NWS FORM E-5 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE HYDROLOGIC SERVICE AREA:
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE **SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY - HANFORD , CA**

REPORT FOR:

MONTHLY REPORT OF RIVER AND FLOOD CONDITIONS

MONTH: **JUNE** YEAR: **2014**

TO: Hydrometeorological Information Center, W/OH12x1
National Weather Service/Office of Hydrology
1325 East-West Highway #7116
Silver Spring, MD 20910

SIGNATURE:

Kevin Durfee
(In Charge of Hydrologic Service Area)

DATE: July 2, 2014

When no flooding occurs, include miscellaneous river conditions, such as significant rises, record low stages, ice conditions, snow cover, droughts and hydrologic products issued (WSOM E-41).

X	An **X** inside this box indicates that no flooding occurred for the month within this hydrologic service area.

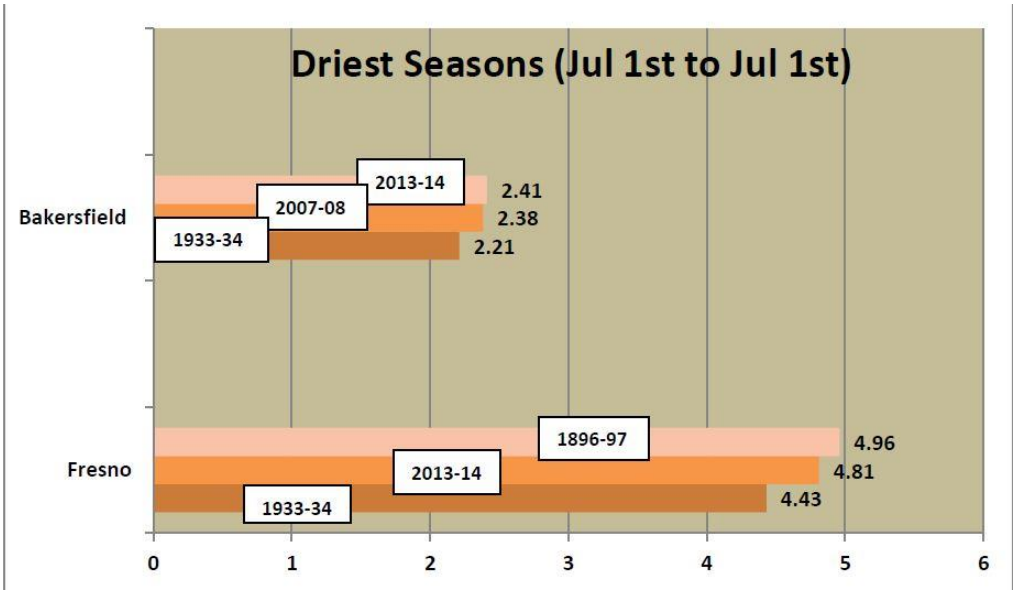
Dry weather, not at all atypical for June, prevailed throughout the central California interior during the month. Of the 30 days in June, only 3 of them, June 6th, 10th and the 26th, brought spotty, generally light precipitation to the Sierra. An upper level disturbance kicked up isolated thunderstorms near the Sierra crest during the late afternoon hours of the 6th. A weak upper level low pressure system anchored off the southern California coast on the 10th also produced thunderstorms over the Sierra. Easterly winds aloft carried a few of these thunderstorms into the Sierra foothills by the evening of the 10th. A cold front swept quickly southward through the HSA on the morning of the 26th and brought light rain to the higher elevations of the Sierra from Fresno county northward. Sprinkles fell in the lower elevations including the San Joaquin Valley. Local rain amounts of a quarter of an inch to four tenths of an inch were recorded in the Sierra high country with this feature.

Otherwise, an upper level ridge of high pressure dominated the weather pattern and brought well above normal temperatures to the HSA. The hottest days of the month occurred on the 5th, 8th, 9th, 10th and the 30th. On each of these days, high temperatures peaked at or above the century mark throughout much of the San Joaquin Valley, lower foothills and the Kern County desert. Thermometer readings peaked around 110 degrees in some valley and desert locations on the 9th. So it should be no surprise that June, 2014 ended up much warmer than normal. In fact, it was the 4th warmest June on record in Fresno and the 10th warmest June on record in Bakersfield. Fortunately, occasional marine pushes brought cooling relief to the San Joaquin Valley, but all of them were very short-lived. Relatively shallow intrusions of marine air occurred in the San Joaquin Valley during the 2nd and 3rd of June and again from the 12th through the 15th. A much deeper marine push on the 16th and 17th was accompanied by gusty winds and areas of blowing dust on the west side of the San Joaquin Valley. Although ocean cooled air never made it as far inland as the Kern county mountains and desert, brisk winds did during each of the above referenced periods. The strongest winds in the Kern county mountains and desert occurred in the wake of the cold frontal passage on the evening of the 26th. A peak gust of 69 mph was observed at Mojave while the CHP station at Cache Creek along Highway 58 reported a wind gust to 78 mph. The marine pushes, as infrequent as they were, kept afternoon temperatures below 90 degrees in most valley locations.

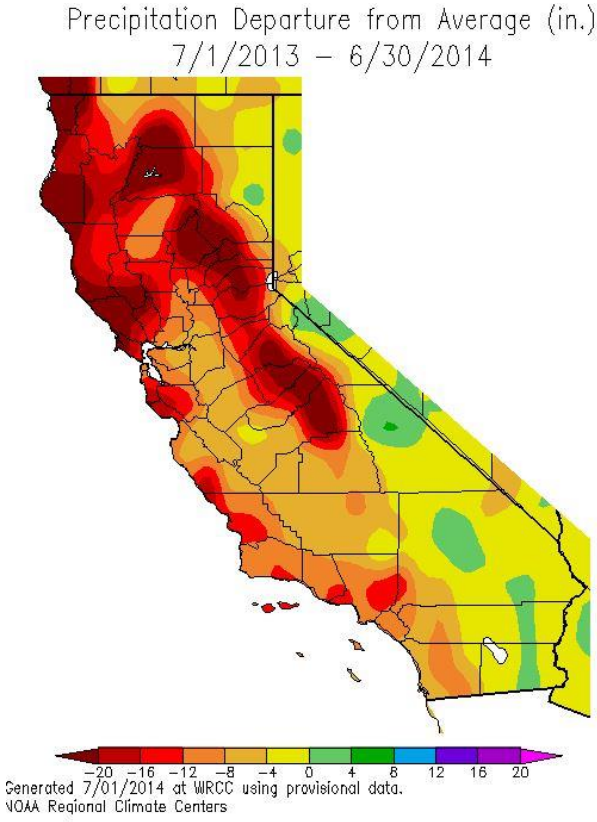
The absence of rain only worsened the drought across the central California interior this month. Lakes and reservoirs remained historically low and flows along the rivers below the dams continued to decrease. The Merced River at Pohono Bridge dropped another foot, ending up at a stage of only 2 feet by month's end. Most of the waterfalls within Yosemite National Park were reduced to a trickle by the 1st of July and the prolonged drought reduced fuel moistures to September levels. Water levels at the reservoirs ranged from only 6 percent of normal capacity at Hidden Dam to 62 percent of normal capacity at Friant Dam by July 1st.

NO HYDROLOGIC PRODUCTS WERE ISSUED THIS MONTH.

The graph below shows Fresno and Bakersfield as the 2nd and 3rd driest seasons on record, respectively. In a normal season, Fresno receives 11.5 inches of rain and Bakersfield receives 6.47 inches of rain. The rain season runs from July 1st to July 1st.



The map below from the Western Region Climate Center, shows just how abnormally dry the 2013-14 rain season has been throughout the central California interior.



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W/OH12x1
W/WR2
CNRFC
WFO HNX
WFO STO