

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 should 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 reported to the Section Center.

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 wet 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. In the next column, headed "Important weather conditions not included in 'Weather Block'," additional information, such as times and intensity, may be given about any of the items checked in the weather block, or any other information about weather happenings.

17. Under "Remarks," write a brief report of any unusual weather conditions, such as prolonged dry or wet periods, 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.

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 Section Center after the close of each month, unless instructed otherwise.

RECORD OF CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Station Your Station-----

County Four County-----

State Your State -----

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

If at different times, temperature _____, precipitation _____

Month Sample -----, 1952-----

Standard time in use E

State			Year			Month			Day			Time			Precipitation			Weather (Calendar Day)			Important weather conditions not included in 'Weather' block.																				
TEMPERATURE °F																																									
24 hrs. ending at observation		At obsn.		Draw a straight line (—) through hours precipitation was observed, and a wavy line (~) through hours precip. probably occurred unobserved.																								24-hr. amounts		At obsn.		Mark 'X' for all types occurring each day									
Date				A.M.												P.M.												Rain, Melted snow, etc. (ins. & hundredths)	Snow, Sleet, Hail, Ice on ground (ins. & tenths)	Fog	Sleet	Glaze	Thunder	Hail	Damaging wind						
	Max.	Min.																																							
1	93	61	81																									.01													
2	101	57	86																									.24				X	X	X				SKY very black at 6 AM			
3	97	67	82																									2.03	.5	0				X	X	X					
4	100	71	87																									.08													
5	88	63	79																									0													
6	84	59	75																									0													
7	81	49	72																									0													
8	79	53	71																									.27													
9	74	47	64																									0													
10	69	38	60																									0													
11	63	34	55																									0													
12	58	46	54																									T													
13	63	50	57																									.07													
14	59	45	53																									.22													
15	54	43	45																									.15										X			
16	49	26	32																									0													
17	34	15	19																									T	T	T											
18	23	0	5																									T	T	0											
19	8	-9	-5																									0													
20	-4	-18	-8																									0													
21	0	-10	0																									0													
22	19	0	11																									0													
23	28	8	25																									.66	7.5	7	X							X Blowing Snow			
24	32	22	30																									.45	4.8	10											
25	44	27	41																									0													
26	47	26	43																									.03	.3	6											
27	53	34	46																									0													
28	58	38	49																									0													
29	52	33	35																									.02													
30	49	28	43																									.12													
31	57	42	51																									0													
Sum																																									
Avg																																									
Ex- treme																																									
				Observer Your name												Post Office												Sum		Great-est		List forms or supplies needed							Station Your Station		

REMARKS

Strong winds and severe thunderstorms on 2nd & 3rd, with hail up to 1" in diameter. This storm caused about \$1,000 damage to roofs, glass, etc.

Highways blocked
by drifting snow
on 12/31. Several
minor traffic
accidents resulted

x	Blowing	Summer
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List forms or supplies needed

Station Your Station Month Sample, 19 52

RECORD OF CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Station ACADIA NP County HANCOCK State MAINE Month JANUARY, 191954
Time of observation (local time) if once daily _____; if at different times, temperature _____, precipitation _____, Standard time in use _____

[illegible]

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WEATHER BUREAU

RECORD OF CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Station Acadia Natl. Park

County Hancock

Time of observation (local time) if once daily 4:00 PM:

Month March, 19 54

State Maine

If at different times, temperature _____, precipitation _____

Standard time in use 257

[illegible]

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WEATHER BUREAU

Station Acadia Natl Park

RECORD OF CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

County Hancock

Time of observation (local time) if once daily 4:00 PM

Month April, 19 54

State MAINE

If at different times, temperature _____, precipitation _____

Standard time in use 657

[illegible]

RECORD OF CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Time of observation (local time) if once daily ~~4:30~~ 3:30

Month March 19 54

If at different times, temperature 4:00, precipitation 2:00

Standard time in use 6-3-77

[illegible]

Station Acadia Natl Park

RECORD OF CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

County Harris

Time of observation (local time) if once daily: _____

Month JUNE, 19 54

State Maine

If at different times, temperature 4:00, precipitation 2:00

Standard time in use E.S.T.

[illegible]

100

RECORD OF CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Time of observation (local time) if once daily

012

If at different times, temperature 4:00, precipitation 3:00

Standard time in use **15.51**

TEMPERATURE °F			PRECIPITATION																WEATHER (CALENDAR DAY)							REMARKS				
Date	24 hrs. ending at observation		At obsn.	Draw a straight line (—) through hours precipitation was observed, and a wavy line (~) through hours precip. probably occurred unobserved.																24-hr. amounts		At obsn.	Mark 'X' for all types occurring each day						Important weather conditions not included in 'Weather' block.	
	Max.	Min.		A.M.								P.M.								Rain, Melted snow, etc. (ins. & hundredths)	Snow, Sleet, Hail, Ice on ground (inches)		Fog	Sleet	Glaze		Thunder	Hail		Damage-ing wind
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5											
1	66	54	62															.01			X						Fog overcast	bits of sun during P.M.		
2	68	53	68															0			X						Fog - clearing gradually in P.M.			
3	76	58	76															0									Clear			
4	77	53	70															0									Clear			
5	70	46	66															0									clear	turning to cloudy about 2:30 P.M.		
6	73	47	72															0									Clear			
7	73	63	73															T									Overcast A.M.	Clearing P.M.		
8	74	54	70															0									Clear - High clouds	P.M.		
9	71	56	68															0									Clear with a few scattered clouds	A.M.		
10	73	48	71															0									Partly cloudy	- cumulus clouds		
11	76	53	68															.01									Clear - Showery AM			
12	76	55	72															0									FAIR			
13	78	61	75															.04									Partly cloudy			
14	79	69	74															0									Partly cloudy	lowering to overcast		
15	78	59	72															.45									Overcast A.M.	clearing P.M.		
16	73	53	68															0									Partly cloudy	to overcast		
17	75	56	74															0									Clear			
18	77	56	73															0									Partly cloudy			
19	74	63	67															0									Partly cloudy			
20	77	59	71															0									Clear			
21	83	54	62															.07									Cloudy			
22	73	59	68															.41									Cloudy - showery			
23	72	59	63															.04									Fair A.M.	Return P.M.		
24	67	56	65															.47									Overcast + Rain			
25	65	57	62															T									Fog, overcast	cloudy P.M.		
26	66	54																												

RECORD OF CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Time of observation (local time) if once daily

If at different times, temperature 2:50, precipitation 2:50

Standard time in use **EST**

[illegible]

State Massachusetts

RECORD OF CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Time of observation (local time) if once daily :

Month September, 19 54

If at different times, temperature $\frac{1}{100}$, precipitation $\frac{2}{100}$

Standard time in use *E 37*

[illegible]

Station Acadia Natl. Park

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WEATHER BUREAU

RECORD OF CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

County Hancock

Time of observation (local time) if once daily 06:00-07:00

Month October 19 54

State Maine

If at different times, temperature 5 ~~77~~, precipitation 3 ~~30~~

Standard time in use $0 = T$

[illegible]

Station Acadia National Park

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WEATHER BUREAU

RECORD OF CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

County Hancock

Time of observation (local time) if once daily 4:00 PM EST Month NOVEMBER, 19 54

State MINE

If at different times, temperature _____, precipitation _____

Standard time in use 4.57

[illegible]

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WEATHER BUREAU

Station Acadia National Park

RECORD OF CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

County HANCOCK

Time of observation (local time) if once daily 4:00 P.M. EST. Month DECEMBER, 19 54

State MAINE

If at different times, temperature _____, precipitation _____

Standard time in use

[illegible]