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A WEEKLY REVIEW OF CANADIAN CLIMATE

CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES

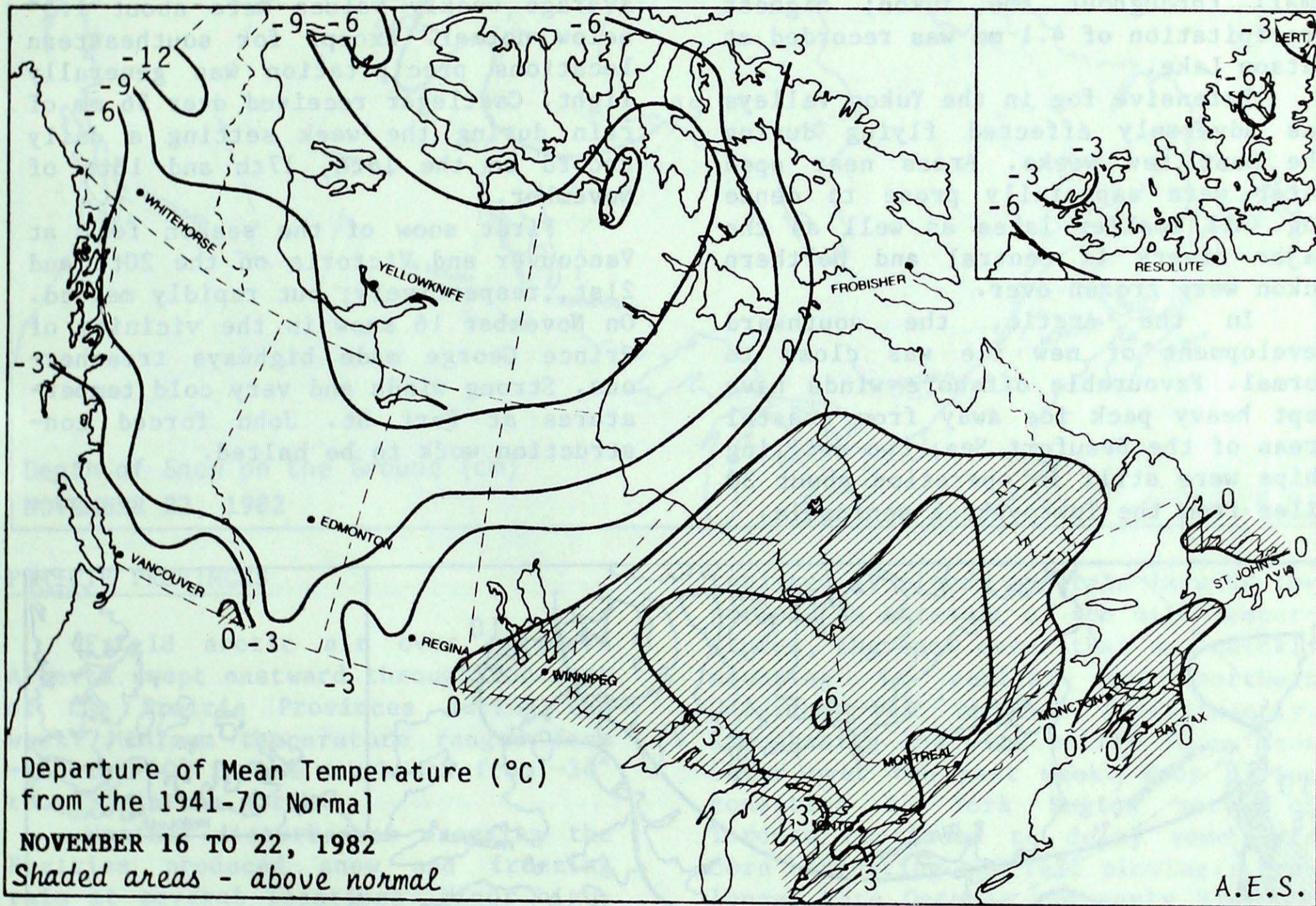
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THE CANADIAN CLIMATE CENTRE,
ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT SERVICE,
4905 DUFFERIN ST., DOWNSVIEW, ONTARIO M3H 5T4

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WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE PERIOD - NOVEMBER 16-22, 1982

Cold in the west, mild in the east

An influx of frigid arctic air over western Canada caused temperatures to plunge sharply. Towards the end of the week overnight readings were in the -30° to -35° range over the northern Prairies.

In eastern Canada extremely mild weather prevailed. Average weekly temperatures were more than 6° above

normal in central Ontario. The mild temperatures reduced the early November snowcover in central and northern Ontario to trace amounts.

Temperatures ranged from 16.7° at Eddy Point, Nova Scotia to -46.1° at Sheppard Bay, Northwest Territories. Amphitrite Point, British Columbia received 72 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

Bitter cold air in the northern Yukon moved southward bringing an end to the milder weather in the southern areas. Record low temperatures were established at several locations, for example, -45° was a record for November 19 at Dawson; previous record: -43° , set in 1898. Precipitation amounts were small throughout the Yukon; highest precipitation of 4.1 mm was recorded at Watson Lake.

Extensive fog in the Yukon Valleys has adversely affected flying during the past few weeks. Areas near open water were especially prone to dense fog. All smaller lakes as well as the major rivers in central and northern Yukon were frozen over.

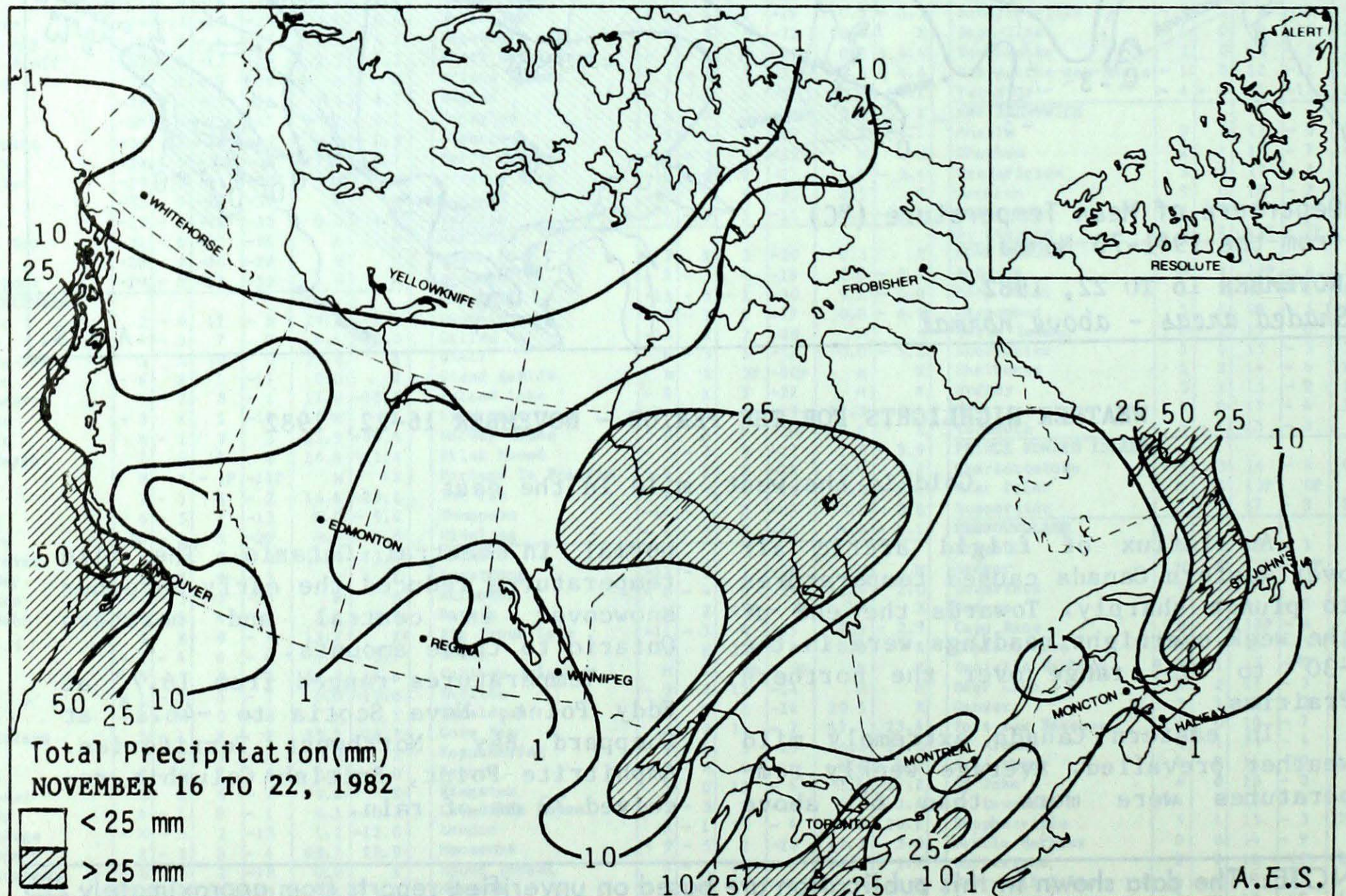
In the Arctic, the southward development of new ice was close to normal. Favourable offshore winds have kept heavy pack ice away from coastal areas of the Beaufort Sea; two drilling ships were still in operation about 30 miles from the Tuktoyaktuk peninsula.

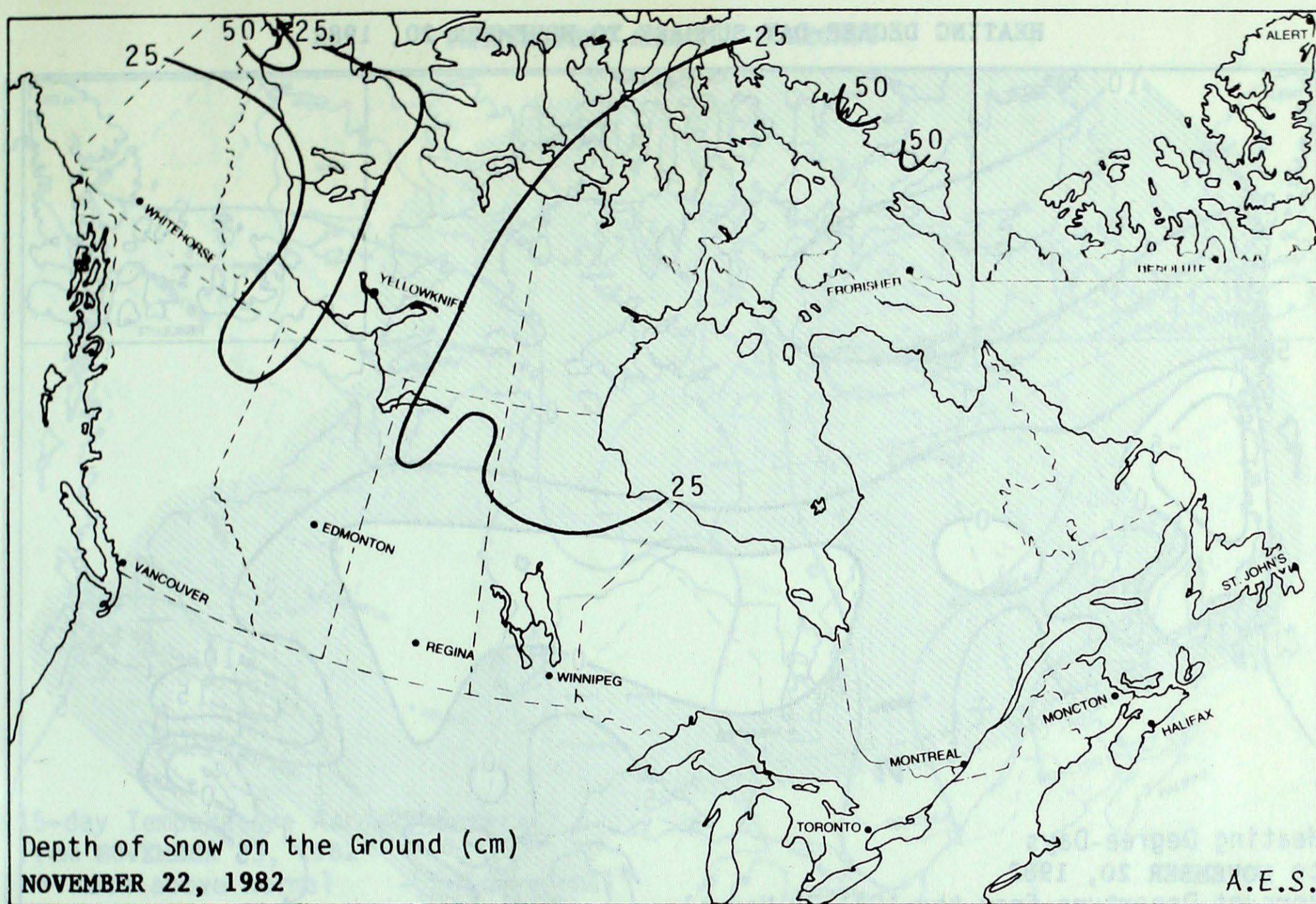
BRITISH COLUMBIA

The week started with fairly mild weather; however, an outbreak of cold arctic air later in the week caused a sharp drop in temperatures, especially in the north.

Fort St. John's average weekly temperature of -20.8° was more than 12° below normal. In southern coastal areas average weekly values were about 1.5° below normal. Except for southeastern locations precipitation was generally light. Castlegar received over 56 mm of rain during the week setting a daily record on the 16th, 17th and 18th of November.

First snow of the season fell at Vancouver and Victoria on the 20th and 21st, respectively; but rapidly melted. On November 16 snow in the vicinity of Prince George made highways treacherous. Strong winds and very cold temperatures at Fort St. John forced construction work to be halted.





PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Frigid arctic air over northern Alberta swept eastward through the rest of the Prairie Provinces during the week. Minimum temperature ranged from -25° to -30° in the south and from -30° to -35° in the north.

Weather disturbances crossing the Prairies produced snow and freezing rain at several locations. Minor highway accidents were attributed to the hazardous roads. On November 19, a six vehicle pile-up claimed at least one life west of Innisfail in southern Alberta. Because of the rapid development of new ice, a few remaining ferry services on the North Saskatchewan and Athabasca Rivers have ceased operation for the season.

ONTARIO

Unseasonably mild temperatures dominated Ontario's weather. Numerous stations in central and northern areas set record high temperatures.

Sunny skies, which prevailed at the start of the week, were gradually

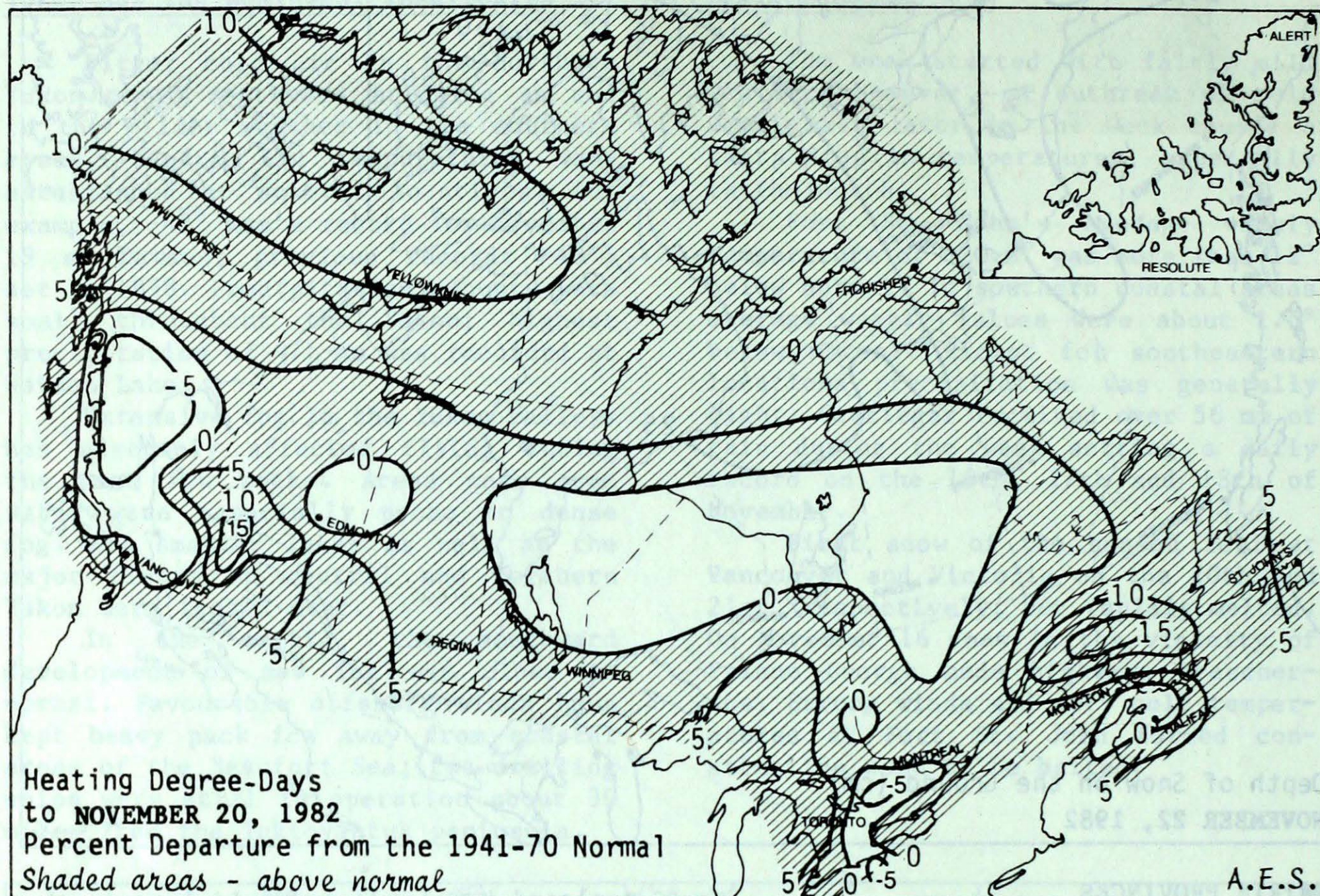
replaced by clouds and rain late in the period. As a result of the mild temperatures, the snow cover that was quickly mounting in central and northern Ontario, was reduced significantly. Kapuskasing lost its entire 36 cm snow cover over the past week. Poor drying condition in York Region north of Toronto continued to delay some late corn harvesting and fall plowing. Prolonged late October and early November rains have saturated the fields.

QUÉBEC

Québec's weather became progressively milder during the week, with November 21 being the mildest. Average weekly temperatures were above normal everywhere, except at Gaspé and Kuujjuac where below normal values were recorded. Early in the week 3 daily record low temperatures were set at Gaspé and Fort Chimo. However, by the end of the week, an influx of mild air produced 19 daily record high temperatures. Except for the extreme northern section of the province, all areas received light precipitation.

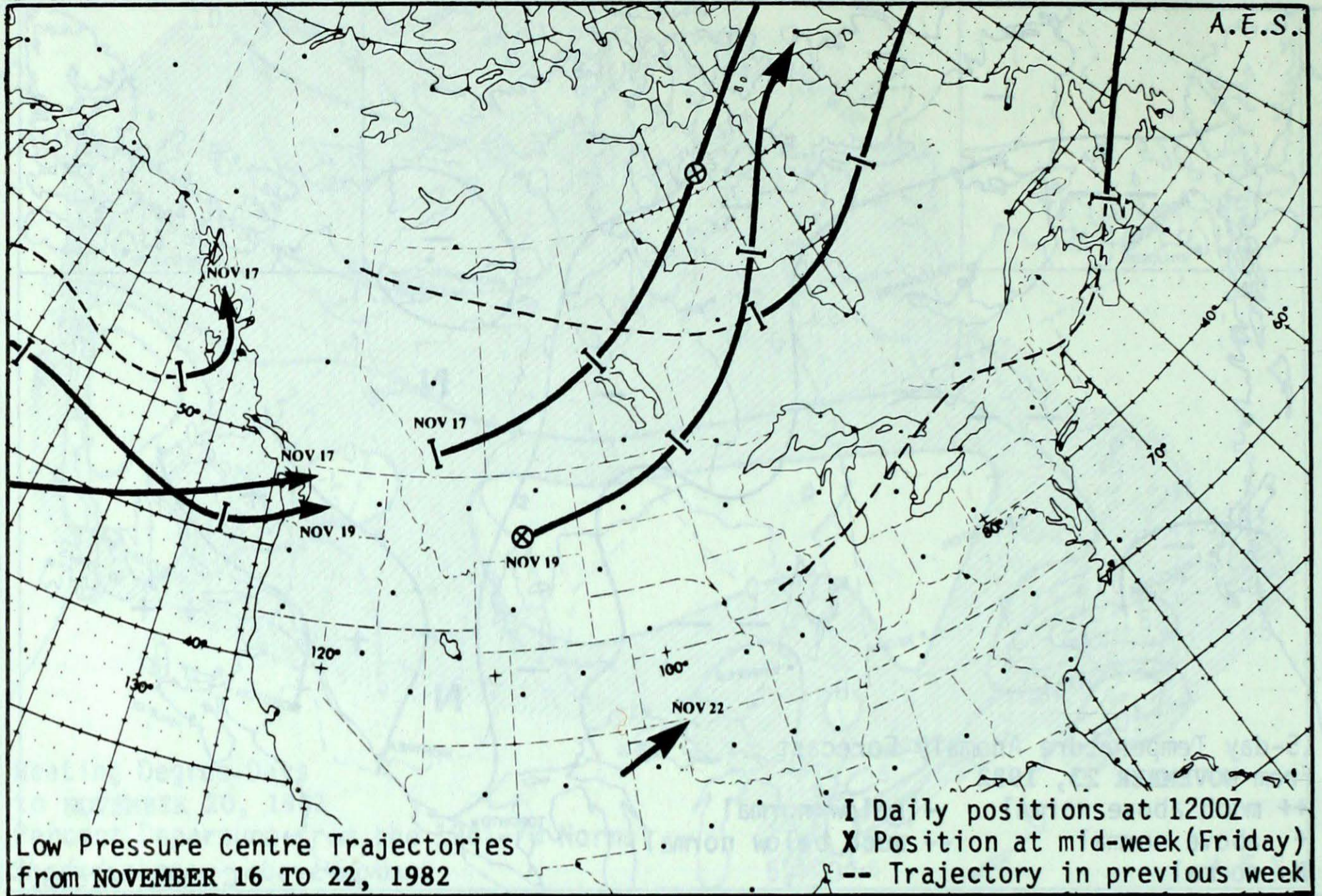
(continued on page 7)

HEATING DEGREE-DAY SUMMARY TO NOVEMBER 20, 1982



STATION	MONTHLY CUMULATIVE TOTAL	MONTHLY DIFF. FROM 1941-70 NORMAL	SEASONAL TOTAL	SEASONAL DIFF. FROM 1941-70 NORMAL	SEASONAL PERCENT OF NORMAL
Resolute	935.0	108.0	3421.0	182.0	106
Inuvik	924.5	162.5	2425.0	162.0	107
Whitehorse	570.5	60.5	1668.5	105.5	107
Vancouver	266.0	38.0	652.5	27.5	104
Edmonton	458.0	49.0	1048.5	-22.5	98
Calgary	446.0	58.0	1099.0	14.0	101
Regina	466.5	40.5	1048.0	20.0	102
Winnipeg	415.0	3.0	968.0	22.0	102
Thunder Bay	395.5	20.5	1063.0	64.0	106
Windsor	232.0	-11.0	499.5	2.5	101
Toronto	262.0	-1.0	643.0	34.0	106
Ottawa	280.0	-19.0	704.5	-1.5	100
Montreal	263.0	-17.0	689.5	49.5	108
Quebec	298.5	-24.5	826.5	5.5	101
Saint John	259.5	-23.5	819.0	1.0	100
Halifax	226.0	-13.0	643.5	23.5	104
Charlottetown	255.0	-15.0	736.0	29.0	104
St John's	275.0	-2.0	945.0	16.0	102

LOW PRESSURE CENTRE TRAJECTORIES



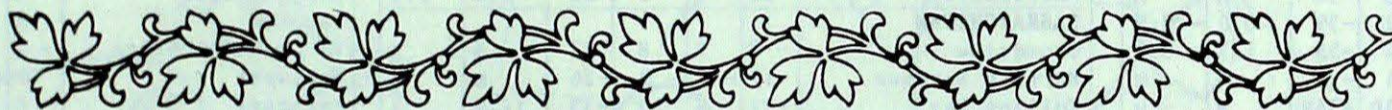
EXTREMES FOR THE WEEK

	MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE	LOCATION	MINIMUM TEMPERATURE	LOCATION	GREATEST PRECIPITATION	LOCATION
YUKON TERRITORY	-5.5	WHITEMORSE	-46.0	ROSS RIVER	4.1	WATSON LAKE
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	-2.1	CAPE DORSET	-46.1	SHEPHERD BAY	16.8	CAPE DORSET CLYDE
BRITISH COLUMBIA	11.4	AMPHITRITE POINT	-32.8	DEASE LAKE	72.0	AMPHITRITE POINT
ALBERTA	8.3	LETHBRIDGE MEDICINE HAT	-36.5	FORT CHIPEWYAN	14.5	COLD LAKE
SASKATCHEWAN	12.5	ESTEVAN	-33.8	URANIUM CITY	24.1	LA RONGE
MANITOBA	10.8	DAUPHIN	-31.7	THOMPSON	44.6	CHURCHILL
ONTARIO	15.8	WIARTON	-20.3	BIG TROUT LAKE	34.3	WINDSOR
QUEBEC	11.4	GASPE	-28.0	BORDER	40.0	GRINDSTONE ISLAND
NEW BRUNSWICK	12.8	MONCTON	-13.0	CHARLO	6.8	FREDERICTON
NOVA SCOTIA	16.7	EDDY POINT	-8.9	GREENWOOD	18.2	SYDNEY
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	12.0	CHARLOTTETOWN	-3.7	CHARLOTTETOWN	26.2	CHARLOTTETOWN
NEWFOUNDLAND	13.3	BADGER	-22.2	WABUSH LAKE	56.5	CARTWRIGHT

(continued from page 3)

ATLANTIC PROVINCES

Heavy precipitation was confined mainly to Newfoundland Island; the rest of the region received very little precipitation. In Nova Scotia, continued dry weather has caused great concern regarding the water supply. Some surface water wells had very low water levels in the Sydney and Yarmouth areas. On November 16, a storm crossing the East coast dumped 32 mm of rain at Port-aux-Basques and 18.4 cm of snow at St. Anthony. Strong winds gusting up to 126 km/h were recorded at Bonavista.



CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES

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TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION DATA FOR THE WEEK ENDING 0600 G.M.T. NOVEMBER 23, 1982

Table with columns for Station, Temperature (°C), and Precip. (mm). It is organized into three main sections: YUKON, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, and BRITISH COLUMBIA (left); ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA, and ONTARIO (middle); and QUEBEC, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, and NEWFOUNDLAND (right). Each station entry includes average, departure from normal, extreme maximum/minimum, total, and departure from normal precipitation values.

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