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Weather santa claus indiana

TonightA 40 percent chance of snow showers, mainly before midnight. Cloudy, with a steady temperature around 30. West winds around 7 mph. M.L.King DayMostly cloudy, with a high near 38. West-southwest wind 6 to 9 mph. Monday night odds on snow showers before midnight, then a chance of rain showers between midnight and 5pm, then a chance of snow showers after 5pm. Mostly cloudy, with a low around 31. Calm wind. Chance of precipitation is 30%. TuesdayPartly sunny, with a high near 40. Calm wind becomes west 5 to 7 mph in the morning. Tuesday night cloudy, with a low around 25. West wind around 6 mph. WednesdaySunny, with a high near 41. West wind 6 to 8 mph becomes southwest in the afternoon. Wednesday night's slight chance of rain and snow showers after midnight. Partly cloudy, with a low around 33. South wind 7 to 9 mph. Chance of precipitation is 20%. ThursdayMostly sunny, with a high near 49. West winds 7 to 10 mph. Thursday nightPartly cloudy, with a low around 28. Northwest wind 3 to 6 mph. FridayPartly sunny, with a high near 40. NorthWest wind 3 to 6 mph. Friday nightPartly cloudy, with a low around 24. North wind around 6 mph. Saturday Sunny, with a high near 39. Northeast wind 5 to 7 mph. Saturday NightA slight chance of snow showers. Mostly cloudy, with a low around 28. East northeast wind 5 to 7 mph. SundayA chance of rain and snow showers. Mostly cloudy, with a high near 44. East southeast wind 6 to 8 mph. Spring brings us most varied temperatures. March, highs can reach between 40º and 65º and lows between 20º and 40º. April warms up but still varies with highs between º60s º and upper 70ºs. May offers more consistency with highs generally in the 70sº and lows in the 50sº to 60sºs. Summer (June – August) Summer brings in the warmth, with June's high temperatures generally in the 80sº and lows in the 60ºs. July takes it a notch with highs in the mid to upper 80sºs and lows generally in the upper 60º photos. In August, weº see a few days in the 90sºs, but generally high 80s,º while lows remain in º 60s. Resting in the Ohio Valley, humidity can often play a role in creating a heat index, which makes the air temperatures feel a few degrees warmer, but you can cool off at Splashin' Safari or with a frozen hot chocolate from Santa's Candy Castle. Falls (September º) September remain warm, with highs in the 8º0s and occasional dips in the 70sºs, lows starting in the 60s but falling intoº the 50s byº the end of the month. October starts with highs in the 70s, but seeing the cooler 60ºe by midºº the month, lows range from 40º to 55º. November varies quite a bit, with highs starting in the 60ºs, but the 40ºs by the end of the month. Lows can range from 30º to 40º. Winter (December – February) seeing high temperatures range from the high 30ºs to the low 50ºs, while lows can range from 20º to 35º. January can see a lot of fluctuation with highs anywhere from 35º to 55º and lows of 20º to 40º. February is still cold, with highs of the 10ºs to 30ºs and lows 5º to 20º. Be prepared for wind chill factors to make the 20s feel like 10s, but you can pick up a hot chocolate at Brick Oven Pizza. Best to be prepared: Rain and thunderstorms are always a possibility during spring, summer or fall, so plan to bring your umbrella and raincoat just in case. Winter calls for heavier coats and gloves. Check your favorite weather forecasting website for your holiday dates. Snow this evening will reduce to a few snow showers late. Low 29F. Winds W at 5 to 10 mph. Chance of snow 100%. Snow accumulations less than one inch. A UFS index has a well-being. High 39F. Winds WSW at 5 to 10 mph. Rain and snow showers in the evening changed after rain showers later on. Low 32F. Winds light and variable. Chance of precision 50%. A 10:28 amPartly cloudy skies. High 39F. Winds NW at 5 to 10 mph. Cloudy early with partial cleaning expected late. Low 26F. Winds W at 5 to 10 mph. A pair of passing clouds, otherwise generally sunny. High 41F. Winds WSW at 5 to 10 mph. Partly cloudy skies early, followed by increasing clouds with showers developing later in the night. Low 32F. Winds SSW at 5 to 10 mph. Chance of rain 30%. A UFS is clear that it is cloudy. High around 50F. Winds WSW at 5 to 10 mph. A few clouds. Low 28F. Winds NW at 5 to 10 mph. A UV index has become some cloudy. High 38F. Winds NNW at 5 to 10 mph. A few clouds. Low 19F. Winds N at 5 to 10 mph. Moonrise 12:11 p.m.Except for some afternoon clouds, mainly sunny. High 36F. Winds light and variable. Partly to mostly cloudy. Low around 25F. Winds light and variable. A 30:43 p.m. Cloudy. High near 40F. Winds ESE at 5 to 10 mph. Showers early, becoming a steady rain late. Low 36F. Winds SE at 5 to 10 mph. Chance of rain 60%. Rainfall around a quarter of an inch. Moonrise 1:21 p.m.Cloudy with showers. High 44F. Winds S at 10 to 15 mph. Chance of rain 50%. Rain showers in the evening changed to snow showers overnight. Low 29F. Winds NW at 5 to 10 mph. Chance of precision 50%. About one inch of snow expected. Moonrise2:05 p.m.Rain and snow taper off in the morning. Declining cloudiness in the afternoon. High 38F. Winds N at 10 to 15 mph. Chance of precision 40%. 1 to 3 inches of snow expected. Partly cloudy. Low around 25F. Winds NNE at 5 to 10 mph. A UV index and clouds mixed. High near 40F. Winds NNW at 5 to 10 mph. Partly cloudy early with increasing clouds overnight. Low 24F. Winds NNW at 5 to 10 mph. a 57 pmPartly cloudy. High 39F. Winds NW at 5 to 10 mph. A few clouds from time to time. Low 26F. Winds light and variable. Substantial cloudiness. High 39F. SSW by 5 to mph. Rain and snow in the evening transition to snow showers late. Low 28F. Winds SSW at 5 to 10 mph. Chance of precision 50%. 1 to 3 inches of snow expected. Moonrise6:10 p.m.Rain and snow showers in the morning changed to mainly rain showers in the afternoon. High near 45F. Winds SSW at 10 to 15 mph. Chance of rain 40%. Cloudy with rain and snow showers in the evening. Snow showers overnight. Low 29F. Winds WSW at 5 to 10 mph. Chance of precision 40%. A UFS: 20 pmLights cloudy. High 42F. Winds W at 10 to 15 mph. Rain and snow in the evening transition to snow showers late. Low 29F. Winds WNW at 5 to 10 mph. Chance of precision 40%. Snow accumulations less than one inch. Moonrise8:29 in Santa Clause the summers are hot and muggy; winters are short, very cold and wet; and it's partly cloudy year-long. Over the course of the year, the temperature usually ranges from 26°F to 87°F and is rarely below 9°F or above 94°F. Based on the tourism score are the best times of the year to visit Santa claus for warm-weather activities, from early June to early July and from mid-July to the end of September. The warm season lasts for 3.9 months, from May 25 to September 21, with an average daily high temperature above 78°F. The hottest day of the year is July 21, with an average high of 87°F and low of 69°F. The cold season lasts for 3.0 months, from 30 November to 28 February, with an average daily high temperature below 50°F. The coldest day of the year is January 29, with an average low of 26°F and high of 41°F. The figure below shows you a compact characterization of the entire year of hourly average temperatures. The horizontal ace is the day of the year, the vertical aceties are the hour of day, and the color is the average temperature for that hour and day. In Santa Clause, the average percentage of the sky covered by clouds experiences significant seasonal variation over the course of the year. The clearer part of the year in Santa Claus begins around June 15 and lasts for 4.7 months, ending around November 5. On August 23, the clearest day of the year, the sky is clear, mostly clear or partly cloudy 69% of the time, and enthralling or mostly cloudy 31% of the time. The cloudier part of the year begins around November 5 and lasts for 7.3 months, ending around June 15. On December 25, the cloudiest day of the year, the sky is enthralling or mostly cloudy 56% of the time, and clearly, mostly clear or partly cloudy 44% of the time. A wet day is one with at least 0.04 inches of liquid or liquid-equivalent precipitation. The odds of wet days in Santa Clause vary throughout the year. The wetter season lasts 4.6 months, from March 18 to August 7, with a greater than 32% chance of a given day being a wet day. The odds of a wet day peaks at 41% on May 26. The drier season lasts 7.4 months, from August 7 to 18 The smallest chance of a wet day is 22% on 28. Under wet days we distinguish between those who alone experience rain, snow alone or a mixture of the two. Based on this categorization, the most common form of precipitation throughout the year is rain alone, with a peak probability of 41% on May 26. Rainfall To show variation within the months and not just the monthly totals, we show the rainfall centered over a sliding period of 31 days around every day of the year. Santa Clause experiences significant seasonal variation in monthly rainfall. Rain falls throughout the year in Santa Claus. Most rain falls during the 31 days centered around May 2, with an average total accumulation of 4.8 inches. The least rain falls around January 25, with an average total accumulation of 2.5 inches. Snowfall We report snowfall in liquid-equivalent terms. The actual depth of new snowfall is typically between 5 and 10 times the fluid-equivalent amount, assuming the soil is frozen. Colder, drier snow tends to be at the higher end of that range and warmer, wetter snow at the bottom. As with rainfall, we consider the snowfall that accumulated over a sliding 31-day period centered around every day of the year. Santa Clause experiences some seasonal variation in monthly liquid-equivalent snowfall. The snow period of the year lasts for 3.6 months, from November 28 to March 16, with a sliding 31-day liquid-equivalent snowfall of at least 0.1 inches. The most snow falls during the 31 days centered around February 4, with an average total fluid-equivalent accumulation of 0.4 inches. The snowless period of the year lasts 8.4 months, from March 16 to November 28. The least snow falls around July 14, with an average total fluid-equivalent accumulation of 0.0 inches. The length of the day in Santa Clause varies significantly over the course of the year. In 2021, the shortest day 21 December, with 9 hours, is 31 minutes' daylight; the longest day is June 20, with 14 hours, 49 minutes of daylight. The earliest sunrise is at 5:24 p.m. ON June 13, and the latest sunrise is 1 hour, 55 minutes later at 7:19 p.m. on November 6. The earliest sunset is at 4:27 p.m. on December 6, and the latest sunset is 3 hours, 47 minutes later at 8:14 p.m. on June 28. Daylight Saving Time (DST) is observed in Santa Clause during 2021, starting in the spring on March 14, lasting 7.8 months and ending in the fall on November 7. The figure below provides a compact representation of key monthata for 2021. The horizontal aceties are the day, the vertical aceties are the hour of the day, and the colored areas indicate when the moon is above the horizon. The vertical gray bars (new moons) and blue bars (full Moons) indicate key moon phases. We base the humidity comfort level at the dew point, as it determines whether perspiration will evaporate from the skin, thereby affecting the body Lower dew points feel drier and higher dew points feel more Unlike temperature, which typically varies significantly between night and day, dew point tends to change more slowly, so while the temperature may drop at night, a muggy day is typically followed by a muggy night. Santa Clause experiences extreme seasonal variation in perceived humidity. The muggier period of the year lasts for 4.1 months, from May 19 to September 22, during which the convenience level is muggy, oppressive or miserable at least 18% of the time. The mugshot day of the year is July 24, with muggy conditions 70% of the time. The least muggy day of the year is January 30, when muggy conditions are essentially unheard of. This section discusses the wide area hourly average wind vector (speed and direction) at 10 meters above the ground. The wind experienced any given location is highly dependent on local topography and other factors, and immediate wind speeds and direction vary more widely than hourly averages. The average hourly wind speed in Santa Claus experiences significant seasonal variation over the course of the year. The windy part of the year lasts for 7.0 months, from October 17 to May 18, with average wind speeds of more than 7.1 miles per hour. The windiest day of the year is February 25, with an average hourly wind speed of 9.1 miles per hour. The quieter time of the year lasts for 5.0 months, from May 18 to October 17. The calmest day of the year is July 31, with an average hourly wind speed of 5.0 miles per hour. The predominant average hourly wind direction in Santa Clause varies throughout the year. The wind has been mostly from the west for 1.5 months, from January 7 to February 20 and for 1.0 months, from July 8 to August 9, with a peak percentage of 34% on July 14. The wind is mostly from the south for 4.6 months, from February 20 to July 8 and for 4.9 months, from August 9 to January 7, with a peak percentage of 39% on May 15. To characterise how pleasant the weather is throughout the year in Santa Clause, we calculate two travel scores. The tourism score favors clear, rainless days with perceived

temperatures between 65°F and 80°F. Based on this score, the best times of the year to visit Santa claus for general outdoor tourist activities are from early June to early July and from mid-July to the end of September, with a peak score in the first week of September. The beach/pool count favors bright, rainless days with perceived temperatures between 75°F and 90°F. Based on this score is the best time of year to visit Santa for warm-weather activities, from mid-June to early September, with a peak in the last week of July. Methodology For every hour between 8:00 AM and 9:00 PM of each day in the analysis period (1980 to 2016), independent scores are calculated for perceived temperature, cloud cover and total precipitation. scores are combined into a single hourly composite score, which then in days, average over all these years in the analysis period, and smoothly. Our cloud cover score is 10 for fully clear skies, falling linearly up to 9 for mostly clear skies, and to 1 for fully encherged air. Our precipitation count, which is based on the three-hour precipitation centered on the hour in question, is 10 for no precipitation, falling linear to 9 for rail precipitation, and to 0 for 0.04 inches of precipitation or more. Our tourism temperature score is 0 for observed temperatures below 50°F, rising linearly to 9 for 65°F, to 10 for 75°F, dropping linearly to 9 for 80°F, and to 1 90°F or warmer. Our beach/pool temperature score is 0 for observed temperatures below 65°F, rising linearly to 9 for 75°F, to 10 for 82°F, falling linearly to 9 for 90°F, and to 1 100°F or warmer. Definitions of the growing season vary around the world, but for the purposes of this report we define it as the longest continuous period of non-freezing temperatures (≥ 32°F) in the year (the calendar year in the Northern Hemisphere, or from July 1 to June 30 in the Southern Hemisphere). The growing season in Santa Claus usually lasts for 6.6 months (203 days), from about April 8 to about October 27, rarely starting before March 21 or after April 24, and rarely ends before October 10 or after November 16. Growth grade days are a measure of annual heat accumulation used to predict plant and animal development, and defined as the integral part of warmth above a base temperature, discarding any excess above a maximum temperature. In this report we use a base of 50°F and a cap of 86°F. Based on growing grade days alone, the first spring flowers in Santa Claus should appear around March 16, only rarely appear before February 28 or after April 2. This section discusses the total daily incident shortwave solar reaches the surface of the ground across a wide area, with full account of seasonal variations in the length of day, the height of the sun above the horizon, and absorption by clouds and other atmospheric voters. Shortwave radiation includes visible light and ultraviolet radiation. The average daily incident shortwave solar experienced significant seasonal variation over the course of the year. The brighter period of the year lasts for 4.3 months, from April 23 to September 2, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square metre above 5.7 kWh. The brightest day of the year is July 20, with an average of 6.7 kWh. The darker period of the year lasts for 3.0 months, from November 8 to February 9, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square metre below 2.9 kWh. The darkest day of the year is December 23, with an average of 2.0 kWh. For the purposes of this report, the geographic coordinates of Santa Claus are 38.120 deg latitude, -86.914 deg longitude, and 466 The topography within 2 miles of Santa Claus contains only modest variations in height, with a maximum altitude change of 138 feet and an average altitude above sea level of 460 feet. Within 10 miles also contains only modest variations in height (331 feet). Within 50 miles contains only modest variations in height (666 feet). The area within 2 miles of Santa Claus is covered by crop country (78%) and trees (12%), within 10 miles through cropland (71%) and trees (28%), and within 50 miles through cropland (56%) and trees (40%). This report illustrates the typical weather in Santa Claus, 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 4 weather stations close enough to contribute to our estimate of the temperature and dew point in Santa Claus. For each station, the records are corrected for the height difference between that station and Santa Claus according to the International Standard Atmosphere , and by the relative change present in the MERRA-2 satellite-era reanalysis between the two locations. The estimated value at Santa Claus is calculated as the weighted average of the individual contributions of each station, with weights proportional to the reverse of the distance between Santa Claus and a given station. The stations contributing to this reconstruction are: Huntingburg Airport (72%, 15 kilometers, north); Owensboro–Daviess County Regional Airport (13%, 47 kilometers, southwest); Evansville Regional Airport (10%, 54 kilometers, west); and Godman Army Airfield (5%, 87 kilometers, east). Other data All data related to the sun's position (e.g. sunrise and sunset) are calculated using astronomical formulas from the book, Astronomical Algorithms 2nd Edition , by Jean Meeus. All other weather data, including cloud cover, precipitation, wind speed and direction, and solar flow, came from NASA's MERRA-2 Modern-Era Retrosistent Analysis. This reanalysis combines a variety of wide-area metings into a state-of-the-art global meteorological model to reconstruct the hourly history of weather around the world on a 50-kilometer grid. Land use data comes from the Global Land Cover SHARE database , published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Height data comes from the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) , published by NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory. Names, locations, and time zones of locations and some airports come from the GeoNames Geographic Database . Time zones for airports and weather stations are provided by AskGeo.com. 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While the tremendous benefits of temporary and spatial completeness, These reconstructions: (1) are based on computer models that may have model-based bugs, (2) are coarsely sampled on a 50 km grid and are therefore unable to reconstruct the local variations of very microclimate, and (3) have particular problems with the weather in some We further warn that our travel scores are just as good as the data they underpin , that weather conditions are unpredictable and variable at any given location and time, and that the definition of the scores reflects a particular set of preferences that may not agree with those of any particular reader. Reader.

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