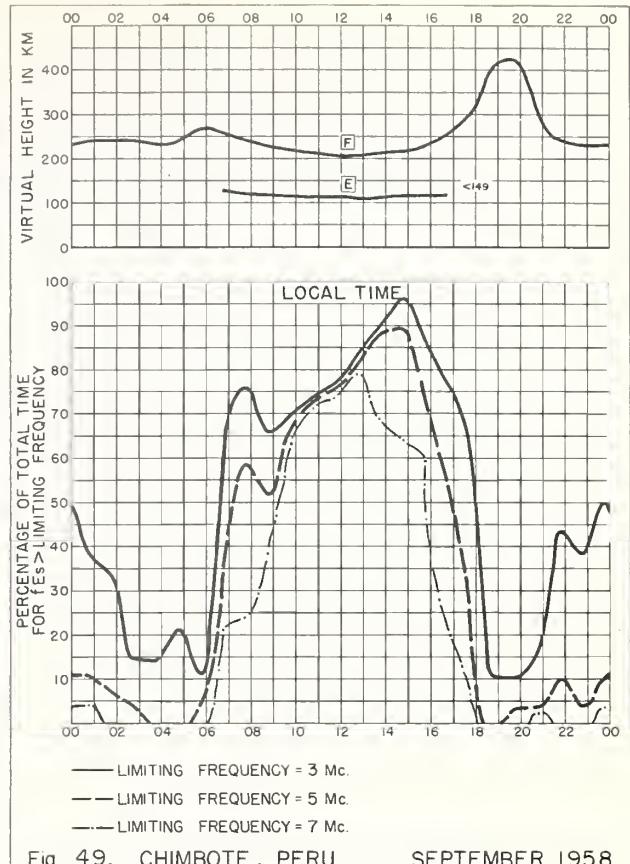


Fig. 49. CHIMBOTE, PERU SEPTEMBER 1958

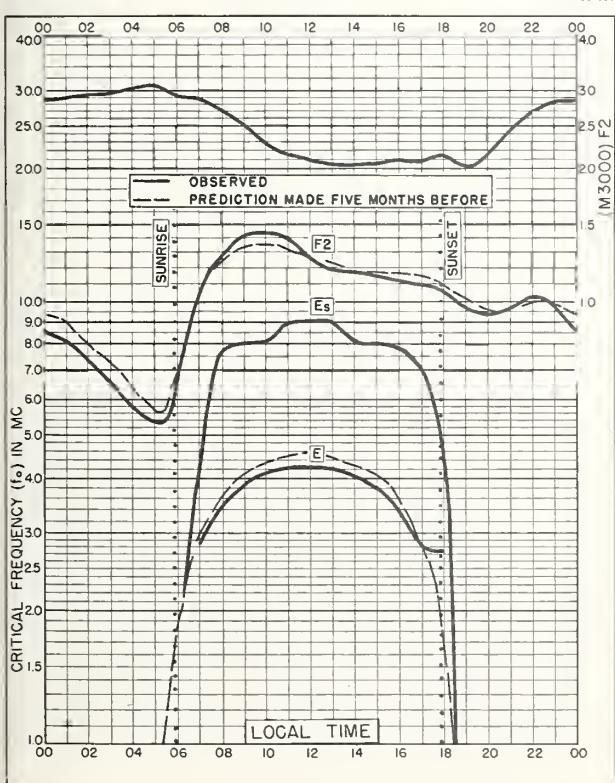


Fig. 50. HUANCAYO, PERU
12.0°S, 75.3°W SEPTEMBER 1958

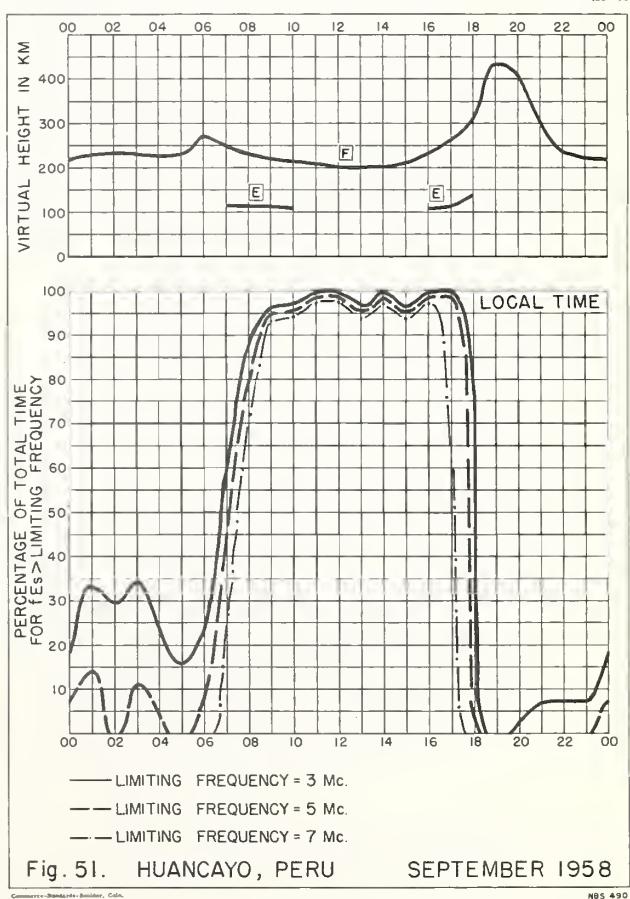


Fig. 51. HUANCAYO, PERU SEPTEMBER 1958

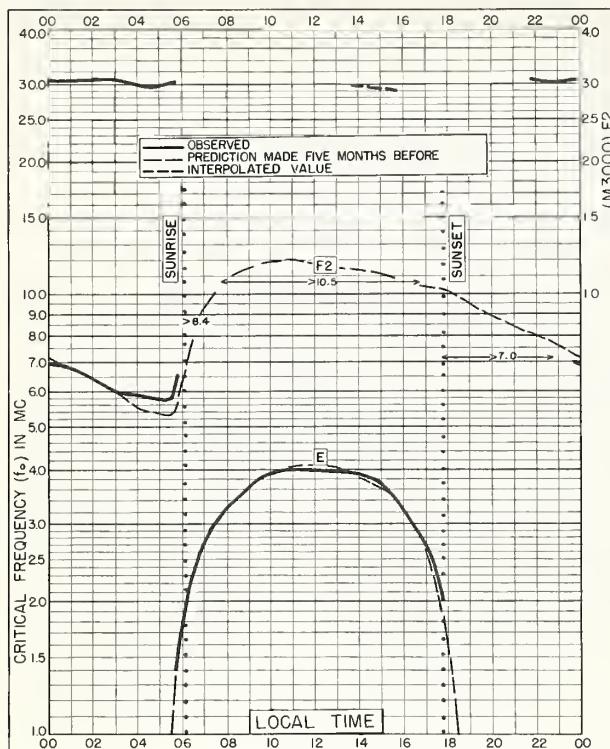


Fig. 52. WATHEROO, W. AUSTRALIA
30.3°S, 115.9°E SEPTEMBER 1958

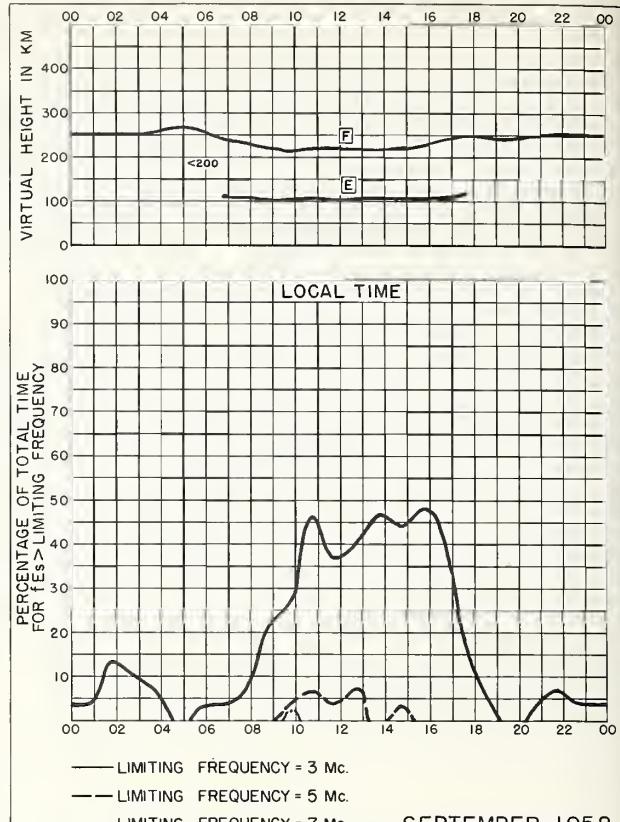


Fig. 53. WATHEROO, W. AUSTRALIA

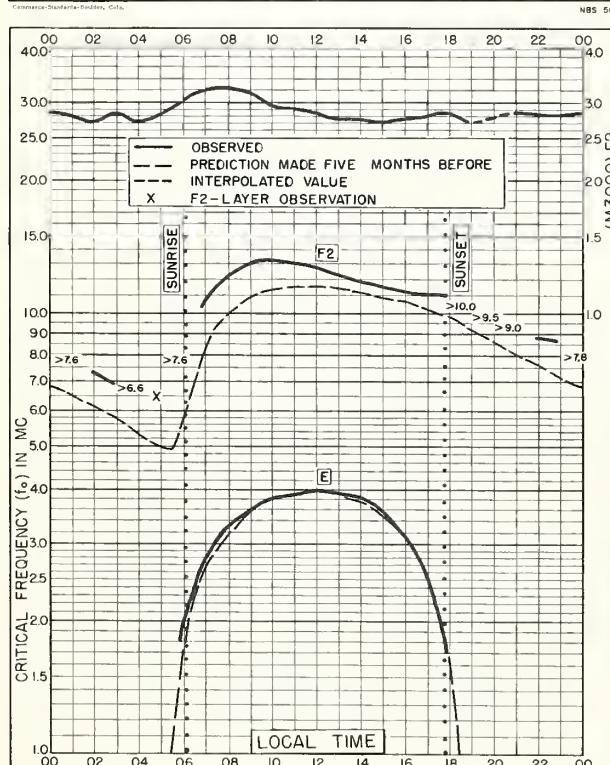


Fig. 54. CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA
35.3°S, 149.0°E SEPTEMBER 1958

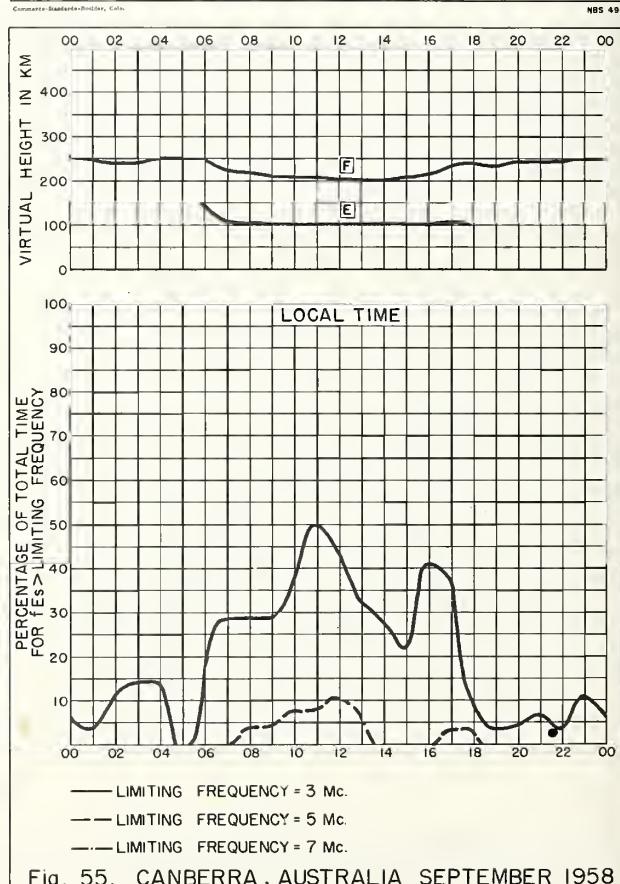


Fig. 55. CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA SEPTEMBER 1958

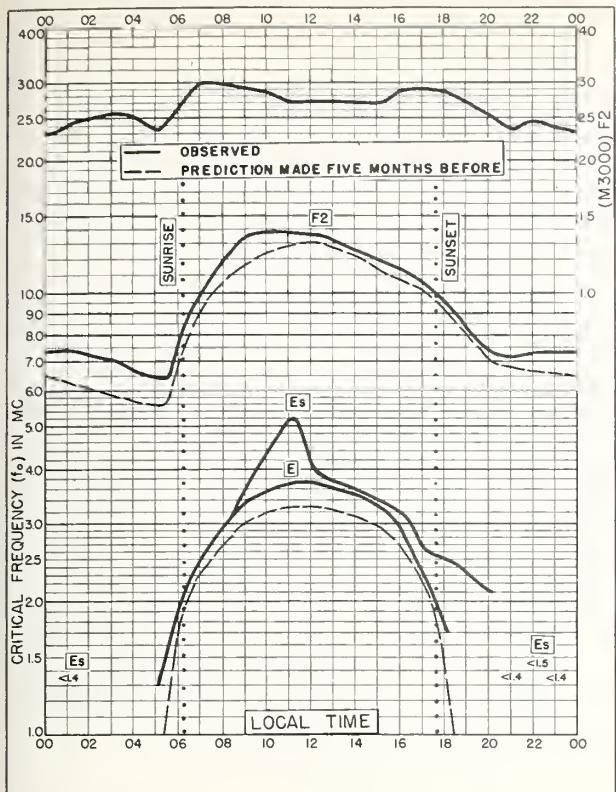


Fig. 56. FALKLAND IS.
51.7°S, 57.8°W SEPTEMBER 1958

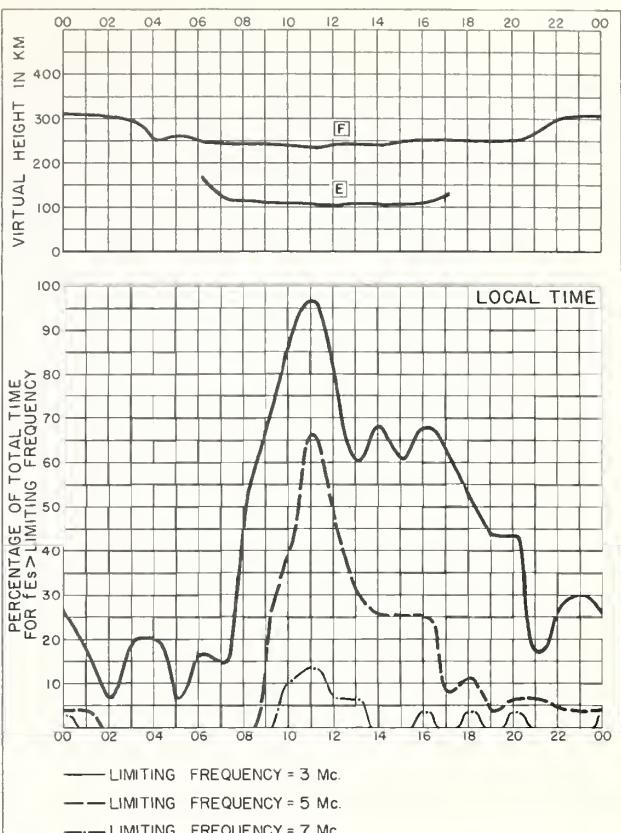


Fig. 57. FALKLAND IS. SEPTEMBER 1958

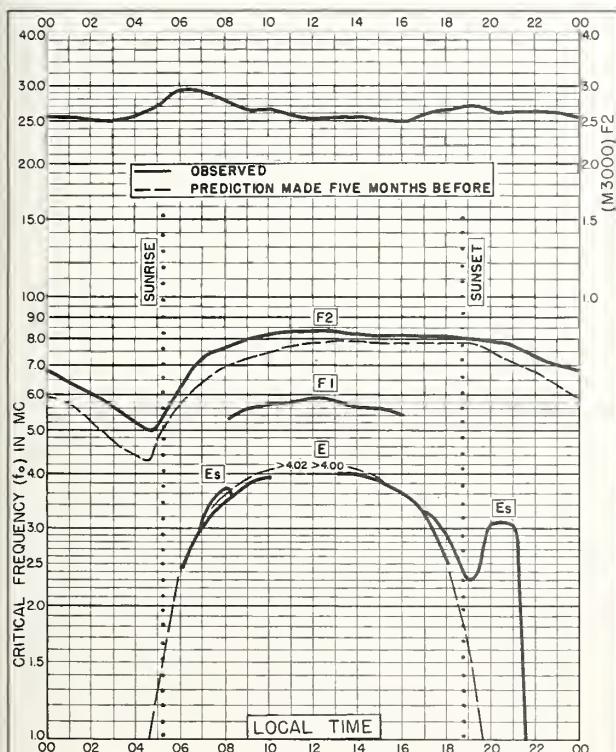


Fig. 58. FT. MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY
40.4°N, 74.1°W AUGUST 1958

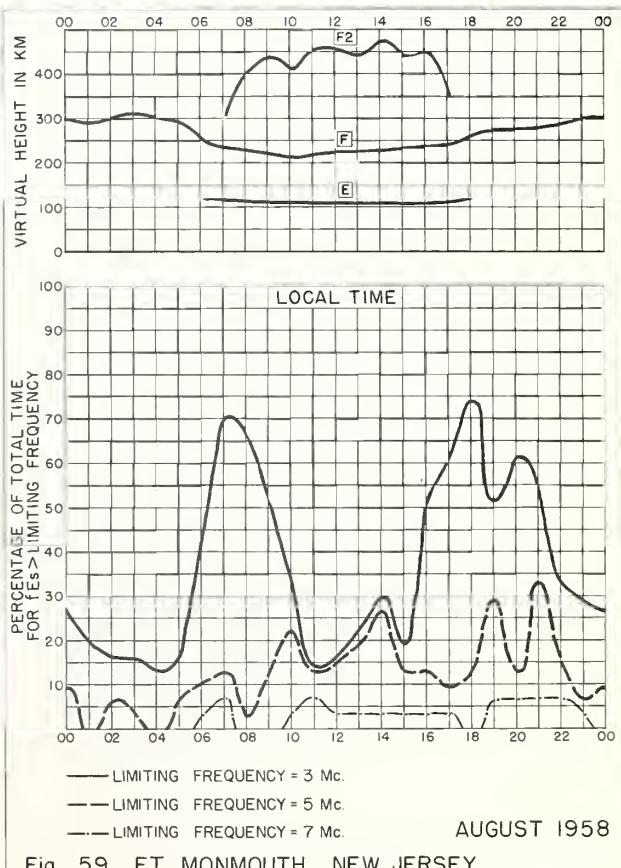


Fig. 59. FT. MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY AUGUST 1958

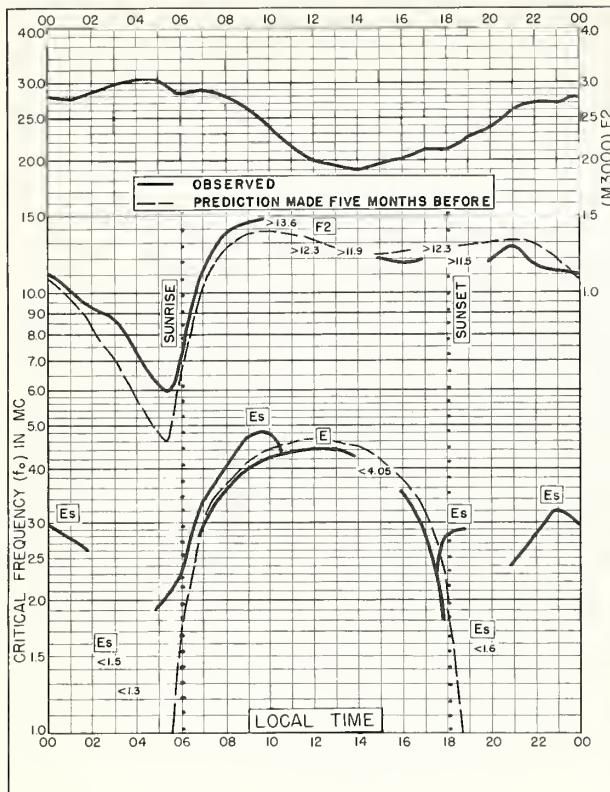


Fig. 60. SINGAPORE, BRITISH MALAYA
1.3°N, 103.8°E AUGUST 1958

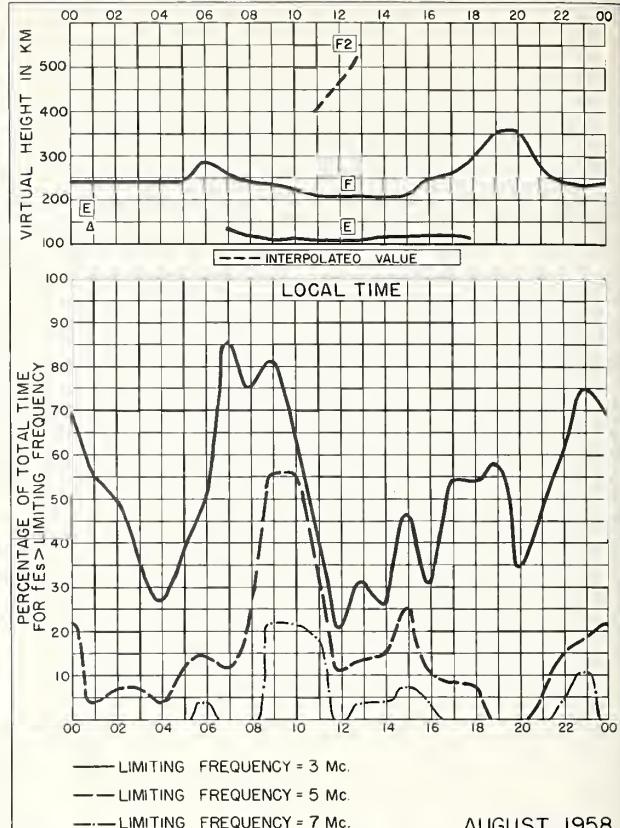


Fig. 61. SINGAPORE, BRITISH MALAYA

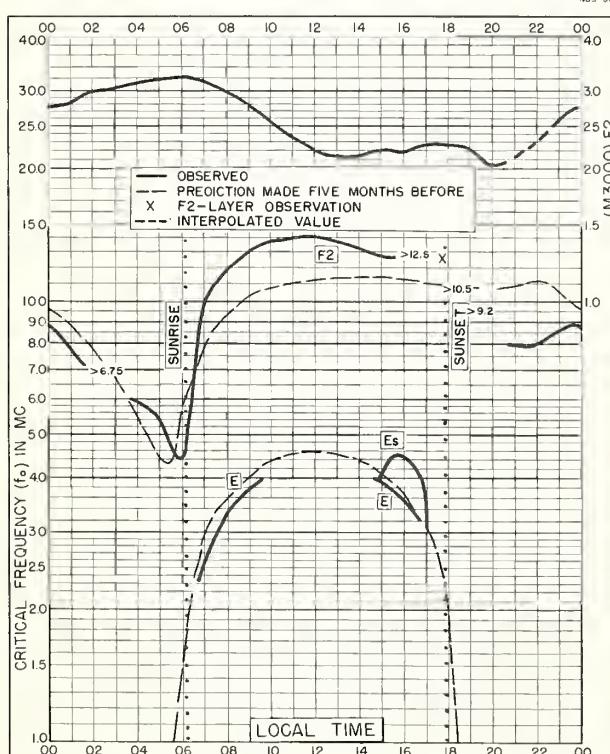


Fig. 62. NATAL, BRAZIL
5.3°S, 35.1°W AUGUST 1958

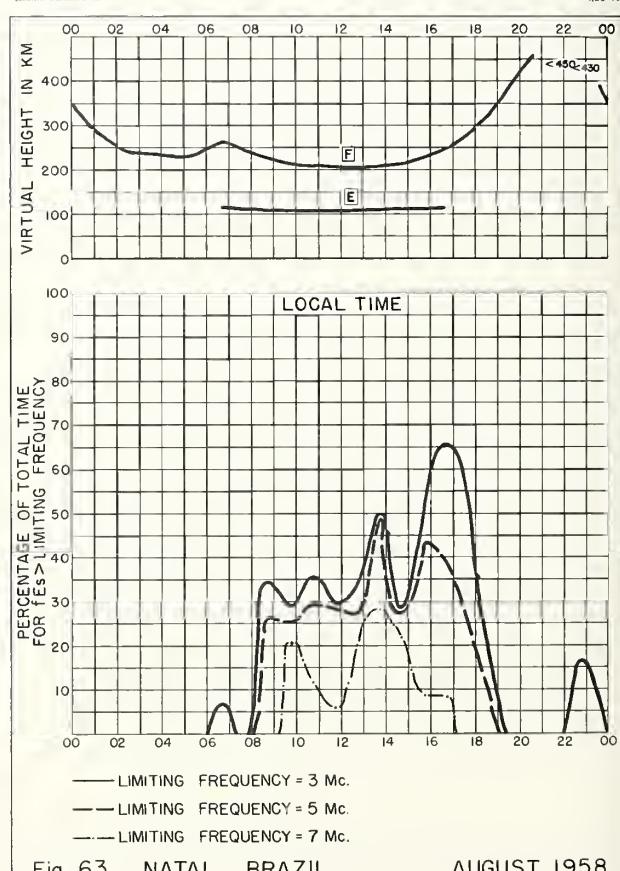
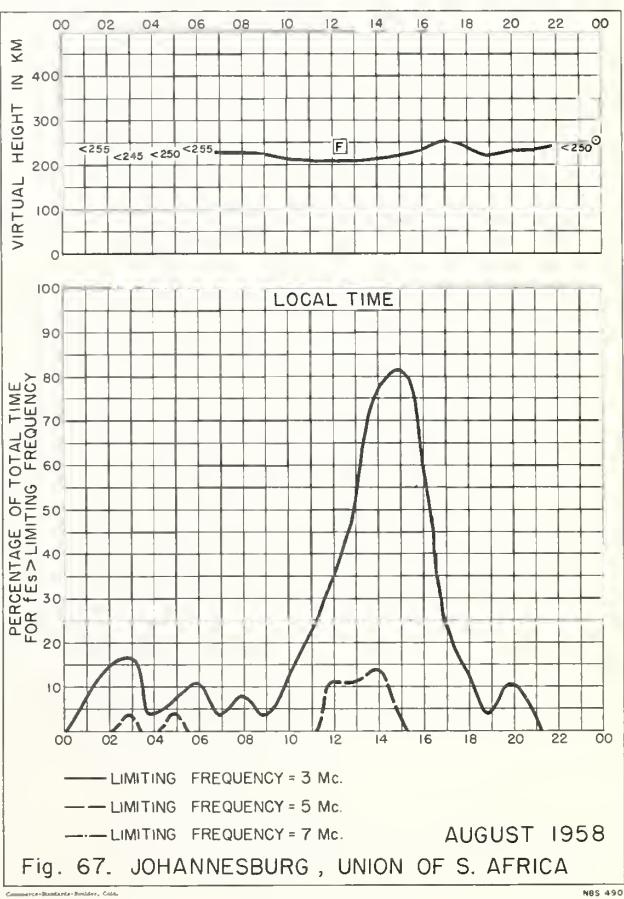
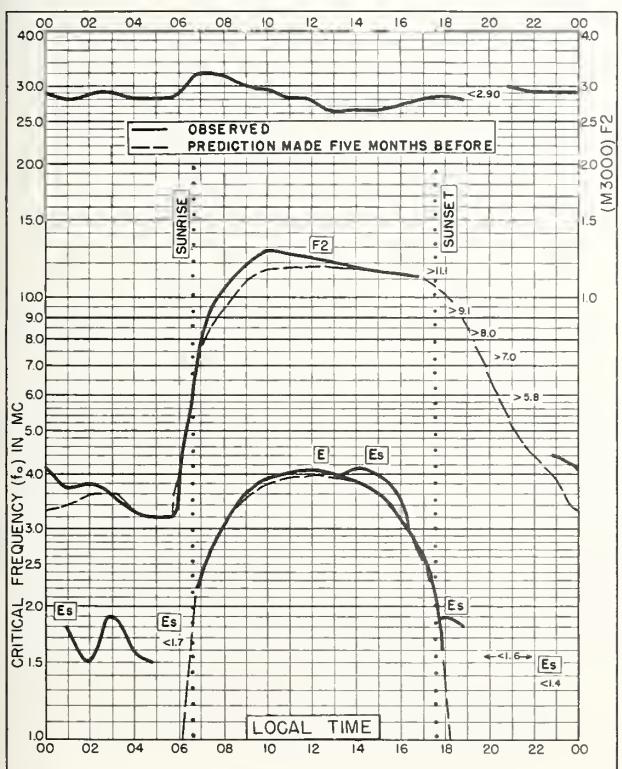
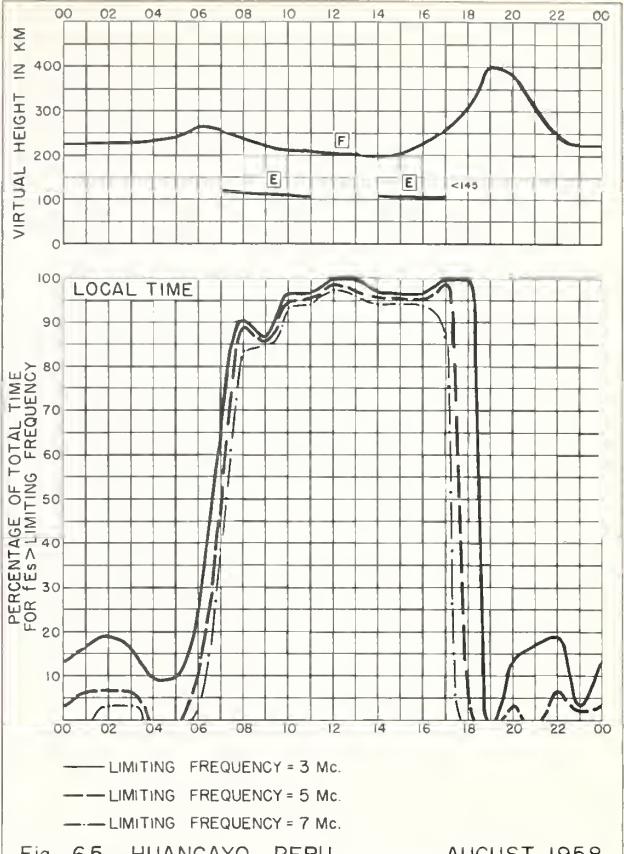
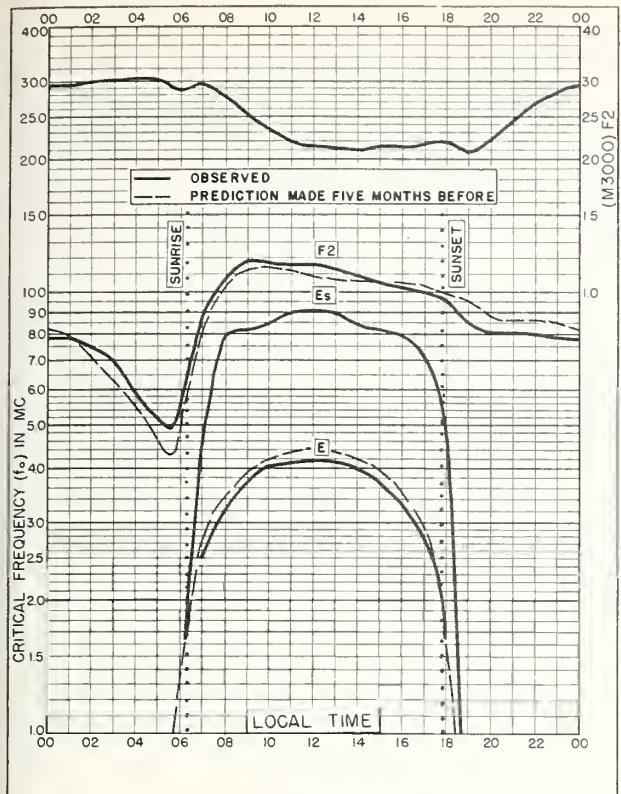


Fig. 63. NATAL, BRAZIL AUGUST 1958



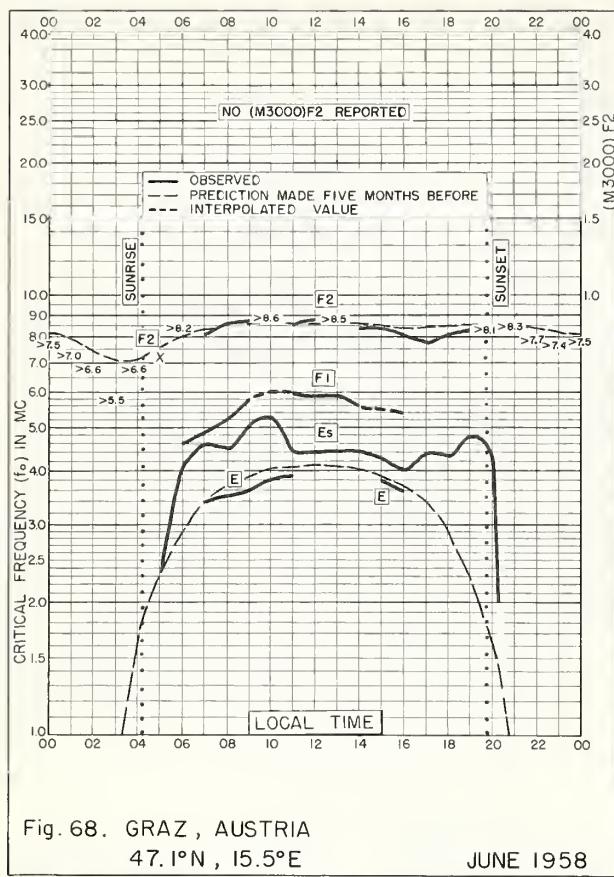


Fig. 68. GRAZ, AUSTRIA

47.1°N, 15.5°E

JUNE 1958

NBS 503

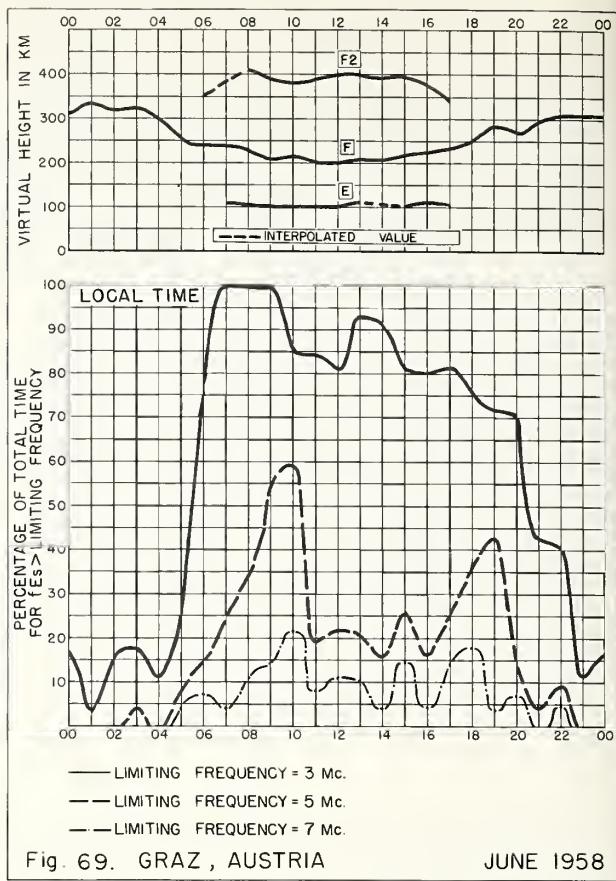


Fig. 69. GRAZ, AUSTRIA

JUNE 1958

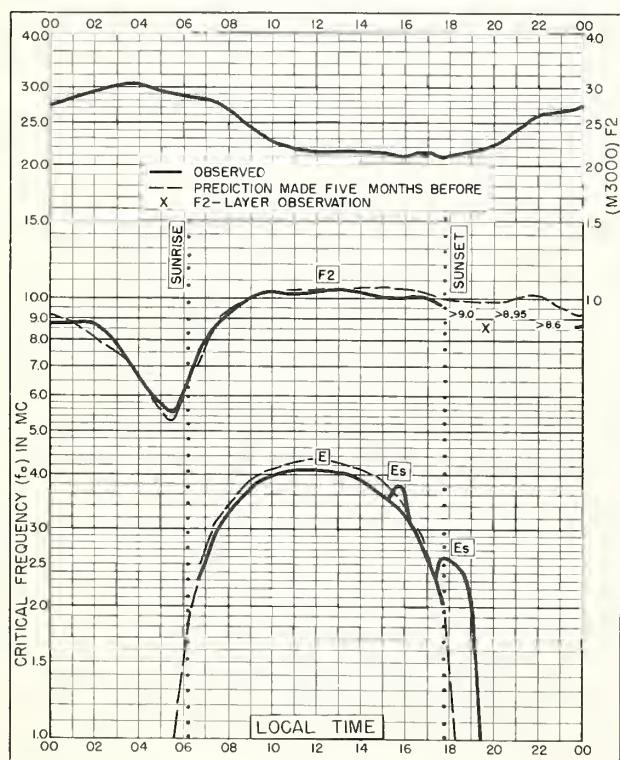


Fig. 70. CHICLAYO, PERU

6.8°S, 79.8°W

JUNE 1958

NBS 503

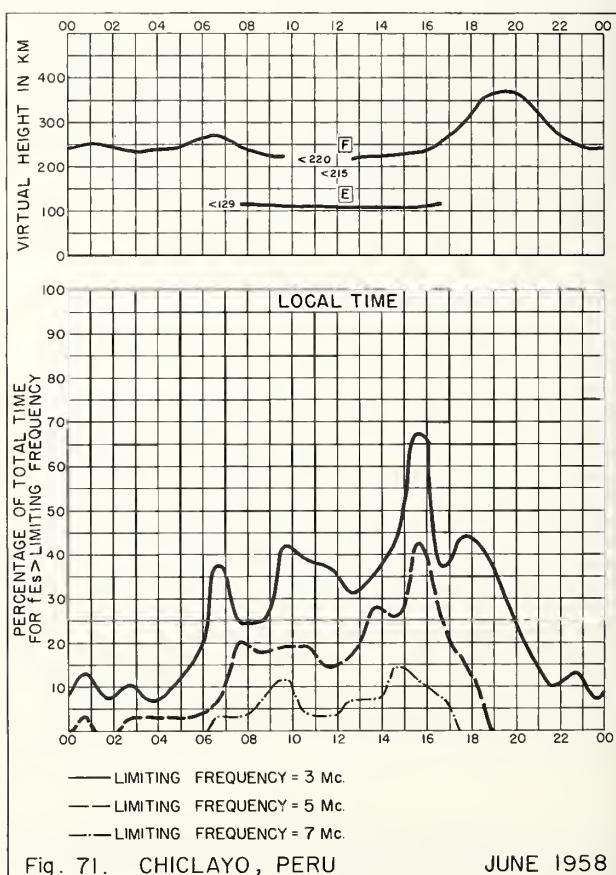


Fig. 71. CHICLAYO, PERU

JUNE 1958

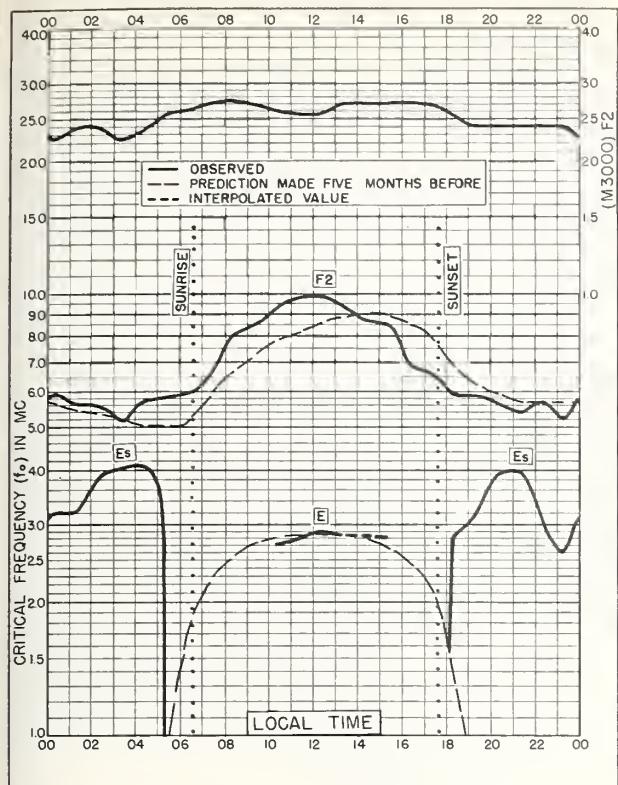


Fig. 72. TROMSO, NORWAY
69.7°N, 19.0°E MARCH 1958

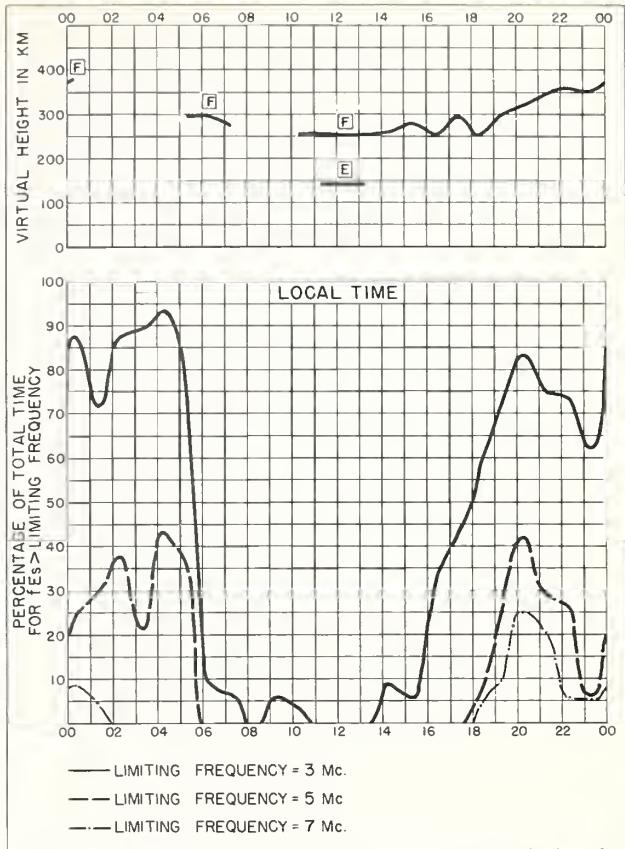


Fig. 73. TROMSO, NORWAY MARCH 1958

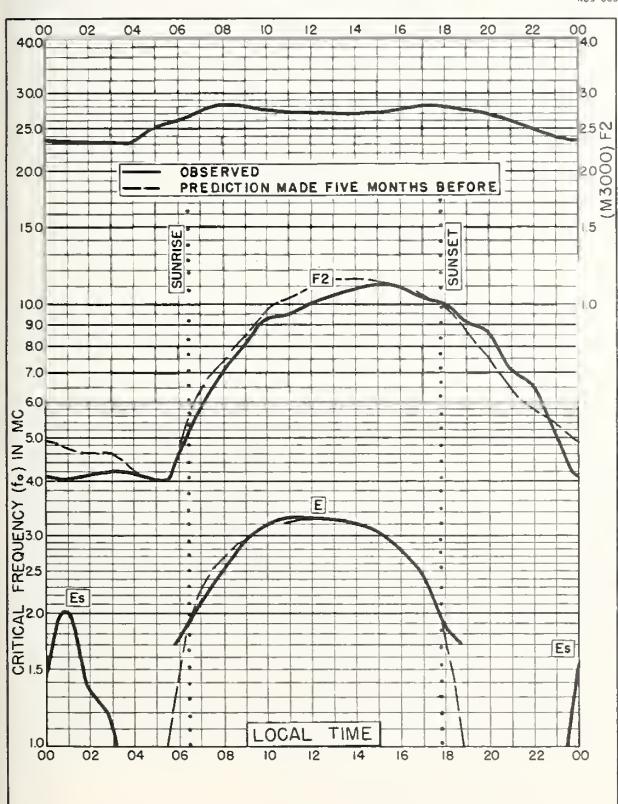


Fig. 74. OSLO, NORWAY
60.0°N, 11.1°E MARCH 1958

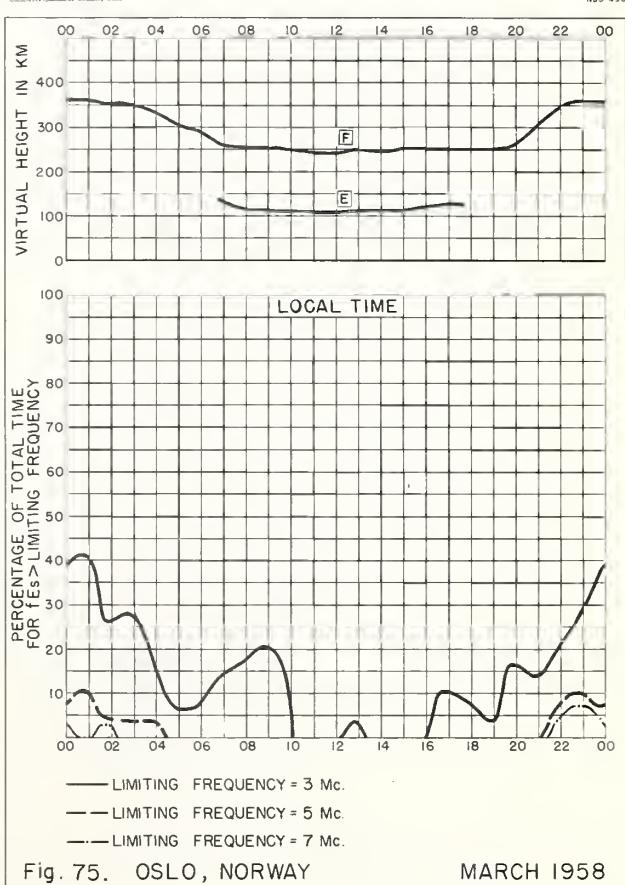


Fig. 75. OSLO, NORWAY MARCH 1958

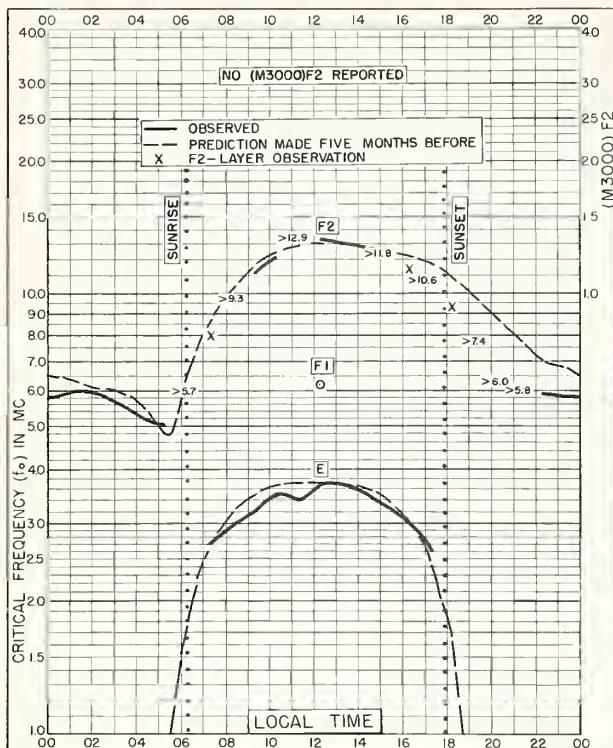


Fig. 76. BUDAPEST, HUNGARY
47.4°N, 19.2°E

MARCH 1958

NBS 503

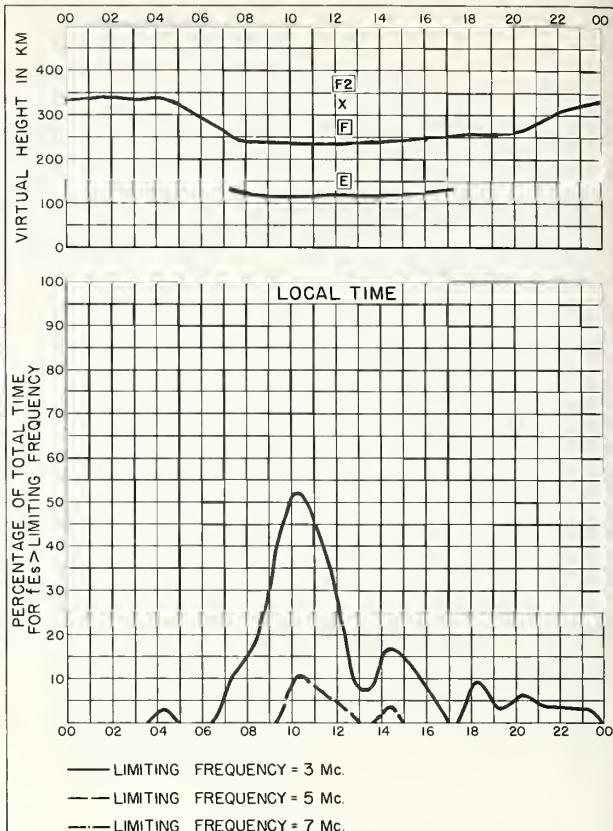


Fig. 77. BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

MARCH 1958

NBS 490

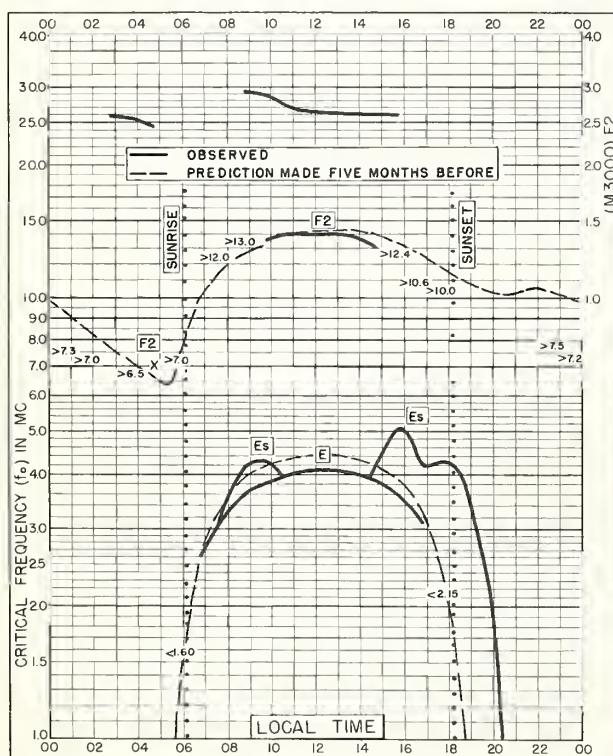


Fig. 78. TOWNSVILLE, AUSTRALIA
19.3°S, 146.7°E

MARCH 1958

NBS 503

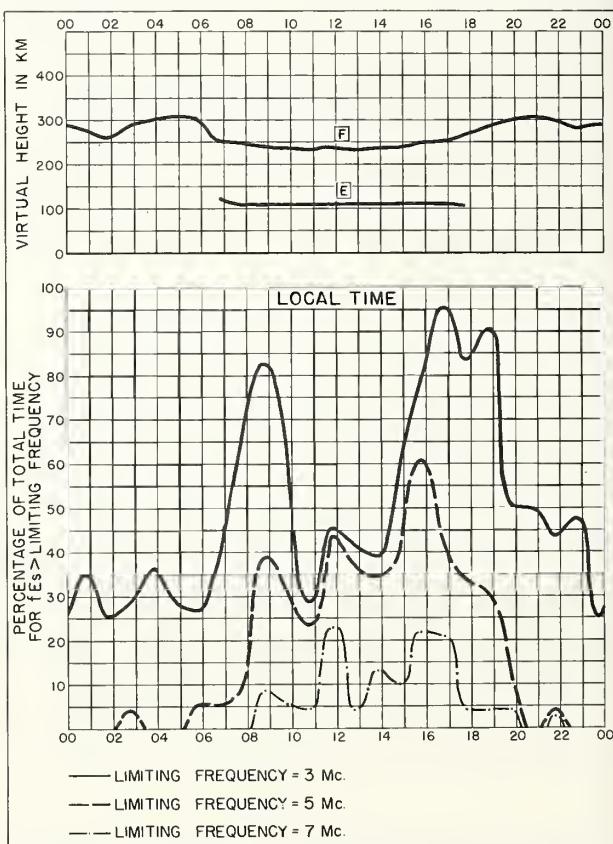
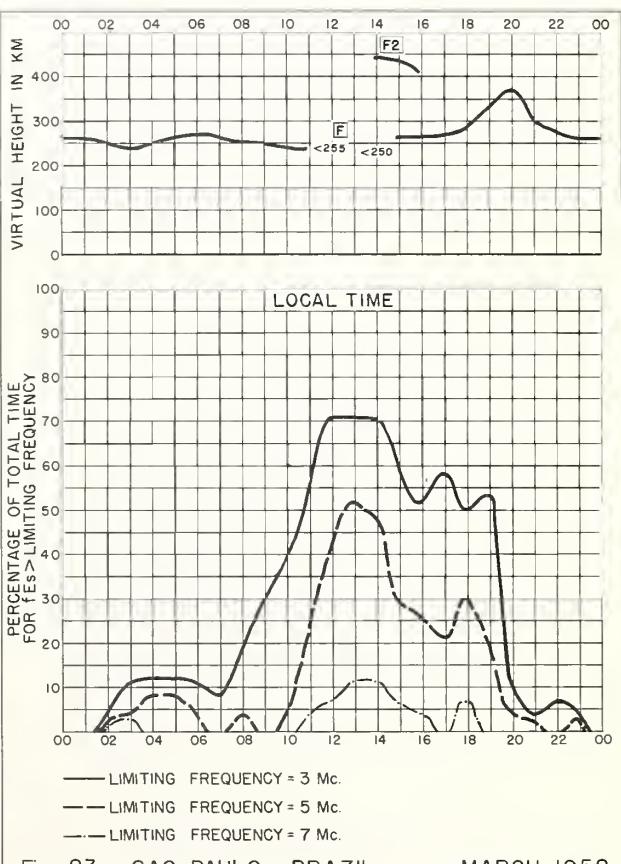
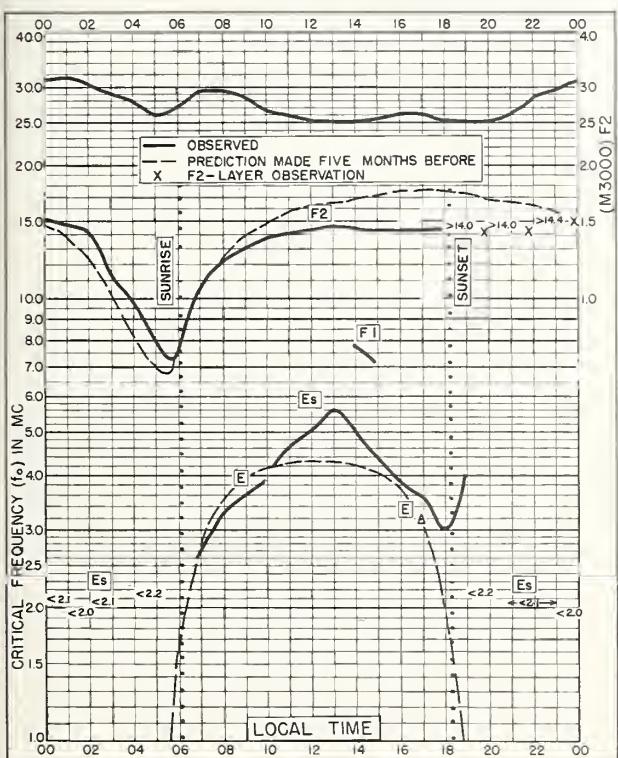
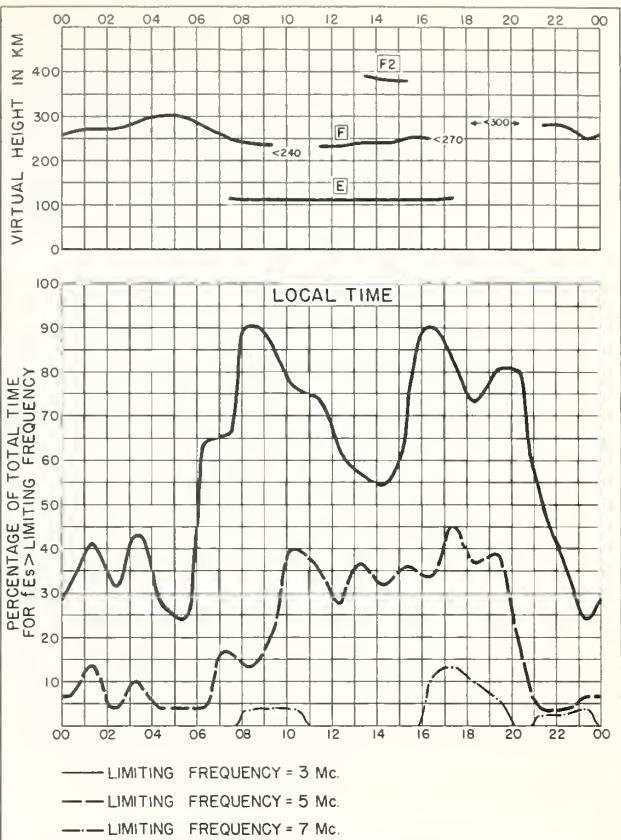
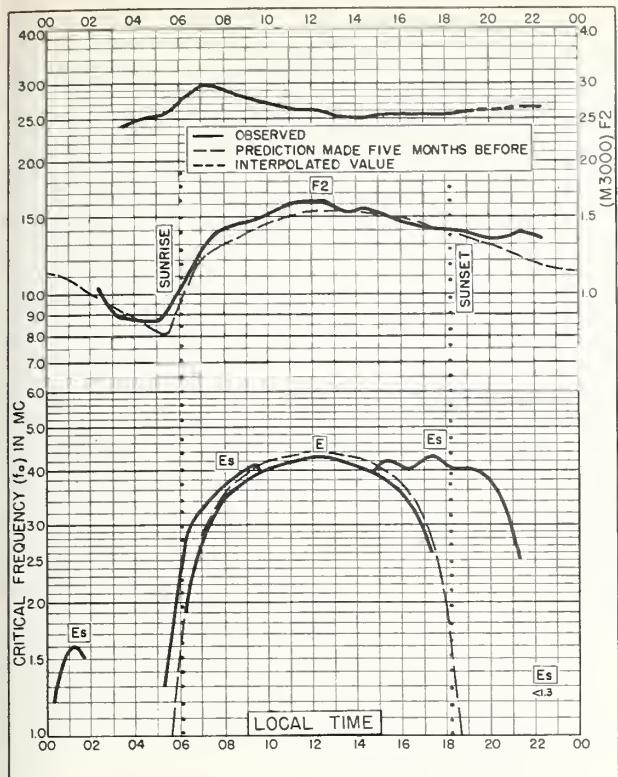
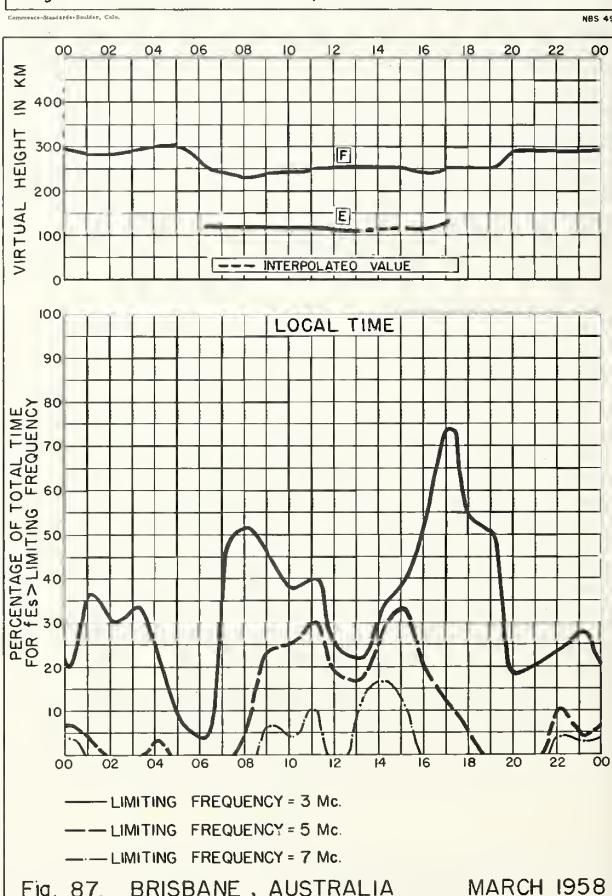
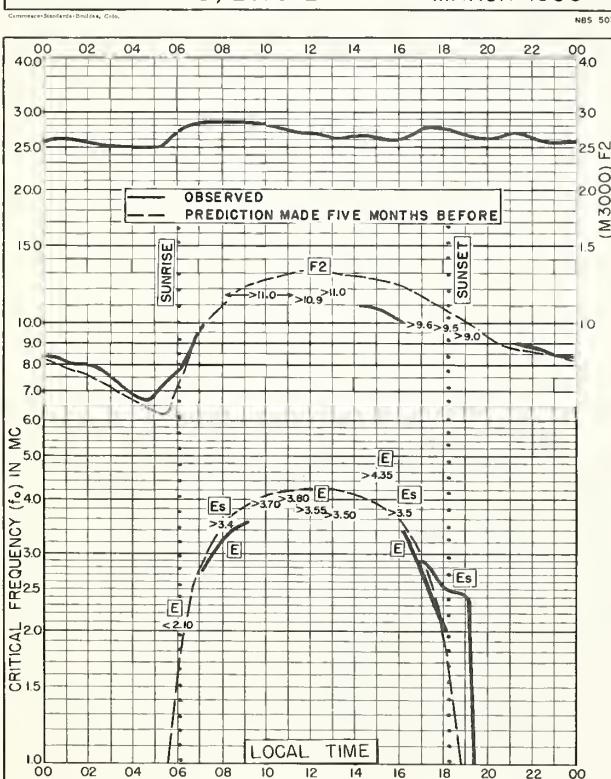
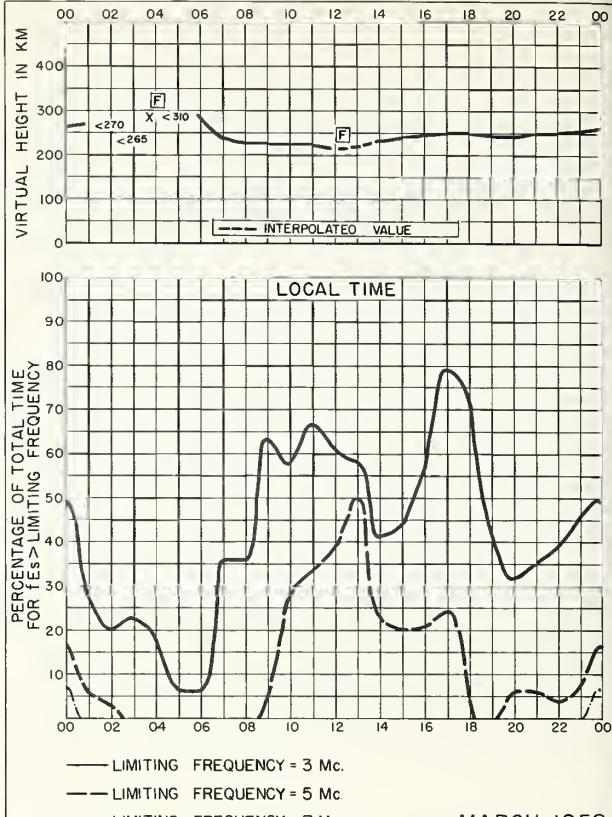
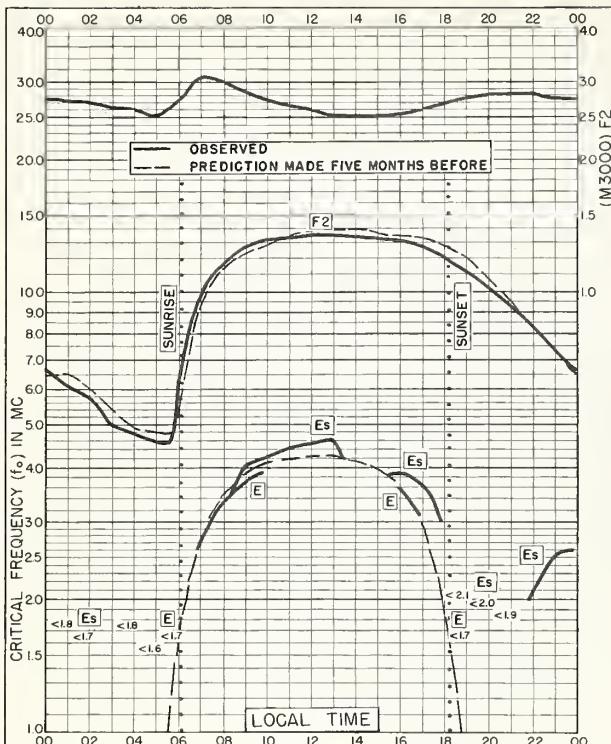


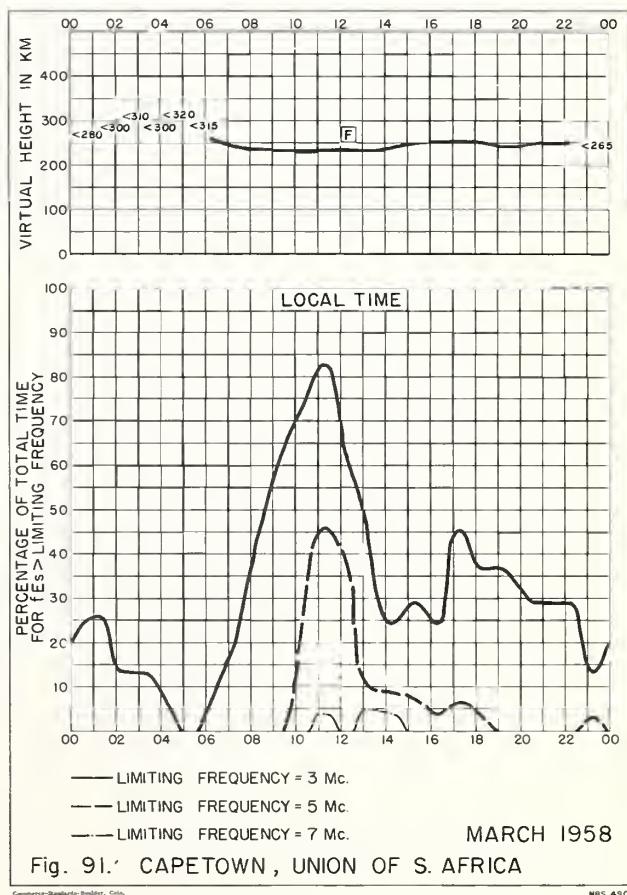
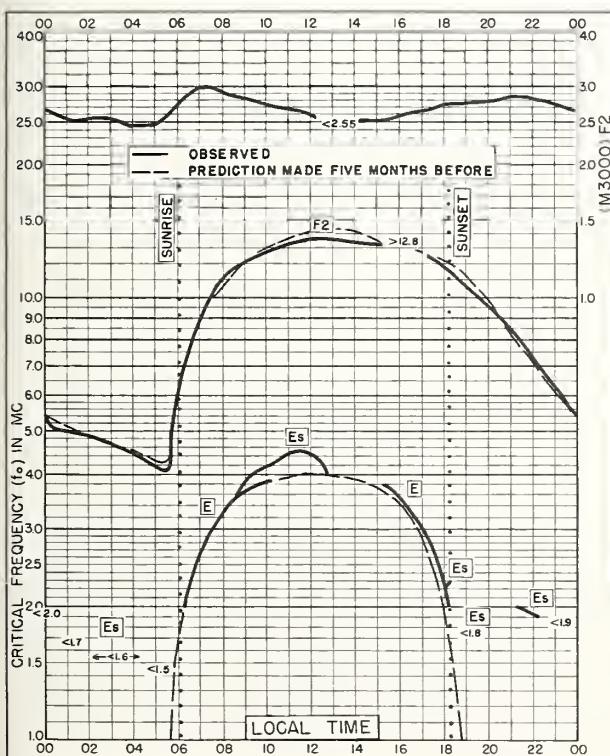
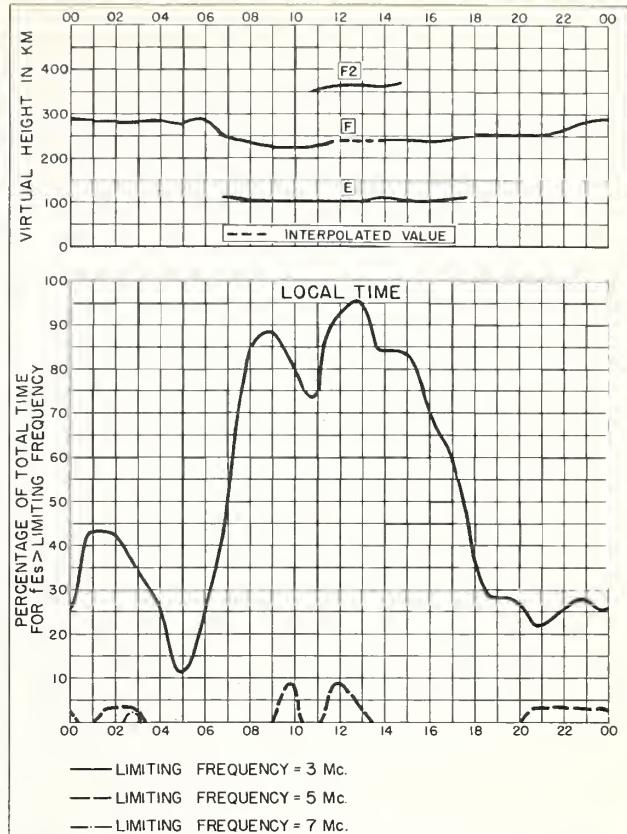
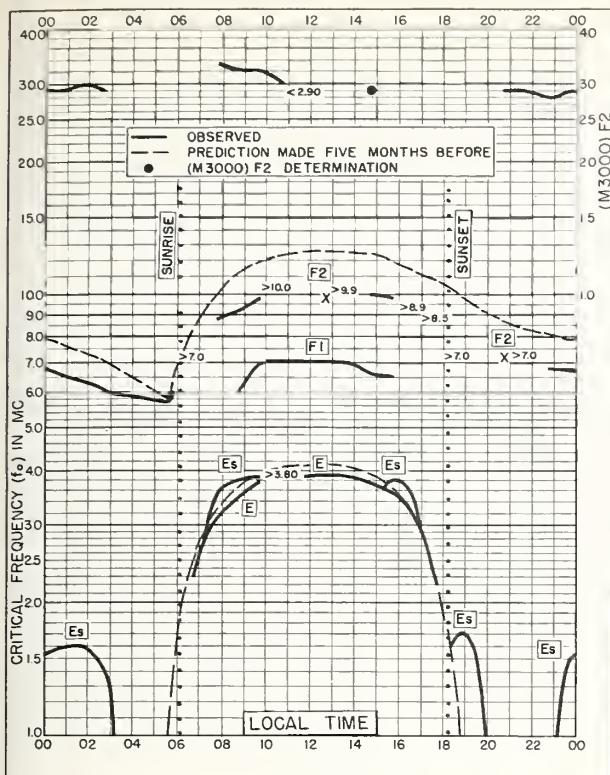
Fig. 79. TOWNSVILLE, AUSTRALIA

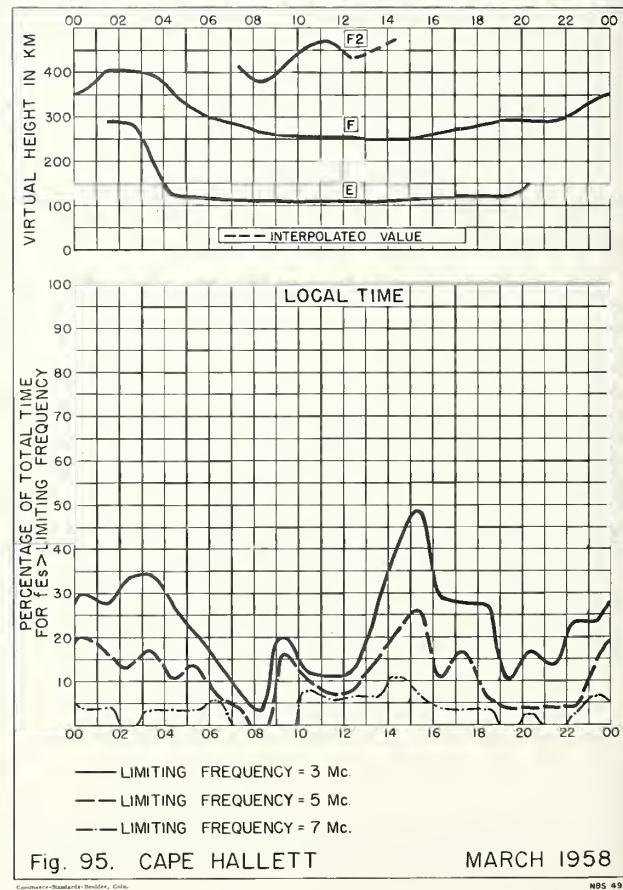
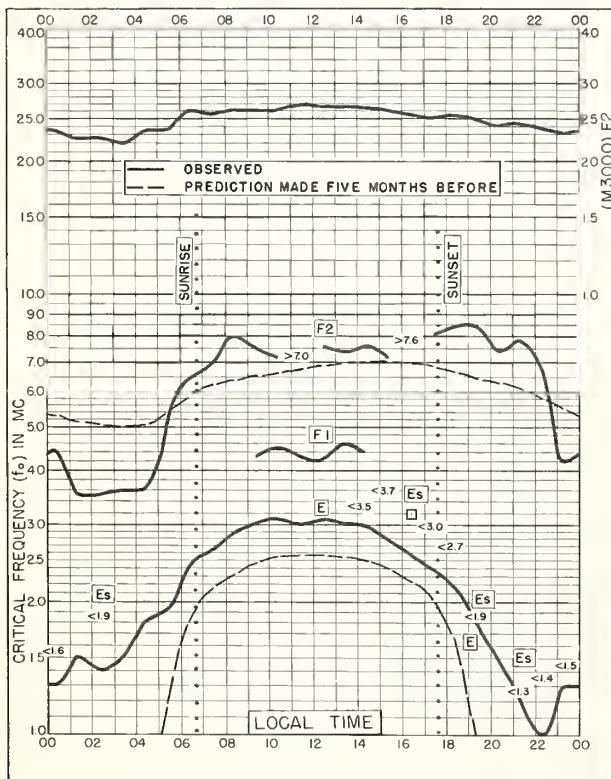
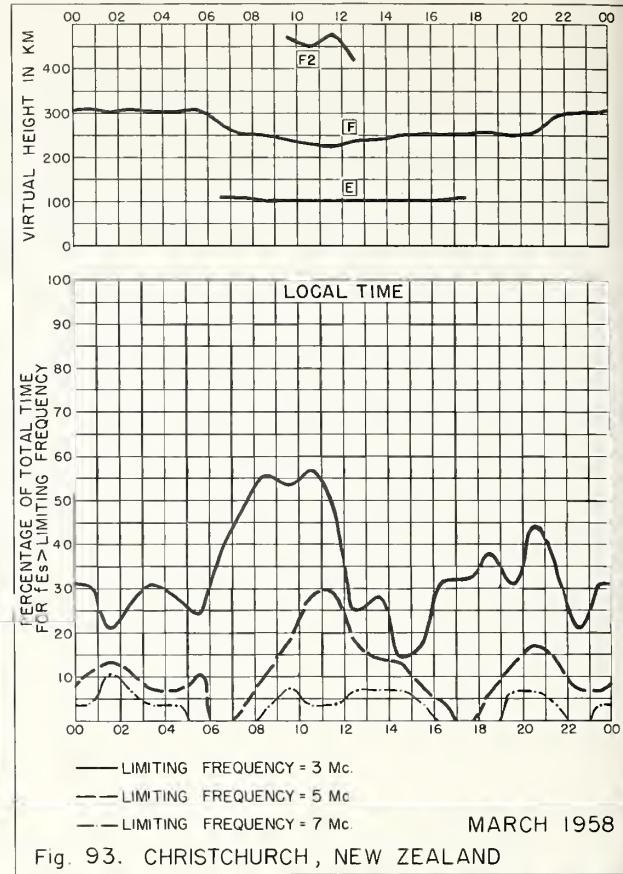
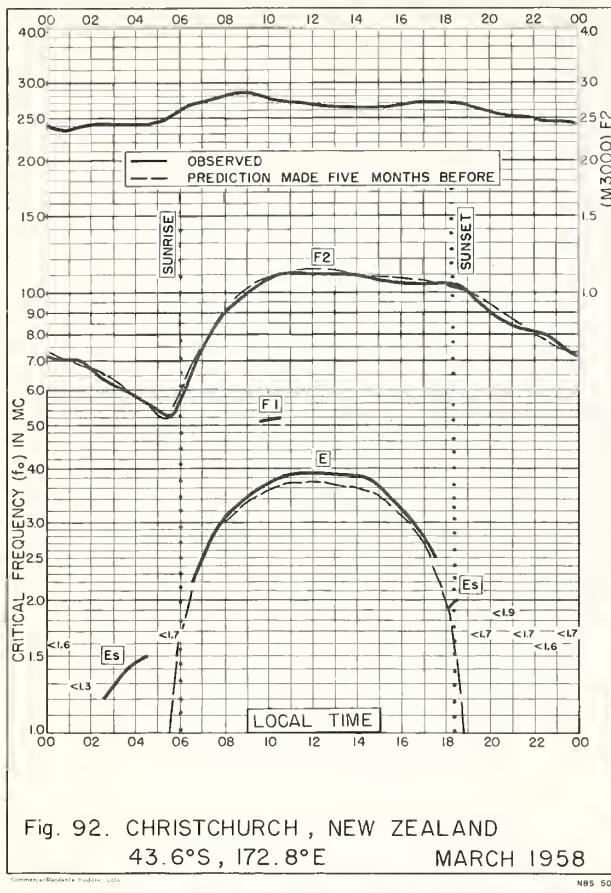
MARCH 1958

NBS 490









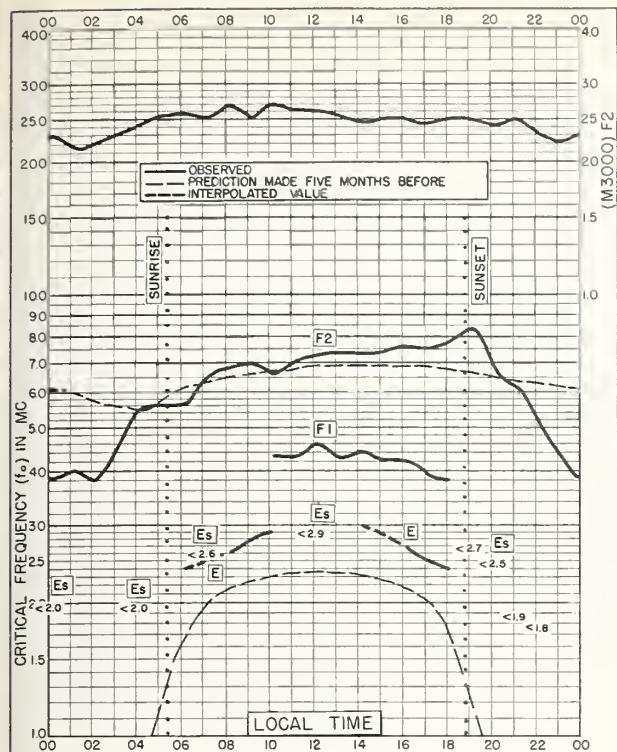


Fig. 96. SCOTT BASE
77.8°S, 166.8°E

MARCH 1958

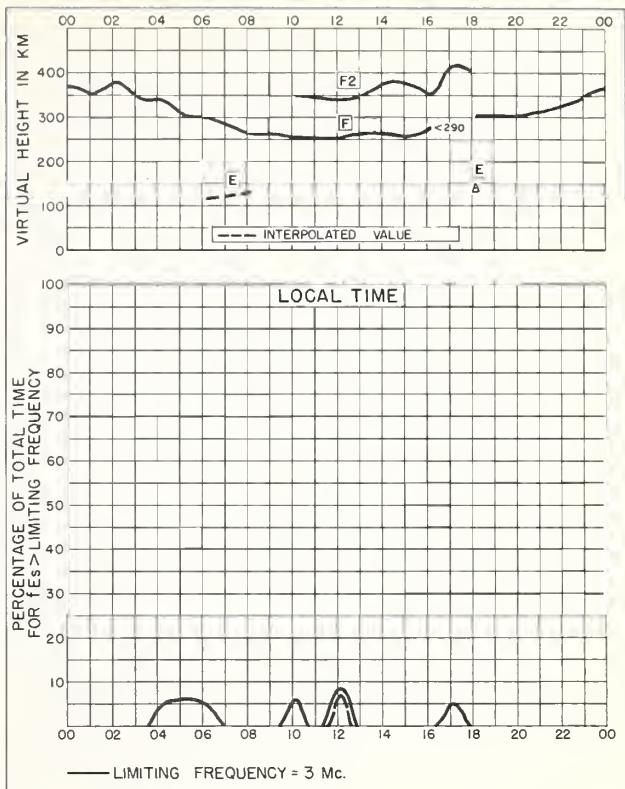


Fig. 97. SCOTT BASE

MARCH 1958

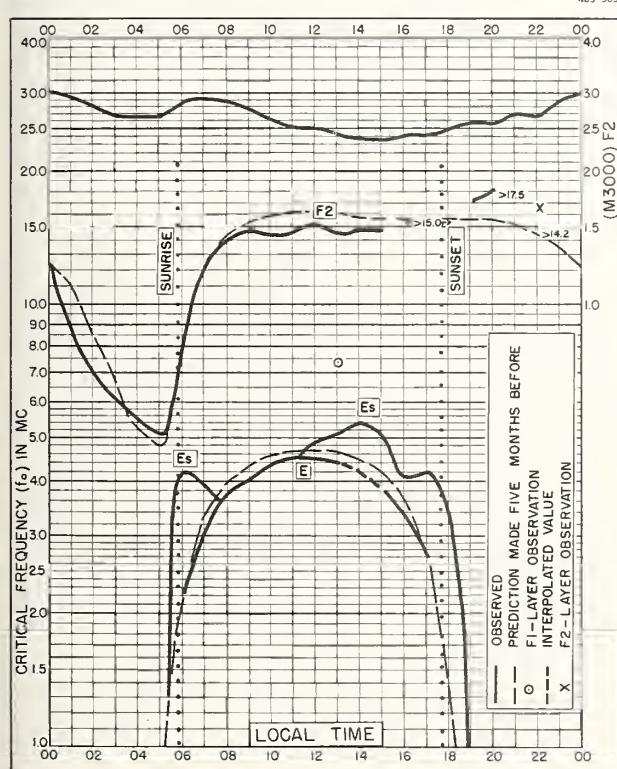


Fig. 98. BOGOTA, COLOMBIA
4.5°N, 74.2°W

OCTOBER 1957

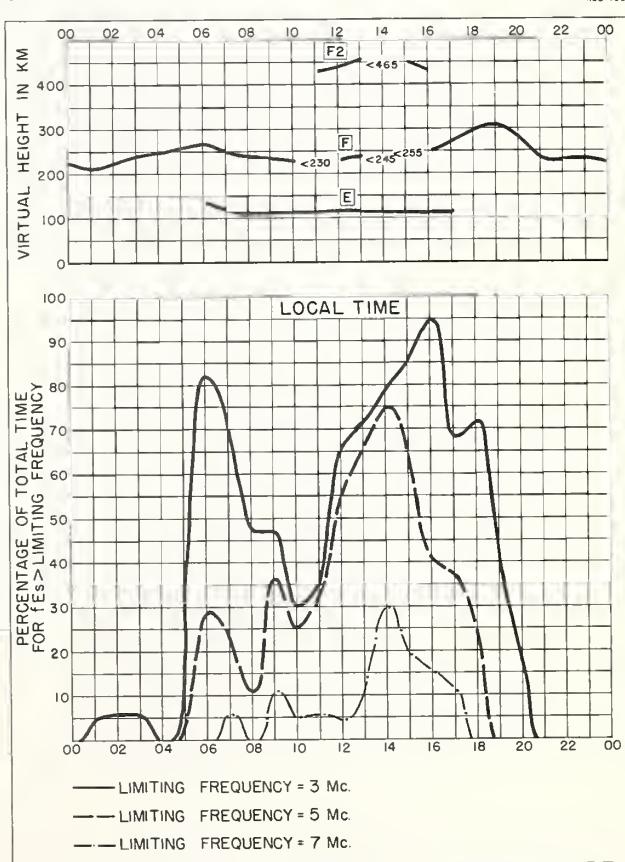


Fig. 99. BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

OCTOBER 1957

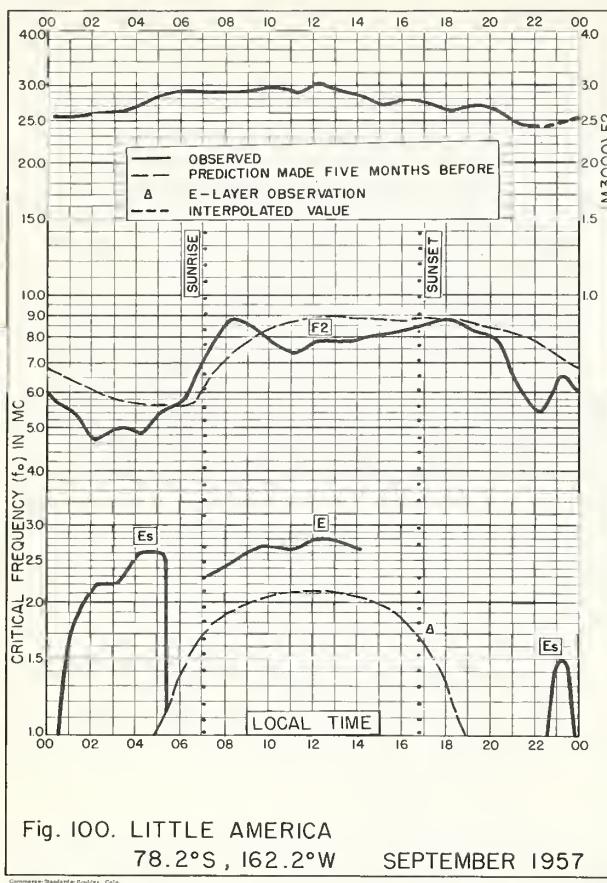


Fig. 100. LITTLE AMERICA
78.2°S, 162.2°W SEPTEMBER 1957

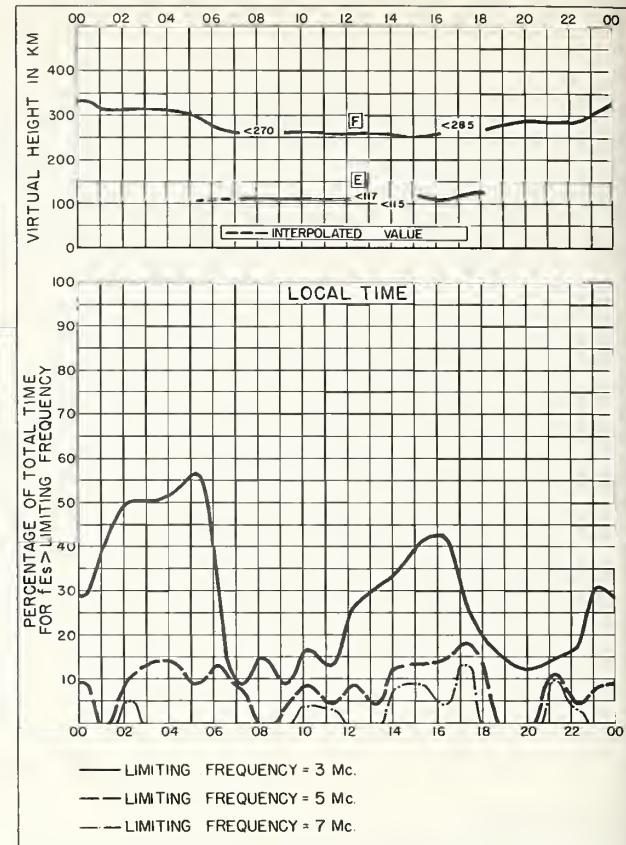


Fig. 101. LITTLE AMERICA SEPTEMBER 1957

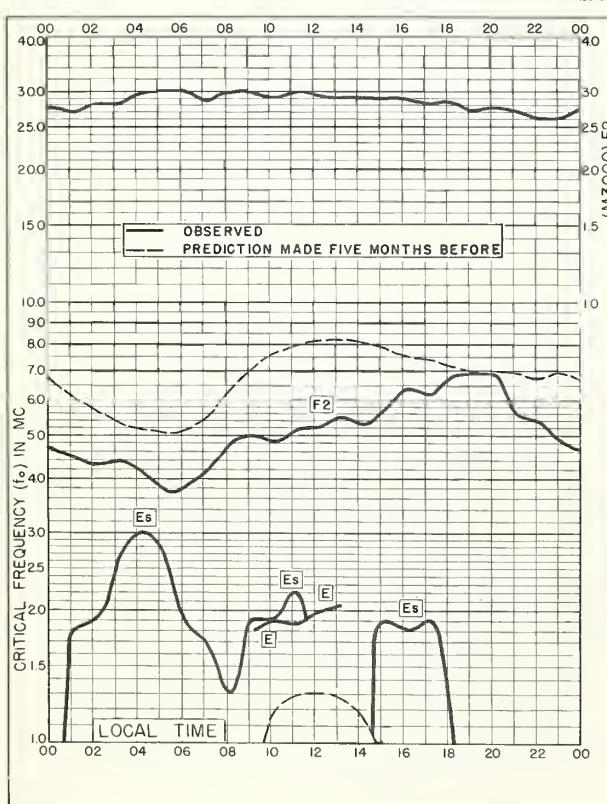


Fig. 102. LITTLE AMERICA
78.2°S, 162.2°W AUGUST 1957

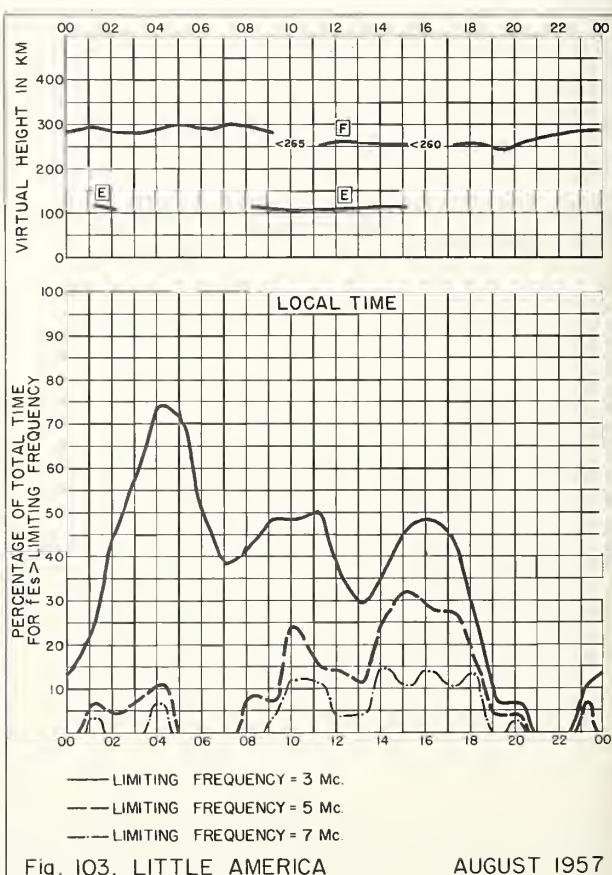


Fig. 103. LITTLE AMERICA AUGUST 1957

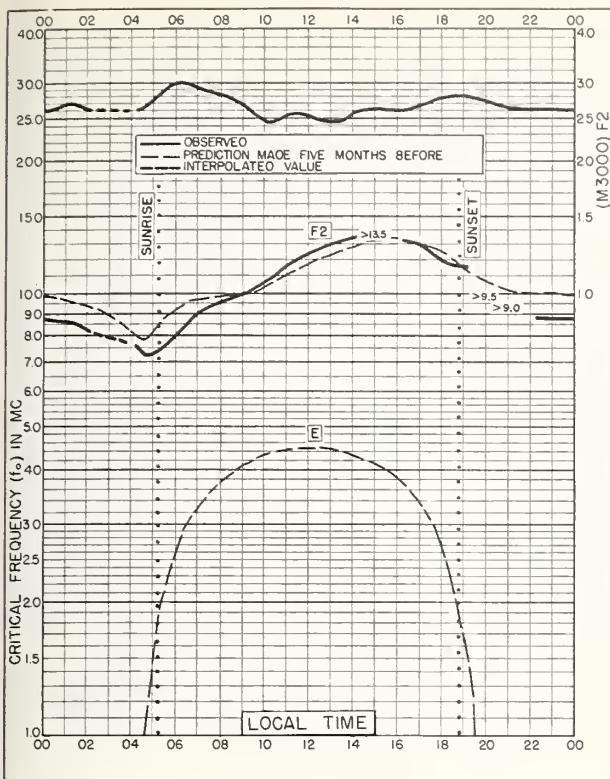


Fig. 104. DELHI, INDIA
28.6°N, 77.1°E

JULY 1957

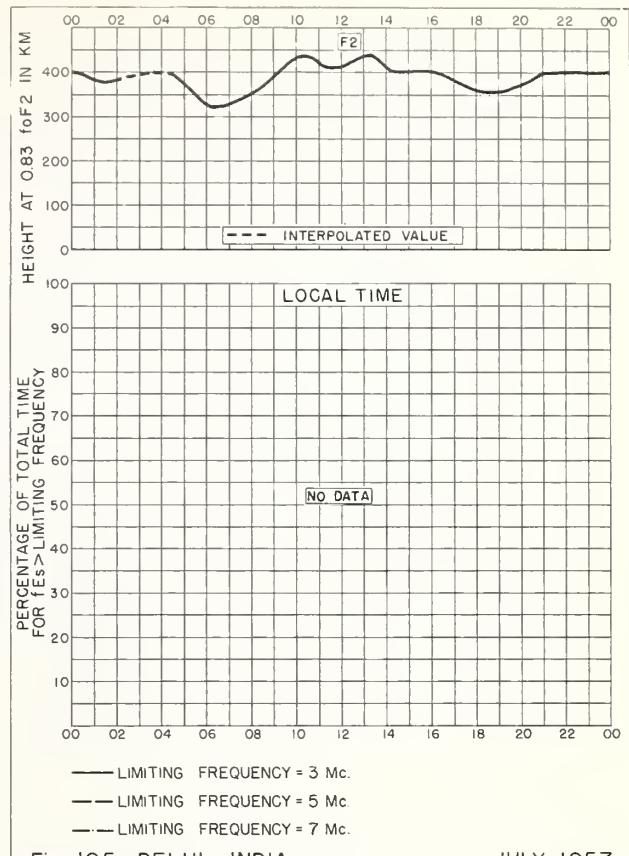


Fig. 105. DELHI, INDIA

JULY 1957

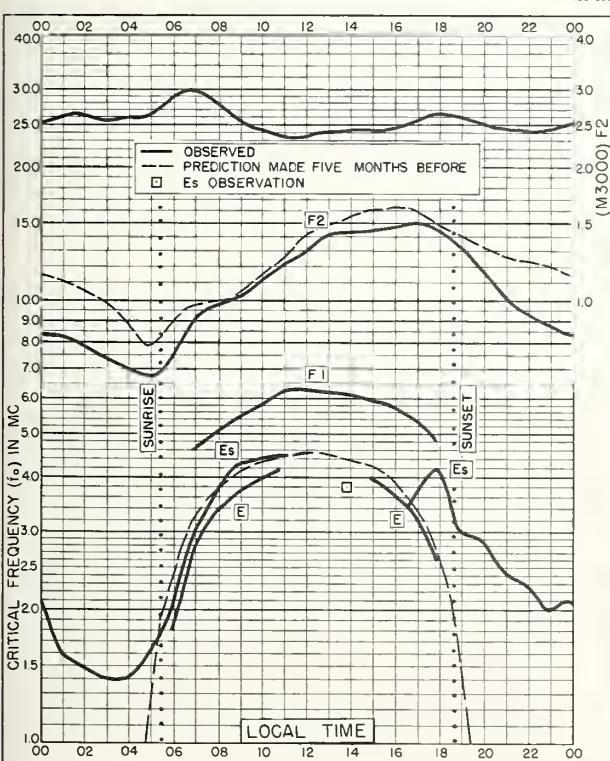


Fig. 106. AHMEDABAD, INDIA
23.0°N, 72.6°E

JULY 1957

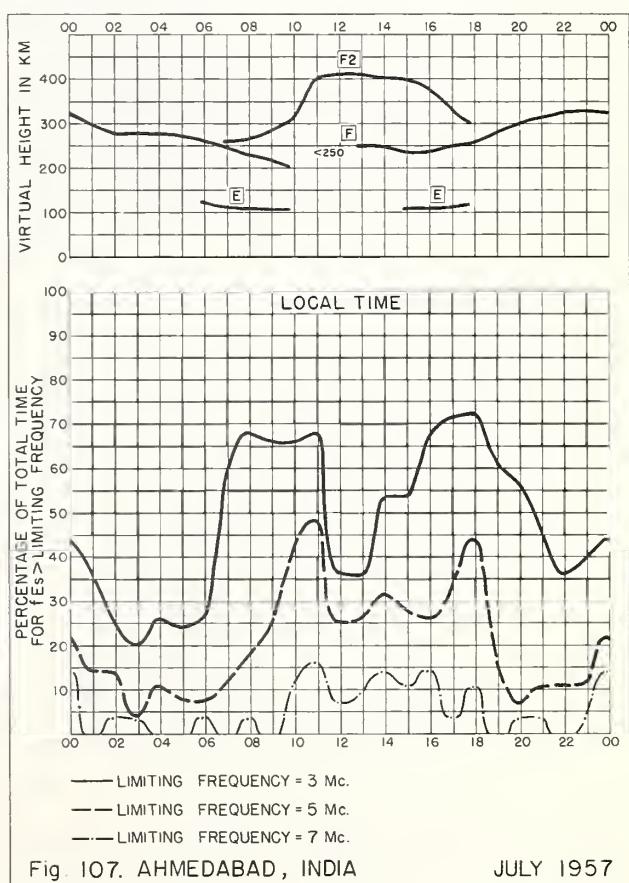


Fig. 107. AHMEDABAD, INDIA

JULY 1957

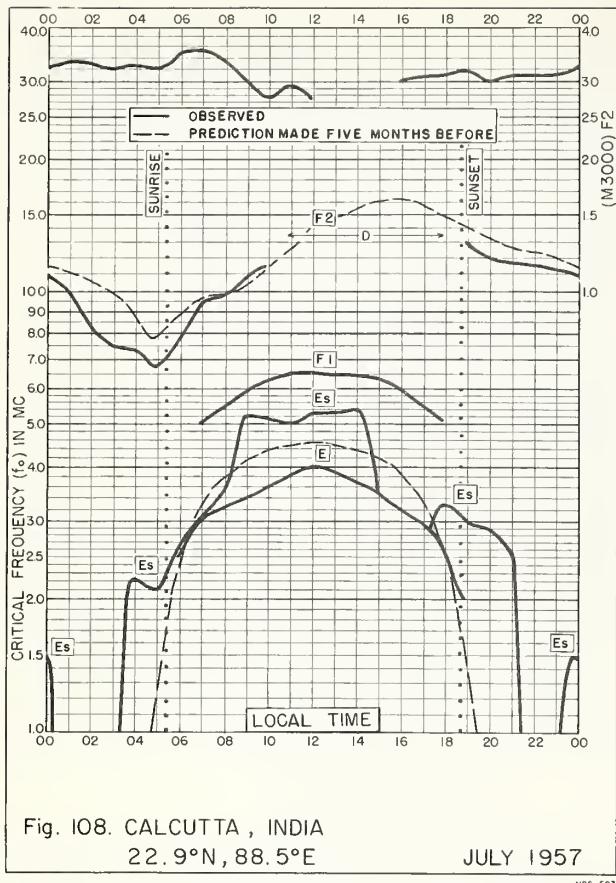


Fig. IO8. CALCUTTA, INDIA
22.9°N, 88.5°E

JULY 1957

NBS 503

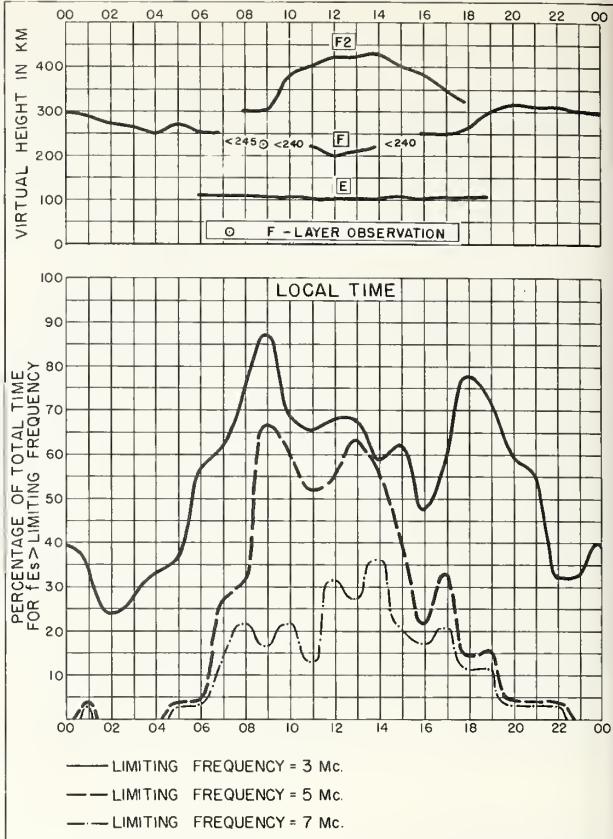


Fig. IO9. CALCUTTA, INDIA

JULY 1957

NBS 490

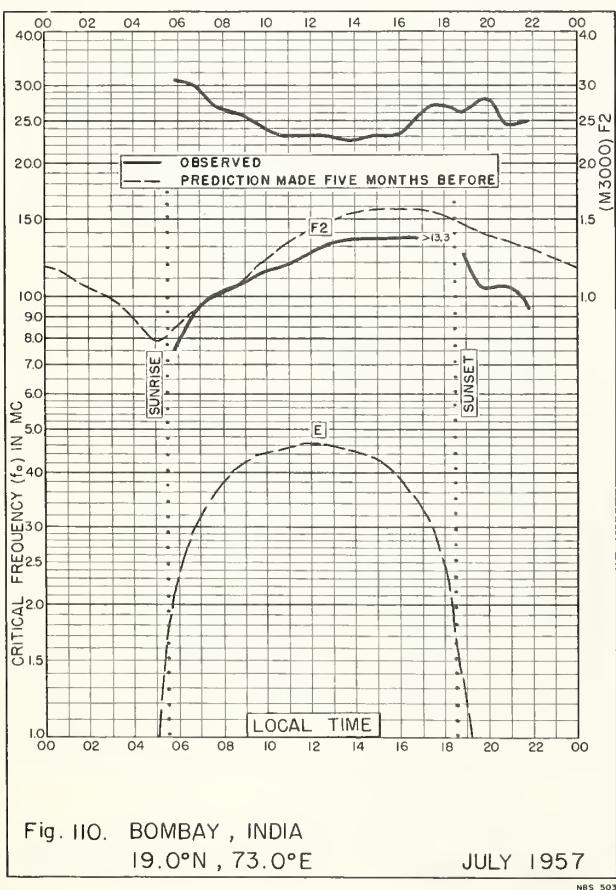


Fig. IIO. BOMBAY, INDIA
19.0°N, 73.0°E

JULY 1957

NBS 503

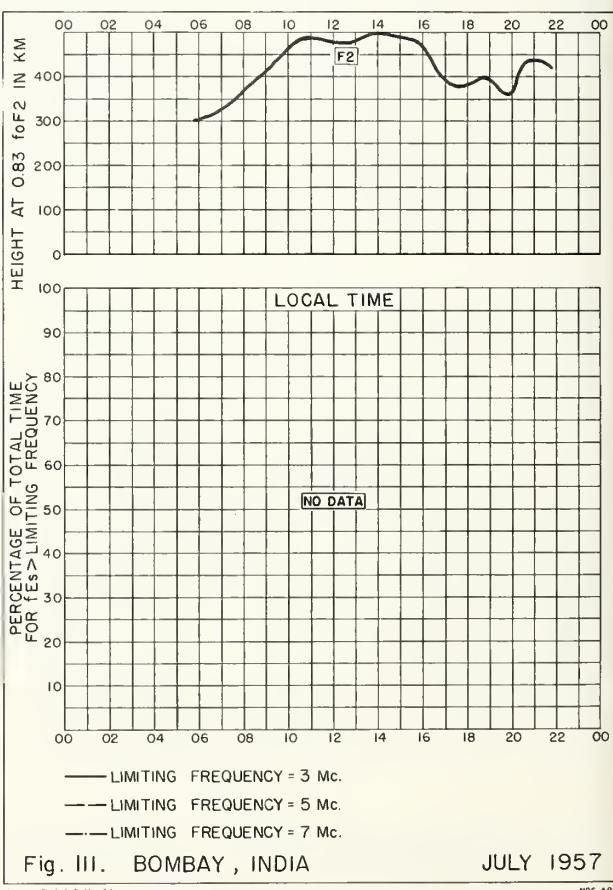
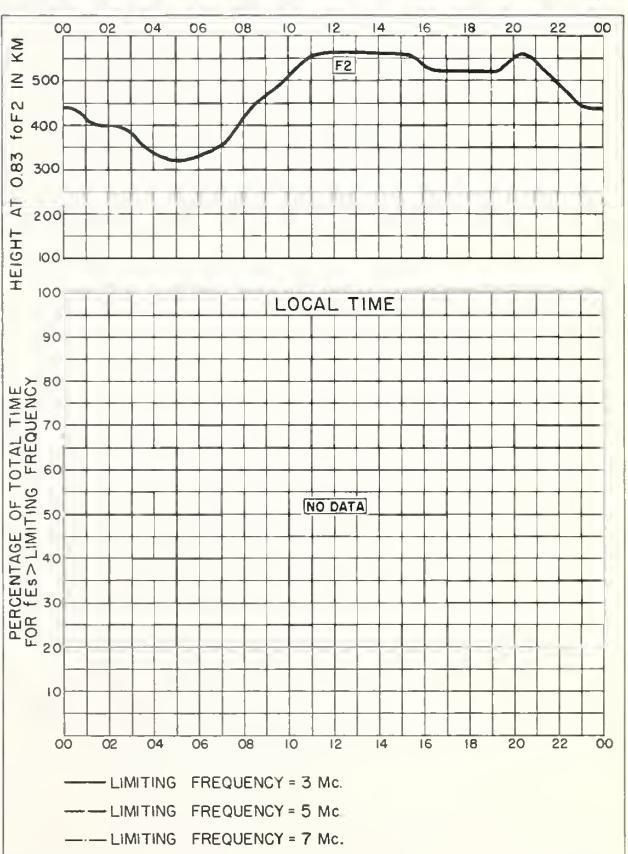
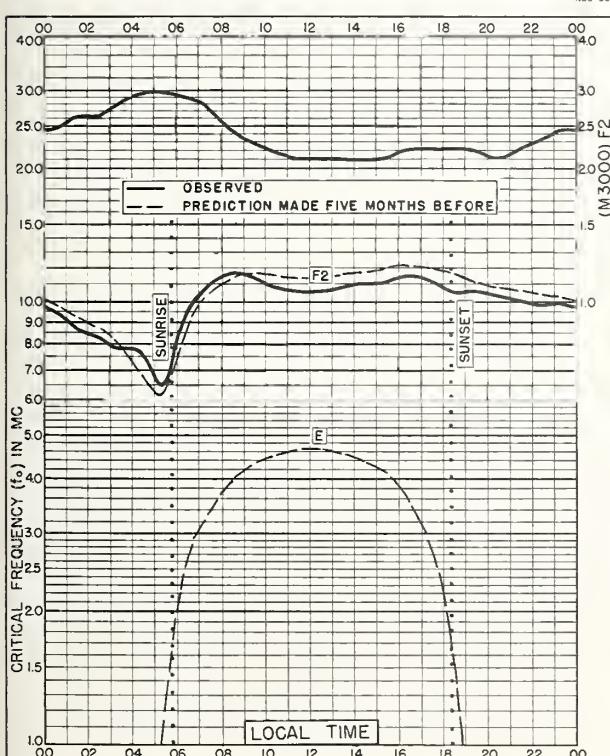
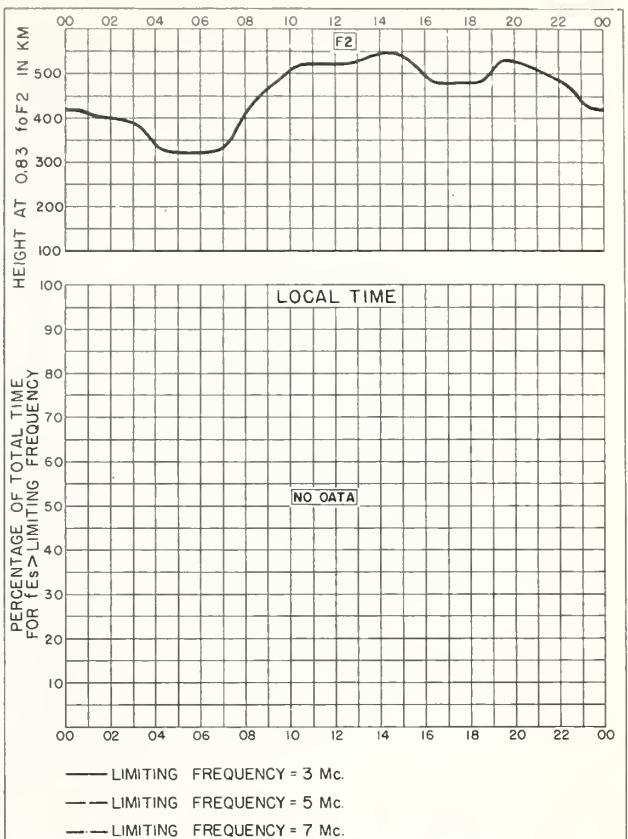
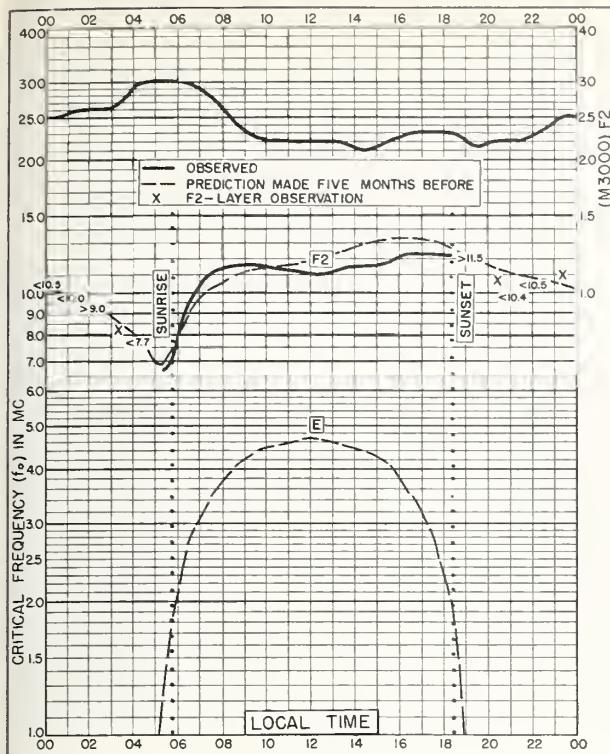


Fig. III. BOMBAY, INDIA

JULY 1957

NBS 490



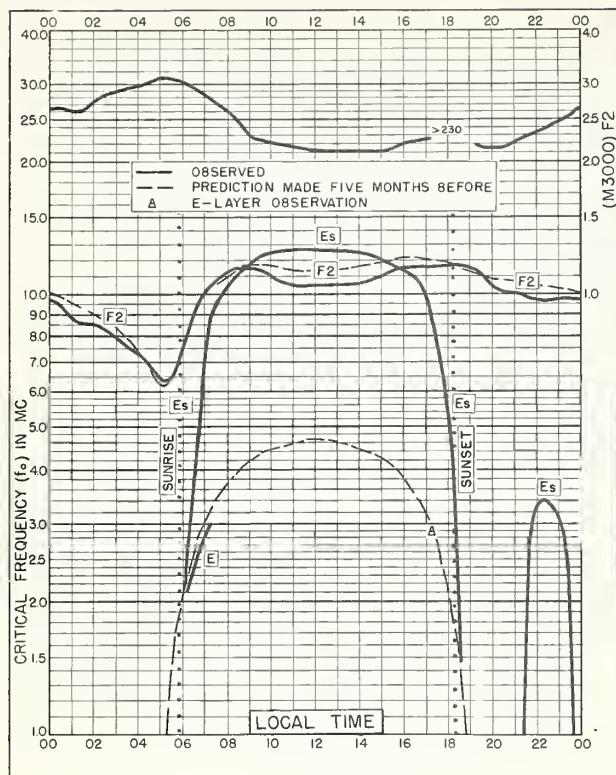


Fig. 116. KODAIKANAL, INDIA

10.2°N, 77.5°E

JULY 1957

NBS 503

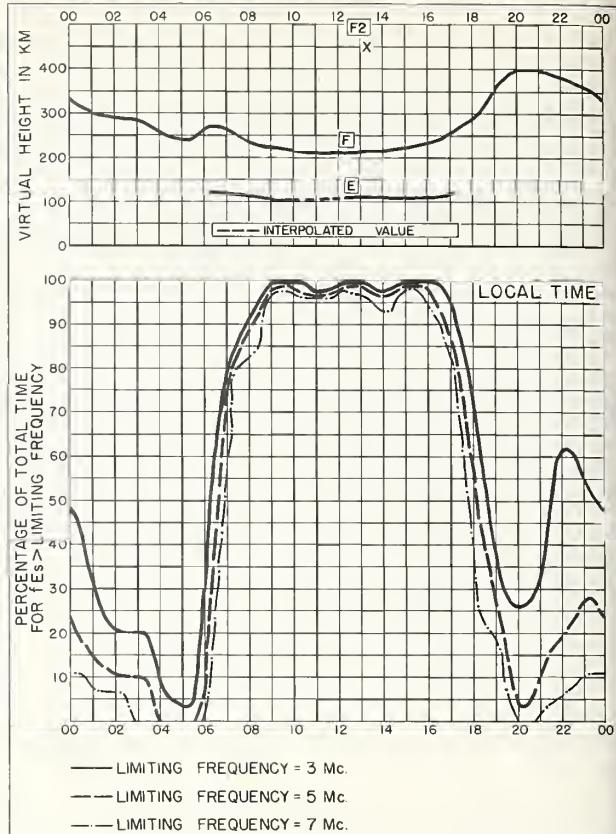


Fig. 117. KODAIKANAL, INDIA

JULY 1957

NBS 490

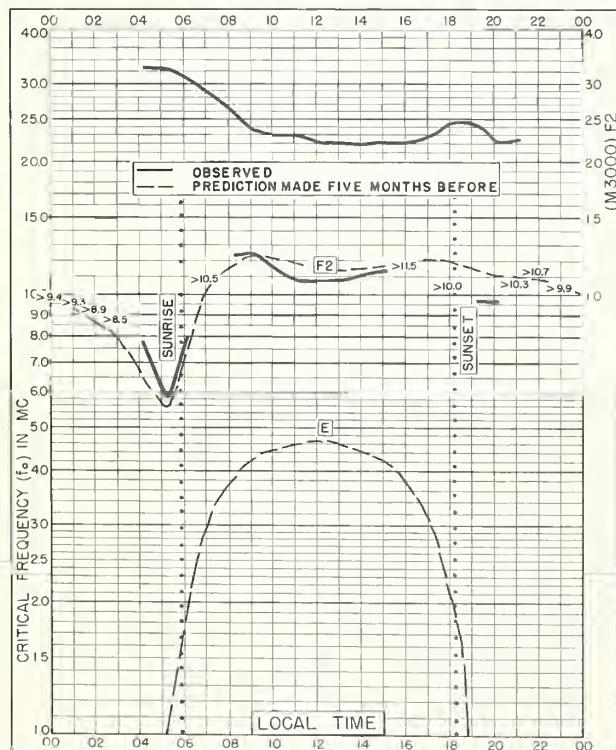


Fig. 118. TRIVANDRUM, INDIA

8.4°N, 77.0°E

JULY 1957

NBS 503

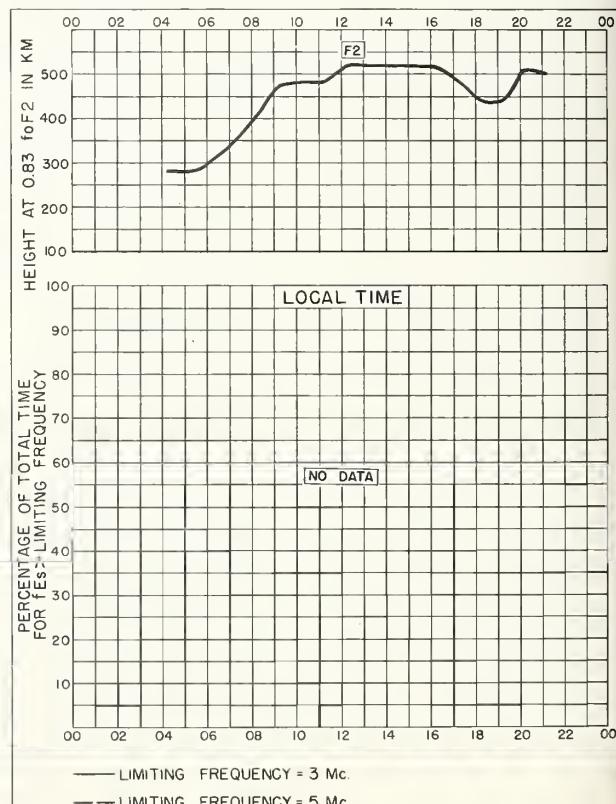


Fig. 119. TRIVANDRUM, INDIA

JULY 1957

NBS 490

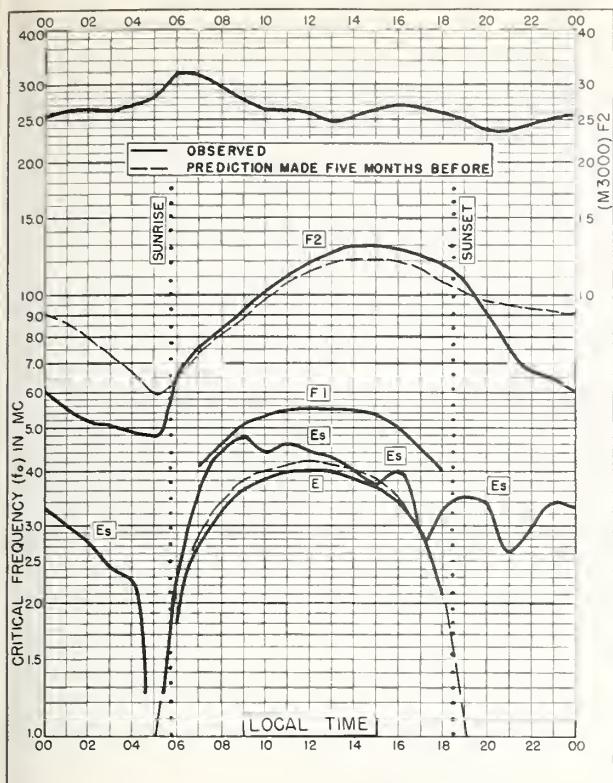


Fig. 120. DAKAR, FRENCH W. AFRICA
14.7°N, 17.4°W JULY 1956

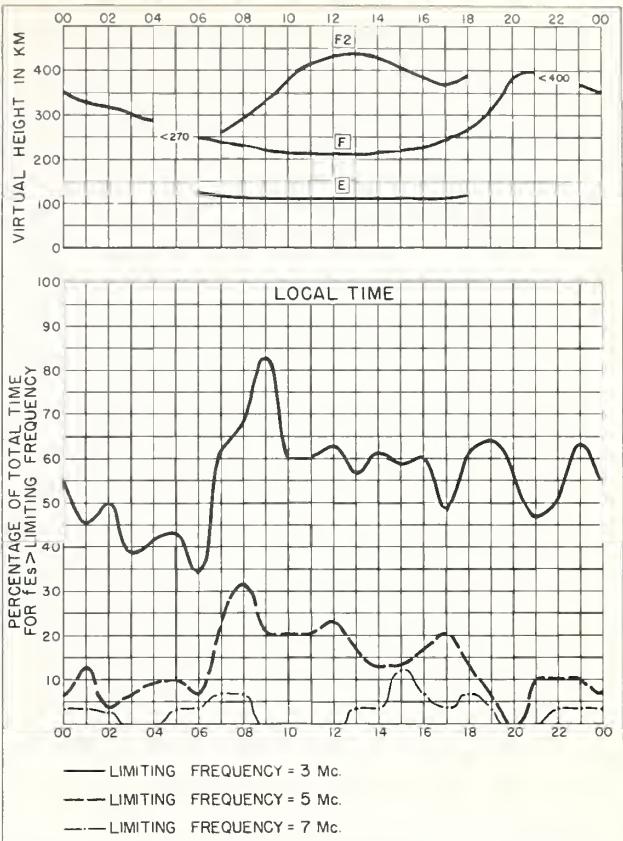


Fig. 121. DAKAR, FRENCH W. AFRICA JULY 1956

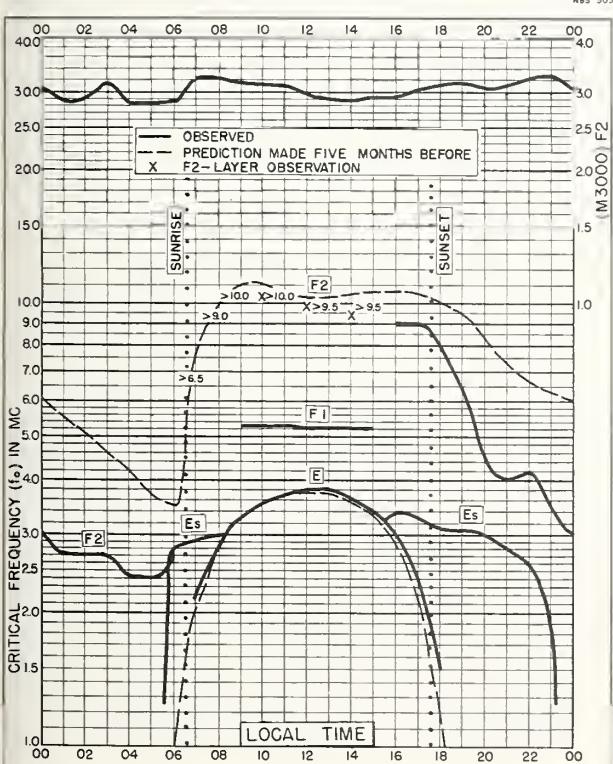


Fig. 122. TANANARIVE, MADAGASCAR
18.9°S, 47.6°E JULY 1956

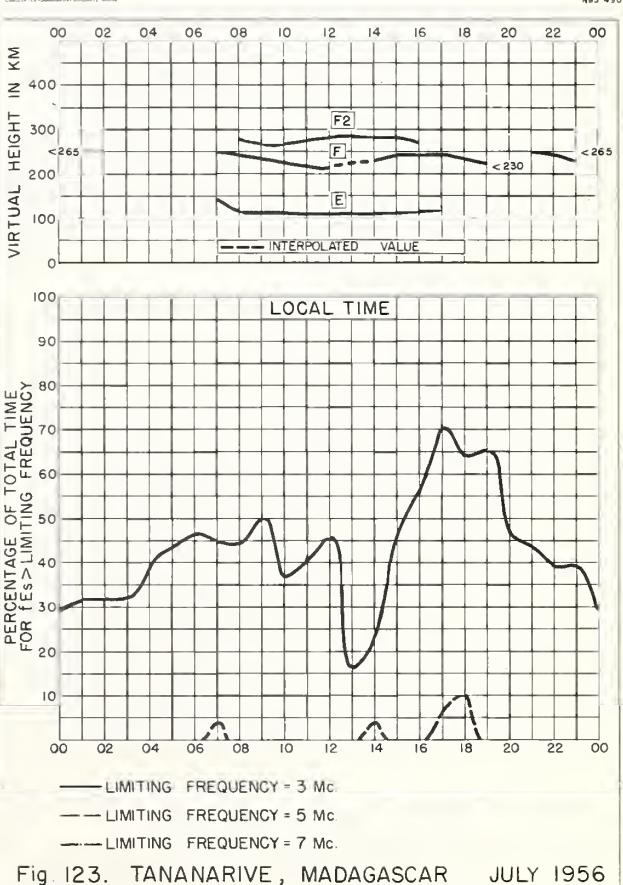


Fig. 123. TANANARIVE, MADAGASCAR JULY 1956

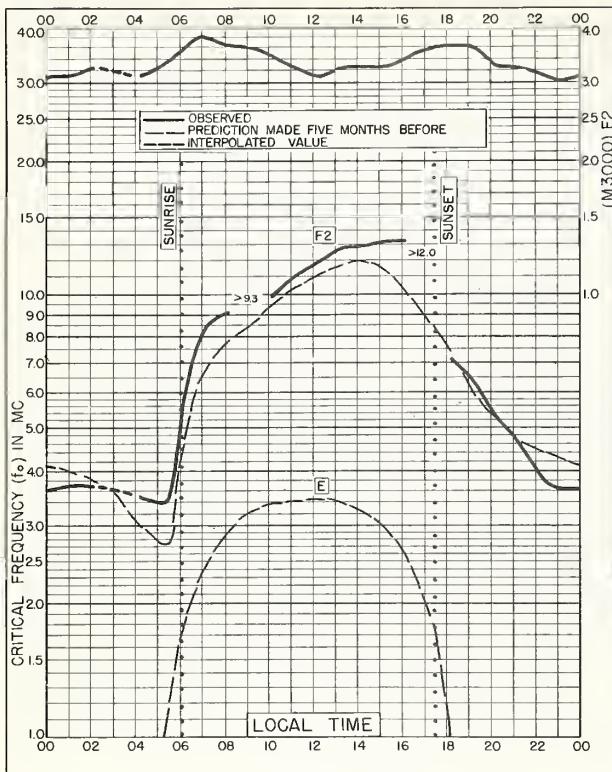


Fig. 124. DELHI, INDIA
28.6°N, 77.1°E OCTOBER 1955

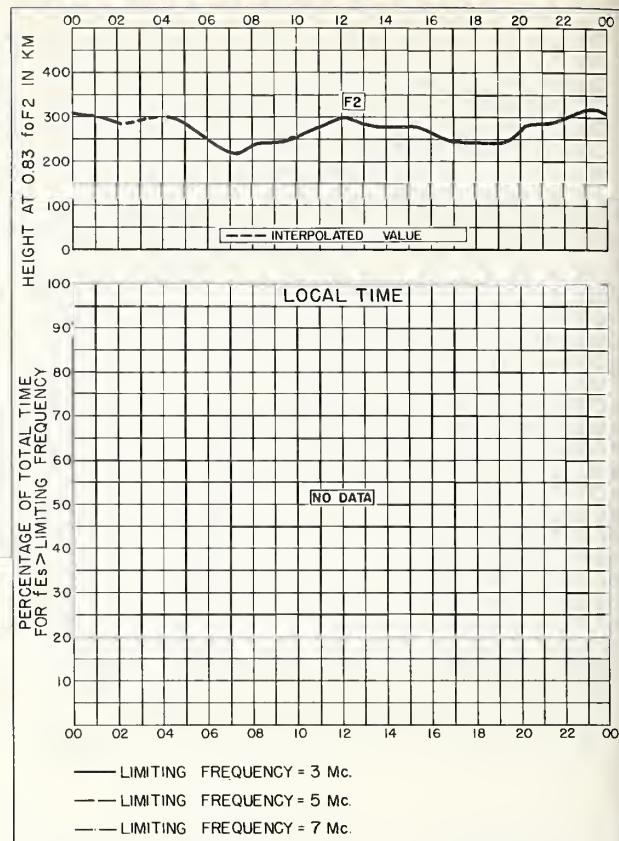


Fig. 125. DELHI, INDIA OCTOBER 1955

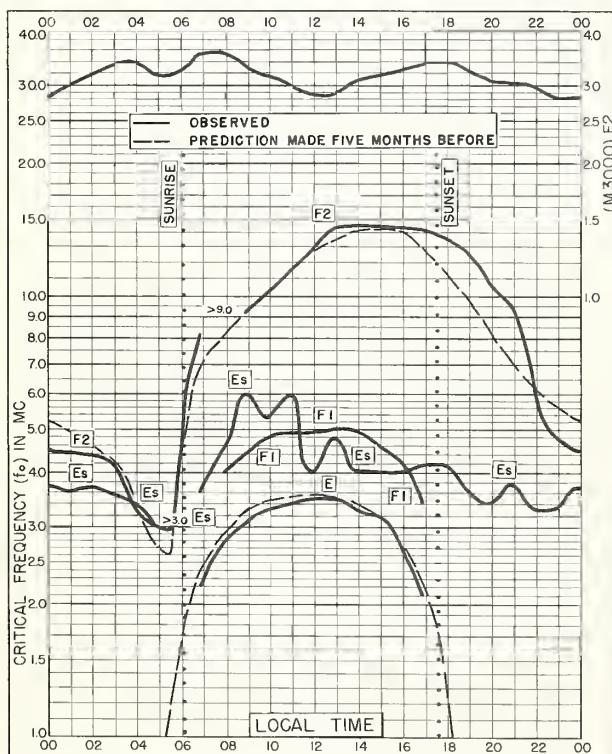


Fig. 126. AHMEDABAD, INDIA
23.0°N, 72.6°E OCTOBER 1955

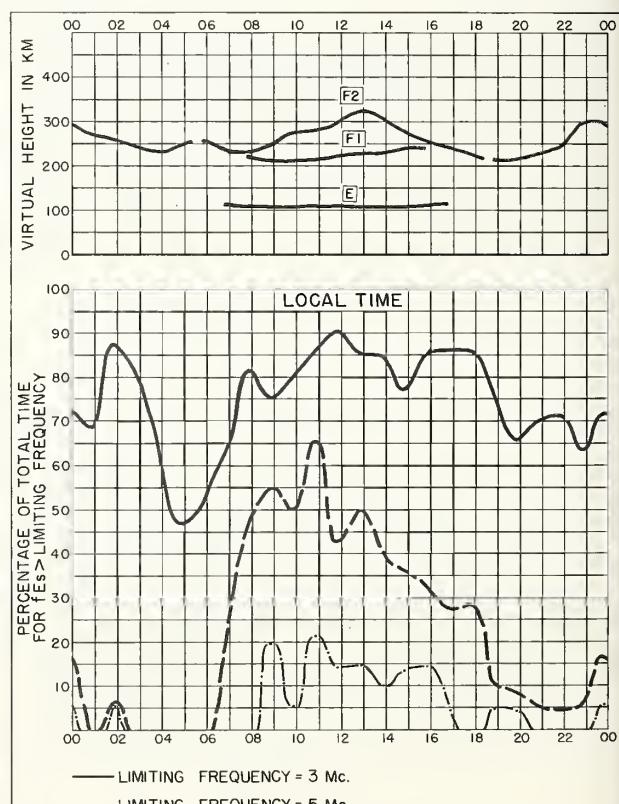


Fig. 127. AHMEDABAD, INDIA OCTOBER 1955

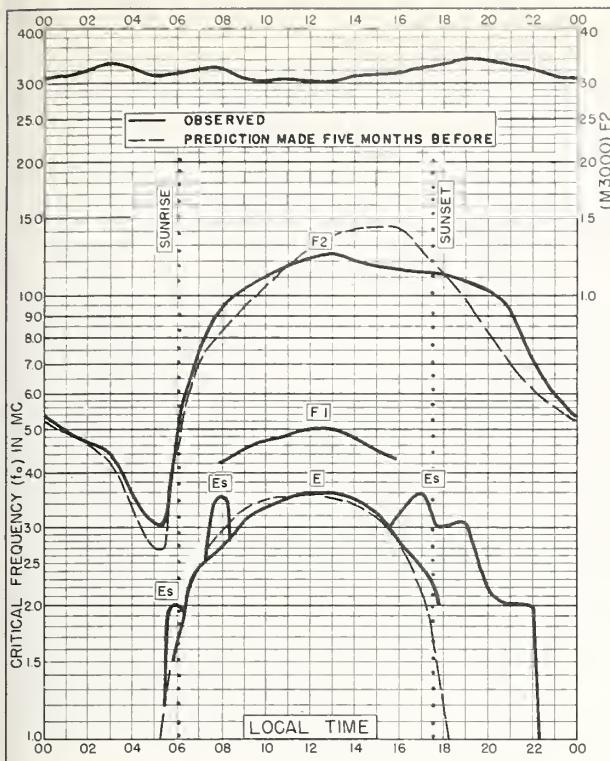


Fig. 128. CALCUTTA, INDIA
22.9°N, 88.5°E OCTOBER 1955

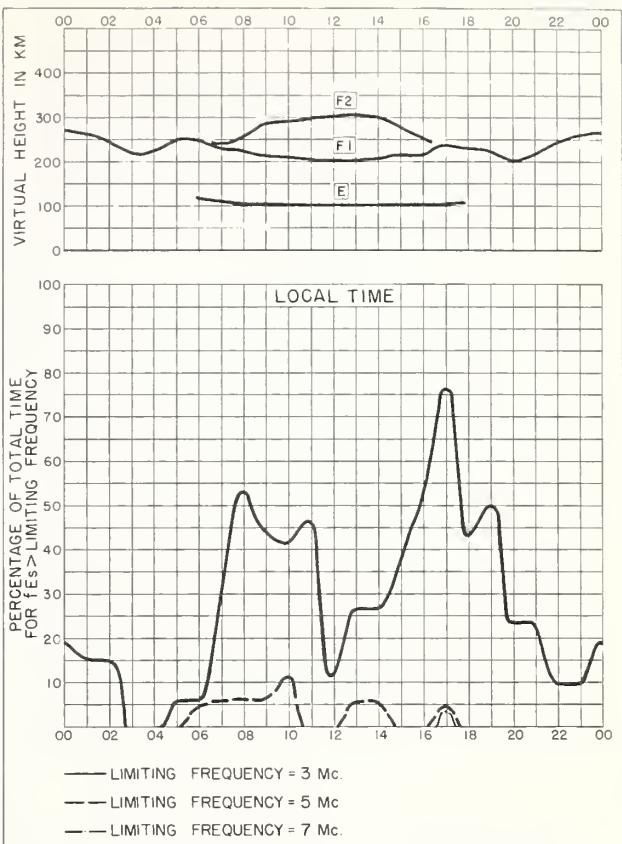


Fig. 129. CALCUTTA, INDIA OCTOBER 1955

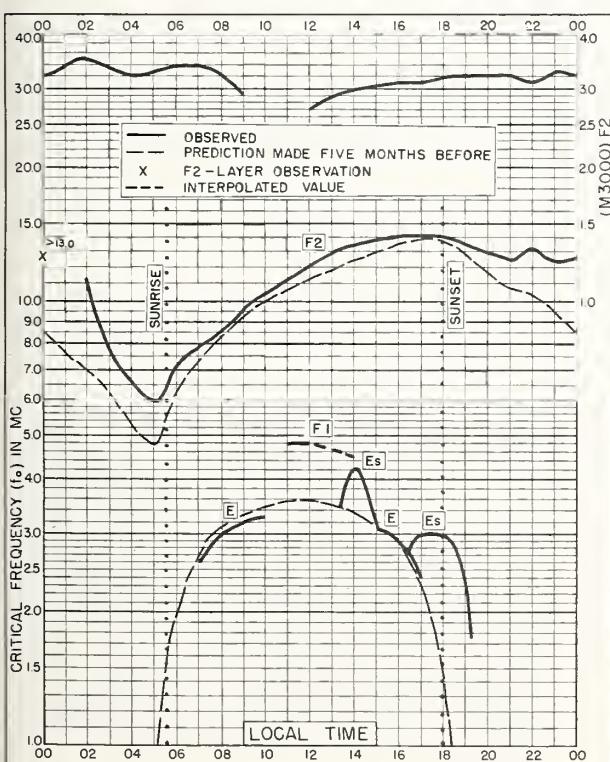


Fig. 130. SAO PAULO, BRAZIL
23.5°S, 46.5°W OCTOBER 1955

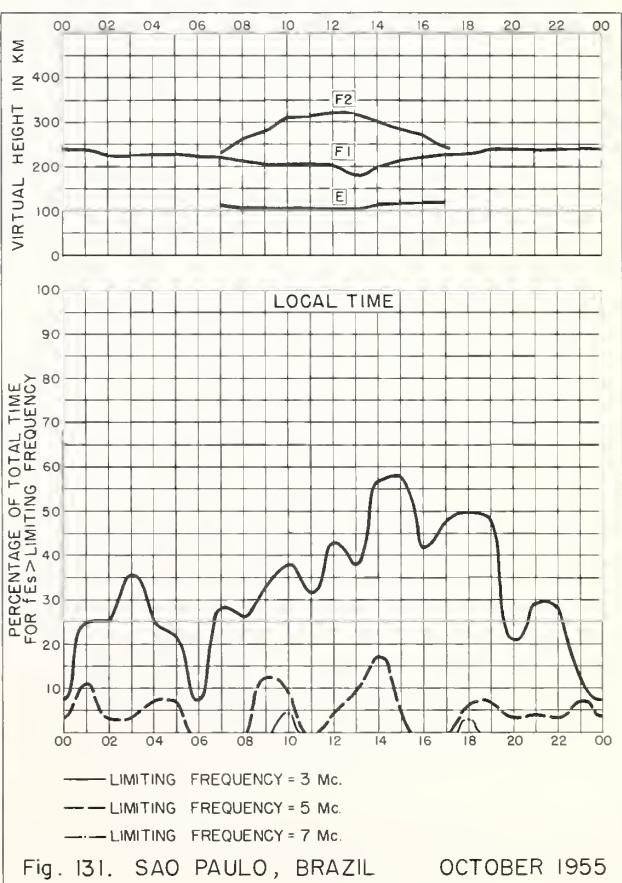


Fig. 131. SAO PAULO, BRAZIL OCTOBER 1955

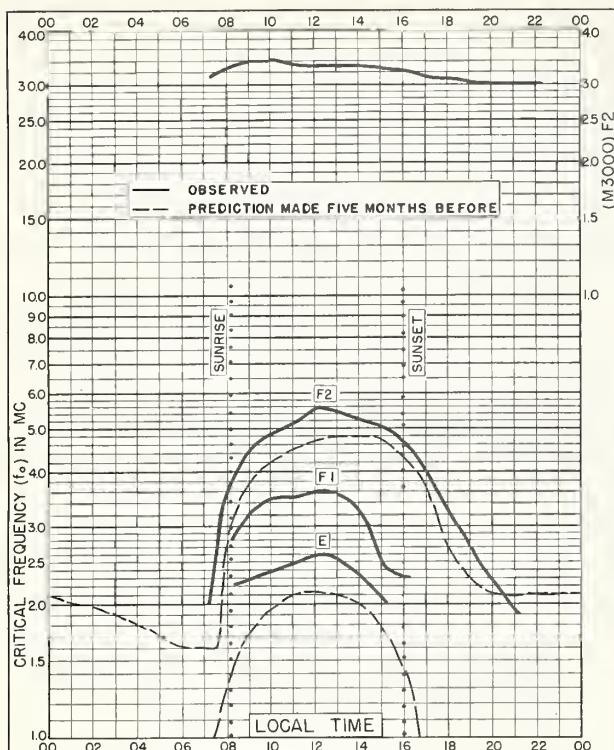


Fig. 132. CAMPBELL I.
52.5°S, 169.2°E JULY 1955

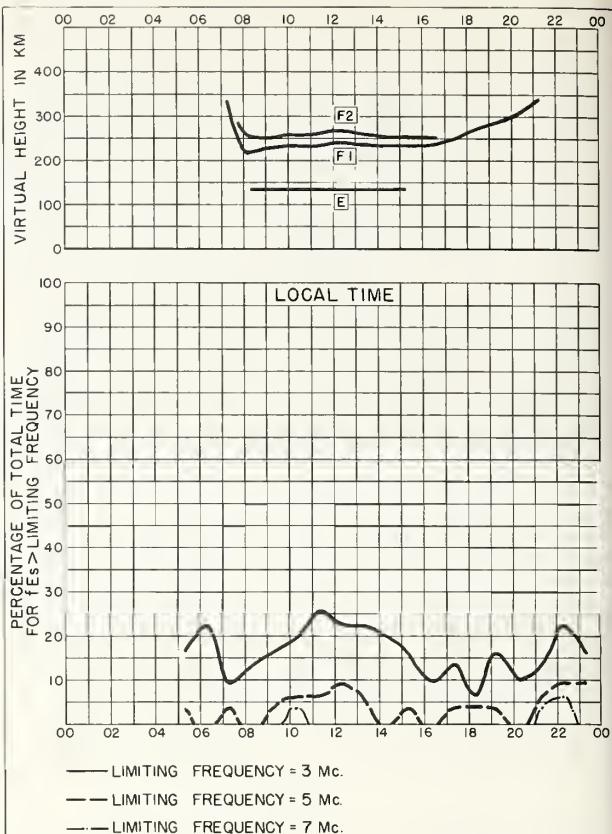


Fig. 133. CAMPBELL I. JULY 1955

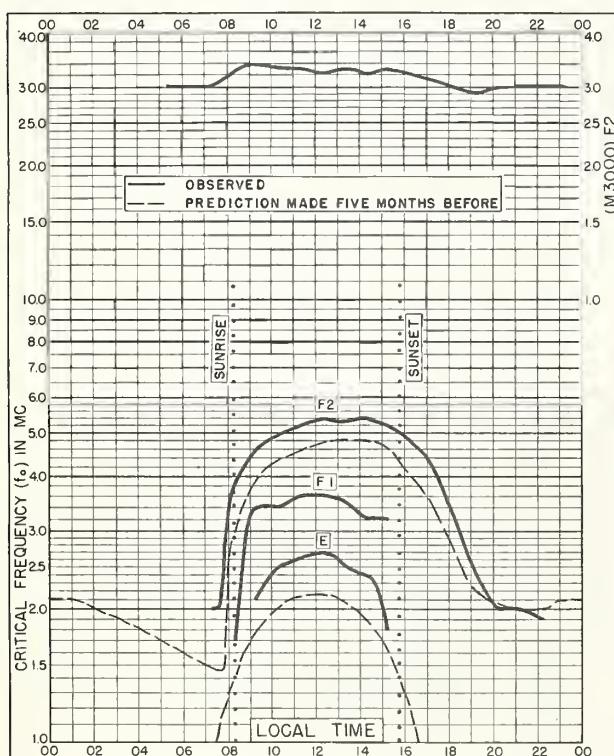


Fig. 134. CAMPBELL I.
52.5°S, 169.2°E JUNE 1955

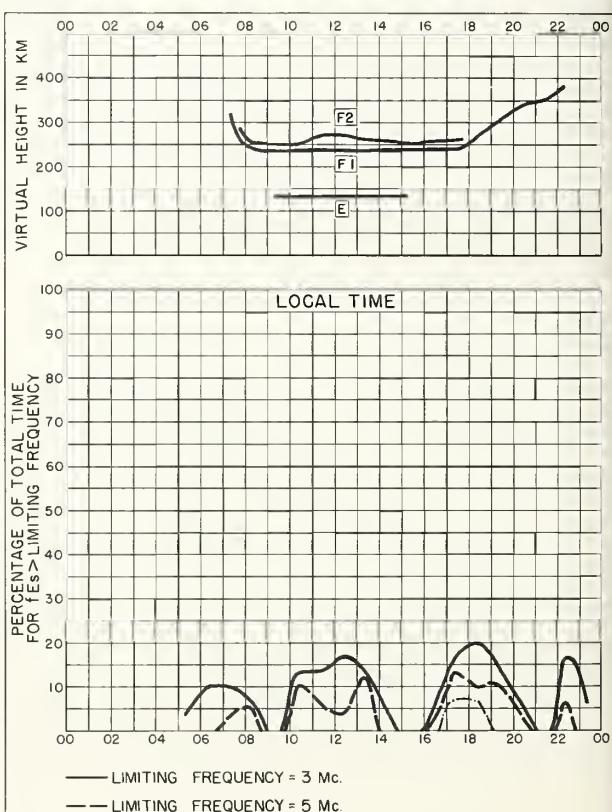


Fig. 135. CAMPBELL I. JUNE 1955

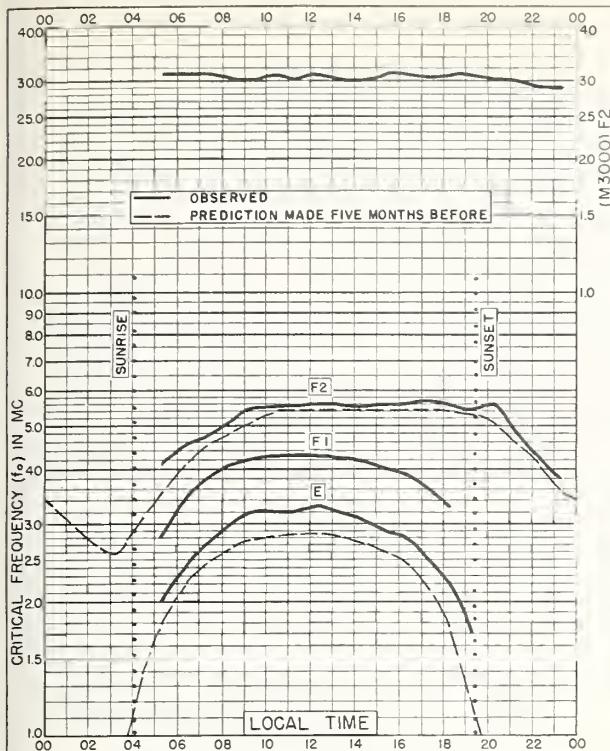


Fig. 136. CAMPBELL I.
52.5°S, 169.2°E NOVEMBER 1954

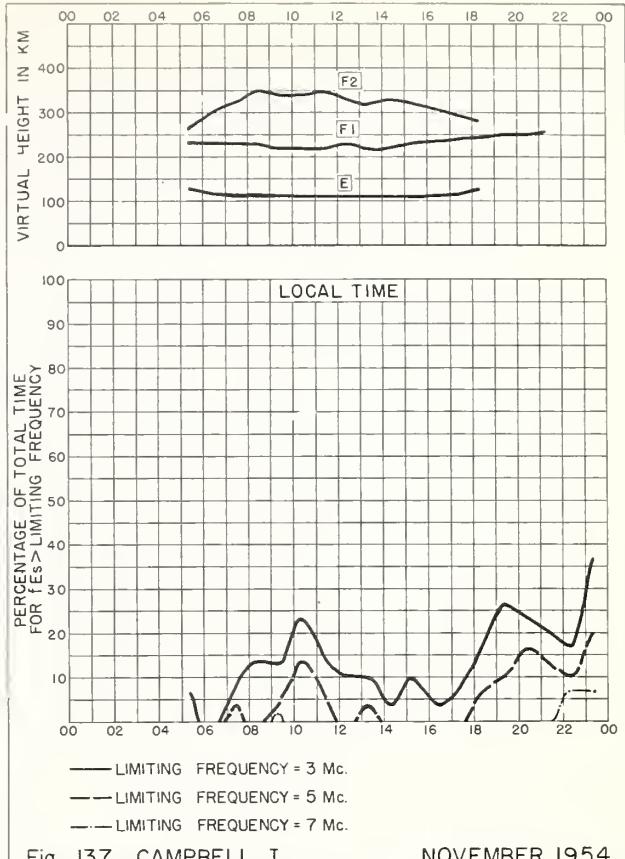


Fig. 137. CAMPBELL I. NOVEMBER 1954

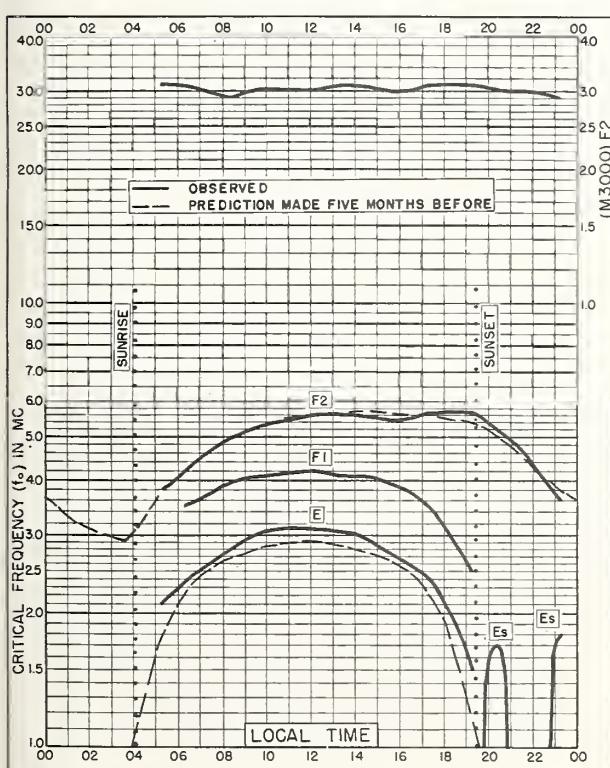


Fig. 138. CAMPBELL I.
52.5°S, 169.2°E NOVEMBER 1953

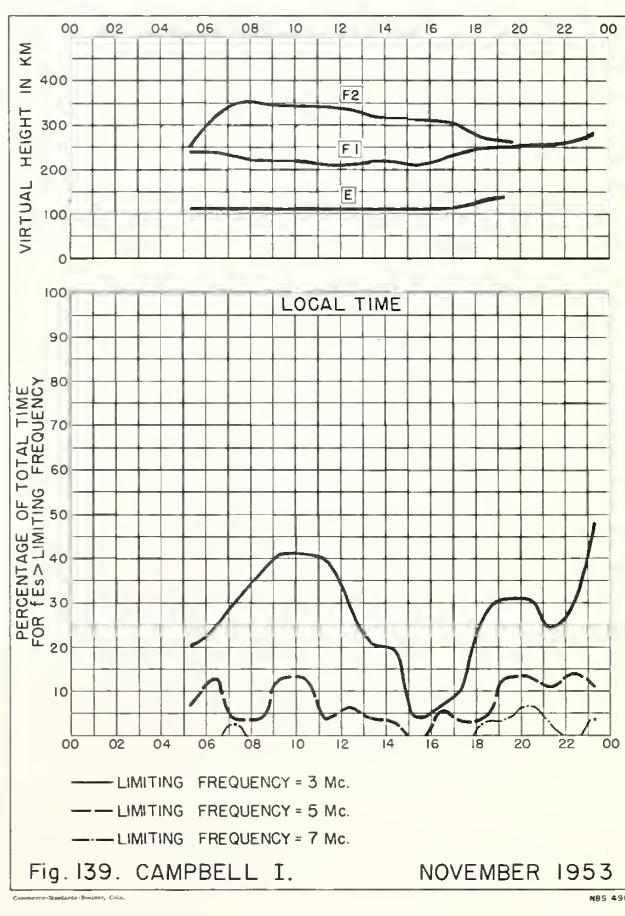
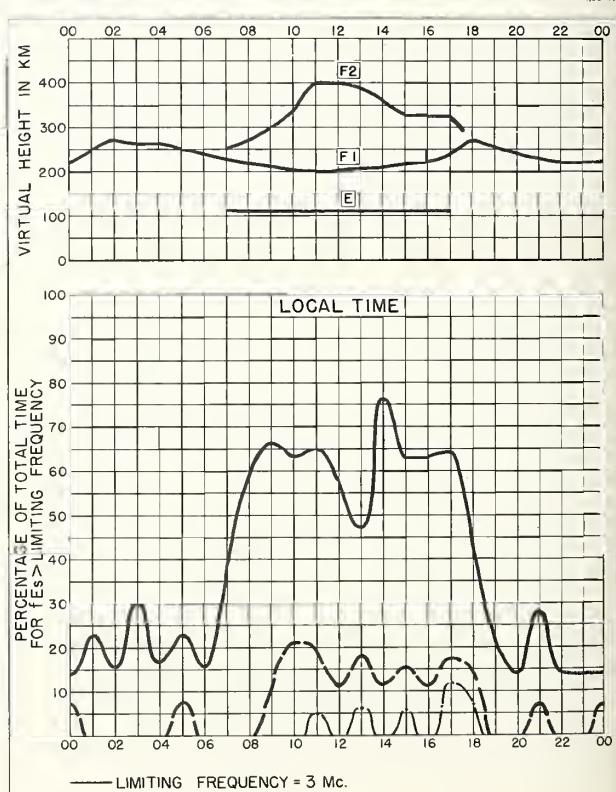
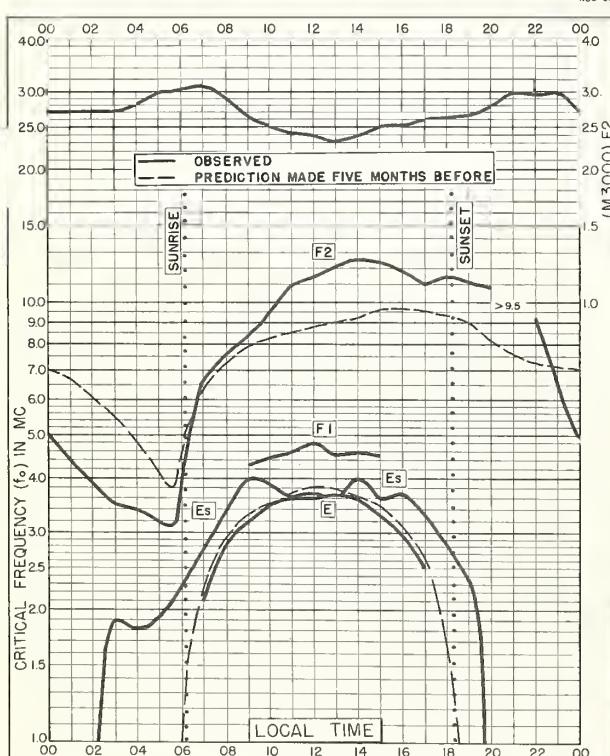
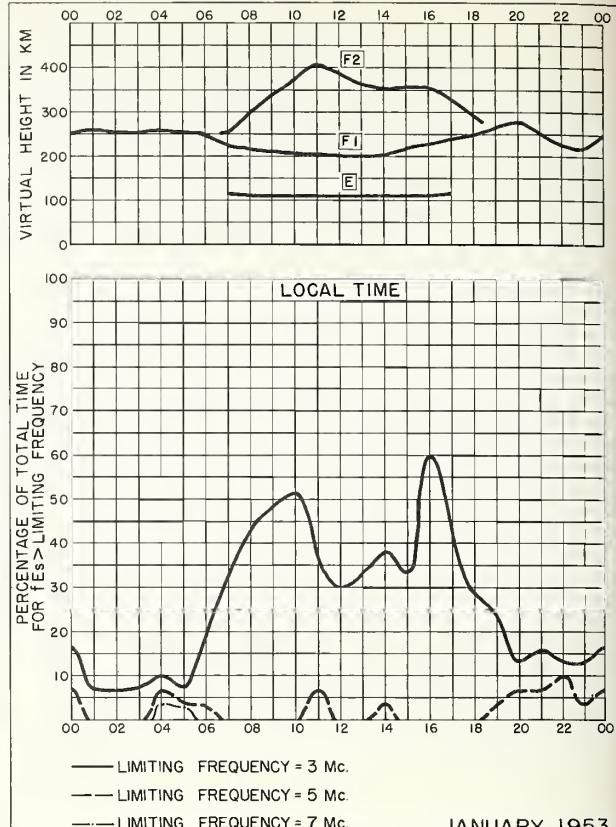
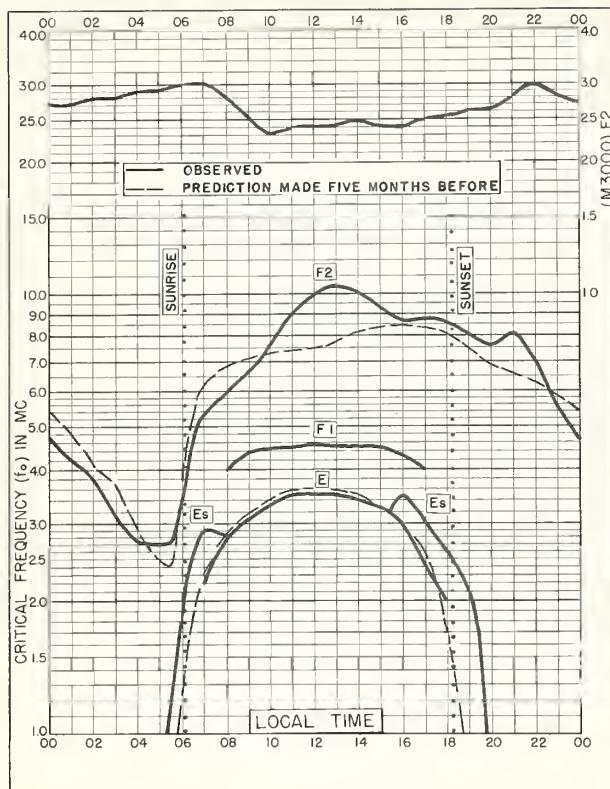


Fig. 139. CAMPBELL I. NOVEMBER 1953



Index of Tables and Graphs of Ionospheric Datain CRPL-F176 (Part A)

	<u>Table page</u>	<u>Figure page</u>
Adak, Alaska		
December 1958	1	13
Ahmedabad, India		
July 1957	9	39
October 1955.	11	44
Anchorage, Alaska		
November 1958	2	17
Baguio, P. I.		
November 1958	3	19
Bogota, Colombia		
October 1957.	9	37
Bombay, India		
July 1957	10	40
Brisbane, Australia		
March 1958.	8	34
Budapest, Hungary		
March 1958.	7	32
Calcutta, India		
July 1957	10	40
October 1955.	11	45
Campbell I.		
July 1955	12	46
June 1955	12	46
November 1954	12	47
November 1953	12	47
Canberra, Australia		
September 1958.	5	26
Cape Hallett		
March 1958.	8	36
Capetown, Union of S. Africa		
March 1958.	8	35
Chiclayo, Peru		
June 1958	6	30
Chimbote, Peru		
October 1958.	3	20
September 1958.	5	25
Christchurch, New Zealand		
March 1958.	8	36
Dakar, French W. Africa		
July 1956	11	43
Delhi, India		
July 1957	9	39
October 1955.	11	44

Index (CRPL-F176 (Part A), continued)

	<u>Table page</u>	<u>Figure page</u>
Fairbanks, Alaska		
December 1958	1	13
November 1958	2	16
Falkland Is.		
September 1958.	5	27
Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey		
August 1958	5	27
Grand Bahama I.		
November 1958	2	18
Graz, Austria		
September 1958.	4	23
June 1958	6	30
Huancayo, Peru		
December 1958	1	15
November 1958	3	19
October 1958.	3	20
September 1958.	5	25
August 1958	6	29
Inverness, Scotland		
September 1958.	4	22
Johannesburg, Union of S. Africa		
August 1958	6	29
March 1958.	8	34
Kodaikanal, India		
July 1957	10	42
Leopoldville, Belgian Congo		
January 1953.	12	48
February 1952	12	48
Little America		
September 1957.	9	38
August 1957	9	38
Lulea, Sweden		
September 1958.	3	21
Madras, India		
July 1957	10	41
Monte Capellino, Italy		
September 1958.	4	23
Natal, Brazil		
August 1958	6	28
Nurmijarvi, Finland		
September 1958.	4	22
Okinawa I.		
December 1958	1	14
November 1958	2	18
Oslo, Norway		
March 1958.	7	31
Point Barrow, Alaska		
November 1958	1	15

Index (CRPL-F176 (Part A), concluded)

	<u>Table page</u>	<u>Figure page</u>
Rarotonga I.		
March 1958.	7	33
Reykjavik, Iceland		
November 1958	2	16
Sao Paulo, Brazil		
March 1958.	7	33
October 1955.	11	45
Scott Base		
March 1958.	9	37
Singapore, British Malaya		
September 1958.	4	24
August 1958	6	28
Talara, Peru		
December 1958	1	14
September 1958.	4	24
Tananarive, Madagascar		
July 1956	11	43
Tiruchi, India		
July 1957	10	41
Townsville, Australia		
March 1958.	7	32
Trivandrum, India		
July 1957	10	42
Tromso, Norway		
September 1958.	3	21
March 1958.	7	31
Watheroo, W. Australia		
September 1958.	5	26
March 1958.	8	35
White Sands, New Mexico		
November 1958	2	17



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(Part B). Solar-Geophysical Data.

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