

## MONTHLY WEATHER REPORT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS COMPILED FROM RETURNS OF OFFICIAL STATIONS AND VOLUNTEER OBSERVERS.

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## JUNE, 1928: Unsettled, cool, and wet.

Apart from a few days of fine, warm weather at the beginning of the month, the weather during June, 1928, was unsettled, cool and wet. In nearly all districts, the mean temperature for the month was below the normal, and in Scotland the month was, on the whole, decidedly cold. There were frequent rainy periods, particularly in Scotland, Ireland, the north-west of England and in Wales, and unusually heavy falls were recorded in several districts. Sunshine aggregates were below the normal in the south-west of England and Wales, and in southern Ireland, and appreciably above the normal in many eastern districts of England; elsewhere they approached the normal.

At the beginning of the month a ridge of high pressure over Scotland gave brilliant weather in the north on the 1st, and as the anticyclone extended its influence further south similarly fine, warm weather was experienced in most districts on the 2nd and 3rd. With the approach of a depression off our south-west coasts, rain fell in the south of England on the 4th and conditions began to deteriorate, a rapid fall in temperature which had occurred in Scotland on the 4th extending to all districts on the 5th. Thereafter a succession of depressions and associated secondaries travelling across or in the neighbourhood of the British Isles maintained unsettled weather with frequent rainy periods, occasional thunderstorms but many bright intervals.

Amongst some notably heavy falls were 49 mm. at Harrogate, which fell on the 7th and during the night of the 7th to 8th, and 57 mm. at Baltasound on the 10th. Widespread heavy rain accompanied the passage of a depression across the British Isles on the 12th-14th. Measurements amounted to 48 mm. at Roches Point during the 24 hours commencing 7h. on the 12th and to 47 mm. at Brighton during the 16 hours commencing 17 h. on the 13th. In many districts of England, mostly in the south-east, the temperature on the 13th rose to about 75° F. or slightly higher, but in Scotland and the northern districts of England, easterly winds which had come from northerly latitudes maintained cool conditions, day temperature on the 13th generally not exceeding 55° F. As the depression passed away north-eastwards, an anticyclone to the south-west of the British Isles extended its influence over the country and sunny weather with cool north-westerly winds were experienced from the 15th to the 17th. In England the lowest day readings were experienced generally during this period, slight ground frost occurred locally on several mornings, and in a few places some fairly sharp frosts were reported on 17th. Unsettled wet weather was renewed on the 18th and persisted until the end of the month with intervals of fine weather, notably on the 20th, during the period 22nd to 25th and on the 29th and 30th. Strong winds reaching gale force locally occurred frequently during the last few days of the period, notably on the 26th, when gales were reported from many coastal stations in the western districts of England and Wales. On the 28th more than 60 mm. of rain fell in several parts of Wales and northern England, and as much as 102 mm. at Festiniog, in Merioneth, and 110 mm. at Rosthwaite, Borrowdale.

**Pressure and Winds.**—After the first five or six days of the month pressure remained almost continuously low owing to the frequent passage of depressions and their associated secondaries across or in the neighbourhood of the British Isles, and in all districts monthly means of atmospheric pressure were below the normal. Winds were mostly from between south-west and north-west and were frequently strong, particularly in western districts. Gales occurred in the north of Scotland on the 11th, when a gust of 60 m.p.h. was recorded at Lerwick, and at exposed places in north-west and south-west of England and Wales on the 9th, 26th, 28th and 29th. On the 9th, Pendennis reported a wind velocity in a gust of 66 m.p.h., and St. Mary's, Scilly, one of 64 m.p.h.

**Temperature.**—The mean temperature for the month was below the normal in nearly all districts; the deficit was considerable in Scotland, the north-west of England and northern Ireland, and slight in eastern and southern England. For Scotland as a whole the month was almost as cold as June, 1927, which was much the coldest June for at least 60 years. Day temperatures of 70° F. and above were recorded widely on the 3rd and in England on the 4th, but on the latter date a marked fall in temperature occurred in Scotland, maximum temperature on the 4th being as much as 20° F. lower than on the 3rd. On the 5th the fall in temperature had extended to the whole of the country; at Harrogate a day maximum temperature of 49° F. on the 5th contrasted with a day maximum temperature of 70° F. on the 3rd. Fairly sharp ground frost occurred widely on the 2nd and 3rd and in Scotland on the 4th and 5th. Amongst the lowest grass minimum temperatures recorded were 24° F. at Birmingham on the 3rd and 21° F. at Renfrew on the 5th. In many parts of England temperature exceeded 70° F. on the 13th (which in most districts in eastern central and southern England was the warmest day of the month), during the period 22nd to

25th and in a few places on the 29th and 30th, but with these exceptions day temperatures generally remained below the normal, while fairly low screen minimum were recorded about the 11th and the 15th.

The extreme temperatures for the month were:—(England and Wales) 80° F. at London (Camden Square), on the 13th and 30° F. at Castleton on the 2nd, and at Marlborough on the 11th. (Scotland) 77° F. at Stirling on the 1st, and 28° F. at Balmoral, Braemar, Logie Coldstone and Thorntonhall on the 5th. (Ireland) 76° F. at Killarney on the 1st, and 35° F. at Aldergrove on the 18th, and at Markree Castle on the 20th.

**Precipitation.**—June, 1928, was decidedly wet and except over a few scattered districts in England, monthly totals and days of precipitation exceeded the normal. The general rainfall of the British Isles expressed as a percentage of the normal for the period 1881-1915 was 166; the values for the constituent countries were:—England and Wales, 145; Scotland, 184; Ireland, 196.

A comparison between these values and the corresponding values for previous years extending back to 1871 indicates that over the British Isles as a whole, June, 1928, was the wettest June since 1912. Over England and Wales, June, 1927, was wetter. Over Scotland the month was the wettest June since 1907, and over Ireland the month was as wet as June, 1912, being exceeded in wetness by June, 1872, and June, 1877.

In England and Wales a deficiency occurred in some eastern and central areas and in Devon and Cornwall and around the upper part of the Bristol Channel; elsewhere there was an excess which was most pronounced in western Wales and in the north and north-west of England, where more than twice the normal rainfall was recorded, largely accounted for by the heavy rain between the 6th and the 9th and about the 13th and 28th. Rather more than three and a half times the normal was recorded at Ampleforth and rather less than three and a half times the normal at Strelley during the month. The observer at Blundellsands states that with the exception of June, 1907, June, 1928, is the wettest June since records were started there in 1876.

In Scotland precipitation was everywhere above the normal; in Orkney the excess was trifling but in many districts the excess was large, and considerable areas along the Forth-Clyde belt and in the eastern and southern counties had more than twice the normal. Practically no rain fell in Scotland until the 6th and little in the north-west and north until the 9th, when heavy continuous rain became general. On the 9th many districts had more than 25 mm., and Portree, Kinlochquoich and locally in the Loch Katrine area more than 50 mm. This rain-storm lasted through a great part of the 10th. On the 13th heavy falls occurred in the south-east and south (50 mm. at Langholm). Kinlochquoich had 53 mm. on the 22nd, Inveraray 26 mm. on the 28th, and Glen Etive 51 mm. on the 30th.

In Ireland precipitation was everywhere above the normal; more than twice the normal fell over a wide belt stretching across the middle of the island and in the west extending as far north as Malin Head and over a wide strip along the south-east coast. Rain fell on most days after the 4th. In most parts of Ireland the heaviest rain was experienced on the 12th and 13th.

Snow fell on high ground in Scotland during the second week.

Few districts were free from thunderstorms, and in the east and west of Scotland and the north and east of England they occurred on several days, mostly during the second and third weeks and about the 28th.

**Sunshine.**—Monthly aggregates of bright sunshine were appreciably below the normal in the western and southern districts of England and Wales and in southern Ireland; elsewhere they were about or above the normal. Representative totals for district expressed as a percentage of the normal varied from 111 in England S.E. and 110 in England E. to 88 in England S.W. Considerable bright periods were experienced at fairly frequent intervals during the month. The sunniest days of the month occurred at the beginning of the month, daily amounts of sunshine exceeding 15 hr. in many places during the first four days; 16.3 hr. bright sunshine were recorded at Tiree on the 2nd. At Ross-on-Wye, the 2nd, with a record of 15.1 hr. was the sunniest day since July 11th, 1921, when a similar amount was recorded. Copdock recorded a total of 30.6 hr. on the 2nd and 3rd, which exceeds that of any two consecutive days in any month since records were started in 1913. Good sunshine records were obtained during the periods 11th to 17th, on the 19th and 20th (16.3 hr. at Tiree on the 19th), during the period 22nd-25th and on the 29th and 30th.

**Fog.**—Some fog was reported during the month; it occurred locally in Great Britain, mostly in coastal districts, during the first week, on the 21st, 22nd and 26th.

**Miscellaneous Phenomena.**—Halo phenomena were observed in many districts on various dates; solar halos were observed at Oxford on as many as 20 days and at Mayfield on 13 days.