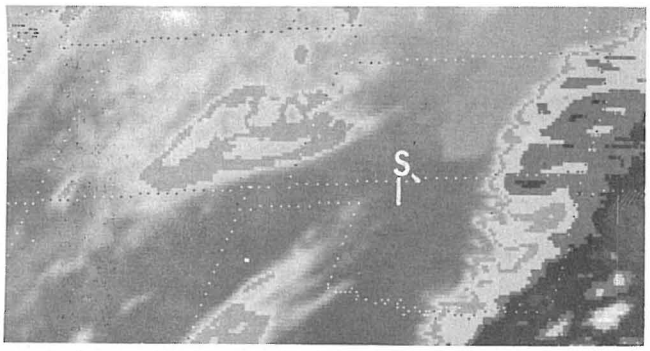


Figure 4. GOES-1 Infrared (4 mi) data taken at 1600 GMT 3 March 1977.

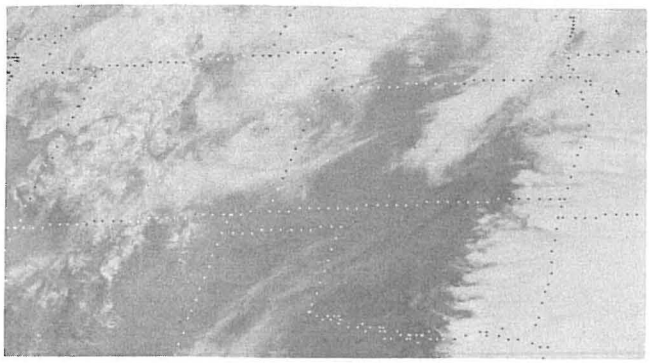


Figure 5. GOES-1 visible (1 mi) data taken at 1800 GMT 3 March 1977.

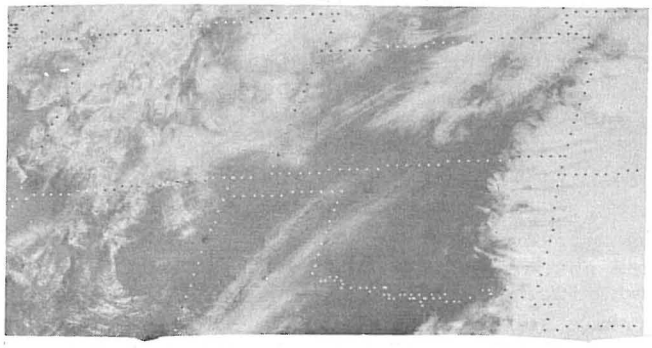


Figure 6. GOES-1 visible (1 mi) data taken at 1900 GMT 3 March 1977.

The interesting feature is that very little rainfall was reported from the observer network. Calls were placed to the observers requesting their rainfall amounts and reports were almost entirely negative. Several reported very heavy rain just to the east or west, but none at their location (Fig. 1).

Most meteorologists would agree that the Infrared data should reveal the storm tracks due to the temperature differential caused by rainfall. The only possible explanation for the tracks appearing on the visible photos is due to the dry soil conditions, whereby the rainfall caused a discoloration in the soil. Several narrower tracks are evident on the visible photos in the central and southern sections of the state.

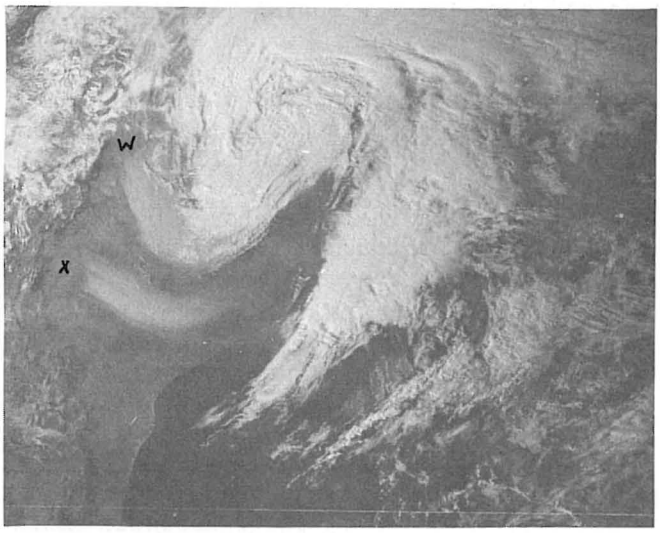
THE DUST STORM OF FEBRUARY 23, 1977

The NWA Newsletter carried a short article about the most severe dust storm that has been experienced in the United States in many years.

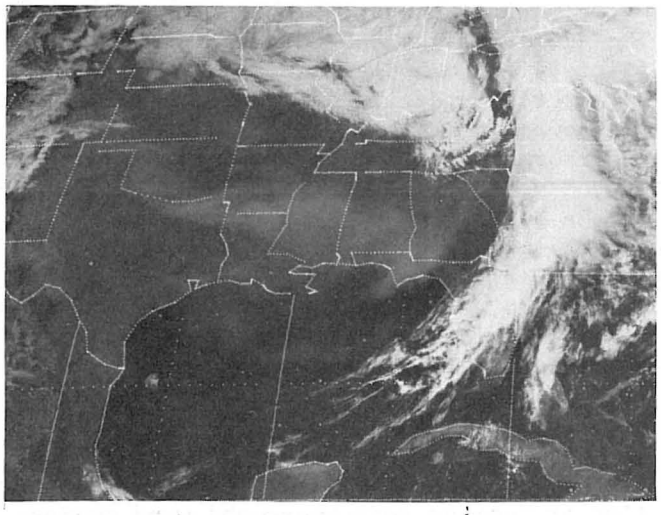
The GOES-1, visible data, taken at 2200 GMT shows the two major sources of the dust; one from northeastern Colorado (W) and one along the Texas-New Mexico border, south of Lubbock, TX (X). This dust spread eastward during the night and the following day. An early morning view, taken at 1600 GMT, 24 February 1977 is also shown.

A few photographs of drifted soil are also shown. These were taken near Clovis, NM . by NWS, Central Region staff. F.P.

Drifted soil areas near Clovis, NM.



GOES-1 Visible (1 mi) data taken at 2200 GMT 23 February 1977.



GOES-1 Visible (1 mi) data taken at 1600 GMT 24 February 1977.

ERRATA

Please make the following corrections to the article by Murphy and Winkler, V2, N2, May 1977, pp 2-9.

Title; replace TEMPERATURES with TEMPERATURE
footnote 1; replace 001610 with 00161
pg. 3, Sect. 3 heading; replace FACTORS with FORECAST
pg. 4, left, ln 18; replace 25% with 20%
pg. 4, left, ln 28; replace core- with fore-
pg. 4, right, ln 26: insert- (when considered in conjunction with the earlier qualitative results) between sults and con cerning
pg. 6, right, ln 11: replace undertainty with uncertainty
pg. 6, Sect. 4 Heading· replace INTERNAL with INTERVAL
pg. 8, left, ln 26· insert(were all less than half as wide as the corresponding climatological,)after forecasters and intervals
pg. 8, right, ln 42: delete and
pg. 9, right, ln 1· replace Brier, G.S. to Brier, G.W.,
pg. 9, right, ln 13: replace *Sr-77* with *SR-77*
pg. 9, right, ln 46: insert *National Weather Service, Technical Memorandum NWS FCST-21*, 64pp.

TRADING POST

Since the last issue, the following Technical Procedures Bulletins have been issued.

No.	TITLE
194	Two to Six Hour Probabilities of Thunderstorms and Severe Weather.
195	Stations with Specific Guidance Forecasts.
196	Use of Model Output Statistics for Predicting Probability of Precipitation.
197	The Trajectory (TRAJ) Model.
198	Objective Forecast of the 72 Hour Minimum Temperature from 1200 GMT Data.
199	Thunderstorms and Severe Local Storm Probabilities Based on Model Output Statistics No. 5.
200	Stations in FOUS Bulletins
201	Complete list of Operationally Obsolete Technical Procedures Bulletins.
202	Alaskan Maximum/Minimum Temperatures, Surface Wind and Probability of Precipitation, FMAK 1 Bulletin.
203	Air Stagnation Guidance.

NOAA Weather Radio - Getting the Word Out

Bill Chapman, MIC, WSFO, Salt Lake City had an interesting idea for getting some good advertising for the NOAA Weather Radio program. He arranged for the "Welcome Wagon" program to include information about NWR to newcomers in the area through an informative brochure that is distributed. (From Western Region NWS Newsletter.)