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CLIMATE OF MINNESOTA

Part III. Temperature and Its Application

Donald G. Baker

Joseph H. Strub, Jr.



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION



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PART III. TEMPERATURE AND ITS APPLICATION

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This bulletin, one of a series (3,4) dealing with Minnesota's climate, describes the state's normal and extreme temperatures, growing and heating degree days, and effective day and night temperatures.

Adjacent to the earth's surface is an environment that differs greatly from place to place and is subject to tremendous extremes and rapid fluctuations. The environment in which we live is still largely uncontrolled. This fact is particularly true of climate—the dominating factor of the physical environment.

The farmer obtains some protection against the vicissitudes of weather and climate by growing recommended crops and varieties. He may also take advantage of local microclimatic differences induced by physical features such as large bodies of water and local relief. Moreover, he can effect limited or quasi-control of climate by irrigating, shading, and following various low temperature protection measures. However, these practices are seldom used in Minnesota. Due to this nearly passive position of agriculture and other climatically dependent industries, any advantage to be obtained respecting climate rests essentially upon knowledge of it.

This bulletin's objective is to describe the climatic element temperature. The information should benefit not only climatically dependent industries but also such groups as animal and plant physiologists and geneticists. Although an attempt is made to present

certain recognized temperature influences and effects upon various organisms, this bulletin is essentially a reference source of temperature and its associated derived quantities.

All data in this publication are based on temperatures measured within the standard Weather Bureau shelter: a louvered, white, double-roofed, wooden structure whose base stands 4 feet above ground. In spite of precautions taken to provide adequate ventilation and prevent the thermometer from radiational heating or cooling effects, a protection provided by the shelter, there are objections to this data source.

For one thing, thermometers are frequently well above the environment in which most organisms live. This is a serious objection owing to the large temperature gradients that frequently exist between the shelter's height and the soil or crop surface. Furthermore, the housing itself is an artificial environment quite unlike that of the natural environment. Nevertheless, the temperature shelter is the best means for general use and uniformity of conditions. And, in the final analysis, it must be accepted; there are no other long-term, statewide, standardized temperature measurements available.

Basic data were collected and compiled by the U.S. Department of Commerce Weather Bureau (30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36).

Donald G. Baker is assistant professor, Department of Soil Science. Joseph H. Strub, Jr. is supervising meteorologist, Weather Bureau Airport Station, Minneapolis, U.S. Department of Commerce Weather Bureau.

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Air Temperature Effects

Temperature is easily measured and is the most frequently recorded climatic element. Although there are exceptions, it is the element to which humans are apparently most sensitive and, therefore, in which they are most interested. This sensitiveness to temperature is also evident in the behavior of most plants and animals. Determination of the cardinal temperatures—maximum, optimum, and minimum—for any organism including man is a fascinating subject worthy of study for both economic and academic reasons. However, determination of the cardinal temperature limits is so fraught with difficulties that this problem is far from being resolved.

When analyzing any climatic element individually, there is a tendency to consider that the element acts independently and that its effects are readily apparent and easily determined. If this was the case, questions related to temperature effects could be quickly resolved. However, climatic elements such as radiation, temperature, humidity, and precipitation depend upon each other. They react with each other and act in concert upon the environment. To further complicate investigation, the environment in turn influences climate.

The attempt to separate each climatic element and determine its respective effects is a difficult though not insurmountable problem. One approach is the Baconian method of holding all elements constant except one. This method requires an enclosure such as a greenhouse or climate control chamber. So introduced is the problem of the artificiality of the surroundings and how closely they simulate a natural environment. Of the numerous climate control chambers in use, which ordinarily are superior to a greenhouse, only a limited number even begin to duplicate the natural environment.

Table 1. Maximum, normal, and minimum rectal temperatures and critical air temperatures of certain animals (24)

Animal	Rectal temperature, °F.			Critical air temperature, °F.*	
	Maximum	Normal	Minimum	High	Low
Man	111	99	72	90	63-72
Cat	108	99-102	63	90	.....
Cow, dairy	109	100-102	.....	70-81	-40
Dog	109	102	63	84	-40
Mouse	.....	95-100	55	89	55
Rabbit	107	103	68	82-86	19
Rat	109	96-100	59-61	83	19
Sheep	108	100	.....	106-109	.....
Squirrel	108	96-101	32-36	.....	.....
Swine	107	100-103	.....	85	.....
Chicken	113	104-108	77-81	90	-29
Pigeon	117	108-109	68	.....	-40

* The critical air temperature is defined as the "air temperature at which the first indication of a change in the rectal temperature occurs in the unanesthetized animal."

Table 2. Efficiency of workers outdoors (16)

Factor	Level						
	70	20	0	-23	-40	-50	-80
Air temperature, °F....	70	20	0	-23	-40	-50	-80
Efficiency, percent	100	75	50	25	14	10	0

Even when all climatic elements except one are kept constant, various side reactions and effects may occur. These may not be recognized; therefore, results are incorrectly ascribed solely to the independent climatic variable.

Some published temperature effects must be applied with caution. For example, there is not one set of cardinal temperatures for a particular organism. Undoubtedly, there is a series of temperatures that vary with the organism's age, condition, and even environment. Furthermore, temperatures conducive to optimum growth of the organism often differ from those conducive to optimum development. (Growth refers to cell enlargement; development refers to cell differentiation.) An added complication is that for some organisms the light period (day) temperature may be more, equally, or less important than the dark period (night) temperature.

Temperatures a little above 32° F. and a little below 122° F. mark the activity limits for most organisms (11). Within this range, organisms exhibit varying degrees of sensitivity changes. The greatest activity for each kind of organism ordinarily occurs in a restricted temperature region within this range.

Table 1 lists the body (rectal) temperature normals and ranges and the critical air temperatures for man and some common animals. Note that the critically high air temperatures, with one exception, are below the normal body temperatures. Therefore, higher orders animals at least are better able to produce and conserve heat—in some cases with the aid of hair, fur, or feathers—than to dissipate heat.

Normally, animals must continually give off heat. If the environment is too warm, an excessive heat load is impressed upon the animal, decreasing the normal rate of heat loss. But if the surroundings are too cool, the animal's heat loss rate exceeds its ability to produce heat. In the first case, the heat exchange between the environment and the animal is restricted; in the second case, it is excessive. Warm blooded animals cannot accept either situation without internal changes that may be serious.

Man's efficiency decreases rapidly as the ambient (surrounding) temperature goes above or below the critical values. Some of the decreasing efficiency during low temperatures (see table 2) is due to the protective clothing that must be worn. Below -40° F. almost all energy is devoted to survival—there can be no useful work (16).

Table 3. Upper limit of comfort and bearable zones for man (28)

Factor		Level				
Comfort zone occurs just below	Air temperature, °F.	71	80	90	100	102
	Relative humidity, percent	100	66	43	7	0
Upper limit of just bearable zone occurs at	Air temperature, °F.	100	110	120	130	134
	Relative humidity, percent	100	74	55	27	0

Table 4. Air temperature and humidity limits when dismissal of employees is permitted (32)

Factor	Level					
Temperature, °F.	95	96	97	98	99	100
Relative humidity, percent.....	55	52	49	45	42	38

That there are factors affecting temperature tolerances of the same kind of animals is recognized. For example, the "comfort zone" for cows of European origin, Holstein and Jersey, ranges from about 30-60° F. (5, 13). For cows of Indian origin, Brahman cattle, the comfort zone lies between 50-80° F. Santa Gertrudis cattle, a genetic combination of Brahman and Shorthorn breeds, nearly equal Brahman cattle in heat tolerance but are much more cold tolerant. Furthermore, the average daily gain in weight of hogs is greatest between temperatures of about 60-73° F. (8). However, within this range, the optimum temperature for weight gain is inversely proportional to the hog's initial weight.

A factor complicating temperature effects is the influence of humidity and air movement. High temperatures are easier to endure when there is appreciable air movement; cold air is less penetrating when air movement is slight. The efficiencies listed in table 2 would certainly decrease at an even greater rate with increasing wind speed. The animal body is also less sensitive to either high or low temperatures when the atmosphere's vapor content is low. Who hasn't heard, "It isn't the heat, it's the humidity?"

Numerous attempts have been made using various combinations of temperature, wind speed, and humidity to provide a single numerical index which describes environmental conditions in terms of comfort or discomfort (9, 14, 16, 25). To date none has been accepted for general public use.

Particular combinations of temperature and humidity produce varying degrees of comfort or discomfort upon man (table 3). Recognizing that man's stress and decreasing efficiency are effects of temperature and humidity, some governmental agencies dismiss workers in non-air-conditioned offices when certain environmental conditions occur (table 4).

Table 5 lists high and low temperature limits exhibited by certain insects. The great temperature range exhibited by European corn borer larva, perhaps the most outstanding feature shown, at least partly accounts for the difficulty in eliminating this troublesome insect.

Temperature limits of a few micro-organisms and mosses are listed in table 6.

Concerning the influence of temperature upon plants, Went (40) made an important statement as a result of his research at the Earhart phytotron:

In most plants, one particular climatic factor, such as nyctotemperature [night temperature] or photoperiod, overshadows all others in importance, since it generally seems [to be] the factor controlling the developmental process which is limiting. If we ask now which of these is the most commonly controlling climatic fac-

Table 5. Insect tolerance to air temperature (24)

Insect		Heat death, °F.	Activity range, °F.	Biological zero, °F.*	Cold death, °F.
Diving beetle (<i>Dysticus marginalis</i>)	Egg	88	50-81	32	.....
	Larva	.....	.....	35	.....
Granary weevil (<i>Sitophilus granarius</i>)	Adult	120	77	49	25-30
House fly (<i>Musca domestica</i>)	Egg	109	.....	.....	.....
	Larva	120	111-118	41	.....
	Pupa	.....	46	50	32-34
	Adult	112	60	44-45	32
Greenbug (<i>Toxoptera graninum</i>)	Adult	100-104	.....	35-40	17
Honey bee (<i>Apis mellifera</i>)	Adult	115-118	50-95	.....	28-30
European corn borer (<i>Pyrausta nubilalis</i>)	Larva	136	.....	.....	-2.5

* Temperature at which all vital processes are arrested by cold.

Table 6. Micro-organism and moss tolerance to air temperature (24)

Object	Heat death, °F.	Maximum tolerated, °F.	Optimum, °F.	Minimum tolerated, °F.
Micro-organisms:				
Most bacteria	122-140			
Most plant pathogens (fungi)			68-86	
Blue-green algae		185		
Mesophilic bacteria (1)		113*	77-95	59*
Nitrification bacteria (1)		104*	86-95	41*
Ammonification bacteria (1)			104-140	
Mesophilic actinomycetes (1)		102*	82-99	41*
Thermophilic fungi (1)		149*	102	
Mosses:				
Most sensitive of 50 species tested		149-167		
Least sensitive of 50 species tested		212-239		
Majority of 30 species tested				14-4
Least sensitive of 30 species tested				-4-22

* Rather than maximum or minimum temperature tolerated this is noted in the reference (1) as a temperature at which growth or activity still occurs.

Table 7. Upper and lower air temperature limits of specified metabolic activity in four crops (24)

Crop	Maximum temperature, °F.	Minimum temperature, °F.	Metabolic activity
Barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>)		41	Growth
Corn (<i>Zea mays</i>)	115	49	Growth
Corn (<i>Zea mays</i>)		55-57	Chlorophyll formation
Pea (<i>Pisum sativum</i>)	104	28	Growth
Wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>)	108	41	Growth

tor, then this seems to be temperature, particularly the nyctotemperature. Photoperiod comes in the second or third place, and affects flowering in a number of annuals, and vegetative growth in trees and shrubs . . . The emphasis on experiments with photoperiod has probably

caused a somewhat warped idea of its importance in controlling growth in general.

The temperature range of metabolic activity of four crops is shown in table 7. In table 8 appear generalized statements on air temperature requirements of common garden and field crops.

Wang (37, 38, 39) prepared models of the temperature response of tomatoes, canning peas, and sweet corn. These were models constructed from data obtained by numerous investigators under many different conditions. Therefore, responses are not suited to application in any one locality but are generalized pictures. Nevertheless, they come closest to fulfilling the need for the information being sought. For example, these figures show the lethal maximum and minimum, upper and lower threshold, and the optimum temperature range during the plant's life from planting to harvest. It is clearly illustrated that plants (and other organisms as well) seldom do best under a uniform temperature and also that response varies with age.

Table 8. Air temperature requirements of common garden and field crops (24)

Crop	Temperature requirements
Garden beet (<i>Beta vulgaris</i>)	Vegetative growth optimum 60-70° F.; growth retarded at >70° F.; can tolerate repeated mild freezing temperatures at market stage
Cabbage (<i>Brassica capitata</i>)	Vegetative growth optimum 60-70° F.; plant remains vegetative with slow and abnormal growth at >70° F.
Spinach (<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>)	Vegetative growth optimum 50-60° F.
Turnip (<i>Brassica rapa</i>)	Vegetative growth optimum 60-70° F.
Carrot (<i>Daucus carota</i>)	Vegetative growth optimum 60-70° F.; lack of normal growth at <50° F. and >70° F.
Cauliflower (<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i>)	Vegetative growth optimum 60-70° F.
Celery (<i>Apium graveolens dulce</i>)	Vegetative growth optimum 60-70° F.
Lettuce (<i>Lactuca sativa</i>)	Vegetative growth optimum 55-65° F.
Garden pea (<i>Pisum sativum</i>)	Vegetative growth optimum 55-65° F.
Potato (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>)	Young sprouts' most rapid development at constant 75° F.; later best growth at 64° F.; excessive branching of young sprouts at soil temperature >75° F.
Bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.)	Vegetative growth optimum 60-70° F.
Corn (<i>Zea mays</i>)	Vegetative growth optimum mean summer temperature 70-80° F. and night temperature >58° F.
Cucumber (<i>Cucumis sativus</i>)	Vegetative growth optimum 65-75° F.
Muskmelon (<i>Cucumis melo</i>)	Vegetative growth optimum 65-75° F.
Tomato (<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>)	Vegetative growth optimum 70-75° F.; tolerance range 65-80° F.

Temperature Normals

Before 1950, normals of various climatic elements were the average values for any continuous record period of at least 10 years. Due to the varying length of record possible between stations, established normals or averages were not strictly comparable.

The World Meteorological Organization, of which the United States is a member, recently established a uniform method of determining normals for worldwide comparability. The period for which normals are calculated in this scheme will always be 30 years; at the end of each decade the 30-year normal period will be advanced 10 years. For example, the present 30-year normal period is 1931-60 and will remain so until the end of 1970. Then the new normal period for the decade 1971-80 will become 1941-70. So recently established weather stations will be on an equal footing with older stations immediately or in a relatively short time. Although the valuable long records of older stations, with several in Minnesota dating from before 1900, will not be used in their entirety, such data will remain available for special studies.

Arithmetically, a normal is the same as the mean or average. However, as used here, the average calculated for the 30-year period 1931-60 is defined as the normal. It therefore has a precise definition and cannot be used interchangeably with average or mean.

Establishment of normals based upon a standard time period serves useful purposes. The normal provides a standard or frame of reference necessary for comparison. It is a useful statistic to reduce data to manageable terms and also provides a ready summary of general conditions.

However, normals do have a serious flaw. Variations in original data are masked; therefore, this single statistic can be most deceiving. For example, two stations with the same normal may be subject to entirely different climatic regimes. One station may lie within the heart of a continent where great daily and monthly temperature differences are usual. The other station, if in a typical maritime climate, has only minor daily and monthly temperature differences. The normal is incapable of registering these variations. For this reason at least one additional statistic, such as the range or the standard deviation, should accompany normals.

For most weather stations, only two temperatures are recorded daily: maximum and minimum. The mean daily temperature, as calculated by the U.S. Weather Bureau, is the average of these two. Although actual mean daily temperature may differ from the calculated value, in the long run there is little difference. Monthly and annual means are in turn the average of the mean daily maxima and mean daily minima.

The normal daily temperatures, plus daily maxima and minima, are shown in figures 1-5 and appendix table 1 for five Minnesota stations: Duluth, International Falls, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Rochester, and St. Cloud. To increase the area represented the daily normals for Fargo, North Dakota, and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, are included in figures 6 and 7, respectively. Figures 1-7 and appendix table 1 also include heating degree days (HDD) and growing degree days (GDD), which are discussed in following sections.

Daily normals of temperature maxima, minima, and HDD obviously were smoothed. This was done by the U.S. Weather Bureau to make certain computational procedures easier. Unfortunately, however, this masks such interesting climatological features as the apparently real "January thaw." Though not a feature every year, it does occur frequently enough to be of concern to certain local enterprises. The "January thaw," which brings about a marked loss

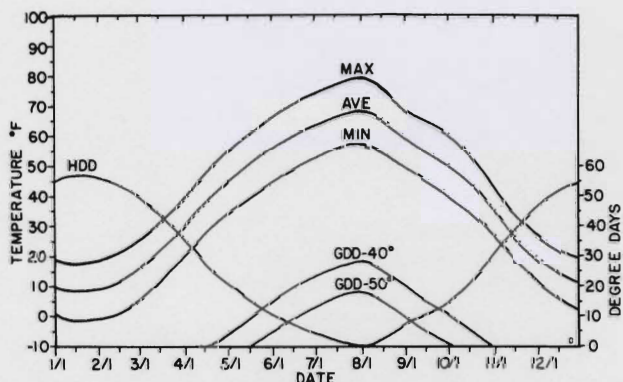


Figure 1. Daily temperature normals, HDD ($T_b = 65^\circ \text{ F.}$), and GDD ($T_b = 40^\circ$ and 50° F.) at Duluth.¹

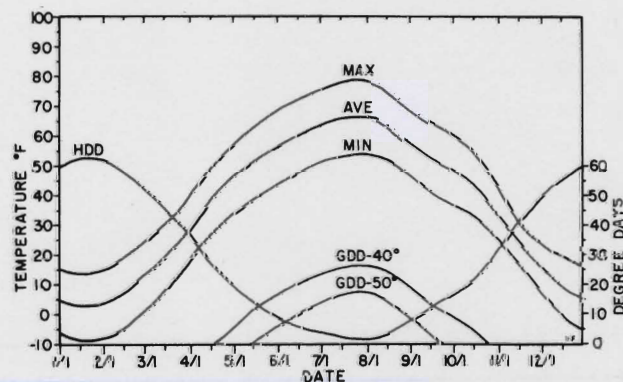


Figure 2. Daily temperature normals, HDD ($T_b = 65^\circ \text{ F.}$), and GDD ($T_b = 40^\circ$ and 50° F.) at International Falls.

¹ For definition of terms, see pages 28 and 32.

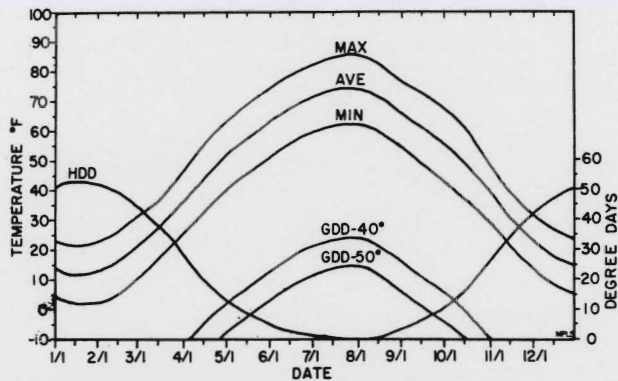


Figure 3. Daily temperature normals, HDD ($T_b = 65^\circ \text{ F.}$), and GDD ($T_b = 40^\circ$ and 50° F.) at Minneapolis-St. Paul.

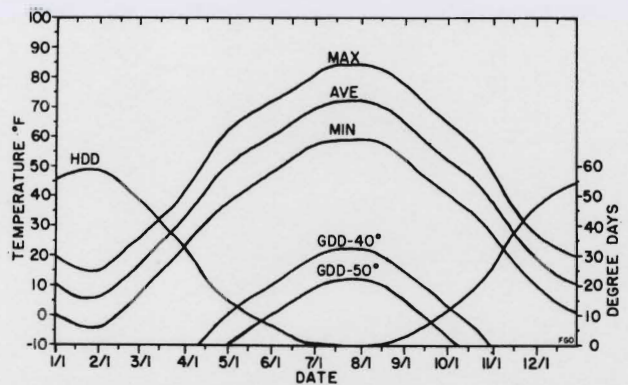


Figure 6. Daily temperature normals, HDD ($T_b = 65^\circ \text{ F.}$), and GDD ($T_b = 40^\circ$ and 50° F.) at Fargo, North Dakota.

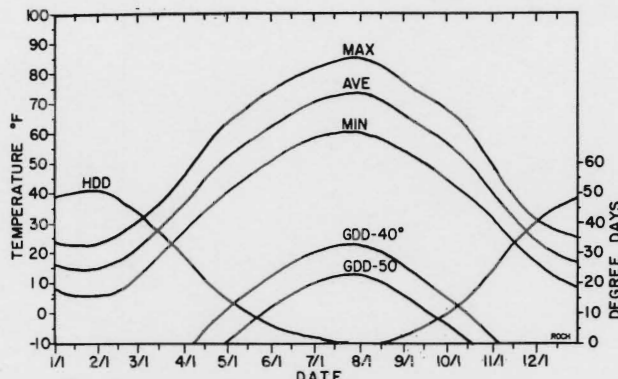


Figure 4. Daily temperature normals, HDD ($T_b = 65^\circ \text{ F.}$), and GDD ($T_b = 40^\circ$ and 50° F.) at Rochester.

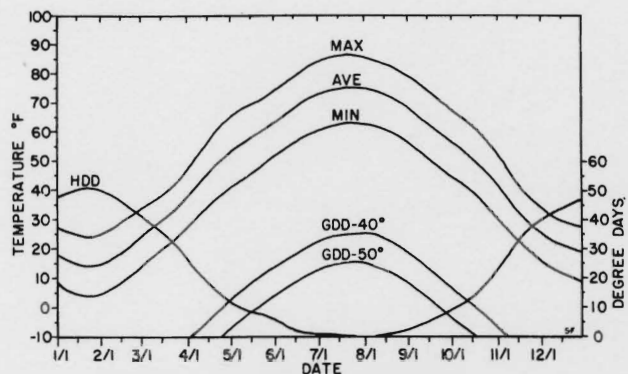


Figure 7. Daily temperature normals, HDD ($T_b = 65^\circ \text{ F.}$), and GDD ($T_b = 40^\circ$ and 50° F.) at Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

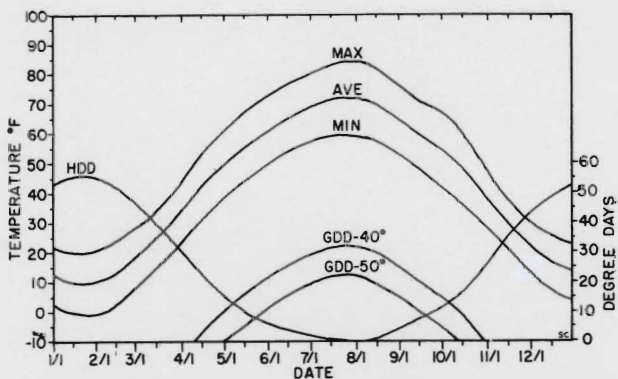


Figure 5. Daily temperature normals, HDD ($T_b = 65^\circ \text{ F.}$), and GDD ($T_b = 40^\circ$ and 50° F.) at St. Cloud.

in snow cover, tends to occur around January 21-24, especially in southeastern Minnesota.

Monthly, seasonal, and annual normals at the 66 stations that had a continuous record during the normal period are included in appendix table 2. Monthly normals are illustrated in figures 8-19, seasonal normals in figures 20-23, and annual normal temperatures in figure 24.

In the northern one-quarter of the state, particularly in the north central and northeast, weather stations are sparse. So lines of equal temperature, isotherms, might be altered appreciably in the future as information on this area increases.

As shown in figures 8-19, five areas might be termed cold spots. Minnesota's northwestern corner generally is the coldest—it is the farthest north and usually the first to receive cold air masses originating in Canada. The Misquah hills of the extreme northeast are believed to be another chronically low temperature area. Although there admittedly are no supporting records for this supposition, it is based upon the altitude of the hills and the fact that air temperature generally decreases with increasing altitude.

Other areas of relatively low temperatures are found centered around Becker, Hubbard, and Clearwater Counties; in southern St. Louis County west and north of Duluth; and in the southeast, particularly Mower and Olmsted Counties.

In part at least, all three areas may appear to be cold spots because of local cold air drainage at the weather stations representing these regions. West of Duluth is a large area of organic soils that are very

poor in heat economy. Other and more comprehensive explanations are not possible at this time.

Along the Lake Superior shoreline, temperatures are out of phase with the rest of the state. That is, they are relatively higher in cold months and cooler in warm months. This is due, of course, to the prox-

imity of the lake which acts as a heat reservoir in cool periods and as a cooling source in warm periods. However, the lake effect does not extend far inland due essentially to prevailing westerly winds and also to the upland that rises quite abruptly from the lake-shore.

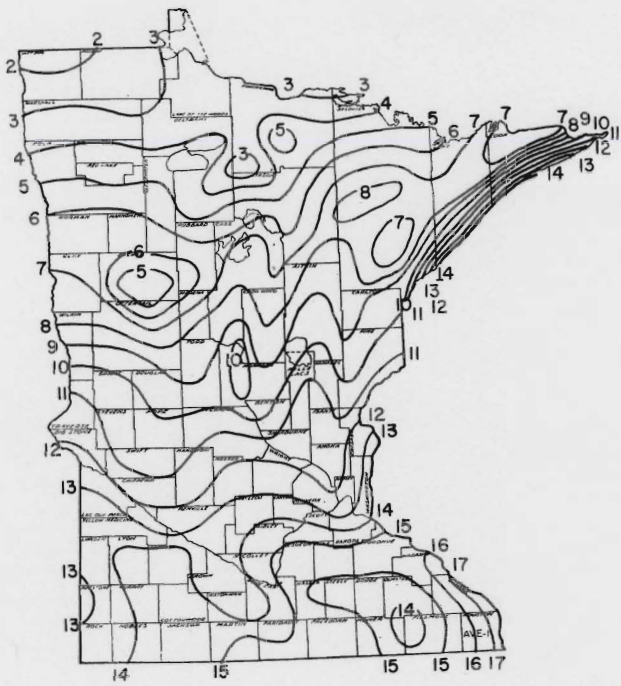


Figure 8. January normal temperature.

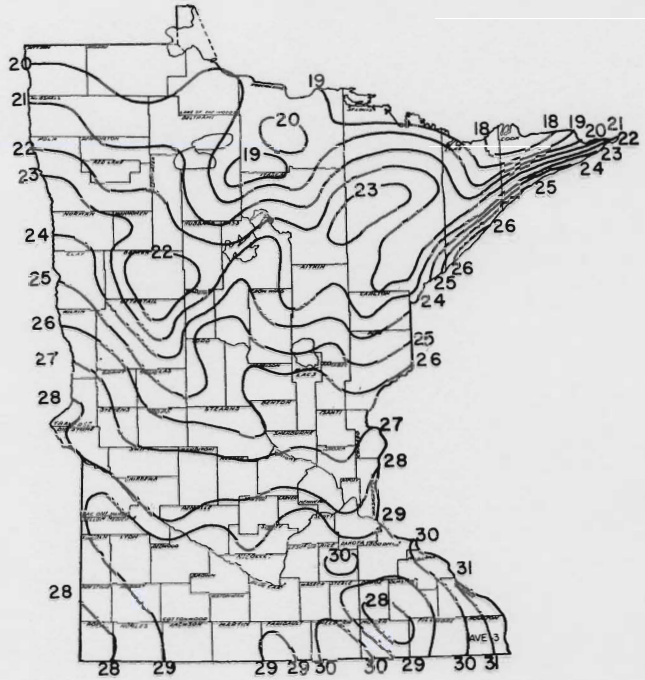


Figure 10. March normal temperature.

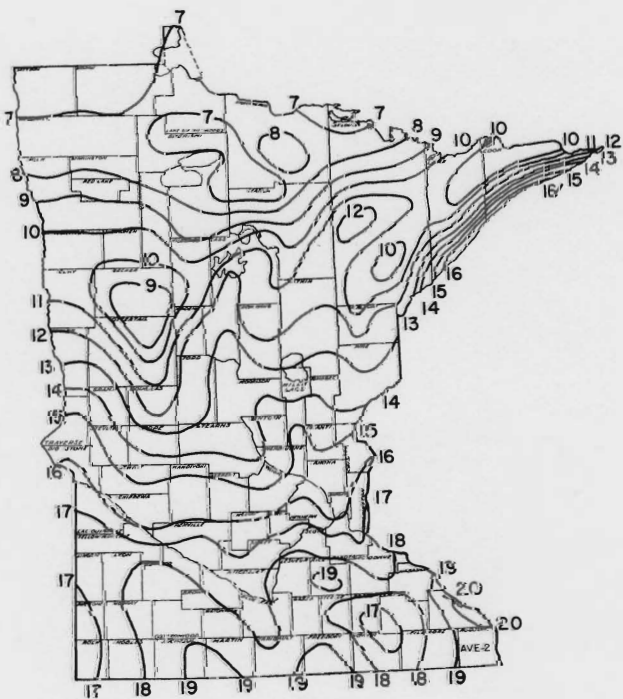


Figure 9. February normal temperature.

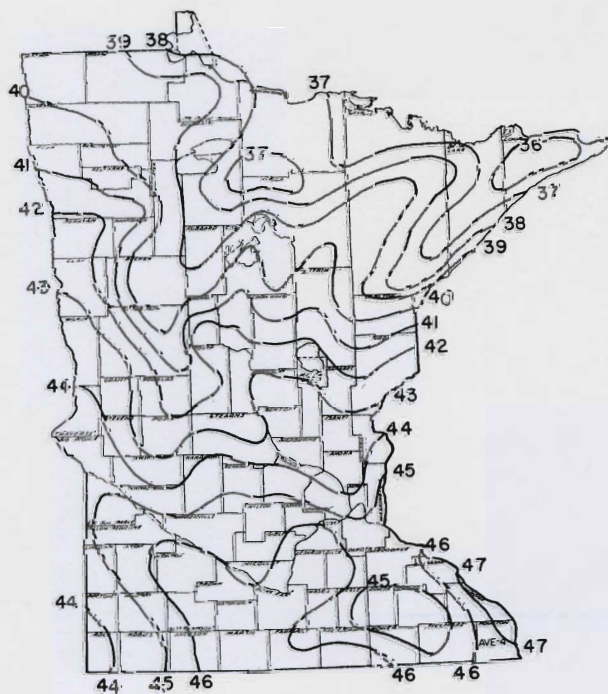


Figure 11. April normal temperature.

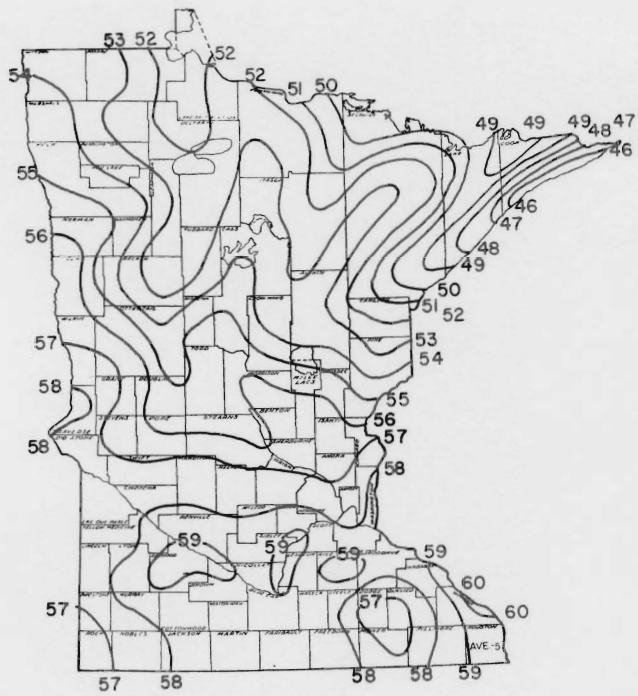


Figure 12. May normal temperature.

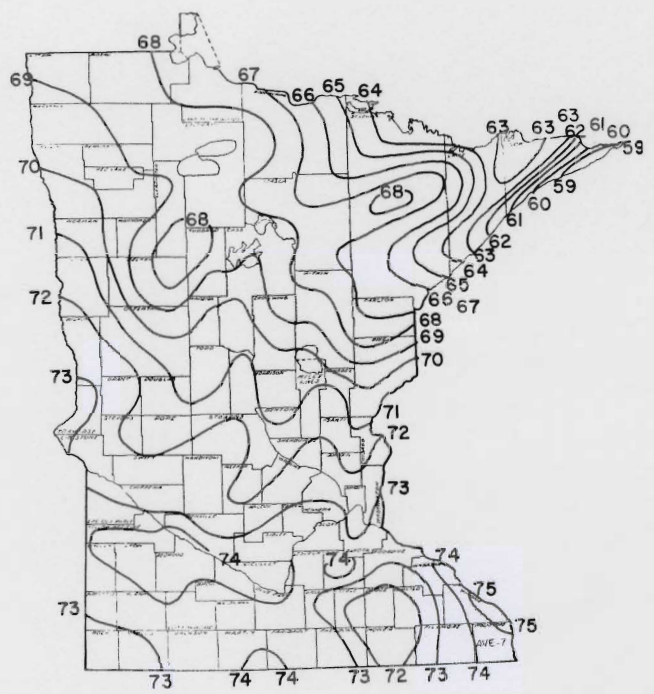


Figure 14. July normal temperature.

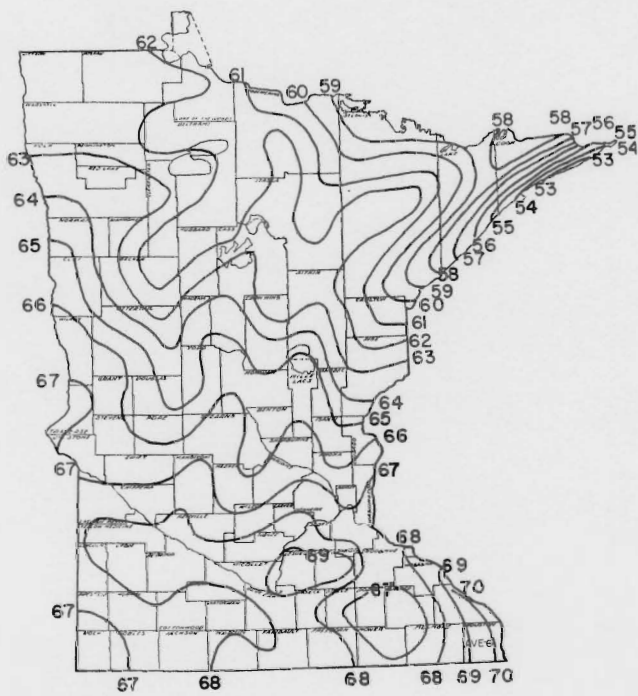


Figure 13. June normal temperature.

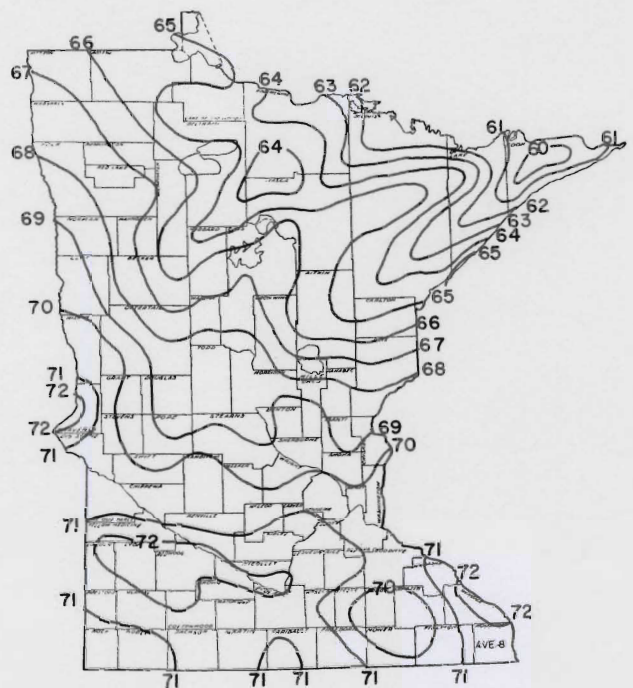


Figure 15. August normal temperature.

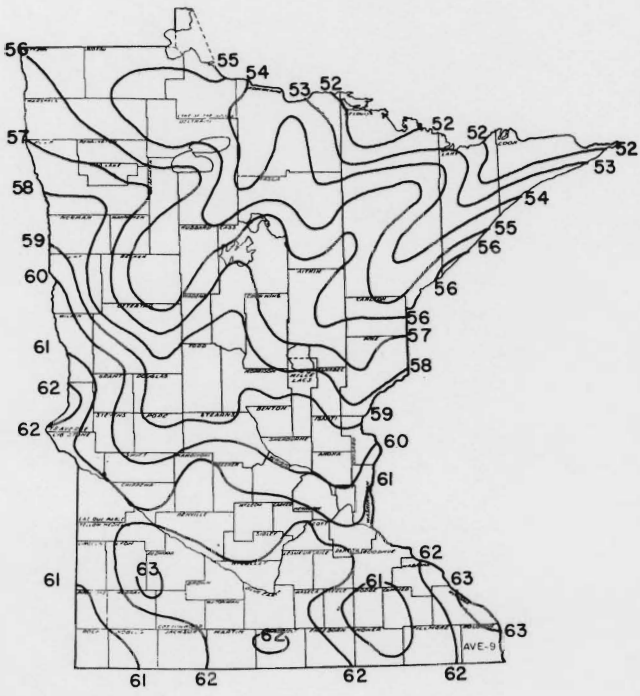


Figure 16. September normal temperature.

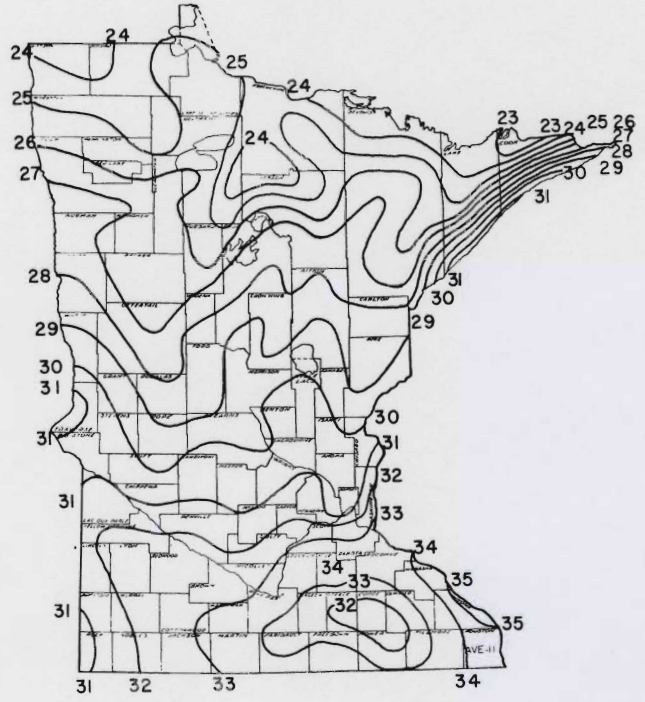


Figure 18. November normal temperature.

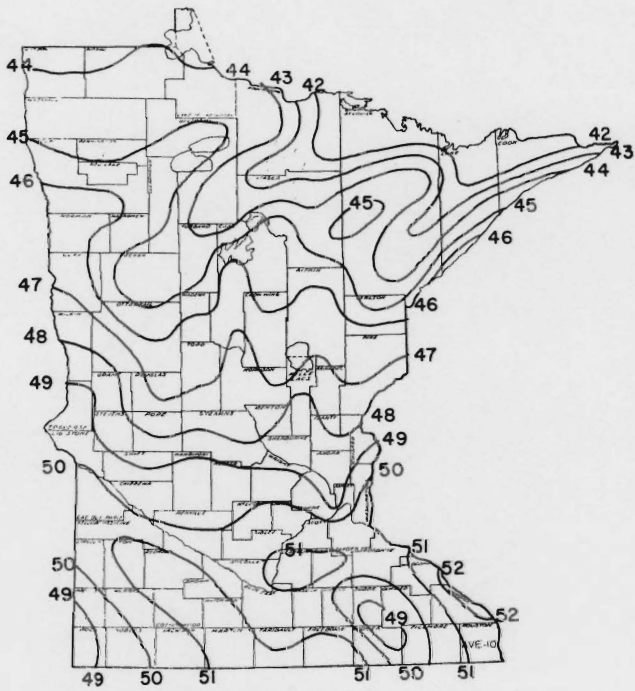


Figure 17. October normal temperature.

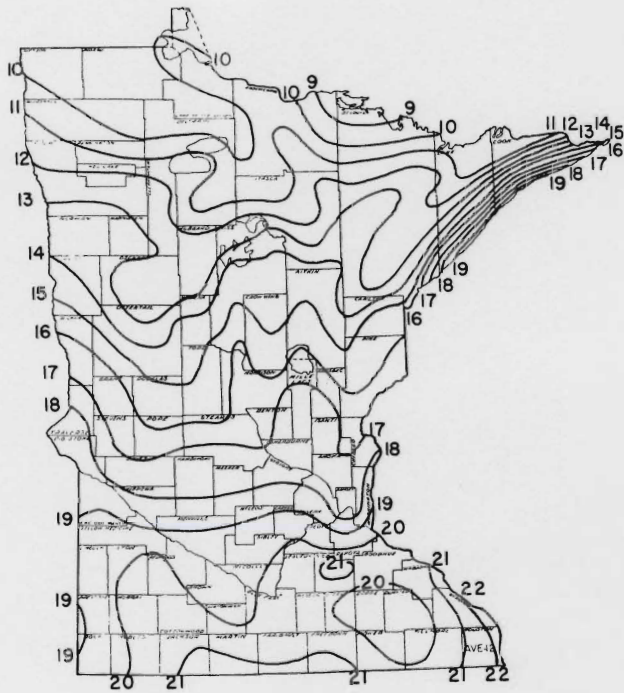


Figure 19. December normal temperature.

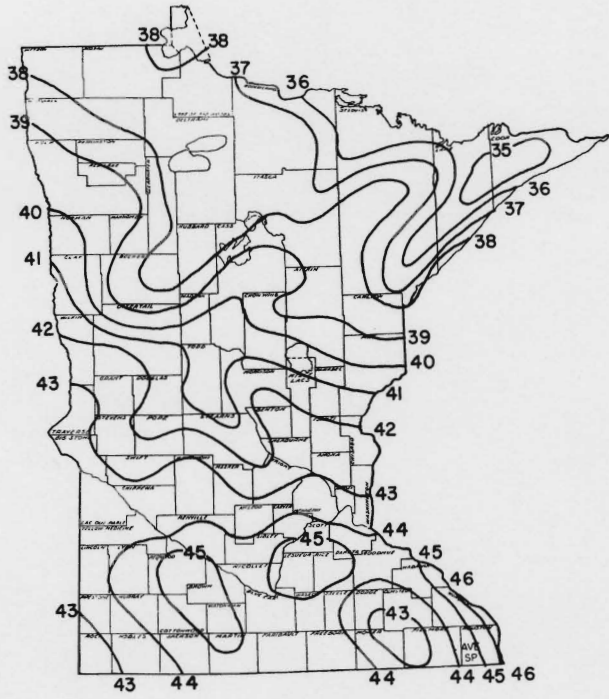


Figure 20. Spring (March, April, and May) normal temperature.

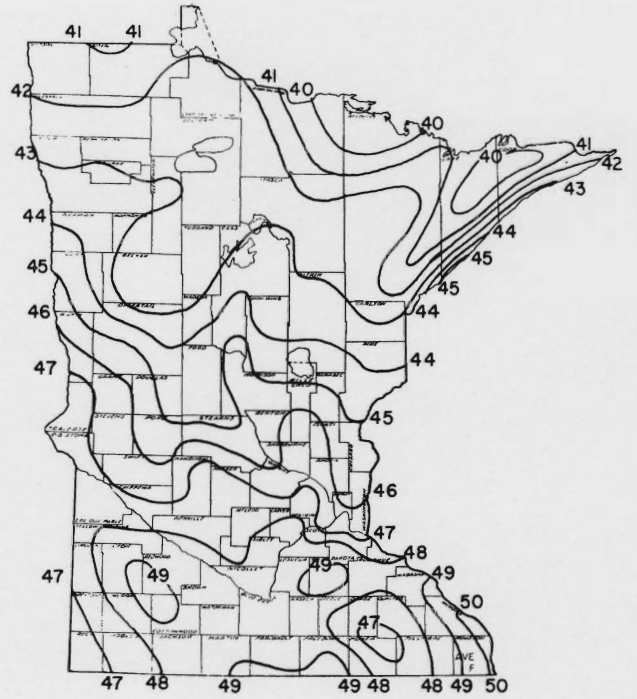


Figure 22. Fall (September, October, and November) normal temperature.

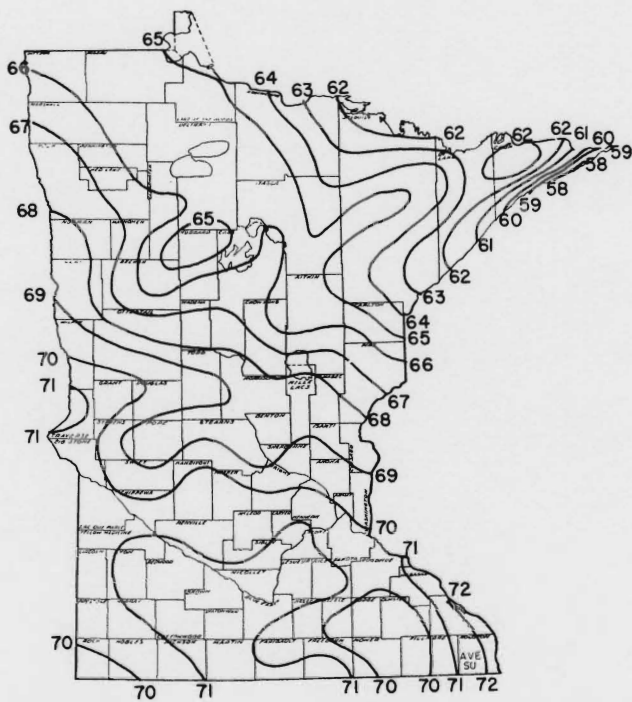


Figure 21. Summer (June, July, and August) normal temperature.

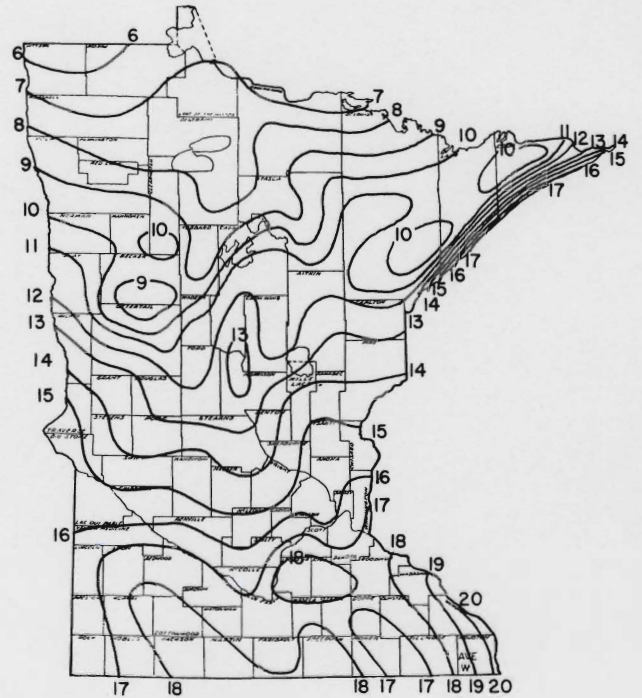


Figure 23. Winter (December, January, and February) normal temperature.

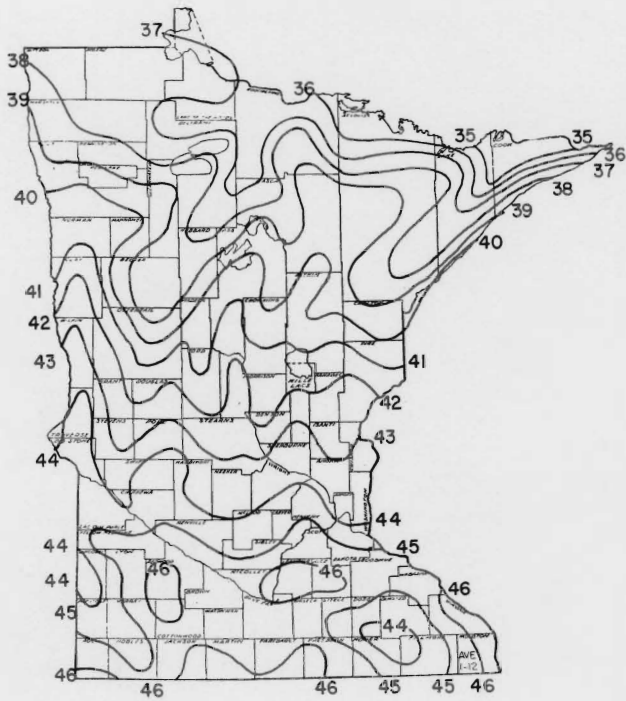


Figure 24. Annual normal temperature.



Figure 26. Average daily January minimum temperature.

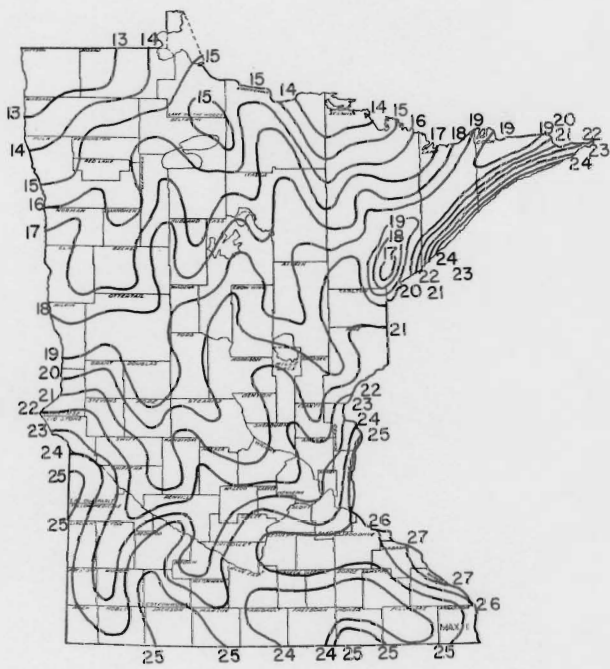


Figure 25. Average daily January maximum temperature.

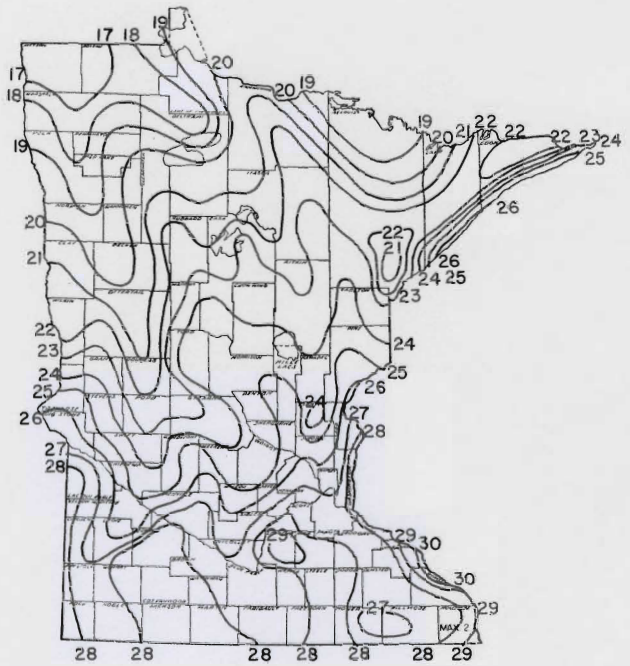


Figure 27. Average daily February maximum temperature.

Temperature Extremes

Temperature maxima and minima, although they may last for only a short period during any 1 day, are of great import to exposed organisms. Temperature extremes constitute the temperature factor largely responsible for the presence or absence, success or failure, of an organism in a particular area. These temperatures and effective day and night temperatures, discussed in a following section, are the temperature data of concern to those interested in the natural aerial environment of earth-bound organisms. The average or normal temperature is inadequate since temperature differences are effectively masked.

Minnesota, lying within the heart of the North American land mass, displays a typically continental climate. It has great extremes in temperature, not only from season to season and month to month, but on a diurnal basis as well. The only water body of sufficient size to modify climate on more than an extremely localized basis is Lake Superior. However, its influence in Minnesota is restricted essentially to confines of the shoreline for reasons already given.

Daily normal maxima and minima for five Minnesota stations plus Fargo and Sioux Falls are found in appendix table 1 and figures 1-7.

Average daily maxima and minima for each month are shown in figures 25-48; data are listed in appendix

table 2. These average (not normal) daily maxima and minima are based on the period of record 1931-52 which is 8 years less than the standard normal period. Inclusion of the 8 years' data probably would not alter appreciably the data presented here.

Earlier, some objections to the temperature shelter were presented. Chief among them is the fact that thermometers within are about 5½ feet above ground. Even this small distance results in frequent large temperature differences between the shelter and the adjacent plant or soil surface. Tables 9 and 10 show some differences that were measured.

The differences essentially depend upon the kind of surface. For example, a snow cover is an effective insulator that prevents a rapid loss of heat and, therefore, a rapid change in soil temperature. However, just above the snow surface, temperature minima much lower than the shelter minima frequently occur. Of course, snow effectively masks temperature differences between various surfaces; not until the snow disappears do differences appear.

Over a green transpiring surface such as sod, maximum temperatures are about the same as in the shelter but minimum temperatures are much lower. In contrast, over a bare soil (uncultivated), minimum temperatures are usually only a few degrees cooler than

Table 9. Comparison between maximum temperatures, ° F., measured in the standard shelter and in the microenvironment at St. Paul, Minnesota

Date	Shelter temperature*		Microenvironment temperature†							
			In air 10 cm. above sod		In soil 1 cm. under					
			Average maximum‡	Extreme maximum	Sod soil		Bare soil		Soybean soil	
		Average maximum‡	Extreme maximum	Average maximum‡	Extreme maximum	Average maximum‡	Extreme maximum	Average maximum‡	Extreme maximum	
1961:										
October	63	83	.....	.....	56	65	64	81	.....	.....
November§	41	63	39	51	37	55	39	61	.....	.....
December§	24	53	21	50	32	42	31	47	.....	.....
1962:										
January§	18	36	16	35	29	32	23	32	.....	.....
February§	21	39	24	35	28	31	25	32	.....	.....
March§	34	50	31	47	31	32	30	34	.....	.....
April	54	88	52	88	45	69	53	82	.....	.....
May	71	87	67	86	67	82	76	102	.....	.....
June	76	90	75	91	77	91	89	108	.....	.....
July	78	87	75	87	78	89	89	110	89	104
August	80	90	78	92	77	84	94	111	93	121
September	68	80	67	80	67	76	77	93	62	74
Average	52	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	57	.....	.....	.....
Extreme	80	90	78	92	78	91	94	111	93	121

* Obtained from daily measurements using the standard, maximum-type, mercury thermometer.

† Air temperatures were recorded hourly using aspirated shielded thermocouples over sod at 10 cm. above soil surface. Soil temperatures were recorded hourly using thermocouples buried at 1 cm. under soil surface; thermocouples in soybean plot were between rows.

‡ Strictly speaking, these are not average maxima but are the highest average hourly temperature obtained for 1 of the 24 hours during each month.

§ Unusually heavy snows, maximum depth of 17 inches measured in March, frequently buried the temperature-sensing element placed at 10 cm. above the soil surface. The snow also acted as an effective insulator keeping the soil at a higher than usual winter temperature.

Table 10. Comparison between minimum temperatures, ° F., measured in the standard shelter and in the microenvironment at St. Paul, Minnesota

Date	Shelter temperature*		Microenvironment temperature											
			In air above						In soil 1 cm. under					
	Average minimum Extreme minimum		Bare soil†		Sod†		Sod‡		Sod soil§		Bare soil§		Soybean soil§	
			Average minimum	Extreme minimum	Average minimum	Extreme minimum	Average minimum#	Extreme minimum	Average minimum#	Extreme minimum	Average minimum#	Extreme minimum	Average minimum#	Extreme minimum
1961:														
October	40	26	37	21	34	14	.....	.....	47	37	41	29	.....	.....
November	26	14	25	11	22	4	29	13	34	30	30	21	.....	.....
December	9	-12	8	-22	8	-22	18	-9	32	30	29	16	.....	.....
1962:														
January	1	-24	-2	-25	-2	-25	8	-21	28	24	21	12	.....	.....
February	7	-23	3	-25	3	-25	18	-19	27	18	23	5	.....	.....
March	19	-24	14	-37	14	-37	29	11	31	28	29	25	.....	.....
April	32	9	32	5	31	5	33	9	36	31	35	23	.....	.....
May	51	39	49	34	47	27	52	35	55	42	52	38	.....	.....
June	56	42	53	40	51	31	56	41	61	53	58	46	.....	.....
July	58	47	54	36	52	33	59	47	66	62	61	51	59	50
August	59	53	55	43	53	38	58	44	66	60	62	52	62	53
September	49	33	45	30	43	27	48	30	59	52	50	37	53	42
Average	34	.....	31	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	41	.....	.....	.....
Extreme	1	-24	-2	-37	-2	-37	8	-21	28	18	21	5	.....	.....

* Obtained from daily measurements using the standard, minimum-type, alcohol thermometer.

† Obtained from daily measurements using the standard, minimum-type, alcohol thermometers maintained at 2 cm. above bare soil and at height of grass blades in sod plot. When snow was present, November-March, both thermometers were maintained at about 2 cm. above the snow surface.

‡ Air temperatures were recorded hourly using aspirated shielded thermocouples over sod at 10 cm. above soil surface; this element was frequently buried by heavy snows during November-March.

§ Soil temperatures were recorded hourly using thermocouples buried at 1 cm. under soil surface; thermocouples in soybean plot were between rows. Soil was at a higher than usual winter temperature due to heavy snows from November-March.

Strictly speaking, these are not average minima but are the lowest average hourly temperature obtained for 1 of the 24 hours during each month.

in the shelter. Strictly comparable maximum temperatures over a bare soil are not available, but temperatures at 1 cm. depth under bare soil are acceptable for purposes of comparison. A bare soil and the air layer immediately adjacent register much higher maxima than occur in the shelter (table 9).

The extreme maxima of 121° F. at 1 cm. depth within a soybean field occurred due to two factors:

1. The soil had been cultivated earlier in the spring so heat conduction to lower depths was decreased.

2. Although plants did not yet completely shade the ground, they were tall enough to effectively decrease convective heat losses through reduction of wind movement. (As wind movement increases, the temperature difference between the shelter and plant or soil surface decreases.)

So, in review, shelter temperature extremes apparently may be used to approximate the microenvironment when other temperature measurements are not available. In addition, shelter maxima approximate quite well the maximum temperatures over a green

Table 11. Officially accepted shelter temperature extremes in ° F. (7, 19, 21, 22)

Maximum	Place	Date	Minimum	Place	Date	Range
			World			
136°	El-Azizia, Libya	9/13/1922	-127°	Vostok, Antarctica	8/24/1960	263°
136°	San Luis, Mexico	8/11/1933				
			Continental United States*			
134°	Death Valley, California	7/10/1913	-70°	Rogers Pass, Montana	1/20/1954	204°
			Minnesota			
114°	Beardsley	7/29/1917	-59°	Leech Lake Dam	2/9/1899	173°
114°	Moorhead	7/6/1936	-59°	Pokegama Dam	2/16/1903	173°

* A -78° F. was recorded at Fort Yukon, Alaska. In Canada the record is -81° F. at Snag, Yukon Territory, on February 3, 1947.



Figure 28. Average daily February minimum temperature.

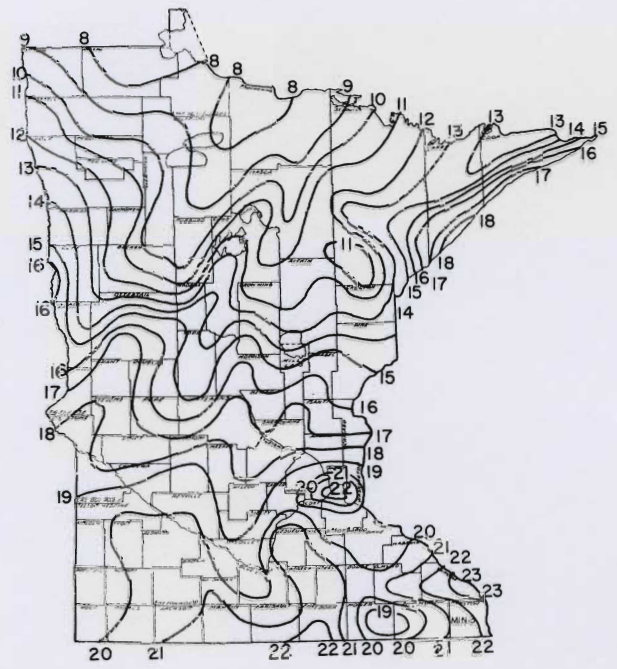


Figure 30. Average daily March minimum temperature.

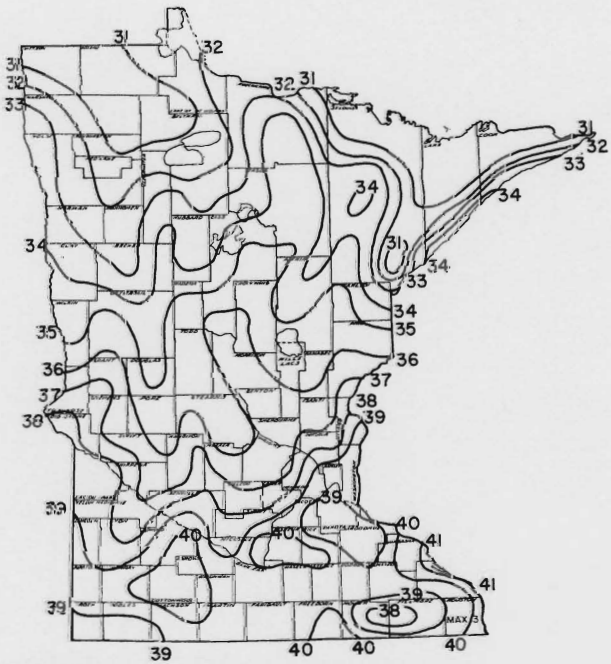


Figure 29. Average daily March maximum temperature.

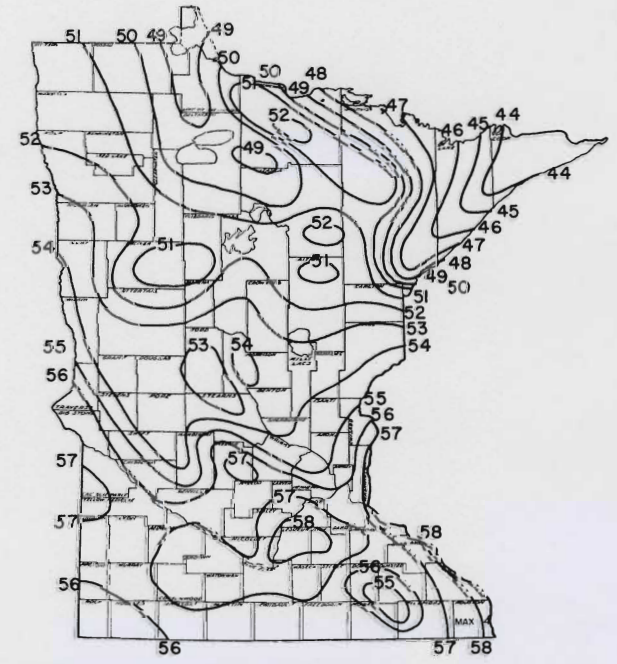


Figure 31. Average daily April maximum temperature.

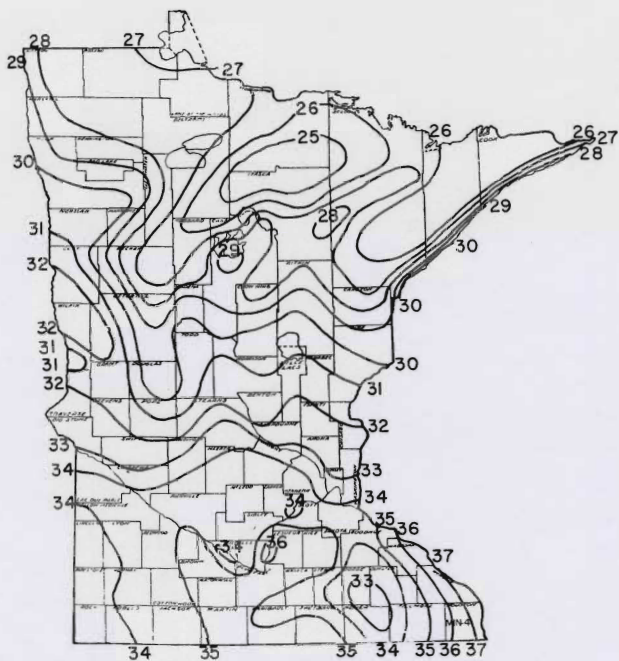


Figure 32. Average daily April minimum temperature.

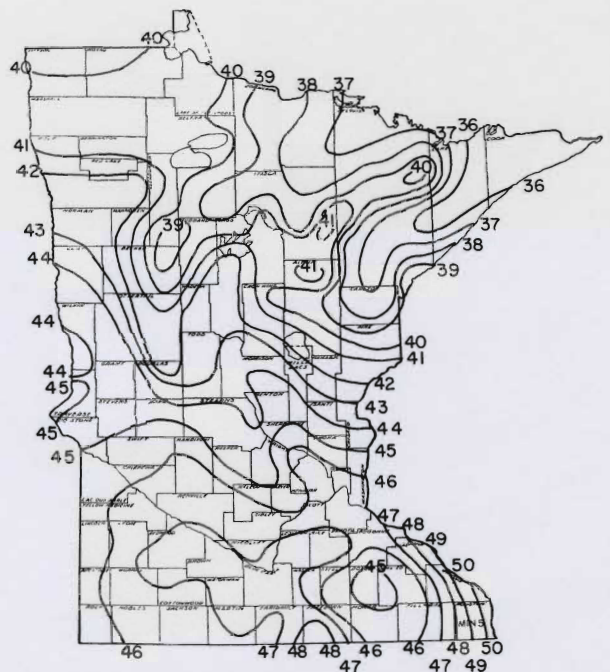


Figure 34. Average daily May minimum temperature.

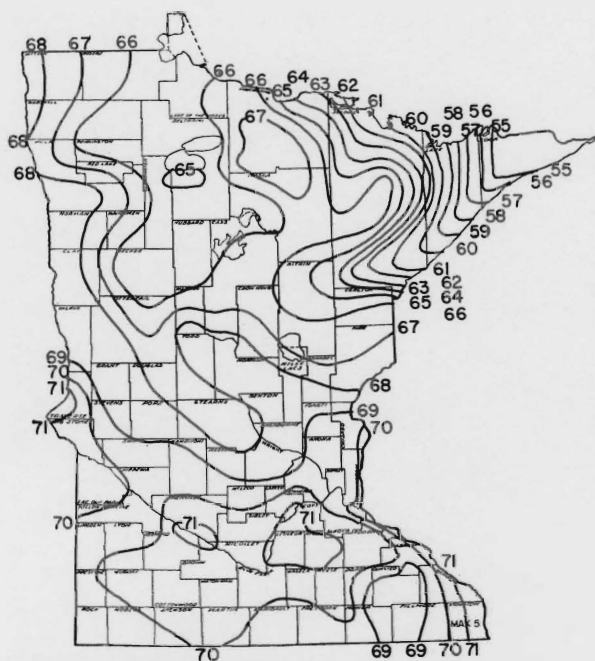


Figure 33. Average daily May maximum temperature.

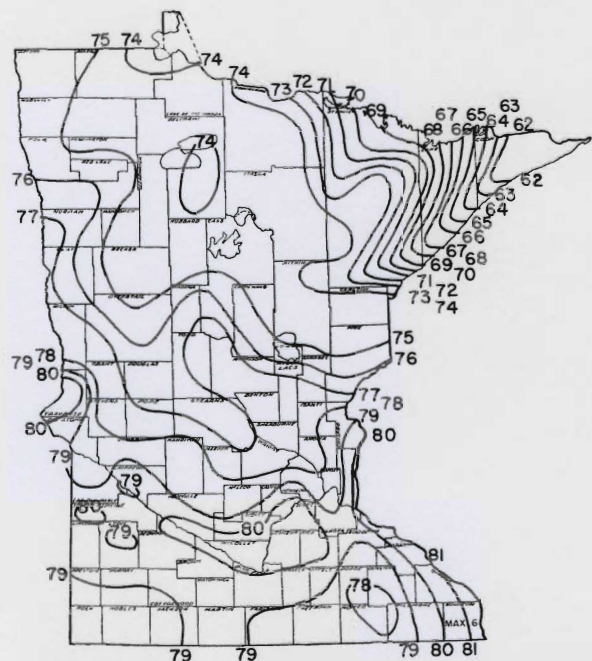


Figure 35. Average daily June maximum temperature.

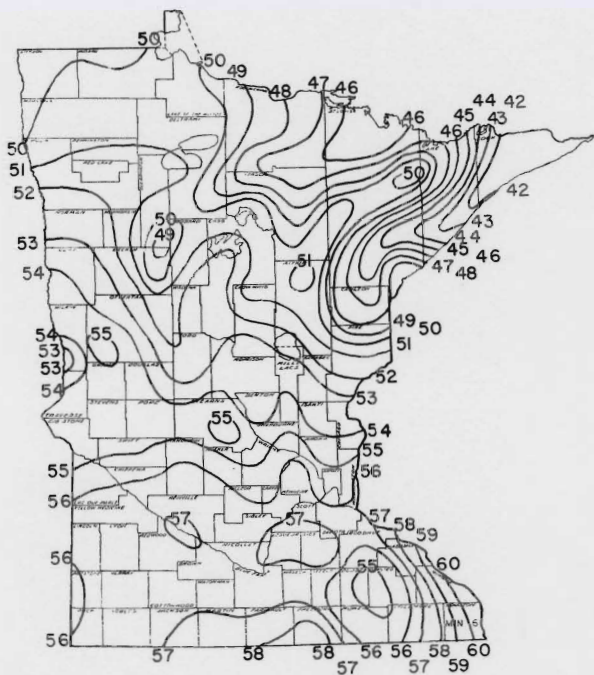


Figure 36. Average daily June minimum temperature.

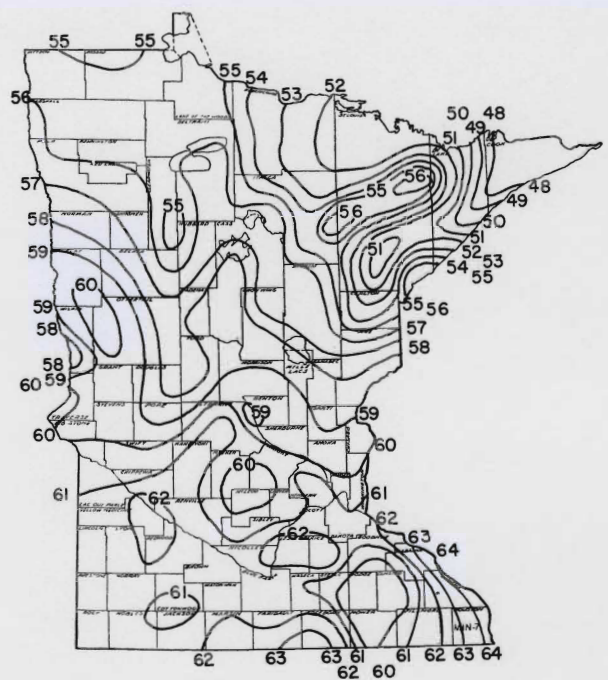


Figure 38. Average daily July minimum temperature.

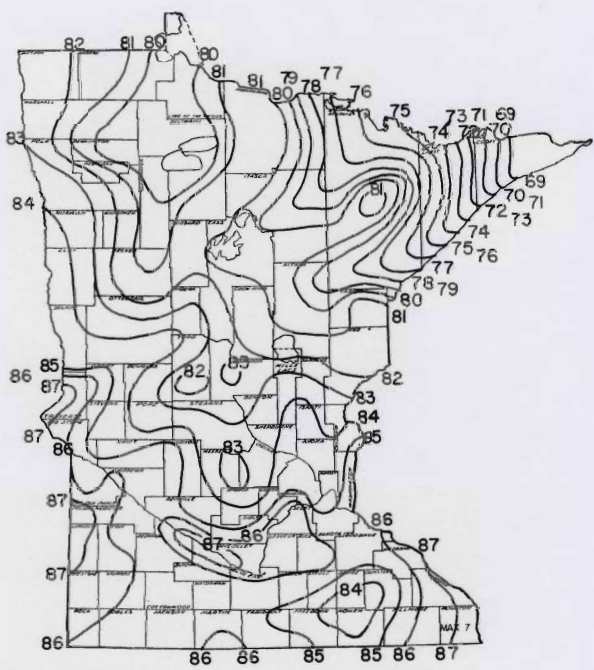


Figure 37. Average daily July maximum temperature.

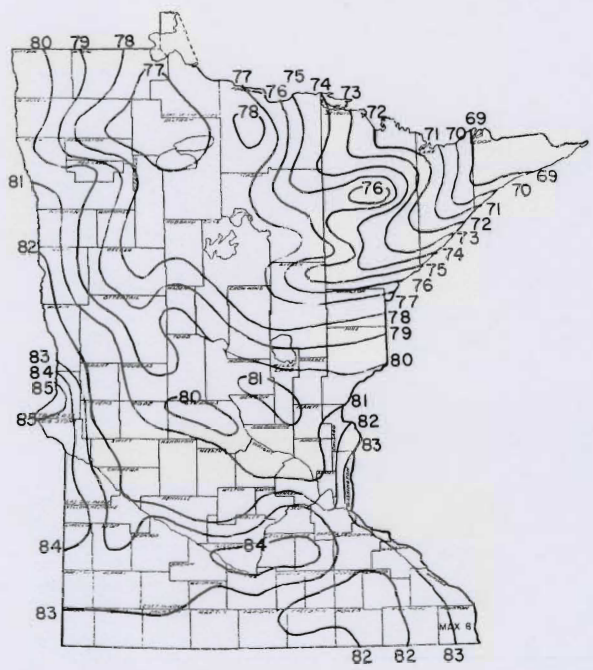


Figure 39. Average daily August maximum temperature.

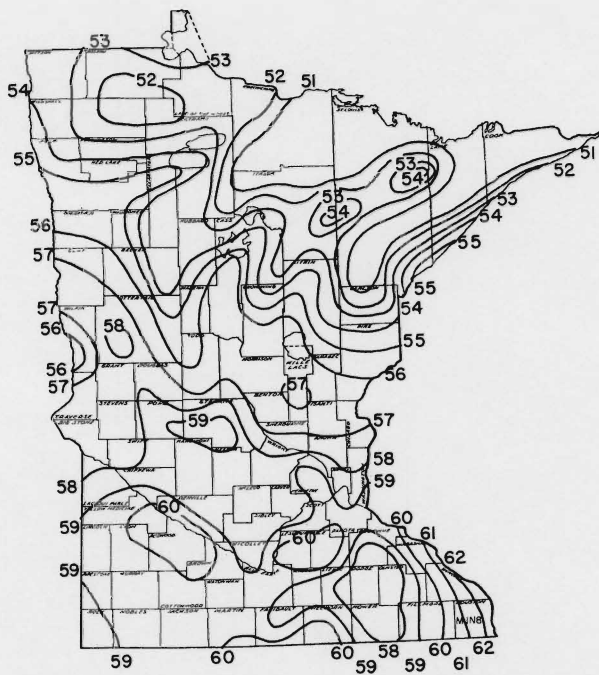


Figure 40. Average daily August minimum temperature.

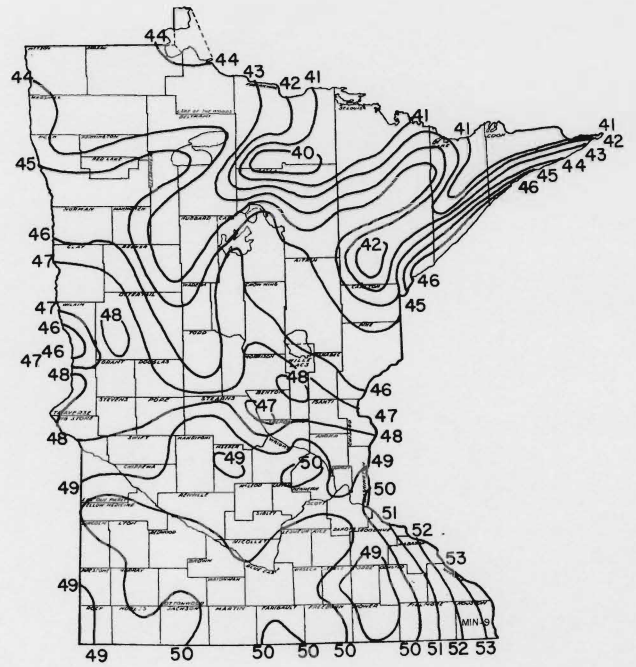


Figure 42. Average daily September minimum temperature.

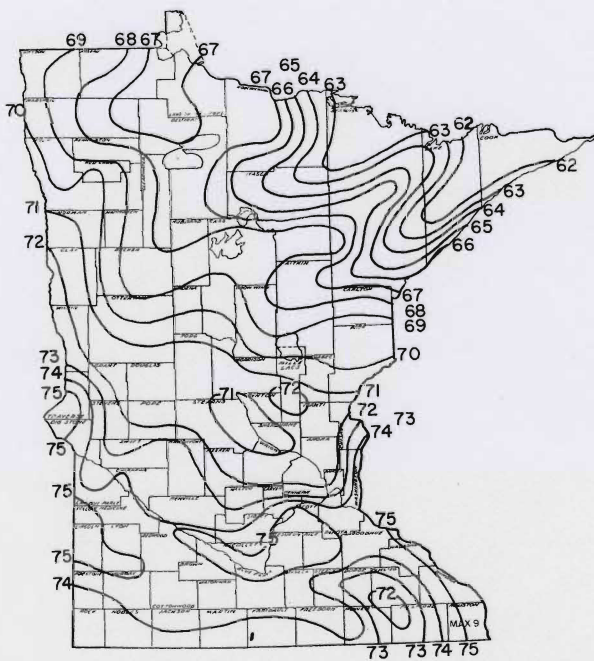


Figure 41. Average daily September maximum temperature.

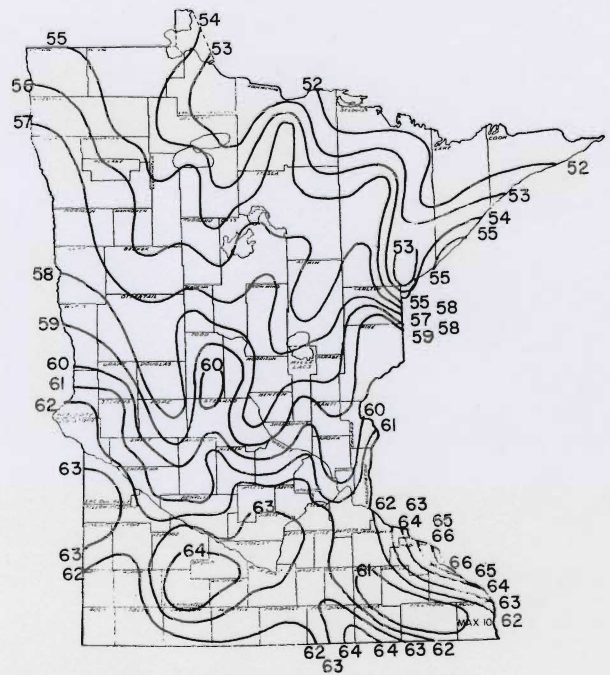


Figure 43. Average daily October maximum temperature.

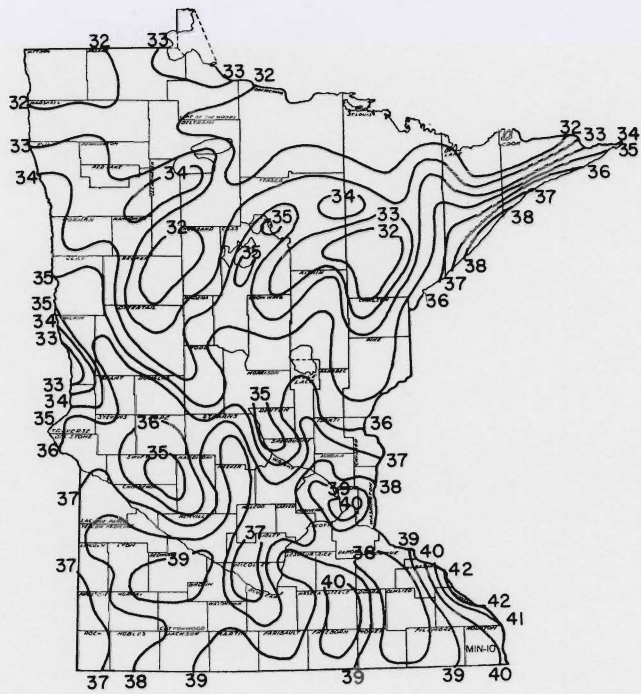


Figure 44. Average daily October minimum temperature.

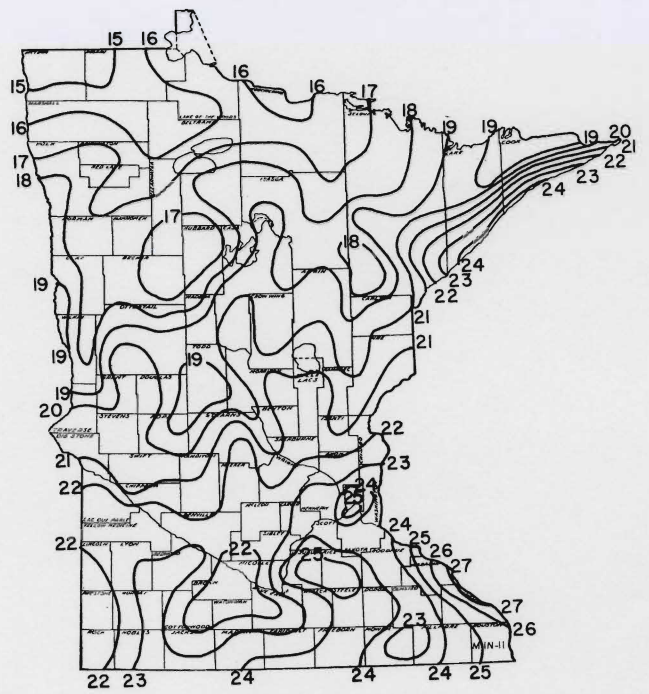


Figure 46. Average daily November minimum temperature.

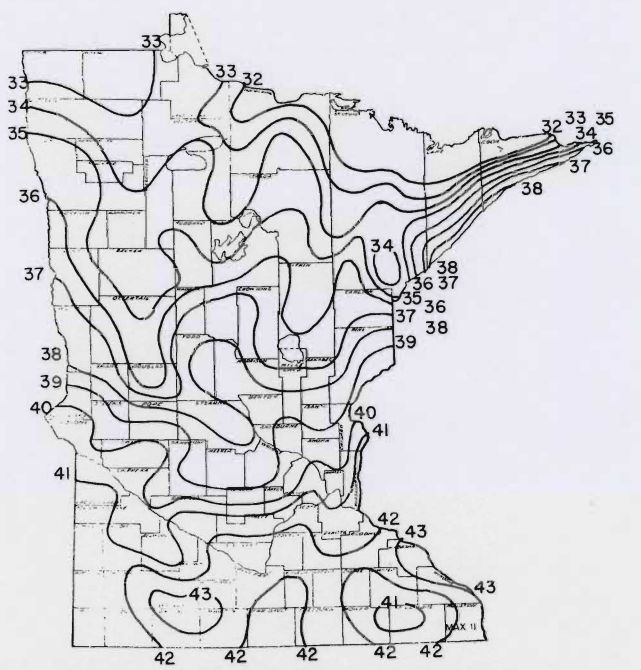


Figure 45. Average daily November maximum temperature.

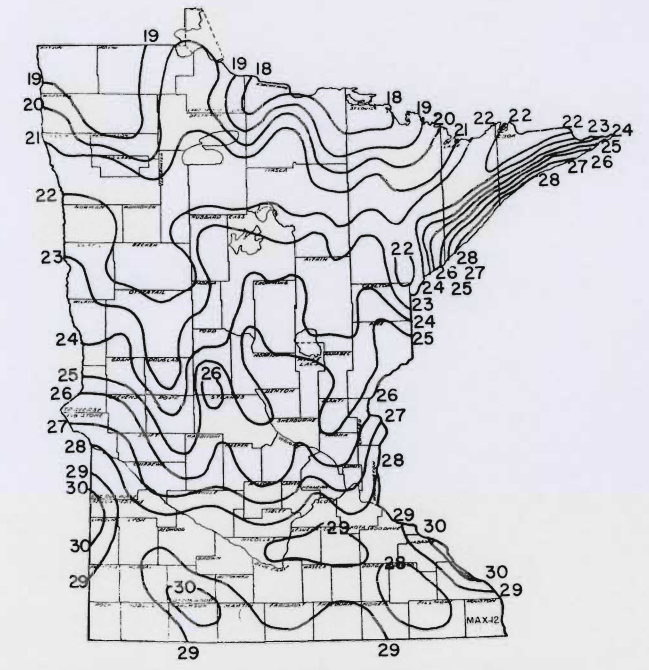


Figure 47. Average daily December maximum temperature.

transpiring surface; shelter minima are consistently a few degrees warmer than the minima over a bare soil. Shelter temperature extremes are poorest when compared to minima over green transpiring surfaces and to maxima over bare soil. Both maxima and minima over a bare cultivated soil are poorly estimated by shelter temperature extremes but differences decrease as crop-shading increases. As the crop matures and shading of the ground increases, a point is reached where temperature extremes within the crop canopy are much less than the shelter extremes.

The highest and lowest temperatures measured in the standard shelter during the entire record period for each station are shown in appendix table 2 and figures 49 and 50. With few exceptions, extreme maxima were recorded in July and lowest minima in January. Ada recorded the greatest temperature range, 164° F., due to a maximum and a minimum of 111° and -53° F., respectively. The modifying influence of Lake Superior is evident for the two lakeshore stations, Grand Marais and Two Harbors. They had the smallest absolute temperature ranges, 134° and 135° F., respectively.

The Duluth airport station (appendix table 2) recorded the smallest range, 132°, because of extremes of 97° and -35° F. This small range was undoubtedly due to the relatively short record period, since the Duluth city station recorded extremes of 106° and -41° in a much longer period.

Table 11 lists the officially accepted extreme temperatures of the world, the United States, and Minnesota. The continentality of the Minnesota climate is apparent with an absolute range of 173° F.—only 31° F. less than the absolute range measured anywhere in continental United States.

If 173° F. is the extreme temperature range in Minnesota as measured in a shelter (table 11), what might be a conservative estimate of the microenvironment extreme range? From measurements made in St. Paul, the maximum could be 30° F. higher and the minimum 15° F. lower—a maximum and minimum of 144° F. and -74° F., respectively; a range of 218° F.

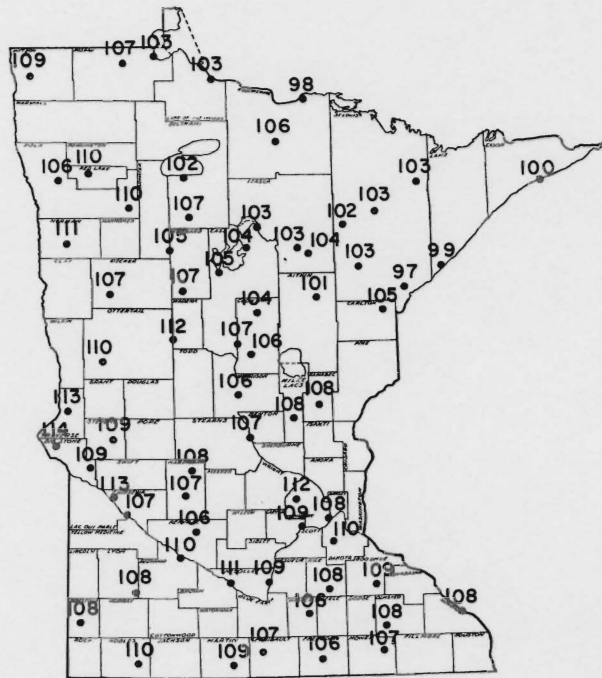


Figure 49. Extreme maximum air temperatures recorded during the total record period.



Figure 48. Average daily December minimum temperature.

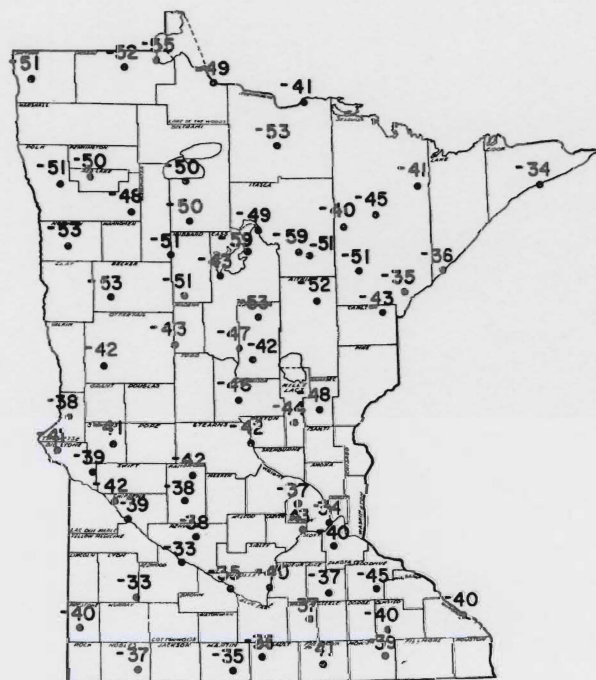


Figure 50. Extreme minimum air temperatures recorded during the total record period.

Effective Day and Night Temperatures

During a day, air temperature normally rises from a minimum at about sunrise to a maximum in the early afternoon. Then it begins to drop, reaching a minimum again at sunrise the following day. This regular rise and fall, which may be interrupted by a change in the air mass or cloud cover conditions, reflects the sun's apparent daily movement through the heavens.

At most weather stations only the daily maximum and minimum temperatures are recorded; these are the peak and trough of the actual course of the daily temperature. The duration of these two temperatures during any 24-hour period is ordinarily short. Although these two temperatures indicate the extremes that existed, they do not represent the general temperature during the period. In order to obtain some measure of the general temperature for the period in question, the average—mean of the maximum and minimum—is ordinarily the statistic used.

However, the 24-hour day is divided into two distinct parts for plants. One is the photoperiod or daylight when photosynthesis is dominant; the other is the dark period or night when only respiration occurs. That plant growth occurs mainly at night was found to be true for many plants including tomatoes, potatoes, chili peppers, and corn (40). Therefore, there is good reason to attempt to separate temperature measurements into day and night temperatures. Were

it not for the usual cyclic rise and fall of the daily temperature, this would be virtually impossible to do, based upon only the maximum and minimum.

Formulas for estimating the average daylight temperature and night temperature, frequently termed the "effective day temperature" (6) or "phototemperature" (40) and the "effective night temperature" or "nyctotemperature," respectively, are:

$$\text{Effective day temperature (EDT)} = T_{\text{max}} - \frac{1}{4}(T_{\text{max}} - T_{\text{min}})$$

$$\text{Effective night temperature (ENT)} = T_{\text{min}} + \frac{1}{4}(T_{\text{max}} - T_{\text{min}})^2$$

Preferably, effective day and night temperatures are calculated using the daily maxima and minima but they can be estimated using the average monthly maxima and minima. Based upon the latter and more simple method, the average monthly effective day and night temperatures are listed in appendix table 2 and illustrated for April through September in figures 51-62.

Went (40) perhaps has done the most work concerning the effect of day and night temperatures upon plants. A few interesting results are outlined below.

● Corn

At relatively low light intensities, if the day temperature was 73° F., the optimum night temperature

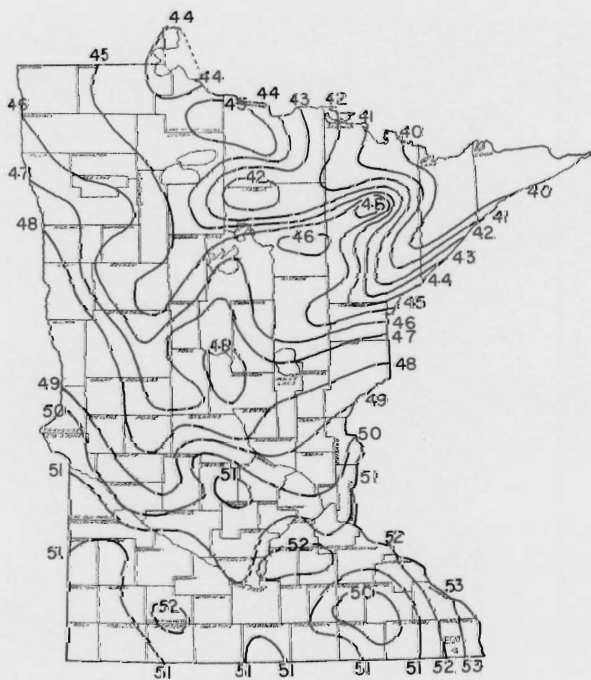


Figure 51. Average April EDT.

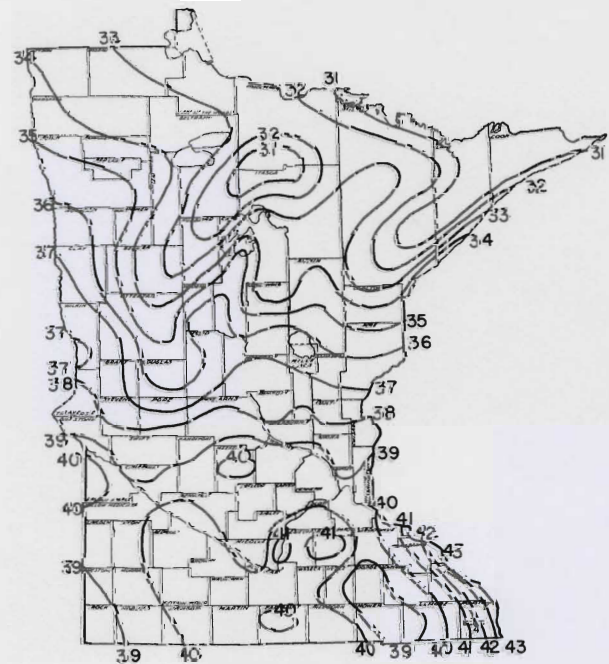


Figure 52. Average April ENT.

² T_{max} = maximum temperature; T_{min} = minimum temperature.

was 63° F.; at a 86° F. day temperature the night temperature optimum was 68° F. The optimum day temperature was either 73° F. or 79° F., depending upon the night temperature.

At high light intensities, summer conditions, optimum day and night temperatures were slightly higher.

Ears formed only when night temperatures were greater than 54° F.

● **Flax**

The best production of flax seeds occurred with a 68-73° F. day temperature and a 50° F. night temperature.

● **Tomato**

In the early development the optimum night temperature was quite high. As the plant grew and matured, the night temperature optimum gradually decreased.

During germination (in the dark) the optimum temperature was 79° F.

For emerging seedlings the most rapid development occurred at 79° F. day and 68° F. night temperatures.

The optimum night temperature for young plants was about 79-86° F.; with age it decreased to 57-63° F.

In the vegetative development the photoperiod was quite important. However, in its fruiting behavior

this plant was relatively uninfluenced by the photoperiod but greatly influenced by temperature.

● **Chili pepper**

This plant was similar to the tomato in its reactions to temperature. As seedlings the optimum night temperature was high, about 79-86° F., but decreased soon thereafter.

For example, with a day temperature of 64° F. the optimum night temperature was 86° F. and decreased in 2, 4, and 12 weeks to 79°, 70°, and 61° F., respectively.

Growth rates could have been doubled if, instead of a day temperature of 64° F., plants were grown at 81° F.

● **Potato**

Tuber production, like the fruiting behavior of tomatoes, was largely controlled by night temperatures.

Day and night temperatures of 68° F. and 57° F., respectively, appeared optimum.

Tuber production was poor at a night temperature of 63° F.; when greater than 68° F., no tubers were produced.

When temperatures were sufficiently low, especially night temperatures, the potato did not behave as a short day plant.

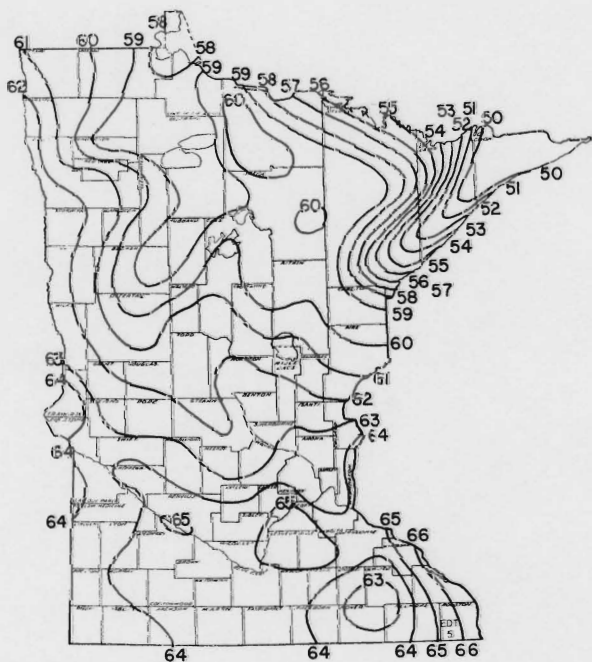


Figure 53. Average May EDT.

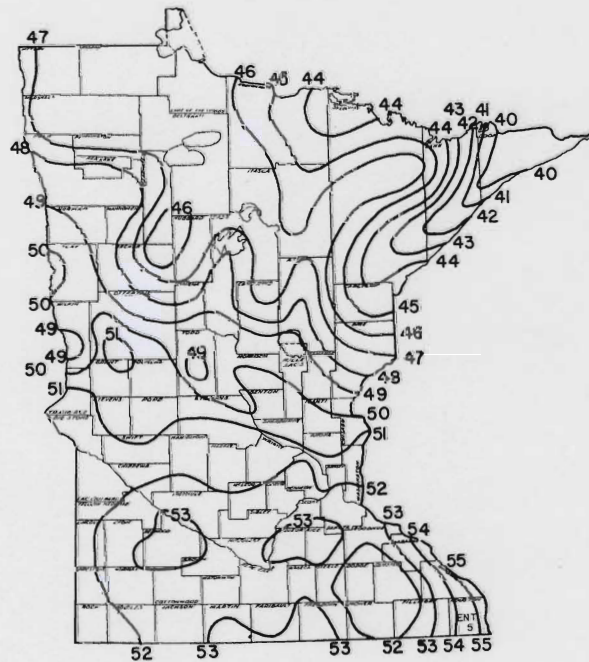


Figure 54. Average May ENT.

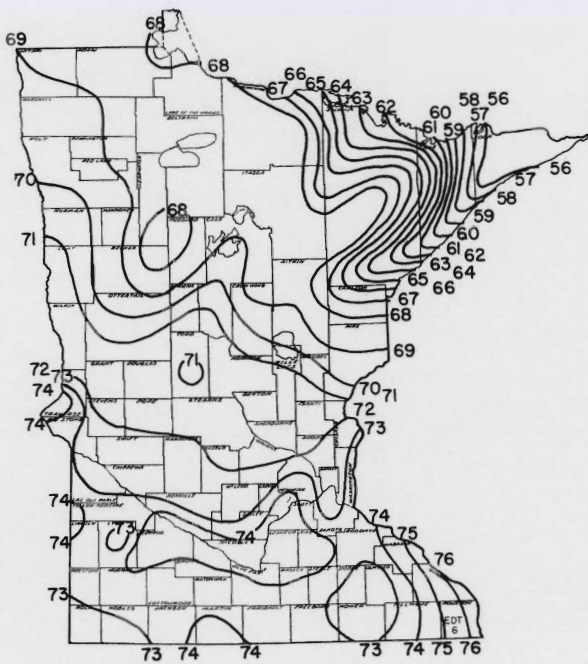


Figure 55. Average June EDT.

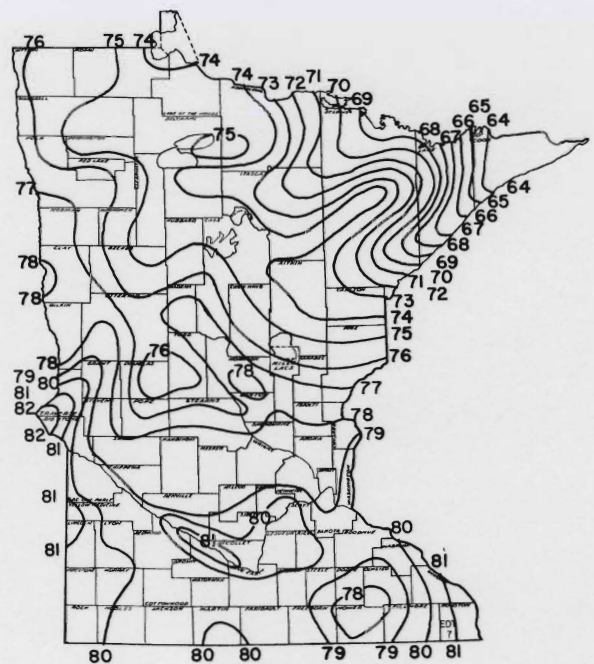


Figure 57. Average July EDT.

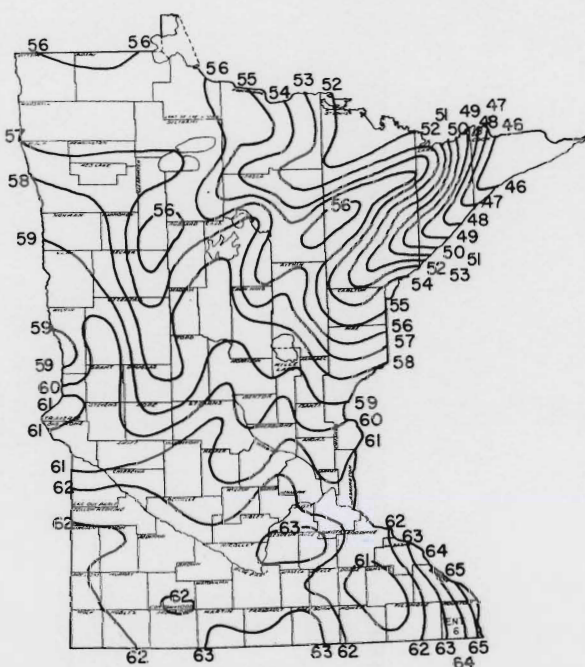


Figure 56. Average June ENT.

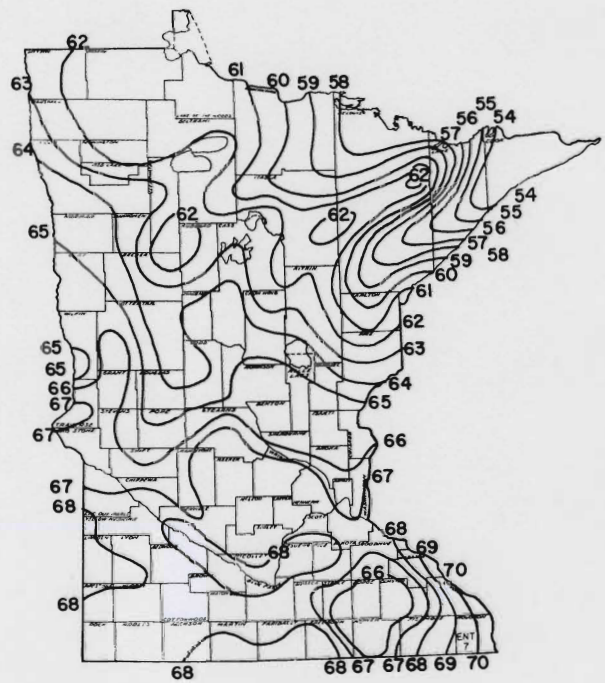


Figure 58. Average July ENT.

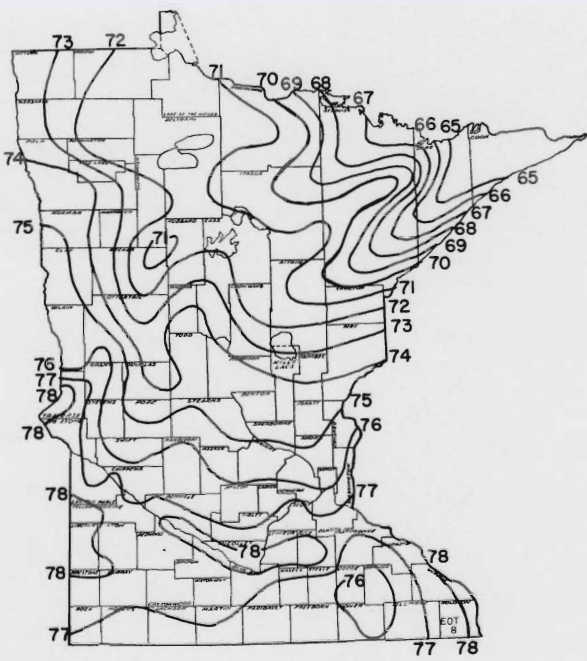


Figure 59. Average August EDT.

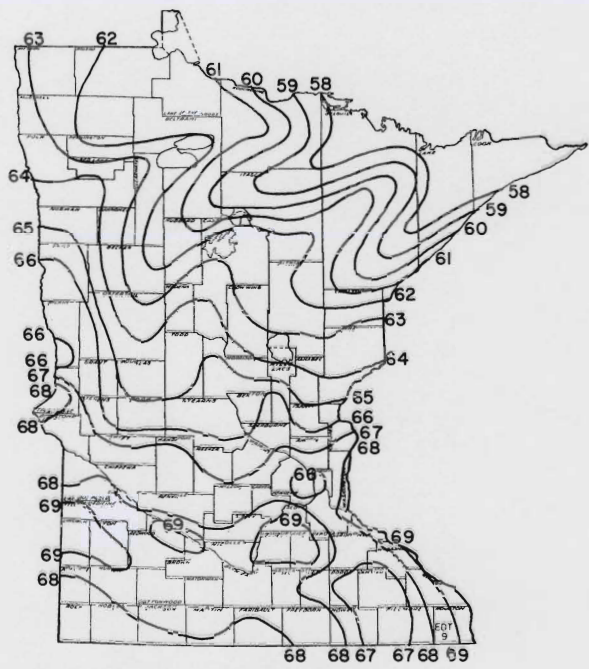


Figure 61. Average September EDT.

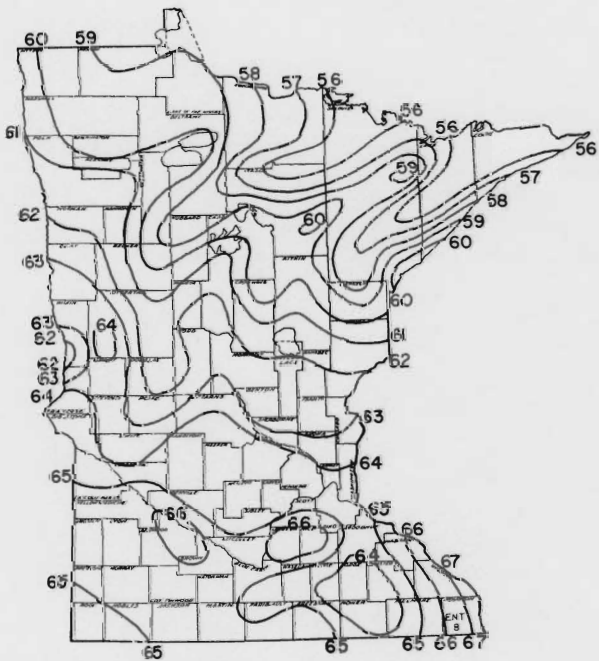


Figure 60. Average August ENT.

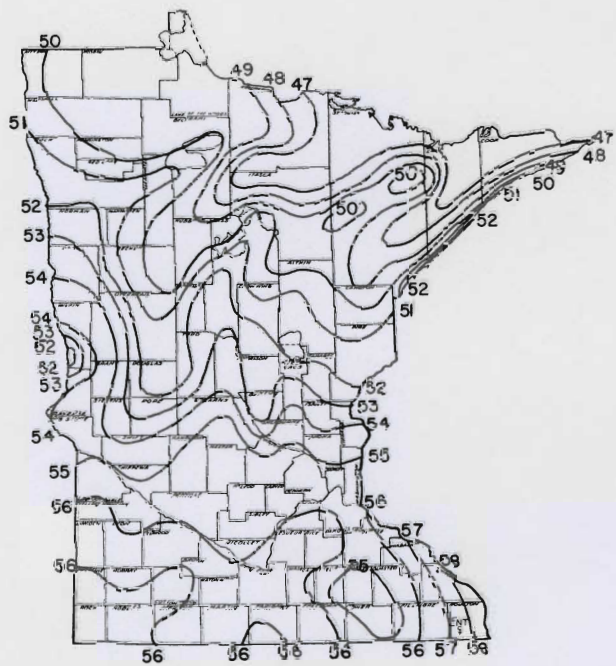


Figure 62. Average September ENT.

● Peas

In order of decreasing importance the pea was influenced by light intensity and photoperiod, day temperature, and night temperature.

In the early period of growth, optimum temperatures were 68-73° F., decreasing to 50-63° F. 4 weeks after germination and dropping even lower after 6 weeks.

● Strawberries

Optimum conditions for fruit growth were 63° F. day and 54° F. night temperatures.

Size of fruit was not influenced by night temperatures but was inversely proportional to day temperatures.

For development of aromatic taste, the day temperature could not exceed 59° F.

● African violet

This was the only plant investigated where the optimum night temperature, 68-73° F., exceeded the optimum day temperature, 50° F. These were the best temperatures for both vegetative growth and flowering.

This plant was typical of those investigated because under artificial light conditions the optimum temperature decreased with increasing light intensity.

● Sugar beets (29)

Although both day and night temperatures were important, night temperatures had a more pronounced effect upon the beet crop.

On a percentage basis the sugar content was inversely proportional to temperature; the night temperature was slightly more effective than the day temperature.

Based upon the average of results obtained at day temperatures of 68°, 73°, and 79° F., the percent of sugar content was highest at the lowest night temperature tested, 39° F., and decreased with increasing night temperatures. The beet weight increased with increasing night temperatures to a maximum at 73° F. and decreased thereafter. Total weight of sugar showed results similar to the beet weight with the maximum weight of sugar obtained at night temperatures of 57-63° F.

In an attempt to determine which Minnesota areas have the most suitable temperature climate, a com-

Table 12. Stations ranked in descending order of the adequacy of their average monthly day and night temperatures to meet optimum day and night temperatures of five crops, May through September*

Crop	Station	Rank	Station	Rank
Corn	Winona	100	Milaca	82
	Waseca	97	Crookston	69
	Bird Island	94	Grand Rapids	50
	Worthington	89	Cloquet	47
	Morris	89	International Falls	33
	Minneapolis	88	Grand Marais	0
Sugar beets	Morris	100	Minneapolis	93
	Bird Island	100	Cloquet	93
	Milaca	99	Worthington	92
	Crookston	96	International Falls	77
	Grand Rapids	96	Winona	66
	Waseca	94	Grand Marais	29
Potatoes	Grand Rapids	100	Waseca	71
	International Falls	95	Minneapolis	68
	Crookston	87	Bird Island	66
	Cloquet	86	Worthington	63
	Milaca	81	Grand Marais	53
	Morris	79	Winona	41
Flax	Cloquet	100	Worthington	65
	International Falls	95	Minneapolis	65
	Grand Rapids	94	Waseca	65
	Crookston	82	Grand Marais	65
	Milaca	71	Bird Island	60
	Morris	67	Winona	38
Strawberries	International Falls	100	Morris	46
	Cloquet	93	Minneapolis	41
	Grand Rapids	90	Bird Island	39
	Grand Marais	89	Waseca	36
	Crookston	67	Worthington	34
	Milaca	49	Winona	17

* Expressed as a percentage of the station with the highest rank.

parison was made between the optimum day and night temperatures obtained by Went (40) for several crops and the average monthly effective day and night temperatures of selected stations. This was done for May through September (see figures 63-67).

The optimum day and night temperatures used for corn (figure 63) are 80° and 65° F., respectively. Depending upon the variety of corn grown, optimum temperatures may differ. This is true for other crops as well. Incidentally, Wang (39) showed temperatures of about 80° and 65° F. as being optimum for sweet corn after about one-third of growth occurred. According to Wang, wider optimum temperature limits are the order during the early growth period.

It is evident from figure 63 why the north central and northeast, as represented by Cloquet, Grand Marais, Grand Rapids, and International Falls, should not be considered for production of warm season crops such as corn and soybeans. Based upon table 8 data, certain vegetable crops such as cauliflower, celery, lettuce, and spinach might be considered insofar as temperature is a factor. Strawberries (see figure 66) appear to be a suitable crop for both the north and northeast.

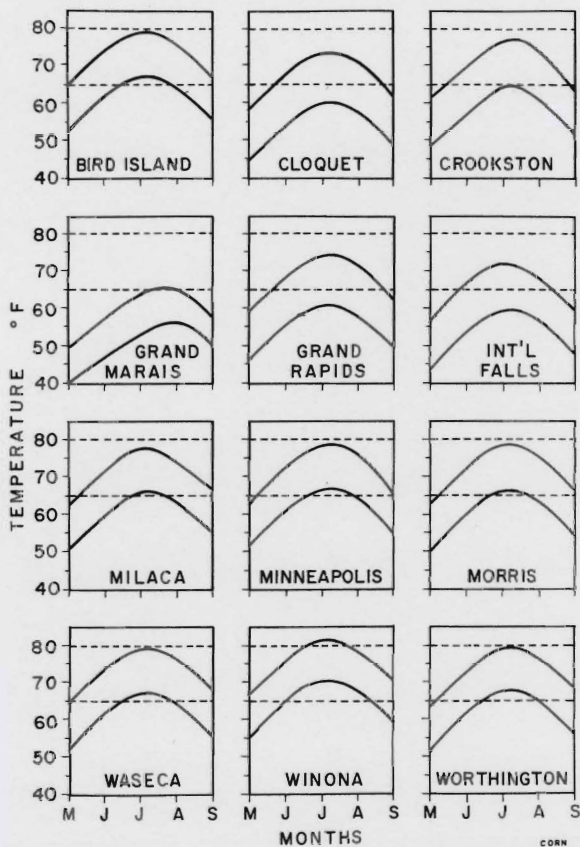


Figure 63. Optimum day and night temperatures of corn (dashed lines at 80° and 65° F., respectively) compared to effective day and night temperatures (solid line) at selected stations.

In order to obtain a semiquantitative measure of how each station meets crop temperature requirements, areas in figures 63-67 mutual to both crop optimum temperatures and station effective day and night temperatures were determined. Obviously, the more nearly that the crop and station temperatures coincide the greater the area measured.

In table 12 the stations are ranked in descending order of the overlapping areas measured for each crop during the May through September period. Therefore, the numbers upon which the stations are ranked represent the degree of coincidence between day and night temperatures of the station and the optimum day and night temperatures of each crop (see figures 63-67). The higher the number the more nearly the station satisfies the crop's temperature requirements.

The growing season for many crops is not May through September, as implied in table 12, but is often some shorter period. Therefore, the amount by which the station and crop temperatures coincide for any desired period can be found by determining the overlapping area or simply the vertical distance common to the two sets of temperatures each month. In this way a crude quantitative measure may be obtained for the stations.

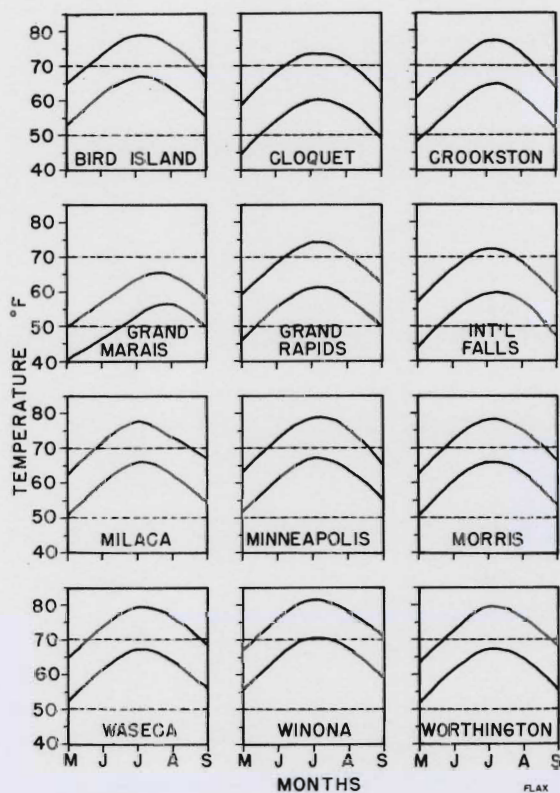


Figure 64. Optimum day and night temperatures of flax (dashed lines at 70° and 50° F., respectively) compared to effective day and night temperatures (solid lines) at selected stations.

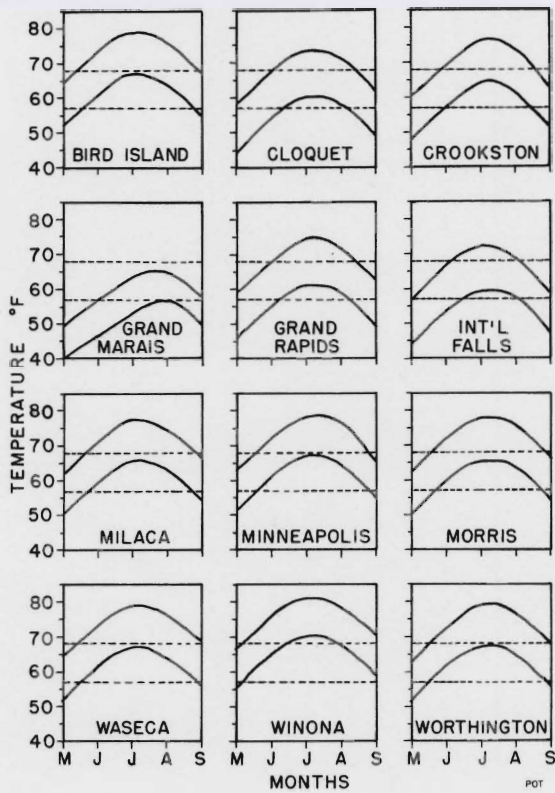


Figure 65 (upper left). Optimum day and night temperatures of potatoes (dashed lines at 68° and 57° F., respectively) compared to effective day and night temperatures (solid lines) at selected stations.

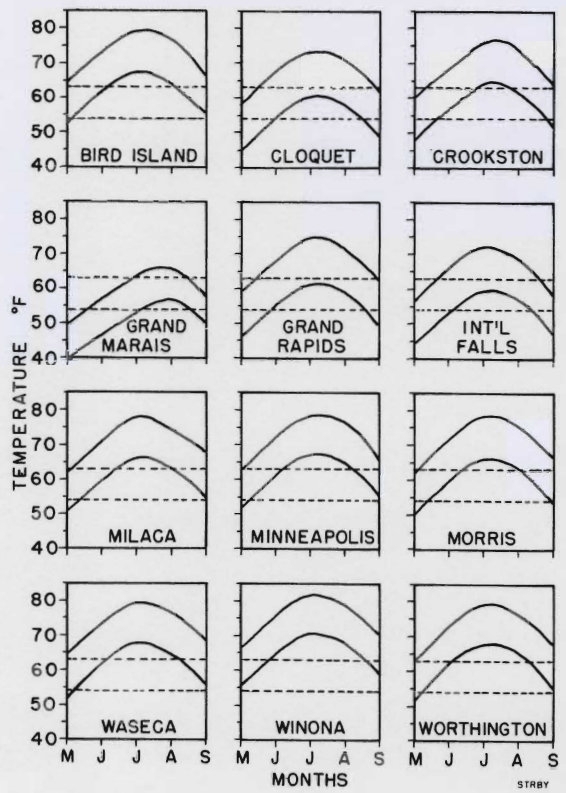
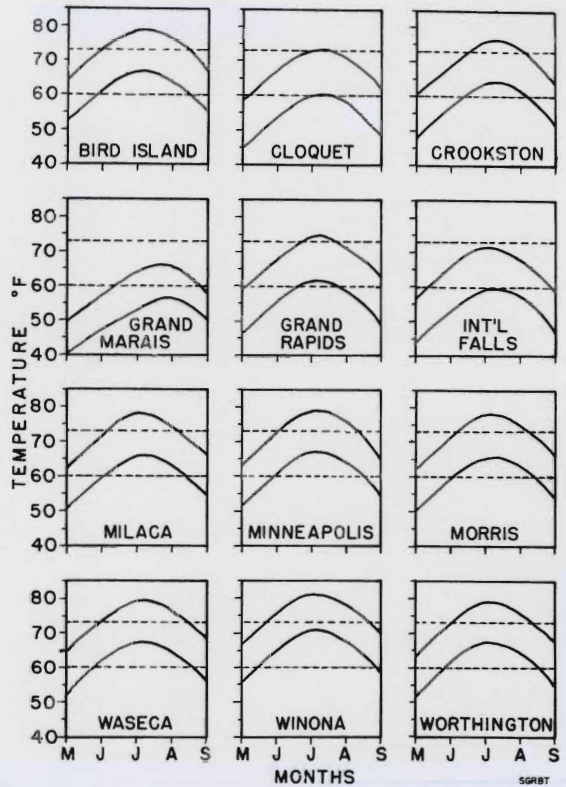


Figure 66 (upper right). Optimum day and night temperatures of strawberries (dashed lines at 63° and 54° F., respectively) compared to effective day and night temperatures (solid lines) at selected stations.

Figure 67 (lower right). Optimum day and night temperatures of sugar beets (dashed lines at 73° and 60° F., respectively) compared to effective day and night temperatures (solid lines) at selected stations.



Growing Degree Days

An interesting and frequently useful means of predicting various stages of plant growth or development is the calculation of growing degree days (GDD), sometimes termed the heat sum or remainder index method. Mathematically the expression is:

$$\text{GDD} = \Sigma(\bar{T} - T_b)$$

\bar{T} = average daily temperature; T_b = a base temperature dependent upon crop in question; Σ indicates that the difference between \bar{T} and T_b is to be summed cumulatively day by day.

T_b presumably represents the highest temperature at which no growth occurs. When the daily temperature average is greater than this base figure then so much growth, supposedly proportional to and expressed as GDD, occurs within the plant. Within usually tolerable limits a certain number of GDD can be allotted to various stages of growth and development. For various reasons caution must be exercised in the application of this method.

Occasionally, hourly temperatures are used in place of the average daily temperature \bar{T} (15). Total GDD, or more correctly growing degree hours, assigned to the growth or developmental stages then have to be revised accordingly.

For purposes of expediency the formula is sometimes altered to:

$$\text{GDD} = \Sigma[(T_m - T_b) \times N]$$

T_m = average monthly temperature; T_b = base temperature; N = number of days in the month; Σ indicates that the value obtained within the brackets is to be summed cumulatively.

An example using the first formula and applying it to sweet corn may explain the use of this method more clearly. For example, if \bar{T} , the average temperature for the day, is 80° F. and T_b is 50° F., the base temperature frequently used for sweet corn, then total GDD for this day equal the difference between 80° and 50° F. or 30 GDD. Upon accumulating these day-by-day values from planting to canning time, about 1,750-2,000 GDD are usually obtained for sweet corn.

Of course, canning companies, the most frequent users of this method, do not depend upon this method alone to determine proper harvesting time. After a certain sum has been reached during the current season, field inspections are greatly increased; the decision to harvest is based upon these inspections. As one canning company official stated, "the growing degree day method is a yardstick, not a micrometer."

Canning companies frequently use the heat sum or growing degree method for another practical purpose—to schedule plantings so that harvest does not occur within too brief a period for canning facilities. Since temperatures for the growing period are not

known at planting time, schedules are based upon GDD calculated from the normal or average temperature of the area.

Moreover, at least one canning company uses this method to estimate root growth of corn in order to determine when it is advisable to cease cultivation.

Some typical values of T_b and total GDD calculated from planting to maturity or harvest are shown in table 13. The GDD totals are general figures and vary because of differences in climate, soil fertility, and varieties (12).

Entomologists have also used this method to predict the hatching date of various insects (10). Undoubtedly this procedure has been applied to many other phenological occurrences.

Nevertheless, at best this method is merely a practical guide and not a research tool. It is very questionable whether it deserves further efforts in seeking improvement. As Went (40) stated, it is amazing that this method works as well as it does, since growth is not a straight line function with temperature as the formula implies. Admittedly this method is a most tempting one: by knowing only the base and maximum and minimum temperatures any stage of plant growth supposedly can be determined.

In Minnesota the success of this method is limited essentially to the period from spring planting until early July—largely because soil moisture normally remains adequate only through this period—without addition of various modifications determined only by experience. With sufficient soil moisture the available energy, essentially solar radiation, is more uniformly partitioned between evapotranspiration and sensible heat. Ordinarily, after early July, soil moisture reserves and precipitation cannot meet the evapotranspiration demand. So proportionally less energy is expended in evapotranspiration and more is available for heating the air and soil. The resultant high air temperatures,

Table 13. Values frequently assigned to T_b and the total GDD calculated for various crops in southern Minnesota

Crop	T_b (°F.)	Total GDD, planting to harvesting
Corn, field	50-55	2,200-2,600 ($T_b = 50^\circ$ F.)
Corn, sweet	49-50	1,750-2,000 ($T_b = 49^\circ$ F.)
Soybeans	50-55	2,000-2,400 ($T_b = 50^\circ$ F.)
Barley	40-43	2,000-2,400 ($T_b = 40^\circ$ F.)
Flax	40	1,900-2,200 ($T_b = 40^\circ$ F.)
Oats	40-43	2,100-2,500 ($T_b = 40^\circ$ F.)
Wheat, spring	40-43	2,000-2,400 ($T_b = 40^\circ$ F.)
Asparagus	40	.....
Beans, lima	50-53	.....
Peas, canning	40	1,200-1,800 ($T_b = 40^\circ$ F.)
Peppers, chili	60	.....
Tomatoes	50-53	.....

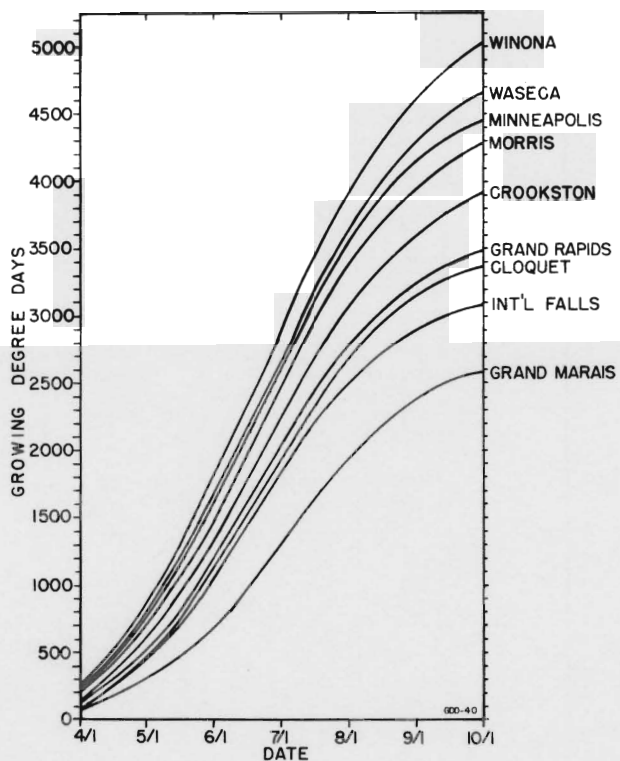


Figure 68. Cumulative GDD ($T_b = 40^\circ \text{F.}$) at selected stations.

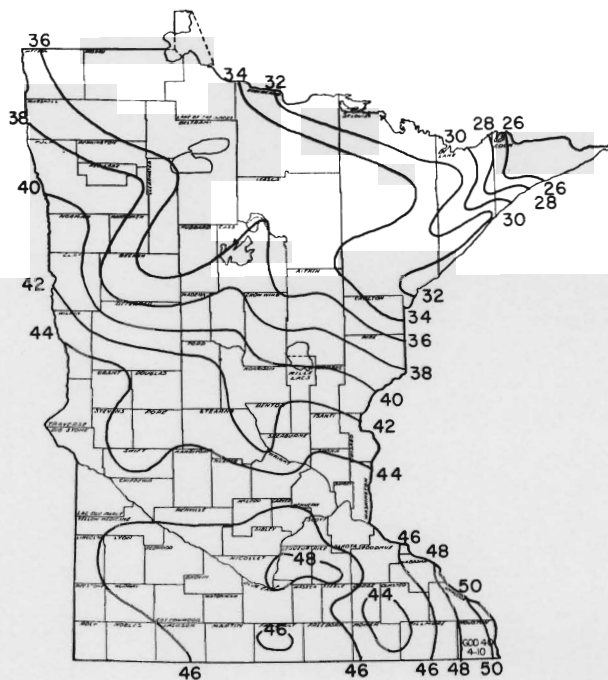


Figure 70. Average annual total GDD ($T_b = 40^\circ \text{F.}$) in hundreds.

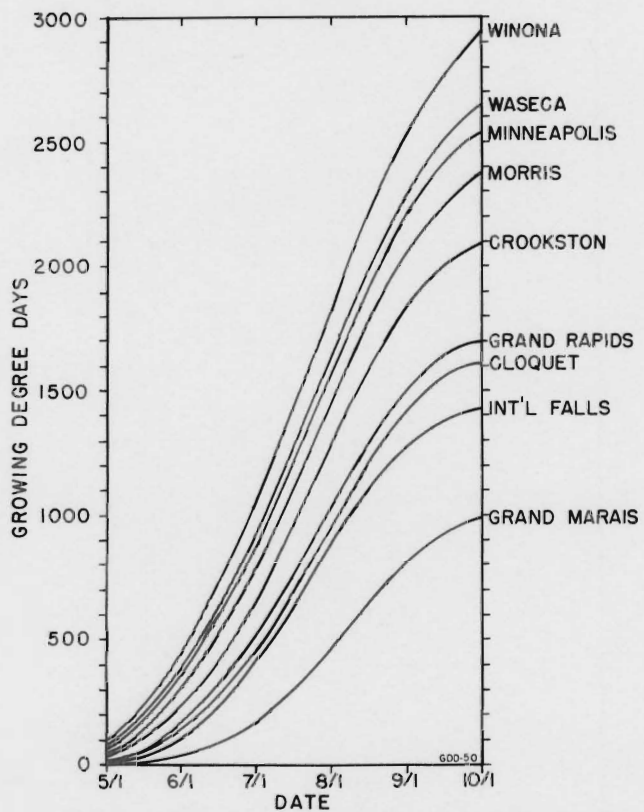


Figure 69. Cumulative GDD ($T_b = 50^\circ \text{F.}$) at selected stations.
(Note change in scale from figure 68.)

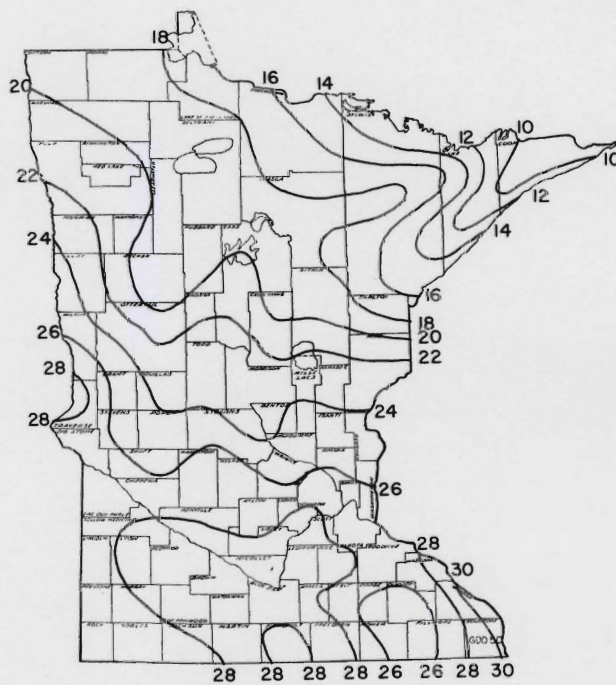


Figure 71. Average annual total GDD ($T_b = 50^\circ \text{F.}$) in hundreds.

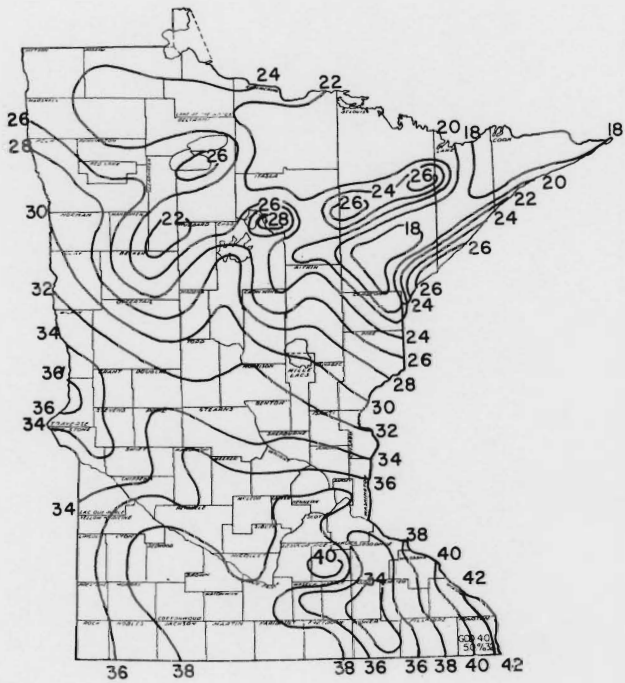


Figure 72. Average total GDD ($T_b = 40^\circ \text{ F.}$) in hundreds for the period between the average date of the last occurrence in the spring and first occurrence in the fall of 32° F. or lower.

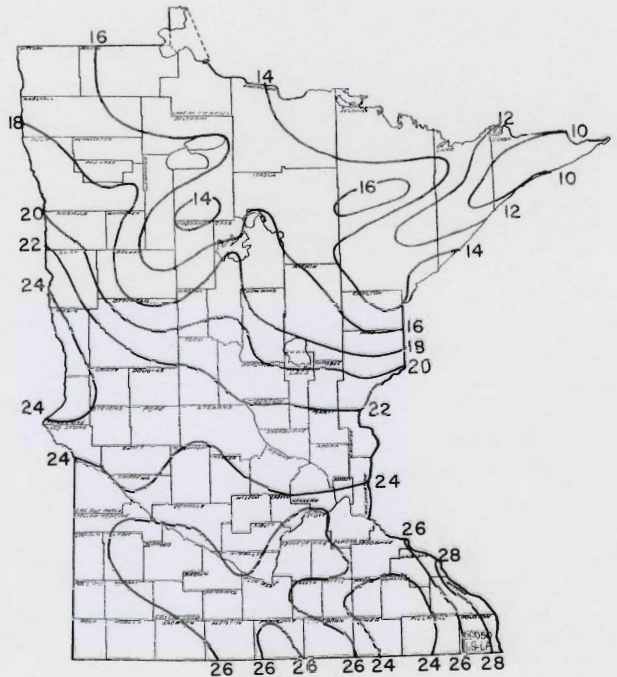


Figure 74. Average total GDD in hundreds ($T_b = 50^\circ \text{ F.}$) accumulated during the warm season crop period (late spring through late fall).



Figure 73. Average total GDD ($T_b = 50^\circ \text{ F.}$) in hundreds for the period between the average date of the last occurrence in the spring and first occurrence in the fall of 32° F. or lower.

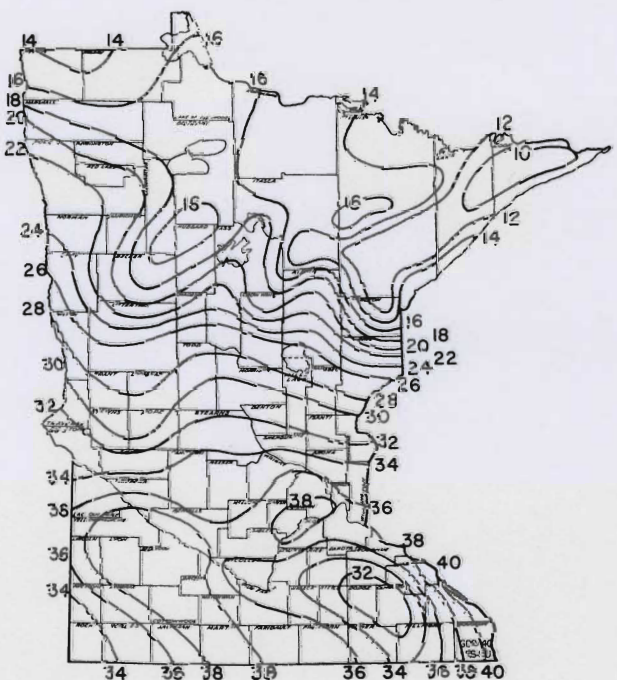


Figure 75. Average total GDD in hundreds ($T_b = 40^\circ \text{ F.}$) accumulated during the cool season crop period (early spring through summer).

and the corresponding increase in heat sums, seemingly indicate a proportional increase in plant growth. Such is not the case, as experienced growers know.

To apply the method more satisfactorily a correction factor may be introduced. This reduces accumulated GDD to correspond more closely to actual growth and development during high temperature periods. Irrigation reduces this problem and brings calculations more nearly in line with the plant's behavior.

Data in appendix table 2 and figures 68-73 were not computed day by day for each of the 30 years, 1931-60, but rather from monthly temperature normals. Ordinarily such a method is not recommended because daily variations are then masked. However, Thom (26) developed a nomogram permitting the use of monthly normals which takes into account daily variations.

Figures 68 and 69 show how GDD accumulate month by month for selected stations using base temperatures of 40° and 50° F. Winona and Grand Marais represent the two extremes found in Minnesota.

The total annual GDD distribution across the state for the same two base temperatures are shown in figures 70 and 71. Figures 72 and 73 are similar except that totals shown are for the period between the average date of the last occurrence in the spring and the first occurrence in the fall of 32° F. or lower. These two figures depict the total GDD accumulating for the average duration of the "freeze-free" period.

Defining crop, soil, and native vegetation boundaries is always an intriguing consideration and one ultimate goal of climatic studies (17, 18, 27). Because of information now available for Minnesota conditions, perhaps another attempt to define crop or crop variety limits is in order.

Information resulting from this and two previous studies includes:

1. The average commencement date and duration of agricultural seasons (4) based upon crop phenology and occurrence of certain low temperatures (3).

2. Average cumulative GDD totals between average planting and harvesting dates of several crops as grown in southern Minnesota (see table 13).

3. Average GDD for two base temperatures, 40° and 50° F., at each station (see appendix table 2).

A solution has been sought for this problem: Based upon the apparent GDD requirement of a particular crop as grown in southern Minnesota, where does the northern limit occur beyond which, on the average, some other crops or varieties might better be grown?

For example, the crop period of field corn was defined (20) as extending from the beginning of the late spring to the end of late fall. At Morris the average commencement and ending dates of these two seasons are May 23 and October 26 (4), respectively. The average total GDD during this period at Morris equal 2,249, $T_b = 50^\circ$ F. (see appendix table 2). The sum, 2,249, is on the lower limit of the 2,200-2,600 GDD obtained for southern Minnesota (see table 13). Therefore, Morris is in a marginal zone as defined here.

Figure 74 shows the average total GDD accumulated, $T_b = 50^\circ$ F., during the warm season crop period that extends from the beginning of late spring to the end of late fall. Typical warm season crops in Minnesota are soybeans and corn. Total GDD for field corn are 2,200-2,600 (see table 13), but for safety the midvalue is used as the northern limit. Similarly the northern limit of soybeans is placed at 2,200 GDD, although the apparent requirement ranges from 2,000-2,400.

Although sweet corn requires only 1,750-2,000 GDD, this total must be reached in a shorter period than is the case with field corn. So its northern limit might coincide with that of field corn. According to this scheme there is a marginal area in southeastern Minnesota where totals are somewhat less than the 2,400 GDD limit. However, the total in this region, based upon available stations, is less than about 2,300 GDD.

Figure 75 shows the total accumulated GDD, $T_b = 40^\circ$ F., between the beginning of early spring and the end of summer. Typical crops grown during this period include barley, flax, oats, and spring wheat. The 2,200 GDD line might be suggested as the northern limit of presently recommended varieties beyond which other better adapted varieties should be recommended or developed for use in this northerly region.

Boundaries established by this method vary from year to year since only averages are involved. A particular failing of the method is that it is based almost solely upon temperature—both low temperature occurrence frequency and average degree day totals. No consideration is given to the moisture factor. Although in a fairly humid state such as Minnesota this raises little difficulty, the moisture factor is of major concern further west. Inclusion of day length would move limits northward. But within this method's limitations, boundaries agree with what experience proved. This method's advantage is that northern crop limits may be delineated without the onerous task of determining them by experience. Apparently this method is suitable for determining only the northern limits of crops.

Heating Degree Days

Heating degree days (HDD) are calculated by obtaining the difference between T_b and \bar{T} , and then summing these values over the period in question. Mathematically the expression is:

$$HDD = \sum (T_b - \bar{T}).$$

Only positive values are considered and the HDD season begins July 1 rather than January 1.

The similarity between GDD and HDD is evident. However, they are used for two different purposes and essentially at two different times of the year. The greatest accumulation of GDD occurs in summer, while HDD accumulate most rapidly in winter.

Fuel and power companies commonly use HDD to determine probable fuel requirements of homes and

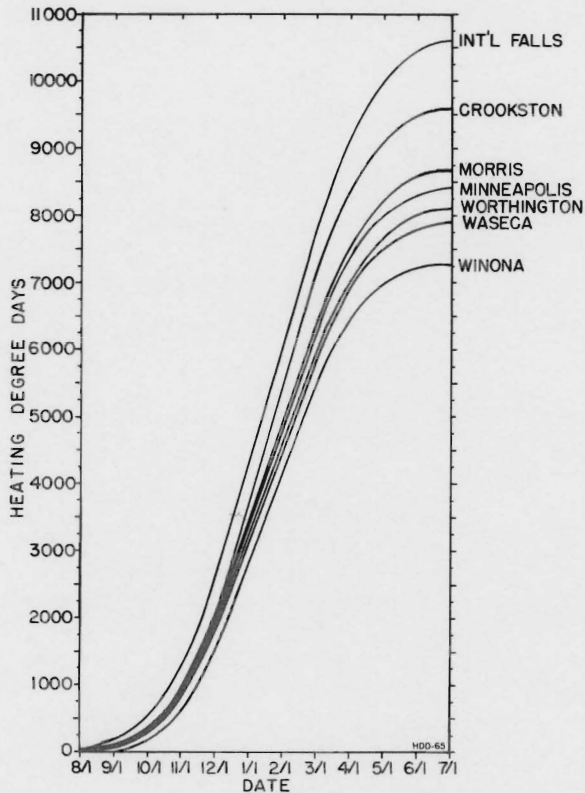


Figure 76. Average annual cumulative HDD ($T_b = 65^\circ \text{ F.}$) at selected stations.

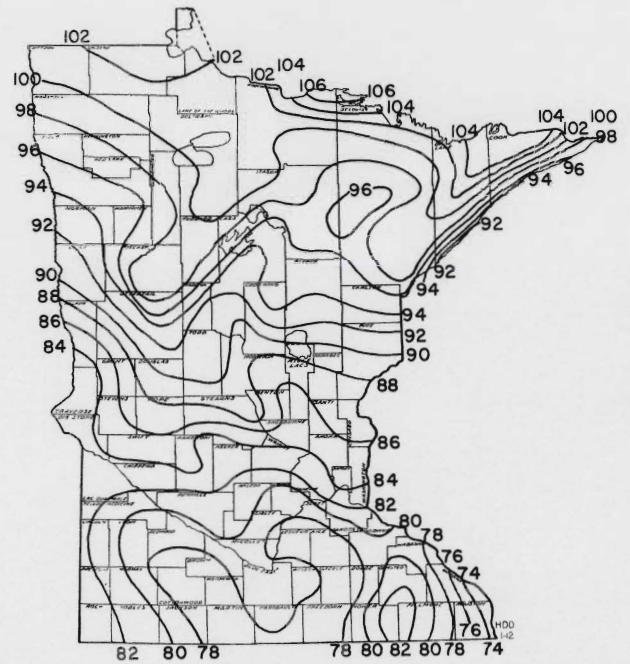


Figure 77. Average annual total HDD in hundreds ($T_b = 65^\circ \text{ F.}$).

industrial plants. Formulas (2) and nomograms (23) based upon HDD were developed to estimate fuel consumption.

The American Gas Association found that residence gas consumption varied directly with the number of HDD calculated using 65° F. as the base temperature (2). Use of this base temperature was further substantiated in a National District Heating Association study relative to steam heated buildings served by district heating companies. Where interior temperatures are not so critical, such as in industrial plants, a lower base temperature, usually 5° F. lower than the desired inside temperature, is suggested.

Figure 76 shows month-by-month cumulative totals of HDD based upon a 65° F. T_b for selected stations. International Falls and Winona are the stations with the highest and lowest HDD, respectively. The average annual total GDD are shown in figure 77.

Appendix Table 2. Monthly temperature summary

	Months												Temperature			
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Ave. Total	Extreme Range		
<u>ADA</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	52	65	78	91	107	104	111	102	101	95	74	60	--	--	111	164
Average maximum.....	17.1	19.8	33.3	53.3	68.9	77.0	83.8	81.3	71.4	57.6	35.7	22.4	51.8	--		
Effective day temperature...	11.9	14.3	27.8	47.6	62.3	70.8	77.3	74.9	64.9	51.6	31.2	17.7	46.3	--		
Normal.....	6.3	10.4	23.9	42.2	55.9	64.9	71.0	69.0	58.6	46.3	27.2	13.5	40.8	--		
Effective night temperature.	1.6	3.5	18.4	36.4	49.1	58.5	64.5	62.0	52.1	39.7	22.1	8.1	35.4	--		
Average minimum.....	-3.6	-2.0	13.4	30.7	42.5	52.3	58.0	55.6	45.6	33.7	17.6	3.4	29.9	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-43	-53	-39	-12	12	26	35	31	16	-10	-35	-42	--	--	-53	
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$	--	--	--	165	493	747	961	899	558	254	--	--	--	4077		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$	--	--	--	39	239	447	651	589	276	87	--	--	--	2328		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$ Early spring through summer (4/17-8/3).....														2365		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$ Late spring through late fall (6/3-10/23).....														1995		
Heating degree days, $T_b = 65^\circ$	1820	1529	1274	684	316	96	28	37	225	580	1134	1597	--	9320		
<u>ALBERT LEA</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	64	62	84	94	104	104	106	101	103	91	77	63	--	--	106	147
Average maximum.....	24.8	27.8	39.2	56.3	69.3	78.7	84.8	81.9	73.9	62.1	42.0	29.0	55.8	--		
Effective day temperature...	20.4	23.3	34.9	51.2	64.0	73.6	79.3	76.6	68.3	56.6	37.7	24.9	50.9	--		
Normal.....	15.9	19.2	30.0	46.1	58.7	68.6	73.6	71.4	62.4	51.1	33.4	21.0	46.0	--		
Effective night temperature.	11.7	14.4	26.3	40.8	53.5	63.5	68.5	65.8	57.1	45.6	29.1	16.6	41.1	--		
Average minimum.....	7.3	9.9	22.0	35.7	48.2	58.4	63.0	60.5	51.5	40.1	24.8	12.5	36.2	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-41	-32	-29	4	23	34	42	35	22	-6	-19	-27	--	--	-41	
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$	--	--	--	231	580	858	1042	973	672	366	--	--	--	4722		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$	--	--	--	66	316	558	732	663	381	146	--	--	--	2862		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$ Early spring through summer (3/31-9/2).....														3729		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$ Late spring through late fall (5/14-11/8).....														2659		
Heating degree days, $T_b = 65^\circ$	1522	1282	1085	567	264	75	16	25	153	446	948	1364	--	7747		
<u>ARTICHOKE LAKE</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	57	59	80	93	108	106	109	105	106	93	83	69	--	--	109	148
Average maximum.....	21.5	25.2	37.1	55.5	69.6	78.5	84.9	82.4	73.5	61.1	39.6	26.4	54.6	--		
Effective day temperature...	16.4	19.9	32.3	49.8	63.5	72.6	78.7	76.2	67.2	55.0	34.9	21.7	49.0	--		
Normal.....	12.1	15.1	27.2	44.2	57.4	66.7	72.6	70.4	60.9	49.2	30.5	17.6	43.6	--		
Effective night temperature.	6.0	9.5	22.6	38.5	51.3	60.8	66.3	63.9	54.7	42.8	25.4	12.3	37.9	--		
Average minimum.....	0.9	4.2	17.8	32.8	45.2	54.9	60.1	57.7	48.4	36.7	20.7	7.6	32.3	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-37	-39	-32	-4	16	29	39	31	17	3	-20	-31	--	--	-39	
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$	--	--	--	195	539	801	1011	942	627	322	--	--	--	4437		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$	--	--	--	57	285	501	701	632	339	130	--	--	--	2645		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$ Early spring through summer (4/12-8/25).....														3233		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$ Late spring through late fall (5/23-10/24).....														2369		
Heating degree days, $T_b = 65^\circ$	1671	1397	1172	624	288	87	25	31	180	496	1035	1469	--	8475		

Appendix Table 2. Monthly temperature summary (Cont.)

	Months												Temperature			
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Ave. Total	Extreme Range		
<u>BABBITT</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	47	58	79	84	91	96	103	95	96	83	65	55	--	--	103	144
Average maximum.....	16.6	19.7	31.1	47.7	63.6	71.6	77.6	74.6	65.0	52.7	32.0	20.5	47.7	--		
Effective day temperature...	12.1	14.8	26.4	42.7	57.9	66.4	72.4	69.7	60.2	48.2	28.6	16.5	43.0	--		
Normal.....	7.5	10.9	22.2	38.4	52.3	61.6	67.2	64.8	55.0	44.2	25.6	12.5	38.5	--		
Effective night temperature.	3.2	5.1	16.8	32.6	46.5	55.9	62.1	59.7	50.6	39.3	21.9	8.4	33.5	--		
Average minimum.....	-1.3	0.2	12.1	27.6	40.6	50.7	56.9	54.8	45.8	34.8	18.5	4.4	28.8	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-41	-38	-28	-12	17	28	38	31	22	5	-24	-36	--	--	-41	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	99	381	648	843	769	450	198	--	--	--	3388		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	12	115	348	533	459	180	47	--	--	--	1694		
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/20-7/15).....															1467	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (5/29-10/28).....															1572	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1783	1515	1327	798	394	132	47	87	309	645	1182	1628	--	9847		
<u>BAUDETTE</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	50	50	76	91	96	102	103	97	94	84	68	54	--	--	103	152
Average maximum.....	15.2	20.0	32.8	50.8	66.2	74.5	80.9	77.5	67.8	55.1	33.5	20.3	49.6	--		
Effective day temperature...	9.6	13.8	26.8	44.9	59.7	68.3	74.5	71.3	61.7	49.6	29.4	15.4	44.3	--		
Normal.....	3.8	7.8	20.4	39.1	52.9	62.0	67.8	65.2	55.2	44.4	25.7	10.6	37.9	--		
Effective night temperature.	-1.6	1.5	14.7	33.2	46.6	56.0	61.7	59.0	49.7	38.6	21.2	5.8	33.7	--		
Average minimum.....	-7.2	-4.7	8.7	27.3	40.1	49.8	55.3	52.8	43.6	33.1	17.1	0.0	28.4	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-49	-47	-37	-14	14	27	34	28	17	-3	-26	-45	--	--	-49	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	105	400	660	862	781	456	205	--	--	--	3469		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	12	146	360	552	471	189	59	--	--	--	1789		
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/20-7/19).....															1626	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (6/6-10/23).....															1554	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1897	1602	1383	777	381	132	40	74	300	639	1179	1686	--	10000		
<u>BEARDSLEY</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	60	66	83	95	106	109	114	110	111	94	78	73	--	--	114	155
Average maximum.....	23.0	26.6	38.6	56.7	70.9	79.6	86.8	84.5	75.1	62.3	40.9	28.4	56.1	--		
Effective day temperature...	17.5	21.1	33.4	50.7	64.3	73.3	82.1	77.8	68.2	55.7	35.8	22.4	50.1	--		
Normal.....	11.9	15.9	28.0	44.7	57.6	66.9	73.1	71.2	61.2	49.4	30.9	18.5	44.1	--		
Effective night temperature.	6.5	10.2	23.1	38.7	51.1	60.9	66.5	64.2	54.5	42.6	25.6	14.4	38.1	--		
Average minimum.....	1.0	4.7	17.9	32.7	44.5	54.6	59.8	57.5	47.6	36.0	20.5	8.4	32.1	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-37	-41	-35	-3	5	28	34	23	13	1	-20	-36	--	--	-41	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	201	546	807	1026	967	636	325	--	--	--	4508		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	63	288	507	716	657	345	127	--	--	--	2703		
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/11-8/23).....															3230	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (5/28-10/23).....															2352	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1646	1375	1147	609	282	87	19	25	177	490	1023	1442	--	8322		

Appendix Table 2. Monthly temperature summary (Cont.)

	Months												Temperature			
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Ave.	Total	Extreme	Range
<u>BEMIDJI</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	57	60	84	91	100	101	107	101	103	88	80	62	--	--	107	157
Average maximum.....	16.7	21.0	33.5	50.5	65.5	74.0	81.2	77.8	67.7	55.1	34.1	21.4	49.9	--		
Effective day temperature...	11.1	14.6	27.4	44.5	59.0	66.1	74.9	71.9	61.7	49.4	29.7	16.1	44.5	--		
Normal.....	4.7	8.4	20.6	38.5	52.4	62.0	68.2	65.7	55.2	44.0	25.5	11.1	38.0	--		
Effective night temperature.	-0.1	1.8	15.2	32.4	46.2	56.1	62.1	59.2	49.7	38.0	21.0	5.7	33.6	--		
Average minimum.....	-5.7	-4.6	9.1	26.4	39.7	50.2	55.8	53.3	43.7	32.3	16.6	0.4	28.2	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-50	-48	-44	-13	15	26	37	30	18	-1	-30	-45	--	--	-50	
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$	--	--	--	105	384	660	874	797	456	201	--	--	--	3477		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$	--	--	--	21	149	360	564	487	192	59	--	--	--	1832		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$ Early spring through summer (4/25-7/18).....														1589		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$ Late spring through late fall (6/9-10/19).....														1385		
Heating degree days, $T_b = 65^\circ$	1869	1585	1376	795	397	138	43	74	303	651	1185	1671	--	1082		
<u>BIG FALLS</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	54	62	83	92	97	105	106	98	98	88	69	59	--	--	106	159
Average maximum.....	17.6	22.7	35.7	52.4	67.0	75.7	81.3	78.1	67.8	55.8	34.4	21.8	50.9	--		
Effective day temperature...	11.5	15.6	28.8	45.8	59.8	68.9	74.4	71.3	61.5	49.9	30.0	16.4	45.0	--		
Normal.....	5.2	9.1	21.7	39.4	52.5	62.1	67.5	64.9	54.8	44.3	26.1	11.1	38.2	--		
Effective night temperature.	-0.9	1.6	15.1	32.7	45.5	55.4	60.5	57.8	48.8	37.9	21.3	5.6	33.4	--		
Average minimum.....	-7.0	-5.5	8.2	26.1	38.3	48.6	53.6	51.0	42.5	32.0	16.9	0.2	27.5	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-52	-53	-42	-19	15	27	34	25	18	-12	-27	-51	--	--	-53	
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$	--	--	--	114	387	663	853	772	444	201	--	--	--	3434		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$	--	--	--	18	127	363	543	462	180	59	--	--	--	1752		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$ Early spring through summer (4/24-7/14).....														1526		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$ Late spring through late fall (6/14-10/14).....														1415		
Heating degree days, $T_b = 65^\circ$	1854	1565	1342	768	388	126	47	81	312	642	1167	1671	--	9963		
<u>BIRD ISLAND</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	59	65	85	93	106	103	106	104	104	91	75	67	--	--	106	144
Average maximum.....	22.8	26.6	38.2	56.2	70.2	78.5	84.5	81.5	73.0	61.0	40.5	27.4	55.0	--		
Effective day temperature...	17.9	21.6	33.6	50.7	64.3	72.9	78.6	75.8	67.1	54.1	35.9	22.9	49.5	--		
Normal.....	13.0	17.0	28.9	45.6	58.6	67.7	72.9	70.5	61.4	49.9	31.6	19.0	44.7	--		
Effective night temperature.	8.2	11.7	24.5	39.9	52.4	61.8	66.9	64.5	55.5	43.3	26.6	14.0	39.3	--		
Average minimum.....	3.3	6.7	19.9	34.4	46.5	56.2	61.0	58.8	49.6	37.4	22.0	9.5	33.8	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-38	-33	-28	0	19	31	38	33	17	3	-18	-30	--	--	-38	
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$	--	--	--	225	577	831	1020	945	642	335	--	--	--	4575		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$	--	--	--	69	313	531	710	635	351	127	--	--	--	2736		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$ Early spring through summer (4/5-9/2).....														3610		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$ Late spring through late fall (5/20-10/29).....														2463		
Heating degree days, $T_b = 65^\circ$	1612	1344	1119	582	257	78	22	28	174	474	1002	1426	--	8118		

Appendix Table 2. Monthly temperature summary (Cont.)

	Months												Ave. Total	Temperature		
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D		Extreme	Range	
BRAINERD																
Extreme maximum.....	55	60	80	90	101	99	106	102	103	88	69	61	--	--	106	148
Average maximum.....	20.0	24.2	35.6	53.4	67.2	75.7	81.6	78.3	69.3	57.4	37.0	24.5	52.0	--		
Effective day temperature...	14.8	18.5	30.4	47.7	61.2	70.1	75.9	72.8	63.6	51.9	32.8	19.8	46.7	--		
Normal.....	8.3	12.8	24.8	42.0	55.0	64.5	70.1	67.6	57.8	46.6	28.8	15.3	41.1	--		
Effective night temperature.	4.4	7.0	20.0	36.3	49.1	58.8	64.3	61.7	52.4	40.8	24.3	10.6	35.9	--		
Average minimum.....	-0.8	1.3	14.8	30.6	43.1	53.2	58.6	56.2	46.7	35.3	20.1	5.9	30.6	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-42	-41	-35	-2	19	21	33	31	19	3	-21	-39	--	--	-42	
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$	--	--	--	159	465	735	933	856	534	263	--	--	--	3045		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$	--	--	--	42	198	435	623	546	258	96	--	--	--	2198		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$ Early spring through summer (4/13-8/16).....														2670		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$ Late spring through late fall (5/26-10/28).....														1983		
Heating degree days, $T_b = 65^\circ$	1758	1462	1246	690	329	105	34	53	243	570	1086	1541	--	9117		
CHASKA																
Extreme maximum.....	60	60	79	92	108	105	109	105	104	91	76	63	--	--	109	152
Average maximum.....	23.8	27.6	39.1	57.2	71.3	80.5	86.9	84.1	75.1	62.6	41.6	28.2	56.5	--		
Effective day temperature...	18.7	22.3	33.2	51.3	65.0	74.4	80.4	77.6	68.6	56.4	37.3	23.7	40.8	--		
Normal.....	13.7	17.4	29.1	45.9	58.8	68.4	73.6	71.5	62.1	50.5	32.7	19.7	45.3	--		
Effective night temperature.	8.7	11.6	24.5	39.7	52.2	62.1	67.2	64.8	55.7	44.0	27.6	14.7	39.8	--		
Average minimum.....	3.6	6.3	19.6	33.8	45.9	56.0	60.7	58.3	49.2	37.8	23.3	10.2	33.7	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-43	-37	-34	4	17	31	42	34	22	6	-19	-31	--	--	-43	
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$	--	--	--	234	583	852	1042	977	663	381	--	--	--	4732		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$	--	--	--	75	313	552	732	667	369	139	--	--	--	2847		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$ Early spring through summer (4/2-9/9).....														3879		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$ Late spring through late fall (5/15-11/4).....														2630		
Heating degree days, $T_b = 65^\circ$	1590	1333	1113	573	248	69	9	19	162	456	969	1404	--	7945		
CLOQUET																
Extreme maximum.....	52	53	79	88	94	98	105	98	96	86	69	57	--	--	105	148
Average maximum.....	19.9	23.2	34.3	51.2	65.9	74.5	81.1	77.6	68.1	55.7	35.8	23.9	50.9	--		
Effective day temperature...	14.8	17.5	28.8	45.1	58.7	67.6	73.0	71.1	61.9	50.1	31.7	19.4	45.1	--		
Normal.....	9.4	12.2	23.2	39.4	51.4	60.7	66.7	64.8	55.5	44.7	27.9	15.0	39.2	--		
Effective night temperature.	4.5	6.2	17.9	33.1	44.3	53.8	60.0	58.2	49.6	38.9	23.7	10.2	33.4	--		
Average minimum.....	-0.6	0.5	12.4	27.0	37.1	46.9	52.9	51.7	43.4	33.3	19.6	5.7	27.6	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-43	-41	-35	-7	14	24	30	26	19	0	-24	-37	--	--	-43	
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$	--	--	--	117	353	621	828	769	465	214	--	--	--	3367		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$	--	--	--	21	109	321	518	459	201	62	--	--	--	1691		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$ Early spring through summer (4/26-7/4).....														1100		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$ Late spring through late fall (6/17-10/18).....														1361		
Heating degree days, $T_b = 65^\circ$	1724	1478	1296	768	422	159	59	93	294	629	1113	1550	--	9585		

Appendix Table 2. Monthly temperature summary (Cont.)

	Months												Temperature			
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Ave. Total	Extreme Range		
CROOKSTON																
Extreme maximum.....	57	63	78	92	101	101	106	100	99	85	69	56	--	--	106	157
Average maximum.....	15.0	19.0	32.8	52.1	67.8	75.6	83.1	80.4	69.7	57.1	35.1	21.2	50.7	--		
Effective day temperature...	10.9	13.9	28.0	46.6	61.3	69.7	76.7	74.1	63.6	51.4	30.8	16.7	45.5	--		
Normal.....	5.2	9.2	23.1	41.1	54.9	63.8	70.2	68.2	57.3	45.9	26.8	12.5	39.9	--		
Effective night temperature.	0.3	3.5	18.5	35.5	48.5	57.8	64.0	61.6	51.4	39.8	22.4	7.5	35.0	--		
Average minimum.....	-4.6	-1.6	13.7	30.0	42.0	51.9	57.6	55.3	45.3	34.1	18.1	3.0	29.8	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-44	-51	-39	-9	14	29	38	32	11	-2	-30	-38	--	--	-51	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	138	462	714	936	874	519	242	--	--	--	3885		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	30	214	414	626	564	243	81	--	--	--	2172		
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/10-8/5)														2313		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (5/29-10/21)														1920		
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1854	1562	1299	717	341	111	31	43	252	592	1146	1628	--	9576		
DETROIT LAKES																
Extreme maximum.....	55	59	78	87	99	100	107	100	100	88	70	60	--	--	107	160
Average maximum.....	16.6	19.9	32.8	51.1	66.1	75.0	82.0	78.9	69.0	56.9	35.3	21.7	50.4	--		
Effective day temperature...	10.9	14.0	27.6	45.6	60.1	69.5	76.2	73.2	64.3	51.2	30.8	16.8	45.3	--		
Normal.....	5.0	8.4	21.9	40.0	53.8	63.4	69.5	67.3	56.7	45.2	26.5	12.3	39.2	--		
Effective night temperature.	-0.4	2.3	17.2	34.6	48.2	58.5	64.5	61.9	51.8	39.6	21.9	7.1	35.1	--		
Average minimum.....	-6.1	-3.6	12.0	29.1	42.2	53.0	58.7	56.2	46.1	33.9	17.4	2.2	30.0	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-51	-53	-43	-12	16	28	35	31	15	-10	-35	-48	--	--	-53	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	120	428	702	915	846	501	233	--	--	--	3745		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	21	189	402	605	536	231	74	--	--	--	2058		
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/13-7/27)														1998		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (6/4-10/23)														1786		
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1860	1585	1336	750	369	123	40	59	270	614	1155	1634	--	9795		
DULUTH (AIRPORT)																
Extreme maximum.....	52	53	78	88	87	92	97	97	89	86	68	55	--	--	97	132
Average maximum.....	17.9	21.4	31.1	47.1	60.6	70.3	77.1	74.6	64.7	53.5	34.1	22.3	47.9	--		
Effective day temperature...	13.3	16.3	26.4	42.3	55.1	64.8	71.6	69.4	59.7	48.8	30.4	18.2	43.0	--		
Normal.....	8.7	11.3	21.8	37.5	49.7	59.3	66.0	64.3	54.7	44.1	26.8	14.0	38.2	--		
Effective night temperature.	4.0	6.2	17.1	32.7	44.2	53.8	60.4	59.1	49.7	39.3	23.2	9.8	33.3	--		
Average minimum.....	-0.6	1.1	12.4	27.9	38.7	48.3	54.9	53.9	44.7	34.6	19.5	5.7	28.4	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-35	-29	-28	-5	20	30	39	37	22	9	-17	-33	--	--	-35	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	93	301	579	806	753	441	195	--	--	--	3168		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	15	77	282	496	443	177	56	--	--	--	1546		
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/13-7/19)														1429		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (5/31-11/3)														1456		
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1745	1504	1339	825	474	186	65	99	315	648	1146	1581	--	9927		

Appendix Table 2. Monthly temperature summary (Cont.)

	Months												Temperature			
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Ave.	Total	Extreme	Range
FAIRMONT																
Extreme maximum.....	64	64	80	90	108	106	108	109	97	91	77	67	--	--	109	144
Average maximum.....	24.7	28.3	39.2	56.5	70.3	79.8	86.0	82.5	73.9	62.5	42.1	29.3	56.3	--	--	
Effective day temperature...	20.0	23.4	34.7	51.2	64.6	74.2	80.1	76.8	68.1	56.8	37.6	24.9	51.0	--	--	
Normal.....	15.2	18.8	29.8	46.1	58.9	68.8	74.0	71.6	62.4	51.2	33.3	21.0	45.9	--	--	
Effective night temperature.	10.4	13.7	25.7	40.5	53.1	63.1	68.2	65.3	56.5	45.2	28.4	16.1	40.6	--	--	
Average minimum.....	5.7	8.8	21.2	35.2	47.4	57.5	62.3	59.6	50.7	39.5	23.9	11.7	35.3	--	--	
Extreme minimum.....	-35	-33	-30	2	22	29	40	34	18	0	-19	-26	--	--	-35	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	231	586	864	1054	980	672	369	--	--	--	4756		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	66	322	564	744	670	381	149	--	--	--	2896		
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/3-9/9).....														3901		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (5/15-11/7).....														2684		
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1544	1294	1091	567	257	72	19	25	156	440	951	1364	--	7780		
FARIBAULT																
Extreme maximum.....	63	63	81	90	108	106	108	105	102	91	78	69	--	--	108	145
Average maximum.....	25.3	28.8	40.1	57.9	71.3	80.6	86.6	84.1	75.1	61.9	42.9	29.4	57.0	--	--	
Effective day temperature...	20.6	23.9	35.4	52.3	65.4	74.6	80.5	78.1	69.2	56.4	38.5	25.2	51.7	--	--	
Normal.....	15.8	19.1	30.3	46.9	59.4	69.1	74.2	72.2	62.9	51.6	34.0	21.2	46.4	--	--	
Effective night temperature.	11.2	13.9	26.0	41.0	53.5	63.3	68.3	66.2	57.3	45.6	29.6	16.7	41.0	--	--	
Average minimum.....	6.5	9.0	21.3	35.4	47.6	57.5	62.2	60.2	51.4	40.1	25.2	12.5	35.7	--	--	
Extreme minimum.....	-37	-34	-30	5	21	33	41	34	23	4	-14	-30	--	--	-37	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	252	601	873	1060	998	687	378	--	--	--	4849		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	81	325	573	750	688	390	158	--	--	--	2965		
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/2-8/18).....														3357		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (5/16-11/4).....														2727		
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1525	1285	1076	543	239	66	9	19	144	428	930	1358	--	7622		
FARMINGTON																
Extreme maximum.....	58	63	82	92	107	102	110	105	103	90	80	63	--	--	110	150
Average maximum.....	23.9	27.2	38.3	56.3	69.9	78.6	84.9	82.0	74.0	62.0	41.6	28.1	55.6	--	--	
Effective day temperature...	18.9	22.0	23.6	50.8	64.0	72.9	79.0	76.3	67.9	56.0	37.0	23.6	50.2	--	--	
Normal.....	13.9	17.2	28.7	45.6	58.2	67.5	72.8	70.7	61.6	50.3	32.9	19.5	44.9	--	--	
Effective night temperature.	8.9	11.5	24.0	39.7	52.2	61.7	67.0	64.7	55.8	44.1	27.7	14.5	39.3	--	--	
Average minimum.....	3.9	6.3	19.3	34.2	46.3	56.0	61.1	59.0	49.7	38.1	23.1	10.0	33.9	--	--	
Extreme minimum.....	-40	-34	-30	-1	21	26	41	36	20	2	-18	-31	--	--	-40	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	225	564	825	1017	952	648	344	--	--	--	4575		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	69	301	525	707	642	360	133	--	--	--	2737		
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/4-9/7).....														3712		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (5/16-10/26).....														2477		
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1584	1338	1125	582	260	84	19	28	165	462	963	1411	--	8021		

Appendix Table 2. Monthly temperature summary (Cont.)

	Months												Ave.	Total	Temperature	
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D			Extreme	Range
FERGUS FALLS																
Extreme maximum.....	56	57	80	89	105	105	110	105	105	92	72	65	--	--	110	152
Average maximum.....	18.9	22.7	35.6	53.9	68.5	77.2	84.2	81.6	71.8	58.5	37.3	24.1	52.9	--		
Effective day temperature...	14.1	17.8	31.1	48.6	62.7	71.7	78.3	75.9	66.0	53.1	33.1	20.7	47.7	--		
Normal.....	9.2	13.2	26.3	43.4	57.0	66.1	72.3	70.3	59.9	47.9	29.1	15.8	42.5	--		
Effective night temperature.	4.4	8.0	21.9	37.9	51.0	60.6	66.7	64.3	54.4	42.2	24.6	11.0	37.3	--		
Average minimum.....	-0.4	3.1	17.4	32.6	45.2	55.1	60.8	58.6	48.6	36.8	20.4	6.6	32.1	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-39	-42	-31	-1	20	29	40	34	20	2	-23	-35	--	--	-42	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	186	527	783	1001	939	597	298	--	--	--	4331		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	48	270	483	691	629	312	112	--	--	--	2545		
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	Early spring through summer (4/9-8/7).....														2646	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	Late spring through late fall (5/25-10/26).....														2266	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1730	1450	1200	648	291	87	22	28	198	536	1077	1525	--	--	8792	
FOSSTON																
Extreme maximum.....	48	61	75	89	96	101	110	100	103	89	78	58	--	--	110	158
Average maximum.....	15.8	20.1	32.0	51.6	67.0	75.2	81.8	79.0	68.9	56.0	34.9	21.6	50.3	--		
Effective day temperature...	10.7	14.5	26.9	46.2	60.9	69.3	75.7	73.0	63.1	50.6	30.6	16.9	45.2	--		
Normal.....	5.9	9.6	22.6	41.0	54.6	63.6	69.4	67.5	57.4	45.8	26.8	12.7	39.7	--		
Effective night temperature.	0.3	3.3	16.9	35.5	48.5	57.6	63.5	61.0	51.5	39.8	22.2	7.5	34.8	--		
Average minimum.....	-4.8	-2.3	11.8	30.1	42.4	51.7	57.4	55.0	45.7	34.4	17.9	2.8	29.7	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-44	-48	-35	-12	11	27	36	28	19	-4	-23	-42	--	--	-48	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	141	453	708	911	853	522	245	--	--	--	3833		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	30	195	408	601	543	246	84	--	--	--	2107		
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	Early spring through summer (4/20-7/29).....														2065	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	Late spring through late fall (6/3-10/21).....														1825	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1832	1551	1314	720	341	111	34	53	249	595	1146	1621	--	--	9567	
GRAND MARAIS																
Extreme maximum.....	58	51	63	74	85	91	94	100	90	79	64	55	--	--	100	134
Average maximum.....	24.4	25.4	33.2	44.5	55.0	61.9	69.2	69.8	62.2	52.0	37.7	28.6	47.0	--		
Effective day temperature...	19.8	20.7	29.1	40.4	50.2	56.8	63.9	65.5	58.2	48.1	34.2	24.5	42.6	--		
Normal.....	14.6	16.3	24.9	37.3	45.9	52.9	59.4	61.9	54.2	44.4	30.9	19.8	38.5	--		
Effective night temperature.	10.6	11.5	21.0	32.3	40.7	46.8	53.2	57.0	50.2	40.1	27.2	16.2	33.9	--		
Average minimum.....	6.0	6.8	16.9	28.2	35.9	41.7	47.9	52.7	46.2	36.2	23.7	12.1	29.5	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-34	-34	-28	-5	17	25	28	33	23	6	-13	-34	--	--	-34	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	84	205	387	601	679	426	205	--	--	--	2587		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	6	34	126	291	369	162	56	--	--	--	1044		
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	Early spring through summer (4/13-7/22).....														1068	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	Late spring through late fall (6/4-11/2).....														991	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1562	1364	1243	831	592	363	189	140	330	639	1023	1401	--	--	9677	

Appendix Table 2, Monthly temperature summary. (Cont.)

	Months												Ave. Total	Temperature		
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D		Extreme	Range	
<u>GRAND MEADOW</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	57	60	84	89	107	105	107	102	100	91	78	61	--	--	107	146
Average maximum.....	24.1	26.8	37.8	55.0	68.4	77.8	84.0	81.3	72.2	60.7	41.0	28.1	54.8	--		
Effective day temperature...	19.1	21.7	33.0	49.5	62.7	72.2	77.9	75.4	66.3	54.8	36.4	23.6	49.4	--		
Normal.....	13.9	16.8	27.7	44.1	56.9	66.4	71.4	69.4	60.1	48.9	31.8	19.3	43.9	--		
Effective night temperature.	9.2	11.5	23.5	38.3	51.2	61.9	65.9	63.5	54.4	43.0	27.1	14.6	38.6	--		
Average minimum.....	4.2	6.4	18.7	32.8	45.5	55.4	59.8	57.6	48.5	37.1	22.5	10.1	33.2	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-39	-36	-31	3	20	32	37	33	22	-5	-22	-30	--	--	-39	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	186	530	792	973	911	603	310	--	--	--	--	4305	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	51	270	492	663	601	318	118	--	--	--	--	2513	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/7-8/29).....															3296	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (5/19-10/31).....															2292	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1584	1350	1156	627	295	99	31	37	198	505	996	1417	--	--	8295	
<u>GRAND RAPIDS</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	51	61	80	89	101	99	104	99	99	84	69	59	--	--	104	155
Average maximum.....	18.8	23.1	34.8	52.0	66.3	74.9	80.7	77.5	68.2	55.9	35.1	23.0	50.9	--		
Effective day temperature...	13.6	16.9	28.9	45.8	59.5	68.4	74.1	71.2	62.0	50.1	30.9	18.1	45.2	--		
Normal.....	7.8	11.3	22.9	39.9	52.7	62.0	67.4	65.1	55.6	44.8	27.1	13.4	39.2	--		
Effective night temperature.	2.4	4.6	17.1	33.5	46.0	55.6	61.0	58.6	49.7	38.6	22.4	8.1	33.7	--		
Average minimum.....	-3.1	-1.6	11.2	27.3	39.2	49.1	54.4	52.3	43.5	32.8	18.2	3.2	28.0	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-51	-45	-39	-10	11	24	33	27	15	-10	-25	-45	--	--	-51	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	120	394	660	849	778	468	211	--	--	--	--	3480	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	0	136	360	538	468	198	62	--	--	--	--	1763	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/24-7/7).....															1280	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (6/9-10/12).....															1491	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1773	1504	1305	753	388	132	50	84	291	626	1137	1600	--	--	9643	
<u>GULL LAKE DAM</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	55	59	87	89	104	100	107	105	103	89	70	62	--	--	107	154
Average maximum.....	20.5	24.6	36.3	53.6	67.8	77.1	82.7	79.4	70.3	58.4	37.8	25.1	52.8	--		
Effective day temperature...	15.2	18.8	30.8	47.6	61.5	71.0	76.6	73.6	64.4	52.7	33.5	20.4	47.2	--		
Normal.....	9.9	13.5	25.0	41.7	55.2	64.8	70.5	68.1	58.4	47.3	29.6	16.1	41.7	--		
Effective night temperature.	4.7	7.2	19.7	35.5	48.7	58.7	64.5	62.0	52.7	41.3	25.1	11.2	36.0	--		
Average minimum.....	-0.6	1.4	14.2	29.5	42.4	52.6	58.4	56.2	46.8	35.6	20.8	6.5	30.4	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-47	-42	-34	-3	19	30	39	35	21	4	-20	-38	--	--	-47	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	156	471	744	945	871	552	279	--	--	--	--	4018	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	39	211	444	635	561	276	96	--	--	--	--	2262	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/15-8/16).....															2692	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (5/26-10/27).....															2037	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1708	1442	1240	699	322	99	31	47	225	549	1062	1516	--	--	8940	

Appendix Table 2. Monthly temperature summary (Cont.)

	Months												Temperature			
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Ave.	Total	Extreme	Range
HALLCOCK																
Extreme maximum.....	50	61	77	96	105	103	109	102	100	90	72	53	--	--	109	160
Average maximum.....	12.5	16.5	30.5	51.3	68.0	75.4	82.6	80.2	69.4	55.3	32.9	18.7	49.4	--	--	
Effective day temperature...	7.2	16.2	25.3	45.5	61.0	69.0	75.8	73.5	62.9	49.4	28.4	14.0	44.1	--	--	
Normal.....	2.1	6.3	20.1	39.7	53.9	62.8	68.9	67.0	56.1	44.1	24.4	9.8	37.9	--	--	
Effective night temperature.	-3.3	0.5	14.8	33.8	47.0	56.3	62.2	60.0	49.9	37.4	19.4	4.6	33.6	--	--	
Average minimum.....	-8.6	-4.8	9.6	28.0	40.0	49.9	55.4	53.3	43.4	31.5	14.9	-0.1	28.3	--	--	
Extreme minimum.....	-48	-51	-42	-13	11	26	34	28	13	-7	-32	-41	--	--	-51	
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$	--	--	--	117	431	684	896	837	483	205	--	--	--	3653		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$	--	--	--	18	192	384	586	527	213	59	--	--	--	1979		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$ Early spring through summer (4/25-7/15).....															1571	
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$ Late spring through late fall (6/8-10/17).....															1650	
Heating degree days, $T_b = 65^\circ$	1950	1644	1392	759	363	126	34	53	282	648	1218	1711	--	10180		
INTERNATIONAL FALLS																
Extreme maximum.....	48	53	76	93	91	98	97	95	91	86	68	57	--	--	97	139
Average maximum.....	14.2	19.2	30.9	48.5	63.3	72.2	78.4	75.2	64.4	52.9	31.4	19.0	47.5	--	--	
Effective day temperature...	8.6	13.1	25.2	43.0	57.0	66.0	72.0	69.1	58.6	49.6	27.6	14.2	41.9	--	--	
Normal.....	3.1	7.1	19.4	37.4	50.7	59.9	65.6	63.1	52.9	42.4	23.8	9.4	36.2	--	--	
Effective night temperature.	-2.5	1.1	13.6	31.8	44.4	53.7	59.2	57.1	47.1	37.1	20.0	4.6	30.6	--	--	
Average minimum.....	-8.1	-5.0	7.9	26.3	38.1	47.5	52.8	51.0	41.3	31.8	16.2	-0.2	25.0	--	--	
Extreme minimum.....	-41	-38	-38	-14	18	29	38	32	20	7	-27	-41	--	--	-41	
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$	--	--	--	87	332	597	794	716	387	161	--	--	--	3074		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$	--	--	--	6	99	297	484	406	135	37	--	--	--	1464		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$ Early spring through summer (4/20-7/23).....															1549	
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$ Late spring through late fall (6/4-10/22).....															1317	
Heating degree days, $T_b = 65^\circ$	1919	1621	1414	828	443	174	71	112	363	701	1236	1724	--	10606		
ITASCA																
Extreme maximum.....	62	62	81	89	98	100	105	101	99	89	69	59	--	--	105	156
Average maximum.....	18.6	22.8	34.8	51.7	65.7	74.4	80.8	77.2	67.7	55.9	35.2	23.0	50.7	--	--	
Effective day temperature...	12.6	16.7	27.5	45.3	58.9	68.0	74.3	71.0	61.6	50.0	30.6	17.7	45.0	--	--	
Normal.....	6.6	10.4	22.1	39.1	52.2	61.6	67.6	65.1	55.5	44.7	26.5	12.9	38.7	--	--	
Effective night temperature.	0.6	2.5	15.9	32.6	45.3	55.1	61.2	58.5	49.4	38.2	21.5	7.1	33.5	--	--	
Average minimum.....	-5.4	-3.6	9.6	26.2	38.5	48.7	54.7	52.3	43.3	32.3	16.9	1.8	27.8	--	--	
Extreme minimum.....	-51	-51	-44	-17	12	25	32	26	17	-14	-29	-47	--	--	-51	
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$	--	--	--	108	378	648	856	778	465	217	--	--	--	3450		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$	--	--	--	15	149	348	546	468	198	65	--	--	--	1789		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$ Early spring through summer (4/25-7/17).....															1519	
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$ Late spring through late fall (6/13-10/19).....															1459	
Heating degree days, $T_b = 65^\circ$	1810	1529	1330	777	409	147	53	84	294	629	1155	1615	--	9832		

Appendix Table 2. Monthly temperature summary (Cont.)

	Months												Temperature			
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Ave.	Total	Extreme	Range
<u>LEECH LAKE DAM</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	53	61	81	89	102	98	104	99	101	85	71	57	--	--	104	163
Average maximum.....	18.7	23.1	34.9	51.6	66.1	74.7	80.7	77.6	68.5	56.1	35.2	23.0	50.9	--		
Effective day temperature...	13.2	17.0	29.1	45.7	59.7	68.7	74.6	70.7	62.6	50.6	31.2	18.1	45.4	--		
Normal.....	7.7	11.4	23.2	40.1	53.3	62.8	68.5	66.2	56.6	45.6	27.7	13.7	39.7	--		
Effective night temperature.	2.4	4.7	17.6	33.9	46.9	56.8	62.5	59.9	50.9	39.7	23.2	8.5	34.5	--		
Average minimum.....	-3.1	-1.4	11.8	28.0	40.5	50.8	56.4	54.0	45.0	34.2	19.2	3.6	29.0	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-52	-59	-48	-13	12	24	35	28	16	1	-37	-44	--	--	-59	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	126	412	684	883	812	498	236	--	--	--	3651		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	24	164	384	573	502	228	74	--	--	--	1949		
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/17-7/29).....															1981	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (6/7-10/20).....															1655	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1776	1501	1296	747	369	123	37	65	267	601	1119	1590	--	9491		
<u>LITTLE FALLS</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	59	59	83	87	103	102	106	104	105	91	72	64	--	--	106	152
Average maximum.....	20.5	24.4	36.6	54.7	68.9	77.9	84.3	80.9	71.5	59.2	38.3	25.1	53.5	--		
Effective day temperature...	15.4	19.0	31.5	48.9	62.6	71.8	78.0	74.8	65.4	53.3	33.9	20.6	47.9	--		
Normal.....	10.1	13.7	26.1	43.2	56.3	65.7	71.4	68.8	59.0	47.5	29.6	16.2	42.3	--		
Effective night temperature.	5.4	8.3	21.5	37.3	50.2	59.8	65.3	62.6	53.1	41.3	25.1	11.7	36.8	--		
Average minimum.....	0.3	2.9	16.4	31.5	43.9	53.7	59.0	56.5	47.0	35.4	20.7	7.2	31.2	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-40	-46	-39	0	18	33	39	35	20	4	-22	-36	--	--	-46	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	180	505	771	973	893	570	282	--	--	--	4174		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	51	245	471	663	583	291	102	--	--	--	2304		
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/13-8/25).....															3077	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (5/20-10/27).....															2188	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1702	1436	1206	654	304	96	25	40	219	543	1062	1513	--	8800		
<u>MAHONING MINE</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	51	59	80	89	98	100	102	95	96	83	68	58	--	--	102	142
Average maximum.....	17.4	21.6	33.3	50.6	65.6	73.7	79.2	75.8	66.3	54.8	33.6	21.4	49.4	--		
Effective day temperature...	12.8	16.5	28.3	45.0	59.4	67.9	73.5	70.4	61.0	49.7	30.0	17.3	44.3	--		
Normal.....	8.2	12.0	23.3	39.8	53.3	62.4	67.9	65.4	55.6	45.2	26.8	13.5	39.5	--		
Effective night temperature.	3.6	6.4	18.2	33.9	47.0	56.4	62.2	59.5	50.4	39.6	22.7	9.2	34.2	--		
Average minimum.....	-1.0	1.3	13.2	28.3	40.8	50.6	56.5	54.1	45.1	34.5	19.1	5.1	29.1	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-40	-37	-28	-6	16	28	37	28	22	6	-22	-34	--	--	-40	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	120	412	672	865	787	468	220	--	--	--	3544		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	24	139	372	555	477	198	65	--	--	--	1830		
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/17-7/19).....															1669	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (5/27-10/29).....															1683	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1761	1484	1293	756	363	120	43	78	291	614	1146	1597	--	9546		

Appendix Table 2. Monthly temperature summary (Cont.)

	Months												Temperature			
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Ave. Total	Extreme Range		
MAPLE PLAIN																
Extreme maximum.....	55	60	81	96	112	106	110	106	102	89	77	61	--	--	112	149
Average maximum.....	21.9	25.2	36.9	54.6	69.0	78.2	84.4	81.0	71.7	59.5	39.4	26.1	54.0	--		
Effective day temperature...	17.3	20.4	32.4	49.5	63.3	72.8	78.7	75.6	66.3	54.4	35.3	22.0	49.0	--		
Normal.....	12.7	16.0	27.8	44.7	57.8	67.3	72.7	70.4	60.6	49.4	31.5	18.4	44.1	--		
Effective night temperature.	8.0	10.7	23.5	39.2	52.1	61.9	67.5	64.9	55.4	44.0	27.1	13.6	39.0	--		
Average minimum.....	3.4	5.9	19.0	34.1	46.4	56.5	61.8	59.5	50.0	38.9	23.0	9.5	34.0	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-37	-36	-31	-2	20	33	41	36	22	6	-17	-35	--	--	-37	
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$	--	--	--	210	552	819	1014	942	618	322	--	--	--	4477		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$	--	--	--	66	268	519	704	632	330	124	--	--	--	2663		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$ Early spring through summer (4/5-9/8).....															3673	
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$ Late spring through late fall (5/18-11/2).....															2439	
Heating degree days, $T_b = 65^\circ$	1621	1372	1153	609	273	84	22	31	189	490	1005	1445	--	8294		
MEADOWLANDS																
Extreme maximum.....	57	66	73	90	102	96	103	97	94	86	69	60	--	--	103	154
Average maximum.....	20.3	23.7	34.9	51.6	65.9	74.7	79.8	76.5	67.8	56.2	36.3	23.7	51.0	--		
Effective day temperature...	14.2	17.1	28.8	45.4	58.8	68.0	73.0	70.2	61.5	50.1	31.5	17.2	45.1	--		
Normal.....	7.8	10.9	22.5	39.4	51.8	61.3	66.4	64.4	55.1	44.4	27.1	13.2	38.7	--		
Effective night temperature.	1.9	4.0	16.6	32.9	44.5	54.5	59.5	57.5	48.7	37.7	21.9	7.2	33.1	--		
Average minimum.....	-4.2	-2.6	10.5	26.7	37.4	47.8	52.7	51.2	42.4	31.6	17.1	1.7	27.2	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-51	-51	-41	-11	11	22	29	26	15	-9	-25	-44	--	--	-51	
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$	--	--	--	117	366	639	818	756	453	205	--	--	--	3354		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$	--	--	--	21	112	339	508	446	186	59	--	--	--	1671		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$ Early spring through summer (4/22-7/4).....															1145	
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$ Late spring through late fall (6/17-10/10).....															1315	
Heating degree days, $T_b = 65^\circ$	1773	1515	1318	768	409	144	59	96	306	639	1137	1606	--	9770		
MILACA																
Extreme maximum.....	60	58	81	92	107	101	108	103	104	88	71	63	--	--	108	152
Average maximum.....	21.6	25.1	36.3	53.8	68.3	77.3	83.8	81.0	72.3	59.6	38.8	25.9	53.7	--		
Effective day temperature...	16.7	19.4	31.5	48.4	62.3	71.5	77.8	74.1	66.3	53.9	34.6	21.6	48.4	--		
Normal.....	11.6	15.0	26.8	43.4	56.2	65.7	71.4	69.2	59.6	48.2	30.4	17.6	42.9	--		
Effective night temperature.	7.0	10.1	21.9	37.5	50.3	60.0	65.8	63.2	54.4	42.7	26.1	12.9	37.6	--		
Average minimum.....	2.1	4.4	17.1	32.1	44.3	54.2	59.8	57.3	48.4	37.0	21.9	8.6	32.3	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-44	-41	-32	2	16	24	39	32	20	7	-26	-32	--	--	-44	
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$	--	--	--	183	502	771	973	905	588	295	--	--	--	4217		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$	--	--	--	51	236	471	663	595	303	105	--	--	--	2424		
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$ Early spring through summer (4/9-8/25).....															3109	
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$ Late spring through late fall (5/22-10/28).....															2199	
Heating degree days, $T_b = 65^\circ$	1655	1400	1184	648	307	99	25	37	201	527	1038	1469	--	8590		

Appendix Table 2. Monthly temperature summary (Cont.)

	Months												Ave.	Total	Temperature	
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D			Extreme	Range
<u>MILAN</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	61	64	85	95	106	106	113	104	108	95	78	73	--	--	113	155
Average maximum.....	23.1	26.6	38.3	56.1	70.4	79.3	86.2	83.4	74.4	62.1	40.6	27.6	55.7	--	--	--
Effective day temperature...	17.7	21.2	33.3	50.4	64.1	73.3	79.7	77.1	67.9	55.6	45.6	22.7	49.9	--	--	--
Normal.....	11.7	15.9	28.0	44.6	57.7	67.2	72.9	70.7	61.0	49.2	30.8	18.1	44.0	--	--	--
Effective night temperature.	7.0	10.4	23.4	38.8	51.6	61.3	66.7	64.3	54.9	42.7	25.7	12.7	38.3	--	--	--
Average minimum.....	1.7	5.0	18.4	33.1	45.3	55.3	60.2	58.0	48.4	36.2	20.7	7.8	32.5	--	--	--
Extreme minimum.....	-37	-42	-32	-2	17	29	36	30	14	-1	-21	-34	--	--	-42	--
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$	--	--	--	201	549	816	1020	952	630	325	--	--	--	4493	--	--
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$	--	--	--	57	295	516	710	642	342	118	--	--	--	2680	--	--
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$ Early spring through summer (4/7-9/1).....															3519	--
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$ Late spring through late fall (5/25-10/27).....															2375	--
Heating degree days, $T_b = 65^\circ$	1652	1375	1147	612	279	81	22	31	186	496	1026	1454	--	8361	--	--
<u>MINNEAPOLIS</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	58	64	83	92	106	104	108	103	104	90	77	63	--	--	108	142
Average maximum.....	22.2	26.3	37.4	56.0	69.6	78.7	84.7	81.8	72.1	59.8	39.7	27.0	54.6	--	--	--
Effective day temperature...	17.3	21.1	32.5	50.3	63.6	73.0	78.8	76.1	65.3	54.0	35.1	22.4	49.2	--	--	--
Normal.....	12.4	15.9	27.6	44.7	57.6	67.3	73.0	70.5	60.5	48.3	30.5	17.8	43.8	--	--	--
Effective night temperature.	7.4	10.6	22.7	39.0	51.6	61.6	67.1	64.8	55.6	42.5	25.9	13.1	38.4	--	--	--
Average minimum.....	2.5	5.4	17.8	33.3	45.6	55.9	61.2	59.1	48.8	36.7	21.3	8.5	33.0	--	--	--
Extreme minimum.....	-34	-33	-32	2	22	34	44	40	26	10	-13	-27	--	--	-34	--
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$	--	--	--	210	546	819	1023	945	615	298	--	--	--	4456	--	--
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$	--	--	--	66	282	519	713	635	327	109	--	--	--	2651	--	--
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$ Early spring through summer (3/31-9/13).....															3809	--
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$ Late spring through late fall (5/9-11/9).....															2512	--
Heating degree days, $T_b = 65^\circ$	1631	1375	1159	609	279	84	16	31	186	524	1035	1463	--	8392	--	--
<u>MONTEVIDEO</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	64	64	88	96	105	107	107	103	105	93	82	72	--	--	107	146
Average maximum.....	22.2	25.4	37.5	55.2	69.3	77.9	84.6	81.7	72.9	61.4	40.4	27.0	54.6	--	--	--
Effective day temperature...	17.4	20.6	32.9	49.9	63.7	72.6	78.9	76.2	67.1	55.5	35.9	22.7	49.4	--	--	--
Normal.....	12.1	15.8	27.9	44.7	57.9	67.2	72.9	70.6	60.9	49.6	31.4	18.6	44.1	--	--	--
Effective night temperature.	7.7	10.9	23.6	39.4	52.4	62.2	67.7	65.0	55.5	43.5	26.7	13.9	39.1	--	--	--
Average minimum.....	2.9	6.1	19.0	34.1	46.8	56.9	62.0	59.5	49.7	37.6	22.2	9.6	33.9	--	--	--
Extreme minimum.....	-38	-39	-25	2	16	31	40	34	14	4	-23	-33	--	--	-39	--
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$	--	--	--	204	555	816	1020	949	627	329	--	--	--	4500	--	--
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$	--	--	--	57	295	516	710	639	342	124	--	--	--	2683	--	--
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$ Early spring through summer (4/5-9/13).....															3788	--
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$ Late spring through late fall (5/17-10/31).....															2469	--
Heating degree days, $T_b = 65^\circ$	1640	1378	1150	609	273	81	22	28	183	484	1008	1438	--	8294	--	--

Appendix Table 2. Monthly temperature summary (Cont.)

	Months												Ave.	Total	Temperature	
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D			Extreme	Range
<u>MORA</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	54	58	78	90	107	101	108	101	105	88	70	59	--	--	108	156
Average maximum.....	21.0	24.7	35.8	53.7	67.9	77.1	83.5	80.5	70.9	58.4	38.0	25.4	53.1	--		
Effective day temperature...	16.1	19.4	30.9	48.0	61.6	71.1	77.4	74.4	64.8	52.7	33.8	21.0	47.6	--		
Normal.....	11.2	14.6	26.1	42.8	55.7	65.3	71.2	68.8	58.8	47.5	30.0	17.1	42.4	--		
Effective night temperature.	6.3	8.8	21.2	36.8	49.1	59.0	65.0	62.2	52.6	51.4	25.3	12.1	36.7	--		
Average minimum.....	1.4	3.5	16.3	31.1	42.8	53.0	58.9	56.1	46.5	35.7	21.1	7.7	31.2	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-48	-44	-35	2	15	29	37	31	21	5	-26	-30	--	--	-48	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	177	487	759	967	893	564	279	--	--	--	--	4126	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	48	223	459	657	583	282	99	--	--	--	--	2351	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/10-8/17).....															2826	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (5/24-10/27).....															2121	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1668	1411	1206	666	313	96	22	40	219	543	1050	1485	--	--	8719	
<u>MORRIS</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	59	60	83	92	106	104	109	104	106	93	76	69	--	--	109	150
Average maximum.....	21.1	24.9	37.0	54.1	68.6	77.6	84.3	81.8	72.4	61.5	40.1	26.1	54.1	--		
Effective day temperature...	15.9	19.6	32.1	48.6	62.6	71.9	78.1	75.6	66.1	55.2	35.2	21.3	48.5	--		
Normal.....	10.3	14.3	26.9	43.1	56.5	66.1	71.7	69.7	59.7	48.8	30.3	16.7	42.8	--		
Effective night temperature.	5.4	9.0	22.5	37.5	50.5	60.3	65.6	63.3	53.5	42.5	25.4	11.8	37.3	--		
Average minimum.....	0.2	3.7	17.6	32.0	44.5	54.6	59.4	57.1	47.2	36.2	20.5	7.0	31.7	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-40	-41	-30	-2	18	27	38	31	20	1	-27	-34	--	--	-41	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	177	511	783	983	921	591	313	--	--	--	--	4279	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	45	260	483	673	611	306	121	--	--	--	--	2499	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/13-8/19).....															2948	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (5/23-10/27).....															2249	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1696	1420	1181	657	307	99	28	31	204	508	1041	1497	--	--	8669	
<u>NEW LONDON</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	59	58	83	93	107	108	108	102	106	90	76	62	--	--	108	150
Average maximum.....	21.9	25.2	37.1	55.1	69.4	78.4	85.1	82.0	73.3	60.9	39.7	26.8	54.6	--		
Effective day temperature...	16.7	19.9	32.3	49.6	63.5	72.7	79.1	76.2	67.3	55.0	35.1	22.2	49.1	--		
Normal.....	11.5	15.1	27.4	44.4	57.8	67.3	73.1	70.8	61.2	49.3	30.8	18.1	43.9	--		
Effective night temperature.	6.4	9.4	22.7	38.7	51.5	61.5	67.1	64.5	55.2	43.1	25.9	13.1	38.3	--		
Average minimum.....	1.2	4.1	17.9	33.2	45.6	55.8	61.1	58.7	49.2	37.2	21.3	8.5	32.8	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-42	-40	-34	-2	16	28	42	35	21	6	-20	-32	--	--	-42	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	198	552	819	1026	955	636	325	--	--	--	--	4511	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	57	291	519	716	645	348	124	--	--	--	--	2700	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/9-9/2).....															3539	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (5/18-10/28).....															2472	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1659	1397	1166	618	273	81	16	28	177	493	1026	1454	--	--	8388	

Appendix Table 2. Monthly temperature summary (Cont.)

	Months												Ave.	Total	Temperature	
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D			Extreme	Range
<u>NEW ULM</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	63	68	87	93	108	107	111	107	106	92	83	69	--	--	111	146
Average maximum.....	24.1	27.2	38.9	56.5	70.3	80.7	87.9	84.8	75.0	63.1	42.1	28.7	56.6	--		
Effective day temperature...	18.8	21.9	34.0	50.8	64.3	74.7	81.3	78.3	68.5	56.5	36.9	23.8	50.8	--		
Normal.....	13.8	17.2	29.2	45.8	58.6	68.7	74.4	72.0	62.1	50.4	32.4	19.8	45.4	--		
Effective night temperature.	8.2	11.2	24.0	39.5	52.4	62.6	68.1	65.3	55.7	43.4	26.6	14.1	39.3	--		
Average minimum.....	2.9	5.9	19.1	33.8	46.4	56.6	61.5	58.8	49.2	36.8	21.4	9.2	33.5	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-35	-35	-28	-3	19	31	40	33	21	1	-13	-27	--	--	-35	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	228	577	861	1066	992	663	347	--	--	--	4734		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	69	310	561	756	682	369	136	--	--	--	2883		
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/6-8/25).....															3493	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (5/22-10/26).....															2578	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1587	1338	1110	576	267	72	12	19	165	459	978	1401	--	7984		
<u>PARK RAPIDS</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	58	60	80	90	105	101	107	103	99	88	69	60	--	--	107	158
Average maximum.....	17.7	22.2	33.8	50.9	65.3	74.5	81.9	78.5	68.6	56.3	35.1	22.3	50.6	--		
Effective day temperature...	11.6	15.7	27.9	45.0	59.2	68.7	75.6	72.4	62.4	50.2	30.5	17.0	45.1	--		
Normal.....	5.6	9.5	21.9	39.4	53.2	62.9	69.2	66.7	56.1	44.8	26.2	12.3	39.0	--		
Effective night temperature.	-0.4	2.9	16.2	33.3	46.9	57.1	63.2	60.4	50.1	38.2	21.2	6.4	34.2	--		
Average minimum.....	-6.5	-3.6	10.3	27.4	40.8	51.3	56.9	54.3	43.9	32.1	16.6	1.1	28.7	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-47	-51	-38	-8	15	27	38	28	18	-3	-32	-44	--	--	-51	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	117	409	687	905	828	483	220	--	--	--	3649		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	21	171	387	595	518	216	68	--	--	--	1976		
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/19-7/29).....															1989	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (6/1-10/24).....															1766	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1841	1554	1336	768	378	126	37	59	282	626	1164	1634	--	9805		
<u>PINE RIVER DAM</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	52	56	82	93	103	100	104	100	99	88	69	66	--	--	104	157
Average maximum.....	19.9	23.6	35.0	52.1	66.3	75.0	81.1	77.5	68.2	57.0	36.8	24.4	51.4	--		
Effective day temperature...	14.1	17.3	29.1	46.0	59.8	68.9	75.0	71.6	62.4	51.2	32.5	19.3	45.8	--		
Normal.....	7.9	11.4	23.2	40.3	53.5	62.9	68.7	66.1	56.5	45.8	28.6	14.6	40.0	--		
Effective night temperature.	2.5	4.7	17.5	33.8	46.7	56.8	62.6	59.9	50.7	39.6	23.7	9.3	34.6	--		
Average minimum.....	-3.3	-1.6	11.6	27.7	40.2	50.7	56.5	54.0	44.9	33.8	19.4	4.2	29.0	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-53	-50	-41	-8	4	24	32	29	17	0	-21	-47	--	--	-53	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	129	419	687	890	809	495	239	--	--	--	3668		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	24	171	387	580	499	225	77	--	--	--	1963		
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/22-7/27).....															1923	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (6/4-10/21).....															1702	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1770	1501	1296	741	363	123	43	74	270	595	1092	1562	--	9430		

Appendix Table 2. Monthly temperature summary (Cont.)

	Months												Ave.	Total	Temperature	
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D			Extreme	Range
PIPESTONE																
Extreme maximum.....	59	64	85	93	108	106	108	108	103	91	82	62	--	--	108	148
Average maximum.....	23.8	28.1	39.4	56.0	69.7	78.8	86.7	83.4	73.9	61.4	41.4	28.6	55.9	--		
Effective day temperature...	18.7	22.8	34.4	50.3	63.7	73.1	80.4	77.3	67.7	55.3	36.4	23.9	50.3	--		
Normal.....	13.0	16.9	28.3	44.1	57.2	67.0	73.4	71.1	60.9	49.0	31.1	19.2	44.3	--		
Effective night temperature.	8.4	12.0	24.3	38.8	51.8	61.7	67.6	65.1	55.3	43.0	26.3	14.5	39.1	--		
Average minimum.....	3.3	6.7	19.3	33.1	45.8	56.0	61.3	59.0	49.1	36.9	21.3	9.8	33.5	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-4.0	-3.8	-2.6	5	20	30	38	32	15	-3	-13	-34	--	--	-40	
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$	--	--	--	186	533	810	1035	964	627	313	--	--	--	--	4468	
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$	--	--	--	51	285	510	725	654	345	115	--	--	--	--	2685	
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$ Early spring through summer (4/7-8/26).....															3335	
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$ Late spring through late fall (5/20-10/31).....															2455	
Heating degree days, $T_b = 65^\circ$	1612	1347	1138	627	298	93	22	31	189	502	1017	1420	--	--	8296	
POKEGAMA																
Extreme maximum.....	53	60	81	90	101	98	103	98	99	85	71	60	--	--	103	162
Average maximum.....	18.8	22.6	34.5	51.7	66.0	74.7	80.1	77.0	67.7	55.8	35.2	22.8	50.6	--		
Effective day temperature...	12.9	16.1	28.4	46.5	59.3	68.4	73.8	70.9	61.8	50.2	31.0	17.7	45.0	--		
Normal.....	6.7	10.1	22.2	39.7	52.7	62.1	67.5	65.4	55.7	45.0	27.4	12.9	39.0	--		
Effective night temperature.	1.0	2.9	16.1	33.1	45.9	55.7	61.0	58.9	49.8	38.9	22.7	7.5	33.9	--		
Average minimum.....	-4.9	-3.6	10.0	26.9	39.2	49.4	54.7	52.8	43.9	33.3	18.5	2.4	28.3	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-5.7	-5.9	-4.9	-1.7	12	20	33	27	12	-1	-4.5	-5.7	--	--	-5.9	
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$	--	--	--	117	394	663	853	787	471	217	--	--	--	--	3502	
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$	--	--	--	24	136	363	543	477	201	65	--	--	--	--	1809	
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$ Early spring through summer (4/20-7/9).....															1347	
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$ Late spring through late fall (6/11-10/18).....															1499	
Heating degree days, $T_b = 65^\circ$	1807	1537	1327	759	388	129	47	78	288	620	1128	1615	--	--	9723	
RED LAKE FALLS																
Extreme maximum.....	53	53	77	93	102	103	110	99	96	90	73	57	--	--	110	160
Average maximum.....	15.0	18.2	32.1	52.0	67.8	75.8	82.8	80.4	70.2	56.6	35.0	21.5	50.6	--		
Effective day temperature...	9.8	12.6	27.0	46.3	61.3	69.6	76.2	73.9	63.9	50.8	30.5	16.5	45.3	--		
Normal.....	4.7	8.4	21.8	40.9	54.8	63.6	69.5	67.6	57.2	45.5	26.4	12.0	39.4	--		
Effective night temperature.	-0.7	1.4	16.7	34.9	48.3	57.2	63.0	61.0	51.1	39.1	21.4	6.5	34.6	--		
Average minimum.....	-5.9	-4.2	11.6	29.2	41.8	51.0	56.4	54.5	44.8	33.3	16.9	1.5	29.3	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-4.5	-5.0	-3.9	-1.1	16	27	35	30	18	-4	-24	-4.3	--	--	-5.0	
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$	--	--	--	138	459	708	915	856	516	233	--	--	--	--	3825	
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$	--	--	--	27	205	408	605	546	240	71	--	--	--	--	2102	
Growing degree days, $T_b = 40^\circ$ Early spring through summer (4/20-7/30).....															2103	
Growing degree days, $T_b = 50^\circ$ Late spring through late fall (6/7-10/17).....															1754	
Heating degree days, $T_b = 65^\circ$	1869	1585	1339	723	335	111	31	50	255	605	1158	1643	--	--	9704	

Appendix Table 2. Monthly temperature summary (Cont.)

	Months.												Temperature			
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Ave. Total	Extreme Range		
<u>RED LAKE INDIAN AGENCY</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	48	60	80	90	95	102	97	99	99	90	73	65	--	--	102	152
Average maximum.....	16.6	20.5	31.9	49.6	64.3	74.0	79.7	77.0	67.7	55.4	35.2	21.7	49.5	--		
Effective day temperature...	11.1	14.4	26.2	44.1	58.4	68.3	74.0	71.5	62.2	50.3	30.9	16.8	44.4	--		
Normal.....	4.6	7.7	20.4	38.3	52.5	62.6	68.5	66.2	56.3	45.3	26.3	11.7	38.4	--		
Effective night temperature.	0.0	2.4	14.8	33.1	46.6	57.0	62.5	60.5	51.2	39.9	22.5	6.8	34.3	--		
Average minimum.....	-5.5	-3.7	9.1	27.6	40.7	51.3	56.8	55.0	45.7	34.8	18.2	1.9	29.2	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-46	-50	-38	-7	17	27	35	28	18	0	-27	-44	--	--	-50	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	96	387	678	883	812	489	226	--	--	--	3571		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	12	152	378	573	502	216	71	--	--	--	1904		
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/20-7/24).....														1783		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (6/5-10/27).....														1677		
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1872	1604	1383	801	394	123	37	62	276	611	1161	1652	--	9976		
<u>REDWOOD FALLS</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	64	59	86	94	107	108	110	105	105	93	76	70	--	--	110	143
Average maximum.....	24.5	28.6	39.9	57.2	72.1	80.9	87.6	84.4	75.7	63.5	41.6	28.6	57.1	--		
Effective day temperature...	19.6	23.5	35.2	51.7	66.0	75.0	81.3	78.5	69.5	58.4	36.9	24.2	51.6	--		
Normal.....	13.9	17.8	29.6	46.0	59.3	68.7	74.3	72.1	62.4	50.8	32.3	19.7	45.6	--		
Effective night temperature.	9.9	13.3	25.7	40.5	53.7	63.3	69.1	66.7	57.0	45.1	27.7	15.7	40.6	--		
Average minimum.....	5.0	8.2	21.0	35.0	47.6	57.4	62.6	60.8	50.8	39.0	23.0	10.9	35.1	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-32	-33	-25	3	21	34	45	36	25	6	-14	-26	--	--	-33	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	234	598	861	1063	995	672	360	--	--	--	4783		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	72	329	561	753	685	381	143	--	--	--	2924		
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/4-9/5).....														3839		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (5/13-11/2).....														2731		
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1584	1322	1097	570	245	66	9	22	156	446	981	1404	--	7902		
<u>ROCHESTER</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	58	60	77	87	106	105	108	100	98	87	75	63	--	--	108	148
Average maximum.....	23.0	26.1	36.8	55.0	68.4	78.0	84.0	81.7	72.3	60.4	39.9	27.3	54.4	--		
Effective day temperature...	18.8	21.6	32.6	49.7	62.5	72.2	77.9	75.7	66.5	54.9	36.0	23.4	49.3	--		
Normal.....	14.6	17.2	28.4	44.5	56.7	66.5	71.8	69.8	60.7	49.4	32.0	19.6	44.3	--		
Effective night temperature.	10.4	12.7	24.1	39.2	50.9	60.7	65.6	63.8	54.9	43.9	28.0	15.7	39.2	--		
Average minimum.....	6.2	8.2	19.9	33.9	45.0	54.9	59.5	57.8	49.1	38.4	24.1	11.8	34.1	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-40	-34	-29	9	24	31	42	33	22	10	-17	-31	--	--	-40	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	201	521	795	986	924	621	322	--	--	--	4370		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	57	267	495	676	614	333	121	--	--	--	2563		
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/4-8/21).....														3108		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (5/19-10/31).....														2347		
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1562	1338	1135	615	301	96	25	34	186	490	990	1407	--	8179		

Appendix Table 2. Monthly temperature summary (Cont.)

	Months												Ave. Total	Temperature		
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D		Extreme	Range	
<u>ROSEAU</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	50	55	81	92	101	102	107	98	98	87	69	52	--	--	107	159
Average maximum.....	13.3	17.8	31.2	50.3	66.2	74.8	81.3	78.3	68.0	54.6	32.8	19.0	49.0	--		
Effective day temperature...	7.8	11.8	25.3	44.6	59.7	68.5	75.0	71.8	61.8	49.1	28.5	14.1	43.8	--		
Normal.....	2.4	6.5	19.6	39.0	53.0	62.3	68.1	65.5	55.2	44.0	24.7	9.5	37.5	--		
Effective night temperature.	-3.1	-0.2	13.7	33.1	46.5	56.0	61.3	58.9	49.3	38.2	20.1	4.2	33.5	--		
Average minimum.....	-8.6	-6.2	7.8	27.4	40.0	49.7	55.0	52.4	43.1	32.7	15.8	-0.7	28.3	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-49	-52	-44	-16	12	21	31	23	12	-16	-36	-45	--	--	-52	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	102	403	669	871	791	456	195	--	--	--	3487		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	15	167	369	561	481	189	56	--	--	--	1838		
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/23-7/14).....															1496	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (6/6-10/15).....															1563	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1941	1638	1407	780	384	129	40	71	303	651	1209	1721	--	10274		
<u>SAINT CLOUD</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	55	58	81	91	105	102	107	105	106	90	71	63	--	--	107	149
Average maximum.....	20.4	24.3	35.3	53.6	67.4	76.6	83.1	80.5	70.7	58.9	38.1	25.7	52.9	--		
Effective day temperature...	15.3	18.8	30.4	48.2	61.5	70.9	77.0	74.6	64.8	53.1	33.8	21.1	47.5	--		
Normal.....	10.1	13.4	25.6	42.8	55.6	65.2	71.0	68.6	58.8	47.3	29.5	16.6	42.0	--		
Effective night temperature.	4.9	8.0	20.7	37.3	49.6	59.5	65.0	62.6	52.8	41.4	25.1	12.0	36.6	--		
Average minimum.....	-0.2	2.5	15.8	31.9	43.7	53.8	58.9	56.7	46.9	35.6	20.8	7.4	31.2	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-42	-35	-32	2	18	33	41	34	18	6	-23	-32	--	--	-42	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	174	484	756	961	887	564	276	--	--	--	4102		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	48	233	456	651	577	288	124	--	--	--	2377		
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/7-8/31).....															3227	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (5/17-11/3).....															2209	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1702	1445	1221	666	326	105	28	47	225	549	1065	1500	--	8879		
<u>SAINT PETER</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	65	68	84	92	107	104	109	104	103	91	77	67	--	--	109	149
Average maximum.....	25.2	28.8	40.3	58.1	71.1	80.7	86.7	84.0	75.1	63.5	42.5	29.3	57.1	--		
Effective day temperature...	20.4	23.7	35.6	52.6	65.2	75.0	80.6	78.0	69.1	57.4	37.9	24.9	51.7	--		
Normal.....	15.2	18.8	30.5	47.1	59.4	69.3	74.3	72.0	62.8	51.4	33.5	20.9	46.3	--		
Effective night temperature.	10.8	13.5	26.2	41.5	53.4	63.6	68.4	65.9	57.0	45.4	28.7	16.2	40.9	--		
Average minimum.....	6.0	8.4	21.5	36.0	47.5	57.9	62.3	59.9	51.0	39.3	24.1	11.8	35.5	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-40	-36	-30	-5	21	32	34	34	21	4	-22	-31	--	--	-40	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	258	601	879	1063	992	684	372	--	--	--	4849		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	84	329	579	753	682	390	155	--	--	--	2972		
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/2-8/24).....															3560	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (5/19-11/1).....															2701	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1544	1294	1070	537	248	66	9	19	150	434	945	1367	--	7683		

Appendix Table 2. Monthly temperature summary (Cont.)

	Months												Ave.	Total	Temperature	
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D			Extreme	Range
SANDY LAKE DAM																
Extreme maximum.....	54	56	78	86	101	97	100	99	95	86	70	60	--	--	101	153
Average maximum.....	19.5	23.0	34.0	50.9	65.3	74.0	79.4	76.2	67.4	55.8	35.9	23.9	50.4	--		
Effective day temperature...	14.2	17.1	28.5	45.3	59.2	66.3	73.6	70.7	61.8	50.5	31.8	19.2	45.1	--		
Normal.....	8.7	11.6	22.9	40.1	53.3	62.5	67.8	65.6	56.2	45.6	28.1	14.7	39.8	--		
Effective night temperature.	3.5	5.4	17.6	34.2	47.2	56.7	62.1	59.8	50.7	39.9	23.6	9.7	34.5	--		
Average minimum.....	-1.8	-0.5	12.1	28.6	41.1	51.0	56.3	54.3	45.1	34.6	19.5	5.0	29.2	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-52	-49	-40	-9	13	27	35	27	17	3	-32	-45	--	--	-52	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	126	412	675	862	794	486	236	--	--	--	3591		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	24	152	375	552	484	216	74	--	--	--	1877		
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/18-7/29).....															1948	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (6/7-10/23).....															1604	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1745	1495	1305	747	369	123	47	81	279	601	1107	1559	--	9458		
TRACY																
Extreme maximum.....	61	65	83	94	107	105	108	105	105	93	77	69	--	--	108	141
Average maximum.....	24.2	28.2	39.2	56.9	70.9	79.9	86.8	83.9	75.5	63.1	42.0	29.1	56.6	--		
Effective day temperature...	19.5	23.3	34.5	51.2	64.9	71.1	80.6	77.8	69.3	57.1	37.3	21.6	51.1	--		
Normal.....	14.8	18.7	29.6	45.9	59.8	68.6	74.4	72.2	63.0	51.4	32.9	20.7	45.9	--		
Effective night temperature.	10.1	13.4	25.1	40.0	53.0	62.4	68.1	65.6	56.8	45.2	27.9	15.7	40.3	--		
Average minimum.....	5.4	8.5	20.4	34.3	47.0	56.6	61.9	59.5	50.6	39.2	23.2	11.2	34.8	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-33	-30	-22	4	20	33	44	22	22	2	-19	-26	--	--	-33	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	228	586	858	1066	998	690	372	--	--	--	4798		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	69	322	558	756	688	396	152	--	--	--	2941		
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/6-9/8).....															3881	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (5/17-11/1).....															2705	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1556	1296	1097	573	260	75	12	22	150	434	963	1373	--	7811		
TWO HARBORS																
Extreme maximum.....	57	59	75	85	90	98	99	99	92	83	70	62	--	--	99	135
Average maximum.....	23.9	26.0	34.6	47.9	59.7	68.1	75.7	74.6	66.2	55.3	38.3	28.2	49.9	--		
Effective day temperature...	19.5	21.3	30.5	43.5	54.3	62.2	69.9	69.8	61.5	51.5	34.8	24.1	45.2	--		
Normal.....	14.8	16.7	26.3	39.4	49.1	56.7	64.4	65.3	56.8	46.8	31.6	19.8	40.6	--		
Effective night temperature.	10.6	11.9	22.2	34.6	43.6	50.5	58.3	60.2	52.3	41.8	28.0	16.0	35.9	--		
Average minimum.....	6.2	7.2	18.1	30.2	38.2	44.6	52.5	55.4	47.6	38.0	24.5	11.9	31.2	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-36	-36	-23	3	9	29	37	37	23	10	-18	-33	--	--	-36	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	111	282	501	756	784	504	260	--	--	--	3198		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	18	71	216	446	474	225	84	--	--	--	1534		
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/8-7/30).....															1599	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (5/24-11/6).....															1463	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1556	1352	1200	768	493	258	90	81	261	564	1002	1401	--	9026		

Appendix Table 2. Monthly temperature summary (Cont.)

	Months												Ave.	Total	Temperature	
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D			Extreme	Range
<u>VIRGINIA</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	53	61	81	91	96	102	103	97	99	88	68	56	--	--	103	148
Average maximum.....	18.4	22.7	34.6	51.5	66.4	75.0	81.1	77.0	67.7	55.3	34.4	21.9	50.5	--		
Effective day temperature...	13.3	16.9	29.0	46.5	59.7	68.6	74.6	70.9	61.7	49.7	30.3	17.4	44.9	--		
Normal.....	8.3	11.9	23.5	39.9	53.0	62.5	68.1	65.4	55.7	44.9	26.8	13.1	39.4	--		
Effective night temperature.	2.9	5.3	17.8	33.5	46.1	55.7	61.5	58.8	49.8	38.6	22.2	8.2	33.7	--		
Average minimum.....	-2.2	-0.5	12.2	27.5	39.4	49.3	55.0	52.7	43.8	33.0	18.1	3.7	28.1	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-45	-44	-31	-8	11	27	35	25	18	-1	-36	-41	--	--	-45	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	123	403	675	871	787	471	214	--	--	--	--	3544	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	27	136	375	561	477	198	62	--	--	--	--	1836	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/22-7/18).....															1620	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (6/4-10/25).....															1621	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1758	1487	1287	753	372	117	40	78	288	623	1146	1609	--	--	9558	
<u>WADENA</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	58	55	79	88	104	100	112	103	104	89	71	65	--	--	112	155
Average maximum.....	19.1	22.9	35.6	53.2	68.1	76.7	83.9	80.8	70.6	58.4	37.2	23.7	52.5	--		
Effective day temperature...	13.6	17.0	30.4	47.5	61.8	71.6	77.4	74.5	64.4	52.7	32.7	18.8	46.9	--		
Normal.....	8.2	11.8	24.9	42.0	55.4	64.9	70.8	68.2	58.0	46.3	28.2	14.4	41.1	--		
Effective night temperature.	2.6	5.4	20.1	36.0	49.0	58.2	64.5	61.9	51.9	41.3	23.7	8.8	35.6	--		
Average minimum.....	-2.9	-0.5	14.9	30.3	42.7	52.1	58.0	55.6	45.7	35.6	19.2	3.0	30.0	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-42	-43	-33	-3	17	28	37	32	18	-4	-35	-33	--	--	-43	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	159	477	747	955	874	540	254	--	--	--	--	4006	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	42	220	447	645	564	264	87	--	--	--	--	2269	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/13-8/14).....															2674	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (5/28-10/21).....															2004	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1761	1490	1243	690	326	99	28	43	237	580	1104	1569	--	--	9170	
<u>WALKER</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	52	59	83	86	98	97	105	102	99	86	69	59	--	--	105	148
Average maximum.....	18.5	22.5	34.6	51.9	66.0	74.7	80.5	77.5	68.3	56.4	35.6	23.4	50.8	--		
Effective day temperature...	13.4	17.0	29.3	46.3	60.1	69.2	75.0	72.1	62.8	51.1	31.5	18.7	45.6	--		
Normal.....	8.2	12.0	23.8	40.7	54.1	63.4	69.0	66.9	57.0	46.3	27.7	14.2	40.3	--		
Effective night temperature.	3.3	6.0	18.9	35.0	48.2	58.0	63.8	61.4	51.9	40.7	23.4	9.2	35.2	--		
Average minimum.....	-1.8	0.5	13.6	29.4	42.3	52.5	58.3	56.0	46.4	35.4	19.3	4.5	30.0	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-43	-40	-33	-6	15	30	36	33	23	4	-21	-40	--	--	-43	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	138	437	702	899	834	510	251	--	--	--	--	3771	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	33	183	402	589	524	240	81	--	--	--	--	2052	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/17-7/30).....															2077	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (5/26-10/30).....															1866	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1761	1484	1277	729	350	111	37	59	261	580	1119	1575	--	--	9343	

Appendix Table 2. Monthly temperature summary (Cont.)

	Months												Ave.	Total	Temperature	
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D			Extreme	Range
WARROAD																
Extreme maximum.....	50	56	81	90	99	102	103	97	96	86	70	53	--	--	103	158
Average maximum.....	14.2	18.8	31.8	48.8	63.6	72.8	79.6	77.1	67.0	54.9	33.5	20.0	48.5	--		
Effective day temperature...	8.5	12.5	25.7	43.3	57.8	67.3	73.7	71.2	61.3	49.5	29.2	14.9	43.6	--		
Normal.....	3.0	6.9	19.6	38.0	52.0	61.9	67.9	65.6	55.3	44.5	25.5	10.2	37.5	--		
Effective night temperature.	-3.0	-0.2	13.5	32.3	46.3	56.3	61.7	59.5	49.8	38.6	20.8	4.6	33.6	--		
Average minimum.....	-8.7	-6.5	7.4	26.8	40.5	50.8	55.8	53.6	44.1	33.2	16.5	-0.5	28.7	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-55	-55	-42	-18	14	28	32	29	17	-12	-30	-50	--	--	-55	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	60	372	657	865	794	459	208	--	--	--	--	3415	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	9	139	357	555	484	192	62	--	--	--	--	1798	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	Early spring through summer (4/21-7/19).....														1579	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	Late spring through late fall (6/5-10/23).....														1584	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1922	1627	1407	810	409	135	43	71	300	636	1185	1699	--	--	10244	
WASECA																
Extreme maximum.....	62	63	80	90	106	105	106	101	100	91	77	61	--	--	106	143
Average maximum.....	24.4	27.8	39.2	57.1	70.6	79.6	85.4	82.5	74.2	62.3	41.9	28.4	56.1	--		
Effective day temperature...	19.7	23.0	34.6	51.5	64.7	73.8	79.3	76.6	68.2	56.4	37.3	24.1	50.8	--		
Normal.....	14.8	18.3	29.5	46.1	58.7	68.1	72.9	70.9	62.0	50.7	32.8	20.2	45.4	--		
Effective night temperature.	10.3	13.4	25.5	40.3	52.7	62.3	67.1	64.7	56.1	44.7	28.2	15.6	40.0	--		
Average minimum.....	5.6	8.6	20.9	34.7	46.8	56.5	61.0	58.8	50.1	38.8	23.6	11.3	34.7	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-37	-33	-27	-3	22	32	39	34	20	-1	-18	-32	--	--	-37	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	234	580	843	1020	958	660	357	--	--	--	--	4652	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	72	310	543	710	648	369	143	--	--	--	--	2795	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	Early spring through summer (4/5-8/23).....														3356	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	Late spring through late fall (5/22-10/29).....														2499	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1556	1308	1101	567	264	78	22	31	159	450	966	1389	--	--	7891	
WHEATON																
Extreme maximum.....	58	64	80	93	106	106	113	109	108	95	81	74	--	--	113	151
Average maximum.....	21.4	25.2	37.3	56.2	71.5	80.8	87.7	85.3	75.9	62.4	39.9	26.5	55.8	--		
Effective day temperature...	16.3	19.9	32.4	50.3	64.9	74.3	80.8	78.4	69.0	55.8	35.1	21.8	49.9	--		
Normal.....	11.6	15.4	28.1	45.0	58.4	67.8	73.8	72.0	62.1	49.7	31.2	17.9	44.4	--		
Effective night temperature.	13.1	9.5	22.6	38.6	51.6	61.2	67.0	64.7	54.9	42.7	25.5	22.4	38.0	--		
Average minimum.....	0.8	4.2	17.7	32.7	45.0	54.7	60.1	57.8	48.0	36.1	20.7	7.7	32.1	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-38	-35	-30	-7	14	31	38	31	18	-4	-17	-33	--	--	-38	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	210	570	834	1048	992	663	338	--	--	--	--	4655	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	63	307	534	738	682	366	133	--	--	--	--	2823	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	Early spring through summer (4/13-8/18).....														3163	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	Late spring through late fall (5/18-10/25).....														2552	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1655	1369	1144	600	264	72	9	19	162	484	1014	1460	--	--	8260	

Appendix Table 2. Monthly temperature summary (Cont.)

	Months												Temperature			
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Ave. Total	Extreme Range		
<u>WILLMAR</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	51	69	79	91	105	103	107	102	105	91	73	64	--	--	107	145
Average maximum.....	20.6	24.4	36.0	54.2	69.1	78.2	85.0	81.8	73.1	60.3	38.7	25.4	53.9	--		
Effective day temperature...	16.0	19.7	31.7	49.1	63.4	72.7	79.0	76.0	67.1	54.6	34.5	21.3	49.0	--		
Normal.....	11.4	15.3	27.3	44.3	57.8	67.3	72.9	70.5	61.1	49.3	30.6	17.7	43.8	--		
Effective night temperature.	6.9	10.1	23.3	39.1	51.9	61.7	67.1	64.4	55.2	43.2	26.0	12.9	38.2	--		
Average minimum.....	2.3	5.4	19.0	34.0	46.2	56.2	61.1	58.6	49.2	37.5	21.8	8.8	33.3	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-37	-38	-31	-5	21	32	39	33	20	-1	-22	-35	--	--	-38	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	201	552	819	1000	945	633	322	--	--	--	--	4492	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	57	291	519	710	635	345	124	--	--	--	--	2681	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/8-9/3).....															3493	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (5/18-10/30).....															2456	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1662	1392	1169	621	273	81	22	31	183	493	1032	1466	--	--	8425	
<u>WINNEBAGO</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	63	61	80	95	106	104	107	106	100	93	80	63	--	--	107	142
Average maximum.....	23.9	27.5	39.2	56.3	69.6	78.7	85.1	82.3	73.8	62.1	41.6	28.5	55.7	--		
Effective day temperature...	19.2	22.6	34.5	50.8	63.9	73.3	79.3	76.5	67.8	56.2	37.0	24.2	50.4	--		
Normal.....	14.3	17.8	28.9	45.2	58.1	67.9	73.3	70.9	61.7	50.2	32.5	20.1	45.1	--		
Effective night temperature.	10.0	13.0	24.9	39.6	52.5	62.6	67.7	64.8	55.9	44.3	27.9	15.6	39.9	--		
Average minimum.....	5.3	8.1	20.2	34.1	46.8	57.2	61.9	59.0	49.9	38.4	23.3	11.3	34.6	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-35	-31	-25	0	23	32	38	32	22	0	-11	-26	--	--	-35	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	207	561	837	1032	958	651	341	--	--	--	--	4587	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	60	298	537	722	648	363	130	--	--	--	--	2758	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/4-9/6).....															3704	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (5/15-11/3).....															2544	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1572	1322	1119	594	248	51	6	19	153	465	975	1392	--	--	7916	
<u>WINNIBIGOSHISH</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	52	58	80	87	100	99	103	99	100	85	70	55	--	--	103	152
Average maximum.....	17.4	21.6	33.6	50.7	65.7	74.3	79.9	76.7	66.6	55.3	34.5	22.0	49.9	--		
Effective day temperature...	11.5	15.4	28.1	45.0	59.4	68.5	74.2	71.0	61.5	50.2	30.7	17.2	44.4	--		
Normal.....	6.7	10.2	22.2	39.5	53.5	63.2	68.9	66.6	56.6	45.6	27.3	13.0	39.4	--		
Effective night temperature.	-0.4	3.1	16.9	33.7	46.8	56.8	62.7	59.6	51.5	40.1	23.2	7.6	33.5	--		
Average minimum.....	-6.3	-3.1	11.4	28.0	40.5	51.0	57.0	53.9	46.4	35.0	19.4	2.8	28.0	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-46	-49	-40	-11	16	29	40	31	22	4	-29	-45	--	--	-49	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	117	419	696	896	825	498	236	--	--	--	--	3687	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	24	158	396	586	515	228	74	--	--	--	--	1981	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/17-7/25).....															1895	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (5/30-10/27).....															1797	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1807	1534	1327	765	363	108	34	59	267	601	1131	1612	--	--	9608	

Appendix Table 2. Monthly temperature summary (Cont.)

	Months												Temperature			
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Ave. Total	Extreme Range		
<u>WINONA</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	64	67	84	96	107	106	108	103	102	92	84	61	--	--	108	148
Average maximum.....	27.3	30.2	41.5	58.8	71.8	81.4	87.0	83.6	75.2	66.3	43.8	30.6	58.1	--		
Effective day temperature...	22.8	25.5	36.9	53.5	66.4	76.1	81.4	78.3	69.7	60.2	39.8	26.8	53.1	--		
Normal.....	17.8	20.5	31.4	47.7	60.4	70.3	75.1	72.7	63.7	52.2	35.5	22.8	47.5	--		
Effective night temperature.	13.9	16.1	27.8	43.0	55.5	65.7	70.2	67.6	58.7	48.2	31.7	19.1	43.1	--		
Average minimum.....	9.4	11.4	23.2	37.7	50.1	60.4	64.6	62.3	53.2	42.1	27.7	15.3	38.1	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-40	-33	-28	4	21	35	43	33	25	5	-19	-25	--	--	-40	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	270	632	909	1088	1014	711	394	--	--	--	5018		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	93	347	609	778	704	411	167	--	--	--	3109		
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (3/28-9/9).....															4126	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (5/11-11/11).....															2904	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1463	1246	1042	519	220	54	0	12	126	409	885	1308	--	--	7284	
<u>WORTHINGTON</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	62	64	81	89	100	102	110	107	102	92	78	65	--	--	110	147
Average maximum.....	24.4	27.7	38.6	55.8	69.5	78.3	85.1	82.0	73.2	61.4	41.3	28.6	55.5	--		
Effective day temperature...	19.8	23.0	34.0	50.4	63.7	72.9	79.2	76.3	67.4	55.6	36.8	24.4	50.3	--		
Normal.....	14.6	18.0	28.5	44.8	57.6	67.3	72.9	70.7	61.2	49.6	32.1	20.3	44.8	--		
Effective night temperature.	10.7	13.6	24.8	39.5	52.1	62.0	67.3	64.9	55.7	43.9	27.8	16.0	39.9	--		
Average minimum.....	6.1	8.9	20.2	34.1	46.3	56.6	61.4	59.2	49.9	38.1	23.3	11.8	34.7	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-36	-37	-23	6	21	33	40	33	22	0	-13	-30	--	--	-37	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	198	546	819	1020	952	636	329	--	--	--	4500		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	54	298	519	710	642	351	124	--	--	--	2698		
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/6-8/31).....															3502	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (5/17-10/31).....															2486	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1562	1316	1132	606	285	84	31	28	180	484	987	1386	--	--	8681	
<u>ZUMBROTA</u>																
Extreme maximum.....	58	63	81	89	106	103	109	105	100	87	78	66	--	--	109	154
Average maximum.....	25.2	27.9	38.6	56.8	70.5	79.3	85.7	82.9	74.0	61.9	42.1	28.9	56.2	--		
Effective day temperature...	20.1	22.6	33.8	51.0	64.3	73.4	79.2	76.6	67.7	55.8	37.5	24.4	50.6	--		
Normal.....	15.0	18.1	29.2	45.7	58.1	67.5	72.6	70.6	61.5	50.2	33.0	20.3	45.2	--		
Effective night temperature.	10.1	12.2	24.3	39.4	51.8	61.5	66.2	64.0	55.2	43.8	28.3	15.3	39.3	--		
Average minimum.....	5.0	6.9	19.5	33.6	45.6	55.6	59.7	57.7	48.9	37.7	23.7	10.8	33.7	--		
Extreme minimum.....	-45	-34	-36	0	19	28	38	32	20	3	-20	-34	--	--	-45	
Growing degree days, T _b = 40°	--	--	--	228	561	825	1011	949	645	341	--	--	--	4560		
Growing degree days, T _b = 50°	--	--	--	72	295	525	701	639	354	130	--	--	--	2716		
Growing degree days, T _b = 40° Early spring through summer (4/3-8/18).....															3160	
Growing degree days, T _b = 50° Late spring through late fall (5/23-10/28).....															2417	
Heating degree days, T _b = 65°	1550	1313	1110	579	264	84	19	28	165	465	960	1386	--	--	7923	

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SUMMARY

This bulletin summarizes air temperature data for the state of Minnesota. Data are based upon the 66 U. S. Weather Bureau cooperative and class A stations that have continuous records from 1931-60. The normal, average daily and average monthly maxima and minima, and extreme maxima and minima air temperatures are presented. Also shown are computed effective day and night temperatures, growing degree days, and heating degree days for each station.

A brief summary of published information relative to apparent effects of air temperature upon various animals and plants is given.

An attempt is also made, with growing degree days as the sole criterion, to show a possible northern growing limit of certain varieties of crops grown in southern Minnesota. In addition, 12 representative stations are ranked according to their ability to meet the optimum day and night temperature requirements of various crops. The station rankings are based only upon computed average monthly effective day and night temperatures.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	2
Air Temperature Effects	3
Temperature Normals	6
Temperature Extremes	13
Effective Day and Night Temperatures	21
Growing Degree Days	28
Heating Degree Days	32
Appendix Table 1	33
Appendix Table 2	40
Literature Cited	62