

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE

THE
OBSERVATORIES'
YEAR BOOK
1967

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

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PREFACE

The *Observatories' Year Book*, of which this is the last volume, 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 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 *Meteorological Office 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 were introduced in the 1964 volume. Full details of all the tables are given in the Introduction to the *Observatories' Year Book 1965*.

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 and of radiation balance. Daily measurements of smoke pollution in the air and monthly measurements of carbon dioxide. Observations, when applicable, of noctilucent cloud.

Routine radiosonde and radar-wind upper air measurements (twice and four times daily respectively). Daily measurements (from 14 September) of the total amount of ozone. Chemical sampling of the air and rain-water. Sampling for radioactivity of particulate matter in the air near the surface and sampling for radioactivity of rain-water.

There was, until the end of May, a Radio and Space Research Station Unit, attached to Lerwick Observatory, which made 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. The magnetic micropulsation measurements, using a fluxgate magnetometer, have been continued by Lerwick Observatory.

Eskdalemuir Observatory

Full hourly synoptic observations of the weather and, when applicable, of aurora and noctilucent cloud. 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 and radiation balance. Daily measurements of evaporation, smoke pollution in the air, and soil temperatures (at depths of 30 and 122 cm). Chemical sampling of the air and rain-water. Sampling for radioactivity of particulate matter in the air near the surface and sampling for radioactivity of rain-water. 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 GMT. 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, total and diffuse daylight illumination on a horizontal surface and radiation balance. Continuous recording and three-hourly tabulations (00-21 GMT) of soil temperatures at surface and depths of 5, 10, 20 and 30 cm together with daily measurements at depths of 50, 100 and 122 cm. Daily measurements of evaporation. Daily and hourly tabulations of smoke, and daily tabulations of sulphur dioxide concentrations in the air. Records from a short period vertical seismograph. Daily measurements of the average ionization due to β and γ rays from the earth's surface.

CESSATION OF OBSERVATORIES' YEAR BOOK

This volume is the last to be issued by the Meteorological Office.

Future responsibility for the publication of the geomagnetic data for Lerwick and Eskdalemuir observatories rests with the Institute of Geological Sciences, Exhibition Road, London, S.W.7, England; such data (with those for Hartland observatory, Devon, England) will appear in "Geomagnetic Bulletins of the Institute of Geological Sciences, commencing with data for the year 1968.

The atmospheric electricity data for Lerwick, Eskdalemuir and Kew observatories will appear in the publication of the Hydrometeorological Service of the U.S.S.R "Results of ground observations of atmospheric electricity (the World network)" under the scheme sponsored by the World Meteorological Organization from 1 January 1964.

A general analysis of the auroral data will continue to appear annually in *Observatory*, London, and all available details regarding aurora can be obtained on request from the Balfour Stewart Auroral Laboratory, Department of Meteorology, The University, Drummond Street, Edinburgh 8, Scotland.

The air pollution data for Kew Observatory, hitherto published as Table 40, will, in future, be published (with some additional calculations and some modification of layout and of presentation of period averages) by Warren Spring Laboratory, Ministry of Technology, Gunnels Wood Road, Stevenage, Hertfordshire, England, in their publication "The investigation of air pollution: National Survey Annual Summary Table 1", which is obtainable, on request, from the Director. Comparable information will also be published on hourly smoke values from a site in North London.

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ERRATA IN PREVIOUS VOLUMES

*Geomagnetism**Observatories' Year Book 1964*

Page 34, Table 1, 19 July 4-5h for 625 read 635

Page 43, Table 3, November 13-14h sum for 956 read 856
mean for 399 read 395
19-20h sum for 946 read 1046
mean for 398 read 402

Page 107, Table 35, December 1964: The figure for day 14, hour 20-21 is 155 and for hour 21-22 it is 235; in the mean column at the foot of hour 13-14 the figure is (18).

Observatories' Year Book 1965

Page 26, Table 1, January 5-6h sum for 1496 read 1196
mean for 661 read 651
17-18h sum for 760 read 1060
mean for 637 read 647
maximum mean 654 at 7-8h not 661 at 5-6h
minimum mean 642 at 11-12h not 637 at 17-18h

Table 2, January 19-20h mean for 22.0 read 22.2

Page 27, Table 3, January 2-3h sum for 983 read 980
mean for 387 read 386
18 January sum for 439 read 436
Grand Total for 213259 read 293256

Page 29, Table 3, 7 February 17-18h for 439 read 539
18-19h for 439 read 539
19-20h for 412 read 512

Page 32, Table 2, 12 April 19-20h for 23.2 read 18.5
20-21h for 20.1 read 15.4
sum for 94.4 read 85.0
mean for 20.6 read 20.2 now minimum
value instead of 20.2 on 26th

18 April 19-20h for 21.0 read 15.9
sum for 181.1 read 176.0
mean for 24.2 read 24.0
19-20h sum for 138.5 read 128.7
mean for 21.3 read 21.0
20-21h sum for 126.4 read 121.7
mean for 20.9 read 20.7
Grand Total for 15362.2 read 15347.7

Page 35, Table 3, May 9-10h sum for 210 read 190
mean for 394 read 393
12-13h sum for 134 read 144
mean for 391 read 392
14-15h sum for 419 read 429

Page 46, Table 1, 8 November 23-24h for 665 read 655

ERRATA IN PREVIOUS VOLUMES (*contd*)*Air Pollution**Observatories' Year Book 1966*

Page 100, Table 40: All the hourly entries in the row beginning "Year" should be divided by twelve. Delete all present entries and substitute, beginning at hour 0 to 1, as follows:

35 32 29 27 27 27 31 38 45 46 43 36 35 34 33 35 40 45 49 52 55 53 47 40

INTRODUCTION

A full Introduction was given in the *Observatories' Year Book 1965* and reference should be made to that Introduction and to the 15 Figures published in that *Year Book*. Only two changes are required to bring this material up to date for 1967 and reference is made below to the pages of the *Observatories' Year Book 1965*.

Page 19. In the second paragraph, second line for "sulphur" read "polytetrafluoroethylene".

Page 23. Substitute for the present third paragraph "During 1965 metre." the following:

"During 1967 the highest measurement of pollution at Kew was 412 microgrammes per cubic metre, this value occurring between 12 and 13 hours GMT on 18 November. For the third successive year since continuous recording began (1 January 1921) the maximum hourly value was below 1,000 microgrammes per cubic metre. The continued fall in smoke pollution values reflects the gradual extension of clean air zones over London."

INTRODUCTION

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LERWICK

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns: 1 LERWICK (H), Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 13,000y+. Rows include hourly data from 1 d to 31 q, and a final Sum 20,000y+ row.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns: 2 LERWICK (D), Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 100.0'y+. Rows include hourly data from 1 d to 31 q, and a final Sum 300.0'y+ row.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns: 1 LERWICK (H), Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 15,000y+. Rows include hourly data for days 1-28 and summary rows for Mean and Sum.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns: 2 LERWICK (D), Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 300.0'. Rows include hourly data for days 1-28 and summary rows for Mean and Sum.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table 1: LERWICK (H) showing magnetic force data for March 1967. Columns include hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 16,000γ+. Rows are numbered 1-31 with some labeled with 'q' or 'd'.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table 2: LERWICK (D) showing magnetic declination data for March 1967. Columns include hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 300.0'+. Rows are numbered 1-31 with some labeled with 'q' or 'd'.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: VERTICAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

3 LERWICK (Z)

47,000γ (0.47 CGS unit) +

MARCH 1967

Table with columns for Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 10,000γ+. Rows are numbered 1 to 31, with some labeled as q (quiet) or d (disturbed). Values range from approximately 441 to 455 for individual hours and 686 to 884 for the mean, with a grand total of 336,584.

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

4 LERWICK

MARCH 1967

Table with columns for 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 house °C. Rows are numbered 1 to 31, with some labeled as q or d. A mean row is provided 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, GMT

Table with columns: 1 LERWICK (H), Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 9000γ+. Rows include hourly data from 1 to 31, a Mean row, and a Sum 19,000γ+ row.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns: 2 LERWICK (D), Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 000.0°. Rows include hourly data from 1 to 31, a Mean row, and a Sum 200.0°+ row.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for time intervals (Hour GMT, 0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 16,000γ+. Rows are labeled 1 d, 2, 3 q, 4, 5 d, 6, 7, 8, 9 q, 10 q, 11 d, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 q, 23 d, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 d, 31 q, Mean, Sum 20,000γ+.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for time intervals (Hour GMT, 0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 300.0°+. Rows are labeled 2 LERWICK (D), 1 d, 2, 3 q, 4, 5 d, 6, 7, 8, 9 q, 10 q, 11 d, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 q, 23 d, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 d, 31 q, Mean, Sum 200.0°+.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for hours (1-31), hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 16,000γ+. Includes sub-headers for 1 LERWICK (H) and 14,000γ (0.14 CGS unit) +.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for hours (1-31), hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 300.0'+. Includes sub-headers for 2 LERWICK (D) and 9° +.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: VERTICAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for hours (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum (10,000γ+). Rows represent days of the month (1 q to 31 d). Includes a final row for Mean and Sum 13,000γ+.

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

Table with columns for 3-h range indices (K, KH, KD, KZ), Sum of indices, Geomagnetic character of day, C (0-2), and Temperature in magnetograph house °C. Rows represent hours (1 q to 31 d) with data for K, KH, KD, KZ, and Temperature.

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, GMT

Table with columns for Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 14,000γ+. Includes sub-header 1 LERWICK (H) and 14,000γ (0.14 CGS unit) +. Rows 1-30 and Mean/Sum rows.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 100.0'±. Includes sub-header 2 LERWICK (D) and 9° +. Rows 1-30 and Mean/Sum rows.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: VERTICAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for hours of day (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 9000γ+. Includes a sub-header '3 LERWICK (Z)' and a multiplier '47,000γ (0.47 CGS unit) +'. Rows represent hours from 1 to 30, with some marked as quiet (q) or disturbed (d) days.

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

Table with columns for 3-h range indices (K, K_H, K_D, K_Z), Sum of indices, Geomagnetic character of day (C), and Temperature in magnetograph house (°C). Includes a sub-header '4 LERWICK' and a date 'SEPTEMBER 1967'. Rows represent 3-hour intervals from 1 to 30.

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: VERTICAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with 24 columns (Hour GMT 0-1 to 23-24) and 2 rows (Mean, Sum 11,000γ+). Includes data for 3 LERWICK (Z) and 47,000γ (0-47 CGS unit) +. Rows are numbered 1-31 with various day types (q, d).

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

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), Temperature in magnetograph house °C. Includes data for 4 LERWICK and OCTOBER 1967. Rows are numbered 1-31 with various day types (q, d).

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, GMT

Table with 23 columns (Hour GMT, 1-2 to 23-24) and 2 rows (Mean, Sum 20,000y+). Includes sub-headers for 1 LERWICK (H) and 14,000y (0.14 CGS unit) +, and a date header for NOVEMBER 1967.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with 23 columns (Hour GMT, 1-2 to 23-24) and 2 rows (Mean, Sum 200.0' +). Includes sub-headers for 2 LERWICK (D) and 9° +, and a date header for NOVEMBER 1967.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: VERTICAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

3 LERWICK (Z)

47,000γ (0.47 CGS unit) +

NOVEMBER 1967

Table with columns for Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 10,000γ+. Rows represent hourly data from 1 to 30, including a final Mean row and a Grand Total row.

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

4 LERWICK

NOVEMBER 1967

Table with columns for 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 house °C. Rows represent hourly data from 1 to 30, including a final Mean row.

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).

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 , $-Y$, 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	a	q	a	q				
	γ	γ	'	'	γ	γ	γ	γ	'	γ
	$14,000\gamma + d$	$14,000\gamma + d$	$9^\circ +$	$9^\circ +$	$47,000\gamma + d$	$47,000\gamma + d$	all days	all days	all days	all days
Jan.	676	682	15.6	16.1	459	455	14485	2362	72 49.0	49676
Feb.	679	684	15.6	16.0	460	458	14488	2362	72 48.8	49679
Mar.	687	689	15.8	15.9	452	450	14495	2364	72 48.2	49673
Apr.	689	692	15.2	15.3	451	452	14498	2362	72 48.0	49673
May	672	693	13.3	14.2	455	456	14482	2351	72 49.2	49671
June	686	692	13.6	13.9	467	468	14496	2355	72 48.5	49687
July	698	698	13.9	14.1	462	466	14508	2358	72 47.6	49685
Aug.	699	698	14.1	14.0	462	465	14509	2359	72 47.5	49686
Sept.	687	693	13.1	13.7	463	466	14497	2353	72 47.4	49684
Oct.	691	696	13.8	14.3	474	473	14501	2356	72 48.3	49695
Nov.	694	701	13.3	13.7	477	477	14504	2355	72 48.2	49699
Dec.	696	702	13.4	13.6	485	485	14506	2356	72 48.2	49707
Year	688	693	14.2	14.6	464	464	14497	2358	72 48.3	49685

5 LERWICK

1967

DIURNAL INEQUALITIES OF THE GEOMAGNETIC ELEMENTS
INTERNATIONAL QUIET DAYS

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

7 LERWICK

1967

Table with columns for months (Jan-Dec), seasons (Year, Winter, Equinox, Summer), and 24-hour intervals (0-1 to 23-24). It is divided into three main sections: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT, DECLINATION, and VERTICAL COMPONENT, each with a corresponding data row.

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

14 LERWICK

1967

(a) Disturbances without sudden commencement

All times GMT

Serial Number	From		To		Range (γ)			Notes
	Date	Hour	Date	Hour	H	D	Z	
1a	2 May	20	4 May	04	1031	316	641	
2a	28 May	10	29 May	16	805	362	539	
3a	20 Sept.	14	22 Sept.	01	899	447	595	
4a	9 Oct.	20	10 Oct.	23	608	308	479	

(b) Disturbances with sudden commencement (ssc)

All times GMT

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
1b	7 Jan.	08 00	8 Jan.	18	No	No	No	γ +10	γ +5	γ +2	536	368	494
2b	13 Jan.	12 03	14 Jan.	10	Yes	No	Yes	+24	-10	+6	824	452	501
3b	7 Feb.	16 36	9 Feb.	01	Yes	No	?*	+13	-10	+2(?)	596	336	497
4b	15 Feb.	23 48	16 Feb.	23	No	No	No	+50	-24	-25		small	
5b	1 Apr.	08 07	1 Apr.	23	Yes	Yes	Yes	-5	+19	-7		small	
6b	4 Apr.	03 04	4 Apr.	20	No	Yes	No?	+17	-16	-9		small	
7b	1 May	19 07	2 May	01	Yes	Yes	Yes	+67	-14	-22		small	
8b	25 May	12 36	27 May	01	Yes	Yes	Yes [†]	(+83)	(+32)	(-35)	2466	1328	1415
9b	30 May	14 26	1 June	03	No	Yes	No	+39?	-20	-12	1010	452	537
10b	5 June	19 15	6 June	03	No	No	No?	+79	-26	-35	1210	724	919
11b	25 June	02 23	26 June	08	No	No	No	+19	-12	-6		small	
12b	26 June	14 59	28 June	04	Yes	No	Yes	+20?	-16	-8?		small	
13b	13 Sept.	03 45	13 Sept.	24	Yes	Yes	-	+7	-12	-		small	
14b	28 Sept.	05 36	30 Sept.	18	Yes	Yes	Yes	-17	-9	-2	754	276	448
15b	1 Dec.	18 24	2 Dec.	04	Yes	Yes	-	+14	-11	-	445	172	293

*Poor ssc at Lerwick.

[†]Multiple stroke, too rapid for analysis on magnetograms.

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)

All times GMT

Serial Number	Date	Commence-ment	Max.	End	Movement (γ)			K	K'	Notes
					H	D	Z			
1c	30 Mar.	08 56	09 02	09 06	-3	+6	-	1	1	SEA SWF
2c	29 Aug.	13 30	13 35	?	-	-12	-	2	2	SEA SWF

SEA = Sudden enhancement of atmospherics

SWF = Short wave fade-out.

15 LERWICK

1967

		GMT	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	Notes
Jan.	1/2		X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	2/3		O	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	
	3/4		X	X	X	O	X	X	X	O	O	X	X	O	X	O	O	
	4/5		O	X	O	O	X	X	X	O	X	O	X	O	X	X	X	
	5/6		O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	
	6/7		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	X	O	
	7/8			O	L	L	L	L	X	X	X	L	X	X	O	X		N(1)
	8/9			X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	13/14			O	X	X	X	L	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		B,P,A,R(2)
	15/16			X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	X	X	X	X	X		
	18/19			X	X	X	X	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O		
	19/20			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O		
	26/27			O	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	28/29				O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
			GMT	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	01	02	03	04	05	06	07
Feb.	3/4				X	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	O		
	6/7				O	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	X	X		
	7/8				L	X	L	L	L	X	X	X	X	X	X	L		HP,HA,R(1 to 2)
	8/9				X	X	X	L	L	L	X	X	X	X	O			HP(1)
	9/10				X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
	11/12				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O			
	13/14				X	X	X	X	O	O	O	X	X	X	X			
	18/19				X	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
	21/22				X	X	X	O	O	O	X	O	O	X	X			
	23/24				X	O	X	X	O	X	O	X	O	O	O			
26/27				X	X	X	X	O	X	X	O	O	X	X				
28/1				X	O	O	O	O	O	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)

1967

	GMT	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	Notes
Mar.	1/2			X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
	2/3				O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
	4/5				X	X	X	O	X	X	O	O	O	O			
	5/6				O	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X				
	6/7				X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X				
	8/9				X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O				
	10/11				O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O				
	12/13				X	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	O				
	15/16				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O				
	18/19				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O				
	21/22					X	O	X	O	X	X	O	X				
	22/23					X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O				
	23/24					O	O	O	O	X	O	O	O				
	25/26					X	O	X	X	X	X	O	O				
	26/27					O	X	O	O	X	O	O	O				
	27/28					X	X	X	X	O	X	X	O				
	28/29					O	O	O	O	X	X	X	X				
	29/30					X	X	O	O	O	O	O	X				
	30/31					O	X	O	O	X	O	O	O				
	31/1					O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O				
	GMT	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	Notes
Apr.	2/3					X	X	X	O	O	O	O					
	3/4					X	X	X	O	X	O	O					
	6/7					X	X	O	X	X	X						
	7/8					X	X	O	O	O	O						
	8/9					O	O	O	O	O	O						
	11/12						X	X	X	O	X						
	12/13						O	X	X	X	X						N(1) 22h 10m
	17/18						X	X	X	O	O						
	21/22						X	O	O	X	X						
	28/29						X	O	O	O	X						
	GMT	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	Notes
May	3/4							L	O	O							A,P(1 to 2)

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).

15 LERWICK (contd)

		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	Notes
Sept.	GMT																
	3/4						X	X	X	O	X						
	4/5					X	X	X	X	O	O	X					
	5/6					X	?	X	X	X	X	O					
	7/8					X	X	X	X	X	X	O					
	14/15					X	X	O	X	O	X	X					
	21/22					O	X	X	O	O	O	X					
	25/26				O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O				
	27/28				O	O	O	O	O	X	X	X	X				
30/1				X	X	X	O	L	O	O	X	X				N(1)	
Oct.	GMT																
	1/2				X	X	X	X	O	X	O	O	O				
	2/3				X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O				
	4/5			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O			
	5/6			X	X	X	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X			
	6/7			X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O			
	7/8			O	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
	8/9			O	O	O	L	L	X	X	X	X	X	X			N,A,R(1)
	9/10			X	X	X	L	L	L	L	L	L	X	X			N,A,R,B(1 to 2)
	10/11			O	O	L	L	O	O	O	X	X	X	X			N.A.B.R(1)
	11/12			X	O	O	O	O	L	L	L	L	L	O			N(1)
	12/13			O	O	O	X	X	O	O	X	X	X	X			
	13/14			X	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
	14/15			X	X	X	L	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			N(2)
	15/16			X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X			
	17/18			O	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	X		
	20/21			X	O	O	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X			
	21/22			X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O			
	24/25		X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	25/26		X	X	X	O	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	26/27		X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X		
	27/28		X	X	L	L	L	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
30/31		X	X	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X		
31/1		X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	O	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

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15 LERWICK (contd)

1967

	GMT	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	Notes	
Nov.	1/2		0	0	X	L	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		N(1) N(1) A,N,B(1) A,R,P,B(1 to 2) N,RA,(1 to 2)	
	4/5		X	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	7/8		X	0	0	0	0	X	0	X	X	X	X	X	X			
	9/10		X	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	11/12	X	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	X	0	0	0	0		
	12/13	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	X		X
	13/14	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0		0
	15/16	X	X	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	X		X
	20/21	X	X	X	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
	22/23	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
	25/26	?	0	0	L	L	L	L	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
	26/27	0	0	0	0	L	L	L	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
	28/29	X	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
	29/30	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
30/1	X	X	X	X	L	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Dec.	1/2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	L	X	X	0	0	N(1) N(1) N(1) N(1 to 2) N,B,A,R,V,C,P(1 to 3)	
	4/5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	X	0	0	X	X	0	X		
	5/6	X	X	X	X	L	L	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0		
	6/7	X	X	X	X	L	L	L	L	L	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	9/10	X	X	X	X	0	X	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0		
	14/15	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	X	X	X		
	15/16	0	X	0	0	X	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	X	X		
	16/17	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	17/18	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	18/19	X	0	X	X	0	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	19/20	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	25/26	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	27/28	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	28/29	X	X	X	X	0	X	0	X	0	0	X	0	X	0	X		
29/30	X	X	X	X	X	0	X	0	0	0	X	0	X	0	X			
30/31	?	L	L	L	L	X	L	X	X	X	L	L	X	L	L			
31/1	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	0	0			

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
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Brightness Index. 1 = comparable with Milky Way
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Complete definitions of these terms are given in the International Auroral Atlas (1963).

DATE	Φ_1	FORMS	TIME	Φ_2	DATE	Φ_1	FORMS	TIME	Φ_2	DATE	Φ_1	FORMS	TIME	Φ_2
JANUARY					JUNE					OCTOBER (contd.)				
7-8	54	HB, RA, RB, P	1705-0700	61	5-6	54	RA	2230-0200	59	11-12	61	N	2350-0400	
8-9	59	HA, HB	1750-0200	64	6-7	57	N	2250-2350		12-13	63	R	1832-1850	
13-14	54	HA, RA, RB	2000-0640	60	14-15	59	N	0050-0200		14-15	62	N	2205-0050	
14-15	62	N	0250-0500							27-28	60	N, P	2020-2250	
15-16	61	N	2130-2300 0100 and 0250-0500							28-29	55	HA	2045-2345	
										29-30	60	N	1850-2300	
FEBRUARY					JULY					NOVEMBER				
4-5	59	N	2100-0300		11-12	58	N	2300		3-4	58	N	1950-0300	
7-8	53	HA, HB, RA, RB	1830-0600	59	13-14	58	N	2145-2200		4-5	61	N	2250-0200	
8-9	59	N, P, R	1950-0200							7-8	61	N	0050-0350	
23-24	59	HA, R	1835-2100		AUGUST					21-22	58	N	1845-0030	
					30-31	58	N	1945-0005		25-26	63	N	1800-2400	
MARCH					SEPTEMBER					26-27	62	N	1950-2130	
19-20	58	N (cloudy)	2300-0015		1-2	62	N	2350		28-29	59	HA, RA, RB	1750-0200	
23-24	59	N	2100		8-9	61	N	2350		29-30	62	N	2150-0100	
27-28	58	N	1830-2305		21-22	57	HA	2230		30-1	58	HA, R	1920-0520	65
30-31	61	N	2250-2400		28-29	56	N (cloudy)	1830-0250		DECEMBER				
APRIL					OCTOBER					1-2	56	HA, RA, RB	1745-0530	65
1-2	59	HA	1930-2300		2-3	59	R	1945		2-3	61	N	2250-2350	
11-12	61	N	0050		3-4	60	N	2050-2250		3-4	61	HA, R	1950-2045	
MAY					NOVEMBER					5-6	59	HA	2050-0010	
1-2	58	N	2045-0200		8-9	61	N	2050-2200		6-7	59	HA	2045-0550	
2-3	56	RA, RB	2150-0500		9-10	58	HA, RA, RB	1950-0500	65	8-9	62	N	1950	
3-4	59	RA, P	2200-0100		10-11	59	HA, HB, RB	2005-2230		19-20	56	RA	2130-2230	
25-26	<50	HA, HB, RA, RB, P ₂	2245-0255	54						21-22	59	N	1715-2310	
26-27	55	HA, HB, R	2245-0115	61						22-23	60	N	2350-0100	
										23-24	61	HB	2350-0150	
										28-29	59	R	0050	
										30-31	59	RA	2245-0600	
										31-1	57	HA, HB, RA, RB, P	1700-0600	63

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, Faroes, 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 p_1 and p_2 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.

ESKDALEMUIR

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 21,000γ+. Rows include station data for 19 ESKDALEUIR (H) and a Grand Total of 694,365.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 1100·0'+. Rows include station data for 20 ESKDALEUIR (D) and a Grand Total of 39920·1.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table 19: ESKDALEMUIR (H) 16,000γ (0.16 CGS unit) + FEBRUARY 1967. Columns include Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 21,000γ+, and Grand Total 629,380.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table 20: ESKDALEMUIR (D) 9° + FEBRUARY 1967. Columns include Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 1200.0' +, and Grand Total 35943.2.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: VERTICAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for time intervals (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, and Sum 11,000γ+. Rows represent days from 1d to 30, including a Grand Total at the bottom.

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

Table with columns for 3-h range indices (K, K_H, K_Z), Sum of indices, Geomagnetic character of day, and Temperature in magnetograph chamber. Rows represent days from 1d to 30.

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, GMT

Table 19: ESKDALEMUIR (H) 16,000γ (0.16 CGS unit) + MAY 1967. Columns include Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 17,000γ+, and Grand Total 696,875.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table 20: ESKDALEMUIR (D) 9° + MAY 1967. Columns include Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 1000·0, and Grand Total 38464.5.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table for Geomagnetic Force: Horizontal Component. Station: 19 ESKDALEMUIR (H). Unit: 16,000γ (0.16 CGS unit) +. Date: JULY 1967. Columns include hour (GMT), magnetic force components (γ), mean, and sum (22,000γ+).

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table for Geomagnetic Declination (West). Station: 20 ESKDALEMUIR (D). Unit: 9° +. Date: JULY 1967. Columns include hour (GMT), declination values (degrees), mean, and sum (1400.0'+).

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: VERTICAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for hour (0-1 to 23-24), mean, and sum. Includes sub-headers for '45,000γ (0.45 CGS unit) +'. Rows are labeled with day type (d, q) and hour.

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

Table with columns for 3-h range indices (K, K_H, K_D, K_Z), Sum of indices, Geomagnetic character of day (C), and Temperature in magnetograph chamber (°C). Rows are labeled with day type and hour.

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, GMT

Table with columns for hour (1-24), day (1-31), and month (AUGUST 1967). It contains numerical data for geomagnetic force in 16,000 gamma units. Includes sub-headers for 'Hour GMT' and 'Mean'. Grand Total is 715,738.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for hour (1-24), day (1-31), and month (AUGUST 1967). It contains numerical data for geomagnetic declination in degrees. Includes sub-headers for 'Hour GMT' and 'Mean'. Grand Total is 38604.5.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 21,000γ+, and Grand Total 685,058. Includes data for station 19 ESKDALEUIR (H) and a 16,000γ (0.16 CGS unit) + multiplier.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Mean, Sum 1100.0'±, and Grand Total 36942.8. Includes data for station 20 ESKDALEUIR (D) and a 9° + multiplier.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: VERTICAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with 25 rows (labeled 1 to 30) and 25 columns (labeled 0-1 to 23-24). Includes a 'Mean' row and a 'Sum 14,000γ+' row. The data represents vertical magnetic force components in CGS units for September 1967.

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

Table with 25 rows (labeled 1 to 30) and 12 columns. The columns represent 3-h range indices for K, K_H, K_D, and K_Z, and temperature in degrees Celsius. Includes 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, GMT

Table with columns for station (19 ESKDALEMUIR (H)), hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), and mean values for October 1967. It includes a 'Sum 28,000γ+' row and a 'Grand Total 710,331' at the bottom.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with columns for station (20 ESKDALEMUIR (D)), hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), and mean values for October 1967. It includes a 'Sum 1400.0'+' row and a 'Grand Total 38263.0' at the bottom.

GEOMAGNETIC FORCE: VERTICAL COMPONENT
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with 24 columns (hours 0-1 to 23-24) and 2 rows (Mean, Sum 15,000y+). Header includes '21 ESKDALEUIR (Z)', '45,000γ (0.45 CGS unit) +', and 'OCTOBER 1967'. Data is organized in rows 1-31, with 'q' for quiet days and 'd' for disturbed days.

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

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), Temperature in magnetograph chamber °C. Header includes '22 ESKDALEUIR' and 'OCTOBER 1967'. Data is organized in rows 1-31, with 'q' for quiet days and 'd' for disturbed days. A 'Mean' row is 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, GMT

Table with 23 columns (Hour GMT 0-1 to 23-24, Mean, Sum) and 30 rows (1 to 30). Title: 19 ESKDALEUIR (H) 16,000γ (0.16 CGS unit) + NOVEMBER 1967. Includes a Grand Total of 689,270.

GEOMAGNETIC DECLINATION (WEST)
Mean values for periods of sixty minutes ending at exact hours, GMT

Table with 23 columns (Hour GMT 0-1 to 23-24, Mean, Sum) and 30 rows (1 to 30). Title: 20 ESKDALEUIR (D) 9° + NOVEMBER 1967. Includes a Grand Total of 36631.5.

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

23 ESKDALEMUIR		1967											
	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.	933	941	914	53.7	53.7	53.2	483	479	485	16681	2910	69 34.8	48533
Feb.	937	943	925	53.5	53.9	53.0	481	478	489	16685	2909	69 34.5	48532
Mar.	947	950	945	53.7	53.9	53.4	475	472	478	16695	2912	69 33.7	48530
Apr.	950	953	947	53.0	53.2	52.8	473	473	474	16699	2910	69 33.4	48529
May	937	952	875	51.7	52.1	50.3	477	477	473	16686	2901	69 34.4	48529
June	947	951	939	51.6	51.7	50.5	491	491	483	16697	2902	69 34.0	48545
July	959	959	956	51.7	51.9	51.4	487	488	485	16708	2904	69 33.2	48545
Aug.	962	961	963	51.9	51.9	51.4	485	486	484	16711	2906	69 32.9	48544
Sept.	951	958	933	51.3	51.7	49.9	488	486	488	16701	2901	69 33.7	48544
Oct.	955	961	947	51.4	51.8	51.0	494	492	496	16704	2903	69 33.6	48551
Nov.	957	966	951	50.9	51.2	50.1	498	495	499	16707	2900	69 33.6	48555
Dec.	956	963	941	50.5	50.6	50.5	504	502	508	16706	2898	69 33.8	48560
Year	949	955	936	52.1	52.3	51.5	486	485	487	16698	2905	69 33.8	48542

34 ESKDALEMUIR

1967

(a) Disturbances without sudden commencement

All times GMT

Serial Number	From		To		Range (γ)			Notes
	Date	Hour	Date	Hour	H	D	Z	
1a	2 May	20	4 May	04	326	201	351	
2a	28 May	10	29 May	16	357	286	282	
3a	20 Sept.	14	22 Sept.	01	311	213	340	
4a	9 Oct.	20	10 Oct.	23	178	179	174	

(b) Disturbances with sudden commencement (ssc)

All times GMT

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
1b	7 Jan.	08 00	8 Jan.	18	No	Yes	No	13	19	6	248	218	225
2b	13 Jan.	12 03	14 Jan.	10	Yes	Yes	No	41	13	3	399	305	246
3b	7 Feb.	16 36	9 Feb.	01	No	No	No	16	13	2	257	205	252
4b	15 Feb.	23 48	16 Feb.	23	No	Yes	No	84	29	11	242	210	112
5b	1 Apr.	08 07	1 Apr.	23	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	26	4		small	
6b	4 Apr.	03 04	4 Apr.	20	No	Yes	No	23	18	5	145	80	46
7b	1 May	19 07	2 May	01	Yes	Yes	Yes	67	18	7		small	
8b	25 May	12 36	27 May	01	Yes	Yes	Yes	75	97	22	1812	916	1070
9b	30 May	14 26	1 June	03	No	No	No	42	20	4	292	166	312
10b	5 June	19 15	6 June	03	No	No	No	83	33	12	1139	268	372
11b	25 June	02 23	26 June	08	Yes	Yes	Yes	21	12	6	297	123	244
12b	26 June	14 59	28 June	04	Yes	Yes	No	33	24	6	157	87	117
13b	13 Sept.	03 45	13 Sept.	24	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	9	3		small	
14b	28 Sept.	05 36	30 Sept.	18	Yes	Yes	?	9	12	?	171	144	184
15b	1 Dec.	18 24	2 Dec.	04	Yes	Yes	?	14	10	?	141	107	121

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)

All times GMT

Serial Number	Date	Commencement	Max.	End	Movement (γ)			K	K'	Notes
					H	D	Z			
1c	30 Mar.	08 56	09 00	09 04	-8	-14	-	2	2	SEA SWF
2c	29 Aug.	13 30	13 34	13 45	-2	-9	-	2	2	SEA SWF

SEA = Sudden enhancement of atmospherics

SWF = Short wave fade-out.

KEW

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

Table with columns: 37 KEW OBSERVATORY, Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Factor 1.94, SEPTEMBER 1967, Mean. Rows include hourly data and mean values for Fair Weather Mean.

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

Table with columns: 37 KEW OBSERVATORY, Hour GMT (0-1 to 23-24), Factor 2.03, OCTOBER 1967, Mean. Rows include hourly data and mean values for Fair Weather Mean.

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.

