

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WEATHER BUREAU

CHARLES F. MARVIN, CHIEF

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA

CALIFORNIA SECTION

SEPTEMBER, 1915

BY

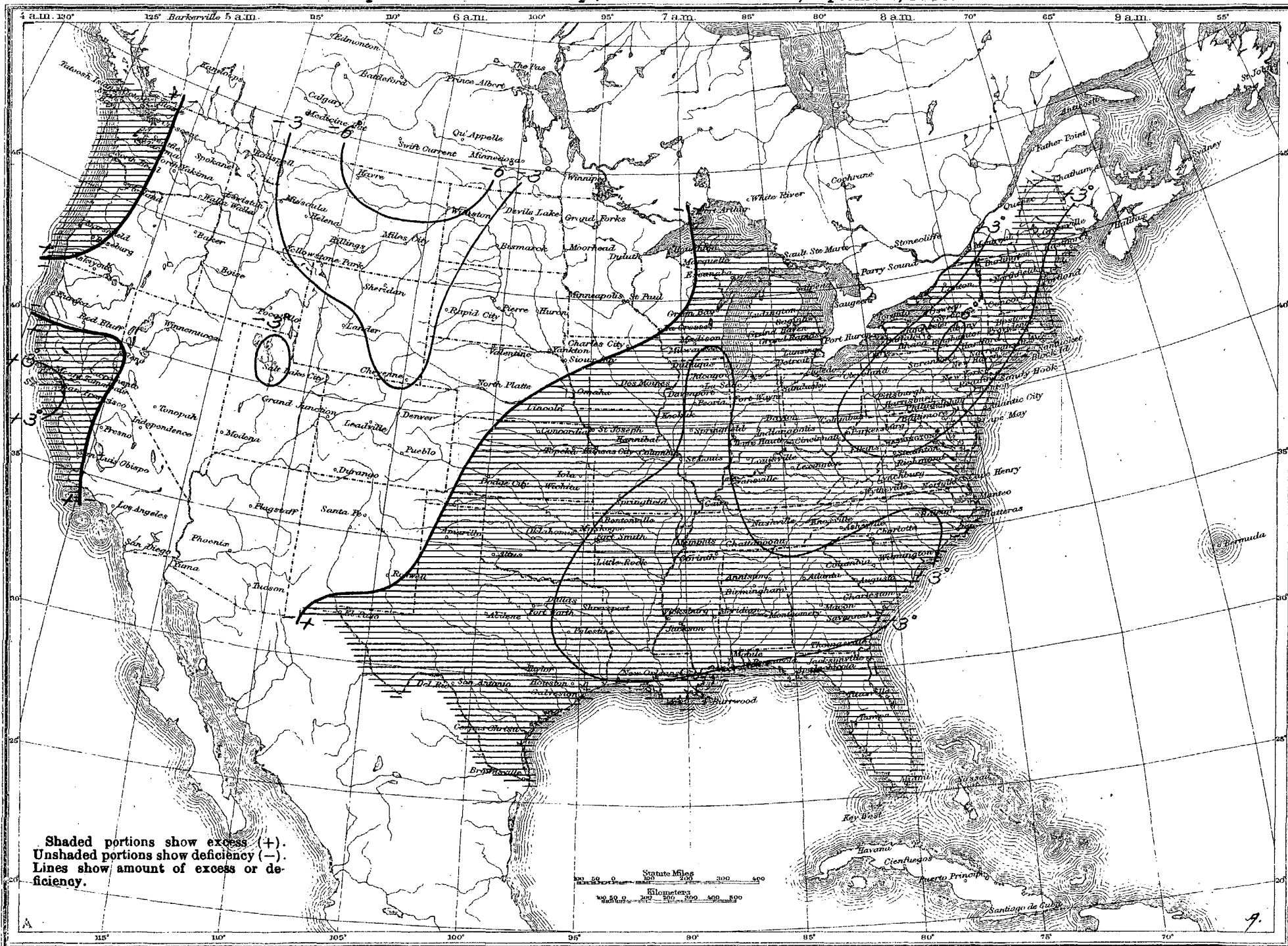
GEORGE H. WILLSON

DISTRICT FORECASTER AND SECTION DIRECTOR



SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
WEATHER BUREAU OFFICE
OCTOBER 20, 1915

Departure of the Mean Temperature from the Normal, September, 1915.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU.

CALIFORNIA SECTION.

G. H. WILLSON, District Forecaster.

VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, SEPTEMBER, 1915. No. 9.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The outstanding feature of the month was the almost unbroken continuance of dry weather, characteristic more nearly of summer than early fall. Aside from the thundershowers in the Santa Cruz and Sierra Nevada mountains at the beginning of the month, and the precipitation which was largely confined to the extreme southern counties on the 24th and 25th, rainless weather prevailed in practically all agricultural sections and over unusually large mountain areas. There was no precipitation at all at 131 stations, and at 56 others the amounts were so small as not to be susceptible of measurement. The weather was therefore highly favorable for fruit drying and no loss was sustained by the fruit or raisin interests; although the disturbance which developed over the Plateau on the 23rd and which caused rain in southern California on the 24th and 25th, produced very threatening conditions in the San Joaquin Valley at the same time, with scattered light showers in the adjacent foot-hills and mountains. Comparatively few thunderstorms were reported, and these occurred chiefly on the dates of rainfall referred to above, viz., the 1st and 24th. Those occurring on the 24th in the southern part of the State were accompanied, in many cases, by a fall of hail.

The temperature averaged below normal in the interior and at a few coast points, and this notwithstanding the fact that there were several periods during the month when the day temperatures in the great valleys were decidedly above normal. Periods of abnormally cool weather in the interior were as follows: from the 11th to 14th and on the 24th, 26th and 27th. In southern California the variability was less pronounced and the coolest days of the month were the 29th and 30th.

PRESSURE.

The monthly mean atmospheric pressure for the State, reduced to sea-level, was 29.88 inches.

The highest was 30.22 inches at Eureka on the 27th.

The lowest was 29.34 inches at Independence on the 24th.

The range for the State was 0.88 inch.

TEMPERATURE.

The monthly mean temperature for the State was 66.2 degrees, which is 2.3 degrees below the normal.

The highest monthly mean was 101.1 degrees at Greenland Ranch and the lowest was 48.2 degrees at Fordyce Dam.

The highest temperature, 112 degrees, occurred at Greenland Ranch on the 1st and 21st and at Blythe on the 22nd, and the lowest was 16 degrees at Bridgeport on the 12th.

The range for the State was 96 degrees.

PRECIPITATION.

The average precipitation for the State was 0.06 inch or 0.43 inch below the normal.

The greatest monthly amount was 1.00 inch at Lordsburg and Bishop Creek, while none occurred at 131 stations.

The greatest amount in 24 hours was 1.00 inch at Lordsburg on the 24th.

There was measurable snowfall at only 2 stations, the larger amount being 9.0 inches and falling at Bishop Creek (elevation 8,500 feet) on the 24th.

MISCELLANEOUS PHENOMENA.

Thunderstorms.—Abbotts, 2; Arrowhead Springs, Bear Valley Dam, 24; Calaveras, 1, 24; Campbell, 1; Claremont, 25; Converse Nursery, 1, 14, 24; Crescent City, 12; Dobbins (near), 24; Electra, Glennville, 1; Holcomb, 24; Hollister, 1; Independence, 10; Las Plumas, 23; Lick Observatory, Mill Creek No. 1, Milton (near), 1; Ojai Valley, 2; Salinas, 1; San Bernardino, 24; Santa Cruz, San Jose, 1; Seven Oaks, Squirrel Inn, 24; Tamarack, 1; Three Rivers, 2; Tuolumne, 1.

Earthquakes.—Antelope Valley, 8; Mesa Grande, 5; Paso Robles, 8; San Diego, 8; Yorba Linda, 29.

OBSERVERS' NOTES.

Rialto (near).—Lightning struck the power plant on the 24th doing damage to machinery, but not disturbing the grounded radio set at this place.—J. B. Witte.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY.—(Per Cent.)

Stations.	5 A. M.	5 P. M.	Mean.
Eureka.....	94	81	88
Fresno.....	59	21	40
Los Angeles.....	88	65	76
Mount Tamalpais.....	44	41	42
Red Bluff.....	51	20	36
Sacramento.....	79	30	54
San Diego.....	90	77	84
San Francisco.....	87	68	78
San Jose.....	87	51	69
San Luis Obispo.....	86	58	72

SUNSHINE AND CLOUDINESS.

Stations.	Actual Hours of Sunshine.	Percent of the Possible.
Eureka.....	148	40
Fresno.....	348	93
Los Angeles.....	371	75
Mount Tamalpais.....	352	94
Red Bluff.....	357	96
Sacramento.....	332	89
San Diego.....	277	75
San Francisco.....	301	81
San Jose.....	346	93
San Luis Obispo.....	291	78

WIND MOVEMENT.—(Miles.)

Stations.	Total Movement for Mo.	Avr. Hr. Vel.	Max. Vel.	Dir.	Date.
Eureka.....	3776	5.2	31	n	24
Fresno.....	5036	7.0	31	nw	12
Independence.....	3890	5.3	27	sw	12
Los Angeles.....	3733	5.2	19	s	14
Mount Tamalpais.....	12747	17.7	80	nw	23
Point Reyes.....	15299	21.2	72	nw	23
Red Bluff.....	3427	4.8	28	n	23
Sacramento.....	5052	7.0	30	sw	25
San Diego.....	4576	6.4	20	s	24
San Francisco.....	7134	9.9	34	sw	2
San Jose.....	2544	3.5	15	w	23
San Luis Obispo.....	2741	3.8	16	w	27

The prevailing direction of the wind for the State was west.

Climatological Data for September, 1915.

Table with columns: Stations, Counties, Elevation, Length of record, Temperature (Mean, Departure from normal, Highest, Date, Lowest, Date, Greatest daily range), Precipitation (Total, Departure from normal, Greatest in 24 hours, Snowfall, etc.), Number of days (Clear, Partly cloudy, Cloudy), Prevailing direction of wind, Observers.

Climatological Data for September, 1915.—Continued.

Table with columns: Stations, Counties, Elevation, Length of record, Temperature (Mean, Departure from normal, Highest, Date, Lowest, Date, Greatest daily range), Precipitation (Total, Departure from normal, Greatest in 24 hours, Snowfall, Precipitation of inch or more, Clear, Partly cloudy, Cloudy), Prevailing direction of wind, and Observers.

Climatological Data for September, 1915.—Continued.

Main climatological data table with columns for Stations, Counties, Elevation, Length of record, Temperature (Mean, Departure from normal, Highest, Date, Lowest, Date, Greatest daily range), Precipitation (Total, Departure from normal, Greatest in 24 hours, Snowfall), Number of days (Clear, Partly cloudy, Cloudy), Prevailing direction of wind, and Observers.

The departures from the normal temperature and precipitation are computed only for such stations as have ten or more years of record, but all complete reports are used in determining section or division means.

** Temperature extremes are from observed readings of the dry bulb; means are computed from observed readings.

† Also on other dates.

T, Precipitation is less than 0.01 inch rain or melted snow.

a, b, c, etc., indicate respectively, 1, 2, 3, etc., days missing from the record.

COMPARATIVE DATA FOR SEPTEMBER.

(MEAN MONTHLY TEMPERATURE FOR THE STATE.)

Table showing comparative mean monthly temperature for the state from 1897 to 1906, with columns for Year and Temperature.

(AVERAGE PRECIPITATION FOR THE STATE.)

Table showing comparative average precipitation for the state from 1897 to 1906, with columns for Year and Precipitation.

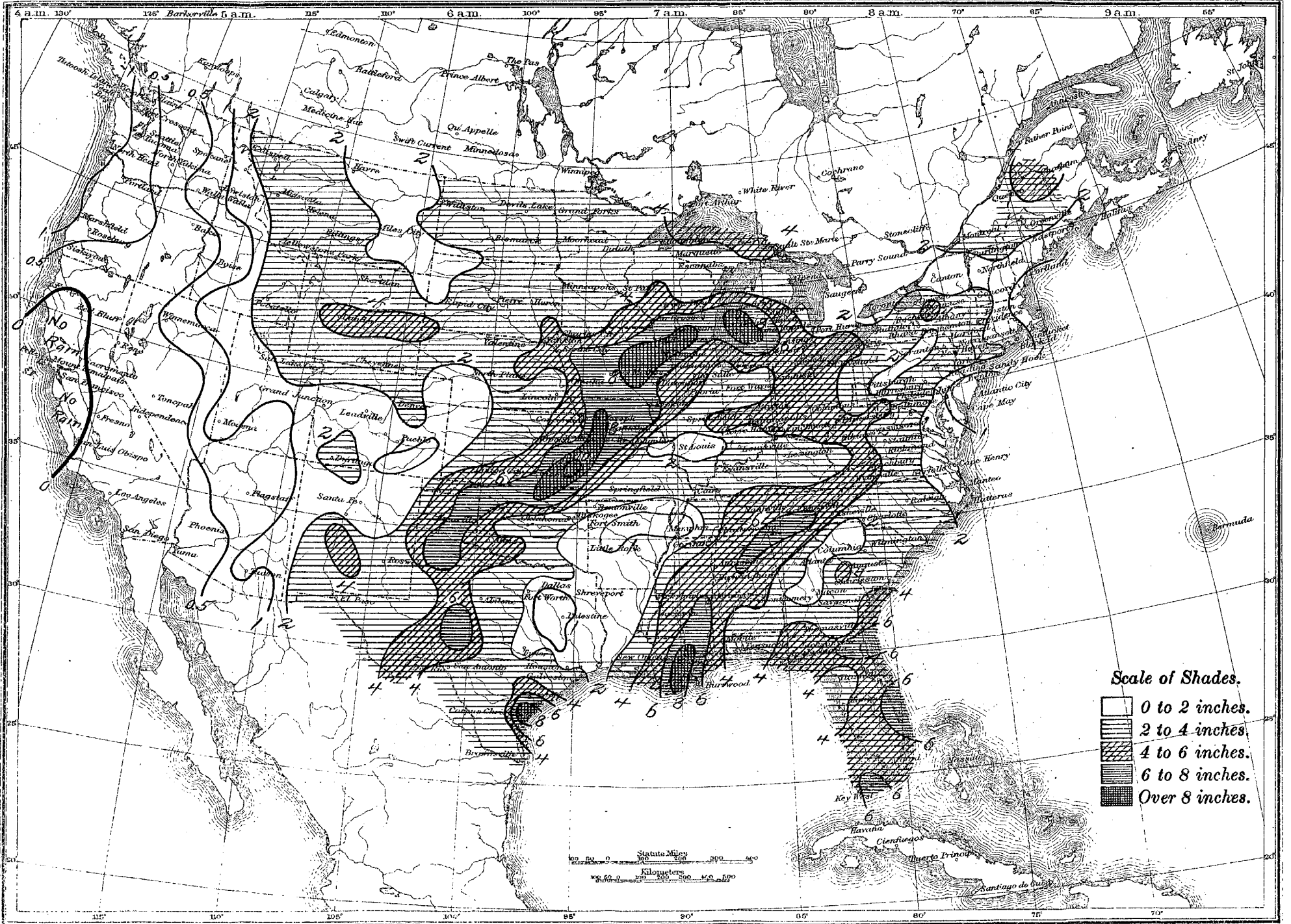
DELAYED REPORTS.

Table of delayed reports with columns for Stations, Month, Temperature (Mean, Max., Date, Min., Date), and Total precipitation.

Daily Temperature for September, 1915.

Table with columns for Stations, days 1-31, and Mean. Rows list various California locations such as Alturas, Bakersfield, Barstow, etc., with their corresponding temperature data for each day of the month.

Total Precipitation, Inches, September, 1915.



Scale of Shades.

[White box]	0 to 2 inches.
[Horizontal lines]	2 to 4 inches.
[Diagonal lines (top-left to bottom-right)]	4 to 6 inches.
[Diagonal lines (top-right to bottom-left)]	6 to 8 inches.
[Cross-hatched box]	Over 8 inches.

Statute Miles 0 100 200 300 400
 Kilometers 0 100 200 300 400



The influence of the diversified topography of California upon its precipitation is shown by the lines of equal rainfall in inches, on the accompanying relief map.