



# June 2026

Indigenous UK Weather Forecast

JUNE 2026

PREAMBLE



Up to June 10<sup>th</sup>: Dandelion  
Photo credit: Me



June 11<sup>th</sup>: Ragged Robin  
Photo credit: Wildlife Trusts



June 24<sup>th</sup>: Scarlet Lychnis  
Photo credit: Gardeners World

Flower of the month: Rose

Tree of the month: Up to 9<sup>th</sup> is the Hawthorn, thereafter the Oak

Full Moon this Month: Strawberry Moon

*“Rest is not idleness, and to lie sometimes on the grass under trees on a summer’s day... is by no means a waste of time.”*

*John Lubbock*

## May 2026

May 2026 brought a remarkable turnaround in weather patterns across the UK. Much of the month was dominated by cooler than average conditions, with frequent northerly and north easterly winds keeping temperatures subdued through the first half of May (though very sunny in my neck of the woods, ice-maidens were present as forecast). However, during the final week of May, a strong area of high pressure settled across the country, allowing temperatures to rise sharply triggering one of the most exceptional May heatwaves ever recorded in Britain. We always knew May 24<sup>th</sup> & 25<sup>th</sup> would be beautiful, we didn't expect it to last six days!

On May 25<sup>th</sup>, Kew Gardens recorded 34.8c, provisionally setting a new UK May temperature record. Just a day later, temperatures climbed even higher, reaching 35.1c at both Heathrow and Kew Gardens, making it the hottest May Day ever recorded in the UK. Wales also set a new May record during the spell, with 32.9c observed in Cardiff. Many parts of southern Britain experiences multiple consecutive days above 30c – highly unusual for May so early in the season.

## Onto June

After an extraordinary end to May, June appears set to deliver a far more mixed opening, though there are increasing signs that settled summer weather will reassert itself as the month progresses. Early June is likely to begin on a changeable note, with Atlantic systems bringing spells of rain or showers at times, particularly across northern or western areas. However, brighter and warmer interludes should develop in between, especially further south and east.

As we move deeper into the month, pressure is expected to rise more frequently close to or over the UK, encouraging longer spells of dry, calmer weather to develop. Temperatures are forecast to recover to above average levels, with increasingly warm conditions possible during the second half of June. Current signals suggest that southern parts of Britain stand the best chance of experiencing prolonged fine weather, while humid and thundery outbreaks may be likely at times.

Taking everything into account, June has the potential to become a notably pleasant summer month overall. While the opening week or two may feel unsettled compared with the exceptional warmth of late May, there is growing evidence for a warmer, drier, and more settled pattern establishing itself through mid to late June, with further heatwaves possible. I would certainly not rule out warm or locally hot conditions developing before the month is out.

Now for the collated expert notes on June:

The first week of June tends to be changeable. The first two or three days tending to bring widespread thundery showers to many southern and midland districts and occasionally further north. Then around 3-5th June, there is a change to cooler weather, with fresh north-westerly winds and passing showers in all areas. The drop in temperature at this time is sometimes as much as 6C and in some years frost may occur in sheltered valleys. By 8-10th June there is generally an improvement, and much of this period 8-21st June tends to be moderately fine (Ed note: sadly, in recent years June has tended not to be the 'flaming June' of old but a quite wet month)- not always with spells of drought but with no serious interruptions apart from the odd thunderstorm or showers. From 22nd June to the end of the month there are generally two or four very hot days, but the period is notable for a considerable increase in the risk of heavier type thunderstorms. At times these merge together, and thundery heavy rainfall occurs most often between 27 and 29th June particularly in South Wales and the southern districts of England. Between 30th June and 23 July there is generally a small drop in temperature; this however coincides with the Buchan cold period 29th June to 4th July, hence the propensity for it to rain on the Wimbledon tennis tournament at this time.

Notes from Nature (now available on Spotify and YouTube)

During our most recent ambles, we have seen lots of clues for the weather ahead.

Not so much in the way of winter clues yet this year, certainly nothing compared to last year. But that said there are some notably high seed-bearing plants. That's my only comment for now. I am not seeing enough by way of galls/ oak apples etc to comment further. I will comment more at the end of June via July's website entry.

Fruit is forming everywhere of course. Crab apples, pears, cherry plums, eating apples, plums, medlar fruits, red-currants and bullace, the trees are laden with such fruits. Cherries are everywhere too. Blackberry flowers appearing too. Nothing is as advanced as last year (minus the seed-bearing plants which are well ahead), but everything is coming along.

In contrast to last year lots of ladybirds, which eat aphids – good news for gardeners. Lots of butterflies too by comparison. Ivy is well ahead of schedule this year, and we also have cotoneaster, hawthorn, berberis, and rowan fruits everywhere.

June's Country Signs will reveal more, and don't forget our monthly podcast too 😊

**JUNE 2026**

Last Quarter Moon = 8<sup>th</sup> @ 11:00 = Frequent Showers

New Moon = 15<sup>th</sup> @ 03:54 = Cold & Rain Showers

First Quarter Moon = 21<sup>st</sup> @ 22:55 = Fair

Full Moon = 30<sup>th</sup> @ 00:56 = Fair

DoP = June 24<sup>th</sup> (Wind will be SW – TBC)

Highest Spring Tides: 1<sup>st</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup>

APOGEE: 1<sup>st</sup> @ 04:34 & 28<sup>th</sup> @ 07:12 PERIGEE: 14<sup>th</sup> @ 23:19

Met Office Notes: None

BUCHAN NOTES: Cold Period: 29<sup>th</sup> June – 4<sup>th</sup> July

**FULL MOON THIS MONTH IS KNOWN AS STRAWBERRY MOON**

**General notes and comments.**

1 <sup>st</sup>	Apogee @ 04:34	
11 <sup>th</sup>	St Barnabus	St Barnabas. Nearly always a clear fine day, a noteworthy day too. Rain today is good for grapes. Ragged robin flowering day.
14 <sup>th</sup>	Perigee @ 23:19	
19 <sup>th</sup>	St Protais	If Saint brings rain, 40 days it will remain.
21 <sup>st</sup>	Father's Day/ Summer Solstice	Useful Father's Day reminder.
24 <sup>th</sup>	St John	DoP. Midsummer. Longest Day. Quarter Day. Rain today and expect a wet harvest and damage to nuts. Scarlet Lychnis flowering day. Midsummer rain spoils hay and grain.
28 <sup>th</sup>	St Vitus	See note below.
28 <sup>th</sup>	Apogee @ 07:12	
29 <sup>th</sup>	St Peter & St Paul	Rain will rot the roots of rye. The optimal day for harvesting herbs.

June is the 6th month of the year and takes its name from Juno, the Roman goddess of marriage.

The month needs to be 'flaming' for a good harvest.

If June with bright sun is blessed,  
for harvest we will thank the Goddess.

SW winds are generally infrequent before 10th June,  
after that they are quite frequent.

The month of the return of the 'westerly winds.'

The month of June is blithe and gay, driving winter's ills away.

Calm weather in June sets the corn in tune.

It can be a very hot month (1976 & 1996, 2003, 2006, 2012, 2017 & 2018)

And very wet (1997 & 2007, 2016 & 2018).

When it is hottest in June it will be coldest in the following February.

When the wind shifts to the west in early June,  
expect wet weather until the end of August.

In June, the Cuckoo changes his tune from 'cuckoo' to 'cuck-cuckoo', sometimes  
when you hear two preliminary 'cucks'.

When this occurs a particularly fine spell is due.

Wimbledon tennis, last week in June and first week in July.

Barnabas (11th) bright, all day and all night. [quite reliable and noteworthy day -  
always a fine clear day] Rain today good for grapes.

St Barnabas - mow your first grass.

[this applies to field grass and in the south a few days earlier]

When Barnabas smiles bright both day and night - poor Ragged Robin (wild flower)  
bloom in the hay. (a great time for weed growth)

If St Vitus Day (15th) be rainy weather, 'twill rain for thirty to forty days together.  
[maybe thirty days is a better ruling- and it becomes quite a reliable rule]

As the wind on St Johns Day (24th) so 'twill be for the next three months. [until the  
next Quarter Day - 29th September]

Midsummer Day (24th) rain spoils hay and grain.  
[a very important day as well as the longest]

Midsummer day rain spoils hay & grain.

You may shear your sheep when the Elder blossoms peep.

A dripping June keeps all in tune.

Calm weather in June, sets the corn in tune.

Sunny June, early harvest.

No dew indicates rain.

A leaky June brings the harvest soon.

A swarm of bees in June is worth a silver spoon.

Before St Johns Day we pray for rain - afterwards we get it anyway.

If the Cuckoo sings after St Johns Day, the harvest will be late. [always dependable]

If Midsummer Day be ever so little rain, the Hazel and the Walnut will be scarce,  
and corn smitten in many places. But apples, pears and plums will not be hurt.  
Filberts (nuts) will also be spoilt.

Cut thistles before St John or you'll have two in place of one.

You'll never get warm settled weather until the cowslips have finished.  
June damp and warm does the farmer no harm.  
THE NEXT THREE ARE INFALLIBLE.

Good summer brings hard winter.  
If a hard winter is followed by a poor summer, the following winter will be harder  
still.

If the Cuckoo delays changing his tune until mid-June, St Swithuns Day  
(15th July) will be wet.

June is a wet month with usually more wet days than any other month.  
Wet June - dry September.

As it rains in March - so in June. [check previous readings] In Hay season when  
there is no dew, it indicates rain.

If north wind blows in June, good rye harvest.

Rain at Whitsuntide is said to make wheat mildew.  
Whitsuntide rain is a blessing for wine.  
Whitsuntide wet, Christmas fat.

Northerly winds over northern Europe reach their highest frequency around  
15th June. But are rare after 20th June. Meanwhile SW winds blow

comparatively infrequently from late March until 10th June, but are very much more common during the rest of June.

From the same research, taking England & Wales as a whole, the driest months of the year are:- March, April & May, and occasionally February and June.

These months are also the months when long drags of unsettled westerly winds  
Are unlikely to occur.

Monthly rainfall is between 2.3/2.6 ins (58/66mms) for each month from February to June. From July onwards 3.2/3.8ins (81/96mms).

The hay crop is harvested at the end of May & June, so any reference to a good Hay crop implies good weather then.

If it rains on the 27th , it will rain for 7 weeks. A cold and wet June spoils the rest of the year.

If it rains on the 29th(St Peter's Day) the bakers will have to carry double flour and single water; if dry they will carry single flour and double water.

Rain on St Peter (29th) will the roots of rye.

A north wind in June blows in a good rye harvest (hay harvest).

When the bramble blossoms early in June, an early harvest can be expected.

A swarm of bees in May is worth a load of hay; a swarm of bees in June is worth a silver spoon. A swarm of bees in July is not worth a fly.

THE FULL MOON THIS MONTH IS CALLED A STRONG SUN MOON, also Known as strawberry moon, rose moon, honey moon or mead moon.  
Tree of the month up to 9th is Hawthorn. Thereafter is the Oak

**MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR EDENBRIDGE (USING 1991-2020 FIGURES)**  
All the figures below have been upgraded to comply with the current 30 year period above.

Mean Max: 19.3C Mean Min: 8C Mean Avg: 13.6C  
Rainfall: 62.8mm Sunsh0ine: 213.2hrs (Day = 6.87hrs)

Whilst I appreciate the above are local figures, it will be an indication of what the averages are, and of course there will be local variations. Such variations can be found by trawling the various weather websites, or by using the superb data found in the Climatologists Observers Link website.

The following figures are for the average temperature at 12 noon and again at 4pm, taken at the beginning and again at the end of the month.

1<sup>st</sup>: 15.28C/ 16C

31<sup>st</sup>: 18.83C/ 20.14C