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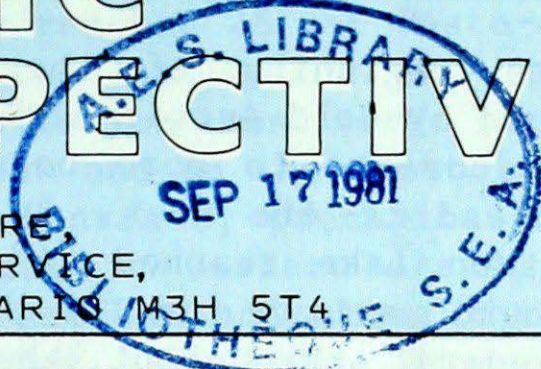
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# A WEEKLY REVIEW OF CANADIAN CLIMATE

# CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES

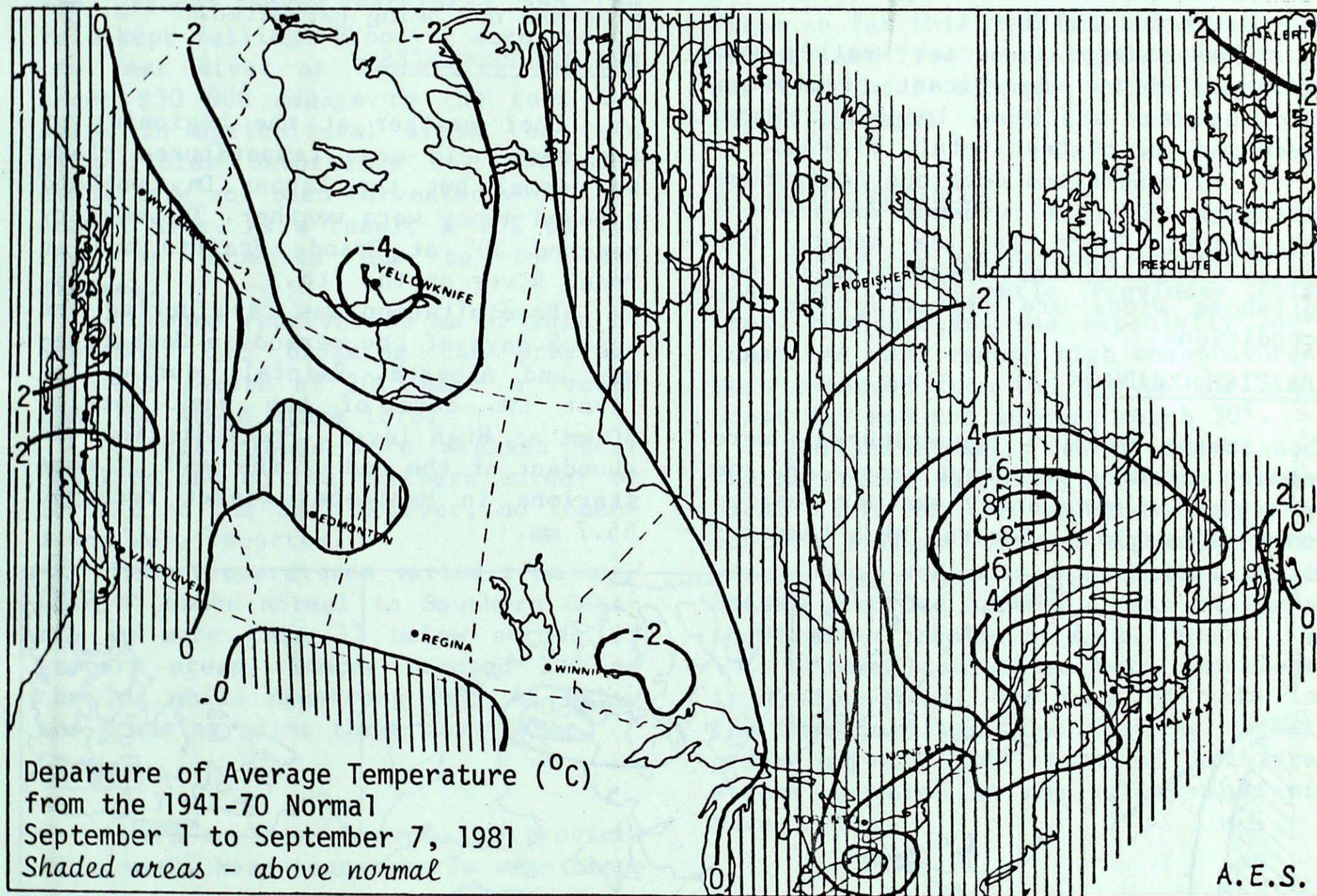


THE CANADIAN CLIMATE CENTRE,  
ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT SERVICE,  
4905 DUFFERIN ST., DOWNSVIEW, ONTARIO M3H 5T4

SEPTEMBER 11, 1981

(Aussi disponible en français)

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## WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE PERIOD - SEPTEMBER 1 - 7, 1981

### Rains continue in Ontario for a second week

Heavy rains for a second week in a row caused numerous problems in southern and eastern Ontario. In agricultural areas the rain made fields unworkable and many crops are overdue for harvesting. As a result a 10% to 15% crop loss is expected due to rot and disease.

Funnel clouds were sighted near Hamilton and Toronto on September 2nd but no touchdowns were reported.

Warm dry weather in the West is providing good harvesting conditions. An excellent second hay crop is reported in some areas of southern British Columbia. Harvesting operations in Alberta are ahead of those of previous years.

Temperatures varied from  $34^{\circ}$  at Lytton, British Columbia to  $-12^{\circ}$  at several Yukon stations. Kenora, Ontario recorded 108.6 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 THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

The beginning of the week was dominated by cold Arctic air. Temperatures recovered to more normal values by the end of the week. By September 7th Watson Lake reached 24° equalling the record maximum for the day. Frosts were general throughout the Territories. Tischu River, Sheldon Lake and Ross River, Yukon all fell to -12° on September 2nd and 3rd.

The change to warmer weather was accompanied by significant precipitation at many stations. Longstaff Bluff recorded the highest total, 51.4 mm.

Ice conditions continue to improve although there is evidence of new ice formation. There is ice around the drill sites in the Beaufort Sea, but offshore winds are improving the ice conditions.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Mean weekly temperatures were above normal throughout most of the province as warm sunny weather settled over all regions. Several high tempera-

ture records were set on the 7th in central and northern areas. Lytton reached 34° on the same day.

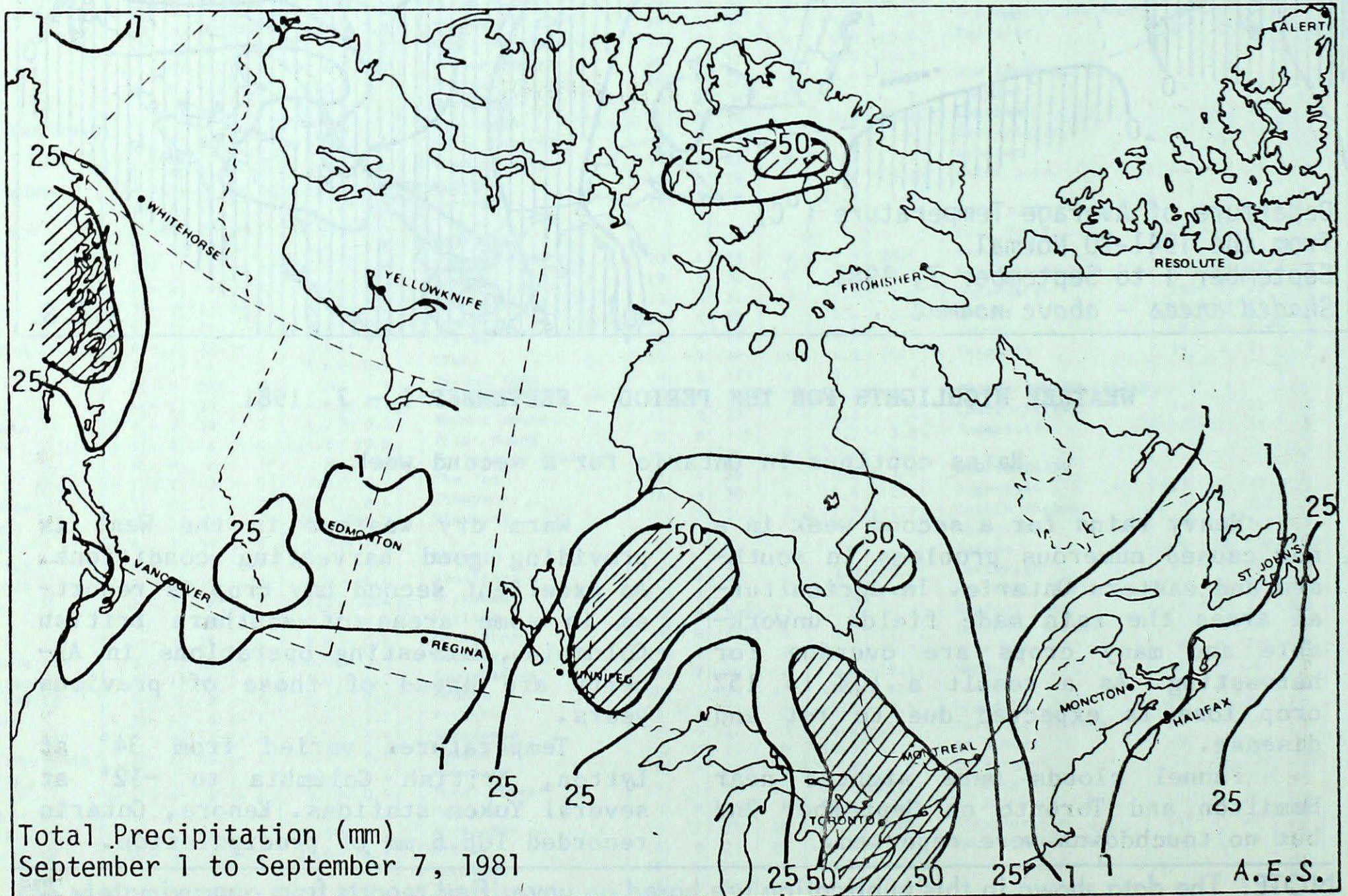
Precipitation varied widely across the province with the northern coast receiving the greatest weekly totals. Prince Rupert recorded 57 mm.

Some areas of southern British Columbia are reporting excellent haying weather for the second hay cut and a very good crop quality. A few early apples are now being harvested.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Cool weather at the beginning of the week held mean temperatures close to normal but the Labour Day weekend enjoyed sunny warm weather. The mercury reached 30° at Grande Prairie and at Peace River on the 7th.

Precipitation was rare during the last 5 days of the period in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Rainfall during the first two days of the week totaled 30 mm at High Level. Precipitation was abundant at the end of the week at some stations in Manitoba. Bisset received 55.7 mm.



The warm weather at the end of the week caused a resurgence of forest fire activity in Alberta. In contrast, harvest operations are ahead of those of previous years.

#### ONTARIO

Heavy rains continued in southern and eastern Ontario for the second week in a row causing numerous problems as the ground became saturated and the rain kept falling. Flooding occurred on the East River at Huntsville causing about \$30 000 damage to the town itself. In agricultural areas the rain made fields unworkable so that many crops have not been harvested when they should have. As a result a 10% to 15% loss is expected due to rot and disease.

Toronto received 36 mm of rain on September 3rd breaking the previous rainfall record of 20.3 mm - a record that had stood since 1878.

Funnel clouds were sighted near Hamilton and on the northern border of Toronto on the 2nd, however, no touch-downs were reported.

Mean temperatures varied from more than 4° above normal in Southern Ontario to more than 3° below normal in western areas. Simcoe reached 28° on the 2nd while Armstrong fell 4° below the freezing point three days later.

#### QUÉBEC

Warm weather covered the province this week. Mean temperatures were close

to 7° above normal at Schefferville. The mercury reached 28° at Poste-de-la-Baliene on the 1st.

Precipitation was very light in eastern areas and in the Saint Lawrence Valley. In contrast, precipitation exceeded normal in western areas, south of the Laurentians and along the coast of Hudson Bay. La Grande Riviere recorded 69 mm.

There have been 125 more forest fires so far this year than the average of the last five years to the same date but the total acreage burned is only 13% of average.

#### ATLANTIC PROVINCES

Sunny dry weather was enjoyed over most of the Atlantic Provinces this week. Newfoundland was especially fortunate as many record high temperatures were recorded from the 3rd to the 5th. Goose Bay saw the mercury reach 30°.

Hurricane Emily which threatened the Maritimes was downgraded to a tropical storm on the weekend. Only the eastern fringes of the Atlantic Provinces received rain from Emily. Sable Island recorded 27.9 mm. Most stations received no precipitation all week.

Growing conditions were excellent in Newfoundland. The lack of rain in the Maritimes was good for the cereal grain harvest but signs of moisture stress appeared in the valley area of Nova Scotia.

#### CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES

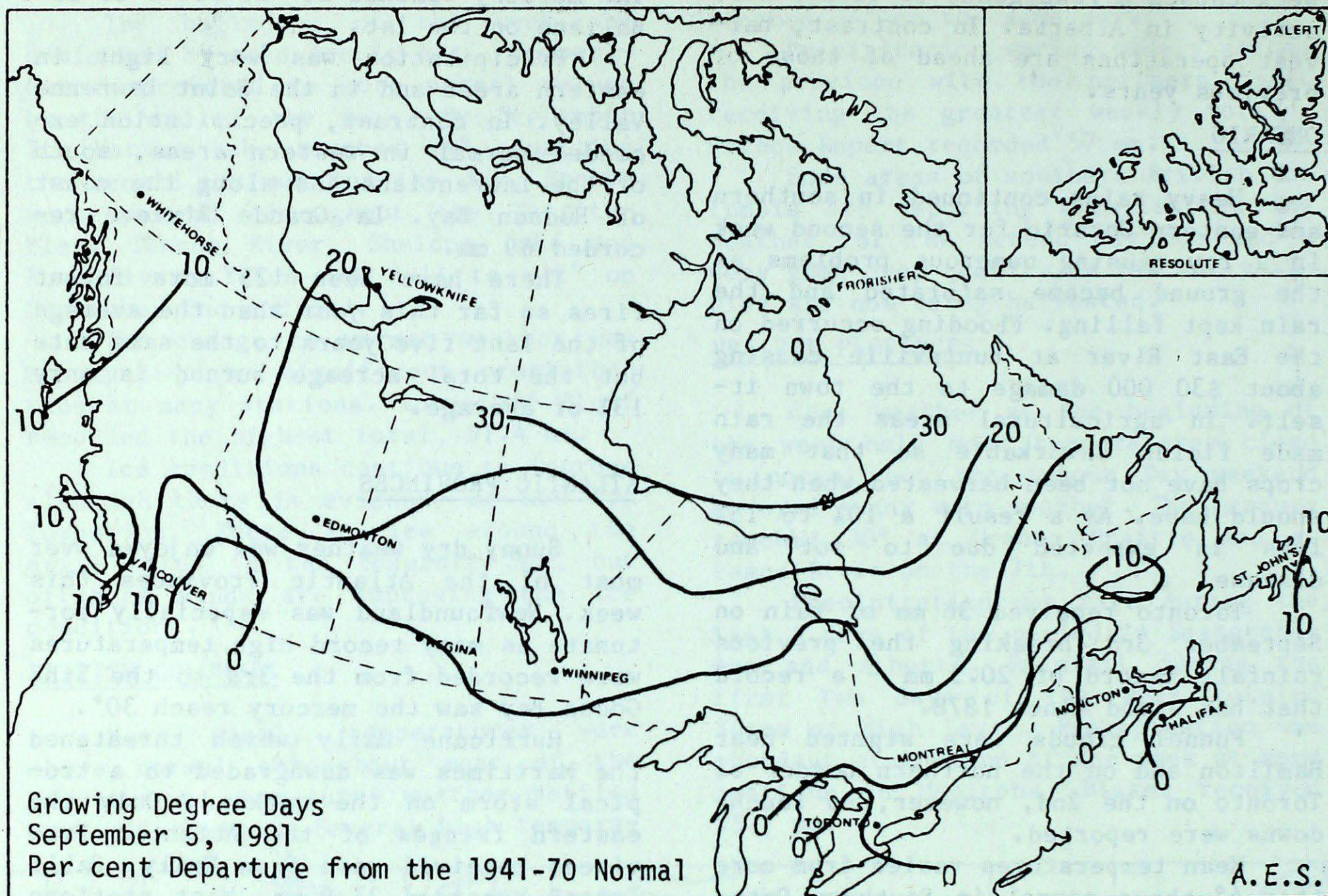
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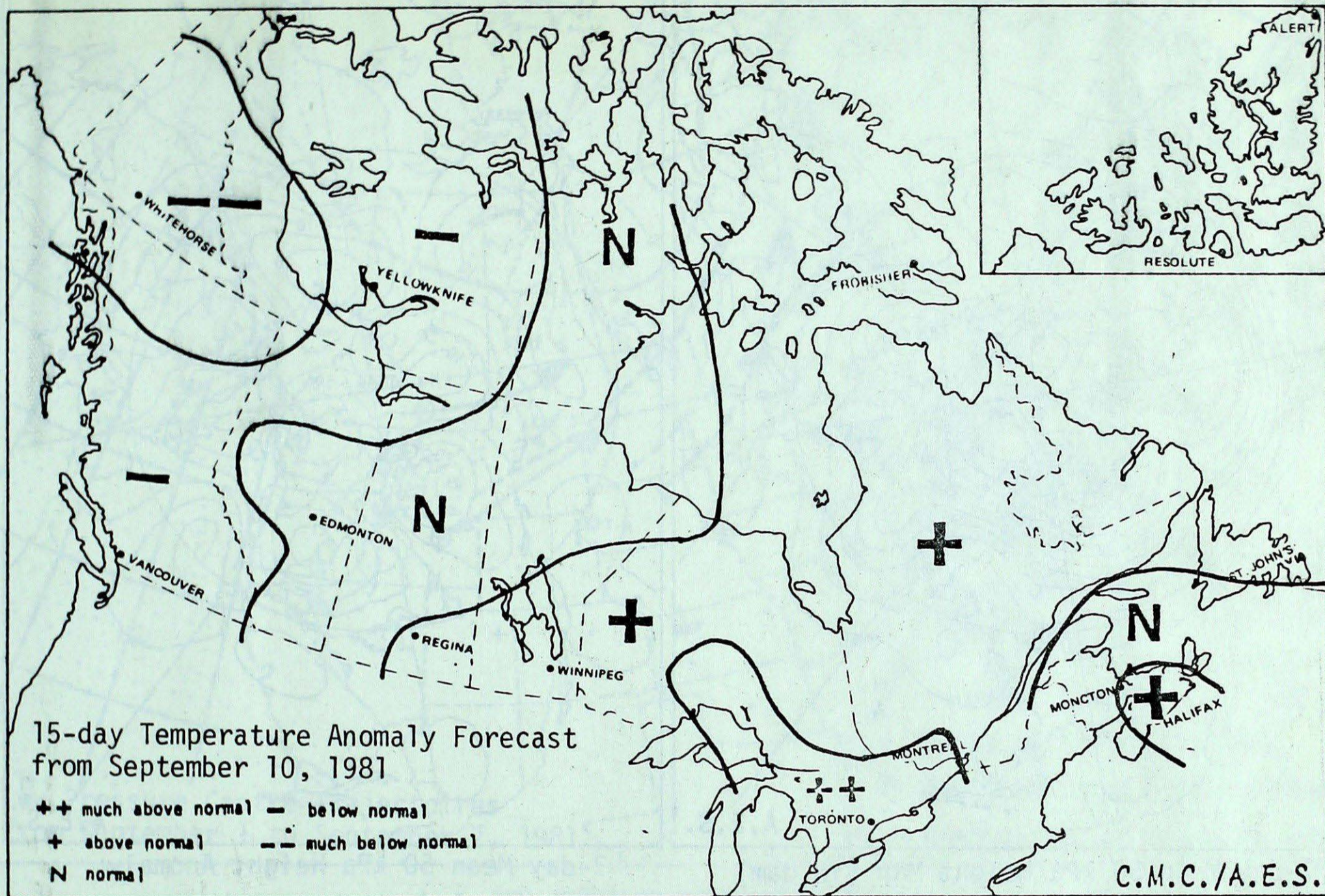
## GROWING DEGREE-DAY SUMMARY TO SEPTEMBER 5, 1981



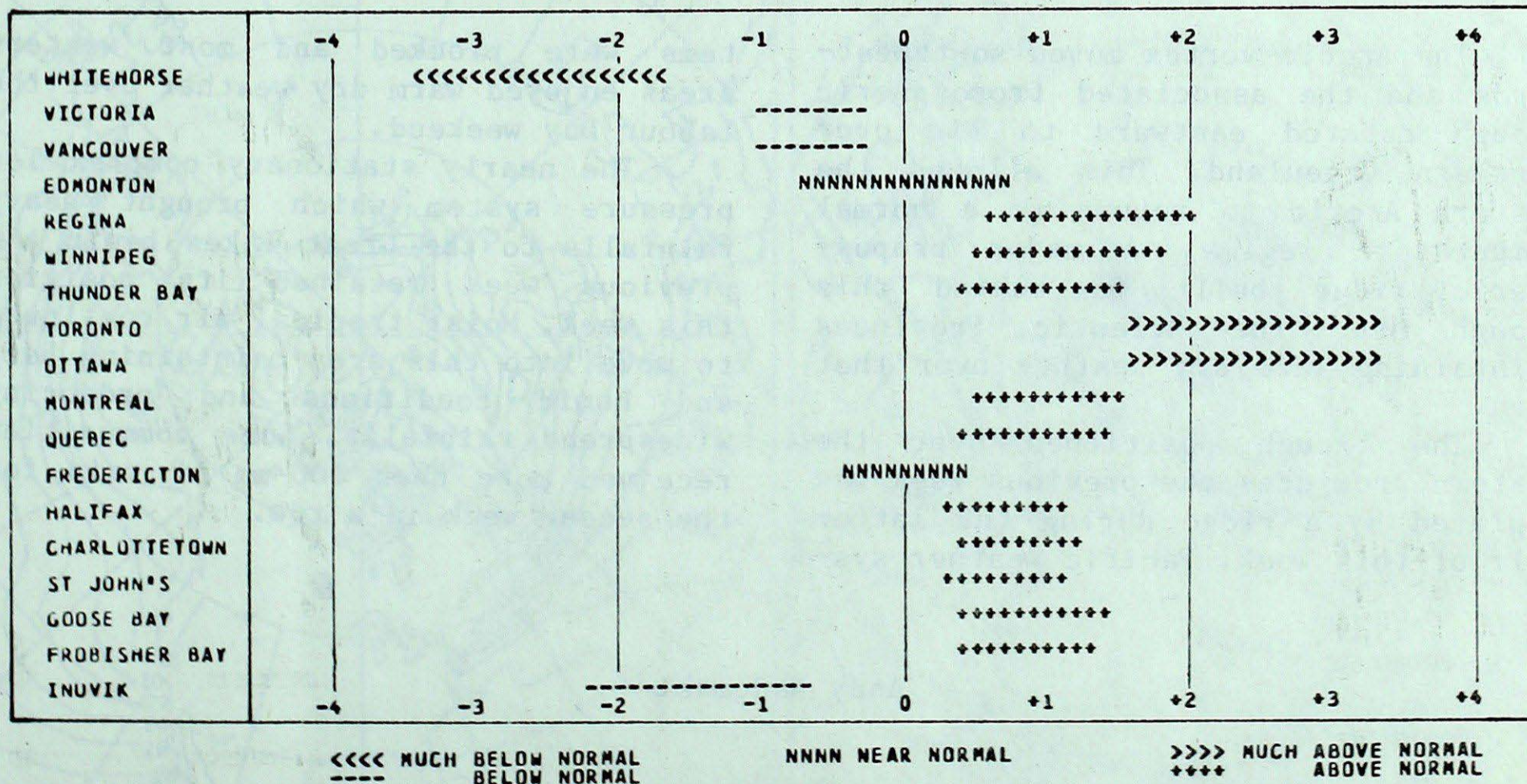
CITY	MONTHLY CUMULATIVE TOTAL	MONTHLY DIFF. FROM 1941-70 NORMAL	SEASONAL TOTAL	SEASONAL DIFF. FROM 1941-70 NORMAL	SEASONAL PERCENT OF NORMAL
Whitehorse*	-	-	853.5	35.5	104
Penticton	57.0	-2.0	1716.0	-12.0	99
Vancouver	55.0	0.0	1601.0	89.0	106
Edmonton	34.0	-1.0	1500.0	342.0	130
Calgary	33.0	-7.0	1184.5	70.5	106
Regina*	-	-	1566.0	178.0	113
Saskatoon	42.0	-9.0	1558.0	186.0	114
Winnipeg	44.0	-11.0	1549.0	70.0	105
Thunder Bay	38.0	-8.0	1243.0	67.0	106
Windsor	73.5	-2.5	2043.0	79.0	104
Toronto	79.0	13.0	1608.0	-99.0	94
Ottawa	74.0	13.0	1678.0	19.0	101
Montreal	77.0	8.0	1680.0	-35.0	98
Quebec	73.5	17.5	1442.5	23.5	102
Fredericton	58.0	4.0	1490.5	71.5	105
Halifax	57.0	1.0	1263.5	-8.5	99
Charlottetown	61.0	3.0	1342.5	98.5	108
St John's	31.0	-13.0	966.0	86.0	110

\* Season ended

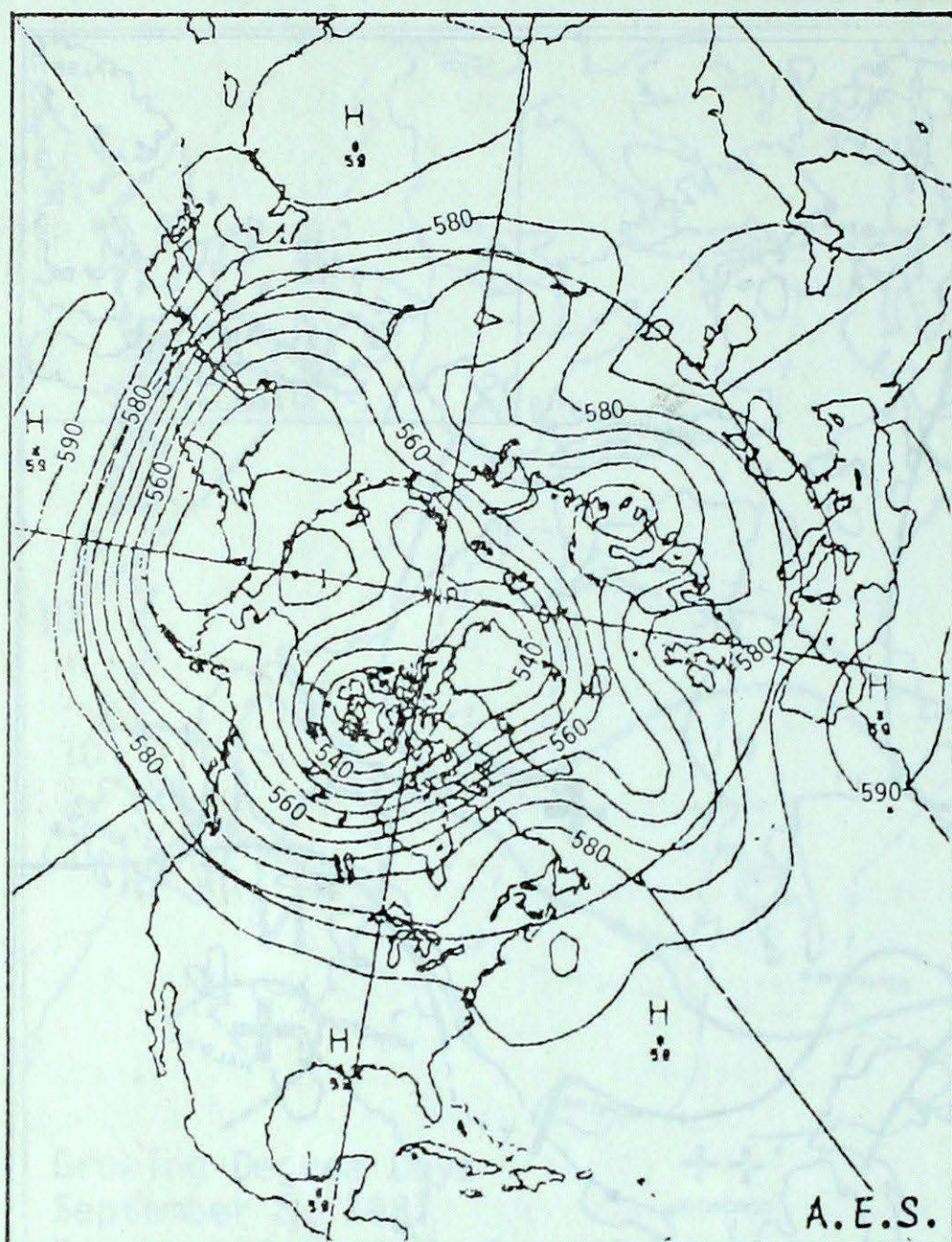
TEMPERATURE ANOMALY FORECAST



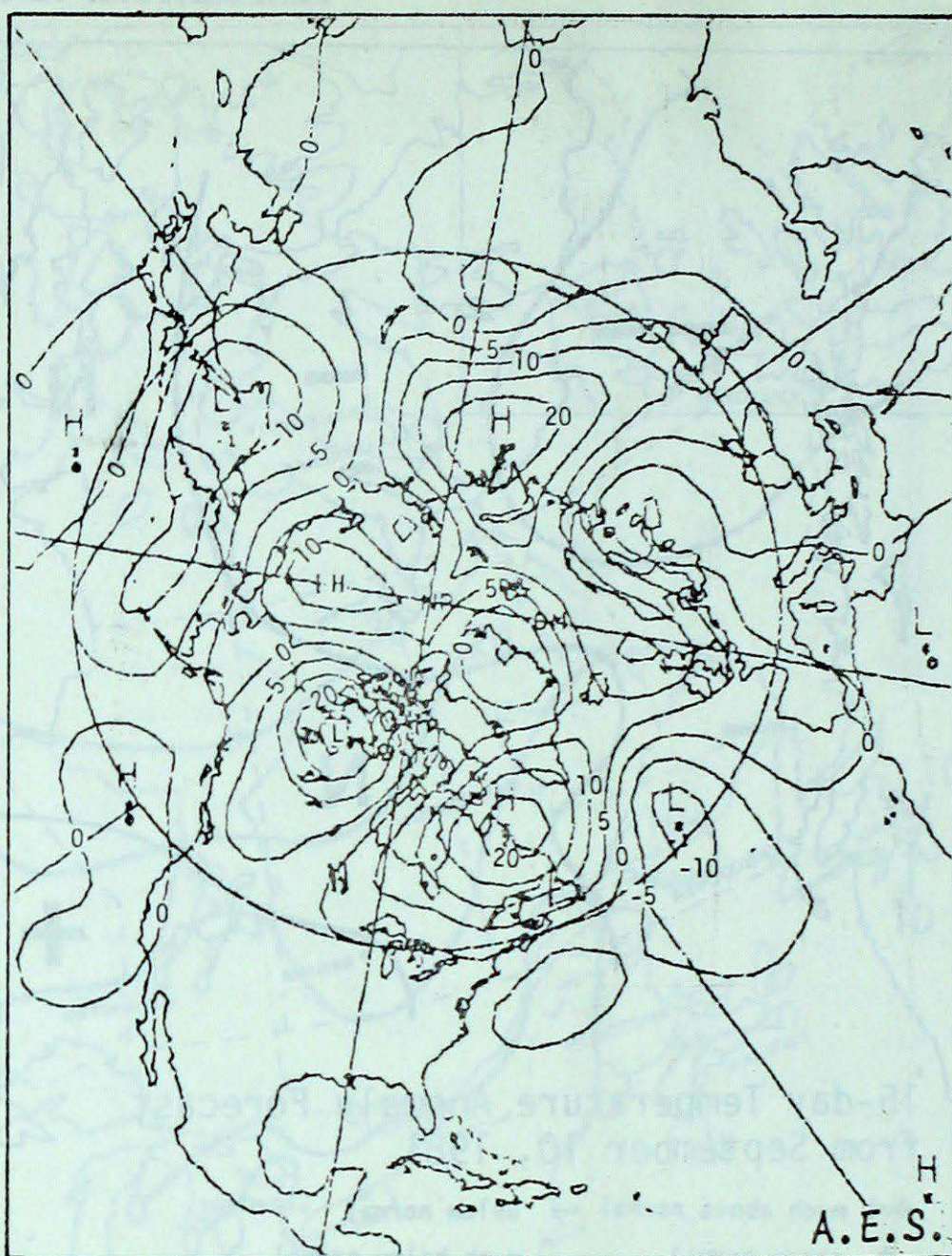
TEMPERATURE ANOMALY FORECAST FOR SEP 10 1981 TO SEP 24 1981



## Atmospheric Circulation



7-day Mean 50 kPa Height Map (in dam)  
August 31 to September 6, 1981



7-day Mean 50 kPa Height Anomaly  
(in 5 dam intervals)  
August 31 to September 6, 1981

The Arctic vortex moved southwestwards and the associated tropospheric trough rotated eastward to lie over northern Greenland. This allowed the eastern Arctic to return to a normal temperature regime. A major tropospheric ridge built in behind this trough over the Atlantic Provinces maintaining warm dry weather over that area.

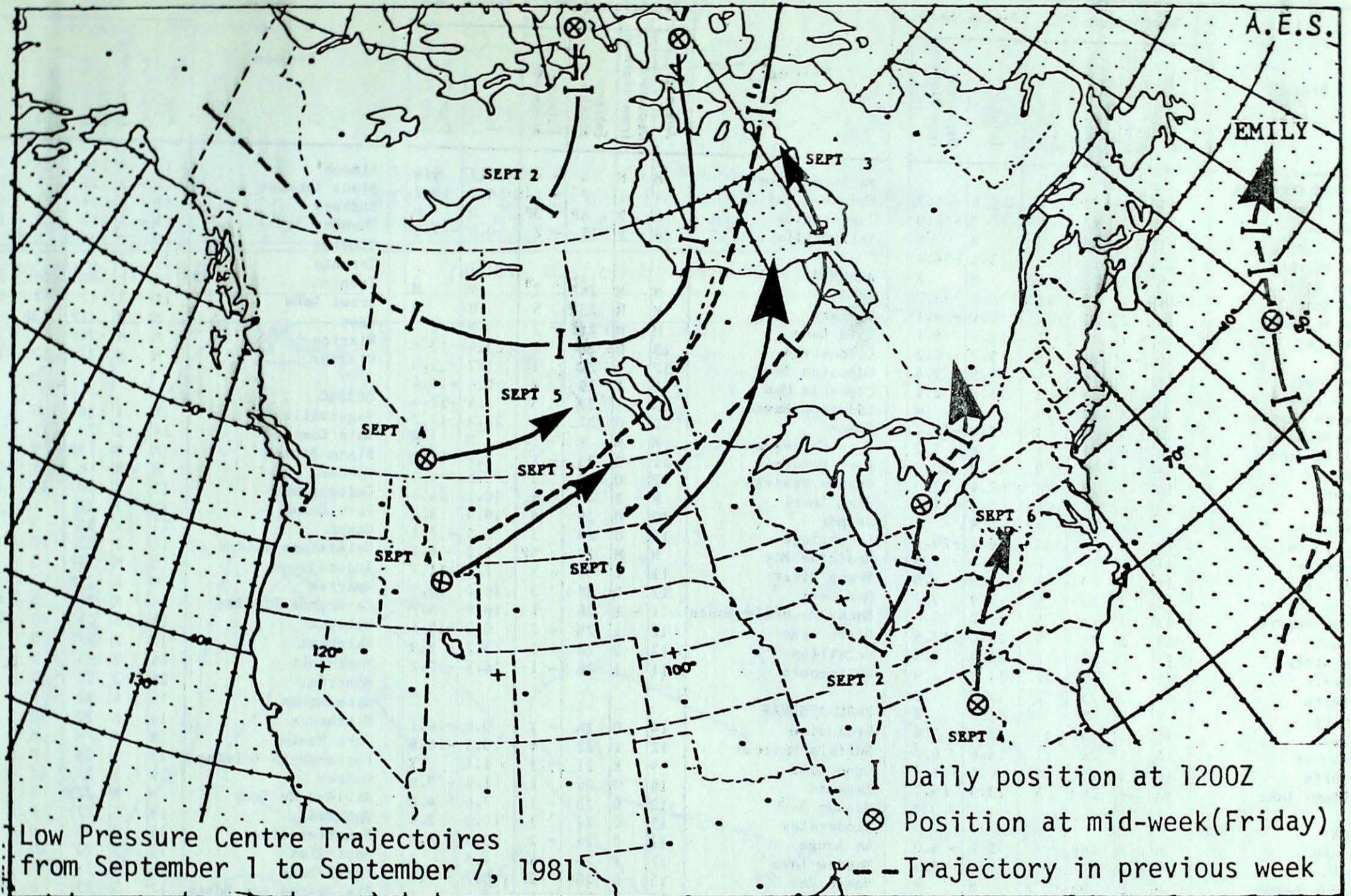
The trough positioned over the western provinces the previous week was replaced by a ridge during the latter half of this week. Pacific weather sys-

tems were blocked and most western areas enjoyed warm dry weather over the Labour Day weekend.

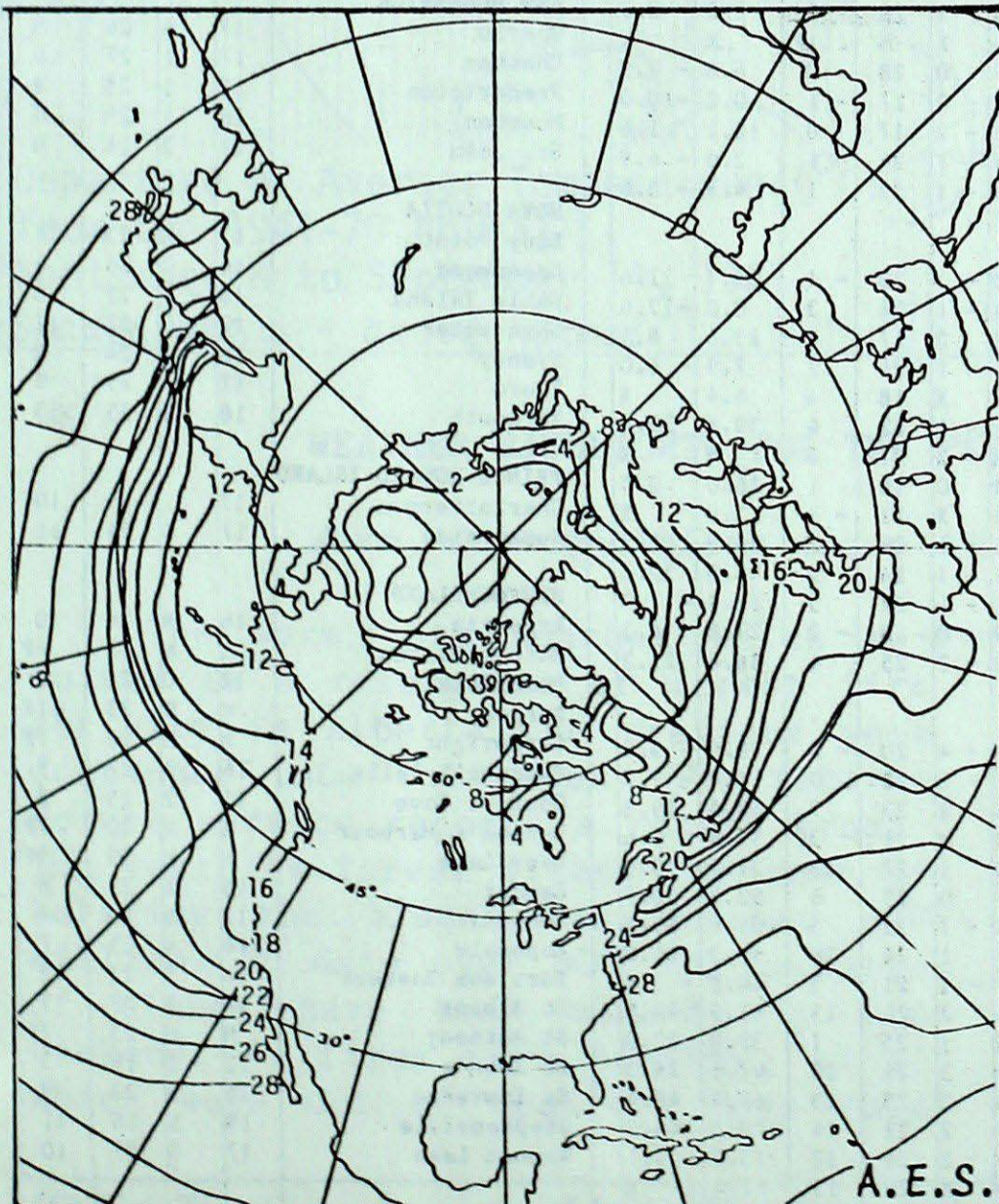
The nearly stationary complex low pressure system which brought heavy rainfalls to the Great Lakes basin the previous week retained its position this week. Moist tropical air continued to move into this area maintaining hazy and humid conditions and producing widespread rainfalls. Some communities received more than 100 mm of rain for the second week in a row.

Andy Radomski

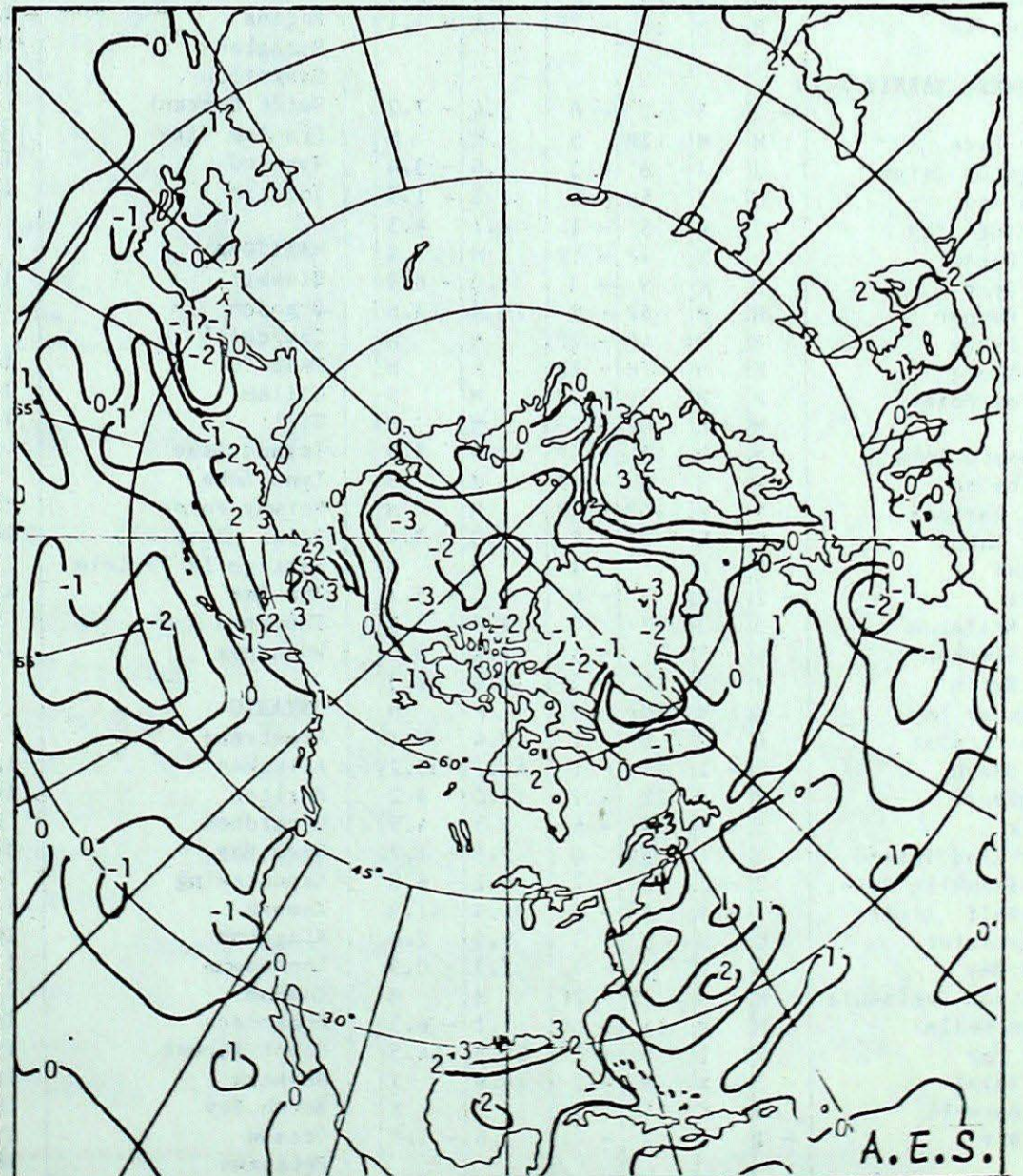
LOW PRESSURE CENTRE TRAJECTORIES



SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE



Monthly Mean Sea Temperature for August, 1981



Sea Surface Temperature Anomalies for August, 1981

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION DATA FOR THE WEEK ENDING 0600 G.M.T. SEPTEMBER 8, 1981

Table with columns for Station, Temperature (°C) (Average, Departure from Normal, Extreme Maximum, Extreme Minimum, Total), and Precip. (mm) (Departure from Normal, Total). Includes sections for BRITISH COLUMBIA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA, ONTARIO, YUKON, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, and QUEBEC.

P = extreme value based on less than 7 days

X = no normal due to short period

M = not available at press time