

The equipment was very useful for interpretation of significant weather events although it became evident over time that additional methods of data interpretation other than simple display pattern recognition techniques were needed. Computer enhancement and automatic routines proved to be a partial answer to the problem.

A simplified scheme for dealing with velocity ambiguities was obtainable. Attenuation of the 5 cm intensity data remained a problem under certain circumstances, however there was little or no attenuation in the 5 cm velocity data. Improvements in the 5 cm intensity estimates were possible using computer corrections to the intensity data. Results on the intensity data corrections are not yet conclusive, but the application of such procedures appears promising.

The addition of the velocity data to the overall accumulation of meteorological information must not be misconstrued. Doppler velocity data is only an additional source of useful information and must be utilized in conjunction with all other available meteorological data sources in order that effective public services can be rendered.

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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NOTES AND REFERENCES

1. Paul E. Pettit is a meteorologist at the National Weather Service Office in Montgomery, AL.
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FOLKLORE

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Sue Mroz

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