



The rotation rate of the sea/land breeze hodograph along the northern Croatian coast

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The diurnal evolution of the sea breeze hodographs over the northern Croatian Adriatic coast has been examined for a chosen period (18-20 June 2000). For the analysis, a limited set of observations as well as the results of the three-dimensional nonhydrostatic mesoscale model are used. Firstly, the aim is to apply a rotary-component method to the observations and secondly, to the model outputs. Thus a spatial distribution of the anti-clockwise versus clockwise rotation of wind vectors for one particular sea/land breeze event has been obtained. An application of the rotary-component method to the results of additional, numerical sensitivity test showed that the topography height influences both the shape and the rotation of the wind hodographs considerably.