

OCTOBER 2017

PREAMBLE



Tree of the month from 30th September to 27th October is the ivy.

The ivy is arguably, especially for the smaller birds [wren, tits, sparrow, robin and finches] the most important plant of winter. It is the only plant that carries nectar all through the winter, therefore attracts insects. The leaves are wind proof, waterproof and also are insulation. The smaller birds sit in the bush, they have cover and warmth, with food and water just a leaf away. For yourself, go to a tree and put your hand behind the leaves and see just how effective the cover is. It is also however an excellent indicator of a long hard winter to come, simply by the volume of berries it carries this month. The ivy this year is over-flowing with such berries, a hard winter to come. Not only do the smaller birds use this tree as food, later when other sources of food run short, then blackbirds, thrushes, wagtails, starlings will frequent the tree for berry food too. Therefore a vital tree for winter survival. It is at its prime around Christmas Day with the Holly (which itself carries berries as food too).

*Unfortunately some complaints recently, inevitable though, mainly on the line of 'you talk a lot of rubbish, it is all a load b.....s!' The quick answer is to reply and politely advise them of the ability of the computer user to change programs or even shut down completely; however I wish to re-iterate what my aims are.*

*They are to inform, educate, enlighten and introduce the great world of nature to the reader. The original aim of the website, indeed even before it progressed to a website and now the acclaimed book, was to inform local farmers, growers, those that needed advance weather predictions for their work and local emergency services, plus postmen and parcel/courier delivery drivers of any likely problems in the 90 days ahead. It is not to do weather forecasts three days ahead - the Met Office do that admirably.*

Since the website has expanded I have to learn about weather along the east coast to Inverness, this side of the Pennines - and beyond too -so a massive learning curve - Rome was not built in a day - but I am getting there. I am human, I never claim to be perfect.

I trust the methodology, which is as good as I can get it. The early and warmest spring for a few years arrived as predicted - which set off the year, for everything since has been 21 days ahead of normal. The summer was damp and in places warm too; the fruit and grain harvests very bountiful for the greater part, I appreciate some losses in some regions due to the rain. It was not, despite a few very hot days in the SE a BBQ year. Autumn was always going to be stormy too - as has proved the case. I am pleased to see/read Met Office reports on the 1st September confirming all the predictions as correct. The methodology works.

Some have seen the winter predictions on the website - a long hard snowbound winter indeed; which prompts the question 'What ever gives you the right to pronounce such a load of rubbish, when 'experts' tell us we are into global warming and such cold long hard winters are no longer valid?'

To reply to the above, some questions: question one 'how many experts told of an early and very warm spring? Question two 'So what happened to the scorching hot BBQ summer - 38C too from July in to October?' as reported in some of our national daily newspapers quoted by 'weather experts?' Three 'what happened to the hotter than average, with more sunshine and warmer than August, September 2017? Four 'What happened to the four days of ice, snow and freezing temperatures' also headlined for the 8th September?

The answer is simple, I have been doing what I do for over 40 years, the methodology is now proven beyond doubt. Nature is never wrong, as those that have walked with me or listened to my talks will tell you, I have an infinite encyclopaedic knowledge of my subject. I do not receive invites to speak on radio or TV, or write for newspapers/magazines etc if the content was not accurate. I trust the methodology implicitly, all I do is to ask you to trust what I write. I do not scaremonger, alarm or sensationalise anything; I write it as the methodology shows it to be. You can listen/read and heed; or ignore. All I do is to tell you what nature is telling us. I hope I have not bored you stupid, but my position I hope is now quite clear.

*However it is indeed interesting to see several reports that, to paraphrase, 'maybe the global warming has been a bit overdone - and things are not as bad as we first thought.' I give an analogy, think about it; If you remove a human lung, then this will cause many problems to the human body. The earth has/had a massive lung around the equator, called the equatorial rain forest; if you keep logging and chop down such forests (removing the lungs of the earth) then is it any wonder that problems arise. As stated repeatedly here global warming per se, does not exist, there is ample proof that it is cyclical. Having said that, human greed, the desires of business and rich greedy people causes extra problems, that, other greedy businesses make a lot of money out of. Therefore there will always be 'global warming.'*

Which now brings me to early November, December and January. The same methodology that predicted the storm Angus of November 2016 - in September 2016, has highlighted similar conditions for the first few days of each of the above months. The winter 2017/8 entry on the website will give the detail in full. However, copious amounts of rain fell during the summer especially in those locations prone to flooding; in particular Cumbria and Yorkshire, possibly too some parts of Scotland.; but also due to the recent heavy rains in Cornwall, then, for most of Cornwall is either hilly or tidal too. The ground is already wet, it will not take too much more rain to saturate it, then the problems commence. I can only forewarn of such problems. Sadly, as in Houston, such warnings (even from a complete amateur like me who knows nothing) are ignored by those authorities, who rely on Met Office and DoE to advise them. Houston suffered because warnings were not heeded, how sad, even criminal.

Reading this you have sufficient time to make some arrangements, that, should the worst happen, then at least you are prepared. Waiting for authorities to tell you 48 hours ahead of 'maybe a problem' will be far too late. Remember there are three consecutive months, each in the first week, for such a disaster to strike. The law of averages will tell you that you cannot escape all three.

I am also pleased to see that ACCUWEATHER too have highlighted some extremely stormy weather to come later this year. So I am not alone then!

This year since the start of spring on 28th February, everything has been about 21 days ahead of the norm. The recent early September storms, even before the equinox this year show this effect, since this stormy weather normally would appear towards the end of September into October. For the same reason, some really September frosts too in the glens and highlands this year. Blackberries all finished well before St Mathew too. Migratory birds now arriving in great numbers all signs of a long hard winter to come. There is a well tried tested and proven old saying (1100AD) if the 1st January is a Monday, then a severe and confused winter, good spring and windy summer (to be found also on pp122 of the book). Since I am working a whole year ahead, this would appear to be quite correct.

*My local residents here require three vital pieces of data for the year, if I can satisfy their needs, then all is well. The three needs are 1. Will it snow at Christmas? Answer = No, not this year, wet and stormy; 2. What will it be at Easter? Answer = dry sunny bright, but cold. 3. When do we go away in the SE for summer holidays? Answer = Yet another poor summer ahead, definitely not BBQ year, damp and warm again. If pushed then 6th to 15th July and 27th July to 4th August, with 18th to the 25th August (grain harvest time). But again a poor summer. The 'summer heat' will depend, here in the SE and East Anglia as to how hot it gets in Alsace (NE France), heat from that region, as in early July and early August blew this way and gave us those war/hot periods. Conversely the cold winters in that region also gives us the really cold winters here too, since the cold is already building in Eurasia (The Urals) where most of our cold commences, then expect a cold hard winter.*

AND FINALLY, THE MET OFFICE ISSUED THE FOLLOWING ON 4/9/2017.

**Met Office**

## A-Z of storm names 2017/18

<b>A</b> Aileen	<b>H</b> Hector	<b>O</b> Octavia	<b>V</b> Victor
<b>B</b> Brian	<b>I</b> Iona	<b>P</b> Paul	<b>W</b> Winifred
<b>C</b> Caroline	<b>J</b> James	<b>Q</b> *	<b>X</b> *
<b>D</b> Dylan	<b>K</b> Karen	<b>R</b> Rebecca	<b>Y</b> *
<b>E</b> Eleanor	<b>L</b> Larry	<b>S</b> Simon	<b>Z</b> *
<b>F</b> Fionn	<b>M</b> Maeve	<b>T</b> Tali	
<b>G</b> Georgina	<b>N</b> Niall	<b>U</b> *	

\*These letters are not included. This ensures we are in line with the US National Hurricane Centre naming convention and will maintain consistency for official storm naming in the North Atlantic.

Note: Fionn is pronounced 'Fyunn' and Niall 'Nye-ul'

The names for the next year have once again been compiled using suggestions submitted by the public combined with names proposed to Met Éireann. As in previous years, Q; U; X; Y and Z will not be used to comply with international storm naming conventions.

OCTOBER 2017

NEW MOON = 19th @ 2012hrs = Rain?/snow  
1st QUARTER MOON = 27th @ 2322hrs = Frost & Fair  
FULL MOON 5th @ 1940hrs = Rain?snow.  
LAST QUARTER MOON 12th @ 1325hrs = Fair & mild.

DoP = None this month.

Highest spring tides 5th to 9th

APOGEE 25<sup>th</sup> @ 0226hrs      PERIGEE 9<sup>th</sup> @ 0552hrs.

- 3rd Day of celebration after wine harvest
- 9<sup>th</sup> Perigee @ 0552hrs
- 11th Vinalia Day New wine testing day. Apogee 14.18hrs
- 16th Gallas see notes for 29th September. PERIGEE @ 2337hrs.
- 18th St Luke weather) St Luke's little summer is a fine day (4 days to a week of lovely weather)
- 25th BST ENDS Apogee 0226hrs
- 28th St Simon & St Jude Marks the end limit of St Luke's little summer. A rainy day. On St Jude's day the oxen may play (end of heavy farm work).
- 29th BST ENDS
- 31st Hallowtide If ducks swim at Hallowtide, at Christmas the same ducks will slide. The onset of winter and darker time of the year. Apogee @ 1930hrs

MET OFFICE NOTES: 16th to 19th Quiet period. 24th to 13th November a stormy period.

BUCHAN NOTES: none

The full moon this month is called the Hunter's moon.

The tree of the month up to 27th is the Ivy thereafter the noetal.

[General Notes and Comments](#)

*THE Golden month - star of the weather prophets year.*

*The month with more weather signs than any month, but it has no day of prediction.*

*All October predictions look forward well into December and the New Year.*

*October has 19/21 fine days, maybe over-optimistic, but usually more fine than rough.*

*October forecast signs fit well with days of prediction, and should be taken seriously. Best reputation for long range forecasts.*

*St Luke usually gives 4 days to a week of lovely weather. (very true) He does however sometimes arrive five days late!*

*One can reasonably expect a warm period between mid-September and mid-November.*

*Feast of St Simon and St Jude signals the start of a very stormy period, and the end of St Likes summer. It is also claimed there is never a year without rain this day.*

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

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

*31st - Halloween. Has a reputation for being a quiet night.*

*The garden month - expect downpours of rain.*

*For every October fog there will be snow in winter, heavy or light according to the fog. Most reliable indeed.*

*Full moon in October without frost, no frost till full moon in November. (a golden rule)*

*If the October moon is born with the points up, the month will be dry. If down, wet. (the old saying being that a moon on its back catches the rain - a moon on its side cannot catch the rain)*

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

*If in October leaves till hold, the coming winter will be cold (yes).*

*Late leaf fall, hard in New Year, (true)*

*If Oak bears its leaves in October there will be a hard winter. [very reliable]*

*If in the fall of leaves many of them wither on the boughs and hang there, a frosty winter and much snow will follow. (proven yes)*

*If foxes bark much in October they are calling up great falls of snow. (true even in Cities)*

*(If no foxes or hares in your district watch the sheep. If they cluster together and move slowly, it is a sure sign of snow). Yes - proven with sheep.*

*If the hare wears a thick coat in October, he shows his wisdom. (lay in a good stock of fuel)*

*When owls hunt in daylight, expect a hard winter.*

*If squirrels early mass their hoard, expect a winter like a sword.*

*When birds and badgers are fat in October, you may expect a cold winter.*

*If there is snow and frost on October, January will be mild.*

*If October brings much frost and rain, then January and February will be mild.*

*Windy October, dry January; warm October, cold February.*

*If late October and early November are warm and rainy there is a better chance that January and February will be cold and frosty. (Proven from local records)*

*October wet, March dry. [yes if October above average, March will be below average]*

*October cold, March cold (is more likely from local records). October warm, March colder than average (proven from local records)*

*The last week in October is the wettest of the year in southern England and the chances of a dry day on the 28th is minimal. [official averages]*

*Observe the first heavy fog in August and expect a hard frost the same day in October. [check readings]*

*Much rain in October, much wind/rain in December.*

*When it freezes and snows in October, January will bring mild weather, but if it is thunder and lightning, the weather will resemble April in temper.*

*If October brings heavy frosts and winds, then January and February will be mild.*

*Redwings arrive mid-October and Fieldfares the end of October.*

*In October dung your field and your land its wealth shall yield.*

*The end of summer -leaves turn gold and fall, the chills of autumn herald the onset of winter.*

*Wine harvest vintage month.*

*Time of first frosts and final harvest. The greater the harvest, the greater the frost and snow the following winter.*

*THE FULL MOON THIS MONTH IS CALLED THE HUNTERS MOON.*

*The tree for the month is Ivy up-to 27th. Thereafter it is the noetal.*

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)

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>	16C	17C
31 <sup>st</sup>	11.8C	11.3C

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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 <sup>st</sup>	11.4C	108C
30 <sup>th</sup>	8C	7.4C

DATE	Chandler & Gregory Barry & Perry	Brooks	Lamb	Buchan	Met Office	Season
October 01				none		
October 02			1st - 10th frequency of anti-cycloic remains in this period			10/9 - 19/11 autumn
October 03						
October 04						
October 05		5th - 12th stormy				
October 06						
October 07						
October 08		peak day				
October 09		peak day				
October 10						
October 11						
October 12						
October 13						
October 14						
October 15						
October 16		16th - 20th anti-cyclonic			16th - 20th quiet period	
October 17						
October 18						
October 19		peak day				
October 20						
October 21						
October 22						
October 23						
October 24		24th - 13th Nov stormy	24th - 13th Nov.		24th - 13th stormy period	
October 25			25th - 26th northerly type			
October 26			26th - 29th high risk			
October 27			26th - 29th high risk			
October 28			26th - 29th high risk			
October 29		peak day	26th - 29th high risk			
October 30			late autumn rains and			10/9 - 19/11 autumn
October 31			frequent storms			

OCTOBR 2017

Date	Day	Moon	Weather	DoP	Saint/Holy Day	Other Day	Apogee Perigee	Equinox Eclipse	Met Office	Buchan	Super-moon	Highest tides
01/10/2017	S											
02/10/2017	M,											
03/10/2017	T											
04/10/2017	W											
05/10/2017	T	F	<i>rain ? Snow</i>									highest tides
06/10/2017	F											5th to
07/10/2017	S											9th
08/10/2017	S											
09/10/2017	M,						perigee					
10/10/2017	T											
11/10/2017	W					Vinalia day						
12/10/2017	T	LQ	<i>fair &amp; mild</i>									
13/10/2017	F											
14/10/2017	S											
15/10/2017	S											
16/10/2017	M,					Gallas						
17/10/2017	T											
18/10/2017	W					St Luke						
19/10/2017	T	1stQ	<i>rain ? Snow</i>									
20/10/2017	F											
21/10/2017	S											
22/10/2017	S											
23/10/2017	M,											
24/10/2017	T											
25/10/2017	W						apogee					
26/10/2017	T											
27/10/2017	F	N	<i>fair/frosty</i>									
28/10/2017	S					St Simon + Jude						
29/10/2017	S					<b>BST ENDS</b>						
30/10/2017	M											
31/10/2017	T					Hallowtide						

quiet period  
16th to 20th

stormy period  
24th to 13th  
November  
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