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Thursday noon

Dear Jim,

Nice to talk with you last night! Thank you for asking me to cobble this weather stuff together. As things go, I don't think these reports will change the cosmic order of the universe, but perhaps some day some one will make use of them. Nor are they written in deathless prose -- if you want to change any -- or all -- of it, please do not hesitate to do so!

My field report is short and unexciting -- I spent a lot of the time during the past few months out of the state. I regret missing the peak migration period here, but I did enjoy southeastern Arizona and the avifauna there. Our plans for a pelagic trip off North Carolina in September have had to be postponed -- we'll get 'em next year!

Be assured that I am always happy to help out in any way I can, so don't hesitate to call on me if I can contribute to the cause.

Hope to see you in Muscatine -- if not sooner.

Cordially,

Jim S.



## WEATHER AND HABITAT CONDITIONS

June 1984 was a wet and stormy month which closed out the second quarter of the year as the state's second wettest spring quarter in 112 years. The month averaged about 150% of normal precipitation and ranks as the second wettest June on record. Most of this rain occurred during the first 18 days, followed by moderate or less than normal amounts during the latter days. June "busted out" with severe storms, frequent tornadoes, hail, and damaging winds. The night of 7-8 June produced heavy rainfall and reports of numerous tornadoes, exceeding the previous one-day record of tornadoes reported on 30 April 1967. While temperatures for the month averaged only one degree above normal, extremes were notable: 40° at Boone and Anamosa on the 3rd; 94° at Fort Dodge, Sac City, and Logan on the 26th; Tipton experienced 96° F. on the 17th.

The month of July was almost boring with its return to normal weather phenomena. Precipitation and temperatures were those to which Iowans are accustomed. Well-spaced rains and temperatures--on some days reaching into the 100s--were typical of July in Iowa.

## HABITAT COMMENTS

Many fields throughout Iowa--for example, the Skunk River area south of Des Moines--remained under water well into July. This must have had an effect on quail, pheasant, and turkey (?) populations. Did the breeding passerines also suffer from the cold, wet conditions?