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A WEEKLY REVIEW OF CANADIAN CLIMATE

CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES

SEP 1 1981

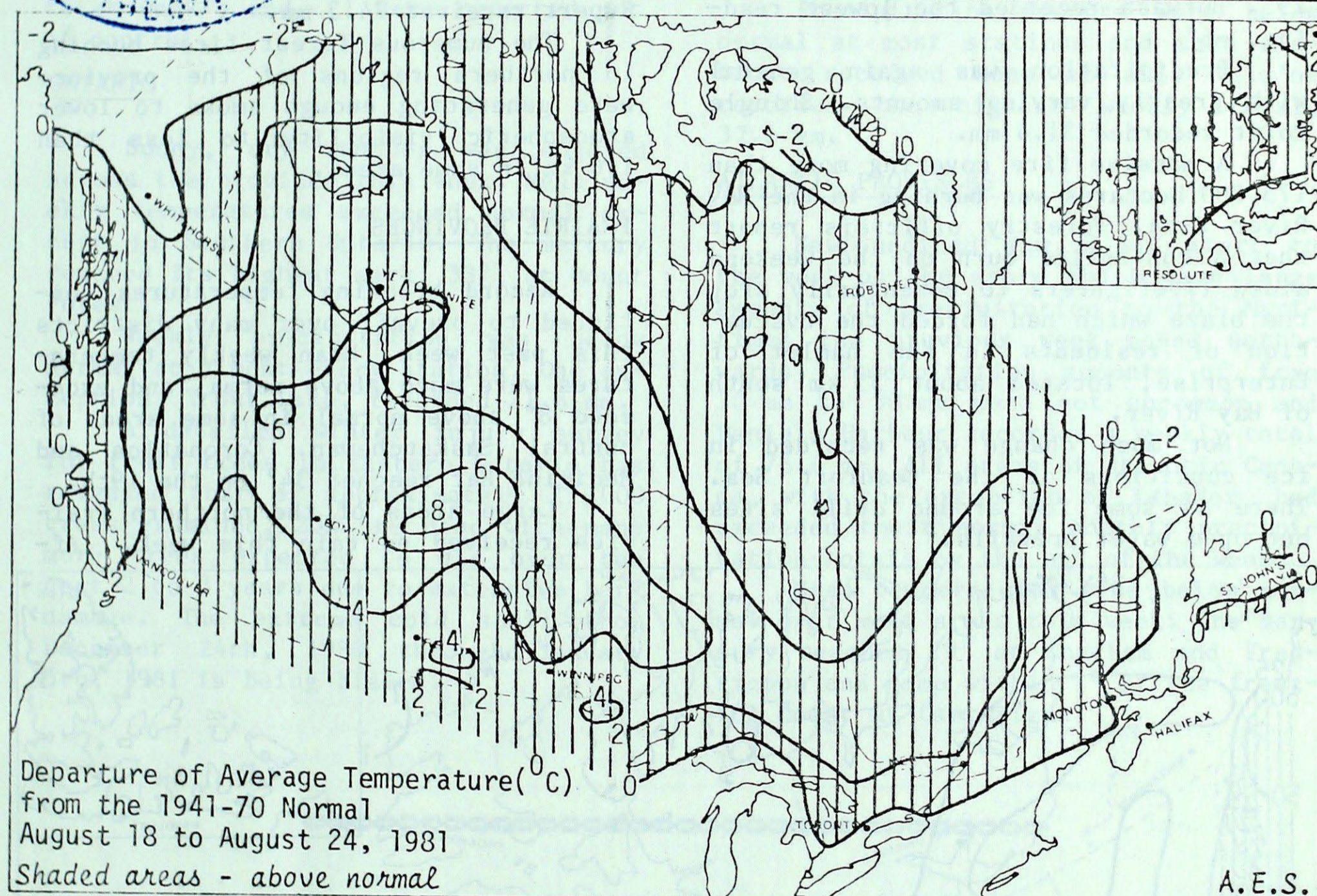
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THE CANADIAN CLIMATE CENTRE,
ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT SERVICE,
DUFFERIN ST., DOWNSVIEW, ONTARIO M3H 5T4

AUGUST 28, 1981

(Aussi disponible en français)

VOL.3 NO. 34



WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE PERIOD - AUGUST 18 - 24, 1981

Warm and dry weather prevails in the West

The continuing warm, dry conditions across the West were most favourable to farmers harvesting crops, but detrimental to the forest fire situation. Harvesting was 50% complete in Saskatchewan and yields should exceed the 10 year average.

A massive forest fire covering 175 000 hectares was raging across the southern Mackenzie District. Forestry officials reported that a controlled burn in the Hay river area over the weekend momentarily stopped the blaze.

A winter injury survey for fruit trees in Eastern Ontario has revealed that of 25 000 trees examined, 20% are dead with many more expected to die over the next 3 years due to extensive bark damage. The extreme cold spell from December 24th, 1980 through January 5th, 1981 is blamed.

Temperatures varied from a maximum of 37° at Lytton, British Columbia to a minimum of -6° at Burwash, Yukon. Pilot Mound, Manitoba recorded 89 mm of precipitation.

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

Warm weather dominated most regions of the Territories this week. Mean temperatures were below normal only in the northern and western Yukon and in the northern Baffin Island area. Mean temperatures exceeded 4° above normal in the Great Slave Lake area and Fort Simpson and Fort Smith reached 29°. Burwash recorded the lowest reading, -6°.

Precipitation was again general with greatly varying amounts. Shingle Point recorded 31.4 mm.

A massive fire covering more than 175 000 hectares was burning in the Hay River area. Forestry officials report that a controlled burn on the weekend aided firefighters to momentarily stop the blaze which had forced the evacuation of residents in the hamlet of Enterprise, located about 35 km south of Hay River.

Not much change was recorded in ice conditions in the Beaufort Sea. There is some ice around drill sites but open water prevails.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Mean temperatures exceeded normal at most stations again this week and some central areas experienced mean temperatures of more than 5° above normal. The mercury reached 37° at Lytton.

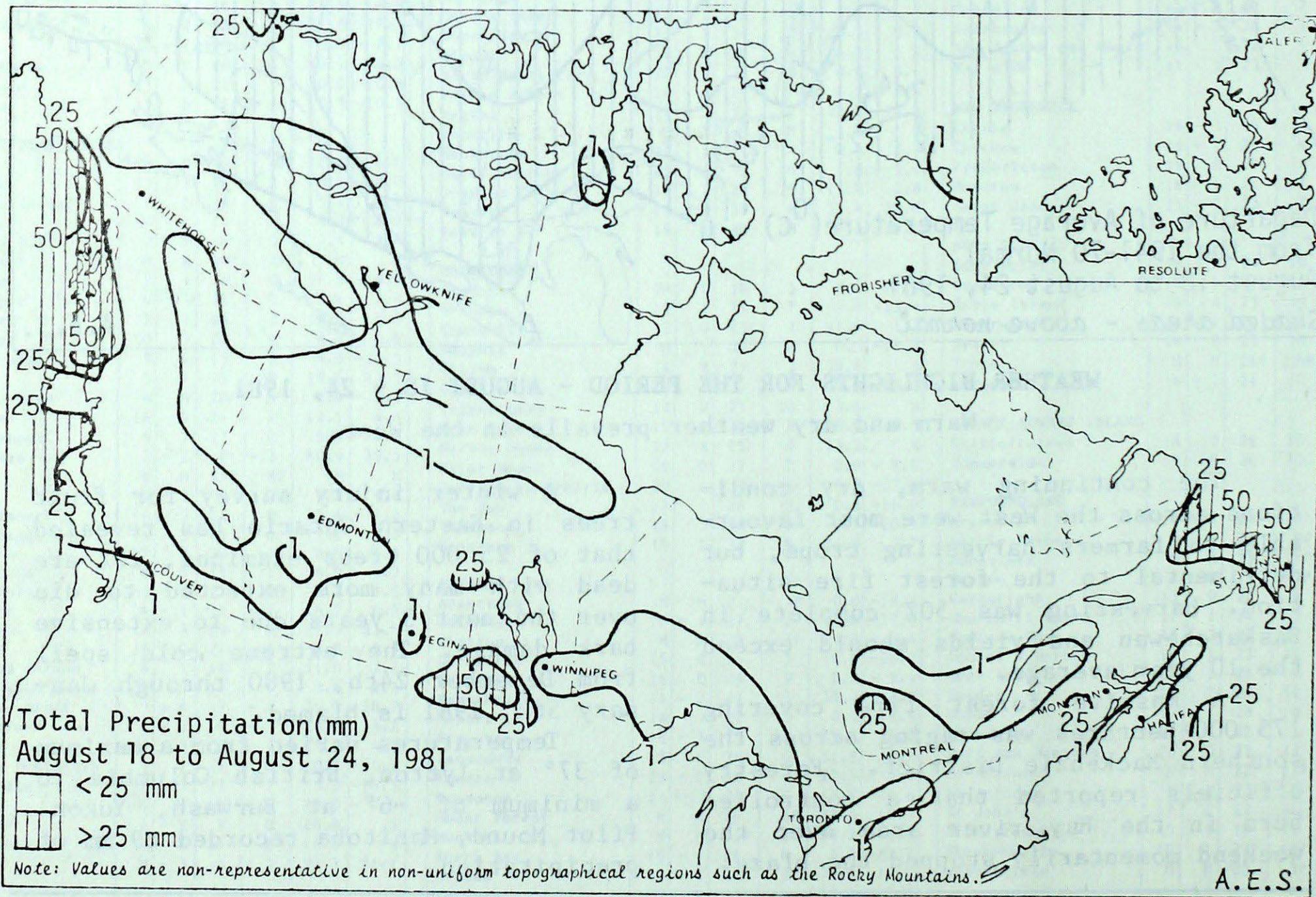
Precipitation was general but amounts varied widely. Abbotsford recorded no rain all week while Prince Rupert received 74.3 mm.

The numerous forest fires burning in northern regions of the province were generating enough smoke to lower atmospheric visibility to less than 1.0 km in some areas.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Record breaking temperatures continued to prevail over many districts this past week. Mean weekly temperatures were much above normal and exceeded 8° above normal in some areas of central Saskatchewan. Coronation and Medicine Hat reached 34° on the 19th.

Large areas of the northern Prairies received no rain this week. Af-



ternoon showers were common in eastern Saskatchewan and southern Manitoba with some heavy showers reported. Pilot Mound recorded 89.0 mm, most of which was received on the 23rd.

The high temperatures and low humidities were most favourable to the farmers who are now harvesting crops, but most detrimental to those involved in controlling the forest fire situation. Out of 65 fires burning in Alberta at week's end, 21 were reported out of control.

ONTARIO

Sunny, dry weather was enjoyed across the province this week. Mean weekly temperatures exceeded normal except in Southern Ontario. The mercury reached its highest mark, 33°, at Mount Forest.

Weekly precipitation was below normal at almost every station. One exception, Trout Lake, recorded 21.6 mm.

A detailed winter injury survey for fruit trees in Eastern Ontario has revealed that of approximately 25,000 trees examined, 20% are dead with many more trees expected to die over the next 2 to 3 years due to extensive bark damage. The extreme cold spell from December 24th, 1980 through January 5th, 1981 is being blamed.

QUEBEC

The cool, wet weather of the previous two weeks was replaced by sunny, dry weather this week. Mean temperatures were generally 2° to 3° above normal in the majority of the regions. The mercury rose to 30° at Bagotville on the 22nd and fell to 1° below the freezing point at Blanc Sablon on the 24th.

Precipitation amounts were below normal at most stations and some stations received none at all. Vald'or recorded the highest weekly total, 32.6 mm.

ATLANTIC PROVINCES

Newfoundland saw a wet start to the week as the storm which gave large amounts of precipitation to the Maritimes the previous week moved northwards. Precipitation amounts of from 30 mm to 50 mm were not uncommon and Daniels Harbour recorded a weekly total of 76.6 mm. All areas of Atlantic Canada, with the exception of Labrador, had exceeded their normal monthly precipitation totals by the end of the week.

Mean temperatures were below normal over most areas this week. The mercury reached 29° at Chatham and Fredericton and came within 1° of the freezing point at Cartwright.

CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES

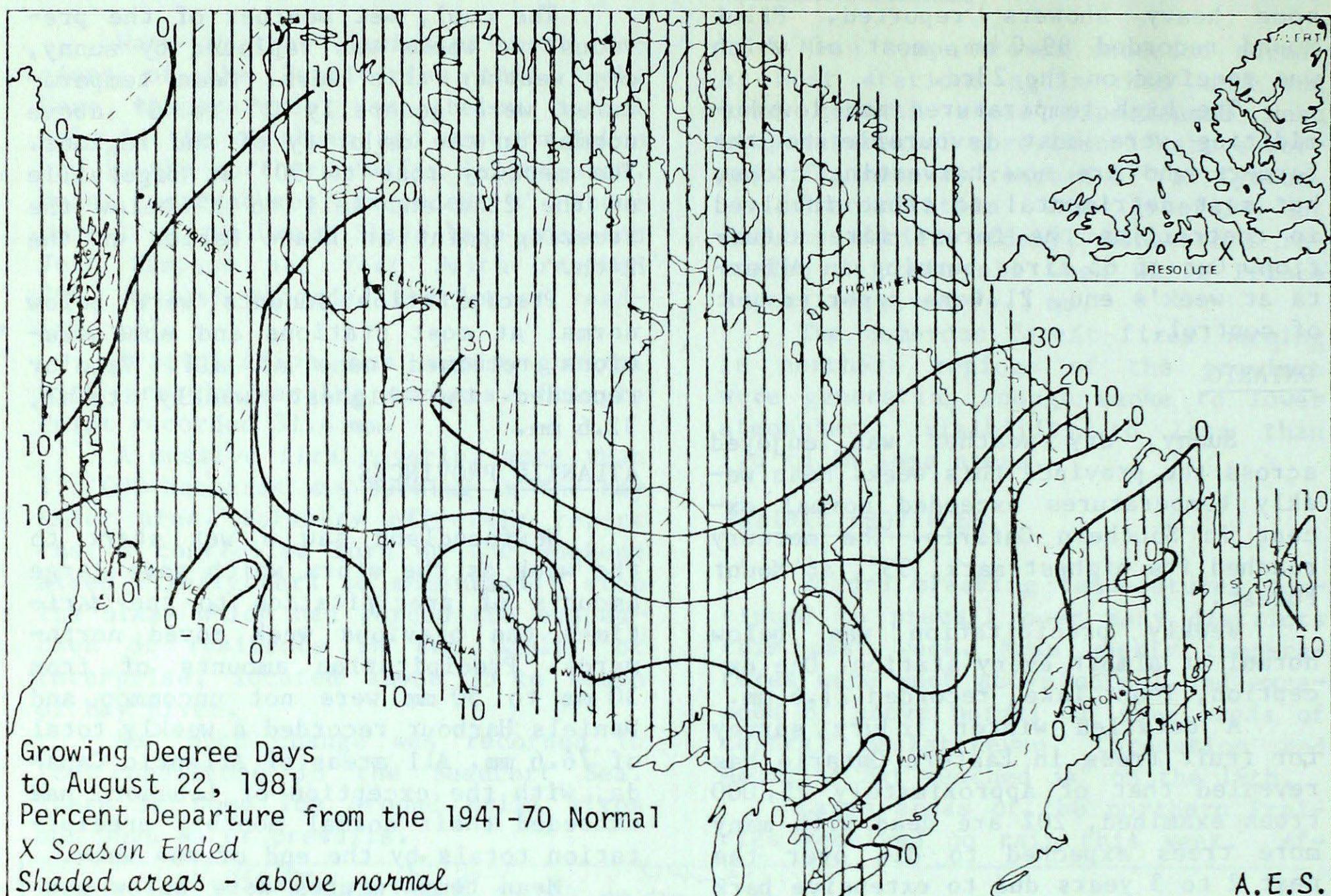
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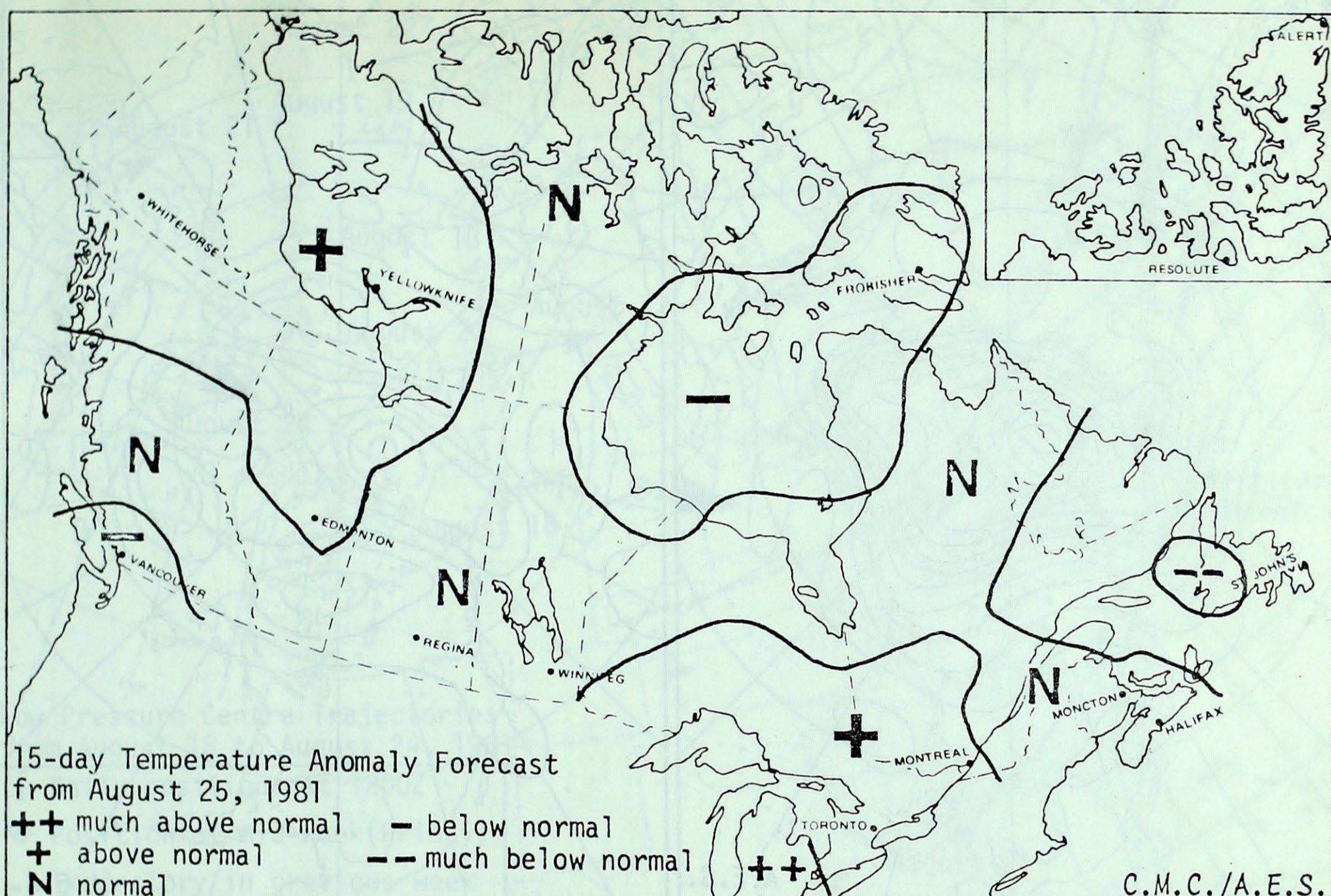
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GROWING DEGREE-DAY SUMMARY TO AUGUST 22, 1981

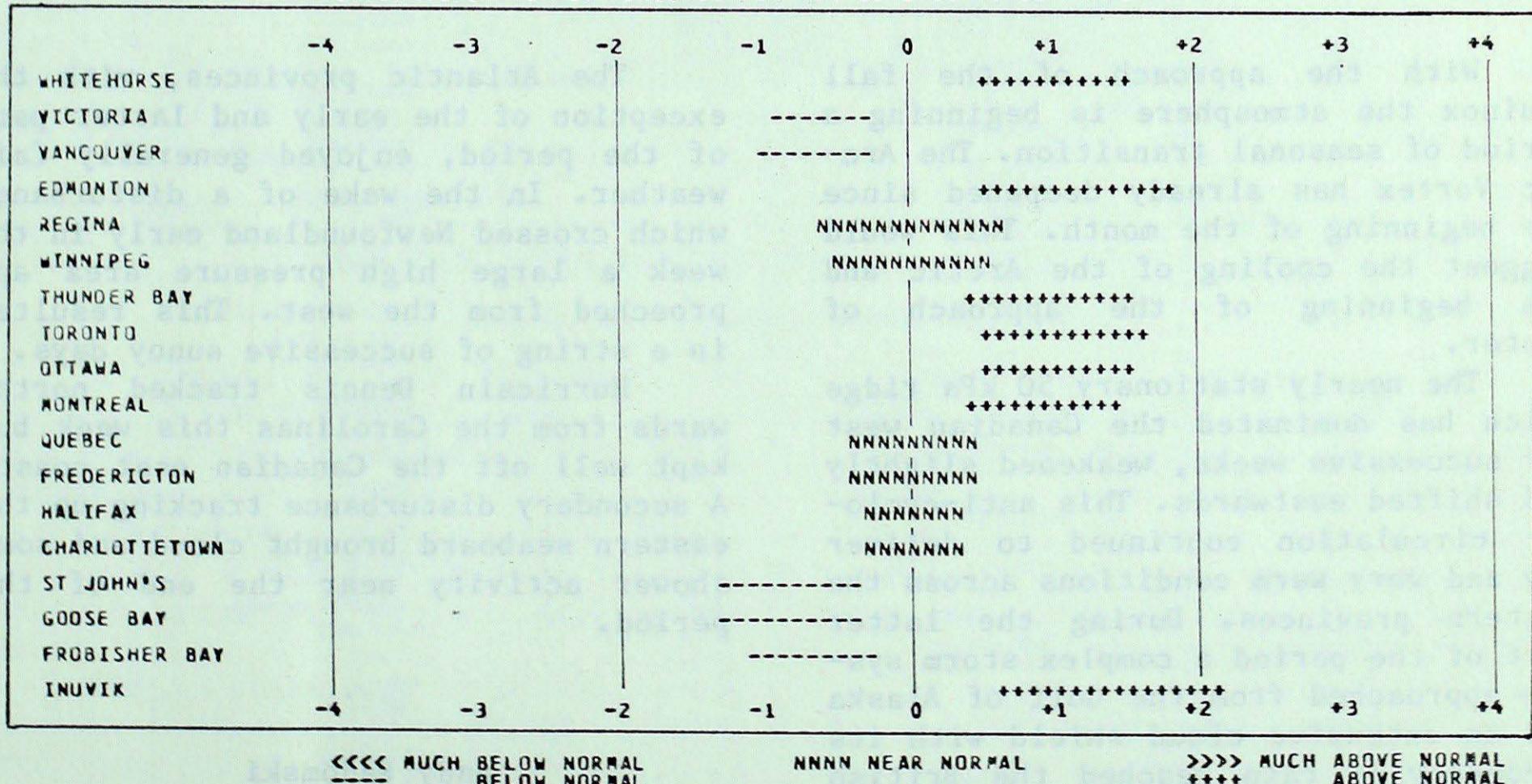


CITY	MONTHLY CUMULATIVE TOTAL	MONTHLY DIFF. FROM 1941-70 NORMAL	SEASONAL TOTAL	SEASONAL DIFF. FROM 1941-70 NORMAL	SEASONAL PERCENT OF NORMAL
Whitehorse	181.5	10.5	772.0	35.0	105
Penticton	398.5	75.5	1530.0	-20.0	99
Vancouver	319.5	47.5	1438.5	83.5	106
Edmonton	347.5	102.5	1340.5	292.5	128
Calgary	283.5	44.5	1043.5	47.5	105
Regina	342.0	46.0	1414.0	181.0	115
Saskatoon	348.5	64.5	1380.5	161.5	113
Winnipeg	324.0	12.0	1360.5	47.5	104
Thunder Bay	296.0	38.0	1103.0	72.0	107
Windsor	364.0	4.0	1821.5	80.5	105
Toronto	317.0	-20.0	1403.5	-109.5	93
Ottawa	323.0	2.0	1481.5	6.5	100
Montreal	318.5	-16.5	1481.5	-37.5	98
Quebec	280.0	-6.0	1260.5	7.5	101
Fredericton	314.5	18.5	1331.5	74.5	106
Halifax	280.0	-10.0	1105.0	-1.0	100
Charlottetown	288.0	-3.0	1181.0	103.0	110
St John's	235.0	-6.0	856.5	103.5	114

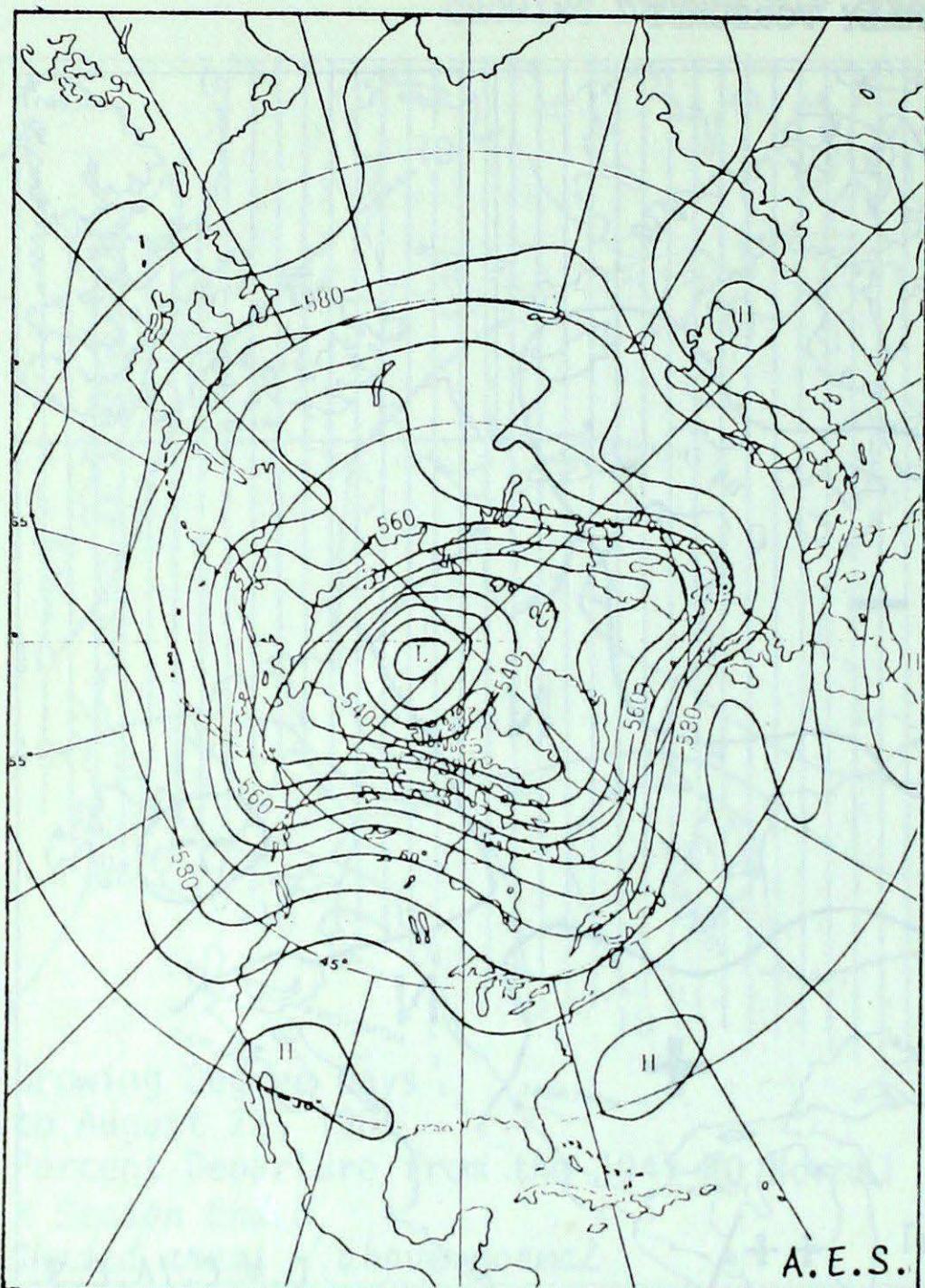
TEMPERATURE ANOMALY FORECAST



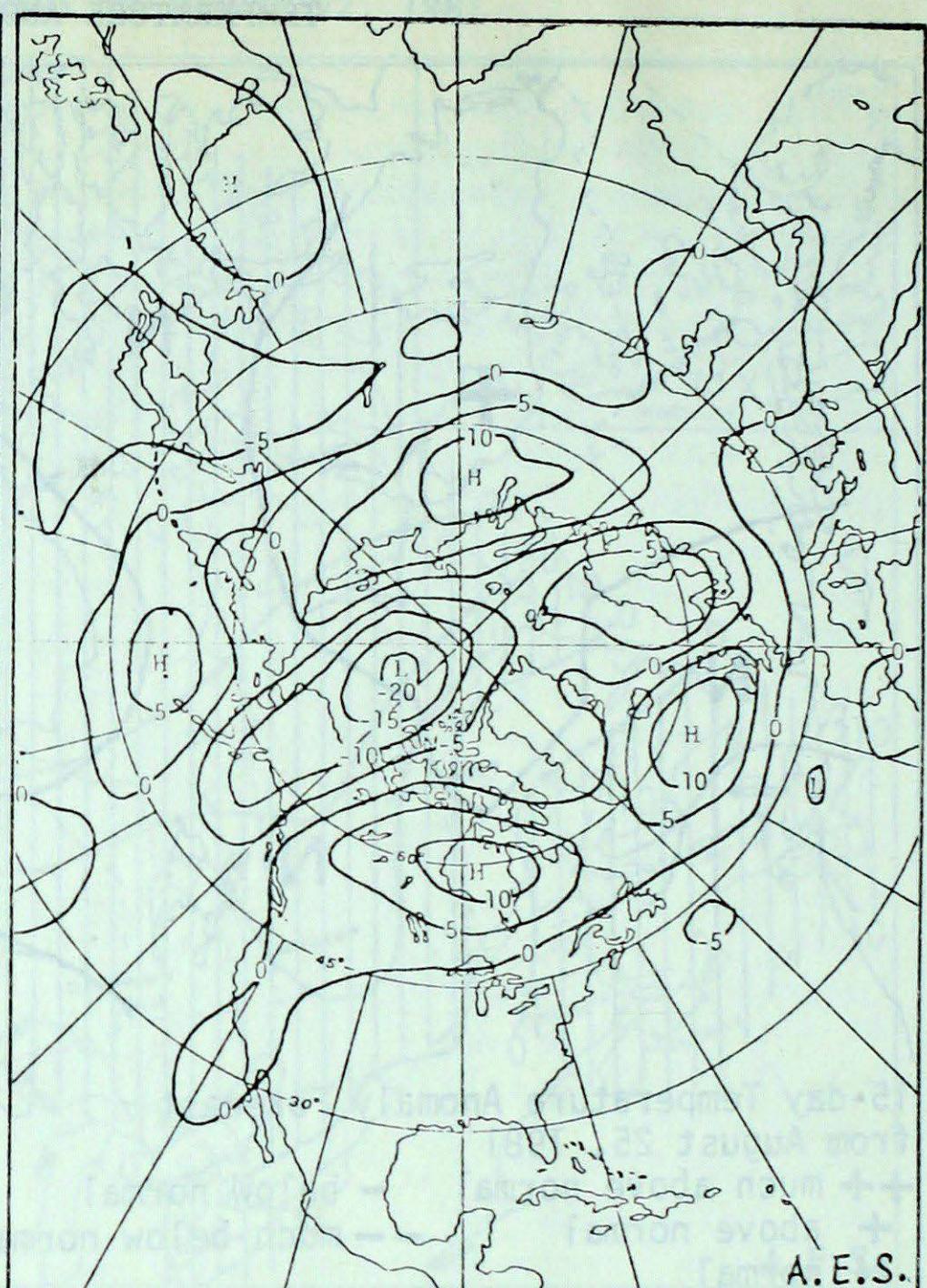
TEMPERATURE ANOMALY FORECAST FOR AUG 25 1981 TO SEP 8 1981



Atmospheric Circulation



7-day Mean 50 kPa Height Map (in dam)
August 17 to August 23, 1981



7-day Mean 50 kPa Height Anomaly
(in 5 dam intervals)
August 17 to August 23, 1981

With the approach of the fall equinox the atmosphere is beginning a period of seasonal transition. The Arctic Vortex has already deepened since the beginning of the month. This would suggest the cooling of the Arctic and the beginning of the approach of winter.

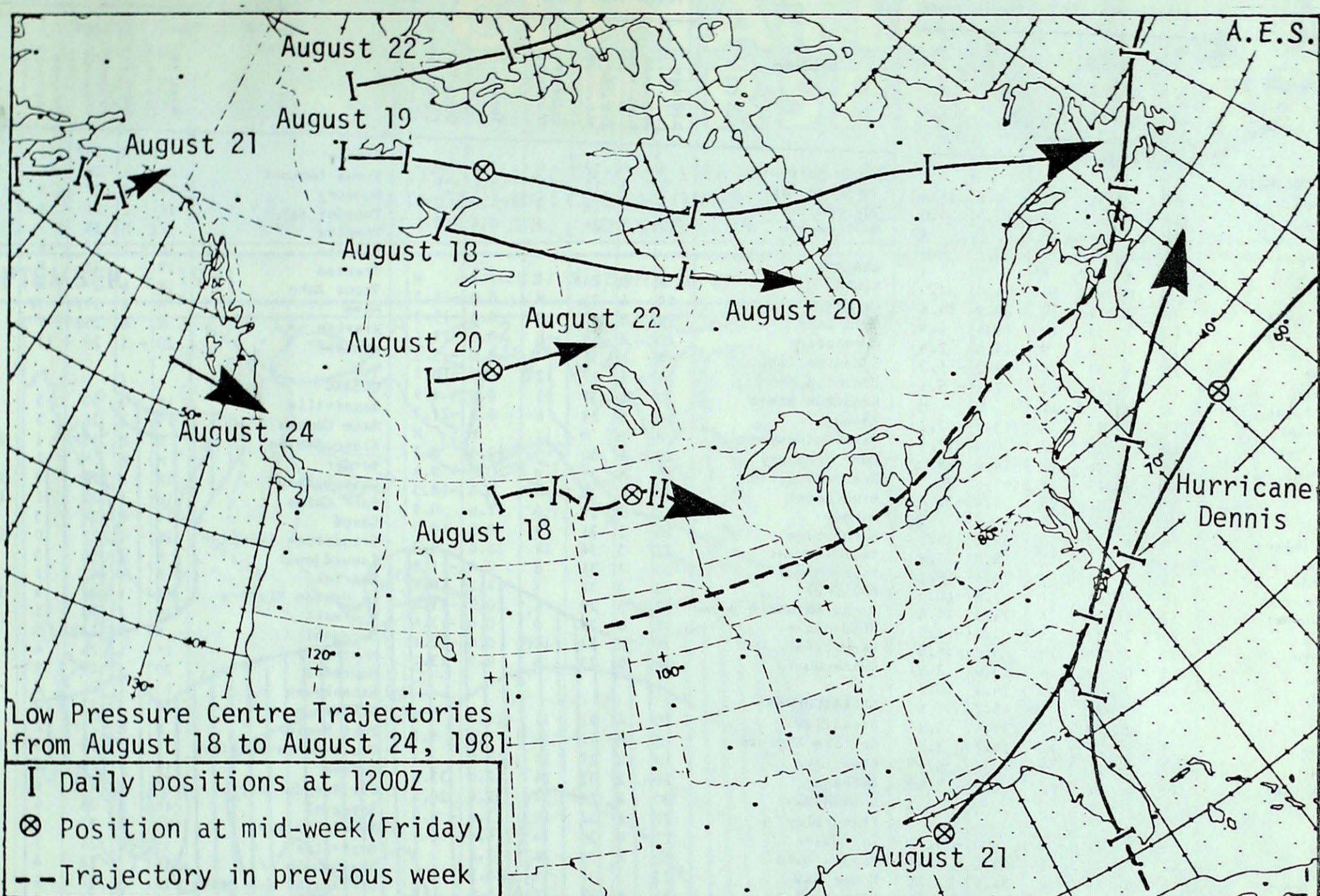
The nearly stationary 50 kPa ridge which has dominated the Canadian west for successive weeks, weakened slightly and shifted eastwards. This anti-cyclonic circulation continued to deliver dry and very warm conditions across the western provinces. During the latter part of the period a complex storm system approached from the Gulf of Alaska and an extensive cloud shield with its accompanying rain reached the British Columbia coast line.

The Atlantic provinces, with the exception of the early and latter part of the period, enjoyed generally fair weather. In the wake of a disturbance which crossed Newfoundland early in the week a large high pressure area approached from the west. This resulted in a string of successive sunny days.

Hurricane Dennis tracked northwards from the Carolinas this week but kept well off the Canadian east coast. A secondary disturbance tracking up the eastern seaboard brought cloud and some shower activity near the end of the period.

Andy Radomski

LOW PRESSURE CENTRE TRAJECTORIES



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION DATA FOR THE WEEK ENDING 0600 G.M.T. AUGUST 25, 1981

$T =$ extreme value based on less than 7 days

X = no normal due to short period

— not available at press time