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Cherryfield maine weather report

The period of time when the sun is no more than 6 degrees below the horizon at sunrise or sunset. The horizon must be clearly defined and the brightest stars should be visible in good atmospheric conditions (i.e. without moonlight or other lights). One should still be able to carry out ordinary outdoor activities. The period of time when the sun is between 6 and 12 degrees below the horizon at sunrise or sunset. The horizon is well defined and the outline of objects can be visible without artificial light. Ordinary outdoor activities are not possible at this time without additional lighting. The period of time when the sun is between 12 and 18 degrees below the horizon at sunrise or sunset. The sun does not contribute to the lighting of the sky before this hour in the morning, or after this time at night. At the beginning of morning astronomical twilight and at the end of astronomical twilight at night, the lighting of the sky is very weak, and could be undetectable. Civil sunset time minus Civil weather is Sunrise.La of the royal sunset minus the actual sunrise time. The change in daylight length between today and tomorrow is also listed when available. Temperature is a measure of the heat or coldness of an object or substance with reference to a standard value. It can be measured in Kelvin (K), Fahrenheit (F) or Celsius (C). Air in motion relative to the surface of the earth. Wind develops from pressure differences in the air. A high-pressure, low-pressure area opposes each other and establishes a pressure gradient force that moves from high to low pressure. This force creates a wind as the air is pushed in the direction of agreement. The stronger the pressure difference, the stronger the force and the stronger the resulting wind. Wind is described as the predominant direction from which the wind is blowing as a velocity in units of miles per hour or knots. The force exerted by the weight of the atmosphere and gravity. Different units: atmospheres (atm), millibars (mb), pascals (Pa), inches of mercury (inches), pounds per square inch (PSI), etc. Meteorologists often use mb. Rain is measured over a specified period of time (for example, daily, monthly, annual). That part of the electromagnetic spectrum between 5 - 400nm. Mostly cloudy with some showers this afternoon. Height 46F. SSW winds at 10 to 15 mph. Chance of rain 50%. Night clouds will give way to clearing at night. Under 29F. WSW winds at 5 to 10 mph. Sunny skies. Height 43F. SW winds at 5 to 10 mph. Partly cloudy. Under 37F. Light and variable winds. A mixture of clouds and sun in the morning followed by cloudy skies during the afternoon. Height 49F. SW winds at 10 to 15 mph. Cloudy with rain showers sometimes. 37F. SW winds at 5 to 10 mph. Chance of rain 50%. Cloudy with showers. High E winds 47F at 5 to 10 mph. Chance of rain 50%. Cloudy with rain showers sometimes. Under 34F. ENE winds at 10 to 15 mph. Chance of rain 60%. Occasional rain. Some snow showers that mix in the Near-stable temperatures in the top 30 years. NNE winds at 10 to 20 mph. Probability of precip 60%. Intermittent snow showers, especially early. Under 28F. NNW winds at 10 to 15 mph. Snow chance 40%. Snow accumulations of less than an inch. Mostly cloudy. Height 34F. NW winds at 10 to 15 mph. A few clouds from time to time. Under 23F. NW winds at 5 to 10 mph. Partly cloudy. Height 34F. WNW winds at 5 to 10 mph. Mostly clear skies. Under 24F. WNW winds at 5 to 10 mph. Sun and mixed clouds. Height 36F. WSW winds at 5 to 10 mph. Considerable cloudiness. Low W winds from 29F to 5 to 10 mph. Partly to the cloudy majority. High W winds 41F at 5 to 10 mph. Partly cloudy skies. Low W winds from 29F to 5 to 10 mph. Sun and mixed clouds. Height about 40F. Winds W at 5 to 10 mph. Cloudy with showers. Under 33F. WSW winds at 5 to 10 mph. Chance of rain 30%. Partially cloudy skies during the morning hours will give way to occasional rains in the afternoon. Height 43F. WSW winds at 10 to 15 mph. Chance of rain 40%. Rain showers change early to late snow showers. Low W winds from 29F to 5 to 10 mph. Probability of precip 40%. Snow accumulations of less than an inch. Floods and some snow showers throughout the day. Height 37F. WSW winds at 10 to 15 mph. Snow chance 30%. Snow accumulations of less than an inch. Occasional snow showers. Under 27F. SW winds at 5 to 10 mph. Snow chance 40%. Nevada about an inch. The rain and snow in the morning will turn into rain and rain in the afternoon. Height about 40F. SSW winds at 10 to 15 mph. Probability of precip 50%. Intermittent snow showers, especially early. Under 27F. WSW winds at 10 to 15 mph. Snow chance 40%. Snow accumulations of less than an inch. Scattered floods and snow showers. Height 38F. WSW winds at 10 to 15 mph. Snow chance 30%. Nevada about an inch. Snow showers. Under about 25F. Winds W at 10 to 15 mph. Snow chance 40%. Nevada about an inch. Snow showers in the morning will give way to a mixture of rain and snow in the afternoon. Height 37F. SW winds at 10 to 15 mph. Probability of precip 60%. Expected from 1 to 3 inches of snow. Variably cloudy with snow showers. Under about 30F. SSW winds at 10 to 20 mph. Snow chance 60%. Expected from 1 to 3 inches of snow. At Cherryfield, summers are comfortable, winters are joy and windy, and partially cloudy all year round. Throughout the year, the temperature usually ranges from 13 to 74 of and is rarely below -3 of or above 81 of. According to the tourist score, the best time of year to visit Cherryfield for warm weather activities is from late June to early September. The heat season lasts 3.4 months, from June 4 to June 18, with a high average daily temperature above 65 of. The warmest day of the year is July 26, with an average maximum of 74 of and a minimum of 58 of. The cold season lasts 3.3 months, from December 4 to March 13, with a high average daily temperature below 38of. The coldest day of the year is January 29, with an average minimum of 13 of and a maximum of 30 of. The following figure shows a compact year-round characterization of average hourly temperatures. The horizontal axis is the day of the year, the vertical axis is the time of day, and the color is the average temperature for that hour and day. At Cherryfield, the average percentage of cloud-covered sky experiences significant seasonal variation over the course of the year. The clearest part of the year in Cherryfield begins around June 25 and lasts 4.3 months, ending around November 3. On September 2, the clearest day of the year, the sky is clear, mostly clear, or partially cloudy 63% of the time, and cloudy or mostly cloudy 37% of the time. The cloudiest part of the year begins around November 3 and lasts 7.7 months, ending around June 25. On May 7, the cloudiest day of the year, the sky is cloudy or mostly cloudy 59% of the time, and of course, mostly clear, or partially cloudy 41% of the time. A wet day is one with at least 0.04 inches of liquid precipitation or liquid equivalent. The probability of wet days in Cherryfield varies throughout the year. The wettest season lasts 10 months, from September 24 to August 2, with a more than 28% chance that a given day will be a wet day. The probability of a wet day peaks at 33% on May 30. The driest season lasts 1.7 months, from August 2 to September 24. The lowest chance of a wet day is 22% on August 29. Between wet days, we distinguish between those who experience rain alone, snow alone, or a mixture of the two. Based on this categorization, the most common form of precipitation in Cherryfield changes throughout the year. Rain alone is the most common for 11 months, from February 6 to January 7. The highest chance of a rain-only day is 33% on May 30. Snow alone is the most common for 4.3 weeks, from January 7 to February 6. The highest chance of a snow-only day is 10% on January 17. Rain To show variation within months and not just monthly totals, we show the accumulated rain over a sliding period of 31 days centered around each day of the year. Cherryfield experiences a significant seasonal variation in monthly rainfall. The rain falls all year round in Cherryfield. The greatest amount of rain falls during the 31 days centered around November 4, with an average total accumulation of 4.2 inches. The least rain falls around January 30, with an average total accumulation of 1.7 inches. Nevadas We report snowfall in terms equivalent to liquids. The actual depth of the new snowfall is usually between 5 and 10 times the amount equivalent to the liquid, assuming the soil is frozen. Cooler, drier snow tends to be at the highest end of that range and warmer, wetter snow at the end. As with rainfall, we consider snowfall accumulated over a 31-day sliding period centered around each day of the year. Cherryfield experiences significant seasonal variation in monthly liquid-equivalent snowfall. The snowy period of the year lasts 5.7 months, from October 30 to April 21, with a snowfall of 31 days of snow equivalent in liquid at least 0.1 inches. The largest amount of snow falls during the 31 days centered around January 20, with a total total accumulation of 1.3 inches equivalent to liquid. The snowless period of the year lasts 6.3 months, from 21 April to 30 October. The smallest snow falls around July 27, with a total total accumulation equivalent to the liquid of 0.0 inches. The length of day at Cherryfield varies significantly over the course of the year. In 2020, the shortest day is December 21, with 8 hours, 49 minutes of daylight; the longest day is June 20, with 15 hours, 34 minutes of daylight. The earliest sunrise is at 4:45 AM on June 15, and the last sunrise is 2 hours, 23 minutes later at 7:08 AM on October 31. The first sunset is at 3:51 PM on December 9, and the last sunset is 4 hours, 30 minutes later at 8:21 PM on June 26. Daylight saving time (DST) is observed in Cherryfield during 2020, beginning in the spring on March 8, lasting 7.8 months, and ending in the fall of November 1. The following figure presents a compact representation of the key lunar data for 2020. The horizontal axis is the day, the vertical axis is the time of day, and the colored areas indicate when the moon is above the horizon. Vertical gray bars (new moons) and blue bars (full moons) indicate key phases of the Moon. We base the level of moisture comfort on the dew point, as it determines whether the perspiration will evaporate from the skin, thus cooling the body. Lower dew points cause a greater feeling of dryness and higher points: greater humidity. Unlike the temperature, which usually varies significantly between night and day, the dew point tends to change more slowly, so while the temperature can drop at night, a wet day is usually followed by a murky night. The level of humidity perceived in Cherryfield, measured by the percentage of time when the humidity comfort level is cloudy, oppressive or miserable, does not vary significantly over the course of the year, remaining within 5% of 5% throughout. This section discusses the average hourly wind vector of wide area (speed and direction) at 10 meters above the ground. The wind experienced in a given location depends heavily on local topography and other factors, and the instantaneous wind speed and direction vary more widely than hourly averages. The average wind speed per hour in Cherryfield experiences significant seasonal variation over the course of the year. The most windy part of the year lasts 6.5 months, from October 8 to April 24, with average wind speeds of more than 8.2 miles per hour. The windiest top day of the year is January 31, with an average wind speed of 10.5 miles per hour. The quietest time of the year lasts April 24 to October 8. The quietest day of the year is August 7, with an average wind speed of 6.0 miles per hour. The predominant average wind direction per hour in Cherryfield varies throughout the year. The wind is most often north for 5.0 days, from February 11 to February 16 and for 1.8 months, months, April 21-16, with a maximum percentage of 37% on March 3. The wind is most often from the west for 5.0 days, from February 16 to February 21 and for 4.2 months, from October 5 to February 11, with a maximum percentage of 37% on February 19. The wind is most often south for 5.6 months, from April 16 to October 5, with a maximum percentage of 45% on July 14. Cherryfield is located near a large body of water (e.g. ocean, sea or large lake). This section reports on the average surface temperature of that water in areas. The average water temperature experiences some seasonal variation over the course of the year. The time of year with warmer water lasts 3.1 months, from 4 July to 9 October, with an average temperature above 53 of. The day of the year with the most warm water is August 14, with an average temperature of 56of. The time of year with colder water lasts 3.4 months, from January 17 to April 30, with an average temperature below 41of. The day of the year with the coldest water is March 14, with an average temperature of 37of. To characterize how pleasant the weather is at Cherryfield all year round, we calculated two travel scores. The tourist score favors clear and indoluous days with perceived temperatures between 65oc and 80of. Based on this score, the best time of year to visit Cherryfield for outdoor sightseeing activities in general is from late June to early September, with a maximum score in the second week of August. The beach/pool score favors clear, indoluous days with perceived temperatures between 75 of and 90 of. Based on this score, the best time of year to visit Cherryfield for hot weather activities is from mid-July to mid-August, with a maximum score in the last week of July. Methodology For each hour between 8:00 AM and 9:00 PM each day in the analysis period (1980 to 2016), independent scores for perceived temperature, cloud coverage and total precipitation are calculated. Those scores are combined into a single hourly score, which is then added in days, averaged over all years in the analysis period, and smoothed. Our cloud coverage score is 10 for completely clear skies, falling linearly to 9 for mostly clear skies, and 1 for completely cloudy skies. Our precipitation score, which is based on the three-hour precipitation centered on the hour in question, is 10 for no precipitation, falling linearly to 9 for trace precipitation, and to 0 for 0.04 inches of precipitation or more. Our tourist temperature score is 0 for perceived temperatures below 50 of, linearly rising to 9 to 65 of, to 10 for 75 of, falling linearly to 9 to 80 of, and to 1 for of or hotter. Our beach/pool temperature score is 0 for perceived temperatures below 65 of, linearly rising to 9 to 75 of, to 10 for 82 of, falling linearly to 9 to 90 of, and to 1 for 100 of or hotter. Definitions of the growth season vary worldwide, but for the purposes of this report, we define it as the longest continuous period of non-freezing temperatures (\geq year (the calendar year in the northern hemisphere, or from July 1 to June 30 in the southern hemisphere). The growing season at Cherryfield usually lasts 5.5 months (166 days), from around April 30 to around October 13, which rarely begins before April 14 or after May 16, and rarely ends before September 26 or after October 30. Growth grade days are a measure of annual heat accumulation used to predict plant and animal development, and are defined as the integral of heat above a base temperature, discarding any excess above a maximum temperature. In this report, a base of 50 of and a lid of 86 of are used. Based on growth days alone, the first spring flowers in Cherryfield should appear around May 22, only rarely appearing before May 13 or after June 1. This section discusses the total daily incident of short-wave solar energy reaching the ground surface over a wide area, taking full account of seasonal variations in the duration of the day, the elevation of the Sun above the horizon, and absorption by clouds and other atmospheric components. Shortwave radiation includes visible light and ultraviolet radiation. The average short-wave solar energy of daily incident experiences extreme seasonal variation over the course of the year. The brightest period of the year lasts 3.4 months, from May 10 to August 23, with an average daily incident of shortwave energy per square meter above 5.6 kWh. The brightest day of the year is June 30, with an average of 6.7 kWh. The darkest period of the year lasts 3.5 months, from October 30 to February 12, with an average daily incident of shortwave energy per square meter below 2.4 kWh. The darkest day of the year is December 16, with an average of 1.4 kWh. For the purposes of this report, the geographic coordinates of Cherryfield are 44.607 deg latitude, -67.926 deg longitude, and 56 feet of elevation. The topography within 2 miles of Cherryfield contains only modest variations in elevation, with a maximum elevation change of 302 feet and an average sea level elevation of 124 feet. Within 10 miles it contains only modest variations in elevation (1,119 feet). Within 50 miles it also contains very significant variations in elevation (1,532 feet). The area within 2 miles of Cherryfield is covered by trees (91%), within 10 miles by trees (75%) water (14%), and within 50 miles by trees (48%) water (46%). This report illustrates the typical cherryfield climate, based on a statistical analysis of historical hourly weather reports and model reconstructions from January 1, 1980 to December 31, 2016. Temperature and dew point There are 3 seasons close enough to contribute to our estimate of temperature and dew point in Cherryfield. For each station, the records are corrected for the elevation difference between that station and Cherryfield according to the International Standard Atmosphere, and for the relative change present in the re-analysis of the MERRA-2 satellite era between the two The estimated value in Cherryfield is calculated as the weighted average of each station's individual contributions, with weights proportional to the inverse of the distance between Cherryfield and a given station. The stations that contribute to this reconstruction are: Hancock County-Bar Harbor Airport (68%, 39 kilometers, southwest); San Esteban, N.B. (21%, 86 kilometers, northeast); and Brier Island, N.S. (11%, 130 kilometers, east). Other data All data related to the position of the Sun (e.g. sunrise and sunset) is calculated using astronomical formulas from the book, Astronomical Algorithms 2nd Edition, by Jean Meeus. All other weather data, including cloud coverage, precipitation, wind speed and direction, and solar flow, come from NASA's MERRA-2 retrospective analysis. This re-analysis combines a variety of wide area measurements into a state-of-the-art global weather model to reconstruct history every hour of the world's climate into a 50-kilometer grid. Land use data come from the Global Land Cover SHARE database, published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Elevation data comes from the Shuttle Radar Survey Mission (SRTM), published by NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory. The names, locations, and time zones of places and some airports come from the GeoNames geographic database. Time zones for airports and weather stations are provided by AskGeo.com. Maps are © 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 provided as is, without any warranty as to its accuracy or suitability for any purpose. Weather data is prone to errors, interruptions, and other defects. We assume no responsibility for any decision made on the basis of the content presented on this site. We draw particular attention to our reliance on MERRA-2 model-based reconstructions for a number of important data series. While they have the enormous advantages of temporal and spatial integrity, these reconstructions: (1) are based on computer models that may have model-based errors, (2) are thickly sampled in a 50 km grid and are therefore unable to reconstruct local variations of many microclimates, and (3) have particular difficulties with weather in some coastal areas, especially on small islands. In addition, we warn that our travel scores are as good as the data that underpins them, that weather conditions anywhere and time are unpredictable and variable, and that the definition of scores a particular set of preferences that may not be in accordance with those of any particular reader. Reader. Reader.

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