

**CLIMATE REFERENCE STATION
SASKATOON
ANNUAL SUMMARY 2020**

V. Wittrock
Saskatchewan Research Council
Environmental Performance & Climate



Saskatchewan Research Council

**CLIMATE REFERENCE STATION
SASKATOON
ANNUAL SUMMARY 2020**

V. Wittrock
Saskatchewan Research Council
Environmental Performance & Climate



SRC Publication No. 10440 -1E21
February 2021
Saskatchewan Research Council
125 - 15 Innovation Blvd.
Saskatoon, SK S7N 2X8

COVER PHOTOGRAPHS

Report cover: Global Radiation Pyranometer, Saskatoon SK 30 November 2020

Inside cover: Early May snowfall, North of Saskatoon, SK 09 May 2020

photo credit: V. Wittrock

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgements	ii
Climate Reference Station Supporters	ii
Climate Reference Station History	1
What is the Climate Reference Station?	2
Activities Associated with the Climate Reference Station	3
Summary	4
Temperature	
Daily temperature, graph	5
Temperature records, table	6
Extreme temperatures, table	7
Potential evapotranspiration (PE) using the Thornthwaite Method, graph and table	7
Dates and duration of the frost-free season, table	8
Frost-free season duration and end points, graphs	9
Annual and seasonal temperature ranking, tables	10
Monthly temperatures, normals, and extremes table	12
Monthly and annual temperatures, graphs	12
Seasonal temperatures, graphs	13
Days with temperatures greater than a set point, graphs	14
Days with temperatures less than a set point, graphs	15
Days with temperatures greater than 0°C, graphs	16
Degree-days, normals and cumulative, table	17
Growing degree-days, graphs	17
Heating degree-days, graphs	18
Cooling degree-days, graphs	18
Extreme cooling degree-days, graph	19
Daily temperatures, tables	19
Precipitation	
Daily precipitation, graph	21
Precipitation records and extreme events, tables	22
Ranking by driest month, table	22
Ranking, annual, by # of dry days, dry spells and wet spells, table	23
Ranking by annual, seasons (amounts and days)	24
Monthly precipitation, normals and extremes, table	25
Monthly and annual precipitation, graphs	25
Seasonal precipitation, graphs	26
Monthly precipitation days, table	27
Monthly and annual precipitation days, graphs	27
Seasonal precipitation days, graphs	28
Daily precipitation values, table	29
Snow-on-the-ground, daily, October to April, graphs	29
Snow-on-the-ground, last day of month, graphs	30
Radiation	
Sunrise/Sunset tables for Saskatoon, 2019 & 2020	31
Monthly bright sunshine hours, normals and days, table	32
Daily global and diffuse radiation days, table	32
Annual, seasonal, monthly bright sunshine hours, graphs	33
Monthly bright sunshine, global and diffuse radiation comparison, graph	33
Annual, seasonal, monthly bright sunshine days, graphs	34
Bright sunshine records, table	34
Bright sunshine ranking by % of actual to possible hours and by # of days, tables	35
Wind	
Average and highest instantaneous wind speed, table	36
Wind roses - annual maximum and average wind speed and direction	36
Daily wind speed, ½ hourly average and maximum gust, graphs	37
Extreme daily winds, table	38
Windchill calculation, table	38
Extreme daily windchill value, table	38
Soil Temperatures	
Monthly average and normal soil temperatures at 0900h and 1600h, table	39
Monthly average and normal soil temperatures at 0900h and 1600h, graphs	39
Glossary of Terms	
References and Bibliography	

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2020 data were compiled and recorded by Virginia Wittrock (Climate Services). Weekly site maintenance was carried out by Wittrock with back-up site visits from Ken Babich (Development Engineering and Manufacturing). Wittrock was responsible for the data monitoring while most of the instrument maintenance is the responsibility of Saskatchewan Research Council's (SRC) Ryan Jansen (Process Development) and Ken Babich and others (Development Engineering and Manufacturing). Grounds maintenance (lawn mowing) is managed by SRC Facilities Management Business Unit (Philip Rees and Joshua Janzen). Consultations with Terri Lang and others from Environment and Climate Change Canada, Saskatoon, SK were most helpful in verifying and comparing data. Editorial assistance was provided by Kenelm Grismer and Celeste Bodnaryk (SRC Environmental Performance and Climate).

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 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.

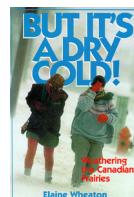
Enquiries concerning the SRC Saskatoon Climate Reference Station (CRS), its data, measurement programs and publications or becoming a supporter are most welcome. For further information contact:

Virginia Wittrock
 Research Scientist
 306-933-5400; Virginia.Wittrock@src.sk.ca
 Saskatchewan Research Council toll-free number 1-877-772-7227
 Saskatchewan Research Council web site: <http://www.src.sk.ca>
 Monthly data sheets and annual summaries: <http://src.nu/crsdata>

SASKATCHEWAN RESEARCH COUNCIL
CLIMATE REFERENCE STATION SUPPORTERS, 2020-2021
WE GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGE THE SUPPORT OF THE FOLLOWING:



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 to 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 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 is project manager (1992 to present) and primary observer. Assistance with the weekly site maintenance assistance over the 2014 to present was provided by K. Babich, K. Grismer and C. Bodnaryk.

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 (three levels). Soil moisture instruments became operational June 2019.

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 gathered 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 SRC CRS at 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, 2020

The Saskatoon Climate Reference Station (CRS) had another busy year of activities. We continued to share important climate information from the CRS through monthly e-mails, media interviews, presentations and various social media. Monthly and annual climate information from both SRC's Saskatoon and Conservation Learning Centre CRSs is available online (<http://src.nu/crsdata>). Over the last 55+ years, SRC provided hands-on experience with our weather instruments to hundred of students (young and older), and gave presentations highlighting Saskatoon's climate: past, present and future. Like many events in the COVID-19 pandemic year of 2020, all the on-site tours had to be cancelled. It is a very good thing we have a virtual tour of our Saskatoon CRS available. The virtual tour can be found at: <http://src.nu/IOLBg5H>.

Even with the tours not occurring, we are still partnering with other agencies, including SaskTel, to test an all-in-one instrument to determine how well it compares to SRC's high-end station. We continued doing our required general maintenance of the site on weekly and seasonal basis to make sure the instruments were recording the way they should be.

We did the regular maintenance on the site but also needed to replace the last remaining original piece of equipment. The poor old tipping bucket just couldn't be repaired anymore so it was replaced with a new one. The new one still measures every 0.2mm of liquid precipitation during the May 1 to September 30 period. 2020 was the year of COVID-19. Couple of issues with COVID-19 and working at a distance. I didn't make it to the site as often as I should have in May so the diffuse ring was not moved as often as it should have been. Another issue was I didn't always know the road conditions to the site. I ended up walking into the site three times in November/December 2020. Physical distancing was not a problem.



*Saskatoon CRS SRC being utilized in an equipment comparison experiments (all-in-one sensor installed December 2020 (left); Soil Moisture installed Oct 2020 (below))
Photos: V. Wittrock*

*New tipping bucket for rainfall
July 2020
Photo: V. Wittrock*



*Walking to site after a November snow storm and then getting the road plowed.
Photo: V. Wittrock*

*Snow Depth Sensor maintenance
Nov 2020
Photo: V. Wittrock*



SUMMARY FOR 2020

Data, including temperature, precipitation, wind speed and direction, bright sunshine, solar radiation, soil temperature, snow depth and soil moisture levels were recorded at the Saskatchewan Research Council's (SRC) Climate Reference Station (CRS) (52°09'N, 106°36'W, 497m asl) in Saskatoon, SK during 2020. It is compared in this report with the long-term (circa 1900-2019) and standard-period/normal (1981-2010) record.

A total of 284.5mm of precipitation was measured at Saskatoon CRS (Page 25). This makes 2020 the fourth year in a row that has measured below the 1981-2010 average precipitation amounts and was the ninth driest year out of the last 57 years (Page 24). From January 2018 to December 2020, the Saskatoon Climate Reference Station measured 28 out of 36 months with below normal precipitation amounts. Winter (December 2019, January, February 2020) was the fifth driest on record with only 19.3mm measured. Luckily, June received 106.4mm of precipitation making it the eleventh wettest June since 1964. It was a good thing that June 2020 had above normal precipitation amounts because this rain offset very dry July (eighth driest) and August (tenth driest). November was the only other month of 2020 having above normal precipitation amounts and ended up being the fourth wettest month on record with 32.3mm.

November 2020 will be remembered for its major snowstorm / blizzard (November 7-9) when 21.7mm of precipitation was recorded at CRS. Along with that moisture, that transitioned from rain to freezing rain to snow), we went from positive temperatures on November 7 to -16.7°C on November 9. Also, much to our "delight", wind speeds were averaging in the mid-30s km/h with gusts into the mid-50s km/h. I've been told that the road conditions were not very pleasant.

The permanent snowpack over the 2019-2020 winter had a couple of false starts in October and early November (Page 29). The permanent snowpack began late November and lasted until late March. The deepest pack of the season was 17cm on March 15 but the wind did not let that stay in one spot as wind gusts were over 50km/h on March 16. We had another snowstorm early April, but that snowpack was gone by April 10. We did receive more snow on May 9 but that snowpack did not stay around for long as daytime high temperatures were 6.6°C.

2020 was the seventeenth warmest year (3.4°C) since measurements started at SRC CRS (Page 10). This was due to a very warm winter and summer. Winter (DJF) was the twelfth warmest on record (-11.6°C) while summer was the thirteenth warmest (18.6°C). Spring was quite chilly ranking at seventeenth coolest, mainly due to April being well below normal temperatures by four degrees. Summer (JJA) minimum temperatures were very high at 12.3°C rating seventh warmest. The trend of few REALLY cold daily minimum temperatures (at or below -30°C) continues to decrease (Page 15). The trend of warm summer nights (daily minimum temperatures at or above 15°C) are continuing to increase in number (Page 16 – new graph).

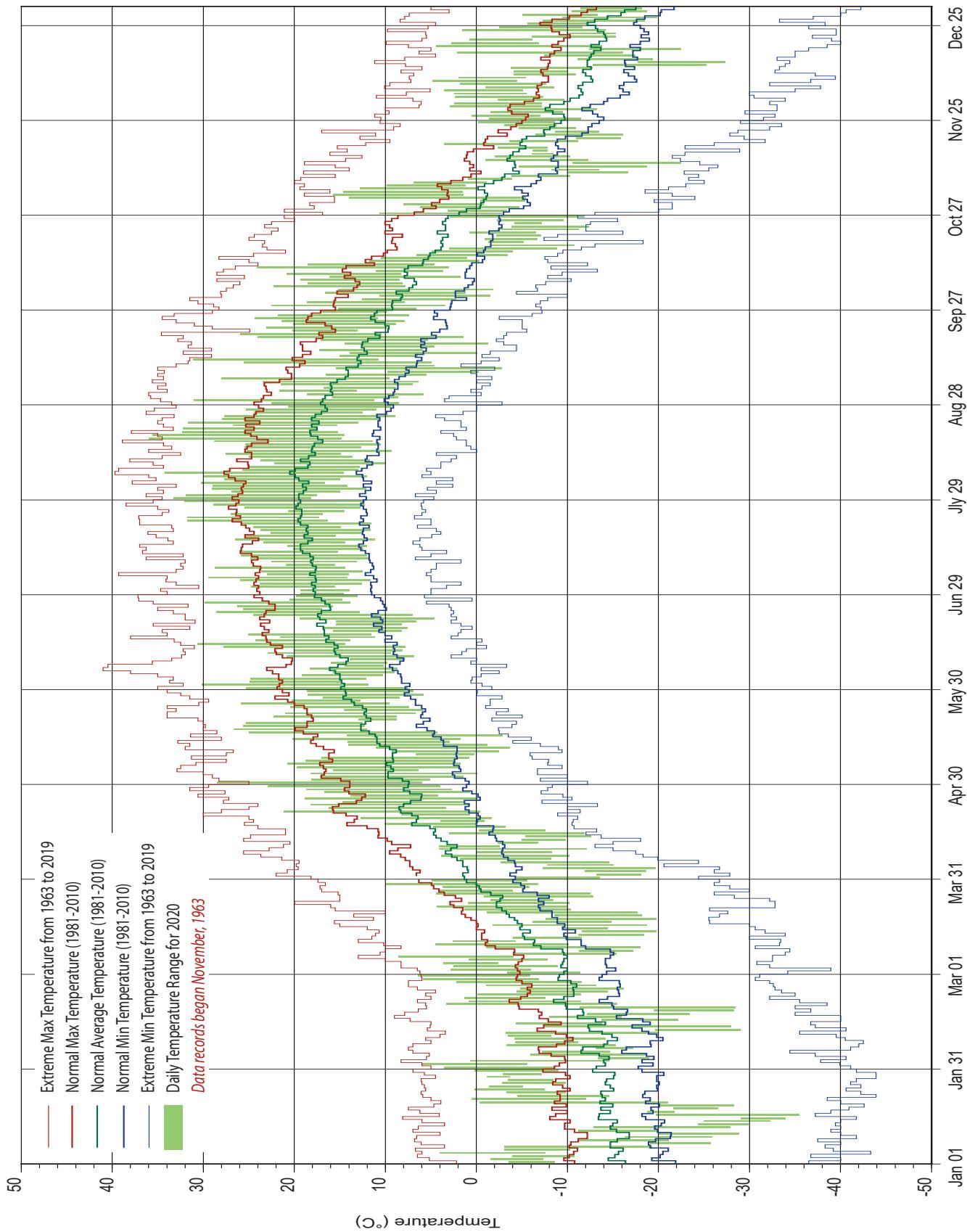
2020 had 17 days with maximum daily temperatures at or above 30°C. August had the majority of these days (9) including two days having maximum daily temperatures above 35°C. The last time that happened was in August 2008 (Page 7).

The cool spring and cold snap in early September resulted in a shorter than normal growing season (May 15-Sept 07; 112 days). The last time we had a shorter season was in 1989 with 104 days (page 8). Even though the growing season was shorter than normal, the number of growing degree days over the entire year continues to increase with 116.8 days more than the 1981-2010 normal amounts.

The summer warmth resulted in soil temperatures being as warm as they were in 2003. The average temperature of the 20cm depth for August 2020 was 20.0°C. The last time it was warmer than that was in August 2003 (20.2°C). The dry winter of 2019-2020 brought lots of sunshine. With 2020 being a leap year, a new monthly record was set in February with it having the greatest number of days with measurable bright sunshine (29). Winter 2019-2020 ended up being the ninth sunniest winter in 55 years. The chilly dry spring (MAM) also brought a lot of sun and ended up being the eleventh sunniest spring. Summer and fall had near normal levels of bright sunshine.

Wind...yes, Saskatoon had wind. We recorded 49 days near gale winds and 24 days with gale (page 38) and on June 1 we measured a peak speed of 92.1km/h (strong gale).

DAILY TEMPERATURE



TEMPERATURE

2020 TEMPERATURE RECORDS									
TYPE			DATE		NEW RECORD °C	OLD RECORD °C	YEAR	DAY	
			Month	Day					
Daily	Maximum	Highest	February	1	6.0	6.0	1991		
				29	6.4	6.1	1968		
			April	30	28.5	25.0	1968		
			August	17	36.0	34.5	1984		
		Lowest	January	15	-29.1	-28.0	1982		
				1	-13.2	-10.0	1975		
			April	12	-5.0	-5.0	1986		
				13	-5.4	-5.0	1986		
			September	15	-0.3	-0.3	2001		
	Minimum	Highest	September	7	9.7	10.6	1964		
				20	-2.2	-1.7	2002		
			October	24	-4.2	-3.5	1991		
		Lowest	September	20	13.1	10.6	2009		
				21	9.8	9.4	1977		
			September	7	-0.3	0.6	1975		
				8	-2.8	-2.0	1986		
			October	23	-12.4	-12.0	1991		
				26	-11.9	-11.1	2001		
	Mean	Highest	April	30	17.3	16.8	1992		
			May	31	21.1	21.1	1972		
			June	13	22.5	22.0	1995		
			July	29	25.8	25.0	1984		
			August	17	25.4	23.6	2003		
			September	20	16.7	15.6	2019		
			November	3	8.1	7.3	1963		
		Lowest	January	15	-31.5	-30.9	1971		
			April	13	-9.0	-8.0	1983		
			September	7	4.7	6.4	1964		
	Highest Extreme Minimum Monthly Temperature			July	16	11.2	10.9	2012	
								7	
Monthly	No monthly temperature records were broken								
	Growing Degree-Days	Highest	April	30	12.3	11.8	1992		
			June	13	17.5	17	1995		
			July	29	20.8	20	1984		
			August	17	20.4	18.6	2003		
			September	20	11.7	10.6	2019		
		Lowest	November	3	3.1	2.3	1963		
			September	7	0.0	1.4	1964		
			January	15	49.6	48.9	1971		
	Heating Degree-Days	Highest	April	12	25.4	24.8	1992		
			September	7	13.3	11.6	1964		
			September	20	1.3	2.4	2019		
		Lowest	June	13	4.5	4	1995		
			July	29	7.8	7.0	1984		
			August	17	7.4	5.6	2003		

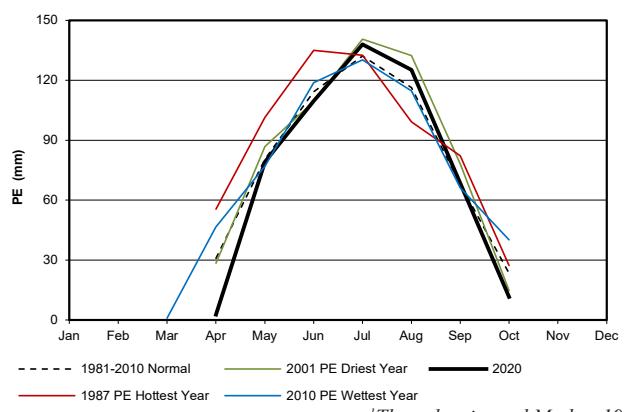
TEMPERATURE

2020 EXTREME TEMPERATURES			
COLD (less than or equal to -30°C)		HOT (greater than or equal to 30°C)	
DATE	TEMPERATURE °C	DATE	TEMPERATURE °C
14-Jan	-32.3	31-May	30.2
15-Jan	-34.0	13-Jun	30.6
16-Jan	-35.5	22-Jul	31.7
		23-Jul	31.7
		28-Jul	32.1
		29-Jul	33.3
		30-Jul	31.9
		3-Aug	30.2
		5-Aug	30.0
		6-Aug	34.2
		17-Aug	36.0
		18-Aug	35.6
		19-Aug	32.3
		20-Aug	32.2
		22-Aug	31.7
		29-Aug	31.0
		11-Sep	31.1

Coloured cells indicate extremes for the year

POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION (PE) using the Thornthwaite Method¹

MONTH	PE (mm) 2020	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	33.3	46.5	28.5	55.5	30.9
May	2.7	77.0	86.8	101.4	80.5
June	79.1	118.8	109.3	135.0	114.2
July	109.6	130.2	140.6	132.5	132.1
Aug	138.0	114.6	132.4	99.2	116.3
Sept	125.3	66.1	78.1	82.1	67.9
Oct	68.5	40.1	14.8	27.3	23.4
Nov	0	0	0	0	0
Dec	0	0	0	0	0
Total	534.6	594.3	590.4	632.9	565.4



¹Thornthwaite and Mather 1955
Thornthwaite 1948

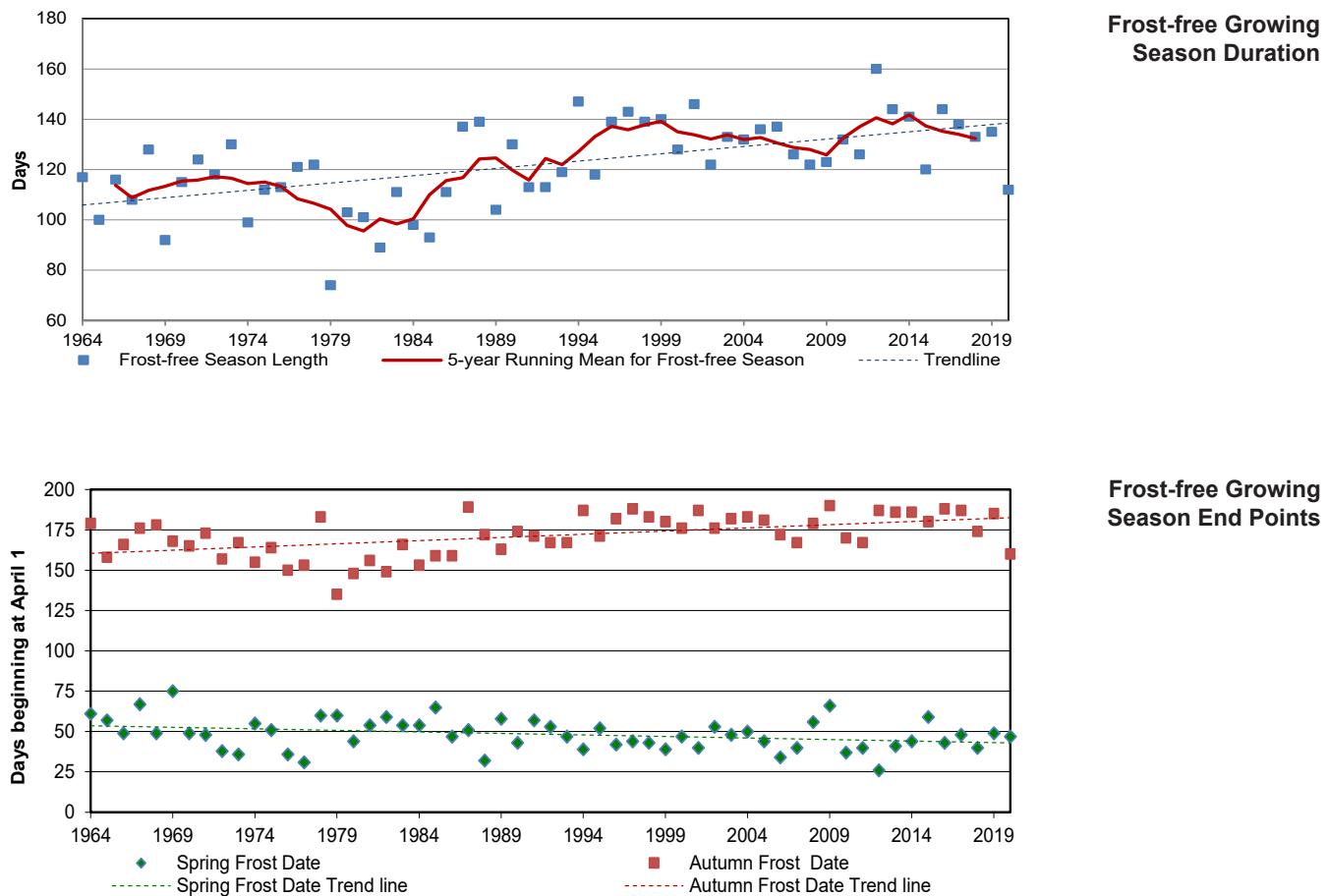


Work on the agricultural fields surrounding the CRS compound (May 2020), Wild flowers inside the CRS compound (July 2020)
(Photos: V. Witrock)



Temperature and Relative Humidity Sensors (automated)
July 2020
(Photo: V. Wittrock)

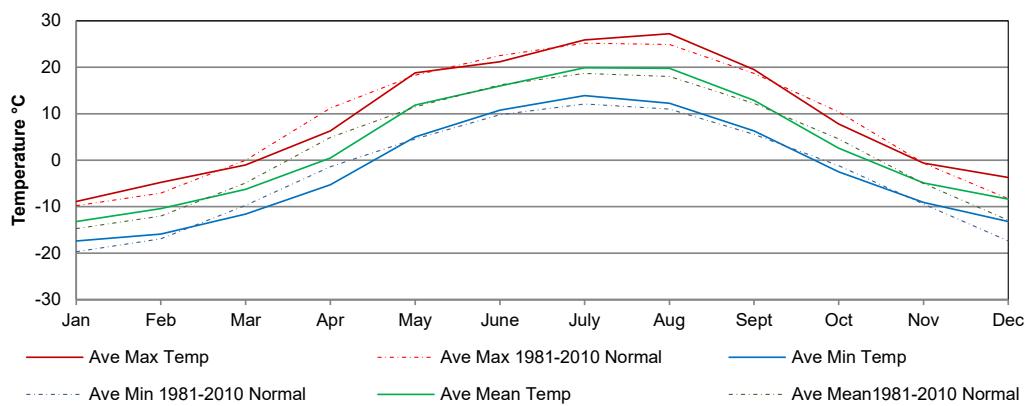
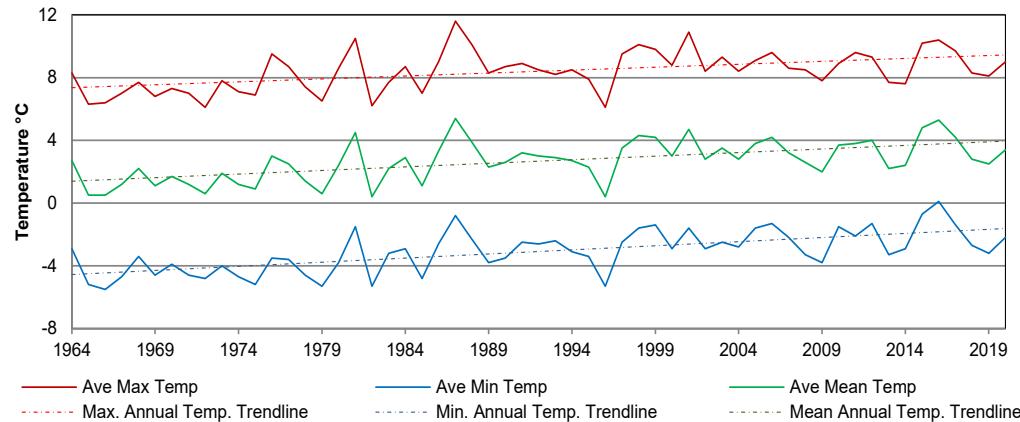
DATES & DURATION OF THE FROST-FREE SEASON			
YEAR	LAST SPRING FROST	FIRST FALL FROST	Frost-free Season Length
1964	May 31	Sept 26	117
1965	May 27	Sept 05	100
1966	May 19	Sept 13	116
1967	Jun 06	Sept 23	108
1968	May 19	Sept 25	128
1969	Jun 14	Sept 15	92
1970	May 19	Sept 12	115
1971	May 18	Sept 20	124
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
2015	May 29	Sept 27	120
2016	May 13	Oct 05	144
2017	May 18	Oct 04	138
2018	May 10	Sept 21	133
2019	May 17	Oct 02	135
2020	May 15	Sept 07	112
1981-2010 Normal	May 18	Sept 20	124



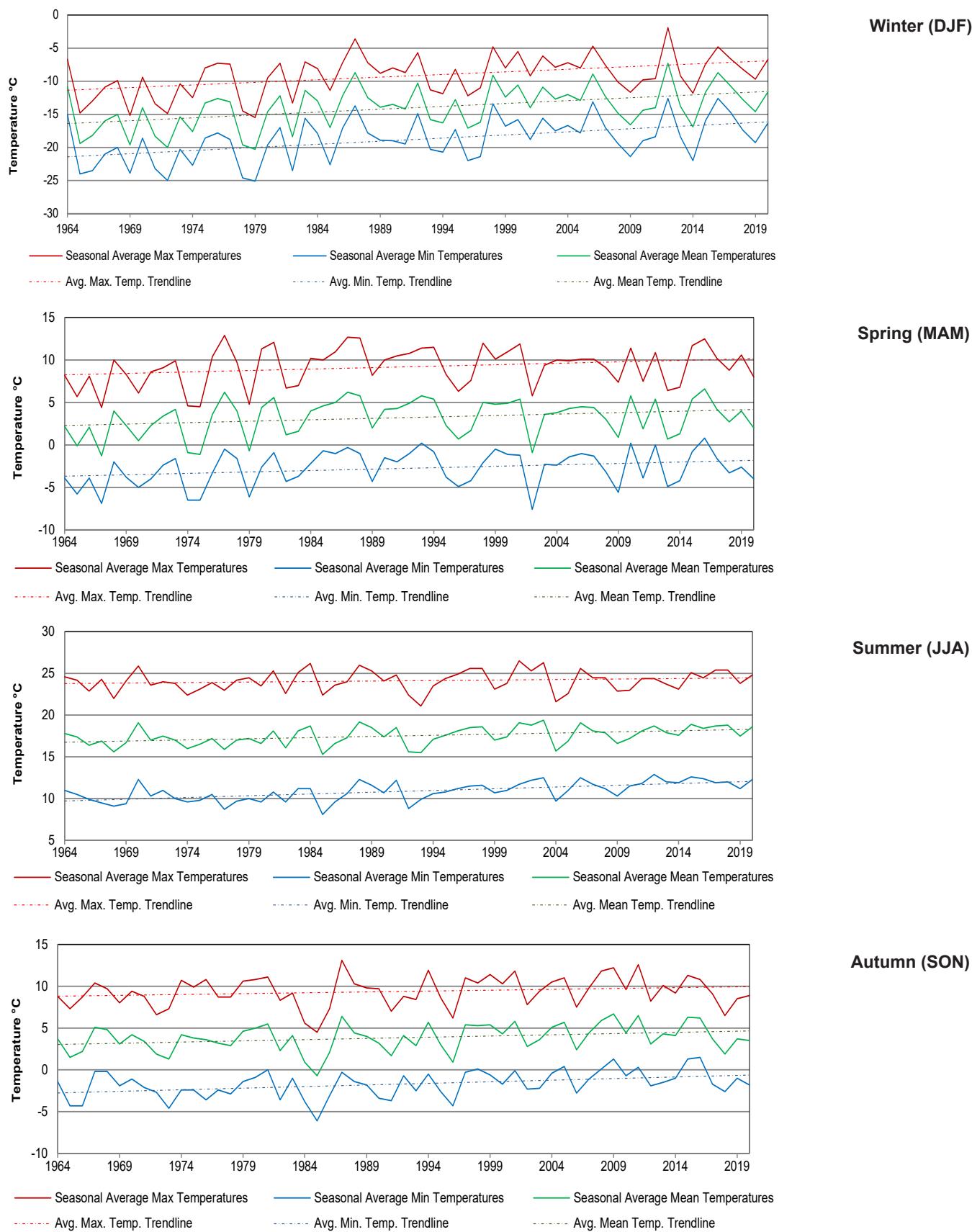
TEMPERATURE

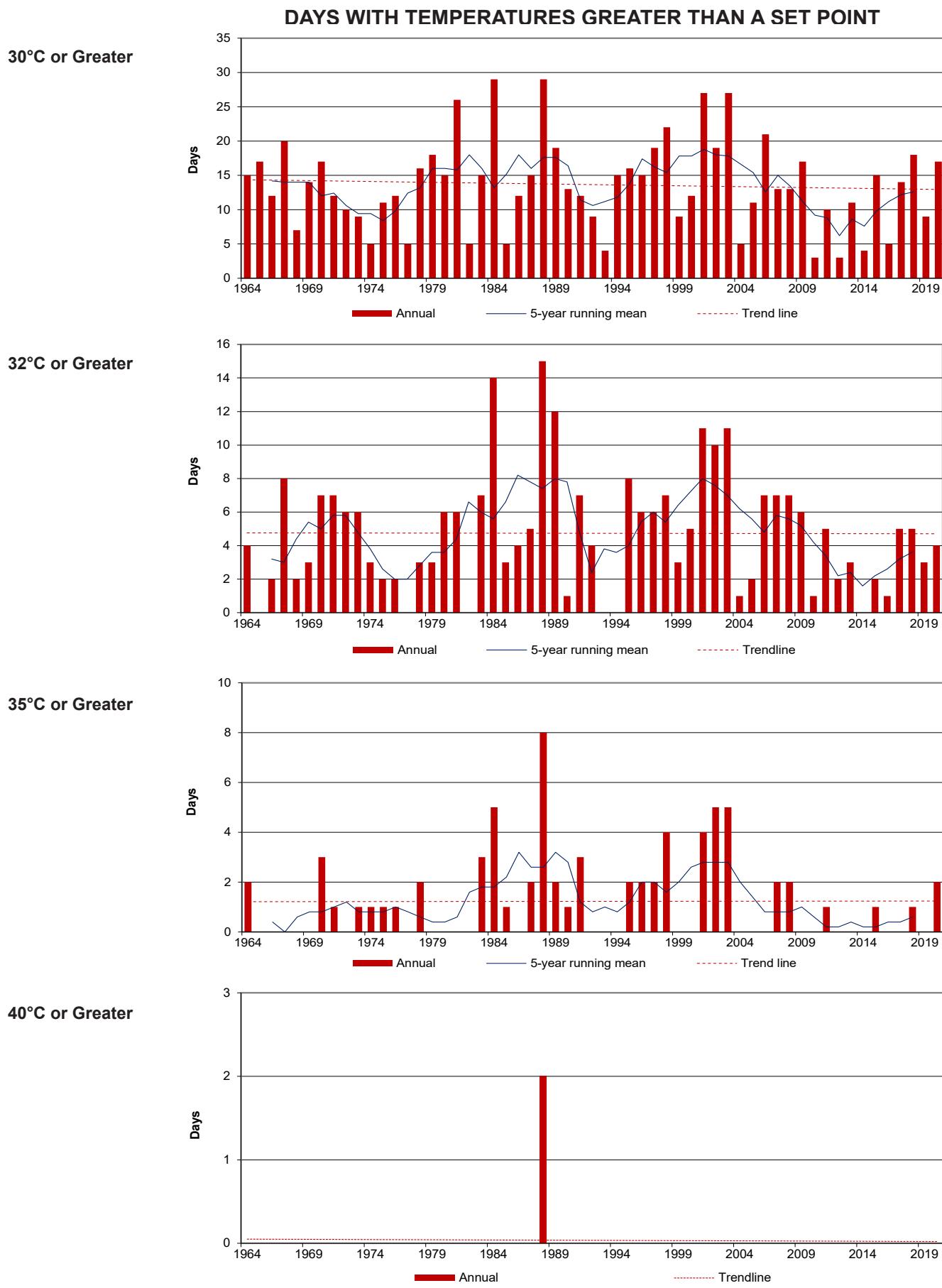
MONTH	AVERAGE MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE (°C)		AVERAGE MINIMUM TEMPERATURE (°C)		AVERAGE TEMPERATURE (°C)		EXTREME VALUES TEMPERATURE (°C)				EXTREME VALUES FOR SASKATOON STATIONS	
	2020	Normal	2020	Normal	2020	Normal	Max	Date	Min	Date	Max/Date	Min/Date
January	-8.9	-9.8	-17.4	-19.7	-13.2	-14.7	4.0	4	-35.5	16	11.0/1980/23 _{SWT}	-48.9/1893/31 _{SM}
February	-4.8	-7.1	-15.9	-16.9	-10.4	-12.0	6.4	29	-29.0	12	12.8/1931/19 _{SE}	-50.0/1893/01 _{SM}
March	-1.0	0.0	-11.6	-9.7	-6.3	-4.9	10.0	29	-19.8	14	22.8/1910/23 _{SE}	-43.3/1897/14 _{SM}
April	6.3	11.2	-5.3	-1.4	0.5	4.9	28.5	30	-19.7	3	33.3/1952/28 _{SA US}	-30.5/1979/01 _{SWT}
May	18.8	18.3	5.0	4.6	11.9	11.5	30.2	31	-3.7	11	37.2/1936/27 _{SE}	-12.8/1907/06 _{SE}
June	21.2	22.5	10.8	9.8	16.0	16.2	30.6	13	4.6	21	41.5/1988/06 _{S2}	-3.9/1917/02 _{US}
July	25.9	25.2	13.9	12.1	19.9	18.7	33.3	29	11.2	16	40.0/1919,1941,1946 _{SE SA US}	-0.6/1918/25 _{SE}
August	27.2	24.9	12.3	11.0	19.8	18.0	36.0	17	5.8	31	39.7/1998/06 _{SRC}	-2.8/1901/23SM&1976/28 _{SRC}
September	19.5	18.7	6.3	5.6	12.9	12.2	31.1	11	-2.8	8	35.6/1978/04 _{SRC}	-11.1/1908/28 _{SE}
October	7.8	10.4	-2.5	-1.2	2.6	4.6	24.1	10	-12.4	23	32.2/1943/05 _{SA US}	-25.6/1919/26 _{SE US}
November	-0.6	-0.6	-9.1	-9.4	-4.9	-5.0	15.7	2	-22.5	12	21.7/1903/03 _{SE}	-39.4/1893/30 _{SM}
December	-3.7	-8.3	-13.2	-17.4	-8.4	-12.9	4.8	8	-27.4	14	14.4/1939/05 _{SE}	-43.9/1892/22 _{SM}
Average	9.0	8.8	-2.2	-2.7	3.4	3.0	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)	

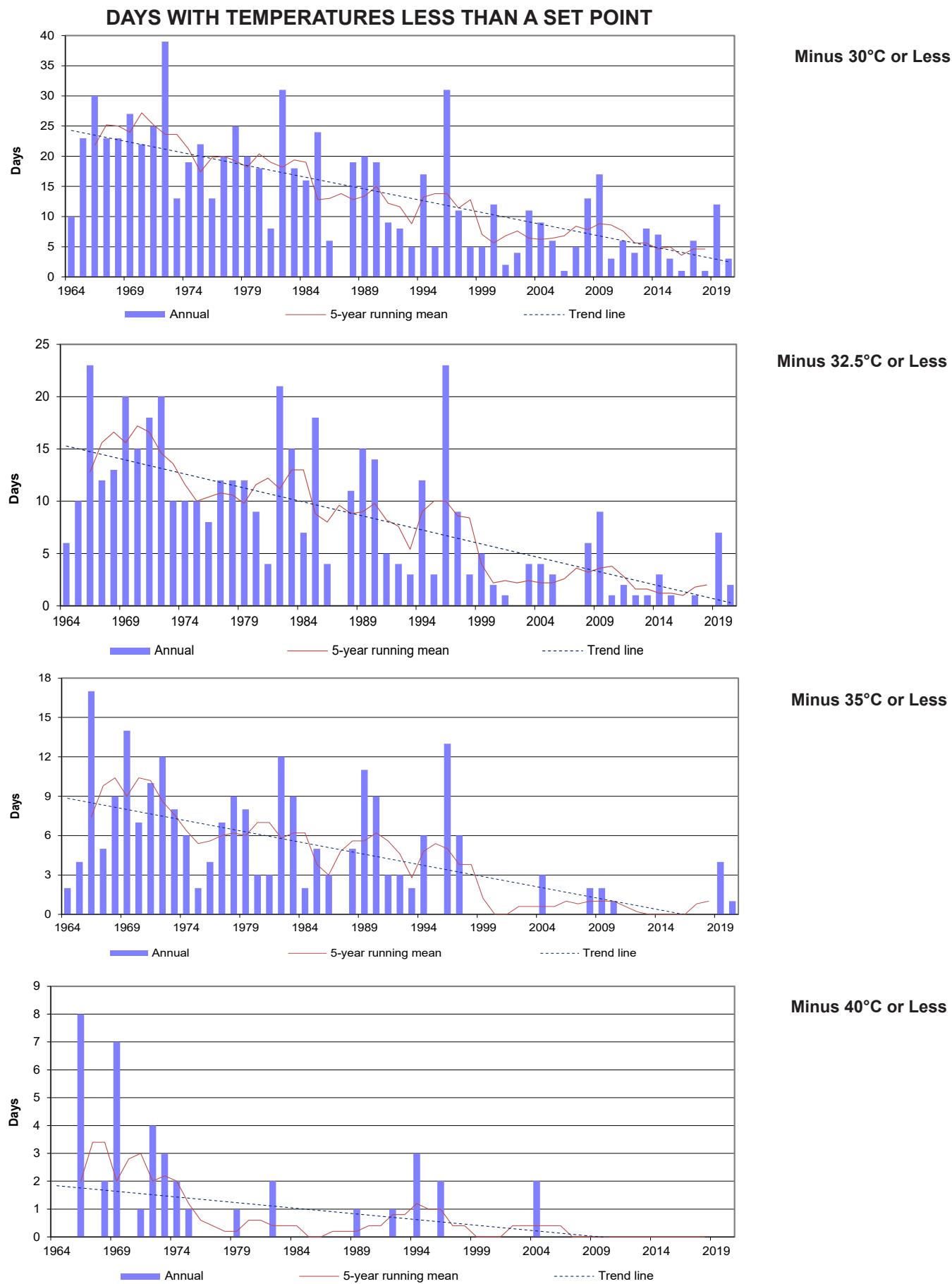
Normal = 1981-2010

Monthly**Annual**

SEASONAL TEMPERATURES for 1964 to 2020

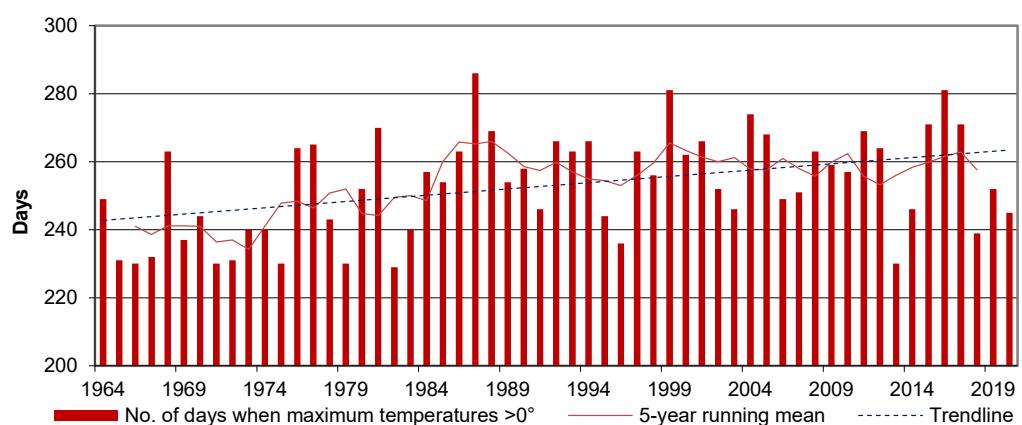




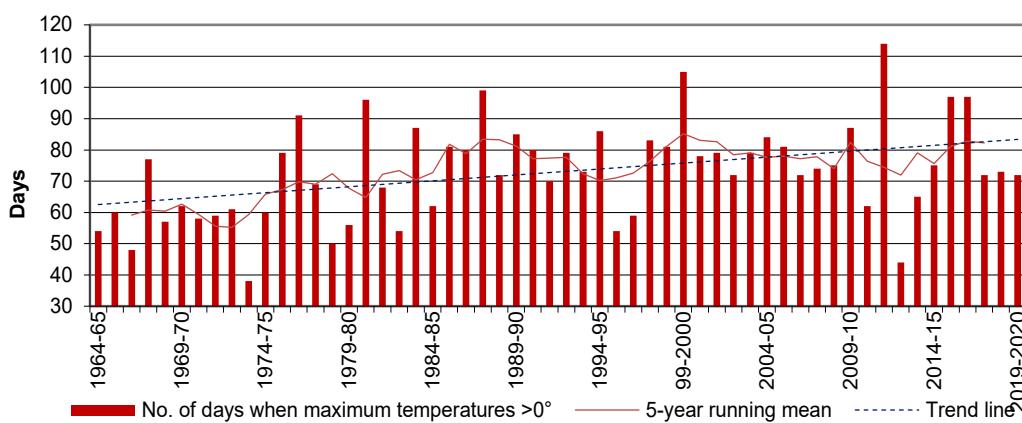


DAYS WITH TEMPERATURES GREATER THAN A SET POINT

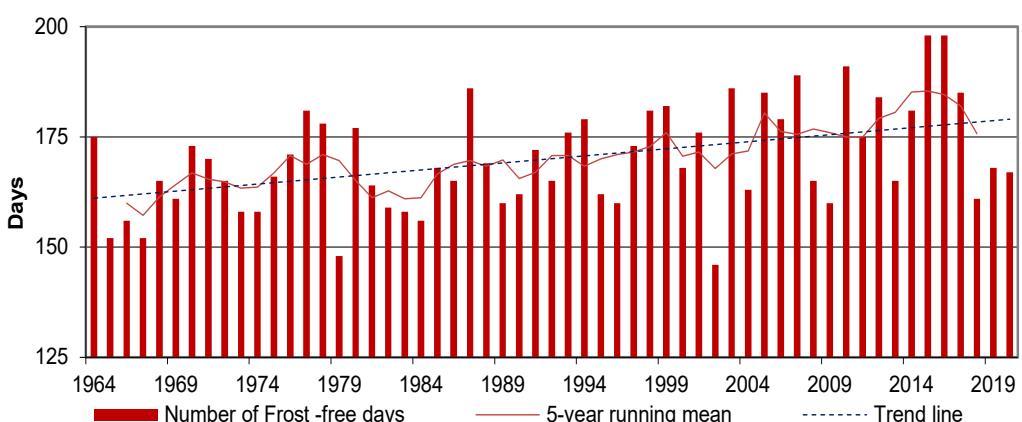
**Maximum Temperature
greater than 0°C
(Thaw Days)
Jan 1st to Dec 31st**



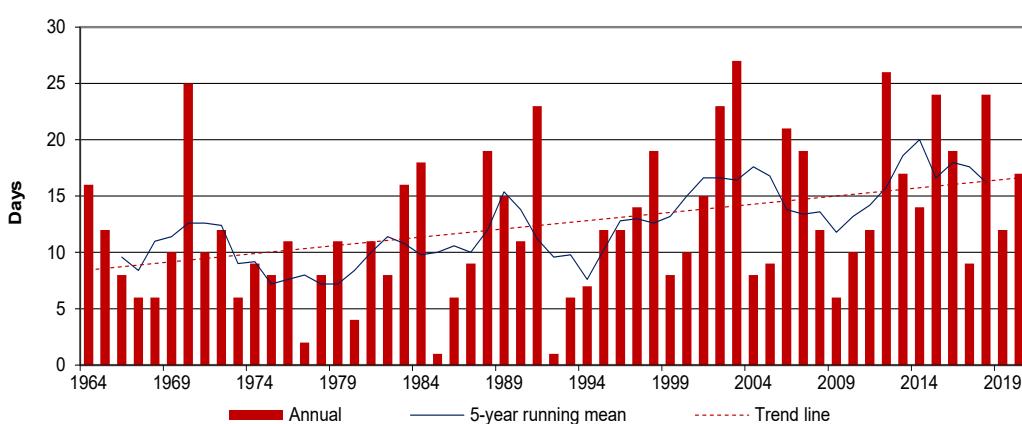
**Maximum Temperature
greater than 0°C
(Thaw Days)
Oct 1st to Mar 31st
(Cold Season)**



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

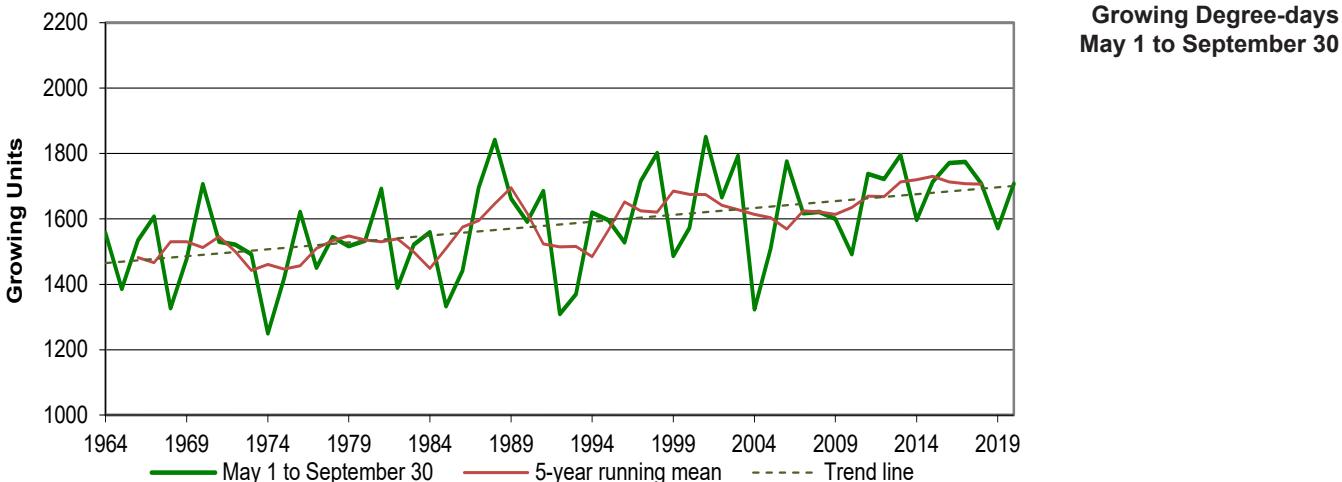
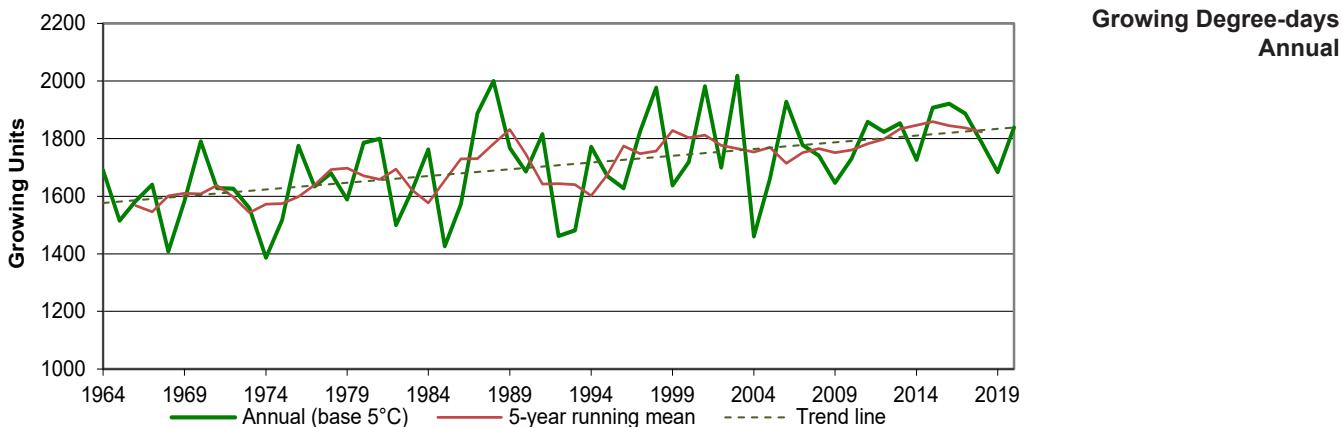
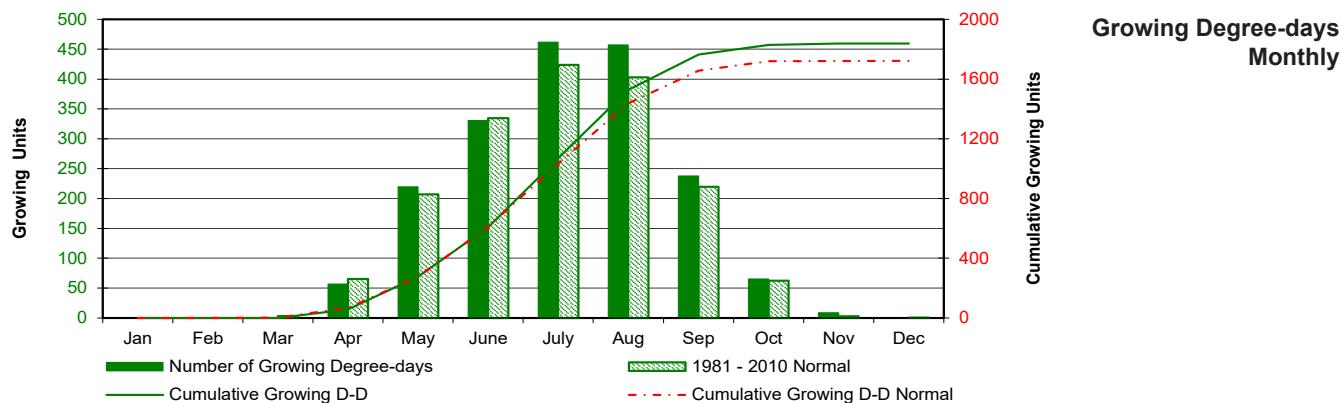


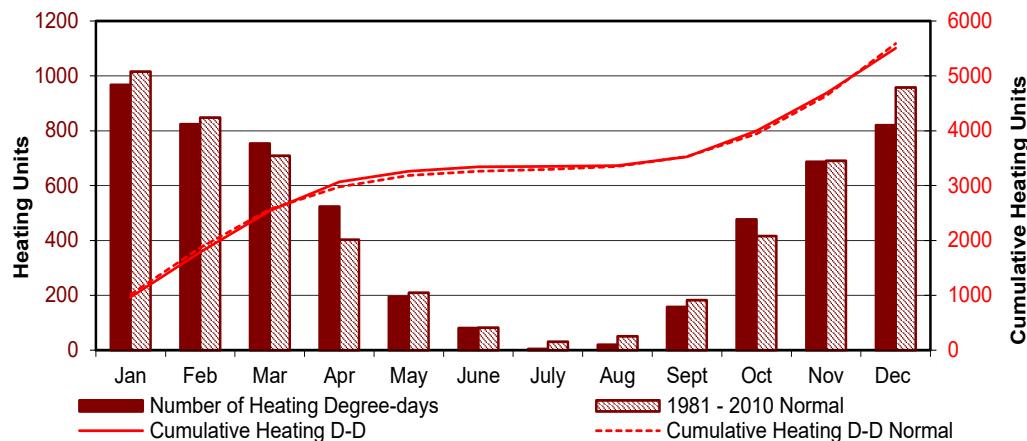
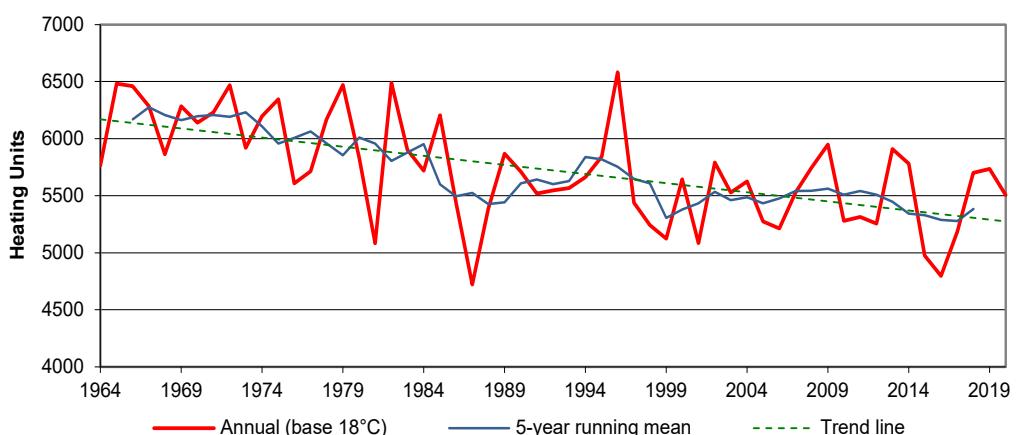
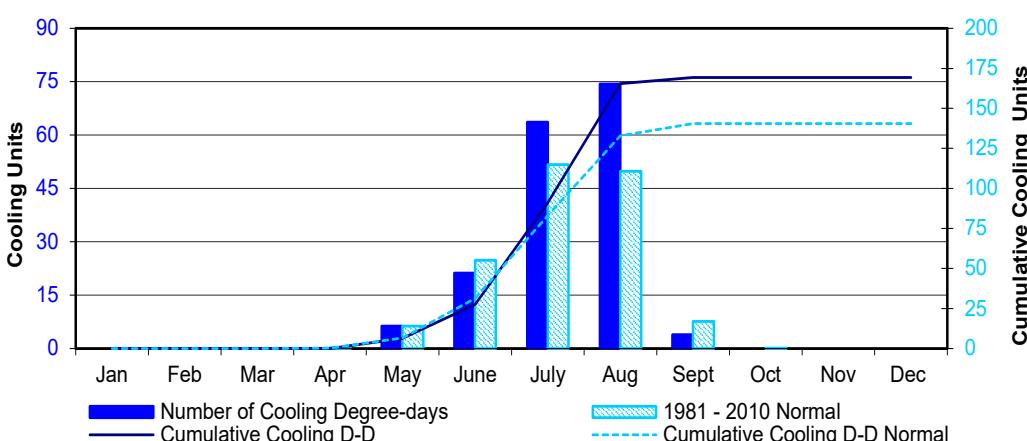
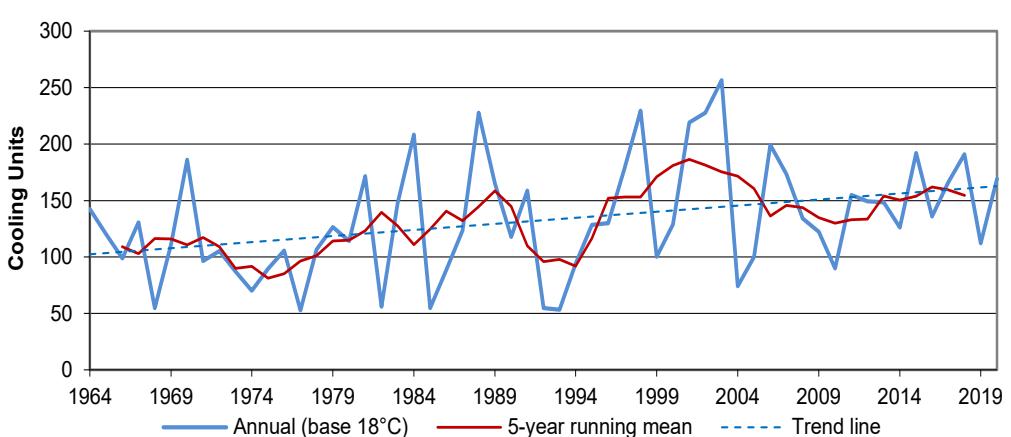
**Minimum Temperature
15°C or greater**

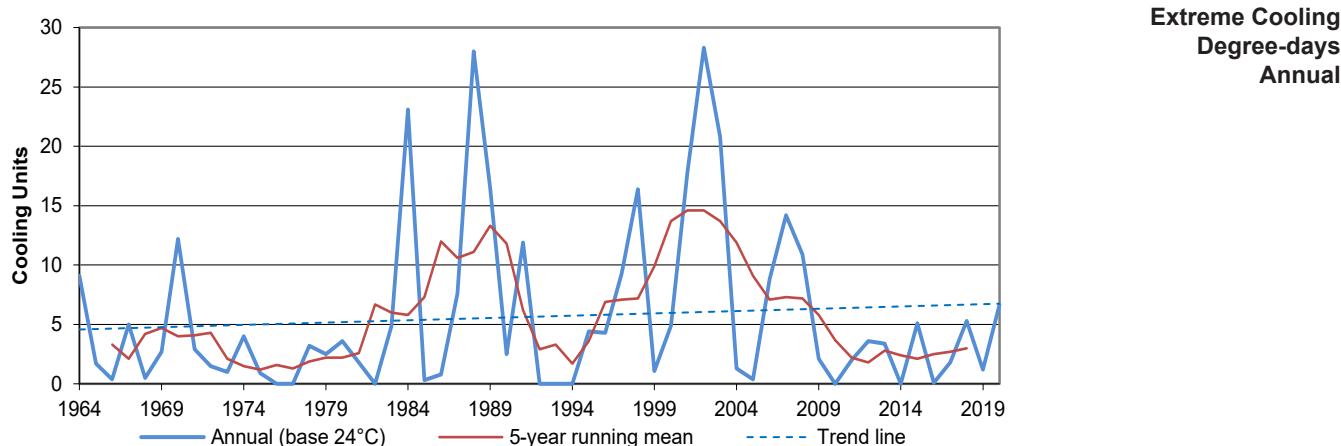


DEGREE-DAYS

MONTH	GROWING DEGREE-DAYS Base 5°C			HEATING DEGREE-DAYS Base 18°C			COOLING DEGREE-DAYS Base 18°C			EXTREME COOLING DEGREE-DAYS Base 24°C		
	2020	Cumulative	Normal	2020	Cumulative	Normal	2020	Cumulative	Normal	2020	Cumulative	Normal
January	0.0	0.0	0.0	966.6	966.6	1015.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
February	0.0	0.0	0.0	823.2	1789.8	848.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March	0.0	0.0	3.0	753.2	2543.0	708.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
April	56.9	56.9	65.2	524.3	3067.3	402.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
May	219.7	276.6	206.9	194.1	3261.4	209.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
June	330.6	607.2	334.8	80.6	3342.0	81.4	21.2	27.5	24.8	0.0	0.0	1.5
July	462.1	1069.3	424.0	4.5	3346.5	30.7	63.6	91.1	51.7	3.0	3.0	2.9
August	457.3	1526.6	402.8	20.0	3366.5	50.0	74.3	165.4	49.8	3.7	6.7	3.5
September	237.8	1764.4	219.9	156.4	3522.9	182.5	3.9	169.3	7.6	0.0	6.7	0.1
October	65.3	1829.7	62.2	476.4	3999.3	415.1	0.0	169.3	0.1	0.0	6.7	0.0
November	8.6	1838.3	2.9	686.1	4685.4	690.1	0.0	169.3	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0
December	0.0	1838.3	0.1	819.9	5505.3	957.5	0.0	169.3	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0



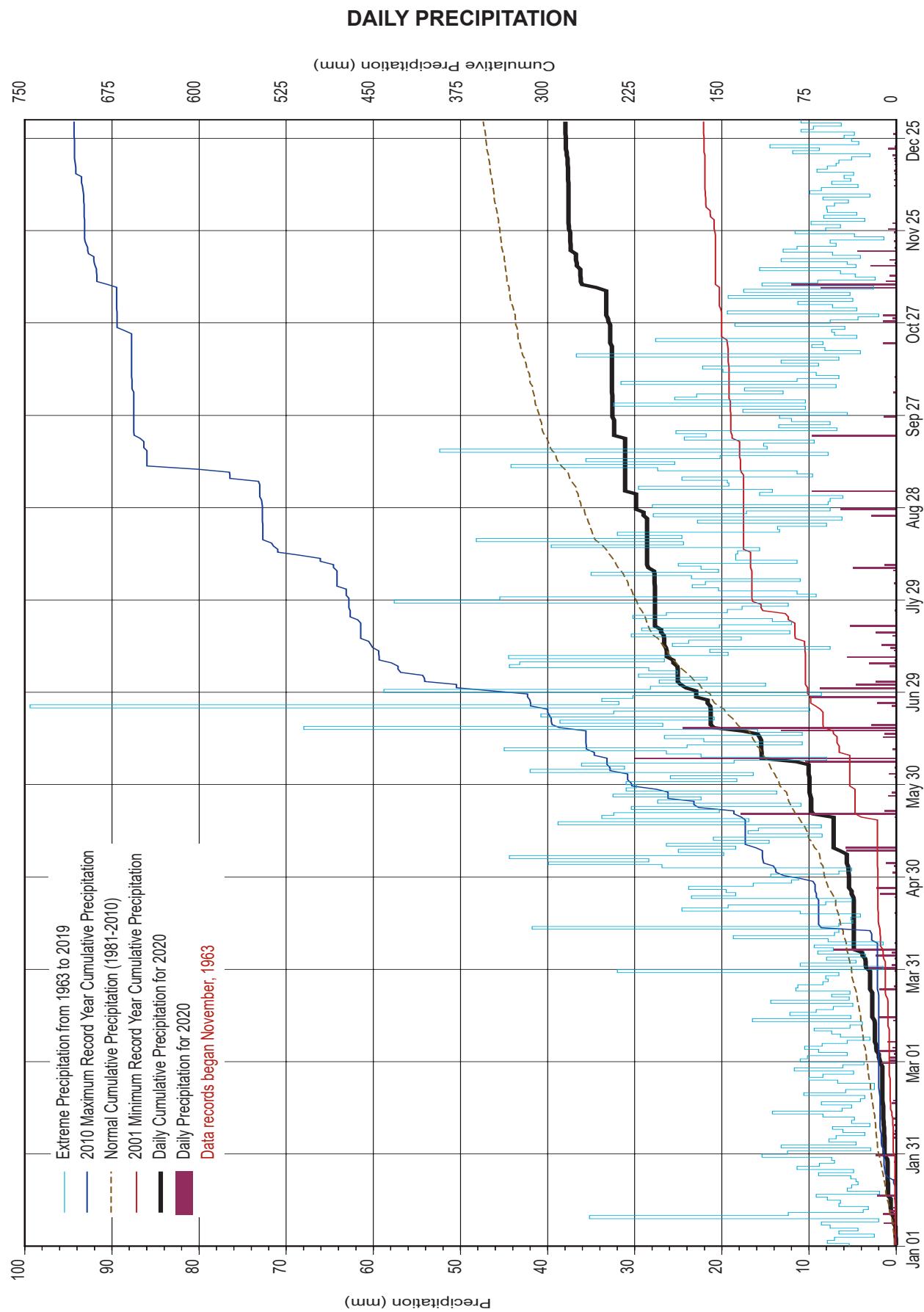
DEGREE-DAYS**Heating Degree-days
Monthly****Heating Degree-days
Annual****Cooling Degree-days
Monthly****Cooling Degree-days
Annual**

DEGREE-DAYS**TEMPERATURE GRID °C**

2020	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JLY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Maximum Temperature °C Daily
1	-3.6	6.0	-3.4	-13.2	18.1	24.9	24.7	29.0	21.6	10.6	14.0	2.4	
2	-1.6	0.7	2.8	-11.9	17.2	24.8	23.8	29.0	16.7	16.6	15.7	-2.4	
3	-4.0	-13.4	2.5	-7.3	18.2	19.2	25.9	30.2	21.4	15.2	14.6	2.3	
4	4.0	-6.0	3.6	-7.8	15.7	15.7	29.4	27.7	23.4	22.3	12.8	2.4	
5	-3.1	-7.2	0.8	-2.7	19.7	18.3	23.0	30.0	28.0	18.5	9.8	3.5	
6	-3.1	-13.1	8.5	1.8	20.7	14.4	23.6	34.2	16.5	19.3	6.9	-1.0	
7	-19.1	-3.3	-4.1	3.9	18.7	16.0	28.7	25.7	9.7	16.1	0.9	1.8	
8	-11.1	-4.3	-11.3	0.0	17.0	13.9	20.9	25.1	15.4	20.8	-3.9	4.8	
9	-16.3	-4.2	-1.1	4.1	6.6	20.8	22.5	22.2	19.5	11.0	-10.1	1.9	
10	-20.0	-3.5	4.5	4.1	9.3	22.9	24.8	23.7	25.5	24.1	-8.3	-4.1	
11	-11.2	-3.2	2.6	-2.4	11.0	20.0	25.8	25.0	31.1	18.5	-4.7	-4.1	
12	-12.9	-19.7	-4.0	-5.0	14.1	27.8	26.0	27.5	15.0	11.7	-10.6	-3.8	
13	-24.4	-7.6	-11.2	-5.4	14.1	30.6	20.1	25.2	13.9	10.4	-1.0	-12.8	
14	-25.0	-4.4	-11.6	3.0	20.2	24.3	20.7	25.4	17.3	6.5	-2.0	-17.8	
15	-29.1	-13.8	-9.5	-0.3	14.2	21.5	23.4	25.4	12.6	4.9	-6.1	-11.1	
16	-19.8	-8.0	-1.8	4.7	25.0	25.0	26.5	28.8	14.4	3.0	-6.2	-7.5	
17	-18.8	-12.2	-6.2	10.1	26.6	15.7	25.4	36.0	17.1	-1.7	-2.4	2.1	
18	-21.7	-19.5	-7.6	3.9	25.6	16.9	22.6	35.6	24.0	-1.3	3.5	-12.4	
19	-20.0	-11.4	-8.6	12.7	25.3	15.4	23.7	32.3	25.9	-0.9	-3.7	4.4	
20	-0.4	3.3	-1.2	8.3	12.9	15.4	24.5	32.2	20.2	-2.2	-11.0	2.7	
21	0.5	0.8	1.3	21.2	22.3	19.4	25.8	26.7	23.1	0.7	-6.5	0.7	
22	-4.5	1.3	4.3	16.2	21.0	24.5	31.7	31.7	20.1	-2.4	-8.7	-6.1	
23	-3.3	-0.1	0.9	18.2	14.5	28.5	31.7	27.9	21.4	-3.9	-4.7	-9.9	
24	0.2	-4.5	-1.6	14.7	20.4	25.6	27.0	27.7	24.3	-4.2	-3.1	1.5	
25	-1.4	-4.8	-0.8	18.8	25.8	26.3	20.7	24.4	21.8	-2.3	-0.2	-2.6	
26	-2.8	-1.1	4.4	13.8	20.3	29.8	25.4	25.3	17.0	2.9	-1.4	-5.7	
27	-3.5	2.2	4.1	16.7	16.8	20.5	28.9	20.6	15.2	10.6	0.5	-7.3	
28	-1.2	5.8	3.7	18.7	18.5	19.8	32.1	22.5	22.5	3.1	-1.6	-9.5	
29	-2.9	6.4	10.0	22.9	18.6	19.3	33.3	31.0	18.6	6.2	-3.7	-5.1	
30	0.2		4.9	28.5	25.3	19.3	31.9	15.8	12.5	8.0	2.9	-10.5	
31	3.5		-4.5		30.2		26.9	18.6		-0.5		-11.5	



SRC CRS Saskatoon
05 January 2020
Photo: V. Wittrock



PRECIPITATION

2020 PRECIPITATION RECORDS					
TYPE	DATE		NEW RECORD	OLD Record	YEAR
	Month	Day			
Greatest Daily (mm)	March	31	3.2	1.5	1974
	June	7	30.0	8.0	1981
	November	7	8.6	2.6	1983

2020 EXTREME PRECIPITATION EVENTS		
PERIOD	DATE (time)	AMOUNT (mm)
0.5 hour*	June 7 (06:00-06:30)	5.8
	June 7 (06:30-07:00)	5.6
1 hour*	June 7 (06:00-07:00)	11.4
	June 7 (06:30-07:30)	9.6
2 hours*	June 7 (06:00-08:00)	18.4
	June 7 (05:30-07:30)	16.4
6 hours*	June 7 (06:30-11:30)	28.4
	June 7 (07:00-12:00)	28.4
12 hours*	June 16-17 (20:30-08:30)	43.6
	June 16-17 (20:00-08:00)	43.4
24 hours*	June 6-7 (10:30-10:30)	44.4
	June 16-17 (09:30-09:30)	44.4
Greatest amount over more than one day	June 14-18	43.3
	June 6-7	40.4
Longest wet spells	February 29-March 8	6 days (5.5 mm)
	June 14 - 18	5 days (43.3 mm)
Longest dry spells	September 3-19	17 days
	August 10-24	15 days

*recorded by the tipping bucket gauge



SRC CRS after the November Blizzard and snowfalls
18 Nov 2020
Photo: V. Wittrock

RANKING BY DRIEST MONTH			
% OF NORMAL PRECIPITATION	PRECIPITATION AMOUNT (mm)		
DECEMBER	22.0	DECEMBER	2.8
OCTOBER	27.6	FEBRUARY	3.5
AUGUST	34.2	OCTOBER	5.3
FEBRUARY	37.6	JANUARY	9.7
JULY	45.6	MARCH	12.5
SEPTEMBER	55.7	APRIL	14.8
JANUARY	62.6	AUGUST	15.9
APRIL	64.6	SEPTEMBER	20.6
MAY	85.8	JULY	26.9
MARCH	90.6	NOVEMBER	32.3
JUNE	159.8	MAY	33.8
NOVEMBER	241.0	JUNE	106.4

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	2017	29	1983	9
1968	260	1966	28	1986	9
1990	260	1974	28	2010	9
2015	259	2012	28	1965	8
1998	259	1968	27	1972	8
1985	258	2004	25	1974	8
1993	258	2013	25	2005	8
1995	258	1972	23	2009	8
1999	258	1973	23	2011	8
2002	258	1996	23	2016	8
1996	256	1977	22	1973	7
2003	255	1987	22	1976	7
2018	255	1978	21	1982	7
1976	251	1982	21	1992	7
1992	250	2001	21	1993	7
2000	248	2015	21	2000	7
2009	246	1969	20	2002	7
2008	245	1986	20	2012	7
1980	244	1999	20	2019	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
2017	242	2008	19	1978	6
1989	241	2018	19	1979	6
2020	241	1994	18	1981	6
1970	240	1995	18	1988	6
1979	239	2003	18	1991	6
2011	239	1975	17	1994	6
1972	238	1979	17	1996	6
1977	238	1985	17	2006	6
2007	237	1998	17	2007	6
1975	235	2014	17	2020	6
1991	234	2005	17	1971	5
1983	233	2020	17	1985	5
2010	233	1983	16	1987	5
2019	233	1990	16	1990	5
2005	231	1991	16	1995	5
1974	229	1992	16	1998	5
1982	229	1971	15	1999	5
2006	227	2007	15	2015	5
1978	224	2019	15	2017	5
2016	222	1989	14	2018	5
1969	218	1970	13	1967	4
2004	208	2006	13	1984	4
1973	200	2016	12	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.



New Tipping Bucket rain gauge
07 July 2020
Photo: V. Wittrock

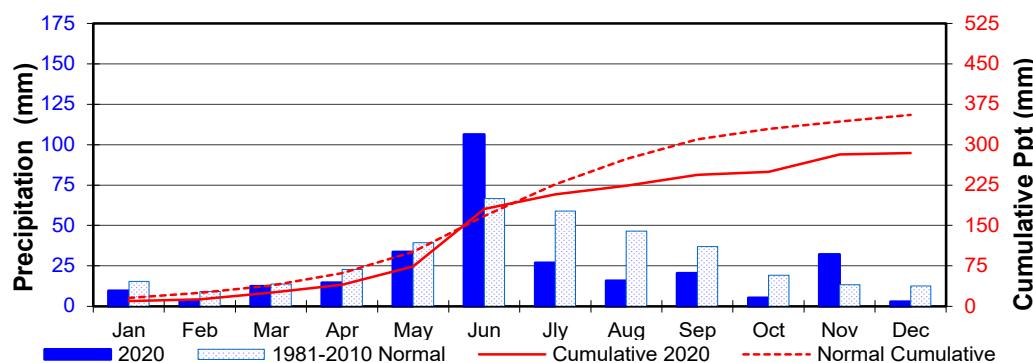


All-Season Precipitation Weighing Gauge
with 2 meter anemometer
01 September 2020
Photo: V. Wittrock

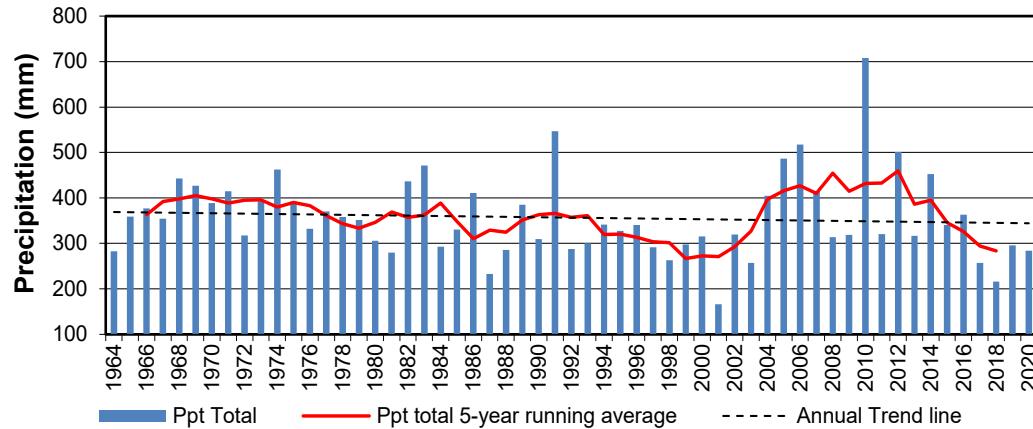
PRECIPITATION

MONTH	MONTHLY PRECIPITATION (mm)				EXTREME VALUES (mm)			SM	Saskatoon stations circa (NWMP et al)	1889-1901
	2020	NORMAL	CUMULATIVE 2020	% OF CUMULATIVE NORMAL	CRS Maximum	CRS Minimum	SASKATOON AREA Maximum			
January	9.7	15.5	9.7	62.6	48.6/1969	2.6/2001	66.1/1911 ^{SE}			
February	3.5	9.3	13.2	53.2	40.2/1979	1.9/2012	43.7/1924 ^{SE}	SE	Saskatoon Eby	1901-42
March	12.5	13.8	25.7	66.6	57.1/1967	0.8/2010	59.0/1927 ^{SE}	US	University of Saskatchewan	1915-64
April	14.8	22.9	40.5	65.9	83.5/2014	2.4/1988, 89, 2007	86.1/1955 ^{US}	S	Saskatoon	1941-42
May	33.8	39.4	74.3	73.6	145.3/1977	0.2/2002	178.0/1977 ^{SWT}	SA	St'oon Diefenbaker Int'l Airport	1942-2008
June	106.4	66.6	180.7	107.9	171.0/2005	13.0/1985	186.8/1942 ^S	NRC	National Research Council	1952-66
July	26.9	59.0	207.6	91.7	125.9/1971	13.0/1984	162.9/1928 ^{SE}	SRC	Sask. Research Council	1963-
August	15.9	46.5	223.5	81.9	105.2/2007	7.0/2001	178.9/1954 ^{NRC}	SWT	St'oon Water Treatment Plant	1974-2006
September	20.6	37.0	244.1	78.7	128.4/2006	0.8/1995	128.4/2006 ^{SRC}	SC	Saskatoon Central Ave	1974-89
October	5.3	19.2	249.4	75.8	69.8/1969	0.0/2000	69.8/1969 ^{SRC}	S2	Saskatoon 2	1977-90
November	32.3	13.4	281.7	82.2	48.2/1973	0.4/2009	57.3/1940 ^{SE}	K	Saskatoon Kernen Farm	1993-2004
December	2.8	12.7	284.5	80.1	43.0/1977	1.2/1997	59.2/1956 ^{SA}	KCS	Saskatoon Kernen Farm CS	1996-2008
Total	284.5	355.2			707.4/2010	165.8/2001	707.4/2010 ^{SRC}	RCS	Environment Canada	2008-

Monthly

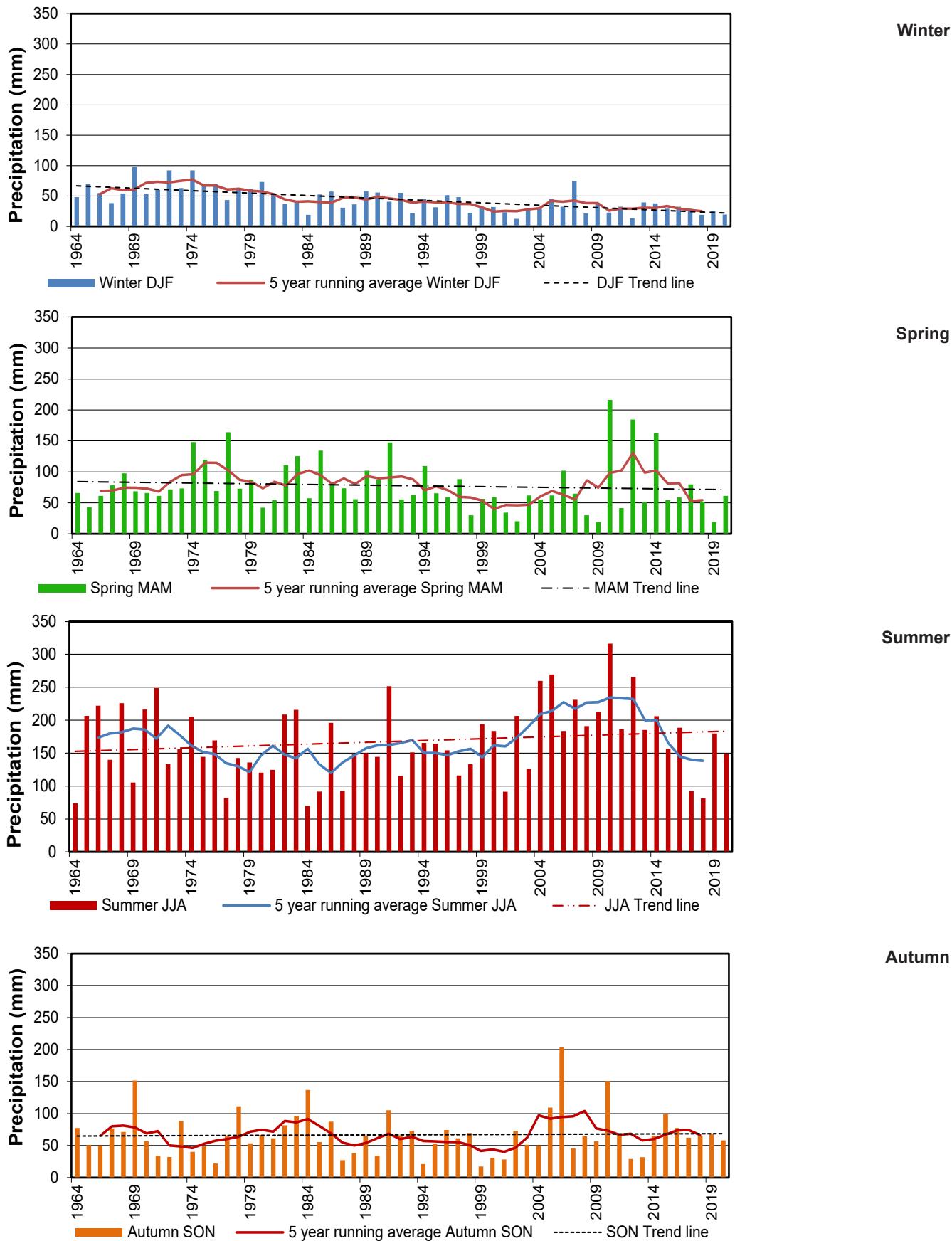


Annual



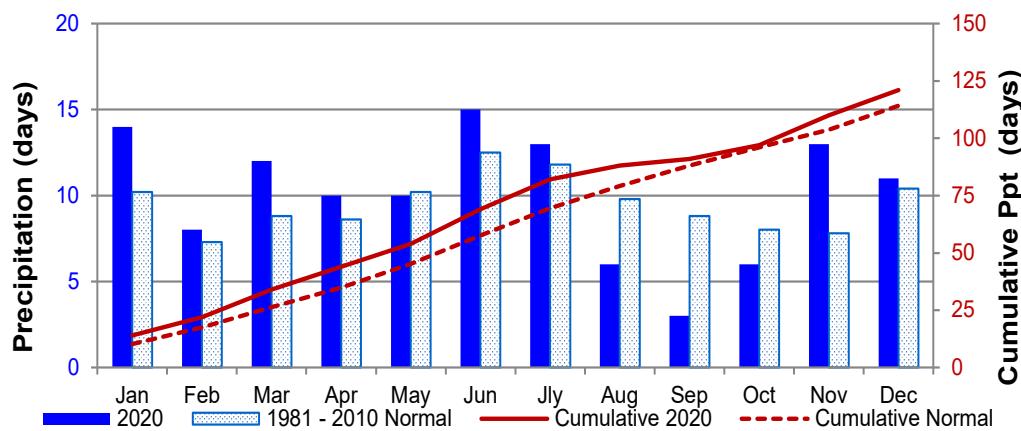
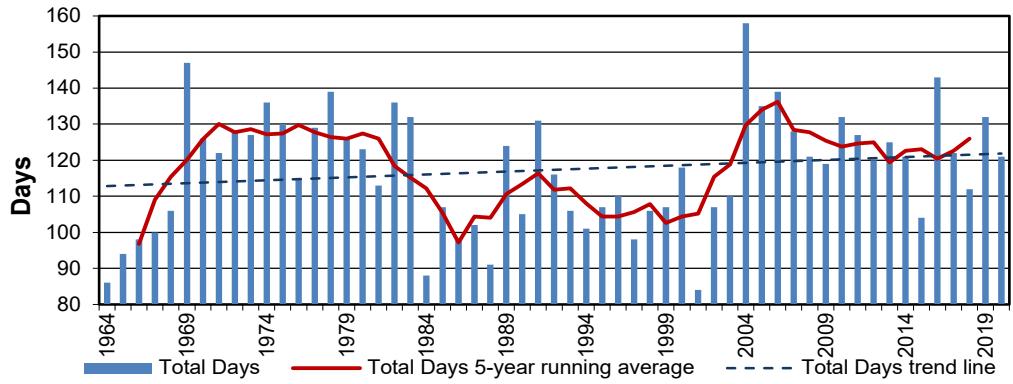
All-season precipitation (left);
Tipping bucket precipitation
gauge(s) (right)
July 2020
Photos: V. Wittrock



SEASONAL PRECIPITATION for 1964 to 2020

PRECIPITATION

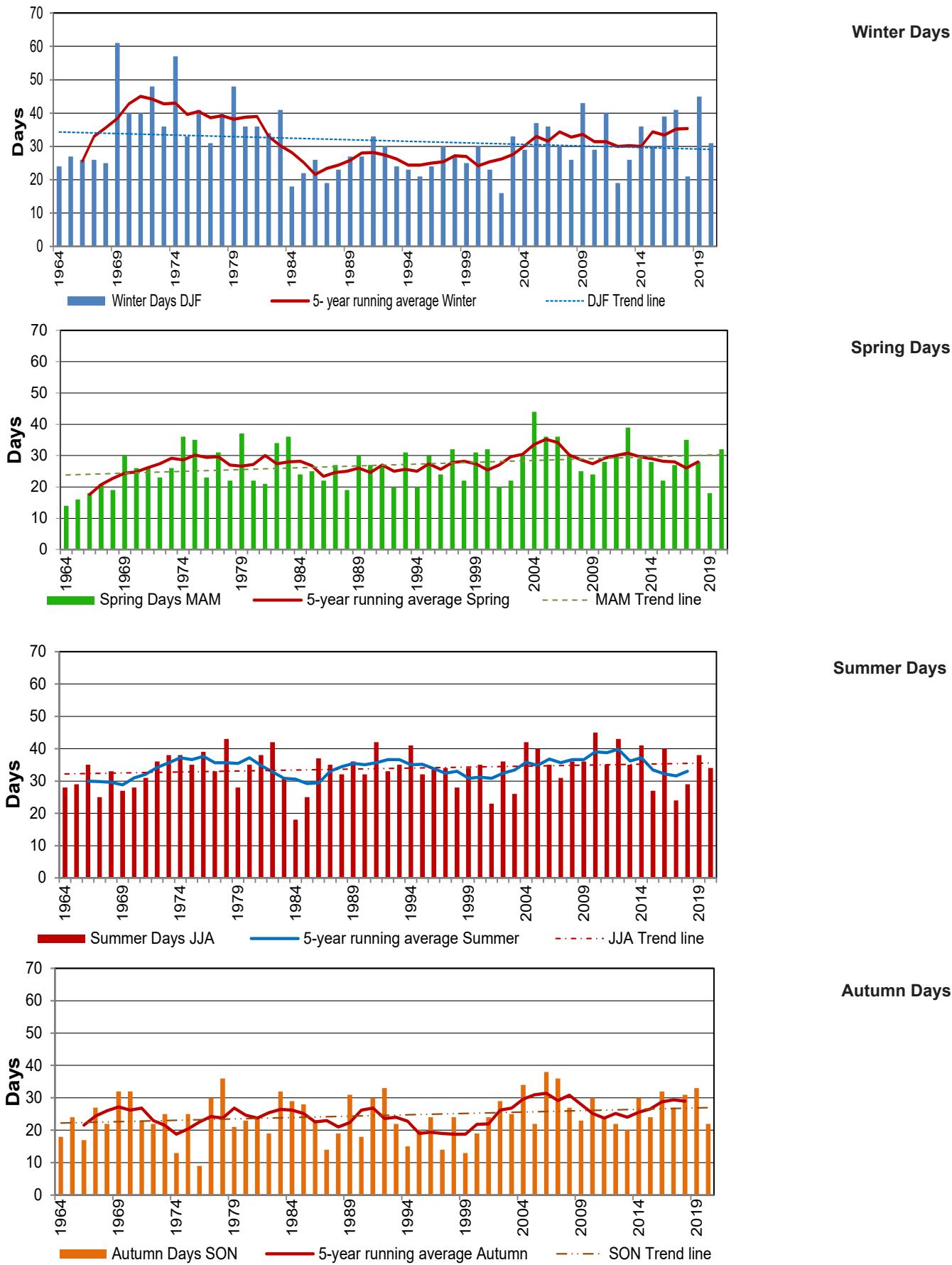
MONTH	NUMBER OF DAYS WITH MEASURABLE PRECIPITATION					EXTREME VALUES	
	2020	CUMULATIVE 2020	Normal	CUMULATIVE NORMAL	% OF CUMULATIVE NORMAL	CRS Maximum	CRS Minimum
January	14	14	10.2	10.2	137.3	25/1974	3/2001
February	8	22	7.3	17.5	125.7	20/1969	2/1984
March	12	34	8.8	26.3	129.3	19/2004	2/1990, 92, 94 2007, 2010
April	10	44	8.6	34.9	126.1	17/2003	2/1964
May	10	54	10.2	45.1	119.7	19/1989	1/2002
June	15	69	12.5	57.6	119.8	21/1991	7/1964 & 1968
July	13	82	11.8	69.4	118.2	19/1986	4/1984
August	6	88	9.8	79.2	111.1	18/2002	2/2001
September	3	91	8.8	88	103.4	19/1977	2/1995, 2012, 13, 17
October	6	97	8.0	96	101.0	16/2004	0/2000
November	13	110	7.8	103.8	106.0	18/1970	1/1986, 74, 76, 90, 2009
December	11	121	10.4	114.2	106.0	21/2013	2/1997
Total	121		114.2			158/2004	84/2001

Monthly Days**Annual Days**

The small snow cover disappeared quickly in April 2020.
Left photo: April 7
Right photo: April 15
Photo: V. Wittrock



SEASONAL PRECIPITATION DAYS for 1964 to 2020

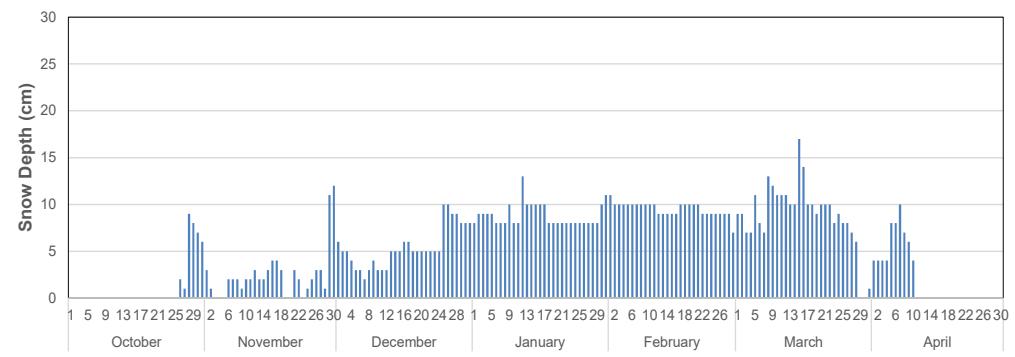


PRECIPITATION GRID (mm)

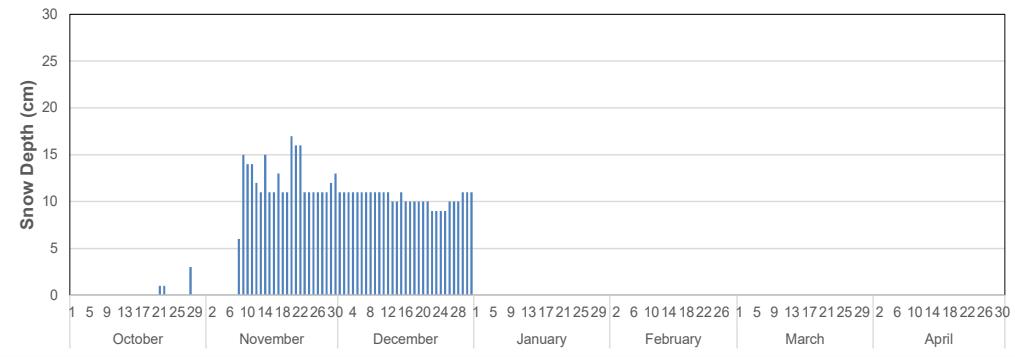
Precipitation Daily

2020	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JLY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.3	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	0.1	0.0	1.9	2.3	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
5	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	0.0	0.2	0.0	7.1	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0
8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.7	0.0	3.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0
9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.0
10	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
11	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
12	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
13	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.1
15	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
16	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
17	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.2
20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.0	5.3	0.0	9.6	1.5	0.1	0.4
21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9
23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
24	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
26	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.9	0.0
27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	10.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.3
28	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0
29	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
30	2.3		0.1	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	0.0		3.2		0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0

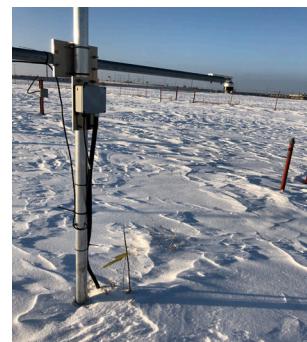
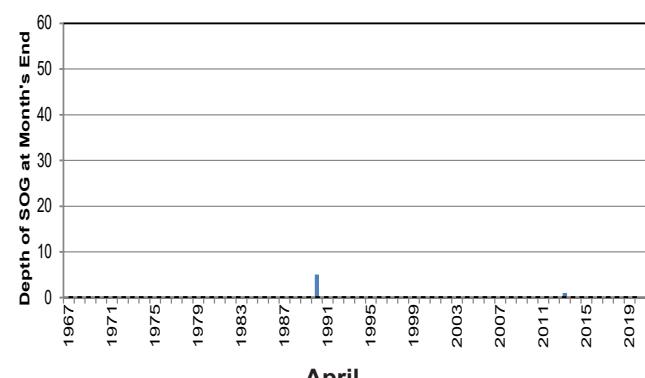
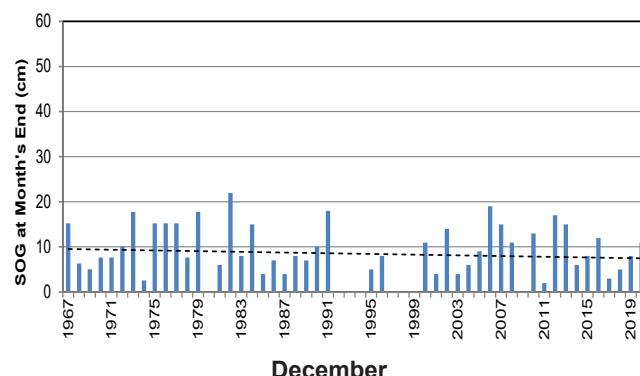
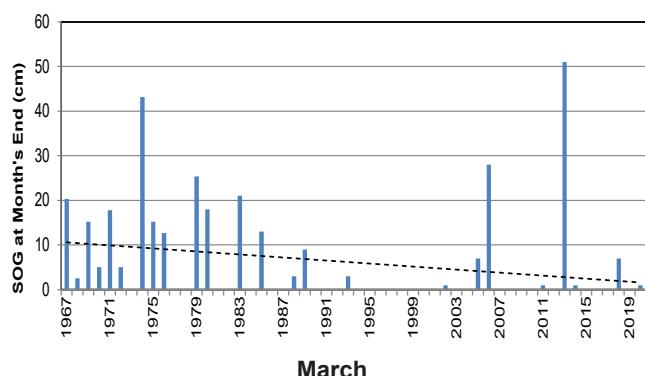
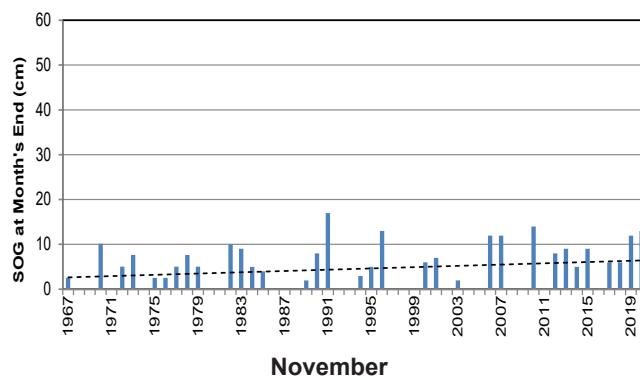
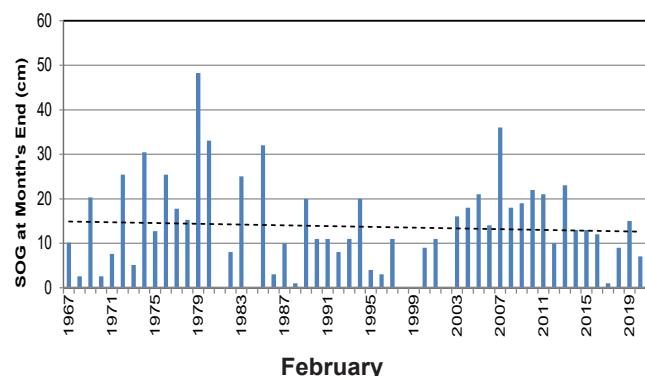
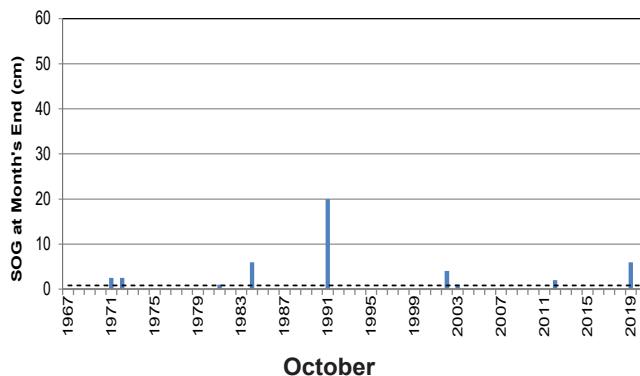
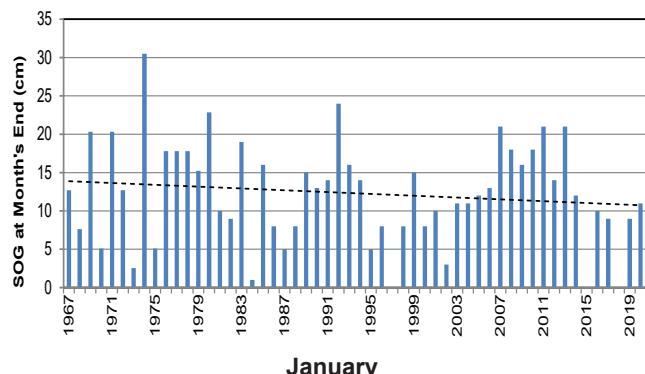
*Snow-on-the-Ground (cm)
October 2019 to April 2020
Daily, 9am*



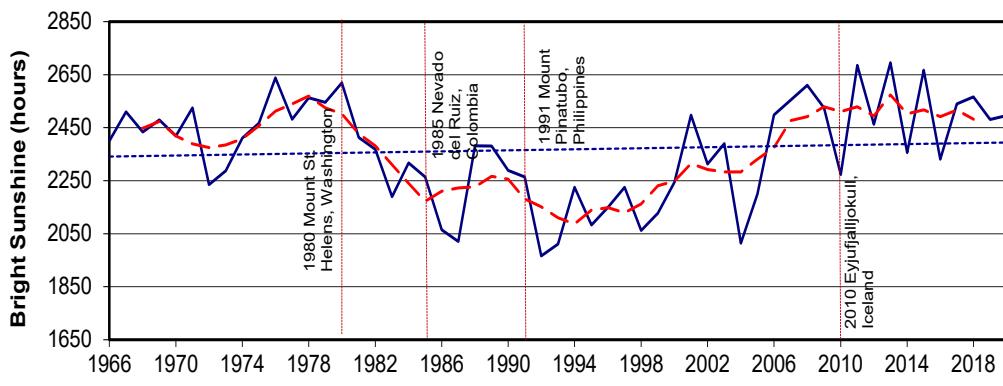
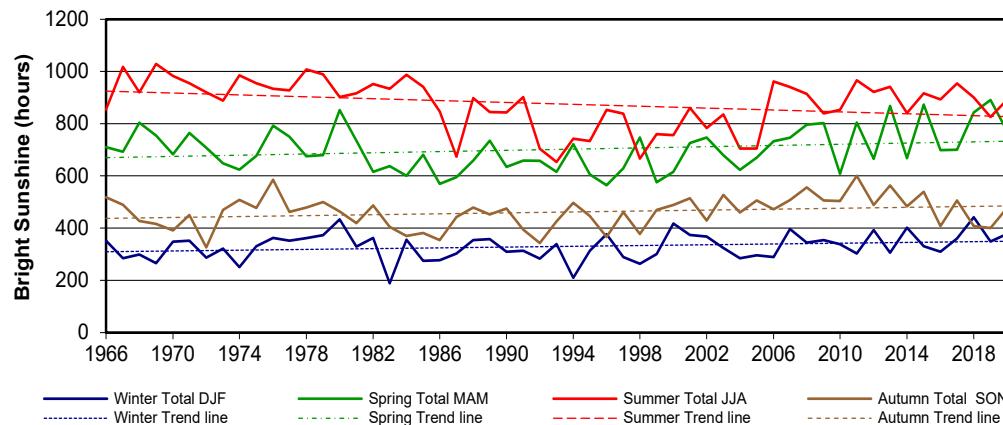
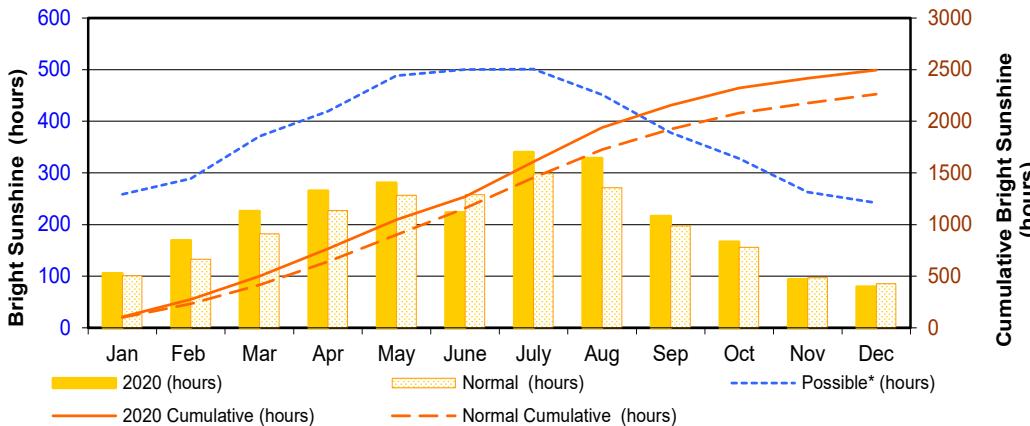
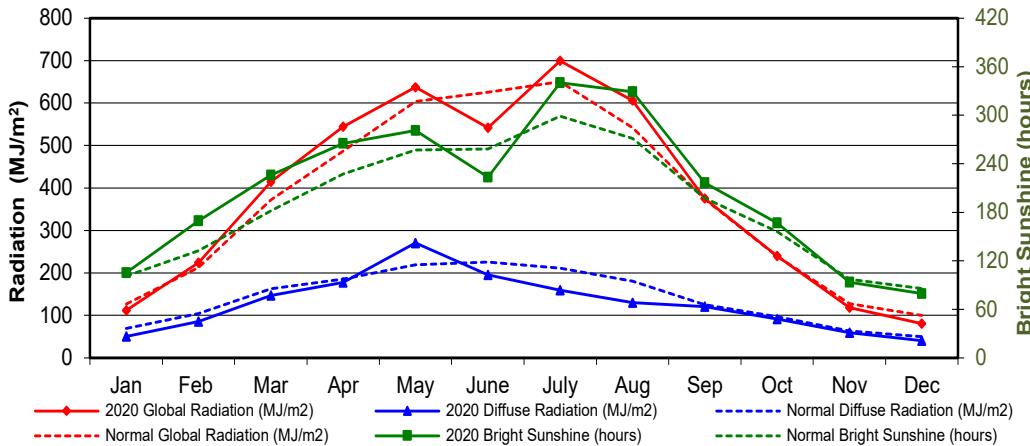
*Snow-on-the-Ground (cm)
October 2020 to December 2020
Daily, 9am*

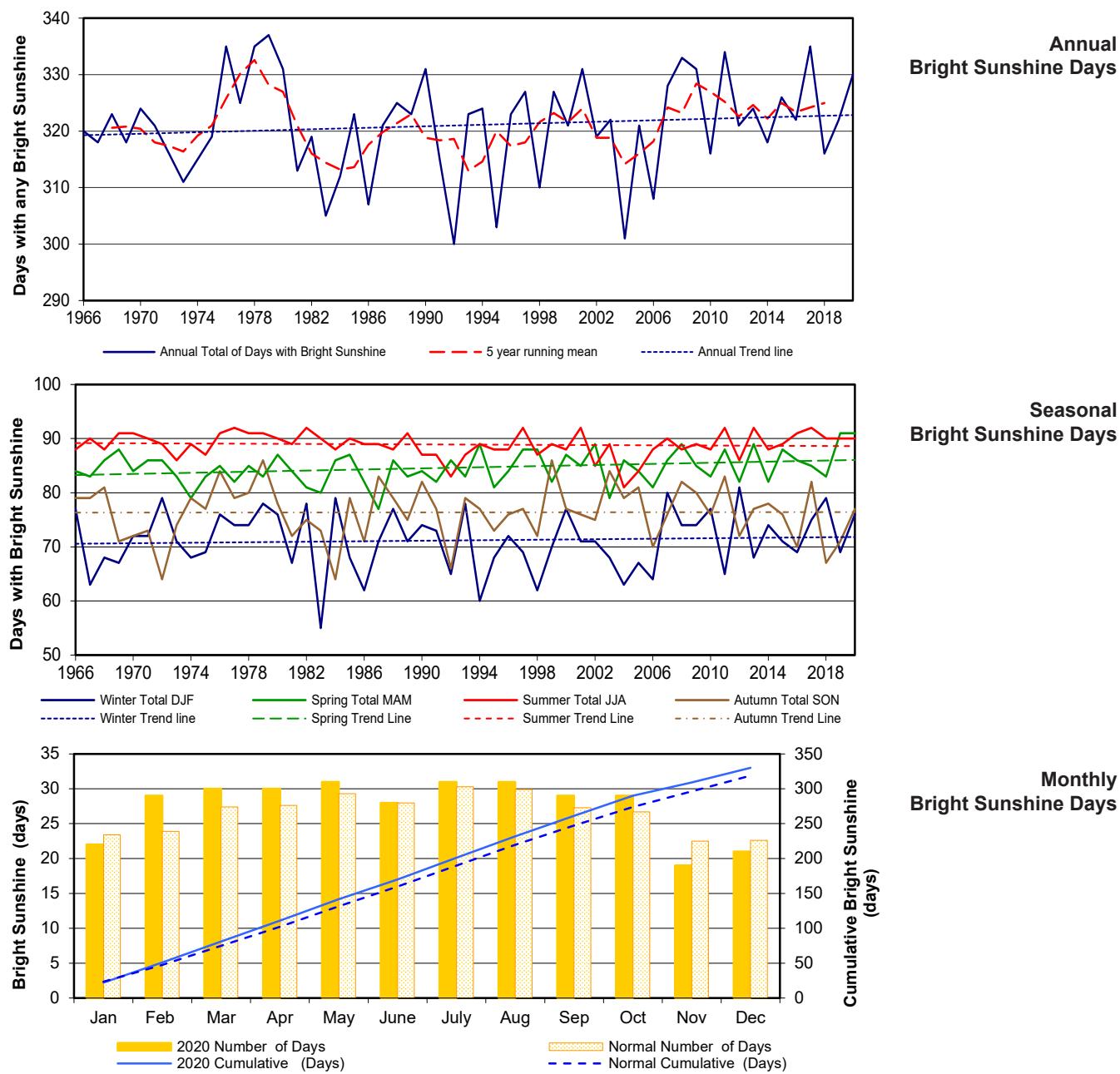


SNOW-ON-THE-GROUND (SOG) ON LAST DAY OF MONTH



Automated Snow Depth Sensor 18 November 2020
Photo: V. Wittrock

RADIATION**Annual Bright Sunshine Hours****Seasonal Bright Sunshine Hours****Monthly Bright Sunshine Hours****Monthly Comparison Bright Sunshine Hours, Global & Diffuse Radiation**

RADIATION

2020 BRIGHT SUNSHINE RECORDS				
TYPE	DATE	NEW RECORD	OLD Record	YEAR
No. of days with measurable bright sunshine	February	29	28	1978
No. of days \geq 1 hour of bright sunshine		27	26	1966

WIND

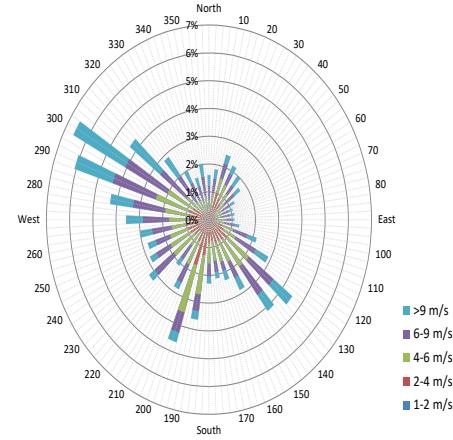
MONTH	AVERAGE WIND SPEED (km/h)			HIGHEST INSTANTANEOUS WIND SPEED (km/h)			
	2020 Average	Normal*	2020 1/2 Hr. Max Average	2020 for CRS (Speed / direction / date)		Since 1953 (Saskatoon Diefenbaker Int'l. Airport) (Speed / direction / day / year)	
January	13.7	16	20.0	59.1 WNW	6	111 W	11 1986
February	13.4	16	19.4	68.3 WNW	2	106 N	22 1988
March	15.8	17	22.9	67.5 N	1	93 W	18 1959
April	15.8	18	24.0	68.0 WNW	8	108 W	06 1959
May	6.7	18	0.0	67.5 SE	31	132 SW	17 1965
June	17.3	17	26.7	92.1 WSW	1	117 SW	01 1986
July	14.9	16	23.8	66.3 W	14	113 E	05 1955
August	15.3	16	24.2	67.1 SW	7	151 W	14 1967
September	15.5	17	23.9	69.1 WNW	1	148 W	22 1967
October	16.2	17	24.7	68.7 NW	31	138 NW	16 1967
November	14.2	16	21.0	61.2 SE	17	100 W	17 1967
December	12.7	16	18.2	70.8 NW	19	121 W	12 1955

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

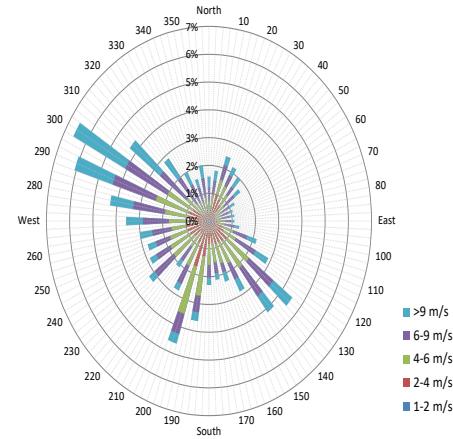


10 Metre Tower with Wind Speed and Direction
30 July 2020
photo: V. Wittrock

1/2 hr Maximum Wind Speed and Direction Saskatoon 2020

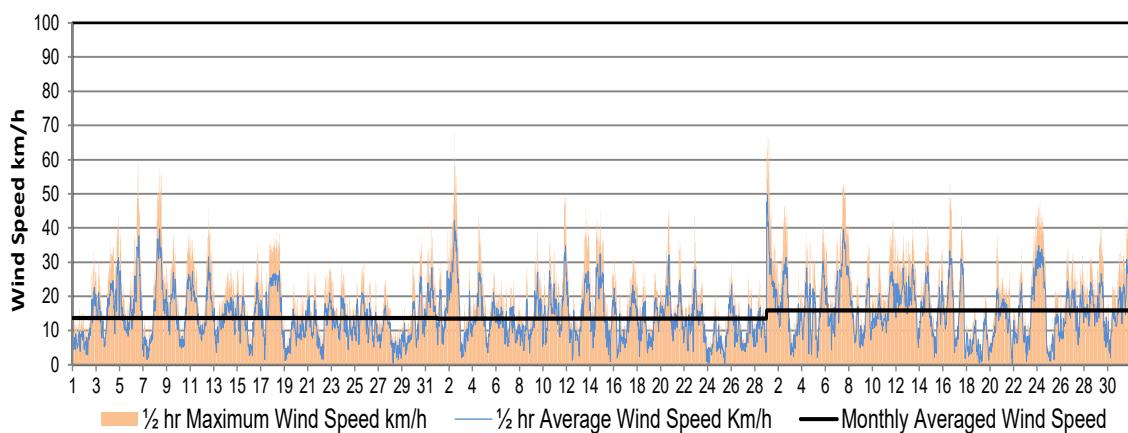


1/2 hr Maximum Wind Speed and Direction Saskatoon 2020

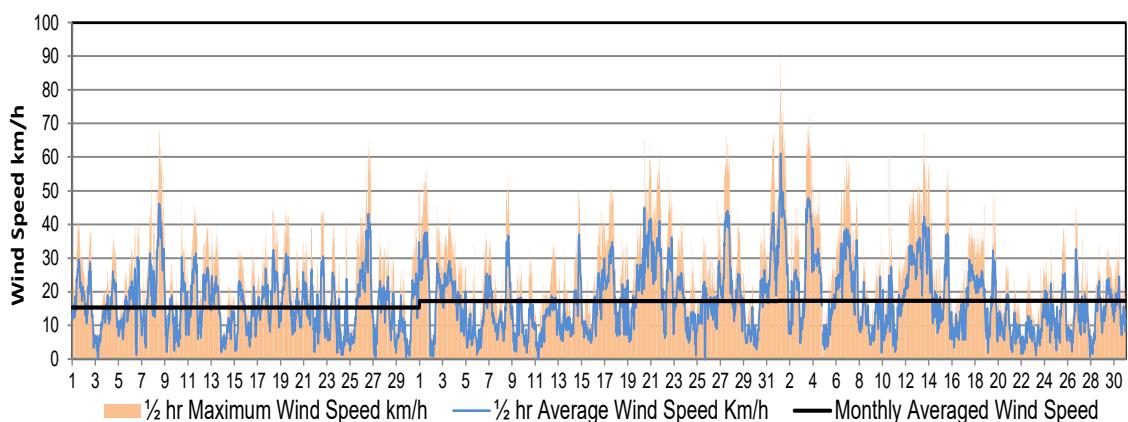


WIND
Daily Wind Speed and Maximum Gust Wind Speed

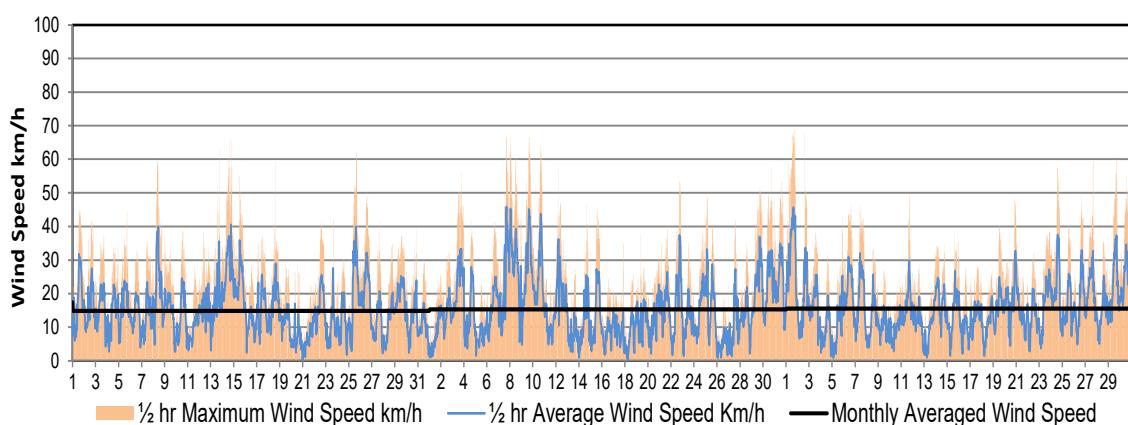
January
February
March



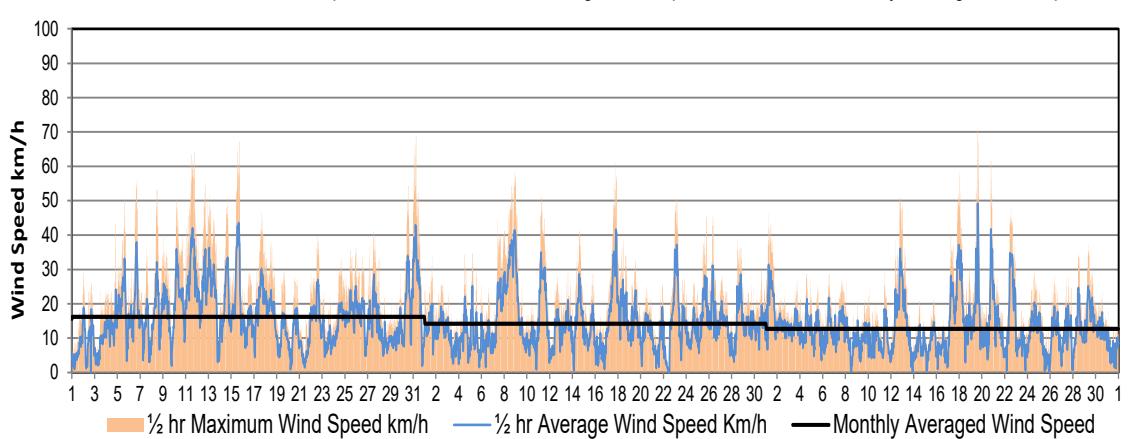
April
May
June



July
August
September



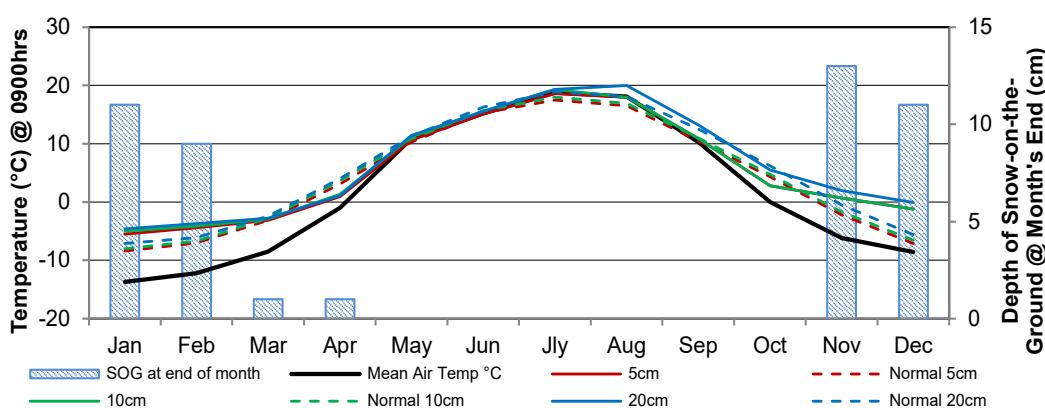
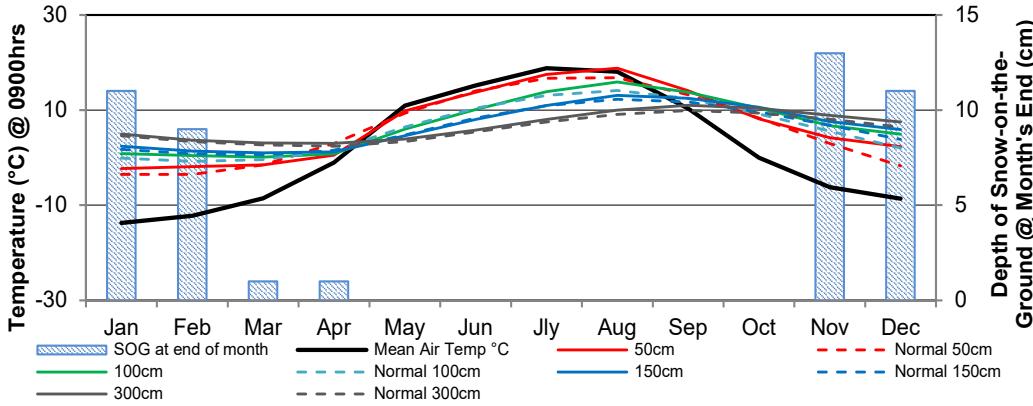
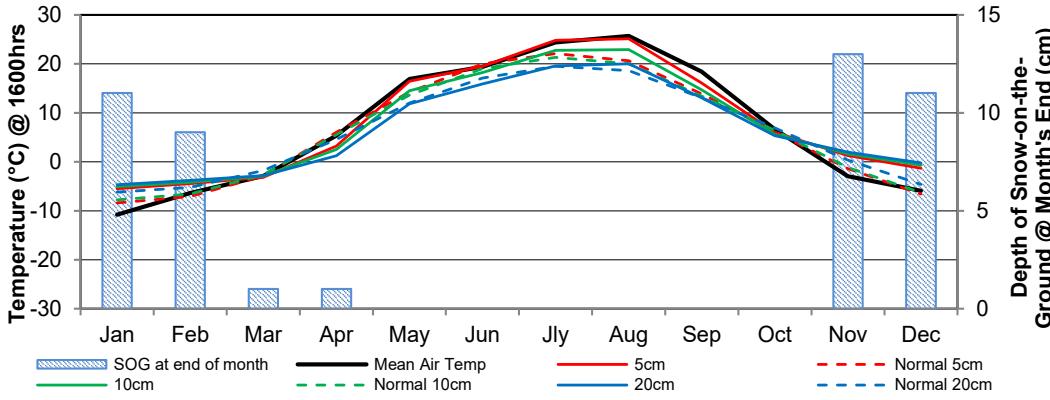
October
November
December



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		
		2020	NORM	2020	NORM	2020	NORM	2020	NORM	2020	NORM	2020	NORM	2020	NORM		2020	NORM	2020	NORM	2020	NORM	
January	-13.7	-5.5	-8.4	-5.0	-8.0	-4.6	-7.1	-2.3	-3.5	0.9	-0.1	2.4	1.7	5.0	4.6	-10.8	-5.5	-8.4	-5.1	-7.8	-4.7	-6.2	
February	-12.2	-4.4	-7.0	-4.1	-6.7	-3.7	-6.1	-1.9	-3.5	0.4	-0.8	1.4	0.8	3.7	3.4	-6.4	-4.5	-7.1	-4.2	-6.6	-3.8	-5.2	
March	-8.5	-3.1	-3.1	-2.9	-2.8	-2.8	-2.4	-1.5	-1.5	0.1	-0.4	1.0	0.6	3.1	2.7	-2.9	-3.2	-2.9	-3.0	-2.6	-2.8	-1.8	
April	-1.0	0.9	3.1	1.3	3.6	1.1	4.0	0.5	3.0	0.8	1.6	1.2	1.5	3.0	2.4	5.3	3.2	6.0	2.5	5.5	1.2	4.6	
May	10.9	10.6	10.3	11.2	10.8	11.4	11.3	9.8	9.3	6.0	6.4	4.6	4.8	3.9	3.4	16.9	16.4	14.2	14.5	13.6	11.8	12.0	
June	15.2	15.1	15.3	15.6	15.7	15.6	16.3	13.7	14.0	10.1	10.4	8.0	8.3	5.8	5.4	19.4	19.5	20.0	18.2	19.0	15.9	17.1	
July	18.8	18.6	17.5	19.3	18.0	19.3	18.9	17.5	16.7	13.9	13.1	11.0	10.9	8.0	7.5	24.4	24.8	22.1	22.7	21.3	19.6	19.5	
August	18.1	18.0	16.5	18.0	16.9	20.0	18.1	18.8	16.8	15.9	14.1	13.1	12.3	10.0	9.1	25.7	25.1	20.6	22.9	20.0	20.0	18.6	
September	10.3	10.9	10.5	10.9	11.0	13.2	12.5	14.1	13.2	13.7	12.4	12.5	11.7	11.0	9.9	18.4	16.1	13.9	14.7	13.4	13.1	13.1	
October	0.0	2.8	4.3	2.8	4.7	5.5	6.2	8.2	8.3	10.4	9.2	10.6	9.6	10.4	9.4	6.6	6.0	6.1	5.6	6.4	5.3	6.9	
November	-6.2	0.7	-2.2	0.7	-1.7	2.0	-0.5	4.2	3.0	6.7	5.6	7.6	6.8	8.9	8.1	-3.0	1.3	-1.4	1.6	-1.2	2.0	0.3	
December	-8.6	-1.2	-7.1	-1.2	-6.6	-0.1	-5.6	2.3	-1.7	4.9	2.0	5.9	3.8	7.5	6.4	-5.9	-1.3	-6.6	-0.7	-6.3	-0.2	-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: $CDD = (T - 18^\circ\text{C})$, 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: $GDD = (T - 5.0^\circ\text{C})$, 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:

$HDD = (18^\circ\text{C} - T)$, 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: $\text{PET} = mT^a$ where PET = Potential of Evapotranspiration; m = % of day length for the month as compared to the year; T = Temperature °C when T is less than or equal to 0; otherwise T = O; and a = yearly heat index. (Thornthwaite and Mather, 1955)

PRECIPITATION

Day is recorded on occasions when the amount of precipitation in a 24-hour period 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 langleys). 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-ihc.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.
- Thorntwaite, C.W. 1948. An Approach toward a Rational Classification of Climate. *Geographical Review*. 38(1):55-94. <http://links.jstor.org/sici?sicj=0016-7428%28194801%2938%3A1%3C55%3AAATARC%3E2.0.CO%3B2-O>
- Thorntwaite, 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.