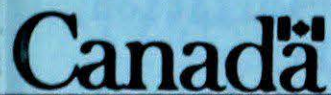


CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES

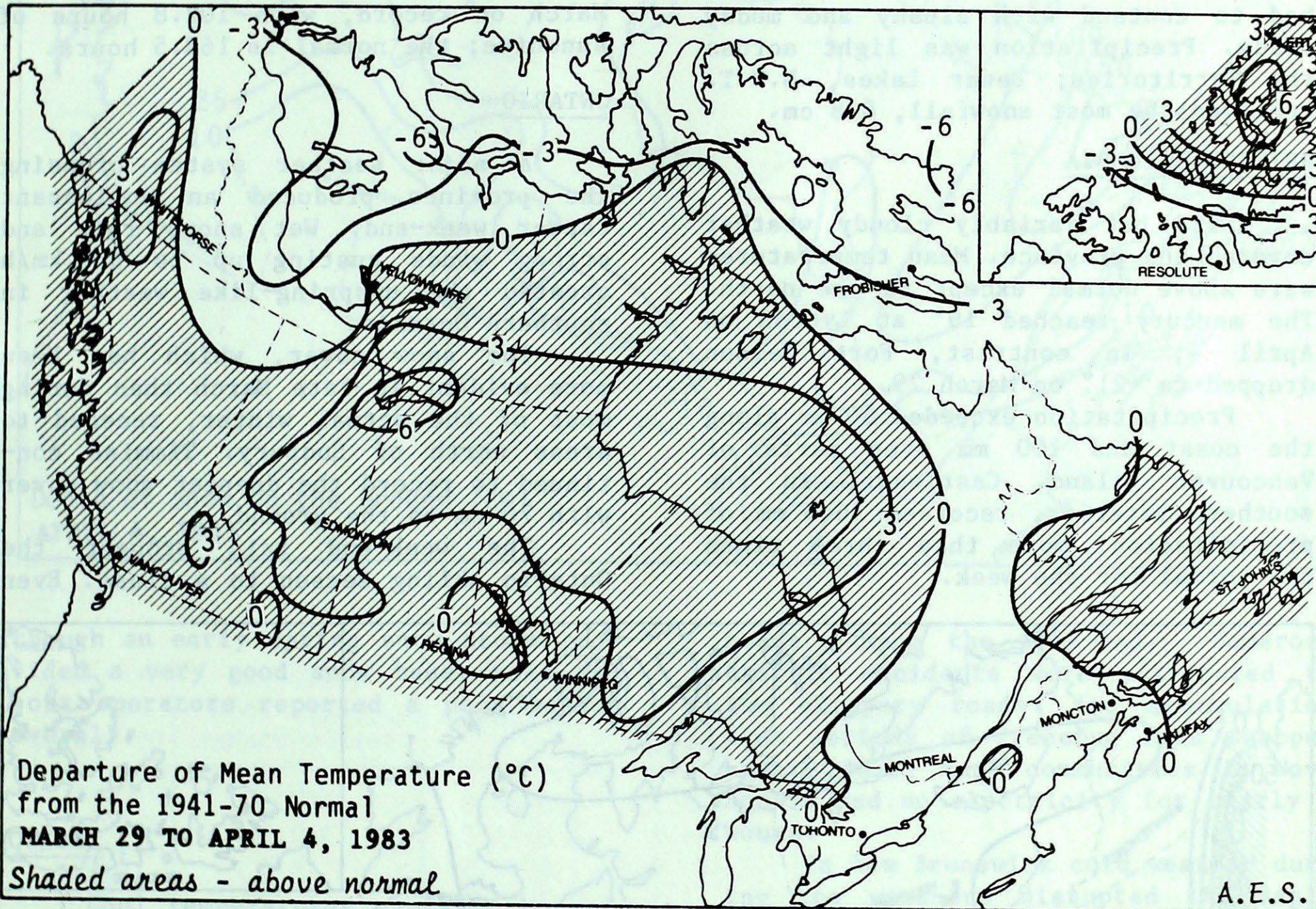


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WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE PERIOD - MARCH 29 - APRIL 4, 1983

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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

Pleasant spring-like weather arrived in the Yukon along with a southerly flow of mild air. Temperatures were as much as 5° above normal in the central Yukon. In contrast, northeastern Arctic experienced temperatures 3 to 6 degrees below normal. The warm weather started to melt snow cover in southern Yukon and residents had to contend with slushy and muddy roads. Precipitation was light across the Territories; Dewar Lakes, N.W.T. received the most snowfall, 8.8 cm.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Mild but variably cloudy weather covered the province. Mean temperatures were above normal except in the north. The mercury reached 19° at Lytton on April 4; in contrast, Fort Nelson dropped to -21° on March 29.

Precipitation exceeded 50 mm along the coast and 100 mm over parts of Vancouver Island. Castlegar, in the southern interior, recorded 36.5 mm of precipitation, more than three times the normal for the week.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Generally pleasant spring weather prevailed. Temperatures ranged from a high of 15° at Medicine Hat to a low of -24° in the north. Precipitation, either rain or snow, was light.

The snow line continued to recede northward; most southern agricultural areas were snow-free.

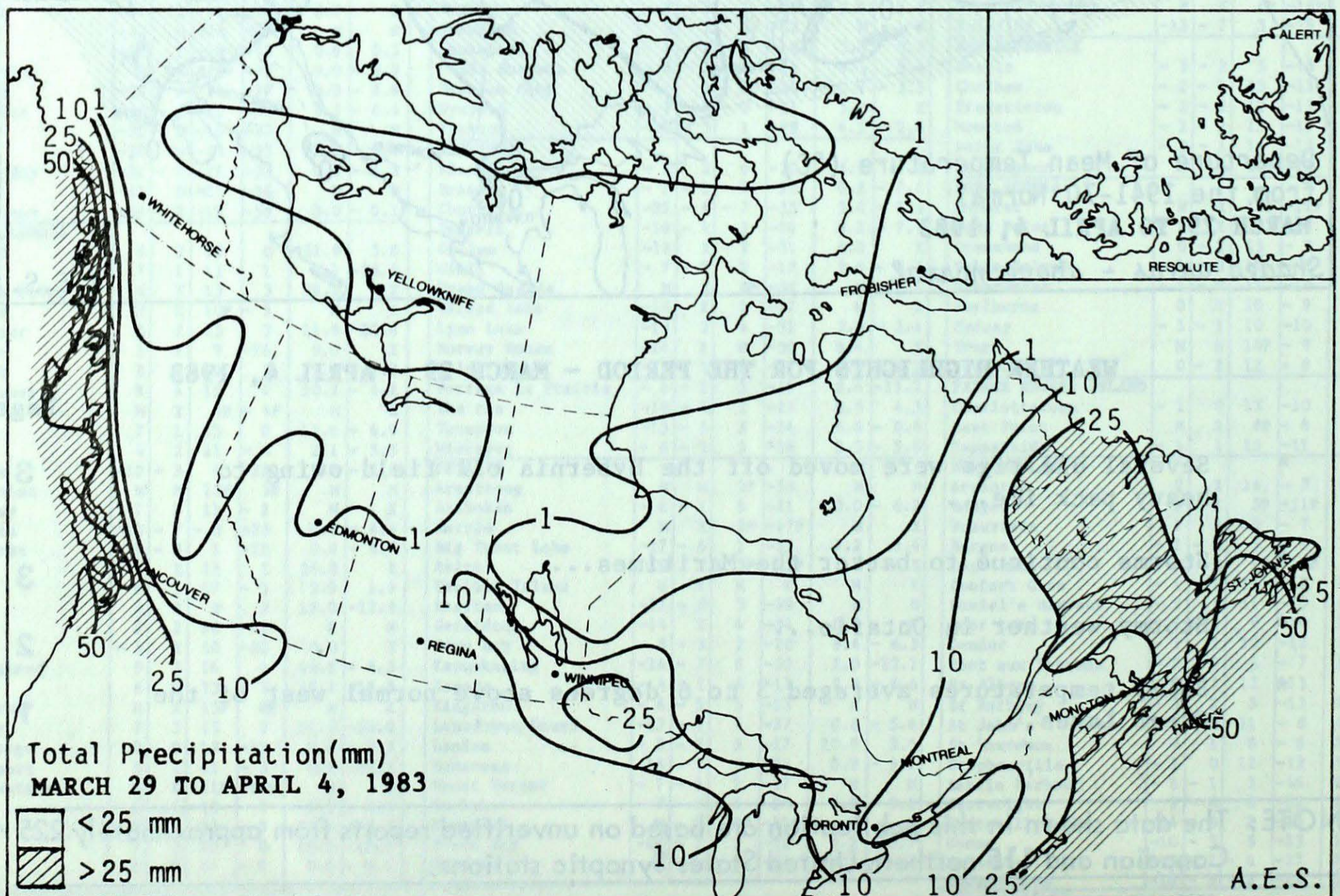
Edmonton reported the cloudiest March on record, with 102.8 hours of sunshine; the normal is 168.5 hours.

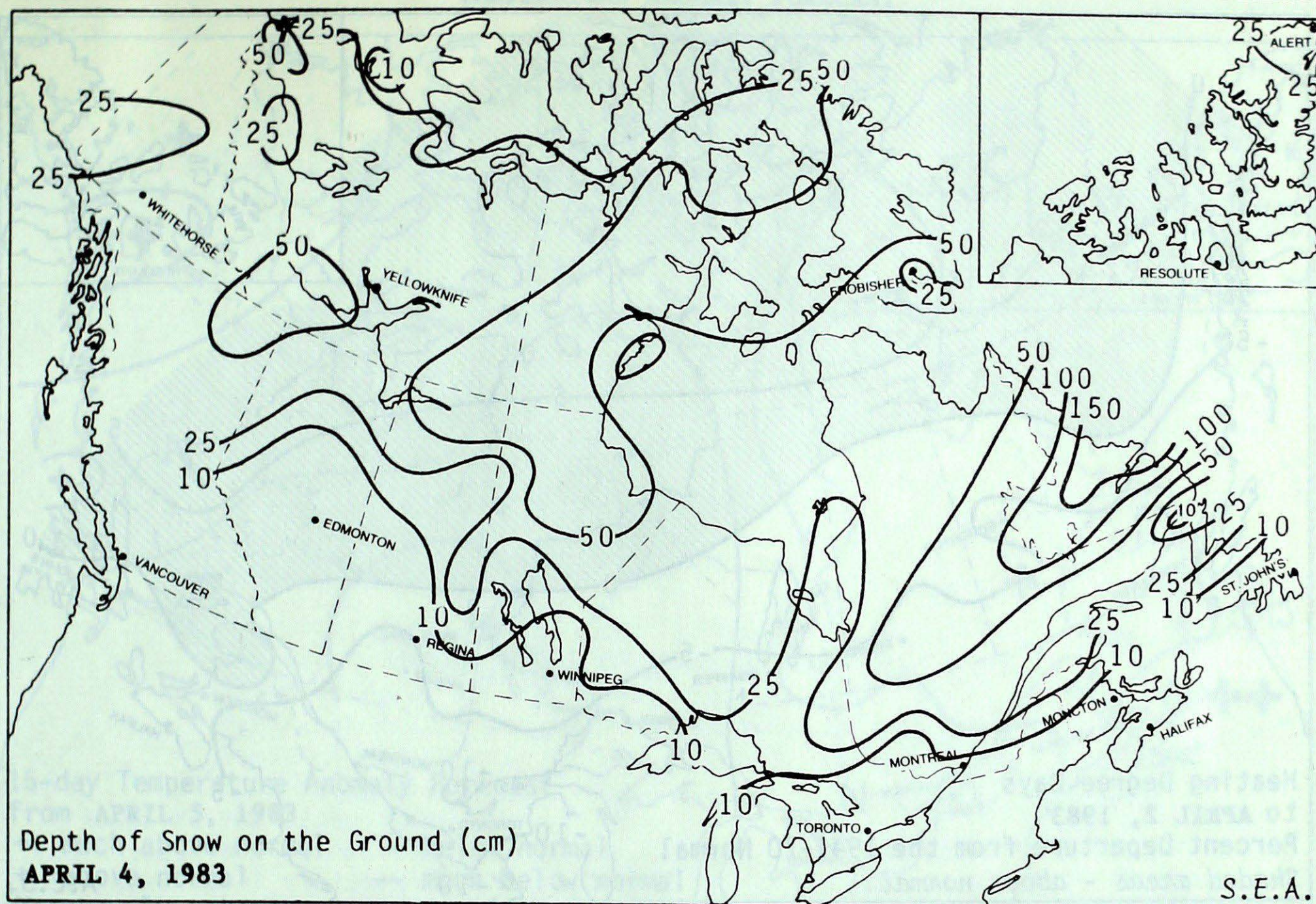
ONTARIO

A major weather system crossing the province produced an unpleasant Easter week-end. Wet snow, rain and strong winds gusting up to 80 km/h created the unspring-like weather in southern Ontario.

The snow cover, which has been more evident in late March than during most of the actual winter, receded to areas north of Sudbury. Timmins continued to record the deepest snow cover with 70 cm on the ground.

The week-end rain brought the Ontario skiing season to a close. Even





though an early spring snow storm provided a very good snow base, most resort operators reported a poor season overall.

QUÉBEC

Cool temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees below normal across Québec. In southern areas, frequent snowfalls and cool temperatures were more reminiscent of winter. In Montréal, 10 cm of snowfall produced a seasonal snowfall of 101 cm (record minimum is 93 cm, 1979-80). Cool nights and warm days in the Sherbrooke area were ideal for producing good quality maple syrup.

ATLANTIC PROVINCES

A major storm lashed the Atlantic provinces. In Nova Scotia, snow combined with strong winds gusting up to 80 km/h created extremely treacherous

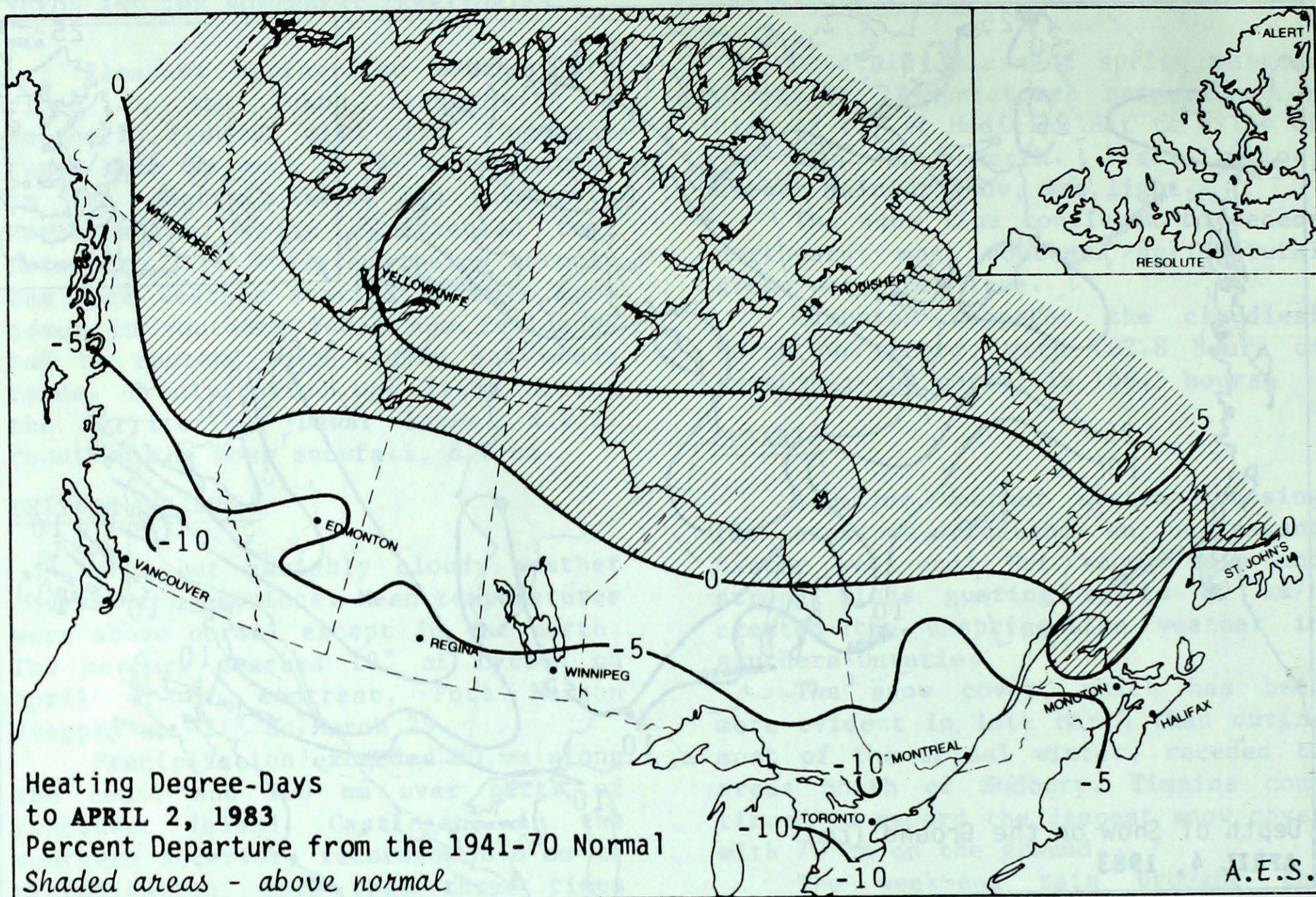
roads during the week-end. Numerous traffic accidents were attributed to the slippery roads. Ice accumulation from periods of freezing rain snapped power lines; many communities in Nova Scotia had no electricity for nearly 5 hours.

In New Brunswick cold weather during the week-end disrupted the maple syrup season when sub-freezing temperatures froze sap lines.

Maritimers experienced cloudy, dull weather with below normal snowfall during March. Monthly total sunshine hours were below normal; at Yarmouth, 95 hours of sunshine was the lowest on record. At Shelburne, 2 cm of snowfall was the lowest for any March.

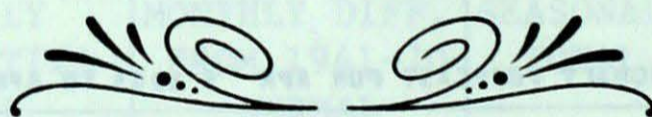
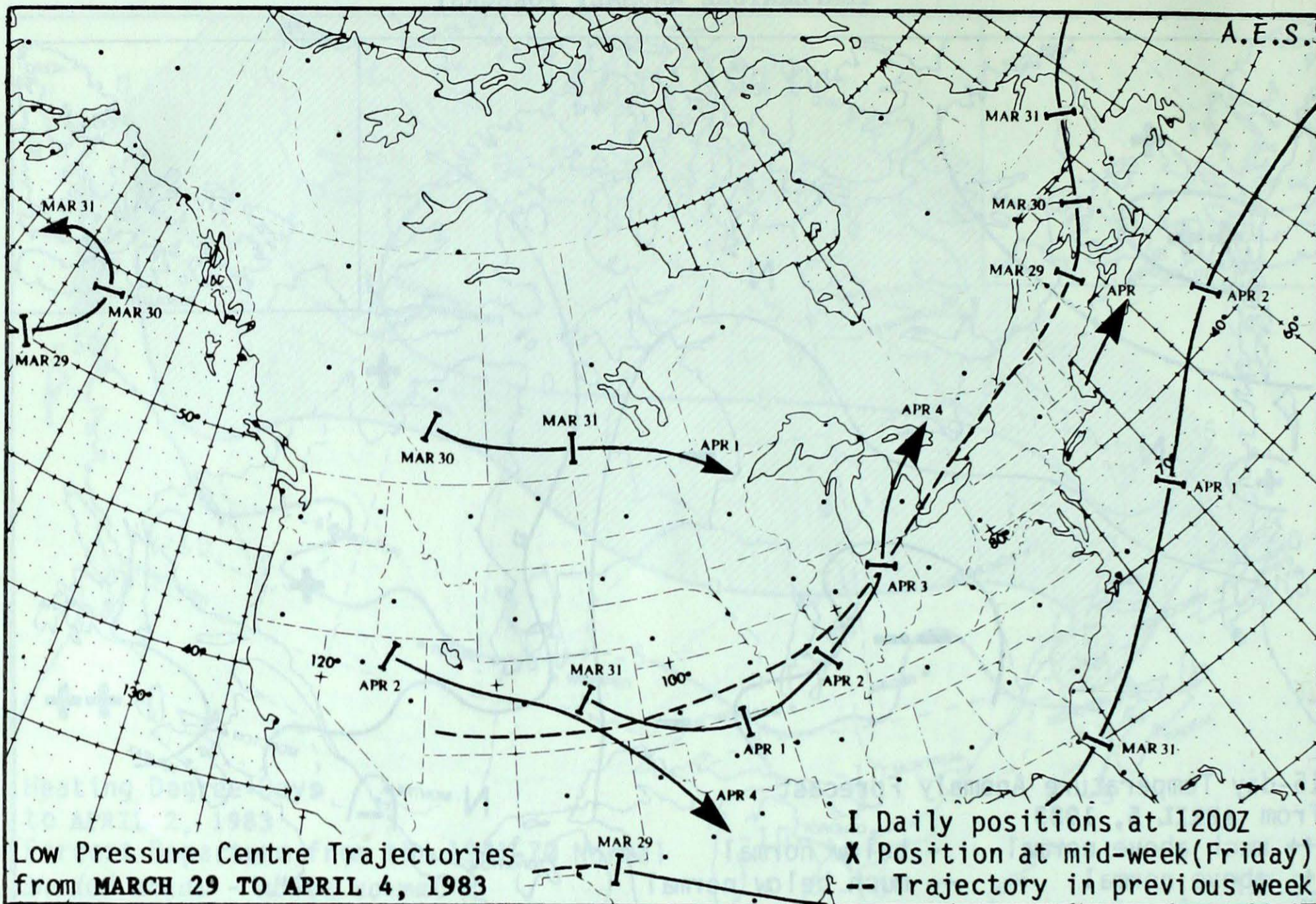
Extensive pack ice continued to hamper ship navigation in Eastern Newfoundland waters, where 4 ice-breakers were assisting local ships. Three oil rigs had to be moved from the Hybernia oil fields when heavy pack ice approached within 60 km of the drilling site.

HEATING DEGREE-DAY SUMMARY TO APRIL 2, 1983



STATION	MONTHLY CUMULATIVE TOTAL	MONTHLY DIFF. FROM 1941-70 NORMAL	SEASONAL TOTAL	SEASONAL DIFF. FROM 1941-70 NORMAL	SEASONAL PERCENT OF NORMAL
Resolute	98.5	6.5	10484.5	457.5	105
Inuvik	85.0	9.0	8851.5	342.5	104
Whitehorse	32.0	-11.0	5831.5	6.0	100
Vancouver	21.5	1.5	2295.5	-160.5	93
Edmonton Mun	26.0	-10.0	4418.0	-355.5	93
Calgary	28.5	-7.5	4066.0	-364.0	92
Regina	42.5	2.5	4796.0	-321.5	94
Winnipeg	38.0	-2.0	4695.5	-383.5	92
Thunder Bay	34.0	-5.0	4533.5	-280.0	94
Windsor	24.5	-2.5	2760.5	-329.0	89
Toronto	32.5	2.5	3224.0	-251.0	93
Ottawa	33.5	1.5	3738.0	-328.0	92
Montreal	33.5	-0.5	3619.0	-277.0	93
Quebec	43.0	5.0	4106.5	-247.0	94
Saint John, N.B.	39.0	5.0	3683.0	-230.0	94
Halifax	37.0	5.0	3180.5	-121.0	96
Charlottetown	39.0	3.0	3605.5	-158.0	96
St. John's, Nfld.	37.0	-1.0	3317.5	-50.5	99

LOW PRESSURE CENTRE TRAJECTORIES



EXTREMES FOR THE WEEK

	MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE	LOCATION	MINIMUM TEMPERATURE	LOCATION	GREATEST PRECIPITATION	LOCATION
YUKON TERRITORY	9.0	HAINES JUNCTION	-35.5	SHINGLE POINT	1.6	MAYO
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	99.9	POND INLET	-46.1	MOULD BAY	8.8	DEWAR LAKES
BRITISH COLUMBIA	19.1	LYTTON	-21.4	FORT NELSON	127.6	AMPHITRITE POINT
ALBERTA	14.7	MEDICINE HAT	-22.6	HIGH LEVEL	8.7	CALGARY
SASKATCHEWAN	12.0	SWIFT CURRENT	-22.2	COLLINS BAY	12.6	HUDSON BAY
MANITOBA	10.1	LYNN LAKE	-24.1	LYNN LAKE	16.6	PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
ONTARIO	11.5	WINDSOR	-25.5	MOOSONEE	26.7	KENORA
QUEBEC	9.6	MANIWAKI	-30.2	NITCHEQUON	717.8	QUEBEC
NEW BRUNSWICK	8.0	MONCTON	-10.4	CHARLO	34.6	FREDERICTON
NOVA SCOTIA	12.0	TRURO	-9.2	TRURO	69.8	SYDNEY
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	8.2	SUMMERSIDE	-7.7	SUMMERSIDE	34.8	CHARLOTTETOWN
NEWFOUNDLAND	10.8	ST JOHNS	-23.0	WABUSH LAKE	115.0	ST LAWRENCE

CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES

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