

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WEATHER BUREAU

CHARLES F. MARVIN, CHIEF

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CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA

CALIFORNIA SECTION

JUNE, 1918

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BY

EDWARD A. BEALS,

DISTRICT FORECASTER AND SECTION DIRECTOR.

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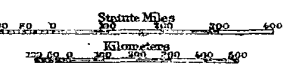


SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
WEATHER BUREAU OFFICE  
JULY 19, 1918

# Departure of the Mean Temperature from the Normal, June, 1918.



Shaded portions show excess (+).  
 Unshaded portions show deficiency (-).  
 Lines show amount of excess or deficiency.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU.

CALIFORNIA SECTION.

EDWARD A. BEALS, District Forecaster.

VOL. XXII. SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE, 1918. No. 6.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

This was the warmest June in 22 years, the length of the state-wide record. Extraordinary heat prevailed throughout the entire month in the interior valleys and in the desert plateaus. In Death Valley the temperature reached or exceeded 100° on every day of the month, culminating with a maximum of 124° on the 27th. Along the immediate coast, however, normal temperatures prevailed, owing to the presence of cool winds and fogs from off the ocean. As is usual during June, the rainfall was light. No measurable precipitation occurred at about one-half of the 300 stations from which reports were received. The rainfall was deficient everywhere except in the southeastern plateau region, where heavy showers fell on several occasions. Barstow, in the heart of the Mojave Desert, received the heaviest precipitation in the State, more rain falling within a period of three hours, on the 15th, than usually falls there in six months. More than the usual amount of sunshine was received, and the wind movement was relatively high. A velocity of 80 miles per hour was recorded on Mount Tamalpais on the 6th, while at Point Reyes velocities exceeding 40 miles per hour occurred on nine days. Thunderstorms were of frequent occurrence and of extraordinary violence. Though most of the snow remaining in the mountains disappeared during the month, streams maintained low stages, and some of the smaller creeks disappeared entirely.

The first ten days of the month were clear and moderately warm, the lowest temperatures of the month occurring at most stations on the 1st or 2d. The second decade was hot and sultry, with frequent thunderstorms which were accompanied by light and scattered showers. Press reports stated that between June 9th and 12th lightning started more than 100 forest fires in the Klamath National Forest. Sonora rains, somewhat earlier than usual, occurred in the southeastern plateau region. The extraordinary heat continued during the last ten days of the month. The highest temperatures ever recorded in June occurred at several stations on the 26th and 27th. A series of severe thunderstorms passed over southern California on June 30-July 1, doing considerable damage in the vicinity of Los Angeles. Lightning struck an oil derrick at La Brea and an oil tank at El Segundo, and in the fires which followed, a loss of \$5,000 was sustained at the former place, and a loss of \$300,000 at the latter. Though thunderstorms were frequent, no destructive hail accompanied any of them, so far as is known.

Agriculturally, the weather during June was partly favorable, partly unfavorable. All irrigated crops made excellent progress. Sugar beets, rice, cotton, hops, beans, potatoes, and truck crops did well. Oranges set heavily, and grapes made satisfactory progress. Berries, cherries, peaches and apricots were harvested under favorable conditions, and the yields were about normal. It was ideal weather for haying. Second and third crops of alfalfa were harvested in different portions of the State, and good yields were secured. However, the hot spell was injurious to wheat, barley and oats, as they matured too fast, and the harvest began earlier than usual. The high temperatures were injurious to orange trees, as the heat affected the foliage, while the dropping of unripe fruit was abnormally heavy. The heat was also injurious to growing prunes, olives and almonds. Though range feed became scarce, the condition of grazing cattle remained fair to good. In some places irrigation water began to fail rapidly near the close of the month. However, the agricultural situation at the end of the month was generally satisfactory. A. H. P.

PRESSURE.

The mean sea level pressure, determined from the records of twelve regular Weather Bureau stations, was 29.87 inches. The highest was 30.18 inches at Eureka on the 17th; the lowest was 29.56 inches at Fresno on the 22d; the range for the State was 0.62 inch.

TEMPERATURE.

The monthly mean temperature for the State, as shown by the records of 100 stations, was 72.5°, which is 3.5° above the normal.

The highest monthly mean was 98.3°, at Greenland Ranch; and the lowest was 52.2°, at Point Reyes.

The highest temperature, 124°, occurred at Greenland Ranch on the 27th; and the lowest, 27°, occurred at Tamarack on the 1st. The range for the State was 97°.

PRECIPITATION.

The average precipitation for the State, as shown by the records of 223 stations, was 0.12 inch, or 0.19 inch below the normal.

The greatest monthly amount was 2.97 inches, at Barstow. Seventy-eight stations reported no precipitation.

The greatest amount in 24 hours was 1.93 inches at Barstow on the 15th.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY, SUNSHINE AND CLOUDINESS.

Stations.	Relative humidity. (Per cent.)			Sunshine.	
	5 a. m.	5 p. m.	Mean.	Actual No. of hours	Per cent of possible.
Eureka.....	94	83	88	257	57
Fresno.....	45	17	31	411	93
Los Angeles.....	86	59	72	281	67
Mount Tamalpais.....	29	28	28	408	92
Red Bluff.....	43	13	28	412	92
Sacramento.....	67	25	46	396	80
San Diego.....	90	74	82	266	62
San Francisco.....	88	71	80	334	75
San Jose.....	48	48	.....	390	89
San Luis Obispo.....	87	54	70	360	83

WIND MOVEMENT.—(Miles.)

Stations.	Total mov. for month.	Ave. hr. velocity.	Maximum velocity.	Direction.	Date.	Prev. dir.
Eureka.....	4,770	6.6	27	n.	17	n.
Fresno.....	6,219	8.6	30	nw.	13	nw.
Los Angeles.....	3,713	5.2	28	se.	10	sw.
Mount Tamalpais.....	10,195	14.1	80	nw.	6	nw.
Point Reyes.....	16,133	22.4	60	nw.	14	nw.
Red Bluff.....	3,537	4.9	19	n.	1	se.
Sacramento.....	5,945	8.3	25	s.	25	s.
San Diego.....	4,697	6.5	30	s.	10	w.
San Francisco.....	9,042	12.5	35	sw.	3	sw.
San Jose.....	4,331	6.0	20	nw.	22	nw.
San Luis Obispo.....	2,631	3.7	15	w.	22	nw.

COMPARATIVE DATA FOR JUNE.

Year.	Mean temp.	Ave. precip.	Year.	Mean temp.	Ave. precip.	Year.	Mean temp.	Ave. precip.	Year.	Mean temp.	Ave. precip.
1897.....	69.8	0.46	1903.....	70.9	0.07	1909.....	68.1	0.19	1915.....	67.3	0.01
1898.....	71.3	0.25	1904.....	71.1	0.04	1910.....	67.3	0.05	1916.....	65.2	0.22
1899.....	71.5	0.57	1905.....	67.5	0.07	1911.....	66.7	0.15	1917.....	69.2	0.02
1900.....	71.4	0.19	1906.....	66.7	1.05	1912.....	68.0	0.49	1918.....	72.5	0.12
1901.....	70.5	0.01	1907.....	66.1	1.02	1913.....	65.8	0.27	.....	.....	.....
1902.....	70.2	0.10	1908.....	66.0	0.17	1914.....	66.4	0.85	.....	.....	.....

Explanation of Reference Marks Used in This Publication.

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.

† 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.

Station at Llano formerly known as Valyermo; station at Lytle Creek formerly known as Rialto (near).





Daily Temperature for June, 1918:

Table with 32 columns for stations (1-31) and a Mean column. Rows list various California cities like Bakersfield, Calexico, Chico, Escondido, Eureka, Fresno, Independence, Los Angeles, Merced, Mount Tamalpais, Oakland, Orland, Oroville, Paso Robles, Point Reyes, Pomona, Porterville, Red Bluff, Redlands, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Rosa, and Stockton. Each row contains 32 temperature readings and a mean value.

SUPPLEMENTAL PRECIPITATION TABLE.

Table with 10 columns: Stations, Watersheds, Precip. inches. It lists precipitation data for various locations across California, including Abbots, Aguanga, Alder Creek, Angiola, Antelope Valley, Arroyo Seco, Auberry, Auburn, Bagdad, Barrett Dam, Beaumont, Beaumont (near), Big Bar, Bishop, Bridgeport, Cambria, Campbell, Camp Baldy, Camp Bonita, Campo, Camp Chico, Canon Dam, Casada, Centerville, Chester, China Flat, Churn Creek, Clovis, Clyde Ranch, Colby Springs, Coldbrook, Colusa, Covelo, Crockett, Cuyamaca, Deer Creek, Del Monte, Denair, and De Sable.

# Total Precipitation, Inches, June, 1918.





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.