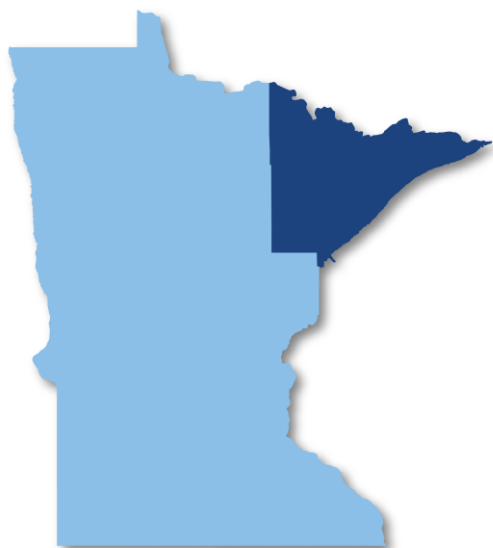


Historical Climatology: Northeast Minnesota



Minnesota Climatic Division 3 Northeast

Included counties: St. Louis, Lake, Cook

Geography

Minnesota Climatic Division 3 occupies the shoreline of Lake Superior from Duluth to Grand Portage National Monument and the Canadian border. It extends west to include Voyageurs National Park. The terrain is mostly flat with hills to the north and is covered with forests, wetlands, lakes, and agricultural land.

Overview

Northern Minnesota and North Dakota are affectionately called “the icebox of America”, with good reason. Bitterly cold temperatures often descend from the Canadian Plains. The region often sees the coldest average annual temperatures in the contiguous United States. Spring, Fall, and Summer temperatures are generally mild, but outbreaks of heat and humidity during the summer are not unheard of. Annually, most of the precipitation is delivered to the division in the summer months.

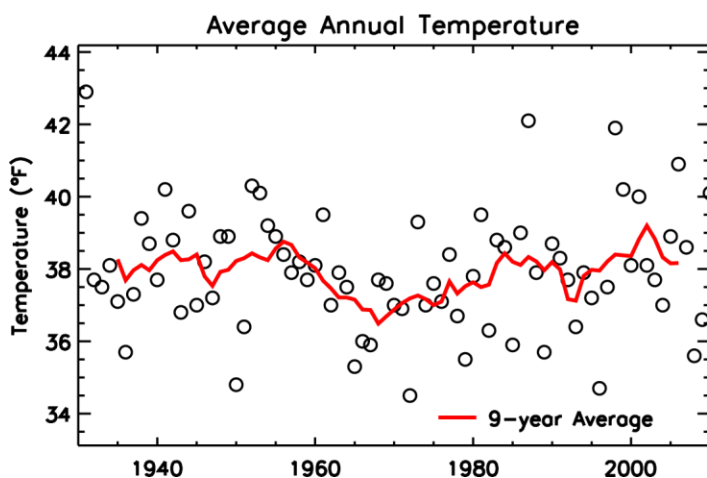
Mean Annual Temperature, 1981-2010	38.2°F	3.4°C
Mean Annual Total Precipitation, 1981-2010	28.5 in	72.4cm

Changes in Mean Temperature (°F) from 1951-1980 to 1981-2010

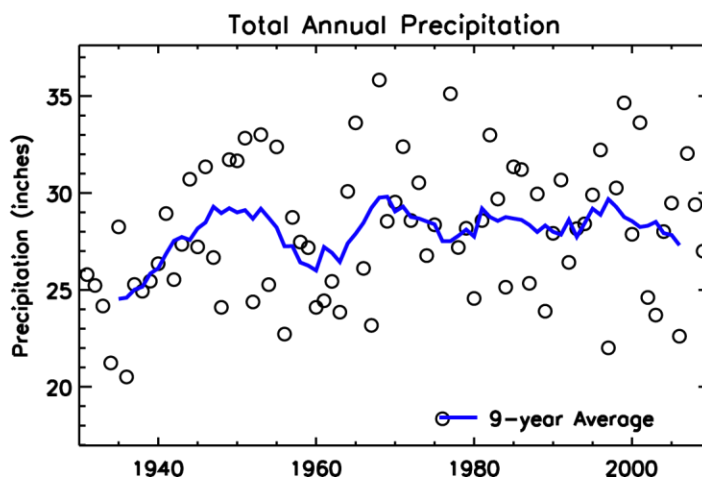
Annual	0.6
Winter, December-February	2.2
Spring, March-May	0.7
Summer, June-August	-0.2
Fall, September-November	-0.3

Change in Mean Total Precipitation (%) from 1951-1980 to 1981-2010

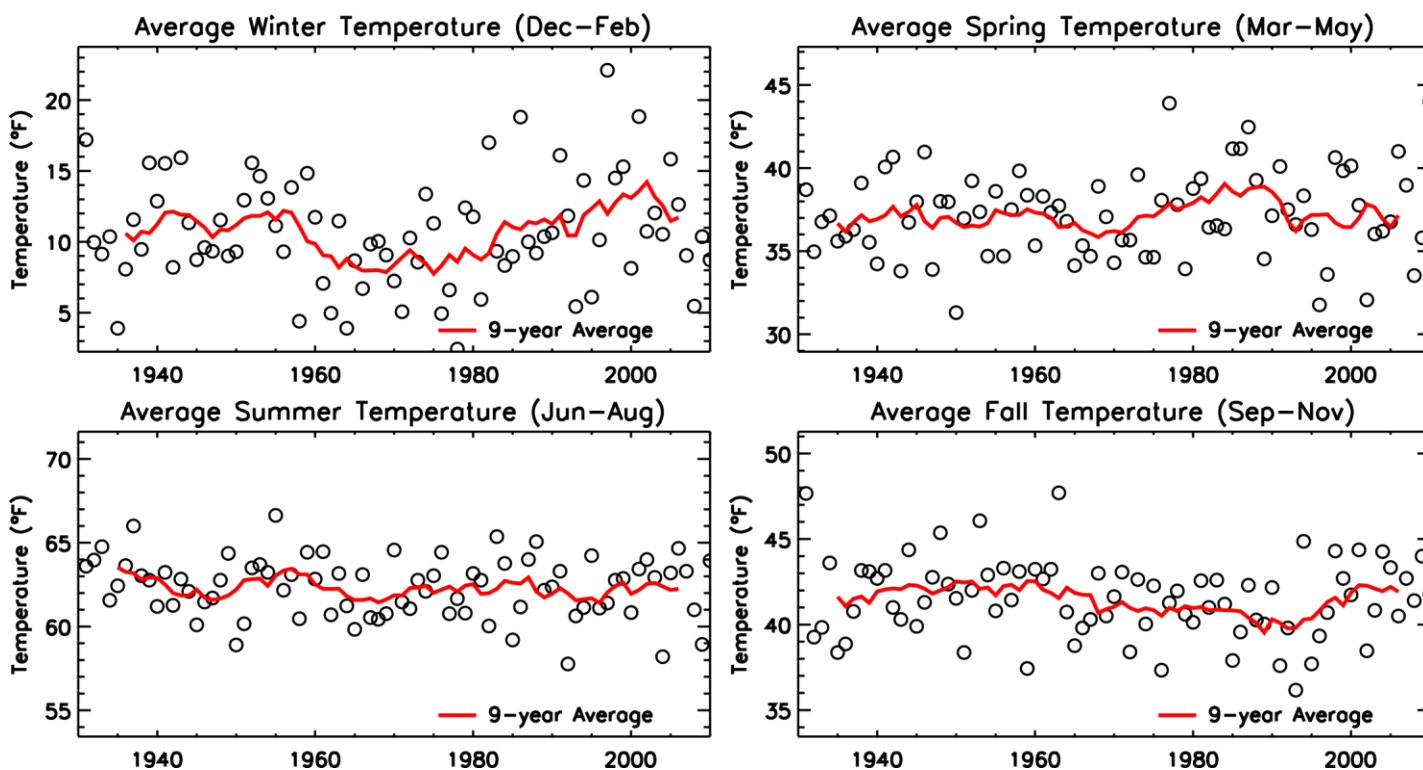
Annual	2.1
Winter, December-February	-4.0
Spring, March-May	-3.6
Summer, June-August	-2.9
Fall, September-November	16.9



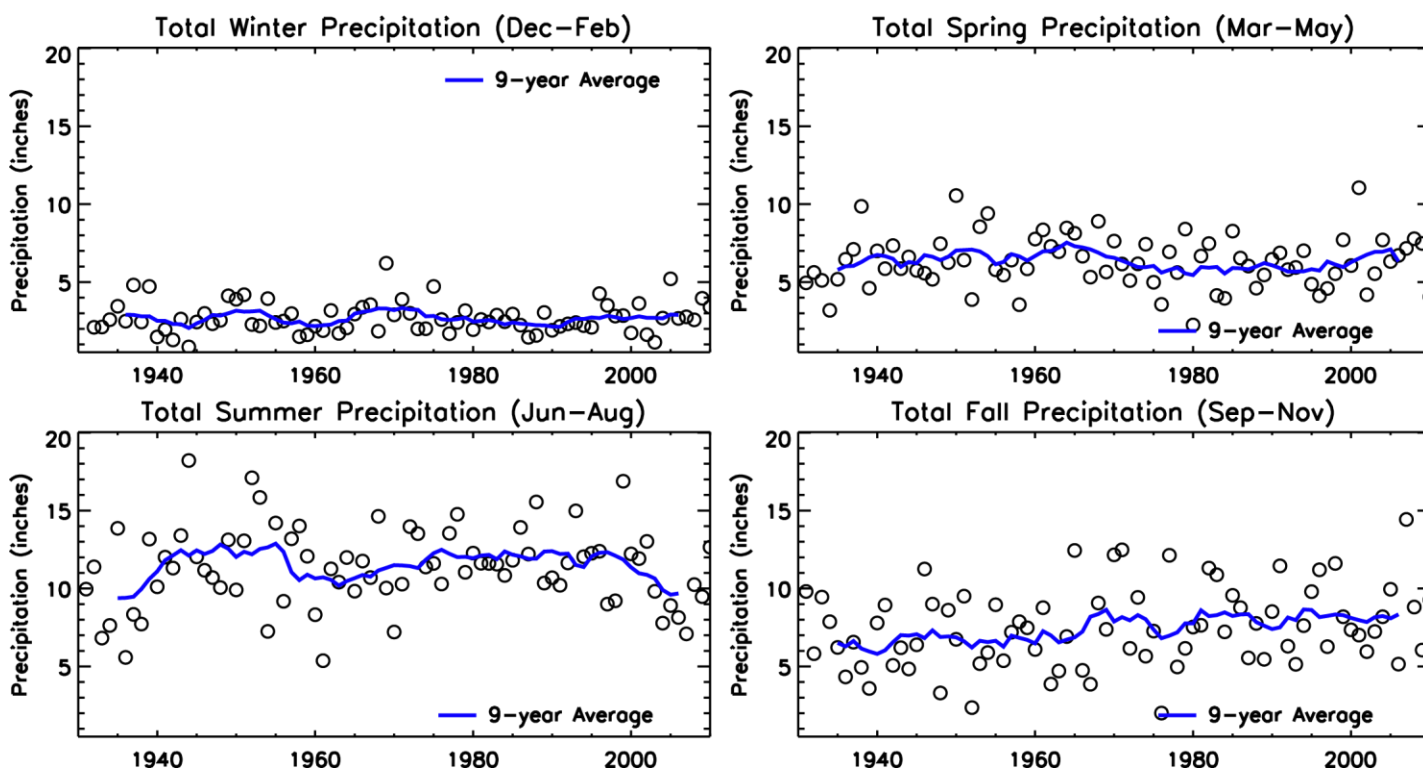
Mean annual temperatures from 1931 to 2011. An open circle represents the average temperature of a single year. The solid line represents the 9-year running mean.



Annual precipitation totals from 1931 to 2011. An open circle represents the total precipitation for a single year. The solid line represents the 9-year running mean.



Mean seasonal temperatures from 1931 to 2011. An open circle represents the average seasonal temperature of a single year. The solid line is the 9-year running mean. Winter values include data from the December of the previous year.



Total seasonal precipitation from 1931 to 2011. An open circle represents the total seasonal precipitation for a single year. The solid line represents the 9-year running mean of the total seasonal precipitation. Winter values include data from the December of the previous year.