INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CLIMATOLOGY
Int. J. Climatol. **24**: 1077–1090 (2004)

CHANGES IN AUSTRALIAN PAN EVAPORATION FROM 1970 TO 2002

MICHAEL L. RODERICK and GRAHAM D. FARQUHAR*
Cooperative Research Centre for Greenhouse Accounting, Research School of Biological Sciences, Institute of Advanced Studies, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200, Australia

Received 4 December 2003
Revised 15 April 2004
Accepted 26 April 2004

ABSTRACT

Contrary to expectations, measurements of pan evaporation show decreases in many parts of the Northern Hemisphere over the last 50 years. When combined with rainfall measurements, these data show that much of the Northern Hemisphere's terrestrial surface has become less arid over the last 50 years. However, whether the decrease in pan evaporation is a phenomenon limited to the Northern Hemisphere has until now been unknown because there have been no reports from the Southern Hemisphere. Here, we report a decrease in pan evaporation rate over the last 30 years across Australia of the same magnitude as the Northern Hemisphere trends (approximately -4 mm a^{-2}). The results show that the terrestrial surface in Australia has, on average, become less arid over the recent past, just like much of the Northern Hemisphere. Copyright © 2004 Royal Meteorological Society.

KEY WORDS: climate change; enhanced greenhouse effect; hydrological cycle; pan evaporation; potential evaporation; water cycle

1. INTRODUCTION

The moisture balance at the terrestrial surface can be described as a balance between the atmospheric supply (rainfall) and atmospheric demand (potential evaporation) (Budyko, 1948, 1974; Penman, 1948). In applications such as those in ecology, hydrology, agriculture and engineering, the potential evaporation is taken to be proportional to the rate at which water evaporates from a pan located at the surface, known as pan evaporation. Because of the widespread applications, pan evaporation is routinely measured by various agencies (Stanhill, 2002) and those data are used together with rainfall measurements to characterize the surface moisture balance, and changes in it.

Changes in terrestrial rainfall around the world have been well documented, and the general trend has been for increases over most regions (with notable exceptions in parts of Africa) over both the last 50 and 100 years (Folland *et al.*, 2001). In contrast, little attention has been given to changes in potential evaporation. However, there has long been an expectation, e.g. by the Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change (IPCC; e.g. Stocker *et al.*, 2001) and others (e.g. Robock *et al.*, 2000), that potential evaporation will increase as the average air temperature near the surface increases. This expectation is based on an implicit assumption that, as the air temperature increases, everything else is held constant. That is, the potential evaporation would increase as the air at the surface warmed if there were no change in the vapour content of the air and windspeed were unchanged. However, data reported by the IPCC show that as the average surface temperature has increased there has also been a marked increase in the vapour pressure (Folland *et al.*, 2001). Accordingly, the average relative humidity in air adjacent to the surface appears to remain very nearly constant (Roderick and Farquhar, 2002). This is not unexpected — the original work of Arrhenius (1896) assumed constant

---

* Correspondence to: Graham D. Farquhar, Cooperative Research Centre for Greenhouse Accounting, Research School of Biological Sciences, Institute of Advanced Studies, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200, Australia;
e-mail: farquhar@rsbs.anu.edu.au

relative humidity as surface temperature changed. If the relative humidity does remain near constant, then it follows from physical principles that potential evaporation will be insensitive to changes in the *average* surface temperature (Monteith and Unsworth, 1990: 187).

Empirically, one can evaluate trends in potential evaporation using measurements of pan evaporation. To date, the scientific community has been mostly interested in the gross trends in pan evaporation. Accordingly, most of the previous studies have been based on averages across many pans and there are some sites where pan evaporation has increased and others where it has decreased. Nevertheless, the first published report showed that, on average, pan evaporation had decreased over the USA, Former Soviet Union and Eurasia for the period 1950 until the early 1990s (Peterson *et al.*, 1995). Subsequent reports have confirmed this to be a general trend throughout the Northern Hemisphere. For example, over the same period, decreases in pan evaporation have been reported in India (Chattopadhyay and Hulme, 1997), China (Thomas, 2000) and Italy (Moonen *et al.*, 2002), although some mixed trends have also been reported, e.g. East Asia (Xu, 2001), and a slight increase at a single pan in Israel (Cohen *et al.*, 2002).

The reported changes in rainfall and potential evaporation are large enough for the consequent changes in surface moisture balance to be readily observed. However, to interpret the changes we must distinguish between actual and potential evaporation (Budyko, 1974). Actual evaporation is the evaporation that occurs from the environment surrounding the pan. In a dry environment, actual evaporation is less than potential evaporation because it is the supply of water (rainfall) that is limiting. In contrast, in a wet environment, the available energy is limiting and actual evaporation is usually equated to the potential evaporation. Hence, when using the supply–demand framework, sites are separated into water-limited (rainfall less than potential evaporation) and energy-limited (rainfall greater than potential evaporation) categories (Budyko, 1974). (Note that potential evaporation is approximately 0.7 times the pan evaporation, where the factor of 0.7 is known as the pan coefficient (Linacre, 1993a,b).) At energy-limited sites, a decrease in pan evaporation, at constant rainfall, implies that actual evaporation will decrease and runoff and/or soil moisture will increase. Importantly, all of these predicted changes have been observed in Russia over the last 50 years (Robock *et al.*, 2000; Golubev *et al.*, 2001; Peterson *et al.*, 2002). Conversely, in a water-limited environment, actual evaporation is limited by available water and not energy, and changes in actual evaporation are dominated by changes in rainfall (Budyko, 1974; Choudhury, 1999; Milly and Dunne, 2002). Nevertheless, a general trend for water-limited sites is that, at constant rainfall, a decline in pan evaporation will result in an overall increase in biological productivity because of a reduction in the moisture deficit (i.e. the supply of water is more capable of meeting the atmospheric demand). Hence, it is no surprise that model-based estimates show an increase in carbon uptake for the USA over the last century (Nemani *et al.*, 2002), given that the average trend in that region has been for more rainfall and less pan evaporation (Peterson *et al.*, 1995; Groisman *et al.*, 2004). Further, the trend for more rainfall and less potential evaporation in the USA implies that runoff must have increased. This has been observed (Lins and Slack, 1999; Groisman *et al.*, 2004).

The trends in rainfall and pan evaporation described above show that the terrestrial surface in the Northern Hemisphere has, on average, become less arid. What is of particular interest here is that, as noted above, Arrhenius (1896) based his greenhouse calculations on the assumption of constant relative humidity. This assumption has proved to be insightful. While as yet overlooked, it is important to note that Arrhenius (1896) also asserted that the calculated warming as a result of increasing atmospheric CO_2 would decrease the diurnal temperature range. (Note that Arrhenius apparently thought this to be self-evident and did not give an explanation.) Certainly, the diurnal temperature range has decreased because the nights are getting warmer faster than the days (Karl *et al.*, 1993; Easterling *et al.*, 1997). This also appears be a necessary condition for the average relative humidity to remain constant (Roderick and Farquhar, 2002). With the relative humidity being constant, this leaves net irradiance and windspeed as possible reasons for the decline in pan evaporation. There is strong evidence that a decline in sunlight at the surface (Stanhill and Cohen, 2001) has played an important role in the decline in pan evaporation in the Northern Hemisphere (Roderick and Farquhar, 2002) and there has been speculation that this may be an intrinsic feature of the enhanced greenhouse effect (Farquhar and Roderick, 2003). Of course, if the Northern Hemisphere decline in pan evaporation is related to the enhanced greenhouse effect, then there should also be a decline in pan evaporation in the Southern Hemisphere. However, there are as yet no reports of trends in pan evaporation and the associated changes in aridity from the Southern Hemisphere, and so we investigated changes in pan evaporation and rainfall across Australia.

2. DATA AND METHODS

Data used in the analysis were acquired from the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM), which routinely measures evaporation from standardized US Class A pans at selected sites throughout Australia. The BoM pan evaporation network was expanded in the late 1960s, and the existing network was more or less complete by the mid 1970s. Daily rainfall is also recorded at these sites. For the period 1970–2002, we identified 30 sites in the BoM database having both long-term annual pan evaporation measurements and complete rainfall records. A list of the stations is available in the Appendix (Table A.I). To test whether the results and subsequent interpretation were sensitive to the time period, we also analysed pan evaporation and rainfall over the period 1975–2002. There were two reasons for choosing this second, shorter period. First, there were a further 31 sites with complete records for the shorter period. Second, during the mid 1970s many parts of Australia experienced unusually high rainfall and there was a concurrent reduction in pan evaporation (presumably due to high cloud cover, low sunlight and increased relative humidity during the wet period), whereas in 2001–02 many parts of Australia were in drought and pan evaporation was elevated (presumably due to low cloud cover, high sunlight and a reduction in relative humidity during the drought). Hence, for the period 1975–2002, pan evaporation was generally low at the start and high at the end. Thus, any emergence of a trend towards declining pan evaporation rate for the period 1975–2002 would be particularly robust. Both data sets (1970–2002, 30 sites; 1975–2002, 61 sites) were analysed separately for trends in annual pan evaporation and annual rainfall at each site. The significance of the trends was assessed (t-test) at the 95% level (Zar, 1984).

3. RESULTS

The results show that the trends in pan evaporation varied from site to site with perhaps a trend for the decreases in pan evaporation to be strongest in the northwest and southeast (Figure 1; also see Figure A.1 in the Appendix for the 1970–2002 time series at each site). For the 1970–2002 period, about half of the sites (14 out of 30) showed statistically significant declines in pan evaporation and three sites showed statistically significant increases (Table I). In contrast, very few of the trends in rainfall were statistically significant (Table I, Figure 3). When averaged over all 30 sites, the trend in annual pan evaporation rate for the period 1970–2002 was -4.3 ± 1.8 mm a^{-2} and was statistically significant ($p > 0.95$; Figure 2). The trend in rainfall for 1970–2002 when averaged over all sites was not statistically significant (Figure 2). The same general trends were also found for the 1975–2002 period (Figures 1, 3, and 4).

Table I. Number of sites showing statistically significant changes ($p > 0.95$) in annual pan evaporation and rainfall in the two reporting periods

	Sites		
	Decrease	No change	Increase
1970–2002 (30 sites)			
Pan evaporation	14	13	3
Rainfall	2	28	0
1975–2002 (61 sites)			
Pan evaporation	23	33	5
Rainfall	0	60	1

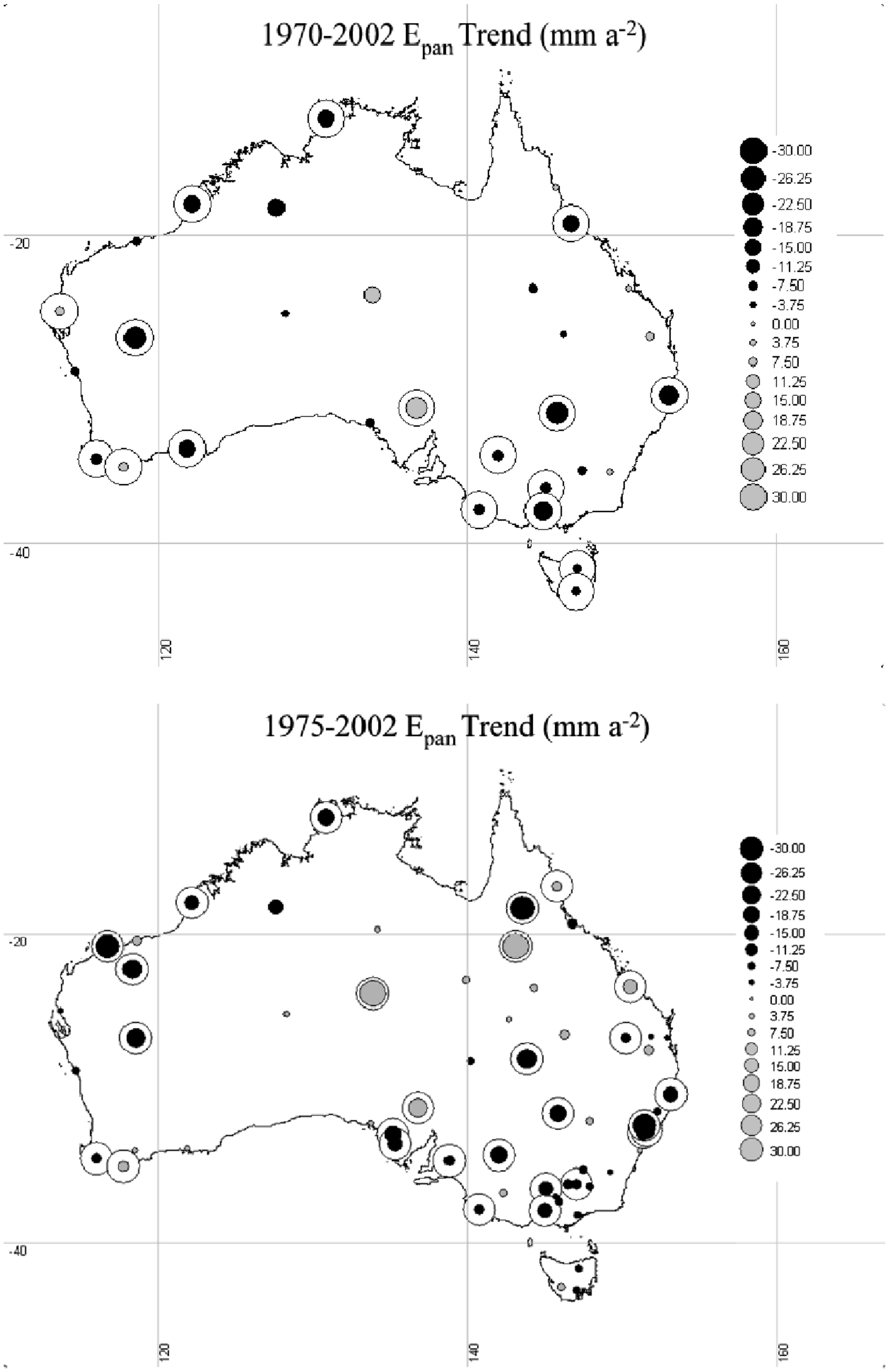


Figure 1. Trends in annual pan evaporation rate E_{pan} for 1970–2002 (30 sites) and 1975–2002 (61 sites). Dots enclosed by a circle denote a statistically significant ($p > 0.95$) trend

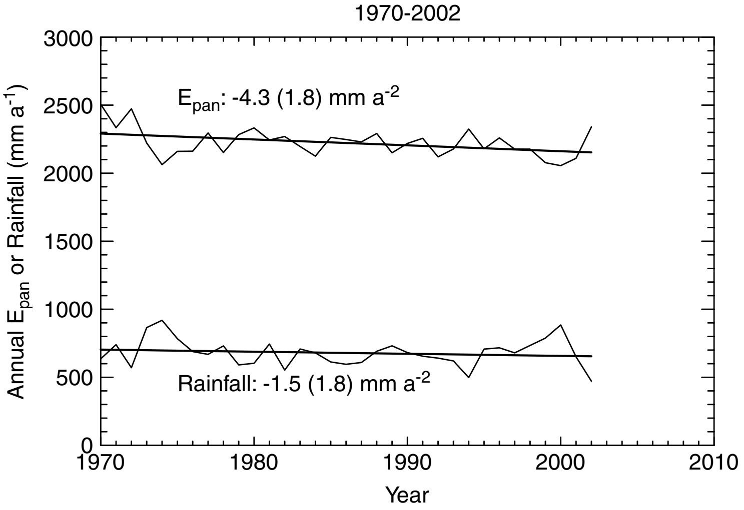


Figure 2. Overall trends in annual pan evaporation rate E_{pan} and annual rainfall rate averaged over 30 sites for 1970–2002. (Standard error shown in brackets. E_{pan} trend is significant ($p > 0.95$) but the rainfall trend is not significant)

4. DISCUSSION

The absence of any major trends in rainfall during either period (1970–2002, 1975–2002) is not surprising given the large year-to-year variability that is typical of rainfall records, both in Australia and elsewhere. It is also consistent with continental summaries of Australian rainfall that show a (not statistically significant) trend of -0.3 ± 1.8 mm a^{-2} for 1970–2002 (BoM, 2003). Although there was some regional variation, pan evaporation declined on average by $\sim$4 mm a^{-2}. The fact that pan evaporation has been decreasing while the average maximum air temperature in Australia has been increasing (Nicholls, 2003) is not contradictory because, as noted above, the rate of pan evaporation is not very sensitive to changes in either average maximum air temperature or average air temperature. Although there were some important differences between sites, our results show that, on average, Australia has become less arid over the last 30 years, not because rainfall has changed, but rather because potential evaporation, and hence the atmospheric demand for water, has decreased.

Although there were no previous reports of pan evaporation trends in Australia, there were many hints that it might be declining. For example, the observed decline in the diurnal temperature range across Australia is consistent with Northern Hemisphere trends (Plummer *et al.*, 1995; Nicholls, 1997). In turn, this suggests an increase in cloudiness (Dai *et al.*, 1999) and an associated general decline in evaporative demand similar to that which has occurred in many parts of the Northern Hemisphere (Roderick and Farquhar, 2002). Confirmation of this, at least for a region of Australia, is available in a more detailed agro-ecological study that reported increases in cloud cover, minimum temperature and absolute vapour pressure, as well as declining sunlight, across parts of northeast Australia over the period 1957–95 (McKeon *et al.*, 1998). Other parts of the Southern Hemisphere have also shown similar trends. For example, decreases in sunlight and diurnal temperature range, along with increases in rainfall and minimum temperatures, have been reported in the Pampas region of Argentina for the period 1960–90 (Viglizzo *et al.*, 1995). These trends suggest a decrease in potential evaporation just like that in Australia, and in the Northern Hemisphere.

The observed decrease ($\sim$4 mm a^{-2}) in the Australian pan evaporation rate is about the same magnitude as the averaged trends that have been reported in the Northern Hemisphere over the last 30–50 years (see references cited above). The fact that potential evaporation has decreased in many regions of the world, despite the well-known increases in average air temperature at the surface, highlights the need for a reassessment of the ecological and hydrological impacts of climate change (Moonen *et al.* 2002). In particular, the terrestrial surface in the Northern Hemisphere, and in Australia, has become less arid on average. Further, the evidence

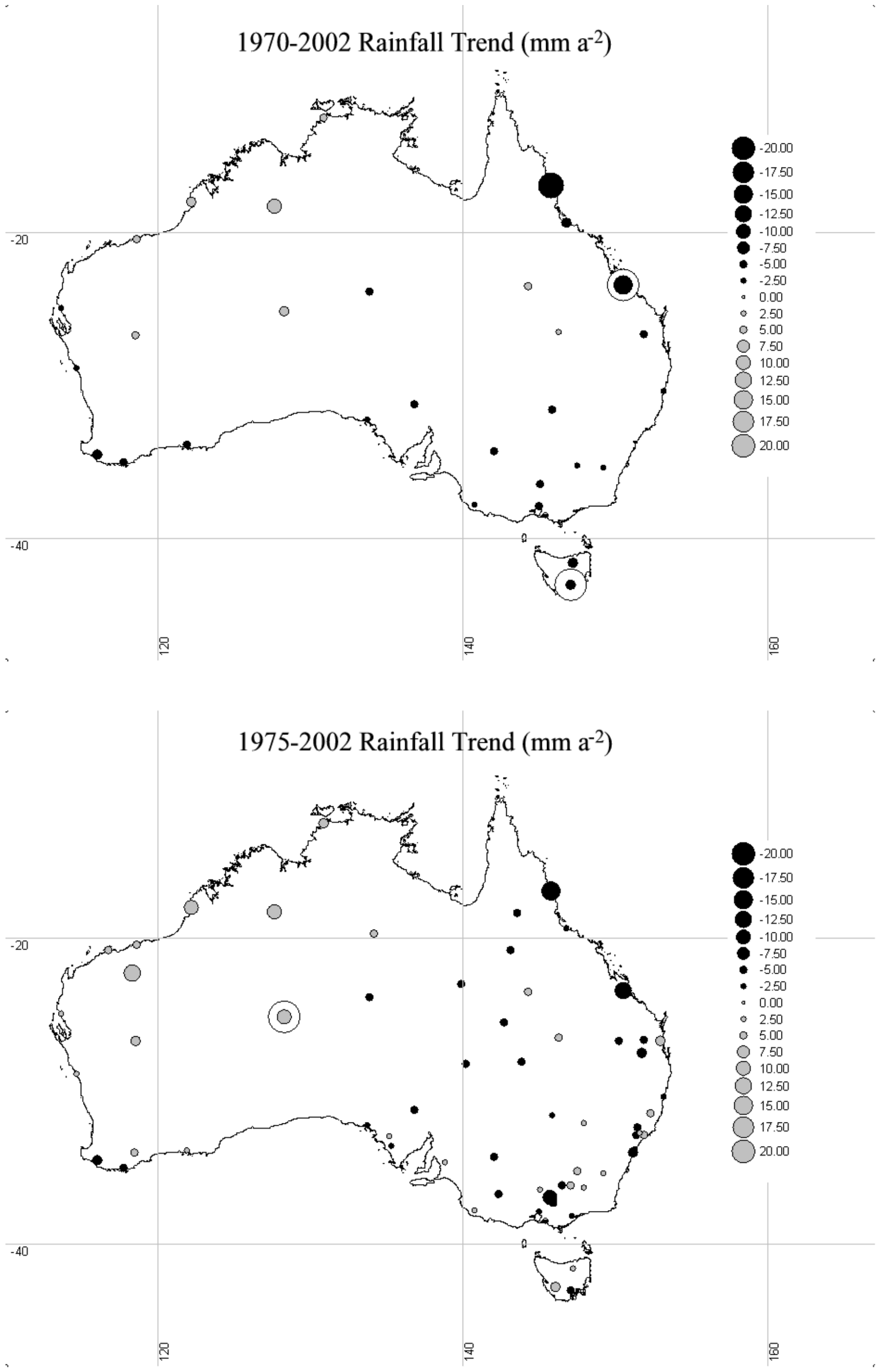


Figure 3. Trends in annual rainfall rate for 1970–2002 (30 sites) and 1975–2002 (61 sites). Dots enclosed by a circle denote a statistically significant ($p > 0.95$) trend

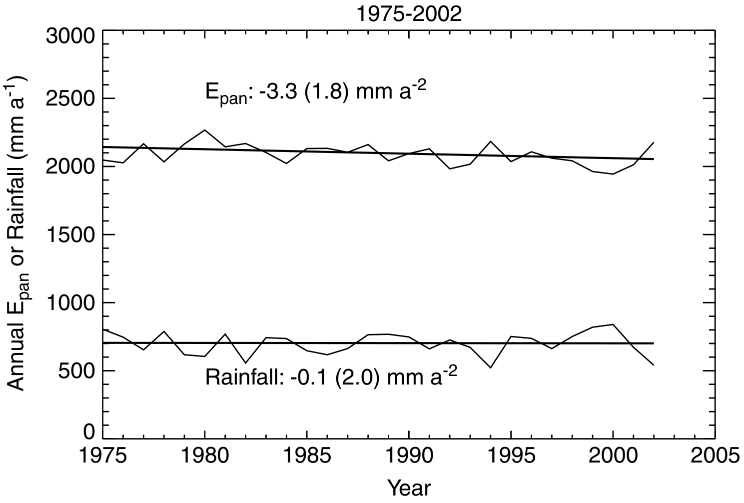


Figure 4. Overall trends in annual pan evaporation rate E_{pan} and annual rainfall rate averaged over 61 sites for 1975–2002. (Standard error shown in brackets. E_{pan} trend is significant ($p > 0.90$) but the rainfall trend is not significant)

from the Northern Hemisphere that was noted in Section 1 shows that the expected ecological and hydrological changes are already occurring.

How the trend for decreasing potential evaporation relates to the enhanced greenhouse effect must await a more complete investigation of trends in pan evaporation in other parts of the Southern Hemisphere, and an investigation of the underlying physical reason(s) for the trends. In terms of the surface energy balance, there are three possibilities to explain a decline in pan evaporation: decreases in one or more of vapour pressure deficit of the air, net radiation and windspeed (Penman, 1948; Monteith and Unsworth, 1990). For Australia, the observed decrease in diurnal temperature range (Plummer *et al*., 1995; Nicholls, 1997) is much the same as in the Northern Hemisphere and implies that the vapour pressure deficit has remained near constant (Roderick and Farquhar, 2002). Assuming that this is the case, then a decrease in net radiation and/or windspeed must be involved. In the Northern Hemisphere, decreased sunlight has proved to be an important component of the decrease in pan evaporation (Roderick and Farquhar, 2002). However, declines in windspeed may also play a role, and we note a recent summary report showing a slight decrease in windspeed in the USA since 1960 (Groisman *et al*., 2004).

Whatever the underlying physical reason(s), the principal advantage of using evaporation pans is that they integrate all the various physical effects (Stanhill, 2002). Accordingly, it is now clear that many places in the Northern Hemisphere, and in Australia, have become less arid. In these places, the terrestrial surface is both warmer and effectively wetter, and a good analogy to describe the changes in these places is that the terrestrial surface is literally becoming more like a gardener's 'greenhouse'.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank John Carter and Frank Dunin for helpful discussions and Bevan McBeth for help in acquiring and processing the data. We are also indebted to the many observers from the BoM whose long-term measurements of rainfall and pan evaporation have proved so invaluable to an evaluation of changes in the surface water balance.

APPENDIX

Table A.I. Trends and averages, indicated by overbar in annual pan evaporation E_{pan} and annual rainfall P at 30 sites for 1970–2002.[a] Significant trends ($p > 0.95$) indicated in bold. Trend figures are plus/minus the standard error

Num[b]	Name	Lon (deg)	Lat (deg)	Height (m)	$\overline{E_{\text{pan}}}$ (mm a^{-1})	d(E_{pan})/dt (mm a^{-2})	$\overline{P}$ (mm a^{-1})	d(P)/dt (mm a^{-2})
2012	Halls Creek Airport	127.66	−18.23	422	3126	−10.2 ± 6.1	621	8.0 ± 4.2
3003	Broome Airport	122.23	−17.95	7	2761	**−10.2 ± 3.0**	656	4.9 ± 6.4
4032	Port Hedland Airport	118.63	−20.37	6.4	3250	−5.5 ± 4.7	315	2.5 ± 2.8
6011	Carnarvon Airport	113.67	−24.88	4	2612	**5.1 ± 2.4**	230	−1.1 ± 1.9
7045	Meekatharra Airport	118.54	−26.61	517	3531	**−20.2 ± 3.9**	257	3.1 ± 2.0
8051	Geraldton Airport	114.7	−28.8	33	2446	−2.2 ± 2.7	446	−0.7 ± 1.8
9592	Pemberton	116.04	−34.45	174	1147	**−6.6 ± 1.6**	1115	−5.9 ± 4.2
9741	Albany Airport	117.8	−34.94	68	1393	**5.3 ± 1.3**	794	−1.8 ± 1.8
9789	Esperance	121.89	−33.83	25	1712	**−9.7 ± 2.8**	618	−2.1 ± 2.1
13 017	Giles Meteorological Office	128.29	−25.04	598	3471	−1.7 ± 5.9	314	4.4 ± 3.2
14 015	Darwin Airport	130.89	−12.42	30.4	2622	**−12.8 ± 2.2**	1797	3.1 ± 7.6
15 590	Alice Springs Airport	133.89	−23.8	546	3051	11.6 ± 7.8	330	−1.8 ± 3.4
16 001	Woomera Aerodrome	136.8	−31.16	166.6	3029	**19.8 ± 4.4**	192	−3.0 ± 1.8
18 012	Ceduna Amo	133.71	−32.13	15.3	2260	−3.0 ± 3.2	278	−0.5 ± 1.4
26 021	Mount Gambier Aero	140.77	−37.75	63	1324	**−7.6 ± 1.4**	705	−0.6 ± 1.9
31 011	Cairns Aero	145.75	−16.87	3	2221	0.0 ± 2.9	2056	−17.0 ± 9.6
32 040	Townsville Aero	146.77	−19.25	7.5	2601	**−9.7 ± 3.6**	1080	−3.9 ± 9.0
36 031	Longreach Aero	144.28	−23.44	192.2	3028	−3.5 ± 5.9	439	1.5 ± 3.0
39 083	Rockhampton Aero	150.48	−23.38	10	2173	0.6 ± 3.2	794	**−11.6 ± 5.0**
40 112	Kingaroy Prince Street	151.85	−26.55	441.9	1643	3.3 ± 2.5	802	−3.2 ± 3.2
44 021	Charleville Aero	146.26	−26.41	302.6	2612	−0.8 ± 5.2	477	0.4 ± 2.9
48 027	Cobar MO	145.83	−31.49	260	2405	**−17.7 ± 4.9**	424	−2.4 ± 3.0
59 040	Coffs Harbour MO	153.12	−30.31	5	1683	**−13.4 ± 1.7**	1652	−0.9 ± 7.4
70 014	Canberra Airport	149.2	−35.3	578.4	1673	0.9 ± 3.0	629	−1.0 ± 3.0
72 150	Wagga Wagga AMO	147.46	−35.16	212	1793	−4.2 ± 3.0	600	−1.0 ± 2.9
76 031	Mildura Airport	142.08	−34.23	50	2171	**−8.0 ± 3.4**	290	−2.2 ± 1.8
80 091	Kyabram (Institute of Sustainable Agriculture)	145.06	−36.34	104.5	1570	**−7.9 ± 2.1**	466	−1.9 ± 2.7
86 071	Melbourne Regional Office	144.97	−37.81	31.2	1214	**−15.7 ± 1.7**	650	−3.6 ± 2.4
91 104	Launceston Airport	147.2	−41.54	170	1292	**−4.8 ± 1.7**	640	−3.9 ± 2.3
94 069	Grove Research Station	147.07	−42.99	60	980	**−5.0 ± 1.8**	743	**−5.5 ± 2.4**

---

[a] The same table of the 61 sites for 1975–2002 is available on request from the authors.

[b] BoM site number.

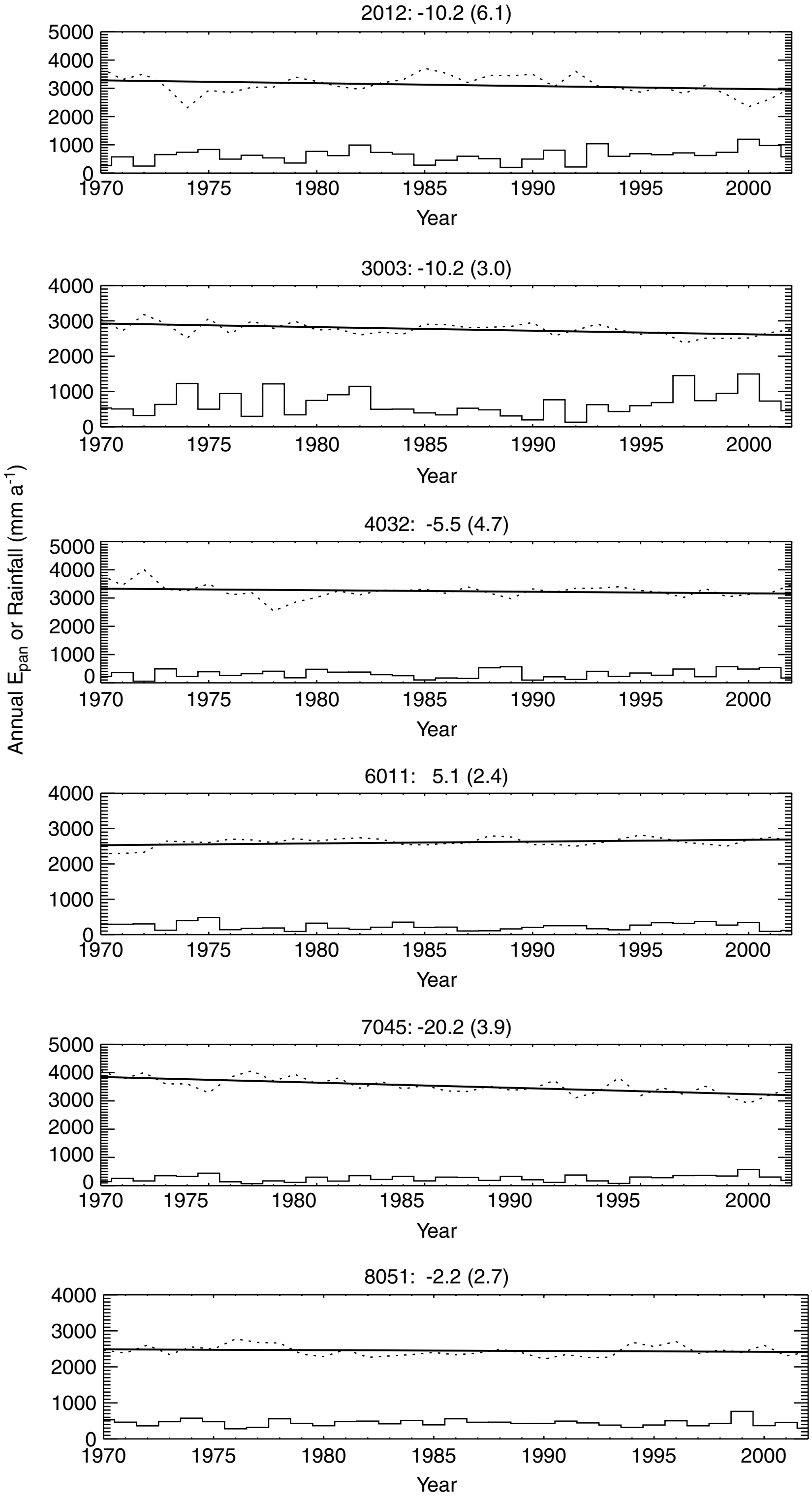


Figure A.1. Annual pan evaporation observations E_{pan} (dotted), calculated E_{pan} trend (full line) and rainfall (bars) for 30 sites from 1970–2002. The title in each panel denotes the site number (see Table A.I) along with the E_{pan} trend (mm a^{-2}) and the standard error of the trend in brackets (e.g. 2012: −10.2 (6.1) denotes site 2012, trend in E_{pan} is -10.2 ± 6.1 mm a^{-2})

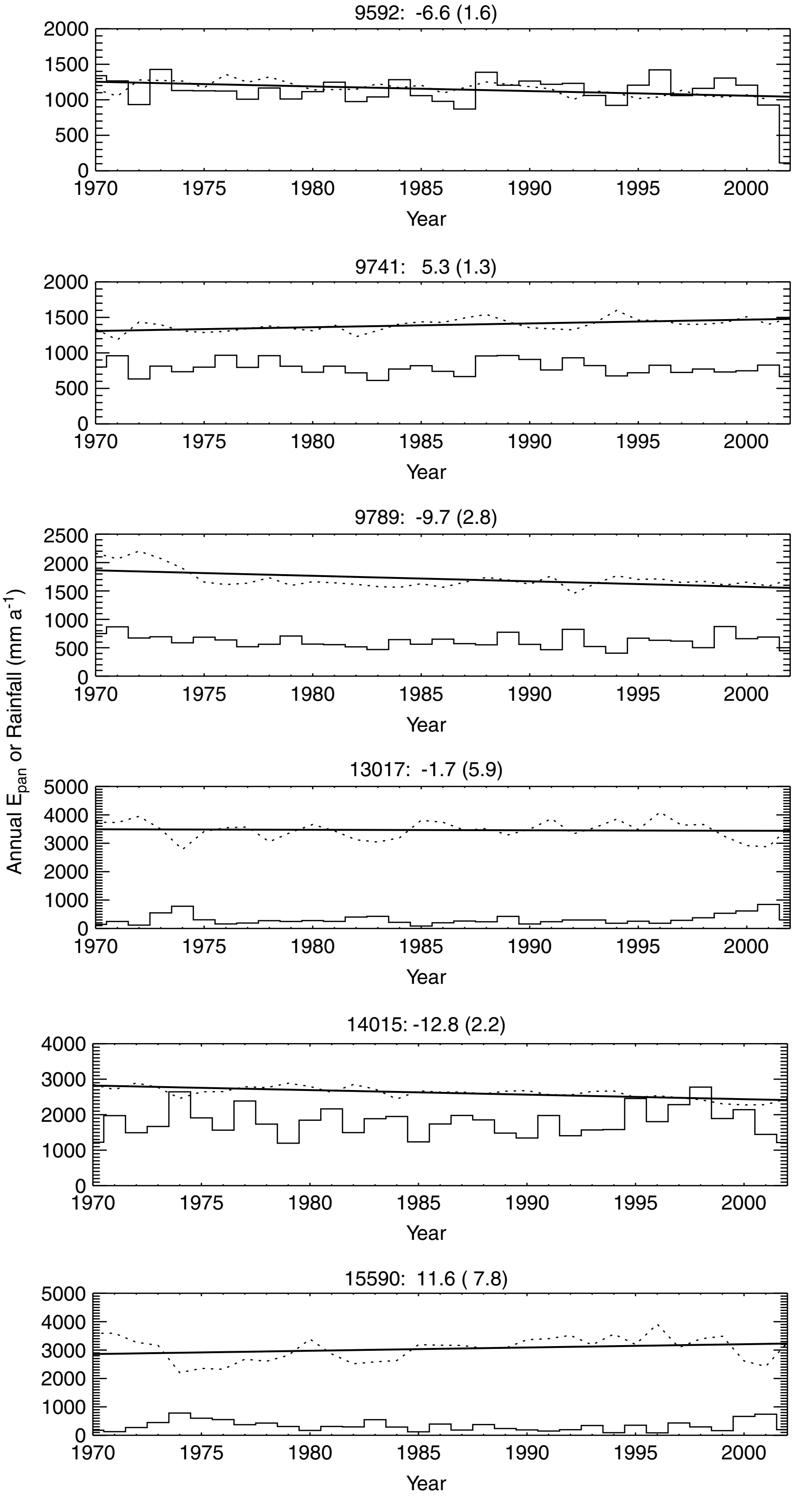


Figure A.1. (*Continued*)

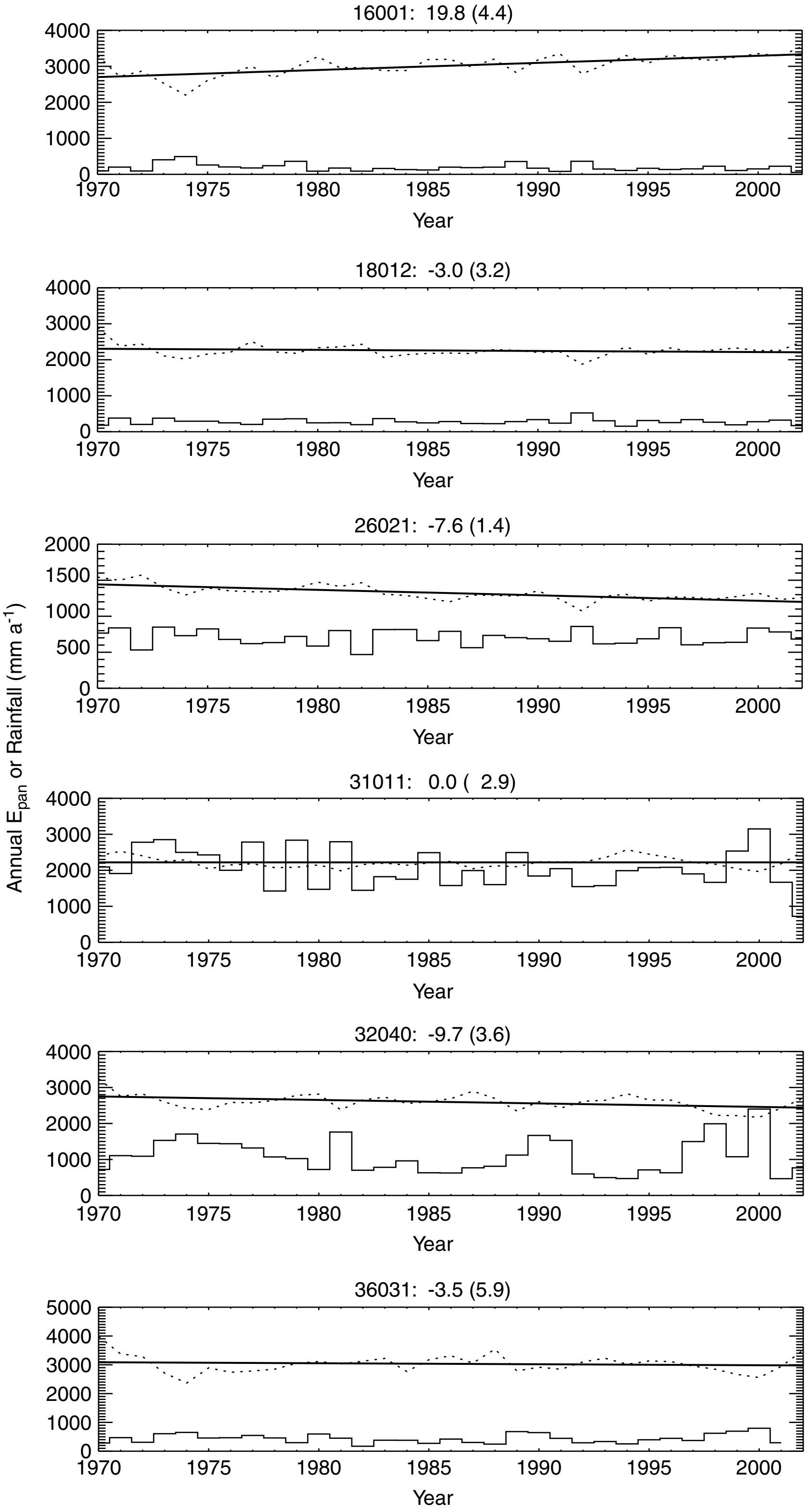


Figure A.1. (*Continued*)

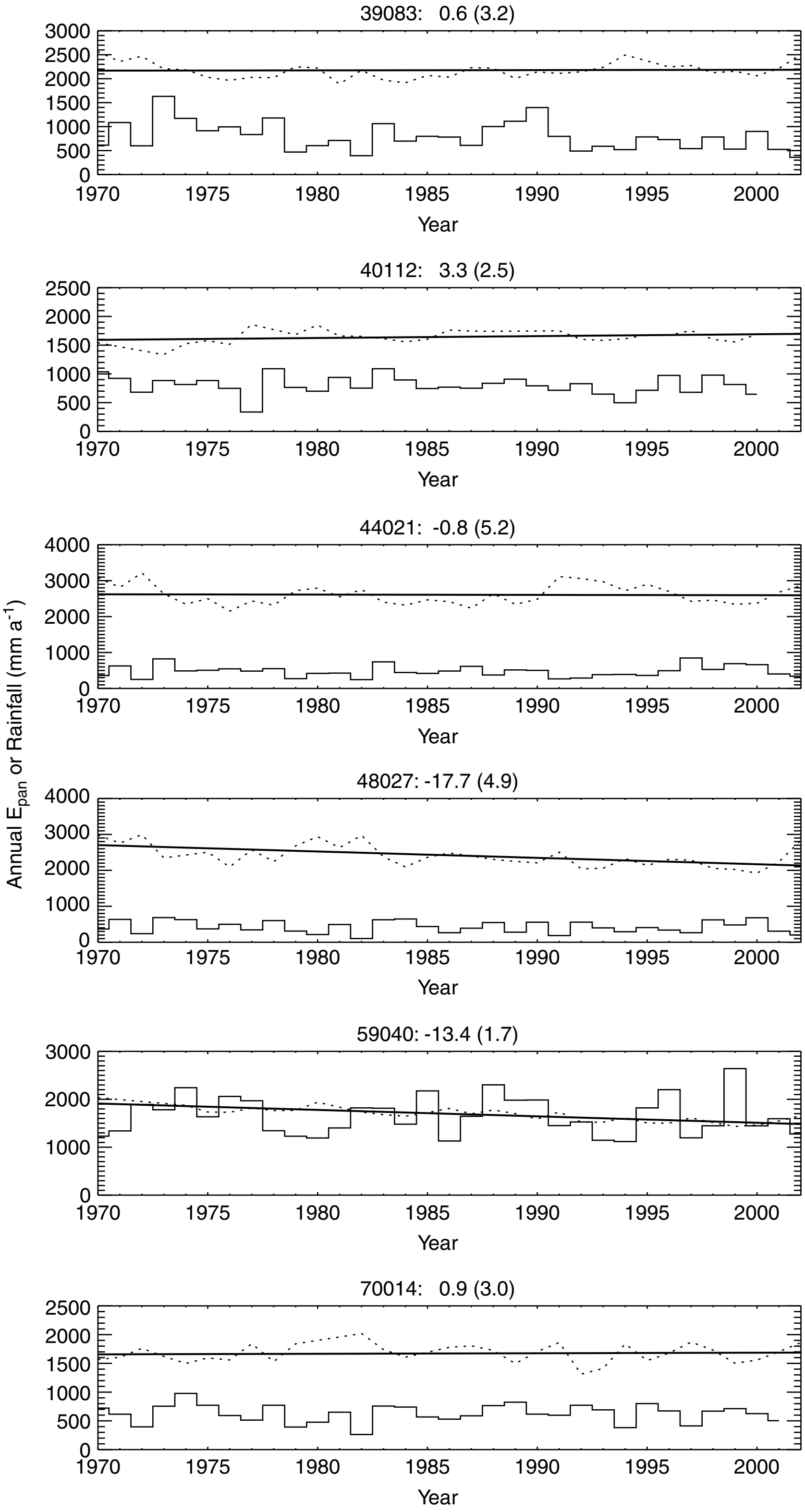


Figure A.1. (*Continued*)

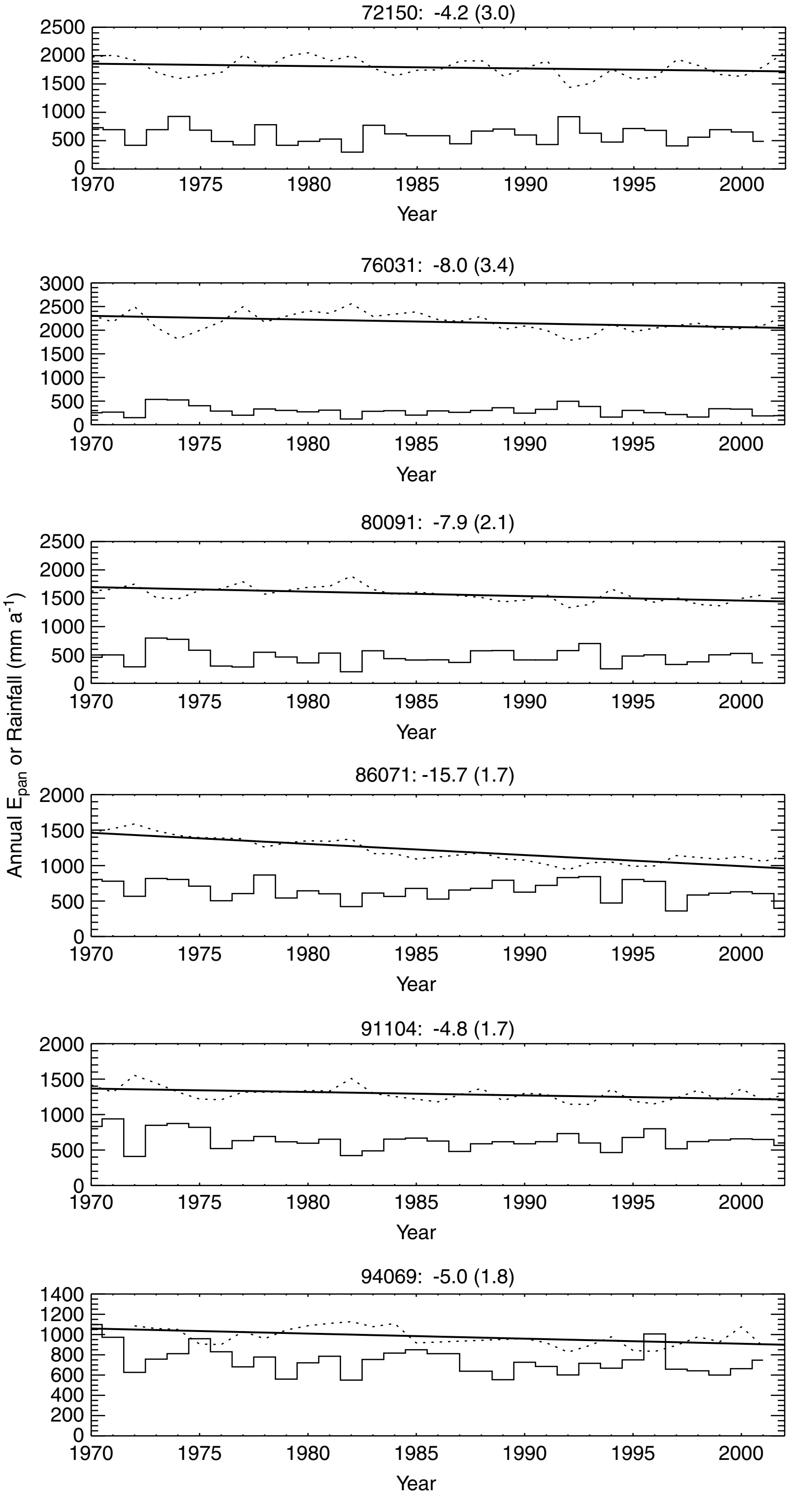


Figure A.1. (*Continued*)

REFERENCES

Arrhenius S. 1896. On the influence of carbonic acid in the air upon the temperature of the ground. *Philosophical Magazine* **41**: 237–276.

BoM. 2003. http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/change/auscc.shtml [July 2003].

Budyko MI. 1948. *Evaporation under Natural Conditions*. Gidrometeoizdat: Leningrad.

Budyko MI. 1974. *Climate and Life*. Academic Press: New York.

Chattopadhyay N, Hulme M. 1997. Evaporation and potential evapotranspiration in India under conditions of recent and future climate change. *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology* **87**: 55–73.

Choudhury BJ. 1999. Evaluation of an empirical equation for annual evaporation using field observations and results from a biophysical model. *Journal of Hydrology* **216**: 99–110.

Cohen S, Ianetz A, Stanhill G. 2002. Evaporative climate changes at Bet Dagan, Israel: 1964–1998. *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology* **111**: 83–91.

Dai A, Trenberth KE, Karl TR. 1999. Effects of clouds, soil moisture, precipitation, and water vapor on diurnal temperature range. *Journal of Climate* **12**: 2451–2473.

Easterling DR, Horton B, Jones PD, Peterson TC, Karl TR, Parker DE, Salinger MJ, Razuvayev V, Plummer N, Jamason P, Folland CK. 1997. Maximum and minimum temperature trends for the globe. *Science* **277**: 364–367.

Farquhar GD, Roderick ML. 2003. Pinatubo, diffuse light, and the carbon cycle. *Science* **299**: 1997–1998.

Folland CK, Karl TR, Christy RA, Clarke RA, Gruza GV, Jouzel J, Mann ME, Oerlemans J, Salinger MJ, Wang S-W. 2001. Observed climate variability and change. In *Climate Change 2001: The Scientific Basis*, Houghton JT, Ding Y, Griggs DJ, Nouger M, van der Linden PJ, Dai X, Maskell K, Johnson CA (eds). Cambridge University Press: Cambridge, UK; 99–181.

Golubev VS, Lawrimore JH, Groisman PY, Speranskaya NA, Zhuravin SA, Menne MJ, Peterson TC, Malone RW. 2001. Evaporation changes over the contiguous United States and the former USSR: a reassessment. *Geophysical Research Letters* **28**: 2665–2668.

Groisman PY, Knight RW, Karl TR, Easterling DR, Sun B, Lawrimore J. 2004. Contemporary changes of the hydrological cycle over the contiguous United States: trends derived from *in situ* observations. *Journal of Hydrometeorology* **5**: 64–85.

Karl TR, Jones PD, Knight RW, Kukla G, Plummer N, Razuvayev V, Gallo KP, Lindseay J, Charlson RJ, Peterson TC. 1993. A new perspective on recent global warming — asymmetric trends of daily maximum and minimum temperature. *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society* **74**: 1007–1023.

Linacre ET. 1993a. Data-sparse estimation of lake evaporation, using a simplified Penman equation. *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology* **64**: 237–256.

Linacre ET. 1993b. Estimating U.S. class A pan evaporation from few climate data. *Water International* **19**: 5–14.

Lins HF, Slack JR. 1999. Streamflow trends in the United States. *Geophysical Research Letters* **26**: 227–230.

McKeon GM, Hall WB, Crimp SJ, Howden SM, Stone RC, Jones DA. 1998. Climatic change in Queensland's grazing lands. I. Approaches and climatic trends. *Rangeland Journal* **20**: 151–176.

Milly PCD, Dunne KA. 2002. Macroscale water fluxes 2. Water and energy supply control of their interannual variability. *Water Resources Research* **38**: 1206. DOI: 10.1029/2001WR000760.

Monteith JL, Unsworth M. 1990. *Principles of Environmental Physics*, 2nd edn. Edward Arnold: London.

Moonen AC, Ercoli L, Mariotti M, Masoni A. 2002. Climate change in Italy indicated by agrometeorological indices over 122 years. *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology* **111**: 13–27.

Nemani R, White M, Thornton P, Nishida K, Reddy S, Jenkins J, Running S. 2002. Recent trends in hydrologic balance have enhanced the terrestrial carbon sink in the United States. *Geophysical Research Letters* **29**(10): 1468. DOI: 10.1029/2002GL014867.

Nicholls N. 1997. Increased Australian wheat yield due to recent climate trends. *Nature* **387**: 484–485.

Nicholls N. 2003. Continued anomalous warming in Australia. *Geophysical Research Letters* **30**(7): 1370. DOI: 10.1029/2003GL017037
.

Penman HL. 1948. Natural evaporation from open water, bare soil and grass. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, Series A: Mathematical and Physical Sciences* **193**: 120–145.

Peterson BJ, Holmes RM, McClelland JW, Vörösmarty CJ, Lammers RB, Shiklomanov AI, Shiklomanov IA, Rahmstorf S. 2002. Increasing river discharge to the Arctic Ocean. *Science* **298**: 2171–2173.

Peterson TC, Golubev VS, Groisman PY. 1995. Evaporation losing its strength. *Nature* **377**: 687–688.

Plummer N, Lin Z, Torok S. 1995. Trends in the diurnal temperature range over Australia since 1951. *Atmospheric Research* **37**: 79–86.

Robock A, Konstantin VY, Srinivasan G, Entin JK, Hollinger SE, Speranskaya NA, Liu SX, Namkhai A. 2000. The global soil moisture data bank. *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society* **81**: 1281–1299.

Roderick ML, Farquhar GD. 2002. The cause of decreased pan evaporation over the past 50 years. *Science* **298**: 1410–1411.

Stanhill G. 2002. Is the class A evaporation pan still the most practical and accurate meteorological method for determining irrigation water requirements? *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology* **112**: 233–236.

Stanhill G, Cohen S. 2001. Global dimming: a review of the evidence for a widespread and significant reduction in global radiation with discussion of its probable causes and possible agricultural consequences. *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology* **107**: 255–278.

Stocker TF, Clarke GKC, Le Treut H, Lindzen RS, Meleshko VP, Mugara RK, Palmer TN, Pierrehumbert RT, Sellers PJ, Trenberth KE, Willebrand J. 2001. Physical climate processes and feedbacks. In *Climate Change 2001: The Scientific Basis*, Houghton JT, Ding Y, Griggs DJ, Nouger M, van der Linden PJ, Dai X, Maskell K, Johnson CA (eds). Cambridge University Press: Cambridge, UK; 417–470.

Thomas A. 2000. Spatial and temporal characteristics of potential evapotranspiration trends over China. *International Journal of Climatology* **20**: 381–396.

Viglizzo EF, Roberto ZE, Filippin MC, Pordomingo AJ. 1995. Climate variability and agroecological change in the central pampas of Argentina. *Agriculture Ecosystems and Environment* **55**: 7–16.

Xu J. 2001. An analysis of climatic changes in Eastern Asia using the potential evaporation. *Journal of Japan Society of Hydrology and Water Resources* **14**: 141–170.

Zar JH. 1984. *Biostatistical Analysis*. Prentice-Hall: Edgewood Cliffs, NJ.

Addendum to:

Roderick, M.L. & Farquhar, G.D. (2004) Changes in Australian pan evaporation from 1970 to 2002, *International Journal of Climatology*, **24**: 1077-1090.

Prepared by Michael L. Roderick and Graham D. Farquhar, 1 November 2004
Added Updates of Figures 2 & 4 on 11 November 2004

Background

The above-noted paper (hereafter denoted RF2004) was published in July 2004. The Class A pan evaporation data used in RF2004 was collected by the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM). On the 27th October 2004, Dr Neville Nicholls of the BoM pointed out to us that bird guards were placed after 1 January 1970 on some of the pans used in our analysis. The known effect of a bird guard is to reduce pan evaporation by about 7% (van Dijk, 1985).

Hence, some of the decline in pan evaporation that was reported in RF2004 would be due to the installation of bird guards. In this note we adjust our calculations to account for the bird guards.

Recalculations

The date of installation of the bird guard at each pan was supplied by Dr Neville Nicholls (BoM). Many of the sites had bird guards installed prior to 1970 and for those sites, no adjustment was necessary. Adjustments were made at the remaining sites, assuming a 7% reduction due to the bird guard.

As an example, the largest error was at BoM site 80091 (Kyabram) where the bird guard was installed on 21/6/1978. At that site, the RF2004 estimate of the trend in pan evaporation rate for 1970-2002 was -7.9 (± 2.1) mm a^{-2}. After the "bird-guard" correction, this becomes -3.7 (± 2.3) mm a^{-2}. A full listing for other stations is detailed below.

RF2004 performed two separate analyses, one for 1970-2002 using 30 sites, and a second from 1975-2002 using 61 sites. The reanalysis for each is reported below.

To assist, we have listed in Table A.III, all those pan evaporation trends reported in RF2004 that have now changed as a result of the bird guard adjustment.

1970-2002, 30 sites

A total of 15 sites had bird guards installed after 1970. The new trends are listed here in an update of original Table A.I. In RF2004, we reported that there were statistically significant declines in pan evaporation rate at 14 sites, and increases at 3 sites. After the bird guard adjustments, we find statistically significant declines at 11 sites and increases at the same 3 sites (see updated Table 1). When averaged over all sites, the trend in pan evaporation rate was -2.9 ± 1.7 mm a^{-2} (see updated Fig. 2). This is less than the previous reported trend (-4.3 ± 1.8 mm a^{-2}, see Fig. 2 in RF2004).

The original maps have also been updated (see updated Fig. 1).

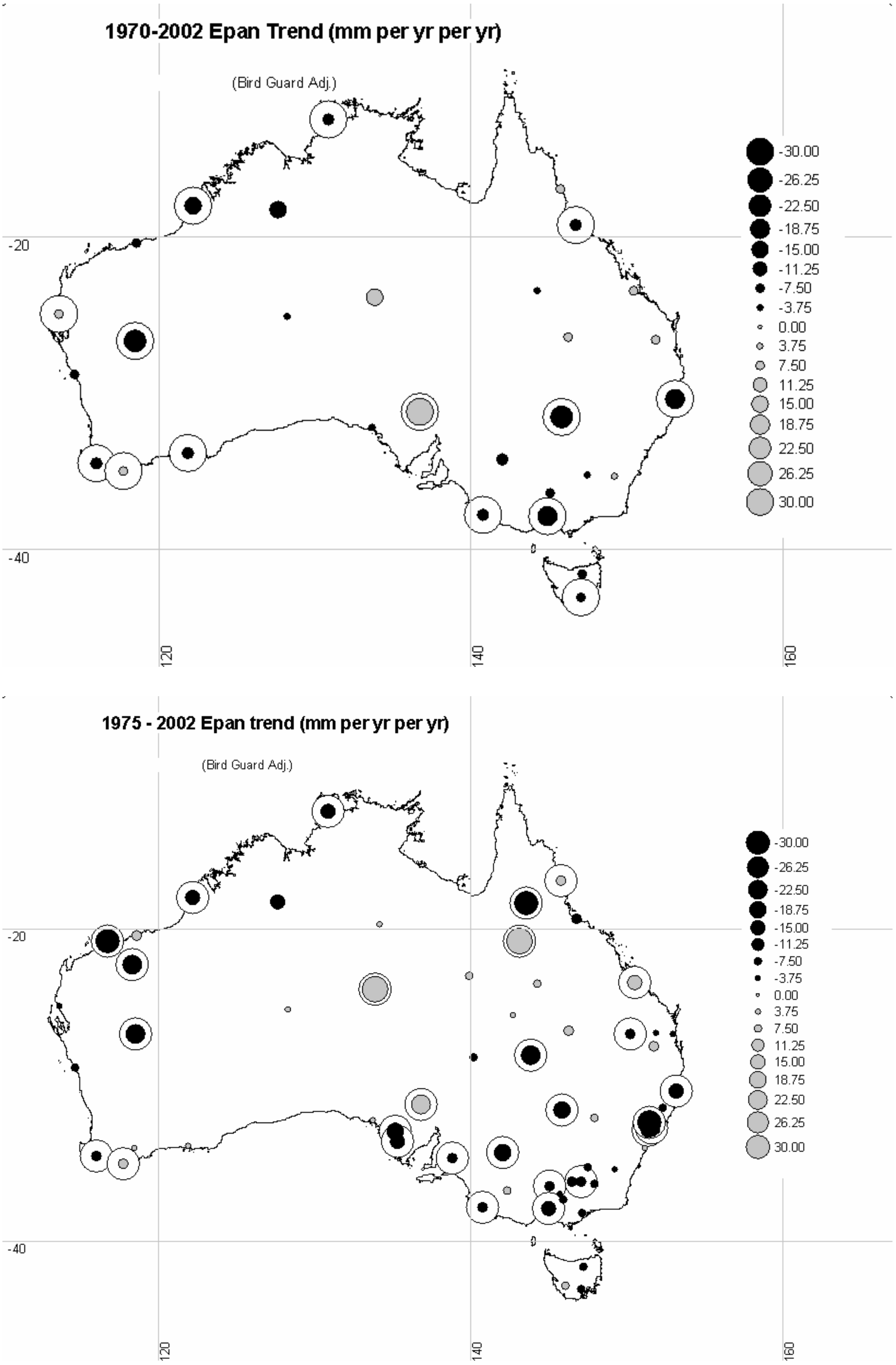
1975-2002, 61 sites

Out of the 61 sites, 10 had bird guards installed after 1 Jan 1975. Of those 10, seven were installed in 1975, two in 1976 and one in 1978. Consequently, the changes to the analysis were very minimal. The trends in pan evaporation (and rainfall which remains unchanged) at the 61 sites are listed in Table A.II. In RF2004, we reported that for the 1975-2002 period, there were statistically significant declines in pan evaporation rate at 23 sites, and increases at 5 sites. After the bird guard adjustments, we found statistically significant declines at 22 sites, and increases at 6 sites (see updated Table 1). When averaged over all sites, the trend in pan evaporation rate was -3.2 ± 1.8 mm a^{-2}. This is more or less identical with the previous report (-3.3 ± 1.8 mm a^{-2}, see Fig. 4 in RF2004).

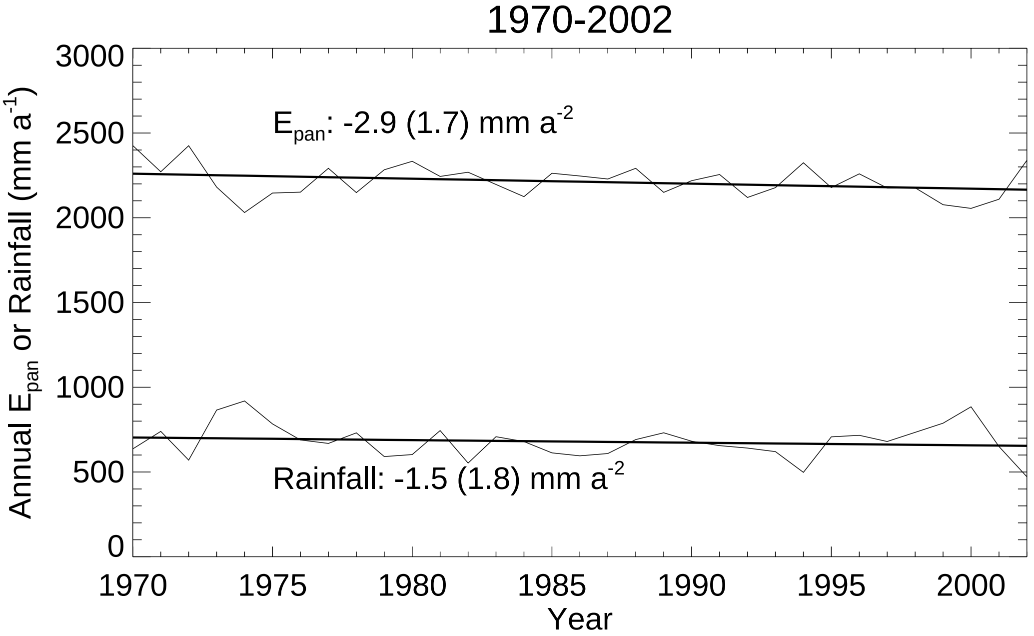
The original map is also updated (see updated Fig. 1.).

Period	**Decrease**	**No Change**	**Increase**
1970-2002 (30 sites)			
Pan evaporation	11 (14)	16 (13)	3
1975-2002 (61 sites)			
Pan evaporation	22 (23)	33	6 (5)

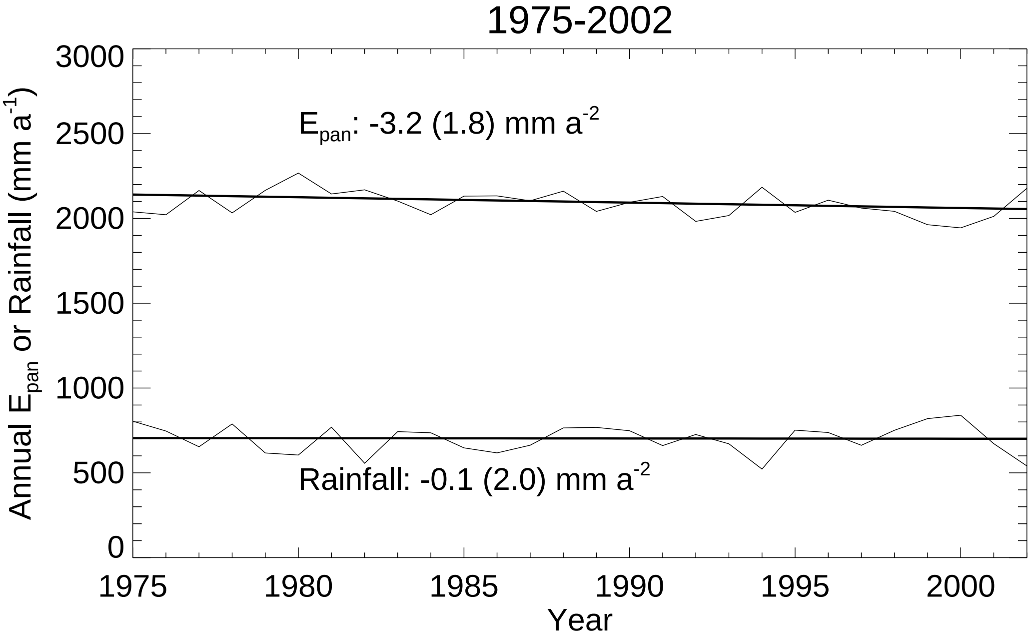
Updated Table 1 Number of sites showing statistically significant changes ($p > 0.95$) in annual pan evaporation in the two reporting periods. Numbers shown in brackets are those from original Table 1 in RF2004.



Update of Figure 1 Trends in annual pan evaporation rate E_{pan} for 1970-2002 (30 sites) and 1975-2002 (61 sites). Dots enclosed by a circle denote a statistically significant ($p > 0.95$) trend.



Update of Figure 2 Overall trends in pan evaporation rate E_{pan} and annual rainfall rate averaged over 30 sites for 1970-2002. (Standard error shown in brackets. E_{pan} trend is significant ($p > 0.90$) but the rainfall trend is not significant). In calculating the annual trend missing data in a given year at a given site was replaced by the annual mean at that site. There were 46 missing annual E_{pan} records and 8 missing annual rainfall records out of a total of (30 sites x 33 years) 990 records.



Update of Figure 4 Overall trends in pan evaporation rate E_{pan} and annual rainfall rate averaged over 61 sites for 1975-2002. (Standard error shown in brackets. E_{pan} trend is significant ($p > 0.90$) but the rainfall trend is not significant). In calculating the annual trend missing data in a given year at a given site was replaced by the annual mean at that site. There were 157 missing annual E_{pan} records and 24 missing annual rainfall records out of a total of (61 sites x 28 years) 1708 records.

Conclusion

The bird guard adjustment made a small difference to the 1970-2002, 30 sites analysis because bird guards were placed at 15 of the sites after 1 Jan 1970. Overall, after adjustment, the trend in pan evaporation rate for the 1970-2002 period (30 sites) was -2.9 ± 1.7 mm a^{-2}. (For comparison, RF2004 reported the trend to be -4.3 ± 1.7 mm a^{-2}, see their Fig. 2).

The bird guard adjustment made virtually no practical difference to the 1975-2002, 61 sites analysis because nearly all of the bird guards had been placed prior to 1975. Overall, after adjustment, the trend in pan evaporation rate for the 1975-2002 period (61 sites) was -3.2 ± 1.8 mm a^{-2}. (For comparison, RF2004 reported the trend to be –3.3 ± 1.8 mm a^{-2}, see their Fig. 4).

The conclusion in RF2004 still stands that pan evaporation in Australia, is on average, declining, at about the same rate as the northern hemisphere.

References

van Dijk, M. H. (1985) Reduction in evaporation due to the bird screen used in the Australian Class A pan evaporation network, *Australian Meteorological Magazine*, **33**: 181-183.

Updated Table A.I. Trends and averages, in annual pan evaporation at 30 sites for 1970-2002. Significant trends ($p > 0.95$) indicated in bold. Trend figures are plus/minus the standard error.

Num[a]	**Name**	**BG Install.**[b]	$\overline{E_{pan}}$ (mm a^{-1})	$d(E_{pan})/dt$ (mm a^{-2})
2012	HALLS CREEK AIRPORT	10/11/1968	3126	-10.2 ± 6.1
3003	BROOME AIRPORT	10/11/1968	2761	**-10.2 ± 3.0**
4032	PORT HEDLAND AIRPORT	10/11/1968	3250	-5.5 ± 4.7
6011	CARNARVON AIRPORT	11/9/1968	2612	**5.1 ± 2.4**
7045	MEEKATHARRA AIRPORT	10/11/1968	3531	**-20.2 ± 3.9**
8051	GERALDTON AIRPORT	25/6/1969	2446	-2.2 ± 2.7
9592	PEMBERTON	25/6/1968	1147	**-6.6 ± 1.6**
9741	ALBANY AIRPORT	25/6/1969	1393	**5.3 ± 1.3**
9789	ESPERANCE	28/10/1974	1690	**-6.3 ± 2.1**
13017	GILES METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE	17/2/1967	3471	-1.7 ± 5.9
14015	DARWIN AIRPORT	16/11/1976	2581	**-6.9 ± 2.8**
15590	ALICE SPRINGS AIRPORT	0/0/1966	3051	11.6 ± 7.8
16001	WOOMERA AERODROME	10/9/1970	3023	**20.9 ± 4.1**
18012	CEDUNA AMO	30/8/1971	2250	-1.3 ± 2.9
26021	MOUNT GAMBIER AERO	0/7/1973	1312	**-5.7 ± 1.2**
31011	CAIRNS AERO	0/1/1975	2194	4.0 ± 2.6
32040	TOWNSVILLE AERO	0/0/1970	2597	**-9.0 ± 3.5**
36031	LONGREACH AERO	5/1/1972	3011	-0.7 ± 5.3
39083	ROCKHAMPTON AERO	0/1/1975	2146	4.6 ± 2.7
40112	KINGAROY PRINCE STREET	0/0/1967	1643	3.3 ± 2.5
44021	CHARLEVILLE AERO	0/2/1974	2586	3.3 ± 4.7
48027	COBAR MO	0/1/1969	2405	**-17.7 ± 4.9**
59040	COFFS HARBOUR MO	0/1/1968	1683	**-13.4 ± 1.7**
70014	CANBERRA AIRPORT	1/1/1967	1673	0.9 ± 3.0
72150	WAGGA WAGGA AMO	0/2/1975	1773	-1.1 ± 3.1
76031	MILDURA AIRPORT	0/1/1972	2160	-6.1 ± 3.5
80091	KYABRAM (INST SUSTAINABLE AG)	21/6/1978	1537	-3.7 ± 2.3
86071	MELBOURNE REGIONAL OFFICE	24/5/1971	1209	**-14.9 ± 1.7**
91104	LAUNCESTON AIRPORT	25/8/1975	1274	-2.2 ± 1.6
94069	GROVE RESEARCH STATION	21/11/1966	980	**-5.0 ± 1.8**

[a] BoM site number.

[b] The date (dd/mm/yyyy) of installation of the bird guard. Day and/or month of zero means that the exact date is unknown. The shaded dates denote post 1970 installations, and the trends will be different from those in the original table.

Table A.II. Trends and averages, indicated by overbar in annual pan evaporation E_{pan} and annual rainfall P at 61 sites for 1975-2002. Significant trends ($p > 0.95$) indicated in bold. Trend figures are plus/minus the standard error.

[a] BoM site number.

[b] The date (dd/mm/yyyy) of installation of the bird guard. Day and/or month of zero means that the exact date is unknown. The shaded dates denote post 1975 installations, and the trends will be different from those calculated in RF2004.

Num[a]	**Name**	**Lon** (deg)	**Lat** (deg)	**Ht** (m)	**BG Install.**[b]	$\overline{E_{pan}}$ (mm a^{-1})	$d(E_{pan})/dt$ (mm a^{-2})	$\overline{P}$ (mm a^{-1})	$d(P)/dt$ (mm a^{-2})
2012	HALLS CREEK AIRPORT	127.66	-18.23	422	10/11/1968	3115	-12.4 ± 6.9	643	7.0 ± 5.5
3003	BROOME AIRPORT	122.23	-17.95	7	10/11/1968	2740	**-11.0 ± 3.5**	658	6.7 ± 8.3
4032	PORT HEDLAND AIRPORT	118.63	-20.37	6.4	10/11/1968	3193	6.2 ± 4.6	322	2.2 ± 3.5
5026	WITTENOOM	118.34	-22.24	463	1/9/1969	3070	**-18.7 ± 6.1**	506	10.5 ± 6.2
5061	DAMPIER SALT	116.75	-20.73	6	0/0/1970	3433	**-22.2 ± 2.7**	246	1.5 ± 2.7
6011	CARNARVON AIRPORT	113.67	-24.88	4	11/9/1968	2645	-0.6 ± 2.2	221	0.5 ± 2.4
7045	MEEKATHARRA AIRPORT	118.54	-26.61	517	10/11/1968	3481	**-20.0 ± 5.2**	259	4.6 ± 2.7
8051	GERALDTON AIRPORT	114.7	-28.8	33	25/6/1969	2441	-2.7 ± 3.7	439	0.4 ± 2.3
9592	PEMBERTON	116.04	-34.45	174	25/6/1969	1139	**-9.2 ± 1.6**	1096	-4.7 ± 5.6
9741	ALBANY AIRPORT	117.8	-34.94	68	25/6/1969	1404	**5.8 ± 1.6**	794	-3.0 ± 2.3
9789	ESPERANCE	121.89	-33.83	25	28/10/1974	1646	1.1 ± 1.6	601	1.1 ± 2.6
10622	ONGERUP	118.49	-33.97	286	25/6/1959	1578	0.1 ± 1.7	380	1.4 ± 1.8
13017	GILES METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE	128.29	-25.04	598	17/2/1967	3459	1.6 ± 7.1	304	**8.7 ± 3.3**
14015	DARWIN AIRPORT	130.89	-12.42	30.4	16/11/1976	2588	**-12.7 ± 3.1**	1796	3.8 ± 9.4
15135	TENNANT CREEK AIRPORT	134.18	-19.64	375.7	23/2/1973	3985	0.0 ± 8.4	462	1.5 ± 5.2
15590	ALICE SPRINGS AIRPORT	133.89	-23.8	546	0/0/1966	3030	**26.0 ± 8.6**	324	-2.4 ± 4.1
16001	WOOMERA AERODROME	136.8	-31.16	166.6	10/9/1970	3090	**20.0 ± 4.5**	180	-2.4 ± 1.9
17096	MOOMBA	140.21	-28.11	39	18/11/1972	3502	-4.3 ± 6.3	190	-3.3 ± 2.4
18012	CEDUNA AMO	133.71	-32.13	15.3	30/8/1971	2241	1.1 ± 3.1	276	-0.5 ± 1.8
18052	MINNIPA AGRICULTURAL CENTRE	135.15	-32.84	168	28/3/1972	2293	**-13.4 ± 3.4**	324	0.4 ± 2.3
18139	POLDA (GUM VIEW)	135.29	-33.51	37	0/8/1969	1830	**-12.4 ± 2.8**	388	-0.2 ± 2.2
23343	ROSEDALE (TURRETFIELD RESEARCH CENTRE)	138.83	-34.55	116	26/2/1974	1786	**-8.8 ± 2.9**	482	0.2 ± 2.5
26021	MOUNT GAMBIER AERO	140.77	-37.75	63	0/7/1973	1299	**-5.9 ± 1.6**	698	0.8 ± 2.4
30018	GEORGETOWN POST OFFICE	143.55	-18.29	291.7	0/1/1973	2203	**-21.6 ± 3.2**	784	-3.7 ± 5.5
30045	RICHMOND POST OFFICE	143.14	-20.73	211.1	10/2/1970	2767	**24.7 ± 8.0**	496	-1.5 ± 4.2
31011	CAIRNS AERO	145.75	-16.87	3	0/1/1975	2191	**7.4 ± 3.3**	1990	-12.0 ± 12.7
32040	TOWNSVILLE AERO	146.77	-19.25	7.5	0/0/1970	2571	-7.3 ± 4.3	1053	-0.9 ± 12.0

36031	LONGREACH AERO	144.28	-23.44	192.2	5/1/1972	3006	1.9 ± 5.7	435	3.3 ± 3.9
38003	BOULIA AIRPORT	139.9	-22.91	161.8	0/2/1970	2981	4.2 ± 8.7	267	-1.3 ± 3.4
38024	WINDORAH POST OFFICE	142.66	-25.42	126.3	0/5/1969	2915	0.9 ± 7.5	304	-1.8 ± 3.0
39083	ROCKHAMPTON AERO	150.48	-23.38	10	0/1/1975	2138	**10.0 ± 3.1**	754	-9.7 ± 5.7
40112	KINGAROY PRINCE STREET	151.85	-26.55	441.9	0/0/1967	1666	-1.0 ± 2.6	789	-1.6 ± 4.4
40282	NAMBOUR DPI	152.94	-26.64	32.5	9/4/1976	1428	-0.1 ± 1.5	1592	4.7 ± 11.9
41359	OAKEY AERO	151.74	-27.4	406.4	0/6/1973	2019	7.5 ± 3.9	627	-4.6 ± 3.8
42023	MILES POST OFFICE	150.18	-26.66	304.8	3/2/1970	1726	**-7.7 ± 3.0**	640	-3.2 ± 4.0
44021	CHARLEVILLE AERO	146.26	-26.41	302.6	0/2/1974	2575	8.9 ± 5.8	471	1.9 ± 3.5
45017	THARGOMINDAH POST OFFICE	143.82	-28	128.7	22/4/1970	2546	**-18.8 ± 5.3**	341	-2.6 ± 3.5
48027	COBAR MO	145.83	-31.49	260	0/1/1969	2352	**-13.6 ± 6.1**	408	-0.3 ± 3.8
51049	TRANGIE RESEARCH STATION AWS	147.95	-31.99	215	14/2/1975	2006	2.6 ± 5.3	493	0.9 ± 3.3
59040	COFFS HARBOUR MO	153.12	-30.31	5	0/1/1968	1664	**-12.1 ± 1.9**	1644	-0.8 ± 9.7
60085	YARRAS (MOUNT SEAVIEW)	152.25	-31.39	155	0/11/1970	970	-2.3 ± 2.5	1760	3.7 ± 9.4
61078	WILLIAMTOWN RAAF	151.84	-32.79	9	1/1/1974	1723	-2.8 ± 3.6	1122	3.3 ± 6.4
61242	CESSNOCK (NULKABA)	151.35	-32.81	62	1/6/1973	1354	**-10.3 ± 3.3**	753	-3.0 ± 4.2
61250	PATERSON (TOCAL)	151.59	-32.63	30	10/11/1967	1560	**-14.0 ± 3.8**	920	1.1 ± 5.5
61288	LOSTOCK DAM	151.46	-32.33	200	1/11/1969	1594	**-22.6 ± 6.2**	960	-1.5 ± 5.6
66037	SYDNEY AIRPORT AMO	151.17	-33.94	6	31/12/1973	1807	0.6 ± 2.3	1106	-5.8 ± 7.8
70014	CANBERRA AIRPORT	149.2	-35.3	578.4	1/1/1967	1685	-1.5 ± 4.1	617	1.2 ± 3.7
72023	HUME RESERVOIR	147.03	-36.1	184	5/12/1973	1415	**-7.7 ± 2.5**	714	1.5 ± 4.4
72150	WAGGA WAGGA AMO	147.46	-35.16	212	0/2/1975	1784	-4.2 ± 3.9	583	2.7 ± 3.5
76031	MILDURA AIRPORT	142.08	-34.23	50	0/1/1972	2170	**-13.4 ± 4.0**	280	-1.5 ± 1.9
79028	LONGERENONG	142.3	-36.67	91	1/2/1969	1617	2.3 ± 4.7	418	-2.4 ± 2.5
80091	KYABRAM (INST SUSTAINABLE AG)	145.06	-36.34	104.5	21/6/1978	1546	**-8.1 ± 2.7**	448	1.1 ± 3.0
82011	CORRYONG (PARISH LANE)	147.89	-36.2	313.5	16/2/1972	1165	-3.2 ± 2.3	816	0.9 ± 4.4
82039	RUTHERGLEN RESEARCH	146.51	-36.11	167.6	27/2/1975	1589	-7.5 ± 4.1	592	-2.7 ± 3.8
82042	STRATHBOGIE	145.73	-36.85	502	1/1/1974	1185	-1.6 ± 2.4	988	-6.4 ± 5.7
85072	EAST SALE AIRPORT	147.13	-38.11	4.6	0/1/1972	1333	-3.5 ± 2.2	592	-0.2 ± 3.1
86071	MELBOURNE REGIONAL OFFICE	144.97	-37.81	31.2	24/5/1971	1163	**-12.8 ± 2.**1	631	-1.1 ± 3.2
88023	LAKE EILDON GOULBURN MURRAY WATER (LAKE	145.91	-37.23	262	25/6/1974	928	-2.6 ± 2.0	859	-2.8 ± 3.9
91104	LAUNCESTON AIRPORT	147.2	-41.54	170	25/8/1975	1267	-1.9 ± 2.2	614	0.0 ± 2.2
94069	GROVE RESEARCH STATION	147.07	-42.99	60	21/11/1966	969	-4.5 ± 2.2	721	-3.2 ± 2.8
97053	STRATHGORDON VILLAGE	146.04	-42.77	322	12/9/1975	769	3.4 ± 1.9	2494	6.1 ± 7.2

Table A.III Trends in the pan evaporation rate after making the bird guard adjustment compared with trends previously reported in RF2004 for those stations where there has been an adjustment in either the 1970-2002 or 1975-2002 analysis. Significant trends ($p > 0.95$) indicated in bold

[a] BoM site number.

[b] The date (dd/mm/yyyy) of installation of the bird guard. Day and/or month of zero means that the exact date is unknown.

Num[a]	**Name**	**BG Install.**[b]	$d(E_{pan})/dt$ **after bird guard adjustment** **(mm a^{-2})**	$d(E_{pan})/dt$ **in RF2004** **(mm a^{-2})**
	1970-2002 Analysis			
9789	ESPERANCE	28/10/1974	**-6.3 ± 2.1**	**-9.7 ± 2.8**
14015	DARWIN AIRPORT	16/11/1976	**-6.9 ± 2.8**	**-12.8 ± 2.2**
16001	WOOMERA AERODROME	10/9/1970	**20.9 ± 4.1**	**19.8 ± 4.4**
18012	CEDUNA AMO	30/8/1971	-1.3 ± 2.9	-3.0 ± 3.2
26021	MOUNT GAMBIER AERO	0/7/1973	**-5.7 ± 1.2**	**-7.6 ± 1.4**
31011	CAIRNS AERO	0/1/1975	4.0 ± 2.6	0.0 ± 2.9
32040	TOWNSVILLE AERO	0/0/1970	**-9.0 ± 3.5**	**-9.7 ± 3.6**
36031	LONGREACH AERO	5/1/1972	-0.7 ± 5.3	-3.5 ± 5.9
39083	ROCKHAMPTON AERO	0/1/1975	4.6 ± 2.7	0.6 ± 3.2
44021	CHARLEVILLE AERO	0/2/1974	3.3 ± 4.7	-0.8 ± 5.2
72150	WAGGA WAGGA AMO	0/2/1975	-1.1 ± 3.1	-4.2 ± 3.0
76031	MILDURA AIRPORT	0/1/1972	-6.1 ± 3.5	**-8.0 ± 3.4**
80091	KYABRAM (INST SUSTAINABLE AG)	21/6/1978	-3.7 ± 2.3	**-7.9 ± 2.1**
86071	MELBOURNE REGIONAL OFFICE	24/5/1971	**-14.9 ± 1.7**	**-15.7 ± 1.7**
91104	LAUNCESTON AIRPORT	25/8/1975	-2.2 ± 1.6	**-4.8 ± 1.7**
	1975-2002 Analysis			
14015	DARWIN AIRPORT	16/11/1976	**-12.7 ± 3.1**	**-15.4 ± 2.5**
31011	CAIRNS AERO	0/1/1975	**7.4 ± 3.3**	**7.3 ± 3.3**
39083	ROCKHAMPTON AERO	0/1/1975	**10.0 ± 3.1**	**9.9 ± 3.1**
40282	NAMBOUR DPI	9/4/1976	-0.1 ± 1.5	-0.4 ± 1.4
51049	TRANGIE RESEARCH STATION AWS	14/2/1975	2.6 ± 5.3	2.4 ± 5.3
72150	WAGGA WAGGA AMO	0/2/1975	-4.2 ± 3.9	-4.3 ± 3.9
80091	KYABRAM (INST SUSTAINABLE AG)	21/6/1978	**-8.1 ± 2.7**	**-11.1 ± 2.5**
82039	RUTHERGLEN RESEARCH	27/2/1975	-7.5 ± 4.1	-7.7 ± 4.1
91104	LAUNCESTON AIRPORT	25/8/1975	-1.9 ± 2.2	-2.4 ± 2.1
97053	STRATHGORDON VILLAGE	12/9/1975	3.4 ± 1.9	3.0 ± 1.9