

NATIONAL
WEATHER SERVICE

ALBUQUERQUE,
NEW MEXICO

UPCOMING
COOPERATIVE
OBSERVER
AWARDS:

- **August 2006**
Los Alamos Natl Lab
Los Alamos, NM
50 Years of Service
- **September 2006**
Valmora Inc
Valmora, NM
50 Years of Service
- **October 2006**
Charlie Liles
ABQ Foothills, NM
15 Years of Service
- **October 2006**
Linda Grilli
Cedar Grove, NM
30 Years of Service
- **December 2006**
Marlen Easley
Placitas, NM
15 Years of Service
- **April 2007**
Elizabeth Desoto
Cubero, NM
20 Years of Service

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New Mexico

Skywatcher

VOLUME 2, ISSUE 2

OCTOBER 2006

Drought Easing Rains

Welcome to the Fall 2006 Edition of the New Mexico Skywatcher. Since our last issue back in April, the weather made a significant swing toward the wetter side. Many of you reported record or near record summer precipitation throughout the state. We want to take this time to thank our observers for their timely and accurate weather reports during the spring and summer months. Your data was extremely useful in determining the status of the New Mexico drought. In addition, your real time severe weather reports helped save lives and valuable property. We look forward to your fall and winter reports.

Congratulations to those receiving awards this fall and winter (shown in the left column). Your weather observa-

tions are vital in developing climatological databases and supporting weather forecasting.

In this issue of the New Mexico Skywatcher, we will discuss how climate and topography have an influential effect on rainfall amounts throughout the Albuquerque Metro area. We have also calculated some important average first freeze dates from your climatological data. This feature also describes how elevation plays an important role on how early or late the first freeze generally occurs. In addition, we will talk about the summer precipitation throughout New Mexico and its effect on the drought. You may be surprised that some areas in northern New Mexico are still experiencing long term drought issues. We will also look ahead into the

winter months. Will we continue to experience above normal precipitation?

Don't forget to read Joe's Place on the next page. He will provide some useful tips on snow measurements and how to correctly fill out your B91 forms.

We appreciate the hard work our observers provide for the National Weather Service. We wish you the best during the fall and winter seasons, and happy holidays!

Author: Daniel Porter



Albuquerque CityNet Observers

There are wide variations in precipitation amounts across the Albuquerque metro area because of our climate and topography. During the summer rainy season, strong, isolated thunderstorms can develop that will drench part of the city while other areas will remain dry. The summer of 2006 (June through August) at the Albuquerque Sunport turned out to be the wettest of any summer on record with 8.43 inches of rain. The previous record was 8.27 inches, set in 1933. However, we are not interested in knowing how much rain fell in just one area. In order to measure this variation of precipitation across the city, the National Weather Service in conjunction with AMAFCA (Albuquerque Metropolitan Arroyo and Flood Control Authority) established the Albuquerque CityNet program. The CityNet is comprised of approximately 60 volunteer weather observers across the Albuquerque metro area that record daily precipitation.

(Continued on Page 7)

Joe's Place



Joe Alfieri
Observing Program
Leader

Cooler weather and snow is on the horizon. Please remember, when taking snow measurements, there are three values you are recording: snowfall accumulation, snow melt (or liquid equivalent), and snow depth (if snow is present at observation time). If you would like to view a 22-minute video on how to measure this data, please give us a call and we will gladly mail you a copy.

If you have a standard 8-inch rain gauge, it is approaching the time to remove the inner measuring tube and the funnel. This will help with melted snow measurements and prevent an overflow of snow in the funnel.

Contact our office at 1-888-386-7637 if you should need

supplies, such as a replacement rain gauge stick, additional forms, or envelopes.

Below is an example of a B91 form. Please ensure that when filling out the form, you complete the station, month, year, state, and county information. In addition, enter the observation times of the temperature and/or precipitation readings, and record the Mountain (M) or Daylight Mountain (DM) indicator. Fill out the river information only if you take these observations.

When entering the data, please ensure you complete all three precipitation columns, even if it was a precipitation-free day. Entering zeros in these columns (when necessary) will

save significant time and allow our office to send in your observations to the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) in a timely fashion. As a reminder, liquid precipitation is rounded to the nearest hundredth of an inch (e.g. 0.66), snowfall is rounded to the nearest tenth (e.g. 7.5), and snow depth is recorded in whole inches (e.g. 7). If you miss an observation, don't panic, just leave those boxes blank.

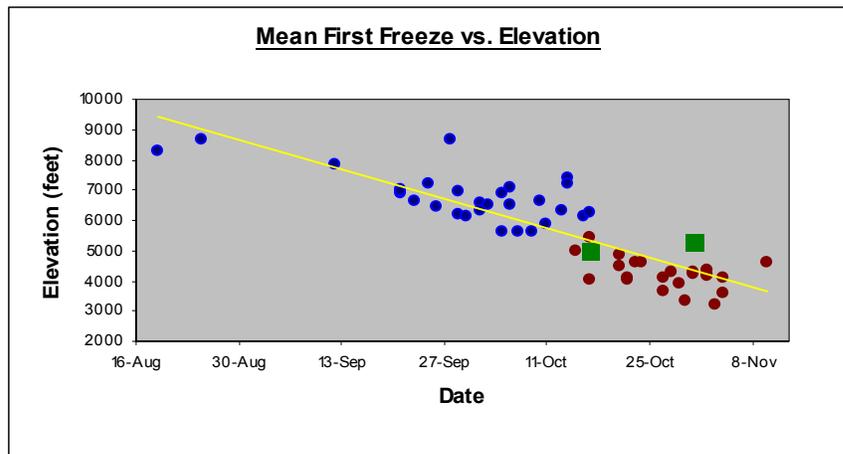
Thanks to those who send in their forms on time. The data you report is recorded and made available to the public. Your accurate reports are the backbone of our nation's climatological history.

| STATION (Climatological) (River Station, if different) RED RIVER | | MONTH FEB | DAY 06 | U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| STATE NEW MEXICO | COUNTY TAOS | RIVER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TIME (local) OF OBSERVATION RIVER | TEMP. 8A | PRECIPITATION 5P | STANDARD TIME IN USE DM OR M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">24 HRS ENDING AT OBSERVATION</th> <th colspan="3">24-HR AMOUNTS</th> <th colspan="3">At ob.</th> </tr> <tr> <th>MAX.</th> <th>MIN.</th> <th>AT OBSN.</th> <th>Rain, melted snow, etc., (Ins. and hundredths)</th> <th>Snow, ice pellets (Ins. And tenths)</th> <th>Snow, ice pellets hail, ice on ground (Ins.)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>79</td><td>61</td><td>62</td><td>.01</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>63</td><td>30</td><td>33</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>34</td><td>15</td><td>18</td><td>T</td><td>T</td><td>T</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>28</td><td>-9</td><td>-5</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>T</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>28</td><td>-11</td><td>25</td><td>.66</td><td>7.5</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>32</td><td>22</td><td>30</td><td>.45</td><td>4.8</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>44</td><td>27</td><td>41</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>47</td><td>26</td><td>43</td><td>.03</td><td>0.3</td><td>6</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | | | | | | | 24 HRS ENDING AT OBSERVATION | 24-HR AMOUNTS | | | At ob. | | | MAX. | MIN. | AT OBSN. | Rain, melted snow, etc., (Ins. and hundredths) | Snow, ice pellets (Ins. And tenths) | Snow, ice pellets hail, ice on ground (Ins.) | 1 | 79 | 61 | 62 | .01 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 63 | 30 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 34 | 15 | 18 | T | T | T | 4 | 28 | -9 | -5 | 0 | 0 | T | 5 | 28 | -11 | 25 | .66 | 7.5 | 7 | 6 | 32 | 22 | 30 | .45 | 4.8 | 10 | 7 | 44 | 27 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 47 | 26 | 43 | .03 | 0.3 | 6 |
| 24 HRS ENDING AT OBSERVATION | 24-HR AMOUNTS | | | At ob. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | MAX. | MIN. | AT OBSN. | Rain, melted snow, etc., (Ins. and hundredths) | Snow, ice pellets (Ins. And tenths) | Snow, ice pellets hail, ice on ground (Ins.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 3 | 34 | 15 | 18 | T | T | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 28 | -9 | -5 | 0 | 0 | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 28 | -11 | 25 | .66 | 7.5 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 32 | 22 | 30 | .45 | 4.8 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 44 | 27 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 47 | 26 | 43 | .03 | 0.3 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

The First Freeze Across New Mexico

The predictability of freezing temperatures is particularly important for agricultural interests across New Mexico. The length of the growing season falls between the last spring freeze and the first fall freeze. The variation in length of the growing season in any particular region can mean economic loss or gain. The diverse topography of the state makes it challenging to forecast minimum temperatures that may cut the growing season short. For example, a sheltered valley location may experience freezing conditions weeks before adjacent foothills just a few miles away. The National Weather Service issues freeze warnings for the Northwest Plateau, the Rio Grande Valley, and the Eastern Plains when minimum temperatures are expected to fall to or below freezing.

In order to better forecast the first freezing temperatures of the season, it is important to understand the climatology. Cooperative (COOP) observer data has helped shed some light on this problem. The climatological mean freeze dates were calculated from daily temperature data sent to the NWS forecast office from COOP observers. The table below shows a subset of COOP stations across the state with the corresponding mean freeze date and elevation. The stations are listed in order from earliest mean freeze to latest mean freeze. The first freeze across the state typically occurs in the northern mountains anywhere from the end of August into Septem-



ber. The foothills and valleys are the next locations to freeze as drier air and longer nights settle over the state in late September and October. The southern deserts and southeast lowlands are the last to freeze toward the beginning of November.

The chart above depicts how the mean freeze date is correlated with topography. The blue dots indicate stations above 5600 feet and the red dots are stations below 5600 feet. The solid yellow line through the data points represents how well the station data is correlated with the station elevation. Most of the points fall close to or on the solid yellow line indicating there is a moderately high degree of correlation between the first fall freeze and station elevation. Note the two high elevation sites in the upper left corner of the graph. These points are Eagle Nest and Red River with the earliest mean freeze dates across the state. The first freeze in these locations occur up to one month prior to any other station. In fact, freezing temperatures are possible at these two locations every month of the year. Interestingly, two locations (indicated by the green squares) separated by only a few miles have average freeze dates that are weeks apart. The Albuquerque South Valley (4955 feet) has an average freeze date of October 17th, while the average freeze date is two weeks later at the Albuquerque Sunport (5314 feet) on October 31st. On clear, dry nights the Albuquerque South Valley experiences very efficient radiational cooling (loss of surface radiation at night) and temperatures are often several degrees cooler than the nearby airport as cool dense air settles into the valley. Radiational cooling is not as efficient at the airport due to its proximity to heat sources and it is not as well protected from the wind.

Author: Brian Guyer

| Location | 32F Mean Date | Elevation | Location | 32F Mean Date | Elevation |
|-------------|---------------|-----------|------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Eagle Nest | 19-Aug | 8280 | Los Alamos | 14-Oct | 7424 |
| Red River | 25-Aug | 8676 | Santa Fe (City) | 14-Oct | 7200 |
| Chama | 12-Sep | 7850 | Clayton | 15-Oct | 4970 |
| Cuba | 21-Sep | 7045 | ABQ Foothills | 16-Oct | 6120 |
| Ruidoso | 21-Sep | 6930 | Jemez Springs | 17-Oct | 6262 |
| Gallup | 26-Sep | 6467 | Portales | 17-Oct | 4010 |
| Taos | 29-Sep | 6965 | ABQ South Valley | 17-Oct | 4955 |
| Grants | 3-Oct | 6520 | Fort Sumner | 22-Oct | 4025 |
| Farmington | 5-Oct | 5625 | Socorro | 23-Oct | 4585 |
| Las Vegas | 5-Oct | 6866 | Santa Rosa | 24-Oct | 4610 |
| Sandia Park | 6-Oct | 7100 | Tucumcari | 27-Oct | 4086 |
| Espanola | 9-Oct | 5645 | Roswell | 27-Oct | 3649 |
| Raton | 10-Oct | 6640 | ABQ Sunport | 31-Oct | 5314 |

New Mexico Summer Precipitation

'...the summer rain was particularly important since the year started out exceptionally dry.'

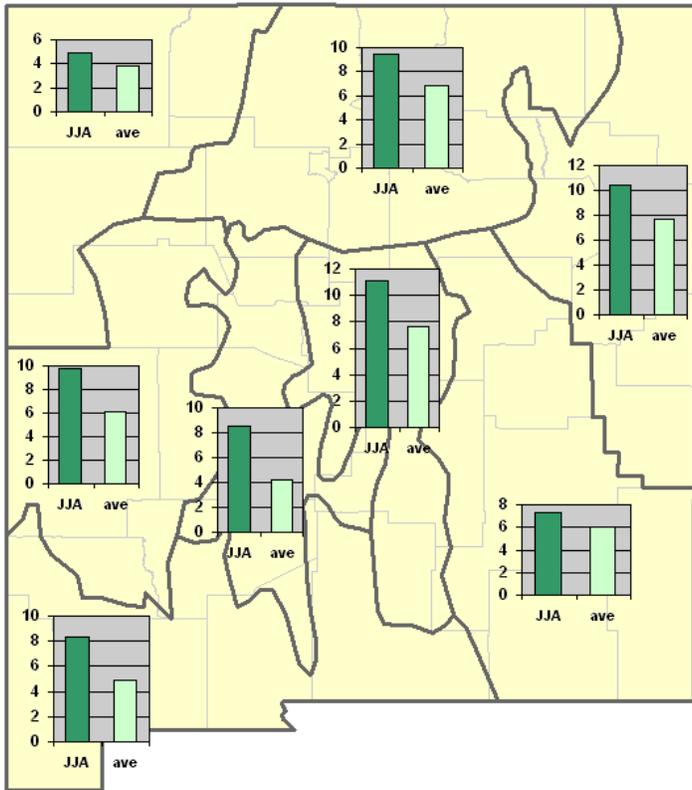
Precipitation totals for June through August 2006 across the state show that summer precipitation was well above normal at many locations across New Mexico. At the Albuquerque Sunport (the official observing site for Albuquerque), June through August precipitation was a record high of 8.43 inches (when using our current location and records back to 1931). The previous record was 8.27 inches in 1933. Another way to look at this amount is to note that 89% of our normal annual precipitation for Albuquerque was recorded this summer, and much of that in July and August! July precipitation at the airport was a record 3.55 inches, breaking the previous record of 3.33 inches in 1968. The record precipitation for August (3.74 inches in 1934), was tied in 2006. The number of days with measurable precipitation in July and August of 2006 was 24. This was close to the record of 28, reported in 1963.

Many cooperative observers reported record rainfall amounts, especially in July and August. In July, precipitation records were reported at Alcalde, El Morro, Glenwood, Maxwell, and Raton KRTN. In August, cooperative sites that logged record breaking precipitation included Abbott, Capitan, Cloudcroft, Conchas Dam, Elk, Fence Lake, Glenwood, Gran Quivira, Jemez Springs, Roy, and the Santa Fe2 station.

To monitor the climate across the state, New Mexico is partitioned into eight climate divisions. These divisions are standardized regions representing areas with a similar climate regime. Cooperative observations are an integral data source for computing climate averages within specific climate divisions. The map below shows the eight climate divisions for New Mexico. In each division, a bar chart depicts the summer precipitation for June-July-August of 2006 (dark green bars), and the long term (1895-2006) average summer precipitation (light green).

This map illustrates that above normal conditions were recorded statewide, and the central portions of the state had precipitation well above normal.

**Precipitation by Climate Division
June through August 2006 vs. 1895-2006 Average**



The months of July and August are generally considered to be thunderstorm season across New Mexico. While several different patterns can contribute to precipitation across New Mexico during these months, the North American Monsoon System is a major component of our thunderstorm season and was particularly persistent in August. A monsoon pattern set up over New Mexico in late July, with high pressure centered east of New Mexico and a low pressure trough located to the west. This circulation pattern persisted through much of August and resulted in a large plume of moist air over the state. This plume resulted in numerous days of heavy rainfall, flash flooding and the record amounts of precipitation noted above.

Summer rains are generally beneficial for the state, though flash flooding resulted in extensive damage and losses this summer. This year, the summer rain was particularly important since the year started out exceptionally dry.

Precipitation from September of 2005 through May 2006 averaged just 48 percent of normal. By the end of August the statewide average had more than doubled to 98 percent of normal, due to the wettest July through August period on record. See the effect the wet summer had on New Mexico's drought conditions in the story on the next page.

Author: Deirdre Kann

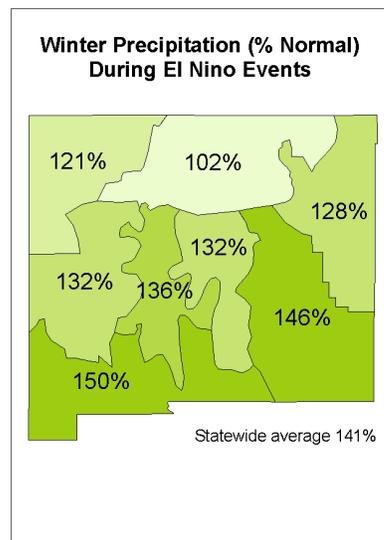
Drought Status and Upcoming Winter

New Mexico has experienced an incredible weather roller coaster ride over the past two years. The excessively wet winter and spring of 2004-2005 helped put a substantial dent in the long-term drought. After a short period of relatively normal weather, the winter and spring of 2005-2006 was the driest such period of record for many portions of the state, causing short and long-term drought conditions to worsen. That period was followed by the wettest summer (June-August) in New Mexico of the past 112 years. The summer was so exceptionally wet, short-term drought conditions improved almost statewide, and the only substantial drought lingering now is the long-term (since late 1999) drought, mainly over northern New Mexico.

The figures below show the New Mexico State Drought Monitor assessments for June (when the drought was peaking) and September, after the summer rains.

What's Ahead?

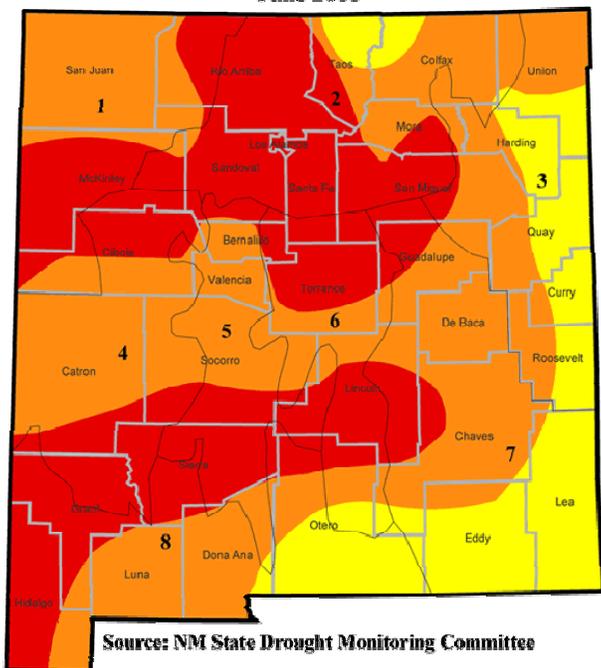
The ocean surface of the equatorial Pacific has been warming (compared to normal) throughout 2006, but the warming accelerated in late summer, signaling the possible development of an El Niño event. El Niño is generally associated with wetter than normal cool seasons in New Mexico, especially over the southern counties (see the map to the right). However, this particular El Niño should be viewed with cautious optimism because another signal, the Pacific Decadal Oscillation, has become negative, which usually brings drier weather to New Mexico. The forecast for the coming winter is for precipitation to average above normal for the period December through April, but confidence is not as high as it usually would be during an El Niño event. Temperatures should be closer to normal than last winter, which was abnormally warm. In any case, it should contrast significantly with the dry, warm winter of 2005-2006.



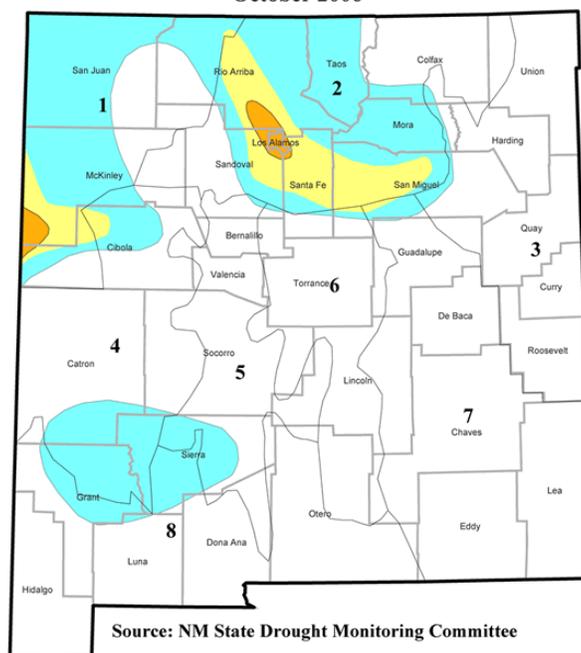
Average December through February precipitation for the eight climate divisions in New Mexico for 20 El Niño events since 1905.

Author: Charlie Liles

Meteorological Drought Status Map June 2006



Meteorological Drought Status Map October 2006





A tour by Joe Alfieri of the NWS observing equipment.

Meet Your Observers

Within each issue of your New Mexico Skywatcher, the National Weather Service in Albuquerque will highlight cooperative observers from across our forecast area (which includes the northern two-thirds of New Mexico). This section was designed to allow observers across the state to meet fellow hard-working volunteers within the region. We are proud of the service you provide our nation, and we want to acknowledge your hard work. If you would like to nominate someone for this section, let us know.

Authors: Joe Alfieri/Maxine Pacheco/Daniel Porter

East Central New Mexico

Mr. Sam Britt, rancher, has been an observer at the weather station in Pasamonte for over 47 years. Sam lives in a remote part of Union County, where it is difficult to receive weather information. When severe weather occurs, he calls the NWS in Albuquerque to report ongoing conditions. Forecasters at the NWS are also able to call Sam when they need to verify severe weather events in the area. The important data and information that Sam Britt provides, has continually supported NWS weather advisories and warnings for severe weather. His willingness to assist the NWS in Albuquerque is much appreciated.

Sam Britt is a valued member of the community and supports schools, businesses, and governments in Union County. He is a kind and generous man, willing to share his talents and resources with friends and neighbors. He is or has been a member of the NM Cattle Growers, R-Calf, Union County Historical Society, NM Amigos, Bank Board, Race Track Board, County Commissioner, School Board, Financial Board of the Methodist Church, and member and supporter of St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church.

A 40 year Length of Service Award was given to Mr. Britt in May 1999. Mr. Sam Britt also received the John Campanius Holm Award in 2004. This award is named for the first person to make systemic weather measurements in North America between 1944-1945.



Sam Britt

Northern New Mexico

Rancher, John F. Jekielek, the cooperative weather observer near McGaffey, has been keeping a weather eye on the skies over McKinley County since 1956. For over 50 years, he has consistently relayed data of the greatest reliability, accuracy, and promptness for his station. Of special importance is Mr. Jekielek's location near the flood plain of the Rio Puerco. He has, over a long period of time, contributed important information and data that resulted in timely NWS weather advisories and warnings for severe weather and flooding, which in turn resulted in direct savings in life and property. Mr. Jekielek received the John Campanius Holm Award in 1995. He will also receive a 50 Year Length of Service Award later this year.

Mr. Jekielek is a valued member of the community. He has been a member of the American Pole, Hereford Association, McKinley County Sheriff's Department, and the McKinley County Soil Conservation District Board for over 30 years. He has assisted the US Forest Service, Farmers Home Administration, New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, the Zuni and Navajo Nations, and the New Mexico Cooperative Extension Service throughout most of his lifetime. John Jekielek has also served on the County Commission and School Board. In every endeavor he undertakes, he does so with purpose and a sense of duty to do what needs to be done, to the best that it can be accomplished. One can see it in how he manages his livestock, the care he shows the animals, and the love he has for his ranch. Often, during winter and bad weather, many motorists or neighbors get stuck or stranded on the rural forest road near his home. These people have wandered onto his property in the middle of the night and were assisted by Mr. Jekielek's unselfish ethic to help someone in need. His dedication to collecting weather data is no exception to the way he lives his life.



John F. Jekielek

Albuquerque CityNet Observers (Cont.)

To illustrate the large variations that are possible over the summer season, complete rainfall datasets from CityNet observers indicate the summer rainfall across the metro area ranged from 6.20 inches in the South Valley (near the intersection of Isleta Boulevard and Rio Bravo Boulevard) to an impressive 15.03 inches in the Albuquerque Foothills (vicinity of the Tramway Boulevard and Montgomery Boulevard intersection). Other totals can be seen on the map at the bottom of this page.

Our CityNet observers also aid the National Weather Service by calling in their totals during each rainfall event. This gives us real time data that is vital when issuing Flood Advisories or Flash Flood Warnings. After each rainfall event, we compile the rainfall reports and disseminate this information to the general public and the media in a Public Information Statement (PNS). Below is an example of a PNS from this past summer.

PUBLIC INFORMATION STATEMENT
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE ALBUQUERQUE NM
 1151 AM MDT WED AUG 16 2006

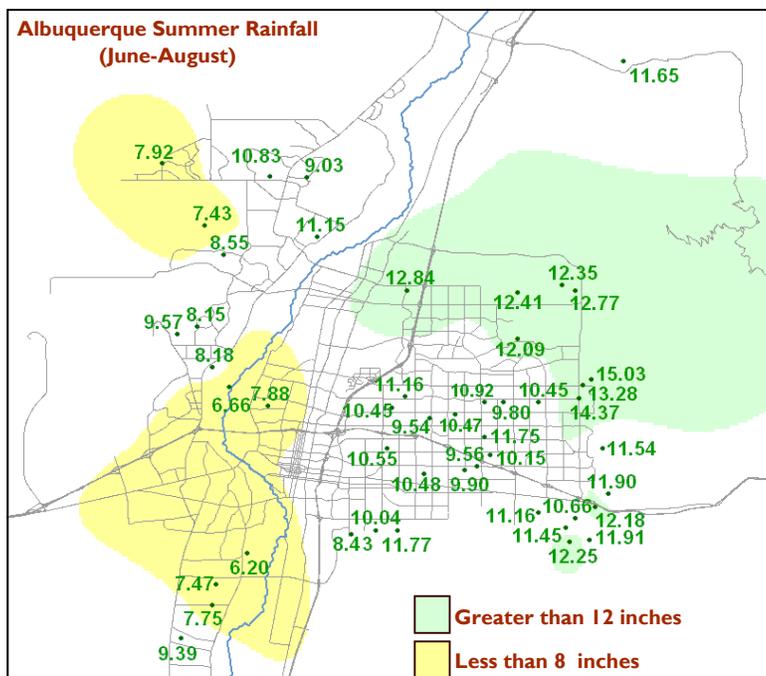
...OVERNIGHT RAINFALL TOTALS IN INCHES ACROSS THE
 EAST AND SOUTHEAST PORTIONS OF ALBUQUERQUE...

SOUTHERN AND JUAN TABO.....2.07
 FOUR HILLS.....1.90 TO 1.83
 COPPER AND JUAN TABO.....1.02
 LOMAS AND TRAMWAY.....0.94
 ALBUQUERQUE FOOTHILLS.....0.67
 CANDELARIA AND TRAMWAY.....0.37
 CONSTITUTION AND WYOMING....0.35

On behalf of the National Weather Service Forecasting Office in Albuquerque, we would like to thank all of our Albuquerque CityNet observers for their continued dedication and support! Please feel free to report your individual rainfall (or snowfall) reports to our office at 1-888-386-7637.

Authors: Mark Fettig/Jeff Michalski

| Albuquerque Summer Rainfall Extremes (Jun-Aug) | |
|--|--------------|
| Tramway/Montgomery | 15.03 inches |
| Tramway/Comanche | 14.37 inches |
| Jefferson/Alameda | 12.84 inches |
| Unser/McMahon | 7.43 inches |
| Rio Grande/Candalaria | 6.66 inches |
| Isleta/Rio Bravo | 6.20 inches |



By The Numbers

What a difference six months can make. In the April issue of the Skywatcher, we discussed how dry the fall and winter of 2005–2006 had been. That certainly changed this past spring and especially during the summer. The spring months of March through May saw precipitation begin a return to normal, while the summer months of June through August experienced well above normal conditions nearly statewide. In fact, many of you experienced your wettest summer on record. Some of the locations that saw record summer rainfall include the Albuquerque Petroglyphs, Foothills and Sunport, as well as Capitan, Cloudcroft, Conchas Dam, Elk, Fence Lake, Glenwood, Gran Quivira National Monument, Jemez Springs, the Luna Ranger station, Mountain Park, Roy, the Santa Fe 2 station, Socorro, Truth or Consequences, Tularosa and the fire department in Ruidoso. There were just as many locations that had their second wettest summer on record.

The first two tables below show the top cooperative rainfall sites for the spring (Mar-May) and summer (Jun-Aug) months.

While the summer was certainly wet, there were a couple of periods of hot weather, most notably the first half of June and mid July. Many lower elevation locations approached or topped 100 degrees during these times. The final table below lists the hottest temperatures reported from some of our cooperative observers.

Author: **Chuck Jones**



**Flash Flooding near
Glenwood, NM
August 11, 2006
(Photo Courtesy of
Pete Sanchez)**

| Location | Rainfall (Mar-May) | Co-op Observer |
|-----------|--------------------|----------------|
| Red River | 5.68 inches | Robert Prunty |
| Chacon | 4.01 inches | Mary Romero |
| Chama | 3.87 inches | Bud Harris |

| Location | Rainfall (Jun-Aug) | Co-op Observer |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Cloudcroft | 23.15 inches | David Gilbreath |
| Ruidoso 2NNE | 18.45 inches | Fire Department |
| Alto 4NE | 17.95 inches | Jim Kalvelage |

| Location | Extreme Summer Temperatures | Co-op Observer |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Bitter Lake | 109 degrees | Wildlife Refuge |
| Bos. Del Apache | 107 degrees | Wildlife Refuge |
| Conchas Dam | 107 degrees | Core of Engineers |
| Tucumcari 4NE | 106 degrees | NMSU |

**National Weather Service
Albuquerque,
New Mexico**

2341 Clark Carr Loop SE
Albuquerque, NM 87106-5633
Phone: 505-243-0702

E-mail: sr-abq.webmaster@noaa.gov



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