

GENERAL REMARKS

Kindly insert here notes on conditions of stock, crops, insect or bird life, growth and flowering of plants and general characteristics of season

JULY WEATHER REPORT

July was a fine mild month. Temperatures were several degrees above average and sunshine was 12 hours above the mean. Rainfall was 63 points below the mean, most of it falling on four days. Although the number of frosts recorded was normal, their severity and duration was less than usually experienced.

Between the two heavier falls of rain early and late in the month, ground conditions became dry enough to permit ploughing out of old grass, and enabled the grazing of wheat crops where necessary, and all forage crops.

On dairy farms the month favoured continued high milk production. Utilization of forage was good, there being serious pugging of land only on heavy wet country.

Sheep flocks approach lambing in excellent condition, with feed supply being the best for many years - some farmers consider the feed supply to be the best ever for this time of year.

In early autumn, hay reserves on most farms were thought to be barely ~~adequate~~ adequate, but with the bountiful autumn, mild winter, and early growth of some grass, reserves have developed into a storable surplus.

In home gardens early signs of spring began with the flowering of spring bulbs mid-month, followed by some flowering shrubs as the month closed.

BEAUFORT LETTERS AND SYMBOLS FOR RECORDING WEATHER PHENOMENA

1. APPEARANCE OF SKY—

- b Blue sky (cloud amount 0, 1 eighths).
- bc Partly cloudy (" " 2, 3, 4 ").
- c Cloudy (" " 5, 6, 7 ").
- o Overcast (" " 8 ").
- g Dull, gloomy.
- u Ugly, threatening sky.

2. PRECIPITATION—

- p Showers of rain.
- r_o Light rain.
- r Moderate rain.
- r₂ Heavy rain.
- d Drizzle.
- h Hail.
- s Snow.
- rs Sleet (rain and snow together or partly melted snow).
- ps Showers of snow.

Other less common phenomena should be reported in full, for example:—

- Shallow (or ground) fog.
- Frost fog.
- Dust devil.
- Glazed frost.
- Rime.
- Snowdrift.
- Snow lying (more than half the country in sight covered with snow).

3. WIND—

- ☁ Gale (Force 8 or above).
- q Squalls.

4 ELECTRICAL PHENOMENA—

- t Thunder
- l Lightning.
- tl Thunderstorm.

5. ATMOSPHERIC OBSCURITY—

- f Fog.
- m Mist.
- z Haze or smoke haze.
- v Abnormal visibility.
- y Dry air (relative humidity less than 60 per cent.).

6. GROUND PHENOMENA—

- w Dew.
- x Hoar frost.

- Solar corona.
- Solar halo.
- Lunar corona.
- Lunar halo.
- Rainbow.
- Aurora.
- Mirage.
- Zodiacal light.

The exponents 0 or 2 applied to symbols indicate respectively light and heavy. Thus r₂ indicates heavy rain and r_o light rain. The letter i is used to denote occasional or intermittent phenomena. Thus ir indicates intermittent rain. Similarly j is used for phenomena not occurring at the observer's station but visible from it; jp, for example, denotes showers visible in the distance.

BEAUFORT WIND SCALE

| Beaufort No. | Explanatory Titles | Specification of Beaufort Scale for Use on Land | LIMITS OF VELOCITY | |
|--------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|-------------|
| | | | Miles per Hour | Knots |
| 0 | Calm | Calm; smoke rises vertically | Less than 1 | Less than 1 |
| 1 | Light air | Direction of wind indicated by smoke drift, but not by wind vanes | 1-3 | 1-3 |
| 2 | Slight breeze | Wind felt on face; leaves rustle; ordinary vane moved by wind | 4-7 | 4-6 |
| 3 | Gentle breeze | Leaves and small twigs in constant motion; wind extends light flag | 8-12 | 7-10 |
| 4 | Moderate breeze | Raises dust and loose paper; small branches moved | 13-18 | 11-16 |
| 5 | Fresh breeze | Small trees in leaf begin to sway, wavelets form on inland waters | 19-24 | 17-21 |
| 6 | Strong breeze | Large branches in motion; whistling heard in telegraph wires; umbrellas used with difficulty | 25-31 | 22-27 |
| 7* | Near gale | Whole trees in motion; inconvenience felt when walking against wind | 32-38 | 28-33 |
| 8 | Fresh gale | Breaks twigs off trees; generally impedes progress | 39-46 | 34-40 |
| 9 | Strong gale | Slight structural damage (chimney-pots and slates removed) | 47-54 | 41-47 |
| 10 | Storm | Seldom experienced inland; trees uprooted; considerable structural damage occurs | 55-63 | 48-55 |
| 11 | Violent Storm | Very rarely experienced; accompanied by widespread damage | 64-72 | 56-63 |
| 12 | Hurricane | | Above 72 | Above 63 |

*For the purpose of statistical summaries winds of force 7 are not regarded as gales. (The velocity equivalents refer to a height of approximately 10 metres above level ground free from obstruction.)

INTERNATIONAL SCALE OF VISIBILITY

| Distance at Which Standard Object is Visible | Code Number | Description |
|--|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| Less than 50 yds. | 0 | Dense fog. |
| 50 yds. | 1 | Thick fog. |
| 200 yds. | 2 | Fog. |
| 500 yds. | 3 | Moderate fog. |
| 1,000 yds. | 4 | Mist, haze, or very poor visibility. |
| 2,000 yds. | 5 | Poor visibility. |
| 2½ miles | 6 | Moderate visibility. |
| 6 miles | 7 | Good visibility. |
| 12 miles | 8 | Very good visibility. |
| 30 miles | 9 | Excellent visibility. |