# COLORADO CLIMATE SUMMARY WATER-YEAR SERIES 

(October 1986-September 1987)

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Climatology Report No. 88-1

## DEPARTMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCE COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY

FORT COLLINS, COLORADO

# (October 1986-September 1987) 

by
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Climatology Report No. 88-1


Copy 4 As always we would like to take this opportunity to thank the many cooperative weather observers in Colorado and their National Weather Service supervisors, Dave Clapper and Michael Elias, for making it possible to monitor the climate in all parts of Colorado at a very low cost. Again, our sincere thanks are in order.

The authors also wish to express their appreciation to Odilia Bliss for doing a fine job of preparing and processing each month's climate data and assembling this finished product. The work of John Kleist in automating much of the data analysis and in improving the appearance of each monthly report has been very helpful.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The 1987 Water Year marked the 14th year of existence of the Colorado Climate Center (CCC) and the 11th year of closely monitoring the climate of this diverse and interesting state. The first monthly climate summary prepared by the CCC was written in early 1977 in the midst of an unprecedented severe winter drought. Since that time Colorado has experienced a myriad of extremes -- record winter cold, incredible snowstorms, disastrous hail storms and tornadoes, brief dry periods, and, more recently, some of the snowiest years in the past. 60 years and one of the wettest consecutive periods in the state as a whole. Our monthly descriptions of Colorado climate have expanded to document and describe as much of this information as possible.

The monthly climate descriptions are intended to accomplish several purposes. They are a written historical record of what our climate has been which can hopefully always be used as a reference in the future. By tracking monthly departures of temperature and precipitation from long-term normals, these summaries have also become tools for operations, planning and policy-making related to agriculture, water resources, recreation, land use and energy. Finally these summaries are used to educate the people of Colorado about our unique climate and its impact on our lives and livelihoods.

In Colorado, the Water Year (October 1 through September 30) is the most appropriate period for monitoring climate. This 12 -month period is directly correlated with the state's water storage--water usage cycle. In October snow usually begins to accumulate in the high mountains. As
winter progresses, the snowpack normally continues to build. This snow is the frozen reservoir which supports the huge ski and winter recreation industry. As it melts in the subsequent spring and summer, it supplies much of the water for human consumption, for extensive irrigation, for industry, and to satisfy long-standing streamflow compacts with neighboring states. Irrigated agriculture still accounts for the vast majority of water used in Colorado. Therefore, demand for water peaks during the summer and tapers off as temperatures drop, crops are harvested, and autumn arrives. September marks an appropriate end to the water year.

Because of the crucial importance of water to Colorado, this publication emphasizes precipitation and water-year accumulated precipitation. Comparisons with long-term averages are made to help determine which parts of the state are wetter or drier than average. This makes it possible to document the availability of water resources and to assess potential drought situations.

A new report format was developed during the 1985 Water Year for displaying and describing the month by month climate and this format has been continued. The following paragraphs describe the information content of this report format.

Each month's summary begins with a brief one-paragraph description of observed general temperature and precipitation patterns. This is followed by a section called: "A Look Ahead." This section is not a forecast in the normal sense but is a generalized statewide climatological description (based on past records) of what weather conditions can most typically be expected. This section is really designed as an educational tool for newcomers to Colorado and to those
just learning about climate to help familiarize themselves with the nature of our climate--how it varies both in time and in space. It is also a potential planning tool for those individuals, businesses, researchers, and government agencies who are just starting to try to take climate into account in planning and scheduling activities.

Following the "Look Ahead" section is a special feature story on some aspect of Colorado's climate. Research results, new climate publications, and items of general public interest may appear in this section. Here is a list of this year's special features and the pages on which they are found.

1) How Many Sunny Days Does Colorado Really Have? (pp. 10-12)
2) White Christmas -- What are the Odds? (pp. 19, 27)
3) The Temperature's Below Zero? -- So What! (pp. 28, 36)
4) New Publication -- Precipitation Station Index. (pp. 36)
5) 10 to 1 -- The Story of Snow Densities in Colorado. (pp. 37, 45)
6) Dark Clouds on the Horizon? (pp. 46, 54)
7) Which Comes First, the Flood or the Drought? (pp. 63, 71)
8) More Stimulating Facts About Colorado Precipitation. (pp. 72, 80)
9) How Hot Can It Get In Colorado? (pp. 81, 89)
10) Are Our Fall Frosts Coming Earlier? (pp. 90, 98)
11) The Elusive First Snow. (pp. 99, 107)
12) 1987 Water Year Wrap-Up. (pp. 111-112)

The daily weather description, which has been a part of the monthly summary for several years, has been continued and includes a table of extremes of temperature, precipitation and snow. This narrative section
gives the dates of major storms, heat waves and cold blasts and gives selected examples from across Colorado.

One page is dedicated each month to the precipitation pattern. A brief narrative description is followed by a list of the wettest and driest National Weather Service reporting stations. A detailed map showing precipitation amounts is contoured to show which areas were above and below average.

The next page of the summary includes a similar assessment of the water year accumulated precipitation. A brief narrative comparison is made between the current and the past year's precipitation. This is accompanied by a tabular comparison of the wettest and driest locations in the state and a contoured map analysis of the current year's accumulated precipitation compared to average.

Temperature data for the month and comparisons to average are described in a short paragraph. The monthly temperatures for approximately 55 selected locations are plotted on a map and are analyzed using contour lines of departures from the 1961-80 averages. Along with the air temperature data, a detailed analysis of Fort Collins daily soil temperatures at several depths is presented. Soil temperature is an important climatic element in agriculture, construction, and energy conservation. Unfortunately, detailed soil temperature data are not available throughout Colorado.

Heating degree day data for 36 Colorado cities is published each month in a data table similar to previous years. A description of heating degree days and their use is given in Section II of this report.

Our present summary format ends with two pages of tabular climate information for the month for selected Colorado stations. Stations are
divided into 4 regions: the Eastern Plains, the Foothills/Adjacent Plains (includes the Front Range urban corridor), the Mountains and High Interior Valleys, and the Western Valleys (includes stations in western Colorado below 7,000 feet). Data presented for each station include the average high, low and mean temperature for the month and the departure from the 1961-1980 average, the highest and lowest temperature recorded during the month, the monthly total of heating, cooling and growing degree days (see Section II for definitions), the monthly total precipitation, the departure from the 1961-1980 average, the percent of the 1961-1980 average, and the total number of days with measurable precipitation.

The final information contained in each monthly report is a comparative table of number of clear, partly cloudy and cloudy days and the percent of possible sunshine for 5 National Weather Service stations. This is followed by a graph of daily total solar radiation data measured at Fort Collins.

Specific daily temperature and precipitation data are not listed here. Daily data can be obtained in digital and/or hard copy form from the Colorado Climate Center and the National Climatic Data Center (Asheville, NC). Much of the daily data are published in the government document, Climatological Data.

Most temperature and precipitation data used in the monthly summaries were obtained from the National Weather Service cooperative observer network. Data from the major National Weather Service stations, such as Denver and Grand Junction, are also used extensively.

The averages which are used in this report for both temperature and precipitation were calculated using 1961-1980 data. Heating degree day normals were based on 1951-1980 data.

The written descriptions give a good general accounting of each month's weather, but the majority of information is contained on the maps and tables which accompany each report. The accuracy of all of these maps and tables is quite good. However, these reports were initially prepared soon after the end of each month, and preliminary information had to be used. Therefore, some of the precipitation, temperature, and heating, cooling and growing degree day values may differ slightly from what is later published by the National Climatic Data Center.

## II. EXPLANATION OF DEGREE DAYS

Many climatic factors affect fuel consumption for heating and cooling. Wind, solar radiation and humidity all play a part, but temperature is by far the most important element. Very simply, the colder it gets; the more energy is needed to stay warm.

A simple index, given the name, heating degree days, was devised several years ago to relate air temperatures to energy consumption (for heating). The number of heating degrees for a given day is calculated by subtracting the mean daily temperature (the average of the daily high and low temperature) from $65^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. Sixty-five degrees is used as the base temperature because at that temperature a typical building will not require any heating to maintain comfortable indoor temperatures. That difference $\left(65^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ minus the mean daily temperature) is the number of heating degrees for that day. The daily values are accumulated throughout the heating season to give heating degree day totals. Different base temperatures can be used to calculate heating degree days, but $65^{\circ}$ is the long-standing traditional base.

The heating degree day total for a month or for an entire heating season is approximately proportional to the quantity of fuel consumed for heating. Therefore, the colder it gets and the longer it stays cold, the more heating degree days are accumulated and the more energy is required to heat buildings to a comfortable temperature.

So why is this important? Very simply, if you know how much energy you have used for heating your home or business during a certain period of time, and if you also know the heating degree day total for the same
period, you can then establish an energy consumption ratio. With that information you can then make reasonable estimates of your future energy consumption and costs. Also, you can easily check the success and calculate the savings resulting from energy conservation measures such as new insulation, storm windows or lowering the thermostat.

Cooling degree days are calculated in a similar fashion. Cooling degrees occur each day the daily mean temperature is above $65^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. They are accumulated each day throughout the cooling season and are roughly proportional to the amount of energy required to cool a building to a comfortable inside temperature. Cooling degree days are less useful than heating degree days, especially here in Colorado where air conditioning requirements are minimal in many parts of the state. However, they still offer a means of making general comparisons from site to site, year to year or month to month.

Growing degree days are a measure of temperature which has been found to correlate with the rate of development and maturation of crops. Several methods exist for computing growing degree days. In this report the "corn" growing degree day definition was used. The optimum growth occurs at $86^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ and essentially no growth occurs at temperatures below $50^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. Therefore, when computing the daily mean temperature any minimum temperature below $50^{\circ}$ is counted at $50^{\circ}$ and any maximum above $86^{\circ}$ is counted as $86^{\circ}$. Growing degree day totals are this adjusted mean temperature ( ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) minus $50^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ summed for each day.
III. 1987 WATER-YEAR IN REVIEW

In previous years up through the 1984 water year summary several pages were written recapping the highlights of the year's climate and the impact it had on Colorado. This section now appears in abbreviated form as the special feature story that accompanies the September 1986 summary. This can be found on pages 111-112.
 Colorado State University Fort Callins, Colorado eesz3

## October in Review:

Pleasant autumn weather was interrupted every 7 to 10 days by major storm systems. As a result, most of Colorado ended up wetter and a little cooler than average. Halloween lived up to its stormy reputation by dropping cold rain and wet snow on most of the state.

## A Look Ahead - December 1986:

Imagine yourself driving westward on Interstate 70 from Goodland, Ransas, to Grand Junction on your way to visit your uncle for Christmas. It's still dark as you begin the drive, and the brisk northwest wind is painfully cold. By the time you get to Limon the sun is finally up filtered by a high thin cloud layer. The road is clear but you can spot huge snow drifts near bridges and overpasses left by a late November blizzard. Winds diminish as you approach Denver and a cloud of pollution nearly hides your view of the mountains. The air is warm enough that you open your window just a bit. As you pass Golden, the air suddenly becomes crystal clear and the sky a deep blue. You are surprised that there is hardly any snow on the ground even in the foothills. Gusty uinds from the west begin to buffet your car.

It's still clear and windy as you reach Georgetown and begin the steep climb up to the Eisenhower tunnel. The snow in the trees seems to get deeper each mile you drive, and there are patches of packed snow on the road here and there. At last you enter the tunnel and when you emerge you are surprised to find snow falling moderately and deep snow piled on either side of the road. You nearly plow into the car in front of you before you successfully adjust to the new driving conditions. As you descend to Dillon the snow lets up, but you crank up your heater to stay warm. Again on Vail Pass the snow falls heavily, and again diminishes as you descend into the Gore Valley. There is hardiy any wind and you can smell wood smoke as you drive past Vail and Avon. By the time you get to Eagle the snow has stopped and the skies have cleared. There are only a few inches of snow on the ground.

In Glenwood Canyon a few more snowflakes fall, but temperatures are noticeably warmer. Then from Glenwood Springs to Grand Junction the weather doesn't change much. It's cloudy, and here and there you drive through patches of fog that formed after sunset. You happily stop in Grand Junction. It's chilly but not too cold as you walk up to your uncle's house.

The story above describes a typical December day in Colorado. One or two major storas will usually hit eastern Colorado during the month, and a similar number of arctic cold waves will send the temperature below zero across the Plains. Significant precipitation is iimited to the mountains where measurable snowfall occurs on more than half the days. Chinook windstorms along the Front Range become a distinct possibility and can be locally severe.

## How Many Sunny Days Does Colorado Really Rave?

The Colorado Climate Center receives thousands of requests for climate information each year. One of the frequently asked questions is, "How many sunshine days do we receive per year here in (my town), Colorado?" The main reason this question is asked is because it must be answered on a government form called a "community profile" which each incorporated area must file with the State every few years. The traditional answer to that question has been 300 days except down around Alamosa where they prefer to answer 330. Those numbers sound so good that many area Chamber of Commerce offices started
(continued)

How Many Sunny Days Does Colorado Really Have? continued
Including them in their brochures. They also took liberties with the terminology to make it easier to understand. Instead of saying 300 days of sunshine they began to say 300 sunny days.

Ok, now let's talk about facts. To set the record straight, I don't know where these statistics came from. In truth, consistent measurements of cloudcover throughout the day are only taken at a very few locations in Colorado and have only been historically summarized at 5 locations: Alamosa, Colorado Springs, Denver, Grand Junction and Pueblo. The National Weather Service employs the following definitions to describe the nature of a day.
Description

clear day $\quad$| 0 to $3 / 10$ of the sky is covered by cloud, averaged over |
| :--- |
| the period from sunrise to sunset. |

Based on these statistics, Colorado stations stack up as follows. Some other cities in the D.S. are included for comparison.


Interestingly, none of these numbers add up to 300 for any of our Colorado cities in any way, shape or form. To help unravel the mystery, the Colorado Climate Center looked at the past several years of detailed hourly cloudcover and sunshine data measured at Denver and Grand Junction.

Here are some of the pertinent statistics.

1) Since 1980 in Denver, 215 days per year averaged at least half the sky covered by clouds from sunrise to sunset. 150 days have less than half of the sky covered. of these 150 days, only 33 are truly clear (less than $1 / 10$ of the sky covered by cloud). On approximately 5 days per year there are no clouds at all reported from sunrise to sunset. Ninety-eight days per year have at least $9 / 10$ of the sky covered by clouds throughout the day. Fifty-geven of these days are completely overcast, but on at least half of these 57 days some sunshine is still observed through thin spots in the clouds. On only 23 days per gear is the sun totally hidden from view throughout the day. The 1980s have been cloudier than the previous decade.

How Many Sunny Days Does Colorado Really Have? continued
2) Despite substantial climatic differences Grand Junction statistics are remarkabily similar: 209 days per year with at least half the sky covered by clauds and 156 days with less than half the sky covered. Grand Junction has more clear days with an average of 43 per year (about 12 with no clouds at all). One hundred days per year have at least $9 / 10$ of the sky covered by clouds and 52 days are totally overcast. On 23 days per year the sun is totally hidden by clouds throughout the day.

Average number of clear and overcast
days each month based on 1980-86 data

| Sunrise-sunset Cloudiness | Ja | e | Mr | Ap | My | Month |  |  | Se | Oc | No | De | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Jn | J1 | Au |  |  |  |  |  |
| memmemmemexme |  | = | - | = | = | = | - | - | - | = |  |  | -mmex |
| Clear (less than 1/10): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denver | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 33 |
| Grand Junction | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 43 |
| Overcast (10/10): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denver | 5 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 57 |
| Grand Junction | 6 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 52 |

Comparing clear and overcast days at these two cities, it is interesting to note that late spring and sumer are characterized by very few days that are either completely clear or completely overcast. (June is an exception in western Colorado where clear days are common.) The days that are totally clear during those months are almost always extremely hot. The greatest number of clear days occur during the fall and early winter. But the greatest number of overcast days also occurs during this same period and continues into the spring. At Denver, October is the month when totally clear days occur most frequently, but it is also second only to March in the number of totally overcast days. March has the most overcast days both east and west of the mountains. There are physically-based reasons for those observed patterns. An entire course on climatology could be taught while explaining these patterns.

Tou can now see why it has been possible to get away with a generic " 300 days of sunshine" statement for Colorado. By using definitions loosely, you can say about anything you want about Colorado sunshine. By defining any day that is not totally overcast as a "sunshine day" you can end up with about 300. I just can't do that with a clear conscience. To call a day when the sun peaks between clouds for 20 minutes just before sunset a sunny day is stretching the truth just a bit. But we shouldn't sell ourselves short, either. Compared to much of the country, we get abundant sunshine in Colorado.

The best way to objectively compare how much sunshine we get is by measuring solar energy, not by counting cloudcover. The Colorado Climate Center compiled and published solar energy measurements taken in this state in 1982. Since then, important solar measurements in Colorado have actually decreased.

If colar energy is to become the valuable energy source that it could be, we need to be able to document how much sunshine we really get. There are some beautiful solar energy atlases now available that map the solar energy resources in this country. What they may not tell you is that these maps are based on little measured data. For most areas, solar energy has been approximated from those few cities where cloud observations have been summarized. These may lead to good estimates for many parts of the country, but here in Colorado the results are suspect. The effects of the mountains on increasing local cloudiness have not been included in those analyses.

We need better solar data now on a statewide basis so that 10 years from now when someone calls and asks for sunshine days we can give them an answer that means something. If you have any information on high quality solar energy measurements being taken anywhere in Colorado, please contact the Colorado Climate Center.

| Dat | Event |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1-3 | Lovely autumn weather on the lst but increasing cloudiness late in the day west of mountains. Partly cloudy and warm east of the mountains on the 2nd (Pueblo reached $82^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ), but rain developed over northwestern Colorado during the day with nearly $0.50^{\prime \prime}$ reported at several stations. Fog, low clouds and cold rain developed east of the mountains late on the 2 nd and continued on the 3 rd as much colder air enveloped the state. Several inches of snow fell at higher elevations. Mount Evans reported $12^{\prime \prime}$ of new snow. |
| 4-9 | Clearing and chilly on the 4th. Alamosa dropped to $17^{\circ}$. Lingering morning fog east of the mountains. Then gradually warming 5-7th with lots of sunshine. Las Animas hit $86^{\circ}$ on the 7 th, the hottest in the state for the month. A cold front slipped southward across the Eastern Plains on the 8th triggering a little light rain particularly at the base of the foothills. Lakewood received $0.44^{\prime \prime}$ of cold rain before it ended on the 9th. |
| 10-13 | Mild weather was abruptly terminated on the 10 th as a blast of polar air from the north combined with the remnants of the storm system that had been spinning harmlessly over southern California. The result was plummeting temperatures (Fort Collins was $71^{\circ}$ at 2 pm and by 10 pm it was snowing) and heavy precipitation. The storm brushed northern Colorado quickly and was gone by noon on the llth leaving cold temperatures in its wake. But in southern Colorado precipitation continued for 2 more days. Most of the state received significant moisture, but some storm totals in southern Colorado were very large. Alamosa received a humble 0.37", Crestone 0.96" (6" snow), Durango 2.72" and Wolf Creek Pass $6.00^{\prime \prime}$ ( $54^{\prime \prime}$ snow). The coldest weather of the season accompanied the storm. Grand Junction had its first fall freeze on the 12 th. Temperatures in the mountains flirted with the zero mark. Taylor Park's $-3^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ on the 13th took honors for coldest in the state. |
| 14-17 | Beautiful autumn weather returned. Low elevation snows melted quickly and daytime temperatures in the 60 s and 70 s were widespread. |
| 18-24 | A large low pressure area aloft formed over Nevada on the 18 th and slowly drifted eastward. Mild temperatures continued on the 18-19th as clouds and showers increased. Thunderstorm activity was surprizingly widespread 19-21st for so late in the year and there were numerous reports of small hail 20-21st. Precipitation from this storm system was spotty and fell mostly as rain except in the mountains. But areas of southeastern Colorado were deluged by one of their heavier autumn rains on record. Reports included 1.91" at Trinidad, 3.05" at Walsh and 3.11" at Springfield for the 20-21st period. As the storm finally began moving eastward, heavy snows developed in the northern and central mountains late on the 21 st and continued on the 22nd. Winter Park received 7" and Walden got $5.6^{\prime \prime}$ of wet snow. Finally, the storm moved eastward 23-24th but still dropped more cold rainshowers over northeastern Colorado. |
| 24-29 | Clear to partly cloudy, mild and dry. A fast moving weak Pacific cold front zipped across the state on the 28th. |
| 30-31 | Warm with increasing clouds and winds on the 30 th as a major storm system began developing northwest of Colorado. Widespread moderate precipitation developed on Halloween as much colder air moved in. Heavy mountain snow fell during the day, and rain began changing to snow at low elevations during the evening making for sloppy trick-or-treating. |

October 1986 Extremes

| Highest Temperature | $86^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | October 7 | Las Animas |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Lowest Temperature | $-3^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | October 13 | Taylor Park Reservoir |
| Greatest Total Precipitation | $9.81^{\prime \prime}$ |  | Wolf Creek Pass 1E |
| Least Total Precipitation | $0.40^{\prime \prime}$ |  | Rush 4N |
| Greatest Total Snowfall* | $77^{\prime \prime}$ |  | Wolf Creek Pass 1E |

* data derived only from those stations with complete daily snowfall records.

The 1987 water year got off to a wet start over most of Colorado. Drier than average conditions were limited to small areas of western Colorado including parts of the Gunnison Valley near Gunnison, the northwestern slopes of the San Juan mountains and a portion of the Grand Mesa and Grand Valley near Grand Junction. Substantial areas of the state were much wetter than usual for October. More than double the average moisture fell along much of the Front Range, over portions of the Upper Colorado drainage, over the eastern slope of the San Juan Mountains and across most of the southeastern plains. Three to five times the normal October precipitation was noted in extreme southeastern Colorado.

The precipitation pattern for the month was complicated by the fact that the storm which struck on October 31 came at an awkward time. Depending on designated observation times at each weather station, many observers recorded precipitation from this storm on the 31 st , but many others will properly report it on November 1 , and it will be reflected in next month's report.

## Greatest

Wolf Creek Pass 1E Mount Evans Research Center
Hermit 7ESE
Lemon Dam
Coal Creek

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 9.81^{\prime \prime} \\
& \\
& 5.77^{\prime \prime} \\
& 4.85^{\prime \prime} \\
& 3.89^{\prime \prime} \\
& 3.85^{\prime \prime}
\end{aligned}
$$

Least

| Rush 4N | $0.40^{\prime \prime}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Monte Vista 1E | $0.45^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Twin Lakes Resvr | $0.48^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Palisade | $0.49^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Pueblo Reservoir | $0.58^{\prime \prime}$ |



Precipitation amounts (inches) for October 1986 and contours of precipitation as a percent of the 1961-1980 average. The dashed line represents $150 \%$ of average.

OCTOBER 1986 TEMPERATURES
AND DEGREE DAYS

Temperatures topk a rollercoaster ride in October, but generally ended up a few degrees cooler than average for the month. Across northern Colorado temperatures were near average to about 2 degrees Fahrenheit below average. Across the southern half of the state, temperatures were mostly 2 to 4 degrees cooler than average.


October 1986 temperatures (degrees Fahrenheit) and contours of departures from 1961-1980 averages.

OCTOBER 1986 SOIL TEMPERATURES

Soil temperatures declined erratically during October. From now until early spring, deep soil temperature will drop slowly but will remain warmer than nearsurface soil temperatures.

These soil temperature measurements were taken at Colorado State University beneath sparse unirrigated sod with a flat, open exposure. These data are not representative of all Colorado locations.

Fort Collins
7 AM Soil Temperature October 1986


Table 1. Colorado Heating Degree Day Data through October 1986.



OCTOBER 1986 CLIMATIC DATA

Eastern Plains*

| Name | Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | ZNorm | days |
| STERLING | 65.4 | 36.5 | 51.0 | 1.1 | 80 | 20 | 427 | 0 | 263 | 1.46 | 0.62 | 173.8 | days 8 |
| FORT MORGAN | 64.4 | 33.2 | 48.8 | -2.2 | 78 | 21 | 495 | 0 | 246 | 1.86 | 1.29 | 326.3 | 10 |
| AKRON FAA AP | 64.2 | 37.9 | 51.0 | 0.1 | 75 | 18 | 428 | 0 | 239 | 1.08 | 0.43 | 166.2 | 8 |
| HOLYORE | 63.8 | 37.0 | 50.4 | -1.9 | 80 | 20 | 446 | 0 | 240 | 0.98 | 0.25 | 134.2 | 6 |
| BURLINGTON | 63.3 | 40.0 | 51.6 | -2.4 | 77 | 22 | 406 | 1 | 235 | 1.65 | 0.89 | 217.1 | 5 |
| LIMON WSMO | 60.7 | 33.4 | 47.0 | -1.6 | 76 | 13 | 551 | 0 | 193 | 2.18 | 1.58 | 363.3 | 7 |
| CHEYENNE WELLS | 67.6 | 41.0 | 54.3 | 1.0 | 80 | 24 | 325 | 0 | 286 | 1.88 | 1.05 | 226.5 | 6 |
| LAS ANIMAS | 72.5 | 38.9 | 55.7 | -0.1 | 86 | 24 | 280 | 0 | 362 | 2.15 | 1.52 | 341.3 | 6 |
| HOLLY | 68.0 | 29.9 | 49.0 | -5.0 | 83 | 18 | 492 | 0 | 284 | 2.12 | 1.32 | 265.0 | 4 |
| SPRINGFIELD 7WSW | 66.8 | 39.1 | 53.0 | -2.2 | 80 | 18 | 366 | 0 | 280 | 3.57 | 2.87 | 510.0 | 10 |

## Foothills/Adjacent Plains*

|  | Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | \%Norm | days |
| FORT COLLINS | 61.7 | 35.5 | 48.6 | -1.4 | 75 | 24 | 500 | 0 | 203 | 1.58 | 0.57 | 156.4 | 11 |
| Greeley unc | 63.3 | 34.8 | 49.0 | -1.7 | 79 | 24 | 484 | 0 | 229 | 1.87 | 0.88 | 188.9 | 7 |
| ESTES PARK | 56.5 | 28.7 | 42.6 | -2.7 | 65 | 18 | 686 | 0 | 118 | 2.60 | 1.82 | 333.3 | 15 |
| LONGMONT | 63.2 | 34.2 | 48.7 | -1.7 | 76 | 24 | 498 | 0 | 230 | 1.61 | 0.73 | 183.0 | 11 |
| BOULDER | 63.6 | 36.9 | 50.2 | -3.3 | 76 | 21 | 450 | 0 | 228 | 3.66 | 2.48 | 310.2 | 12 |
| DENVER WSFO AP | 62.2 | 36.4 | 49.3 | -2.4 | 74 | 24 | 477 | 0 | 223 | 1.80 | 0.92 | 204.5 | 11 |
| LAKE GEORGE 8SW | 52.3 | 27.0 | 39.7 | -2.6 | 63 | 13 | 778 | 0 | 82 | 1.19 | 0.46 | 163.0 | 9 |
| COLORADO SPRINGS | 60.4 | 35.6 | 48.0 | -2.6 | 74 | 20 | 519 | 0 | 189 | 1.41 | 0.66 | 188.0 | 9 |
| CANON CITY 2SE | 64.8 | 37.4 | 51.1 | -3.1 | 78 | 24 | 422 | 0 | 248 | 1.09 | 0.22 | 125.3 | 8 |
| PUEBLO WSO AP | 67.4 | 34.4 | 50.9 | -3.1 | 82 | 24 | 428 | 0 | 288 | 0.90 | 0.32 | 155.2 | 5 |
| WALSENBURG | 66.1 | 36.2 | 51.1 | -2.0 | 76 | 21 | 420 | 0 | 265 | 1.50 | 0.42 | 138.9 | 7 |
| TRINIDAD FAA AP | 65.9 | 36.4 | 51.1 | -2.5 | 79 | 23 | 421 | 0 | 263 | 1.78 | 0.89 | 200.0 | 8 |

Mountains/Interior Valleys*

|  | Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | \%Norm | 1 days |
| Walden | 54.5 | 21.9 | 38.2 | -0.5 | 65 | 9 | 825 | 0 | 94 | 1.75 | 0.93 | 213.4 | 8 |
| Leadville 2SW | 47.8 | 22.4 | 35.1 | -1.9 | 58 | 5 | 920 | 0 | 31 | 0.82 | -0.28 | 74.5 | 10 |
| Salida | 58.5 | 27.6 | 43.0 | -4.2 | 69 | 5 | 674 | 0 | 161 | 2.00 | 0.98 | 196.1 | 5 |
| buena vista | 56.1 | 26.4 | 41.2 | -4.9 | 68 | 9 | 730 | 0 | 132 | 2.51 | 1.73 | 321.8 | 8 |
| Saguache | 56.5 | 28.1 | 42.3 | -2.5 | 67 | 22 | 539 | 0 | 104 | 1.15 | 0.41 | 155.4 | 5 |
| hermit 7ese | 53.7 | 19.9 | 36.8 | -1.7 | 62 | -3 | 866 | 0 | 88 | 4.86 | 3.29 | 309.6 | 5 |
| ALAMOSA WSO AP | 58.2 | 24.4 | 41.3 | -2.4 | 67 | 17 | 728 | 0 | 153 | 1.18 | 0.46 | 163.9 | 6 |
| GRAND LAKE 6SSW | 52.3 | 27.3 | 39.8 | 0.0 | 58 | 21 | 777 | 0 | 57 | 1.74 | 0.85 | 195.5 | 9 |
| dillon IE | 50.4 | 22.2 | 36.3 | -2.8 | 59 | 12 | 883 | 0 | 62 | 1.00 | 0.25 | 133.3 | 9 |
| CLIMAX | 41.8 | 19.2 | 30.5 | -3.5 | 53 | 4 | 1062 | 0 | 5 | 1.65 | 0.38 | 129.9 | 7 |
| ASPEN 1SW | 53.5 | 28.5 | 41.0 | -2.5 | 63 | 16 | 735 | 0 | 93 | 2.45 | 0.74 | 143.3 | 9 |
| taylor park | 48.5 | 13.8 | 31.2 | -1.8 | 58 | -3 | 1044 | 0 | 30 | 1.45 | 0.21 | 116.9 | 6 |
| telluride | 56.1 | 27.3 | 41.7 | -1.4 | 65 | 12 | 716 | 0 | 115 | 2.14 | -0.08 | 96.4 | 10 |
| Pagosa springs | 60.0 | 26.2 | 43.1 | -2.2 | 69 | 20 | 668 | 0 | 177 | 3.13 | 1.14 | 157.3 | 7 |
| SILVERTON | 50.7 | 18.7 | 34.7 | -2.3 | 60 | 2 | 929 | 0 | 59 | 1.94 | -0.33 | 85.5 | 10 |
| WOLF CREER PASS 1 | 44.5 | 20.9 | 32.7 | -3.8 | 55 | 5 | 994 | 0 | 6 | 9.81 | 5.68 | 237.5 | 7 |

## Western Valleys*

|  | Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | \%Norm | \# days |
| CRAIG 4SW | 57.5 | 29.9 | 43.7 | -1.5 | 68 | 20 | 654 | 0 | 138 | 1.73 | 0.43 | 133.1 | 10 |
| HAYDEN | 59.6 | 30.4 | 45.0 | 0.0 | 70 | 21 | 609 | 0 | 165 | 2.57 | 1.23 | 191.8 | 8 |
| MEERER NO. 2 | 61.4 | 28.1 | 44.8 | -1.4 | 70 | 19 | 623 | 0 | 191 | 2.01 | 0.63 | 145.7 | 8 |
| EAGLE FAA AP | 59.2 | 27.9 | 43.6 | -1.2 | 70 | 21 | 658 | 0 | 165 | 2.23 | 1.35 | 253.4 | 6 |
| GLENWOOD SPRINGS | 62.5 | 34.0 | 48.3 | -0.2 | 72 | 24 | 510 | 0 | 207 | 2.44 | 0.98 | 167.1 | 6 |
| RIFLE | 65.8 | 31.5 | 48.7 | -0.0 | 75 | 22 | 499 | 0 | 257 | 1.56 | 0.41 | 135.7 | 10 |
| GRAND JUNCTION WS | 63.7 | 39.2 | 51.5 | -3.4 | 74 | 28 | 414 | 0 | 224 | 1.22 | 0.31 | 134.1 | 8 |
| CEDAREDGE | 62.2 | 33.8 | 48.0 | -2.7 | 73 | 17 | 521 | 0 | 206 | 2.41 | 1.18 | 195.9 | 7 |
| PAONIA 1SW | 63.0 | 36.4 | 49.7 | -1.7 | 73 | 18 | 465 | 0 | 221 | 2.87 | 1.45 | 202.1 | 8 |
| DELTA | 66.8 | 36.0 | 51.4 | -0.3 | 78 | 27 | 414 | 0 | 269 | 1.66 | 0.78 | 188.6 | 10 |
| GUNNISON | 58.4 | 23.8 | 41.1 | -0.2 | 67 | 12 | 734 | 0 | 145 | 0.70 | -0.16 | 81.4 | 5 |
| MONTROSE NO. 2 | 61.5 | 33.6 | 47.5 | -3.0 | 71 | 18 | 532 | 0 | 198 | 1.83 | 0.70 | 161.9 | 7 |
| URAVAN | 66.0 | 36.0 | 51.0 | -3.6 | 76 | 29 | 424 | 0 | 263 | 2.59 | 1.19 | 185.0 | 9 |
| NORWOOD | 57.2 | 30.7 | 44.0 | -2.3 | 66 | 9 | 645 | 0 | 134 | 2.19 | 0.71 | 148.0 | 5 |
| YELLOW JACKET 2W | 59.4 | 36.1 | 47.7 | -2.4 | 69 | 22 | 528 | 0 | 159 | 1.71 | -0.24 | 87.7 | 7 |
| CORTEZ | 62.0 | 32.6 | 47.3 | -2.7 | 77 | 21 | 541 | 0 | 205 | 1.31 | -0.29 | 81.9 | 6 |
| DURANGO | 61.5 | 32.0 | 46.8 | -2.2 | 71 | 23 | 559 | 0 | 193 | 3.11 | 1.09 | 154.0 | 7 |

* Data are received by the Colorado Climate Center for more locations than appear in these tables. Please contact the Colorado Climate Center if additional information is needed.

OCTOBER 1986 SUNSHINE AND SOLAR RADIATION

| Station | Number of Days |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% of } \\ \text { possible } \\ \text { sunshine } \end{gathered}$ | average <br> \% of possible |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | clear | partly <br> cloudy | cloudy |  |  |
| Colorado Springs | 11 | 7 | 13 | - | - |
| Denver | 13 | 6 | 12 | 62\% | 73\% |
| Fort Collins | 8 | 12 | 12 | - | - |
| Grand Junction | 14 | 8 | 9 | $71 \%$ | 74\% |
| Pueblo | 12 | 7 | 12 | 66\% | 79\% |




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## November in Review:

November weather seemed pleasant due to the fact that extreme cold was brief, the second half of the month was mild, and most of-the snow which fell in the lower elevations melted quickly. However, statistics indicate that temperatures for the month as a whole were near average and precipitation was considerably above average over many sections of the state.

## A Look Ahead - January 1987:

If you were a newcomer to Colorado this past year and enjoyed the sunny, warm and dry January we experienced in 1986, you need to know something - it's not always like that. It is not a month of heavy snow except up in the mountains, but it is typically the coldest month of the gear statewide and the month with the most frequent occurrences of subzero temperatures. Normal daytime temperatures rise into the 30 s and 40 s (Fahrenheit) from the Eastern Plains into the foothills. The mountains typically see highs in the 20 s with 30 s common in most western valleys. Temperatures can vary dramatically from day to day east of the mountains but are more persistent in Western Colorado. It is harder to characterize nighttime temperatures. They are greatly affected by local terrain features. In general, lows average around $10^{\circ}$ to $15^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ east of the mountains with the coldest readings occurring in valley bottoms. Lows are often near $0^{\circ}$ in the mountains but colder in the high valleys. Temperatures in the $-50^{\circ}$ to $-60^{\circ}$ range have been observed on a few occasions in recent gears. In most Januarys ( 1986 was an exception) there will be at least one episode of bone chilling subzero cold gripping the state. But there are also "chinook" episodes when westerly winds produce downslope warming east of the mountains. Temperatures in the 50 s and 60 s are common during these episodes. But along with the warmth comes the threat of damaging winds. Several of Colorado's worst windstorms have occurred in January. A windspeed of 147 mph was clocked in Boulder in January 1971. Fortunately, only limited areas of the Colorado Front Range are prone to extreme winds. By contrast, in the valleys of western Colorado, January is the calmest month of the gear.

Another sharp contrast is nearly always present in Colorado's January climate. In Colorado's mountains and on the Western Slope, January is frequently the snowiest month of the year. At the same time, areas in the lee (east) of the mountains are extremely dry, and large snowstorms occur infrequently. January precipitation totals average just $0.25^{\prime \prime}$ to $0.50^{\prime \prime}$ in much of eastern Colorado, but totals increase to more than $4.00^{\prime \prime}$ in preferred mountain locations. Almost all January precipitation falls as snow and is often dry and fluffy. Ten inches of wet spring or fall snow will melt down to about 1.00 of water, but in January ten inches of snow may contain only 0.30 to 0.70 inches of moisture as it falls.

## White Christmas - What are the Odds?

I am writing this story against my own better judgement. Frankly, I don't get very excited about analyzing this type of statistic. I could tell you that the high mountains always have White Christmases and the low elevations usually don't, and be done with it. But just to make everyone happy, here are some detailed statistics. You better look now, because I may never print these statistics again.

Some people like snow on Christmas, others prefer it on Christmas Eve. Some like fresh snow and others don't mind how old it is as long as the ground is covered. Still others aren't satisfied until there is at least half a foot of snow on the ground enough to do some serious sledding. And then there are those who would rather be playing tennis. Hopefully, the statistics that follow will satisfy all of you.

| Date | Event |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1-4 | Remnants of Halloween storm lingered over Arizona and New Mexico. Temperatures gradually moderated, but precipitation continued in southern Colorado throughout the period. More than $1^{\prime \prime}$ of moisture was reported for the period in parts of southeast Colorado, while $2^{\prime \prime}$ totals were observed in portions of the southwest. |
| 5-9 | A fine sunny warm day on the 5th. Then rapid deterioration on the 6th as a deep low pressure area formed directly over Colorado. Light to moderate precipitation fell over western Colorado 6-7th, and light rains turned to snow late on the 6th along the Northern Front Range. Boulder got $4^{\prime \prime}$ of snow from the storm. As the storm moved northeastward away from Colorado it developed into a major early season blizzard 7-8th over the Dakotas and southern Canada. Low elevation conditions improved on the 8 th and 9 th, but snow showers continued in the mountains. Many mountain areas totalled 1 foot or more of snow from the storm. Very cold morning in the mountains on the 9th. Silverton shivered with a $-16^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$, but Taylor Park Dam's $-18^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ reading was the coldest in the state for the month. |
| 10-13 | Two brief but potent assaults of polar air hit eastern Colorado in rapid succession on the 10 th and 12 th with an interlude of mild chinook winds between them. A little snow accompanied each blast along the eastern foothills with up to 4 inches of snow slowing rush hour traffic on the 12 th in Denver. The first subzero temperature of the year came to a few parts of northeast Colorado on the 13th. Sedgwick hit $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. Most of western Colorado was not affected by these cold waves. |
| 13-17 | Mild and dry over the state. Sunny except for a narrow strip of clouds perched on the Continental Divide associated with strong westerly winds aloft. Las Animas reached $78^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ on the 17 th, the warmest in the state for the month. |
| 18-30 | A steady progression of storm systems from the Pacific crossed Colorado approximately every 3 days. Between storms, there was plenty of sunshine and mild temperatures for this late in the fall. The first storm hit on the 18-19th dumping considerable amounts of rain at lower elevations of southwestern Colorado with snow in the higher mountains. Heavier precipitation reports included $1.25^{\prime \prime}$ at Cedaredge and $1.08^{\prime \prime}$ at Crested Butte ( $10.5^{\prime \prime}$ snow). Only a few sprinkles and flurries spilled across the mountains leaving the plains dry but breezy. The next storm appeared 22-23rd affecting primarily the southern mountains and southern Front Range. Walsenburg picked up $0.66^{\prime \prime}$ of precipitation ( $6.5^{\prime \prime}$ snow) from this storn. Ouray received $0.81^{\prime \prime}$ ( $8.3^{\prime \prime}$ snow). Again there was a respite until the $25-26$ th when another Pacific cold front and upper level disturbance crossed the state. Most precipitation from this storm fell in southwestern Colorado. Grand Junction received $0.31^{\prime \prime}$ of cold rain. Lemon Dam totalled $0.88^{\prime \prime}$ of precipitation ( $14^{\prime \prime}$ snow). Weather improved for Thanksgiving ( 27 th ) and remained dry and warm 28-29th. Denver temperatures soared to $69^{\circ}$ on the 28th. Pueblo reached $71^{\circ}$ on the 29th. Then came a rapid change, and by morning of the 30 th much of the state was receiving snow and strong winds. Near blizzard conditions developed across the Eastern Plains during the day bringing travel to an untimely standstill on the Sunday after Thanksgiving. Limon totalled $6.1^{\prime \prime}$ of snow, 46 mph wind gusts, and hundreds of stranded motorists. For parts of the plains this was the first precipitation since the Halloween storm. |

November 1986 Extremes

| Highest Temperature | $78^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | November 17 | Las Animas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lowest Temperature | $-18{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | November 9 | Taylor Park Reservoir |
| Greatest Total Precipitation | 6.23" |  | Rico |
| Least Total Precipitation | T |  | Kauffman 4SSE |
| Greatest Total Snowfall* | 57" |  | Telluride |

Very wet weather for November was the rule in all of southwestern Colorado, portions of the extreme southeastern plains and in a narrow band from west of Pikes Peak northward along the Front Range. These areas generally received 2 to 4 times their November average precipitation. The northern portions of the state were skirted by several of the storms which dampened southern areas. As a result, precipitation totals were below average in several regions. Dry areas included extreme northwestern Colorado, portions of the upper Colorado River basin from near Eagle to Granby and much of the east central and northeastern plains. A few locations such as Yuma, Wray, and Flagler received less than $25 \%$ of their November average.

| Greatest |  |  | Least |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Rico | $6.23^{\prime \prime}$ | Kauffman 4SSE | Trace |  |
| Ouray | $5.13^{\prime \prime}$ | Wray | Trace |  |
| Lemon Dam | $5.13^{\prime \prime}$ | Yuma | $0.12^{\prime \prime}$ |  |
| Telluride | $4.98^{\prime \prime}$ | Otis 11NE | $0.12^{\prime \prime}$ |  |
| Ridgway | $4.63^{\prime \prime}$ | Fountain | $0.15^{\prime \prime}$ |  |
| Mesa Verde Nat1 Park | $4.50^{\prime \prime}$ | Karval | $0.15^{\prime \prime}$ |  |



Precipitation amounts (inches) for November 1986 and contours of precipitation as a percent of the 1961-1980 average. The dashed line represents $150 \%$ of average.

Once again, Colorado is getting off to a fine start to the new water year. Practically the entire state is wetter than average for the October-November period. Much above average (greater than 200\%) precipitation has accumulated across most of southeastern Colorado, on both the northern and southern sides of the San Juan mountains and in a band from Fort Collins and Boulder southward to the San Luis Valley. Only a few tiny areas are below average, and these are scattered across the northern half of the state both east and west of the mountains.

## Comparison to Last Year

The 1986 water year also got off to a fairly wet start. Wetter conditions are present this year in southeast Colorado, along the Front Range and in the Gunnison Valley while northwestern Colorado is drier than at this time last year.

1987 Water Year to Date through November


Precipitation for October 1986 through November 1986 as a percent of the 1961-1980 average.

AND DEGREE DAYS

Most of western Colorado was 1 or 2 degrees Fahrenheit warmer than average for November. Eastern Colorado was generally near to slightly cooler than average. Unusually deep early-season snowcover near Salida and Buena Vista produced a local cold spot in that area.


November 1986 temperatures (degrees Fahrenheit) and contours of departures from 1961-1980 averages.

## NOVEMBER 1986 SOIL TEMPERATURES

Near-surface soil temperatures dropped quickly in early November and then held steady through the second half of the month.

These soil temperature measurements were taken at Colorado State University beneath sparse unirrigated sod with a flat, open exposure. These data are not representative of all Colorado locations.


7 AM Soil Temperature November 1986

Table 1. Colorado Heating Degree Day Data through November 1986.

| Heating Dagree Data |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Colorado Clinate |  |  | Center | (303) | 491-8545 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| statiom |  | Jת. | avg | SEP | OCT | Nov | DEC | Jan | FEI | Mr | APR | my | תva | NNN |
| alamosa | avz | 40 | 100 | 303 | 657 | 1074 | 1457 | 1519 | 1182 | 1035 | 732 | 453 | 165 | 8717 |
|  | 35-86 | 30 | 66 | 378 | 636 | 1045 | 1472 | 1231 | 983 | 864 | 638 | 446 | 138 | 7925 |
|  | 86-87 | 63 | 75 | 366 | 728 | 1004 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2236 |
| Aspan | AVE | 95 | 150 | 348 | 651 | 1029 | 1339 | 1376 | 1162 | 1116 | 798 | 524 | 262 | 8850 |
|  | 85-86 | 119 | 107 | 453 | 656 | 1066 | 1278 | 1175 | 1029 | 848 | 739 | 530 | 185 | 8185 |
|  | 86-87 | 147 | 132 | 428 | 735 | 1009 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2451 |
| souldea | AVE | 0 | 6 | 130 | 357 | 714 | 908 | 1004 | 804 | 775 | 483 | 220 | 59 | 5460 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 222 | 400 | 982 | 1018 | 674 | 762 | 496 | 423 | 249 |  | 5242 |
|  | 86-87 | 1 | 0 | 175 | 450 | 714 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1340 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eurna } \\ & \text { VISTA } \end{aligned}$ | avz | 47 | 116 | 285 | 577 | 936 | 1184 | 1218 | 1025 | 983 | 720 | 459 | 186 | 7734 |
|  | 85-86 | 63 | 54 | 405 | 597 | 938 | 1158 | 972 | 946 | 806 | 661 | 450 | 149 | 7199 |
|  | 86-87 | 79 | 69 | 388 | 730 | 970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2236 |
| surlimg tom | AvE | 6 | 5 | 108 | 364 | 762 | 1017 | 1110 | 871 | 803 | 459 | 200 | 38 | 5743 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 5 | 206 | 405 | 977 | 1142 | 740 | 820 | 525 | 386 | 163 | 12 | 5381 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 406 | 745 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1227 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { CNXOW } \\ & \text { CIIT } \end{aligned}$ | AVE | 0 | 9 | 81 | 301 | 639 | 831 | 911 | 734 | 707 | 411 | 179 | 33 | 4836 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 6 | 186 | 397 | 886 | 1036 | 111 | 756 | 507 | 399 | 248 | 40 | 5172 |
|  | 86-87 | , | 2 | 132 | 422 | 124 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1284 |
| COLOMDO spRINGS | avz | © | 25 | 162 | 440 | 819 | 1042 | 1122 | 910 | 880 | 564 | 296 | 78 | 6346 |
|  | 85-86 | 5 | 8 | 233 | 487 | 978 | 1143 | 822 | 840 | 635 | 487 | 315 | 49 | 6022 |
|  | 86-87 | 4 | 14 | 174 | 519 | 813 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1524 |
| Correz | AVE | 0 | 11 | 115 | 434 | 813 | 1132 | 1181 | 921 | 828 | 555 | 292 | 68 | 6350 |
|  | 85-86 |  | 4 | 264 | 484 | 886 | 1081 |  | 805 | 111 | 572 | 321 |  | 5126 |
|  | 86-87 | 10 | 6 | 214 | 541 | 813 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1586 |
| caule | AVE | 32 | 58 | 275 | 608 | 996 | 1342 | 1479 | 1193 | 1094 | 687 | 419 | 193 | 8376 |
|  | 65-86 | 10 | 42 | 353 | 649 | 1043 | 1487 | 1362 | 1023 | 780 | 669 | 461 | 76 | 7955 |
|  | 86-87 | 31 | 15 | 338 | 654 | 967 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2005 |
| delita | ave | 0 | 0 | 94 | 394 | 813 | 1135 | 1197 | 890 | 753 | 429 | 167 | 31 | 5903 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | n | 113 | 335 | 658 | 1026 | 948 | 684 | 530 | 365 | 174 | 6 | 4839 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 145 | 414 | M |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 559 |
| denver | ave | 0 | 0 | 135 | 414 | 789 | 1004 | 1101 | 879 | 837 | 528 | 253 | 74 | 6014 |
|  | 85-86 |  | 1 | 241 | 435 | 1051 | 1094 | 758 | 802 | 548 | 456 | 260 | 22 | 5668 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 145 | 477 | 715 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1397 |
| DILLOM | AVE | 273 | 332 | 513 | 806 | 1167 | 1435 | 1516 | 1305 | 1296 | 972 | 706 | 435 | 10754 |
|  | 85-86 | 260 | 300 | 609 | 856 | 1183 | 1439 | 1380 | 1175 | 1072 | 915 | 716 | 388 | 10293 |
|  | 86-87 | 322 | 318 | 580 | 883 | 1125 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3228 |
| dorenco | AvE | 9 | 36 | 193 | 493 | 837 | 1153 | 1218 | 958 | 862 | 600 | 366 | 125 | 6848 |
|  | 85-86 | 3 | 8 | 274 | 476 | 916 | 1159 | 967 | 802 | 686 | 575 | 341 | 70 | 6277 |
|  | 86-87 | 23 | 9 | 295 | 559 | 844 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1730 |
| zucte | AVE | 33 | 80 | 288 | 626 | 1026 | 1407 | 1448 | 1148 | 1014 | 705 | 431 | 171 | 8377 |
|  | 85-86 | 19 | 52 | 356 | 605 | 995 | 1352 | 1324 | 890 | 736 | 598 | 428 | 88 | 7443 |
|  | 86-87 | 37 |  | 314 | 658 | 930 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1939 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { EVER- } \\ & \text { CRERE } \end{aligned}$ | AVE | 59 | 113 | 327 | 621 | 916 | 1135 | 1199 | 1011 | 1009 | 730 | 489 | 218 | 7827 |
|  | 85-86 | 62 | 90 | 387 | 651 | 1039 | 1119 | 947 | 927 | 170 | 608 | 532 | 157 | 7289 |
|  | 86-87 | 75 | 90 | 380 | 699 | 927 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2171 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { PORT } \\ \text { COLLINS } \end{gathered}$ | AVE | 5 | 11 | 171 | 468 | 846 | 1073 | 1181 | 930 | 877 | 558 | 281 | 82 | 6483 |
|  | 85-86 | 1 | 8 | 243 | 499 | 1078 | 1199 | 883 | 816 | 568 | 470 | 261 | 22 | 6048 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 178 | 500 | 809 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1487 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { PORT } \\ \text { MORGN } \end{gathered}$ | ave | 0 | 6 | 140 | 438 | 867 | 1156 | 1283 | 969 | 874 | 516 | 224 | 47 | 6520 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 2 | 239 | 548 | 1165 | 1425 | 1160 | 915 | 616 | 401 | 246 | 19 | 6736 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 4 | 138 | 495 | 874 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1511 |
|  | AvE | 0 | 0 | 65 | 325 | 762 | 1138 | 1225 | 882 | 716 | 403 | 148 | 19 | 5683 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 139 | 351 | 779 | 1018 | 949 | 685. | 489 | 366 | 168 | 3 | 4947 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 130 | 414 | 718 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1262 |


| Heating Dogree Data |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Colorado Clisate Center |  |  |  | (303) | 491-8545 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| station |  | Jr. | avg | SEP | OCT | nov | DRC | Jan | FEs | MuR | APR | may | תw | NN |
| CRMND | AVE | 214 | 264 | 468 | 775 | 1128 | 1473 | 1593 | 1369 | 1318 | 951 | 654 | 384 | 10591 |
|  | 85-86 | 206 | 265 | 513 | 744 | 1115 | 1454 | 1494 | 1174 | 1083 | 896 | 651 | 304 | 9899 |
|  | 86-87 | 245 | 242 | 488 | 717 | 1051 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2803 |
| creelicy | AVE | 0 | 0 | 149 | 450 | 861 | 1128 | 1240 | 946 | 856 | 522 | 238 | 52 | 6442 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 6 | 249 | 501 | 1131 | 1311 | 1010 | 845 | 545 | 440 | 232 | 15 | 6285 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 142 | 484 | 825 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1451 |
| cunaison | AVE | 111 | 188 | 393 | 719 | 1119 | 1590 | 1714 | 1422 | 1231 | 816 | 543 | 276 | 10122 |
|  | 85-86 | 84 | 152 | 433 | 678 | 1058 | 1648 | 1712 | 1084 | 952 | 711 | 517 | 204 | 9233 |
|  | 86-87 | 123 | 146 | 420 | 734 | 1064 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2487 |
| anims | avz | 0 | 0 | 45 | 296 | 729 | 998 | 1101 | 820 | 698 | 348 | 102 | 9 | 5146 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 134 | 313 | 816 | 1106 | 737 | 715 | 409 | 220 | 71 |  | 4527 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 280 | 668 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 980 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { LEAD- } \\ & \text { VILLE } \end{aligned}$ | AVE | 272 | 337 | 522 | 817 | 1173 | 1435 | 1473 | 1318 | 1320 | 1038 | 726 | 439 | 10870 |
|  | 85-86 | 333 | 359 | 666 | 871 | 1258 | 1470 | 1328 | 1251 | 1168 | 994 | 760 | 441 | 10899 |
|  | 86-87 | 372 | 369 | 626 | 920 | 1188 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3475 |
| LIMON | AvE | 8 | 6 | 144 | 448 | 834 | 1070 | 1156 | 960 | 936 | 570 | 299 | 100 | 6531 |
|  | 85-86 | 1 | 12 | 274 | 546 | 1078 | 1233 | 861 | 910 | 662 | 508 | 336 | 57 | 6476 |
|  | 86-87 | 4 | 8 | 171 | 551 | 873 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1607 |
| Lomasomt | AVE | 0 | 6 | 162 | 453 | 843 | 1082 | 1196 | 938 | 874 | 546 | 256 | 78 | 6432 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 6 | 236 | 486 | 1095 | 1228 | 869 | 814 | 549 | 469 | 262 | 20 | 6034 |
|  | 86-87 |  | 0 | 156 | 498 | 852 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1504 |
| nexier | AVE | 28 | 56 | 261 | 564 | 927 | 1240 | 1365 | 1086 | 998 | 651 | 394 | 16 | 7714 |
|  | 85-86 | 6 | 31 | 358 | 599 | 967 | 1249 | 1164 | 893 | 742 | 646 | 458 | 75 | 7188 |
|  | 86-87 | 41 | 28 | 402 | 623 | 894 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1988 |
| mortrose | avz | 0 | 10 | 135 | 437 | 837 | 1159 | 1218 | 941 | 818 | 522 | 254 | 69 | 6400 |
|  | 65-86 | 0 | 0 | 211 | 443 | 803 | 1106 | 1032 | 766 | 577 | 453 | 235 | 24 | 5650 |
|  | 86-87 | 1 | 6 | 183 | 532 | 809 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1531 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { PAGOSA } \\ & \text { SPRIMGS } \end{aligned}$ | ave | 82 | 113 | 297 | 608 | 981 | 1305 | 1380 | 1123 | 1026 | 732 | 487 | 233 | 8367 |
|  | 85-86 | 36 | 13 | 376 | 600 | 1000 | 1373 | 1191 | 952 | 803 | 668 | 481 | 183 | 7134 |
|  | 86-87 | 98 | 45 | 385 | 668 | 927 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2123 |
| PUEBLO | AVE | 0 | 0 | 89 | 346 | 744 | 998 | 1091 | 834 | 756 | 421 | 163 | 23 | 5465 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 172 | 410 | 1012 | 1161 | 783 | 128 | 523 | 346 | 167 | 21 | 5323 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 94 | 428 | 741 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1263 |
| nifle | AvE | 6 | 24 | 177 | 499 | 876 | 1249 | 1321 | 1002 | 856 | 555 | 298 | 82 | 6945 |
|  | 85-86 | 1 | 6 | 232 | 484 | 882 | 1167 | 1076 | 769 | 607 | 477 | 287 | 16 | 5984 |
|  | 86-87 | 1 | 3 | 226 | 499 | 795 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1524 |
| stenamat SPRINGS | AvE | 113 | 169 | 390 | 704 | 1101 | 1476 | 1361 | 1277 | 1184 | 810 | 533 | 297 | 9595 |
|  | 85-86 | 57 | 130 | 434 | 129 | 1164 | 1554 | 1495 | 1097 | 915 | 688 | 533 | 185 | 8961 |
|  | 86-87 | 120 | 119 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sterlimg | ave | 0 | 6 | 157- | 462 | 876 | 1163 | 1274 | 966 | 896 | 528 | 235 | 51 | 6614 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 6 | 230 | 519 | 1161 | 1395 | 1155 | 990 | 594 | 439 | 279 | 22 | 6790 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 4 | 105 | 427 | 847 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1383 |
| telumide | ave | 163 | 223 | 396 | 676 | 1026 | 1293 | 1339 | 1151 | 1141 | 849 | 589 | 318 | 9164 |
|  | 85-86 | 121 | 152 | 463 | 648 | 1023 | 1270 | 1130 | 1011 | 892 | 740 | 585 | 257 | 8292 |
|  | 86-87 | 200 | 129 | 434 | 716 | 1018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2497 |
| trinidad | ave | 0 | 0 | 86 | 359 | 738 | 973 | 1051 | 846 | 781 | 468 | 207 | 35 | 5544 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 175 | 380 | 772 | 1046 | 738 | 764 | 529 | 365 | 194 | 32 | 4995 |
|  | 86-87 | 1 | 0 | 90 | 421 | 719 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1231 |
| ualden | ave | 198 | 285 | 501 | 822 | 1170 | 1657 | 1535 | 1313 | 1277 | 915 | 642 | 351 | 10466 |
|  | 85-86 | 171 | 271 | 578 | 824 | 1224 | 1458 | 1381 | 1155 | 989 | 836 | 656 | 256 | 9799 |
|  | 86-87 | 225 | 224 | 530 | 825 | 1126 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2930 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { MALSEH- } \\ & \text { BURG } \end{aligned}$ |  | 0 | 8 | 102 | 370 | 720 | 924 | 989 | 820 | 781 | 501 | 240 | 49 | 5504 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 165 | 358 | 770 | 982 | 681 | 734 | 515 | 404 | 221 | 42 | 4872 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 84 | 420 | 682 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1186 |

NOVEMBER 1986 CLIMATIC DATA

## Eastern Plains*

Name
KAUFFMAN 4SSE
STERLING
FORT MORGAN
AKRON FAA AP
HOLYOKE
BURLINGTON
LIMON WSMO
CHEYENNE WELLS
LAMAR
LAS ANIMAS
HOLLY
SPRINGFIELD 7WSW

|  | Temperature |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low |
| 50.5 | 20.8 | 35.6 | -0.3 | 72 | -8 |
| 50.7 | 22.3 | 36.5 | 0.4 | 71 | 1 |
| 50.9 | 20.3 | 35.6 | -1.1 | 68 | 4 |
| 51.0 | 24.3 | 37.6 | 0.9 | 68 | 3 |
| 51.9 | 22.4 | 37.1 | -0.8 | 72 | -5 |
| 53.2 | 26.6 | 39.9 | 0.2 | 72 | 6 |
| 49.7 | 21.5 | 35.6 | -0.4 | 69 | 5 |
| 53.1 | 23.9 | 38.5 | -0.6 | 70 | 5 |
| 54.4 | 25.6 | 40.0 | -0.3 | 73 | 12 |
| 59.4 | 25.5 | 42.5 | 1.5 | 78 | 14 |
| 52.1 | 17.9 | 35.0 | -4.3 | 75 | 5 |
| 55.9 | 26.3 | 41.1 | -0.6 | 73 | 11 |


| Degree Days |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| Heat | Cool | Grow |  |
| 872 | 0 | 75 |  |
| 847 | 0 | 82 |  |
| 874 | 0 | 76 |  |
| 813 | 0 | 75 |  |
| 828 | 0 | 98 |  |
| 745 | 0 | 99 |  |
| 873 | 0 | 81 |  |
| 789 | 0 | 93 |  |
| 743 | 0 | 114 |  |
| 668 | 0 | 162 |  |
| 894 | 0 | 105 |  |
| 710 | 0 | 131 |  |


| Precipitation |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total | Dep | ZNorm | days |
| 0.00 | -0.28 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 0.27 | -0.17 | 61.4 | 3 |
| 0.33 | -0.03 | 91.7 | 3 |
| 0.64 | 0.18 | 139.1 | 4 |
| 0.38 | -0.14 | 73.1 | 3 |
| 0.34 | -0.21 | 61.8 | 2 |
| 0.89 | 0.51 | 234.2 | 4 |
| 0.27 | -0.22 | 55.1 | 2 |
| 1.02 | 0.42 | 170.0 | 4 |
| 1.04 | 0.54 | 208.0 | 5 |
| 0.50 | -0.07 | 87.7 | 2 |
| 1.29 | 0.54 | 172.0 | 7 |

## Foothills/Adjacent Plains*

Name
FORT COLLINS
GREELEY UNC
ESTES PARK
LONGMONT
BOULDER
DENVER WSFO AP
EVERGREEN
LAKE GEORGE 8SW
COLORADO SPRINGS
CANON CITY 2SE
PUEBLO WSO AP
WALSENBURG
TRINIDAD FAA AP

| Max |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High |
| 50.5 | 25.0 | 37.7 | 0.5 | 65 |
| 49.3 | 25.1 | 37.2 | 0.3 | 67 |
| 44.7 | 22.7 | 33.7 | -0.9 | 57 |
| 50.1 | 22.5 | 36.3 | -0.9 | 65 |
| 53.3 | 28.5 | 40.9 | 0.1 | 69 |
| 51.4 | 26.5 | 38.9 | 0.2 | 70 |
| 48.6 | 19.2 | 33.9 | -0.3 | 65 |
| 35.6 | 15.0 | 25.3 | -3.0 | 52 |
| 49.8 | 25.5 | 37.6 | -0.1 | 69 |
| 53.2 | 28.1 | 40.6 | -1.7 | 70 |
| 56.4 | 23.8 | 40.1 | -0.4 | 74 |
| 55.4 | 28.5 | 41.9 | 0.8 | 70 |
| 55.7 | 25.9 | 40.8 | -0.2 | 74 |

Low
4
4
-4
2
5
7
3
5
10
10
8
6
7

| Degree |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Heat | Cool | Grow |
| 809 | 0 | 64 |
| 825 | 0 | 70 |
| 932 | 0 | 20 |
| 852 | 0 | 83 |
| 714 | 0 | 93 |
| 775 | 0 | 91 |
| 927 | 0 | 62 |
| 1181 | 0 | 1 |
| 813 | 0 | 80 |
| 724 | 0 | 110 |
| 741 | 0 | 140 |
| 682 | 0 | 110 |
| 719 | 0 | 121 |


| Precipitation <br> Total <br> Dep |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| ZNorm | days |  |  |
| 1.53 | 0.90 | 242.9 | 5 |
| 1.16 | 0.40 | 152.6 | 6 |
| 1.97 | 1.45 | 378.8 | 9 |
| 1.57 | 0.96 | 257.4 | 7 |
| 2.37 | 1.41 | 246.9 | 7 |
| 1.07 | 0.24 | 128.9 | 6 |
| 1.09 | 0.09 | 109.0 | 4 |
| 1.64 | 1.26 | 431.6 | 7 |
| 0.64 | 0.11 | 120.8 | 5 |
| 1.14 | 0.48 | 172.7 | 4 |
| 0.48 | 0.01 | 102.1 | 2 |
| 1.74 | 0.85 | 195.5 | 7 |
| 1.83 | 1.24 | 310.2 | 7 |

## Mountains/Interior Valleys*

|  | Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | \%Norm | \# days |
| WALDEN | 38.1 | 16.2 | 27.2 | 0.9 | 50 | 1 | 1126 | 0 | 0 | 0.92 | 0.33 | 155.9 | 10 |
| Leadville 2SW | 38.2 | 12.2 | 25.2 | 0.2 | 50 | -5 | 1188 | 0 | 0 | 1.12 | 0.22 | 124.4 | 8 |
| SALIDA | 45.5 | 21.1 | 33.3 | -3.2 | 59 | 5 | 943 | 0 | 27 | 1.05 | 0.43 | 169.4 | 4 |
| buena vista | 46.4 | 18.3 | 32.4 | -1.4 | 55 | 4 | 970 | 0 | 12 | 0.37 | -0.22 | 62.7 | 2 |
| Saguache | 44.8 | 18.8 | 31.8 | 0.5 | 56 | 8 | 857 | 0 | 15 | 1.67 | 1.18 | 340.8 | 7 |
| hermit 7ese | 38.9 | 6.7 | 22.8 | -1.8 | 49 | -10 | 1260 | 0 | 0 | 0.50 | -0.68 | 42.4 | 2 |
| ALAMOSA WSO AP | 46.0 | 16.5 | 31.3 | 1.5 | 59 | 4 | 1004 | 0 | 25 | 1.02 | 0.66 | 283.3 | 6 |
| GRAND LaKE 6SSW | 40.1 | 19.4 | 29.7 | 2.0 | 49 | 5 | 1051 | 0 | 0 | 0.66 | -0.21 | 75.9 | 6 |
| BILLON 1E | 39.9 | 14.6 | 27.3 | 0.6 | 55 | 0 | 1125 | 0 | 5 | 0.78 | 0.07 | 109.9 | 11 |
| CLImax | 31.2 | 7.9 | 19.5 | -2.2 | 43 | -8 | 1355 | 0 | 0 | 1.70 | -0.03 | 98.3 | 14 |
| ASPEN 1SW | 43.2 | 19.2 | 31.2 | 1.2 | 58 | 4 | 1009 | 0 | 14 | 1.85 | 0.25 | 115.6 | 9 |
| TAYLOR PARK | 37.3 | 0.0 | 18.6 | -0.6 | 46 | -18 | 1385 | 0 | 0 | 2.80 | 1.73 | 261.7 | 11 |
| telluride | 43.6 | 17.9 | 30.7 | -0.4 | 54 | -4 | 1018 | 0 | 8 | 4.98 | 3.43 | 321.3 | 10 |
| PAGOSA SPRINGS | 49.5 | 18.1 | 33.8 | 0.8 | 57 | 5 | 927 | 0 | 39 | 3.11 | 1.51 | 194.4 | 7 |
| SILVERTON | 41.9 | 5.6 | 23.8 | -0.0 | 51 | -16 | 1229 | 0 | 1 | 4.39 | 2.94 | 302.8 | 9 |

Western Valleys*

|  | Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | ZNorm | days |
| CRAIG 4SW | 42.0 | 23.0 | 32.5 | 1.0 | 57 | 13 | 967 | 0 | 10 | 1.62 | 0.42 | 135.0 | 9 |
| HAYDEN | 43.1 | 23.0 | 33.0 | 1.2 | 57 | 12 | 951 | 0 | 12 | 1.16 | -0.08 | 93.5 | 10 |
| MEEKER NO. 2 | 47.1 | 22.8 | 35.0 | 1.9 | 57 | 10 | 894 | 0 | 29 | 1.91 | 0.95 | 199.0 | 7 |
| RANGELY 1E | 50.2 | 25.3 | 37.8 | - 4.1 | 59 | 18 | 783 | 0 | 38 | 0.49 | -0.14 | 77.8 | 4 |
| EAGLE FAA AP | 46.5 | 21.1 | 33.8 | 2.2 | 59 | 7 | 930 | 0 | 27 | 0.53 | -0.06 | 89.8 | 7 |
| RIFLE | 52.0 | 24.5 | 38.2 | 1.5 | 62 | 15 | 795 | 0 | 62 | 1.04 | 0.23 | 128.4 | 8 |
| GRAND JUNCTION WS | 51.0 | 30.6 | 40.8 | 0.6 | 63 | 24 | 718 | 0 | 49 | 1.02 | 0.41 | 167.2 | 9 |
| CEDAREDGE | 48.6 | 27.3 | 37.9 | 0.0 | 59 | 14 | 805 | 0 | 32 | 2.72 | 1.82 | 302.2 | 7 |
| PAONIA 1SW | 50.5 | 28.3 | 39.4 | 0.7 | 60 | 15 | 760 | 0 | 51 | 3.40 | 2.23 | 290.6 | 10 |
| DELTA | 53.2 | 26.8 | 39.6 | 1.1 | 66 | 9 | 428 | 0 | 35 | 2.03 | 1.43 | 338.3 | 9 |
| GUNNISON | 43.5 | 15.1 | 29.3 | 1.2 | 56 | -5 | 1064 | 0 | 8 | 1.20 | 0.64 | 214.3 | 6 |
| MONTROSE NO. 2 | 49.1 | 26.5 | 37.8 | 0.3 | 62 | 15 | 809 | 0 | 42 | 2.75 | 2.07 | 404.4 | 8 |
| URAVAN | 55.6 | 28.4 | 42.0 | 1.0 | 72 | 19 | 683 | 0 | 99 | 1.09 | 0.03 | 102.8 | 4 |
| NORWOOD | 49.7 | 23.6 | 36.6 | 2.8 | 62 | 9 | 816 | 0 | 46 | 3.01 | 2.03 | 307.1 | 7 |
| YELLOW JACKET 2W | 47.2 | 26.8 | 37.0 | -0.3 | 56 | 10 | 833 | 0 | 19 | 3.08 | 1.84 | 248.4 | 8 |
| CORTEZ | 49.9 | 25.4 | 37.7 | -0.6 | 60 | 12 | 813 | 0 | 40 | 2.47 | 1.44 | 239.8 | 8 |
| DURANG) | 49.6 | 23.7 | 36.6 | -0.8 | 60 | 11 | 844 | 0 | 40 | 4.17 | 2.84 | 313.5 | 10 |
| IGNACIO IN | 51.3 | 22.1 | 36.7 | 1.0 | 60 | 10 | 841 | 0 | 49 | 3.50 | 2.47 | 339.8 | 11 |

* Data are received by the Colorado Climate Center for more
locations than appear in these tables. Please contact the
Colorado Climate Center if additional information is needed.

NOVEMBER 1986 SUNSHINE AND SOLAR RADIATION

|  |  | Number of Days |  |  | \% of |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



White Christmas - What are the Odds? continued

| Location |  | Years <br> of Data used in Analysis | Percent Probability |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Elev. } \\ & (\mathrm{ft}) \end{aligned}$ |  | Snow depth $\geq 1^{\prime \prime}$ on Dec 25 | Snow depth $\geq 6^{\prime \prime}$ on Dec 25 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Snowfall } \\ & \geq 0.5^{\prime \prime} \\ & \text { on Dec } 24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Snowfall } \\ & \geq 00.5^{\prime \prime} \\ & \text { on Dec } 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Snowfall } \\ & \geq 0.5^{\prime \prime} \text { on } \\ & \text { Dec 24-25 } \\ & \text { combined } \end{aligned}$ |
| -xamemen | - =-mer | --mm=0 | -men=em | -menm | =-mem | --mene | - =amemem |
| Alamosa | 7536 | 35 | 50\% | 6\% | 8\% | 3\% | 11\% |
| Aspen | 7930 | 37 | 99\% | 82\% | 347 | 26\% | 47\% |
| Berthoud Pass | 11310 | 30 | 100\% | 99\% | 65\% | 60\% | 74\% |
| Boulder | 5375 | 31 | 31\% | 6\% | 16\% | 13\% | 25\% |
| Colo. Springs | 6090 | 37 | 26\% | 3\% | 8\% | 2\% | 10\% |
| Denver | 5286 | 33 | $38 \%$ | 6\% | $18 \%$ | 3\% | 21\% |
| Dillon | 9070 | 37 | 96\% | 61\% | 26\% | 18\% | 32\% |
| Durango | 6600 | 34 | $63 \%$ | $43 \%$ | 9\% | 147 | 23\% |
| Fort Collins | 5004 | 39 | 40\% | $4 \%$ | 9\% | 5\% | 13\% |
| Grand Junction | 4849 | 37 | 32\% | 62 | 8\% | 3\% | 9\% |
| Lamar | 3620 | 35 | 25\% | 2\% | 14\% | 2\% | 16\% |
| Pueblo | 4640 | 37 | $21 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $8 \%$ | 3\% | 11\% |
| Salida | 7060 | 28 | $24 \%$ | 47 | 7\% | 7\% | 9\% |
| Sedgwick | 3990 | 36 | 35\% | $12 \%$ | $11 \%$ | $14 \%$ | 19\% |
| Steamboat Spr. | 6770 | 37 | $97 \%$ | 92\% | 42\% | 34\% | 50\% |
| Telluride | 8800 | 32 | $97 \%$ | 86\% | $33 \%$ | 30\% | 49\% |
| Trinidad A.P. | 5746 | 37 | 26\% | $5 \%$ | 16\% | 8\% | 21\% |

As you can see, the odds of having snow on the ground on Christmas are nearly 100\% throughout the Colorado Rockies, and the chances are also good of having deep snow. The average snowdepth on Christmas Day is $16^{\prime \prime}$ at Steamboat Springs, $14^{\prime \prime}$ at Telluride and Aspen, and $8^{\prime \prime}$ at Dillon. Higher up, Berthoud Pass averages $36^{\prime \prime}$. But you don't have to go far from the mountains until the chances of having snow on the ground drop drastically, and the chances for deep snow become slight. On the Western Slope, the chances for having at least $1^{\prime \prime}$ of snow on the ground on Christmas Day range between 30 and $60 \%$. East of the mountains probabilities are even lower ranging from $40 \%$ at Fort Collins and $38 \%$ at Denver to only $26 \%$ at Colorado Springs, $25 \%$ at Lamar and $21 \%$ at Pueblo. Of the stations analyzed, Pueblo is the place most likely to be free of snow on Christmas Day with Salida a surprisingly close second (24\%).

The chances of having fresh snow fall on either December 24 or 25 are slim in all but the higher mountains. Berthoud Pass tops the list with a $65 \%$ chance on the 24 th, $60 \%$ chance on the 25 th, and a $74 \%$ chance over the 2 -day period combined. At nearly all locations at lower elevations the chance for fresh snow on either of the 2 days is less than 25\%, and on Christmas Day itself is less than 15\%. Snow on Christmas Day has been very infrequent east of the mountains in recent decades. At Colorado Springs it has been more than 40 years since the last time $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ or more of snow fell on Christmas Day. There have been a few large storms on either side of Christmas Day in recent years (notably, December 24, 1982), but there has not been a major Colorado snowstorm east of the Continental Divide on Christmas Day since a blizzard roared across the Eastern Plains in 1941. The same is not true in the mountains. Large Christmas storms occur about one year in six. As recently as 1983 the mountains were greeted with 1-3 feet of snow on the 2425th.

Have the last few decades been consistent with longer records? We looked at 100 years of Fort Collins snowfall data to come up with an answer. Since 1950, Fort Collins has had messurable snowfall on Christmas Day 4 times and at least $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ just twice. These work out to occurrence probabilities of $11 \%$ and $5.4 \%$, respectively. Using a full 100 years of data, measurable snowfall has occurred 10 times and at least $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ has occurred 7 times. These represent occurrence probabilities of $10 \%$ and $7 \%$, respectively. In other words, things haven' $t$ changed much.

One nice thing about this part of the country is you can often choose whether or not to have a white Christmas. Since the majority of the state's population lives near but not in the mountains, it is just a short drive up to where Christmases are almost always white. If that's not what you want, stay at home (or drive down to Pueblo) and the odds are you won't have to put up with snow. There's even a chance you might get to play some outdoor tennis.


Fort Collins, Colorado 80523

December in Review:
Colorado experienced an easy-going December with plentiful sunshine, calm winds and very little precipitation. The lack of December snow in the mountains revived memories of the severe drought of $1976-77$. Temperatures were moderate with only one brief cold wave early in the month. However, cold air remained trapped in some of the high snowcovered mountain valleys resulting in a few local pockets of extreme cold.

## A Look Ahead - February 1987:

One of the great things about the weather is that, even with our use of current high technology, our ability to look ahead and anticipate accurately the weather weeks or months ahead is still only marginal. Our use of historical records doesn't produce accurate forecasts either, but it does offer reasonable insight into the most typical weather patterns and the expected ranges of variability.

One thing we know for certain about Pebruary - daylength will increase noticeably as the sun begins its trek northward. This begins to have an effect on our climate, especially later in the month, as warmer temperatures occur more frequently. This warmup begins first at lower elevations away from the mountains. Locations such as Grand Junction and Lamar are often 8 to 10 degrees Fahrenheit warmer in February than in Jamuary. However, the higher areas experience very little change. In the mountains, subzero temperatures are just as likely in February as in January. The coldest temperature extremes ever observed in Colorado have occurred in February. The all-time record low of $-61^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ occurred in Maybell on February 1, 1985.

Last year, February brought an incredible snow blitz to the Colorado Rockies. But often February brings a slight respite in advance of the typical late winter onslaught in March. At lower elevations, especially east of the mountains, February is usually very dry with monthly precipitation totals of only about $0.25^{\prime \prime}$ (3-8" snow). Precipitation increases to $0.50-1.00^{\prime \prime}$ in the eastern foothills ( $8-20^{\prime \prime}$ snow) and rises to $2.00-4.00^{\prime \prime}$ in the higher mountains ( $30-60^{\prime \prime}$ snow). In the western valleys precipitation varies from about $0.50^{\prime \prime}$ to $1.50^{\prime \prime}$.

## The Temperature's Below Zero? - So What 1

In much of this country, and even in a few parts of Colorado, temperatures of zero degrees Fahrenheit or below occur infrequently. But in some of our mountain valleys, subzero temperatures are as common as rainy days in Seattle (well, almost). This may sound pretty frightening to a newcomer, but Colorado's cold spots do have one thing going for them -- light winds. From the High Plains east to New England, brisk winds often accompany extreme cold. In much of Colorado winter winds are light, especially during the coldest periods. As a result, extremes are bearable. The chances are excellent that a $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ temperature in Steamboat Springs won't feel any worse than a $+10^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ in Chicago.

The following table shows comparative information for locations in Colorado and elsewhere in this country. The mumber of days when the temperature dips to 0 or below can vary incredibly from year to year in some places. For example, in Fort Collins in the winter of 1898-1899, 32 days had minimum temperatures $\leq 0 \%$ compared to only one day in the 1966-67 winter and again in 1982-83. These averages don't describe this variabilty, but at least they provide some comparative information.

DECEMBER 1986 DAILY WEATHER

| Date | Event |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Snow ended during the morning in southeast and extreme eastern Colorado, but brisk winds continued on the Eastern Plains. Several inches of snow were recorded at some stations along the southern Front Range from near Trinidad to La Junta. Roads were reopened following the previous day's blizzard-like conditions over portions of the plains. |
| 2-4 | Sunny and dry statewide. Warmer than average in western Colorado, but chilly east of the mountains. |
| 5-7 | Increasing clouds and quite mild on the 5th especially along the eastern foothills. Pueblo's $65^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ reading was the highest in the state for December. An ominous storm system began spreading rain into western Colorado early on the 6th. Snow began later in the day east of the mountains as colder alr pushed down from the north. Precipitation continued on the 7 th diminishing during the day. But the storm really never got its act together. Only southwestern Colorado had impressive precipitation totals. Durango totalled $1.04^{\prime \prime}$ for the storm with most of it falling as rain. The total at Lemon Dam was 1.08 " where it fell as $18^{\prime \prime}$ of snow. |
| 8-10 | The original storm fizzled over southern New Mexico but a new strong surge of polar air pushed southward across the entire state on the 8th triggering another round of precipitation which continued on the 9 th. Most precipitation was light, but several inches of fluffy snow fell along the Front Range. Heavier amounts included $8^{\prime \prime}$ at Walsenburg and $10^{\prime \prime}$ at Boulder. As skies cleared later on the 9th, temperatures plumetted to their lowest levels so far this winter. Some examples of low temperatures the morning of the 10th were: Grand Junction $14^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$, Boulder $-2^{\circ}$, Denver, Pueblo and Longmont -9 , Fort Morgan $-15^{\circ}$, Crested Butte $-30^{\circ}$, Antero Reseryoir $-44^{\circ}$ and, as usual, Taylor Park claimed ice-box honors with a lovely $-53^{\circ}$ reading. That is the earliest in the winter that they have gotten so cold. |
| 11-31 | An unusually lengthy period of "non-weather" took place for the duration of the month. Except for some scant snowshowers in the mountains on the 18-19th and again on the $30 \mathrm{th}-31 \mathrm{st}$, no precipitation fell anywhere in the state. Upper level winds were surprisingly light throughout the period and sunshine was plentiful. Day to day temperatures remained remarkably consistent. During this period some interesting temperature patterns developed and persisted. Several valleys of western Colorado, which are normally snowcovered in December, remalned brown. Temperatures in those areas stayed well above average throughout the month. Where snowcover was present in the mountains as usual, temperatures remained near average. However, there were several areas primarily east of the mountains where more snowcover was present than in many Decembers. In combination with the lack of strong upper-level winds, valley cold pockets formed in areas that are frequently warmer but much windier. The most striking example was the daily temperature difference between the weather station at Eleven Mile Reservoir and Cheesman Lake. Throughout this entire 3-week period, daily high and low temperatures at Eleven Mile Reservoir averaged 8.7 F and $-16.6^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$, respectively. This compared to Lake Cheesman temperatures of $46.7^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ for daily highs and $+7.4^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ for the daily lows. On the 19 th there was a 44 degree difference in high temperatures between those 2 stations on the South Platte River separated by only 1700 feet of elevation and 25 horizontal miles. |

December 1986 Extremes

| Highest Temperature | $65^{\circ} \mathbf{F}$ | December 5 | Pueblo WSO AP |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Lowest Temperature | $-53^{\circ} \mathbf{F}$ | December 10 | Taylor Park Reservoir |
| Greatest Total Precipitation | $2.25^{\circ}$ |  | Bonham Reservoir |
| Least Total Precipitation | 0 |  | Stonington |
| Greatest Total Snowfall* | $29^{\prime \prime}$ |  | Aguilar |
| Greatest Snowdepth | $60^{\circ}$ | December 30 | Wolf Creek Summit |
|  |  |  | (SCS Snowcourse) |

[^0]Except for some lingering snows in eastern Colorado on the lst and a few snowshowers later in the month, the only significant precipitation fell from the 6th through the 9th. Even then, heavy amounts were hard to find. Monthly totals ended up far below average over most of the state. Mountain totals were typically only 10 to $50 \%$ of average. Percents of average looked a little better east of the mountains, but higher numbers aren't all that significant since precipitation amounts are normally so low in midwinter. The $2.25^{\prime \prime}$ total at Bonham Reservoir on the Grand Mesa was the greatest in the state. The analysis was complicated by the fact that the storm of November 30 was reported by some stations on November 30 and others on December 1 depending on their observation time.


Precipitation amounts (inches) for December 1986 and contours of precipitation as a percent of the 1961-1980 average.
The dashed line represents $150 \%$ of average.

Despite a very dry December, precipitation totals for the first 3 months of the 1987 water year are still above average in nearly all of Colorado. The only areas drier than average are portions of the Northern and Central Mountains and some of the northwestern valleys.

## Comparison to Last Year

The Eastern Plains are generally a bit wetter than they were at this time last year. The Gunnison and Uncompahgre Basins of western Colorado are also wetter. But most of the mountains and western valleys are now drier than they were last year.

## 1987 Water Year to Date through November

| Wettest (as $Z$ of average) |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| Walsh 1W | $318 z$ | $4.59^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Springfleld 7WSW | $312 Z$ | $5.50^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Stonington | $298 \%$ | $4.74^{\prime \prime}$ |

Wettest (total precipitation)

| Lemon Dam | $10.17^{\prime \prime}$ | $141 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Mount Evans |  |  |
| $\quad$ Research Center | $9.26^{\prime \prime}$ | $136 \%$ |
| Durgano | $8.35^{\circ}$ | $156 \%$ |

Precipitation for October 1986 through December 1986 as a percent of the 1961-1980 average.

AND DEGREE DAYS

Due to predominantly clear skies and light winds in December, factors such as snowcover produced dramatic local variations in the temperature pattern. Generally, temperatures were above average west of the mountains and near or little below average to the east. However, some extraordinary extremes were noted with Rangely reporting December temperatures 8.3 degrees above average while Eleven Mile Reservoir was 14.3 degrees below average.


December 1986 temperatures (degrees Fahrenheit) and contours of departures from 1961-1980 averages.

DECEMBER 1986 SOIL TEMPERATURES

Despite normal air temperatures, soil temperatures cooled more quickly than usual (due to lack of much insulating snowcover).

These soil temperature measurements were taken at Colorado State University beneath sparse unirrigated sod with a flat, open exposure. These data are not representative of all Colorado locations.


Table 1. Colorado Heating Degree Day Data through December 1986.



## Eastern Plains*

|  | Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Max | M1n | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | ZNorm | \% days |
| STERLING | 39.9 | 12.7 | 26.3 | -0.7 | 52 | -7 | 1193 | 0 | 1 | 0.58 | 0.27 | 187.1 | 4 |
| FORT MORGAN | . 42.3 | 10.1 | 26.2 | -1.1 | 56 | -15 | 1193 | 0 | 6 | 0.35 | 0.10 | 140.0 | 4 |
| HOLYOKE | 45.4 | 16.5 | 31.0 | 1.3 | 57 | -2 | 1048 | 0 | 22 | 0.17 | -0.20 | 45.9 | 3 |
| BURLINGTON | 44.3 | 21.6 | 32.9 | 1.0 | 56 | 1 | 984 | 0 | 10 | 0.28 | -0.04 | 87.5 | 2 |
| LIMON WSMO | 38.7 | 14.1 | 26.4 | -2.3 | 50 | -9 | 1190 | 0 | 0 | 0.23 | 0.03 | 115.0 | 5 |
| CHEYENNE WELLS | 45.1 | 20.0 | 32.5 | 1.8 | 59 | 0 | 999 | 0 | 14 | 0.09 | -0.13 | 40.9 | 1 |
| LAMAR | 46.5 | 20.2 | 33.3 | 1.7 | 59 | -1 | 974 | 0 | 27 | 0.15 | -0.23 | 39.5 | 3 |
| LAS ANIMAS | 47.0 | 18.5 | 32.8 | 1.1 | 56 | 2 | 991 | 0 | 20 | 0.12 | -0.12 | 50.0 | 3 |
| HOLLY | 45.8 | 12.1 | 29.0 | -1.8 | 54 | -1 | 1110 | 0 | 11 | 0.03 | -0.22 | 12.0 | 1 |
| SPRINGFIELD 7WSW | 44.3 | 20.8 | 32.5 | -1.7 | 60 | 0 | 998 | 0 | 14 | 0.64 | 0.33 | 206.5 | 4 |

## Foothills/Adjacent Plains*

| Name | Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Max | Mn | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | \%Norm | ( days |
| FORT COLLINS | 42.4 | 16.6 | 29.5 | -0.4 | 55 | -6 | 1091 | 0 | 9 | 0.27 | -0.19 | 58.7 | 3 |
| GREELEY UNC | 43.8 | 15.8 | 29.8 | 0.1 | 57 | -7 | 1085 | 0 | 11 | 0.33 | -0.14 | 70.2 | 4 |
| LONGMONT | 42.2 | 14.2 | 28.2 | -1.3 | 55 | -9 | 1135 | 0 | 8 | 0.34 | -0.09 | 79.1 | 3 |
| BOULDER | 45.0 | 22.0 | 33.5 | -1.6 | 56 | -2 | 970 | 0 | 18 | 0.64 | 0.01 | 101.6 | 5 |
| DENVER WSFO AP | 43.5 | 18.5 | 31.0 | -1.0 | 58 | -9 | 1045 | 0 | 16 | 0.31 | -0.23 | 57.4 | 4 |
| EVERGREEN | 43.7 | 9.2 | 26.5 | -1.7 | 55 | -13 | 1186 | 0 | 13 | 0.39 | -0.36 | 52.0 | 4 |
| LAKE GEORGE 8SW | 16.8 | -8.5 | 4.1 | -14.3 | 42 | -27 | 1880 | 0 | 0 | 0.28 | -0.09 | 75.7 | 3 |
| COLORADO SPRINGS | 41.5 | 18.1 | 29.8 | -0.9 | 57 | -6 | 1081 | 0 | 9 | 0.28 | -0.09 | 71.8 | 3 |
| CANON CITY 2SE | 46.6 | 21.5 | 34.0 | -2.0 | 60 | 4 | 952 | 0 | 28 | 0.56 | -0.02 | 96.6 | 4 |
| PUEBLO WSO AP | 44.8 | 15.6 | 30.2 | -1.8 | 65 | -9 | 1069 | 0 | 18 | 0.49 | 0.14 | 140.0 | 4 |
| WALSENBURG | 45.1 | 20.9 | 33.0 | -1.5 | 56 | -5 | 984 | 0 | 18 | 0.70 | -0.05 | 93.3 | 3 |
| TRINIDAD FAA AP | 44.4 | 19.2 | 31.8 | -1.4 | 55 | -5 | 1022 | 0 | 11 | 0.37 | -0.20 | 64.9 | 4 |

## Mountains/Interior Valleys*

|  | Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Max | M1n | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | ZNorm | ( days |
| WALDEN | 35.6 | 4.4 | 20.0 | 1.8 | 45 | -22 | 1388 | 0 | 0 | 0.13 | -0.49 | 21.0 | 2 |
| LEADVILLE 2SW | 33.2 | 0.6 | 16.9 | -1.1 | 44 | -25 | 1482 | 0 | 0 | 0.36 | -0.74 | 32.7 | 4 |
| SALIDA | 40.4 | 11.6 | 26.0 | -2.8 | 51 | -8 | 1201 | 0 | 1 | 0.15 | -0.46 | 24.6 | 2 |
| BUENA VISTA | 38.7 | 5.9 | 22.3 | -3.9 | 51 | -15 | 1316 | 0 | 1 | 0.50 | -0.08 | 86.2 | 4 |
| SAGUACHE | 35.9 | 9.3 | 22.6 | 1.9 | 48 | -5 | 1304 | 0 | 0 | 0.10 | -0.33 | 23.3 | 1 |
| HERMIT 7ESE | 27.3 | -4.6 | 11.3 | -1.6 | 40 | -20 | 1655 | 0 | 0 | 0.40 | -1.03 | 28.0 | 1 |
| ALAMOSA WSO AP | 36.8 | 3.9 | 20.4 | 2.9 | 47 | -16 | 1377 | 0 | 0 | 0.12 | -0.33 | 26.7 | 3 |
| GRAND LAKE 6SSW | 31.9 | 4.1 | 18.0 | 0.4 | 47 | -12 | 1450 | 0 | 0 | 0.17 | -0.70 | 19.5 | 6 |
| DILLON 1E | 34.4 | 0.0 | 17.2 | -1.5 | 46 | -21 | 1473 | 0 | 0 | 0.50 | -0.37 | 57.5 | 6 |
| CLIMAX | 26.2 | -0.1 | 13.0 | -2.4 | 37 | -22 | 1603 | 0 | 0 | 0.34 | -1.77 | 16.1 | 6 |
| ASPEN 1SW | 35.6 | 9.8 | 22.7 | 0.7 | 47 | -12 | 1307 | 0 | 0 | 0.85 | -1.56 | 35.3 | 3 |
| TAYLOR PARK | 22.9 | -23.4 | -0.2 | -6.7 | 41 | -53 | 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0.55 | -1.10 | 33.3 | 4 |
| TELLURIDE | 37.8 | 7.9 | 22.9 | -0.3 | 45 | -13 | 1297 | 0 | 0 | 0.45 | -1.26 | 26.3 | 4 |
| PAGOSA SPRINGS | 43.6 | 9.6 | 26.6 | 3.1 | 54 | -1 | 1182 | 0 | 4 | 0.81 | -1.08 | 42.9 | 4 |
| SILVERTON | 36.1 | -5.5 | 15.3 | 1.3 | 45 | -20 | 1531 | 0 | 0 | 0.35 | -1.59 | 18.0 | 2 |

## Western Valleys*

|  | Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | \%Norm | days |
| CRAIG 4SW | 37.6 | 12.2 | 24.9 | 3.6 | 50 | -3 | 1234 | 0 | 0 | 0.52 | -1.13 | 31.5 | 5 |
| HAYDEN | 39.5 | 13.9 | 26.7 | 6.7 | 51 | -3 | 1179 | 0 | 1 | - 0.31 | -1.34 | 18.8 | 5 |
| MEEKER NO. 2 | 41.4 | 13.9 | 27.6 | 2.7 | 51 | -4 | 1147 | 0 | 1 | 0.41 | -0.40 | 50.6 | 2 |
| RANGELY 1E | 39.5 | 15.6 | 27.5 | 8.3 | 48 | 6 | 1154 | 0 | 0 | 0.59 | 0.04 | 107.3 | 2 |
| EAGLE PAA AP | 38.9 | 7.9 | 23.4 | 3.5 | 53 | -12 | 1283 | 0 | 2 | 0.37 | -0.57 | 39.4 | 3 |
| GLENWOOD SPRINGS | 41.1 | 17.9 | 29.5 | 4.5 | 53 | 5 | 1094 | 0 | 2 | 0.56 | -0.89 | 38.6 | 5 |
| RIFLE | 44.6 | 15.0 | 29.8 | 5.2 | 55 | 5 | 1081 | 0 | 7 | 0.30 | -0.83 | 26.5 | 3 |
| GRAND JUNCTION WS | 42.6 | 22.2 | 32.4 | 4.6 | 51 | 14 | 1001 | 0 | 1 | 0.47 | -0.13 | 78.3 | 3 |
| CEDAREDGE | 42.2 | 19.2 | 30.7 | 2.4 | 53 | 3 | 1056 | 0 | 2 | 0.83 | -0.17 | 83.0 | 4 |
| PAONLA 1SW | 43.1 | 20.0 | 31.5 | 2.9 | 54 | 4 | 1032 | 0 | 3 | 0.90 | -0.61 | 59.6 | 5 |
| DELTA | 45.9 | 20.2 | 33.0 | 4.6 | 53 | 10 | 984 | 0 | 3 | 0.54 | -0.03 | 94.7 | 5 |
| GUNNISON | 33.7 | 3.4 | 18.5 | 4.8 | 45 | -8 | 1431 | 0 | 0 | 0.36 | -0.41 | 46.8 | 3 |
| MONTROSE NO. 2 | 41.1 | 18.5 | 29.8 | 2.4 | 50 | 5 | 1085 | 0 | 0 | 0.60 | -0.10 | 85.7 | 2 |
| URAVAN | 45.3 | 19.8 | 32.5 | 2.2 | 63 | 6 | 1000 | 0 | 9 | 0.57 | -0.46 | 55.3 | 3 |
| NORWOOD | 39.5 | 13.7 | 26.6 | 2.6 | 51 | -11 | 1183 | 0 | 1 | 0.96 | -0.08 | 92.3 | 3 |
| YELLOW JACKET 2W | 42.3 | 21.4 | 31.9 | 4.6 | 53 | 6 | 1021 | 0 | 4 | 0.60 | -0.55 | 52.2 | 2 |
| CORTEZ | 44.4 | 17.9 | 31.1 | 3.1 | 55 | 7 | 1041 | 0 | 7 | 0.43 | -0.84 | 33.9 | 2 |
| DURANGO | 43.8 | 17.8 | 30.8 | 3.3 | 52 | 7 | 1055 | 0 | 3 | 1.07 | -0.92 | 53.8 | 4 |
| IGNACIO IN | 45.2 | 16.1 | 30.6 | 5.2 | 54 | 5 | 1057 | 0 | 6 | 1.08 | -0.16 | 87.1 | 5 |

* Data are received by the Colorado Climate Center for more locations than appear in these tables. Please contact the Colorado Climate Center if additional information is needed.


The Temperature's Below Zero? -- So What! continued


## Precipitation Station Index:

The Colorado Climate Center has recently completed an index of precipitation measurement sites in Colorado. This project has been a cooperative effort of the Colorado Eydrometeorological Committee - an organization composed primarily of Federal, State and local agencies responsible for monftoring various elements of Colorado's water resources.

A computer data base and a published index have been developed containing information on the locations, types of precipitation measurements and brief histories of each of the 1410 stations which were indexed. Weather stations owned and operated by the National Weather Service, Soil Conservation Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Geological Survey, State Engineers Office and the Denver Water Department were included in this index.

The printing of this 84 -page document will be completed after the demand is assessed. Copies will be available from the Colorado Climate Center for a cost of $\$ 6.00$ per copy. To order a copy of this report, please contact our office by calling (303) 491-8545 or write to us at the address shown on the cover. Copies will be distributed when printing has been completed.


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January in Review:
Jamuary was pleasantly mild for much of the month. Precipitation was below average over nearly all of western and northern Colorado, particularly the northern and central mountains. However, a powerful storm in mid-month brought heavy snows to southern Colorado. In 24 -hours on the 15 th portions of south central Colorado, such as Pueblo and Colorado Springs, got as much moisture as they usually get in all of January and February combined.

A Look Ahead -- March 1987:
If you have found Colorado's winter weather to be too dry, calm, sunny and dull to satisfy you, then I've got some good news. March is just around the corner, and it usually packs a few surprises up its sleeves.

By the end of March, daylength is a full 3 hours longer than it was in late December. The amount of energy received from the sun doubles from what it was in early winter. Air and soil temperatures warm in response to this energy source. However, the atmosphere aloft remains cold, and frigid polar air masses still hold their grip over the snowcovered interior of most of Canada. The strong vertical and horizontal temperature differences which result provide the fuel for developing energetic storm systems. What this means for Colorado is more and thicker clouds, heavier precipitation (especially east of the mountains), wetter snows, rapid temperature changes, and more widespread strong winds.

March is often the snowiest month of the year east of the mountains with average totals ranging from 7 inches in southeast Colorado to 18 inches at the base of the foothills. March is a prime blizzard month on the Eastern Plains as livestock producers know all too well. This year marks the 10th anniversary of the infamous blizzard of March 10-11, 1977 which claimed 9 human lives and the lives of countless cattle. Snowdrifts literally buried buildings in portions of northeastern Colorado, and winds of $60-100 \mathrm{mph}$ made outdoor life nearly impossible. Such storms are not common but are always possible when March rolls around. And if snow doesn't fall, then the chances are pretty fair that dust storms will develop when the March winds blow.

The mountains get their share of snow, too. Forty to 80 inches of new snow is coumon on many of Colorado's mountain passes. Depending on temperatures, snowpack below 9,000 feet may begin to melt during March, but in general, mountain snowdepths contime to increase on into April.

March temperatures at elevations below 6,000 feet average in the 50 s for highs with 20s for lows. Drastic day to day differences ( 20 degrees or more) are likely, though, especially from the mountains eastward. In the mountains above 9,000 feet, highs still average in the 20 s and 30 s with mighttime temperatures typically in single digits. Subzero temperatures continue to occur regularly.

## 10 to 1 - The Story of Snow Densities in Colorado:

Anyone who has ever walked through, shovelled, skied on, driven through, or in any way interacted with snow in Colorado knows that not all snow is the same. The physics of snow is complex and fascinating -- both in terms of the formation of snow flakes in clouds and also in terms of the structure of accumulated snow on the ground. We will not get into these complexities here except to say that many factors are responsible for how dense snow is.

After an easy going December, the pace of the weather picked up markedly in January. Day to day weather changes were very noticeable as sunshine, unseasonal warmth, frigid cold; heavy snows and damaging windstorms all played a role in the month's weather.
Date

## Event

1-2 Sunny but cold on the lst with increasing clouds late in the day. A brief but welcome surge of Pacific moisture plowed into the mountains from the northwest on the 2 nd. Most mountain areas received significant snowfall particularly the northern and central mountains. The cooperative stations at Hayden and Marvine kanch reported $10^{\prime \prime}$ and $20^{\prime \prime}$ of new snow, respectively.

3-4 Partly sunny. Rapid warm up east of the mountains. Denver hit $66^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ on the 4 th . Burlington's $71^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ tied for the highest January temperature in the state.

5-8 A strong storm system rapidly crossed the state on the 5th producing locally heavy mountain snows primarily in southwest Colorado. Conditions remained unsettled 6-8th statewide as an upper level low pressure trough ingered over Colorado. Easterly "upslope" winds developed east of the mountains and produced occasional light wet snow, freezing drizzle, and slippery driving conditions over most of the Eastern Plains.

9-13 A large high pressure ridge dominated Colorado's weather. Cold, breezy conditions on the 9th gave way to golfing weather at lower elevations by the 1113th. Several near record maximum temperatures were reported on the 13 th including $47^{\circ}$ at Climax at 11,400 feet and $60^{\circ}$ at Salida and Estes Park. Several locations in southeast Colorado including Walsh and Springfield reached $71^{\circ}$.

14-17 Sharply colder across Colorado on the 14 th as Arctic air pushed southward from Canada at the same time that a strong low pressure area developed south of Colorado. Heavy snow developed early on the 15 th across much of southern Colorado and portions of the Front Range urban corrider. Snow tapered off on the 16th leaving behind deep snows in several areas. Storm totals ranged from only a trace over aost of the northern and central mountains and $1 \mathbf{4}^{\prime \prime}$ over the northeast plains and northwestern valleys, to more than $8^{\prime \prime}$ over the southern and eastern slopes of the San Juan Mountains, much of the San Luis Valley, the extreme southeastern plains, and much of the Front Range. Totals exceeded 2 feet in parts of the San Juans and along the southern Front Range. Rye's official total of $50^{\prime \prime}$ was the greatest in the state, but Colorado Springs $23.5^{\prime \prime}$ certainly put a damper on travel there. Meamwhile, only a few inches fell on Pikes Peak. The Denver area also had an unusual distribution with totals ranging from only $\mathbf{2 n}^{\text {" }}$ in southeast Denver to about $18^{\prime \prime}$ in the northwest suburbs. Clearing and very cold on the 17 th with subzero morning temperatures in most parts of the state. Taylor Park's $-45^{\circ}$ took honors for the month's coldest temperature.

18-19 Increasing clouds but contimued cold on the 18th. Snow developed again on the 19th as a strong upper level disturbance crossed the state. About a foot of dry snow fell at Trinidad, Walsenburg and again at Eye.

20-31 A strong jet strean pattern developed with northwesterly winds aloft over Colorado. Wind conditions prevailed in exposed high mountain and eastern foothill locations. Temperatures remained cold early in the period but began to moderate on the 23rd. Strong downslope winds developed east of the mountains late on the 24 th and continued through the $29 t h$. These chinook winds produced unseasonably warm temperatures. Boulder's low temperture on the 27 th only dropped to $49^{\circ}$. Daytime temperatures in the 50 s and 60 s were common across most of eastern Colorado. Extremely strong winds, approaching 100 mph in some Front Range locations late on the 28th and early on the 29 th, caused extensive property damage particularly on the west side of Denver. Periods of snow occurred in the mountains with heaviest amounts occurring on the 25 th and again on the 28th. None of this moisture spilled into eastern Colorado. Winds and precipitation diminished on the $29 t h$, and the month ended with pleasant mild weather $30-31$ st.

January 1987 Extremes

| Highest Temperature | $71^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Jamuary 4 <br> Jamuary 12 <br> Jamuary 13 <br> January 28 | Burlington <br> Wheatridge <br> Pueblo, Walsh <br> Springfield 7WSW <br> Las Animas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lowest Temperature | $-45^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Jamuary 17 | Taylor Park Reservoir |
| Greatest Total Precipitation | 4.03** |  | Rye |
| Least Total Precipitation | 0.00* |  | Kauffman 4SSE |
| Greatest Total Snowfall* | 62* |  | Rye |
| Greatest Snowdepth** | 81" | Jamuary 27 | Tower (Buffalo Pass) |

January precipitation was much above average in those areas like Alamosa, Springfield, Colorado Springs and Wheatridge that were hard hit by the January 15 snowstorm. Both Rye and Colorado Springs reported their wettest January on record. However, more than half of the state including the northern and central mountain areas ended up drier than normal. The area near Vail reported less than $50 \%$ of their average precipitation for the 2 nd consecutive month.


Precipitation amounts (inches) for January 1987 and contours of precipitation as a percent of the 1961-1980 average.

Despite widespread dry conditions in January the majority of Colorado continues above averge for the first 4 months of the 1987 water year. However, the dry areas have increased somewhat in northern Colorado and include most of the high runoff production areas within the northern and central mountains.

## Comparison to Last Year

A year ago most of northern Colorado was considerably wetter than average, while southern sections and the Palmer Ridge tended to be dry. This year the pattern is reversed with the wettest portions of the state concentrated in southern Colorado and on the Palmer Ridge while northern sections are dry.

## 1987 Water Year to Date through January

| Hettest (as $Z$ of average) |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| Walsh | $314 Z$ | $5.37^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Springfield 7WSW | 2962 | $6.22^{\circ}$ |
| Stonington | $262 Z$ | $4.88^{\prime \prime}$ |


| Wettest (total precipitation) |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Wolf Creek Pass 1E | 18.31" | $109 \%$ |
| Lemon Dam | $13.19^{\circ}$ | $137 \%$ |
| Mount Evans <br> Research Center | $12.12^{\prime \prime}$ | $127 \%$ |

Driest (as Z of average)

| Vail | $56 \%$ | $4.70^{\prime \prime}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Green Mountain Dam | $59 \%$ | $2.59^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Meredith | $65 \%$ | $3.64^{\prime \prime}$ |

Driest (total precipitation)

| Kauffan 4SSE | $1.28^{\prime \prime}$ | $93 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Ordway 21N | $1.38^{\prime \prime}$ | $106 \%$ |
| Fowler | $1.40^{\circ}$ | $100 \%$ |



Precipitation for October 1986 through January 1987 as a percent of the 1961-1980 average.
AND DEGREE DAYS

Warm temperatures prevailed in January in spite of the frigid week that accompanied and followed the January 15 snowstorm. All of Colorado ended up warmer than average except for the high elevation valleys such as the San Luis Valley, South Park and Middle Park. For the second month in a row South Park experienced abnormally severe and persistent cold. The warmest parts of the state were the western valleys and Eastern Plains where temperatures were as much as six degrees Fahrenheit above average.


January 1987 temperatures (degrees Fahrenheit) and contours of departures from 1961-1980 averages.

## JANUARY 1987 SOIL TEMPERATURES

A typical midwinter soil temperature pattern progression was observed in January at the Fort Collins station. The deepest frost penetration so far this winter occurred following the mid-month cold spell.

These soil temperature measurements were taken at Colorado State University beneath sparse unirrigated sod with a flat, open exposure. These data are not representative of all Colorado locations.


Table 1. Colorado Heating Degree Day Data for January 1987.


JANUARY 1987 CLIMATIC DATA

## Eastern Plains*

|  | Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | ZNorm | \# days |
| RAUFPMAN 4SSE | 44.0 | 16.5 | 30.3 | 5.1 | 65 | -12 | 1065 | 0 | 48 | 0.00 | -0.31 | 0.0 | 0 |
| STERLING | 44.2 | 16.2 | 30.2 | 7.3 | 66 | -4 | 1072 | 0 | 41 | 0.19 | -0.15 | 55.9 | 2. |
| FORT MORGAN | 43.5 | 11.8 | 27.7 | 5.0 | 65 | -9 | 1148 | 0 | 36 | 0.14 | -0.04 | 77.8 | 4 |
| AKRON FAA AP | 40.9 | 18.7 | 29.8 | 4.9 | 61 | -6 | 1084 | 0 | 32 | 0.31 | 0.03 | 110.7 | 4 |
| holyore | 43.7 | 16.7 | 30.2 | 3.9 | 69 | 2 | 1072 | 0 | 47 | 0.27 | -0.11 | 71.1 | 3 |
| BURLINGTON | 45.5 | 20.8 | 33.1 | 4.4 | 71 | 2 | 980 | 0 | 64 | 0.30 | 0.06 | 125.0 | 2 |
| LIMON WSMO | 40.2 | 16.4 | 28.3 | 3.8 | 63 | -10 | 1132 | 0 | 37 | 0.37 | 0.08 | 127.6 | 5 |
| CHEYENNE WRLLS | 45.1 | 18.5 | 31.8 | 3.7 | 67 | 3 | 1022 | 0 | 66 | 0.33 | 0.17 | 206.2 | 3 |
| LAS ANIMAS | 50.2 | 18.9 | 34.5 | 6.2 | 71 | -1 | 937 | 0 | 94 | 0.25 | 0.04 | 119.0 | 3 |
| HOLLY | 48.1 | 13.0 | 30.6 | 3.7 | 70 | -3 | 1064 | 0 | 61 | 0.27 | 0.07 | 135.0 | 1 |
| SPRINGFIELD 7WSW | 45.8 | 19.8 | 32.8 | 2.0 | 71 | 0 | 994 | 0 | 68 | 0.72 | 0.38 | 211.8 | 7 |

## Foothills/Adjacent Plains*

| Name | Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | ZNorm | \# days |
| FORT COLLINS | 44.3 | 18.1 | 31.2 | 4.8 | 65 | -6 | 1042 | 0 | 47 | 0.38 | -0.06 | 86.4 | 6 |
| GREELET UNC | 44.2 | 17.6 | 30.9 | 4.8 | 66 | -6 | 1054 | 0 | 43 | 0.33 | -0.05 | 86.8 | 5 |
| ESTES PARR | 39.4 | 15.8 | 27.6 | 0.8 | 60 | -18 | 1152 | 0 | 16 | 0.20 | -0.24 | 45.5 | 6 |
| LONGMONT 2ESE | 42.9 | 12.2 | 27.5 | 1.8 | 64 | -11 | 1155 | 0 | 37 | 0.58 | 0.17 | 141.5 | 6 |
| boulder | 45.6 | 22.9 | 34.2 | 2.7 | 65 | -4 | 947 | 0 | 52 | 1.17 | 0.54 | 185.7 | 7 |
| DENVER WSFO AP | 44.9 | 19.4 | 32.1 | 3.6 | 66 | -11 | 1012 | 0 | 48 | 0.69 | 0.18 | 135.3 | 6 |
| EVERGREEN | 44.0 | 9.5 | 26.8 | 0.7 | 65 | -15 | 1178 | 0 | 48 | 0.90 | 0.42 | 187.5 | 5 |
| LAKE GEORGE 8SW | 26.9 | -6.7 | 10.1 | -5.4 | 46 | -32 | 1696 | 0 | 0 | 0.81 | 0.58 | 352.2 | 9 |
| COLORADO SPRINGS | 41.1 | 17.6 | 29.4 | 1.5 | 66 | -11 | 1096 | 0 | 37 | 1.17 | 0.93 | 487.5 | 6 |
| CANON CITY 2SE | 45.9 | 20.6 | 33.2 | -0.3 | 68 | -11 | 976 | 0 | 60 | 0.94 | 0.66 | 335.7 | 6 |
| PUEBLO WSO AP | 45.3 | 14.3 | 29.8 | 0.8 | 71 | -14 | 1082 | 0 | 63 | 0.74 | 0.52 | 336.4 | 5 |
| WALSENBURG | 46.3 | 21.5 | 33.9 | 2.0 | 68 | -6 | 958 | 0 | 55 | 1.23 | 0.69 | 227.8 | 6 |
| TRINIDAD FAA AP | 46.6 | 18.5 | 32.5 | 2.0 | 70 | -5 | 998 | 0 | 64 | 1.03 | 0.62 | 251.2 | 7 |

Mountains/Interior Valleys*

|  | Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | ZNorm | days |
| WALDEN | 32.6 | 3.5 | 18.0 | 2.9 | 47 | -23 | 1449 | 0 | 0 | 0.33 | -0.30 | 52.4 | 6 |
| LEADVILLE 2SW | 30.1 | 2.1 | 16.1 | 1.6 | 56 | -20 | 1510 | 0 | 4 | 0.52 | -0.68 | 43.3 | 11 |
| SALIDA | 38.7 | 8.2 | 23.5 | -4.4 | 60 | -19 | 1279 | 0 | 12 | 0.57 | 0.22 | 162.9 | 5 |
| BUENA VISTA | 36.7 | 10.2 | 23.5 | -2.2 | 53 | -13 | 1280 | 0 | 4 | 0.15 | -0.12 | 55.6 | 5 |
| SAGUACHE | 30.7 | 2.6 | 16.7 | -1.2 | 41 | -14 | 1496 | 0 | 0 | 0.59 | 0.32 | 218.5 | 4 |
| HERMIT 7ESE | 22.8 | -7.5 | 7.6 | -2.7 | 30 | -29 | 1771 | 0 | 0 | 1.80 | 0.98 | 219.5 | 3 |
| ALAMOSA WSO AP | 32.3 | -5.6 | 13.3 | -1.5 | 48 | -27 | 1593 | 0 | 0 | 0.65 | 0.40 | 260.0 | 5 |
| GRAND LakE 6SSW | 27.6 | -2.2 | 12.7 | -0.3 | 40 | -22 | 1612 | 0 | 0 | 0.85 | -0.26 | 76.6 | 10 |
| DILLON 1E | 30.7 | -0.7 | 15.0 | -0.5 | 52 | -16 | 1542 | 0 | 1 | 0.53 | -0.33 | 61.6 | 11 |
| AVON | 34.5 | 4.0 | 19.3 | -0.2 | 50 | -8 | 1409 | 0 | 0 | 0.67 | -0.73 | 47.9 | 6 |
| CLIMAX | 21.6 | -4.1 | 8.8 | -3.9 | 47 | -18 | 1735 | 0 | 0 | 1.05 | -1.18 | 47.1 | 14 |
| ASPEN 1SW | 32.1 | 7.6 | 19.8 | -0.2 | 54 | -12 | 1398 | 0 | 2 | 1.55 | -0.95 | 62.0 | 11 |
| TAYLOR PARK | 22.6 | -22.8 | -0.1 | -2.2 | 36 | -45 | 2011 | 0 | 0 | 1.30 | -0.14 | 90.3 | 8 |
| TELLURIDE | 37.5 | 8.0 | 22.7 | 1.6 | 52 | -9 | 1304 | 0 | 2 | 1.55 | -0.15 | 91.2 | 15 |
| PAGOSA SPRINGS | 40.6 | 3.2 | 21.9 | 1.7 | 54 | -7 | 1326 | 0 | 7 | 1.26 | -0.62 | 67.0 | 7 |
| SILVERTON | 33.1 | -7.8 | 12.6 | 1.2 | 50 | -25 | 1615 | 0 | 0 | 2.16 | 0.55 | 134.2 | 16 |
| WOLF CREER PASS 1 | 36.1 | 3.0 | 19.5 | 2.6 | 55 | -9 | 1402 | 0 | 8 | 2.31 | -1.42 | 61.9 | 9 |

## Western Valleys*

|  | Temperature |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Max | Min | Mean | Dep | Eigh | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | \%Norm | days |
| CRAIG 4SW | 29.7 | 4.6 | 17.2 | 0.2 | 46 | -11 | 1473 | 0 | 0 | 0.82 | -0.48 | 63.1 | 10 |
| HAYDEN | 31.1 | 8.1 | 19.6 | 3.3 | 48 | -20 | 1399 | 0 | 0 | 1.32 | -0.17 | 88.6 | 6 |
| MEERER NO. 2 | 37.8 | 10.1 | 24.0 | 1.8 | 53 | -14 | 1262 | 0 | 3 | 0.71 | -0.10 | 87.7 | 4 |
| RANGELY 18 | 35.2 | 9.3 | 22.3 | 6.7 | 51 | -10 | 1317 | 0 | 1 | 0.28 | -0.25 | 52.8 | 3 |
| EAGLE FAA AP | 37.6 | 7.4 | 22.5 | 4.4 | 55 | -10 | 1309 | 0 | 4 | 0.30 | -0.58 | 34.1 | 4 |
| GLENWOOD SPRINGS | 37.0 | 15.3 | 26.1 | 3.5 | - 51 | -1 | 1197 | 0 | 1 | 1.22 | -0.36 | 77.2 | 8 |
| RIFLE | 38.8 | 12.3 | 25.5 | 4.5 | 53 | -6 | 1216 | 0 | 4 | 0.78 | -0.12 | 86.7 | 9 |
| GRAND JUNCTION WS | 38.8 | 16.0 | 27.4 | 3.7 | 51 | 0 | 1159 | 0 | 2 | 0.30 | -0.28 | 51.7 | 7 |
| CEDAREDGE | 40.6 | 15.9 | 28.2 | 2.8 | 58 | -3 | 1132 | 0 | 8 | 0.95 | 0.09 | 110.5 | 8 |
| PAONIA 1SW | 39.0 | 15.5 | 27.3 | 3.0 | 53 | -3 | 1165 | 0 | 6 | 0.98 | -0.24 | 80.3 | 8 |
| GUNNISON | 31.5 | -1.4 | 15.1 | 6.8 | 48 | -17 | 1539 | 0 | 0 | 0.50 | -0.35 | 58.8 | 7 |
| MONTROSE NO. 2 | 38.2 | 14.6 | 26.4 | 2.5 | 52 | 0 | 1190 | 0 | 3 | 0.17 | -0.33 | 34.0 | 3 |
| URAVAN | 39.8 | 13.5 | 26.6 | -0.9 | 50 | -7 | 1184 | 0 | 0 | 0.34 | -0.66 | 34.0 | 4 |
| NORWOOD | 37.1 | 10.9 | 24.0 | 2.6 | 51 | -11 | 1264 | 0 | 2 | 0.56 | -0.52 | 51.9 | 5 |
| YELLOW JACRET 2W | 37.9 | 16.0 | 26.9 | 3.0 | 55 | -4 | 1172 | 0 | 5 | 0.71 | -0.55 | 56.3 | 6 |
| CORTEZ | 40.3 | 10.3 | 25.3 | 0.8 | 55 | -9 | 1224 | 0 | 4 | 0.50 | -0.53 | 48.5 | 7 |
| DURANGO | 38.9 | 12.7 | 25.8 | 1.3 | 53 | -8 | 1204 | 0 | 3 | 1.48 | -0.32 | 82.2 | 9 |

* Data are received by the Colorado Climate Center for more locations than appear in these tables. Please contact the Colorado Climate Center if additional information is needed.


## JANUARY 1987 SUNSHINE AND SOLAR RADIATION

| Station | Number of Days |  |  | 2 of possible sunshine | average <br> 2 of <br> possible |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | clear | partly <br> cloudy | cloudy |  |  |
| Colorado Springe | 12 | 6 | 13 | - | - |
| Deriver | 6 | 13 | 12 | 64\% | 72\% |
| Fort Collins | 7 | 12 | 12 | - | - |
| Grand Junction | 7 | 8 | 16 | 67\% | $58 \%$ |
| Pueblo | 13 | 5 | 13 | 68\% | 75\% |



10 to 1 - The Story of Snow Densities in Colorado: continued
The density of snow is defined as the ratio of the mass to the volume of a given sample of either fresh or old snow. This quantity is often expressed as the depth of liquid water associated with a given depth of snow. Those of us who have spent sizeable parts of our lives in other parts of this country outside the Rockies have long heard of the traditional "10 to 1 rule" for snow. Indeed, in much of the country fresh snow often has a density of about 0.1 which simply means that 10 inches of snow has a water content of about 1 inch. It also can be translated into weight. At a 10 to 1 ratio (a density of 0.1) one cubic foot of snow will weigh a little more than 6 lbs.

What about here in Colorado -- does the 10 to 1 rule apply? To answer that question, daily snowfall amounts and their water contents were examined for each month since January 1982 for 2 locations in Colorado, Berthoud Pass and Fort Collins. At both locations a distinct seasonal pattern in snow density occurs although wide fluctuations in snow density have been observed in all months. Densities have ranged from as low as 0.01 to more than 0.13. A density of 0.01 is so light that a hearty sneeze may cause the snow around you to collapse. Such low densities have occurred only during midwinter light snow events with total accumulations less than $2^{\prime \prime}$ and no wind. High density snows (greater than 0.10 ) have occurred in most months at both locations but primarily occur from warm wet snows in the spring and fall. These are sometimes hard to measure since melting may occur as the snow falls. High density snows have also been noted a few times in midwinter when air temperatures are extremely cold. Densities from the largest snowstorms in the past five years have been 0.06-0.09 at both locations. The following table shows a comparison of typical densities at each site by month. "Typical" is defined as the median value of the total distribution of daily snowfall densities.

Typical Snowfall Densities
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| Month | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | ALL |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Fort Collins | $>0.12$ | 0.11 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.10 | 0.10 | $>0.10$ | - | 0.06 |
| Berthoud Pass | $>0.12$ | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.10 | $>0.12$ | 0.08 |

Observed densities are actually lower at the lower elevation station.
Once snow is on the ground the density tends to increase with time. By the time the spring snowmelt begins in the high country, the snowpack normally has reached a density from 0.3 to 0.5 . At these densities, the snowpack quickly can become saturated with liquid water. Warming the snowpack then produces runoff and no further increase in density occurs.

Snow density is significant for a mumber of reasons. Density differences in snow already on the ground can be a cause for avalanches. The cost and difficulty of snow removal from city streets is also affected by density. Ten inches of snow with a density of 0.10 requires more effort to remove than 10 inches of snow at a substantially lower density. Likewise, more snow shovelling injuries and heart attacks occur with dense snows. The popularity of Rocky Mountain skilng is related to the low density snows that fall here.

For a final comparison, here are some average Jamuary snowfall densities at selected Colorado locations. In spring and fall all Colorado locations return to densities close to 0.10 .

| Location | Average January Snowfall Density |
| :--- | :---: |
| Akron | 0.05 |
| Alamosa | 0.06 |
| Aspen | 0.08 |
| Boulder | 0.06 |
| Burlington | 0.07 |
| Colorado Springs | 0.05 |
| Derver | 0.07 |
| Durango | 0.10 |
| Evergreen | 0.06 |
| Grand Junction | 0.08 |
| Grand Lake | 0.06 |
| Gunison | 0.06 |
| Lamar | 0.08 |
| Pueblo | 0.05 |
| Steamboat Springs | 0.07 |
|  |  |



Fort Collins, Colorado 82523

February in Review:
Springlike weather began in Colorado at least a month earlier than usual with an assortment of warmth, rain, wet snow and even some thunderstorms. The first half of the month was generally dry and unseasonably warm, but chilly, damp and stormy weather prevailed throughout the latter portion of the month. Temperatures ended up a few degrees warmer than average over most of the state. Precipitation was far above average over all of the Eastern Plains and some of the southern mountains and valleys. Unusually dry conditions continued over the northern and central mountains.

A Look Ahead -- April 1987:
Last month we described March as a month of dramatic climatic variation in Colorado. Well, April is every bit as interesting and exciting as March -- it's just scaled up a few degrees warmer.

Snows continue to fall in the Colorado Rockies in April and typically reach their greatest depths of the year during the month. In parts of the central Colorado mountains, April is the wettest month of the year. Also, for some foothill areas east of the Continental Divide, April is often the snowiest month of the year. Monthly precipitation averages range from less than $1^{\prime \prime}$ in several western valleys to more than $4^{\prime \prime}$ in some northern and central mountain areas. For most of the state including all of eastern Colorado, totals in the $1-2^{\prime \prime}$ range are normal. Much of the low elevation precipitation may fall as rain, but heavy spring snows are not uncommon. April snowfall averages only $1-3^{\prime \prime}$ in our western valleys and on the southeast plains but increases to $6-12^{\prime \prime}$ along the Front Range Urban corrider with much higher amounts in the mountains. Last year in early April, close to $50^{\prime \prime}$ of snow fell in just one day in the mountains directly west of Denver.

Temperatures vary greatly from day to day in April but tend to warm gradually through the month. Below 7,500 feet, daytime temperatures average in the 50 s and 60 s with 30 s at night. Higher in the mountains, daytime temperatures remain in the 30 s and 40 s with lows typically in the teens. Subzero temperatures may still occur in some mountain communities, but they become infrequent after the first week of the month. Subfreezing temperatures are a good possibility throughout the month statewide except near Grand Junction when the threat of frost eases by the end of April.

The Colorado thunderstorm season begins in April. With it comes the threat of hail and tornadoes, primarily on the eastern plains. For storm watchers, the sight of developing thunderheads (cumulonimbus) is a welcome sight after 6 or 7 months without them. Welcome to spring!

## Dark Clouds on the Horizon?

A few months ago we did a special story about the frequency of sunny days in Colorado (Colorado Climate, October 1986). I am pleased to say that one of the outcomes of publishing our analysis has been a lot of lively discussion with many different people about our sunshine situation here in this state and how we compare with the rest of the country. Several long-time residents of Colorado have mentioned that while they agreed with our results and always doubted that we really got 300 sunny days each year, that they also remember it being a lot sunnier in Colorado before the big population boom in the 1970s. That was an interesting observation but I did not take it too seriously. Over the years I have consistently found that subjective perceptions about our climate, based on personal experience and memory, are usually not supported by objective climate data. In other words, our perceptions are often wrong. Nevertheless, it raised an interesting question worthy of further pursuit.
(continued on last page)

FEBRUARY 1987 DAILY WEATHER

| Date | Event |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1-2 | Partly cloudy, warm, breezy and dry. A little rain early on the 1st in extreme southeast Colorado from a storm crossing Texas. |
| 3-5 | Increasing clouds but continued mild on the 3 rd as an upper level disturbance approached from the west. Rain and snow began early on the 4 th west of the mountains and spread into eastern Colorado later in the day. Precipitation was mostly very light, but a few locations in western Colorado such as Norwood and Delta received at least $0.25^{\prime \prime}$. Icy roads greeted early travelers on the northeastern plains on the 5th. |
| 6-9 | Dry period with unseasonably warm temperatures. Several new record highs were set on the 7 th east of the mountains including $71^{\circ}$ at Denver and $74^{\circ}$ in Boulder. Even in the mountains, highs rose into the 40 s and 50 s producing spring skiing conditions. Cooler air slipped into eastern Colorado on the 8 th, but readings jumped back into the 60s on the 9 th. The clear dry air resulted in huge day to night temperature difference in some areas. In Silverton temperatures varied nearly 60 degrees from day to night. |
| 10-13 | Continued warm statewide. Light winds aloft and increased humidity resulted in unsettled weather. Denver experienced a brief surprise thundershower on the 11th. Mostly very light rains and snows were scattered over western Colorado throughout the period. |
| 14-15 | A complex storm system crossed Colorado bringing significant low-elevation precipitation to most of western Colorado on the 14 th and moderate to heavy mountain snows. A mixture of rain and snow fell east of the mountains with heavy rains in portions of southeast and east central Colorado. From Limon southward to LaJunta and Springfield, many areas reported from $0.75^{\prime \prime}$ to $1.30^{\prime \prime}$ of moisture. That is more than often falls in the entire winter in that part of Colorado. |
| 16-20 | A deep trough of low pressure aloft over the central and southern Rockies produced cool, damp unsettled weather. Summerlike showers developed over the southwestern mountains and in some areas along the Front Range 16-18th. Parts of the Denver area were blitzed by several inches of wet snow in just an hour or two from a rare winter thunder snowshower on the 18th. On the 19th, a more organized upslope flow developed east of the mountains producing moderate to locally heavy snows along the Front Range. Boulder reported $10^{\prime \prime}$ of wet snow before skies began to clear on the 20th. Colorado Springs had $7^{\prime \prime}$. |
| 21-22 | Clear with some of the lowest temperatures of the month recorded. |
| 23-28 | For the remainder of the month Colorado was affected by a huge storm system which developed over Nevada on the 23rd, weakened, then reorganized over northern New Mexico on the 26th and finally moved out of the area on the 28 th. Precipitation began early on the 24th in parts of western Colorado and also along the northern Front Range where a shallow wedge of cold air intruded from the north. Heavy snows began in the southwest mountains later on the 25 th spreading to eastern Colorado on the 26 th but avoiding northwestern Colorado. Snows melted as they fell across some of the Eastern Plains, but some very heavy precipitation totals occurred such as 1.40" at Akron and 1.47" at Holyoke. Colorado Springs was clobbered by 14.8" of wet snow (1.49" water) and high winds. Skies cleared on the 28 th but cold temperatures remained. Taylor Park Reservoir shivered with a $-44^{\circ}$ reading. |

February 1987 Extremes

| Highest Temperature | $76^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | February 7 | Holyoke <br> Wheatridge |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Lowest Temperature | $-44^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | February 28 | Taylor Park Reservoir |
| Greatest Total Precipitation | $4.72^{\prime \prime}$ |  | Lemon Dam <br> Kremmling 1E |
| Least Total Precipitation | $0.5^{\prime \prime}$ |  | Walden <br> Mount Evans Research <br> Center |
| Greatest Total Snowfall* | $101^{\prime \prime}$ |  | February 27 |
| Greatest Snowdepth* | $104^{\prime \prime}$ |  | Mount Evans Research <br> Center |
| * data derived only from those stations with complete daily snowfall records. |  |  |  |

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FEBRUARY 1987 PRECIPITATION
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Colorado had more than its share of climatic diversity in February. Precipitation totals across the eastern Colorado plains were equal to or greater than those in the northern and central mountains. Climax (Fremont Pass) totalled 1.01" for the month while nearly all locations east of the mountains exceeded that total. February, which in recent decades has been a reliably dry month on the plains, produced 4 to 10 times the 1961-80 average precipitation. At Akron, Boulder and Colorado Springs this was the wettest February in nearly 100 years of recorded history. Above average precipitation was also observed over the San Juan Mountains and most of the lower valleys of western Colorado. At the same time, the northern and central mountains were unusually dry. A few locations such as Grand Lake, Walden and Vail received less than half of their average moisture.

| Greatest |  |  | Least |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Lemon Dam | $4.72^{\prime \prime}$ |  |  |  |
| Rio Grande Reservoir | $4.60^{\prime \prime}$ |  | Kremmling 1E |  |
| Rico | $4.58^{\prime \prime}$ |  | $0.15^{\prime \prime}$ |  |
|  |  | Walden |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |



Precipitation amounts (inches) for February 1987 and contours of precipitation as a percent of the 1961-1980 average. Dotted line is $150 \%$ of average.

February precipitation accentuated the pattern that had become established in previous months. Above to much above average precipitation for the first 5 months of the 1987 water year is widespread except in the northern and central Colorado mountains where totals are typically 10 to $30 \%$ below average.

## Comparison to Last Year

The precipitation pattern is nearly reversed from this time in 1986. At that time, dry conditions were noted in parts of southern Colorado and over some areas east of the mountains, while most of the northern and central mountains were wetter than usual.

1987 Water Year to Date through February

| Wettest (as \% of average) |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| Walsh | $360 \%$ | $6.99^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Springfield 7WSW | $341 \%$ | $8.30^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Limon WSMO | $324 \%$ | $5.35^{\prime \prime}$ |

Driest (as \% of average)

| Vail | $51 \%$ | $5.35^{\prime \prime}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Climax | $62 \%$ | $5.75^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Leadville | $63 \%$ | $3.36^{\prime \prime}$ |


| Wettest (total precipitation) |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Wolf Creek Pass 1E | $21.76^{\prime \prime}$ | $105 \%$ |  |
| Lemon Dam | $17.91^{\prime \prime}$ | $155 \%$ |  |
| Mount Evans | $16.01^{\prime \prime}$ | $132 \%$ |  |

Driest (total precipitation)

| Kauffman 4SSE | $2.07{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $138 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Browns Park Refuge | $2.50^{\prime \prime}$ | $84 \%$ |
| Twin Lakes Reservoir | $2.66^{\prime \prime}$ | $98 \%$ |



Precipitation for October 1986 through February 1987 as a percent of the 1961-1980 average.

FEBRUARY 1987 TEMPERATURES
AND DEGREE DAYS

The temperature pattern was very similar to each of the past two months. Most of the state was warmer than average except for an area in central Colorado along and immediately east of the Continental Divide. For the South Park area this has been a long, cold winter, averaging about 10 degrees Fahrenheit colder than usual. But strong winds and ground blizzards (for which the area is well known) have been few and far between. The warmest parts of the state in February, compared to average, were some of the western valleys near Gunnison, Rangely and Eagle and also the South Platte valley in northeastern Colorado and the North Platte valley near Walden. These areas were all at least 6 degrees warmer than average.


February 1987 temperatures (degrees Fahrenheit) and contours of departures from 1961-1980 averages.

FEBRUARY 1987 SOIL TEMPERATURES

The frost came out of the soil in Fort Collins a little earlier than usual this year as soil temperatures responded to above average air temperatures during January and February.

These soil temperature measurements were taken at Colorado State University beneath sparse unirrigated sod with a flat, open exposure. These data are not representative of all Colorado locations.

Fort Collins
7 AM Soil Temperature


Table 1. Colorado Monthly Heating Degree Day Data through February 1987.

| Heating Degree Data |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Colorado |  | Climate | Center | ( 303 | 491-8545 |  | Heating Degree Data |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Colorado |  | Climate | Center | r 303 | 491-8545 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Station |  | JUL | AUS | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | Jan | FEB | MR | APR | my | JuM | ANM | station |  | Jul | aug | SEP | OCT | mov | DEC | Jan | FEB | muR | APR | may | JUK | ANM |
| al.mosa | ave | 40 | 100 | 303 | 657 | 1074 | 1457 | 1519 | 1182 | 1035 | 732 | 453 | 165 | 8717 | GRAND | ave | 214 | 264 | 468 | 775 | 1128 | 1473 | 1593 | 1369 | 1318 | 951 | 654 | 384 | 10591 |
|  | 85-86 | 30 | 66 | 378 | 634 | 1045 | 1472 | 1231 | 983 | 864 | 638 | 446 | 138 | 7925 | LAXE | 85-86 | 206 | 265 | 513 | 744 | 1115 | 1454 | 1494 | 1174 | 1083 | 896 | 651 | 304 | 9899 |
|  | 86-87 | 63 | 75 | 366 | 728 | 1004 | 1377 | 1593 | 1160 |  |  |  |  | 6366 |  | 86-87 | 245 | 242 | 488 | 717 | 1051 | 1450 | 1612 | 1265 |  |  |  |  | 7130 |
| ASPEM | ave | 95 | 150 | 348 | 651 | 1029 | 1339 | 1376 | 1162 | 1116 | 798 | 524 | 262 | 8850 | GREELEY | ave | 0 | 0 | 149 | 450 | 861 | 1128 | 1240 | 946 | 856 | 522 | 238 | 52 | 6442 |
|  | 85-86 | 119 | 107 | 453 | 656 | 1066 | 1278 | 1175 | 1029 | 848 | 739 | 530 | 185 | 8185 |  | 85-86 | 0 | 6 | 249 | 501 | 1131 | 1311 | 1010 | 845 | 545 | 440 | 232 | 15 | 6285 |
|  | 86-87 | 147 | 132 | 428 | 735 | 1009 | 1307 | 1398 | 1063 |  |  |  |  | 6219 |  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 142 | 484 | 825 | 1085 | 1054 | 797 |  |  |  |  | 4387 |
| BOULDER | ave | 0 | 6 | 130 | 357 | 714 | 908 | 1004 | 804 | 715 | 483 | 220 | 59 | 5460 | CUKHISOM | AVE | 111 | 188 | 393 | 719 | 1119 | 1590 | 1714 | 1422 | 1231 | 816 | 543 | 276 | 10122 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 222 | 400 | 982 | 1018 | 674 | 762 | 496 | 423 | 249 | 16 | 5242 |  | 85-86 | 84 | 152 | 433 | 678 | 1058 | 1648 | 1712 | 1084 | 952 | 711 | 517 | 204 | 9233 |
|  | 86-87 | 1 | 0 | 175 | 450 | 714 | 970 | 947 | 779 |  |  |  |  | 4036 |  | 86-87 | 123 | 146 | 420 | 734 | 1064 | 1430 | 1539 | 1187 |  |  |  |  | $66 \cdot 3$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { BUEMA } \\ & \text { VISTA } \end{aligned}$ | ave | 47 | 116 | 285 | 577 | 936 | 1184 | 1218 | 1025 | 983 | 720 | 459 | 184 | 7134 | Las | AVE | 0 | 0 | 45 | 296 | 729 | 998 | 1101 | 820 | 698 | 348 | 102 | 9 | 5146 |
|  | 85-86 | 63 | 54 | 405 | 597 | 938 | 1158 | 972 | 946 | 806 | 661 | 450 | 149 | 7199 | animus | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 134 | 313 | 816 | 1106 | 737 | 715 | 409 | 220 | 77 |  | 4527 |
|  | 86-87 | 79 | 69 | 388 | 730 | 970 | 1316 | 1280 | 1011 |  |  |  |  | 5843 |  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 280 | 668 | 991 | 937 | 685 |  |  |  |  | 3593 |
| BURLIMGTOM | ave | 6 | 5 | 108 | 364 | 762 | 1017 | 1110 | 871 | 803 | 459 | 200 | 38 | 5743 | LEAD- | AVE | 272 | 337 | 522 | 817 | 1173 | 1435 | 1473 | 1318 | 1320 | 1038 | 726 | 439 | 10870 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 5 | 206 | 405 | 971 | 1142 | 740 | 820 | 525 | 386 | 163 | 12 | 5381 | VILLE | 85-86 | 333 | 359 | 666 | 871 | 1258 | 1470 | 1328 | 1251 | 1168 | 994 | 760 | 41 | 10899 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 406 | 745 | 984 | 980 | 746 |  |  |  |  | 3937 |  | 86-87 | 372 | 369 | 626 | 920 | 1188 | 1482 | 1510 | 1276 |  |  |  |  | 1743 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { CAMOM } \\ & \text { CITY } \end{aligned}$ | ave | 0 | 9 | 81 | 301 | 639 | ${ }^{831}$ | 911 | 734 | 707 | 411 | 179 | 33 | 4836 | LINOW | ave | 8 | 6 | 144 | 448 | 834 | 1070 | 1156 | 960 | 936 | 570 | 299 | 100 | 6531 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 6 | 186 | 397 | 886 | 1036 | 711 | 756 | 507 | 399 | 248 | 40 | 5172 |  | 85-86 | 1 | 12 | 274 | 544 | 1078 | 1233 | ${ }^{861}$ | 910 | 662 | 508 | 336 |  | 6476 |
|  | 86-87 | 4 | 2 | 132 | 422 | 724 | 952 | 976 | 793 |  |  |  |  | 4005 |  | 86-87 | 4 | 8 | 171 | 551 | 873 | 1190 | 1132 | 931 |  |  |  |  | 4860 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { COLORRDO } \\ \text { SPRIMGS } \end{gathered}$ | ave | 0 | 25 | 162 | 440 | 819 | 1042 | 1122 | 910 | 880 | 564 | 296 | 78 | 6346 | LOMGMowt | ave | 0 | 6 | 162 | 453 | 843 | 1082 | 1194 | 938 | 874 | 546 | 256 | 78 | 6432 |
|  | 85-86 | 5 | 8 | 253 | 487 | 978 | 1143 | 822 | 840 | 635 | 487 | 315 | 49 | 6022 |  | 85-86 | 0 | 6 | 236 | 486 | 1095 | 1228 | 869 | 814 | 549 | 469 | 262 | 20 | 6034 |
|  | 86-87 | 4 | 14 | 174 | 519 | 813 | 1081 | 1096 | 888 |  |  |  |  | 4589 |  | 86-87 |  | 0 | 154 | 498 | 852 | 1135 | 1155 | 848 |  |  |  |  | 4642 |
| CORTEZ | ave | 0 | 11 | 115 | 434 | 813 | 1132 | 1181 | 921 | 828 | 555 | 292 | 68 | 6350 | MeEKER | ave | 28 | 56 | 261 | 564 | 927 | 1240 | 1345 | 1086 | 998 | 651 | 394 | 164 | 7114 |
|  | 85-86 |  | 4 | 264 | 484 | 884 | 1081 |  | 805 | 711 | 572 | 321 |  | 5126 |  | 85-86 | 6 | 31 | 358 | 599 | 967 | 1249 | 1164 | 893 | 742 | 646 | 458 |  | 7188 |
|  | 86-87 | 10 | 6 | 214 | 541 | 813 | 1041 | 1224 | 888 |  |  |  |  | 4737 |  | 86-87 | 4 | 28 | 402 | 623 | 894 | 1147 | 1262 | 957 |  |  |  |  | 5354 |
| craig | ave | 32 | 58 | 275 | 608 | 996 | 1342 | 1479 | 1193 | 1094 | 687 | 419 | 193 | 8376 | MOwtrose | ave | 0 | 10 | 135 | 437 | 837 | 1159 | 1218 | 941 | 818 | 522 | 254 | 69 | 6400 |
|  | 85-86 | 10 | 42 | 353 | 649 | 1043 | 1487 | 1362 | 1023 | 780 | 669 | 461 | 76 | 7955 |  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 211 | 443 | 803 | 1106 | 1032 | 766 | 577 | 453 | 235 | 24 | 5650 |
|  | 86-87 | 31 | 15 | 338 | 654 | 967 | 1234 | 1473 | 1059 |  |  |  |  | 5711 |  | 86-87 | 1 | 6 | 183 | 532 | 809 | 1085 | 1190 | 876 |  |  |  |  | 4682 |
| delta | AVE | 0 | 0 | 94 | 394 | 813 | 1135 | 1197 | 890 | 753 | 429 | 167 | 31 | 5903 | pagosa | AVE | 82 | 113 | 297 | 608 | 981 | 1305 | 1380 | 1123 | 1026 | 732 | 487 | 233 | 8367 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | ${ }^{\prime}$ | 113 | 335 | 658 | 1026 | 948 | 684 | 530 | 365 | 174 | 6 | 4839 | SPRIMGS | 85-86 | 34 | 73 | 376 | 600 | 1000 | 1373 | 1191 | 952 | 803 | 668 | 481 | 183 | 7734 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 145 | 414 | N | 984 | M | 764 |  |  |  |  | 2307 |  | 86-87 | 98 | 45 | 385 | 668 | 927 | 1182 | 1326 | 1013 |  |  |  |  | 5644 |
| Denver | AvE | 0 | 0 | 135 | 414 | 789 | 1004 | 1101 | 879 | 837 | 528 | 253 | 74 | 6014 | PuEbLO | ave | 0 | 0 | 89 | 346 | 744 | 998 | 1091 | 834 | 756 | 421 | 163 | 23 | 5465 |
|  | 85-86 |  | 1 | 241 | 435 | 1051 | 1094 | 758 | 802 | 548 | 456 | 260 | 22 | 5668 |  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 172 | 410 | 1012 | 1161 | 783 | 728 | 523 | 346 | 167 | 21 | 5323 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 145 | 471 | 715 | 1045 | 1012 | 804 |  |  |  |  | 4258 |  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 428 | 741 | 1069 | 1082 | 768 |  |  |  |  | 4182 |
| dillom | ave | 273 | 332 | 513 | 806 | 1167 | 1435 | 1516 | 1305 | 1296 | 972 | 704 | 435 | 10754 | RIFLE | ave | 6 | 24 | 177 | 499 | 876 | 1249 | 1321 | 1002 | 856 | 555 | 298 | 82 | 6945 |
|  | 85-86 | 260 | 300 | 609 | 856 | 1183 | 1439 | 1380 | 1175 | 1072 | 915 | 716 | 388 | 10293 |  | 85-86 | 1 | 6 | 232 | 484 | 882 | 1147 | 1076 | 769 | 607 | 477 | 287 | 16 | 5984 |
|  | 86-87 | 322 | 318 | 580 | 883 | 1125 | 1473 | 1542 | 1244 |  |  |  |  | 7487 |  | 86-87 | 1 | 3 | 226 | 499 | 795 | 1081 | 1216 | 839 |  |  |  |  | 4660 |
| duramgo |  |  | 34 |  | 493 | 837 | 1153 | 1218 | 958 | 862 | 600 | 366 | 125 | 6848 | Steneoat | ave | 113 | 169 | 390 | 704 | 1101 | 1476 | 1541 | 1277 | 1184 | 810 | 533 | 297 | 9595 |
|  | 85-86 | 3 | 8 | 274 | 476 | 916 | 1159 | 967 | 802 | 686 | 575 | 311 | 70 | 6277 | SPRINGS | 85-86 | 57 | 130 | 434 | 729 | 1144 | 1554 | 1495 | 1097 | 915 | 688 | 533 | 185 | 8961 |
|  | 86-87 | 23 | 9 | 295 | 559 | 844 | 1055 | 1204 | 895 |  |  |  |  | 4884 |  | 86-87 | 120 | 119 | , | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{\prime}$ | N | / | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eagle | ave | 33 | 80 | 288 | 626 | 1026 | 1407 | 1448 | 1148 | 1014 | 705 | 431 | 171 | 8377 | StERLIMG | ave | 0 | 6 | 157 | 462 | 876 | 1163 | 1274 | 966 | 896 | 528 | 235 | 51 | 6614 |
|  | 85-86 | 19 | 52 | 356 | 605 | 995 | 1352 | 1324 | 890 | 736 | 598 | 428 | 88 | 743 |  | 85-86 | 0 | 6 | 230 | 519 | 1161 | 1395 | 1155 | 990 | 594 | 439 | 279 | 22 | 6790 |
|  | 86-87 | 37 |  | 314 | 658 | 930 | 1283 | 1309 | 925 |  |  |  |  | 5456 |  | 86-87 | 0 | 4 | 105 | 427 | 847 | 1193 | 1072 | 762 |  |  |  |  | 4410 |
| EVERGREEN | ave | 59 | 113 | 327 | 621 | 916 | 1135 | 1199 | 1011 | 1009 | 730 | 489 | 218 | 7827 | telluride | ave | 163 | 223 | 396 | 676 | 1026 | 1293 | 1339 | 1151 | 1141 | 849 | 589 | 318 | 9164 |
|  | ${ }_{86-86} 8$ | 62 | 90 | 3387 | 651 | 1039 | 1119 | 947 | 927 | 710 | 608 | 532 | 157 | 7289 |  | 85-86 | 121 | 152 | 463 | 648 | 1023 | 1270 | 1130 | 1011 | 892 | 740 | 585 | 257 | 8292 |
|  | 86-87 | 75 | 90 | 380 | 699 | 927 | 1186 | 1178 | 995 |  |  |  |  | 5530 |  | 86-87 | 200 | 129 | 434 | 716 | 1018 | 1297 | 1304 | 1091 |  |  |  |  | 6189 |
| COLIINS | AVE | 5 | 11 | 171 | 468 | 846 | 1073 | 1181 | 930 | 877 | 558 | 281 | 82 | 6483 | TRIMIOAD | ave | 0 | 0 | 86 | 359 | 738 | 973 | 1051 | 846 | 781 | 468 | 207 | 35 | 5544 |
|  | 85-86 | 1 | 8 | 243 | 499 | 1078 | 1199 | 883 | 816 | 568 | 470 | 261 | 22 | 6048 |  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 175 | 380 | 772 | 1046 | 738 | 764 | 529 | 365 | 194 | 32 | 4995 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 178 | 500 | 809 | 1091 | 1042 | 830 |  |  |  |  | 4450 |  | 86-87 | 1 | - | 90 | 421 | 719 | 1022 | 998 | 775 |  |  |  |  | 4026 |
| MORGAN | AvE | 0 | 6 | 140 | 438 | 867 | 1156 | 1283 | 969 | 874 | 516 | 224 | 47 | 6520 | maldem | ave | 198 | 285 | 501 | 822 | 1170 | 1457 | 1535 | 1313 | 1277 | 915 | 642 | 351 | 10466 |
|  | ${ }^{85-86}$ | 0 | 2 | 239 | 548 | 1165 | 1425 | 1160 | 915 | 616 | 401 | 246 | 19 | 6736 |  | 85-86 | 171 | 271 | 578 | 824 | 1224 | 1458 | 1381 | 1155 | 989 | 836 | 656 | 256 | 9799 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 4 | 138 | 495 | 874 | 1193 | 1148 | 842 |  |  |  |  | 4694 |  | 86-87 | 225 | 224 | 530 | 825 | 1126 | 1388 | 1449 | 1127 |  |  |  |  | 6894 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { GRAMD } \\ & \text { JUMCTION } \end{aligned}$ |  | 0 | 0 |  | 325 | 762 | 1138 | 1225 | 882 | 716 | 403 | 148 | 19 | 5683 | Walsen- | ave | 0 | 8 | 102 | 370 | 720 | 924 | 989 | 820 | 781 | 501 | 240 | 49 | 5504 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 139 | 351 | 779 | 1018 | 949 | 685 | 489 | 366 | 168 | 3 | 4947 | BURG | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 165 | 358 | 770 | 982 | 681 | 734 | 515 | 404 | 221 | 42 | 4872 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 130 | 414 | 118 | 1001 | 1159 | 785 |  |  |  |  | 4207 |  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 84 | 420 | 682 | 984 | 958 | 796 |  |  |  |  | 3924 |

FEBRUARY 1987 CLIMATIC DATA

## Eastern Plains*

|  | Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | \%Norm | \# days |
| KAUFFMAN 4SSE | 48.2 | 20.9 | 34.6 | 4.0 | 71 | 8 | 846 | 0 | 68 | 0.79 | 0.66 | 607.7 | 4 |
| STERLING | 50.8 | 24.4 | 37.6 | 6.7 | 74 | 1 | 762 | 0 | 80 | 1.18 | 1.01 | 694.1 | 5 |
| FORT MORGAN | 48.7 | 20.7 | 34.7 | 3.8 | 70 | 9 | 842 | 0 | 71 | 0.75 | 0.61 | 535.7 | 6 |
| AKRON FAA AP | 45.5 | 23.9 | 34.7 | 3.8 | 67 | 13 | 844 | 0 | 47 | 1.72 | 1.54 | 955.6 | 8 |
| HOLYOKE | 49.2 | 24.1 | 36.6 | 4.0 | 76 | 16 | 788 | 0 | 72 | 1.65 | 1.31 | 485.3 | 8 |
| BURLINGTON | 49.7 | 26.5 | 38.1 | 3.5 | 72 | 14 | 746 | 0 | 63 | 1.13 | 0.93 | 565.0 | 5 |
| LIMON WSMO | 43.0 | 20.0 | 31.5 | 0.4 | 67 | 7 | 931 | 0 | 40 | 1.68 | 1.50 | 933.3 | 4 |
| CHEYENNE WELLS | 49.7 | 25.2 | 37.5 | 3.9 | 71 | 16 | 765 | 0 | 61 | 0.84 | 0.68 | 525.0 | 6 |
| LAS ANIMAS | 54.3 | 26.1 | 40.2 | 3.9 | 75 | 19 | 685 | 0 | 98 | 1.34 | 1.08 | 515.4 | 5 |
| HOLLY | 53.1 | 20.4 | 36.7 | 3.1 | 69 | 9 | 785 | 0 | 93 | 1.39 | 1.13 | 534.6 | 4 |
| SPRINGFIELD 7WSW | 50.1 | 27.0 | 38.6 | 2.8 | 70 | 13 | 733 |  | 76 | 2.08 | 1.75 | 630.3 | 10 |

## Foothills/Adjacent Plains*

|  | Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | \%Norm | \# days |
| FORT COLLINS | 46.7 | 23.5 | 35.1 | 2.6 | 68 | 10 | 830 | 0 | 49 | 1.28 | 0.91 | 345.9 | 12 |
| GREELEY UNC | 48.1 | 24.5 | 36.3 | 2.5 | 70 | 11 | 797 | 0 | 62 | 1.52 | 1.24 | 542.9 | 6 |
| ESTES PARK | 40.5 | 15.2 | 27.8 | -1.6 | 58 | -10 | 1034 | 0 | 14 | 0.98 | 0.60 | 257.9 | 12 |
| LONGMONT 2ESE | 47.0 | 21.9 | 34.5 | 2.6 | 69 | 6 | 848 | 0 | 54 | 1.45 | 1.08 | 391.9 | 8 |
| BOULDER | 48.1 | 25.8 | 37.0 | 0.8 | 74 | 5 | 779 | 0 | 68 | 2.44 | 1.80 | 381.2 | 13 |
| DENVER WSFO AP | 47.1 | 25.0 | 36.0 | 2.3 | 71 | 12 | 804 | 0 | 60 | 1.21 | 0.63 | 208.6 | 10 |
| EVERGREEN | 42.9 | 15.6 | 29.2 | 0.3 | 65 | -5 | 995 | 0 | 34 | 1.50 | 0.74 | 197.4 | 8 |
| LAKE GEORGE 8SW | 24.1 | -6.4 | 8.9 | -10.8 | 41 | -36 | 1565 | 0 | 0 | 1.19 | 0.88 | 383.9 | 12 |
| COLORADO SPRINGS | 43.6 | 22.4 | 33.0 | 0.5 | 65 | 7 | 888 | 0 | 43 | 2.45 | 2.15 | 816.7 | 6 |
| CANON CITY 2SE | 48.2 | 24.8 | 36.5 | -0.7 | 69 | 8 | 793 | 0 | 71 | 1.45 | 1.03 | 345.2 | 9 |
| PUEBLO WSO AP | 50.8 | 23.8 | 37.3 | 1.9 | 70 | 9 | 768 | 0 | 76 | 1.39 | 1.14 | 556.0 | 5 |
| WALSENBURG | 48.3 | 24.3 | 36.3 | 0.8 | 71 |  | 796 | 0 | 64 | 2.11 | 1.29 | 257.3 | 9 |
| TRINIDAD FAA AP | 50.3 | 23.8 | 37.0 | 2.0 | 68 | 9 | 775 | 0 | 69 | 0.67 | 0.26 | 163.4 | 10 |

Mountains/Interior Valleys*
Name
WALDEN
LEADVILLE 2SW
SALIDA
BUENA VISTA
SAGUACHE
HERMIT 7ESE
ALAMOSA WSO AP
GRAND LAKE 6SSW
DILLON 1E
CLIMAX
ASPEN 1SW
TAYLOR PARK
TELLURIDE
PAGOSA SPRINGS
SILVERTN
WOLF CREEK PASS 1

|  |  | Temperature |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
|  |  | Max | Min |  |
| 38.6 | 10.5 | 24.6 | Dep |  |
| 34.5 | 3.9 | 19.2 | 2.7 |  |
| 42.0 | 16.5 | 29.2 | -1.0 |  |
| 41.9 | 15.4 | 28.6 | -0.1 |  |
| 37.0 | 14.4 | 25.7 | 0.8 |  |
| 26.6 | -0.8 | 12.9 | -1.6 |  |
| 37.5 | 9.2 | 23.4 | 1.0 |  |
| 34.6 | 4.4 | 19.5 | 3.4 |  |
| 35.6 | 4.9 | 20.3 | 1.8 |  |
| 27.1 | 1.8 | 14.5 | -0.4 |  |
| 41.2 | 12.9 | 27.0 | 4.3 |  |
| 30.9 | -21.3 | 4.8 | -1.2 |  |
| 39.3 | 12.2 | 25.8 | 1.8 |  |
| 45.0 | 12.1 | 28.6 | 2.9 |  |
| 38.8 | -1.3 | 18.7 | 4.8 |  |
| 34.7 | 8.1 | 21.4 | 3.3 |  |


|  |  | Degree Days |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow |
| 53 | -7 | 1127 | 0 | 4 |
| 51 | -13 | 1276 | 0 | 1 |
| 56 | -12 | 993 | 0 | 15 |
| 56 | -3 | 1011 | 0 | 12 |
| 44 | 0 | 1093 | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | -19 | 1450 | 0 | 0 |
| 48 | -6 | 1160 | 0 | 0 |
| 43 | -16 | 1265 | 0 | 0 |
| 49 | -10 | 1244 | 0 | 0 |
| 47 | -12 | 1408 | 0 | 0 |
| 56 | 0 | 1063 | 0 | 10 |
| 42 | -44 | 1679 | 0 | 0 |
| 55 | -8 | 1091 | 0 | 8 |
| 56 | -13 | 1013 | 0 | 16 |
| 54 | -19 | 1287 | 0 | 3 |
| 53 | -6 | 1213 | 0 | 7 |


| Precipitation |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Tota1 | Dep | कNorm | days |
| 0.15 | -0.31 | 32.6 | 4 |
| 0.54 | -0.46 | 54.0 | 9 |
| 1.95 | 1.31 | 304.7 | 5 |
| 1.64 | 1.29 | 468.6 | 9 |
| 0.31 | 0.05 | 119.2 | 5 |
| 2.55 | 1.83 | 354.2 | 5 |
| 0.48 | 0.18 | 160.0 | 7 |
| 0.57 | -0.24 | 70.4 | 12 |
| 0.52 | -0.37 | 58.4 | 8 |
| 1.01 | -0.83 | 54.9 | 12 |
| 2.50 | 0.40 | 119.0 | 11 |
| 1.85 | 0.79 | 174.5 | 10 |
| 3.23 | 1.76 | 219.7 | 14 |
| 1.43 | 0.09 | 106.7 | 9 |
| 3.15 | 1.56 | 198.1 | 14 |
| 3.45 | -0.46 | 88.2 | 12 |

## Western Valleys*

|  | Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | \%Norm | days |
| CRAIG 4SW | 37.7 | 16.3 | 27.0 | 5.1 | 50 | 2 | 1059 | 0 | 0 | 1.40 | 0.20 | 116.7 | 8 |
| HAYDEN | 38.5 | 17.1 | 27.8 | 6.1 | 49 | 5 | 1037 | 0 | 0 | 1.20 | 0.05 | 104.3 | 8 |
| MEEKER NO. 2 | 43.1 . | 18.2 | 30.6 | 3.1 | 55 | 0 | 957 | 0 | 10 | 1.15 | 0.46 | 166.7 | 6 |
| RANGELY 1E | 43.3 | 21.9 | 32.6 | 8.3 | 52 | 10 | 899 | 0 | 2 | 0.68 | 0.19 | 138.8 | 8 |
| EAGLE FAA AP | 45.3 | 18.1 | 31.7 | 6.8 | 64 | 9 | 925 | 0 | 17 | 0.66 | 0.06 | 110.0 | 8 |
| GLENWOOD SPRINGS | 45.9 | 23.5 | 34.7 | 4.9 | 58 | 14 | 841 | 0 | 17 | 1.15 | 0.02 | 101.8 | 8 |
| RIFLE | 48.5 | 21.0 | 34.8 | 5.1 | 57 | 9 | 839 | 0 | 25 | 0.90 | 0.15 | 120.0 | 7 |
| GRAND JUNCTION WS | 46.4 | 27.1 | 36.7 | 2.7 | 54 | 19 | 785 | 0 | 10 | 1.21 | 0.74 | 257.4 | 10 |
| CEDAREDGE | 44.8 | 23.8 | 34.3 | 2.1 | 57. | 10 | 854 | 0 | 17 | 1.88 | 1.06 | 229.3 | 8 |
| PAONIA 1SW | 45.9 | 24.1 | 35.0 | 3.1 | 58 | 10 | 837 | 0 | 26 | 1.97 | 0.89 | 182.4 | 12 |
| DELTA | 49.1 | 25.7 | 37.4 | 3.8 | 56 | 19 | 764 | 0 | 33 | 0.81 | 0.40 | 197.6 | 6 |
| GUNNISON | 37.5 | 7.3 | 22.4 | 8.6 | 46 | -17 | 1187 | 0 | 0 | 0.17 | -0.49 | 25.8 | 4 |
| MONTROSE NO. 2 | 43.9 | 23.2 | 33.6 | 2.1 | 56 | 9 | 876 | 0 | 12 | 0.98 | 0.57 | 239.0 | 9 |
| URAVAN | 47.9 | 24.7 | 36.3 | 0.5 | 56 | 14 | 794 | 0 | 19 | 1.26 | 0.70 | 225.0 | 7 |
| NORWOOD | 40.9 | 17.5 | 29.2 | 1.6 | 50 | 2 | 997 | 0 | 0 | 1.87 | 1.17 | 267.1 | 7 |
| YELLOW JACKET 2W | 41.4 | 22.1 | 31.7 | 2.5 | 55 | 4 | 925 | 0 | 12 | 1.89 | 0.78 | 170.3 | 8 |
| CORTEZ | 45.1 | 20.9 | 33.0 | 2.5 | 57 | 3 | 888 | 0 | 24 | 1.19 | 0.26 | 128.0 | 10 |
| DURANGO | 44.5 | 21.1 | 32.8 | 1.9 | 59 | 1 | 895 | 0 | 15 | 2.97 | 1.59 | 215.2 | 11 |
| IGNACIO IN | 47.4 | 21.0 | 34.3 | 6.3 | 57 | 8 | 792 | 0 | 21 | 2.26 | 1.32 | 240.4 | 10 |

[^1]FEBRUARY 1987 SUNSHINE AND SOLAR RADIATION

| Station | Number of Days |  |  | \% of possible sunshine | average \% of possible |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | clear | partly <br> cloudy | cloudy |  |  |
| Colorado Springs | 6 | 9 | 13 | -- | -- |
| Denver | 6 | 9 | 13 | 54\% | 71\% |
| Fort Collins | 6 | 8 | 14 | -- | -- |
| Grand Junction | 6 | 5 | 17 | 59\% | 64\% |
| Pueblo | 7 | 7 | 14 | 59\% | 74\% |



Dark Clouds on the Horizon? continued
To try to get at an answer, we tabulated daily cloudcover statistics for 3 stations in Colorado that have taken consistent measurements since around 1950: Denver, Grand Junction and Colorado Springs. Using National Weather Service definitions of clear and cloudy days, we generated time series of the total annual number of clear and cloudy days. The results are shown graphically below for cloudy days.

Lo and behold, perception wins. Annual cloudiness has indeed been on the increase at each of these 3 weather stations. In fact, Grand Junction recorded their cloudiest year on record in 1983. For the 3 stations combined, cloudiness has been consistently above average beginning in 1978 (following the 1976-77 winter drought). The last 5 years (1982-86) have been the cloudiest period since 1950--slightly higher than a similar cloudy period in the late 1960s. These last 5 years have averaged 37 more cloudy days per year than the 1952-56 period (the least cloudy period in the sampTe) and 16 more cloudy days than the 1950-86 average. That is enough to be quite noticeable.

We also made a quick examination of seasonal cloudiness characteristics. Our analysis so far has been crude, but preliminary results seem to indicate that cloudiness has not been increasing uniformally in all seasons or in any 1 particular time of year. Winter and spring cloudiness was unusually great in $1978-80$ while summer and fall was about average. But beginning in 1981 summer and fall cloudiness has been well above average, accounting for much of the recent cloudiness anomaly. In terms of the number of cloudy days, Denver experienced its cloudiest summer on record in 1986 and the fall was second only to 1972. Since 1983, winter and spring cloudiness has returned to normal.

Why do we care about this? That's a fair question. Climate variations, extremes and potential trends have had significant effects throughout the history of Colorado. For the future, we are particularly concerned about how we can match our growing demand for water with what nature can provide. Temperature, precipitation and snowpack statistics have traditionally been used to help us monitor and track our climate. Unfortunately, dramatic local variations in precipitation and subtle temperature changes due to termination and relocation of weather stations severely complicate studies of long-term climate fluctuations. Cloudiness is another piece of the puzzle which may offer an independent data set to investigate climate variations and hopefully anticipate conditions that could impact our state. If, in fact, a mid-latitude warming is beginning resulting from increased carbon dioxide in our atmosphere from fossil fuel combustion, a possible natural response may be increased cloudiness. While we may not be able to identify a distinct temperature trend in Colorado for carbon dioxide increases, we may experience other effects.

In the months ahead we hope to examine cloudiness data more carefully and investigate correlations with other climatic elements related to the hydrologic cycle. We will be reporting our findings as they become available.



## March in Review:

March lived up to its reputation. Blizzards on the Eastern Plains, wet snows along the Front Range, good snows in the mountains, and a wide range of temperatures were all observed. For the second consecutive month, pleasant weather occurred for the first few days but deteriorated to cold and sloppy weather in the second half of the month. Temperatures ended up below average for March except in the northern and central mountains. Precipitation was generally above average, although the northern and central mountains were dry again for the fourth consecutive month.

A Look Ahead -- May 1987:
Melting snow, rushing streams, mountain sunshine, rumbling thunderstorms, and comfortable temperatures are some of the features that normally characterize May's climate in Colorado. For people who like honest to goodness rain, May is one of the few times in the year when we get a fair dose (primarily the northeast quarter of the state). People who get a tingle out of hearing the words "severe weather" also have something to look forward to. May has been known to toss lightning, hail, and even tornadoes at parts of this state. And then there are those rude spring snowstorms that occur from time to time, reminding us not to get too carried away planting corn and tomatoes.

May precipitation patterns bear little resemblance to the rest of the year. Mountain precipitation, which still may fall as snow, tapers off considerably from normal winter rates in the southern mountains but continues modestly in the northern areas. Two to four inch totals (water equivalent) are typical in the northern mountains. One to two inches are normal in the southern mountains and also in the valleys of the northern and central mountains. The western valleys can expect 0.50 to 1.00 " of moisture most years, al though in some recent years such as 1983 totals have been much higher. East of the mountains, May is normally the cloudiest month of the year. Precipitation is more like the humid climates east of here. It's not the month you want to invite your relatives to come for a visit to Colorado unless you hope they don't come back for a long time. From Denver northward to Wyoming and eastward toward Nebraska, May is normally the wettest month of the year with totals in some areas frequently exceeding 3 inches. Drier conditions prevail along the southern foothills, but rainfall increases dramatically from La Junta and Trinidad eastward to the Kansas state line. May moisture usually falls as rain over the lower elevations, but occasionally very wet snows have occurred. The 2-3 foot snowfall on May 5-6, 1978 is still a vivid (and not totally pleasant) memory for residents of Boulder and Fort Collins.

May temperatures are usually pretty nice. At lower elevations highs average in the 70 s with lows in the 40 s . In the mountains above 9,000 feet, highs in the 40 s and 50 s are common with lows in the 20 s at night. Daily temperature changes are not as dramatic as in March and April, but you should still count on a variety of both mild summer-like days interspersed with cloudy and very chilly days. Farmers and gardeners must still be aware of the threat of frost well into the month.
** NO SPECIAL FEATURE THIS MONTH **

MARCH 1987 DAILY WEATHER

| Date | Event |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1-2 | Clear, cool and dry over state. |
| 3-7 | Major ridge over western U.S. with warm, dry air over Colorado. Temperatures crept into the 60 s in mountains $5-6$ th causing early snownelt. The hottest temperature in state was $81^{\circ}$ at Las Animas, La Junta, and John Martin Dam on 6 th. |
| 8-10 | Brief invasion of polar air accompanied by rain and snow over most of western two-thirds of state -- especially Front Range and lower elevations of western Colorado. Some Front Range precipitation amounts were: $0.80^{\prime \prime}$ at Boulder, $0.73^{\prime \prime}$ at Inter Canyon, and $0.89^{\prime \prime}$ at Waterdale. Western Slope amounts were: $0.53^{\prime \prime}$ at Grand Junction, $0.59^{\prime \prime}$ at Colorado National Monument, $0.71^{\prime \prime}$ at Cortez, and $0.56^{\prime \prime}$ at Ouray. Most of this precipitation fell as rain. |
| 11-14 | Return to warm spring weather, especially east of mountains with temperature in 60 s and 70 s . Scattered precipitation in mountains and western valleys $11-12$ th and again on 14 th. Amounts were light; Steamboat Springs with $0.25^{\prime \prime}$ was one of the wetter sites. |
| 15-18 | Major storm developed. Heavy but localized precipitation began late on 15 th and continued on 16th. Looked like doomsday but storm moved further east and became major High Plains blizzard. Finally on the 18th moved east of area. Snowfall amounts for this storm were: 7.6" at Akron, 12.3" at Colorado Springs, 4.0" in Durango, 8.0" in Fort Collins, and $17^{\prime \prime}$ at Mount Evans. Many stations reported high wind and blizzard conditions. |
| 19-26 | Cold and unsettled period. Trough over western United States. Thunder was heard on the 20 th along the northern Front Range early in the day. Area of western Colorado reported snow with 7" at Craig and $8^{\prime \prime}$ at Meeker. High winds were noted at La Junta on the 20 th ( 64 mph ) and Colorado Springs ( 86 mph ). La Junta had a gust of 59 mph on the 21 st . Stormy period $22-24$ th with blizzardlike conditions; accumulations were light with 1-2 inches being typical. |
| 27-29 | Arctic surge of extreme cold for so late in month. Another High Plains blizzard occurred. Burlington reported 12" snowfall, 11" at Bonny Dam, 14" at John Martin Dam, and 17" at La Junta. |
| 30-31 | Clearing but still cold and windy across the state. |

March 1987 Extremes

| Highest Temperature | $81^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | March 6 | La Junta 20S, John Martin Dam, and Las Animas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lowest Temperature | $-37^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | March 2 | Taylor Park Reservoir |
| Greatest Total Precipitation | 5.90 " |  | Bonham Reservoir |
| Least Total Precipitation | Trace |  | Kremmling 1E |
| Greatest Total Snowfall* | 68' |  | Mount Evans Research Center |
| Greatest Snowdepth** | 109" |  | Wolf Creek Summit |

## MARCH 1987 PRECIPITATION

The northern and central mountains of Colorado were drier than average for the fourth consecutive month leaving fears of developing water shortages in a few river basins. But most of the state experienced near average to above average moisture. A pair of blizzard-like snowstorms in eastern Colorado contributed to much above average totals in several areas. Surprisingly, some areas were skipped by much of the March moisture. While Colorado Springs had more than double their average precipitation, the Pueblo area only received about half of average. Similar contrasts were observed in several locations east of the mountains.

| Greatest |  | Least |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bonham Reservoir | 5.90" | Kremmling 1E | Trace |
| La Junta 20S | 4.06" | Tacony 10SE | $0.18{ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Platoro Dam | 3.73" | Spicer | $0.19{ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Timpas 13SW | $3.73{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | Estes Park | $0.21{ }^{\prime \prime}$ |



Precipitation amounts (inches) for March 1987 and contours of precipitation as a percent of the 1961-1980 average. The dashed line equals $150 \%$.

The majority of Colorado is wetter than average for the first 6 months of the 1987 water year. Much of southeast Colorado has received more than double their average moisture. However, a significant region in the northern and central mountains continues to stay well below average. Less than $75 \%$ of the average precipitation has fallen from Steamboat Springs south to Crested Butte. This region normally contributes a great deal to the state's surface water supplies.

## Comparison to Last Year

Last year, drier than average conditions existed over southern and eastern portions of the state with considerably above average moisture in the northern and central mountains and northwestern valleys. This year's pattern is nearly opposite with the wettest areas in the south and east and the driest conditions in the north.

1987 Water Year to Date through March
Wettest (as \% of average)
Driest (as \% of average)

| Springfield 7WSW | $317 \%$ | $10.61 "$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| La Junta 20S | $298 \%$ | $10.55^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Timpas 13SW | $296 \%$ | $10.36^{\prime \prime}$ |

Wettest (total precipitation)

| Wolf Creek Pass 1E | $25.34 " 1$ | 99\% |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Lemon Dam | $21.47 "$ | $153 \%$ |
| Bonham Reservoir | $21.21^{\prime \prime}$ | $114 \%$ |


| Vail | $50 \%$ | $6.43^{\prime \prime}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Kremmling 1E | $62 \%$ | $2.67^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Greem Mountain Dam | $63 \%$ | $4.32^{\prime \prime}$ |

## Driest (total precipitation)

| Kremmling 1E | $2.67^{\prime \prime}$ | $62 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Fowler | $3.36^{\prime \prime}$ | $160 \%$ |
| Gunnison | $3.56^{\prime \prime}$ | $81 \%$ |



Precipitation for October 1986 through March 1987 as a percent of the 1961-1980 average.

MARCH 1987 TEMPERATURES
AND DEGREE DAYS

Despite a warm start, Colorado temperatures ended up a few degrees cooler than average over most of the state. The exception was northwest Colorado. Steamboat Springs, for example, was nearly 4 degrees Fahrenheit warmer than average. The cold pocket in central Colorado (South Park in particular) continued to persist. For the 4 th consecutive month the Antero Reservoir and Eleven Mile Reservoir were at least 10 degrees colder than normal.


March 1987 temperatures (degrees Fahrenheit) and contours of departures from 1961-1980 averages.

## MARCH 1987 SOIL TEMPERATURES

March soil temperatures followed an unusual pattern reaching their warmest levels early in the month and then dropping or holding steady later in the month when they usually begin a steady rise. This pattern was not conducive to early gardening.

These soil temperature measurements were taken at Colorado State University beneath sparse unirrigated sod with a flat, open exposure. These data are not representative of all Colorado locations.

Fort Collins
7 AM Soil Temperature
March 1987


Heating Degree Day Data for Colorado through March 1987.

| Heating Degree Data |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Colorado Climate |  |  | Center (303) |  | 191-8545 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| station |  | JUL | aug | SEP | OCT | nov | DEC | Jan | FEB | M ${ }_{\text {MR }}$ | APR | may | Juw | aNM |
| almasa | ${ }_{85-86}^{\text {AVE }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | 100 66 | $\begin{aligned} & 303 \\ & 378 \end{aligned}$ | 657 634 | 1074 | 1457 1472 | 1519 | 1182 983 | 1035 864 | $\begin{aligned} & 732 \\ & 638 \end{aligned}$ | 453 | $165$ | 8717 7925 |
|  | 86-87 | 63 | 75 | 366 | 128 | 1004 | 1377 | 1593 | 1160 | 1049 |  |  |  | 7415 |
| ASPEM | AVE | 95 | 150 | 348 | 651 | 1029 | 1339 | 1376 | 1162 | 1116 | 798 | 524 | 262 | 8850 |
|  | 85-86 | 119 | 107 | 453 | 656 | 1066 | 1278 | 1175 | 1029 | 848 | 739 | 530 | 185 | 8185 |
|  | 86-87 | 147 | 132 | 428 | 735 | 1009 | 1307 | 1398 | 1063 | 1067 |  |  |  | 7286 |
| boulder | AVE | 0 | 6 | 130 | 357 | 714 | 908 | 1004 | 804 | 775 | 483 | 220 | 59 | 5460 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 222 | 400 | 982 | 1018 | 674 | 762 | 496 | 423 | 249 | 16 | 5242 |
|  | 86-87 | 1 | 0 | 175 | 450 | 714 | 970 | 947 | 179 | 776 |  |  |  | 4812 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { BUEMA } \\ & \text { VISTA } \end{aligned}$ | ave | 47 | 116 | 285 | 577 | 936 | 1184 | 1218 | 1025 | 983 | 720 | 459 | 184 | 7734 |
|  | 85-86 | 63 | 54 | 405 | 597 | 938 | 1158 | 972 | 946 | 806 | 661 | 450 | 149 | 7199 |
|  | 86-87 | 79 | 69 | 388 | 130 | 970 | 1316 | 1280 | 1011 | 1071 |  |  |  | 6914 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { BURLIMG- } \\ & \text { TOM } \end{aligned}$ | ave | 6 | 5 | 108 | 364 | 762 | 1017 | 1110 | 871 | 803 | 459 | 200 | 38 | 5743 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 5 | 206 | 405 | 977 | 1142 | 740 | 820 | 525 | 386 | 163 | 12 | 5381 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 406 | 745 | 984 | 980 | 746 | 816 |  |  |  | 4753 |
| CAMOMCITY | AVE | 0 | 9 | 81 | 301 | 639 | 831 | 911 | 734 | 707 | 411 | 179 | 33 | 4836 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 6 | 186 | 397 | 886 | 1036 | 711 | 156 | 501 | 399 | 248 | 40 | 5172 |
|  | 86-87 | 4 | 2 | 132 | 422 | 724 | 952 | 976 | 793 |  |  |  |  | 4005 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { COLORADO } \\ & \text { SPRIMGS } \end{aligned}$ | ave | 8 | 25 | 162 | 40 | 819 | 1042 | 1122 | 910 | 880 | 564 | 296 | 78 | 6346 |
|  | 85-86 | 5 | 8 | 253 | 487 | 978 | 1143 | 822 | 840 | 635 | 487 | 315 | 49 | 6022 |
|  | 86-87 | 4 | 14 | 174 | 519 | 813 | 1081 | 1096 | 888 | 912 |  |  |  | 5501 |
| CORTEZ | ave | 0 | 11 | 115 | 434 | 813 | 1132 | 1181 | 921 | 828 | 555 | 292 | 68 | 6350 |
|  | 85-86 |  |  | 264 | 484 | 884 | 1081 | 978 | 805 | 711 | 572 | 321 | 58 | 6162 |
|  | 86-87 | 10 | 6 | 214 | 541 | 813 | 1041 | 1224 | 888 | 953 |  |  |  | 5690 |
| craig | ave | 32 | 58 | 275 | 608 | 996 | 1342 | 1479 | 1193 | 1094 | 687 | 419 | 193 | 8376 |
|  | 85-86 | 10 | 42 | 353 | 649 | 1043 | 1487 | 1362 | 1023 | 780 | 669 | 461 | 76 | 7955 |
|  | 86-87 | 31 | 15 | 338 | 654 | 967 | 1234 | 1473 | 1059 | 1055 |  |  |  | 6826 |
| DELTA | AVE | 0 | 0 | 94 | 394 | 813 | 1135 | 1197 | 890 | 753 | 429 | 167 | 31 | 5903 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | \% | 113 | 335 | 658 | 1026 | 948 | 684 | 530 | 365 | 174 |  | 4839 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 145 | 414 | N | 984 | $N$ | 764 | 759 |  |  |  | 3066 |
| denver | Ave | 0 | 0 | 135 | 414 | 789 | 1004 | 1101 | 879 | 837 | 528 | 253 | 74 | 6014 |
|  | 85-86 |  | 1 | 241 | 435 | 1051 | 1094 | 758 | 802 | 548 | 456 | 260 | 22 | 5668 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 145 | 477 | 775 | 1045 | 1012 | 804 | 805 |  |  |  | 5063 |
| DILLOM | AVE | 273 | 332 | 513 | 806 | 1167 | 1435 | 1516 | 1305 | 1296 | 972 | 704 | 435 | 10754 |
|  | 85-86 | 260 | 300 | 609 | 856 | 1183 | 1439 | 1380 | 1175 | 1072 | 915 | 716 | 388 | 10293 |
|  | 86-87 | 322 | 318 | 580 | 883 | 1125 | 1473 | 1542 | 1244 | 1286 |  |  |  | 8773 |
| duramgo | ave | 9 | 34 | 193 | 493 | 837 | 1153 | 1218 | 958 | 862 | 600 | 366 | 125 | 6848 |
|  | 85-86 | 3 | 8 | 274 | 476 | 916 | 1159 | 967 | 802 | 686 | 575 | 341 | 70 | 6277 |
|  | 86-87 | 23 | 9 | 295 | 559 | 844 | 1055 | 1204 | 895 | 906 |  |  |  | 5790 |
| EAgle | AvE | 33 | 80 | 288 | 626 | 1026 | 1407 | 1448 | 1148 | 1014 | 705 | 431 | 171 | 8377 |
|  | 85-86 | 19 | 52 | 356 | 605 | 995 | 1352 | 1324 | 890 | 736 | 598 | 428 | 88 | 7443 |
|  | 86-87 | 37 |  | 314 | 658 | 930 | 1283 | 1309 | 925 | 927 |  |  |  | 6383 |
| EVERGREEN | AVE | 59 | 113 | 327 | 621 | 916 | 1135 | 1199 | 1011 | 1009 | 730 | 489 | 218 | 7827 |
|  | 85-86 | 62 | 90 | 387 | 651 | 1039 | 1119 | 947 | 927 | 770 | 608 | 532 | 157 | 7289 |
|  | 86-87 | 75 | 90 | 380 | 699 | 927 | 1186 | 1178 | 995 | 1009 |  |  |  | 6539 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { FORT } \\ \text { COLIIMS } \end{gathered}$ | ave | 5 | 11 | 171 | 468 | 846 | 1073 | 1181 | 930 | 877 | 558 | 281 | 82 | 6483 |
|  | 85-86 | 1 | 8 | 243 | 499 | 1078 | 1199 | 883 | 816 | 568 | 470 | 261 | 22 | 6048 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 178 | 500 | 809 | 1091 | 1042 | 830 | 850 |  |  |  | 5300 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { FORT } \\ \text { HORGAM } \end{gathered}$ | ave | 0 | 6 | 140 | 438 | 867 | 1156 | 1283 | 969 | 874 | 516 | 224 | 47 | 6520 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 2 | 239 | 548 | 1165 | 1425 | 1160 | 915 | 616 | 401 | 246 | 19 | 6736 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 4 | 138 | 495 | 874 | 1193 | 1148 | 842 | 937 |  |  |  | 5631 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { GRAND } \\ & \text { JUNCTIOM } \end{aligned}$ | ave | 0 | 0 | 65 | 325 | 762 | 1138 | 1225 | 882 | 716 | 403 | 148 | 19 | 5683 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 139 | 351 | 779 | 1018 | 949 | 685 | 489 | 366 | 168 | 3 | 4947 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 130 | 414 | 718 | 1001 | 1159 | 785 | 765 |  |  |  | 4972 |
|  |  |  | $\boldsymbol{\mu}=$ | SSIM | data |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Heating Degree Data |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Colorado |  | Climate | Center | (303) | 491-8545 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Station |  | Jul | avg | SEP | OCT | WOV | DEC | JAM | FEB | MMR | APR | may | JUM | ANM |
| grand LAKE | ave | 214 | 264 | 468 | 775 | 1128 | 1473 | 1593 | 1369 | 1318 | 951 | 654 |  | 10591 |
|  | 85-86 | 206 | 265 | 513 | 744 | 1115 | 1454 | 1494 | 1174 | 1083 | 896 | 651 | 304 | 9899 |
|  | 86-87 | 245 | 242 | 488 | 77 | 1051 | 1450 | 1612 | 1265 | 1265 |  |  |  | 8395 |
| greeley | ave | 0 | 0 | 149 | 450 | 861 | 1128 | 1240 | 946 | 856 | 522 | 238 | 52 | 6442 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 6 | 249 | 501 | 1131 | 1311 | 1010 | 845 | 545 | 40 | 232 | 15 | 6285 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 142 | 484 | 825 | 1085 | 1054 | 797 | 844 |  |  |  | 5231 |
| Gumatisom | ave | 111 | 188 | 393 | 719 | 1119 | 1590 | 1714 | 1422 | 1231 | 816 | 543 | 276 | 10122 |
|  | 85-86 | 84 | 152 | 433 | 678 | 1058 | 1648 | 1712 | 1084 | 952 | 711 | 517 | 204 | 9233 |
|  | 86-87 | 123 | 146 | 420 | 734 | 1064 | 1430 | 1539 | 1187 | 1148 |  |  |  | 7791 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Las } \\ & \text { amimas } \end{aligned}$ | AVE | 0 | 0 | 45 | 296 | 729 | 998 | 1101 | 820 | 698 | 348 | 102 | 9 | 5146 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 134 | 313 | 816 | 1106 | 137 | 715 | 409 | 220 | 77 |  | 4527 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 280 | 668 | 991 | 937 | 685 | 700 |  |  |  | 4293 |
| LEADVILLE | AVE | 272 | 337 | 522 | 817 | 1173 | 1435 | 1473 | 1318 | 1320 | 1038. | 726 | 439 | 10870 |
|  | 85-86 | 333 | 359 | 666 | 871 | 1258 | 1470 | 1328 | 1251 | 1168 | 994 | 760 | 441 | 10899 |
|  | 86-87 | 372 | 369 | 626 | 920 | 1188 | 1482 | 1510 | 1276 | 1349 |  |  |  | 9092 |
| LINOM | AVE | 8 | 6 | 144 | 448 | 834 | 1070 | 1156 | 960 | 936 | 570 | 299 | 100 | 6531 |
|  | 85-86 | 1 | 12 | 274 | 544 | 1078 | 1233 | 861 | 910 | 662 | 508 | 336 | 57 | 6476 |
|  | 86-87 | 4 | 8 | 171 | 551 | 873 | 1190 | 1132 | 931 | 961 |  |  |  | 5821 |
| LOMGHOWT | ave | 0 | 6 | 162 | 453 | 843 | 1082 | 1194 | 938 | 874 | 546 | 256 | 78 | 6432 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 6 | 236 | 486 | 1095 | 1228 | 869 | 814 | 549 | 469 | 262 | 20 | 6034 |
|  | 86-87 |  | 0 | 154 | 498 | 852 | 1135 | 1155 | 848 | 872 |  |  |  | 5514 |
| neexer | ave | 28 | 56 | 261 | 564 | 927 | 1240 | 1345 | 1086 | 998 | 651 | 394 | 164 | 7714 |
|  | 85-86 | 6 | 31 | 358 | 599 | 967 | 1249 | 1164 | 893 | 742 | 646 | 458 | 75 | 7188 |
|  | 86-87 | 41 | 28 | 402 | 623 | 894 | 1147 | 1262 | 957 | 999 |  |  |  | 6353 |
| montrose | ave | 0 | 10 | 135 | 437 | 837 | 1159 | 1218 | 941 | 818 | 522 | 254 | 69 | 6400 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 211 | 443 | 803 | 1106 | 1032 | 766 | 577 | 453 | 235 | 24 | 5650 |
|  | 86-87 | 1 | 6 | 183 | 532 | 809 | 1085 | 1190 | 876 | 856 |  |  |  | 5538 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { PAGOSA } \\ & \text { SPRINGS } \end{aligned}$ | ave | 82 | 113 | 297 | 608 | 981 | 1305 | 1380 | 1123 | 1026 | 732 | 487 | 233 | 8367 |
|  | 85-86 | 34 | 73 | 376 | 600 | 1000 | 1373 | 1191 | 952 | 803 | 668 | 481 | 183 | 7734 |
|  | 86-87 | 98 | 45 | 385 | 668 | 927 | 1182 | 1326 | 1013 | 1063 |  |  |  | 6707 |
| pucbio | AVE | 0 | 0 | 89 | 346 | 744 | 998 | 1091 | 834 | 756 | 421 | 163 | 23 | 5465 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 172 | 410 | 1012 | 1161 | 783 | 728 | 523 | 346 | 167 | 21 | 5323 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 94 | 428 | 741 | 1069 | 1082 | 768 | 756 |  |  |  | 4938 |
| RIFLE | AvE | 6 | 24 | 177 | 499 | 876 | 1249 | 1321 | 1002 | 856 | 555 | 298 | 82 | 6945 |
|  | 85-86 | 1 | 6 | 232 | 484 | 882 | 1147 | 1076 | 769 | 607 | 477 | 287 | 16 | 5984 |
|  | 86-87 | 1 | 3 | 226 | 499 | 795 | 1081 | 1216 | 839 | 826 |  |  |  | 5486 |
| steniboat SPRIMGS | ave | 113 | 169 | 390 | 704 | 1101 | 1476 | 1541 | 1277 | 1184 | 810 | 533 | 297 | 9595 |
|  | 85-86 | 57 | 130 | 434 | 729 | 1144 | 1554 | 1495 | 1097 | 915 | 688 | 533 | 185 | 8961 |
|  | 86-87 | 120 | 119 | \% | M | $\cdots$ | / | / | N | 1059 |  |  |  |  |
| Sterlimg | AvE | 0 |  | 157 | 462 | 876 | 1163 | 1274 | 966 | 896 | 528 | 235 | 51 | 6614 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 6 | 230 | 519 | 1161 | 1395 | 1155 | 990 | 594 | 439 | 279 | 22 | 6790 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 4 | 105 | 427 | 847 | 1193 | 1072 | 762 | 974 |  |  |  | 5384 |
| telluride | AvE | 163 | 223 | 396 | 676 | 1025 | 1293 | 1339 | 1151 | 1141 | 849 | 589 | 318 | 9164 |
|  | 85-86 | 121 | 152 | 463 | 648 | 1023 | 1270 | 1130 | 1011 | 892 | 740 | 585 | 257 | 8292 |
|  | 86-87 | 200 | 129 | 434 | 716 | 1018 | 1297 | 1304 | 1091 | 1156 |  |  |  | 7345 |
| TRINIDAD | ave | 0 | 0 | 86 | 359 | 738 | 973 | 1051 | 846 | 781 | 468 | 207 | 35 | 5544 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 175 | 380 | 772 | 1046 | 738 | 764 | 529 | 365 | 194 | 32 | 4995 |
|  | 86-87 | 1 | 0 | 90 | 421 | 719 | 1022 | 998 | 775 | 778 |  |  |  | 4804 |
| waldem | AVE | 198 | 285 | 501 | 822 | 1170 | 1457 | 1535 | 1313 | 1277 | 915 | 642 | 351 | 10466 |
|  | 85-86 | 171 | 271 | 578 | 824 | 1224 | 1458 | 1381 | 1155 | 989 | 836 | 656 | 256 | 9799 |
|  | 86-87 | 225 | 224 | 530 | 825 | 1126 | 1388 | 1449 | 1127 | 1162 |  |  |  | 8056 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { MALSEN- } \\ & \text { BURG } \end{aligned}$ | ave | 0 | 8 | 102 | 370 | 720 | 924 | 989 | 820 | 781 | 501 | 240 | 49 | 5504 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 165 | 358 | 770 | 982 | 681 | 734 | 515 | 404 | 221 | 42 | 4872 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 84 | 420 | 682 | 984 | 958 | 796 | 789 |  |  |  | 4713 |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{H}=$ | SSIW | dATA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

MARCH 1987 CLIMATIC DATA

## Eastern Plains*

|  | Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | \%Norm | days |
| STERLING | 45.5 | 21.2 | 33.3 | -3.5 | 63 | 1 | 974 | 0 | 47 | 0.89 | 0.09 | 111.2 | 10 |
| FORT MORGAN | 47.5 | 21.6 | 34.5 | -2.9 | 73 | 0 | 937 | 0 | 82 | 0.34 | -0.22 | 60.7 | 7 |
| AKRON FAA AP | 46.8 | 23.9 | 35.3 | -1.0 | 72 | 1 | 912 | 0 | 72 | 1.68 | 0.81 | 193.1 | 9 |
| HOLYOKE | 46.9 | 24.1 | 35.5 | -3.1 | 77 | 7 | 905 | 0 | 92 | 1.31 | 0.18 | 115.9 | 7 |
| BURLINGTON | 50.4 | 26.4 | 38.4 | -1.6 | 75 | 2 | 816 | 0 | 105 | 1.77 | 0.95 | 215.9 | 7 |
| LIMON WSMO | 46.1 | 21.4 | 33.8 | -2.4 | 70 | 2 | 961 | 0 | 57 | 0.45 | -0.29 | 60.8 | 7 |
| CHEYENNE WELLS | 51.5 | 26.7 | 39.1 | -0.3 | 75 | 6 | 794 | 0 | 114 | 0.96 | 0.27 | 139.1 | 6 |
| LAMAR | 56.0 | 27.6 | 41.8 | -0.9 | 80 | 3 | 642 | 0 | 144 | 1.01 | 0.08 | 108.6 | 6 |
| LAS ANIMAS | 58.7 | 25.5 | 42.1 | -1.4 | 81 | 4 | 700 | 0 | 181 | 0.77 | 0.15 | 124.2 | 5 |
| SPRINGFIELD 7WSW | 54.9 | 26.5 | 40.7 | -0.9 | 77 | 3 | 747 | 0 | 138 | 2.31 | 1.40 | 253.8 | 9 |

Foothills/Adjacent Plains*

|  | Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | \%Norm | days |
| FORT COLLINS | 50.2 | 24.3 | 37.3 | -0.2 | 69 | 9 | 850 | 0 | 76 | 2.16 | 1.06 | 196.4 | 7 |
| GREELEY UNC | 50.7 | 24.5 | 37.6 | -2.4 | 72 | 9 | 844 | 0 | 97 | 1.24 | 0.29 | 130.5 | 7 |
| ESTES PARK | 45.9 | 19.0 | 32.5 | -0.0 | 66 | 0 | 1004 | 0 | 48 | 0.21 | -0.52 | 28.8 | 11 |
| LONGMONT 2ESE | 49.6 | 23.6 | 36.6 | -0.8 | 72 | 10 | 872 | 0 | 81 | 1.00 | 0.09 | 109.9 |  |
| BOULDER | 52.5 | 26.9 | 39.7 | -0.6 | 71 | 8 | 776 | 0 | 102 | 2.42 | 1.06 | 177.9 | 11 |
| DENVER WSFO AP | 50.9 | 26.7 | 38.8 | 0.4 | 73 | 7 | 805 | 0 | 100 | 1.34 | 0.20 | 117.5 | 9 |
| EVERGREEN | 47.3 | 16.9 | 32.1 | -0.1 | 68 | -8 | 1009 | 0 | 61 | 1.70 | 0.40 | 130.8 | 7 |
| LAKE GEORGE 8SW | 31.5 | -1.2 | 15.2 | -11.3 | 45 | -20 | 1539 | 0 | 0 | 1.25 | 0.70 | 227.3 | 7 |
| COLORADO SPRINGS | 47.0 | 23.5 | 35.2 | -1.4 | 65 | 3 | 912 | 0 | 47 | 1.79 | 0.99 | 223.7 | 8 |
| PUEBLO WSO AP | 56.4 | 24.3 | 40.3 | -0.7 | 76 | 5 | 756 | 0 | 143 | 0.45 | -0.28 | 61.6 | 6 |
| WALSENBURG | 53.1 | 25.5 | 39.3 | -0.6 | 77 | 4 | 789 | 0 | 109 | 3.09 | 1.77 | 234.1 | 11 |
| TRINIDAD FAA AP | 54.9 | 24.5 | 39.7 | -0.6 | 77 | 8 | 778 | 0 | 139 | 0.79 | -0.10 | 88.8 | 10 |

Mountains/Interior Valleys*
Name
WALDEN
LEADVILLE 2SW
SALIDA
BUENA VISTA
SAGUACHE
HERMIT 7ESE
ALAMOSA WSO AP
STEAMBOAT SPRINGS
GRAND LAKE 6SSW
DILLON 1E
CLIMAX
ASPEN 1SW
TAYLOR PARK
TELLURIDE
PAGOSA SRINGS
SILVERTON
WOLF CREEK PASS 1

|  | Temperature |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Max | Min | Mean | Dep |
| 42.1 | 12.6 | 27.4 | 3.3 |
| 38.0 | 4.5 | 21.2 | 0.2 |
| 44.6 | 16.5 | 30.6 | -5.6 |
| 43.5 | 17.1 | 30.3 | -3.3 |
| 43.0 | 18.5 | 30.7 | -2.2 |
| 32.5 | -1.3 | 15.6 | -3.7 |
| 45.5 | 16.4 | 30.9 | -0.7 |
| 45.1 | 16.1 | 30.6 | 3.8 |
| 39.2 | 8.6 | 23.9 | 1.5 |
| 37.9 | 8.7 | 23.3 | -0.0 |
| 29.3 | 1.7 | 1.5 | -2.9 |
| 45.5 | 15.6 | 30.5 | 3.0 |
| 36.5 | -18.2 | 9.2 | -3.0 |
| 43.1 | 11.8 | 27.5 | -0.9 |
| 48.4 | 12.5 | 30.5 | -1.8 |
| 40.8 | -2.6 | 19.1 | -0.9 |
| 35.9 | 8.2 | 22.0 | 0.8 |

High
70
61
58
58
55
43
57
58
55
62
56
68
58
60
64
60
61

Low
-11
-13
-4
4
2
-22
-3
-5
-13
-10
-14
-27
-37
-8
-8
-22
-10

| DegreeDays <br> Heat |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Cool | Grow |  |
| 1162 | 0 | 27 |
| 1349 | 0 | 14 |
| 1061 | 0 | 17 |
| 1071 | 0 | 19 |
| 1056 | 0 | 8 |
| 1524 | 0 | 0 |
| 1049 | 0 | 14 |
| 1059 | 0 | 18 |
| 1265 | 0 | 7 |
| 1286 | 0 | 12 |
| 1529 | 0 | 7 |
| 1067 | 0 | 40 |
| 1723 | 0 | 4 |
| 1156 | 0 | 18 |
| 1063 | 0 | 46 |
| 1414 | 0 | 14 |
| 1325 | 0 | 18 |


| Precipitation |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total | Dep | \$Norm $\#$ days |  |
| 0.82 | 0.25 | 143.9 | 8 |
| 0.87 | -0.43 | 66.9 | 14 |
| 0.85 | 0.07 | 109.0 | 5 |
| 0.72 | 0.09 | 114.3 | 3 |
| 0.67 | 0.25 | 159.5 | 6 |
| 1.20 | -0.26 | 82.2 | 4 |
| 0.29 | -0.14 | 67.4 | 10 |
| 1.74 | -0.18 | 90.6 | 11 |
| 0.79 | -0.06 | 92.9 | 11 |
| 0.82 | -0.29 | 73.9 | 12 |
| 2.06 | -0.07 | 96.7 | 13 |
| 2.10 | -0.10 | 95.5 | 12 |
| 1.25 | -0.01 | 99.2 | 11 |
| 2.53 | 0.58 | 129.7 | 11 |
| 1.40 | -0.04 | 97.2 | 7 |
| 2.70 | 0.79 | 141.4 | 14 |
| 3.58 | -1.28 | 73.7 | 12 |


|  | Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Day |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | \%Norm | \# days |
| CRAIG 4SW | 42.7 | 18.7 | 30.7 | 0.3 | 58 | 2 | 1055 | 0 | 16 | 0.96 | -0.59 | 61.9 | 9 |
| HAYDEN | 44.8 | 19.0 | 31.9 | 3.5 | 61 | 4 | 1019 | 0 | 22 | 1.03 | -0.15 | 87.3 | 8 |
| MEEKER NO. 2 | 47.4 | 17.8 | 32.6 | -2.0 | 62 | 0 | 999 | 0 | 37 | 1.29 | -0.03 | 97.7 | 5 |
| RANGELY 1E | 50.6 | 23.0 | 36.8 | 1.8 | 62 | 12 | 867 | 0 | 59 | 1.55 | 0.78 | 201.3 | 7 |
| EAGLE FAA AP | 49.4 | 20.3 | 34.8 | 1.9 | 66 | 5 | 927 | 0 | 55 | 0.64 | -0.13 | 83.1 | 6 |
| GLENWOOD SPRINGS | 50.1 | 23.9 | 37.0 | 0.9 | 65 | 10 | 861 | 0 | 58 | 1.00 | -0.24 | 80.6 | 4 |
| RIFLE | 54.1 | 22.0 | 38.1 | 0.4 | 71 | 9 | 826 | 0 | 92 | 0.84 | -0.01 | 98.8 | 8 |
| GRAHD JUNCTION WS | 51.6 | 28.5 | 40.0 | -2.2 | 66 | 16 | 765 | 0 | 69 | 1.95 | 1.13 | 237.8 | 11 |
| CEDAREDGE | 50.6 | 23.6 | 37.1 | -1.7 | 65 | 10 | 856 | 0 | 55 | 1.28 | 0.28 | 128.0 | 6 |
| PAONIA ISW | 50.9 | 24.7 | 37.8 | -1.1 | 65 | 11 | 838 | 0 | 64 | 0.83 | -0.45 | 64.8 | 8. |
| DELTA | 57.2 | 23.5 | 40.3 | -0.7 | 69 | 14 | 759 | 0 | 125 | 0.37 | -0.11 | 77.1 | 6 |
| GUNHISON | 43.1 | 12.2 | 27.7 | 2.2 | 54 | -8 | 1148 | 0 | 6 | 0.63 | -0.06 | 91.3 | 8 |
| MONTROSE NO. 2 | 50.0 | 24.3 | 37.1 | -1.5 | 65 | 10 | 856 | 0 | 62 | 0.63 | 0.10 | 118.9 | 10 |
| URAVAN | 54.1 | 27.2 | 40.6 | -2.6 | 70 | 16 | 747 | 0 | 86 | 1.39 | 0.42 | 143.3 | 9 |
| NORWOOD | 47.5 | 18.5 | 33.0 | -0.8 | 58 | 2 | 987 | 0 | 27 | 0.82 | -0.29 | 73.9 | 4 |
| YELLOW JACKET 2W | 47.0 | 22.1 | 34.5 | -0.5 | 62 | 7 | 935 | 0 | 34 | 1.22 | 0.16 | 115.1 | 6 |
| CORTEZ | 48.7 | 19.5 | 34.1 | -3.2 | 64 | 5 | 953 | 0 | 48 | 1.13 | -0.21 | 84.3 | 9 |
| DURANGO | 50.4 | 20.7 | 35.5 | -1.8 | 65 | 3 | 906 | 0 | 58 | 1.83 | 0.20 | 112.3 | 10 |
| IGNACIO IN | 51.8 | 18.2 | 35.0 | -0.2 | 65 | -2 | 921 | 0 | 67 | 1.04 | -0.16 | 86.7 | 8 |

* Data are received by the Colorado Climate Center for more locations than appear in these tables. Please contact the Colorado Climate Center if additional information is needed.


## MARCH 1987 SUNSHINE AND SOLAR RADIATION

| Station | Number of Days |  |  | \% of possible sunshine | average \% of possible |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | clear | partly <br> cloudy | cloudy |  |  |
| Colorado Springs | 10 | 7 | 14 | - | 718 |
| Denver | 8 | 5 | 18 | 56\% | 71\% |
| Fort Collins | 3 | 14 | 14 | -- | - |
| Grand Junction | 7 | 9 | 15 | 68\% | 64\% |
| Pueblo | 12 | 4 | 15 | 74\% | 75\% |




April in Review:
Mild and sunny conditions during the last half of April left the impression of lovely spring weather. Precipitation for the month was much below average over most of the state, and temperatures ended up considerably above normal.

A Look Ahead -- June 1987:
The traditional snowmelt runoff that normally peaks in June on Colorado's major mountain rivers won't be much to brag about this year. Peak flows are occurring early and total streamflow on most rivers will be less than in recent years.

June's major claim to climatological notoriety is severe weather. So far, 1987 has been a pretty calm year for the entire country in terms of tornadoes and severe thunderstorms. Colorado is not in our country's "tornado alley" but we do get our fair share on the Eastern Plains. During the past decade we have averaged more than a dozen confirmed tornadoes per year in June making June our most tornado-prone month. Statewide, June is also the month with the most damaging hailstorms with northeastern Colorado claiming the largest frequency of damaging storms. A very large percentage of strong thunderstorms produce some quantity of hail. If you happen to own an expensive new car and you like playing the odds, the period from June 8 to 18 th is when you should be most conscientious about keeping your car in the garage.

Mountain weather is surprisingly pleasant in June. Snow is fairly conmon early in the month, and occasional afternoon thundershowers can be expected. Other than the water from melting snow, June is usually a dry and very sunny month with steadily rising temperatures. In southwestern Colorado, June is the driest month of the year. Monthly precipitation totals are usually well below 2 inches throughout the mountains. Temperatures at elevations above 10,000 feet normally climb into the 50 s during the day but fall back to near or below freezing at night.

In the lower elevations, daytime temperatures average in the 70 s early in June but rise into the 80 s and 90 s by the end of the month. Nighttime lows are typically in the 40 s and 50 s . Precipitation totals are normally greatest on the northeast plains, often exceeding 3.00 ". Amounts decrease towards the south and west with some western valleys averaging less than $0.50^{\prime \prime}$.

## Which Comes First, the Flood or the Drought?

There is a cartoon by Ace Reid showing two cowboys "The original COWPOKES" clinging precariously to the crest of the roof of their ranch with rushing water lapping at their boots. One cowboy leans over and says to the other, "To think 6 hours ago we wuz in a heck of a drougth!" I suppose the reason I always remember that cartoon is that there is a fair amount of truth to it. It doesn't sound terribly logical, but who ever said climate is logical--at least from our meager human perspective.

Weather is almost always news, but this is especially true at this time of year here in Colorado. Severe weather--hail, lightning, tornadoes, downbursts (thunderstorm wind shear)--are most common in Colorado during late spring and summer. Right now in May and June is when mountain snowpack melts rapidly sometimes causing high water on our mountain rivers and streams. This is also the time of year when precipitation is normally the greatest at most lower elevation areas of the state, particularly east of the mountains. From now until early September is Colorado's flash flood season. But this is also the time of year when solar radiation is greatest, temperatures highest, humidities low, and as a result evaporation and water consumption reach their peak for the year. Without
(continued on last page)
APRIL 1987 DAILY WEATHER

1-2 Arctic air slid southward across the state on the lst. Snow developed primarily along the Front.Range during the afternoon and evening. In some foothill locations $3-7^{\prime \prime}$ of snow fell. Then clearing and cold east but seasonal temperatures west of the mountains on the 2nd. Estes Park dropped to a $-4^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ on the morning of the $2 n d$.

3-5 Cool and breezy period. An upper level storm system passed south of Colorado 4-5th producing clouds and precipitation primarily over southern parts of the state. Heavier precipitation amounts from the storm included 0.72" at Durango (4" snow), $0.85^{\prime \prime}$ at Hamilton, and $1.40^{\prime \prime}$ at Wolf Creek Pass (16" snow).

6-10 Partly cloudy and dry with seasonal temperatures. A Pacific cold front zipped across the state on the 9 th triggering brisk winds and some snowshowers in the northern and central mountains.

11-13 Dry, windy and warm on the 11th but with increasing clouds. A major winter stort developed over Colorado early on the 12th spreading snow and rain turning to snow over the entire state. Some locally heavy precipitation fell such as $0.60^{\prime \prime}$ at Walden, $0.78^{\prime \prime}$ at Breckenridge ( $12^{\prime \prime}$ of snow), $1.02^{\prime \prime}$ at Telluride ( $14^{\prime \prime}$ of snow), $1.16^{\prime \prime}$ at Boulder, and $2.07^{\prime \prime}$ on Mount Evans (26" of snow). At lower elevations, most snow melted as it fell, but the $4.5^{\prime \prime}$ snowfall at Denver was enough to disrupt air traffic in and out of Stapleton airport. Snows diminished quickly in northwestern Colorado but continued on the Eastern Plains on the 13th. Local convective snowshowers on the 13 th were accompanied by strong gusty winds.

14-18 Sunny and dry statewide. Cool on the 14 th but then much warmer with nearly summer-like temperatures $16-18$ th. Highs reached the 70 s and 80 s with many records tied or broken on the 17 th and 18th. Temperatures even reached $60^{\circ}$ in some high mountain areas. Sterling's high of $92^{\circ}$ on the 18th surpassed their previous April record of $91^{\circ}$ set back on 30 April 1934. Holly's $94^{\circ}$ on the 18 th was the warmest in the state.

19-21 A dramatic weather change occurred on Easter (19th). Clouds of dust and a rapid drop in temperature accompanied the passage of a strong cold front during the afternoon and evening. This was followed by scattered thundershowers which eventually turned to snow in northern Colorado. Wet snow continued on the 20th with some surprisingly heavy precipitation totals. Allenspark reported 1.06 " ( $12^{\prime \prime}$ snow) from the brief storm. Hamilton (near Craig) totalled 1.00 ". Temperatures on the 21 st stayed in the 30 s and 40 s over much of Colorado, but returned to more normal levels on the 21st as skies cleared across the state.

22-30 Large high pressure ridge dominated weather across the western U.S. Generally dry with much above average temperatures across all of Colorado. This prolonged heatwave produced premature melting of mountain snowpack even at very high elevations. Humidity levels increased through the period resulting in summerlike afternoon convection. Scattered showers and thunderstorms were reported over and near the mountains on each day 25-30th.

April 1987 Extremes

| Highest Temperature | $94^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | April 18 | Holly |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Lowest Temperature | $-18^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | April 3 | Antero Reservoir |
| Greatest Total Precipitation | $5.50^{\prime \prime}$ |  | Mt. Evans Rsch Center |
| Least Total Precipitation | Trace |  | Brandon, and |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Otis 11 NE |
| Greatest Total Snowfall* |  |  | Mt. Evans Rsch Center |
| Greatest Snowdepth** |  | Wolf Creek Surmit |  |
| * data derived only from those stations with complete daily snowfall records. |  |  |  |
| ** from Soil Conservation Service Snowpack measurements. |  |  |  |

## 1987 KATER YEAR PRECIPITION

Portions of Colorado with below average precipitation for the first 7 months of the 1987 water year spread slightly in April to include nearly all of the northern and central mountain areas. Even after a very dry April, the remainder of the state is still wetter than average for the year. Some areas in southeastern Colorado have had more than double their average winter season precipitation.

Comparison to Last Year
The accumulated precipitation pattern is nearly reversed from this time one year ago. Last year northwestern and north central parts of the state were unusually wet, while drier than average conditions prevailed throughout much of the southeastern quadrant of the state. The Rio Grande Valley has been wetter than average both years.

1987 Water Year to Date through April

| Wettest (as \% of average) |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| Timpas 13 SW | 246\% | $10.86^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Springfield 7 WSW | $239 \%$ | $11.51^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Wooton Ranch | $232 \%$ | $10.97^{\prime \prime}$ |

Wettest (total precipitation)

| Wolf Creek Pass IE Mount Evans | 27.34" | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Research Center | 24.72 | 131\% |
| Bonham Reservior | 21.86" | 100\% |

Driest (as \% of average)

| Vail | 46\% | $7.07^{\prime \prime}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Winter Park | $65 \%$ | $10.58 " 1$ |
| Hohnholz Ranch | $66 \%$ | $5.81^{\prime \prime}$ |

## Driest (total precipitation)

| Fowler 1 SE | $3.51^{\prime \prime}$ | $122 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Nunn | $4.11^{\prime \prime}$ | $85 \%$ |
| Gunnison | $4.13^{\prime \prime}$ | $83 \%$ |



Precipitation for October 1986 through April 1987
as a percent of the 1961-1980 average.

Four organized storm systems and a period of scattered showers were all we could muster at a time of year when widespread heavy precipitation often occurs. As a result, most of the state was much drier than average. Broad areas received less than half the normal April precipitation including most of the Eastern Plains, portions of the central mountains, and much of extreme western Colorado. Little or no moisture was reported at a few stations including Brandon and Otis 11 NE . As is often the case, a few small areas defied the prevailing pattern. Above average precipitation was measured along the Front Range from Estes Park and Boulder to the Mount Evans area. Other wet areas included a small region near Meeker, North Park including Walden, portions of the upper Gunnison Valley, and the southern half of the San Luis Valley. Alamosa and Manassa were the only two stations which reported double their April average.

| Greatest |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Mount Evans |  |
| $\quad$ Research Center | $5.50^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Silver Lake | $2.60^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Boulder | $2.55^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Inter Canyon | $2.52^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Estes Park | $2.26^{\prime \prime}$ |

Least

| Brandon | Trace |
| :--- | ---: |
| Otis 11 NE | Trace |
| Browns Park Refuge | $0.01^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Ordway 2 ENE | $0.10^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Center 4 SSW | $0.14^{\prime \prime}$ |



Precipitation amounts (inches) for Apri1 1987 and contours of precipitation as a percent of the 1961-1980 average. The dashed line represents $150 \%$ of average.

## A $\dot{P} R I L 1987$ TEMPERATURES

AND DEGREE DAYS

April temperatures began on the cool side but ended up well above average over nearly the entire state. The majority of the state was 2 to 4 degrees Fahrenheit warmer than average. Steamboat Springs was the warmest Colorado city compared to average with a +6.4 degree anomally. The coolest areas, compared to average, included parts of the Rio Grande Valley and most of the Arkansas Valley. The unusual bowl of cold air that has existed all winter over South Park was still evident in April although much weaker than in previous months.


April 1987 temperatures (degrees Fahrenheit) and contours of departures from 1961-1980 averages.

APRIL 1987 SOIL TEMPERATURES

Soil temperatures rose at an unusually rapid rate due to abundant solar radiation and above average air temperatures. By the end of the month, soil temperatures were about 2 weeks ahead of average.

These soil temperature measurements were taken at Colorado State University beneath sparse unirrigated sod with a flat, open exposure. These data are not representative of all Colorado locations.


Table 1. Heating Degree Day Data for Colorado through April 1987.

| Heating Degree Data |  |  |  |  | Colorado |  |  |  | Clinate Ce |  | enter | 303) 491-8545 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| STATIOW |  | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | nov | DEC | JAN | FEB | MUR | APR | may | JuM | ANK |
| ALAMOSA | AVE | 40 | 100 | 303 | 657 | 1074 | 1457 | 1519 | 1182 | 1035 | 732 | 453 | 165 | 8717 |
|  | 85-86 | 30 | 66 | 378 | 634 | 1045 | 1472 | 1231 | 983 | 864 | 638 | 446 | 138 | 7925 |
|  | 86-87 | 63 | 75 | 366 | 728 | 1004 | 1377 | 1593 | 1160 | 1049 | 662 |  |  | 8077 |
| NSPEM | ave | 95 | 150 | 348 | 651 | 1029 | 1339 | 1376 | 1162 | 1116 | 798 | 524 | 262 | 8850 |
|  | 85-86 | 119 | 107 | 453 | 656 | 1066 | 1278 | 1175 | 1029 | 848 | 739 | 530 | 185 | 8185 |
|  | 86-87 | 147 | 132 | 428 | 735 | 1009 | 1307 | 1398 | 1063 | 1067 | 701 |  |  | 7987 |
| BOULDER | AVE | 0 | 6 | 130 | 357 | 714 | 908 | 1004 | 804 | 775 | 483 | 220 | 59 | 5460 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 222 | 400 | 982 | 1018 | 674 | 762 | 496 | 423 | 249 | 16 | 5242 |
|  | 86-87 | 1 | 0 | 175 | 450 | 714 | 970 | 947 | 779 | 176 | 375 |  |  | 5187 |
|  | ave | 47 | 116 | 285 | 571 | 936 | 1184 | 1218 | 1025 | 983 | 720 | 459 | 184 | 7134 |
| BUELA | 85-86 | 63 | 54 | 405 | 597 | 938 | 1158 | 972 | 946 | 806 | 661 | 450 | 149 | 7199 |
|  | 86-87 | 79 | 69 | 388 | 730 | 970 | 1316 | 1280 | 1011 | 1071 | 650 |  |  | 7564 |
| BURL IMGTOM | AVE | 6 | 5 | 108 | 364 | 762 | 1017 | 1110 | 871 | 803 | 459 | 200 | 38 | 5743 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 5 | 206 | 405 | 977 | 1142 | 740 | 820 | 525 | 386 | 163 |  | 5381 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 406 | 745 | 984 | 980 | 746 | 816 | 385 |  |  | 5138 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { CAMOW } \\ & \text { CITY } \end{aligned}$ | AVE | 0 | 9 | 81 | 301 | 639 | 831 | 911 | 734 | 707 | 411 | 179 | 33 | 4836 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 6 | 186 | 397 | 886 | 1036 | 711 | 756 | 507 | 399 | 248 | 40 | 5172 |
|  | 86-87 | 4 | 2 | 132 | 422 | 124 | 952 | 976 | 793 | / | n |  |  | 4005 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { COLORADO } \\ & \text { SPRIMGS } \end{aligned}$ | AVE | 8 | 25 | 162 | 440 | 819 | 1042 | 1122 | 910 | 880 | 564 | 296 | 78 | 6346 |
|  | 85-86 | 5 | 8 | 253 | 487 | 978 | 1143 | 822 | 840 | 635 | 487 | 315 | 49 | ${ }_{5}^{6022}$ |
|  | 86-87 | 4 | 14 | 174 | 519 | 813 | 1081 | 1096 | 888 | 912 | 491 |  |  | 5992 |
| CORTE | AVE | 0 | 11 | 115 | 434 | 813 | 1132 | 1181 | 921 | 828 | 555 | 292 | 68 | 6350 |
|  | 85-86 |  | 4 | 264 | 484 | 884 | 1081 | 978 | 805 | 711 | 572 | 321 |  | 6162 |
|  | 86-87 | 10 | 6 | 214 | 501 | 813 | 1041 | 1224 | 888 | 953 | 534 |  |  | 6224 |
| CRAIG | AVE | 32 | 58 | 275 | 608 | 996 | 1342 | 1479 | 1193 | 1094 | 687 | 419 | 193 | 8376 |
|  | 85-86 | 10 | 42 | 353 | 649 | 1043 | 1487 | 1362 | 1023 | 780 | 669 | 461 |  | 7955 |
|  | 86-87 | 31 | 15 | 338 | 654 | 967 | 1234 | 1473 | 1059 | 1055 | 589 |  |  | 7415 |
| DELTA | ave | 0 | 0 | 94 | 394 | 813 | 1135 | 1197 | 890 | 753 | 429 | 167 | 31 | 5903 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | $\cdots$ | 113 | 335 | 658 | 1026 | 948 | 684 | 535 | 365 | 174 |  | 4839 3066 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 145 | 414 | M | 984 |  | 764 | 759 |  |  |  |  |
| DEWVER | AVE | 0 | 0 | 135 | 414 | 789 | 1004 | 1101 | 879 | 837 | 528 | 253 | 74 | 5014 |
|  | 85-86 |  | 1 | 241 | 435 | 1051 | 1094 | 758 | 802 | 548 | 456 | 260 | 22 | 5668 5455 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 145 | 477 | 775 | 1045 | 1012 | 804 | 805 | 392 |  |  | 5455 |
| OILLOM | AVE |  | 332 | 513 | 806 | 1167 | 1435 | 1516 | 1305 | 1296 | 972 | 704 | 435 | 10754 |
|  | 85-86 | 260 | 300 | 609 | 856 | 1183 | 1439 | 1380 | 1175 | 1072 | 915 | 716 | 388 | 10293 |
|  | 86-87 | 322 | 318 | 580 | 883 | 1125 | 1473 | 1542 | 1244 | 1286 | 914 |  |  | 9687 |
| DURANGO | AVE | 9 | 34 | 193 | 493 | 837 | 1153 | 1218 | 958 | 862 | 600 | 366 | 125 | 6848 |
|  | 85-86 | 3 | , | 274 | 476 | 916 | 1159 | 967 | 802 | 686 | 575 | 341 | 70 | ${ }_{6}^{6277}$ |
|  | 86-87 | 23 | 9 | 295 | 559 | 844 | 1055 | 1204 | 895 | 906 | 478 |  |  | 6268 |
| EAGLE |  |  |  | 288 | 626 | 1026 | 1407 | 1448 | 1148 | 1014 | 705 | 431 | 171 | 8377 |
|  | 85-86 | 19 | 52 | 356 | 605 | 995 | 1352 | 1324 | 890 | 736 | 598 | 428 | 88 | 7443 6949 |
|  | 86-87 | 37 |  | 314 | 658 | 930 | 1283 | 1309 | 925 | 927 | 566 |  |  | 6949 |
| EVERGREEN |  | 59 |  | 327 | 621 | 916 | 1135 | 1199 | 1011 | 1009 | 730 | 489 | 218 | 7827 |
|  | 85-86 | 62 | 90 | 387 | 651 | 1039 | 1119 | 947 | 927 | 770 | 608 | 532 | 157 | 7289 |
|  | 86-87 | 75 | 90 | 380 | 699 | 927 | 1186 | 1178 | 995 | 1009 | 652 |  |  | 7191 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { FORT } \\ & \text { COLLINS } \end{aligned}$ | AVE | 5 | 11 | 171 | 468 | 846 | 1073 | 1181 | 930 | 877 | 558 | 281 | 82 | ${ }_{6} 6883$ |
|  | 85-86 | 1 | 8 | 243 | 499 | 1078 | 1199 | 883 | 816 | 568 | 470 | 261 | 22 | 6048 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 178 | 500 | 809 | 1091 | 1042 | 830 | 850 | 413 |  |  | 5713 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { MORT } \\ & \text { MORAN } \end{aligned}$ | AVE | 0 |  | 140 | 438 | 867 | 1156 | 1283 | 969 | 874 | 516 | 224 | 47 | 6520 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 2 | 239 | 548 | 1165 | 1425 | 1160 | 915 | 616 | 401 | 246 | 19 | 6736 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 4 | 138 | 495 | 874 | 1193 | 1148 | 842 | 937 | 443 |  |  | 6074 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { GRAND } \\ & \text { JUMCTION } \end{aligned}$ | AVE | 0 | 0 | 65 | 325 | 762 | 1138 | 1225 | 882 | 716 | 403 | 148 | 19 | 5683 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 139 | 351 | 779 | 1018 | 949 | 685 | 489 | 366 | 168 | 3 | 4947 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 130 | 414 | 718 | 1001 | 1159 | 785 | 765 | 314 |  |  | 5286 |
|  |  |  | MIS | SIMG Da |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Heating Degree Data |  |  |  |  |  |  | Colorado Climate Center (303) 491-8545 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Station |  | JUL | aug | SEP | OCT | nov | DEC | JaM | FE8 | MuR | APR | may | JUK | ANN |
| gravo | ave | 214 | 264 | 468 | 175 | 1128 | 1473 | 1593 | 1369 | 1318 | 951 | 654 | 384 | 10591 |
|  | 85-86 | 206 | 265 | 513 | 744 | 1115 | 1454 | 1494 | 1174 | 1083 | 896 | 651 | 304 | 9899 |
|  | 86-87 | 245 | 242 | 488 | 777 | 1051 | 1450 | 1612 | 1265 | 1265 | 876 |  |  | 9271 |
| greeley | AVE | 0 | 0 | 149 | 450 | 861 | 1128 | 1240 | 946 | 856 | 522 | 238 | 52 | 6442 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 6 | 249 | 501 | 1131 | 1311 | 1010 | 845 | 545 | 440 | 232 | 15 | 6285 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 142 | 484 | 825 | 1085 | 1054 | 797 | 844 | 382 |  |  | 5613 |
| cunwisom | AVE | 111 | 188 | 393 | 719 | 1119 | 1590 | 1714 | 1422 | 1231 | 816 | 543 | 276 | 10122 |
|  | 85-86 | 84 | 152 | 433 | 678 | 1058 | 1648 | 1712 | 1084 | 952 | 711 | 517 | 204 | 9233 |
|  | 86-87 | 123 | 146 | 420 | 734 | 1064 | 1430 | 1539 | 1187 | 1148 | 698 |  |  | 8489 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { LAS } \\ & \text { Nimis } \end{aligned}$ | AVE | 0 | 0 | 45 | 296 | 729 | 998 | 1101 | 820 | 698 | 348 | 102 | 9 | 5146 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 134 | 313 | 816 | 1106 | 737 | 715 | 409 | 220 | 77 |  | 4527 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 280 | 668 | 991 | 937 | 685 | 700 | 295 |  |  | 4588 |
| LEAD-VILLE | AvE | 272 | 337 | 522 | 817 | 1173 | 1435 | 1473 | 1318 | 1320 | 1038 | 726 | 439 | 10870 |
|  | 85-86 | 333 | 359 | 666 | 871 | 1258 | 1470 | 1328 | 1251 | 1168 | 994 | 760 | 441 | 10899 |
|  | 86-87 | 372 | 369 | 626 | 920 | 1188 | 1482 | 1510 | 1276 | 1349 | 955 |  |  | 10047 |
| LIMOM | AvE | 8 | 6 | 144 | 448 | 834 | 1070 | 1156 | 960 | 936 | 570 | 299 | 100 | 6531 |
|  | 85-86 | 1 | 12 | 274 | 544 | 1078 | 1233 | 861 | 910 | 662 | 508 | 336 | 57 | 6476 |
|  | 86-87 | 4 | 8 | 171 | 551 | 873 | 1190 | 1132 | 931 | 961 | 513 |  |  | 6334 |
| LOMGMONT | AvE | 0 | 6 | 162 | 453 | 843 | 1082 | 1194 | 938 | 874 | 546 | 256 | 78 | 6432 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 6 | 236 | 486 | 1095 | 1228 | 869 | 814 | 549 | 469 | 262 | 20 | 6034 |
|  | 86-87 |  | 0 | 154 | 498 | 852 | 1135 | 1155 | 848 | 872 | 435 |  |  | 5949 |
| meeker | AVE | 28 | 56 | 261 | 564 | 927 | 1240 | 1345 | 1086 | 998 | 651 | 394 | 164 | 7714 |
|  | 85-86 | 6 | 31 | 358 | 599 | 967 | 1249 | 1164 | 893 | 742 | 646 | 458 | 75 | 7188 |
|  | 86-87 | 41 | 28 | 402 | 623 | 894 | 1147 | 1262 | 957 | 999 | 579 |  |  | 6932 |
| montrose | ave | 0 | 10 | 135 | 437 | 837 | 1159 | 1218 | 941 | 818 | 522 | 254 | 69 | 6400 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 211 | 43 | 803 | 1106 | 1032 | 766 | 571 | 453 | 235 | 24 | 5650 |
|  | 86-87 | 1 | 6 | 183 | 532 | 809 | 1085 | 1190 | 876 | 856 | 426 |  |  | 5964 |
| PAGOSASPRIWGS | AVE | 82 | 113 | 297 | 608 | 981 | 1305 | 1380 | 1123 | 1026 | 732 | 487 | 233 | 8367 |
|  | 85-86 | 3 | 73 | 376 | 600 | 1000 | 1373 | 1191 | 952 | 803 | 668 | 481 | 183 | 7734 |
|  | 86-87 | 98 | 45 | 385 | 668 | 927 | 1182 | 1326 | 1013 | 1063 | 648 |  |  | 7355 |
| Pueblo | AVE | 0 | 0 | 89 | 346 | 744 | 998 | 1091 | 834 | 756 | 421 | 163 | 23 | 5465 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 172 | 410 | 1012 | 1161 | 783 | 728 | 523 | 346 | 167 | 21 | 5323 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 428 | 741 | 1069 | 1082 | 768 | 756 | 358 |  |  | 5296 |
| RIFLE | ave | 6 | 24 | 17 | 499 | 876 | 1249 | 1321 | 1002 | 856 | 555 | 298 | 82 | 6945 |
|  | 85-86 | 1 | 6 | 232 | 484 | 882 | 1147 | 1076 | 769 | 607 | 477 | 287 | 16 | 5984 |
|  | 86-87 | 1 | 3 | 226 | 499 | 795 | 1081 | 1216 | 839 | 826 | 431 |  |  | 5917 |
| STENBOAT SPRIMGS | AVE | 113 | 169 | 390 | 704 | 1101 | ${ }_{1} 1476$ | 1541 | 1277 | 1184 | 810 | 533 | 297 | 9595 |
|  | 85-86 | 57 | 130 | 434 | 729 | 1144 | 1554 | 1495 | 1097 | 915 | 688 | 533 | 185 | 8961 |
|  | 86-87 | 120 | 119 | M | H | M | N | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1059 | 608 |  |  |  |
| STERLIMG | ave | 0 | 6 | 157 | 462 | 876 | 1163 | 1274 | 966 | 896 | 528 | 235 | 51 | 6614 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 5 | 230 | 519 | 1161 | 1395 | 1155 | 990 | 594 | 439 | 279 | 22 | 6790 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 4 | 105 | 427 | 847 | 1193 | 1072 | 762 | 974 | 395 |  |  | 5779 |
| telluride | ave | 163 | 223 | 396 | 676 | 1026 | 1293 | 1339 | 1151 | 1141 | 849 | 589 | 318 | 9164 |
|  | 85-86 | 121 | 152 | 463 | 648 | 1023 | 1270 | 1130 | 1011 | 892 | 740 | 585 | 257 | 8292 |
|  | 86-87 | 200 | 129 | 434 | 716 | 1018 | 1297 | 1304 | 1091 | 1156 | 719 |  |  | 8064 |
| TRIMIDAD | AVE | 0 | 0 | 86 | 359 | 738 | 973 | 1051 | 846 | 781 | 468 | 207 | 35 | 5544 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 175 | 380 | 772 | 1046 | 738 | 764 | 529 | 365 | 194 | 32 | 4995 |
|  | 86-87 | 1 | 0 | 90 | 421 | 719 | 1022 | 998 | 775 | 778 | 400 |  |  | 5204 |
| malden | AVE | 198 | 285 | 501 | 822 | 1170 | 1457 | 1535 | 1313 | 1277 | 915 | 642 | 351 | 10466 |
|  | 85-86 | 171 | 271 | 578 | 824 | 1224 | 1458 | 1381 | 1155 | 989 | 836 | 656 | 256 | 9799 |
|  | 86-87 | 225 | 224 | 530 | 825 | 1126 | 1388 | 1449 | 1127 | 1162 | 800 |  |  | 8856 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { MALSEN- } \\ \text { BURG } \end{gathered}$ |  | 0 | 8 | 102 | 370 | 720 | 924 | 989 | 820 | 781 | 501 | 240 | 49 | 5504 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 165 | 358 | 770 | 982 | 681 | 734 | 515 | 404 | 221 | 42 | 4872 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 84 | 420 | 682 | 984 | 958 | 796 | 789 | 397 |  |  | 5110 |
|  |  |  | miss | MG DA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

APRIL 1987 CLIMATIC DATA

## Eastern Plains*

|  | Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | \%Norm \# | \# days |
| - STERLING | 69.8 | 34.2 | 52.0 | 4.2 | 92 | 20 | 395 | 10 | 305 | 0.39 | -0.89 | 30.5 | 4 |
| FORT MORGAN | 68.0 | 32.4 | 50.2 | 1.8 | 89 | 16 | 443 | 4 | 284 | 0.59 | -0.58 | 50.4 | 4 |
| AKRON FAA AP | 65.8 | 35.6 | 50.7 | 4.0 | 87 | 17 | 428 | 6 | 254 | 0.54 | -0.78 | 40.9 | 4 |
| HOL YOKE | 67.3 | 35.2 | 51.3 | 1.9 | 89 | 22 | 420 | 15 | 275 | 0.53 | -0.99 | 34.9 | 2 |
| .BURLINGTON | 67.2 | 37.6 | 52.4 | 2.1 | 88 | 22 | 385 | 15 | 276 | 0.29 | -0.91 | 24.2 |  |
| LIMON WSMO | 63.4 | 31.8 | 47.6 | 2.5 | 83 | 16 | 513 | 0 | 229 | 0.28 | -0.77 | 26.7 | 5 |
| CHEYENNE WELLS | 69.1 | 35.5 | 52.3 | 2.4 | 90 | 21 | 384 | 10 | 301 | 0.22 | -0.66 | 25.0 | 3 |
| LAS ANIMAS | 74.6 | 37.0 | 55.8 | 2.0 | 93 | 20 | 295 | 27 | 367 | 0.26 | -0.74 | 26.0 | 5 |
| HOLLY | 71.6 | 30.7 | 51.1 | -1.4 | 94 | 15 | 412 | 1 | 317 | 0.28 | -0.69 | 28.9 | 3 |
| SPRINGFIELD 7WSW | 69.2 | 35.8 | 52.5 | 0.9 | 89 | 22 | 372 | 3 | 297 | 0.90 | -0.56 | 61.6 | 4 |

## Foothills/Adjacent Plains*

Name
FORT COLLINS
GREELEY UNC
ESTES PARK
LONGMONT 2ESE
BOULDER
DENVER WSFO AP
EVERGREEN
LAKE GEORGE 8SW
COLORADO SPRINGS
PUEBLO WSO AP
WALSENBURG
TRINIDAD FAA AP

|  |  | Temperature |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Max | Min | Mean | Dep |
| 67.5 | 34.5 | 51.0 | 4.0 |
| 69.1 | 35.1 | 52.1 | 3.3 |
| 58.2 | 27.6 | 42.9 | 3.2 |
| 68.2 | 32.3 | 50.2 | 3.0 |
| 68.0 | 37.4 | 52.7 | 3.9 |
| 66.9 | 36.8 | 51.8 | 4.1 |
| 60.8 | 25.2 | 43.0 | 2.6 |
| 47.9 | 19.1 | 33.5 | -3.0 |
| 63.0 | 33.9 | 48.4 | 2.1 |
| 71.2 | 34.6 | 52.9 | 1.3 |
| 67.9 | 35.2 | 51.5 | 3.2 |
| 68.0 | 35.0 | 51.5 | 1.8 |


|  |  | Degree Days |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow |  |
| 83 | 17 | 413 | 0 | 274 |  |
| 86 | 20 | 382 | 1 | 303 |  |
| 74 | -4 | 658 | 0 | 153 |  |
| 85 | 11 | 435 | 1 | 290 |  |
| 84 | 16 | 375 | 10 | 286 |  |
| 83 | 15 | 392 | 3 | 271 |  |
| 75 | 7 | 652 | 0 | 189 |  |
| 65 | -6 | 939 | 0 | 75 |  |
| 80 | 19 | 491 | 0 | 223 |  |
| 88 | 20 | 358 | 2 | 330 |  |
| 81 | 21 | 397 | 0 | 278 |  |
| 83 | 22 | 400 | 1 | 282 |  |


| Precipitation |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total | Dep | \&Norm \# days |  |
| 0.66 | -1.13 | 36.9 | 5 |
| 1.11 | -0.83 | 57.2 | 3 |
| 2.26 | 0.96 | 173.8 | 9 |
| 1.09 | -0.83 | 56.8 | 4 |
| 2.55 | 0.39 | 118.1 | 9 |
| 1.03 | -0.79 | 56.6 | 5 |
| 1.39 | -0.88 | 61.2 | 6 |
| 0.24 | -0.68 | 26.1 | 4 |
| 0.50 | -0.78 | 39.1 | 6 |
| 0.30 | -0.64 | 31.9 | 4 |
| 0.97 | -0.66 | 59.5 | 5 |
| 0.40 | -0.61 | 39.6 | 6 |

## Mountains/Interior Valleys*

|  | Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | 9Norm | days |
| WALDEN | 56.3 | 19.8 | 38.1 | 3.7 | 69 | -5 | 800 | 0 | 131 | 1.49 | 0.70 | 188.6 | 7 |
| LEADVILLE 2SW | 48.3 | 17.4 | 32.9 | 3.9 | 61 | 1 | 955 | 0 | 45 | 0.75 | -0.65 | 53.6 | 7 |
| SALIDA | 62.4 | 27.0 | 44.7 | 0.4 | 75 | 13 | 603 | 0 | 206 | 0.32 | -0.93 | 25.6 | 3 |
| BUENA VISTA | 59.1 | 27.1 | 43.1 | 2.0 | 72 | 5 | 650 | 0 | 156 | 0.38 | -0.32 | 54.3 | 5 |
| SAGUACHE | 57.9 | 26.7 | 42.3 | 1.1 | 71 | 17 | 672 | 0 | 151 | 0.31 | -0.20 | 60.8 | 3 |
| HERMIT TESE | 41.3 | 12.9 | 27.1 | -3.5 | 54 | -8 | 1133 | 0 | 2 | 0.60 | -0.56 | 51.7 | 2 |
| ALAMOSA WSO AP | 61.0 | 24.4 | 42.7 | 2.0 | 73 | 7 | 662 | 0 | 184 | 0.85 | 0.43 | 202.4 | 5 |
| STEAMBOAT SPRINGS | 63.3 | 25.5 | 44.4 | 6.4 | 75 | 9 | 608 | 0 | 210 | 1.04 | -1.11 | 48.4 | 4 |
| GRAND LAKE 6SSW | 51.5 | 19.6 | 35.5 | 2.2 | 64 | -9 | 876 | 0 | 74 | 0.76 | -0.34 | 69.1 | 6 |
| DILLON 1E | 50.4 | 18.2 | 34.3 | 1.5 | 65 | 3 | 914 | 0 | 72 | 0.73 | -0.39 | 65.2 | 7 |
| CLIMAX | 39.8 | 11.8 | 25.8 | 0.1 | 57 | -10 | 1172 | 0 | 11 | 0.56 | -1.84 | 23.3 | 7 |
| ASPEN 1SW | 56.1 | 26.8 | 41.4 | 3.4 | 70 | 12 | 701 | 0 | 129 | 1.00 | -1.30 | 43.5 | 9 |
| TELLURIDE | 57.3 | 24.3 | 40.8 | 4.2 | 69 | 11 | 719 | 0 | 136 | 1.29 | -0.61 | 67.9 | 7 |
| PAGOSA SPRINGS | 63.3 | 23.1 | 43.2 | 2.6 | 76 | 12 | 648 | 0 | 212 | 0.60 | -0.43 | 58.3 | 3 |
| SILVERTON | 52.8 | 14.0 | 33.4 | 3.6 | 64 | -3 | 939 | 0 | 79 | 1.34 | -0.10 | 93.1 | 7 |
| WOLF CREEK PASS 1 | 46.9 | 17.3 | 32.1 | 3.1 | 60 | 4 | 981 | 0 | 28 | 2.00 | -0.95 | 67.8 | 7 |

Western Valleys*
Name
CRAIG 4SW
HAYDEN
MEEKER NO. 2
RANELY 1E
EAGLE FAA AP
GLENWOOD SPRINGS
RIFLE
GRAND JUNCTION WS
CEDAREDGE
PANIA 1SW
GUNISON
MONTROSE NO. 2
URAVAN
NORWOOD
YELLOW JACKET 2W
CRREZ
DURANGO
IGNACIO IN

|  | Temperature |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow |
| 61.3 | 29.0 | 45.1 | 3.1 | 75 | 19 | 589 | 0 | 191 |
| 63.4 | 30.4 | 46.9 | 5.4 | 77 | 18 | 537 | 0 | 214 |
| 63.8 | 27.2 | 45.5 | 2.9 | 78 | 8 | 579 | 0 | 218 |
| 68.9 | 34.7 | 51.8 | 5.0 | 92 | 20 | 284 | 0 | 211 |
| 64.0 | 27.7 | 45.9 | 4.2 | 79 | 15 | 566 | 0 | 222 |
| 66.3 | 33.1 | 49.7 | 4.4 | 82 | 24 | 455 | 0 | 255 |
| 70.2 | 30.5 | 50.3 | 4.0 | 83 | 18 | 431 | 0 | 310 |
| 69.8 | 39.2 | 54.5 | 3.1 | 83 | 28 | 314 | 5 | 307 |
| 67.2 | 34.6 | 50.9 | 4.0 | 82 | 22 | 417 | 0 | 265 |
| 68.3 | 35.5 | 51.9 | 4.7 | 83 | 22 | 386 | 0 | 282 |
| 60.4 | 22.5 | 41.4 | 4.0 | 71 | 9 | 698 | 0 | 170 |
| 66.4 | 34.6 | 50.5 | 3.3 | 81 | 24 | 426 | 0 | 262 |
| 71.6 | 36.6 | 54.1 | 2.6 | 89 | 25 | 318 | 0 | 332 |
| 62.5 | 31.0 | 46.6 | 5.1 | 73 | 17 | 437 | 0 | 153 |
| 63.0 | 32.8 | 47.9 | 4.6 | 75 | 17 | 504 | 0 | 208 |
| 64.8 | 29.1 | 47.0 | 2.1 | 79 | 17 | 534 | 0 | 238 |
| 66.3 | 31.3 | 48.8 | 4.0 | 78 | 21 | 478 | 0 | 251 |
| 67.7 | 27.9 | 47.8 | 4.3 | 80 | 17 | 507 | 0 | 273 |


| Precipitation |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total | Dep | कNorm | \# days |
| 0.98 | -0.82 | 54.4 | 5 |
| 0.99 | -0.50 | 66.4 | 5 |
| 1.36 | 0.15 | 112.4 | 4 |
| 0.97 | 0.03 | 103.2 | 4 |
| 0.52 | -0.15 | 77.6 | 2 |
| 1.33 | -0.15 | 89.9 | 3 |
| 0.70 | -0.06 | 92.1 | 5 |
| 0.46 | -0.28 | 62.2 | 4 |
| 0.44 | -0.37 | 54.3 | 2 |
| 0.48 | -0.86 | 35.8 | 1 |
| 0.57 | 0.01 | 101.8 | 4 |
| 0.43 | -0.31 | 58.1 | 3 |
| 0.41 | -0.64 | 39.0 | 3 |
| 0.59 | -0.37 | 61.5 | 2 |
| 0.18 | -0.67 | 21.2 | 4 |
| 0.27 | -0.47 | 36.5 | 5 |
| 1.00 | -0.05 | 95.2 | 4 |
| 0.41 | -0.38 | 51.9 | 3 |

* Data are received by the Colorado Climate Center for more locations than appear in these tables. Please contact the Colorado Climate Center if additional information is needed.


## APRIL 1987 SUNSHINE AND SOLAR RADIATION


irrigation or natural rainfall, vegetation can turn from green to a parched brown in a matter of days. It is possible to be having severe water shortages for dryland agricultural activities and rangeland; while a few miles away the river flowing out from the mountains is at flood stage. The opposite condition is also possible. These apparent contradictions baffle newcomers to Colorado and confuse even the news media. They, in turn, may be tempted to blame the confusion on us scientists and government agencies responsible for monitoring our water supplies and climatic conditions.

This is a volatile time of year for Colorado's water resources. During late spring and early summer we can make a rapid and sometimes unexpected transition from abundant water supplies to serious drought. A combination of hotter than average temperatures which can drive up the demand for water, lower than average mountain snowpack, and a scarcity of those cool, cloudy and rainy (or snowy) periods that so often characterize springtime here in Colorado and suddenly we can find ourselves crying for water. We are currently making this very transition in parts of Colorado. After five consecutive years of considerably wetter than average weather, we are rapidly moving into a potential water shortage situation. For much of the Rocky Mountain region north of Colorado, a drought of major proportions is already underway. The 1986-1987 winter snowfall was well below 50\% of average over much of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. Northern Colorado is also feeling the impact of the dry winter. Fortunately, most areas have good reserves held in reservoirs to help us through the approaching summer.

What does this discussion of developing drought have to do with flooding? There is a natural tendency to think that when snowpack is low and surface water supplies are short that flooding is no longer a concern. A look in the historic records quickly points out the folly of such thinking. Severe floods in this state tend to be the flash flood variety caused by intense local convective storms. Most of Colorado's flood damage and nearly all loss of life has been a result of flash floods occurring primarily from May into late summer. Using the following list of notable Colorado floods and the prevailing regional climatic conditions prior to their occurrence, I want to discuss the relationship between floods and drought.

## SELECTED COLORADO FLOODS

| Antecedent Date | Location | Description | Climatic conditions (previous 8-12 months) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June 3-4, 1921 | Eastern <br> Colorado <br> (Arkansas <br> River and others) | Widespread heavy rains with local cloudbursts near Pikes Peak. | Predominantly drier and warmer than average during winter and spring; snowpack unknown. |
| May 30-31, 1935 | Palmer Ridge (South Platte River) | Local cloudbursts. | Extremely abnormally warm and dry during previous 1+ year. |
| June 15-17, 1965 | Palmer Ridge and Eastern Plains (South Platte, Arkansas River and others). | Widespread heavy rains with local cloudbursts. | Very dry and a bit warmer than average Eastern Plains but with above average mountain snowpack. |
| July 31, 1976 | Big Thompson Canyon | Local cloudburst. | Drier and a little warmer than average. Below average snowpack. |
| August 1, 1985 | Cheyenne, Wyoming | Local cloudburst. | Drier and a bit warmer than average. Below average snowpack. |

If you put total faith in the information shown in the above table you would indeed conclude that major floods follow periods of dry weather. But please remember that this is a set of only five well-known floods. There have been many dozens of devastating floods over the past 100 years of reasonably well-recorded Colorado history. If I tried, I'm sure I could also put together a list of floods which occurred during cool and wet years. If we conducted an objective study of all known floods, we would likely find little correlation with antecedent weather and snowpack conditions. But even this would be useful information because it would tell us regardless of recent weather patterns, we must be prepared for the worst--either flood or drought. That conclusion is the water manager's nightmare and the enthusiastic weather watcher's joy. Like it or not, that is what climate in Colorado is all about.


Fort Collins, Colorado Besz3

May in Review:
Heavy rains kept much of Colorado looking green in May. Temperatures were a bit warmer than average. Two weeks of consistently warm temperatures in mid-May accelerated mountain snowmelt and produced peak streamflows a few weeks earlier than usual. High water was not a problem except on Colorado's southermmost rivers such as the Rio Grande.

A Look Ahead -- July 1987:
If you like clear mornings, hot noons, partly cloudy and thundery afternoons, pretty sunsets and cool nights, you'11 like July in Colorado. July weather tends to be very consistent and predictable with little change in temperatures from day to day. The classic and sometimes boring daily forecast of " $20 \%$ chance of afternoon and evening thundershowers" may make the weather forecaster sound like a repetitive idiot, but in truth it is a good assessment. Rarely does a July day pass when all of Colorado remains dry, and it's almost impossible for the whole state to receive rain on the same day.

The daily pattern of convective activity holds true throughout the month, but the amount of precipitation that actually falls tends to change. Rainfall is nomally spotty early in the month especially in the western $2 / 3$ of the state. The chance of having your 4 th of July picnic wiped out by rain is small. But as the month progresses storms become more numerous and rainfall amounts increase. The "Southwest Monsoon" (warm, moist wind moving northward across Mexico into the southwestern U.S.) usually strengthens in late July increasing the chances for heavy downpours and local flash floods such as the Big Thompson flood of 11 years ago. Total July precipitation is nomally greatest near Pikes Peak with an average in excess of 4 inches. Totals decrease to only about 1 inch in most western valleys. Regardless of how much rain may fall, all Colorado thunderstorms deserve respect. Injuries and deaths from lightning occur almost every year and are most likely in July.

July is reliably the hottest month of the year and also the month with the most consistent relationship between temperature and elevation. Below 5,000 feet afternoon high temperatures average in the 90 s but decrease to the 80 s between 5,000 and 7,500 feet. From 7,500 to 10,000 feet highs are normally in the 70 s , and from 10,000 to 12,000 feet 60 s are common. The mountains are a great place to escape summer heat, but tourists are sometimes unprepared for the chill. Nighttime lows in the 30s are fairly cormon in the high mountains and 20s are a possibility. But don't forget the oppressive heat that can be occurring in the nearby valleys and plains. Temperatures in excess of $110^{\circ}$ have occurred at a number of eastern Colorado locations.

## More Stimulating Facts About Colorado Precipitation:

Precipitation is variable on a number of different scales. It varies from place to place (as has been colorfully depicted in our state map of average annual precipitation). It varies from day to day, week to week, month to month, year to year, decade to decade, and probably century to century. Since we only have about 100 years of measured precipitation data here in Colorado, we can only infer variations on longer time scales.

What I want to focus on now is the variation on the diurnal (24-hour) scale. To some degree you probably already have a strong intuitive feel for at least a part of this variation. In the summer most of us know that precipitation is much more likely to occur during the afternoon than during the morning. It is extremely rare to find it raining when you awake on a July or August morning. Wise golfers schedule their tee-times accordingly. Experienced mountain climbers certainly take this into consideration. But there are also distinctly different preferred times for precipitation at other times of the year. In Denver, the most likely time of the year to get wet is April evenings. In many mountain areas, January is the month with the most frequent precipitation. Unlike the summertime, winter precipitation is most likely at night. Up at Fremont Pass, measurable precipitation is most likely between 3 and $4 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on January mornings with a probability of nearly 25\%. This compares to Denver's wettest hour of 8 to $9 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. in April with a 9\% chance of measurable precipitation.
(continued on last page)

MAY 1987 DAILY WEATHER

| Date | Event |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1-6 | Warm summerlike weather on the 1 |
|  | thunderstorms especially over western Colorado. Gateway (south of Grand |
|  | Junction) received 1.05" of rain on the 1st. Storms became more numerous and |
|  | spread eastward on the 2nd as an upper level storm system developed over |
|  | Colorado. A low pressure area formed over southeastern Colorado late on the 2nd |
|  | and remained nearly stationary until finally dissipating by the 6th. Windy and |
|  | much colder over the state, especially from the mountains eastward. Welcomed |
|  | moderate rains fell over most of the Eastern Plains on the 3rd while some of the |
|  | mountains received snow. Precipitation ended west of the mountains 4-5th and |
|  | temperatures began to warm, but cool, stormy weather with some reports of small |
|  | hail continued in eastern Colorado. By the time skies finally began to clear on |
|  | the 6 th some large rainfall totals had been logged. Most plains areas received |
|  | well over $1^{\prime \prime}$ for the period with portions of northeast Colorado getting much |
|  | more. Yuma measured 2.87" and more than $3^{\prime \prime}$ fell near Sedgwick. Parts of |
|  | southern Colorado were also soaked. The Timpas 13SW station northeast of |
|  | Trinidad totalled 3.83" for the storm including 2.47" in a 24 -hour period. |
| 7-16 | A return to drier, warmer weather as the jet stream stayed far north of the |
|  | state. Consistently above average temperatures throughout the period statewide |
|  | with highs in the 70 s and 80 s at low elevations with 50 s and 60 s in the |
|  | mountains. Rapid mountain snowmelt began, sending many rivers and streams to |
|  | their peak flows for the season in mid-May -- a few weeks earlier than usual. |
|  | Dry over most of Colorado 7-10th except for a few trace afternoon |
|  | showers. More active storms 11-15th from the mountains eastward. A few locally |
|  | heavy rain and hail storms reported. A storm on the evening of the 14 th dumped |
|  | 2.12 " of rain at the National Weather Service radar site near Limon. Aguilar |
|  | reported 1.70" that same evening. |
| 17-26 | A steady flow of moist air from the south in combination with cooler, unstable |
|  | air aloft triggered daily widespread shower and thunderstorm activity over much |
|  | of Colorado, particularly the eastern half. Some areas had measurable rainfall |
|  | on each day for 10 days in a row. Hail was reported somewhere in the state on |
|  | each of these days, although the most hail was reported on the 20th when |
|  | significant damage was reported in parts of the Arkansas Valley. There were |
|  | also numerous reports of heavy rain 17-24th such as $1.22^{\prime \prime}$ at Sedgwick on the |
|  | $17 \mathrm{th}, 1.40^{\prime \prime}$ at Lakewood on the 20th, $1.59{ }^{\prime \prime}$ at Rush on the 21 st, $2.04^{\prime \prime}$ at |
|  | Brighton (and $3^{\prime \prime}$ northwest of Fort Collins) on the $22 \mathrm{nd}, 1.33^{\prime \prime}$ at Denver and |
|  | $1.93^{\prime \prime}$ near Springfield on the 23rd, and 2.02" at Karval and 2.59" at Fort Morgan |
|  | on the 24th. Scattered storms continued $25-26$ th, but the storms moved quicker |
|  | and the air was drier resulting in much smaller rainfall totals. For the entire |
|  | 10-day period, many eastern Colorado locations received from 2 to 4" of |
|  | rainfall. Briggsdale totalled a whopping $5.11^{"}$ which is $40 \%$ of their normal |
|  | total for the entire year. Totals were much lower in the mountains and western |
|  | valleys al though several areas received more than $1^{\prime \prime}$. |
| 27-31 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | temperatures of the month on the 27 th and 28 th. A few low elevation sites |
|  | reported frost such as Cortez and Yellow Jacket. Even Canon City dipped to $34^{\circ}$ |
|  | on the 27th. Taylor Park dropped to $10^{\circ}$ that morning. As the month ended much |
|  | warmer temperatures returned. |

## May 1987 Extremes

| Highest Temperature | $91^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Several <br> Occurrences <br> May 4 | Holly, Julesburg, <br> and Las Animas |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Lowest Temperature | $\mathbf{+ 8 ^ { \circ } \mathrm { F }}$ | Silverton |  |
| Greatest Total Precipitation | $\mathbf{7 . 7 8 ^ { \prime \prime }}$ |  | Karval |
| Least Total Precipitation | $0.20^{\prime \prime}$ |  | Hernit 7ESE |
| Greatest Total Snowfall* | $33^{\prime \prime}$ |  | Mount Evans Research |
|  |  |  | Center |

[^2]May lived up to its reputation for being the one month of the year when eastern Colorado can seem more like the humid Midwest than a semiarid region. Much of the state was wetter than average for the month, and widespread areas on the plains had more than double their average precipitation. Three to six inch rainfall totals were common on the plains with areas near Limon totalling more than 7" for the month. From the mountains westward a much more complex pattern was observed. Some areas were quite wet including the lower Gunnison Valley, the lower White River Valley and portions of the mountains. Other nearby areas were dry such as the upper Rio Grande, upper Arkansas and part of the upper Colorado River basin. As a whole, the May moisture was very beneficial and reduced the demand for irrigation water in many areas.

| Greatest |  | Least |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Karval | 7.78" | Hermit 7ESE | 0.20" |
| Limon Hass Ranch | 7.61" | Buena Vista | $0.45{ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Limon NWS | 7.45" | Monte Vista 1E | 0.46" |
| Julesburg | 7.20" | Center 4SSW | 0.49" |
| Sedgwick 5S | 7.12" | Rio Grande Reservoir | 0.51 " |



Precipitation amounts (inches) for May 1987 and contours of precipitation as a percent of the 1961-1980 average. The dashed line represents $150 \%$ of average.

Little change in the basic pattern of precipitation over the state has occurred since last month. For the first 8 months of this water year precipitation has been well above average over most of eastern and southern Colorado. Despite improved May moisture, most of the Northern and Central Mountains and adiacent northwestern valleys remain drier than average.

## Comparison to Last Year

The moisture anomaly pattern is nearly reversed from what it was at this time last year. Most of southeastern Colorado was very dry last year while moisture was abundant in the Northern and Central Mountains. Only in southwestern Colorado are the conditions similar to last year.

1987 Water Year to Date through May

| Wettest (as \% of average) |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Timpas 13SW | 284\% | $17.15^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Wootton Ranch | $269 \%$ | $17.06^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Karval | $243 \%$ | $13.42^{\prime \prime}$ |

Wettest (total precipitation)

| f Creek Pass 1E | $30.61{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 100\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mount Evans |  |  |
| Research Center | $28.76{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 132\% |
| Bonham Reservoir | $26.16{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 108\% |

Driest (as \% of average)

| Leadville 2SSW | $61 \%$ | $5.70^{\prime \prime}$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Sugarloaf Reservoir | $65 \%$ | $7.97{ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Climax | $66 \%$ | $10.33^{\prime \prime}$ |


| Browns Park Refuge | 5.06" | $92 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Monte Vista 1E | $5.16^{\prime \prime}$ | $176 \%$ |
| Twin Lakes Reservoir | $5.21^{\prime \prime}$ | $111 \%$ |



Precipitation for October 1986 through May 1987 as a percent of the 1961-1980 average.

MAY 1987 TEMPERATURES
AND DEGREE DAYS

Despite cool weather late in May, most of the state ended up 1 to 3 degrees Fahrenheit warmer than average. The warmest areas, compared to average, were in northern Colorado. Southern portions of the state were near average to as much as 1 degree below average over the Rio Grande basin. Mild nighttime temperatures helped many agricultural areas to make it through the month without frost.


May 1987 temperatures (degrees Fahrenheit) and contours of departures from 1961-1980 averages.

MAY 1987 SOIL TEMPERATURES

Soil temperatures reflected the warm spring weather and mild nights that were prevalent in May. These temperatures were conducive to early germination and growth of warm-weather crops.

These soil temperature measurements were taken at Colorado State University beneath sparse unirrigated sod with a flat, open exposure. These data are not representative of all Colorado locations.


Table 1. Heating Degree Day Data for Colorado through May 1987.

| Heating Degree Data |  |  |  |  |  |  | Colorado Cl |  |  | mate C | enter | 303) 491-8545 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| station |  | JuL | aUg | SEP | OCT | wov | DEC | Jan | FEB | MRR | APR | mr | Jun | ANN |
| ALAMOSA | ${ }_{85-86}^{\text {AVE }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 66 \end{array}$ | 303 378 | 657 | 1074 1045 | 1457 1472 | 1519 1231 | 1182 983 | $\begin{gathered} 1035 \\ 864 \end{gathered}$ | 732 638 | 453 446 | $\begin{aligned} & 165 \\ & 138 \end{aligned}$ | 8717 7925 |
|  | 86-87 | 63 | 75 | 366 | 728 | 1004 | 1377 | 1593 | 1160 | 1049 | 662 | 436 |  | 8513 |
| ASPEN | ave | 95 | 150 | 348 | 651 | 1029 | 1339 | 1376 | 1162 | 1116 | 798 | 524 | 262 | 8850 |
|  | 85-86 | 119 | 107 | 453 | 656 | 1066 | 1278 | 1175 | 1029 | 848 | 739 | 530 | 185 | 8185 |
|  | 86-87 | 147 | 132 | 428 | 735 | 1009 | 1307 | 1398 | 1063 | 1067 | 701 | 508 |  | 8495 |
| BOULDER | AVE | 0 | 6 | 130 | 357 | 714 | 908 | 1004 | 804 | 775 | 483 | 220 | 59 | 5460 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 222 | 400 | 982 | 1018 | 674 | 762 | 496 | 423 | 249 | 16 | 5242 |
|  | 86-87 | 1 | 0 | 175 | 450 | 714 | 970 | 947 | 719 | 776 | 375 | 191 |  | 5378 |
| BuENA VISTA | AVE | 47 | 116 | 285 | 577 | 936 | 1184 | 1218 | 1025 | 983 | 720 | 459 | 184 | 7734 |
|  | 85-86 | 63 | 54 | 405 | 597 | 938 | 1158 | 972 | 946 | 806 | 661 | 450 | 149 | 7199 |
|  | 86-87 | 79 | 69 | 388 | 730 | 970 | 1316 | 1280 | 1011 | 1071 | 650 | 433 |  | 7997 |
| BURLIMGTOM | AVE | 6 | 5 | 108 | 364 | 762 | 1017 | 1110 | 871 | 803 | 459 | 200 | 38 | 5743 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 5 | 206 | 405 | 971 | 1142 | 740 | 820 | 525 | 386 | 163 | 12 | 5381 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 406 | 745 | 984 | 980 | 746 | 816 | 385 | 127 |  | 5265 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { CANON } \\ \text { CITTY } \end{gathered}$ | AVE | 0 | 9 | 81 | 301 | 639 | 831 | 911 | 734 | 707 | 411 | 179 | 33 | 4836 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 6 | 186 | 397 | 886 | 1036 | 711 | 756 | 507 | 399 | 248 | 40 | 5172 |
|  | 86-87 | 4 | 2 | 132 | 422 | 724 | 952 | 976 | 793 | H | N | 177 |  | 4182 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { COLORADO } \\ \text { SPRINGS } \end{gathered}$ | ArE | 8 | 25 | 162 | 440 | 819 | 1042 | 1122 | 910 | 880 | 564 | 296 | 78 | 6346 |
|  | 85-86 | 5 | 8 | 253 | 487 | 978 | 1143 | 822 | 840 | 635 | 487 | 315 | 49 | 6022 |
|  | 86-87 | 4 | 14 | 174 | 519 | 813 | 1081 | 1096 | 888 | 912 | 491 | 271 |  | 6263 |
| CORTE | AVE | 0 | 11 | 115 | 434 | 813 | 1132 | 1181 | 921 | 828 | 555 | 292 | 68 | 6350 |
|  | 85-86 |  | 4 | 264 | 484 | 884 | 1081 | 978 | 805 | 711 | 572 | 321 | 58 | 6162 |
|  | 86-87 | 10 | 6 | 214 | 541 | 813 | 1041 | 1224 | 888 | 953 | 534 | 302 |  | 6526 |
| CRAIG | ave | 32 | 58 | 275 | 608 | 996 | 1342 | 1479 | 1193 | 1094 | 687 | 419 | 193 | 8376 |
|  | 85-86 | 10 | 42 | 353 339 | 649 | 1043 | 1487 | 1362 | 1023 | 780 | 669 | 461 | 76 | 7955 |
|  | 86-87 | 31 | 15 | 338 | 654 | 967 | 1234 | 1473 | 1059 | 1055 | 589 | 368 |  | 7783 |
| DELTA | AVE | 0 | 0 | 94 | 394 | 813 | 1135 | 1197 | 890 | 753 | 429 | 167 | 31 | 5903 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | N | 113 | 335 | 658 | 1026 | 948 | 684 | 530 | 365 | 174 | 6 | 4839 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 145 | 414 | M | 984 | N | 764 | 759 | 326 | 254 |  | 3546 |
| Dewiver | AVE | 0 | 0 | 135 | 414 | 789 | 1004 | 1101 | 879 | 837 | 528 | 253 | 74 | 6014 |
|  | 85-86 |  | 1 | 241 | 435 | 1051 | 1094 | 758 | 802 | 548 | 456 | 260 | 22 | 5668 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 145 | 477 | 715 | 1045 | 1012 | 804 | 805 | 392 | 170 |  | 5625 |
| DILLOW | AVE | 273 | 332 | 513 | 806 | 1167 | 1435 | 1516 | 1305 | 1296 | 972 | 704 | 435 | 10754 |
|  | 85-86 | 260 | 300 | 609 | 856 | 1183 | 1439 | 1380 | 1175 | 1072 | 915 | 716 | 388 | 10293 |
|  | 86-87 | 322 | 318 | 580 | 883 | 1125 | 1473 | 1542 | 1244 | 1286 | 914 | 667 |  | 10354 |
| durango | ave | 9 | 34 | 193 | 493 | 837 | 1153 | 1218 | 958 | 862 | 600 | 366 | 125 | 6848 |
|  | 85-86 | 3 | 8 | 274 | 476 | 916 | 1159 | 967 | 802 | 686 | 575 | 341 | 70 | 6277 |
|  | 86-87 | 23 | 9 | 295 | 559 | 844 | 1055 | 1204 | 895 | 906 | 478 | 346 |  | 6614 |
| EAge | AVE | 33 | 80 | ${ }^{288}$ | 626 | 1026 | 1407 | 1448 | 1148 | 1014 | 705 | 431 | 171 | 8377 |
|  | 85-86 | 19 | 52 | 356 | 605 | 995 | 1352 | 1324 | 890 | 736 | 598 | 428 | 88 | 7443 |
|  | 86-87 | 37 |  | 314 | 658 | 930 | 1283. | 1309 | 925 | 927 | 566 | 384 |  | 7333 |
| EVERGREEN | ave | 59 | 113 | 327 | 621 | 916 | 1135 | 1199 | 1011 | 1009 | 730 | 489 | 218 | 7827 |
|  | 85-86 | 62 | 90 | 387 | 651 | 1039 | 1119 | 947 | 927 | 770 | 608 | 532 | 157 | 7289 |
|  | 86-87 | 75 | 90 | 380 | 699 | 927 | 1186 | 1178 | 995 | 1009 | 652 | 442 |  | 7633 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { FORT } \\ \text { COLLIMS } \end{gathered}$ | AVE | 5 | 11 | 171 | 468 | 846 | 1073 | 1181 | 930 | 877 | 558 | 281 | 82 | 6483 |
|  | 85-86 | 1 | 8 | 243 | 499 | 1078 | 1199 | 883 | 816 | 568 | 470 | 261 | 22 | 6048 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 178 | 500 | 809 | 1091 | 1042 | 830 | 850 | 413 | 206 |  | 5919 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { FORT } \\ \text { MORGAN } \end{gathered}$ | AVE | 0 | 6 | 140 | 438 | 867 | 1156 | 1283 | 969 | 874 | 516 | 224 | 47 | 6520 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 2 | 239 | 548 | 1165 | 1425 | 1160 | 915 | 616 | 401 | 246 | 19 | 6736 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 4 | 138 | 495 | 874 | 1193 | 1148 | 842 | 937 | 443 | 150 |  | 6224 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { GRAND } \\ & \text { JUNCTIOK } \end{aligned}$ | ave | 0 | 0 | 65 | 325 | 762 | 1138 | 1225 | 882 | 716 | 403 | 148 | 19 | 5683 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 139 | 351 | 779 | 1018 | 949 | 685 | 489 | 366 | 168 | 3 | 4947 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 130 | 414 | 718 | 1001 | 1159 | 785 | 765 | 314 | 143 |  | 5429 |
|  |  |  | SS | MG DIT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Heating Degree Data |  |  |  |  |  |  | Colorado C11 |  |  | Climate | enter | (303) | 91-8545 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| STATIOM |  | JUL | aug | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JaN | FEB | MRR | APR | mar | JUN | ANN |
| GRAND | AVE | 214 | 264 | 468 | 775 | 1128 | 1473 | 1593 | 1369 | 1318 | 951 | 654 | 384 | 10591 |
|  | 85-86 | 206 | 265 | 513 | 744 | 1115 | 1454 | 1494 | 1174 | 1083 | 896. | 651 | 304 | 9899 |
|  | 86-87 | 245 | 242 | 488 | 771 | 1051 | 1450 | 1612 | 1265 | 1265 | 876 | 593 |  | 9864 |
| greeley | AVE | 0 | 0 | 149 | 450 | 861 | 1128 | 1240 | 946 | 856 | 522 | 238 | 52 | 6442 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 6 | 249 | 501 | 1131 | 1311 | 1010 | 845 | 545 | 440 | 232 | 15 | 6285 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 142 | 484 | 825 | 1085 | 1054 | 797 | 844 | 382 | 163 |  | 5776 |
| GUNWISOW | AVE | 111 | 188 | 393 | 719 | 1119 | 1590 | 1714 | 1422 | 1231 | 816 | 543 | 276 | 10122 |
|  | 85-86 | 84 | 152 | 433 | 678 | 1058 | 1648 | 1712 | 1084 | 952 | 711 | 517 | 204 | 9233 |
|  | 86-87 | 123 | 146 | 420 | 734 | 1064 | 1430 | 1539 | 1187 | 1148 | 698 |  |  | 8489 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { anims } \end{aligned}$ | AVE | 0 | 0 | 45 | 296 | 729 | 998 | 1101 | 820 | 698 | 348 | 102 | 9 | 5146 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 134 | 313 | 816 | 1106 | 737 | 715 | 409 | 220 | 77 |  | 4527 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 280 | 668 | 991 | 937 | 685 | 700 | 295 | 65 |  | 4653 |
| LEADVILLE | ave | 272 | 337 | 522 | 817 | 1173 | 1435 | 1473 | 1318 | 1320 | 1038 | 726 | 439 | 10870 |
|  | 85-86 | 333 | 359 | 666 | 871 | 1258 | 1470 | 1328 | 1251 | 1168 | 994 | 760 | 441 | 10899 |
|  | 86-87 | 372 | 369 | 626 | 920 | 1188 | 1482 | 1510 | 1276 | 1349 | 955 | 719 |  | 10766 |
| LIMOW | AYE | 8 | 6 | 144 | 448 | 834 | 1070 | 1156 | 960 | 936 | 570 | 299 | 100 | 6531 |
|  | 85-86 | 1 | 12 | 274 | 544 | 1078 | 1233 | 861 | 910 | 662 | 508 | 336 | 57 | 6476 |
|  | 86-87 | 4 | 8 | 171 | 551 | 873 | 1190 | 1132 | 931 | 961 | 513 | 284 |  | 6618 |
| LOMGAONT | ave | 0 | 6 | 162 | 453 | 843 | 1082 | 1194 | 938 | 874 | 546 | 256 | 78 | 6432 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 6 | 236 | 486 | 1095 | 1228 | 869 | 814 | 549 | 469 | 262 | 20 | 6034 |
|  | 86-87 |  | 0 | 154 | 498 | 852 | 1135 | 1155 | 848 | 872 | 435 | 165 |  | 6114 |
| neeker | AVE | 28 | 56 | 261 | 564 | 927 | 1240 | 1345 | 1086 | 998 | 651 | 394 | 164 | 7714 |
|  | 85-86 | 6 | 31 | 358 | 599 | 967 | 1249 | 1164 | 893 | 742 | 646 | 458 | 75 | 7188 |
|  | 86-87 | 41 | 28 | 402 | 623 | 894 | 1147 | 1262 | 957 | 999 | 579 | 376 |  | 7308 |
| MONTROSE | AVE | 0 | 10 | 135 | 437 | 837 | 1159 | 1218 | 941 | 818 | 522 | 254 | 69 | 6400 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 211 | 443 | 803 | 1106 | 1032 | 766 | 577 | 453 | 235 | 24 | 5650 |
|  | 86-87 | 1 | 6 | 183 | 532 | 809 | 1085 | 1190 | 876 | 856 | 426 | 233 |  | 6197 |
| pagosa SPRINGS | ave | 82 | 113 | 297 | 608 | 981 | 1305 | 1380 | 1123 | 1026 | 732 | 487 | 233 | 8367 |
|  | 85-86 | 34 | 73 | 376 | 600 | 1000 | 1373 | 1191 | 952 | 803 | 668 | 481 | 183 | 7734 |
|  | 86-87 | 98 | 45 | 385 | 668 | 927 | 1182 | 1326 | 1013 | 1063 | 648 | 466 |  | 7821 |
| PUEBLO | AYE | 0 | 0 | 89 | 346 | 744 | 998 | 1091 | 834 | 756 | 421 | 163 | 23 | 5465 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 172 | 410 | 1012 | 1161 | 783 | 728 | 523 | 346 | 167 | 21 | 5323 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 428 | 141 | 1069 | 1082 | 768 | 756 | 358 | 119 |  | 5415 |
| RIFLE | ave | 6 | 24 | 177 | 499 | 876 | 1249 | 1321 | 1002 | 856 | 555 | 298 | 82 | 6945 |
|  | 85-86 | 1 | 6 | 232 | 484 | 882 | 1147 | 1076 | 769 | 607 | 477 | 287 | 16 | 5984 |
|  | 86-87 | 1 | 3 | 226 | 499 | 795 | 1081 | 1216 | 839 | B26 | 431 | 243 |  | 6160 |
| STEAMBOAT SPRINGS | ave | 113 | 169 | 390 | 704 | 1101 | 1476 | 1541 | 1277 | 1184 | 810 | 533 | 297 | 9595 |
|  | 85-86 | 57 | 130 | 434 | 729 | 1144 | 1554 | 1495 | 1097 | 915 | 688 | 533 | 185 | 8961 |
|  | 86-87 | 120 | 119 | H | M | H | M | M | H | 1059 | 608 | 377 |  |  |
| StERLIMG | AYF | 0 | 6 | 157 | 462 | 876 | 1163 | 1274 | 966 | 896 | 528 | 235 | 51 | 6614 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 6 | 230 | 519 | 1161 | 1395 | 1155 | 990 | 594 | 439 | 279 | 22 | 6790 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 4 | 105 | 427 | 847 | 1193 | 1072 | 762 | 974 | 395 | 123 |  | 5902 |
| telluride | ave | 163 | 223 | 396 | 676 | 1026 | 1293 | 1339 | 1151 | 1141 | 849 | 589 | 318 | 9164 |
|  | 85-86 | 121 | 152 | 463 | 648 | 1023 | 1270 | 1130 | 1011 | 892 | 740 | 585 | 257 | 8292 |
|  | 86-87 | 200 | 129 | 434 | 716 | 1018 | 1297 | 1304 | 1091 | 1156 | 719 | 540 |  | 8604 |
| trimidad | ave | 0 | 0 | 86 | 359 | 738 | 973 | 1051 | 846 | 781 | 468 | 207 | 35 | 5544 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 175 | 380 | 172 | 1046 | 738 | 764 | 529 | 365 | 194 | 32 | 4995 |
|  | 86-87 | 1 | 0 | 90 | 421 | 719 | 1022 | 998 | 775 | 778 | 400 | 206 |  | 5410 |
| MALDEM | ave | 198 | 285 | 501 | 822 | 1170 | 1457 | 1535 | 1313 | 1277 | 915 | 642 | 351 | 10466 |
|  | 85-86 | 171 | 271 | 578 | 824 | 1224 | 1458 | 1381 | 1155 | 989 | 836 | 656 | 256 | 9799 |
|  | 86-87 | 225 | 224 | 530 | 825 | 1126 | 1388 | 1449 | 1127 | 1162 | 800 | 576 |  | 9432 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { MALSEN- } \\ & \text { BURG } \end{aligned}$ | AVE | 0 | 8 | 102 | 370 | 720 | 924 | 989 | 820 | 781 | 501 | 240 | 49 | 5504 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 165 | 358 | 770 | 982 | 681 | 734 | 515 | 404 | 221 | 42 | 4872 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 84 | 420 | 682 | 984 | 958 | 796 | 789 | 397 | 207 |  | 5317 |
|  |  |  | M1ss | NG DA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

MAY 1987 CLIMATIC DATA

## Eastern Plains*

|  | Max Min Temperature High |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | \%Norm | days |
| STERLIMG | 75.5 | 48.3 | 61.9 | 3.9 | 89 | 42 | 123 | 37 | 415 | 6.44 | 3.25 | 201.9 | 13 |
| FORT MORGAN | 73.4 | 47.8 | 60.6 | 2.3 | 86 | 38 | 150 | 21 | 391 | 6.46 | 4.00 | 262.6 | 15 |
| HOL YOKE | 72.5 | 49.9 | 61.2 | 2.1 | 85 | 40 | 146 | 36 | 388 | 6.64 | 3.60 | 218.4 | 14. |
| BURLINGTON | 73.1 | 50.2 | 61.6 | 2.2 | 86 | 43 | 127 | 28 | 392 | 4.28 | 1.52 | 155.1 | 14 |
| LIMON WSMO | 67.5 | 43.8 | 55.6 | 2.5 | 79 | 34 | 284 | 0 | 284 | 7.45 | 5.27 | 341.7 | 17 |
| CHEYENHE WELLS | 74.2 | 48.5 | 61.3 | 1.6 | 86 | 40 | 133 | 26 | 398 | 3.95 | 0.95 | 131.7 | 11 |
| LAS ANIMAS | 79.9 | 49.9 | 64.9 | 1.6 | 91 | 41 | 65 | 70 | 487 | 2.58 | 0.63 | 132.3 | 10 |
| holly | 78.8 | 44.0 | 61.4 | -0.8 | 91 | 37 | 131 | 27 | 452 | 1.45 | -1.19 | 54.9 | 9 |
| SPRIMGFIELD 7WSW | 76.5 | 47.9 | 62.2 | 1.9 | 86 | 40 | 105 | 27 | 435 | 6.32 | 3.63 | 234.9 | 14 |

## Foothills/Adjacent Plains*

| Name | Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | \%Norm | \# days |
| GREELEY UNC | 70.8 | 45.8 | 58.3 | 2.0 | 83 | 39 | 206 | 5 | 332 | 3.15 | 0.52 | 119.8 | 17 |
| ESTES PARK | 73.0 | 46.7 | 59.9 | 2.1 | 87 | 38 | 163 | 10 | 369 | - 3.85 | 1.20 | 145.3 | 15 |
| LONGMONT 2ESE | 73.4 | 46.0 | 51.2 60.0 | 3.2 2.9 | 72 | 27 | 424 | 0 | 202 | 0.91 | -1.06 | 46.2 | 17 |
| BOULDER | 71.7 | 46.2 | 59.0 | 0.6 | 84 | 37 | 191 | 20 | 381 | 2.08 | -0.28 | 88.1 | 13 |
| DENVER WSFO AP | 71.8 | 47.5 | 59.6 | 2.5 | 83 | 40 | 170 | 12 | 354 | 2.12 | -0.92 | 69.7 | 15 |
| EVERGREEN | 65.0 | 36.1 | 50.5 | 1.5 | 76 | 28 | 442 | 12 | 354 242 | 4.64 3.65 | 2.45 1.07 | 211.9 | 18 |
| LAKE GEORGE 8SW | 58.4 | 34.1 | 46.2 | 0.0 | 69 | 28 | 572 | 0 | 151 | 3.65 2.42 | 1.07 | 141.5 | 17 |
| COLORADO SPRINGS | 67.9 | 44.0 | 56.0 | 0.5 | 82 | 37 | 271 | 0 | 289 | 3.82 | 1.23 1.85 | 203.4 | 20 |
| CANON CITY 2SE | 72.3 | 46.1 | 59.2 | 0.9 | 9999 | 34 | 177 | 10 | 354 | 2.13 | 1.85 | 193.9 | 18 |
| PUEBLO WSO AP | 76.6 | 46.8 | 61.7 | 0.5 | 88 | 37 | 119 | 26 | 425 | 2.09 | . 10 | 149.0 | 13 |
| WALSENBURG | 72.1 | 44.3 | 58.2 | 0.7 | 82 | 35 | 207 | 4 | 355 | 3.09 | 1.00 | 191.7 | 13 |
| TRINIDAD FAA AP | 72.7 | 43.7 | 58.2 | -0.8 | 87 | 34 | 206 | 5 | 361 | 3.35 | 1.94 | 237.6 | 13 |

Mountains/Interior Valleys*

|  | Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | \%Norm | \# days |
| WALDEN | 61.5 | 30.9 | 46.2 | 2.1 | 74 | 20 | 576 | 0 | 186 | 1.03 | -0.09 | 92.0 | 12 |
| LEADVILLE 2SW | 55.7 | 27.5 | 41.6 | 2.1 | 65 | 21 | 719 | 0 | 104 | 0.72 | -0.48 | 60.0 | 10 |
| SALIDA | 66.8 | 36.7 | 51.7 | -0.6 | 77 | 28 | 403 | 0 | 269 | 0.79 | -0.33 | 70.5 | 7 |
| BUENA VISTA | 65.4 | 36.2 | 50.8 | 0.9 | 81 | 27 | 433 | 0 | 250 | 0.45 | -0.45 | 50.0 | 6 |
| SAGUACHE | 63.6 | 35.1 | 49.3 | -1.0 | 72 | 27 | 478 | 0 | 219 | 0.51 | -0.18 | 73.9 | 9 |
| HERMIT TESE | 54.2 | 26.4 | 40.3 | -1.2 | 68 | 16 | 756 | 0 | 87 | 0.20 | -0.81 | 19.8 | 3 |
| ALAMOSA WSO AP | 66.9 | 34.5 | 50.7 | 0.2 | 75 | 26 | 436 | 0 | 268 | 1.00 | 0.31 | 144.9 | 5 |
| STEAMBOAT SPRINGS | 67.7 | 37.5 | 52.6 | 5.1 | 80 | 30 | 377 | 0 | 279 | 3.02 | 1.01 | 150.2 | 14 |
| GRAMD LAKE 6SSW | 58.7 | 32.5 | 45.6 | 1.9 | 69 | 25 | 593 | 0 | 148 | 1.21 | -0.13 | 90.3 | 18 |
| DILLOH $1 E$ | 57.6 | 28.9 | 43.3 | 1.0 | 68 | 22 | 667 | 0 | 135 | 1.74 | 0.54 | 145.0 | 20 |
| CLIMAX | 46.6 | 25.6 | 36.1 | 0.5 | 57 | 11 | 888 | 0 | 15 | 1.96 | 0.11 | 105.9 | 12 |
| ASPEN 1SW | 61.5 | 35.5 | 48.5 | 1.5 | 74 | 26 | 508 | 0 | 188 | 1.45 | -0.65 | 69.0 | 14 |
| TAYLOR PARK | 54.1 | 17.4 | 35.7 | -0.6 | 63 | 10 | 900 | 0 | 80 | 2.75 | 1.59 | 237.1 | 12 |
| TELLURIDE | 62.2 | 32.4 | 47.3 | 1.2 | 72 | 25 | 540 | 0 | 198 | 1.86 | 0.23 | 114.1 | 16 |
| PAGOSA SPRINGS | 66.6 | 32.7 | 49.7 | 0.6 | 75 | 24 | 466 | 0 | 264 | 2.17 | 1.11 | 204.7 | 18 |
| SILVERTON | 57.2 | 26.3 | 41.7 | 0.8 | 67 | 8 | 713 | 0 | 128 | 1.46 | 0.08 | 105.8 | 12 |
| WOLF CREEK PASS 1 | 49.4 | 26.5 | 37.9 | -1.2 | 60 | 21 | 833 | 0 | 37 | 3.27 | 1.34 | 169.4 | 21 |

## Western Valleys*

Name
CRAIG 4SW
HAYDEN
MEEKER NO. 2
RANGELY 1E
EAGLE FAA AP
RIFLE
GRAMD JUNCTION WS
CEDAREDGE
PAONIA 1SW
DELTA
MONTROSE NO. 2
URAVAN
NORWOOD
YELLOW JACKET $2 W$
CORTEZ
DURANGO
IGNACIO IN

| Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | \%Norm | \# days |
| 66.9 | 39.0 | 52.9 | 1.4 | 80 | 30 | 368 | 0 | 269 | 2.42 | 0.77 | 146.7 | 21 |
| 67.2 | 38.9 | 53.1 | 1.6 | 82 | 30 | 360 | 0 | 273 | 1.63 | 0.35 | 127.3 | 15 |
| 68.6 | 36.6 | 52.6 | 1.2 | 81 | 27 | 376 | 0 | 296 | 2.36 | 0.99 | 172.3 | 10 |
| 72.6 | 44.2 | 58.4 | 2.0 | 85 | 35 | 205 | 10 | 364 | 2.02 | 1.11 | 222.0 | 15 |
| 69.3 | 35.5 | 52.4 | 1.3 | 81 | 24 | 384 | 0 | 305 | 0.96 | 0.29 | 143.3 | 12 |
| 73.6 | 39.9 | 56.3 | 0.9 | 86 | 29 | 243 | 0 | 346 | 0.97 | 0.01 | 101.0 | 9 |
| 73.8 | 48.5 | 61.1 | -0.9 | 88 | 38 | 143 | 30 | 396 | 1.51 | 0.69 | 184.1 | 13 |
| 71.1 | 42.0 | 56.5 | 0.0 | 87 | 33 | 258 | 2 | 331 | 1.57 | 0.45 | 140.2 | 11 |
| 73.3 | 43.7 | 58.5 | 1.7 | 85 | 35 | 195 | 1 | 370 | 1.83 | 0.54 | 141.9 | 11 |
| 77.0 | 43.2 | 60.1 | 0.6 | 88 | 30 | 154 | 11 | 425 | 1.17 | 0.61 | 208.9 | 14 |
| 71.1 | 43.5 | 57.3 | 0.5 | 81 | 36 | 233 | 1 | 336 | 1.49 | 0.73 | 196.1 | 17 |
| 75.7 | 46.0 | 60.9 | -0.4 | 86 | 37 | 143 | 25 | 414 | 1.81 | 0.80 | 179.2 | 9 |
| 65.6 | 38.0 | 51.6 | 0.5 | 74 | 28 | 378 | 0 | 226 | 1.59 | 0.58 | 157.4 | 6 |
| 68.5 | 40.1 | 54.3 | 0.6 | 75 | 31 | 320 | 0 | 295 | 1.21 | 0.02 | 101.7 | 7 |
| 70.0 | 40.0 | 55.0 | 1.6 | 78 | 31 | 302 | 0 | 317 | 0.74 | -0.18 | 80.4 | 6 |
| 69.9 | 37.3 | 53.6 | 0.3 | 79 | 26 | 346 | 0 | 316 | 0.98 | -0.14 | 87.5 | 15 |
| 71.9 | 36.4 | 54.1 | 1.7 | 80 | 26 | 328 | 0 | 349 | 0.99 | 0.13 | 115.1 | 9 |

* Data are received by the Colorado Climate Center for more
locations than appear in these tables. Please contact the
Colorado Climate Center if additional information is needed.

MAY 1987 SUNSHINE AND SOLAR RADIATION

| Station | Number of Days |  |  | \% of possible sunshine | average \% of possible |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | clear | partly <br> cloudy | cloudy |  |  |
| Colorado Springs | 5 | 11 | 15 | -- | -- |
| Denver | 4 | 14 | 13 | 52\% | 65\% |
| Fort Collins | 4 | 14 | 13 | -- | 65\% |
| Grand Junction | 6 | 9 | 16 | 73\% | 71\% |
| Pueblo | 7 | 11 | 13 | 67\% | 73\% |



More Stimulating Facts About Colorado Precipitation: continued
In much of Colorado precipitation occurs least frequently in October. Afternoon convection terminates rapidly in September and winter stoms don't become common until late October. As a result precipitation probabilities are low and tend to be evenly distributed throughout the day.

To help you visualize these variations, here are graphs of the diurnal distribution of precipitation throughout the year at a selected locations in Colorado. The locations chosen, Grand Junction, Climax (Fremont Pass), Denver and Akron give a representative east-west cross section of the state. North-south variations also occur along with other localized effects. There are interesting physical reasons for these variations which are related to upper level wind patterns, solar radiation and moisture sources. As usual, we could write a whole book on these subjects, but for now I challenge you to study these graphs and propose your own theories. We'll discuss these processes more in the future.





Probability of measurable $\left\{\geq 0.01^{\prime \prime}\right.$ ) precipitation at selected Colorado locatiöns as a function of time of day.

## KEY




aron (tive. 4,090 M)


## June in Review:

Temperatures were wanmer than average in June across most of Colorado, but the heat was quite bearable. Precipitation was variable, which is usually the case during the summer. Areas east of the mountains were generally near to well above average. The majority of western Colorado was drier than average. As usual, June brought some severe weather to Colorado. An unusual mountain tornado did signfficant damage in an area west of Fort Collins.

## A Look Ahead -- August 1987:

"More of the same" is a fairly accurate assessment of August climate. August is very much like July. Temperatures are similar, precipitation patterns are similar and the daily progression from clear mornings to afternoon showers is mearly identical. But there are some subtle differences that a sharp observer can notice.

In August, the flow of moisture finto Colorado from the south, the Southwest Monsoon, is normally active early in the month and gradually retreats southward as the month progresses. Afternoon thundershower development is a common part of the daily weather sequence. However, the Tikel ihood of large or severe thunderstorms is distinctly higher early in the month and diminishes noticeably later on. In general, August storms are less severe than the ir June and July cousins. Tornadoes occur only about $1 / 4$ as often as they do in June. Rafnfall patterns are also somewhat different. Total rainfall in August is heaviest in southern colorado and decreases toward the north. The wettest parts of the state are the San Juan mountains where more than $4^{n}$ of moisture may fall. The driest areas are the northwestern valleys where rainfall is normally less than 1.00 ". East of the mountains most areas average from $1.50^{\prime \prime}$ to $2.50^{\prime \prime}$ with the wettest locations extending along the Palmer Jivide northeastward from Pikes Peak. The driest area is typically the Platte Valley. Less than $1.50^{\prime \prime}$ of moisture is common in northeastern Colorado in the valley areas from Fort Collins and Longmont eastward to Fort Morgan.

Temperatures are very sfinilar to July's and are well correlated with elevation. Heatwaves driving daytime temperatures tinto the 90 s and $10 w 100 \mathrm{~s}$ are possible at lower elevations, but tend not to be prolonged. Later in the month as the monsoon retreats, humidities drop, and days begin to shorten noticeably, the evening air becomes increasingly chilly. Traveliters and hikers in the colorado mountains need to beware. Nightifme temperatures in the 20 s are not uncommon Jate fn the month up fn the mountains. Back on August 15, 1978 Cl imax (Fremont Pass) dipped to $18^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.

Special $C 1$ imate Feature -- How Hot Can It Get In Colorado?:
Most record books show that the hottest temperature ever reported in Colorado was a sizzling $118^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ in Bennett (east of Denver) on July 11, 1888 . We at the Colorado Climate Center have always doubted that record. Thomas Bettge in an article in the April 1985 issue of WEATHERWISE entitled, "The Case of the Bennett, Colorado, Maximum Temperature," made a convincing argument that the Bennett reading is erroneous. Anyone familiar with Colorado's climate knows that the hottest temperatures occur at elevations well below 5,000 feet. Bennett is closer to 5,500 feet.

How hot can it get here in Colorado? It depends very much on the focation and especially the elevation. Daily temperature records have been kept for many years at dozens of locations in the State. Statistics for a number of locations in Colorado are shown in the following table. The highest temperature ever recorded ranges from a mere $76^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ at Berthoud Pass high in the Rocky Mountains to a toasty $114^{\circ}$ at tro low elevation locations in the State, Sedgwick in northeastern Colorado and Las Animas in the southeast. The highest temperatures are most likely to occur in early to mid July, but records have been set anytime from mid June well into August. The highest recorded temperature decreases with elevation at a rate of about 4 to 5 degrees $F$ for each 1,000 feet.

| Date | Event |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1-6 | A dry period with cool mornings but mild afternoons. Taylor Park saw low temperatures of $16^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ on both the 2nd and 3 rd , but Rio Grande Reservoir's $15^{\circ}$ reading early on the 5 th was the coldest in the state. A pocket of low clouds and light precipitation loitered in SE Colorado on the 3 rd holding daytime temperatures in the 50 s . Some afternoon cloud buildups $4-6$ th, but very little precipitation fell. Pagosa Springs did get hit by a storm on the 4 th which dropped $0.55^{\prime \prime}$ of rain and hail. |
| 7-10 | Moist southerly winds aloft combined with a shallow cold front from the north to produce wet, stormy weather over much of Colorado. The heaviest storms developed over central Colorado on the 8 th and drifted northward during the evening continuing on the 9 th in some areas. The heaviest precipitation totals were $1.00^{\prime \prime}$ in 24 hours and $1.80^{\prime \prime}$ for the whole period at Aspen, $2.02^{\prime \prime}$ in downtown Denver late on the 8 th and $3.13^{\prime \prime}$ in about 6 hours late on the 8 th in north Boulder. Storms continued in northeast Colorado on the 9th. Brush reported $2.96^{\prime \prime}$ on the 9 th and Fleming totalled 3.62 inches for the 8-9th combined. Winds aloft turned more westerly on the 10 th and the air began to dry. Still some locally heavy storms with some hall were reported. Holyoke picked up $0.51^{\prime \prime}$ of rain and hail from one of these storms. |
| 11-17 | The heat of summer got a strong hold on Colorado. Daytime temperatures in the 80s and 90s were common each day at elevations below 7000 feet. Parts of the southeastern plains had a taste of 100-degree weather. Las Animas hit $105^{\circ}$ on the 16th to claim the state's hottest temperature for the month. A few showers and thunderstorms formed each day during the afternoon, but precipitation was minimal, especially west of the mountains. Burlington got in the way of one of these storms late on the 14 th and totalled nearly an inch of rain. An unexpected area of lively thunderstorms developed along the northern Front Range late on the 17 th and dissipated early on the 18th. Areas such as Windsor, received more than $1 / 2$ inch of rain, and there were several reports of hail. |
| 18-27 | Sunny, warm and dry in the mountains and western slope, but a little cooler and unsettled across eastern Colorado. Several episodes of severe weather were reported, the most unusual of which was a well-documented tornado in the mountains west of Fort Collins on the 18th which struck Colorado State University's Pingree Park campus. During that night, severe storms pounded southeastern Colorado. There were numerous hail and heavy rain reports. Hail was reported again on the 20th near Colorado Springs. Another round of strong storms developed on the 23rd and continued into the night out on the plains. There were many reports of hail from the Arkansas Valley. |
| 28-30 | Moist air from the south and cool air from the north collided over Colorado and produced widespread and locally heavy rains. Scattered and locally intense thunderstorms on the 28th gave way to low clouds, cold temperatures and steady rains on the 29th. Skies cleared on the 30th, but some showers and storms continued. Rainfall amounts for the period ranged from just a few hundredths in northwest, southwest, and extreme eastern Colorado to well over an inch in portions of central Colorado. Denver traffic was snarled on the 29th by steady moderate rains. The Boulder area was again hit hard with a total of $2.63^{\prime \prime}$. Ralston Reservoir surpassed that with 3.32". |
|  | - June 1987 Extremes |
|  | Highest Temperature $105^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ June 16 Las Animas <br> Lowest Temperature $15^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ June 5 Rio Grande Reservoir <br> Greatest Total Precipitation $6.04^{\prime \prime}$  Boulder <br> Least Total Precipitation Trace  Kremming <br> Greatest Total Snowfall* none   |
|  | * data derived only from those stations with complete daily snowfall records. |

Widespread rains from organized storm systems June 8-9 and again on the 29th produced the majority of the month's moisture. Scattered thunderstorms throughout the month dropped spotty rains to help complicate the state's precipitation pattern. In general, precipitation was above average from the Upper Rio Grande Valley and the central mountain area (Aspen-Crested Butte) northeastward to the Front Range and across much of the northeastern plains. Especially wet areas were observed from Denver to Boulder and near Pikes Peak where nearly 3 times the normal June rainfall occurred. Dry areas included parts of the Upper Colorado River bas in from Breckenridge to Grand Lake, much to the western quarter of the state, southern portions of the San Luis Valley and portions of the southeastern plains. There were a number of areas where less than half the normal June precipitation fell.

| Greatest |  |  |  | Least |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Boulder |  |  |  |  |
| Gross Reservoir | $6.04^{\prime \prime}$ | $5.33^{\prime \prime}$ | Kremml ing | Trace |
| Ralston Reservoir | $5.17^{\prime \prime}$ | Uravan | $0.04^{\prime \prime}$ |  |
| Fleming 1S | Northdale | $0.05^{\prime \prime}$ |  |  |
| Marston Treatment Plant | $5.15^{\prime \prime}$ | $4.74^{\prime \prime}$ | Grand Junction 6ESE | $0.11^{\prime \prime}$ |
|  |  | Mesa Verde Nat1 Park | $0.14^{\prime \prime}$ |  |



Precipitation amounts (inches) for June 1987 and contours of precipitz :ion as a percent of the 1961-1980 average. The dashed 1 ine represents $150 \%$ of average.

The June 1987 Water Year is now 3/4 complete and the basic pattern remains quite stable. Drier than average conditions are limited to the northern mountains and portions of the central mountains and northwestern valleys. The rest of the state continues to be moist with much of the eastern half of the state at least $40 \%$ wetter than average.

## Comparison to Last Year

At this time last year, most of the mountains and Western Slope areas were wetter than usual. The Eastern Plains were near average to well below average in some areas. For comparison, the Rush station east of Colorado Springs had received just $4.45^{\prime \prime}$ of moisture at this time last year. This year's 9 -month total is $15.41^{\prime \prime}$.

1987 Water Year to Date through June

| Wettest (as \% of average) |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Wootton Ranch | $252 \%$ | $19.91^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Timpas 13SW | $246 \%$ | $18.48^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Aguilar 1SE | $224 \%$ | $19.73^{\prime \prime}$ |

Wettest (total precipitation)
Wolf Creek Pass 1E 32.81" 102\%
Mount Evans
Research Center 30.68" 130\%
Bonham Reservoir 27.09" 105\%

| Driest (as \% of average) |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| Leadville 2SW | 64\% | $6.58^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Williams Fork Resvr | $66 \%$ | $7.48^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Sugarloaf Reservoir | $67 \%$ | $8.83^{\prime \prime}$ |

## Driest (total precipitation)

| Brown 's Park Refuge | $5.35^{\prime \prime}$ | $87 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Monte Vista 1E | $5.50^{\prime \prime}$ | $162 \%$ |
| Blanca | $5.72^{\prime \prime}$ | $140 \%$ |



Precipitation for October 1986 through June 1987 as a percent of the 1961-1980 average.

## JUNE 1987 TEMPERATURES

## AND DEGREE DAYS

Hot temperatures in June were a long way from the records shown in this month 's special feature story. Temperatures were quite warm but pleasant in most areas. Conditions for the month as a whole ranged from near average in the southeast to 3 degrees above average in parts of the Platte Valley and 2 to 4 degrees above average in Western Colorado.


June 1987 temperatures (degrees Fahrenheit) and contours of departures from 1961-1980 averages.

## JUNE 1987 SOIL TEMPERATURES

Observerd soil temperatures were very typical for June.

These soil temperature measurements were taken at Colorado State University beneath sparse unirrigated sod with a flat, open exposure. These data are not representative of all Colorado locations.

Fort Collins
7 AM Soll Temperature June 1987

Table 1. Colorado Heating Degree Day Data through June 1987.

| Heating Degree Date |  |  |  |  |  |  | Colorado Cl fante Center (303) 491-8545 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Statiom |  | sur | aus | SEP | OCT | wor | DEC | JaM | FEB | MR | APR | mr | JuM | nox |
| alamosa | ave | 40 | 100 | 303 | 657 | 1074 | 1457 | 1519 | 1182 | 1035 | 732 | 453 | 165 | 8717 |
|  | 85-86 | 30 | 66 | 378 | 634 | 1045 | 1472 | 1231 | 983 | 864 | 638 | 446 | 138 | 7925 |
|  | 86-87 | 63 | 75 | 366 | 728 | 1004 | 1377 | 1593 | 1160 | 1049 | 662 | 436 | 115 | 8628 |
| ASPEM | ave | 95 | 150 | 348 | 651 | 1029 | 1339 | 1376 | 1162 | 1116 | 798 | 524 | 262 | 8850 |
|  | 85-86 | 119 | 107 | 453 | 656 | 1066 | 1278 | 1175 | 1029 | 848 | 739 | 530 | 185 | 8185 |
|  | 86-87 | 147 | 132 | 428 | 735 | 1009 | 1307 | 1398 | 1063 | 1067 | 701 | 508 | 202 | 8697 |
| BOULDER | AVE | 0 | 6 | 130 | 357 | 714 | 908 | 1004 | 804 | 775 | 483 | 220 | 59 | 5460 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 222 | 400 | 982 | 1018 | 674 | 762 | 496 | 423 | 249 | 16 | 5242 |
|  | 86-87 | 1 | 0 | 175 | 450 | 714 | 970 | 947 | 779 | 776 | 375 | 191 | 10 | 5388 |
| BUEMA vISTA | AvE | 47 | 116 | 285 | 577 | 936 | 1184 | 1218 | 1025 | 983 | 720 | 459 | 184 | 7734 |
|  | 85-86 | 63 | 54 | 405 | 597 | 938 | 1158 | 972 | 946 | 806 | 661 | 450 | 149 | 7199 |
|  | 86-87 | 79 | 69 | 388 | 730 | 970 | 1316 | 1280 | 1011 | 1071 | 650 | 433 | 113 | 8110 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { BURLIMG- } \\ & \text { TOW } \end{aligned}$ | AVE | 6 | 5 | 108 | 364 | 762 | 1017 | 1110 | 871 | 803 | 459 | 200 | 38 | 5743 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 5 | 206 | 405 | 977 | 1142 | 740 | 820 | 525 | 386 | 163 | 12 | 5381 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 406 | 745 | 984 | 980 | 746 | 816 | 385 | 127 | 10 | 5275 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { CAMOW } \\ \text { CITY } \end{gathered}$ | AVE | 0 | 9 | 81 | 301 | 639 | 831 | 911 | 734 | 707 | 411 | 179 | 33 | 4836 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 6 | 186 | 397 | 886 | 1036 | 711 | 756 | 507 | 399 | 248 | 40 | 5172 |
|  | 86-87 | 4 | 2 | 132 | 422 | 724 | 952 | 976 | 793 | \% | M | 177 | 15 | 4197 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { COLORNDO } \\ \text { SPRIMGS } \end{gathered}$ | AVE | 8 | 25 | 162 | 440 | 819 | 1042 | 1122 | 910 | 880 | 564 | 296 | 78 | 6346 |
|  | 85-86 | 5 | 8 | 253 | 487 | 978 | 1143 | 822 | 840 | 635 | 487 | 315 | 49 | 6022 |
|  | 86-87 | 4 | 14 | 174 | 519 | 813 | 1081 | 1096 | 888 | 912 | 491 | 271 | 50 | 6313 |
| CORTEZ | AvE | 0 | 11 | 115 | 434 | 813 | 1132 | 1181 | 921 | 828 | 555 | 292 | 68 | 6350 |
|  | 85-86 |  | 4 | 264 | 484 | 884 | 1081 | 978 | 805 | 711 | 572 | 321 | 58 | 6162 |
|  | 86-87 | 10 | 6 | 214 | 541 | 813 | 1041 | 1224 | 888 | 953 | 534 | 302 | 36 | 6562 |
| craig | AVE | 32 | 58 | 275 | 608 | 996 | 1342 | 1479 | 1193 | 1094 | 687 | 419 | 193 | 8376 |
|  | 85-86 | 10 | 42 | 353 | 649 | 1043 | 1487 | 1362 | 1023 | 780 | 669 | 461 | 76 | 7955 |
|  | 86-87 | 31 | 15 | 338 | 654 | 967 | 1234 | 1473 | 1059 | 1055 | 589 | 368 | 107 | 7890 |
| DELTA | ave | 0 | 0 | 94 | 394 | 813 | 1135 | 1197 | 890 | 753 | 429 | 167 | 31 | 5903 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | H | 113 | 335 | 658 | 1026 | 948 | 684 | 530 | 365 | 174 | 5 | 4839 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 145 | 414 | 1 | 984 | / | 764 | 759 | 326 | 154 | H | 3546 |
| dewyer | ave | 0 |  | 135 | 414 | 789 | 1004 | 1101 | 879 | 837 | 528 | 253 | 74 | 6014 |
|  | 85-86 |  | 1 | 241 | 435 | 1051 | 1094 | 758 | 802 | 548 | 456 | 260 | 22 | 5668 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 145 | 471 | 775 | 1045 | 1012 | 804 | 805 | 392 | 170 | 22 | 5647 |
| DILLOW | AVE | 273 | 332 | 513 | 806 | 1167 | 1435 | 1516 | 1305 | 1296 | 972 | 704 | 435 | 10754 |
|  | 85-86 | 260 | 300 | 609 | 856 | 1183 | 1439 | 1380 | 1175 | 1072 | 915 | 716 | 388 | 10293 |
|  | 86-87 | 322 | 318 | 580 | 883 | 1125 | 1473 | 1542 | 1244 | 1286 | 914 | 667 | 387 | 10741 |
| duraveo | ave | 9 | 34 | 193 | 493 | 837 | 1153 | 1218 | 958 | 862 | 600 | 366 | 125 | 6848 |
|  | 85-86 | 3 | 8 | 274 | 476 | 916 | 1159 | 967 | 802 | 686 | 575 | 311 | 70 | 6271 |
|  | 86-87 | 23 | 9 | 295 | 559 | 844 | 1055 | 1204 | 895 | 906 | 478 | 346 | 36 | 6650 |
| EAgle | AVE | 33 |  | 288 | 626 | 1026 | 1407 | 1448 | 1148 | 1014 | 705 | 431 |  | 8377 |
|  | 85-86 | 19 | 52 | 356 | 605 | 995 | 1352 | 1324 | 890 | 736 | 598 | 428 | 88 | 7443 |
|  | 86-87 | 37 |  | 314 | 658 | 930 | 1283 | 1309 | 925 | 927 | 566 | 384 | 111 | 7444 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { EVER- } \\ & \text { GREEM } \end{aligned}$ | ave | 59 | 113 | 327 | 621 | 916 | 1135 | 1199 | 1011 | 1009 | 730 | 489 | 218 | 7827 |
|  | 85-86 | 62 | 90 | 387 | 651 | 1039 | 1119 | 947 | 927 | 770 | 608 | 532 | 157 | 7289 |
|  | 86-87 | 75 | 90 | 380 | 699 | 927 | 1186 | 1178 | 995 | 1009 | 652 | 442 | 168 | 7801 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { FORT } \\ \text { COLIINS } \end{array}$ | ave | 5 | 11 | 171 | 468 | 846 | 1073 | 1181 | 930 | 877 | 558 | 281 | 82 | 6483 |
|  | 85-86 | 1 | 8 | 243 | 499 | 1078 | 1199 | 883 | 816 | 568 | 470 | 261 | 22 | 6048 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 178 | 500 | 809 | 1091 | 1042 | 830 | 850 | 413 | 206 | 21 | 5940 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { FORT } \\ \text { MORGAN } \end{gathered}$ | AVE | 0 | 6 | 140 | 438 | 867 | 1156 | 1283 | 969 | 874 | 516 | 224 | 47 | 6520 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 2 | 239 | 548 | 1165 | 1425 | 1160 | 915 | 616 | 401 | 246 | 19 | 6736 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 4 | 138 | 495 | 874 | 1193 | 1148 | 842 | 937 | 43 | 150 | 14 | 6238 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { GRAND } \\ \text { JUMCTIOW } \end{gathered}$ |  | 0 | 0 | 65 | 325 | 762 | 1138 | 1225 | 882 | 716 | 403 | 148 | 19 | 5683 |
|  | 85-86 | 0 | 0 | 139 | 351 | 779 | 1018 | 949 | 685 | 489 | 366 | 168 | 3 | 4947 |
|  | 86-87 | 0 | 0 | 130 | 414 | 718 | 1001 | 1159 | 785 | 765 | 314 | 143 | 0 | 5429 |
|  |  |  | Hss | WG Da |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



JUNE 1987 CLIMATIC DATA

## Eastern Plains*

| Name | Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | कNorm | \# days |
| STERLING | 87.6 | 54.9 | 71.2 | 3.1 | 99 | 46 | 15 | 210 | 588 | 3.56 | 0.83 | 130.4 | 10 |
| FORT MORGAN | 85.4 | 56.3 | 70.9 | 2.5 | 95 | 47 | 14 | 199 | 594 | 2.54 | 0.52 | 125.7 | 6 |
| HOLYOKE | 82.6 | 56.3 | 69.4 | 0.4 | 94 | 48 | 17 | 159 | 573 | 3.22 | -0.14 | 95.8 | 11 |
| BURLINGTON | 84.5 | 56.6 | 70.5 | 0.8 | 95 | 47 | 10 | 183 | 601 | 4.30 | 1.98 | 185.3 | 9 |
| LIMON WSMO | 78.7 | 50.4 | 64.5 | 0.6 | 93 | 41 | 62 | 55 | 458 | 2.14 | 0.34 | 118.9 | 12 |
| CHEYENNE WELLS | 86.7 | 52.9 | 69.8 | 0.3 | 98 | 45 | 14 | 166 | 556 | 4.17 | 2.02 | 194.0 | 8 |
| LAMAR | 89.2 | 56.8 | 73.0 | -0.2 | 100 | 47 | 2 | 250 | 627 | 2.10 | -0.22 | 90.5 | 10 |
| LAS ANIMAS | 91.3 | 57.6 | 74.5 | 1.1 | 105 | 45 | 0 | 294 | 653 | 2.28 | 0.54 | 131.0 | 7 |
| HOLLY | 91.8 | 47.1 | 69.4 | -3.1 | 103 | 38 | 11 | 153 | 558 | 4.40 | 1.33 | 143.3 | 12 |
| SPRINGFIELD 7WSW | 87.5 | 55.6 | 71.5 | 1.5 | 98 | 43 | 5 | 209 | 613 | 1.11 | -1.00 | 52.6 | 9 |

## Foothills/Adjacent Plains*

| Name | Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 81.2 | ${ }_{53}$ |  | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total |  | \%Norm | \# days |
| GREELEY UNC | 84.7 | 53.0 53.8 | 69.1 | 1.7 | 90 | 44 | 21 | 93 | 519 | 2.06 | 0.22 | 112.0 | 7 |
| ESTES PARK | 75.3 | 43.2 | 59.2 | 2.7 | 95 84 | 34 | 13 | 147 | 549 | 1.13 | -0.68 | 62.4 | 7 |
| LONGMONT 2ESE | 84.6 | 53.5 | 69.1 | 3.1 | 95 | 45 | 168 | 0 | 386 | 0.70 | -1.06 | 39.8 | 10 |
| BOULDER | 83.7 | 53.5 | 68.6 | 1.4 | 92 | 45 | 20 | 148 | 547 | 2.53 | 0.53 | 126.5 | 6 |
| DENVER WSFO AP | 83.3 | 55.0 | 69.1 | 2.8 | 93 | 44 | 10 | 124 | 556 | 6.04 | 3.78 | 267.3 | 9 |
| EVERGREEN | 76.5 | 41.8 | 59.1 | 1.5 | 85 | 46 | 22 | 153 | 559 | 3.50 | 1.63 | 187.2 | 7 |
| LAKE GEORGE 8SW | 71.5 | 42.0 | 56.7 | 1.7 | 79 | 34 | 168 | 2 | 407 | 2.69 | 0.58 | 127.5 | 12 |
| COLORADO SPRINGS | 78.7 | 51.5 | 65.1 | -0. | 99 | 34 | 239 | 0 | 331 | 2.40 | 1.12 | 187.5 | 7 |
| CANON CITY 2SE | 83.9 | 54.0 | 69.0 |  | 89 | 41 | 50 | 62 | 470 | 2.89 | 0.57 | 124.6 | 11 |
| PUEBLO WSO AP | 88.7 | 53.6 | 71.2 | 1.3 | 93 | 48 | 15 | 141 | 558 | 1.88 | 0.58 | 144.6 | 7 |
| WALSENBURG | 84.6 | 51.1 | 67.8 | 0.3 | 98 | 45 | 10 | 203 | 574 | 1.29 | -0.03 | 97.7 | 7 |
| TRINIDAD FAA AP | 84.4 | 53.6 | 69.0 | 1.3 | 92 | 41 | 6 | 100 | 540 | 0.60 | -0.62 | 49.2 | 4 |
|  |  |  |  | 0.5 | 93 | 47 | 8 | 136 | 559 | 1.49 | -0.04 | 97.4 | 8 |

## Mountains/Interior Valleys*

|  | Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | \$Norm | \# days |
| WALDEN | 74.7 | 35.3 | 55.0 | 1.8 | 81 | 26 | 293 | 0 | 378 | 0.24 | -0.78 | 23.5 | 5 |
| LEADVILLE 2SW | 68.7 | 31.6 | 50.1 | 1.7 | 75 | 25 | 440 | 0 | 288 | 0.88 | -0.12 | 88.0 | 8 |
| SALIDA | 79.5 | 43.0 | 61.3 | 0.8 | 86 | 31 | 112 | 6 | 451 | 1.84 | 0.93 | 202.2 | 5 |
| BUENA VISTA | 78.3 | 43.6 | 61.0 | 2.3 | 84 | 36 | 113 | 1 | 433 | 0.82 | 0.01 | 101.2 | 6 |
| SAGUACHE | 76.8 | 43.7 | 60.3 | 1.9 | 82 | 38 | 136 | 0 | 407 | 0.95 | 0.38 | 166.7 | 6 |
| HERMIT 7ESE | 73.4 | 31.4 | 52.4 | 3.0 | 80 | 26 | 371 | 0 | 362 | 0.85 | 0.13 | 118.1 | 2 |
| ALAMOSA WSO AP | 80.4 | 41.5 | 60.9 | 1.7 | 87 | 34 | 115 | 0 | 463 | 0.14 | -0.58 | 19.4 | 3 |
| STEAMBOAT SPRINGS | 78.5 | 39.5 | 59.0 | 4.2 | 86 | 31 | 171 | 0 | 436 | 2.33 | 0.88 | 160.7 | 8 |
| DILLON 1E | 70.0 | 33.7 | 51.9 | 1.3 | 78 | 25 | 387 | 0 | 308 | 0.81 | -0.35 | 69.8 | 8 |
| CLIMAX | 59.3 | 35.9 | 47.6 | 2.5 | 65 | 26 | 515 | 0 | 149 | 1.29 | -0.19 | 87.2 | 6 |
| ASPEN 1SW | 74.5 | 41.9 | 58.2 | 3.2 | 82 | 33 | 202 | 0 | 368 | 2.66 | 1.25 | 188.7 | 9 |
| TAYLOR PARK | 68.4 | 29.4 | 48.9 | 1.9 | 74 | 16 | 475 | 0 | 283 | 1.45 | 0.39 | 136.8 | 8 |
| TELLURIDE | 75.7 | 37.1 | 56.4 | 2.3 | 84 | 29 | 250 | 0 | 395 | 1.17 | -0.05 | 95.9 | 8 |
| PAGOSA SPRINGS | 80.7 | 38.0 | 59.3 | 2.2 | 86 | 31 | 163 | 0 | 468 | 1.40 | 0.63 | 181.8 | 5 |
| SIL VERTON | 70.8 | 27.9 | 49.4 | 1.4 | 77 | 21 | 462 | 0 | 320 | 1.11 | -0.14 | 88.8 | 6 |
| WOLF CREEK PASS 1 | 64.4 | 35.2 | 49.8 | 2.4 | 72 | 28 | 450 | 0 | 221 | 2.20 | 0.56 | 134.1 |  |

## Western Valleys*

|  | Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | \%Norm | \# days |
| CRAIG 4SW | 78.5 | 44.5 | 61.5 | 2.1 | 88 | 34 | 107 | 12 | 437 | 1.18 | -0.17 | 87.4 | 5 |
| HAYDEN | 79.5 | 43.9 | 61.7 | 1.8 | 86 | 31 | 102 | 12 | 454 | 0.34 | -0.88 | 27.9 | 3 |
| RANGELY 1E | 85.1 | 50.8 | 68.0 | 1.9 | 94 | 43 | 0 | 43 | 232 | 0.36 | -0.37 | 49.3 | 2 |
| EAGLE FAA AP | 82.0 | 40.0 | 61.0 | 1.5 | 88 | 27 | 111 | 0 | 483 | 1.31 | 0.46 | 154.1 | 5 |
| GLENHOOD SPRINGS | 84.0 | 48.0 | 66.0 | 2.9 | 91 | 37 | 28 | 62 | 516 | 0.46 | -0.85 | 35.1 | 5 |
| RIFLE | 86.0 | 46.7 | 66.4 | 2.8 | 93 | 36 | 27 | 76 | 522 | 0.61 | -0.22 | 73.5 | 5 |
| GRAND JUNCTION US | 89.2 | 57.8 | 73.5 | 1.5 | 96 | 47 | 0 | 262 | 647 | 0.23 | -0.27 | 46.0 | 3 |
| CEDAREDGE | 85.4 | 51.5 | 68.5 | 3.0 | 93 | 40 | 15 | 126 | 547 | 0.40 | -0.33 | 54.8 | 4 |
| PAONIA 1SW | 87.4 | 51.7 | 69.5 | 4.1 | 96 | 43 | 7 | 149 | 564 | 0.77 | -0.03 | 96.2 | 3 |
| MONTROSE NO. 2 | 85.2 | 52.4 | 68.8 | 2.9 | 91 | 43 | 12 | 133 | 557 | 0.95 | 0.34 | 155.7 | 4 |
| URAVAN | 92.0 | 56.9 | 74.4 | 4.2 | 98 | 44 | 0 | 291 | 654 | 0.04 | -0.38 | 9.5 | 3 |
| NORWOOD | 79.5 | 44.6 | 62.1 | 2.0 | 85 | 31 | 92 | 11 | 456 | 0.51 | -0.35 | 59.3 | 4 |
| YELLOW JACKET 2W | 83.3 | 49.4 | 66.4 | 3.1 | 89 | 40 | 17 | 70 | 517 | 0.83 | 0.34 | 169.4 | 4 |
| CORTEZ | 84.7 | 45.9 | 65.3 | 2.7 | 91 | 37 | 36 | 52 | 512 | 0.40 | -0.01 | 97.6 | 4 |
| DURANGO | 84.6 | 43.9 | 64.3 | 2.9 | 91 | 37 | 36 | 23 | 514 | 1.00 | 0.43 | 175.4 | 6 |
| IGNACIO IN | 87.8 | 41.9 | 64.9 | 3.7 | 92 | 33 | 34 | 38 | 449 | 0.42 | -0.11 | 79.2 | , |

* Data are received by the Colorado Cl imate Center for more locations than appear in these tables. Please contact the Colorado Cl imate Center if additional information is needed.

JUNE 1987 SUNSHINE AND SOLAR RADIATION

| Station | Number of Days |  |  | \% of possible sunshine | average \% of possible |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | clear | partly <br> cloudy | cloudy |  |  |
| Colorado Springs | 11 | 12 | 7 | -- | -- |
| Denver | 12 | 12 | 6 | 69\% | 71\% |
| Fort Coll ins | 8 | 18 | 4 | -- | -- |
| Grand Junction | 17 | 6 | 7 | 85\% | 79\% |
| Pueblo | 17 | 6 | 7 | 77\% | 79\% |



Special Climate Feature -- How Hot Can It Get In Colorado?: cont inued
There are a couple of dates that stand out as real record breakers. July 11, 1954 was the hottest day ever recorded in numerous areas of Colorado. June 23rd of the same year wasn't far behind. There wasn't much data back then, but August 1-2, 1902 was a real scorcher in western Colorado and the only time the mercury ever reached $100^{\circ}$ in Salida.

There is surprisingly little variation from year to year in the highest temperature recorded at a particular location. Based on 100 years of data in Fort Collins, the highest temperature of the year has ranged from $94^{\circ}$ to $98^{\circ} \mathrm{F}, 73 \%$ of the years. It has only exceeded $98^{\circ} 12$ years and has failed to reach $94^{\circ}$ only 16 years since 1887 . Thus, the highest temperature of the year is quite stable and predictable. We will be using extreme annual tempertures to look for possible long term trends and variations in our climate here in Colorado. He should have more to report on this in the months ahead.

| Location | Colorado Hot Temperature Analys is |  |  |  | Average Number of days with $T \max >90^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Elevation (feet) | Record <br> Highest Temp ( ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) | Date | Length of Record |  |
| Aspen | 7930 | 94 | 7/27/1917 | 1899-1986 | $<1$ |
| Berthoud Pass | 11310 | 76 | 7/28/1978 | 1963-1985 | 0 |
| Boulder | 5420 | 104 | 7/11/1954* | 1894-1986 | 34 |
| Burl ington | 4170 | 112 | 6/15/1952 | 1904-1986 | 54 |
| Canon City | 5340 | 107 | 7/11/1954 | 1889-1986 | 41 |
| Cheyenne Wells | 4250 | 110 | 6/18/1936 | 1890-1986 | 59 |
| Colorado Springs | 6090 | 101 | 6/??/1874 | 1873-1986 | 18 |
| Del Norte | 7880 | 91 | 7/07/1951* | 1893-1986 | $<1$ |
| Denver | 5280 | 105 | 8/??/1878 | 1873-1986 | 33 |
| Dillon | 9070 | 89 | 7/12/1939 | 1910-1986 | 0 |
| Durango | 6600 | 99 | 8/02/1902 | 1894-1986 | 18 |
| Eagle | 6500 | 99 | 6/23/1954 | 1942-1986 | 16 |
| Estes Park | 7530 | 98 | 7/??/1925 | 1916-1986 | < 1 |
| Fort Collins | 5000 | 102 | 7/11/1954* | 1887-1986 | 21 |
| Glenwood Springs | 5820 | 102 | 6/23/1954 | 1902-1986 | 33 |
| Grand Junction | 4850 | 105 | 7/10/1976* | 1899-1986 | 63 |
| Greeley | 4650 | 107 | 7/23/1936 | 1889-1986 | 45 |
| Gunnison | 7660 | 99 | 6/05/1913 | 1888-1986 | 1 |
| Lamar | 3620 | 111 | 7/13/1934 | 1890-1986 | 75 |
| Las Animas | 3890 | 114 | 7/01/1933 | 1882-1986 | 88 |
| Leadville | 10050 | 86 | 6/2s/1954 | 1931-1986 | 0 |
| Limon | 5560 | 104 | 7/11/1954 | 1931-1986 | 26 |
| Meeker | 6240 | 103 | 7/??/1900 | 1894-1986 | 11 |
| Montrose | 5830 | 106 | 8/01/1947 | 1885-1986 | 33 |
| Pueblo | 4680 | 106 | 7/21/1981* | 1888-1986 | 64 |
| Salida | 7060 | 100 | 8/01/1902 | 1897-1986 | 3 |
| Sedgwick | 3580 | 114 | 7/11/1954 | 1909-1986 | 51 |
| Silverton | 9320 | 96 | 6/26/1929 | 1906-1986 | 0 |
| Steamboat Springs | 6770 | 99 | 7/??/1897 | 1893-1986 | 2 |
| Sterling | 3940 | 107 | 7/10/1976 | 1910-1986 | 45 |
| Telluride | 8800 | 96 | 7/15/1922 | 1904-1986 | 0 |
| Trinidad | 6030 | 99 | 7/12/1971* | 1900-1986 | 18 |
| Wray | 3560 | 112 | 7/11/1954 | 1892-1986 | 65 |
|  |  | * and pr | ious occurr |  |  |



Thunderstorms in early July produced near to slightly above average monthly precipitation over the northeastern plains of Colorado. Monsoon-related thunderstorms late in the month brought heavier than average rainfall to north central and extreme western portions of the state. The remaining areas were unusually dry. Cool weather in early July compensated for the heat wave later in the month. Eastern Colorado ended up with near average temperatures while the Western Slope was cooler than normal.

## A Look Ahead -- September 1987:

Over this century there have been occurrences of horrendous weather in September. Flood-producing heavy rains have occurred in the San Juan mountains such as the September 3-6 storm of 1909 which dropped more than $5^{\prime \prime}$ of rain in some areas. Even more rain fell in 1970 on those same dates. Tree-snapping heavy, wet snows such as the Front Range storm of September 17, 1971 have occurred sporadically. Premature cold waves, such as what hit eastern Colorado in late September 1985, have clobbered gardens and tested residents' sense of humor. Fortunately, these events occur infrequently. Under "normal" conditions September is a delightful month with lots of sunshine, not much precipitation, mild temperatures and spectacular scenery.

September marks the end of summer in Colorado. Daylength shortens rapidly -faster than any other month. Colder temperatures accompany the lengthening periods of darkness, but bright sunshine helps keep daytime temperatures quite warm. Highs in the 70 s and 80 s are common at elevations below about 7,000 feet with cooler temperatures above. Low elevation nighttime temperatures normally are in the 40 s and 50 s but occasionally drop into the 30 s later in the month. Frost becomes a good possibility in many areas of Colorado by the end of September (see special feature on frost trends in this issue).

September precipitation tends to be an "all or nothing" proposition. Sometimes little or no precipitation occurs but there have also been some extremely wet Septembers. On the average, September precipitation totals about $1.00^{\prime \prime}$ to $1.50^{\prime \prime}$ across the majority of the state and is surprisingly uniformly distributed. The San Juan mountain area is the region most likely to be wet. Lingering monsoon moisture and an occasional dying hurricane can pump much moisture into the area. Totals for the month average $2^{\prime \prime}$ to $4^{\prime \prime}$ there but have exceeded $10^{\prime \prime}$ in particularly wet years.

## Are Our Fall Frosts Coming Earlier:

I almost hate to do this. I seems like an insult to summer to start talking about frost already, but anyone who has lived here in Colorado for more than 3 years knows that about the time we are certain that summer is finally here -- it's over. By the time this story is published, some areas may already have had frost. Maybe we can feel a little better this year since most agricultural areas escaped any damaging late spring freezes, and for once we got a head start on a long growing season.

In recent years there have been several severe September freezes which brought an early demise to garden produce. Any time there are eye-catching anomalies such as that, there is a human tendency to say, "The climate is changing!" Such perceptions are usually based on short-term recollections and may contain little or no factual information.

## JULY 1987 DAILY WEATHER

| Date | Event |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1-8 | Scattered light thundershowers across the state on the lst. Then sunny and dry over western Colorado for the rest of the period with warm days but cool nights. Temperatures dropped into the 30 s in the mountains (even a few 20s in some mountain valleys). Much more exciting weather east of the mountains with several occurrences of local severe weather. A large tornado was clearly visible from Denver on the 2nd. The Parker area received more than $3^{\prime \prime}$ of rain and melted hail later that evening. Several reports of heavy rain and hail again late on the 3rd. Briggsdale measured 1.51" of moisture the following morning. Despite more thunderstorms out on the plains on the 4th of July, most areas had good weather to celebrate with a pleasant evening for fireworks. Thunderstorm activity become more isolated $5-8$ th but there were more reports of severe weather on the plains 7-8th. |
| 9-10 | Hot and dry but with increasing cloudiness on the 10th. Temperatures soared to $108^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ at Las Animas on the 10 th . |
| 11-12 | An unusually cold summer airmass dropped into Colorado from the north. Primarily the northern and eastern portions of the state were affected. Thunderstorms on the 11th gave way to steady cold rain. Snow accumulated in many mountain areas above 11,000 feet, a rare event for mid July. The Research Center near Mount Evans officially measured $3^{\prime \prime}$ of snow. Temperatures remained in the 50 s during the day on the 12th over much of northeastern Colorado shattering previous records. Significant moisture fell in several areas. Evergreen and Craig both reported a total of 1.00 " from the storm. |
| 13-15 | Clearing but chilly on the 13 th in NE Colorado with some record lows. Akron reported $42^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ and it was $47^{\circ}$ at Denver. Then sunny and warmer. A few thunderstorms developed over the plains on the 15th. |
| 16-19 | A strong winter-like storm system over the Oregon-California-Nevada area affected weather in western Colorado. A wave of thunderstorms on the 17th dropped light to moderate rain over most of the mountains and western valleys. Lemon Dam recorded 1.19" of rain from the storm. Then clearing and delightfully cool. The temperature dropped to $27^{\circ}$ at Creede the morning of the 18th. Warm weather continued east to the mountains with just a few thundershowers. |
| 20-24 | A heat wave developed as a large high pressure ridge east of Colorado put the state in dry southwesterly winds aloft. Low elevation temperatures were in the 90 s and 100 s each day with 80 s reaching to above 9,000 feet. Pueblo hit $105^{\circ}$ on the 23rd. A few thunderstorms developed, mostly on the 22nd and 24th. |
| 25-31 | Moist tropical air began moving northward (southwest monsoon) but only affected areas from the mountains westward. A total of $1^{\prime \prime}$ to $2^{\prime \prime}$ of rain was fairly common in the western quarter of the state. Telluride totalled 2.25" for the period -- one of the wetter locations. Some hail and floodproducing storms were reported. Some of the heavier official 1-day rainfall amounts were $1.14^{\prime \prime}$ at Hayden, 1.20" at Winter Park and 1.22" at Pyramid all recorded on the 30th. Meanwhile hot, dry weather continued east of the mountains. Las Animas' $109^{\circ}$ reading on the 31 st was the state's hottest temperature. |

July 1987 Extremes

| Highest Temperature | $109^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | July 31 | Las Animas |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Lowest Temperature | $22^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | July 5 | Silverton |
| Greatest Total Precipitation | $3.62^{\prime \prime}$ |  | Parker 6E |
| Least Total Precipitation | $0.03^{\prime \prime}$ |  | Alamosa NWS |
| Greatest Total Snowfall* | $3^{\prime \prime}$ |  | Mount Evans |
|  |  |  | Research Center |

[^3]Drier than average conditions were prevalent across Colorado in July. Large portions of south central and southeastern Colorado received less than half of the July average. At least 20 stations reported less than $25 \%$ of average. Less than $0.10^{\prime \prime}$ of rainfall was measured in portions of the San Luis Valley and in the Pueblo area.

Locally heavy thunderstorms early in July caused areas of northeastern Colorado to be near or above average for the month. A surge of moisture into western Colorado later in the month produced significantly above average rainfall in extreme western areas and also in some north central counties. Hayden, Grand Junction, Fruita, Gateway and Paradox all had more than double their July average.


Precipitation amounts (inches) for July 1987 and contours of precipitation as a percent of the 1961-1980 average. The dashed line represents $150 \%$ of average.

Ten months into the 1987 water year, large monthly precipitation anomalies are having little effect on the overall pattern of accumulated precipitation as a percent of average. The driest areas continue to be the northern and central mountain areas while average or above average moisture has fallen over the remainder of the state.

Comparison to Last Year
This year's pattern is much different from last year when nearly all mountain areas were wetter than average and dry conditions were most prevalent east of the mountains.



Precipitation for October 1985 through July 1987 as a percent of the 1961-1980 average.

JULY 1987 TEMPERATURES

## AND DEGREE DAYS

$-$
Temperatures were generally near average or slightly above average in eàstern Colorado. In the western half of the state readings were mostly one or two degrees cooler than average. This temperature pattern was consistent with the larger scale weather patterns across the U.S. in July. Throughout much of the month, a trough of cooler air aloft lingered over the far western portion of the country while a huge high pressure ridge lay over the eastern U.S. pumping hot air into our nation's midsection.


July 1987 temperatures (degrees Fahrenheit) and contours of departures from 1961-1980 averages.

## JULY 1987 SOIL TEMPERATURES

Soil temperatures continued to warm in response to the prolonged late July heat wave.

These soil temperature measurements were taken at Colorado State University beneath sparse unirrigated sod with a flat, open exposure. These data are not representative of all Colorado locations.


Table 1. Colorado Heating Degree Day Data through July 1987.

| Heoting Degree Date |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Colorido CIImate Center ( $\mathbf{3 0 3}$ ) 491--555 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Ju. | Nu6 | 5 |  |  |  |  | Јам | FEB | me | NPR | $1 \mathrm{~m}$ | mr | Jun |  |
| almosa |  | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \\ & 66 \end{aligned}$ | 175 | ${ }_{36}^{30}$ | ${ }_{72}$ | 10 | 004 | 1371 | $\xrightarrow[1519]{159}$ | ${ }_{1186}^{1182}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1035 \\ & 1094 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 453 | $\begin{aligned} & 165 \\ & 115 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $145$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1550 \\ & 135 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1116$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 524 \\ 508 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 262 \\ 202 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| LoER |  |  |  | 137 |  |  | n4 | ${ }_{978}^{908}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1004 \\ 994 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{n 9}^{809}$ | ${ }_{76}^{77}$ | ${ }_{375}^{483}$ |  | ${ }_{191}^{220}$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { RyE } \\ 87-80 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & \hline 9 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{69}^{116}$ | A |  | 70\% | ${ }_{9}^{936}$ | $1181812121212$ | ${ }_{1280}^{1218} \begin{gathered} 16 \\ 126 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{1011}^{1025}$ | ${ }_{1011}^{983}$ |  |  | 459 | ${ }_{113}^{188}$ | - 131 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { ByE-87 } \\ 87-88 \end{gathered}$ | : |  | 5100 |  |  | ${ }_{745}^{762}$ |  | ${ }_{980}^{110}$ | ${ }_{717}^{87}$ | ${ }_{816}^{803}$ |  |  | 200 |  |  |
| \% |  | $\stackrel{i}{11}$ |  |  |  |  | 63, | ${ }_{932}^{831}$ | $976$ | ${ }_{793}^{73}$ | ${ }_{0}^{707}$ |  |  | 179 |  | 1936 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { counion } \\ \text { SPRRIIGS } \end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }_{17}^{8}$ |  | 178 |  |  | ${ }_{813}$ | ${ }_{1082}^{1042}$ | ${ }_{1096}^{1122}$ | 910 | 880 | ${ }_{4} 5$ |  | ${ }_{27}^{296}$ |  |  |
| correz | $\begin{gathered} 8 \mathrm{NEE} \\ 867-87 \\ 87-88 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{10}$ |  | $6{ }_{6}^{114}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 813 \\ & 813 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1122 | ${ }_{888}^{978}$ | ${ }^{828}$ |  |  | 292 |  |  |
| crats | $\underbrace{\text { RVE }}_{\substack{80 V E \\ 87-88}}$ | 32 | ${ }_{15}^{58}$ | ${ }^{81} 38$ |  |  | ${ }_{966}^{96}$ | 132 <br> 132 <br> 1 |  | 105 | 1095 |  |  | ${ }_{368}^{49}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 193 \\ & 107 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | : | - | , |  | 9 | ${ }_{13}^{13}$ | ${ }^{1135}$ | 197 | ${ }^{896}$ | ${ }_{7}^{73}$ | 12 |  | 159 |  |  |
| oen | $\begin{gathered} \substack{\text { NVE } \\ 868-87 \\ 87-88} \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{11}^{\circ}$ |  | 135 |  | 14 | ${ }_{75}^{79}$ | 1004 | 1101 | ${ }_{804}^{879}$ | ${ }_{805}^{837}$ | ${ }_{392}^{528}$ |  | 23 |  |  |
| otuon |  | $\begin{aligned} & 273 \\ & \substack{322 \\ 296} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{318}^{332}$ | ${ }_{81}^{51}$ | 8 |  | 1125 | ${ }_{1435}^{143}$ | 151 | 1305 | ${ }_{129}^{129}$ |  |  | 769 |  |  |
| OVRMGO |  | $\underset{14}{23}$ | $\stackrel{3}{9}$ | 93 |  | ${ }_{69} 98$ | 8 | $1153$ |  | ${ }_{\text {g98 }} 9$ | ${ }_{906}^{862}$ |  |  | 36 |  |  |
| EALE | $\begin{gathered} \text { NVE } \\ 886-87 \\ 87-88 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{3}^{33}$ | $\infty$ | ${ }_{34}^{28}$ | 68 | ${ }_{68}^{26}$ | ${ }^{1025}$ |  | ${ }_{1309}^{148}$ | ${ }_{925}^{114}$ | 1014 |  |  | ${ }^{431}$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \substack{8 N E \\ 867-87 \\ 87-88} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59 \\ & \substack{75 \\ 69 \\ \hline} \end{aligned}$ | 13 | ${ }_{38}^{32}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{1136}^{1135}$ | ${ }_{1179}^{119}$ | 1011 | 1009 1009 | ${ }_{65} 7$ |  | ${ }_{42}^{489}$ | ${ }_{168}^{216}$ | ${ }_{780}^{782}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {collins }}^{\text {Fopr }}$ |  | $12$ | ${ }_{0}^{11}$ | 1 0 17 17 |  | 488 | ${ }_{809}^{80}$ | 109 | ${ }_{1042}^{181}$ | ${ }_{830}^{930}$ | ${ }_{850}^{87}$ |  |  | 281 |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { forcert }}$ |  | 12 |  |  |  |  |  | 1156 | ${ }_{1288}^{1283}$ | ${ }_{62}^{99}$ | ${ }_{93}^{874}$ |  |  | 224 |  | 520 |
| Jukcriom | $\begin{gathered} \text { NEE } \\ 88-87 \\ 87-88 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{11}^{33}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{785}^{882}$ | 765 |  |  | 148 |  |  |
|  |  |  | - miss |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Heet ing Degree Data |  |  |  |  |  |  | Colorado Climute Center (303) 491-8545 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | JuL | Nu6 | stp | ${ }^{\text {oct }}$ |  |  |  | sax | fie me | APR | m |  | w |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { GMNO } \\ \substack{1 \times 2} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 264 | ${ }_{488}^{468}$ | ${ }_{7}^{75}$ | ${ }_{105}^{112}$ |  | 473 | ${ }_{1693} 16$ | ${ }_{126}^{121}$ | ${ }_{876}^{951}$ |  |  |  |
| Er | $\substack{\text { MEE } \\ 87-87}$ |  | : | 142 | 450 484 |  | 51 | $1069$ | ${ }_{1051}^{1240}$ | 946 <br> 97 <br> 98 | ${ }_{3}^{522}$ |  |  | (10 |
| sun |  | 111 | $\begin{aligned} & 188 \\ & 146 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{4}^{393}$ | ${ }_{134}^{719}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{2} \frac{12}{12}$ | ${ }_{698}^{816}$ | 5 |  | 10122 |
| antus |  | : | : | ${ }_{32} 4$ | ${ }_{290}^{296}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 998 \\ 999 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{937}^{101}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}820 \\ 685 & 698 \\ 700\end{array}$ | ${ }_{2}^{38}$ |  |  | (1465 |
| LENO- | $\underset{\substack{\text { 805E } \\ 87-88}}{\text { RNE }}$ | $\begin{gathered} 272 \\ 302 \\ 306 \end{gathered}$ | 339 | ${ }_{626}^{522}$ | ${ }_{980}^{817}$ | 117 |  |  |  | 12781389 | ${ }_{9}^{1038}$ | 12 |  | (12076 |
| Lumon | $\substack{\text { RNE } \\ 87-88}$ | ${ }_{21}^{4}$ |  | ${ }_{17}^{14}$ | ${ }_{551}^{48}$ |  | $33$ |  | 1135 | $\begin{array}{cc}960 \\ 931 & 936 \\ 961\end{array}$ | ${ }_{513}^{570}$ | ${ }_{28}^{29}$ |  |  |
| LOMCOOT | $\begin{gathered} \substack{86-8 \mathrm{ENE} \\ 87-88} \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{0}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{152 \\ 150}}{ }$ | ${ }_{498}^{45}$ |  | ${ }_{128}^{128}$ | $10821$ | $11195$ | 938 888 887 887 | 566 435 |  |  |  |
| meker | $\begin{gathered} \text { AVE } \\ 80-87 \\ 87-88 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{41}^{28}$ | ${ }_{28}^{56}$ | ${ }_{202}^{261}$ | ${ }_{623}^{58}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1345 \\ & 1262 \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {1098 }}^{1098}$ | ${ }_{519}^{651}$ | 39 |  |  |
| Mortose |  | ! | 16 | ${ }_{183}^{135}$ | ${ }_{532}^{437}$ | ${ }_{808}^{83}$ | $1115$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 12189 \\ 1190 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{876}^{911}$ | 522 426 | ${ }_{23}^{25}$ |  | (000 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { prosess }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { AnE } \\ 87-88 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 882 \\ \substack{104} \\ \hline 18 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{45}^{13}$ | ${ }_{385}^{297}$ | ${ }_{668}^{608}$ | ${ }_{92}^{98}$ | ${ }_{11}^{13}$ | 1305 | ${ }_{1326}^{1386}$ | ${ }_{1065}^{1026}$ | ${ }_{688}^{732}$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 8 \mathrm{NVE} \\ 807-87 \\ 87-88 \end{gathered}$ | ! | : | ${ }_{9}^{89}$ | ${ }_{488}^{346}$ |  | \% |  | ${ }_{108}^{109}$ | 756 756 | ${ }_{358}^{421}$ | ${ }_{119}^{163}$ |  |  |
| RIfLE | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \mathrm{NEE} \\ & 885-88 \\ & 87-88 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{1}{9}$ | ${ }_{3}^{24}$ | ${ }_{217}^{17}$ | 499 | ${ }_{95}^{87}$ |  |  | 1321 | ${ }^{856}$ | 555 | 2 |  |  |
| $\operatorname{STE}_{\text {SPH }}$ |  | ${ }_{120}^{113}$ | ${ }_{119}^{169}$ | ${ }^{390}$ | 104 | 10 |  |  |  | 1277 | ${ }_{60}^{810}$ |  |  | ${ }_{259}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 86-87 \\ 87-8878 \end{gathered}$ | 12 | 6 | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \\ & 105 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{42}^{462}$ | 4 |  |  | 1072 | ${ }_{94}^{996}$ | ${ }_{395}^{538}$ | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ |  |  |
| TELURIDE | $\begin{aligned} & 86-8 t \\ & 87 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{129}^{223}$ | ${ }_{34}^{396}$ | ${ }_{76} 76$ | ${ }_{102}^{1025}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{1151}^{115}$ | ${ }_{79}^{89}$ | 5 |  |  |
| trimion |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 1 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | : | ${ }_{90}^{86}$ | ${ }_{4}^{35}$ | 13 | 102 |  | ${ }_{\substack{1051 \\ 998}}$ | ${ }_{75}^{846}$ | 468 | ${ }_{20}^{20}$ |  |  |
| UALDEM | $\begin{gathered} \text { ROVE } \\ 807-87 \\ 87-88 \end{gathered}$ | 215 | ${ }_{224}^{285}$ | ${ }_{5301}^{501}$ | ${ }_{825}^{822}$ | 172 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 13 \\ 12 i \end{gathered}$ | $1133_{1127}^{1272}$ | $\underset{800}{925}$ | ${ }_{516}^{616}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { WALSEV- } \\ & \text { BURG } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ |  |  | 3720 | ${ }_{682}^{120}$ |  | 924, 9 | ${ }_{9}^{998}$ | ${ }_{796}^{820} 8781$ | ${ }_{3}^{501}$ | ${ }_{201}^{200}$ |  |  |

## JULY 1987 CLIMATIC DATA

## Eastern Plains*

| Name | Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | \%Norm | $\#$ days |
| STERLING | 92.8 | 59.1 | 75.9 | 1.2 | 105 | 44 | 12 | 361 | 687 | 2.20 | -0.37 | 85.6 | day |
| FORT MORGAN | 90.0 | 60.3 | 75.1 | -0.1 | 98 | 47 | 12 | 334 | 699 | 1.42 | -0.28 | 83.5 | 7 |
| AKRON FAA AP | 89.5 | 57.4 | 73.4 | -0.2 | 99 | 42 | 15 | 285 | 657 | 2.35 | -0.28 | 89.4 | 8 |
| HOL YOKE | 87.3 | 60.0 | 73.6 | -1.4 | 98 | 46 | 16 | 292 | 674 | 1.97 | -0.81 | 70.9 | 9 |
| BURLINGTON | 91.3 | 60.6 | 76.0 | 0.2 | 100 | 46 | 5 | 352 | 718 | 2.72 | 0.75 | 138.1 | 7 |
| LIMON WSMO | 86.7 | 53.9 | 70.3 | -0.4 | 96 | 43 | 21 | 194 | 589 | 1.99 | -0.91 | 68.6 | 6 |
| CHEYENNE WELLS | 92.3 | 59.9 | 76.1 | 0.7 | 103 | 45 | 7 | 360 | 707 | 3.11 | 0.64 | 125.9 | 4 |
| LAS ANIMAS | 98.5 | 62.4 | 80.5 | 1.2 | 109 | 47 | 0 | 488 | 756 | 0.34 | -1.91 | 15.1 | 4 |
| HOLLY | 94.5 | 59.3 | 76.9 | -1.8 | 104 | 40 | 10 | 384 | 703 | 0.98 | -1.09 | 47.3 | 5 |
| SPRINGFIELD 7WSW | 95.3 | 60.5 | 77.9 | 2.6 | 103 | 45 | 2 | 408 | 728 | 1.08 | -1.36 | 44.3 | 10 |

Foothills/Adjacent Plains*

|  | Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name FORT COLLINS | Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | \%Norm |  |
| FORT COLLINS | 86.9 | 56.5 | 71.7 | 0.2 | 94 | 47 | 12 | 229 | 636 | 0.80 | -0.97 | 45.2 | days |
| GREELEY UNC | 90.8 | 57.3 | 74.0 | 0.5 | 98 | 48 | 10 | 297 | 660 | 0.94 | -0.27 | 77.7 | 5 |
| ESTES PARK | 80.1 | 47.6 | 63.9 | 1.6 | 87 | 40 | 67 | 37 | 499 | 1.75 | -0.42 | 80.6 | 8 |
| LONGMONT 2ESE | 90.0 | 55.3 | 72.6 | 0.2 | 97 | 46 | 12 | 256 | 627 | 0.46 | -0.60 | 43.4 | 3 |
| BOULDER | 88.6 | 56.8 | 72.7 | -0.8 | 95 | 44 | 7 | 257 | 658 | 1.26 | -0.63 | 66.7 | 10 |
| DENVER WSFO AP | 90.2 | 58.5 | 74.4 | 1.1 | 97 | 47 | 11 | 309 | 680 | 0.76 | -1.14 | 40.0 | 6 |
| EVERGREEN | 81.5 | 46.1 | 63.8 | -0.0 | 89 | 35 | 69 | 39 | 495 | 1.77 | -0.48 | 78.7 | 6 |
| LAKE GEORGE 8SW | 76.1 | 44.8 | 60.4 | -0.9 | 84 | 36 | 143 | 9 | 418 | 0.96 | -1.57 | 37.9 | 10 |
| COLORADO SPRINGS | 85.9 | 55.4 | 70.6 | -0.6 | 95 | 48 | 17 | 199 | 604 | 0.67 | -2.23 | 23.1 | 10 |
| CANON CITY 2SE | 88.1 | 56.5 | 72.3 | -1.3 | 97 | 48 | 11 | 245 | 641 | 0.44 | -1.47 | 23.0 | 4 |
| PUEBLO WSO AP | 95.8 | 58.2 | 77.0 | -0.2 | 105 | 51 | 4 | 385 | 682 | 0.09 | -1.85 | 4.6 | 2 |
| WALSENBURG | 89.6 | 56.9 | 73.3 | 1.1 | 96 | 44 | 3 | 266 | 670 | 0.61 | -1.79 | 25.4 | 5 |
| TRINIDAD FAA AP | 89.8 | 59.1 | 74.5 | 0.5 | 98 | 45 | 4 | 306 | 692 | 0.35 | -1.82 | 16.1 | 3 |

Mountains/Interior Valleys*

|  | Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | 2Norm | \# days |
| WALDEN | 78.1 | 38.1 | 58.1 | -0.8 | 91 | 30 | 215 | 6 | 435 | 1.82 | 0.89 | 195.7 | 9 |
| LEADVILLE 2SW | 72.5 | 34.8 | 53.7 | -0.8 | 82 | 28 | 346 | 0 | 359 | 1.74 | -0.56 | 75.7 | 11 |
| SALIDA | 84.9 | 46.3 | 65.6 | -0.1 | 91 | 37 | 34 | 62 | 556 | 0.28 | -1.41 | 16.6 | 3 |
| BUENA VISTA | 83.6 | 46.1 | 64.9 | -0.0 | 92 | 39 | 49 | 53 | 527 | 0.47 | -1.10 | 29.9 | 8 |
| SAGUACHE | 79.2 | 44.3 | 61.8 | -2.2 | 85 | 37 | 107 | 15 | 463 | 0.14 | -1.47 | 8.7 | 2 |
| HERMIT TESE | 75.8 | 34.5 | 55.1 | -0.7 | 85 | 27 | 300 | 0 | 408 | 0.55 | -1.77 | 23.7 | 3 |
| ALAMOSA WSO AP | 84.3 | 43.5 | 63.9 | -1.2 | 91 | 35 | 66 | 39 | 536 | 0.03 | -1.31 | 2.2 | 2 |
| STEAMBOAT SPRINGS | 83.1 | 43.6 | 63.3 | 1.7 | 93 | 35 | 77 | 35 | 515 | 2.52 | 1.24 | 196.9 | 11 |
| GRAND LAKE 6SSW | 74.2 | 42.1 | 58.1 | 0.0 | 82 | 36 | 207 | 0 | 382 | 1.76 | 0.41 | 130.4 | 11 |
| DILLON IE | 73.3 | 37.1 | 55.2 | -1.7 | 82 | 28 | 296 | 0 | 369 | 1.78 | 0.23 | 114.8 | 10 |
| AVON | 80.8 | 40.0 | 60.4 | -3.6 | 92 | 26 | 140 | 1 | 479 | 0.80 | -0.50 | 61.5 | 7 |
| CLIMAX | 63.8 | 39.3 | 51.5 | -0.2 | 74 | 30 | 412 | 0 | 223 | 1.88 | -0.20 | 90.4 | 9 |
| ASPEN 1SW | 77.6 | 45.4 | 61.5 | -0.5 | 86 | 38 | 112 | 9 | 437 | 1.24 | -0.46 | 72.9 | 9 |
| TELLURIDE | 77.8 | 41.4 | 59.6 | -0.4 | 84 | 34 | 161 | 0 | 441 | 2.85 | 0.43 | 117.8 | 10 |
| PAGOSA SPRINGS | 83.6 | 41.1 | 62.3 | -1.8 | 92 | 32 | 104 | 29 | 524 | 1.09 | -0.65 | 62.6 | 5 |
| SILVERTON | 75.0 | 32.2 | 53.6 | -0.3 | 85 | 22 | 348 | 0 | 397 | 1.93 | -0.80 | 70.7 | 9 |
| WOLF CREEK PASS 1 | 67.6 | 38.8 | 53.2 | 0.1 | 75 | 33 | 355 | 0 | 281 | 1.81 | -1.42 | 56.0 | 9 |

Western Valleys*

|  | Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | \%Norm | \# days |
| CRAIG 4SW | 82.8 | 47.1 | 65.0 | -1.7 | 93 | 34 | 55 | 62 | 518 | 1.35 | 0.05 | 103.8 | 7 |
| HAYDEN | 82.8 | 48.0 | 65.4 | -1.4 | 92 | 41 | 36 | 55 | 527 | 2.57 | 1.49 | 238.0 | 12 |
| RANGELY 1E | 88.0 | 55.0 | 71.5 | -1.8 | 98 | 46 | 3 | 211 | 625 | 1.36 | 0.42 | 144.7 | 8 |
| GLENWOOD SPRINGS | 87.6 | 51.1 | 69.3 | -0.6 | 98 | 46 | 4 | 144 | 584 | 0.70 | -0.57 | 55.1 | 1 |
| RIFLE | 88.1 | 50.6 | 69.3 | -1.0 | 100 | 43 | 9 | 152 | 568 | 1.03 | 0.34 | 149.3 | 9 |
| GRAND JUNCTION WS | 89.9 | 60.5 | 75.2 | -3.9 | 100 | 54 | 0 | 324 | 701 | 1.51 | 0.95 | 269.6 | 11 |
| CEDAREDGE | 88.4 | 53.9 | 71.2 | -0.7 | 98 | 46 | 2 | 201 | 612 | 0.28 | -0.56 | 33.3 | 4 |
| PAONIA 1SW | 89.5 | 54.3 | 71.9 | -0.5 | 98 | 48 | 5 | 227 | 619 | 0.53 | -0.60 | 46.9 | 5 |
| MONTROSE NO. 2 | 87.2 | 56.3 | 71.8 | -0.5 | 97 | 49 | 5 | 224 | 642 | 0.63 | -0.25 | 71.6 | 6 |
| URAVAN | 94.3 | 55.8 | 75.0 | -2.2 | 102 | 47 | 0 | 319 | 653 | 1.56 | 0.40 | 134.5 | 8 |
| NORWOOD | 80.9 | 49.3 | 65.1 | -1.2 | 88 | 40 | 32 | 41 | 490 | 1.66 | -0.10 | 94.3 | 7 |
| YELLOW JACKET 2W | 84.2 | 53.4 | 68.8 | -1.8 | 95 | 47 | 7 | 130 | 579 | 1.84 | 0.54 | 141.5 | 7 |
| CORTEZ | 86.5 | 50.6 | 68.6 | -0.2 | 95 | 44 | 6 | 123 | 576 | 0.95 | -0.08 | 92.2 | 6 |
| DURANGO | 87.5 | 47.3 | 67.4 | -1.4 | 94 | 39 | 14 | 98 | 571 | 1.51 | -0.00 | 100.0 | 6 |

* Data are received by the Colorado Climate Center for more locations than appear in these tables. Please contact the Colorado Climate Center if additional information is needed.

JULY 1987 SUNSHINE AND SOLAR RADIATION

| Station | clear | Number of Days |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | partly <br> cloudy | cloudy | \% of possible sunshine | average \% of possible |
| Colorado Springs | 16 | 13 | 2 | -- | -- |
| Denver | 12 | 16 | 3 | 81\% | 71\% |
| Fort Collins | 9 | 20 | 2 | -- | -- |
| Grand Junction | 13 | 11 | 7 | 77\% | 78\% |
| Pueblo | 18 | 12 | 1 | 86\% | 78\% |



## Are Our Fall Frosts Coming Earlier: continued

In an attempt to set the record straight we have examined records of autumn freeze dates at a few locations in Colorado where records have been kept without interruption since the late 1800s. Time series graphs are shown here for 3 locations: Fort Collins, Grand Junction, and Rocky Ford. If freezes are truly coming earlier, we would expect to see a downward slope in the data.


History of occurrences of the first autumn freezes in Colorado (minimum temperature $\leq 32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) 1893-1986.

No sharp trends are observed at any of the sites, but differences between the 3 locations are noticeable. The Fort Collins history suggests a tendency toward later first autumn freezes. At Rocky Ford freezes have been coming a little earlier. At Grand Junction little change is apparent but year to year variability has been much greater in the past 20 years than at any time in the previous half century.

An examination of the first occurrence of temperatures of $28^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ or below was then performed to look for consistent patterns. This analysis did produce similar results. During the past 30 years hard freezes in Fort Collins have been occurring 6 to 10 days later than they were earlier in this century. The more rural stations did not exhibit this same behavior. It is possible that changes at Fort Collins are associated with the rapid growth and urbanization around the weather station during the past 3 decades. This effect, known as the "urban heat island" has been well documented for many major cities throughout the world. By causing milder temperatures, urbanization increases the length of the local growing season. In cool climates such as ours, this can be a real boom to gardeners.

In conclusion, it is not apparent from existing information that changes in the climate are occurring which are influencing the length of the growing season in Colorado on a regional scale. If there have been any statewide changes they are still masked in the natural variability that is so much a part of our climate. Local changes are possible, however, such as we showed here for Fort Collins. Changes could be a result of local urbanization and modifications in land use that affect climate on a local scale. But they could also be caused by relocation of weather stations, changing instrumentation or instrument exposure, or changing observing procedures; all of which are unrelated to actual climate change.


August in Review:
A week of cool, wet weather late in August caused most of Colorado to end up both cooler and damper than average for the month.

A Look Ahead -- October 1987:
Whether or not you like snow, the chances are good that you will see some in October. In the mountains it is quite common to experience a major snowstorm in mid-month. For hunters the snow may come as either a delight or a detriment, depending on how well prepared they are. By Halloween, even the lower elevations, particularly along the Front Range, are likely to see a wet snow. October starts the new water year, and while we're often not ready for winter, it is reassuring to see next summer's water supply begin to accumulate. As in September, any given October tends to be either dry or wet -- it's rarely average. But just so you know what average is, it is in the range of $0.50^{\prime \prime}-0.75^{\prime \prime}$ across the Eastern Plains, $1^{11}$ along the Front Range urban corridor and in many western valleys, $1^{\prime \prime}-2^{\prime \prime}$ in the northern and central mountains and $2^{\prime \prime}-4^{\prime \prime}$ in the southwestern mountains. A few intrusions of moist air from tropical storms off the west cost of Mexico have produced very heavy rains in southern Colorado in October.

Temperatures continue to drop throughout the month, but remain quite pleasant at lower elevations. Daytime readings in the 70s are typical early in the month with nighttime readings above freezing. But by mid-October all but the warmest parts of the state (Grand Junction and parts of the Arkansas Valley) have normally had a killing freeze. By the end of the month freezing nighttime temperatures are common statewide and daytime temperatures are normally below $60^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. Mountain temperatures, of course, are colder. Above 11,000 feet, highs by the end of the month may stay in the 30 s with lows in the teens or colder.

Despite dropping temperatures and an occasional bout with snowflakes, October weather is often delightful. Light winds, deep blue skies, low humidity and bright sunshine can be invigorating both for work and play.

## The Elusive First Snow:

Many a human being in this and other states has been lured to participate in some form of a "First Snowfall" contest. By the time you read this report you've probably already had to make your guess -- and maybe even some snow has fallen. What you read here may not help you win the contest this year, but at least it should help you appreciate how much variability there is from year to year and from place to place in Colorado. This may give you an advantage in later years. The following table shows comparative "first snow" statistics for selected locations in the state. The 50\% probability dates correspond closely with the average date of the first snow. This date varies from as early as September 12 up at Berthoud Pass to November 16 at Durango. At any given site, there has been a two to three month difference between the earliest and latest first snow. The latest reported "first snow" occurred at Grand Junction. There, in the winter of 1980-81, the first snow didn't hit until January 5.

## AUGUST 1987 DAILY WEATHER

| Date | Event |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1-5 | Generally hot and dry west of the mountains but scattered showers over and near the higher terrain. East of the mountains, hot weather on the 1st and 2nd was interrupted by an intrusion of damp, cooler air 3-4th. A severe hailstorm struck Cheyenne, Wyoming, on the 3rd. A related storm complex crossed the northeastern plains of Colorado early on the 4th with localized heavy rains, high winds and hail. East of Akron 2.12" of precipitation was reported including $4^{\prime \prime}$ of accumulated hail. Storms, some of them severe, developed again in southeast Colorado on the 4th. Hot weather returned statewide on the 5th. |
| 6-11 | A Pacific cold front crossed the state bringing cooler but unsettled conditions. An upper air disturbance on the 7th triggered widespread precipitation especially over the western half of the state. Blue Mesa Reservoir reported $1.40^{\prime \prime}$ of rain on the 7th and Mesa Verde National Park totalled 1.80". Steady rains diminished but scattered storms developed again on the 8th and 9th. The weather station near Rush reported 2.34" on the 8th. Heavy rains continued early on the 9th in parts of the southern Front Range. Aguilar measured 3.10" of rain from the unusual morning storms. Later on the 9 th, the town of Nunn was inundated by a $3.30^{\prime \prime}$ rain in less than 2 hours. Temperatures rose again on the 10th and 11th and a few, mostly light, showers developed accompanied by strong, dry winds. |
| 12-13 | A cold front pushed southward across the state bringing scattered showers to western Colorado and low clouds and fog east of the mountains. Some heavy thunderstorms developed in southern Colorado. A large hailstorm was reported near Guffey on the 13th. Stations in the Trinidad area received from 1.50 " to $2.40^{\prime \prime}$ of rain. |
| 14-20 | Strengthening winds aloft brought drier air into Colorado. Many areas received no moisture during this period although some showers were observed over northwestern counties 14-16th and northeastern counties 16-17th. Very clear, dry air on the 17th and 18th allowed unusually cold low temperatures to occur in the mountains. On the 18th, many mountain weather stations fell below freezing. The coldest temperature in the state occurred at Hohnholz Ranch on the 18th, a $22^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ reading. Then temperatures soared on the 19 th and 20 th setting some new record highs for the date. Examples included $88^{\circ}$ at Evergreen, $98^{\circ}$ at Denver and $109^{\circ}$ at Las Animas all on the 20th. |
| 21-27 | Increasing clouds and showers on the 21st as a cold front approached from the north and monsoon moisture returned to Colorado from the south. Much cooler statewide as low clouds, fog, rain and scattered thunderstorms covered almost the entire state for several days. High temperatures stayed in the 50 s in parts of eastern Colorado on the 23rd. Substantial precipitation fell in some areas, especially 22-24th. Westcliffe reported 2.77" on the 22nd. Crestone was clobbered by $1.67^{\prime \prime}$ of rain and hail on the 22nd only to get another $1.76^{\prime \prime}$ on the 24th. Paradox totalled 2.02" from the storm while Rico and Grant picked up $3.10^{\prime \prime}$ and $3.39^{\prime \prime}$, respectively. Rains diminished somewhat $25-27$ th but showers and cool weather persisted. As clouds lifted a dusting of snow was visible in the higher mountains. Pueblo received another $1.14^{n}$ of rain on the 26th. |
| 28-31 | Skies cleared and daytime temperatures began to moderate. Chilly nights continued. Many areas in the mountains dipped well below freezing again. Walden and Marvine Ranch both hit $25^{\circ}$ on the morning of the 28 th. |

August 1987 Extremes
Highest Temperature
Lowest Temperature
Greatest Total Precipitation
Least Total Precipitation
Greatest Total Snowfall*

| $109^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Aug 20 | Las Animas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $22^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Aug 18 | Hohnholz Ranch |
| $7.29^{\prime \prime}$ |  | Rye |
| $0.42^{\prime \prime}$ |  | Wellington 5 W |
| none reported at official stations |  |  |

[^4]August was wetter than average over large areas of Colorado. About 10\% of the reporting stations received more than double the average August rainfall. These wet areas included parts of extreme western Colorado, locations just west and south of Denver, and localized areas in southeastern Colorado. As is normally the case, not everyone was drenched by the late summer rains. Dry areas with less than $80 \%$ of average precipitation included the east central plains and a band in central Colorado from the northeast side of the San Juan mountains northward to Vail, Breckenridge, Grand Lake, and much of Larimer and Jackson counties. About 5\% of the cooperative weather stations had less than half of their average August moisture.


Precipitation amounts (inches) for August 1987 and contours of precipitation as a percent of the 1961-1980 average. The dashed line represents $150 \%$ of average.

With only one month to go in this water year, most of the state remains wetter than average. The persistent dryness over portions of north central Colorado has produced a few spotty water shortages, but for the most part water supplies have remained in good shape.

Comparison to Last Year
This year's moisture anomaly pattern has remained quite different than last year. A year ago the eastern plains were fairly dry with nearly all of western Colorado wetter than average.

1987 Water Year to Date through August

| Wettest (as \% of average) |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Aguilar 1 SE | 210\% | $28.36^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Wootton Ranch | 203\% | $24.99^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Timpas 13 SW | 189\% | $20.51^{\prime \prime}$ |


| Wettest (total precipitation) |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Wolf Creek Pass 1E 40.54" 103\% <br> Mount Evans <br> Research Center $35.41^{\prime \prime}$ 124\% <br> Lemon Dam $33.61^{\prime \prime}$ $141 \%$ |  |  |

Driest (as \% of average)

| Vai1 | $61 \%$ | $14.22^{\prime \prime}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Hohnholz Ranch | $65 \%$ | $10.93^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Green Mountain Dam | $67 \%$ | $13.83^{\prime \prime}$ |

## Driest (total precipitation)

| Browns Park Refuge | $6.64 " 1$ | $89 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Monte Vista 1E | $6.77^{\prime \prime}$ | $113 \%$ |
| Alamosa | $6.82^{\prime \prime}$ | $98 \%$ |



Precipitation for October 1986 through August 1987 as a percent of the 1961-1980 average.

AUGUST 1987 TEMPERATURES
AND DEGREE DAYS

The period of cool, damp weather on late August had enough influence on the monthly temperatures to produce values 0 to 3 degrees F below average over nearly the entire state. The coolest areas compared to average occurred near Grand Junction and in a band from Pueblo and Colorado Springs northeastward toward Nebraska. In the center of the state temperatures ended up close to normal.


August 1987 temperatures (degrees Fahrenheit) and contours of departures from 1961-1980 averages.

## AUGUST 1987 SOIL TEMPERATURES

Near surface soil temperatures reached their peak for the summer in early August. They dropped sharply late in the month and ended up cooler than normal for this time of year. Deep soil temperatures continue close to average.

These soil temperature measurements were taken at Colorado State University beneath sparse unirrigated sod with a flat, open exposure. These data are not representative of all Colorado locations.


Table 1. Colorado Heating Degree Day Data through August 1987.

| eating Degree Data |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Colordo climate Center |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Ju, | Nug | Stp | oc |  |  |  | ग^N | Ft8 | mR | APR | mr |  |  |
| ALMOSA | $\begin{gathered} \substack{\text { RVE } \\ 87-87} \\ 87-88 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{60}^{63}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75 \\ & 96 \end{aligned}$ | 303 | ${ }_{178}^{657}$ | 100 | (104 13 |  | ${ }_{1593}^{1519}$ | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{1182}$ | ${ }_{1093}^{1035}$ | ${ }_{662} 7$ | $\begin{aligned} & 453 \\ & 436 \end{aligned}$ | 165 <br> 115 |  |
| NSPEN |  | $\begin{gathered} 125 \\ 112 \\ 112 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \\ & \substack{132 \\ 152} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{428}^{38}$ | ${ }_{7}^{651}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{701}^{798}$ | 508 |  |  |
| BOLOEER | $\substack{807 \mathrm{NE} \\ 87-88}$ | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ | 33 | $\begin{aligned} & 130 \\ & 175 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{450}^{351}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1004 \\ 944 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{79}^{809}$ | 75 | ${ }^{183}$ | 291 |  |  |
| $\frac{10 n}{51 \pi}$ |  | 47 | $\begin{aligned} & 116 \\ & 119 \\ & 119 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{388}^{295}$ | ${ }_{37}^{573}$ | ${ }_{97}^{93}$ | ${ }_{70} 31$ | 16 | 1218 | 1025 | ${ }_{1011} 98$ | ${ }_{650}^{720}$ | 453 |  | 184 |
|  |  | ! | $5$ | ${ }_{76}^{108}$ | 364 406 |  |  |  | ${ }_{980}^{1110}$ | ${ }_{74}^{971}$ | ${ }_{816}^{803}$ | ${ }_{3}^{459}$ | 200 127 |  | 38 10 10 527 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { RyE } \\ 87-87 \\ 87-88 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{1}^{0}$ | 36 | ${ }_{132}^{81}$ | 120 |  |  | ${ }_{952}^{831}$ | ${ }_{916}^{917}$ | ${ }_{793}$ | ${ }^{707}$ |  | 179 |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Colopano } \\ \text { SPRRIMGS } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 88E-87 } \\ 87-88 \\ 87 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{17}^{8}$ | ${ }_{14}^{25}$ | ${ }_{17}^{162}$ | ${ }_{519}^{40}$ | ${ }_{81}^{81}$ | $3193$ | 1028 | $\begin{aligned} & 1122 \\ & 1096 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{888}^{910}$ | 890 812 | ${ }_{91}^{564}$ | ${ }_{21}^{296}$ |  |  |
| cortez |  | ${ }_{6}^{10}$ | 35 | ${ }_{214}^{115}$ | ${ }_{51}^{434}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{888}^{921}$ | ${ }_{953}^{828}$ | 5 | 292 |  | (8685 656 |
| CRA16 | $\begin{gathered} 8 \mathrm{NEE} \\ 87-87 \\ 87-88 \end{gathered}$ | 32 35 35 | 58 15 96 | 275 | 608 6 |  |  |  |  |  | 1095 | ${ }_{58}^{68}$ | 419 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 80 \mathrm{AEE} \\ 87-88 \\ 87 \end{gathered}$ | : | ${ }_{11}^{0}$ | ${ }_{145}$ | ${ }_{14}^{39}$ |  |  |  |  | 189 | ${ }_{759}^{759}$ | ${ }_{32}^{42}$ |  |  |  |
| DENVER | $\begin{gathered} \text { RyE } \\ 87-88 \\ 87-87 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{1}^{\circ}$ | 21 | 135 | 417 |  |  | O4 | ${ }_{1012}^{101}$ | ${ }_{804}^{879}$ | ${ }_{805}^{837}$ | ${ }_{39}^{52}$ | ${ }_{170}^{253}$ |  |  |
| DILOM |  | $\begin{aligned} & 273 \\ & 322 \\ & 296 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 332 \\ & \text { 338 } \\ & 336 \end{aligned}$ | 580 | ${ }_{883}^{806}$ |  |  |  | $1 \begin{aligned} & 1516 \\ & 1512\end{aligned}$ | 1305 | ${ }_{1286}^{1296}$ | 914 | ${ }_{66} 7$ |  |  |
| Duranco |  | ${ }_{14}^{23}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ | 193 | ${ }_{459}^{493}$ |  |  | 15 |  | 958 | ${ }_{906}^{806}$ | ${ }_{418}^{600}$ | 336 |  |  |
| EAGLE | $\substack{80 \mathrm{NEE} \\ 87-88}$ | ${ }_{3}^{33}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 75 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{314}^{288}$ | ${ }_{658}^{626}$ | ${ }_{93}$ | ${ }_{30} 12$ | 1203 | ${ }_{1}^{1348}$ | 1148 | 924 | ${ }_{56} 7$ | ${ }_{334}^{431}$ |  |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { grer } \\ \text { Gren }}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} 88 \mathrm{VNE} \\ 887-87 \\ 87 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113 \\ & 30 \\ & 118 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{380}^{37}$ | ${ }_{69}^{621}$ | ${ }_{9}^{92}$ |  | ${ }_{186}^{136}$ | 11198 | ${ }_{9}^{1011}$ | 1009 | ${ }_{652}^{730}$ | ${ }_{442}^{489}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {collims }}$ Fopt | $\begin{gathered} 80 \mathrm{AEg} \\ 87-88 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{12}$ | 近 | ${ }_{178}^{171}$ | 468 500 | 8 |  | 109 |  | ${ }_{830} 9$ | 88 | ${ }_{113}^{558}$ | 281 |  | ${ }^{82}$ 828 |
|  | $\substack{80 \mathrm{NE} \\ 87-88}$ | ${ }_{12}^{0}$ | ${ }_{29}^{8}$ | 140 | ${ }_{495}^{438}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{842} 9$ | ${ }_{83}^{87}$ | ${ }_{4} 516$ | 224 |  | ${ }_{14} 685$ |
| grion | $\begin{gathered} 88 \mathrm{NE} \\ 867-88 \\ 87-87 \end{gathered}$ | \% |  | ${ }_{3}^{65}$ | ${ }_{125}^{335}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{785}^{882}$ | 7176 | 314 | 143 |  |  |



## AUGUST 1987 CLIMATIC DATA

## Eastern Plains*

Name
KAUFFMAN 4SSE
STERLING
FORT MORGAN
AKRON FAA AP
HOLYOKE
BURLINGTON
LIMON WSMO
CHEYENNE WELLS
LAS ANIMAS
HOLLY
SPRINGFIELD 7WSW

|  | Temperature |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High |
| 79.8 | 51.0 | 65.4 | -3.2 | 98 |
| 86.7 | 56.8 | 71.8 | 0.3 | 105 |
| 85.0 | 58.5 | 71.7 | -0.2 | 102 |
| 80.8 | 55.1 | 67.9 | -3.2 | 97 |
| 81.9 | 57.8 | 69.9 | -2.5 | 100 |
| 85.0 | 58.7 | 71.9 | -0.8 | 101 |
| 79.4 | 53.6 | 66.5 | -2.0 | 96 |
| 87.1 | 58.1 | 72.6 | -0.1 | 102 |
| 92.2 | 61.0 | 76.6 | 0.6 | 109 |
| 91.5 | 54.1 | 72.8 | -2.4 | 107 |
| 89.1 | 59.1 | 74.1 | 1.3 | 102 |

Low
43
48
48
42
49
48
43
46
48
44
48

| Degree Days |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Heat | Cool | Grow |
| 83 | 103 | 481 |
| 31 | 249 | 607 |
| 29 | 248 | 622 |
| 56 | 156 | 542 |
| 45 | 201 | 577 |
| 20 | 241 | 640 |
| 66 | 122 | 511 |
| 5 | 251 | 652 |
| 3 | 372 | 717 |
| 10 | 259 | 610 |
| 11 | 300 | 663 |


| Precipitation |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Tota1 | Dep | \$Norm | \# days |
| 2.65 | 1.19 | 181.5 | 10 |
| 2.84 | 1.01 | 155.2 | 10 |
| 1.61 | 0.11 | 107.3 | 8 |
| 3.03 | 1.25 | 170.2 | 10 |
| 1.72 | -0.21 | 89.1 | 9 |
| 0.71 | -1.48 | 32.4 | 4 |
| 2.93 | 0.48 | 119.6 | 15 |
| 1.35 | -0.57 | 70.3 | 9 |
| 2.92 | 1.49 | 204.2 | 7 |
| 1.03 | -0.84 | 55.1 | 6 |
| 2.92 | 1.24 | 173.8 | 11 |

## Foothills/Adjacent Plains*

Name
FORT COLLINS
GREELEY UNC
ESTES PARK
LONGMONT 2ESE
BOULDER
DENVER WSFO AP
EVERGREEN
LAKE GEORGE 8SW
COLORADO SPRINGS
CANON CITY 2SE
PUEBLO WSO AP
WALSENBURG
TRINIDAD FAA AP

| Temperature |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Hax | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low |
| 81.1 | 55.3 | 68.2 | -0.5 | 93 | 45 |
| 84.0 | 55.4 | 69.7 | -1.2. | 97 | 46 |
| 75.9 | 46.6 | 61.3 | 1.1 | 85 | 33 |
| 85.0 | 53.8 | 69.4 | -0.3 | 102 | 45 |
| 82.9 | 55.0 | 69.0 | -2.0 | 95 | 46 |
| 84.4 | 56.9 | 70.7 | -0.3 | 98 | 50 |
| 77.0 | 46.0 | 61.5 | 0.0 | 89 | 36 |
| 72.2 | 45.3 | 58.7 | -0.1 | 82 | 37 |
| 78.6 | 53.5 | 66.1 | -2.5 | 93 | 44 |
| 82.4 | 55.8 | 69.1 | -2.0 | 94 | 48 |
| 87.0 | 56.9 | 71.9 | -2.3 | 102 | 48 |
| 83.4 | 54.6 | 69.0 | -0.4 | 93 | 43 |
| 83.5 | 55.6 | 69.6 | -1.9 | 95 | 45 |


| Degree Days |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Heat | Cool | Grow |
| 37 | 144 | 559 |
| 26 | 177 | 579 |
| 134 | 24 | 431 |
| 33 | 175 | 560 |
| 33 | 162 | 570 |
| 21 | 205 | 600 |
| 118 | 17 | 434 |
| 191 | 3 | 356 |
| 74 | 113 | 501 |
| 36 | 172 | 575 |
| 17 | 240 | 617 |
| 30 | 162 | 583 |
| 25 | 172 | 582 |


| Precipitation |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Tota1 | Dep | \%Norm | days |
| 0.76 | -0.61 | 55.5 | 11 |
| 1.03 | -0.12 | 89.6 | 6 |
| 1.26 | -0.80 | 61.2 | 13 |
| 1.17 | -0.00 | 100.0 | 9 |
| 1.99 | 0.73 | 157.9 | 13 |
| 2.00 | 0.47 | 130.7 | 9 |
| 2.34 | 0.34 | 117.0 | 10 |
| 2.91 | 0.72 | 132.9 | 14 |
| 2.77 | -0.04 | 98.6 | 15 |
| 2.11 | 0.40 | 123.4 | 11 |
| 2.89 | 1.09 | 160.6 | 14 |
| 1.48 | -0.55 | 72.9 | 13 |
| 4.02 | 2.17 | 217.3 | 13 |

Mountains/Interior Valleys*

|  | Max Min Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name |  |  |  |  | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | \%Norm | \# days |
| WALDEN | 74.8 | 36.5 | 55.6 | -0.3 | 83 | 25 | 281 | 0 | 395 | 0.58 | -0.62 | 48.3 | 9 |
| LEADVILLE 2SW | 66.8 | 37.2 | 52.0 | -0.5 | 76 | 28 | 393 | 0 | 270 | 2.41 | 0.41 | 120.5 | 16 |
| SALIDA | 79.2 | 46.6 | 62.9 | -1.1 | 87 | 36 | 85 | 29 | 471 | 1.07 | -0.45 | 70.4 | 6 |
| BUENA VISTA | 77.6 | 45.9 | 61.8 | -0.3 | 87 | 37 | 117 | 24 | 447 | 2.20 | 0.22 | 111.1 | 9 |
| SAGUACHE | 74.8 | 46.2 | 60.5 | -0.8 | 84 | 38 | 107 | 9 | 298 | 1.74 | 0.20 | 113.0 | 11 |
| hermit 7 ESE | 71.3 | 37.7 | 54.5 | 0.7 | 80 | 27 | 317 | 0 | 338 | 3.20 | 1.08 | 150.9 | 8 |
| RLAMOSA WSO AP | 79.3 | 45.3 | 62.3 | 0.0 | 88 | 34 | 96 | 22 | 466 | 1.06 | -0.18 | 85.5 | 10 |
| GRAND LAKE 6SSW | 72.4 | 40.5 | 56.5 | 0.3 | 85 | 31 | 257 | 0 | 356 | 1.43 | -0.16 | 89.9 | 14 |
| DILLON 1E | 69.5 | 37.6 | 53.5 | -1.2 | 76 | 28 | 346 | 0 | 307 | 1.91 | 0.27 | 116.5 | 16 |
| CLIMAX | 58.6 | 38.1 | 48.4 | -0.9 | 66 | 29 | 508 | 0 | 142 | 1.78 | -0.53 | 77.1 | 12 |
| ASPEN 1SW | 75.0 | 45.2 | 60.1 | 0.6 | 83 | 36 | 152 | 5 | 393 | 2.08 | 0.18 | 109.5 | 11 |
| TAYLOR PARK | 68.0 | 39.5 | 53.8 | 2.4 | 76 | 32 | 341 | 0 | 289 | 2.05 | 0.20 | 110.8 | 10 |
| TELLURIDE | 73.1 | 42.2 | 57.7 | -0.2 | 82 | 32 | 222 | 0 | 365 | 3.25 | 0.55 | 120.4 | 12 |
| PAGOSA SPRINGS | 80.4 | 43.6 | 62.0 | 0.1 | 88 | 33 | 105 | 20 | 479 | 2.22 | -0.27 | 89.2 | 9 |
| SILVERTON | 69.9 | 33.9 | 51.9 | -0.6 | 79 | 23 | 397 | 0 | 314 | 4.12 | 1.14 | 138.3 | 19 |
| WOLF CREEK PASS 1 | 64.3 | 37.5 | 50.9 | -0.3 | 74 | 31 | 432 | 0 | 229 | 5.92 | 2.00 | 151.0 | 16 |

## Western Valleys*

|  | Temperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | \%Norm | days |
| CRAIG 4SW | 79.5 | 46.6 | 63.1 | -1.8 | 90 | 39 | 96 | 45 | 465 | 2.11 | 0.51 | 131.9 | 12 |
| HAYDEN | 80.0 | 46.2 | 63.1 | -1.1 | 89 | 35 | 77 | 27 | 478 | 1.49 | -0.00 | 100.0 | 10 |
| RANGELY 1E | 85.8 | 53.1 | 69.5 | -0.5 | 94 | 45 | 11 | 158 | 591 | 1.81 | 1.00 | 223.5 | 7 |
| EAGLE FAA AP | 81.5 | 45.6 | 63.6 | -0.2 | 90 | 35 | 75 | 37 | 502 | 0.72 | -0.16 | 81.8 | 8 |
| GLENWOOD SPRINGS | 83.1 | 50.7 | 66.9 | -0.4 | 92 | 42 | 32 | 101 | 541 | 1.07 | -0.26 | 80.5 | 7 |
| RIFLE | 85.4 | 49.7 | 67.6 | -0.4 | 95 | 41 | 24 | 113 | 552 | 1.08 | 0.04 | 103.8 | 6. |
| GRAND JUNCTION WS | 86.8 | 58.9 | 72.8 | -3.2 | 98 | 49 | 6 | 256 | 663 | 0.83 | 0.07 | 109.2 | 7 |
| CEDAREDGE | 85.5 | 52.8 | 69.2 | -0.2 | 94 | 40 | 22 | 160 | 591 | 1.39 | 0.32 | 129.9 | 5 |
| PAONIA 1SW | 85.5 | 54.1 | 69.8 | -0.1 | 97 | 46 | 16 | 170 | 590 | 0.92 | -0.30 | 75.4 | 9 |
| DELTA | 88.5 | 51.5 | 70.0 | -1.0 | 97 | 43 | 11 | 175 | 585 | 1.53 | 0.67 | 177.9 | 9 |
| MONTROSE NO. 2 | 83.5 | 54.7 | 69.1 | -0.5 | 93 | 44 | 30 | 163 | 583 | 1.65 | 0.61 | 158.7 | 10 |
| URAVAN | 89.0 | 56.6 | 72.8 | -1.8 | 99 | 48 | 7 | 256 | 637 | 3.30 | 2.11 | 277.3 | 9 |
| NORWOOD | 78.2 | 49.2 | 63.7 | -0.3 | 86 | 38 | 71 | 37 | 473 | 2.90 | 1.27 | 177.9 | 7 |
| YELLOW JACKET 2W | 80.6 | 52.5 | 66.5 | -1.3 | 89 | 43 | 35 | 92 | 529 | 2.38 | 0.68 | 140.0 | 6 |
| CORTEZ | 82.6 | 50.5 | 66.5 | -0.9 | 91 | 41 | 35 | 89 | 539 | 3.18 | 1.83 | 235.6 | 9 |
| DURANGO | 82.8 | 49.0 | 65.9 | -0.2 | 92 | 39 | 44 | 76 | 532 | 3.20 | 0.89 | 138.5 | 9 |

Data are received by the Colorado Climate Center for more
locations than appear in these tables. Please contact the
Colorado Climate Center if additional information is needed.

AUGUST 1987 SUNSHINE AND SOLAR RADIATION

| Station | Number of Days |  |  | \% of possible sunshine | $\begin{gathered} \text { average } \\ \text { \% of } \\ \text { possible } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | clear | partly <br> cloudy | cloudy |  |  |
| Colorado Springs | 10 | 7 | 14 | -- | -- |
| Denver | 11 | 6 | 14 | 73\% | 73\% |
| Fort Collins | 8 | 13 | 10 | -- | -- |
| Grand Junction | 16 | 6 | 9 | 75\% | 76\% |
| Pueblo | 14 | 7 | 10 | 69\% | 78\% |



The Elusive First Snow: continued

First Measurable ( $\geq 0.1^{\prime \prime}$ ) Snow Statistics for Colorado
(based on 1951-1986 data)

| Station | Elevation (feet) | Earliest First Snow | Probability that the first snow will occur on or before this date 20\% 50\% 80\% |  |  | Latest First Snow |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Akron | 4,663 | 9/17 | 10/7 | 10/24 | 11/7 | 12/12 |
| Al amosa | 7,536 | 9/3 | 10/11 | 10/27 | 11/3 | 11/20 |
| Berthoud Pass | 11,314 | 8/15 | 8/27 | 9/12 | 9/22 | 10/21 |
| Boulder | 5,420 | 9/12 | 9/29 | 10/24 | 10/31 | 11/26 |
| Climax | 11,300 | 8/12 | 9/4 | 9/22 | 9/29 | 10/20 |
| Colorado Springs | 6,090 | 9/3 | 9/28 | 10/23 | 10/31 | 11/18 |
| Crested Butte | 8,860 | 9/3 | 9/25 | 10/14 | 10/25 | 11/29 |
| Denver | 5,286 | 9/3 | 9/25 | 10/22 | 10/28 | 11/14 |
| Dillon | 9,065 | 9/3 | 9/22 | 10/3 | 10/20 | 11/15 |
| Durango | 6,600 | 10/12 | 10/29 | 11/16 | 11/25 | 12/31 |
| Eagle | 6,497 | 9/2 | 10/8 | 10/28 | 11/13 | 11/29 |
| Fort Collins | 5,004 | 9/12 | 10/11 | 10/27 | 11/16 | 12/13 |
| Grand Junction | 4,849 | 9/18 | 10/24 | 11/13 | 11/19 | 1/5 |
| Lamar | 3,620 | 9/28 | 10/29 | 11/14 | 12/5 | 12/26 |
| Limon | 5,562 | 9/21 | 10/8 | 10/26 | $11 / 2$ | 12/14 |
| Meeker | 6,347 | 9/2 | 10/8 | 10/26 | 11/11 | 12/19 |
| Pueblo | 4,640 | 9/17 | 10/24 | 11/8 | 11/18 | 12/10 |
| Springfield | 4,580 | 9/17 | 10/21 | 11/2 | 11/14 | 12/27 |
| Steamboat Springs | 6,770 | 9/2 | 9/26 | 10/13 | 10/25 | 11/18 |
| Telluride | 8,800 | 9/3 | 9/24 | 10/14 | 10/25 | 11/13 |
| Trinidad | 5,746 | 9/17 | 10/11 | 10/29 | 11/11 | 12/13 |

Does the date of the first snow mean anything? Not really. There is no significant correlation with the date of the first snow and the severity of the winter that follows. Furthermore, the first snow is usually not a trouble-maker in terms of disrupting normal activities. There have been some exceptions, such as the huge Front Range snow of September 17, 1971. But for the most part, the first snow usually comes in the evening and is gone the next morning causing no harm enroute. So why does the first snow raise such a ruckus? It's understandably a special event for skiers and little kids, but for the rest of us it seems to trigger some instinctive response way down inside that helps us psychologically get ready for winter. That's not such a bad thing.


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September in Review:
Sunshine was plentiful but precipitation was scant during September. Except for a few areas on the Eastern Plains, most of Colorado was much drier than average. Along with the dry weather came warmer than average days but cool, crisp nights. Temperatures for the month ended up near average. There were no widespread early freezes in sensitive agricultural areas.

## A Look Ahead -- November 1987:

The climate in Colorado in November tends to divide the population into two groups: those who like it and those who don't. The group that seems to like November's climate is composed primarily of skiers, other winter sports enthusiasts and indoor hobbiests. These folks don't seem to mind the long nights, dropping temperatures, increased storminess, and reports of deepening snowpack in the mountains. Then there is the other group -- those who get depressed realizing that indeed winter has arrived and is likely going to stick around for many months. These people don't appreciate the early sunsets, plummetting temperatures, thickening pollution and occasional icy roads.

Compared to other months of the year here in Colorado, November doesn't have too many comforts to offer. Temperatures fall off more rapidly than during any other time of year. Air pollution problems develop in some mountain valleys and over some of the Front Range cities. The strengthening jet stream brings an increase in clouds and moisture to the mountains and western valleys. At the same time, dry weather with occasional episodes of strong, gusty winds becomes prevalent east of the Continental Divide. The likelihood for snow increases in all parts of the state but especially the mountains. However, there is no guarantee that ski areas will have tons of natural snow by the Thanksgiving weekend. Skiers have been spoiled in recent years by heavy early season snows. But long term records show that mountain snows often don't really begin to pile up until a little later in the winter. The general precipitation pattern in a typical November (if there is such a thing) brings 2 to $4^{\prime \prime}$ of liquid water to the higher mountain areas. Moisture decreases to 1 to $2^{\prime \prime}$ in most areas west of the Divide. On the east side, most areas receive less than $1^{\prime \prime}$ with the driest area of the state being the southeastern plains. Throughout the state, most November precipitation falls as snow.

November temperatures do tend to drop steadily throughout the month, but they really aren't too cold. Highs are still in the 50 s at lower elevations early in the month with usually a few days up in the 60s and 70s. But by the end of the month 30 s and 40 s are more common. Nighttime lows typically start in the 20 s but drop to the teens. Colder temperatures are expected for most mountain areas. Subzero readings become fairly likely in many mountain valleys by the end of the month. Extreme cold is also a possibility east of the mountains, but only about one year in three brings subzero cold to the Eastern Plains.

1987 Water Year Hrap-Up:

## (Special Feature)

See pages 4 and 5 for a summary of Colorado's climate for the water year, October 1, 1986 - September 30, 1987.

## SEPTEMBER 1987 DAILY WEATHER

| Date | Event |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1-3 | Warm and dry summer weather continued as high pressure dominated the region. The hottest temperatures of the month were observed with most low elevation areas in the 80 s and 90 s . Holly claimed the high for the state with $100^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ on the 3 rd . Mostly light thundershowers developed each day over and near the mountains although the Sugarloaf weather station near Leadville did report $0.72^{\prime \prime}$ of rain from a storm on the 1st. Some local danage from wind gusts were reported on the 2nd along the Front Range. |
| 4-8 | Smoke from California-Oregon forest fires visible across Colorado. Some light precipitation on the 4th, especially in and near the mountains, as a cold front passed the state. Akron had one of the heaviest rainfall totals with 0.64 ". Cooler 5-6th as a weak low pressure trough aloft crossed the Rockies. Some scattered thundershower activity was reported mostly east of the mountains. Another cold front crossed the state on the 7th. Showers and thunderstorms developed, heaviest over southeastern Colorado late on the 7 th. A number of locations reported at least an inch of rain including Eads (1.05") and Walsh (1.55"). Generally dry and mild on the 8th. |
| 9-12 | Northwesterly flow aloft over Colorado. Dry and seasonally warm in western parts of the state, but cool and a bit unsettled east of the mountains with some scattered showers and thundershowers each day. Rainfall was mostly light except in southeastern areas where several stations reported at least $0.50^{\prime \prime}$ for the period. Stonington, in the extreme southeast, received $1.18^{\prime \prime}$ on the 12 th. |
| 13-17 | An upper level disturbance over southern California drifted slowly across Colorado. Showers developed on the 13th in western Colorado while eastern parts of the state enjoyed a warm, summer day. Rains spread northeastward on the 14th and 15th and turned to snow in the higher mountains. Despite copious moisture from a decayed hurricane, precipitation was quite light. Modest rains of a quarter inch or greater were limited to the mountains and the Front Range. Brief clearing and then increasing clouds and light showers again on the 16th in advance of a fairly strong Pacific cold front. While western Colorado barely noticed a change, northeastern Colorado was socked in by fog, low clouds and chilling temperatures on the 17th. As the front slowed, large thundershowers developed in southeast Colorado. A storm near Campo dropped 1.38" of rain and melted hail. |
| 18-21 | Clear statewide with mild days but cold nights. The first freeze of the fall was observed the morning of the 18 th in portions of northeast Colorado, while temperatures in the mountains dipped into the upper teens and lower 20s. |
| 22-26 | Warm statewide with highs in the 80s at low elevations. Increased clouds 2526th with some showers mostly in southern Colorado as a weak upper level disturbance passed south of the state. |
| 27-30 | A few light showers on the 27 th as a rapid moving Pacific cold front crossed the state. Then clear and seasonally cool on the last 3 days of the month with some local frost in the low spots at lower elevations. Nighttime temperatures in the mountains were quite cold with many locations in the teens. Hohnholz Ranch on the Laramie River had the coldest readings in the state with 11 degrees on the 28th and 29th. |

September 1987 Extremes

| Highest Temperature | $100^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Sept 3 | Holly |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Lowest Temperature | $11^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Sept 28, 29 | Hohnholz Ranch |
| Greatest Total Precipitation | $3.68^{\prime \prime}$ |  | Walsh 1W |
| Least Total Precipitation | $0.02^{\prime \prime}$ |  | Ridgway |
| Greatest Total Snowfall* | $1.5^{\prime \prime}$ |  | Mount Evans Research |
|  |  |  | Center |

[^5]Despite frequent shower activity in the first half of September, precipitation totals were very low. Nearly all of Colorado ended up much drier than average. The western half of the state, including the mountains, was driest with most areas below 50\% of their September average. At least 10 stations reported less than $10 \%$ of average. Moisture was a little more abundant east of the mountains with most areas reporting 40 to $80 \%$ of average. Above average rainfall was limited to the southeastern plains and a narrow strip in northeast Colorado from Sedgwick south through Akron to Shaw. A number of locations in the southeast had more than double their average rainfall with almost all the rain falling from storms on three days: the 7th, 11th and 17th.

Greatest

| Walsh 1W | $3.68^{\prime \prime}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Stonington | $3.19^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Holly | $2.95^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Lamar | $2.51^{\prime \prime}$ |
| La Junta 1S | $2.49^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Las Animas | $2.43^{\prime \prime}$ |

## Least

| Ridgway | $0.02^{\prime \prime}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Antero Reservoir | $0.03^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Cochetopa Creek | $0.05^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Norwood | $0.06^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Fruita | $0.06^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Lake George 8SW | $0.06^{\prime \prime}$ |



Precipitation amounts (inches) for September 1987 and contours of precipitation as a percent of the 1961-1980 average. The dashed line represents $150 \%$ of average.

For Colorado as a whole, the 1987 water year was again wetter than average making this the 6th consecutive wet year (and 8 years out of the past 9) for the state. However, for the first time since 1981, substantial portions of the mountains were drier than average. In fact, in a few locations such as Vail, Climax and Grand Lake, precipitation was much below average -- 75\% of average or less. Precipitation in these areas was quite similar to what fell during the infamous drought year of 1977. Fortunately, with excellent reservoir storage from previous wet years, most water districts came through the year in good shape. From a broader perspective, Colorado was the dividing line in the western U.S. between an emerging serious drought situation north and west of us to abundant water supplies to our south.

The wettest portions of Colorado, compared to average, were western fringes of the state (including Grand Junction, Fruita, Rangely and Paradox), a band along the eastern foothills from near Loveland southward to the Conifer vicinity, and substantial areas of the eastern plains. There were at least 15 official weather stations which received $150 \%$ or more of their average annual precipitation. This extra moisture, along with mild temperatures and a long growing season, was very helpful in producing excellent crop yields in many agricultural areas. In parts of southeastern Colorado, including much of Otero, Baca, Bent and Las Animas counties, this was the wettest water year in about 2 decades. The Springfield 7WSW weather station totalled $25.20^{\prime \prime}$, more than $10^{\prime \prime}$ above average and the greatest in the 30 year history of the station (eclipsing their previous record of 21.68 " set in the 1965 water year).

The precipitation pattern during the 1987 growing season (May through September) indicated above average rainfall over most areas east of the mountains and also on the Western Slope. The wettest portions of the state, compared to average, with at least 150\% of their summer average, included a small area in extreme west central Colorado, an area south of Limon on the eastern plains, and portions of Las Animas


Precipitation for Water Year (October 1986 through September 1987)
as a percent of the 1961-1980 average.
county. The weather station near Aguilar totalled 18.47" for the summer, the wettest in the state. Meanwhile, most areas in or near the mountains were drier than average. Significant portions of the mountains received less than $80 \%$ of the summer average. By far the driest area in the state was the center of the San Luis Valley. Monte Vista, for example, received just 2.19" for the period, 49\% of average.

Quickly skimming the past year, the year began with normal temperatures in October and November. Several major storm systems got the year off to a wet start with plenty of early snow in the mountains. December was remarkably tranquil with very little moisture -- almost none in the mountains. January was also dry except for one whopping storm in midmonth that clobbered south central Colorado with up to 4 feet of snow in about 24 hours. Midwinter temperatures were relatively mild across the state except for a persistent cold anomaly in the vicinity of South Park. February brought record shattering heavy precipitation to much of eastern Colorado, but the northern and central mountains continued dry. March was more normal with a couple of strong blizzards on the plains, rapid temperature fluctuations and good mountain snows, but once again the northern and central mountains missed the brunt of the storms. April was warm and dry over most of the state and, with the help of a period of unusually warm weather in mid-May, the snow melt from mountain snowpack got off to a very early start. May precipitation was quite heavy, especially east of the mountains. Except for two consecutive weeks of hot, dry weather in late July and about 3 brief intrusions of unusually cold airmasses, the June-August summer months fell into the category of "normal." The summer monsoon was less organized than in recent years which left many mountain areas with less rainfall than average. However, there were still plenty of thunderstorms with a fair share of severe weather. Hailstorms seemed to target the Arkansas Valley during the summer. The convective season ended on schedule in mid September. Persistent warm and dry weather during the last 2 weeks of September began to raise concern over the potential for drought in the year ahead.


Growing season (May-September 1987) precipitation as a percent of the 1961-1980 average.
AND DEGREE DAYS

Statewide temperatures in September were very close to the long term average. Across the northern half of the state many cities were slightly above average. Steamboat Springs and Glenwood Springs were both about 2 degrees $F$ warmer than average. In the southern part of the state the majority of stations were slightly cooler than average. Alamosa was the coolest, compared to average, with a departure of -2.0 degrees.


September 1987 temperatures (degrees Fahrenheit) and contours of departures from 1961-1980 averages.

## SEPTEMBER 1987 SOIL TEMPERATURES

A fairly normal progression of soil temperature changes occurred during September. The fall reversal in temperature gradient has occurred with deep soil temperatures now warmer than those nearer to the surface.

These soil temperature measurements were taken at Colorado State University beneath sparse unirrigated sod with a flat, open exposure. These data are not representative of all Colorado locations.


Table 1. Colorado Heating Degree Day Data through September 1987.


## SEPTEMBER 1987 CLIMATIC DATA

## Eastern Plains*

|  | Max Min Mean Dep |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name |  |  |  |  | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | \%Norm |  |
| STERLING | 81.1 | 45.2 | 63.1 | 2.1 | 97 | 34 | 108 | 60 | 469 | 0.33 | -0.77 | 30.0 | 6 |
| FORT MORGAN | 79.0 | 46.3 | 62.7 | 0.5 | 93 | 35 | 110 | 48 | 450 | 0.70 | -0.48 | 59.3 | 6 |
| ALRON FAA AP | 75.6 | 47.5 | 61.5 | -0.2 | 90 | 35 | 136 | 37 | 409 | 1.10 | 0.02 | 101.9 | 4 |
| HOLYOKE | 77.2 | 46.9 | 2.0 | -0.7 | 92 | 36 | 120 | 38 | 430 | 0.54 | -0.75 | 41.9 | 5 |
| BURLINGTON | 78.4 | 50.4 | 64.4 | 0.3 | 92 | 40 | 72 | 62 | 465 | 0.81 | -0.69 | 54.0 | 4 |
| LIMON WSMO | 75.6 | 44.7 | 60.1 | 0.4 | 88 | 35 | 158 | 17 | 396 | 0.28 | -0.62 | 31.1 | 5 |
| CHEYENTE WELS | 80.8 | 47.7 | 64.2 | 0.3 | 94 | 39 | 62 | 48 | 472 | 0.34 | -1.45 | 19.0 | 5 |
| LAMAR | 83.2 | 48.1 | 65.6 | -1.2 | 98 | 35 | 42 | 70 | 507 | 2.51 | 1.38 | 22.1 | 10 |
| LAS ANIMAS | 83.6 | 49.8 | 66.7 | -0.6 | 96 | 37 | 35 | 92 | 516 | 2.43 | 1.39 | 233.7 | 7 |
| HOLY | 85.2 | 44.1 | 64.6 | -0.8 | 100 | 32 | 66 | 64 | 511 | 2.95 | 1.40 | 190.3 | 8 |
| SPRINGFIED TWSW | 80.7 | 50.5 | 65.6 | 0.3 | 92 | 43 | 42 | 69 | 484 | 2.26 | 1.09 | 193.2 | 4 |

## Foothills/Adjacent Plains*

| Name | Terperature |  |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow |
| FORT COLINS | 75.1 | 45.4 | 60.3 | 0.3 | 88 | 35 | 146 | 12 | 395 |
| GREELEY UNC | 78.0 | 45.7 | 61.8 | -0.4 | 90 | 36 | 119 | 30 | 435 |
| ESTES PARK | 69.1 | 37.0 | 53.0 | -0.3 | 79 | 25 | 355 | 2 | 296 |
| LONGMONT ZESE | 77.0 | 43.8 | 60.4 | -0.2 | 92 | 33 | 159 | 26 | 411 |
| BOLDER | 77.1 | 46.2 | 61.7 | -0.9 | 90 | 35 | 122 | 20 | 430 |
| DEMER WSFO AP | 76.8 | 47.9 | 62.3 | 0.5 | 89 | 39 | 110 | 36 | 428 |
| EVERGREEN | 70.7 | 36.5 | 53.6 | -0.3 | 81 | 28 | 333 | 0 | 318 |
| LAKE GEORCE 8SW | 66.9 | 36.1 | 51.5 | -0.3 | 74 | 29 | 398 | 0 | 261 |
| COLORADO SPRINGS | 73.7 | 46.2 | 59.9 | -0.4 | 85 | 39 | 150 | 6 | 371 |
| CANON CITY 2SE | 77.7 | 47.9 | 62.8 | 0.1 | 88 | 40 | 87 | 30 | 440 |
| PUEBLO WSO AP | 82.0 | 48.0 | 65.0 | -0.6 | 94 | 38 | 43 | 50 | 496 |
| WALSENBURG | 78.2 | 46.5 | 62.3 | -0.1 | 87 | 39 | 101 | 27 | 439 |
| TRINIDAD FAA AP | 79.1 | 46.8 | 62.9 | -0.7 | 87 | 40 | 80 | 24 | 450 |


| Precipitation |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total | Dep | \&Nlorm \# days |  |
| 0.65 | -0.59 | 52.4 | 6 |
| 0.42 | -0.71 | 37.2 | 5 |
| 1.54 | 0.19 | 114.1 | 10 |
| 0.58 | -0.85 | 40.6 | 3 |
| 1.13 | -0.73 | 60.8 | 9 |
| 0.70 | -0.68 | 50.7 | 8 |
| 0.63 | -0.82 | 43.4 | 6 |
| 0.06 | -1.02 | 5.6 | 1 |
| 0.55 | -0.81 | 40.4 | 7 |
| 0.61 | -0.48 | 56.0 | 6 |
| 0.31 | -0.58 | 34.8 | 7 |
| 0.94 | -0.28 | 77.0 | 8 |
| 0.52 | -0.55 | 48.6 | 9 |

## Mountains/Interior Valleys*

|  | Terperature |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low |
| WALDEN | 69.9 | 26.6 | 48.2 | 0.2 | 84 | 15 |
| LEADVILIE 2SW | 63.0 | 28.0 | 45.5 | -1.0 | 72 | 20 |
| SALIDA | 75.1 | 37.1 | 56.1 | -0.8 | 86 | 20 |
| BUENA VISTA | 72.2 | 36.4 | 54.3 | -0.8 | 80 | 31 |
| SAGUACHE | 69.7 | 37.2 | 53.4 | -0.7 | 7 | 31 |
| HERMIT TESE | 66.4 | 25.7 | 46.0 | -1.3 | 77 | 17 |
| ALAMOSA WSO AP | 73.7 | 31.7 | 52.7 | -2.0 | 81 | 24 |
| STEAMBOAT SPRINGS | 75.0 | 32.6 | 53.8 | 2.2 | 84 | 2 |
| GRAND LAKE 6SSW | 65.6 | 31.9 | 48.8 | -0.2 | 75 | 24 |
| DILION IE | 64.8 | 27.5 | 46.2 | -1.7 | 75 | 18 |
| CLIMAX | 54.2 | 30.2 | 42.2 | -0.7 | 64 | 20 |
| ASPEN 1SW | 69.4 | 36.4 | 52.9 | 0.4 | 78 | 27 |
| TAYLOR PARK | 62.7 | 30.3 | 46.5 | 2.6 | 71 | 23 |
| TELURIDE | 68.1 | 33.0 | 50.6 | -0.9 | 77 | 26 |
| PAGOSA SPRINGS | 73.9 | 32.3 | 53.1 | -1.5 | 82 | 25 |
| SILVERTON | 64.6 | 23.7 | 44.1 | -1.3 | 75 | 17 |
| WOLF CREEK PASS 1 | 58.3 | 30.3 | 44.3 | -0.9 | 66 | 25 |


| Degree Days |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Heat | Cool | Grow |
| 495 | 0 | 305 |
| 578 | 0 | 202 |
| 251 | 2 | 385 |
| 313 | 0 | 342 |
| 340 | 0 | 301 |
| 560 | 0 | 254 |
| 364 | 0 | 365 |
| 330 | 0 | 381 |
| 480 | 0 | 242 |
| 556 | 0 | 233 |
| 78 | 0 | 76 |
| 355 | 0 | 265 |
| 548 | 0 | 201 |
| 426 | 0 | 281 |
| 347 | 0 | 367 |
| 677 | 0 | 230 |
| 63 | 0 | 132 |


| Precipitation |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Total | Dep | allonm \# days |  |
| 1.02 | -0.10 | 91.1 | 6 |
| 0.68 | -0.72 | 48.6 | 7 |
| 0.26 | -0.66 | 28.3 | 2 |
| 0.19 | -0.86 | 18.1 | 2 |
| 0.30 | -0.65 | 31.6 | 4 |
| 0.55 | -0.88 | 38.5 | 2 |
| 0.22 | -0.61 | 26.5 | 3 |
| 0.64 | -0.96 | 40.0 | 4 |
| 0.54 | -0.70 | 43.5 | 6 |
| 0.72 | -0.62 | 53.7 | 7 |
| 0.45 | -1.11 | 28.8 | 8 |
| 0.62 | -1.18 | 34.4 | 7 |
| 0.50 | -1.04 | 32.5 | 5 |
| 0.83 | -1.31 | 38.8 | 11 |
| 0.46 | -1.64 | 21.9 | 3 |
| 1.53 | -1.01 | 60.2 | 15 |
| 1.30 | -2.69 | 32.6 | 7 |

Western Valleys*
Name
CRAIG 4SW
HAYDEN
RANGE Y IE
EAGLE FAA AP
GLENWOOD SPRINGS
RIFLE
GRAND JNCTION WS
CEDAREDGE
PAONIA 1SW
DELTA
MONTROSE ND. 2
URAVAN
NORWOO
YELOW JACKET ZN
CORTEZ
DURANGO

|  | Termerature |  |  |  |  | Degree Days |  |  | Precipitation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Max | Min | Mean | Dep | High | Low | Heat | Cool | Grow | Total | Dep | \%Norm |  |
| 76.0 | 38.7 | 57.3 | 1.2 | 87 | 20 | 227 | 5 | 398 | 0.33 | -0.97 | 25.4 | 3 |
| 75.4 | 37.3 | 56.4 | 0.8 | 86 | 25 | 254 | 2 | 392 | 0.26 | -0.95 | 21.5 | 5 |
| 79.8 | 42.7 | 61.3 | 1.0 | 90 | 32 | 123 | 20 | 454 | 0.07 | -1.02 | 6.4 | 2 |
| 76.8 | 35.6 | 56.2 | 0.9 | 87 | 24 | 254 | 0 | 410 | 0.46 | -0.72 | 39.0 | 6 |
| 78.9 | 42.7 | 60.8 | 2.1 | 90 | 34 | 133 | 15 | 441 | 0.32 | -1.27 | 20.1 | 5 |
| 81.9 | 40.2 | 61.1 | 1.9 | 93 | 31 | 125 | 15 | 481 | 0.28 | -0.80 | 25.9 | 3 |
| 81.6 | 50.8 | 66.2 | -0.5 | 92 | 40 | 34 | 76 | 513 | 0.13 | -0.59 | 18.1 | 3 |
| 79.7 | 44.4 | 62.0 | 0.8 | 89 | 35 | 98 | 17 | 452 | 0.33 | -0.86 | 27.7 | 6 |
| 80.4 | 46.1 | 63.2 | 1.2 | 90 | 39 | 75 | 27 | 469 | 0.09 | -1.26 | 6.7 | 2 |
| 82.8 | 40.4 | 61.6 | -0.7 | 93 | 30 | 108 | 13 | 491 | 0.34 | -0.65 | 34.3 | 5 |
| 77.2 | 44.9 | 6.0 | -0.1 | 89 | 37 | 129 | 17 | 423 | 0.09 | -1.08 | 7.7 | 4 |
| 84.7 | 45.3 | 65.0 | -0.7 | 95 | 36 | 45 | 52 | 515 | 0.51 | -0.56 | 47.7 | 4 |
| 73.6 | 40.7 | 57.1 | 0.7 | 82 | 31 | 22 | 0 | 369 | 0.06 | -1.54 | 3.7 | 1 |
| 76.2 | 45.8 | 61.0 | 0.7 | 84 | 36 | 124 | 9 | 405 | 0.24 | -1.14 | 17.4 | 1 |
| 78.3 | 41.7 | 60.0 | -0.2 | 86 | 33 | 154 | 10 | 431 | 0.35 | -0.85 | 29.2 | 2 |
| 77.6 | 39.5 | 58.5 | 0.0 | 86 | 31 | 188 | 1 | 42 | 0.75 | -0.98 | 43.4 | 4 |

* Data are received by the Colorado Climate Center for more locations than appear in these tables. Please contact the Colorado Climate Center if additional information is needed.

SEPTEMBER 1987 SUNSHINE AND SOLAR RADIATION

| Station | Number of Days |  |  | \% of possible sunshine | average \% of possible |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | clear | partly <br> cloudy | cloudy |  |  |
| Colorado Springs | 13 | 11 | 6 | -- | -- |
| Denver | 15 | 9 | 6 | 82\% | 75\% |
| Fort Collins | 10 | 15 | 5 | -0 | -- |
| Grand Junction | 19 | 9 | 2 | 83\% | 76\% |
| Pueblo | 18 |  |  | 81\% | 80\% |




[^0]:    * data derived only from those stations with complete daily snowfall records.

[^1]:    * Data are received by the Colorado Climate Center for more locations than appear in these tables. Please contact the Colorado Climate Center if additional information is needed.

[^2]:    * data derived only from those stations with complete daily snowfall records.

[^3]:    * data derived only from those stations with complete daily snowfall records.

[^4]:    * data derived only from those stations with complete daily snowfall records.

[^5]:    * data derived only from those stations with complete daily snowfall records.

