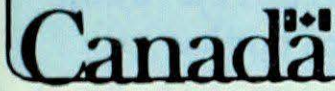


# CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES



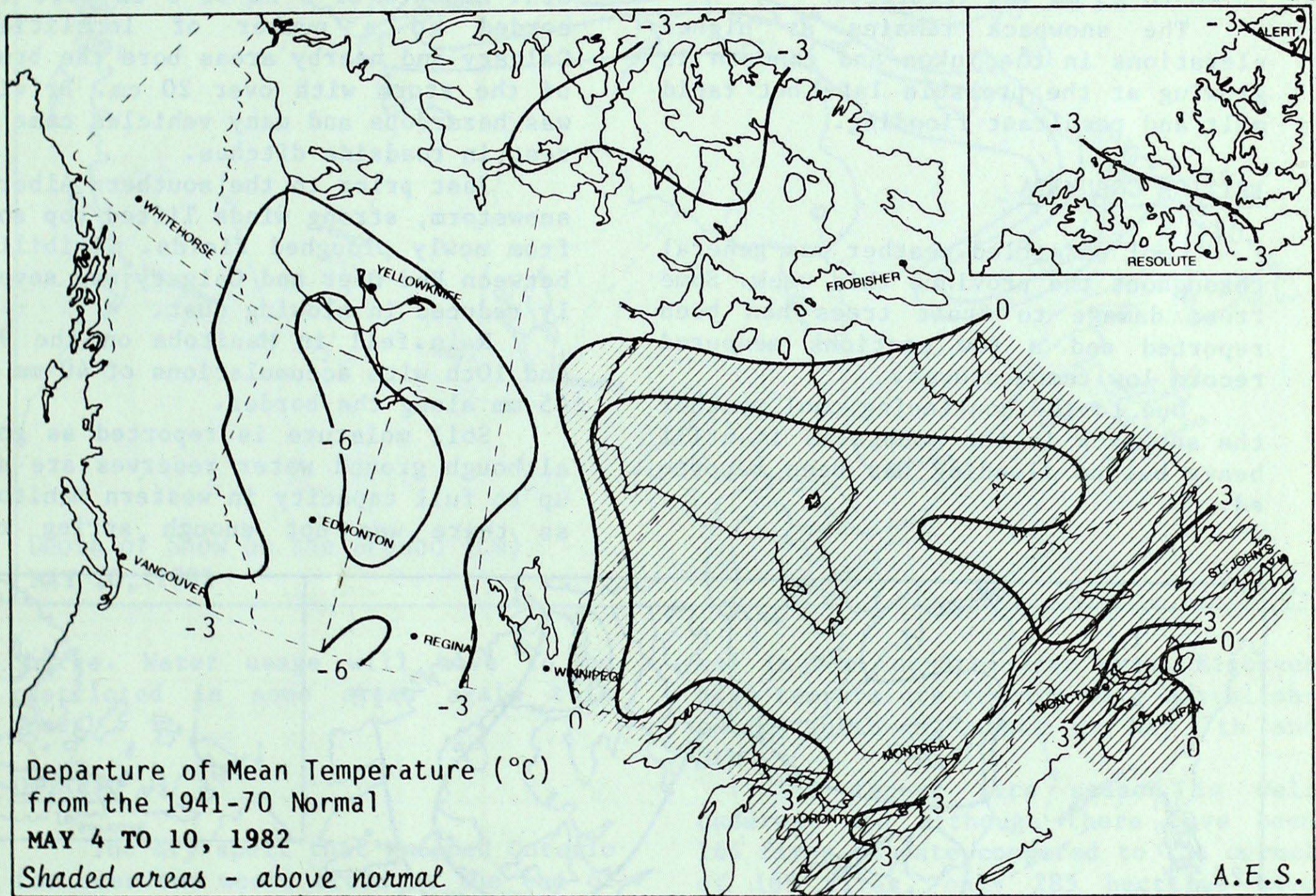
THE CANADIAN CLIMATE CENTRE  
ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT SERVICE,  
4905 DUFFERIN ST., DOWNSVIEW, ONTARIO M3H 5T4



MAY 14, 1982

(Aussi disponible en français)

VOL. 4 NO. 18



## WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE PERIOD - MAY 4 TO 10, 1982

### Heavy snowfalls in Alberta

Heavy snowfalls were reported across southern Alberta at the beginning of the week as 10 cm to 15 cm fell. Southern Alberta was also hit by a spring snowstorm. Calgary and nearby areas recorded 20 cm and driving was hazardous. Just prior to the snowstorm, strong winds lifted top soil from newly ploughed fields. Visibility was severely reduced between Red Deer and Calgary.

Soil moisture reserves are reported as good in the Prairies although farm water resources are not up to full capacity in many areas due to a lack of spring recharge.

Temperatures varied from 29.8° at Montreal, Québec to -26.1° at Eureka, Northwest Territories. Langara, British Columbia recorded the greatest weekly precipitation total, 57.2 mm.

**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

Although showing some warming, temperatures still cannot get up to seasonal normal. Mean temperatures were 1° to 6° below normal throughout the Territories.

Precipitation was light except in the southern Mackenzie District where 10 mm to 25 mm was recorded.

The snowpack remains at higher elevations in the Yukon and concern is growing at the probable late but rapid melt and resultant flooding.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Cool unsettled weather was general throughout the province this week. Some frost damage to fruit trees has been reported and a few stations measured record low temperatures.

Due to the continuing cool weather the snowpack in the mountains is still heavy but no flooding has been reported.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

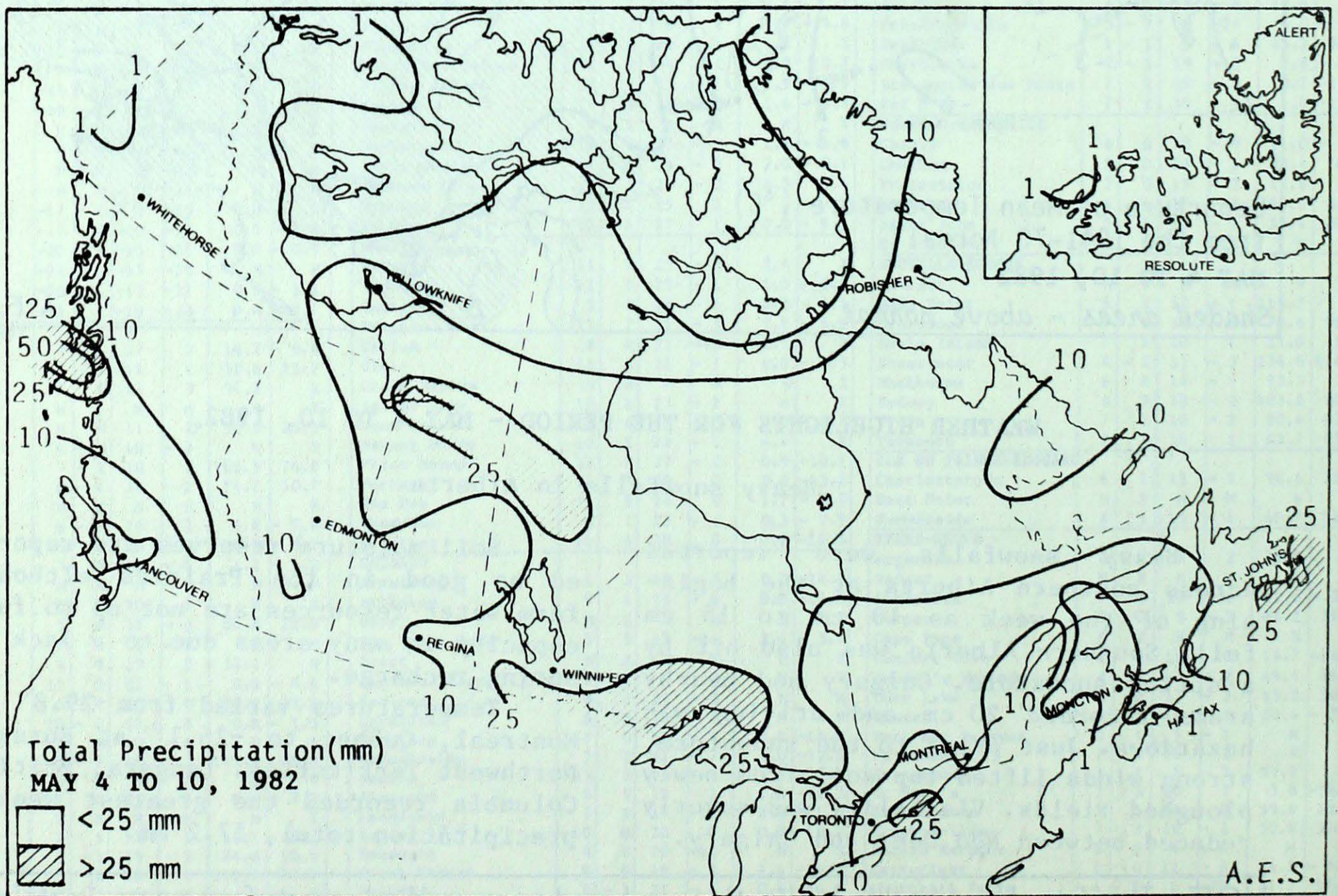
Heavy snowfalls were reported in northern areas at the beginning of the week. Amounts of 10 cm to 15 cm were recorded across northern Alberta dropping to 3 cm to 6 cm in Manitoba.

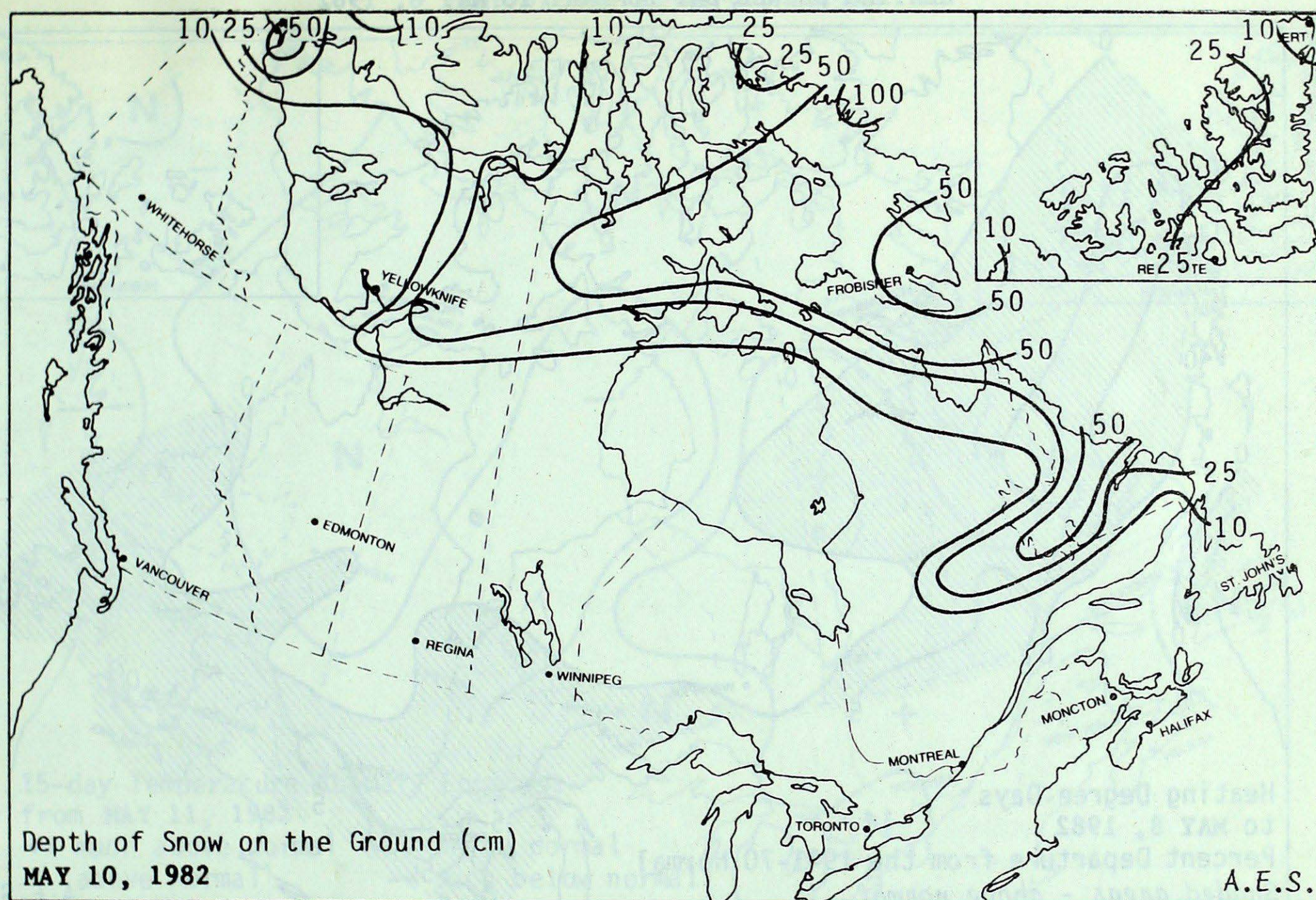
Southern Alberta was also hit by a spring snowstorm during the 7th and 8th. Amounts of 5 cm to 8 cm were recorded at a number of localities. Calgary and nearby areas bore the brunt of the storm with over 20 cm. Driving was hazardous and many vehicles came to rest in roadside ditches.

Just prior to the southern Alberta snowstorm, strong winds lifted top soil from newly ploughed fields. Visibility between Red Deer and Calgary was severely reduced in blowing dust.

Rain fell in Manitoba on the 9th and 10th with accumulations of 40 mm to 45 mm along the border.

Soil moisture is reported as good although ground water reserves are not up to full capacity in western Manitoba as there was not enough spring re-





charge. Water usage will have to be restricted in some areas again this year.

#### ONTARIO

The dry spell that gripped Ontario for over two weeks broke at the end of the week as 10 mm to 25 mm of rain fell in most southern regions giving much needed moisture to the newly sown fields. Many areas in eastern Ontario measured record daily precipitation amounts on May 8th. Rain also fell in the north with Sioux Lookout recording 33 mm on the 5th.

Temperatures were generally seasonable although dropping markedly with the advance of cold air following the warm rains.

#### QUEBEC

Temperatures were generally above normal and were more than 6° above nor-

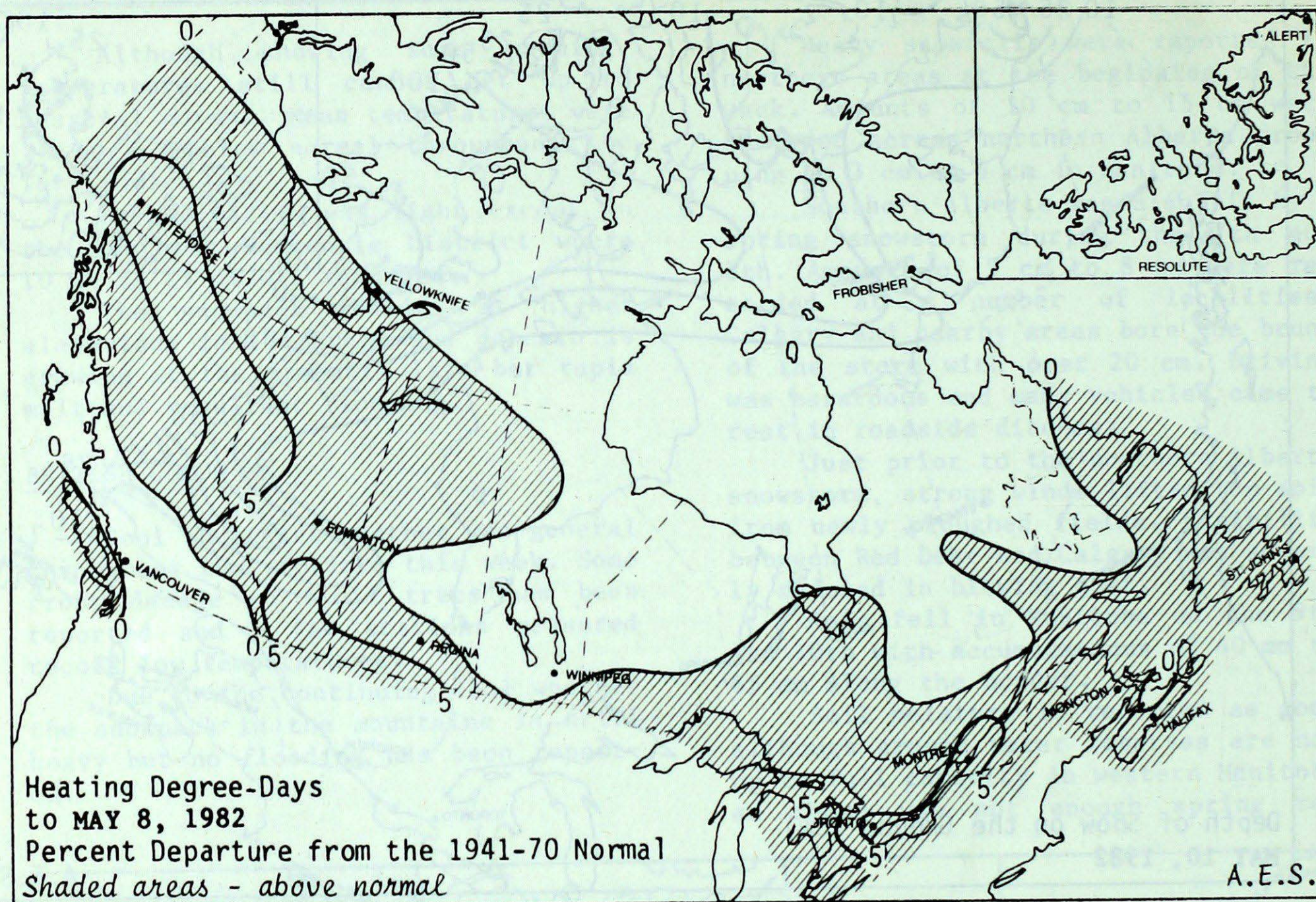
mal in the Lac-Ste.-Jean area. Eighteen high temperature records were established in southern Québec on May 7th and 8th.

The forest fire season is well underway and although there have been 166 fires to date compared to the normal of 168 fires, only 285 hectares have been burned over compared to the normal 747 hectares.

#### ATLANTIC PROVINCES

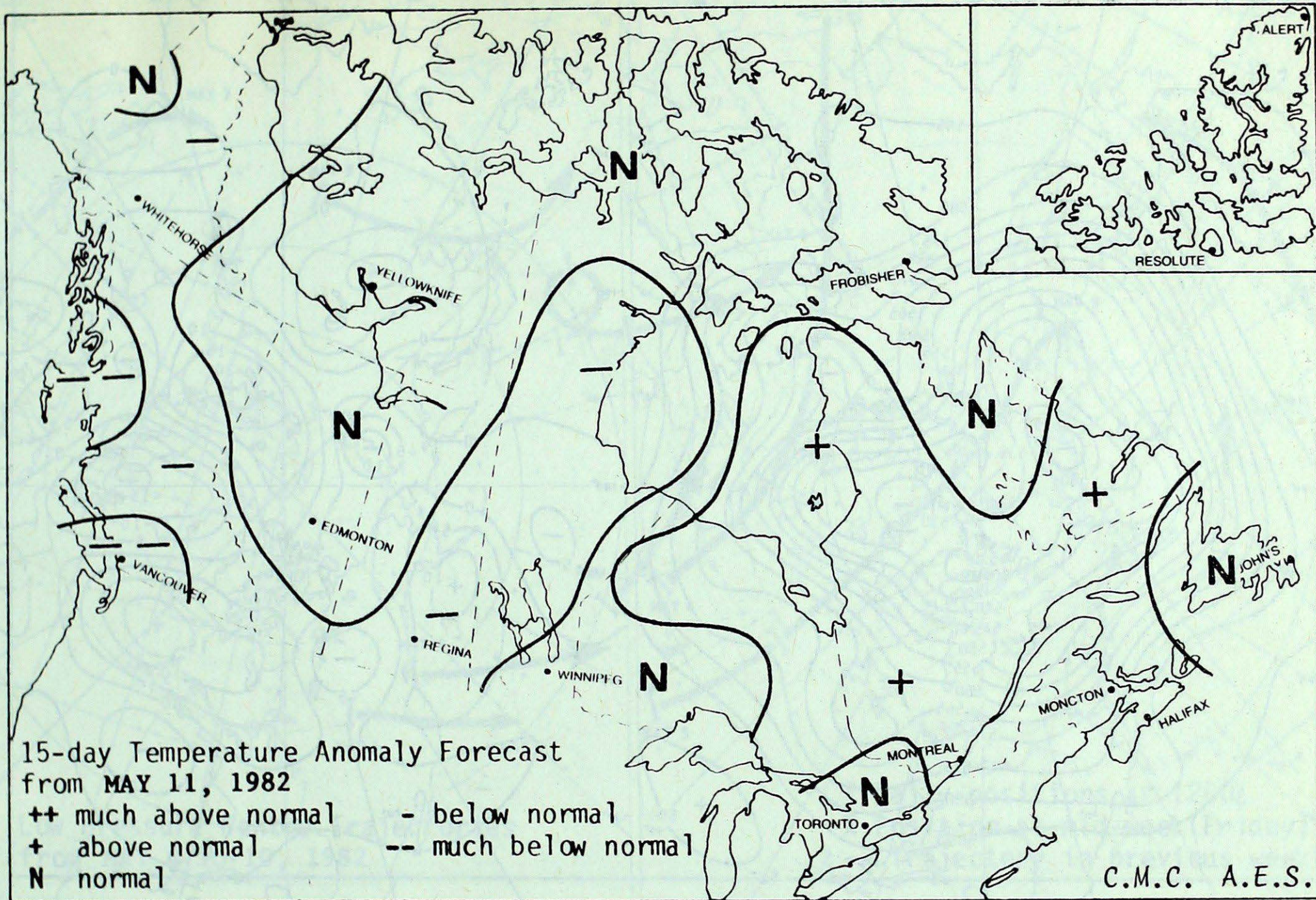
The Atlantic Provinces enjoyed generally fair spring weather this week. Some daily maximum temperature records were set. Yarmouth reached 23° on May 10th (old record 21° in 1957). Three stations in Newfoundland set new records on May 8th; the most notable was Hopedale with 15° (old record 11° in 1944).

## HEATING DEGREE-DAY SUMMARY TO MAY 8, 1982

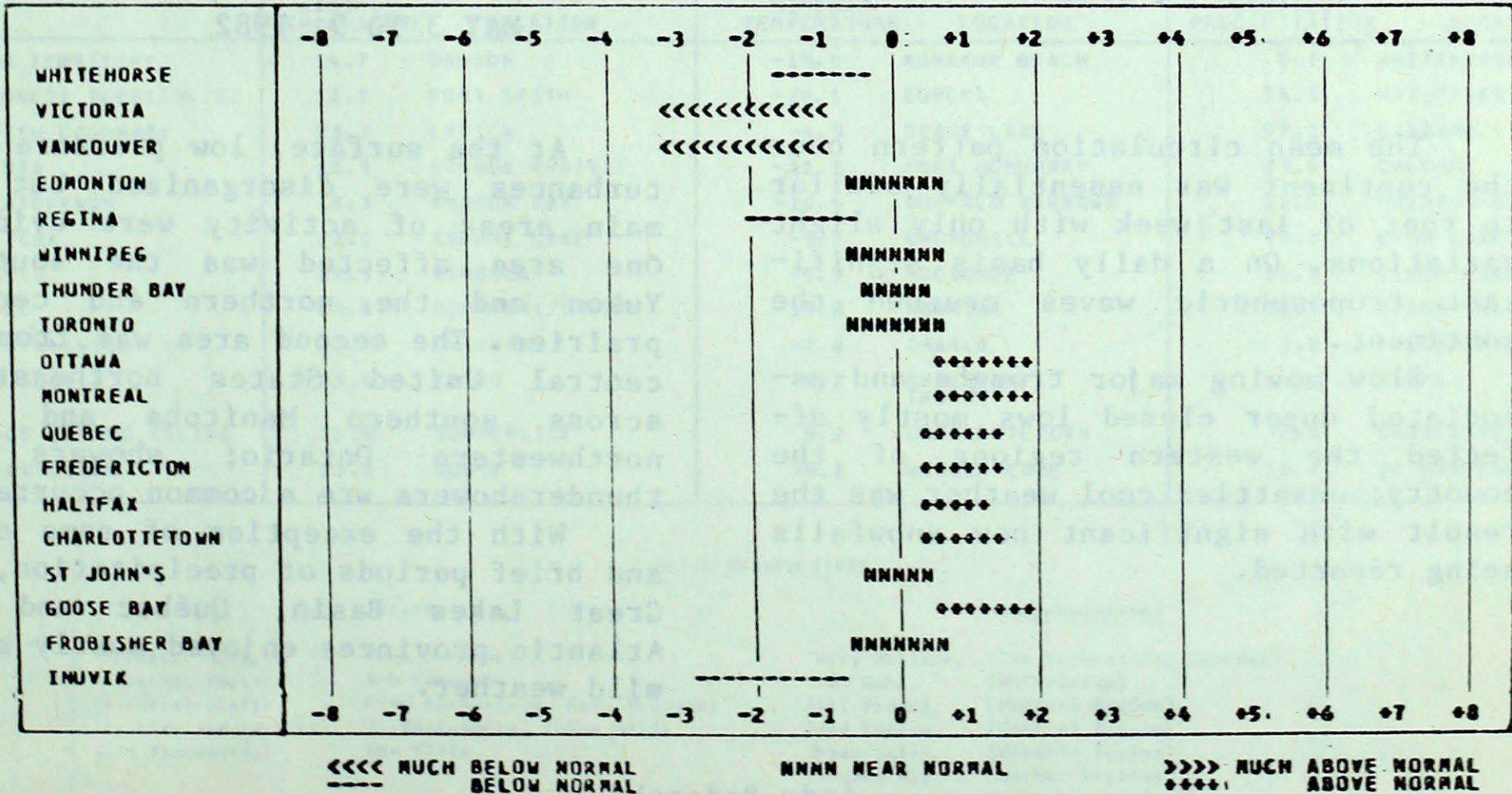


STATION	MONTHLY CUMULATIVE TOTAL	MONTHLY DIFF. FROM 1941-70 NORMAL	SEASONAL TOTAL	SEASONAL DIFF. FROM 1941-70 NORMAL	SEASONAL PERCENT OF NORMAL
Resolute	280.5	19.5	11077.5	-294.5	97
Inuvik	193.5	-2.5	9307.0	-235.0	98
Whitehorse	123.0	18.0	6974.5	499.5	108
Vancouver	64.5	6.5	2818.5	12.5	100
Edmonton Mun	92.0	20.0	5415.0	85.0	102
Calgary	97.5	11.5	5261.0	249.0	105
Regina	81.5	2.5	5872.0	204.0	104
Winnipeg	57.5	-21.5	5610.5	-45.5	99
Thunder Bay	72.0	-16.0	5557.5	155.5	103
Windsor	17.0	-34.0	3794.5	323.5	109
Toronto	40.5	-23.5	4242.5	331.5	108
Ottawa	32.5	-32.5	4675.0	162.0	104
Montreal	37.0	-23.0	4621.5	296.5	107
Quebec	57.0	-19.0	5102.0	254.0	105
Saint John, N.B.	79.5	-14.5	4578.5	134.5	103
Halifax	90.0	-1.0	3914.0	111.0	103
Charlottetown	79.0	-22.0	4336.5	30.5	101
St. John's, Nfld.	83.5	-28.5	4301.0	1.0	100

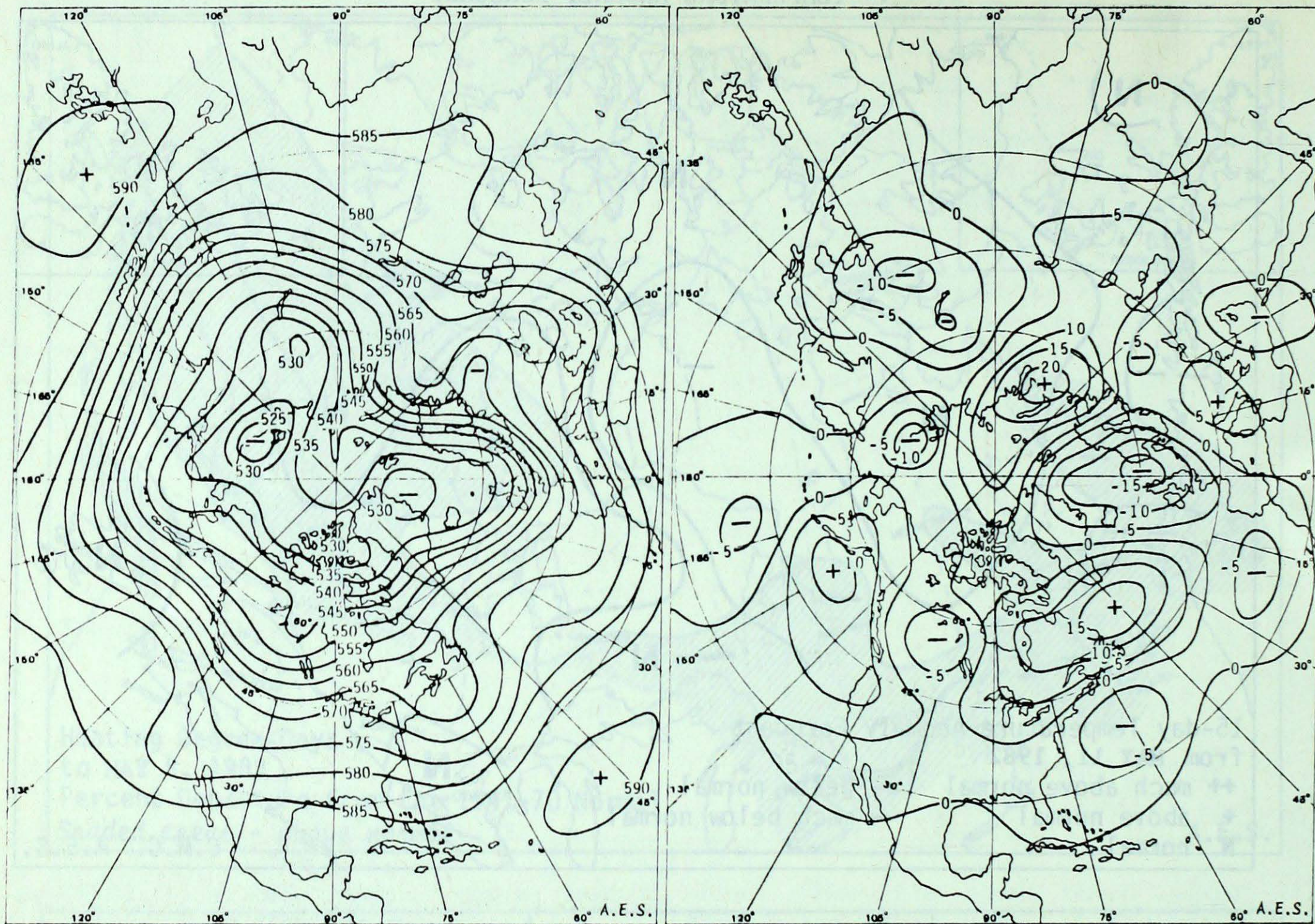
TEMPERATURE ANOMALY FORECAST



TEMPERATURE ANOMALY FORECAST FOR MAY 11 1982 TO MAY 25 1982



## ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION



7-day Mean 50 kPa Height (dam)  
MAY 3 TO 9, 1982

7-day Mean 50 kPa Height Anomaly  
(5 dam intervals)  
MAY 3 TO 9, 1982

The mean circulation pattern over the continent was essentially similar to that of last week with only slight variations. On a daily basis significant tropospheric waves crossed the continent.

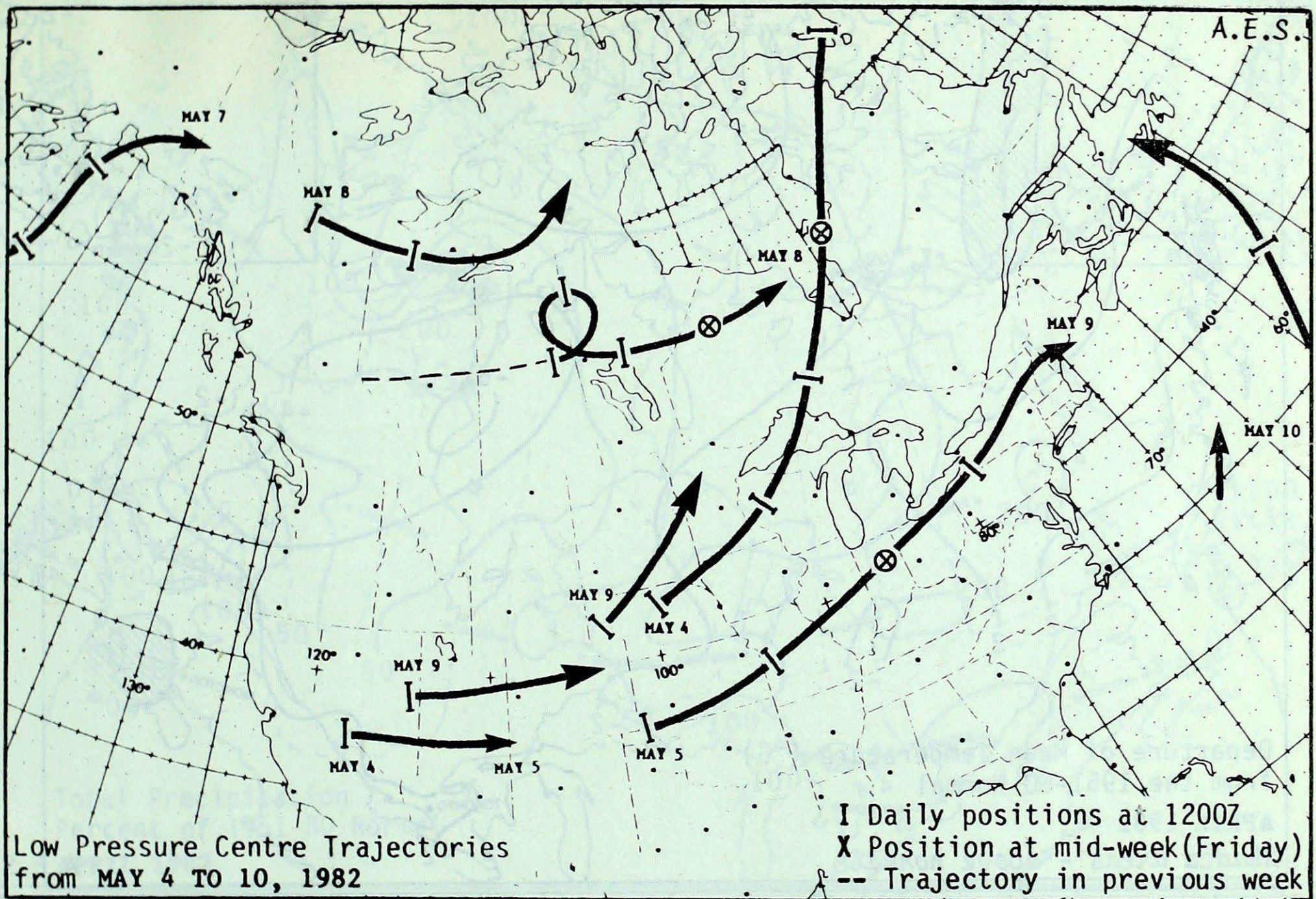
Slow moving major troughs and associated upper closed lows mostly affected the western regions of the country; unsettled cool weather was the result with significant new snowfalls being reported.

At the surface, low pressure disturbances were disorganized but two main areas of activity were evident. One area affected was the southern Yukon and the northern and central prairies. The second area was from the central United States northeastward across southern Manitoba and into northwestern Ontario; showers and thundershowers were a common occurrence.

With the exception of some cloud and brief periods of precipitation, the Great Lakes Basin, Québec and the Atlantic provinces enjoyed mostly sunny mild weather.

Andy Radomski

LOW PRESSURE CENTRE TRAJECTORIES



EXTREMES FOR THE WEEK

	MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE	LOCATION	MINIMUM TEMPERATURE	LOCATION	GREATEST PRECIPITATION	LOCATION
YUKON TERRITORY	14.7	DAWSON	-19.6	KOMANUK BEACH	5.8	WHITEHORSE
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	12.2	FORT SMITH	-26.1	EUREKA	24.3	HAY RIVER
BRITISH COLUMBIA	23.7	LYTTON	-4.9	DEASE LAKE	57.2	LANGARA
ALBERTA	18.9	GRANDE PRAIRIE	-11.6	FORT MCMURRAY	25.4	CALGARY
SASKATCHEWAN	18.3	HUDSON BAY	-10.4	BUFFALO NARROWS	28.4	URANIUM CITY
MANITOBA	22.1	ISLAND LAKE	-9.7	CHURCHILL	30.0	LYNN LAKE
ONTARIO	29.5	WINDSOR	-5.5	MOOSONEE	39.9	SIoux LOOKOUT
QUEBEC	29.8	MONTREAL/SORVAL	-12.2	KOARTAK	30.6	BAGOTVILLE
NEW BRUNSWICK	25.7	CHATHAM	-2.0	CHARLO	3.0	FREDERICTON
NOVA SCOTIA	23.5	TRURO	-1.2	SHELburnE TRURO	14.4	SYDNEY
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	21.6	SUMPERSIDE	0.0	CHARLOTTETOWN	2.8	CHARLOTTETOWN
NEWFOUNDLAND	23.0	GOOSE	-5.2	WABUSH LAKE	35.4	ST LAWRENCE

CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES

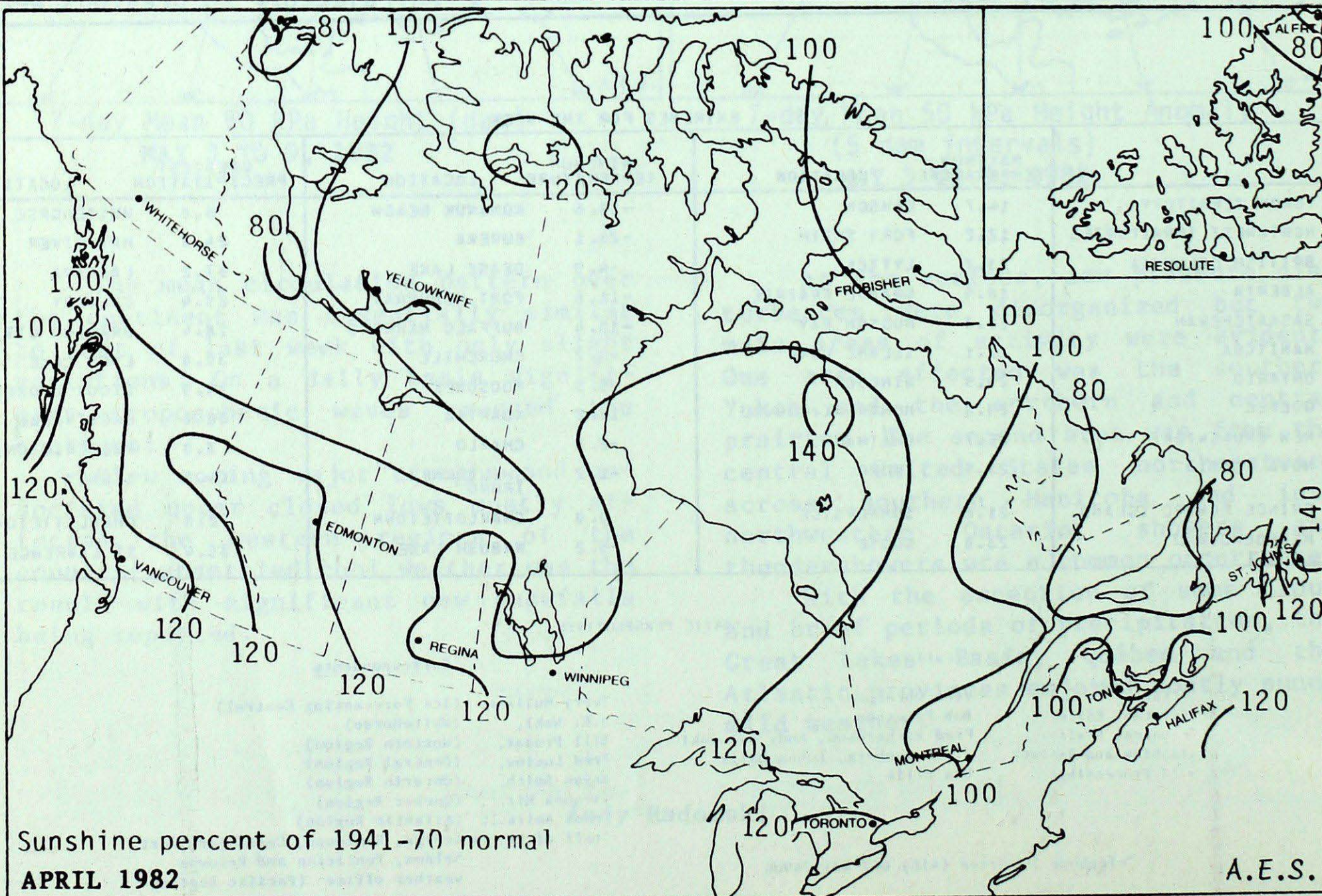
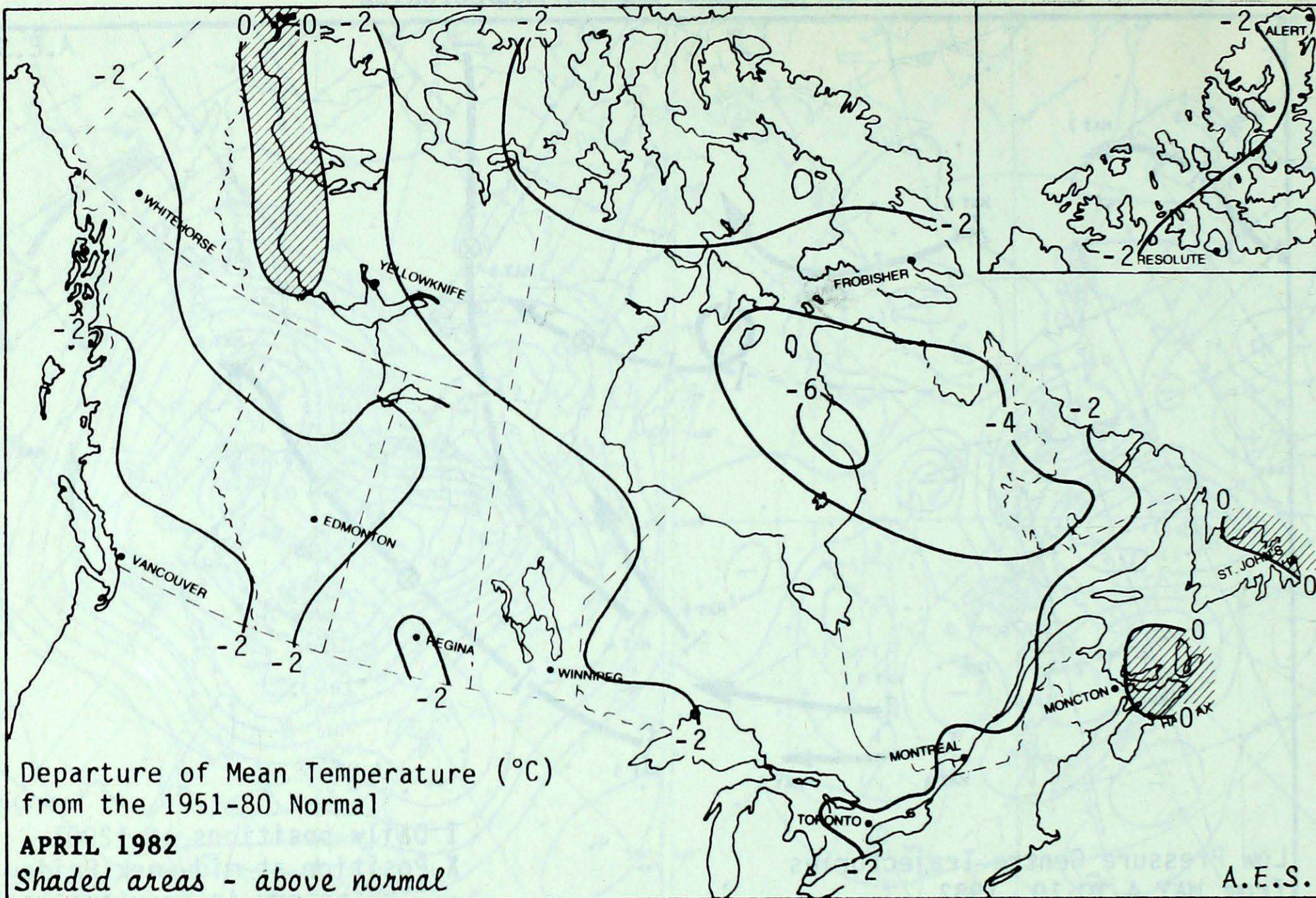
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SEASONAL MAPS





SEASONAL MAPS

