

WEATHER WITHOUT TECHNOLOGY
JUNE 2014

PREAMBLE.

Welcome to the June preamble. This month is the first month of summer (June, July & August), therefore we should expect some summer weather, most definitely when the current predominant easterly wind (from the wind direction on March 21st, the last Quarter Day) eases around the south west around the second week or so, around the time of St Vitus (15th June) and the warm south westerly's arrive.

The saws say that if the grass is growing on 1st January (and it was), then expect only one hay harvest; since hay harvest time is the second week on June on into the end of the month, then this period is the optimum ripeness of the hay, the weather to harvest this should be dry, warm, sunny and calm (as in 2013), which because this is the only hay harvest of the year, has to be in excellent condition. The growing conditions after this period to enable a second such crop will not be favourable, which of course indicates a warm, dry sunny period from mid July onwards into mid August (again as in 2013), a lack of water too is more than likely – but no water restrictions per se.

The moons on 19th and 27th are both favourable moons for good weather. For the doubters some well tested and reliable saws collated over the previous six months show the following, and I will highlight the sources as evidence, no smoke and mirrors, just plain open facts:

1. *Thunder in Christmas week (2013) equals a fine summer.*
2. *Good grain harvest from bright and sunny 25th & 26th December 2013.*
3. *Thunder in February indicates a summer wonder.*
4. *Shrove Tuesday weather (Good hay and pea harvest (pea's harvested same time as hay) from 4th March).*
5. *Mists and fogs in March (several) indicate a fertile year.*
6. *As in rains in March, so in June, therefore expect only 70% of the average rainfall – a change from some recent very wet June's.*
7. *Good rye (hay grass) from a dryer March (therefore a good June).*
8. *Palm Sunday (13th April) hot, dry & sunny gives a good fertile year.*
9. *Good summer indicated from two thunder outbreaks in April.*
10. *Large sheaves of good wheat from wet April (when olden time's sheaves were stacked to dry the wheat after cutting, before the days of the combine harvester.*
11. *A brilliant summer from a predominantly easterly wind in April.*
12. *A dry June from a wet April.*
13. *Oak before Ash this year indicates a dry period to follow, again as in 2013.*
14. *Rainy Easter gives a cheesy year, a good for grass year for the hay and silage harvests.*

There 14 such saws/sayings that have over the last six months all indicated that June will be a reasonably dry pleasant month. The data comes not from single source but an amalgamation of several sources; all tried and tested, all can be checked and verified, no smoke, no mirrors.

If you look at the data sheet for this month too you will see indicators for the weather still to come, nothing is done without reference to another event, nature does not make mistakes, you must learn to trust nature, since nature does not have human foibles (as do computer inputs), it is fairly reliable.

I hope the above helps some of the doubters see where and how such predictions as I make gather movement and eventually fruition.

OK, you are now able to see how the methodology starts to fall into place, and when everything is collated, verified, checked and assessed, how and why I am able to stay with about 90% accuracy what the weather is likely to be, in advance.

So, it is of great interest to me, to read newspaper headline banners of 'Heat wave weekends; '6 weeks hot summer weather to come,' 'Heat wave this weekend- hotter than Spain,' and other such claims, that when I ask from the authors of such headlines for their sources, I rarely, if ever get a reply, and if I do then, as last month showed, it is an inane response.

The Easter wet and cold was forewarned months ago, the 'Moveable Feasts' saws this year are proving, again, to be really accurate. If they have been proven, tried and tested since records began in the 12th century and we are now in the 21st century, and they are still accurate, I do not understand why intelligent, supposedly educated persons cannot accept that the world existed before computers, cell phones and tablets. The earth is round, not flat!

I do not make requests for sources for the sake of it; I make such requests to further my knowledge and understanding behind the science, if a claim is made, then it is helpful have some sort of corroboration, if none is forthcoming, this tends to such a claim less acceptable or believable.

Back to saw/sayings; Christmas day sunshine indicated good fruit harvest, to have a good a fruit harvest there must be an absence of frosts (that kill blossoms in May). I predicted, from all my data, that May would be frost free, and therefore a good fruit harvest to follow. Now the frost period is over. Remarkably, in the SE not one snowflake all winter or spring. Nor any daytime frosts after 0900hrs. No frosts in May at all. Maybe the doubters need more convincing of these old reliable saws.

So putting head on block six months ahead, look around at the wild fruit blossoms, hawthorn, lime, sorbus, whitethorn, blackthorn, the seeds, ash, hornbeam, the oaks for acorns plus the blackberries; now look at the cherries in particular and all the fruits, and note their progress. Note too, the seeds on the grasses, the burdock, teasel and other such seed bearing plants – all these are here in evidence of nature preparing for a long hard winter. 2013 was similar to 1989. This year 2014 is very similar to 1990, that had good summers, but 1990 had a cold white winter too. The warnings are out there, please take note.

For those that have asked:

The definition of a heat wave as recommended by the World Meteorological Organisation is when the daily maximum temperature of more than five consecutive days exceeds the average maximum temperature by 5C/9F_o, the normal period being 1961-1990.

Finally, the spreadsheet for this month has some red highlighting predominant on the page. Why? The highest spring tides of the month occur very close to the Full Moon period and also a perigee; which as you will see on the perigee entry on the website is a period when all these circumstances arise, the preponderance for a natural disaster of some sort increases by 100%.

This is not an idle threat, this is warning of distinct danger, not necessarily here in the UK, but somewhere in the world; having said that, here in the UK if you aware of this, then, especially in tidal regions you are able to take necessary precautions.

JUNE 2014

NEW MOON = 27th @ 0910hrs = Changeable
1st QUARTER MOON = 5th @ 2140hrs = Rainy
FULL MOON 13th @ 0513 = Rain
LAST QUARTER MOON 19th @ 1940hrs = Fair.

DoP = 15th St Vitus AND 24th St John.

Highest spring tides 14th to 16th.

- 3rd Apogee 0426hrs
- 8th St Medard Rain today and it tells of a wet harvest. If rain today, rain 40 days after(18/7)
- 9th Pentecost/Whitsun If sun shines Easter Day (20th April) so it will at Whitsun. Strawberries at Whitsuntide = good wine. If it happens to rain on Whitsunday, thunder and lightning would follow (Thunder yes, but much rain is doubtful). Rain at Whitsunday is said to make the wheat mildew. Whitsun wet = Christmas fat. Whitsun rain is a blessing on the wine.
- 10th Whit Monday The weather today reflects that of Maundy Thursday (17th April)
- 11th St Barnabas Nearly always a clear fine day, a noteworthy day too. Rain today good for grapes. Ragged Robin flowering time.
- 15th St Vitus DoP. See rain note below.
Trinity Sunday Fathers Day
Perigee 0335hrs
- 19th St Protas If the saint brings rain 40 days it will remain.
Corpus Christi Clear gives a good year. If rain, the granary will be light.
- 21st Summer Solstice.
- 24th St John DoP. Midsummer. Longest Day. Quarter Day. Rain today and expect a wet harvest and damage to nuts. Scarlet Lynchis flowering day. Midsummer rain spoils hay and grain.
- 27th If rain today then rain for 7 weeks.
- 29th St Peter & St Paul Rain will rot the roots of rye. The optimal day for harvesting herbs.
- 30th Apogee 1911hrs.

MET OFFICE NOTES: = none. BUCHAN NOTES: 29th June to 4th July cold period.

HIGHEST SPRING TIDES DATES: 14th to 16th.

Full moon is called a full sun moon.

Tree of the month to the 9th is the Hawthorn, thereafter it is the Oak.

General Notes and comments.

The month needs to be 'flaming' for a good harvest.
If June with bright sun is blessed, for harvest we will thank the Goddess.

SW winds are generally infrequent before 10th June, after that they are quite frequent.

The month of the return of the 'westerly winds.'

The month of June is blithe and gay, driving winter's ills away.

Calm weather in June sets the corn in tune.

It can be a very hot month (1976 & 1996, 2003 & 2006) and very wet (1997 & 2007).

It can also be very wet as in 2007

When it is hottest in June it will be coldest in the following February.
When the wind shifts to the west in early June expect wet weather until the end of August.
In June, the Cuckoo changes his tune from 'cuckoo' to 'cuck-cuckoo', sometimes when you hear two preliminary 'cucks' - when this occurs a particularly fine spell is due.

Wimbledon tennis, last week in June and first week in July.

Barnabas (11th) bright, all day and all night.
[quite reliable and really noteworthy day - always a fine clear day]
Rain today good for grapes.

St Barnabas - mow your first grass.
[this applies to field grass and in the south a few days earlier]
When Barnabas smiles bright both day and night - poor Ragged Robin (wild flower) bloom in the hay. (a great time for weed growth)

If St Vitus Day (15th) be rainy weather, 'twill rain for thirty to forty days together.
[maybe thirty days is a better ruling- and it becomes quite a reliable rule]

As the wind on St Johns Day (24th) so 'twill be for the next three months.
[until the next Quarter Day - 29th September]

Midsummer Day (24th) rain spoils hay and grain.
[a very important day as well as the longest]

Midsummer day rain spoils hay & grain.

You may shear your sheep when the Elder blossoms peep.
A dripping June keeps all in tune.

Calm weather in June, sets the corn in tune.

Sunny June, early harvest.

No dew indicates rain.

A leaky June brings the harvest soon.

A swarm of bees in June is worth a silver spoon.

Before St Johns Day we pray for rain - afterwards we get it anyway.

If the Cuckoo sings after St Johns Day, the harvest will be late.
[always dependable]

If Midsummer Day be ever so little rain, the Hazel and the Walnut will be scarce, and corn smitten in many places. But apples, pears and plums will not be hurt.
Filberts (nuts) will also be spoilt.

Cut thistles before St John or you'll have two in place of one.

You'll never get warm settled weather until the cowslips have finished.

June damp and warm does the farmer no harm.

THE NEXT THREE ARE INFALLIBLE.
Good summer brings hard winter.

If a hard winter is followed by a poor summer, the following winter will be harder still.

If the Cuckoo delays changing his tune until mid-June, St Swithuns Day (15th July) will be wet.

June is a wet month with usually more wet days than any other month.

Wet June - dry September.

As it rains in March - so in June. [check previous readings]

In Hay season when there is no dew, it indicates rain.

If north wind blows in June, good rye harvest.

Rain at Whitsuntide is said to make wheat mildew.

Whitsuntide rain is a blessing for wine.

Whitsuntide wet, Christmas fat.

Northerly winds over northern Europe reach their highest frequency around 15th June. But are rare after 20th June. Meanwhile SW winds blow comparatively infrequently from late March until 10th June, but are very much more common during the rest of June.

From the same research, taking England & Wales as a whole, the driest months of the year are:- March, April & May, and occasionally February and June.

These months are also the months when long drags of unsettled westerly winds are unlikely to occur. Monthly rainfall is between 2.3/2.6 ins (58/66mms) for each month from February to June.

From July onwards 3.2/3.8ins (81/96mms).

The hay crop is harvested at the end of May & June, so any reference to a good hay crop implies good weather then.

If it rains on the 27th, it will rain for 7 weeks.

A cold and wet June spoils the rest of the year.

If it rains on the 29th(St Peter's Day) the bakers will have to carry double flour and single water; if dry they will carry single flour and double water.

Rain on St Peter (29th) will the roots of rye.

A north wind in June blows in a good rye harvest (hay harvest).

When the bramble blossoms early in June, an early harvest can be expected.

NO MET OFFICE NOTES.

THE FULL MOON THIS MONTH IS CALLED A STRONG SUN MOON.

Tree of the month up to 9th is Hawthorn. Thereafter is the Oak.

MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR EDENBRIDGE (USING 1981-2010 FIGURES)

Mean Max:	22.2C	Mean Min:	10C	Mean Avg:	16.1C
	Rainfall:	52.5mm	Sunshine:	220.7hrs	(day = 7.36hrs)

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	18.1C	18.4C
31 st	20.1C	21.7C

date Jun 2014	day	moon	Weather	DoP	Saint/holy day	Other day	Quarter day	Apogee Perigee	Equinox Eclipse	Met Office	Buchan	Supermoon
1	S		fair									
2	M											
3	T							apogee 04.26hrs				
4	W											
5	T	1st Q	rainy									
6	F	21.40hrs										
7	S											
8	S				pentecost	St Medard						
9	M											
10	T											
11	W					St Barnabas						
12	T											
13	F	full	rainy									
14	S	05.13hrs									highest	
15	S			yes	St Vitus	trinity Sunday		perigee 03.35hrs			spring	fathers day
16	M										tides	
17	T											
18	W											
19	T	last Q	fair		corpus christi	St Protais						
20	F	19.40hrs										
21	S								summer solstice			
22	S											
23	M											
24	T			yes	St John		yes		Midsummer			
25	W											
26	T											
27	F	new	changeable									
28	S	09.10hrs										
29	S				St Peter/St Paul						29-4th Jul	
30	M							apogee 19.11hrs			cold	

DATE	Chandler & Gregory Barry & Perry	Brooks	Lamb	Buchan	Met Office	Season
01/06/2014		1st - 21st Summer monsoon.	1st - 4th First European summer period monsoon, cool & stormy			30/3 - 17/6 spring
02/06/2014			3rd - 5th Thunder common.			
03/06/2014						
04/06/2014						
05/06/2014			5th - 11th June anti-cyclones			
06/06/2014						
07/06/2014			peak day			
08/06/2014						
09/06/2014						
10/06/2014						
11/06/2014						
12/06/2014			12th - 14th second European summer period, cool & stormy monsoon			
13/06/2014						
14/06/2014						
15/06/2014						
16/06/2014						30/3 - 17/6 spring
17/06/2014						18/6 - 9/9 high summer
18/06/2014	18th - 22nd Generally dry & sunny southern England		18th - 22nd Third European summer period cool and stormy monsoon in central Europe			
19/06/2014			Return of westerlies to UK			
20/06/2014						
21/06/2014						
22/06/2014			22nd - 5th July continued return of westerlies to UK			
23/06/2014						
24/06/2014						
25/06/2014						
26/06/2014						
27/06/2014						
28/06/2014						
29/06/2014						
30/06/2014				29th - 4th/7 cold period		18/6 - 9/9 high summer