

ESTIMATED SOIL MOISTURE DEFICIT (S.M.D.)
AT 09 GMT ON 11 JUN 1975



River Area	Estimated Areal S.M.D. mm	Change during the week ending 09 GMT on	
		11 Jun 75 mm	4 Jun 75 mm
Northumbrian	40.7	+11.4	- 0.5
Yorkshire	56.7	+20.2	+ 5.8
Trent	63.4	+21.5	+ 9.5
Lincolnshire	58.1	+21.1	+ 8.3
Welland and Nene	58.1	+21.4	+ 9.4
Great Ouse	54.0	+21.6	+ 7.7
Norfolk and Suffolk	54.8	+25.1	+ 4.3
Essex	53.0	+22.9	+ 7.6
Lee Conservancy	50.8	+22.9	+ 8.1
Thames Conservancy	62.5	+23.8	+10.6
London Area	58.2	+24.6	+11.4
Kent	56.4	+25.9	+ 7.6
Sussex	62.1	+24.0	+10.7
Hampshire	72.3	+25.9	+14.6
Isle of Wight	79.8	+25.0	+15.8
Avon and Dorset	75.9	+24.0	+15.8
Devon	78.5	+19.7	+17.2
Cornwall	77.3	+16.8	+12.4
Somerset	79.5	+19.6	+16.8
Bristol Avon	77.2	+20.3	+14.5
Severn	73.7	+22.4	+11.2
Wye	68.7	+19.3	+11.9
Usk	67.5	+16.1	+12.9
Glamorgan	74.7	+17.7	+14.5
South West Wales	72.6	+20.0	+14.8
Gwynedd	74.4	+19.3	+12.8
Dee and Clwyd	74.8	+18.5	+13.0
Mersey and Weaver	73.5	+20.6	+13.0
Lancashire	71.7	+19.2	+11.4
Cumberland	54.9	+11.1	+ 8.4

N.B. Apart from normal changes these differences also reflect retrospective adjustments after receipt of additional data.

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METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE

ESTIMATED SOIL MOISTURE DEFICIT AND EVAPOTRANSPIRATION OVER
GREAT BRITAIN

SOIL MOISTURE DEFICIT AT 0900 GMT ON 11 JUNE 1975

Great Britain, during the period after the issue of the last bulletin (29 May 1975), has experienced two extremes of weather. Up to 5 June, precipitation has been the predominant feature, with rainfall at first in a few scattered areas (heaviest in south-west England on 30 May) but widespread over the whole of Britain on the 1st and 2nd, and over Scotland and the north of England on the 4th and 5th. Snowfalls were reported in several areas of England and Scotland (mainly England) on the 1st and 2nd, with scattered thunderstorms over England on the 2nd. Maximum reported falls of rain were 15 mm (Scilly) on 30 May, 16 mm (Stornoway) on 1 June, 27 mm (Acklington) on 2nd, 21 mm (Abbotsinch) on 4th and 18 mm (Lerwick and Cape Wrath) on 5th. Thereafter, dry weather prevailed over Great Britain.

The rainfall of the first week temporarily reduced the SMD in parts of Scotland and the north of England. The dry weather of the past week has quickly increased all deficits. In some areas, short-root deficits have reached the critical value of 97 mm. When SMD exceeds this critical value, evaporation from short-rooted vegetation is less than the potential value of evapotranspiration. The largest composite deficits, amounting to about 90 mm, are to be found to the west of the Pennines and in south-west England. The smallest deficits (< 15 mm) are in the north-west Highlands of Scotland.

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