

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

REPORT FOR APRIL, 1897.

VIRGINIA SECTION

OF THE

CLIMATE AND CROP SERVICE

OF THE

WEATHER BUREAU,

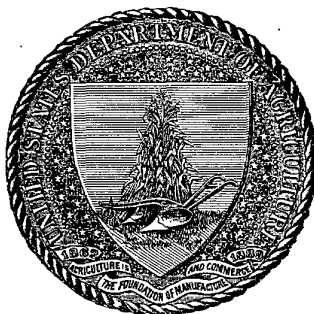
IN COOPERATION WITH THE

VIRGINIA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

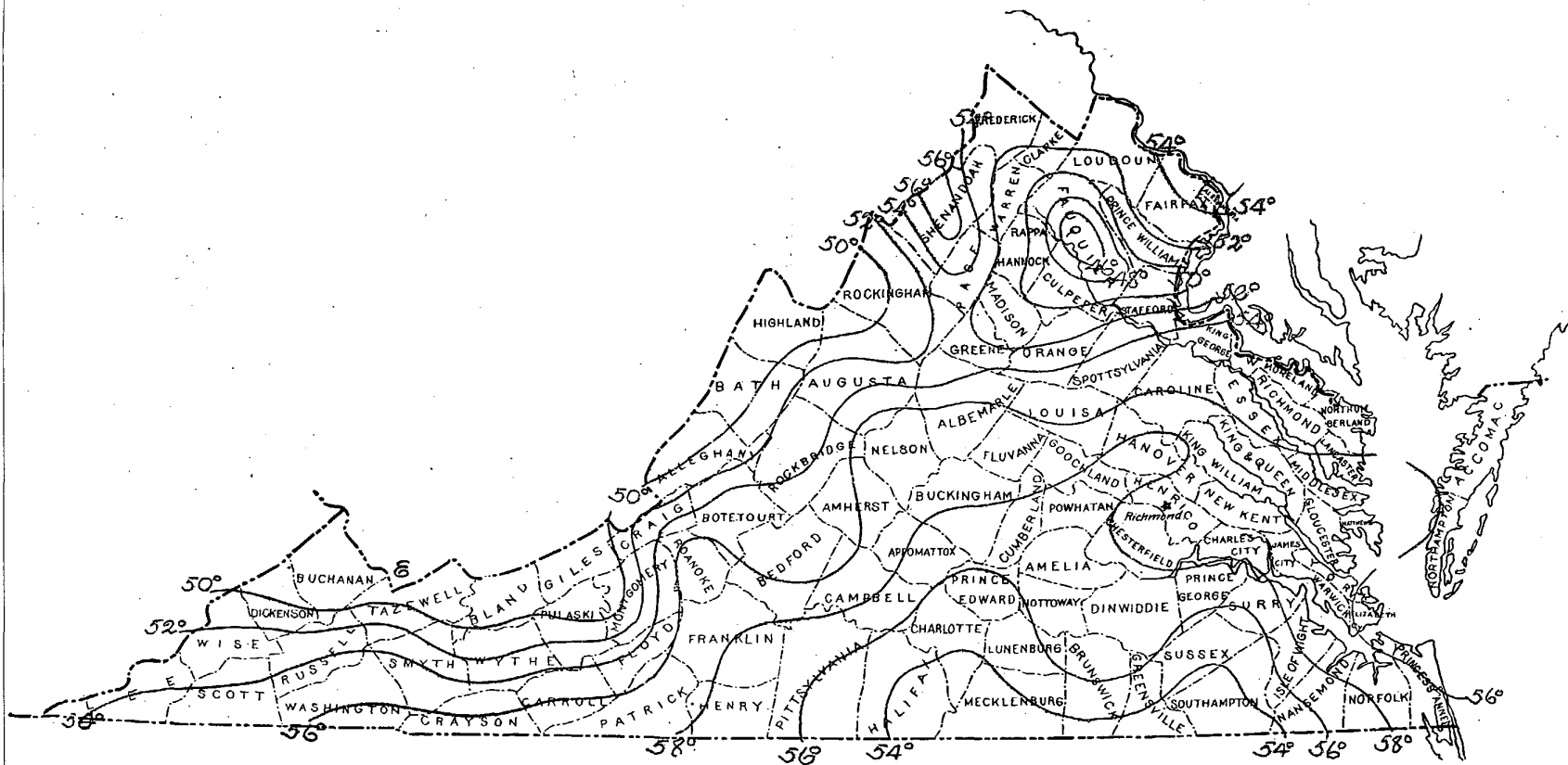
PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
WILLIS L. MOORE,
CHIEF OF BUREAU.

BY

EDWARD A. EVANS
SECTION DIRECTOR,
RICHMOND, VA.



MONTHLY MEAN TEMPERATURE FOR APRIL, 1897.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
CLIMATE AND CROP SERVICE
 OF THE
WEATHER BUREAU.

IN COOPERATION WITH THE VIRGINIA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Central Office, }
 WASHINGTON, D. C. }

WILLIS L. MOORE,
 Chief.

VIRGINIA SECTION,
 E. A. EVANS, Section Director,
 RICHMOND, VA.

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THE PERIODICITY OF GOOD AND BAD SEASONS.

Concluded from last month.

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Remarks on the above.—For some years past the search for periodicities in meteorological phenomena has apparently abated; the small value of the so-called sun spot or 11-year period in recent years seemed to show that after all there were no important astronomical periodicities in meteorology, and students have therefore directed their attention more to the complex results that flow from the variations of moisture and of insolation combined with the irregularities of the earth's surface. It has, in fact, been very plausibly shown to be probable that no long-continued periodicity can be maintained in the atmosphere by the annual and diurnal changes in insolation, and that if such periods exist they must be maintained (or their existence must be forced) by the direct action of some external body. Inasmuch as the 11-year sun spot and the 28-day lunar periods are rarely appreciable and inasmuch as Laplace has shown that solar and lunar semi-diurnal tidal waves in the atmosphere, due to the action of gravitation, must be inappreciable it would seem that there is very little reason left to expect any other periodicity to be forced upon the atmosphere. On the other hand Mons. A. Poincare, of the Meteorological Society of France, by a laborious study of the daily international maps of the Northern Hemisphere showed that there is a small systematic periodic northward and southward movement of the large areas of high pressure that form a permanent feature of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and that this movement depends upon the movement of the moon from the north to the south side of the earth's equator, or *vice versa*, in the course of its monthly revolution around the earth in its own orbit. This oscillation north and south of the tropical areas of high pressure is therefore a semimonthly or 14-day lunar tide. By virtue of this tide the regions of easterly trades and of westerly winds have their boundaries periodically displaced and any one station near their boundaries would probably experience a variation in the intensity and direction of the wind depending upon the lunar month; probably a similar variation in rainfall and cloudiness would also be found for such locations, but not necessarily for the world in general.

It is evident that when the sun and moon conspire, that is to say, when both are north of the equator, or both south, these tidal influences will be most conspicuous, and this is what happens when eclipses occur. Inasmuch as eclipses recur every eighteen years and eleven and one-third days one would therefore naturally look for an 18-year period superposed upon the lunar monthly period already indicated and

this 18-year period would show itself not only in the time of occurrence, but especially in the intensity of the disturbances. For example, if the high area, with its northeast winds and clear skies, which bring dry weather to Spain and Portugal, moves eastward or northward whenever the moon is farthest north of the equator, and especially so when the sun is also farthest north, then this combination (which occurred on the 28th of June, 1878, and on the 8th of July, 1896) should mark the year when droughts may be expected in that region; of course the rainy regions are also pushed farther north in Europe and Great Britain. During the whole of the years 1878 and 1896 the moon attained extreme northerly and southerly positions, and under the tidal influence of the moon there was a tendency of the areas of high pressure throughout the world to assume a more northerly position than in 1887, which is midway between.

If the semimonthly lunar tide, explained in the previous paragraph, has any influence on the tropical areas of high pressure and on the weather at their boundaries, then when the moon is persistently farthest north in combination with the sun, as in the summers of 1878 and 1896, we ought to have relatively warm, clear, dry weather in western Europe and on the west coast of North America; relatively cold and rainy weather south of latitude 40° S. In Australia and South America; relatively dry, warm, and clear in the rest of Australia, in southern Africa, and on the west coast of South America. It is plausible that by assembling a large number of predictions, based on the general circulation of the atmosphere one may demonstrate that during the last half century, or since the beginning of the publication of daily weather maps there has been an appreciable connection between the motions of the moon and the general character of the seasons on the borders of the great areas of high pressure. Inasmuch, however, as the lunar tidal influence can stimulate the production of rain in one region of the globe while it simultaneously produces drought in another, therefore one must be very careful not to consider the droughts in any two regions as confirmatory of the lunar influence unless these regions have the proper geographical situation relative to the areas of high pressure, and unless corresponding unusual rains occur in other properly located regions.

As a rule, droughts that are sufficiently severe to seriously affect crops or produce famine, are, in the United States, the culmination of several years of rains so light that the ground has become dried out to a considerable depth, they are, however, distinctly of a local character, rarely covering twenty-five square degrees. They represent small spots of great deficiency, while a larger area of general deficiency exists near by, and other areas of excess exist farther away. From our limited point of view we consider the locations of these areas to be determined by accidental causes, the general outcome of which is the formation of areas of descending air, clear sky, and less than normal rainfall. But there are some cases in which the drought is due to the weakness of the horizontal wind, as in India, where a failure of the southwest monsoon—or in the Island of St. Helena, where the failure of the southeast trade—or the Barbadoes, where the failure of the northeast trade is disastrous; these are cases where the ordinary rain depends directly upon the ascent of air that is pushed from the lower stratum up over hills and mountains. One should be very careful about combining the records of droughts in these localities with the records from regions where rainfall is due to more general causes. Again, the records of famine in lower Egypt have little or no relation to the rainfall in that country but depend entirely upon the proper utilization of the annual overflow of the Nile, whose waters come from two sources, Abyssinia and central Africa.

This water supply for the Nile depends, like that of the Mississippi, upon two or three rainy regions, each of which is governed by its own laws. We should fall into hopeless confusion if we should indiscriminately combine together the records of droughts in such various climatic regions in hopes of deducing natural periodicities or other meteorological laws.

Extract, August, 1896, Weather Review.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

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The mean monthly air pressure as deduced from the U. S. Weather Bureau Stations at Lynchburg, Norfolk and Washington D. C., was 30.14 inches; highest 30.71 inches, at Norfolk, Va., on the 21st; lowest 29.51 inches, at Norfolk, Va., on the 9th; range 1.20 inches.

TEMPERATURE. (DEG. F)

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TIDEWATER VIRGINIA.—Highest monthly mean, 58.6, at Doswell and Petersburg; lowest monthly mean, 52.7, at Sunbeam; maximum temperature, 90, at Ashland, Petersburg, Richmond and Spottsville, on the 24th and 25th; minimum temperature, 24, at Doswell, on the 19th; greatest daily range 43, at Petersburg.

MIDDLE VIRGINIA.—Highest monthly mean, 58.1, at Bon Air; lowest monthly mean, 45.6, at Warrenton; maximum temperature, 95, at Farmville, and Bon Air, on the 23d and 25th, respectively; minimum temperature, 22, at Quantico, on the 23d, greatest daily range, 55, at Quantico.

THE GREAT VALLEY.—Highest monthly mean, 54.4, at Sword's Creek; lowest monthly mean, 46.5, at Monterey; maximum temperature, 92, at Stanleyton, on the 25th; minimum temperature, 18, at Monterey, on the 20th; greatest daily range, 51, at Big Stone Gap.

FOR THE STATE.—Average of the monthly mean temperatures, 53.9; average of the maximum temperatures, 85; average of the minimum temperatures, 28; average of the greatest daily range, 39.

The temperature conditions during the month were somewhat lower than the normal. The average, 53.9 degrees was 2.0 degrees below the normal based on eleven years record.

Frosts, both light and killing, were quite frequent and general in all portions of the state throughout the month, and as a consequence, fruit, berries and trucks suffered seriously. Peaches, apricots, plums, cherries and figs received the greatest injury. Strawberries were also much hurt, and trucks, tomato and potato vines and early corn, were nipped. The growth of grasses was checked. Staple cereals, wheat, oats and rye, were not damaged appreciably, the only effect being to retard growth.

PRECIPITATION.

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TIDEWATER VIRGINIA.—Greatest monthly precipitation, 3.86 inches, at Sunbeam; least monthly, 1.47 inches, at Cape Henry; greatest amount in any twenty-four consecutive hours 1.78 inches, at Ashland, on the 9th.

MIDDLE VIRGINIA.—Greatest monthly precipitation, 4.90 inches, at Guinea; least monthly, 0.15 of an inch, at Bedford City, greatest amount in any twenty-four consecutive hours, 2.30 inches, at Guinea, on the 16th.

THE GREAT VALLEY.—Greatest monthly precipitation, 4.61 inches, at Big Stone Gap; least monthly, 1.13 inches, at Clifton Forge; greatest amount in any twenty-four consecutive hours, 2.15 inches, at Big Stone Gap, on the 4th.

FOR THE STATE.—Average total precipitation, 2.08 inches.

The average total precipitation for the State, 2.08 inches, was 0.95 of an inch below the normal for the month.

By sections Tidewater Virginia was 0.77 of an inch below the normal; middle Virginia, was 0.88 of an inch below; and the Great Valley was 1.10 inches below. The deficiency in precipitation, combined with the cool weather, did much to check the growth of all crops and prevent the germination of seed.

The average number of days on which 0.01 of an inch or more of rain or snow fell, was 6 in Tidewater Virginia; 6 in Middle Virginia, and 7 in the Great Valley. Average for the State, 6.

WIND.—The prevailing direction of the wind in the different sections was as follows: Tidewater Virginia SW.; Middle Virginia, SE.; the Great Valley, W. Prevailing direction for the State, SW., and W.

WEATHER.—Tidewater Virginia, average number of clear days 15; partly cloudy, 7; cloudy, 8. Middle Virginia, average number of clear days, 18; partly cloudy, 8; cloudy, 4. The Great Valley, average number of clear days, 13; partly cloudy, 10; cloudy, 7. For the State, average number of clear days, 15; partly cloudy, 8; cloudy, 7.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

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Voluntary observers who have not yet compiled Form 4029 Mis., "Description of Voluntary Observer's Station and Instruments" are requested to do so without delay, and forward to the central office.

Mr. W. B. Davis, voluntary observer, Hot Springs, has turned over his instruments to Mr. A. M. Stimson.

Mr. E. H. Kohn, voluntary observer Burke's Garden, has resigned and is succeeded by Mr. C. H. Greever. We extend a hearty welcome to these gentlemen.

Climatological Data for April 1897.

Main data table with columns for Stations, Counties, Elevation, Length of record, Temperature (Mean, Departure from normal, Highest, Date, Lowest, Date, Greatest daily range), Precipitation (Total, Departure from normal, Greatest in 24 hours, Total snowfall, Number of rainy days, Number clear days, Number partly cloudy days, Number cloudy days), Sky, Prevailing direction of wind, and Observers. It is divided into three sections: Tidewater Virginia, Middle Virginia, and The Great Valley.

* Estimated. † Incomplete. tr. trace, or less than 0.01 of an inch. (t) Means from 7 am, 2 and 9 + 9 pm. observations.
Note— Estimated and incomplete data not considered in means,

MISCELLANEOUS PHENOMENA.

Fogs: Fredericksburg, 9; Stanardsville, 6; Hot Springs, 5; Stanleyton, 5, 9.

Gales: Ashland, 19; Wytheville, 15.

Hail: Hampton, 16; Spottsville, 16; Sword's Creek, 11.

Frosts, Killing: Ashland, 2, 18, 21; Birdsnest, 1, 21, 22; Spottsville, 1, 2, 18, 21; Sunbeam, 1, 2, 21; Warsaw, 2, 20, 21; Alexandria, 20; Barboursville, 21; Buckingham, 17, 20, 21; Callaville, 1, 2, 18, 21; Fredericksburg, 21; Stanardsville, 20;

21; Warrenton, 20, 21, Blacksburg, 10, 11, 12, 18, 19, 20, 21; Burke's Garden, 12, 21; Clifton Forge, 21; Dale Enterprise, 2, 16, 18, 21; Graham's Forge, 2, 11, 18, 20, 21; Lexington, 2, 18, 20, 21; Salem, 21; Stanleyton, 20, 21; Staunton, 18, 21; Stephens City, 20; Sword's Creek, 18; Woodstock, 19; Bon Air, 2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 18, 20, 21; Gordonsville, 20.
Ice: Ashland, 20, 21; Birdsnest, 20, 21; Spottsville, 1, 2, 21, 22; Buckingham, 20, 21; Barboursville, 20, 21; Fredericksburg, 18, 20, 21; Staunton, 18, 21; Stephens City, 18, 20; Woodstock, 10, 17, 19; Wytheville, 11, 12, 13, 20, 21; Bon Air, 18; Gordonsville, 19, 20.

Daily Precipitation for April, 1897.

Stations.	Day of Month.																															Total.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						
TIDEWATER VIRGINIA.																																					
Ashland			.13	.27				tr	1.78							tr		.25														.09			.30	2.82	
Birdsnest				.85	.05			tr	.30		.20					.10		.10														.05				1.65	
Cape Henry				.70	.15				.03	.02	.01	.10				.43			.03																	1.47	
Doswell †				.40					1.50																											1.90	
Hampton			tr	tr	.40	.30	tr		1.18		.31				tr	.05		.68									.15							tr	3.11		
Norfolk			.03	tr	.43	.15	tr		.12	.09	.07	.42				.07		tr														.13			1.51		
Petersburg			tr		.10	.42	.10		1.58	.04						.08																.10			tr	2.52	
Spottsville				.42	.52				.03	.42	.12																								tr	2.06	
Sunbeam			tr	1.10					.68	1.12	tr	.35																				.09			.20	3.86	
Warsaw					.53						.84						.10		.20													.04				1.71	
MIDDLE VIRGINIA.																																					
Alexandria				1.26	.08				.50	.21		.08			.09	.14	.32															tr	tr			2.68	
Barboursville				.55	.52		tr		.01	.40			.01			.35		.37															.03		.02	2.06	
Bedford City				.60	.10				.30							.40	.10																			1.50	
Bon Air				tr	.44	tr			.27	1.71							.08	.02														.02	.08			2.62	
Buckingham			tr	.54	.11				1.05	.13		tr		.11		.30																	tr		.71	2.95	
Callaville				.02	.80				.92									.18															.13		tr	2.05	
Charlottesville																																					
Farmville				.01		.50				.50																										1.01	
Fredericksburg				.30	.28	.08	tr		tr	.28			.01		tr	.12		.48														.05		.21	2.31		
Guinea									1.30								2.30																		1.30	4.90	
Leesburg				1.11					.58							.12	.09		.30															.03		2.23	
Lynchburg			tr		.55	.39		tr	.14	.14		tr			.03	.21	.02	.28															.03	.31		2.08	
Maldens				.07	.34	.06			1.15							.12																				2.09	
Manassas				1.06	.85			tr	tr	.44		tr	.06		.19			.23																.18		2.34	
Rocky Mount			tr		.50	.85		tr	tr	.44						.37	tr	tr															tr		.40	1.70	
Smithville				.30																													tr			1.86	
Stanardsville				.50	.31				tr	.35	.05					.23		.42															tr			2.06	
Warrenton				.50	.85					.56		.06					.25		.34																		
THE GREAT VALLEY.																																					
Big Stone Gap			.20		2.15			tr	.20	.65				.03	.40	.60	tr																.38		tr	4.61	
Blacksburg			.10		.67	tr				.37		.06				.56		.05															tr	.19		1.60	
Bristol			.18	.20	.12	.83			tr	.60						.40	tr																		tr	.40	3.39
Burke's Garden				.08		.78	.16			.05	.03	.47		tr		.35		.37																		1.97	
Christiansburg				.32	.02	.03				.34									.15															.15		1.76	
Clifton Forge				.60								.20					.18																	.05		1.13	
Dale Enterprise					.83	.20		.02	.43								.18	.01															.01		.02	1.70	
Goshen †					1.00								1.00																							2.00	
Graham's Forge			.02		.40					.48	tr						.36	tr															tr		tr	.18	1.47
Hot Springs				.56	.17			.26									.22																			2.00	
Lexington				.51	.18			tr		.36			.03		.02	.20	.07	.05															.10		.06	1.51	
Marion			.20		.45					.30		.12				.20																		tr		1.57	
Monterey					.80	tr		tr	.20	.35					.10	.20																			tr	1.65	
Salem			.03	.07	.65	.02				.45		.04				.08		.08																.05		1.56	
Saltville			.20		.90				.03	.23		.05		.15		.38																		.18		2.14	
Stanleyton				.85	.19		.01	.28	.18		.01			tr	.25	.17																			.04	1.98	
Staunton				.56	.16			tr	.22		.12				.03	.14	tr																	tr	.33	1.56	
Stephens City				1.37	tr	.08	tr	.21	tr			.16			.31	tr	.09																tr	.08		2.30	
Sword's Creek				.10	.64	.12		tr	.42	.03						.06																	tr	.02		1.28	
Woodstock				.90	.10			tr	.42	.03						.04	.07																.04	tr	.27	2.30	
Wytheville			.07		.50	.01				.52		.05				.41																	.02		.11	.03	1.72

† Rainfall estimated. ‡ Incomplete. tr. Trace, or less than .01 of an inch.