

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE

THE
OBSERVATORIES'
YEAR BOOK
1964

Comprising the geophysical results obtained from
autographic records and eye observations at the
Lerwick, Eskdalemuir and Kew Observatories

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1968

Universal Decimal Classification

550.389.5(411)
551.510.42(058)
551.594(058)



PREFACE

The *Observatories' Year Book* was published for the years 1922 to 1937 in continuation of Part III Section II and Part IV of the *British Meteorological and Magnetic Year Book* for the period 1908 to 1921. Further publication was resumed eventually after a long interruption because of the 1939-45 war but in an abridged form as outlined in the next paragraph.

The General Introduction to the Meteorological Tables and the parts of the Sectional Introductions which dealt with site, instruments, procedure and tabulations included in the volume for 1938 served as the standards of reference up to 1956; only important departures from these standards were mentioned explicitly in subsequent Year Books. The space devoted to the discussion of observations was reduced and the monthly tables of individual hourly values of meteorological elements were discontinued, but summaries of the daily mean values (or totals), monthly means (or totals) of the hourly values and some maximum and minimum values were given. The diary of cloud, weather and visibility, and, after 1939, the aerological and seismological tables were also discontinued, but no major changes were made in the tables of atmospheric electricity and geomagnetism.

Another major review of the contents of the *Observatories' Year Book* was then carried out and a number of important changes made, commencing with the volume for 1957. The meteorological data for Kew and Eskdalemuir were omitted; a punched card system of recording such data centrally, at the Meteorological Office, Bracknell, has been adopted. It was also decided to omit all mention of the seismological work at Kew. Full details of the seismological measurements are given in the *Kew Seismological Bulletin*, distribution of which was resumed in 1947 after a break of seven years, and are also communicated to the *International Seismological Summary*. There were also some changes in the geomagnetism and atmospheric electricity tables; further changes in these tables have been introduced in this volume. Full details of all the tables are given in the present Introduction.

It may be of assistance to those who make use of the data in this volume to know the full range of the other work now carried out at the three observatories and this is detailed below. Requests for information about this other work should be addressed, unless otherwise stated below, to the Director-General, Meteorological Office, London Road, Bracknell, Berkshire, England.

Lerwick Observatory

Full hourly synoptic observations of the weather. Continuous recording and hourly tabulations of pressure, wind, rainfall, sunshine, temperature, humidity, total and diffuse solar radiation on a horizontal surface, daylight illumination on a horizontal surface, radiation balance. Daily measurements of evaporation and air smoke pollution.

Routine radiosonde and radar-wind upper air measurements (twice and four times daily respectively). Daily measurements of the total amount of ozone. Chemical sampling of the air and rain-water. Sampling for radio-activity of particulate matter in the air near the surface and sampling for radio-activity of rain-water.

There is a Radio and Space Research Station Unit, attached to Lerwick Observatory, which makes some measurements in connexion with its work on radio wave propagation, as well as solar proton measurements, using a neutron monitor, and magnetic micropulsation measurements, using a fluxgate magnetometer. Requests for information about this work should be addressed to the Director, Radio and Space Research Station, Ditton Park, Slough, Buckinghamshire, England.

Eskdalemuir Observatory

Full hourly synoptic observations of the weather. Continuous recording and hourly tabulations of pressure, wind, rainfall, sunshine, temperature, humidity, total and diffuse solar radiation on a horizontal surface, daylight illumination on a horizontal surface, radiation balance. Daily measurements of evaporation, air smoke pollution and soil temperatures (at depths of 30 and 122 cm). Chemical sampling of the air and rain-water. Sampling for radio-activity of particulate matter in the air near the surface, sampling for radio-activity of rain-water. From March, records from a set of the American world wide Standard seismographs - 3 components on both short and long period instruments.

Kew Observatory

Three-hourly synoptic observations of the weather, 06-21 G.M.T. Continuous recording and hourly tabulations of pressure, wind, rainfall, sunshine, temperature, humidity, total and diffuse radiation on a horizontal surface, solar radiation at normal incidence, daylight illumination on a horizontal surface, radiation balance. Daily measurements of evaporation, and soil temperatures (at depths of 50, 100 and 122 cm). Three hourly measurements (06-21 G.M.T.) of soil temperatures at surface and depths of 5, 10, 20 and 30 cm; from 1 August continuous recording and three-hourly tabulations (00-21 G.M.T.) of soil temperatures at these depths. Daily and hourly tabulations of smoke, and daily tabulations of sulphur dioxide, concentrations in the air. Records from a set of Galitzin seismographs (3 components) and a short period vertical seismograph.

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LERWICK OBSERVATORY

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ERRATA IN PREVIOUS VOLUMES

*Geomagnetism**Observatories' Year Books 1932 to 1937*

In the 'Table of Contents' the entry for Tables 269-316 for each year should be as follows:-

'Hourly values of horizontal component, declination and vertical component; hourly, daily and monthly means'.

Observatories' Year Book 1957

In the 'Table of Contents' the page number for Table 34 should be 99 and the page number for Table 35 should be 98.

In the Introduction to the present *Observatories' Year Book*, on pages 6 to 8, an account is given of a comprehensive review of the geomagnetic measurements at Lerwick and Eskdalemuir. Corrections to the previous published values, as a result of this review, follow. It is to be noted that the review was concerned directly with H and Z values; hence the corrections for the other magnetic quantities, derived from these, are within $\pm 1\gamma$, or $0.1'$, of the true values.

LERWICK

Observatories' Year Books 1934 to 1937 inclusive

From 1934 to 1937 inclusive, all values of H at Lerwick, as amended by the correction table on p.21 of the *Observatories' Year Book 1938*, are 5γ too low. This means that the values originally published are only 1γ too high.

Observatories' Year Book 1938

In the Lerwick section p.21, substitute the following correction table for the existing one (in this latter X , $-Y$, F were originally N , W , T respectively):

Corrections to original published values

	H	D	Z	X	$-Y$	I	F
	γ	'	γ	γ	γ	'	γ
1923-25	...	-4.2	...	...	...	...	...
1926	...	-4.2	...	+4	-17	...	...
1927	...	-4.2	...	+5	-17	...	...
1928-29	...	-4.2	...	+4	-17	...	...
1930	...	-4.2	...	+4	-18	...	...
1931	...	-4.2	...	+4	-17	...	...
1932	...	-4.2	...	+5	-17	...	...
1933	...	-4.2	...	+4	-17	...	...
1934	-1	-4.2	-28	+3	-17	-0.5	-27
1935	-1	-4.2	-28	+3	-18	-0.6	-28
1936	-1	-4.2	-28	+3	-17	-0.6	-27
1937	-1	-4.2	-27	+3	-16	-0.6	-26

In the table of Principal Magnetic Disturbances in the Introduction to the Lerwick section, 5γ should be added to all maximum and minimum values of H .

The corrections to H in the footnotes to the Tables of Terrestrial Magnetic Force: Horizontal and Vertical Components should be -1γ .

ERRATA IN PREVIOUS VOLUMES (*contd.*)

Table of Mean Monthly and Annual Values of Terrestrial Magnetic Elements:

- All values of H should be increased by 5γ .
- All values of X should be increased by 5γ .
- All values of $-Y$ should be increased by 1γ .
- All values of I should be decreased by $0.3'$.
- All values of F should be increased by 1γ .

Observatories' Year Books 1939 to 1946 inclusive

From 1939 to 1946 inclusive, all values of H at Lerwick, as amended by previous errata, are 5γ too low. The following changes are required:

In the Lerwick section:

In the correction table in the Introduction to the Lerwick section, the correction to H should be -1γ .

In the Tables of Principal Magnetic Disturbances in the Introduction to the Lerwick section, 5γ should be added to all maximum and minimum values of H .

The corrections to H in the footnotes to the Tables of Terrestrial Magnetic Force: Horizontal and Vertical Components should be -1γ .

In the Tables of Mean Monthly and Annual Values of Terrestrial Magnetic Elements, 5γ should be added to all values of H . The following changes are required:

- All values of H should be increased by 5γ .
- All values of X should be increased by 5γ .
- All values of $-Y$ should be increased by 1γ .
- All values of I should be decreased by $0.3'$.
- All values of F should be increased by 1γ .

Observatories' Year Book 1939

Page 2, last para., line 2, first word to read 'decreased' not 'increased'.

Observatories' Year Books 1947 to 1952 inclusive

From 1947 to 1952 inclusive, all values of H at Lerwick, as amended by previous errata, are 5γ too low. The following changes are required:

In the Lerwick section:

- All values of H should be increased by 5γ .
- All values of X should be increased by 5γ .
- All values of $-Y$ should be increased by 1γ .
- All values of I should be decreased by $0.3'$.
- All values of F should be increased by 1γ .

Observatories' Year Book 1953

From 1 January to 31 May 1953, all values of H as amended by previous errata, are 5γ too low. The following changes are required:

In the Lerwick section, 5γ should be added to all values of H up to 31 May inclusive. P. 39, Table 63, correct monthly values of X , $-Y$, I and F up to May inclusive as for years 1938 to 1952. Correct annual values to read:

H all days to read	14435 γ
H q days	14441 γ
H d days	14423 γ

ERRATA IN PREVIOUS VOLUMES (*contd.*)

X all days to read	14199 γ
-Y all days	2601 γ
I all days	72° 57·8'
F all days	49268 γ

Page 4, last line of para. 3 to read 'H 1540 γ ' not 'H 1545 γ '.

Observatories' Year Book 1958

From 28 September 1958 all values of Z at Lerwick are 7 γ too high. The following changes are required:

In the Lerwick section:

7 γ should be subtracted from all values of Z from 28 September onwards.

P.11. In the third column of the last line of the table at the foot of the page the value for 1959 should be '+4' not '+14'.

P.44. Table 5. Correct monthly values of I and F from October inclusive as for the years 1959 to 1961 - see below. Correct annual values to read Z all days 47246 γ , Z q days 47245 γ , Z d days 47247 γ , I 72° 55·8' and F 49423 γ .

Observatories' Year Books 1959 to 1961 inclusive

From 1959 to 1961 inclusive all values of Z at Lerwick are 7 γ too high. The following changes are required:

In the Lerwick section:

All values of Z should be decreased by 7 γ .

In the Tables of Mean Monthly and Annual Values of Terrestrial Magnetic Elements:

All values of I should be decreased by 0·1'.

All values of F should be decreased by 6 γ .

ESKDALEMUIR

National Physical Laboratory Report of the Observatory Dept. 1908 and 1909

In 1908 and 1909, all values of H at Eskdalemuir are 9 γ too high and all values of Z are 24 γ (in 1908) or 25 γ (in 1909) too high. The following changes are required:

In the Eskdalemuir section:

All values of H should be decreased by 9 γ .

All values of Z should be decreased by 24 γ (in 1908) or 25 γ (in 1909).

Geophysical and Meteorological Observations in the year ended 31 December 1910 at Eskdalemuir Observatory

In 1910 all values of H at Eskdalemuir are 10 γ too high and all values of Z are 26 γ too high. The following amendments should be made:

In the Eskdalemuir section:

All values of H should be decreased by 10 γ .

All values of Z should be decreased by 26 γ .

All values of X should be decreased by 9 γ .

All values of -Y should be decreased by 4 γ .

All values of F should be decreased by 28 γ .

The British Meteorological and Magnetic Year Books, Part IV. 1911 to 1913 inclusive

From 1911 to 1913 all values of H at Eskdalemuir are 10 γ (in 1911 and 1912) or 11 γ (in 1913) too high and all values of Z are 27 γ (in 1911 and 1912), or 28 γ (in 1913) too high. The following changes are required:

ERRATA IN PREVIOUS VOLUMES (*contd.*)

In the Eskdalemuir section:

- All values of H should be decreased by 10γ (in 1911 and 1912) or 11γ (in 1913).
- All values of Z should be decreased by 27γ (in 1911 and 1912) or 28γ (in 1913).
- All values of X should be decreased by 10γ .
- All values of $-Y$ should be decreased by 3γ .
- All values of F should be decreased by 29γ (in 1911) or 30γ (in 1912 and 1913).

In the Table of Mean Monthly and Annual Values of Terrestrial Magnetic Elements at Meteorological Observatories, all values for the earlier years, prior to 1911, should be amended according to the errata given above for those years.

The British Meteorological and Magnetic Year Books, Part IV, 1914 to 1921 inclusive and The Observatories' Year Books 1922 to 1953 inclusive.

During the period 1914 to 1933 inclusive, all values of H at Eskdalemuir are too high by an amount varying uniformly over the period from 11γ in 1914 to 19γ in 1933, and all values of Z are too high by an amount varying from 29γ in 1914 to 51γ in 1933. The following amendments are required:

In the Eskdalemuir section:

- All values of H should be decreased uniformly over the period by an amount varying from 11γ in 1914 to 19γ in 1933.
- All values of Z should be decreased uniformly during the period 1914 to 1918 from 29γ to 33γ , during the period 1919 to 1925, similarly from 35γ to 41γ , during the period 1926 to 1932 again similarly from 43γ to 49γ and in 1933 by 51γ .
- All values of X should be decreased uniformly over the period by an amount varying from 10γ to 19γ .
- All values of $-Y$ should be decreased uniformly over the period by an amount varying from 3γ to 4γ .
- All values of F should be decreased uniformly over the period 1914 to 1918 by an amount varying from 31γ to 35γ , over the period 1919 to 1925 by an amount varying uniformly from 37γ to 43γ , in 1926 by 45γ , over the period 1927 to 1932 by an amount varying uniformly from 47γ to 52γ and in 1933 by 55γ .

In the Table of Mean Monthly and Annual Values of Terrestrial Magnetic Elements at Meteorological Observatories in the British Meteorological and Magnetic Year Book, Part IV, all values for the earlier years, prior to 1914, should be amended according to the errata given above for those years.

Observatories' Year Book, 1934 to 1952, inclusive

From 1934 to 1952 inclusive, all values of H at Eskdalemuir are 5γ too high and all values of Z are 14γ too high. The following amendments are required:

In the Eskdalemuir section:

- All values of H should be decreased by 5γ .
- All values of Z should be decreased by 14γ .
- All values of X should be decreased by 5γ .
- All values of $-Y$ should be decreased by 1γ .
- All values of F should be decreased by 15γ .

Observatories' Year Book, 1953

During 1953, all values of H at Eskdalemuir are 5γ too high; from 1 January to 30 June 1953, all values of Z are 14γ too high and from 1 July to 31 December 1953, all values of Z are 4γ too high. The following amendments are required:

ERRATA IN PREVIOUS VOLUMES (*contd.*)

In the Eskdalemuir section:

1 January to 30 June 1953 - as for the period 1934 to 1952.
1 July to 31 December 1953

All values of H should be decreased by 5γ .
All values of Z should be decreased by 4γ .
All values of X should be decreased by 5γ .
All values of $-Y$ should be decreased by 1γ .
All values of F should be decreased by 6γ .
All values of I should be increased by $0.2'$.

Observatories' Year Book, 1954

From 1 January to 28 February 1954, all values of H at Eskdalemuir are 5γ too high and all values of Z are 4γ too high; from 1 March to 31 December 1954, all values of H are 3γ too high - there is no change in Z . The following amendments are required:

In the Eskdalemuir section:

1 January to 28 February 1954, as for 1 July to 31 December 1953.
1 March to 31 December 1954, as for 1955 to 1964 - see below.

Observatories' Year Books 1955 to 1964 inclusive

From 1955 to 1964 inclusive, all values of H at Eskdalemuir are 3γ too high. The following amendments are required:

In the Eskdalemuir section:

All values of H should be decreased by 3γ .
All values of X should be decreased by 3γ .
All values of $-Y$ should be decreased by 1γ .
All values of F should be decreased by 1γ .
All values of I should be increased by $0.2'$.

*Atmospheric Electricity**Observatories' Year Book 1940*

Page 86, table 100. In Annual mean for 0a days for '231' read '233'.

Observatories' Year Book 1945

Page 14, table 2. In Annual mean for 0a days for '195' read '187'.
In Summer mean for 0a days for '200' read '175'.

Observatories' Year Book 1947

Page 9, table 6. In (a) Annual mean 14-15h for '193' read '192'.
In (a) Annual mean 20-21h for '203' read '201'.
In all hours Annual (a) mean for '187' read '186'.

Observatories' Year Book 1949

Page 62, table 91. In Annual mean for 0a days for '193' read '192'.

Observatories' Year Book 1956

Page 115, table 174. In heading of lower part of table for ' $\gamma+$ ' read ' $\lambda+$ '.

ERRATA IN PREVIOUS VOLUMES (*contd.*)*Observatories' Year Books 1957 and 1958*

1957, Page 17)			In first line delete 'and sums'.
1958, Page 16)	Under TABULATIONS, third paragraph.		In third and fourth lines delete 'sums and'.
1957, Page 63, table 20.	In Annual mean for Oa days for '125'		read '129'.
1957, Page 104, table 43,	January 20.	Last column for 'Z'	read '2'.
1957, Page 110, table 44,	August 22)	Entry under 'Character'	should read '(0-)'. 1958, Page 118, table 44, October 17)
1957, Page 110, table 44)	All entries '...' in column headed 'Duration of negative potential gradient'		should read '0.0'.
1958, Page 118, table 44)	February 22	Delete *for entry 21-22h and add *to 19-20h.	
1958, Page 112, table 43,	February	In mean for '46'	read '45'.
		In mean for month for '111'	read '110'
		In mean for 19-20h for '84(19)'	read '86(18)'
		In mean for 21-22h for '116(18)'	read '112(19)'
Page 113, table 43,	March 18	In mean for '91'	read '51'.
	April	In mean for Oa days for '59'	read '46'.
Page 116, table 43,	September 21	In hours used for '(10)'	read '(15)'. October 5
	October 5	In mean for '103'	read '108'.
Page 117, table 43,	November 5	In mean for '63(12)'	read '54(14)'. December 17
	December 17	21-22h for '160'	read '60'. In mean for '75'
	December	In mean for 21-22h for '105(23)'	read '101(23)'. In mean for Oa days for '85'
	Year	In annual mean for 19-20h for '82'	read '83'. for 21-22h for '82'
			read '81'.

Observatories' Year Book 1959 to 1963

Table 40 Entries '...' in column headed 'Duration of negative potential gradient' should read '0.0'.

1959 Page 17)			
1960 Page 15)			In first line delete 'and sums'.
1961 Page 15)	Under TABULATIONS, second paragraph		In third and fourth lines delete 'sums and'
1962 Page 13)			
1963 Page 13)			

Observatories' Year Book 1959

Page 59, table 19, July 8,	5-6h.	Omit *
Page 60, table 19, September 12,	10-11h.	Add *
September 28,	4-5h.	Add *
October 25,	10-11h.	Add *
Page 100, table 39, January.		In mean for Oa days for '141'
Page 102, table 39, May		read '146'. In mean for 1-2h for '120'
		read '12'. 2-3h for '73'
		read '7'. May 9,
	14-15h.	Add *.
Page 103, table 39, July.		In mean for Oa days for '50'
Page 105, table 39, December.		read '52'. In mean for Oa days for '109'
Year		read '105'. In Annual mean for Oa days for '68'
		read '69'.

ERRATA IN PREVIOUS VOLUMES (contd.)

Observatories' Year Book 1960

Page 54, table 19, January 22, 19-20h. Add *
 Page 58, table 19, October 14, 8-9h. Omit *
 Page 98, table 39, January 7, In mean for '89' read '47'.
 Page 99, table 39, April. In mean for Oa days for '88(3)' read '89(4)'.
 Page 104, table 40, January 17. For 'Oa' read 'Ob'.

Observatories' Year Book 1961

Page 54, table 19, January 3, 16-17h, 17-18h, 18-19h. Add *
 January 4, 1-2h, 2-3h, 6-7h. Add *
 January 9, 17-18h. Add *
 January 13, 6-7h. Add *
 January 28, 3-4h. Add *
 January 29, 10-11h. Add *
 Page 55, table 19, March 22, 23-24h. Add *
 March 27, 8-9h. Add *
 April 12. In hours used for '(2)' read '(21)'.
 Page 56, table 19, May 2, 19-20h. Omit *
 May 4, 23-24h. Omit *
 June 9, 15-16h. Add *
 June 28, 21-22h. Omit *
 Page 57, table 19, August 6, 4-5h. For '115' read '155'.
 August In mean for 16-17h for '139' read '133'.
 Page 58, table 19, September 1, 23-24h. For '-225' read '225'.
 Page 100, table 39, May 31. In mean for '94' read '75'.
 May. In mean for Oa days for '84' read '88'.
 Page 103, table 39, In Annual mean for Oa days for '92' read '99'.

Observatories' Year Book 1962

Page 52, table 19, February 5, 8-9h. Add *
 February 12, 4-5h. Omit *
 Page 54, table 19, June 1, 11-12h. Omit *
 Page 56, table 19, September 30, 12-13h. Omit *
 Page 57, table 19, November 30, 12-13h. For '68' read '65'.
 December 10, 17-18h. Omit *
 December 29, 23-24h. Add *
 Pages 99-101, table 39. The entries for the means for the following days should be
 '-' not '0': 9 Aug., 2 Oct., 10 Nov., 11 Nov.

Page 102, table 40.

	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
No. of days used	for 26 read 31	for 19 read 25	for 24 read 27	for 24 read 27	for 21 read 24	for 26 read 27
Mean	for 1.8 read 1.5	for 2.3 read 1.7	for 2.3 read 2.0	for 2.4 read 2.1	for 5.1 read 4.4	for 3.9 read 3.7

Annual values. In No. of days for '288' read '309'.
 In mean for '3.00' read '2.80'.

Observatories' Year Book 1963

Page 52, table 19, January 5, 20-21h. Add *
 12, 17-18, 18-19h. Add *

ERRATA IN PREVIOUS VOLUMES (*contd.*)

Page 52, table 19, January 13, 11-12h. Add *

Page 53, table 19, April 26, 6-7h. Omit *

Page 54, table 19, May 18, 18-19h. Omit *

Page 57, table 19, November 16, 18-19h. Add *

18, 15-16h. Add *

December 1, 19-20h. Add *

Page 96, table 39, January 11, 7-8h. For 'Z±' read '-*'.
In mean for 0a days for '144(5)' read '180(4)'.

Page 99, table 39, August. In mean for 0a days for '1(1)' read '50(1)'.

Page 100, table 39, September. In mean for 0a days for '53(2)' read '53(1)'.

Page 101, table 39, In Annual mean for 0a days for '32' read '114'.

Pages 96-101, table 39, The entries for the means for the following days should be '-' not '0': 4 Jan., 20 Jan., 6 Feb., 9 Mar., 10 Mar., 14 Mar., 16 Mar., 25 May, 24 June, 5 Aug., 20 Sept., 21 Sept., 30 Sept., 12 Nov., 23 Nov.

Page 102, table 40.

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Total							for 65.3 read 175.3				
No. of days	for 25 read 31	for 10 read 26	for 19 read 22	for 19 read 21		for 30 read 31	for 26 read 27	for 22 read 25			for 26 read 30
Mean	for 1.7 read 1.4	for 3.7 read 1.4	for 4.9 read 4.2	for 4.6 read 4.2	for 2.8 read 2.9	for 1.7 read 1.8	for 3.7 read 2.8	for 4.9 read 2.5	for 4.3 read 2.7	for 4.6 read 5.2	for 2.8 read 2.3
Annual values.	In total for '848.1' read '858.1'.										
	In No. of days for '269' read '305'.										
	In Mean for '3.15' read '2.81'.										
	In No. of days with character 0 for '38' read '37'.										

January 4 Entry under 'Character' should be left blank.
September 31) Delete dashes.
November 31)

*Miscellaneous**Level of Underground Water at Kew**Observatories' Year Book 1933*

Page 356, line 3 for '1934' read '1933'.

Observatories' Year Book 1934

Page 358, line 11 for '750' read '772'.
line 13 for '763' read '709'.
line 13-14 for 'above' read 'below'.
line 14 for '13' read '63' and insert at end
'Of this correction (63 cm) 37 cm is accounted for by the new determination of the level of the beach mark using Newlyn as the datum instead of Liverpool, and 26 cm as an internal redetermination of levels'.

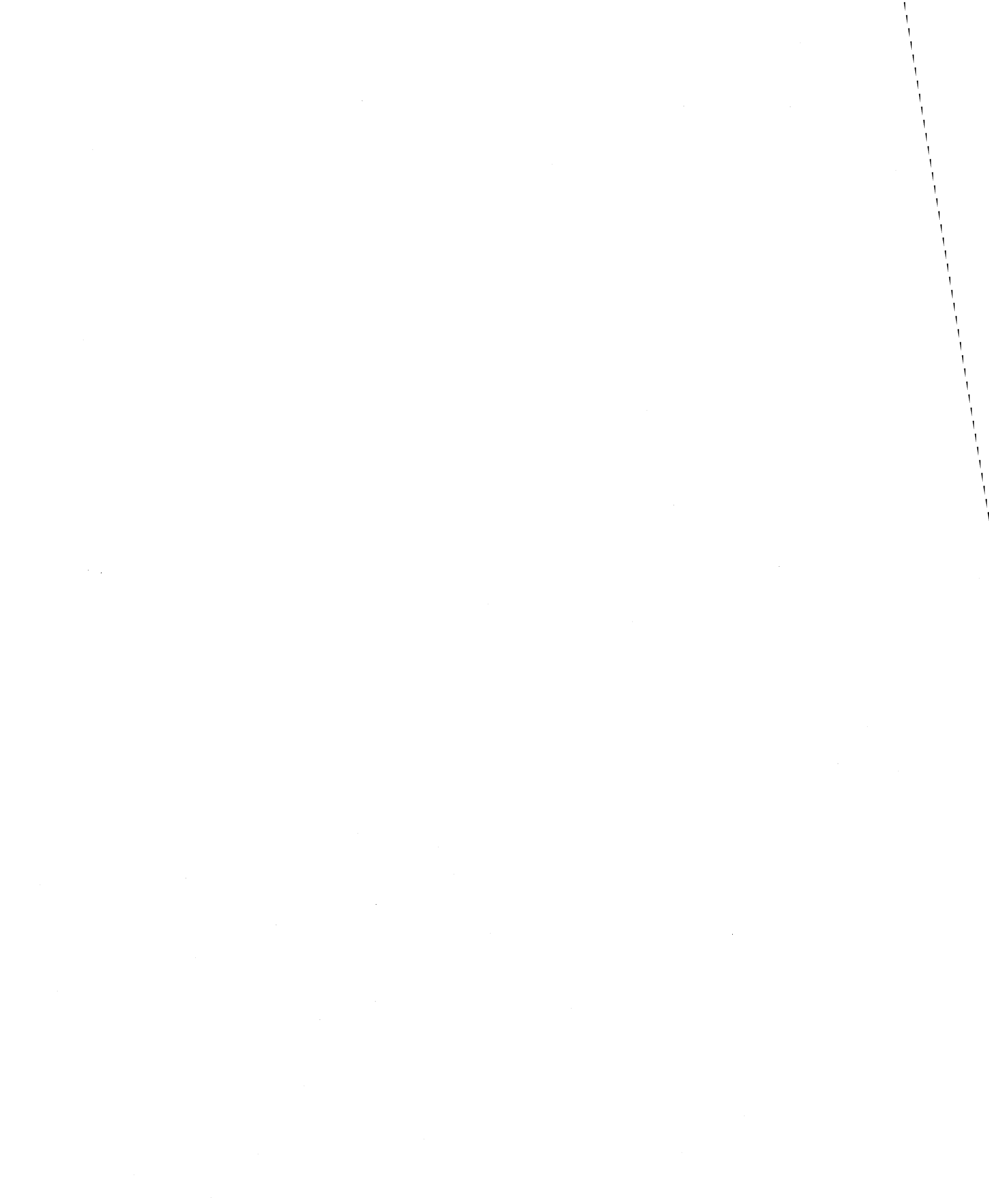
Page 415, table 527 Alter sub-heading to read:
'zero = 63 cm below MSL'.

ERRATA IN PREVIOUS VOLUMES (*contd.*)*Observatories' Year Book 1935*

- Page 362, line 11 for '750' read '772'.
line 13 for '763' read '709'.
line 13-14 for 'above' read 'below'.
line 14 for '13' read '63'.
Page 421, table 527 In the sub-heading for '13 cm above' read
'63 cm below'.

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- Page 385, line 5 For '13 cm above' read '63 cm below'.
Page 417, table 527 In the sub-heading for '13 cm above' read
'63 cm below'.



INTRODUCTION

DESCRIPTION OF OBSERVATORIES

Lerwick Observatory, Shetland (60°08'N, 1°11'W)

The Observatory is set on a ridge of high ground about 85 m above MSL and about 2½ km to the south-west of the port of Lerwick (population about 6000). The surrounding country is desolate moorland.

General views of the Observatory, a site plan and a contour map of the surrounding country were published in the *Observatories' Year Book* for 1961. An account of the history of the Observatory is given by W. G. Harper¹.

Eskdalemuir Observatory, Dumfriesshire (55°19'N, 3°12'W)

The Observatory is situated on a rising shoulder of open moorland about 245 m above MSL in the upper part of the valley of the River White Esk in the Southern Uplands of Scotland. It is surrounded by open moorland with hills rising within 8 km to the north-west to nearly 700 m above MSL.

General views of the Observatory, a site plan and a contour map of the surrounding country were published in the *Observatories' Year Book* for 1961. The history of the Observatory is described by M. J. Blackwell² in a paper marking the fiftieth anniversary of the commencement of observations, and by J. Crichton³.

Kew Observatory, Richmond, Surrey (51°28'N, 0°19'W)

Kew Observatory lies in the south-west corner of an area of parkland about 16 km west-south-west of the centre of London. The ground level is about 5 m above MSL. Outside the parkland within 1 km, the area is extremely built-up, with a number of small factories within a few kilometres to the north and east.

General views of the Observatory, a site plan and a contour map of the surrounding country were published in the *Observatories' Year Book* for 1961.

For the early history of the Observatory reference may be made to papers by G. Rigaud⁴, R. H. Scott⁵, C. Chree⁶, O. J. R. Howarth⁷, R. S. Whipple⁸, F. J. W. Whipple⁹, and A. J. Drummond¹⁰.

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1. HARPER, W. G.; *Lerwick Observatory. Met. Mag., London, 79, 1950, p.309.*
 2. BLACKWELL, M. J.; *Eskdalemuir Observatory - the first fifty years. Met. Mag., London, 87, 1958, p.129.*
 3. CRICHTON, J.; *Eskdalemuir Observatory, Met. Mag., London, 79, 1950, p.337.*
 4. RIGAUD, G.; *Dr. Demainbray and the King's Observatory at Kew. Observatory, London, 5, 1882, p.279.*
 5. SCOTT, R. H.; *The history of the Kew Observatory. Proc. R. Soc., London, 39, 1885, p.37.*
 6. CHREE, C.; *Description of the Kew Observatory, Old Deer Park, Richmond, Surrey, Rec. R. Soc., London, 1st. edn., 1897, p.137.*
 7. HOWARTH, O. J. R.; *The British Association for the Advancement of Science: a retrospect 1831-1921, London, 1922.*
 8. WHIPPLE, R. S.; *An old catalogue and what it tells us of the scientific instruments and curios collected by Queen Charlotte and King George III, Proc. opt. Conv., London, Pt. II, 1926, p.502.*
 9. WHIPPLE, F. J. W.; *Some aspects of the early history of Kew Observatory, Q. Jnl R. met. Soc., London, 63, 1937, p.127.*
 10. DRUMMOND, A. J.; *Kew Observatory. Weather, London, 2, 1947, p.69.*

GEOMAGNETISM

Regular recording of the earth's geomagnetic field commenced at Kew in 1857. By the beginning of the twentieth century, however, the extension of London's electric railway and tramway system had caused so much geomagnetic disturbance that it was decided to establish another geomagnetic observatory in an area considered unlikely to be similarly affected. This led to the building of Eskdalemuir Observatory which was opened in 1908, but geomagnetic observations were also continued at Kew up to 1924.

Comparisons of the geomagnetic results obtained at Kew and Eskdalemuir showed, however, that it would be very desirable to obtain geomagnetic records as far north as possible in the British Isles, and this resulted in the establishment of Lerwick Observatory in 1921. Recording of the geomagnetic field has been continuous at Lerwick since January 1923.

The principal magnetographs at Lerwick and Eskdalemuir are normal and quick-run La Cour instruments, each set consisting of H , D and Z variometers; the paper speeds are 15 mm/h for the normal and 180 mm/h for the quick-run. Time marks are made at five-minute intervals except at the hour, and two-minute breaks are made three times daily at Lerwick and twice daily at Eskdalemuir. Scale values of the H and Z variometers are measured about once a week at Lerwick and once a month at Eskdalemuir, during magnetically quiet periods, by passing a current through Helmholtz-Gaugain coils placed over the variometers, the resulting deflection being recorded on the photographic paper. The current is measured by a milliammeter which is periodically calibrated by a potentiometer using a standard resistance, and a standard cell. It is thought that the scale values adopted, about $4\gamma/\text{mm}$ for H and $6\gamma/\text{mm}$ for Z (at both observatories) are accurate to about $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 per cent respectively. The scale value for D is normally determined from the optics and geometry of the system, with small corrections for torsion and paper shrinkage, but is occasionally checked by a similar electrical method to that used with the H and Z variometers; the difference between the electrical and optical methods is small and the adopted scale values are accurate to about 1 per cent. Following a complete review made in 1963-64, of the scale values, used at both observatories since the installation of the La Cour variometers, in comparison with the optical calculations, electrical determinations and analyses of absolute values, it was decided that the values hitherto adopted were in error by amounts varying up to 4 per cent, mainly because geometrical calculations had been used alone, without account being taken of the curvature of the prism face. Details of the correct scale values to be adopted, over various periods, are given in the section, "*Errata in Previous Volumes and in the Present Volume*" on page vii of the *Observatories' Year Book* 1962. The monthly and yearly mean values of D are unaffected, but the other values of D published in the *Observatories' Year Books* for Lerwick from April 1934 to December 1961, and for Eskdalemuir from January 1936 to December 1962, are in error by the proportion of their deviation from the mean monthly or yearly values; the correction is positive if the westerly declination is greater than the mean value and negative if it is less than the mean value. Tables (for Eskdalemuir only) of diurnal inequalities of the geographical components, which involve the value of D , are correspondingly affected.

Complete sets (H , D and Z) of supplementary magnetographs with lower sensitivity are also operated to provide information during any breaks in the normal magnetograph records, and also to provide information when rapid geomagnetic disturbance renders the traces of the standard magnetograph indecipherable. Details of these instruments can be found in the *Observatories' Year Book* for 1938.

The magnetograph house (K^*) at Lerwick, which contains the La Cour magnetographs, is above ground and is made of non-magnetic concrete: its internal dimensions are 4.9 m by 3 m with the semi-circular shaped roof about 3 m in the middle, and 2 m at the sides, above the floor; the walls and roof are 76 cm thick. An electric heater, controlled by a thermostat, enables the temperature to be kept reasonably constant. The time for a cycle of temperature

*The descriptive letters or numbers, are those given in the Figures published in the *Observatories' Year Book* 1961.

changes (that is, the time between successive operations of the thermostat contacts) is of the order of one hour and a small oscillation of the temperature of the magnetograph is evident from the records, but the amplitude is only about 1 degree Celsius. The supplementary magnetographs are housed in an unheated wooden hut (L).

At Eskdalemuir the magnetographs are placed in an underground chamber (3) constructed throughout of non-magnetic material. Within the outer shell of stone and concrete and separated therefrom, and from each other, by corridors and vaultings are two similar rooms of approximate internal dimensions - length 7.6 m, width 6.1 m, height 3.0 m. The whole outer shell is covered with a thick layer of earth which forms a mound. The instruments and greater part of the rooms are below the undisturbed level of the surrounding ground. Electrical heating, thermostatically controlled, was introduced in 1936 but, although the diurnal range in temperature is normally negligible, there is an annual range of temperature of about 4 degrees Celsius.

The temperature recorded by a thermometer inserted in the quick-run Z variometer, taken to be representative of the magnetograph house, is read daily at 09 G.M.T. at Lerwick and at midnight at Eskdalemuir and the readings are given in Table 4 (for Lerwick) and Table 22 (for Eskdalemuir).

Baseline values of the magnetograms are computed from the absolute measurements, made twice weekly, and measured scale values using the ordinate of the variometer curve at the times of the absolute observations. The adopted values of the baselines are obtained by a graphical smoothing process. Normally one value is adopted for one day except when instrumental discontinuities have occurred.

TABULATIONS

Tables 1 and 19 give, for Lerwick and Eskdalemuir respectively, mean values of the horizontal component (H) of geomagnetic force for periods of 60 minutes ending at the exact hour G.M.T. together with hourly, daily and monthly sums and means. Tables 2 and 20 give similar information for declination (D) and Tables 3 and 21 for the vertical component (Z).

Tables 4 and 22 contain the geomagnetic 3-hourly character figures K , K_H , K_D and K_Z , together with the daily character figure C and the temperature in the magnetograph house. K_H , K_D and K_Z refer to character figures assigned solely by reference to the variations in one magnetic component (H , D or Z respectively) whereas K is the higher figure out of K_H and K_D for that particular 3-hour period. These K figures are thus different from the K 's published in the *Observatories' Year Book* 1963 and in previous years, in which each value of K was the maximum out of the corresponding K_H , K_D and K_Z , but if these K figures are required they can be readily obtained from the data in Tables 4 and 22. The decision to publish the K figures for each component in this way, and to discontinue the previous practice of publishing the daily ranges of the geomagnetic components, is in agreement with resolutions of the International Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy (IAGA) meeting at the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (UGGI) Assembly at Berkeley, California, in August 1963.

The geomagnetic character figures C are determined merely by inspection of the magnetograms. The standard is related to the general level of activity during the year, and the following recommendations, made in 1910 by Chree, Van Everdingen and Schmidt are adopted as guiding principles "that no one of the characters, 0, 1 and 2 should be attributed to more than two-thirds of the days of the year, and that in each quarter the number of days of character 2 should be on the average at least 6".

The geomagnetic character figures K have been derived generally in the conventional way (see, for example, IGY Instruction Manual, Part IV, Geomagnetism - Part I Section 1.7). The lower limit for $K=9$ is 1000γ for Lerwick and 750γ for Eskdalemuir.

Tables 1-4 are subdivided into monthly sections and the same monthly parts of each table are grouped together on facing pages. Tables 19-22 are treated similarly. The days selected by IAGA as being typical "quiet" and "disturbed" days are marked by the letters "q" and "d" respectively.

In general the declination (D) is measured to the west, and is considered to increase with increasing westerly declination, in accordance with the convention adopted in previous volumes. There is, however, an important exception in Tables 14 and 34 entitled "Noteworthy Geomagnetic Disturbances" (see below). In these two tables a movement of D to the east (that is decreasing westerly declination) is regarded as positive, in order that the data in the tables may agree in every respect with data already supplied to IAGA.

Tables 5 (for Lerwick) and 23 (for Eskdalemuir) give the mean monthly and annual values of the geomagnetic elements H , D and Z together with the values of the north component (X), west component ($-Y$), inclination (I) and total force (F). The values for H , D and Z are also given for the international quiet and disturbed days.

The next set of tables (6-13 for Lerwick and 24-32 for Eskdalemuir) gives data on the diurnal inequalities of each geomagnetic element. As recommended by a resolution of the Commission for Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity and approved by the Conference of Directors at Warsaw in 1935, the diurnal inequalities are all uncorrected for non-cyclic change, but the values of the non-cyclic change are also given separately in Tables 11 and 31.

Some information is given for Eskdalemuir but not for Lerwick. This includes the diurnal inequalities of the north (X) and west ($-Y$) components and the inclination (I), and values of the first four harmonic components of the diurnal inequalities of the north, west and vertical components.

The inequalities of X , $-Y$ and I have been computed from those of H , D and Z by means of the formulae:

$$\delta X = \cos D \cdot \delta H - \frac{\pi}{180 \times 60} H \sin D \cdot \delta D$$

$$-\delta Y = \sin D \cdot \delta H + \frac{\pi}{180 \times 60} H \cos D \cdot \delta D$$

$$\delta I = \frac{180 \times 60}{\pi} \cos I \left[\begin{array}{c} \delta Z \cos I - \delta H \sin I \\ H \end{array} \right]$$

in which δD and δI are expressed in minutes of arc, and H , D and I for any given month are the respective mean values for that month as published in Table 23.

The results of harmonic analysis of the mean diurnal inequalities of X , $-Y$ and Z for the months, seasons and year are to be found in Table 33, in which are given the values of a_n , b_n , c_n and α_n in the two equivalent series $\sum (a_n \cos 15nt^\circ + b_n \sin 15nt^\circ)$ and $\sum c_n \sin(15nt^\circ + \alpha_n)$. In the former series t is reckoned in hours from midnight G.M.T., whilst the published values of α_n refer to local mean time. The harmonic coefficients have been computed from the inequalities as given in Tables 24-29, but for this purpose the non-cyclic change has been eliminated.

A correction has been applied where necessary, because the hourly values are not instantaneous but are mean values; the factors by which the coefficients have to be multiplied (see *Report of the British Association*, 1883, p.98) are 1.00286 for a_1 , b_1 , and c_1 ; 1.01152 for a_2 , b_2 , and c_2 ; 1.02617 for a_3 , b_3 , and c_3 ; and 1.04720 for a_4 , b_4 , and c_4 . The values were obtained to two decimal places and finally were rounded off to 0.1 γ .

Tables 14 and 34 are entitled "Noteworthy Geomagnetic Disturbances". These were revised in content in 1947 and now include all the disturbances which would have been included in the previous type of tables, with, however, additional disturbances with sudden commencement (ssc) and those which can be recognised as being solar flare effects (sfe). The tables are divided into three parts:

- (a) Disturbances noteworthy for some reason (usually, but not always, range) and without a sudden commencement.
- (b) Well marked sudden commencements whether followed by a large disturbance or not.
- (c) Disturbances accompanying a solar flare or other known solar flare effect.

The time given of commencement and ending of disturbances in (a) must depend on an arbitrary judgement. The list of sudden commencements under (b) will usually be a little shorter than that given in the IAGA bulletins because a somewhat stricter meaning has been given to the words "well marked". The (c) table has been made as complete as possible by a careful scrutiny of the magnetograms at the time of any known solar flare or solar flare effect, but a small "crochet" can easily be masked by other disturbances. Doubtful cases are not included. The signs given to the movements of H , D and Z are positive for increasing H , Z and an increase of force towards the east (that is, a decreasing westerly declination). Particulars of the same disturbances are given in both the Lerwick and Eskdalemuir tables, even if the disturbance at one of the stations is relatively small.

NOTES ON THE RESULTS

Comparing mean values on all days of 1964 with those of 1963, at Lerwick H increased by 24 γ , D (west) decreased by 4.2' and Z increased by 23 γ . The changes deduced in X , $-Y$, I and F are +27 γ , -13 γ , -1.1' and +28 γ respectively. The ranges between the extreme values recorded during 1964 were H 1193 γ , D 2°34.0' and Z 588 γ . The range of 2°34.0' in declination corresponded to a range of 647 γ in the component of force perpendicular to the magnetic meridian.

Similarly at Eskdalemuir H increased by 30 γ , D (west) decreased by 4.9' and Z increased by 14 γ . The changes deduced in X , $-Y$, I and F are +33 γ , -18 γ , -1.6' and +23 γ respectively. The ranges between the extreme values recorded during 1964 were H 340 γ , D 1°7.6' and Z 341 γ . The range of 1°7.6' in declination corresponded to a range of 332 γ in the component of force perpendicular to the magnetic meridian.

It has been decided to discontinue this section after the 1965 *Observatories' Year Book*.

ABSOLUTE STANDARDS OF GEOMAGNETIC FORCE AT LERWICK AND ESKDALEMUIR

While the standard instrument for declination measurement continues to be the Kew pattern unifilar magnetometer, the standard instrument for H and Z became, at the end of 1964, the proton vector magnetometer, the accuracy of the latter instrument is checked by simultaneous independent measurements of F , H , and Z ; the mean difference between F and $\sqrt{(H^2 + Z^2)}$ is zero, with a standard deviation of about 1/2 γ .

The Lerwick instrument is on the lines of that described by L. Hurwitz and J.R. Nelson (*Journal of Geophysical Research*, 65, 1960, p.1759); the principle of the Eskdalemuir instrument is similar but the horizontal and vertical components are balanced in turn by the field produced by a simple rotatable Helmholtz-Gaugain coil system. A more detailed description of these instruments (with photographs) is reserved for the Introduction to the *Observatories' Year Book* 1965.

Older instruments, using proton magnetometers, from 1960, are described in the *Observatories' Year Book* 1963 (pages 6-7); the instruments previously in use are described in the *Observatories' Year Books*, 1957-59.

In view of the improved accuracy (particularly in Z measurements) that the new instruments have provided, the opportunity has been taken to review the whole series of geomagnetic measurements made at Eskdalemuir and Lerwick, and to estimate (where possible) the probable corrections to past values. Much weight has naturally been given to the various intercomparisons between the two observatories (and between the observatories and Abinger/Hartland) which have been reported in past *Observatories' Year Books*, but it will not be necessary in this account to trace every step that was made. The errata arising from this review are listed on pages vii-xi.

Horizontal component

At Lerwick, from 1922 until 1939, the standard instrument for measuring H was Kew unifilar magnetometer L3951 mounted on the central pillar in Hut H (see Figure 3 of the *Observatories' Year Book* 1961. This was replaced on October 1939 by a portable Smith Coil, placed on the central pillar in Hut I, which was standardized by comparison with L3951; this is referred to below as the Lerwick H standard. Observations continued to be made twice monthly with L3951 until 1946, and the two instruments showed complete agreement during this period.

In June 1953 there was a decrease in the standard of 1.3γ when, following a recalibration of the Smith coil potentiometer at the National Physical Laboratory (NPL) it was discovered that hitherto an old and slightly incorrect factor had been used to convert from international amperes to absolute amperes. Early in 1965, comparisons with the proton vector magnetometer showed that the Lerwick H standard, then in force, (i.e. 1γ below the pre-1953 standard) was, in fact, correct (error less than 1γ).

The position has not, however, been clear in the past, and the published Lerwick H values have been in error for two reasons. Firstly, it was decided, after the 1946 inter-observatory comparisons, to assimilate the Lerwick H values to the inferred Abinger standard and 6γ was subtracted from the Lerwick H values. This was backdated to 1 January 1934, the date on which the change from dip circle to dip inductor (for determination of inclination and thence vertical component) was made effective. Secondly, the recalibration of the Smith coil potentiometer at the NPL in 1953 showed a small change in the value of the resistances from the 1938 calibration, and, in order to avoid an apparent discontinuity, the correction was altered from -6γ to $+1\gamma$ from 1 June 1953. The present review has shown that both these decisions were incorrect; the first because subsequent inter-observatory comparisons led to the 6γ being attributed partly to experimental error and partly to an error in the Abinger standard; the second because it seems most probable that the changes in the resistances occurred during the transport of the potentiometer to the NPL. The correction for the period 1 June 1953 to 31 December 1964, of 1γ , can be ignored, but it seems best to repeal the correction from 1934 to June 1953, by now adding 5γ to the published values as previously amended for this period (i.e. 6γ by removing the assimilation to the inferred Abinger standard minus 1γ due to the incorrect conversion from international to absolute amperes).

In a number of previous *Observatories' Year Books* (particularly those for the years 1957-61) references are made to the "uncorrected coil" values of H derived from measurements with the Lerwick Smith coil magnetometer. This refers to H values obtained when the calibration constant first assigned to this instrument, in 1932, after calibration at Abinger, and not since altered, is used. The instrument was, however, modified before being used at Lerwick, and it is not

surprising that changes were introduced into its effective constant. Essentially, as stated above, the instrument was recalibrated in 1938 against the existing Kew pattern magnetometer, and this was carried out by adding corrections to the "uncorrected coil" values.

At Eskdalemuir the standard instrument for absolute observations of H was the Kew unifilar magnetometer, Elliott 60, mounted on pillar 5 in the west absolute hut (marked 1 on the site plan, Figure 7, in the *Observatories' Year Book* 1961).

This Elliott 60 standard was replaced on 1 January 1934 by a Schuster-Smith coil magnetometer, placed on a specially built pillar in the same (west) hut, about 1.5 m south of pillar 5. This involved a discontinuity of -14γ , which is remarked on in the *Observatories' Year Book*, 1934 p.173. Of this total amount it was estimated that 10γ was due to the departure of the moment of inertia of the magnet system of the Elliott magnetometer, as determined in 1933, from the value originally determined in 1908, and as used up to and including 1933 in the reduction of the results of absolute observations. The likely suggestion was then made that the change occurred gradually throughout the period of use, 1908-33, a regular change of less than $\frac{1}{2}\gamma$ per year being caused. Observations with the Elliott 60 magnetometer continued to be made up to 1948 with no change in the difference between the two magnetometers.

The current measuring potentiometer in the Schuster-Smith coil apparatus had been originally calibrated by the NPL in international electrical units but, as with the Lerwick instrument, the conversion factor used to convert international amperes to absolute amperes (0.99997) was an old value, subsequently found to be greater than the correct value (0.99985). There is no reason to doubt that the NPL calibration was correct in international units and so the original measurements of H were too high by a factor of $0.00012 H (= 2.0\gamma)$. This was put right in March 1954 when the potentiometer was recalibrated in absolute units, but, of course, there was a drop of 2γ in the H standard at this time.

Towards the end of 1964 a series of comparisons with the new proton vector magnetometer showed that the Schuster-Smith coil magnetometer was reading 3γ high. This was in good agreement with the expected value based on inter-observatory comparisons.

A summary of the proposed changes in the published H data as previously amended is given below.

Lerwick

1 January 1934 to 31 May 1953	add 5γ
-------------------------------	---------------

Eskdalemuir

1908 to 31 December 1933	subtract 9γ in 1908 increasing uniformly to a subtraction of 19γ in 1933
--------------------------	--

1 January 1934 to 28 February 1954	subtract 5γ
------------------------------------	--------------------

1 March 1954 to 31 December 1964	subtract 3γ .
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Vertical component

The earlier history of the measurements of Z at Lerwick and Eskdalemuir has been fully described in past *Observatories' Year Books*. At both observatories dip circles were originally used (at Eskdalemuir up to the end of 1913 and at Lerwick up to the end of 1933) and these were followed by dip inductors; these instrumental changes gave rise to discontinuities in the measurements of inclination, and thus of Z , which appear in the published values and must be noted. For Lerwick the present review has suggested no change to published values, as previously amended, up to 1954, but there is good evidence that sometime between then and April 1959 the measured value of Z became 7γ too high. It seems most probable that this took place when the balance magnetometer (BMZ) (No. 83) received an accidental knock on 28 September 1958 - a correction to its constant was applied from that time, but a review of the monthly mean quiet day values of Z around this date strongly suggests that the correction applied was 7γ too large.

This reduction of 7γ is therefore made from then until 1 January 1962, when the Z values were first derived direct from the proton magnetometer total force measurements and the Smith coil values of H . No change is required since this latter date.

For Eskdalemuir the review of the published Z data has had to take account of the changes of the H standard (see above) because the dip inductor was the standard instrument for the measurement of Z up to May 1960, when the Z values were first derived from the proton magnetometer total force measurement and the Schuster-Smith coil value of H . There was no change in the Z standard at this time but there was a small change (of 1γ) when the proton vector magnetometer was brought into use (1 January 1965).

A critical re-examination of the inter-observatory comparisons, taking into account all the evidence now available, strongly suggested, however, that the Z standard at Eskdalemuir decreased by about 15γ between 1953 and 1954; 5γ of this was accounted for by the change in H standard in March 1954 (see above) and an examination of the quiet day monthly mean values indicated that a decrease of 10γ occurred in July 1953. This was presumably due to a change in the dip inductor (a decrease of only 0.25 minute in the measurement of the angle of dip would give this change of Z at Eskdalemuir). There is no evidence of any other discontinuity in the observations by the dip inductor and so the only other changes in Z at Eskdalemuir which are now proposed are the effects of changes in the H standard. Details of these are given in the previous section. On 1 January 1934 the sudden decrease of 14γ in H gave a consequent decrease of 37γ in Z and the gradual rise in H from 1908 to 1933 (10γ over the period) gave rise to a corresponding increase of 27γ in Z .

A summary of the changes in the published Z data, as previously amended, which are now considered necessary, is given below (changes of 1γ have been ignored).

Lerwick

Up to and including 27 September 1958	no change
28 September 1958 to 31 December 1961	subtract 7γ
1 January 1962 onwards	no change

Eskdalemuir

From 1908 up to 31 December 1933	subtract an amount varying steadily from 24γ in 1908 to 51γ in 1933.
1 January 1934 to 30 June 1953	subtract 14γ
1 July 1953 to 28 February 1954	subtract 4γ
1 March 1954 onwards	no change.

Declination

It was decided in 1963 to re-examine all the available manuscript data on the determination of the azimuth of the fixed mark at Lerwick, from the first measurement in 1922 to the most recent value in 1961. (Measurements were made in 1922, 1923, 1930, 1932, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1944, 1948 and 1961, the last two being by the Ordnance Survey.) The clear conclusion was reached that the apparent drift of the mark between 1923 and 1948, mentioned in the 1938 and subsequent *Observatories' Year Books* was not real and was due to errors of observation with the instruments available at Lerwick. The most accurate observation ($08^{\circ}38.8' \pm 4''$ east of south) is that made by the Ordnance Survey in 1961, and it is considered that this has always been the true value since declination observations began in 1922. The conclusion is consistent with the geology of the region, since both concrete pillars - that on which the declinometer stands and that, 117 m away, on which the azimuth mark is placed, are

firmly cemented into solid bedrock. The change from the already published corrections for the years 1923 to 1946 are that (i) the original 1923 determination was in error by 4.2' and not 3.5', and (ii) that this figure of 4.2' is the amount by which westerly declination is too large between 1923 and 1946, and not the range from 3.5' in 1923 to 4.4' in 1946, hitherto mentioned. In addition the published values of westerly declination from 1947 to 7 November 1961 are too small by 0.2'. Attention was drawn to these points in the *Observatories' Year Book* 1962, p.vii; in the Errata with this present volume mention is also made of the resulting changes in X , $-Y$.

The observations of the azimuth of the fixed mark at Eskdalemuir in 1948 gave results negligibly different from previous observations and no changes were required in the tabulations. Further observations of the fixed mark at Eskdalemuir were made in July 1961, by the Observatory staff, using a Tavistock theodolite, with Polaris as a reference star. The value determined was negligibly different (only 7", the standard deviation of the observations being 6") from the value adopted after the Ordnance Survey determination in 1948; it was, however, brought into use on 1 September 1961.

Inter-observatory comparisons of H and Z, 1946-1960

There have been frequent inter-observatory comparisons, including comparisons with Abinger/Hartland, using quartz horizontal magnetometers (QHMs) for horizontal components and BMZs for vertical components. In such comparisons the portable instrument is operated first at one station and then at the other, and it is clear that, included in the final result, and inseparable from it, is the net effect of any site differences there might be between the observing pier used for the portable instrument and the observing pier used for the standard instrument at each Observatory. There seems to be no site difference in Z between the various piers involved, but there is some evidence that, at Eskdalemuir, the value of H at the QHM pier is 2-3 γ higher than that at the Schuster-Smith pier.

The results of the various inter-observatory comparisons have been reported in previous *Observatories' Year Books* (1958 for Z and 1960 for H) and these have now been revised to take account of the changes now adopted, and are given below. In this revision account has been taken of all changes considered to be reliably known, including the small ones ignored for the purposes of corrections to published data.

Revised inter-observatory comparisons of horizontal component

Date	Instruments used for comparison	Difference Eskdalemuir H - Lerwick H	Difference Eskdalemuir H - Abinger (Hartland after 1957) H
		γ	γ
1938	Direct	-2	
1946	QHM 89	-4	+1
1948	QHM 89	-1.5	+1
1950	QHM 90, 91 & 92	-3	
1950	QHM 91 & 92		+5
1954	QHM 120		+2
1957	QHM 119A, 120 & 121A	+1	
1959	QHM 119A, 120 & 121A	-3	
1959	QHM 119A, 120 477, 478 & 479		+1
1960	QHM 119A & 120	0	+3

Revised inter-observatory comparisons of vertical component

Date	Instruments used for comparison	Difference Eskdalemuir Z - Lerwick	Difference Eskdalemuir Z - Abinger (Hartland after 1957) Z
		γ	γ
1948	BMZ 35	+4	
1949	BMZ 35		+5
1950	BMZ 35	0	0
1951-52	BMZ 35		+5
1952	BMZ 35	+4	
1952-53	BMZ 35	+1	
1954	BMZ 35 & 53		+4
1957	BMZ 35 & 53	-19	
1959	BMZ 35	0	+7

It is evident that the 1957 Eskdalemuir and Lerwick Z comparison is anomalous and there is some other evidence for this - but, apart from this, it is seen that the H and Z Standards at the two observatories are now in good agreement. The small mean residual difference in H of about 2γ can be accounted for by the possible site difference between the QFM pier and the Schuster-Smith coil pier at Eskdalemuir.

Tables have now been prepared of the revised annual values of the geomagnetic components at Lerwick for the period 1923-66 and at Eskdalemuir for the period 1908-66, and these follow. It should be noted that the year to year changes mentioned in NOTES ON THE RESULTS in previous *Observatories' Year Books* should be amended accordingly.

LERWICK REVISED ANNUAL MEAN VALUES OF GEOMAGNETIC COMPONENTS

Year	H γ	D (west) ° ' "	Z γ	X γ	-Y γ	I ° ' "	F γ
1923	14655	15 40.3	46655	14111	3959	72 33.7	48902
1924	14642	15 26.5	46708	14113	3899	72 35.7	48950
1925	14621	15 13.5	46713	14108	3840	72 37.2	48948
1926	14618	14 58.6	46699	14121	3778	72 37.1	48933
1927	14607	14 45.7	46713	14125	3722	72 38.1	48944
1928	14585	14 32.9	46702	14117	3664	72 39.4	48926
1929	14556	14 19.4	46651	14104	3601	72 40.3	48869
1930	14527	14 7.0	46624	14088	3543	72 41.6	48835
1931	14517	13 55.4	46623	14090	3493	72 42.3	48830
1932	14495	13 41.9	46608	14083	3433	72 43.5	48809
1933	14477	13 29.8	46605*	14077	3379	72 44.6*	48802*
1934	14462	13 17.7	46716*	14074	3326	72 48.0*	48903*
1935	14445	13 5.3	46730	14070	3271	72 49.4	48911
1936	14428	12 53.6	46763	14064	3220	72 51.2	48938
1937	14411	12 42.4	46785	14058	3170	72 52.8	48955
1938	14401	12 31.6	46809	14059	3124	72 53.9	48973
1939	14394	12 21.4	46833	14061	3080	72 54.9	48995
1940	14389	12 11.1	46860	14065	3037	72 55.8	49018
1941	14382	12 1.0	46884	14067	2994	72 56.8	49040
1942	14386	11 52.5	46899	14078	2960	72 56.8	49055
1943	14378	11 43.5	46919	14078	2922	72 57.8	49072
1944	14380	11 35.1	46940	14087	2888	72 58.1	49093
1945	14376	11 26.3	46963	14091	2851	72 58.8	49113

LERWICK REVISED ANNUAL MEAN VALUES OF GEOMAGNETIC COMPONENTS (*contd.*)

Year	H γ	D (west) ° ' "	Z γ	X γ	-Y γ	I ° ' "	F γ
1946	14363	11 17.1	46989	14086	2810	73 0.2	49135
1947	14363	11 8.7	47002	14093	2776	73 0.5	49147
1948	14371	11 0.9	47009	14106	2745	73 0.1	49156
1949	14378	10 53.1	47037	14119	2714	73 0.2	49184
1950	14388	10 45.5	47039	14135	2685	72 59.6	49190
1951	14402	10 37.7	47061	14156	2656	72 59.1	49215
1952	14417	10 29.9	47087	14176	2626	72 58.7	49244
1953	14435	10 22.8	47106	14199	2601	72 57.8	49268
1954	14450	10 15.6	47129	14219	2573	72 57.2	49295
1955	14464	10 9.2	47156	14238	2549	72 56.8	49324
1956	14469	10 2.8	47191	14247	2523	72 57.3	49359
1957	14486	9 57.5	47225	14268	2504	72 56.8	49396
1958	14507	9 52.7	47246	14292	2487	72 55.8	49423
1959	14523	9 48.1	47271	14311	2472	72 55.4	49452
1960	14538	9 43.4	47299	14329	2454	72 54.9	49483
1961	14565	9 39.1	47318	14359	2441	72 53.5	49509
1962	14591	9 33.3	47336	14388	2422	72 52.1	49534
1963	14610	9 28.5	47359	14411	2405	72 51.3	49562
1964	14634	9 24.4	47382	14438	2392	72 50.2	49590
1965	14656	9 21.1	47403	14461	2381	72 49.2	49617
1966	14672	9 17.8	47431	14479	2370	72 48.7	49648

*Due to the change from dip circle to dip inductor measurements from 1 January 1934, there was a discontinuity of 2.8' in *I* and thus 116γ in *Z* and 121γ in *F* (see *Observatories' Year Book*, 1938, pp.19-21). The values for the years 1923 to 1925 inclusive are based on the results from absolute observations only.

ESKDALEMUIR REVISED ANNUAL MEAN VALUES OF GEOMAGNETIC COMPONENTS

Year	H γ	D (west) ° ' "	Z γ	X γ	-Y γ	I ° ' "	F γ
1908	16821	18 33.3	45283	15947	5353	69 37.3	48306
1909	16826	18 30.1	45360	15956	5339	69 38.9	48380
1910	16826	18 23.3	45317	15967	5307	69 37.8	48340
1911	16836	18 12.4	45317	15993	5260	69 37.1	48343
1912	16836	18 3.9	45318	16006	5221	69 37.2	48344
1913	16811	17 54.9	45254*	15996	5171	69 37.3*	48276*
1914	16793	17 45.3	45159*	15993	5121	69 36.1*	48180*
1915	16774	17 35.9	45143	15989	5071	69 36.9	48159
1916	16744	17 26.1	45088	15975	5017	69 37.6	48097
1917	16720	17 17.1	45061	15965	4968	69 38.6	48063
1918	16702	17 8.1	45034	15961	4921	69 39.0	48032
1919	16700	16 58.7	45049	15972	4875	69 39.6	48045
1920	16693	16 48.7	45026	15980	4828	69 39.5	48021
1921	16681	16 37.3	45025	15984	4771	69 40.3	48016
1922	16666	16 25.8	44974	15985	4714	69 40.0	47963
1923	16661	16 13.8	44915	15997	4657	69 38.8	47906
1924	16658	16 1.2	44898	16010	4597	69 38.7	47889
1925	16650	15 48.4	44902	16020	4535	69 39.3	47890
1926	16632	15 35.3	44896	16020	4469	49 40.3	47878
1927	16615	15 22.7	44843	16020	4406	69 40.2	47822
1928	16602	15 10.5	44849	16024	4346	69 41.2	47823

ESKDALEMUIR REVISED ANNUAL MEAN VALUES OF GEOMAGNETIC COMPONENTS (*contd.*)

Year	<i>H</i>	<i>D</i> (west)		<i>Z</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>-Y</i>	<i>I</i>		<i>F</i>
	γ	$^{\circ}$	'	γ	γ	γ	$^{\circ}$	'	γ
1929	16586	14	58.9	44832	16022	4287	69	41.9	47802
1930	16568	14	47.1	44834	16019	4228	69	43.2	47797
1931	16565	14	34.8	44850	16032	4170	69	43.7	47812
1932	16553	14	23.7	44867	16033	4115	69	45.0	47823
1933	16539	14	12.1	44839	16033	4058	69	45.2	47792
1934	16531	14	0.6	44845	16039	4002	69	45.9	47795
1935	16520	13	48.8	44861	16042	3944	69	47.0	47806
1936	16512	13	37.4	44894	16047	3889	69	48.4	47834
1937	16501	13	26.9	44920	16049	3837	69	49.8	47855
1938	16499	13	17.1	44953	16057	3791	69	50.7	47885
1939	16502	13	7.3	44977	16071	3746	69	51.1	47909
1940	16503	12	57.9	45008	16082	3703	69	51.8	47938
1941	16503	12	48.2	45037	16093	3657	69	52.5	47965
1942	16513	12	39.8	45039	16111	3620	69	51.9	47971
1943	16511	12	31.2	45064	16118	3579	69	52.7	47993
1944	16518	12	23.0	45076	16134	3542	69	52.5	48007
1945	16522	12	14.5	45093	16146	3503	69	52.6	48025
1946	16512	12	5.9	45120	16145	3461	69	54.0	48046
1947	16520	11	57.1	45140	16162	3421	69	53.9	48068
1948	16532	11	48.9	45144	16182	3385	69	53.2	48076
1949	16544	11	40.9	45158	16201	3350	69	52.8	48093
1950	16564	11	33.2	45180	16228	3317	69	52.0	48121
1951	16581	11	25.5	45193	16252	3284	69	51.1	48139
1952	16601	11	18.0	45203	16279	3253	69	50.0	48155
1953	16625	11	11.0	45213	16309	3224	69	48.7	48173
1954	16647	11	3.4	45228	16338	3193	69	47.4	48194
1955	16665	10	56.3	45250	16362	3162	69	46.9	48221
1956	16674	10	49.7	45277	16377	3132	69	47.0	48250
1957	16695	10	43.6	45296	16403	3107	69	46.0	48275
1958	16719	10	38.0	45320	16432	3085	69	45.0	48305
1959	16742	10	32.1	45344	16460	3061	69	44.1	48336
1960	16761	10	26.3	45370	16484	3037	69	43.4	48367
1961	16792	10	20.9	45385	16519	3016	69	41.8	48392
1962	16825	10	15.7	45396	16556	2997	69	39.8	48414
1963	16850	10	10.2	45413	16585	2975	69	38.6	48438
1964	16880	10	5.3	45427	16619	2957	69	36.9	48462
1965	16907	10	0.8	45440	16650	2940	69	35.4	48483
1966	16929	9	56.2	45462	16676	2921	69	34.5	48512

entered
correctly
1964

*Due to the change from dip circle to dip inductor measurements, on 1 January 1914, there were discontinuities in *Z*, *I*, and *F*. The values for the years 1908 to 1910 inclusive are based on the results from absolute observations only.

AURORA

An all-sky cine camera of the Alaskan type (compare IGY Instruction Manual Part II - Aurora and Airglow) continued in operation at Lerwick during 1964. When the sky was sufficiently clear for the photographing of aurora to be possible, but no aurora was visible, the camera was operated at a speed of 12 frames an hour. As soon as aurora became visible the speed was increased to four frames a minute; the speed was reduced again when no aurora had been visible for half an hour. The films were processed and the required data extracted at the World Data Centre at the Balfour Stewart Auroral Laboratory, University of Edinburgh, to which the camera belongs.

In addition to the photographing of the aurora, a visual watch of aurora was kept, and, in particular, hourly observations were made and recorded. The period of the hourly observations was from 20 to 10 minutes before each hour, i.e. the observational period for the hourly observation 23 was from 2240 to 2250 G.M.T. When aurora was observed detailed descriptions were recorded throughout the period of the display, but this work had to be suspended during the periods of the upper air soundings. Copies of the hourly observations and of the detailed description of the aurora were sent to the World Data Centre at Edinburgh.

A careful watch for noctilucent clouds is also maintained and notes of its occurrence or non-occurrence in very clear conditions are sent to the World Data Centre at Edinburgh. A note on an observation of noctilucent cloud at Lerwick on 5 January 1964, by R. A. Hamilton, was published in the *Meteorological Magazine*, London, 93, 1964 p.201.

The form of the Lerwick Auroral Log has been changed, and it now consists of the hourly auroral observations, with brief notes on form and brightness.

In Table 15 a symbol is given for each hourly observation during the hours of darkness, according to the following code (but to save space all nights during which the sky was over-cast throughout have been omitted):-

- L = aurora is observed
- O = observing conditions are good and aurora is clearly absent
- X = observing conditions made a decision about the presence of aurora impossible
- ? = aurora is suspected but observing conditions are not good enough for a firm decision.

When aurora was observed a brief note has been added describing the structure, form and brightness according to the following code:-

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| Structure | H = homogeneous |
| | S = striated |
| | R = rayed |
| | A = arc |
| | B = band |
| | P = patch |
| | V = veil |
| | R = rays |
| | N = not identifiable |
| Brightness index | 1 = comparable with Milky Way |
| | 2 = comparable with moonlit cirrus cloud |
| | 3 = comparable with brightly moonlit cirrus cloud or moonlit cumulus cloud |
| | 4 = much brighter than 3 |

complete definitions of the terms are given in the *International Auroral Atlas* (1963).

Table 16 is a general auroral table compiled in the Balfour Stewart Laboratory from all data available for the sector included within geomagnetic longitudes 70° and 90°E, extending from Iceland to France. Most of the observations used are made at British Meteorological Office stations, in British ships and aircraft, and by voluntary observers in the United Kingdom, but observations from Iceland and Faroes, Eire and France are also used. A more detailed analysis of the data appears annually in *Observatory*, London; for example that for 1964 is in Volume 85, December 1965.

ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY

The programme at Lerwick and Eskdalemuir is to maintain a continuous record of

atmospheric electric potential gradient as it exists just above a natural (short grass) open level surface. This is also done at Kew Observatory but there, in addition, regular measurements are made on fine afternoons of the air-earth current and from these the air conductivity is deduced. These latter are expressed as mean values covering the period of observation which is normally about 20 minutes centred on about 1430 G.M.T.

Continuous recording of potential gradient

The instruments used for the recording of the potential gradient are similar in principle at all three observatories. An insulated boom projects through the wall of the building and takes up the potential of the air because of the ionization caused by a small radioactive collector fitted to its tip. The potential of the boom is recorded by an electrostatic voltmeter except at Lerwick; the use of valve voltmeters for these measurements is discussed below.

The collectors are of polonium deposited on a copper rod about 4 cm long by 0.5 cm diameter; recoated collectors are supplied periodically by the Government Chemist, and a fresh collector is brought into use each quarter. Tests at Kew Observatory in 1959 showed that the strength of a new collector is usually between 80 and 200 micro-curies. A note about the supply of the collectors and of the techniques used in plating them is given in *Nature*, 1955, 175, p.965.

The potential of the boom is, of course, affected by the presence of buildings. Standardizing measurements have therefore to be made of the true potential gradient at a suitable open site. The ratio of the potential gradient in the open to the potential of the boom is called the exposure factor and is expressed in the units (metre^{-1}). The factors are given at the head of Tables 17, 35 and 37.

The methods of making the standardization measurements of potential gradient are different at each observatory.

At Lerwick an insulated wire with a polonium collector fixed to its centre is stretched horizontally between two stout wooden posts 9 m apart. The centre of the wire is exactly 1 m above a levelled piece of ground. The potential of this wire is measured at half-minute intervals for a period of 10 minutes by a Wulf electrometer; the exposure factor is calculated from the mean value of the observed potential and the mean reading of the electrograph. Observations are made in fine weather on as many days as possible.

At Eskdalemuir absolute observations of potential gradient are made with a Wulf electrometer using a small pit about 50 m from the main building. The electrometer is placed inside the pit and from the electrometer a thin metal rod (0.4 cm in diameter) projects vertically upwards through a hole in the metal lid covering the pit. A polonium collector is fixed to the rod at exactly one metre above the ground level. It has been shown that, in practice, the potential of the rod is the same (within experimental error) as that of a stretched wire at one metre exposed to the same potential gradient. The observer shuts himself in the pit and takes readings of the electrometer every half minute until 15-30 readings have been obtained. As at Lerwick the exposure factor is then calculated and observations are made on available fine days.

The absolute measurements at Kew yielding the exposure factors are made with special (Wilson) apparatus in an underground laboratory; these are described on page 16.

At all three observatories, for any given month, a mean exposure factor is used and this is a smoothed running mean using also observations made during the preceding and following months.

A plan, Fig.3, in the 1961 *Observatories' Year Book*, shows the site of the absolute potential gradient measurements at Lerwick and of the position of the electrograph from 14 July 1961 to 28 January 1963, when it was moved to a position 2 metres away to the east. The boom projects 58 cm from the north-east wall of the electrograph room at a height of

220 cm above the ground. The instrument is 160 m from the site of the absolute potential gradient measurements (it is to be noted that at both sites the insulators are made of polytetrafluoroethylene which is kept clean). The electrograph is of the valve voltmeter pattern as described by A. W. Brewer (*Journal of Scientific Instruments*, 30, 1953, p.91). A pen record is obtained on a chart 7.5 cm wide, which normally moves at a speed of 1.2 cm per hour. The scale value of the electrograph is 3 volts per mm on its sensitive scale, and about 15 volts per mm on its insensitive scale. The boom is automatically earthed at each hour, and then operates on the sensitive scale. When the voltage exceeds 90 volts, the electrograph automatically changes to its insensitive scale. Full scale deflection on the insensitive scale is obtained with about 540 volts, so with an exposure factor of around 2.5 the electrograph can record a range of +1350 to -1350 volts per metre in the open. Scale value measurements are made once weekly, using dry batteries and a calibrated voltmeter.

The insulation is tested daily and, even in wet weather, is good. In fine weather the rate of leak is so small, that the time taken for the instrument to lose half its potential has never been measured; only after 15 minutes has a movement of the pen been detectable.

Tests of the rate of rise of potential of the electrograph and boom with the polonium collector fitted are made at intervals. The time taken for the potential to rise to half its final value is 2-3 seconds. The rate of leak is thus so very much less than the rate of charging that the difference between the potential of the boom and that of the air surrounding it is negligible.

It is to be noted that the positive and negative scale values of the Benndorf electrometer (which was replaced by the valve voltmeter in January 1961) at Lerwick differed by about 20 per cent. The values were used respectively for the derivation of positive and negative potentials, except that during the period 1954-60 it was decided to calculate the potential gradient for 0a days from the positive scale factor and those for all other days from a mean of positive and negative factors.

The electrograph at Eskdalemuir consists essentially of a quadrant electrometer with a small mirror on the vane which reflects a light spot on to a sheet of bromide paper wrapped around a drum rotated by clockwork. From 1936 until 1954 the electrograph boom projected through a pipe in the north wall a few feet to the west of its present position; it now projects through a wooden door a distance of 66 cm, so that the collector is flush with the outer wall of the building and 4.8 m above ground level.

The boom is supported on polythene insulators which are inspected regularly and cleaned as necessary of dust and spider webs. A leak test is carried out about three times per week; about 120 volts are applied to the boom and 5 per cent loss of potential over 2 minutes is accepted as satisfactory.

The scale value of the record was approximately 1.9 volts per millimetre during 1964 and this, combined with an exposure factor of about 7.9, means that one millimetre on the record corresponded approximately to 15 volts per metre in the potential gradient over an open level surface; a full scale deflection corresponds to ± 1000 volts per metre.

The Kew electrograph, which is also a quadrant electrometer recording photographically, is situated in the main observatory building. Its boom is supported on sulphur insulators which are kept dry and warm with two small electric heaters. The radio-active collector is 90 cm from the window of the building through which the boom projects at 360 cm above ground level. The insulators and boom are inspected regularly and kept free from dust and spider webs; provided the electric heaters are also functioning, the insulator then remains satisfactory but a leak test is performed at about monthly intervals (the loss of potential should be negligible [less than 5 per cent in two minutes]). The scale value of the electrograph has been fixed at about 17 volts per metre per millimetre, and the full scale deflections correspond to about +1600 volts per metre and -1000 volts per metre.

Valve voltmeters, as now in use at Lerwick, have also been recording continuously at Kew since May 1958, and at Eskdalemuir since April 1959, in addition to the electrostatic instruments.

Kew: air-earth current and conductivity

Measurements of the air-earth current and potential gradient are made in an underground laboratory using a modified Wilson apparatus which was devised by C. T. R. Wilson (*Proceedings of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*, London, 13, 1906 pp.184 and 363) and is described in detail by F. J. Scrase (*Geophysical Memoir*, London, 7, No. 60, 1934). From these observations the conductivity can be calculated.

Briefly, the apparatus consists of an insulated brass plate, mounted with its top surface flush with the ground level, and connected to a sensitive electrometer. The test plate can be covered when necessary with an earthed cylindrical cover, and can be maintained at any desired potential (usually zero) by a small charged variable capacitor (called the compensator). The method of using the instrument at Kew differs slightly from that adopted by Wilson, who used the readings of the position of the compensator to obtain the charge on the test plate. At Kew the compensator is used merely to keep the plate at zero potential, and the charge is measured by reading the deflection of the electrometer.

The sequence of measurements is as follows; firstly a measurement of potential gradient, secondly a measurement of air-earth current made by accumulating the charge on the test plate for a period of five minutes and lastly another measurement of potential gradient. This sequence is normally repeated four times. There are thus eight measurements of potential gradient in a complete set of operations; in four of these the test plate is first exposed to the field, earthed, shielded and then the potential (v) of the plate is measured with the electrometer; in the remaining four measurements the plate is first shielded, earthed and then exposed to the field and its potential measured. These two slightly different procedures are adopted for convenience and give negligibly different results. If A is the area of the test plate (in square centimetres) and C is the capacity of the system (in farads) then the potential gradient F (in volts per centimetre) is given by

$$F = 4\pi (9 \times 10^{11}) Cv/A$$

The potential gradient found in this way is, to a close approximation, equal to that found by measuring the potential at a height of 1 m in the open part of the grounds with a stretched wire apparatus.

The air-earth current (i) is measured by finding the potential (δv) acquired by the plate during a period of t seconds because of the charge collected. The relationship is:

$$i = C\delta v/At$$

The value of δv that is used is a mean result from the four observations each lasting five minutes. From the mean values of i and F the conductivity λ is deduced. There is a slight difference (about 1%) in the capacity of the system when shielded and when unshielded; a mean of the two values is used when computing the potential gradient but the shielded value is that applicable to, and used for, the air-earth current measurements.

The conductivity is that due to positive ions only since measurements are made only with positive fields. No measurements are made in precipitation or fog.

TABULATIONS

The potential gradient tables have been entirely recast in this volume of the *Observatories' Year Book* to bring them more into line with recent requirements as discussed

by the International Year of the Quiet Sun (IQSY) Working Group of the Joint Committee on Atmospheric Electricity of the International Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics (IAMAP) and the International Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy (IAGA).

In 1957 (see *Observatories' Year Book* 1957 p.17) the change was made that only hours without precipitation were considered in obtaining the means - also, for this purpose, hours for which the mean was indeterminate, because of large fluctuations, were excluded. In the present year the further change was made to exclude consideration of periods with hydrometeors (according to the World Meteorological Organisation definition); the main change is that periods with fog are now excluded as well as periods with precipitation. Thus tables 17 (for Lerwick), 35 (for Eskdalemuir) and 37 (for Kew) contain mean values of potential gradient for those periods of 60 minutes, ending at exact hours G.M.T., which are without hydrometeors. Hours with hydrometeors are left blank, and hours for which no record is obtained, because of instrumental faults, contain a - . A distinction has also been drawn between "fair weather hours" and those hours without hydrometeors which are "non-fair weather hours". The criteria used to distinguish between these classes, which follow below, are at present, to a certain extent experimental, although based on the recommendations of the Working Group, but it is hoped that, in the future, a set of objective rules can be drawn up.

The criteria for fair weather hours that have been used are:-

- a. There must be no hydrometeors.
- b. There must be no low stratus cloud (low normally means at a height up to 100 metres above station level, but at Lerwick this limiting height is generally interpreted as being 300 metres).
- c. There must be generally not greater than one eighth of cumuliform cloud, but there can be up to three eighths if there is no apparent effect on the potential gradient record.
- d. The surface wind should normally be less than Beaufort force 5 (that is a mean hourly wind speed of less than 8 metres per second).

These weather criteria could not be applied as strictly at Kew, where weather observations are made only every 3 hours from 06 to 21 G.M.T. daily, as at Lerwick and Eskdalemuir, where full observations are made throughout the 24 hours. At Lerwick there are occasions of very high potential gradients in hazy fine weather, usually with southeast winds, and, at this Observatory occasions with visibility of 5 kilometres or less are excluded. These criteria are supplemented by detailed study of the electrograms for the elimination of purely local effects.

For Lerwick and Eskdalemuir up to, and including 1956, the selection of the special Oa days - when no negative potential was recorded and there were no complete hours during which the range of potential gradient exceeded 1000 volts per metre - was made solely by reference to the electrogram. Similarly a "selected quiet day" at Kew was one of 10 selected calendar days in each month, characterised by no negative potential gradient, no large irregular movements, no indication of inferior insulation and no large non-cyclic change; when there were not 10 such calendar days in a month, it was sometimes possible to make the number up by using other spells of 24 hours. The daily mean potential gradient, for these Oa days, and for the selected quiet days, was found by taking the average of the 24 hourly values.

In 1957, when changes were made in the tabulation and publication of the hourly potential gradient tables, it was decided that, although no change was to be made in the criteria given above for Oa and selected quiet days, an additional criterion should be that hours with precipitation on these days should not be used in deriving the Oa and selected quiet day means.

As stated above, there has been a further change in the present year in that hours with

hydrometeors have been omitted from the main tables. However, to give an overlap with the previous period Oa and selected quiet days have been chosen according to the 1957-63 criteria and this procedure will continue up to and including 1966. All "precipitation hours" are, of course, included in the class of "hydrometeor hours", but the latter also includes other, non-precipitation, hours; thus the mean for an Oa day may occasionally include measurements for more hours than are shown in the main tables.

From this present year the annual Oa day means have been computed by taking an average of the monthly means. It was decided to recompute the annual Oa day means for all years back to the previous change on 1 January 1957 on the present basis, and these values are given in the Errata section on pages xii-xiv of the present *Year Book*. No change has been required in the procedure for the selected quiet days at Kew, since there have, in fact, been an equal (or substantially equal) number of days used in each month.

Table 18 (for Lerwick), 36 (for Eskdalemuir), and 38 (for Kew), contain monthly mean hourly values of the potential gradient, transferred from tables 17, 35 and 37 respectively, together with seasonal and annual hourly mean values. For this purpose Winter is taken as January, February, November and December, the Equinox is March, April, September and October and Summer is May to August.

In all the tables 17, 18, 35, 36, 37 and 38, mean values for each month have been computed by averaging the mean for each hour, means for all hours without hydrometeors and means for fair weather hours being given separately; seasonal and annual values are the averages of the monthly mean values.

Table 39 contains the results of the measurements of the potential gradient, air-earth current and conductivity due to positive ions, made with the Wilson apparatus at Kew. Each entry is the mean value for a period of twenty minutes centred about 1430 G.M.T. on the date in question. Monthly and annual means are also given (the annual means being calculated as described in the previous paragraph).

It should be pointed out that the unit of potential gradient used in Table 39 is volts per centimetre (not volts per metre as in the other tables); the unit of air-earth current is 10^{-18} ampere per square centimetre and the unit of conductivity is 10^{-18} per ohm per centimetre.

NOTES ON THE RESULTS

While no detailed discussion of the results is attempted here it is perhaps of interest to point out that marked changes have occurred since around 1951; those occurring in the period 1951-59 were discussed by K. H. Stewart in the *Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society*, **86**, 1960, p.399 and attributed to the deposition on the ground of radio-active debris from nuclear explosions for test purposes. There is further discussion of the matter by R. A. Hamilton in the same *Journal* in **91**, 1965, p.348 (and in the Discussion in **93**, 1967, p.139) and (with J. G. Paren) in the *Meteorological Magazine*, London, **96**, 1967, p.81, in relation to Lerwick and Eskdalemuir measurements.

AIR POLLUTION

On 1 January 1962 the use of the Owens air pollution recorder at Kew Observatory was discontinued and the Warren Spring Laboratory (Department of Scientific and Industrial Research until 31 March 1965, then Ministry of Technology) automatic smoke sampler was introduced for measuring the variation of air pollution. This was foreshadowed when the new instrument was described in the Introduction to the *Observatories' Year Book*, 1961. This description is repeated below for convenience; for a description of the Owens instrument reference should be

made to the Report on observations in the year 1917-18, *London Meteorological Office, Advisory Committee on Atmospheric Pollution*. The new instrument was installed during February 1961 in the building known as the Clinical House, with the level of the intake about 2 metres above that of the adjacent ground.

This automatic sampler was designed at the Warren Spring Laboratory and operates on a similar principle to their standard daily instrument. Air is drawn by a small pump through a filter and thence through an air meter. The filter material is, however, a continuous roll of glass fibre "paper", and the clamp, which defines the areas of the paper through which the air is drawn, can be released automatically by a time switch. When this happens the filter paper is also wound on a suitable distance, so that when the clamp is allowed to reposition itself the air is drawn through a fresh area of the paper and a new stain is produced.

The instrument is operated from an hourly time switch so that 24 stains are produced every day. The air meter is only read once a day but it has been found that by using a constant voltage transformer to supply the power for the electric pump the rate of air flow is substantially constant. During periods of light pollution a pump sampling 5.5 cu ft an hour is used but during times of heavy pollution a different pump sampling only 2.8 cu ft an hour is used.

The stains are much larger in diameter than those produced by the Owens recorder and the darkness is measured with a photo-electric reflectometer. This results in a much more accurate and sensitive reading. It is estimated that the minimum concentration of smoke that can be reliably detected by this apparatus is about 5 microgrammes per cubic metre whereas with the Owens instrument the limit is at least twenty times this value.

The relation between the reflectometer reading of the glass fibre stain, the volume of air passed and the smoke concentration was not known at the beginning of this work. A reliable calibration has, however, been determined at Kew by comparing the results from daily and hourly measurements on the same day. Full details of this calibration are given in a paper by R. H. Collingbourne and H. E. Painter (*Air and Water pollution*, London, 8, 1964, p.159).

The new instrument was run side by side with the Owens recorder for 10 months in 1961 and considerable systematic differences were found between the results of the two instruments. These were only in part due to the greater sensitivity of the new instrument. In the table below is given the mean relation between the monthly mean hourly values of smoke concentration as found from the two instruments.

Relation between monthly mean hourly values of smoke concentration
as found by the two recording instruments in 1961
unit: microgrammes per cubic metre

Owens	Warren Spring	Ratio	Owens	Warren Spring	Ratio
75	27	2.8	160	230	0.7
100	45	2.2	200	310	0.65
120	85	1.4	300	460	0.65
140	175	0.8			

It is seen that the Owens instrument reads too high at low concentrations and too low at high concentrations. It undoubtedly well underestimates the peak concentrations. A fuller discussion of the comparison between the Owens instrument and the new sampler is in preparation; meanwhile the discontinuity in the records should be noted. The average diurnal change in air pollution will also be much more accurately measured with the new instrument.

A summary of the results obtained at Kew is given in Table 40. In this table are hourly means of the concentration of suspended matter, in microgrammes per cubic metre, for each month, the seasons and the year. Winter is taken as the months January, February, November and December, Spring as March and April, Summer as May to August and Autumn as September and October.

In addition there are standard instruments at Kew, Eskdalemuir and Lerwick for the measurement of daily smoke concentration in the air. Data so obtained are incorporated in the records of the National Survey of Air Pollution maintained by Warren Spring Laboratory. Summaries of these data appear monthly and are also included in the Annual Table of Observations. Both may be obtained on request from the Director, Warren Spring Laboratory, Gunnels Wood Road, Stevenage, Hertfordshire, England.

During 1964 the highest estimate of pollution at Kew was 1300 microgrammes per cubic metre, this value occurring from 19-20 hours G.M.T. on 6 January. There were 5 days on which the concentration reached at least 1000 microgrammes per cubic metre for at least one hour. The total number of hours credited with 1000 microgrammes per cubic metre or more was 8 (6 in January and 2 in February).

Late in 1960 there was also installed at Kew Observatory, on behalf of Warren Spring Laboratory, standard daily apparatus for the measurement of the concentration of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere. Air which has already been passed through a smoke filter is bubbled through a weak solution of hydrogen peroxide causing the sulphur dioxide to be converted to sulphuric acid which remains in solution. The acidity of the hydrogen peroxide solution is then found by titration against a 1/250 normal solution of sodium borate, using B.D.H. 4.5 (a narrow range indicator); from this result, knowing the volume of air, the average sulphur dioxide concentration can be calculated. Measurements are made 24 hourly and, since January 1961, the results have been passed at monthly intervals to Warren Spring Laboratory and published by them alongside the smoke pollution data (see above).

Full descriptions of the methods of measuring smoke and sulphur dioxide are given in the Instruction Manual of the National Survey of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide. This may be obtained from the Warren Spring Laboratory (address as above) on request. Summarised details of these and other methods of measuring a variety of pollutants are given in the four parts of British Standard 1747.

LERWICK

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns for Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 14,000γ+. Rows include data for 1 LERWICK (H) from 1 to 31 d, with a Grand Total of 461,398.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns for Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 500.0'+. Rows include data for 2 LERWICK (D) from 1 to 31 d, with a Grand Total of 19439.1.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns for Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 14,000y+. Rows include data for stations 1-29 and a Grand Total of 433,027.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns for Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 500.0'+. Rows include data for stations 1-29 and a Grand Total of 18015.4.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE; HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns for Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 14,000γ+, and Grand Total 464,606. Rows include 1 LERWICK (H) and various time intervals (1-15, 16-30, 31 q, Mean, Sum 18,000γ+).

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns for Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 400.0' +, and Grand Total 19044.1. Rows include 2 LERWICK (D) and various time intervals (1-15, 16-30, 31 q, Mean, Sum 700.0' +).

Table with columns: 3 LERWICK (Z), 47,000γ (0.47 C.G.S. unit) +, MARCH 1964, Hour G.M.T., and Sum 8000γ+. Rows list hours from 1 to 31 with various magnetic force values and a Grand Total of 279,511.

DAILY GEOMAGNETIC CHARACTER FIGURES (K, KH, KD, KZ, AND C) AND TEMPERATURE IN MAGNETOGRAPH HOUSE

Table with columns: 4 LERWICK, MARCH 1964, 3-h range indices, Sum of indices, and Temperature in magnetograph house 200°A+. Rows list days with magnetic indices and temperatures, ending with a Mean row.

q denotes an international quiet day and d an international disturbed day.

KH For horizontal component. KD For declination. KZ For vertical component. (See Introduction).

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with 23 columns (hours 0-1 to 23-24) and 2 rows (Mean, Sum 14,000y+). Includes station identifier 1 LERWICK (H) and date APRIL 1964.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with 23 columns (hours 0-1 to 23-24) and 2 rows (Mean, Sum 600.0'+). Includes station identifier 2 LERWICK (D) and date APRIL 1964.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table 1: LERWICK (H) 14,000γ (0.14 C.G.S. unit) + MAY 1964. Columns include Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 14,000γ+. Rows list magnetic force values for hours 1 through 31, plus a mean row and a total sum row.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table 2: LERWICK (D) 9° + MAY 1964. Columns include Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 400.0'+. Rows list magnetic declination values for hours 1 through 31, plus a mean row and a total sum row.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns for Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 14,000γ+, and Grand Total 459,729. Rows include data for stations 1, 2, 3q, 4, 5q, 6q, 7, 8, 9, 10d, 11d, 12d, 13, 14, 15, 16q, 17, 18, 19, 20d, 21d, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30q, and a Mean row.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns for Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 500·0'+, and Grand Total 17605·2. Rows include data for stations 2, 3q, 4, 5q, 6q, 7, 8, 9, 10d, 11d, 12d, 13, 14, 15, 16q, 17, 18, 19, 20d, 21d, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30q, and a Mean row.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns for Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 15,000y+, and Grand Total 477,493. Rows include data for Lerwick (H) from 1 to 31 hours.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns for Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 500.0'+, and Grand Total 17534.1. Rows include data for Lerwick (D) from 1 to 31 hours.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns for Hour G.M.T., 0-1 to 23-24, Mean, and Sum 15,000y+. Row 1: LERWICK (H) 14,000γ (0.14 C.G.S. unit) + AUGUST 1964. Data rows 1-31 and Mean/Sum rows.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns for Hour G.M.T., 0-1 to 23-24, Mean, and Sum 500.0'+. Row 1: LERWICK (D) 9° + AUGUST 1964. Data rows 1-31 and Mean/Sum rows.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table 1: LERWICK (H) 14,000γ (0.14 C.G.S. unit) + SEPTEMBER 1964. Columns include Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 14,000γ+. Rows 1-30 show hourly data with various letter codes (γ, d, q) and a final Mean and Sum row.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table 2: LERWICK (D) 9° + SEPTEMBER 1964. Columns include Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 500.0'+. Rows 1-30 show hourly data with various letter codes (γ, d, q) and a final Mean and Sum row.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table 1: LERWICK (H) 14,000γ (0.14 C.G.S. unit) + NOVEMBER 1964. Columns include Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 15,000γ+. Rows list hours 1 through 30 with various letter codes (d, q) and numerical values.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table 2: LERWICK (D) 9° + NOVEMBER 1964. Columns include Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 500.0'+. Rows list hours 1 through 30 with various letter codes (d, q) and numerical values.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns for time (Hour G.M.T. 0-1 to 23-24), station (LERWICK (H)), magnetic force values, and summary (Mean, Sum 15,000+). Includes a Grand Total of 481,349.

647 at 0-1h. 1 January 1965.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns for time (Hour G.M.T. 0-1 to 23-24), station (LERWICK (D)), magnetic declination values, and summary (Mean, Sum 500.0+). Includes a Grand Total of 17045.8.

22.5 at 0-1h. 1 January 1965.

MEAN MONTHLY AND ANNUAL VALUES OF GEOMAGNETIC ELEMENTS

For all, a , quiet, q , and disturbed, d , days for H , D and Z and for all days for X , $-Y$, I and F

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1964

	Horizontal (H) component			Declination (D) (west)			Vertical (Z) component			North component (X) all days	West component ($-Y$) all days	Inclination (I) (north) all days	Total force (F) all days
	a	q	d	a	q	d	a	q	d				
Jan.	620	625	614	26.1	26.5	26.1	378	375	380	14422	2397	72 51.0	49582
Feb.	622	626	618	25.9	26.4	25.8	378	379	378	14425	2396	72 50.9	49583
Mar.	625	627	618	25.6	25.8	24.1	376	380	372	14427	2395	72 50.7	49582
Apr.	627	632	618	25.2	25.6	24.2	375	379	374	14429	2394	72 50.5	49582
May	633	637	627	24.7	25.0	24.5	376	381	371	14436	2393	72 50.2	49584
June	639	640	630	24.5	24.8	23.5	379	376	368	14442	2393	72 49.8	49589
July	642	644	643	23.6	23.6	23.9	379	384	372	14445	2390	72 49.6	49590
Aug.	641	641	640	24.2	23.8	24.2	383	387	377	14445	2392	72 49.7	49593
Sept.	638	641	633	23.4	23.5	22.8	385	388	382	14442	2388	72 50.0	49595
Oct.	637	638	636	23.3	23.2	22.6	388	391	386	14441	2388	72 50.1	49597
Nov.	642	643	639	23.0	22.9	23.6	393	392	393	14446	2387	72 49.9	49603
Dec.	647	650	644	22.9	22.9	22.8	395	394	395	14451	2388	72 49.6	49606
Year	634	637	630	24.4	24.5	24.0	382	384	379	14438	2392	72 50.2	49590

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(a) Disturbances without sudden commencement

All times G.M.T.

Serial Number	From		To		Range (γ)			Notes
	Date	Hour	Date	Hour	H	D	Z	
1a	2 Jan.	03	5 Jan.	03	190	218	271	
2a	3 Mar.	21	6 Mar.	02	511	284	454	
3a	1 Apr.	09	3 Apr.	06	1128	654	547	
4a	27 Apr.	05	29 Apr.	20	456	207	449	
5a	13 May	09	16 May	22	526	137	414	
6a	10 June	03	12 June	08	473	169	386	

(b) Disturbances with sudden commencement (ssc)

All times G.M.T.

Serial Number	Date	Time of sudden commencement	End of disturbance		With initial reversed stroke			Magnitude of main stroke (γ)			Range of following disturbance (γ)		
			Date	Hour	H	D	Z	H	D	Z	H	D	Z
		h. m.						γ	γ	γ			
1b	12 Feb.	06.05	-	-	No	Yes	-	+6	-16	0		small	
*2b	20 Feb.	11.37	-	-	Yes	No	-	+12	+12	0		small	
3b	29 Mar.	14.09	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	+15	-6	0		small	
4b	13 Apr.	16.26	-	-	Yes	No	Yes	+14	-4	-5		small	
5b	17 Apr.	00.20	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	+10	-8	-6		small	
6b	10 May	00.37	11 May	07	Yes	Yes	Yes	+18	-18	-5	422	303	382
7b	23 May	22.29	-	-	Yes	No	Yes	+29	-2	-10		small	
*8b	2 July	23.24	-	-	?	?	?	+11	-8	-6		small	
9b	4 Aug.	01.30	-	-	No	Yes	Yes	+18	-21	-8		small	
10b	6 Sept.	19.55	-	-	No	-	Yes	+31	0	-10		small	
11b	21 Sept.	11.47	22 Sept.	23	No	Yes	No	+11	-8	-4	846	315	334
12b	3 Oct.	12.43	-	-	Yes	No	-	+22	+8	0		small	

*ssc not well defined at Lerwick

In the case of an ssc*, that is, an ssc preceded, on at least one component, by one or more small oscillations, timing of the sudden commencement has been made from the main stroke.

(c) Disturbances due to solar flare (sfe) - None

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G. M. T.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	01	02	03	04	05	06	07		
Jan.	4/5	O	O	O	O	L	L	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	N(1)	
	5/6	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	8/9		X	L	L	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	N(1)	
	9/10		X	X	X	L	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A,N(1 to 2)	
	10/11		X	X	X	X	X	L	L	L	O	O	X	X	X	N(1)	
	11/12		L	L	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	N(1)	
	12/13		X	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	14/15		O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	16/17		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O		
	17/18		X	X	X	O	O	O	X	O	O	X	X	X	X		
	18/19		X	X	X	O	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	19/20		X	X	X	X	X	O	O	X	X	X	X	O	O		
	20/21		O	O	X	X	O	O	O	X	O	X	X	X	X		
	21/22		X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X			
	22/23		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X		
	23/24		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O		
	24/25		X	X	X	O	O	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	30/31		X	X	X	X	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O		
Feb.		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	Notes
	1/2		O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	X		
	3/4		X	X	X	X	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	O	O		
	4/5		X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	5/6		O	X	X	O	X	X	X	L	L	O	X	O	O		N(1)
	8/9		X	X	X	X	X	X	L	X	X	X	X	X	X		N(1)
	10/11		X	X	X	X	X	O	L	L	L	L	O	X	O		N(1)
	11/12		O	O	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	12/13		X	O	O	O	L	L	X	X	X	L	L	O	O		N,A,R(1)
	13/14		X	L	L	L	L	L	X	X	X	X	O	X	X		N,A(1 to 2)
	14/15		O	O	O	O	O	L	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		N(1)
	15/16		X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	16/17		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	O	X	O	X		
	17/18		X	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X		
	21/22			X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	X	X	X	X		
	28/29			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	X		

"In order to save space all nights during which the sky was overcast throughout have been omitted from the table; otherwise a symbol is given for each hourly observation during the hours of darkness according to the following code;"

L = aurora is observed

O = observing conditions are good and aurora is clearly absent

X = observing conditions made a decision about the presence of aurora impossible

? = aurora is suspected but observing conditions are not good enough for a firm decision.

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1964

G.M.T.		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	Notes	
Mar.	2/3			O	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
	3/4			X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	L	X		N,R(1 to 3)	
	4/5			O	O	O	L	L	L	X	X	X	X	X	X		R,B,V,N,A(1 to 2)	
	5/6			X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O			
	9/10			X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O			
	10/11			X	L	L	X	O	O	O	X	X	X	X	X		N(1)	
	16/17				X	O	O	X	O	L	X	X	X	X	X		N(1)	
	25/26				X	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O			
	26/27					X	X	X	O	X	X	O	O					
	27/28					X	X	X	X	O	O	X	X					
	28/29					O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X					
	30/31					L	?	O	O	O	X	X	X					N(1)
	31/1					O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
	G.M.T.		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	Notes
Apr.	1/2					X	X	L	L	L	X	X	X				R,N,A,B,P(1 to 3)	
	2/3					X	X	X	X	L	?	X	X				N(1)	
	3/4					X	X	X	X	O	O	O	X					
	4/5					O	O	O	O	L	O	O	O				N(1)	
	5/6					O	L	X	X	X	X	X	X				P(1)	
	6/7					O	O	L	X	X	O	O					N(1)	
	11/12					O	O	O	X	X	X	X						
	12/13					O	O	O	O	X	X	X						
	13/14					X	X	X	X	O	O	O						
	14/15						X	X	X	X	O	X						
	16/17						O	X	X	X	X	X						
	24/25						X	X	X	O	X							
	26/27						X	O	X	X	X							
	28/29						O	O	O	O	O							
29/30						X	X	X	X	O								
30/1						O	O	X	X	X							N,R(1 to 2) 23h 30m	

When aurora was observed a brief note has been added describing the structure, form and brightness according to the following code:-

Structure. H = homogeneous
S = striated
R = rayed

Form. A = arc
B = band
P = patch
V = veil
R = rays
N = not identifiable

Brightness Index. 1 = comparable with Milky Way
2 = comparable with moonlit cirrus cloud
3 = comparable with brightly moonlit cirrus cloud or moonlit cumulus cloud
4 = much brighter than 3

Complete definitions of these terms are given in the International Auroral Atlas (1963).

		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	Notes
May	G.M.T. 10/11							X	L	X							R(1 to 2)
Sept.	G.M.T.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	Notes
	1/2					O	O	O	X	X	X	X					
	6/7					X	X	X	X	O	O	X	X				
	8/9					O	O	L	L	O	O	O	O				N(1)
	9/10					O	L	O	X	O	X	X	X				N(1)R(1 to 2)
	11/12					O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O				
	12/13					O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
	14/15				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O				
	15/16				O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X				
	17/18				X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O				
	18/19				X	X	X	X	O	O	O	X	X				
	19/20				X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	X				
	20/21				O	X	O	X	X	O	O	O	X				
	25/26				X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	O				
	26/27				O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X				
	29/30				O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O				
	30/1				O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Oct.	G.M.T.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	Notes
	1/2				O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O				
	2/3				O	O	X	X	O	O	O	O	O				
	3/4				L	X	L	X	O	L	L	X	X	X			N(1)
	8/9				X	X	X	O	L	L	O	O	O	O			N(1)
	9/10				O	O	L	O	L	O	O	O	O	O			N(1)
	12/13		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X			
	13/14			O	O	O	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X			
	14/15			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O			
	16/17		X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	17/18		X	O	X	X	X	X	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	18/19		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O		
	20/21		O	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X		
	22/23		X	O	O	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	24/25		O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O		
	31/1	X	X	X	O	O	X	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

"In order to save space all nights during which the sky was overcast throughout have been omitted from the table; otherwise a symbol is given for each hourly observation during the hours of darkness according to the following code;"

- L = aurora is observed
- O = observing conditions are good and aurora is clearly absent
- X = observing conditions made a decision about the presence of aurora impossible
- ? = aurora is suspected but observing conditions are not good enough for a firm decision.

15 LERWICK (contd.)

1964

G. M. T.		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	Notes		
Nov.	1/2	X	L	X	X	O	X	L	L	L	L	L	O	O	O	O	N,R,HA(1)		
	4/5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	X	X			
	5/6	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	X	X			
	6/7	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O			
	7/8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	X	X	X			
	9/10	X	O	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
	10/11	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O			
	11/12	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	O	O	X	X	X	X	X			
	12/13	O	O	O	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X			
	13/14	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X			
	14/15	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X			
	15/16	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O			
	16/17	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	X	X	X	X			
	17/18	X	X	O	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O			
	20/21	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O			
	22/23	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
	23/24	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X			
	24/25	O	O	O	X	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
	25/26	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
	26/27	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	X	X	X	X	X			
	27/28	X	X	O	L	L	L	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
	28/29	O	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
	29/30	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	L	O	O	O	O	O	O	O			
	30/1	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
	G. M. T.		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	01	02	03	04	05	06		07	
	Dec.	1/2	X	X	O	O	O	O	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	N(1)
		2/3	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	X	X	X	O	X	O	O		X	
		3/4	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
		6/7	O	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O		X	
		8/9	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X		X	
9/10		X	X	X	X	X	L	L	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O			
10/11		O	O	O	O	X	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O			
11/12		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O			
12/13		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	O	X	X	X			
14/15		O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	X	O	O	O			
19/20		X	X	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	X	X	X	X	O	O			
20/21		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O			
23/24		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	O	X	X	O	O	O			
24/25		O	O	X	X	X	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
25/26		O	O	O	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
27/28		O	O	X	X	X	X	O	O	X	O	X	X	X	X	X			
28/29		X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	X			
29/30		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	X	O	O			
30/31		X	X	X	X	O	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
31/1		X	X	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O			

When aurora was observed a brief note has been added describing the structure, form and brightness according to the following code:-

Structure. H = homogeneous
 S = striated
 R = rayed

Form. A = arc
 B = band
 P = patch
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 R = rays
 N = not identifiable

Brightness Index. 1 = comparable with Milky Way
 2 = comparable with moonlit cirrus cloud
 3 = comparable with brightly moonlit cirrus cloud or moonlit cumulus cloud
 4 = much brighter than 3

Complete definitions of these terms are given in the International Auroral Atlas (1963).

16 BRITISH ISLES

DATE	Φ_1	FORMS	TIME	Φ_2	DATE	Φ_1	FORMS	TIME	Φ_2	DATE	Φ_1	FORMS	TIME	Φ_2
JANUARY					MARCH (contd.)					SEPTEMBER (contd.)				
2-3	59	N	2300-0045		30-31	62	N	2045-2150		8-9	62	N	2100-2330	
4-5	61	N,R	2000-2200							9-10	58	HB, RB	1930-2150	
8-9	59	HA	1830-2400							16-17	58	N	2050-0215	
9-10	59	HA	1840-2330	66	APRIL					21-22	60	RA, RB	0150-0625	65
10-11	61	N,R	2245-0045		1-2	54	HA, p ₂ RA, p ₂ RB	2015-0230	61	28-29	59	HA	1940-2150	
11-12	63	N	1745-1850		2-3	58	HB	2050-0130		29-30	59	N	2130-2325	
16-17	62	N	0250-0400		4-5	63	N	0120-0130		OCTOBER				
31-1	62	N	2030		5-6	61	R	2115-2150		3-4	56	HA, RA	2150-0350	65
FEBRUARY					6-7	63	N	2315		4-5	57	HA, p ₁ RA	1950-0100	62
5-6	57	HA, HB, R	2130-0200	65	15-16	60	N, RA	2155-2255 and 0200	65	8-9	61	N	2000-0200	
7-8	60	N, R	2240 and 0053-0100	68	27-28	55	Hidden by cloud	0100		9-10	60	N	1840-2325	
8-9	56	RA, RB	1845-0020	65	28-29	61	N	2255		12-13	60	N, R	2100-2200	
10-11	63	N	2325-0250		29-30	59	N	2115		13-14	61	N	2330-0200	
12-13	61	HA, R	2145-0405	67	30-1	55	HA, R	2110-0200	64	18-19	61	N	2050-2200	
13-14	57	HA, RA	1830-2330	65	MAY					19-20	59	N	1900-2300	
14-15	61	N	2000-2325		10-11	59	RB	2320-0315	65	NOVEMBER				
20-21	54	HB, RB	1843-0125	64	13-14	58	Cloud conceals form	2250-0040	66	1-2	60	HA, RA, RB	1800-0250	66
25-26	57	Hidden by cloud	2255		25-26	58	N	2145-2400		8-9	59	HA	2100-0315	
MARCH					AUGUST					DECEMBER				
3-4	59	HA, RA	2150 and 2350-0450		31-1	60	HA	2155-0255	65	15-16	63	N	1905-1920	
4-5	55	HA, p ₁ RA	2307-0045	62	SEPTEMBER					23-24	59	R	1800	
5-6	58	HA, RA	1900-0050	65	1-2	58	N	2130-2200		27-28	63	R	1955-2200	
8-9	59	HA, RA	2155-0350	67	6-7	58	HA, RA	2130-0150	65	29-30	61	HA, RA	2250-0100	66
10-11	63	N	1950-2120		7-8	59	HA, RB	2120-2400		DECEMBER				
16-17	62	N	2100 and 0030-0050							9-10	63	N	2150-2315	
22-23		Overcast. Aurora present but forms and positions unidentifiable.								25-26	61	N	2150	

The above table was compiled in the Balfour Stewart Auroral Laboratory of the University of Edinburgh from all data available for the sector between geomagnetic longitudes 70° and 90°E., using mainly observations made at British Meteorological Office stations and by British voluntary observers on land and in ships and aircraft, but including also data from Iceland, Faroe, Ireland and France. Acknowledgment is made to the authorities in these countries responsible for the organization and collection of observations.

In the table, Φ_1 is the lowest geomagnetic latitude from which aurora was seen in the longitudes considered.

On any night, if more than a glow on the northern horizon was seen from the British Isles, the other forms reported are listed and the period of time (GMT), during which the display was observed from the British Isles is stated.

The standard abbreviations used are those defined in the International Auroral Atlas, (1963). The system of reporting defined therein came into operation on 1 January 1964.

N denotes an aurora, the form of which is not identifiable because of adverse observing conditions. It includes the glow on the horizon, since this is the upper part of a display, the identifiable portion of which is below the horizon.

HA = homogeneous arc; RA = rayed arc; HB = homogeneous band; RB = rayed band; R = isolated rays; P = patch of diffuse luminosity. The two types of pulsing of auroral forms described as pulsation and flaming are designated by the symbols p₁ and p₂ respectively.

Under Φ_2 is given the lowest geomagnetic latitude in which aurora was situated overhead in the longitudes considered. In the absence of direct visual observations Φ_2 is deduced from measurements of elevation made in other latitudes, assuming a height of 100 km for the lower edges of arcs and bands.

Because of varying observing conditions, these data are in some cases incomplete; aurora may have been overhead in latitudes lower than those listed and other forms may have occurred. Fuller details may be obtained from the laboratory on request.

POTENTIAL GRADIENT (close to the ground, over an open level surface).

18 LERWICK

1964

	Hour G.M.T.																						Mean		
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	
	volts per metre																								
	No hydrometeors																								
Jan.	80	76	81	79	72	85	88	73	95	88	96	97	99	99	102	107	102	101	106	104	105	88	90	84	92
Feb.	92	97	66	80	73	75	76	104	99	107	126	123	125	118	129	152	151	128	115	112	123	96	86	95	106
Mar.	98	89	83	91	95	87	88	98	95	95	104	105	115	127	119	119	119	123	122	115	113	108	105	95	105
Apr.	87	78	73	73	66	69	87	97	98	87	85	87	109	120	110	119	128	156	160	153	155	108	128	88	105
May	74	78	79	91	95	91	99	106	102	104	107	102	112	118	113	119	124	122	108	105	97	117	113	103	103
June	83	83	83	80	94	90	76	93	93	80	85	85	88	100	124	128	131	109	111	112	106	98	91	99	97
July	145	139	138	127	140	149	137	131	123	122	107	101	92	90	96	94	111	117	118	137	160	177	150	142	127
Aug.	93	88	106	96	96	91	98	97	99	101	106	98	97	95	87	88	95	87	82	103	84	81	82	80	93
Sept.	77	92	92	99	111	92	86	126	92	116	111	143	149	156	187	160	151	160	176	150	133	134	107	92	125
Oct.	114	114	110	108	110	120	125	141	137	124	129	134	147	154	148	133	145	115	121	124	141	121	127	113	127
Nov.	84	90	85	80	94	100	93	96	90	106	109	113	123	130	132	118	119	120	122	161	147	123	106	106	110
Dec.	118	93	76	114	100	81	115	103	110	115	149	150	133	127	117	113	135	124	121	165	153	136	99	102	119
Year	95	93	89	93	95	94	97	105	103	104	109	111	116	119	122	121	126	122	122	128	126	116	107	100	109
Winter	93	89	77	88	85	85	93	94	99	104	120	121	120	119	120	123	127	118	116	135	132	111	95	97	107
Equinox	94	93	89	93	95	92	97	115	105	105	107	117	130	139	141	133	136	139	145	135	135	118	117	97	115
Summer	99	97	101	99	106	105	103	107	104	102	101	96	97	101	105	107	115	109	105	114	112	118	109	106	105
	Fair weather																								
Jan.	63	53	55	65	73	70	72	69	77	81	89	87	97	104	113	102	73	106	82	84	79	81	63	59	79
Feb.	65	57	53	54	51	51	52	50	58	60	66	76	76	72	71	63	59	76	73	72	79	64	63	62	63
Mar.	67	59	56	58	59	56	49	63	64	68	73	88	100	102	96	104	94	87	94	89	85	88	87	67	77
Apr.	73	57	58	56	56	60	65	68	73	75	79	92	81	74	77	83	74	88	100	117	109	80	111	67	78
May	71	68	67	76	61	72	96	78	97	109	110	111	103	104	132	124	89	102	103	97	94	103	89	73	93
June	74	69	69	64	75	72	53	36	52	49	52	72	81	92	130	136	106	71	81	64	77	73	75	76	75
July	110	84	76	69	64	92	86	85	103	115	103	90	83	84	90	96	108	105	100	113	107	124	115	116	97
Aug.	79	77	74	59	67	71	80	85	87	81	105	125	113	114	104	88	95	77	78	72	63	61	69	61	83
Sept.	66	59	58	64	67	66	81	90	71	101	103	116	123	138	145	122	115	118	107	98	92	90	85	88	94
Oct.	71	75	67	56	59	67	72	87	91	90	87	91	100	103	110	96	95	97	94	89	85	77	70	83	
Nov.	67	88	83	87	94	94	90	93	86	103	83	88	93	102	96	99	105	114	123	157	129	113	96	114	100
Dec.	103	91	84	86	74	72	102	99	107	107	116	137	126	116	102	109	113	119	112	142	128	111	98	92	106
Year	76	70	67	66	67	70	74	74	80	87	89	97	97	100	105	103	94	97	96	100	94	89	86	79	86
Winter	75	72	69	73	73	72	79	78	82	88	88	97	98	99	95	93	87	104	97	114	104	92	80	82	87
Equinox	69	63	60	59	60	62	65	73	74	84	86	96	99	103	105	105	95	97	99	99	94	86	90	73	83
Summer	85	75	71	67	67	77	79	71	85	89	93	99	95	99	114	111	99	89	91	87	85	90	87	81	87
	Annual mean for 0a days																							[124]	

"Winter" comprises the four months January, February, November, December; "Equinox" the months March, April, September, October; and "Summer" May to August.

ESKDALEMUIR

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns for station (19 ESKDALEMUIR (H)), time (Hour G.M.T.), magnetic force components (gamma), and summary statistics (Mean, Sum). Includes a Grand Total of 603,667.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns for station (20 ESKDALEMUIR (D)), time (Hour G.M.T.), magnetic declination components (degrees), and summary statistics (Mean, Sum). Includes a Grand Total of 4861.8.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours G.M.T.

Table with columns for Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 20,000y+, and Grand Total 629,892. Rows include data for 19 ESKDALEMUIR (H) at 16,000γ (0.16 C.G.S. unit) + for April 1964.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns for Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 100.0'+, and Grand Total 4363.0. Rows include data for 20 ESKDALEMUIR (D) at 10° + for April 1964.

21 ESKDALEMUIR (Z)

45,000γ (0.45 C.G.S. unit) +

MAY 1964

Table with 24 columns for hourly values (Hour G.M.T. 0-1 to 23-24), a Mean column, and a Sum 9000γ+ column. Rows represent days from 1d to 31, with a final Sum row for 12,000γ+.

DAILY GEOMAGNETIC CHARACTER FIGURES (K, K_H, K_D, K_Z, AND C) AND TEMPERATURE IN MAGNETOGRAPH CHAMBER

22 ESKDALEMUIR

MAY 1964

Table with 11 columns: 3-h range indices K, Sum of K indices, 3-h range indices K_H, Sum of K_H indices, 3-h range indices K_D, Sum of K_D indices, 3-h range indices K_Z, Sum of K_Z indices, Geomagnetic character of day, C (0-2), and Temperature in magnetograph chamber 200°A+. Rows represent days from 1d to 31, with a Mean row at the bottom.

q denotes an international quiet day and d an international disturbed day.

K_H For horizontal component. K_D For declination. K_Z For vertical component. (See Introduction).

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with 27 columns (Hour G.M.T. 0-1 to 23-24, Mean, Sum) and 31 rows (1-31). Header includes '19 ESKDALEMUIR (H)', '16,000γ (0.16 C.G.S. unit) +', and 'JULY 1964'. Data represents horizontal force components.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with 27 columns (Hour G.M.T. 0-1 to 23-24, Mean, Sum) and 31 rows (1-31). Header includes '20 ESKDALEMUIR (D)', '10° +', and 'JULY 1964'. Data represents magnetic declination in degrees.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with 24 columns for hours (0-1 to 23-24), 2 columns for Mean and Sum, and 23 rows of data (1 to 31 d, Mean, Sum). Title: 19 ESKDALEMUIR (H), 16,000γ (0.16 C.G.S. unit) +, AUGUST 1964.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with 24 columns for hours (0-1 to 23-24), 2 columns for Mean and Sum, and 23 rows of data (1 to 31 d, Mean, Sum). Title: 20 ESKDALEMUIR (D), 10° +, AUGUST 1964.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with 24 columns for hours (0-1 to 23-24) and 2 summary columns (Mean, Sum 21,000y+). Rows include hourly data (1-30) and summary rows (Mean, Sum 26,000y+).

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with 24 columns for hours (0-1 to 23-24) and 2 summary columns (Mean, Sum 00.0'+). Rows include hourly data (1-30) and summary rows (Mean, Sum 00.0'+).

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

19 ESKDALEMUIR (H) 16,000γ (0.16 C.G.S. unit) + OCTOBER 1964. Table with columns for Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 21,000γ+. Rows 1-31 and Sum 26,000γ+.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

20 ESKDALEMUIR (D) 10° + OCTOBER 1964. Table with columns for Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 00.0°+. Rows 1-31 and Sum 00.0°+.

Grand Total
2909.5

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns: 19 ESKDALEMUIR (H), Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 21,000γ+. Includes data for hours 1-30 and a Grand Total of 642,337.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns: 20 ESKDALEMUIR (D), Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 00·0'+. Includes data for hours 1-30 and a Grand Total of 2695·8.

Table 21: ESKDALEMUIR (Z). Columns include Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 10,000+ for the period 45,000 (0.45 C.G.S. unit) + NOVEMBER 1964. Rows are numbered 1-30 with day type (d for disturbed, q for quiet).

DAILY GEOMAGNETIC CHARACTER FIGURES (K, K_H, K_D, K_Z, AND C) AND TEMPERATURE IN MAGNETOGRAPH CHAMBER

Table 22: ESKDALEMUIR. Columns include 3-h range indices (K, K_H, K_D, K_Z), Sum of indices, Geomagnetic character of day, C (0-2), and Temperature in magnetograph chamber (200°A+). Rows are numbered 1-30 with day type (d for disturbed, q for quiet).

q denotes an international quiet day and d an international disturbed day.

K_H For horizontal component. K_D For declination. K_Z For vertical component. (See Introduction).

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns: 19 ESKDALEMUIR (H), Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 21,000γ+, and Grand Total 667,571. Rows include hourly data from 1 to 25 and a final summary row.

896 at 0-1h. 1 January 1965.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, G.M.T.

Table with columns: 20 ESKDALEMUIR (D), Hour G.M.T. (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 00-0'+, and Grand Total 2548.2. Rows include hourly data from 1 to 25 and a final summary row.

2.9 at 0-1h. 1 January 1965.

MEAN MONTHLY AND ANNUAL VALUES OF GEOMAGNETIC ELEMENTS
 For all, a , quiet, q , and disturbed, d , days for H , D and Z and for all days for X , $-Y$, I and F

	Horizontal (H) component			Declination (D) (west)			Vertical (Z) component			North component (X) all days	West component ($-Y$) all days	Inclination (I) (north) all days	Total force (F) all days
	a	q	d	a	q	d	a	q	d				
	γ	γ	γ	'	'	'	γ	γ	γ	γ		γ	
	16,000 γ +			10° +			45,000 γ +						
Jan.	865	871	857	7.3	7.5	7.3	427	424	429	16603	2964	69 37.9	48456
Feb.	867	872	863	7.0	7.3	6.9	427	426	427	16605	2963	69 37.8	48456
Mar.	871	874	864	6.9	6.9	5.9	424	425	424	16609	2963	69 37.5	48456
Apr.	875	880	868	6.1	6.4	5.2	424	423	427	16613	2960	69 37.2	48458
May	881	885	876	5.4	5.7	5.3	425	424	424	16620	2958	69 36.8	48460
June	887	889	881	5.5	5.6	4.9	425	424	422	16626	2959	69 36.4	48462
July	890	891	892	5.2	5.3	5.4	423	426	419	16629	2958	69 36.2	48462
Aug.	889	889	889	4.9	4.7	4.9	424	426	422	16628	2957	69 36.3	48462
Sept.	887	892	882	4.3	4.5	3.8	426	424	426	16627	2953	69 36.4	48463
Oct.	887	888	885	3.9	3.8	3.3	431	433	431	16627	2951	69 36.6	48468
Nov.	892	894	889	3.7	3.6	4.2	433	433	433	16632	2951	69 36.3	48472
Dec.	897	901	894	3.4	3.3	3.4	431	430	431	16638	2951	69 35.9	48472
Year	883	885	878	5.3	5.4	5.0	427	427	426	16621	2958	69 36.8	48462

23 ESKDALEMUIR

1964



INTERNATIONAL DISTURBED DAYS

Departures from the mean of the 24 hourly values (uncorrected for non-cyclic change)

29 ESKDALEMUIR

1964

	Hour G.M.T.																							
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
DECLINATION (measured positive towards the west)																								
Jan.	-0.61	-0.32	+0.75	+1.46	+0.80	+3.29	+1.76	+0.28	-0.33	+0.04	+3.85	+4.66	+3.01	+3.36	+3.79	+2.28	-1.36	5.17	-5.30	-3.20	-4.51	-4.26	-2.63	-1.64
Feb.	-1.38	+1.57	+0.64	+1.39	+0.05	-0.32	+1.35	+0.35	-0.36	-0.95	+1.00	+3.23	+4.50	+4.77	+5.48	+3.39	+0.71	+1.18	-0.17	+5.79	-3.28	-3.79	-7.98	-5.59
Mar.	-2.18	+1.20	-0.99	-4.08	+0.60	-0.58	-1.44	-0.96	-0.87	+0.54	+2.42	+4.14	+7.56	+7.66	+7.51	+6.08	+2.94	-1.86	5.02	-5.44	-5.87	-2.76	-5.06	-3.54
Apr.	-2.12	+0.39	-1.77	-4.04	-2.35	-2.31	-2.54	-2.91	-2.19	-0.34	+1.77	+4.83	+7.30	+7.67	+8.09	+6.76	+5.51	+2.15	+0.60	+0.93	-4.97	-6.76	-5.01	-6.83
May	-3.33	-4.20	-3.38	-3.01	-3.10	-5.88	-4.93	-5.28	-3.60	-0.43	+2.28	+4.20	+6.57	+5.20	+7.32	+4.13	+3.48	+2.90	+2.17	+0.64	+0.34	-0.11	-0.72	-1.26
June	-1.96	-2.45	-1.82	-1.93	-3.40	-2.77	-4.74	-3.89	-3.94	-2.31	+0.34	+1.97	+4.86	+6.69	+6.72	+5.87	+4.26	+2.37	+1.20	-1.17	+0.28	-1.69	-1.82	-0.67
July	-1.08	-0.39	-2.46	-2.29	-1.96	-4.53	-5.34	-4.69	-4.06	-3.37	-0.76	+1.71	+4.60	+6.75	+6.70	+5.91	+5.84	+3.93	+1.98	+0.25	+0.36	-1.37	-3.24	-2.49
Aug.	-1.58	-0.77	+0.19	-3.28	-4.17	-2.13	-3.28	-4.23	-3.19	-1.08	+1.37	+4.19	+5.78	+7.09	+6.57	+3.64	+2.61	+2.05	-0.96	-1.77	-3.17	-2.28	-10.05	-1.65
Sept.	-3.92	-3.75	-0.82	-2.86	-3.44	-1.15	-1.52	-1.62	-1.50	+0.65	+2.52	+5.18	+6.86	+7.33	+6.66	+3.90	+1.66	-0.09	-1.72	-3.56	-2.56	-1.83	-3.28	-1.14
Oct.	-1.95	-2.88	-1.35	-0.31	-1.47	-0.34	+0.41	-0.61	-1.37	-0.38	+1.07	+2.93	+4.91	+6.18	+5.21	+5.97	+2.23	+0.70	-0.39	-3.85	-4.13	-4.20	-4.23	-2.15
Nov.	-0.66	-1.77	-1.16	-2.37	-0.55	-0.86	-0.99	-1.09	-1.04	-0.51	+2.26	+2.67	+3.56	+4.37	+4.82	+4.69	+3.49	+1.42	-0.13	-1.41	-2.24	-2.23	-4.26	-6.01
Dec.	-1.26	+0.33	-0.72	+0.15	+0.58	+0.33	-0.10	-0.05	-0.18	-0.23	+0.20	+1.31	+2.62	+2.99	+3.36	+2.45	+1.80	+2.09	0.16	-2.61	-1.92	-3.19	-4.44	-3.35
Year	-1.84	-1.09	-1.07	-1.76	-1.53	-1.44	-1.78	-2.06	-1.89	-0.70	+1.53	+3.42	+5.18	+5.84	+6.02	+4.59	+2.76	+0.99	-0.66	-2.40	-2.64	-2.87	-3.55	-3.03
Winter	-0.98	-0.05	-0.12	+0.16	+0.22	+0.61	+0.51	-0.13	-0.48	-0.41	+1.83	+2.97	+3.42	+3.87	+4.36	+3.20	+1.16	-0.12	-1.44	-3.25	-2.99	-3.37	-4.83	-4.15
Equinox	-2.54	-1.26	-1.23	-2.82	-1.67	-1.09	-1.27	-1.53	-1.48	+0.12	+1.95	+4.27	+6.66	+7.21	+6.87	+5.68	+3.09	+0.23	-1.63	-3.45	-4.38	-3.89	-4.39	-3.41
Summer	-1.99	-1.95	-1.87	-2.63	-3.16	-3.83	-4.57	-4.52	-3.70	-1.80	+0.81	+3.02	+5.45	+6.43	+6.83	+4.89	+4.05	+2.81	+1.10	-0.51	-0.55	-1.36	-1.43	-1.52
INCLINATION																								
Jan.	-1.01	-1.00	-0.91	-1.20	-1.40	-2.34	-1.58	-1.17	-0.84	+0.69	+1.78	+1.99	+1.16	+0.15	+0.31	+1.20	+2.09	+1.79	+0.58	+0.37	+0.39	+0.33	+0.63	-0.74
Feb.	-0.38	-0.80	-0.97	-0.70	-1.31	-1.20	-0.72	-1.06	-0.83	-0.01	+0.76	+1.34	+1.00	+0.34	+0.19	+0.02	+0.37	+0.78	+1.25	+0.40	+0.27	+0.75	+0.23	+0.31
Mar.	-0.75	-0.55	-1.22	-0.39	-0.40	-1.60	-1.43	-0.65	-0.19	0.00	+1.18	+1.11	+0.81	+0.10	+0.10	+0.61	+0.62	+1.07	+0.91	+1.25	+0.65	-0.22	-0.49	-0.53
Apr.	-0.49	-0.89	-1.59	-0.80	-0.63	-0.34	-0.62	-0.11	+0.79	+1.78	+1.37	+1.25	+0.80	+0.49	-0.06	-0.51	-1.02	-0.47	+0.70	+0.42	+0.68	+0.74	-0.25	-1.21
May	-1.48	-0.47	-0.86	-0.42	-0.66	-0.50	+0.57	+1.02	+1.72	+2.84	+1.34	+1.17	+0.64	+0.79	-0.43	+0.13	0.09	-0.73	-0.82	-1.02	-0.56	-0.41	-1.11	-0.65
June	-1.04	-1.38	-0.98	-1.32	-1.57	-0.19	+0.78	+1.04	+1.03	+1.44	+1.58	+1.10	+1.46	+1.13	+0.87	-0.03	+0.04	-0.14	-0.41	-1.46	-0.60	-0.39	-0.79	-0.18
July	-0.61	-0.68	-0.79	+0.03	-0.08	-0.56	+0.17	+0.35	+0.67	+1.16	+1.38	+1.84	+0.88	+0.59	+0.55	+0.32	-0.10	-0.48	-0.70	-0.83	-0.70	-0.99	-0.70	-0.71
Aug.	-0.77	-0.89	-1.27	-0.89	-0.79	-0.28	-0.16	+0.23	+1.21	+1.25	+1.44	+1.25	+1.31	+0.57	+0.66	+0.70	-0.18	-0.35	-0.47	-0.48	-0.12	-0.23	-0.65	-1.09
Sept.	-0.96	-0.61	-0.85	-1.34	-0.70	-0.98	-0.94	+0.16	+0.98	+1.20	+1.57	+1.17	+0.97	+0.61	+0.57	+0.20	+0.69	+0.73	+0.11	-0.23	-0.20	-0.31	-1.03	-0.81
Oct.	-1.49	-1.20	-0.78	-0.73	-0.83	-0.92	-0.79	-0.21	+0.29	+0.95	+1.00	+0.79	+0.71	+0.85	+0.86	+0.91	+0.79	+1.45	+0.36	-0.13	-0.41	-0.21	-0.34	-0.91
Nov.	-0.51	-0.59	-0.74	-1.05	-0.86	-1.13	-0.94	-0.88	-0.39	+0.33	+0.39	+0.22	+0.23	+0.11	+0.65	+0.71	+0.77	+1.29	+1.49	+0.61	+0.32	+0.16	+0.24	-0.45
Dec.	-0.32	-0.47	-0.42	-0.36	-0.49	-0.79	-0.96	-1.16	-0.76	-0.32	-0.03	+0.13	+0.19	+0.53	+0.51	+0.26	+0.84	+0.89	+0.60	+0.54	+0.42	+0.41	+0.51	+0.26
Year	-0.82	-0.80	-0.95	-0.76	-0.81	-0.90	-0.55	-0.20	+0.31	+0.94	+1.15	+1.11	+0.85	+0.53	+0.40	+0.38	+0.40	+0.49	+0.30	-0.05	+0.01	-0.03	-0.42	-0.56
Winter	-0.55	-0.72	-0.76	-0.83	-1.01	-1.37	-1.05	-1.07	-0.70	-0.17	+0.73	+0.91	+0.64	+0.29	+0.42	+0.55	+1.01	+1.19	+0.98	+0.48	+0.35	+0.41	+0.08	-0.15
Equinox	-0.92	-0.81	-1.11	-0.81	-0.64	-0.96	-0.95	-0.21	+0.47	+0.98	+1.28	+1.08	+0.82	+0.51	+0.37	+0.30	+0.27	+0.70	+0.52	+0.32	+0.18	0.00	-0.53	-0.86
Summer	-0.97	-0.85	-0.98	-0.65	-0.78	-0.38	+0.34	+0.66	+1.16	+1.68	+1.43	+1.33	+1.07	+0.77	+0.41	+0.28	-0.09	-0.43	-0.60	-0.95	-0.50	-0.50	-0.81	-0.66
HORIZONTAL COMPONENT																								
Jan.	+11.3	+10.2	+8.4	+13.5	+16.0	+28.8	+17.3	+13.0	+9.2	-11.5	-28.4	-29.0	-13.9	+1.0	-0.8	-11.9	-21.6	-16.6	-1.9	-2.0	-3.2	-3.3	+8.6	+6.8
Feb.	+4.4	+8.3	+8.9	+2.6	+11.5	+11.7	+5.2	+12.1	+10.1	-1.0	-13.1	-21.5	-15.2	-4.7	-1.1	+4.4	+1.7	-2.9	-9.4	+2.7	+0.9	-8.8	-2.5	-4.3
Mar.	+5.5	+1.1	+9.2	-0.3	-0.9	+14.5	+15.3	+6.1	-0.2	-3.1	-20.7	-19.7	-14.7	-0.9	+2.2	-1.1	+4.5	+1.3	+0.1	-6.9	-1.8	+3.9	+4.3	+2.3
Apr.	-1.6	+2.5	+13.5	+5.4	+5.1	+1.3	+7.0	-0.1	-14.1	-30.2	-24.5	-23.3	-14.6	-8.1	+3.3	+12.6	+24.5	+25.9	+8.4	+7.5	-0.9	-9.8	+0.7	+9.5
May	+13.1	-0.4	+7.6	+2.1	+1.8	+2.0	-11.5	-17.4	-28.8	-46.3	-24.6	-21.0	-10.9	-11.4	+10.0	+8.3	+12.0	+21.0	+21.1	+22.6	+13.6	+10.3	+18.4	+8.4
June	+15.5	+18.2	+8.8	+11.3	+13.6	-7.6	-19.3	-19.0	-16.8	-23.5	-25.8	-18.4	-22.5	-15.8	-9.6	+3.9	+5.4	+10.0	+16.7	+30.0	+15.2	+11.3	+14.4	+4.0
July	+8.6	+7.2	+8.0	-5.8	-5.0	+3.4	-4.8	-6.0	-11.2	-19.2	-23.2	-31.2	-16.8	-10.2	-6.8	-1.0	+6.8	+14.8	+19.2	+20.6	+17.6	+17.6	+9.4	+8.0
Aug.	+10.6	+12.2	+14.2	+7.4	+8.2	+1.3	-1.0	-5.8	-20.0	-20.8	-24.4	-22.8	-23.6	-10.2	-8.6	-5.4	+9.6	+13.1	+15.6	+15.0	+7.4	+7.2	+10.0	+10.8
Sept.	+12.0	+6.3	+6.7	+8.6	+4.3	+10.1	+10.8	-4.7	-15.9	-19.4	-25.5	-19.5	-15.6	-7.7	-4.5	+5.8	-0.1	-1.3	+6.6	+8.5	+6.3	+6.0	+13.7	+8.5
Oct.	+17.3	+13.0	+6.9	+6.0	+8.8	+10.9	+9.2	+1.6	-5.1	-14.6	-16.1	-13.4	-11.9	-12.2	-9.9	-7.4	-3.8	-11.9	+1.8	+6.8	+6.7	+3.2	+4.7	+9.4
Nov.	+5.3	+5.4	+7.5	+12.3	+8.7	+12.2	+10.5	+10.1	+3.5	-7.0	-8.9	-6.3	-4.3	-1.6	-7.3	-7.1	-6.7	-12.2	-13.9	-3.3	-0.9	+0.4	-1.5	+5.1
Dec.	+4.4	+4.3	+2.8	+2.9	+5.2	+9.7	+12.4	+15.3	+9.8	+3.3	-1.0	-3.3	-4.0	-7.9	-6.0	-2.3	-10.2	-10.1	-5.2	-4.3	-3.4	-3.5	-5.8	-3.1
Year	+8.9	+7.4	+8.5	+5.5	+6.4	+8.2	+4.3	+0.4	-6.6	-16.1	-19.7	-19.1	-14.0	-7.5	-3.3	-0.1	+1.8	+2.6	+4.9	+8.1	+4.8	+2.9	+6.2	+5.5
Winter	+6.3	+7.1	+6.9	+7.8	+10.3	+15.6	+11.3	+12.6	+8.1	-4.1	-12.9	-15.0	-9.3	-3.3	-3.8	-4.2	-9.2	-10.5	-7.6	-1.7	-1.7	-3.8	-0.3	+1.1
Equinox	+8.3	+5.7	+9.1	+4.9	+4.3	+9.2	+10.6	+0.7	-8.8	-16.8	-21.7	-19.0	-14.2	-7.2	-2.2	+2.5	+6.3	+3.5	+4.2	+4.0	+2.6	+0.8	+5.9	+7.4
Summer	+11.9	+9.3	+9.7	+3.7	+4.7	-0.2	-9.1	-12.1	-19.2	-27.5	-24.5	-23.3	-18.5	-11.9	-3.7	+1.5	+8.5	+14.7	+18.1	+22.1	+13.5	+11.6	+13.1	+7.8

"Winter" comprises the four months January, February, November, December; "Equinox" the months March, April, September, October; and "Summer" May to August.

The ranges are derived from the diurnal inequalities printed in Tables 24 to 29

30 ESKDALEMUIR

1964

	All days			Quiet days			Disturbed days			All days			Quiet days			Disturbed days		
	X	-Y	Z	X	-Y	Z	X	-Y	Z	D	I	H	D	I	H	D	I	H
	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	'	'	γ	'	'	γ	'	'	γ
Jan.	21.2	28.9	13.5	14.6	17.6	5.8	58.0	48.9	45.2	5.98	1.46	20.2	3.73	0.86	13.2	9.96	4.43	57.8
Feb.	25.0	42.2	18.5	19.3	22.5	9.4	35.7	65.3	47.4	8.88	1.55	23.0	4.75	1.16	18.0	13.46	2.65	33.6
Mar.	29.8	37.2	22.3	36.3	39.1	14.2	39.3	65.5	72.6	7.72	1.72	26.2	8.28	2.10	35.2	13.53	2.85	36.0
Apr.	43.1	51.2	29.6	37.3	49.7	18.2	53.2	74.1	80.6	10.89	2.67	42.2	10.08	2.26	37.9	14.92	3.37	56.1
May	36.9	45.0	26.8	18.8	39.4	21.3	66.9	65.6	53.0	9.40	2.10	39.6	7.98	1.02	18.8	13.20	4.32	68.9
June	41.8	50.1	24.9	41.5	42.7	21.7	56.9	57.1	56.7	10.14	2.35	42.8	9.47	2.16	40.4	11.46	3.15	55.8
July	38.3	49.1	20.9	39.8	46.4	17.4	52.3	57.9	40.0	10.38	2.09	37.9	9.91	2.28	39.2	12.09	2.83	51.8
Aug.	32.1	47.3	23.1	32.2	45.3	16.6	44.5	54.0	38.7	9.77	1.69	30.9	9.30	2.00	32.6	11.32	2.71	40.0
Sept.	32.0	41.5	17.8	31.9	37.4	15.0	43.6	51.2	58.6	8.55	1.80	29.1	7.77	1.74	30.0	11.25	2.91	39.2
Oct.	27.3	34.8	18.7	26.7	30.6	10.1	36.0	47.6	40.7	7.51	1.60	24.1	6.34	1.53	24.3	10.41	2.94	33.4
Nov.	14.5	23.2	10.9	13.5	15.7	5.8	27.8	50.3	35.7	5.07	0.88	13.5	3.24	0.81	13.4	10.83	2.62	26.2
Dec.	12.4	19.9	6.5	9.2	16.7	3.6	26.8	37.7	19.5	4.19	0.74	11.2	3.34	0.55	9.1	7.80	2.05	25.5
Year	26.1	34.4	18.2	24.6	32.1	11.4	32.0	44.6	42.8	7.23	1.35	24.6	6.65	1.35	23.6	9.57	2.10	28.6
Winter	17.7	28.2	11.6	12.8	16.6	5.2	32.2	43.8	33.2	5.95	1.09	16.0	3.48	0.74	11.6	9.19	2.56	30.6
Equinox	32.4	41.1	21.4	31.9	39.2	11.6	34.6	54.3	58.2	8.50	1.88	29.4	8.11	5.40	30.3	11.60	2.39	32.3
Summer	36.5	47.1	23.6	32.5	42.9	18.5	47.7	56.2	43.4	9.83	1.96	37.0	9.02	1.73	31.2	11.40	2.66	49.6

NON-CYCLIC CHANGE

31 ESKDALEMUIR

1964

	All days			Quiet days			Disturbed days		
	H	D	Z	H	D	Z	H	D	Z
	γ	'	γ	γ	'	γ	γ	'	γ
Jan.	-0.1	-0.05	-0.4	+3.5	+0.50	-1.7	-2.5	-0.19	-3.4
Feb.	+0.5	+0.04	+0.2	+2.2	-0.09	-1.0	-6.0	-2.19	+0.6
Mar.	+0.1	0.00	+0.2	+6.7	+0.11	-2.0	-9.1	+0.18	-2.2
Apr.	-0.3	-0.29	-2.7	+3.3	-0.08	-0.4	-4.4	-0.37	-5.3
May	+0.9	+0.27	+2.4	+3.1	+0.31	-0.8	-6.3	+2.11	+9.8
June	0.0	-0.02	+0.1	+0.2	+0.04	+0.1	-8.5	+0.52	+1.8
July	0.0	+0.03	-0.2	+6.4	-0.02	-2.0	-8.1	-0.60	-5.6
Aug.	+0.3	-0.22	-0.8	+5.7	+0.53	-2.1	+6.4	-1.23	-7.9
Sept.	-0.5	+0.17	+0.7	+2.5	+0.12	-0.4	-8.6	+3.04	+0.8
Oct.	-0.1	-0.04	+0.5	+2.7	+0.18	+0.5	-11.9	+0.06	0.0
Nov.	-0.2	-0.03	+0.1	+4.7	+0.60	-2.8	+2.5	-1.88	-0.2
Dec.	+0.3	+0.03	-0.1	+1.4	-0.04	-1.2	+1.7	-0.71	+0.7
Year	+0.1	-0.01	0.0	+3.5	+0.18	-1.1	-4.6	-0.11	-0.9
Winter	+0.1	0.00	-0.1	+2.9	+0.24	-1.7	-1.1	-1.24	-0.6
Equinox	-0.2	-0.04	-0.3	+3.8	+0.08	-0.6	-8.5	+0.73	-1.7
Summer	+0.3	+0.01	+0.4	+3.9	+0.21	-1.2	-4.1	+0.20	-0.5

AVERAGE RANGE OF DIURNAL INEQUALITY 1932-53

WITH 1964 AS PERCENTAGE OF THIS

32 ESKDALEMUIR

1964

		All days			International quiet days			International disturbed days		
		H	D	Z	H	D	Z	H	D	Z
		γ	'	γ	γ	'	γ	γ	'	γ
Year	1932-53	37.8	8.66	28.7	34.4	8.43	13.7	53.9	11.93	82.1
	1964(%)	65	83	63	69	79	83	53	80	52
Winter	1932-53	19.3	6.95	21.2	16.2	4.44	5.9	34.4	11.45	66.5
	1964(%)	83	86	55	72	78	88	89	80	50
Equinox	1932-53	43.1	10.18	37.1	39.7	9.69	14.8	75.4	15.11	108.9
	1964(%)	68	83	58	76	84	78	43	77	53
Summer	1932-53	59.7	11.84	33.9	50.4	11.76	21.9	83.7	13.11	82.4
	1964(%)	62	83	70	62	77	84	59	87	53

"Winter" comprises the four months January, February, November, December; "Equinox" the months March, April, September, October; and "Summer" May to August.

HARMONIC COMPONENTS OF THE DIURNAL INEQUALITY OF GEOMAGNETIC FORCE
 Values of a_n, b_n in the series $\sum(a_n \cos 15nt + b_n \sin 15nt)$, t being reckoned in hours from midnight G.M.T.
 Longitude of Eskdalemuir Observatory, 3°12'W.

33 ESKDALEMUIR

1964

	North component								West component								Vertical component							
	a_1	b_1	a_2	b_2	a_3	b_3	a_4	b_4	a_1	b_1	a_2	b_2	a_3	b_3	a_4	b_4	a_1	b_1	a_2	b_2	a_3	b_3	a_4	b_4
	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ
	ALL DAYS																							
Jan.	+4.3	+2.9	-4.2	-0.5	+2.3	-2.1	-0.5	+1.4	-8.6	+1.1	+0.1	+5.7	-1.1	-1.6	+1.1	+1.4	-0.9	-6.5	-0.7	-0.4	+0.6	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5
Feb.	+5.3	+3.2	-5.2	-1.4	+2.8	-1.1	-1.6	+1.2	-10.4	-2.0	-0.4	+8.7	-1.9	-1.8	-0.9	+3.1	+0.3	-7.5	-2.4	-1.2	+1.0	+0.7	-0.1	-0.2
Mar.	+9.9	-0.3	-6.0	+0.4	+3.2	-2.8	-0.1	+1.3	-9.3	-6.2	+5.4	+8.1	-1.9	-3.7	+1.1	+1.4	+0.6	-9.0	-4.5	-0.6	+2.4	+0.8	-1.1	-0.1
Apr.	+15.1	-4.2	-9.4	+1.3	+3.7	-2.6	+0.2	+1.0	-11.7	-13.4	+5.4	+10.0	-3.0	-2.8	+2.0	+2.0	+0.8	-10.2	-8.5	-2.3	+0.8	+0.3	-0.5	-0.1
May	+12.4	-7.6	-5.6	+2.6	-0.4	-0.8	+1.6	+0.5	-9.4	-14.9	+5.4	+6.2	-3.7	0.0	+0.6	-0.1	+3.7	-7.3	-7.0	+0.3	+1.6	-1.2	-1.4	+0.3
June	+14.6	-6.7	-7.1	+0.6	-1.0	+0.2	+0.4	+0.3	-6.5	-17.1	+5.6	+7.7	-3.0	-1.1	-0.2	+0.6	+4.6	-5.9	-5.1	-0.6	+1.9	+0.1	-0.6	+0.4
July	+13.4	-5.8	-7.0	-0.5	+1.1	-1.1	+0.3	+0.8	-5.6	-18.2	+4.9	+8.5	-2.1	-1.8	+0.3	+1.2	+2.5	-5.7	5.6	-1.9	+1.4	-0.3	-0.6	-0.1
Aug.	+13.0	-3.7	-5.4	+0.9	+1.0	-1.1	+0.3	+0.6	-8.7	-12.7	+7.5	+6.8	-3.3	-2.8	+1.0	+0.7	+3.5	-6.2	-5.9	-1.0	+2.3	-0.1	-0.8	0.0
Sept.	+12.3	-2.4	-5.4	+0.5	+1.6	-2.8	+0.5	+1.0	-9.7	-9.1	+4.5	+8.4	-2.8	-3.2	+0.9	+1.9	+0.8	-5.7	-4.6	-1.8	+2.1	+0.3	-0.5	-0.1
Oct.	+11.3	+1.4	-4.7	-1.6	+1.8	-2.4	+0.6	+1.3	-9.5	-5.3	+2.4	+8.2	-1.7	-3.0	+2.0	+1.6	-1.8	-6.0	-4.2	-0.5	+1.7	0.0	-1.1	-0.7
Nov.	+4.6	+2.3	-2.7	-0.7	+0.8	-2.1	+0.3	+0.6	-7.9	-2.3	+0.6	+5.3	-1.3	-0.7	+0.9	+0.5	+0.6	-4.9	-1.7	0.0	+0.6	-0.1	-0.5	+0.2
Dec.	+1.9	+2.1	-2.5	-0.9	+1.7	-1.3	-0.3	+0.5	-5.8	-0.7	-0.4	+4.6	-1.1	-0.8	+1.0	+1.1	+0.6	-3.2	-0.8	-0.2	+0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1
Year	+9.8	-1.6	-5.4	0.0	+1.5	-1.7	+0.1	+0.8	-8.6	-8.4	+3.4	+7.3	-2.2	-1.9	+0.8	+1.3	+1.3	-6.5	-4.3	-0.8	+1.4	0.0	-0.7	-0.1
Winter	+4.1	+2.6	-3.7	-0.9	+1.9	-1.7	-0.5	+0.9	-8.2	-1.0	0.0	+6.1	-1.4	-1.2	+0.5	+1.5	+0.1	-5.5	-1.4	-0.5	+0.6	0.0	-0.3	-0.1
Equinox	+12.1	-1.4	-6.3	+0.1	+2.6	-2.7	+0.3	+1.1	-10.1	-8.5	+4.4	+8.7	-2.3	-3.1	+1.5	+1.7	+0.1	-7.7	-5.5	-1.3	+1.7	+0.4	-0.8	-0.2
Summer	+13.3	-5.9	-6.3	+0.9	+0.2	-0.7	+0.6	+0.5	-7.5	-15.7	+5.8	+7.3	-3.0	-1.5	+0.4	+0.6	+3.5	-6.3	-5.9	-0.8	+1.8	-0.4	-0.9	+0.2
	QUIET DAYS																							
Year	+8.3	-1.1	-5.3	+0.1	+1.6	-1.3	-0.2	+0.9	-4.2	-8.1	+3.3	+5.8	-3.1	-2.1	+1.1	+1.3	+3.2	-1.3	-2.9	+0.1	+1.6	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2
Winter	+2.3	+0.6	-3.2	-0.5	+1.7	-1.2	-0.7	+0.9	-4.1	-2.0	+0.1	+3.9	-1.8	-1.1	+1.1	+1.4	+1.1	-1.7	-0.7	+0.2	+0.7	0.0	-0.4	-0.3
Equinox	+11.2	-1.1	-6.2	+0.3	+2.5	-2.3	-0.3	+1.2	-4.2	-9.5	+2.9	+7.6	-3.4	-3.7	+1.5	+1.6	+3.4	-0.9	-2.9	-0.5	+2.0	-0.1	-0.7	-0.2
Summer	+11.6	-2.8	-6.5	+0.4	+0.7	-0.2	+0.3	+0.4	-4.2	-13.0	+6.8	+5.9	-4.0	-1.7	+0.7	+0.8	+5.2	-1.3	-5.1	+0.7	+2.1	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3
	DISTURBED DAYS																							
Year	+12.9	-1.2	-5.9	+0.6	+1.6	-2.2	+0.4	+1.6	-13.5	-6.8	+3.7	+10.7	-0.7	-2.1	+0.5	+1.1	-2.9	-17.2	-6.9	-2.3	+1.4	+2.1	-0.1	+0.4
Winter	+7.7	+7.8	-3.9	-0.4	+2.2	-3.2	-1.0	+3.0	-12.0	+1.3	+0.9	+9.0	-0.7	-1.8	0.0	+1.6	-2.0	-14.6	-3.3	-1.6	+0.7	+1.3	+0.3	-0.3
Equinox	+13.3	-2.9	-6.8	+0.6	+3.0	-3.4	+1.2	+0.5	-18.4	-4.2	+5.0	+13.0	0.8	-3.0	+1.1	+1.7	-5.7	-19.9	-11.3	-2.0	+1.5	+3.3	+0.8	+0.1
Summer	+18.1	-8.7	-7.2	+1.3	-0.1	0.0	+0.8	+0.7	-10.2	-17.6	+5.3	+10.0	-2.0	-1.5	+0.4	+0.1	-0.9	-17.7	-6.1	-3.5	+2.1	+1.5	-1.2	+1.1

HARMONIC COMPONENTS OF THE DIURNAL INEQUALITY OF GEOMAGNETIC FORCE
 Values of c_n, a_n in the series $\sum c_n \sin(15nt + a_n)$, t being mean local time, reckoned in hours from midnight

33 ESKDALEMUIR

1964

	North component								West component								Vertical component							
	c_1	a_1	c_2	a_2	c_3	a_3	c_4	a_4	c_1	a_1	c_2	a_2	c_3	a_3	c_4	a_4	c_1	a_1	c_2	a_2	c_3	a_3	c_4	a_4
	γ	$^\circ$	γ	$^\circ$	γ	$^\circ$	γ	$^\circ$	γ	$^\circ$	γ	$^\circ$	γ	$^\circ$	γ	$^\circ$	γ	$^\circ$	γ	$^\circ$	γ	$^\circ$	γ	$^\circ$
	ALL DAYS																							
Jan.	5.2	59	4.2	269	3.1	141	1.5	351	8.7	281	5.7	8	1.9	225	1.8	50	6.6	191	0.8	251	0.6	119	0.6	224
Feb.	6.2	62	5.4	262	3.1	122	2.0	320	10.5	262	8.7	4	2.7	236	3.2	357	7.5	181	2.7	250	1.3	63	0.3	214
Mar.	9.9	95	6.0	280	4.2	140	1.3	6	11.1	240	9.8	40	4.1	216	1.8	51	9.0	180	4.5	269	2.5	81	1.1	280
Apr.	15.6	109	9.5	285	4.6	135	1.0	26	17.9	224	11.4	35	4.1	236	2.9	58	10.2	179	8.8	261	0.8	81	0.5	265
May	14.5	125	6.2	301	0.9	218	1.6	86	17.6	215	8.2	48	3.7	280	0.6	114	8.1	156	7.1	279	2.0	135	1.5	294
June	16.0	118	7.1	281	1.0	292	0.5	66	18.3	204	9.6	42	3.1	260	0.6	355	7.5	145	5.1	270	1.9	96	0.7	318
July	14.6	117	7.1	272	1.5	114	0.8	33	19.0	200	9.8	36	2.8	239	1.3	27	6.2	159	6.0	258	1.4	112	0.6	273
Aug.	13.5	109	5.5	285	1.5	146	0.6	39	15.4	218	10.1	54	4.3	239	1.2	68	7.1	154	5.9	267	2.3	103	0.8	285
Sept.	12.5	104	5.5	282	3.2	160	1.1	38	13.3	230	9.6	35	4.3	231	2.1	40	5.7	175	5.0	255	2.2	91	0.5	277
Oct.	11.4	86	5.0	257	3.0	153	1.4	36	10.9	244	8.5	23	3.4	220	2.6	65	6.3	200	4.2	270	1.7	99	1.4	250
Nov.	5.1	66	2.8	263	2.2	169	0.6	42	8.2	257	5.3	13	1.5	253	1.0	76	4.9	177	1.7	276	0.6	113	0.6	305
Dec.	2.9	45	2.7	257	2.1	138	0.5	342	5.9	266	4.6	1	1.3	244	1.5	55	3.3	172	0.8	261	0.5	148	0.4	269
Year	10.0	102	5.4	277	2.3	147	0.9	22	12.0	229	8.1	31	2.9	239	1.5	45	6.6	172	4.4	265	1.4	100	0.7	277
Winter	4.8	60	3.8	263	2.5	141	1.0	342	8.2	267	6.1	7	1.8	238	1.6	32	5.5	182	1.5	259	0.6	98	0.4	260
Equinox	12.2	100	6.3	277	3.7	146	1.2	26	13.2	233	9.8	33	3.9	226	2.3	55	7.7	182	5.6	263	1.8	87	0.8	265
Summer	14.6	117	6.4	285	0.7	177	0.8	63	17.4	209	9.3	45	3.3	254	0.7	49	7.2	154	6.0	269	1.9	111	0.9	295
	QUIET DAYS																							
Year	8.4	101	5.3	277	2.1	137	0.9	359	9.2	210	6.7	36	3.7	245	1.7	53	3.5	115	2.9	279	1.6	107	0.6	260
Winter	2.3	78	3.2	267	2.1	134	1.1	335	4.6	247	3.9	9	2.1	250	1.7	50	2.0	151	0.8	292	0.7	102	0.5	249
Equinox	11.2	99	6.2	279	3.4	141	1.2	358	10.3	207	8.1	27	5.0	233	2.2	57	3.5	109	2.9	267	2.0	103	0.7	265
Summer	11.9	107	6.5	280	0.7	118	0.5	49	13.7	201	9.1	55	4.3	256	1.1	51	5.4	107	5.1	284	2.1	111	0.7	259
	DISTURBED DAYS																							
Year	12.9	99	6.0	282	2.7	153	1.7	25	15.1	247	11.3	26	2.2	207	1.3	36	17.5	193	7.3	258	2.5	44	0.4	5
Winter	11.0	48	3.9	271	3.9	154	3.2	354	12.1	280	9.1	12	1.9	210	1.6	13	14.7	191	3.6	251	1.5	36	0.4	145
Equinox	13.6	105	6.8	282	4.5	148	1.3	82	18.8	260	13.9	27	3.1	174	2.1	45	20.7	199	11.4	266	3.6	35	0.8	95
Summer	20.0	119	7.3	286	0.1	290	1.1	61	20.3	213	11.4	34	2.5	243	0.4	87	17.7	186	7.0	246	2.6	65	1.7	326

"Winter" comprises the four months January, February, November, December; "Equinox" the months March, April, September, October; and "Summer" May to August.

(a) Disturbances without sudden commencement

All times G.M.T.

Serial Number	From		To		Range (γ)			Notes
	Date	Hour	Date	Hour	H	D	Z	
1a	2 Jan.	03	5 Jan.	03	204	160	113	
2a	3 Mar.	21	6 Mar.	02	180	228	178	
3a	1 Apr.	09	3 Apr.	05	329	332	299	
4a	27 Apr.	05	29 Apr.	20	179	152	178	
5a	13 May	09	16 May	22	193	135	169	
6a	10 June	03	12 June	08	187	133	172	

(b) Disturbances with sudden commencement (ssc)

Serial Number	Date	Time of sudden commencement	End of disturbance		With initial reversed stroke			Magnitude of main stroke (γ)			Range of following disturbance (γ)		
			Date	Hour	H	D	Z	H	D	Z	H	D	Z
		h. m.						γ	γ	γ			
1b	12 Feb.	06.04	-	-	No	Yes	No	+10	-19	0		small	
2b	20 Feb.	11.37	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	+26	-18	-4		small	
3b	29 Mar.	14.08	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	+20	-8	-2		small	
4b	13 Apr.	16.25	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	+17	-6	-1		small	
5b	17 Apr.	00.20	-	-	No	No	No	+19	-9	-3		small	
6b	10 May	00.35	11 May	07	Yes	Yes	Yes	+34	-20	-5	147	228	158
7b	23 May	22.29	-	-	No	No	No	+47	-9	-6		small	
8b	2 July	23.24	-	-	No	No	No	+20	-7	-3		small	
9b	4 Aug.	01.30	-	-	No	Yes	No	+34	-26	-5		small	
10b	6 Sept.	19.55	-	-	No	No	No	+44	-5	-4		small	
11b	21 Sept.	11.47	22 Sept.	23	No	No	No	+14	-9	-1	268	179	153
12b	3 Oct.	12.43	-	-	Yes	Yes	No	+28	-14	-4		small	

In the case of an ssc*, that is, an ssc preceded, on at least one component, by one or more small oscillations, timing of the sudden commencement has been made from the main stroke.

(c) Disturbances due to solar flare (sfe) - None

POTENTIAL GRADIENT (close to the ground, over an open level surface).
Mean values for hours without hydrometeors

35 ESKDALEMUIR												Factor 8:05												MARCH 1964		
	Hour G.M.T.											Mean														
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11		11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	
	volts per metre																									
1	20 ⁺	5 ⁺	5 ⁺	10 ⁺	5 ⁺	15 ⁺	5 ⁺	5 ⁺	20 ⁺	25 ⁺	15 ⁺	15 ⁺	30 ⁺	20 ⁺	20 ⁺	15 ⁺	10 ⁺	45 ⁺	55 ⁺	40 ⁺	35 ⁺	25 ⁺	20 ⁺	10 ⁺	43 (21) (23)	
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
3	45 ⁺	60	55	35	35	25 ⁺	25	30	25	35 ⁺	50 ⁺	55 ⁺	60	75	75 ⁺	65	105 ⁺	60	70 ⁺	55 ⁺	80 ⁺	55	45 ⁺	55		60
4	30	50	50	0 ⁺	30	10 ⁺	25 ⁺	10 ⁺	175 ⁺	85 ⁺	105 ⁺	95 ⁺	75 ⁺	55 ⁺	65 ⁺	50 ⁺	45	30	35	20	20	30	30	25		
5	30	30	20	15	20	20 ⁺	20 ⁺	20 ⁺	20 ⁺	50	55	45	55	55	50	45	40	15 ⁺	-	-	15 ⁺	20 ⁺	-	-		
6	45	70 ⁺	60 ⁺	60	50	55	55	55	45	60	50	50	55	65	65	65	65	60	60 ⁺	70 ⁺	45 ⁺	40 ⁺	45	35		
7	5 ⁺	10 ⁺	15 ⁺	-20 ⁺	-	-	-	35 ⁺	35 ⁺	45	70	40	40 ⁺	45	40	30 ⁺	45 ⁺	5 ⁺	-5 ⁺	30 ⁺	15 ⁺	60 ⁺	35 ⁺	25 ⁺		
8	50	30	30	50	45	5 ⁺	-5 ⁺	5 ⁺	30	35	45 ⁺	30 ⁺	55 ⁺	75 ⁺	65 ⁺	90 ⁺	35 ⁺	75 ⁺	120 ⁺	105 ⁺	85 ⁺	40 ⁺	35 ⁺	5 ⁺		
9	-	-	-	-	185 ⁺	165 ⁺	180 ⁺	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
16 Oa	75	60	75	60	60 ⁺	100 ⁺	110 ⁺	65	60 ⁺	75 ⁺	55	70 ⁺	115 ⁺	115 ⁺	120	95	115	125	145	165	145	140	120	75		
17 Oa	35	20	15	10	25	40 ⁺	65	90 ⁺	75 ⁺	65 ⁺	45 ⁺	70 ⁺	80 ⁺	85 ⁺	110 ⁺	75 ⁺	70 ⁺	75	70	45	35	40 ⁺	55 ⁺	50		
18	55	60	35	45	30	5 ⁺	35 ⁺	45	60	65 ⁺	60 ⁺	55 ⁺	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
26	75	15 ⁺	10 ⁺	10 ⁺	15 ⁺	20	15 ⁺	25	15 ⁺	25 ⁺	0 ⁺	30 ⁺	50 ⁺	35 ⁺	25	40	35	40	55	45	40	20	35	25		
27	20 ⁺	20 ⁺	20 ⁺	20 ⁺	20 ⁺	20 ⁺	20 ⁺	20 ⁺	15 ⁺	25 ⁺	0 ⁺	10 ⁺	50 ⁺	35 ⁺	25	40	5	10 ⁺	10 ⁺	20 ⁺	10 ⁺	20 ⁺	25 ⁺	15 ⁺		
28	10 ⁺	25 ⁺	45	35	30	35	50	55	60	65 ⁺	60 ⁺	55 ⁺	35 ⁺	50 ⁺	55 ⁺	60 ⁺	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
29	45	45	35	30	35	50	55	60	65 ⁺	60 ⁺	55 ⁺	55 ⁺	55 ⁺	55 ⁺	60 ⁺	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Mean	33 (15)	31 (15)	29 (15)	28 (15)	41 (16)	40 (15)	48 (15)	39 (15)	49 (17)	46 (18)	51 (17)	47 (16)	60 (16)	60 (16)	57 (16)	47 (14)	34 (19)	38 (18)	47 (14)	39 (16)	41 (19)	46 (18)	44 (17)	32 (16)		
Fair Weather Mean	51 (8)	44 (9)	38 (8)	39 (8)	35 (10)	47 (4)	49 (6)	54 (7)	51 (7)	48 (6)	63 (5)	45 (3)	77 (3)	67 (4)	66 (7)	57 (4)	57 (7)	67 (7)	71 (6)	68 (7)	67 (8)	56 (8)	52 (8)	51 (9)		
	Mean of Oa days																							[87	(2)]	

POTENTIAL GRADIENT (close to the ground, over an open level surface).
Mean values for hours without hydrometeors

35 ESKDALEMUIR												Factor 8:09												APRIL 1964	
	Hour G.M.T.											Mean													
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11		11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
	volts per metre																								
1	55	55	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47 (21)
2	60	60	-	-	55	45	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3 Oa	50	50	50	55	45	45	50	55	60	65 ⁺	55 ⁺	55 ⁺	45 ⁺	40 ⁺	45 ⁺	50 ⁺	55 ⁺	55	55	55	30	15	25	45	
4	35	40	25	25	25	30	45	40	80	80	50 ⁺	60 ⁺	40 ⁺	35 ⁺	25 ⁺	25 ⁺	5 ⁺	5 ⁺	5 ⁺	30	20	20	30	40	
5	25	20	30	35	20	25	30	65 ⁺	70 ⁺	65 ⁺	85 ⁺	45 ⁺	70 ⁺	65 ⁺	30 ⁺	70 ⁺	40 ⁺	35 ⁺	30	5 ⁺	5 ⁺	-25 ⁺	15	10 ⁺	
6	30	30	30	35	20	25	30	30	50	55 ⁺	50 ⁺	45 ⁺	60 ⁺	65 ⁺	80 ⁺	85 ⁺	30	20	35	25	40	35	40		
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mean	34 (14)	35 (15)	28 (13)	35 (16)	35 (15)	42 (13)	51 (10)	59 (16)	55 (17)	65 (16)	58 (16)	47 (15)	54 (13)	60 (13)	57 (14)	61 (15)	60 (17)	48 (13)	43 (15)	40 (18)	39 (18)	31 (16)	32 (18)	32 (18)	
Fair Weather Mean	44 (9)	41 (10)	37 (7)	40 (12)	42 (10)	48 (11)	53 (8)	45 (5)	56 (6)	73 (3)	77 (2)	75 (1)	55 (1)	80 (1)	60 (2)	60 (2)	67 (5)	53 (9)	50 (10)	54 (12)	50 (12)	42 (9)	37 (11)	45 (12)	
	Mean of Oa days																							[47	(1)]

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POTENTIAL GRADIENT (close to the ground, over an open level surface).
Mean values for hours without hydrometeors

35 ESKDALEMUIR		Factor 8-17																							MAY 1964
	Hour G.M.T.											volts per metre											Mean		
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22		22-23	23-24
1	45	50 ⁺	45 ⁺	15 ⁺	35 ⁺	30 ⁺					45 ⁺		25 ⁺				40 ⁺	70 ⁺	70 ⁺	65 ⁺	65	60	35		
2	55	30	30	20	25	25	30	40													125 ⁺	65 ⁺	80 ⁺		
3						100 ⁺	100 ⁺	110 ⁺	90 ⁺	90 ⁺											75	75 ⁺	55		
4																					60 ⁺	45	40	50	
5	80 ⁺	90 ⁺	90 ⁺	95 ⁺					90 ⁺							75 ⁺									
6	80 ⁺	65 ⁺	80 ⁺	85 ⁺	75 ⁺	80 ⁺	80 ⁺	110 ⁺			60 ⁺	70 ⁺	80 ⁺	80 ⁺	75 ⁺	85 ⁺	75 ⁺					40 ⁺	25 ⁺	25 ⁺	
7																									
8						40 ⁺	60 ⁺																75 ⁺		
9	95 ⁺					55 ⁺	50	75 ⁺	95 ⁺		115 ⁺	110 ⁺	95 ⁺	240 ⁺	185 ⁺	165 ⁺					50 ⁺	65 ⁺	60		
10						30 ⁺																			
11																									
12					130 ⁺	100 ⁺	80 ⁺	90 ⁺	180	170 ⁺	185 ⁺												30 ⁺	15 ⁺	
13	45	50	50	55	35	45	80 ⁺	75 ⁺	80 ⁺	75 ⁺	55 ⁺	60 ⁺	75 ⁺	45 ⁺	45 ⁺	60 ⁺					60	65	60		
14		50	40 ⁺	45 ⁺	45	60	70	60	60 ⁺	65 ⁺	60	45 ⁺	40 ⁺	45 ⁺	45 ⁺	45 ⁺	45 ⁺	35 ⁺	45	25 ⁺	30	30 ⁺	35 ⁺		
15	35 ⁺	35	30 ⁺	35	45	30	40	45	55 ⁺	45 ⁺	45 ⁺	50 ⁺	55 ⁺	60 ⁺	50 ⁺	55 ⁺	35 ⁺	25 ⁺	30 ⁺	25 ⁺	10 ⁺	15 ⁺	20 ⁺		
16	10	15	15	20	25	25	35	25	55 ⁺	60	55	75	60	90	80	45	60	50	30	15	15 ⁺	25	30	25	
17	15	10 ⁺	5 ⁺	20	10 ⁺	5 ⁺	25	20	25	30	30	35	45	60	75	80	75	60	20 ⁺	-20 ⁺	-80 ⁺	-20 ⁺	-15 ⁺	-15 ⁺	
18	-30 ⁺	-30 ⁺	-10 ⁺	-40 ⁺	-15 ⁺			10 ⁺	15 ⁺													155 ⁺	145 ⁺		
19				50 ⁺	70 ⁺	55 ⁺	60 ⁺				50 ⁺	45 ⁺	25 ⁺								25 ⁺	55	40	20	
20	40	65 ⁺												50 ⁺	45 ⁺	50	45	40							
21				80 ⁺																					
22							115 ⁺	150 ⁺	95 ⁺	70 ⁺	45 ⁺	70 ⁺	50 ⁺	45	30	50	45	40	25	15	15	10	10	15	
23	15	15	10 ⁺	15 ⁺				-5 ⁺		60 ⁺	45	80	60	50	45	60	60	60	45	-30 ⁺	30 ⁺				
24																									
25	15 ⁺	20 ⁺	20	30	20	25	20 ⁺	30	35	40	45	45	65	55	60	65	60	60	50	35	15	10	0 ⁺	-5 ⁺	
26	10	15	10	0 ⁺	-8 ⁺	25	45	35	35	45	40	45	60	60	80	90	80	75	65	60	60	15 ⁺	-5 ⁺	0 ⁺	
27	20	-5 ⁺						15 ⁺	5 ⁺	40 ⁺	30	40	30	30	40	40	45	25	20	20	5 ⁺	0 ⁺	-15 ⁺	-15 ⁺	
28	0 ⁺	15 ⁺	10 ⁺	-5 ⁺	5 ⁺	10 ⁺	20	10	20	25	75	45	60	55	30	20 ⁺	30	25	10 ⁺	-10 ⁺	15 ⁺	15 ⁺	5 ⁺	5 ⁺	
29	15	15 ⁺	15 ⁺	10 ⁺	20	20	20	15	35	35	30	25	30	35	35									50 ⁺	
30					45	60 ⁺	130 ⁺	105 ⁺	50	45							115 ⁺	-35 ⁺	-35 ⁺	-30 ⁺	-25 ⁺	-5 ⁺	-10 ⁺	5 ⁺	
Mean	32 (17)	30 (17)	29 (15)	31 (17)	35 (16)	43 (19)	56 (19)	54 (19)	63 (16)	60 (15)	57 (13)	55 (16)	57 (15)	54 (15)	68 (15)	67 (15)	67 (15)	44 (15)	31 (13)	19 (14)	24 (16)	44 (21)	31 (21)	24 (19)	45
Fair Weather Mean	27 (10)	30 (7)	25 (5)	30 (6)	37 (9)	32 (8)	37 (9)	31 (9)	33 (6)	40 (7)	46 (9)	49 (8)	51 (8)	53 (9)	53 (9)	59 (8)	56 (9)	49 (9)	39 (7)	32 (6)	41 (5)	43 (10)	41 (7)	37 (7)	40
Mean of Oa days																							Nil		

POTENTIAL GRADIENT (close to the ground, over an open level surface).
Mean values for hours without hydrometeors

35 ESKDALEMUIR		Factor 8-17																							JUNE 1964
	Hour G.M.T.											volts per metre											Mean		
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22		22-23	23-24
1	60	55	45	60	50	60	55	60	45	45 ⁺	75 ⁺	90	85	75 ⁺	65 ⁺	65 ⁺	60 ⁺	85 ⁺	80 ⁺	65 ⁺	50 ⁺	50	70	80	
2		60		65	70	75	95						95 ⁺												
3																									
4	-10 ⁺	-20 ⁺	-30 ⁺	-45 ⁺	-45 ⁺								70		80 ⁺	70	70	70	70	60	60	60	-5 ⁺	-35 ⁺	
5				60	90 ⁺			230 ⁺	175 ⁺	105 ⁺	135 ⁺	90 ⁺	100 ⁺	90 ⁺	95 ⁺	100 ⁺	100 ⁺	100	100	115 ⁺	75 ⁺	75 ⁺	85 ⁺	60	
6	70 ⁺	70 ⁺	60 ⁺	80 ⁺	60 ⁺	65 ⁺	55 ⁺	90	105	130 ⁺															
7																									
8	85	85	75 ⁺	60 ⁺	75 ⁺			45 ⁺	-	55 ⁺	60 ⁺	55 ⁺	65 ⁺	75 ⁺	75 ⁺	65 ⁺	50 ⁺	85 ⁺	55	45	30	30	35 ⁺	70	
9	40 ⁺	45 ⁺																							
10										320 ⁺	125 ⁺		150 ⁺	125 ⁺	120 ⁺	90 ⁺	115 ⁺	70 ⁺							
11																									
12													105 ⁺	100 ⁺	105 ⁺	115 ⁺	90 ⁺	75 ⁺	105 ⁺	125 ⁺	55 ⁺	35 ⁺			
13													75	50 ⁺	35 ⁺	20 ⁺	15 ⁺	-5 ⁺	-20 ⁺	-25 ⁺	-45 ⁺	-10 ⁺			
14	25	30	35	25	30	40	45	55 ⁺	60 ⁺	65 ⁺	65 ⁺	165 ⁺	120 ⁺	85 ⁺	75 ⁺	75 ⁺	65 ⁺	50 ⁺	40 ⁺	40 ⁺	30 ⁺	125 ⁺	120 ⁺	75 ⁺	
15	80 ⁺											60 ⁺	80 ⁺	40 ⁺	40 ⁺							75 ⁺	45 ⁺		
16																									
17	40 ⁺	35			40	45																75 ⁺	90 ⁺	55 ⁺	
18	55	65	60	45	60	45	50	70	90	100	110	75	75	75	65 ⁺	50	75	55	35 ⁺	50 ⁺	45 ⁺	40	60	45	
19	15 ⁺	35 ⁺	30 ⁺	45	40			55 ⁺																	
20	85	80	75	95	60	85	110	115	120	95	75 ⁺	50 ⁺	30 ⁺	50 ⁺	45 ⁺	40 ⁺	50 ⁺	65 ⁺	50 ⁺	35 ⁺	60	45	75 ⁺	25 ⁺	
21	65	55	60	50	45	65	65	60	65	60 ⁺	55 ⁺	75 ⁺	55 ⁺	45 ⁺	50 ⁺	55 ⁺	55	50	35	35	25 ⁺	50	65	55	
22	45	50 ⁺	55	50 ⁺	45 ⁺	30 ⁺	30 ⁺	50 ⁺	50 ⁺	60 ⁺			50 ⁺	-	45 ⁺	35 ⁺	40	45	50	40	20	15	10 ⁺	30 ⁺	
23													30 ⁺	40 ⁺	45 ⁺	45 ⁺	30 ⁺	20 ⁺	50	35	70	60	60	45	
24	65	55	55	60	50	60	60 ⁺	65	65	75	45 ⁺	50 ⁺	50 ⁺	65 ⁺	45 ⁺	55 ⁺	75 ⁺	55 ⁺	45 ⁺	75 ⁺	60 ⁺	70 ⁺	70 ⁺	55 ⁺	
25			45	45	40			55 ⁺	50 ⁺	45 ⁺	65 ⁺	60 ⁺	45 ⁺	45 ⁺	65 ⁺	70 ⁺	60	65	50	55 ⁺	45	45	40	30	
26	40	45	65 ⁺							105 ⁺	120 ⁺	60 ⁺	100 ⁺	175 ⁺	155 ⁺	135 ⁺	120 ⁺	85 ⁺	90 ⁺	100	60				
27														90 ⁺	80 ⁺	75 ⁺	95	85	70	60	55 ⁺				
28	-	-	75	80	75	50 ⁺	45 ⁺	55	65 ⁺	70 ⁺															
29	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	75 ⁺	85 ⁺	65 ⁺															
30	45	30	5 ⁺	5 ⁺																					
Mean	50 (16)	48 (16)	47 (15)	49																					

	Hour G.M.T.												volts per metre												Mean
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-34	
	No hydrometeors																								
Jan.	41	38	38	38	39	34	52	40	44	44	63	63	70	73	71	53	61	51	41	47	45	44	50	48	49
Feb.	30	25	24	26	27	31	26	31	38	35	63	60	52	51	63	53	49	44	43	51	43	34	31	32	40
Mar.	33	31	29	28	41	40	48	39	49	46	51	47	60	60	57	47	34	38	47	39	41	46	44	32	43
Apr.	34	35	28	35	35	42	51	59	55	65	58	47	54	60	57	61	60	48	43	40	39	31	32	32	46
May	32	30	29	31	35	43	56	54	63	60	57	55	57	54	68	67	67	44	31	19	24	44	31	24	45
June	50	48	47	49	49	56	63	76	83	93	77	72	77	73	75	64	65	64	65	61	51	55	56	45	63
July	57	60	46	53	45	68	106	90	105	81	83	72	70	78	69	75	72	69	63	60	53	55	62	64	69
Aug.	40	55	45	46	68	74	85	97	84	96	71	77	90	90	72	63	67	67	55	51	44	48	49	46	66
Sept.	74	61	48	67	63	68	75	86	97	117	101	96	103	102	102	93	83	82	81	69	41	59	66	67	79
Oct.	61	61	62	54	72	77	72	76	84	95	97	93	92	85	85	81	65	63	79	80	75	57	61	58	74
Nov.	55	66	94	65	64	71	64	74	75	84	90	89	111	93	98	86	81	86	87	101	99	81	94	85	83
Dec.	117	106	104	103	115	107	114	103	108	124	138	142	143	164	161	164	176	170	158	170	163	146	122	123	135
Year	52	51	49	50	54	59	68	69	74	78	79	76	82	82	81	76	73	69	66	66	60	58	58	55	66
Winter	61	59	65	58	61	61	64	62	66	72	89	89	94	94	98	89	92	88	82	92	87	76	74	72	77
Equinox	51	47	42	46	53	57	61	65	71	81	77	71	77	77	75	71	61	58	63	57	49	48	51	47	61
Summer	45	48	42	45	49	60	77	79	84	83	72	69	73	74	71	67	68	61	53	48	43	51	49	45	61
	Fair weather																								
Jan.	39	35	34	34	36	37	41	41	41	41	55	60	56	65	55	44	58	57	61	48	48	47	39	36	46
Feb.	40	33	35	36	40	41	45	42	44	49	72	71	80	81	88	59	55	54	53	55	50	37	37	41	52
Mar.	51	44	38	39	35	47	49	54	51	48	63	45	77	67	66	57	57	67	71	68	67	56	52	51	55
Apr.	44	41	37	40	42	48	53	45	56	73	77	75	55	80	60	60	67	53	50	54	50	42	37	45	53
May	27	30	25	30	37	32	37	31	33	40	46	49	51	53	53	59	56	49	39	32	41	43	41	37	40
June	57	54	56	57	51	59	71	72	81	93	110	76	72	83	55	67	65	70	68	56	49	47	56	53	66
July	47	45	47	39	41	52	69	79	65	35	53	52	60	85	68	85	56	65	64	51	54	53	50	47	57
Aug.	34	43	37	43	55	52	81	76	81	84	87	90	87	-	-	80	74	61	65	55	57	47	36	39	62
Sept.	61	59	63	66	61	55	63	83	109	103	107	95	107	96	104	92	82	87	82	94	96	95	73	81	84
Oct.	58	70	64	59	71	74	72	69	88	95	98	109	95	98	100	89	72	56	65	66	79	66	58	61	76
Nov.	50	53	52	48	55	51	50	54	69	76	89	116	107	105	107	84	83	79	69	95	93	75	59	63	74
Dec.	97	97	95	105	102	104	93	91	101	133	137	149	161	146	148	162	164	182	174	173	153	153	117	107	131
Year	50	50	49	50	52	54	60	61	68	73	83	82	84	87	82	78	74	73	72	71	70	63	55	55	67
Winter	57	55	54	56	58	58	57	57	64	75	88	99	101	99	99	87	90	93	89	93	86	78	63	62	76
Equinox	53	53	51	51	52	56	59	63	76	80	86	81	83	85	83	75	69	66	67	71	73	65	55	59	67
Summer	41	43	41	42	46	49	65	65	65	63	74	67	67	74	59	73	63	61	59	49	50	47	46	44	56
	Annual mean for 0a days																							[75]	

"Winter" comprises the four months January, February, November, December; "Equinox" the months March, April, September, October; and "Summer" May to August.

KEW

POTENTIAL GRADIENT (close to the ground, over an open level surface).
Mean values for hours without hydrometeors

37 KEW OBSERVATORY			Factor 4-78																			JULY 1964				
	Hour G.M.T.		2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	Mean	
	0-1	1-2																								
volts per metre																										
1	175 ⁺	225 ⁺	215 ⁺	120 ⁺	160	235	335	355	375	385	395	325	305	285	285	235	245	205	140 ⁺	30 ⁺	30 ⁺	-60 ⁺	-20 ⁺	10 ⁺		
2	30 ⁺	40 ⁺	80	80	110	120	185	245	375	345	295	265	225	205	205	225	205	225	215	235	100 ⁺	-10 ⁺	10 ⁺	40 ⁺		
3	100 ⁺	160 ⁺	205 ⁺	110	160	295	405	435	345	285	285		185	140	110	120	120	110	130	215	185	185	90	90 ⁺		
4	70	10	20	60	40	100	205	305	335	295	305	265	185	140	110	120	120	110	130	120	80	40 ⁺	30 ⁺	0 ⁺		
5	20	20	20	20	10	50	60	70	110	100	110	120	120	130	130	120	110	120	130	150	140	205	150	100		
6 S	80	50	80	60	140	140	225	395	395	395	315	255	185	225	205	185	195	205	150	160	150	185	140	100	192 (24)	
7 S	100	80	100	80	90	245	275	355	335	305	295	245	215 ⁺	245 ⁺	195 ⁺	205 ⁺	130 ⁺	120 ⁺	185 ⁺						170 (24)	
8													245 ⁺		235	225	195				205 ⁺	195 ⁺	205	215		
9	160	120	100	100	100 ⁺			385 ⁺	365	305	285	265	225	225	205	185	175	160								
10	195	130	100	120	185	205	325	405	365	325	295	265	245													
11													175	185	215	195	205	245	235							
12												185 ⁺				80 ⁺	80 ⁺	30 ⁺	225 ⁺	225 ⁺	40 ⁺	70 ⁺	60 ⁺			
13 S	60	110	120	80	160	245	285	325	445	345	325	325	295	265	255	235	225	205	235	215	205	235 ⁺	205 ⁺	70 ⁺	228 (24)	
14	40	30	20	20	30	60 ⁺	100 ⁺	120 ⁺	315 ⁺	245	225		225	245	285	305	315	295	285	255	305	305 ⁺	255 ⁺	140 ⁺		
15					150	245	275			245 ⁺	225 ⁺	365	245	245	225	225	195	185	175	205	215	160 ⁺	185 ⁺	110 ⁺		
16	205 ⁺	275 ⁺	120 ⁺	215 ⁺	205 ⁺	185 ⁺	315 ⁺	415	475	415	325	235	185	205	185	185	100	110	80	-20 ⁺	40 ⁺	30 ⁺	10 ⁺	40 ⁺		
17	40 ⁺	40 ⁺	50 ⁺	60 ⁺	130 ⁺	120 ⁺	385 ⁺	395 ⁺					285	255	160	195	185	120	40	80	100	80 ⁺	120 ⁺	140 ⁺		
18 S	185 ⁺	110 ⁺	120 ⁺	150 ⁺	185 ⁺		205 ⁺						215	255				215 ⁺	205	245	285	305	305	235		
19 S	150	130	110	150	175	160	100 ⁺	100 ⁺	100 ⁺	100 ⁺	110 ⁺	110 ⁺	100 ⁺	100 ⁺	90 ⁺	80 ⁺		100	100	140	150	175	185	120	151 (24)	
20	160	80	120	110	70	175	245	345	365	305	245	225	205	205	185	185	150	130	120	100	120	100 ⁺	100 ⁺	20 ⁺		
21	120 ⁺	100 ⁺	100 ⁺	120 ⁺	110 ⁺	225	365	465	445	425	475	415	365	285	305	325						80 ⁺	225 ⁺	285 ⁺		
22	60	20	0	80	60		305	365	345	355	305	275	285	245	215	225	195	160	140	110	70 ⁺	70 ⁺	60 ⁺	0 ⁺		
23	20 ⁺	90 ⁺	90 ⁺	160 ⁺	140	215	355	425	355	305	295	265	245	225	245	225	205	185	205	225	275	225	205	100		
24 S	150 ⁺	110 ⁺	120 ⁺	160 ⁺	205 ⁺	140	225	325	325	305	215	215	175	175	150	150	140	130	140	205	225	265	185	185		
25 S	205	130	185	175	175	205	305	345	295	335	315	315	275	185	140	110	100	140	110	130	150	175	150	110 ⁺	193 (24)	
26	80	110	90	100	100	130	265	235	225	225	195	140	130	110	120	100	90	70	70	185	120	40	100	60		
27	90	20	50	110	70 ⁺	0 ⁺	205 ⁺						345	225	225	245	215	215	235	175	120	130	195	160		
28 S	140	140	120	120	120	100	150	140	120	175	245	215	185	110	130	175	175	185	235	255	265	185	195	285	174 (24)	
29 S	325	265	160	90	185	195	285	395					205	205				185 ⁺	160 ⁺			110 ⁺	130 ⁺	120 ⁺		
30 S	110 ⁺	110	110	100	140	255	405	365	395	415	345	225	205	205	185	185	150	140	110	140	120	275	255	305	210 (24)	
31 S	245	245	120	100	110	160	175	245	195	205	215	225	235	215	150	120	185	195	195	215	215	205	205	215	191 (24)	
Mean	123 (27)	109 (27)	101 (27)	106 (27)	126 (28)	168 (25)	258 (27)	318 (25)	322 (23)	297 (25)	275 (27)	256 (27)	221 (29)	206 (25)	194 (26)	194 (29)	175 (27)	166 (29)	162 (28)	167 (25)	165 (26)	150 (28)	153 (28)	133 (29)	189	
Fair Weather Mean	128 (17)	100 (18)	90 (19)	93 (20)	120 (21)	183 (21)	269 (21)	331 (21)	333 (21)	309 (22)	286 (23)	265 (25)	225 (26)	208 (23)	198 (24)	202 (26)	180 (24)	177 (25)	163 (24)	179 (22)	181 (20)	215 (14)	193 (15)	180 (15)	200	
Mean for selected quiet days																								(193)	(10)	

POTENTIAL GRADIENT (close to the ground, over an open level surface).
Mean values for hours without hydrometeors

37 KEW OBSERVATORY			Factor 4-62																			AUGUST 1964				
	Hour G.M.T.		2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	Mean	
	0-1	1-2																								
volts per metre																										
1	145	135	110	100	90	125	125	175	195	205	195	185	155	90	120	100	100	100	90	125	110	100	120	100		
2	80	110	20						155 ⁺		100 ⁺	125 ⁺	120 ⁺	155	125	110	125	120	120	155	125	205	155	120		
3 S	110	10 ⁺	30 ⁺	0 ⁺	135 ⁺	100	135	125	135	175	215	265	185	185	185	195	155	165	165	215	215	215	265	135		
4 S	185	135	100	90	110	110	305	440	390	305	315	235	195	175	165	155	145	120	110	125	100	80 ⁺	80 ⁺	60 ⁺	170 (24)	
5	50 ⁺	0 ⁺	0 ⁺	0 ⁺	20 ⁺	30 ⁺	80	110	125	135	135	155	135	135	110	120	110	110	100	175	205	185	90	135		
6 S	145	120	110	100 ⁺	175 ⁺	145 ⁺	205 ⁺	305 ⁺	335 ⁺	255	185	195	185	175	165	165	120	120	125	155						
7 S	145	110	145	155	165	245	345	370	305	255			205	165	165	145	135	110			215	255	185	255	183 (24)	
8	175	175	175	145	80	185	265	225	205	175 ⁺	135 ⁺						-40 ⁺	235 ⁺	60 ⁺	155 ⁺	135 ⁺					
9	135	110	100	100	90	145	195	255	245	175	155	165				100 ⁺			145	135	120	110	125	145		
10 S	110	135	80	100	120	155	285	390	450	370	275	215	215	195	195	225	155	90	70	80	70	80 ⁺			176 (24)	
11	20 ⁺	60 ⁺											205	195	185	165	155	155	155	120	145	205	175	145	185	
12	100 ⁺	90 ⁺	0 ⁺	-10 ⁺	110 ⁺	110 ⁺	155 ⁺	215 ⁺	195 ⁺	305 ⁺	275	255	125 ⁺	125 ⁺	165	215	125	110	70 ⁺	0 ⁺	30 ⁺	10 ⁺	70 ⁺	60 ⁺		
13	90 ⁺	70 ⁺	70 ⁺	50 ⁺	80 ⁺	80 ⁺	100 ⁺	40 ⁺	120 ⁺				0 ⁺	100 ⁺			0 ⁺				80 ⁺	120 ⁺	90 ⁺	40 ⁺	20 ⁺	
14	10 ⁺	0 ⁺						410 ⁺		510 ⁺	440 ⁺	370 ⁺	390 ⁺	400 ⁺	325 ⁺	275 ⁺	295 ⁺	295 ⁺	285 ⁺	265 ⁺	235	215	155	145		
15	110	100	40	60	80	60	165	235		235			215	195	155	100	110	90							60 ⁺	
16 S	50	40	20	10	0	10	40	70	80	100	90	60	70	60	70	80	80	80	110	60					64 (24)	
17	120	60	50	70 ⁺													175 ⁺			185 ⁺	215 ⁺	195	155			
18			70 ⁺		135 ⁺	125 ⁺	225 ⁺												155		175 ⁺	50 ⁺	80 ⁺	110	30	
19 S	30	60	20	40	60	165	165 ⁺	120 ⁺	80 ⁺	125 ⁺	125 ⁺		235 ⁺	245	185	185	255	225	215	225	285	235	205	175		

POTENTIAL GRADIENT (close to the ground, over an open level surface).
Mean values for hours without hydrometeors

37 KEW OBSERVATORY		Factor 4.52																				SEPTEMBER 1964					
	Hour G.M.T.																				Mean						
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20			20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	
	<i>volts per metre</i>																										
1	265	140	60	70	60	195	435	495	510	375	415	375	295	325 ⁺	345 ⁺	415 ⁺	295 ⁺	185 ⁺	160 ⁺	-30 ⁺	-40 ⁺	0 ⁺	0 ⁺	20 ⁺	230	(24)	
2 S	20	10	40	40	0	70	215	530	550	405	275	295	285	355	245	315	335	395	415	195	110	140	140	140			
3	100	80 ⁺	70 ⁺	120 ⁺	100 ⁺	130 ⁺	175 ⁺	255 ⁺	275 ⁺	550 ⁺	455 ⁺	475	425	375	275	225	100 ⁺	100 ⁺	110 ⁺	90 ⁺	0 ⁺	50 ⁺	140 ⁺	50 ⁺			
4	40 ⁺	110 ⁺	100 ⁺	70 ⁺	80 ⁺	100 ⁺	175 ⁺	295	455	465	455	415	335	295	265	235	20 ⁺	-70 ⁺	-60 ⁺	10 ⁺	140 ⁺	110 ⁺	20 ⁺	100			
5	40	40	40	60	90	100	225	285	375	395	325	285	165	165	110	80	10 ⁺	10 ⁺	40 ⁺	-20 ⁺							
6	60	40	60	80				140	195	195	120	110	140	60 ⁺	30 ⁺	90 ⁺	90	130	140	150	165	160	140	140			
7	90	80	70	110	160	160	385	455	375	285	225	165	130	120	90	20 ⁺	-20 ⁺	120 ⁺	120	140	110	130	160	110			
8	100	100	120	120	165	195	335	445	355	305	265	215	195	160 ⁺	0 ⁺	110 ⁺	30 ⁺	60 ⁺	40 ⁺	100 ⁺	195	195	160	160			
9	120	120	110	40				225		160	160	140	110	80	80	60	60 ⁺	0 ⁺	-60 ⁺	90 ⁺	150	165	175	160			
10	110	120	70	80	120	150	295	265	175	160	150	140	150	110	60 ⁺	80 ⁺	30 ⁺	10 ⁺	20 ⁺	60	120	110	140	140			
11 S	100	60 ⁺	60 ⁺	60 ⁺	110 ⁺	120 ⁺	60 ⁺			195	205	160 ⁺	100 ⁺	215 ⁺	175	140	30 ⁺	30 ⁺	100	150	245	255	185	165	229	(24)	
12 S	215	255	225	140	120	160	175	425	435	375	295	305	295	255	215	150	90	140	175	195	195	225	225	245	169	(24)	
13 S	140	80	80	40	60	60	140	185	245	275	235	175	175	160	185	185	165	160	225 ⁺	195 ⁺	140 ⁺	140 ⁺	120 ⁺	30 ⁺			
14	50 ⁺	20 ⁺	10 ⁺	10 ⁺	0 ⁺	0 ⁺					185 ⁺	160 ⁺	205 ⁺	110 ⁺	185 ⁺	175 ⁺	175 ⁺	175 ⁺	195	195	150 ⁺	150 ⁺	120 ⁺	30 ⁺			
15															355	275	255	225	225	225	215	235	265	255			
16	175	120	90	100	110	150	275								335 ⁺	215 ⁺	265 ⁺	255	275	275	265	255	195	150			
17	120	110	100	90	120	185	385						275 ⁺	275 ⁺	215 ⁺	80 ⁺	-10 ⁺	120 ⁺	160	160	215	160	215	195			
18	165	120	160	160	185	195	305	415	385	295	315 ⁺	70 ⁺	70 ⁺	120 ⁺	100 ⁺	80 ⁺	20 ⁺	100 ⁺	195	285	355	375	385	285			
19 S	265	255	205	205				255	215	265	265	205	165	100	100	140	160	165	185	275	255	215	165	185	160	198	(24)
20 S	160	120	90	80	90	140	205	265	225	195	175	160	150	165	130	90	100	160	235	255	235	245	215	195	170	(24)	
21 S	205	130	110	160	175	175	305	510	660	530	335	255	215	195	160	160	140	100	60	100	120	110	120	80	213	(24)	
22 S	80	80	110	120	440	160	235	355	335	255	215	215	195	195	195	255	195	175	215	235	235	160 ⁺	255 ⁺	305 ⁺	205	(24)	
23 S	255 ⁺	235 ⁺	185 ⁺	195 ⁺	110 ⁺	160 ⁺	165 ⁺	365	415	345	305	275	285	295	275	265	265	255	165	315	285	265	225	110	251	(24)	
24 S	165	70	60	100	140	110	335	495	335	275	175	160	245	215	225	235	215	225	205	215	215	225	215	185	210	(24)	
25 S	160	140	120	110	150	160	225	355	345	275	215	205	235	235	225	235	215	235	335	215 ⁺	120 ⁺	80 ⁺	100 ⁺	130 ⁺	200	(24)	
26		90 ⁺	80 ⁺	70 ⁺	100 ⁺	80 ⁺	40 ⁺	100 ⁺	80 ⁺	225 ⁺	175 ⁺	195 ⁺	215 ⁺	160	160	150	120	100	30 ⁺	140 ⁺	215 ⁺	185 ⁺	90 ⁺	110 ⁺			
27	10 ⁺	20 ⁺	30 ⁺	40 ⁺	50 ⁺	20 ⁺	40 ⁺	215 ⁺	215 ⁺	465 ⁺	475 ⁺	295	205	160	140	140	120	140	150	120	175 ⁺	120 ⁺	275 ⁺	275 ⁺			
28	160 ⁺	130 ⁺	150 ⁺	120 ⁺	160 ⁺	150 ⁺	255 ⁺	385 ⁺	275 ⁺	385 ⁺	235 ⁺	355 ⁺	395 ⁺	475 ⁺	435 ⁺	355 ⁺	265 ⁺	20 ⁺	90 ⁺	110 ⁺	235 ⁺	195 ⁺	175 ⁺	235 ⁺			
29	235 ⁺	160 ⁺	160 ⁺	80 ⁺	160 ⁺	195 ⁺	295 ⁺	395 ⁺	375 ⁺	335 ⁺	305 ⁺	255 ⁺	255 ⁺	305 ⁺	255 ⁺	295 ⁺	365 ⁺	395 ⁺	395 ⁺	435	395	375	395	285			
30																											
Mean	132 (28)	108 (28)	98 (29)	98 (29)	107 (26)	131 (25)	240 (25)	333 (25)	363 (23)	318 (26)	269 (27)	231 (27)	214 (27)	214 (29)	187 (29)	185 (29)	143 (30)	139 (30)	161 (30)	167 (29)	189 (28)	180 (29)	186 (28)	165 (28)	190		
Fair Weather Mean	136 (21)	112 (19)	101 (19)	100 (19)	118 (16)	148 (16)	278 (17)	354 (19)	369 (18)	301 (20)	255 (25)	240 (21)	213 (20)	202 (18)	190 (20)	183 (19)	174 (15)	192 (16)	207 (18)	212 (18)	213 (19)	211 (18)	208 (18)	172 (19)	204		
	Mean for selected quiet days																						207	(10)			

POTENTIAL GRADIENT (close to the ground, over an open level surface).
Mean values for hours without hydrometeors

37 KEW OBSERVATORY		Factor 4.33																				OCTOBER 1964						
	Hour G.M.T.																				Mean							
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20			20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24		
	<i>volts per metre</i>																											
1 S	205	190	170	170	160	245	450	515	525	565	545	470	450	430	430	415	405	450	425	310	300	255	245	160	354	(24)		
2 S	170	170	130	160	190	290	430	565	610	430	450	425	350	280	320	375	355	375	355	290	245	225	170	160	313	(24)		
3 S	160	140	75	95	105	150	320	375	415	470	430	355	290	280	280	280	265	170	280	275	180	150	140	130	242	(24)		
4	115	130	55 ⁺	30 ⁺	20 ⁺	45 ⁺	170 ⁺	265 ⁺	-20 ⁺	265 ⁺	255	205	190	140	130	115	115	75 ⁺	130 ⁺	20 ⁺	45 ⁺	225 ⁺	55 ⁺	150 ⁺				
5	205	170																										
6 S		10 ⁺	65	85	105	120	205	375	300	280	310	265	245	205	225	265	280	280	330	235	300	275	245	170	225	(24)		
7 S	115	95	85	75									130 ⁺	340 ⁺	255 ⁺	245 ⁺	300 ⁺								268	(24)		
8 S	180	140	115	130	180	195	320	395	440	425	340	320	225	280					490 ⁺	470 ⁺	620 ⁺	470 ⁺	395 ⁺	300				
9	205	180	190	215	225	300	470	660 ⁺	695 ⁺	525 ⁺	375 ⁺	355 ⁺	470 ⁺															
10	255 ⁺	245	215	235	355	565	790	715	565	430	275		245						310 ⁺	415 ⁺	460 ⁺	555 ⁺	450 ⁺	535 ⁺	490 ⁺	375 ⁺		
11	365 ⁺	280 ⁺	245 ⁺	290 ⁺	180	245	280	265	265	225	170	115	75	115	150	170	170	195	205	215	150	150	115	115				
12	65	40 ⁺	0 ⁺	85 ⁺	65 ⁺								365	280	275	280	300	310	355 ⁺	265 ⁺	275 ⁺	330 ⁺	280 ⁺	225 ⁺				
13	150 ⁺	170 ⁺		190 ⁺	115 ⁺	205 ⁺							340	340	265	300	280	130 ⁺	190 ⁺	440 ⁺	440 ⁺	355 ⁺	340 ⁺	275 ⁺				
14	190 ⁺	160 ⁺	105 ⁺	40 ⁺																								
15					130 ⁺	95 ⁺	350 ⁺	375 ⁺	415 ⁺	365 ⁺	450 ⁺	425 ⁺	340 ⁺	355 ⁺	350 ⁺	340 ⁺								120				
16 S	85 ⁺	10 ⁺	2																									

POTENTIAL GRADIENT (close to the ground, over an open level surface).
Mean values for hours without hydrometeors

37 KEW OBSERVATORY		Factor 4-38											NOVEMBER 1964												
	Hour G.M.T.											Mean													
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11		11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
	volts per metre																								
1	150	200	140	55	65	115	300						200	170	180	235	215 ⁺								
2													200 ⁺	170	180	235	215 ⁺								
3													200 ⁺	170	180	235	215 ⁺								
4 S	115 ⁺	95 ⁺		-80 ⁺	-10 ⁺	-90 ⁺						330 ⁺	510 ⁺	435 ⁺	380 ⁺	360 ⁺	370 ⁺								
5 S	245	255	225	225	265	275	350	500	625	690	735 ⁺	645 ⁺	565 ⁺	530 ⁺	510 ⁺	475 ⁺	510 ⁺								
6 S	350	225	210	150	200	275	320	510	635	730	700	700	710	710 ⁺	530 ⁺	540 ⁺	635 ⁺	615 ⁺	510	550	490	530	480	360	
7	300	245	235	255	245	265	330	435	530	480	380 ⁺	370 ⁺	320 ⁺	350 ⁺	320 ⁺	360 ⁺	435	480	500	445	380	75 ⁺	115 ⁺		
8 S													300	265	225	330	415	370	415	445	455	490	530	490	
9 S	235	295	295	265	360	360	395	455	490	530	585	645	645	585	340 ⁺	370 ⁺	245 ⁺	510	480	435	480	435	360	115 ⁺	
10	130 ⁺	20 ⁺	-165 ⁺	-40 ⁺	190 ⁺	115 ⁺	-140 ⁺	380 ⁺	475 ⁺	435 ⁺	455 ⁺	645 ⁺	415 ⁺	350 ⁺	300 ⁺	360 ⁺	330 ⁺	415 ⁺	415 ⁺	300 ⁺	300 ⁺	265 ⁺	190 ⁺	320 ⁺	
11	380 ⁺	190 ⁺	150 ⁺																						
12	320			105 ⁺																					
13	340	210	340	340	320	300																			
14	95	75	140	130	130	130	180																		
15	285	255	130 ⁺																						
16					105 ⁺		105 ⁺	105 ⁺																	
17	225	210	160	130 ⁺	10 ⁺																				
18 S	265	210																							
19 S	130	115	85	95	115	130	140	225	235	320	360	320	265	310	265	275	235	235	320	330	370	320	295	235	
20 S	170	210	140	170	225	295	360	295	340	320	350	370	340	340	320	330	380	370	435	380	370	350	200	105	
21 S	115	215	275	300	285	380	370	300	350	350	330	340	340	300	300	320	350	310	55 ⁺	40 ⁺	-175 ⁺	65 ⁺	225 ⁺	285 ⁺	
22 S	360 ⁺	285 ⁺	245 ⁺	-90 ⁺	140 ⁺	265 ⁺	215 ⁺	170 ⁺	215 ⁺	265 ⁺	320 ⁺	370	330	285	265	215	320	350	380 ⁺	295 ⁺	300 ⁺	340 ⁺	340 ⁺	350 ⁺	
23 S	275 ⁺	285 ⁺	340 ⁺	275	265	265	275	340	370	395	360		320	320			300	395	405	360	285	255	285	215	
24 S	255	245	245	245	215	190	190	265	300	210	215	265	265	275	295	215	300	275	245	225	210 ⁺	0 ⁺	30 ⁺	55 ⁺	
25	115 ⁺	150	105	45	55	170	215	300	385	360															
26	115 ⁺	85 ⁺	55 ⁺	85 ⁺	105 ⁺	140 ⁺	105 ⁺	245 ⁺	300	360	385	320	370	300	275	245									
27 S	130	55 ⁺	40 ⁺		130	190	295	500	605	605	605	475	475	415	455	520	565	530	490	445	395	395	360	405	
28 S	380	415	465	445	415	455	445	565	575	595	605	720	645	490	490 ⁺	475 ⁺	645 ⁺	575 ⁺	540 ⁺	380 ⁺	340 ⁺	245 ⁺	320 ⁺	435 ⁺	
29	445 ⁺	510 ⁺	480 ⁺	380 ⁺	385 ⁺	340 ⁺	475 ⁺																		
30																									
Mean	232	211	194	166	190	227	262	338	413	429	417	407	412	379	349	371	410	440	413	367	348	309	277	259	
	(26)	(25)	(23)	(21)	(23)	(21)	(20)	(20)	(18)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(24)	(24)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(27)	(27)	(28)	(27)	
Fair Weather Mean	235	221	213	214	215	250	298	381	439	439	421	421	391	323	291	301	351	418	453	418	407	379	317	275	
	(17)	(16)	(15)	(14)	(16)	(16)	(15)	(14)	(15)	(15)	(12)	(13)	(15)	(15)	(12)	(12)	(11)	(15)	(14)	(17)	(18)	(17)	(18)	(17)	
																							Mean for selected quiet days	[367	(10)]

POTENTIAL GRADIENT (close to the ground, over an open level surface).
Mean values for hours without hydrometeors

37 KEW OBSERVATORY		Factor 4-34											DECEMBER 1964												
	Hour G.M.T.											Mean													
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11		11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
	volts per metre																								
1																									
2																									
3 S																									
4 S																									
5 S																									
6 S																									
7 S																									
8																									
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24																									
25 S																									
26 S																									
27																									
28																									
29																									
30																									
31 S																									
Mean	272	200	190	202	206	240	278	375	460	527	563	549	524	529	505	482	474	442	452	413	392	369	310	290	
	(21)	(23)	(23)	(20)	(22)	(22)	(23)	(25)	(23)	(25)	(23)	(24)	(22)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(21)	(25)	(25)	(27)	(23)	(20)	(22)	(22)	
Fair Weather Mean	300	213	232	235	237	260	280	348	445	467	522	527	525	475	476	438	438	437	466	469	453	485	407	335	
	(11)	(14)	(14)	(14)	(16)	(13)	(14)	(12)	(10)	(9)	(12)	(13)	(11)	(10)	(12)	(10)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(9)	(8)	(6)	(9)	(13)	
																							Mean for selected quiet days	[391	(8)]

The potential gradient is reckoned as positive when the potential increases upwards. The small + denotes a non-fair weather hour (see Introduction). No entry is made for hours with hydrometeors and dashes are inserted for hours of defective record. The number of hours or days used in computing each mean is shown in round brackets. The mean for selected quiet days (see Introduction) and the figure in round brackets, which is the number of days used in computing this mean, are entered in square brackets.

	Hour G.M.T.		2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	Mean	
volts per metre																										
No hydrometeors																										
Jan.	265	222	202	190	205	228	236	324	396	443	492	508	499	420	397	387	347	386	377	355	334	340	286	286	339	
Feb.	137	112	104	100	128	131	162	275	419	480	453	431	393	363	317	337	339	323	366	296	258	273	220	198	276	
Mar.	143	121	124	118	136	133	166	268	339	363	349	373	352	325	329	332	345	350	354	324	289	244	236	194	263	
Apr.	185	150	129	114	121	149	256	348	334	308	278	272	252	256	233	238	229	227	246	258	255	243	239	196	230	
May	100	95	82	96	121	149	213	261	250	226	224	216	194	190	194	200	182	207	188	174	170	171	162	113	174	
June	152	116	119	130	164	165	238	337	350	338	290	269	247	223	203	237	234	192	174	181	189	178	160	156	210	
July	123	109	101	106	126	168	258	318	322	297	275	256	221	206	194	194	175	166	162	167	165	150	153	133	189	
Aug.	104	95	81	82	112	133	226	298	286	265	226	214	193	180	160	155	153	140	138	141	141	134	133	119	163	
Sept.	132	108	98	98	107	131	240	333	363	318	269	231	214	214	187	185	143	139	161	167	189	180	186	165	190	
Oct.	200	164	150	148	166	194	294	372	399	396	385	353	313	290	288	300	284	293	327	328	284	305	254	220	279	
Nov.	232	211	194	166	190	227	262	338	413	429	417	407	412	379	349	371	410	440	413	367	348	309	277	259	326	
Dec.	272	200	190	202	206	240	278	375	460	527	563	549	524	529	505	482	474	442	452	413	392	369	310	290	385	
Year	170	142	131	129	149	171	236	321	361	366	352	340	318	298	280	285	276	275	280	264	251	241	218	194	252	
Winter	227	186	173	165	182	207	235	328	422	470	481	474	457	423	392	394	393	398	402	358	333	323	273	258	331	
Equinox	165	136	125	119	133	152	239	330	359	346	320	307	283	271	259	264	250	252	272	269	254	243	229	194	240	
Summer	120	104	96	103	131	154	234	303	302	281	254	239	214	200	188	197	186	176	165	166	166	158	152	130	184	
Fair weather																										
Jan.	233	221	189	174	165	213	263	347	407	461	523	531	469	465	409	383	330	352	320	295	309	340	293	285	332	
Feb.	146	106	106	98	105	114	164	280	440	512	482	446	383	354	343	335	343	342	346	317	287	260	225	189	280	
Mar.	160	136	135	138	153	149	184	274	364	399	377	358	307	334	300	303	317	341	391	352	317	295	265	219	274	
Apr.	174	137	121	118	121	175	272	354	376	312	273	246	216	230	210	219	230	236	263	296	301	277	277	213	235	
May	108	97	87	111	128	180	240	297	278	251	237	220	186	140	193	186	188	204	201	212	219	218	180	128	187	
June	167	122	105	124	170	191	251	355	357	351	317	288	244	240	217	225	220	206	203	194	216	214	210	180	224	
July	128	100	90	93	120	183	269	331	333	309	286	265	225	208	198	202	180	177	163	179	181	215	193	180	200	
Aug.	124	116	95	103	120	152	232	281	275	265	229	231	190	176	155	158	150	140	136	149	162	180	167	150	172	
Sept.	136	112	101	100	118	148	278	354	369	301	255	240	213	202	190	183	174	192	207	212	213	211	208	172	204	
Oct.	182	161	153	161	174	228	366	464	474	428	380	338	303	285	279	283	276	293	313	283	256	257	253	177	282	
Nov.	235	221	213	214	215	250	298	381	439	421	421	421	391	323	291	301	351	418	453	418	407	379	317	275	336	
Dec.	300	213	232	235	237	260	280	348	445	467	522	527	525	475	476	438	438	437	466	469	453	485	407	335	395	
Year	174	145	136	139	152	187	258	339	380	375	359	343	304	286	272	268	266	278	289	281	277	278	250	209	260	
Winter	229	190	185	180	181	209	251	339	433	470	487	481	442	404	380	364	366	387	396	375	364	366	311	271	336	
Equinox	163	137	127	129	141	175	275	361	396	360	321	296	260	263	245	247	249	265	293	286	272	260	251	195	249	
Summer	132	109	94	108	135	177	248	316	311	294	267	251	211	191	191	193	185	182	176	183	195	207	187	159	196	
																								Annual mean for selected quiet days		[268]

"Winter" comprises the four months January, February, November, December; "Equinox" the months March, April, September, October; and "Summer" May to August.

ELECTRICAL OBSERVATIONS, UNDERGROUND LABORATORY, WILSON METHOD

Mean value for periods of twenty minutes about 1430 G.M.T.

F = Potential gradient, unit 1 v.cm.⁻¹. i = Air-earth current, unit 10⁻¹⁰ amp. cm.⁻²

λ+ = Conductivity due to positive ions, unit 10⁻¹⁰ ohm.⁻¹ cm.⁻¹

39 KEW OBSERVATORY

1964

	JANUARY			FEBRUARY			MARCH			APRIL			MAY			JUNE		
	F	i	λ+	F	i	λ+	F	i	λ+	F	i	λ+	F	i	λ+	F	i	λ+
1	5.60	342	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.90	161	85	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.52	134	53	...	...	...	2.29	211	92
3	4.06	238	59	2.12	166	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	3.32	176	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.64	270	102	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	4.51	333	74	4.71	346	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.97	214	109
6	3.02	247	82	3.68	341	93	4.29	258	60	3.62	173	48	2.05	274	134	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	3.94	247	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.31	159	121	...	...	...
8	4.29	231	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.17	204	94	1.74	194	111	1.81	205	113
9	3.82	225	59	...	...	...	5.19	409	79	2.17	219	101	...	...	...	3.20	344	107
10	5.91	302	51	3.12	180	58	2.16	267	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.29	261	114
11	...	...	...	2.41	139	58	3.34	213	64	...	...	...	2.50	248	99	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.90	128	67	...	...	...	2.30	370	161	2.31	251	109
13	10.78	246	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.73	242	89	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	...	...	2.49	154	62	...	...	...	2.53	227	90	1.96	227	116	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.61	169	105	...	...	...	2.12	189	89
16	5.13	271	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.03	235	116	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	7.06	222	31	...	...	...	3.92	294	75	2.22	351	158	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.03	204	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.14	180	84
20	...	...	...	7.02	282	40	3.03	231	76	2.12	193	91	1.63	217	133	...	...	...
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	2.49	153	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	5.85	291	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.68	228	136
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.07	272	89
26	...	...	...	3.70	286	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.42	146	103	1.88	228	121
27	5.86	366	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.21	342	155	2.77	226	82	...	...	...
28	...	...	...	2.12	228	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.75	231	132	...	...	...
29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.09	265	52	...	...	...
30	2.73	187	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.29	328	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean	5.12	255	55	3.49	230	69	3.59	268	76	2.36	226	100	2.24	230	110	2.25	235	106
No. of days used	13	13	13	11	11	11	10	10	10	11	11	11	13	13	13	11	11	11

	JULY			AUGUST			SEPTEMBER			OCTOBER			NOVEMBER			DECEMBER		
	F	i	λ+	F	i	λ+	F	i	λ+	F	i	λ+	F	i	λ+	F	i	λ+
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.20	276	86	4.45	376	84	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1.78	197	111	...	...	...	2.72	205	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.22	238	33
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.46	246	55
4	...	...	...	1.66	182	110	2.66	264	99	...	...	...	6.59	271	41	5.67	286	50
5	...	...	...	1.13	119	105	...	...	...	1.69	138	82	7.22	318	44	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	1.77	173	98	...	...	...	2.33	272	117	5.27	338	64	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	1.80	252	140	0.71	75	106	2.43	220	91	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.86	110	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.66	288	62
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.83	113	136	...	...	...	3.06	195	64	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	1.77	254	144	0.49	85	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.08	254	62
11	...	...	...	1.93	279	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.81	276	47
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.65	176	66	4.41	283	64	...	...	...
13	2.44	259	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.57	221	86	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	2.58	366	143	3.23	323	100	2.31	200	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	2.10	269	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.27	219	67	...	...	...	7.78	215	28
16	1.82	164	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.53	198	56	2.83	202	71	...	...	...
17	2.23	207	93	1.90	315	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.87	90	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.34	337	46
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.79	268	96	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	1.76	271	154	1.64	208	127	...	...	...	3.78	382	101	3.36	170	51	...	...	...
21	2.93	341	116	2.43	230	95	1.43	167	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	2.22	224	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.37	259	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	2.31	305	132	...	...	...	2.62	306	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	1.53	264	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	...	...	2.19	303	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.11	212	68	...	...	...
26	...	...	...	1.86	231	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	1.98	225	114	2.17	275	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.77	271	57	...	...	...
28	1.21	153	126	1.19	154	129	1.48	205	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	1.39	225	162	...	...	...	4.24	286	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	1.89	266	141	...	...	...	2.24	178	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	1.49	197	132	2.38	248	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.95	157	32
Mean	1.98	246	126	1.94	236	123	1.90	183	108	2.99	248	84	4.51	251	58	5.77	255	46
No. of days used	16	16	16	15	15	15	14	14	14	11	11	11	9	9	9	9	9	9

Year: Mean 3.18 239 88
 No. of days used 143 143 143

AIR POLLUTION: HOURLY MEANS FOR EACH MONTH

40 KEW OBSERVATORY		Complete days only																								1964	
Hour G.M.T.		microgrammes per cubic metre																								Mean	No. of days used
0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 to 10	10 to 11	11 to 12	12 to 13	13 to 14	14 to 15	15 to 16	16 to 17	17 to 18	18 to 19	19 to 20	20 to 21	21 to 22	22 to 23	23 to 24	Mean	No. of days used		
Jan.	150	120	100	90	80	80	100	140	170	200	210	200	190	200	190	190	230	250	250	240	230	210	190	170	31		
Feb.	150	130	100	80	70	70	100	130	140	150	150	140	110	100	90	110	150	180	190	210	210	200	170	130	29		
Mar.	50	50	50	50	50	50	70	70	80	80	70	70	70	70	70	80	90	100	100	110	100	80	70	70	30		
Apr.	40	30	30	30	30	40	50	50	50	40	40	30	30	30	30	30	40	50	60	60	70	60	50	40	30		
May	20	20	20	20	20	30	40	30	30	30	20	20	20	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	40	30	30	30	31		
June	20	20	20	20	20	30	30	30	30	30	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	30	30	30	30	20	30		
July	20	20	20	20	20	20	30	30	30	20	20	20	20	20	10	20	20	20	20	20	30	30	30	20	31		
Aug.	20	20	20	20	20	30	40	50	40	30	20	20	10	20	20	20	10	20	20	20	30	30	30	20	31		
Sept.	40	40	40	40	30	40	70	70	60	50	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	40	50	50	50	40	40	40	30		
Oct.	120	110	100	90	90	80	100	120	130	110	80	60	50	50	60	80	110	140	160	150	140	130	100	100	29		
Nov.	100	80	60	60	50	50	60	80	80	90	90	90	80	80	100	120	150	160	170	170	160	130	110	100	29		
Dec.	90	90	80	70	60	50	70	100	120	130	120	110	110	110	120	120	130	140	140	140	130	110	110	110	29		
Year	70	60	50	50	50	50	60	70	80	80	70	70	60	60	70	80	100	100	100	100	90	80	70	70	360		
Winter	120	110	90	70	70	60	80	110	130	140	140	130	130	120	130	130	170	180	190	190	180	170	150	130	118		
Spring	50	40	40	40	40	50	60	60	70	60	50	50	50	50	50	70	70	80	90	90	70	60	60	60	60		
Autumn	80	70	70	70	60	60	70	90	90	80	50	50	40	40	50	50	70	90	110	110	100	90	70	70	59		
Summer	20	20	20	20	20	30	40	30	30	30	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	30	30	30	20	20	123		

Printed in England for Her Majesty's Stationery Office,
by the Hydrographic Supplies Establishment.