

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR JUNE, 1913.

DISTRICT NO. 10, GREAT BASIN.

ALFRED H. THIESSEN, District Editor.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

In the Great Basin this month was the wettest June on record. It is certain that local amounts at many places exceeded that of any previous June since 1874. The cause was the presence of low pressure areas over the Great Basin, one from June 7th to June 10th, and another from June 23d to June 29th. The rainfall caused by the latter storm was the heavier, and, as usual in summer, some localities received much more moisture than others. The rains were slightly unfavorable in irrigated districts and resulted in some damage; but were favorable to dry-farming sections, and greatly improved the ranges. There was a large number of thunderstorms; some fatalities occurred due to lightning, and damage by hail was also sustained. Some stations in the mountains and a few in the agricultural districts reported snow which soon disappeared. The temperature for the district averaged below normal, and was lower than that of June last year.

TEMPERATURE.

The mean temperature for the district was 61.5° , or 1.9° below normal, and varied from 49.3° at Tahoe, Cal., to 79.4° at Jean, Nev. The highest means occurred in the more level portions of the Utah area and in the southern portion of the Nevada area; while the lowest means occurred in the Wyoming area and in the mountainous portions of the Utah area and in parts of the Oregon and Nevada areas. Excesses above the normal temperature occurred in the Wyoming area and at widely scattered stations in the portions of other States in this district, but for the most part they were small. The temperature was generally deficient in the Utah area south of Great Salt Lake, and in central and western Nevada. The greatest deficiency was 8.1° at Kelton, Utah, whose mean was 61.2° ; the greatest excess was 2.9° at Burns, Oreg., whose mean was 60.4° .

During the first eight days of the month the weather was warm, especially the afternoons, and many stations reported their maximum temperatures during this period. Another warm wave occurred just prior the second general storm of the month, from the 20th to the 23d inclusive. The highest temperatures that occurred in the various areas of the several States in this district were as follows: 89° at Border, Wyo., on the 22d; 92° at Grace, Idaho, on the 1st; 110° at Midvale, Utah, on the 22d; 90° at Burns, Oreg., on the 1st; 80° at Bridgeport, Cal., on the 17th; and 106° at Jean, Nev., on the 30th.

From the 10th to the 12th was, in general, the coolest portion of the month, and most of the stations reported their lowest temperatures during this period, although a few stations reported their lowest from the 27th to the 30th. Killing frosts occurred on the morning of the 29th at Beaver and Panguitch, Utah, and light frosts were observed at a few other places in Utah but no damage

was mentioned in the reports. The lowest temperatures were: 31° at Cokeville, Wyo., on the 30th; 29° at Paris, Idaho, on the 1st; 23° at Soldiers Summit on the 11th, and at Woodruff on the 14th and 30th, both in Utah; 28° at Tecoma, Nev., on the 13th; 23° at Cliff, Oreg., on the 20th, and 27° at Tahoe, Cal., on the 20th and other dates.

PRECIPITATION.

The precipitation for the district averaged 1.99 inches, or 1.39 inches above normal. This unusual rainfall was well distributed throughout the district, but the heavier amounts fell in the northern portion of the Utah and Nevada areas and in the Wyoming area. In the Utah and Wyoming areas the monthly amounts were 3 or 4 times the average of all past records, and greatly exceeded the greatest previous monthly averages for June. All present June records for many stations in the district were broken, but especially in the middle and northern counties of the Utah area and at Elko, Nev., at which place 7 times the normal amount was recorded.

The greatest local monthly amount was 5.02 inches at Park Valley, Utah; the least was a trace at Jean, Nev. The largest 24-hour amount was 2.30 inches at Marysville, Utah, which is more than 7 times the normal June rainfall.

Excepting the California area, there were two generally rainy periods during the month. The first extended from the 5th to the 12th, and the second from the 22d to the 29th. In the California area rain fell from the 1st to the 10th, and in the eastern portion of the district there were many light showers on the 17th and 18th.

MISCELLANEOUS PHENOMENA.

The average number of clear days for the district was 11; partly cloudy days, 10; cloudy days, 9; and rainy days, 8.

Foggy mornings were occasionally reported during the rainy period at a few places in the mountains of Utah.

The observer at Ogden, Utah, reported that a boy of twelve was killed by lightning on the 23d, also two cows and a horse.

A cloudburst of nearly as great proportions as that of last summer, swept down the canyon at Seven Troughs and Mazuma, Nev., on the 2d of June. No damage was done as the homes are now erected on higher ground.

At Mill City, Nev., a storm, which from the reports must have been a tornado, occurred. It lifted a roof weighted with many tons of gravel from Peter Organ's store and carried it in fragments across the desert.

A dispatch from Elko, Nev., reports the killing of a teamster by lightning, and the four mules which he was driving. A man standing 100 feet from the scene of the accident was stunned as were two mules which were being led behind the wagon.

TABLE 3.—*Maximum and minimum temperatures for June, 1913. District No. 10, Great Basin.*

Date.	Burns, Oreg.		Nevada.																		Winne- mucca.								
			Cherry Creek.		Elko.		Eureka.		Fallon.		Jean.		Lovelocks.		Millett.		Mina.		Quinn River Ranch.		Reno.		Tecoma.		Tonopah.				
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.			
1....	90	42	74	41	68	32	73	40	75	47	97	60	76	45	73	40	68	43	83	42	72	45	82	31	70	49	79	43	
2....	84	54	80	42	80	35	78	41	83	47	96	58	83	48	80	39	78	48	86	41	81	47	87	30	74	48	87	42	
3....	87	50	71	50	70	37	75	43	85	51	93	53	87	52	80	40	79	50	85	50	83	52	85	30	75	52	87	50	
4....	83	45	78	42	76	35	76	42	84	50	90	57	84	47	77	42	81	50	84	45	77	49	90	35	74	52	82	48	
5....	85	49	80	45	72	37	75	46	82	54	92	57	84	49	76	45	81	49	80	52	76	54	81	41	71	52	80	49	
6....	87	50	81	45	78	40	74	44	82	51	92	59	86	50	79	42	82	51	84	54	74	52	85	36	75	52	81	49	
7....	86	40	72	43	67	34	72	48	84	54	93	58	84	48	70	45	82	52	83	52	76	47	86	34	72	52	81	51	
8....	80	39	75	42	65	40	73	49	74	51	93	59	76	47	75	44	79	62	80	50	68	46	85	35	70	51	76	52	
9....	76	42	63	50	72	41	66	48	61	46	94	59	65	43	70	45	76	42	64	40	58	45	82	40	63	34	60	44	
10....	75	43	57	42	57	40	55	40	66	46	93	58	67	46	62	41	59	42	60	45	67	46	80	40	52	35	66	44	
11....	77	40	50	37	44	33	51	38	76	49	95	59	77	46	72	44	72	44	78	44	78	49	75	39	66	44	75	51	
12....	80	42	67	40	68	34	69	39	82	46	97	59	83	44	78	37	81	52	81	41	81	50	75	30	77	52	79	44	
13....	75	42	79	45	74	38	78	52	85	49	97	59	84	46	85	45	79	51	79	52	74	54	80	28	80	58	80	50	
14....	74	43	79	50	77	39	80	43	83	48	99	60	82	43	83	44	81	54	75	47	81	35	79	58	79	50	84	44	
15....	76	42	82	46	72	34	80	50	84	46	99	60	83	45	82	42	89	54	79	33	76	44	88	40	77	57	81	40	
16....	79	45	81	51	78	36	79	58	84	45	98	60	85	47	81	45	85	52	80	45	78	44	90	37	77	56	82	51	
17....	80	44	78	50	77	40	80	52	87	50	99	59	85	49	83	50	81	49	78	47	85	34	77	56	84	53	84
18....	78	42	81	52	86	62	80	53	84	48	98	61	85	47	82	42	80	50	76	44	90	39	77	54	84	54	84
19....	74	31	82	49	83	40	79	53	80	52	99	61	79	46	80	47	82	49	66	48	89	40	78	54	75	49	84
20....	76	36	79	43	85	29	79	37	80	39	99	62	82	43	81	39	83	48	80	30	79	37	88	30	79	47	78	41	
Mns.	77.9	42.8	73.2	45.2	73.1	37.2	72.3	44.2	70.3	48.0	97.7	61.1	78.8	46.0	76.2	42.7	78.5	50.5	77.0	44.1	73.3	47.7	84.5	35.1	72.3	49.8	75.9	47.3	
Date.	Wyoming.		Utah.																		Salt Lake City.								
			Border.		Evanston.		Weston, Idaho.		Black Rock.		Corinne.		Govern- ment Creek.		Marysville.		Meadow- ville.		Modena.				Ogden.		Parowan.		Spanish Fork.		
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.			

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

§§ Instruments are read in the morning; the maximum temperature then read is charged to the preceding day, on which it almost always occurs.

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR JUNE, 1913.

DISTRICT NO. 11, CALIFORNIA.

Prof. ALEXANDER G. MCADIE, District Editor.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

June, 1913, was the coolest June since 1897. The precipitation was above the average. On the whole the month was favorable for agriculture, although a heavier rainfall would have been beneficial. There were comparatively few periods of strong north wind, which was advantageous, for owing to the generally dry character of the season and the small supply of water the existence of such winds would have resulted in considerable loss. The snow in the mountains disappeared early, nearly two weeks earlier than during the preceding year, which itself was one of early disappearance. The supply of water is not abundant and the outlook for the long, dry summer is not favorable. In the mountains the season opened early, and passes not usually accessible until the middle of June were open for travel before the beginning of the month.

The month began with pressure distribution favorable for fair weather. There were, however, sporadic thunderstorms in the San Joaquin Valley and the Sierra foothills. A somewhat unsettled condition continued for 5 days and while there were no rains of consequence, there was considerable cloudiness with passing showers. From June 4th to 9th thunderstorms were frequent in the Sierra and eastward over the Great Basin. From the 10th to the 17th conditions were normal. Beginning with the 18th a well marked change in pressure distribution over the western half of the country took place. Unsettled weather prevailed on the Pacific slope, and there were light rains in northern California. This condition lasted for about 10 days. Light rains were frequent and there were no high afternoon temperatures. The winds were mostly south and the temperatures much below normal.

The month was without any feature of special interest.

TEMPERATURE.

The temperature for the State was 3° below the normal. The following table gives the mean temperature for California for each June during the time records have been kept:

Year.	Mean.	Departure.	Year.	Mean.	Departure.
	°F.	°F.		°F.	°F.
1897.....	69.8	+0.8	1906.....	66.7	-2.3
1898.....	71.3	+2.3	1907.....	66.1	-2.9
1899.....	71.5	+2.5	1908.....	66.0	-3.0
1900.....	71.4	+2.4	1909.....	68.1	-0.9
1901.....	70.5	+1.5	1910.....	67.3	-1.7
1902.....	72.2	+1.2	1911.....	66.7	-2.3
1903.....	70.9	+1.9	1912.....	68.0	-1.0
1904.....	71.1	+2.1	1913.....	65.8	-3.2
1905.....	67.5	-1.5			

The highest temperature recorded was 119° at Greenland Ranch on the 22d, which was 1° lower than the highest temperature recorded during the previous year

at the same station. Greenland Ranch is located in Death Valley, and temperatures may reasonably be expected to reach as high a degree here as at any point in the United States. The lowest temperature was 22° at Yosemite on the 10th.

PRECIPITATION.

The average precipitation for California for June with departures from the normal is as follows:

Year.	Mean.	Departure.	Year.	Mean.	Departure.
	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Inches.
1897.....	0.46	+0.15	1906.....	1.05	+0.74
1898.....	.25	-.06	1907.....	1.02	+.71
1899.....	.57	+.26	1908.....	.17	-.14
1900.....	.19	-.12	1909.....	.19	-.12
1901.....	.01	-.30	1910.....	.05	-.26
1902.....	.10	-.20	1911.....	.15	-.16
1903.....	.07	-.24	1912.....	.49	+.18
1904.....	.04	-.27	1913.....	.58	+.27
1905.....	.07	-.24			

The greatest monthly precipitation was 7.44 inches at Tamarack, which was 4.64 inches greater than the heaviest monthly rainfall reported during June, 1912, and more than 6 inches greater than the heaviest monthly rainfall reported during June, 1911. At 34 stations there was no rainfall.

SNOWFALL IN THE MOUNTAINS.

The snow was unusually light during the month. The ground was bare at an elevation of 7,000 feet two weeks earlier than during the preceding June. There is very little snow left at the higher elevations, and the outlook for water from this source is poor.

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

Stations.	Hours.	Per cent of possible.	Stations.	Hours.	Per cent of possible.
Eureka.....	220	49	Sacramento.....	374	84
Fresno.....	390	89	San Diego.....	238	55
Los Angeles.....	245	57	San Francisco.....	279	63
Mount Tamalpais.....	368	83	San Jose.....	349	79
Red Bluff.....	323	72	San Luis Obispo.....	288	66

NOTES ON THE RIVERS OF THE SACRAMENTO AND LOWER SAN JOAQUIN WATERSHEDS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1913.

By N. R. TAYLOR, Local Forecaster.

Sacramento watershed.—Rainfall along the immediate course of the Sacramento River and in parts of the Feather-Yuba watershed exceeded the normal for the month. It was relatively heavy during the second decade in some of the upper reaches of the Sacramento and resulted in a slight swell in this stream which was felt as far down as the mouth of the American.