



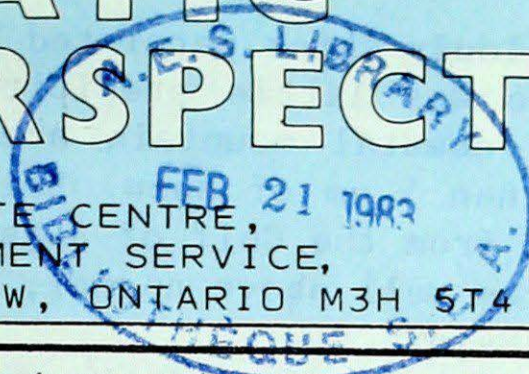
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A WEEKLY REVIEW OF CANADIAN CLIMATE

CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES

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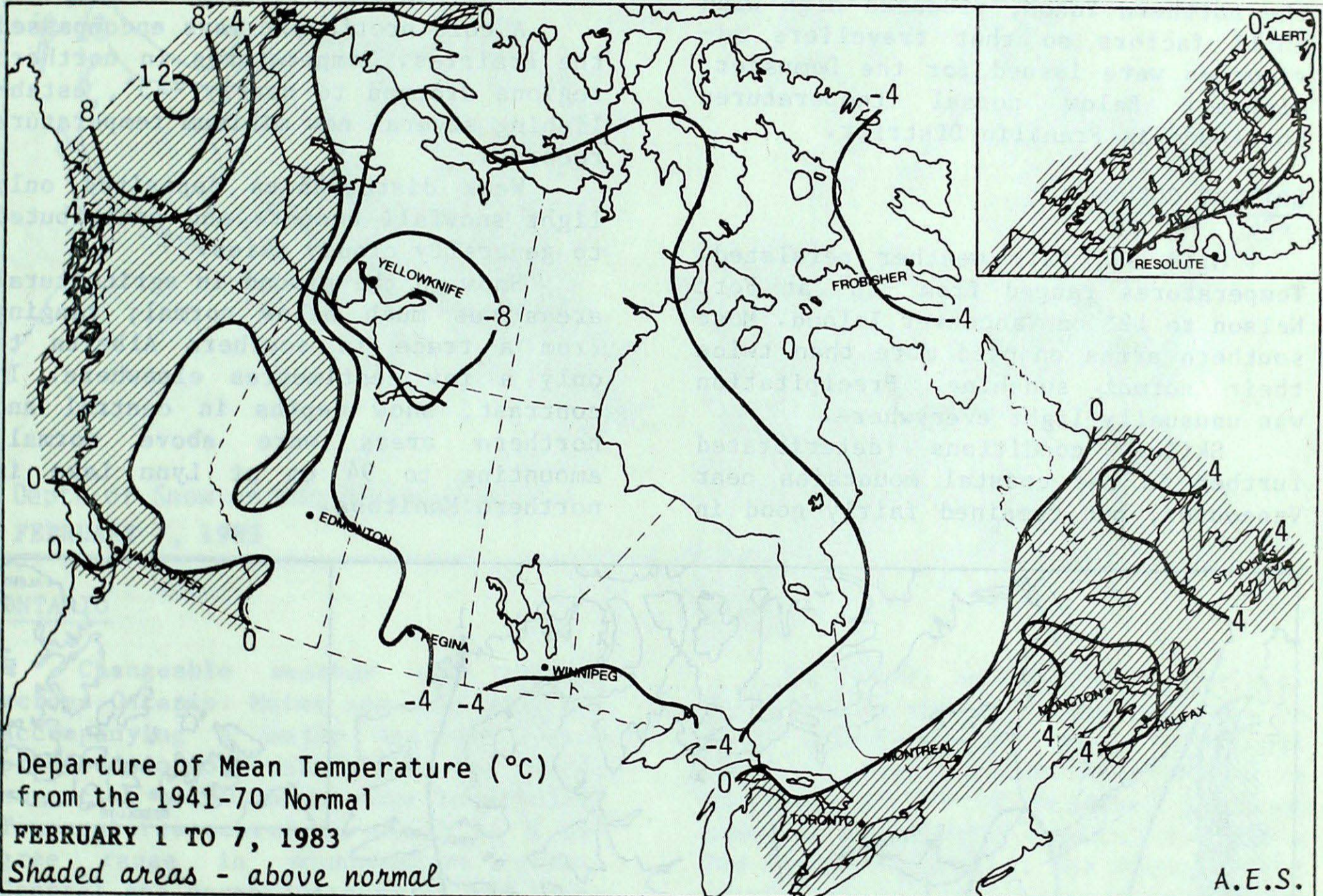


Canada

FEBRUARY 11, 1983

(Aussi disponible en français)

VOL. 5 NO. 6



WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE PERIOD - FEBRUARY 1-7, 1983

Torrential rain in southern Québec

Heavy rainfall ushered in February across southern Québec. On February 2, some areas received nearly 60 mm in just 24 hours. Hundreds of basements and roads were flooded at Montréal. Water damage to a historic building was estimated at a half million dollars. Before the rain fell, freezing rain plagued southern Québec; approximately 200 traffic accidents were directly related to the treacherous roads in Montréal alone.

Subsequently, snowfall in excess of 10 cm provided a good snow cover at the Laurentian ski resorts.

In central Canada, temperatures plummeted to below seasonable values when frigid arctic air covered an area from Saskatchewan to northern Ontario.

Across the country, temperatures ranged from a high of 12.6° at Greenwood, N.S. to a low of -47.6° at Shepherd Bay, N.W.T. Québec City, P.Q. received 70 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

Although cloudy skies persisted in the Yukon there was little precipitation; only the coastal mountain areas received more than 5 cm of snow. Brisk southerly winds from the Gulf of Alaska kept temperatures well above normal, as much as 12° at Mayo.

During the latter part of the week strong winds and cold temperatures in the northern Yukon, produced high wind chill factors so that travellers advisories were issued for the Dempster highway. Below normal temperatures continued in Franklin District.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Mild and fair weather persisted. Temperatures ranged from -26° at Fort Nelson to 12° on Vancouver Island. Most southern areas enjoyed more than twice their normal sunshine. Precipitation was unusually light everywhere.

Skiing conditions deteriorated further in the coastal mountains near Vancouver, but remained fairly good in

the interior because of the good snow base. Early spring flowers are in bloom in Victoria and along the southern coast of the mainland.

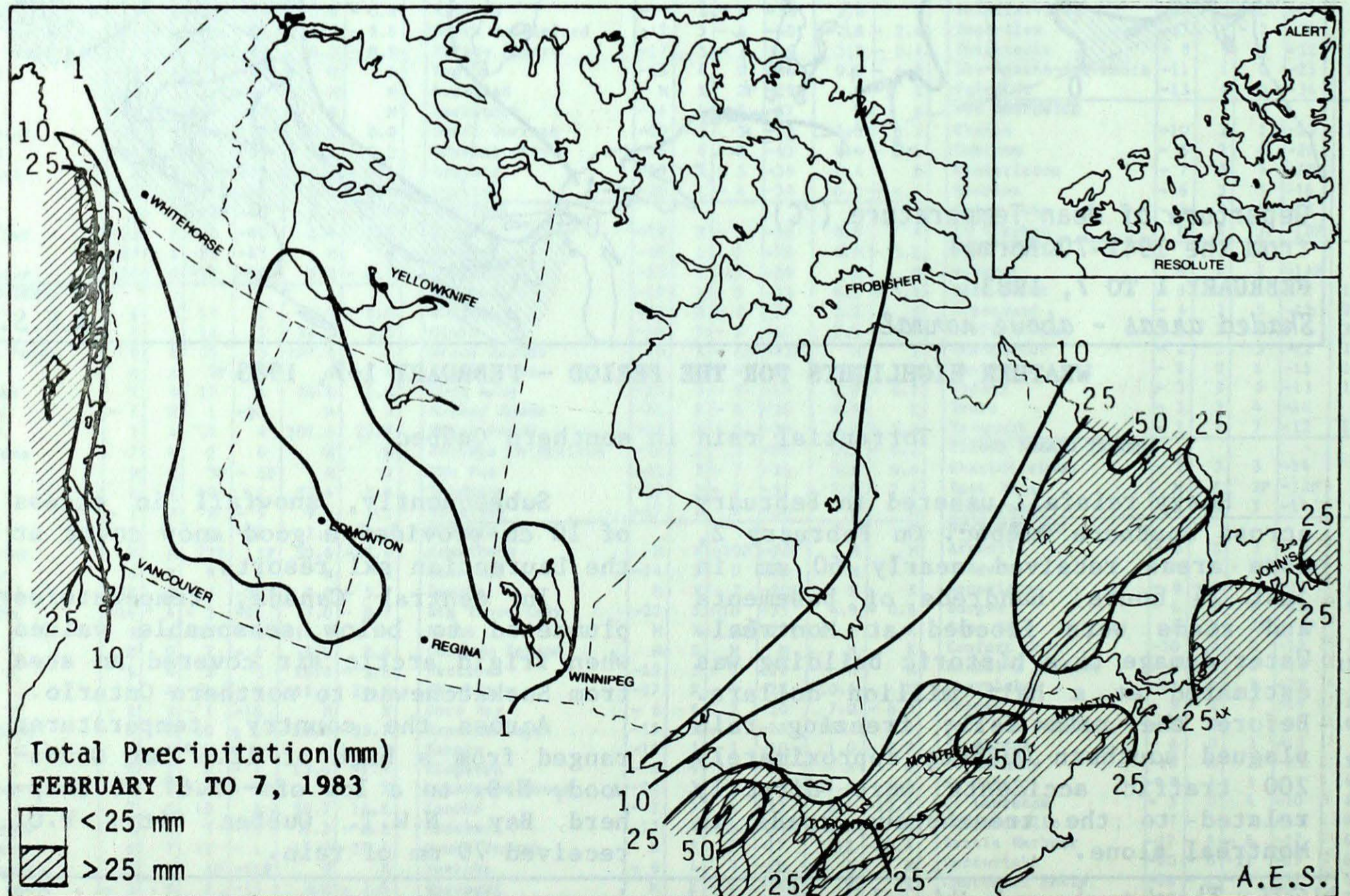
Many southern communities had their warmest January on record. In Vancouver the new January temperature of 6.3° exceeded even the normal mean March temperature.

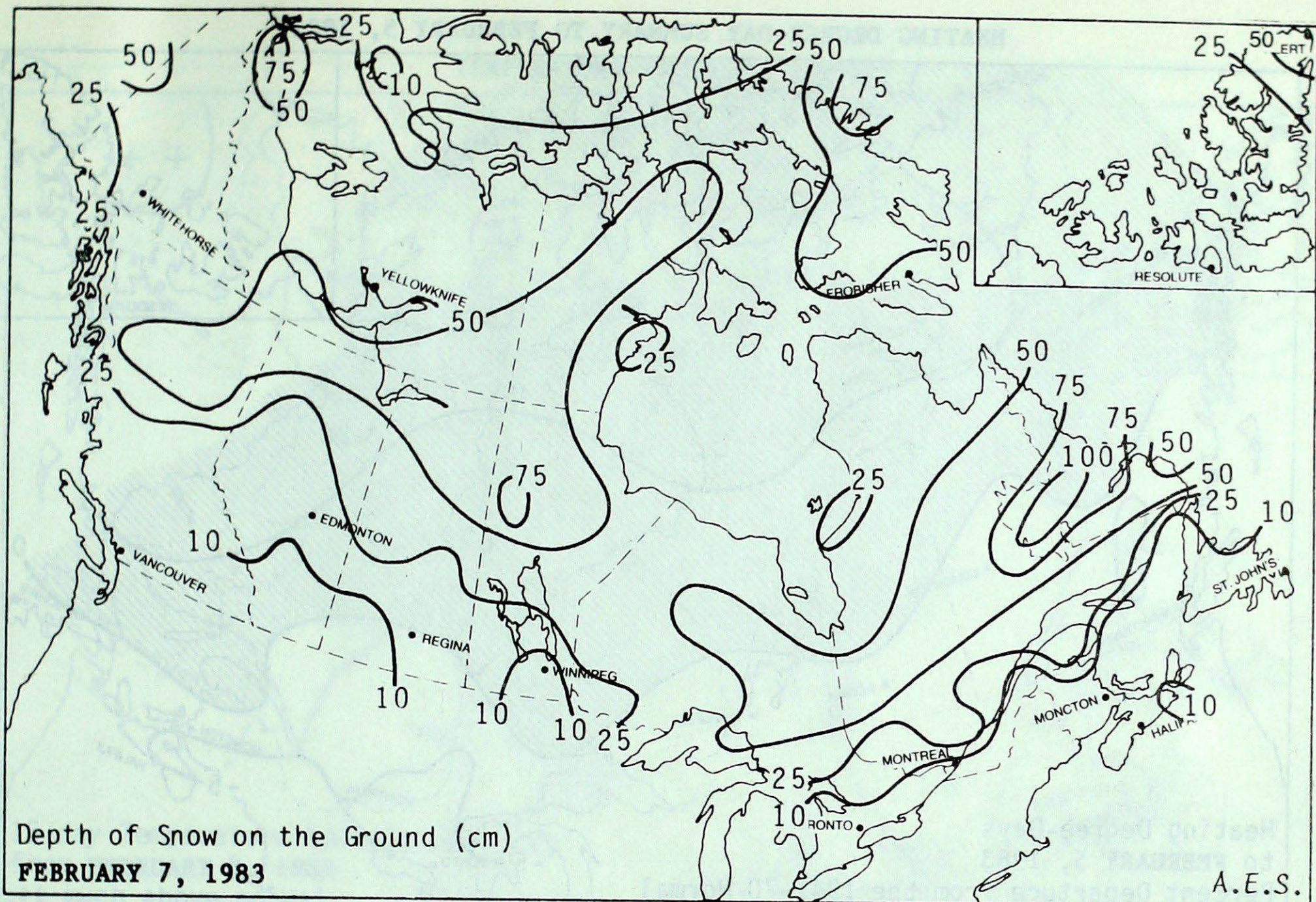
PRAIRIE PROVINCES

A cold arctic air mass encompassed the Prairies. Temperatures in northern regions dropped to nearly -45°, establishing several new minimum temperature records.

Weak disturbances deposited only light snowfall amounts and contributed to generally cloudy skies.

Snow on the ground in agricultural areas was much below normal, ranging from a trace in southern Alberta to only a few centimetres elsewhere. In contrast, snow depths in central and northern areas were above normal, amounting to 94 cm at Lynn Lake in northern Manitoba.





ONTARIO

Changeable weather was evident across Ontario. Moist and very mild air accompanying a major weather system produced copious rainfall in the south, amounting to 40 mm in some localities. Temperatures soared in the 5 to 9 degree range in southwestern areas. Central and northern sections had 15 to 25 cm of snow from the same disturbance. In addition, several hours of freezing rain created treacherous roads at North Bay, and numerous multi-car accidents resulted. Opening ceremonies of the annual Winterlude carnival in Ottawa had to be postponed until colder weather arrived on February 4.

Subsequently, frigid arctic air covered the entire province; temperatures plummeted to the -40° mark in northern areas during the week-end. Although some snow fell in the south on February 7, snow cover was still inadequate for recreational activities. A large portion of Georgian Bay, and western Lake Erie have extensive ice cover. Otherwise, the Great Lakes were mostly open water.

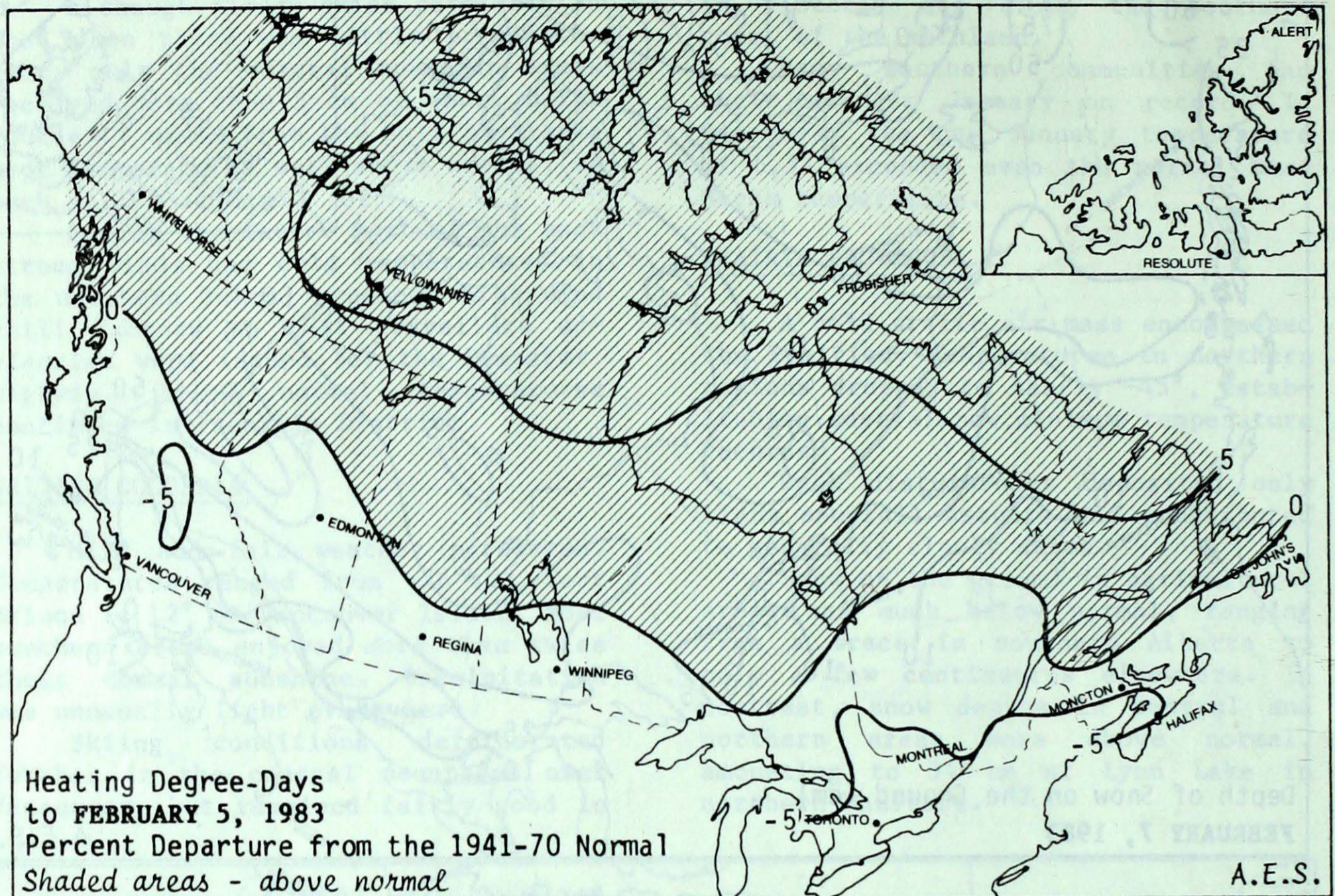
QUÉBEC

Torrential downpours in southern areas during mid-week were followed by ample snowfall. Extremely mild and humid air that covered the province on the 2nd and 3rd of February produced numerous record high temperatures and a few record rainfalls. The record 24-hr precipitation, for February was 59 mm at Québec City (old record: 51 mm set in 1976) and 45.8 mm at Montréal (old record 42.9 mm set in 1969). Owing to heavy rains, hundreds of basements and roadways were flooded in Montréal. Flood damage to a historic building at Mascouche, northeast of Montréal was estimated at a half million dollars. On February 2, extensive freezing rain plagued southern Québec. In Montréal alone over 200 traffic accidents were attributed to treacherous roads. A motorist unable to negotiate icy roads drove into the frigid waters of the St. Lawrence river and drowned.

On February 7, more than 10 cm of snow in southern and southeastern areas

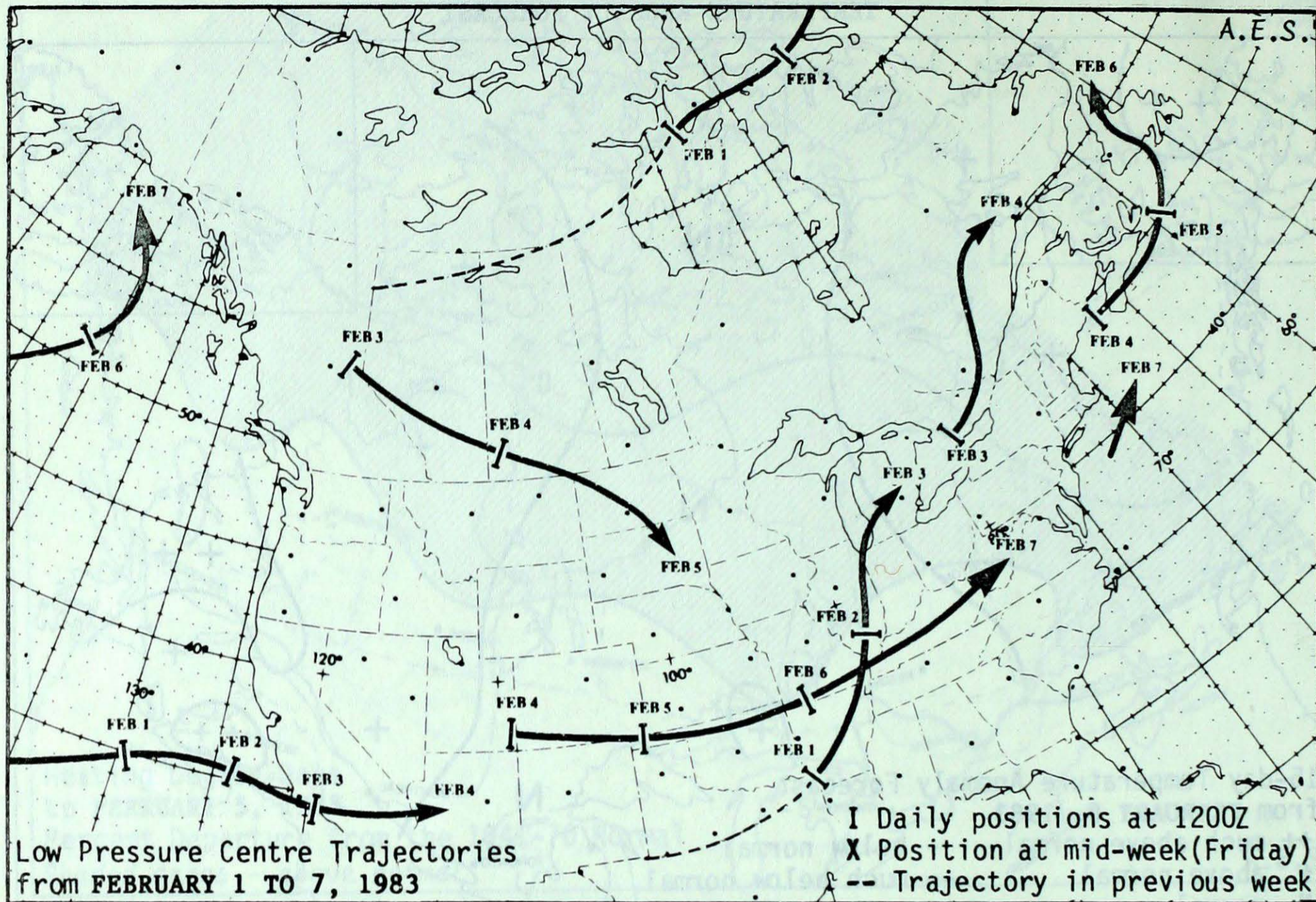
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HEATING DEGREE-DAY SUMMARY TO FEBRUARY 5, 1982



STATION	MONTHLY CUMULATIVE TOTAL	MONTHLY DIFF. FROM 1941-70 NORMAL	SEASONAL TOTAL	SEASONAL DIFF. FROM 1941-70 NORMAL	SEASONAL PERCENT OF NORMAL
Resolute	259.0	-1.0	7570.0	358.0	105
Inuvik	249.5	4.5	6284.5	263.5	104
Whitehorse	134.0	-37.0	4310.0	35.5	101
Vancouver	80.0	7.0	1725.5	-23.5	99
Edmonton	143.5	-7.5	3199.5	-156.0	95
Calgary	126.5	14.5	2972.5	-152.5	95
Regina	184.0	11.0	3422.0	-97.5	97
Winnipeg	196.0	14.0	3351.0	-107.0	97
Thunder Bay	169.0	4.0	3263.0	-50.5	98
Windsor	100.5	-14.5	1847.0	-204.5	90
Toronto	104.0	-21.0	2166.5	-145.5	94
Ottawa	131.5	-13.5	2554.5	-192.5	93
Montreal	115.0	-29.0	2470.0	-143.0	95
Quebec	122.5	-30.5	2810.5	-156.0	95
Saint John	91.0	-44.0	2484.0	-169.0	94
Halifax	80.0	-35.0	2065.0	-109.5	95
Charlottetown	87.5	-47.5	2383.0	-108.5	96
St John's	91.0	-29.0	2152.0	-35.0	98

LOW PRESSURE CENTRE TRAJECTORIES



EXTREMES FOR THE WEEK

	MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE	LOCATION	MINIMUM TEMPERATURE	LOCATION	GREATEST PRECIPITATION	LOCATION
YUKON TERRITORY	-1.3	BURWASH	-37.0	KOMAKUK BEACH	2.4	HAYO
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	-17.2	EUREKA	-47.6	SHEPHERD BAY	9.1	FORT SIMPSON
BRITISH COLUMBIA	12.0	LAWN POINT	-26.4	FORT NELSON	34.9	AMPHITRITE POINT
ALBERTA	4.3	CALGARY	-41.5	FORT CHIPEWYAN	6.3	HIGH LEVEL
SASKATCHEWAN	-5.6	ESTEVAN	-45.0	CREE LAKE	4.2	PRINCE ALBERT
MANITOBA	-4.5	PILCT MOUND	-43.1	THOMPSON	2.6	NORWAY HOUSE
ONTARIO	9.0	WINSOR	-41.9	PICKLE LAKE	48.8	TRENTON
QUEBEC	8.0	SHERBROOKE	-47.1	NITCHEQUON	70.0	QUEBEC
NEW BRUNSWICK	10.5	MONCTON	-24.1	CHARLO	26.6	FREDERICTON
NOVA SCOTIA	12.6	GREENWOOD	-15.8	AMHERST	51.2	SHELBURNE
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	9.7	CHARLOTTETOWN	-15.4	CHARLOTTETOWN	15.4	CHARLOTTETOWN
NEWFOUNDLAND	10.5	ARGENTIA VTMS	-44.3	WABUSH LAKE	51.4	BURGED

(continued from page 3)

significantly improved the snow cover. As a result the ski resorts, whose total revenue was down about 50 per cent this winter, reported brisk business. Over 20 cm of snow at Sherbrooke on the week-end helped make the winter carnival a financial success. Ice cover in the western Gulf of St. Lawrence continued to be less than normal.

ATLANTIC PROVINCES

Mild weather continued; temperatures were as much as 7° above normal in parts of Newfoundland. Moderate precipitation of 25 to 50 mm fell in Newfoundland and southeastern Nova Scotia. In the east Newfoundland waters, the thick ice pack extended up to 130 km off coast.



CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES

Staff

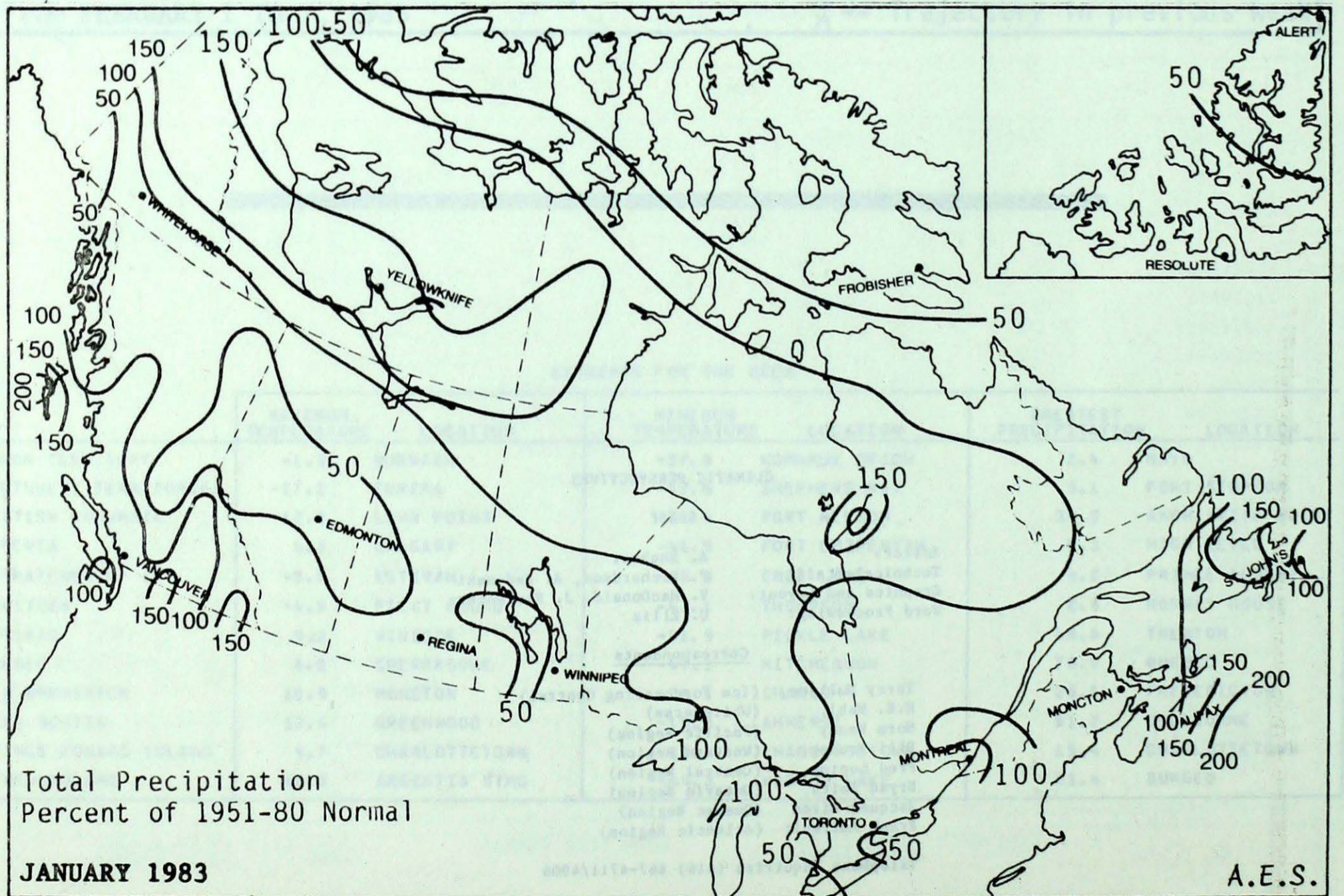
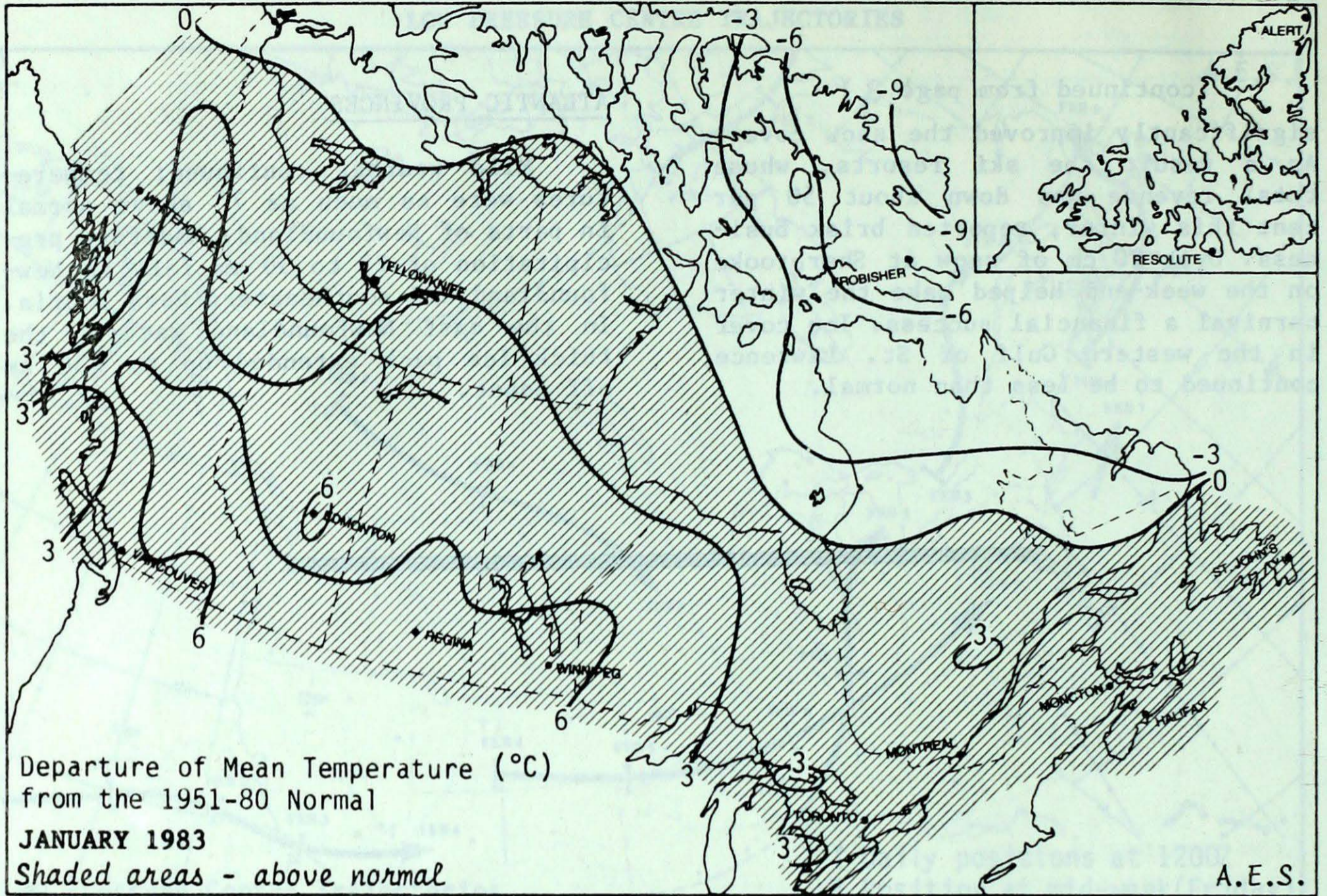
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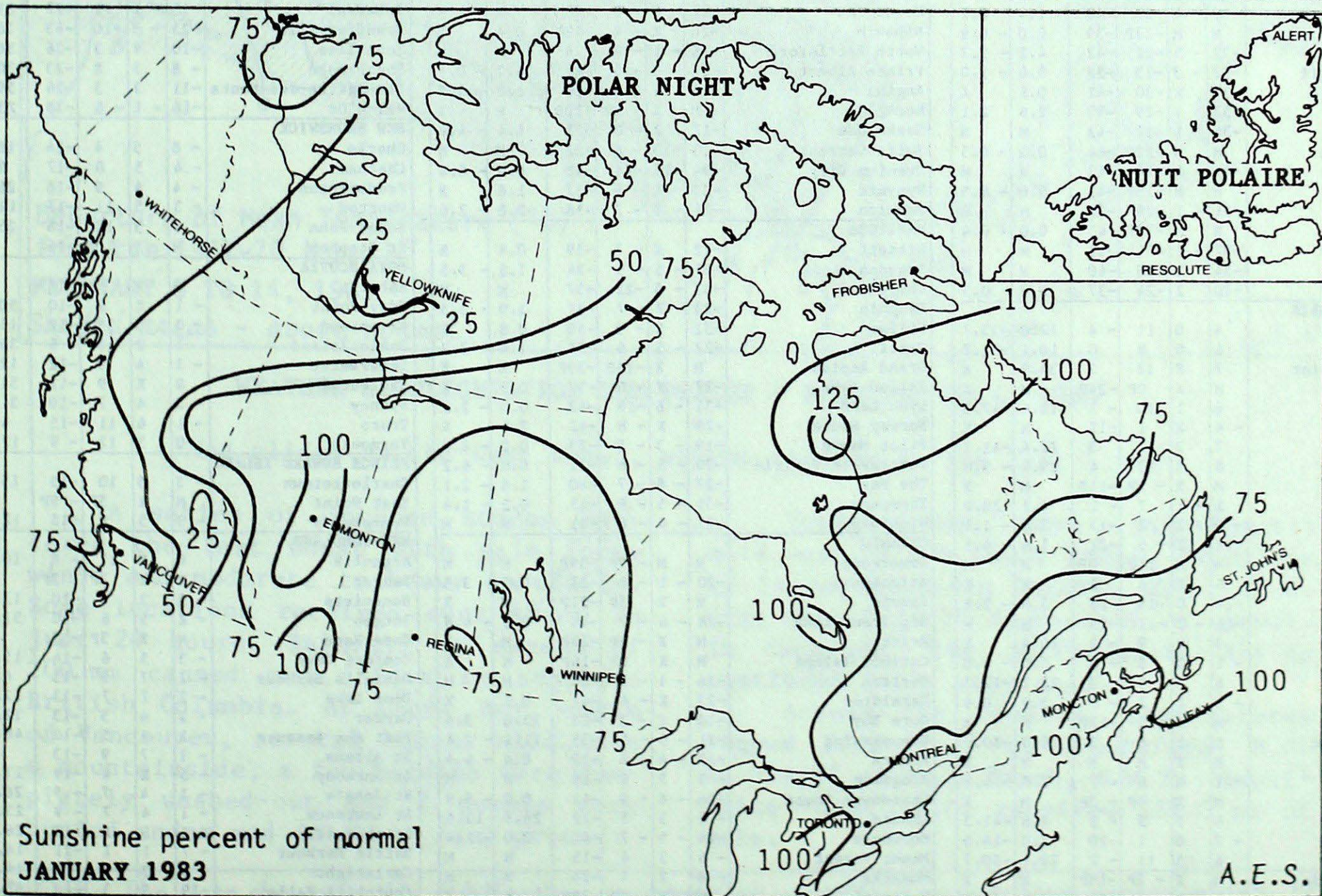
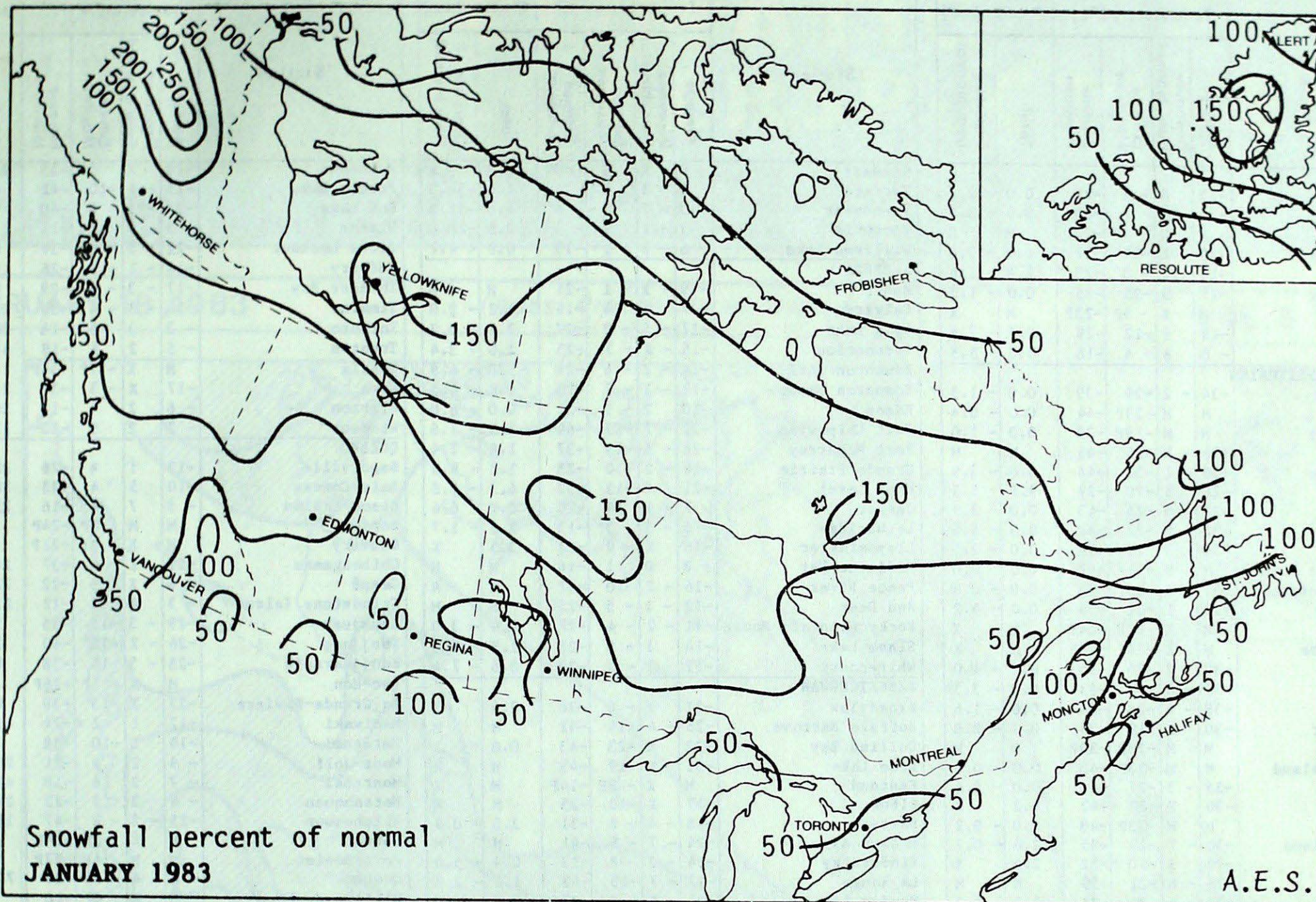
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MONTHLY MAP



MONTHLY MAP



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION DATA FOR THE WEEK ENDING 0600 G.M.T. FEBRUARY 8, 1983

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.

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.

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.

X = no normal due to short period

M = not available at press time

- - - - - value based on less than 7 days