CLIMATE AND SOLAR DATA* MELBOURNE (Latitude 38° S)

*source BOM, CSIRO Solar Tables/ SunPATH

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|---|--------------|------------|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Average Max (°C) | 25.9 | 25.8 | 23.9 | 20.3 | 16.7 | 14.0 | 13.4 | 14.9 | 17.2 | 19.6 | 21.9 | 24.2 |
| Average Min (°C) | 14.3 | 14.6 | 13.2 | 10.7 | 8.6 | 6.9 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 7.9 | 9.5 | 11.1 | 12.9 |
| Av. Rainfall (mm) | 47.6 | 47.3 | 50.2 | 57.3 | 56.2 | 49.2 | 47.7 | 50.2 | 57.9 | 66.2 | 59.5 | 59.2 |
| Av. daily sunshine (hours) | 9.0 | 8.1 | 6.8 | 5.6 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 7.5 |
| Mean clear days* | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 4.3 |
| Mean cloudy days* | 11.3 | 9.7 | 13.3 | 14.8 | 18.1 | 16.8 | 17.2 | 16.7 | 15.7 | 16.2 | 15.2 | 14.2 |
| *clear day (2/8 th's cloud or less) clo | udy day (6/8 | th's cloud | d or more |) | | | | | | | | |

JUNE 22 WINTER SOLSTICE SEPTEMBER 23 EQUINOX **DECEMBER 22*SUMMER SOLSTICE** shadow length shadow length shadow length TIME ALTITUDE AZIMUTH of 1.0 m object TIME ALTITUDE AZIMUTH TIME ALTITUDE AZIMUTH of 1.0 m object of 1.0 m object 6am 6am 7am 11 5 14 111 7am 6.31 7am 8am 22 103 2.48 8am 3 57 19.08 8am 21 73 2.61 34 1.48 9am 95 12 4.70 9am 46 9am 61 1.60 32 46 0.97 10am 86 20 34 10am 2.75 10am 41 47 1.15 11am 57 74 0.65 11am 26 21 2.05 11am 28 0.87 49 Noon 68 55 0.40 Noon 28 6 1.88 Noon 5 0.78 52 1pm 75 16 0.27 28 350 1.88 1pm 341 0.84 1pm 50 2pm 73 326 0.31 2pm 24 335 2.25 2pm 45 320 1.00 3pm 64 0.49 297 18 322 3.08 3pm 304 138 3pm 36 4pm 53 0.75 281 10 311 5.67 4pm 292 4pm 25 2.14 5pm 41 270 1.15 5pm 5pm 281 401 1.80 6pm 29 262 6pm 6pm 272 28.64 7pm 18 254 3.08 7pm 7pm mq8 245 8.14

CONVERSION & USEFUL DATA

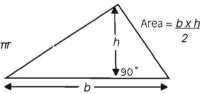
The following are a range of useful conversion data and formulae. For imperial to metric conversion multiply by the factor indicated. For metric to imperial, divide by the factor.

| Length To convert | Multiply by | Area To convert | Multiply by | Volume & Capacity To convert | Multiply by |
|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| inches to millimetres inches to metres feet to metres yards to metres links to metres chains to metres furlong to metres miles to kilometres | 25.4 0.0254 0.3048 0.9144 0.201168 20.1168 201.168 1.609344 | sq inches to sq millimetres sq feet to sq metres sq yards to sq metres acres to sq metres acres to hectares perch to hectares rood to hectares sq miles to sq kilometres | 645.16 0.092903 0.836127 4046.8564 0.4046856 0.0025928 0.1011714 2.589988 | cubic inches to cubic cm cubic inches to litres cubic feet to cubic metres cubic feet to litres UK pints to litres cubic yards to cubic metres UK gallons to litres UK gallons to cubic metres | 16.387064 0.016387 0.0283168 28.316847 0.5682613 0.7645549 4.54609 0.0045461 |
| nautical miles to kilometres | 1.852 | | | | |

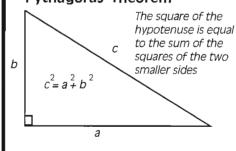
Measurement of a Circle

Circumference $C = 2\pi r$ where r = radiusArea of a circle = $\pi x r x r = \pi r$ where $\pi = 3.142 8$ (22)

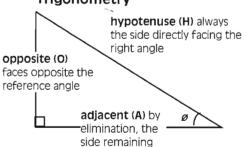
Area of a Triangle

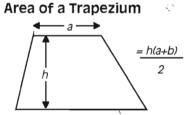


Pythagoras' Theorem



Trigonometry





Trigonometry allows the measuring of angles and lengths for right angle triangles. The first step in any trig problem is to determine the hypotenuse, the opposite side and the adjacent side:

To calculate the unknown measurement of a side or angle in a right angles triangle it is necessary to apply one of the following formulae (a calculator with trigonomic functions is required): $\sin \varphi = O/H$, $\cos \varphi = A/H$

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^{*} Daylight Saving Time - add 1 hour for Standard Time