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Willmar weather recap

It's cloudy after midnight. Low 52F. SSW wind shifts to NNE at 10-15 mph. The possibility of rain Nearly a fourth of 100% 1 inch of rainfall. It continued to rain in the morning. The shower continues in the afternoon. Thunder is possible. The morning high of 54F where the temperature falls to nearly 40. Blow the NNW at 10-20 mph. The possibility of rain 100% cloudy sky early, then partially cloudy after midnight. Areas where there is a possibility of freezing rain. Low 27F. Blow the NNW at 10-20 mph. Various cloudy with snow showers. High 36F. Blow up the NW at 10 to 15 mph. The probability of snow is 40%. One to three inches of snow. Some passing clouds and clear sky. Low 23F. Blow the WSW in at 5 to 10 mph. Sometimes some clouds. High 46F. Blow SW at 10-15 mph. Cloudy. Blow W at a low 23F. h 5-10 mph. Cloudy. High 34F. Blow the WNW at 10 to 15 mph. The sky is mostly sunny. Low 17F. The wind is variable with light. Despite some afternoon clouds, it generally clears up. It is high around 40F. Blow in the SSE at 10 to 20 mph. Cloudy. Low 31F. Blow in the SSE at 10 to 20 mph. Cloudy skies at an early stage. some showers that develop later in the day. High 44F. Blow in the SSE at 10 to 15 miles per hour. Possibility of rain Clears up 40% late at night and rains early. Low 32F. Blow the WSW in at 10 to 15 mph. The possibility of rain 40% of the sun along with some cloudy intervals. The high 47F where the W wind blows at 10 to 20 miles per hour. The sky is mostly sunny. Blow the W wind at 10 to 15 miles per hour. Sunny. The high 47F where the W wind blows at 10 to 15 miles per hour. Some clouds. Low 27F. Blow up the NW at 5 to 10 mph. The distance between the clouds and the sun. Wind S of 43F high at 5 to 10 miles per hour. Some cloudy skies. Low 31F. Blow SE in at 5-10 mph. Mostly early cloud skies will be partially cloudy later in the day. High 54F. Blow SW at 10-20 mph. Some clouds. Blow W at a low 34F. 10-15 mph. Cloudy. High 46F. Blow the WNW at 10 to 15 mph. Some cloudy skies. S-wind at a low 31F. 5-10 mph. Cloudy. High around 45F. Blow in the SSW at 10 to 15 miles per hour. Some cloudy skies. About 30F low. Wind up the ESE at 5-10 mph. Cloudy. High 43F. Blow up the NW at 10 to 15 mph. Sometimes some clouds. Low 27F. Blow the WNW at 5 to 10 mph. Some cloudy skies. High wind W near 40F at 10 to 15 miles per hour. Sometimes some clouds. Low 26F. Blow SW at 5 to 10 mph. Hourly weather forecast Wilmer, MN Sunrise: 7:10am Sunset: 4:57 pm at Wilmer, summer is long and warm; It's partly cloudy all year on. Throughout the year, temperatures typically change from 6 degrees F to 82 degrees F, and rarely below -15 degrees F or above 91 degrees F. Based on tourist scores, the best time of the year to visit Wilmer for warm weather activities is from mid-June to late August. The warm season lasts for 4.1 months from May 17 to September 19, with daily average temperatures exceeding 71 degrees F. The hottest day of the year is July 17, with an average high of 82 degrees F and a low of 63 degrees F. The cold season lasts for 3.4 months from November 24 to March 4, with daily average temperatures below 35 degrees F. The coldest day of the year is January. At an average height of 6 degrees F and a height of 23 degrees F. The following figure shows the compact characteristics of the entire year of average temperature per hour. The horizontal axis is the day of the year, the vertical axis is the hour of the day, and the color is the average temperature of that time and day. Huhhot, China (6,281 miles) and Bensi, China (6,009 miles) are far away foreign places with temperatures most similar to Wilmer (view comparison). In Wilmer, the average percentage of cloud-covered sky experiences large seasonal variations throughout the year. Wilmer's clearer part of the year begins around June 8 and lasts for 4.2 months and ends around October 14. On July 27, the most sunny day of the year, the sky is 74% sunny, almost sunny, or partially cloudy, with 26% cloudy or cloudy. This year's cloudy part begins around October 14 and lasts for 7.8 months and ends around June 8. On February 5, which is the most cloudy day of the year, the sky is 40% sunny, almost sunny, or partially cloudy, with a time of 60% cloudy or almost cloudy. A wet day is a day with at least 0.04 inches of liquid or precipitation equivalent to a liquid. Wilmer's chances of rainy days vary greatly throughout the year. The rainy season is 5.5 months from April 19 to October 1, with a more than 23% chance that a particular day will be a rainy day. The possibility of rainy days peaks at 39% on June 12. The drying season is 6.6 months from October 1 to April 19. The minimum probability of a rainy day is 7% on January 30. In a rainy day, we distinguish between those who experience only rain, just snow, or two mixtures. Based on this classification, the most common forms of Wilmer's precipitation will change throughout the year. Rain alone is most common in the 8.5 months from March 6 to November 21. Rain alone is most likely to last 39% of the day on June 12. Snow alone is most common in the 3.4 months from November 21 to March 6. Snow alone is most likely for a day to be 7% on December 5. Rainfall To view the total of the months, as well as the variation within the month, show the amount of rainfall accumulated over the 31 days of sliding around each day of the year. Wilmer experiences significant seasonal fluctuations in monthly rainfall. This year's rainy season lasts 8.5 months from March 5 to November 21, with at least 0.5 inches of rainfall over the 31-day period. The most rain falls during the 31 days, mainly around June 17, with an average cumulative volume of 4.0 inches. This year's rain-free period lasts 3.5 months from November 21 to March 5. The most rainy day is around January 25, with an average total accumulation of 0.1 inches. Snowfall Reports snowfall in terms of snowfall. The actual depth of the new snowfall is usually between 5-10 times the liquid equivalent, assuming that the ground freezes. Cold and dry snow tends to be at the top of its rangeWarm, rainy snow at the lower end. As with rainfall, we think about rainfall for 31 days, mainly one day of the year. Wilmer experiences some seasonal variations in snowfall equivalent to the monthly liquid. This year's snow period lasts for 5.6 months from October 28 to April 15, with at least 0.1 inches of liquid equivalent snowfall over the 31-day period. The most snow falls over 31 days, mainly around December 7, with an average liquid equivalent of 0.4 inches. This year's snow-free period lasts for 6.4 months from April 15 to October 28. The least snow falls around July 17, with an average liquid equivalent of 0.0 inches. The length of the day at Wilmer varies significantly throughout the year. The shortest day in 2020 is December 21st, and it will be exposed to 8 hours and 45 minutes of sunlight. The longest day is June 20th, 15 hours and 38 minutes of daytime. The first day comes at 5:32 a.m. on June 14, and the latest one is at 7:58 a.m. on January 2, 2 hours and 27 minutes later. The early sunset is 4:38 p.m. on December 9, and the latest sunset is 4 hours after 34 minutes at 9:11 p.m. on June 26. Daylight Saving Time (DST) will be observed in Wilmer by the end of 2020, lasting 7.8 months from the spring of March 8, and ending in the fall of November 1. The figure below shows a compact representation of the data for the major months of 2020. The horizontal axis indicates the day, the vertical axis is the day, and the colored area indicates when the moon is on the horizon. A vertical gray bar (new moon) and a blue bar (full moon) indicate the phase of the main moon. It determines whether sweat evaporates from the skin and cools the body, so it is based on the comfort of humidity at the dew point. If the dew point is low, it dries, and the higher the dew point, the higher the humidity. In general, unlike temperatures that change significantly at night and during the day, dew points tend to change more slowly, so temperatures can go down at night, but on hot and humid days, it usually lasts a muggy night. Wilmer experiences significant seasonal variations in perceived humidity. This year's muggy period lasts for 3.2 months from June 10 to September 15, during which the level of comfort is muggy, repressive, or miserable at least 8% of the time. The hottest day of the year is July 19th, with 33% of the hot and humid conditions. The hottest day of the year is February 15, when the seric hot and humid conditions are inherently unheard of. This section describes the average wind vector (speed and direction) per hour for 10 meters above the ground. The wind experienced everywhere is largely dependent on local terrain and other factors, and the instantaneous wind speed and direction vary greatly from the hourly average. Wilmer's average hourly wind speed experiences significant seasonal fluctuations throughout the year. This year's windy part lasts 8.3 months. From 19 to 29 May, the average wind speed is more than 10.7 miles per hour. The most windy day of the year is April 7, with an average hourly wind speed of 12.9 miles per hour. The calm period lasts for 3.7 months from May 29 to September 19. The mildest day of the year is July 30, with an average hourly wind speed of 8.6 miles per hour. Wilmer's main average hourly wind direction will vary throughout the year. Winds are most frequent from the north for 3.9 months from January 9 to May 6, but the peak rate on April 1 is 35%. Winds are most frequent from the south for the 6.2 months from May 6 to November 13, but the peak rate is 41% on August 25. Winds are most frequent from the west for 1.9 months from November 13 to January 9, but the peak rate on January 1 is 33%. Calculate two travel scores to characterize how comfortable Wilmer's weather is throughout the year. The tourist score prefers a clear, rain-free day at perceived temperatures between 65 degrees F and 80 degrees F. Based on this score, the best time to visit Wilmer for general outdoor sightseeing activities is from mid-June to late August, with peak scores in the first week of August. Beach/pool scores prefer sunny, rain-free days at perceived temperatures between 75 and 90 degrees F. Based on this score, the best time to visit Wilmer for hot weather activities is from early July to mid-August, with a peak score for the third week of July. Methodology For each hour between 8 a.m. and 9 p.m. daily during the analysis period (1980-2016), the independent score for perceived temperature, cloud cover, and total precipitation is calculated. These scores are combined into a single time unit composite score, then aggregated day by day, averaged and smoothed over all years of the analysis period. Our cloud cover score falls linearly to 9 for almost sunny skies, at 10 for a completely sunny sky, and falling to one for a completely cloudy sky. The precipitation score based on 3 hours of precipitation, centered on the time in question, drops to 10 for no precipitation, 9 in a straight line for trace precipitation, and 0.04 inches or more for more than 0.04 inches of precipitation. Our tourist temperature score rises to 10 at a perceived temperature of less than 50 degrees F, 9 in a straight line at 65 degrees F, and in 80 degrees F it rises to 9, 90 degrees F or 1 if it is hotter. Our beach/pool temperature score rises linearly to 0 at perceived temperatures of less than 65 degrees F, to 9 at 75 degrees F, rises to 10 at 82 degrees F, and decreases linearly to 1 to 1 at 9, 100 degrees F or high temperature at 90 degrees F. The definition of the growth period is different around the world, but for the purposes of this report, it is defined as the longest continuous period of non-freezing temperature (≥ 32 degrees F) per year (calendar year in the northern hemisphere, July 1 to June 30 in the southern hemisphere). Wilmer's growth period usually lasts 5.3 months (160 days) from April 26 to October 4, and rarely begins before April 7. It rarely ends on or after May 15, September 16 or October 23. The growth degree days are a measure of annual heat accumulation used to predict plant and animal development and are defined as an integral of warmth that exceeds the reference temperature, throwing away excesses that exceed the maximum temperature. This report uses a base of 50 degrees F and a cap of 86 degrees F. Based only on growing days, Wilmer's first spring flowers should appear around April 23 and rarely before April 9 or after May 8. This section describes the total incident shortwave solar energy of the day reaching the surface of the ground over a wide area, taking into account seasonal variations in the length of the day, the sun's elevation on the horizon, and absorption by clouds and other atmospheric components. Shortwave radiation includes visible light and ultraviolet light. An average one-day incident shortwave solar energy experiences extreme seasonal fluctuations throughout the year. This year's bright period lasts for 3.5 months from May 4 to August 20, with an average shortwave energy per square meter exceeding 6.0 kWh. The brightest day of the year is July 9, with an average of 7.1 kWh. This year's dark period lasts for 3.4 months from October 28 to February 11, with an average shortwave energy per square meter below 2.6 kWh. The darkest day of the year is December 19, with an average of 1.5 kWh. For the purposes of this report, Willmar's geographic coordinates are latitude 45.122, -95.043 longitude, and 1,138 feet elevation. Wilmer's terrain within two miles contains only a slight change in elevation, with a maximum elevation change of 98 feet and an average elevation of 1,129 feet above sea level. Within 10 miles, only a small variation of the elevation (203 feet) can be included. Within 50 miles, it contains only a small variation of the elevation (679 feet). The area within 2 miles of Wilmer is covered with artificial surfaces (44%), crops (39%) and water (17%), and is within 10 miles of crops (83%). Within 50 miles of water (11%) and farmland (91%). This report shows Wilmer's typical weather based on historical hourly weather reports from January 1, 1980 to December 31, 2016 and statistical analysis of model reconstruction. Temperature and dew point There are three weather stations that are close enough to contribute to Wilmer's temperature and dew point estimation. For each station, the recording is corrected by the difference in elevation between the station and Wilmer according to the international standard atmosphere, and the relative change between the two locations in the MERA-2 satellite era. Wilmer estimates are calculated as a weighted average of individual contributions from each station, and proportional weighting is applied inversely of the distance between Wilmer and a particular station. The stations that contribute to this reconstruction are: Wilmer Municipal Airport John L. Rice Field (96%, 3.2 km, west), Painsville Municipal Airport (2.5%, 36 km, northeast), and Richfield Municipal Airport (2.0%, 42 kilometers, east), calculated using the astronomical formula of All other weather data, including cloud cover, precipitation, wind speed and direction, and solar flux, comes from NASA's MERA-2 modern retrospective analysis. This re-analysis combines a variety of wide-area measurements with state-of-the-art global weather models to reconstruct the hourly history of weather around the world on a 50-kilometer grid. Land use data is obtained from the Global Land Cover Share Database published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Elevation data is obtained from the Shuttle Radar Terrain Mission (SRTM) announced by NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory. The location and airport name, location, and time zone are retrieved from the GeoNames geographic database. Airport and weather station hours are provided by Ask Geo.com. The map is based on Esri with data from National Geographic, Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, UNEP-WCMC, USGS, NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, and IPC. Disclaimer The information on this site is retained without warranting its accuracy or fitness for its purpose. Weather data tends to be prone to errors, outages, and other defects. The Company shall not be responsible for making any decisions based on the content posted on this site. We pay particular attention to the reliance on MERA-2 model-based reconstruction in many important data series. Having great advantages of time and spatial integrity, but these reconstructions: (1) are based on computer models that may have model-based errors, (2) is coarsely sampled on a 50-kilometer grid, therefore, it is not possible to reconstruct the local variation of many microclimates, and (3) some coastal areas, especially with difficulties in the weather of small islands. In addition, travel scores are as good as the data that supports them, warning that certain location and time weather conditions are unpredictable and variable, and that the definition of scores reflects a specific set of preferences that do not match those of a particular reader. Leader.

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