



Climatic Perspectives

Jan. 27 to Feb. 2, 1992

A weekly review of Canadian climate and water

Vol. 14 No. 05

Both coasts pummelled by winter storms

While much of southern Canada basked under a continued warm spell, residents of the Atlantic Provinces and western British Columbia were reminded of winter's ferocious nature.

A low pressure system which originated east of Florida on Thursday, the 30th, deepened quickly as it moved north-eastwards. By Friday evening, moderate to heavy snow was falling over the Maritimes and storm force winds developed over the region. As well, a mixed bag of precipitation moved over the southern coast of Nova Scotia. The centre of the low stalled just south of Halifax on Saturday evening with hurricane force winds being reported. Blizzard conditions were widespread throughout the Maritimes. Heaviest amounts of snow fell in areas bordering the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where northeasterly winds blew onshore. Moncton set a new one-day snowfall record, receiving 83 cm on February 1. Snow drifts in excess of six metres were reported in many areas.

Virtually all transportation in the Maritimes was shut down on Saturday, as people were stranded at airports, sleeping in the lobbies and meeting rooms. Bus and ferry services were all disrupted, and even taxis were taken off the road as snowplough companies were unable to keep the roads passable.

Winds gusting over 120 km/h caused significant damage to the roofs of a furniture store in New Brunswick and at a fish plant in Newfoundland, where the winds reached 150 km/h. The local RCMP, near the Nova Scotia-New Brunswick border, recruited 20 snowmobilers to help move

over 100 stranded motorists to shelter, and provided transportation for local hospital workers. At the height of the blizzard, fire fighters in Charlottetown battled a major blaze which destroyed at least three buildings in the downtown area.

This storm was one of the most severe on record, but as it was well forecasted, and since it occurred on the weekend, its impact and potential hazards were reduced.

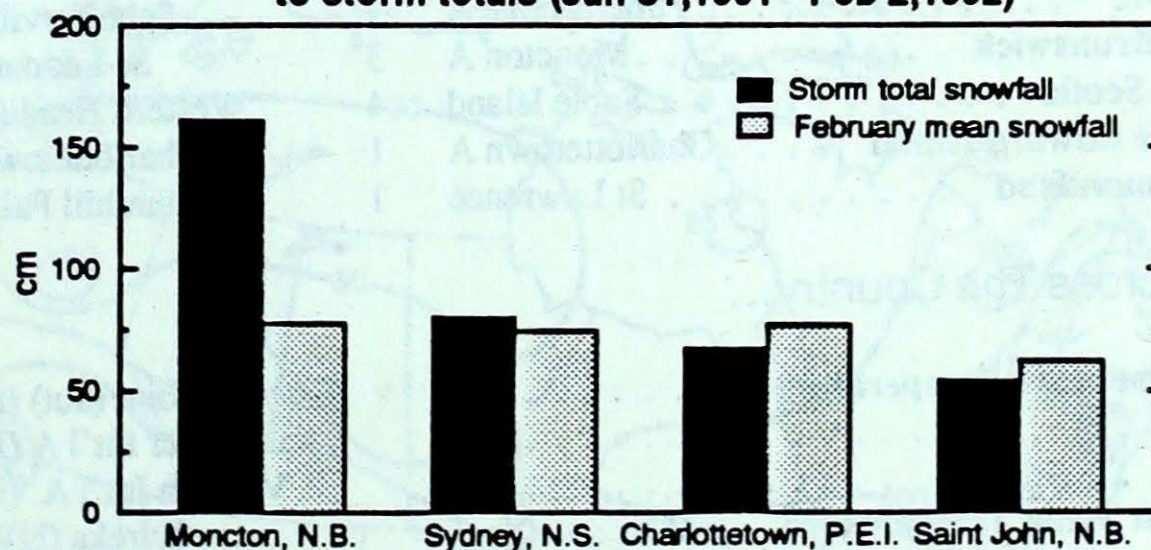
A severe storm also enveloped most of southern British Columbia this week. On February 1, strong winds knocked out traffic lights in Surrey, and when combined with reduced visibility due to heavy rain, contributed to the death of a woman and her son when their car was hit broadside by a truck. Victoria, received 100.2 mm of rain this week compared to the normal 25.8 mm. In the south Delta area, a mudslide shifted a clubhouse off its foundations by a metre, and 90 km/h winds

knocked trees and branches down onto hydro lines along the coast, leaving 65,000 homes without power. In the area around Burnaby, thirteen cars were damaged when the storm ripped a 30-metre section of aluminum facade off of a bingo hall roof.

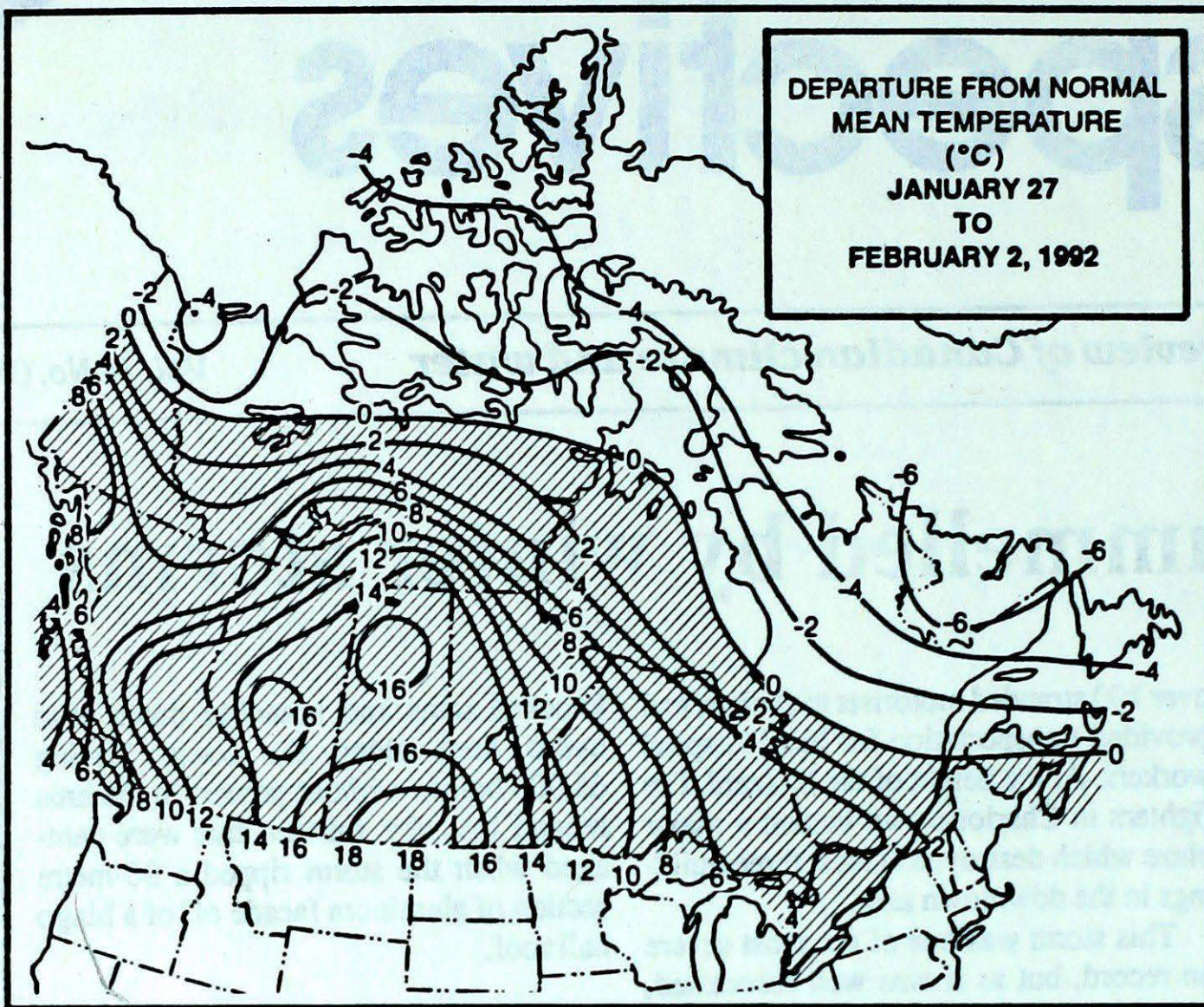
A look ahead...

For the week of February 10, temperatures are expected to be near to below-normal across the Yukon, British Columbia, the Prairies, the Mackenzie, Keewatin and the western Franklin Districts of the Northwest Territories, and northern Ontario. Near to above-normal temperatures will occur across the southern parts of Ontario and Quebec, and all of the Atlantic provinces. Below-normal temperatures will persist across northern Quebec, Baffin Island and the eastern Arctic Islands.

Average February snowfalls in the Maritimes compared to storm totals (Jan 31, 1991 - Feb 2, 1992)



In Moncton the snowfall of 161 cm exceeded the previous one-month record of 151 cm, in 1944



Weekly normal temperatures (°C)

	max.	min.
Whitehorse A	-13.6	-23.1
Iqaluit A	-22.7	-30.9
Yellowknife A	-24.8	-33.4
Vancouver Int'l A	5.8	-0.3
Victoria Int'l A	6.3	0.1
Calgary Int'l A	-4.2	-16.8
Edmonton Int'l A	-10.9	-22.1
Regina A	-12.7	-23.4
Saskatoon A	-13.9	-24.4
Winnipeg Int'l A	-14.8	-25.4
Ottawa Int'l A	-7.5	-16.3
Toronto (Pearson Int'l A)	-3.8	-11.8
Montréal Int'l A	-6.7	-15.3
Québec A	-8.4	-17.5
Fredericton A	-4.4	-15.9
Saint John A	-3.6	-14.0
Halifax (Shearwater)	-1.2	-9.4
Charlottetown A	-4.3	-12.9
Goose A	-11.8	-21.6
St John's A	-1.4	-8.4

Weekly temperature and precipitation extremes

	Maximum temperature (°C)	Minimum temperature (°C)	Heaviest precipitation (mm)
British Columbia	Abbotsford A 16	Fort Nelson A -29	Port Alberni A 205
Yukon Territory	Teslin (aut) 1	Komakuk Beach A -39	Watson Lake A 5
Northwest Territories	Fort Smith A 1	Shepherd Bay A -48	Yellowknife A 9
Alberta	Medicine Hat A 18	High Level A -29	Jasper 18
Saskatchewan	Swift Current A 15	Meadow Lake A -26	Cree Lake 3
Manitoba	Dauphin A 8	Churchill A -37	Churchill A 9
Ontario	Thunder Bay A 3	Lansdowne House -36	Geraldton A 22
Québec	Sherbrooke A 1	Schefferville A -43	Mont Joli A 27
New Brunswick	Moncton A 3	St-Léonard A -30	Moncton A 145
Nova Scotia	Sable Island 4	Western Head (aut) -20	Sydney A 76
Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown A 1	Charlottetown A -20	Charlottetown A 68
Newfoundland	St Lawrence 1	Churchill Falls A -41	St John's A 31

Across The Country...

Highest Mean Temperature	Estevan Point (aut) (BC)	9
	Vancouver Int'l A (BC)	9
	Victoria Int'l A (BC)	9
Lowest Mean Temperature	Eureka (NWT)	-42

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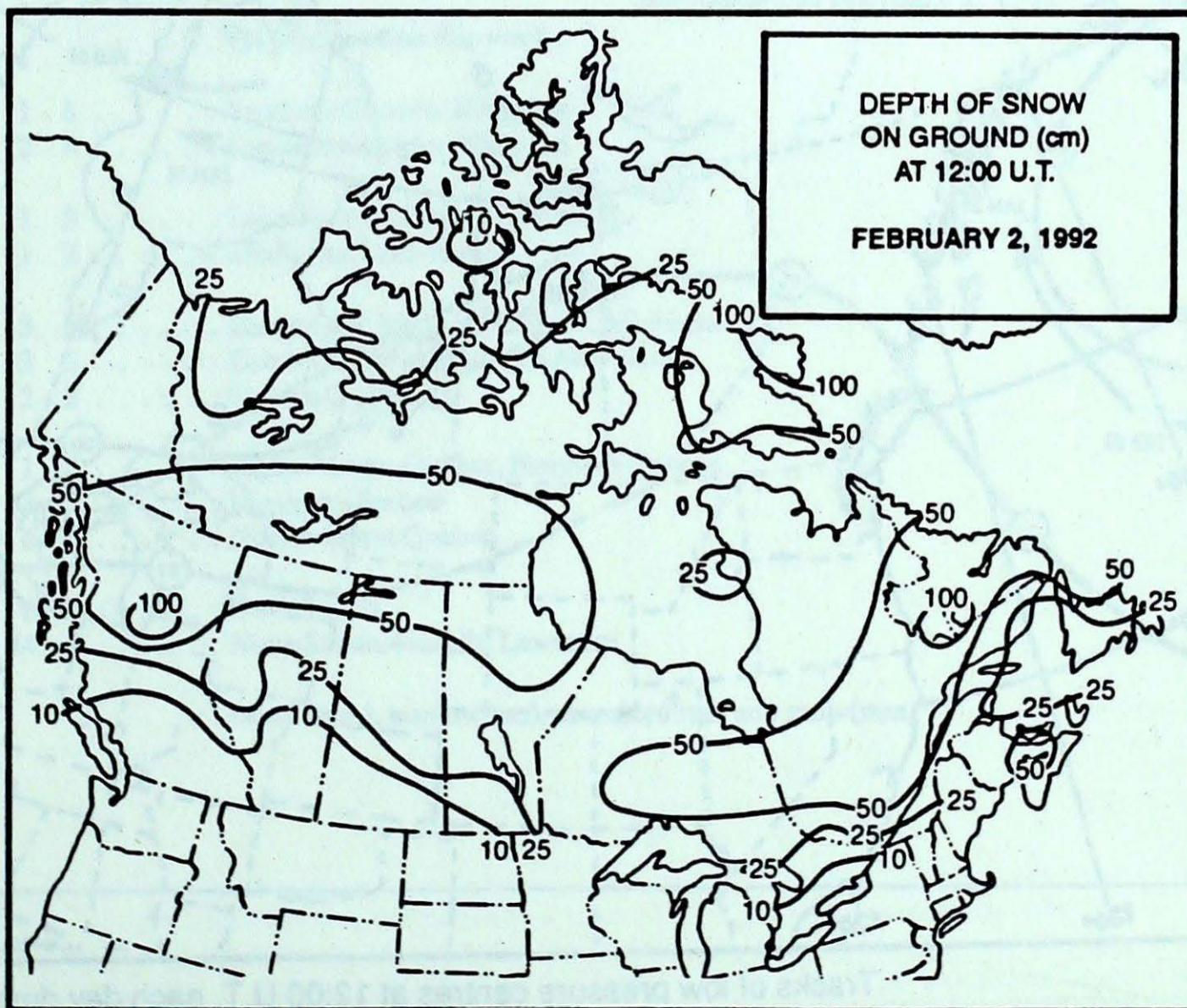
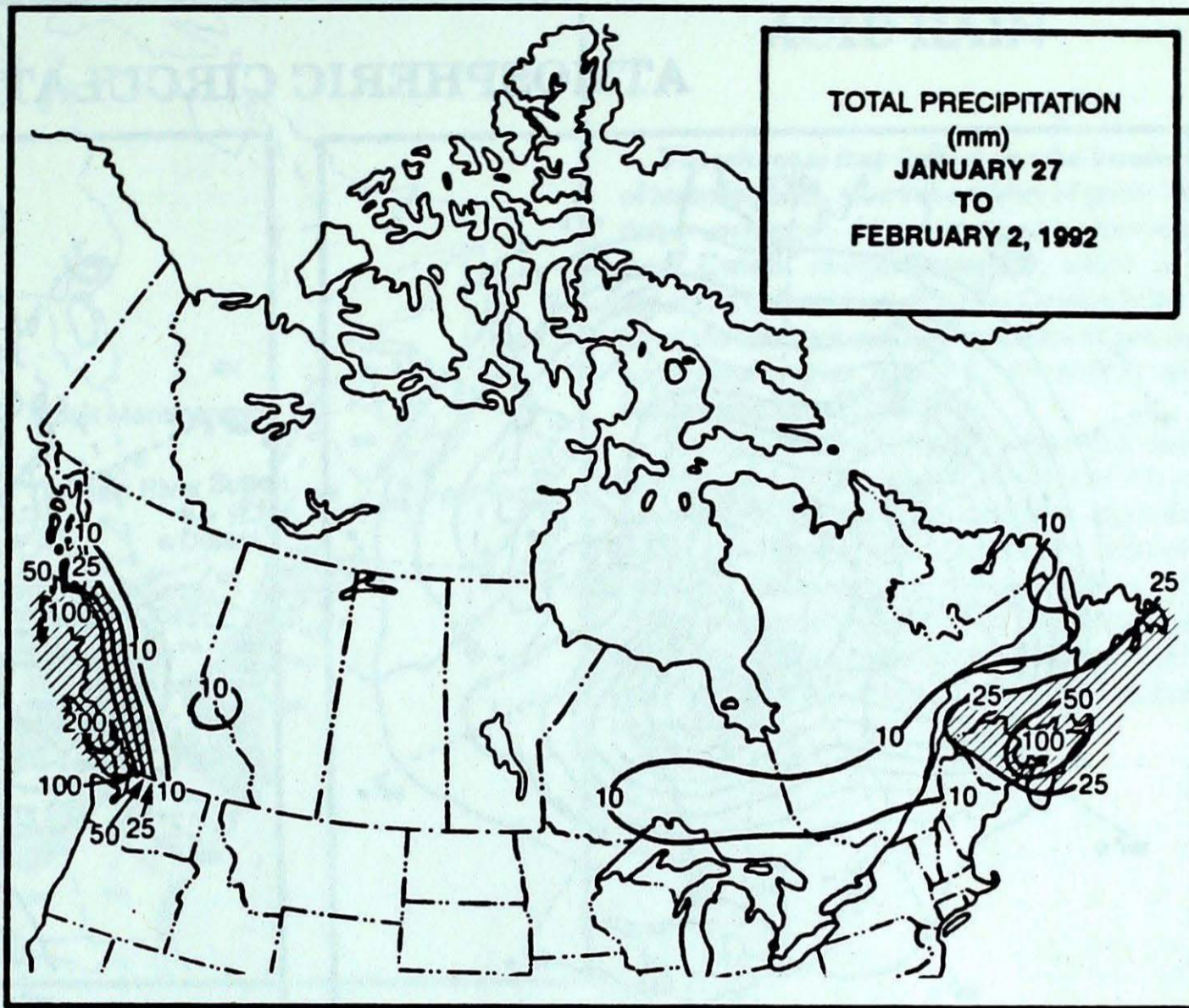
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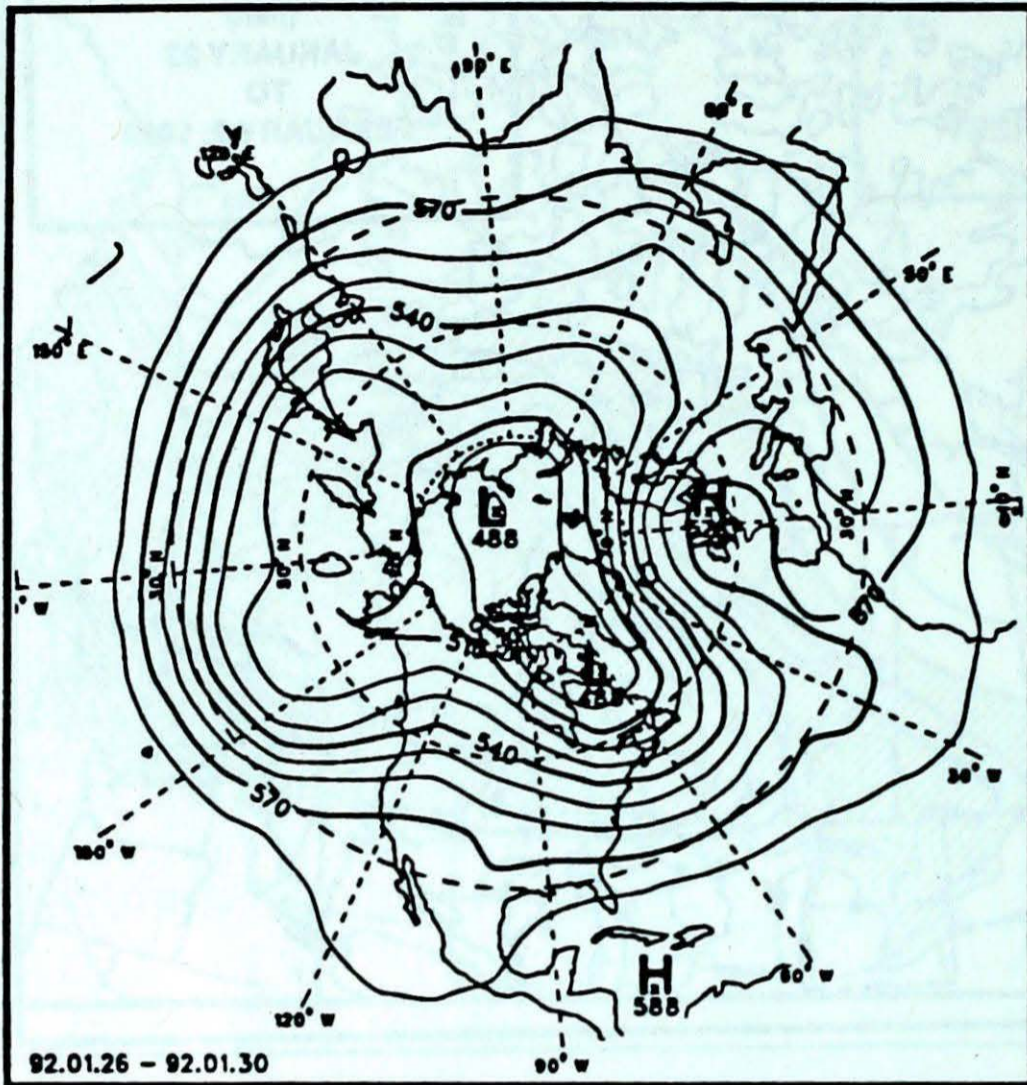
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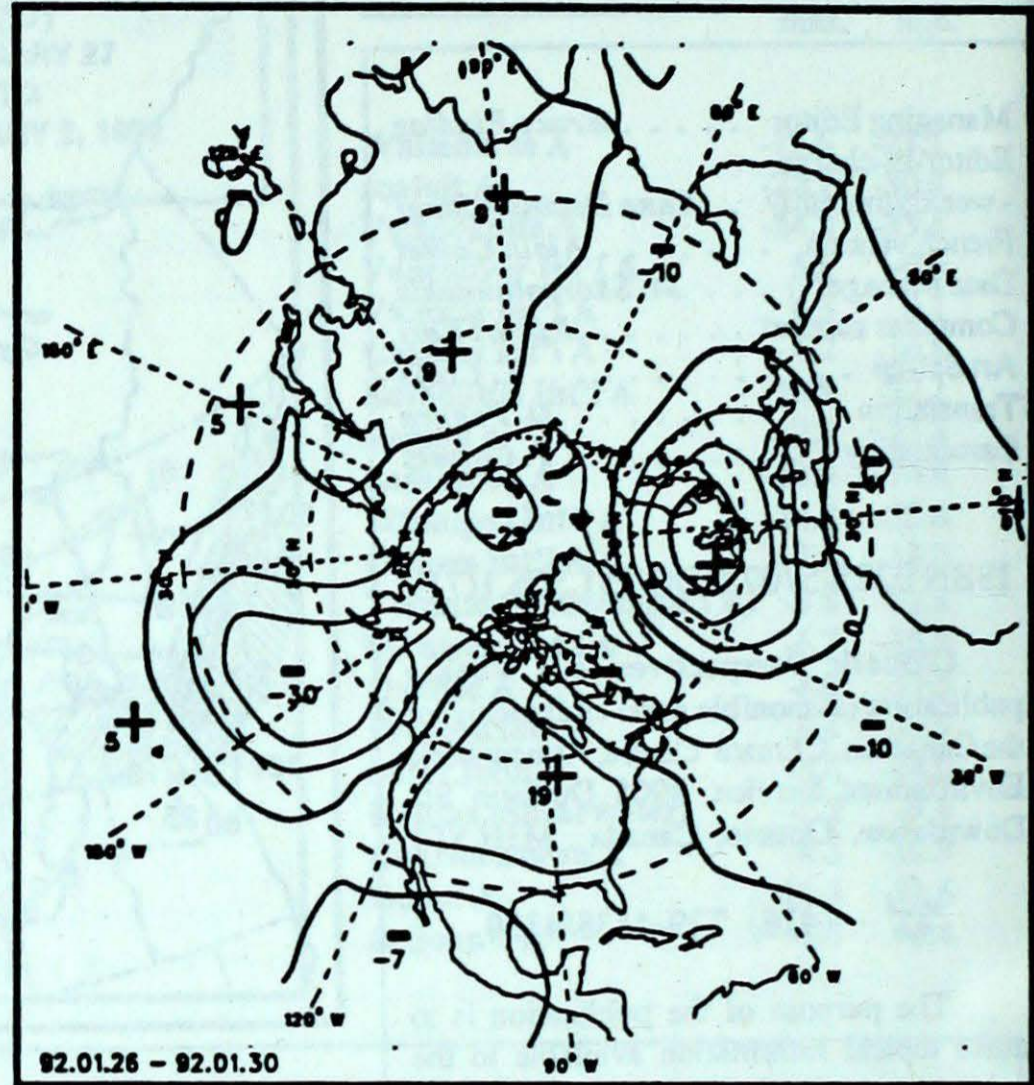
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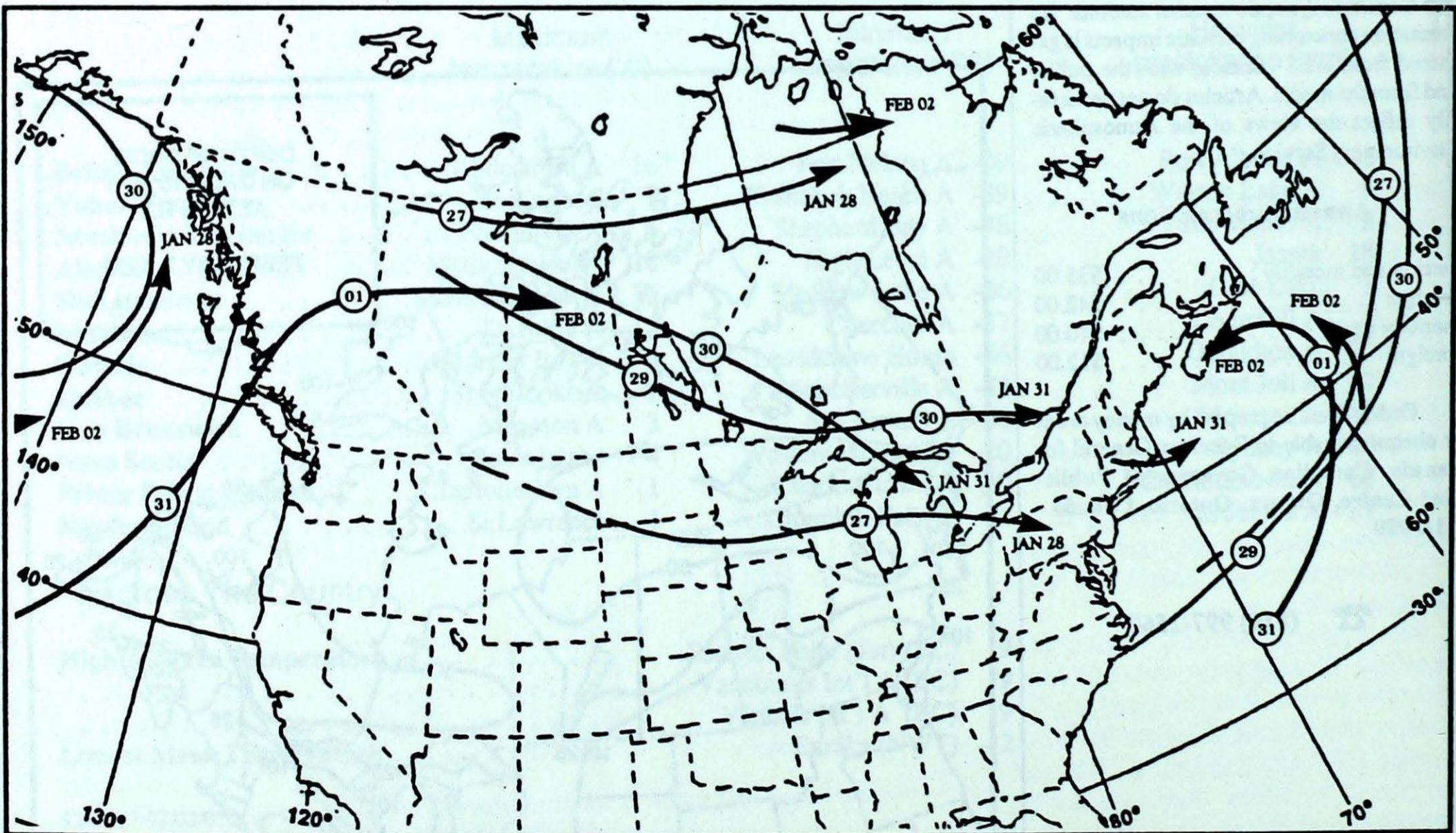
ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION



Mean geopotential height
50-kPa level (10-decametre intervals)



Mean geopotential height anomaly
50-kPa level (10-decametre intervals)

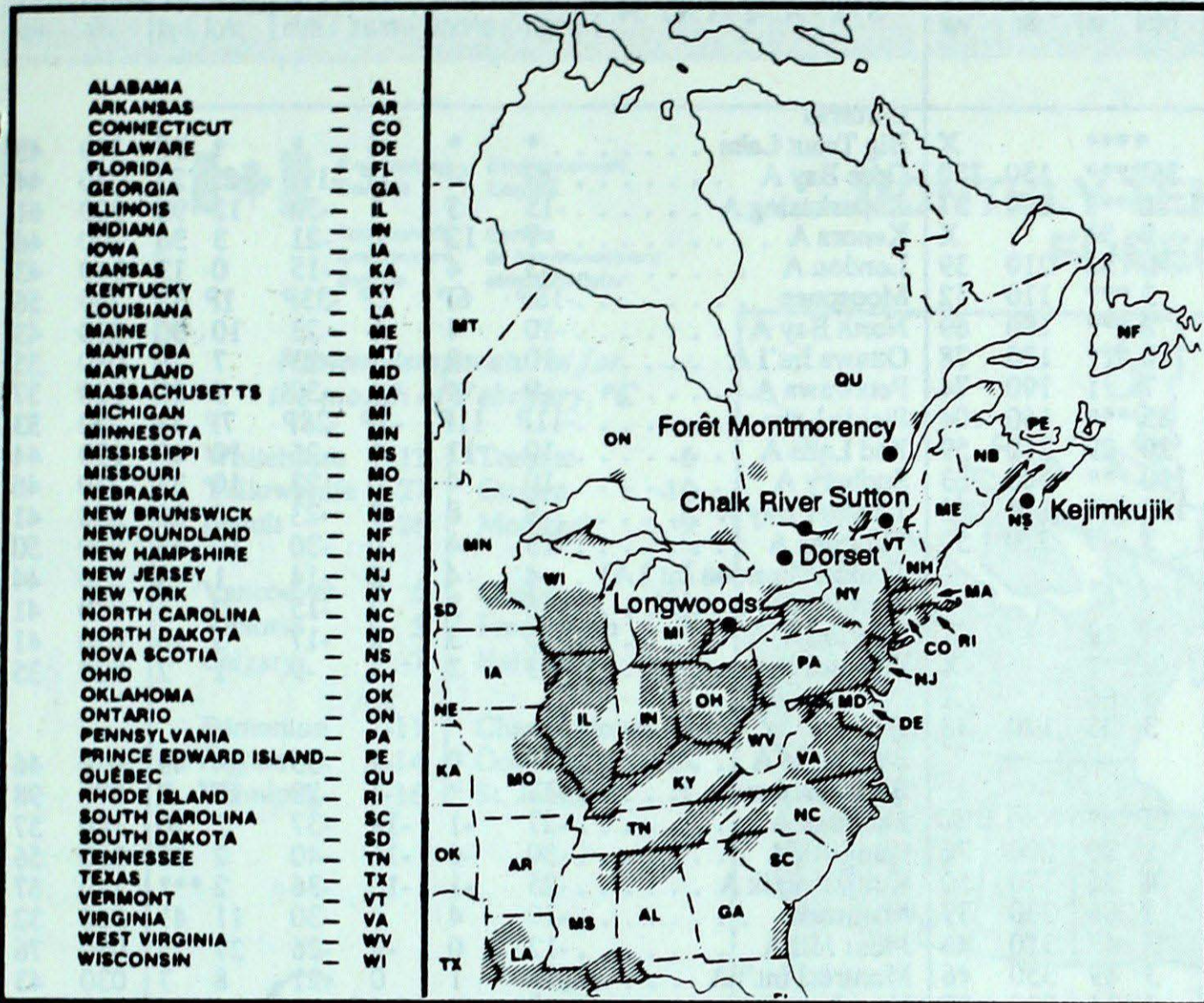


Tracks of low pressure centres at 12:00 U.T. each day during the period.

ACID RAIN

The reference map (left) shows the locations of sampling sites, where the acidity of precipitation is monitored. All are operated by Environment Canada except Dorset (*), which is a research station operated by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment. The map also shows the approximate areas (shaded), where SO₂ and NO_x emissions are greatest.

The table below gives the weekly report summarizing the acidity (or pH) of the acid rain or snow that fell at the collection sites, and a description of the path travelled by the moisture laden air. Environmental damage to lakes and streams is usually observed in sensitive areas regularly receiving precipitation with pH readings less than 4.7, while pH readings less than 4.0 are serious.



Site	day	pH	amount	air path to site
January 26 to February 1, 1992				
Longwoods				..... No precipitation this week
Dorset*	26	4.3	1 S	..... Southern Ontario, Michigan
	27	4.0	2 S	..... Southern Ontario, Michigan
Chalk River	27	4.2	1 S	..... Lake Huron, Northern Michigan
	29	4.0	1 S	..... Michigan, Lake Huron
Sutton	30	3.9	3 M	..... Eastern and Southern Ontario, Michigan
	31	3.9	3 S	..... Eastern Ontario, Northern New York
	01	4.5	2 S	..... Eastern Quebec
Montmorency	28	4.4	1 S	..... Northwestern Quebec, Northern Ontario
	29	4.9	3 S	..... Northern Quebec
	30	4.4	6 S	..... Northwestern Quebec
Kejimikujik	31	4.4	6 S	..... Nova Scotia
	01	5.0	24 S	..... Nova Scotia, Gulf St. Lawrence

..... r=rain(mm), s=snow(cm), m=mixed rain and snow(mm)

STATION	temperature				precip. ptot	st	wind max		STATION	temperature				precip. ptot	st	wind max	
	mean	anom	max	min			dir	vel		mean	anom	max	min			dir	vel
British Columbia								Ontario									
Blue River A	0P	10P	1P	0P	****			X	Big Trout Lake	*	*	-6	*	*	30	200	43
Cape St James	7P	3P	10P	5P	36P***	130	130		Gore Bay A	-6P	5P	1P	-19P	2P	27	030	44
Cranbrook A	4	14	9	-2	8***	200	37		Kapuskasing A	-15	5	1	-32	12	90	220	61
Fort Nelson A	-19	3	-3	-29	0	53		X	Kenora A	-7	12	0	-21	3	36	200	46
Fort St John A	-2P	15P	3P	-7P	4P	36	210	39	London A	-5	4	1	-15	0	13	340	43
Kamloops A	7	13	16	2	3***	110	52		Moosonee	-16P	6P	2P	-33P	1P	33	250	56
Penticton A	8	11	13	2	2***	180	69		North Bay A	-10	4	-1	-23	10	30	230	43
Port Hardy A	7	4	12	2	170***	120	78		Ottawa Int'l A	-10	2	-1	-23	7	26	030	35
Prince George A	3	13	8	-4	7	1	190	74	Petawawa A	-9	4	1	-30	6	20	320	37
Prince Rupert A	6	6	10	-3	85***	160	104		Pickle Lake	-11P	11P	-3P	-28P	7P	38	220	33
Smithers A	0	9	5	-5	20	29	210	59	Red Lake A	-10	11	-1	-25	10	40	190	44
Vancouver Int'l A	9	7	15	5	130***	160	63		Sudbury A	-10	4	0	-23	10	33	230	46
Victoria Int'l A	9	6	13	5	100***	140	63		Thunder Bay A	-9	8	3	-23	3	26	330	41
Williams Lake A	4	13	9	-1	3	7	220	59	Timmins A	-13	4	0	-30	10	55	240	50
Yukon Territory								Toronto (Pearson Int'l A)									
Komakuk Beach A	-33P	-7P	-30P	-39P	1P	19		X	Trenton A	-6	3	2	-15	2	1	010	41
Teslin (aut)	-10P	*	1P	-20P	0P***			X	Warton A	-5	3	2	-17	3	10	020	41
Watson Lake A	-19	5	-6	-29	5	66		X	Windsor A	-3	3	3	-9	1	2	220	35
Whitehorse A	-9	9	1	-20	3	26	170	48	Québec								
Northwest Territories								Bagotville A									
Alert	-35P	-3P	-31P	-40P	0P***			X	Blanc Sablon A	-17	*	-1	-29	16	7	070	98
Baker Lake A	-31	3	-10	-40	1	30	200	78	Inukjuak A	-27	-1	-14	-37	2	20	180	57
Cambridge Bay A	-36	-2	-21	-42	4	36	170	50	Kuujuuaq A	-30	-6	-16	-40	2	28	250	56
Cape Dyer A	-27	-5	-17	-37	3	206	330	39	Kuujuarapik A	-25	-1	-10	-36	2	***	140	67
Clyde A	-33	-6	-22	-42	3	47	310	46	Maniwaki	-10	4	1	-30	11	41	360	32
Coppermine A	-29	-2	-20	-37	3	49	350	46	Mont Joli A	-12	0	-2	-26	27	35	050	76
Coral Harbour A	-31	1	-14	-41	4	34	220	80	Montréal Int'l A	-10	1	0	-21	8	7	030	43
Eureka	-42P	-5P	-33P	-48P	0P	18		X	Natashquan A	-17	-4	-5	-34	4	28	060	65
Fort Smith A	-17	10	1	-29	7	69	310	59	Québec A	-13	0	-2	-29	11	***	060	52
Hall Beach A	-32	0	-19	-41	5	33	301	39	Schefferville A	-30	-7	-14	-43	3	73	250	50
Inuvik A	-32	-3	-26	-42	8	41		X	Sept-Îles A	-17	-2	-4	-33	5	54	010	57
Iqaluit A	-33	-6	-14	-45	1	24	330	82	Sherbrooke A	-11	1	1	-27	6	13		X
Mould Bay A	-38	-5	-30	-44	1	13		X	Val-d'Or A	-13	4	-1	-28	18	54	200	52
Norman Wells A	-30	-2	-21	-38	3	12		X	New Brunswick								
Resolute A	-36	-3	-27	-40	2	9	060	61	Chatham A	*	*	*	*	****			X
Yellowknife A	-19	10	-6	-30	9	54	130	50	Fredericton A	-9P	1P	1P	-23P	26P	28	010	80
Alberta								Miscou Island (aut)									
Calgary Int'l A	4	15	14	-5	0	***		X	Moncton A	-9	1	3	-22	145	86	020	111
Cold Lake A	-6	13	5	-21	0	24		X	Saint John A	-7	2	3	-21	42	37	010	89
Edmonton Namao A	0	15	9	-8	0	17	150	33	Nova Scotia								
Fort McMurray A	-7	14	5	-18	0	31		X	Greenwood A	-6	0	3	-17	40	33	020	100
High Level A	-15	7	0	-29	10	52	360	44	Shearwater A	-6	0	1	-19	54	40	360	74
Jasper	2	12	6	-4	18	10		X	Sydney A	-8	-1	-1	-19	76	55	070	106
Lethbridge A	6	15	17	-5	0	***		X	Yarmouth A	-5	-1	3	-15	14	20	010	67
Medicine Hat A	6	18	18	-7	0	***	220	65	Prince Edward Island								
Peace River A	-6	13	5	-15	0	26	250	41	Charlottetown A	-9	0	1	-20	68	44	030	111
Saskatchewan								East Point (auto)									
Cree Lake	-7	18	1	-22	3	41	220	43	-5P	*	-2P	-11P	0P***				
Estevan A	0	17	12	-22	0	1	290	61	Newfoundland								
La Ronge A	-7	16	2	-19	0	47	110	39	Cartwright	-21	-7	-4	-32	5	90	330	67
Regina A	-2	16	6	-18	0	***	290	50	Churchill Falls A	-28	-8	-12	-41	3	101	300	39
Saskatoon A	-5	14	6	-18	0	13	230	44	Gander Int'l A	-12	-5	-2	-21	20	20	040	61
Swift Current A	4	18	15	-8	0	***	270	57	Goose A	-24	-8	-9	-35	0	40		X
Yorkton A	-5	15	5	-24	1	28	150	43	Port Aux Basques	*	*	1	*	*	20	070	102
Manitoba								St John's A									
Brandon A	-6	14	3	-27	0	22	310	59	-10	-5	0	-19	31	20	010	80	
Churchill A	-22	6	-4	-37	9	55	190	61	St Lawrence	-8	-4	1	-18	27	2		X
Lynn Lake A	-11	16	-2	-22	4	40	160	33	Wabush Lake A	-27	-6	-10	-37	1	69	180	48
The Pas A	-7	15	-3	-17	1	27	140	50	92/01/27-92/02/02								
Thompson A	-14	13	-5	-28	2	45	210	33									
Winnipeg Int'l A	-5	15	4	-24	0	11	180	63									

mean = mean weekly temperature, °C
 max = maximum weekly temperature, °C
 min = minimum weekly temperature, °C
 anom = mean temperature anomaly, °C

ptot = weekly precipitation total in mm
 st = snow thickness on the ground in cm
 dir = direction of max wind, deg. from north.
 vel = wind speed in km/h

— Annotations —
 X = no observation
 P = less than 7 days of data
 * = missing data when going to printing.

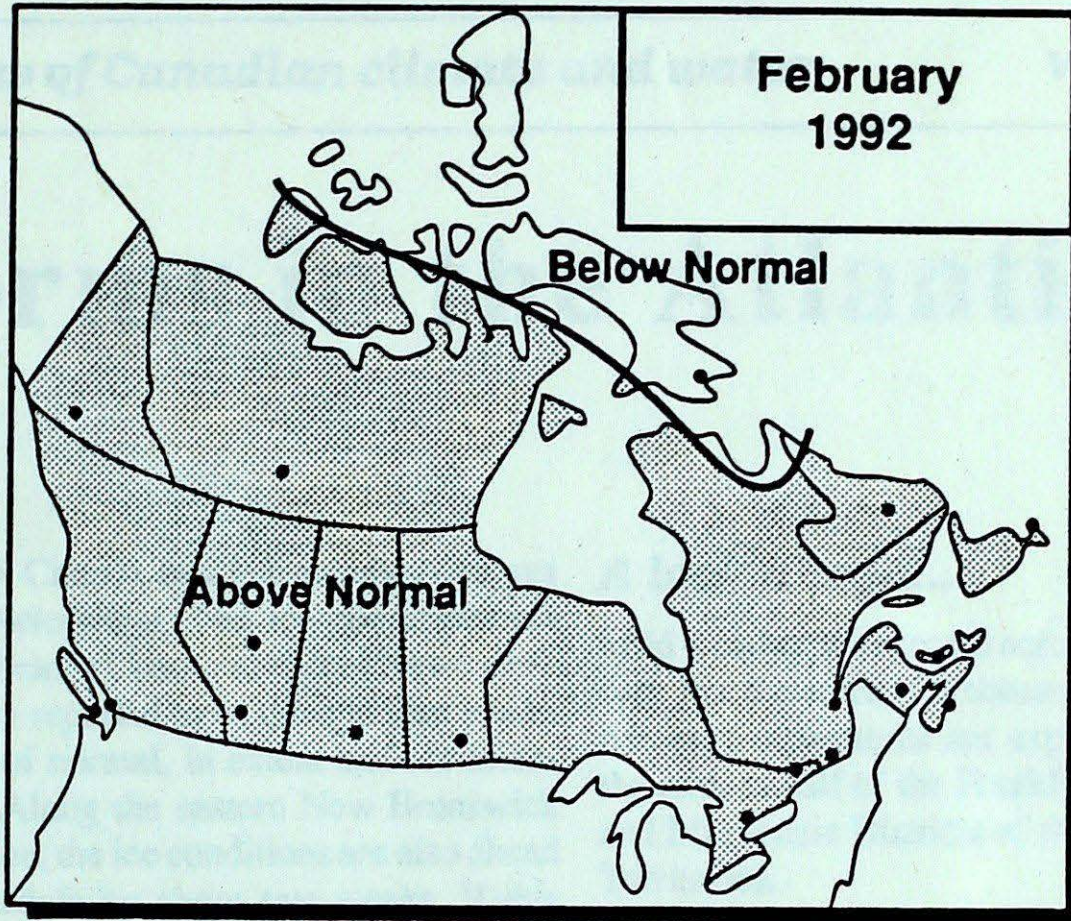


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MONTHLY TEMPERATURE FORECAST

Normal temperatures for the month of February, °C

Whitehorse	-13	Toronto	-6
Yellowknife	-27	Ottawa	-10
Iqaluit	-26	Montreal	-9
Vancouver	5	Quebec	-11
Victoria	5	Fredericton	-8
Calgary	-7	Halifax	-5
Edmonton	-11	Charlottetown	-8
Regina	-14	Goose Bay	-15
Winnipeg	-16	St. John's	-5



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