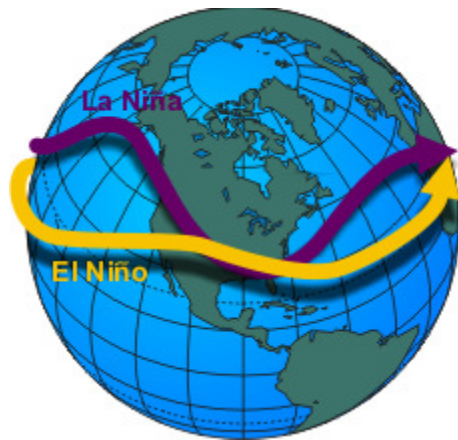


2010 CALENDAR

National Weather Service

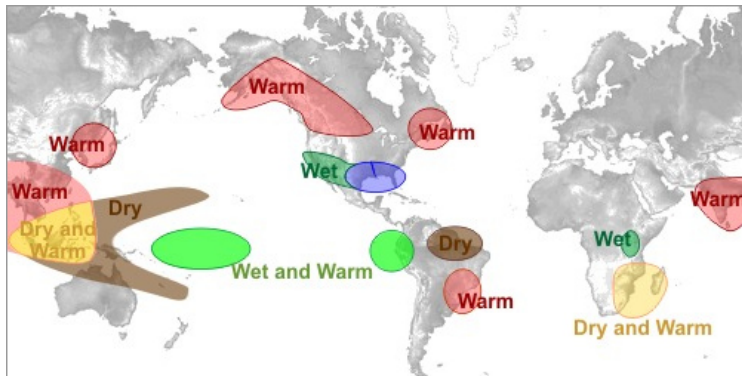
Lubbock, Texas



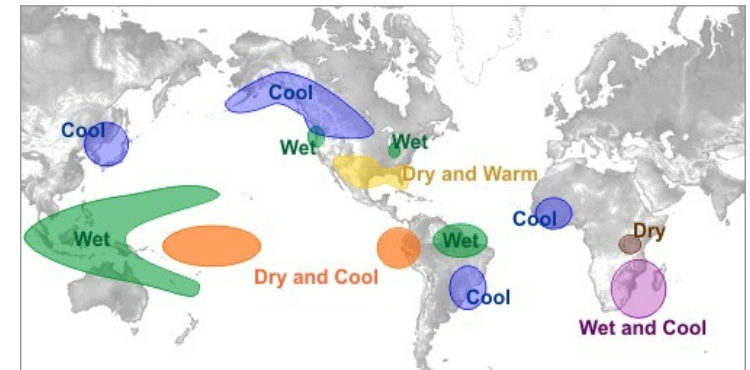
Average jet stream position during El Niño and La Niña.

El Niño and La Niña are determined by the position of the warm water along the equator as it shifts back and forth across the Pacific Ocean. The warmest water is also located where the greatest evaporation of water into the atmosphere occurs. This has a profound effect on the average position of the jet stream which, in turn, affects the storm track.

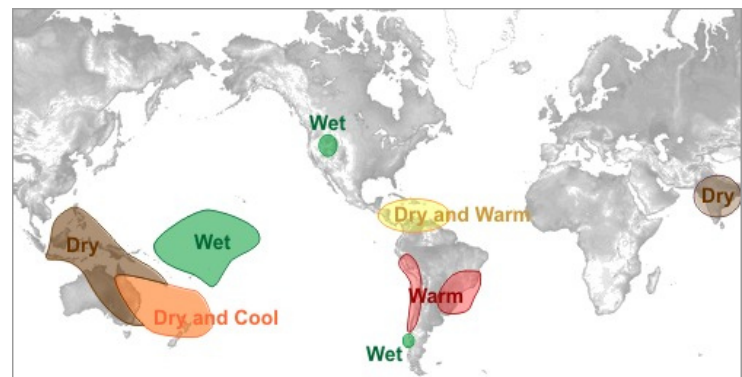
During El Niño, the warmest water along the equator shifts eastward. This causes the jet stream's position to dip in the Eastern Pacific. The stronger the El Niño, the farther east in the Eastern Pacific the dip in the jet stream occurs. Conversely, during La Niña, the warmest water shifts westward. This shift causes the dip in the jet stream to shift west of its normal position toward the Central Pacific. The shift in the jet stream and storm track can have dramatic effects on temperature and precipitation patterns around the world. The South Plains region experiences the greatest impact during the winter months. A strong El Niño is generally associated with wetter and cooler conditions, while a La Niña is generally associated with a drier and warmer winter. Below are the average long term impacts for El Niño and La Niña episodes.



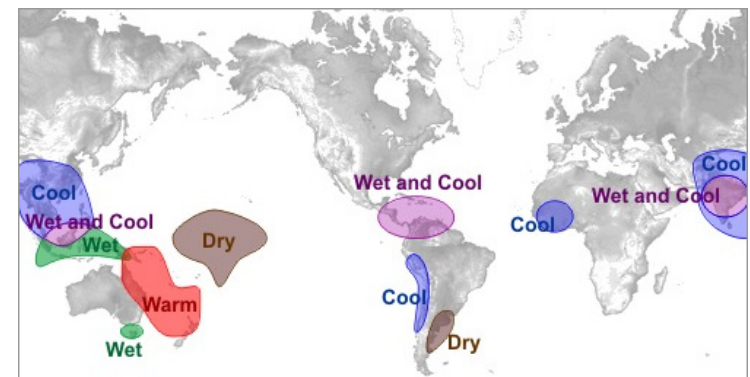
Average El Niño Impact (December-February)



Average La Niña Impact (December-February)



Average El Niño Impact (June-August)



Average La Niña Impact (June-August)

El Niño and La Niña

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY



NOAA WEATHER RADIO
CAN BE FOUND AT THE
FOLLOWING
FREQUENCIES:

Lubbock 162.400
Dimmitt 162.500
Plainview 162.450
Childress 162.525
Dickens 162.500

1 Normals: 51 / 24 0.02
76-1997 / -2-1919
Lubbock Records
sr 752 am - sunrise
ss 551 pm - sunset

New Years Day

2 51 / 24 0.02
77-2009 / -2-1979
sr 752 am
ss 551 pm

3 51 / 24 0.02
83-2006 / -2-1947
sr 752 am
ss 552 pm

4 51 / 24 0.02
76-1918 / -9-1947
sr 752 am
ss 553 pm

5 51 / 24 0.02
82-1927 / -4-1971
sr 752 am
ss 554 pm

6 51 / 24 0.02
79-1927 / 0-1971
sr 753 am
ss 554 pm

7 51 / 24 0.02
80-2006 / 6-1968
sr 753 am
ss 555 pm



8 51 / 24 0.01
82-1969 / 3-1967
sr 753 am
ss 556 pm

9 51 / 24 0.01
79-2002 / 2-1920
sr 753 am
ss 557 pm

10 51 / 24 0.01
76-1928 / -10-1930
sr 753 am
ss 558 pm

11 51 / 24 0.01
75-2006 / -7-1918
sr 752 am
ss 559 pm

12 51 / 24 0.01
77-1953 / -10-1918
sr 752 am
ss 600 pm

13 51 / 24 0.01
79-1957 / -16-1963
sr 752 am
ss 601 pm

14 51 / 24 0.01
82-1928 / 3-1963
sr 752 am
ss 602 pm

15 52 / 24 0.01
77-1999 / 4-1963
sr 752 am
ss 602 pm



16 52 / 24 0.01
80-1974 / 6-1930
sr 752 am
ss 603 pm

17 52 / 24 0.01
87-1914 / -2-1930
sr 751 am
ss 604 pm

18 52 / 24 0.01
79-1914 / -5-1930
sr 751 am
ss 605 pm

Martin Luther King
Jr. Day (Observed)

19 52 / 24 0.01
80-2000 / 0-1963
sr 751 am
ss 606 pm

20 52 / 24 0.02
78-1986 / 7-1940
sr 750 am
ss 607 pm

21 52 / 24 0.02
81-1950 / -4-1918
sr 750 am
ss 608 pm

22 52 / 25 0.02
79-2009 / -6-1918
sr 749 am
ss 609 pm

23 52 / 25 0.02
83-1972 / 3-1983
sr 749 am
ss 610 pm



24 53 / 25 0.02
83-1970 / -1-1915
sr 749 am
ss 611 pm

25 53 / 25 0.02
79-1952 / 7-1940
sr 748 am
ss 612 pm

26 53 / 25 0.02
78-1975 / 7-1966
sr 747 am
ss 613 pm

27 53 / 25 0.02
78-1970 / 5-1925
sr 747 am
ss 614 pm

28 53 / 25 0.02
80-2003 / 8-1948
sr 746 am
ss 615 pm

29 54 / 25 0.02
79-1927 / 1-1948
sr 746 am
ss 616 pm

30 54 / 26 0.02
80-1967 / 6-1951
sr 745 am
ss 617 pm



31 54 / 26 0.02
77-1963 / 2-1985
sr 744 am
ss 618 pm

NWS Cooperative Observer Program (COOP)

What is the COOP Program?

The National Weather Service (NWS) Cooperative Observer Program (COOP) is truly the nation's weather and climate observing network of, by, and for the people. The COOP was formally created in 1890 under the Organic Act. More than 11,000 volunteers take observations on farms, in urban and suburban areas, in National Parks, on seashores, and on mountain tops. The data are representative the places people live, work and play.

The NWS Lubbock COOP program has about 40 observers that collect valuable meteorological data every day. These data are widely used by surrounding NWS offices, River Forecast Centers at Tulsa, OK, and Ft. Worth, TX, and the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC).

National Weather Service Lubbock would like to express their sincere appreciation to the many COOP observers who provide these important services.



Lubbock NWS COOP observer Emil Macha received the 30-year Length of Service Award from Lubbock MIC Justin Weaver.



Lubbock NWS COOP observer Travis Smith received the 45-year Length of Service Award from Lubbock Meteorologist-In-Charge (MIC) Justin Weaver.

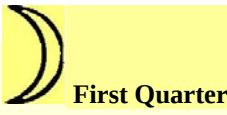


Lubbock NWS COOP observer Johnnie Wilson received a 45-year Length of Service Award from Lubbock MIC Justin Weaver.

Lubbock NWS COOP observer Joe Davis and the staff of KLSR radio received the Honored Institution Award for 25 years of service from Lubbock MIC Justin Weaver.



Lubbock NWS COOP observer Doug McDonough received a Special Recognition Award from Lubbock MIC Justin Weaver.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1 Normals: 54 / 26 0.02 83-1963 / -7-1951 Lubbock Records sr 744 am - sunrise ss 619 pm - sunset	2 54 / 26 0.02 80-2003 / -4-1951 Groundhog Day	3 55 / 26 0.02 80-1934 / 4-1972 sr 742 am ss 621 pm	4 55 / 27 0.02 82-1925 / 3-1989 sr 741 am ss 622 pm	5 55 / 27 0.02 81-1937 / 3-1982 sr 741 am ss 623 pm  Last Quarter	6 55 / 27 0.02 80-2009 / 4-1956 sr 740 am ss 624 pm
7 56 / 27 0.02 84-1918 / -3-1933 sr 739 am ss 625 pm	8 56 / 27 0.02 83-1951 / -17-1933 (all-time) sr 738 am ss 626 pm	9 56 / 28 0.02 83-1976 / 0-1933 sr 737 am ss 626 pm	10 57 / 28 0.02 84-1962 / 1-1929 sr 736 am ss 627 pm	11 57 / 28 0.03 85-1962 / 6-1981 sr 735 am ss 628 pm	12 57 / 28 0.03 86-1962 / 9-1958 sr 735 am ss 629 pm	13 57 / 29 0.03 81-1979 / 7-1963 sr 734 am ss 630 pm  New Moon
14 58 / 29 0.03 87-1979 / 12-2004 sr 733 am ss 631 pm St. Valentine's Day	15 58 / 29 0.03 83-1945 / 8-1951 sr 732 am ss 632 pm Presidents' Day	16 58 / 29 0.03 79-1959 / 13-1979 sr 731 am ss 633 pm	17 58 / 29 0.03 85-1970 / 0-1978 sr 730 am ss 634 pm Ash Wednesday	18 59 / 30 0.03 83-1996 / -2-1978 sr 728 am ss 635 pm	19 59 / 30 0.03 83-1986 / 2-1978 sr 727 am ss 636 pm	20 59 / 30 0.03 82-1996 / 4-1918 sr 726 am ss 637 pm
21 60 / 30 0.03 84-1996 / 6-1964 sr 725 am ss 637 pm  First Quarter	22 60 / 31 0.03 87-1996 / 13-1971 sr 724 am ss 638 pm	23 60 / 31 0.03 85-2009 / 9-1914 sr 723 am ss 639 pm	24 60 / 31 0.03 89-1918 / 1-1960 sr 722 am ss 640 pm	25 61 / 31 0.03 86-1989 / -8-1960 sr 721 am ss 641 pm	26 61 / 31 0.02 85-1918 / 8-1935 sr 719 am ss 642 pm	27 61 / 32 0.02 81-2006 / 10-1934 sr 718 am ss 643 pm
Severe Weather Awareness Week						
28 62 / 32 0.02 89-2006 / 7-1960 sr 717 am ss 643 pm  Full Moon		NOAA WEATHER RADIO CAN BE FOUND AT THE FOLLOWING FREQUENCIES: Lubbock 162.400 Dimmitt 162.500 Plainview 162.450 Childress 162.525 Dickens 162.500				

Cloud to Ground Lightning



Lightning routinely **KILLS** more people each year than tornadoes or hurricanes.

If you can hear thunder, you are within striking distance. Seek safe shelter immediately. When Thunder Roars, Go Indoors! If caught outside without a sturdy building nearby, seek shelter in a hard topped metal vehicle.

Severe Thunderstorms



Starting on January 5, 2010, severe thunderstorm warnings will be issued for hail of 1" in diameter or greater (formerly $\frac{3}{4}$ "). The minimum criterion for severe thunderstorm **winds** will remain the same at **58 mph**.



30-yr national average weather-related deaths:

- Flooding: 99 deaths
- Lightning: 62 deaths
- Tornadoes: 54 deaths
- Hurricanes: 49 deaths

Except for heat-related fatalities, more deaths occur from flooding than any other weather hazard. Why? Most people fail to realize the power of water. Six inches of fast-moving flood water can knock you off your feet, and two feet can carry most cars, trucks, and SUVs away.

When approaching a flooded roadway, it is better to be safe than sorry.

**Turn Around,
Don't Drown!**

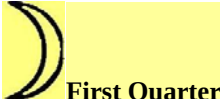


SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1 Normals: 62 / 32 0.03 89-2006 / 5-1922 Lubbock Records sr 716 am - sunrise ss 644 pm - sunset	2 62 / 32 0.03 86-1974 / -2-1922 sr 715 am ss 645 pm	3 62 / 33 0.02 88-2009 / 7-1943 sr 713 am ss 646 pm	4 63 / 33 0.02 89-2009 / -1-1917 sr 712 am ss 647 pm	5 63 / 33 0.02 90-1916 / 11-1989 sr 711 am ss 647 pm	6 63 / 33 0.02 87-1934 / 10-1943 sr 710 am ss 648 pm
7 64 / 34 0.02 88-2006 / 11-1996 sr 708 am ss 649 pm  Last Quarter	8 64 / 34 0.02 87-1918 / 12-1967 sr 707 am ss 650 pm	9 64 / 34 0.02 83-1993 / 13-1969 sr 706 am ss 651 pm	10 64 / 35 0.02 86-1989 / 4-1948 sr 704 am ss 651 pm	11 65 / 35 0.02 95-1989 / 2-1948 sr 703 am ss 652 pm	12 65 / 35 0.02 94-1989 / 10-1948 sr 702 am ss 653 pm	13 65 / 35 0.02 91-1916 / 12-1950 sr 701 am ss 654 pm
14 66 / 36 0.02 86-1972 / 13-1954 sr 759 am ss 755 pm Daylight Saving Time begins	15 66 / 36 0.02 86-1966 / 17-1947 sr 758 am ss 755 pm  New Moon	16 66 / 36 0.02 87-1966 / 16-1923 sr 757 am ss 756 pm	17 67 / 36 0.02 89-1989 / 18-1970 sr 755 am ss 757 pm St. Patrick's Day	18 67 / 37 0.02 88-1916 / 11-1923 sr 754 am ss 758 pm	19 67 / 37 0.02 87-1995 / 11-1923 sr 753 am ss 758 pm	20 67 / 37 0.03 90-1916 / 8-1965 sr 751 am ss 759 pm Spring Equinox (12:32 pm)
21 68 / 38 0.03 93-1997 / 17-1983 sr 750 am ss 800 pm	22 68 / 38 0.03 86-1935 / 18-1952 sr 749 am ss 801 pm	23 68 / 38 0.03 84-2009 / 13-1952 sr 747 am ss 801 pm  First Quarter	24 69 / 38 0.03 88-1929 / 22-1965 sr 746 am ss 802 pm	25 69 / 39 0.03 90-1998 / 20-1996 sr 744 am ss 803 pm	26 69 / 39 0.03 88-1956 / 16-1965 sr 743 am ss 804 pm	27 69 / 39 0.03 94-1971 / 12-1931 sr 742 am ss 804 pm
28 70 / 40 0.03 90-1963 / 16-1931 sr 740 am ss 805 pm	29 70 / 40 0.03 89-1967 / 18-1944 sr 739 am ss 806 pm  Full Moon	30 70 / 40 0.03 90-1946 / 16-1987 sr 738 am ss 807 pm	31 70 / 40 0.03 95-1946 / 19-1931 sr 736 am ss 807 pm		NOAA WEATHER RADIO CAN BE FOUND AT THE FOLLOWING FREQUENCIES: Lubbock 162.400 Dimmitt 162.500 Plainview 162.450 Childress 162.525 Dickens 162.500	

Flood Safety Awareness Week

Number of "observed" tornadoes - 1950 to 2009

<u><i>Parmer</i></u>	<u><i>Castro</i></u>	<u><i>Swisher</i></u>	<u><i>Briscoe</i></u>	<u><i>Hall</i></u>	<u><i>Childress</i></u>
Total 48	Total 54	Total 66	Total 42	Total 44	Total 25
F3+ 3	F3+ 1	F3+ 5	F3+ 3	F3+ 2	F3+ 0
<u><i>Bailey</i></u>	<u><i>Lamb</i></u>	<u><i>Hale</i></u>	<u><i>Floyd</i></u>	<u><i>Motley</i></u>	<u><i>Cottle</i></u>
Total 49	Total 82	Total 122	Total 52	Total 20	Total 23
F3+ 2	F3+ 7	F3+ 3	F3+ 3	F3+ 2	F3+ 1
<u><i>Cochran</i></u>	<u><i>Hockley</i></u>	<u><i>Lubbock</i></u>	<u><i>Crosby</i></u>	<u><i>Dickens</i></u>	<u><i>King</i></u>
Total 28	Total 57	Total 90	Total 51	Total 31	Total 19
F3+ 1	F3+ 6	F3+ 3	F3+ 2	F3+ 1	F3+ 0
		F5 1			
<u><i>Yoakum</i></u>	<u><i>Terry</i></u>	<u><i>Lynn</i></u>	<u><i>Garza</i></u>	<u><i>Kent</i></u>	<u><i>Stonewall</i></u>
Total 25	Total 31	Total 40	Total 19	Total 22	Total 22
F3+ 0	F3+ 0	F3+ 1	F3+ 0	F3+ 0	F3+ 0

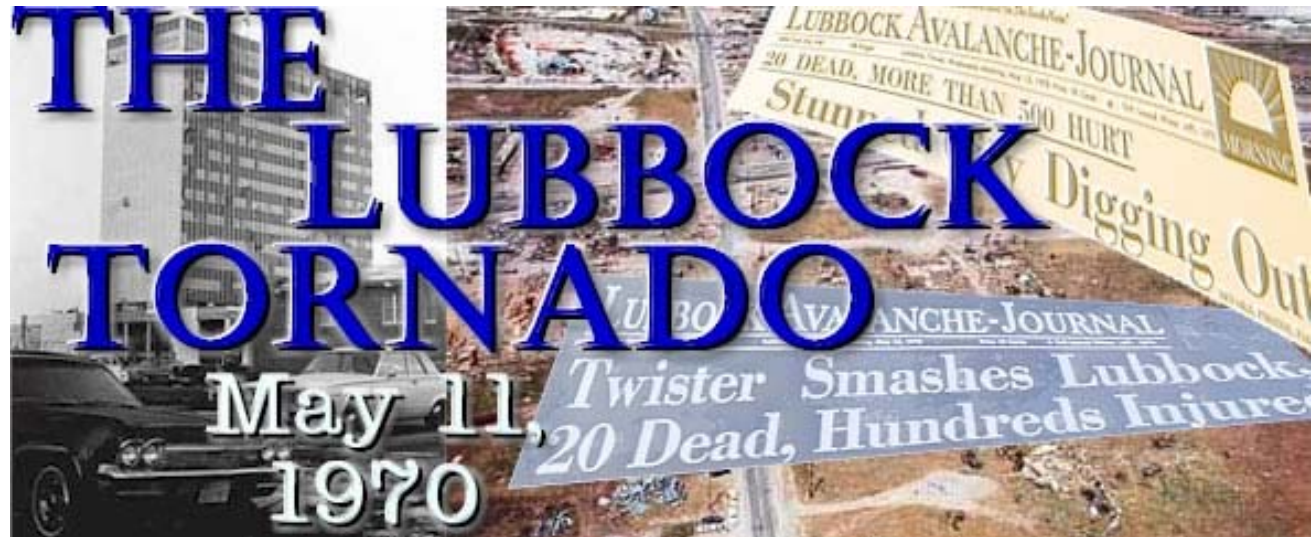
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	NOAA WEATHER RADIO CAN BE FOUND AT THE FOLLOWING FREQUENCIES: Lubbock 162.400 Dimmitt 162.500 Plainview 162.450 Childress 162.525 Dickens 162.500			1 Normals: 71 / 41 0.03 96-1946 / 22-1948 Lubbock Records sr 735 am - sunrise ss 808 pm - sunset April Fool's Day	2 71 / 41 0.03 90-2003 / 20-1936 sr 734 am ss 809 pm	3 71 / 41 0.03 90-1950 / 26-1975 sr 732 am ss 810 pm
4 72 / 42 0.03 92-1928 / 18-1920 sr 731 am ss 810 pm Easter	5 72 / 42 0.03 92-2006 / 21-1917 sr 730 am ss 811 pm	6 72 / 42 0.03 96-1972 / 21-1936 sr 728 am ss 812 pm  Last Quarter	7 72 / 43 0.04 93-1930 / 21-1936 sr 727 am ss 812 pm	8 73 / 43 0.04 91-1930 / 23-1938 sr 726 am ss 813 pm	9 73 / 43 0.04 94-1939 / 23-1973 sr 725 am ss 814 pm	10 73 / 44 0.04 93-1972 / 26-1952 sr 723 am ss 815 pm
11 73 / 44 0.04 94-1972 / 25-1932 sr 722 am ss 815 pm	12 74 / 44 0.04 96-1972 / 22-1997 sr 721 am ss 816 pm	13 74 / 45 0.04 91-2006 / 26-1957 sr 720 am ss 817 pm	14 74 / 45 0.04 93-2006 / 27-1933 sr 718 am ss 818 pm  New Moon	15 75 / 45 0.04 92-2006 / 25-1928 sr 717 am ss 818 pm	16 75 / 45 0.04 100-1925 / 31-1947 sr 716 am ss 819 pm	17 75 / 46 0.04 94-2006 / 23-1921 sr 715 am ss 820 pm
18 75 / 46 0.05 96-1987 / 29-1953 sr 713 am ss 821 pm	19 76 / 46 0.05 92-2001 / 31-1922 sr 712 am ss 821 pm	20 76 / 47 0.05 93-1925 / 30-1933 sr 711 am ss 822 pm	21 76 / 47 0.05 98-1989 / 28-1918 sr 710 am ss 823 pm  First Quarter	22 76 / 47 0.05 100-1989 / 29-1927 sr 709 am ss 824 pm Earth Day	23 77 / 48 0.05 97-1989 / 30-1928 sr 708 am ss 824 pm	24 77 / 48 0.05 95-1996 / 30-1968 sr 706 am ss 825 pm
25 77 / 49 0.05 96-1959 / 35-1927 sr 705 am ss 826 pm	26 78 / 49 0.05 96-1943 / 29-1947 sr 704 am ss 827 pm	27 78 / 49 0.05 97-1996 / 27-1920 sr 703 am ss 828 pm  Full Moon	28 78 / 50 0.05 94-1992 / 35-1994 sr 702 am ss 828 pm	29 78 / 50 0.06 96-1928 / 31-1968 sr 701 am ss 829 pm	30 79 / 50 0.06 93-2008 / 33-1918 sr 700 am ss 830 pm	

What Happened?

On May 11th, 1970, the Lubbock landscape was forever altered by a devastating tornado. The second of two tornadoes that hit the city that night touched down around 9:30 in the evening southwest of downtown. The tornado moved northeast, destroying buildings, airplanes and taking human lives until it dissipated around the Lubbock Municipal Airport shortly after 10:00 pm.

What Did the Tornado Do?

The tornado killed 26 people and injured more than 1500 along its 8.5 mile long track, and covered about 15 square miles. The tornado caused extensive damage to the northeast side of Lubbock and resulted in approximately 250 million dollars worth of damage (in 1970 dollars), equivalent to about 1.39 billion now.



Interesting Facts:

- The tornado was initially 1 1/2 miles wide, but narrowed to about 1/4 mile wide when it reached the airport
- 10,000 automobiles were damaged or destroyed
- 119 aircraft were demolished at the airport
- 600 apartment units were demolished, 250 businesses damaged or destroyed, and 8,800 family units were damaged (430 which were destroyed)
- In downtown Lubbock, an estimated 80% of all plate glass windows were smashed
- 3.25 inches of precipitation (rain and hail) fell at the airport that night, with baseball- to grapefruit-sized hail falling in some locations around Lubbock
- The tornado was rated an F5 on the old Fujita Tornado Damage Scale - the highest a tornado can be rated.
- No known photographs were taken of the tornado, which is attributed to the fact that the storm occurred after the sun had set
- Dr. Theodore "Ted" Fujita determined that all but one of the deaths occurred along the path of suction spots. These suction spots, which result in localized areas of increased damage, are created when smaller-scale vortices develop and rotate around the larger parent tornado.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			NOAA WEATHER RADIO CAN BE FOUND AT THE FOLLOWING FREQUENCIES: Lubbock 162.400 Dimmitt 162.500 Plainview 162.450 Childress 162.525 Dickens 162.500			1 Normals: 79 / 51 0.06 96-1992 / 32-1970 Lubbock Records sr 659 am - sunrise ss 831 pm - sunset
2 79 / 51 0.06 97-1943 / 30-1967 sr 658 am ss 831 pm	3 79 / 51 0.06 98-1996 / 30-1918 sr 657 am ss 832 pm	4 80 / 52 0.06 104-1947 / 35-1935 sr 656 am ss 833 pm	5 80 / 52 0.06 99-1940 / 34-1953 sr 655 am ss 834 pm Cinco De Mayo	6 80 / 52 0.06 99-2000 / 32-1917 sr 654 am ss 834 pm  Last Quarter	7 80 / 53 0.06 100-2009 / 29-1917 sr 653 am ss 835 pm	8 81 / 53 0.06 102-1989 / 31-1938 sr 652 am ss 836 pm
9 81 / 53 0.07 97-1996 / 38-1961 sr 652 am ss 837 pm Mother's Day	10 81 / 54 0.07 99-2000 / 33-1918 sr 651 am ss 837 pm	11 81 / 54 0.07 101-2000 / 37-1930 sr 650 am ss 838 pm 40 th Anniversary of the Lubbock Tornado	12 82 / 54 0.07 98-1962 / 35-1960 sr 649 am ss 839 pm	13 82 / 55 0.07 100-2006 / 37-1971 sr 648 am ss 840 pm  New Moon	14 82 / 55 0.07 100-1996 / 35-1953 sr 648 am ss 840 pm	15 83 / 55 0.07 103-1996 / 34-1967 sr 647 am ss 841 pm
16 83 / 56 0.07 102-1996 / 37-1945 sr 646 am ss 842 pm	17 83 / 56 0.08 101-1996 / 41-1986 sr 646 am ss 843 pm	18 83 / 56 0.08 103-2003 / 42-1916 sr 645 am ss 843 pm	19 84 / 57 0.08 105-1996 / 42-1971 sr 644 am ss 844 pm	20 84 / 57 0.08 102-2006 / 40-1931 sr 644 am ss 845 pm  First Quarter	21 84 / 57 0.08 101-1989 / 39-1967 sr 643 am ss 845 pm	22 84 / 58 0.08 105-1996 / 40-1931 sr 643 am ss 846 pm
23 85 / 58 0.08 105-2000 / 45-1917 sr 642 am ss 847 pm	24 85 / 58 0.08 109-2000 / 40-1930 sr 642 am ss 848 pm	25 85 / 59 0.09 101-1953 / 44-1924 sr 641 am ss 848 pm	26 85 / 59 0.09 101-1945 / 43-1950 sr 641 am ss 849 pm	27 86 / 59 0.09 103-1984 / 48-1961 sr 640 am ss 827 pm  Full Moon	28 86 / 59 0.09 102-1974 / 43-1917 sr 640 am ss 850 pm	29 86 / 60 0.09 104-1938 / 38-1947 sr 639 am ss 851 pm
30 87 / 60 0.09 103-1998 / 45-1983 sr 639 am ss 851 pm	31 87 / 60 0.09 102-1916 / 43-1983 sr 639 am ss 852 pm Memorial Day					

Wild Weather of 2009



© Jimmy Simpson

**April
16th**

The Tulia area was hit particularly hard by extremely heavy rain and hail. Above is a picture of fallen hail and a disabled truck in the Tulia area. The rain and hail forced portions of I-27 to be closed for many hours. Another storm brought large hail to parts of Lubbock. Additionally, several tornadoes were observed around the region.



© Jason Jordan

**April
29th**

Severe thunderstorms producing several tornadoes and copious amounts of large hail affected portions of the northeast South Plains into the Rolling Plains. The above picture is of a tornado that touched down near Cedar Hill in northeast Floyd County.

June 13th



© Jason Jordan

This was an active weather day, but one especially intense thunderstorm produced large hail, severe straight-line winds, funnel clouds and a tornado as it moved through portions of King, Stonewall, and Haskell Counties. The above picture shows this severe storm just before it hit Aspermont. The storm produced a wind gust of 100 mph at the West Texas Mesonet Station located 3 miles northeast of Aspermont.

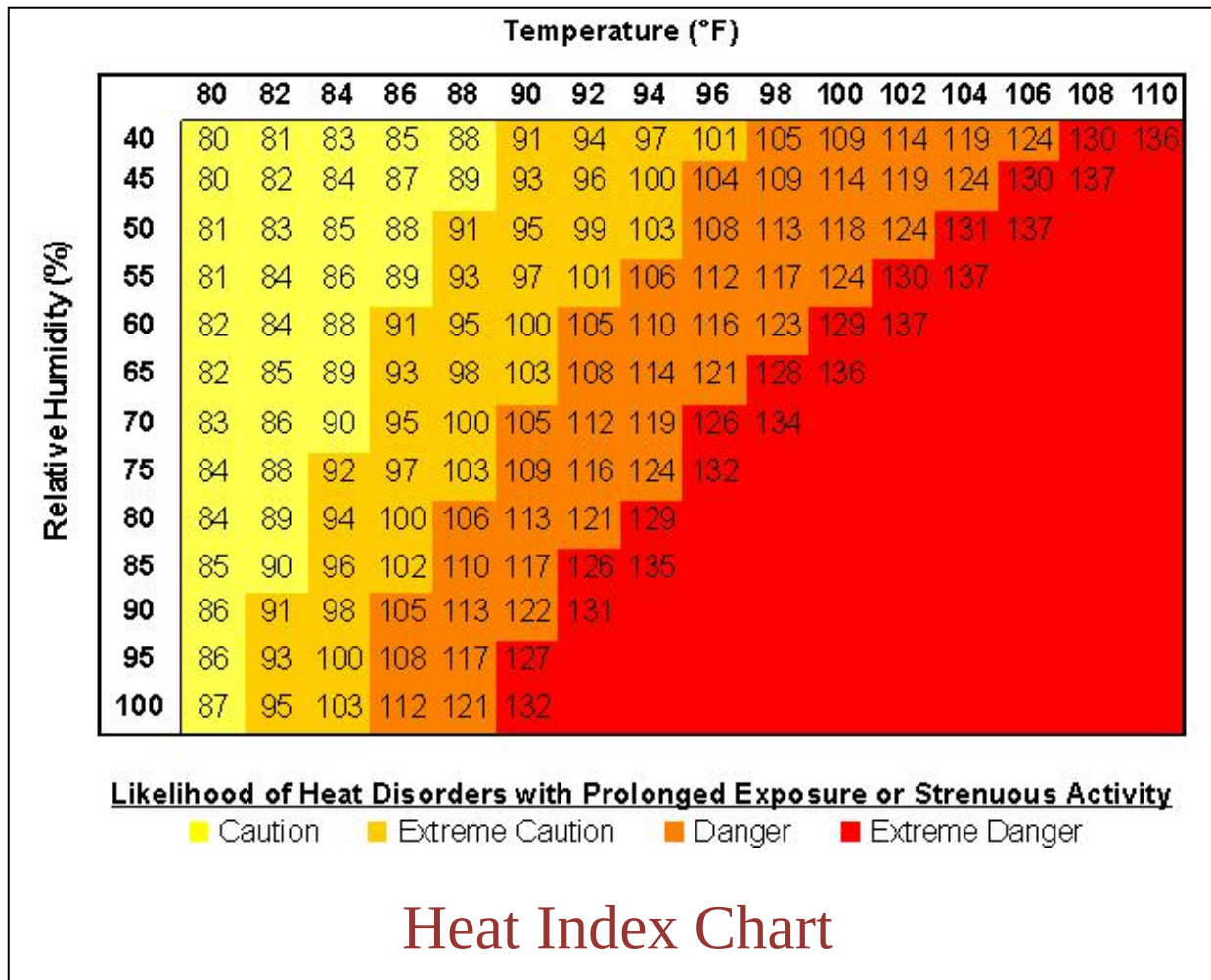
July 29th

Several clusters of severe thunderstorms raked across the region. Many storms created wind gusts between 50-70 mph. One particularly intense storm produced a wind gust of 102 mph at the Childress airport. The violent winds caused damage in and around Childress, and destroyed the metal building pictured to the right.



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
NOAA WEATHER RADIO CAN BE FOUND AT THE FOLLOWING FREQUENCIES: Lubbock 162.400 Dimmitt 162.500 Plainview 162.450 Childress 162.525 Dickens 162.500		1 Normals: 87 / 61 0.10 107-1998 / 45-1964 Lubbock Records sr 638 am - sunrise ss 853 pm - sunset Beginning of the Atlantic Hurricane Season	2 87 / 61 0.10 107-1998 / 39-1917 sr 638 am ss 853 pm	3 88 / 61 0.10 104-1998 / 43-1919 sr 638 am ss 854 pm	4 88 / 61 0.10 101-2008 / 47-1970 sr 638 am ss 854 pm 	5 88 / 62 0.10 106-1990 / 45-1928 sr 637 am ss 855 pm
6 88 / 62 0.10 107-1990 / 45-1917 sr 637 am ss 855 pm	7 89 / 62 0.10 103-1994 / 45-1915 sr 637 am ss 856 pm	8 89 / 63 0.10 106-1981 / 43-1915 sr 637 am ss 856 pm	9 89 / 63 0.10 107-1981 / 50-1955 sr 637 am ss 857 pm	10 89 / 63 0.10 105-1917 / 47-1955 sr 637 am ss 857 pm	11 90 / 63 0.10 105-2008 / 50-1955 sr 637 am ss 858 pm	12 90 / 64 0.10 105-2001 / 53-1951 sr 637 am ss 858 pm 
13 90 / 64 0.11 105-1931 / 52-1945 sr 637 am ss 858 pm	14 90 / 64 0.11 106-1939 / 44-1947 sr 637 am ss 859 pm Flag Day	15 90 / 64 0.10 109-1939 / 49-1927 sr 637 am ss 859 pm	16 90 / 64 0.10 108-1924 / 49-1981 sr 637 am ss 859 pm	17 91 / 65 0.10 107-1924 / 53-1999 sr 637 am ss 900 pm	18 91 / 65 0.10 107-1924 / 47-1945 sr 637 am ss 900 pm	19 91 / 65 0.10 106-1998 / 52-1945 sr 637 am ss 900 pm 
20 91 / 65 0.10 108-1935 / 49-1973 sr 638 am ss 901 pm Father's Day	21 91 / 65 0.10 107-1981 / 54-1973 sr 638 am ss 901 pm Summer Solstice (6:28 am)	22 91 / 66 0.10 106-1978 / 50-1927 sr 638 am ss 901 pm	23 91 / 66 0.10 107-1980 / 56-1964 sr 638 am ss 901 pm	24 91 / 66 0.10 110-1990 / 56-1957 sr 639 am ss 901 pm	25 91 / 66 0.10 108-1994 / 54-1940 sr 639 am ss 901 pm	26 91 / 66 0.10 111-1994 / 53-1958 sr 639 am ss 901 pm 
Lightning Safety Awareness Week						
27 92 / 66 0.09 114-1994 / 56-1958 (all-time) sr 640 am ss 902 pm	28 92 / 66 0.09 108-1980 / 56-1946 sr 640 am ss 902 pm	29 92 / 67 0.09 107-1957 / 57-1948 sr 640 am ss 902 pm	30 92 / 67 0.09 106-1957 / 57-1940 sr 641 am ss 902 pm			

The HEAT is ON!



The **heat index**, which represents the temperature perceived by the body, not only depends on the actual temperature but also on the relative humidity. Extremely humid conditions will inhibit evaporation and the body's ability to cool, thus making it feel warmer. As the above chart shows, **all heat is not created the same**. For example, a temperature of 100°F and a relative humidity of 40% results in a heat index of 109°F, whereas the same temperature will feel like 129°F if the relative humidity is raised to 60%. Thankfully, even as the temperature soars over West Texas, typically the relative humidity will remain quite low. Thus, oftentimes the heat index will be below the ambient temperature.

Safety under the Sun

Summer brings the promise of toasty weather, outdoor activities, and plenty of fun in the sun. However, the warm weather also brings the risk of heat-related illnesses, including:

- Sunburn
- Heat Cramps
- Heat Exhaustion
- Heat Stroke (or sunstroke)

To minimize the risk of heat-related illnesses:

- Slow down
 - Reduce strenuous activities or save them for the coolest time of day
- Dress for summer
 - Lightweight, light-colored clothes
- Eat lighter meals
- Drink plenty of water
- Do not drink alcoholic beverages
- Spend more time in air-conditioning
- Don't get too much sun



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
NOAA WEATHER RADIO CAN BE FOUND AT THE FOLLOWING FREQUENCIES: Lubbock 162.400 Dimmitt 162.500 Plainview 162.450 Childress 162.525 Dickens 162.500				1 Normals: 91 / 67 0.09 105-1994 / 56-1924 Lubbock Records sr 641 am - sunrise ss 902 pm - sunset	2 92 / 67 0.08 106-1989 / 56-1944 sr 642 am ss 902 pm	3 92 / 67 0.08 108-1983 / 54-1929 sr 642 am ss 901 pm
4 92 / 67 0.08 105-1987 / 56-1924 sr 642 am ss 901 pm Independence Day  Last Quarter	5 92 / 67 0.08 104-1971 / 49-1915 sr 643 am ss 901 pm	6 92 / 67 0.08 105-1994 / 53-1946 sr 643 am ss 901 pm	7 92 / 67 0.08 103-1998 / 51-1952 sr 644 am ss 901 pm	8 92 / 67 0.07 106-2009 / 51-1952 sr 644 am ss 901 pm	9 92 / 67 0.07 107-2009 / 56-1952 sr 645 am ss 900 pm	10 92 / 68 0.07 109-1940 / 58-1968 sr 646 am ss 900 pm
11 92 / 68 0.07 104-1970 / 57-1999 sr 646 am ss 900 pm  New Moon	12 92 / 68 0.07 105-1933 / 57-1999 sr 647 am ss 859 pm	13 92 / 68 0.07 107-1933 / 54-1953 sr 647 am ss 859 pm	14 92 / 68 0.07 108-1933 / 55-1990 sr 648 am ss 859 pm	15 92 / 68 0.07 105-2001 / 58-1926 sr 648 am ss 858 pm	16 92 / 68 0.07 105-2001 / 58-1935 sr 649 am ss 858 pm	17 92 / 68 0.07 105-1989 / 59-1930 sr 650 am ss 857 pm
18 92 / 68 0.06 103-1978 / 60-1935 sr 650 am ss 857 pm  First Quarter	19 92 / 68 0.06 108-1936 / 55-1947 sr 651 am ss 856 pm	20 92 / 68 0.06 105-1936 / 59-1971 sr 652 am ss 856 pm	21 92 / 68 0.06 102-1966 / 57-1988 sr 652 am ss 855 pm	22 92 / 68 0.06 104-2003 / 55-1915 sr 653 am ss 855 pm	23 92 / 68 0.06 104-2001 / 54-1915 sr 654 am ss 854 pm	24 92 / 68 0.06 104-1958 / 57-1915 sr 654 am ss 853 pm  Full Moon
25 92 / 68 0.06 104-1940 / 59-1956 sr 655 am ss 853 pm	26 92 / 68 0.06 105-1995 / 58-1959 sr 656 am ss 852 pm	27 92 / 68 0.06 106-1995 / 57-1933 sr 656 am ss 851 pm	28 92 / 68 0.06 105-1995 / 54-2005 sr 657 am ss 851 pm	29 92 / 68 0.06 102-1948 / 60-2004 sr 658 am ss 850 pm	30 91 / 68 0.07 104-1946 / 60-2000 sr 658 am ss 849 pm	31 91 / 68 0.07 104-1934 / 56-1971 sr 659 am ss 848 pm

The Tropics

Average Atlantic Hurricane Season	
Named Storms	11
Hurricanes	6
Major Hurricanes (Category 3 or higher)	2

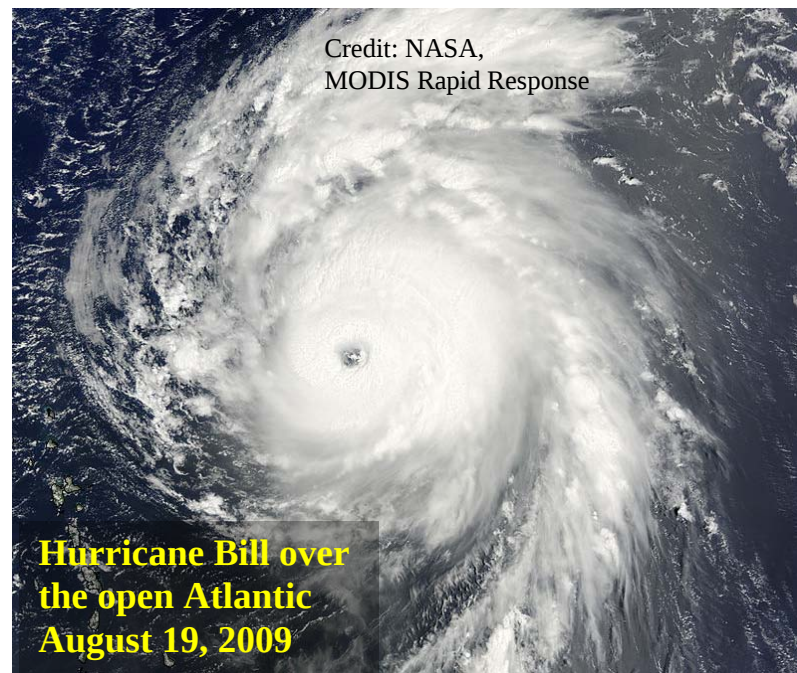
2010 Atlantic Names

Alex	Karl
Bonnie	Lisa
Colin	Matthew
Danielle	Nicole
Earl	Otto
Fiona	Paula
Gaston	Richard
Hermine	Shary
Igor	Tomas
Julia	Virginie
Karl	Walter

2009 was a Quiet Year for Texas

The 2009 Atlantic hurricane season was slightly below average, having produced 9 named storms and 3 hurricanes (2 of which become major). None of these storms directly impacted Texas. Only 2 made landfall in the United States, both as tropical storms. Bill was the strongest of the cyclones, becoming a major category 4 storm in mid-August.

Saffir-Simpson Scale	
Type	Maximum Wind Speeds (mph)
Tropical Depression	< 39
Tropical Storm	39 - 73
Category 1 Hurricane	74 - 95
Category 2 Hurricane	96 -110
Category 3 Hurricane	111 - 130
Category 4 Hurricane	131 -155
Category 5 Hurricane	156 +



How are Tropical Systems Powered?

The warm tropical waters provide the fuel for the engine that drives tropical systems. Specifically, ocean waters of at least 80°F through a sufficient depth are needed. Although this is an absolute requirement for a tropical system to develop and persist, it by no means guarantees that a tropical storm or hurricane will develop. In addition to having the warm water available, many other factors are needed, including:

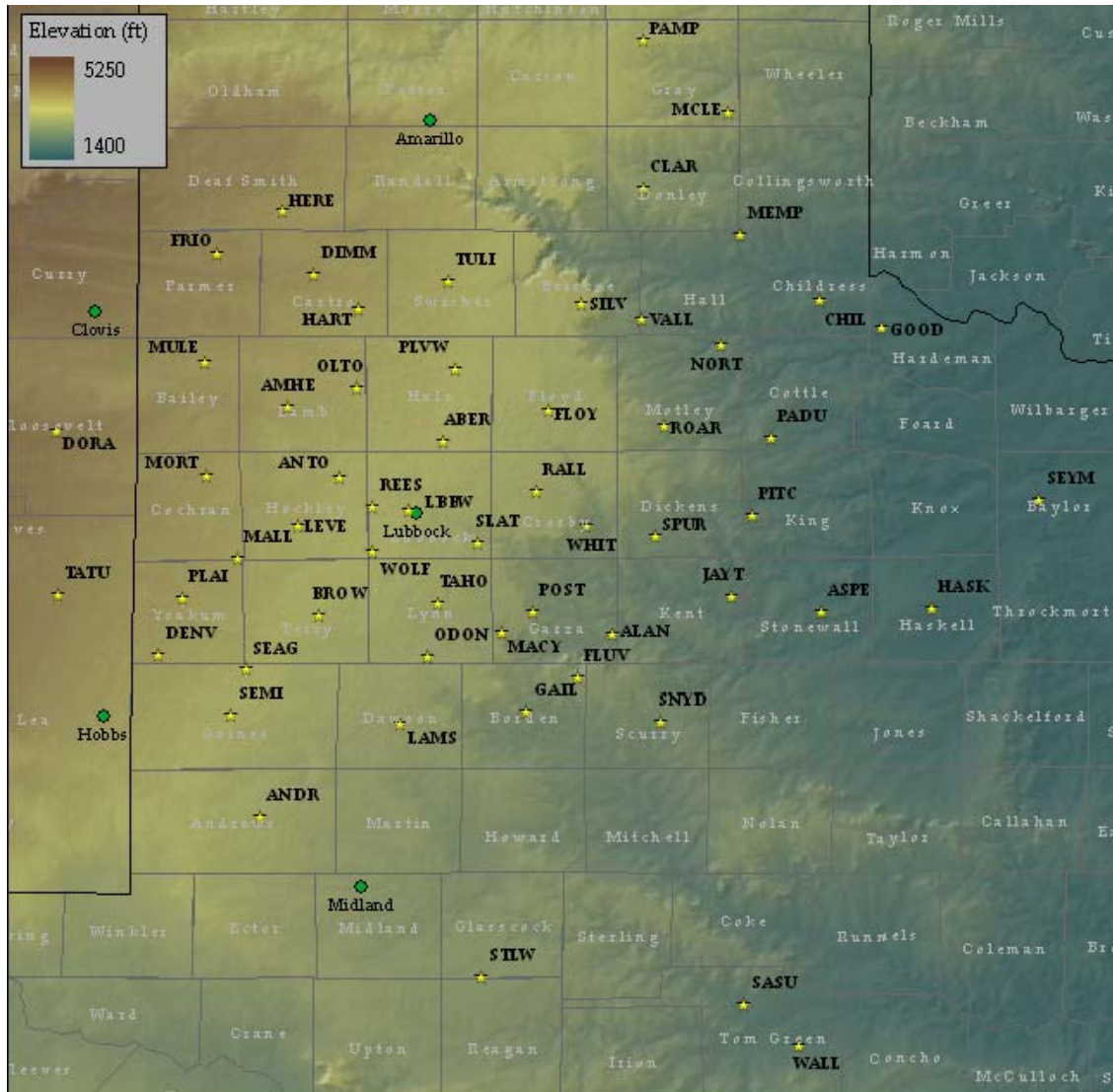
- an atmosphere which cools quickly with height
- relatively moist layers well above ground level
- a distance of at least 300 miles from the equator
- a pre-existing weather disturbance
- low values of vertical wind shear

Even having all the above conditions does not ensure a tropical system will develop, but it does increase the likelihood.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1 Normals: 92 / 68 0.07 106-1966 / 55-1925 Lubbock Records sr 700 am - sunrise ss 847 pm - sunset	2 92 / 68 0.07 105-1943 / 54-1936 sr 701 am ss 846 pm	3 92 / 68 0.07 107-1944 / 56-1921 sr 701 am ss 846 pm 	4 92 / 68 0.07 105-2003 / 57-1915 sr 702 am ss 845 pm	5 91 / 68 0.07 102-2003 / 57-1915 sr 703 am ss 844 pm	6 91 / 67 0.07 102-2003 / 57-1990 sr 703 am ss 843 pm	7 91 / 67 0.07 104-2003 / 58-1971 sr 704 am ss 842 pm
8 91 / 67 0.07 105-2003 / 58-1990 sr 705 am ss 841 pm	9 91 / 67 0.07 101-1970 / 51-1946 sr 706 am ss 840 pm 	10 91 / 67 0.07 103-1935 / 55-1915 sr 706 am ss 839 pm	11 91 / 67 0.07 103-1936 / 56-1931 sr 707 am ss 838 pm	12 91 / 67 0.07 107-1936 / 54-1979 sr 708 am ss 837 pm	13 91 / 67 0.07 107-1936 / 54-1920 sr 708 am ss 836 pm Perseids Meteor Shower (Aug 12-14)	14 91 / 67 0.07 103-1946 / 53-1920 sr 709 am ss 835 pm
15 90 / 66 0.08 103-1982 / 56-1920 sr 710 am ss 834 pm	16 90 / 66 0.08 104-1943 / 55-1931 sr 710 am ss 832 pm 	17 90 / 66 0.08 103-1978 / 56-1931 sr 711 am ss 831 pm	18 90 / 66 0.08 103-1994 / 55-1943 sr 712 am ss 830 pm	19 90 / 66 0.08 103-1994 / 58-1950 sr 713 am ss 829 pm	20 90 / 66 0.08 103-1943 / 54-1915 sr 713 am ss 828 pm	21 89 / 65 0.08 103-1930 / 52-1956 sr 714 am ss 827 pm
22 89 / 65 0.08 100-1999 / 58-1967 sr 715 am ss 825 pm	23 89 / 65 0.08 101-1985 / 54-1923 sr 715 am ss 824 pm	24 89 / 65 0.08 101-1936 / 51-1916 sr 716 am ss 823 pm 	25 89 / 65 0.08 105-1936 / 54-1962 sr 717 am ss 822 pm	26 88 / 64 0.08 102-1922 / 53-1962 sr 717 am ss 821 pm	27 88 / 64 0.08 100-1931 / 53-1926 sr 718 am ss 819 pm	28 88 / 64 0.08 100-1943 / 54-1916 sr 719 am ss 818 pm
29 88 / 64 0.08 99-1943 / 54-1917 sr 719 am ss 817 pm	30 88 / 63 0.09 101-1943 / 44-1915 sr 720 am ss 815 pm	31 87 / 63 0.09 100-1930 / 43-1915 sr 721 am ss 814 pm	NOAA WEATHER RADIO CAN BE FOUND AT THE FOLLOWING FREQUENCIES: Lubbock 162.400 Dimmitt 162.500 Plainview 162.450 Childress 162.525 Dickens 162.500			

West Texas Mesonet

(<http://www.mesonet.ttu.edu/>)



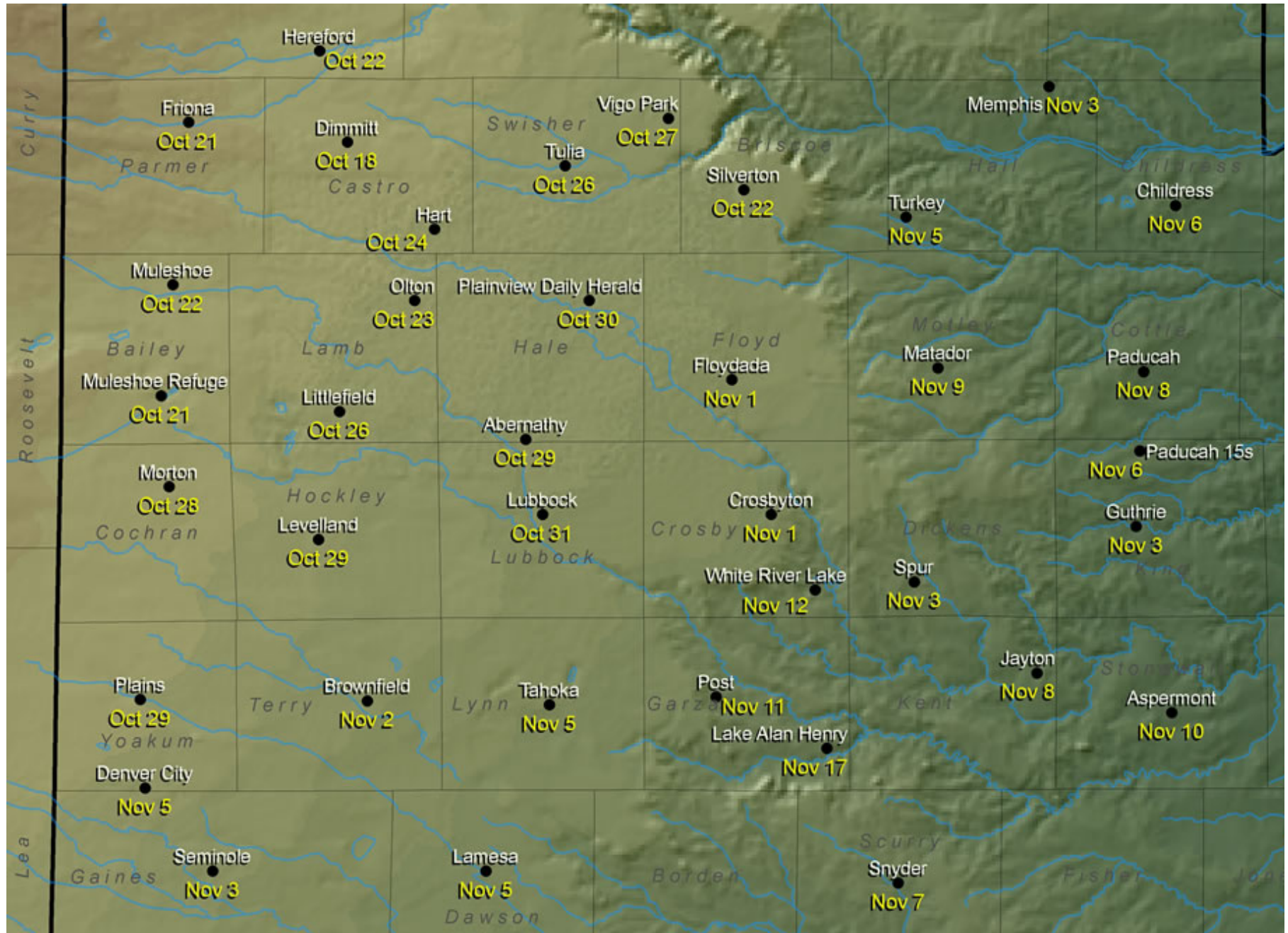
These two pictures show West Texas Mesonet observation stations.



The West Texas Mesonet project was initiated in 1999 to provide **free real-time** weather and agricultural information for residents of the South Plains of West Texas. Over the years, the project has expanded to include observation towers well beyond the South Plains, including two sites in eastern New Mexico. To the left is a map of the 57 mesonet stations (yellow stars) around the region. Temperature, moisture, wind, pressure, solar radiation, and precipitation data are available at all sites, with soil data available at most sites.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			1 Normals: 87 / 63 0.09 99-1951 / 43-1915 Lubbock Records sr 721 am - sunrise ss 813 pm - sunset  Last Quarter	2 87 / 63 0.09 101-1947 / 50-1955 sr 722 am ss 811 pm	3 87 / 62 0.09 101-2000 / 48-1974 sr 723 am ss 810 pm	4 86 / 62 0.09 101-2000 / 46-1915 sr 724 am ss 809 pm
5 86 / 62 0.09 102-2000 / 46-1961 sr 724 am ss 807 pm	6 86 / 61 0.09 103-1948 / 51-1918 sr 725 am ss 806 pm Labor Day	7 86 / 61 0.09 98-2000 / 45-1918 sr 726 am ss 805 pm	8 85 / 61 0.09 97-1985 / 47-2004 sr 726 am ss 803 pm  New Moon	9 85 / 61 0.09 99-1984 / 47-1956 sr 727 am ss 802 pm	10 85 / 60 0.09 100-2000 / 47-1962 sr 728 am ss 801 pm	11 85 / 60 0.09 103-2000 / 47-1959 sr 728 am ss 759 pm
12 84 / 60 0.09 100-1930 / 44-1959 sr 729 am ss 758 pm	13 84 / 59 0.09 101-1930 / 43-1959 sr 730 am ss 757 pm	14 84 / 59 0.09 100-1965 / 42-1945 sr 730 am ss 755 pm	15 84 / 59 0.09 99-1965 / 42-1993 sr 731 am ss 754 pm  First Quarter	16 83 / 58 0.09 100-1965 / 42-1951 sr 732 am ss 752 pm	17 83 / 58 0.09 98-2005 / 42-1951 sr 732 am ss 751 pm	18 83 / 58 0.09 98-1997 / 43-1971 sr 733 am ss 750 pm
19 82 / 57 0.08 105-1930 / 42-1991 sr 734 am ss 748 pm	20 82 / 57 0.08 98-1977 / 41-1991 sr 734 am ss 747 pm	21 82 / 57 0.08 98-1998 / 33-1983 sr 735 am ss 746 pm	22 82 / 56 0.08 98-1977 / 40-1995 sr 736 am ss 744 pm Autumnal Equinox (10:09 pm)	23 81 / 56 0.08 98-1926 / 41-2009 sr 736 am ss 743 pm  Full Moon	24 81 / 56 0.08 97-1953 / 38-1989 sr 737 am ss 741 pm	25 81 / 55 0.08 100-2005 / 36-2000 sr 738 am ss 740 pm
26 81 / 55 0.08 99-1997 / 36-1926 sr 738 am ss 739 pm	27 80 / 55 0.08 100-1953 / 39-1942 sr 739 am ss 737 pm	28 80 / 54 0.08 98-1994 / 36-1918 sr 740 am ss 736 pm	29 80 / 54 0.08 97-1977 / 33-1916 sr 740 am ss 735 pm	30 80 / 53 0.07 99-1977 / 35-1985 sr 741 am ss 733 pm  Last Quarter	NOAA WEATHER RADIO CAN BE FOUND AT THE FOLLOWING FREQUENCIES: Lubbock 162.400 Dimmitt 162.500 Plainview 162.450 Childress 162.525 Dickens 162.500	

Average First Freeze Dates



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			NOAA WEATHER RADIO CAN BE FOUND AT THE FOLLOWING FREQUENCIES: Lubbock 162.400 Dimmitt 162.500 Plainview 162.450 Childress 162.525 Dickens 162.500		1 Normals: 79 / 53 0.07 98-2000 / 39-1985 Lubbock Records sr 742 am - sunrise ss 732 pm - sunset	2 79 / 53 0.07 99-2000 / 40-2009 sr 743 am ss 730 pm
3 79 / 52 0.07 100-2000 / 35-1961 sr 743 am ss 729 pm	4 79 / 52 0.07 96-2000 / 41-1961 sr 744 am ss 728 pm	5 78 / 51 0.07 97-1934 / 33-1932 sr 745 am ss 726 pm	6 78 / 51 0.07 94-1939 / 34-2001 sr 745 am ss 725 pm	7 78 / 51 0.07 98-1979 / 31-1952 sr 746 am ss 724 pm 	8 77 / 50 0.07 98-1979 / 31-1976 sr 747 am ss 723 pm	9 77 / 50 0.06 93-1965 / 29-1970 sr 748 am ss 721 pm
10 77 / 50 0.06 93-1965 / 37-2009 sr 748 am ss 720 pm	11 77 / 49 0.06 93-1979 / 34-2009 sr 749 am ss 719 pm Columbus Day	12 76 / 49 0.06 92-1989 / 33-1969 sr 750 am ss 717 pm	13 76 / 48 0.06 92-1992 / 28-1969 sr 751 am ss 716 pm	14 75 / 48 0.06 93-2009 / 31-1969 sr 751 am ss 715 pm 	15 75 / 47 0.06 92-1965 / 31-1966 sr 752 am ss 714 pm	16 75 / 47 0.05 92-2003 / 30-2001 sr 753 am ss 713 pm
17 74 / 47 0.05 93-1988 / 32-1999 sr 754 am ss 711 pm	18 74 / 46 0.05 90-2001 / 32-1968 sr 755 am ss 710 pm	19 74 / 46 0.05 92-1940 / 24-1917 sr 755 am ss 709 pm	20 73 / 45 0.05 92-2007 / 25-1916 sr 756 am ss 708 pm	21 73 / 45 0.05 90-2003 / 26-1917 sr 757 am ss 707 pm	22 72 / 45 0.05 89-1961 / 28-1945 sr 758 am ss 706 pm 	23 72 / 44 0.05 91-2003 / 22-1917 sr 759 am ss 704 pm
24 71 / 44 0.04 91-1933 / 26-1929 sr 800 am ss 703 pm	25 71 / 43 0.04 91-1959 / 30-1955 sr 800 am ss 702 pm	26 71 / 43 0.04 88-1979 / 26-1913 sr 801 am ss 701 pm	27 70 / 42 0.04 87-1922 / 26-1997 sr 802 am ss 700 pm	28 70 / 42 0.04 91-1943 / 25-1970 sr 803 am ss 659 pm	29 69 / 42 0.04 90-2003 / 20-1917 sr 804 am ss 658 pm	30 69 / 41 0.04 88-1945 / 18-1993 sr 805 am ss 657 pm 
31 68 / 41 0.04 88-1934 / 20-1991 sr 806 am ss 656 pm Halloween						



Winter Weather



Lubbock

Snowfall Normals (1971-2000) and Records (1911-present)

Month	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Season
Normals	0.3"	1.6"	2.4"	3.0"	2.4"	0.5"	0.2"	10.4"
Records (year)	7.5" (1976)	21.4" (1980)	10.5" (1942)	25.3" (1983)	16.8" (1956)	16.5" (1915)	6.8" (1942)	41.2" (1982-83)

The record season of 1982-1983 also produced the record snowfall from a single storm (16.9", which fell January 20-21) and the record maximum snow depth (17" on January 21-22). This record winter season was characterized by a strong El Niño (reference January for details about El Niño).



Interesting Facts and Safety Information

Injuries due to ice and snow:

- About 70% result from vehicle accidents
- About 25% occur from people caught out in the storm

Plan your travel around winter storms!

If you must travel during a winter storm be prepared:

- Fully check and winterize your vehicle
- Carry a winter storm survival kit
- Keep your gas tank near full
- Avoid travelling alone
- Let someone know your timetable

If you get caught in a winter storm:

- Stay in your vehicle
 - o Wind-driven snow & cold will quickly disorient
 - o Run the motor about 10 min. each hour for heat
 - o Open the window a little for fresh air
 - o Make sure the exhaust pipe is not blocked
- Be visible to rescuers
 - o Turn on the dome light at night when running the vehicle
 - o Tie a colored cloth to your antenna or door
 - o Raise the car hood after the snow stops falling
- Exercise

November 2010

Lubbock National Weather Service

WWW.WEATHER.GOV/LUBBOCK

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1 Normals: 68 / 40 0.03 85-1994 / 23-1951 Lubbock Records sr 806 am - sunrise ss 655 pm - sunset	2 67 / 40 0.03 83-2001 / 19-1991 Election Day	3 67 / 39 0.03 88-2005 / 7-1991 sr 808 am ss 654 pm	4 66 / 39 0.03 86-1916 / 20-1950 sr 809 am ss 653 pm	5 66 / 38 0.03 86-1924 / 22-1959 sr 810 am ss 652 pm	6 65 / 38 0.03 85-1975 / 16-1959  New Moon
7 65 / 38 0.03 89-1916 / 19-1947 sr 712 am ss 550 pm Daylight Saving Time Ends	8 64 / 37 0.03 88--2005 / 20-1943 sr 713 am ss 549 pm	9 64 / 37 0.03 90-2006 / 21-1943 sr 714 am ss 549 pm	10 64 / 36 0.03 85-1927 / 19-1950 sr 715 am ss 548 pm	11 63 / 36 0.03 82-1956 / 16-1950 sr 715 am ss 547 pm Veteran's Day	12 63 / 36 0.02 85-1995 / 19-1919 sr 716 am ss 547 pm	13 62 / 35 0.02 82-1973 / 14-1976 sr 717 am ss 546 pm  First Quarter
14 62 / 35 0.02 85-1933 / 4-1976 sr 718 am ss 545 pm	15 62 / 35 0.02 85-1965 / 10-1916 sr 719 am ss 545 pm	16 61 / 34 0.02 83-1966 / 11-1916 sr 720 am ss 544 pm	17 61 / 34 0.02 85-1966 / 10-1959 sr 721 am ss 544 pm Leonids Meteor Shower (Nov 17-18)	18 60 / 33 0.02 82-1999 / 16-1951 sr 722 am ss 543 pm	19 60 / 33 0.02 85-1996 / 14-1937 sr 723 am ss 543 pm	20 60 / 33 0.02 88-1996 / 17-1937 sr 724 am ss 542 pm
21 59 / 32 0.02 84-1927 / 18-1956 sr 725 am ss 542 pm  Full Moon	22 59 / 32 0.02 82-2006 / 6-1957 sr 726 am ss 541 pm	23 59 / 32 0.02 84-1965 / -1-1957 sr 727 am ss 541 pm	24 58 / 31 0.02 82-1915 / 7-1938 sr 728 am ss 541 pm	25 58 / 31 0.02 86-1965 / 15-1993 sr 728 am ss 540 pm Thanksgiving Day	26 58 / 31 0.02 82-1970 / 8-1980 sr 729 am ss 540 pm	27 57 / 30 0.02 81-1949 / 12-1976 sr 730 am ss 540 pm  Last Quarter
28 57 / 30 0.02 83-1949 / 5-1976 sr 731 am ss 540 pm	29 57 / 30 0.02 76-1927 / 1-1976 sr 732 am ss 540 pm	30 56 / 30 0.02 80-1946 / 10-1918 sr 733 am ss 539 pm End of the Atlantic Hurricane Season	NOAA WEATHER RADIO CAN BE FOUND AT THE FOLLOWING FREQUENCIES: Lubbock 162.400 Dimmitt 162.500 Plainview 162.450 Childress 162.525 Dickens 162.500			

2010 Celestial Events

Total Eclipse !!

© Todd Lindley



A **Total Lunar Eclipse** will occur **2:17 am on December 21st**. The above photo shows the progression to totality during a similar eclipse on August 28, 2007.

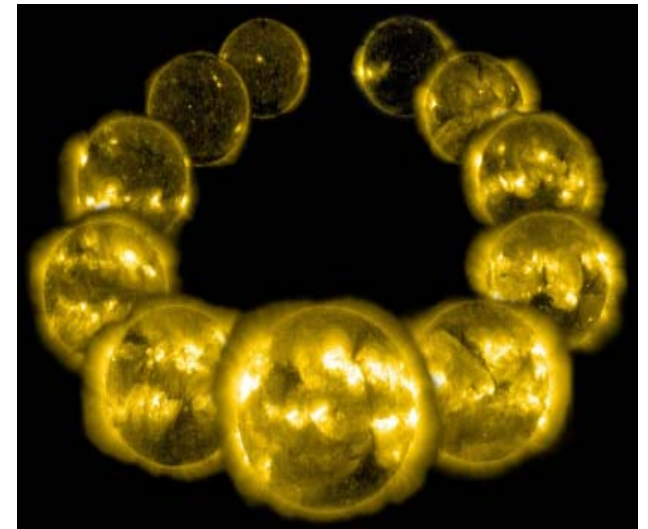
Space Weather Prediction Center: <http://www.swpc.noaa.gov/>

2010 Major Meteor Showers

<u>Shower</u>	<u>Peak Dates</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Quadrantids	Jan 3-4	sharp peak
Lyrids	Apr 21-22	sporadic
Delta Aquarids	Jul 28-29	sporadic
Perseids	Aug 12-13	one of best
Orionids	Oct 21-22	sporadic
Leonids	Nov 17-18	variable
Geminids	Dec 13-14	one of best

Someone Wake Up The Sun!

Our sun goes through cycles of increased solar activity that typically span an average of 11 years. Since 2007, however, the sun has failed to emerge from what is now the deepest solar minimum in more than a century. In 2008 and 2009 the sun set records for low sun spot activity, solar wind, and solar flux. In the seventeenth-century the sun was nearly spotless for 70-years. Now known as the Maunder Minimum, that period of solar inactivity contributed to a dramatic decrease in global temperatures and a climatic change recognized as the "Little Ice Age". Today, scientists await the return of an active sun cautiously, since powerful solar flare-induced geomagnetic storms in earth's atmosphere have the potential to cause immense chaos and damage to modern technology. These storms can also cause the sky to glow with beautiful auroras (northern lights). A super-geomagnetic storm occurred in September 1859 that caused telegraph wires to spark wildfires across the country, and Havana residents reportedly read newspapers at night by the auroral glow over Cuba. At the end of the last solar maximum, red aurora graced the skies above West Texas in October 2003, November 2004, and briefly in December 2006. What kind of *space weather* will 2010 bring?



SUNDAY

MONDAY

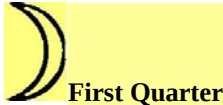
TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

			1 Normals: 56 / 29 0.02 76-1995 / 12-1918 Lubbock Records sr 734 am - sunrise ss 539 pm – sunset	2 56 / 29 0.02 81-1995 / 13-1985 sr 735 am ss 539 pm	3 56 / 29 0.02 79-1926 / 15-1967 sr 735 am ss 539 pm	4 55 / 28 0.02 81-1958 / 15-1921 sr 736 am ss 539 pm
5 55 / 28 0.02 79-1939 / 10-1950 sr 737 am ss 539 pm 	6 55 / 28 0.02 83-1939 / 1-1950 sr 738 am ss 539 pm	7 55 / 28 0.02 79-2007 / 8-2005 sr 739 am ss 539 pm	8 55 / 27 0.02 78-1970 / 3-1917 sr 739 am ss 539 pm	9 54 / 27 0.02 80-1939 / 5-1978 sr 740 am ss 539 pm	10 54 / 27 0.02 81-1933 / 5-1917 sr 741 am ss 540 pm	11 54 / 27 0.03 80-1939 / 6-1917 sr 742 am ss 540 pm
12 54 / 27 0.03 82-1937 / 6-1961 sr 742 am ss 540 pm	13 53 / 26 0.03 79-1921 / 5-1917 sr 743 am ss 540 pm 	14 53 / 26 0.03 75-1922 / 8-1987 sr 744 am ss 541 pm Geminids Meteor Shower (Dec 13-14)	15 53 / 26 0.03 76-1977 / 2-1987 sr 744 am ss 541 pm	16 53 / 26 0.02 77-2006 / 3-1987 sr 745 am ss 541 pm	17 53 / 26 0.02 78-1980 / 5-1932 sr 746 am ss 542 pm	18 53 / 26 0.02 77-1980 / 6-1996 sr 746 am ss 542 pm
19 52 / 25 0.02 76-1921 / 0-1924 sr 747 am ss 543 pm	20 52 / 25 0.02 80-1921 / 3-1924 sr 747 am ss 543 pm	21 52 / 25 0.02 78-1981 / 2-1983 sr 748 am Winter Solstice ss 543 pm (5:38 pm) 	22 52 / 25 0.02 79-1969 / -2-1989 sr 748 am ss 544 pm	23 52 / 25 0.02 80-1964 / -1-1989 sr 749 am ss 544 pm	24 52 / 25 0.02 80-1955 / 0-1983 sr 749 am ss 545 pm	25 52 / 25 0.02 76-1955 / -1-1924 sr 750 am ss 546 pm Christmas
26 52 / 24 0.02 77-2005 / 0-1918 sr 750 am ss 546 pm	27 52 / 24 0.02 76-2006 / 3-1918 sr 750 am ss 547 pm 	28 51 / 24 0.02 81-1928 / -2-1924 sr 751 am ss 548 pm	29 51 / 24 0.02 77-1920 / -1-1939 sr 751 am ss 548 pm	30 51 / 24 0.02 80-2008 / 7-2000 sr 751 am ss 549 pm	31 51 / 24 0.02 75-2005 / 8-1923 sr 752 am ss 550 pm New Year's Eve	NOAA WEATHER RADIO CAN BE FOUND AT THE FOLLOWING FREQUENCIES: Lubbock 162.400 Dimmitt 162.500 Plainview 162.450 Childress 162.525 Dickens 162.500

Severe Weather Safety Tips

Prepare a Home Severe Weather Plan—

- Pick a place where family members could gather if a tornado is headed your way. It could be your basement or, if there is no basement, a center hallway, bathroom, or closet on the lowest floor. Keep this place uncluttered.
- If you are in a high-rise building, you may not have enough time to go to the lowest floor. Pick a place in a hallway in the center of the building.

Assemble a Disaster Supplies Kit containing—

- First aid kit and essential medications.
- Canned food and can opener.
- At least three gallons of water per person.
- Protective clothing, bedding, or sleeping bags.
- Battery-powered radio, flashlight, and extra batteries.
- Special items for infant, elderly, or disabled family members.

When a Severe Thunderstorm or Tornado WATCH is issued—

- Listen to NOAA Weather Radio, local radio and TV stations for further updates.
- Be alert to changing weather conditions.

When a Severe Thunderstorm or Tornado WARNING is issued—

- If you are inside, go to the safe place you picked to protect yourself from glass and other flying objects.
- If you are outside, hurry to the basement of a nearby sturdy building or lie flat in a ditch or low-lying area.
- If you are in a car or mobile home, get out immediately and head for safety (as above).

After the Severe Thunderstorm or Tornado passes—

- Watch out for fallen power lines and stay out of the damaged area.
- Listen to the radio for information and instructions.
- Use a flashlight to inspect your home for damage.

Conduct periodic Severe Weather drills so everyone remembers what to do. Stay tuned for warnings—

- Listen to your local radio and TV stations for updated storm information.
- Severe Thunderstorm and Tornado WATCHES and WARNINGS are issued by county.
- Know what a Severe Thunderstorm or Tornado WATCH and WARNING means:
 - A Tornado/Severe Thunderstorm WATCH means a Tornado/Severe Thunderstorm is possible in your area.
 - A Tornado/Severe Thunderstorm WARNING means a Tornado/Severe Thunderstorm has been sighted and may be headed for your area. Go to a safe location immediately.