

JUN 29 1979

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF CANADIAN CLIMATE

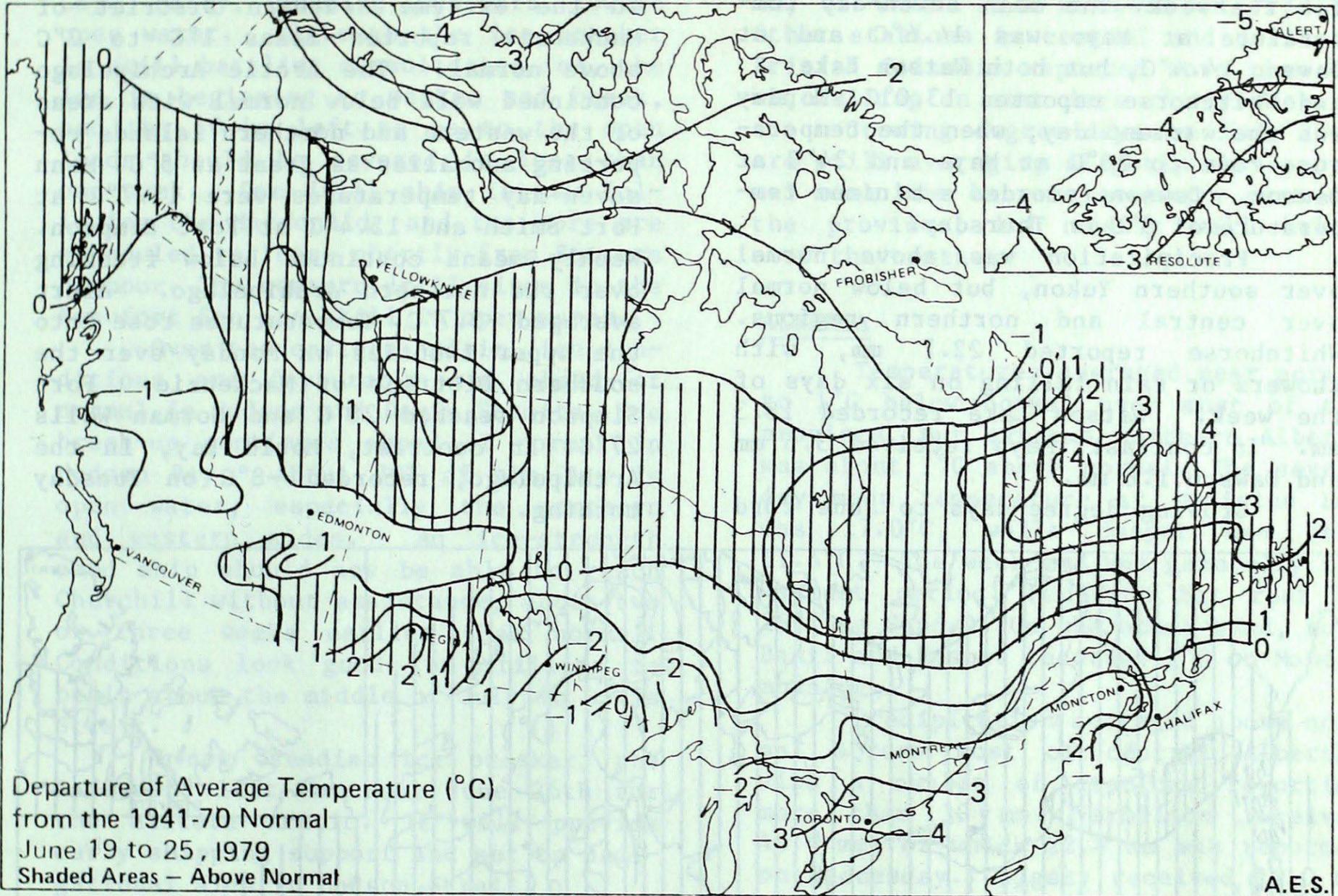
CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES

NON-CIRCULATING

THE CANADIAN CLIMATE CENTRE, ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT SERVICE, 4905 DUFFERIN ST., DOWNSVIEW, ONTARIO M3H 5T4

JUNE 29, 1979

VOL. 1 NO. 20



WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE WEEK - JUNE 19 - 25, 1979

Cool over much of Canada. Continuing wet over much of the Prairies and northern Ontario

Mean temperatures averaged well-below normal over much of Canada during the week, but it was warm in northern Quebec, and over Newfoundland-Labrador. A small area over southern Saskatchewan and most of the northern Prairies were also above normal. A sharp cold front moved eastward across the eastern half of the nation after mid-period, dropping temperatures to record-breaking levels for the time of year. For example, Toronto had its low-

est maximum temperature, 13°C, for the summer since records began in 1840, and at Schefferville, P.Q., the temperatures fell 10°C in one hour and 20°C in five hours.

Precipitation was heavy over much of the Prairies and northern Ontario, but most of southern B.C., extreme southern Alberta, southern Ontario, the Atlantic Provinces, and much of the Arctic was dry.

Agricultural conditions are rea-

NOTE: The data shown in this publication are based on unverified reports from approximately 225 Canadian and 115 northern United States Synoptic stations.

sonably good across much of Canada, but continuing extreme dryness is causing problems in southern Alberta.

The rain of the past week has aided fire fighters in northern Ontario and the Atlantic Provinces.

are running slightly above normal over central Yukon, but are well-below normal over the extreme southern part of the Territory.

YUKON

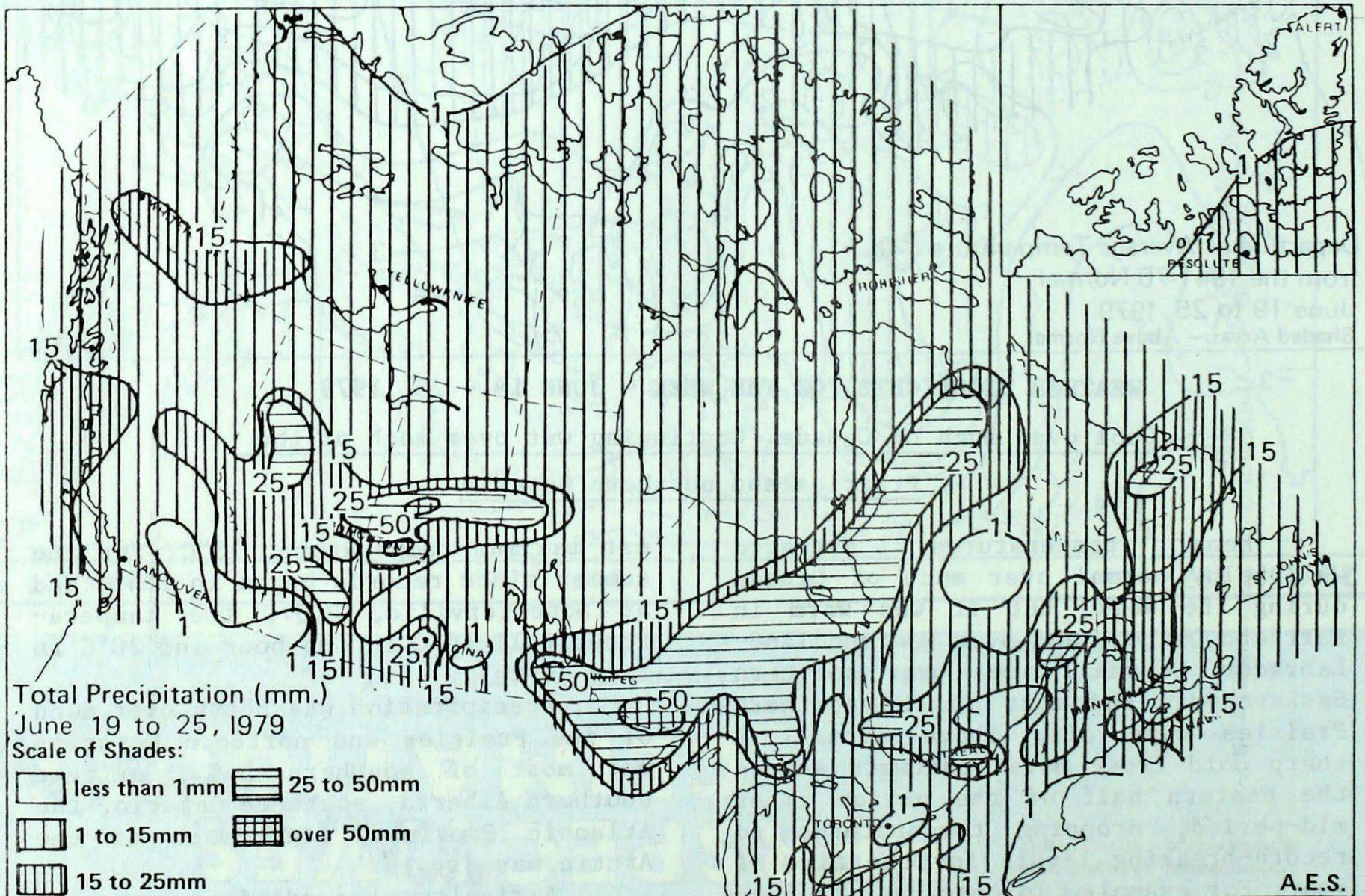
Temperatures averaged near normal for the week. The mean seven-day temperature at Mayo was 14.6°C and at Dawson 14.4°C, but both Watson Lake and Whitehorse reported 13.0°C. Monday was the warmest day, when the temperature rose to 26°C at Mayo and 24°C at Dawson. Dawson recorded a minimum temperature of 3°C on Thursday.

Precipitation was above normal over southern Yukon, but below normal over central and northern regions. Whitehorse reported 22.7 mm, with showers or rain falling on six days of the week. Watson Lake recorded 18.3 mm. In contrast, Mayo received 3.5 mm and Dawson 1.8 mm.

Growing degree-days to June 23rd

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Temperatures averaged near normal over most of the Districts of Mackenzie and Keewatin, although some stations in the extreme southern District of Mackenzie reported means 1°C to 2°C above normal. The Arctic Archipelago continued well below normal with areas of the western and northern islands reporting anomalies as great as 5°C. Mean seven-day temperatures were 15.7°C at Fort Smith and 15.4°C at Fort Simpson. Weekly means continued below freezing over the northern Archipelago. Alert averaged -3.7°C. Temperatures rose into the upper twenties on Monday over the southern District of Mackenzie. Fort Simpson reached 28°C and Norman Wells 27°C. In contrast, Mould Bay, in the Archipelago, recorded -8°C on Tuesday morning.



Total Precipitation (mm.)
June 19 to 25, 1979

Scale of Shades:

- less than 1mm
- 1 to 15mm
- 15 to 25mm
- 25 to 50mm
- over 50mm

Note: Values are non-representative in non-uniform topographical regions such as the Rocky Mts.

Precipitation generally was above normal over continental areas of the Territories, while below-normal amounts fell over the Arctic Islands. Coral Harbour received 19.1 mm of precipitation, of which 17.1 fell on Monday.

Ice conditions over the western Arctic are favourable, and break-up is generally slightly ahead of normal. The John A. Macdonald is now 75 km west of Cape Parry, heading westward toward open water. Although the ice breaker is still battling consolidated ice, the ice is beginning to weaken and break, and the 40 km left to go to the open leads should be covered in less than one week. One drill ship is now following the Macdonald, and two more are scheduled to leave shortly from Summers Harbour. The eastern drill sites in the Beaufort Sea are still in open water.

Over the eastern Arctic, ice conditions are favourable and ahead of normal in Hudson and Davis Straits. Ice break-up continues ahead of normal in Hudson Bay. About 30% of the Bay is open water, especially the northern and western sides. An ice-strengthened ship should now be able to reach Churchill without assistance, about two or three weeks earlier than normal. Conditions look good for drilling to begin about the middle of July in Davis Strait.

A new Canadian ice breaker, the Radisson, left Montreal June 26th for the eastern Arctic. It will provide early shipping support and set up navigational aids in Hudson Strait.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Temperatures averaged near normal over southern British Columbia, but about 1°C below normal over the central and northern regions of the province. The mean seven-day temperatures at Castlegar and Kamloops were 17.9°C, while Prince Rupert was only 10.9°C. Monday was the warmest day, and temperatures rose into the upper twenties and low thirties in interior valleys. Castlegar reported 32°C. In contrast, the mercury dipped to 2°C at Williams Lake on Sunday morning and at Prince George on Monday morning.

A few scattered localities along the west coast of Vancouver Island, along the north coast and over the northern interior reported above normal precipitation for the week, but most of the province was relatively dry. Precipitation amounts over southern B.C. were generally less than 10 mm, occurring mostly on Tuesday or Wednesday. Estevan Point, however, recorded 23.9 mm, of which 23.1 mm fell on Friday. Other stations in central and northern British Columbia reported more than 15 mm, falling on most days of the week.

Growing degree-days to June 23rd are still averaging slightly above normal over the extreme southern part of the province, but mostly well below over the north.

ALBERTA

Temperatures averaged near normal to 1°C below normal over most of the province, but extreme northern Alberta was about 1°C above normal. The seven-day mean temperature at Medicine Hat was 17.0°C, while Jasper was only 11.4°C. The week-end was generally the warmest period. Medicine Hat rose to 29°C on Sunday. On the other hand, both Banff and Jasper recorded 1°C on Monday morning.

Precipitation averaged above normal across most of central Alberta, with a number of stations reporting more than 30 mm. Vermilion received 46.4 mm, of which 22.4 mm was reported on Wednesday. Calgary received 26.0 mm the same day, but Lethbridge reported only 0.8 mm for the week.

Alberta agriculture in a special report on forages-spring 1979 reported that hay and pasture crops across Alberta were off to a slow start this year. Cool weather early in the spring along with little precipitation until mid-June was not conducive to grass growth. As a result, the hay crop is one to two weeks behind normal throughout most of the province. Pastures and ranges are also slower than usual though sufficient growth is available to support the grazing livestock. More precipitation and warm weather is required in the near future if pastures are to continue in fair condition. Hay

crops will require more growing weather before cutting. Good conditions for the next two to three weeks are important in order to achieve good hay yields and maintain pasture growth through the summer. Spotty showers provided some localized relief. However, pastures in some southern and south-central areas are beginning to show signs of drying out and the effects of overgrazing.

Dry land crops in southern Alberta are experiencing severe moisture stress due to a lack of a general rain throughout the south. Very spotty showers during the past week have done little to alleviate the problem. Elsewhere, cereal crops are in generally good condition, although development is later than normal for this time of year. Oilseed crops, particularly rapeseed, are in only fair condition, reflecting poor germination, frost, flea beetles and wind damage. Although subsurface moisture levels are good, poor surface moisture conditions in southern and central Alberta are hampering forage and crop growth. Strong dry winds have contributed to the lack of surface moisture, and soil erosion is a problem in some southern districts. Rain is needed to prevent further soil erosion and crop deterioration. In northern and Peace River districts, moisture conditions are generally good, although excessive rain has been reported in some areas. Northern districts require warm weather and abundant sunshine.

Flea beetles are becoming less of a problem in rapeseed fields, and other crop pests have been light. Forest tent caterpillars are very numerous in trees and shelter belts. Mosquitos and flies are becoming a problem in northern districts.

Northern Alberta market-garden vegetable crops are generally behind normal and won't be on sale at farmers markets until about mid-july, two weeks later than normal. Southern Alberta speciality and vegetable crops have had to cope with a very dry spell. However, they have the advantage of irrigation.

SASKATCHEWAN

West central Saskatchewan reported near normal temperatures, but

weekly means averaged 1°C to 2°C above normal across most of the remainder of the province. The seven-day mean at Regina was 18.3°C, while Buffalo Narrows averaged only 14.8°C. Sunday was the warmest day, when the mercury rose to 30°C at Broadview and Regina. Uranium City fell to 5°C on Thursday morning.

Extreme southern and extreme northern Saskatchewan were relatively dry, but it was a wet week over much of the province. La Ronge reported 59.1 mm over the seven days, of which 41.6 mm fell on Saturday. Saskatoon reported 54.3 mm, with 24.2 mm falling Tuesday and 25.0 mm Thursday. On the other hand, the weekly total at Broadview was only 0.4 mm.

Two tornadoes were reported over southern Saskatchewan on Thursday. In the late afternoon, one was reported about 8 km north of Regina. It moved eastward for about 40 km, passing mostly over open fields. Another one was reported in the evening at Moose Jaw. On Sunday, a tornado was reported near Saskatoon. No damage was reported in any of these cases.

Crops are reported progressing well, but late for the time of year. Seeding is complete and spraying underway. Some flea damage is reported from Yorkton and Wilkie.

Growing degree-days to June 23 are still averaging well below normal over the province.

MANITOBA

Temperatures averaged near normal to 1°C above normal over northern Manitoba, but over southern regions of the province, the departures averaged 1°C to 2°C below normal. The seven-day mean temperature at Brandon was 15.6°C, while Churchill was only 8.1°C. Sunday was the warmest day, when the mercury rose to 30°C at both Brandon and Dauphin. Some northern regions had frost. Thompson reported a minimum of -1°C on both Friday and Saturday morning. Gimli reported a low maximum temperature record for the date on Thursday, when the mercury failed to rise above 12°C.

While much of the province was relatively dry, there were some notable exceptions. Portage la Prairie reported 55.7 mm for the week, of which 55.1 mm fell on Wednesday. On the same day, Pilot Mound received 50.0 mm and Winnipeg 33.1 mm.

Swan River and Grass River both reported hail on Sunday.

Growing degree-days to June 23 are still averaging well below normal over southern Manitoba. They are above normal over the northern half of the province, however.

ONTARIO

Although extreme northern Ontario reported temperatures near normal to slightly above for the week, most of the province reported means 2° to 4° below normal. The seven-day mean temperature was 17.6°C at Windsor, but Armstrong was only 10.9°C. The first three days of the week were comparatively warm over northern Ontario. Moosonee reached 29°C on Tuesday. Windsor reported the same temperature on Wednesday. Much colder air pushed rapidly eastward across the province on Thursday and early Friday. Low maximum temperatures were reported for the date on Thursday at Red Lake and Pickle Lake and on Saturday at North Bay, Mount Forest and Toronto. On Friday, temperature never rose above 7°C at Geraldton. The record for Toronto City was particularly impressive. The mercury on Saturday never rose above 13°C. This is the lowest maximum temperature ever recorded, not only for June 23rd, but also for any date between June 16 and September 8, inclusive, with records going back to 1840. Frost was reported at many places in northern Ontario in the cold air. Armstrong recorded -1°C on Friday, -3°C on Saturday, and -2°C on Sunday, and frost was also reported at Atikokan, Geraldton, Kapuskasing, Moosonee, Pickle Lake, Red Lake, Thunder Bay, Timmins and Wawa. A number of daily record low minimums were also reported. Some of these were in southern Ontario, such as Windsor's 7°C and Kitchener's 4°C, both recorded Sunday morning. Some patchy frost was reported over southern Ontario Monday morning,

as grass minimum temperatures fell to -3°C at Delhi, in the heart of the tobacco country, and to -2°C at Harrow, in the vegetable growing region of Essex County. No report of damage has been received.

Precipitation generally continued below normal over southern Ontario during the week, but it was wet over northern Ontario. Precipitation amounts were mostly less than 10 mm over southern Ontario. Toronto, for instance, received only 0.8 mm for the week. Over northern regions of the province, weekly totals were generally in the 20 mm to 40 mm range, but Atikokan received 55.8 mm, of which 35.0 mm fell on Tuesday.

On Wednesday, a youth was killed by lightning near Sarnia. Later in the week, on early Friday morning, a line of thunderstorms did considerable damage from Muskoka to southwestern Ontario. At Bala, boats were tossed ashore as gusty winds whipped up Lake Muskoka. Hail was reported at Bolton and Richmond Hill, damaging local vegetable crops.

Growing degree-days to June 23rd are running well-below normal over northern Ontario, but are above normal over northeastern and eastern regions of the Province. Over southern Ontario, they are close to normal for this time of year.

The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources report for Monday, June 25 is as follows:

Number of fires and area burned

WEEK OF JUNE 16 - 24

REGION	NUMBER	HECTARES
North-central	47	10700
Northwestern	70	18200
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	136	29000

A lightning storm that passed over the northwestern portion of the province on June 15 touched off numerous fires in the northwestern and north-central regions. Large-scale unit crew and equipment movements took place throughout the week in an effort to suppress four major fires covering approximately 24000 hectares. By

Friday, June 22, all but one fire had been contained, and we are presently in the process of returning personnel and equipment to their home locations. At the peak of operations we involved 40 helicopters, 11 heavy water bombers, and 400 men in the northwestern portion of the province.

QUEBEC

The week began with sunny weather, but a very cold air mass invaded the province in the wake of a slow moving disturbance. Mean weekly temperatures were well-above normal in central Quebec, but a few degrees below normal in the southern and extreme northern sections. Montreal recorded a seven-day average of 16.6°C, while it was only 4.9 at Inoucdjouac. The maximum temperature reached 31°C on the 21st at Bagotville, a new record for the day, but -2°C was reported both on the 23rd and the 24th at Poste de la Baleine. Some high temperature records were broken in the first part of the week at Poste de la Baleine, Wabush and Schefferville, but the cold wave resulted in numerous low temperature records from the 23rd to the 25th. The most noticeable temperature drop was at Schefferville, where the mercury on Friday dove from 26°C at 8 p.m. to 16°C at 9 p.m. and finally reached 6°C at 1 a.m. Saturday morning, a 20°C difference in 5 hours. Also at Schefferville, high temperature records on the 21st and 22nd were immediately followed by low temperature records on the 23rd and 24th. Frost was reported on the 24th and 25th in the Lac St-Jean area, in Abitibi, in the Ottawa River region, and in the Eastern Townships.

The passage of the cold front was accompanied by showers and thunderstorms in most regions. Sept-Iles has now reported measurable precipitation on 16 days so far this month, tying the June record.

The St-Jean festivities were disrupted by the bad weather which prevailed on Saturday and Sunday. The Abitibi region was the only region spared, as the clearing occurred early on Sunday, but temperatures remained low. Elsewhere, several St-Jean bon-

fires were cancelled or scheduled for the following day. The "fêtes populaires" were cancelled or shortened, and attendance in general was reduced, although it was large in the Montreal area.

Despite the cold weather, growing degree-days to June 23rd are continuing well above normal over the province.

MARITIME PROVINCES

Temperatures averaged about 1°C to 2°C below normal for the week. The mean temperature for the seven-day period was 15.0°C at both Fredericton and Summerside, but only 13.4°C at Charlo, N.B. No really warm weather occurred during the week. Chatham reported 26°C on Thursday. By the end of the week, colder weather returned, and maximum temperatures on Monday ranged from 11°C to 15°C over the Maritimes, well-below normal for the time of year. The evenings were decidedly chilly, and record low minimum temperatures for the day were recorded both on Wednesday and Monday. Moncton and Greenwood both reported 2°C Monday morning, but there were several reports of frost from forestry stations in both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on Wednesday.

Precipitation was generally below normal for the week across the Maritimes. Most places received less than 10 mm, but Chatham received 21.1 mm, of which 20.8 mm fell on Friday, and Shearwater, N.S., reported 20.4 mm.

The hay crop has now been mostly cut, and drying is now occurring. Since this is very early, it is hoped that a second crop can be cut in 6 or 7 weeks. In New Brunswick, because of winter kill, there are less strawberries and apples this year than last.

In New Brunswick, eight fires were reported last week, burning over 5.5 hectares. In Nova Scotia, 20 small fires reported last week are now all out.

Growing degree-days to June 23rd are continuing well-above normal over all the Maritimes.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Temperatures averaged 2°C to 4°C above normal for the week over Labrador and about 2°C above normal or a little

less over the Island of Newfoundland. The mean temperature for the seven-day period was 15.9°C at Goose Bay, but only 9.7°C at Hopedale, Labrador. The first four days were exceptionally warm. On Thursday, the mercury rose to 33°C at Goose Bay and 30°C at Cartwright, breaking daily maxima records. On Friday, new record high temperatures for the date were again established, as Goose Bay reached 32°C, Cartwright 30°C, and Gander 28°C. Much colder air plunged across the province on Saturday and Sunday, and again some daily records were tied or broken, this time for low temperatures, both maxima and minima. The mercury only struggled up

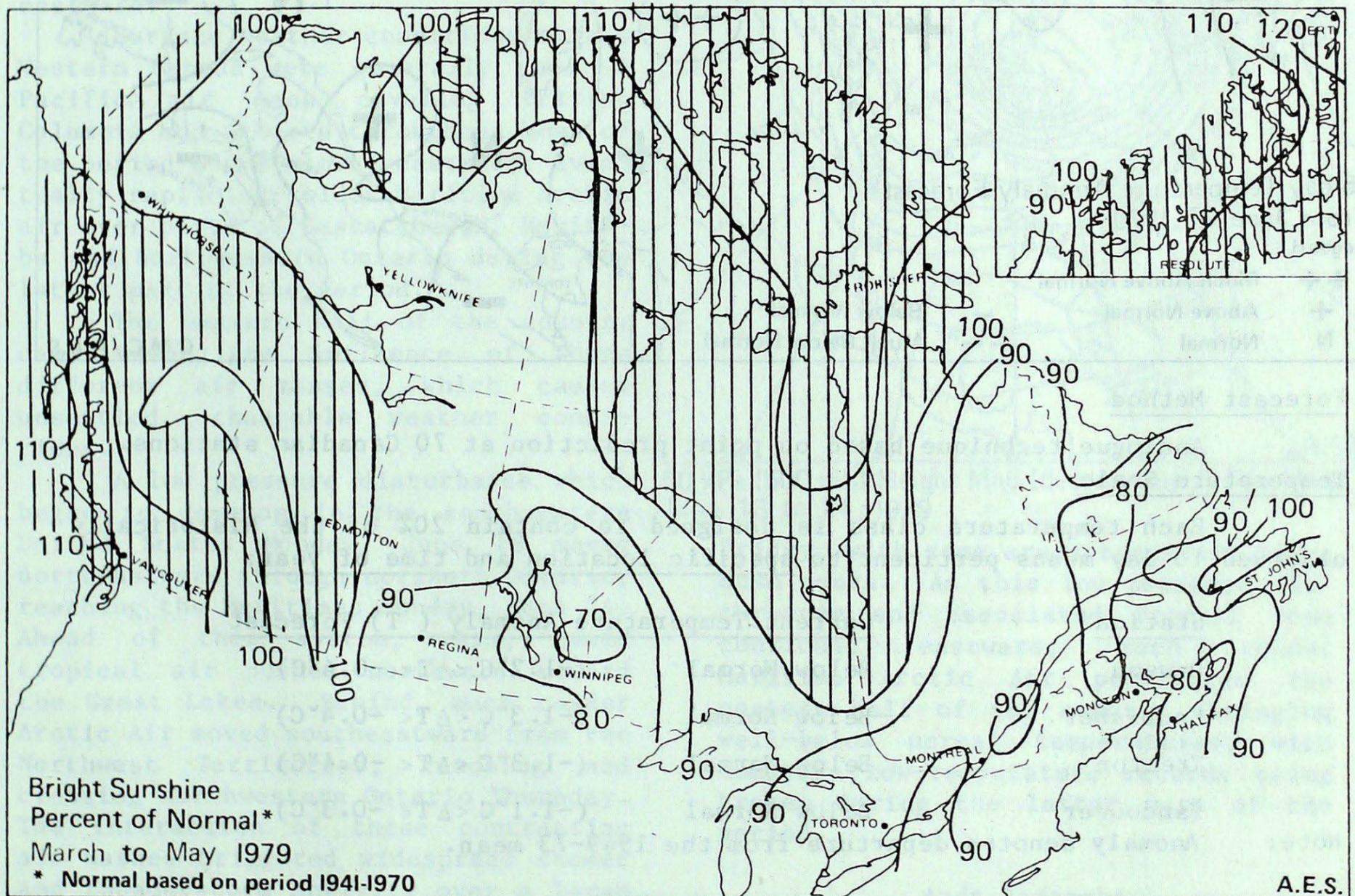
to 4°C on Saturday at Hopedale, and minimum temperatures of 0°C were recorded Monday morning at Cartwright, Deer Lake and St. Anthony.

Precipitation was generally light during the week, many stations receiving less than 15 mm. One exception was Daniels Harbour, on the west coast of the Island, which received 36.4 mm.

Two large forest fires were still burning in the Notre Dame Bay area on Saturday, but Sunday's rain extinguished them.

Growing degree-days to June 23 are continuing well-above normal over all the province.

SUNSHINE - SPRING 1979

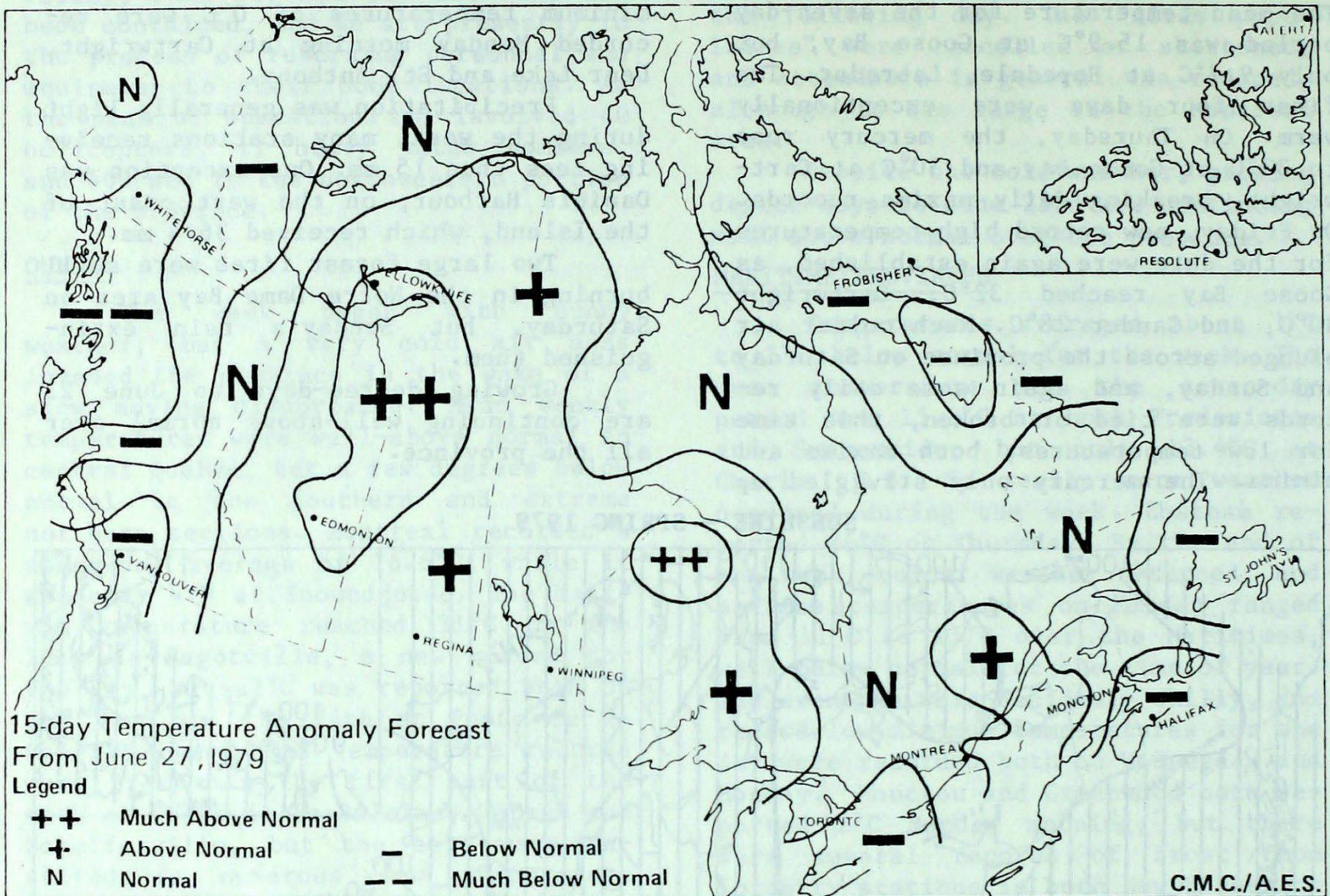


For the three month period, March through May, 1979, sunshine was below normal over much of Canada, and particularly so over the eastern Prairies, southern Ontario, most of Quebec, and the Maritimes. Southern British Columbia and the eastern Arctic reported well-above normal sunshine for the same period.

There is not necessarily a direct relationship between the percentage of normal bright sunshine and the percen-

tage of normal cloudiness, as sunshine only reflects a lack of cloudiness during the daylight hours, and much cloud can occur during the night-time hours. However, cloudy, dull periods with much cloudiness also show up in the records as periods of below-normal sunshine. Much rainy, dull weather occurred over southern Manitoba and the Maritimes this spring, and the sunshine records also show this feature.

15 DAY TEMPERATURE ANOMALY FORECAST

Forecast Method

Analogue technique based on point prediction at 70 Canadian stations.

Temperature Scale

Each temperature class is designed to contain 20% of the historically observed 15 day means pertinent to specific location and time of year:

<u>Station</u>	<u>Current Temperature Anomaly (T) Forecast</u>	
Dawson	Below Normal	$(-1.2^{\circ}\text{C} < \Delta T < -0.4^{\circ}\text{C})$
Frobisher	Below Normal	$(-1.3^{\circ}\text{C} < \Delta T < -0.4^{\circ}\text{C})$
Trenton	Below Normal	$(-1.3^{\circ}\text{C} < \Delta T < -0.4^{\circ}\text{C})$
Vancouver	Below Normal	$(-1.1^{\circ}\text{C} < \Delta T < -0.3^{\circ}\text{C})$

Note: Anomaly denotes departure from the 1949-73 mean.

CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES

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Synoptic History

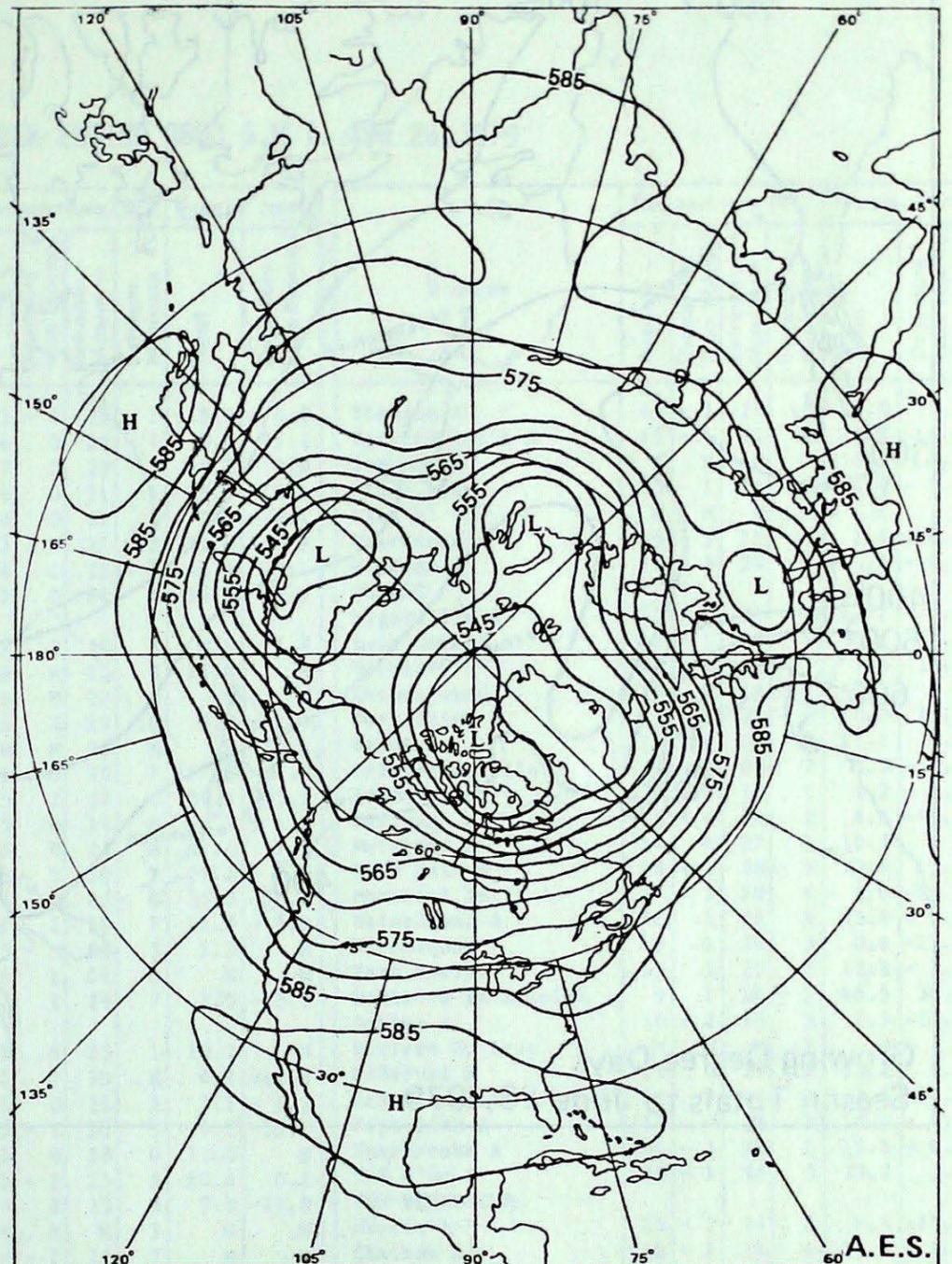
The upper level steering flow was more disorganized during the period. Both short and major waves progressed successively from west to east in the wind flow, resulting in variable weather conditions across Canada.

British Columbia and eastern Canada were generally under the influence of mean 50 kPa troughs and associated closed upper lows, whereas a weak mean upper ridge was predominant across the southern portions of the Canadian Prairies. Ontario and Quebec had variable upper level flow patterns throughout the period as a result of weak closed upper lows developing and moving eastward.

Surface weather conditions across Western Canada were generally cool. A Pacific air mass covering British Columbia and Alberta throughout most of the period moved slowly eastward, eventually replacing colder Maritime Arctic air over parts of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario during the latter part of the period.

The eastern half of the country came under the influence of three different air masses, which caused unsettled, changable weather conditions.

A low pressure disturbance which began to develop in the southwestern United States Monday, June 18 moved northeastward through northern Ontario, reaching the Maritimes Sunday, June 24. Ahead of this system, warm, humid tropical air pushed northward toward the Great Lakes. Behind, much colder Arctic Air moved southeastward from the Northwest Territories, reaching and crossing northwestern Ontario Thursday. The interaction of these contrasting air masses triggered widespread shower and thunderstorm activity over a large area of Ontario and Quebec Thursday and

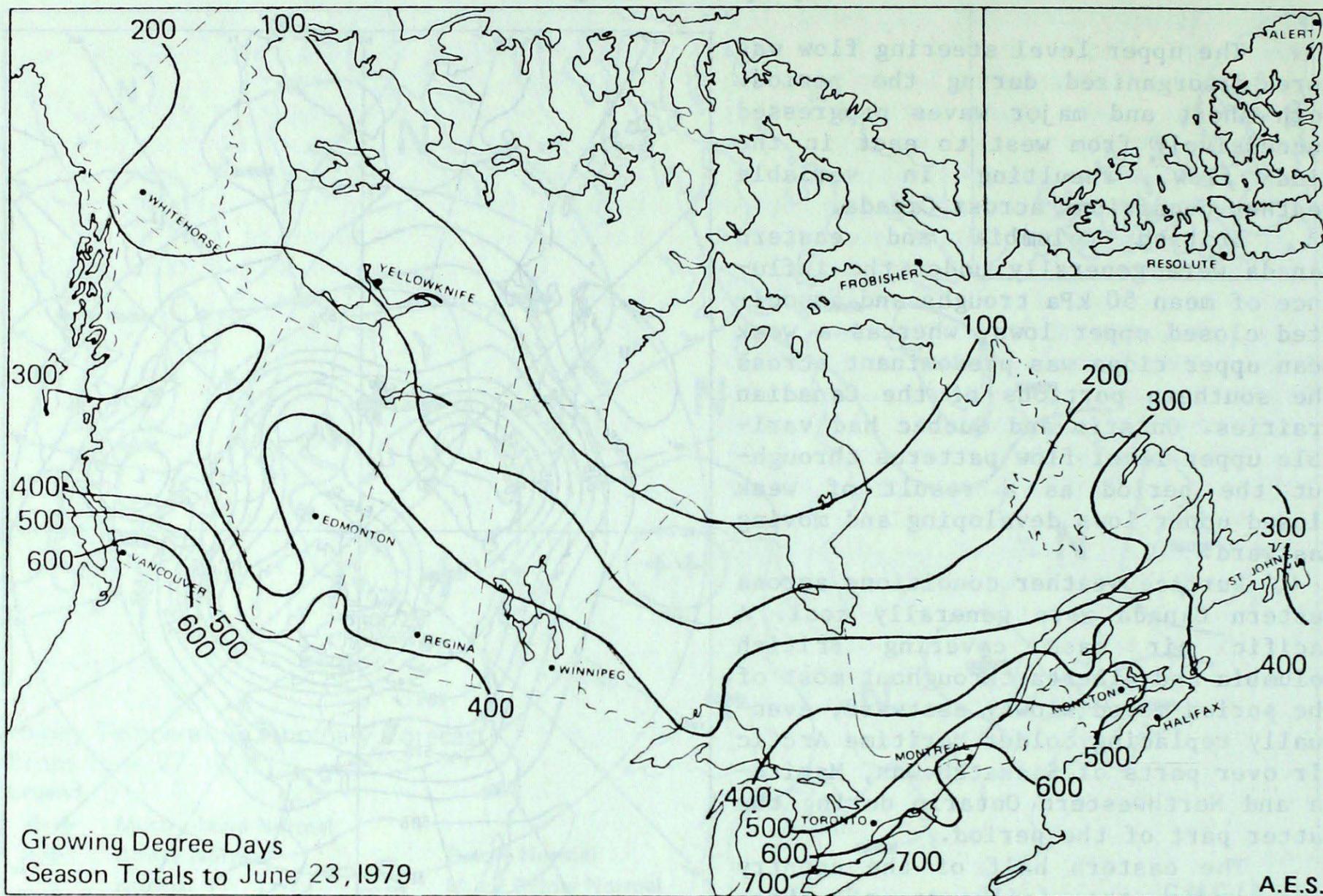


50 kPa (500 mb) Height Map (decametres) 7 Day Mean
June 18 to 24, 1979

Friday, with some areas receiving heavy down pours. As this low pressure disturbance and associated frontal zone continued eastward, much colder Maritime Arctic Air penetrated the eastern half of the country, bringing well-below normal temperatures, with numerous low-temperature records being broken during the latter part of the period.

Andy Radomski

GROWING DEGREE-DAYS



ON THIS DATE...



....The Prairies experienced the warmest, driest, sunniest June on record in 1961, resulting from an almost stationary high pressure ridge. Various stations reported temperatures in the mid-thirties for four consecutive days during the first week. The highest temperatures for each province were 37°C, 38°C, 39°C, respectively, for Brooks, Alberta, Cameo, Sask., and Deloraine, Manitoba. Not only were June records broken, but temperatures exceeded July temperatures as well. Needless to say, drought conditions prevailed. Winnipeg received 3.3 mm of rain, 1/3 of the previous minimum, during this month, which is usually the wettest month of the year. Thus forest fires were eminent. Monthly sunshine

records were also set 370 hours at Winnipeg and 382 hours at Regina.

.....Late in the afternoon of June 30, 1912, the most destructive tornado in Canada attacked Regina, Saskatchewan. Tornadoes frequenting open areas on the Prairies do little damage, but the "Regina Cyclone" injured hundreds as well as taking 28 lives, constituting 36% of Canada's total deaths attributed to tornadoes. Property damage was estimated at \$4,000,000.00 at that time, which translates into a considerably higher amount by today's standards.

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION DATA FOR THE WEEK ENDING 0600 G.M.T. JUNE 26, 1979

Station	Temperature (°C)				Precip. (mm)		Station	Temperature (°C)				Precip. (mm)		Station	Temperature (°C)				Precip. (mm)	
	Average	Departure from Normal	Extreme Maximum	Extreme Minimum	Total	Departure from Normal		Average	Departure from Normal	Extreme Maximum	Extreme Minimum	Total	Departure from Normal		Average	Departure from Normal	Extreme Maximum	Extreme Minimum	Total	Departure from Normal
BRITISH COLUMBIA							Jasper	11	-1	22	1	15.2	-0.5	Timmins A	14	-1	27	0	4.0	-19.9
Abbotsford	15	0	27	5	5.2	-8.7	Lethbridge A	16	0	28	4	0.8	-23.4	Toronto Int'l A	15	-4	25	6	0.8	-14.8
Blue River	M	M	M	M	M	M	Medicine Hat A	17	0	29	7	29.3	12.0	Trenton A	M	M	M	7	10.9	-3.5
Bull Harbour	11	-1	16	5	19.5	2.3	Peace River A	14	0	21	7	33.0	19.6	Trout Lake	13	-1	24	1	14.4	-3.6
Castlegar A	18	0	32	8	1.8	-23.7	Red Deer A	14	0	22	2	3.0	-19.1	Wawa A	M	M	M	-1	M	M
Cranbrook A	16	-1	28	6	2.6	-30.9	Rocky Mountain House	13	0	21	2	23.0	-4.9	Warton A	14	-3	28	3	1.4	-16.8
Comox A	15	0	27	10	1.6	-9.6	Vermilion A	14	0	22	7	46.4	28.1	Windsor A	18	-3	29	7	15.6	-4.1
Estevan Point	M	M	M	8	23.9	2.4	Whitecourt	13	0	21	4	36.8	19.2	QUEBEC						
Fort Nelson A	15	0	26	6	6.2	-13.1	SASKATCHEWAN							Bagotville A	15	-1	31	2	17.2	-9.1
Fort St. John A	13	-1	22	7	9.9	-2.6	Broadview	17	2	30	6	0.0	-21.8	Baie Comeau	13	-1	25	5	20.4	2.8
Kamloops A	18	-1	31	8	0.0	-6.1	Buffalo Narrows	15	M	22	8	11.0	M	Border	11	4	29	1	7.4	-15.1
Lytton	M	M	M	10	0.0	-4.8	Cree Lake	M	M	22	M	M	M	Chibougamau	15	M	28	1	16.2	M
Penticton A	17	-1	28	7	0.2	-5.5	Estevan A	18	2	29	10	9.0	-12.4	Fort Chimo A	7	-2	22	-1	30.3	19.6
Port Hardy A	12	0	18	6	11.4	-2.6	Hudson Bay	M	M	26	M	M	M	Gaspé A	13	0	28	3	21.1	6.4
Prince George A	11	-2	23	2	17.1	2.2	Kindersley	16	0	28	7	17.6	4.0	Grindstone Island	14	1	20	7	5.8	-8.8
Prince Rupert A	11	0	15	5	15.4	-17.4	La Ronge A	15	2	22	6	59.1	35.9	Inoucdjouac	5	-1	13	1	1.2	-6.3
Queanell A	13	-1	26	4	14.7	-2.0	North Battleford A	15	0	24	8	19.3	4.0	Maniwaki	14	-2	26	2	4.6	-19.3
Revelstoke A	17	0	29	6	16.2	-3.0	Prince Albert A	15	0	24	8	21.8	7.0	Matagami A	14	M	27	1	10.9	M
Smithers A	11	-2	24	3	8.6	-1.9	Regina A	18	3	30	9	29.2	7.5	Mont Joli A	14	-1	26	5	32.9	13.7
Terrace A	13	-1	25	7	15.2	1.2	Saskatoon A	16	0	27	8	54.3	38.6	Montréal Int'l A	17	-3	28	6	1.0	-19.9
Vancouver Int'l A	15	-1	23	8	2.8	-7.7	Swift Current A	16	1	28	7	11.8	-8.4	Natashquan A	12	1	22	4	22.0	-5.8
Victoria Int'l A	15	0	24	7	4.0	-3.2	Uranium City	15	M	25	5	1.3	M	Nitchequon	13	1	24	3	0.8	-21.8
Williams Lake A	12	-2	24	-2	5.6	-3.3	Wynyard	16	1	26	8	M	M	Port Menier	13	1	23	5	10.8	-7.4
YUKON							Yorkton A	17	1	29	7	3.0	-15.2	Poste de la Baleine	9	1	26	-2	48.5	36.4
Dawson A	14	0	24	3	1.8	-8.6	MANITOBA							Québec A	16	-2	28	5	7.3	-23.7
Mayo A	15	1	26	6	3.5	-4.9	Bissett	15	M	25	1	19.3	M	Riviere du Loup	M	M	M	7	M	M
Watson Lake A	13	-1	22	4	18.3	5.6	Brandon A	16	0	30	8	4.9	-12.8	Roberval A	15	0	28	2	23.2	5.5
Whitehorse A	13	0	20	4	22.7	14.4	Churchill A	8	0	25	1	3.1	-6.2	Schefferville A	12	2	28	1	3.4	-11.9
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES							Dauphin A	15	-1	30	3	9.2	-13.1	Sept-Iles A	13	0	23	3	18.6	-1.4
Alert	-4	-5	-1	-6	0.1	-3.3	Gillam A	12	M	28	0	11.0	M	Sherbrooke A	14	-2	28	1	15.3	-6.3
Baker Lake	7	1	20	-1	11.2	6.3	Gimli	15	-2	25	5	20.6	0.2	Val d'Or A	14	-1	26	3	33.2	3.0
Cambridge Bay A	2	-2	12	-4	7.2	3.3	Lynn Lake	13	2	25	3	9.8	-12.8	NEW BRUNSWICK						
Cape Dyer	-1	M	5	-6	2.2	M	Norway House	M	M	M	3	M	M	Charlo A	13	-1	24	3	9.4	-15.1
Chesterfield Inlet	4	0	10	-1	1.7	-7.0	Pilot Mound	14	-2	25	7	M	M	Chatham A	15	-2	26	4	21.1	-1.7
Clyde	1	-1	10	-4	1.6	-0.3	Portage la Prairie	15	-2	27	7	55.7	39.5	Fredericton A	15	-2	25	5	6.2	-12.9
Coppermine	5	-1	22	-4	7.3	3.4	The Pas A	15	0	26	6	4.7	-9.7	Moncton A	14	-2	24	2	8.7	-12.8
Coral Harbour	4	0	14	-2	19.1	13.5	Thompson A	12	1	26	-1	39.9	22.8	Saint John A	14	-1	24	3	15.3	-5.2
Ennadai	M	M	M	0	M	M	Winnipeg Int'l A	15	-2	26	5	33.3	14.7	NOVA SCOTIA						
Eureka	1	-3	10	-3	0.0	-1.2	ONTARIO							Greenwood A	15	-2	25	2	13.1	-3.4
Fort Simpson	15	-1	28	7	17.6	10.6	Armstrong A	11	-3	23	-3	M	M	Shearwater A	14	-1	21	6	20.4	0.0
Fort Smith A	16	2	25	5	5.5	-3.2	Atikokan	13	1	27	-1	55.8	44.5	Sydney A	14	0	23	6	4.0	-17.4
Frobisher Bay A	4	-1	8	-1	3.2	-7.1	Earlton A	14	-2	27	1	33.4	9.8	Truro	15	0	25	3	M	M
Hall Beach A	1	M	5	-7	6.4	M	Geraldton	11	-1	23	-1	30.0	26.6	Yarmouth A	14	0	23	6	6.7	-12.1
Hay River A	12	0	23	5	1.2	-7.0	Gore Bay A	14	-2	23	5	9.2	-8.6	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND						
Inuvik A	11	-1	21	0	2.2	-2.3	Kapuskasung A	14	-1	28	-2	18.6	-6.8	Charlottetown	15	0	24	6	5.7	-13.6
Mould Bay	-2	-4	1	-8	0.0	-0.9	Kenora A	15	-2	26	4	34.3	17.6	Summerside	15	-1	25	5	7.4	-13.5
Norman Wells A	15	0	27	3	6.6	-3.4	Kingston A	M	M	24	M	M	M	NEWFOUNDLAND						
Resolute A	M	M	2	M	2.2	-0.4	Lansdowne House	14	0	27	3	46.8	28.5	Battle Harbour	11	4	27	3	M	M
Sachs Harbour	-1	-5	4	-6	0.6	-2.9	London A	15	-4	26	4	4.2	-13.4	Cartwright	13	4	30	0	20.0	-1.3
Yellowknife A	13	-1	21	5	2.6	-2.9	Moosonee	15	1	29	-2	38.2	13.3	Deer Lake	15	2	30	0	12.0	-0.1
ALBERTA							Mount Forest	M	M	26	M	14.4	-1.1	Gander Int'l A	16	3	28	4	6.4	-9.5
Banff	12	1	23	1	15.2	-1.1	Muskoka A	14	-3	26	3	20.3	-3.6	Goose A	16	4	33	1	26.2	2.9
Calgary Int'l A	13	-1	23	3	30.2	2.8	North Bay A	14	-3	26	3	10.2	-13.2	Hopedale	10	2	23	1	7.1	-11.0
Cold Lake A	14	-1	23	8	23.6	6.2	Ottawa Int'l A	16	-3	26	7	39.4	19.5	St. Anthony	13	M	25	0	13.4	M
Coronation A	14	-1	22	3	9.8	-5.8	Petawawa A	15	M	26	4	16.8	M	St. John's A	14	2	26	4	12.4	-9.5
Edmonton Mun. A	15	0	23	9	M	M	Pickle Lake	14	-1	28	0	43.2	17.8	Stephenville A	15	2	25	4	11.4	-11.0
Edmonton Namao A	14	-1	21	8	22.1	7.8	Red Lake A	14	-3	26	0	16.0	-2.5	Wabush Lake	14	4	28	2	13.1	-15.3
Edson A	12	-1	22	2	40.4	22.1	Simcoe	M	M	M	6	M	M							
Fort Chipewyan	15	1	25	6	5.2	-4.7	Sioux Lookout A	15	-1	27	3	30.4	13.8							
Fort McMurray A	15	1	24	5	4.8	-12.9	Sudbury A	15	-1	26	3	6.8	-16.5							
Grande Prairie A	14	0	23	7	14.8	-1.1	Thunder Bay A	12	-2	26	0	16.0	-1.8							

M-Denotes missing data



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