

Climatic Perspectives



September 20 to 26, 1993 **A weekly review of Canadian climate and water**

Vol. 15 No. 39

A cool, unsettled autumn week

Typical autumn weather was evident across much of Canada. Weather conditions were changeable and temperatures fluctuated markedly from region to region.

In the Yukon and northern British Columbia, a strong westerly circulation pushed Pacific disturbances inland, producing light snowfalls and rain showers. A vigorous system dumped 50 mm of rain on Atlin, B.C. and blanketed the mountains with snow. Nighttime temperatures dropped well-below freezing. In the southern and central interior of B.C., it was, for the most part, another beautiful fall week for apple picking and grape harvesting, both of which are underway.

On Monday, up to 20 cm of new snow fell in the mountain parks of Alberta. The next day, September 21, accumulations of 10 to 20 centimetres were reported in higher elevations of the southwest and in the Cypress Hills. Elsewhere across the south, 10 to 40 millimetres of rain was recorded. New daily record-low temperatures of -4°C and -5°C were established at Red Deer, Jasper and Edmonton. In Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the week started out wet, with rain mixed with some snow. Warmer weather arrived during the middle of the week, but another blast of cold Arctic air slipped southwards for the weekend.

In Ontario, patchy frost occurred in the southwest, where the tomato harvest nears completion. The warm weather of this past summer, together with adequate rainfalls, have translated into an above-normal yield of vegetables. In general,

there have been few if any complaints about this year's harvest from the farming community.

Mainly sunny weather prevailed in the Maritimes during the first part of the week. Cloud and showers moved in on Thursday. Sunny conditions returned on Saturday and rain again on Sunday. Some frost was reported during the early part of the period.

On the island of Newfoundland, sunshine dominated during the first three days of the period, except on the west coast, where strong westerly onshore winds pushed low cloud inland. A low pressure system brought rain on the 23rd and 24th. Sunshine returned for the weekend.

A nearly stationary low pressure system dominated the weather across Labrador, producing rain during the early part of the week.

In the north, low pressure disturbances moved across the Arctic Islands and the Northwest Territories, giving snowy and windy conditions, while the more southern areas enjoyed relatively pleasant temperatures. Eventually colder air spilled southwards, with snow covering the northern Mackenzie district. Later in the week, a vigorous disturbance affected the southern Mackenzie, producing a mixture of rain and snow. Yellowknife established a new daily 24-hour precipitation record of 14 mm on the 26th. Numerous wind and gale warnings were issued for the southern Arctic coastline. Blizzard conditions affected parts of Baffin Island, with

more settled weather arriving towards the end of the period.

Prairie harvest update

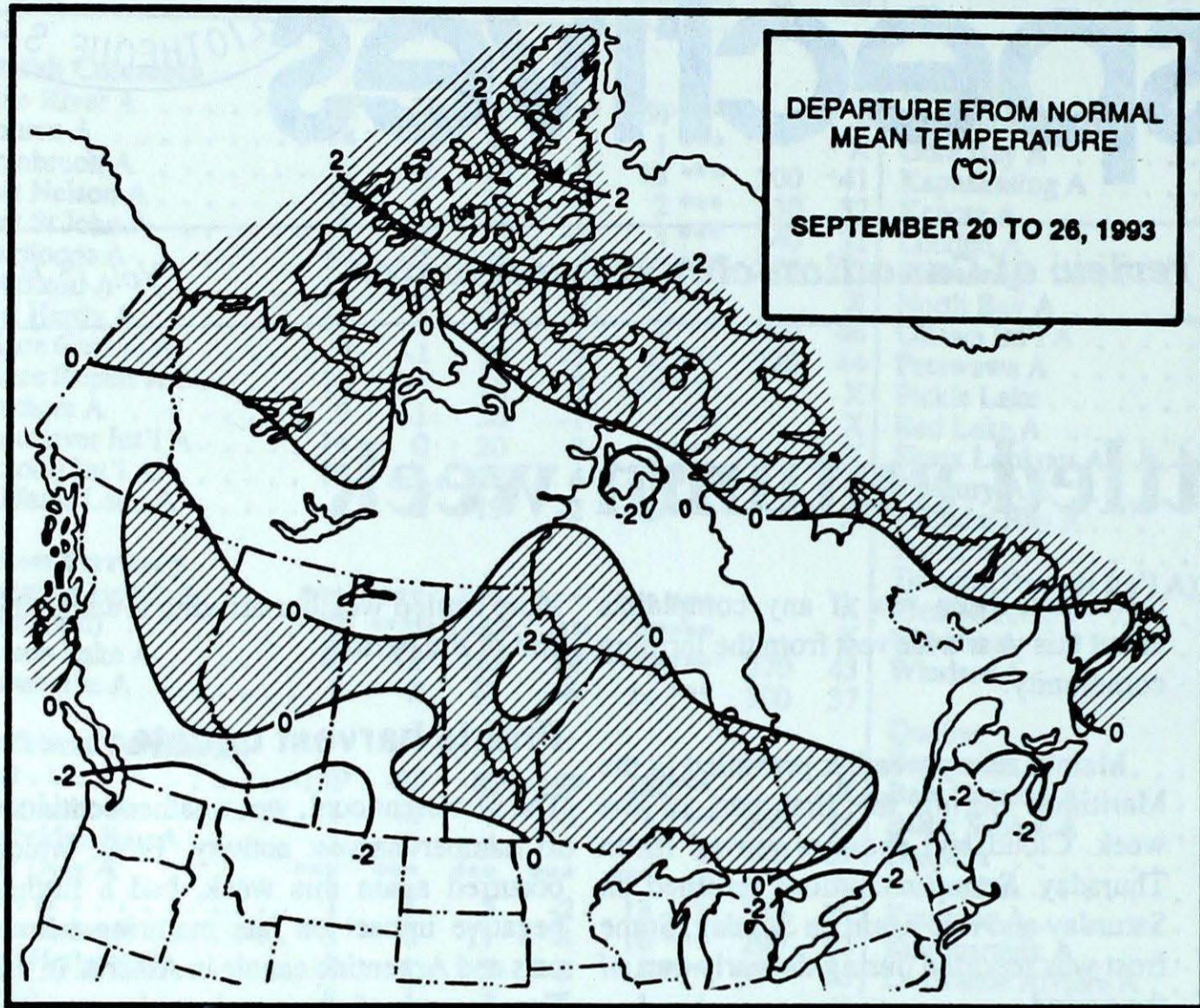
The persistent cool, wet weather continues to hamper harvest activity. Frost, which occurred again this week, had a further negative impact on late maturing wheat, oats and Argentine canola in Alberta. In the Brooks area of the province, bean yields are expected to be reduced by half. On a positive note, pasture conditions are in good shape in almost all areas, although the cold weather has slowed grass growth.

In Saskatchewan, harvesting is proceeding, even though the crops are damp. The heavy snow on September 11 and 12, flattened standing crops and has made swathing difficult. Eight northeastern rural communities declared a state of emergency due to the impact the snow has had on the crops.

In Manitoba, the harvest was most advanced in the east, where more than half of the wheat and 20% of the canola has been combined. In the Swan River area, combining just started last week. Most wheat is being graded #3 and feed, due to weathering and shriveled kernels. Harvested hay is generally of good quality.

A look ahead...

For the week of October 4, above-normal temperatures should prevail across most of Canada except in northern Quebec, Labrador and Baffin Island.



Weekly normal temperatures (°C)

	max.	min.
Whitehorse A	10.8	1.5
Iqaluit A	2.9	-1.7
Yellowknife A	7.9	1.8
Vancouver Int'l A	17.3	9.1
Victoria Int'l A	18.2	8.1
Calgary Int'l A	15.8	2.6
Edmonton Int'l A	15.1	2.1
Regina A	15.8	2.6
Saskatoon A	15.5	2.9
Winnipeg Int'l A	15.8	4.2
Ottawa Int'l A	17.6	7.6
Toronto (Pearson Int'l A)	19.4	8.4
Montréal Int'l A	18.2	8.2
Québec A	16.2	5.9
Fredericton A	18.3	5.8
Saint John A	16.6	6.8
Halifax (Shearwater)	17.9	9.3
Charlottetown A	16.9	8.3
Goose A	12.6	3.5
St John's A	14.8	6.7

Weekly temperature and precipitation extremes

	Maximum temperature (°C)	Minimum temperature (°C)	Heaviest precipitation (mm)
British Columbia	Port Alberni A 26	Prince George A -6	Prince Rupert A 131
Yukon Territory	Watson Lake A 16	Faro (aut) -6	Teslin (aut) 34
Northwest Territories	Fort Smith A 18	Alert -21	Yellowknife A 15
Alberta	Red Deer A 24	Grande Prairie A -5	Medicine Hat A 42
Saskatchewan	Estevan A 23	Saskatoon A -5	Swift Current A 41
Manitoba	Brandon A 23	Thompson A -6	Dauphin A 25
			Island Lake 25
Ontario	Kenora A 21	Timmins A -3	Armstrong (aut) 34
Quebec	Montréal Int'l A 20	Val-d'Or -3	Kuujuuaq A 44
New Brunswick	Fredericton A 21	St-Léonard A -2	Saint John A 26
Nova Scotia	Greenwood A 21	Greenwood A 0	Yarmouth A 22
	Yarmouth A 21		
Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown A 20	Charlottetown A 3	Charlottetown A 23
Newfoundland	Goose A 21	Badger (aut) -5	St. Lawrence 41

Across The Country...

Highest Mean Temperature	Lytton (B.C.) 15
Lowest Mean Temperature	Alert (N.W.T.) -13

CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES
VOLUME 15

Managing editor *A. Saulesleja*
Editor English version *Andrew Radomski*
French version *Alain Caillet*
Associate editor *Annette Goessl*
Long-range forecasts *Aaron Gergy*
Data manager *M. Skarpathiotakis*
Computer support *Robert Eals*
Art layout *K. Czaja*
Translation *D. Pokorn*
Cartography *T. Chivers*

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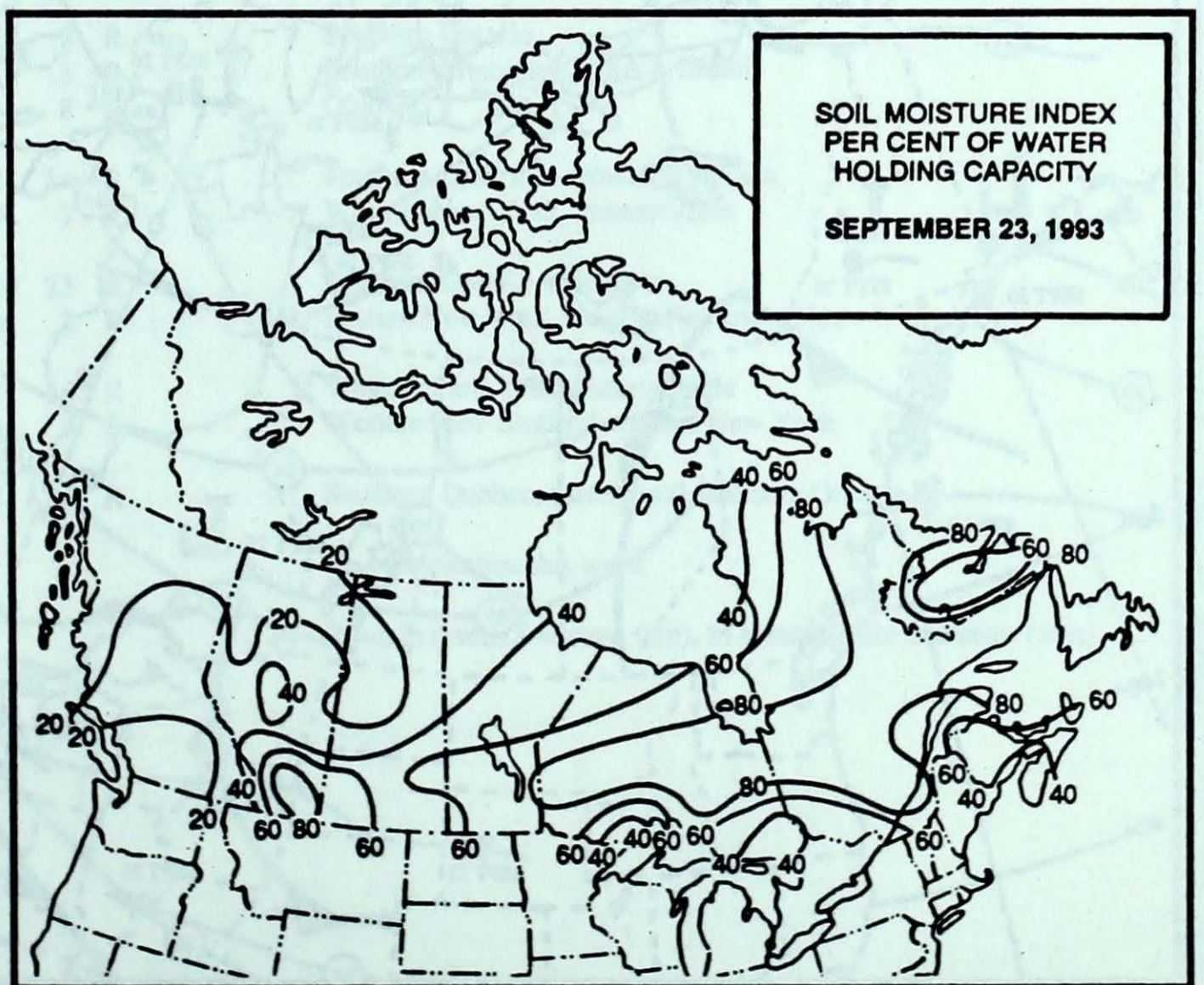
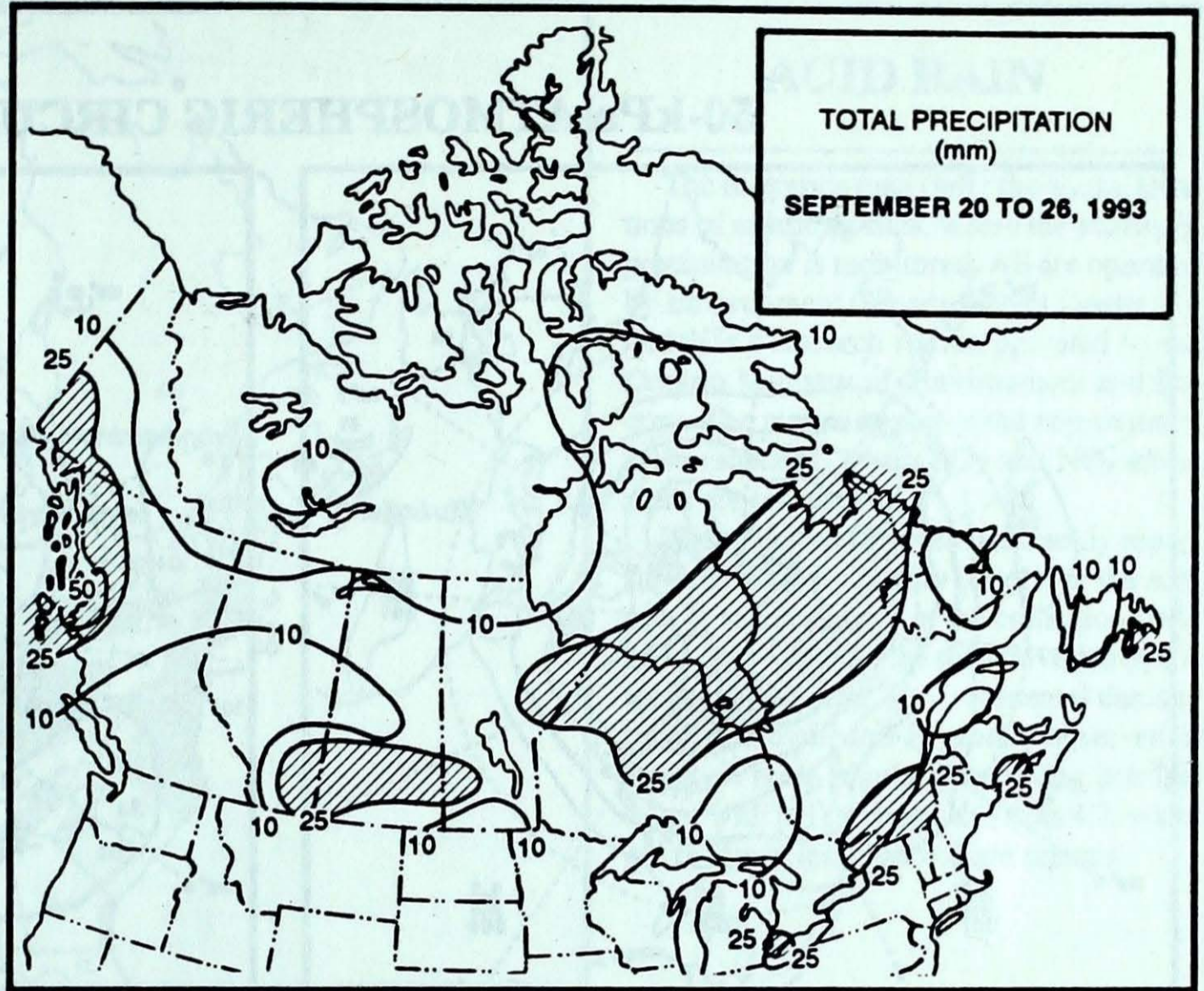
☎ (416) 739-4438/4330
InterNet (Email):
CCCOPS@aestor.dots.doe.CA
Fax: (416) 739-4446

The purpose of the publication is to make topical information available to the public concerning the Canadian Climate and its socio-economic impact.

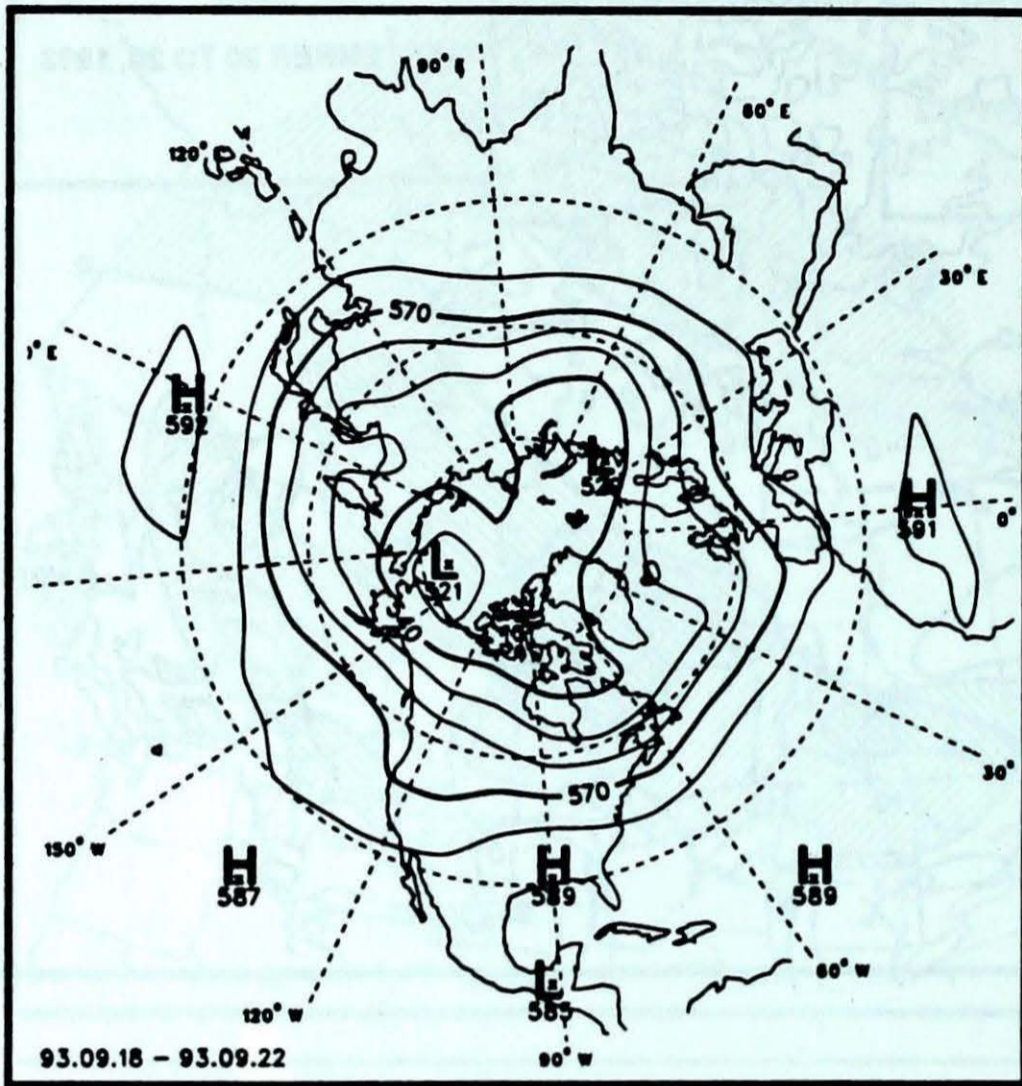
The data in this publication are based on unverified reports from approximately 225 Canadian synoptic weather stations. Information concerning climatic impacts is gathered from AES contacts with the public and from the media. Articles do not necessarily reflect the views of the Atmospheric Environment Service.

**Annual Subscriptions
and changes:**

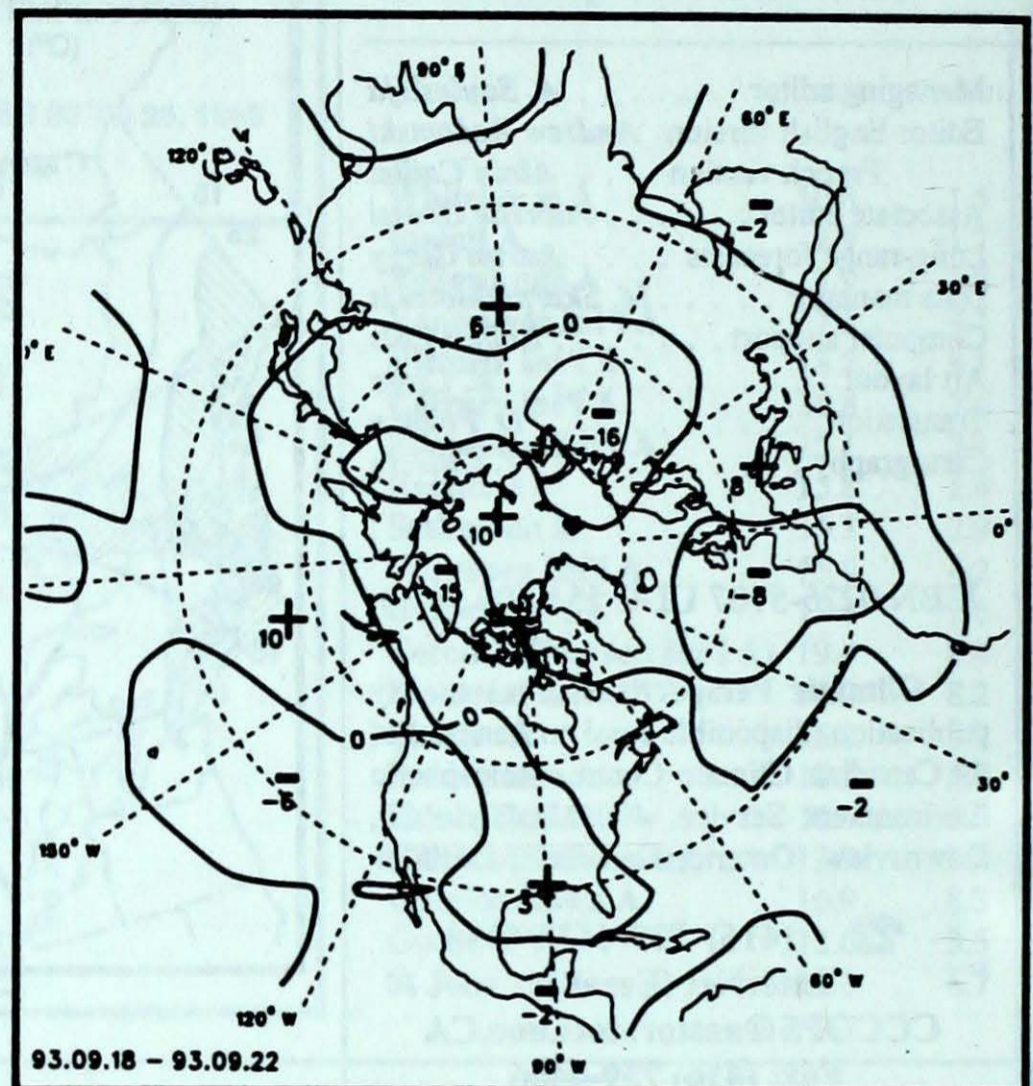
Albert Wright (416) 739-4156
Fax: (416) 739-4264



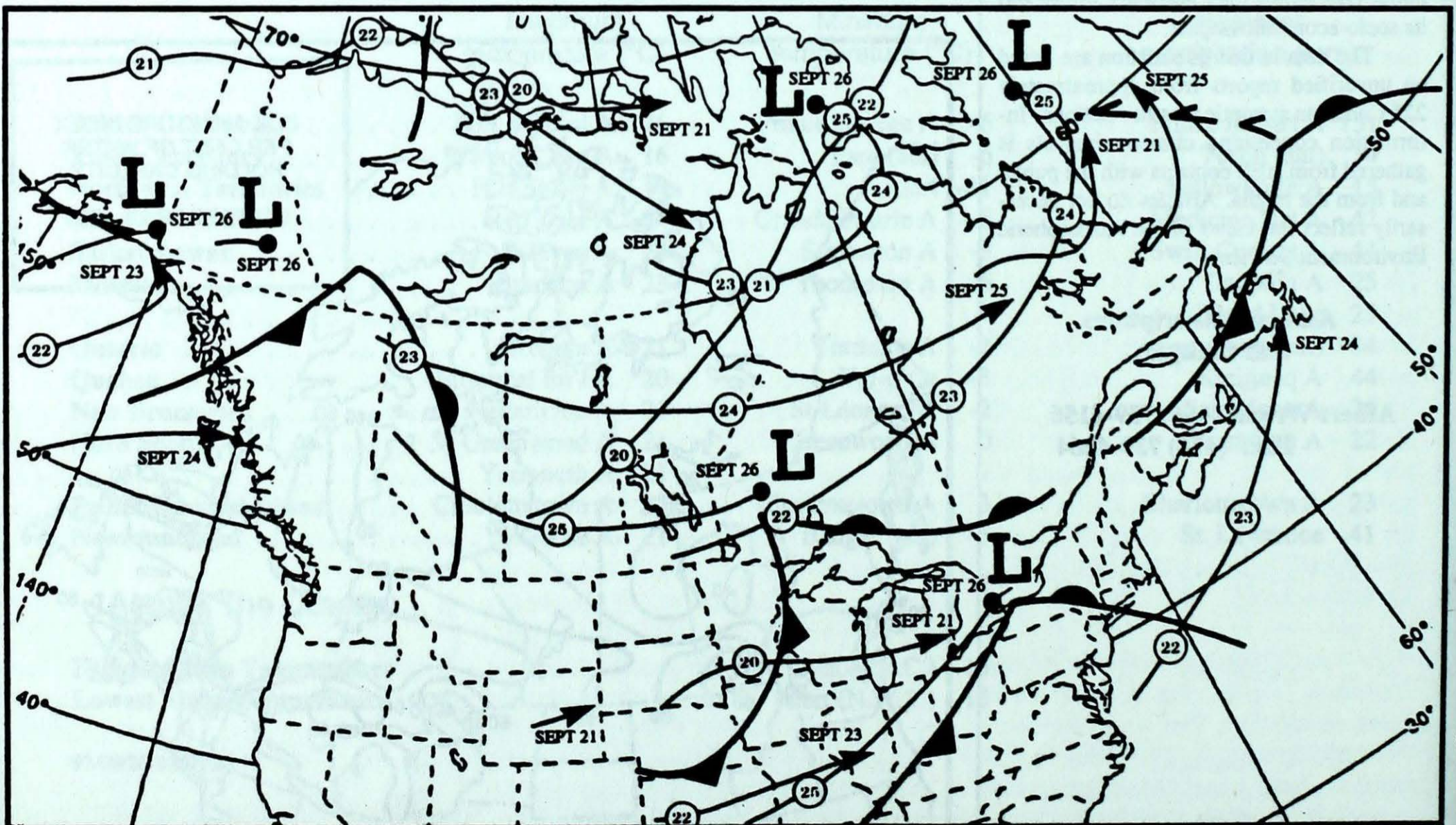
50-kPa ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION



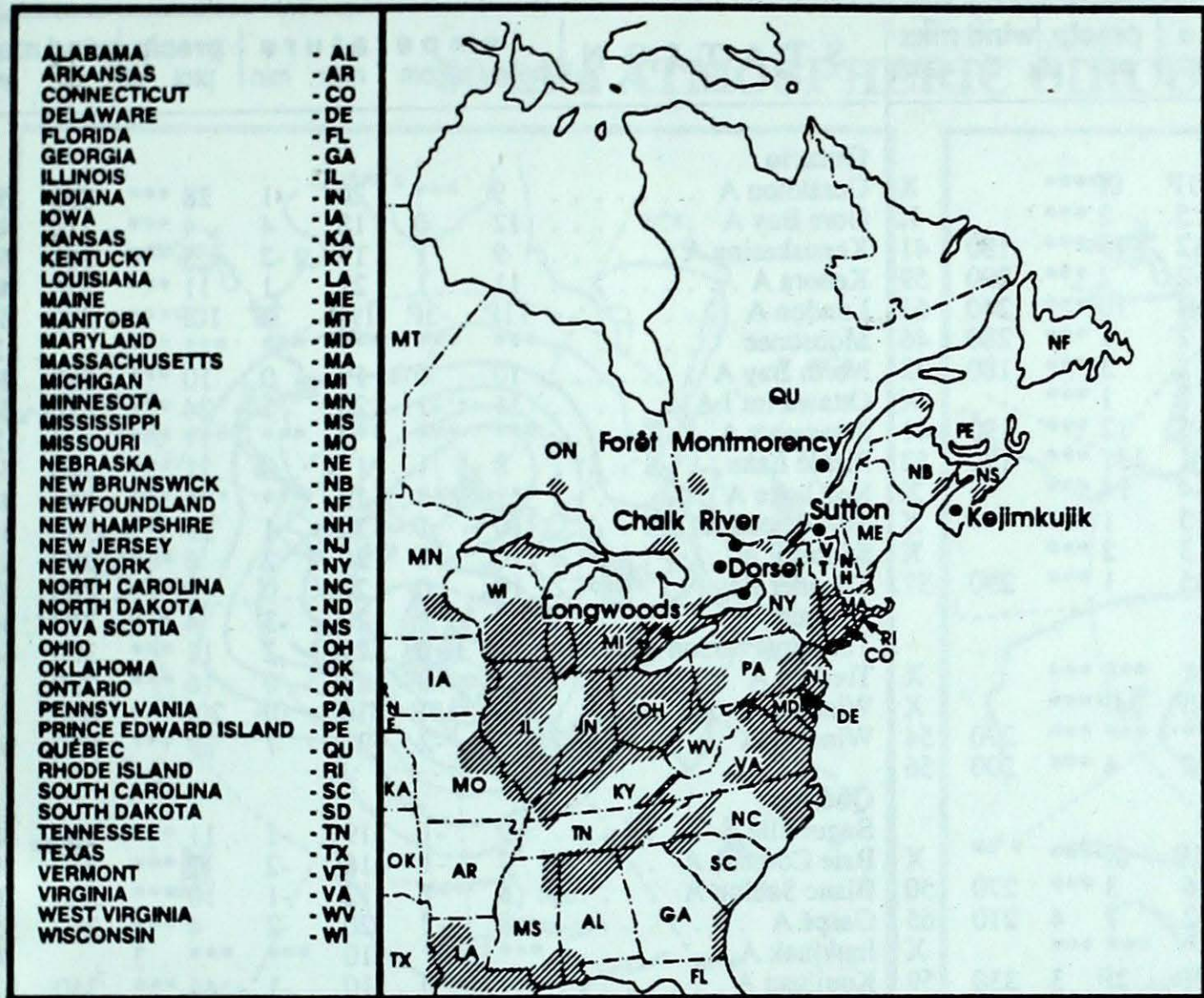
Mean geopotential height
50-kPa level (10 decametre intervals)



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. Fronts depicted on last day.



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 Environment and Energy. 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
September 19 to 25, 1993					
Longwoods	20	4.5	3	R	..... Southern Ontario
	23	4.3	1	R	..... Southern Michigan, Indiana, Illinois
	25	4.5	8	R	..... Ohio
Dorset *	22	4.2	14	R	..... Southern Ontario, southern Michigan
	25	4.6	7	R	..... Western New York, Pennsylvania
Chalk River	22	4.3	23	R	..... Southern Ontario, Michigan
	25	4.3	2	R	..... Eastern New York, western Pennsylvania
Sutton	23	4.2	16	R	..... Western New York, Pennsylvania
	25	4.4	5	R	..... Western New England, eastern New York
Montmorency	23	4.4	21	R	..... Southern Quebec, eastern and Southern Ontario
Kejimikujik					..... No precipitation this week
				
					..... R = rain (mm), S = snow (cm), M = mixed rain and snow (mm)

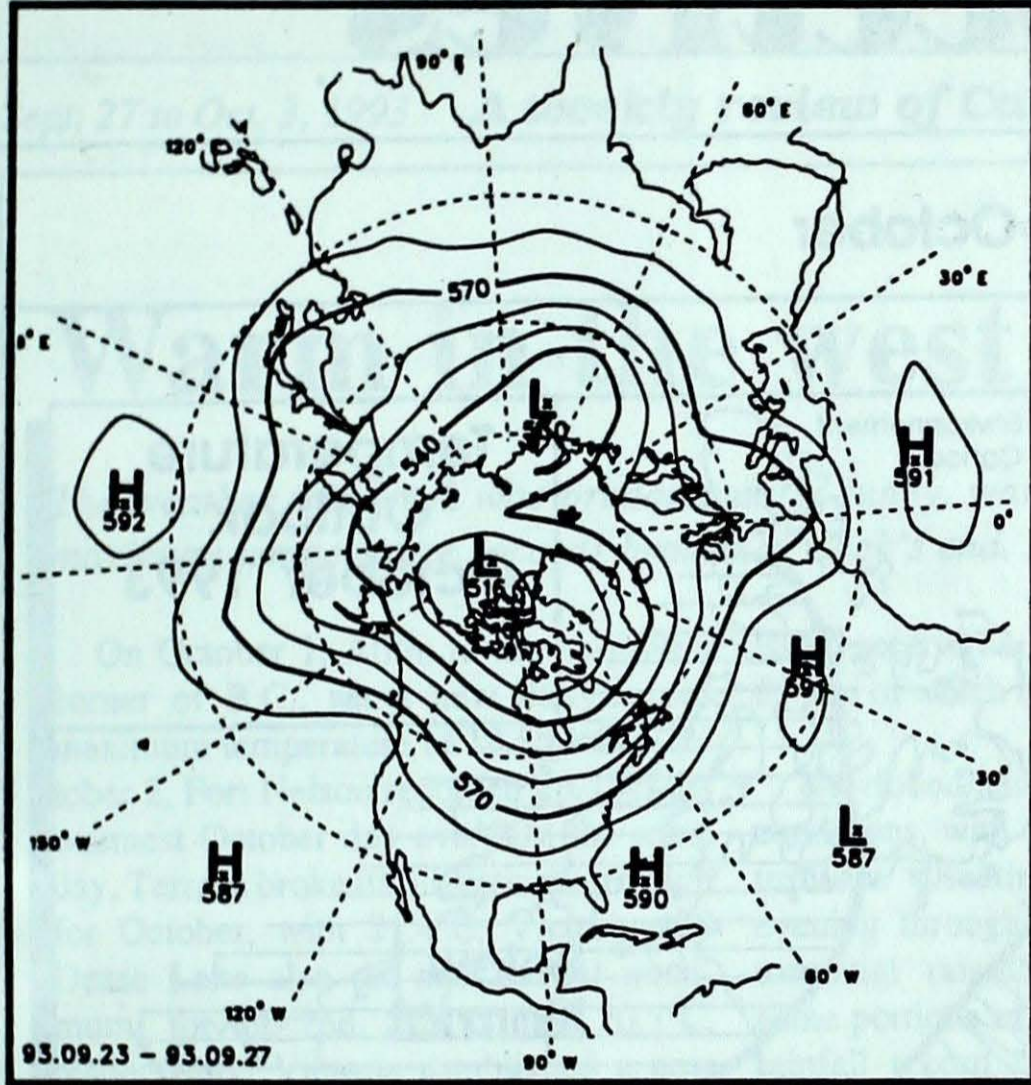
STATION	temperature				precip. ptot st	wind max		STATION	temperature				precip. ptot st	wind max	
	mean	anom	max	min		dir	vel		mean	anom	max	min		dir	vel
British Columbia								Ontario							
Blue River A	12P	2P	20P	1P	0P***		X	Geraldton A	9	***	20	-1	28 ***	250	59
Comox A	12	-1	22	5	2 ***		X	Gore Bay A	12	0	18	4	4 ***	210	44
Cranbrook A	8	-2	20	-2	14 ***	180	41	Kapusking A	9	1	19	-2	5 ***	260	52
Fort Nelson A	8	1	20	-2	2 ***	290	59	Kenora A	11	1	21	1	11 ***	320	46
Fort St John A	10	1	18	-4	10 ***	240	61	London A	11P	-3P	19P	3P	10P***	070	56
Kamloops A	13	-1	24	2	1 ***	280	46	Moosonee	***	***	***	***	*** ***		X
Penticton A	11	-3	23	2	3 ***	180	32	North Bay A	10	0	19	0	10 ***	080	39
Port Hardy A	11	-1	16	3	1 ***		X	Ottawa Int'l A	11	-1	20	2	24 ***	320	50
Prince George A	9	0	19	-6	12 ***	190	41	Petawawa A	***	***	***	***	*** ***		X
Prince Rupert A	10	-1	16	1	131 ***	180	52	Pickle Lake	8	1	17	0	21 ***	240	54
Smithers A	8	-1	18	-4	14 ***		X	Red Lake A	***	***	19	***	*** ***	250	46
Vancouver Int'l A	12	-1	19	5	1 ***		X	Sioux Lookout A	10	1	20	1	29 ***	330	48
Victoria Int'l A	11	-2	22	3	2 ***		X	Sudbury A	10	0	20	2	6 ***	280	43
Williams Lake A	10	0	21	-5	1 ***	290	37	Thunder Bay A	10	0	21	0	8 ***	280	67
Yukon Territory								Québec							
Komakuk Beach A	***	***	***	***	*** ***		X	Bagotville A	9	-1	19	-1	11 ***	300	48
Teslin (aut)	5P	***	13P	-2P	34P***		X	Baie Comeau A	7	-1	16	-2	7 ***	240	59
Watson Lake A	***	***	16	***	*** ***	270	54	Blanc Sablon A	8	***	12	-1	10 ***	220	70
Whitehorse A	6	0	16	-2	4 ***	200	56	Gaspé A	8	-1	20	-2	4 ***	260	52
Northwest Territories								New Brunswick							
Alert	-13P	-1P	0P	-21P	0P***		X	Fredericton A	10	-2	21	-1	19 ***	300	54
Baker Lake A	0	0	8	-6	3 ***	270	50	Miscou Island (aut)	12P	0P	19P	5P	11P***		X
Cambridge Bay A	-3	-1	1	-12	7 4	210	65	Moncton A	10	-2	20	1	13 ***	250	52
Cape Dyer A	***	***	***	***	*** ***		X	Saint John A	10P	-2P	19P	2P	26P***	110	43
Clyde A	-1P	1P	4P	-3P	2P 3	330	59	St Leonard A	9	***	18	-2	13 ***	310	54
Coppermine A	0	2	4	-6	7 4	260	69	Nova Scotia							
Coral Harbour A	-4	-2	2	-11	13 14	330	57	Greenwood A	10	-3	21	0	15 ***	250	67
Eureka	-12	0	-6	-18	1 5		X	Shearwater A	12	-1	19	5	20 ***	090	46
Fort Smith A	5	-1	18	-6	6 ***	300	35	Sydney A	***	***	19	***	*** ***	270	54
Hall Beach A	-1	2	2	-3	14 9	360	43	Yarmouth A	12	-1	21	5	22 ***	310	46
Inuvik A	2	1	14	-13	5 998	200	41	Prince Edward Island							
Iqaluit A	2	1	7	-2	12 3	050	57	Charlottetown A	12	-1	20	3	23 ***	260	46
Mould Bay A	***	***	-2	***	*** 6		X	East Point (auto)	14P	***P	19P	8P	12P***		X
Norman Wells A	4	0	17	-5	3 ***	330	59	Newfoundland							
Resolute A	-5	2	0	-10	4 8	100	80	Cartwright	9	1	19	2	13 ***	210	74
Yellowknife A	4	-1	13	-5	15 ***	300	52	Churchill Falls A	6P	2P	16P	-3P	7P***		X
Alberta								93/09/20-93/09/26							
Calgary Int'l A	9	-1	22	0	3 ***	270	72	Gander Int'l A	10	-1	16	3	4 ***	250	61
Cold Lake A	8	0	19	-3	2 ***	310	56	Goose A	9	0	21	-1	9 ***	250	67
Edmonton Namao A	10	1	21	-1	1 ***	290	74	Stephenville A	11	-1	18	4	17 ***	260	65
Fort McMurray A	8	0	19	-2	18 ***	260	37	St John's A	12	1	18	6	18 ***	260	61
Grande Prairie A	9	1	20	-5	5 ***	260	76	St Lawrence	11	1	18	5	41 ***		X
High Level A	7	-1	19	-4	9 ***	280	59	Wabush Lake A	5	0	14	-2	17 ***	290	61
Lethbridge A	9	-2	24	0	21 ***	250	70								
Medicine Hat A	8	-3	23	-2	42 ***	240	46								
Peace River A	9	0	18	-5	11 ***	280	63								
Saskatchewan															
Cree Lake	***	***	***	***	*** ***		X								
Estevan A	10	0	23	1	23 ***	310	82								
La Ronge A	8	0	20	-3	20 ***	350	46								
Regina A	9	0	20	-1	33 ***	320	78								
Saskatoon A	8	-1	22	-5	0 ***	320	70								
Swift Current A	9	-1	21	-3	41 ***	310	70								
Yorkton A	9	1	21	-1	10 ***	320	69								
Manitoba															
Brandon A	10	1	23	1	10 ***	290	74								
Churchill A	4	1	17	-3	7 ***	320	67								
Lynn Lake A	4	0	16	-5	19 3	260	37								
The Pas A	8	1	20	0	21 ***	020	61								
Thompson A	5	1	18	-6	16 3	240	30								
Winnipeg Int'l A	11	1	22	1	6 ***	320	57								

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

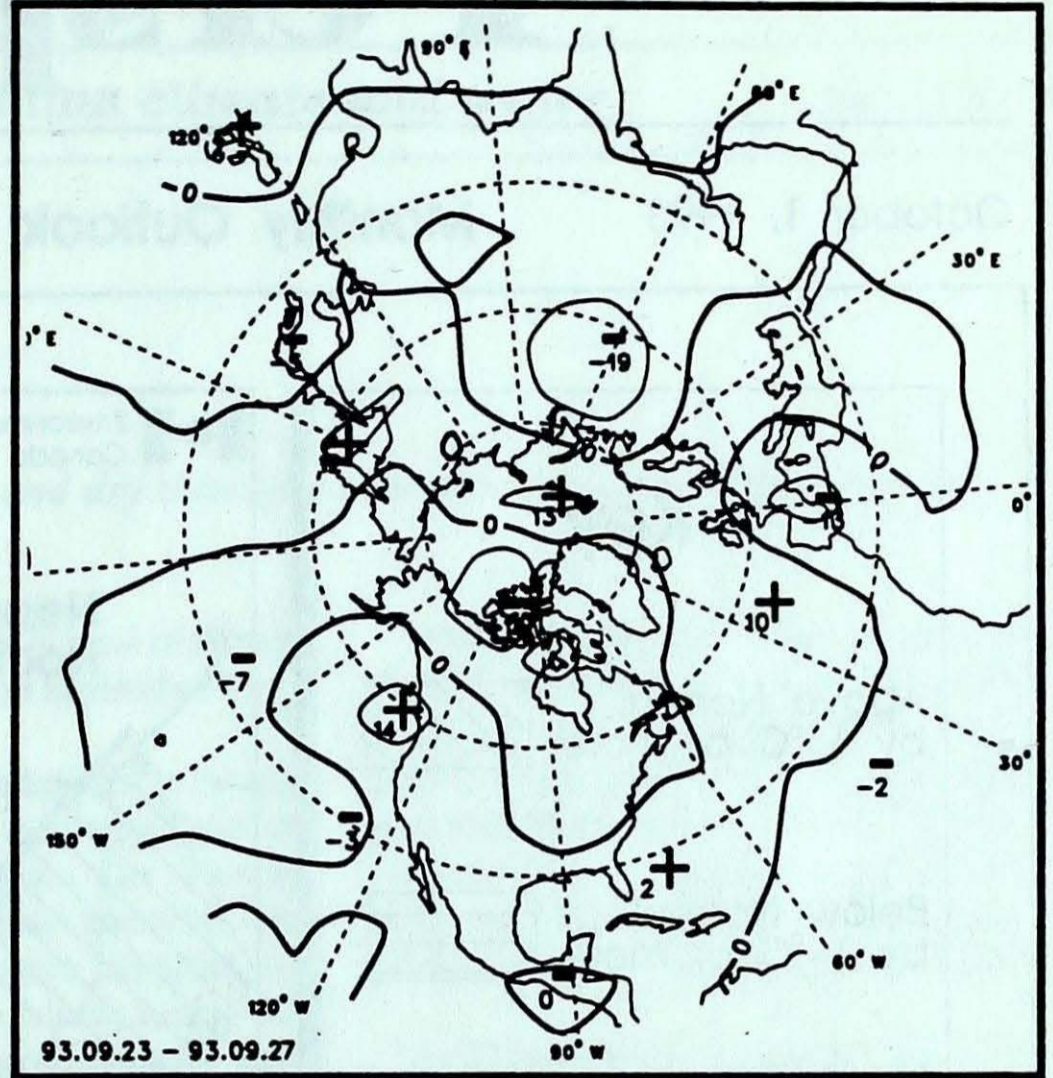
ptot = weekly precipitation total in mm
 st = snow thickness on the ground in cm
 dir = direction of max wind, deg. from north.
 vel = wind speed in km/h

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

50-kPa ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION



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



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



Environmental Citizenship

Did you know that a leak of one drop of water per second wastes about 10 000 litres of water per year? Most leaks are easy to fix. It pays to check for leaks and repair them right away.

An environmental citizenship message from Environment Canada.



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Environnement
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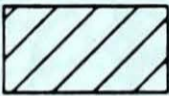
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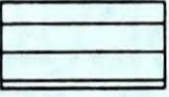
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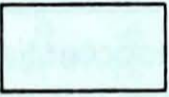
October 1, 1993

Monthly Outlook - October

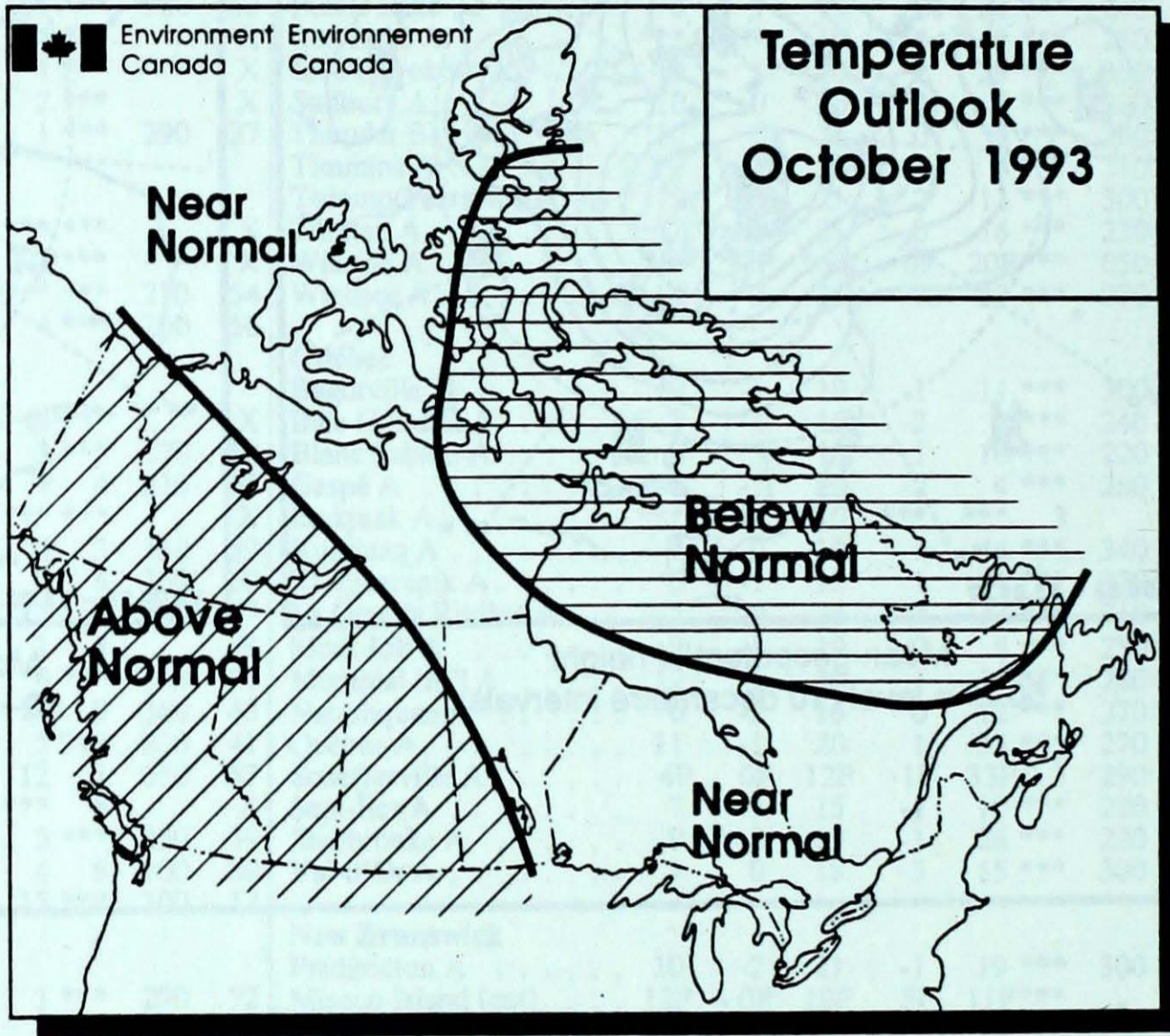
Key

Above Normal
by 1 °C or more 

Below Normal
by 1 °C or more 

Near Normal
within 1 °C 

**Normal Period
1951-1980**



Normal Temperatures °C (1951-80)

October

	Max	Min
Whitehorse	4	-2
Yellowknife	1	-4
Iqaluit	-2	-8
Vancouver	14	6
Victoria	14	6
Calgary	12	-1
Edmonton	11	-2
Regina	12	-2
Winnipeg	11	0
Toronto	14	4
Ottawa	13	3
Montreal	13	5
Quebec	11	2
Halifax	13	4
Fredericton	13	2
Charlottetown	12	4
Goose Bay	6	-1
St. John's	10	4

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For further information:
 Tel: (416) 739-4438/4330
 InterNet (Email):
 CCCOPS@aestor.dots.doe.CA
 Fax: (416) 739-4446