

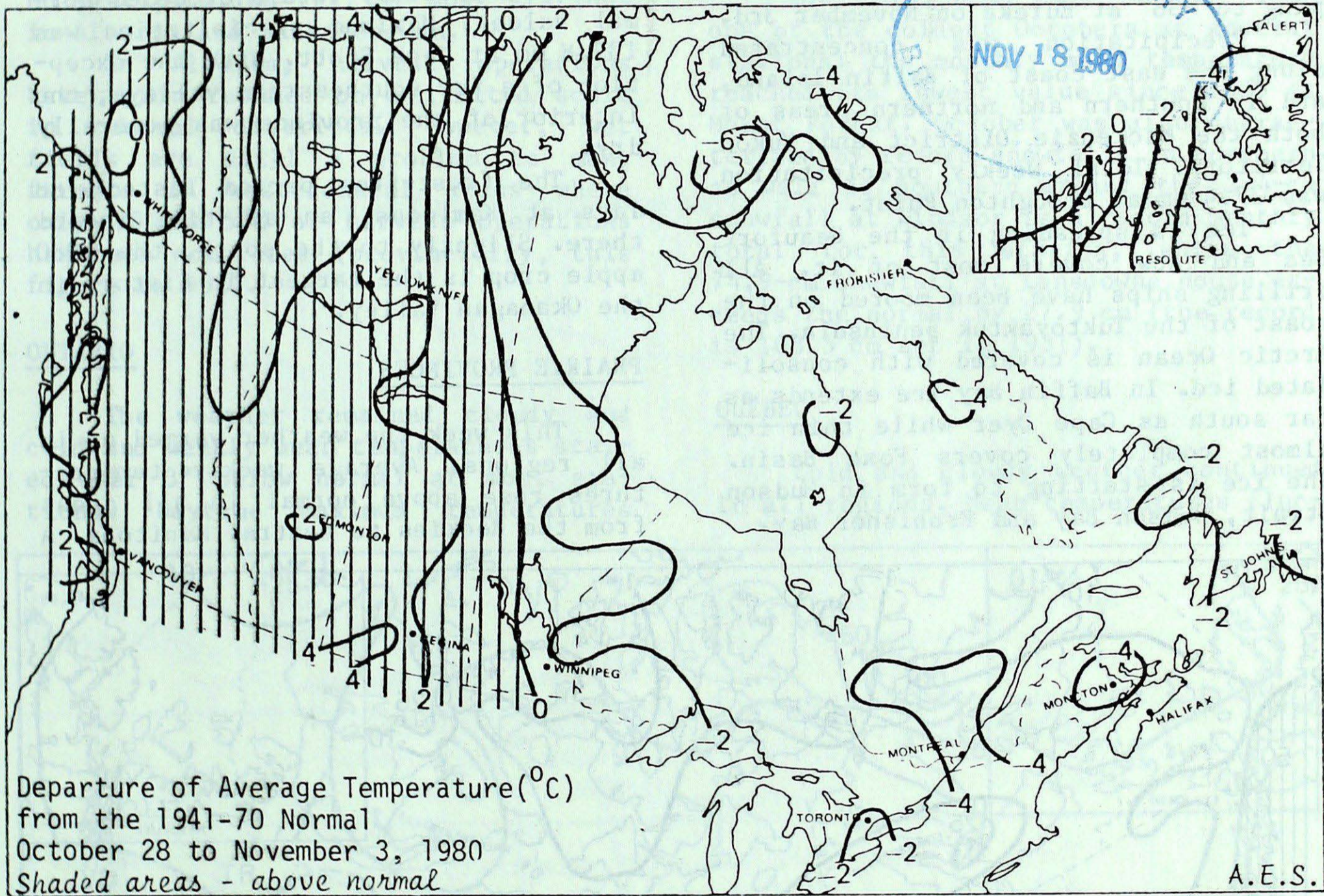
CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES

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NOVEMBER 7, 1980

(Aussi disponible en français)

VOL. 2 NO. 44



Departure of Average Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
from the 1941-70 Normal
October 28 to November 3, 1980
Shaded areas - above normal

WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE WEEK - OCTOBER 28 TO NOVEMBER 3, 1980

Warm out West, Cold in the East

The temperature regime was characterized by a strong east-west gradient near the centre of Canada. Warm and generally sunny weather was enjoyed in the West while cold and cloudy weather prevailed in the East. This resulted in a few high temperature records out West and numerous low temperature records in the East.

Some fields are still too wet for harvest operations in west-central Alberta but the overall harvesting is 95% complete in this province.

Temperatures ranged from 19° at Medicine Hat, Alberta and Windsor, Ontario to -38° at Eureka, N.W.T. Maximum precipitation was 132.8 mm at Cape Scott, British Columbia.

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

YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Temperatures cooled considerably in eastern regions but remained above normal in western areas. Weekly temperature averages were more than 5° above normal on the Beaufort Sea shoreline, but were nearly 7° below in the Foxe Basin area. With this varied temperature regime, the mercury reached 9° at Fort Smith on October 29th before dropping to -38° at Eureka on November 3rd.

Precipitation was concentrated along the east coast of Baffin Island, and in southern and northern areas of both the Mackenzie District and Yukon Territory. Total weekly precipitation was 37.4 mm at Broughton Point.

Ice is spreading in the Beaufort Sea and now covers most of it. All drilling ships have been moored on the coast of the Tuktoyaktuk peninsula. The Arctic Ocean is covered with consolidated ice. In Baffin Bay ice extends as far south as Cape Dyer while thin ice almost completely covers Foxe Basin. The ice is starting to form in Hudson Strait, Hudson Bay and Frobisher Bay.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

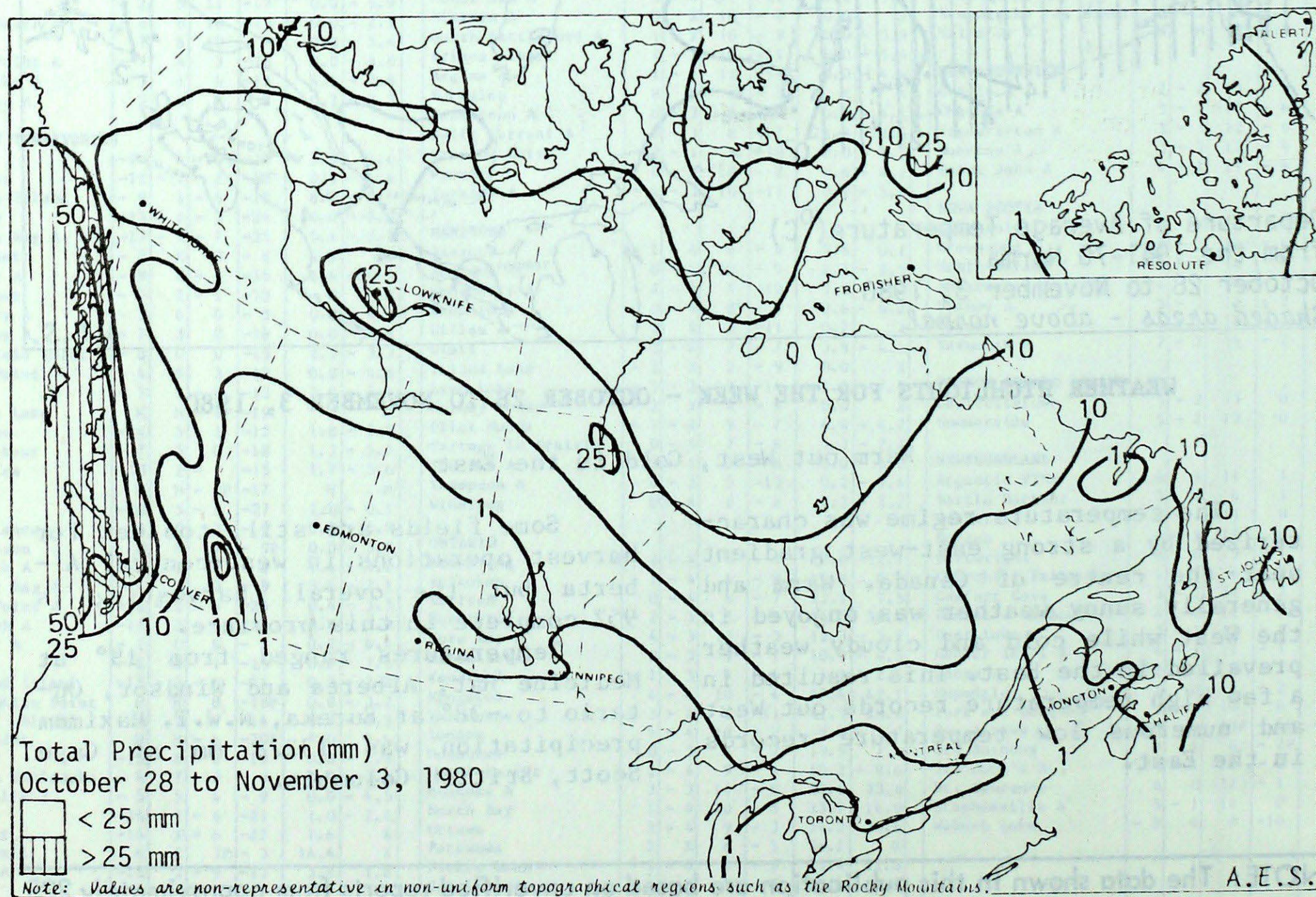
A mild air mass spread into all regions during the week. Mean temperatures rose above normal in all areas, thus producing a few high records. The mercury reached 18° on November 1st at Abbotsford and Kamloops and fell to -10° on October 28th at McInnes Island.

Precipitation was abundant on the coast where weekly totals exceeded normal values. Maximum precipitation was 132.8 mm at Cape Scott. With the exception of a few southeastern valleys, the interior of the province was generally dry.

The frost-free period lasted 188 days at Kamloops, an all-time record there. Slightly to the south, the 1980 apple crop is the largest in history in the Okanagan Valley.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

This week the weather warmed up in all regions. Average weekly temperatures rose above normal in all areas from the Rockies to central Manitoba. A



maximum of 19° was recorded on November 1st at Medicine Hat following a minimum of -11° at Uranium City on October 31st. With the return to above seasonal temperatures, the snowcover has disappeared throughout all but a few extreme northern districts.

Significant precipitation was recorded in northern Manitoba; a total of 25.8 mm fell at Churchill. In contrast, no precipitation fell at most stations in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

In Alberta, harvest operations have again resumed on a limited scale in central districts. However, wet fields are still a problem to many farmers in west-central areas where only 20 to 50% of harvest operations has been completed (provincially, this figure is 95%).

ONTARIO

The weather remained cloudy and cold and weekly mean temperatures stayed near 3° below normal at most stations. Daytime maximum temperatures

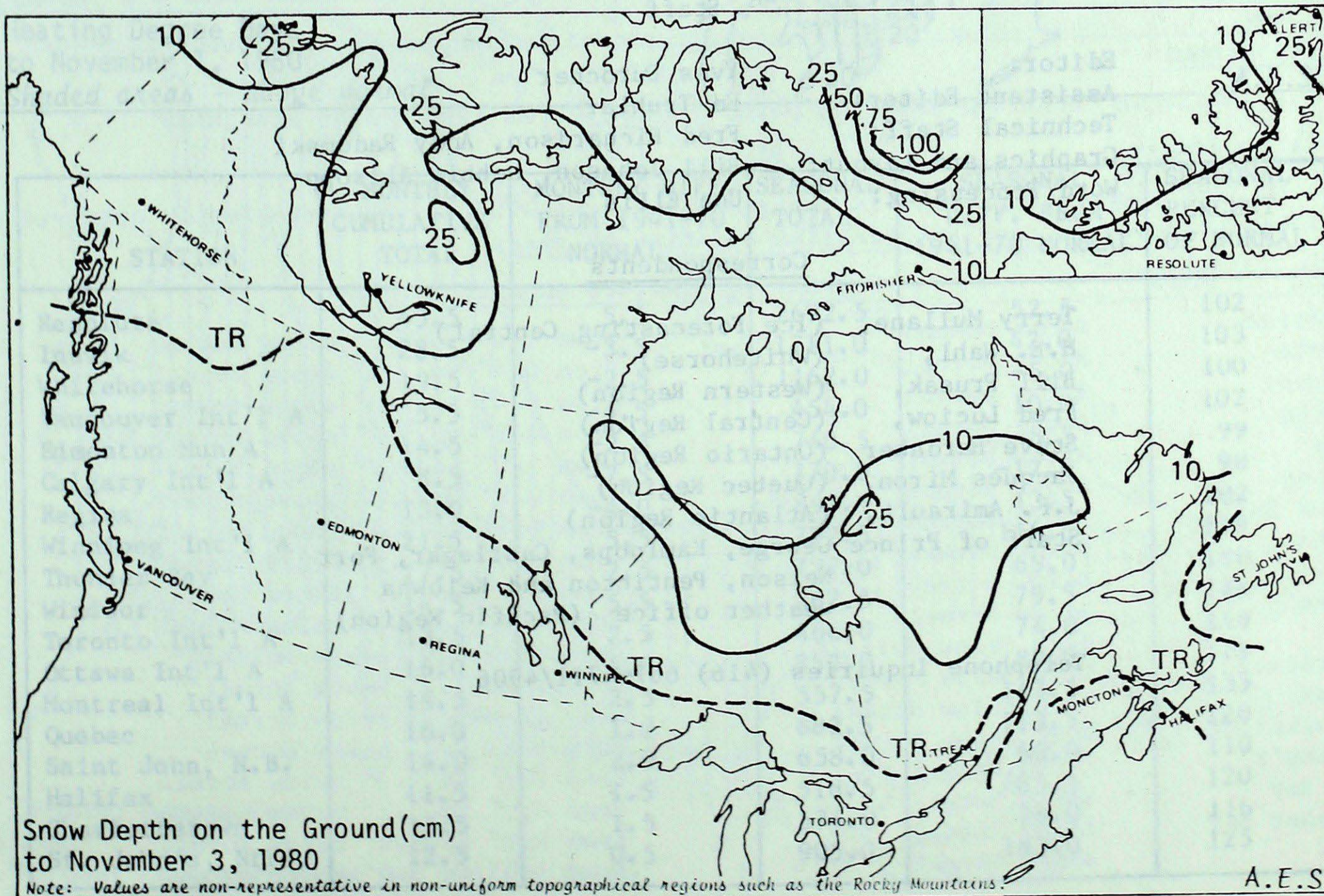
reached 19° on November 3rd at Windsor 5 days after the minimum of -19° at Armstrong.

Precipitation was light, the largest accumulation being only 18.0 mm at Moosonee. The snowcover has diminished considerably; only 11 cm of the 25-cm snowfall which occurred on October 28th at Lansdowne House remains on the ground.

The cold wave made October 1980 one of the coldest Octobers at several stations: the monthly mean temperature reached its lowest value since 1925 at Mount Forest. October was also characterized by record snowfalls in northern as well as southern areas: the 2.4-cm snowfall at Windsor is a record monthly total for this station, while the 74.9-cm snowfall at Lansdowne House exceeds the normal by 27.9 cm (the record is 108.5 cm set in 1951).

QUÉBEC

Cold and cloudy weather continued in all regions. Mean temperatures fluctuated



tuated between 2 and 5° below normal at most stations. The cold air produced several low temperature records on October 28th and during the first few days of November. Extreme values were 11° at Montréal on October 31st and -16° at Fort Chimo two days later.

Eastern regions of the province enjoyed some sunshine, reaching 57% of the total possible at Baie Comeau. Despite the generally cloudy weather, precipitation was light everywhere, with a maximum of 20.6 mm reported at La Grande Rivière.

ATLANTIC PROVINCES

It was a dry and cool week. Most regions experienced cooler weather than the previous week's with temperatures averaging between 2 to 4° below normal. A few low temperature records were set in Newfoundland. Temperatures ranged between 13 and -13°, extremes being recorded at Sable Island and Churchill Falls, respectively.

Precipitation was below normal except at Battle Harbour which recorded a weekly total of 21.6 mm.

CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES

Staff

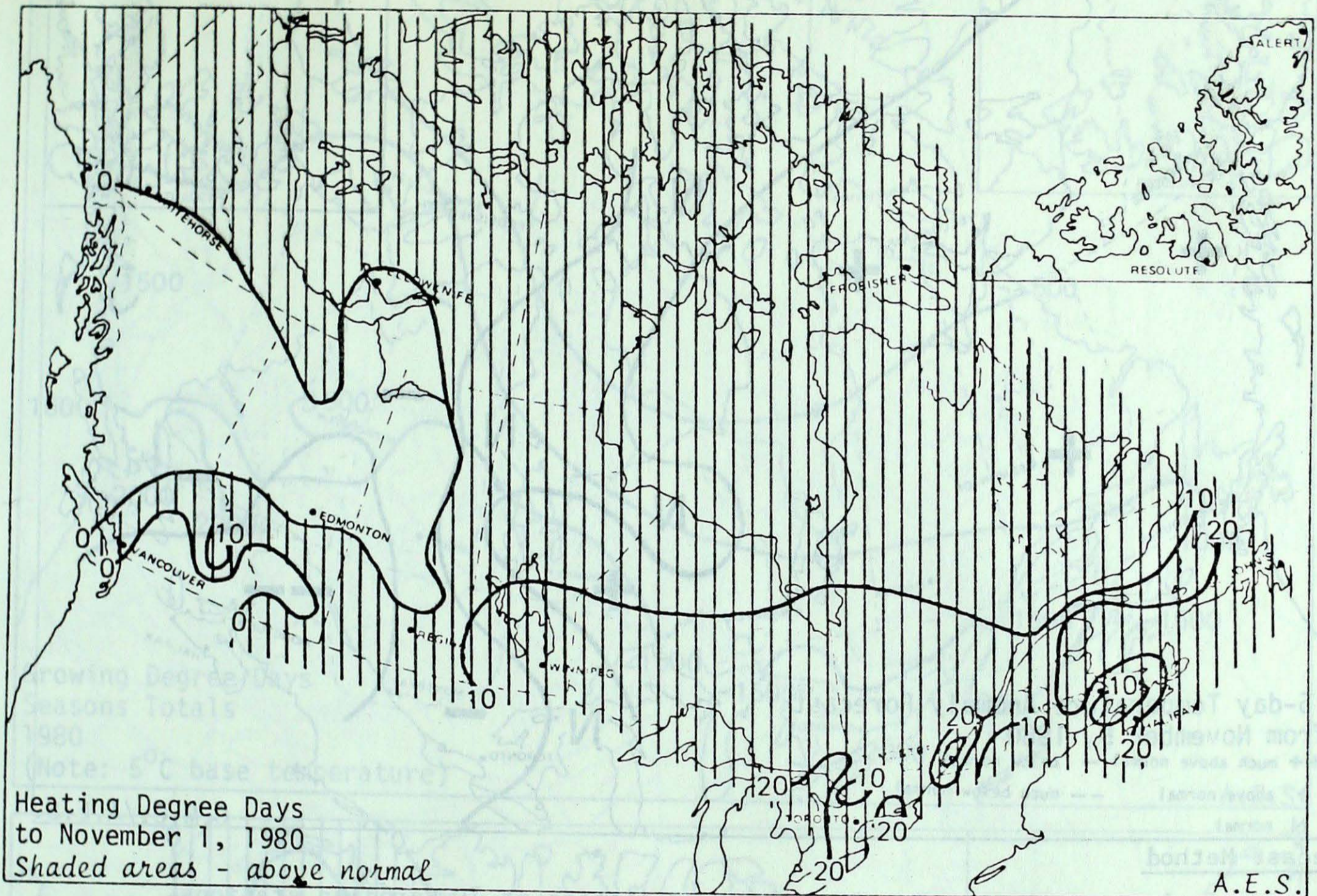
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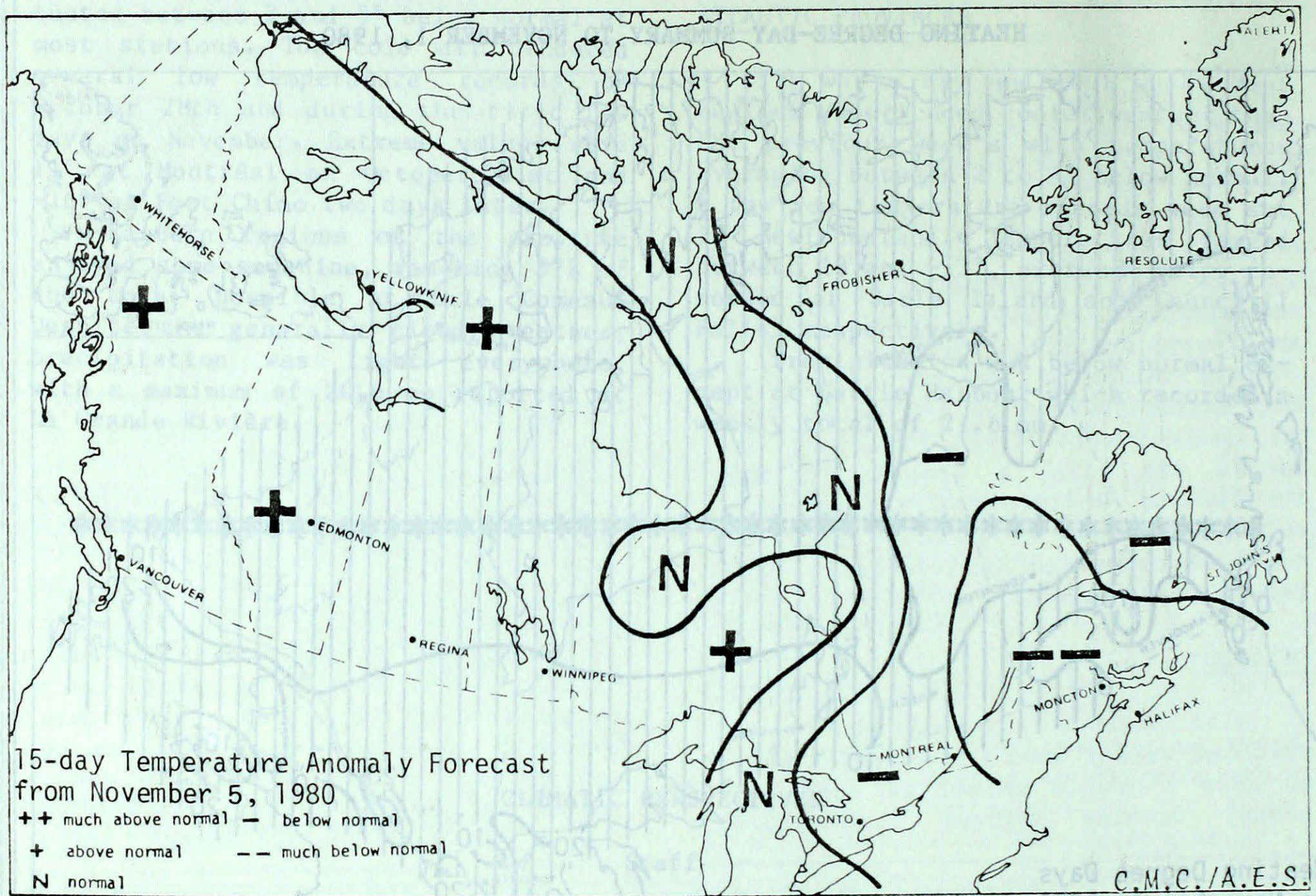
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HEATING DEGREE-DAY SUMMARY TO NOVEMBER 1, 1980



STATION	MONTHLY CUMULATIVE TOTAL	MONTHLY DIFF. FROM 1941-70 NORMAL	SEASONAL TOTAL	SEASONAL DIFF. FROM 1941-70 NORMAL	SEASONAL PERCENT OF NORMAL
Resolute	43.5	5.5	2692.5	52.5	102
Inuvik	28.5	-3.5	1711.0	42.0	103
Whitehorse	19.5	-2.5	1162.0	-5.0	100
Vancouver Int'l A	5.5	-4.5	454.0	10.0	102
Edmonton Mun A	14.5	-2.5	740.5	-8.5	99
Calgary Int'l A	8.5	-7.5	770.0	-12.0	98
Regina	13.0	-4.0	897.5	13.5	102
Winnipeg Int'l A	21.5	5.5	722.5	116.5	119
Thunder Bay	17.5	2.5	777.0	69.0	110
Windsor	14.5	5.5	367.5	79.5	128
Toronto Int'l A	13.5	2.5	466.0	74.0	119
Ottawa Int'l A	16.0	4.0	552.0	89.0	119
Montreal Int'l A	14.5	2.5	557.5	143.5	135
Quebec	16.0	1.0	682.5	113.5	120
Saint John, N.B.	14.0	2.0	658.0	60.0	110
Halifax	11.5	1.5	518.5	85.5	120
Charlottetown	13.5	1.5	574.0	78.0	116
St. John's, Nfld.	12.5	0.5	905.0	183.0	125

15 DAY TEMPERATURE ANOMALY FORECAST

Forecast Method

Analogue technique based on point prediction at 70 Canadian stations.

Temperature Scale

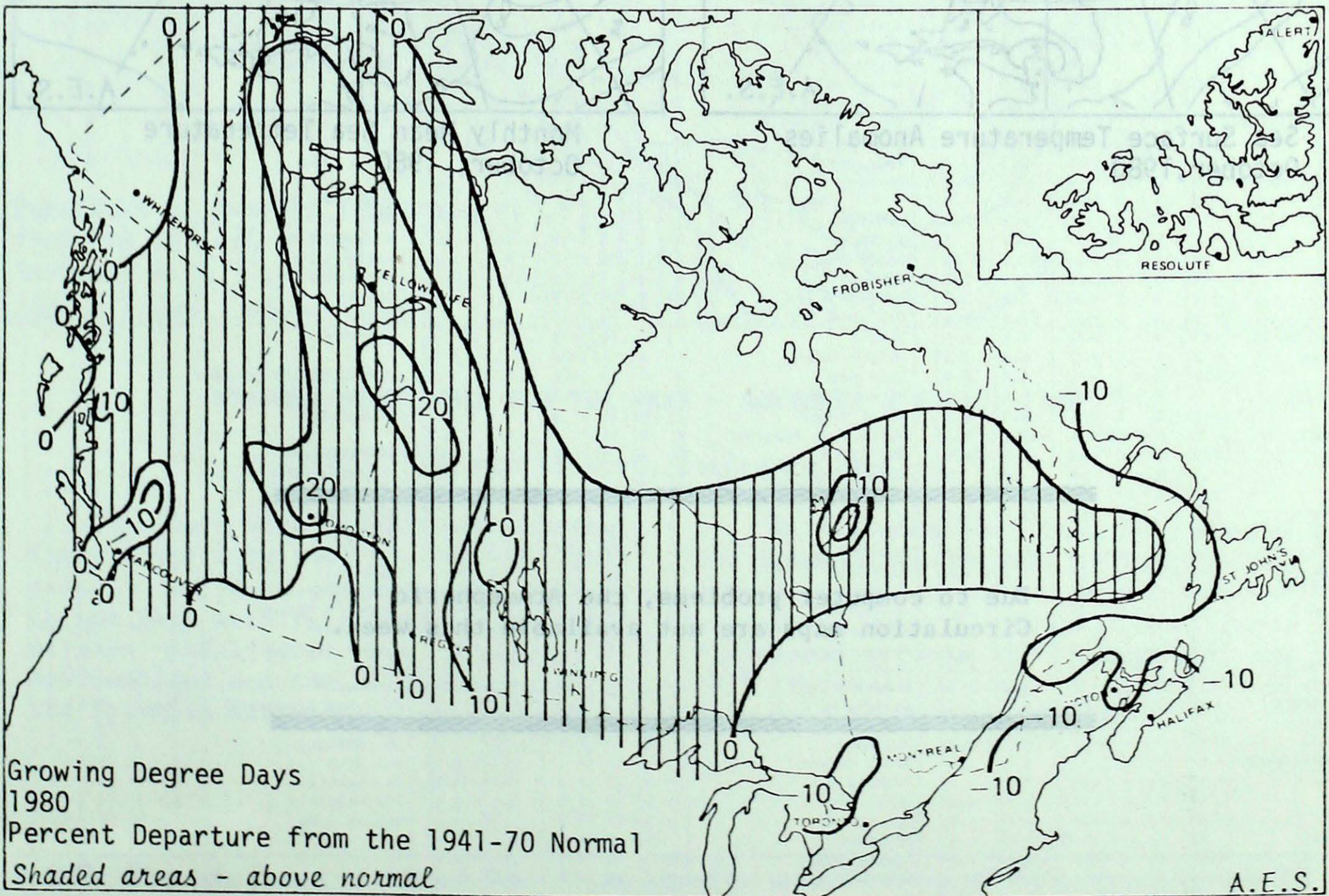
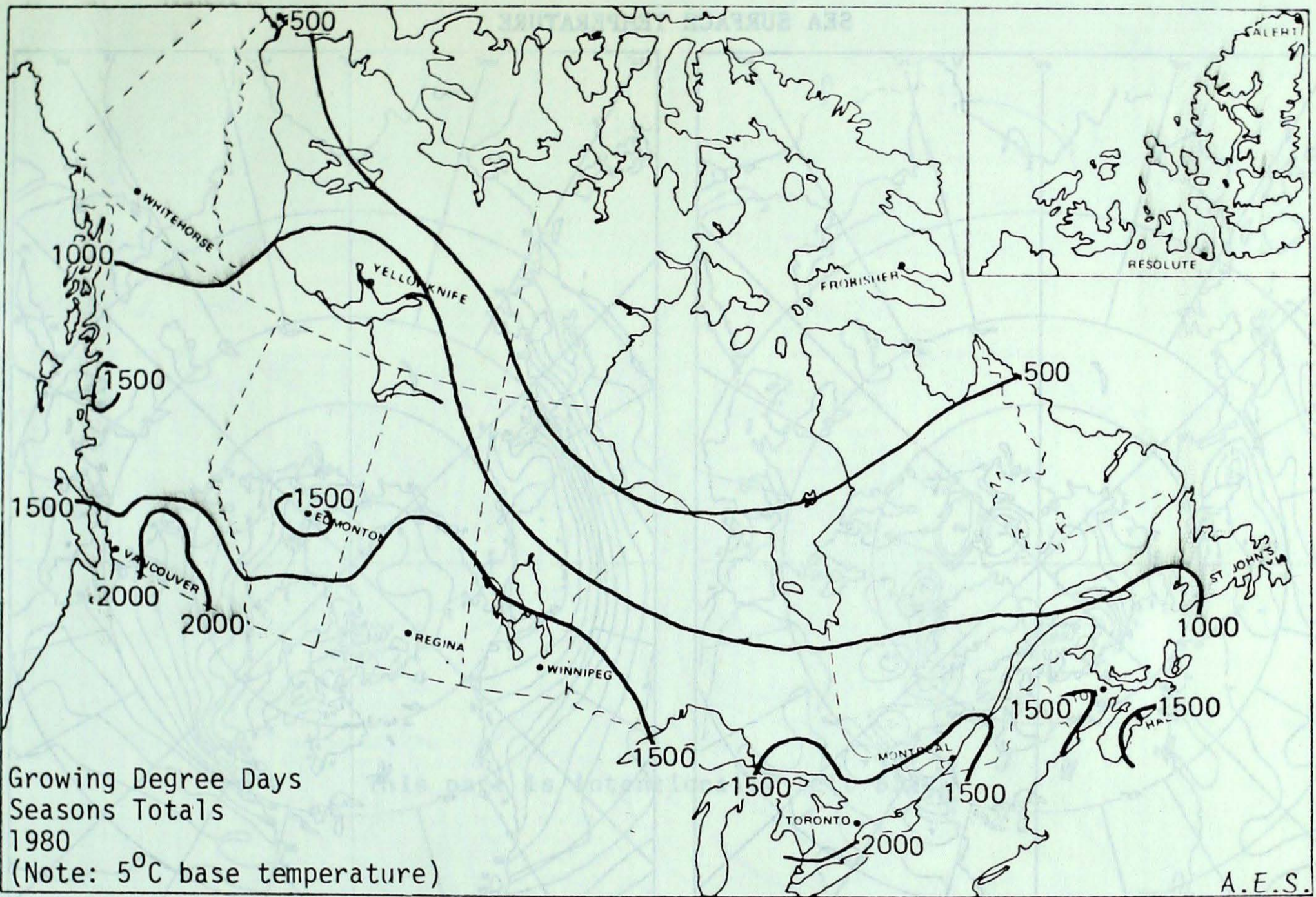
Each temperature class is designed to contain 20% of the historically observed 15 day means pertinent to specific location and time of year:

StationCurrent Temperature Anomaly Forecast

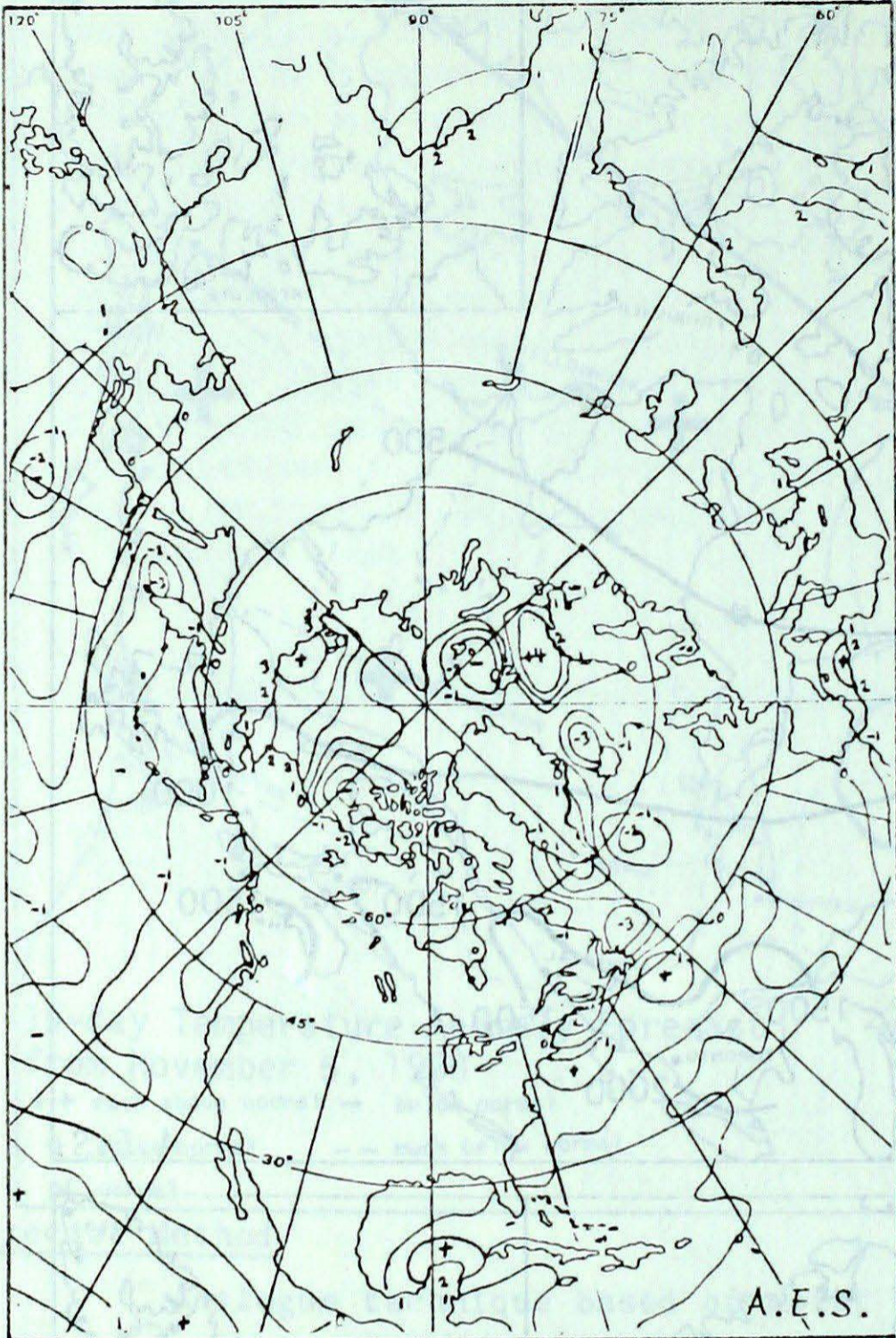
<u>Station</u>	<u>Current Temperature Anomaly Forecast</u>
Whitehorse	Above Normal From 1.2° to 4.2° above Normal
Victoria	Above Normal From 0.4° to 1.2° above Normal
Vancouver	Above Normal From 0.4° to 1.3° above Normal
Edmonton	Above Normal From 1.1° to 3.7° above Normal
Regina	Above Normal From 1.0° to 3.2° above Normal
Winnipeg	Above Normal From 0.9° to 3.0° above Normal
Thunder Bay	Above Normal From 0.7° to 2.4° above Normal
Toronto	Below Normal From 0.5° to 1.8° below Normal
Ottawa	Below Normal From 0.6° to 2.1° below Normal
Montreal	Below Normal From 0.6° to 2.0° below Normal
Quebec	Much Below Normal More than 1.9° below Normal
Fredericton	Much Below Normal More than 1.9° below Normal
Halifax	Much Below Normal More than 1.6° below Normal
Charlottetown	Much Below Normal More than 1.7° below Normal
St. John's	Below Normal From 0.4° to 1.3° below Normal
Goose Bay	Below Normal From 0.7° to 2.2° below Normal
Frobisher Bay	Below Normal From 0.9° to 3.0° below Normal
Inuvik	Above Normal From 1.0° to 3.4° above Normal

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

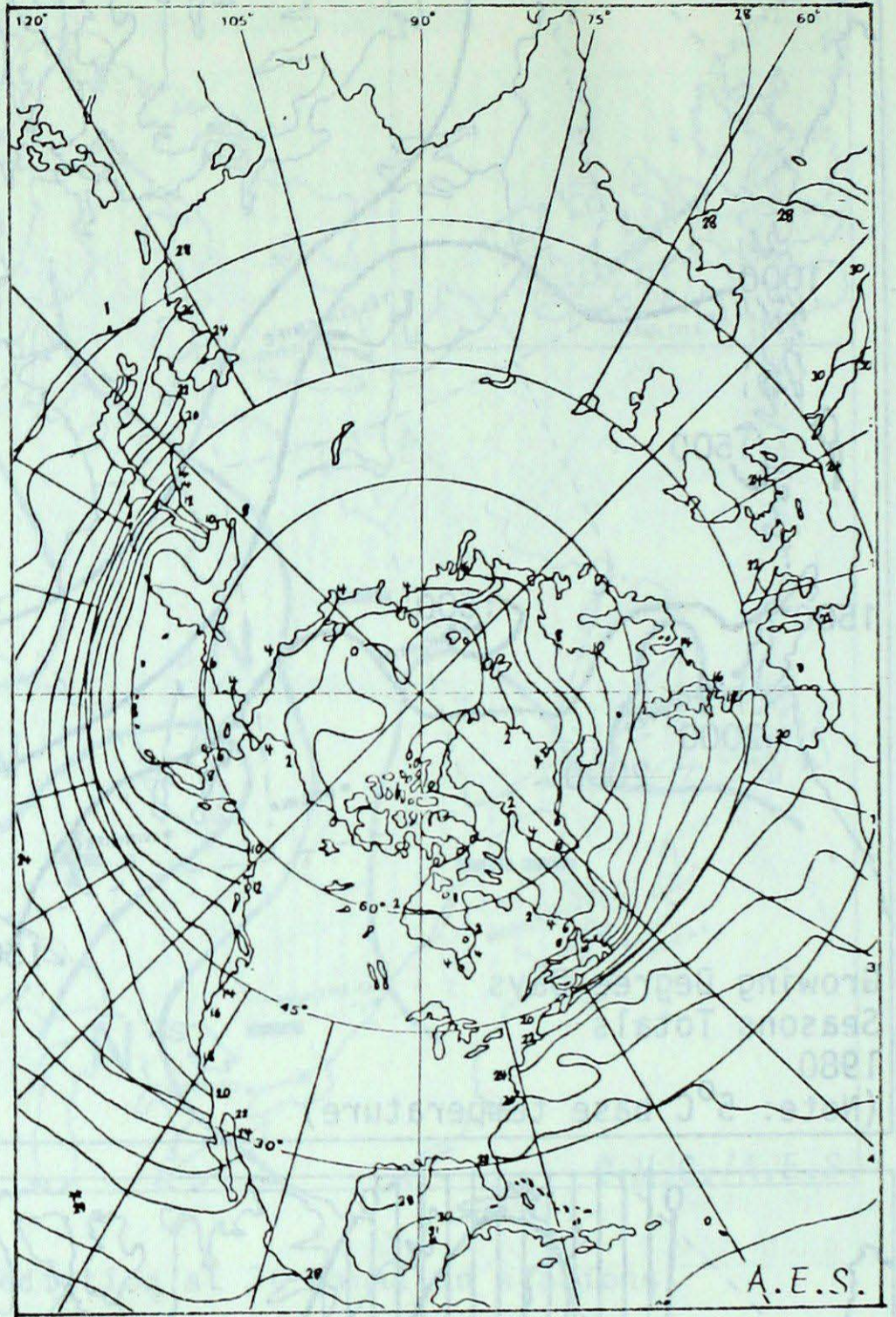
GROWING DEGREE-DAYS



SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE



Sea Surface Temperature Anomalies
October, 1980



Monthly Mean Sea Temperature
October, 1980

Due to computer problems, the Atmospheric
Circulation maps are not available this week.

MAINTENANCE PERSPECTIVES

NOVEMBER 12, 1980

Latest available on November 11, 1980

VOL 2 NO 47



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Departure of Average Temperature (C)
from the 1941-70 Normal
November 4 to 10, 1980
Shaded areas - above normal

WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE WEEK - NOVEMBER 10 TO 12, 1980

The last week of the month has been characterized by a series of weather events. In the north, a low pressure system moved across the region, bringing with it a period of heavy rain and strong winds. In the south, a high pressure system dominated the weather, resulting in clear skies and mild temperatures. The overall pattern was one of a transition from a wet and stormy period to a drier and more stable one.

NOTE: The data shown in this publication are based on unverified reports from approximately 725 Canadian and 113 American United States Synoptic Stations.

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION DATA FOR THE WEEK ENDING 0600 G.M.T. NOVEMBER 4, 1980

Table with 3 main columns: BRITISH COLUMBIA, SASKATCHEWAN, and QUÉBEC. Each column contains station names and their corresponding temperature and precipitation data for the week ending November 4, 1980. The data is organized into sub-tables for each province/territory, with columns for Station, Temperature (°C) (Average, Departure from Normal, Extreme Maximum, Extreme Minimum), and Precip. (mm) (Total, Departure from Normal).

P - extreme value based on less than 3

X - no normal due to short period

M - not available at press time