

INSTRUCTIONS FOR W. B. FORM 612-14 (Formerly 1009)

1. Observations should be taken at a regular hour each day, preferably between 5 p. m. and 8 p. m., since normally the thermometers then register the highest and lowest temperature for the day. Observations should be taken at approximately the same time during the entire year. If you have been instructed to measure the precipitation in the morning, or if it is necessary for any reason that you read the thermometers in the morning, an evening temperature observation should also be taken. If thermometers are read twice daily, they should be set only at the evening observation. Temperatures entered on this form will then be for the 24 hours ending at time of evening observations, while the precipitation will be for the 24 hours ending at time of morning observations. The time (or times) of the observations should be entered in the heading on the form. W. B. Form 612-7 (formerly 1011) "Official Weather Observer's Record" may be used to record the observations as they are taken. If Form 612-7 (formerly 1011) is used the data should be promptly copied into Form 612-14. Form 612-7 (formerly 1011) may be retained by the observer. Additional instructions may be found in Circular B and other special circulars as issued, and they should be studied carefully by every observer.
2. Begin a new form on the first of every month. Fill in the heading completely. Enter the station name as it appears in "Climatological Data." Standard of time in use should be shown by the letters E, C, M, or P for Eastern, Central, Mountain, or Pacific. If your report is prepared in Daylight Saving time, the letter D should be entered just after the letters E, C, M, or P, as ED, CD, MD, or PD. Enter the temperature at time of observation and precipitation beginnings and endings for the last day of the preceding month in the space provided just above the line for the first of the month.
3. The following order should be followed in making temperature observations:
(a) Read minimum thermometer and record the reading; (b) read maximum thermometer and record the reading; (c) set the maximum thermometer; (d) set the minimum thermometer.

4. MINIMUM TEMPERATURE.—The minimum thermometer is read while in the "set" position. The reading is taken from the upper or right-hand end of the small index. It should be read before the maximum thermometer, so that the index in the minimum will not be jarred or disturbed before the reading is made.

5. MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE.—To obtain the maximum temperature, slowly lower the maximum thermometer to a vertical position, with the bulb down. Then read the temperature shown by the top of the mercury column. The thermometer bulb must not be touched.

6. CURRENT TEMPERATURE AT TIME OF OBSERVATION.—The current temperature may be obtained at any time by reading the end of the alcohol column in the minimum thermometer without disturbing the instrument. This temperature may also be obtained from the maximum thermometer at observation time after it has been whirled, while it is still in a vertical position.

7. SETTING THE THERMOMETERS.—After both maximum and minimum temperatures have been obtained, the maximum thermometer is set by whirling it in a clockwise direction until the reading is the same as that shown by the end of the alcohol column in the minimum thermometer. It should then be returned to its nearly horizontal position, with the bulb end slightly elevated. The minimum thermometer is set by raising the bulb end sufficiently to allow the small index to slide to the end of the alcohol column and then lowering the thermometer to a nearly horizontal position. After setting, the temperatures shown by the respective thermometers should agree within one degree; a greater difference should be indicated under remarks on the right of the form.

8. RECORDING THE TEMPERATURES.—Enter maximum temperature, minimum temperature, and temperature at time of observation in the proper column to the nearest whole degree. Enter on line for date of observation. If the temperature is below zero, place a minus sign in front of the reading.

9. PRECIPITATION, TIMES OF BEGINNING AND ENDING.—Beginnings and endings must always be entered on the calendar date(s) on which they actually occur. Show the hours during which precipitation fell by drawing a solid horizontal line through the hour columns for the period of actual observed occurrence. If the beginnings and endings were not observed, draw a wavy line through the hours of probable occurrence. This is a vital part of the record and should be kept as complete and accurate as possible.

10. PRECIPITATION, 24-HOUR TOTAL ENDING AT OBSERVATION.—Record in the column headed "Rain, Melted Snow, etc." the total depth of rain or the water resulting from melted hail, sleet, or snow for the preceding 24 hours, regardless of whether it fell on the day of observation or after observation time on the preceding day. The amount should always be entered on the date(s) of measurement. Every entry of measurable precipitation should be recorded to two decimal places and the decimal point should be carefully entered in its proper place. If the amount is .05 (five hundredths) it should be entered as .05, if it is .50 (fifty hundredths) it should be entered as .50, and if it is one inch and sixty hundredths as 1.60. When no precipitation falls during the 24-hour observational period, a "0" (zero) should be entered so there will be no doubt as to whether any precipitation fell.

11. MEASURING LIQUID PRECIPITATION.—It is not necessary to remove the measuring tube to make a measurement. Insert a dry measuring stick into the measuring tube. Permit the stick to rest on the bottom of the tube for 2 or 3 seconds. Withdraw the stick and read the depth of precipitation at the upper limit of the portion of the stick. This amount should be entered on the date of measurement. The gage is so constructed that the depth of water in the measuring tube is magnified ten times by allowing it to collect in the smaller tube. The measuring stick supplied with the gage is graduated in such a manner that its smallest division represents .01 inch of actual precipitation. The measuring tube should be emptied

and replaced in the large can after the measurement has been noted. If the measuring tube of the gage is full (this equals 2 inches of precipitation), carefully remove it from the overflow container and empty it. Pour the overflow into the measuring tube, measure it, and add the value to the 2 inches emptied from the tube. If, in removing the full measuring tube, some water is spilled into the overflow container, measure the amount remaining in the tube before measuring the amount of the overflow. The total precipitation is then the sum of the individual measurements. When measurement is completed, empty the measuring tube and reassemble the gage.

12. MEASURING FROZEN PRECIPITATION.—When frozen precipitation is likely to fall, remove the funnel and inner tube of the rain gage and leave only the large can exposed. Melt the catch of snow or ice by the following method. Pour a measured quantity of warm water into the overflow container of the gage to melt the collected snow or ice. Pour the entire contents into the measuring tube. Measure the water as outlined above. To obtain the water equivalent of the precipitation, subtract the amount of water used to melt the solid precipitation from the total measurement. This water equivalent should be entered in the "Rain, Melted Snow, etc." column. The receiver of the gage makes a very convenient funnel for this operation.

If solid precipitation falls when the funnel and tube have not been removed and it is thought the gage has caught only a portion of the fall, it will provide a more accurate measurement to discard the questionable amount in the gage and then to proceed as follows: Select a place where the new fall is as little disturbed as possible, cut out a section by sinking the inverted overflow can through the frozen precipitation and cover the mouth by slipping a sheet of tin or thin board under it. Be careful to include only the precipitation that fell during the preceding 24 hours. This section should then be melted as indicated above and measured to obtain the water equivalent.

13. NEW SNOWFALL, SLEET, OR HAIL, 24-HOUR FALL.—Measure the depth of new snow, sleet, or hail which has fallen during the preceding 24 hours only. Separate falls which melt during the 24-hour period are to be added together. Enter the total amount in inches and tenths in the column headed "24-hr. amounts, Snow, Sleet, Hail." Where drifting occurs, measurements should be made at several points where drifting is least and the average of these should be entered. If frozen precipitation melts as it falls, enter the amount as "T" (trace) with a note "Melted as it fell." If the total unmelted fall measures less than half the distance from the end of the measuring stick to the first etched mark, the amount should be entered as "T" (trace). If there is an entry in this column there must be an entry for the same date in the "Rain, Melted Snow, etc." column to show the water equivalent.

14. TOTAL SNOW, SLEET, HAIL, ICE DEPTH ON GROUND AT OBSERVATION.—The average depth remaining on the ground at time of observation in the vicinity of the station should be entered to the nearest inch (no decimals or fractions to be used) in the column headed "At obsn. Snow, Sleet, Hail, Ice on ground." This measurement should be made by taking the average of the depths at three or more places least affected by drifting. This depth includes any new fall accumulated on top of older snow, sleet, ice, or hail. An entry should be made each day in this space as long as snow, sleet, or ice remains on the ground. For the day on which the covering melts completely, enter "0." Omit entries thereafter until the next accumulation. Enter "T" for less than one-half inch.

15. WEATHER.—Under "Weather" enter an "X" in the proper space for each type or types that occur during the calendar day midnight to midnight. A brief explanation of the six types carried in this block follows:

Fog: Minute water droplets suspended in the air.
Sleet: Transparent, hard pellets of ice. Temperature is usually below freezing when sleet occurs.
Glaze: (From freezing rain or freezing drizzle). Rain or drizzle that falls in liquid form but freezes to the exposed surfaces of the ground, or to unheated objects, forming a smooth coating of ice.
Thunder: Thunder heard at the station, whether or not rain fell.
Hail: Ice balls which usually fall during thunderstorms, when the temperature is considerably above freezing.

Damaging winds: Winds resulting in damage to vegetation, buildings, or other property.

16. The next column headed "Time of Observation if Different from the Above" is to be used only when for some reason it has been impossible to take the observation at the proper time (or within one hour of the proper time). On such days the actual time of the observation should be entered in this column. In the event the time refers to the precipitation only, the time entry should be circled.

17. In the next column headed "Important Weather Conditions not Included in Weather Block, Remarks, etc.," additional information such as time and intensity may be given about any of the items checked in the weather block or any other weather information such as periods of dry or wet, severe storms, etc. Deaths and damage due to weather should be noted. Also record here the dates of "killing freeze" in the spring and fall. A "freeze" may or may not be accompanied by an actual deposit of frost. A "killing freeze" is a freezing condition capable of having widely destructive effects on staple vegetation, usually accompanied by temperatures observed in the instrument shelter below 32° F. Under arid or windy conditions, frost does not always form when a killing freeze occurs. Heavy frost is not always an indication of a killing freeze. If additional space is required, place a check at the bottom of the page and write the additional remarks on a continuation sheet. Number of copies and distribution of the continuation sheet should be the same as for Form 612-14.

18. Enter station, month, year, and your name on the bottom of the form. Enter name of your post office, only if it is different from the name of your station.

19. Sums, averages, and extremes need not be entered by the observer.

20. Always forward promptly the original and one copy of your monthly report to the designated office after the close of each month, unless instructed otherwise.

RECORD OF CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Station Your Station

County your County

Time of observation (local time) if once daily 6P

Month Sample, 1956

State your State

If at different times, temperature

Standard time in use

Standard time in use F

[illegible]

Handwritten weather observations on a grid. Includes temperature readings (e.g., 38, 39, 30, 20, 13, 33, 29, 38, 35, 38, 32, 38, 28, 29, 17, 22, 22, 3, 17, 24, 2, 31, 41, 12, 36, 29, 29, 16, 29, 29, 18, 22, 25, 8, 25, 30, 10, 23, 33, 2, 32, 37, 27, 35, 35, 15, 26, 33, 13, 30, 37, 16, 33, 34, 7, 20, 38, 20, 35, 35, 16, 17, 32, 14, 30, 37, 26, 34) and other data points.

RECORD OF CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
Time of observation (local time) if once daily 5:00 PM
Month February 19 64
Standard time in use EST
Precipitation 0.30, .93, .03, .35, .40, .01, .07, 6.3, .15, .04, .13, 19.9

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WEATHER BUREAU
RECORD OF CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
Station Bar Harbor
County Hancock
State Maine
Month February 19 64
Standard time in use EST

Date	TEMPERATURE °F		Precipitation	24-hr. amounts	At obsn.	WEATHER (CALENDAR DAY)	Important weather conditions not included in 'Weather' block; remarks, etc.
	Max.	Min.					
1	38	28	38	.30	T	Overcast	Overcast
2	38	29	30	.93	2	clear	clear
3	37	28	20		2	clear	clear
4	34	13	33		1	clear	clear
5	41	29	38	.03	1	Overcast	Overcast
6	39	28	35		1	Cloudy	Cloudy
7	38	32	33	.35	1	Overcast	Overcast
8	38	28	28	.40	35	Overcast	Overcast
9	39	17	22	.01	4	clear	clear
10	32	3	17		4	clear	clear
11	34	2	21		2	clear	clear
12	33	-2	31		2	Overcast	Overcast
13	41	12	36		2	Overcast	Overcast
14	37	29	34	.07	1	PRY CLOUDY	PRY CLOUDY
15	34	16	29		3	clear	clear
16	39	18	22	6.3	10	Overcast-SNOW	Overcast-SNOW
17	25	8	25	.15	9	clear	clear
18	30	10	23		9	CLEAR	CLEAR
19	33	2	34	.04	15	Overcast	Overcast
20	33	22	32	.13	3.9	Overcast-SNOW	Overcast-SNOW
21	37	27	35		11	PT. Cloudy	PT. Cloudy
22	35	15	26		10	PT. Cloudy	PT. Cloudy
23	33	13	30		8	clear	clear
24	37	16	33		17	cloudy	cloudy
25	34	7	20		4	CLEAR	CLEAR
26	38	20	35		7	CLEAR	CLEAR
27	35	16	17		7	clear	clear
28	32	14	30		7	cloudy	cloudy
29	37	26	34		6	clear	clear
30							
31							
Sum	991	482		3.54	19.9		
Avg	34	16.5					
Ext. time	41	-2					

Handwritten weather observations on a grid. Includes temperature readings (e.g., 20, 30, 40) and various weather notes. The grid is divided into sections for temperature, precipitation, and other weather data.

U.S. FORM 12-44
RECORD OF CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
Time of observation (local time) if once daily 5:00 P.M.

Station **BAR HARBOR**
County **HANCOCK**
State **MAINE**
Month **APRIL** 19**64**
Standard time in use **E.S.T.**

TEMPERATURE °F		PRECIPITATION												WEATHER (CALENDAR DAY)		Important weather conditions not included in 'Weather' block; remarks, etc.	
24 hrs. ending at observation		Show or amount (in) through hours precipitation was observed, and a record time (in) through hours precip. probably occurred unobserved.												Mark 'X' for all types occurring each day		If different from the above	
Max. Min.		A.M. P.M.												Rain, Melted Snow, Sleet, snow, etc. (ins. & hundredths)		Snow, Sleet, Hail, Ice on and on (inches)	
Date		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11												24-hr. amounts		Fog	
1		24 20 33												.51 2 1		✓	
2		38 11 34												.06 1 1			
3		36 32 34												.22			
4		36 27 33												.30			
5		44 21 42												.37			
6		42 28 38															
7		48 34 45 mm															
8		51 36 40 mm															
9		53 37 42 mm															
10		54 35 48															
11		54 32 52															
12		57 30 51															
13		55 32 42															
14		55 37 51															
15		53 45 51												1.77		✓	
16		61 43 52														✓	
17		61 32 60															
18		61 40 47															
19		56 40 51												.04			
20		51 33 39															
21		56 26 49															
22		53 35 46															
23		46 31 39												.27			
24		43 34 42												.19			
25		51 30 49												T			
26		57 35 53															
27		72 41 69															
28		70 34 47															
29		50 29 48															
30		68 31 58															
31																	
Sum		1568 967												3.73 3.0			
Avg		56 32															
Ex-trend																	

Handwritten notes and data on the left side of the page, including station information and various measurements.

RECORD OF CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
Time of observation (local time) if once daily 6:00 PM;
If at different times, temperature, precipitation 3:00 PM

TEMPERATURE °F		PRECIPITATION												WEATHER (CALENDAR DAY)		Important weather conditions not included in 'Weather' block; remarks, etc.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Date	24 hrs. ending at observation		Draw a straight line (—) through hours precipitation was observed, and a wavy line (~~~~) through hours precip. probably occurred unobserved.												Mark 'X' for all types occurring each day		Time of Obsn. if different from the above	Remarks																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	Max.	Min.	A.M.						P.M.						Fog	Glaze			Thunder	Hail	Damaging Wind																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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Table with 31 columns (1-31) and 31 rows (1-31). Columns include date, time, temperature, precipitation, and other meteorological data. Rows contain handwritten observations and calculations.

Bar Harbor
Cape Hancock
Maine
Month June 1964
Standard time in use EDT

Table with 31 columns (1-31) and 31 rows (1-31). Columns include date, time, temperature, precipitation, and other meteorological data. Rows contain handwritten observations and calculations.

Handwritten weather observations on a grid. Includes temperature readings (e.g., 78, 74, 70, 66, 72, 69, 62, 60, 71, 74, 68, 78, 82, 83, 80, 83, 64, 63, 64, 74, 79, 84, 82, 83, 72, 77) and various weather notes (e.g., 'CLEAR', 'CLOUDY', 'FOG', 'RAIN', 'WINDY').

RECORD OF CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
Time of observation (local time) if once daily 6:00 PM.
Month July 1904
Standard time in use E.D.S.T.
Station Bar Harbor
Observer H. Hancock
State Maine

Table with columns for Temperature, Precipitation, and Weather. Includes a section for 'Important weather conditions not included in "Weather" block; remarks, etc.' with handwritten notes like 'CLEAR', 'CLOUDY', 'FOG', 'RAIN', 'WINDY'.

Date	Max	Min	Wind	Clouds	Remarks
21	53	37	67		
22	51	39	70		
23	47	39	69		
24	47	31	61		
25	53	36	66		
26	55	37	73		
27	55	37	70		
28	47	39	69		
29	47	39	50		
30	41	35	55		
31	42	35	59		
1	40	34	54		
2	41	35	56		
3	39	34	49		
4	39	30	50		
5	41	35	55		
6	42	36	59		
7	40	34	62		
8	38	32	60		
9	35	29	59		
10	33	27	57		
11	33	27	57		
12	35	29	62		
13	55	39	69		
14	55	39	69		
15	57	41	71		
16	59	43	73		
17	59	43	73		
18	59	43	73		
19	59	43	73		
20	59	43	73		
21	59	43	73		
22	59	43	73		
23	59	43	73		
24	59	43	73		
25	59	43	73		
26	59	43	73		
27	59	43	73		
28	59	43	73		
29	59	43	73		
30	59	43	73		
31	59	43	73		

STATION BAR 809
 HANSONK
 STATE MAINE
 RECORD OF CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
 Time of observation (local time) if once daily
 if at different times, temperatures 5:00 precipitation 1:00 PM
 Standard time in use EST
 MONTH SEPTEMBER DAY 04
 (REVISED 1939)

Date	TEMPERATURE °F		24-hr. amount	WEATHER (CALENDAR DAY)		Important weather conditions not included in 'Weather' block; remarks, etc.
	Max	Min		Mark X for all types occurring each day	Time of Obsn. if different from the above	
1	75	53	67			CLEAR
2	71	51	70			CLEAR
3	72	47	69			CLEAR
4	70	47	61			CLOUDY RAIN
5	68	53	66			CLOUDY
6	73	55	73			PT. CLOUDY
7	73	55	70			CLEAR
8	71	47	69			PT. CLOUDY
9	73	57	73			CLEAR
10	73	46	62			CLOUDY
11	73	52	70			CLOUDY
12	70	44	64			PT. CLOUDY
13	60	41	56			PT. CLOUDY
14	57	39	49			RAIN
15	69	39	50			CLEAR
16	62	41	55			Partly Cloudy
17	63	42	59			CLEAR
18	64	40	62			CLEAR
19	61	38	60			CLEAR
20	62	35	59			CLEAR
21	61	33	57			CLEAR
22	63	35	62			Partly Cloudy
23	71	55	69			RAIN
24	72	57	69			CLOUDY
25	63	47	54			CLOUDY
26	63	46	60			Partly Cloudy
27	63	55	59			CLEAR
28	63	49	55			Partly Cloudy
29	56	33	53			Partly Cloudy
30	62	46	61			Partly Cloudy
31						
Sum	1940	1383				
Avg	65	46				
Ex-tem						

RECORD OF CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
STATION BAR HARBOR
DATE 11 NOVEMBER 1964
Standard time in use E-ST
PRECIPITATION
TEMPERATURE
WIND
WEATHER

RECORD OF CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
STATION Bar Harbor Maine
DATE 11 NOVEMBER 1964
Standard time in use E-ST
PRECIPITATION
TEMPERATURE
WIND
WEATHER
Observer: Healdia National Park
Post Office: Bar Harbor Maine

17-0371-3

RECORD OF CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF OBSERVATION STATION _____

NAME OF OBSERVER _____

DATE _____

TIME OF OBSERVATION (LOCAL TIME) _____

PRECIPITATION _____

TEMPERATURE _____

WIND _____

MOON _____

STANDARD TIME IN USE _____

17-0371-3