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IONOSPHERIC DATA

ISSUED
JANUARY 1950

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
CENTRAL RADIO PROPAGATION LABORATORY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

IONOSPHERIC DATA

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SYMBOLS AND TERMINOLOGY; CONVENTIONS FOR DETERMINING MEDIAN VALUES

Beginning with data reported for January 1949, 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 Fifth Meeting of the International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.) in Stockholm, 1948, and given in detail on pages 2 to 10 of the report CRPL-F53, "Ionospheric Data," issued January 1949.

For symbols and terminology used with data prior to January 1949, see report IRPL-C61, "Report of International Radio Propagation Conference, Washington, 17 April to 5 May, 1944," previous issues of the F series, in particular, IRPL-F5, CRPL-F24, F33, F50, and report CRPL-7-1, "Preliminary Instructions for Obtaining and Reducing Manual Ionospheric Records."

Following the recommendations of the Washington (1944) and Stockholm (1948) conferences, 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.

In addition to the conventions for the determination of medians given in Appendix 5 of Document No. 293 E of the Stockholm conference, which are listed on pages 9 and 10 of CRPL-F53, 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 on pages 2-9 of CRPL-F53 (Appendixes 1-4 of Document No. 293 E referred to above).

a. For all ionospheric characteristics:

Values missing because of A, B, C, F, L, M, N, Q, R, S, or T (see terminology referred to above) 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'F2 (and h'E near sunrise and sunset) missing for this reason are counted as equal to or greater than the median. Other characteristics missing because of E are omitted from the median count. See CRPL-F38, page 9.

Values missing because of D are counted as equal to or greater than the upper limit of the recorder.

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.

Values missing because of W are counted:

1. For foF2, as equal to or less than the median when it is apparent that h'F2 is unusually high; otherwise, values missing because of W are omitted from the median count.
2. For h'F2, as equal to or greater than the median.

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 G (no Es reflections observed, the equipment functioning normally otherwise) are counted as equal to or less than the median foE, or equal to or less than the lower frequency count of the recorder.

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 only four values or less are available, the data are considered insufficient and no median value is computed.

2. For the F2 layer, if only five to nine values are available, the median is considered doubtful. The E and F1 layers are so regular in their characteristics that, as long as there are at least five values, the median is not considered doubtful.

3. For all layers, if more than half of the values used to compute the median 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.

MONTHLY AVERAGE AND MEDIAN VALUES OF WORLD - WIDE IONOSPHERIC DATA

The ionospheric data given here in tables 1 to 36 and figures 1 to 72 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

Hobart, Tasmania

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

Watheroo, West Australia

Radio Wave Research Laboratory, Central Broadcasting Administration:

Chungking, China

Institute for Ionospheric Research, Lindau Uber Northeim, Hannover, Germany:

Lindau/Harz, Germany

All India Radio (Government of India), New Delhi, India:

Bombay, India

Delhi, India

Madras, India

Tiruchirapalli, India

Electrical Communications Laboratory, Ministry of Communications:

Fukauro, Japan

Shibata, Japan

Tokyo (Kokubunji), Japan

Wakkanai, Japan

Yamagawa, Japan

New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research:

Christchurch, New Zealand (Canterbury University College Observatory)

Rarotonga I.

Norwegian Defense Research Establishment, Kjeller per Lillestrom, Norway:

Oslo, Norway

South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research:

Capetown, Union of South Africa

Johannesburg, Union of South Africa

National Bureau of Standards (Central Radio Propagation Laboratory):
 Baton Rouge, Louisiana (Louisiana State University)
 Boston, Massachusetts (Harvard University)
 Guam I.
 Hyancayo, Peru (Instituto Geofisico de Huancayo)
 Maui, Hawaii
 Palmyra I.
 San Francisco, California (Stanford University)
 San Juan, Puerto Rico (University of Puerto Rico)
 Trinidad, British West Indies
 Washington, D. C.
 White Sands, New Mexico

The tables and graphs of ionospheric data are correct for the values reported to the CRPL, but, because of variations in practice in the interpretation of records and scaling and manner of reporting of values, may at times give an erroneous conception of typical ionospheric characteristics at the station. Some of the errors are due to:

- a. Differences in scaling records when spread echoes are present.
- b. Omission of values when f_oF_2 is less than or equal to f_oF_1 , leading to erroneously high values of monthly averages or median values.
- c. Omission of values when critical frequencies are less than the lower frequency limit of the recorder, also leading to erroneously high values of monthly average or median values.

These effects were discussed on pages 6 and 7 of the previous F-series report IRPL-F5.

Ordinarily a blank space in the fEs 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_oE . Blank spaces at the beginning and end of columns of $h'F_1$, f_oF_1 , $h'E$, and f_oE are usually the result of diurnal variation in these characteristics. Complete absence of medians of $h'F_1$ and f_oF_1 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.

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

<u>Month</u>	<u>Predicted Sunspot No.</u>				
	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
December	108	114	126	85	38
November	112	115	124	83	36
October	114	116	119	81	23
September	115	117	121	79	22
August	111	123	122	77	20
July	108	125	116	73	
June	108	129	112	67	
May	108	130	109	67	
April	109	133	107	62	
March	111	133	105	51	
February	113	133	90	46	
January	112	130	88	42	

IONOSPHERIC DATA FOR EVERY DAY AND HOUR AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The data given in tables 37 to 48 follow the scaling practices given in the report IRPL-C61, "Report of International Radio Propagation Conference," pages 36 to 39, and the median values are determined by the conventions given above under "Symbols and Terminology; Conventions for Determining Median Values." Beginning with September 1949, the data are taken at a new location, Ft. Belvoir, Virginia.

IONOSPHERE DISTURBANCES

Table 49 presents ionosphere character figures for Washington, D. C., during December 1949, as determined by the criteria presented in the report IRPL-R5, "Criteria for Ionospheric Storminess," together with Cheltenham, Maryland, geomagnetic K-figures, which are usually covariant with them.

Table 50 lists for the stations whose locations are given the sudden ionosphere disturbances observed on the continuous field intensity recordings made at Ft. Belvoir, Virginia, during December 1949.

Table 51 lists for the stations whose locations are given the sudden ionosphere disturbances observed at the Brentwood and Somerton, England, receiving stations of Cable and Wireless, Ltd., for December 9 and 12, 1949.

Table 52 lists for the stations whose locations are given the sudden ionosphere disturbances observed at the Barbados, British West Indies, receiving station of the RCA Communications, Inc., for various days in October and November 1949.

Table 53 lists for the stations whose locations are given the sudden ionosphere disturbances reported by the Institut für Ionosphärenforschung, as observed at Lindau, Harz, Germany, during October 1949.

Table 54 gives provisional radio propagation quality figures for the North Atlantic and North Pacific areas, for 01 to 12 and 13 to 24 GMT, November 1949, compared with the CRPL daily radio disturbance warnings, which are primarily for the North Atlantic paths, the CRPL weekly radio propagation forecasts of probable disturbed periods, and the half-day Cheltenham, Maryland, geomagnetic K-figures.

The radio propagation quality figures are prepared from radio traffic and ionospheric data reported to the CRPL, in a manner basically the same as that described in IRPL-R31, "North Atlantic Radio Propagation Disturbances, October 1943 through October 1945," issued February 1, 1946. The scale conversions for each report are revised for use with the data beginning January 1948, and statistical weighting replaces what was, in effect, subjective weighting. Separate master distribution curves of the type described in IRPL-R31 were derived for the part of 1946 covered by each report; data received only since 1946 are compared with the master curve for the period of the available data. A report whose distribution is the same as the master is thereby converted linearly to the Q-figure scale. Each report is given a statistical weight which is the reciprocal of the departure from linearity. The half-daily radio propagation quality figure, beginning January 1948, is the weighted mean of the reports received for that period.

These radio propagation quality figures give a consensus of opinion of actual radio propagation conditions as reported by the half day over the two general areas. It should be borne in mind, however, that though the quality may be disturbed according to the CRPL scale, the cause of the disturbance is not necessarily known. There are many variables that must be considered. In addition to ionospheric storminess itself as the cause, conditions may be reported as disturbed because of seasonal characteristics such as are particularly evident in the pronounced day and night contrast over North Pacific paths during the winter months, or because of improper frequency usage for the path and time of day in question. Insofar as possible, frequency usage is included in rating the reports. Where the actual frequency is not shown in the report to the CRPL, it has been assumed that the report is made on the use of optimum working frequencies for the path and time of day in question. Since there is a possibility that all the disturbance shown by the quality figures is not due to ionospheric storminess alone, care should be taken in using the quality figures in research correlations with solar, auroral, geomagnetic, or other data. Nevertheless, these quality figures do reflect a consensus of opinion of actual radio propagation conditions as found on any one half day in either of the two general areas.

SOLAR CORONAL INTENSITIES OBSERVED AT CLIMAX, COLORADO

In tables 55a and 55b are listed the intensities of the green (5303A) line of the emission spectrum of the solar corona as observed during December 1949 and for October 27, 28, and 31, 1949, by the High Altitude Observatory of Harvard University and the University of Colorado at Climax, Colorado, for east and west limbs, respectively, at 5-degree intervals of position angle north and south of the solar equator at the limb. Beginning January 11, 1949, the actual measurements are on solar rotation coordinates rather than astronomical coordinates; thus values of the correction P given in previous coronal tables are omitted. The time of observation is given to the nearest tenth of a day, GCT. The tables of coronal observations in CRPL-F29 to F41 listed the data on astronomical coordinates; the present format on solar rotation coordinates is in conformity with the tables of CRPL-1-4, "Observations of the Solar Corona at Climax, 1944-46."

Tables 56a and 56b give similarly the intensities of the first red (6374A) coronal line; tables 57a and 57b list the intensities of the second red (6704A) coronal line. The following symbols are used in tables 55, 56, and 57: a, observation of low weight; -, corona not visible; and X, position angle not included in plate estimates.

Table 58 gives details of the Climax observations from July 1949 through December 1949. The first column lists the Greenwich date of observations; the next six columns give the threshold or lowest observable intensity of 5303A for each spectrum plate centered at astronomical position angles 45° , 90° , 135° , 225° , 270° , and 315° , respectively; the last two columns indicate the observer and the person responsible for the intensity estimates of the observation. This table is a continuation of table 1 of CRPL-1-4, and appears in the F series regularly at intervals of six months.

AMERICAN AND ZÜRICH PROVISIONAL RELATIVE SUNSPOT NUMBERS

Table 59 presents the daily American relative sunspot number, R_A , computed from observations communicated to CRPL by observers in America and abroad. Beginning with the observations for January 1948, a new method of reduction of observations is employed such that each observer is assigned a scale-determining "observatory coefficient," ultimately referred to Zürich observations in a standard period, December 1944 to September 1945, and a statistical weight, the reciprocal of the variance of the observatory coefficient. The daily numbers listed in the table are the weighted means of all observations received for each day. Details of the procedure are given in the Publication of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, issued February 1949, in an article entitled "Reduction of the Sunspot-Number Observations." The American relative sunspot number computed in this way is designated R_A . It is noted that a number of observatories abroad, including the Zürich observatory, are included in R_A . The scale of R_A was referred specifically to that of the Zürich relative sunspot numbers in the standard comparison period; since that time, R_A is influenced by the Zürich observations only in that Zürich proves to be a consistent observer and receives a high statistical weight. In addition, this table lists the daily provisional Zürich sunspot numbers, R_Z .

PRELIMINARY MEAN K-INDICES, PRELIMINARY INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER FIGURES, MAGNETICALLY SELECTED DAYS, PLANETARY INDICES

Table 60 gives preliminary mean K-indices, K_w ; and international character figures, C , and also final magnetically selected days from magnetic observatories widely distributed over the Earth's surface. The selected days are preferentially derived using the four magnetic criteria: C-figures, sums of the eight daily mean K-indices, the greatest daily K-index, and the sums of the squares of the eight daily K-indices.

Table 61 gives geomagnetic planetary three-hour-range indices, Kp, for 1943 and 1944. It should be noted that Kp is without reduction because of the (rare) solar flare effects. Kp is designed to measure solar particle-radiation by its magnetic effects at eleven observatories between geomagnetic latitudes 47 and 63 degrees. Complete description of Kp has appeared in Bulletin 12b, "Geomagnetic Indices C and K, 1948" published in Washington, D. C., 1949, by the Association of Terrestrial Magnetism and Electricity, International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics. This bulletin has tables of Kp for 1945-48. Current tables of Kp appear in the Journal of Geophysical Research.

These tables have been furnished by the courtesy of the Committee on Characteristics of Magnetic Disturbance, ATME, IUGG. The majority of the world's magnetic observatories have cooperated in supplying the data. The Meteorological Office, De Bilt, Holland, has efficiently assembled and compiled the summary tables. The Chairman of the Committee has compiled Kp to supply the need for a homogeneous index of solar particle-activity to research workers in the ionospheric field. Tables of Kp will ultimately be available from January 1, 1937, the beginning date for serious ionospheric records.

ERRATA

1. CRPL-F64, p. 17, table 26: The latitude of Tiruchirapalli, India, should be 10.8°N instead of 12.8°N.
2. CRPL-F62, p. 37, table 71: The R_A for September 25, 1949, should have been 158. This makes the mean American relative sunspot number for September 1949, 186.9 instead of 183.7.

TABLE 37

Central Radio Propagation Laboratory, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C.

IONOSPHERIC DATA

h'F2 (Characteristic) Km December, 1949 (Unit) (Month) Observed at Washington, D. C.

National Bureau of Standards (Institution) Scaled by: B. E. B., J. D. C. B. P. Calculated by: B. E. B., C. B. P.

Lat. 38.7° N., Long. 77.1° W

75° W Mean Time

Table with columns labeled Day, 00-31, 19-23 and rows of ionospheric data values.

Sweep 1.0 Mc to 25.0 Mc in 0.25 min

Manual Automatic

TABLE 38

IONOSPHERIC DATA

National Bureau of Standards
(Institution)
C.B.P.

foF2 _____ Mc _____ December, 1949
(Characteristic) (Unit) (Month)

Scaled by: B.E.B. _____ J.D. _____
C.B.P.

Observed at Washington, D. C.

Lot 38.7°N, Long 77.1°W

75°W

Mean Time

Table with 31 rows (Day 00-31) and 23 columns (19-23). Each cell contains numerical data in a standard ionospheric format (e.g., (5.2)3, (4.1)3, 3.7, 12.2, 11.2). The table includes a 'Median' row at the bottom.

Sweep 1.0 Mc to 6.5 Mc in 0.25-min

Manual Automatic

TABLE 40
Central Radio Propagation Laboratory, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C.

h'F1 (Characteristic) Km (Unit) December 19 49 (Month)
Observed at Washington, D. C.

IONOSPHERIC DATA

National Bureau of Standards
Scaled by: B.E.B., J.D., C.B.P.
Calculated by: B.E.B., C.B.P.

Day	75°W											Mean Time												
	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1																								
2																								
3																								
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30																								
31																								
Median																								
Count																								

Sweep 1.0 Mc to 25.0 Mc in 0.25 min
Manual Automatic

TABLE 41 IONOSPHERIC DATA

Central Radio Propagation Laboratory, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C.

foF1 _____ Mc _____ December _____, 1949
(Characteristic) (Unit) (Month)

Observed at Washington, D. C.
Lat. 38.7°N, Long. 77.1°W

National Bureau of Standards
(Institution)

Scaled by: B.E.B., J.D., C.B.P.
Calculated by: B.E.B., C.B.P.

Day	75°W											Mean Time												
	00	01	02	03	04	05	05	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1									Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q						
2								C	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q						
3								Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q						
4								Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q						
5								Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q						
6								Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q						
7								Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q						
8								Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q						
9								Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q						
10								Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q						
11								Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q						
12								Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q						
13								C	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q						
14								Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q						
15								Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q						
16								Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q						
17								Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q						
18								Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q						
19								Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q						
20								Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q						
21								Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q						
22								Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q						
23								Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q						
24								Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q						
25								Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q						
26								Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q						
27								Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q						
28								Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q						
29								Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q						
30								C	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q						
31								Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q						
Median																								
Count																								

Sweep 1.0 Mc to 25.0 Mc in 0.25 min
Manual Automatic

TABLE 42

Central Radio Propagation Laboratory, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D.C.

National Bureau of Standards

Scaled by: B.E.B., J.D., C.B.P.
Calculated by: B.E.B., C.B.P.

IONOSPHERIC DATA

h'E (Characteristic) Km (Unit) December 1949 (Month)
Observed at Washington, D. C.

Lat. 38.7°N, Long. 77.1°W

Day	75°W											Mean Time												
	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1								(100) ^A	(100) ^A	100	100	C	B	120	120	120	120							
2								C	100	(100) ^A	100	(100) ^B	(100) ^B	(100) ^A	(100) ^A	(100) ^A	(100) ^A							
3								(100) ^A	(100) ^A	(100) ^A	(100) ^A	(100) ^A	(100) ^B	(100) ^B	110	110	110							
4								110	(100) ^A	(100) ^A	(100) ^A	(100) ^B	110	110	110	110	110							
5								(100) ^A	110	100	(100) ^A	(100) ^A	(100) ^A	(100) ^A	120	(100) ^A	(110) ^A							
6								110	110	110	110	110	110	100	110	110	B							
7								110	100	100	100	100	110	110	110	110	B							
8								110	110	(100) ^A	(100) ^A	(100) ^A	100	100	B	100	100							
9								100	120	130	B	(120) ^B	100	100	B	100	B							
10								B	B	B	B	B	100	B	B	160								
11								100	(100) ^A	B	B	B	(100) ^A	(100) ^A	(100) ^A	B								
12								130	B	C	B	C	(110) ^A	C	C	C								
13								C	120	B	B	110	110	B	B	B	B							
14								B	B	110	(110) ^B	110	(110) ^A	(100) ^A	(100) ^A	130								
15								(100) ^A	(100) ^A	110	110	(110) ^A	110	110	B	B								
16								B	B	(120) ^A	(120) ^A	110	100	100	100	100	(100) ^A							
17								130	120	110	100	100	100	100	100	100	120							
18								B	B	B	B	B	100	(100) ^A	110	100	100							
19								(120) ^S	(130) ^B	(130) ^B	120	110	110	110	(120) ^B	B								
20								120	120	(110) ^S	110	110	110	(100) ^A	100	(130) ^A								
21								B	110	(100) ^A	110	100	100	100	100	B								
22								M	B	B	B	(100) ^A	100	(100) ^B	B	B								
23								B	(100) ^A	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B							
24								B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B							
25								B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B							
26								B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B							
27								B	110	(120) ^B	110	(100) ^A	(100) ^A	(100) ^A	100	110								
28								(100) ^A	(100) ^A	120	(110) ^B	(100) ^A	(120) ^A	(90) ^A	110	(120) ^B								
29								120	120	120	110	B	B	C	B	(100) ^A								
30								C	120	120	120	(120) ^C	110	110	110	B								
31								100	100	100	110	110	100	100	110	(100) ^A	(100) ^S							
Median								110	110	110	110	100	100	100	100	100	110							
Count								14	21	21	21	20	24	24	20	16								

Sweep 1.0 Mc to 25.0 Mc in 0.25 min

Manual Automatic

Form adopted June 1946

TABLE 43
Central Radio Propagation Laboratory, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C.

foE (Characteristic) Mc December, 1949
(Unit) (Month)

Observed at Washington, D. C.

Lot 36.7°N, Long 77.1°W

IONOSPHERIC DATA

75°W Mean Time

National Bureau of Standards

Scaled by: B. E. B., J. D., C. B. P.

Calculated by: B. E. B., C. B. P.

Day	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1									A	2.9	3.1	3.5	C	B	(2.9) ^B	2.8	2.2							
2								C	C	3.1	[3.3] ^B	3.5	3.5	B	B	2.6	A							
3								2.3	A	A	A	A	A	B	B	(2.7) ^P	2.5							
4									2.6	A	B	B	B	3.3	3.2	2.7	2.1							
5								(2.5) ^A	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.3	B	C	(3.3) ^B	2.9	A							
6									2.6	3.1	B	B	B	3.2	2.9	2.7	B							
7									2.5	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.5	B							
8									2.2	A	C	A	A	3.3	B	B	2.8							
9									2.7	2.9	3.1	B	B	3.3	(3.2) ^F	B	B							
10									B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	2.2							
11									2.6	A	B	B	B	A	A	A	B							
12								(2.3) ^B	B	C	C	B	C	B	C	C	C							
13								C	(2.5) ^S	B	B	B	3.3	3.3	B	B	B							
14								B	B	2.9	2.9	(3.1) ^S	(3.1) ^S	A	A	(2.6) ^S	2.2							
15								2.2	[2.6] ^A	3.0	3.2	(3.2) ^A	3.2	3.2	2.8	B	B							
16								B	B	(2.4) ^A	3.3	3.3	(3.2) ^F	3.2	2.9	(2.4) ^S	A							
17								2.2	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.3	(3.1) ^S	3.3	2.6	2.2	2.2							
18								B	B	B	B	B	B	2.9	2.8	2.6	B							
19								2.2	(2.6) ^B	(3.0) ^B	3.1	3.2	3.2	2.9	(2.6) ^B	B								
20								1.8	(2.5) ^B	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	(2.2) ^B							
21								2.1	2.5	[2.8] ^A	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	B							
22								M	B	B	B	B	3.2	3.0	[2.6] ^B	B	B							
23								B	A	B	B	B	3.1	B	B	B	B							
24								B	A	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B							
25								B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B							
26								B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B							
27								B	(2.6) ^B	(2.9) ^B	(3.3) ^F	A	A	A	3.1	2.7	2.2							
28								2.2	[2.6] ^B	2.9	B	B	B	3.1	3.0	2.7	(2.2) ^B							
29								2.3	2.6	(2.7) ^F	(3.1) ^F	B	B	B	C	B	A							
30								C	B	3.0	3.1	[3.1] ^C	3.2	3.1	2.7	B								
31								2.1	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.2								
Median								2.2	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.2							
Count								14	17	18	16	14	14	18	17	11								

Sweep 1.0 Mc to 25.0 Mc in 0.25 min

Manual Automatic

TABLE 44
Central Radio Propagation Laboratory, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C.

National Bureau of Standards
(Institution)

Es (Characteristic) Mc.Km December 1949
(Unit) Washington, D. C.
Observed at Washington, D. C.

Scoted by: B. E. B., J. D., C. B. P.
Calculated by: B. E. B., C. B. P.

Lot 38.7°N, Long 77.1°W

75°W Mean Time

Day	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	28/00	42/00	G	G	C	G	G	G	G	G	G	C	C	C	C	C
2	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	27/00	G	G	26/00	23/00	32/00	27/00	32/00	G	30/00	31/00	G	G
3	33/00	32/00	G	G	G	G	G	G	24/00	44/00	44/00	38/00	29/00	25/00	G	G	G	42/00	42/00	33/00	36/00	20/00	G	G
4	39/00	29/00	G	G	G	G	G	G	33/00	G	39/00	29/00	G	G	G	26/00	31/00	42/00	43/00	G	G	G	G	G
5	29/00	37/00	31/00	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	31/00	C	G	26/00	31/00	31/00	G	G	G	G	G	G
6	31/00	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	C	C	C	C
7	57/00	42/00	43/00	56/00	92/00	110/00	G	68/00	G	G	42/00	50/00	G	45/00	G	G	G	48/00	G	G	G	50/00	G	G
8	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	28/00	G	G	23/00	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	43/00	G	G
9	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	26/00	G	G	23/00	25/00	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	39/00	94/00
10	98/00	52/00	G	G	G	G	28/00	26/00	G	G	23/00	G	G	G	G	G	G	19/00	32/00	54/00	G	G	37/00	76/00
11	72/00	76/00	64/00	39/00	G	G	49/00	38/00	26/00	G	G	G	G	31/00	29/00	30/00	G	36/00	22/00	G	G	G	G	G
12	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
13	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
14	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	23/00	G	G	G	G	G	33/00	40/00	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
15	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	23/00	26/00	25/00	G	G	34/00	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
16	G	46/00	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	29/00	34/00	35/00	G	G	G	G	54/00	36/00	74/00	46/00	40/00	28/00	G	19/00
17	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
18	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	26/00	G	G	G	G	47/00	G	G	36/00	43/00
19	34/00	35/00	56/00	36/00	65/00	37/00	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
20	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	66/00	G	46/00	52/00	49/00	56/00	48/00	46/00	46/00	G
21	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	63/00	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
22	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	64/00	65/00	G	G
23	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	47/00
24	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	19/00	G	G	G	G
25	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
26	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	40/00	67/00	78/00	17/00	G
27	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	28/00	33/00	25/00	23/00	G	46/00	42/00	30/00	46/00	84/00	75/00	G
28	G	G	G	G	32/00	43/00	27/00	G	19/00	42/00	G	G	G	26/00	29/00	19/00	G	G	18/00	17/00	32/00	40/00	21/00	19/00
29	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	24/00	26/00	28/00	56/00	43/00	23/00	G	G
30	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	C	G	G	G	C	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	21/00	21/00	59/00	56/00
31	43/00	47/00	38/00	35/00	23/00	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	23/00	G	G	G	19/00	22/00	42/00	G	G
Median	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Count	29	49	29	28	28	28	29	29	28	30	30	29	29	29	30	30	30	30	29	29	28	29	29	29

** MEDIAN FES LESS THAN MEDIAN FOR OR LESS THAN LOWER FREQUENCY LIMIT OF RECORDER.

Sweep 1.0 Mc in 25.0 Mc in 0.25 min

Manual Automatic

TABLE 45
IONOSPHERIC DATA

Central Radio Propagation Laboratory, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C.

(M1500)F2 December 19 49
(Month)

National Bureau of Standards
(Institution)

Observed at Washington, D. C.

Scored by: B. E. B., J. D. C. B. P.

Calculated by: B. E. B., C. B. P.

Lat 38.7°N, Long 77.1°W

75°W Mean Time

Table with columns: Day, 00-31, Median, Count. Rows contain ionospheric data points for each day of the month, including frequency and virtual height values.

Sweep 1.0 Mc to 25.0 Mc in 0.25 min

Manual Automatic

Median Count

20 21 22 23

19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 09 08 07 06 05 04 03 02 01

TABLE 46
Central Radio Propagation Laboratory, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C.

National Bureau of Standards

IONOSPHERIC DATA

December, 1949

(M3000)F2 (Characteristic)

Washington, D. C.

Scaled by: B.E.B., J.D., C.B.P.

(Institution)

Calculated by: B.E.B., J.D., C.B.P.

Mean Time

75°W

Table with columns: Day, 00-31, and 19-23. Rows 1-31 contain ionospheric data points. Row 32 contains Median and Count values.

Sweep 1.0 Mc to 85.0 Mc in 0.85 min

Manual Automatic

Form adopted June 1946

TABLE 47
Central Radio Propagation Laboratory, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C.

National Bureau of Standards
(Institution)

(M3000)FI, (Unit) December, 1949
Observed at Washington, D. C.

Scored by: B.E.B., J.D., C.B.P.

Calculated by: B.E.B., C.B.P.

75°W Mean Time

Lat. 38.7°N, Long. 77.1°W

Day	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1									Q	Q	Q	Q	C	Q	Q	Q	Q							
2									C	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q							
3									Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q							
4									Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q							
5									Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q							
6									Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q							
7									Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q							
8									Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q							
9									Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q							
10									Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q							
11									Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q							
12									Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q							
13									C	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q							
14									Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q							
15									Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q							
16									Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q							
17									Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q							
18									Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q							
19									Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q							
20									Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q							
21									Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q							
22									Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q							
23									Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q							
24									Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q							
25									Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q							
26									Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q							
27									Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q							
28									Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q							
29									Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q							
30									Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q							
31									Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q							
Median																								
Count																								

Sweep 1.0 Mc to 25.0 Mc in 0.25 min

Manual Automatic

TABLE 48
Central Radio Propagation Laboratory, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C.

(MI500)E, (Unit) December, 1949
(Month)

Observed at Washington, D. C.

Lat. 38.7°N, Long. 77.1°W

IONOSPHERIC DATA

National Bureau of Standards
(Institution)

Scaled by: B.E.B., J.D., C.B.P.

Calculated by: B.E.B., C.B.P.

Day	75°W											Mean Time												
	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1								A	4.1	4.2	4.3	C	B	B	(4.3) ^B	3.9	4.7							
2								C	C	4.2	B	4.3	B	B	B	4.5	A							
3								4.2	A	A	A	A	B	B	B	(4.4) ^P	4.5							
4								4.5	A	A	B	B	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.3								
5								(4.1) ^A	4.3	4.4	4.2	B	C	(4.4) ^B	4.1	A								
6								4.4	4.4	4.4	B	B	4.3	4.4	4.2	B								
7								4.1	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.2	B								
8								3.9	4.3	4.1	4.2	A	4.4	B	B	4.5								
9								4.3	B	4.1	4.2	B	4.1	(4.3) ^P	B	B								
10								B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	3.8								
11								4.6	A	B	B	B	A	A	A	B								
12								(4.1) ^B	B	C	C	B	C	B	C	C								
13								C	(4.4) ^S	B	B	B	4.5	4.1	B	B								
14								B	B	4.1	4.5	(4.3) ^S	(4.4) ^A	A	(4.5) ^S	4.0								
15								4.0	A	4.4	4.3	A	4.4	4.5	B	B								
16								B	B	(4.4) ^A	3.9	(4.1) ^P	4.3	4.7	(4.7) ^S	A								
17								3.7	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.5	(4.3) ^S	4.7	4.5	4.1								
18								B	B	B	B	B	4.6	4.6	4.5	B								
19								4.0	(4.1) ^B	(4.0) ^B	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	(4.2) ^B	B								
20								4.3	(4.2) ^B	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.1	(4.4) ^B								
21								3.8	4.3	A	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.1	B								
22								M	B	B	B	4.1	4.4	B	B	B								
23								B	A	B	B	4.2	B	B	B	B								
24								B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B								
25								B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B								
26								B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B								
27								B	(4.2) ^B	(4.1) ^B	(3.9) ^P	A	A	4.3	4.1	4.1								
28								3.6	B	4.1	B	B	4.2	4.3	4.1	(4.5) ^B								
29								3.7	4.0	(4.3) ^P	(4.2) ^P	B	B	C	B	A								
30								C	B	4.5	4.2	C	4.1	4.4	4.3	B								
31								4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.0								
Median								4.0	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3								
Count								14	15	17	15	12	18	17	18	11								

Sweep 1.0 Mc to 25.0 Mc in 0.25 min
Manual Automatic

Table 49

Ionospheric Storminess at Washington, D. C.December 1949

Day	Ionospheric character*		Principal storms		Geomagnetic character**	
	00-12 GCT	12-24 GCT	Beginning GCT	End GCT	00-12 GCT	12-24 GCT
1	5	2	0100	1100	2	0
2	***	2			2	0
3	2	2			1	2
4	1	1			2	2
5	2	1			2	2
6	1	1			2	2
7	1	2			1	1
8	2	3			1	2
9	3	1			3	3
10	2	2			1	1
11	3	2			1	0
12	2	2			0	0
13	***	1			1	1
14	2	2			2	3
15	3	1			2	1
16	2	1			2	1
17	2	1			2	1
18	3	2			1	1
19	3	2			1	1
20	2	2			2	1
21	2	2			2	2
22	2	3			2	1
23	2	3			1	2
24	1	2			4	1
25	1	2			2	1
26	2	2			2	1
27	1	2			1	1
28	1	1			2	2
29	1	2			1	2
30	1	2			1	2
31	1	1			2	3

*Ionosphere character figure (I-figure) for ionospheric storminess at Washington, D. C., during 12-hour period, on an arbitrary scale of 0 to 9, 9 representing the greatest disturbance.

**Average for 12 hours of Cheltenham, Maryland, geomagnetic K-figures on an arbitrary scale of 0 to 9, 9 representing the greatest disturbance.

***No readable record. Refer to table 38 for detailed explanation.

Table 50

Sudden Ionosphere Disturbances Observed at Washington, D. C.December 1949

1949 Day	GCT		Location of transmitters	Relative intensity at minimum*	Other phenomena
	Beginning	End			
December					
11	1435	1500	Ohio, D. C., England	0.2	
12	1254	1320	England	0.2	
13	1455	1520	Ohio, D. C., England	0.1	Solar flare** 1448

*Ratio of received field intensity during SID to average field intensity before and after, for station KQ2XAU (formerly W8XAL), 6080 kilocycles, 600 kilometers distant, for all SID except the following: Station GIH, 13525 kilocycles, received in New York, 5340 kilometers distant, was used for the SID on December 12.

**Time of observation at Wendelstein Observatory, Germany.

Table 51

Sudden Ionosphere Disturbances Reported by Engineer-in-Chief,Cable and Wireless, Ltd., as Observed in England

1949 Day	GCT		Receiving station	Location of transmitters
	Beginning	End		
December				
9	1240	1525	Somerton	Argentina, Brazil
12	1256	1325	Brentwood	Barbados, Belgian Congo, Canary Is., Chile, Greece, India, Iran, Kenya, Malta, Palestine, Southern Rhodesia, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, Uruguay, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, Zanzibar
12	1255	1325	Somerton	Argentina, Brazil, Gold Coast, Union of S. Africa

Note: Observers are invited to send to the CRPL information on times of beginning and end of sudden ionosphere disturbances for publication as above. Address letters to the Central Radio Propagation Laboratory, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C.

Table 52Sudden Ionosphere Disturbances Reported by RCA Laboratories,as Observed at Barbados, B. W. I.

1949 Day	GCT Beginning End		Location of transmitters	Other phenomena
October				
1	1713	1720	England, Jamaica	Terr. mag. pulse* 1709-1725 Solar flare** 0314
3	0320	0400	Australia	
4	1320	1400	England	
6	1330	1355	England, Jamaica	
8	1315	1340	England, Jamaica	
11	1520	1600	England, Jamaica	
13	1145	1225	England, Jamaica	
15	1645	1700	England, Jamaica	
November				
6-7	2338	0105	Australia	
14-15	2325	0110	Australia	
17	1135	1200	England	
19	1945	2140	Canada	
29	0650	0705	England	

*As observed on Cheltenham magnetogram of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

**Time of observation at Kodaikanal Observatory, India.

Table 53

Sudden Ionosphere Disturbances Reported By Institut für Ionosphärenforschung,
as Observed at Lindau, Harz, Germany, October 1949

1949 Day	GCT		Location of transmitters	Relative intensity at minimum*	Other phenomena
	Beginning	End			
October 1	1000	1035	Berlin, Lindau**	0.03	Terr.mag.pulse*** 1005-1020
1	1410	1425	Berlin	0.3	
2	1400	1430	Berlin, Lindau**	0.03	Terr.mag.pulse*** 1400-1415
3	1200	1215	Berlin, Lindau**	0.2	
4	1315	1340	Berlin, Lindau**	0.3	Terr.mag.pulse*** 1355-1430
#	1020	1040	Lindau**		Terr.mag.pulse*** 1025-1035
5	1120	1135	Berlin, Lindau**	0.2	Terr.mag.pulse*** 1120-1130
6	1140	1155	Berlin	0.2	Terr.mag.pulse*** 1115-1200
6	1320	1430	Berlin, Lindau**	0.3	Terr.mag.pulse*** 1335-1445
8	1315	1340	Berlin, Lindau**	0.06	Terr.mag.pulse*** 1315-1325
9	0620	0640	Lindau**		
9	1300	1400	Lindau**		
10	0950	1010	Lindau**		Terr.mag.pulse*** 1045-1105
11	1150	1300	Berlin, Lindau**	0.1	
11	1520	1535	Berlin, Lindau**	0.05	Terr.mag.pulse*** 1520-1630
12	1150	1210	Lindau**		
13	1140	1245	Berlin, Lindau**	0.03	Terr.mag.pulse*** 1155-1305
18	1230	1300	Berlin	0.02	
22	1355	1430	Berlin	0.4	
23	1110	1145	Berlin	0.05	Terr.mag.pulse*** 1130-1145
28	0810	0900	Berlin	0.4	Terr.mag.pulse*** 0815
28	1050	1110	Lindau**		
29	1045	1115	Berlin	0.4	Terr.mag.pulse*** 1055-1100

*Ratio of received field intensity during SID to average field intensity before and after, for station Voice of America, 6078.9 kilocycles, 200 km distant.

**Lindau station 1780 kilocycles pulse, transmitter and receiver at Lindau.

***Time of observation at Lindau.

#Day not indicated.

Table 54

Provisional Radio Propagation Quality Figures
(Including Comparisons with CRPL Warnings and Forecasts)
November 1949

Day	North Atlantic quality figure		CRPL* Warning		CRPL** Forecast (J-reports)		North Pacific quality figure		Geo-magnetic KCh	
	Half day GCT		Half day GCT				Half day GCT		Half day GCT	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)			(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
1	7	5					6	6	2	(4)
2	5	5	U				6	6	(4)	3
3	6	6			X		6	7	3	2
4	7	6			X		6	7	2	1
5	6	6					6	6	3	3
6	7	7					7	7	2	1
7	8	7					6	7	1	1
8	7	7					5	6	0	0
9	8	7			X		5	6	2	2
10	8	7			X		6	7	2	3
11	6	6	W	(U)			6	6	(4)	2
12	6	6					6	6	3	3
13	7	6					6	7	3	1
14	8	6					5	6	2	2
15	7	6					6	7	2	2
16	7	7					7	8	3	1
17	7	6					7	7	0	1
18	7	6					6	7	1	3
19	5	(3)		(W)			6	5	3	(4)
20	(3)	(3)	W	W			5	5	(4)	2
21	(4)	5	U				5	5	2	2
22	6	5	U				6	6	1	1
23	7	5					5	6	2	2
24	7	5					6	6	2	0
25	6	6					5	6	1	1
26	7	6					6	6	0	2
27	7	6					6	7	3	2
28	7	6			X		6	7	2	1
29	6	6			X		6	6	(4)	3
30	6	5	W	W			6	6	(4)	(4)
Score:			Warning		Forecast					
			N.A.	N.P.	N.A.	N.P.				
H			5	1	0	0				
(M)			0	0	0	0				
M			0	0	4	0				
G			50	50	44	48				
O			5	9	12	12				

Scales:

Quality Figures

- (1) - Useless
- (2) - Very poor
- (3) - Poor
- (4) - Poor to fair
- 5 - Fair
- 6 - Fair to good
- 7 - Good
- 8 - Very good
- 9 - Excellent

Geomagnetic K_{Ch} - 0 to 9, 9 representing the greatest disturbance; K_{Ch} > 4 indicates significant disturbance, enclosed in () for emphasis.

Symbols:

- W Disturbed conditions expected
- U Unstable conditions expected
- N No disturbance expected
- X Probable disturbed date

Scoring:

- H Storm (q < 4) hit
- (M) Storm severer than predicted
- M Storm missed
- G Good day forecast
- O Overwarning

Scoring by half day according to following table:

	Quality Figure			
	<3	4	5	>6
W	H	H	O	O
U	(M)	H	H	O
N	M	M	G	G
X	H	H	O	O

*Broadcast on WWV, Washington, D.C. Times of warnings recorded to nearest half day as broadcast. () broadcast for one-quarter day. Blanks signify N.

**In addition to dates marked X, the following were designated as probable disturbed days on forecast more than eight days in advance of said dates: November 11-12.

Table 58

Particulars of Observations, Climax, Colorado
July--December 1949

Date GCT	Green line threshold intensity at						Obs.	Meas.	Date GCT	Green line threshold intensity at						Obs.	Meas.						
	45°	90°	135°	225°	270°	315°				45°	90°	135°	225°	270°	315°								
1949								1949															
Jul. 1.7	15	12	8	8	8	7	J	E	Aug. 13.7	7	8	7	13	12	12	F/D	E						
2.7	8	11	9	10	-	-	J	E	14.7	5	5	5	5	5	5	F	E						
3.6	8	8	8	10	8	7	F	E	15.6	6	6	6	6	6	6	J	E						
4.7	9	9	8	7	8	8	J	E	16.6	5	5	5	5	5	5	F	E						
5.6	10	9	8	10	9	9	F	E	17.6	7	6	6	5	5	5	F	E						
6.6	9	13	10	7	7	8	J	E	18.6	11	10	9	8	9	8	J	E						
8.8	8	7	7	-	14	-	F/D	E	19.6	7	7	7	6	6	5	F	E						
9.6	8	8	8	7	9	7	F	E	20.6	10	10	9	12	12	12	J	E						
11.8	12	7	11	11	14	14	F	E	21.6	7	8	8	6	6	7	F	E						
12.6	6	6	8	10	11	9	F	E	22.6	7	7	7	7	6	6	J	E						
13.6	9	10	11	7	11	8	F/D	E	23.7	7	8	8	8	7	7	F	E						
14.7	9	11	8	8	14	9	J	E	24.7	5	4	4	5	4	5	F/D	E						
15.6	14	14	14	14	13	14	F	E	25.9	12	10	8	11	13	15	J	E						
16.6	14	12	12	9	13	9	J	E	26.6	8	8	7	13	7	7	D/F	E						
17.6	13	12	12	14	14	14	F	E	27.6	8	8	8	9	9	10	F	E						
18.7	11	12	13	13	12	12	F	E	29.6	10	12	10	>15	10	11	F	E						
19.6	9	9	10	11	11	10	F/J	E	30.7	15	11	8	-	10	12	D/F	E						
20.8	13	12	12	12	10	>15	F	E	Sep. 1.6	-	7	-	-	-	-	J	E						
21.6	10	10	10	11	8	10	F	E	4.7	13	10	10	11	12	10	J	E						
22.8	13	15	13	-	15	15	F	E	5.7	7	7	7	7	8	6	J/D	E						
23.6	10	12	10	11	9	11	F	E	6.7	8	9	10	10	10	9	F	E						
24.6	4	4	4	4	4	4	F	E	7.6	8	10	9	9	10	10	F/J	E						
26.6	6	5	6	4	4	4	F/J	E	8.6	15	14	13	14	13	14	F	E						
27.6	8	8	8	8	7	6	F	E	9.6	14	11	13	10	11	10	F	E						
28.6	7	6	6	6	7	8	J/D	E	10.8	8	11	8	9	15	11	D	E						
29.6	7	6	7	6	6	7	F	E	11.7	-	7	-	-	-	-	J	E						
30.6	6	8	7	7	9	7	F/D	E	12.9	6	6	6	7	6	7	F	E						
31.7	8	9	9	9	10	10	F	E	14.7	5	3	5	4	4	3	F	E						
Aug. 1.9	9	11	10	-	-	-	F	E	15.7	6	6	5	13	6	8	F	E						
2.8	10	9	8	9	8	8	F/D	E	16.7	7	7	7	6	5	7	F	F						
3.8	10	7	7	-	9	10	F	E	17.7	15	11	12	10	10	9	D	F						
4.7	2	3	3	3	4	2	D/F	E	18.7	>15	15	13	12	12	15	D	E						
5.6	6	6	8	5	6	6	F	E	19.6	8	8	9	-	8	10	F	E						
6.8	-	-	-	-	8	13	F	E	20.7	-	-	-	11	12	11	F	E						
7.7	10	7	6	7	7	6	F	E	21.6	>15	>15	15	15	14	12	F	E						
8.6	9	6	6	9	6	7	F	E	22.8	5	7	7	8	6	6	F	E						
9.8	12	8	8	5	7	6	F	E	23.8	7	5	6	9	10	7	F	E						
10.7	6	5	5	4	5	5	F	E	24.8	15	9	11	-	15	11	F	E						
11.6	7	7	6	7	8	7	F	E	25.7	9	9	12	10	11	10	F	E						
12.9	6	6	7	9	7	7	F/D	E	26.7	-	>15	12	-	-	-	J	F						

Table 58 (continued)

Particulars of Observations, Climax, Colorado
July--December 1949

Date GCT	Green line threshold intensity at						Obs.	Meas.	Date GCT	Green line threshold intensity at						Obs.	Meas.
	45°00'	0135°	0225°	0270°	0315°	0350°				45°00'	0135°	0225°	0270°	0315°	0350°		
Sep. 27.7	7	8	8	6	6	5	F	E	Nov. 9.6	5	5	5	-	-	12	F	E
28.7	7	10	8	6	6	8	F/D	E	12.8	7	6	5	6	7	6	F/D	E
29.8	-	6	6	-	-	-	F	E	13.6	8	9	13	6	7	12	F	E
30.7	>15	7	8	-	>15	-	F	E	14.7	3	5	7	5	5	4	D	E
Oct. 1.6	5	7	7	-	6	5	F	E	15.9	8	6	6	7	7	7	F	E
2.8	5	5	6	7	4	3	F/D	E	16.9	11	11	11	-	12	12	J	E
3.8	4	5	4	6	6	6	F	E	17.8	7	6	10	7	6	7	D	E
4.6	7	10	7	9	5	7	D	E	19.7	6	5	5	5	5	4	F	E
5.6	5	4	5	5	4	6	F	E	20.7	4	3	4	6	5	4	F	E
6.7	10	10	10	12	10	10	F	E	21.7	1	2	1	3	2	3	D	E
7.6	15	14	14	15	14	15	D	E	22.8	6	7	7	13	6	8	D	E
8.7	15	12	13	-	-	14	F	E	25.7	3	4	3	4	4	4	F	E
11.7	6	9	6	5	6	5	D	E	26.8	5	6	5	8	10	6	F	E
12.7	5	4	5	5	6	6	F	E	27.7	11	7	9	6	8	5	F	E
13.6	4	4	4	4	4	4	F/D	E	29.8	7	7	10	11	11	11	D	E
15.6	4	4	4	4	4	4	F	E	30.7	4	4	4	6	6	5	D	E
18.6	4	4	4	5	5	5	F	E	Dec. 1.7	3	3	3	3	3	2	D	E
20.6	5	6	5	6	6	6	D/F	E	2.7	3	3	3	3	2	3	F	E
22.6	3	3	4	4	4	5	F	E	3.8	11	9	10	9	14	11	F	E
24.6	6	6	6	6	7	5	D	E	4.7	11	12	8	5	4	5	F	E
25.9	5	5	5	6	6	6	D	E	5.7	6	6	5	8	7	5	D	E
26.7	3	4	3	4	3	3	F	E	12.9	7	9	7	-	7	-	F	E
27.7	-	11	6	-	-	-	F	E	13.9	11	8	6	>15	6	14	F/D	E
28.9	6	6	7	7	7	5	F	E	14.7	7	8	10	8	6	6	D	E
31.8	5	6	5	10	6	5	F	E	17.8	5	6	6	5	5	4	F	E
Nov. 1.7	4	4	4	4	4	4	F	E	23.9	>15	>15	11	14	15	>15	D	E
2.7	7	7	7	10	7	7	D	E	25.7	10	9	11	12	12	14	D	E
3.7	5	5	5	6	6	5	D/F	E	27.9	-	7	11	-	-	-	D	E
4.6	8	6	6	5	7	6	D	E	28.7	3	3	3	5	2	3	F/A	E
5.8	6	6	8	6	6	6	F	E	29.8	-	14	11	-	-	-	F	E
6.7	9	13	6	6	5	6	D	E	30.8	12	9	7	6	4	8	D	E
7.6	6	6	7	7	6	5	F	E	31.7	7	4	4	5	6	5	D	E
8.7	8	8	7	7	8	8	D	E									

A - Allen
D - Dolder
E - Evans
F - Fleming
J - Johnson

Table 59

American and Zurich Provisional Relative Sunspot NumbersDecember 1949

Date	R _A *	R _Z **	Date	R _A *	R _Z **
1	187	190	17	125	96
2	166	158	18	157	100
3	143	155	19	134	115
4	137	125	20	118	88
5	129	108	21	119	92
6	140	97	22	167	110
7	163	124	23	162	103
8	174	120	24	161	119
9	174	122	25	170	140
10	164	124	26	171	129
11	175	137	27	150	107
12	195	143	28	163	114
13	189	150	29	138	101
14	148	105	30	116	90
15	129	107	31	122	110
16	129	106	Mean:	152.1	118.9

*Combination of 46 observers; see page 9.

**Dependent on observations at Zurich Observatory and its stations at Locarno and Arosa.

Errata: The R_A for September 25, 1949 should have been 158. This makes the mean American relative sunspot number for September 1949, 186.9 instead of 183.7.

GRAPHS OF IONOSPHERIC DATA

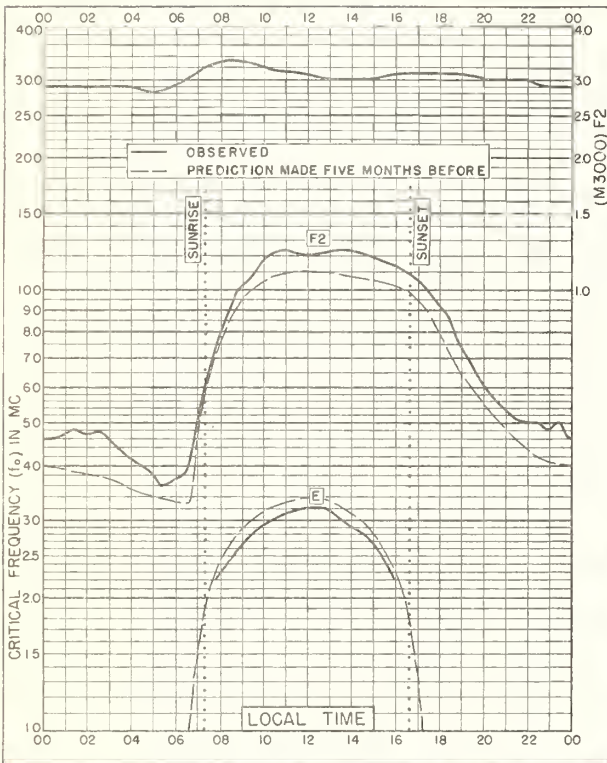


Fig 1 WASHINGTON, D. C.
38.7°N, 77.1°W
DECEMBER 1949

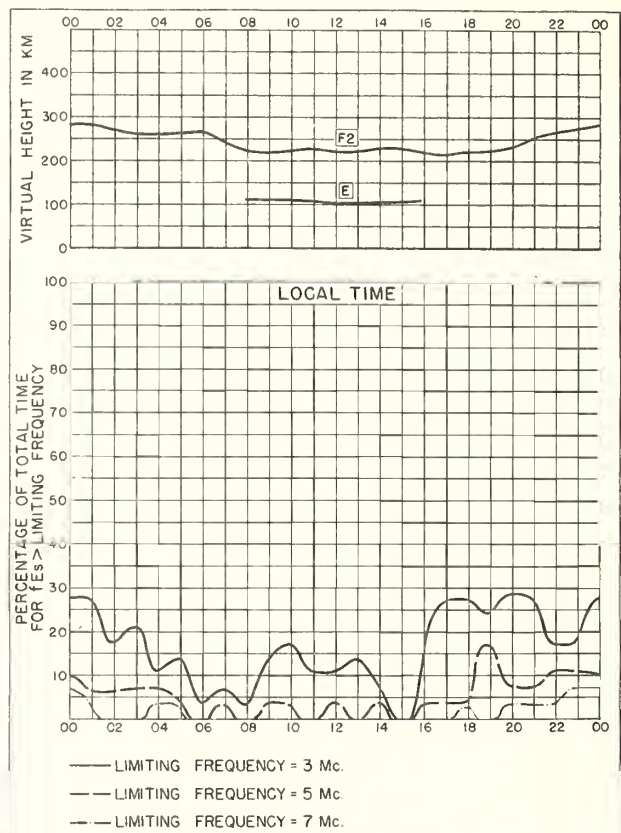


Fig 2 WASHINGTON, D. C.
DECEMBER 1949

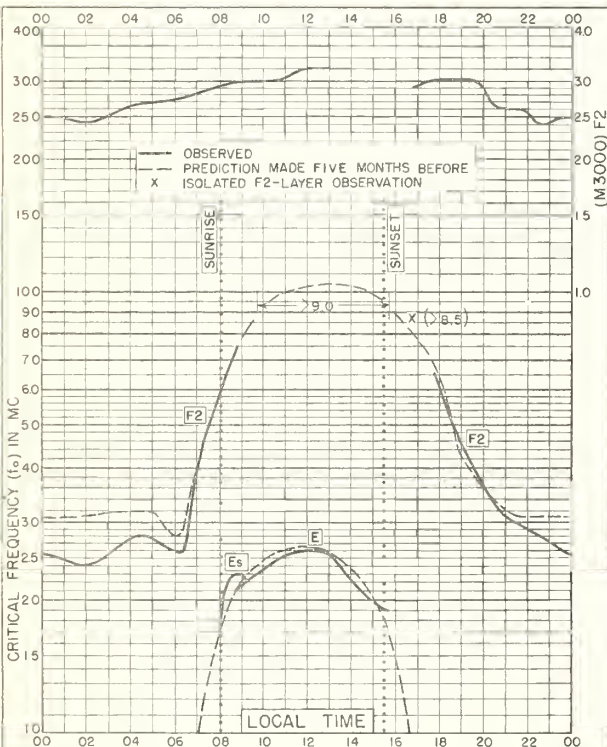


Fig 3 OSLO, NORWAY
60.0°N, 11.0°E
NOVEMBER 1949

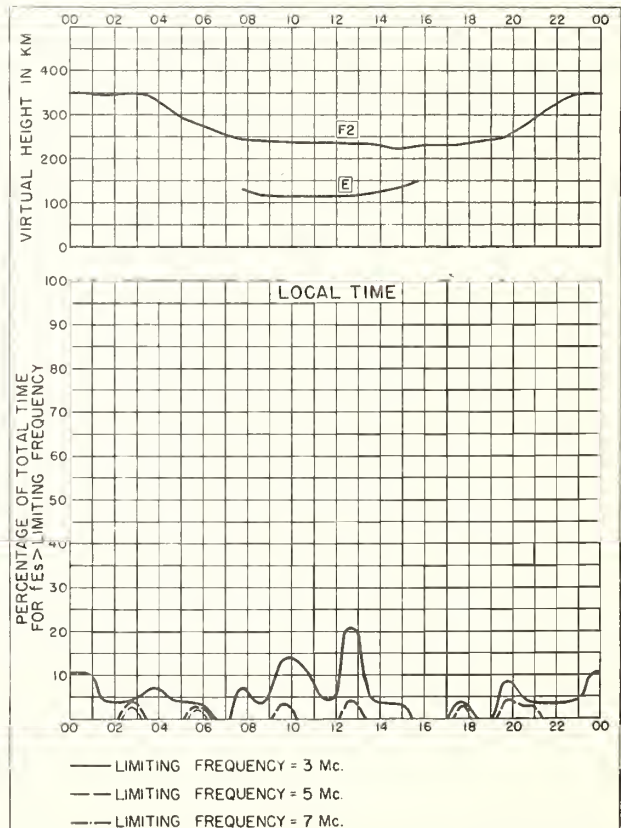


Fig 4 OSLO, NORWAY
NOVEMBER 1949

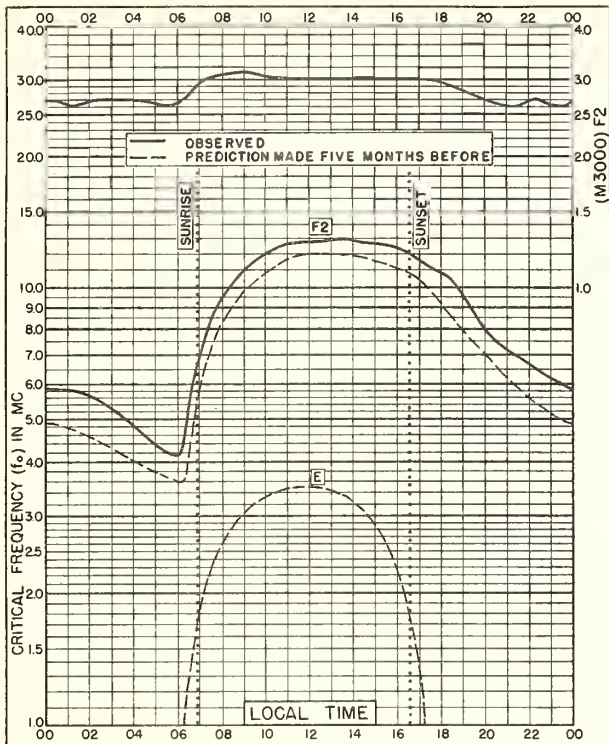


Fig. 5. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
42.4°N, 71.2°W
NOVEMBER 1949

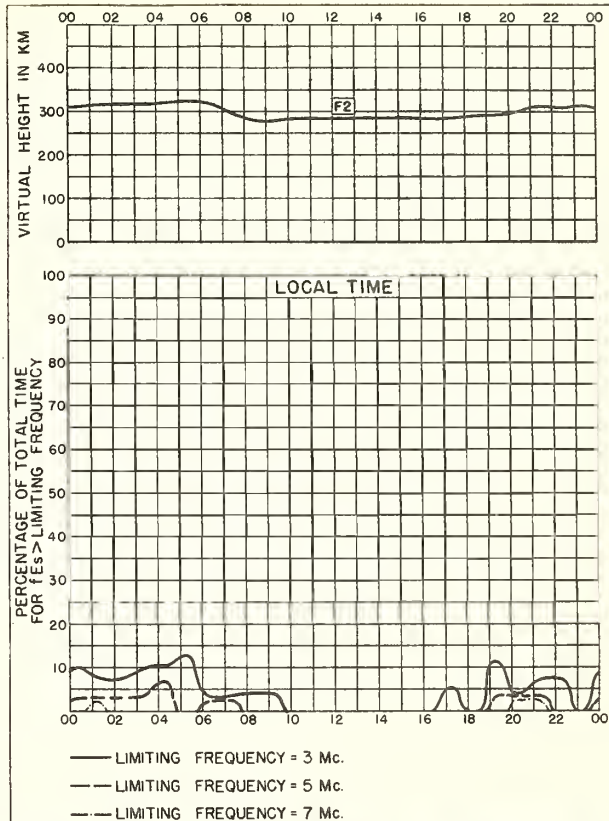


Fig. 6. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
NOVEMBER 1949

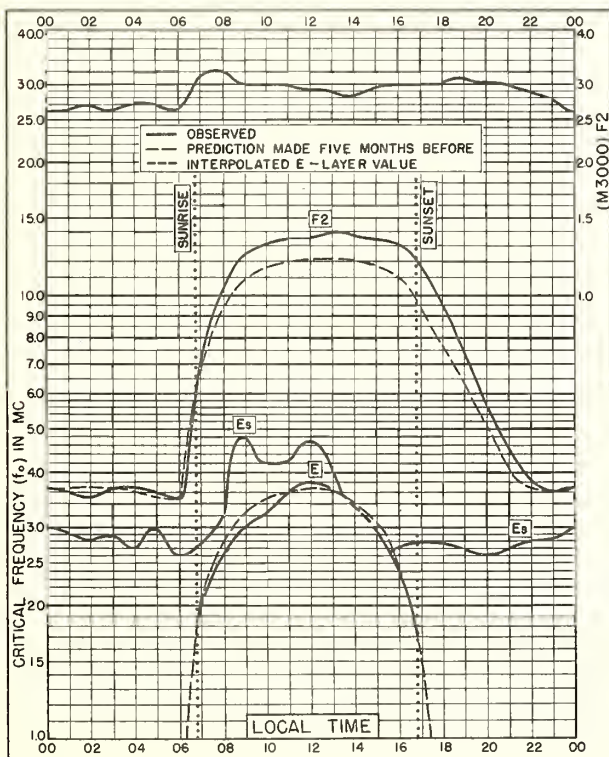


Fig. 7. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
37.4°N, 122.2°W
NOVEMBER 1949

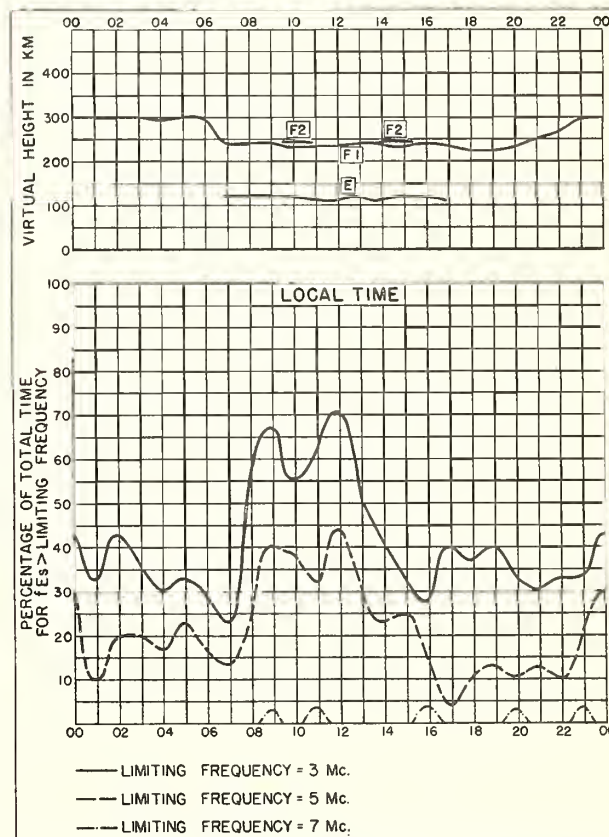


Fig. 8. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
NOVEMBER 1949

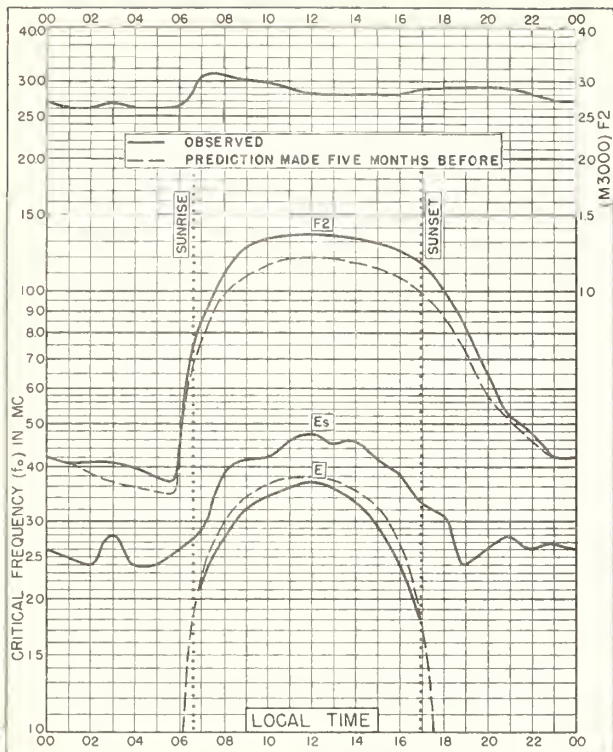


Fig 9. WHITE SANDS, NEW MEXICO
32.3°N, 106.5°W NOVEMBER 1949

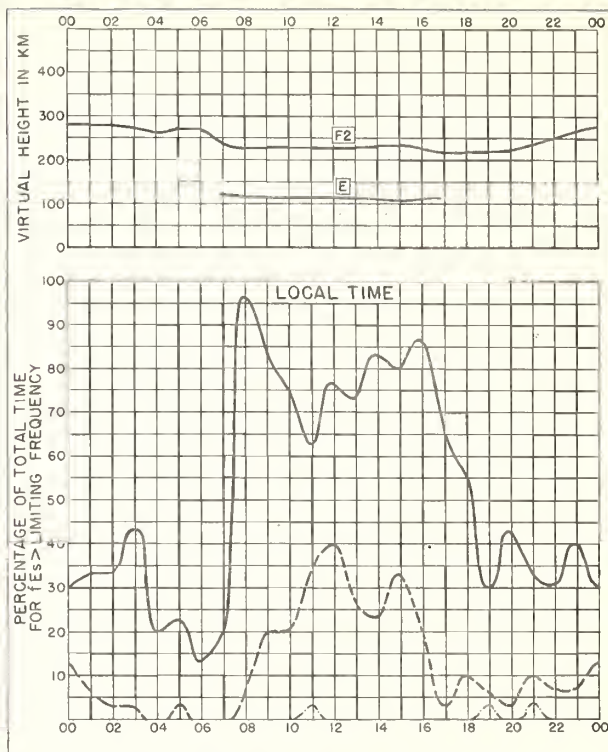


Fig 10. WHITE SANDS, NEW MEXICO NOVEMBER 1949

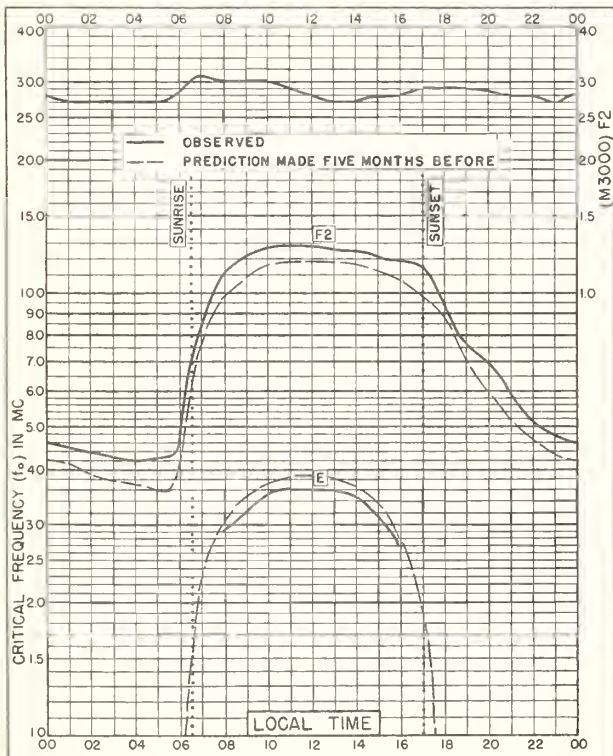


Fig 11. BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA
30.5°N, 91.2°W NOVEMBER 1949

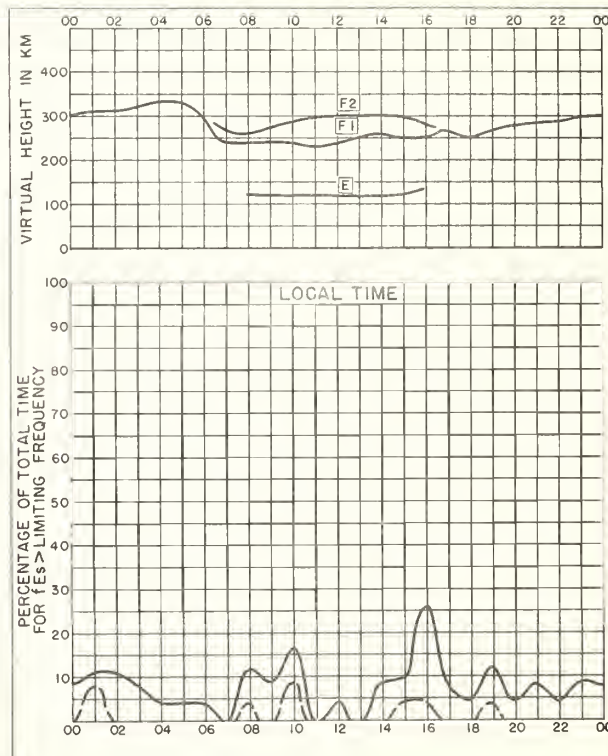


Fig 12. BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA NOVEMBER 1949

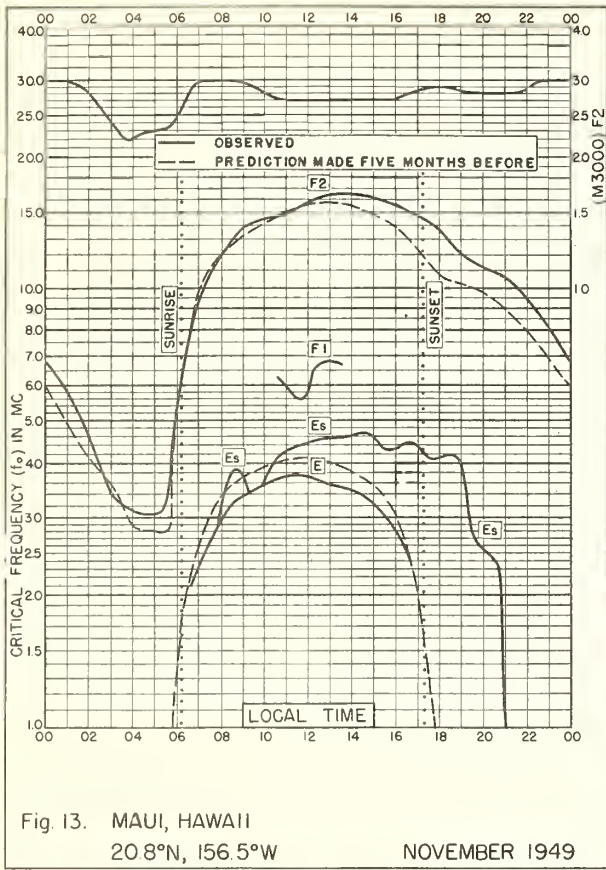


Fig. 13. MAUI, HAWAII
20 8'N, 156.5'W
NOVEMBER 1949

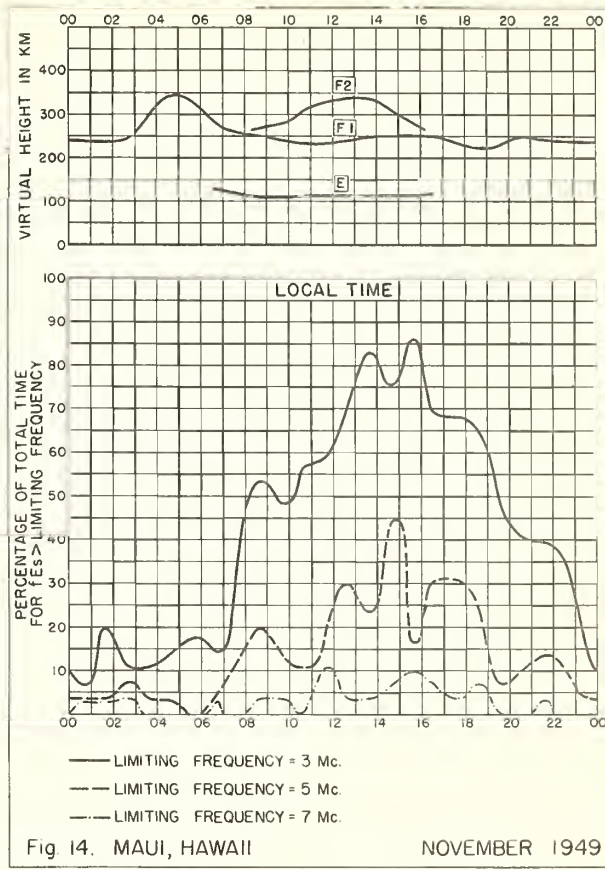


Fig. 14. MAUI, HAWAII
NOVEMBER 1949

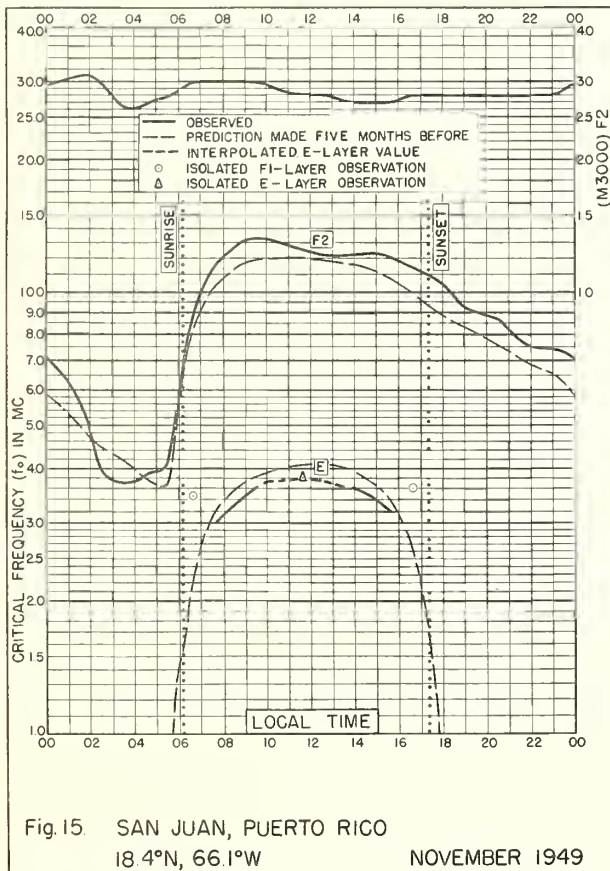


Fig. 15. SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO
18.4'N, 66.1'W
NOVEMBER 1949

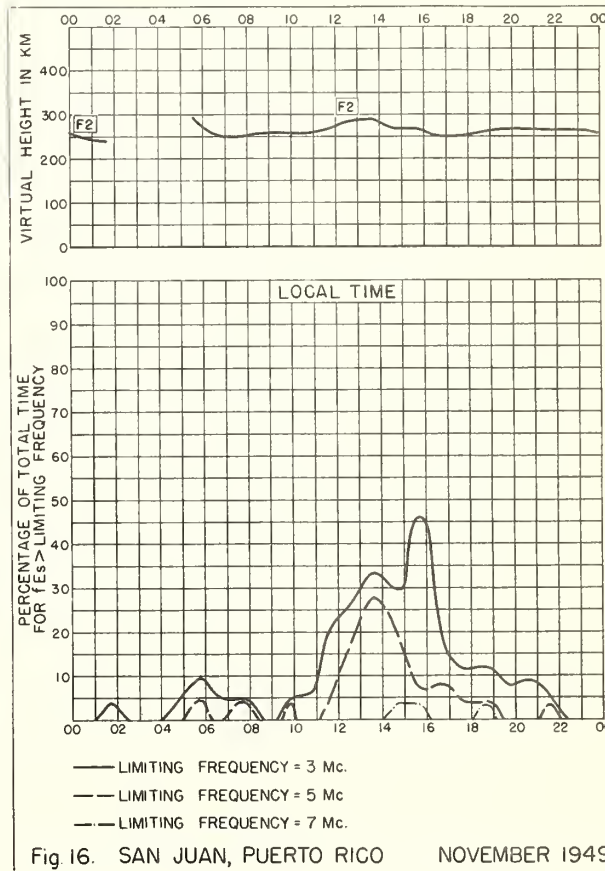


Fig. 16. SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO
NOVEMBER 1949

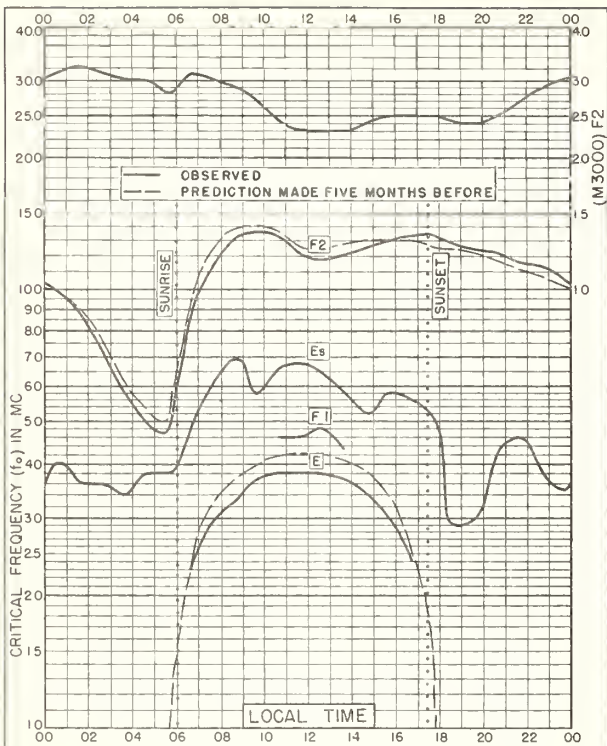


Fig 17. GUAM I
13.6°N, 144.9°E
NOVEMBER 1949

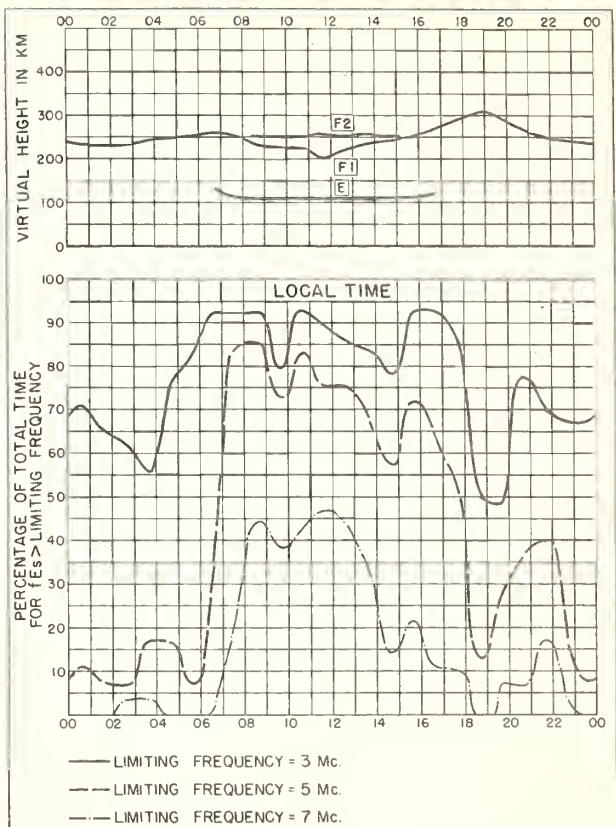


Fig 18. GUAM I
NOVEMBER 1949

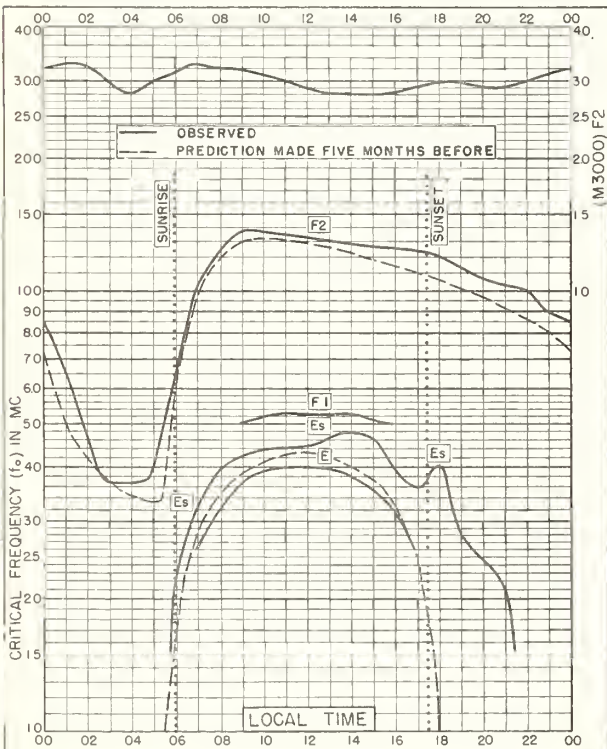


Fig 19. TRINIDAD, BRIT WEST INDIES
10.6°N, 61.2°W
NOVEMBER 1949

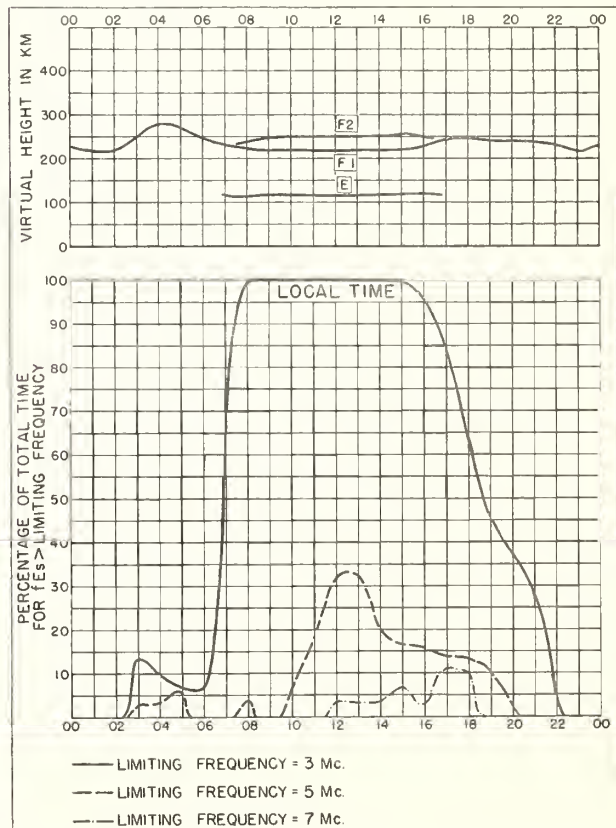


Fig 20. TRINIDAD, BRIT. WEST INDIES
NOVEMBER 1949

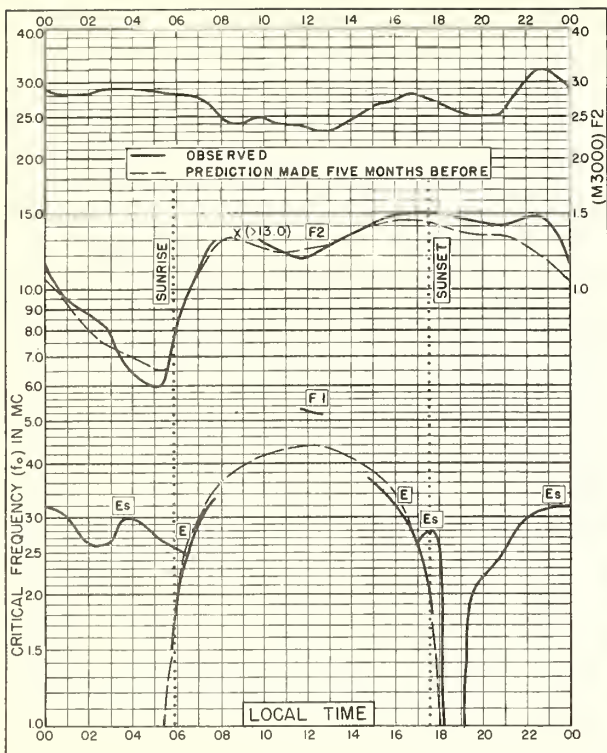


Fig. 21. PALMYRA I.
5.9°N, 162.1°W
NOVEMBER 1949

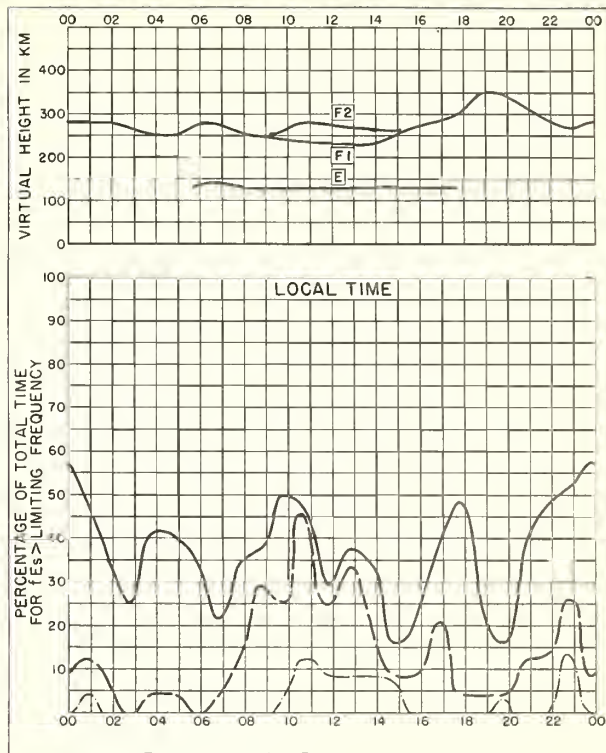


Fig. 22. PALMYRA I.
NOVEMBER 1949

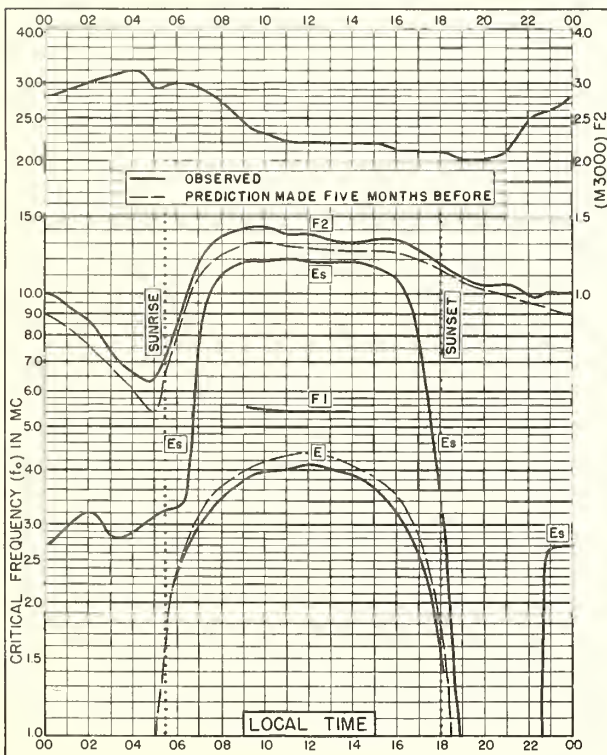


Fig. 23. HUANCAYO, PERU
12.0°S, 75.3°W
NOVEMBER 1949

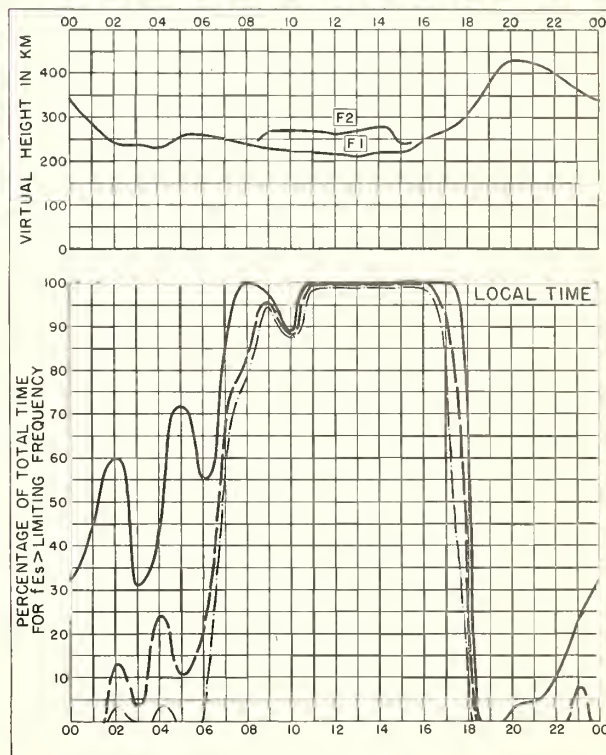


Fig. 24. HUANCAYO, PERU
NOVEMBER 1949

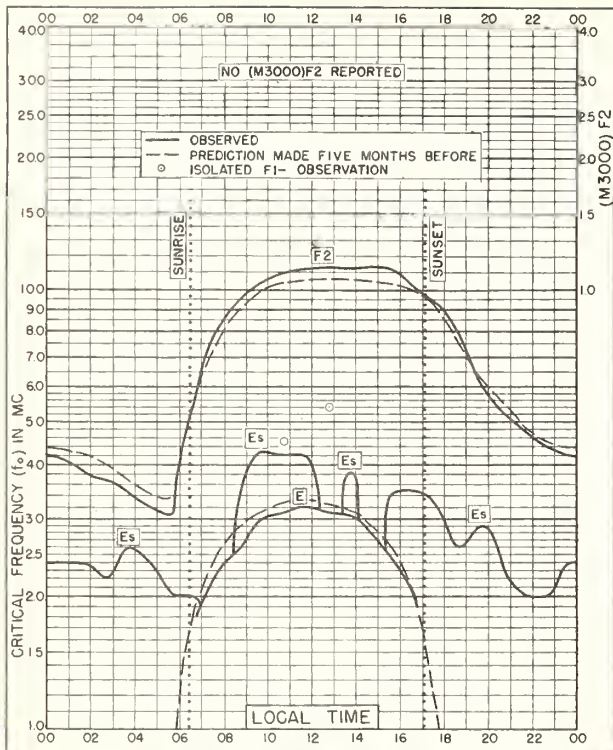


Fig 25. LINDAU/HARZ, GERMANY
51.6°N, 10.1°E
OCTOBER 1949

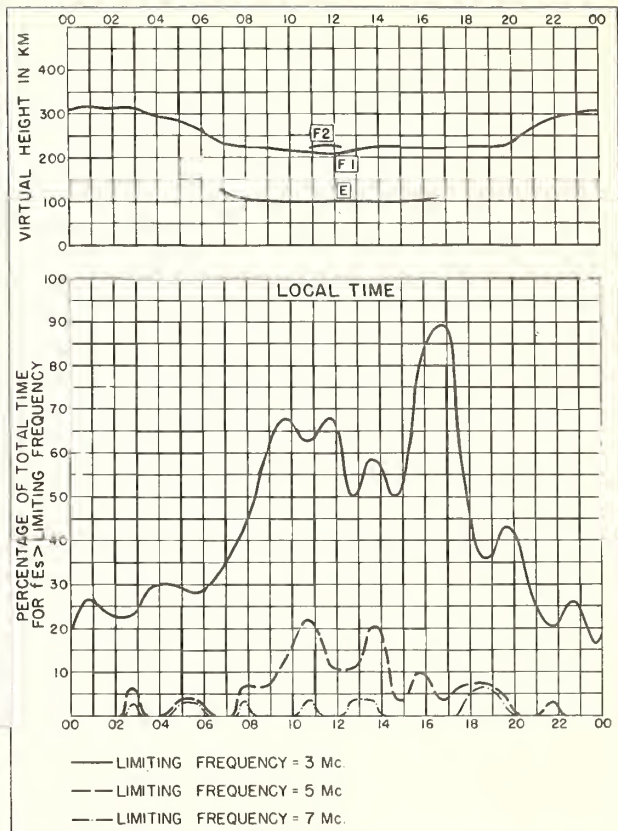


Fig 26. LINDAU/HARZ, GERMANY
OCTOBER 1949

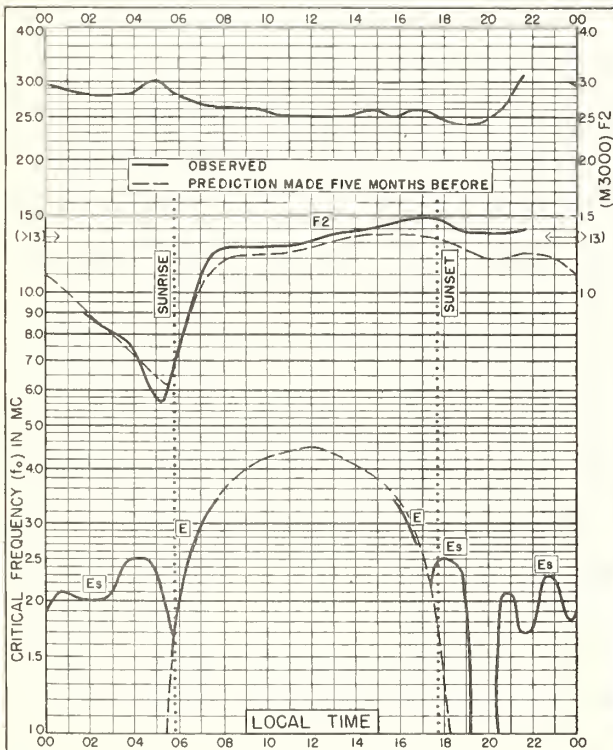


Fig 27. PALMYRA I.
5.9°N, 162.1°W
OCTOBER 1949

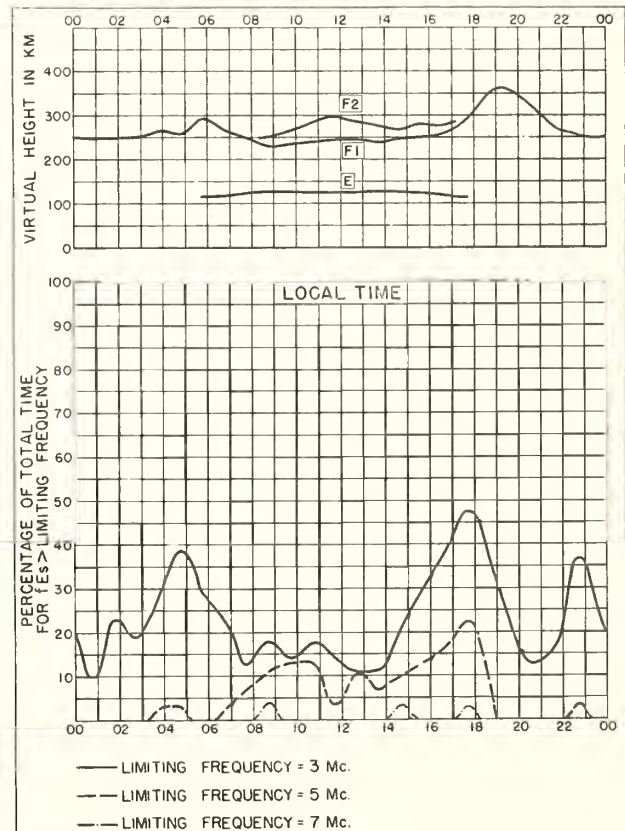


Fig 28. PALMYRA I.
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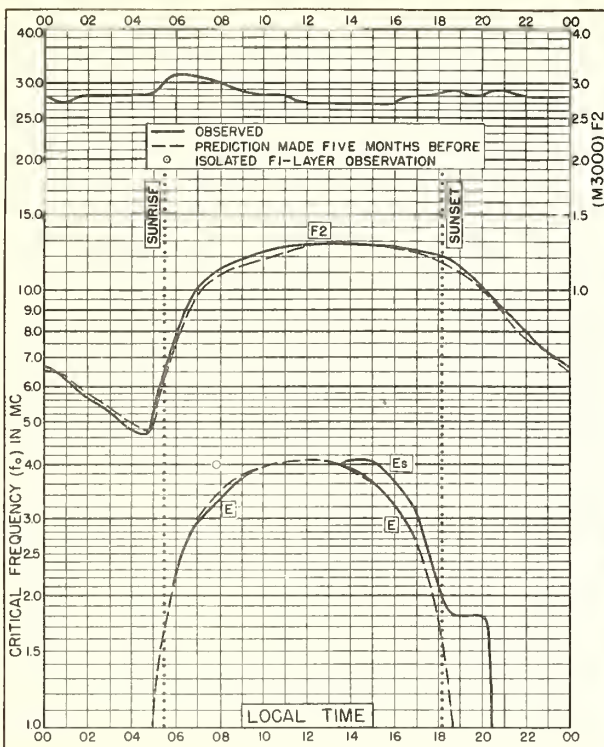


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OCTOBER 1949

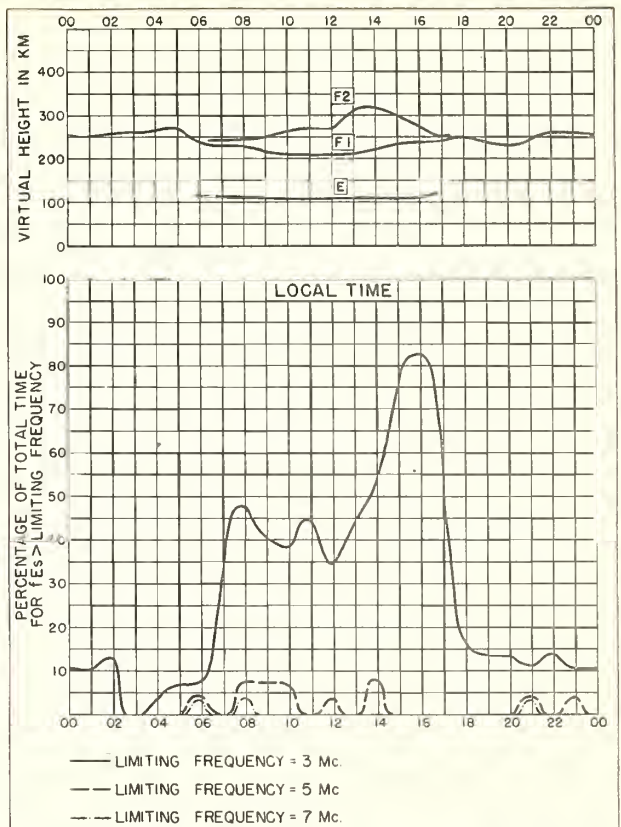


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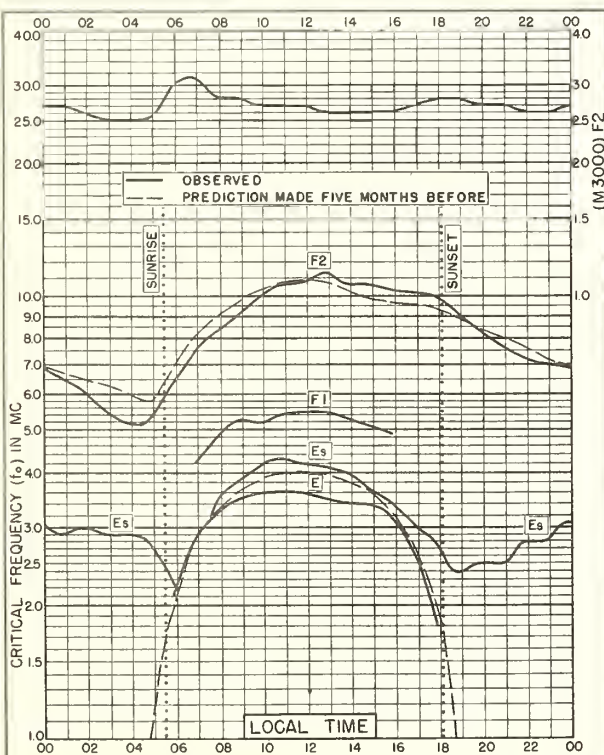


Fig. 31. WATHEROO, W AUSTRALIA
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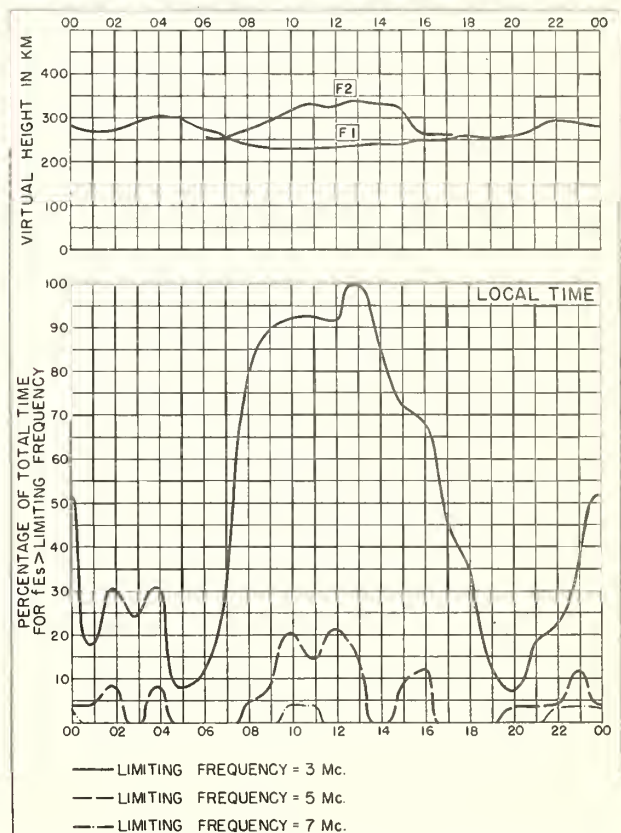


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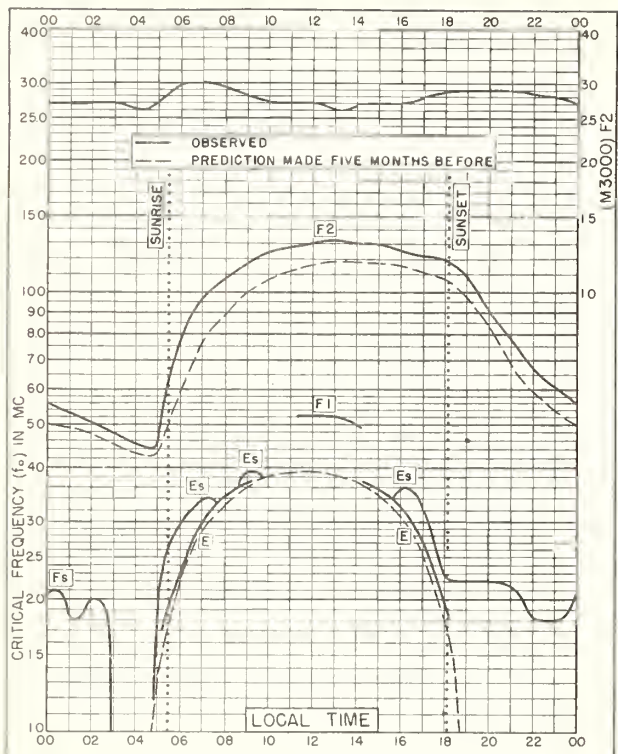


Fig 33 CAPETOWN, U OF S AFRICA
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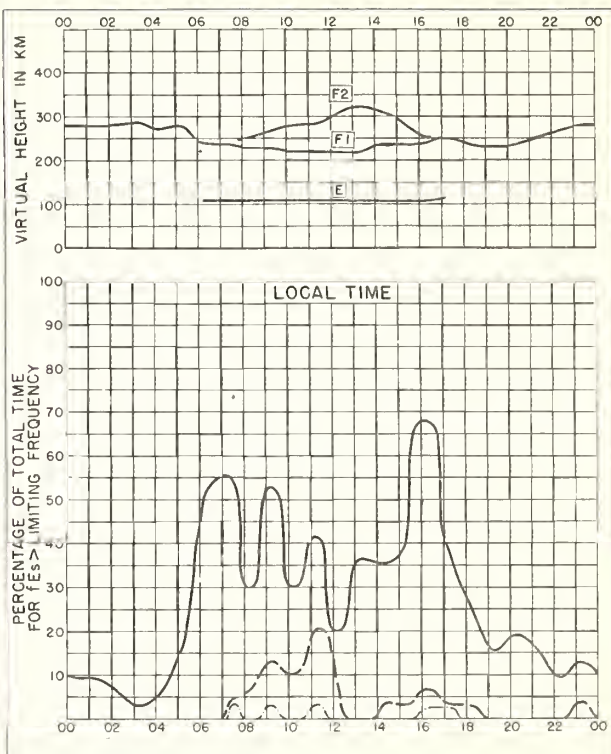


Fig 34. CAPETOWN, U. OF S AFRICA
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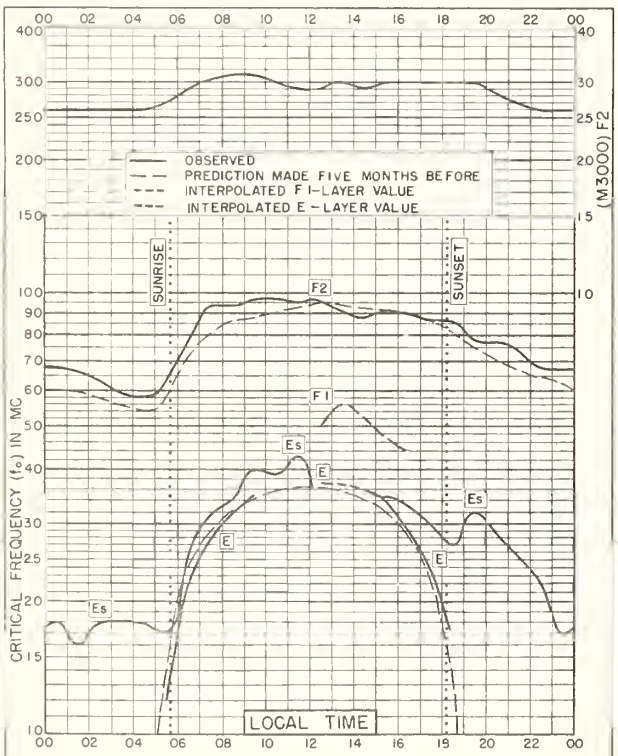


Fig 35 WAKKANAI, JAPAN
45 4°N, 141 7°E
SEPTEMBER 1949

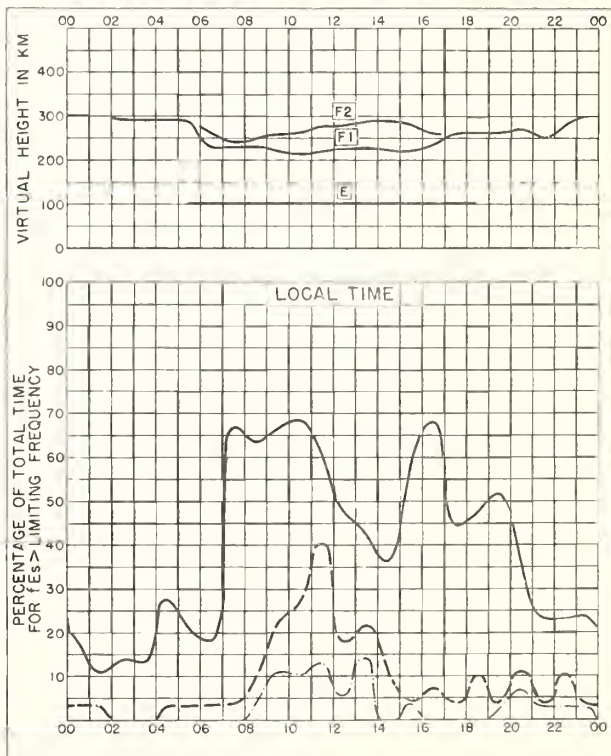
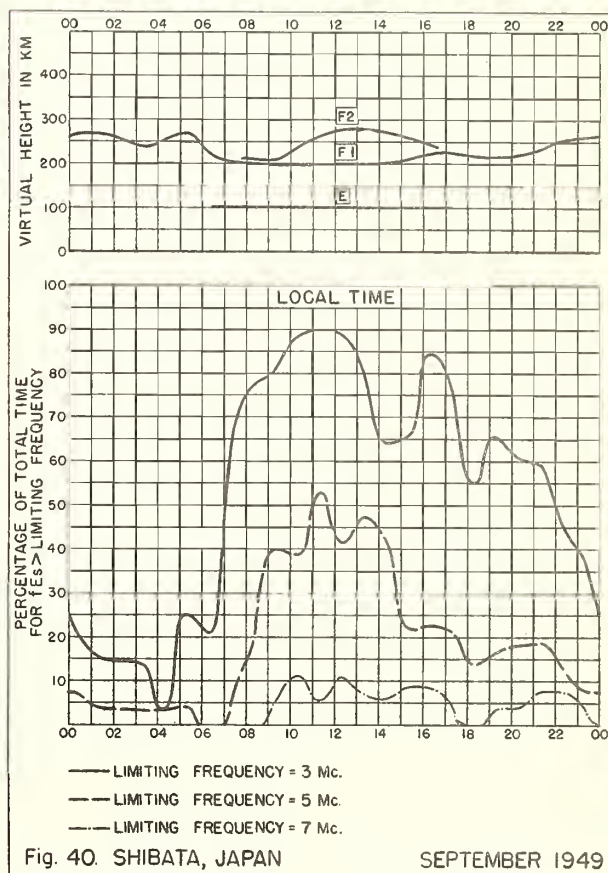
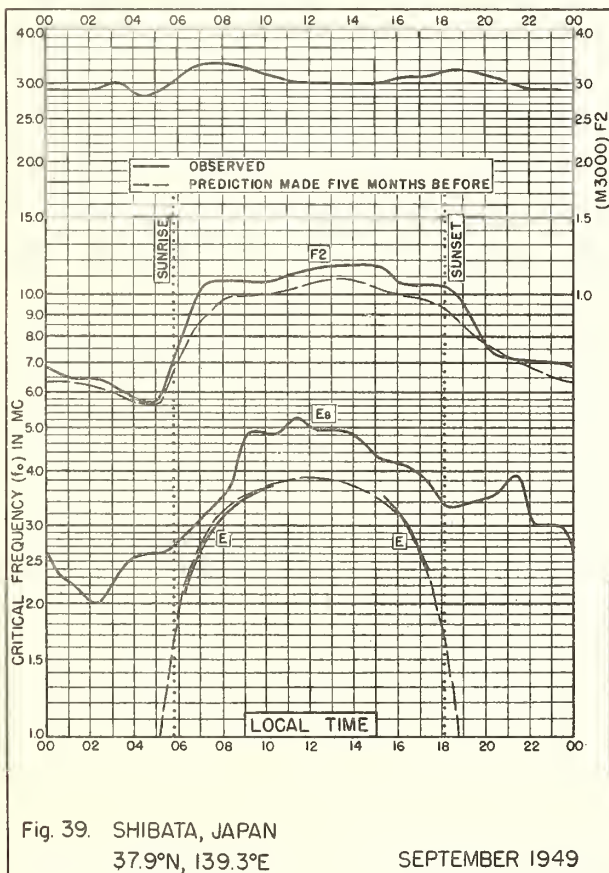
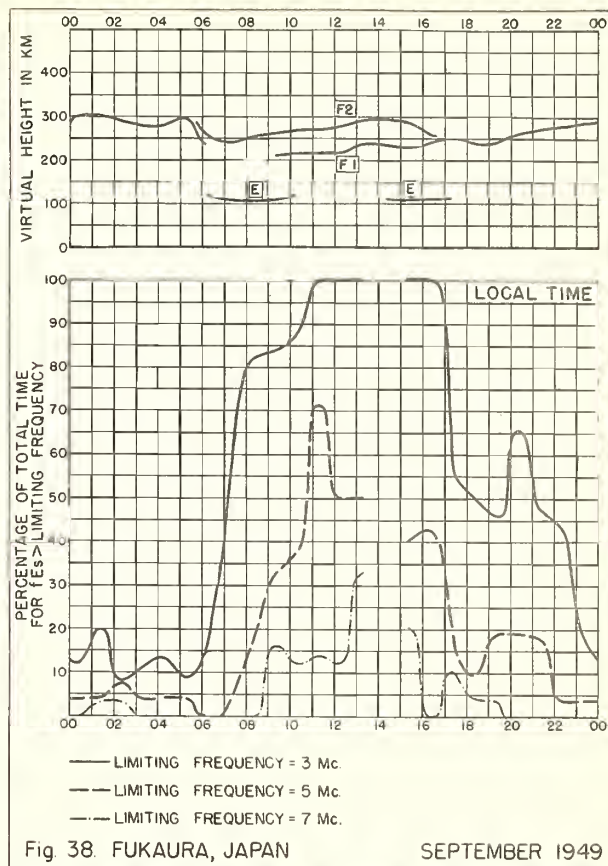
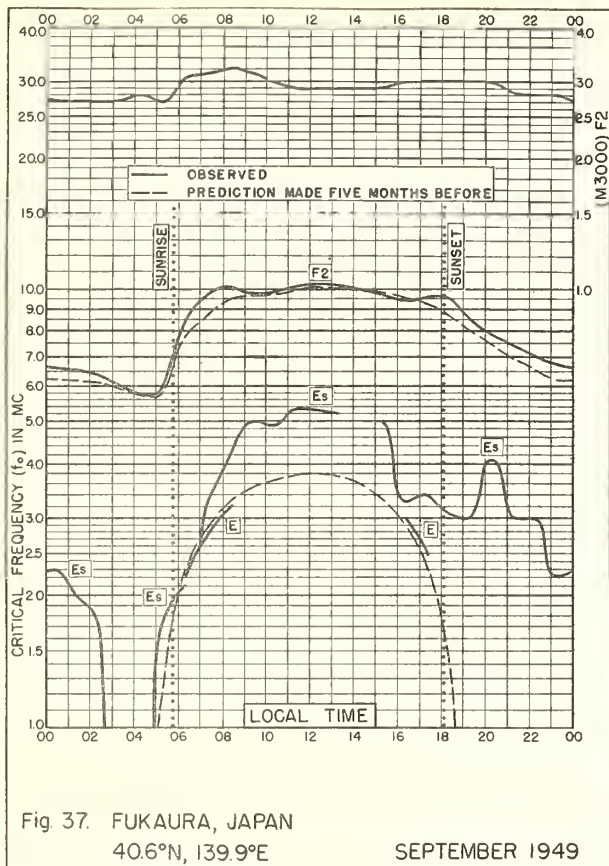


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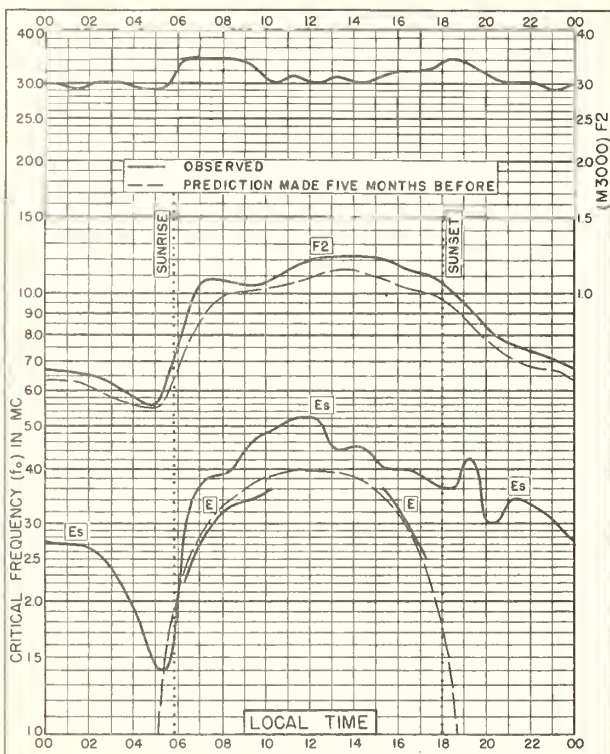


Fig. 41. TOKYO, JAPAN
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SEPTEMBER 1949

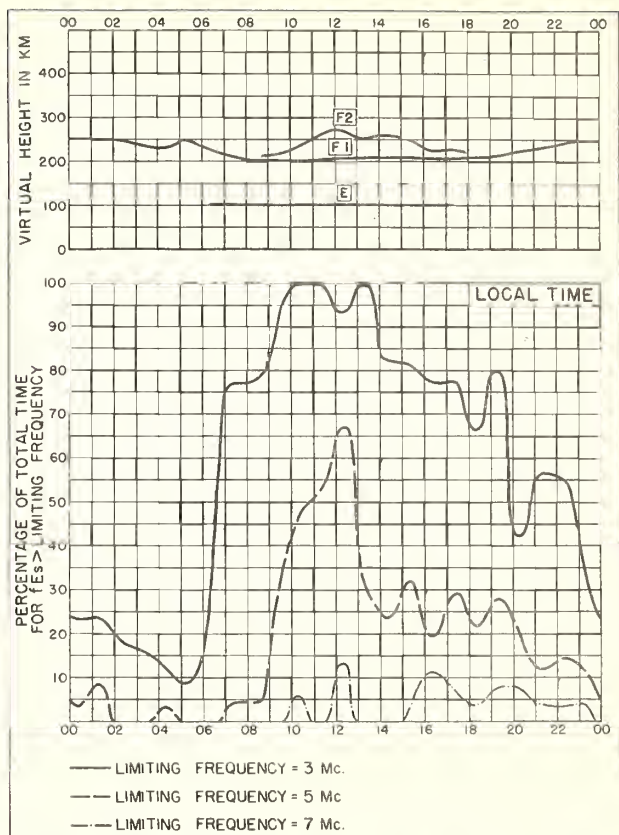


Fig. 42. TOKYO, JAPAN

SEPTEMBER 1949

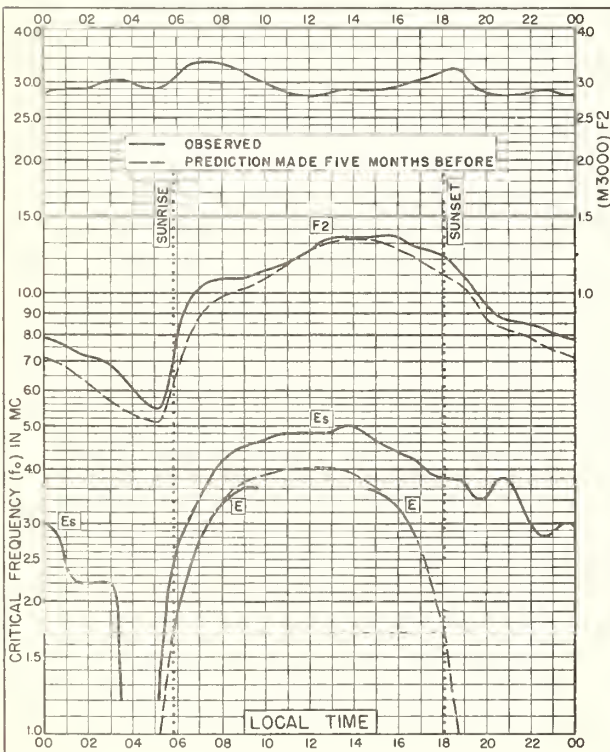


Fig. 43. YAMAGAWA, JAPAN
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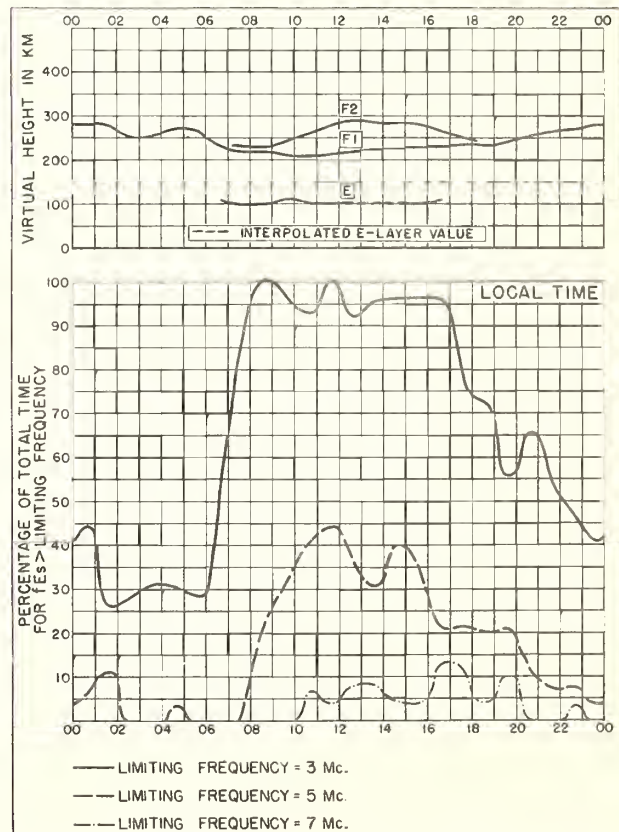


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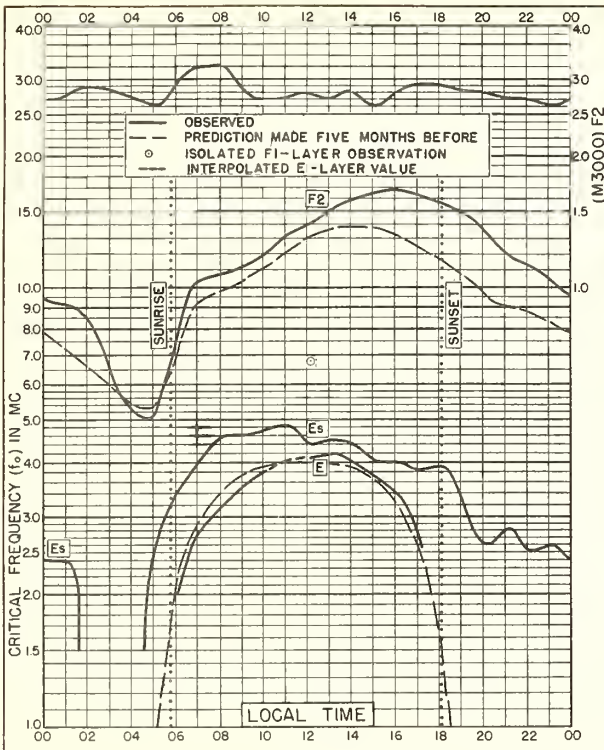


Fig. 45. CHUNGKING, CHINA
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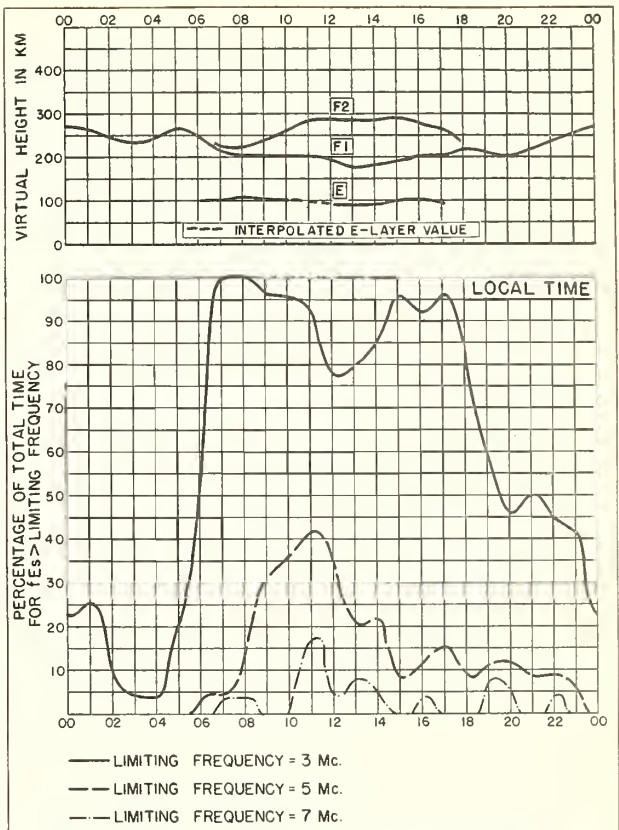


Fig. 46. CHUNGKING, CHINA
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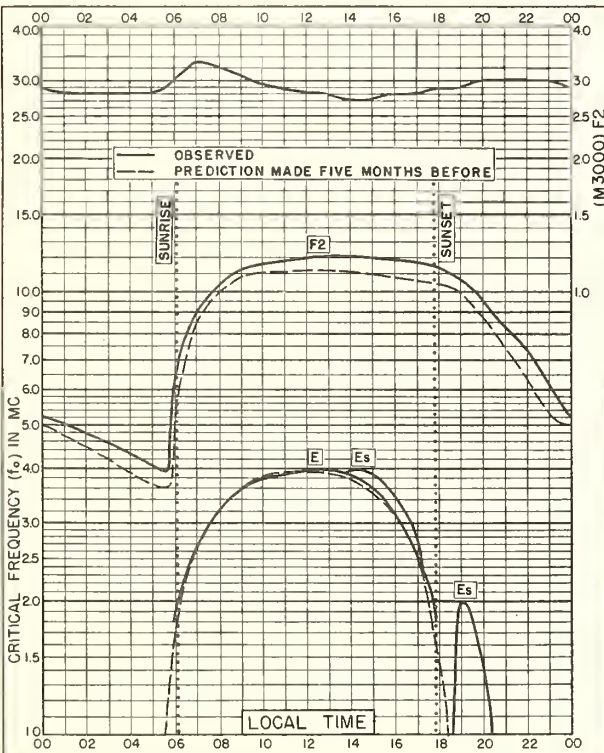


Fig. 47. JOHANNESBURG, U. OF S. AFRICA
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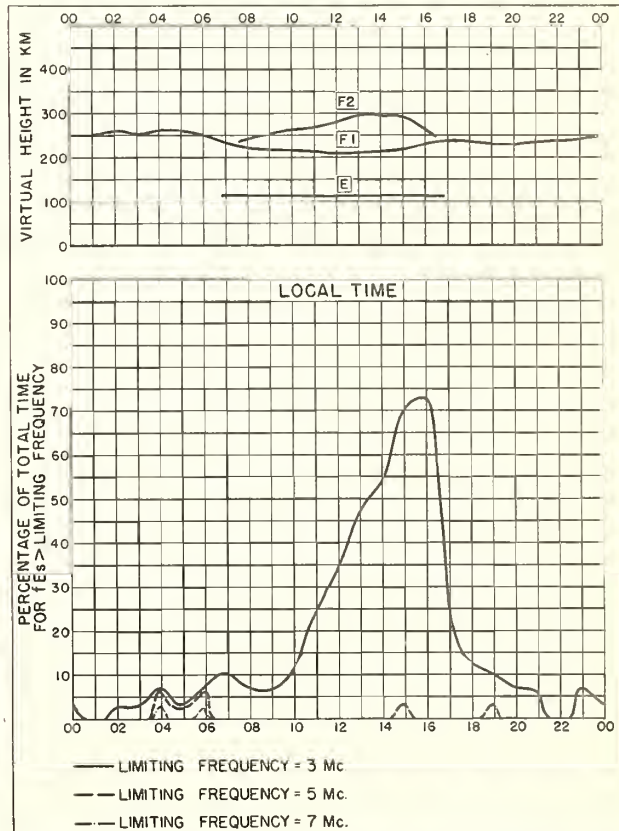


Fig. 48. JOHANNESBURG, U. OF S. AFRICA
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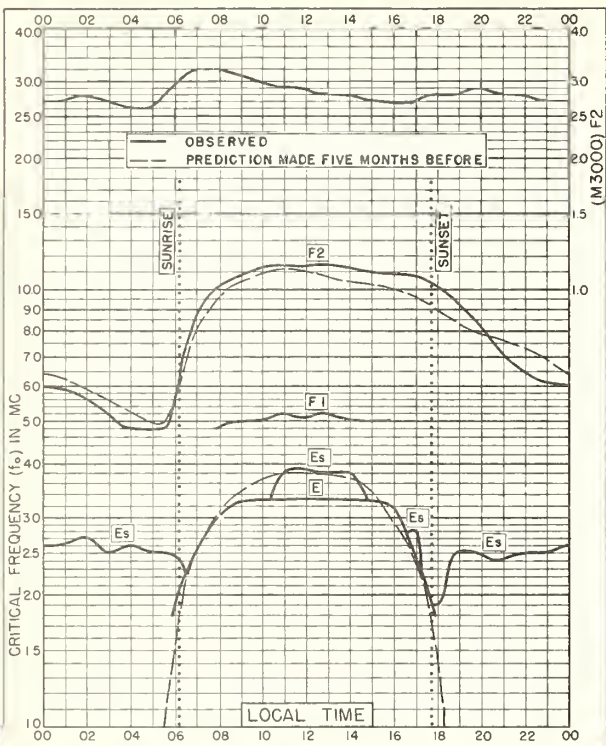


Fig. 49. WATHEROO W. AUSTRALIA
30. 3'S, 115. 9°E SEPTEMBER 1949

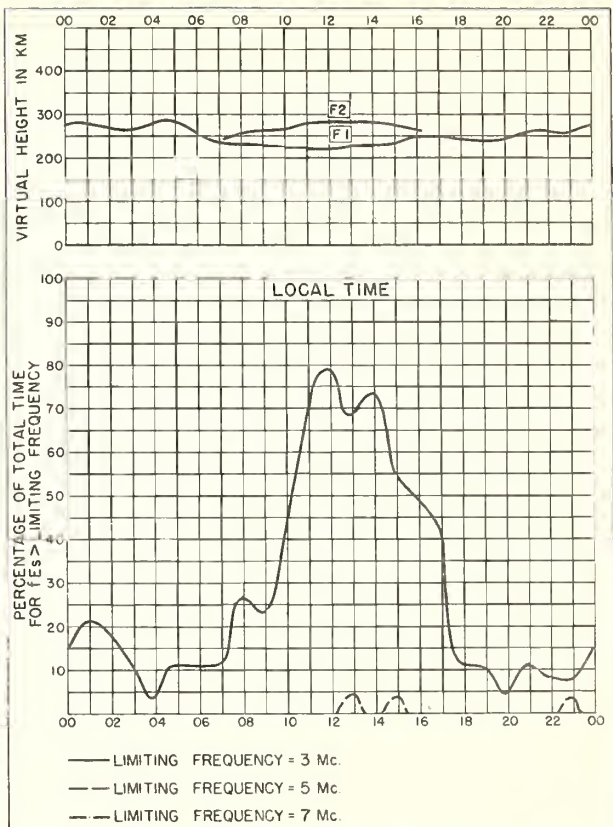


Fig. 50. WATHEROO, W. AUSTRALIA SEPTEMBER 1949

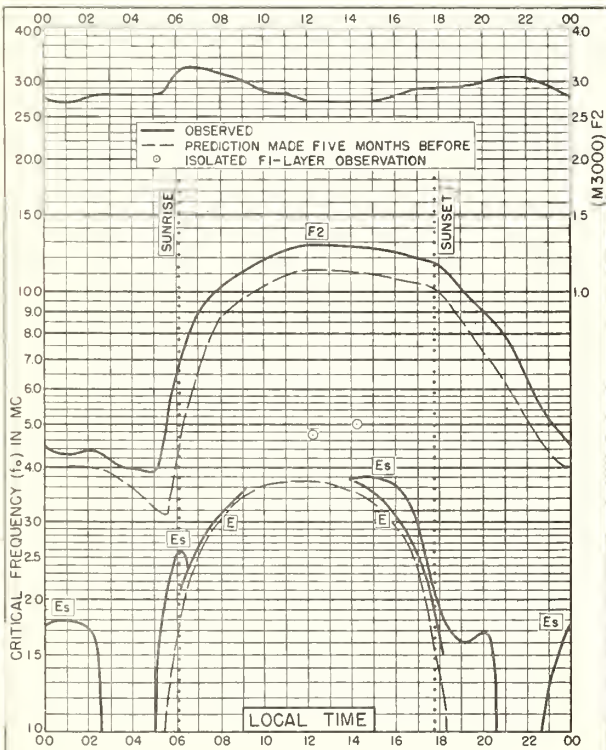


Fig. 51. CAPETOWN, U. OF S. AFRICA
34. 2'S, 18. 3°E SEPTEMBER 1949

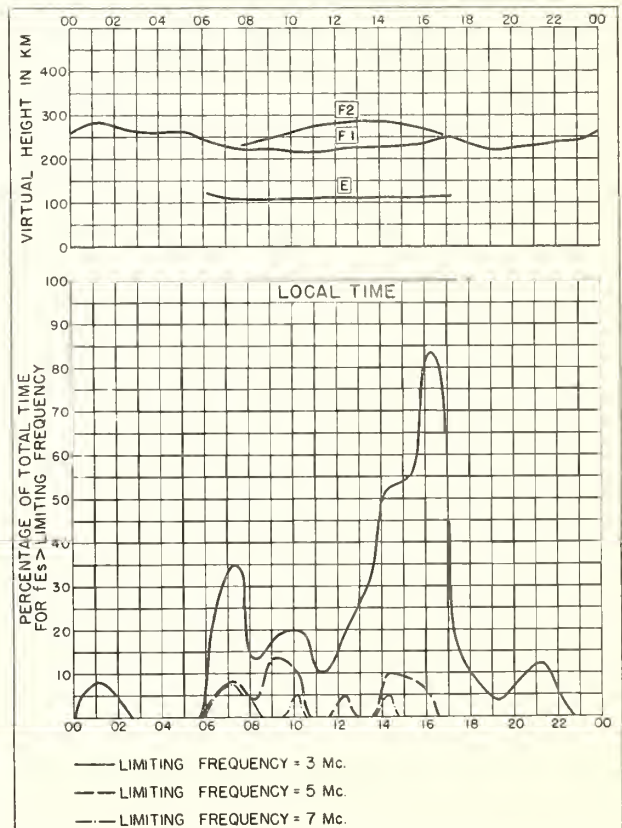


Fig. 52. CAPETOWN, U. OF S. AFRICA SEPTEMBER 1949

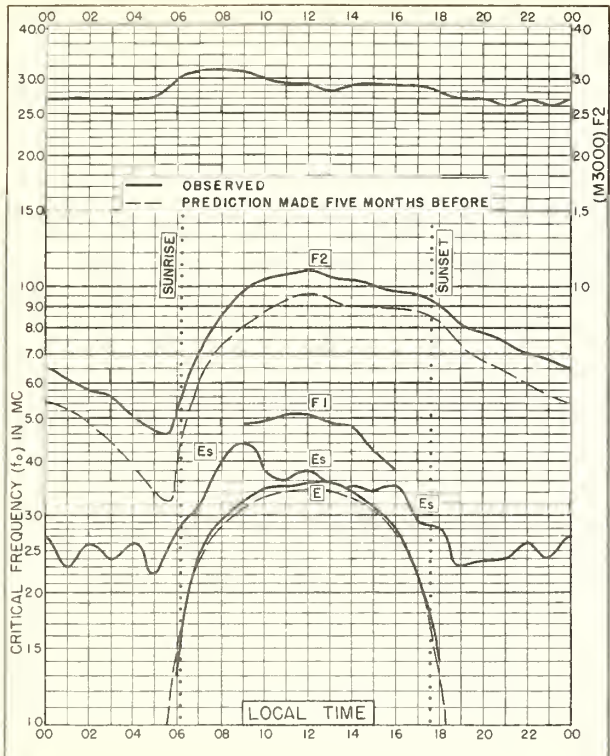


Fig 53. CHRISTCHURCH, N. Z.
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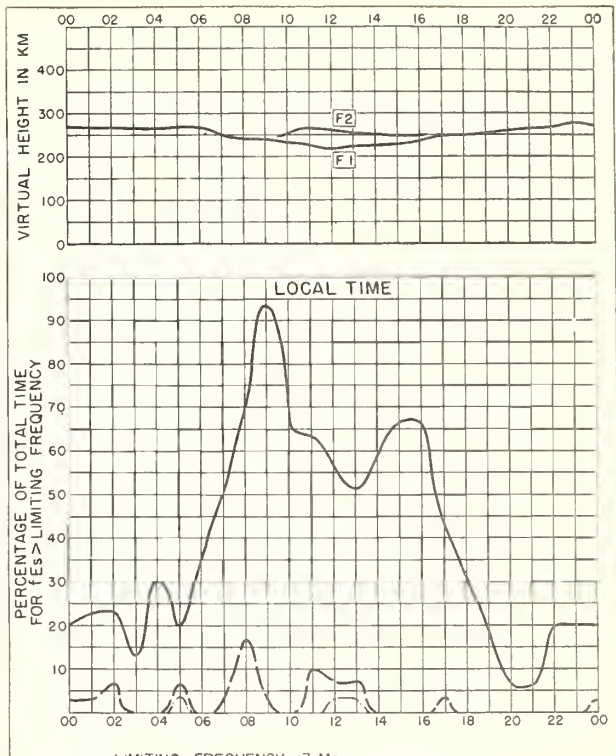


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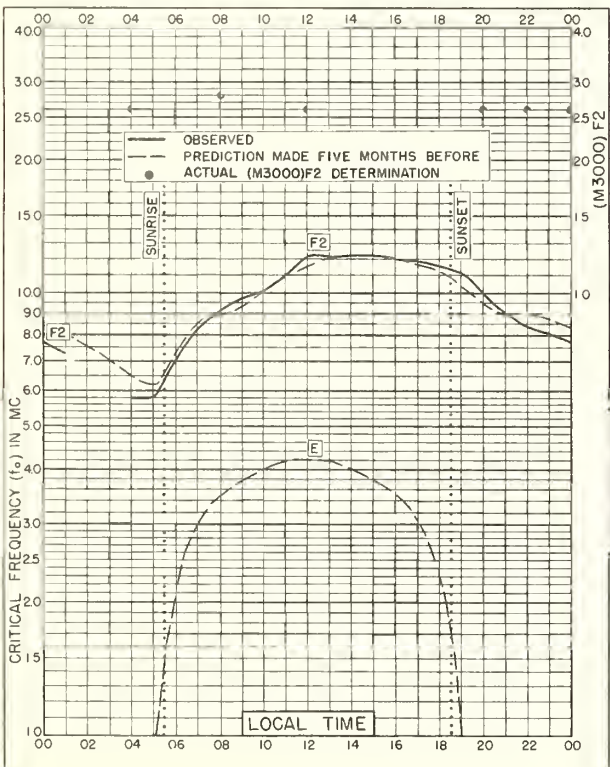


Fig 55. DELHI, INDIA
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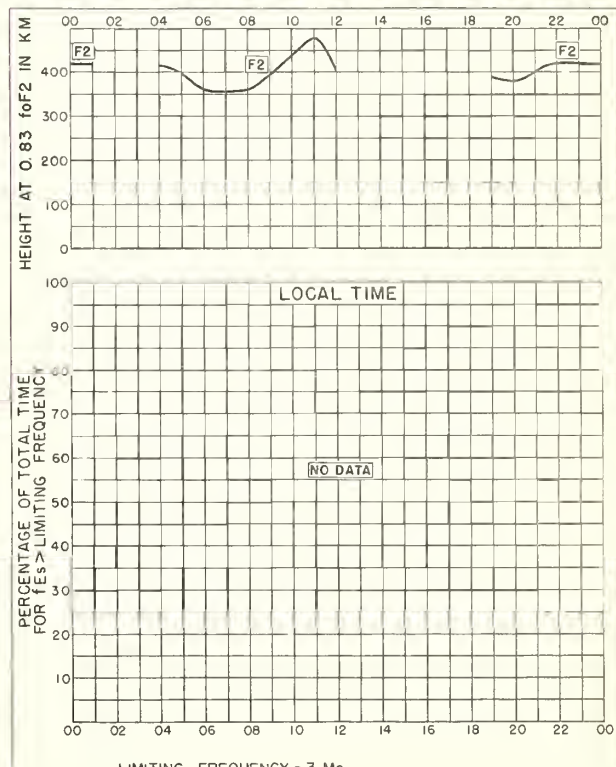


Fig 56. DELHI, INDIA
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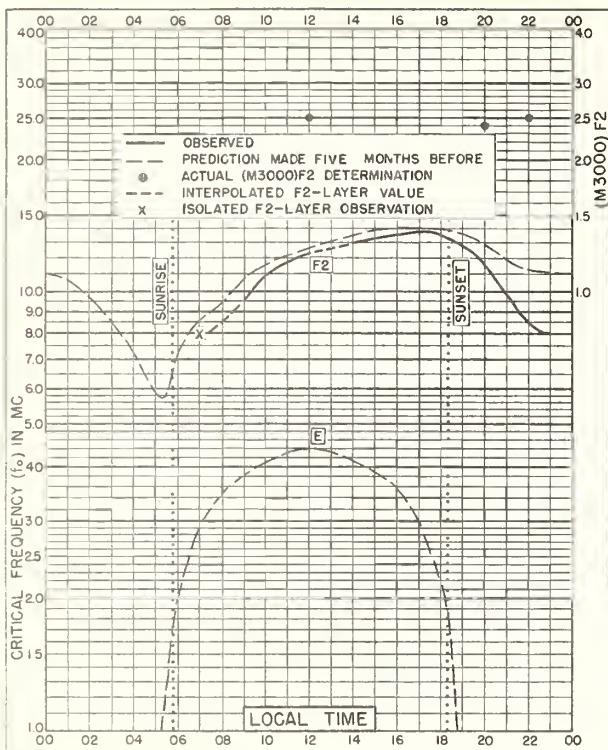


Fig. 57 BOMBAY, INDIA
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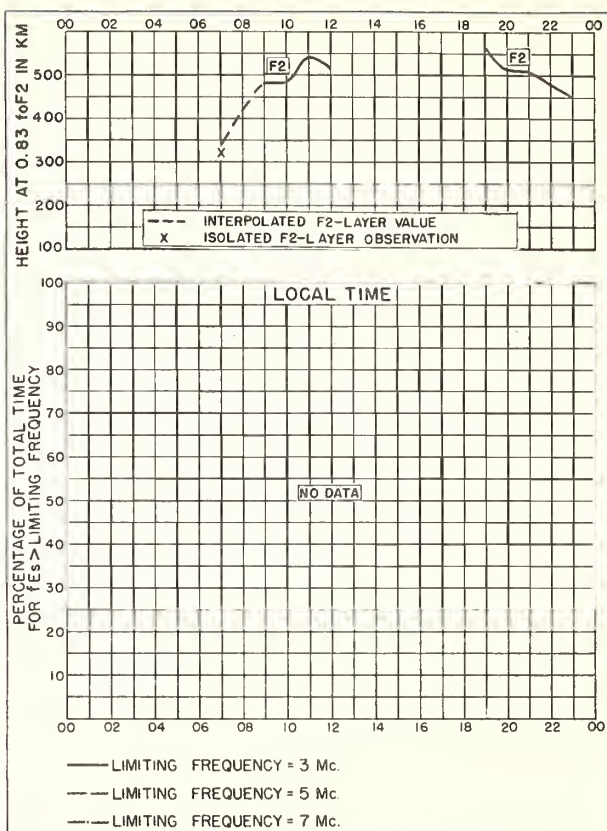


Fig. 58 BOMBAY, INDIA

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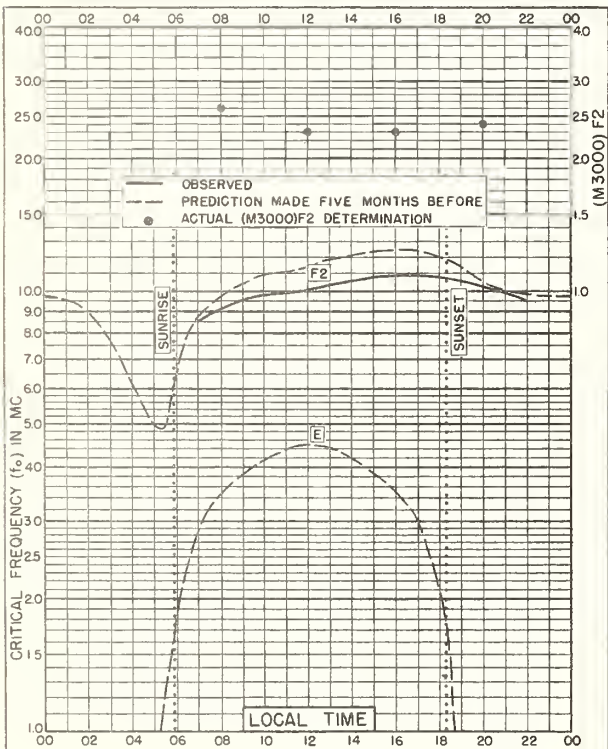


Fig. 59 MADRAS, INDIA
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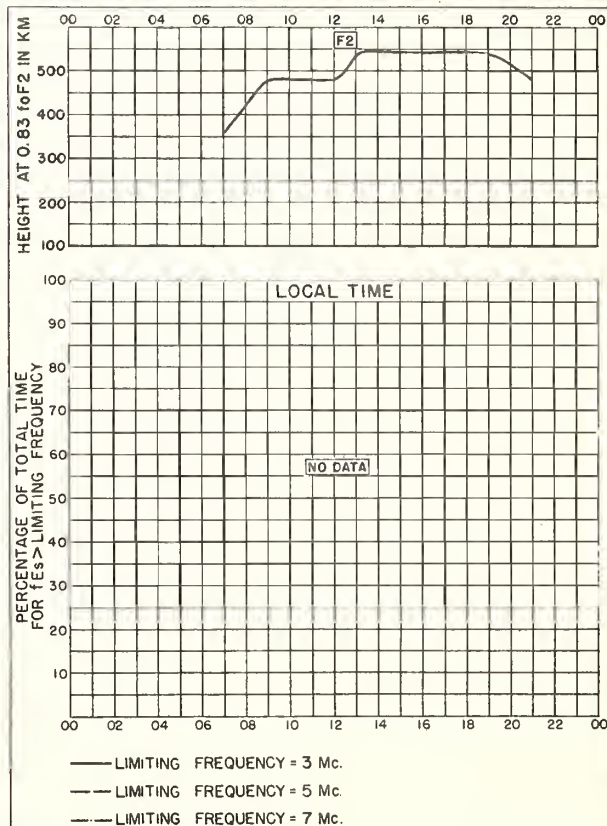


Fig. 60 MADRAS, INDIA

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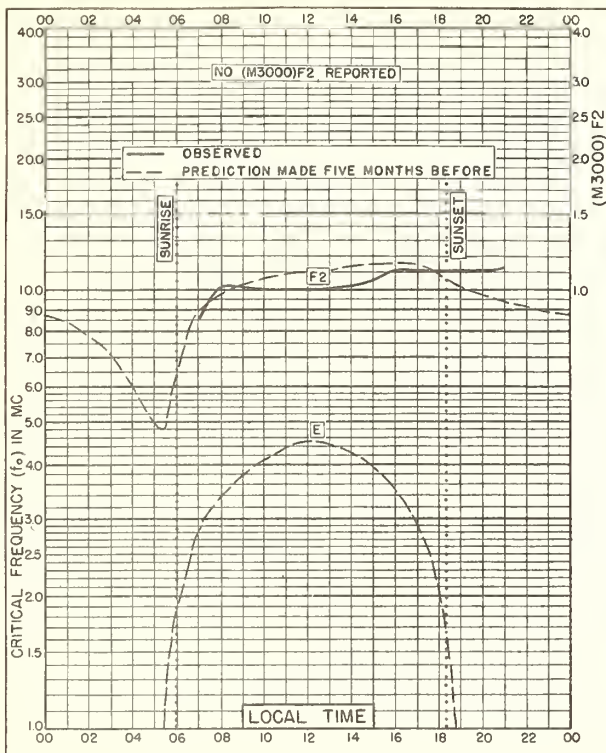


Fig. 61. TIRUCHIRAPALLI, INDIA
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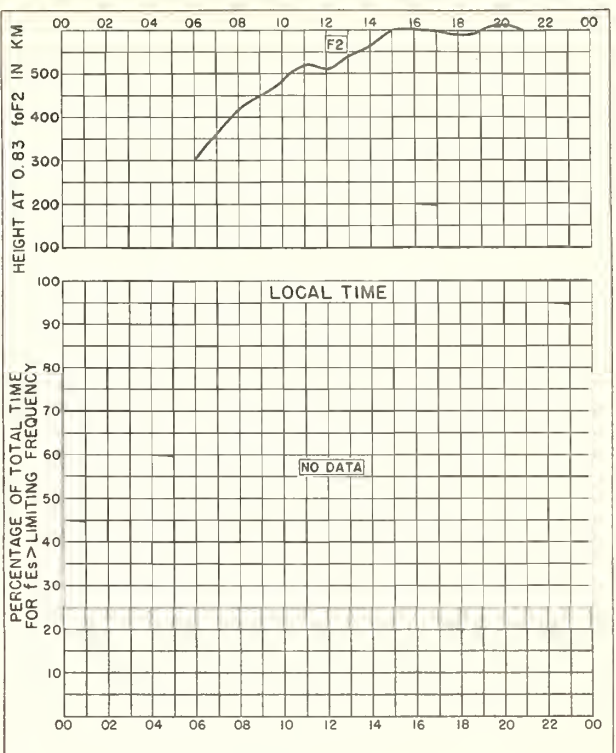


Fig. 62. TIRUCHIRAPALLI, INDIA
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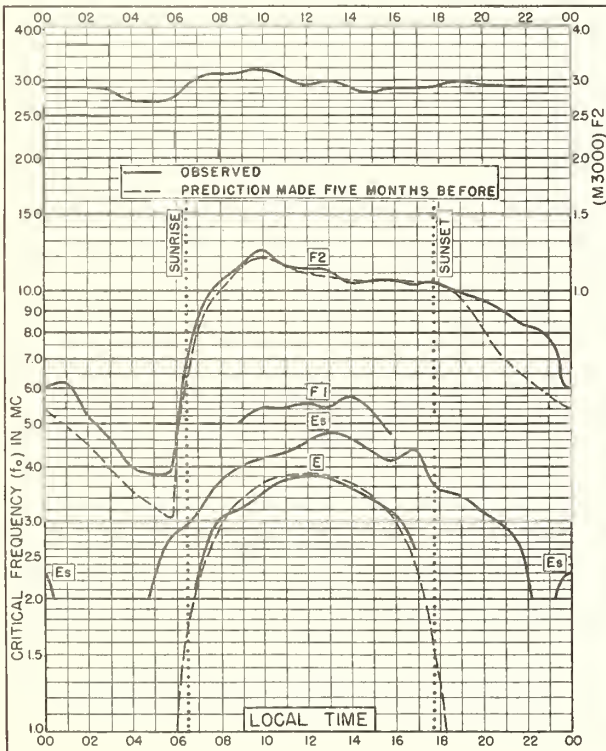


Fig. 63. RAROTONGA I.
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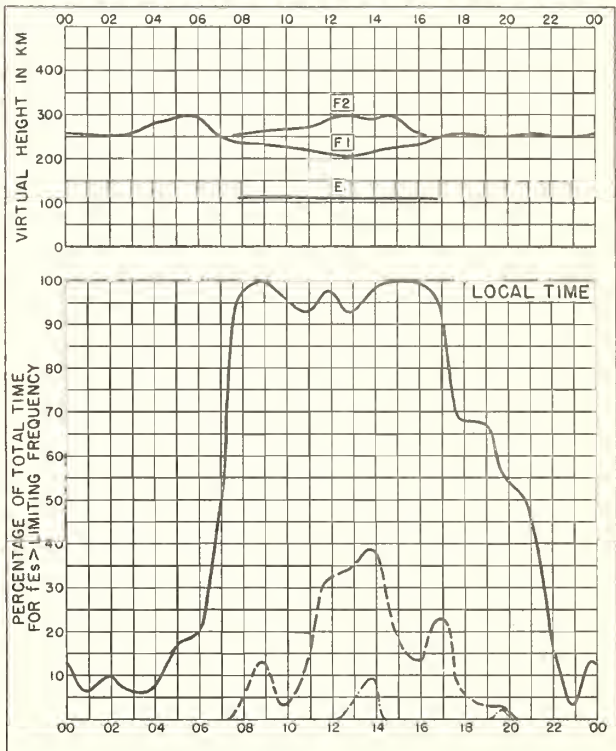


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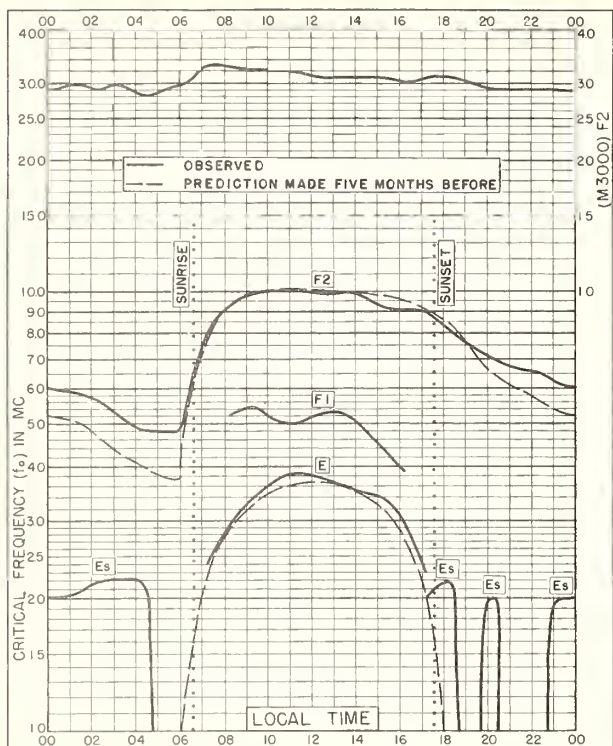


Fig. 65. BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
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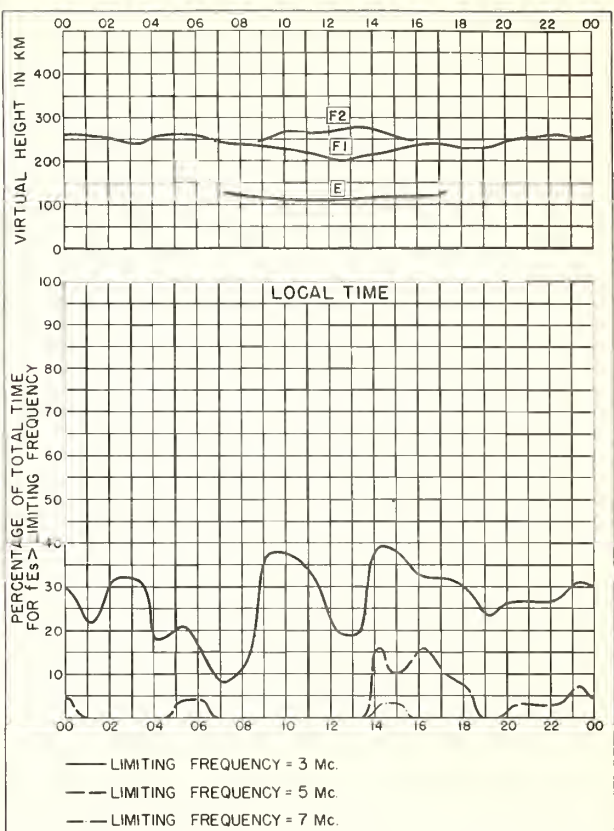


Fig. 66. BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA

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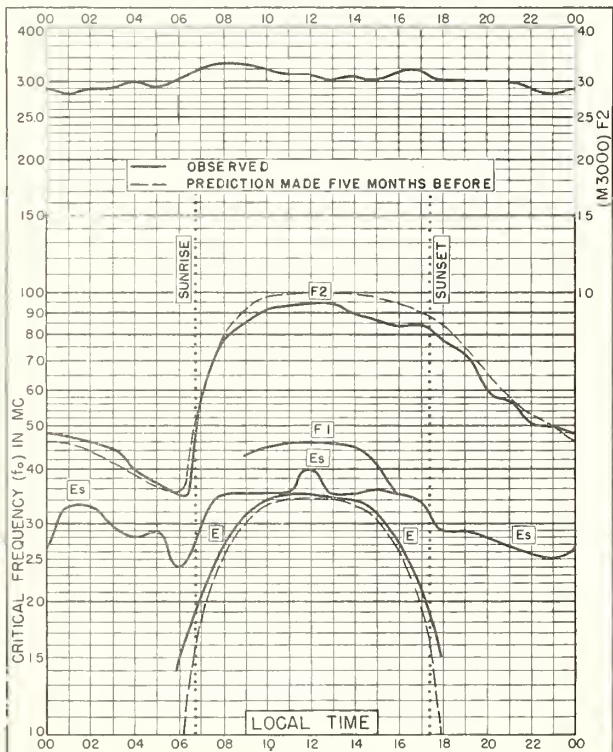


Fig. 67. CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA
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AUGUST 1949

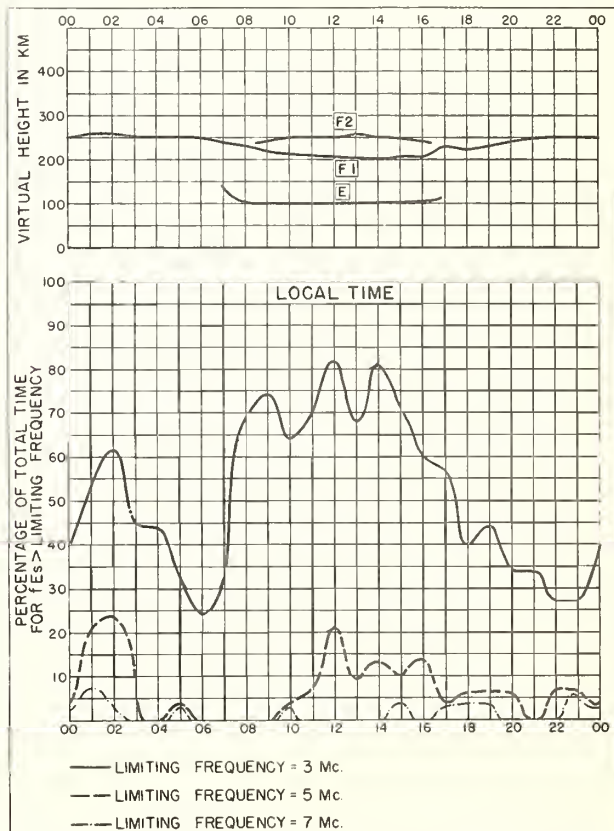


Fig. 68. CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

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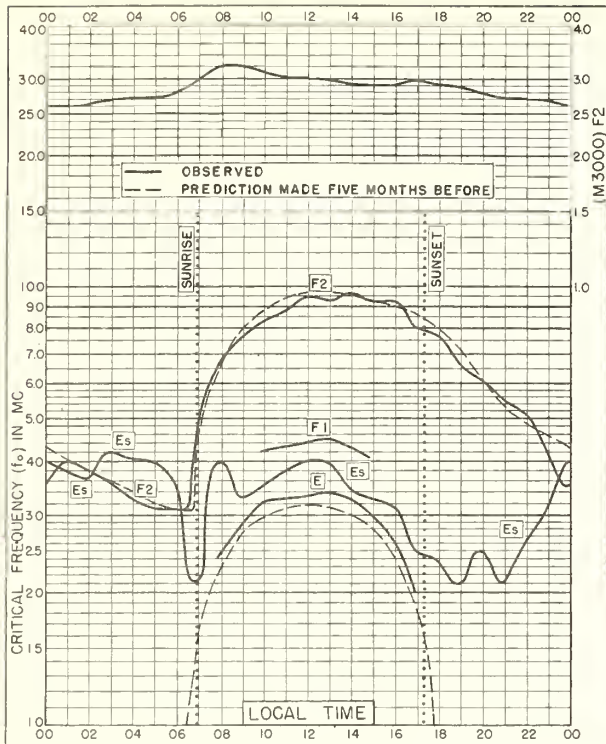


Fig 69. HOBART, TASMANIA
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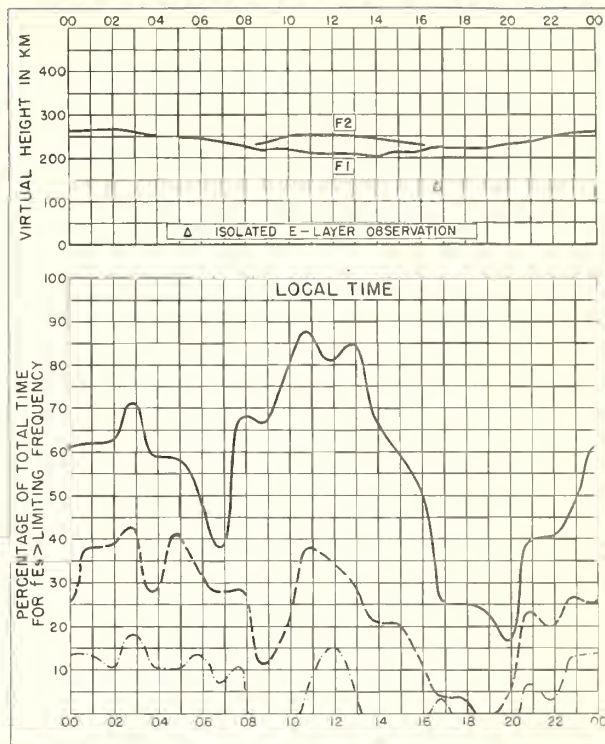


Fig 70. HOBART, TASMANIA
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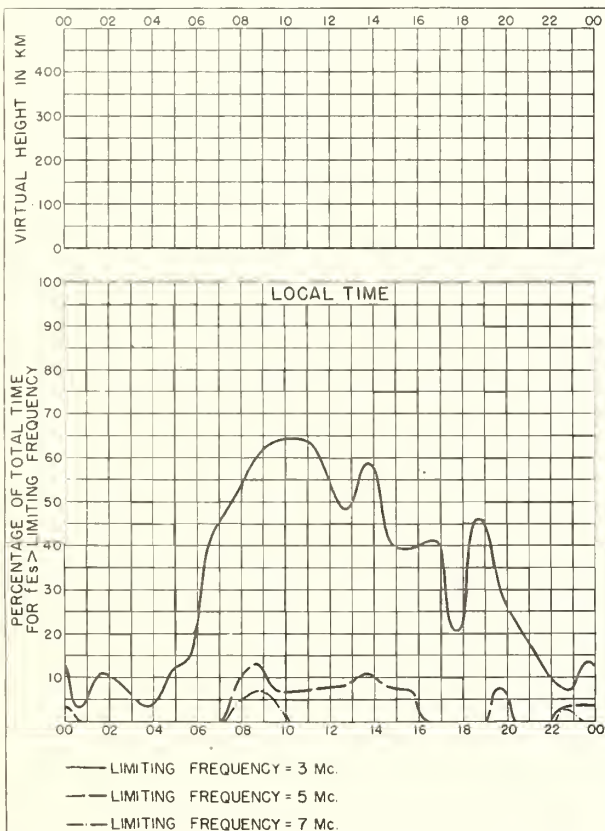


Fig 71. OSLO, NORWAY (60.0°N, 11.0°E)
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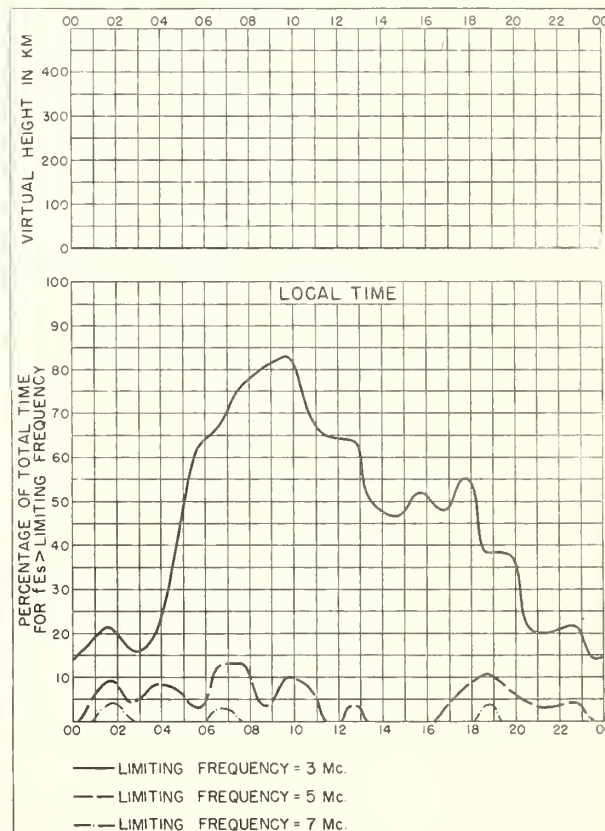


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CRPL and IRPL Reports

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

Daily:

Radio disturbance warnings, every half hour from broadcast station WWV of the National Bureau of Standards. Telephoned and telegraphed reports of ionospheric, solar, geomagnetic, and radio propagation data.

Weekly:

CRPL-J. 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 Navy, DNC-13-1 (), monthly supplements to DNC-13-1.)

CRPL-F. Ionospheric Data.

Quarterly:

*IRPL-A. Recommended Frequency Bands for Ships and Aircraft in the Atlantic and Pacific.

*IRPL-H. Frequency Guide for Operating Personnel.

Circulars of the National Bureau of Standards:

NBS Circular 462. Ionospheric Radio Propagation.

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

Reports issued in past:

IRPL-C61. Report of the International Radio Propagation Conference, 17 April to 5 May 1944.

IRPL-G1 through G12. Correlation of D. F. Errors With Ionospheric Conditions.

IRPL-R. Nonscheduled reports:

R4. Methods Used by IRPL for the Prediction of Ionosphere Characteristics and Maximum Usable Frequencies.

R5. Criteria for Ionospheric Storminess.

R6. Experimental Studies of Ionospheric Propagation as Applied to the Loran System.

R7. Second Report on Experimental Studies of Ionospheric Propagation as Applied to the Loran System.

R9. An Automatic Instantaneous Indicator of Skip Distance and MUF.

R10. A Proposal for the Use of Rockets for the Study of the Ionosphere.

R11. A Nomographic Method for Both Prediction and Observation Correlation of Ionosphere Characteristics.

R12. Short Time Variations in Ionospheric Characteristics.

R14. A Graphical Method for Calculating Ground Reflection Coefficients.

R15. Predicted Limits for F₂-Layer Radio Transmission Throughout the Solar Cycle.

R17. Japanese Ionospheric Data—1943.

R18. Comparison of Geomagnetic Records and North Atlantic Radio Propagation Quality Figures—October 1943 Through May 1945.

R21. Notes on the Preparation of Skip-Distance and MUF Charts for Use by Direction-Finder Stations. (For distances out to 4000 km.)

R23. Solar-Cycle Data for Correlation with Radio Propagation Phenomena.

R24. Relations Between Band Width, Pulse Shape and Usefulness of Pulses in the Loran System.

R25. The Prediction of Solar Activity as a Basis for the Prediction of Radio Propagation Phenomena.

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R33. Ionospheric Data on File at IRPL.

R34. The Interpretation of Recorded Values of *fEs*.

R35. Comparison of Percentage of Total Time of Second-Multiple *Es* Reflections and That of *fEs* in Excess of 3 Mc.

IRPL-T. Reports on tropospheric propagation:

T1. Radar operation and weather. (Superseded by JANP 101.)

T2. Radar coverage and weather. (Superseded by JANP 102.)

CRPL-T3. Tropospheric Propagation and Radio-Meteorology. (Reissue of Columbia Wave Propagation Group WPG-5.)

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