# Bureau of Engineering Research The University of Texas 

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## ATLAS OF THE CLIMATES OF TEXAS

(Based on the 50 year period 1910-1959)

> by

Wilfried H. Portig
Visiting Lecturer in Meteorology


JUNE 1962

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No. 31

# BUREAU OF ENGINEERING RESEARCH THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS 

ATLAS OF THE CLIMATES OF TEXAS
(Based on the 50 year period 1910 - 1959)

FINAL REPORT

THE ST UDY OF WEATHER MODIFICATION
by

Wilfried H. Portig

Visiting Lecturer in Meteorology
Director

## SPECIAL PUELICATIOM NO. 31

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ATLAS OF THE CLIMATES OF TEXAS
(Based on the 50 year period
1910-1959)

INIRODUCTION. Originally the elimatological information in this atlas was gathered and condensed into tables and charts in order to give a reasonable physical climate basis for weather modification studies. It was found that many people not directly involved in those studies, are just as well interested in the climatic conditions, especially at the present time of economic boom. New industries look for new sites; new agricultaral techniques are to be applied under appropriate conditions of weather and climate; the growing population and increasing industry require more water whose resources depend on climate; and also tourism becomes more and more important.

A region such as Texas, severely struck by climatic hazards in the past, has more to gain from climatological investigations than regions under less extreme conditions.

A few attempts have been made in the past to divide Texas into climatic regions, and names such as semiarid, subhumid and others have been used. However, classifications tend to be artificial and they are sometimes misleading. The considerable changes of climate across Texas are gradual; no natural boundary separates the moist East from the dry West, or the cool North from the warm South. Therefore, charts representing temperature distribution by lines of equal temperature (isotherms), and rainfall distribution by lines of equal precipitation (isohyets) are an adequate means of representing the climatic conditions.

DATA. The longer a series of climatological observations, the more representative are the results derived from it. However, the longer the chosen period, the smaller is the number of stations with complete records. After careful inspection of the available data, it was decided to choose the 50 year period 1910 - 1959 as the interval on which the charts are based.

Series of less than 50 years out of the mentioned period should be "reduced" (adjusted) to the standard period. A reduction of a deficient series is based on the assumption that the difference of the temperatures of neighboring stations is markedly less variable than the temperatures themselves. For practical computation the difference has to be considered as constant. The mean temperature difference of all available years is computed between a defective and a complete series. This difference is added to the mean temperature of the complete series as it is computed from all 50 years. The result of this procedure represents the mean temperature of the station with a defective series, reduced to 50 years. This is an old way of adjusting deficient climatological observations by means of a complete series of a nearby station. For precipitation,
the ratio instead of the difference is used (1).
The difference between reduced and non-reduced means is negligibly small when only a few of the 50 basic years are missing. Therefore the reduction was not made when the data of at least 46 years out of the period are available.

In the tables, the original and, in parentheses, the reduced data can be found. For drawing the isotherms and ischyets only the reduced values of stations with records of less than 46 years were considered.

It can be seen in the tables that, especially in rainfall series of West Texas, a considerable difference between the original and the reduced means can be found when the number of available years is much smeller than 50. This has its reason in a climatic fluctuation that took place during those fifty years, which can be easily demonstrated by means of the following example.

During all months of July 1910 through 1934, El Paso received 42.53 inches of rain. During the next period of 25 years, 1953 through 1959, only 31.16 inches were recorded in July. The sum of both periods is 73.69 inches, and the divided by 50 gives us the July precipitation 1.47 inches which can be found in the tables and in the charts. Suppose we had only the last 25 years of the period at our disposal, we would calculate 31.16 divided by 25 , equal to 1.25 inches. The average based on 25 years differs considerably from the mean based on 50 years, and therefore non-reduced values simply computed by averaging the available data, cannot be compared with the averages of stations with other years of record.

All means have been computed anew, and the calculation was checked in several ways, such as by adding the lists horizontally and vertically, by numerical comparison of the data with those of the neighborhood, and by graphical comparison with other stations of the same area. It cannot be assumed that the presented data are absolutely exact; however, it can be hoped that the remaining errors are less numerous than in some other publications of this kind.

CHARIS AND TABLES. The big charts and the tables contain average values of the temperature and of the precipitation for every month and for the year. Additional maps of the same size inform of the extreme monthly means of temperature recorded between 1910 and 1959. The charts will be supplemented by a series of maps to be published by the U.S. Weather Bureau. (2). Those maps will represent the mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures of January and of July.

The difference between "maximum of a monthly mean" and "mean daily maximum of a month" deserves some explanation. In the first case the mean temperature of every day is computed by ceveral measurements made every day at scheduled times. These daily means are combined to monthly means, and out of the latter the greatest
is selected. In the second case, one value, the highest temperature, is measured daily, These data of a certain month of each year are averaged. The two values cannot be simply compared. The effect of a. high mean daily maximum can be compensated by a low daily minimum, as is usually the case in arid regions; or it can be augmented by high daily minimums such as on the tropical waters. The extreme monthly mean, however, designates an outstandingly hot or cold "spell" which occurred but once in many years.

USE OF THE CHARTS. When using the charts it must be kept in mind that the data are averages of 50 individual values. It cannot be seen whether the individual values cluster close to the mean, or whether they spread out over a wide range. Further, fifty years are not enough to compute means that are as stable as to be considered unchangeable throughout the ages. And even if we possessed stable means, there would be fluctuations of climate, dry spells would alternate with moist ones, and cold periods with warm ones.

In the mountainous Trans-Pecos area of West Texas, the observations are not frequent enough and the station network is not dense enough to allow a correct and complete analysis of the climatic conditions. The maps of this atlas give the best guess possible at this time. It must be expected that future measurements will change the isohyets of the Trans-Pecos area to a greater extent than its isotherms.

Finally, although the U.S. Weather Bureau did its best to install the instruments at the most representative location of a community, it cannot be denied that the measurements reflect only the conditions at the site of the instruments, and that the conditions of the environs can be different. (Compare e.g. the precipitation data of Fort Worth with those of Dallas). The actual conditions of the environment as opposed to the specific measurement site are not known and cannot be considered in the maps. In particular, allowance cannot be made for all differences in elevation of measuring sites.

In order to make the maps more useful, some additional information is offered.
(a) The diagrams on page 29 shows the different types of rainfall distribution throughout the year. There are portions of Texas which do not have a pronounced variation of rainfall (type G), other parts have one rainfall maximum in late spring and one in early fall (types $B, C, E$ ), and one district has its rainfall minimum when the majority of the state has a maximum ( H vs. $A, B, C$, and $E$ ). The horizontal line at the value $8.3 \%$ of each diagram represents an evenly distributed rainfall. ( $100 \%$ in a year; $100 / 12=8.33 \%$ per month). 10 The steps indicate the percentage of the total precipitation that fell in a month during the fifty years in question. The chart on page 30 shows the geographical distribution of the annual rainfall types.

It is likely that the limits from type to type will change when more data accumulate. However, future corrections will not be great enough to erase the basic difference between the $A$ and $B$ types in the western part of the state.

The information described in paragraph (a) has been taken directly from the charts and tables of this atlas. It is nothing new but only another form of representation which may be more useful for answering specific questions.
(b) The diagram on page 31 shows how the actual values of the annual precipitation are distributed around the mean (taken from the tables or the chart "annual precipitation". Although the climates of Texas are very different, the data from different portions of the state yielded almost the same results as far as not absolute extremes are concerned.

The following example shows the use of the diagram. The vertical line coming up from 40 inches meets the horizontal line 30 inches at the intersection with the skew line $15 \%$. That means: A station with the 50 year mean of 30 inches has fifteen out of 100 consecutive years with more than 40 inches (which, of course, are compensated by other years of the same period, with less than 30 inches). It can be seen further, that a station with a 50 year mean of 30 inches is not likely to have more than one year with less than 10 inches, nor more than one year with more than 56 inches, out of 100 consecutive years. This diagram is of special importance for the construction of dams and drainage works.
(c) The diagram of page 32 is similar to that of the frequency distribution of annual rainfall (see paragraph (b)). It gives the frequency distribution for monthly rainfall and is used like the diagram described in the previous paragraph. Also with monthly rainfall neither the region of the location of interest, or the season have to be taken into consideration, as far as frequencies between 5 and $85 \%$ are concerned. This diagram is of special importance for irrigation projects and for the estimate of the current water supply of industrial plants.
(d) The diagram on page 32 described in paragraph (c) does not inform of extreme monthly rainfall. The minimum rainfall of every month and of almost every region is nil. The maximum rainfall as it has been measured up to now is presented on chart 33 in such a way that the maximum monthly rainfall that may fall twice in a hundred years, can be learned. This is good enough for normal planning. However, there were some individual rainfalls so severe that they cannot be represented in the map. On September 9, 1921, 37 inches of rain fell in Thrall, 65 miless northeast of the state capital; on June 27 through July 1, 1899, 33 inches fell at Thrnersville, west of Waco. On June 26 through 28, 1954, 27 inches of rain were recorded in Pandale; half way
between Del Rio and Fort Stockton. These rare catastrophic downpours are more than the values of the maximum rainfall map (page 33 ). Besides that, the map shows monthly rainfall extremes, and the itemized storms occurred in little more than a day. That means that the map on page 33 has to be used with much care.
(e) It was said above that 50 years do not yield stable means. The following table gives an indication as to the variation of the mean precipitation when the period is shifted.

|  | STMAT I ON |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dates | Brownsville | Austin | El Paso |  |
| $1855-1903$ | - | 33.52 | - | inches |
| $1862-1910$ | - | 33.58 | - |  |
| $1869-1917$ | 26.29 | 33.10 | 9.12 |  |
| $1876-1924$ | 27.05 | 34.07 | 9.12 |  |
| $1883-1931$ | 26.84 | 34.35 | 8.83 |  |
| $1890-1938$ | 25.06 | 33.92 | 8.41 |  |
| $1897-1945$ | 26.17 | 34.62 | 8.66 |  |
| $1904-1952$ | 26.92 | 33.97 | 8.38 |  |
| $1911-1959$ | 27.01 | 34.09 | 8.15 |  |

With the exception of El Paso, no trend can be found in the variations of the long term mean. The standard error of El Paso's mean 9.12 is $\pm 0.52$. It is just so high that the laws of theoretical statistics do not decide whether the decrease from 9.12 to 8.15 inches has to be considered as statistically significant or as accidental.
(f) A table for the annual temperature similar to the previous table for precipitation looks like this:

STATION

Dates
1870-1918
1876-1924
$1883-1931$
1890-1938
1897-1945
1904-1952
1911-1959

Brownsville
72.88
73.12
73.16
73.40
73.42
73.65
73.65

| Houston | Abilene |
| :---: | :---: |
| - | - |
| - | - |


| E1 Paso |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| - | $O_{F}$ |

64.44
63.62

The standard error for $73.65^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ (Brownsville) is only $\pm 0.15^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$, so it is quite obvious that the climate of Texas has become warmer in this century, and the average rate of warming was $0.018^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ per annum at all four stations with long temperature records. It may be of interest that the increase of annual temperature at Brownsville was first of all due to temperature rises in January and February with $1.5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ each, and in September and October with. $1.0^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. increase between the first and the last date of the table above. The other months contribute on the order of $\frac{10}{2}$ or less; March is the only month with a decrease of temperature ( $-\frac{1}{2}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) in the mentioned period. An explanation for these temperature changes cannot be offered, however, they occurred in similar form in other partscof the northern hemisphere.
(g) A frequency distribution of the temperatures is not so useful as that for precipitation because the seasonal march overshadows most of its fluctuations. Not overshadowed by the seasonal march are the temperatures of the coldest and warmest months. Therefore two big charts show isotherms of the coldest and of the warmest month respectively. They are based on the monthly temperature means observed form 1910 through 1959.
(h) All data used for the construction of this atlas, including the locations of the stations, stem from publications or from the files of the U.S. Weather Bureau, State Climatologist for Texas, Austin, Texas. They were supplemented by corresponding data from the adjacent states. Requests for further information should be directed to those agencies. Questions referring to the tables and charts presented in this atlas should be directed to the Department of Meteorology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

## REFERENCES

(1) e.g. V. Conrad and L. W. Pollak, Methods in Climatology 1950, pp. 232 - 237.
(2) U. S. Weather Bureau, Climatography of the United States, Climates of the States, Texas, under press.

| COUNTY | STATION |
| :---: | :---: |
| Anderson | Palestine |
| Andrews |  |
| Angelina | Lufkin |
| Aransas |  |
| Archer |  |
| Armstrong |  |
| Atascosa |  |
| Austin |  |
| Bailey | Muleshoe No. 1 |
| Bandera |  |
| Bastrop |  |
| Baylor | Seymour |
| Bee | Beeville S NE |
| Bell | Temple |
| Bexar | San Antonio WB AP |
| Blanco | Blanco |
| Borden |  |
| Bosque |  |
| Bowie |  |
| Brazoria | Angleton 4 NE |
| Brazos | College Station FAA AP |
| Brewster | Alpine and Marathon |
| Briscoe |  |
| Brooks | Falfurrias |
| Brown | Brownwood |
| Burleson |  |
| Burnet |  |
| Caldwell | Luling 1 SE |
| Caihoun |  |
| Callahan |  |
| Cameron | Brownsville WB AP Harlingen San Benito |
| Champ |  |
| Carson |  |
| Cass |  |
| Castro |  |
| Chambers |  |
| Cherokee |  |
| Childress | Childress |
| Clay | Henrietta |
| Cochran |  |
| Coke |  |
| Coleman | Coleman |
| Collin |  |
| Collingsworth |  |
| Colorado |  |


| COUNIY | STATION |
| :---: | :---: |
| Comal | New Braunfels |
| Comanche |  |
| Concho |  |
| Cooke | Gainesville |
| Coryell |  |
| Cottle |  |
| Crane |  |
| Crockett |  |
| Crosby | Crosbyton |
| Culberson |  |
| Dallam |  |
| Dallas | Dallas WB AP |
| Dawson | Lamesa 1 SSE |
| Deaf Smith |  |
| Delta |  |
| Denton | Denton Exp. Sta. |
| De Witt | Cuero 3 NW |
| Dickens | Spur 1 WNW |
| Dimmit | Carrizo Springs |
| Donley | clarendon |
| Duval |  |
| Eastland | Eastland |
| Ector |  |
| Edwards |  |
| Ellis |  |
| El Paso | El Paso WB AP |
| Erath | Dublin |
| Falls |  |
| Fannin | Bonham |
| Fayette | Flatonia |
| Fisher |  |
| Floyd |  |
| Foard |  |
| Fort Bend | Sugar Land |
| Franklin |  |
| Freestone |  |
| Frio | Dilley |
| Gaines | Seminole |
| Galveston | Galveston WB CITY |
| Garza |  |
| Gillespie |  |
| Glasscock |  |
| Goliad |  |
| Gonzales |  |
| Gray | Pampa |
|  |  |

Texas Counties and their Climatological Stations Cont.

| COUNTY | STATION |
| :---: | :---: |
| Grayson | Sherman No. 2 |
| Gregg | Longview |
| Grimes |  |
| Guadalupe |  |
| Hale | Plainview |
| Hall | Memphis |
| Hamilton |  |
| Hansford |  |
| Hardeman | Quanah 5 SE |
| Hardin |  |
| Harris | Houston WB CITY |
| Harrison | Marshall |
| Hartley | Dalhart FAA AP |
| Haskell | Haskell |
| Hays | San Marcos |
| Hemphill | Canadian |
| Henderson |  |
| Hidalgo | Mission |
| Hill | Hillsboro |
| Hockley |  |
| Hood |  |
| Hopkins |  |
| Houston |  |
| Howard | Big Spring |
| Hudspeth |  |
| Hunt | Greenville 2 SW |
| Hutchinson |  |
| Irion |  |
| Jack |  |
| Jackson |  |
| Jesper |  |
| Jeff Davis | Fort Davis |
| Jefferson | Beaumont Exp. Farm |
| Jim Hogg |  |
| Jim Wells |  |
| Johnson | Cleburne |
| Jones |  |
| Karnes |  |
| Kaufman |  |
| Kendall | Boerne |
| Kenedy |  |
| Kent |  |
| Kerr | Kerrville |
| Kimble | Junction CAA AP |
| King |  |


| COUNTY | STATION |
| :---: | :---: |
| Kinney |  |
| Kleberg |  |
| Knox |  |
| Lamar | Paris |
| Lamb |  |
| Lampasas | Lampasas |
| La Salle | Encinal |
| Lavaca |  |
| Lee |  |
| Leon |  |
| Liberty | Liberty |
| Limestone | Mexia |
| Lipscomb |  |
| Live Oak |  |
| Llano | Llano |
| Loving |  |
| Lubbock | Lubbock WB AP |
| Lynn |  |
| McCulloch |  |
| McLennan | Waco WB AP |
| McMullen |  |
| Madison |  |
| Marion |  |
| Martin |  |
| Mason |  |
| Matagorda |  |
| Maverick | Eagle Pass |
| Medina | Hondo |
| Menard |  |
| Midland | Midland WB AP |
| Milam | Cameron |
| Mills |  |
| Mitchell |  |
| Montague |  |
| Montgomery |  |
| Moore |  |
| Morris |  |
| Motley |  |
| Nacogdoches | Nacogdoches |
| Navarro | Corsicana |
| Newton |  |
| Nolan |  |
| Mueces | Corpus Christi |
| Ochiltree |  |
| Oldham | Vega |


| COUNTY | STATION |
| :---: | :---: |
| Orange |  |
| Palo Pinto |  |
| Panola |  |
| Parker |  |
| Parmer |  |
| Pecos | Fort Stockton |
| Polk |  |
| Potter | Amarillo WB AP |
| Presidio | Presidio |
| Rains |  |
| Randall |  |
| Reagan |  |
| Real |  |
| Red River |  |
| Reeves | Balmorhea Exp. Pan. |
| Refugio |  |
| Roberts | Miami |
| Robertson |  |
| Rockwall |  |
| Runnels | Ballinger 2 N |
| Rusk |  |
| Sabine |  |
| San Augustine |  |
| San Jacinto |  |
| San Patricio |  |
| San Saba |  |
| Schieicher |  |
| Scurry | Snyder |
| Shackleford | Albany |
| Shelby |  |
| Sherman |  |
| Smith |  |
| Sumerveil |  |
| Starr | Rio Grande City |
| Stephens |  |
| Sterling |  |
| Stonewall |  |
| Sutton |  |
| Swisher |  |
| Tarrant | Fort Worth WB AP |
| Taylor | Abilene WB AP |
| Terrell | Sanderson |
| Terry |  |
| Throckmorton |  |
| Titus | Mount Pleasant |
|  |  |


| COUNTY | STATION |
| :---: | :---: |
| Tom Green | San Angelo WB AP |
| Travis | Austin WB AP |
| Trinity |  |
| Tyler |  |
| Upshur |  |
| Upton | McCamey |
| Uvalde | Uvalde |
| Val Verde | Del Rio WB CITY |
| Van Zandt | Wills Point |
| Victoria | Victoria WB AP |
| Walker | Huntsville |
| Waller |  |
| Ward | Grandfalls 3 SSE |
| Washington | Brenham |
| Webb | Laredo WB AP |
| Wharton | Danevang |
| Wheeler | Pierce |
| Wichita | Wichita Falls WB AP |
| Wilbarger |  |
| Willaco |  |
| Williamson |  |
| Wilson |  |
| Winkler |  |
| Wise | Bridgeport |
| Wood |  |
| Yoakum |  |
| Young | Graham |
| Zapata |  |
| Zavala |  |


| Name | County | Latitude | Longitude | Elevation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | N | W | feet |
| Abilene WB AP | Taylor | 3226 | $99^{* 1}$ | 1759 |
| Albany | Shackelford | 3244 | 9918 | 1429 |
| Alpine | Brewster | 3023 | 10340 | 4433 |
| Amarillo WB AP | Potter | 3514 | 10142 | 3590 |
| Angleton 4 NE | Brazoria | 2912 | 9523 | 27 |
| Austin | Travis | 3018 | 9742 | 615 |
| Ballinger 2 N | Runnels | 3146 | 9957 | 1637 |
| Balmorhea Exp. Pan. | Reeves | 3100 | 10341 | 3225 |
| Beaumont Exp. Farm | Jefferson | $30 \quad 04$ | 9417 | 30 |
| Beeville 5 NE | Bee | 2827 | 9742 | 225 |
| Big Spring | Howard | 3215 | 10127 | 2528 |
| Blanco | Blance | 3005 | 9825 | 1350 |
| Boerne | Kendall | 2949 | 9845 | 1412 |
| Bonham | Fannin | 3336 | 9611 | 566 |
| Brenham | Washington | 3010 | 9623 | 350 |
| Bridgeport | Wise | 3312 | 9746 | 754 |
| Brownsville WB AP | Cameron | 2554 | 9726 | 16 |
| Brownwood | Brown | 3143 | 9859 | 1345 |
| Cameron | Milam | 3051 | 9659 | 393 |
| Canadian | Hemphill | 3555 | 10022 | 2324 |
| Carrizo Springs | Dimmit | 2831 | 9952 | 600 |
| Childress | Childress | 3426 | 10012 | 1880 |
| Clarendon | Donley | 3456 | 10053 | 2720 |
| Cleburne | Johnson | 3221 | 9723 | 758 |
| Coleman | Coleman | 3150 | 9926 | 1710 |
| College Station FAA AP | Brazos | 3035 | 96-21 | 314 |
| Corpus Christi WB AP | Nueces | 2746 | 9726 | 41 |
| Corsicana | Navarro | 3205 | 9628 | 445 |
| Crosbyton | Crosby | 3339 | 10115 | 3105 |
| Cuero 3 NW | Dewitt | 2908 | 9719 | 180 |
| Dalhart FAA AP | Hartley | 3601 | 10233 | 3989 |
| Dallas WB AP | Dallas | 3251 | 9651 | 487 |
| Danevang | Wharton | 2902 | 9612 | 70 |
| Del Rio WB CITY | Val Verde | 2920 | 10053 | 957 |
| Denton Exp. Sta. | Denton | 3315 | 9711 | 621 |
| Dilley | Frio | 2840 | 9910 | 569 |
| Dublin | Erath | 3205 | 9820 | 1466 |
| Eagle Pass | Maverick | 2843 | 10030 | 743 |
| Eastland | Eastland | 3224 | 9849 | 1435 |
| El Paso | El Paso | 3148 | 10624 | 3920 |


| Name | County | Latitude | Longitude | Elevation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | N | W | feet |
| Encinal 3 NW | La Salle | 2804 | 9922 | 569 |
| Falfurrias | Brooks | 2713 | 9808 | 110 |
| Flatonia | Fayette | 2941 | 9706 | 465 |
| Fort Davis | Jeff Davis | 3036 | 10353 | 4800 |
| Fort Stockton | Pecos | 3054 | 10252 | 2925 |
| Fort Worth WB AP | Tarrant | 3250 | 9703 | 544 |
| Gainsville | Cooke | 33 B8 | 9708 | 745 |
| Galveston WBCITY | Galveston | 3918 | 9450 | 7 |
| Graham | Young | 3305 | 9835 | 1040 |
| Grandfalls 3 SSE | Ward | 3118 | 10250 | 2440 |
| Greenville 2 SW | Hunt | 3307 | 9608 | 550 |
| Harlingen | Cameron | 2612 | 9742 | 37 |
| Haskell | Haskell | 3310 | 9944 | 1605 |
| Henrietta | Clay | 3349 | 9812 | 915 |
| Hillsboro | Hill | 3201 | 9708 | 625 |
| Hondo | Medina | 2921 | 9908 | 901 |
| Houston WB CITY | Harris | 2946 | 9522 | 41 |
| Huntsville | Walker | 3044 | 9534 | 400 |
| Junction CAA AP | Kimble | 3030 | 9946 | 1705 |
| Kerrville | Kerr | 3002 | 9908 | 1650 |
| Lamesa 1 SSE | Dawson | 3242 | 101. 56 | 2965 |
| Lampasas | Lampasas | 31.03 | 9811 | 1016 |
| Laredo WB AP | Webb | 2732 | 9928 | 500 |
| Liberty | Liberty | 3003 | 9449 | 38 |
| Llano | Llano | 3045 | 9841 | 1040 |
| Longview | Gregg | 3229 | 9443 | 345 |
| Lubbock WB AP | Lubbock | 3339 | 10150 | 3243 |
| Lufkin | Angelina | 3114 | 9445 | 286 |
| Luling 1 SE | Caldwell | 2940 | 9738 | 400 |
| Marathon | Brewster | 3013 | 10315 | 4050 |
| Marshall | Harrison | 3233 | 9422 | 375 |
| McCamey | Upton | 3108 | 10212 | 2454 |
| Memphis | Hall | 3443 | 10032 | 2067 |
| Mexia | Limestone | 3141 | 9629 | 537 |
| Miami | Roberts | 3542 | 10038 | 2744 |
| Midland WB AP | Midland | 3156 | 10212 | 2854 |
| Mission | Hidalgo | 2613 | 9819 | 140 |
| Mount Pleasant | Titus | 3310 | 9500 | 416 |
| Muleshoe 1 | Bailey | 3413 | 10243 | 3790 |
| Nacogdoches | Nacogdoches | 3137 | 9439 | 360 |

Name

New Braunfels
Palestine
Pampa.
Paris
Pierce
Plainview
Presidio
Quanah 5 SE
Rio Grande City 2 ESE
San Angelo WB AP
San Antonio WB AP
San Benito
Sanderson
San Marcos
Seminole
Seymour
Sherman No. 2
Snyder
Spur 1 WlvW
Sugar Land
Temple
Uvalde
Vega
Victoria WB AP
Waco WB AP
Wichita Falls WB AP
Wills Point

County

Comal
Anderson
Gray
Lamar
Wharton
Hale
Presidio
Hardeman
Starr
Tom Green
Bexar
Cameron
Terrell
Hays
Gaines
Baylor
Grayson
Scurry
Dickens
Fort Bend
Bell
Uvalde Oldham
Victoria
McLennan
Wichita
Van Zandt

Latitude

2942
3147
3532
3340
2915
3412
2933
3415
2622
3122
2932
2608
3008
2953
3242
3335
3338
3244
3329
2937
31. 06

2912
3315
2847
3137
3359
3242

| Longitude | Elevation |
| :---: | :---: |
| W | feet |
| 9807 | 720 |
| 9537 | 580 |
| 1058 | 3225 |
| 9534 | 542 |
| 9611 | 102 |
| 10143 | 3400 |
| 10124 | 2582 |
| 9941 | 1495 |
| 9847 | 160 |
| 10030 | 1903 |
| 9828 | 792 |
| 9738 | 37 |
| 10222 | 3000 |
| 9757 | 600 |
| 10240 | 3318 |
| 9916 | 1291 |
| 9636 | 745 |
| 10055 | 2450 |
| 10053 | 2274 |
| 9538 | 79 |
| 9721 | 675 |
| 9948 | 937 |
| 10226 | 4000 |
| 9705 | 110 |
| 9713 | 500 |
| 9831 | 1020 |
| 9601 | 532 |

## TEXAS TEMPERATURE

Monthly and Annual Means (1910-1959)

| STATION $\quad$YEARS OF <br> RECORD |  |  | JAN。 | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEPP. | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. | ANTNUAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Max. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Abilene | 50 | 50 | 44.6 | 48.8 | 55.9 | 64.8 | 72.2 | 80.5 | 83.8 | 83.6 | 76.6 | 66.3 | 53.8 | 45.9 | 64.7 |
| Albany | 42 | 41 | 44.3 | 48.6 | 55.1 | 64.7 | 72.4 | 80.9 | 84.6 | 84.9 | 77.2 | 66.8 | 53.6 | 46.8 | $65.0$ |
|  |  |  | (44.7) | (48.4) | (55.1) | (64.5) | (72.2) | (81.0) | (84.7) | (84.9) | (77.3) | (66.6) | ( 54.0 ) | $(46.4)$ | $(65.0)$ |
| Alpine | 31. | 28 | 46.7 | 51.2 | 55.8 | 63.4 | 70.8 | 77.6 | 77.4 | 77.0 | 72.1 | 65.0 | 53.6 | 48.7 | 63.3 |
|  |  |  | (47.4) | (51.4) | (56.0) | (63.2) | (70.7) | (77.2) | (77.4) | (77.1) | (72.1) | (65.2) | (54.3) | (48.3) | (63.3) |
| Amarillo | 50 | 50 | 36.9 | 40.4 | 46.9 | 56.2 | 64.8 | 74.7 | 78.6 | 77.5 | 70.4 | 59.5 | 46.4 | 38.4 | 57.6 |
| Angleton |  | 45 | 54.9 | 57.7 | 61.8 | 68.4 | 74.7 | 80.2 | 82.0 | 82.2 | 78.5 | 71.0 | 61.7 | 56.6 | 69.1 |
| Austin | 50 | 49 | 50.4 | 54.2 | 60.2 | 67.7 | 74.8 | 81.7 | 84.5 | 84.7 | 79.3 | 70.3 | 59.0 | 52.1 | 68.2 |
| Balinger | 50 | 47 | 44.2 | 49.2 | 55.7 | 65.1 | 72.6 | 80.8 | 83.8 | 83.7 | 76.7 | 66.6 | 53.9 | 46.6 | 64.9 |
| Balmorhea | 36 | 35 | 47.0 | 51.8 | 57.4 | 65.6 | 72.8 | 80.7 | 80.8 | 80.0 | 74.7 | 66.0 | 54.2 | 47.9 | 64.9 |
|  |  |  | (47.5) | (51.7) | (57.5) | (65.4) | (72.7) | (80.2) | (80.8) | (80.1) | ( 74.7 ) | (66.8) | (54.7) | (47.8) | (64.9) |
| Beaumont | 50 | 48 | 54.5 | 57.4 | 62.3 | 69.4 | 76.3 | 82.4 | 84.1 | 84.1 | 80.1 | 71.8 | 61.6 | 55.5 | 70.0 |
| Beeville | 50 | 48 | 55.3 | 58.6 | 64.4 | 71.1 | 76.9 | 81.9 | 84.2 | 84.8 | 80.7 | 73.0 | 63.0 | 56.6 | 70.9 |
| Big Spring | 50 | 49 | 43.9 | 48.1 | 55.0 | 64.2 | 72.3 | 80.6 | 83.0 | 82.4 | 75.7 | 65.4 | 52.5 | 44.8 | 64.0 |
| Blanco | 50 | 46 | 48.2 | 51.5 | 56.5 | 63.7 | 73.2 | 80.3 | 83.3 | 83.3 | 77.6 | 67.8 | 56.2 | 49.9 | 66.0 |
| Boerne | 50 | 48 | 49.7 | 53.1 | 58.9 | 65.2 | 72.2 | 78.4 | 81.0 | 81.3 | 76.4 | 67.6 | 57.0 | 50.8 | 66.0 |
| Bonham | 48 | 44 | 42.8 | 46.8 | 54.2 | 63.3 | 71.4 | 79.9 | 83.8 | 83.9 | 77.2 | 65.7 | 53.4 | 45.2 | 64.0 68.4 |
| Brenham | 50 | 48 | 51.6 | 54.4 | 60.3 | 67.8 | 74.9 | 81.3 | 84.1 | 84.5 | 79.4 | 70.6 | 59.6 | 52.5 | 68.4 |
| Bridgeport | 25 | 24 | 42.8 | 47.1 | 54.5 | 63.6 | 71.8 | 80.6 | 84.6 | 85.0 | 76.9 | 66.1 | 52.6 | 46.0 | 64.3 |
| Briageport |  |  | (42.7) | (47.1) | (53.8) | (63.4) | (71.1) | (80.5) | (84.5) | (84.3) | (76.7) | (65.6) | $53.0)$ 67.6 | $45.1)$ 61.2 | $(64.0)$ 73.5 |
| Brownsville | 50 | 50 | 61.0 | 64.1 | 68.0 | 74.0 | 78.8 | 82.5 | 83.8 84.4 | 84.3 84.2 | 81.4 | 67.0 | 57.0 | 41.2 | 73.5 65.4 |
| Brownwood | 50 | 49 | 45.8 49.6 | 49.5 53.4 | 56.4 60.0 | 65.0 67.7 | 72.5 75.1 | 80.5 81.6 | 84.4 85.1 | 84.2 85.6 | 880 | 70.5 | 55.0 58.9 | 51.4 | 68.2 |
| Cameron | 48 | 39 | 49.6 $(49.5)$ | 53.4 $(53.5)$ | (60.1) | 67.7 $(67.7)$ | (75.1) | (81.6) | (85.2) | (85.6) | (80.0) | (70.5) | (58.8) | (51.4) | (68.3) |
| Carrizo Springs | 38 | 35 | $\begin{aligned} & 54.2 \\ & (54.3) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58.5 \\ & (58.8) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 64.7 \\ (65.0) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 72.1 \\ (72.5) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 78.7 \\ (78.9) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 84.5 \\ (84.4) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 86.5 \\ (86.7) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 86.6 \\ (86.9) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 81.5 \\ (81.8) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 73.0 \\ (73.3) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 61.6 \\ (62.3) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55.3 \\ (55.4) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 71.4 \\ (71.7) \end{gathered}$ |

NOTE: Numbers in (parenthesis) are reduced to 50 years.

TEXAS
TEMPERATURE (continued)
Monthly and Annual Means (1910-1959)


NOTE: Numbers in (parerthesis) are reduced to 50 years.

| TEEAS TEMPERATURE（continued） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Monthly and Annual Means（1910－1959） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| STATION | YEARS OF RECORD |  | JAN。 | FEB。 | MAR。 | APR． | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG． | SEPT． | OCT． | NOV． | DEC。 | ANAUAL |
|  | Max． | Min |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Falfurrias | 50 | 48 | 57.2 | 61.8 | 67.5 | 74.1 | 79.7 | 84.2 | 86.1 | 86.5 | 82.2 | 74.8 | 65.3 | 59.2 | 73.2 |
| Flatonia | 50 | 48 | 52.9 | 56.5 | 62.2 | 69.1 | 75.7 | 81.9 | 82.9 | 85.0 | 79.8 | 72.0 | 61.0 | 54.6 | 69.5 |
| Fort Stockton | － 50 | 48 | 48.2 | 52.3 | 57.9 | 66.0 | 73.9 | 81.2 | 82.3 | 81.7 | 76.0 | 67.0 | 55.4 | 48.8 | 65.9 |
| Fort Worth | 50 | 50 | 46.0 | 49.9 | 56.8 | 65.2 | 72.8 | 81.2 | 84.9 | 85.0 | 78.2 | 68.0 | 55.7 | 48.0 | 66.0 |
| Gainesville | 50 | 49 | 43.7 | 48.3 | 55.7 | 64.4 | 72.1 | 80.7 | 84.7 | 84.6 | 77.7 | 66.6 | 53.8 | 45.7 | 64.8 |
| Galveston | 50 | 50 | 54.7 | 57.1 | 61.7 | 68.6 | 75.5 | 81.3 | 83.0 | 83.4 | 80.3 | 73.2 | 63.1 | 56.7 | 69.9 |
| Graham | 40 | 36 | 44.3 | 47.8 | 55.3 | 64.3 | 71.9 | 80.9 | 84.9 | 85.0 | 77.6 | 66.8 | 53.6 | 45.8 | 64.8 |
|  |  |  | （44．3） | （47．8） | （55．3） | （64．3） | （71．9） | （80．8） | （85．0） | （85．0） | $(77.6)$ | （66．8） | （53．6） | （45．8） | （64．9 |
| Greenville | 39 | 38 | 43.4 | 47.4 | 54.4 | 63.9 | 71.8 | 80.3 | 84.0 | 84.6 | 77.9 | 66.8 | 53.7 | 45.9 | 64.5 |
|  |  |  | （43．2） | （47．0） | （54．5） | $(63.6)$ | $(71.7)$ | （80．3） | $(84.0)$ | （84．2） | （77．9） | （66．8） | $(54.0)$ | （45．4） | （64．4） |
| Harlingen | 46 | 44 | 61.0 | 64.3 | 68.5 | 74.8 | 79.7 | 83.1 | 84.6 | 85.3 | 81.9 | 75.8 | 67.4 | 61.9 | 74.0 |
|  |  |  | （60．9） | （64．2） | （68．7） | （74．9） | （79．6） | $(83.2)$ | $(84.6)$ | $(85.3)$ | （81．9） | $(75.7)$ | （67．3） | （62．0） | （74．0） |
| Haskell | 50 | 46 | 42.5 | 46.5 | ．54．3 | 63.8 | 71.6 | 80.5 | 84.0 | 83.7 | 76.4 | 65.4 | 52.5 | 44.3 | 63.8 |
| Henrietta | 50 | 49 | 41.8 | 46.2 | 53.4 | 63.3 | 71.7 | 81.3 | 85.9 | 85.8 | 78.1 | 66.2 | 52.8 | 44.3 | 64.2 |
| Hillsboro | 49 | 47 | 45.9 | 49.8 | 56.7 | 65.5 | 73.4 | 81.6 | 85.3 | 85.5 | 79.1 | 68.4 | 55.5 | 48.0 | 66.2 |
| Hondo | 50 | 48 | 52.4 | 56.4 | 62.5 | 69.3 | 75.9 | 82.4 | 85.0 | 85.2 | 80.1 | 71.2 | 60.2 | 53.4 | 69.5 |
| Houston | 50 | 50 | 54.3 | 57.2 | 62.4 | 69.0 | 75.7 | 81.6 | 83.6 | 83.9 | 79.7 | 72.0 | 61.7 | 55.8 | 69.7 |
| Huntsville | 50 | 48 | 50.3 | 53.2 | 59.2 | 65.7 | 74.0 | 81.0 | 83.4 | 83.4 | 78.1 | 69.3 | 58.0 | 52.6 | 67.4 |
| Junction Kerrville <br> Lamesa | 50 | 47 | 47.7 | 51.9 | 57.8 | 65.4 | 72.3 | 79.4 | 80.5 | 82.2 | 75.9 | 66.8 | 54.8 | 48.6 | 65.3 |
|  | 50 | 49 | 47.2 | 50.7 | 56.9 | 64.1 | 71.4 | 78.2 | 80.8 | 81.0 | 75.5 | 66.1 | 54.7 | 48.2 | 64.6 |
|  | 33 | 31 | 41.4 | 45.5 | 52.4 | 61.6 | 70.1 | 78.9 | 80.6 | 80.0 | 73.3 | 63.1 | 50.2 | 43.4 | $61.7$ |
|  |  |  | （41．7） | （45．7） | （52．3） | （61．1） | （69．8） | （78．9） | （80．7） | （79．9） | （73．1） | （62．6） | （50．2） | （42．6） | （61．6） |
| Lampasas | 50 | 47 | 47.1 | 50.6 | 57.3 | 65.0 | 72.3 | 80.1 | 83.7 | 83.9 | 77.4 | 67.4 | 55.6 | 48.6 | 65.8 |
| Laredo | 50 | 47 | 56.8 | 61.4 | 67.6 | 75.3 | 80.7 | 85.9 | 87.6 | 87.8 | 83.1 | 75.3 | 64.2 | 57.4 | 73.6 |

NOTE：Numbers in（parenthesis）are reduced to 50 years．

TEXAS TEMPERATURE (continued)
Monthly and Annual Means (1910-1959)
YeARS OF


NOTE: Numbers in (parenthesis) are reduced to 50 years.

TEXAS .TEMPERATURE (continued)
Monthly and Annual Means (1910-1959)


NOTE: Numbers in (parentresis) are reduced to 50 years.

TEXAS
PRECIPITATION
Monthly and Annual Means (1910-1959)


NOTE: Numbers in (parenthesis) are reduced to 50 years.

TEXAS PRECIPITATION (continued)
Monthly and Annual Means (1910-1959)


NOTE: Numbers in (parenthesis) are reduced to 50 years.

TEXAS PRECIPITATION (continued)
Monthly and Annual Means (1910-1959)

| STATION | YEAR | S OF | JANV. | FEBB. | MAR. | APR. | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEPT. | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. | ANINUAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Min. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Falfurrias | 50 | 49 | 1.30 | 1.08 | 1.02 | 1.78 | 2.89 | 2.80 | 1.69 | 2.10 | 4.25 | 2.14 | 1.26 | 1.39 | 23.70 |
| Flatonia | 50 | 49 | 2.43 | 2.66 | 2.45 | 3.80 | 4.48 | 3.18 | 2.48 | 2.46 | 3.23 | 3.00 | 2.75 | 2.96 | 35.88 |
| Fort Davis | 47 | 45 | 0.54 | 0.46 | 0.30 | 0.58 | 1.38 | 1.73 | 2.62 | 2.79 | 2.12 | $\underline{125}$ | 0.50 | 0.54 | 14.91 |
| Fort Stockton | 50 | 49 | 0.64 | 0.61 | 0.46 | 0.94 | 1.78 | 1.47 | 1.42 | 1.61 | 2.07 | 1.33 | 0.64 | 0.68 | 13.65 |
| Fort Worth | 50 | 50 | 1.98 | 2.08 | 2.35 | 4.02 | 4.71 | 3.09 | 1.82 | 2.25 | 2.54 | 2.70 | 2.18 | 2.11 | 31.83 |
| Galveston | 50 | 50 | 3.50 | 2.58 | 2.68 | 3.02 | 3.38 | 3.29 | 4.16 | 4.02 | 5.22 | 3.70 | 3.38 | 4.04 | 43.02 |
| Graham | 50 | 49 | 1.37 | 1.46 | 1.69 | 2.91 | 4.01 | 3.22 | 1.91 | 1.95 | 2.66 | 2.73 | 1.61 | 1.52 | 27.04 |
| Grandfalls | 40 | 35 | 0.48 | 0.59 | 0.51 | 0.87 | 1.73 | 1.20 | 1.05 | 1.30 | 1.88 | 1.44 | 0.56 | 0.64 | 12.25 |
|  |  |  | (0.51) | (0.52) | (0.46) | (0.75) | (1.61) | (1.13) | (1.01) | (1.26) | (1.56) | (1.26) | (0.52) | (0.55) | (11.14) |
| Greenville | 50 | 50 | 2.82 | 2.81 | 3.24 | 4.83 | 5.10 | 3.59 | 3.05 | 2.41 | 2.74 | 3.09 | 3.06 | 3.11 | 39.85 |
| Harlingen | 43 | 41 | 1.46 | 1.27 | 1.15 | 1.35 | 3.11 | 2.66 | 2.09 | 2.56 | 4.92 | 2.68 | 1.53 | 1.38 | 26.16 |
|  |  |  | (1.46) | (1.20) | (1.15) | (1.35) | (3.17) | (2.65) | (1.96) | (2.41) | (4.85) | (2.70) | (1.65) | (1.38) | (25.93) |
| Haskell | 50 | 48 | 0.86 | 1.10 | 1.03 | 2.40 | 3.67 | 2.98 | 1.94 | 2.02 | 2.29 | 2.54 | 1.25 | 1.15 | 23.23 |
| Henrietta | 50 | 49 | 1.21 | 1.50 | 1.77 | 2.96 | 4.09 | 3.27 | 2.19 | 2.07 | 2.52 | 3.08 | 1.74 | 1.64 | 28.04 |
| Hillsboro | 49 | 47 | 2.47 | 2.54 | 2.76 | 4.84 | 4.58 | 3.26 | 1.94 | 1.95 | 2.99 | 2.78 | 2.79 | 2.96 | 35.86 |
| Hondo | 50 | 49 | 1.60 | 1.70 | 1.79 | 3.03 | 4.06 | 2.97 | 2.00 | 2.08 | 3.18 | 2.62 | 1.59 | 1.74 | 28.38 |
| Houston | 50 | 50 | 3.52 | 2.80 | 2.72 | 3.59 | 4.63 | 3.71 | 4.59 | 3.55 | 3.71 | 3.52 | 3.66 | 4.82 | 44.82 |
| Huntsville | 50 | 49 | 3.60 | 3.71 | 3.54 | 4.88 | 4.88 | 3.92 | 3.39 | 2.68 | 2.79 | 3.33 | 4.19 | 4.37 | 45.28 |
| Junction | 50 | 49 | 1.20 | 1.18 | 1.53 | 2.48 | 3.51 | 2.83 | 2.05 | 1.97 | 3.12 | 2.53 | 1.42 | 1.22 | 25.04 |
| Kerrville | 50 | 49 | 1.59 | 1.77 | 1.97 | 3.05 | 4.02 | 3.03 | 2.06 | 2.00 | 3.86 | 3.05 | 1.77 | 2.05 | 30.22 |
| Lamesa | 50 | 49 | 0.57 | 0.66 | 0.70 | 1.33 | 2.16 | 2.08 | 2.01 | 1.82 | 2.26 | 2.20 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 17.29 |
| Lampasas | 50 | 49 | 1.68 | 1.99 | 1.95 | 3.49 | 4.06 | 2.68 | 1.70 | 1.86 | 3.16 | 2.63 | 2.33 | 2.23 | 29.76 |

NOTE: Numbers in (paredhesis) are reduced to 50 years.

TEXAS PRECIPITATION (continued)
Monthly and Annual Means (1910-1959)


NOTE: Numbers in (parentiesis) are reduced to 50 years.

TEXAS PRECIPITATION (continued)
Monthly and Annual Means (1910-1959)


NOTE: Numbers in (parenthesis) are reduced to 50 years.

TEXAS PRECIPITATION (continued)
Monthly and Annual Means (1910-1959)

| STATION | YEARS OF RECORD | JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | MAY | JUME | JULY | AUG. | SEPT. | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. | ANNUAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Max. Min. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vega | 4241 | 0.53 | 0.46 | 0.90 | 1.25 | 2.54 | 2.24 | 2.16 | 2.58 | 1.66 | 1.49 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 17.29 |
|  |  | (0.49) | (0.49) | (0.82) | (1.30) | (2.49) | (2.03) | (2.22) | (2.66) | (1.66) | (1.44) | (0.70) | (0.76) | (17.06) |
| Victoria | 5050 | 2.20 | 2.05 | 2.34 | 2.63 | 4.03 | 2.96 | 3.23 | 2.76 | 4.06 | 3.15 | 2.25 | 2.68 | 34.34 |
| Waco | 5050 | 2.04 | 2.35 | 2.74 | 3.94 | 4.34 | 2.82 | 1.76 | 1.88 | 2.82 | 2.58 | 2.49 | 2.68 | 32.44 |
| Wichita Falls | 3636 | 1.17 | 1.32 | 1.58 | 2.51 | 4.36 | 3.34 | 2.13 | 1.84 | 2.37 | 2.82 | 1.40 | 1.40 | $26.24$ |
|  |  | (1.03) | (1.27) | (1.42) | (2.85) | (3.96) | (3.22) | (2.10) | (2.38) | (2.21) | (2.74) | (1.43) | (1.36) | $(25.97)$ |
| Wills Point | 3432 |  | $2.82$ | $3.21$ | $5.46$ | 4.76 | 3.28 | $2.48$ | $2.79$ | $2.48$ | 3.50 | 3.64 | 3.23 | $40.44$ |
|  |  | $(3.32)$ | $(2.87)$ | $(3.15)$ | (4.88) | (4.55) | (3.05) | (2.35) | (2.55) | (2.86) | (3.46) | (3.42) | (3.42) | (39.88) |

NOTE: Numbers in (parenthesis) are reduced to 50 years.

Types of annual rainfall
(For their geographical
distribution see the
following map)



Geographical distribution of rainfall types

> (For the meaning of the letters see the diagram of the previous page)


Circles denote the positions of the stations whose data can be found in the tables, pp. 18 - 28 .
Crosses denote the positions of stations whose series of observations are not long enough to be included in the tables. They were consulted in the production of the charts.


Probability that for a station with the mean monthly rainfall of the vertical scale the rainfall of an individual year will exceed the amount given by the horizontal scale.
Unit: inches


Probability that for a station with the mean monthly rainfall of the vertical scale, the rainfall of an individual month will exceed the amount given by the horizontal scale. Unit: inches.


Lines of greatest observed amount of precipitation fallen in one individual month. (Extreme monthly rainfall is mostly the result of one severe rainstorm during only a few days of the month.) Unit: inches





























