Climate.

In keeping with all the other cities of California, climate has a direct bearing upon the economic life of the community. In San Francisco the climate is cool, bracing, and equable, with a daily mean maximum temperature of 82.6 and a daily mean minimum temperature of 50.2. The highest recorded temperature in San Francisco is 101, and its lowest record is 27. It has an average yearly precipitation of 22.2 and practically no snow fall. The sun shines 66 out of every possible 100 hours, and it averages 167 clear days during the year. The foregoing are United States Weather Bureau statistics, and averages covering periods of from 20 to 50 years.

There is an unusual differential in climatic conditions within the city itself. In the Mission District, particularly in Security Areas "C-25", "C-26", "D-8", "D-12", and "D-13", temperatures average several degrees warmer than other parts of the city and freer from the wind and fog conditions which affect some of the other areas. This is true because of the shelter and protection afforded by Mt. Davidson, Twin Peaks, and Mt. Sutro. This differential is perceptible also, to a lesser extent, in other areas in the eastern and southeastern part of the city.

Generally speaking, climatic conditions, both in San Francisco and its metropolitan area, are outstandingly favorable, which undoubtedly accounts in part for the two to three hundred thousand tourists who annually visit the city and contribute liberally to its annual income.

7. Special Features.

Mining.

One of the fundamental factors which affected the early development of San Francisco was the impetus it received through the discovery of gold in the Sacramento Valley in 1849, and later, the discovery and development of the Comstock Lode in the Sierra. While not influencing the economic life and community to the extent that it did of yore, mining is still a factor, and it is estimated that in 1936 there was a production of over $35,000,000 in gold in the territory tributary to San Francisco.

Petroleum, with its derivatives, is outstandingly the most important mineral product contributing to the economic income of the city. Discovery during the past several years of large oil fields in the San Joaquin Valley is destined to