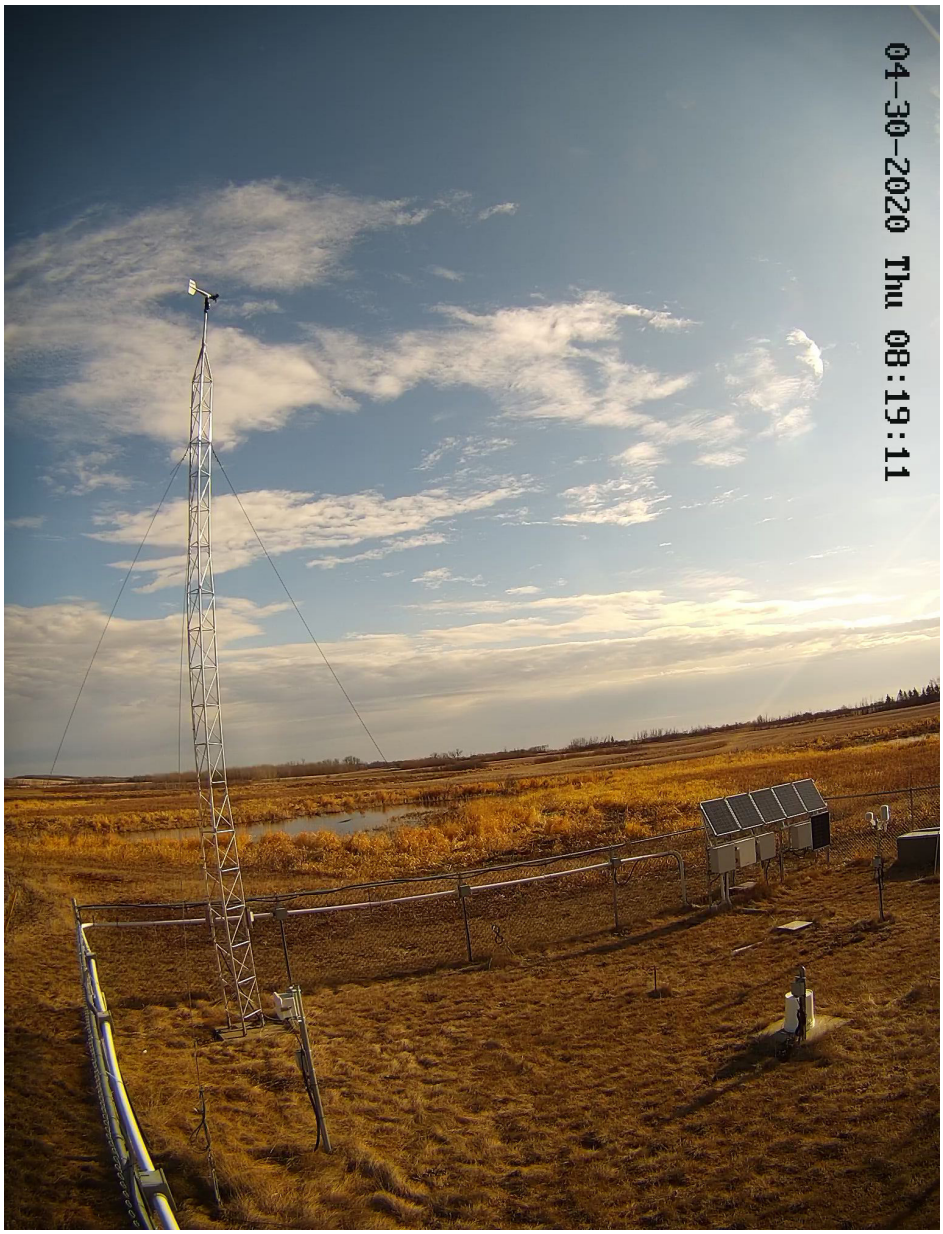
CLIMATE REFERENCE STATION
Conservation Learning Center
RM of Prince Albert #461
ANNUAL SUMMARY 2020

V. Wittrock
Saskatchewan Research Council



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February 2021 Revised July 2021

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Saskatoon, SK S7N 2X8

COVER PHOTOGRAPHS
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photo credit: Camera at site
Inside cover: Climate Station (Oct 2020)
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This report is being provided for informational purposes only. While the SRC believes this report to be accurate, it may contain errors or inaccuracies. SRC assumes no responsibility for the accuracy or comprehensiveness of this data and reliance on this data is entirely at the user's own risk.

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Enquiries concerning the SRC Conservation Learning Centre (CLC) Climate Reference Station (CRS), its data, measurement programs and publications or becoming a supporter are most welcome. For further information contact:

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Monthly data sheets and annual summaries: http://src.nu/crsdata

SASKATCHEWAN RESEARCH COUNCIL

CLIMATE REFERENCE STATION SUPPORTERS, 2020-2021

WE GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGE THE SUPPORT OF THE FOLLOWING:

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Conservation LEARNING CENTRE

SRC'S CONSERVATION LEARNING CENTRE CLIMATE REFERENCE STATION HISTORY

The Saskatchewan Research Council's Climate Reference Station (CRS) at the Conservation Learning Centre (CLC) was established in 2011 with the first full year of data in 2012. This station is situated approximately 16km east of MacDowall, approximately 11km north of St. Louis and 18km south of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. The oldest recordings of meteorological data in the area are south of the North Saskatchewan River at Prince Albert beginning in 1884 and lasting until 1942. In 1953, the present day Prince Albert station was established at the airport north of the river and east of the city. Other nearby stations recording intermittent data were at MacDowall (1914-2003) and Hoey (south of St. Louis) (1986-2012) with MacDowall recording both precipitation and temperature and Hoey only recording precipitation.

V. Wittrock has been project manager since the site was established. Wittrock and C. Beaulieu were the first observers. S. Dunn became primary observer between 2014-2016 with assistance from V. Wittrock. V. Wittrock took over this role in 2017 as well as remaining project manager. Instrument maintenance is carried out by Ryan Jansen and Ken Babich plus others. Summer of 2018 data monitoring assistance was provided by Ashley Carlson. V. Wittrock continues to be the primary observer and is also the project manager of SRC's Climate Reference Stations.

The instrument array consists of temperature, precipitation, humidity, barometric pressure, wind (speed and direction), snow depth, barometric pressure, solar radiation (global, diffuse and bright sunshine), and soil moisture, grass height air temperature and soil temperature (seven levels). The site is a self-contained unit with power generated from solar panels while the data is retrieved from the data logger by an internet connection via the cellular network.

Aerial view of CRS at CLC
Photo: Lettvenuk, J.
Date: Sept 2013

WHAT IS THE CLIMATE REFERENCE STATION?

The Saskatchewan Research Council's Climate Reference Station (SRC CRS) at Conservation Learning Centre is classified as a principal climatological station with supplementary climatological observations[1]. A climate reference station's data are intended for the purpose of determining climatic trends. This requires long periods (not less than thirty years) of homogeneous records, where man-made environmental changes have been or are expected to remain at a minimum. Ideally the records should be of sufficient length to enable the identification of secular changes of climate[2]. At CRS Conservation Learning Centre, half-hourly readings are taken of elements (temperature, precipitation amount, humidity, wind and atmospheric pressure). Supplemental observations include rainfall intensity, soil temperature (7 levels), bright sunshine, solar radiation (diffuse and global), snow depth, relative humidity, barometric pressure, soil moisture (3 levels) and grass level temperature. High quality and consistent climatological observations are maintained providing data sets to meet the current concerns of the effects of climatic change and increased variability.

Purpose and Benefits

The purpose of the SRC CRS is to provide a record of observed meteorogical elements in order that the climate of the area and its changes can be accurately documented and described. Climatological data have assumed new importance as a result of social and environmental issues in which climate is a dominant factor. Climatological information assists in realizing new technological opportunities and social changes. It is necessary and valuable for areas such as agriculture, forestry, land use and facility placement, water and energy resources, as well as health and comfort.

The CRS allows us to:

- Evaluate long-term climatic trends – early warning system for increased frequencies of extreme events such as floods, droughts, etc.;
- Determine the impacts of climate events on society, economy, health and ecosystems – e.g., intense rainfall causing flooding and property damage, heat stress with its health implications;
- Do value-added research;
- Be part of regional, national and global networks in important agricultural and ecological areas;
- Facilitate development of additional programs – e.g., air quality, biodiversity and climate change monitoring;
- Have roles in various programs within SRC including spray drift work, Boreal Ecosystem At mospheric Study (BOREAS), and collaborative research with the Western College of Veterinary Medicine and the College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan; and
- Provide climate data to various industries, government organizations, non-government organizations, media outlets, institutions of learning, and interested individuals.

Goals

The goals of the CRS are first to maintain the high quality of data gathered over a long time period at a set location and to continue to monitor a large variety of elements. These various elements combined with the long-term collection period as well as the stable location allow the SRC CRS at Conservation Learning Centre to be an extremely valuable climate information collection station.

[1]Environment Canada 1992 [2]World Meteorological Organization 1988

ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE SRC CLIMATE REFERENCE STATION AT THE CONSERVATION LEARNING CENTRE, 2020

The CLC is a research and demonstration farm. Its outreach program for grades 3-11 students resulted in approximately 300 students being exposed to hands-on activities related to air, soil, and water interactions at the farm. The SRC Climate Reference Station is included in the program allowing the students to become familiar with the CRS's suite of instruments. The station emphasizes the importance of climate and its application to the practical world of farming and ecology.[1] Unfortunately, with COVID-19 in 2020, that program needed to be put on hiatus.

Important events in 2020 included doing two maintenance trips to the site. Besides the normal maintenance items we also did the following: removed the HMP Air Temperature sensor because it was inaccurately measuring air temperatures (16 October 2020) (NOTE: we have a backup air temperature sensor at site so no temperature data was lost); replaced the Bright Sunshine Recorder with a calibrated one (5 May 2020); sealed the conduit for the soil moisture sensors (5 May 2020) and replaced the bearings in the RM Young Wind Speed / Direction sensor (16 Oct 2020).

[1]Conservation Learning Centre 2011

RM Young Wind Speed and Direction (10 meter height)
May 2020
Photo: Development Engineering and Manufacturing

Soil Moisture Sensors wire conduit sealed May 2020
Photo: Development Engineering and Manufacturing

Spring maintenace
May 2020
Photo:Camera at site

Recalibrated Bright Sunshine Recorder May 2020
Photo: Development Engineering and Manufacturing

SUMMARY FOR 2020

Data, including temperature, precipitation, wind speed and direction, bright sunshine, solar radiation, soil temperature and moisture, was recorded during 2020 by the Saskatchewan Research Council's (SRC) Climate Reference Station (CRS) at the Conservation Learning Centre (CLC) (53.03 N, 105.77 W), located in the Rural Municipality of Prince Albert #461, Saskatchewan.

SRC's Climate Reference Station at the CLC has been in operation for nine years (2012-2020), tracking similarities and differences of various parameters between the years and seasons. Once the station has data that extends to 10 years, there will be sufficient data for certain statistical analyses, such as determining averages. This report examines the types of weather and climate that occurred in 2020 and compares it to the previous eight years.

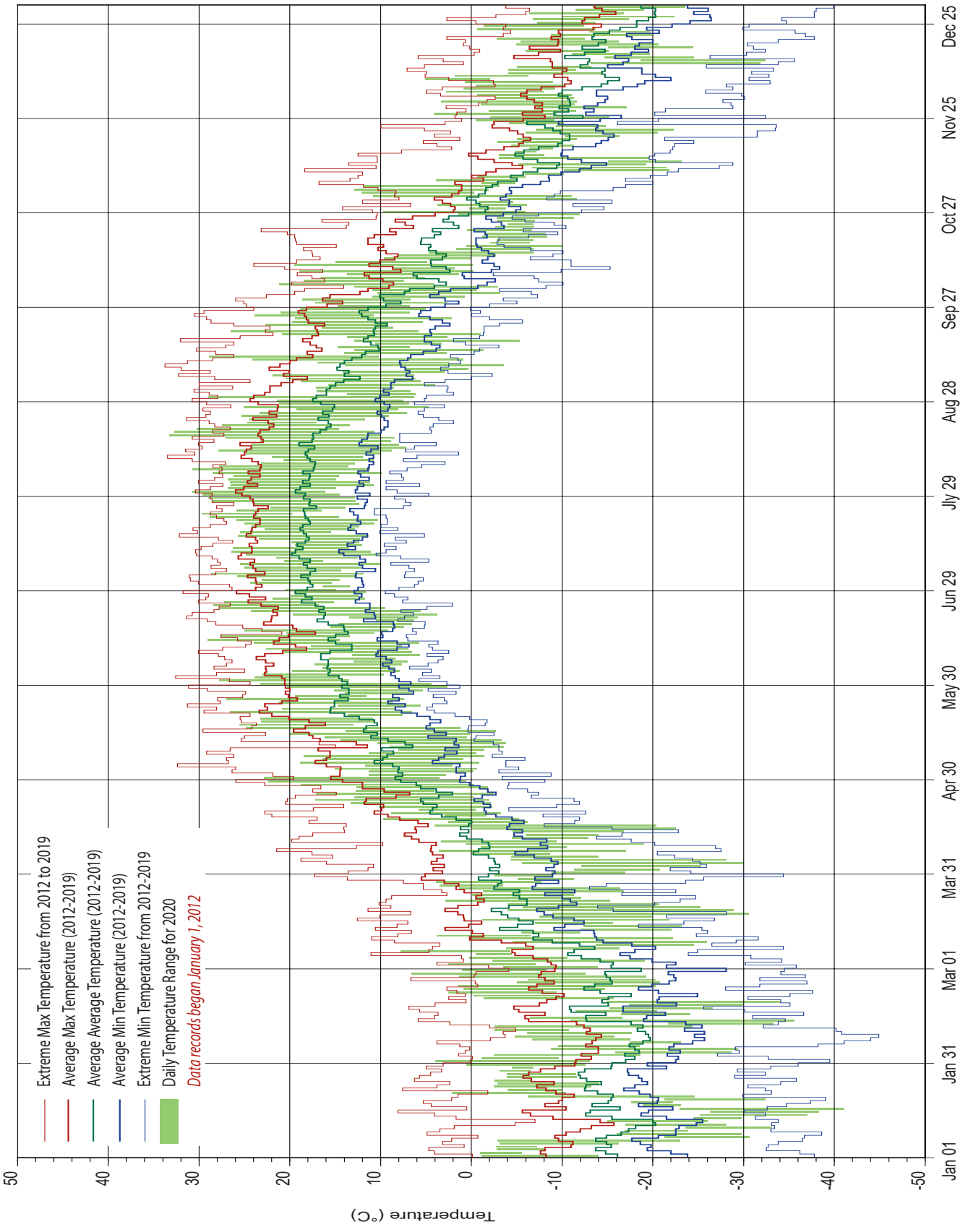
A total of 385.1mm of precipitation was measured at SRC CRS at CLC in 2020. May and June received nearly half that amount with their combined total of 175.5mm. It was a good thing that May and June received that amount of moisture because July only received 30.4mm. Summer (June, July, August) was the third driest summer at this CRS (page 25). The wetness of May and June resulted in lower average (or possible) bright sunshine hours and global radiation values (page 30).

November will be remembered for the winter storm that occurred on November 7 to 9. This storm resulted in over 25mm of precipitation (page 26), temperatures ranged from a high of -0.7C on November 7 to a low of -21.8C on November 9 (page 11). This storm also heralded the start of the winter snowpack (page 27), reaching a depth of 31cm on the 9th and wind was gusting up to 48.5km/h with sustained winds well over 30 km/h moved that newly formed snowpack around.

As per usual in Saskatchewan, SRC's CRS at CLC had a temperature range of more than 74C. The coldest day occurred on January 16 (-41.1C) while the hottest was on August 17 (33.3C). August had a three-day hot streak (August 17 to 19) when day-time highs were above 30C (page 8). Even with this temperature range, 2020 could be classified as an average year in terms of average annual temperature (1.2C; page 6). The seasonal temperatures that stand out was spring which was cold. Spring 2020 was the coldest spring measured at the site with minimum temperatures averaging at -7.3C (page 8). The other season that was unusual was summer with the daily maximum temperatures being hot. Summer 2020 was the second hottest summer we have measured at the site with an average summer maximum temperature of 23.5C (page 8).

The frost-free season was very short at only 115 days (May 15 to Sept 8; page 9). However, the total number of growing degree days in 2020 was greater than the previous couple of years (page 17) due to the hot summer daily high temperatures.

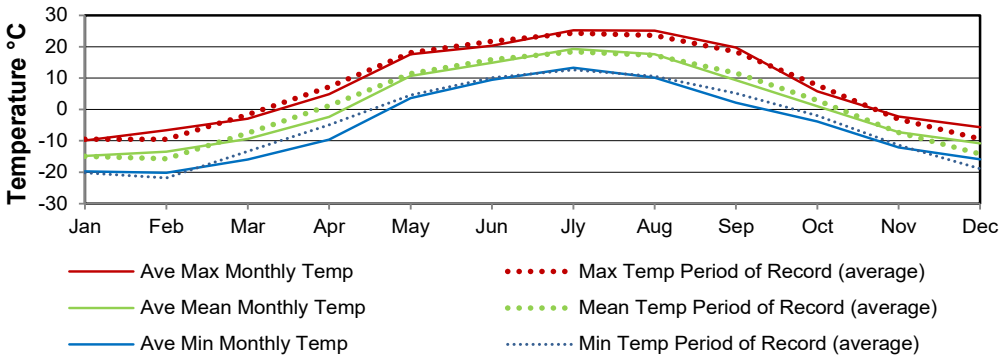
DAILY TEMPERATURE



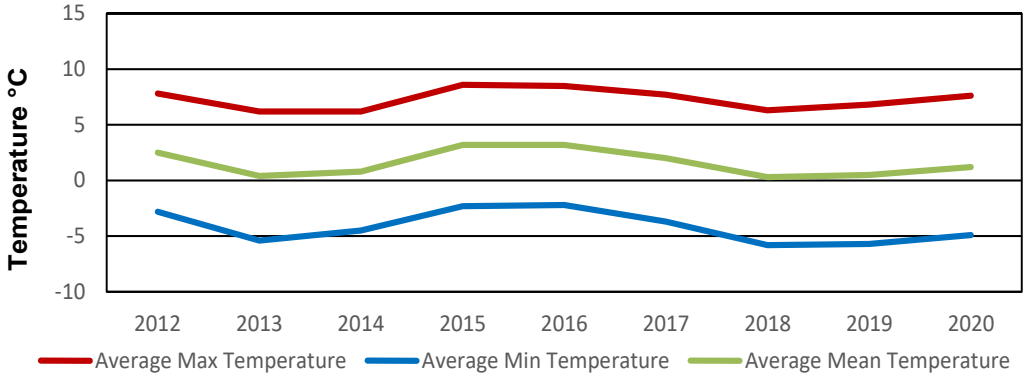
TEMPERATURE

MONTH	AVERAGE MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE (°C)	AVERAGE MINIMUM TEMPERATURE (°C)	AVERAGE TEMPERATURE (°C)	EXTREME VALUES TEMPERATURE (°C) 2020				EXTREME VALUES TEMPERATURE (°C) FOR 2012 TO 2019					
	2020	2020	2020	Max	Day	Min	Day	Max	Day	Year	Min	Day	Year
January	-9.9	-19.7	-14.8	4.0	31	-41.1	16	8.1	15	2014	-39.5	31	2013
February	-6.6	-20.2	-13.4	6.6	28	-35.6	13	6.9	17	2017	-44.9	8	2019
March	-2.9	-16.0	-9.4	7.8	6	-30.6	18	17.3	30	2012	-35.8	1	2014
April	4.9	-9.6	-2.4	22.8	30	-30.0	3	26.0	29	2015	-27.5	7	2018
May	17.6	3.6	10.7	27.8	31	-3.8	11	32.4	4	2016	-8.8	1	2019
June	20.3	9.5	14.9	29.1	13	3.8	21	32.6	1	2017	2.1	24	2017
July	25.2	13.3	19.3	30.7	30	10.0	7	32.2	16	2017	4.7	8	2015
August	25.1	10.1	17.6	33.3	17	4.7	26	33.5	10	2018	1.4	11	2019
September	19.8	2.1	9.4	28.9	11	-5.3	16	33.8	8	2011	-7.3	30	2018
October	5.8	-3.9	1.0	21.2	4	-11.9	26	24.0	10	2015	-15.5	30	2019
November	-2.3	-12.1	-7.2	12.9	3	-23.2	12	18.4	9	2016	-33.6	23	2013
December	-5.6	-15.9	-10.8	5.1	8	-32.4	14	7.1	11	2014	-39.9	31	2013
Average	7.6	-4.9	1.2										

Monthly

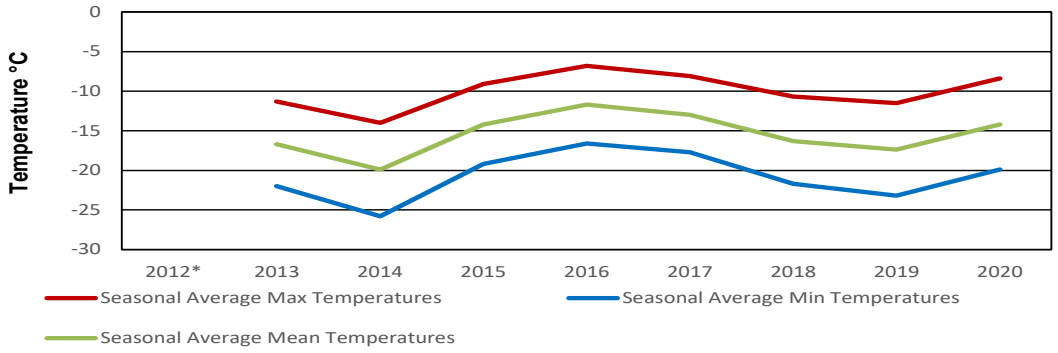


Annual

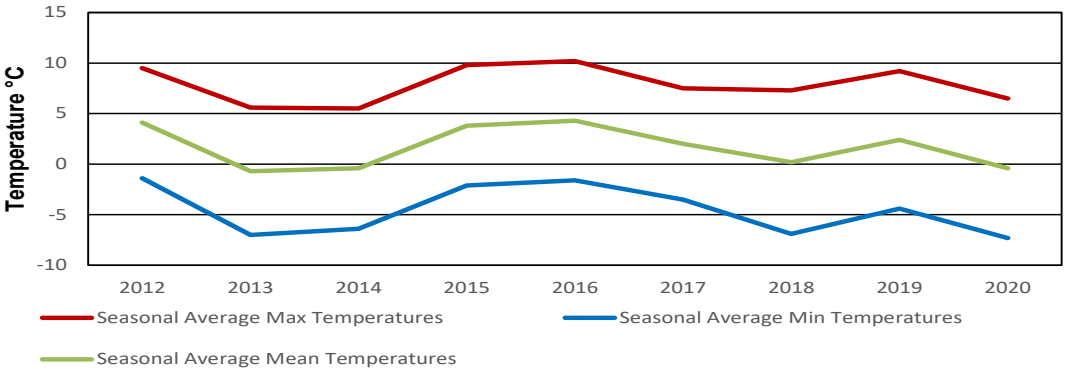


SEASONAL TEMPERATURES

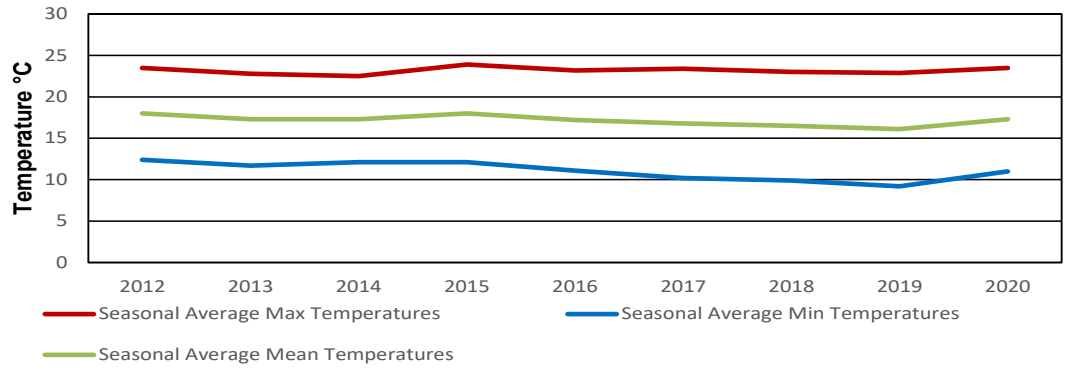
Winter (DJF)



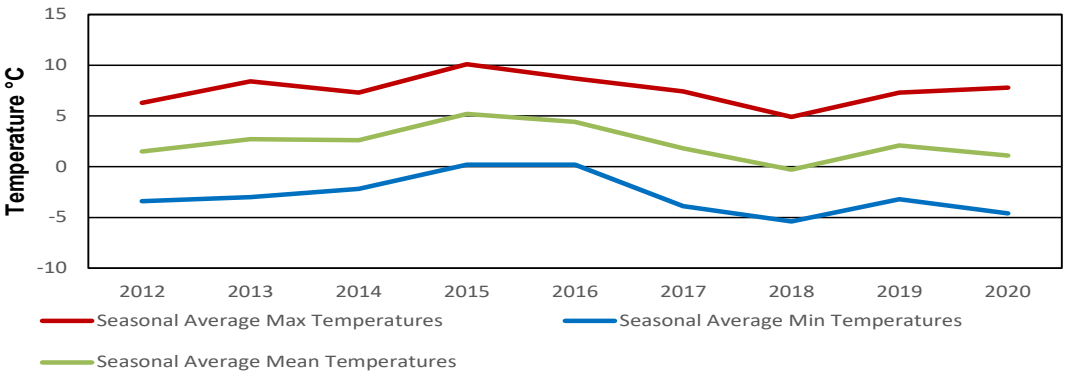
Spring (MAM)



Summer (JJA)



Autumn (SON)



TEMPERATURE

2020 EXTREME TEMPERATURES

COLD (less than or equal to -30°C)			HOT (greater than or equal to 30°C)		
DATE (month/day)		TEMPERATURE °C	DATE (month/day)		TEMPERATURE °C
January	7	-30.7	July	30	30.7
	10	-33.1	August	6	30.7
	14	-37.0		17	33.3
	15	-38.3		18	32.7
	16	-41.1		19	30.3
	19	-32.4	Coloured cells indicate extremes for the year		
February	12	-33.3			
	13	-35.6			
	19	-34.1			
March	18	-30.6			
April	3	-30.0			
December	13	-31.9			
	14	-32.4			

TEMPERATURE RANKINGS

AVERAGE ANNUAL TEMPERATUES °C

MAXIMUM TEMP		MINIMUM TEMP		MEAN TEMP	
2015	8.6	2016	-2.2	2015	3.2
2016	8.5	2015	-2.3	2016	3.2
2012	7.8	2012	-2.8	2012	2.5
2017	7.7	2017	-3.7	2017	2.0
2020	7.6	2014	-4.5	2020	1.2
2019	6.8	2020	-4.9	2014	0.8
2018	6.3	2013	-5.4	2019	0.5
2013	6.2	2019	-5.7	2013	0.4
2014	6.2	2018	-5.8	2018	0.3

SEASONAL MAXIMUM AVERAGE TEMPERATURES °C

WINTER (DJF)		SPRING (MAM)		SUMMER (JJA)		AUTUMN (SON)	
2012	M	2016	10.2	2015	23.9	2015	10.1
2016	-6.8	2015	9.8	2020	23.5	2016	8.7
2017	-8.1	2012	9.5	2012	23.5	2013	8.4
2020	-8.4	2019	9.2	2017	23.4	2020	7.8
2015	-9.1	2017	7.5	2016	23.2	2017	7.4
2018	-10.7	2018	7.3	2018	23.0	2019	7.3
2013	-11.3	2020	6.5	2019	22.9	2014	7.3
2019	-11.5	2013	5.6	2013	22.8	2012	6.3
2014	-14.0	2014	5.5	2014	22.5	2018	4.9

SEASONAL MINIMUM AVERAGE TEMPERATURES °C

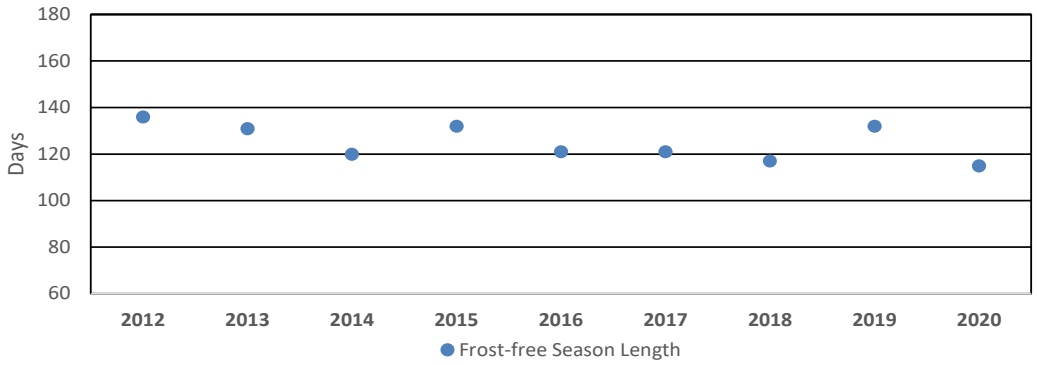
WINTER (DJF)		SPRING (MAM)		SUMMER (JJA)		AUTUMN (SON)	
2012	M	2012	-1.4	2012	12.4	2015	0.2
2016	-16.6	2016	-1.6	2014	12.1	2016	0.2
2017	-17.7	2015	-2.1	2015	12.1	2014	-2.2
2015	-19.2	2017	-3.5	2013	11.7	2013	-3.0
2020	-19.9	2019	-4.4	2016	11.1	2019	-3.2
2018	-21.7	2014	-6.4	2020	11.0	2012	-3.4
2013	-22.0	2018	-6.9	2017	10.2	2017	-3.9
2019	-23.2	2013	-7.0	2018	9.9	2020	-4.6
2014	-25.8	2020	-7.3	2019	9.2	2018	-5.4

SEASONAL MEAN AVERAGE TEMPERATURES °C

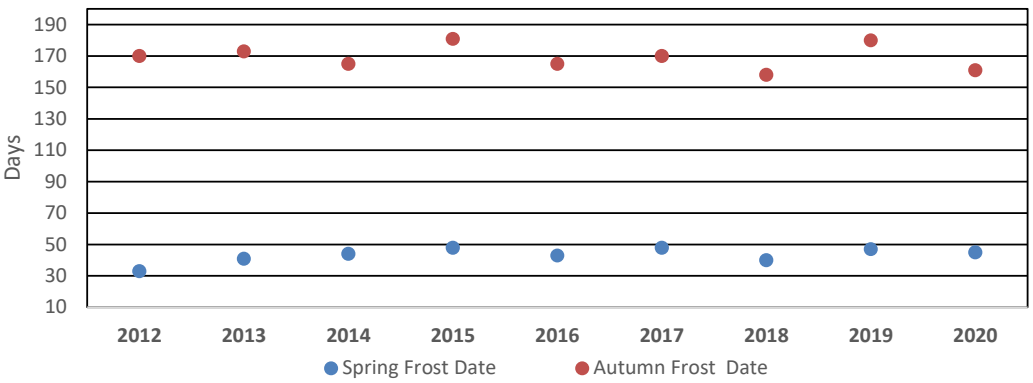
WINTER (DJF)		SPRING (MAM)		SUMMER (JJA)		AUTUMN (SON)	
2012	M	2016	4.3	2015	18.0	2015	5.2
2016	-11.7	2012	4.1	2012	18.0	2016	4.4
2017	-13.0	2015	3.8	2014	17.3	2013	2.7
2015	-14.2	2019	2.4	2020	17.3	2014	2.6
2020	-14.2	2017	2.0	2013	17.3	2019	2.1
2018	-16.3	2018	0.2	2016	17.2	2017	1.8
2013	-16.7	2020	-0.4	2017	16.8	2012	1.5
2019	-17.4	2014	-0.4	2018	16.5	2020	1.1
2014	-19.9	2013	-0.7	2019	16.1	2018	-0.3

DATES & DURATION OF THE FROST-FREE SEASON			
YEAR	LAST SPRING FROST	FIRST FALL FROST	Frost-free Season Length
2011		September 14	
2012	May 3	September 17	136
2013	May 10	September 19	131
2014	May 14	September 12	120
2015	May 18	September 28	132
2016	May 13	September 13	121
2017	May 18	September 18	121
2018	May 10	September 5	117
2019	May 17	September 27	123
2020	May 15	September 8	115

Coloured cells indicate extremes



Frost-free Growing Season Duration



Frost-free Growing Season End Points

TEMPERATURE GRID °C

Average Temperature °C Daily

2020	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JLY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1	-7.6	-5.4	-8.7	-16.1	7.1	19.3	19.9	18.7	11.3	3.6	-0.1	-4.2
2	-3.3	-10.6	-2.3	-18.7	5.6	16.3	18.8	18.9	8.3	5.2	5.9	-7.0
3	-5.4	-22.3	-10.7	-17.8	7.3	13.8	19.2	20.9	10.6	5.0	5.5	-5.9
4	-5.0	-19.1	-5.2	-16.2	6.9	12.4	20.3	20.4	11.8	12.7	4.4	-2.6
5	-9.7	-14.1	-2.5	-9.2	9.1	12.5	19.0	19.2	12.5	12.9	-3.0	-4.2
6	-13.0	-20.3	1.8	-4.4	8.7	10.1	18.6	21.0	7.2	10.8	-0.6	-5.4
7	-26.0	-12.1	-10.1	-6.7	8.6	12.1	17.8	20.7	2.1	7.6	-3.4	-4.2
8	-22.9	-10.3	-19.1	-5.8	5.4	9.5	18.5	18.1	3.8	9.4	-8.1	1.6
9	-20.4	-12.0	-15.3	-9.2	3.4	13.6	17.0	15.8	8.2	5.3	-16.0	-2.3
10	-28.4	-6.7	-11.0	-3.1	2.7	14.8	17.5	17.0	10.8	9.7	-14.1	-9.3
11	-22.6	-13.5	-1.4	-8.7	3.3	12.7	18.8	17.5	18.2	10.0	-12.3	-7.9
12	-20.5	-27.5	-8.8	-10.0	5.6	14.9	19.9	18.4	7.0	4.8	-19.2	-9.1
13	-27.2	-23.3	-17.0	-10.7	8.4	21.8	15.8	15.8	4.2	2.7	-11.3	-22.6
14	-31.1	-11.6	-17.8	-11.2	10.1	20.5	16.1	16.2	9.4	-1.1	-5.5	-25.6
15	-32.3	-20.3	-11.3	-8.2	5.6	15.6	17.9	16.1	5.5	-2.6	-6.0	-19.6
16	-32.1	-16.0	-11.5	-1.9	13.0	17.1	18.5	17.8	2.4	-4.8	-7.7	-15.4
17	-21.0	-20.9	-13.7	2.3	19.3	11.5	20.5	21.7	6.8	-4.3	-7.9	-10.6
18	-19.9	-23.7	-19.8	0.6	17.0	10.6	17.9	21.7	8.7	-4.8	-6.5	-19.8
19	-26.9	-24.5	-16.5	2.8	17.1	8.4	18.3	22.5	14.9	-4.8	-8.3	-12.8
20	-15.4	-8.6	-15.5	2.7	10.6	9.7	17.9	20.5	11.1	-4.9	-13.3	-10.8
21	-4.1	-5.0	-12.4	4.0	16.6	11.8	18.1	20.9	14.6	-3.2	-13.3	-7.7
22	-7.0	-3.5	-6.3	5.6	14.6	15.0	21.7	18.1	11.2	-4.8	-14.7	-14.4
23	-7.9	-6.9	-6.3	7.6	10.2	18.6	24.7	17.2	9.5	-5.4	-12.1	-16.4
24	-8.5	-9.5	-5.7	6.4	15.0	22.6	21.2	15.2	15.9	-5.0	-7.2	-7.2
25	-4.6	-12.9	-9.1	7.3	17.2	21.3	18.1	13.7	12.4	-7.1	-4.8	-6.9
26	-7.8	-13.3	-7.6	8.4	15.5	16.8	18.2	14.9	10.5	-5.3	-8.7	-10.5
27	-7.7	-9.0	0.0	5.4	10.2	16.2	20.7	14.1	9.2	1.9	-2.7	-12.1
28	-4.8	-3.0	-1.9	9.3	10.2	15.6	21.0	14.5	8.8	-1.8	-6.7	-16.2
29	-5.7	-3.7	-8.2	11.5	11.5	17.7	22.1	17.7	11.2	-1.2	-12.2	-11.6
30	-6.1		-5.9	13.2	13.9	14.9	23.4	10.0	4.3	-2.7	-6.3	-15.3
31	-4.5		-12.9		20.7		20.9	11.9		-7.8		-18.5

Duplicate air temperature / relative humidity sensors
May 2020
Photo: Development Engineering and Manufacturing

Maximum Temperature °C Daily

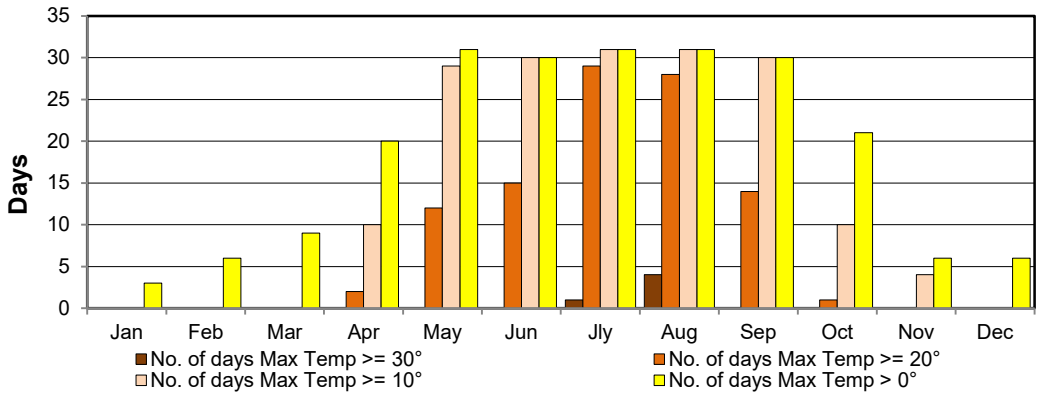
2020	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JLY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1	-1.1	-1.1	-3.5	-11.3	11.3	23.9	24.4	26.5	17.1	10.3	10.8	3.3
2	-1.0	-2.5	2.5	-12.1	11.3	23.0	23.1	26.6	17.1	10.9	12.1	-2.7
3	-2.8	-15.9	-2.3	-5.6	15.1	19.7	25.8	26.8	18.8	12.9	12.9	-0.7
4	-2.7	-8.8	0.2	-4.3	11.7	16.4	28.7	26.2	20.5	21.2	11.8	2.8
5	-3.1	-9.6	-0.5	-4.4	18.9	17.3	23.6	28.5	21.9	18.4	-1.1	0.9
6	-2.9	-17.5	7.8	0.0	16.4	13.0	25.0	30.7	21.9	16.5	3.9	-0.5
7	-21.3	-6.7	-3.8	3.6	18.5	15.7	25.5	27.8	14.2	13.7	-0.7	0.7
8	-16.0	-4.8	-13.7	-1.0	11.3	13.2	20.6	23.2	13.9	19.0	-5.9	5.1
9	-16.9	-6.2	-4.6	0.6	8.1	20.6	21.5	20.7	17.0	8.7	-10.2	1.8
10	-23.6	-2.6	0.2	3.3	9.0	22.6	24.9	22.0	24.1	19.5	-6.7	-4.1
11	-17.0	-2.6	3.8	-4.5	10.3	17.7	26.4	24.9	28.9	15.0	-5.2	-4.1
12	-15.0	-21.7	-5.5	-6.0	14.4	24.0	26.3	27.9	28.9	9.6	-15.1	-5.0
13	-24.5	-10.9	-12.0	-4.6	16.2	29.1	19.4	24.3	14.0	8.1	-3.0	-13.2
14	-25.2	-6.5	-12.4	0.1	20.0	27.6	19.8	24.3	14.7	4.7	-3.0	-18.7
15	-26.3	-16.5	-7.0	4.0	13.9	20.4	23.4	23.3	14.7	1.7	-4.8	-14.7
16	-23.0	-11.5	-1.2	2.5	24.8	25.0	25.7	27.1	12.9	0.5	-6.4	-11.1
17	-18.9	-15.2	-7.5	9.7	25.5	15.5	25.5	33.3	13.7	-2.1	-4.4	-6.0
18	-17.6	-17.4	-8.9	2.9	23.2	14.6	22.8	32.7	20.9	-2.8	-2.9	-15.1
19	-21.3	-14.9	-4.0	8.8	23.3	10.5	24.2	30.3	26.5	-1.2	-5.0	-4.9
20	-6.2	-1.4	-5.7	5.8	13.6	13.4	25.0	27.5	26.5	-1.6	-10.3	-5.4
21	2.2	-0.2	-4.0	10.2	26.6	19.7	25.9	24.7	22.7	0.4	-6.0	-2.8
22	-4.0	2.5	2.8	13.3	20.9	24.3	28.8	24.4	22.7	-2.7	-7.1	-8.8
23	-2.5	0.9	-0.5	17.2	14.7	27.7	29.7	25.3	19.7	-4.0	-9.3	-13.0
24	-2.9	1.4	-0.1	12.9	21.3	28.4	25.9	23.3	23.9	-2.9	-4.2	-0.7
25	-2.6	-5.0	-1.3	17.1	27.0	27.3	22.2	19.3	23.9	-2.8	-0.5	-1.4
26	-3.9	-6.2	1.3	12.7	19.4	21.9	23.9	25.1	21.0	1.4	-2.1	-7.3
27	-3.9	1.3	3.5	12.6	13.9	19.9	28.6	21.2	18.9	9.7	4.1	-6.8
28	-3.1	6.6	3.9	18.8	15.1	19.5	29.0	21.4	17.2	0.2	-1.9	-10.0
29	-4.5	1.0	-5.1	22.4	20.3	20.5	29.6	29.0	18.6	3.7	-7.2	-6.4
30	0.5		-2.6	22.8	23.3	16.4	30.7	13.7	18.6	-0.8	-1.1	-11.5
31	4.0		-8.8		27.8		26.8	17.0		-4.0		-13.4

Minimum Temperature °C Daily

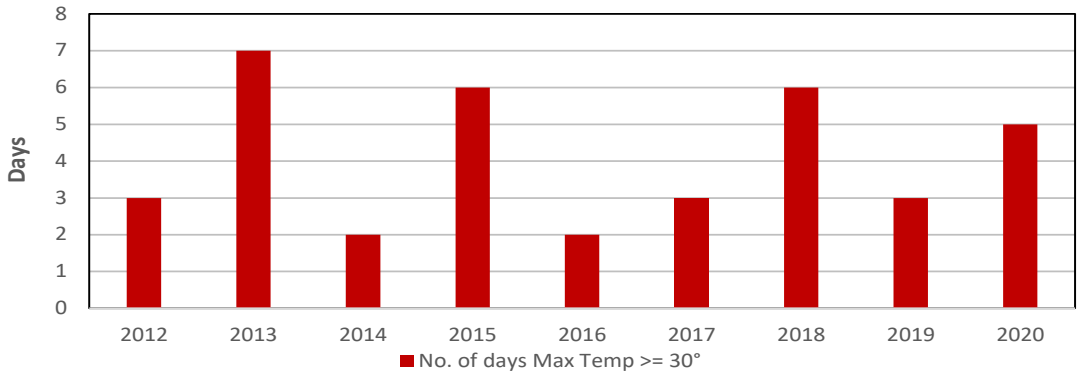
2020	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JLY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1	-14.0	-9.6	-13.9	-20.8	2.8	14.6	15.4	10.8	6.7	-3.2	-11.1	-11.6
2	-5.6	-18.6	-7.1	-25.3	-0.2	9.6	14.5	11.2	4.0	-0.6	-0.3	-11.3
3	-8.0	-28.7	-19.1	-30.0	-0.6	7.9	12.6	14.9	4.0	-2.9	-1.9	-11.1
4	-7.2	-29.4	-10.6	-28.1	2.1	8.4	11.9	14.6	5.6	4.1	-3.1	-8.0
5	-16.2	-18.6	-4.4	-14.0	-0.8	7.7	14.3	9.9	6.2	7.4	-4.8	-9.2
6	-23.0	-23.1	-4.3	-8.7	0.9	7.1	12.1	11.2	3.0	5.1	-5.1	-10.3
7	-30.7	-17.5	-16.3	-17.0	-1.4	8.4	10.0	13.6	0.3	1.4	-6.0	-9.0
8	-29.8	-15.8	-24.5	-10.5	-0.5	5.7	16.3	12.9	-3.6	-0.2	-10.2	-2.0
9	-23.9	-17.7	-26.0	-19.0	-1.4	6.5	12.5	10.8	-3.6	1.9	-21.8	-6.3
10	-33.1	-10.8	-22.2	-9.4	-3.6	7.0	10.1	12.0	0.9	-0.1	-21.5	-14.5
11	-28.1	-24.4	-6.5	-12.9	-3.8	7.7	11.1	10.1	0.9	4.9	-19.3	-11.6
12	-26.0	-33.3	-12.0	-14.0	-3.3	5.8	13.5	8.8	2.7	0.0	-23.2	-13.2
13	-29.8	-35.6	-22.0	-16.8	0.5	14.5	12.1	7.2	-1.3	-2.7	-19.6	-31.9
14	-37.0	-16.7	-23.2	-22.5	0.2	13.4	12.3	8.0	-1.3	-6.8	-8.0	-32.4
15	-38.3	-24.1	-15.6	-20.4	-2.7	10.7	12.3	8.9	3.3	-6.8	-7.2	-24.5
16	-41.1	-20.5	-21.8	-6.2	1.2	9.2	11.3	8.5	-5.3	-10.1	-9.0	-19.7
17	-23.1	-26.6	-19.9	-5.2	13.0	7.4	15.5	10.1	-5.3	-6.5	-11.3	-15.1
18	-22.2	-29.9	-30.6	-1.7	10.7	6.5	12.9	10.7	-1.0	-6.8	-10.0	-24.5
19	-32.4	-34.1	-28.9	-3.3	10.9	6.3	12.3	14.6	-1.0	-8.3	-11.6	-20.6
20	-24.6	-15.7	-25.2	-0.5	7.6	5.9	10.7	13.4	5.8	-8.2	-16.3	-16.2
21	-10.4	-9.7	-20.7	-2.3	6.6	3.8	10.3	17.1	8.6	-6.7	-20.6	-12.5
22	-10.0	-9.4	-15.3	-2.1	8.3	5.6	14.6	11.7	5.3	-6.9	-22.3	-19.9
23	-13.2	-14.7	-12.1	-2.0	5.6	9.5	19.7	9.1	2.2	-6.8	-14.8	-19.8
24	-14.1	-20.3	-11.3	-0.2	8.6	16.8	16.5	7.1	2.2	-7.0	-10.2	-13.7
25	-6.5	-20.8	-16.8	-2.5	7.4	15.2	13.9	8.1	6.8	-11.3	-9.1	-12.4
26	-11.6	-20.3	-16.4	4.1	11.6	11.7	12.4	4.7	5.1	-11.9	-15.2	-13.7
27	-11.5	-19.3	-3.5	-1.8	6.5	12.4	12.8	6.9	5.1	-5.9	-9.4	-17.4
28	-6.5	-12.6	-7.7	-0.3	5.3	11.7	12.9	7.5	2.7	-3.8	-11.5	-22.4
29	-6.8	-8.3	-11.3	0.6	2.6	14.9	14.5	6.3	2.7	-6.1	-17.1	-16.8
30	-12.6		-9.1	3.5	4.4	13.4	16.1	6.2	0.7	-4.6	-11.4	-19.0
31	-13.0		-16.9		13.5		14.9	6.7		-11.6		-23.6

DAYS WITH MAXIMUM TEMPERATURES GREATER THAN A SET POINT

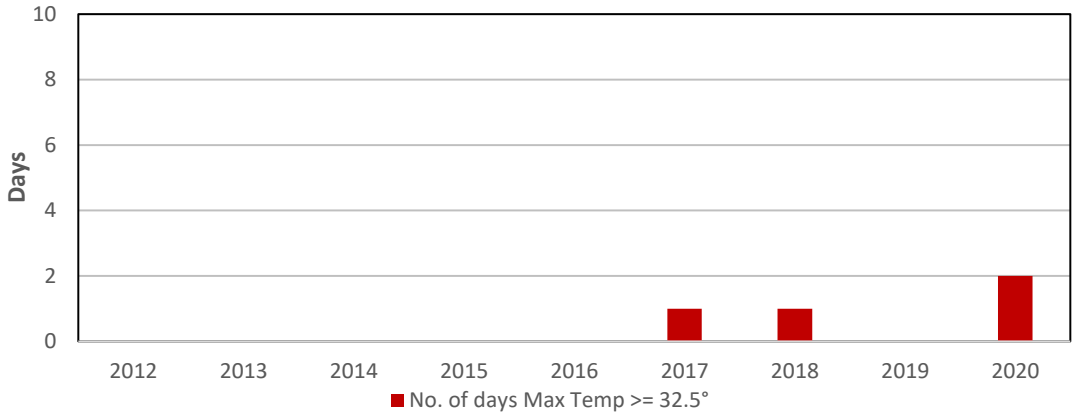
Maximum temperature relative to set points Monthly



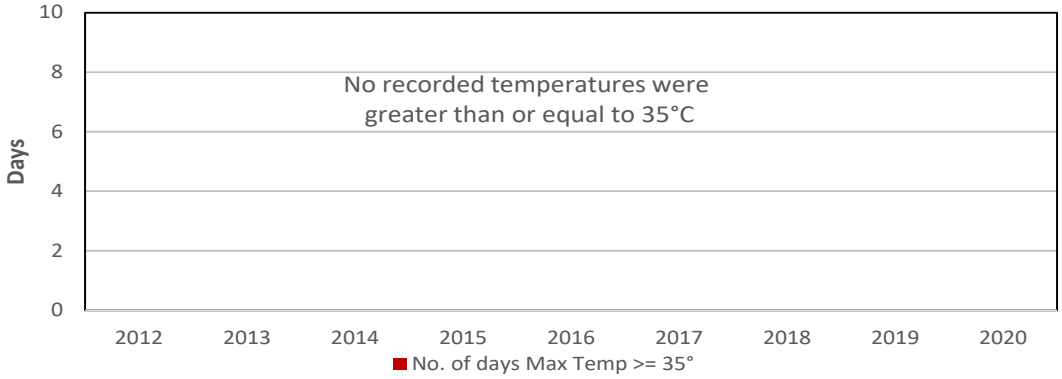
30°C or Greater



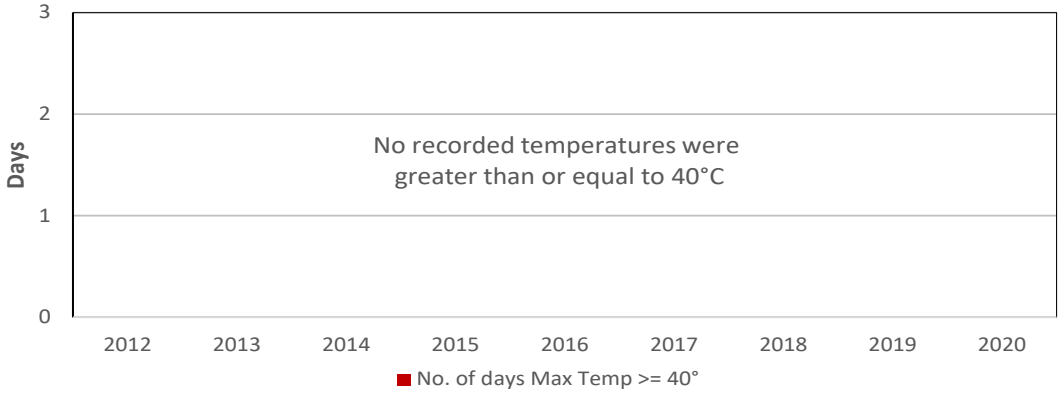
32.5°C or Greater



DAYS WITH MAXIMUM TEMPERATURES GREATER THAN A SET POINT



35°C or Greater

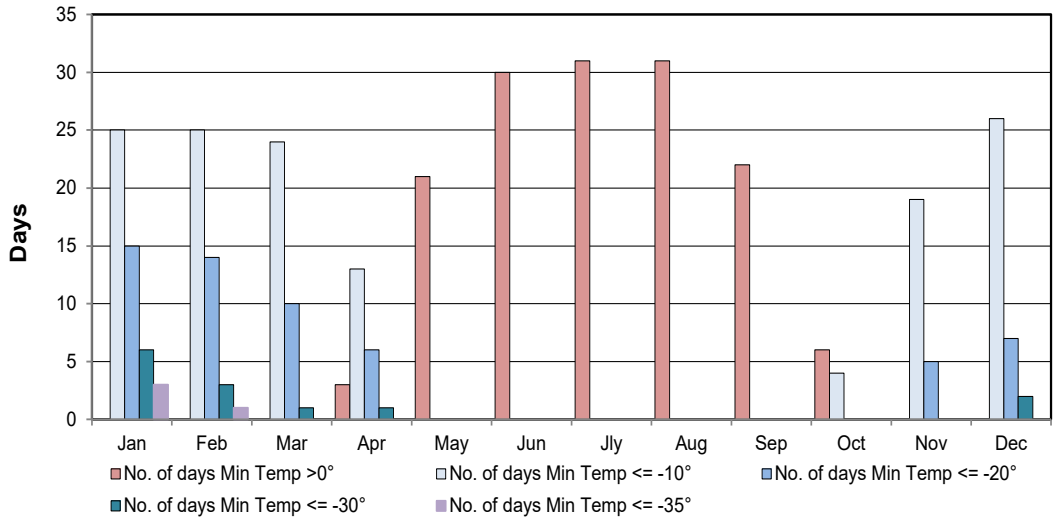


40°C or Greater

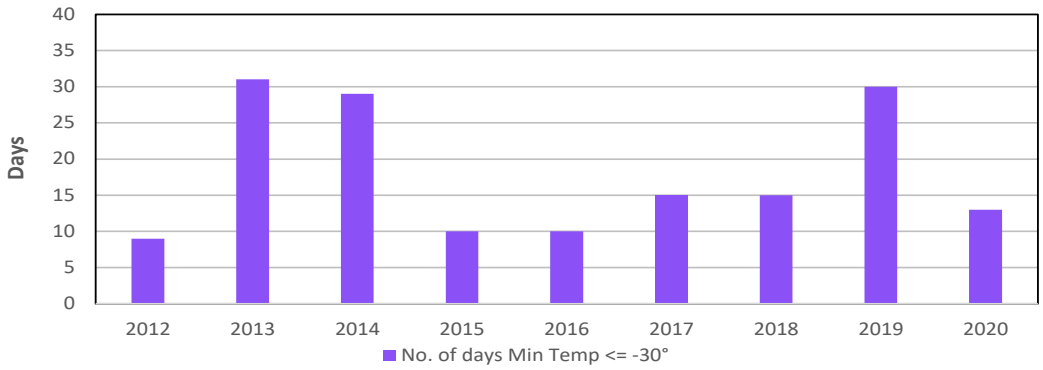
Winter at the CLC CRS
March 2020
Photo: Camera on site

DAYS WITH MINIMUM TEMPERATURES LESS THAN A SET POINT

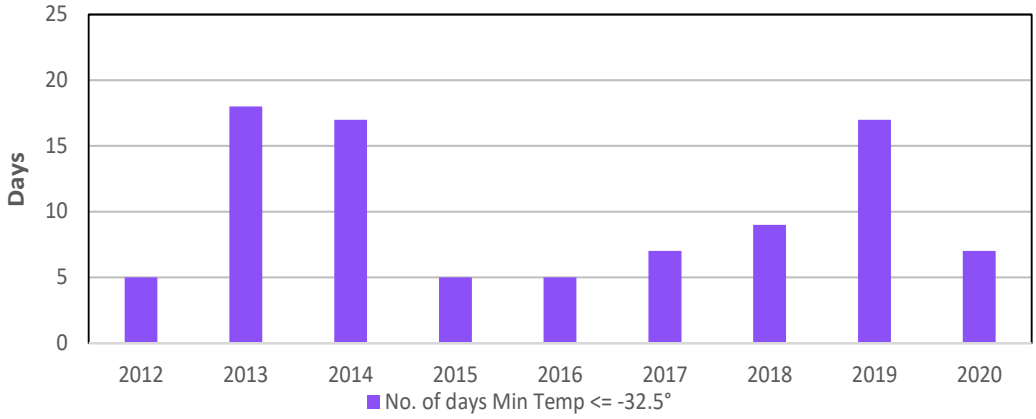
Minimum temperature relative to set points Monthly



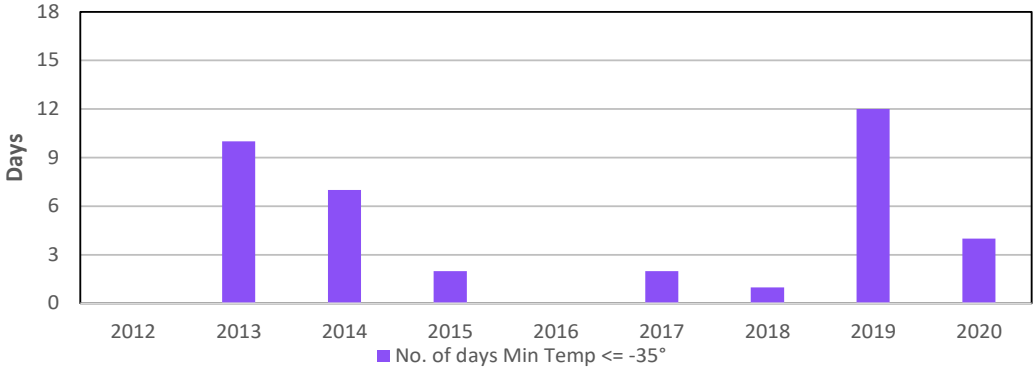
Minus 30°C or Less



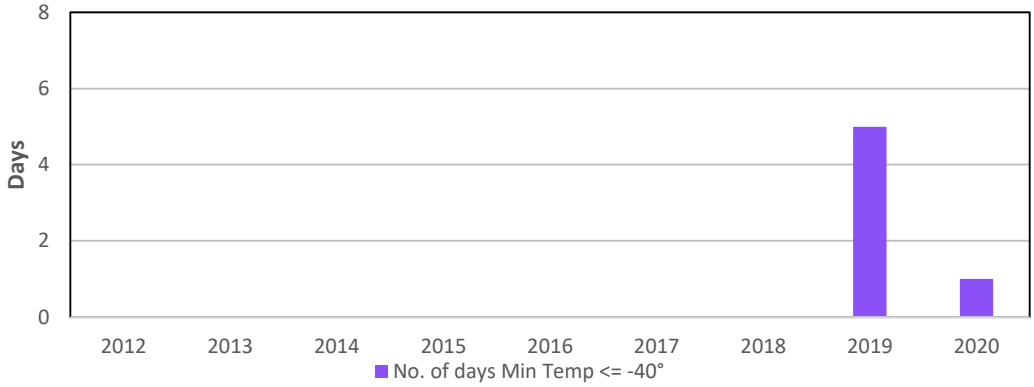
Minus 32.5°C or Less



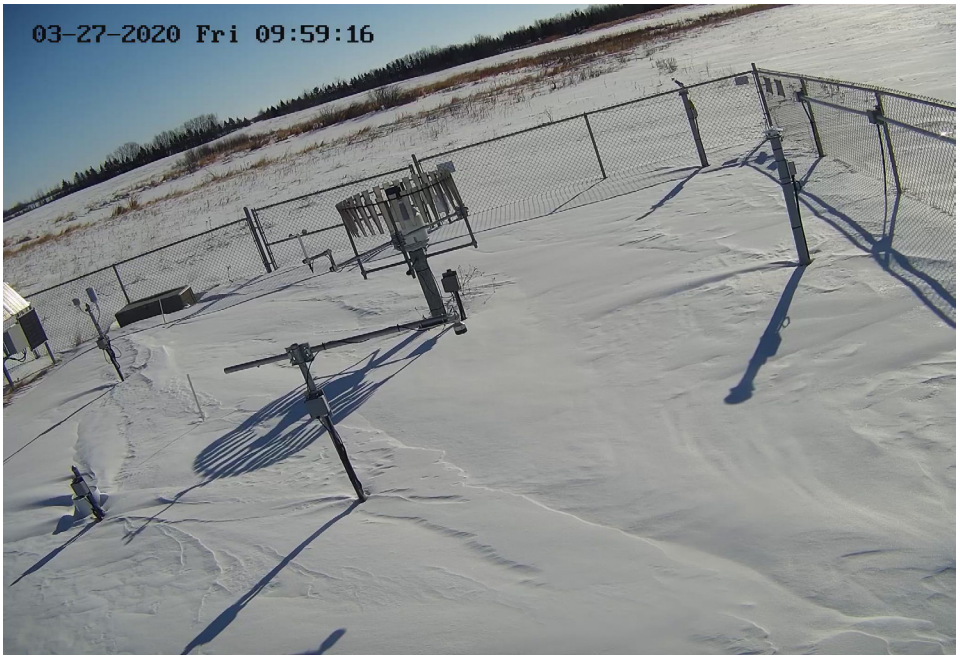
DAYS WITH TEMPERATURES LESS THAN A SET POINT



Minus 35°C or Less



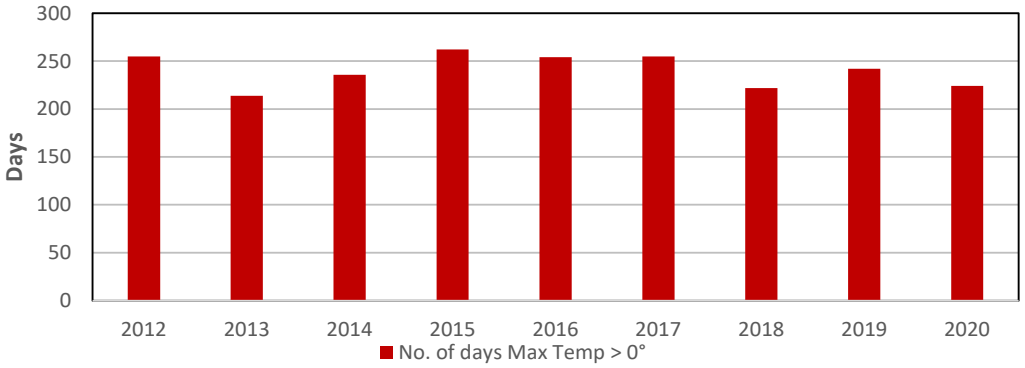
Minus 40°C or Less



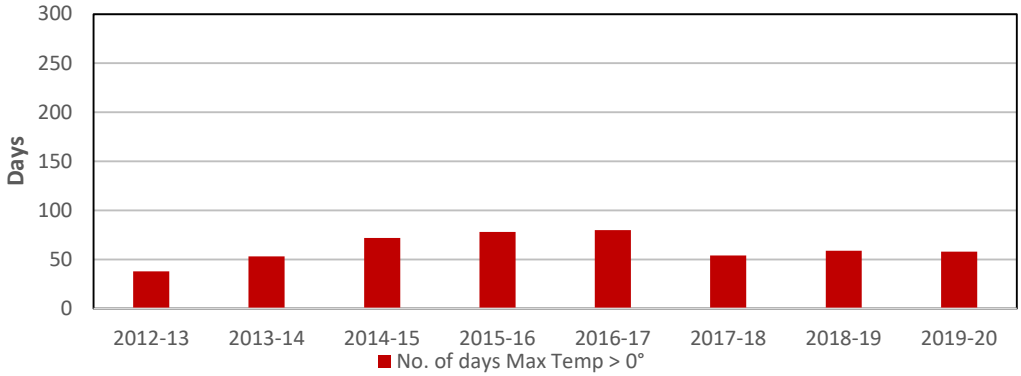
CLC CRS
March 2020
Photo: Camera at site

DAYS WITH TEMPERATURES GREATER THAN SET POINT

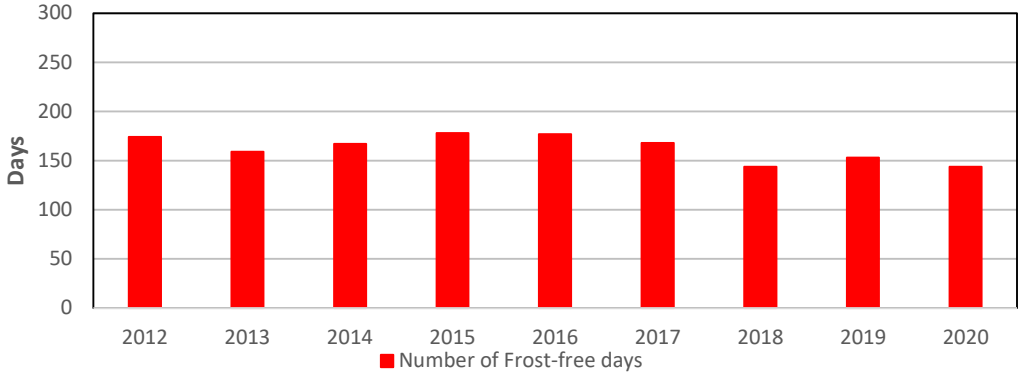
Maximum Temperature greater than 0°C (Thaw Days) Jan 1st to Dec 31st



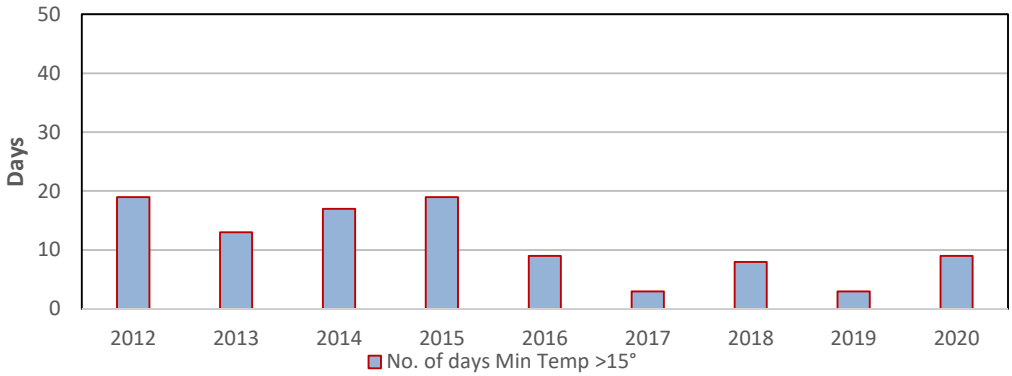
Maximum Temperature greater than 0°C (Thaw Days) Oct 1st to Mar 31st (Cold Season)



Minimum Temperature greater than 0°C (Frost-free Days)

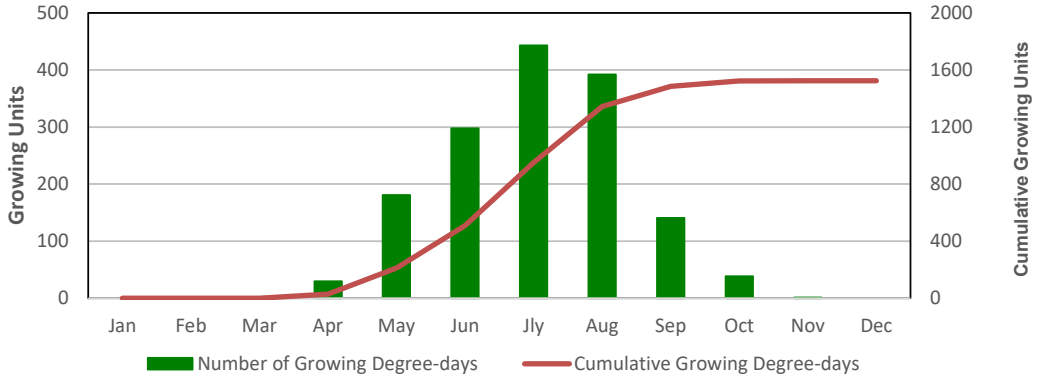


Minimum Temperature greater than 15°C

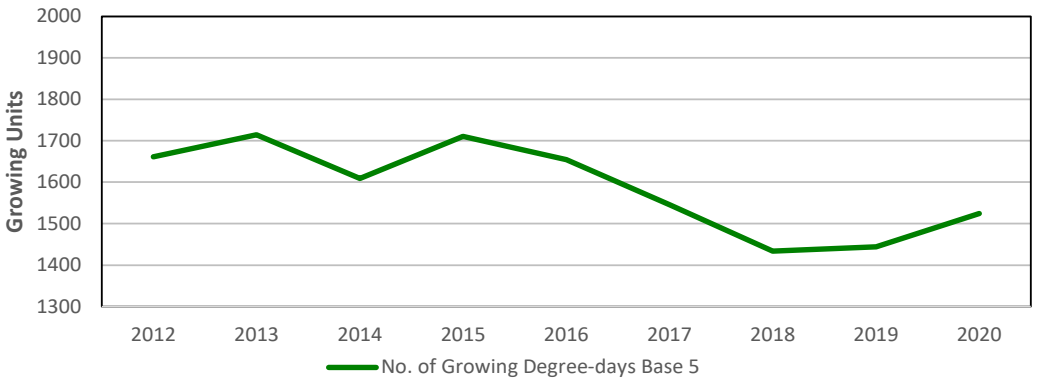


DEGREE-DAYS

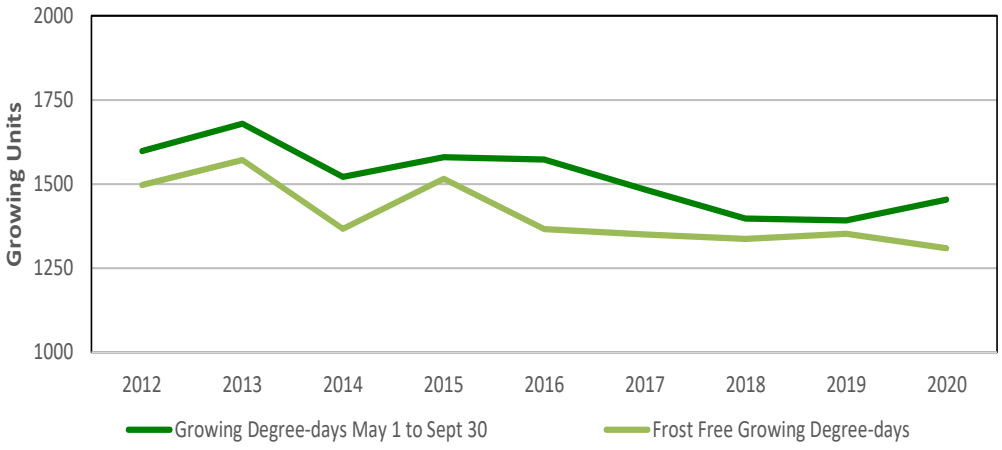
MONTH	GROWING DEGREE-DAYS Base 5°C		HEATING DEGREE-DAYS Base 18°C		COOLING DEGREE-DAYS Base 18°C		EXTREME COOLING DEGREE-DAYS Base 24°C	
	2020	Cumulative	2020	Cumulative	2020	Cumulative	2020	Cumulative
January	0.0	0.0	1017.4	1017.4	0	0.0	0.00	0.0
February	0.0	0.0	911.6	1929.0	0	0.0	0.00	0.0
March	0.0	0.0	850.7	2779.7	0	0.0	0.00	0.0
April	29.7	29.7	610.8	3390.5	0	0.0	0.00	0.0
May	181.0	210.7	231.6	3622.1	4	4.0	0.00	0.0
June	297.7	508.4	108.4	3730.5	16.1	20.1	0.00	0.0
July	443.3	951.7	6.1	3736.6	46.4	66.5	0.70	0.0
August	392.1	1343.8	42.6	3779.2	31.7	98.2	0.00	0.0
September	140.6	1484.4	257.8	4037.0	0.2	98.4	0.00	0.0
October	38.6	1523.0	528	4565.0	0	98.4	0.00	0.0
November	1.4	1524.4	756.2	5321.2	0	98.4	0.00	0.0
December	0.0	1524.4	892.5	6213.7	0	98.4	0.00	0.0



Growing Degree-days Monthly



Growing Degree-days Annual

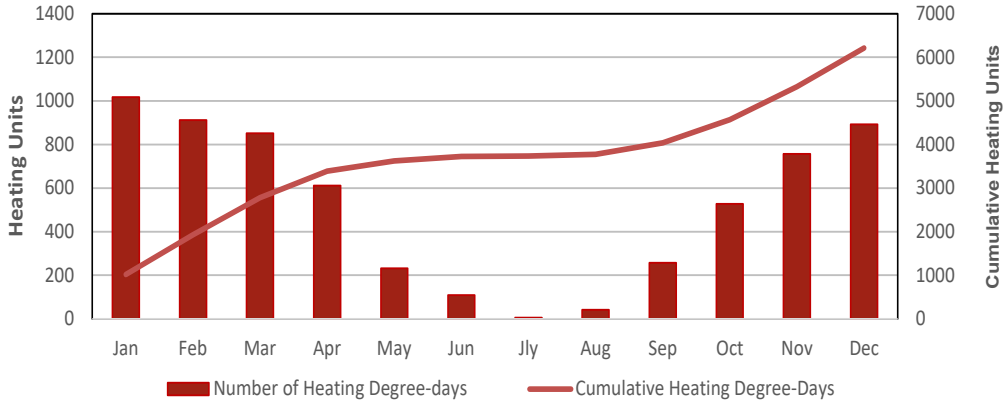


Growing Degree-days May 1 to September 30 base 5C

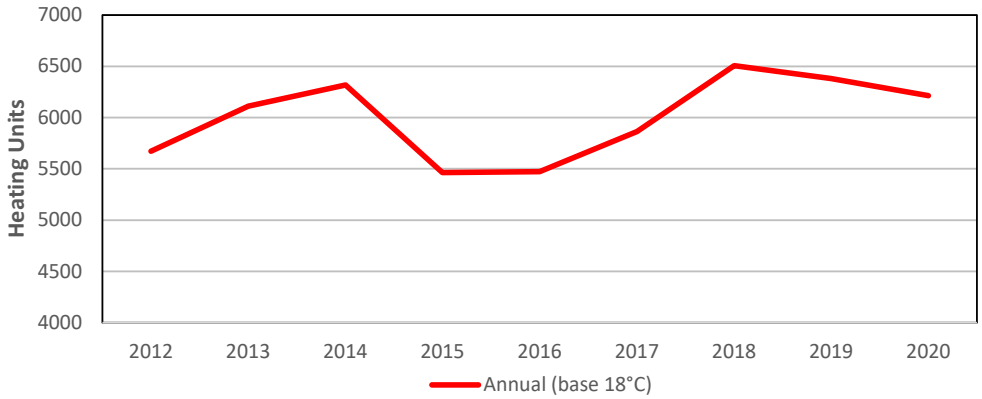
Growing Degree-days in Frost Free Period bace 5C

DEGREE-DAYS

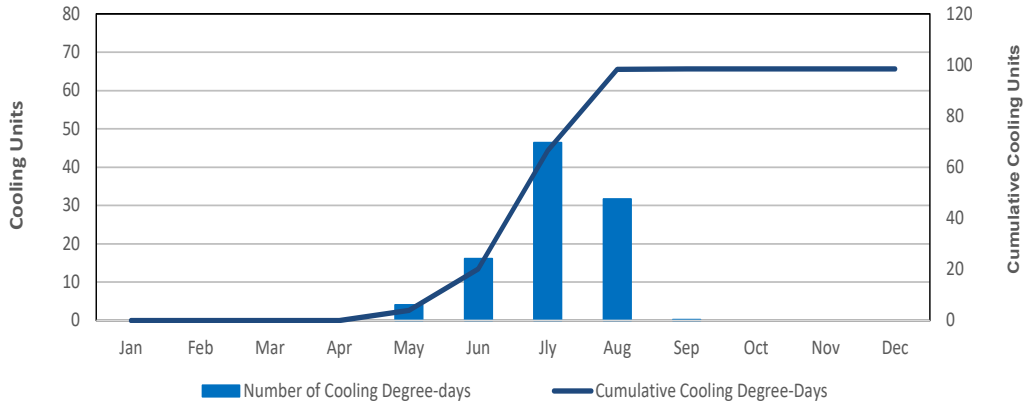
Heating Degree-days Monthly



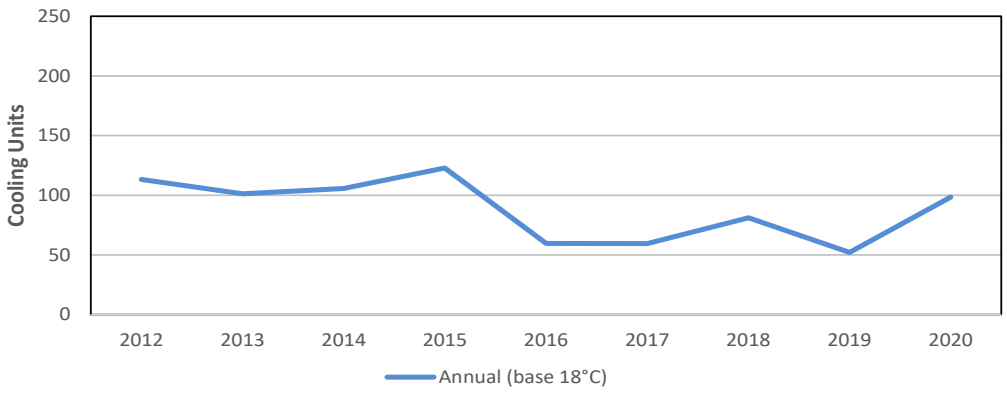
Heating Degree-days Annual



Cooling Degree-days Monthly

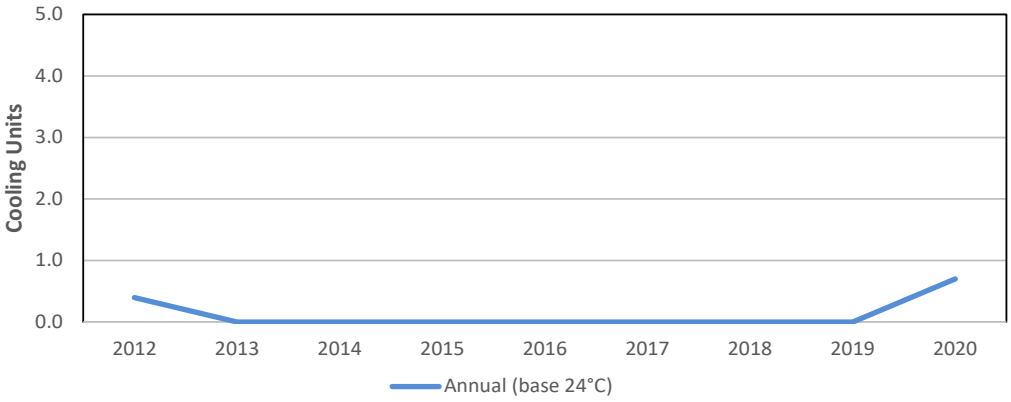


Cooling Degree-days Annual



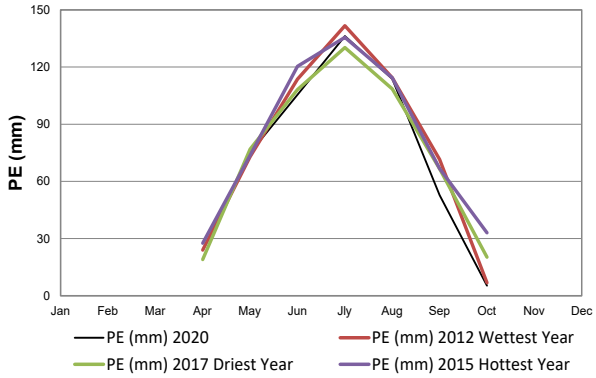
DEGREE-DAYS

Extreme Cooling Degree-days Annual



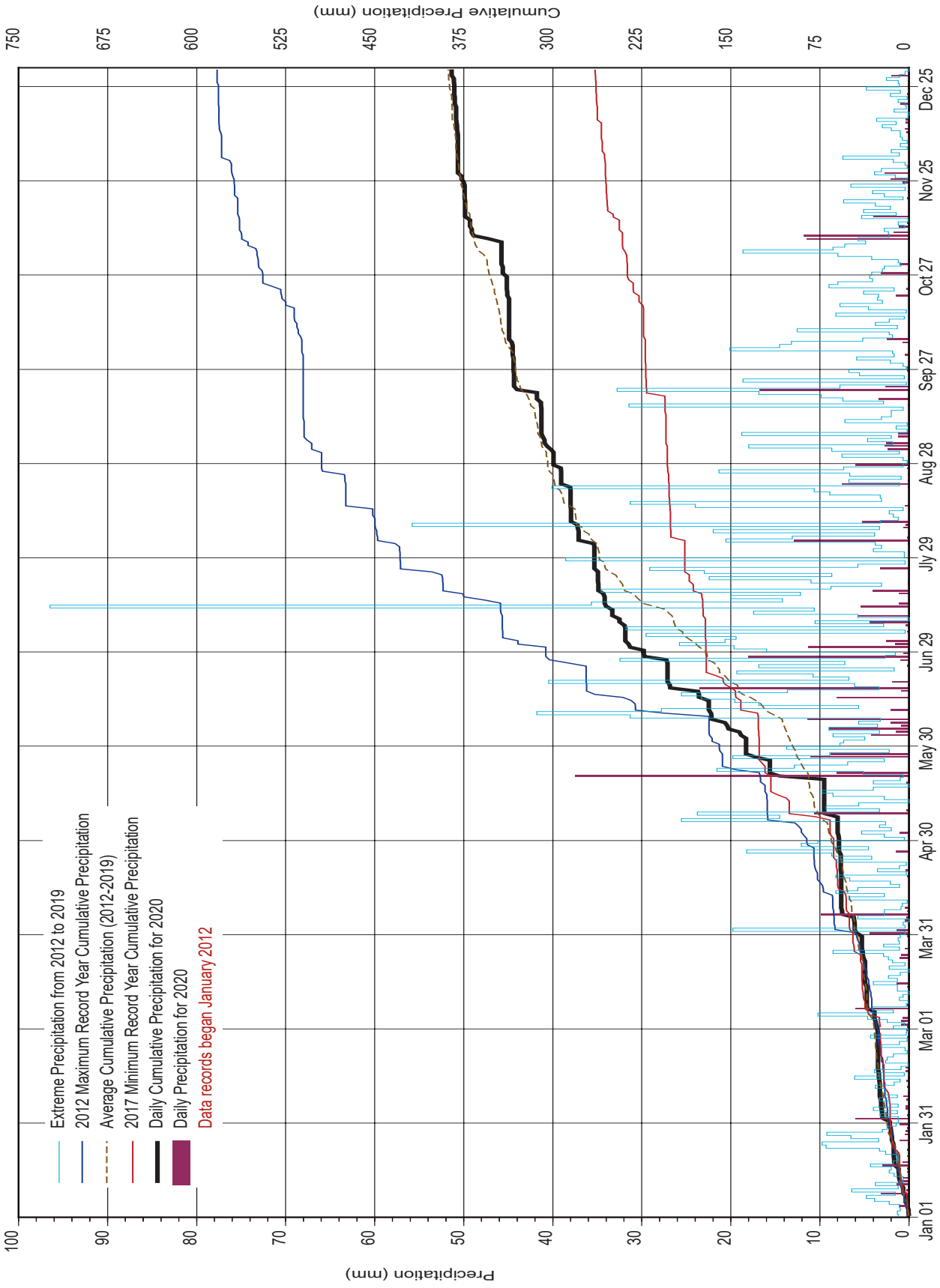
POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION (PE) using the Thornthwaite Method[1]

MONTH	PE (mm) 2020	PE (mm) 2012 Wettest Year	PE (mm) 2017 Driest Year	PE (mm) 2015 Hottest Year
Jan				
Feb				
Mar				
Apr		24.0	19.0	27.6
May	75.0	73.0	76.9	73.6
June	105.4	113.6	108.2	120.4
July	136.2	141.7	130.2	135.6
Aug	113.8	114.4	108.5	114.4
Sept	52.8	71.5	66.7	66.7
Oct	5.3	6.8	20.2	33.1
Nov				
Dec				
Total	488.5	545.0	529.7	571.4



[1]*Thornthwaite and Mather 1955*
Thornthwaite 1948

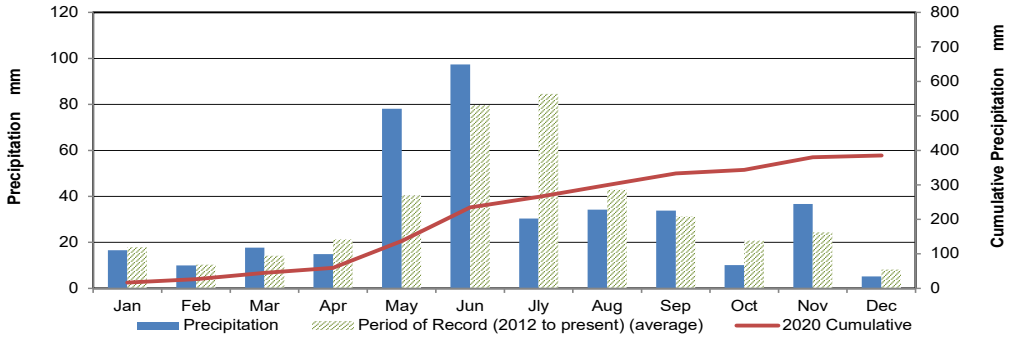
DAILY PRECIPITATION



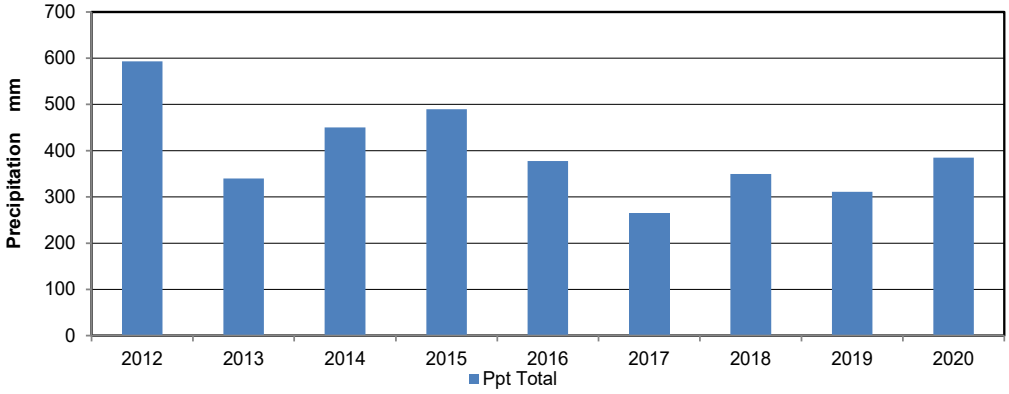
PRECIPITATION

MONTH	MONTHLY PRECIPITATION (mm)		EXTREME VALUES (mm) (2012-2019)			
	2020	Cumulative 2020	Monthly Maximum		Monthly Minimum	
			Year	Amount	Year	Amount
January	16.6	16.6	2013	26	2014	8.9
February	10.0	26.6	2015	18.3	2018	4.7
March	17.7	44.3	2018	25.7	2019	2.5
April	14.9	59.2	2014	52.5	2016	4.6
May	78.1	137.3	2012	85.4	2013	6.8
June	97.4	234.7	2012	140.4	2017	44.9
July	30.4	265.1	2015	176.6	2017	17.6
August	34.2	299.3	2016	79.5	2013	5.8
September	33.8	333.1	2019	66.3	2014	11.0
October	10.1	343.2	2016	58.2	2013	5.6
November	36.7	379.9	2013	34.6	2016	11.7
December	5.2	385.1	2013	15.1	2015	2.4
Total	385.1		2012	593.5	2017	264.4

Monthly



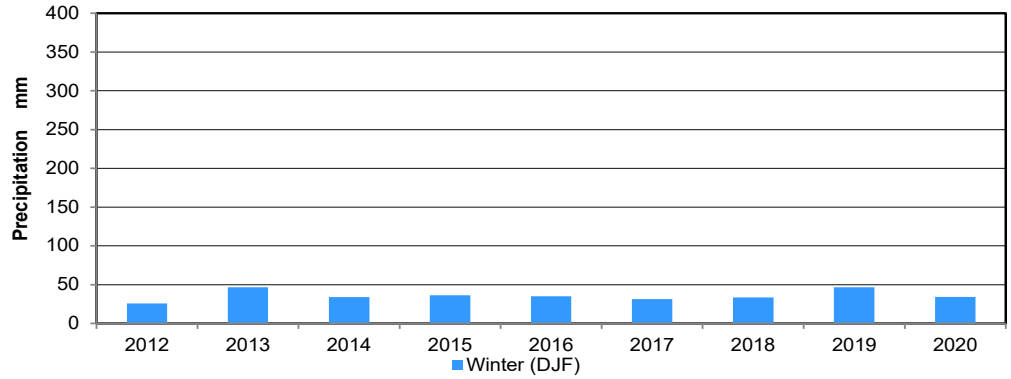
Annual



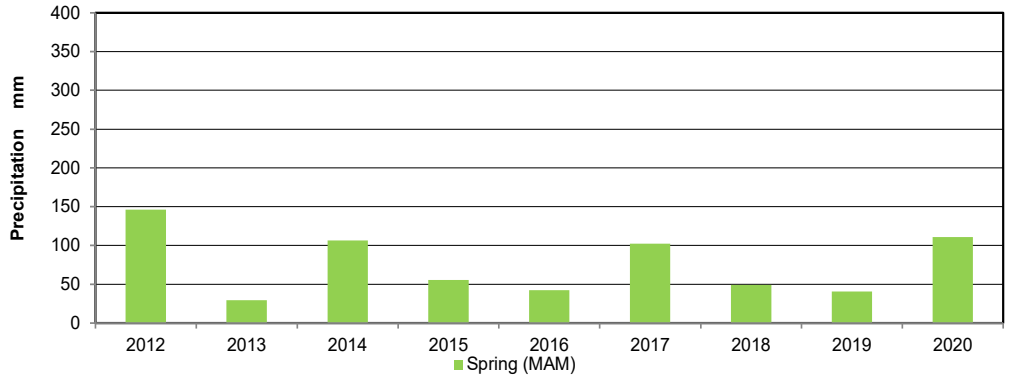
PRECIPITATION

SEASONAL PRECIPITATION (mm)

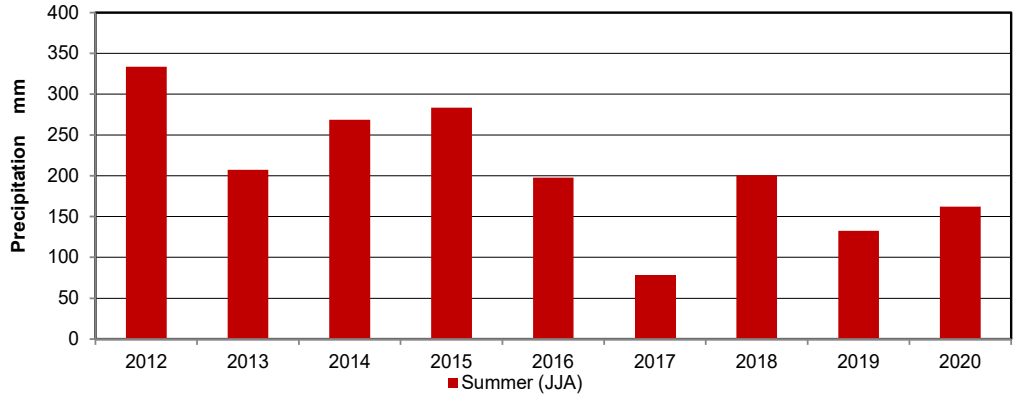
Winter



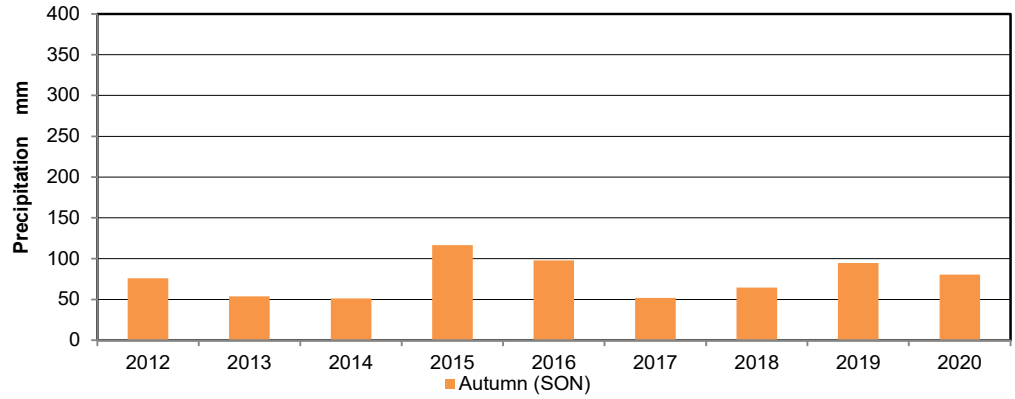
Spring



Summer



Autumn

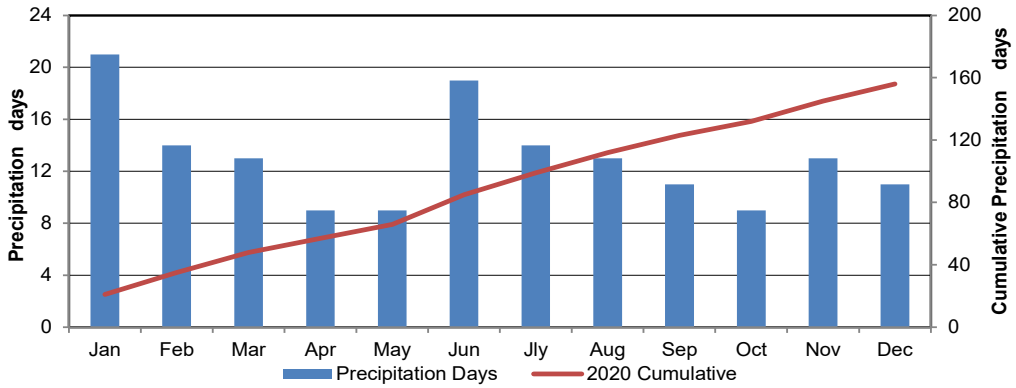


PRECIPITATION

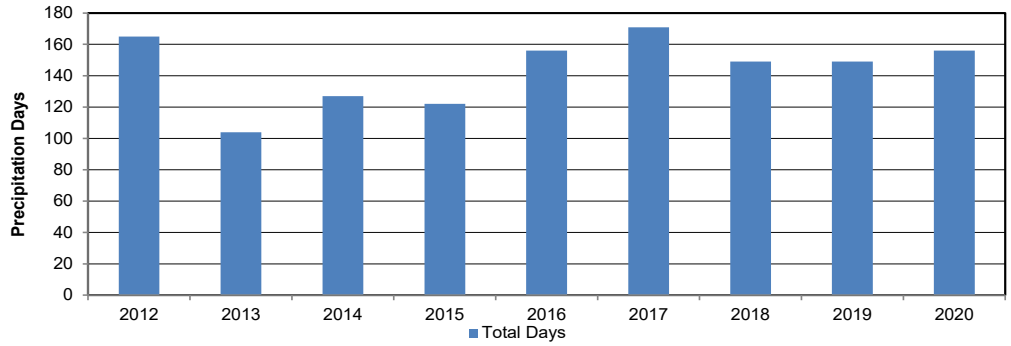
PRECIPITATION DAYS

MONTH	NUMBER OF DAYS WITH MEASURABLE PRECIPITATION		EXTREME VALUES (2012-2019)			
	2020	CUMULATIVE 2020	Monthly Maximum		Monthly Minimum	
			Year	Days	Year	Days
January	21	21	2019	20	2014	8
February	14	35	2016	18	2014	6
March	13	48	2012	19	2019	2
April	9	57	2012	17	2013	4
May	9	66	2012	13	2013	4
June	19	85	2017	18	2018	12
July	14	99	2016	19	2014	10
August	13	112	2016	15	2013	5
September	11	123	2018	18	2012	5
October	9	132	2016	18	2013	4
November	13	145	2014	21	2015	10
December	11	156	2016	17	2015	6
Total	156		2017	171	2013	104

Monthly Days



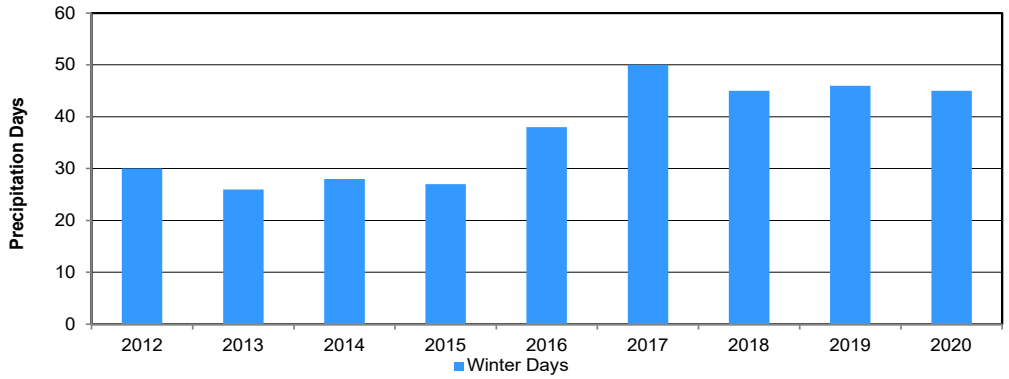
Annual Days



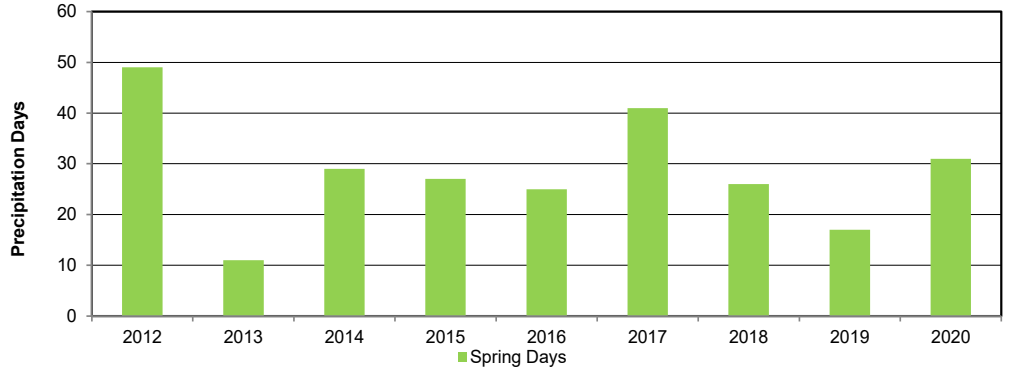
PRECIPITATION

SEASONAL PRECIPITATION DAYS

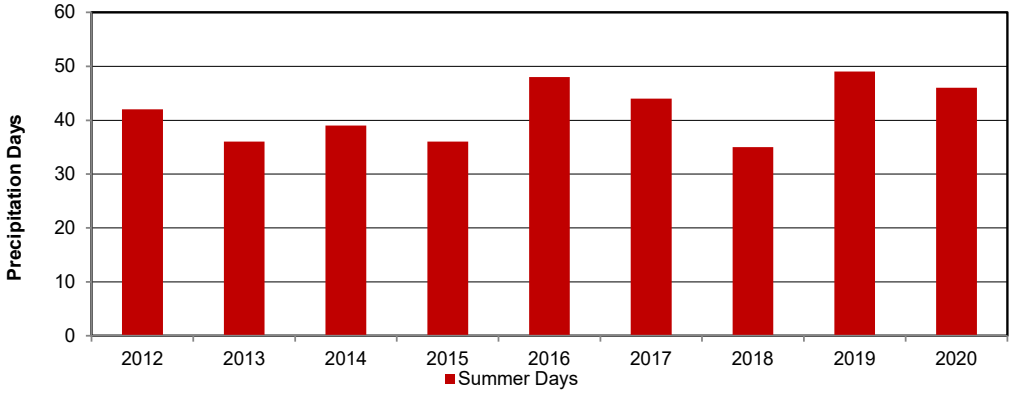
Winter Days



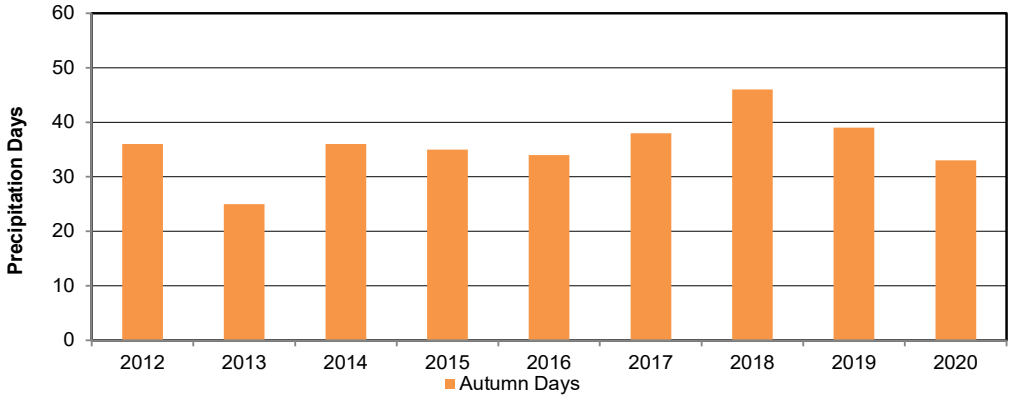
Spring Days



Summer Days



Autumn Days



PRECIPITATION

PRECIPITATION RANKINGS

RANKING BY WETTEST YEAR (mm)

ANNUAL (JAN-DEC)		WINTER (DJF)		SPRING (MAM)		SUMMER (JJA)		AUTUMN (SON)	
2012	593.5	2019	46.8	2012	146.0	2012	333.8	2015	116.6
2015	489.5	2013	46.5	2020	110.7	2015	283.4	2016	97.9
2014	450.2	2015	36.4	2014	106.6	2014	268.8	2019	94.6
2020	385.1	2016	34.8	2017	102.1	2013	207.6	2020	80.6
2016	377.6	2020	34.2	2015	55.4	2018	200.6	2012	75.9
2018	349.5	2014	33.9	2018	49.0	2016	197.8	2018	64.4
2013	340.0	2018	33.5	2016	42.2	2020	162.0	2013	53.6
2019	311.4	2017	31.4	2019	40.5	2019	132.6	2017	52.0
2017	264.4	2012*	25.6	2013	29.4	2017	78.6	2014	51.3

Winter 2012* missing December 2011 data

ANNUAL RANKING BY DAYS WITH PRECIPITATION

ANNUAL (JAN-DEC)		WINTER (DJF)		SPRING (MAM)		SUMMER (JJA)		AUTUMN (SON)	
2017	171	2017	50	2012	49	2019	49	2018	46
2012	165	2019	46	2017	41	2016	48	2019	41
2016	156	2018	45	2020	31	2020	46	2017	38
2020	156	2020	45	2014	29	2017	44	2012	36
2018	149	2016	38	2015	27	2012	42	2014	36
2019	149	2012*	30	2018	26	2014	39	2015	35
2014	127	2014	28	2016	25	2013	36	2016	34
2015	122	2015	27	2019	17	2018	35	2020	33
2013	104	2013	26	2013	11	2015	26	2013	25

Winter 2012* missing December 2011 data

RANKING BY DRIEST MONTH

PRECIPITATION AMOUNT (mm)		PRECIPITATION DAYS	
DECEMBER	5.2	APRIL	9
FEBRUARY	10.0	MAY	9
OCTOBER	10.1	OCTOBER	9
APRIL	14.9	SEPTEMBER	11
JANUARY	16.6	DECEMBER	11
MARCH	17.7	MARCH	13
JULY	30.4	AUGUST	13
SEPTEMBER	33.8	NOVEMBER	13
AUGUST	34.2	FEBRUARY	14
NOVEMBER	36.7	JULY	14
MAY	78.1	JUNE	19
JUNE	97.4	JANUARY	21

RANKING BY

Total Number of Dry Days*		Maximum Length of Dry Spell*		Maximum Length of Wet Spell*	
2013	261	2019	25	2015	9
2015	250	2012	21	2013	8
2014	239	2016	21	2014	7
2018	216	2014	17	2020	7
2019	214	2018	16	2016	6
2016	210	2013	15	2017	6
2020	208	2015	14	2018	6
2012	200	2020	13	2019	6
2017	194	2017	9	2012	5

**For this report, a dry day is defined as a day on which precipitation is not recorded; a dry spell is 2+ consecutive days of no precipitation; a wet spell is 2+ consecutive days of precipitation.*

All-season precipitation weighing gauge with anemometer at 2 meter height
May 2020
Photo: Development Engineering and Manufacturing

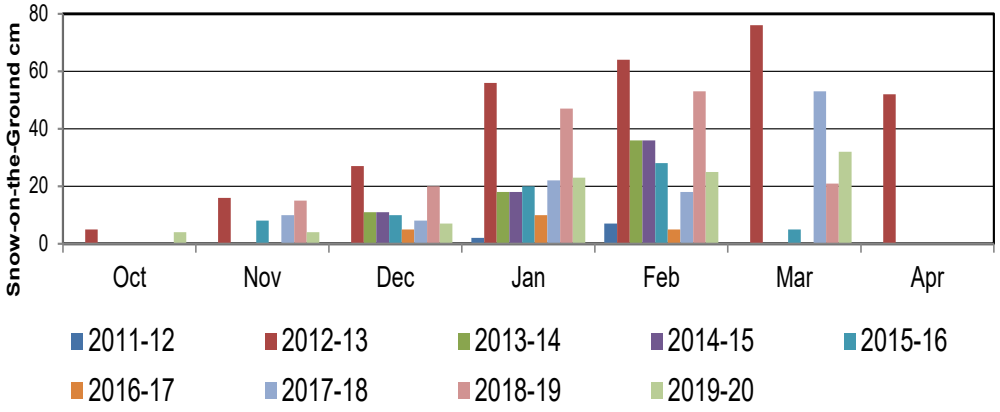
PRECIPITATION GRID (mm)

Precipitation Daily

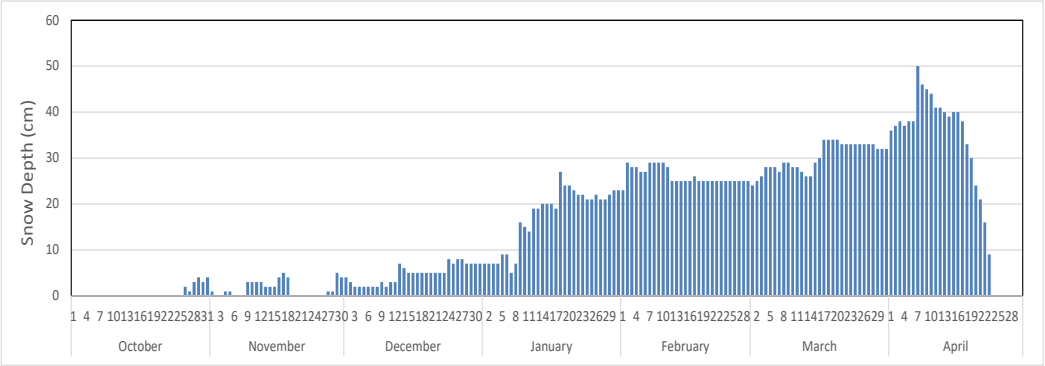
2020	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JLY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1	0.3	6.0	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.4	0.5	0.0	0.0
2	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.0	1.1	4.3	2.6	0.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	12.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0
6	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.5	0.0	0.0
7	0.0	0.3	6.0	0.2	0.0	11.4	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.0
8	3.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	10.7	0.0	4.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0
9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0
10	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3
12	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5
13	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
14	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.2	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.4
15	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
16	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	3.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.5	1.2	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	37.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	16.8	1.5	0.2	1.0
21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.1	7.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
23	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
24	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.1
26	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	11.1	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.1
27	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.8	18.1	0.0	6.0	0.2	3.2	0.0	0.1
28	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.8	0.0
29	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
30	1.1		0.2	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0
31	0.0		4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0
TOTAL	16.6	10	17.7	14.9	78.1	97.4	30.4	34.2	33.8	10.1	36.7	5.2

2020 EXTREME PRECIPITATION EVENTS		
PERIOD	DATE (time)	AMOUNT (mm)
0.5 hour*	May 20 21:30-22:00	14.4
	July 10 16:30-17:00	6.0
1 hour*	May 20 21:30-22:30	20.2
	August 3 22:00-23:00	9.0
2 hours*	May 20 21:30 - 23:30	28.2
	August 3 22:00-midnight	12.0
6 hours*	May 20-21 19:30-01:30	37.4
	June 17 04:30-10:30	15.2
12 hours*	May 20-21 14:00-02:00	39.8
	June 16-17 23:00-11:00	18.0
24 hours*	May 20-21 02:00-02:00	40.4
	June 16-17 23:30-23:30	21.4
Calendar Day	May 20	37.5
	June 17	23.5
Greatest amount over more than one day	May 20 to 21	45.7
Longest wet spells	June 26 to July 2 (7 days)	35.4
	January 8 to 13 (6 days)	7.0
	June 2 to 7 (6 days)	29.2
Longest dry spells	Oct 7 to 19 (13 days)	
	December 1 to 10 (10 days)	
*recorded by the tipping bucket gauge		

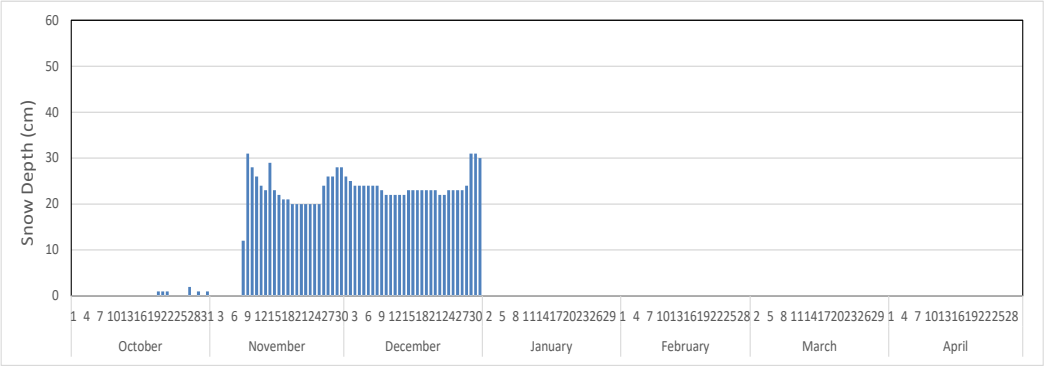
SNOW-ON-THE-GROUND (SOG)



Snow-on-the-Ground (cm)
on Last Day of Month
(2011 to present)



Snow-on-the-Ground (cm)
October 2019 to April 2020
Daily, 9am



Snow-on-the-Ground (cm)
October 2020 to December 2020
Daily, 9am

Snow Depth Sensor
27 March 2020
Photo: Camera at site

RADIATION

Sunrise/Sunset Tables for Conservation Learning Centre, 2020 & 2021[1]

2020	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
DATE	RISE	SET	RISE	SET	RISE	SET	RISE	SET	RISE	SET	RISE	SET	RISE	SET	RISE	SET	RISE	SET	RISE	SET	RISE	SET	RISE	SET
1	9:17	16:57	8:47	17:47	7:49	18:43	6:35	19:39	5:29	20:33	4:43	21:20	4:42	21:32	5:22	20:56	6:14	19:50	7:06	18:39	8:02	17:31	8:55	16:50
2	9:16	16:58	8:45	17:49	7:46	18:45	6:33	19:41	5:27	20:34	4:42	21:21	4:43	21:31	5:23	20:54	6:16	19:48	7:07	18:36	8:04	17:29	8:56	16:49
3	9:16	16:59	8:44	17:51	7:44	18:47	6:31	19:43	5:25	20:36	4:41	21:22	4:44	21:31	5:25	20:52	6:18	19:46	7:09	18:34	8:06	17:27	8:57	16:49
4	9:16	17:00	8:42	17:53	7:42	18:48	6:28	19:45	5:23	20:38	4:41	21:23	4:45	21:30	5:27	20:50	6:19	19:43	7:11	18:31	8:08	17:25	8:59	16:48
5	9:16	17:01	8:40	17:55	7:39	18:50	6:26	19:46	5:21	20:40	4:40	21:24	4:45	21:30	5:28	20:49	6:21	19:41	7:13	18:29	8:10	17:23	9:00	16:48
6	9:15	17:03	8:38	17:57	7:37	18:52	6:23	19:48	5:19	20:41	4:39	21:25	4:46	21:29	5:30	20:47	6:23	19:39	7:14	18:27	8:11	17:21	9:01	16:47
7	9:15	17:04	8:36	17:59	7:35	18:54	6:21	19:50	5:17	20:43	4:39	21:26	4:47	21:28	5:32	20:45	6:24	19:36	7:16	18:24	8:13	17:20	9:03	16:47
8	9:14	17:05	8:35	18:01	7:32	18:56	6:19	19:52	5:15	20:45	4:38	21:27	4:48	21:28	5:33	20:43	6:26	19:34	7:18	18:22	8:15	17:18	9:04	16:47
9	9:14	17:07	8:33	18:02	7:30	18:58	6:16	19:54	5:14	20:46	4:38	21:27	4:49	21:27	5:35	20:41	6:28	19:31	7:20	18:20	8:17	17:16	9:05	16:46
10	9:13	17:08	8:31	18:04	7:28	19:00	6:14	19:55	5:12	20:48	4:38	21:28	4:51	21:26	5:37	20:39	6:29	19:29	7:21	18:17	8:19	17:15	9:06	16:46
11	9:12	17:10	8:29	18:06	7:25	19:01	6:12	19:57	5:10	20:50	4:37	21:29	4:52	21:25	5:38	20:37	6:31	19:27	7:23	18:15	8:21	17:13	9:07	16:46
12	9:12	17:11	8:27	18:08	7:23	19:03	6:10	19:59	5:09	20:51	4:37	21:30	4:53	21:24	5:40	20:35	6:33	19:24	7:25	18:13	8:23	17:11	9:08	16:46
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14	9:10	17:15	8:23	18:12	7:18	19:07	6:05	20:03	5:05	20:55	4:37	21:31	4:55	21:22	5:43	20:31	6:36	19:19	7:29	18:08	8:26	17:08	9:10	16:46
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16	9:08	17:18	8:19	18:16	7:13	19:11	6:00	20:06	5:02	20:58	4:36	21:32	4:58	21:20	5:47	20:26	6:40	19:15	7:32	18:04	8:30	17:06	9:12	16:46
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18	9:06	17:21	8:15	18:20	7:09	19:14	5:56	20:10	4:59	21:01	4:36	21:32	5:01	21:17	5:50	20:22	6:43	19:10	7:36	17:59	8:33	17:03	9:13	16:47
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21	9:03	17:26	8:08	18:26	7:02	19:20	5:49	20:15	4:55	21:05	4:37	21:33	5:05	21:13	5:55	20:16	6:48	19:03	7:42	17:53	8:39	16:59	9:15	16:48
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31	8:49	17:45			6:38	19:38			4:44	21:19			5:20	20:58	6:12	19:53			8:00	17:32			9:17	16:56

2021	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
DATE	RISE	SET	RISE	SET	RISE	SET	RISE	SET	RISE	SET	RISE	SET	RISE	SET	RISE	SET	RISE	SET	RISE	SET	RISE	SET	RISE	SET
1	9:16	16:58	8:46	17:48	7:49	18:42	6:36	19:39	5:29	20:32	4:43	21:20	4:42	21:32	5:21	20:56	6:14	19:51	7:05	18:39	8:02	17:31	8:54	16:50
2	9:16	16:59	8:44	17:50	7:47	18:44	6:33	19:41	5:27	20:34	4:42	21:21	4:43	21:31	5:23	20:55	6:15	19:49	7:07	18:37	8:03	17:29	8:56	16:49
3	9:16	17:00	8:42	17:52	7:45	18:46	6:31	19:42	5:25	20:36	4:42	21:22	4:43	21:31	5:25	20:53	6:17	19:46	7:09	18:34	8:05	17:27	8:57	16:49
4	9:16	17:01	8:40	17:54	7:42	18:48	6:29	19:44	5:23	20:38	4:41	21:23	4:44	21:30	5:26	20:51	6:19	19:44	7:10	18:32	8:07	17:25	8:59	16:48
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31	8:47	17:46			6:38	19:37			4:44	21:18			5:20	20:58	6:12	19:53			8:00	17:33			9:17	16:56

[1]National Research Council, Canada, Hertzberg Institute of Astrophysics

Sunrise/set corresponds to the upper limb of the sun appearing at the horizon

Bright Sunshine (left) Global (middle) and Diffuse Radiation (right)
October 2020
Photo:Development Engineering and Manufacturing

RADIATION

MONTH	BRIGHT SUNSHINE (HOURS)				BRIGHT SUNSHINE DAYS				
	2020	POSSIBLE SUNSHINE*	% OF POSSIBLE	2020 CUMULATIVE HOURS	2020 NUMBER OF DAYS	2020 CUMULATIVE DAYS	2020 WITH 1 OR MORE HOURS	2020 WITH 5 OR MORE HOURS	2020 WITH 10 OR MORE HOURS
JAN	92.6	254.6	36.4	92.6	17	17	15	13	0
FEB	160.1	276.19	58.0	252.7	29	46	27	16	1
MAR	241.7	370.46	65.2	494.4	29	75	28	24	11
APR	296.9	421.56	70.4	791.3	30	105	28	27	17
MAY	269.9	492.63	54.8	1061.2	31	136	28	23	15
JUNE	195.7	505.5	38.7	1256.9	28	164	23	15	10
JULY	335.4	505.76	66.3	1592.3	31	195	31	29	15
AUG	316.9	454.06	69.8	1909.2	31	226	31	26	20
SEP	200.0	378.48	52.8	2109.2	29	255	27	19	8
OCT	137.2	326.47	42.0	2246.4	27	282	24	13	0
NOV	73.4	259.64	28.3	2319.8	20	302	17	9	0
DEC	80.2	237.34	33.8	2400.0	21	323	16	8	0
TOTAL	2400.0	4482.7	53.5		323		295	222	97

** National Research Council, Canada, Hertzberg Institue of Astrophysics*

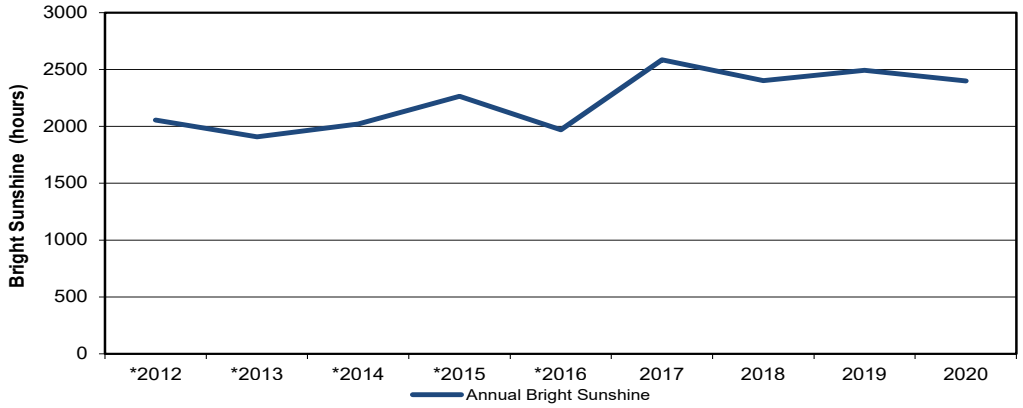
Global and Diffuse Radiation (MJ/m²)

DATE	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	Global	Diffuse	Global	Diffuse	Global	Diffuse	Global	Diffuse	Global	Diffuse	Global	Diffuse	Global	Diffuse	Global	Diffuse	Global	Diffuse	Global	Diffuse	Global	Diffuse	Global	Diffuse
1	1.1	0.8	4.0	3.6	11.7	3.3	14.4	12.2	8.2	6.7	21.2	6.3	17.2	6.7	25.9	3.9	10.9	5.9	9.4	5.4	6.3	3.0	1.9	1.8
2	1.1	0.8	5.7	3.9	9.3	6.0	21.1	6.2	12.0	8.2	22.9	5.6	17.3	6.1	23.3	6.6	7.0	4.1	4.5	3.5	5.4	3.3	3.6	1.4
3	1.5	1.3	5.3	3.2	9.6	6.1	22.0	3.6	24.4	5.0	12.7	8.0	29.9	3.8	22.8	4.0	16.5	3.6	8.1	6.3	4.4	3.6	4.0	0.9
4	2.8	1.8	8.0	2.3	7.3	5.8	18.5	11.4	8.3	7.2	10.3	7.0	27.2	6.5	19.6	7.5	17.7	3.5	6.0	5.1	5.1	2.2	3.7	0.9
5	3.8	0.8	4.5	4.1	8.2	7.5	20.5	9.1	18.9	7.8	23.1	10.3	21.7	7.2	25.5	2.8	9.4	7.1	10.9	3.4	2.1	1.9	3.9	1.2
6	4.0	1.0	6.8	2.1	13.2	2.1	9.8	8.6	27.1	4.1	3.8	3.4	26.5	6.0	24.7	3.5	11.5	6.2	10.3	2.9	2.4	2.2	4.1	0.9
7	5.0	1.0	6.6	4.0	5.1	4.7	19.5	6.5	25.5	5.1	3.7	3.2	21.3	8.5	16.0	7.9	8.1	6.8	9.8	2.9	1.5	1.4	2.2	2.0
8	1.8	1.7	4.3	3.8	12.2	6.3	18.8	11.2	4.9	4.3	11.7	9.4	10.9	9.0	23.5	4.3	12.8	8.4	8.1	4.5	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.9
9	3.3	2.0	6.7	3.6	15.0	4.7	21.0	8.5	13.2	10.4	27.7	8.2	19.0	7.6	15.4	8.5	12.5	5.0	7.3	5.3	5.6	2.9	2.4	1.4
10	6.2	1.2	6.8	3.2	14.6	4.7	20.1	6.8	28.1	3.7	20.0	7.1	20.6	7.8	23.6	5.1	15.9	3.9	10.0	3.1	4.5	3.6	4.1	1.4
11	2.1	1.9	5.1	4.1	13.4	4.4	21.5	11.1	28.4	3.8	25.7	9.9	28.6	4.0	24.3	3.7	17.6	2.2	4.6	3.8	3.8	3.5	1.6	1.5
12	2.5	2.3	9.1	1.6	13.7	4.8	22.8	9.6	24.8	5.5	28.2	4.5	17.9	9.6	15.9	7.9	12.4	6.4	10.1	2.1	5.8	2.3	1.2	1.2
13	2.7	2.5	8.6	3.3	16.0	2.7	24.1	4.3	20.9	9.9	20.6	10.8	13.1	8.5	21.7	4.4	9.9	6.3	10.6	2.0	6.1	2.0	4.1	0.8
14	5.3	1.2	6.6	4.2	12.1	8.7	24.5	4.5	25.6	6.2	12.3	7.5	17.9	11.1	22.4	4.7	10.8	7.7	10.4	2.2	3.8	3.3	2.0	1.8
15	4.9	2.2	8.5	1.9	13.6	6.5	23.4	7.8	28.1	4.3	21.9	7.8	23.0	5.3	23.0	4.5	3.1	2.8	10.3	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.8
16	3.0	2.7	5.4	4.9	15.4	5.1	22.8	6.9	22.9	6.9	18.8	10.0	26.8	4.2	23.2	2.5	16.7	4.6	10.5	1.6	2.6	2.4	2.5	1.8
17	2.5	2.3	7.2	5.5	15.0	7.2	19.6	11.2	14.7	10.9	6.0	5.3	22.0	7.7	20.6	5.1	13.4	4.0	5.6	4.7	2.8	2.6	1.6	1.5
18	4.5	2.3	10.9	1.9	16.5	4.2	23.7	9.9	13.8	8.6	13.4	11.2	15.9	7.1	22.9	2.8	14.7	3.6	5.7	4.9	2.4	2.3	3.5	0.9
19	6.2	1.8	10.9	2.2	17.2	3.9	22.3	7.4	23.5	8.2	9.6	8.3	19.7	12.1	21.3	4.4	11.0	6.4	5.3	4.4	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7
20	5.5	2.0	10.3	2.1	16.3	6.3	24.1	5.3	9.4	7.2	12.3	9.9	23.1	7.8	15.5	7.9	3.8	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.1	1.8
21	4.5	1.3	8.7	3.8	17.7	5.0	24.2	3.5	18.9	7.0	27.0	8.2	25.3	6.5	13.3	6.5	14.7	2.6	8.6	3.0	5.4	2.2	3.6	1.0
22	2.8	2.6	6.6	6.0	17.7	5.8	20.5	9.0	23.6	6.5	29.9	4.5	24.8	6.7	10.6	6.8	14.3	2.6	6.2	4.5	5.7	1.7	1.6	1.4
23	2.7	2.5	10.9	1.8	18.1	7.4	23.0	4.0	19.7	11.2	25.6	10.0	14.0	10.1	21.8	3.0	13.1	3.1	3.7	3.3	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.5
24	4.8	2.0	11.4	2.2	16.2	7.8	17.7	5.3	29.2	3.6	18.2	8.8	26.7	4.3	20.1	4.9	8.1	5.0	4.0	3.5	2.2	2.0	3.4	1.6
25	4.0	3.7	9.8	4.1	16.8	8.8	24.3	3.9	27.7	6.4	29.1	5.1	18.3	8.7	7.3	5.3	14.6	1.6	3.9	3.6	3.2	2.5	3.3	1.1
26	3.1	2.9	7.6	6.3	18.7	6.3	10.1	6.8	8.1	6.0	11.4	9.1	25.0	4.8	21.1	4.5	7.1	5.7	8.3	1.3	3.1	2.5	1.7	1.6
27	2.8	2.4	9.0	5.2	18.1	5.0	18.6	10.4	11.0	8.5	6.9	5.0	26.7	3.9	6.4	4.2	11.2	4.9	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.1	1.9
28	2.8	2.4	12.1	3.4	17.8	8.0	20.9	6.4	20.5	10.7	9.0	7.9	26.7	3.0	18.8	3.8	4.7	4.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	3.6	1.6
29	2.3	2.0	8.2	5.3	18.5	6.2	22.1	7.9	24.1	6.7	11.9	9.9	24.8	4.6	17.6	5.5	12.8	3.3	3.3	2.4	5.7	1.6	2.0	1.8
30	2.5	0.8			15.5	12.1	19.5	6.5	24.7	8.8	3.7	3.3	24.9	5.1	10.9	6.5	7.5	4.9	0.7	0.6	4.0	1.3	3.0	1.1
31	6.4	1.5			12.4	10.6			18.8	11.5			24.2	5.1	13.1	4.9			4.0	3.7			5.2	2.8
TOTAL	108.5	57.7	225.6	103.6	442.9	188.0	615.4	225.8	609.0	220.9	498.6	225.5	681.0	209.4	592.1	157.9	343.8	139.8	209.5	104.5	110.9	71.9	85.7	46.0

RADIATION

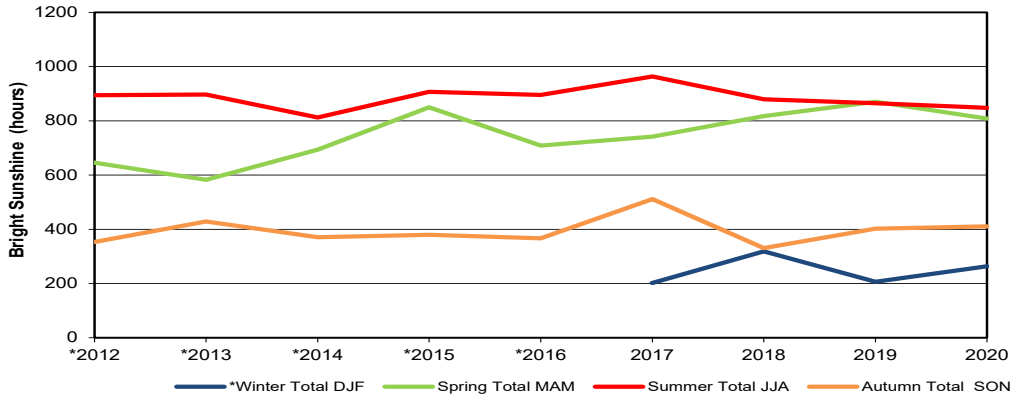
Annual Bright Sunshine Hours

Note: Winter bright sunshine is low for the 2012 to 2016 period due to instrument misalignment

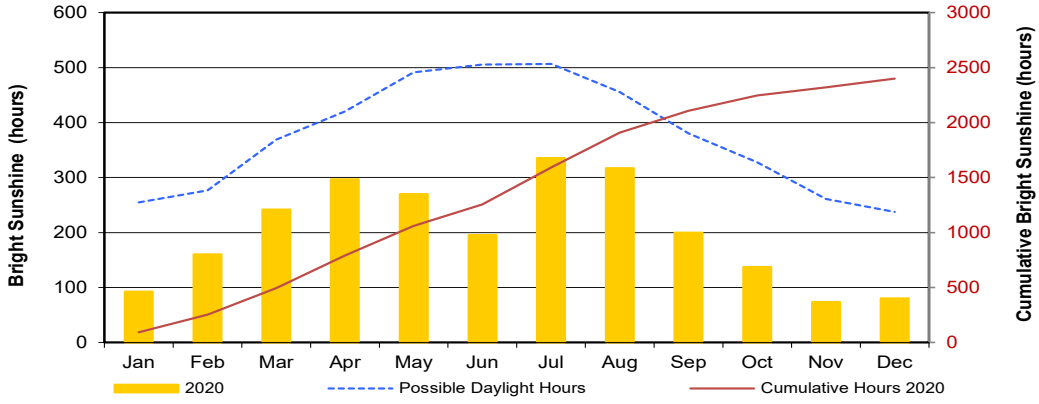


Seasonal Bright Sunshine Hours

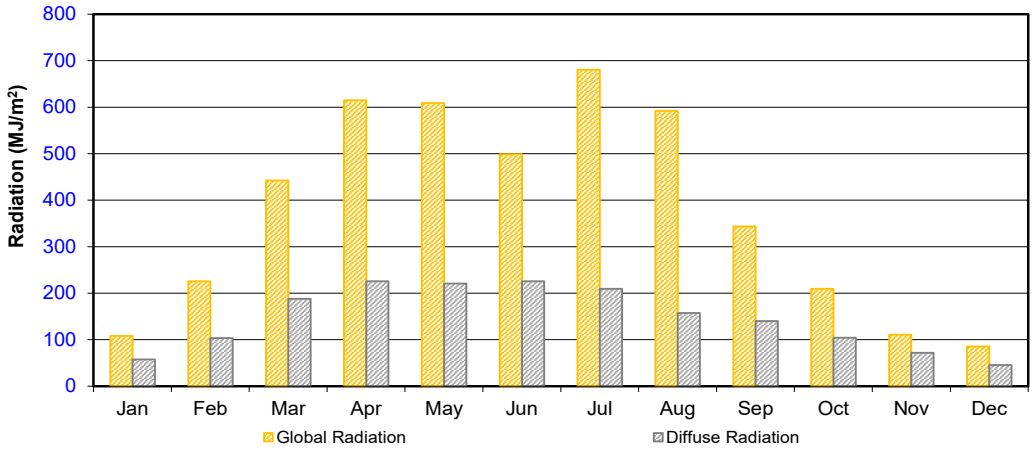
Note: Winter bright sunshine is low for the 2012 to 2016 period due to instrument misalignment



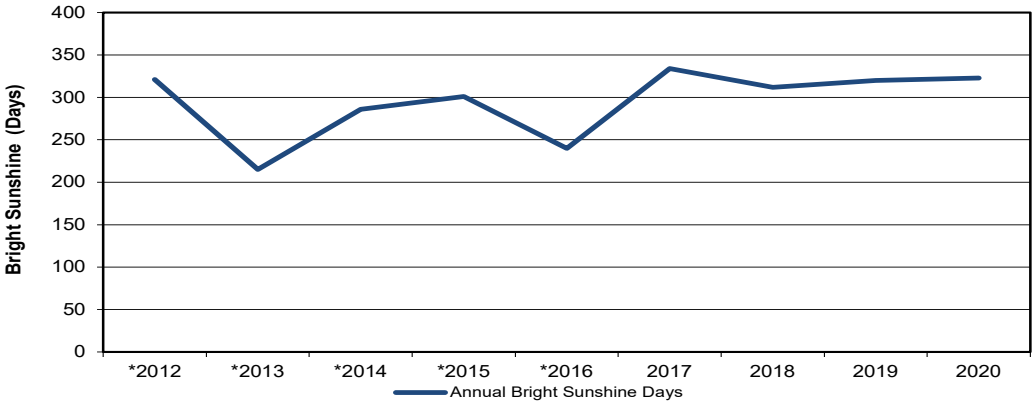
Monthly Bright Sunshine Hours



Global & Diffuse Radiation

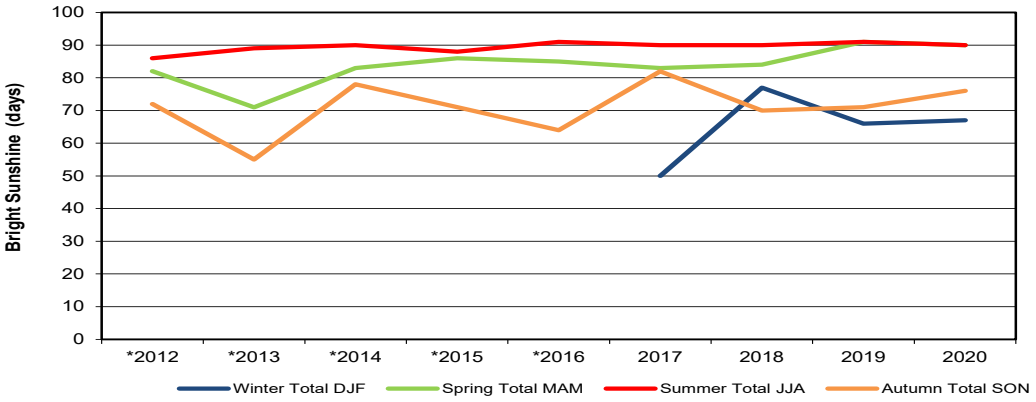


RADIATION



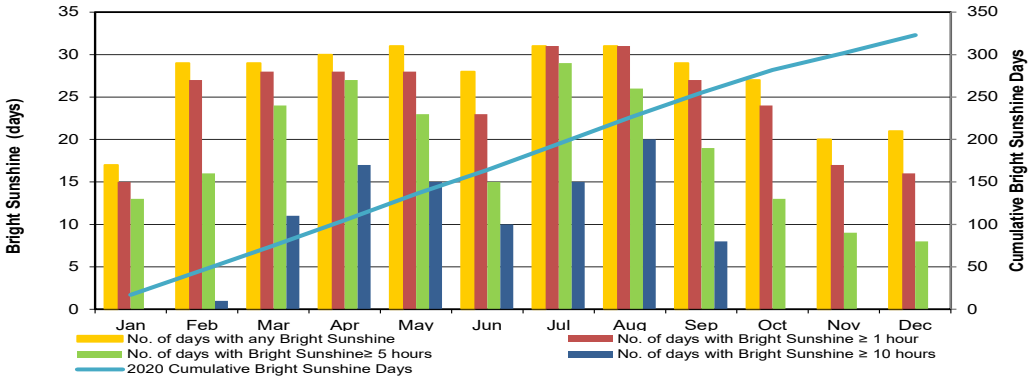
Annual Bright Sunshine Days

Note: Winter bright sunshine is low for the 2012 to 2016 period due to instrument misalignment



Seasonal Bright Sunshine Days

Note: Winter bright sunshine is low for the 2012 to 2016 period due to instrument misalignment



Monthly Bright Sunshine Days

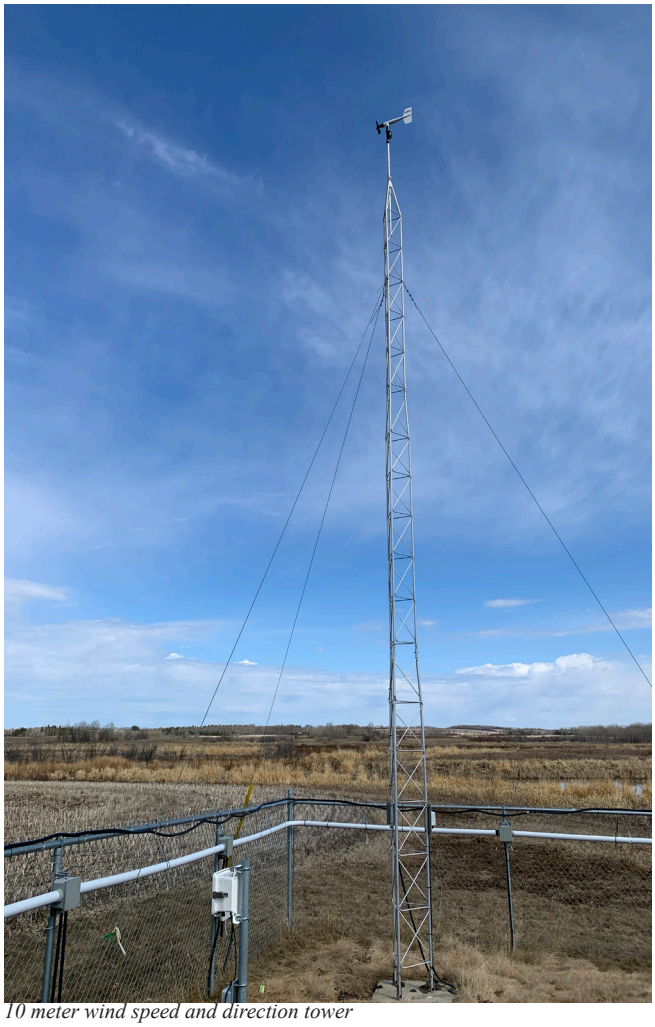
Bright Sunshine Ranking

% OF ACTUAL TO POSSIBLE HOURS BRIGHT SUNSHINE									
ANNUAL		WINTER DJF		SPRING MAM		SUMMER JJA		AUTUMN SON	
2017	57.6	2018	41.4	2019	68.0	2017	65.7	2017	52.9
2015	55.4	2020	34.4	2015	66.7	2015	62.3	2015	47.6
2019	55.3	2019	26.9	2018	63.7	2013	61.2	2013	44.4
2020	53.5	2017	26.2	2020	62.9	2016	61.1	2014	43.0
2018	53.5	2012	IF	2017	57.8	2012	61.0	2020	42.6
2012	47.9	2013	IF	2016	55.2	2018	60.0	2019	41.5
2014	46.6	2014	IF	2014	54.0	2019	58.9	2012	39.7
2016	43.9	2015	IF	2012	50.2	2020	57.9	2016	38.0
2013	42.5	2016	IF	2013	45.4	2014	55.3	2018	34.2

DAYS WITH BRIGHT SUNSHINE									
ANNUAL		WINTER DJF		SPRING MAM		SUMMER JJA		AUTUMN SON	
2017	334	2018	77	2019	91	2016	91	2017	82
2020	323	2020	67	2020	90	2019	91	2014	78
2012	321	2019	66	2015	86	2014	90	2020	76
2019	319	2017	50	2016	85	2017	90	2012	72
2018	312	2012	IF	2018	84	2018	90	2015	71
2015	301	2013	IF	2014	83	2020	90	2019	71
2014	286	2014	IF	2017	83	2013	89	2018	70
2016	240	2015	IF	2012	82	2015	88	2016	64
2013	215	2016	IF	2013	71	2012	86	2013	55

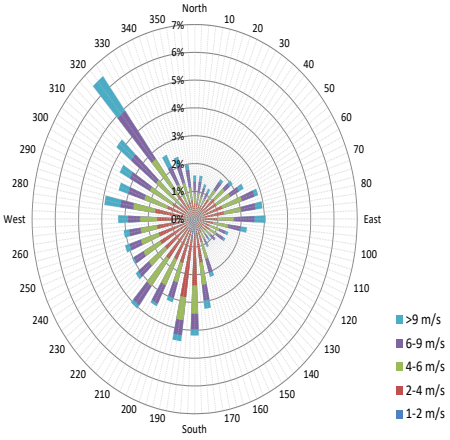
WIND

MONTH	AVERAGE WIND SPEED (km/h)		HIGHEST INSTANTANEOUS WIND SPEED (km/h)		
	2020 Average	2020 1/2 Hr. Maximum Average	2020 for CRS @ CLC (Speed / direction / date)		
January	11.3	15.7	56.9	NW	6
February	12.2	16.4	56.8	WNW	2
March	13.9	18.9	53.4	N	1
April	13.5	18.9	61.1	NW	8
May	14.6	21.6	55.7	SSW	17
June	13.7	20.5	61.4	SSW	1
July	11.4	17.5	54.0	WNW	14
August	11.8	18.4	49.7	SW	7
September	12.5	18.6	57.2	NNW	29
October	13.8	20.3	56.7	NW	15
November	12.4	17.5	48.5	NNE	8
December	10.2	14.4	57.9	NW	17

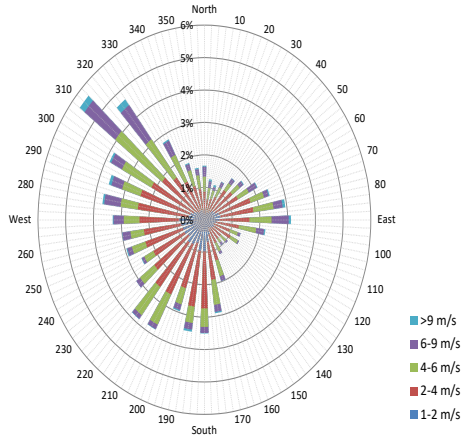


10 meter wind speed and direction tower
May 2020
Photo:Development Engineering and Manufacturing

Peak Wind Speed and Direction CLC 2020



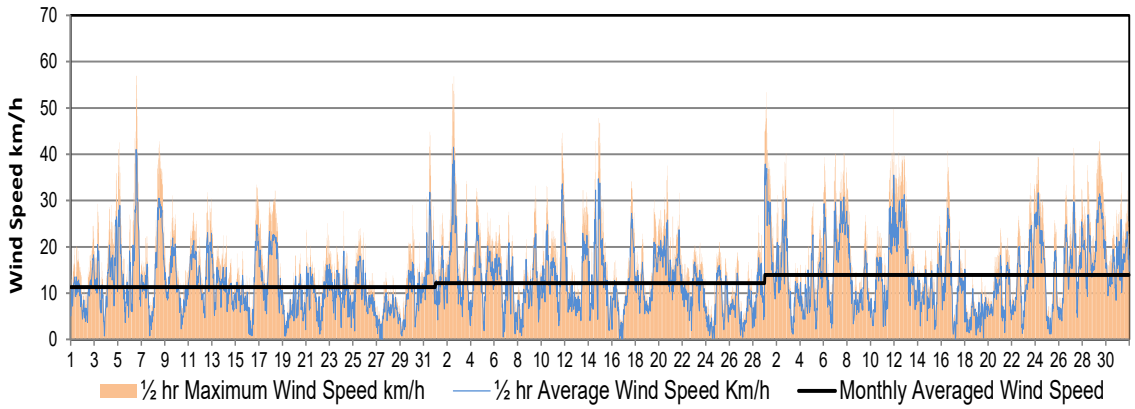
1/2 Hour Average Wind Speed and Direction CLC 2020



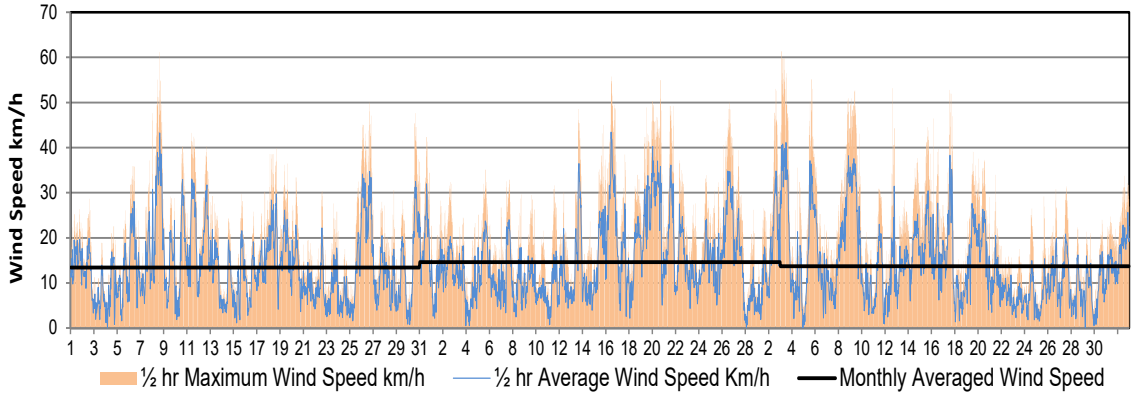
WIND

Daily Wind Speed and Maximum Gust Wind Speed

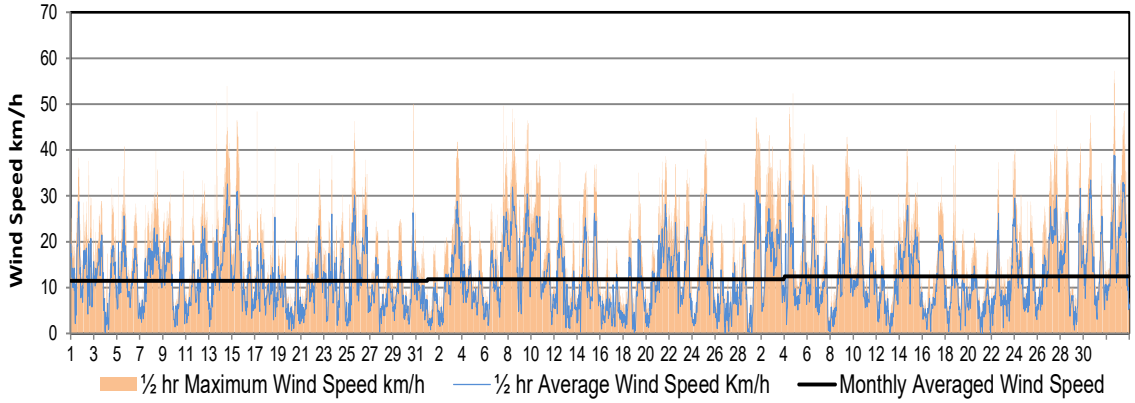
Jannuary
February
March



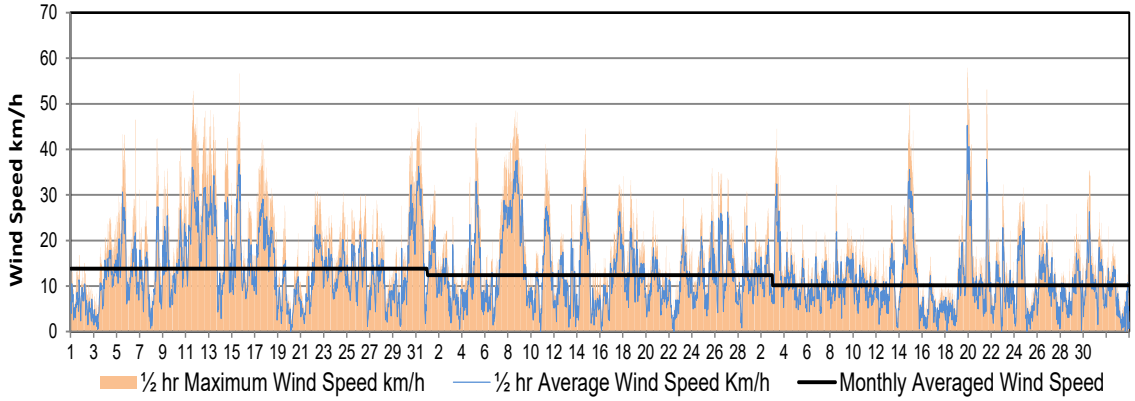
April
May
June



July
August
September



October
November
December



WIND

EXTREME DAILY WINDS (km/h)

Month	Day	WIND SPEED/ DIRECTION	BEAUFORT WIND SCALE DESIGNATION*
January	6	56.9 NW	Near Gale
February	2	56.8 WNW	Near Gale
March	1	53.4 N	Near Gale
April	8	61.1 NW	Near Gale
	26	50.0 WNW	Near Gale
May	17	55.7 SSW	Near Gale
	20	50.3 NE	Near Gale
	21	55.0 S	Near Gale
	27	50.0 NW	Near Gale
	31	53.0 SE	Near Gale
June	1	61.4 SSW	Near Gale
	3	55.1 WSW	Near Gale
	6	50.9 E	Near Gale
	7	52.6 E	Near Gale
	10	53.2 NW	Near Gale
	15	52.8 SSW	Near Gale
July	13	50.7 NNW	Near Gale
	14	54.0 WNW	Near Gale
	30	50.0 NW	Near Gale
September	1	52.3 NW	Near Gale
	29	57.2 NNW	Near Gale
October	11	52.9 W	Near Gale
	15	56.7 NW	Near Gale
December	12	50.3 NNW	Near Gale
	17	57.9 NW	Near Gale
	18	53.4 NW	Near Gale
	19	53.2 NW	Near Gale

Environment Canada, Meteorological Service of Canada, 2014. Beaufort Wind Scale Table

*Near Gale >=50 but < 62	*Gale >=62 but <75
*Strong Gale >=75 but <89	*Storm >=89 but <103
*Violent Storm >=103 but <117	

WINDCHILL CALCULATION CHART [1]

T°C / km/h Speed	5°	0°	-5°	-10°	-15°	-20°	-25°	-30°	-35°	-40°	-45°	-50°
5	4	-2	-7	-13	-19	-24	-30	-36	-41	-47	-53	-58
10	3	-3	-9	-15	-21	-27	-33	-39	-45	-51	-57	-63
15	2	-4	-11	-17	-23	-29	-35	-41	-48	-54	-60	-66
20	1	-5	-12	-18	-24	-30	-37	-43	-49	-56	-62	-67
25	1	-6	-12	-19	-25	-32	-38	-44	-51	-57	-64	-70
30	0	-6	-13	-20	-26	-33	-39	-46	-52	-59	-65	-72
35	0	-7	-14	-20	-27	-33	-40	-47	-53	-60	-66	-73
40	-1	-7	-14	-21	-27	-34	-41	-48	-54	-61	-68	-74
45	-1	-8	-15	-21	-28	-35	-42	-48	-55	-62	-69	-75
50	-1	-8	-15	-22	-29	-35	-42	-49	-56	-63	-69	-76
55	-2	-8	-15	-22	-29	-36	-43	-50	-57	-63	-70	-77
60	-2	-9	-16	-23	-30	-36	-43	-50	-57	-64	-71	-78
65	-2	-9	-16	-23	-30	-37	-44	-51	-58	-65	-72	-79
70	-2	-9	-16	-23	-30	-37	-44	-51	-58	-65	-72	-80
75	-3	-10	-17	-24	-31	-38	-45	-52	-59	-66	-73	-80
80	-3	-10	-17	-24	-31	-38	-45	-52	-60	-67	-74	-81

Approximate Thresholds

-10	Low	Risk of hypothermia if outside for long periods without adequate protection.
-28	Risky	Risk of frostnip/frostbite on extremities. Exposed skin can freeze in 10 - 30 min.
-40	High Risk	High risk of frostbite. Exposed skin can freeze in 5 - 10 minutes.
-48	Very High Risk	Serious risk of frostbite. Exposed skin can freeze in 2 - 5 minutes.
-55	Extreme Risk	Outdoor conditions are hazardous. Exposed skin can freeze in 2 minutes or less.

1: Environment Canada, 2004b

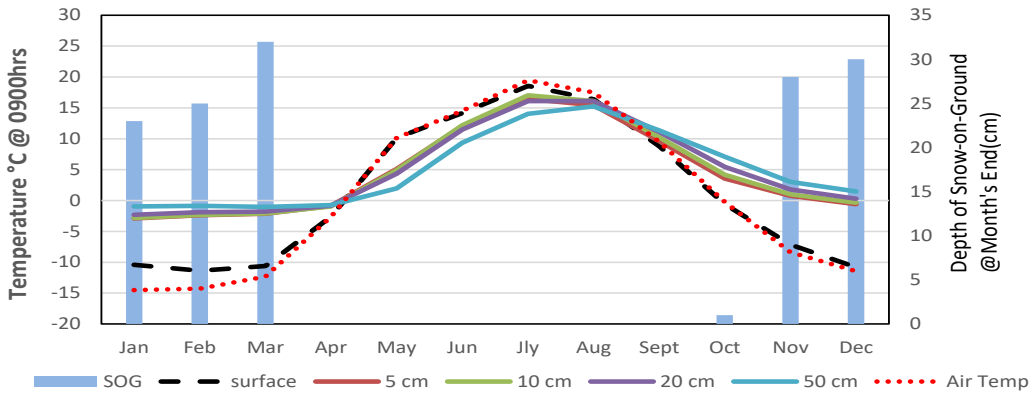
EXTREME DAILY WIND CHILL WHEN CALCULATED TO < 0

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JLY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1	-20	-15	-24	-30	-1					-6	-17	-17
2	-12	-27	-16	-31	-5					-2	-5	-18
3	-13	-37	-23	-37	-6					-6	-6	-16
4	-14	-38	-15	-38	-2						-8	-13
5	-23	-28	-1	-3	-3						-11	-15
6	-33	-4	-12	-15	-3				-1		-2	-16
7	-39	-26	-29	-26	-6				-4	-1	-15	-15
8	-38	-22	-32	-19	-6				-7	-3	-3	-7
9	-36	-26	-36	-26	-4					-2	-3	-2
10	-41	-18	-27	-14	-7				-2	-5	-28	-3
11	-39	-38	-16	-19	-8					-1	-27	-16
12	-39	-43	-23	-23	-7					-6	-32	-26
13	-4	-45	-32	-25	-4				-3	-7	-26	-40
14	-48	-4	-4	-28	-3					-13	-18	-41
15	-49	-36	-25	-27	-7				-1	-12	-15	-28
16	-54	-28	-3	-1	-2				-8	-15	-16	-25
17	-35	-37	-29	-10						-15	-20	-28
18	-35	-39	-36	-9					-4	-15	-15	-38
19	-40	-46	-37	-9						-12	-19	-30
20	-31	-26	-33	-6						-12	-26	-22
21	-15	-17	-28	-6						-1	-27	-20
22	-18	-15	-21	-6						-15	-27	-4
23	-18	-21	-19	-6					0	-13	-24	-26
24	-20	-26	-15	-3						-14	-16	-22
25	-13	-27	-2	-6						-18	-14	-16
26	-16	-26	-22	-1						-3	-22	-21
27	-16	-24	-12	-5						-10	-16	-26
28	-12	-17	-15	-5						-10	-19	-4
29	-14		-22	-2						-11	-25	-22
30	-20		-17						-2	-13	-18	-27
31	-20		-26							-17		-29

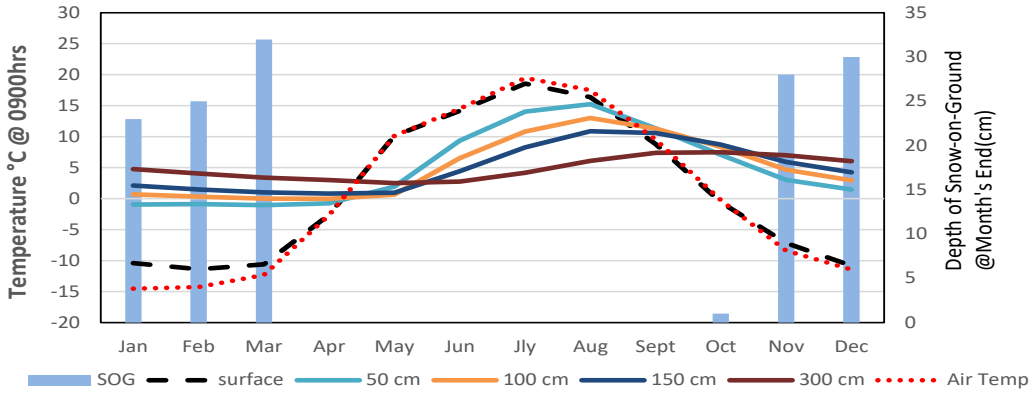
SOIL TEMPERATURES AND DEPTH OF SNOW-ON-THE-GROUND @ MONTH END (2020)

MONTH	Mean Air Temp @ 0900h (°C)	Surface Temp@ 0900h (°C)	SOIL TEMPERATURES (°C) @ 0900h							Mean Air Temp @ 1600h (°C)	Surface Temp@ 1600h (°C)	SOIL TEMPERATURES (°C) @ 1600h			SOG at month's end
			5cm	10cm	20cm	50cm	100cm	150cm	300cm			5cm	10cm	20cm	cm
January	-14.5	-10.4	-2.9	-2.8	-2.3	-1.0	0.7	2.1	4.8	-11.7	-9.2	-2.8	-2.8	-2.3	23
February	-14.3	-11.4	-2.4	-2.3	-1.9	-0.9	0.3	1.5	4.1	-8.1	-7.0	-2.4	-2.4	-1.9	25
March	-12.3	-10.6	-2.1	-2.1	-1.8	-1.0	0.0	1.0	3.4	-6.2	-5.6	-2.1	-2.0	-1.6	32
April	-2.7	-2.6	-0.9	-1.0	-0.8	-0.7	0.0	0.8	3.0	3.5	3.7	0.1	-0.5	-0.8	-
May	10.1	10.2	5.1	4.9	4.3	1.9	0.6	1.0	2.5	15.6	17.5	8.6	6.9	4.4	
June	14.5	14.2	12.0	12.2	11.5	9.4	6.5	4.4	2.8	18.0	19.1	14.9	13.9	11.6	
July	19.5	18.6	16.4	17.0	16.1	14.0	10.8	8.3	4.2	23.5	25.4	20.1	19.2	16.3	
August	17.5	16.4	15.4	16.1	16.1	15.2	13.0	10.9	6.1	23.6	25.1	19.1	18.3	16.3	
September	9.5	8.8	9.6	10.2	11.1	11.4	11.3	10.6	7.4	16.3	16.9	12.5	11.7	11.2	-
October	-0.2	-0.6	3.5	4.2	5.4	7.1	8.4	8.7	7.5	4.8	5.3	4.9	4.8	5.4	1
November	-8.4	-7.2	0.8	1.0	1.8	3.0	4.7	5.9	7.0	-4.5	-3.7	0.9	1.0	1.8	28
December	-11.5	-10.8	-0.6	-0.4	0.3	1.5	2.9	4.2	6.1	-7.9	-8.0	-0.7	-0.4	0.3	30

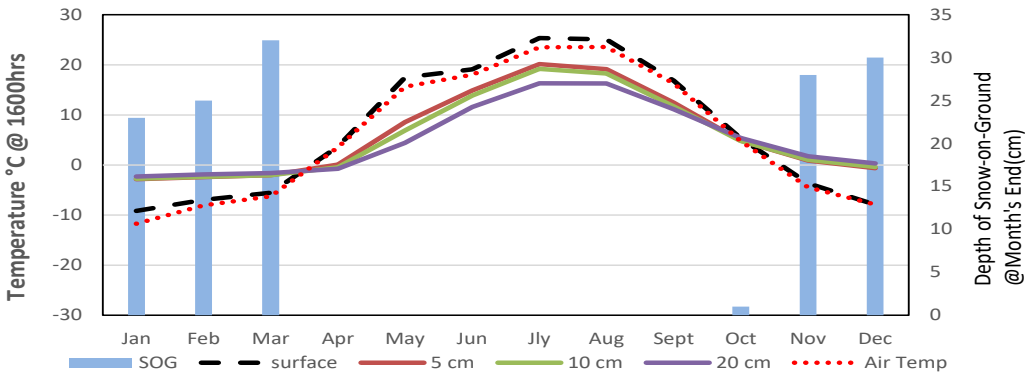
Monthly Soil Temperatures @ 0900h



Monthly Soil Temperatures @ 0900h



Monthly Soil Temperatures @ 1600h



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

(Unless otherwise stated, source for definitions of terms is Environment Canada, 1978)

BEAUFORT WIND SCALE was developed by Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort in 1805 and adopted by the British Navy in 1838. It consisted of 13 degrees of wind strength, from calm to hurricane, based upon the effects of various wind strengths upon the amount of canvas carried by the fully rigged frigates of the period. Over the years it has been modified as needed and in 1946 the scale values (Force Numbers) were defined by ranges of wind speed as measured at a height of 10 meters above the surface. In effect, this transformed the 'Beaufort Wind Force Scale' into the 'Beaufort Wind Speed Scale'. This scale is the current standard scale for visual observations of the wind (Heidorn, 1998).

BRIGHT SUNSHINE is the unobstructed direct radiation from the sun, as opposed to the shading of a location by clouds or by other atmospheric obstructions.

Number of Days is defined as the total number of days when at least 0.1 of an hour of bright sunshine was recorded.

Percentage Possible refers to the ratio of measured bright sunshine hours to the total possible daylight hours in a given period, expressed as a percentage.

Possible daylight hours (hours of illumination) are taken from the sunrise/set tables provided by the National Research Council of Canada, Herzberg Institute of Astrophysics, Victoria, BC.

Total is the sum of the daily bright sunshine values in hours and tenths of hours as measured by an automated sunshine recorder using voltaic cells.

DEGREE-DAY is an index for various temperature related calculations

Cooling (CDD) is the cooling requirement to achieve a stipulated comfort value in an indoor environment. For most purposes, a temperature of greater than 18°C is considered uncomfortable and supplementary cooling is required. On a specific day, the amount by which 18°C is less than the daily average temperature defines the number of cooling degree-days for that day. A temperature base of 24° C is sometimes used as an index of extreme cooling degree-days to indicate potential heat stress. (Environment Canada 2012)

Mathematically:CDD = (T - 18°C), for that day, where T = daily mean temperature in °C if T is equal to or less than18°C, CDD = 0.

Monthly and annual values of CDD are obtained by summing daily values.

Growing (GDD) is the growing requirement in order for plant growth to proceed. The air temperature must exceed a critical value appropriate to the plant species in question. For many members of the grass family, including most commercial cereals grown on the prairies, a base temperature of 5.0°C has been established. On a specified day, the difference between the daily average temperature and the 5.0°C base temperature defines the number of growing degree-days.

Mathematically: GDD = (T - 5.0°C), for that day, where T = daily mean temperature in °C if T is equal to or less than 5.0°C, GDD = 0.

Daily GDD values are summed to provide totals for the appropriate month, growing season or year.

Heating (HDD) is the heating requirement to achieve a stipulated comfort value in an indoor environment. For most purposes, a temperature of less than 18°C is considered uncomfortable and supplementary heating is required. On a specific day, the amount by which 18°C exceeds the daily average temperature defines the number of heating degree-days for that day.

Mathematically:

HDD = (18°C - T), for that day, where T = daily mean temperature in °C if T is equal to or greater than 18°C, HDD = 0.

Monthly and annual values of HDD are obtained by summing daily values.

EXTREME is the highest or lowest value of a particular element recorded during the period in question.

FROST is recorded on each occasion when the daily minimum temperature is equal to or less than 0°C.

NORMAL VALUE (1981-2010) In climatology it is often useful to make spatial comparisons of particular element values over a common time period. At an interior continental site such as the Conservation Learning Centre, a period of 30 years is required to produce statistically stable estimates of the more variable elements. To facilitate spatial comparisons, the World Meteorological Organization recommends the standard normal (average) period of thirty years. The period of operation at CLC is not yet long enough to produce nomals. (Environment Canada, 1993, 2002, 2004a)

POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION (Thornthwaite Method) is the amount of water which will be lost from a surface completely covered with vegetation if there is sufficient water in the soil at all times for the use of the vegetation. It is computed by means of an empirical formula involving mean monthly temperature and average length of day.

Mathematically: $PET = mT^a$ where PET = Potential of Evapotranspiration; m = % of day length for the month as compared to the year; T = Temperature °C when T is less than or equal to 0; otherwise T = O; and a = yearly heat index. (Thornthwaite and Mather, 1955)

PRECIPITATION

Day is recorded on occasions when the amount of precipitation in a 24-hour period of 0000 hours - 24000 hours equals or exceeds 0.2 mm water. An asterisk (*) appearing in the average column denotes the occurrence of measurable precipitation on one or more occasions.

Dry day is when no measurable precipitation is recorded.

Total is the sum of the daily recorded precipitation. The snowfall component of precipitation is recorded as an equivalent amount of liquid water. The notation "T" refers to a trace of precipitation (less than 0.2 mm water equivalent) .

Official precipitation is measured using a weighing gauge, extreme precipitation events are measured using a tipping bucket rain gauge .

Snow depth is measured using a sonic ranging sensor.

SEASONS Meteorologists prefer to divide the year into four 3-month periods based primarily on temperature. Thus winter is defined as December (previous year), January, and February (DJF); spring as March, April and May (MAM); summer as June, July and August (JJA); and fall as September, October and November (SON). (Lutgens and Tarbuck, 1992)

SOIL TEMPERATURE under a short grass surface with normal snow accumulation, is measured according to procedures outlined in the Environment Canada publication "*Soil Temperature*" January l, 1976. Depths below surface at which soil temperature measurements are made are: 5 cm, 10 cm, 20 cm, 50 cm, 100 cm, 150 cm and 300 cm. Since soil temperature is affected by profile structure and water content, extrapolation of the measured data is difficult.

SOLAR RADIATION

Diffuse - Total is radiation reaching the earth's surface after having been scattered from the direct solar beam. The instrument used is an Eppley pyranometer with a shade ring (See SOLAR RADIATION-Global- Total).

Global - Total is the sum of the direct solar and diffuse radiation during the period in question. Measurements are carried out on a horizontal surface near ground level and integrated over the whole celestial dome, summing the diffuse and direct components of the solar beam. The temperature-compensated Eppley pyranometer is used. The standard metric unit of measurement is the megajoule per square metre (MJ/m^2). (To facilitate comparison with past years' data: 1.0 MJ/m^2 = 23.895 langleys). Comparison is provided with a provisional average based on 16 years of data (l975-1990).

SPELLS - Temperature spells are defined as days when the daily maximum temperature is higher than or equal to 30°C (hot spell) or the daily minimum temperature is lower than or equal to -30°C (cold spell).

SUNRISE/SUNSET times have been included in this report. They have been acquired from the National Research Council, Canada, Herzberg Institute of Astrophysics.

TEMPERATURE

Average Annual is the average of the daily average temperatures in degrees Celsius (°C) for one year.

Average Daily is defined as the arithmetic mean of the daily maximum temperature in degrees Celsius (°C) and the daily minimum temperature in degrees Celsius (°C) for the day in question.

Average Maximum is the average of the daily maximum temperatures in degrees Celsius (°C) average over the appropriate time periods.

Average Minimum is the average of the daily minimum temperatures in degrees Celsius (°C) averaged over the appropriate time periods. Refer to TEMPERATURE-Average Maximum concerning measurement procedures.

Average Monthly is the average of the daily average temperatures in degrees Celsius (°C) for the month under consideration.

WIND CHILL describes a sensation, the way we feel as a result of the combined cooling effect of temperature and wind. This feeling can't be measured using an instrument, so a mathematical formula was developed in 1939 that related air temperature and wind speed to the cooling sensation. This formula was revised in 2001 by a team of scientists and medical experts from Canada and the U.S. with the Canadian Department of National Defence contributing human volunteers. The new index is based on the loss of heat from the face.

Mathematically: $WC = 13.12 + (0.6215 \times T) - (11.37 \times V^{0.16}) + (0.3965 \times T \times V^{0.16})$; where WC = wind chill; T= air temperature °C; V= standard wind speed km/h. (Environment Canada 2004b).

WAVES - Temperature waves are defined as a sequence of three or more days when the daily maxiumum/minimum temperatures are higher/lower than, or equal to, a set temperature. For a heat wave the temperature is 32°C. (Environment Canada 2005).

WIND SPEED

Average is the average of the hourly wind speeds for the period in question measured in kilometres per hour (km/h). Average hourly wind speeds are obtained from a RM Young Wind Monitor anemometer at a height of 10 m.

Peak Gust refers to the highest instantaneous value recorded by the anemometer system for the period of reference, irrespective of direction and/or duration.

see also **Beaufort Wind Scale**

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