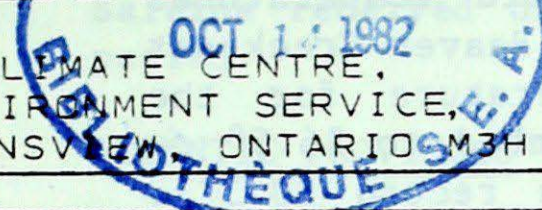


# CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES

Canada

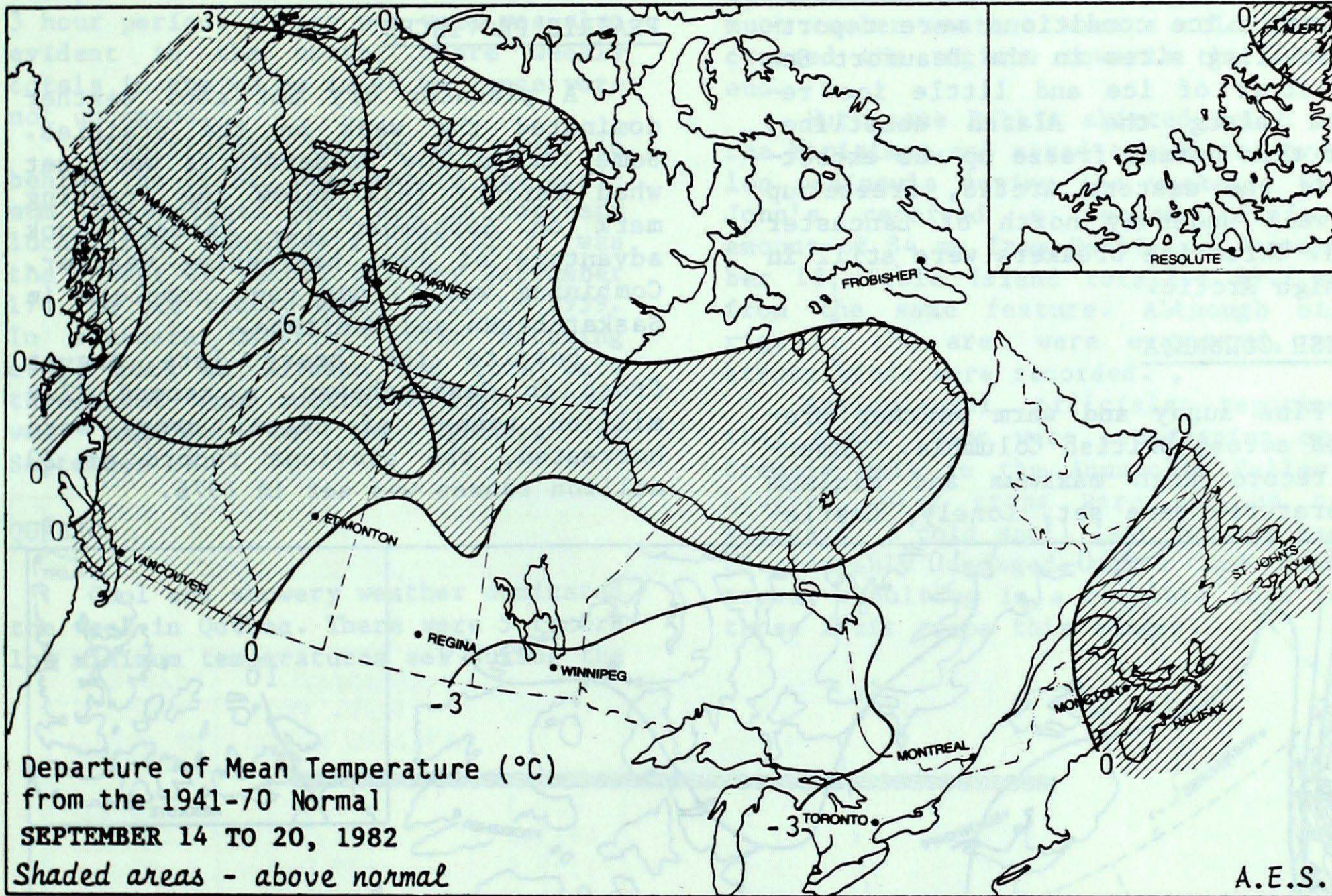
THE CANADIAN CLIMATE CENTRE,  
ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT SERVICE,  
4905 DUFFERIN ST., DOWNSVIEW, ONTARIO M3H 5T4



SEPTEMBER 24, 1982

(Aussi disponible en français)

VOL.4 NO.37



## WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE PERIOD - SEPTEMBER 14 TO 20, 1982

### A record Harvest in Saskatchewan

Farmers on the prairies took advantage of dry weather of the last two weeks and nearly completed the harvesting. Despite the widespread frost of late August, Saskatchewan produced a record 22.4 million tonnes of cereal crop.

A remnant of Hurricane Debbie dumped nearly 100 mm of rain over extreme southern portions of the Atlantic regions during the weekend. Temperatures of the week ranged from 30.8° at Gaspé, Qué. to -17.7° at Eureka, N.W.T. Sable Island totalled 117.8 mm of rain.

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

Very warm weather prevailed across the Yukon. In addition to the establishment of daily record temperatures at several localities, Beaver Creek set highest maximum temperature for the month when mercury climbed to 26.5° on September 15 (previous record 23.3°). Spotty precipitation was reported across the region.

In the western Arctic, extremely favourable ice conditions were reported. Drilling sites in the Beaufort Sea were clear of ice and little ice remained along the Alaska coastline. Later than normal freeze up was expected. In the eastern Arctic, freeze up was well underway north of Lancaster Sound. Three ice breakers were still in the high Arctic.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

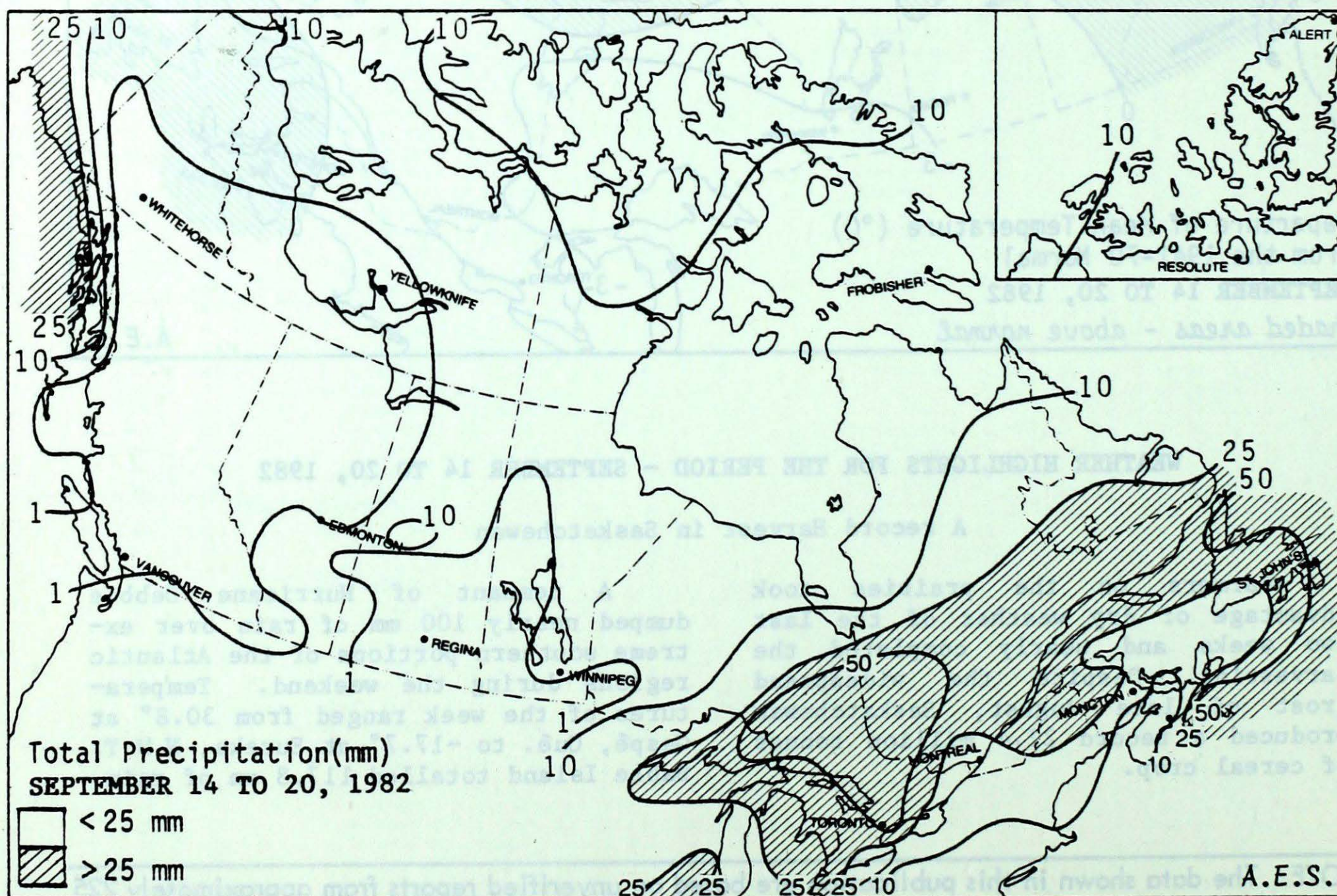
Fine sunny and warm weather prevailed across British Columbia. Numerous record high maximum and minimum temperatures were set. Lonely, Castle-

gar set record low maximum temperature on September 14 and September 15, when mercury remained below the 10° mark. Fort St. John reported first frost of the season on September 13, some damage to the crops was evident. Precipitation was well below normal across all of the regions. A scanty 1.2 mm, at Kelowna, was the highest precipitation amount of the week. Harvesting of the hay crop was complete near Kamloops.

## PRAIRIE PROVINCES

A pleasant dry but cool weather dominated the week on the prairies. Some record low temperatures were set when mercury fell below the freezing mark on September 15. Farmers took advantage of good harvesting weather. Combining was 75 per cent complete in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Despite the heavy late August frost in Saskatchewan, a record 22.4 million tonnes of cereal crops were harvested, the previous record of 20 million tonnes was set in 1976.



ONTARIO

With the passage of a vigorous cold frost on September 14, warm and hazy weather come to an abrupt end. The same system brought heavy downpour which saw local flooding in several communities. Flooded roads and power outages were reported northwest of Toronto. Heaviest rain was recorded at Guelph when 95 mm of rain fell in 2 to 3 hour period. A very wet week was also evident in the north, where weekly totals in the 40 mm to 80 mm range were not uncommon.

Significantly colder air moved in behind the front, when record low maximum temperatures were set in northern localities. Moosonee's high of 7° was the lowest on record for any September 17. The old record dates back to 1959. In southern Ontario, later maturing crops such as soybean and corn were threatened when scattered light frost was reported on the morning of September 18.

QUÉBEC

Cool and showery weather dominated the week in Québec. There were 5 record low minimum temperatures set during the

week. A variable precipitation pattern prevailed over the province; while 60 mm fell at Val D'Or, Poste-de-la-Baleine received only 3 mm during the period.

ATLANTIC PROVINCES

Record setting warm weather early in the week, which saw daytime temperatures in the high twenties, gave way to much cooler weather when a cold front crossed the regions towards the weekend.

Hurricane Debbie skirted south of the Maritimes and moved toward the Avalon peninsula during the weekend. St. John's received a record rainfall amount of 84 mm from Debbie on September 18; Sable Island totalled 99.2 mm from the same feature. Although oil rigs in the area were evacuated, no strong winds were recorded.

Agricultural officials reported that apple crops were progressing extremely well in the Annapolis Valley, however, pear crops were not up to standard. A cold spell last January had considerably damaged peach and plum trees, resulting in a complete loss in those fruit crops this summer.

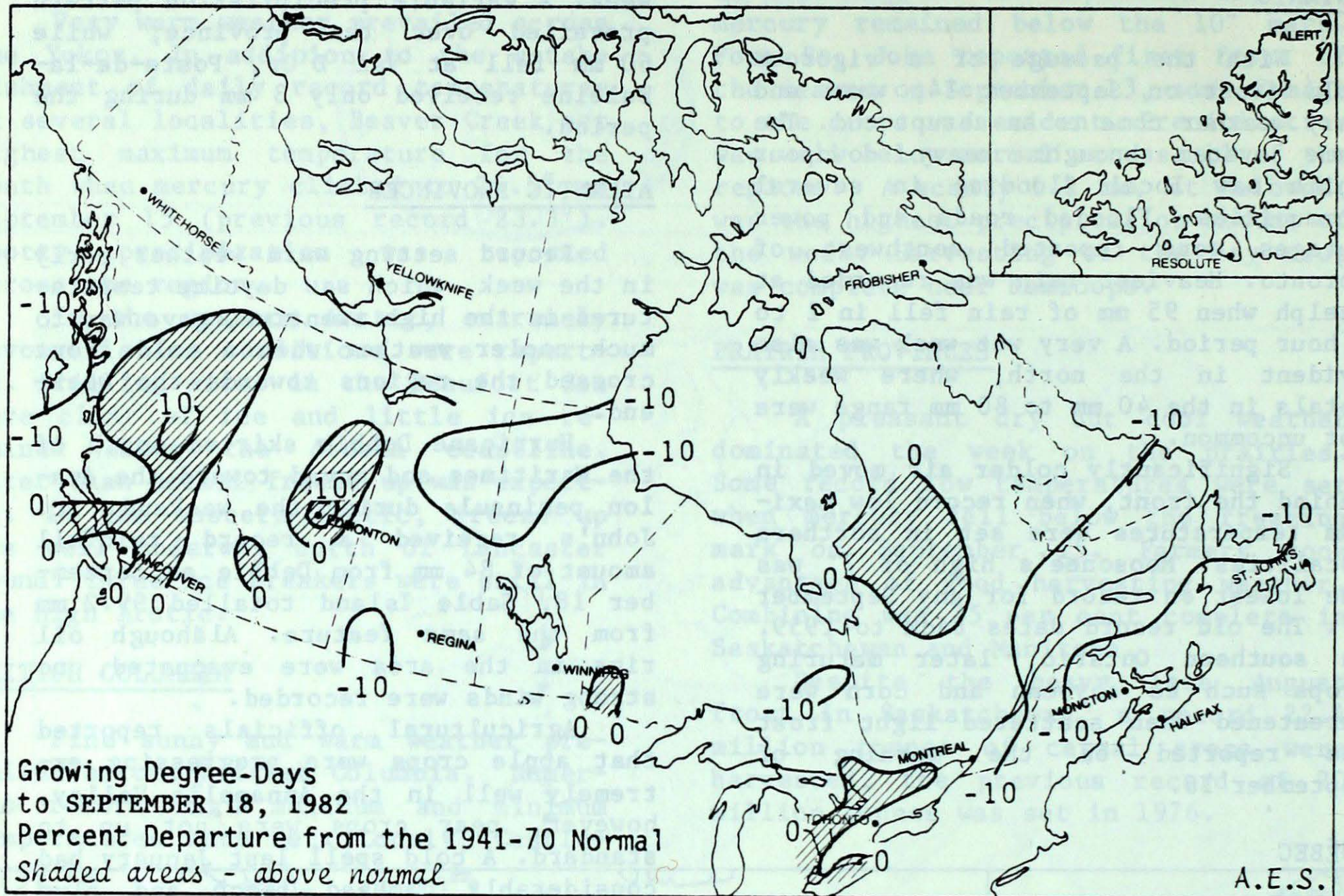
PERSPECTIVES CLIMATIQUESPersonnel

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| Frank Amirault | (Région de l'Atlantique)        |
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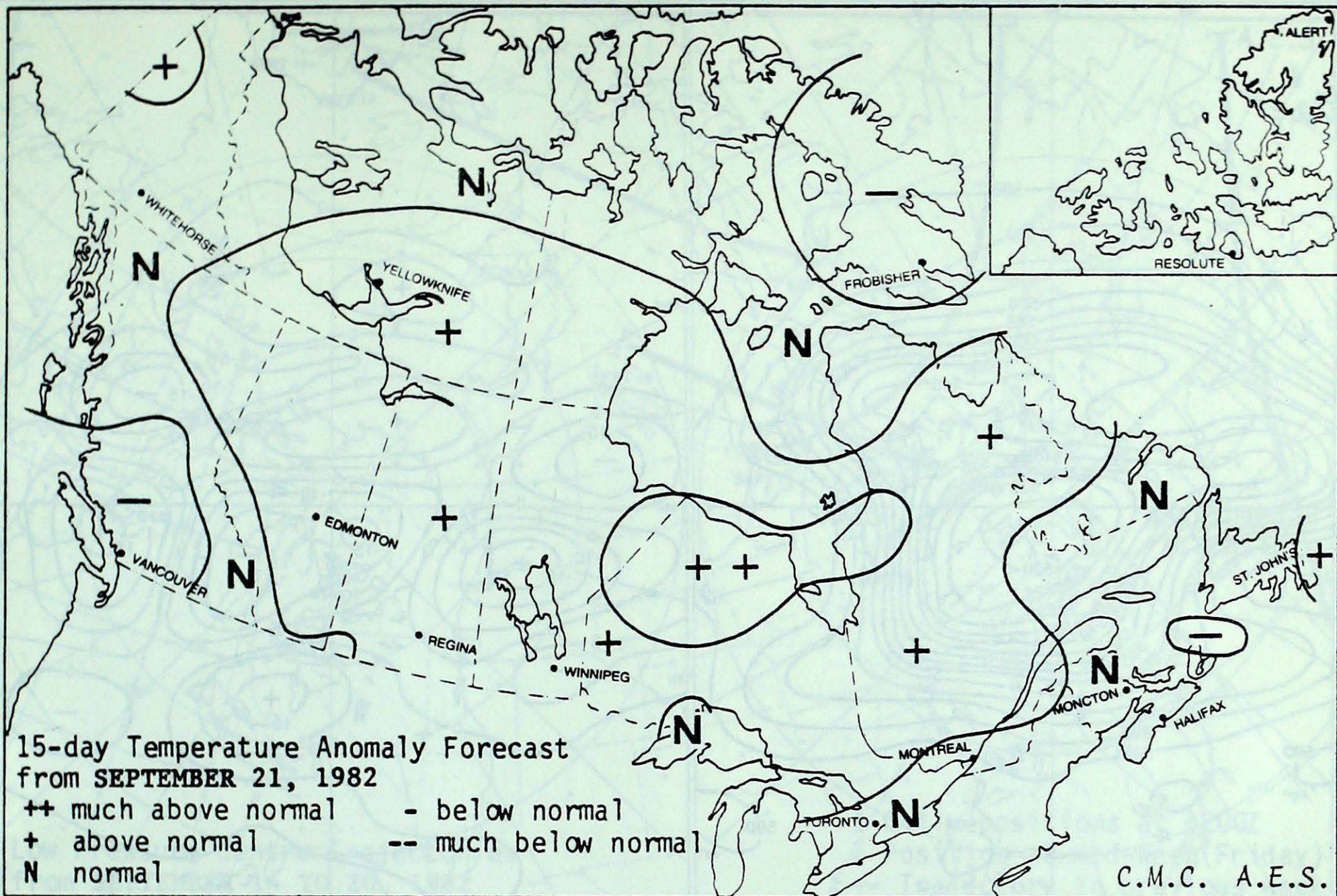
## GROWING DEGREE-DAY SUMMARY TO SEPTEMBER 18, 1982



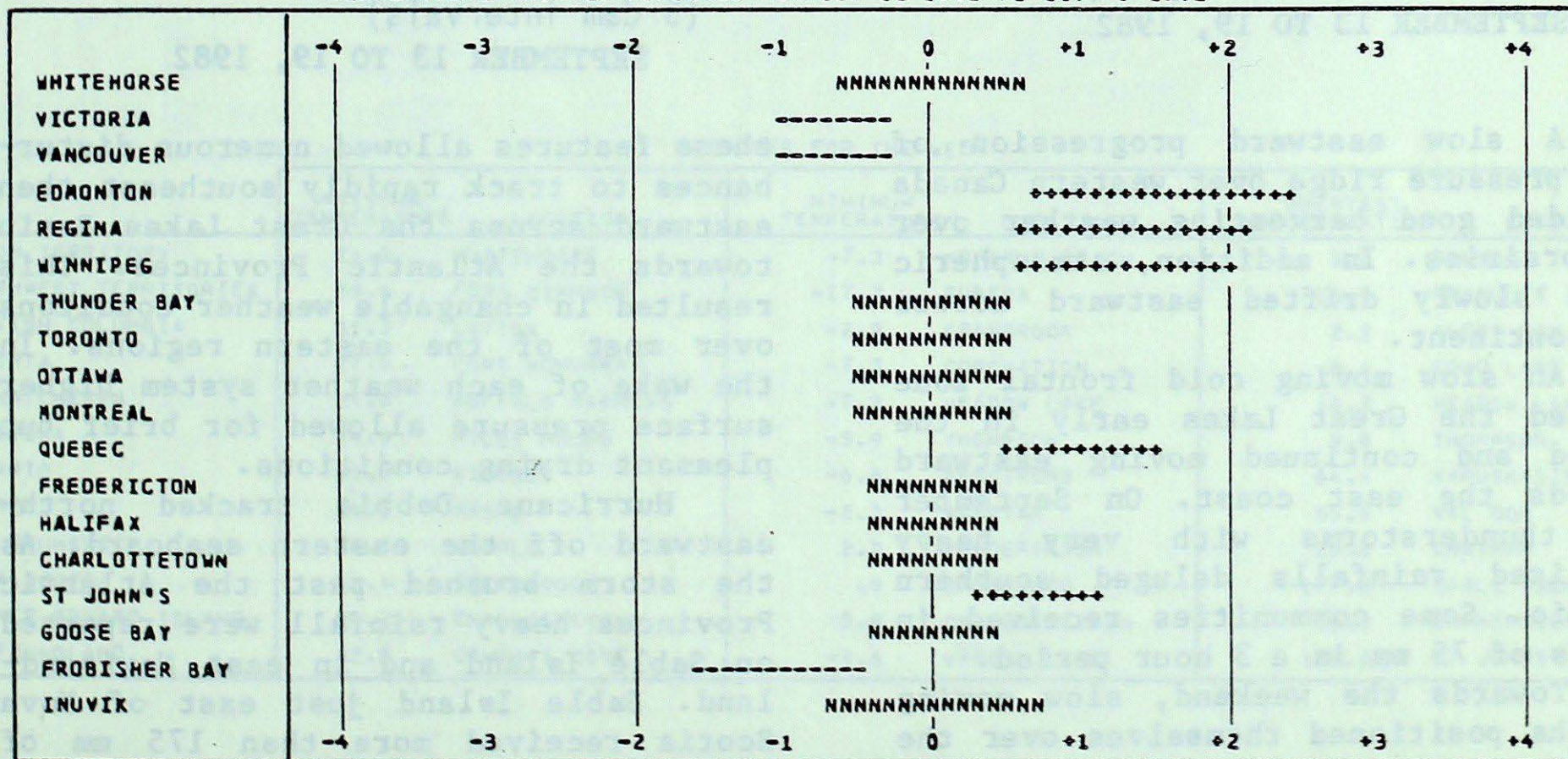
| STATION       | MONTHLY CUMULATIVE TOTAL | MONTHLY DIFF. FROM 1941-70 NORMAL | SEASONAL TOTAL | SEASONAL DIFF. FROM 1941-70 NORMAL | SEASONAL PERCENT OF NORMAL |
|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Whitehorse*   | 31.5                     | -40.5                             | 820.5          | -45.5                              | 95                         |
| Penticton     | 195.5                    | 1.5                               | 1811.5         | -51.5                              | 97                         |
| Vancouver     | 192.0                    | 11.0                              | 1599.0         | -39.0                              | 98                         |
| Edmonton      | 145.0                    | 34.0                              | 1384.5         | 150.5                              | 112                        |
| Calgary*      | 109.0                    | -21.0                             | 1186.0         | -18.0                              | 99                         |
| Regina*       | 129.0                    | -19.0                             | 1475.5         | -10.5                              | 99                         |
| Saskatoon     | 139.5                    | -1.5                              | 1357.5         | -104.5                             | 93                         |
| Winnipeg*     | 144.0                    | -24.0                             | 1570.5         | -21.5                              | 99                         |
| Thunder Bay*  | 127.0                    | -10.0                             | 1208.0         | -59.0                              | 95                         |
| Windsor       | 245.0                    | -6.0                              | 2149.5         | 10.5                               | 100                        |
| Toronto       | 195.0                    | -22.0                             | 1726.0         | -132.0                             | 93                         |
| Ottawa        | 189.0                    | -5.0                              | 1791.5         | -0.5                               | 100                        |
| Montréal      | 192.5                    | -17.5                             | 1789.5         | -66.5                              | 96                         |
| Québec        | 170.5                    | 4.5                               | 1466.5         | -62.5                              | 96                         |
| Fredericton   | 189.0                    | 27.0                              | 1509.0         | -18.0                              | 99                         |
| Halifax       | 186.5                    | 5.5                               | 1276.5         | -120.5                             | 91                         |
| Charlottetown | 173.0                    | -7.0                              | 1290.5         | -75.5                              | 94                         |
| St. John's    | 145.0                    | 4.0                               | 892.0          | -85.0                              | 91                         |

\*season ended

TEMPERATURE ANOMALY FORECAST

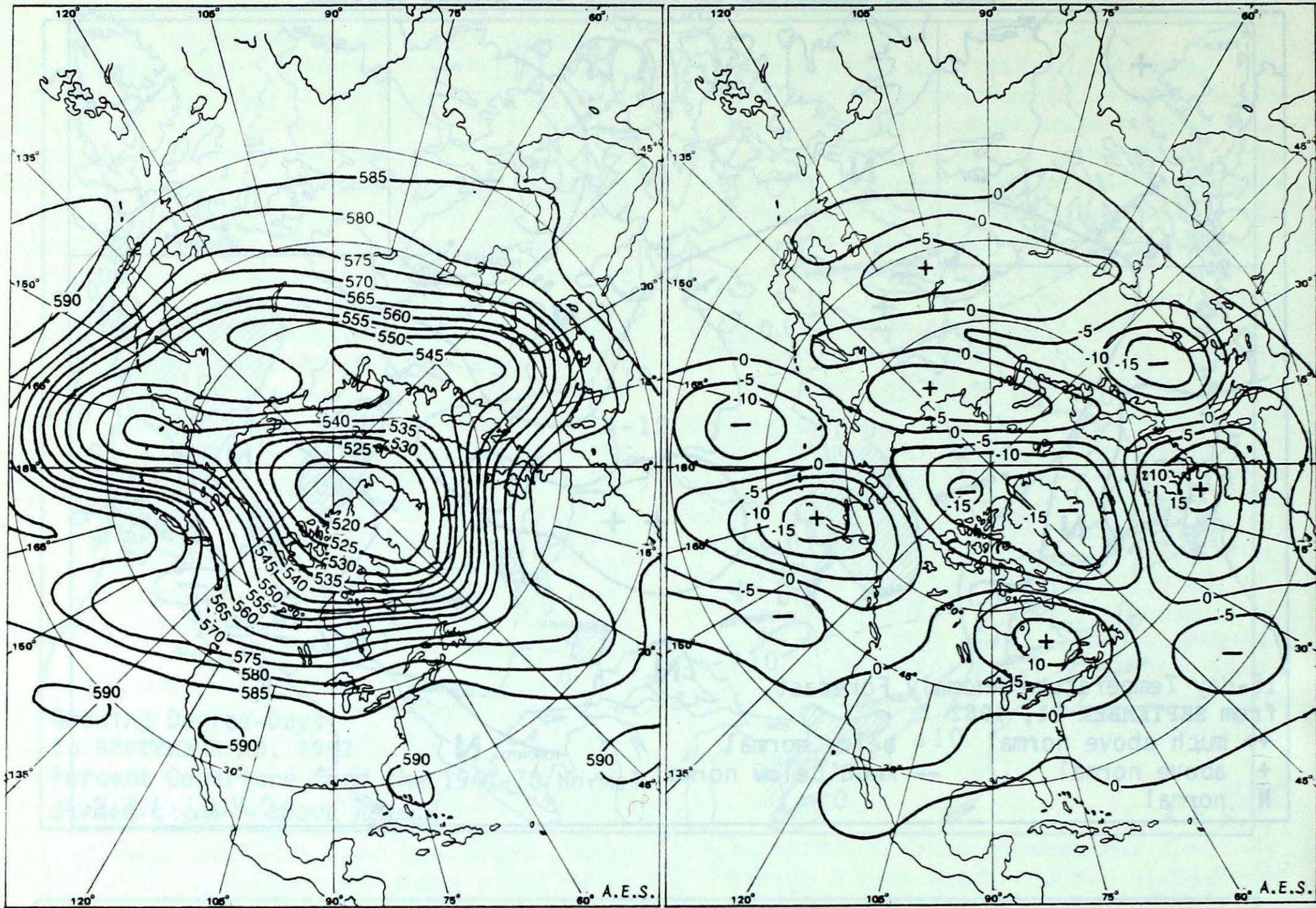


TEMPERATURE ANOMALY FORECAST FOR SEP 21 1982 TO OCT 5 1982



<<<< MUCH BELOW NORMAL    NNNN NEAR NORMAL    >>>> MUCH ABOVE NORMAL  
 ----- BELOW NORMAL    +++++ ABOVE NORMAL

## ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION



7-day Mean 50 kPa Height (dam)  
SEPTEMBER 13 TO 19, 1982

7-day Mean 50 kPa Height Anomaly  
(5 dam intervals)  
SEPTEMBER 13 TO 19, 1982.

A slow eastward progression of high pressure ridge over western Canada provided good harvesting weather over the prairies. In addition, atmospheric waves slowly drifted eastward across the continent.

An slow moving cold frontal zone crossed the Great Lakes early in the period and continued moving eastward towards the east coast. On September 14, thunderstorms with very heavy localized rainfalls deluged southern Ontario. Some communities received in excess of 75 mm in a 3 hour period.

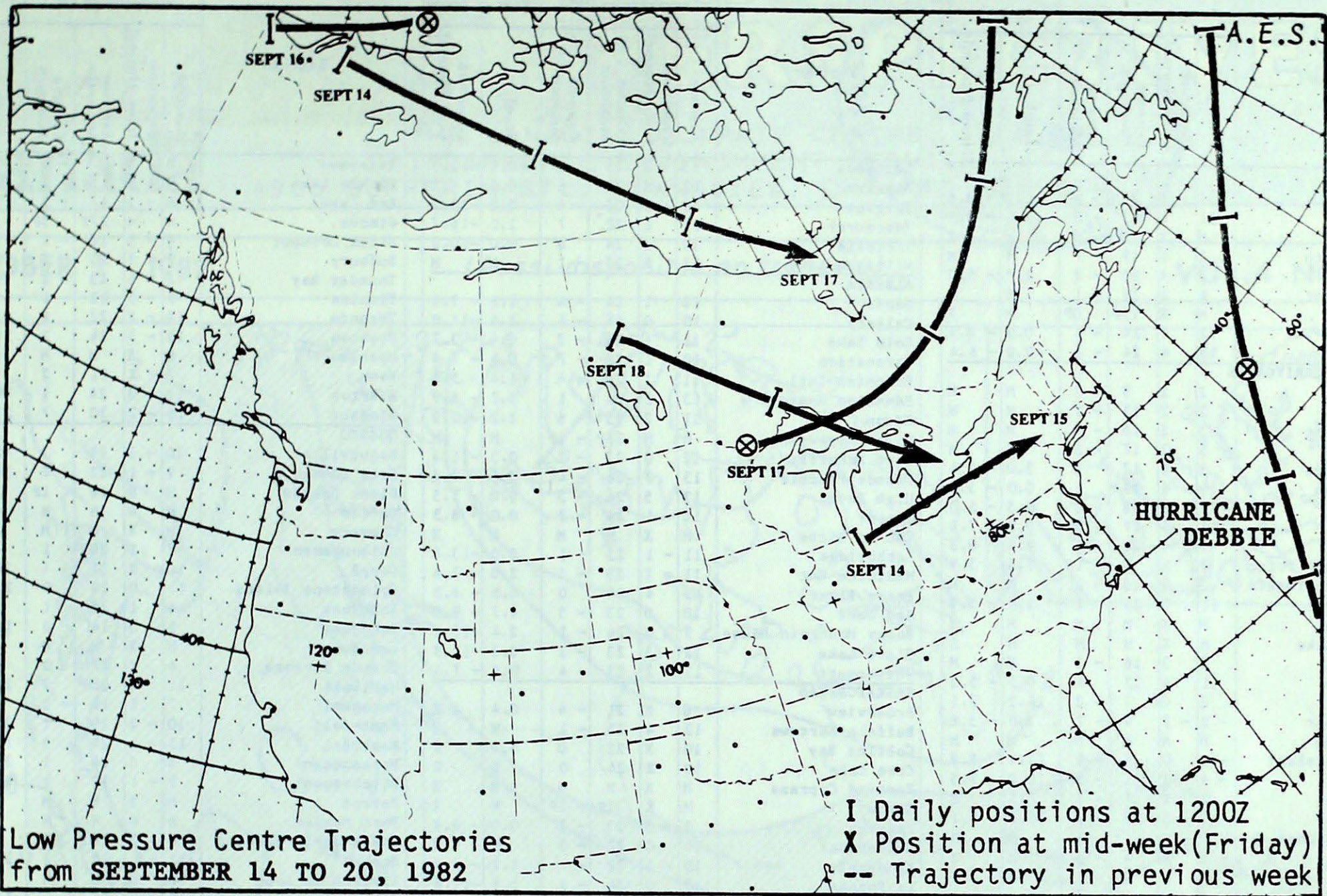
Towards the weekend, slow moving troughs positioned themselves over the vicinity of southern Hudson Bay. A strong northwesterly circulation around

these features allowed numerous disturbances to track rapidly southeast then eastward across the Great Lakes Basin towards the Atlantic Provinces. This resulted in changable weather conditons over most of the eastern regions. In the wake of each weather system higher surface pressure allowed for brief but pleasant drying conditions.

Hurricane Debbie tracked north-eastward off the eastern seaboard. As the storm brushed past the Atlantic Provinces heavy rainfall were reported on Sable Island and in east Newfoundland. Sable Island just east of Nova Scotia received more than 175 mm of rain during the week.

Andy Radomski

LOW PRESSURE CENTRE TRAJECTORIES



EXTREMES FOR THE WEEK

|                       | MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE | LOCATION        | MINIMUM TEMPERATURE | LOCATION      | GREATEST PRECIPITATION | LOCATION     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|
| YUKON TERRITORY       | 24.0                | WHITEHORSE      | -7.3                | KOMAKUK BEACH | 3.6                    | DAWSON       |
| NORTHWEST TERRITORIES | 28.6                | FORT SIMPSON    | -17.7               | EUREKA        | 16.6                   | RESOLUTE     |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA      | 31.3                | LYTTON          | -2.2                | CRANBROOK     | 2.2                    | ALERT BAY    |
| ALBERTA               | 27.0                | FORT MCMURRAY   | -7.3                | CORONATION    | 6.4                    | COLD LAKE    |
| SASKATCHEWAN          | 24.6                | BUFFALO NARROWS | -7.2                | MEADOW LAKE   | 10.2                   | MEADOW LAKE  |
| MANITOBA              | 24.0                | PILOT MOUND     | -5.9                | THOMPSON      | 9.8                    | THOMPSON     |
| ONTARIO               | 30.2                | WINDSOR         | -6.6                | ARMSTRONG     | 64.4                   | KAPUSKASING  |
| QUEREC                | 30.8                | GASPE           | -2.3                | KOARTAK       | 60.0                   | VAL DOR      |
| NEW BRUNSWICK         | 28.0                | CHARLO          | 2.2                 | FREDERICTON   | 25.0                   | CHATHAM      |
| NOVA SCOTIA           | 26.4                | GREENWOOD       | .9                  | GREENWOOD     | 177.8                  | SABLE ISLAND |
| PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND  | 23.2                | CHARLOTTETOWN   | 5.9                 | CHARLOTTETOWN | 10.0                   | SUMMERSIDE   |
| NEWFOUNDLAND          | 27.5                | COMFORT COVE    | -2.6                | WABUSH LAKE   | 118.6                  | ST JOHNS     |

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION DATA FOR THE WEEK ENDING 0600 G.M.T. SEPTEMBER 21, 1982

Table with columns: Station, Temperature (°C) [Average, Departure from Normal, Extreme Maximum, Extreme Minimum], Precip. (mm) [Total, Departure from Normal]. Rows include YUKON, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, BRITISH COLUMBIA, and various regional stations.

Table with columns: Station, Temperature (°C) [Average, Departure from Normal, Extreme Maximum, Extreme Minimum], Precip. (mm) [Total, Departure from Normal]. Rows include ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA, and ONTARIO, with various regional stations.

Table with columns: Station, Temperature (°C) [Average, Departure from Normal, Extreme Maximum, Extreme Minimum], Precip. (mm) [Total, Departure from Normal]. Rows include QUEBEC, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, and NEWFOUNDLAND, with various regional stations.

P = extreme value based on less than 7 days X = no normal due to short period M = not available at press time