

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WEATHER BUREAU

CLIMATOLOGICAL SERVICE

DISTRICT No. 11. CALIFORNIA

PROF. ALEXANDER G. McADIE
DISTRICT EDITOR

REPORT FOR AUGUST, 1911

Prepared under direction of WILLIS L. MOORE, Chief U. S. Weather Bureau



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CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR AUGUST, 1911.

DISTRICT No. 11, CALIFORNIA.

Prof. ALEXANDER G. McADIE, District Editor.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

August was both cool and dry. Regarding temperature, it may be said that the present month was one in which the usual high afternoon temperatures did not occur. The cause is not apparent, but is probably connected with some general condition affecting the whole Pacific slope. There was considerable cloudiness and less sunshine than usual. The month is normally one of little rain and much sunshine. This month there was less rain than in any month since records have been kept. August, 1910, was a dry August, but August, 1911, surpassed it in this respect. Last year 87 per cent of the stations reported no rain during the month; while this year 96 per cent of the stations made the same report.

Notwithstanding the dryness, the month was on the whole a pleasant one. There was a good supply of water, and visitors and tourists were able to get into the mountains and view waterfalls running full, which usually at this time of year show a marked decrease in the volume of water moving. The present month was in marked contrast with the same month last year. Then the early stoppage of the rains and the limited water supply caused lower stages in the rivers and drier water-courses than had been known for many years. Last year the waterfalls ran dry at an early date and roads were unusually dusty. Snow was found only at elevations of 12,000 feet or above, whereas this year snow was in sight at elevations of 10,000 feet.

The weather was favorable from an agricultural standpoint and fruit ripened nicely, though somewhat late. It is reported by certain orchardists that there is less sugar in the fruit than in other years.

The month was a quiet month and there were few storms. The usual summer depression existed over the valley of the Colorado, and from August 22 to August 26 conditions were favorable for afternoon thunderstorms in the southeastern portion of the State. There were, however, no well-marked Sonora storms. On the other hand, none of the northern lows came south.

TEMPERATURE.

The mean temperature for the State was 2° below the normal. The following table gives the mean temperature for California during the time for which such records have been kept:

Year.	Mean.	Departure.	Year.	Mean.	Departure.
1897.....	73.9	+1.8	1905.....	73.4	+1.3
1898.....	74.5	+2.4	1906.....	73.6	+1.5
1899.....	70.8	-1.3	1907.....	71.0	-1.1
1900.....	71.0	-1.1	1908.....	73.3	+1.2
1901.....	75.6	+3.5	1909.....	72.1	0.0
1902.....	71.8	-1.3	1910.....	72.5	+0.4
1903.....	72.6	+0.5	1911.....	70.1	-2.0
1904.....	73.9	+1.8			

The highest mean temperature was 96.6° at Bagdad, and nearly all the stations in the Colorado Desert had mean temperatures for the month exceeding 90°. The lowest mean temperature was 52.4° at Point Reyes Light. Many of the stations along the immediate coast had mean temperatures approximating 55°. This shows the controlling influence of the ocean. The mean temperature at Eureka was 55.8°; at San Francisco, 56.6°; at Monterey, 58.6°; at Point Lobos, 55°; and at the Southeast Farallon, which perhaps is the most significant value of all, inasmuch as the station is practically a rock in the sea, 53.8°. It is interesting to note that the mean temperature of Tamarack, elevation 8,000 feet, was 54°, or practically the same as the ocean.

The highest temperature of the month was 114°, and occurred at Mammoth Tank on the 19th and also at Heber and Indio on the 30th. Last year the highest temperature was 120°. It may be noted in passing that temperatures as high as 130° have been recorded in the Salton Desert section during the month of August.

The lowest temperature was 28°, and occurred at Sierraville on the 15th. This is 8° higher than the lowest temperature recorded during August, 1910.

PRECIPITATION.

The average monthly precipitation for California for August is as follows:

Years.	Mean.	Departure.	Years.	Mean.	Departure.
	<i>Inch.</i>	<i>Inch.</i>		<i>Inch.</i>	<i>Inch.</i>
1897.....	0.03	-0.04	1905.....	0.03	-0.04
1898.....	.02	- .05	1906.....	.13	+ .06
1899.....	.11	+ .04	1907.....	.11	+ .04
1900.....	.02	- .05	1908.....	.12	+ .05
1901.....	.12	+ .05	1909.....	.19	+ .12
1902.....	.06	- .01	1910.....	.01	- .06
1903.....	.02	- .05	1911.....	.00	- .07
1904.....	.17	+ .10			

The month, as stated above, will go into history as the driest on record. The greatest monthly rainfall was 0.08 of an inch at Eureka. This year there was practically no rain in the southeastern portion of the State, whereas last year there were some heavy showers. The heaviest 24-hour rainfall was 0.05 of an inch at Eureka.

SUNSHINE.

The following table gives the total hours of sunshine and percentages of the possible:

Stations.	Hours.	Per cent of possible.	Stations.	Hours.	Per cent of possible.
Eureka.....	142	33	Sacramento.....	382	90
Fresno.....	419	100	San Diego.....	322	78
Los Angeles.....	343	83	San Francisco.....	200	48
Mount Tamalpais.....	408	97	San Jose.....	340	81
Red Bluff.....	422	99	San Luis Obispo.....	327	78

There was less sunshine this August than in August, 1910, the difference being greatest at the coast stations.

LOCAL STORMS.

Thunderstorms occurred at Campo on the 18th, at Eastpark on the 3d, and at Tamarack on the 26th and 28th.

NOTES ON THE RIVERS OF THE SACRAMENTO AND SAN JOAQUIN WATERSHEDS FOR AUGUST, 1911.

By N. R. TAYLOR, Local Forecaster.

Sacramento watershed.—The Sacramento River fell steadily but slowly during the month, and its average stage showed little departure from that usually maintained in August. It was, however, about 1 foot higher than during the corresponding month of 1910. The following average stages from the more important points in this stream are quoted: Kennett, 0.4 foot; Red Bluff, 1.3 feet; Colusa, 1.9 feet; Knights Landing, 1 foot; and Sacramento city, 6.8 feet.

The American River fell slowly, with only 1 foot between the highest and lowest stages. It averaged, at Folsom, 2.5 feet, which is the highest for any August since that of 1907.

The rivers of the Feather-Yuba territory, while considerably higher than during the preceding August, were practically normal. At Marysville the Yuba averaged 7.7 feet, which is 1.6 feet higher than the average of August of 1910. The Feather, at Oroville, averaged 1.5 feet, which is 0.7 foot above that of the preceding August.

San Joaquin watershed.—All streams in the drainage basin of the San Joaquin Valley carried more water than for any August since that of 1907. This was especially so of the San Joaquin River itself below the mouth of the Merced. At Lathrop the river maintained a stage of over 10 feet until the middle of the second decade, and the range at this point, between 13.8 feet on the 1st and 2.3 feet on the 31st, is the greatest that has ever occurred in any summer month since records have been kept. The average stage at San Joaquin bridge, near Lathrop, was 7 feet, which is 6 feet above that of the corresponding month in 1910.

Beginning with about October 1 a new river gage will be established on the Feather River at Nicolaus, which is 1 mile below the mouth of the Bear River, and about 10 miles above the junction of the Feather and Sacramento Rivers.

REFLECTION OF FOG SIGNALS AT POINT REYES LIGHT, CAL.

By JAMES JONES, Observer, Weather Bureau.

Lying directly across the course of coastwise craft, with its steep cliffs and jagged rocks on the south and a long stretch of sand beach on the north, Point Reyes is one of the most dangerous points on the Pacific coast of the United States. It is shrouded in dense fog 111 days out of the year, average for 18 years, and during the months of July and August fog prevails more than half the time. The average number of foggy days for August, the foggiest month, is 19.

During the year ending July 1, 1911, fog was the cause of the American schooner *Annie E. Smale* and the American steamship *Tallac* going ashore on Point

Reyes, and of a disastrous collision between the American steamship *Beaver* and the Norwegian steamship *Selja*, in which the latter was sunk off the same point. Three lives were lost in these accidents, in addition to property worth nearly \$1,000,000. From the evidence at hand it seems that in all of these cases the accidents were due either to inaudibility of fog signals or to inability to properly locate the signals when heard.

In a comprehensive article on "Fog," in the *Climatology of California*, Prof. McAdie points out the importance of any increase in our knowledge of the dispersion and aberration of fog signals, and the accidents previously referred to accentuate the need of experimental work in this direction. If such work has been delayed through underestimation of the extent of variations in audibility due to stratification of the atmosphere, the following description of effects noted here may serve as an incentive to further study of the subject.

On September 1, 1910, the fog signal at Point Reyes was changed from a steam whistle to a compressed air siren, the amplifying horn of which is placed so as to project the sound out over the ocean where there is a free expanse of water with no land or rocks whatever to interfere with the sound waves. Yet, since the installation of the siren, it is not uncommon for a loud, clear echo to be thrown back, from a fraction of a second to eight seconds after the siren sounds; showing that there is a very effective reflecting surface distant from a few feet up to about 4,400 feet from the siren.

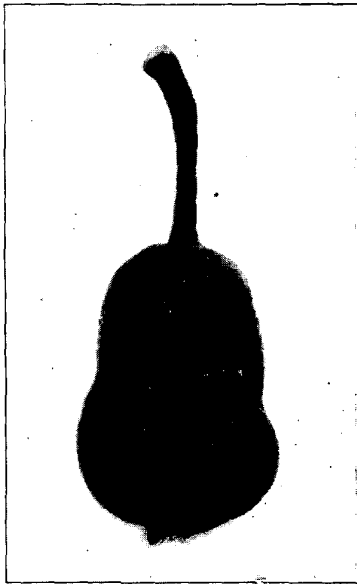
The fact that a sharply defined boundary surface between two air columns of different temperatures will reflect and refract sound waves is well known. Now, if the echo in question is due to reflection from such a surface it would indicate the proximity of a mass of air the temperature of which differs from that in which the fog prevails, and it is an observed fact that, so far, in every instance where the echo has been heard the fog has cleared away, at least temporarily, within a short time thereafter, though it may have continued for days before. One of the quickest changes occurred on August 26, 1911. Dense fog came on during the early morning. At 4.38 p. m. the first echo was heard, eight seconds after the blast, which, since the sound must travel out and back again, would locate the reflecting surface at a distance of about 4,400 feet. The signal continued to operate and the echo to be heard until 4.45 p. m., when the fog cleared away in an instant, leaving only a few scattered patches of light fog over the ocean. By 5.20 p. m. the fog had disappeared entirely.

But the main point, which it is the purpose of these notes to emphasize and which should be brought to the attention of mariners, is the effectiveness of these reflecting surfaces in the free air. The echo of the fog signal that comes back from out over the ocean is as clear and sharp as any echo from other surfaces ever noted by the writer. The warning sounds, after suffering such great reflection, must, if heard at all beyond the reflecting surface, be very difficult to detect. Masters of vessels should, therefore, approach with caution dangerous points at which there are fog-signal stations, and Point Reyes in particular. Too much reliance should not be placed in the audibility of the fog signals, for, though heard at a certain distance normally, they may be entirely inaudible even at a much shorter distance under abnormal atmospheric conditions.

FROST RINGS.

By Prof. RALPH E. SMITH.

Through the courtesy of the editor of the Pacific Rural Press, Prof. E. J. Wickson, we are able to furnish the accompanying photograph, showing the effect of spring frosts in California upon fruit, particularly Bartlett pears. So far as known the cause of this particular blemish has not previously been determined. It is called "ring around the pear" and is of quite general occurrence during certain seasons. It is often the cause of considerable



The frost ring on the pear.

loss, as both the quality and selling price are affected. The blemish consists of a scabby ring of surface tissue, sometimes extending uniformly around the pear, or again occurring only on one side or part way around the fruit. The effect somewhat resembles that of pear scab; but it is quite distinct from the latter and is easily distinguished by one familiar with scab. The scab fungus, *Fusicladium Pirinum*, is never found in connection with the trouble we are describing, although it may occur simultaneously with it.

Observations during the present season have established clearly that this ring around the pear is a frost effect occurring when the fruit is very young. During the past spring immense damage was caused to fruit crops all over the central and northern parts of California by late frosts, and as an aftereffect of this these ringed pears have been quite abundant. The surface tissue of the young fruit is slightly frozen just back of the petals of the flower, and such pears as are not affected severely enough to cause them to fall go on developing until they reach the condition shown in the photograph. The growth of the tissue under the frozen ring is retarded and the developing fruit becomes constricted at this point.

THE WINDS OF THE YOSEMITE VALLEY.¹

By F. E. MATTHES, U. S. Geological Survey.

To most folks roaming about the Yosemite Valley its winds and breezes seem a matter of small interest or con-

sequence. They come and go, now one way, now another, apparently without regularity or system—moody, capricious beyond analysis. In the midst of the grand tumult of the Yosemite landscape, our senses fairly bewildered with its many glories, we can not stop to consider these little breaths that blow about us, and let them puff by unheeded. The Yosemite region is not a windy country anyway; but once or twice in a season does a gale arise to disturb its wonted tranquillity, and its daily zephyrs are such light, airy little nothings as to scarcely seem worthy of downright study. And yet they become singularly interesting when once rightly understood. They turn out to be surprisingly systematic and withal so intimately connected with the configuration of the valley itself, that, to one who has at length mastered their secret they grow to be one of its immanent features, as characteristic and inseparable as El Capitan or the Yosemite Falls.

It happens to be so ordained in nature that the sun shall heat the ground more rapidly than the air. And so it comes that every slope or hillside basking in the morning sun soon becomes itself a source of heat. It gradually warms the air immediately over it, and the latter, becoming lighter, begins to rise. But not vertically upward, for above it is still the cool air pressing down. Up along the warm slope it ascends, much as shown by the arrows in the accompanying diagram. (Fig. 1.) Few visitors to the valley but will remember toiling up some never-ending zigzags on a hot and breathless day, with the sun on their backs and their own dust floating upward with them in an exasperating, choking cloud. Perhaps they thought it was simply their misfortune that the dust should happen to rise on that particular day. It always does on a sun-warmed slope.

But, again, memories may arise of another occasion when, on coming down a certain trail, the dust ever de-

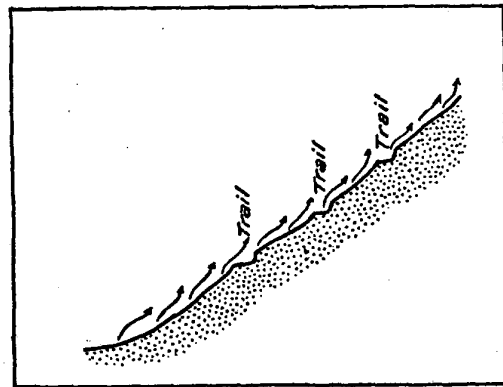


FIG. 1.

scended with the travelers, wafting down upon them from zigzag to zigzag as if with malicious pleasure. That, however, undoubtedly happened on the shady side of the valley, for there the conditions are exactly reversed. When the sun leaves a slope the latter begins at once to lose its heat by radiation, and in a short time is colder than the air. The layer next to the ground then gradually chills by contact, and, becoming heavier as it condenses, begins to creep down along the slope. (See fig. 2.) There is thus normally a warm updraft on a sunlit slope and a cold downdraft on a shaded slope—and that rule

¹ Reprinted from the Sierra Club Bulletin, Vol. VIII, No. 2, June, 1911.

one may depend on almost any day in a windless region like the Yosemite. Indeed, one might readily take advantage of it and plan his trips so as to always have a dust-free journey. One might time his ascent for an hour when the route lies wholly in shadow; the dust will then obligingly pour over the edge of the trail, perhaps upon others following on a lower zigzag, but that, of course, is their lookout. Conversely one might time the descent for an hour when the trail is wholly in the sun; the dust will then float up behind one, leaving ever a clear path ahead. The writer, in fact, did deliberately put this in practice on more than one occasion during his sojourn in the valley, whenever the choice of hour mattered little otherwise—always with the desired result. Thus, he would be careful to make the ascent of the short trail to Glacier Point before its zigzags emerged from the morning shadows, and to descend again before the sun had set on them. But the casual tourist is seldom favored in this way. His sight-seeing trips are laid out for him with little regard for any rules like these, and as a consequence he eats Yosemite dust a good share of the time.

But, it may be objected, the valley sides lie ever part in sun, part in shadow. The very lay and configuration of

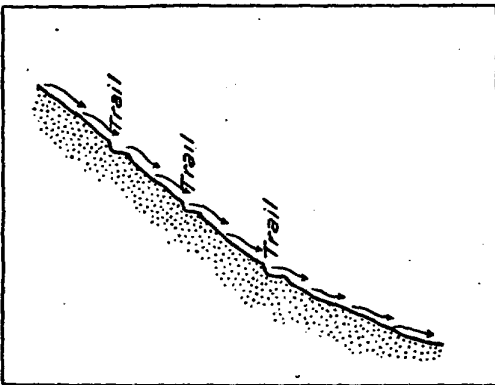


FIG. 2.

the valley are such that at no hour of the day is either of its slopes entirely sunlit; what with the many cliffs and headlands and recesses there is always a shadow here or there. Is there, then, really an updraft wherever the sun shines and a downdraft in every shadow patch? Most assuredly there is. That is one of the peculiarities of the valley, the immediate outcome of its exceptionally bold cliff topography. Every cliff that casts a shadow thereby creates a downward breeze. And thus there are in spots throughout the valley local breezes that recur daily at certain hours as the shadows come and go. One may readily test this to his satisfaction on a place like Glacier Point. In the morning, when the great cliff is still in shadow, a bit of paper tossed over the brink at once disappears, sucked down by a descending current, but at noon, when the sun beats on the cliff, the very opposite will happen; instead of sailing down, the paper shoots upward, and continuing upward disappears like a tiny white speck in the blue.

But let it not be thought that there are none but local air currents in the valley. There is also a great general movement, itself the resultant of all the lesser ones. How it is brought about is not difficult to explain. As the afternoon wears on and the lengthening shadows advance

over the landscape the downward breezes progressively gain in force, extinguishing one after another the upward currents, until at last with the lowering of the sun they become general over the entire surface of the cooling land. Sliding down from every slope and cliff, they join in the bottom of the valley, there to form a broad air stream or river that flows on toward the plains below. Every side valley or canyon, moreover, sends its reinforcements, for in every one of them the same thing is happening; and thus with nightfall there is organized a great system of confluent air streams corresponding closely to the valley system of the land.

All night long this down-valley movement continues, until at length the morning brings the warming sun again. Then, as summit after summit and slope after slope is heated—insolated is the technical term—the warm updrafts are revived again. At first feeble and in spots only, they soon wax stronger and more general, and, as the shadows retreat and dwindle before the oncoming light invasion, they finally gain the upper hand. The nocturnal air streams cease to flow and a general movement is inaugurated in the opposite direction up toward the highlands at the valley head. It is not usually so noticeable as the night wind, for its tendency is naturally to spread and diffuse upward, while the nocturnal movement is one of condensation and concentration, especially vigorous along the valley floor. But it is none the less a well-defined, characteristic movement that continues throughout the day. Late in the afternoon with the growing of the shadows it gradually comes to a stop and the tide turns back again. Thus the air of the Yosemite Valley goes through a daily ebb and flood, reversing early every morning and again late in the afternoon.

Most mountain valleys have similar alternating night and day winds, but those of the Yosemite Valley are exceptionally pronounced. All conditions in its case favor the orderly consummation of the process and conspire to accentuate each phase. No general winds sweep over the country to interfere with the local up or down drafts, except at intervals of many weeks; and so exceedingly dry and pure is the atmosphere of the Sierra, so few particles of dust or moisture does it hold, that the sun's rays plunge through it almost without let or hindrance. Insolation, consequently, is particularly intense and begins almost immediately with the rising of the sun, while radiation is equally rapid and sets in promptly the moment the sun disappears. And thus it comes that the reversals in the Yosemite Valley take place with clocklike regularity, and the entire movement assumes the rhythmic swing of a pendulum. Nothing was better calculated to make this visible to the eye than the smoke column from the forest fires that raged persistently at the lower end of the valley during the summer of 1905. Every morning the valley was clear, having been swept out, so to speak, by the nocturnal down-valley current, and the smoke pall could be seen floating off to the southwest, low down on the Sierra flank. But with the rising of the warm day breezes the smoke would gradually advance up the valley, becoming denser by degrees, until by 9 or 10 o'clock one could scarcely see across from rim to rim. This condition would prevail all day until with the afternoon reversal the down-valley wind would set in again and take the smoke back with it. Much to the chagrin of the writer, who at the time was engaged in the survey of the valley and depended on the clearness of the air for his long-distance sights, this daily smoke invasion persisted for four long months with scarcely an interruption.

It may be imagined that he came to understand the phenomenon right well.

Oddly enough it is precisely upon this daily atmospheric seesaw that one of the Yosemite's chief attractions depends. As is well known, one must go to Mirror Lake at an early morning hour if he wishes to see it at its best. The surprised and usually somewhat vexed tourist who finds he must arise at an impossible hour in order to enjoy a perfect reflection, little dreams that what he is undertaking really amounts to keeping a tryst with the early morning reversal out on the shores of Mirror Lake; and that, unless he be quite punctual he will miss it because of its almost momentary briefness. Yet such is actually the

This discussion of the winds of the Yosemite Valley would scarcely be complete without a word about the breezes that play near the great waterfalls. Each of these, it will be remembered, leaps from the mouth of an elevated hanging valley. At night, when the down-valley currents are organized, the stream issuing from each of these valleys plunges down over the cliff very much like a waterfall. Few people probably are aware of the existence of these—shall we call them "air falls?" Nevertheless, they are by no means imaginary, as one may readily find out by ascending either the Yosemite Falls trail or the Nevada Falls trail in the evening. The writer had occasion to do so many times when returning to his



MIRROR LAKE, YOSEMITE VALLEY.

Photograph by Pillsbury Picture Co.

case. The stillness of the water surface sets in just as the down-valley draft dies out; but as soon as the upper cliffs of Tenaya Canyon become sufficiently insolated, up-drafts begin to stir the air again and a faint tremor forthwith steals over the lake. Accepting the correctness of this explanation, one is tempted to believe there might be another calm corresponding to the afternoon reversal—an ever so much more convenient hour for the tourist. But, alas, experience has shown that this can not always be depended on. The reason is, no doubt, that in the afternoon there is no well-defined pause in the circulation of the air of the Tenaya Canyon, because of the presence of great shadows on its north side which send down eddying breezes at various times.

high-level camps above the valley, and the unpleasant memory of the chilling downdrafts that poured upon him on these evening trips is with him yet. During the daytime, on the other hand, the air rises vertically along the cliffs and up into the hanging valleys, taking part of the spray from the falls along with it. A pretty example of this may be seen at the Bridal Veil Falls, where two little combs of spray, one on each side of the stream, steadily curve upward over the brink. As soon as the sun is off the cliff, however, they at once cease to exist.

Many other features about the valley that find their explanation in the wind system here outlined might be added, but the foregoing will suffice to direct attention to them.

TABLE 1.—Climatological data for August, 1911. District No. 11—Continued.

Table with columns: Stations, Counties, Elevation, Length of record, Temperature (Mean, Departure from normal, Highest, Date, Lowest, Date, Greatest daily range, Total), Precipitation (Departure from normal, Greatest in 24 hours, Total snowfall, Number of rainy days, Number of clear days, Number of partly cloudy days, Number of cloudy days), Prevailing wind direction, and Observers. The table lists data for numerous stations in California, including Jamestown, King City, Lake Eleanor, La Porte, Le Grand, Lemon Cove, Lick Observatory, Livermore, Lodi, Lone Pine, Long Valley, Los Angeles, Los Banos, Los Gatos, McCloud, Macdoel, Madeline, Magalia, Mammoth Tank, Marysville, Mecca, Menlo Park, Morced, Mill Creek, Milton, Modesto, Mojave, Mokelumne Hill, Mono Ranch, Montague, Monterey, Monterio, Mount Tamalpais, Napa, Napa (S. H.), Needles, Nellie, Nevada City, Newcastle, Newhall, Newman, Nimshaw, North Bloomfield, North Fork, Oakdale, Oak Grove, Oakland, Oceanside, Ojai Valley, Orland, Orleans, Oroville, Palermo, Palma Springs, Pasadena, Paso Robles, Peachland, Penstock Camp, Placerville, Point Lobos, Point Reyes, Porterville, Quincy, Red Bluff, Redding, Redlands, Reedley, Rialto, Riverside, Rocklin, Roherville, Sacramento, Salinas, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jacinto, San Jose, San Leandro, San Luis Obispo, San Miguel, San Miguel Island, Sanger, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Santa Margarita, Santa Maria, Santa Monica, Santa Rosa, Selma, Seven Oaks, and Shasta.

TABLE 1.—Climatological data for August, 1911. District No. 11—Continued.

Stations.	Counties.	Elevation, feet.	Length of record, years.	Temperature, in degrees Fahrenheit.							Precipitation, in inches.				Sky.				Prevailing wind direction.	Observers.
				Mean.	Departure from the normal.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Greatest daily range.	Total.	Departure from the normal.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total snowfall, unmelted.	Number of rainy days, 0.01 inch or more.	Number of clear days.	Number of partly cloudy days.	Number of cloudy days.		
California—Continued.																				
Sierra Madre	Los Angeles	1,400	14	74.3	+ 2.1	100	31	55	7†	38	0.00	- 0.07	0.00	0	0	31	0	0	s.	Mrs. A. C. Gregory.
Sierraville	Sierra	5,000	1	59.7	.....	92	29	28	15	59	0.00	.....	0.00	0	0	31	0	0	n.	C. D. Johnson.
Sisson	Siskiyou	3,555	22	61.8	- 5.8	88	31	33	15	48	0.00	- 0.15	0.00	0	0	31	0	0	n.	Southern Pacific Co.
Soledad**	Monterey	188	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Southeast Farallon	San Francisco	30	8	53.8	.....	59	28	48	3	6	T.	.....	T.	0	0	8	4	19	nw.	U. S. Weather Bureau.
Sonora	Tuolumne	1,825	23	72.4	.....	95	31	52	5†	43	0.00	- 0.05	0.00	0	0	31	0	0	sw.	Chas. P. Jones.
Squirrel Inn	San Bernardino	5,280	1	66.8	.....	89	31	50	13†	31	0.00	.....	0.00	0	0	30	1	0	s.	A. D. Frantz.
Strling City	Butte	3,525	7	67.7	.....	92	5†	42	28	50	0.00	.....	0.00	0	0	31	0	0	se.	Butte Co. R. R. Co.
Stockton (S. H.)	San Joaquin	23	40	68.8	- 3.7	94	30	50	11†	39	0.00	- 0.01	0.00	0	0	31	0	0	nw.	State Hospital.
Storey	Madera	236	11	70.4	+ 7.0	103	31	41	17	61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	31	0	0	nw.	Santa Fe Co.
Suisun**	Solano	20	31	72.0	+ 1.3	87	24	61	27	.....	0.00	- 0.04	0.00	0	0	26	1	4	s.	Southern Pacific Co.
Summerdale	Mariposa	5,270	15	64.7	+ 0.8	85	31	47	15	32	0.00	- 0.14	0.00	0	0	30	1	0	s.	Mrs. J. E. Lowry.
Summit	Placer	7,017	38	54.0	- 6.3	78	27	32	16	39	0.00	- 0.05	0.00	0	0	31	0	0	sw.	Southern Pacific Co.
Susanville	Lassen	4,175	22	63.2	- 7.5	86	30	39	20	40	0.00	- 0.12	0.00	0	0	28	3	0	.....	James Branham.
Tamarack	Alpine	8,000	5	54.0	.....	74	20†	32	12†	40	0.00	.....	0.00	0	0	26	5	0	se.	William Bennett.
Tehachapi**	Kern	3,964	34	78.5	+ 4.0	86	2	69	31	.....	0.00	- 0.11	0.00	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Southern Pacific Co.
Tehama**	Tehama	220	40	78.6	- 2.7	99	2	66	15†	.....	0.00	- 0.05	0.00	0	0	31	0	0	.....	Do.
Tejon Rancho	Kern	1,500	9	72.6	.....	89	1†	57	12†	24	0.00	.....	0.00	0	0	31	0	0	n.	S. E. Bailey.
Three Rivers	Tulare	870	1	74.5	.....	102	1	51	15	48	0.00	.....	0.00	0	0	31	0	0	sw.	E. D. Barton.
Towle	Placer	3,704	25	66.3	- 2.4	89	31	45	12†	42	0.00	- 0.12	0.00	0	0	31	0	0	sw.	Southern Pacific Co.
Tracy**	San Joaquin	64	31	79.6	+ 2.1	95	3†	60	8	.....	0.00	- 0.01	0.00	0	0	25	6	0	nw.	Do.
Ukiah	Mendocino	620	18	70.5	- 1.3	111	22	40	15	62	0.00	- 0.01	0.00	0	0	29	2	0	nw.	Dr. Geo. McCowen.
Upland	San Bernardino	1,750	14	73.0	- 0.0	102	17	48	11	44	0.00	- 0.01	0.00	0	0	31	0	0	sw.	A. P. Harwood.
Upper Lake	Lake	1,350	26	72.8	- 0.4	104	30	42	15	52	0.00	- 0.06	0.00	0	0	31	0	0	nw.	C. M. Hammond.
Vacaville	Solano	175	23	69.5	- 3.7	99	30	45	26	50	0.00	- 0.04	0.00	0	0	31	0	0	sw.	G. O. Coburn.
Valley Springs**	Calaveras	673	22	75.0	+ 3.3	99	1	62	11†	.....	0.00	- 0.01	0.00	0	0	31	0	0	nw.	Southern Pacific Co.
Visalia	Tulare	334	23	73.1	- 5.7	100	21	46	16†	50	0.00	- 0.01	0.00	0	0	30	1	0	.....	Santa Fe Co.
Warner Springs	San Diego	3,165	3	71.8	.....	98	31	45	25	42	0.00	.....	0.00	0	0	31	0	0	.....	Mrs. F. S. Sandford.
Wasco	Kern	336	11	77.9	- 2.1	110	6	44	17	57	0.00	- 0.02	0.00	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Santa Fe Co.
Watsonville	Santa Cruz	23	15	59.3	- 3.5	85	19	39	15†	46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	7	23	1	se.	Spreckels Sugar Co.
Westchpec	Humboldt	1,700	1	66.0	.....	94	24†	40	15	40	0.00	.....	0.00	0	0	31	0	0	s.	M. E. Lathrop.
Westley**	Stanislaus	90	22	76.8	- 2.8	95	30	60	10†	.....	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	31	0	0	.....	Southern Pacific Co.
Wheatland	Yuba	84	24	71.2	- 4.3	94	2†	49	16	40	0.00	- 0.04	0.00	0	0	31	0	0	s.	Wm. Lumbard.
Willows	Glenn	136	32	73.0	- 8.6	98	1	49	14	40	0.00	- 0.04	0.00	0	0	28	2	1	se.	L. C. Stiles.
Yosemite	Mariposa	3,945	7	65.8	.....	95	18†	35	19	59	0.00	.....	0.00	0	0	31	0	0	n.	J. P. Kelly.

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

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

† Also on other dates.

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

TABLE 3.—Maximum and minimum temperatures at selected stations for August, 1911. District No. 11, California.

Table showing maximum and minimum temperatures for August 1911 at various stations in California (Lakeview, Alturas, Barstow, Branscomb, Brawly, Colusa, Eureka, Fresno, Independence, Los Angeles, Mount Tamalpais, Nevada City, Porterville, Red Bluff).

Table showing maximum and minimum temperatures for August 1911 at various stations in California (Redlands, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Rosa, Sisson, Stockton, Summit, Susanville, Yosemite).

