

JULY 2017

PREAMBLE



Tree of the month up to 7th = Oak (2017 acorns); thereafter the Holly above (July 2016)

## Welcome to the July 2017 Website.

I have been asked numerous times recently, why, when many newspapers say we will get a 35C scorching summer to come, you say that it will damp but warm, with maybe the hottest period 5th to the 15th August?

The methodology here works, of necessity, some 12 months ahead; there are many reasons for this, the main one being that gives me an insight into what weather is to come and in so doing partly explains why current weather is as it is, it also forewarns me months ahead too of storms to come; an example which will be fully explained in due course well before the event being storms in October, November and December 2017. The same methodology tells me too that the first six weeks of 2018 will; dominated by snow and bitter weather. The website started as mainly information to farmers, growers, horticulturalists and those that need reliable advance information to plan ahead mainly here in the SE, however, over time this has now expanded to area east of a line from Great Yarmouth to Southampton, and in the last three years up the east coast to encompass those regions to the east of the Pennines. The latter being a vast learning curve, but in so doing I now have regular input from some 50 readers north of the Birmingham > Norwich line, for which I am most grateful - every little helps. I learn more each day.

I also produce a whole growing season (90 days) ahead an advance weather prediction for the next season (autumn 2017 is in preparation as I write); therefore with such advance data, I can give a pretty accurate advance prediction using the methodology.

I can see weather patterns a long way ahead, journalists who write of 35C scorching summer do not have the data I have, not the knowledge, experience or methodology. I know that winter will commence in early October 2017 and will be still winter in March 2018; nature has to set everything in store before the September equinox storms, and with the late cold spring north of the Birmingham > Norwich line, then damp and warmth are the basic essentials to grow the crops and get them harvested before the third week in September, every day is vital from here on in. Nature cannot afford to retard growth with a scorching hot 35C degree summer - despite our natural desires to enjoy such weather - therefore the heat in August as above will ensure the fruit and grain harvests are gathered in. And despite for some a wet May, the rainfall is down below the average - without water you do not survive.

*The national newspaper headlines early June 'Scorching Blowtorch summer' sells newspapers. The author was the same person that also manufactured a headline '-8C at Easter( 2017) will cripple us all. Maybe that will put the 'Blowtorch' into some sort of perspective. Other respected weather organisations are more restrained in their comments ' Prepare yourselves for a wet June, '[Metcheck 5/5/2017]. 'Despite May 2017 being one of the warmest on record. June is looking a lot chillier and wetter'[Meteo 5/6/2017]*

*Having explained the above, UK weather is fickle, and the hot period mid-June was exceptional by any standard, some really hot dry conditions, for some, but by no means all, those north of the magic Birmingham line will concur; it is, once again then extreme SE that has this exceptional heat. 'Changeable' was the moon forecast for the start of June, and indeed we had rain, storms and then the heat. The next moon in June starts a damp period, which is where I started.*

On January 10th 2017 I was invited onto the ITV This Morning Show to tell them when it was going to snow in London? The answer of Thursday 12th January at 4pm was 100% correct. At the same time I was asked for the best UK summer holiday period and I gave the first weeks in June! Alas, this was incorrect and due to human error, I had to

apologise, then amend and correct this statement, together with profuse apologies in the February website entry - and re-iterated later too.

On 6th June I received a call from ITV This Morning show saying that numerous viewers were complaining that I had deceived them with the June weather, since it was blowing a gale, pouring with rain and very cold! Had any comment to make? In reply I repeated the above profuse apology but pointed out that it had appeared on the February website entry and subsequently too. The weather would be changeable for the first two weeks of June, but that the dates 5th to the 15th August would be 'summer' for us here in the UK. I had nothing since! It was human error, the methodology is OK. In hindsight maybe the methodology (Changeable) was not that far out!!

*One major point to notice concerning June dates, there is a 100% reliable tried tested and proven saying that the hottest days in June provide the coldest corresponding days the following February. Slowly the many pieces of the jig-saw fall into place for a long hard cold winter to come, especially January onwards. Nature is issuing all the advance data now, it is all the little things that when collated complete the picture..*

Very occasionally, even rarely, Lady Luck gives me a helping hand. Paul Hudson, the acknowledged and respected meteorologist on BBC radio for Yorkshire and the North, gave me a real accolade this month; I stated back in December that spring 2017 would be the warmest for the last four years and it would commence on 28th February 2017! [If you going to put your head above the parapet then make sure you give a big target]. He tells me that I (much to the chagrin of everyone in his world) that it was indeed one of the warmest springs ever. but that it commenced on cue as predicted on Shrove Tuesday (28th February). He tells me I was the sole broadcaster or writer to make such a prediction! My reply was to thank him and say that the methodology again proved itself to be really good (and will take challenges from any computer system and beat them too), but I am pleased that such a result was achieved, very gratifying too to receive such congratulations. This entry is not done to bolster self-confidence, but to try proven that the methodology itself is now as good as I can get it. It works and works very well too.

Global warming - suffice to say that President Trump has pleased many and equally upset many with his decision, those that have read the book will see that it is cyclical - and just one volcanic eruption in Iceland will change everything.

Read the monthly data sheet sayings - all which are tried tested and proven - these are all very old, but our forefathers used them. Maundy Thursday was wet, therefore Whit Monday (5th June) would also be wet; and it was indeed very wet. Try explaining this to a sceptic.....our forefathers were a lot cleverer than many give them credit for. Those old sayings keep returning year after year. You do not need a computer or applied science, just an enquiring mind and acute observation.

*I harp on about a cold winter to come; just a suggestion, but try for yourself and see. Go to the 'Time and Date,' website, enter your location then take the moon phases for January & February 2018. With these then go to the moon charts and correlate the phase times with the winter chart there. Maybe then you will see what I mean, at the same time note the hottest days in June 2017 and see how these correlate with same dates in February, and see how these old 1000 year sayings have more than a ring of truth to them.*

The tree photographs at the top of each preamble, are mine, taken in the same month for comparison purposes. The first acorns appeared here 1st June. As I am no William Shakespeare, neither am I a David Bailey, but provided you can read and see the content

then job done.

Hopefully throughout the year from January to December, with such photographs I will be able to incorporate them into monthly chapters for a second book, which I have started. The aim being to give the reader a visual perspective of what to see, how to identify it, and what it tells us about weather to come; what plants appear, when they appear etc.

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Edenbridge.

June 2017

JULY 2017

NEW MOON = 23rd @ 10.45hrs = Frequent rain showers.  
1st QUARTER MOON = 1st @ 01.51hrs = Cold & showers AND  
1st QUARTER MOON = 30th @ 16.23hrs = Rain.  
FULL MOON 9th @ 05.06hrs = Wind & rain  
LAST QUARTER MOON 16th @ 20.25hrs = Rainy.

DoP = 15th St Swithun

Highest Spring Tides 22nd to 25th

APOGEE 6th @ 0428hrs: PERIGEE 21st @ 1711hrs

- 1st If the first week of July be rainy weather -'twill rain more or less for a full four weeks. It always rains on the first Friday in July.
- 2nd St Mary If it rains today it will rain for 4 weeks.
- 3rd St Thomas Rain today, rain for seven weeks. Commencement of Dog Days (to 28/8) - hottest part of the year.
- 4th St Bullion
- 6th Apogee 0428hrs
- 4th to 16th If fine and summery, the rest of the summer is likely to be fine.
- 10th Celtic Knut the Reaper with hay cutting scythe worshipped. (hay making period).
- 14th St Processus & St Martinian If it rains today it suffocates the corn. Statistically the day with the highest average temperature.
- 15th St Swithun DoP. Said to mark the weather for 40 days. Lily flowering day.
- 16th Gather bunches of lavender to hang in wardrobes for perfume and to repel insects.
- 20th St Margaret If rain, then talk of Margaret's flood - see below. Poppy flowering day.
- 21st Perigee @ 1711hrs
- 22nd St Mary Magdalene Alluding to the wet, usually prevalent about the middle of July, the saying is 'St Mary is washing her handkerchief to go to her cousin's St James's, fair (25th). Rose flowering day.
- 25th St James 'Til St James be come and gone, you may have hops and you may have none.
- 29th -31st Can be very hot days.

MET OFFICE NOTES: None .

BUCHAN NOTES: 12th -15th Warm period,  
29th June to 4th July cool period.

Full moon this month is called Buck Moon.

Tree of the month up to 7th is the Oak, thereafter Holly is the tree.

### General Notes and Comments

The 'meadow month' or 'hay month' - traditional labour of month being hay-making.

July should be, and quite often is, a month of blazing sunshine and soaring temperatures.

Hay making and harvesting in full swing.

Dog-Days - the moist sultry days in a period of 20 days before and 20 days after the rising of the Dog-Star Sirius. If we are to have a summer at all, this is the most likely time.

Roughly from mid-July to the end of August, or, corn harvest time. Sirius is the brightest star in the heavens,

and is one of those in the southern constellation Canis Major.

As the Dog-days commence so they end. Bright and clear indicate a happy year, but accompanied by rain, for better times our hopes are vain.

St Swithuns Day (15th) if thou dost rain, full forty days it will remain.  
[this saying never comes true]

If on St Swithuns feast the welkin lours, and ever pent house streams with nasty showers, twice twenty days shall clouds their fleeces drain, and wash the pavements with incessant rain.

[not really acceptable as continuous rain, but acceptable as showers/showery with bright intervals might be acceptable]

St Swithun's day is normally a 'bit of both' day, half sunny & half wet. 'Sunny intervals and showers.' Despite the 40 days rain tag, it is more accurate to say 'sunny intervals and showers.'

If it rains on St Swithuns Day. the saint is christening the apples, and they will be sweet and plentiful.

Watch the weather from the 4th to 16th July. If it is fine and summery, the rest of summer is likely to be fine. [this is quite possibly true]

If about St Swithun's (15th) a change of weather takes place, we likely to have a spell of fine or wet weather.

When the sun enters Leo, the greatest heat then arise.

In July, shear your rye.

When the Goats-Beard (wild flower) closes its flowers before mid-day, then there is rain in the air. If it stays late with its petals open, the atmosphere is dry and the weather set fair.

When the clover leaves are shut (even with clear sky and rising glass) and reaching for the sky, reach for your brolly. [very reliable]

St Margaret (20th) - so much rain often falls this day that people speak of Margarets Flood.

A shower in July when the corn begins to fill, is worth a plough of oxen, and that that belongs theretill.

Much thunder in July injures wheat and barley.

In July cut your rye.

What is to thrive in September must be baked in July. [grapes are a perfect example]

When the months of July, August and September are exceptionally hot, January will be the coldest month. [can be confirmed- but not always]

The first Friday in July is invariably wet. [4/5]

Fog in March -Thunder in July. [check previous readings]  
A poor forecast for wheat indicates wet weather in July and August.

A swarm of bees is not worth a fly.

FULL MOON THIS MONTH IS CALLED BUCK MOON.  
Tree of the month up-to 7th is Oak. Thereafter Holly is the tree.

#### MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR EDENBRIDGE (USING 1981-2010 FIGURES)

Mean Max:	24C	Mean Min:	12.1C	Mean Avg:	18.5C
	Rainfall:	66.6mm	Sunshine:	220.3hrs	(day = 7.11hrs)

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 <sup>st</sup>	18.9C	19.5C
31 <sup>st</sup>	21.9C	23.4C





DATE	Chandler & Gregory Barry & Perry	Brooks	Lamb	Buchan	Met Office	Season
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