

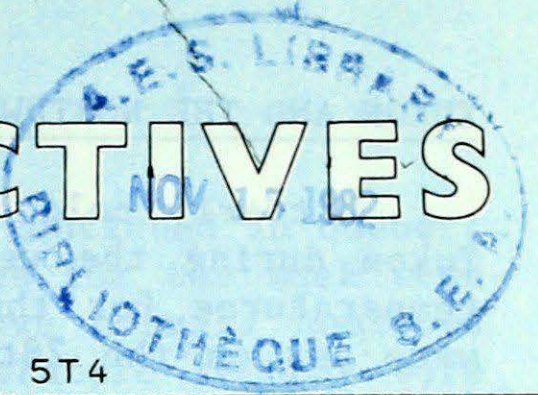


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**A WEEKLY REVIEW OF CANADIAN CLIMATE**

**CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES**



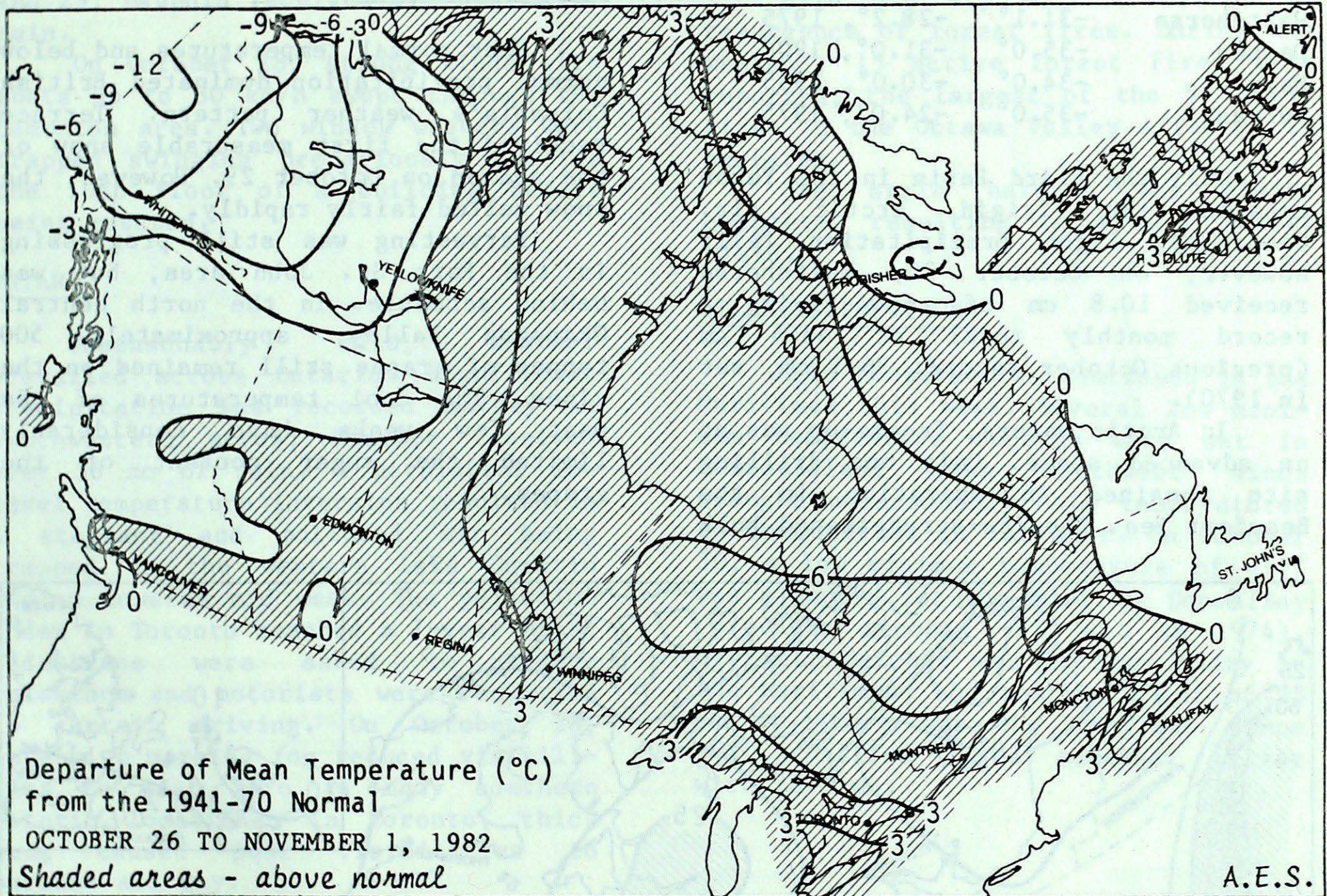
Canada

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

NOVEMBER 5, 1982

(Aussi disponible en français)

VOL.4 NO.43



**WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE PERIOD - OCTOBER 26 TO NOVEMBER 1, 1982**

A large temperature contrast across the country.

Most of the country enjoyed unseasonably mild temperatures; daytime readings reached the low twenties in parts of Ontario. In southern Québec, the outbreak of 15 new forest fires was attributed to the mild and dry weather of the past few weeks.

On the other hand, bitterly cold air moved into the Yukon where night-time temperatures near  $-35^{\circ}$  were typical.

Temperatures ranged from a high of  $21.6^{\circ}$  at Petawawa, Ont. to a low of  $-37^{\circ}$  at Beaver Creek, Y.T. Maximum rainfall for the week was 96 mm at Amphitrite Point, B.C.

**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

Bitterly cold air moved into the Yukon during the week. Lowest minimum temperatures for the month of October were set on the 28th at the following locations.

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>RECORD LOW</u>	<u>PREVIOUS RECORD</u>
Whitehorse	-31.1°	-28.2°, 1975
Dawson	-35.0°	-31.0°, 1908
Mayo	-34.0°	-30.0°, 1935
Burwash	-35.0°	-24.0°, 1975

Only the Liard Basin in the Yukon escaped the frigid arctic air. Generally, light precipitation fell; however, on October 30, Whitehorse received 10.8 cm of snow giving a record monthly total of 46.4 cm (previous October record: 36.1 cm, set in 1970).

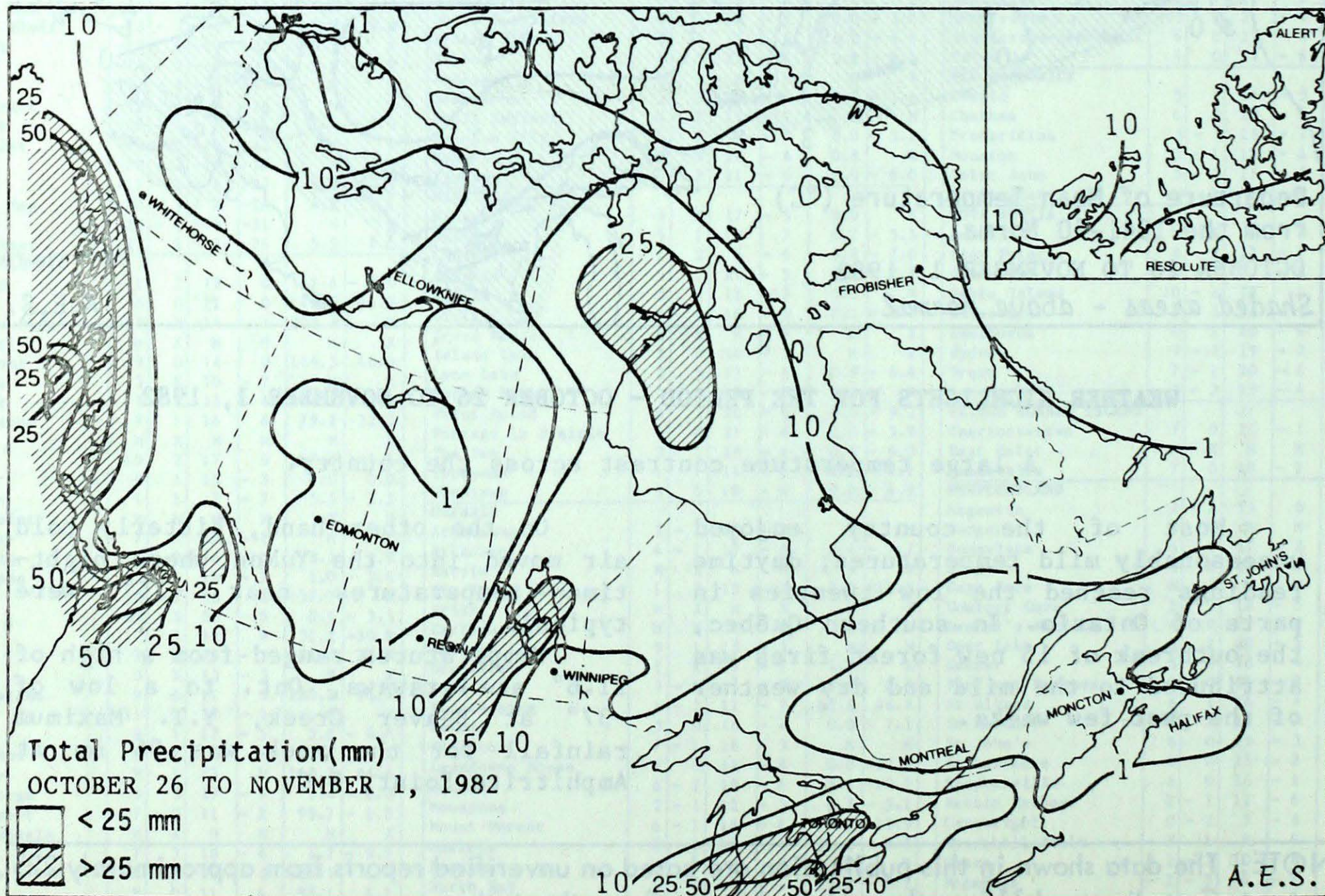
In Arctic waters, freeze-up was at an advanced stage. Only one drilling site remained in operation in the Beaufort Sea. The ice-strengthened bulk

carrier MV Arctic was now expected to arrive in Lancaster Sound during the week of November 9. This will be the latest a commercial vessel has operated in the high Arctic. Multi-year ice drifting into Lancaster Sound from the Arctic Ocean will be the biggest navigational threat to the vessel.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Near normal temperatures and below normal precipitation dominated British Columbia's weather pattern. Terrace received the first measurable snow of the season on October 29. However, the snow melted fairly rapidly.

Harvesting was still progressing in the Fort St. John area, but was behind schedule. In the north central Okanagan Valley, approximately 500 tonnes of grapes still remained on the vines. The cool temperatures of the past few weeks have considerably limited the sugar content of the grapes.





PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Unseasonably mild and fair weather continued on the Prairies. Colder air moved into the extreme northern regions of Alberta during the latter part of the week. Significant rainfall accompanied a weather system that moved through southern Manitoba on October 28 and 29; Dauphin received over 46 mm of rain.

On October 28, strong winds with gusts up to 80 km/h swept through the Edmonton area. Two window washers were trapped swinging precariously outside the 10th floor of a building before being rescued.

ONTARIO

Unseasonably mild weather prevailed across Ontario. Significant precipitation was recorded mainly in southwestern areas; Windsor received over 56 mm of rain. A persistent low level temperature inversion resulted in a stagnant and polluted air being trapped in the western Lake Ontario region towards mid week. The pollution index in Toronto reached a 7-year high; industries were asked to reduce emissions and motorists were requested to curtail driving. On October 28, extensive morning fog reduced visibilities to near zero in many southern Ontario locations; in Toronto, thick smog caused poor visibilities to persist all day.

QUÉBEC

Indian summer continued in Québec; average temperatures for the week were 3 to 6 degrees above normal. Numerous daily maximum temperature records were set in southern Québec, for example, 18° at Roberval on October 30, the previous record was 10°, set in 1960.

Mild and dry weather brought a resurgence of forest fires. During the weekend, 15 active forest fires were reported; the largest of the 5 forest fires in the Ottawa Valley affected 15 hectares.

The apple harvest was almost complete, resulting in a near normal yield.

ATLANTIC PROVINCES

Mild temperatures continued in the Maritimes this week. Several low minimum temperature records were set in Newfoundland when northwest winds brought unseasonably cold temperatures to communities in Labrador. On October 30, a low minimum temperature of -17° was a record for the month at Goose Bay (previous record: -15; set in 1974). Overall, October was extremely dry in the Maritimes; the monthly total of 25 mm at Truro was the smallest since 1920, Halifax fared somewhat better with 28.3 mm.

CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVESStaff

Editor:	Amir Shabbar
Technical Staff:	Fred Richardson, Andy Radomski
Graphics and Layout:	B. Johnson, J. Rautenberg
Word Processing:	V. MacDonald

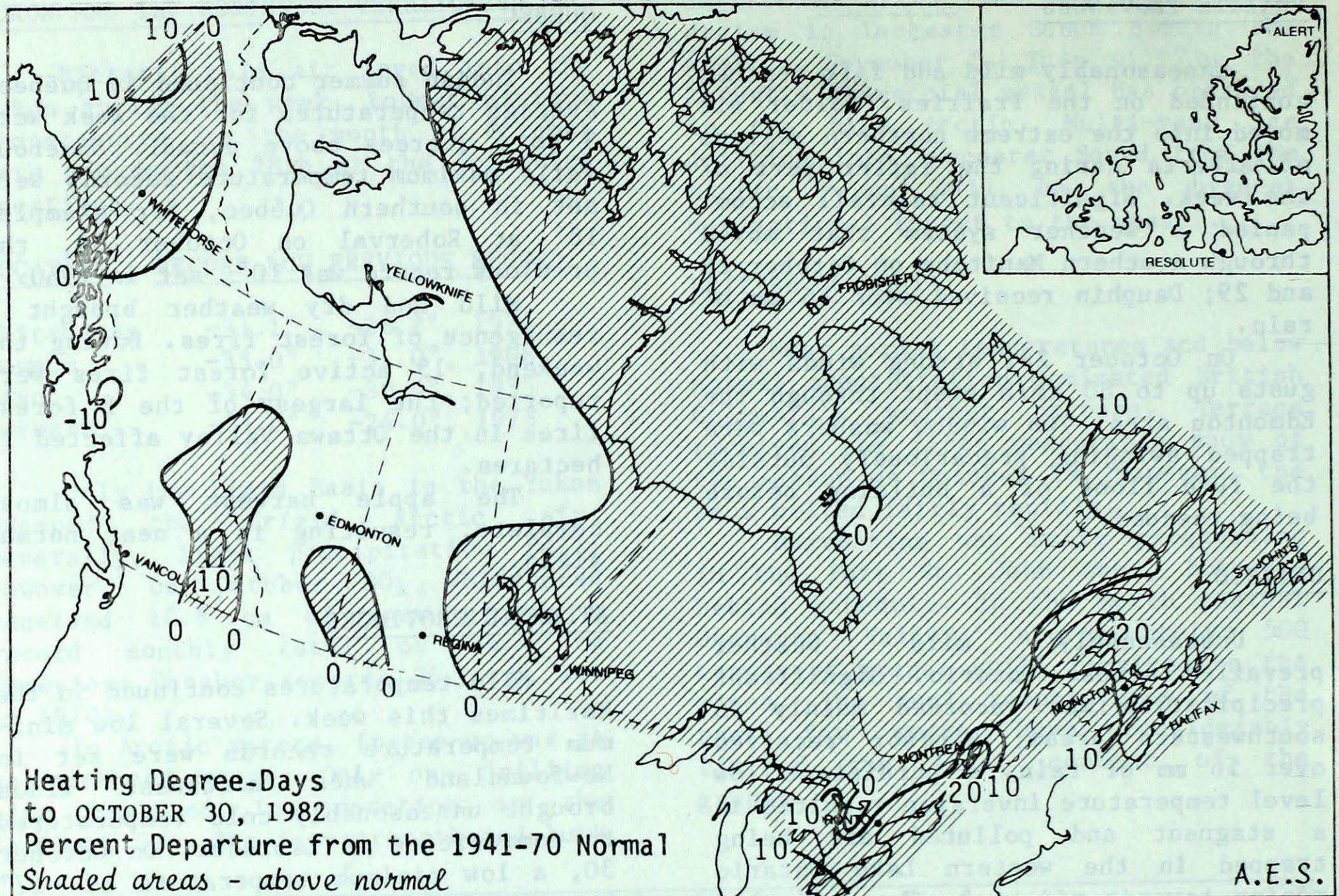
Correspondents

Terry Mullane,	(Ice Forecasting Central)
H.E. Wahl,	(Whitehorse)
Bill Prusak,	(Western Region)
Fred Luciw,	(Central Region)
Bryan Smith,	(Ontario Region)
Guy Borne	(Quebec Region)
Frank Amirault	(Atlantic Region)
Earl Coatta	(Pacific Region)

Telephone Inquiries (416) 667-4711/4906



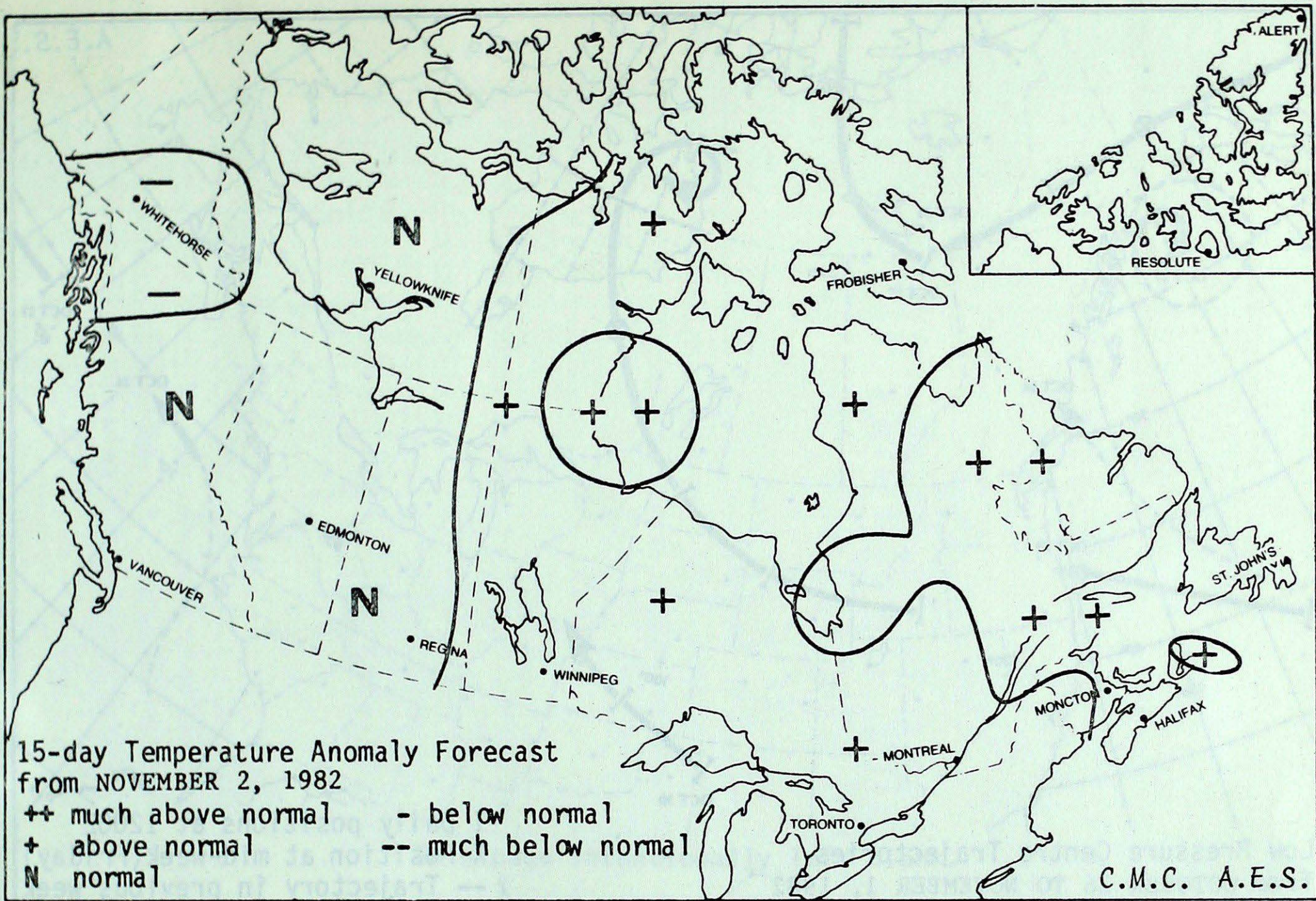
## HEATING DEGREE-DAY SUMMARY TO OCTOBER 30, 1982



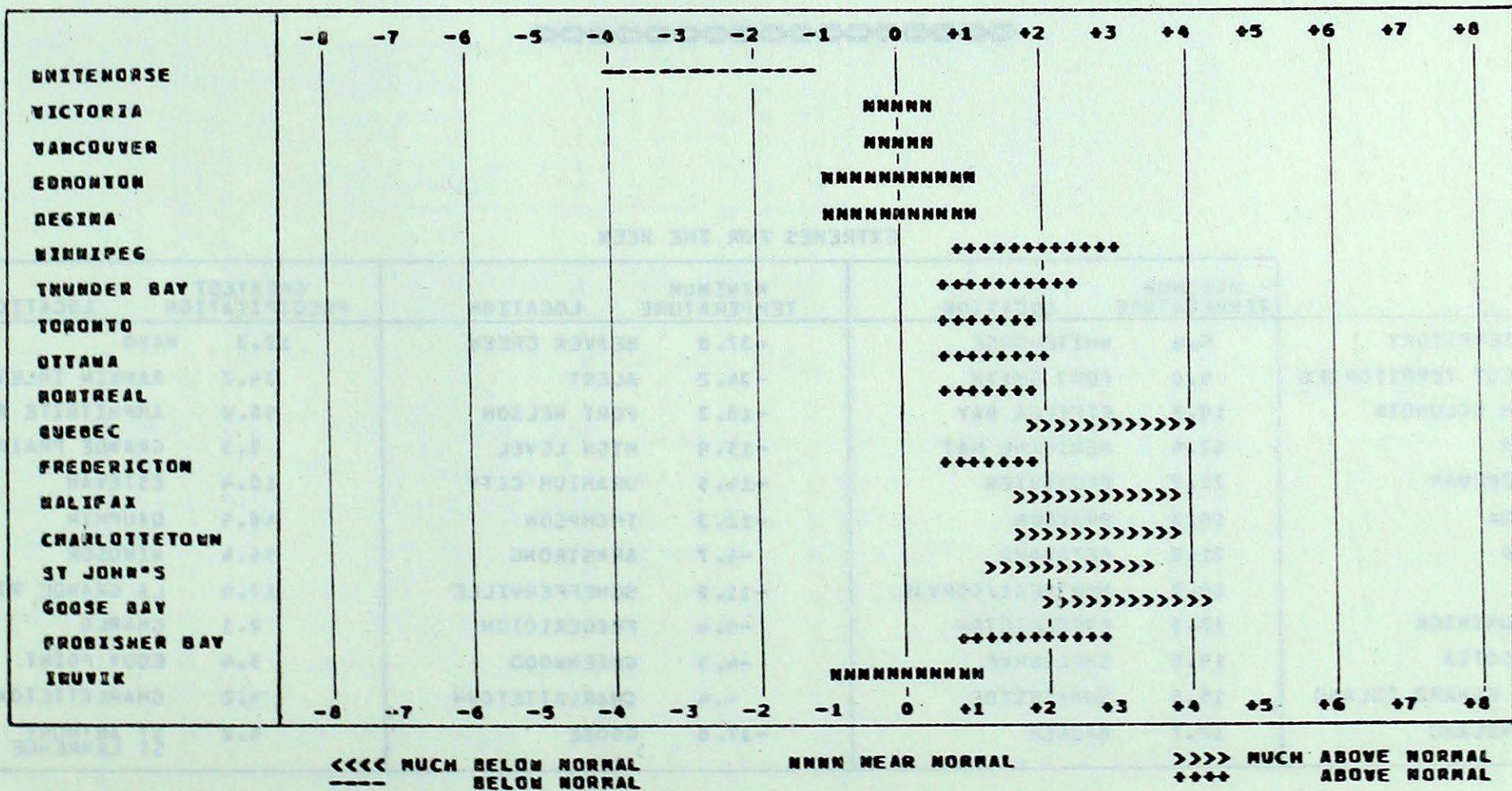
STATION	MONTHLY CUMULATIVE TOTAL	MONTHLY DIFF. FROM 1941-70 NORMAL	SEASONAL TOTAL	SEASONAL DIFF. FROM 1941-70 NORMAL	SEASONAL PERCENT OF NORMAL
Resolute	1513.0	37.0	2460.5	85.5	104
Inuvik	1098.0	7.0	1459.0	-10.0	99
Whitehorse	769.5	38.5	1064.0	32.0	103
Vancouver	285.5	-26.5	378.0	-9.0	98
Edmonton	427.0	-90.0	578.0	-68.0	89
Calgary	467.5	-52.5	641.5	-40.5	94
Regina	484.5	-26.5	566.5	-19.5	97
Winnipeg	466.0	6.0	541.0	22.0	104
Thunder Bay	493.0	1.0	653.5	43.5	107
Windsor	247.5	13.5	263.5	18.5	108
Toronto	323.5	17.5	374.5	39.5	112
Ottawa	351.0	-6.0	419.0	24.0	106
Montreal	350.5	29.5	421.0	73.0	121
Quebec	401.0	-16.0	521.5	37.5	108
Saint John	416.5	4.5	553.0	30.0	106
Halifax	330.5	26.5	412.5	41.5	111
Charlottetown	384.0	23.0	474.5	49.5	112
St John's	481.0	30.0	658.5	18.5	103



TEMPERATURE ANOMALY FORECAST

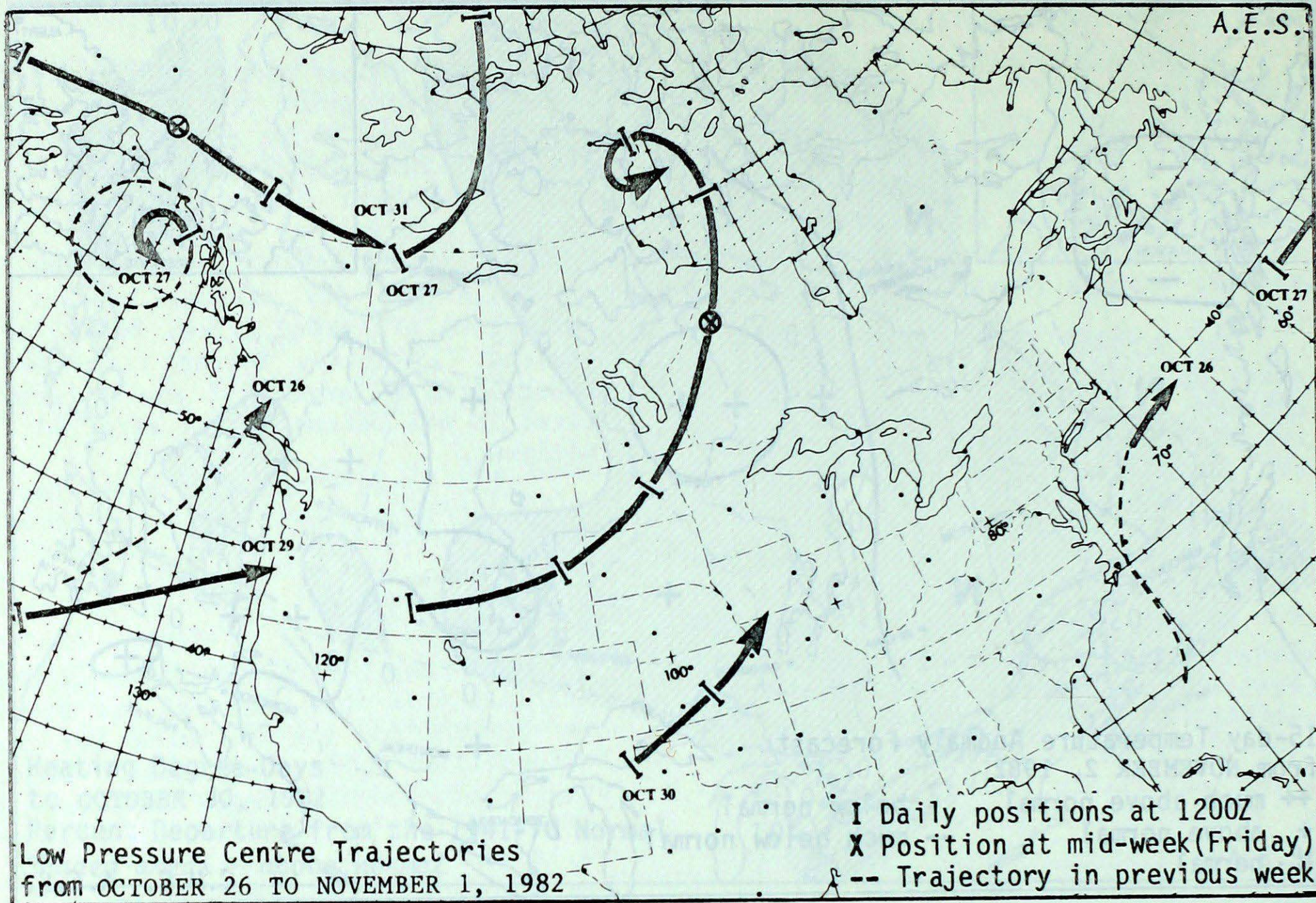


TEMPERATURE ANOMALY FORECAST FOR NOV 2 1982 TO NOV 16 1982





LOW PRESSURE CENTRE TRAJECTORIES



EXTREMES FOR THE WEEK

	MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE	LOCATION	MINIMUM TEMPERATURE	LOCATION	GREATEST PRECIPITATION	LOCATION
YUKON TERRITORY	5.8	WHITEHORSE	-37.0	BEAVER CREEK	12.3	MAYO
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	9.0	FORT SMITH	-34.2	ALERT	34.7	RANKIN INLET
BRITISH COLUMBIA	19.8	ETHELDA BAY	-18.3	FORT NELSON	96.0	AMPHITRITE POINT
ALBERTA	17.4	MEDICINE HAT	-15.9	HIGH LEVEL	6.3	GRANDE PRAIRIE
SASKATCHEWAN	21.2	BROADVIEW	-14.5	URANIUM CITY	10.4	ESTEVAN
MANITOBA	19.3	BRANDON	-12.3	THOMPSON	46.9	DAUPHIN
ONTARIO	21.6	PETAWAWA	-6.7	ARMSTRONG	56.4	WINDSOR
QUEBEC	19.0	MONTREAL/DORVAL	-11.0	SCHEFFERVILLE	17.6	LA GRANDE RIVIERE
NEW BRUNSWICK	17.8	FREDERICTON	-5.4	FREDERICTON	2.1	CHARLO
NOVA SCOTIA	19.5	SHELBURNE	-4.9	GREENWOOD	5.4	EDDY POINT
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	15.6	SUMMERSIDE	-0.4	CHARLOTTETOWN	4.2	CHARLOTTETOWN
NEWFOUNDLAND	12.7	BADGER	-17.0	GOOSE	6.2	ST ANTHONY ST LAWRENCE



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TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION DATA FOR THE WEEK ENDING 0600 G.M.T. NOVEMBER 2, 1932

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 stations like Burwash, Dawson, Cape Parry, etc.

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, ONTARIO, and various stations like Stewart, Terrace, Vancouver, Edmonton, etc.

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, NEWFOUNDLAND, and various stations like Petawawa, Pickle Lake, Bagotville, etc.

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