

**CLIMATE REFERENCE STATION
Conservation Learning Center
RM of Prince Albert #461
ANNUAL SUMMARY 2023**

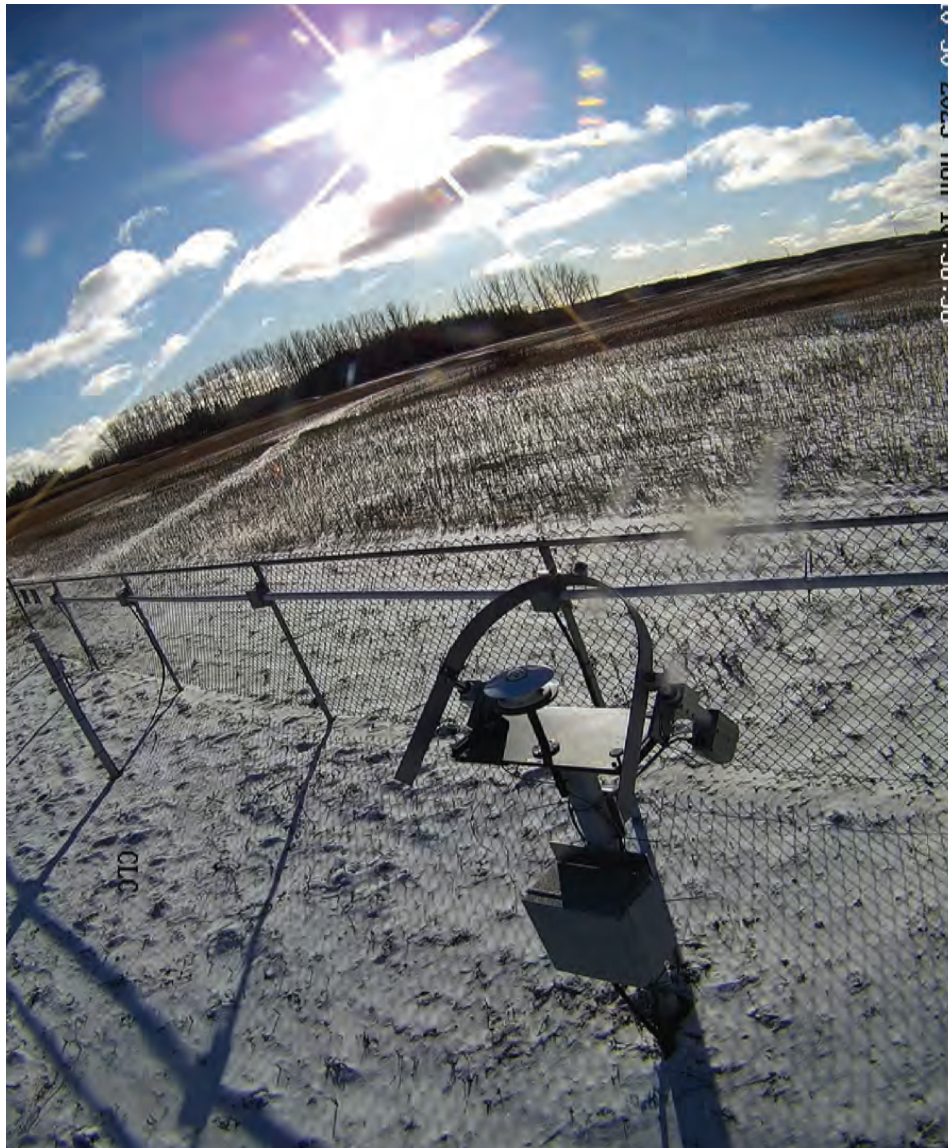
**V. Wittrock
Saskatchewan Research Council**



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COVER PHOTOGRAPHS

Report cover: Climate Station (September 2023)

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Inside cover: Diffuse Ring (30 October 2023)

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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, 2023-2024
WE GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGE THE SUPPORT OF THE FOLLOWING:



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 R. Jansen, K. Babich and G. Epp plus others. Summer of 2018 data monitoring assistance was provided by A. 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 (left), Sept 2023 (right)*



*CRS at CLC looking northeast (left), looking west (right)
Photo: Epp, G. Date: 28 April 2023*

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 observations¹. 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 climate². 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 meteorological 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 Atmospheric 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.

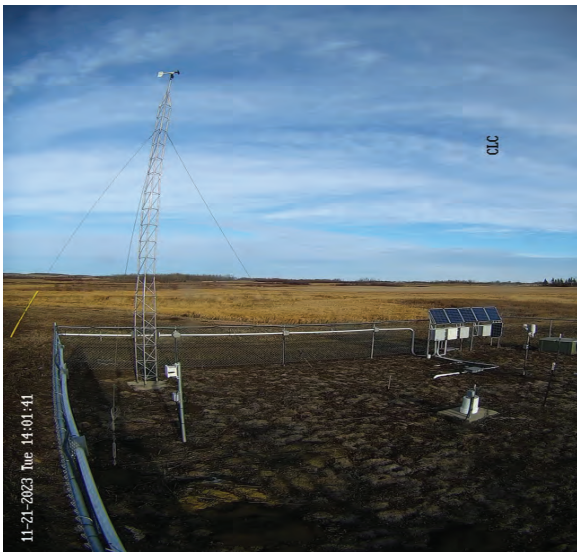
¹Environment Canada 1992 ²World Meteorological Organization 1988

ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE SRC CLIMATE REFERENCE STATION AT THE CONSERVATION LEARNING CENTRE, 2023

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. Unfortunately, with COVID-19 in 2020, that program was put on hiatus.

General equipment maintenance occurred spring and fall of 2023. Items of note including a new site camera installed in February, a new TB7 tipping bucket instrument was installed in April, new temperature/RH sensor installed (HMP 155) and replaced the bearings in the RM Young wind sensor in October of 2023.

*10 meter tower with RM Young
Wind speed and Direction
November 21 2023
Photo: V. Wittrock*



*Tipping Bucket liquid precipitation gauge
April 28 2023
Photo:G. Epp*



*Temperature / Relative Humidity Tree
October 2023
Photo:G. Epp*

SUMMARY FOR 2023

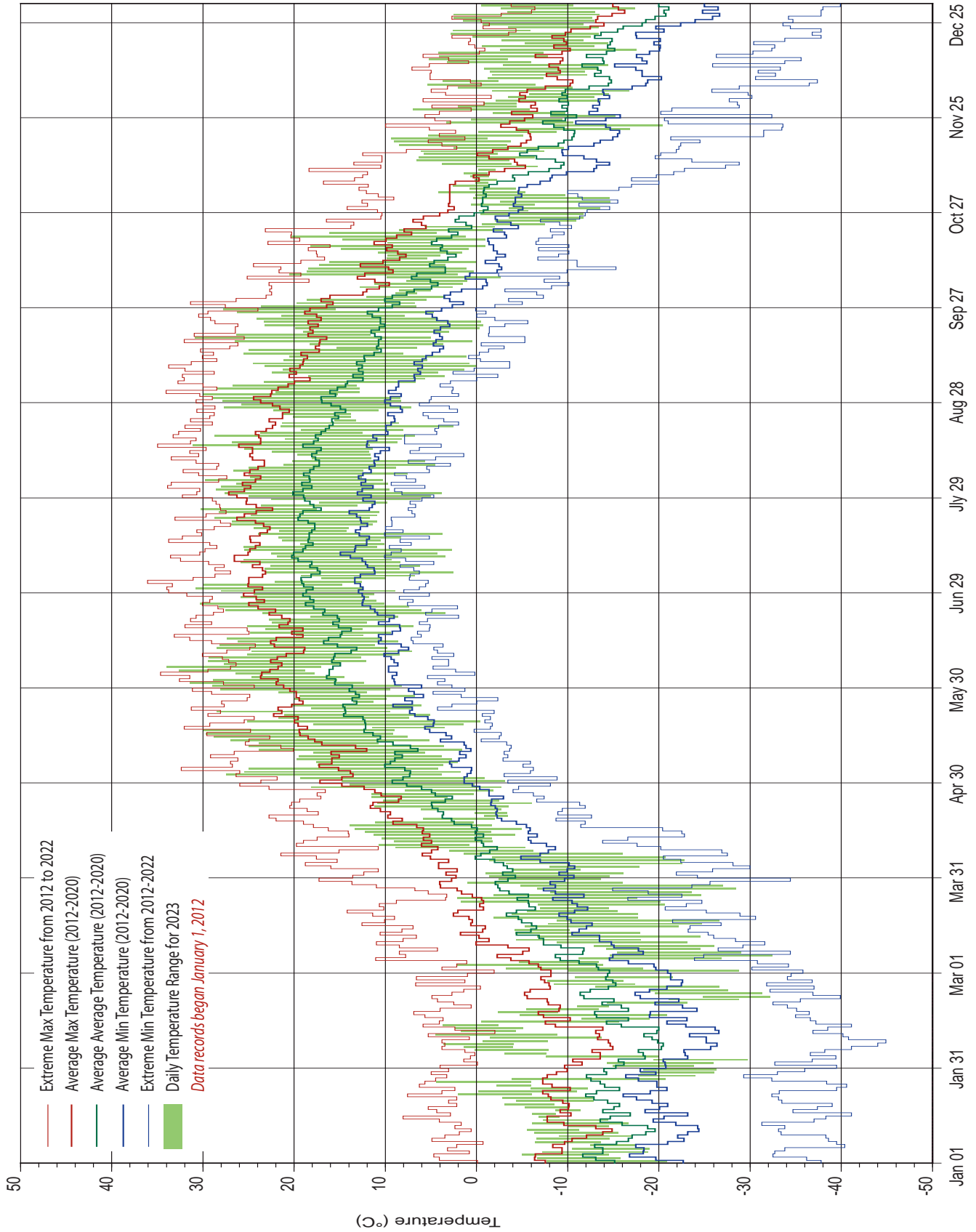
Data, including temperature, precipitation, wind speed and direction, bright sunshine, solar radiation, soil temperature and moisture, was recorded during 2023 by the Saskatchewan Research Council's (SRC) Climate Reference Station (CRS) at the Conservation Learning Centre (CLC) (53.03 N, 105.77 W), located in the Rural Municipality of Prince Albert #461, Saskatchewan.

SRC's Climate Reference Station at the CLC has been in operation for 12 years (2012-2023), tracking similarities and differences of various parameters between the years and seasons. Now that the station has reached a full 10 years of records, there is sufficient data for certain statistical analyses, such as determining averages (2012-2021). This report examines the types of weather and climate that occurred in 2023 and compares it to the previous 11 years.

Synopsis for 2023 CLC:

- 10 days with temperatures at or greater than +30C at CLC
 - Hottest day was 34.0C (June 5)
- 10 days with temperatures at or below -30C at CLC
- There were zero days with minimum temperatures at or below -40C at CLC
 - Coldest day was -37.2C (February 23)
- 2023 was the third warmest year at SRC's CRS at CLC (page 8).
 - Winter had average temperature for the CRS at CLC.
 - Spring had the second lowest minimum temperature.
 - Summer and autumn maximum temperatures were the second highest over the past 12 years.
- Frost-free season was 123 days long (May 19 to September 20).
- The hot summer of 2023 resulted in the highest number of growing degree-days (1774.2) for the 12 years this station has been in existence. The number of cooling degree days (98) was average for the station.
- 2023 was the driest year in the past 12 years with 259.0mm of measured precipitation.
- The continuous snowpack for the 2022-2023 winter started on November 3 and lasted until April 16. The deepest the snow ever got at site was 53cm in mid-March. There was only 2 cm of snow at the station on December 31, 2023 which is the lowest amount of snow cover the station has recorded for that day.
- The lack of precipitation resulted in high amount of bright sunshine. 2023 bright sunshine set a record with the number of bright sunshine hours (2714.0 hrs) with 2021 coming in second with 2694.7 hrs. It also had the highest number of days that recorded bright sunshine (335 days) with 2017 coming in second with 334 days.
- Peak wind for the year was measured on July 1 (93.0 km/h), which is classified in the 'storm' category.
 - CLC had three days with peak winds categorized as gale force winds (page 36).
- The cool start to 2023 show up when wind chill is calculated (Page 36). When windspeed and temperature are combined to calculate windchill, SRC's CRS at CLC had nine days rated at 'high risk' to 'very high risk' (see windchill calculation chart). The warm fall of 2023 also show up with most windchills in the 'low' to 'no risk' categories.

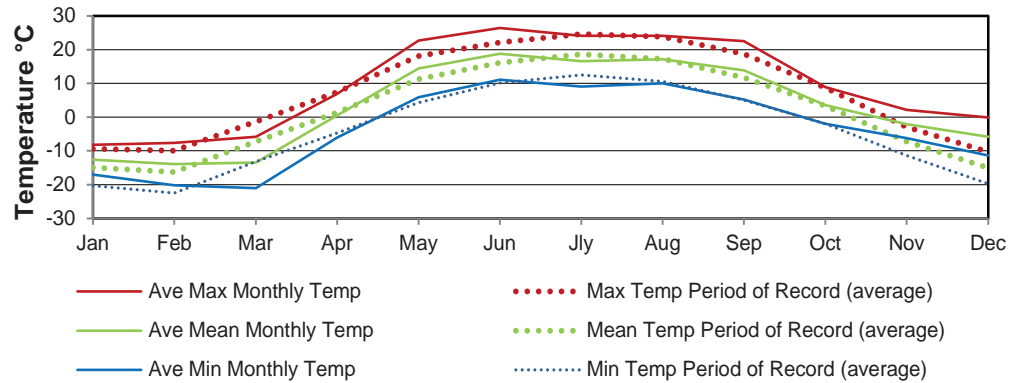
DAILY TEMPERATURE



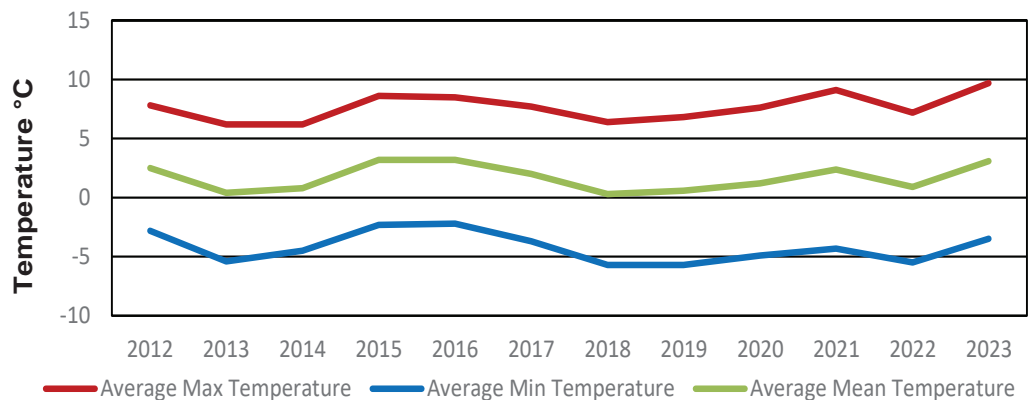
TEMPERATURE

MONTH	AVERAGE MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE (°C)	AVERAGE MINIMUM TEMPERATURE (°C)	AVERAGE TEMPERATURE (°C)	EXTREME VALUES TEMPERATURE (°C) 2023				EXTREME VALUES TEMPERATURE (°C) FOR 2012 TO 2022					
	2023	2023	2023	Max	Day	Min	Day	Max	Day	Year	Min	Day	Year
January	-8.2	-17.0	-12.6	4.1	26	-30.8	31	8.1	15	2014	-41.1	16	2020
February	-7.6	-20.2	-13.9	6.8	7	-37.2	23	6.9	17	2017	-44.9	8	2019
March	-5.8	-21.0	-13.4	2.1	3	-32.4	6	17.3	30	2012	-35.8	1	2014
April	6.9	-6.0	0.5	18.1	28	-22.8	5	26.0	29	2015	-30.0	3	2020
May	22.7	5.9	14.4	31.4	31	-0.9	1	32.4	4	2016	-8.8	1	2019
June	26.4	11.1	18.8	34.0	5	3.4	22	34.7	3	2021	0.2	3	2022
July	24.1	9.1	16.6	30.2	25	2.5	5	36.1	2	2021	4.7	8	2015
August	24.1	10.0	17.1	31.1	14	2.6	20	35.0	14	2021	1.4	11	2019
September	22.5	5.2	13.9	30.9	17	-0.7	21	33.8	8	2011	-7.3	30	2018
October	8.9	-2.0	3.5	20.5	7	-14.7	30	25.2	6	2021	-15.5	30	2019
November	2.1	-6.2	-2.1	9.3	19	-20.4	23	18.4	9	2016	-33.6	23	2013
December	-0.1	-11.4	-5.8	5.4	6	-17.5	17	7.1	11	2014	-39.9	31	2013
Average	9.7	-3.5	3.1										

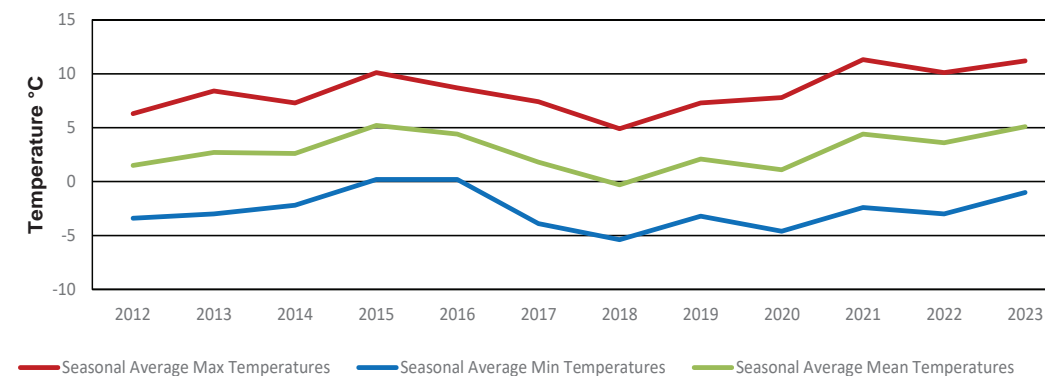
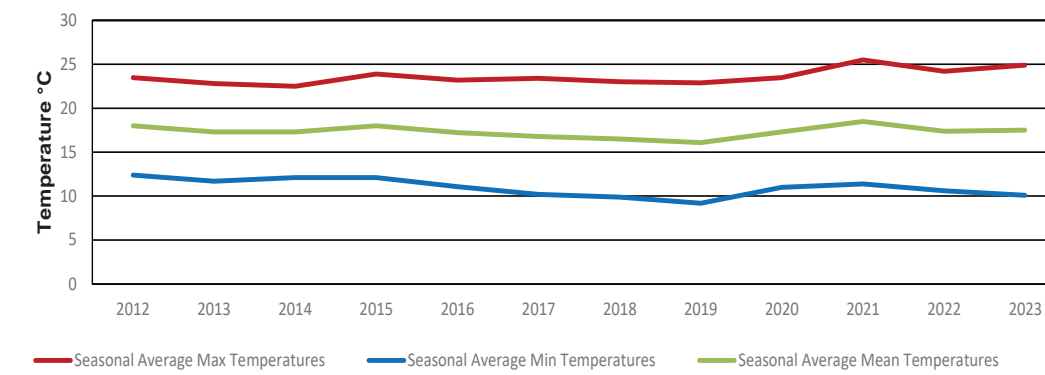
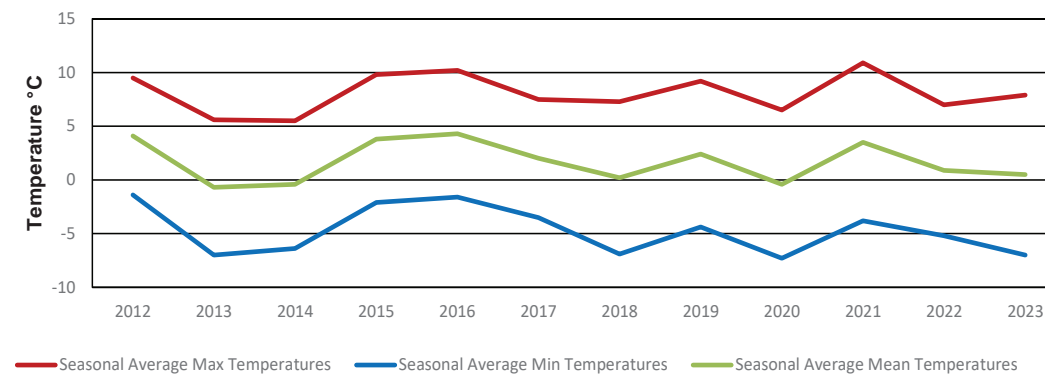
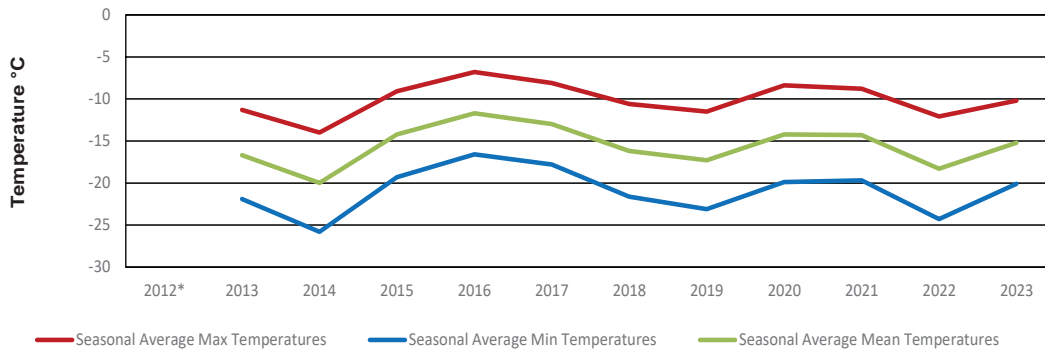
Monthly



Annual



SEASONAL TEMPERATURES



TEMPERATURE RANKINGS

AVERAGE ANNUAL* TEMPERATURES °C					
MAXIMUM TEMP		MINIMUM TEMP		MEAN TEMP	
2023	9.7	2016	-2.2	2015	3.2
2021	9.1	2015	-2.3	2016	3.2
2015	8.6	2012	-2.8	2023	3.1
2016	8.5	2023	-3.5	2012	2.5
2012	7.8	2017	-3.7	2021	2.4
2017	7.7	2021	-4.3	2017	2.0
2020	7.6	2014	-4.5	2020	1.2
2022	7.2	2020	-4.9	2022	0.9
2019	6.8	2013	-5.4	2014	0.8
2018	6.3	2022	-5.5	2019	0.5
2013	6.2	2019	-5.7	2013	0.4
2014	6.2	2018	-5.8	2018	0.3

*Calendar Year

SEASONAL MAXIMUM AVERAGE TEMPERATURES °C							
WINTER (DJF)		SPRING (MAM)		SUMMER (JJA)		AUTUMN (SON)	
2012	M	2021	10.9	2021	25.5	2021	11.3
2016	-6.8	2016	10.2	2023	24.9	2023	11.2
2017	-8.1	2015	9.8	2022	24.3	2022	10.1
2020	-8.4	2012	9.5	2015	23.9	2015	10.1
2021	-8.8	2019	9.2	2020	23.5	2016	8.7
2015	-9.1	2023	7.9	2012	23.5	2013	8.4
2023	-10.2	2017	7.5	2017	23.4	2020	7.8
2018	-10.7	2018	7.3	2016	23.2	2017	7.4
2013	-11.3	2022	7.0	2018	23.0	2019	7.3
2019	-11.5	2020	6.5	2019	22.9	2014	7.3
2022	-12.1	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	2023	-1.0
2015	-19.2	2017	-3.5	2013	11.7	2014	-2.2
2021	-19.7	2021	-3.8	2021	11.4	2021	-2.4
2020	-19.9	2019	-4.4	2016	11.1	2013	-3.0
2023	-20.1	2022	-5.2	2020	11.0	2022	-3.0
2018	-21.7	2014	-6.4	2022	10.6	2019	-3.2
2013	-22.0	2018	-6.9	2017	10.2	2012	-3.4
2019	-23.2	2013	-7.0	2023	10.1	2017	-3.9
2022	-24.3	2023	-7.0	2018	9.9	2020	-4.6
2014	-25.8	2020	-7.3	2019	9.2	2018	-5.4

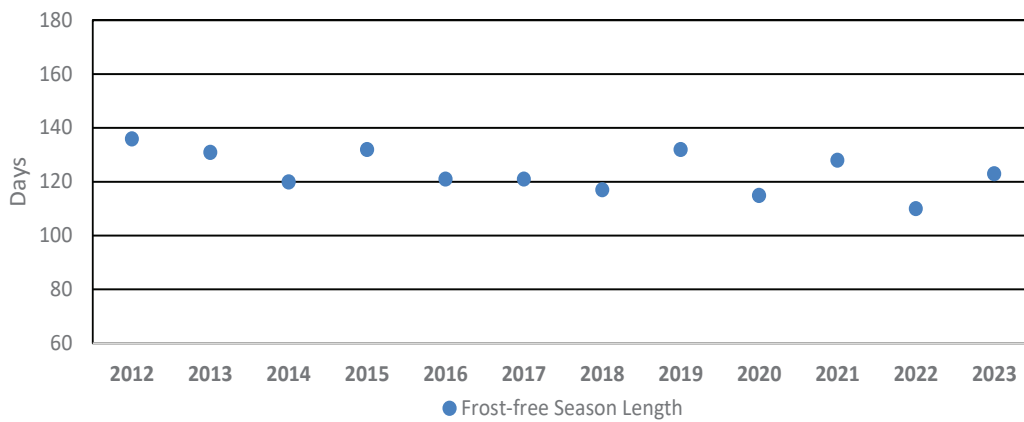
2023 EXTREME TEMPERATURES					
COLD (less than or equal to -30°C)			HOT (greater than or equal to 30°C)		
DATE (month/day)	TEMPERATURE °C		DATE (month/day)	TEMPERATURE °C	
January	31	-30.8	May	16	30.0
February	1	-32.0		31	31.4
	2	-34.7	4	32.6	
	16	-31.3	June	5	34.0
	21	-31.6		25	30.3
	22	-35.9	30	30.8	
	23	-37.2	July	25	30.2
	24	-32.0		14	31.1
25	-30.8	August	30	30.0	
March	6		-32.4	September	17

Coloured cells indicate extremes

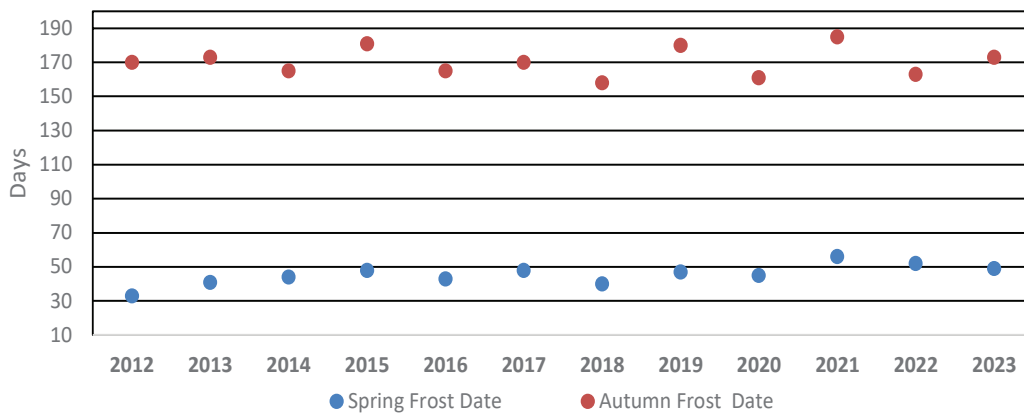
SEASONAL MEAN AVERAGE TEMPERATURES °C							
WINTER (DJF)		SPRING (MAM)		SUMMER (JJA)		AUTUMN (SON)	
2012	M	2016	4.3	2021	18.5	2015	5.2
2016	-11.7	2012	4.1	2015	18.0	2023	5.1
2017	-13.0	2015	3.8	2012	18.0	2016	4.4
2020	-14.2	2021	3.5	2023	17.5	2021	4.4
2015	-14.2	2019	2.4	2022	17.4	2022	3.6
2021	-14.3	2017	2.0	2014	17.3	2013	2.7
2023	-15.2	2022	0.9	2020	17.3	2014	2.6
2018	-16.3	2023	0.5	2013	17.3	2019	2.1
2013	-16.7	2018	0.2	2016	17.2	2017	1.8
2019	-17.4	2020	-0.4	2017	16.8	2012	1.5
2022	-18.3	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
2021	May 26	October 2	128
2022	May 22	September 10	110
2023	May 19	September 20	123

Coloured cells indicate extremes



Frost-free Growing Season Duration



Frost-free Growing Season End Points

TEMPERATURE GRID °C

Average Temperature °C
Daily

2023	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JLY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1	-17.0	-24.2	-19.5	-8.6	9.2	22.1	22.3	19.7	20.7	7.7	-4.8	-7.9
2	-13.5	-27.6	-10.7	-7.7	15.6	19.6	17.4	18.0	19.9	6.8	-0.6	-8.2
3	-11.1	-15.7	-5.9	-12.9	13.7	22.1	13.5	20.1	15.0	7.7	-1.8	-10.2
4	-14.5	-7.0	-9.1	-12.9	14.6	25.7	13.0	18.7	12.0	6.4	0.7	-9.2
5	-15.4	-2.9	-19.1	-12.1	10.6	25.5	12.8	16.3	11.0	4.4	-0.6	-4.3
6	-16.5	-2.0	-23.5	-11.2	9.9	21.4	15.8	19.5	13.3	3.7	-1.0	-0.5
7	-14.4	-1.6	-22.2	-7.3	11.2	20.8	14.4	17.0	11.3	11.3	-0.3	0.7
8	-13.6	-7.6	-19.4	-1.6	11.7	21.1	17.2	12.8	11.6	9.5	0.1	-4.3
9	-12.5	-10.7	-19.5	1.8	11.8	16.8	17.4	13.0	12.7	9.8	-1.2	-6.9
10	-9.4	-5.2	-16.0	5.8	12.8	15.9	12.7	14.8	13.3	10.3	-3.4	-6.7
11	-9.2	1.0	-11.2	3.6	14.3	19.2	13.4	15.6	10.8	8.1	0.0	-7.2
12	-15.5	-1.2	-15.6	4.4	17.4	19.6	14.1	17.1	16.8	7.6	1.5	-8.7
13	-16.9	-0.5	-11.1	3.6	16.1	17.4	18.2	18.5	17.9	6.9	-0.1	-1.4
14	-10.7	-11.0	-7.2	5.3	18.2	18.9	14.7	21.4	10.9	6.2	1.8	0.9
15	-6.9	-21.1	-13.8	4.2	19.5	16.1	15.9	17.8	11.0	7.9	-0.7	-1.9
16	-7.8	-19.1	-16.3	6.1	19.5	17.1	15.0	14.6	13.5	8.6	-3.6	-1.6
17	-11.1	-7.3	-17.7	5.7	7.5	17.8	13.9	17.8	18.0	7.3	2.6	-10.1
18	-9.4	-11.6	-9.8	2.0	9.7	16.0	17.9	18.1	19.0	6.9	2.6	-6.8
19	-5.8	-20.2	-10.8	-2.1	12.4	17.2	19.2	13.6	11.0	10.8	4.1	-9.9
20	-10.1	-20.3	-10.5	-1.6	14.6	16.4	19.2	12.1	9.8	10.3	0.1	-7.2
21	-10.8	-26.3	-10.8	1.7	13.1	13.4	18.9	14.9	11.3	2.8	-4.5	-6.1
22	-4.8	-28.9	-13.7	3.9	19.0	13.4	20.2	14.4	11.4	1.9	-10.7	-5.3
23	-7.2	-27.0	-9.3	2.4	12.6	16.8	17.8	17.0	14.2	-4.1	-14.5	-1.7
24	-11.4	-26.1	-7.8	3.9	13.2	17.8	19.5	17.5	14.7	-6.5	-3.7	-8.5
25	-6.1	-21.9	-13.3	7.4	12.4	20.2	23.9	16.6	15.5	-7.6	-4.4	-6.2
26	-1.6	-17.1	-15.9	5.9	15.0	17.6	18.3	17.5	21.7	-6.1	-11.7	-5.7
27	-14.6	-10.2	-17.5	3.1	13.1	18.9	13.5	17.7	15.1	-3.0	-5.8	-5.1
28	-21.3	-17.0	-15.9	7.7	16.9	17.8	14.3	18.1	13.3	-8.5	0.6	-5.5
29	-24.9		-7.5	7.1	18.8	18.5	15.0	18.7	12.1	-2.9	-1.2	-8.2
30	-23.9		-8.0	5.9	18.6	21.6	15.7	22.6	7.7	-8.7	-2.6	-10.1
31	-23.9		-8.0		21.9		19.1	17.4		-7.2		-5.6

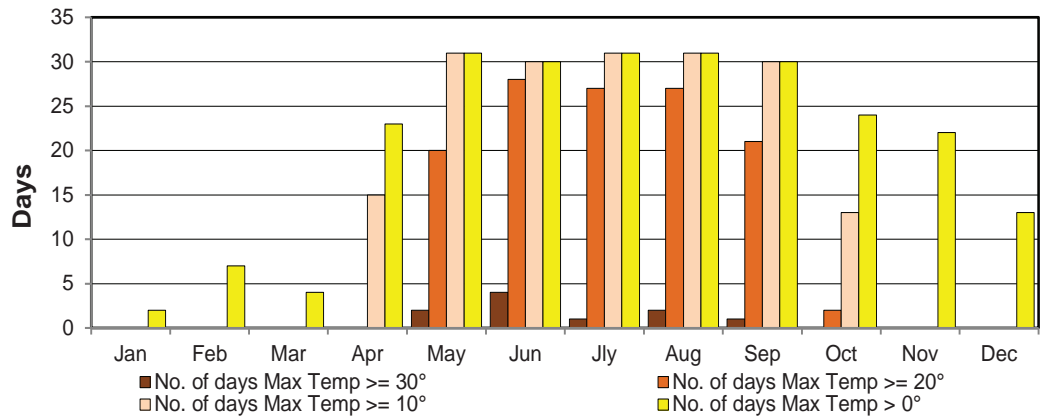


Air temperature / relative humidity sensors
Oct 2023
Photo: G. Epp

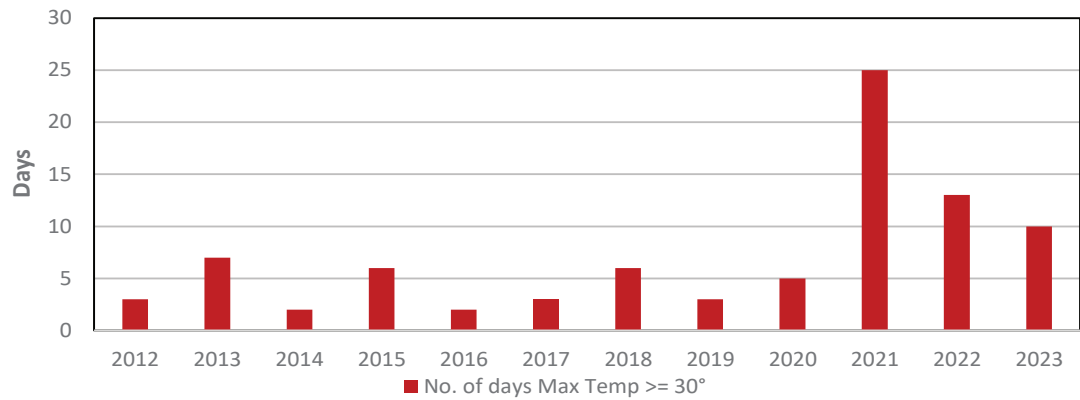
2023	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JLY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Maximum Temperature °C Daily
1	-8.2	-16.4	-10.1	-1.0	19.3	28.9	29.9	28.0	28.5	8.9	0.1	-2.1	
2	-9.7	-20.4	-3.2	-3.9	27.4	24.7	22.1	26.3	26.7	8.5	4.2	-3.4	
3	-5.4	-10.9	2.1	-8.0	25.5	26.4	17.0	29.8	23.3	12.8	0.8	-5.8	
4	-9.2	-2.8	-4.7	-3.2	25.0	32.6	19.2	24.8	18.3	11.2	2.6	-1.7	
5	-8.7	0.6	-11.2	-1.4	17.4	34.0	23.1	25.0	18.4	7.7	0.1	2.0	
6	-13.4	2.6	-14.6	-1.7	17.6	27.7	23.2	26.6	22.4	9.9	0.2	5.4	
7	-7.8	6.8	-15.4	1.4	19.7	29.4	22.6	25.0	21.2	20.5	0.7	3.7	
8	-8.3	-0.3	-14.2	3.0	19.5	29.4	25.9	21.1	23.2	18.6	1.4	-1.2	
9	-9.9	-4.0	-12.9	8.9	17.9	25.1	25.5	20.2	24.5	18.4	-0.2	-1.7	
10	-8.6	3.3	-8.8	10.7	23.9	24.7	21.9	18.0	21.1	17.2	0.0	-1.5	
11	-7.7	3.4	-4.3	9.0	25.0	28.5	22.5	19.6	20.5	16.1	3.8	-0.9	
12	-10.0	2.4	-6.6	10.4	23.9	28.1	25.4	22.4	25.5	9.8	6.6	-2.9	
13	-12.2	4.8	-4.2	11.3	27.0	26.1	25.5	25.5	25.0	9.8	6.3	3.2	
14	-8.7	-4.2	-4.2	12.2	28.8	27.3	19.3	31.1	15.3	10.8	5.8	5.2	
15	-4.1	-14.1	-5.3	13.3	29.7	19.8	21.3	26.8	18.3	14.9	6.1	4.1	
16	-6.6	-6.9	-7.9	13.9	30.0	24.8	21.7	21.0	26.5	18.2	2.5	4.2	
17	-8.9	-2.9	-8.8	11.1	11.4	23.1	24.0	28.7	30.9	9.8	8.5	-2.6	
18	-7.6	-6.4	-1.9	5.9	17.9	25.1	21.6	23.7	26.3	14.7	9.0	-0.6	
19	-3.5	-13.7	-3.9	-0.8	25.1	22.4	24.4	19.2	19.0	20.3	9.3	-5.3	
20	-4.0	-15.2	-5.5	0.2	21.7	22.7	26.9	21.5	19.9	16.1	5.3	-2.7	
21	-5.2	-21.0	-7.0	6.1	21.1	18.2	26.8	21.3	23.2	8.5	-0.2	0.4	
22	2.2	-21.8	-6.7	11.2	28.5	23.4	28.7	15.6	23.3	5.7	-4.5	2.8	
23	-4.5	-16.8	1.7	10.9	18.1	27.5	24.7	20.1	24.1	-0.6	-8.5	2.6	
24	-6.6	-20.2	2.1	10.2	20.3	28.2	28.2	21.2	21.4	-2.0	3.3	-3.5	
25	-3.4	-13.0	-1.9	11.5	13.5	30.3	30.2	22.3	26.2	-3.5	0.6	-0.7	
26	4.1	-10.8	-8.1	11.5	20.0	24.2	23.6	27.7	27.8	-0.4	-8.1	1.5	
27	-6.0	-6.9	-6.6	7.9	19.4	25.9	17.2	25.8	23.6	-0.3	-1.8	2.5	
28	-17.4	-8.7	-4.8	18.1	21.7	24.4	22.5	27.9	19.7	-3.5	7.0	2.5	
29	-19.8		1.0	13.9	28.1	28.0	25.0	28.9	18.6	0.6	2.0	-3.4	
30	-18.2		-2.4	14.8	29.0	30.8	27.6	30.0	12.0	-2.6	-0.8	-2.7	
31	-16.9		-1.4		31.4		28.6	22.0		0.3		-0.5	
2023	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JLY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Minimum Temperature °C Daily
1	-25.7	-32.0	-28.8	-16.1	-0.9	15.3	14.7	11.4	12.9	6.5	-9.7	-13.6	
2	-17.2	-34.7	-18.2	-11.4	3.8	14.5	12.6	9.7	13.1	5.0	-5.3	-12.9	
3	-16.8	-20.4	-13.9	-17.8	1.8	17.8	10.0	10.3	6.7	2.6	-4.3	-14.5	
4	-19.7	-11.1	-13.4	-22.5	4.2	18.8	6.8	12.6	5.7	1.5	-1.3	-16.7	
5	-22.1	-6.4	-26.9	-22.8	3.7	17.0	2.5	7.6	3.5	1.0	-1.3	-10.5	
6	-19.5	-6.5	-32.4	-20.7	2.1	15.0	8.4	12.4	4.2	-2.6	-2.2	-6.4	
7	-20.9	-9.9	-29.0	-16.0	2.7	12.1	6.2	8.9	1.3	2.0	-1.3	-2.4	
8	-18.8	-14.8	-24.5	-6.2	3.9	12.7	8.4	4.5	0.0	0.3	-1.2	-7.3	
9	-15.0	-17.3	-26.1	-5.3	5.7	8.4	9.3	5.7	0.8	1.1	-2.1	-12.1	
10	-10.2	-13.7	-23.1	0.8	1.6	7.1	3.4	11.5	5.4	3.4	-6.7	-11.9	
11	-10.6	-1.4	-18.0	-1.8	3.6	9.8	4.3	11.6	1.1	0.0	-3.8	-13.4	
12	-21.0	-4.8	-24.5	-1.7	10.8	11.1	2.7	11.8	8.0	5.4	-3.6	-14.4	
13	-21.6	-5.7	-17.9	-4.2	5.2	8.6	10.9	11.4	10.8	4.0	-6.4	-6.0	
14	-12.7	-17.8	-10.2	-1.6	7.6	10.5	10.1	11.7	6.5	1.6	-2.3	-3.4	
15	-9.7	-28.0	-22.2	-5.0	9.2	12.4	10.5	8.7	3.7	0.9	-7.4	-7.8	
16	-8.9	-31.3	-24.7	-1.7	9.0	9.4	8.3	8.2	0.5	-1.0	-9.6	-7.3	
17	-13.3	-11.6	-26.6	0.3	3.5	12.5	3.8	6.8	5.0	4.8	-3.3	-17.5	
18	-11.2	-16.7	-17.7	-2.0	1.4	6.9	14.2	12.5	11.6	-1.0	-3.8	-12.9	
19	-8.0	-26.6	-17.7	-3.4	-0.4	12.0	14.0	8.0	3.0	1.2	-1.2	-14.4	
20	-16.1	-25.3	-15.4	-3.3	7.4	10.0	11.4	2.6	-0.3	4.4	-5.1	-11.7	
21	-16.4	-31.6	-14.5	-2.7	5.1	8.6	10.9	8.5	-0.7	-2.9	-8.8	-12.5	
22	-11.7	-35.9	-20.6	-3.5	9.5	3.4	11.7	13.2	-0.5	-2.0	-16.8	-13.4	
23	-9.9	-37.2	-20.2	-6.1	7.0	6.0	10.9	13.8	4.2	-7.5	-20.4	-5.9	
24	-16.1	-32.0	-17.6	-2.5	6.0	7.4	10.7	13.8	7.9	-10.9	-10.6	-13.4	
25	-8.7	-30.8	-24.6	3.2	11.3	10.1	17.5	10.8	4.7	-11.7	-9.4	-11.7	
26	-7.2	-23.4	-23.6	0.3	9.9	11.0	13.0	7.2	15.5	-11.7	-15.2	-12.9	
27	-23.1	-13.5	-28.4	-1.8	6.8	11.8	9.8	9.5	6.6	-5.7	-9.7	-12.7	
28	-25.2	-25.3	-27.0	-2.7	12.0	11.2	6.1	8.3	6.8	-13.5	-5.8	-13.5	
29	-29.9		-16.0	0.2	9.5	8.9	5.0	8.4	5.5	-6.4	-4.4	-13.0	
30	-29.6		-13.6	-3.1	8.2	12.4	3.8	15.2	3.4	-14.7	-4.4	-17.4	
31	-30.8		-14.6		12.3		9.6	12.8		-14.6		-10.6	

DAYS WITH MAXIMUM TEMPERATURES GREATER THAN A SET POINT

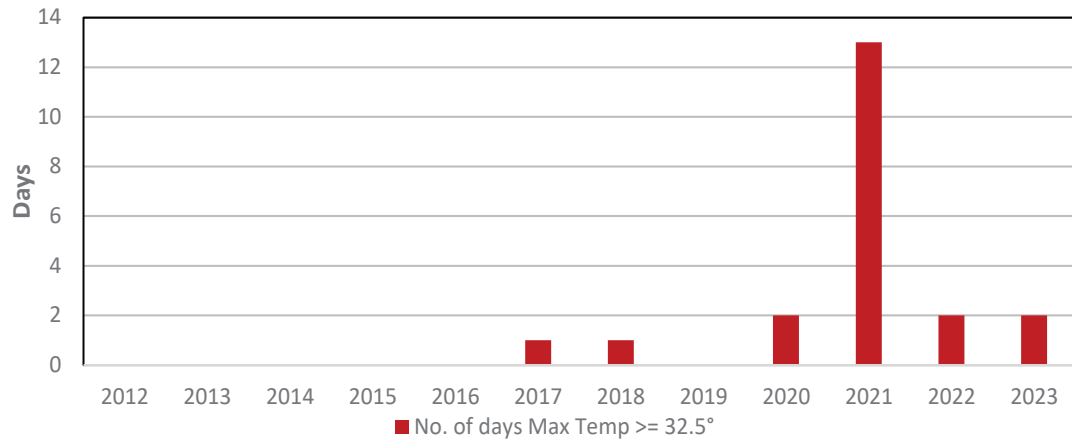
Maximum temperature relative to set points
Monthly



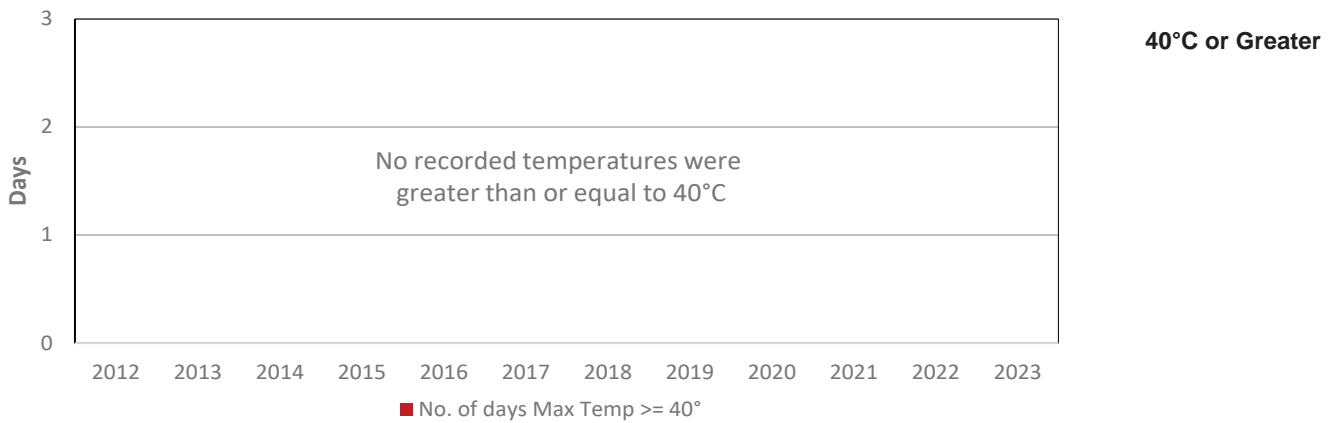
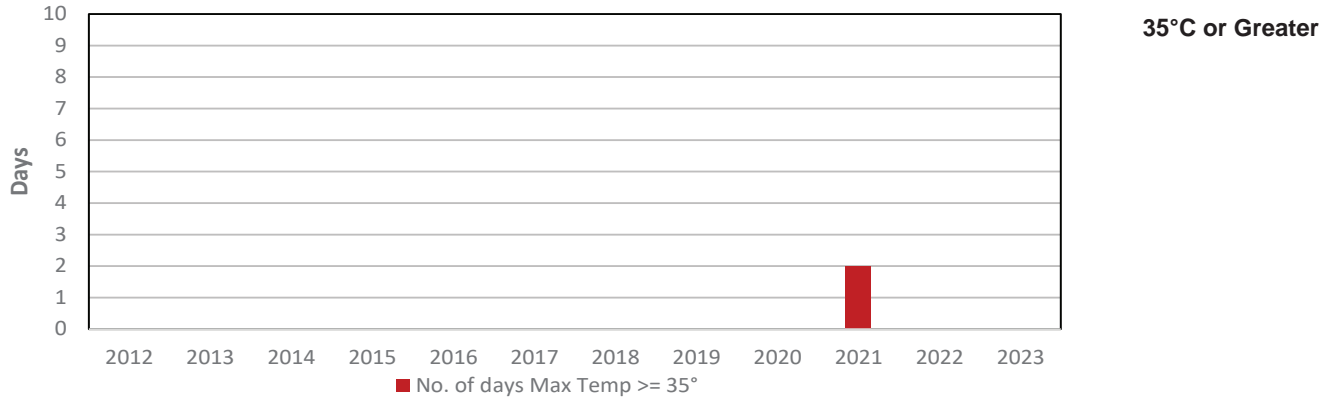
30°C or Greater



32.5°C or Greater



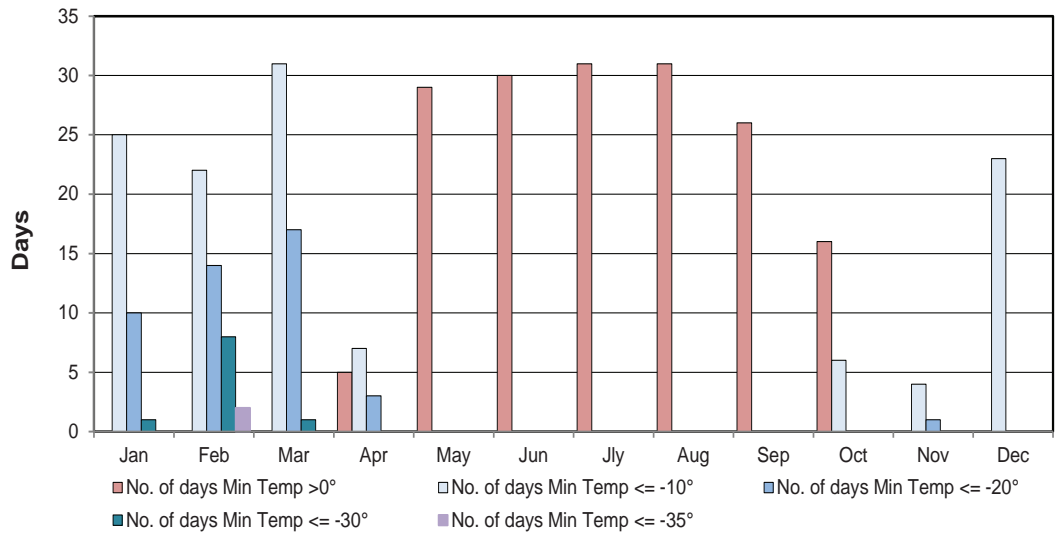
DAYS WITH MAXIMUM TEMPERATURES GREATER THAN A SET POINT



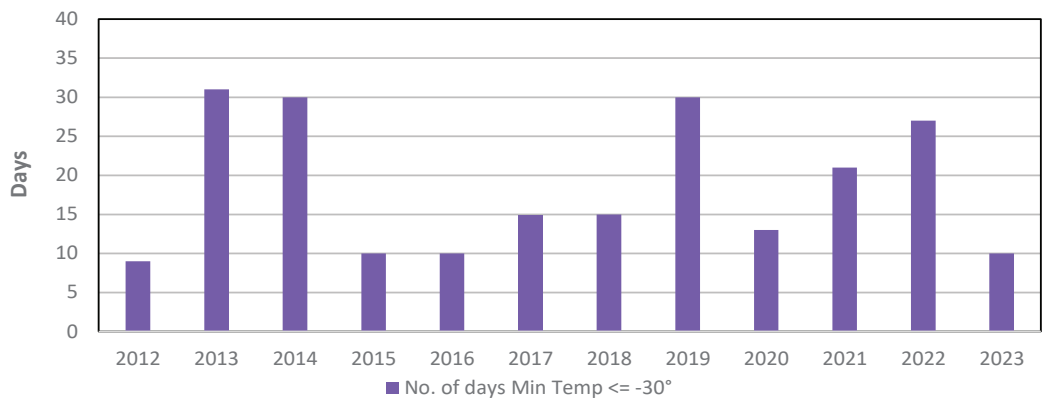
Groundhog day
02 February 2023
Photo: V. Wittrock

DAYS WITH MINIMUM TEMPERATURES LESS THAN A SET POINT

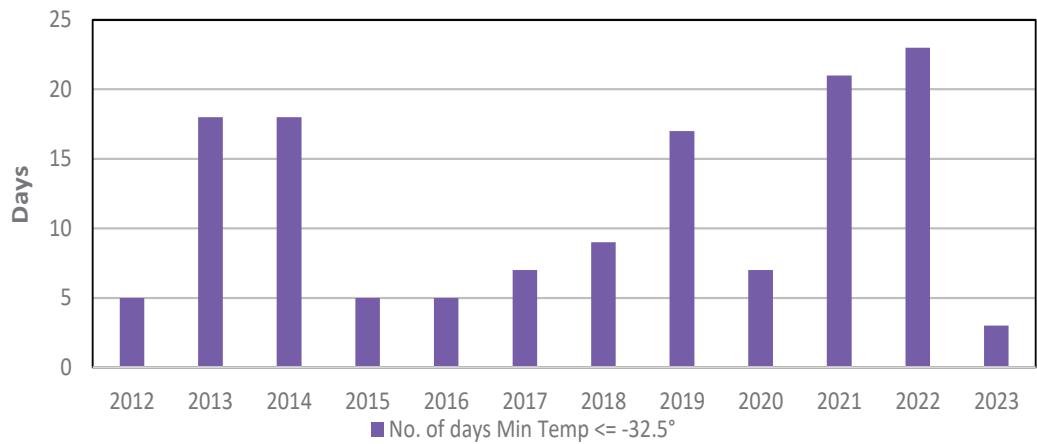
Minimum temperature relative to set points Monthly



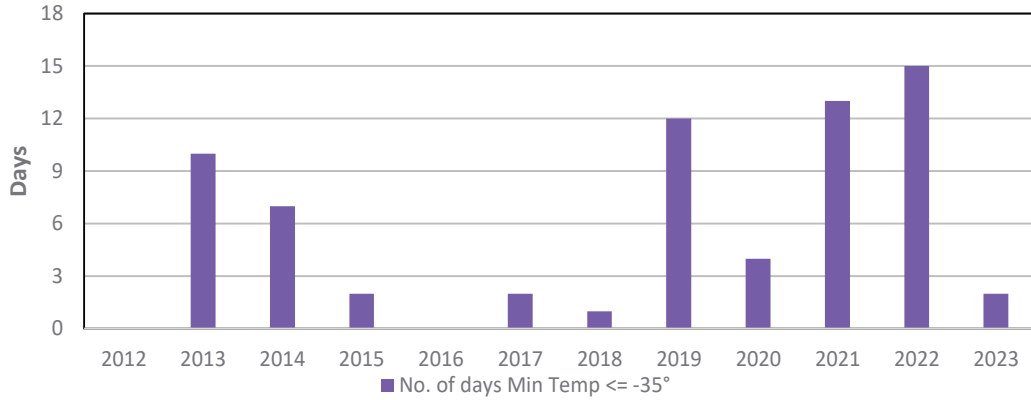
Minus 30°C or Less



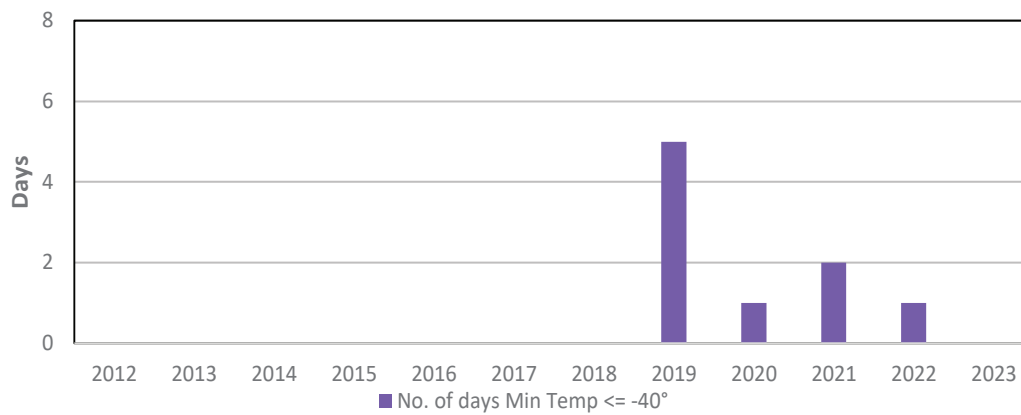
Minus 32.5°C or Less



DAYS WITH TEMPERATURES LESS THAN A SET POINT



Minus 35°C or Less



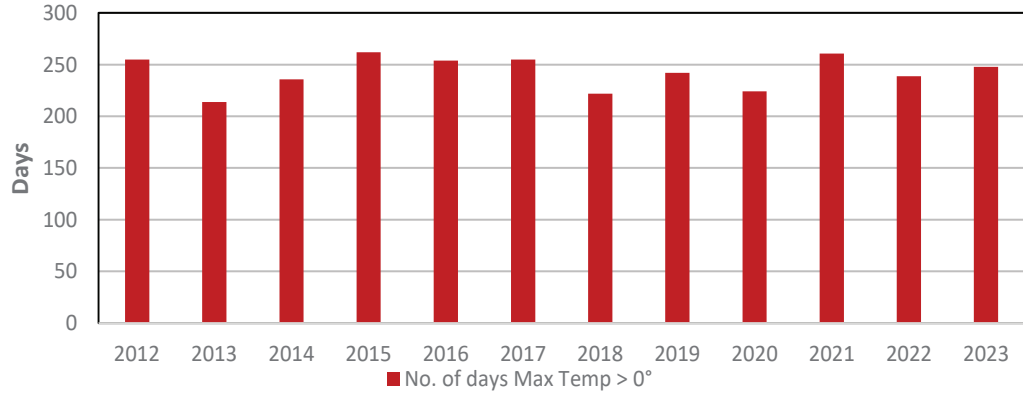
Minus 40°C or Less



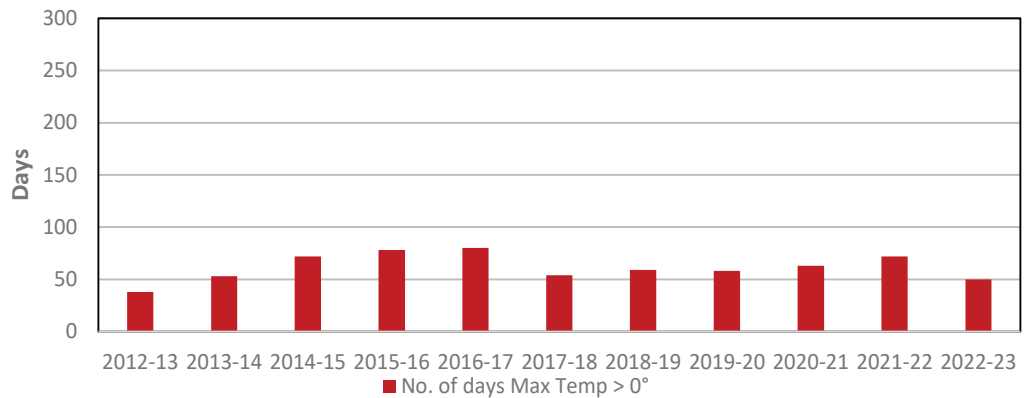
CLC CRS
July 2023
Photo: V. Wittrock

DAYS WITH TEMPERATURES GREATER THAN SET POINT

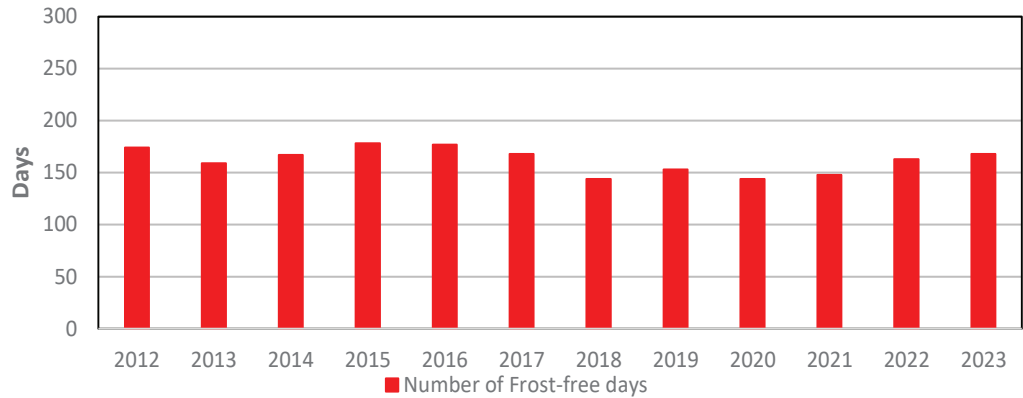
**Maximum Temperature
greater than 0°C
(Thaw Days)
Jan 1st to Dec 31st**



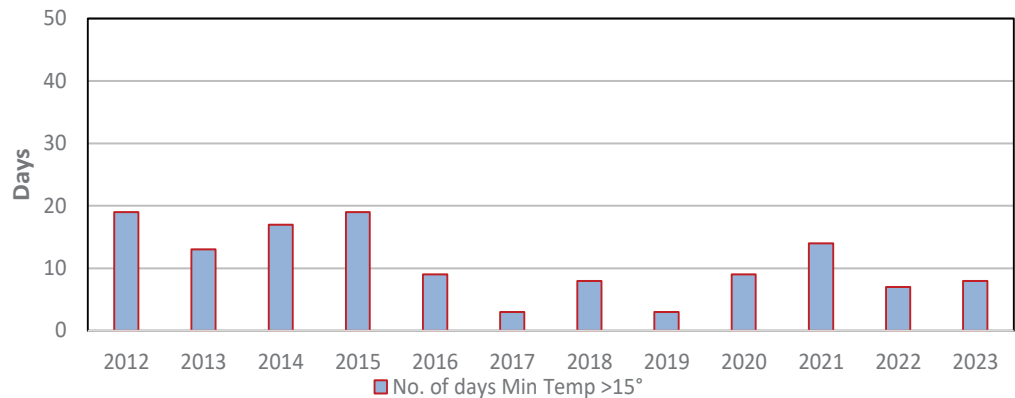
**Maximum Temperature
greater than 0°C
(Thaw Days)
Oct 1st to Mar 31st
(Cold Season)**



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

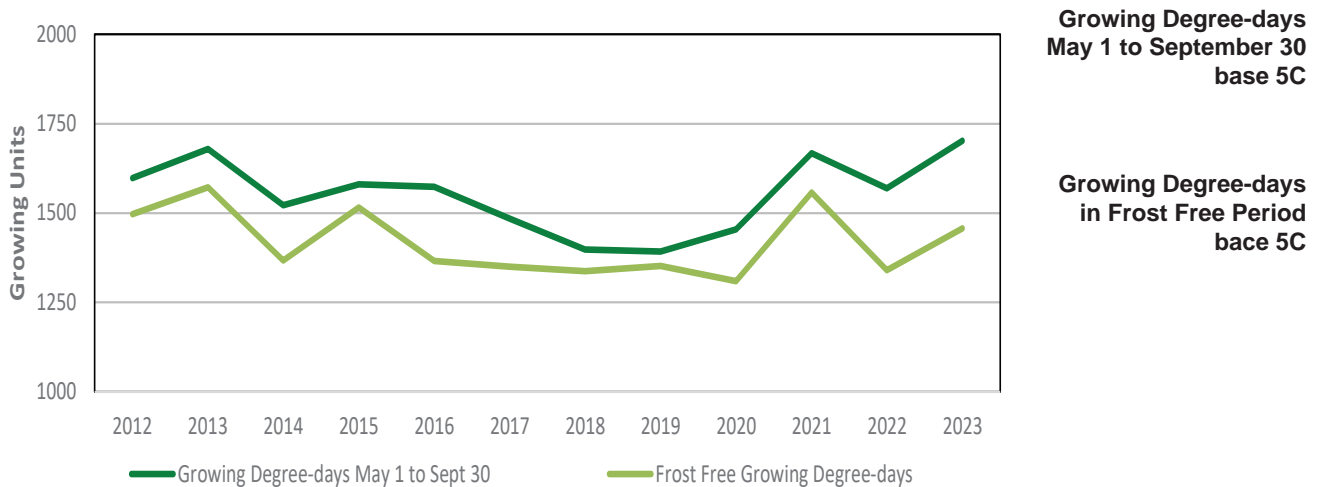
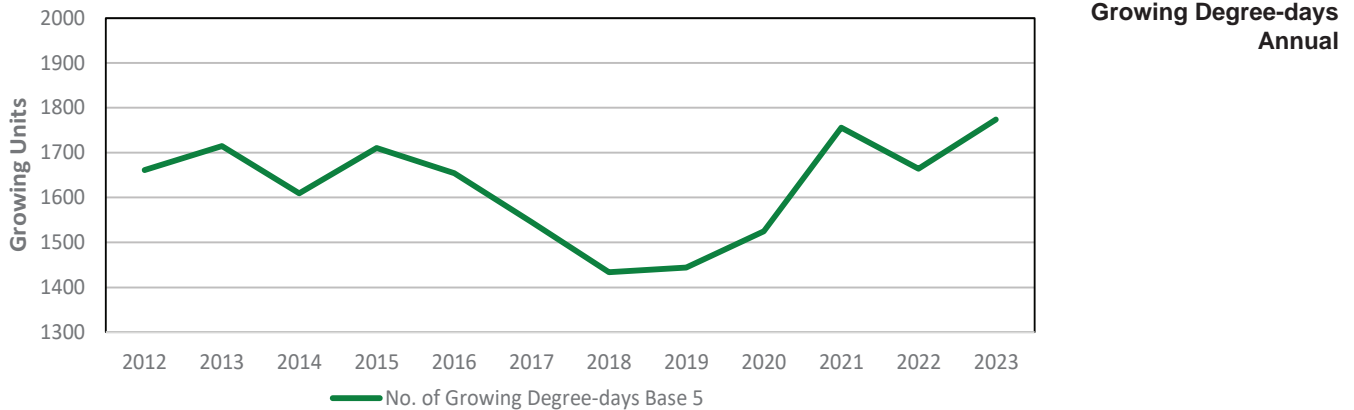
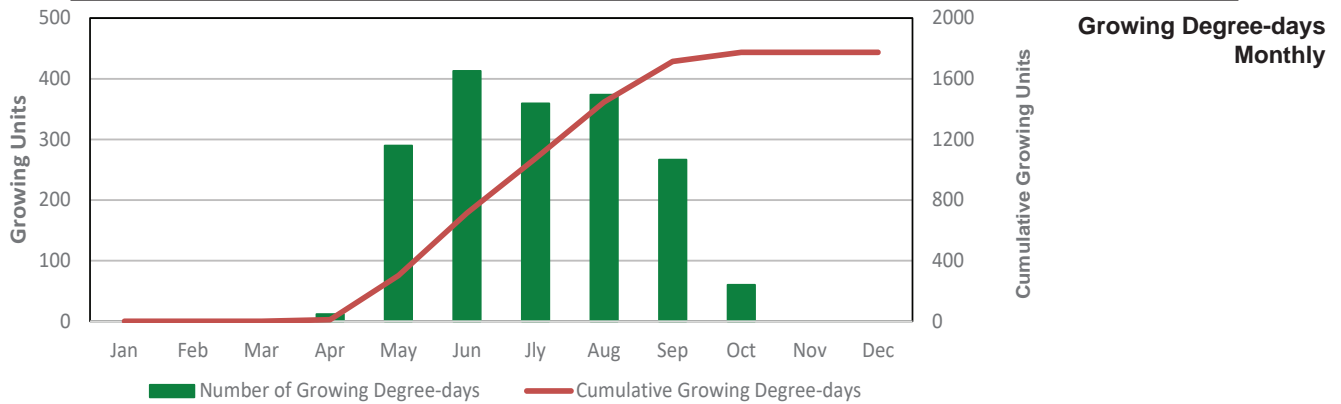


**Minimum Temperature
greater than 15°C**



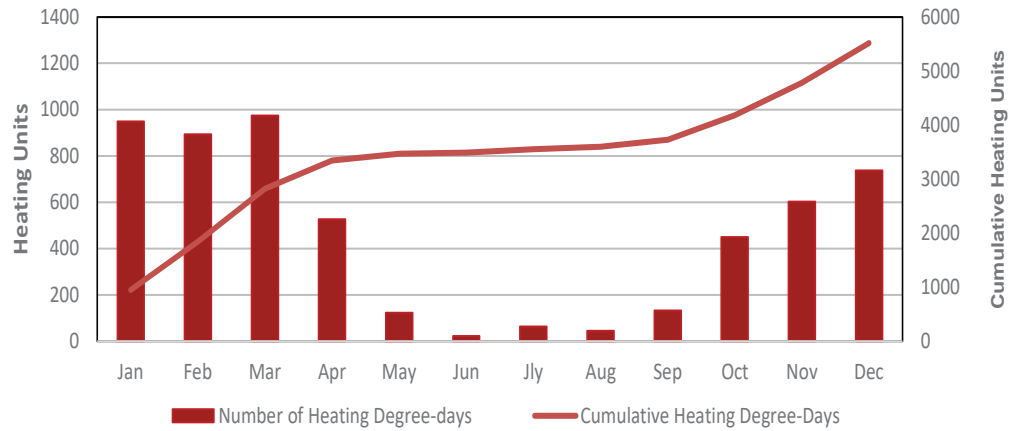
DEGREE-DAYS

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	
	2023	Cumulative	2023	Cumulative	2023	Cumulative	2023	Cumulative
January	0.0	0.0	949.8	949.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
February	0.0	0.0	894.3	1844.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March	0.0	0.0	974.6	2818.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
April	11.9	11.9	526.5	3345.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
May	289.9	301.8	122.6	3467.8	9.5	9.5	0.0	0.0
June	412.7	714.5	22.5	3490.3	45.2	54.7	3.2	3.2
July	359.2	1073.7	62.6	3552.9	18.8	73.5	0.0	3.2
August	373.9	1447.6	44.5	3597.4	15.4	88.9	0.0	3.2
September	266.5	1714.1	132.8	3730.2	9.3	98.2	0.0	3.2
October	60.1	1774.2	449.7	4179.9	0.0	98.2	0.0	3.2
November	0.0	1774.2	603.1	4783.0	0.0	98.2	0.0	3.2
December	0.0	1774.2	737.4	5520.4	0.0	98.2	0.0	3.2

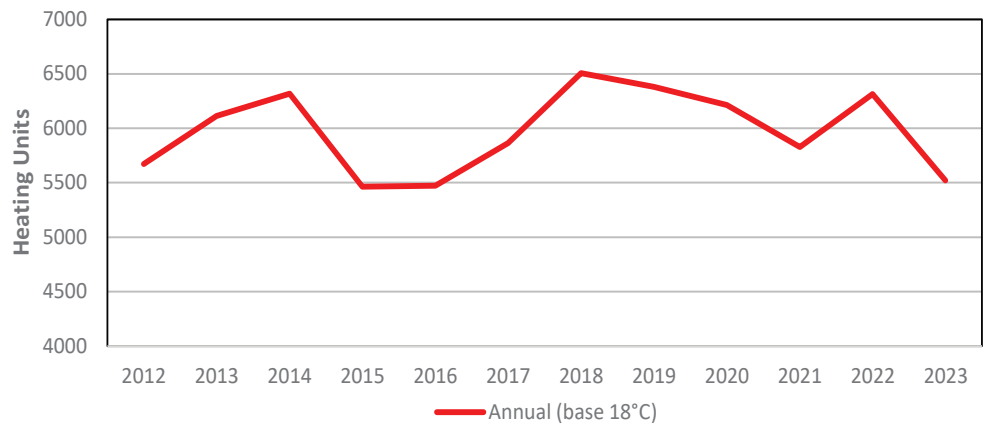


DEGREE-DAYS

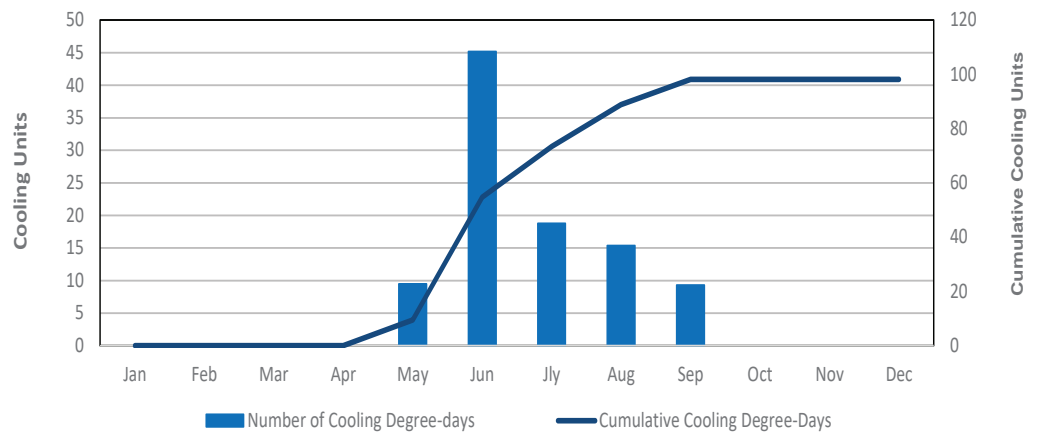
**Heating Degree-days
Monthly**



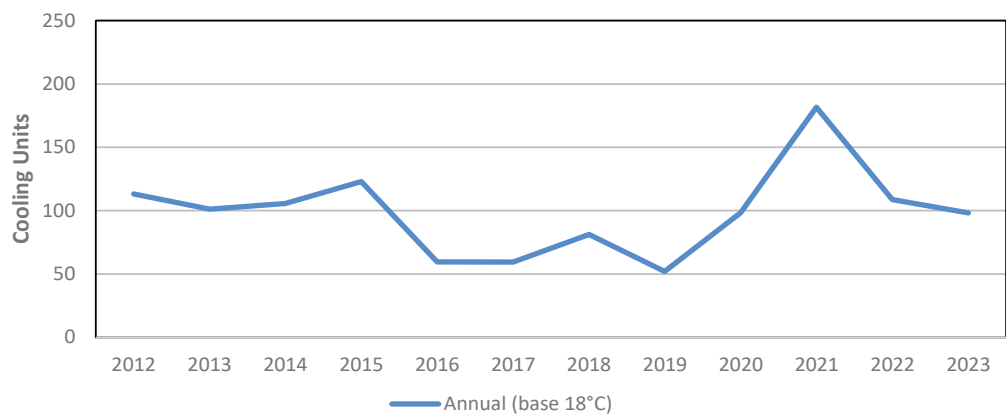
**Heating Degree-days
Annual**



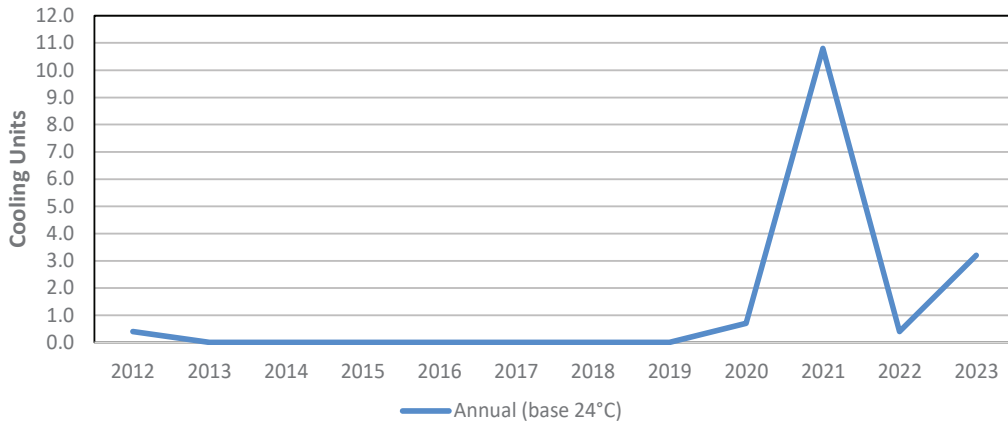
**Cooling Degree-days
Monthly**



**Cooling Degree-days
Annual**



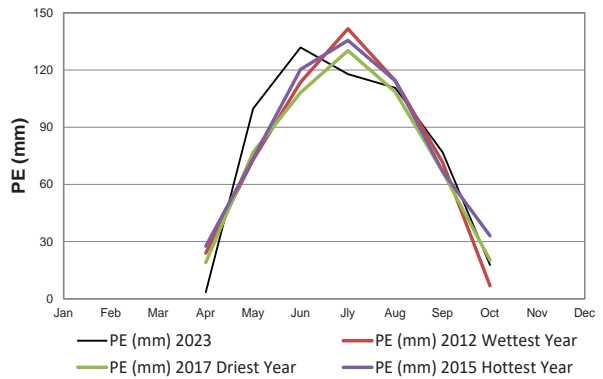
DEGREE-DAYS



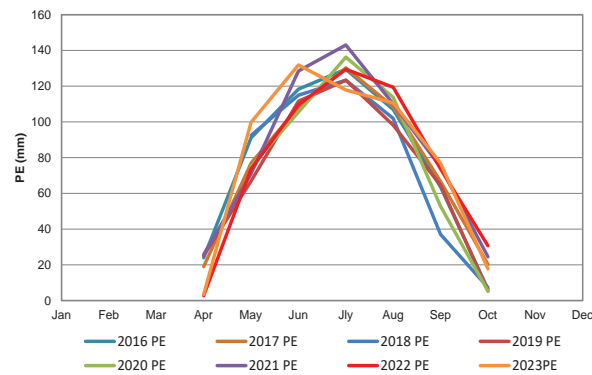
Extreme Cooling Degree-days Annual

POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION (PE) using the Thornthwaite Method¹

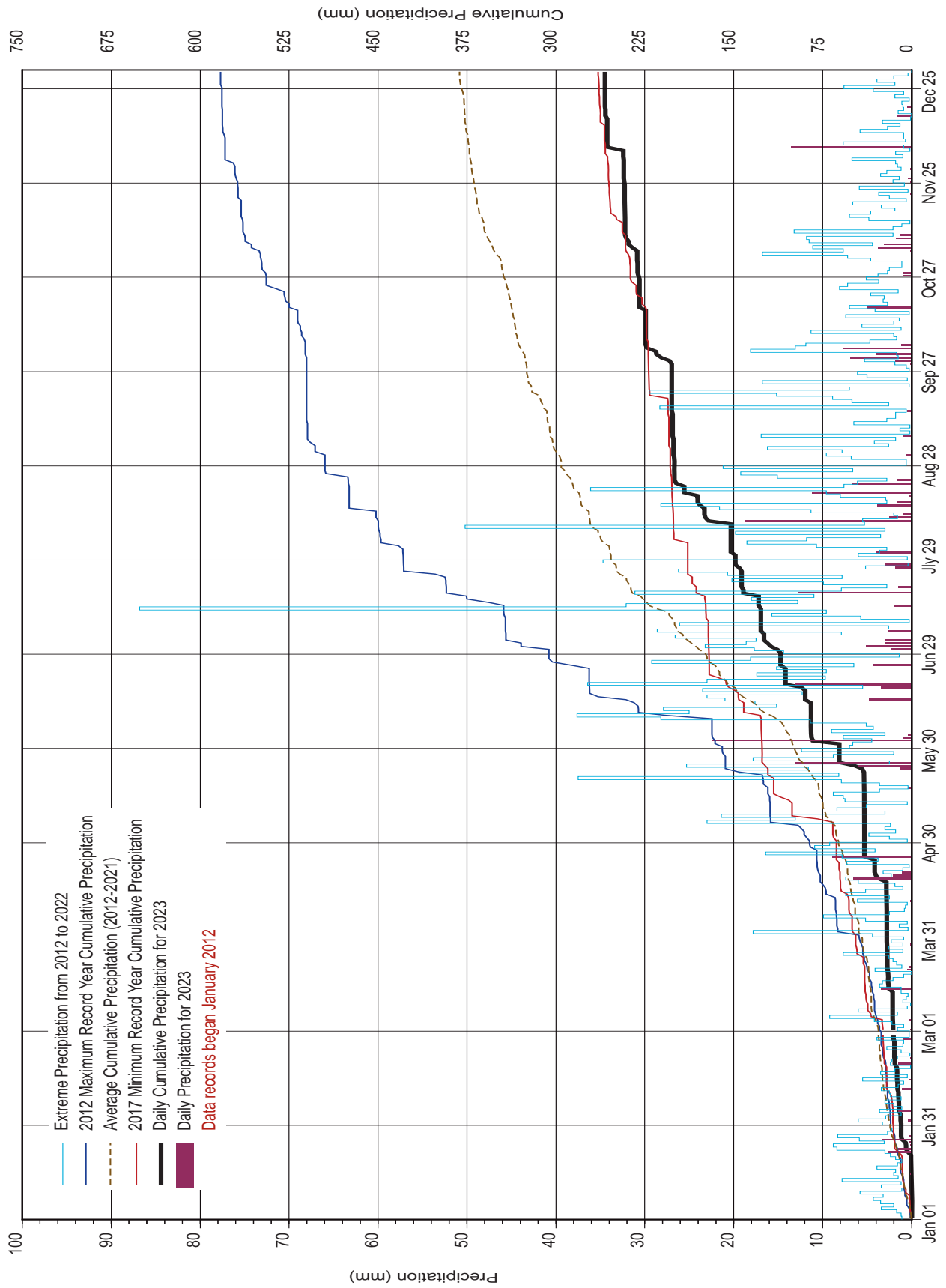
MONTH	PE (mm) 2023	PE (mm) 2012 Wettest Year	PE (mm) 2017 Driest Year	PE (mm) 2015 Hottest Year
Jan				
Feb				
Mar				
Apr	3.4	24.0	19.0	27.6
May	99.8	73.0	76.9	73.6
June	131.9	113.6	108.2	120.4
July	117.9	141.7	130.2	135.6
Aug	110.6	114.4	108.5	114.4
Sept	76.9	71.5	66.7	66.7
Oct	17.7	6.8	20.2	33.1
Nov				
Dec				
Total	558.2	545.0	529.7	571.4



¹Thornthwaite and Mather 1955
Thornthwaite 1948



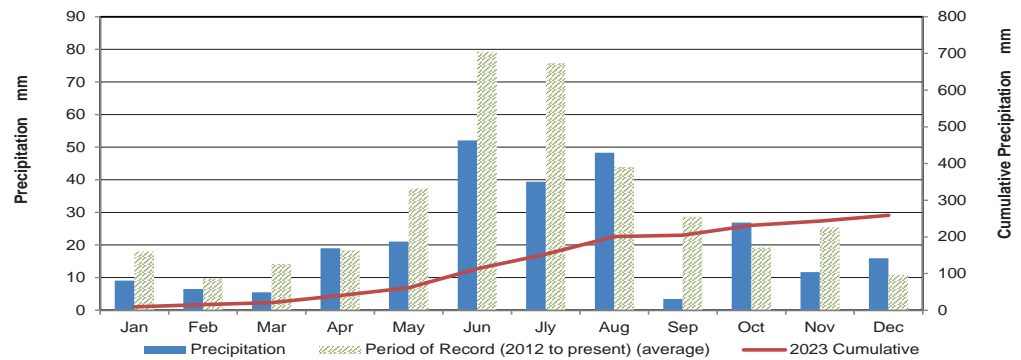
DAILY PRECIPITATION



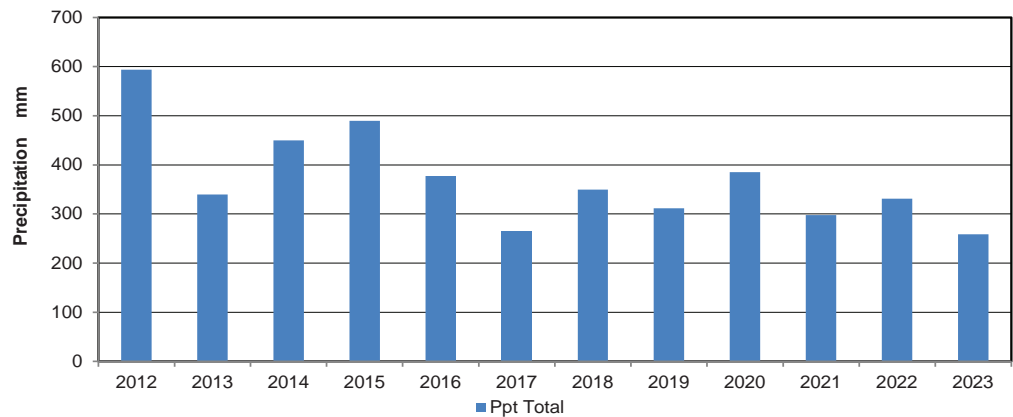
PRECIPITATION

MONTH	MONTHLY PRECIPITATION (mm)		EXTREME VALUES (mm) (2012-2022)			
	2023	Cumulative 2023	Monthly Maximum		Monthly Minimum	
			Year	Maximum	Year	Minimum
January	9.1	9.1	2013	26.0	2014	8.9
February	6.5	15.6	2015	18.3	2018	4.7
March	5.5	21.1	2018	25.7	2019	2.5
April	19.0	40.1	2014	52.5	2016	4.6
May	21.1	61.2	2012	79.4	2013	7.2
June	52.1	113.3	2012	137.6	2015	39.8
July	39.4	152.7	2015	175.9	2021	8.6
August	48.3	201	2016	79.5	2013	3.4
September	3.5	204.5	2019	66.3	2014	7.6
October	26.9	231.4	2016	58.2	2013	5.6
November	11.7	243.1	2020	36.7	2016	11.7
December	15.9	259	2021	28.8	2015	2.4
Total	259.0		2012	580.1	2017	264.4

Monthly



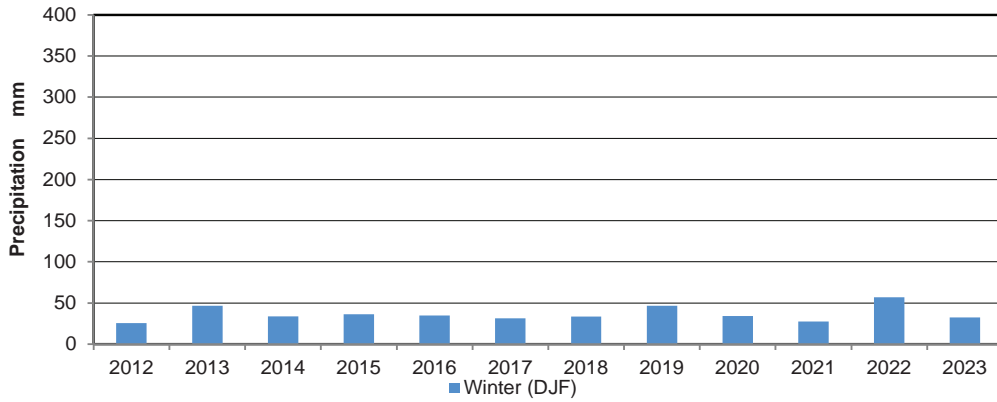
Annual



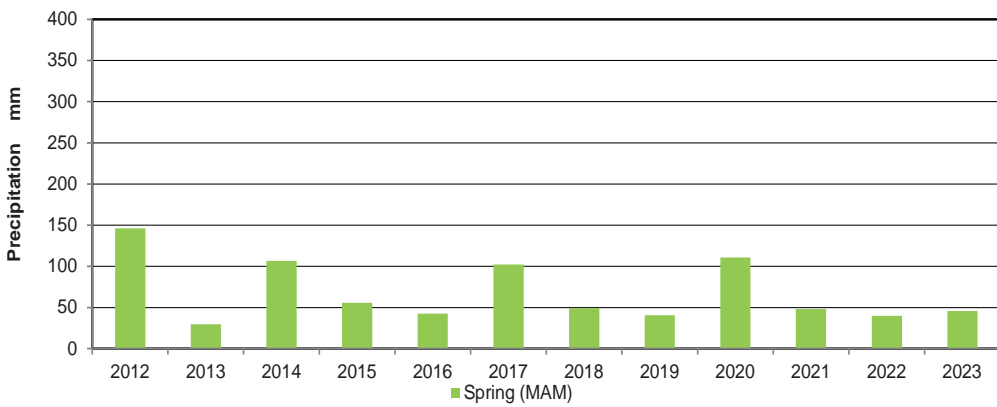
PRECIPITATION

SEASONAL PRECIPITATION (mm)

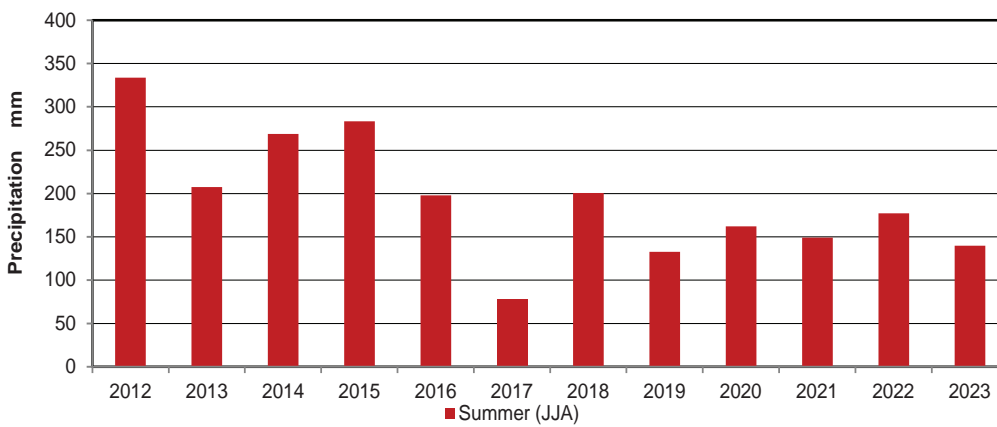
Winter



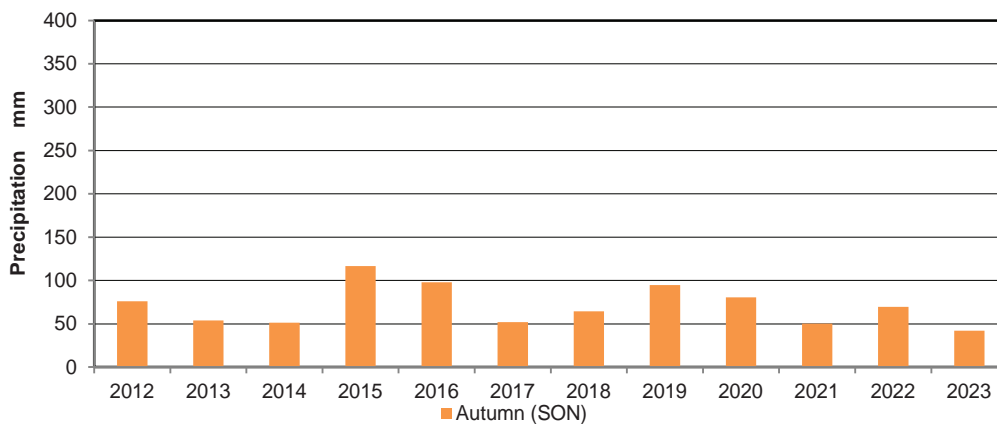
Spring



Summer



Autumn

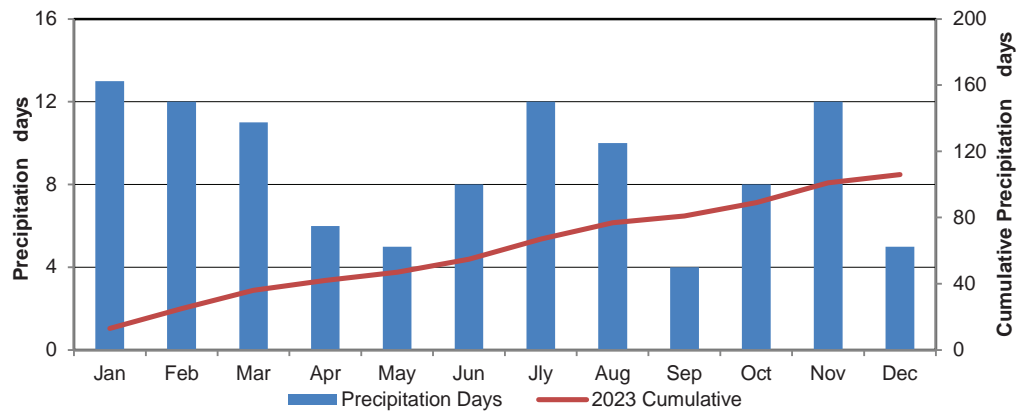


PRECIPITATION

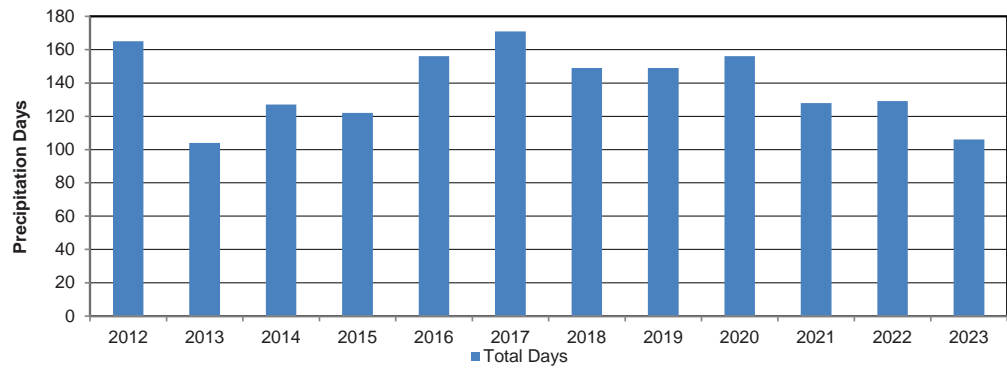
PRECIPITATION DAYS

MONTH	NUMBER OF DAYS WITH MEASURABLE PRECIPITATION		EXTREME VALUES (2012-2022)			
	2023	Cumulative 2023	Monthly Maximum		Monthly Minimum	
			Days	Year	Days	Year
January	13	13	21	2020	8	2014
February	12	25	18	2016	6	2014
March	11	36	19	2012	2	2019
April	6	42	17	2012	4	2013
May	5	47	18	2012	3	2013
June	8	55	19	2020	11	2022
July	12	67	19	2016	0	2011
August	10	77	17	2012	0	2011
September	4	81	18	2018	0	2011
October	8	89	18	2016	4	2013
November	12	101	21	2014	6	2021
December	5	106	17	2016	6	2015
Total	106		178	2012	92	2013

Monthly Days



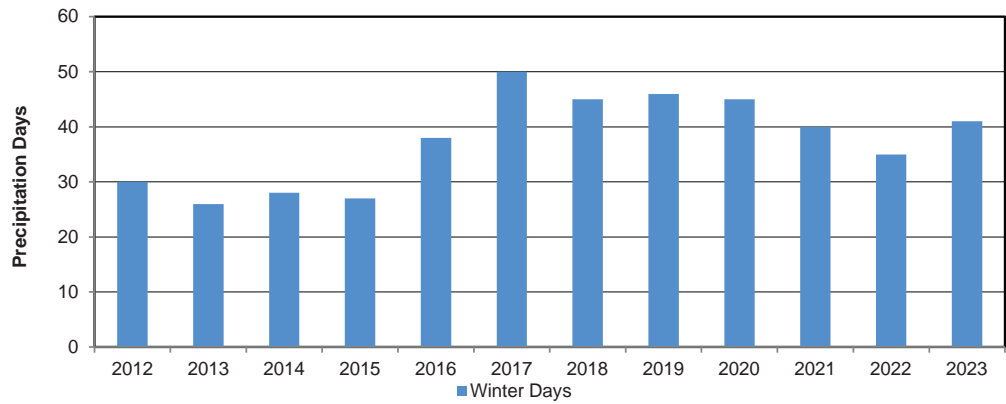
Annual Days



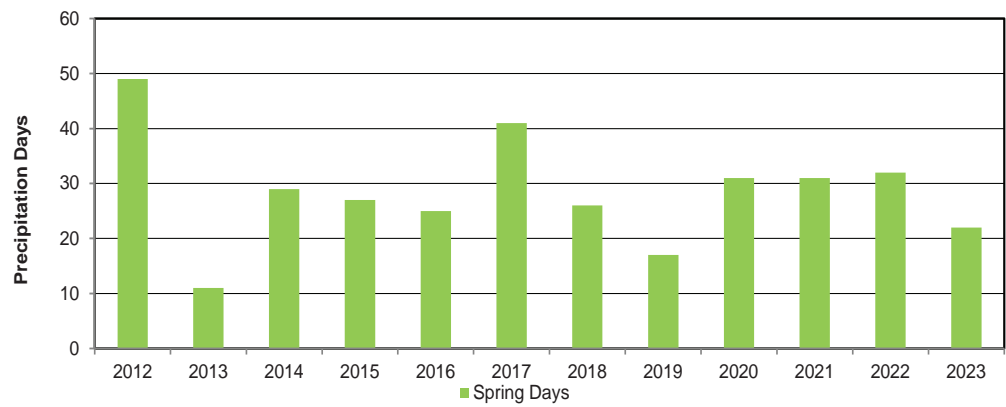
PRECIPITATION

SEASONAL PRECIPITATION DAYS

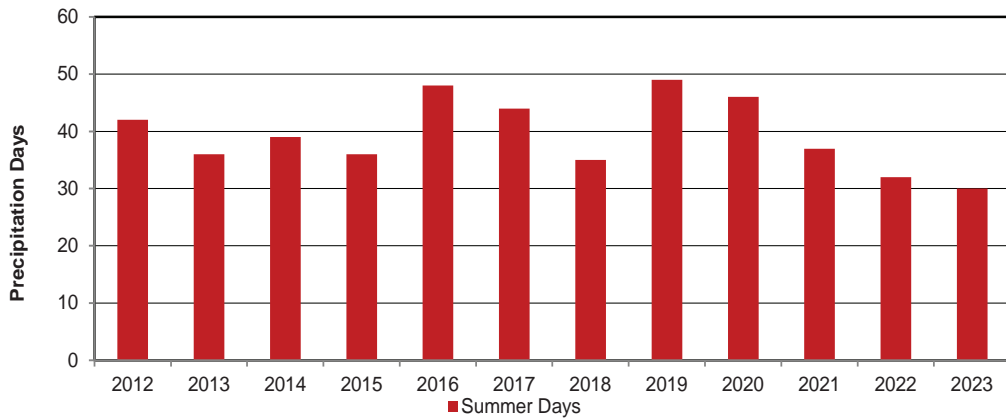
Winter Days



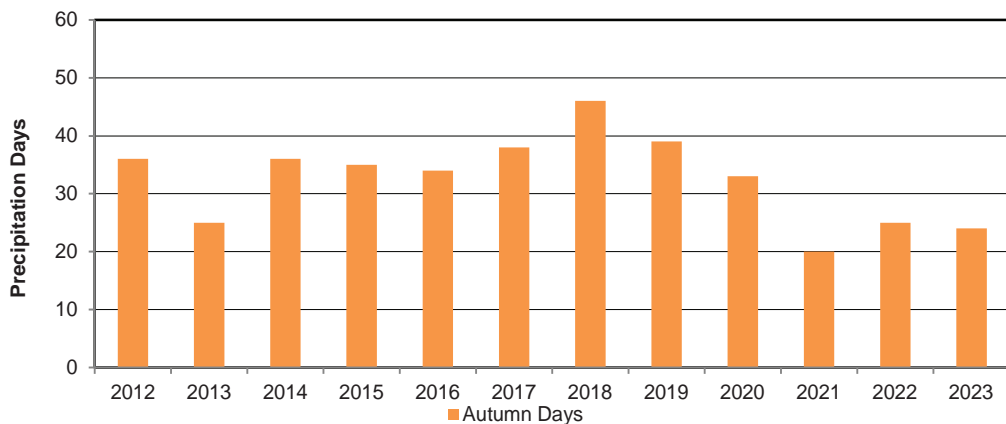
Spring Days



Summer Days



Autumn Days



PRECIPITATION

PRECIPITATION RANKINGS

RANKING BY WETTEST YEAR (mm)									
ANNUAL (JAN-DEC)		WINTER (DJF)		SPRING (MAM)		SUMMER (JJA)		AUTUMN (SON)	
2023	259.0	2012*	25.6	2013	29.4	2017	78.6	2023	42.1
2017	264.4	2021	27.3	2022	40	2019	132.6	2014	50.3
2021	298.2	2017	31.4	2019	40.5	2023	139.8	2014	51.3
2019	311.4	2023	32.2	2016	42.2	2021	148.8	2017	52.0
2022	331.5	2018	33.5	2023	45.6	2020	162.0	2013	53.6
2013	340.0	2014	33.9	2021	48.2	2022	177.2	2018	64.4
2018	349.5	2020	34.2	2018	49.0	2016	197.8	2022	69.6
2016	377.6	2016	34.8	2015	55.4	2018	200.6	2012	75.9
2020	385.1	2015	36.4	2017	102.1	2013	207.6	2020	80.6
2014	450.2	2013	46.5	2014	106.6	2014	268.8	2019	94.6
2015	489.5	2019	46.8	2020	110.7	2015	283.4	2016	97.9
2012	593.5	2022	56.9	2012	146.0	2012	333.8	2015	116.6

Winter 2012* missing December 2011 data

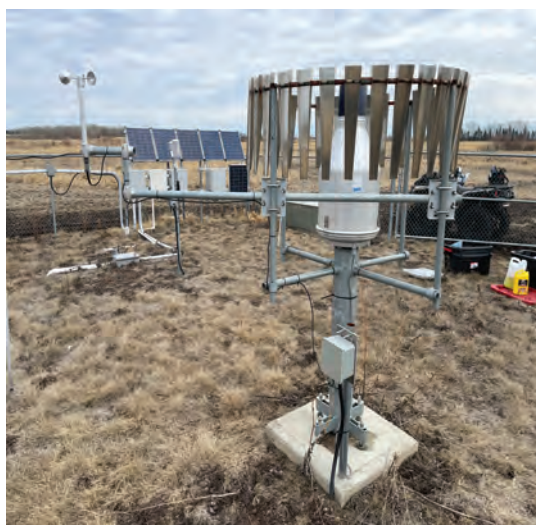
ANNUAL RANKING BY DAYS WITH PRECIPITATION									
ANNUAL (JAN-DEC)		WINTER (DJF)		SPRING (MAM)		SUMMER (JJA)		AUTUMN (SON)	
2013	104	2013	26	2013	11	2015	26	2021	20
2023	106	2015	27	2019	17	2023	30	2023	24
2015	122	2014	28	2023	22	2018	35	2013	25
2014	127	2012*	30	2016	25	2013	36	2022	25
2021	128	2022	35	2018	26	2021	37	2020	33
2022	129	2016	38	2015	27	2022	37	2016	34
2018	149	2021	40	2014	29	2014	39	2015	35
2019	149	2023	41	2020	31	2012	42	2012	36
2016	156	2018	45	2021	31	2017	44	2014	36
2020	156	2020	45	2022	32	2021	46	2017	38
2012	165	2019	46	2017	41	2016	48	2019	41
2017	171	2017	50	2012	49	2019	49	2018	46

Winter 2012* missing December 2011 data

RANKING BY DRIEST MONTH			
PRECIPITATION AMOUNT (mm)		PRECIPITATION DAYS	
SEPTEMBER	3.5	SEPTEMBER	2
MARCH	5.5	OCTOBER	5
FEBRUARY	6.5	AUGUST	8
JANUARY	9.1	MAY	9
NOVEMBER	11.7	FEBRUARY	11
DECEMBER	15.9	MARCH	11
APRIL	19.0	JUNE	11
MAY	21.1	APRIL	12
OCTOBER	26.9	JANUARY	13
JULY	39.4	JULY	13
AUGUST	48.3	DECEMBER	16
JUNE	52.1	NOVEMBER	18

RANKING BY					
Total Number of Dry Days*		Maximum Length of Dry Spell*		Maximum Length of Wet Spell*	
2013	261	2019	25	2015	9
2023	251	2012	21	2013	8
2015	250	2016	21	2022	8
2014	239	2023	21	2014	7
2021	236	2022	20	2020	7
2022	231	2021	19	2023	7
2018	216	2014	17	2016	6
2019	214	2018	16	2017	6
2016	210	2013	15	2018	6
2020	208	2015	14	2019	6
2012	200	2020	13	2012	5
2017	194	2017	9	2021	4

*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 and 2 meter anemometer
28 April 2023
Photo: G. Epp

PRECIPITATION GRID (mm)

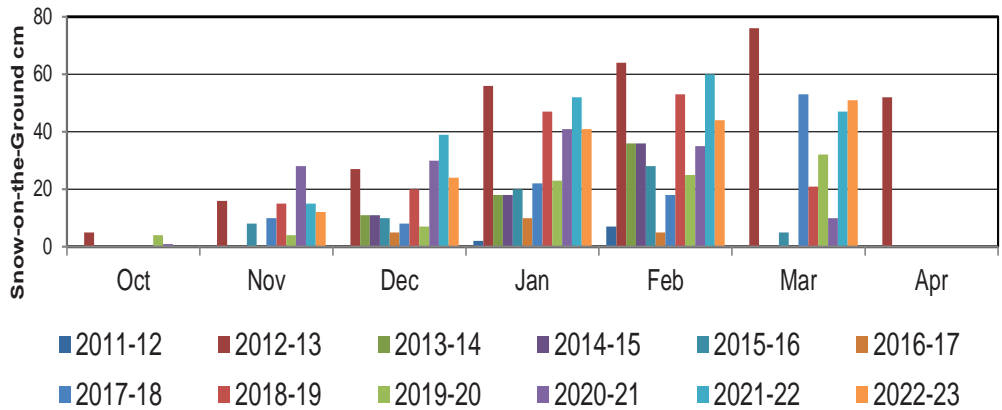
Precipitation Daily

2023	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JLY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	22.5	5.2	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.1	0.0
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
4	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.2	0.1
5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.8	0.0
6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.2	0.0
7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6
8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.1
9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0
10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	0.0	0.3	3.5	0.0	0.0	4.8	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.1	1.6
18	0.1	0.2	0.0	6.6	0.0	3.5	12.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	13.2	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
21	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
23	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	0.3	0.0	0.0	8.9	13.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
26	3.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
27	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0
28	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
29	0.1		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.0
31	0.0		0.0		0.0		4.0	0.7		0.0		0.0
TOTAL	9.1	6.5	5.5	19	21.1	52.1	39.4	48.3	3.5	26.9	11.7	15.9

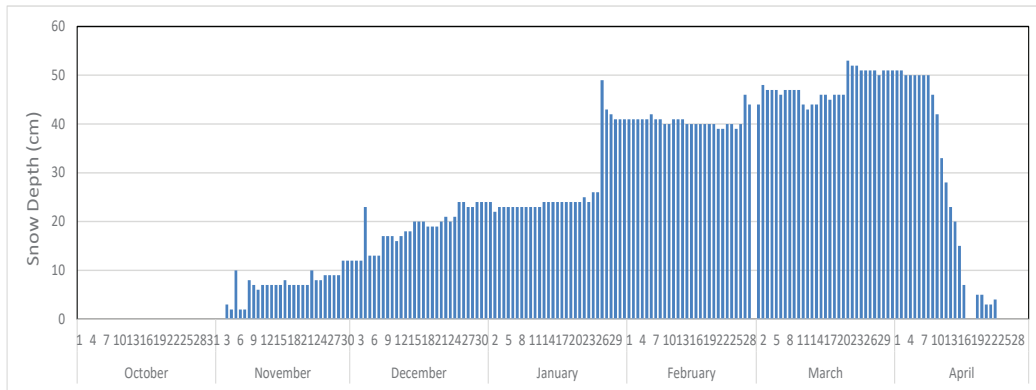
EXTREME PRECIPITATION EVENTS		
PERIOD	DATE (time)	AMOUNT (mm)
0.5 hour*	6/1/2023 19:30-20:00	10.0
	8/19/2023 04:00-04:30	5.0
1 hour*	6/1/2023 19:00-20:00	16.8
	6/18/2023-6/19/2023 23:30-00:30	7.0
2 hours*	6/1/2023 18:00-20:00	20.8
	6/18/2023-6/19/2023 23:30-01:30	14.0
6 hours*	6/1/2023-6/2/2023 18:30-00:30	22.8
	6/18/2023-6/19/2023 20:00-02:00	17.4
12 hours*	6/1/2023-6/2/2023 12:30-00:30	22.8
	8/10/2023 02:30-14:30	18.4
24 hours*	6/1/2023-6/2/2023 00:30-00:30	22.8
	8/9/2023-8/10/2023 22:30-22:30	19.4
Calendar Day	June 2 2023	22.6
	August 10 2023	19.4
Greatest amount over more than one day	June 1 to 3 2023	23.8
	August 10 to 12 2023	22.3
Longest wet spells	September 29 to October 5 2023 (22.1mm)	7 days
	January 21 to 27 2923 (8.3mm)	7 days
Longest dry spells	April 26 to May 16 2023	21 days
	September 15 to September 28 2023	14 days

*recorded by the tipping bucket gauge

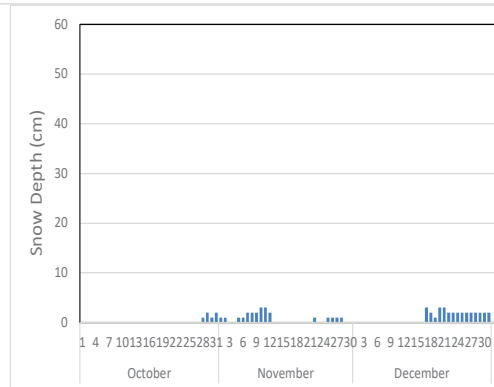
SNOW-ON-THE-GROUND (SOG)



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



Snow-on-the-Ground (cm) October 2022 to April 2023 Daily, 9am



Snow-on-the-Ground (cm) October 2023 to December 2023 Daily, 9am



*Snow Depth Sensor
28 April 2023
Photo: G. Epp*

RADIATION

MONTH	BRIGHT SUNSHINE (HOURS)				BRIGHT SUNSHINE DAYS				
	2023	POSSIBLE SUNSHINE*	% OF POSSIBLE	2023 CUMULATIVE HOURS	2023 NUMBER OF DAYS	2023 CUMULATIVE DAYS	2023 WITH 1 OR MORE HOURS	2023 WITH 5 OR MORE HOURS	2023 WITH 10 OR MORE HOURS
JAN	92.5	254.94	36.3	92.5	20	20	17	12	0
FEB	181.6	276.7	65.6	274.1	27	47	26	20	2
MAR	269.6	368.9	73.1	543.7	30	77	30	25	16
APR	276.8	420.12	65.9	820.5	29	106	28	24	18
MAY	295.1	491.47	60.0	1115.6	30	136	30	25	16
JUNE	354.0	505.32	70.1	1469.6	30	166	30	29	23
JULY	315.1	506.64	62.2	1784.7	31	197	30	27	21
AUG	262.2	455.46	57.6	2046.9	30	227	29	25	15
SEP	247.1	379.96	65.0	2294.0	30	257	30	24	13
OCT	157.8	327.98	48.1	2451.8	25	282	23	17	5
NOV	112.9	260.8	43.3	2564.7	25	307	20	13	0
DEC	149.3	237.54	62.9	2714.0	28	335	26	20	0
TOTAL	2714.0	4485.8	60.5		335		319	261	129

* National Research Council, Canada, Hertzberg Institute of Astrophysics

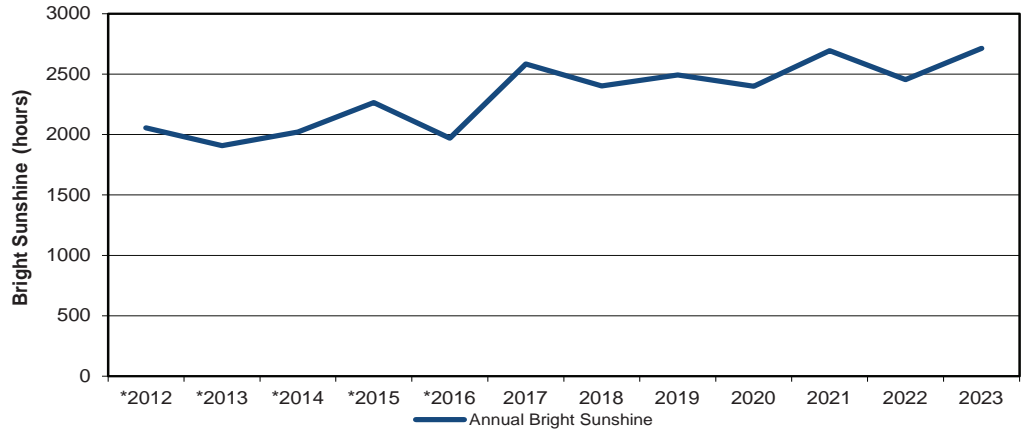
Bright Sunshine (hrs)

2023	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JLY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1	2.1	3.4	4.8	10.8	14.4	9.0	11.9	14.1	10.8	0.0	3.2	6.8
2	6.4	7.5	4.3	0.0	13.2	9.0	8.2	14.3	11.7	0.0	3.5	3.7
3	6.9	3.5	8.6	10.9	14.5	3.8	0.2	11.2	3.4	5.7	0.1	5.7
4	6.4	0.0	0.0	12.1	14.3	11.1	12.4	14.2	5.2	0.4	0.2	2.8
5	0.0	6.3	10.7	12.5	9.3	11.0	14.9	9.2	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.2
6	5.0	8.6	10.8	13.0	9.5	14.7	11.7	10.7	9.7	7.3	0.0	0.0
7	6.8	7.6	8.5	13.0	9.0	16.0	14.2	9.4	6.9	10.4	0.0	0.0
8	4.6	6.6	10.6	10.7	10.8	14.3	14.0	12.6	11.1	10.6	0.4	6.5
9	1.3	8.5	7.1	12.4	7.1	15.1	10.4	6.2	8.5	10.5	0.2	6.2
10	0.0	4.7	9.1	10.6	11.6	13.9	15.6	2.0	10.8	10.5	7.6	6.2
11	0.0	5.4	8.5	6.1	10.4	14.3	13.1	1.1	10.1	10.2	6.3	6.2
12	0.1	9.1	10.8	12.9	9.1	9.2	14.6	7.6	10.2	0.8	7.5	6.0
13	5.3	7.8	6.2	11.9	12.6	12.1	13.2	12.0	8.4	0.0	5.3	6.6
14	0.0	9.4	2.7	9.6	14.0	10.4	3.9	12.1	3.3	3.3	5.0	0.6
15	2.8	8.7	11.3	9.7	14.4	7.2	7.4	8.4	4.4	6.1	6.5	5.3
16	0.0	4.6	11.3	13.4	9.2	14.4	8.5	10.6	11.6	9.6	6.1	4.7
17	0.0	6.1	11.4	7.5	1.6	10.5	10.5	13.4	11.8	0.0	6.6	6.0
18	0.0	5.0	11.6	1.4	14.9	10.7	1.0	5.9	10.6	7.3	7.4	5.8
19	0.0	4.9	2.5	1.5	13.5	14.7	11.1	5.2	5.6	9.8	7.6	3.0
20	4.4	9.2	2.2	1.2	7.4	14.9	10.7	12.7	7.5	9.8	4.9	0.0
21	6.6	9.8	9.3	6.6	10.7	8.9	12.6	3.3	10.9	6.7	3.8	5.2
22	0.0	10.0	9.1	13.7	7.8	14.8	10.6	0.0	11.4	2.6	3.6	6.2
23	0.0	7.2	11.8	13.7	2.0	13.4	7.3	0.3	6.0	5.8	7.6	4.3
24	0.0	8.5	10.4	12.6	1.0	15.1	10.9	5.1	2.9	7.5	5.2	6.9
25	0.9	5.5	10.0	0.3	0.0	10.0	10.3	5.6	9.9	0.0	0.0	7.0
26	0.5	0.7	12.2	11.8	4.2	7.1	6.8	12.8	11.2	6.2	3.4	6.8
27	5.2	2.7	12.2	1.0	8.3	11.6	2.4	11.2	8.8	1.3	0.0	7.0
28	5.1	10.3	11.2	7.1	4.3	10.6	11.2	10.0	4.9	2.5	7.5	6.5
29	8.3		9.5	14.5	13.8	15.0	12.9	8.9	5.5	2.2	3.1	7.0
30	8.3		10.0	14.3	11.7	11.2	14.6	10.3	3.2	9.2	0.3	6.8
31	5.5		10.9		10.5		8.0	1.8		1.5		3.3
TOTAL	92.5	181.6	269.6	276.8	295.1	354.0	315.1	262.2	247.1	157.8	112.9	149.3

RADIATION

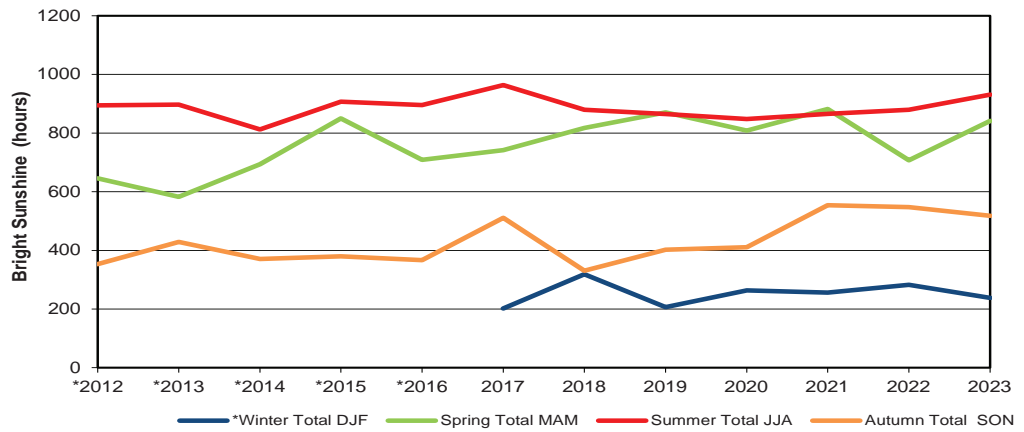
Annual Bright Sunshine Hours

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

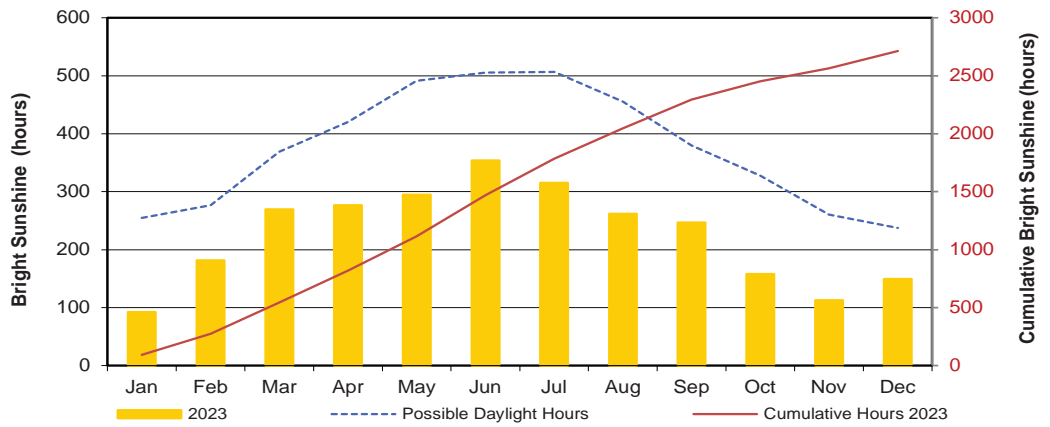


Seasonal Bright Sunshine Hours

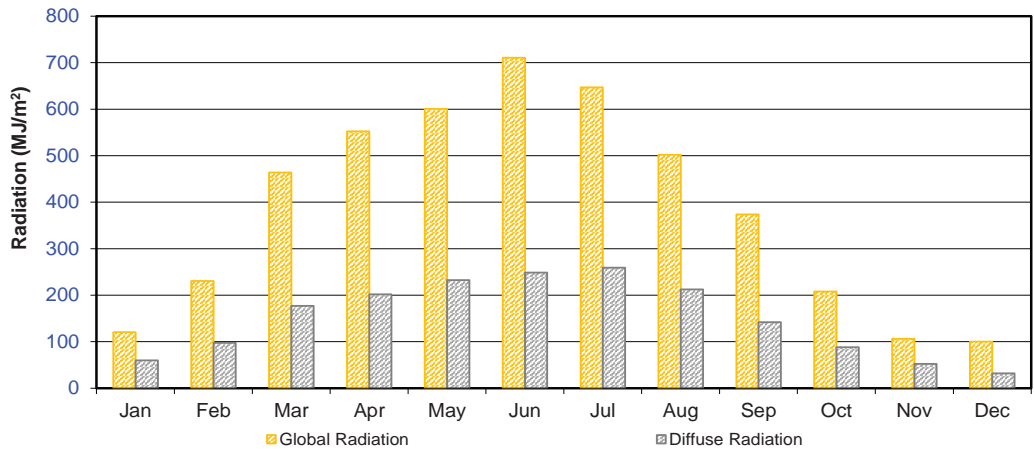
Note: Winter bright sunshine is low for the 2012 to 2016 period due to instrument misalignment



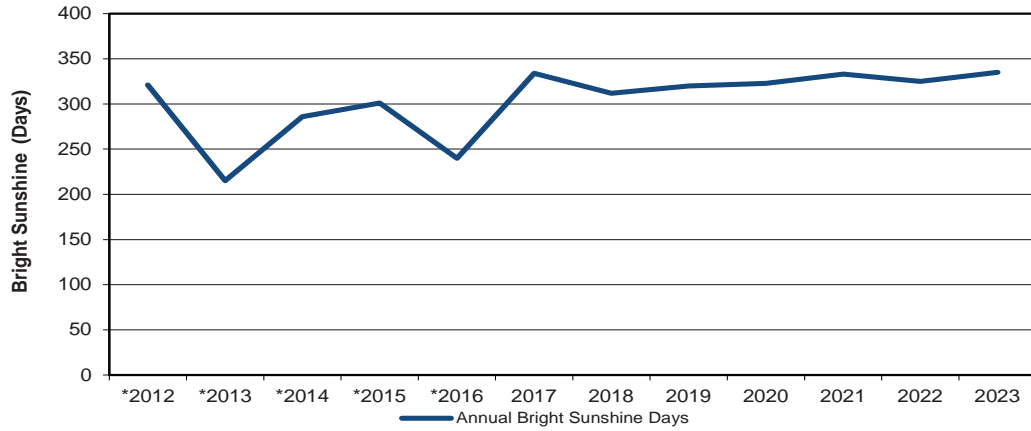
Monthly Bright Sunshine Hours



Monthly Global & Diffuse Radiation

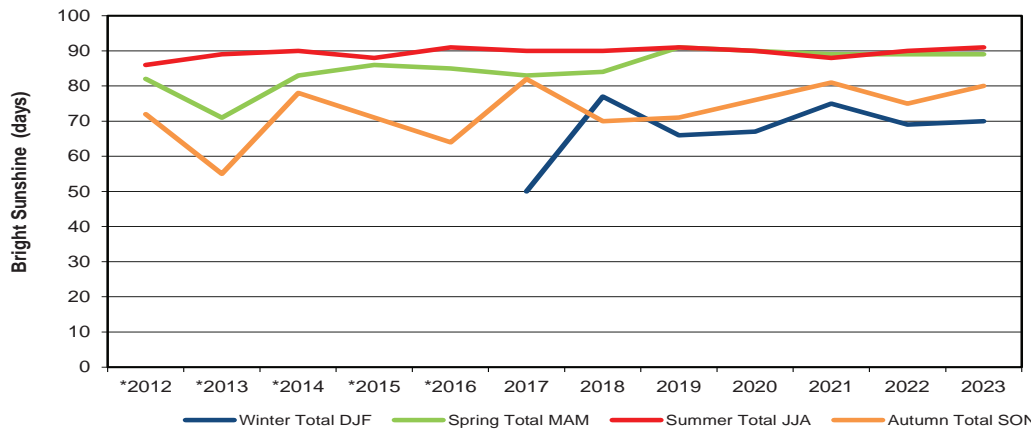


RADIATION



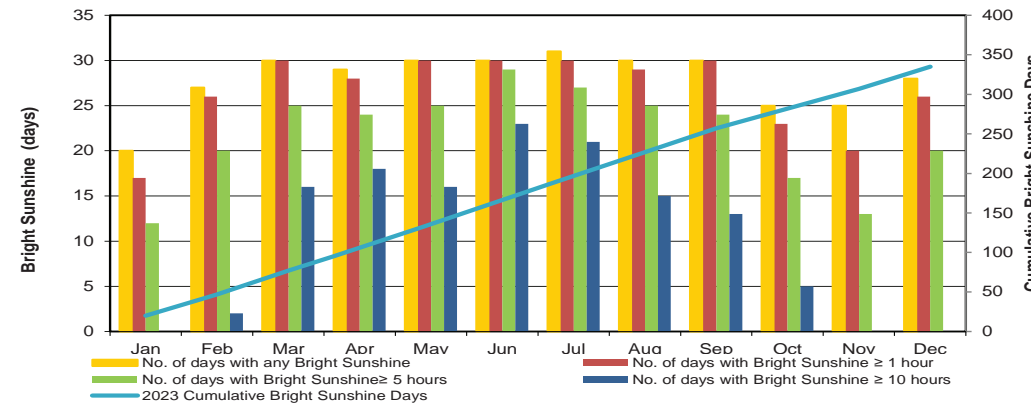
Annual Bright Sunshine Days

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

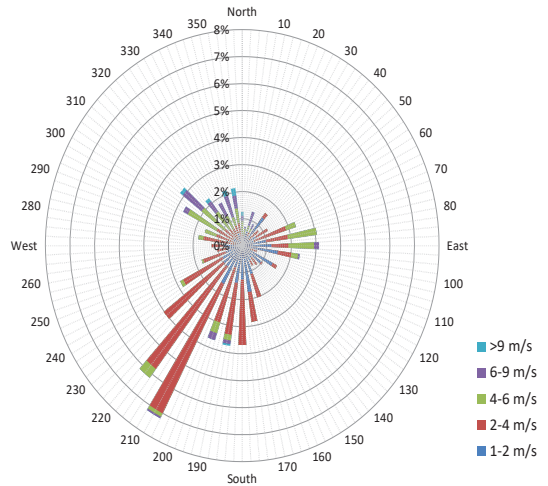
WIND

MONTH	AVERAGE WIND SPEED (km/h)		HIGHEST INSTANTANEOUS WIND SPEED (km/h)		
	2023 Average	2023 1/2 Hr. Maximum Average	2023 for CRS @ CLC (Speed / direction / date)		
January	9.0	12.6	67.2	NNW	26
February	11.7	16.1	50.4	NW	6
March	10.1	13.8	39.1	ENE	10
April	13.5	19.1	51.8	SE	17
May	12.4	18.6	53.4	E	23
June	11.7	17.8	50.5	N	6
July	10.5	16.4	93.0	NW	1
August	10.6	16.1	48.6	NNW	16
September	10.8	16.4	49.0	SSE	26
October	11.5	16.9	60.7	NNW	5
November	12.2	17.6	62.5	ESE	20
December	10.5	15.0	62.3	SW	11

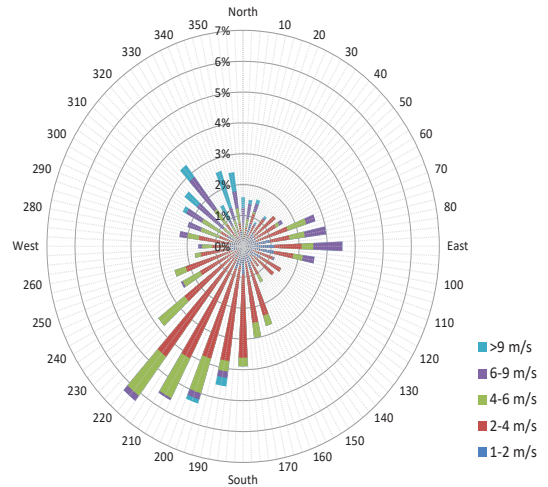


10 meter wind speed and direction tower
 April 2023
 Photo: G. Epp

10 minute Average Wind Speed and Direction CLC 2023



1/2 hr Maximum Wind Speed and Direction CLC 2023



2023	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JLY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1	9.1	12.7	10.0	12.2	12.5	15.1	11.0	9.0	10.7	13.9	9.1	8.1
2	9.9	9.0	10.9	21.4	17.1	4.8	17.0	8.5	14.2	8.9	11.5	6.9
3	9.0	14.4	10.9	7.4	8.0	13.0	21.4	13.2	10.6	5.5	6.5	6.0
4	7.1	3.7	8.1	5.5	15.2	11.2	15.4	15.1	16.9	13.1	10.0	7.0
5	4.3	14.3	8.4	6.5	19.1	10.6	7.2	11.7	8.3	29.1	10.0	7.7
6	7.0	18.3	3.9	8.7	19.3	14.8	10.5	10.8	10.6	14.2	6.3	6.6
7	8.3	12.1	11.5	21.1	15.2	5.5	6.2	9.9	6.3	10.7	7.0	14.7
8	8.7	9.2	8.8	19.1	13.1	9.6	11.9	11.2	7.4	11.4	15.2	11.0
9	6.9	11.8	11.3	10.2	6.9	9.9	10.6	10.7	7.3	11.4	12.1	7.3
10	4.3	13.4	17.3	13.5	6.6	9.0	9.6	10.9	11.1	12.1	12.2	8.9
11	4.4	14.1	14.0	10.3	5.9	13.2	6.7	9.9	9.7	15.2	22.0	25.4
12	6.5	14.2	5.9	13.5	8.3	9.3	7.7	8.4	17.9	7.0	12.8	9.8
13	4.1	13.9	15.9	7.9	5.5	14.9	14.5	8.9	11.2	4.9	10.6	16.8
14	16.4	17.3	15.8	9.6	11.2	19.4	12.4	15.0	15.7	9.6	21.2	11.6
15	1.7	9.4	10.5	10.5	11.7	19.5	14.0	7.7	9.9	15.6	12.1	11.7
16	3.3	12.3	8.0	12.4	17.1	13.5	6.1	19.7	12.7	6.6	11.1	16.1
17	4.2	13.2	7.4	21.9	19.6	13.4	11.6	13.5	10.1	11.8	10.2	13.5
18	3.1	13.0	13.6	18.2	14.2	13.2	14.1	14.3	12.8	8.3	6.4	12.8
19	3.7	12.2	8.5	26.5	15.3	19.7	12.0	15.5	11.7	10.7	10.9	11.7
20	9.9	10.7	11.1	23.5	12.6	16.1	7.3	6.6	4.6	15.6	21.2	14.5
21	8.4	10.7	13.1	11.7	11.4	18.8	10.8	6.1	4.4	6.4	9.1	4.6
22	15.3	8.2	7.6	7.5	11.5	10.3	7.2	12.5	7.4	11.9	13.2	7.0
23	12.5	5.0	10.9	8.3	29.8	6.2	8.6	7.0	10.3	12.9	9.4	15.9
24	7.1	10.1	9.4	15.3	11.3	8.6	10.4	10.2	9.4	9.2	17.8	10.0
25	11.4	9.4	8.7	17.0	14.5	11.7	13.6	6.3	9.2	9.1	19.8	11.4
26	26.4	16.1	9.3	16.2	7.1	7.9	10.7	7.4	27.5	10.5	9.8	9.9
27	18.6	14.0	6.6	12.1	10.5	9.5	13.8	9.5	14.1	9.7	7.0	4.3
28	16.4	6.9	7.3	14.8	6.6	11.9	4.5	8.5	7.9	9.6	13.9	7.1
29	14.1		12.6	16.5	8.3	4.9	6.7	7.9	7.7	13.3	15.8	12.1
30	13.4		7.7	6.5	8.1	5.8	5.3	13.0	8.8	14.4	12.4	4.3
31	4.0		10.0		10.3		6.9	9.9		12.1		10.8

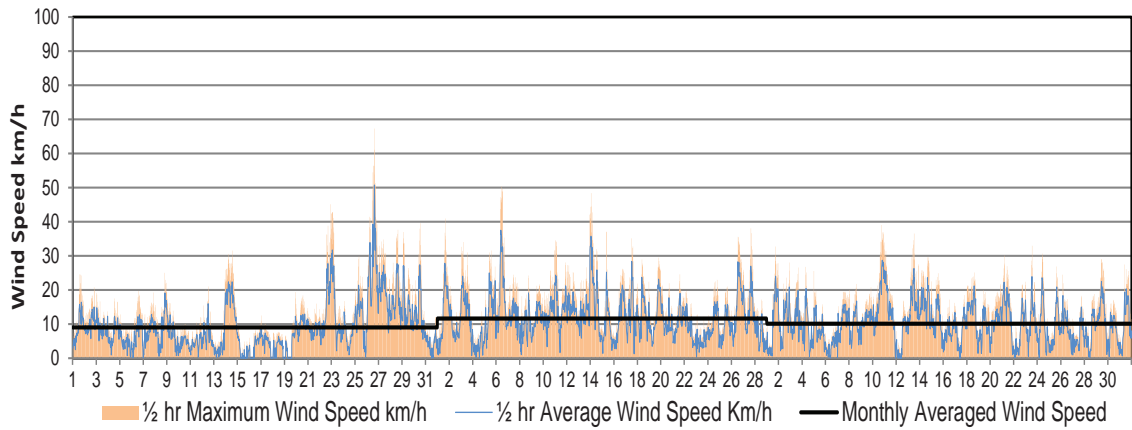
**Wind Speed
Daily Average (km/h)**

2023	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JLY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1	24.6	41.0	32.7	30.9	31.9	42.9	93.0	28.1	27.2	27.7	24.2	23.9
2	20.8	21.1	28.2	40.2	39.0	15.7	43.6	27.6	36.9	23.8	23.9	14.7
3	19.2	34.0	26.6	18.2	24.8	31.9	55.1	35.0	30.7	17.0	18.4	12.2
4	17.5	13.7	26.7	16.9	34.6	28.7	34.5	33.8	32.5	35.4	24.9	18.2
5	12.8	31.6	19.8	15.6	42.8	39.7	22.7	35.0	21.0	60.7	22.1	27.4
6	19.7	50.4	10.4	24.2	45.6	50.5	30.6	28.7	34.1	29.5	11.4	18.3
7	19.2	24.5	20.0	42.9	37.4	15.9	18.7	32.3	31.4	32.2	18.0	33.9
8	25.0	24.3	21.8	37.3	33.4	30.2	30.9	29.1	23.6	28.6	36.4	27.4
9	17.4	21.6	20.8	22.7	21.5	26.8	27.0	34.2	24.4	29.6	32.4	21.5
10	10.0	31.6	39.1	27.0	29.9	29.5	27.6	24.9	28.5	28.3	30.5	24.8
11	12.2	34.6	31.5	23.8	21.7	30.4	22.5	29.2	28.0	35.9	41.7	62.3
12	21.0	27.3	16.9	42.9	23.2	30.0	26.6	32.2	41.9	21.4	31.9	21.4
13	25.9	42.0	36.5	19.4	17.5	40.1	43.5	21.4	31.9	19.3	35.7	32.5
14	31.6	48.4	29.7	33.6	34.8	46.5	38.6	38.6	46.6	30.6	51.0	30.1
15	8.9	37.1	24.9	31.0	38.0	38.4	35.2	45.9	24.6	37.6	33.5	37.8
16	12.4	26.2	17.2	32.9	48.2	32.9	21.2	48.6	35.4	19.0	30.9	41.5
17	10.9	35.1	18.4	51.8	38.5	35.2	40.5	33.8	29.1	29.5	26.9	46.0
18	7.7	29.0	25.2	37.2	37.7	36.3	36.5	29.4	32.5	22.6	14.7	32.3
19	19.3	29.4	19.9	43.5	44.7	50.0	27.0	41.5	32.9	39.1	32.0	34.9
20	18.4	21.9	21.8	40.1	34.1	45.5	24.7	19.3	14.9	36.6	62.5	37.7
21	16.0	24.6	30.2	23.1	27.7	43.6	32.1	19.7	17.7	18.8	26.9	11.4
22	45.1	19.8	22.4	22.5	35.5	29.7	21.9	27.8	26.8	29.4	27.6	23.7
23	42.8	12.9	32.9	25.5	53.4	23.3	21.0	16.2	27.7	32.0	23.1	38.4
24	19.0	22.9	30.7	41.1	31.6	24.1	27.1	26.3	25.0	24.5	40.8	19.6
25	29.8	21.0	26.8	41.5	33.6	37.2	35.1	21.9	26.5	28.6	53.8	24.9
26	67.2	35.6	24.4	42.7	16.7	21.6	47.9	21.8	49.0	29.9	33.6	20.9
27	34.9	38.1	18.2	33.4	29.9	31.2	31.5	26.2	42.7	21.5	18.8	15.4
28	37.6	17.2	18.9	41.8	18.0	26.2	14.5	26.2	20.5	25.7	34.7	19.9
29	36.9		29.1	43.2	24.7	15.6	18.8	30.3	31.7	35.9	45.8	24.8
30	39.5		17.1	21.5	24.0	40.4	30.9	33.3	19.5	48.1	31.8	11.6
31	12.0		27.4		51.9		30.5	27.0		26.5		28.0

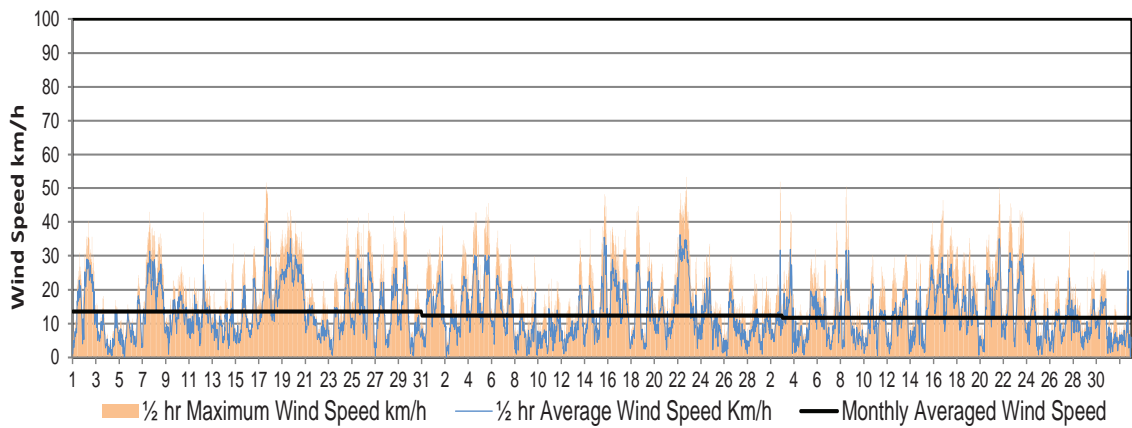
**Wind Speed
Daily Gust (km/h)**

WIND Daily Wind Speed and Maximum Gust Wind Speed

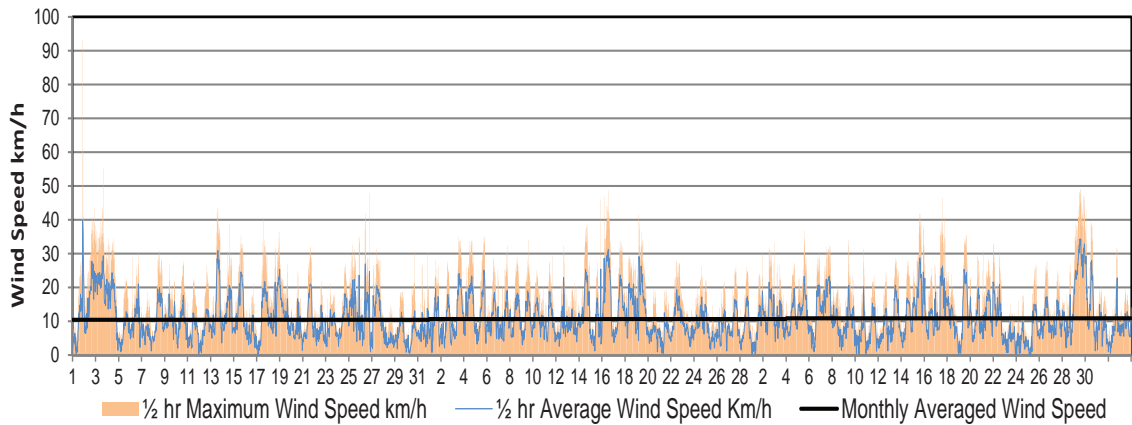
January
February
March



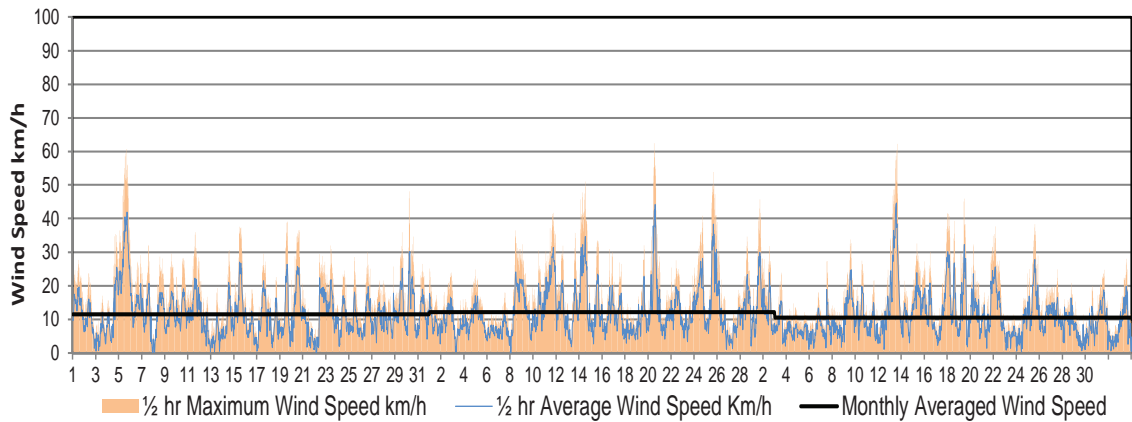
April
May
June



July
August
September



October
November
December



WIND

EXTREME DAILY WINDS (km/h)			
Month	Day	WIND SPEED/DIRECTION	BEAUFORT WIND SCALE DESIGNATION*
January	26	67.2 NNW	Gale
February	6	50.4 NW	Near Gale
April	17	51.8 SE	Near Gale
May	23	53.4 E	Near Gale
	31	51.9 SSE	Near Gale
June	6	50.5 N	Near Gale
	19	50 SSW	Near Gale
July	1	93 NW	Storm
	3	55.1 NW	Near Gale
October	5	60.7 NNW	Near Gale
November	14	51 W	Near Gale
	20	62.5 ESE	Gale
	25	53.8 NW	Near Gale
December	11	62.3 SW	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	T°C											
	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.										

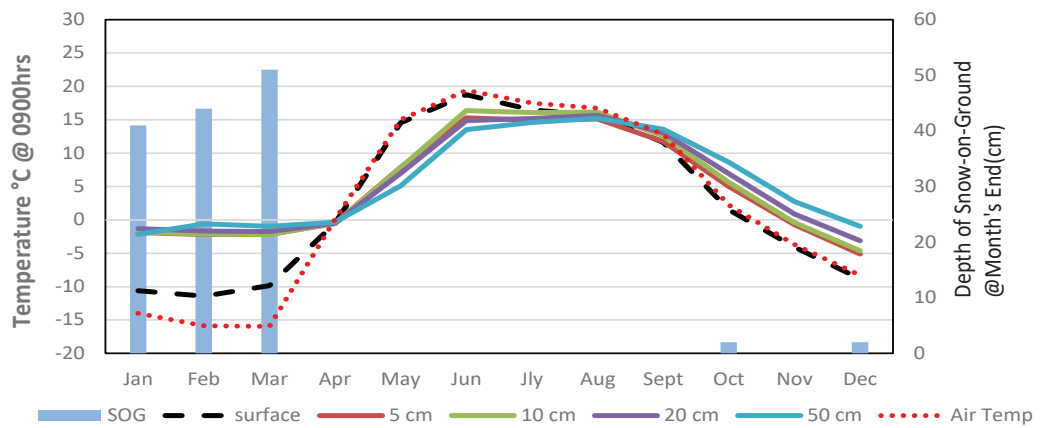
1: Environment Canada, 2004b

EXTREME DAILY WIND CHILL WHEN CALCULATED TO < 0												
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1	-34	-41	-35	-22	-3						-13	-20
2	-24	-43	-22	-18							-10	-19
3	-24	-33	-20	-24							-8	-19
4	-27	-15	-20	-27						-1	-6	-22
5	-30	-13	-33	-29						-7	-6	-15
6	-25	-12	-39	-25	-1					-7	-6	-11
7	-28	-14	-38	-22					-1	-1	-5	-6
8	-25	-19	-33	-14					-2	-3	-8	-13
9	-23	-25	-35	-10					-1	-2	-8	-18
10	-14	-21	-31	-3	-2						-13	-18
11	-15	-8	-22	-5					-2		-11	-19
12	-25	-10	-28	-6							-9	-20
13	-26	-13	-26	-9							-11	-12
14	-22	-29	-19	-5						-1	-8	-8
15	-13	-36	-28	-9						-3	-12	-13
16	-15	-40	-32	-5						-4	-13	-11
17	-18	-17	-31	-4	-1					0	-8	-23
18	-15	-25	-26	-10	-2					-3	-8	-19
19	-14	-34	-24	-11	-4					-2	-5	-21
20	-22	-34	-20	-11					-1		-12	-22
21	-22	-40	-21	-8					-4	-6	-14	-17
22	-18	-46	-26	-7					-3	-6	-24	-18
23	-18	-48	-26	-9						-12	-28	-12
24	-22	-42	-23	-7						-16	-19	-19
25	-13	-39	-31	-2						-17	-19	-18
26	-15	-31	-32	-3						-17	-20	-20
27	-34	-23	-35	-5						-13	-14	-18
28	-36	-33	-34	-6						-20	-11	-19
29	-41		-24	-3						-12	-10	-17
30	-39		-18	-6						-20	-10	-22
31	-40		-18							-20		-17

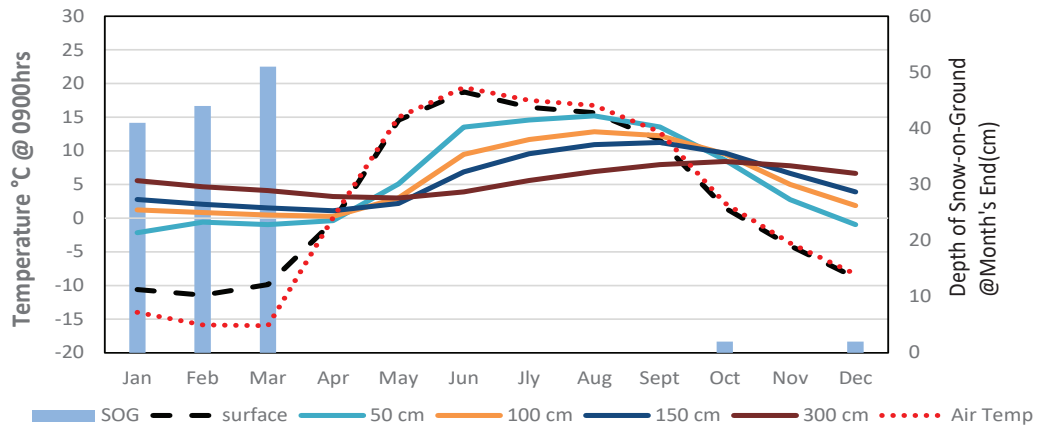
SOIL TEMPERATURES AND DEPTH OF SNOW-ON-THE-GROUND AT MONTH END

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 cm
			5cm	10cm	20cm	50cm	100cm	150cm	300cm			5cm	10cm	20cm	
January	-14.0	-10.6	-1.9	-1.8	-1.3	-2.2	1.2	2.8	5.6	-10.1	-8.1	-1.9	-1.8	-1.3	41
February	-15.9	-11.4	-2.2	-2.1	-1.7	-0.6	0.9	2.1	4.7	-9.8	-8.2	-2.2	-2.1	-1.7	44
March	-16.0	-9.9	-2.2	-2.2	-1.8	-0.9	0.5	1.5	4.1	-8.5	-6.8	-2.3	-2.3	-1.9	51
April	0.0	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	0.3	1.1	3.2	5.8	5.3	0.4	-0.1	-0.4	-
May	15.0	14.6	7.9	7.9	7.0	5.1	3.0	2.2	3.0	21.2	23.1	11.2	10.0	7.2	-
June	19.4	18.8	15.3	16.4	14.9	13.5	9.5	6.9	3.9	24.7	26.9	18.8	18.5	15.1	-
July	17.5	16.5	15.0	16.1	15.2	14.6	11.7	9.6	5.6	22.4	24.2	18.4	18.1	15.2	-
August	16.7	15.7	15.1	16.1	15.7	15.2	12.8	11.0	6.9	22.9	24.3	18.4	17.9	15.6	-
September	12.8	11.6	11.7	12.6	13.0	13.6	12.2	11.3	8.0	21.4	22.8	14.6	14.2	12.9	-
October	2.2	1.5	5.0	5.6	6.9	8.6	9.5	9.7	8.4	8.0	8.6	6.3	6.1	6.7	2
November	-3.7	-4.1	-0.7	-0.4	0.9	2.8	5.0	6.7	7.8	0.9	1.1	-0.5	-0.2	0.8	0
December	-8.3	-8.8	-5.1	-4.6	-3.1	-1.0	1.9	3.9	6.6	-1.4	-1.5	-4.3	-4.3	-3.2	2

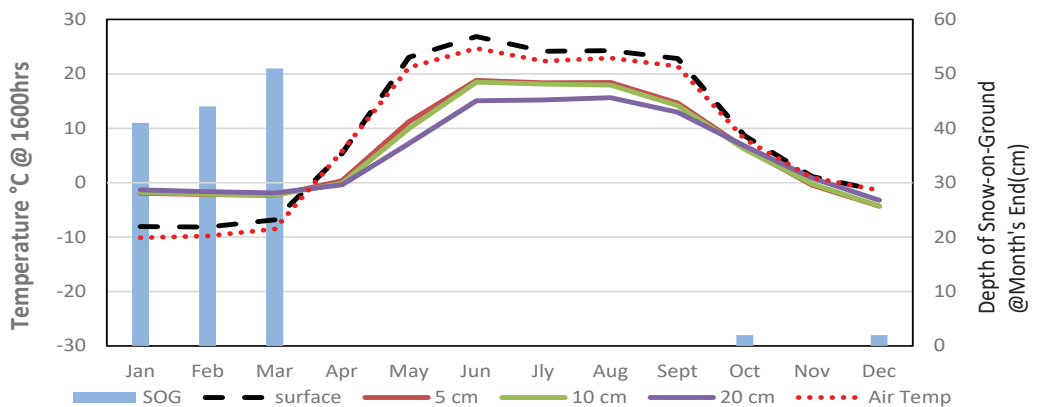
Monthly Soil Temperatures @ 0900h



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: $CDD = (T - 18^{\circ}C)$, for that day, where T = daily mean temperature in °C if T is equal to or less than 18°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: $GDD = (T - 5.0^{\circ}C)$, 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:

$HDD = (18^{\circ}C - T)$, 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 (1991-2020) 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 normals. (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 = 0; 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 - 2400 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 1, 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/m²). (To facilitate comparison with past years' data: 1.0 MJ/m² = 23.895 langley). Comparison is provided with a provisional average based on 16 years of data (1975-1990).

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 maximum/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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