

**CLIMATE REFERENCE STATION
SASKATOON
ANNUAL SUMMARY 2014**

V. Wittrock
C. Beaulieu

Saskatchewan
Research Council
Air and Climate

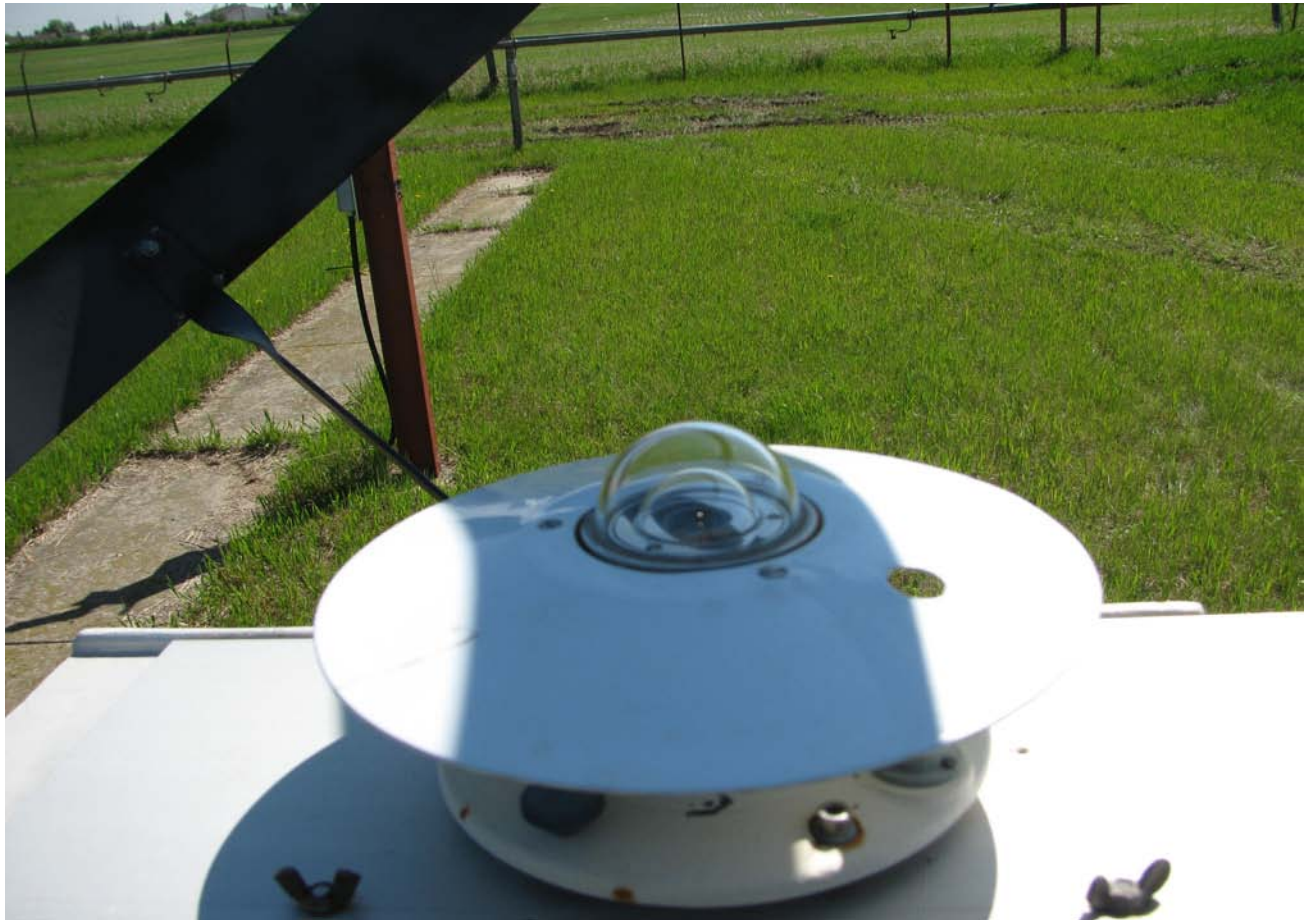


Saskatchewan Research Council

CLIMATE REFERENCE STATION SASKATOON ANNUAL SUMMARY 2014

V. Wittrock
C. Beaulieu

Saskatchewan Research Council
Air and Climate



SRC Publication No. 10440 -1E15
March 2015
Saskatchewan Research Council
125 - 15 Innovation Blvd.
Saskatoon, SK S7N 2X8

COVER PHOTOGRAPHS

Diffuse Pyranometer at CRS Saskatoon (4 Dec 2014 and May 2014)

photo credit: V. Witrock

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgements	iv
Climate Reference Station Supporters	iv
Climate Reference Station History	1
What is the Climate Reference Station?	2
Activities Associated with the Climate Reference Station	3
Summary for 2014	4
Temperature	
Daily temperature, graph	5
Temperature records, table	6
Dates and duration of the frost-free season, table	6
Extreme temperatures, table	6
Potential Evapotranspiration (PE) using the Thornthwaite Method, graph and table	7
Frost-free season duration and end points, graphs	7
Annual and seasonal temperature ranking, tables	8
Monthly temperatures, normals, and extremes table	10
Monthly and annual temperatures, graphs	10
Seasonal temperatures, graphs	11
Days with temperatures greater than a set point, graphs	12
Days with temperatures less than a set point, graphs	13
Days with temperatures greater than 0°C, graphs	14
Degree-days, normals and cumulative, table	15
Growing degree-days, graphs	15
Heating degree-days, graphs	16
Cooling degree-days, graphs	16
Extreme cooling degree-days, graph	17
Daily temperatures, tables	17
Precipitation	
Daily precipitation, graph	19
Precipitation records and extreme events, tables	20
Ranking by driest month, table	20
Ranking by dry spells/days, table	20
Ranking, annual, by no. of dry days, dry spells and wet spells, table	21
Ranking by annual, seasons (amounts and days)	22
Monthly precipitation, normals and extremes, table	23
Monthly and annual precipitation, graphs	23
Seasonal precipitation, graphs	24
Monthly precipitation days, table	25
Monthly and annual precipitation days, graphs	25
Seasonal precipitation days, graphs	26
Daily precipitation values, table	27
Snow-on-the-ground, graphs	28
Radiation	
Sunrise/Sunset tables for Saskatoon, 2014 & 2015	29
Monthly bright sunshine hours, normals and days, table	30
Daily global and diffuse values, table	30
Annual, seasonal, monthly bright sunshine hours, graphs	31
Monthly bright sunshine, global and diffuse radiation comparison, graph	31
Annual, seasonal, monthly bright sunshine days, graphs	32
Bright sunshine ranking by % of actual to possible hours and by no. of days, tables	33
Wind	
Average and highest instantaneous wind speed, table	34
Daily wind Speed, ½ hourly average and maximum gust, graphs	35
Extreme daily winds, table	36
Windchill calculation, table	36
Extreme daily windchill value, table	36
Soil Temperatures	
Monthly average and normal soil temperatures at 0900h and 1600h, table	37
Monthly average and normal soil temperatures at 0900h and 1600h, graphs	37
Glossary of Terms	38
References and Bibliography	41

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2014 data were compiled and recorded by Carol Beaulieu and Virginia Wittrock with assistance from Shaw Dunn and others. Beaulieu and Wittrock were responsible for the monitoring of the site while instrument maintenance was carried out by personnel of the Development Engineering and Manufacturing of the Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC). Consultations with Larry Flysak of the Meteorological Service of Canada (MSC), Saskatoon, SK were most helpful in verifying and comparing data. Report formatting was carried out by Celeste Bodnaryk, SRC.

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.

Please be aware that the data is subject to ongoing quality assurance reviews that may result in minor changes and updates to some values in our reports, including past reports. If you notice errors in our reports, please contact us so that we may correct them.

Information and data contained in this report shall not be published, copied, placed in a retrieval system or distributed whole or in part without prior written consent of the SRC. All references made to this report shall be acknowledged. Enquiries concerning the SRC Saskatoon Climate Reference Station (CRS), its data, measurement programs and publications or becoming a supporter are most welcome. For further information contact:

Virginia Wittrock
 Research Scientist
 306-933-8122
 Virginia.Wittrock@src.sk.ca

Saskatchewan Research Council toll-free number 1-800-772-7227

Saskatchewan Research Council web site: <http://www.src.sk.ca>

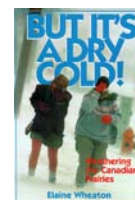
Monthly data sheets and annual summaries: <http://blog.src.sk.ca/environment/crs-weather-summaries/>

**SASKATCHEWAN RESEARCH COUNCIL
 CLIMATE REFERENCE STATION SUPPORTERS, 2014
 WE GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGE THE SUPPORT OF THE FOLLOWING:**



Agriculture and
 Agri-Food Canada

Agriculture et
 Agroalimentaire Canada



SRC'S SASKATOON CLIMATE REFERENCE STATION HISTORY

Meteorological observations at or near Saskatoon were first taken by the Northwest Mounted Police in 1889 with the recording of temperature. There is some disagreement in the early records as the exact location of the weather observing point, but the majority of the evidence indicates 52 15'N, 106 20'W, elevation 480m above sea level as the most probable location. This would place it at Clark's Crossing on the South Saskatchewan River, approximately 16 km northeast of the centre of the City of Saskatoon. At that time, there was a settlement at Clark's Crossing as well as 10 to 15 families on either side of the river where Saskatoon is now located.

Little is known about the very early observers; however, the records do show that Major T.H. Keenan took observations from March 1892 until March 1895, and Mr. George Will was the observer from January 1897 until April 1897. It is thought that T.H. Copeland was involved in the observational program from 1895 to 1 May 1901, at which time it was taken over by Mr. Eby, Sr. Mr. Eby Sr. recorded the observations until his death in 1921, at which time his daughter (E.S. Eby) continued to record the observations. Her brother (J.M. Eby) recorded the observations beginning in April 1931 until the station closed on 31 October 1942. The Eby station recorded temperature, precipitation and weather notes on fog, thunderstorms, winds and any unusual weather phenomena. Reports were made twice daily (morning and evening).

In 1916, a climate reference station was established by the University of Saskatchewan and continuous observations were kept twice daily until 15 January 1965. The longtime observer was Mr. Sidney Cox. The SRC took over the program in the fall of 1963 and moved it to a new location 52 09'N, 106 36'W and elevation 497 m above sea level¹. The first observer was Terry Beck followed three years later by Orville Olm². In 1967, Joe Calvert became the primary observer until his retirement in 1983. Ray Begrand succeeded Mr. Calvert until 1988 when Virginia Wittrock became the primary observer. Carol Beaulieu became primary observer in 1992 until her retirement summer of 2014. Virginia Wittrock has again taken over as primary observer with assistance from Shaw Dunn.

In the summer of 1992, Saskatoon CRS began to be converted to an automated system of data collection with the installation of a Campbell Scientific data logger and automatic sensors. The updating, replacing, re-installing and adding of new sensors began in 2009 and was completed in 2012. Elements presently recorded at the Saskatoon CRS are temperature (maximum and minimum), precipitation, relative humidity, snow depth, wind (speed and direction), solar radiation (bright sunshine, global and diffuse), barometric pressure, grass level temperature, soil temperature (seven levels), and soil moisture.

¹Christiansen 1970; Environment Canada 1975; ²Olm 2001

Mr. James Eby was one of the original members of the Temperance Colony Society. He filed his homestead in 1882 and returned with his family in 1883. He was the first president of the school board and served as the township supervisor for Nutana. While riding a horse in 1890, he was struck by lightning and was a partial invalid thereafter. In 1901, he and his daughter moved to Nutana where he served as a Federal Meteorologist for the next 20 years until his death in 1921 at the age of 77. He was buried, next to his wife, in the Nutana pioneer cemetery.¹

¹Ladd, 2008



photo: C. Beaulieu

WHAT IS THE CLIMATE REFERENCE STATION?

The Saskatchewan Research Council's Climate Reference Station (SRC CRS) at Saskatoon 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 Saskatoon, half-hourly readings are taken of elements (temperature, precipitation amount, humidity, wind and atmospheric pressure). Supplemental observations include rainfall intensity, soil temperature, bright sunshine, solar radiation (diffuse and global), snow depth, relative humidity, barometric pressure, soil moisture 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 gather over its fifty plus years of existence at its current location and, second 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 CRS Saskatoon to be an extremely valuable climate information collection station.

¹Environment Canada 1992 ²World Meteorological Organization 1988

ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE SASKATOON CLIMATE REFERENCE STATION, 2014

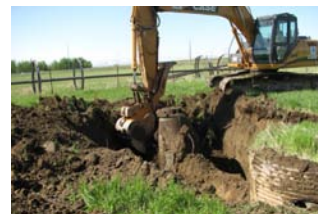
2014 was a transition year for the Saskatoon Climate Reference Station. We had to say farewell to Carol Beaulieu, our long serving Research Technologist in July. Her passion and care towards SRC's Climate Reference Stations will be missed and we wish her a retirement full of joy and amazement! Keep your eye on the sky Carol!!

Another end of an era (and folk lore) was the removal of the Lysimeter in June. This instrument was installed in the late 1960s and early 1970s but quickly fell into disuse because of its location. The instrument was too accurate because besides measuring soil moisture levels, it also measured soil vibrations associated with train movement. With a mainline railway located relatively close to the Climate Reference Station, this became an unanticipated problem that could not be overcome resulting in the Lysimeter falling into disuse and was finally removed.

We continued with information transfer from the CRSs through media interviews, presentations and social media. Information from SRC's CRSs is now available on SRC's blog site. Over the last 26 years we have been able to give approximately 250 students hands-on experience with weather instruments or computer presentations that highlighted Saskatoon's climate; past, present and future.



C. Beaulieu with old and new bright sunshine recorder
Circa 2000
Photo: SRC



Lysimeter Removal
June 2014
Photo: V. Wittrock



SUMMARY FOR 2014

Data, including temperature, precipitation, wind speed and direction, bright sunshine, solar radiation, soil temperature was recorded at the Saskatchewan Research Council's (SRC) Climate Reference Station (CRS) (52 09'N, 106 36'W, 497m asl) in Saskatoon during 2014. It is compared in this report with the long-term (circa 1900-2013) and standard-period/normal (1981-2010) record.

The 51st recording year of SRC's CRS in Saskatoon had some interesting weather events and climatic trends. It was a good thing January to March had below normal precipitation because April was very wet (364.6% of normal). April broke the previous extreme monthly maximum of 81.1mm set in 2010. May and June continued the above normal precipitation levels with June having the longest wet spell (11 days) with 90.4mm. This was the 6th longest wet spell in the last 51 years. Some very dry months occurred in 2014, including December (17.3% of normal) and September (28.1% of normal). Higher precipitation amounts resulted in 2014 being the 8th wettest year in the last 51 years.

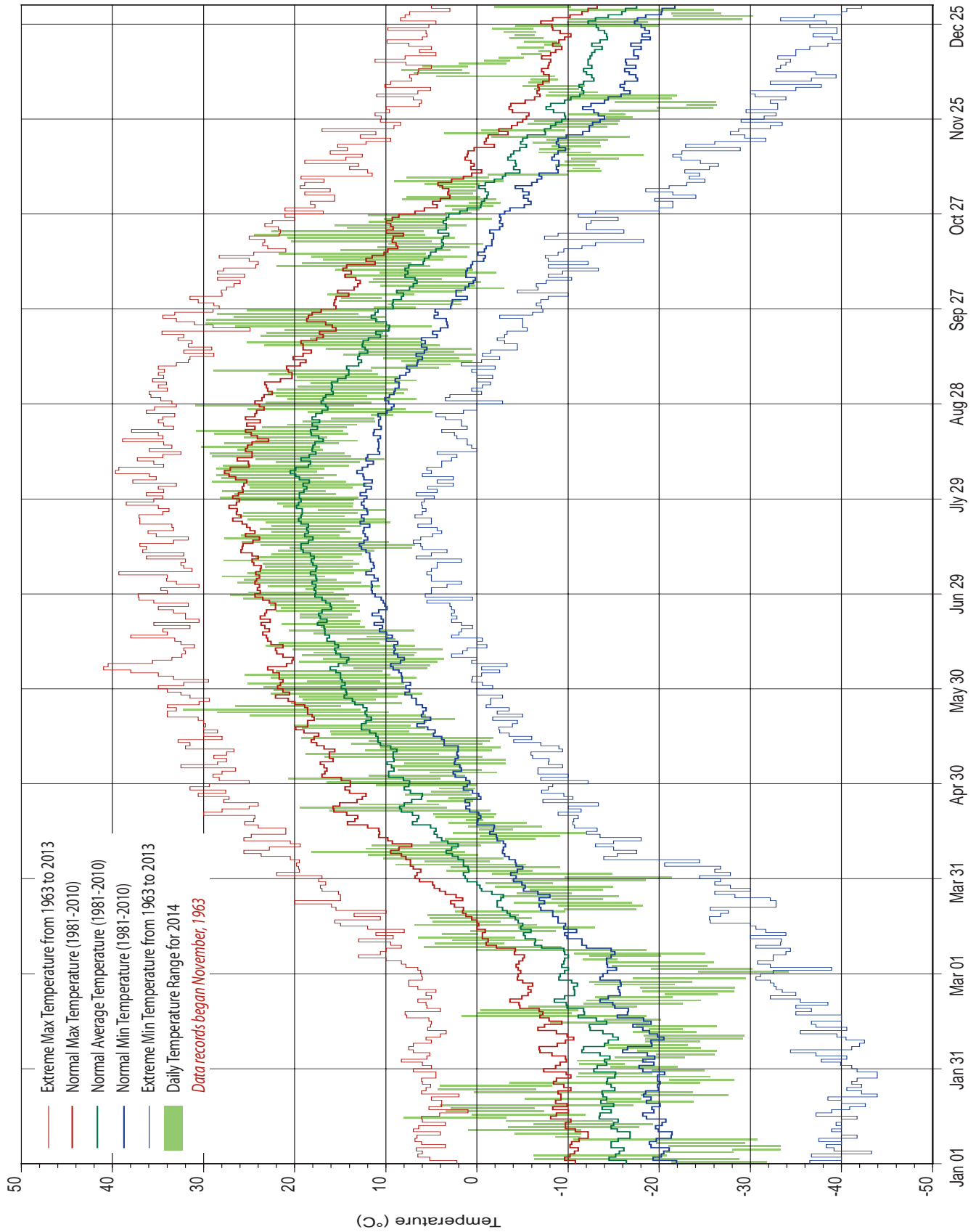
Saskatoon's temperature was on the cool side (1.2°C below normal) with 2014 ranking 22nd coldest in the last 51 years. This was because the maximum temperatures for all the seasons were below normal. Winter, spring and summer maximum temperatures ranked 12, 11 and 13th coldest. Seasonal minimum average temperatures fluctuated. Winter and spring had the 11th and 14th lowest minimum average temperatures, while summer had the 9th highest minimum temperatures. Even though it was a cooler year, the number of growing degree-days was just slightly above normal, because August, September and October were all well above normal. The frost-free season was 141 days long, running from May 15 to October 2 with a total of 1568.6 growing degree-days.

Only four of the last 51 years have recorded less than five days of temperatures greater than 30°C (1983, 2010, 2012 and 2014). Also, 2014 was the first year since 1994 with no days of 32°C or greater were measured. The highest temperature recorded was 32.3°C on May 23. Even though 2014 was a colder than normal year, only seven days had temperatures at or below -30°C and three days at or below -32°C. The coldest temperature recorded in 2014 was -34.2°C on March 1.

Near normal bright sunshine hours were recorded in 2014. Several months had below normal hours, including April (51% of normal hours), November (67%) and December (78%). The cold winter of 2013-2014 brought lots of sunshine. This season was ranked 3rd highest for "percent of actual to potential bright sunshine hours" and had 74 days of sunshine. This was only seven days less than the maximum recorded in the winter of 2011-2012.

Three major wind events occurred in 2014. The strongest, classified as a violent storm, occurred on January 15 when a northwest wind peaked at 103.7 km/h. The wind chill on that day was only -9°C because the daytime high was 8.1°C and the low was -3.2°C. Two "strong gale" days occurred. The first was on January 26 (79.2 km/h from the north with a wind chill of -40°C) and the second was on May 29 (81.0 km/h from the northeast).

DAILY TEMPERATURE



TEMPERATURE

2014 TEMPERATURE RECORDS °C							
TYPE	DATE		NEW RECORD	OLD RECORD/YEAR			
	DAILY	Max	Extreme High	January 15	8.1	6.1/1973	
			January 17	3.4	1.0/1991		
			January 19	4.1	3.9/1971		
			October 20	24.4	21.7/1974		
			October 21	22.5	21.6/2003		
			December 10	6.9	6.5/1981		
			December 11	8.3	6.4/2005		
			December 12	6.0	5.0/1980		
Low				March 01	-24.3	-24.0/1991	
			August 24	11.6	13.0/1992		
			November 01	-23.0	-22.2/1966		
Minimum		High		January 15	-3.2	-5.8/1999	
				August 14	17.3	17.0/1991	
				September 23	10.9	10.1/2009	
				September 25	13.0	10.0/1974	
				October 18	5.0	4.4/1974	
				December 10	0.8	-0.5/2005	
				December 11	1.6	-1.6/2005	
			December 12	1.0	-4.0/1988		
			December 13	-3.2	-3.5/2005		
			Extreme Low	March 01	-34.2	-32.5/1991	
Mean	High		January 15	2.5	-1.0/1986		
			January 17	-2.0	-2.2/2009		
			September 20	15.3	15.3/2009		
			September 22	20.0	18.7/2011		
			October 20	15.1	14.5/1974		
			October 21	14.2	13.4/2003		
			December 10	3.9	2.0/2005		
			December 11	5.0	2.4/2005		
			December 12	3.5	0.0/1988		
		Low		February 28	-23.3	-23.3/1995	
				March 01	-29.3	-28.3/1991	
		Monthly	Max	Ext	Highest	January 15	8.1
Max	Ext		Lowest	March 01	-24.3	-24.0 - 1/1991	
				June 28	27.1	27.1 - 18/2013	
Avg			Mean		7.6	7.6 - 2010	
Min	Ext		Highest	October 03	-3.0	-4.9 - 26/2011	
	Min	Ext	Lowest	No records broken			
Most No. of Days during a month when...	Max Temp >= 20°C		No records broken				
	Min Temp <= -2°C		No records broken				
Least No. of Days during a month when...	Max Temp >= 10°C		No records broken				

Avg = Average Ext = Extreme

DATES & DURATION OF THE FROST-FREE SEASON			
YEAR	LAST SPRING FROST	FIRST FALL FROST	Frost-free Season Length
1964	May 31	Sept 26	117
1965	May 27	Sept 05	100
1966	May 19	Sept 13	116
1967	Jun 06	Sept 23	108
1968	May 19	Sept 25	128
1969	Jun 14	Sept 15	92
1970	May 19	Sept 12	115
1971	May 18	Sept 20	124
1972	May 08	Sept 04	118
1973	May 06	Sept 14	130
1974	May 25	Sept 02	99
1975	May 21	Sept 11	112
1976	May 06	Aug 28	113
1977	May 01	Aug 31	121
1978	May 30	Sept 30	122
1979	May 30	Aug 13	74
1980	May 14	Aug 26	103
1981	May 24	Sept 03	101
1982	May 29	Aug 27	89
1983	May 24	Sept 13	111
1984	May 24	Aug 31	98
1985	Jun 04	Sept 06	93
1986	May 17	Sept 06	111
1987	May 21	Oct 06	137
1988	May 02	Sept 19	139
1989	May 28	Sept 10	104
1990	May 13	Sept 21	130
1991	May 27	Sept 18	113
1992	May 23	Sept 14	113
1993	May 17	Sept 14	119
1994	May 09	Oct 04	147
1995	May 22	Sept 18	118
1996	May 12	Sept 29	139
1997	May 14	Oct 05	143
1998	May 13	Sept 30	139
1999	May 09	Sept 27	140
2000	May 17	Sept 23	128
2001	May 10	Oct 04	146
2002	May 23	Sept 23	122
2003	May 18	Sept 29	133
2004	May 20	Sept 30	132
2005	May 14	Sept 28	136
2006	May 04	Sept 19	137
2007	May 10	Sept 14	126
2008	May 26	Sept 26	122
2009	June 05	Oct 07	123
2010	May 07	Sept 17	132
2011	May 10	Sept 14	126
2012	April 26	Oct 04	160
2013	May 11	Oct 04	144
2014	May 14	Oct 03	141
1981-2010 Normal	May 18	Sept 20	124

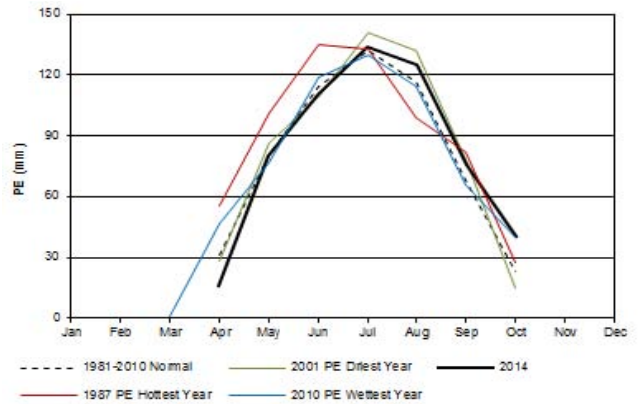
2014 EXTREME TEMPERATURES			
COLD SPELL (less than or equal to -30°C)		HOT SPELL (greater than or equal to 30°C)	
DATE	TEMPERATURE °C	DATE	TEMPERATURE °C
January 01	-31.8	May 23	32.3
January 05	-33.3	August 14	30.3
January 06	-33.3	August 19	30.8
January 08	-30.8	August 27	30.9
March 01	-34.2		
March 02	-30.2		
December 28	-30.3		

Coloured cells indicate extremes for the year

TEMPERATURE

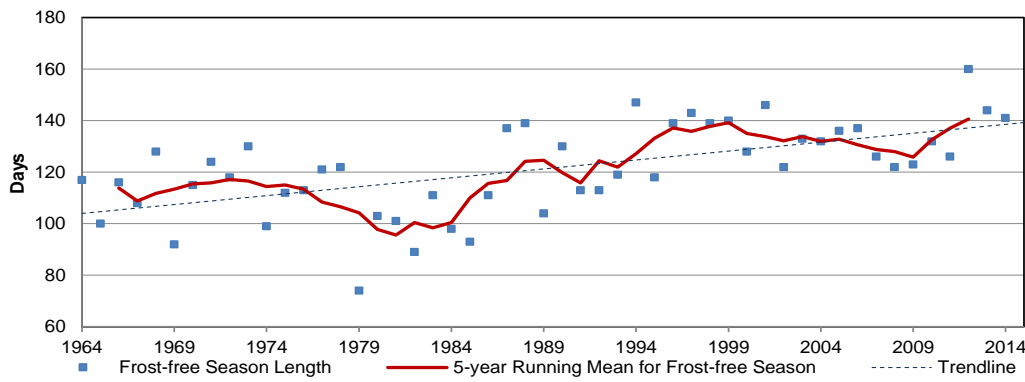
POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION (PE) using the Thornthwaite Method¹

MONTH	PE (mm) 2014	PE (mm) 2010 Wettest Year	PE (mm) 2001 Driest Year	PE (mm) 1987 Hottest Year	PE (mm) 1981-2010 Normal
Jan	0	0	0	0	0
Feb	0	0	0	0	0
Mar	0	0.9	0	0	0
Apr	16.3	46.5	28.5	55.5	30.9
May	80.3	77.0	86.8	101.4	80.5
June	110.3	118.8	109.3	135.0	114.2
July	134.1	130.2	140.6	132.5	132.1
Aug	124.7	114.6	132.4	99.2	116.3
Sept	76.1	66.1	78.1	82.1	67.9
Oct	40.0	40.1	14.8	27.3	23.4
Nov	0	0	0	0	0
Dec	0	0	0	0	0
Total	582.0	594.3	590.4	632.9	565.4

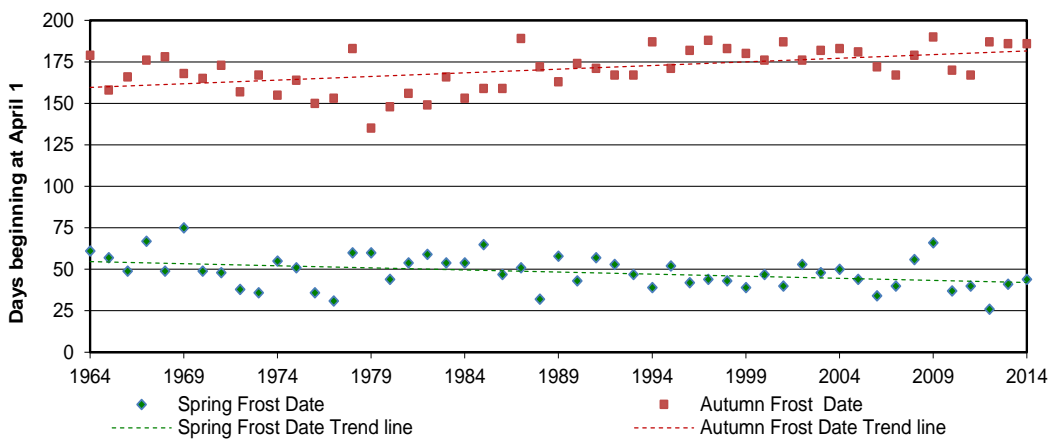


¹Thornthwaite and Mather 1955
Thornthwaite 1948

Frost-free Growing Season Duration



Frost-free Growing Season End Points



TEMPERATURE RANKINGS

AVERAGE ANNUAL TEMPERATURES °C					
MAXIMUM TEMP		MINIMUM TEMP		MEAN TEMP	
1987	11.6	1987	-0.8	1987	5.4
2001	10.8	2006	-1.3	2001	4.6
1981	10.5	2012	-1.3	1981	4.5
1988	10.1	1999	-1.4	1998	4.3
1998	10.1	2010	-1.5	1999	4.2
1999	9.8	1981	-1.5	2006	4.2
2006	9.6	1998	-1.5	2012	4.0
2011	9.6	2005	-1.6	1988	3.9
1976	9.5	2001	-1.6	2011	3.8
1997	9.5	2011	-2.1	2005	3.8
2003	9.3	2007	-2.2	2010	3.7
2012	9.3	1988	-2.3	1997	3.5
2005	9.1	1997	-2.4	2003	3.4
1986	9.0	2003	-2.5	1991	3.2
1991	8.9	1993	-2.5	1986	3.2
2010	8.9	1991	-2.5	2007	3.2
2000	8.8	1992	-2.5	1976	3.0
1984	8.7	1986	-2.6	1992	3.0
1990	8.7	2004	-2.8	2000	3.0
1977	8.6	2002	-2.9	1984	2.9
1980	8.6	2014	-2.9	1993	2.8
2007	8.6	1984	-2.9	2004	2.8
1992	8.5	2000	-2.9	2002	2.8
2008	8.5	1964	-2.9	1964	2.7
2002	8.5	1994	-3.2	1994	2.7
1994	8.5	1983	-3.2	2008	2.6
2004	8.4	2008	-3.3	1990	2.6
1989	8.3	2013	-3.3	1977	2.5
1964	8.2	1995	-3.4	1980	2.4
1993	8.1	1968	-3.4	2014	2.4
1995	7.9	1976	-3.5	1989	2.3
1973	7.8	1990	-3.6	1995	2.3
1968	7.7	1977	-3.6	1983	2.2
2009	7.7	1989	-3.8	2013	2.2
2013	7.7	1980	-3.8	1968	2.2
1983	7.7	2009	-3.8	2009	2.0
2014	7.6	1973	-4.0	1973	1.9
1978	7.4	1970	-4.0	1970	1.7
1970	7.3	1978	-4.6	1978	1.4
1974	7.1	1969	-4.6	1971	1.2
1971	7.1	1971	-4.6	1974	1.2
1967	7.0	1974	-4.7	1967	1.1
1985	6.9	1967	-4.7	1969	1.1
1975	6.9	1985	-4.8	1985	1.1
1969	6.8	1972	-4.8	1975	0.9
1979	6.5	1975	-5.1	1972	0.6
1966	6.4	1996	-5.2	1979	0.6
1965	6.3	1965	-5.3	1965	0.5
1982	6.2	1982	-5.3	1966	0.4
1996	6.1	1979	-5.3	1996	0.4
1972	6.1	1966	-5.5	1982	0.4

SEASONAL MAXIMUM AVERAGE TEMPERATURES °C							
WINTER (DJF)		SPRING (MAM)		SUMMER (JJA)		AUTUMN (SON)	
2012	-1.9	1977	12.9	2001	26.5	1987	13.1
1987	-3.6	1987	12.7	2003	26.3	2011	12.6
2006	-4.7	1988	12.6	1984	26.1	2009	12.1
1998	-4.8	1981	12.1	1988	26.0	1994	11.8
2000	-5.4	1998	12.0	1970	25.9	2001	11.8
1992	-5.7	2001	11.9	2006	25.6	2008	11.8
2002	-6.0	1994	11.5	1998	25.6	1999	11.4
1964	-6.6	2010	11.4	1997	25.6	1981	11.1
1983	-7.1	1993	11.4	1981	25.3	1997	11.0
1988	-7.2	1980	11.3	1989	25.3	2005	11.0
2004	-7.2	1986	11.1	2002	25.3	1976	10.8
1986	-7.3	2000	11.0	1983	25.0	1980	10.8
1976	-7.3	2012	10.9	1996	24.9	1974	10.6
1981	-7.4	1992	10.8	1991	24.8	1979	10.6
1977	-7.4	1991	10.5	1964	24.6	2004	10.5
2007	-7.7	1976	10.4	2008	24.5	1998	10.4
2003	-8.0	1984	10.2	2007	24.5	1967	10.4
2005	-8.0	1999	10.1	1979	24.5	2000	10.3
1975	-8.0	2007	10.1	1995	24.4	1988	10.3
1999	-8.0	2006	10.1	2011	24.4	2013	10.1
1984	-8.1	1968	10.0	2012	24.4	1975	9.9
1995	-8.1	2004	10.0	1967	24.3	1989	9.8
1990	-8.2	1985	10.0	1978	24.2	2007	9.8
1991	-8.6	1990	10.0	1965	24.2	1990	9.7
1989	-8.7	2005	9.9	1969	24.1	1968	9.7
2013	-9.2	1973	9.9	1990	24.1	2010	9.6
2001	-9.3	1978	9.7	1987	24.0	2003	9.4
1970	-9.3	2003	9.4	1972	24.0	1970	9.3
2011	-9.5	2008	9.1	1976	23.8	2014	9.2
1980	-9.5	1972	9.1	1973	23.8	1983	9.2
2010	-9.8	1971	8.6	2000	23.8	1992	8.8
1968	-9.8	1969	8.3	2013	23.7	1971	8.8
2008	-10.1	1995	8.3	1971	23.6	1964	8.8
1973	-10.3	1989	8.2	1986	23.6	1978	8.7
1997	-11.0	1964	8.2	1994	23.5	1977	8.7
1967	-11.1	1966	8.1	1980	23.5	1966	8.6
1993	-11.5	1997	7.6	1975	23.2	1995	8.6
1985	-11.6	2011	7.5	1999	23.1	1993	8.4
2009	-11.7	2009	7.4	2014	23.1	1982	8.3
2014	-11.8	1983	7.0	2010	23.0	2012	8.2
1994	-12.1	2014	6.8	1977	23.0	1969	8.0
1996	-12.2	1982	6.7	2009	22.9	2002	7.8
1974	-12.6	2013	6.4	1966	22.8	2006	7.5
1966	-13.1	1996	6.3	1982	22.6	1986	7.3
1982	-13.3	1970	6.1	2005	22.6	1965	7.3
1971	-13.4	2002	5.8	1985	22.4	1973	7.3
1978	-14.5	1965	5.7	1974	22.4	1991	7.0
1965	-14.8	1979	4.8	1992	22.4	1972	6.6
1972	-14.9	1974	4.7	1968	22.0	1996	6.2
1969	-15.2	1975	4.4	2004	21.6	1984	5.6
1979	-15.5	1967	4.4	1993	21.1	1985	4.5

TEMPERATURE RANKINGS

SEASONAL MINIMUM AVERAGE TEMPERATURES °C								SEASONAL MEAN AVERAGE TEMPERATURES °C							
WINTER (DJF)		SPRING (MAM)		SUMMER (JJA)		AUTUMN (SON)		WINTER (DJF)		SPRING (MAM)		SUMMER (JJA)		AUTUMN (SON)	
2012	-12.6	1993	0.3	2012	12.9	2009	1.3	2012	-7.3	1987	6.2	2003	19.4	2009	6.7
2006	-13.2	2010	0.2	2006	12.5	2005	0.4	1987	-8.6	1977	6.2	1988	19.2	2011	6.5
1998	-13.4	2012	0.0	2003	12.5	2011	0.3	2006	-8.9	1993	5.8	2001	19.1	1987	6.4
1987	-13.6	1987	-0.2	1988	12.3	2008	0.1	1998	-9.1	2010	5.8	1970	19.1	2008	5.9
1992	-14.9	1977	-0.5	1970	12.3	1998	0.1	1992	-10.3	1988	5.8	2006	19.1	2001	5.8
1964	-15.0	1999	-0.5	2002	12.2	1981	0.0	2000	-10.6	1981	5.6	2002	18.8	2005	5.7
2002	-15.5	1985	-0.7	1991	12.2	2001	-0.1	2002	-10.8	2012	5.4	1984	18.7	1994	5.7
1983	-15.6	1994	-0.8	2013	12.0	1967	-0.2	1964	-10.8	1994	5.4	2012	18.7	1981	5.5
2000	-15.8	1981	-1.0	2014	11.9	1968	-0.2	1983	-11.4	2001	5.4	1998	18.6	1999	5.4
2004	-16.7	1992	-1.0	2011	11.8	1997	-0.3	2004	-12.0	1986	5.0	1997	18.5	1997	5.4
1999	-16.8	2006	-1.0	2001	11.7	1987	-0.3	1981	-12.3	1998	5.0	1991	18.5	1998	5.3
2007	-17.0	1988	-1.0	2007	11.7	2004	-0.4	1986	-12.3	1992	4.9	1989	18.5	1967	5.1
1981	-17.1	1986	-1.1	1989	11.6	1994	-0.5	2007	-12.4	2000	4.9	1983	18.1	2004	5.0
1995	-17.2	2000	-1.1	1998	11.6	1999	-0.6	1999	-12.4	1999	4.8	1981	18.1	1980	5.0
1986	-17.3	2001	-1.2	2010	11.5	1992	-0.7	1988	-12.5	1985	4.7	2011	18.1	1968	4.8
2003	-17.5	2007	-1.3	1997	11.5	2010	-0.7	1976	-12.6	2006	4.5	2007	18.1	1979	4.6
1988	-17.8	2005	-1.4	2008	11.3	1980	-0.9	1995	-12.7	2007	4.4	1996	18.1	1988	4.4
1976	-17.8	1990	-1.5	1984	11.2	2014	-1.0	2003	-12.7	1980	4.4	2008	17.9	2010	4.4
1984	-17.8	1973	-1.7	1996	11.2	1983	-1.0	2005	-12.9	1991	4.3	2013	17.9	2007	4.4
2005	-17.8	1978	-1.7	1983	11.2	1970	-1.1	1984	-13.0	2005	4.3	1964	17.8	2000	4.3
2011	-18.3	1991	-2.0	1964	11.0	2007	-1.1	1977	-13.1	1990	4.3	1995	17.7	2013	4.3
2013	-18.4	1968	-2.0	2005	11.0	1964	-1.4	1975	-13.3	1973	4.1	2014	17.6	1970	4.2
1975	-18.5	1998	-2.0	1972	11.0	1988	-1.4	1990	-13.7	1978	4.0	1972	17.5	1974	4.1
1970	-18.7	1984	-2.2	2000	11.0	1979	-1.4	2013	-13.8	1968	4.0	2000	17.4	2014	4.1
1977	-18.8	2003	-2.3	1981	10.9	2013	-1.5	1989	-13.8	1984	4.0	1990	17.4	1983	4.1
1989	-18.9	1972	-2.4	1995	10.8	2000	-1.7	2011	-14.0	2004	3.8	1965	17.4	1992	4.1
2001	-19.0	2004	-2.5	1990	10.7	1989	-1.8	1991	-14.0	2003	3.6	1987	17.3	1989	4.0
2010	-19.1	1980	-2.6	1999	10.7	1969	-1.9	1970	-14.0	1976	3.5	1979	17.3	1975	3.8
1990	-19.1	2008	-3.2	1987	10.6	2012	-1.9	2001	-14.2	1972	3.4	1976	17.2	1964	3.7
1991	-19.3	1976	-3.3	1994	10.6	1971	-2.1	2010	-14.5	2008	2.9	2010	17.2	1976	3.6
2008	-19.5	1983	-3.7	1965	10.5	2002	-2.2	1980	-14.6	1971	2.3	1994	17.1	2003	3.6
1980	-19.6	1969	-3.8	1976	10.5	2003	-2.2	2008	-14.8	1969	2.2	1978	17.0	1971	3.4
1968	-20.0	1995	-3.8	1971	10.3	1977	-2.4	1968	-15.0	1995	2.2	1971	17.0	1977	3.2
1973	-20.3	1966	-3.9	2009	10.3	1974	-2.4	1973	-15.4	1964	2.2	1973	17.0	1990	3.2
1993	-20.5	1964	-3.9	1973	10.0	1975	-2.5	1993	-16.0	1966	2.1	1999	16.9	2012	3.1
1994	-20.8	2011	-3.9	1979	10.0	1993	-2.5	1967	-16.1	1989	2.0	1967	16.9	1969	3.1
1967	-21.1	1971	-4.0	1966	9.9	1995	-2.6	1997	-16.2	2011	1.9	2005	16.8	1995	3.0
1997	-21.3	2014	-4.2	1993	9.9	1972	-2.7	1994	-16.5	1997	1.7	1969	16.7	1978	2.9
2009	-21.4	1997	-4.3	1975	9.8	2006	-2.8	2009	-16.6	1983	1.6	1986	16.6	1993	2.9
1996	-21.9	1982	-4.3	2004	9.7	1978	-2.9	2014	-16.9	2014	1.3	2009	16.6	2002	2.8
2014	-22.0	1989	-4.3	1978	9.7	1986	-3.1	1996	-17.1	1982	1.2	1980	16.6	2006	2.4
1974	-22.6	1996	-4.9	1980	9.6	1990	-3.4	1985	-17.3	2009	0.9	1975	16.5	1982	2.3
1985	-22.9	2013	-4.9	1982	9.6	1976	-3.6	1974	-17.6	1996	0.7	1966	16.4	1966	2.2
1971	-23.1	1970	-5.0	1986	9.6	1982	-3.7	1971	-18.3	2013	0.7	1982	16.2	1986	2.1
1982	-23.6	2009	-5.6	1974	9.6	1991	-3.7	1966	-18.4	1970	0.5	1974	16.0	1972	1.9
1966	-23.6	1965	-5.8	1967	9.5	1984	-3.8	1982	-18.5	1965	-0.1	1977	15.9	1991	1.6
1969	-24.0	1979	-6.1	1969	9.4	1966	-4.3	1965	-19.4	1979	-0.7	2004	15.7	1965	1.5
1965	-24.0	1974	-6.5	1968	9.2	1996	-4.3	1978	-19.5	1974	-0.9	1992	15.6	1973	1.3
1978	-24.5	1975	-6.5	1992	8.8	1965	-4.4	1969	-19.6	2002	-0.9	1968	15.6	1984	0.9
1972	-25.0	1967	-6.9	1977	8.8	1973	-4.6	1972	-20.0	1975	-1.0	1993	15.5	1996	0.9
1979	-25.2	2002	-7.6	1985	8.2	1985	-6.0	1979	-20.4	1967	-1.3	1985	15.3	1985	-0.8

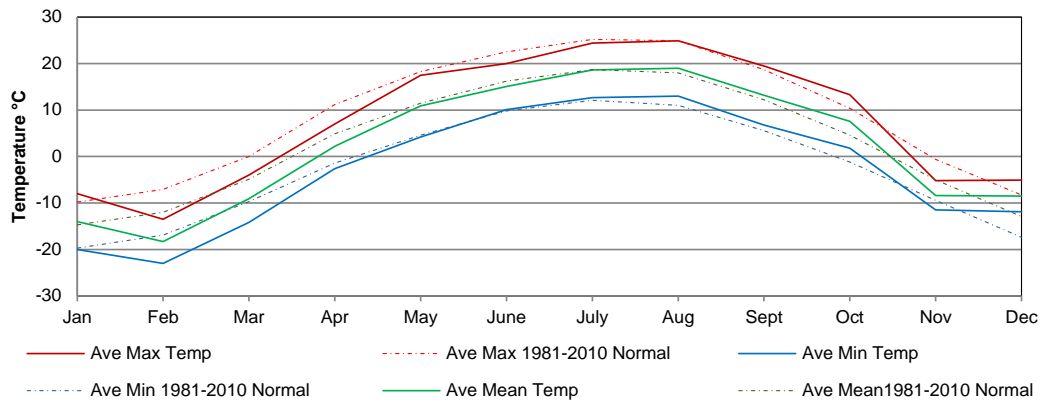
TEMPERATURE

MONTH	AVERAGE MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE (°C)		AVERAGE MINIMUM TEMPERATURE (°C)		AVERAGE TEMPERATURE (°C)		EXTREME VALUES TEMPERATURE (°C)		EXTREME VALUES FOR SASKATOON STATIONS	
	2014	Normal	2014	Normal	2014	Normal	Max/Date	Min/Date	Max/Date	Min/Date
January	-8.0	-9.8	-20.0	-19.7	-14.0	-14.7	8.1/15	-33.3/5	11.0/1980/23 ³ SWT	-48.9/1893/31 SM
February	-13.5	-7.1	-23.0	-16.9	-18.3	-12.0	1.7/16	-29.5/28	12.8/1931/19 ^{SE}	-50.0/1893/01 SM
March	-4.0	0.0	-14.2	-9.7	-9.1	-4.9	6.8/16	-34.2/1	22.8/1910/23 ^{SE}	-43.3/1897/14 SM
April	7.0	11.2	-2.6	-1.4	2.2	4.9	19.4/22	-14.8/1	33.3/1952/28 ^{SALUS}	-30.5/1979/01 ^{SWT}
May	17.5	18.3	4.2	4.6	10.9	11.5	32.3/23	-3.1/6	37.2/1936/27 ^{SE}	-12.8/1907/06 ^{SE}
June	20.0	22.5	10.1	9.8	15.1	16.2	27.1/28	3.6/8	41.5/1988/06 ^{S2}	-3.9/1917/02 ^{US}
July	24.4	25.2	12.7	12.1	18.6	18.7	28.2/29	6.8/14	40.0/1919,1941,1946 ^{SE SALUS}	-0.6/1918/25 ^{SE}
August	24.9	24.9	13.0	11.0	19.0	18.0	30.9/27	4.9/25	39.7/1998/06 ^{SRC}	-2.8/1901/23 SM &1976/28 ^{SRC}
September	19.5	18.7	6.8	5.6	13.2	12.2	29.8/22	0.1/12	35.6/1978/04 ^{SRC}	-11.1/1908/28 ^{SE}
October	13.3	10.4	1.8	-1.2	7.6	4.6	24.4/20	-3.0/3	32.2/1943/05 ^{SALUS}	-25.6/1919/26 ^{SE US}
November	-5.2	-0.6	-11.5	-9.4	-8.4	-5.0	9.1/6	-26.3/30	21.7/1903/03 ^{SE}	-39.4/1893/30 SM
December	-5.1	-8.3	-11.9	-17.4	-8.5	-12.9	8.3/11	-30.3/28	14.4/1939/05 ^{SE}	-43.9/1892/22 SM
Average	7.6	8.8	-2.9	-2.7	2.4	3.0				

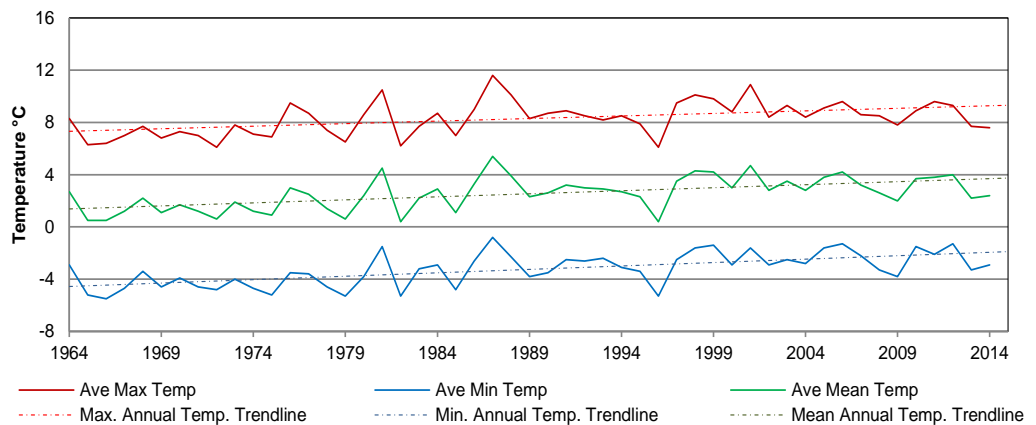
Normal = 1981-2010

SE = Saskatoon Eby 1901-1942
 US = University of Saskatchewan 1915-1964
 SWT = Saskatoon Water Treatment Plant 1974 -
 SRC = Saskatchewan Research Council 1963-
 SA = Saskatoon Diefenbaker Int'l Airport 1942-
 S2 = Saskatoon 2 1977-1990
 SM = Saskatoon stations circa 1889 -1901 (RNWMP et al)

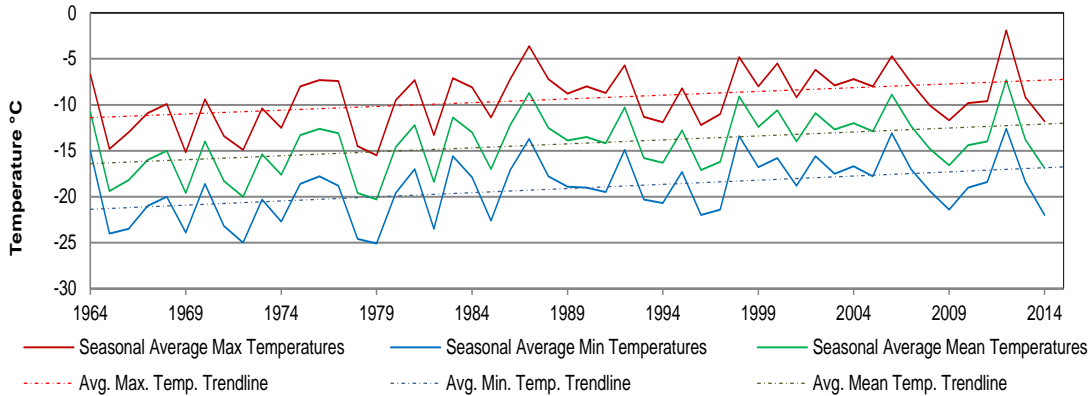
Monthly



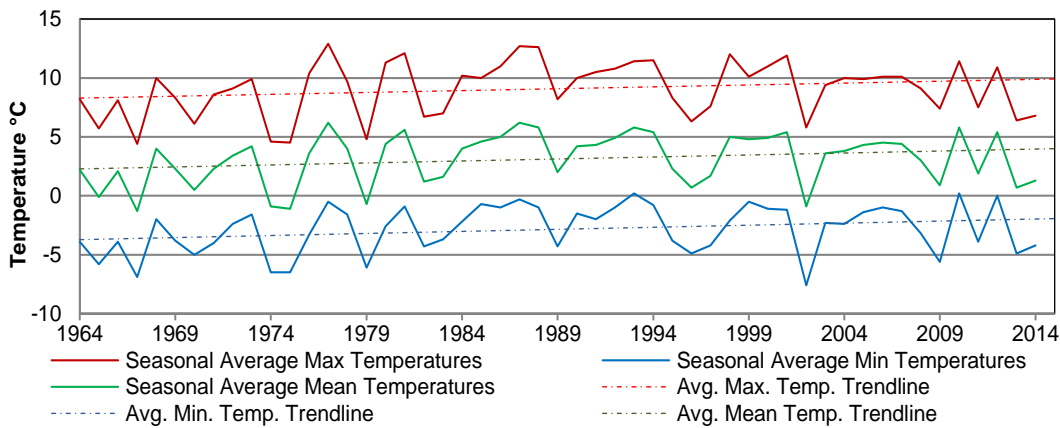
Annual



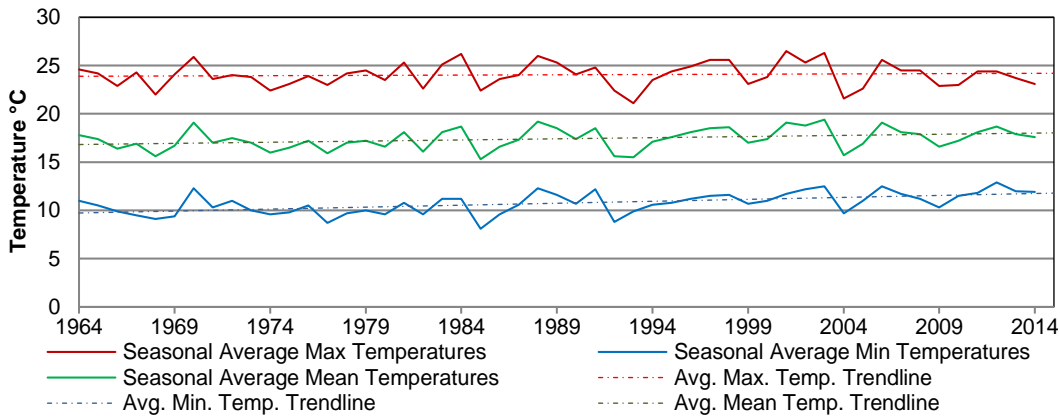
SEASONAL TEMPERATURES for 1964 to 2014



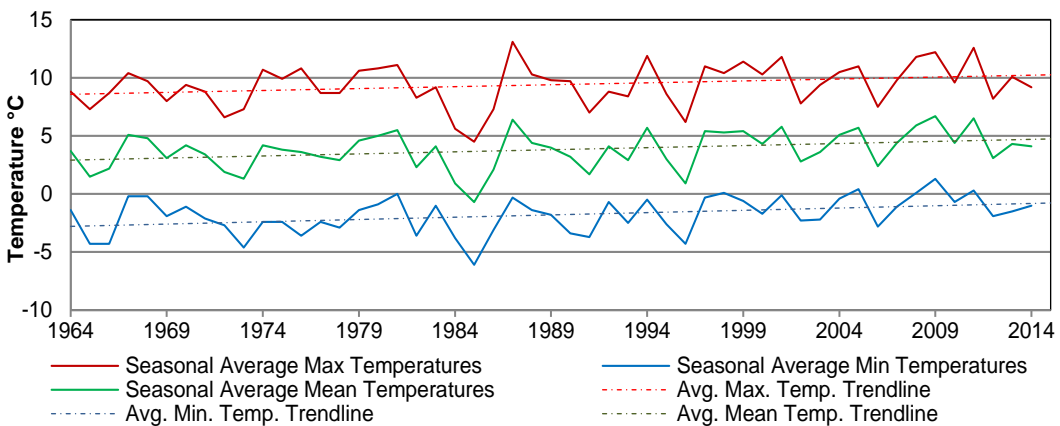
Winter (DJF)



Spring (MAM)



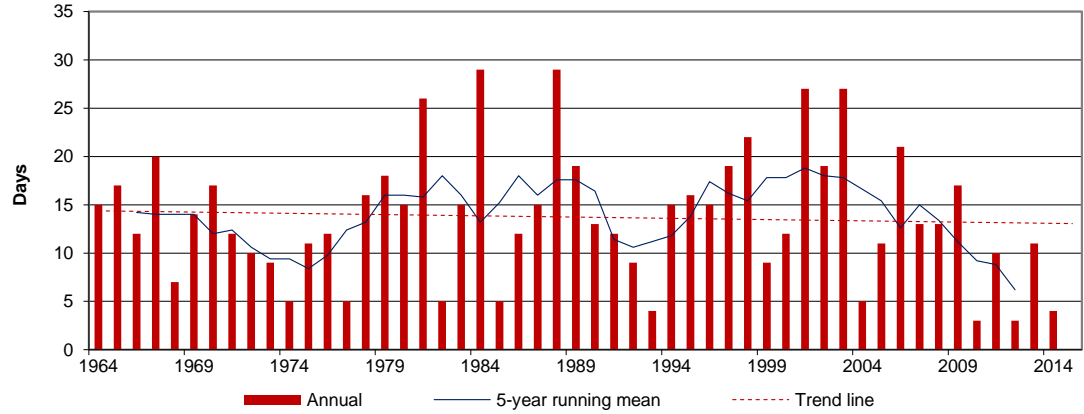
Summer (JJA)



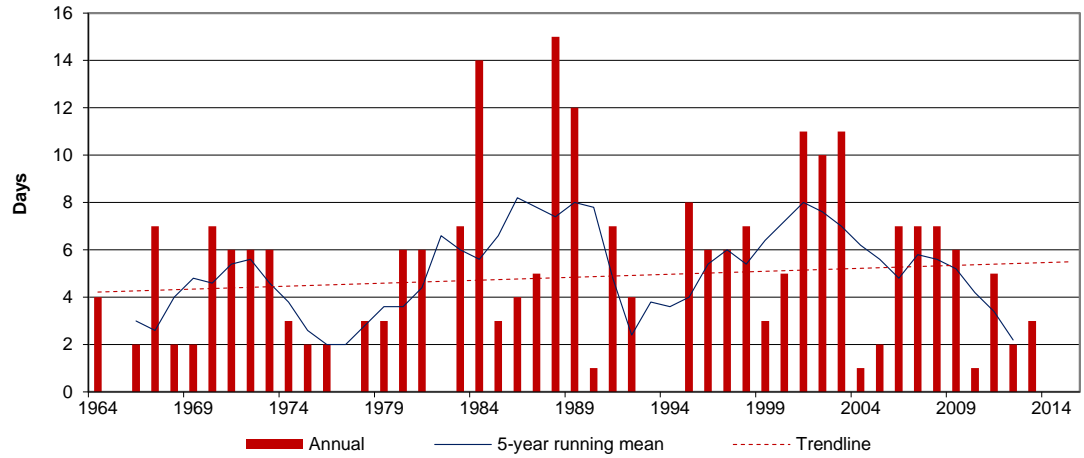
Autumn(SON)

DAYS WITH TEMPERATURES GREATER THAN A SET POINT

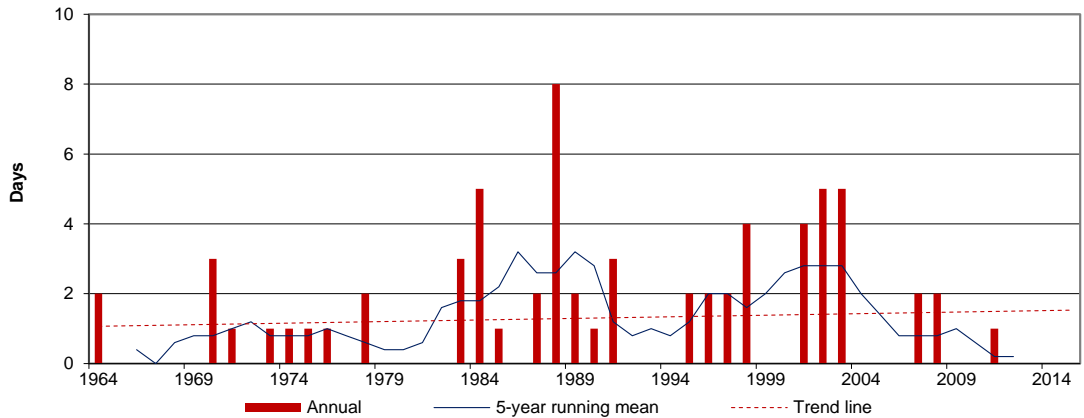
30°C or Greater



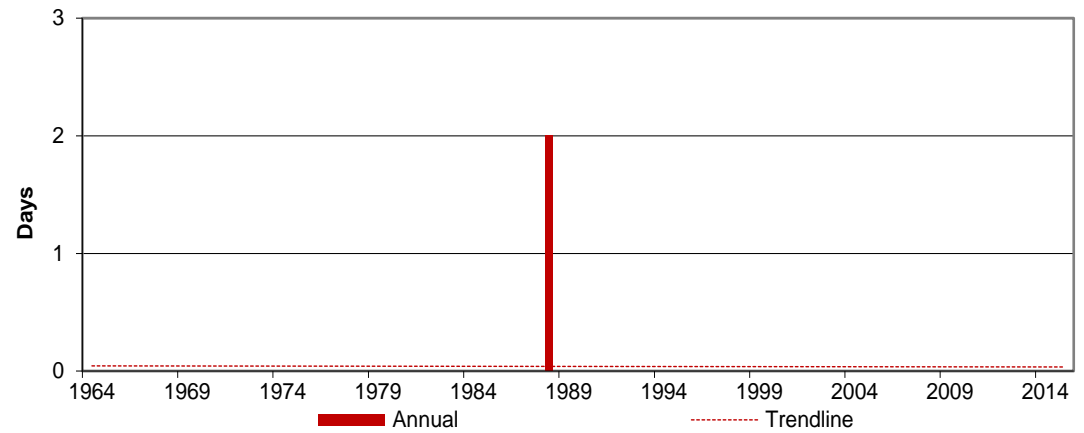
32°C or Greater



35°C or Greater

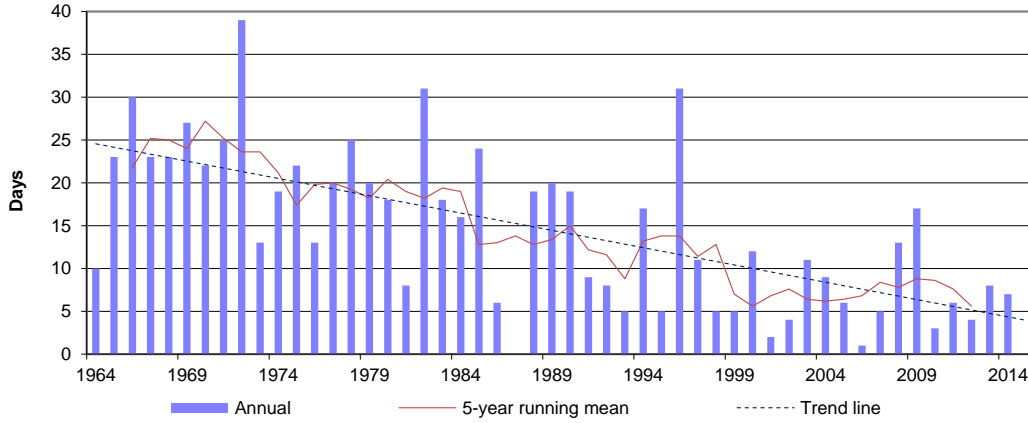


40°C or Greater

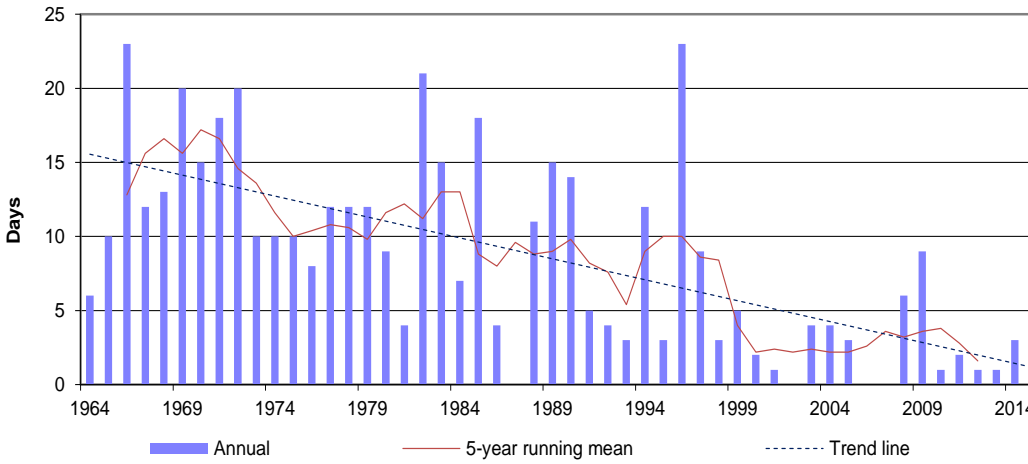


DAYS WITH TEMPERATURES LESS THAN A SET POINT

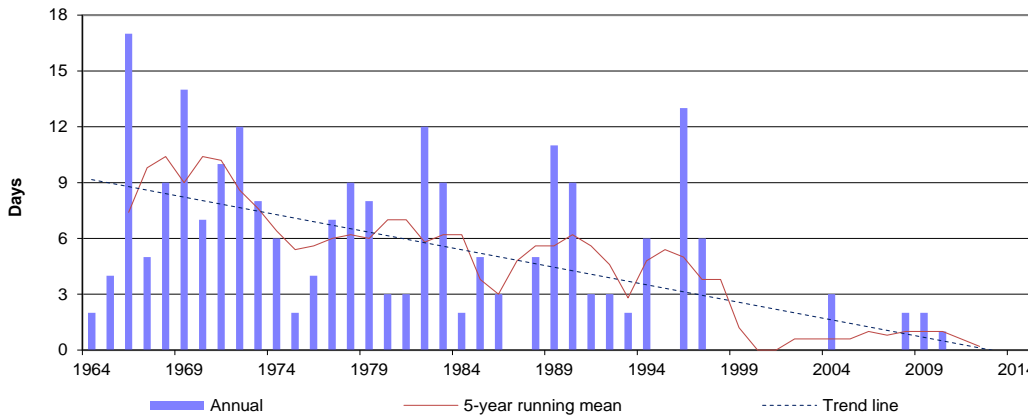
Minus 30°C or Less



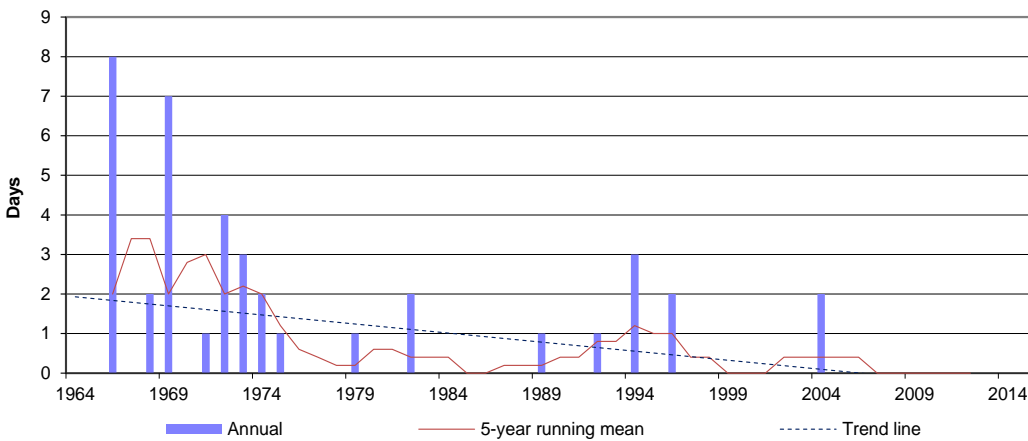
Minus 32°C or Less



Minus 35°C or Less

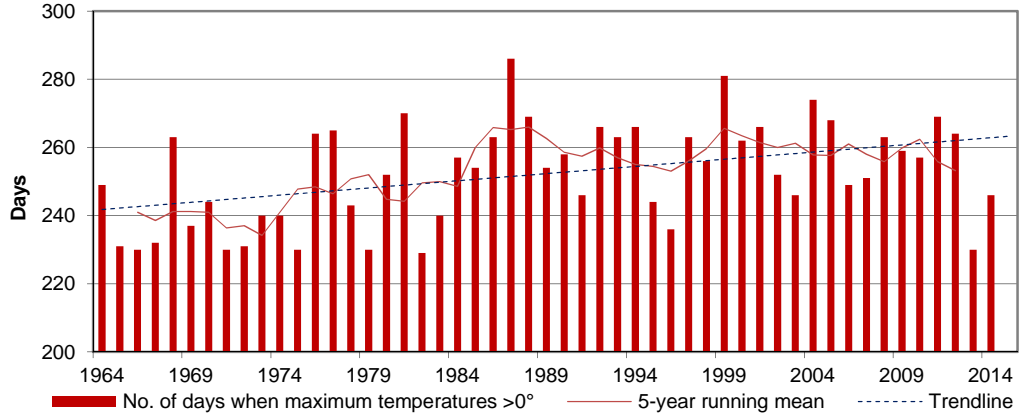


Minus 40°C or Less

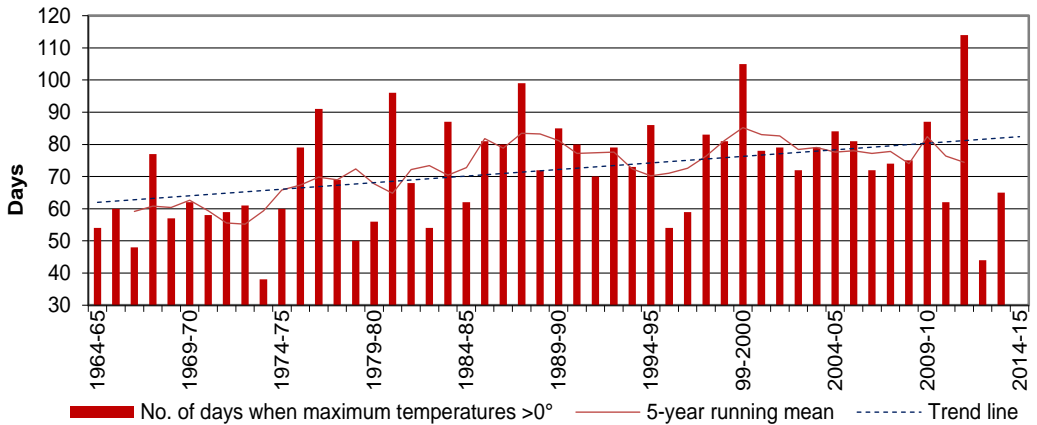


DAYS WITH TEMPERATURES GREATER THAN 0°C

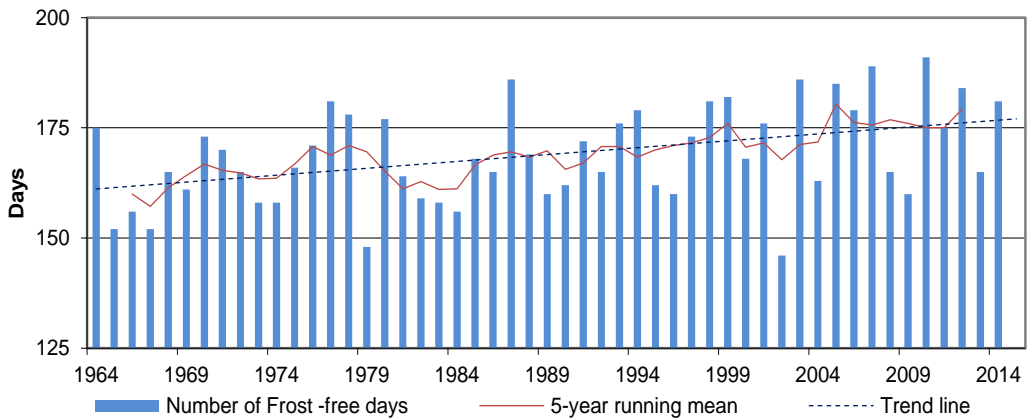
Maximum Temperature greater than 0°C (Thaw Days) Jan 1st to Dec 31st



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



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



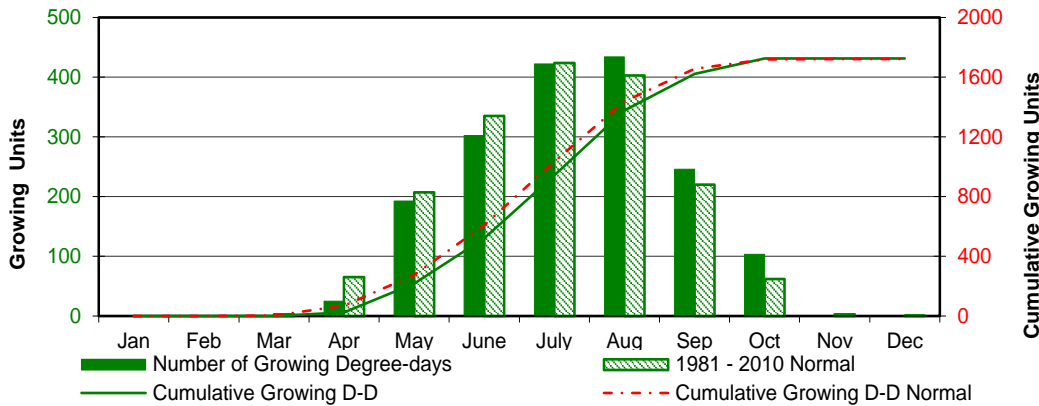
Site Resident and Air Temp Sensors
October 2014
photo: V. Wittrock



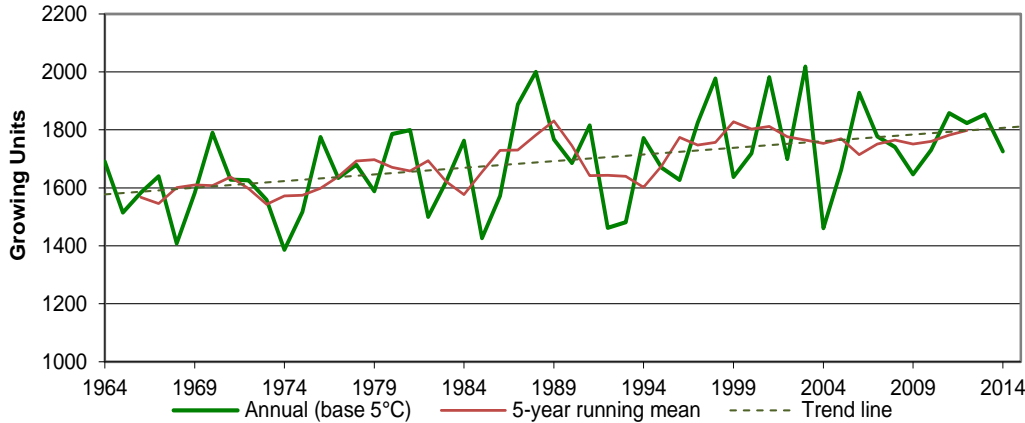
Barometric Pressure Sensor;
C. Beaulieu and guest
September 2013
photo: SRC

DEGREE-DAYS

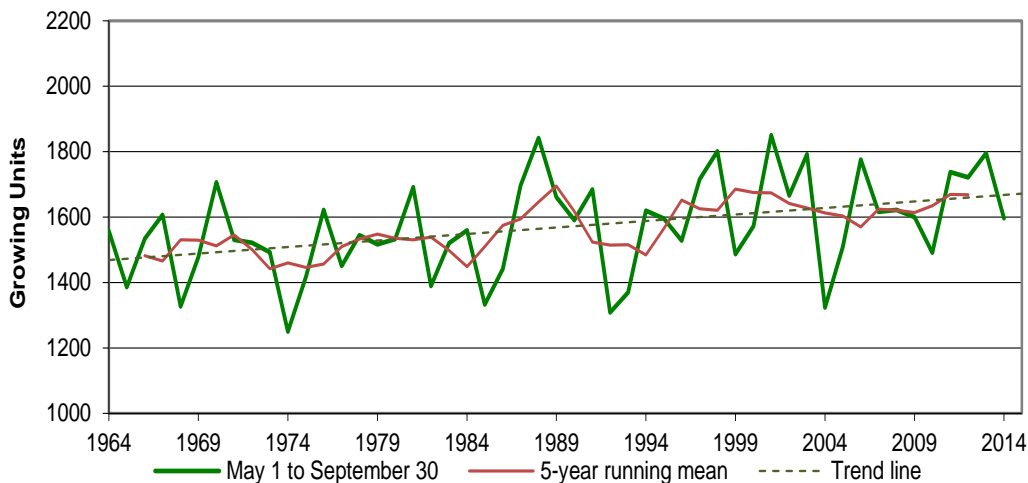
MONTH	GROWING DEGREE-DAYS Base 5°C			HEATING DEGREE-DAYS Base 18°C			COOLING DEGREE-DAYS Base 18°C			EXTREME COOLING DEGREE-DAYS Base 24°C		
	2014	Cumulative	Normal	2014	Cumulative	Normal	2014	Cumulative	Normal	2014	Cumulative	Normal
January	0.0	0.0	0.0	993.3	993.3	1015.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
February	0.0	0.0	0.0	1010.0	2003.3	848.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March	0.0	0.0	3.0	839.7	2843.0	708.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
April	25.1	25.1	65.2	474.1	3317.1	402.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
May	192.4	217.5	206.9	228.8	3545.9	209.3	8.4	8.4	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
June	302.5	520.0	334.8	94.7	3640.6	81.4	7.2	15.6	24.8	0.0	0.0	1.5
July	422.2	942.2	424.0	17.5	3658.1	30.7	36.7	52.3	51.7	0.0	0.0	2.9
August	434.1	1376.3	402.8	32.8	3690.9	50.0	63.9	116.2	49.8	0.0	0.0	3.5
September	245.7	1622.0	219.9	154.8	3845.7	182.5	9.9	126.1	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
October	103.4	1725.4	62.2	323.0	4168.7	415.1	0.0	126.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
November	0.0	1725.4	2.9	790.6	4959.3	690.1	0.0	126.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
December	0.0	1725.4	0.1	822.1	5781.4	957.5	0.0	126.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0



Growing Degree-days Monthly



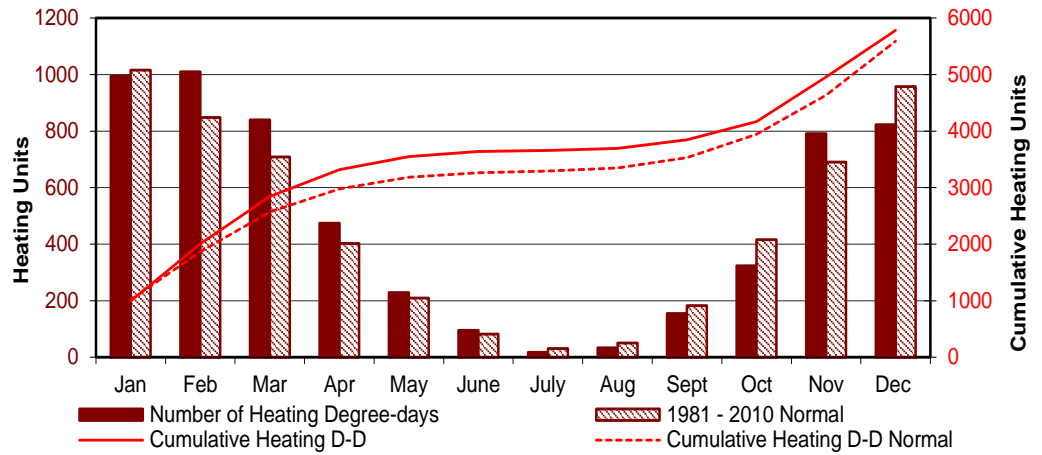
Growing Degree-days Annual



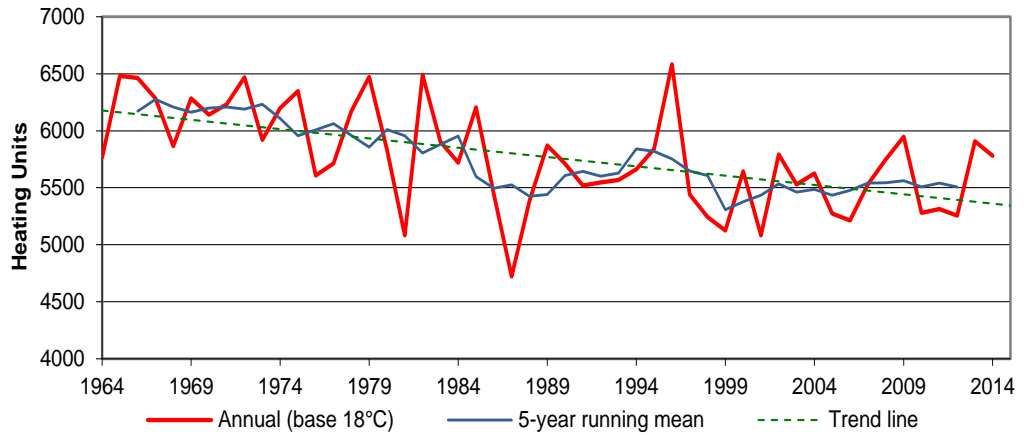
Growing Degree-days May 1 to September 30

DEGREE-DAYS

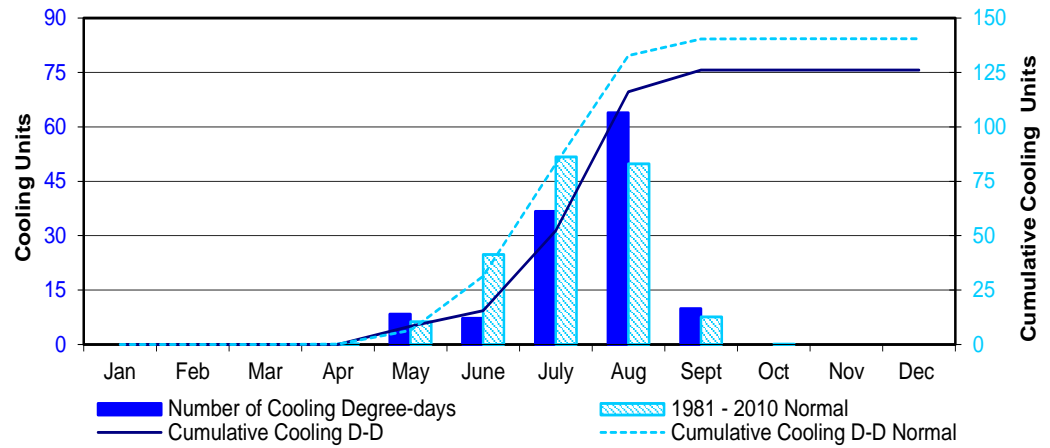
Heating Degree-days Monthly



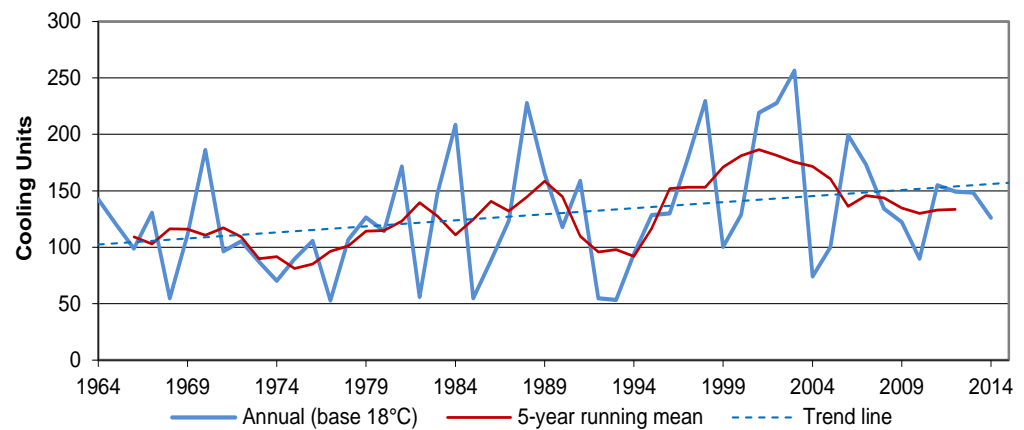
Heating Degree-days Annual



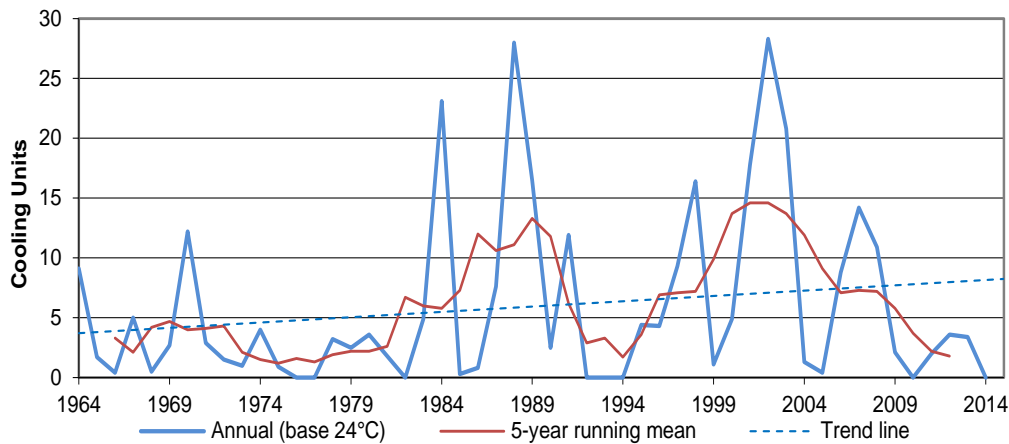
Cooling Degree-days Monthly



Cooling Degree-days Annual



DEGREE-DAYS



**Extreme Cooling
Degree-days
Annual**

TEMPERATURE GRID °C

2014	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JLY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1	-21.3	-11.2	-24.3	-1.7	20.7	18.6	22.9	24.9	22.0	16.4	7.7	-15.1
2	-6.3	-11.0	-19.1	3.3	11.9	22.6	26.3	25.2	19.7	8.9	3.1	-9.9
3	-6.2	-15.1	-14.8	2.9	5.2	25.5	25.6	29.1	18.3	7.2	3.0	-7.6
4	-20.7	-19.7	-14.3	8.9	8.7	22.1	28.0	28.0	20.1	10.6	4.1	-7.9
5	-28.0	-17.6	-11.6	5.7	9.4	13.5	25.2	28.6	19.7	11.9	5.7	-6.3
6	-21.0	-14.4	-12.4	10.3	8.0	14.7	23.8	27.6	22.9	11.4	9.1	-5.0
7	-19.7	-13.9	-10.7	12.0	9.2	19.5	23.3	28.6	28.9	14.6	7.7	-5.7
8	-10.6	-18.5	0.1	18.2	16.7	16.9	23.5	27.9	11.6	10.7	-1.2	-5.9
9	-8.6	-18.5	5.8	12.2	18.8	19.2	27.8	22.1	7.8	15.5	-9.9	4.4
10	-4.1	-18.3	4.6	11.5	12.3	17.9	24.3	24.3	8.3	22.0	-10.5	6.9
11	1.0	-17.1	2.7	5.2	10.6	20.3	22.5	29.1	10.3	19.2	-8.6	8.3
12	-3.4	-18.9	6.4	3.5	13.8	23.2	21.8	29.3	14.6	16.9	-9.7	6.0
13	-6.2	-17.4	3.8	-0.3	11.9	21.7	20.5	26.3	13.0	18.2	-10.4	2.0
14	-3.2	-8.0	0.7	2.6	19.3	14.3	23.7	30.3	16.6	21.7	-9.9	-0.8
15	8.1	-13.9	-4.5	-0.2	16.0	12.1	25.8	27.7	23.3	15.0	-6.8	-2.4
16	0.5	1.7	6.8	1.0	16.1	17.9	27.7	24.3	25.2	10.9	-6.8	-4.8
17	3.4	-0.1	4.9	3.1	19.2	20.6	25.9	25.5	18.3	9.7	-8.2	-6.8
18	2.9	-0.4	5.2	1.2	20.1	17.1	22.5	28.8	23.7	20.4	-6.1	-4.4
19	4.1	-5.7	5.4	4.5	12.4	21.4	23.8	30.8	23.1	20.8	-7.7	-7.4
20	-14.2	-11.7	2.4	4.8	17.7	17.4	22.5	23.5	21.1	24.4	-1.6	-5.2
21	-5.2	-12.0	-9.6	16.2	24.9	19.4	23.2	20.8	26.5	22.5	3.6	-3.6
22	-18.0	-13.0	-8.9	19.4	28.5	19.4	25.2	19.1	29.8	14.3	-0.5	-4.1
23	0.3	-20.6	-4.1	12.9	32.3	22.1	26.2	16.0	29.7	15.6	-8.0	-2.9
24	4.3	-18.1	-8.2	5.5	26.5	21.5	25.6	11.6	26.7	11.9	-5.6	-1.7
25	4.1	-17.9	-2.6	3.1	20.4	22.7	17.4	18.5	28.5	10.2	-6.3	-4.2
26	-3.6	-12.9	-4.4	7.9	19.1	22.9	21.3	25.2	25.2	12.0	-14.2	-9.9
27	-21.1	-12.3	-5.8	5.0	19.5	25.6	21.9	30.9	11.3	3.5	-10.0	-10.1
28	-10.9	-17.1	-2.0	4.1	22.6	27.1	26.4	23.2	9.8	2.7	-14.5	-21.5
29	-11.1		-0.9	11.1	22.3	25.1	28.2	20.8	15.1	3.5	-19.8	-21.3
30	-19.2		-3.8	16.5	23.4	18.8	26.6	22.1	14.9	0.9	-23.0	-10.1
31	-14.7		-9.7		25.2		28.0	22.9		8.2		-1.9

**Maximum Temperature °C
Daily**



*Hoar Frost on Instruments
23 Dec 2014
Photo: V. Wittrock*

TEMPERATURE GRID °C

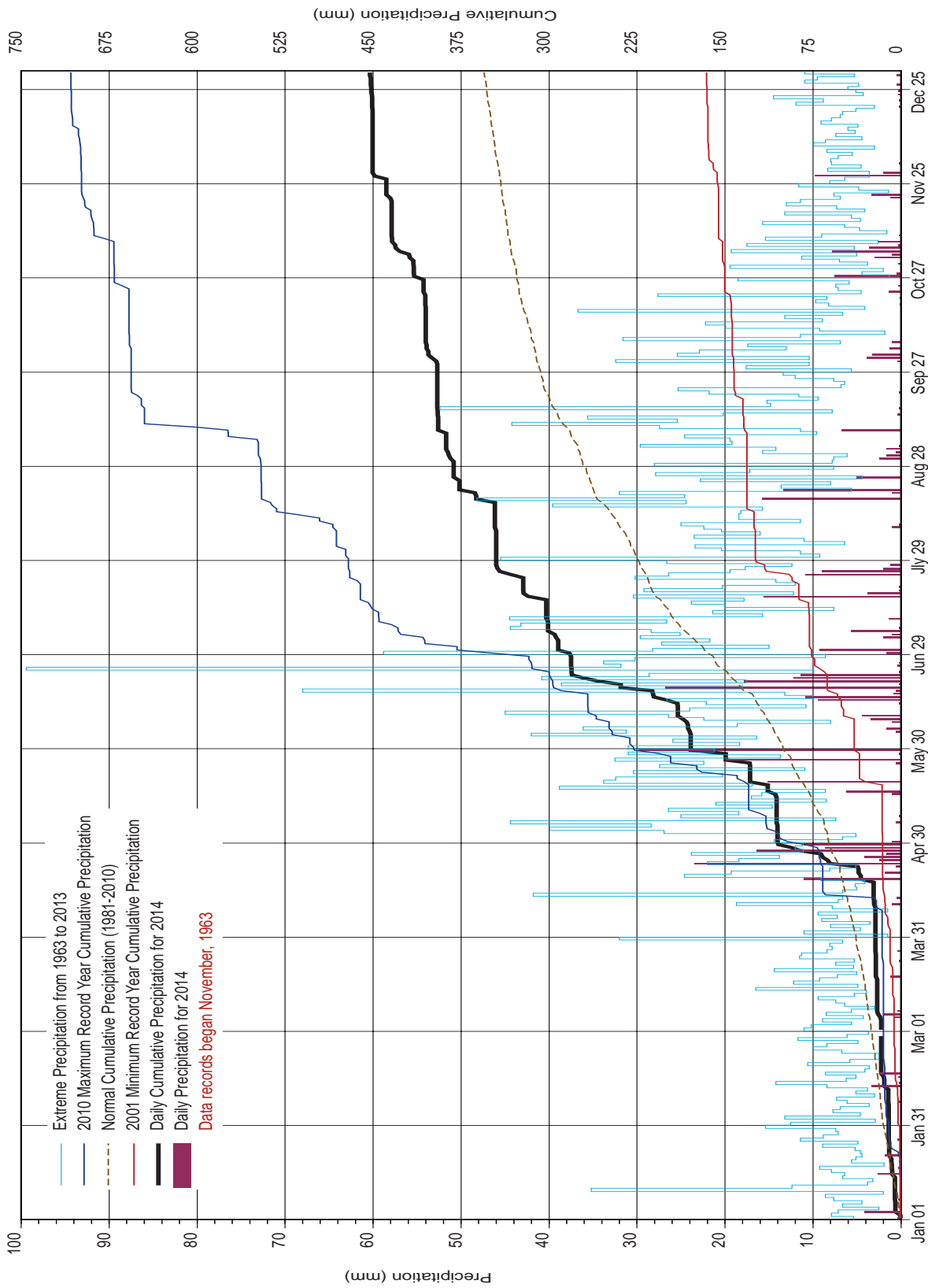
**Minimum Temperature °C
Daily**

2014	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JLY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1	-31.8	-16.2	-34.2	-14.8	4.0	10.6	10.6	13.6	7.6	6.9	-0.4	-26.2
2	-28.8	-18.6	-30.2	-6.1	1.3	6.6	12.7	12.2	10.1	1.6	0.4	-21.4
3	-20.8	-22.8	-25.3	-9.1	-2.2	9.5	15.4	14.4	8.4	-3.0	0.1	-21.9
4	-28.1	-26.1	-26.0	-5.4	-0.5	10.4	16.7	16.8	6.7	0.2	0.2	-13.3
5	-33.3	-26.3	-15.4	-1.4	1.7	5.4	13.5	15.4	8.6	-0.4	-0.3	-11.2
6	-33.3	-24.6	-20.2	-2.9	-3.1	5.1	11.7	17.5	10.9	3.9	-2.9	-11.8
7	-29.4	-23.1	-25.0	-0.1	-3.1	4.3	13.7	16.8	11.5	1.1	-1.3	-8.0
8	-30.8	-24.5	-18.6	1.3	-0.6	3.6	13.0	14.1	4.2	-2.1	-10.0	-8.9
9	-11.3	-29.2	-9.3	2.2	4.2	6.9	13.6	12.9	2.9	0.4	-13.7	-8.6
10	-11.4	-29.3	-3.0	-0.5	-1.6	6.6	14.8	10.2	0.5	5.2	-13.5	0.8
11	-11.4	-24.1	-7.2	-2.6	-2.6	3.8	12.6	13.8	2.0	7.2	-12.9	1.6
12	-17.8	-22.6	-4.2	-6.4	-0.6	6.8	11.3	14.5	0.1	3.7	-13.1	1.0
13	-19.3	-26.3	-0.1	-9.1	-1.4	10.7	7.1	16.9	2.5	1.1	-15.6	-3.2
14	-14.9	-18.9	-8.7	-11.9	-1.8	9.0	6.8	17.3	0.6	5.6	-18.3	-3.7
15	-3.2	-20.2	-12.9	-3.9	4.9	9.7	9.7	15.2	4.1	2.9	-12.5	-5.1
16	-11.9	-18.6	-6.6	-7.1	7.4	9.7	12.6	13.1	6.0	0.8	-10.2	-7.1
17	-7.4	-10.4	-2.6	-5.5	5.7	6.9	15.1	16.4	6.1	-0.7	-13.6	-8.1
18	-6.3	-11.1	-6.0	-0.7	7.3	12.3	13.9	14.1	9.7	5.0	-13.5	-7.4
19	-17.1	-17.6	-4.6	-1.9	5.5	12.9	14.4	14.7	10.3	2.4	-14.4	-9.2
20	-23.8	-22.6	-9.7	-2.1	2.4	12.8	12.7	14.3	9.5	5.7	-16.8	-8.8
21	-18.0	-24.6	-17.5	-1.5	5.6	14.1	9.5	13.2	5.0	5.8	-2.4	-7.3
22	-27.6	-21.5	-18.2	3.3	9.7	13.7	10.1	11.2	10.2	3.1	-9.7	-6.3
23	-23.7	-26.4	-17.0	4.2	12.8	12.9	14.5	11.3	10.9	1.2	-14.3	-6.5
24	-6.5	-28.2	-13.8	0.4	14.9	13.3	13.1	9.2	10.1	3.7	-15.5	-6.2
25	-8.2	-28.3	-15.6	-0.1	8.3	12.9	10.1	4.9	13.0	-1.7	-15.7	-20.0
26	-24.5	-21.7	-10.4	0.6	11.1	13.5	13.7	7.9	11.1	3.3	-17.1	-18.8
27	-28.2	-23.6	-13.8	0.8	8.7	14.4	13.6	13.5	6.7	0.6	-16.3	-29.1
28	-25.6	-29.5	-14.9	0.2	6.0	14.1	13.5	11.6	1.7	-0.3	-19.9	-30.3
29	-19.2		-8.3	0.1	10.9	15.7	13.0	6.7	1.7	-1.8	-25.9	-26.8
30	-25.0		-18.5	0.7	7.9	14.6	15.5	12.1	10.5	-2.6	-26.3	-26.0
31	-22.0		-21.4		8.0		16.6	8.0		-2.1		-10.3

**Average Temperature °C
Daily**

2014	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JLY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1	-26.6	-13.7	-29.3	-8.3	12.4	14.6	16.8	19.3	14.8	11.7	3.7	-20.7
2	-17.6	-14.8	-24.7	-1.4	6.6	14.6	19.5	18.7	14.9	5.3	1.8	-15.7
3	-13.5	-19.0	-20.1	-3.1	1.5	17.5	20.5	21.8	13.4	2.1	1.6	-14.8
4	-24.4	-22.9	-20.2	1.8	4.1	16.3	22.4	22.4	13.4	5.4	2.2	-10.6
5	-30.7	-22.0	-13.5	2.2	5.6	9.5	19.4	22.0	14.2	5.8	2.7	-8.8
6	-27.2	-19.5	-16.3	3.7	2.5	9.9	17.8	22.6	16.9	7.7	3.1	-8.4
7	-24.6	-18.5	-17.9	6.0	3.1	11.9	18.5	22.7	20.2	7.9	3.2	-6.9
8	-20.7	-21.5	-9.3	9.8	8.1	10.3	18.3	21.0	7.9	4.3	-5.6	-7.4
9	-10.0	-23.9	-1.8	7.2	11.5	13.1	20.7	17.5	5.4	8.0	-11.8	-2.1
10	-7.8	-23.8	0.8	5.5	5.4	12.3	19.6	17.3	4.4	13.6	-12.0	3.9
11	-5.2	-20.6	-2.3	1.3	4.0	12.1	17.6	21.5	6.2	13.2	-10.8	5.0
12	-10.6	-20.8	1.1	-1.5	6.6	15.0	16.6	21.9	7.4	10.3	-11.4	3.5
13	-12.8	-21.9	1.9	-4.7	5.3	16.2	13.8	21.6	7.8	9.7	-13.0	-0.6
14	-9.1	-13.5	-4.0	-4.7	8.8	11.7	15.3	23.8	8.6	13.7	-14.1	-2.3
15	2.5	-17.1	-8.7	-2.1	10.5	10.9	17.8	21.5	13.7	9.0	-9.7	-3.8
16	-5.7	-8.5	0.1	-3.1	11.8	13.8	20.2	18.7	15.6	5.9	-8.5	-6.0
17	-2.0	-5.3	1.2	-1.2	12.5	13.8	20.5	21.0	12.2	4.5	-10.9	-7.5
18	-1.7	-5.8	-0.4	0.3	13.7	14.7	18.2	21.5	16.7	12.7	-9.8	-5.9
19	-6.5	-11.7	0.4	1.3	9.0	17.2	19.1	22.8	16.7	11.6	-11.1	-8.3
20	-19.0	-17.2	-3.7	1.4	10.1	15.1	17.6	18.9	15.3	15.1	-9.2	-7.0
21	-11.6	-18.3	-13.6	7.4	15.3	16.8	16.4	17.0	15.8	14.2	0.6	-5.5
22	-22.8	-17.3	-13.6	11.4	19.1	16.6	17.7	15.2	20.0	8.7	-5.1	-5.2
23	-11.7	-23.5	-10.6	8.6	22.6	17.5	20.4	13.7	20.3	8.4	-11.2	-4.7
24	-1.1	-23.2	-11.0	3.0	20.7	17.4	19.4	10.4	18.4	7.8	-10.6	-4.0
25	-2.1	-23.1	-9.1	1.5	14.4	17.8	13.8	11.7	20.8	4.3	-11.0	-12.1
26	-14.1	-17.3	-7.4	4.3	15.1	18.2	17.5	16.6	18.2	7.7	-15.7	-14.4
27	-24.7	-18.0	-9.8	2.9	14.1	20.0	17.8	22.2	9.0	2.1	-13.2	-19.6
28	-18.3	-23.3	-8.5	2.2	14.3	20.6	20.0	17.4	5.8	1.2	-17.2	-25.9
29	-15.2		-4.6	5.6	16.6	20.4	20.6	13.8	8.4	0.9	-22.9	-24.1
30	-22.1		-11.2	8.6	15.7	16.7	21.1	17.1	12.7	-0.9	-24.7	-18.1
31	-18.4		-15.6		16.6		22.3	15.5		3.1		-6.1

DAILY PRECIPITATION



PRECIPITATION

2014 PRECIPITATION RECORDS			
TYPE	DATE	NEW RECORD	OLD RECORD/YEAR
Greatest Daily Precipitation (mm)	April 18	11.0	9.1/1979
	April 23	23.5	22.0/1997
	April 27	16.4	11.1/1991
	May 29	29.8	21.2/2010
	June 15	10.8	10.0/2013
	June 18	26.8	18.0/2005
	June 20	17.8	17.6/2006
	August 20	13.4	5.6/1988
	August 24	5.0	4.4/2005
	October 27	7.6	1.3/2005
	November 7	2.6	2.6/1983
	November 28	9.8	3.6/1978
Most Number of Days with precipitation >5 mm	April	5	4/1973
Most number of Days with Monthly Precipitation >10 mm	April	4	3/1991 & 2010
Most number of Days with Monthly Precipitation >15 mm	April	2	2/1985
	May	3	3/1977,1994, 2010, 2012
Greatest Monthly Precipitation (mm)	April	83.5	81.1/2010

EXTREME PRECIPITATION EVENTS		
PERIOD	DATE	AMOUNT (mm)
½ hour*	May 29	11.4
	August 20	11.4
Next ½ hour*	July 24	7.0
1 hour*	May 29	22.2
Next 1 hour*	August 20	13.2
2 hours*	May 29	29.2
Next 2 hours*	August 17	15.4
6 hours*	May 29	30.0
Next 6 hours*	June 18	16.8
12 hours*	May 29	30.0
Next 12 hours*	April 23	20.2
24 hours*	May 29	30.0
Next 24 hours*	June 19	27.0
Greatest amount over more than one day	June 13-23	90.4
2nd greatest amount over more than one day	April 22-30	69.2
Longest wet spell	June 13-23	11 days (90.4 mm)
Next longest wet spell	April 22-30	9 days (69.2 mm)
Longest dry spell	December 3-19	17 days
Next longest dry spell	February 17 - March 4	16 days

**recorded by the tipping bucket gauge*

RANKING BY DRIEST MONTH BY % OF NORMAL PRECIPITATION		RANKING BY DRIEST MONTH BY PRECIPITATION AMOUNT	
DEC	17.3	DEC	2.2
SEP*	28.1	MAR	4.9
MAR	35.5	FEB	6.5
JAN	67.7	SEP*	10.4
FEB	69.9	JAN	10.5
AUG*	86.9	OCT	19.7
JUL*	89.8	NOV	34.8
OCT	102.6	AUG*	40.4
JUN*	169.4	JUL*	53.0
MAY*	187.8	MAY*	74.0
NOV	259.7	APR	83.5
APR	364.6	JUN*	112.8

**recorded by the tipping bucket gauge*



*C. Beaulieu calibrating tipping bucket
Circa 2000
Photo: SRC*

PRECIPITATION

RANKING BY					
Total Number of Dry Days*		Maximum Length of Dry Spell*		Maximum Length of Wet Spell*	
2001	282	1976	48	2003	21
1964	280	1993	40	1968	14
1984	278	2000	40	1969	14
1988	275	1965	37	1997	12
1965	271	1980	36	2013	11
1966	267	1997	36	2014	11
1986	267	2002	35	1977	10
1997	267	1964	31	1980	10
1981	266	1984	30	1989	10
1987	266	2009	30	2004	10
1967	265	2010	29	2008	10
1994	264	1966	28	1983	9
1968	260	1974	28	1986	9
1990	260	2012	28	2010	9
1998	259	1968	27	1965	8
1985	258	2004	25	1972	8
1993	258	2013	25	1974	8
1995	258	1972	23	2005	8
1999	258	1973	23	2009	8
2002	258	1996	23	2011	8
1996	256	1977	22	1973	7
2003	255	1987	22	1976	7
1976	251	1978	21	1982	7
1992	250	1982	21	1992	7
2000	248	2001	21	1993	7
2009	246	1969	20	2000	7
2008	245	1986	20	2002	7
1980	244	1999	20	2012	7
2012	244	2011	20	1964	6
2014	244	1967	19	1966	6
1971	243	1981	19	1970	6
2013	243	1988	19	1975	6
1989	241	2008	19	1978	6
1970	240	1994	18	1979	6
1979	239	1995	18	1981	6
2011	239	2003	18	1988	6
1972	238	1975	17	1991	6
1977	238	1979	17	1994	6
2007	237	1985	17	1996	6
1975	235	1998	17	2006	6
1991	234	2014	17	2007	6
1983	233	2005	17	1971	5
2010	233	1983	16	1985	5
2005	231	1990	16	1987	5
1974	229	1991	16	1990	5
1982	229	1992	16	1995	5
2006	227	1971	15	1998	5
1978	224	2007	15	1999	5
1969	218	1989	14	1967	4
2004	208	1970	13	1984	4
1973	200	2006	13	2001	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.



C. Beaulieu giving presentation at Innovators in the School Program. Cirra 2001



C. Beaulieu and guests Open House at CRS Saskatoon Sept 2009 Photo: SRC

PRECIPITATION RANKINGS

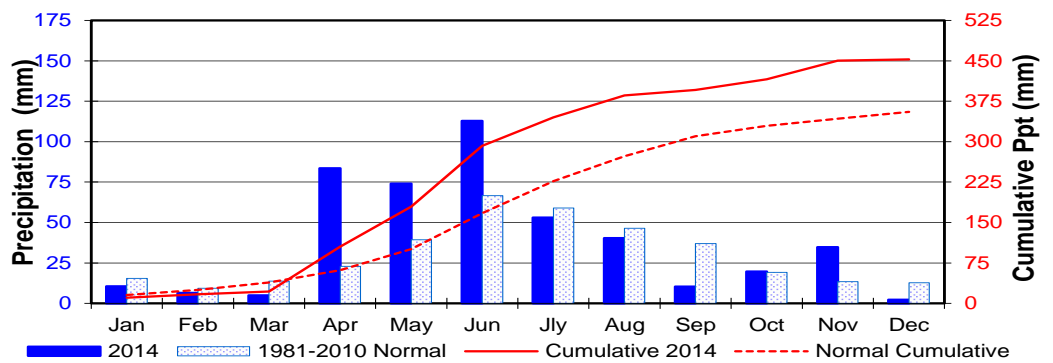
RANKING BY DRIEST YEAR (mm)										ANNUAL RANKING BY DAYS WITH PRECIPITATION									
ANNUAL (JAN-DEC)		WINTER (DJF)		SPRING (MAM)		SUMMER (JJA)		AUTUMN (SON)		ANNUAL (JAN-DEC)		WINTER (DJF)		SPRING (MAM)		SUMMER (JJA)		AUTUMN (SON)	
2001	165.8	2002	12.1	2009	19.0	1984	70.2	1999	17.2	2001	84	2002	16	1964	14	1984	18	1976	9
1987	232.4	2012	13.5	2002	20.3	1964	73.9	1994	21.0	1964	86	1984	18	1965	16	2001	23	1974	13
2003	257.7	1984	19.2	2008	29.8	1977	81.9	1976	21.8	1984	88	1987	19	1966	18	1967	25	1999	13
1998	263.3	2008	21.6	1998	29.8	2001	91.2	1987	27.4	1988	91	2012	19	1968	19	1985	25	1987	14
1981	279.8	1993	22.0	2001	34.0	1985	91.8	2001	28.5	1965	94	1995	21	1988	19	2011	25	1997	14
1964	282.7	1998	22.4	2011	41.3	1987	92.6	2012	29.1	1966	98	1985	22	1992	20	2003	26	1994	15
1988	285.7	2010	22.5	1980	42.2	1969	105.5	2000	31.2	1986	98	1988	23	1994	20	1969	27	1966	17
1992	288.1	2001	23.1	1965	43.2	1992	115.6	2013	31.6	1997	98	1994	23	2001	20	1964	28	1964	18
1997	291.4	2003	29.2	2013	51.0	1997	116.4	1972	32.3	1967	100	2001	23	1967	21	1970	28	1990	18
1984	293.1	2004	29.3	1981	54.3	1980	120.3	1990	33.9	1994	101	1964	24	1981	21	1979	28	1982	19
1999	297.7	1987	30.6	2004	55.4	1981	124.9	1971	34.2	1987	102	1993	24	1978	22	1998	28	1988	19
1993	300.0	1999	31.3	1992	55.5	2003	126.2	1988	38.1	1990	105	1996	24	1980	22	1965	29	2000	19
1980	305.9	1995	31.3	1988	55.6	1972	133.3	1974	40.0	1968	106	2013	24	1986	22	1971	31	1995	20
1990	309.8	2000	31.7	1999	56.5	1998	133.4	2007	45.3	1993	106	1968	25	1998	22	1983	31	2013	20
2008	313.8	2006	32.0	1984	57.2	1979	135.9	1975	48.8	1998	106	1999	25	2002	22	2007	31	1979	21
2000	315.4	2011	32.3	1996	58.8	1967	139.9	2004	50.0	1985	107	1966	26	1972	23	1988	32	1968	22
1972	317.9	1988	35.9	2000	59.2	1978	142.5	1966	50.2	1995	107	1967	26	1976	23	1990	32	1972	22
2013	318.4	2014	34.9	1971	61.1	1975	144.5	1965	50.9	1999	107	1986	26	1984	24	1995	32	1993	22
2009	319.3	1982	37.0	1966	61.2	1990	144.5	2003	51.2	2002	107	2008	26	1996	24	1968	33	2005	22
2002	320.0	1967	37.9	2003	61.8	1988	148.9	1995	52.6	1996	110	1965	27	2009	24	1977	33	2012	22
2011	320.6	2009	38.8	2005	62.1	1989	149.9	1979	53.4	2003	110	1989	27	1985	25	1992	33	1971	23
1995	327.7	1991	40.3	1993	62.2	1993	151.0	1985	55.2	1981	113	1990	27	2008	25	1996	34	1980	23
1985	330.6	1983	41.1	2007	64.7	1996	154.4	1970	56.4	1976	115	1998	27	1970	26	1997	34	1986	23
1976	331.8	2013	41.1	1995	65.4	1973	156.1	2009	56.5	1992	116	2004	29	1971	26	1999	34	2009	23
1996	340.6	1977	43.1	1970	65.7	1995	164.4	1981	61.4	2000	118	2010	29	1973	26	1966	35	1965	24
1994	341.4	1994	45.1	1964	65.8	1994	165.6	1997	61.6	2009	119	1992	30	1987	27	1975	35	1981	24
1979	352.0	2005	45.4	1969	68.5	1976	169.4	2008	64.4	2012	120	1997	30	1990	27	1980	35	1996	24
1967	354.3	1964	47.9	1976	69.1	2000	183.8	1989	64.5	2014	121	2000	30	1991	27	1987	35	1998	24
1978	358.1	1997	48.0	1972	71.6	2006	183.8	2014	64.9	2008	121	2007	30	2014	28	1993	35	2001	24
1965	358.8	1996	51.0	1978	72.8	2013	185.3	1977	65.4	1971	122	1977	31	2010	28	2000	35	2011	24
1977	370.5	1981	52.2	1973	73.1	2011	186.6	2011	65.7	1980	123	1975	33	2013	29	2006	35	1973	25
1966	376.9	1985	52.3	1987	73.6	2008	191.2	1992	65.9	2013	123	1991	33	1969	30	2013	35	1975	25
1989	384.8	1970	52.7	1967	78.0	1999	194.2	1980	66.6	1989	124	2003	33	1989	30	1972	36	2003	25
1970	388.8	1968	53.8	1986	82.5	1986	196.2	1998	70.0	1970	126	1982	34	1995	30	1989	36	1967	27
1975	392.3	1966	54.7	1990	87.2	1974	205.5	1968	71.3	1979	126	2014	36	2003	30	2002	36	2008	27
1973	393.3	1992	55.0	1979	87.3	2014	206.2	2002	72.8	1973	127	1973	36	2007	30	2008	36	1985	28
2004	404.5	1990	55.6	1997	88.2	1965	206.6	1993	73.1	2011	127	1980	36	2011	30	2009	36	1984	29
1986	411.3	1986	57.2	1968	97.6	2002	206.8	1996	74.4	1972	128	1981	36	1977	31	1986	37	2002	29
2007	413.9	1989	57.9	1989	101.7	1982	208.4	1967	76.8	2007	128	2006	36	1993	31	1973	38	2014	30
1971	414.6	1971	60.4	2006	101.8	2009	212.8	1964	77.4	1977	129	2005	37	1999	31	1974	38	1977	30
1969	427.4	1979	61.3	1994	109.4	1983	215.8	1982	81.5	1975	130	1970	40	1997	32	1981	38	1991	30
1982	436.2	1978	63.0	1982	110.8	1970	216.5	1986	87.2	1991	131	1971	40	2000	32	1976	39	2010	30
1968	443.1	1973	63.2	1975	119.6	1966	222.0	1973	88.2	1983	132	1978	40	1982	34	2005	40	1989	31
2014	452.7	1975	67.3	1983	125.2	1968	225.9	1983	96.2	2010	132	2011	40	1975	35	2014	41	1969	32
1974	462.7	1965	69.3	1985	134.3	2007	231.0	1991	105.4	2005	135	1976	41	1974	36	1994	41	1970	32
1983	471.6	1976	69.5	1991	147.3	1971	248.8	2005	109.4	1974	136	1983	41	1983	36	1982	42	1983	32
2005	486.8	1980	73.0	1974	148.0	1991	251.6	1978	111.4	1982	136	2009	43	2005	36	1991	42	1992	33
2012	501.1	2007	74.7	2014	162.4	2004	260.0	1984	137.0	1978	139	1972	48	2006	36	2004	42	2004	34
2006	517.5	1974	92.2	1977	164.1	2012	266.0	2010	151.1	2006	139	1979	48	1979	37	1978	43	1978	36
1991	546.9	1972	92.2	2012	184.3	2005	269.4	1969	151.8	1969	147	1974	57	2012	39	2012	43	2007	36
2010	707.4	1969	98.1	2010	216.1	2010	316.4	2006	203.4	2004	158	1969	61	2004	44	2010	45	2006	38

PRECIPITATION

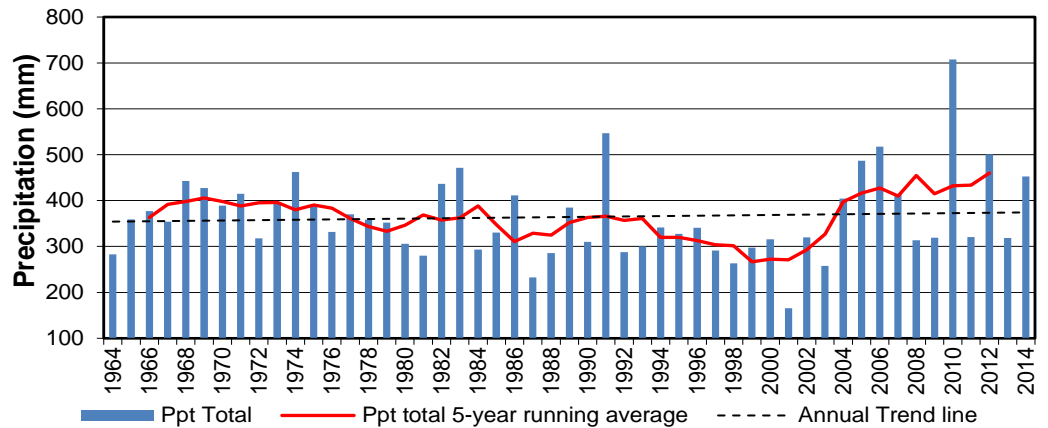
MONTH	MONTHLY PRECIPITATION (mm)				EXTREME VALUES (mm)					
	2014	NORMAL	CUMULATIVE 2014	% OF CUMULATIVE NORMAL	CRS Maximum	CRS Minimum	SASKATOON AREA Maximum	SM	Saskatoon stations circa (NWMP et al)	1889-1901
January	10.5	15.5	10.5	67.7	48.6/1969	2.6/2001	66.1/1911 ^{SE}	SE	Saskatoon Eby	1901-42
February	6.5	9.3	17.0	68.5	40.2/1979	2.5/1984	43.7/1924 ^{SE}	US	University of Saskatchewan	1915-64
March	4.9	13.8	21.9	56.7	57.1/1967	0.8/2010	59.0/1927 ^{SE}	S	Saskatoon	1941-42
April	83.5	22.9	105.4	171.4	81.1/2010	2.4/1988, 89	86.1/1955 ^{US}	SA	S'toon Diefenbaker In'l Airport	1942-2008
May*	74.0	39.4	179.4	177.8	145.3/1977	0.2/2002	178.0/1977 ^{SWT}	NRC	National Research Council	1952-66
June*	112.8	66.6	292.2	174.4	171.0/2005	13.0/1985	186.8/1942 ^S	SRC	Sask. Research Council	1963-
July*	53.0	59.0	345.2	152.4	125.9/1971	13.0/1984	162.9/1928 ^{SE}	SWT	S'toon Water Treatment Plant	1974-2006
August*	40.4	46.5	385.6	141.2	105.2/2007	7.0/2001	178.9/1954 ^{NRC}	SC	Saskatoon Central Ave	1974-89
September*	10.4	37.0	396.0	127.7	128.4/2006	0.8/1995	128.4/2006 ^{SRC}	S2	Saskatoon 2	1977-90
October	19.7	19.2	415.7	126.3	69.8/1969	0.0/2000	69.8/1969 ^{SRC}	K	Saskatoon Kernen Farm	1993-2004
November	34.8	13.4	450.5	131.5	48.2/1973	0.4/2009	57.3/1940 ^{SE}	KCS	Saskatoon Kernen Farm CS	1996-2008
December	2.2	12.7	452.7	127.4	43.0/1977	1.2/1997	59.2/1956 ^{SA}	RCS	Environnement Canada	2008-
Total	452.7	355.2			707.4/2010	165.8/2001	707.4/2010 ^{SRC}			

*Tipping Bucket gauge values

Monthly



Annual

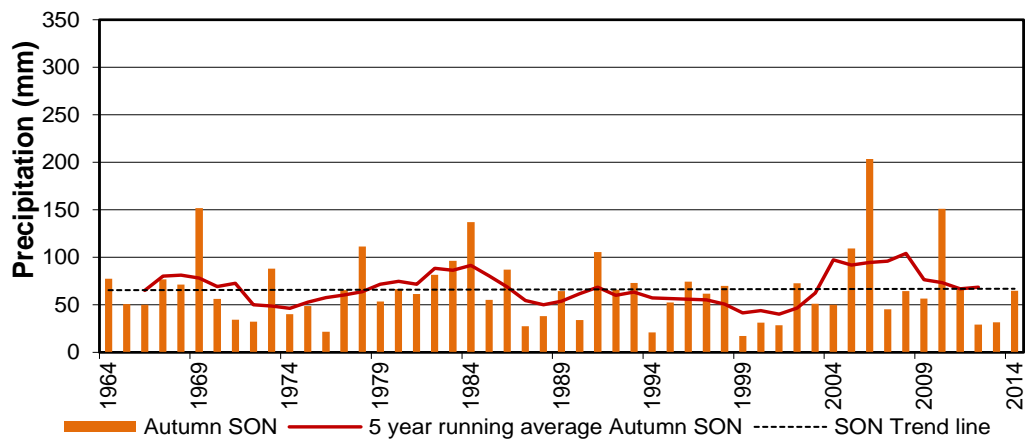
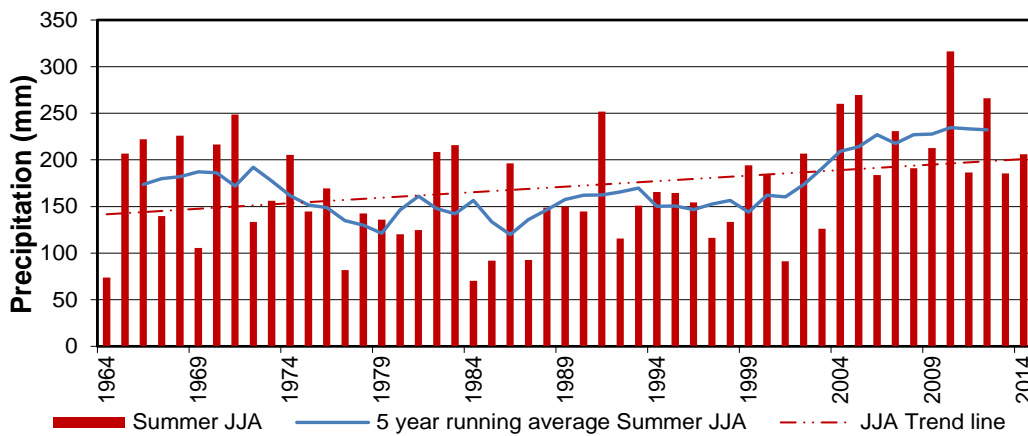
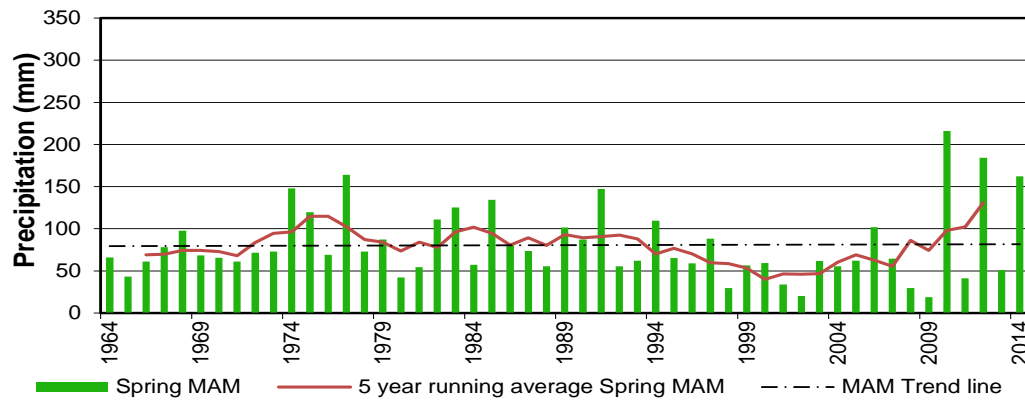
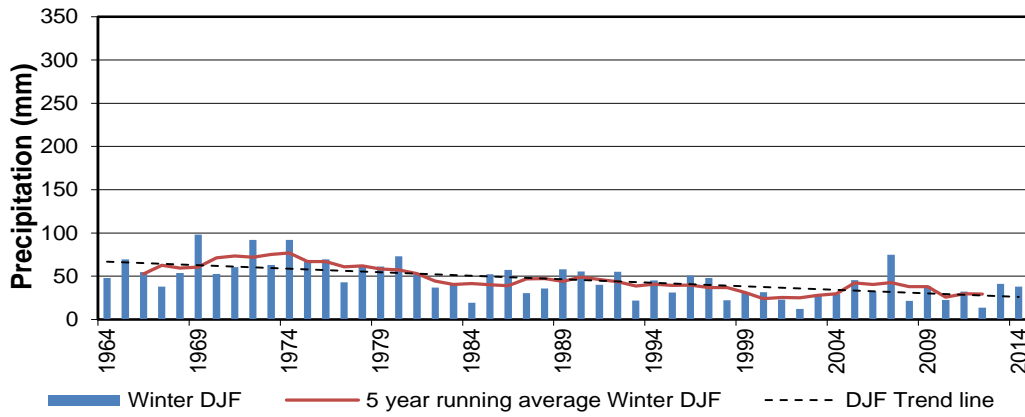


Snow depth sensor
May 2014
Photo: V. Wittrock



Extreme Rainfall Event
22 June 2014
Photo: V. Wittrock

SEASONAL PRECIPITATION for 1964 to 2014

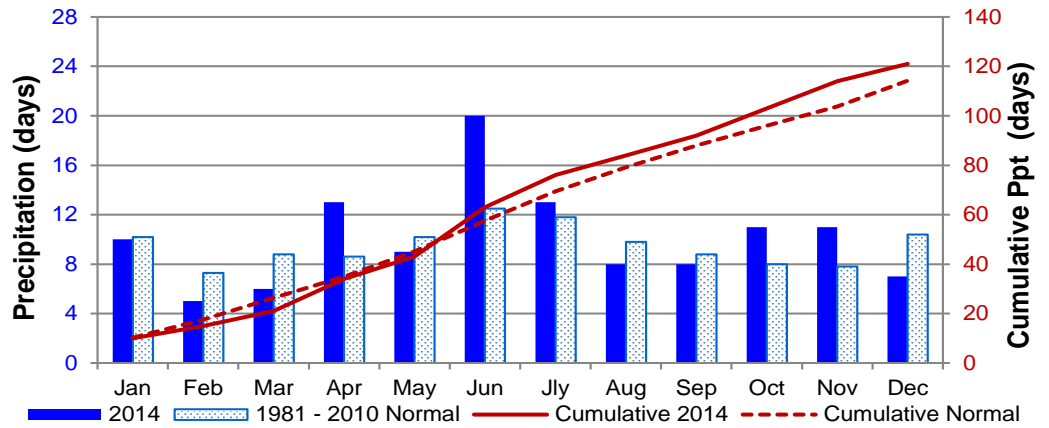


PRECIPITATION

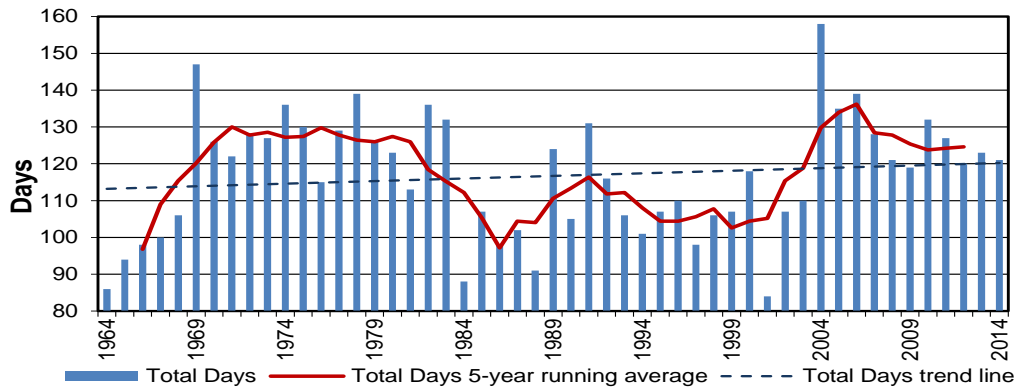
MONTH	NUMBER OF DAYS WITH MEASURABLE PRECIPITATION					EXTREME VALUES	
	2014	CUMULATIVE 2014	Normal	CUMULATIVE NORMAL	% OF CUMULATIVE NORMAL	CRS Maximum	CRS Minimum
January	10	10	10.2	10.2	98.0	25/1974	3/2001
February	5	15	7.3	17.5	85.7	20/1696	2/1984
March	6	21	8.8	26.3	79.8	19/2004	2/1990,92,94 2007
April	13	34	8.6	34.9	97.4	17/2003	2/1964
May*	9	43	10.2	45.1	95.3	19/1989	1/2002
June*	20	63	12.5	57.6	109.4	21/1991	7/1964&1968
July*	13	76	11.8	69.4	109.5	19/1986	4/1984
August*	8	84	9.8	79.2	106.1	18/2002	2/2001
September*	8	92	8.8	88.0	104.5	19/1977	2/1995
October	11	103	8.0	96.0	107.3	16/2004	0/2000
November	11	114	7.8	103.8	109.8	18/1970	1/1986,74,76, 90
December	7	121	10.4	114.2	106.0	19/1977	2/1997
Total	121.0		114.3			158/2004	84/2001

*Tipping Bucket Gauge Values

Monthly Days



Annual Days



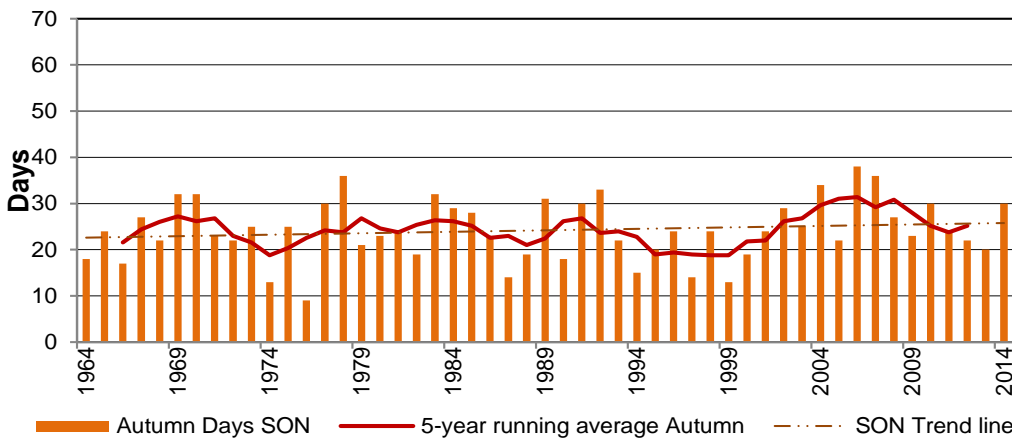
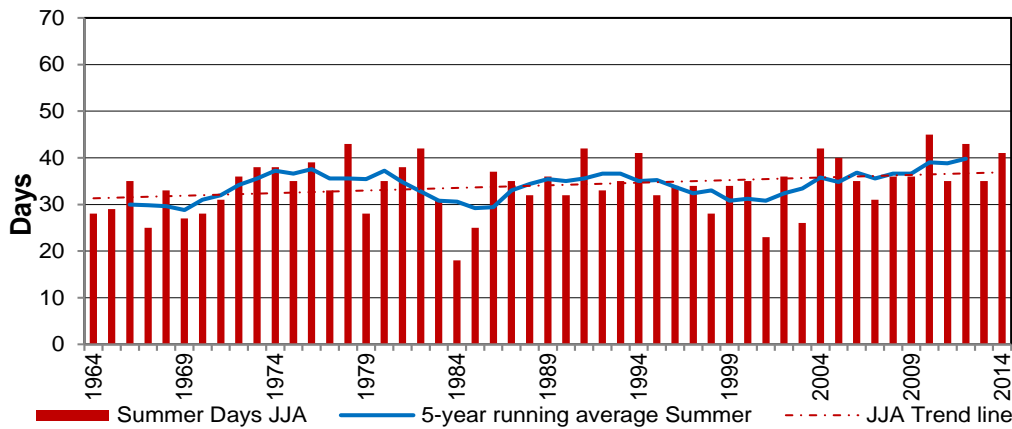
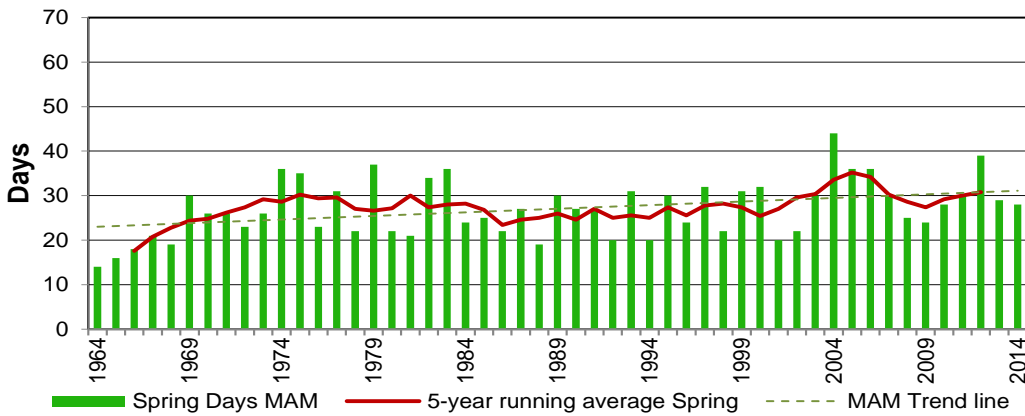
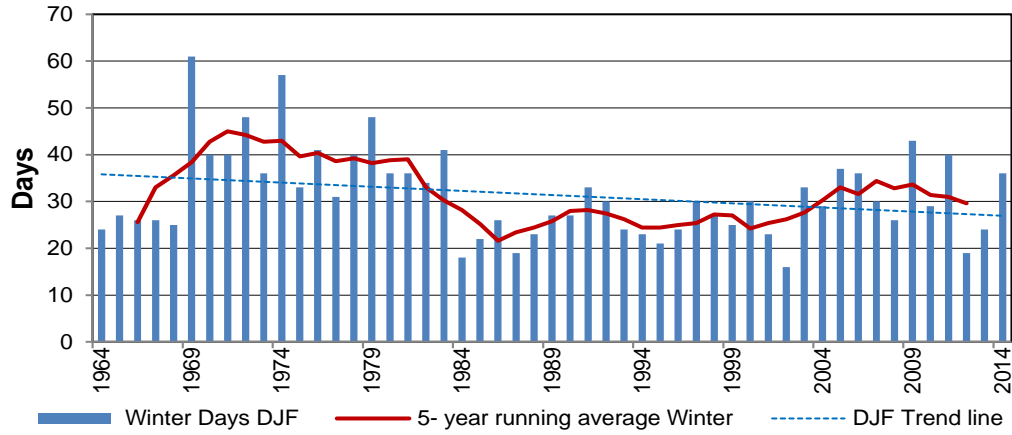
Belfort Weighing Gauge
May 2014
Photo: V. Wittrock



Tipping Bucket
May 2014
Photo: V. Wittrock



SEASONAL PRECIPITATION DAYS for 1964 to 2014



PRECIPITATION GRID mm

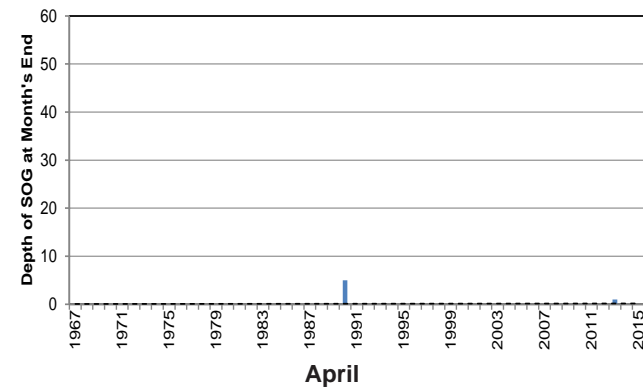
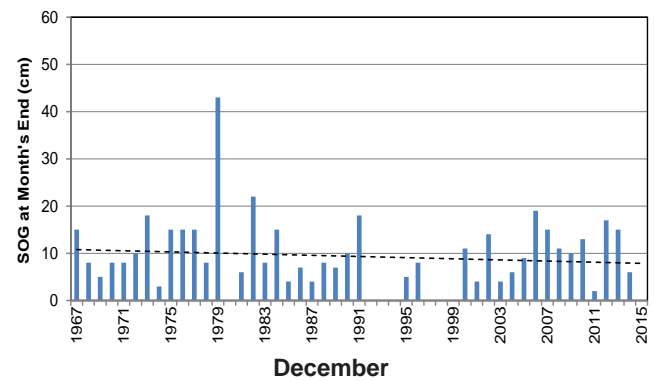
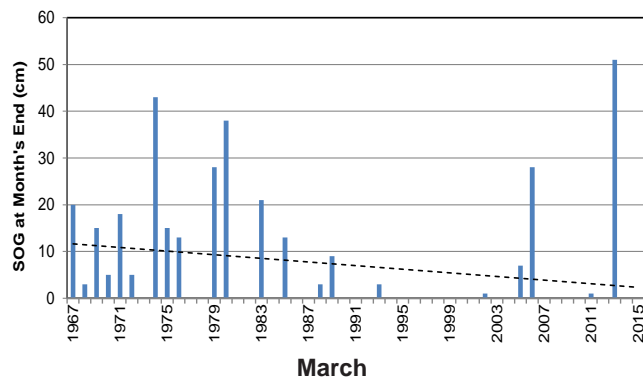
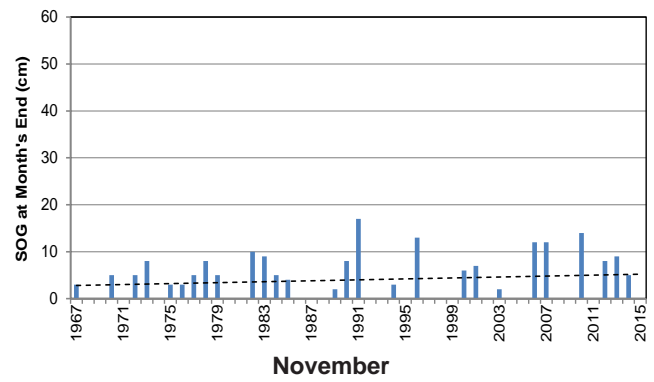
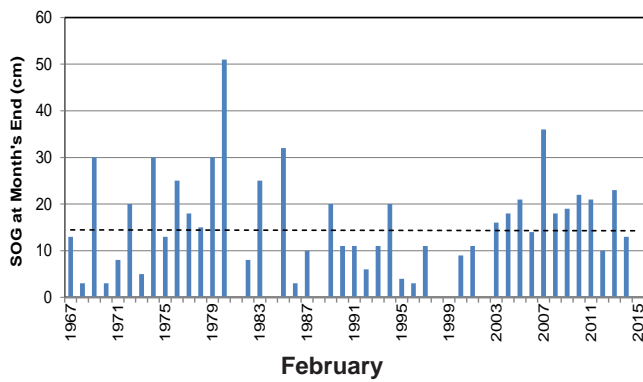
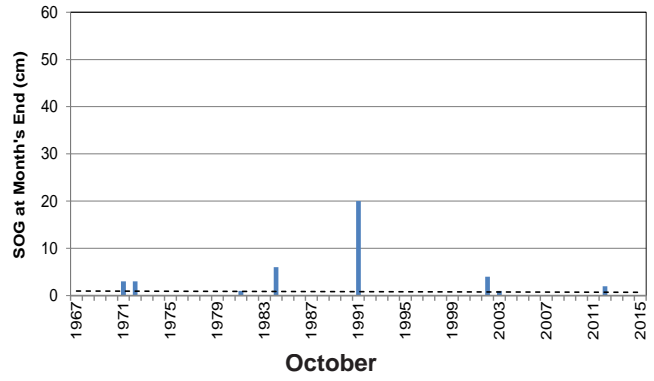
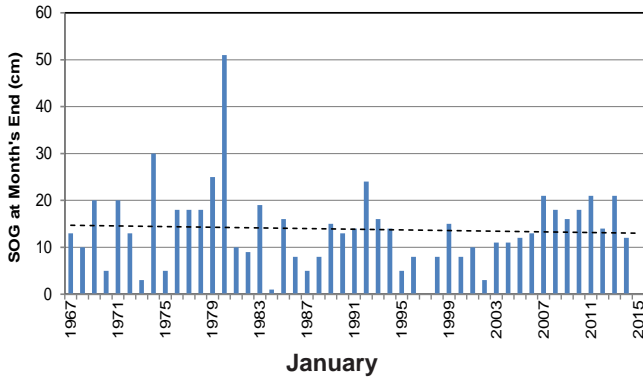
**Precipitation
Daily**

2014	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JLY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.9	0.0	0.0
2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.2	3.0	0.2
3	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	7.8	0.0
5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0
6	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0
7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0
8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.4	0.0	1.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
10	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	15.6	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	0.0	0.0	1.2	11.0	0.0	26.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
19	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	17.8	0.2	13.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
21	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0
22	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.3	0.2
23	0.0	0.0	0.2	23.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	10.8	5.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
25	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.6	0.4	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
26	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.6	20.2	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.5
28	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	9.8	0.0
29	0.0		0.0	11.0	29.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
30	0.0		0.0	1.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5
31	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	1.6		0.3		0.0



*The three precipitation gauges
May 2014
Photo: V. Wittrock*

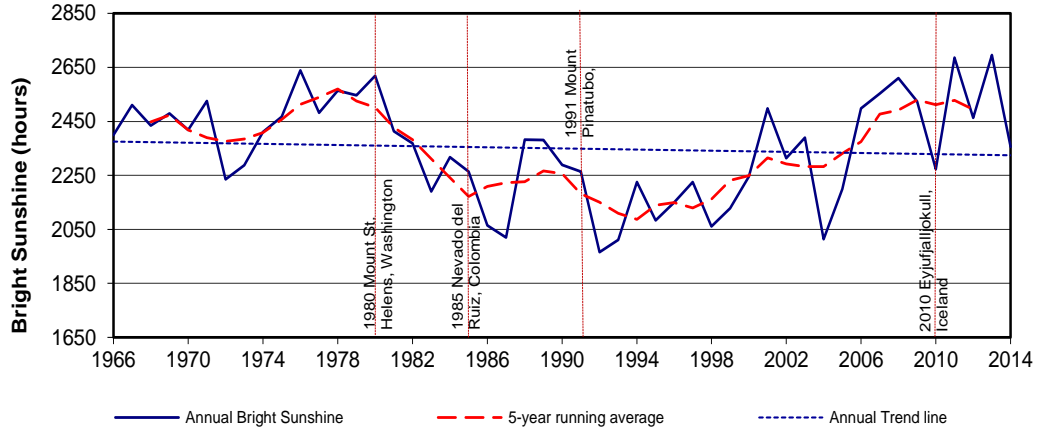
SNOW-ON-THE-GROUND (SOG)



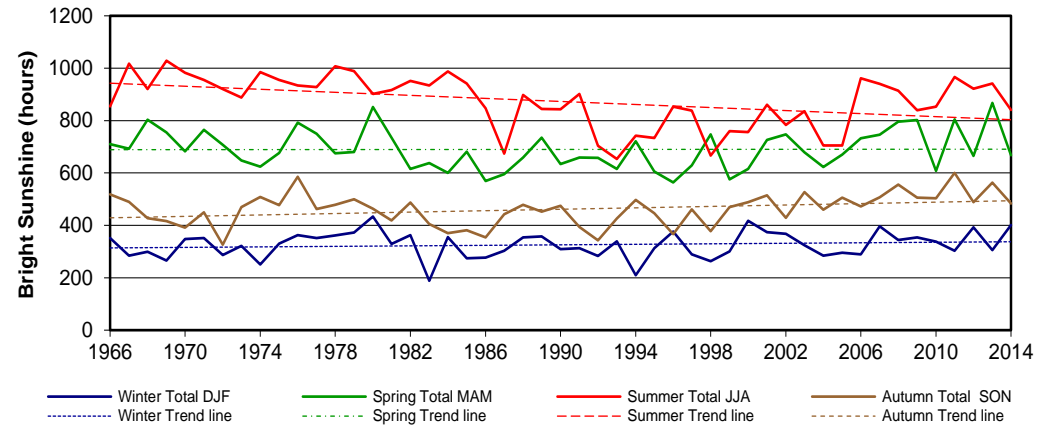
Early May Snow Cover
2 May 2014
Photo: C. Beaulieu

RADIATION

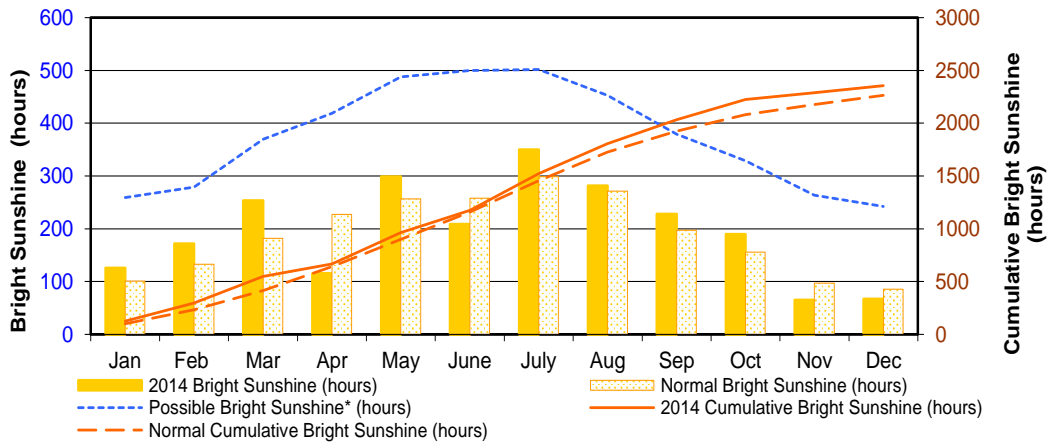
Annual Bright Sunshine Hours



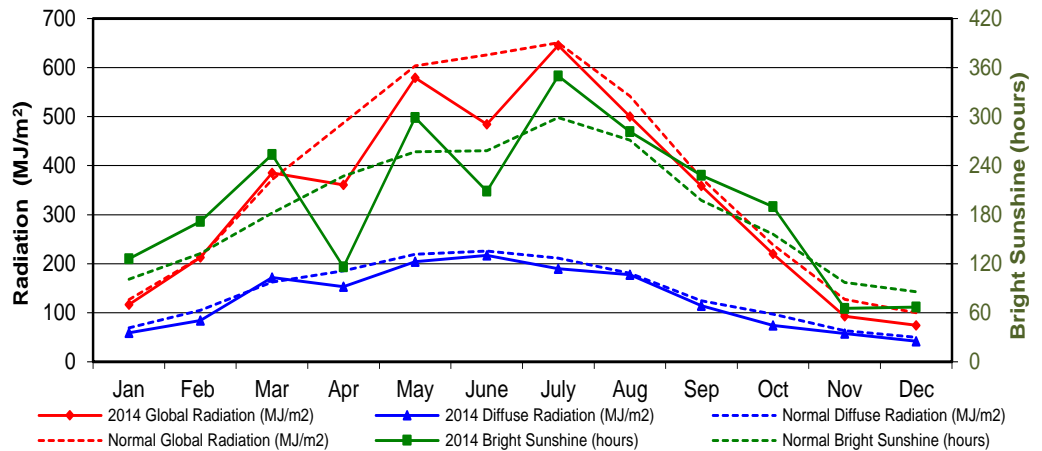
Seasonal Bright Sunshine Hours



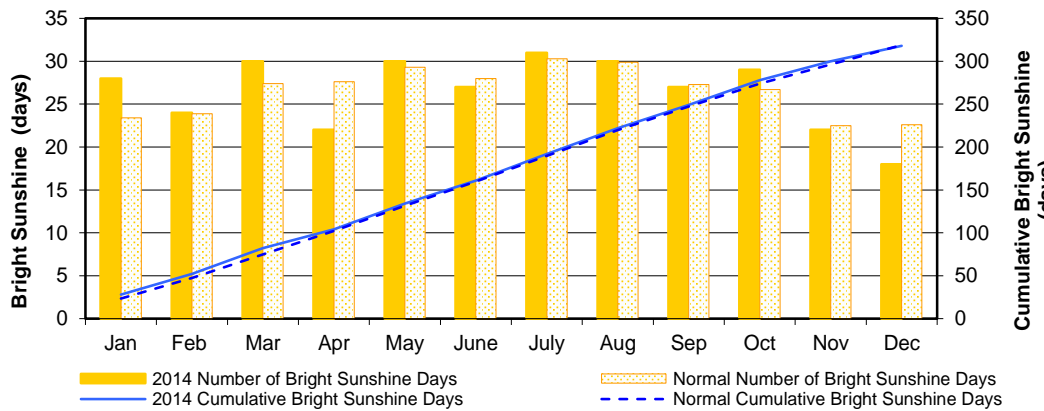
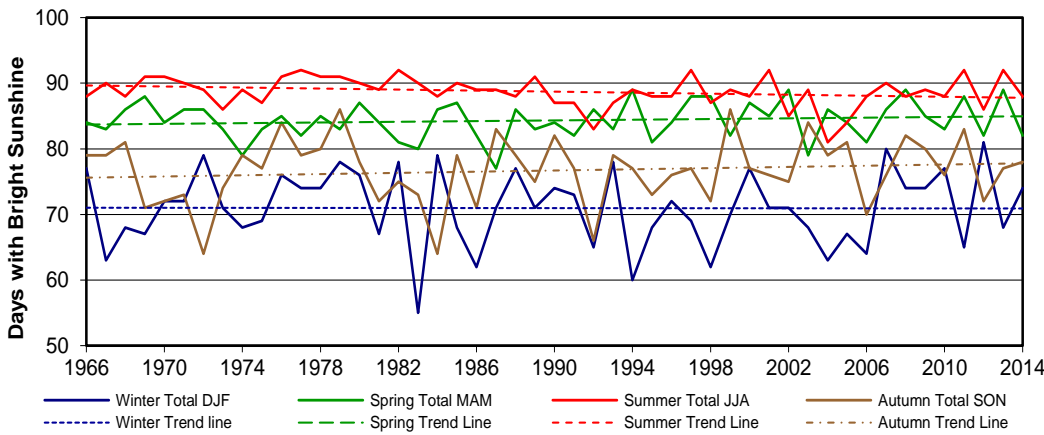
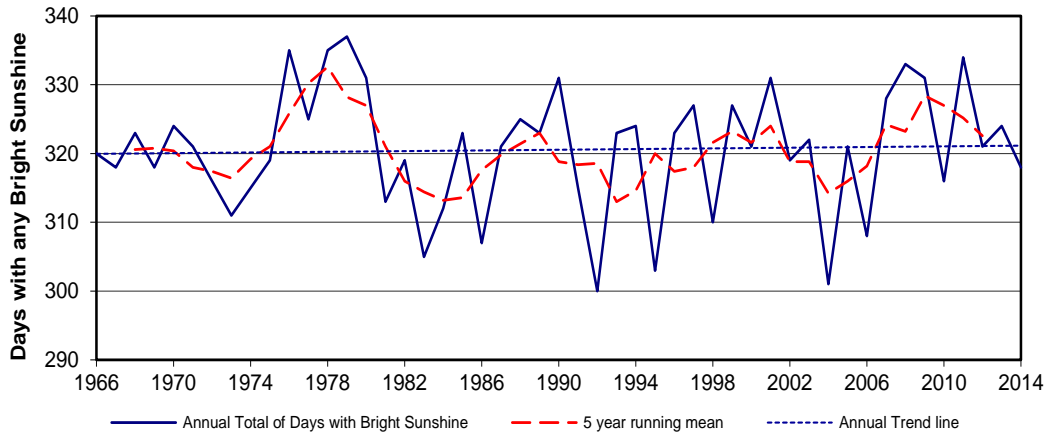
Monthly Bright Sunshine Hours



Monthly Comparison Bright Sunshine Hours, Global & Diffuse Radiation



RADIATION



Global Radiation
 May 2014
 photo: V. Wittrock



C. Beaulieu & Guests
 CRS Open House May 2005
 photo: SRC

WIND

MONTH	AVERAGE WIND SPEED (km/h)			HIGHEST INSTANTANEOUS WIND SPEED (km/h)						
	2014 Average	Normal*	2014 1/2 Hr. Max Average	2014 for CRS (Speed / direction / date)			Since 1953 (Saskatoon Diefenbaker Int'l. Airport) (Speed / direction / day / year)			
January	16.8	16	24.6	103.7	NW	15	111	W	11	1986
February	13.8	16	20.0	63.1	WNW	27	106	N	22	1988
March	13.3	17	19.4	57.5	N	20	93	W	18	1959
April	16.7	18	24.8	73.2	WNW	9	108	W	06	1959
May	15.1	18	23.4	81.0	NE	29	132	SW	17	1965
June	14.3	17	22.3	65.1	WNW	7	117	SW	01	1986
July	12.8	16	20.8	72.2	WSW	17	113	E	05	1955
August	11.5	16	18.3	54.3	W	8	151	W	14	1967
September	13.1	17	20.6	65.6	W	20	148	W	22	1967
October	15.1	17	22.7	62.1	ESE	15	138	NW	16	1967
November	16.0	16	23.5	56.1	N	16	100	W	17	1967
December	12.9	16	19.0	51.5	SW	30	121	W	12	1955

*1961-90 Normals used are from the Environment Canada, Saskatoon Diefenbaker International Airport station, 1993

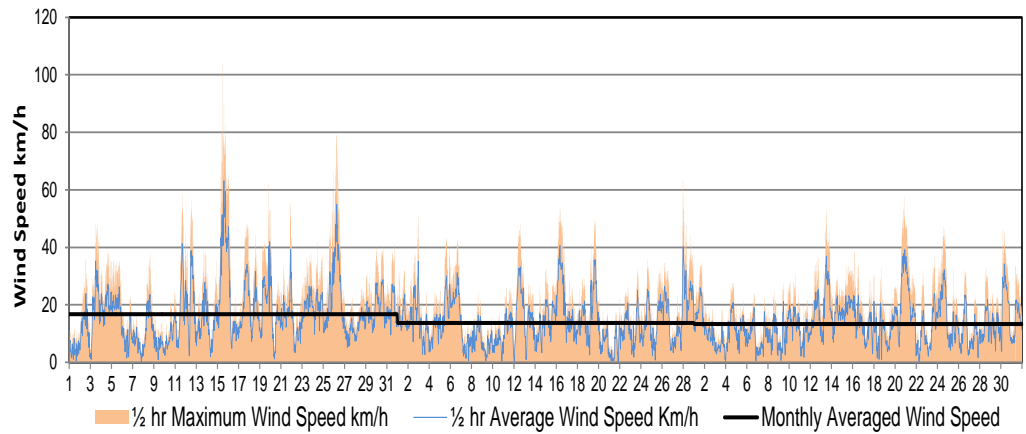


Anemometer
May 2014
photo: V. Wittrock

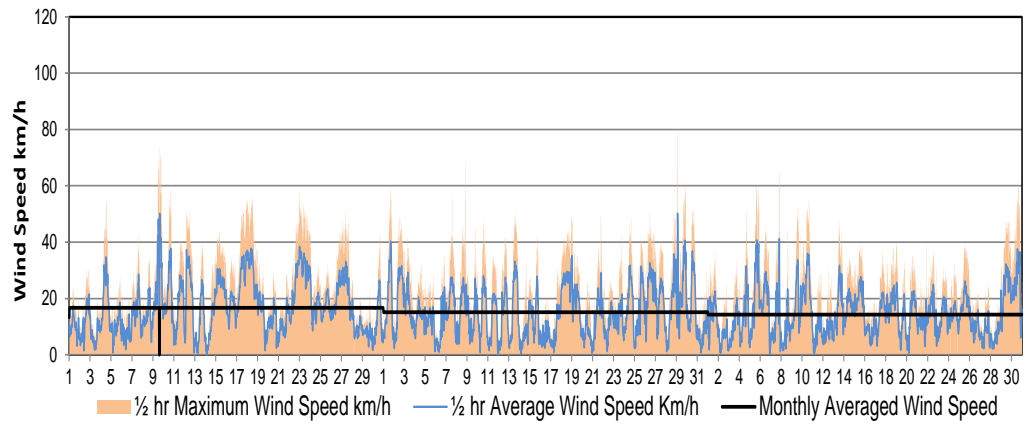


WIND Daily Wind Speed and Maximum Gust Wind Speed

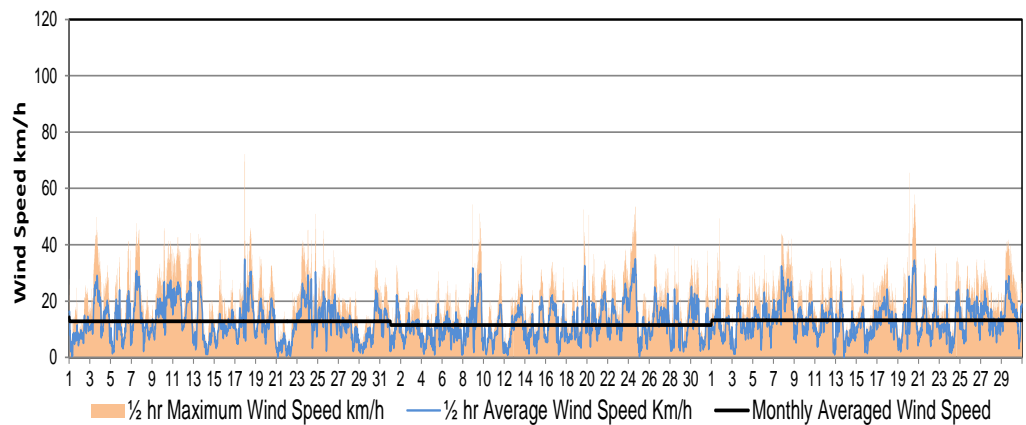
January
February
March



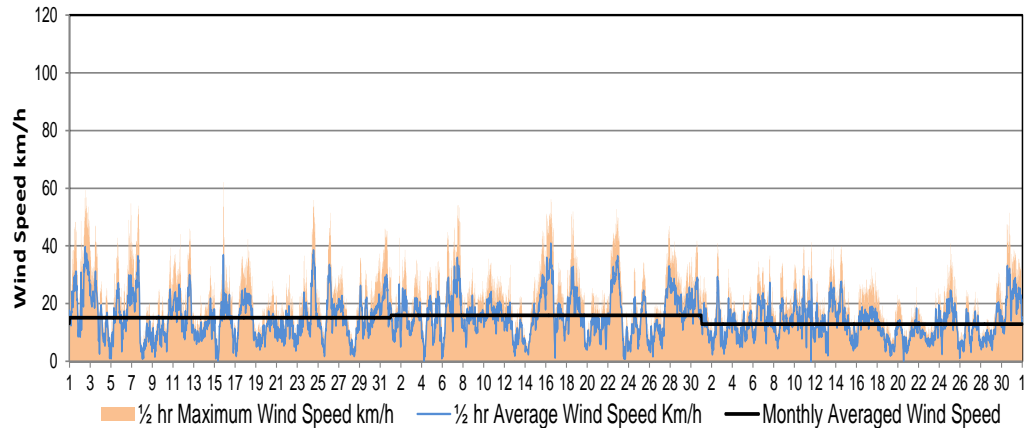
April
May
June



July
August
September



October
November
December



WIND

EXTREME DAILY WINDS (km/h)		
DATE	WIND SPEED/DIRECTION	BEAUFORT WIND SCALE DESIGNATION*
January 11	58.0 SE	Near Gale
January 12	56.4 WNW	Near Gale
January 15	103.7 NW	Violent Storm
January 16	65.0 NW	Gale
January 25	65.7 NNW	Gale
January 26	79.2 N	Strong Gale
February 2	51.1 N	Near Gale
February 16	54.3 SE	Near Gale
February 27	63.1 NNW	Gale
February 28	53.6 N	Near Gale
March 13	53.0 NW	Near Gale
March 20	57.5 N	Near Gale
April 04	54.7 SSE	Near Gale
April 09	73.2 WNW	Gale
April 10	58.3 NW	Near Gale
April 12	50.9 N	Near Gale
April 17	55.0 ESE	Near Gale
April 18	55.7 SE	Near Gale
April 22	57.5 SE	Near Gale
April 23	54.8 ESE	Near Gale
April 27	50.7 SE	Near Gale
May 01	60.5 N	Near Gale
May 07	55.9 W	Near Gale
May 08	68.1 WSW	Gale
May 26	50.1 SE	Near Gale
May 29	81.0 NE	Strong Gale
May 30	51.1 WSW	Near Gale
June 04	50.4 NW	Near Gale
June 05	59.5 WNW	Near Gale
June 07	65.1 W	Gale
June 09	52.4 SE	Near Gale
June 10	55.3 WNW	Near Gale
June 30	61.3 NNW	Near Gale
July 17	72.2 WSW	Gale
July 24	50.9 W	Near Gale
August 08	54.3 W	Near Gale
August 09	51.1 WNW	Near Gale
August 19	52.5 NNW	Near Gale
August 20	50.6 WSW	Near Gale
August 24	53.6 NE	Near Gale
September 20	65.6 W	Gale
October 02	59.3 NNW	Near Gale
October 06	54.8 NW	Near Gale
October 07	53.9 NW	Near Gale
October 15	62.1 ESE	Gale
October 24	55.9 WNW	Near Gale
October 26	51.5 SE	Near Gale
November 07	54.1 N	Near Gale
November 16	56.1 N	Near Gale
November 18	51.9 NNW	Near Gale
November 22	52.8 NE	Near Gale
December 30	51.5 SW	Near Gale

*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

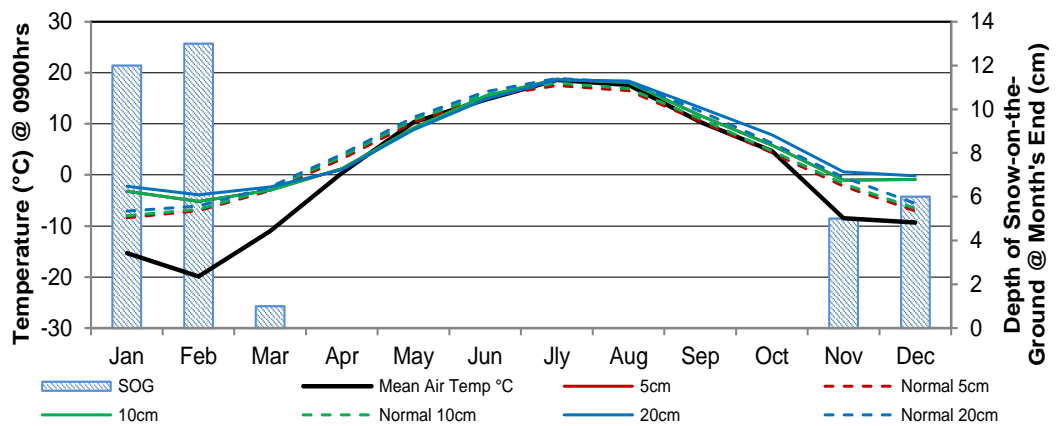
EXTREME DAILY WIND CHILL WHEN TEMPERATURE <0°C												
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1	-42	-27	-49	-22							-5	-38
2	-41	-33	-41	-12								-29
3	-34	-33	-33	-14	-10					-10		-31
4	-43	-35	-34	-12	-6							-22
5	-51	-37	-23	-6						-3	-4	-20
6	-45	-38	-26	-7	-5						-8	-19
7	-38	-30	-34	-5	-9						-7	-16
8	-40	-35	-27		-4					-5	-18	-17
9	-18	-36	-13								-22	-16
10	-18	-39	-9	-6	-4						-23	
11	-19	-34	-11	-7	-5						-23	
12	-26	-35	-9	-15	-3						-20	
13	-26	-37	-6	-14	-4						-21	-11
14	-20	-27	-17	-14	-4						-23	-12
15	-9	-32	-24	-12							-23	-11
16	-17	-31	-15	-13							-19	-15
17	-13	-19	-6	-13						-5	-22	-17
18	-13	-18	-11	-8							-22	-15
19	-31	-28	-8	-9							-19	-17
20	-34	-30	-21	-7							-24	-16
21	-32	-29	-30	-7							-9	-14
22	-37	-31	-24								-21	-11
23	-36	-37	-22								-22	-13
24	-14	-41	-25								-20	-14
25	-16	-36	-23	-6						-6	-23	-28
26	-40	-32	-15								-26	-26
27	-39	-32	-19								-28	-37
28	-35	-45	-22							-6	-32	-39
29	-32		-16							-8	-41	-36
30	-39		-27							-10	-40	-38
31	-33		-29							-8		-20

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

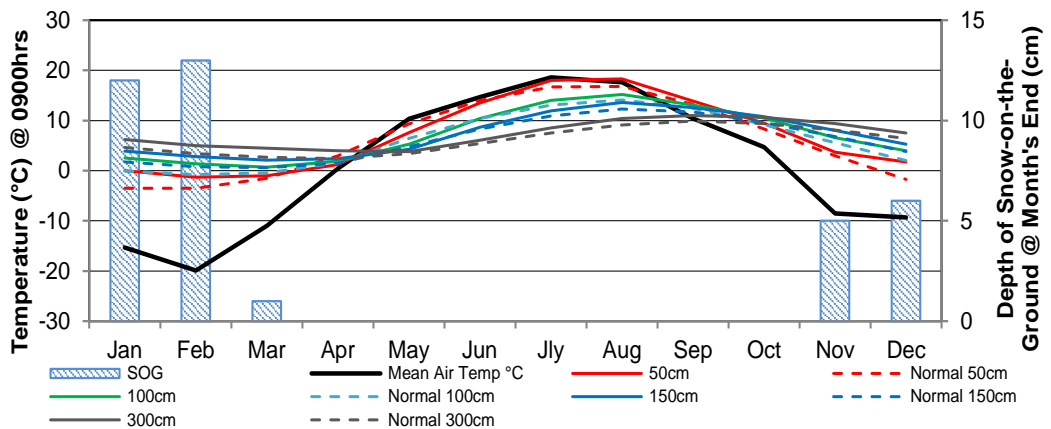
MONTH	Mean Air Temp @ 0900h (°C)	SOIL TEMPERATURES (°C) @ 0900h														Mean Air Temp @ 1600h (°C)	SOIL TEMPERATURES (°C) @ 1600h					
		5cm		10cm		20cm		50cm		100cm		150cm		300cm			5cm		10cm		20cm	
		2014	NORM	2014	NORM	2014	NORM	2014	NORM	2014	NORM	2014	NORM	2014	NORM		2014	NORM	2014	NORM	2014	NORM
January	-15.3	-3.2	-8.4	-3.2	-8.0	-2.2	-7.1	0.0	-3.5	2.5	-0.1	3.9	1.7	6.2	4.6	-11.0	-3.3	-8.4	-2.8	-7.8	-2.2	-6.2
February	-19.9	-5.2	-7.0	-5.2	-6.7	-3.9	-6.1	-1.3	-3.5	1.4	-0.8	2.8	0.8	5.0	3.4	-14.9	-5.2	-7.1	-4.8	-6.6	-3.9	-5.2
March	-11.0	-3.0	-3.1	-3.0	-2.8	-2.4	-2.4	-1.0	-1.5	0.7	-0.4	2.1	0.6	4.5	2.7	-5.3	-3.0	-2.9	-2.6	-2.4	-1.8	-1.8
April	0.4	1.2	3.1	1.2	3.6	1.0	4.0	1.2	3.0	1.9	1.6	2.4	1.5	4.0	2.4	5.6	1.8	6.0	1.7	5.5	0.8	4.6
May	10.3	9.2	10.3	9.2	10.8	8.8	11.3	7.6	9.3	5.3	6.4	4.3	4.8	3.8	3.4	16.3	13.7	14.2	12.2	13.6	9.0	12.0
June	14.7	15.4	15.3	15.4	15.7	14.8	16.3	13.5	14.0	10.4	10.4	8.7	8.3	6.1	5.4	18.6	19.3	20.0	18.3	19.0	14.9	17.1
July	18.6	18.7	17.5	18.7	18.0	18.6	18.9	18.0	16.7	14.0	13.1	11.9	10.9	8.5	7.5	23.4	23.8	22.1	22.3	21.3	19.0	19.5
August	17.6	18.1	16.5	18.1	16.9	18.4	18.1	18.3	16.8	15.2	14.1	13.6	12.3	10.4	9.1	23.3	22.0	20.6	20.7	20.0	18.7	18.6
September	10.4	11.6	10.5	11.6	11.0	13.2	12.5	13.9	13.2	13.1	12.4	12.6	11.7	11.0	9.9	18.6	15.4	13.9	14.4	13.4	13.1	13.1
October	4.7	5.8	4.3	5.8	4.7	7.8	6.2	9.5	8.3	10.5	9.2	10.8	9.6	10.6	9.4	12.4	8.6	6.1	8.1	6.4	7.7	6.9
November	-8.5	-1.0	-2.2	-1.0	-1.7	0.6	-0.5	3.7	3.0	6.6	5.6	8.0	6.8	9.4	8.1	-6.7	-0.6	-1.4	-0.2	-1.2	0.6	0.3
December	-9.3	-0.9	-7.1	-0.9	-6.6	-0.2	-5.6	1.7	-1.7	4.0	2.0	5.3	3.8	7.5	6.4	-7.0	-1.0	-6.6	-0.7	-6.3	-0.1	-4.6

Normal temperatures (1971-2000) for our site are provided by Environment Canada 2004a

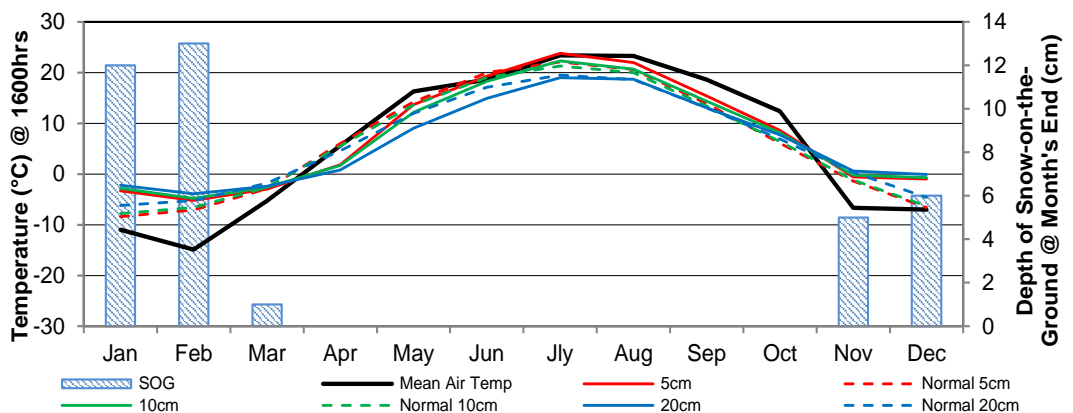
Monthly Soil Temperatures @ 0900h



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.

EXTREME ALL YEARS Temporal comparisons at a point are also of value in some types of climatic studies. Therefore, it is desirable to produce the maximum length of reliable climatic record to carry out studies over a period of time. Data are drawn mainly from the following data sets:

SRC: 1963 to present

Saskatoon Airport: 1942 to present

University of Saskatchewan: 1916 to 1963

Eby station: 1901-1941

NWMP: circa 1892 to circa 1900 (sporadic)

Station locations, exposures and measurement procedures were subject to change during this time period. Data are not adjusted and users are cautioned accordingly.

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 Saskatoon, 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 current normal period for data analysis at CRS is from January 1st, 1981 to December 31st, 2010. Data derived from CRS conform to this standard, except where noted. The normals for CRS have been calculated using the data collected during this standard period. Where gaps existed, data from the nearest climate station were used and referenced as to being used. (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 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, and that the calculated 30-year average amounts to less than a trace. The so-called climatological day, beginning at 9 a.m. standard time on the date of reference and ending at 9 a.m. the next morning, was employed in record keeping up to January 1994. On February 1, 1994, after consultation with Environment Canada, record keeping was changed to the 24-hour period of 0000 hours - 2400 hours to conform to their reporting of climatological statistics.

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). As of August 7, 1993, total precipitation was measured using a weighing gauge for the winter season and the tipping bucket during frost-free period.

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. Comparison is with published data for Environment Canada, Saskatoon Airport station.

see also **Beaufort Wind Scale**

REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Christiansen, E.A. (ed) 1970. Physical Environment of Saskatoon, Canada. Saskatchewan Research Council Saskatoon, SK in cooperation with National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, ON.
- Environment Canada. 1975. 1974 Annual Meteorological Summary. Atmospheric Environment Service, Environment Canada. Saskatoon, SK.
- Environment Canada, Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), 1976. Soil Temperature. AES, Downsview, ON
- Environment Canada, Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), 1978. Manual of Climatological Observations, 2nd Ed. AES, Downsview, ON
- Environment Canada. 1992. Atmospheric Environment Service Guidelines for Co-operative Climatological Autostation. Atmospheric Environment Service, Environment Canada, Downsview ON.
- Environment Canada, Atmospheric Environment Service (AES). 1993. Canadian Climate Normals 1961-1990. Canadian Climate Centre, Downsview ON.
- Environment Canada, Meteorological Service of Canada, 2002. Canadian Daily Climate Data on CD-ROM - Western Canada. Climate and Water Products Division, Downsview, ON.
- Environment Canada, Meteorological Service of Canada, 2004a. Climate Data Online/Climate Normals and Averages. http://www.climate.weatheroffice.ec.gc.ca/climate_normals/index_e.html (accessed 2004, 2007).
- Environment Canada, Meteorological Service of Canada, 2004b. Wind Chill Calculation Chart. http://www.msc.ec.gc.ca/education/windchill/windchill_chart_e.cfm (accessed April, 2009).
- Environment Canada, Meteorological Service of Canada, 2005. Fact Sheet - Summer Severe Weather Warnings. http://www.on.ec.gc.ca/severe-weather/summerwx_factsheet-e.html (accessed Feb 2008).
- Environment Canada, Meteorological Service of Canada, 2012. Calculation of the 1971 to 2000 Climate Normals for Canada. http://climate.weather.gc.ca/climate_normals/normals_documentation_e.html (accessed Feb 2014).
- Goble, R. J., 2002. Volcanoes. In: Introduction to Geology/Physical Geology. <http://www.class.unl.edu/geol100/Review2.html> (accessed June, 2002)
- Heidorn, K., 1998. The Weather Legacy of Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort In: Weather People and History. <http://irishculture.about.com/gi/dynamic/offsite.htm?site=http://www.islandnet.com/%257Esee/weather/history/beaufort.htm> (accessed July 30, 2001).
- Ladd, M.G., 2008. Ladds of New England: Ancestral line of Merle G. Ladd. <http://www.laddfamily.com> (accessed April 29, 2009)
- Lutgens, F. K. and E.J. Tarbuck, 1992. The Atmosphere: An Introduction to Meteorology, 5th Ed.. Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
- National Research Council of Canada, Herzberg Institute of Astrophysics, n.d. Sunrise - Sunset Tables for Saskatoon http://www.hia-ihh.nrc-cnrc.ca/sunrise_e.html (accessed January 2013, 2014).
- Olm, O. 2001. Personal Communication 17 September 2001 with C. Beaulieu. Saskatchewan Research Council, Saskatoon, SK.
- Thornthwaite, C.W. 1948. An Approach toward a Rational Classification of Climate. Geographical Review. 38(1):55-94. <http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0016-7428%28194801%2938%3A1%3C55%3AAATARC%3E2.0.CO%3B2-O>
- Thornthwaite, C.W. and J.R. Mather. 1955. The Water Balance. Publication in Climatology. 8(1). Drexel Institute of Technology Laboratory of Climatology, Centerton, New Jersey.
- U.S. Geological Survey. Cascades Volcano Observatory, n.d. Deadliest Volcanic Eruptions Since 1500 A.D. <http://vulcan.wr.usgs.gov> (accessed March 27, 2002)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO). 1988. Technical Regulations: General Meteorological Standards and Recommended Practices, 1988 ed., Supplement No. 2 (IV. 1996), WMO – No. 49. Geneva, Switzerland.