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Report to the U. S. National Park Service
on

A DETAILED ANALYSIS OF CLIMATOLOGICAL AND HYDROLOGICAL
RECORDS OF SOUTH FLORIDA WITH REFERENCE TO MAN'S
INFLUENCE UPON ECOSYSTEM EVOLUTION

by

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ABSTRACT

An attempt has been made to summarize the historical climatological records of southern Florida, south of latitude 29° North. Rainfall and temperature records were obtained for 157 stations within this region. Calculations determined that a minimum of seven years data per station was required to obtain statistically valid monthly and annual averages, but that the 10-15 years, suggested by Sass (1967) were more suitable. Using monthly and annual averages calculated for 119 stations many of which dated prior to 1900 synoptic maps were constructed displaying the geographical distribution of these two climatic variables.

From statistical inference, i.e. averages, standard deviations and coefficients of variation, areas with similar characteristics were isolated and reduced to a single monthly time series record varying from 50 to 70 years in length and analysed for evidence of long term changes as well as cyclical behavior. This analysis suggests that no long term changes have occurred when independently considering all the Januarys, Februarys, Marches, etc., but that from a standpoint of a linear record by month, by years a bi-annual component appears as well as one in the proximity of five years. This five year component seems to be most pronounced in the area along the eastern coastal ridge, disappearing in areas west and north-west of it.

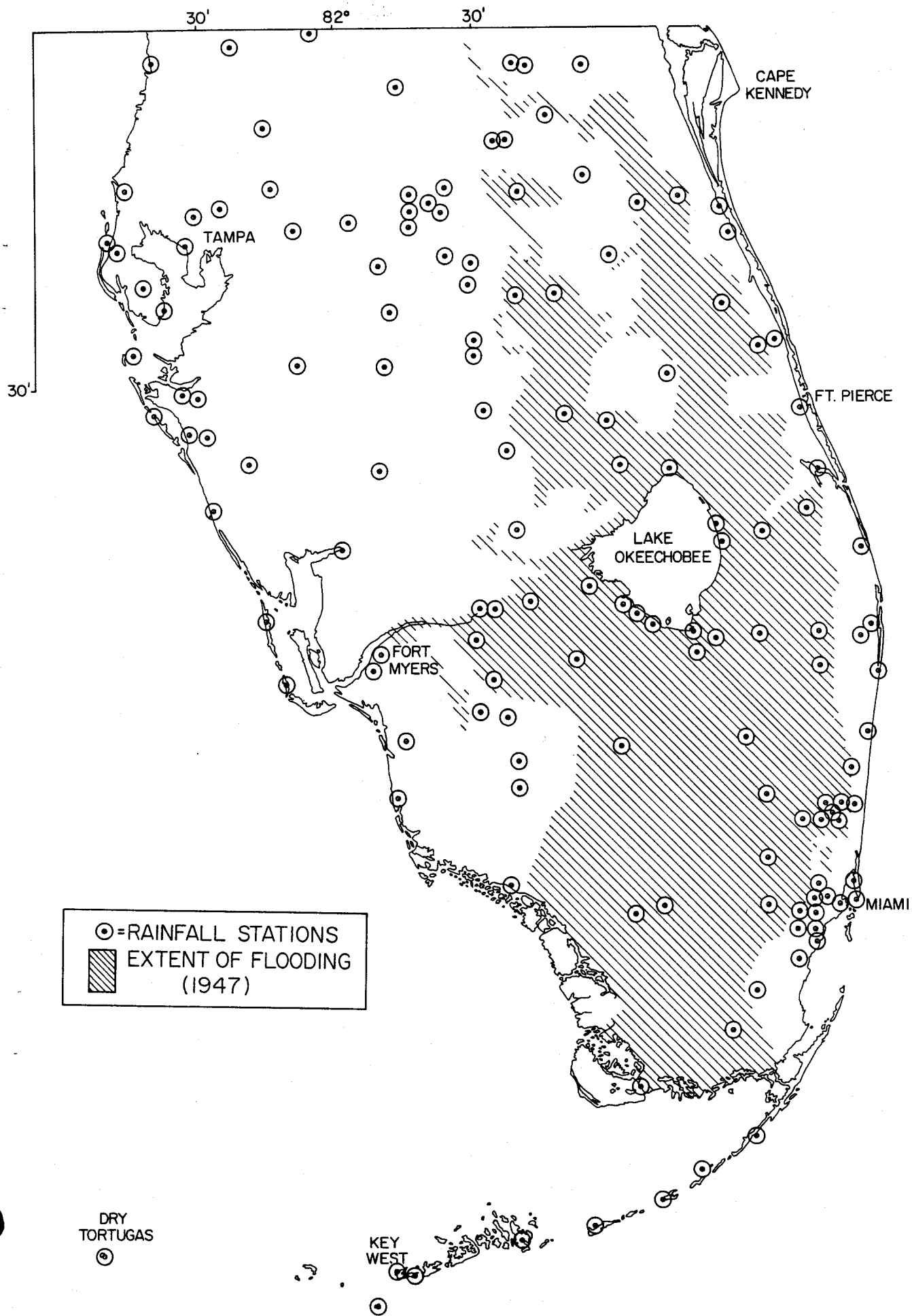
The results of this analysis are considered with respect to changes in the elevation of the fresh water table due to man's influence, the natural rise in sea level due to deglaciation, and the mechanism effecting changes in estuarine and near shore salinities.

INTRODUCTION

A naturally evolving ecosystem undergoes successional changes which, as discussed by Odum (1966), "are orderly processes of community development" and which "culminate in a stabilized ecosystem in which the maximum biomass and the symbiotic functions between organisms are maintained per unit of available energy flow". In a mature ecosystem the energy flow due to availability of natural resources is self regulated. This type of orderly ecological succession is influenced either by importing nutrients into the system from without, such as is done by fertilizers which increase the amount of nutrients, or by removing such resources from within the system. The influence upon the ecological balance may or may not be irreparable.

The colonization of Southern Florida by man has occurred only over the last century (since 1888) and, therefore its influence upon the natural ecological environment has been well documented. One might indeed say that contrary to natural ecosystem development the result of man's influence has been that of ecosystem destruction. Man's penetration of this virgin territory has, through modifications to the main natural resource (water), accelerated the rate of ecological change to a speed approximately 100 times greater than would have occurred under a natural evolving system. The present study considers a large unit of landscape (28,000 sq. miles) as a functional ecological unit, and analyzes it as to the changes in time of the fundamental resource, i.e. the height, extent and characteristics of the water table upon which, as a substrate, the fluctuating oscillations of smaller biological interactions occur. The comparatively uniform elevation and marsh characteristics of the

Figure 1: The Study Area



Southern portion of the peninsula enable the region to be feasibly regarded as a uniform system.

Prior to man's influence, the original Everglades drainage basin occupied 9,000 square miles of the 28,000 square miles of Florida below latitude 29°N. It extended to the headwaters of the Kissimee river near Orlando in South Central Florida and was described by Robertson (1959) as "a shallow saucer tilted almost imperceptibly toward the south and west with a wide break in the side along the Gulf of Mexico (Fig. 1). It was bordered on the eastern side by the Atlantic coastal ridge (an oolite limestone structure with maximum elevations of 24 feet) and to the west by those counties with higher land elevations such as Collier County in the south and extending northward to Sumter County".

Although no quantitative data exist to describe the precolonization fresh water conditions, extrapolation from the exceptional floods of 1947, generally considered to best approximate the predrainage conditions of the Vast Kissimee-Okeechobee-Everglades watershed (see shaded portion Fig. 1; House Doc. 643, 1949) provide some idea of the characteristics prior to man's influence. The region is best divided into two areas, one to the north of Lake Okeechobee where the waters of the Kissimee River basin were retained in various lakes, which overflowed during the wet summer months through broad shallow marshes into Lake Okeechobee; and the other south of Lake Okeechobee which, due to the seasonal flooding of fresh water, overflowed its southern shoreline to enter the southern Everglades, a portion of which is now the Everglades National Park. This volume of water flowing south played a vital part in recharging the Biscayne Aquifer and profoundly affected the salinity values in the

near shore and estuarine waters adjacent to the watershed, before it finally spent itself as surface or subterranean runoff into the Gulf of Mexico, Florida Bay or, to a lesser extent, the Atlantic Ocean. Due to the influence of fresh water on the estuarine and near shore waters, a natural equilibrium was maintained between the fresh water table and the sea.

Man's colonization of South Florida resulted in modifications of the Kissimee-Okeechobee-Everglades drainage basin which caused lowering of the fresh water table and permitted the consequent and permanent encroachment of salt water and the establishment of a new equilibrium with subsequent ecological adjustment. This "adjustment" occurred, as previously stated, at a speed approximately 100 times faster than under natural conditions. The derivation of this estimate will be later substantiated by appropriate calculations.

Although no quantitative records exist for the predrainage volumes of water in either the northern or southern areas of the state, Parker et al. (1955) have summarized data providing an estimate of the original fresh water resources of the region as well as the results of early attempts to drain the Everglades for land reclamation purposes. In addition, studies showing the loss of peat and muck soils through oxidation, compaction and fire, caused by lowering the water table, enable comparison between the observed virgin conditions and the conditions subsequent to drainage and enable gross determination of the predrainage elevation of the water table relative to mean sea level. These soil losses are the best quantitative index to the lowering of the water table due to drainage, covering the period 1914 - 1953.

From the foregoing considerations it is evident that the ecological stability of terrestrial estuarine and near shore waters in an area of uniform elevation depends upon the height of the fresh water table relative to mean sea level; and further, that the early attempts to drain the Everglades were a vital contributing factor to the present instability. It now remains to be considered how to best manage the natural water resources, to which end the recent flood control systems (developed since 1947) have been designed. It is obvious that with the expected population growth for the area, no haphazard controls will be sufficient; any attempts at natural resource management must go hand in hand with an understanding of the availability of the particular resource in both space and time. This involves consideration of all parameters affecting supply.

For this purpose of a total understanding, the historical rainfall and temperature records of South Florida below latitude 29°N have been studied: rainfall as the natural source of supply and temperature as an index to evaporative potential. The principal aspects considered were:-

- 1) The monthly and annual characteristics of areal distribution.
- 2) The possibility of long term changes.
- 3) Cyclic changes and their return frequencies.
- 4) Predictability which could assist in resource management.
- 5) Changes in the elevation of the water table relative to mean sea level, and to what influences these changes are attributable.
- 6) Changes in sea level relative to water table elevation, or land surface.
- 7) The effect of fluctuations in water table elevation upon estuarine salinities.

In other words this study sought to discover whether the changes observed in the South Florida ecology were unequivocally attributable to man, or

whether they reflected seasonal or periodic changes in the natural environmental supply. Six approaches were used to cover all aspects.

- 1) Tests were made to determine the length of record required to accurately represent the statistical average monthly and annual values.
- 2) Maps were constructed to show monthly and annual areal distribution for the entire region.
- 3) Data from rainfall stations (with their associated temperature values) within areas of equal rainfall (Shown on average annual rainfall map) were reduced to two linear time series. These represent the rainfall and temperature averages by months for the area in question.
- 4) The time series were then subjected to power spectral density analysis to determine the principal return frequencies and any harmonic components contained within them.
- 5) Data concerning soil losses were used to reflect long term changes in the elevation of the water table relative to mean sea level, and regional submergence curves used to reflect changes in sea level relative to water table, or land surface.
- 6) Local studies of salinities within the Everglades National Park were used to determine the relationship of salinity to fluctuations in the water table.

It must be borne in mind that this study is not concerned with a detailed analysis of the meteorology or ecology of South Florida, but with an ecosystematic study of an entire landscape area as suggested by Odum (1966) and outlined as the goal of the International Biological Program. In short, it is a study of the fundamental parameters upon which other, more detailed studies and environmental planning could be based.

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METHOD

Data Collection.

The records concerned the period 1825-1968 and covered the 28,000 square miles south of latitude 29°N. which represents about half the size of the state of Florida. The reference sources for the data were the Smithsonian World Weather Records vol. 79; the Climatic Summary of the United States Weather Bureau Bulletin W. '1912' which summarized data from stations established prior to 1930; and the U. S. Weather Bureau Climatological data of Florida for the years 1914-1968.

Monthly historical records of rainfall and temperature were collected for a total of 157 stations, although prior to 1900 the number of stations was considerably less. Since 1891 the average daily temperatures were based upon the average between maximum and minimum readings in each 24 hour period, and daily rainfall was recorded as the number of inches within each 24 hours. Temperature records were derived from 96 stations which represented a total of 3,000 station years data (where one station year is the number of recordings for one station for one year) or approximately 2,190,000 single observations. Rainfall data were collected from 127 stations representing 3,991 station years data or a total of 1,456,715 daily observations. It should be mentioned that the geographical locations of many stations was changed by as much as six miles during the course of these recordings, and that many of the early stations were later abandoned, or new ones subsequently established. Such changes are acknowledged and accepted as inherent factors contributing to marginal inaccuracies in this study. However, when extrapolation over large distances is required, as in the construction of maps of areal distribution, the significance of these factors is small. For detailed data of present station locations the reader is referred to the United States Weather Bureau Annual Summaries of Climatological Data of Florida.

Station Averages, Standard Deviations, Coefficients of Variation

By checking long term against short term averages it was found that a record from each station of not less than seven years was required to provide a meaningful statistic. Sass (1967) suggested, however, that a 10-15 year minimum record length would provide greater stability. Of the

127 stations recording rainfall the length of record (N years) used in the calculations was less than 10 years only 10 times, less than seven years only three; and of the 96 stations recording temperature the length of record (N years) was less than 10 years eight times and less than seven years only once. Therefore almost all statistical interpretation met with the minimum requirements outlined by Sass (1968). Using the data collections outlined previously, monthly and annual averages, standard deviations, and coefficients of variability were calculated for each station (Wallis and Roberts 1963, pp. 253-256). The number of years data for each station (N) used in these calculations varied, and are given in the appended tables 1-12 together with the computed statistics.

Areal Distributions

Maps illustrating the monthly and annual areal distribution of rainfall and temperature were constructed using all the available station data (Appendix Tables 1 to 12). Both station averages and standard deviations were used in the construction of the maps in order to position isohyets and isotherms more correctly. That is, areas of equal rainfall and temperature were designated not only by their monthly and annual averages but because their associated standard deviations were similar. This was done because it is quite possible to have similar average values in separate areas, but the distribution in time of the rainfall used to calculate the averages could be quite dissimilar, resulting in different deviations.

Calculation of Time Series

Single linear time series were calculated using all the data contained within areas of equal annual rainfall within 5 inch intervals (i.e. 35-40 40-45, 45-50, 50-55, 55-60, 55-60 (2) and 60-65 inches/year.) Together with all the associated temperature values. Thus, by dividing the sum of all monthly rainfall and temperature values for a specific area (e.g. 60-65 inches/yr.) by the total number of station observations within any given month, a single linear record was derived. This represents the average monthly values for rainfall and temperature for the area in question. The length of record for each of the six areas covered in the time series varies and is shown in Table 1. As the number of stations in each area diminished with time (proceeding back from 1968) it was necessary to eliminate certain records as being insufficiently representative of the rainfall and temperature characteristics for the area in question. This elimination was done not only on the basis of the number of stations per area, but also with consideration to their geographical location so as to ensure that each area was adequately represented by the spacial distribution of the stations within it. The period of time covered by the records and used for quantitative purposes in this study is shown in Table 1. Increased rainfall due to the influences of tropical cyclones was included as part of the natural supply.

Table 1.

<u>Areas (Fig. 2)</u>	<u>Total Record</u>	<u>Quantitative Time Series</u>
35-45 inches rainfall/yr.	1825 - 1968	1914 - 1968
45-50 " " "	1894 - 1968	1914 - 1968
50-55 " " "	1851 - 1968	1878 - 1968
55-60 " " "	1855 - 1968	1914 - 1968
55-60 (2) Tampa " "	1825 - 1968	1892 - 1968
60-65 " " "	1914 - 1968	1914 - 1968

Rainfall and Temperature. Variations with Time.

Two modes of analysis were used to detect changes with time.

- a) Detection of unidirectional long term changes.
- b) Detection of cyclic changes.

Determination of the former was as follows:-

Correlation coefficients were calculated between average monthly and annual values and time. This was followed by applying a least squares method of fitting a straight line to the data points and calculating the slope (Wallis and Roberts, 1963, p.526). The slopes represent rates of change per unit time. This method was applied to the data of the individual months, i.e. all the Januarys, Februarys etc., to alleviate seasonal variation. It was also applied to average annual values.

Detection of changes that were cyclic by nature was accomplished by application of power spectral density analysis to the total linear record of monthly average values calculated for areas of equal rainfall and their

associated temperature values. This analysis displayed the return frequencies and the relative amplitudes of the various harmonic components contained in the records.

Changes in the Elevation of the Fresh Water Table Relative to Mean Sea Level.

Early qualitative data on pre-and post-drainage conditions were compared and evaluated with respect to the quantitative data available on organic soil losses due to compaction, oxidation and fires, (collected over a period of 40 years). This information gives a direct index of the rate of lowering the fresh water table by drainage and the subsequent ecosystem disruption.

Changes in the Elevation of Mean Sea Level relative to the Florida Platform.

A submergence curve, determining the character and rate of marine submergence of the fresh water swamps of the Everglades, has been calculated by radiocarbon dating of marine shells, brackish water mangrove peat, and fresh water fine grained calcareous and organic matter (Scholl, Craighead and Stuiver, 1969). The stratigraphic succession and dated samples bear a known relationship to a rising sea level which determined the formation of organic soils. These dated samples provide the sea level history over the past 4,400 years. As geomorphic, stratigraphic and structural evidence implies crustal stability submergence can with some certainty be attributed to absolute changes in sea level (Scholl, Craighead and Stuiver, 1969). This curve, when used in conjunction with the evidence from changes in the fresh water table, indicate clearly that the observed changes have indeed been due to lowering the water table, and not to changes caused by a rising sea level.

Changes in the Elevation of the Fresh Water Table and their Relationship to Salt Water Encroachment, Fresh Water Runoff, and to Estuarine and Near Shore Salinities.

Evidence to substantiate the above relationship is well documented (Parker et al. 1955; Klein 1966; Tabb and Thomas 1967) and has been drawn upon in the discussion of the results.

RESULTS

Each section, together with its associated Figures and Tables will be discussed and considered separately, to facilitate an understanding of the derived conclusions in answer to the questions asked of the study (see above).

Rainfall: Annual Areal Distribution.

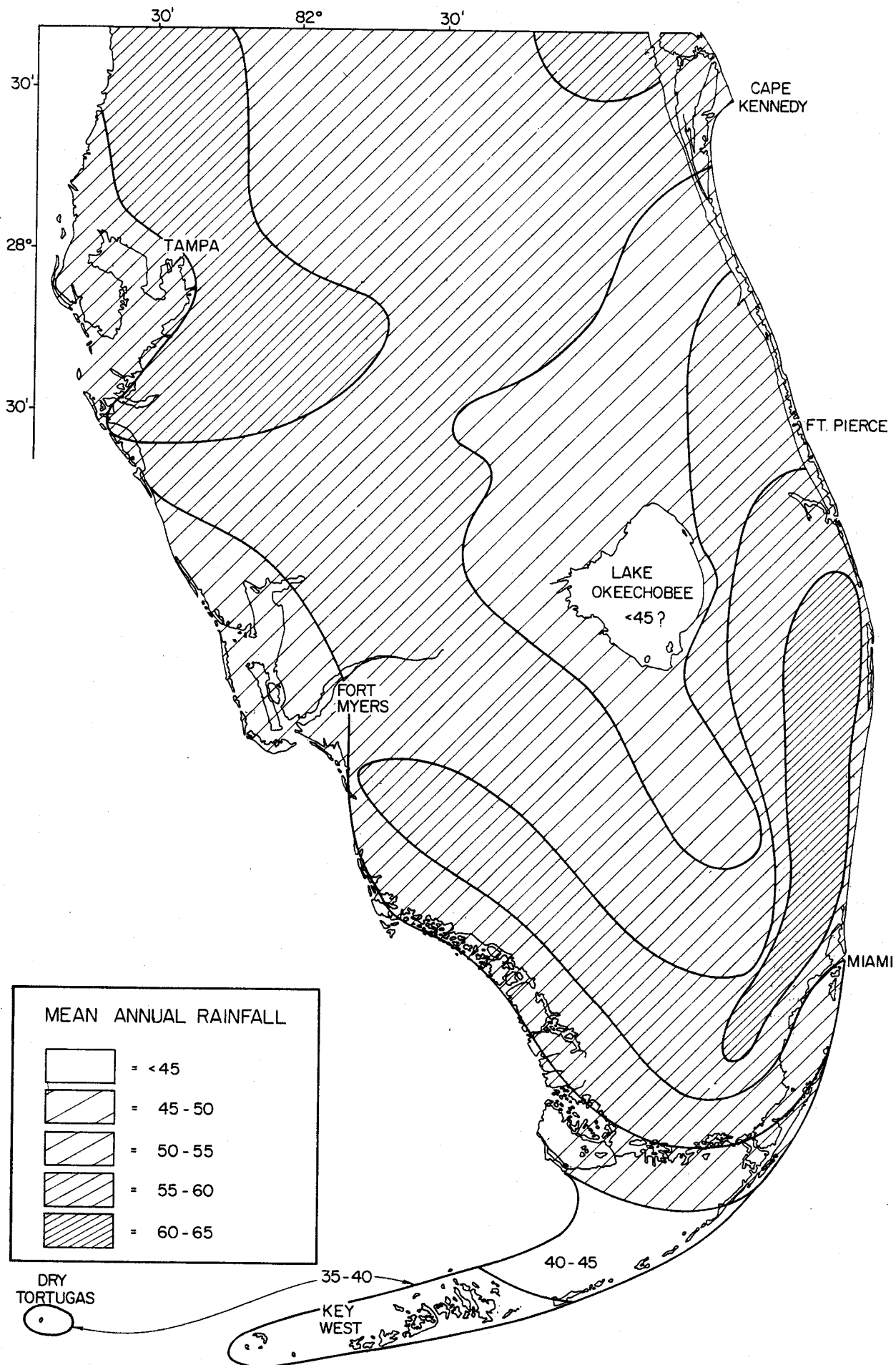
The average annual rainfall of Southern Florida is shown in Fig. 2. Isohyets are drawn in 5" increments with regional differences varying from 35" - 40" to 60" - 65" per year. The highest average rainfall (60 - 65 inches) occurs along the Eastern coastal ridge between Homestead in the South and Jupiter in the North. From this region, rainfall diminishes toward Key West to its lowest value for the State (35 - 40 inches per year). Rainfall in the beach regions of the East coast near Miami averages 55 - 60 inches per year, increasing to 60 - 65 on the Eastern coastal ridge, and then decreasing to 45 - 50 inches in the lower glades surrounding Lake Okeechobee. Continuing northwest to Tampa, rainfall increases to 55 - 60 inches, with a similar region lying to the northwest of Cape Kennedy.

Average amounts of 45 - 50 and 50 - 55 inches per year are observed to cover the greater part of the entire region.

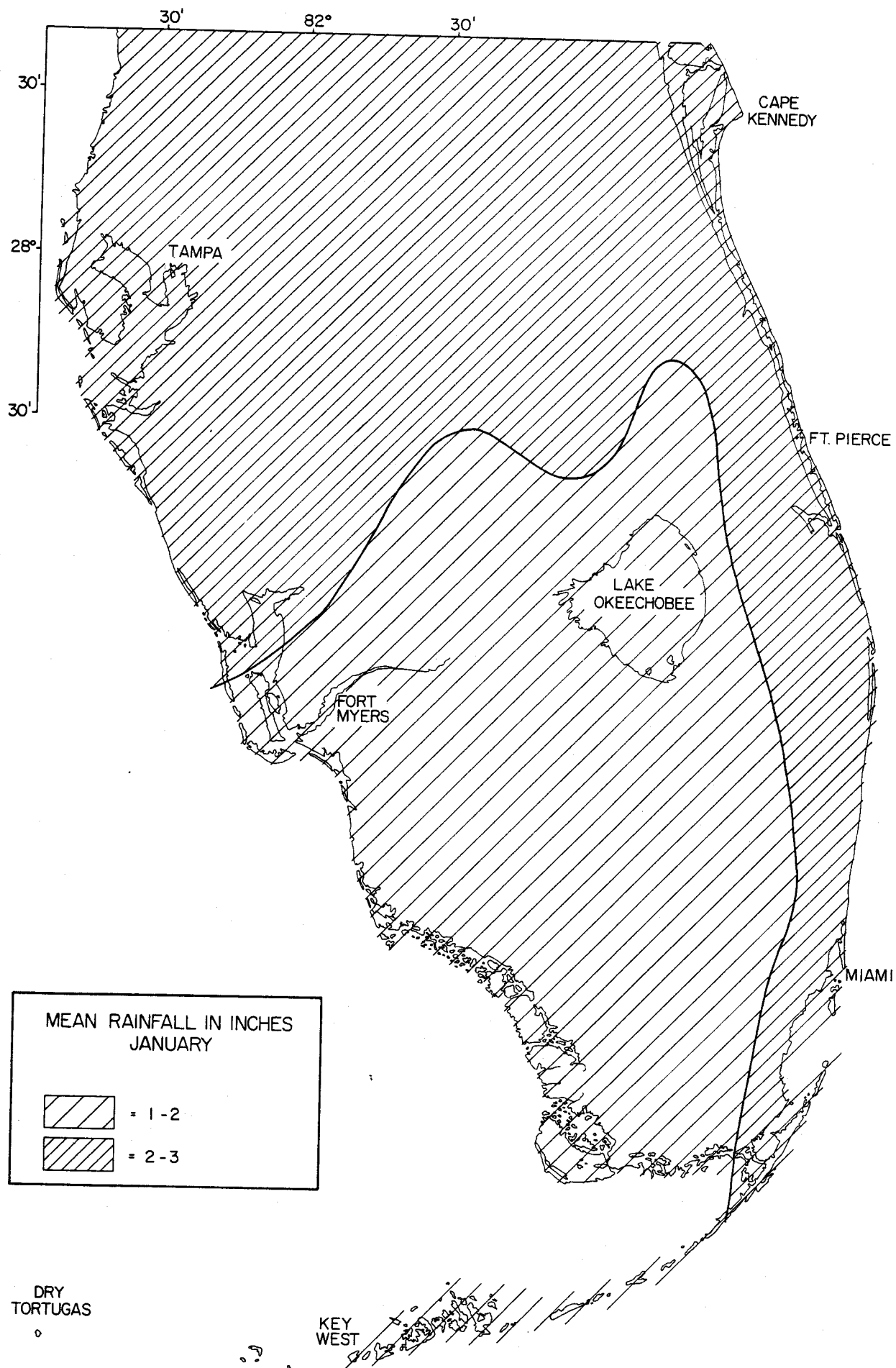
Rainfall: Monthly Areal Distribution.

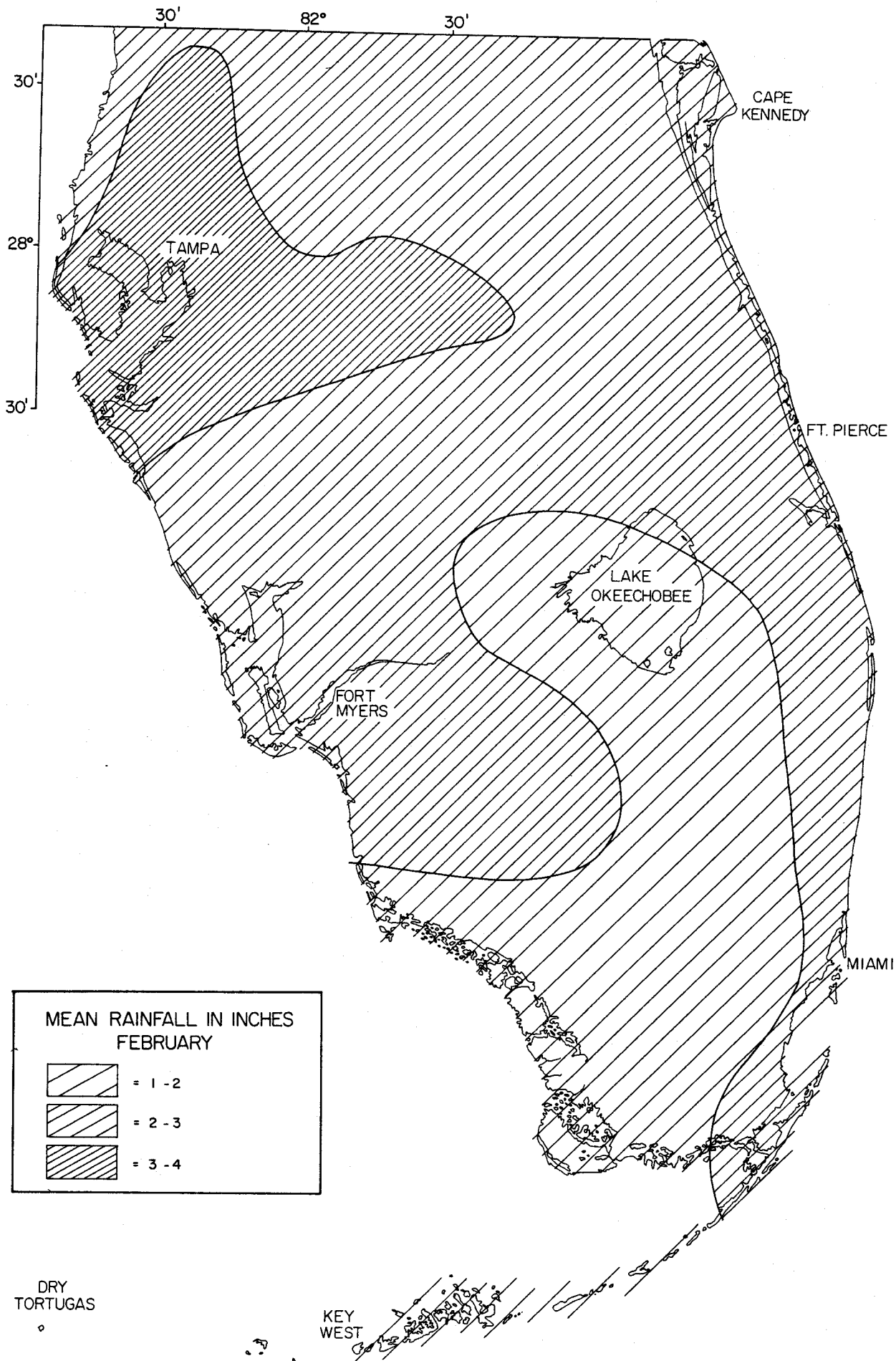
The annual areal distribution of rainfall discussed previously (Fig. 2.), when broken down into its monthly components, reveals several interesting trends. Figs. 3 to 14 clearly indicate that it is impossible to designate average monthly values representative of the entire region due to the complexity of spatial distribution within any one month. Isohyets of one inch increments display this complexity while at the same time revealing seasonal patterns in spatial or areal distribution. The month of October shows the maximum variation in average rainfall with values ranging from 2 to 10 inches. Minimum variation of 1 - 3 inches occurs during January and December. Generally speaking, the seasonal trends show that during December, January, February, March, July and August the heaviest rainfall occurs in the northwest Tampa region while in the remaining months it is heaviest along the southeastern coastal ridge. This alternating seasonal variation forms definite gradients of distribution, with average values either steadily increasing or decreasing along an axis oriented Northwest-Southeast depending on the month in question. (Figs. 3 to 14). Table 2 summarizes the variation of average monthly values and the region of maximum rainfall.

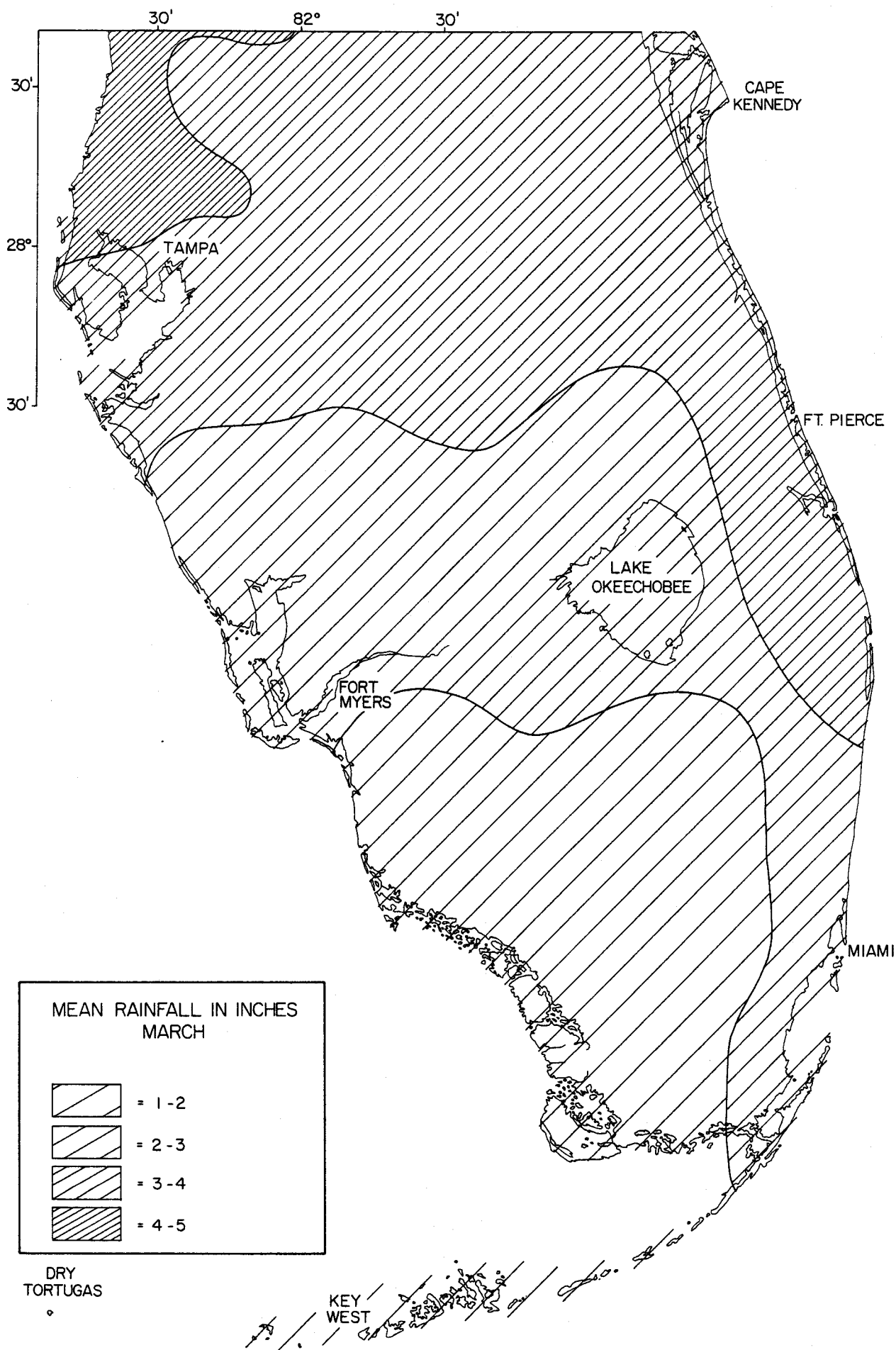
Figure 2: Average annual rainfall in inches,
Isohytes are drawn in 5" increments.

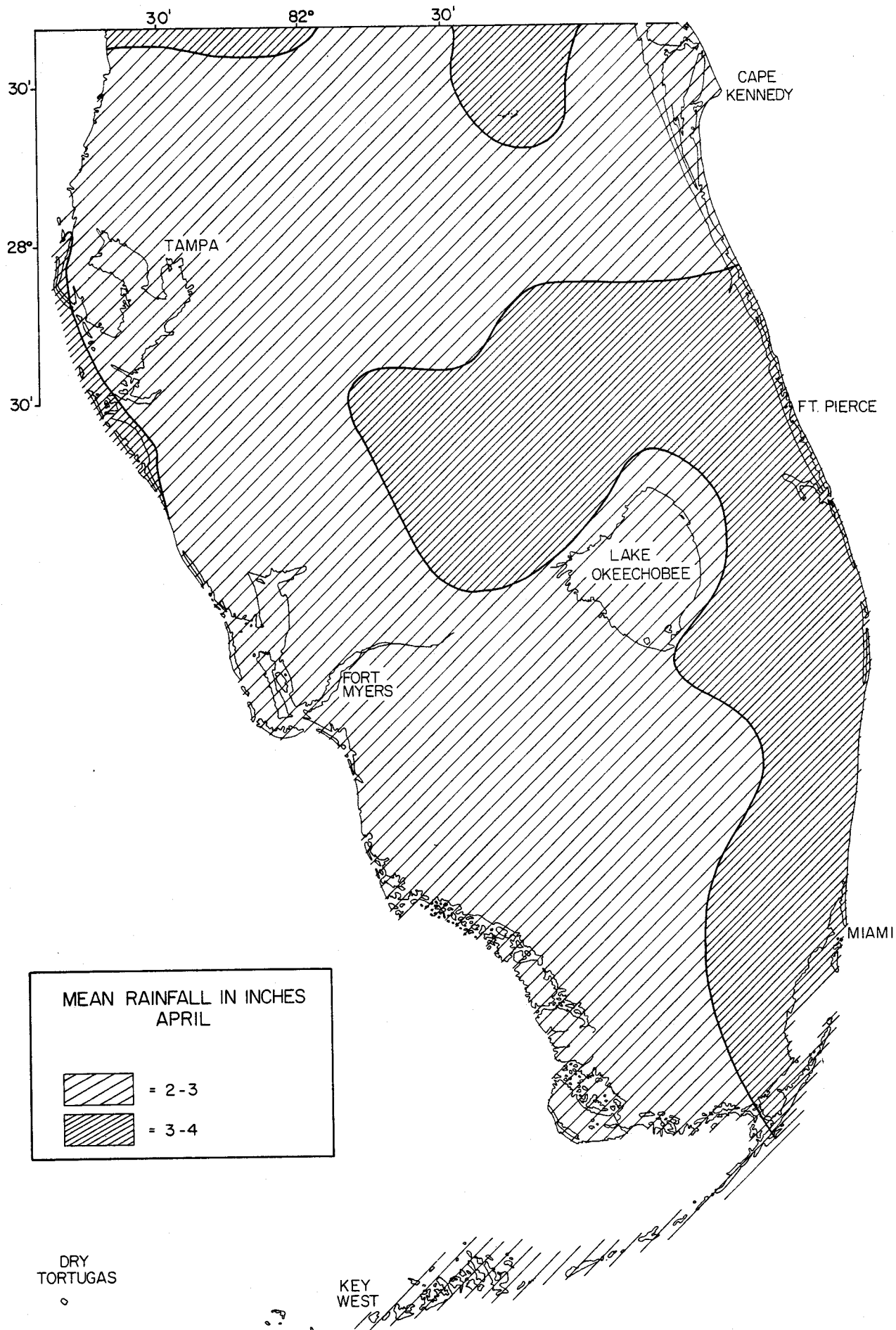


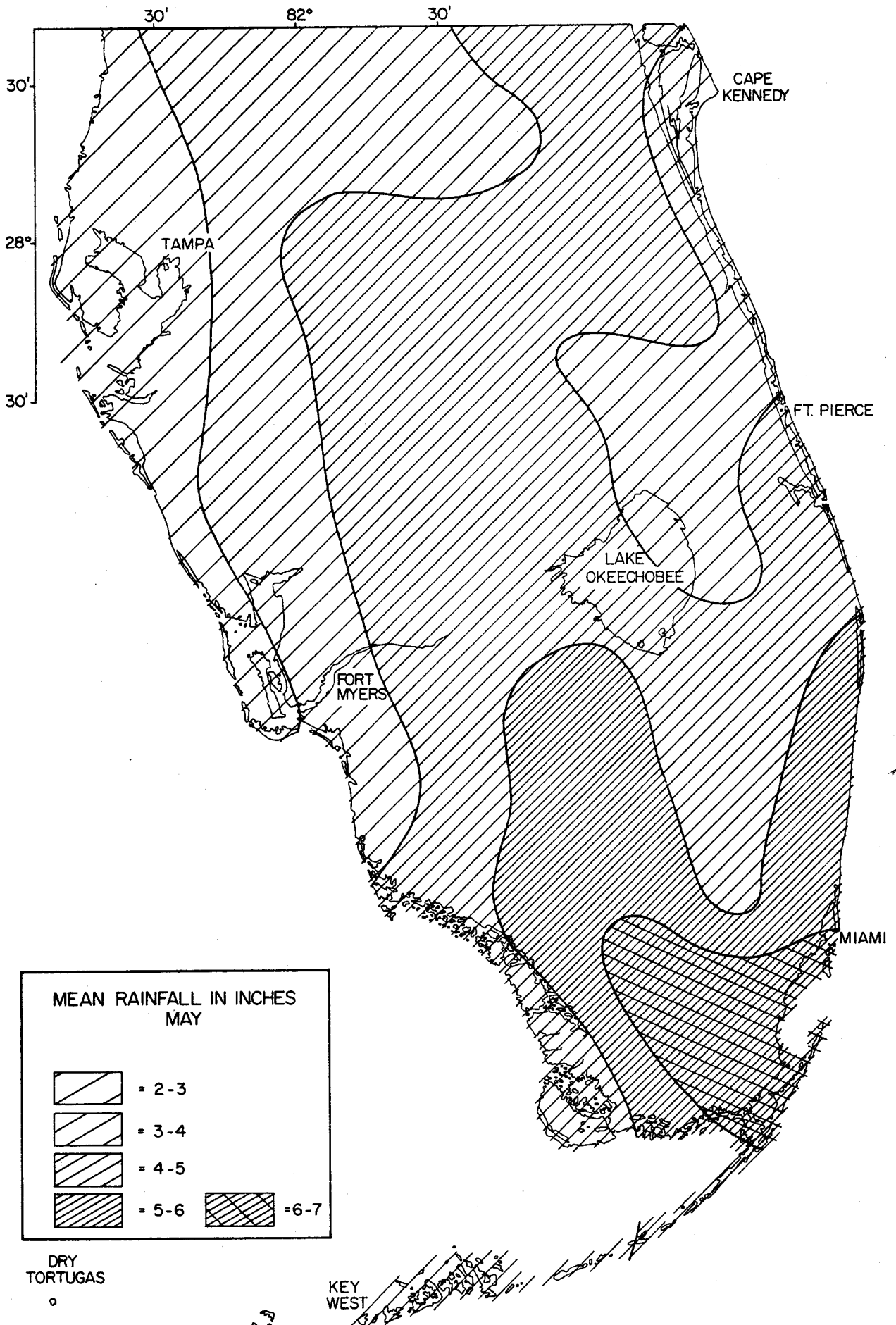
Figures 3 to 14: Average Monthly rainfall in inches,
Isohyets are drawn in 1" increments.

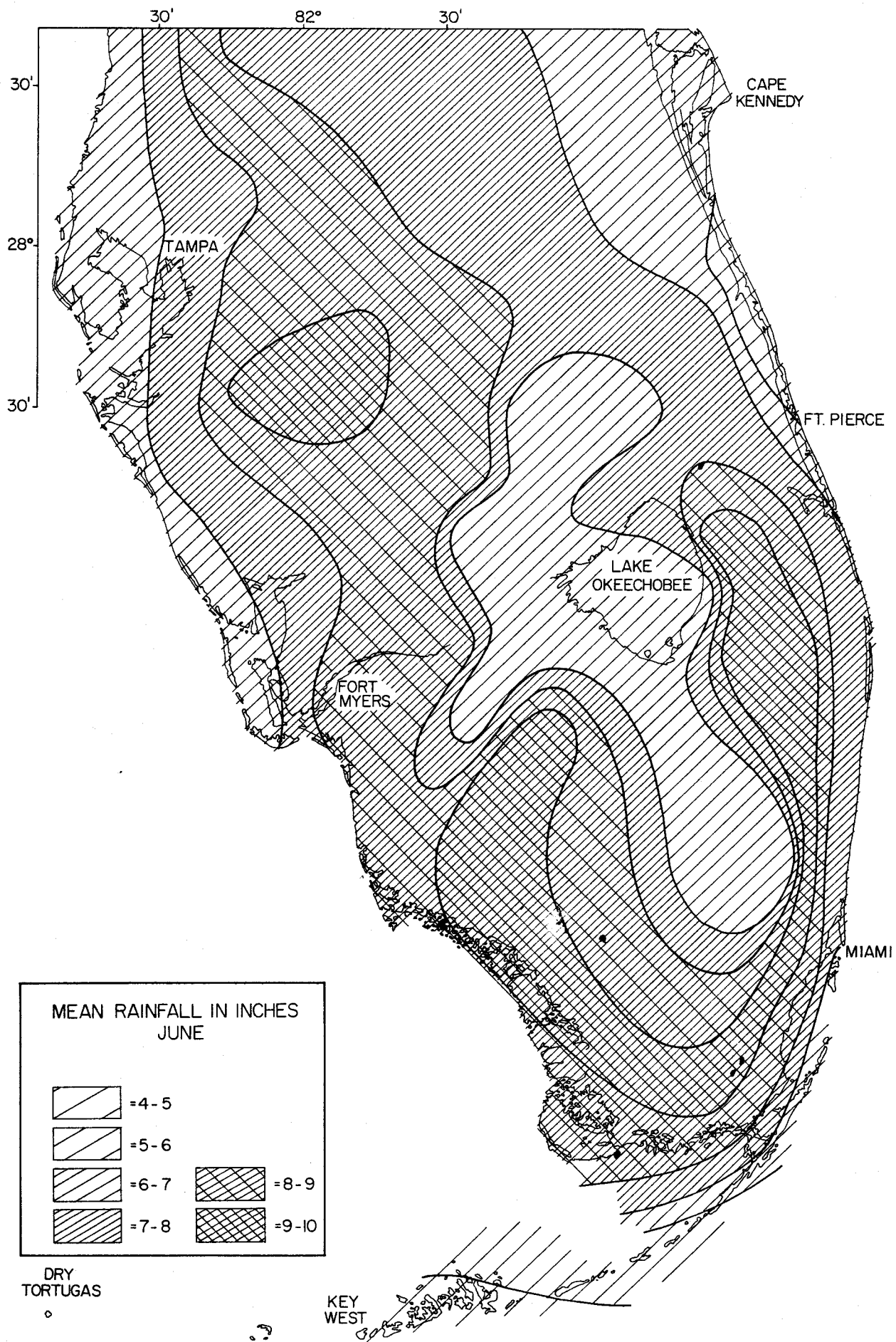


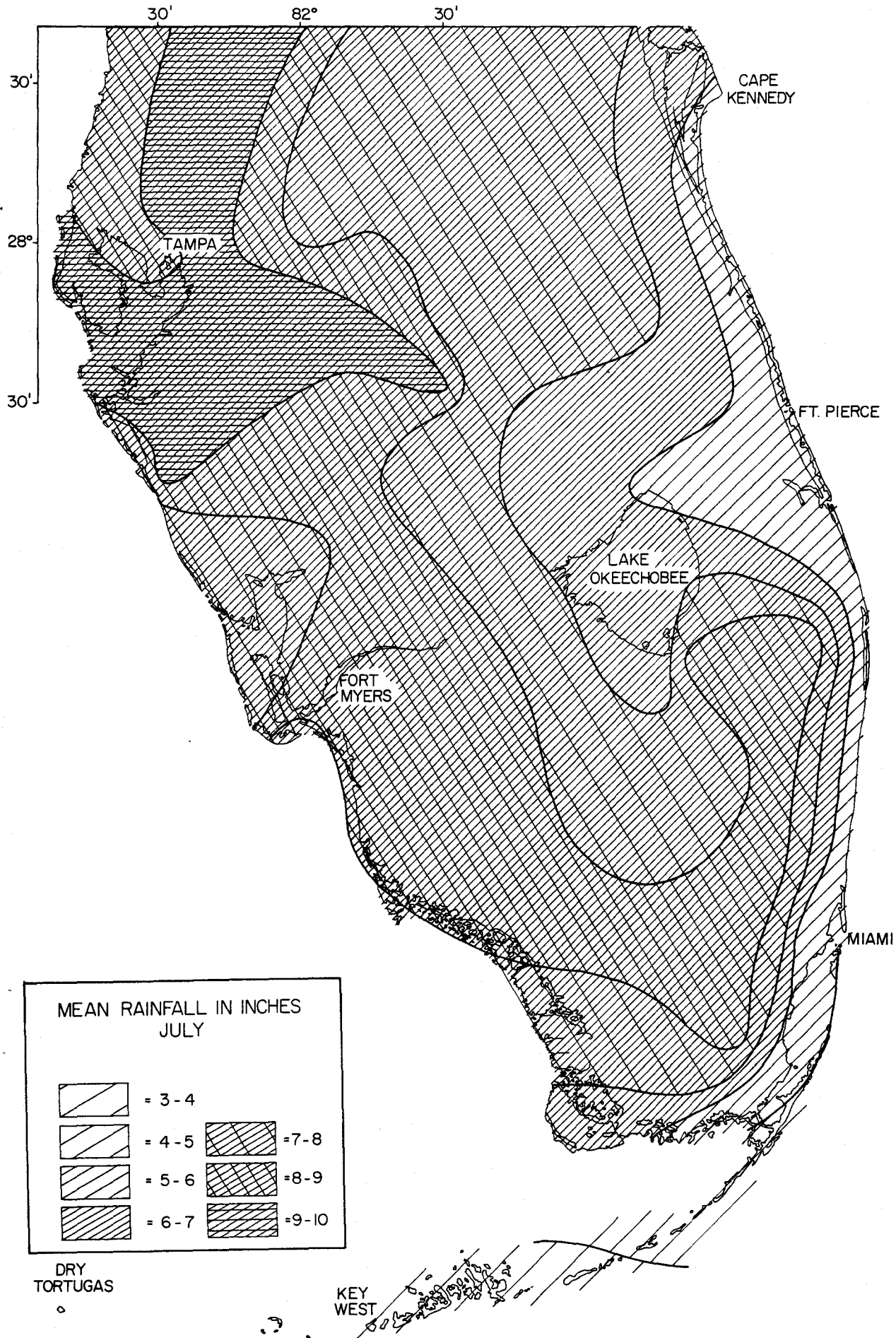


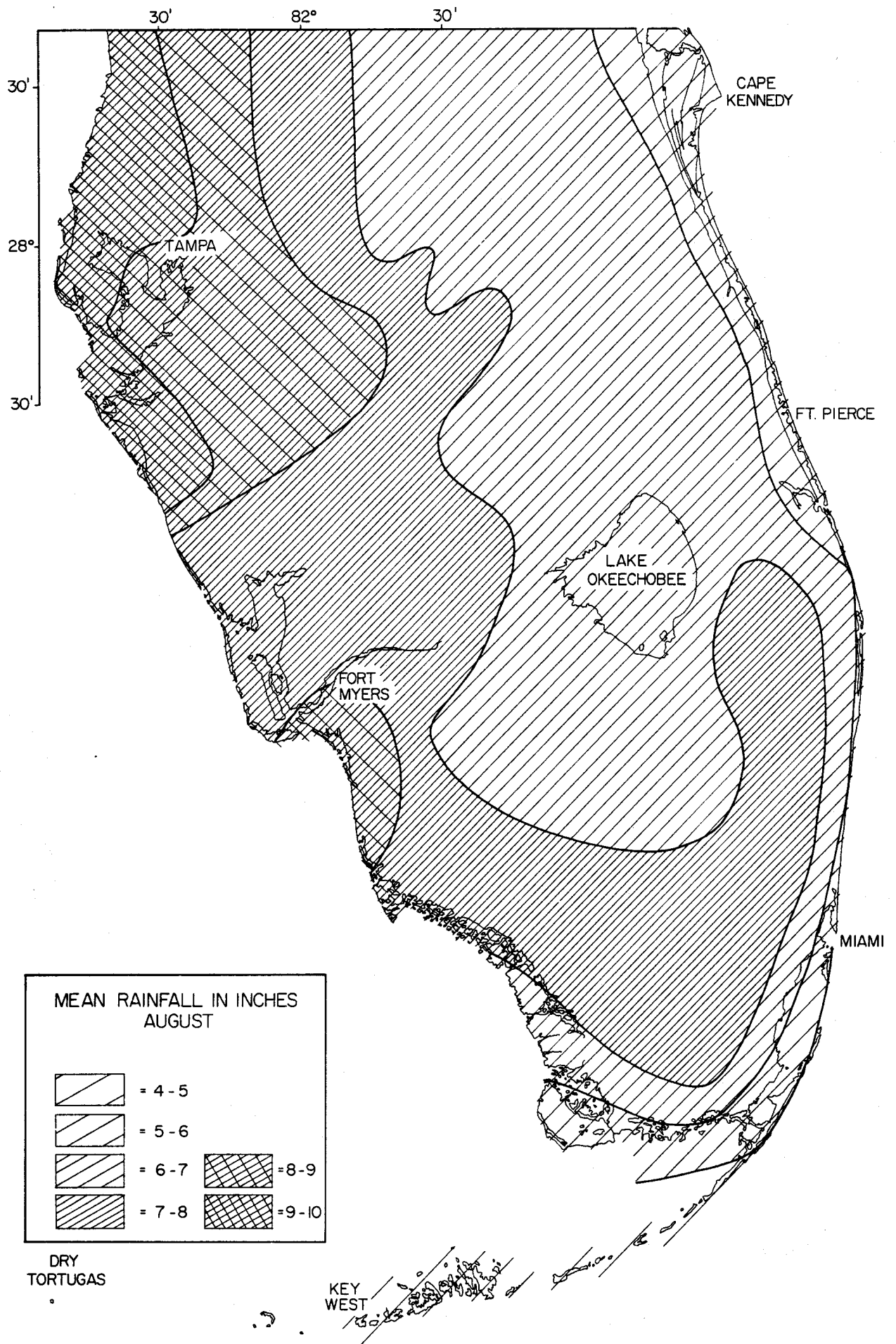


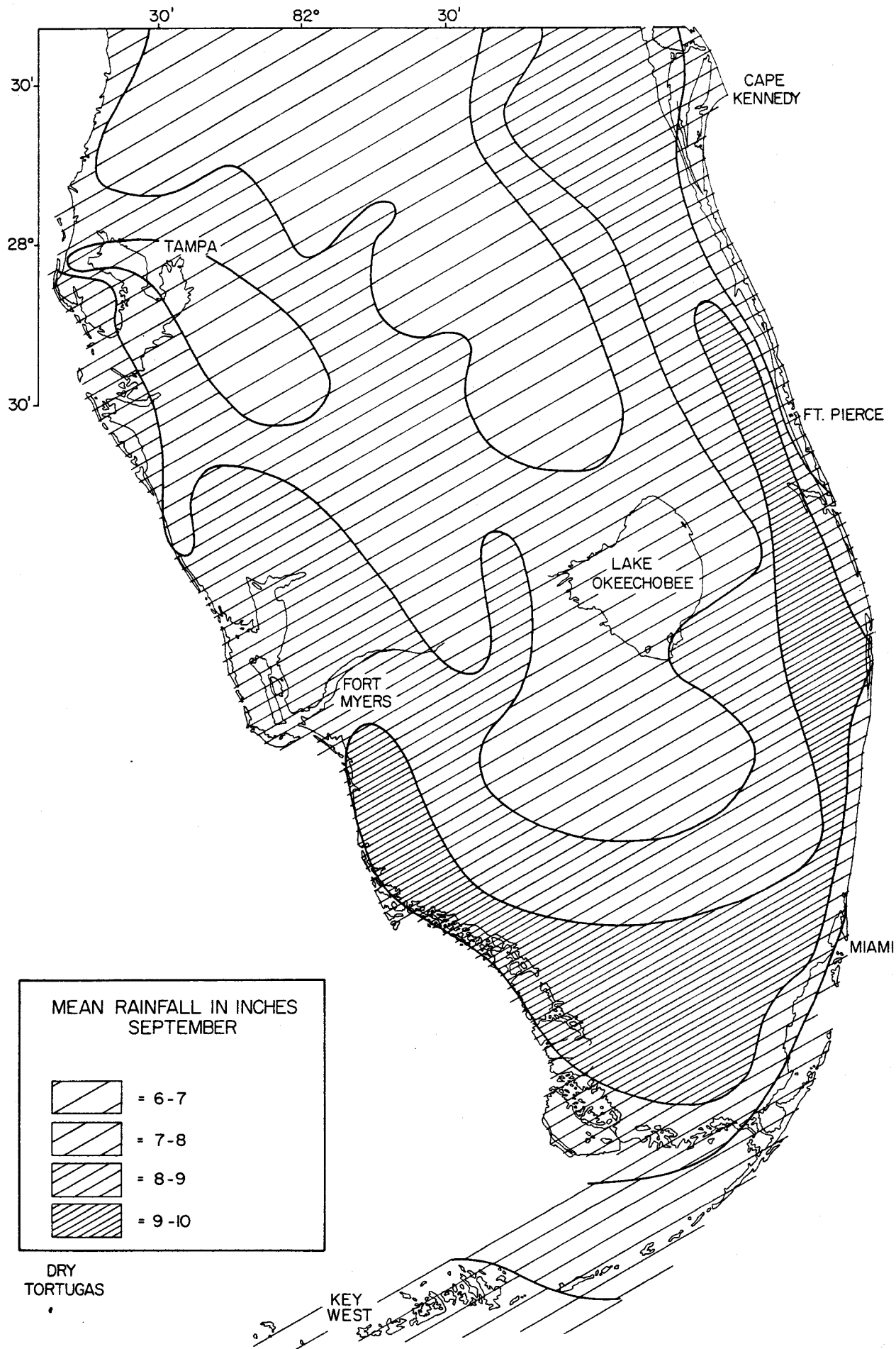


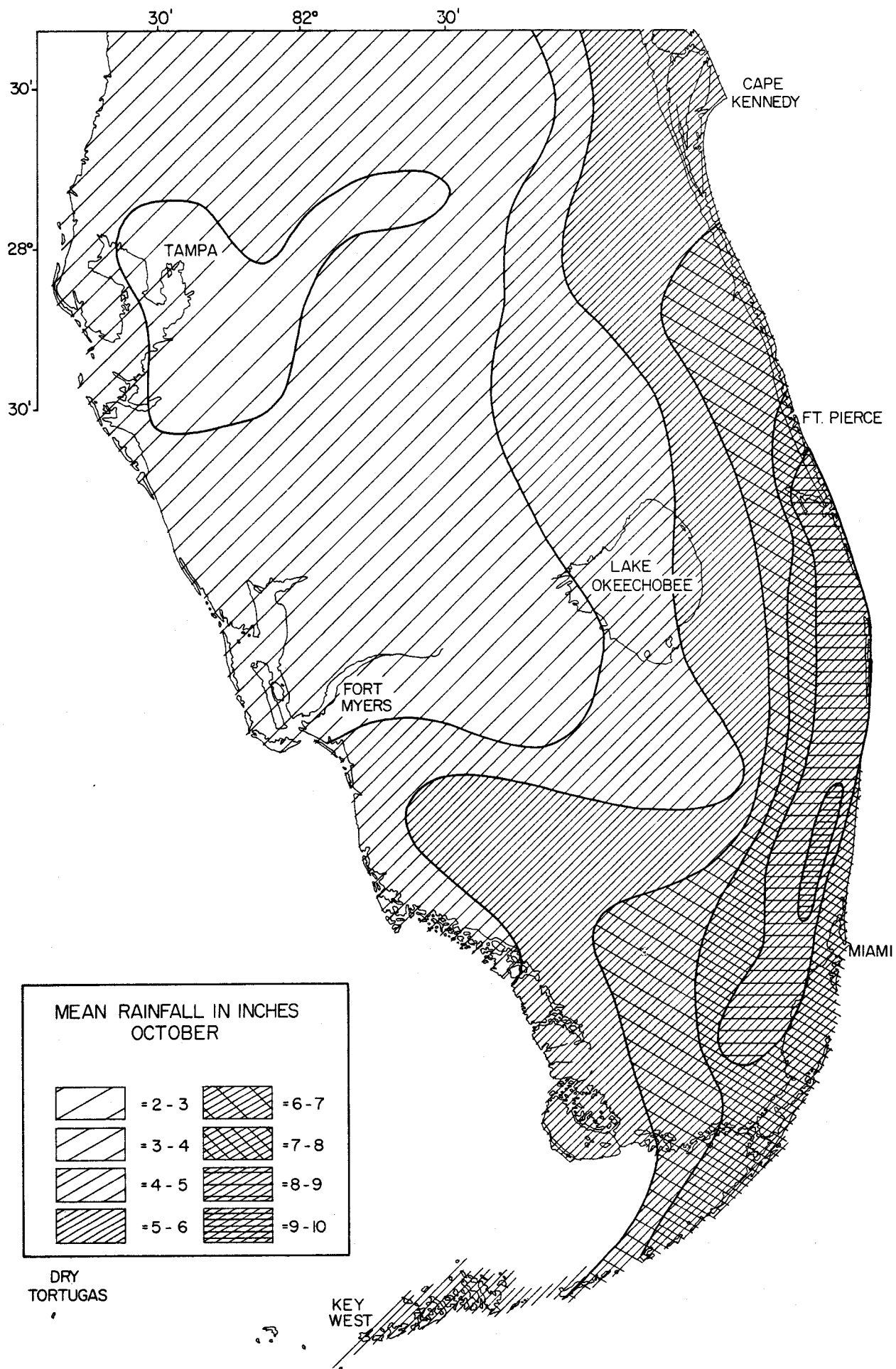


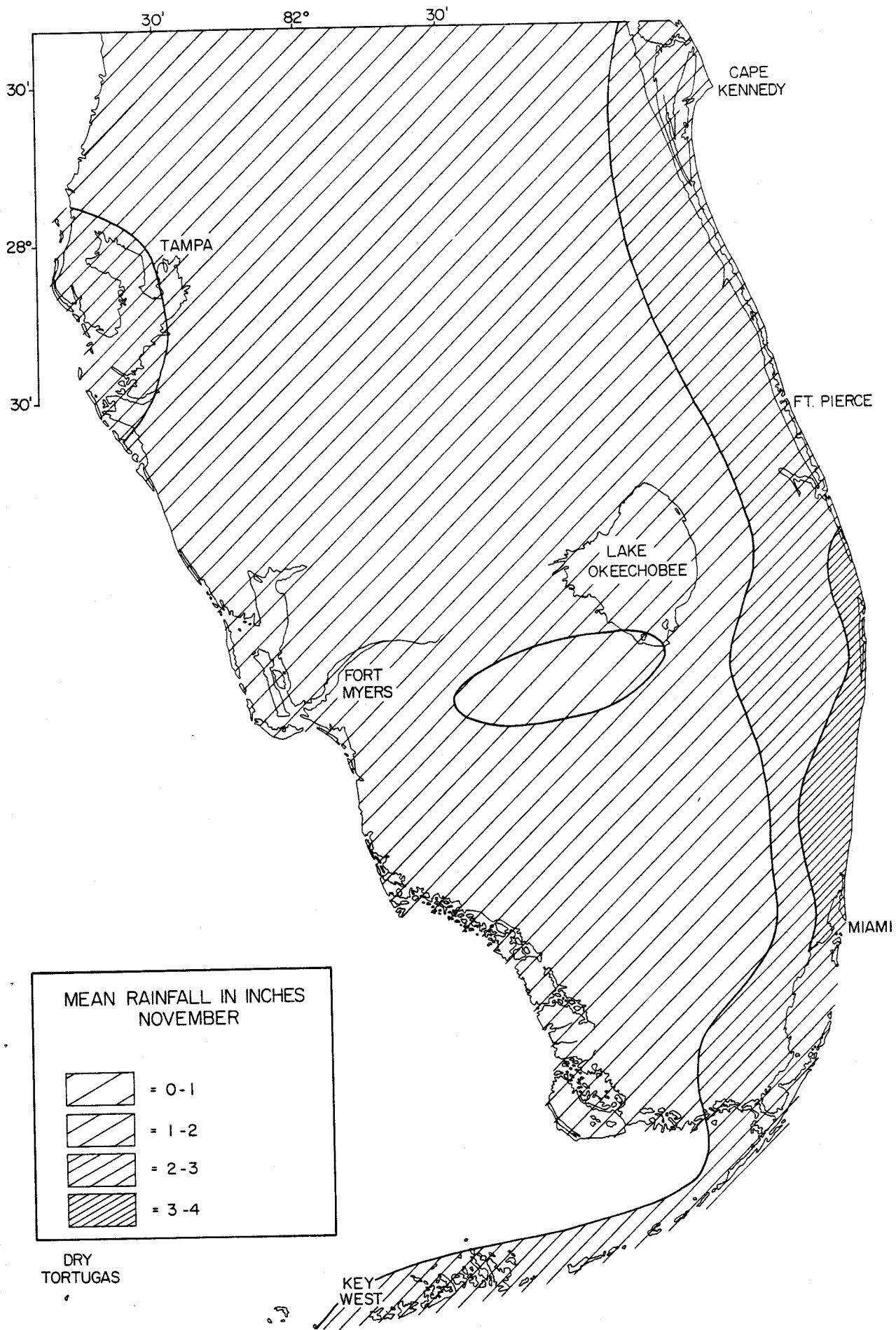












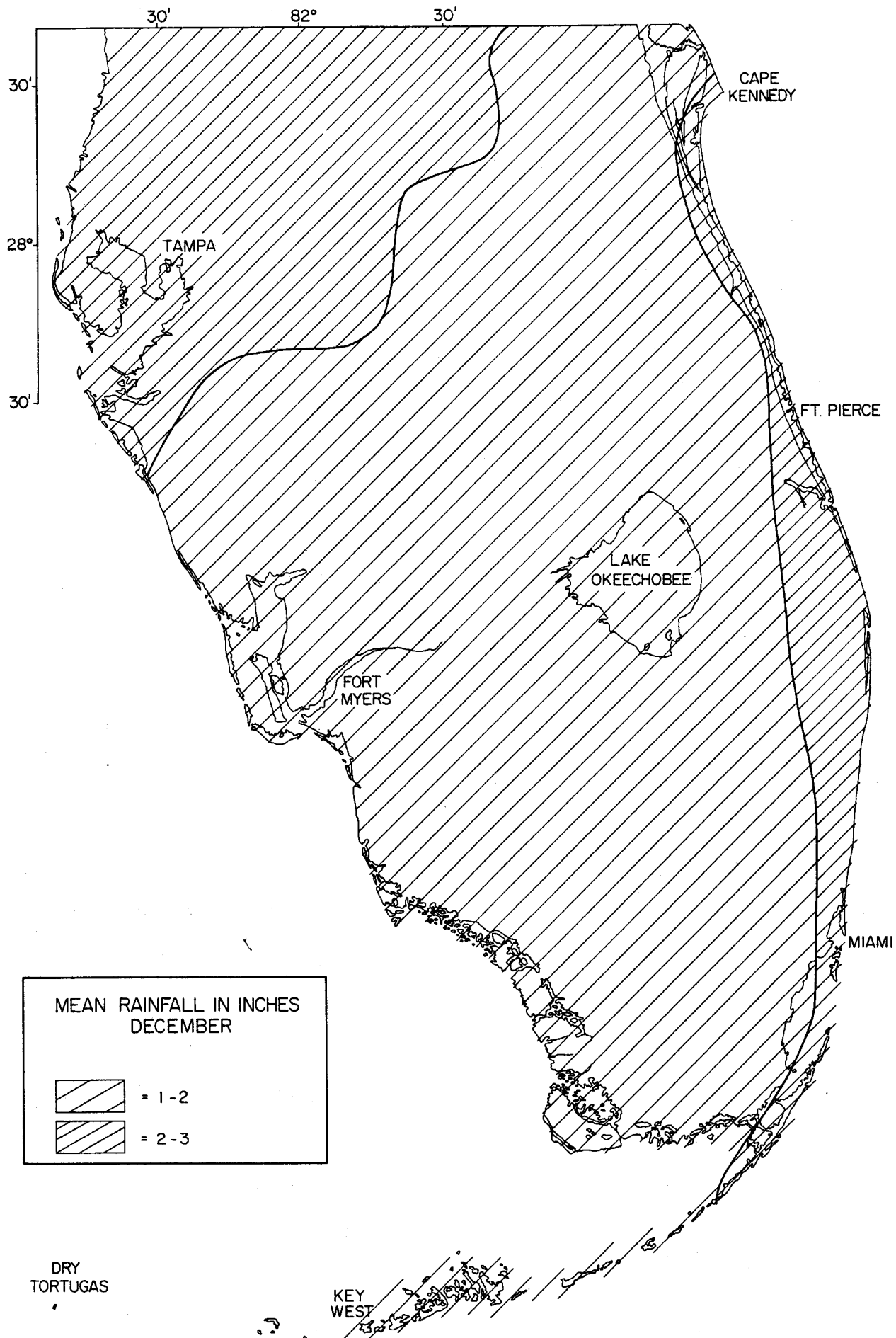


Table 2.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Variation in Inches</u>	<u>Area of Heaviest Rainfall</u>	<u>Figure Numbers</u>
January	1 - 3	Northwest	3
February	1 - 4	Northwest	4
March	1 - 5	Northwest	5
April	2 - 4	Southeast (transition)	6
May	2 - 7	Southeast	7
June	4 - 10	Southeast	8
July	3 - 10	Northwest	9
August	4 - 10	Northwest	10
September	6 - 10	Southeast	11
October	2 - 10	Southeast	12
November	1 - 4	Southeast	13
December	1 - 3	Northwest (transition)	14

These different distributions seem to bear some relationship to wind movements. The maximum values in the southeast during April, May, June, September, October and November are possibly associated with the southeasterly trades, and the maxima in the Northwest during January, February, March and December with the winter Northerlies. The July and August maxima in the Tampa region are possibly due to excessive local thundershower activity characteristic of this region at this time of year. The details of the monthly distributions need no discussion as they are self evident from the maps Figs. 3 to 14.

Rainfall: long term changes.

No correlation was found between average monthly and annual values and time for any of the six regions of equal average annual rainfall (Fig. 2.). Slopes calculated for the same data (using least squares method) also showed no significant increase or decrease in average values (Table 4). Increases and decreases in average rainfall with time represented by these slopes (Fig. 15) were smaller than the range of standard deviations calculated for these same data, and thus not significant. However, the frequency distributions plotted for the 56 standard deviations calculated for each month of the year, do show the expected increase and decrease in values with the corresponding increase and decrease in rainfall (Fig. 15). These increases and decreases seem to be part of the 'normal' pattern of rainfall but they are not exactly random by nature as will be discussed later. While Fig. 15 only represents the area receiving 60 - 65 inches of rainfall per year, the other five areas produced similar results only differing in their average annual and monthly values. For this reason they are not shown.

Rainfall: cyclic changes.

Fluctuations in the monthly standard deviations do not seem to be altogether random. These distributions (Fig. 15), display a crude bimodality in eight out of the twelve months, they are more than bimodal during two months and unimodal the rest of the time.

Bimodality suggests an oscillation from wetter to drier conditions or vice versa. Power spectral density analysis revealed no predictable

return frequencies in these oscillations in average January, February, March, values etc., probably due to the high 'noise to signal ratios' inherent in the data. However the same analysis, when applied to the total linear record of average monthly values, did produce a coherent picture with definite return frequencies related to the geographical location of the area in question.

The average annual values for the region of the Eastern Coastal Ridge (60 - 65 inches per year) visually display cycles of approximately five year intervals (Fig. 15). This record, in its monthly components plus its counterparts from the other five regions of equal average annual rainfall (Fig. 2) were also subjected to spectral density analysis, with the following results.

AREA 60 - 65 inches/year (Eastern Coastal Ridge)

A return frequency of two cycles per year is represented by .20 (Fig. 16). Although this component is barely above the background 'noise', it represents the characteristic annual bimodal distribution of rainfall of this region (i.e. the heavy rain periods of June and September) but is not very well pronounced. Most of the rainfall occurs with an annual return frequency represented by .10 (Fig. 16), with additional rainfall occurring at approximately five year intervals represented by .02 (Fig. 16).

AREA 55 - 60 inches/year (East coast beaches and inland region adjacent to the Eastern Coastal Ridge)

Return frequencies for this region are identical to those for the Coastal Ridge, although average annual values are five inches less (Fig. 16).

Figure 15: Rainfall records for the region averaging 60-65 inches/year. Broken down into their monthly component parts with calculated slopes representing rates of change per year in inches and frequency distributions of their associated standard deviations.

AREA 35 - 45 inches/year (Florida Keys)

Again the return frequencies for this area are the same as those of the two previous regions. However, a difference exists in that the annual bimodality (represented by .20, Fig. 16) is more pronounced.

AREA 45 - 50 inches/year (Lowlands around Lake Okeechobee)

No five year cycle exists in the region, but the annual bimodality of distribution persists (Fig. 16).

AREA 50 - 55 inches/year (Central region)

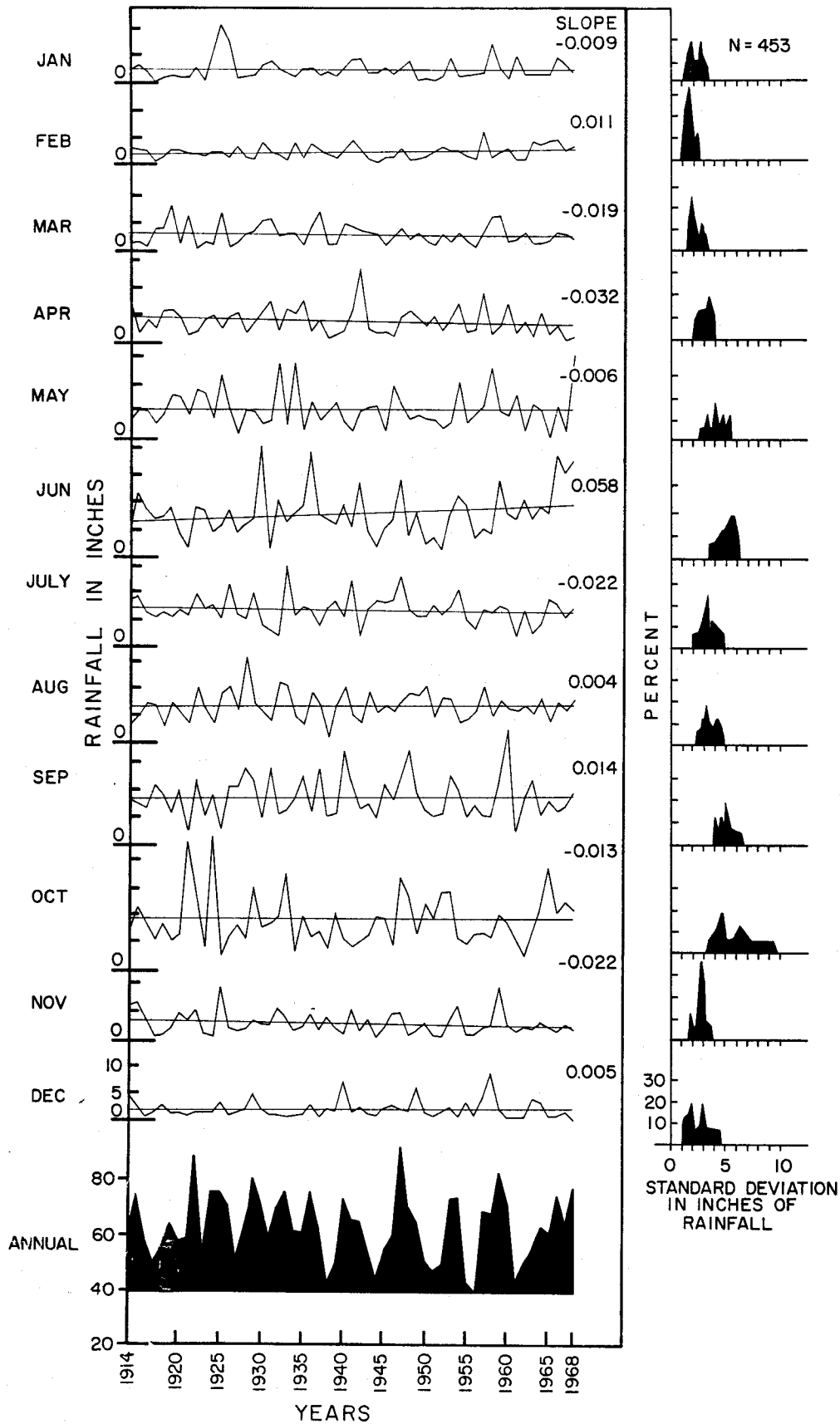
As in the previous region no five year cycle exists but the annual bimodality remains and is more pronounced (Fig. 16).

AREA 55 - 60 (2) inches/year (Tampa region, Northwest)

Again no five year cycle exists but the annual bimodal component is more pronounced in this region than in any of the other five (Fig. 16).

The general picture that emerges from this analysis of rainfall is that long term changes have not occurred within these regions over the past 56 years. In each of the six areas analyzed the distribution of rainfall from the annual standpoint has a bimodal characteristic (i.e. two wet periods per year). This bimodality is less distinct in the Florida Keys and along the East Coast, becoming more pronounced to the West and Northwest, especially in the Tampa region. A five year cycle is evident in the Florida Keys, and along the East coast ridge, but does not materialize inland to the west and northwest.

AVERAGE RAINFALL 60 - 65 INCHES PER YEAR



RAINFALL TIME SERIES BY MONTHS

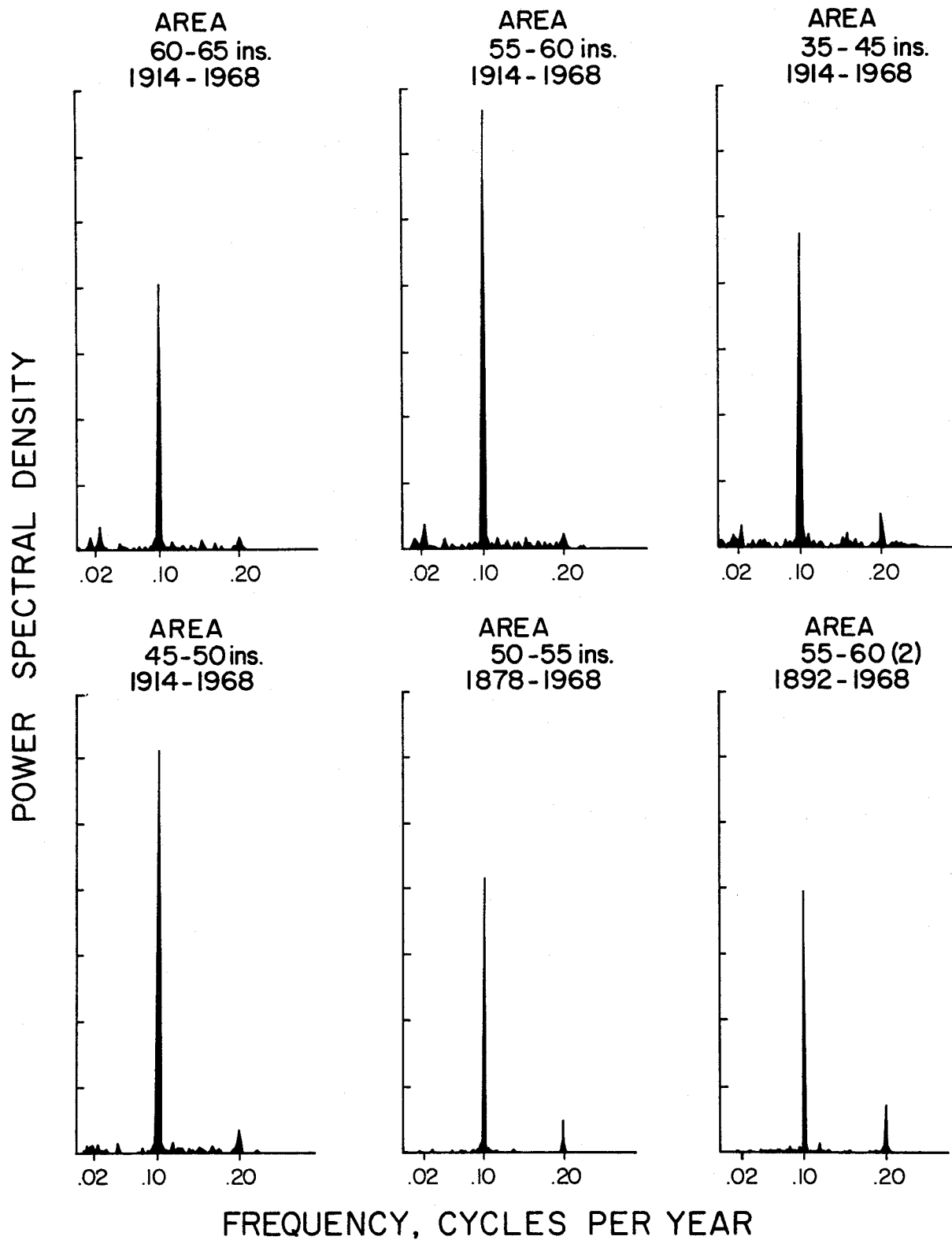


Figure 16: Return frequencies of cyclic behavior
in rainfall for the six regions outlined
in Fig. 2 ($.02 = 5$ years, $.10 = 1$ cycle/year
and $.02 = 2$ cycles/year).

Temperature: Annual Areal Distribution

The average annual temperatures below latitude 29°N are shown in Fig. 17. Isotherms are drawn in 1°F. increments with regional differences ranging from 71 - 77°F. The highest average annual temperature (77°F) occurs along the Florida Keys from Key West to Key Largo. From this region moving northwards temperatures gradually drop to an average of 71°F. just to the north of Tampa and Cape Kennedy.

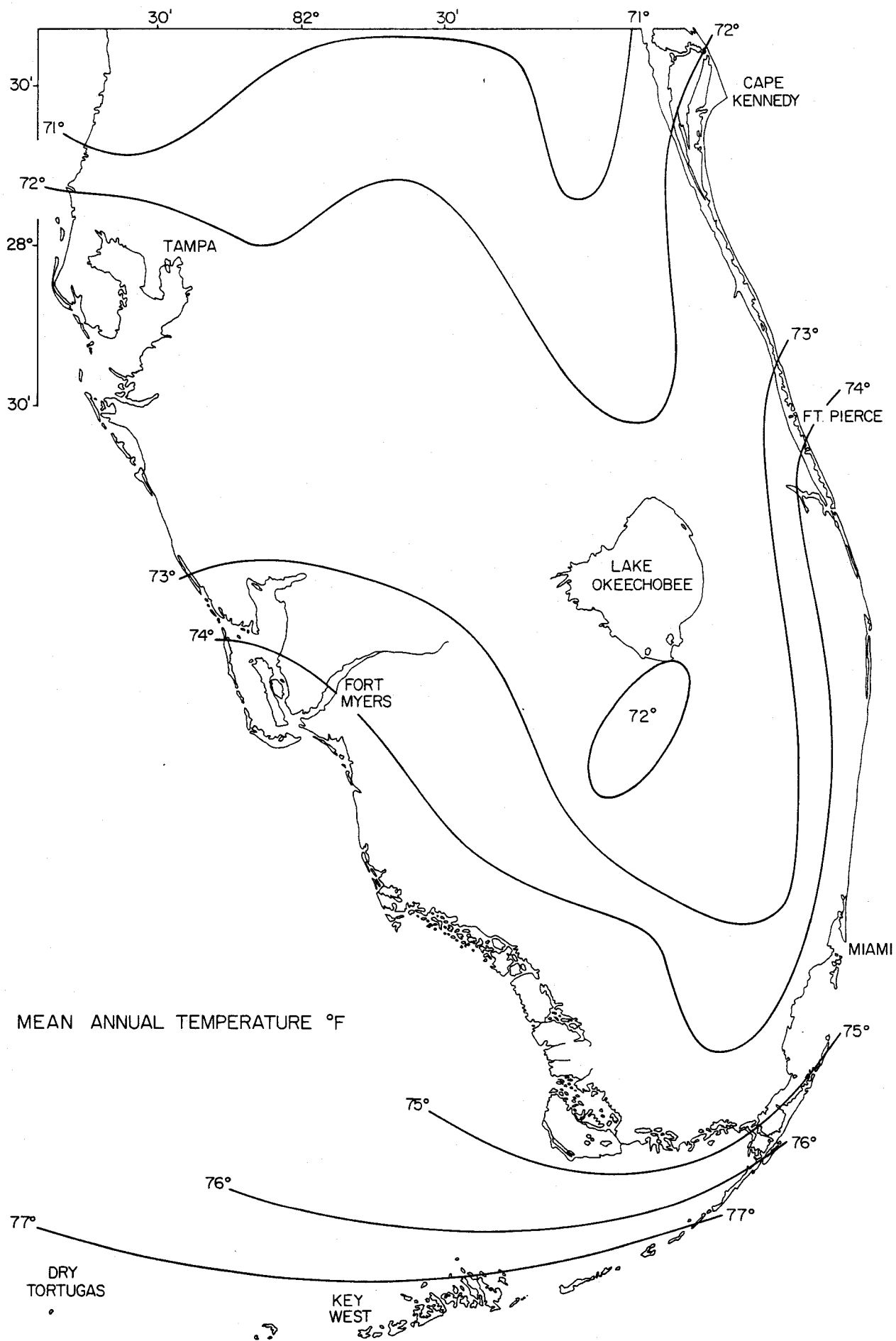
Generally speaking the 75° - 71° isotherms seem to be influenced by the heat retentive capacities of the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean. The Gulf Stream seems to have the most pronounced effect in this respect causing isotherms to align parallel to the coastline from Homestead in the south to just north of Ft. Pierce.

A "cold spot" exists to the south of Lake Okeechobee and in general there is a cooler zone extending into southern Florida from the north (Fig. 17).

Temperature: Monthly Areal Distribution

The areal distributions of monthly average temperatures are shown in Figs. 18 to 29. Isotherms are drawn in 1°F. increments and seem to be decidedly affected by the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean. Generally speaking, these two bodies of water influence the distribution of temperature values year round, but their effect is most pronounced during the cooler months of the year.

Figure 17: Average annual temperatures in degrees
Fah. Isotherms are drawn in 1°F. increments.



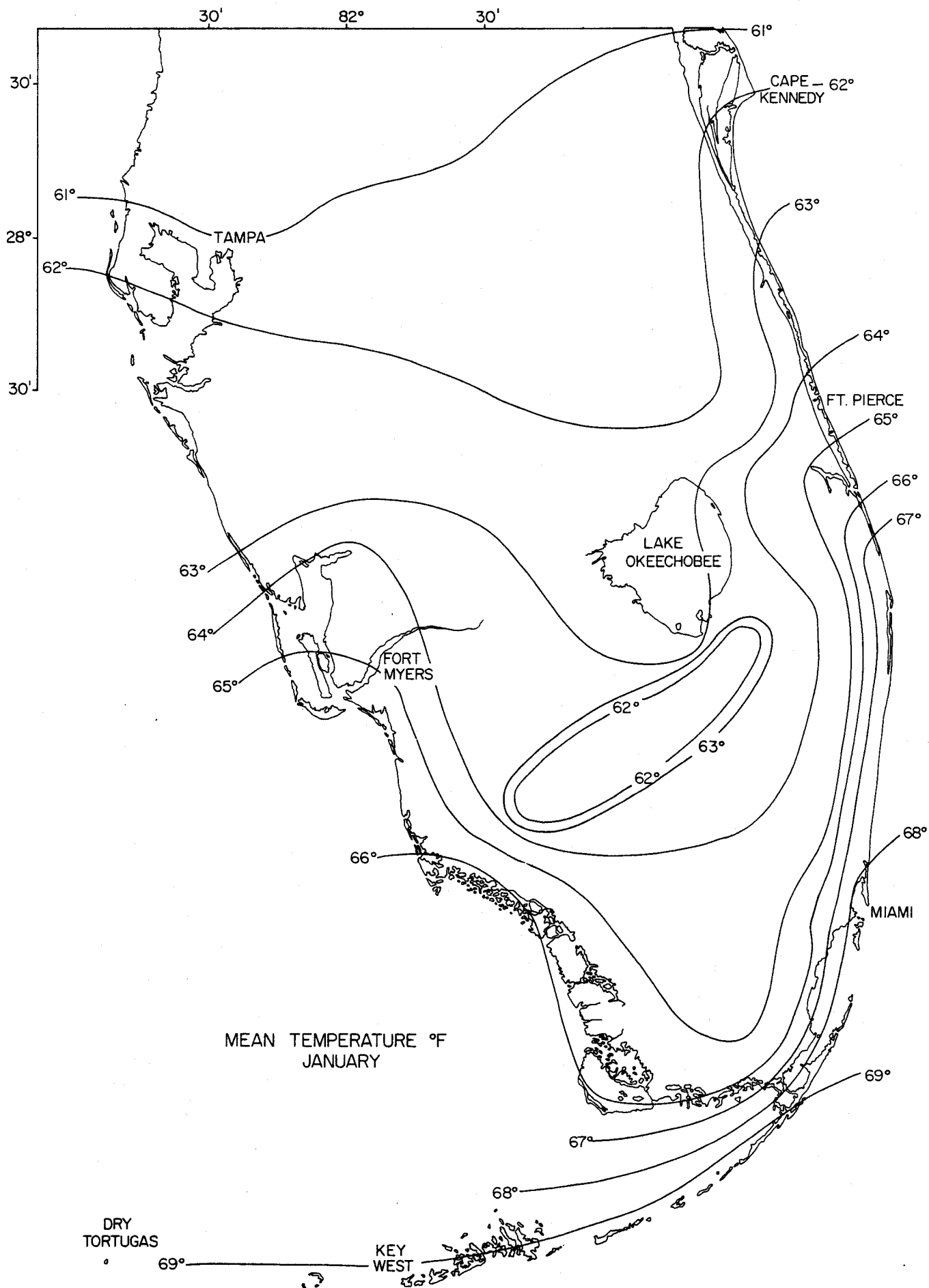
The "cold spot" located south of Lake Okeechobee (mentioned previously) emerges again in 10 out of the 12 months and will be discussed later. A summary of the monthly average maximum and minimum temperatures for the region is given in Table 3. The details of these monthly temperature distributions are self-evident from Figs. 18 to 29.

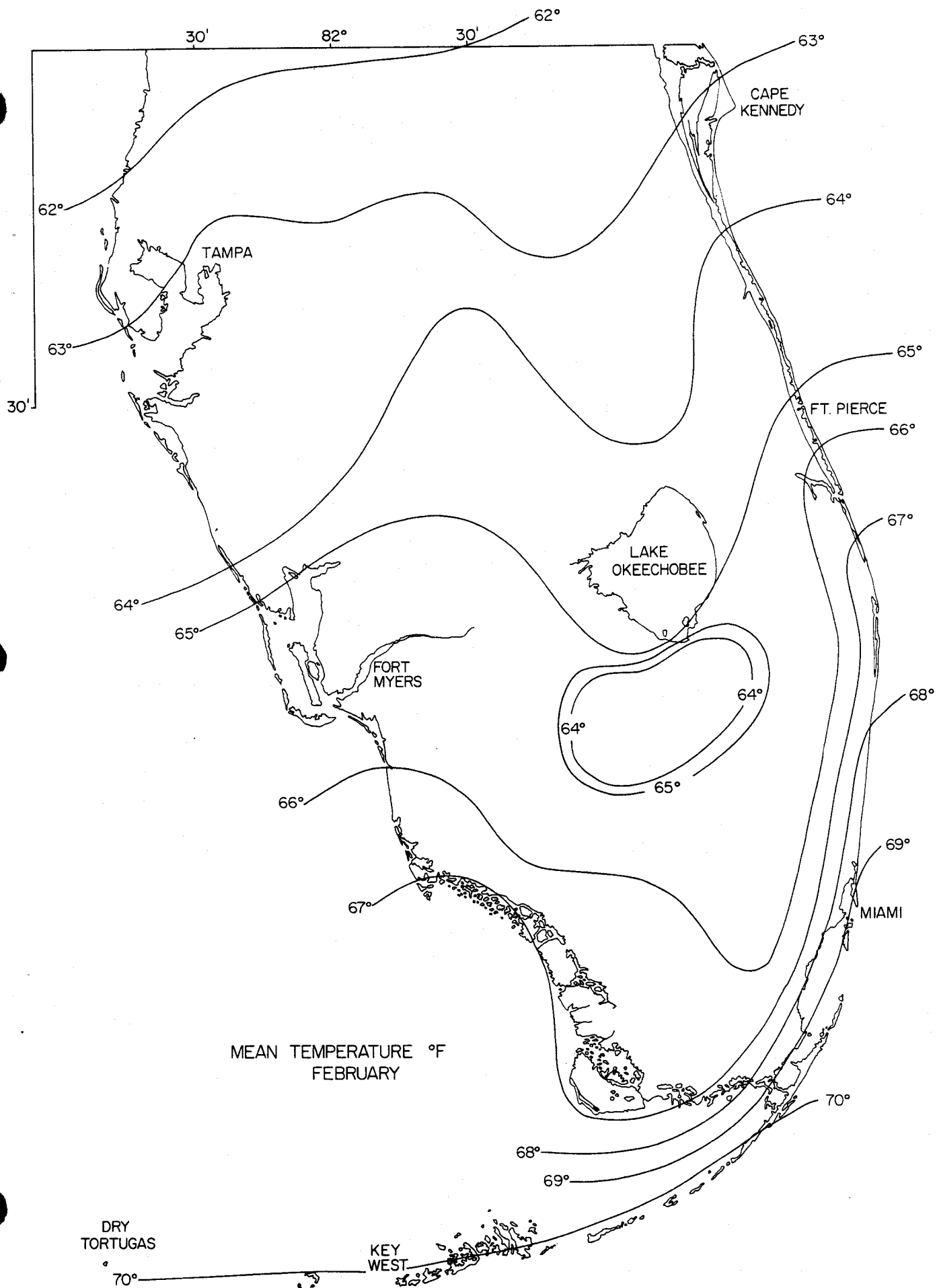
Table 3.

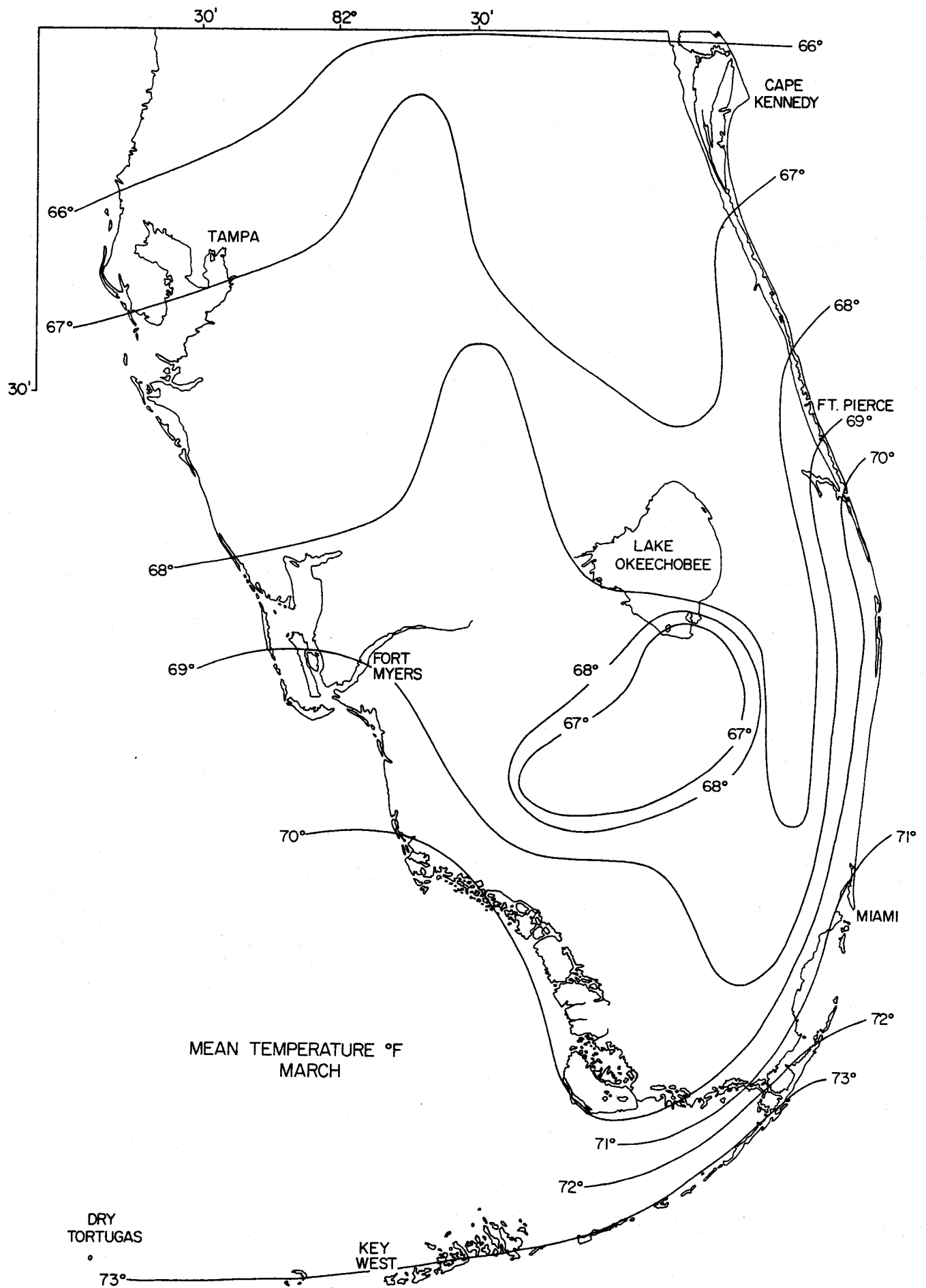
Minimum and Maximum Average Monthly
Temperatures below lat. 29°N

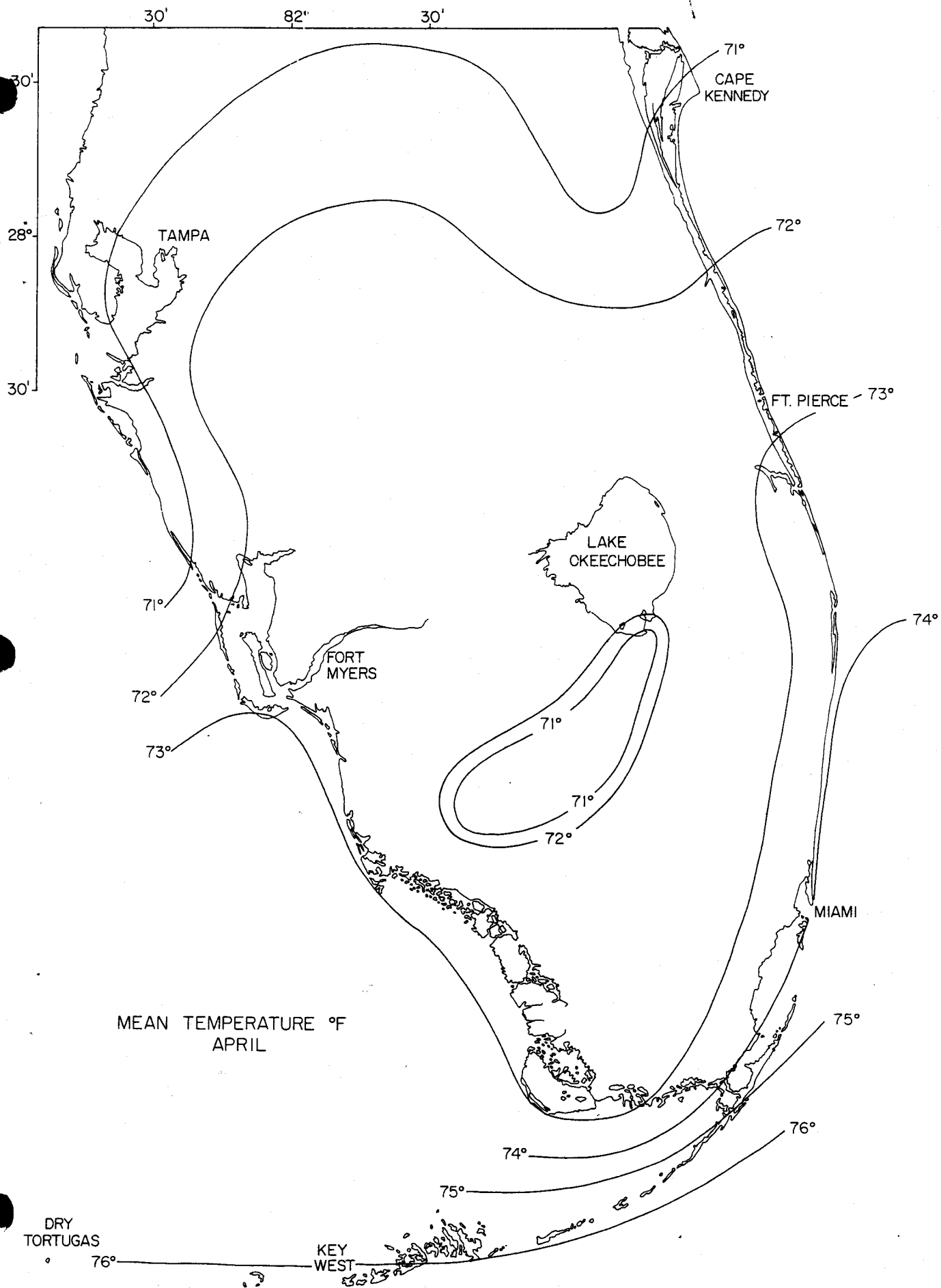
<u>Month</u>	<u>Minimum °F</u>		<u>Maximum °F</u>	<u>Figure #</u>
January	61	to	69	18
February	62	"	70	19
March	66	"	73	20
April	71	"	76	21
May	75	"	79	22
June	79	"	82	23
July	80	"	84	24
August	80	"	84	25
September	79	"	82	26
October	76	"	79	27
November	66	"	74	28
December	61	"	70	29

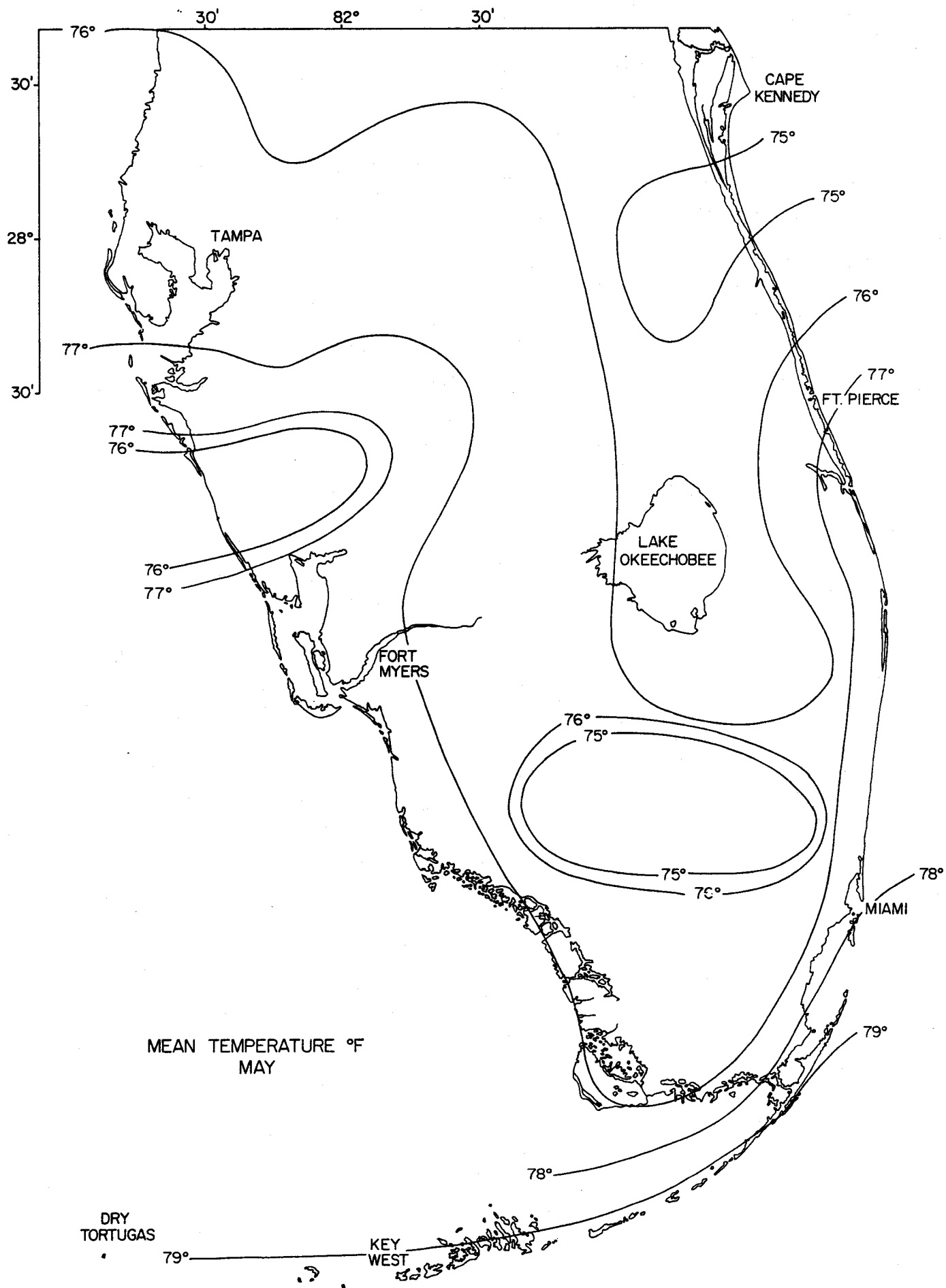
Figures 18 to 29: Average monthly temperatures in
degrees Fah. Isotherms are drawn
in 1°F. increments.



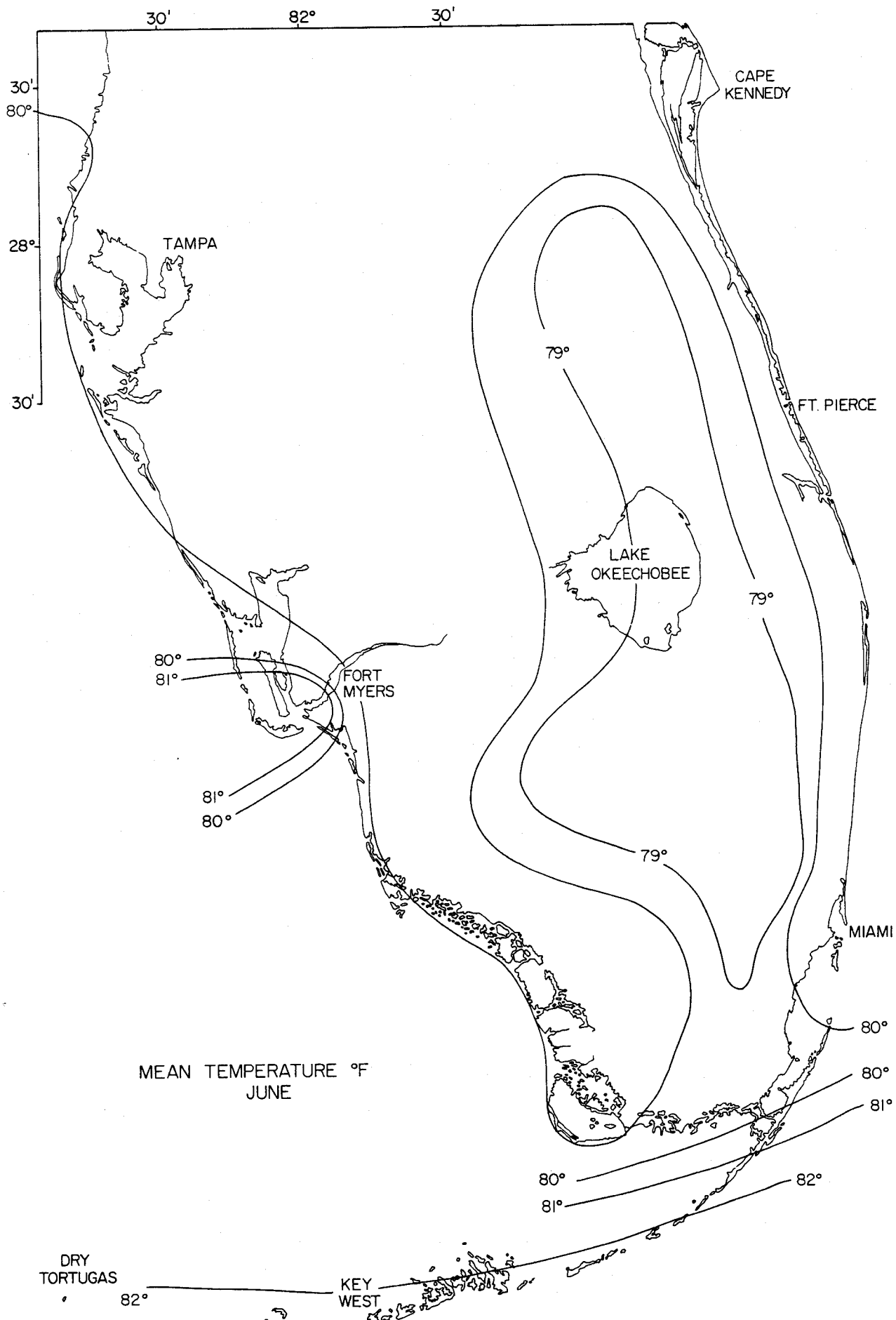


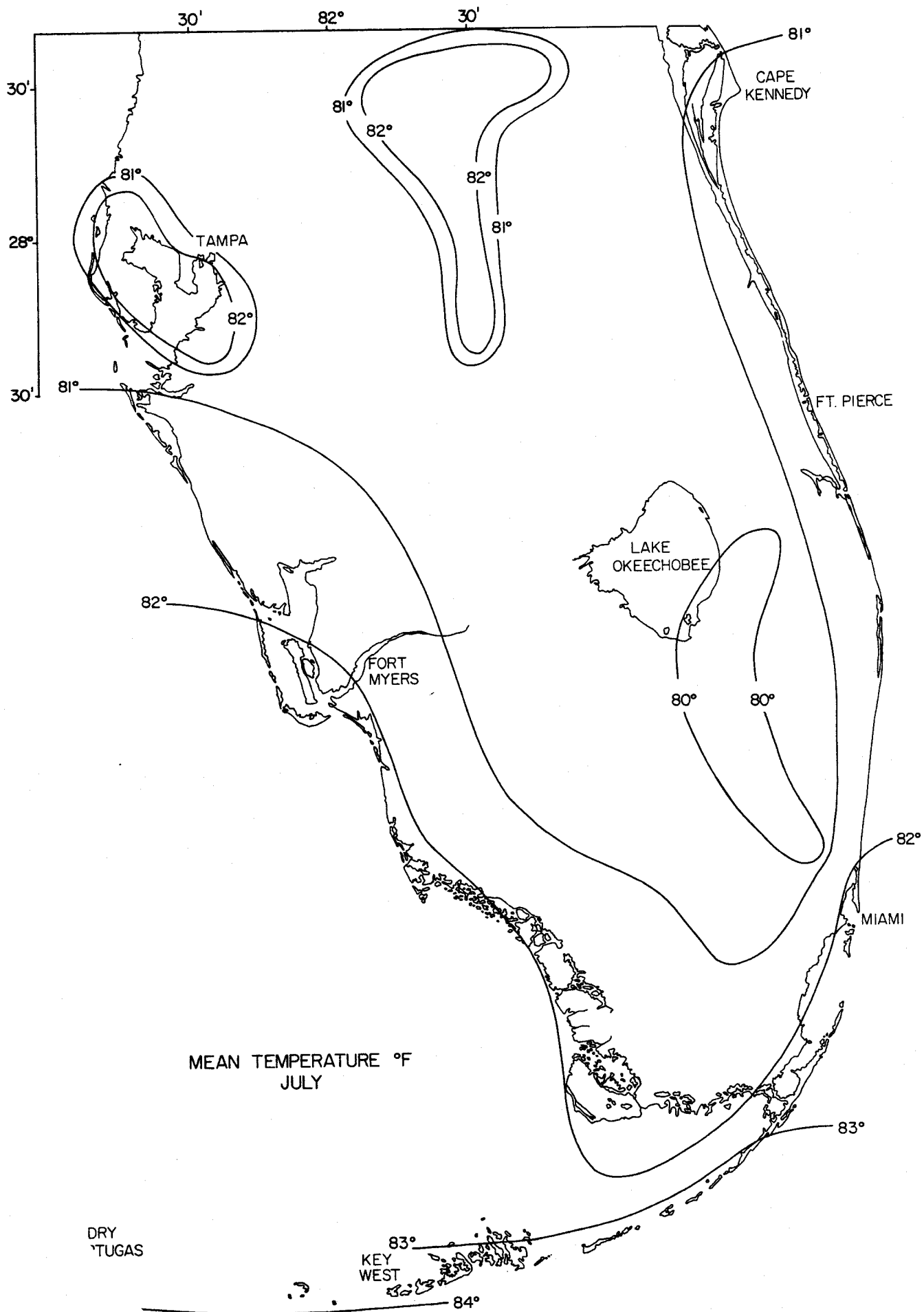


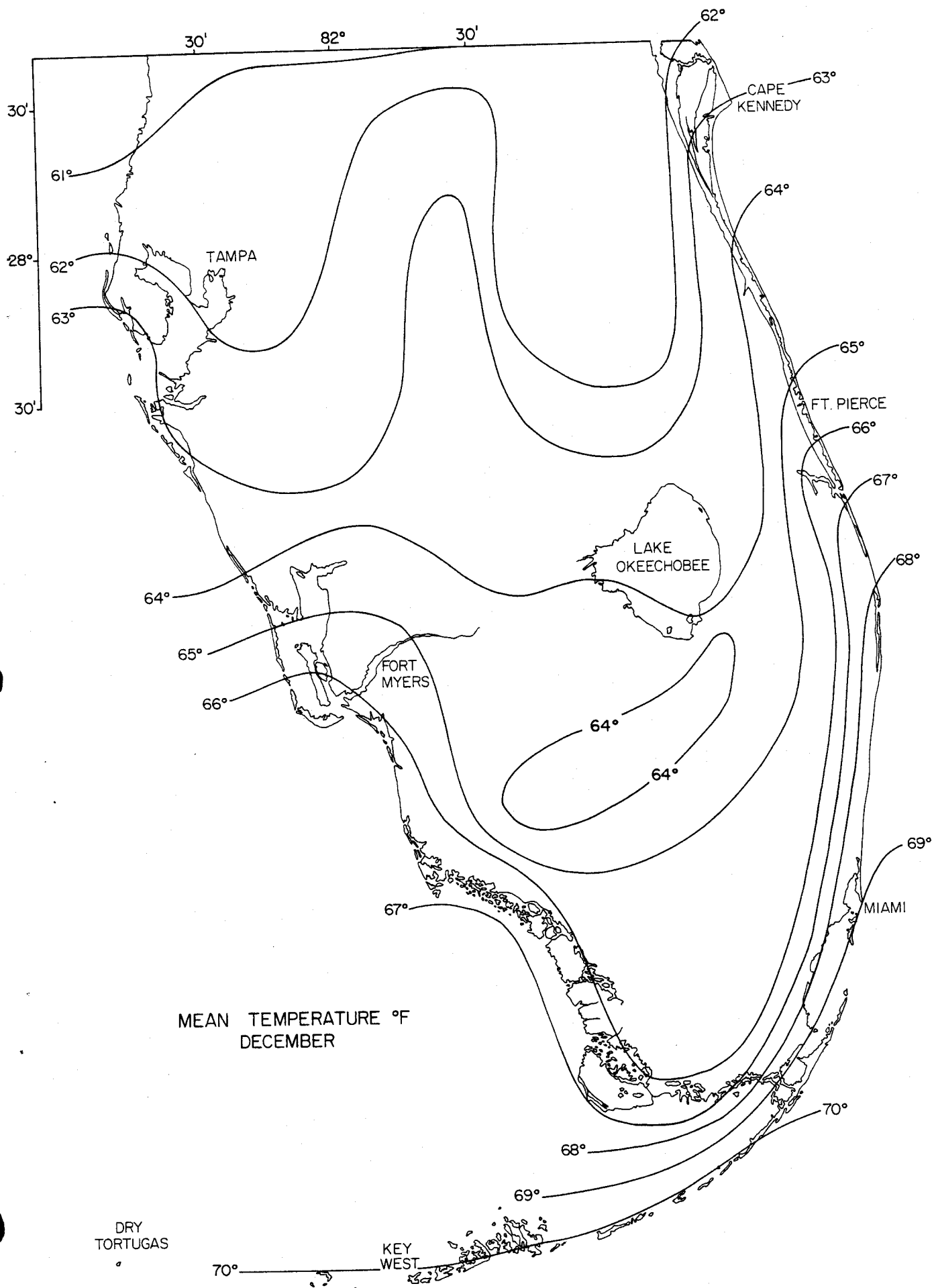


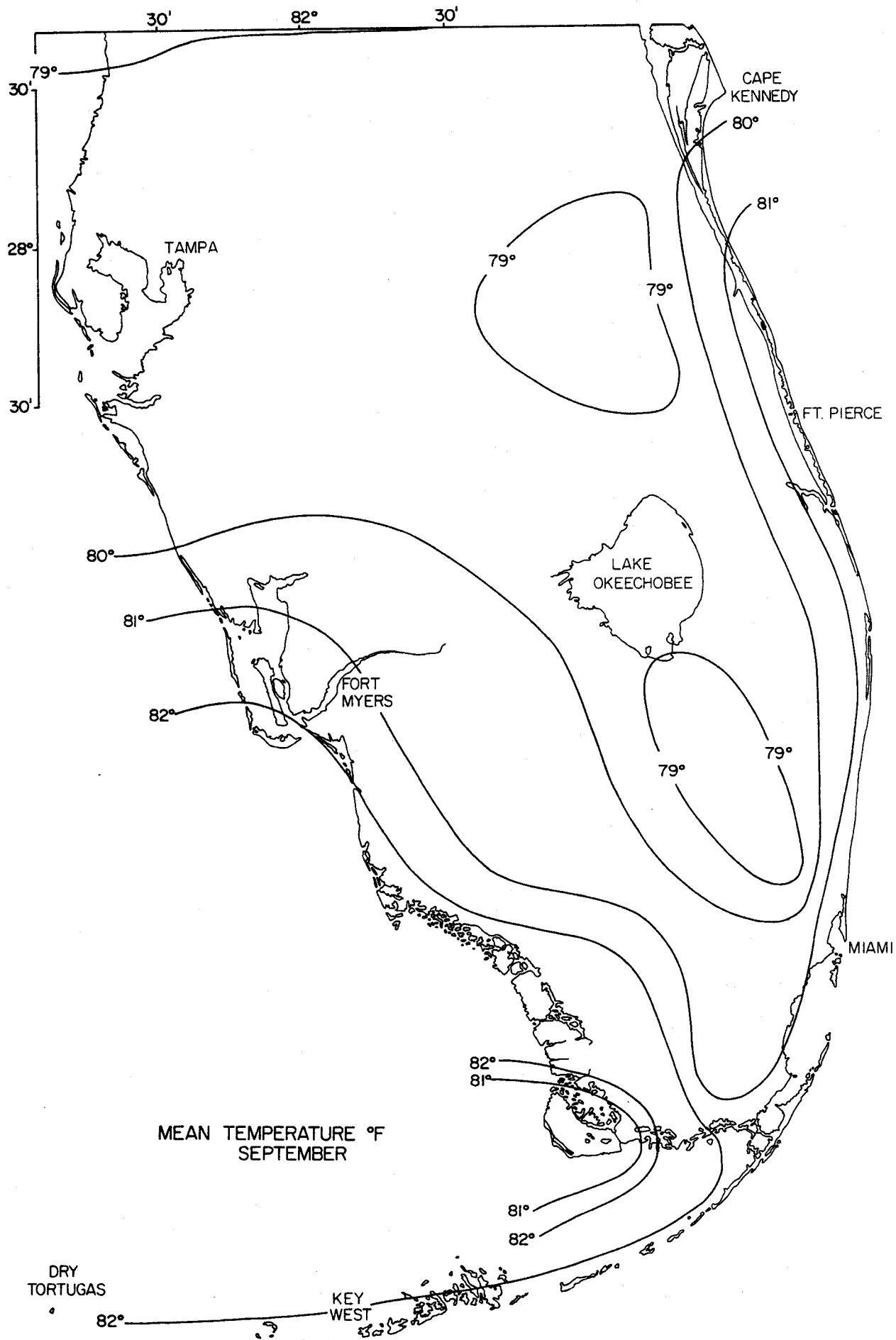


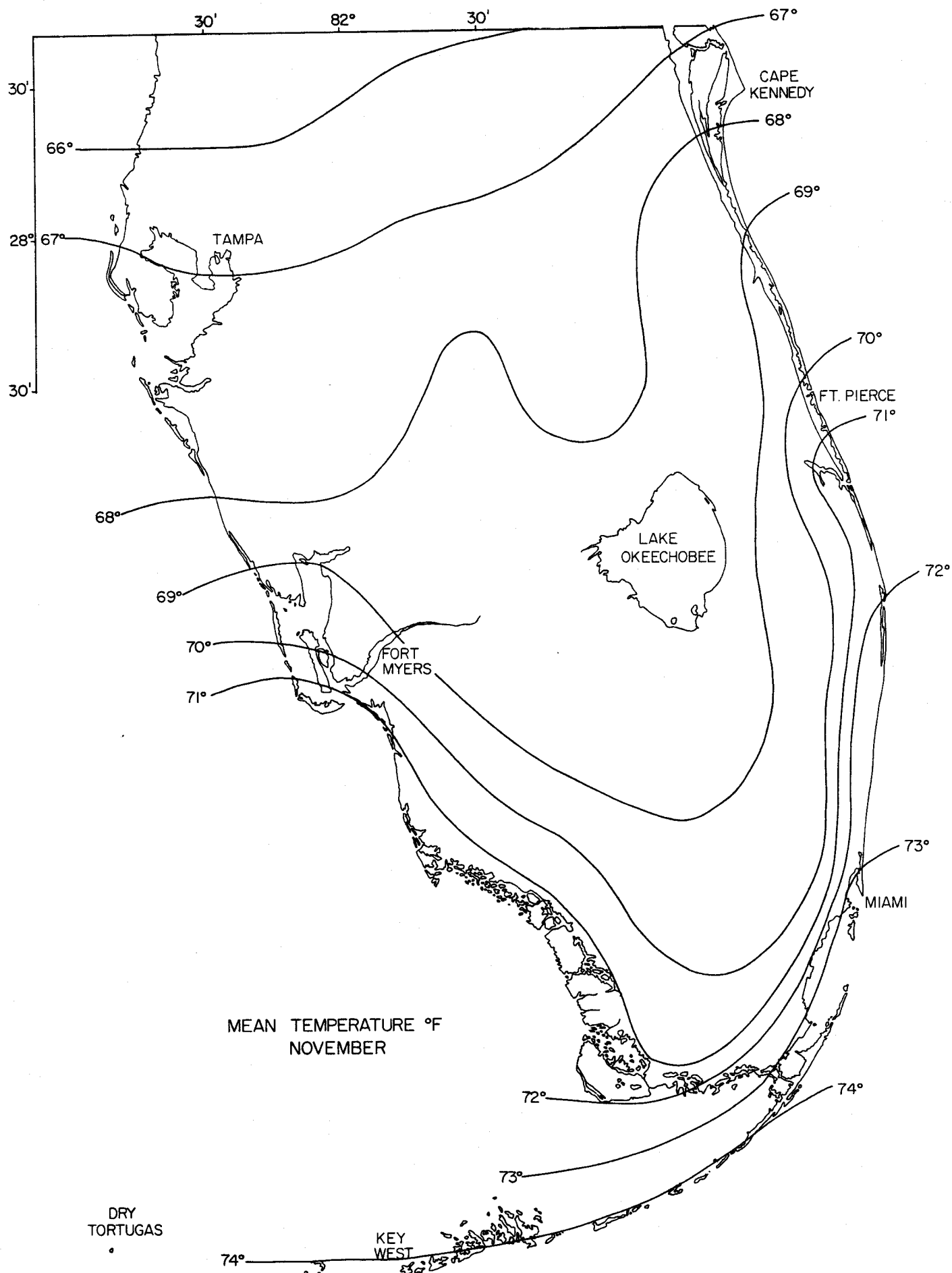
MEAN TEMPERATURE °F
MAY











Temperature: Long term changes.

The monthly and annual temperature values associated with the six areas of equal rainfall discussed previously were correlated with time, but no significant relationship was found (Fig. 30). Slopes calculated for these same data (using again the least squares method) showed no significant increase or decrease in average values over the past 56 years (Table 4). Increases and decreases represented by these slopes (Fig. 30) were either equal to, or smaller than, the observed standard deviations and therefore could not be considered significant. Frequency distributions plotted for the 56 standard deviations, calculated for each of the months of the year, show the expected decrease in values during the warmer months due to the increased stability in air temperature and a corresponding increase during the more unstable winter months (Fig. 30).

Temperature: Cyclic changes.

The same power spectral density analysis used for rainfall in the previous section was applied to the corresponding monthly temperature values. These revealed no predictable return frequencies, again probably due to the high 'noise to signal ratios' of the data (Fig. 30). The same analysis when applied to the total linear record of average monthly values does provide a coherent picture with return frequencies related to the geographical location. The following results are for the temperature data associated with the areas of equal rainfall discussed in the previous section.

Figure 30: Associated temperature records for the region averaging 60-65 inches of rainfall per year. Broken down into their monthly component parts with calculated slopes representing rates of change in degrees Fah. per year. Along with frequency distributions of their associated Standard deviations.

Figure 1 consists of two main vertical panels. The left panel displays 13 line graphs, one for each month from January to December, plus an annual average. Each graph plots temperature in degrees Fahrenheit (°F) against years from 1914 to 1968. A horizontal line in each graph indicates the slope of the trend. The slopes are: JAN (-0.035), FEB (-0.003), MAR (0.041), APR (0.031), MAY (0.025), JUN (0.021), JUL (0.029), AUG (0.021), SEP (0.017), OCT (-0.021), NOV (0.003), DEC (-0.025), and ANNUAL (0.008). The right panel shows 13 histograms representing the distribution of standard deviation in degrees Fahrenheit for each month and the annual average. The histograms are stacked vertically, with the x-axis labeled 'STANDARD DEVIATION IN °F' ranging from 0 to 6. The y-axis for the histograms is labeled 'PERCENT' and ranges from 0 to 50. The total sample size is indicated as N = 362.

AREA 60 - 65 inches/year (Temp. Eastern Coastal Ridge)

A return frequency of one cycle per year is represented by .10, Fig. 31. This suggests that temperatures gradually increase to a maximum and then decrease to a minimum completing the annual cycle.

AREA 55 - 60 inches/year (Temp. East Coast Beach region and inland region adjacent to the Eastern Coastal Ridge)

Return frequency of one cycle per year represented by .10, Fig. 31.
Same as the previous area.

AREA 35 - 45 inches/year (Temp. Florida Keys)

Return frequency of one cycle per year represented by .10, Fig. 31.
Same as the two preceding areas.

AREA 45 - 50 inches/year (Temp. lowlands around Lake Okeechobee)

A return frequency of two cycles per year is represented by .20, Fig. 31. This is accompanied by the large component with a frequency of one cycle per year, .10, Fig. 31.

AREA 50 - 55 inches/year (Temp. central region)

A return frequency of two cycles per year represented by .20, Fig. 31. This is accompanied by a larger component with a frequency of one cycle per year, .10, Fig. 31.

AREA 55 - 60 (2) inches/year (Temp. Tampa region, Northwest)

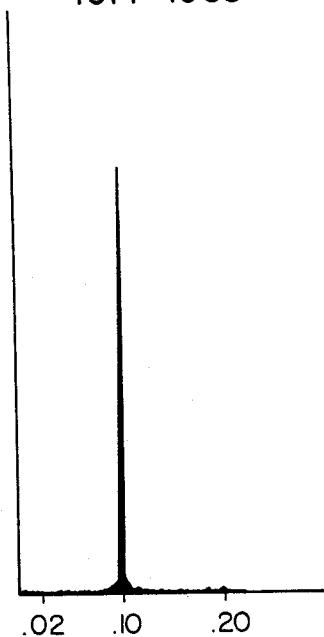
Return frequency of one cycle per year represented by .10, Fig. 31.

Figure 31: Return frequencies of cyclic behavior
in temperature values associated with
the six regions of equal average rainfall
outlined in Fig. 2 (.02 = 5 years,
.10 = 1 cycle/year and .20 = 2 cycles/year)

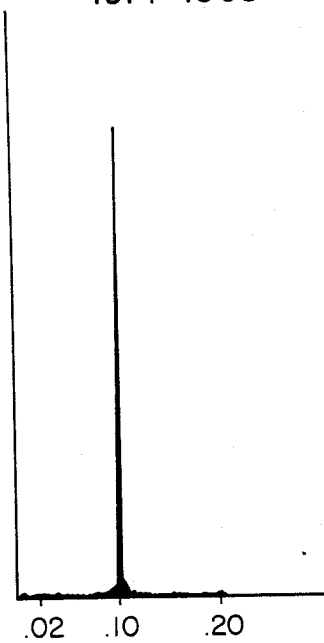
TIME SERIES BY MONTHS

POWER SPECTRAL DENSITY

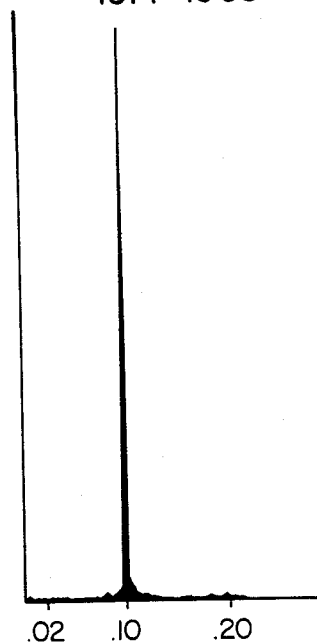
AREA
60-65 ins.
1914-1968



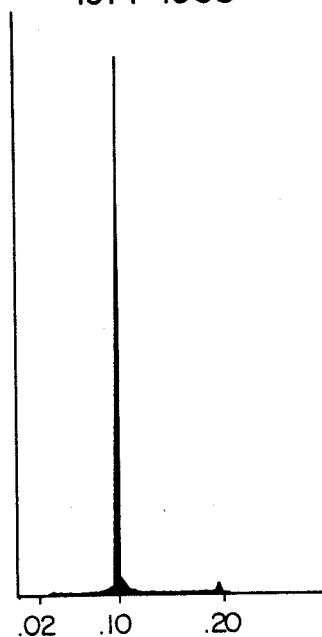
AREA
55-60 ins.
1914-1968



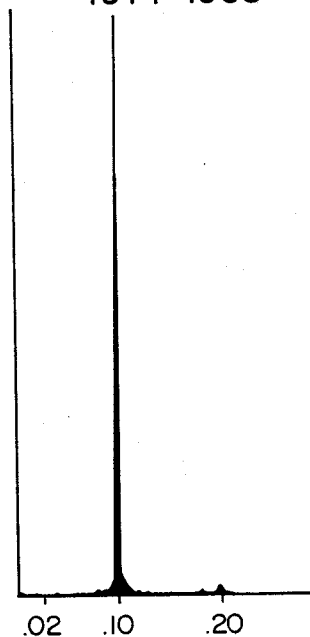
AREA
35-45 ins.
1914-1968



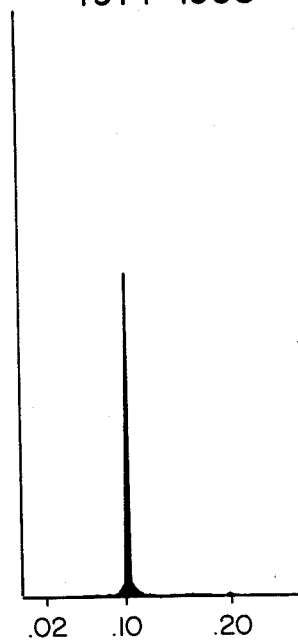
AREA
45-50 ins.
1914-1968



AREA
50-55 ins.
1914-1968



AREA
55-60 (2)
1914-1968



FREQUENCY, CYCLES PER YEAR

Correlation coefficients do not substantiate long term changes in temperature related to time for the South Florida region. Slopes calculated by fitting a straight line to the data points (least squares method) again show no significant increase or decrease in temperature values (Table 4). Observed changes were less than the calculated standard deviations (Fig. 30). Cyclic changes are evident, with four regions (60 - 65, 55 - 60, 35 - 45, and 55 - 60 (2) inches/year) displaying a return frequency of one cycle per year. The other two areas (45 - 50 and 50 - 55 inches/year) have a return frequency of two cycles per year. These two areas are the lower glades around and to the South of Lake Okeechobee.

It is suggested that the observed bimodality in annual temperature is a result of the heat retained by the standing surface waters of these low lying areas due to early May or June rainfall which is characteristic of the region. Such an effect would not occur in the other four areas due to their higher land elevations and lack of standing surface water.

Table 4: Rates of changes per year for
average monthly and annual
rainfall and temperature values.
(rainfall in inches and temperature
in °F. per year)

RAINFALL

<u>Month</u>	AREA 60"-65"	AREA 55"-60"	AREA 55"-60" (2)	AREA 50"-55"	AREA 45"-50"	AREA 35"-45"
Jan.	-0.0098	-0.0002	-0.0072	-0.0062	-0.0016	
Feb.	0.0110	0.0163	0.0017	0.0191	0.0148	
Mar.	-0.0199	0.0258	-0.0057	0.0177	0.0073	
Apr.	-0.0325	-0.0035	-0.0220	-0.0073	-0.0117	
May	-0.0060	-0.0420	-0.0075	-0.0172	-0.0142	
June	0.0584	0.0274	0.0684	0.0400	0.0366	
July	-0.0225	0.0105	0.0082	0.0055	-0.0113	
Aug.	0.0042	0.0361	0.0085	0.0091	-0.0069	
Sept.	0.0145	0.0292	0.0053	0.0142	0.0186	
Oct.	-0.0131	-0.0326	-0.0193	-0.0122	-0.0148	
Nov.	-0.0222	-0.0125	-0.0245	-0.0102	-0.0083	
Dec.	0.0056	-0.0079	-0.0027	-0.0076	-0.0036	
ANNUAL	-0.0564	0.0340	0.0020	0.0343	-0.0238	

Area combined with 45" - 50" due to the limited
number of stations in this region.

TEMPERATURE

<u>Month</u>	AREA 60"-65"	AREA 55"-60"	AREA 55"-60" (2)	AREA 50"-55"	AREA 45"-50"	AREA 35"-45"
Jan.	-0.0353	-0.0336	-0.0085	-0.0255	-0.0326	-0.0221
Feb.	-0.0034	-0.0065	0.0000	-0.0163	-0.0183	-0.0068
Mar.	0.0411	0.0319	0.0319	0.0166	0.0190	0.0224
Apr.	0.0316	0.0180	0.0340	0.0160	0.0119	0.0166
May	0.0255	0.0177	0.0326	0.0136	0.0197	0.0177
June	0.0214	0.0163	0.0139	-0.0031	0.0020	-0.0031
July	0.0296	0.0183	0.0139	-0.0003	0.0075	0.0119
Aug.	0.0217	0.0197	0.0119	-0.0031	0.0000	0.0160
Sept.	0.0173	0.0231	0.0129	-0.0007	0.0058	0.0146
Oct.	-0.0211	-0.0105	-0.0112	-0.0173	-0.0245	0.0065
Nov.	0.0037	0.0095	0.0258	0.0088	0.0092	0.0180
Dec.	-0.0258	-0.0262	0.0078	-0.0136	-0.0187	-0.0231
ANNUAL	0.0082	0.0054	0.0166	-0.0020	-0.0034	0.0065

Changes in the Water Table relative to Sea Level. Changes in Mean Sea Level relative to the land surface. Historical Records Relevant to Pre-and Post-Drainage Conditions give Qualitative Information which is Substantiated Quantitatively by an Assessment of the Relationship between Organic Soil Deposition and Loss and relative changes in the Elevation of the Fresh Water Table and Mean Sea Level.

Despite the lack of quantitative data on the predrainage conditions of the Kissimee - Okeechobee - Everglades basin, certain conclusions can be reached from the evidence drawn from recorded observations of various scientists, collected by Parker et al. (1955). Shaler (1890), in his geological investigations of the Southeastern Florida coast, observed that the fresh water table only three miles from the shore measured 16 feet above high tide when at its lowest level (which may be taken to represent 10 feet above mean sea level) and, further, that during the highest rainfall periods it flowed in rapids over the Atlantic Coastal Ridge (at elevations of +20 feet), or found its way by subterranean channels to the sea to emerge in 'great springs'. Such records of springs which flowed up as a result of artesian pressure were substantiated by Griswold (1896) who spoke of 'great springs of constant flow' and Fuller (1904) who measured the rate of flow of one of them in Coconut Grove at 100 gpm. Willoughby (1898) in addition spoke of a discharge of a large volume of water into the Miami River which indicated the presence of fresh water within 2 - 3 miles of Biscayne Bay.

Sewell's (1933) reports on the wells drilled at the mouth of the Miami River further substantiates these descriptions, for the wells obtained fresh hard limestone water at depths of 50 - 60 feet and others, further inland, obtained water from the same depth without pumping. These wells have long since been abandoned after drainage had lowered the fresh water table resulting in salt water encroachment.

The picture which emerges from such sparse and subjective description is of the predrainage basin acting as a vast saturated sponge contained within the Atlantic ridge and the thick vegetation to the north (Shaler 1890), through which fresh water flowed, building up peat and muck soil deposits, and recharging the Biscayne Aquifer to empty by subterranean channels, springs or seasonal rapids into the sea, with the large volume of fresh water acting as a constantly replenished barricade against salt water encroachment.

From the first canal dredged by Hamilton Diston in 1882 connecting Lake Okeechobee with the Gulf of Mexico, land reclamation by drainage has proceeded steadily despite very early evidence of the damage to the natural equilibrium. W. S. Jennings (1909), in a letter to the Internal Improvement Fund, recorded that "these canals reduce the water level from the surface to approximately six feet below the surface of the ground"; and in 1913 C. P. Ross reported the first signs of salt water encroachment into the Miami Well Field. By 1927, five drainage canals to the Atlantic had been dug, and by 1937 the Federal Government had completed 85 miles of levees around the shores of Lake Okeechobee. This continued until the 1947 floods indicated a need for rethinking the haphazard drainage program. By then all the evidence suggested that the water table had been irrevocably lowered, with estimates as to the extent of this alteration varying between

6 and 10 feet.

Much more substantial and quantitative evidence is provided by an analysis of the extensive loss of peat soils with consequent changes to both plant and animal communities. Davis (1946) has shown the importance of the water-formed peat deposits, with their retentive capacities and slow seepage rates, to the maintenance of the aquatic character of the region, acting as the natural reservoir for the water which recharges the Biscayne Aquifer, and providing prolonged runoff into the southwestern Everglades.

The formation of organic soils (peat) depends upon the relief and elevation of the land surface above mean sea level, and the ground water conditions. These in turn are interrelated with, and a consequence of, sea level (Davis 1943). Sea level has been rising during the Holocene (the past 11,000 years) due to world de-glaciation. This rise has been documented for the eastern coastal United States by many authors, including Milliman and Emery (1968). A sumergence curve for South Florida has been produced by radiocarbon dating of peat, shell and other sedimentary deposits of the Florida Everglades (Scholl, Craighead and Stuiver 1969). These authors show a relative rise in sea level of 13 ft. over the past 4,400 years, with, however, an exponential decrease: "Considering all data, sea level is recorded as having risen at a rate of 1.3 ft./100 years between 4,300 and 3,600 years ago. At 3,600 B.P. (Before the Present), sea level stood at about 5.4 feet below its modern level. From 3,600 B.P. to 1,700 B.P. the rate of rise decreased markedly to about 0.2 ft./100 years. The rate of rise during the last 1,700 years has only been 0.09 ft./100 years". This documented rise in sea level and its effects upon

the fresh water table have been major factors determining peat deposition in the Everglades (Scholl et al. 1969). Neumann (1968) has similarly related the peat deposition (60 feet in thickness) in Bermuda as a direct result of the Holocene sea level rise. Due to the exponential decrease in sea level rise mentioned above, the upper six feet of peat in the Everglades appear to have taken approximately 4,000 years to be deposited.

Stevens (1955) has shown that the destruction of six feet of organic soil (peat) in the Everglades over the past 40 years was at a rate 100 times faster than its natural deposition: this destruction, (Fig. 32) can be directly attributed to the lowering of the water table. In fact, sea level has risen approximately only 0.06 ft. over the past 40 years, so that salt water encroachment cannot be attributed to it. Since over this same period there have been no long term changes in rainfall or temperature aside from the normal seasonal periodicities, the lowering of the water table can only be attributed to drainage.

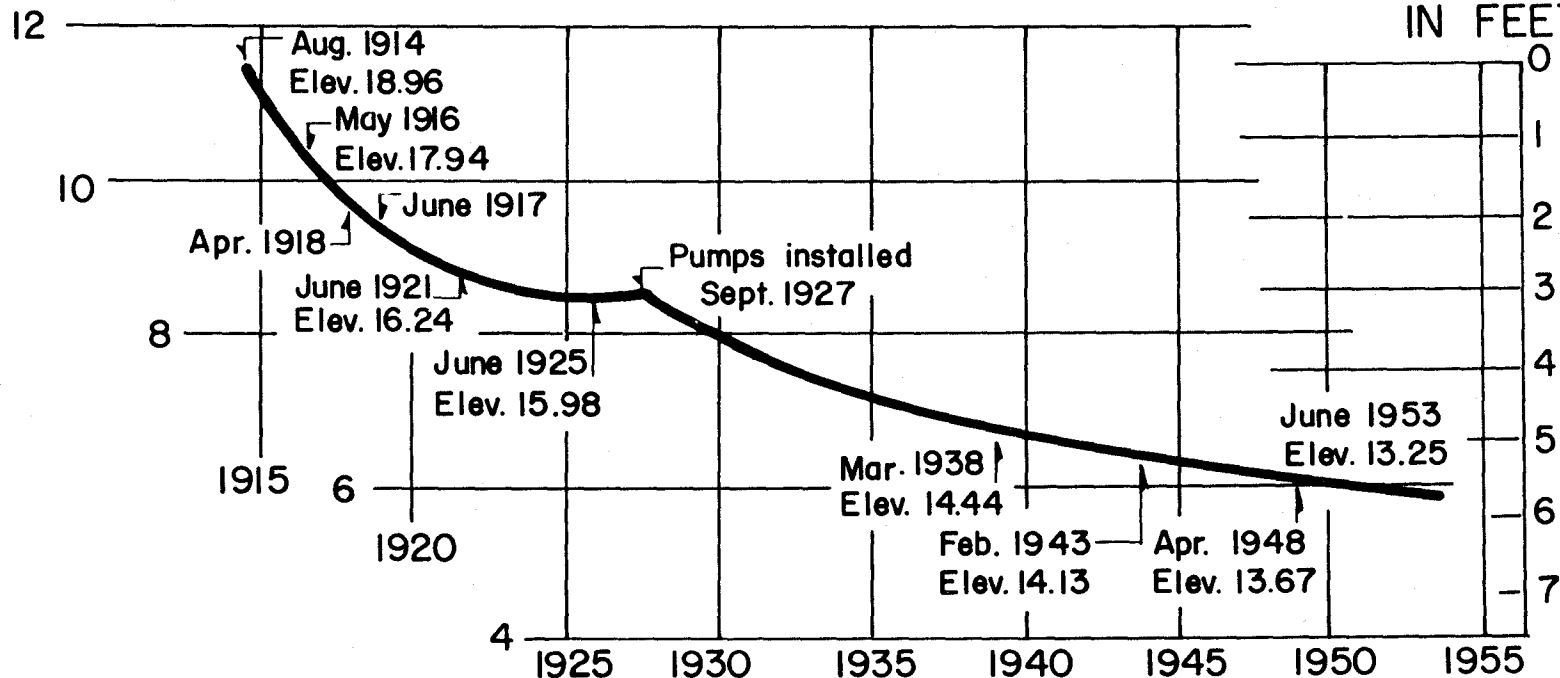
It is not the concern of this paper to discuss the relevance of peat deposition, except in so far as it provides a quantitative index of the changes to the elevation of the water table, and substantiates the contention that all ecological changes within the ecosystem are related directly and crucially to the fresh water table. Such changes have direct influence upon the salinity of the estuarine and near shore waters of the peninsula.

Figure 32: Soil subsidence in the Everglades due to
drainage (after Stephens, 1955).

SUBSIDENCE OF ORGANIC SOILS

DEPTH OF
ORGANIC SOIL

SUBSIDENCE
IN FEET



Changes in the Elevation of the Fresh Water Table and its Relationship to Saltwater Encroachment and to Estuarine and Near Shore Salinities.

The relationship between changes in the elevation of the fresh water table relative to mean sea level, and saltwater encroachment with its subsequent effects upon estuarine and near shore salinities, has been extensively studied in South Florida, and the mechanisms of change are well understood. In this context, therefore, only the large scale aspects of the mechanism will be discussed, the complicated details of circulation and diffusion within estuaries being not germane to the argument.

Saltwater encroachment along the Eastern Coastal Ridge in the Miami area has been studied by Parker et al. (1955) (Fig. 1). Attempts to drain the Everglades between 1907 and 1940 lowered the water table by a conservative estimate of six feet. This resulted in saltwater encroachment into the Biscayne Aquifer for as much as six miles inland in the area of the Miami canal (Park 1967). This encroachment along the east coast was estimated in 1945 to have reached equilibrium where the water table lay at 2.5 ft. above mean sea level (in accordance with the Ghyben-Hertzberg principle which states that 41 ft. of fresh water will balance the pressure of 40 ft. of salt water: the depth of the Aquifer at this point is approximately 100 ft.). The hydraulics of the Biscayne Aquifer was affirmed by Parker et al., to approximate the Ghyben-Hertzberg principle very accurately owing to its permeable nature.

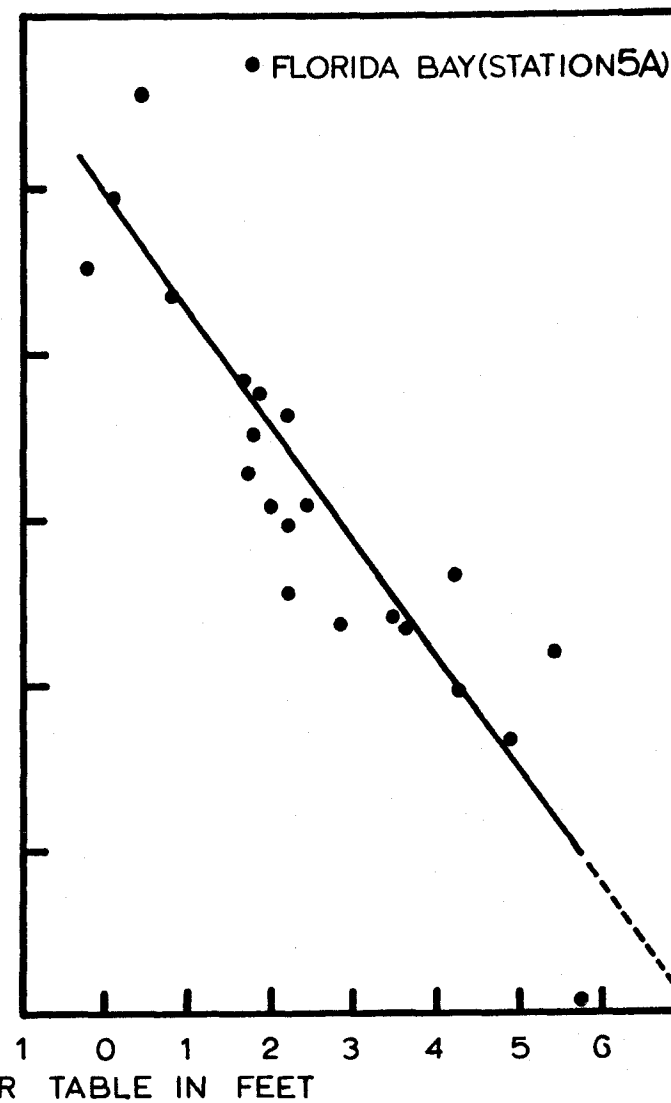
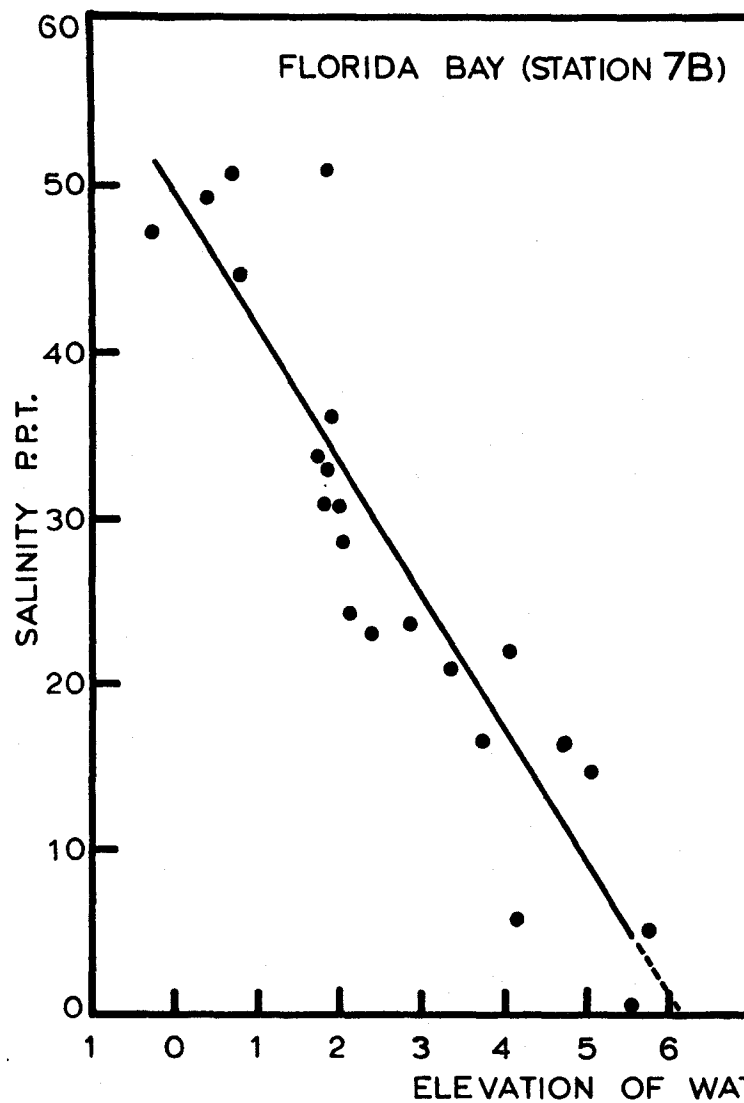
Due to the higher land elevations along the East coast the saltwater encroachment is predominantly subterranean. The high permeability of the Biscayne Aquifer permits fresh water to flow seaward in the wet season (when it is recharged) forcing the saltwater seawards and stabilizing a zone of diffusion some eight miles seaward of the +2.5 ft. contour of the fresh water table. During the dry season, the saltwater re-croaches landwards moving inland by as much as 3 - 6 miles and upwards toward the surface. This lateral oscillation of the zone of diffusion in response to the vertical oscillation of the fresh water table relative to sea level was found to diminish with increasing depths in the Aquifer (Parker et al., 1955). The major contributing factors to the vertical changes in the water table are the recharge by seasonal rainfall, depletion by runoff, evapotranspiration, evaporation, and social and industrial use.

A salt barrier line along the East Coast in the Miami region was initiated by Park in order to conserve water and prevent further saltwater encroachment and is discussed in detail in an interim report by Klein(1965, 1967). However, no such salt line barriers exist for the south in the region of Florida Bay or along the west coast in the Shark River or the Ten Thousand Island Area adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico. In these areas, permanent salt water intrusion still exists due to the initial drainage of the Everglades, with seasonal encroachment and runoff due to the cyclic nature of the Florida hydro-period.

Studies of this area, the greater part of which lies in the

Everglades National Park, have provided extensive information of the effects of vertical oscillations in the water table and the consequent movements of various isohalines within the zone of diffusion and their resultant effects upon the estuarine and near shore salinities (Tabb and Thomas, unpublished). Some 80 hydrostations within the area of Florida Bay-Whitewater Bay and the inshore and offshore areas of the Ten Thousand Islands, were monitored for two years (1964 - 1966) with salinities recorded monthly. In addition, lateral movements of isohalines of varying salinities relative to the headwaters of the Shark, Broad, Lostmans and Chatham rivers and the Florida and Whitewater bays were correlated with vertical changes in the fresh water table (monitored automatically in test wells situated on the adjacent watersheds, Fig. 1). Similar correlations between vertical oscillations in the fresh water table and the monthly salinity values from various stations around the coastline were also calculated, allowing for lag periods to accommodate runoff rates and diffusion. From this study, a model was constructed in which salinity values and isohaline movements could be predicted using the observed vertical changes in the water table. Fig. 33 shows this relationship for two stations in northern Florida Bay:- In station 7B a six foot change in the elevation of the water table produces a change in salinity from 50 ppt. to 1 ppt; and similar values are shown for station 5A further westwards along the coastline. Such a relationship, although varying locally due to tidal circulation, geomorphology, and geographical location, was typical. That the salinity changes were due directly to changes in the water table elevation and not to specific times of year is illustrated by the

Figure 33: Relationship between the elevation of
the fresh water table and salinity for
two stations in northern Florida Bay.



fact that at Station 2B maximum salinities (66 ppt) occurred during July 1965 with a water table elevation of 0.5 ft. while in July 1966 a minimum salinity of 13 ppt occurred with a water table elevation of 5.8 feet (Fig. 34). These same oscillations in water table elevation which produced the salinity changes shown in Figs. 33 and 34 applied equally to changes observed in Whitewater Bay, the Shark and other rivers (Fig. 1): a six foot change in water table elevation resulted in a 14 mile wide lateral oscillation in the Fresh water line, with no fresh water existing, not even in the headwaters of the rivers during periods of drought (Tabb, Thomas. unpublished). In addition, the 6 - 7 ft. vertical change observed in 1965 - 66 was by no means a maximum for South Florida for as 10 year records are required to determine average rainfall (Sass 1967) so too are similar records relevant for water table elevation which depends upon rainfall for recharge. Over the last ten years oscillations between maximum and minimum levels range from 6.5 to 10.3 feet, sinking as much as 1.5 feet below mean sea level in times of drought. Thus one can legitimately state that maximum salinities must have been in excess of those in Figs. 33-34, caused by seasonal fluctuations and the five year periodicity in rainfall (discussed earlier). In fact, drainage changes through improved resource management have been negligible over the last ten years.

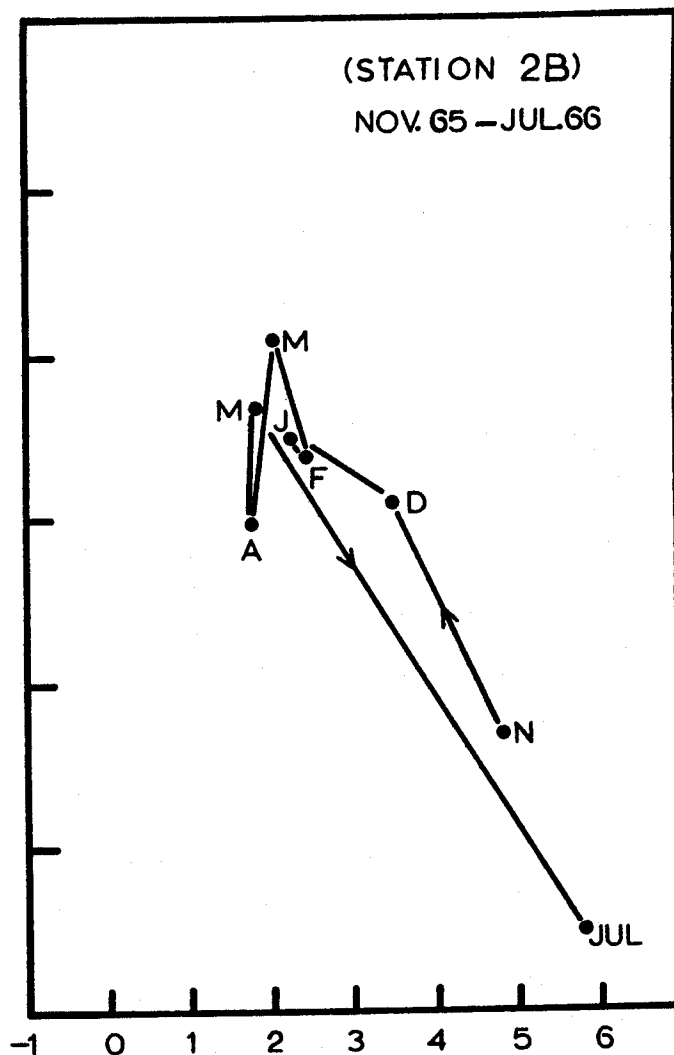
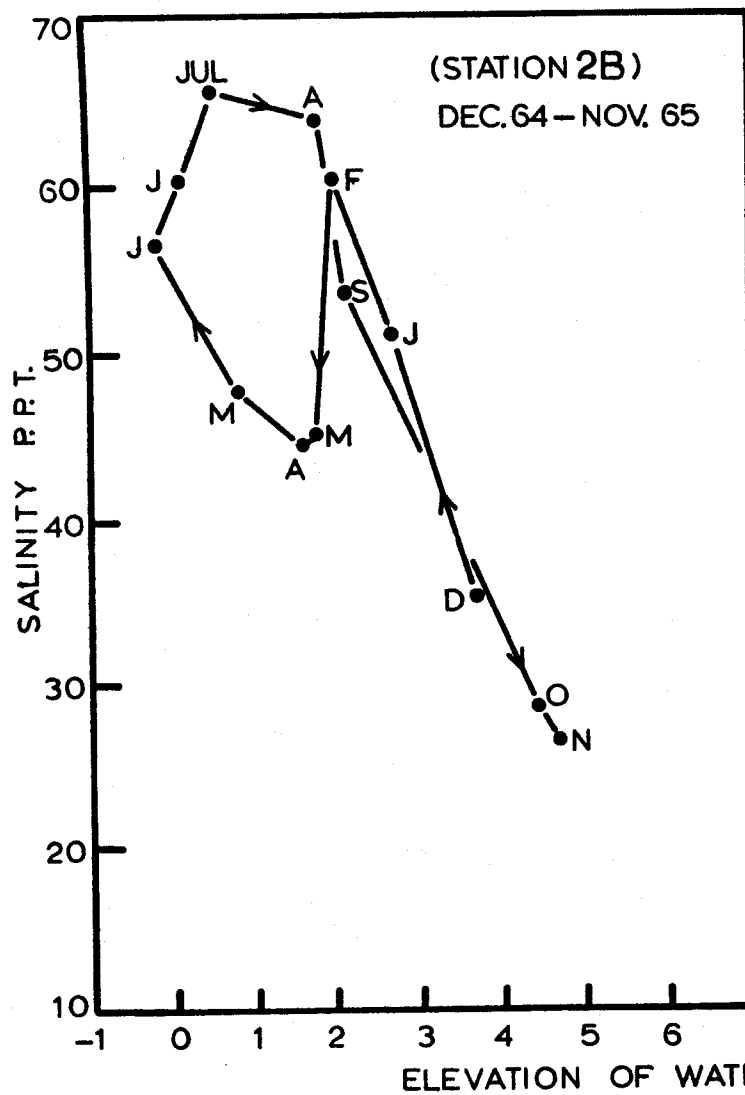
Bearing in mind this relationship between water table elevations and salinity, the six feet of water permanently lost to drainage (see previous section) would have had profound affects on the availability of fresh water all year round. If all the elevations used in the Tabb-Thomas study (unpub.) were increased by six feet, then a very different picture of salinity values would emerge, with the maximum salinity values occurring

during the dry season (Figs. 33, 34) equal to, or less than, the minimum values; and all values less than 50 ppt becoming fresh water, suggesting that close to the Northern shoreline of Florida Bay during the dry season (now hypersaline) there would have been fresh to brackish water and in the now less saline areas of Whitewater Bay, Shark River and Ten Thousand Islands fresh water would have existed permanently. Nevertheless nothing can be done about it now, except to take into careful consideration those factors affecting the elevation of the water table. The buffer provided by the six feet now lost can only be achieved by careful management of the water resource, as it is impossible to reinstate the loss due to the economic social and industrial development of the area. Some stability could be provided by respecting the minimum water table elevations suggested by Parker and reaffirmed by the Tabb-Thomas study of 2.5 feet in the Homestead and Miami areas, and 1.5 feet in the Shark River Valley. Mere static maintenance of the water table at these levels is not enough as the life cycles of much of the flora and fauna require fluctuations in the water table as they depend upon this natural periodicity for their survival (Odum 1966).

DISCUSSION

Köppens (1931) method of climatic classification produces five major climatic groups, two of which apply directly to Florida. They are Wet Subtropical and Tropical Rainy. The greater portion of the State falls under the former, a humid mesothermal climate (Hela 1952). The latter is designated as being the area South of the 64.4°F. isotherm during the coolest month of the year. Trewartha (1943) placed

Figure 34: To illustrate that changes in salinity
are directly related to changes in the
water table and not to time of the year.



this boundary roughly along the 27th latitude, a line joining Ft. Myers on the Gulf coast to Lake Okeechobee and Melbourne on the East coast. His criteria for this delineation was the Northern-most limit for the active growth of certain Palms. The position of the 64°F. isotherm calculated in this study for the coolest months of the year (January and December) agrees with this classification (Figs. 18 and 29).

A strong maritime influence exists during each month of the year, although it is most pronounced during the cooler winter months when isotherms tend to align parallel to the coastline. The "Cold spot" to the South of Lake Okeechobee, evident during 10 months of the year (Figs. 18 to 29), is possibly the result of the lowered water table in this region. Clayton, Neller and Allison, (1942, p.5) pointed to increased frost damage which was previously held in check by the large body of surface water in the Everglades.

Annual average temperatures within the region (i.e. 45-50 and 50-55 inches of rainfall per year, Fig. 2) show a decrease of 0.3 and 0.2°F per century. While these values are not statistically significant (Table 4): all the other regions (i.e. 60-65, 55-60, 55-60(2), and 35-45 inches of rainfall per year, Fig. 2) do show an average increase in temperature of 0.8°F per century (Table 4): in keeping with the increase in average annual Global temperatures of 0.8°F calculated by (Donn and Shaw 1963). These areas, unlike the lower glades, never had standing surface water due to their land elevation and therefore reflect the natural characteristics of climate, whereas the removal of surface water from the lower glades has possibly affected the thermal characteristics of that region. The reader must, however, be reminded

that rates of change in average temperature values calculated in this study were not statistically significant due to the high variability of the data and for this reason it is concluded that no significant long term changes in average annual or monthly temperatures have occurred in the South Florida region, other than the qualitative observations just discussed.

Cyclic changes in average temperatures are evident on a seasonal (annual) basis. The lower glades (45-50 and 50-55 inches of rainfall per year) display a bimodal characteristic and, as stated before, this is probably due to the heat retentive capacities of surface water produced by the early May and June rainfall. This rainfall occurs prior to the maximum temperatures of August. This bimodality does not occur in the other regions (i.e. 60-65, 55-60, 55-60(2) and 35-45 inches of rainfall per year), where standing surface water does not exist due to their higher land elevations. Average monthly and annual values for precipitation show no long term changes permanent in influence over the past 56 years. However, cyclic changes with seasonal and five year return frequencies do occur. All six regions analyzed in this study display bimodality in annual precipitation. These two periods of high rainfall occur during June and September/October. This characteristic is less pronounced along the Eastern Coastal ridge and the Florida Keys, becoming better developed toward the western and northwestern areas of the State.

This seasonal distribution of rainfall is associated with an upper air trough which extends southwards from the middle latitudes centering itself over Southern Florida during June. It is displaced westwards

into the Gulf of Mexico during July and August and returns again in September/October. Periods of heaviest rainfall occur when this trough is overhead (Riehl, 1945).

Approximate five year cycles occur along the Eastern Coastal ridge and the Florida Keys region, but do not occur inland to the west or northwest. This cyclic pattern was observed by Sass (1967) for the Miami area, who suggested their reoccurrence was every 5-7 years. The power spectral analysis of this study places their return frequency between 4.85 to 5.15 years. As this cycle only occurs along the eastern coastline of South Florida it is probably associated with the southeasterly trade winds and could also have some relationships to an Atmospheric Tidal component although the author is not aware of a component with such a return frequency.

Using the 5 year return frequency, the following years should have high rainfall: 1971 & 72, 1976 & 77, 1981 & 82, 1986 & 87, 1991 & 92, 1996 & 97 and 2001 & 02, with the intermediate years averaging normal and below normal rainfall.

Lynn Perry (1947) produced evidence for a further cycle with a return frequency of 25 years. This study did not resolve such a return frequency, although the two extreme highs of rainfall in 1922 and 1947 (Fig. 15), are twenty five years apart. This would mean that the next very high rainfall year would be 1972, in keeping with the previous prediction based on the shorter five year cycle. Acknowledgement is given to the crude nature of these predictions, but high noise to signal ratios and irregular phase shifts in the data make greater accuracy impossible.

The lowering of South Florida's fresh water table from 1914-53 cannot be attributed to long term changes in precipitation or temperature. The rate of salt water encroachment and changes in estuarine and near shore salinity values are controlled either by a rising sea level or a falling water table. Relative changes such as these cause the zone of diffusion to oscillate landward or seaward. However, sea level has only risen 0.09 ft. over the past 100 years, whereas over a period of 40 years the fresh water table was lowered some 6 ft. due to man's influence. Ecological succession is an orderly process of community development, resulting from the modification of the physical environment by the community, even though the physical environment determines the pattern, rates of change and how far development can go. Through man's modification of the Everglades drainage basin, community development or ecological succession has been accelerated at a rate 100 times faster than prior to his intervention. Carson (1951), in a comprehensive analyses of the factors leading to the remarkable development of Florida's southeastern coast, isolated the 'Unique Climate' as the basic reason for this development. Without careful management of the state's most precious resource, Water, we may well read a paper by some specialist of the future stating that the Economic and Social failure of Southeastern Florida was due to its 'Unique Climate', even though that climate remained essentially constant.

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Appendix Tables 1 - 12:

Tables 1-6: Calculated monthly and annual averages, standard deviations and coefficients of variation, for temperature stations utilized in this study.

Tables 7-12: Calculated monthly and annual averages, standard deviations and coefficients of variation, for rainfall stations utilized in this study.

TABLE 1

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL	
DAVIE N = 27 YEARS													
65.81	66.31	67.55	71.49	74.84	78.08	79.60	79.81	79.17	76.08	69.83	66.83	72.95	1
2.97	2.79	2.85	1.66	1.50	1.06	1.19	1.26	1.15	1.56	2.53	3.33	0.86	2
0.05	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.01	3
FT. LAUDERDALE N = 55													
67.74	68.11	70.44	74.27	77.40	80.24	81.76	82.33	81.34	77.84	72.59	68.71	75.23	1
3.26	3.37	3.03	1.78	1.18	0.84	1.04	1.12	0.80	1.52	2.19	2.93	0.78	2
0.05	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.01	3
FT. LAUDERDALE BAHIA MAR N = 15													
67.18	68.94	71.55	74.90	78.11	80.51	82.74	82.77	81.45	77.29	73.54	68.42	75.62	1
2.43	3.75	2.17	1.67	0.91	1.17	0.93	1.05	1.15	1.46	2.32	2.37	0.68	2
0.04	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	3
FT. LAUDERDALE EXP STATION N = 16													
64.63	66.23	68.99	73.29	76.49	79.27	81.10	81.65	80.40	76.15	70.71	65.64	73.71	1
2.47	3.87	2.58	1.62	1.01	0.80	1.32	0.79	0.84	1.38	2.64	2.82	0.91	2
0.04	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.01	3
HIALEAH N = 26													
65.91	66.53	70.07	73.78	76.93	80.03	81.20	81.82	80.63	76.62	71.30	66.92	74.31	1
2.53	4.01	2.64	1.96	0.97	1.36	1.36	1.39	1.20	1.95	2.89	3.11	1.12	2
0.04	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.02	3
HOMESTEAD EXP STATION N = 54													
65.80	66.60	69.36	72.94	76.20	79.34	80.45	80.97	80.15	76.56	70.68	66.54	73.80	1
2.62	3.10	2.51	1.85	1.51	1.22	0.85	0.95	0.80	1.65	2.28	2.85	0.77	2
0.04	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.01	3
JUPITER N = 9													
67.99	67.77	70.38	74.09	76.25	79.86	81.05	82.15	81.61	78.14	71.57	69.29	75.01	1
2.03	2.59	2.90	1.53	1.42	1.14	0.95	0.86	0.99	1.90	1.94	1.97	0.54	2
0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	3
LOXAHATCHEE N = 26													
64.15	64.75	68.17	71.92	75.94	79.36	80.76	81.18	80.30	75.71	69.58	65.32	73.10	1
2.56	3.96	2.45	2.35	1.26	0.73	0.81	0.67	0.68	1.56	2.80	3.06	0.81	2
0.04	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.01	3
MIAMI AIRPORT WB N = 30													
66.93	67.90	71.08	74.51	77.66	80.75	82.10	82.66	81.48	77.56	72.26	68.23	75.26	1
3.04	3.94	2.57	2.01	1.40	0.86	0.87	0.95	0.78	1.32	2.51	2.92	0.88	2
0.05	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.01	3
POMPANO BEACH N = 28													
67.10	67.46	70.70	74.19	77.02	79.95	81.43	81.82	81.00	77.20	72.24	68.08	74.85	1
2.92	3.44	2.58	1.89	1.45	1.01	1.15	0.79	0.75	1.53	2.76	3.32	1.01	2
0.04	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.01	3
SOUTH MIAMI 5 W N = 12													
65.21	66.77	69.93	73.48	76.64	79.64	81.19	79.75	80.33	75.75	70.79	65.69	73.76	1
2.41	4.09	2.14	1.53	1.28	0.82	0.62	6.07	0.41	0.82	2.26	2.68	1.19	2
0.04	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.02	3
WEST PALM BEACH WB AP N = 29													
66.33	66.88	70.19	74.22	77.70	80.62	82.47	82.78	81.72	77.71	71.98	67.63	75.02	1
2.90	4.00	2.64	1.74	1.14	1.24	1.04	0.80	0.76	1.42	2.72	3.04	0.88	2
0.04	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.01	3
WEST PALM BEACH RADIO WJNO N = 35													
67.53	67.42	70.25	73.58	77.05	79.97	81.68	81.98	81.02	77.41	72.06	67.86	74.82	1
3.14	3.65	2.15	1.68	1.10	0.94	1.00	1.01	0.88	1.30	2.38	2.76	0.70	2
0.05	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.01	3

The number of year's temperature record with the calculated annual and monthly means¹, standard deviations² and coefficients of variation³ for stations within the area averaging 60-65 inches of rainfall per year.

TABLE 2

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL	
BELLE GLADE EXP STA N = 45 YEARS													
63.17	64.15	66.92	70.73	74.72	78.41	80.10	80.55	79.55	74.95	68.55	64.19	72.17	1
3.19	3.52	2.56	2.03	1.34	0.97	0.84	0.73	0.69	1.64	2.48	3.29	0.81	2
0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.01	3
CHAPMAN FIELD GARDEN N = 35													
67.19	67.86	70.51	74.24	77.43	80.35	81.60	81.92	80.95	77.02	71.26	67.93	74.86	1
3.74	3.39	2.68	1.96	1.35	0.98	0.78	0.60	0.78	1.50	2.37	3.40	0.83	2
0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.01	3
CORAL GABLES N = 8													
67.97	68.46	68.95	73.62	77.66	80.29	81.79	81.76	81.13	77.53	71.47	68.54	74.93	1
3.35	2.86	3.31	1.86	1.78	0.97	1.14	0.55	0.86	0.74	2.33	3.61	0.49	2
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.01	3
FELLSMERE 4 W N = 53													
62.96	64.28	67.27	72.02	75.92	79.88	81.44	81.83	80.23	75.38	68.53	63.83	72.80	1
3.16	3.50	3.16	3.23	1.63	1.32	1.10	1.07	1.11	1.83	2.26	3.37	0.79	2
0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.01	3
GRIFFIN N = 10													
64.48	65.25	68.00	70.65	74.56	77.40	79.14	79.59	78.73	76.25	70.64	66.09	72.56	1
2.27	1.98	3.38	2.31	1.78	0.69	0.92	1.56	1.09	1.64	2.00	2.16	0.74	2
0.04	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	3
HYPOLUXO N = 46													
67.72	68.09	69.94	73.62	76.88	79.96	81.41	82.00	81.22	77.78	72.51	68.75	74.99	1
3.48	3.43	2.99	1.86	1.42	0.86	0.87	0.97	0.95	1.52	2.47	2.95	0.73	2
0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.01	3
INDIANTOWN N = 12													
63.97	65.41	68.26	72.13	75.99	78.88	80.10	81.39	80.53	75.33	69.36	64.15	72.96	1
3.50	3.87	2.13	1.55	1.13	1.10	4.72	0.63	0.72	1.90	3.06	4.72	1.19	2
0.05	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.02	3
MIAMI BAYFRONT PARK N = 15													
67.43	69.45	71.60	75.38	78.03	80.68	82.88	82.62	81.63	77.96	73.49	68.60	75.81	1
2.05	3.72	2.03	1.25	0.51	0.94	0.76	1.35	0.85	1.48	2.43	2.62	0.72	2
0.03	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.01	3
MIAMI CITY N = 64													
67.51	67.94	70.88	73.89	77.41	80.28	81.56	82.16	81.00	77.54	72.18	68.77	75.09	1
3.14	3.25	2.88	1.78	1.45	0.96	0.87	0.97	0.99	1.57	2.48	2.65	0.81	2
0.05	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.01	3
MIAMI BEACH N = 46													
68.77	69.23	71.48	74.90	77.83	80.67	82.16	82.82	81.55	78.17	73.49	69.81	75.91	1
2.72	3.03	2.77	1.62	1.02	1.16	1.19	1.08	0.91	1.56	2.27	2.60	0.73	2
0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.01	3
MIAMI 12 SSW N = 11													
65.20	66.31	70.36	74.15	77.12	79.89	81.85	81.92	80.73	77.04	71.77	66.18	74.38	1
2.11	4.41	2.32	1.17	0.89	0.86	0.63	0.63	0.62	1.31	2.34	2.98	0.71	2
0.03	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.01	3
MILES CITY TOWER N = 13													
62.42	64.86	67.51	71.32	75.72	79.34	81.13	81.89	80.74	75.86	69.41	62.85	72.75	1
4.37	4.75	3.77	2.41	1.08	0.79	0.94	0.68	1.25	2.57	4.49	4.41	2.73	2
0.07	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.04	3

The number of year's temperature record with the calculated annual and monthly means¹, standard deviations² and coefficients of variation³ for stations within the area averaging 55-60 inches of rainfall per year.

TABLE 2 (cont'd)

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL	
ROYAL PALM RANGER STATION N = 19													
65.05	67.02	69.36	72.21	75.96	79.49	80.99	81.54	80.66	77.04	71.06	66.03	73.87	1
2.31	3.45	1.91	2.04	1.17	0.75	0.77	0.72	0.66	1.61	2.44	2.70	0.80	2
0.04	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.01	3
STUART 1 N N = 32													
65.49	66.35	69.87	73.80	77.34	80.82	82.16	82.58	81.35	77.25	71.52	66.82	74.61	1
3.75	4.21	2.87	2.77	1.50	1.69	1.17	1.10	1.09	1.96	2.92	3.41	1.31	2
-0.06	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.02	3
TAMIAMI TRAIL 40 MILE BEND N = 20													
67.12	68.75	70.82	73.29	76.93	80.56	82.41	83.19	82.56	78.67	72.95	68.13	75.45	1
2.78	3.34	2.45	2.13	1.24	0.97	1.03	0.97	0.95	1.75	2.81	3.10	0.73	2
0.04	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.01	3

TABLE 3

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL	
ARCADIA N = 55 YEARS													
62.78	64.07	67.45	72.05	76.71	80.03	81.38	81.90	80.42	74.82	67.78	63.48	72.74	1
3.62	3.77	3.21	2.00	1.57	1.23	0.79	0.97	0.86	2.15	2.60	3.16	0.84	2
0.06	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.01	3
AVON PARK N = 55													
63.46	64.71	68.12	72.82	77.45	80.76	81.93	82.37	80.81	75.64	68.67	64.25	73.42	1
3.39	3.84	3.52	2.06	1.58	1.15	1.07	1.05	1.04	1.90	2.56	3.37	0.88	2
0.05	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.01	3
BARTOW N = 55													
61.73	63.40	67.12	72.05	76.95	80.49	81.80	82.23	80.17	74.67	66.84	62.21	72.47	1
3.56	4.08	3.57	2.36	1.57	1.27	1.03	0.89	2.92	2.02	2.77	3.58	1.05	2
0.06	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.01	3
BIG CYPRESS RESERVATION N = 15													
62.74	63.20	67.07	70.83	75.12	78.76	81.63	82.11	80.11	76.09	69.50	63.31	72.54	1
1.48	3.54	2.83	1.57	1.30	2.69	1.96	2.28	1.84	3.07	3.21	4.08	99.99	2
0.02	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.06	99.99	3
BUSHNELL 2 E N = 20													
60.31	61.19	66.39	70.49	75.80	80.31	80.62	80.95	79.31	72.74	64.81	60.65	71.13	1
5.03	4.69	3.22	2.56	1.55	1.41	1.01	1.06	1.35	2.97	3.28	3.58	1.25	2
0.08	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.02	3
CANAL POINT USDA N = 16													
62.48	64.56	67.91	72.00	76.08	78.96	80.23	80.71	79.57	75.21	69.26	63.26	72.52	1
2.22	3.39	2.31	2.01	0.94	0.92	0.76	0.81	1.26	1.28	2.46	2.63	0.53	2
0.04	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.01	3
CLEARWATER N = 33													
62.14	62.82	67.04	72.07	77.38	80.97	82.15	82.28	80.73	75.08	67.43	62.90	72.75	1
4.14	4.17	3.19	2.21	1.31	1.21	0.85	0.93	1.08	2.18	2.51	3.89	1.05	2
0.07	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.01	3
DAVENPORT N = 23													
62.59	64.24	67.35	72.06	76.60	81.00	82.45	82.83	81.14	74.98	67.37	63.34	73.00	1
3.73	3.92	3.48	1.78	1.62	1.64	1.13	0.97	1.08	2.14	1.95	3.87	0.73	2
0.06	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.01	3
DEER PARK N = 8													
59.37	63.68	64.75	69.40	75.28	78.83	80.76	80.60	78.94	74.74	68.58	59.74	71.22	1
1.88	3.95	2.93	0.98	1.36	0.68	1.27	0.88	0.50	2.15	1.00	2.48	0.65	2
0.03	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.01	3
DEVILS GARDEN TOWER N = 13													
63.13	64.30	68.06	72.54	76.30	79.56	81.82	82.06	80.71	75.78	69.27	64.33	73.16	1
2.26	4.49	2.22	1.78	1.07	0.63	0.59	0.40	0.48	1.88	2.60	2.34	0.29	2
0.04	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.00	3
EVERGLADES N = 44													
66.30	67.41	69.94	73.92	77.38	80.71	82.18	82.82	81.94	77.88	71.82	67.10	74.95	1
3.14	3.71	2.88	2.13	1.48	1.02	0.90	0.90	0.86	1.70	2.63	3.13	0.89	2
0.05	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.01	3
FT. MYERS WATER PLANT N = 45													
64.32	65.36	68.62	73.07	77.34	80.60	81.99	82.41	81.15	76.26	69.44	65.50	73.84	1
3.31	3.34	2.91	1.79	1.53	1.03	0.98	0.85	1.00	1.68	2.28	2.96	0.77	2
0.05	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.01	3

The number of year's temperature record with the calculated annual and monthly means¹, standard deviations² and coefficients of variation³ for stations within the area averaging 50-55 inches of rainfall per year.

TABLE 3 (cont'd)

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL	
FT. PIERCE N = 55													
64.70	65.57	68.31	72.62	76.57	79.96	81.59	82.01	80.76	76.48	70.14	65.76	73.71	1
3.60	3.74	3.06	2.01	1.35	1.19	0.96	0.92	0.97	1.96	2.67	3.58	1.15	2
0.06	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.02	3
INDIAN LAKE ESTATES N = 8													
60.71	61.23	67.41	72.40	76.33	79.34	81.06	81.03	79.46	73.86	66.04	61.17	71.67	1
2.15	3.33	2.72	1.71	0.77	0.92	0.74	0.58	0.71	0.87	2.69	3.63	0.90	2
0.04	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.01	3
KISSIMMEE N = 55													
61.07	62.42	66.43	71.47	76.43	80.22	81.54	81.87	80.06	74.28	66.69	61.87	72.03	1
3.93	4.00	3.50	2.03	1.67	1.34	0.81	0.88	1.08	2.22	2.75	3.79	0.94	2
0.06	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.01	3
LA BELLE N = 39													
63.79	65.08	68.57	72.74	76.98	80.15	81.45	81.80	80.67	75.56	68.90	64.30	73.33	1
3.17	3.86	2.51	2.04	1.43	1.00	0.84	0.72	0.94	1.95	3.20	3.38	0.87	2
0.05	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.01	3
LAKE ALFRED N = 45													
61.11	62.83	66.66	71.58	76.51	80.43	81.71	81.99	80.24	74.20	66.53	61.58	72.11	1
3.83	4.46	3.14	2.30	1.78	1.29	1.29	0.95	1.30	2.38	2.77	4.04	1.14	2
0.06	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.02	3
LAKELAND WB CITY N = 54													
61.99	63.47	67.20	72.13	76.98	80.28	81.56	81.95	80.21	74.58	67.08	62.65	72.51	1
3.79	4.36	3.29	1.91	1.49	1.28	1.02	0.86	0.93	2.12	2.50	3.53	0.88	2
0.06	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.01	3
LAKE PLACID N = 35													
62.83	64.95	68.67	72.91	77.72	80.69	81.78	82.30	80.78	75.26	68.49	63.72	73.34	1
3.23	3.99	3.00	2.94	1.59	1.16	1.12	1.07	1.00	1.81	2.91	3.37	0.88	2
0.05	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.01	3
LAKE WALES N = 16													
63.22	64.68	66.53	72.17	76.81	80.17	81.93	82.27	81.19	74.84	67.82	63.64	72.94	1
2.85	3.64	3.33	2.25	1.46	1.78	1.06	0.83	1.26	1.73	2.76	5.20	1.17	2
0.05	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.02	3
MC DONALD N = 10													
60.68	61.34	66.37	70.25	74.55	79.00	80.40	80.86	78.98	73.44	64.99	60.93	70.98	1
3.07	3.92	4.27	2.17	1.45	1.89	1.06	1.56	1.59	2.85	2.83	3.20	1.10	2
0.05	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.02	3
MERRITTS ISLAND N = 43													
62.49	63.68	66.80	71.51	76.48	80.03	81.38	81.77	80.14	75.30	68.23	63.55	72.61	1
3.61	3.50	3.55	2.10	1.61	1.22	1.24	1.08	1.16	2.03	2.56	3.72	0.91	2
0.06	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.01	3
MIAKKA RIVER STATE PARK N = 12													
58.98	61.25	65.19	70.73	75.77	79.05	80.86	81.32	80.05	74.10	67.38	59.15	71.15	1
2.81	5.26	2.38	1.86	1.03	0.78	1.34	0.76	0.99	2.17	3.36	3.10	0.99	2
0.05	0.09	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.01	3
MOUNTAIN LAKE N = 34													
61.51	62.85	67.25	71.84	76.57	80.07	81.37	81.70	80.06	74.03	67.12	62.14	72.21	1
3.82	4.26	2.78	2.22	1.35	1.16	0.76	0.82	0.87	2.16	2.93	3.74	0.84	2
0.06	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.01	3
NAPLES CARIBE GARDEN N = 27													
65.56	66.58	69.81	73.74	77.41	80.82	82.34	82.91	81.97	77.00	71.26	66.52	74.66	1
3.33	3.89	2.65	2.08	1.36	1.35	1.19	0.99	1.09	1.76	2.86	3.21	1.25	2
0.05	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.02	3

TABLE 3 (cont'd)

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL	
ORLANDO N = 47													
61.27	63.12	66.80	71.50	76.75	80.68	82.04	82.31	80.40	74.34	66.65	61.87	72.31	1
3.95	4.01	3.54	2.25	1.90	1.62	1.15	0.93	1.29	2.11	2.88	3.72	1.08	2
0.06	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.01	3
ORLANDO WB AIRPORT N = 12													
60.19	61.78	65.22	70.93	77.08	80.83	82.02	82.46	80.49	74.23	66.03	60.23	71.79	1
4.03	4.67	2.59	2.19	1.29	1.35	0.68	0.78	0.95	2.35	2.81	2.68	0.70	2
0.07	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.01	3
PINELLAS PARK N = 23													
61.94	62.84	65.79	70.38	75.39	79.61	81.12	81.50	80.15	75.06	66.71	62.08	71.88	1
3.08	3.18	3.15	1.46	1.59	1.10	0.82	0.69	1.05	2.04	2.23	3.95	0.81	2
0.05	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.01	3
PUNTA GORDA N = 55													
64.37	65.55	68.66	73.24	77.49	80.70	81.76	82.09	80.90	76.45	69.45	64.92	73.80	1
3.37	4.00	3.10	2.08	1.66	1.24	0.97	0.96	1.08	2.11	2.75	3.42	1.20	2
0.05	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.02	3
SANFORD EXP STATION N = 50													
60.86	62.55	66.02	70.93	76.39	80.44	81.88	82.13	80.26	74.47	66.71	61.63	72.02	1
3.88	4.27	3.53	2.19	1.61	1.24	1.25	1.02	1.23	2.19	2.76	3.70	1.07	2
0.06	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.01	3
SARASOTA N = 39													
61.86	63.13	66.35	70.84	75.56	79.28	80.90	81.15	80.08	74.49	67.70	63.09	72.03	1
3.64	4.15	2.56	1.91	1.68	1.35	1.26	1.20	1.16	2.17	2.64	3.93	0.99	2
0.06	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.01	3
ST. PETERBURGH N = 55													
62.98	64.41	67.88	73.07	78.10	81.59	82.21	82.97	81.56	76.14	68.75	63.91	73.63	1
3.90	3.97	3.28	2.01	1.42	1.08	2.91	0.97	1.17	2.07	2.73	3.56	0.94	2
0.06	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.01	3
TAMPA N = 34													
62.07	63.02	66.52	72.00	76.94	80.78	81.97	82.29	80.70	75.15	67.54	62.90	72.66	1
3.95	3.86	3.92	1.91	1.47	1.12	1.05	0.84	1.23	2.23	2.45	3.87	0.82	2
0.06	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.01	3
TAMPA WB AIRPORT N = 20													
60.48	62.33	66.01	71.42	77.27	80.68	81.79	82.10	80.58	74.37	66.22	61.00	72.02	1
3.83	4.71	2.54	2.03	1.15	1.25	0.96	0.89	1.11	2.22	2.67	3.28	0.98	2
0.06	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.01	3
TARPON SPRINGS SEWAGE PLANT N = 54													
60.89	62.37	65.97	71.12	76.38	80.60	81.87	82.17	80.87	74.78	66.75	61.56	72.11	1
4.06	4.21	3.64	2.14	1.85	1.21	1.10	0.92	1.26	2.33	2.73	4.03	1.13	2
0.07	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.02	3
VERO BEACH FAA AIRPORT N = 24													
63.05	64.63	68.06	72.16	76.47	79.85	81.33	81.68	80.47	75.66	69.13	64.11	73.05	1
3.16	4.12	2.62	2.24	1.04	1.03	0.75	0.77	0.86	1.60	2.93	3.41	0.83	2
0.05	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.01	3
WAUCHULA 2 N N = 36													
62.42	63.64	67.68	71.97	76.75	80.12	81.26	81.65	80.28	74.63	67.49	63.20	72.59	1
3.72	4.09	2.70	2.36	1.34	0.95	1.04	1.13	0.93	2.08	2.94	3.87	0.93	2
0.06	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.01	3
WINTERHAVEN N = 27													
61.94	63.42	67.39	72.52	77.34	80.76	81.79	82.14	80.76	75.09	68.06	62.96	72.85	1
3.67	4.81	3.07	2.34	1.45	1.31	0.89	1.19	0.99	1.96	3.14	3.46	1.12	2
0.06	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.02	3

TABLE 4

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL	
BAYPORT N = 8 YEARS													
55.50	58.36	62.27	69.13	75.53	79.38	81.10	81.28	79.66	71.50	66.75	58.32	69.90	1
1.73	7.40	2.86	2.06	0.93	0.63	0.93	0.28	0.86	2.77	3.74	3.72	0.61	2
0.03	0.13	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.01	3
BRADENTON EXP STA N = 55													
61.76	62.93	66.08	70.72	75.74	79.65	80.95	81.32	80.17	74.80	67.38	62.59	72.01	1
3.43	3.63	3.19	1.96	1.53	0.99	0.77	0.78	0.95	1.96	2.40	3.35	0.75	2
0.06	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.01	3
BROOKSVILLE CHIN HILL N = 50													
60.68	62.59	65.96	70.90	76.31	80.03	81.00	81.14	79.87	73.95	65.92	61.48	71.65	1
4.04	4.46	3.66	2.19	2.00	1.46	1.29	1.09	1.30	2.34	2.93	3.66	1.06	2
0.07	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.01	3
FT. MEADE N = 7													
61.00	62.30	64.15	70.15	76.93	80.17	81.34	82.15	80.12	76.48	66.37	60.30	71.79	1
4.18	3.47	5.25	2.10	1.66	1.44	0.80	0.84	1.23	2.44	2.68	3.31	0.53	2
0.07	0.06	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.01	3
PARRISH N = 10													
60.91	63.00	67.21	72.36	77.51	80.56	82.05	82.38	80.98	75.15	68.41	62.69	72.77	1
3.23	4.88	2.35	1.86	0.76	0.88	0.84	0.78	0.55	1.88	2.42	3.35	0.61	2
0.05	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.01	3
PLANT CITY N = 52													
61.21	62.92	66.05	70.99	75.90	79.81	81.11	81.49	79.98	73.85	66.39	61.66	71.78	1
4.03	4.00	3.54	2.31	1.94	1.37	0.87	0.98	1.12	2.24	2.92	3.78	1.13	2
0.07	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.02	3
ST. LEO N = 49													
60.85	62.52	65.89	71.15	76.34	79.99	81.08	81.45	79.76	73.84	66.07	61.43	71.70	1
4.20	4.17	3.59	2.21	1.93	1.50	1.36	1.22	1.47	2.37	2.82	3.83	1.16	2
0.07	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.02	3
TAMPA FT. BROOKE MILITARY POST N = 63													
60.97	62.89	67.02	71.66	76.68	79.92	81.14	81.08	79.72	74.00	67.13	61.73	72.00	1
3.81	3.82	2.98	2.38	1.58	1.27	1.35	1.32	1.26	2.18	2.51	3.75	1.07	2
0.06	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.01	3
TITUSVILLE N = 50													
61.26	62.90	65.92	71.06	76.10	80.06	81.58	81.82	80.15	74.81	67.21	62.22	72.09	1
3.91	3.88	3.45	2.12	1.75	1.28	1.19	1.08	1.37	2.28	2.69	4.02	0.93	2
0.06	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.01	3

The number of year's temperature record with the calculated annual and monthly means¹, standard deviations² and coefficients of variation³ for stations within the area averaging 55-60 inches of rainfall per year.

TABLE 5

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL	
CAPE SABLE RANGER STATION N = 12 YEARS													
65.86	67.07	70.39	73.01	76.85	80.10	81.38	82.10	81.39	77.11	72.09	67.13	74.54	1
2.60	3.04	1.98	2.12	1.08	0.89	1.12	0.71	0.68	1.13	2.30	2.51	0.58	2
0.04	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.01	3
CAPTIVA N = 29													
64.51	65.83	69.76	74.29	78.65	81.87	83.11	83.37	82.21	77.50	71.17	66.19	74.87	1
3.51	3.97	2.82	2.20	1.19	0.86	0.88	0.79	0.86	1.80	2.54	3.16	0.89	2
0.05	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.01	3
CLERMONT 6 S N = 49													
61.61	63.72	67.19	72.13	77.41	81.09	82.25	82.65	80.96	75.04	67.24	62.09	72.78	1
4.18	4.09	3.70	2.16	1.73	1.56	0.92	1.15	1.33	2.28	2.67	3.55	1.10	2
0.07	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.02	3
CLEWISTON N = 22													
63.45	65.57	69.40	73.51	77.18	80.23	81.72	82.09	81.21	76.31	69.77	64.47	73.74	1
2.83	3.80	2.25	2.35	1.36	0.90	0.89	0.70	0.62	1.71	2.84	3.68	0.74	2
0.04	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.01	3
FT. DRUM N=13													
61.58	63.03	66.68	71.14	75.64	79.00	80.89	81.05	79.48	74.42	68.26	62.28	71.95	1
2.62	4.78	2.34	1.70	1.24	1.25	1.02	0.94	0.87	1.78	3.00	2.86	0.99	2
0.04	0.08	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.01	3
FT. MYERS WB AP N = 9													
65.09	65.40	69.40	72.90	77.93	81.36	82.68	82.92	81.63	76.78	69.32	63.83	74.10	1
2.50	4.10	3.38	2.37	0.98	0.80	1.01	0.63	0.55	1.52	3.48	4.02	0.93	2
0.04	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.01	3
MALABAR N = 13													
64.12	63.96	67.28	71.95	76.45	80.42	81.96	82.43	81.11	77.18	69.15	64.77	73.40	1
3.35	2.11	4.40	1.77	1.30	0.92	0.75	0.92	1.12	2.16	2.49	2.79	0.70	2
0.05	0.03	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.01	3
MELBOURNE N = 32													
61.55	63.20	66.89	71.41	75.66	79.40	81.05	81.60	79.99	74.88	67.91	63.20	72.23	1
3.35	4.55	3.02	2.23	1.49	1.01	0.91	0.91	0.97	2.13	2.77	3.34	0.92	2
0.05	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.01	3
MOORE HAVEN LOCK N = 51													
63.43	64.59	67.98	72.17	76.28	79.67	81.01	81.59	80.47	76.00	69.13	64.63	73.08	1
3.47	3.87	2.54	2.09	1.25	0.94	1.05	0.88	0.99	1.93	2.72	3.83	0.91	2
0.05	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.01	3
OKEECHOBEE 9 W N = 50													
62.69	64.18	67.49	71.74	75.98	79.46	80.99	81.52	80.34	75.69	68.82	63.77	72.72	1
3.33	3.88	2.60	2.06	1.65	1.10	1.12	1.08	1.10	1.79	2.72	3.43	0.80	2
0.05	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.01	3
RITTA N = 19													
64.54	65.69	67.24	72.66	75.16	78.66	80.62	81.11	80.16	76.95	69.46	66.16	73.20	1
3.12	2.46	3.62	2.31	1.37	2.47	0.96	0.98	1.01	1.50	2.62	3.03	0.61	2
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.01	3
VENICE N = 16													
61.40	63.49	66.42	71.43	76.39	79.79	81.34	81.53	80.32	75.23	68.55	62.55	72.37	1
2.54	4.32	2.40	1.67	0.97	0.84	1.05	0.69	0.94	1.64	2.37	2.79	0.81	2
0.04	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.01	3

The number of year's temperature record with the calculated annual and monthly means¹, standard deviations² and coefficients of variation³ for stations within the area averaging 45-50 inches of rainfall per year.

TABLE 6

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL	
BIG PINE KEY INN N = 6 YEARS													
70.44	70.36	75.50	77.18	80.42	82.38	82.96	84.10	83.08	78.65	74.00	70.70	77.48	1
2.12	1.68	1.68	1.55	1.41	0.90	0.63	0.89	0.86	1.29	1.13	3.44	0.28	2
0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.00	3
DRY TORTUGAS N = 17													
69.24	70.47	73.11	76.15	79.34	82.03	83.90	84.35	82.69	79.09	75.17	71.01	77.21	1
1.75	3.01	1.95	1.50	1.06	1.03	1.27	0.95	0.76	1.42	1.51	1.94	0.55	2
0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	3
FLAMINGO RANGER STATION N = 7													
66.51	66.83	70.21	73.48	76.47	79.87	81.69	81.70	80.72	76.95	71.34	66.11	74.32	1
2.02	3.50	2.57	0.95	1.35	0.39	0.81	0.76	0.88	0.83	1.91	3.10	1.15	2
0.03	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.02	3
KEY WEST N = 124													
69.63	70.79	73.23	76.27	79.51	82.30	83.64	83.82	82.56	78.99	74.53	70.89	77.18	1
2.99	2.95	2.51	1.88	1.35	1.44	1.24	1.22	1.06	1.42	1.99	2.60	1.02	2
0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.01	3
KEY WEST AIRPORT N = 21													
69.75	70.59	73.65	76.34	79.83	82.48	84.03	84.16	82.87	79.48	74.59	70.50	77.35	1
2.41	3.31	2.65	2.08	1.86	1.56	1.57	1.02	1.07	1.66	2.20	3.14	1.36	2
0.03	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.02	3
LONG KEY N = 20													
70.24	71.37	73.57	77.00	79.54	83.17	84.12	84.03	82.61	77.89	73.69	71.27	77.38	1
2.75	2.60	2.62	2.48	2.04	1.13	0.73	1.06	0.62	3.82	2.02	2.50	0.95	2
0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.01	3
MARATHON SHORES N = 19													
69.13	70.37	73.40	76.58	79.58	82.19	83.63	84.04	82.34	78.37	74.16	69.57	76.95	1
2.18	3.62	1.99	1.38	0.87	1.06	1.24	0.87	1.13	1.65	2.33	2.36	0.76	2
0.03	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	3
SAND KEY N = 12													
70.65	69.68	71.37	74.85	77.31	80.89	81.95	81.95	81.09	78.56	73.77	71.45	76.13	1
1.97	1.75	3.27	1.72	0.91	0.64	0.97	0.79	0.54	0.82	1.68	1.97	0.40	2
0.03	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	3
TAVENIER N = 33													
69.38	70.10	73.19	76.28	79.15	81.86	83.13	83.60	82.24	78.54	74.02	70.41	76.83	1
2.95	3.77	2.65	1.72	1.22	1.13	0.98	1.02	1.04	1.42	2.95	3.02	1.20	2
0.04	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.02	3

The number of year's temperature record with the calculated annual and monthly means¹, standard deviations² and coefficients of variation³ for stations within the area averaging 35-45 inches of rainfall per year.

TABLE 7

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL	
DANIA 4 NW N = 26 YEARS													
1.90	2.10	1.91	3.11	5.34	7.93	6.61	7.30	8.99	8.87	2.97	2.17	59.20	1
1.60	1.73	1.46	2.27	4.26	4.80	3.83	4.07	4.82	5.54	3.19	2.72	17.87	2
0.84	0.82	0.76	0.73	0.80	0.61	0.58	0.56	0.54	0.62	1.08	1.25	0.30	3
DAVIE N = 27													
2.28	2.18	2.95	3.90	6.24	9.03	7.36	7.70	9.60	8.75	3.13	1.84	64.95	1
2.21	1.30	2.25	2.34	4.87	4.86	3.21	4.42	5.17	6.22	2.62	1.42	12.43	2
0.97	0.59	0.76	0.60	0.78	0.54	0.44	0.57	0.54	0.71	0.84	0.77	0.19	3
FT. LAUDERDALE N = 54													
2.54	2.26	2.62	3.93	5.78	8.15	6.11	6.72	8.56	9.54	3.40	2.51	62.12	1
2.26	1.51	2.56	3.11	3.85	5.41	3.15	3.38	4.09	6.30	2.58	3.19	13.89	2
0.89	0.67	0.98	0.79	0.67	0.66	0.52	0.50	0.48	0.66	0.76	1.27	0.22	3
FT. LAUDERDALE BAHAMAS N = 17													
2.10	2.44	1.63	3.40	4.52	7.41	5.64	6.49	9.46	10.03	2.81	3.58	59.52	1
1.47	1.77	1.48	3.40	3.02	3.71	3.00	2.79	4.68	9.25	2.96	4.56	14.66	2
0.70	0.73	0.91	1.00	0.67	0.50	0.53	0.43	0.49	0.92	1.05	1.28	0.25	3
FT. LAUDERDALE EXP STA N = 16													
2.00	2.53	2.19	3.27	7.18	10.58	6.46	7.29	8.00	7.97	3.30	2.12	62.88	1
1.87	2.08	1.93	3.38	5.25	5.26	2.17	2.37	4.52	3.21	3.58	2.37	14.27	2
0.93	0.82	0.88	1.03	0.73	0.50	0.34	0.32	0.57	0.40	1.08	1.12	0.23	3
HIALEAH N = 28													
2.10	1.90	2.05	3.73	5.95	9.24	7.23	7.69	9.35	8.82	2.96	1.81	62.84	1
1.79	1.49	1.63	3.77	4.43	6.03	3.10	3.26	4.53	4.48	2.31	1.70	14.81	2
0.85	0.78	0.79	1.01	0.74	0.65	0.43	0.42	0.49	0.51	0.78	0.94	0.24	3
HOMESTEAD EXP STA N = 55													
1.67	1.73	2.36	3.36	6.48	9.25	8.22	7.77	9.98	8.58	2.14	1.18	62.72	1
1.40	1.24	1.86	2.68	4.60	5.67	2.97	3.04	4.99	4.95	1.77	1.05	11.36	2
0.84	0.72	0.79	0.80	0.71	0.61	0.36	0.39	0.50	0.58	0.83	0.89	0.18	3
JUPITER N = 32													
3.66	2.49	3.26	2.82	4.89	6.37	5.79	6.26	8.63	10.37	3.18	2.38	60.10	1
3.02	1.53	2.52	2.21	3.00	3.88	2.70	4.11	3.81	7.20	2.58	2.73	12.31	2
0.82	0.61	0.77	0.78	0.61	0.61	0.47	0.66	0.44	0.69	0.81	1.15	0.20	3
KENDALL 2 E N = 25													
2.24	1.98	2.36	3.15	6.86	8.06	6.19	6.02	9.33	9.23	2.92	1.88	60.21	1
2.02	1.66	1.76	2.76	5.31	5.47	2.60	2.74	5.42	4.22	2.52	1.56	12.94	2
0.90	0.84	0.75	0.88	0.77	0.68	0.42	0.46	0.58	0.46	0.86	0.83	0.21	3
LOCK NO 4 N = 13													
2.86	2.04	2.87	3.56	6.18	7.85	8.40	6.60	7.50	11.09	3.41	1.62	63.96	1
3.29	0.85	3.00	1.83	3.17	3.21	2.76	3.77	4.24	9.15	2.59	1.19	14.05	2
1.15	0.42	1.05	0.51	0.51	0.41	0.33	0.57	0.57	0.82	0.76	0.74	0.22	3
LOXAHATCHEE N = 28													
2.44	2.56	3.18	3.60	4.59	9.50	8.22	8.35	9.78	7.89	2.29	2.22	64.61	1
2.34	1.60	2.22	2.79	2.44	5.38	3.65	3.14	5.74	4.30	1.76	2.48	15.59	2
0.96	0.62	0.70	0.78	0.53	0.57	0.44	0.38	0.59	0.54	0.77	1.11	0.24	3
MIAMI WB AIRPORT N = 30													
2.02	1.91	2.15	3.48	5.97	9.07	7.15	7.09	8.98	8.24	2.79	1.75	60.60	1
1.70	1.46	1.80	3.95	4.65	5.68	3.42	3.48	5.25	4.77	2.58	1.61	15.04	2
0.84	0.76	0.84	1.13	0.78	0.63	0.48	0.49	0.58	0.58	0.92	0.92	0.25	3

The number of year's record, with calculated annual and monthly means¹, standard deviations² and coefficients of variation³ for stations with an annual average rainfall of 60-65 inches per year.

TABLE 7 (Cont'd)

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL	
POMPANO BEACH N = 28 YEARS													
2.41	2.34	2.38	3.65	5.08	7.93	6.74	7.07	9.06	10.46	2.75	2.49	62.36	1
2.72	2.28	2.01	2.93	3.97	5.30	3.12	2.87	5.13	7.53	2.58	2.75	16.25	2
1.13	0.97	0.85	0.80	0.78	0.67	0.46	0.41	0.57	0.72	0.94	1.10	0.26	3
SOUTH MIAMI 5 W N = 10													
2.26	1.92	2.23	3.30	6.90	12.72	6.15	7.10	11.09	8.51	2.78	1.61	66.57	1
2.61	1.32	1.91	3.35	6.21	5.61	3.04	2.44	6.47	4.44	2.37	1.74	14.67	2
1.15	0.69	0.86	1.01	0.90	0.44	0.49	0.34	0.58	0.52	0.85	1.08	0.22	3
WEST PALM BEACH WB AP N = 29													
2.42	2.54	2.84	3.64	5.13	7.81	6.67	6.85	9.53	8.70	2.56	2.31	61.00	1
2.19	1.83	2.19	3.84	3.73	4.93	3.53	2.89	4.97	4.53	1.84	2.14	15.71	2
0.90	0.72	0.77	1.05	0.73	0.63	0.53	0.42	0.52	0.52	0.72	0.93	0.26	3
WEST PALM BEACH RADIO WJNO N = 35													
2.43	2.83	3.64	4.10	4.99	7.88	6.18	6.27	9.18	7.95	2.81	2.97	61.22	1
1.99	2.08	2.75	3.16	3.36	4.74	4.76	3.04	3.96	4.23	2.18	2.89	16.28	2
0.82	0.73	0.76	0.77	0.67	0.60	0.77	0.48	0.43	0.53	0.78	0.97	0.27	3

TABLE 8

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL	
BELLE GLADE EXP STA N = 44 YEARS													
1.88	1.87	2.89	3.08	4.46	9.48	7.86	8.18	8.76	5.35	2.02	1.70	57.55	1
1.91	1.32	2.51	1.91	2.36	4.88	3.15	3.17	4.17	3.68	2.60	1.82	10.39	2
1.02	0.71	0.87	0.62	0.53	0.52	0.40	0.39	0.48	0.69	1.29	1.07	0.18	3
BONITA SPRINGS 2 ESE N = 13													
1.62	1.68	1.32	2.31	3.57	8.20	10.25	8.92	10.15	6.18	1.44	1.16	56.79	1
1.03	1.39	1.50	1.66	2.09	3.52	3.76	3.53	4.29	6.05	1.53	0.70	11.08	2
0.63	0.82	1.14	0.72	0.59	0.43	0.37	0.40	0.42	0.98	1.06	0.61	0.20	3
CHAPMAN FIELD GLADE N N = 44													
2.45	1.97	2.10	3.07	6.53	8.18	6.01	6.20	8.56	8.67	2.31	1.74	57.79	1
2.00	1.58	1.99	2.55	4.87	5.59	3.05	2.93	4.92	4.77	1.93	1.83	13.47	2
0.82	0.80	0.95	0.83	0.74	0.68	0.51	0.47	0.58	0.55	0.84	1.05	0.23	3
FELLSMERE 4 W N = 55													
2.20	2.30	3.05	3.14	4.36	7.38	7.11	7.52	9.13	6.76	2.21	1.86	57.03	1
1.73	1.49	2.21	2.10	2.59	3.88	2.74	3.14	4.62	4.30	1.69	1.40	10.70	2
0.79	0.65	0.72	0.67	0.59	0.53	0.39	0.42	0.51	0.64	0.76	0.75	0.19	3
GRIFFIN N = 10													
1.78	1.91	2.36	3.59	5.04	6.83	8.45	7.13	7.89	9.62	2.84	1.73	59.16	1
1.12	1.23	2.07	1.83	1.85	3.02	3.31	3.45	3.20	5.09	1.74	1.59	9.46	2
0.63	0.64	0.88	0.51	0.37	0.44	0.39	0.48	0.41	0.53	0.61	0.92	0.16	3
HYPOLUXO N = 67													
2.89	2.72	3.18	3.55	4.96	7.61	5.46	5.63	8.39	8.75	3.25	2.44	58.83	1
2.13	1.86	1.92	3.04	3.31	5.22	3.12	3.19	4.29	5.35	2.59	2.07	12.77	2
0.73	0.68	0.60	0.86	0.67	0.69	0.57	0.57	0.51	0.61	0.80	0.85	0.22	3
INDIANTOWN N = 13													
2.23	3.08	3.14	4.11	3.94	9.70	6.38	7.08	7.25	5.47	1.96	1.49	55.82	1
2.31	2.14	1.30	3.75	2.68	5.88	4.61	4.57	3.36	3.08	2.88	1.85	8.59	2
1.04	0.69	0.42	0.91	0.68	0.61	0.72	0.65	0.46	0.56	1.47	1.24	0.15	3
MIAMI BEACH N = 32													
1.71	1.80	1.79	2.73	4.25	6.60	4.46	4.38	7.16	6.71	2.33	1.77	45.70	1
1.51	1.47	1.15	2.28	3.13	4.42	1.67	2.29	3.98	4.15	2.37	1.50	11.72	2
0.88	0.82	0.64	0.83	0.74	0.67	0.37	0.52	0.56	0.62	1.02	0.85	0.26	3
MIAMI BEACH 2 N = 14													
2.16	1.89	2.19	2.93	7.78	5.93	6.17	5.49	7.47	9.11	3.73	2.20	57.04	1
2.12	1.46	2.59	1.68	4.95	3.75	3.10	3.15	4.44	8.17	4.61	1.65	10.12	2
0.98	0.77	1.18	0.57	0.64	0.63	0.50	0.57	0.59	0.90	1.24	0.75	0.18	3
MIAMI BAYFRONT PARK N = 15													
1.95	2.51	2.39	2.76	5.88	9.24	5.40	5.47	8.93	7.45	3.07	1.75	56.80	1
1.84	2.05	1.96	4.14	4.98	5.36	2.57	2.03	4.09	3.69	3.00	2.19	14.62	2
0.94	0.82	0.82	1.50	0.85	0.58	0.48	0.37	0.46	0.50	0.98	1.26	0.26	3
MIAMI WB CITY N = 77													
2.58	2.14	2.44	3.42	6.39	6.85	5.86	6.27	8.81	8.86	2.72	2.01	58.36	1
2.16	1.43	1.94	2.70	4.41	4.77	2.99	3.33	5.01	6.19	2.98	2.08	14.31	2
0.84	0.67	0.79	0.79	0.69	0.70	0.51	0.53	0.57	0.70	1.10	1.03	0.25	3
MILES CITY TOWER N = 13													
1.89	2.42	2.24	1.98	4.96	10.01	8.73	7.03	8.36	5.21	1.16	1.36	55.34	1
1.95	1.41	1.83	1.98	3.16	4.10	4.00	3.31	4.37	4.13	0.84	1.33	14.80	2
1.03	0.58	0.82	1.00	0.64	0.41	0.46	0.47	0.52	0.79	0.73	0.98	0.27	3

The number of year's record, with calculated annual and monthly means¹, standard deviations² and coefficients of variation³ for stations with an annual average rainfall of 55-60 inches per year.

TABLE 8 (Cont'd)

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL	
PERRINE N = 26 YEARS													
2.03	2.10	1.89	3.00	6.34	8.70	7.03	5.98	8.46	8.26	2.61	1.79	58.20	1
1.78	1.95	1.84	2.45	4.91	4.83	3.23	2.17	6.19	3.59	2.54	1.43	15.56	2
0.88	0.93	0.97	0.82	0.77	0.56	0.46	0.36	0.73	0.43	0.97	0.80	0.27	3
ROYAL PALM RANGER STATION N = 20													
1.42	2.14	1.70	2.49	6.84	9.41	7.10	7.25	9.05	6.69	2.14	1.20	57.42	1
1.65	1.58	1.83	2.46	5.39	5.92	3.11	2.31	3.73	3.45	1.80	1.09	14.61	2
1.16	0.74	1.08	0.99	0.79	0.63	0.44	0.32	0.41	0.52	0.84	0.91	0.25	3
ST LUCIE LOCK 1 N = 9													
1.12	1.51	3.22	3.71	5.54	5.50	5.70	5.95	10.44	6.68	2.56	2.07	54.00	1
0.83	1.54	3.67	2.53	3.02	2.44	2.54	3.07	5.94	5.26	2.74	2.69	5.69	2
0.74	1.02	1.14	0.68	0.54	0.44	0.45	0.52	0.57	0.79	1.07	1.30	0.11	3
STUART 1 N N = 34													
2.34	2.46	2.98	3.15	4.48	7.09	6.49	5.97	8.65	8.06	2.31	2.24	56.22	1
2.27	1.67	2.07	2.15	2.68	3.32	2.84	3.19	4.30	4.14	1.65	2.12	11.33	2
0.97	0.68	0.69	0.68	0.60	0.47	0.44	0.54	0.50	0.51	0.72	0.95	0.20	3
TAMiami TRAIL 40 MILE BEND N = 26													
1.44	1.46	1.89	2.67	6.21	8.95	8.37	7.81	9.66	6.09	1.51	1.05	57.11	1
1.35	1.02	1.44	1.83	3.63	4.02	2.68	2.41	4.15	3.48	1.37	0.91	10.38	2
0.94	0.69	0.76	0.68	0.58	0.45	0.32	0.31	0.43	0.57	0.91	0.87	0.18	3

TABLE 9

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL	
ARCADIA N = 71 YEARS													
2.10	2.51	2.62	2.58	4.06	8.32	8.11	7.93	7.20	3.60	1.58	1.74	52.35	1
1.69	2.00	2.00	1.86	2.68	4.05	3.33	3.30	3.81	3.02	1.25	1.35	10.35	2
0.80	0.80	0.76	0.72	0.66	0.49	0.41	0.42	0.53	0.84	0.79	0.77	0.20	3
AVON PARK N = 71													
2.17	2.71	2.60	2.89	4.43	8.74	8.31	7.54	7.23	3.88	1.65	1.74	53.91	1
1.77	1.84	1.92	2.06	2.78	3.31	3.55	3.27	3.61	2.73	1.43	1.58	10.18	2
0.82	0.68	0.74	0.71	0.63	0.38	0.43	0.43	0.50	0.70	0.86	0.91	0.19	3
BABSON PARK N = 14													
2.67	3.86	3.27	2.43	3.53	8.68	7.13	6.61	6.09	2.50	1.49	1.63	49.91	1
2.49	1.92	2.35	1.47	2.13	3.88	2.49	1.87	2.18	2.32	1.55	1.06	10.26	2
0.93	0.50	0.72	0.60	0.60	0.45	0.35	0.28	0.36	0.93	1.04	0.65	0.21	3
BARTOW N = 81													
2.40	2.91	2.98	2.86	4.62	8.25	8.23	7.71	7.64	3.30	1.79	2.13	54.83	1
2.10	2.05	2.34	2.14	3.27	3.92	3.05	2.84	4.13	2.57	1.49	1.64	9.23	2
0.87	0.70	0.78	0.75	0.71	0.47	0.37	0.37	0.54	0.78	0.84	0.77	0.17	3
BIG CYPRESS RES. N = 15													
1.69	2.59	1.83	2.06	5.53	8.80	7.63	6.87	7.63	5.11	1.69	1.01	52.41	1
1.96	1.77	1.51	2.07	3.05	2.98	3.36	2.28	3.27	3.86	1.29	1.27	8.16	2
1.16	0.68	0.83	1.01	0.55	0.34	0.44	0.33	0.43	0.76	0.76	1.25	0.16	3
BUSHNELL N = 27													
2.02	2.79	4.19	3.39	3.56	7.50	9.04	7.33	6.09	3.42	1.59	1.88	52.81	1
1.33	1.94	3.90	2.05	2.49	3.62	3.20	2.34	3.37	2.19	1.84	1.62	10.79	2
0.66	0.69	0.93	0.60	0.70	0.48	0.35	0.32	0.55	0.64	1.16	0.86	0.20	3
CANAL POINT USDA N = 25													
1.67	1.66	2.30	3.03	4.47	8.00	8.81	6.48	8.06	5.11	1.17	2.01	52.77	1
1.97	1.35	1.94	1.82	3.03	4.06	2.65	2.21	4.10	3.21	1.08	2.15	11.09	2
1.18	0.81	0.84	0.60	0.68	0.51	0.30	0.34	0.51	0.63	0.92	1.07	0.21	3
CLEARWATER N = 28													
2.33	3.66	3.56	2.10	1.92	6.90	9.55	10.07	6.71	3.33	1.69	2.08	53.90	1
1.61	2.70	2.72	1.73	1.60	3.80	4.43	5.08	2.87	3.06	1.66	1.56	8.87	2
0.69	0.74	0.76	0.82	0.83	0.55	0.46	0.50	0.43	0.92	0.98	0.75	0.16	3
CLEARWATER BEACH N = 12													
2.74	2.70	4.51	3.52	1.80	3.30	9.82	9.02	7.83	3.05	2.75	2.17	53.20	1
2.37	1.36	4.33	2.67	1.85	1.79	2.43	3.19	3.96	1.81	1.78	1.94	12.19	2
0.87	0.50	0.96	0.76	1.03	0.54	0.25	0.35	0.51	0.59	0.65	0.89	0.23	3
DAVENPORT N = 16													
1.73	2.26	3.27	2.67	4.04	9.27	8.24	6.89	6.92	2.88	1.28	1.93	51.40	1
1.29	2.08	2.09	1.94	2.96	5.34	3.49	3.21	3.91	2.73	1.48	1.87	9.73	2
0.74	0.92	0.64	0.73	0.73	0.58	0.42	0.47	0.57	0.95	1.16	0.97	0.19	3
DEVILS GARDEN TOWER N = 13													
2.18	2.80	3.08	2.02	5.26	10.54	7.93	6.85	7.02	3.95	0.99	1.94	54.56	1
2.00	1.37	3.13	1.33	2.47	3.53	3.05	2.31	3.11	2.93	0.64	2.35	10.09	2
0.92	0.49	1.02	0.66	0.47	0.33	0.38	0.34	0.44	0.74	0.65	1.21	0.18	3
EVERGLADES N = 43													
1.63	1.68	2.00	2.33	4.96	9.26	8.37	7.34	10.14	4.42	1.40	1.34	54.87	1
1.63	1.62	2.00	2.11	3.19	4.79	3.40	2.56	4.75	2.42	1.36	1.24	11.48	2
1.00	0.96	1.00	0.90	0.64	0.52	0.41	0.35	0.47	0.55	0.97	0.93	0.21	3

The number of year's record, with calculated annual and monthly means¹, standard deviations² and coefficients of variation³ for stations with an annual average rainfall of 50-55 inches per year.

TABLE 9 (CONT'D)

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL	
FELDA N = 9 YEARS													
1.28	0.97	1.40	2.29	3.45	6.93	9.34	5.38	8.32	2.68	1.02	0.74	43.82	1
0.91	0.85	2.00	1.72	2.77	3.20	1.87	2.10	4.34	1.30	0.85	0.62	5.85	2
0.71	0.87	1.42	0.75	0.80	0.46	0.20	0.39	0.52	0.49	0.84	0.84	0.13	3
FT MYERS N = 98													
1.90	2.16	2.21	2.37	3.90	9.09	8.47	8.00	8.13	3.88	1.37	1.51	53.00	1
1.75	1.90	2.39	1.95	2.36	4.98	3.21	3.07	4.01	3.21	1.05	1.30	10.49	2
0.92	0.88	1.08	0.82	0.61	0.55	0.38	0.38	0.49	0.83	0.77	0.86	0.20	3
FT PIERCE N = 75													
2.44	2.66	2.96	3.27	4.13	6.40	5.47	5.68	7.74	7.21	2.69	2.08	52.74	1
2.13	2.13	2.03	2.61	2.29	4.16	2.50	2.89	4.06	3.87	2.22	1.82	11.35	2
0.87	0.80	0.69	0.80	0.55	0.65	0.46	0.51	0.52	0.54	0.83	0.87	0.22	3
GRAPE HAMMOCK N = 12													
1.92	1.99	3.26	3.86	3.33	6.74	7.93	6.96	8.45	4.76	1.83	1.39	52.41	1
2.06	1.67	2.38	2.29	1.80	4.20	3.61	3.84	3.74	3.52	1.86	0.92	10.93	2
1.07	0.84	0.73	0.59	0.54	0.62	0.46	0.55	0.44	0.74	1.02	0.66	0.21	3
HART LAKE N = 21													
1.94	2.05	3.86	3.23	3.40	7.99	8.08	7.35	8.19	3.98	1.76	1.73	53.57	1
1.71	1.43	3.44	2.40	2.24	4.16	2.80	2.32	3.78	2.96	1.44	1.57	12.11	2
0.88	0.70	0.89	0.74	0.66	0.52	0.35	0.32	0.46	0.74	0.82	0.90	0.23	3
INDIAN LAKE ESTATES N = 8													
2.15	4.48	1.81	1.55	4.22	8.36	7.47	8.70	6.27	2.61	1.94	1.58	51.13	1
1.92	2.32	1.11	1.22	4.10	3.83	2.79	4.52	1.61	2.58	1.88	0.95	7.73	2
0.90	0.52	0.61	0.79	0.97	0.46	0.37	0.52	0.26	0.99	0.97	0.60	0.15	3
ISLEWORTH N = 40													
1.91	2.55	3.34	3.12	4.38	7.62	7.30	6.79	7.05	3.40	1.83	2.09	51.38	1
1.46	1.62	2.83	2.22	2.64	3.74	2.54	2.75	3.59	2.79	1.60	1.58	10.58	2
0.77	0.64	0.85	0.71	0.60	0.49	0.35	0.41	0.51	0.82	0.87	0.76	0.21	3
KISSIMEE N = 62													
2.35	2.84	3.11	2.70	3.98	7.32	7.52	6.88	6.44	3.92	1.95	2.17	51.18	1
2.11	2.26	2.36	2.08	2.58	3.71	3.02	3.03	3.78	3.04	1.90	1.90	8.22	2
0.90	0.80	0.76	0.77	0.65	0.51	0.40	0.44	0.59	0.78	0.98	0.88	0.16	3
KISSIMEE 2 N = 21													
2.18	3.15	3.26	2.68	3.21	7.21	7.39	6.77	7.56	4.03	1.62	2.21	51.27	1
1.83	2.06	3.02	1.75	1.63	3.30	2.47	3.59	4.01	3.93	1.94	1.67	12.39	2
0.84	0.66	0.92	0.65	0.51	0.46	0.33	0.53	0.53	0.98	1.20	0.76	0.24	3
LA BELLE N = 40													
1.62	2.26	2.74	2.94	4.11	9.06	8.18	7.54	7.69	3.86	1.31	1.35	52.63	1
1.24	1.49	2.21	1.99	2.79	4.39	2.99	2.92	3.88	2.73	0.99	1.26	9.15	2
0.76	0.66	0.81	0.68	0.68	0.48	0.37	0.39	0.51	0.71	0.76	0.93	0.17	3
LAKE ALFRED EXP STA N = 42													
2.13	2.92	3.49	3.06	4.23	8.16	7.40	6.99	7.06	2.85	1.55	2.12	51.95	1
1.78	1.95	2.26	2.30	2.76	4.21	2.86	2.89	4.06	2.51	1.64	1.48	9.11	2
0.84	0.67	0.65	0.75	0.65	0.52	0.39	0.41	0.58	0.88	1.06	0.70	0.18	3
LAKELAND WB CITY N = 54													
2.08	2.63	3.71	3.02	4.24	7.37	7.87	7.44	6.33	2.69	1.73	1.98	51.06	1
1.75	1.86	2.63	2.37	2.58	3.18	2.82	2.72	3.13	1.93	1.60	1.62	8.52	2
0.84	0.71	0.71	0.78	0.61	0.43	0.36	0.37	0.50	0.72	0.93	0.82	0.17	3

TABLE 9 (CONT'D)

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL	
LAKE PLACID 2 SW N = 36 YEARS													
1.83	2.45	2.65	3.25	3.90	8.22	7.85	6.88	7.15	3.90	1.74	1.41	51.23	1
1.78	1.74	2.20	2.23	2.48	5.26	2.97	2.73	3.54	2.98	1.52	1.20	11.83	2
0.97	0.71	0.83	0.69	0.63	0.64	0.38	0.40	0.50	0.77	0.87	0.85	0.23	3
LAKE TRAFFORD N = 21													
1.77	2.32	1.99	2.41	4.24	7.53	7.45	6.46	7.79	5.07	1.13	1.69	49.85	1
1.52	1.64	1.77	1.82	2.73	3.80	3.19	2.44	3.71	3.14	0.85	1.50	10.60	2
0.86	0.71	0.89	0.75	0.64	0.50	0.43	0.38	0.48	0.62	0.75	0.89	0.21	3
LAKE WALES N = 16													
2.40	2.45	2.92	2.67	5.59	8.38	7.59	6.78	6.43	3.28	1.10	1.52	51.12	1
1.61	2.22	2.14	1.99	3.27	3.68	3.00	2.49	5.01	2.32	1.02	1.42	7.69	2
0.67	0.91	0.73	0.75	0.59	0.44	0.40	0.37	0.78	0.71	0.92	0.94	0.15	3
MC DONALD N = 23													
2.27	2.48	2.28	2.50	4.09	6.39	7.19	6.35	6.41	4.09	2.02	2.15	48.22	1
1.79	2.00	2.34	2.34	2.28	2.72	3.20	2.89	3.69	2.72	1.56	1.10	6.68	2
0.79	0.81	1.03	0.93	0.56	0.43	0.45	0.46	0.58	0.66	0.77	0.51	0.14	3
MERRITTS ISLAND N = 80													
2.65	2.54	2.93	2.81	3.71	6.65	6.07	5.52	7.91	6.05	2.52	2.12	51.48	1
2.27	2.06	2.09	2.18	2.54	3.69	3.41	3.06	4.37	3.91	2.02	1.56	10.88	2
0.86	0.81	0.71	0.78	0.69	0.55	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.65	0.80	0.74	0.21	3
MIAKKA RIVER STATE PARK N = 25													
2.15	2.74	2.73	2.81	3.06	7.99	8.26	9.00	8.24	3.78	1.99	1.59	54.34	1
1.58	1.76	2.61	2.32	2.74	3.58	3.66	3.16	3.98	2.72	1.62	1.40	12.54	2
0.74	0.64	0.96	0.83	0.90	0.45	0.44	0.35	0.48	0.72	0.81	0.88	0.23	3
MOUNTAIN LAKE N = 34													
2.33	3.09	3.48	2.97	3.97	7.78	8.08	7.91	6.55	3.20	1.76	1.89	52.99	1
1.95	2.37	2.51	2.04	2.43	3.93	2.72	3.51	3.10	2.67	1.79	1.32	9.51	2
0.84	0.77	0.72	0.69	0.61	0.50	0.34	0.44	0.47	0.83	1.02	0.70	0.18	3
NAPLES CARIBE GARDENS N = 27													
1.81	2.02	2.11	2.15	3.93	8.50	8.35	8.25	9.51	4.45	1.36	1.29	53.73	1
1.77	1.54	1.93	1.35	2.85	4.13	3.85	3.41	3.79	3.51	1.86	1.06	13.64	2
0.98	0.76	0.91	0.63	0.72	0.49	0.46	0.41	0.40	0.79	1.37	0.82	0.25	3
NITTAW 1 S N = 25													
1.85	2.31	3.12	2.47	4.49	7.15	7.77	6.30	7.64	5.57	1.79	1.44	51.88	1
1.84	1.77	2.19	1.31	3.31	3.66	3.28	3.87	3.90	4.36	1.58	1.04	12.45	2
0.99	0.77	0.70	0.53	0.74	0.51	0.42	0.60	0.51	0.78	0.89	0.73	0.24	3
ORLANDO N = 56													
2.30	2.43	2.81	2.99	4.21	6.61	7.85	7.04	7.13	4.62	1.72	2.33	52.03	1
1.83	1.80	2.14	2.10	2.61	3.32	2.90	3.01	3.65	3.53	1.51	1.81	8.88	2
0.80	0.74	0.76	0.70	0.62	0.50	0.37	0.43	0.51	0.76	0.87	0.78	0.17	3
ORLANDO WB AIRPORT N = 24													
1.84	2.58	3.32	3.01	3.22	7.48	8.25	7.11	7.76	4.09	1.64	1.68	51.99	1
1.56	1.86	2.65	1.86	1.85	4.24	4.18	3.19	3.19	2.93	1.36	1.16	8.77	2
0.85	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.58	0.57	0.51	0.45	0.41	0.72	0.83	0.69	0.17	3
PENNSUCO 4 NW N = 9													
0.92	0.70	1.53	3.08	4.73	5.05	9.53	7.58	9.07	7.69	1.45	1.15	52.46	1
0.69	0.63	1.21	2.39	2.84	2.78	2.60	2.44	4.61	4.96	1.16	1.28	12.26	2
0.75	0.91	0.79	0.78	0.60	0.55	0.27	0.32	0.51	0.64	0.80	1.11	0.23	3

TABLE 9 (CONT'D)

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL	
PINELLAS PARK N = 25 YEARS													
2.59	2.91	2.65	2.60	3.85	6.38	9.16	9.23	8.30	4.19	2.08	2.28	56.23	1
1.90	2.06	2.07	2.46	2.75	5.42	4.29	4.38	4.99	3.97	1.85	1.73	11.89	2
0.73	0.71	0.78	0.94	0.71	0.85	0.47	0.47	0.60	0.95	0.89	0.76	0.21	3
PUNTA GORDA 4 ENE N = 48													
2.02	2.16	2.49	2.70	3.67	7.70	7.45	7.56	8.66	4.02	1.56	1.71	51.69	1
1.77	1.44	2.41	2.17	2.62	3.73	3.50	3.39	3.89	3.32	1.59	1.43	13.35	2
0.88	0.67	0.97	0.81	0.71	0.48	0.47	0.45	0.45	0.83	1.02	0.84	0.26	3
SARASOTA N = 26													
2.28	2.94	3.11	3.40	2.80	6.16	7.77	8.75	9.34	2.89	1.66	2.13	53.22	1
1.70	2.08	2.69	2.57	2.72	3.28	4.00	4.59	4.54	2.58	1.43	1.75	13.74	2
0.75	0.71	0.87	0.76	0.97	0.53	0.51	0.52	0.49	0.89	0.86	0.82	0.26	3
SARASOTA 5 E N = 16													
2.04	2.54	2.73	2.15	2.46	8.67	9.55	10.53	7.10	3.31	1.65	1.85	54.56	1
1.35	2.24	2.16	1.85	2.04	5.05	4.29	4.49	2.95	1.74	1.58	1.68	11.62	2
0.66	0.88	0.79	0.86	0.83	0.58	0.45	0.43	0.42	0.52	0.96	0.91	0.21	3
SANFORD EXP STA N = 54													
2.08	2.35	3.40	3.02	3.53	7.23	8.21	6.72	6.74	4.85	1.79	2.19	52.11	1
1.50	1.88	2.36	2.03	2.15	3.50	3.24	3.07	3.44	3.43	1.58	1.61	9.47	2
0.72	0.80	0.69	0.67	0.61	0.48	0.39	0.46	0.51	0.71	0.88	0.74	0.18	3
ST PETERSBURGH N = 55													
2.43	2.93	3.19	2.83	2.89	6.01	8.99	8.81	7.72	3.49	1.89	2.25	53.42	1
1.94	2.31	2.50	2.32	2.14	3.07	4.07	4.61	3.65	2.92	1.86	1.67	11.41	2
0.80	0.79	0.78	0.82	0.74	0.51	0.45	0.52	0.47	0.84	0.98	0.75	0.21	3
TAMPA N = 93													
2.45	2.79	2.82	2.13	2.99	7.49	8.62	8.52	6.33	2.77	1.62	2.19	50.72	1
1.90	2.11	2.09	1.84	2.00	3.17	4.23	3.69	3.47	2.08	1.32	1.76	9.87	2
0.78	0.76	0.74	0.86	0.67	0.42	0.49	0.43	0.55	0.75	0.81	0.81	0.19	3
TAMPA WB AIRPORT N = 21													
2.34	2.86	3.73	2.43	2.39	5.69	8.56	8.06	6.36	2.41	2.00	2.09	48.91	1
1.93	1.80	3.28	1.76	2.09	2.36	3.93	3.49	2.80	1.84	1.76	1.61	11.95	2
0.82	0.63	0.88	0.72	0.87	0.41	0.46	0.43	0.44	0.76	0.88	0.77	0.24	3
TARPON SPRINGS SEWAGE PLANT N = 78													
2.59	2.90	3.22	2.52	2.69	6.00	8.82	9.08	7.11	3.00	1.95	2.38	52.25	1
1.79	2.02	2.63	2.04	2.09	3.46	3.63	4.47	3.17	2.57	1.74	1.61	10.30	2
0.69	0.70	0.82	0.81	0.78	0.58	0.41	0.49	0.45	0.86	0.89	0.68	0.20	3
VERO BEACH FAA AIRPORT N = 23													
2.05	2.45	3.58	3.07	3.37	4.88	5.69	6.04	8.97	6.87	2.54	1.72	51.23	1
2.14	1.84	2.29	2.03	1.68	2.56	2.32	2.70	4.69	3.79	1.81	1.38	10.45	2
1.05	0.75	0.64	0.66	0.50	0.52	0.41	0.45	0.52	0.55	0.71	0.80	0.20	3
WACHULA 2 N N = 36													
2.06	2.95	2.94	3.09	4.11	9.27	8.87	7.45	7.86	3.07	1.63	1.66	54.97	1
1.68	2.10	2.28	2.17	3.09	4.34	3.18	3.04	3.33	2.28	1.58	1.24	10.74	2
0.82	0.71	0.78	0.70	0.75	0.47	0.36	0.41	0.42	0.74	0.97	0.74	0.20	3
WINTER HAVEN N = 28													
2.22	2.88	3.71	2.81	4.07	7.13	8.44	6.94	6.94	3.36	1.90	2.08	52.48	1
1.99	1.87	2.90	2.09	2.87	3.26	2.97	3.20	3.63	2.78	1.86	1.37	10.41	2
0.90	0.65	0.78	0.74	0.70	0.46	0.35	0.46	0.52	0.83	0.98	0.66	0.20	3

TABLE 10

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL	
BAY LAKE N = 16 YEARS													
2.76	3.17	5.01	2.82	3.32	6.76	9.17	9.52	7.32	2.72	1.89	2.20	56.67	1
1.55	1.60	4.53	2.14	2.27	2.37	3.21	2.65	2.91	1.96	1.83	1.53	12.65	2
0.56	0.51	0.90	0.76	0.68	0.35	0.35	0.28	0.40	0.72	0.97	0.70	0.22	3
BAYPORT N = 7													
3.18	2.40	5.28	2.79	2.83	6.87	8.39	10.21	7.17	3.96	1.61	2.45	57.14	1
2.00	0.73	4.30	2.22	1.42	2.05	3.47	3.67	4.08	2.61	0.73	1.87	10.38	2
0.63	0.31	0.81	0.80	0.50	0.30	0.41	0.36	0.57	0.66	0.45	0.76	0.18	3
BRADENTON 5 ESE N = 77													
2.61	2.83	2.69	2.32	2.77	7.28	9.51	9.31	8.89	3.76	1.87	2.17	55.00	1
1.97	1.95	2.01	2.04	2.17	4.32	4.11	4.16	3.88	5.04	1.68	1.72	11.22	2
0.76	0.69	0.75	0.88	0.79	0.59	0.43	0.45	0.49	1.34	0.90	0.79	0.20	3
BRADENTON EXP STA. N = 11													
3.12	3.95	3.62	2.65	4.31	6.80	10.25	9.25	8.29	2.95	2.10	2.43	59.72	1
2.10	2.52	3.04	1.76	3.41	3.08	2.75	4.45	3.55	2.32	1.56	1.48	16.24	2
0.67	0.64	0.84	0.66	0.79	0.45	0.27	0.48	0.43	0.79	0.74	0.61	0.27	3
BROOKSVILLE CHIN HILL N = 72													
2.62	3.00	3.52	2.91	3.76	8.20	9.60	8.78	6.94	3.28	1.97	2.47	57.04	1
2.00	2.00	3.04	2.52	2.49	3.29	3.83	4.08	3.99	2.94	1.89	1.80	10.09	2
0.76	0.67	0.86	0.86	0.66	0.40	0.40	0.46	0.57	0.90	0.96	0.73	0.18	3
BROOKSVILLE NURSERY 2 N = 10													
2.21	2.34	1.90	3.39	3.08	6.03	10.18	8.71	8.48	4.10	3.41	3.09	56.93	1
1.98	1.69	1.60	1.74	1.98	2.01	1.96	4.03	5.79	3.70	3.08	0.99	5.77	2
0.90	0.72	0.85	0.51	0.64	0.33	0.19	0.46	0.68	0.90	0.90	0.32	0.10	3
FT GREEN 4 WSW N = 14													
2.65	3.76	3.37	2.73	3.33	9.79	9.73	8.68	6.54	2.59	1.74	1.76	56.65	1
2.24	1.98	2.67	1.60	2.46	3.47	5.04	3.82	4.39	1.75	1.66	1.27	13.01	2
0.85	0.53	0.79	0.59	0.74	0.35	0.52	0.44	0.67	0.68	0.95	0.73	0.23	3
FT MEADE N = 32													
2.60	2.67	2.93	1.96	4.53	9.59	9.04	9.06	8.44	3.92	1.62	2.42	58.78	1
2.57	2.04	2.42	1.59	3.40	4.38	2.98	4.38	4.56	3.15	1.14	2.14	13.46	2
0.99	0.76	0.83	0.81	0.75	0.46	0.33	0.48	0.54	0.80	0.70	0.88	0.23	3
HILLSBOROUGH RIVER STATE PARK N = 23													
2.48	3.21	4.15	2.73	3.62	7.45	9.19	8.74	7.67	3.21	1.71	2.17	56.34	1
2.05	2.17	3.27	1.50	2.57	4.92	4.56	4.45	3.96	2.71	1.79	1.63	11.60	2
0.83	0.68	0.79	0.55	0.71	0.66	0.50	0.51	0.52	0.84	1.05	0.75	0.21	3
LONGBOAT KEY N = 15													
3.63	4.71	4.59	3.39	2.99	5.60	9.54	9.56	10.41	4.82	3.06	2.93	65.23	1
2.48	3.06	3.30	1.96	3.30	2.70	4.47	3.84	5.35	5.05	2.79	1.89	15.81	2
0.68	0.65	0.72	0.58	1.10	0.48	0.47	0.40	0.51	1.05	0.91	0.64	0.24	3
PARRISH N = 14													
3.11	3.22	3.41	3.16	2.28	7.28	11.30	9.76	9.05	2.96	1.36	2.34	59.24	1
2.31	2.91	2.60	2.64	2.46	2.59	4.62	4.78	5.78	1.97	1.54	1.84	13.70	2
0.74	0.91	0.76	0.84	1.08	0.36	0.41	0.49	0.64	0.67	1.14	0.79	0.23	3
PLANT CITY N = 74													
2.51	3.08	3.46	2.68	3.90	8.36	8.54	8.82	6.99	3.02	1.66	2.20	55.22	1
1.95	2.09	2.81	2.08	2.40	3.71	3.70	3.28	3.80	2.26	1.58	1.74	10.53	2
0.78	0.68	0.81	0.78	0.61	0.44	0.43	0.37	0.54	0.75	0.95	0.79	0.19	3

The number of year's record, with calculated annual and monthly means¹, standard deviations² and coefficients of variation³ for stations with an annual average rainfall of 55-60 inches per year.

TABLE 10 (CONT'D)

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL	
ST LEO N = 69 YEARS													
2.61	2.98	3.66	2.87	3.97	8.55	8.71	8.32	6.89	3.39	1.95	2.35	56.25	1
2.14	2.18	3.21	2.61	2.51	3.78	3.32	3.59	4.04	2.75	1.70	1.73	9.64	2
0.82	0.73	0.88	0.91	0.63	0.44	0.38	0.43	0.59	0.81	0.87	0.74	0.17	3
TITUSVILLE N = 43													
2.14	2.39	3.15	2.97	4.08	7.38	8.06	7.28	8.56	6.41	2.18	2.40	56.99	1
1.58	1.88	2.50	1.86	3.52	4.42	3.18	4.02	4.28	4.37	1.83	1.75	10.04	2
0.74	0.79	0.80	0.63	0.86	0.60	0.39	0.55	0.50	0.68	0.84	0.73	0.18	3

TABLE 11

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL	
BASINGER N = 7 YEARS													
2.81	2.61	1.20	2.57	4.20	6.65	6.89	9.24	6.84	3.04	2.02	1.76	49.82	1
2.16	1.87	0.48	1.53	1.93	1.68	3.34	5.89	3.03	3.07	1.61	1.29	13.09	2
0.77	0.72	0.40	0.60	0.46	0.25	0.48	0.64	0.44	1.01	0.80	0.73	0.26	3
BELLE GLADE GATE 4 N = 7													
1.03	1.89	0.95	3.69	4.05	6.17	6.79	7.39	8.96	6.31	0.89	1.69	49.82	1
1.48	2.10	0.67	1.82	2.19	4.03	1.15	2.40	5.22	4.52	0.58	2.17	5.68	2
1.44	1.11	0.70	0.49	0.54	0.65	0.17	0.33	0.58	0.72	0.66	1.29	0.11	3
CAPTIVA N = 29													
1.86	2.26	2.50	2.49	2.76	6.38	7.43	7.35	8.62	3.76	1.70	1.63	48.74	1
1.58	1.71	2.38	1.83	1.93	3.92	3.69	3.60	3.82	2.62	1.54	1.18	12.30	2
0.85	0.76	0.95	0.73	0.70	0.61	0.50	0.49	0.44	0.70	0.91	0.72	0.25	3
CLEREMONT 6S N = 69													
2.26	2.74	3.10	2.94	3.73	7.01	7.89	7.10	6.44	3.27	1.54	2.24	50.26	1
1.87	1.90	2.75	2.44	2.56	3.21	3.25	2.93	4.12	2.74	1.38	1.90	8.70	2
0.83	0.69	0.89	0.83	0.69	0.46	0.41	0.41	0.64	0.84	0.90	0.85	0.17	3
CLEWISTON N = 22													
1.31	1.89	1.94	2.84	4.59	6.73	6.51	6.74	7.97	3.72	1.02	1.61	46.87	1
1.68	1.71	1.92	1.98	2.29	2.99	2.96	1.97	4.66	2.84	0.85	1.83	11.14	2
1.28	0.90	0.99	0.70	0.50	0.45	0.46	0.29	0.58	0.76	0.84	1.14	0.24	3
CLEWISTON U.S. ENGS. N = 21													
1.53	2.21	2.05	2.74	5.06	8.25	6.66	6.79	7.70	4.75	1.12	1.65	50.51	1
1.81	1.60	2.03	1.94	2.71	3.34	2.23	2.69	4.57	2.85	1.03	2.06	10.70	2
1.18	0.72	0.99	0.71	0.53	0.40	0.34	0.40	0.59	0.60	0.92	1.24	0.21	3
CORNELL 4 NW N = 14													
2.05	2.66	2.94	2.25	4.22	6.09	6.33	6.15	6.24	4.18	1.06	1.45	45.63	1
1.87	1.63	2.49	1.16	2.46	3.01	2.93	2.06	2.54	4.26	1.18	1.18	9.63	2
0.91	0.61	0.85	0.52	0.58	0.49	0.46	0.33	0.41	1.02	1.11	0.81	0.21	3
DE SOTO CITY 5 SW N = 23													
1.96	2.31	3.11	3.22	3.81	7.26	6.77	6.65	8.34	2.65	1.34	1.29	48.70	1
1.75	1.89	2.30	1.91	2.58	2.84	4.14	2.61	3.97	2.46	1.07	1.06	9.07	2
0.89	0.82	0.74	0.59	0.68	0.39	0.61	0.39	0.48	0.93	0.80	0.82	0.19	3
FT DRUM 5 NW N = 17													
1.95	2.54	2.73	3.23	3.62	7.01	6.78	6.92	7.15	5.00	1.29	1.40	49.60	1
1.89	1.62	2.22	2.93	1.82	3.64	2.86	3.11	4.71	3.49	1.14	1.19	8.20	2
0.97	0.64	0.81	0.91	0.50	0.52	0.42	0.45	0.66	0.70	0.88	0.85	0.17	3
MALABAR N = 36													
2.69	2.32	2.19	2.31	3.86	5.43	5.56	4.95	7.09	7.21	2.38	2.75	48.72	1
2.21	1.57	1.89	1.47	2.39	3.03	2.98	3.96	4.97	5.83	1.88	2.18	9.37	2
0.82	0.68	0.86	0.64	0.62	0.56	0.54	0.80	0.70	0.81	0.79	0.79	0.19	3
MELBOURNE N = 32													
2.04	2.72	3.17	2.35	3.36	6.51	6.35	5.70	7.93	5.58	2.57	1.74	50.03	1
1.71	1.96	1.95	1.75	2.18	3.84	2.95	2.80	3.67	3.53	2.25	1.51	11.20	2
0.84	0.72	0.61	0.74	0.65	0.59	0.46	0.49	0.46	0.63	0.88	0.87	0.22	3
MOORE HAVEN LOCK 1 N = 51													
1.54	1.90	2.40	2.87	4.65	8.11	7.58	6.87	7.58	4.24	1.42	1.23	50.40	1
1.45	1.39	2.06	1.76	2.83	3.62	3.22	2.85	4.21	3.35	1.36	1.46	9.94	2
0.94	0.73	0.86	0.61	0.61	0.45	0.42	0.41	0.56	0.79	0.96	1.19	0.20	3

The number of year's record, with calculated annual and monthly means¹, standard deviations² and coefficients of variation³ for stations with an annual average rainfall of 45-50 inches per year.

TABLE II (CONT'D)

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL	
NEW RIVER CANAL 2 N = 9 YEARS													
1.17	0.63	1.42	2.22	4.35	6.66	7.40	6.89	7.85	4.82	1.27	1.43	46.11	1
0.67	0.45	1.86	2.45	1.36	4.08	1.64	2.37	4.47	3.72	1.16	1.86	2.85	2
0.57	0.71	1.31	1.10	0.31	0.61	0.22	0.34	0.57	0.77	0.91	1.30	0.06	3
OCKEECHOBEE 9 W N = 48													
1.75	2.00	3.05	3.09	4.15	7.39	6.84	6.22	7.25	4.81	1.46	1.40	49.40	1
1.60	1.58	2.12	2.62	2.27	3.84	3.32	3.01	3.98	3.51	1.44	1.18	9.65	2
0.91	0.79	0.69	0.85	0.55	0.52	0.48	0.48	0.55	0.73	0.99	0.85	0.20	3
OCKEECHOBEE HRNCH GATE 6 N = 19													
1.72	2.35	2.45	2.53	3.42	7.88	5.75	6.55	7.04	4.43	1.34	1.36	46.82	1
1.75	1.54	1.78	1.85	2.08	4.30	2.24	2.15	2.97	3.17	1.26	1.53	10.99	2
1.02	0.66	0.73	0.73	0.61	0.55	0.39	0.33	0.42	0.72	0.94	1.13	0.23	3
ORTONA LOCK N = 9													
1.06	1.23	2.04	2.23	3.15	6.84	5.73	6.61	8.92	3.11	1.26	0.72	42.91	1
1.14	0.74	2.74	1.27	2.51	2.65	2.50	2.00	4.76	1.83	1.10	0.57	15.00	2
1.07	0.60	1.34	0.57	0.80	0.39	0.44	0.30	0.53	0.59	0.87	0.79	0.35	3
PORT MAYACA SL CANAL N = 12													
0.96	1.61	2.59	2.91	3.27	6.67	7.06	5.98	7.87	6.17	1.59	0.88	47.58	1
0.92	1.18	2.47	1.90	2.11	3.94	1.66	2.65	3.42	3.93	1.41	0.82	13.10	2
0.95	0.74	0.95	0.65	0.64	0.59	0.24	0.44	0.43	0.64	0.89	0.93	0.28	3
PORT MYACA N = 7													
1.42	3.28	2.43	2.12	3.09	11.82	8.36	5.42	5.97	3.10	1.74	1.14	49.89	1
0.91	4.30	1.58	1.62	1.32	5.17	2.92	3.10	1.22	0.52	1.46	1.06	6.81	2
0.64	1.31	0.65	0.76	0.43	0.44	0.35	0.57	0.20	0.17	0.84	0.94	0.14	3
RITTA N = 19													
1.44	1.38	2.17	2.54	4.74	6.04	6.70	6.23	6.04	5.19	1.05	1.09	44.61	1
1.36	0.83	1.35	1.55	4.11	3.18	3.63	2.87	3.16	5.16	0.95	0.97	9.75	2
0.94	0.60	0.62	0.61	0.87	0.53	0.54	0.46	0.52	0.99	0.90	0.90	0.22	3
SOUTH BAY N = 4													
0.94	0.78	4.56	0.80	5.01	6.81	7.26	6.52	7.53	4.84	2.27	1.18	48.51	1
0.54	0.53	4.15	0.74	1.07	4.02	3.65	2.04	3.07	2.69	2.08	0.98	6.28	2
0.57	0.68	0.91	0.93	0.21	0.59	0.50	0.31	0.41	0.56	0.92	0.83	0.13	3
VENICE N = 20													
2.42	2.71	2.40	2.83	2.52	5.91	7.18	7.02	7.82	3.43	1.60	1.69	47.52	1
2.42	1.89	2.17	3.16	1.93	3.90	2.86	3.80	4.27	2.69	1.65	1.12	13.23	2
1.00	0.70	0.91	1.12	0.77	0.66	0.40	0.54	0.55	0.78	1.03	0.66	0.28	3
VENUS 3 SE N = 14													
1.48	0.96	2.85	3.69	4.27	6.05	5.80	7.63	8.53	2.61	1.28	1.27	46.42	1
1.35	1.00	3.35	1.98	3.04	3.04	3.25	3.03	4.67	1.57	1.23	0.95	15.43	2
0.91	1.04	1.17	0.54	0.71	0.50	0.56	0.40	0.55	0.60	0.96	0.75	0.33	3

TABLE 12

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL	
BIG PINE KEY INN N = 6 YEARS													
1.30	1.89	1.02	2.04	1.23	4.84	4.81	4.23	6.73	7.24	2.25	0.78	38.34	1
1.55	1.05	1.36	1.19	1.41	3.46	1.38	1.28	2.59	2.37	2.35	0.35	7.49	2
1.19	0.56	1.33	0.58	1.15	0.72	0.29	0.30	0.39	0.33	1.05	0.45	0.20	3
DRY TORTUGAS N = 17													
2.04	2.39	2.13	1.81	3.05	3.65	2.90	3.25	6.31	4.87	1.82	1.23	35.46	1
1.55	1.49	1.56	1.66	2.78	2.78	1.76	1.37	3.24	2.72	1.55	1.15	5.02	2
0.76	0.62	0.73	0.92	0.91	0.76	0.61	0.42	0.51	0.56	0.85	0.94	0.14	3
FLAMINGO RANGER STA N = 20													
1.46	1.92	1.80	1.92	4.86	8.86	6.83	5.71	8.24	5.56	1.51	1.06	49.71	1
1.52	1.04	1.86	1.57	4.06	5.56	3.70	2.19	4.11	3.30	1.14	1.00	14.95	2
1.04	0.54	1.04	0.82	0.84	0.63	0.54	0.38	0.50	0.59	0.76	0.94	0.30	3
KEY WEST N = 127													
1.85	1.69	1.58	1.53	3.14	4.44	3.67	4.68	6.33	5.80	2.05	1.87	38.63	1
1.54	1.45	1.61	1.93	2.66	3.13	2.30	2.59	3.04	3.87	1.96	1.76	8.58	2
0.83	0.86	1.02	1.27	0.85	0.70	0.63	0.55	0.48	0.67	0.96	0.94	0.22	3
KEY WEST AIRPORT N = 27													
1.47	1.88	1.56	2.40	2.44	4.54	3.70	4.80	7.35	4.99	2.96	1.65	39.74	1
2.09	1.54	1.26	3.39	2.71	2.84	2.39	2.54	3.71	2.66	4.35	1.32	10.46	2
1.43	0.82	0.81	1.42	1.11	0.63	0.65	0.53	0.50	0.53	1.47	0.80	0.26	3
LIGNUMVITAE KEY N = 4													
0.87	0.93	0.77	3.25	2.23	1.22	4.16	5.98	6.61	7.83	1.30	1.71	36.85	1
0.74	0.51	0.56	1.64	1.52	1.07	0.87	0.61	2.07	2.39	0.82	1.40	6.02	2
0.85	0.55	0.72	0.51	0.68	0.88	0.21	0.10	0.31	0.31	0.63	0.82	0.16	3
LONG KEY N = 20													
1.59	1.35	1.65	1.93	3.99	2.96	4.13	6.02	8.04	8.43	2.43	1.31	43.83	1
1.61	1.32	1.34	1.43	2.74	1.74	2.30	2.94	3.40	5.04	3.07	1.27	9.13	2
1.01	0.97	0.81	0.74	0.69	0.59	0.56	0.49	0.42	0.60	1.27	0.97	0.21	3
MARATHON SHORES N = 19													
2.13	1.97	1.92	1.56	3.66	5.31	3.67	4.76	7.34	5.95	1.77	1.84	41.88	1
2.26	1.12	1.67	1.62	4.23	4.20	2.41	2.57	4.80	2.72	1.87	1.95	14.61	2
1.06	0.57	0.87	1.04	1.16	0.79	0.66	0.54	0.65	0.46	1.06	1.06	0.35	3
SAND KEY N = 11													
2.25	1.06	1.33	1.39	3.00	1.32	2.12	2.29	4.77	5.76	2.05	1.41	28.73	1
2.12	0.81	1.32	1.60	1.16	1.26	2.17	0.71	3.06	4.04	1.55	1.76	7.08	2
0.94	0.77	0.99	1.15	0.39	0.95	1.02	0.31	0.64	0.70	0.76	1.25	0.25	3
TAVERNIER N = 32													
2.00	2.03	2.02	2.14	4.26	5.88	4.82	4.95	7.70	7.79	2.22	2.18	47.99	1
2.08	1.35	1.38	1.82	3.60	4.94	2.83	2.77	4.50	3.96	2.35	2.25	11.40	2
1.04	0.66	0.69	0.85	0.85	0.84	0.59	0.56	0.58	0.51	1.06	1.03	0.24	3

The number of year's record, with calculated annual and monthly means¹, standard deviations² and coefficients of variation³ for stations with an annual average rainfall of 35 - 45 inches per year.