Nws fire weather zones map california

For much of the year, Oakland doesn't resemble the sunny California that is frequently shown in movies and tv. Oaklands get quite a few days of sun, but calm warmth is much more common than heat worthy of beaches related to Southern California. On the bright side, residents and visitors don't have to worry about frequent sub-zero temperatures, snow, or other weather problems that bother much of the country. Temperatures in Auckland usually stay within a comfortable narrow range: the average minimum temperature in January and February, which tends to be the coldest month in Auckland, falls below 45 degrees Fleas (7 degrees Celsius). The average high in September is typically the hottest month, about 75 degrees Fleas (24 degrees Celsius). In other words, if you don't like extreme temperatures (high or low), Auckland can provide the perfect climate. You don't need a completely separate wardrobe for each season. Wear light shirts and tank tops with jeans in summer, add sweaters and raincoats in winter and you are all set. Locals have the luxury of complaining that the weather is frozen when it burns hot at 45 or 50 degrees Fleas (7-10 degrees Celsius) and 75 or 80 degrees Fleas (24-27 degrees Celsius). Fast climate facts the hottest months: August and September (66 F /19 C) The coldest months: January (51 F / 11 C) Rainy Months: January (4.72 inches) The season begins to rain on average 3-4 inches each year, but it dries by May and June. On the other hand, the average temperature rises steadily throughout the season, starting with a high of 64 degrees Flea (18 degrees Celsius) in February and rising to 71 F (22 degrees Celsius) by June. What to pack: The old Bay Area saying of always bring a sweater is especially true in the early months of the season when winter lows keep spring nights chilly. You need to plan costumes that you can stack and pack a variety of short, long-sleeved shirts, sweaters, trousers and even light jackets. Average monthly temperature: 64 F (18 C) / 49 F (9 C) April: 66 F (19 C) / 50 F (10 C) May: 69 F (21C) / 53 F (12C) Rain disappears, and as temperatures continue to rise, some parts of Auckland are likely to grow in summer. In addition, a total of less than an inch falls throughout the summer when you absolutely don't get rainfall in most years in July, but September you get the most at 0.2 inches. What to pack: The night may still require chilly and light sweaters and jackets, but warm summer temperatures mean you can get out of shorts, tank tops and sandals during the day. However, you are likely to need something warm, especially towards the beginning of the month, so if you plan to go out after dark, bring a pullover or light jacket. In addition, summer is the perfect time for an outdoor adventure in Auckland, so pack your hiking boots and gearI'm interested in adding it to my itinerary. Average Monthly Temperature June: 71 F (22 C) / 55 F (13 C) July: 72 F (22 C) / 56 F (13 C) August: 73 F (23 C) / 58 F (14 C) Heat from summer calms down around mid-October every year and is replaced by heavy rain, heavy fog and cool night temperatures instead. In September, it rains only about two-tenths of an inch, but in October and November it gets 1.4 inches and 2.9 inches, and in December it rains even more at 4.5 inches. Depending on the time of the season you visit, you may also be treated as what is known as the second summer, which is an out-of-season warm weather period that comes to the Bay Area between October and January every year. Packed: Even if you visit Auckland in September or October, you can comfortably travel in light sweaters and coats at night and T-shirts and pants during the day. However, in the second half of autumn, when the leaves begin to change color, fog and cold begin creeping up early throughout the season, so you may need to bring your jacket early in the morning and evening. Average monthly temperature: 74 F (23 C) / 57 F (14 C) October: 72 F (22C) / 54 F (12 C) November: 65 F (18C) / 49 F (9 C) despite being the coldest and rainy season of the year, auckland winters are still relatively mild and usually not below freezing. However, with an average rainy day of 10-11 days a month and an overall accumulation of about 17 inches (more than half of the annual rainfall) for most of the season, it is necessary to prepare for unpleasant days, no matter which month you visit in winter. Packaging: Due to the unstable nature of the weather in Auckland during the rainy season, you will want to pack various clothing to meet all temperatures and conditions. Don't forget to bring a raincoat and umbrella in addition to layered clothing to keep it warm and dry after the season. Average monthly temperature: 58 F (14 C) / 45 F (7 C) January: High 58 F (14C) / 44 F (6 C) February: As you guess that Auckland is close to san Francisco's insceries, the weather is often cloudy and foggy even when it's not cloudy and foggy. The eastern hills of Auckland and Berkeley trap the fog here, rather than blowing further inland. It becomes dramatically apparent when driving a car from Auckland to the other side of the hill on a foggy day. In doing so, you will pass through the Caldecott Tunnel. As soon as you leave the tunnel, you are more likely to emerge in the warm sun. On many days starting with high fog or just cloudy days, the sun will come out by noon. If you want to do something that benefits from a clear view, such as climbing a mountain, hiking in the hills, or climbing the Berkeley Koal, we plan to do it by 11 a.m. or noon. This will give you a fogTo burn out. Auckland rains about 23 inches every year and spreads for about 60 days. Snow is almost unheard of, but it can be seen for a day or two on nearby Mount Diablo. Even this is unusual enough to make local news usually when it happens. Once or twice a year, individual works rarely measure more than 0.25 inches, and expect short hail attacks. Rain often comes in stretches that last for several days, cloudy, foggy, clear or sunny days scattered around. Thanks to consistently mild temperatures throughout the year, rain is more unpleasant and annoying than a serious problem. The disadvantage of our consistently mild climate is that many local drivers don't seem to know what to do in heavy rain, so be very careful if you're driving during a storm. Average monthly temperature, precipitation, and daylight saving time average. Temperature rainfall hours January 51 F 4.7 inches 10 hours February 55 F 4.5 inches 10 hours March 57 F 3.4 inches 12 hours April 58 F 1.4 inches 13 hours May 61 F 0.8 inches 14 hours June 63 F 0.1 inches 15 hours 64 F 0.0 inch 15 hours August 66 F 0.0 inch 14 hours September 66 F 0.2 inch 13 hours October 63 F 1.4 inches 12 hours November 57 F 2.9 inches 11 hours December 52 F 4.5 inches 10 hours Thank you for letting us know! This is the first time NWS has added a new gradient to a graphic in this way. However, other meteorologists recently added a new color to represent severe heat as well. As climate change becomes extreme in temperature, rainfall, and other weather conditions, meteorologists need to look at new types of information design. Minor changes to traditional weather visualizations only normalize the anomaly. You need completely new graphics to understand these extremes and be ready to face them. Currently, meteorologists are adding to the legends of existing weather maps that became popular in the early 20th century to support new records. On Sunday alone, the Houston-16.7-inch rainfall was so high that the NWS decided to add a color to the map that represents more than 20 inches of rainfall. The original map was a simple dark purple with more than 15 inches of rain, but a new, more accurate version of the NWS graphic uses a dark purple from 15 inches to 20 inches, a plum from 20 inches to 30 inches, and a light pinkish lavender of more than 30 inches. The storm caused about two feet of rain over the weekend, but by the weekend the total rainfall could reach 50 inches, which could reach about the same amount of rain as Hawaii receives in a year. #Harvey視点で. As it rained, we had to update the color chart of the graphics to map effectively. pic.twitter.com/Su7x2K1uuz - NWS (@NWS) August 28, 2017 The huge rainfall in Texas is literally figurativeMaps and NWS spokeswomans sent an e-mail to Co. I told Design. In 2013, the Australian Meteorological Service faced a similar problem, with parts of the country very hot and literally out of scale temperatures. The station's solution is to add bright purple and hot pink to the map to show temperatures from 125 degrees Fleas to 129 degrees Fleas (52 to 54 degrees Celsius). The Bureau of Meteorology has added extra colors to next week's temperature scale: 54oC!pic.twitter.com/x4eLIFQh - National Science Week (@Aus_ScienceWeek) January 8, 2013 and early this summer, weather scientists in Arizona have the same problem and have come up with the same solution: add color to the temperature map. the #Arizonaホット's weather map will run out of colors - Mark Tregrossa, @weathermanmark, June 21, 2017, but these subtle changes to the weather map are not enough to tell you how unprecedented this weather is. In order for people to have enough information about the weather and how it affects their lives, they need to understand the context. So what does extreme weather visualization look like? Perhaps they are not maps at all. So far, some of the best weather data viz of 2017 have seen the weather in historical contexts like this circular temperature map. Perhaps the map can provide a point of comparison, like this map that projects what winter and summer will look like in 2100. Or it's a way to go further. As climate change leads to more extreme weather, information design is needed to catch up. On the other end of the day.