



Search for lunar signal in another two long-term precipitation series

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The effect of the Moon on weather has been studied by many authors, with special regard to rainfall. Relatively strong two-week cycle has been found in various data all over the globe, but it disappeared in some periods or places, suggesting secular, seasonal or geographical source of variability. We have recently shown that the effect may disappear or shift to another position on the synodical curve with typical period of restoration cca 20 years. An analysis of daily rainfall at two Czech stations Prague-Clementinum ($50^{\circ} 05' 27''$ N, $14^{\circ} 25' 09''$ E, 191 m above sea-level) and Caslav ($49^{\circ} 54' 15''$ N, $15^{\circ} 23' 44''$ E, 251 m above sea-level), performed for 1901-2004, indicated that this was the case for the end of the last century. In order to utilize very long tradition of weather observations in Central Europe, a similar analysis was carried out on another two secular precipitation series from Bohemian region, namely Sobenov ($48^{\circ} 44' 49''$ N, $14^{\circ} 32' 09''$ E, cca 600 m above sea-level) and Hodslavice ($49^{\circ} 32' 50''$ N, $18^{\circ} 01' 35''$ E, 340 m above sea-level). The method of superposition of epochs was applied on every synodical sub-series during 80 sub-sequent 25-year periods in the years 1901-2004. Drawing all their graphs in a 3-dimensional picture exposes existence of long term evolution of lunar synodical variation but the image is not as clear as in two previous cases.