

ADVANCE PREDICTION AUGUST TO NOVEMBER 2014

This prediction will continue from the previous April to July 2014 prediction that ran into the first two weeks of August.

The previous period ran pretty well to my prediction; the wonderful hay and pea harvest periods in June and early July were indeed hot and dry. There were some wet period in places, but for the greater part the predictions held up very well.

June was dry and sunny for the greater part, however an advance word of warning here, in that the hottest days in June give the coldest days in February – and June this year was both hot and sunny for most of the month. A further complication is that as I have mentioned elsewhere, as last year, 2013 followed the 1989 weather pattern, so this year 2014, is following the 1990 weather pattern. Then downside to this is, for those that remember, whilst we had a lovely summer in 1990, the winter, in particular, February was bitterly cold – really cold too.

I already hear the cries 'Is it going to snow then?' Quick answer is 'Once bitten - twice shy, I with-hold my counsel until some data arrives. Then I will speak. I do not guess, I use what I have, proven methodology, which for 90% of the time is correct. If I were asked now to give an idea, I would say (without at this stage the full facts and data- therefore provisionally) yes I would expect some cold real wintery weather in particular about February time. There are so many pointers in this direction.

Much depends on the wind direction on 29th September – and if you look at the September website data sheets you will see clearly why this is so important.

Since the 'disbelievers,' keep e-mailing me for the proof of how I advance predict – when the Met Office do not (Met Office policy decision), will I please give the facts for such predictions? I listen to these comments and have decided this time to change the format somewhat.

The usual data, the firm data, stays at the top of the entry as before, but this time, for those whom cannot be bothered to look at the monthly website datasheets, I have listed the salient points concerning the month to come, under the heading 'Sayings pertinent to the month.' This data is the saw/sayings collection, proven, tested and trusted from all the methodology.

I have also added a further section headed 'Some data coming from earlier monthly predictions.' This is from data that results from sayings that arise over the year.

Therefore one can see the proven sayings, and compare with the advance sayings – and then for the real technical – what the weather actually is on the day.

Hopefully this will appease everyone. Any comments, good bad and ugly, then send on the website-all will get a response, and suggestions to improve the content will always be welcome.

One interesting point arising from the wind directions on Quarter days; The wind direction on 21st March was E/SE and this I said would most likely persist until 2nd week of June at least (as in the previous 2 years) and maybe even to 24th June.

So much for the norm then! The wind on the quarter day 24th June was still from the east, and remained there for the next week or so, and as July has progressed (today is 22nd July), easterly winds still appear.

I note with interest the outpourings on national newspaper headlines akin to '6 weeks heat wave to come,' '86C heatwave to come,' etc. No actual dates are ever given, and no-one will provide the source of such outpourings – but such headlines sell newspapers.

I stay with what I know and can verify. If I am wrong, I say so and why.

So Autumn – September to November inclusive will be for the greater part dry, not too much rain, some cold towards the latter end. The most important matter is the wind direction on 29th September – if easterly then expect a long hard cold winter.

If you cross reference each monthly entry here with the pages of each monthly website entry you should be able to get a pretty accurate idea of what is to come; and this time additionally I have provided enough data for the really interested to start making their own notes for the year ahead. Nature is never wrong, you just have to get out there, look and actually see what nature is saying. When you can do this then you are well on the way to understanding what nature tells us.

You can always contact me : dkingtn8@btinternet.com.

AUGUST 2014

NEW MOON = 25th @ 1513hrs = Changeable
1st QUARTER MOON = 4th @ 0150hrs = Fair
FULL MOON 10th @ 1910 = Fair + Supermoon
LAST QUARTER MOON 17th @ 1327hrs = Very rainy.

Day of Prediction 6th (Transfiguration) AND 24th (St Bartholomew)**

** = There is a however a distinct possibility that 5th September is a better Day of Prediction than 24th August. By personal experience a better predilictor.

BUCHAN NOTES: 6th to 11th cool period. 12th to 15th warm period (can be very hot)

Spring tides – highest spring tides 12th – 14th.

Perigee 10th, and Apogee 23rd

24th = St Bartholomew's Day – a most important day, brings cold dew (campers beware). The day to start collecting honey; and the day delicate flowers should be brought indoors. If the weather is settled this day then a fine Autumn is promised. If however it rains this day, then it will rain for 40days thereafter (to 3rd October). If misty and a morning hoar frost, the cold weather will come soon with a hard winter too.

SOME SAYINGS PERTINENT TO AUGUST.

but please also cross-reference these with the August website monthly data and spreadsheet.

Observe what day the first heavy fog occurs, and expect a hard frost the same day in October.

A fog in August also indicates a severe winter and plenty of snow [Very reliable & proven].

A cold August after a warm July is said to signify the approach of a hard dry winter.

When hot dry August follows a hot dry July, it portends a cold and early winter.

August fills the barn and September the loft.

A dry August & warm does the farmer no harm.

A heavy apple crop points to a fine August and September.

When the dew is heavy in August, the weather generally remains fair. Thunderstorms in the beginning of August will generally be followed by others all the month.

Thunderstorms after 24th are generally violent.

SOME DATA COMING FROM EARLIER MONTHLY PREDICTIONS

The good oak apple crop in 2013 indicates a good early & middle August for grain harvest.

From 29th September 2013: 7/8 – 17/8/2014 good hot dry weather, heat wave 15th.

Sun on Christmas Day 2013 = good fruit and grain harvest.

Sun on Boxing Day 2013 = good grain harvest and good summer weather.

Thunder in Christmas week = fine summer.

26th December 2013 = No wind, therefore good grape harvest.

9th January am 14 = February thunder gives a summer wonder.

Dry March gives a fertile year.

13th April = Superb hot, dry sunny Palm Sunday indicates a good year.

Good summer to come from 2 lots of thunder in April 2013.

Good wheat from a wet April.

Brilliant summer from a predominantly east wind in April.

Oak before Ash = drought to come – or at the very least water shortage.

Good summer from a rainy May.

Good wine harvest from a sunny Pentecost (9th June).

Excellent grain harvest expected from a flaming June.

4th July = Dry day gives good latter part of summer and for greater part, good dog days (July 16 to 28th August).

14th July = Good grain harvest from hot dry sunny day this day.

15th July St Swithun – no rain at all therefore good grain harvest.

MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR EDENBRIDGE (USING 1981-2010 FIGURES)

Mean Max:	24C	Mean Min:	12.1C	Mean Avg:	18.15C
	Rainfall:	66.1mm	Sunshine:	198.2hrs	(day = 6.39hrs)

Whilst I appreciate the above are local figures, it will be an indication of what the averages are, and, of course there will be local variations. Such variations can be found by trawling the various weather websites, or by using the superb data found in the Climatologists Observers Link website.

The following figures are for the average temperature at 12 noon and again at 4pm, taken at the beginning and again at the end of the month.

1 st	21.8.C	23.2C
31 st	20.2C	21.4C

So from all the above the outlook for August is a hot, dry sunny period up to about 17th August, then a changeable period to the end of the month; with quite possibly a heat wave 10th to 16th (5 consecutive days where the temperature is 5C or above, above the long term seasonal norm.) So anything above the norm of 24C by +5C becomes a heat wave.

SEPTEMBER 2014

NEW MOON = 24th @ 0713hrs = Wind & rain
1st QUARTER MOON = 2nd @ 1211hrs = Very rainy
FULL MOON 9th @ 0238hrs = Wind & rain + Supermoon
LAST QUARTER MOON 16th @ 0305hrs = Cold & rain showers.

DoP = 29th St Michael (Michaelmass) + Quarter day.

Equinox 23rd = expect autumnal gales to start.

Perigee 8th and Apogee 20th.

Met Office quiet period 1st to 17th.

Highest spring tides 9th to 12th NB: Full moon and perigee coincide at this period.

SOME SAYINGS PERTINENT TO SEPTEMBER.

but please also cross-reference these with the September website monthly data and spreadsheet.

The wind direction on 29th will be the predominant wind direction until the next quarter day on 21st December.

August fills the barn and September the loft.

A warm Autumn is usually followed by a long winter.

A heavy apple crop points to a fine August and September.

The month of fruit trees and fruit – the Goddess Pomona; The ‘wood month,’ when wood was laid in for the winter. The month of ‘shedding’ of leaves and fruit.

Can also be a month of weather extremes.

If bunches of nuts do hang on branches after leaf fall, it telleth a frosty winter with much snow (proven).

During the second half of September, if a hard winter is due the Robin will develop territory close to the house.

A heavy apple crop points to a good August & September.

If birds migrate early it indicates a hard winter. If swallows fly off with summer then geese arrive with winter.

There is a very important saw for the 29th September concerning the oak apple. Please read the monthly September website data sheet for this data. It is a good indicator of the year to come.

When a cold spell occurs in September and passes off without a frost then a frost will not occur until the same time in October.

Thunder in September indicates a good crop of fruit and grain next year (proven).

If May is drier than average, then September is likely to be drier than average too – from proven local records.

Many sloanes, many groans = when there is abundance of fruit on the blackthorn (sloes) there will follow a hard winter with much poverty and suffering.

21st St Mathew, brings cold rain and dew, he also 'shuts up,' the bees.

Many rits, many pits = when the trees are full of nuts, one may expect a large number of deaths and burials.

SOME DATA COMING FROM EARLIER MONTHLY PREDICTIONS.

Sun on Christmas Day 2013 = good fruit and grain harvest.

Good wine harvest from no wind on Boxing Day 2013.

Good wine harvest from a sunny Pentecost (9th June).

10th January pm. = A good first half of the month, but after the equinox more rain.

25th May St Urban was a reasonable day therefore expect a reasonable autumn.

MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR EDENBRIDGE (USING 1981-2010 FIGURES)

Mean Max: 20.8C Mean Min: 9.2C Mean Avg: 15C
Rainfall: 64.6mm Sunshine: 185.8hrs

Whilst I appreciate the above are local figures, it will be an indication of what the averages are, and, of course there will be local variations. Such variations can be found by trawling the various weather websites, or by using the superb data found in the Climatologists Observers Link website.

The following figures are for the average temperature at 12 noon and again at 4pm, taken at the beginning and again at the end of the month.

1 st	20.37C	20.76C
31 st	16.02C	16.71C

So from the above, fairly quiet first two weeks of the month up to the end of the Met Office quiet periods, then a few days later then start of the autumn storms, as the equinox arrives.

Not a particularly cold month and drier than average.

OCTOBER 2014

NEW MOON = 23rd @ 2256hrs = Fair & frosty + Partial solar eclipse
1st QUARTER MOON = 1st @ 2033hrs = Rain & snow AND
31st @ 0248hrs = Snow and stormy.
FULL MOON 8th @ 1150 = Cold & high winds + Lunar eclipse
LAST QUARTER MOON 15th @ 2013hrs = Rain and snow.

DoP = None this month.

Perigee 6th and Apogee 16th.

BST ends 26th.

Highest spring tides 9th to 12th.

SOME SAYINGS PERTINENT TO OCTOBER,

but please also cross-reference these with the October website monthly data and spreadsheet.

The month with more weather signs than any other month, but no day of prediction.

All October predictions look forward well into December and the New Year, therefore additional reference to the October website data is essential reading.

St Luke's little summer @ 8th – 4 days to a week of lovely dry sunny weather.

28th St Simon & St Jude marks the end period of St Luke's little summer, the start of storms and always a rainy day.

31st If ducks swim at Hallowtide, then the same ducks will slide at Christmas.

Abundance of acorns, dead nettles and thick onion skins in October all indicate a hard winter.

Heavy crop of haw-berries and beech nuts indicates a hard winter to come.

For every fog in October there will be a snow in winter, heavy or light according to the fog (most reliable too). Full moon in October (8th) without frost, no frost until full moon in November (6th) (a golden rule). If the October moon is born with points up, then the month is dry. If down, wet (the old saying being that if on its back it catches the rain – a moon on its side cannot catch the rain).

If, during leaf-fall many leaves remain hanging, a frosty winter with much snow will follow (very true).

Late leaf fall gives a hard new year. There are several such warnings in the October website data.

Redwings arrive mid-October, Fieldfares at the end of the month and brambling and winter starling in between.

SOME DATA COMING FROM EARLIER MONTHLY PREDICTIONS

10th January am – October will have cold starts, some fog, the days will be cloudless. Bright with sunshine.

29th May gives a dryish changeable autumn.

MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR EDENBRIDGE (USING 1981-2010 FIGURES)

Mean Max: 16C Mean Min: 6.5C Mean Avg: 11.25C
Rainfall: 92.9mm Sunshine: 131.2hrs (day = 4.23hrs)

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The following figures are for the average temperature at 12 noon and again at 4pm, taken at the beginning and again at the end of the month.

1 st	16C	17C
31 st	11.8C	11.3C

This month is 100% dependent on the wind direction of 29th September, if easterly then expect a long cold winter, as so many of the proven saws are predicting.

I will update this after the 29th September, for as you will appreciate that day will affect the whole winter weather.

NOVEMBER 2014

NEW MOON = 22nd @ 1232hrs = Snow & rain
1st QUARTER MOON = 29th @ 1007hrs = Cold & high winds
FULL MOON 6th @ 2223hrs = Fair & frosty
LAST QUARTER MOON 14th @ 1517hrs = Fair & mild

DoP = 11th St Martin

MET OFFICE NOTES: 24th October to 13th stormy. 15th to 21st quiet.
24th to 14th December stormy.

BUCHAN NOTES: 6th to 13th cold period.

Perigee = 3rd and also 27th. Apogee = 15th

Highest spring tides 7th -9th

SOME SAYINGS PERTINENT TO NOVEMBER.

but please also cross-reference these with the November website monthly data and spreadsheet.

2nd All Souls Day = If the wind SE it will stay until Candlemass (2/2/2015), and the winter will be mild with little snow.

10th St Martinmass Eve – where the wind blows this day it will remain for the rest of winter.

11th St Martin an important Day of Prediction and is said (proven reliable too) to give the weather for the next 3 months until Candlemass (2/2/2015).

11th St Martin – any time of this period expect a short spell of fine dry weather lasting 3 days and a bit – St Martin's little summer.

23rd St Clement's is said to be the first day of winter and also give the weather for February.

If leaves not fallen by Martinmass a hard winter on the way.

A miserable month.

SOME DATA COMING FROM EARLIER MONTHLY PREDICTIONS

11th January – pm. Dry cold clear sunny cloudless November.

29th May gives gives changeable but dryish autumn.

MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR EDENBRIDGE (USING 1981-2010 FIGURES)

Mean Max: 11.1C Mean Min: 3.4C Mean Avg: 7.25C
Rainfall: 85.1mm Sunshine: 87.8hrs (day = 2.93hrs)

Whilst I appreciate the above are local figures, it will be an indication of what the averages are, and, of course there will be local variations. Such variations can be found by trawling the various weather websites, or by using the superb data found in the Climatologists Observers Link website.

The following figures are for the average temperature at 12 noon and again at 4pm, taken at the beginning and again at the end of the month.

1 st	11.4C	10.8C
31 st	8C	7.4C

Again this month depends on the wind direction on 29th September – but additionally the wind direction on 10th November too, for this will set the winter weather. I will update this in due course via the usual monthly website entries.