

Average Weather on April 6 in Van Nuys California, United States

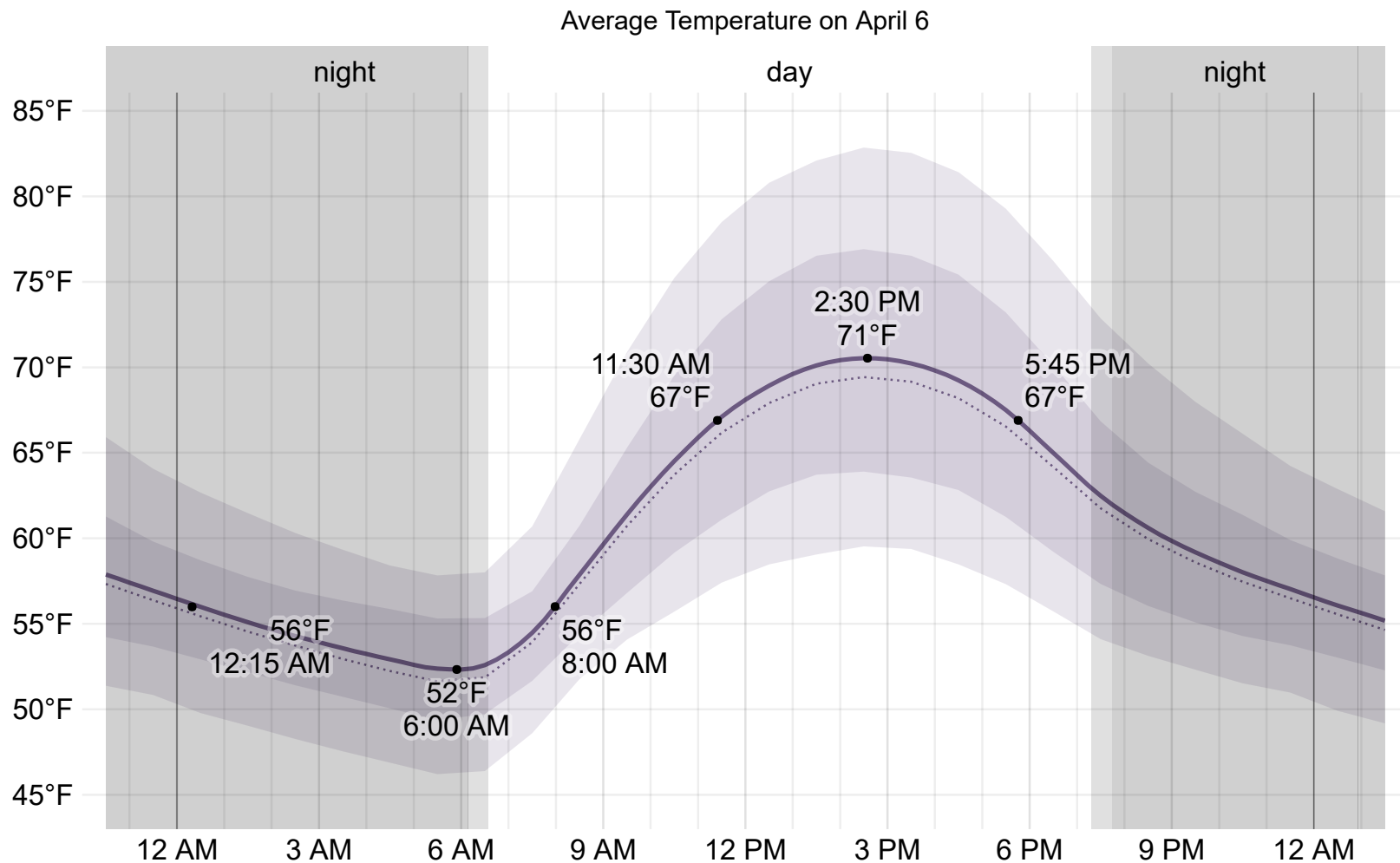
On April 6, the temperature in Van Nuys typically ranges from 52°F to 71°F and is rarely below 46°F or above 83°F.

For reference, on August 23, the hottest day of the year, temperatures in Van Nuys typically range from 65°F to 89°F, while on December 25, the coldest day of the year, they range from 46°F to 66°F.

The coolest time of the day is from 12:15 AM to 8:00 AM, with the coldest at 6:00 AM, at which time the temperature is below 55°F three days out of four, and below 58°F nine days out of ten.

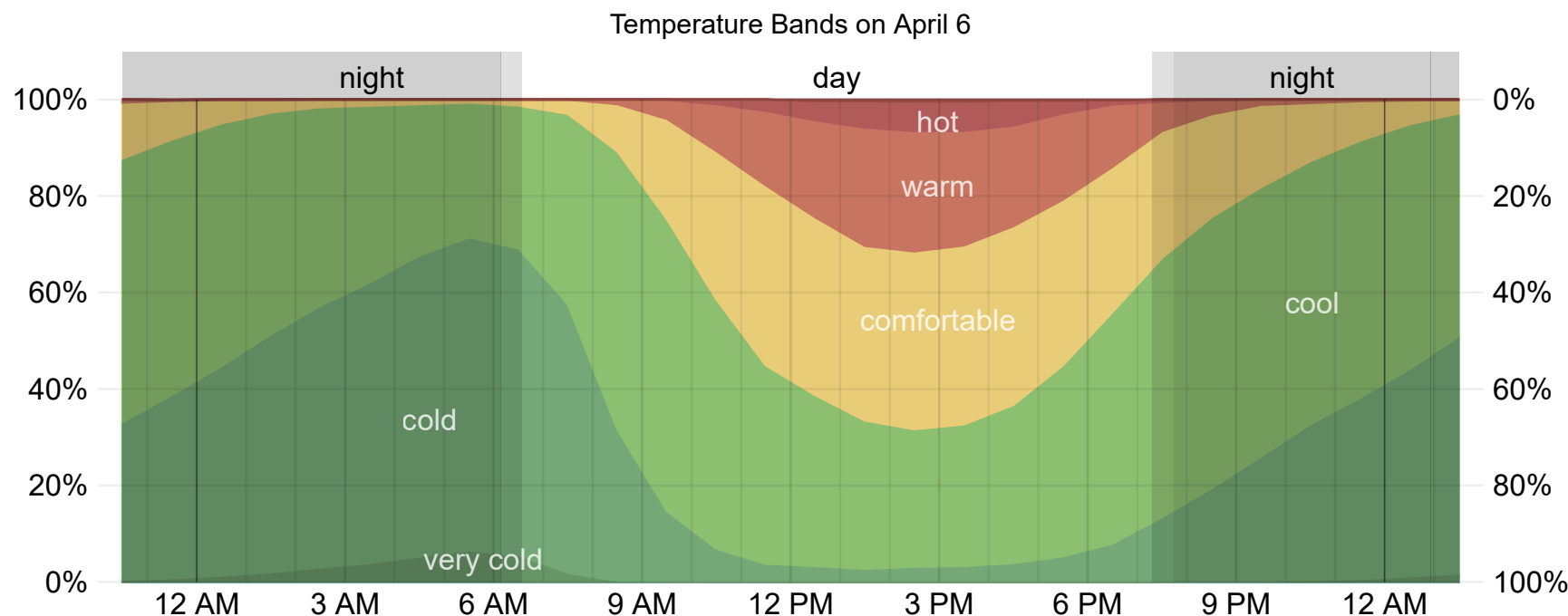
The warmest time of the day is from 11:30 AM to 5:45 PM, with the hottest at 2:30 PM, at which time the temperature is above 64°F three days out of four, and above 60°F nine days out of ten.

The day has gained half its heat by 9:30 AM and lost it again by 8:00 PM.



The hourly average temperature (purple line), with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands. The thin dotted line is the hourly average perceived temperature. Civil twilight and night are indicated by shaded overlays.

The figure below shows you a compact characterization of the range of temperatures experienced on April 6 throughout the historical record. The horizontal axis is the time of day and the colored stacked areas indicate the percentage of hours spent in various temperature bands.



The percentage of time spent in various temperature bands: frigid < 15°F < freezing < 32°F < very cold < 45°F < cold < 55°F < cool < 65°F < comfortable < 75°F < warm < 85°F < hot < 95°F < sweltering. Civil twilight and night are indicated by shaded overlays.

Sidi Bennour, Morocco (/d/32155/4/6/Average-Weather-on-April-6-in-Sidi-Bennour-Morocco) (5,969 miles away) and Perth, Australia (/d/128792/4/6/Average-Weather-on-April-6-in-Perth-Australia) (9,336 miles) are the far-away foreign places with temperatures most similar to Van Nuys (view comparison (/compare/d/4/6/1741~32155~128792/Comparison-of-the-Average-Weather-in-Van-Nuys-Sidi-Bennour-and-Perth-on-April-6)).

Compared to April 6 (excluding 30 days before and after), November 13 (/d/1741/11/13/Average-Weather-on-November-13-in-Van-Nuys-California-United-States#Sections-Temperature) has the most similar daily average high and low temperatures.

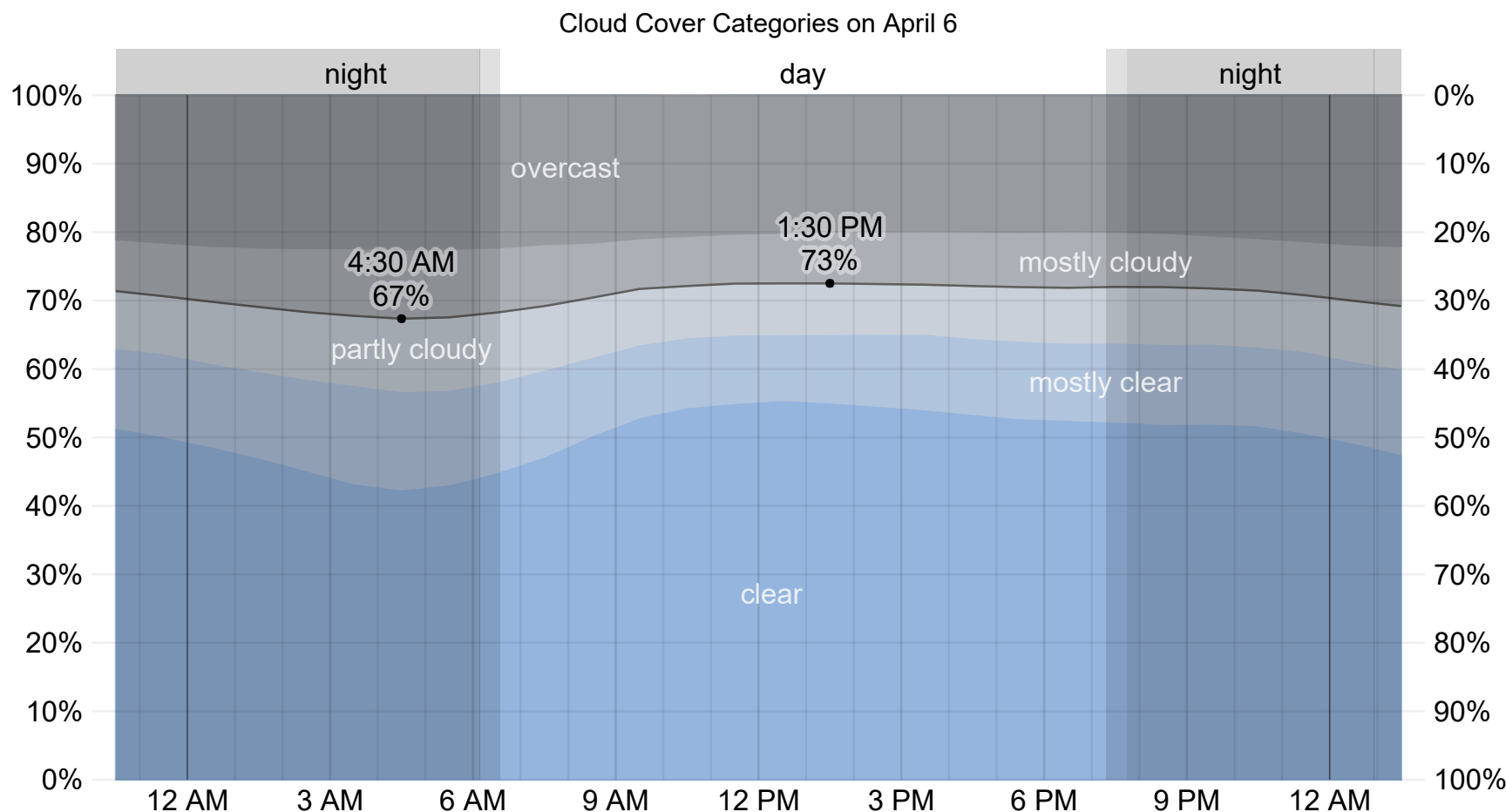
Clouds

The average percentage of the sky covered by clouds in Van Nuys on April 6 varies over the course of the day.

The cloudiest time of day is around 4:30 AM, at which time the chance of overcast or mostly cloudy conditions is 33%.

The clearest time of day is around 12:30 PM, at which time the chance of clear, mostly clear, or partly cloudy conditions is 73%.

For reference, on February 22, the cloudiest day of the year, the chance of overcast or mostly cloudy conditions is 44%, while on September 7, the clearest day of the year, the chance of clear, mostly clear, or partly cloudy skies is 91%.



The percentage of time spent in each cloud cover band, categorized by the percentage of the sky covered by clouds: clear < 20% < mostly clear < 40% < partly cloudy < 60% < mostly cloudy < 80% < overcast. Civil twilight and night are indicated by shaded overlays.

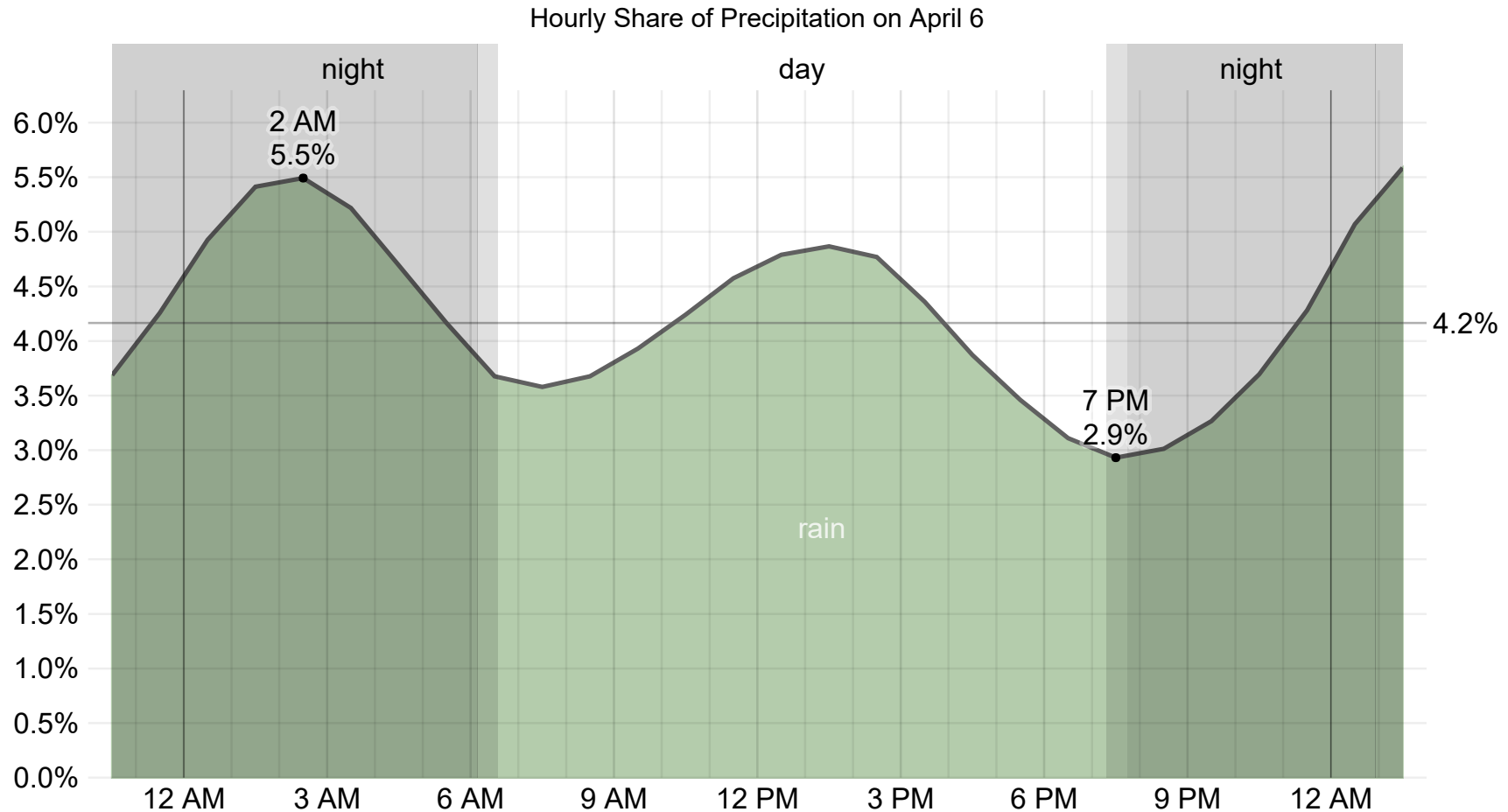
Precipitation

On average, there is a 9% chance that more than 0.04 inches of total precipitation will fall in Van Nuys throughout the day on April 6, all of which can be expected to be rain.

For reference, the year's highest daily chance of precipitation is 21% on February 20, and its lowest chance is 0% on July 29.

For those 9% of years with precipitation on April 6, the chart below shows when throughout the day that precipitation is more or less likely to occur, excluding hourly accumulations of less than 0.01 inches. If precipitation were equally likely throughout the day, all hours would report 4.2% (100% divided by 24 hours).

Precipitation is most likely between 2 AM and 3 AM, and least likely between 7 PM and 8 PM.



The share of the day's precipitation attributable to each hour of the day, excluding trace quantities, and color-coded as rain alone, snow alone, and mixed (both rain and snow fell during the same hour). Civil twilight and night are indicated by shaded overlays.

Sun

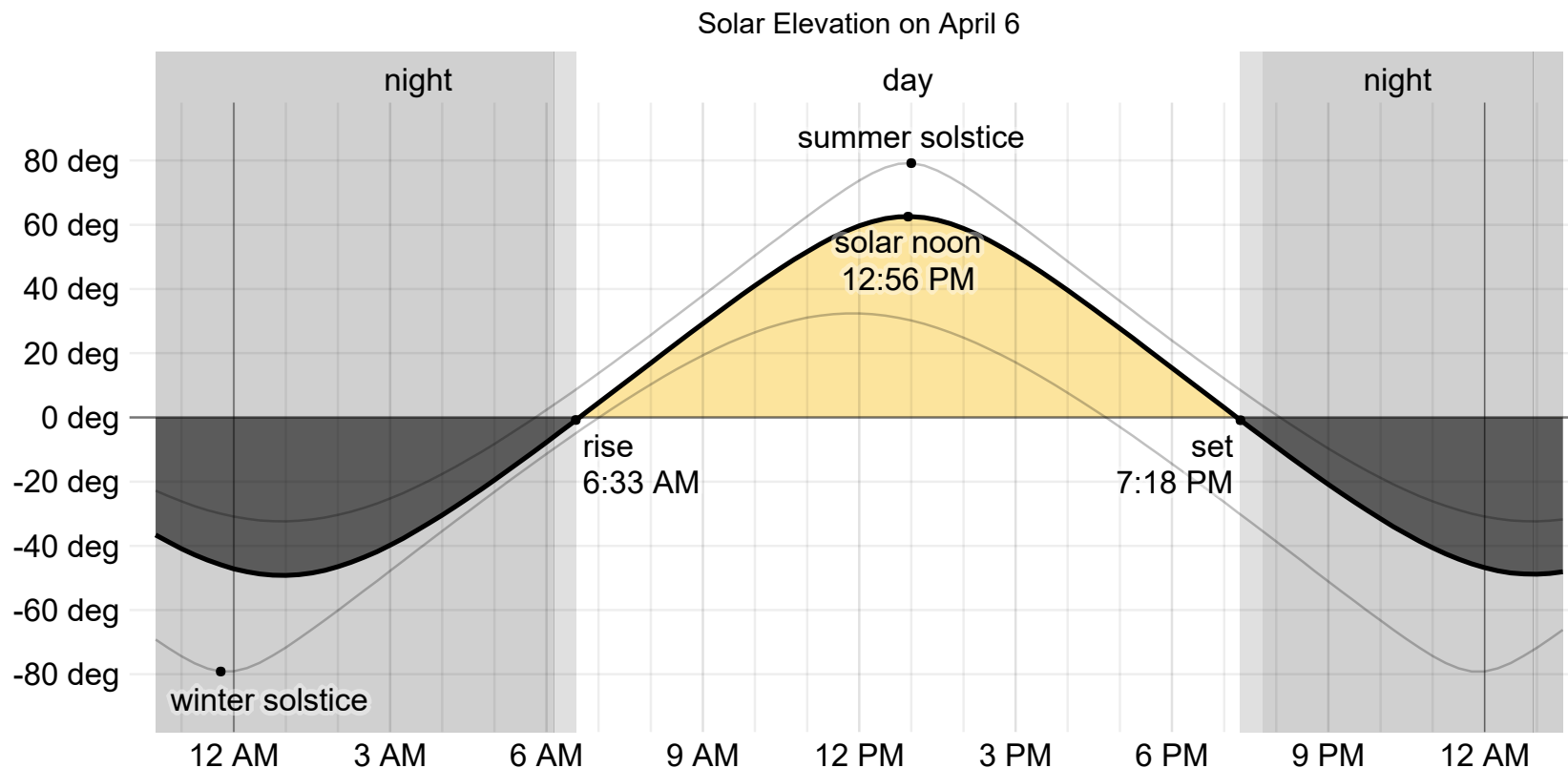
In Van Nuys on April 6, the Sun rises at 6:33 AM and sets 12 hours, 45 minutes later, at 7:18 PM. Solar noon is at 12:56 PM.

For reference, on June 21, the longest day of the year, the Sun rises at 5:42 AM and sets 14 hours, 26 minutes later, at 8:08 PM, while on December 21, the shortest day of the year, it rises at 6:55 AM and sets 9 hours, 52 minutes later, at 4:48 PM.

Civil twilight, the period before the Sun has risen or after the Sun has set during which time it is possible to engage in most outdoor activities without artificial lighting, begins and ends 25 minutes before sunrise and after sunset, at 6:08 AM and 7:44 PM respectively.

Nautical twilight, during which time it is possible to clearly discern the horizon (e.g., for navigational purposes), begins and ends 55 minutes before sunrise and after sunset, at 5:38 AM and 8:14 PM respectively.

Astronomical twilight, outside of which it is possible to make the most sensitive of astronomical observations, begins and ends 1 hour, 26 minutes before sunrise and after sunset, at 5:07 AM and 8:45 PM respectively.



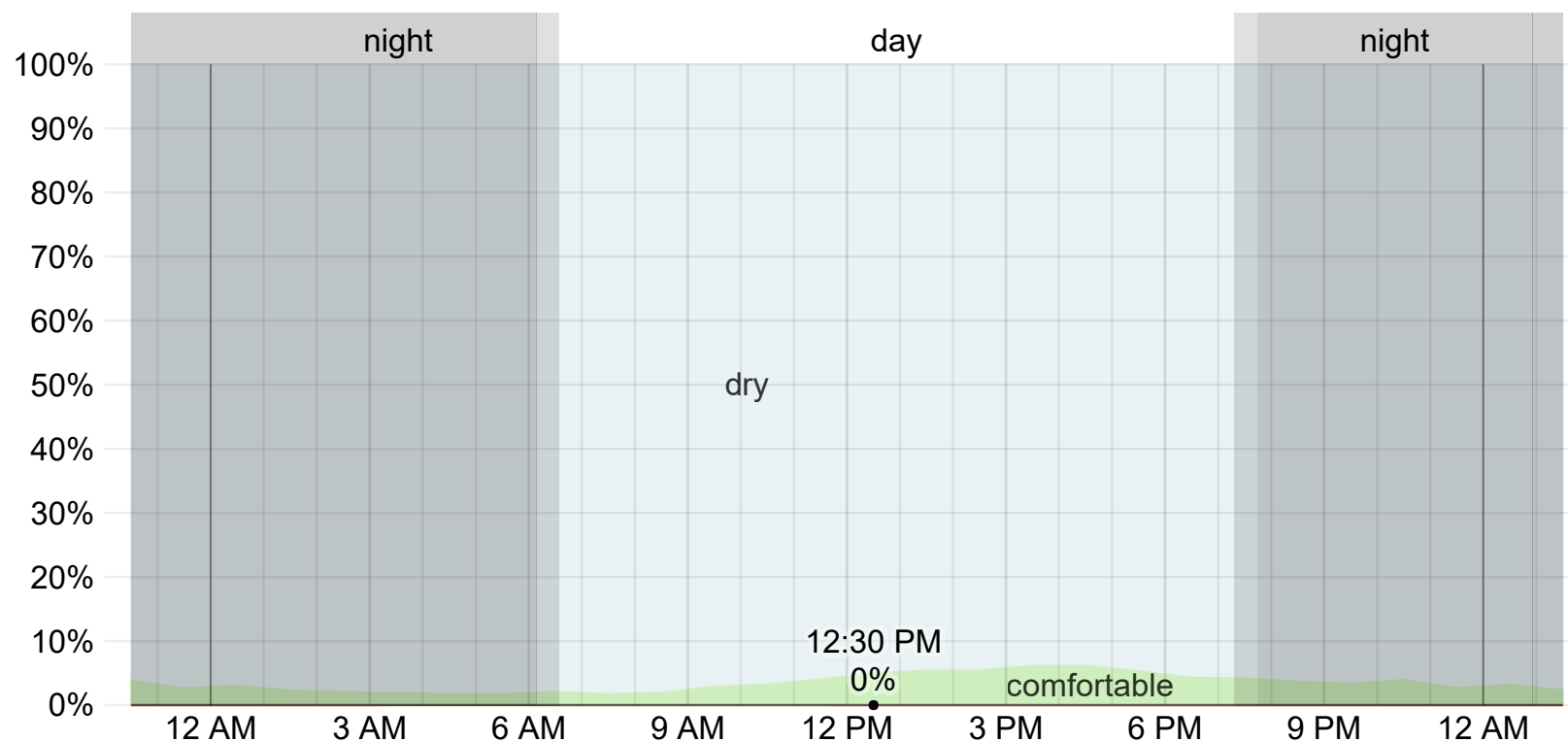
Elevation of the center of the Sun above (positive) or below (negative) the horizon (black line). Yellow and gray fills indicate day and night, respectively. Light gray lines are the corresponding curves for the winter and summer solstices. Civil twilight and night are indicated by shaded overlays.

Humidity

We base the humidity comfort level on the dew point, as it determines whether perspiration will evaporate from the skin, thereby cooling the body. Lower dew points feel drier and higher dew points feel more humid. Unlike temperature, which typically varies significantly between night and day, dew point tends to change more slowly, so while the temperature may drop at night, a muggy day is typically followed by a muggy night.

Muggy conditions are essentially unheard-of in Van Nuys on April 6.

Humidity Comfort Levels on April 6



The percentage of time spent at various humidity comfort levels, categorized by dew point: dry < 55°F < comfortable < 60°F < humid < 65°F < muggy < 70°F < oppressive < 75°F < miserable. Civil twilight and night are indicated by shaded overlays.

Wind

This section discusses the wide-area hourly average wind vector (speed and direction) at 10 meters above the ground. The wind experienced at any given location is highly dependent on local topography and other factors, and instantaneous wind speed and direction vary more widely than hourly averages.

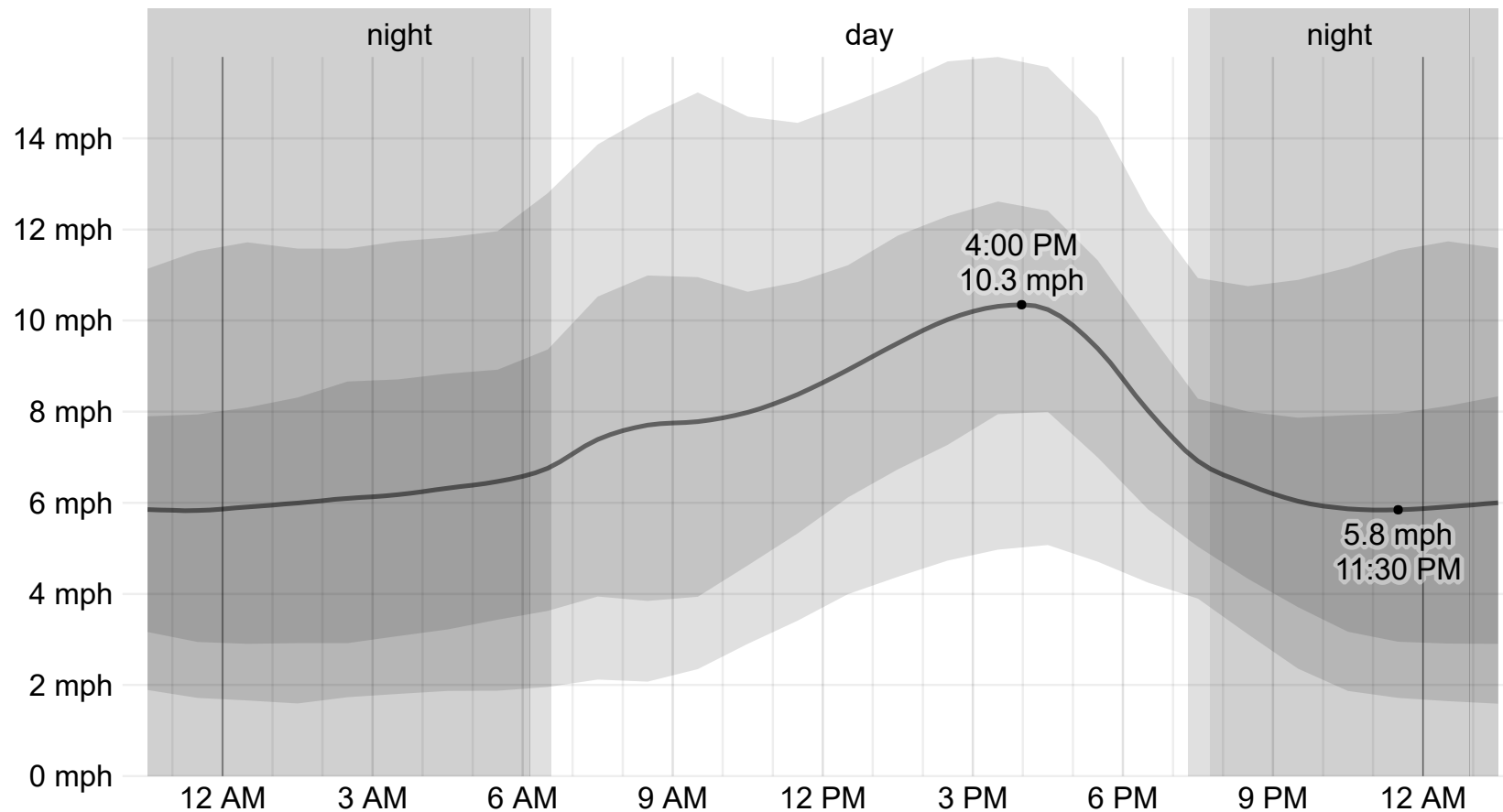
The average hourly wind speed in Van Nuys on April 6 varies throughout the day, with a daily average of 7.5 miles per hour.

The windiest time of day is around 4:00 PM, with an average hourly wind speed of 10.3 miles per hour, mostly staying between 8.0 miles per hour and 12.5 miles per hour, and rarely falling below 5.0 miles per hour or exceeding 15.7 miles per hour.

The calmest time of day is around 11:30 PM, with an average hourly wind speed of 5.8 miles per hour, mostly staying between 2.9 miles per hour and 8.0 miles per hour, and rarely falling below 1.7 miles per hour or exceeding 11.5 miles per hour.

For reference, on December 31, the windiest day of the year, the daily average wind speed is 9.0 miles per hour, while on August 14, the calmest day of the year, the daily average wind speed is 5.1 miles per hour.

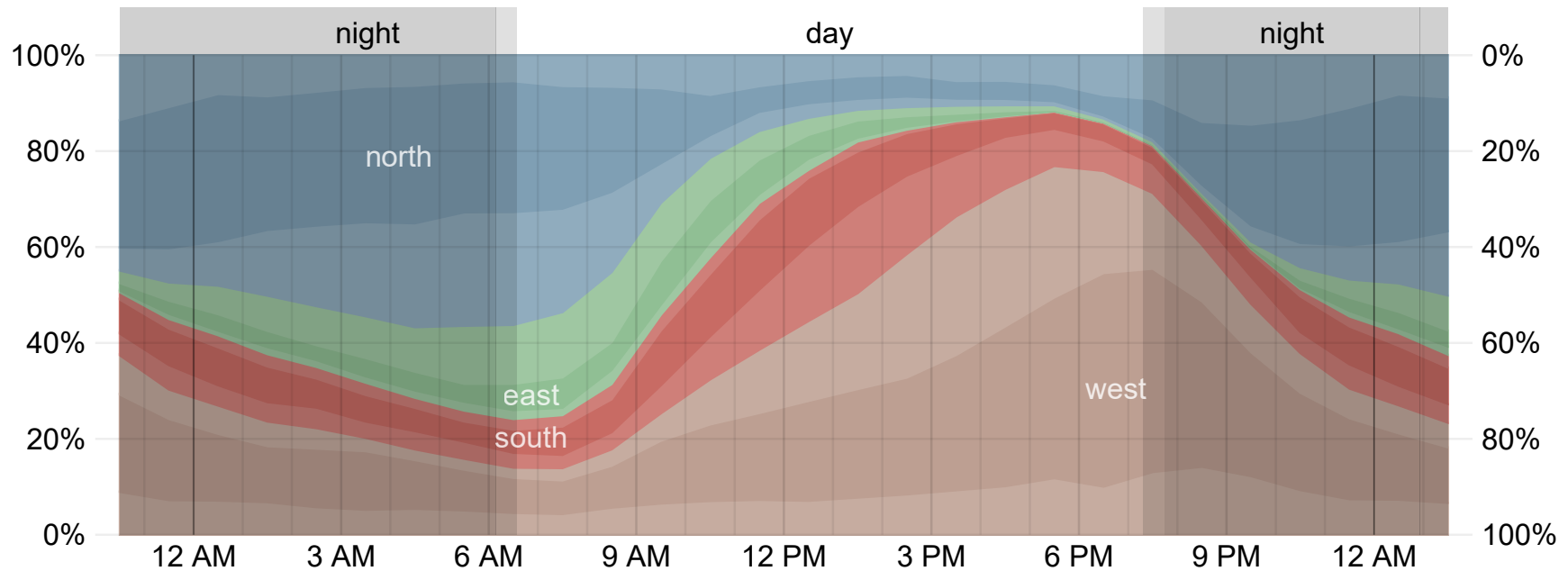
Wind Speed on April 6



The average of mean hourly wind speeds (dark gray line), with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands. Civil twilight and night are indicated by shaded overlays.

Over the entire course of April 6 in Van Nuys, the hourly average wind direction, in order of prevalence, is from the west (40%), north (33%), south (16%), and east (10%).

Wind Direction on April 6



The percentage of hours in which the mean wind direction is from each of the four cardinal wind directions (north, east, south, and west), excluding hours in which the mean wind speed is less than 1 mph. The lightly tinted areas at the boundaries are the percentage of hours spent in the implied intermediate directions (northeast, southeast, southwest, and northwest). Civil twilight and night are indicated by shaded overlays.

Water Temperature

Van Nuys is located near a large body of water (e.g., ocean, sea, or large lake). This section reports on the wide-area average surface temperature of that water. The average surface water temperature does not change appreciably over the course of the day, so this section does not include a chart.

The average surface water temperature on April 6 in Van Nuys is 59°F, mostly staying between 57°F and 60°F, and rarely falling below 56°F or exceeding 61°F.

For reference, the year's highest average is 68°F on August 23, and its lowest average is 58°F on February 18.

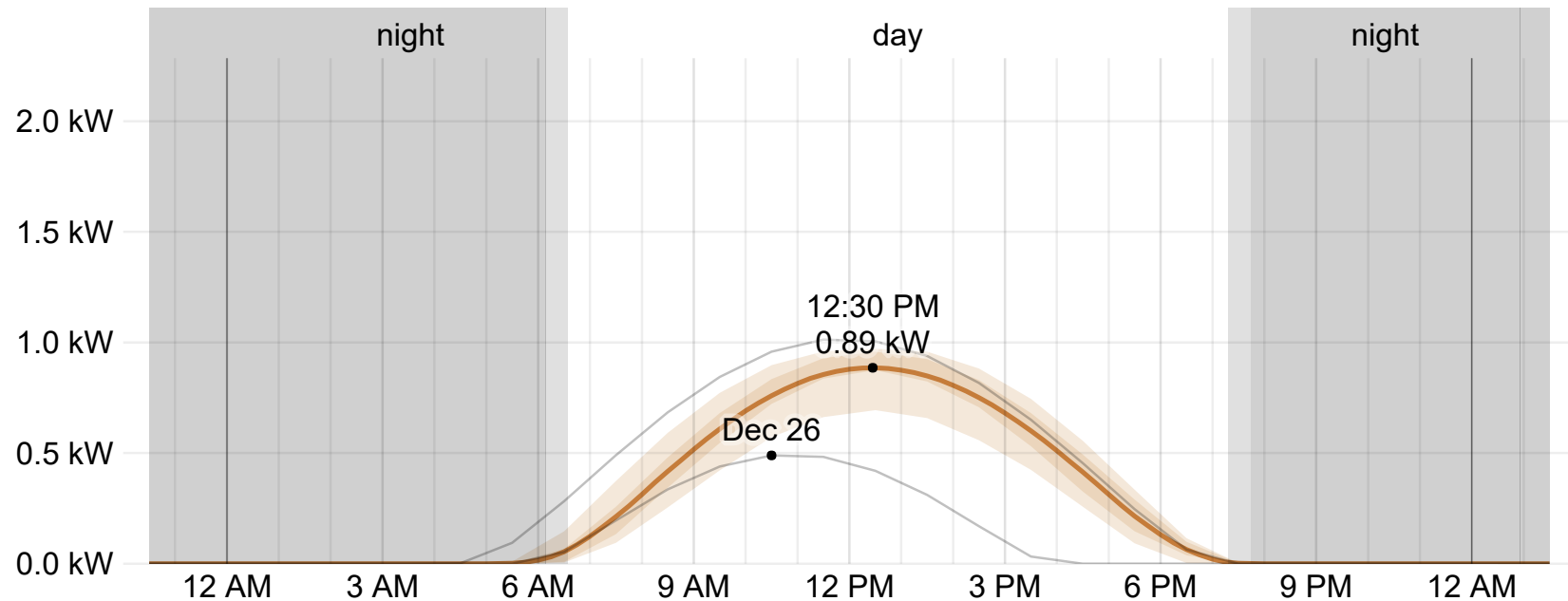
Shortwave Solar Power

This section discusses the incident shortwave solar power reaching the surface of the ground over a wide area, taking full account of seasonal variations in the length of the day, the elevation of the Sun above the horizon, and absorption by clouds and other atmospheric constituents. Shortwave radiation includes visible light and ultraviolet radiation.

The peak incident shortwave solar power per square meter is 0.89 kilowatts at around 12:30 PM.

In contrast, the corresponding value on June 18, the brightest day of the year, is 1.02 kilowatts at around 11:45 AM. The corresponding value on December 26, the darkest day of the year, is 0.49 kilowatts at around 11:00 AM.

Shortwave Solar Power on April 6



Average incident shortwave solar power reaching the ground per square meter (orange line), with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands. Light gray lines are the corresponding curves for the days with the minimum and maximum average total solar energy reaching the ground. Civil twilight and night are indicated by shaded overlays.

Topography

For the purposes of this report, the geographical coordinates of Van Nuys are 34.187 deg latitude, -118.449 deg longitude, and 719 ft elevation.

The topography within 2 miles of Van Nuys contains only modest variations in elevation, with a maximum elevation change of 135 feet and an average elevation above sea level of 713 feet. Within 10 miles contains only modest variations in elevation (2,940 feet). Within 50 miles contains large variations in elevation (10,062 feet).

The area within 2 miles of Van Nuys is covered by artificial surfaces (92%), within 10 miles by artificial surfaces (63%) and shrubs (33%), and within 50 miles by shrubs (38%) and water (26%).

Data Sources

This report illustrates the typical weather in Van Nuys, based on a statistical analysis of historical hourly weather reports and model reconstructions from January 1, 1980 to December 31, 2016.

Temperature and Dew Point

There are 3 weather stations near enough to contribute to our estimation of the temperature and dew point in Van Nuys.

For each station, the records are corrected for the elevation difference between that station and Van Nuys according to the International Standard Atmosphere [🔗](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Standard_Atmosphere) (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Standard_Atmosphere), and by the relative change present in the MERRA-2 satellite-era reanalysis [🔗](https://gmao.gsfc.nasa.gov/reanalysis/MERRA-2/) (<https://gmao.gsfc.nasa.gov/reanalysis/MERRA-2/>) between the two locations.

The estimated value at Van Nuys is computed as the weighted average of the individual contributions from each station, with weights proportional to the inverse of the distance between Van Nuys and a given station.

The stations contributing to this reconstruction are: Van Nuys Airport (</y/145349/Average-Weather-at-Van-Nuys-Airport-California-United-States-Year-Round>) (67%, 4.5 kilometers, northwest); Burbank Bob Hope Airport (</y/145346/Average-Weather-at-Burbank-Bob-Hope-Airport-California-United-States-Year-Round>) (27%, 9 kilometers, east); and Santa Monica Municipal Airport (</y/145348/Average-Weather-at-Santa-Monica-Municipal-Airport-California-United-States-Year-Round>) (6%, 19 kilometers, south).

Other Data

All data relating to the Sun's position (e.g., sunrise and sunset) are computed using astronomical formulas from the book, *Astronomical Tables of the Sun, Moon and Planets* [🔗](https://www.amazon.com/Astronomical-Tables-Sun-Moon-Planets/dp/094339645X) (<https://www.amazon.com/Astronomical-Tables-Sun-Moon-Planets/dp/094339645X>), by Jean Meeus.

All other weather data, including cloud cover, precipitation, wind speed and direction, and solar flux, come from NASA's MERRA-2 Modern-Era Retrospective Analysis [🔗](https://gmao.gsfc.nasa.gov/reanalysis/MERRA-2/) (<https://gmao.gsfc.nasa.gov/reanalysis/MERRA-2/>). This reanalysis combines a variety of wide-area measurements in a state-of-the-art global meteorological model to reconstruct the hourly history of weather throughout the world on a 50-kilometer grid.

Land Use data comes from the Global Land Cover SHARE database [🔗](http://www.fao.org/land-water/land/land-governance/land-resources-planning-toolbox/category/details/en/c/1036355/) (<http://www.fao.org/land-water/land/land-governance/land-resources-planning-toolbox/category/details/en/c/1036355/>), published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Elevation data comes from the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) [🔗](http://www2.jpl.nasa.gov/srtm/) (<http://www2.jpl.nasa.gov/srtm/>), published by NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

Names, locations, and time zones of places and some airports come from the GeoNames Geographical Database [🔗](http://www.geonames.org/) (<http://www.geonames.org/>).

Time zones for airports and weather stations are provided by AskGeo.com [🔗](https://askgeo.com/) (<https://askgeo.com/>).

Maps are © Esri, with data from National Geographic, Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, UNEP-WCMC, USGS, NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, and iPC.

Disclaimer

The information on this site is provided as is, without any assurances as to its accuracy or suitability for any purpose. Weather data is prone to errors, outages, and other defects. We assume no responsibility for any decisions made on the basis of the content presented on this site.

We draw particular cautious attention to our reliance on the MERRA-2 model-based reconstructions for a number of important data series. While having the tremendous advantages of temporal and spatial completeness, these reconstructions: (1) are based on computer models that may have model-based errors, (2) are coarsely sampled on a 50 km grid and are therefore unable to reconstruct the local variations of many microclimates, and (3) have particular difficulty with the weather in some coastal areas, especially small islands.

We further caution that our travel scores are only as good as the data that underpin them, that weather conditions at any given location and time are unpredictable and variable, and that the definition of the scores reflects a particular set of preferences that may not agree with those of any particular reader.