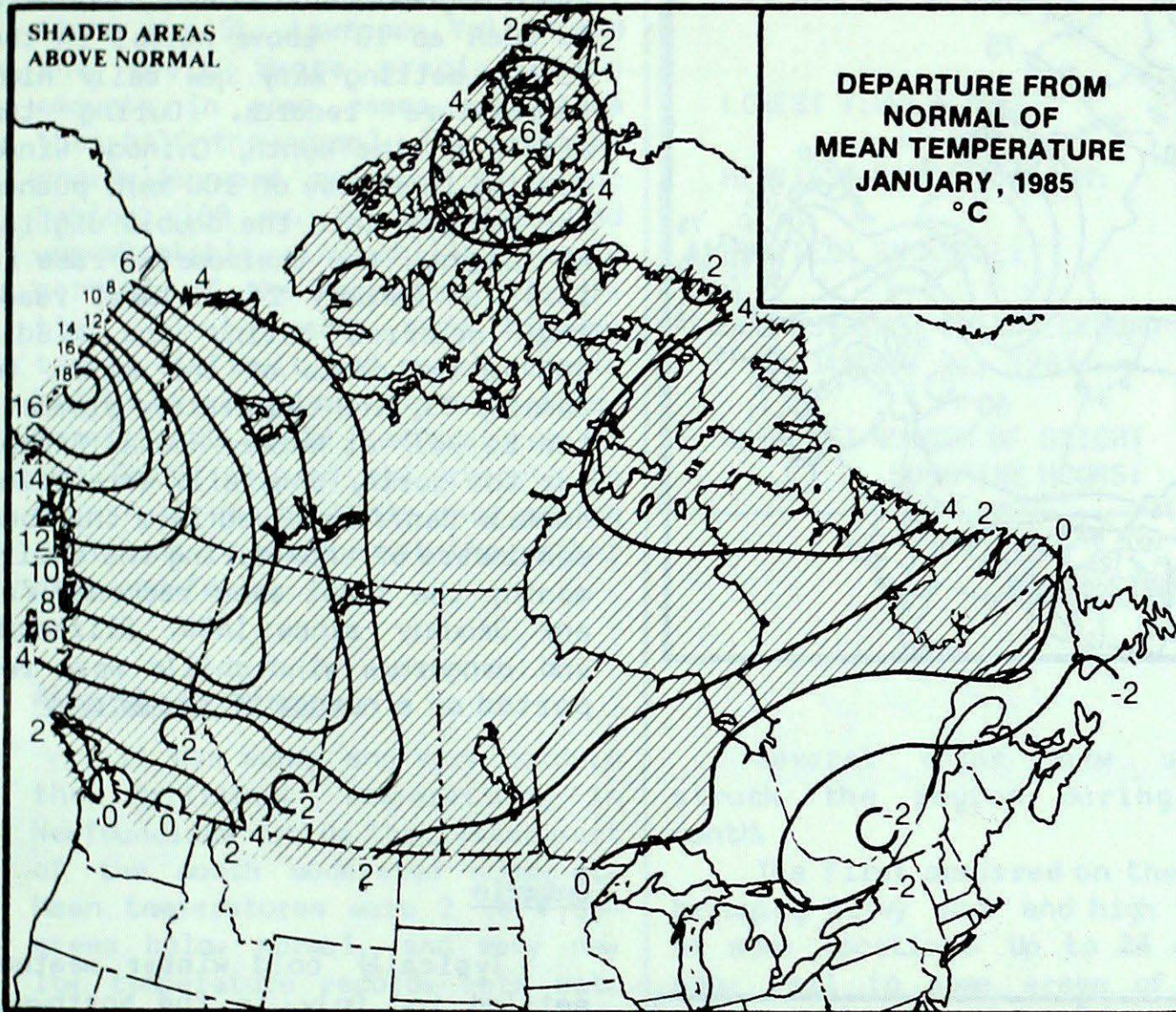


Climatic Perspectives

MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT

Canadian Climate Centre

Vol.7 January, 1985



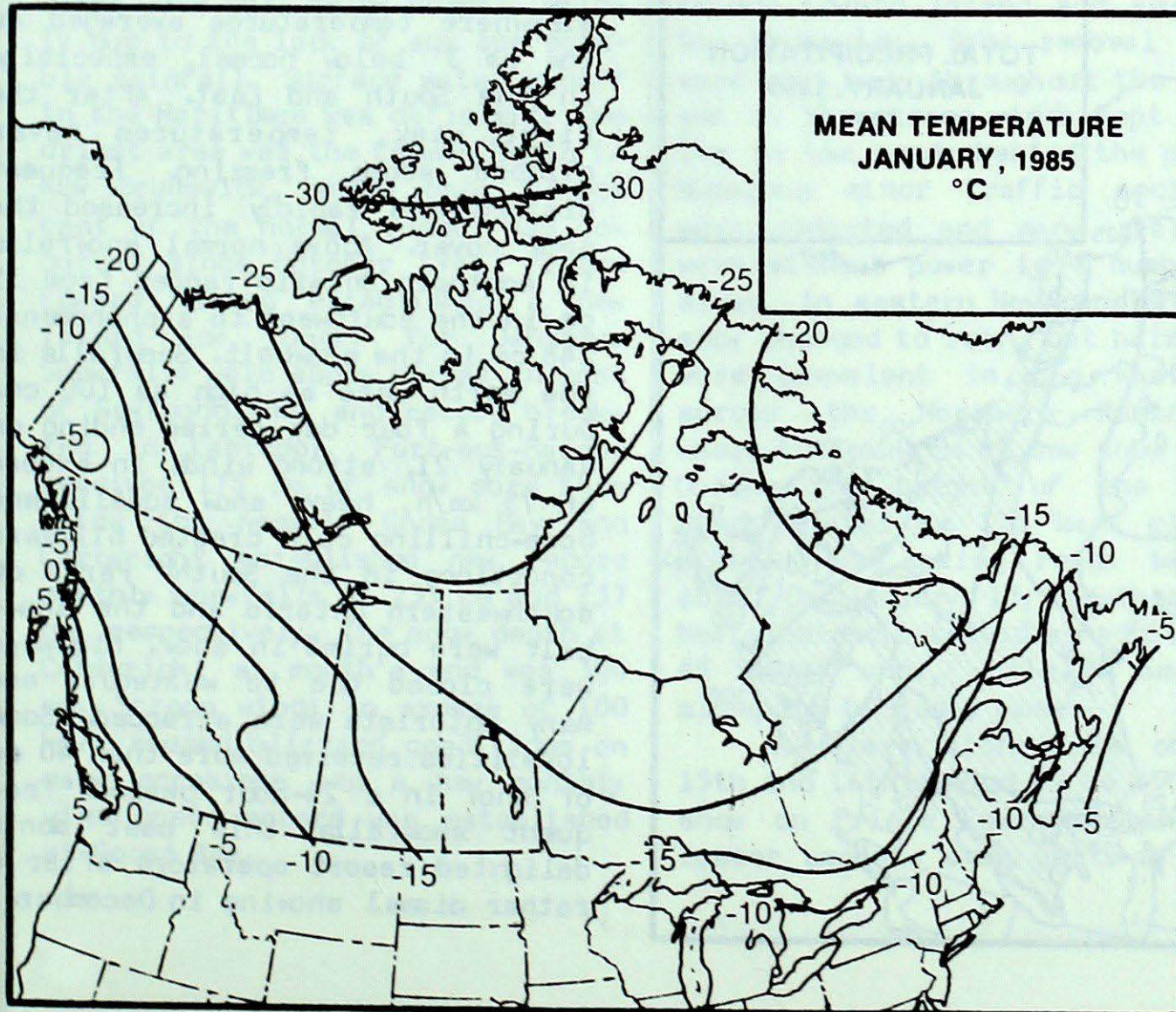
ACROSS THE COUNTRY

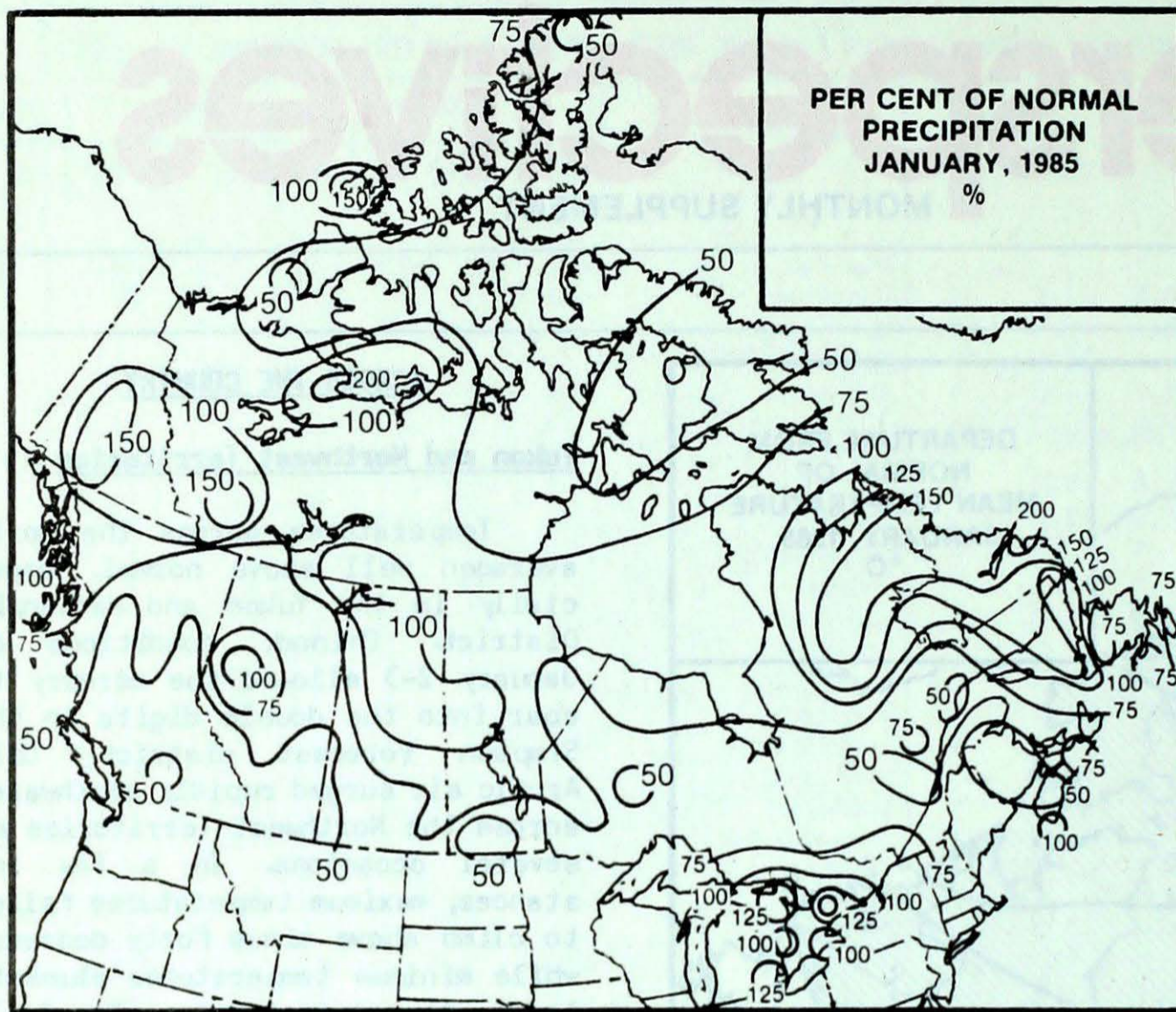
Yukon and Northwest Territories

Temperatures across the North averaged well above normal, especially in the Yukon and Mackenzie District. Chinook conditions on January 2-3 allowed the mercury to soar into the double digits in the Simpson forecast district. Cold Arctic air surged rapidly southwards across the Northwest Territories on several occasions. In a few instances, maximum temperatures failed to climb above minus forty degrees, while minimum temperatures plummeted to the minus fifties. Snowfalls in the East and the high Arctic were significantly below normal; in some cases less than half. Heaviest snow fell in the southern Yukon and Mackenzie District. Weather warnings were frequently issued because of blowing snow and dangerously low wind chills.

British Columbia

A stagnating high pressure area over the Province allowed much milder air to penetrate northwards. With the exception of the southwest corner, mean temperatures were well above normal. Some localities in the North recorded their warmest January ever. Unusually dry conditions were experienced across the whole Province. Many communities in the South and along the Coast recorded their driest January ever. Sunshine was frequent in more northern reaches of the Province, but in the South fog and low cloud plagued the valleys and the coastline disrupting air traffic. In Vancouver this was the foggiest January on record, but surprisingly, this was the sunniest January at Hope in the lower Frazer Valley, with a total of 33 hours of sunshine.



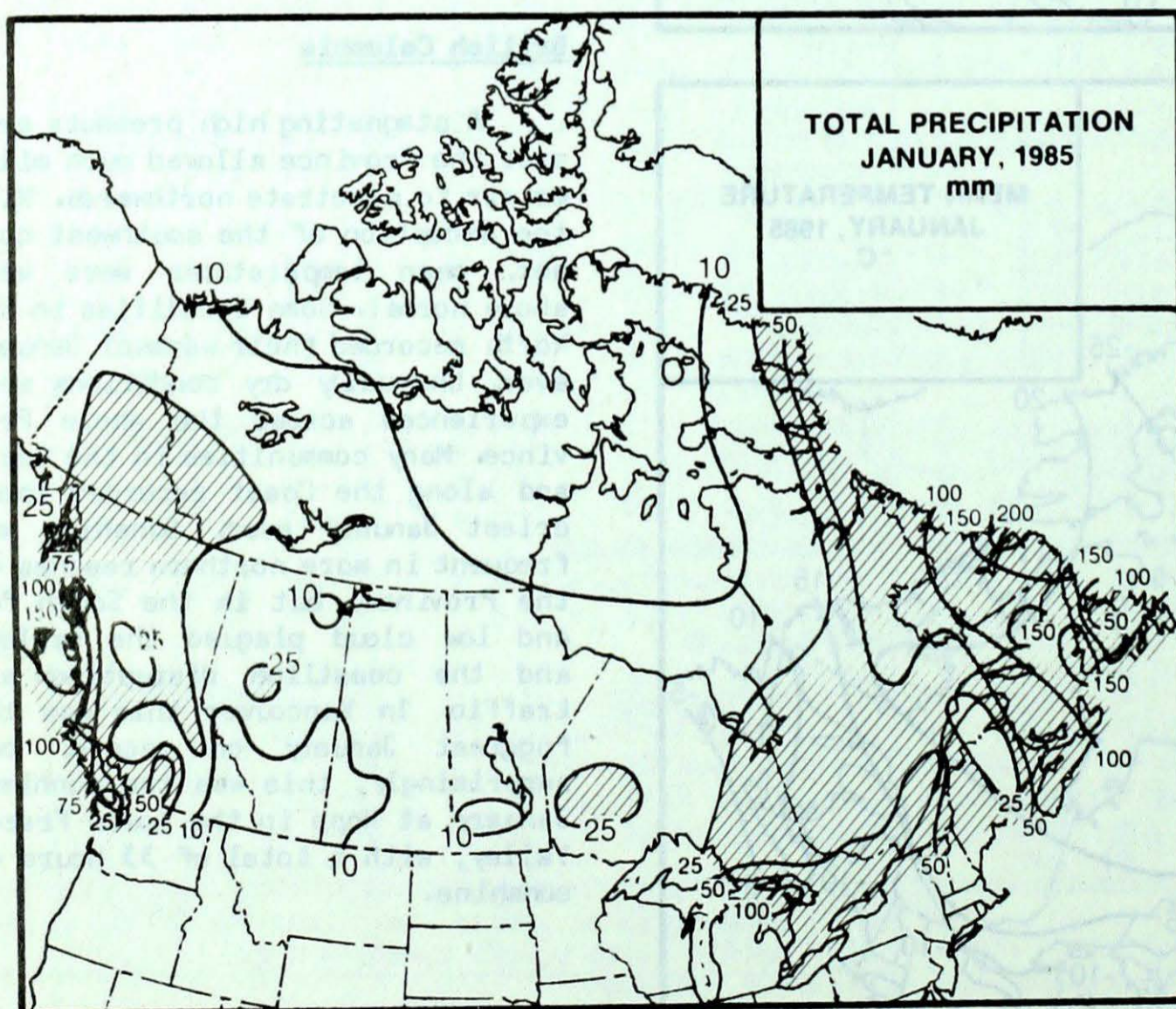


Prairie Provinces

Although there were brief intrusions of extremely cold Arctic air, overall it was significantly milder than normal. Mean temperatures in the South ranged between 1 and 4 degrees above normal, but were as much as 10° above normal in the North, setting many new daily high temperature records. During the middle of the month, Chinook winds gusting in excess of 100 km/h pushed the mercury into the double digits. At Calgary, the thermometer rose to 10.8° on January 24. Coldest readings occurred during the middle and latter parts of the month. On January 31, the temperature plummeted to -47° at Norway House. Except for the North, snowfalls were below normal. Banff received less than one centimetre of snow during the entire month; the least ever recorded for any January since 1888. Blizzards and dangerous wind chills were reported on a number of occasions.

Ontario

Typically cold winter weather settled in. Only in the Northwest were mean temperatures near normal; elsewhere temperatures averaged as low as 3° below normal, especially in the South and East. After the first week, temperatures never climbed above freezing. Frequent disturbances rapidly increased the snow cover. Above normal snowfalls in southern Ontario ranged from 35 cm in the southwest to a phenomenal 248 cm in the snowbelt. Snowfalls in the North were as high as 100 cm. During a four day period ending on January 21, strong winds in excess of 75 km/h, heavy snow squalls and bone-chilling cold created blizzard conditions in the South. Parts of southwestern Ontario and the snowbelt were buried in snow. Highways were closed due to whiteouts and many motorists were stranded. Some localities received more than 40 cm of snow in a 24-hour period. Frequent snowfalls this past month delighted resort operators after a rather dismal showing in December.



Quebec

Unusually cold but sunny weather dominated the southern half of the Province, with temperature readings as low as 3° below normal in the Eastern Townships. In contrast, temperatures in the North were relatively mild; sunshine was scarce and snowfalls were heavy. Along the St. Lawrence Valley and the North Shore precipitation amounts in some cases were less than half the normal. The heaviest snowfalls were recorded at Blanc Sablon, 108 cm. Strong winds and uncomfortable wind chills plagued portions of the Province. In addition, blowing snow made highway travel difficult and rural schools had to be closed on many occasions. Persistently cold temperatures in the South allowed ski resorts to make full use of their snow making equipment to supplement the rather poor snowfalls.

Atlantic Provinces

It was sunny and very cold in the Maritimes. Temperatures in Newfoundland during the latter part of the month moderated somewhat. Mean temperatures were 2 to 5 degrees below normal, and many new low temperature records were set. Precipitation totals in the Maritimes were well below normal, mainly due to the lack of any appreciable rainfall. Surface water runoff in the Maritimes was deficient. The driest area was the Canaan Basin in New Brunswick, where only 20 per cent of the normal runoff has occurred since October 1984. Prince Edward Island established a new record low runoff for January. Snowfalls were above normal in most of Newfoundland, and record breaking in Labrador. Port-aux-Basque received 178 cm of snow more than twice the normal. Goose Bay and Cartwright established new record monthly snowfalls of 235 cm and 237 cm, respectively. The snow depth at Cartwright at month's end was 300 cm. Strong winds in excess of 100 km/h caused blizzard conditions on many occasions and a new monthly wind speed record was established at Goose Bay.

CLIMATIC EXTREMES IN CANADA - JANUARY 1985

MEAN TEMPERATURE:		
WARMEST	Cape Scott, BC	6.9°
COLDEST	Cambridge Bay A, NWT	-31.6°
HIGHEST TEMPERATURE:		
	Prince Rupert A, BC	13.2°
	Fort Simpson A, NWT	13.2°
LOWEST TEMPERATURE:		
	Gladman Point, NWT	-48.6°
HEAVIEST PRECIPITATION:		
	Ethelda Bay, BC	323.9
HEAVIEST SNOWFALL:		
	Wiaraton A, ONT	248.2 cm
DEEPEST SNOW ON THE GROUND ON JANUARY 31, 1985:		
	Cartwright, NFLD	300 cm
GREATEST NUMBER OF BRIGHT SUNSHINE HOURS:		
	Moncton A, NB	168 hrs

MAJOR STORMS HIT ATLANTIC CANADA

by
J.O. Bursey

Several major snow storms struck the region during the month.

The first occurred on the 5th, bringing heavy snow and high winds at some locations. Up to 26 cm of snow fell in some areas of Nova Scotia and 10 to 15 cm in parts of Prince Edward Island and southern New Brunswick. Snow removal crews were kept busy throughout the weekend as the strong winds kept filling in the roads behind the plows. Numerous minor traffic accidents were reported and many residents were without power in a number of areas. In eastern Newfoundland the snow changed to rain, but blizzards were prevalent in the West and across the Northern Peninsula, where 40 to 50 cm of new snow fell. During the height of the storm winds gusted to 120 km/h closing schools and making roads impassable. On January 13, southeastern Newfoundland received an additional 48 cm of snow, while 25 cm fell along the Labrador coast.

A severe storm late on the 15th and 16th dumped 25 to 35 cm of snow on Prince Edward Island and lesser amounts over parts of Nova

Scotia and New Brunswick, while heavy rains fell over parts of Cape Breton. Wind gusts up to 115 km/h were reported at CFB Summerside, Prince Edward Island. The strong winds caused drifts to reach several meters in height and many areas were without power. Schools were cancelled and many businesses were shut down; several roads were closed and a section of the Trans Canada Highway had to be closed for several hours. The C.N. Marine ferry crossing from Prince Edward Island to New Brunswick was cancelled and the Charlottetown Airport was shut down for about 24 hours. At Goose Bay, in Labrador, 71 cm of snow fell, which is the highest 24-hour snowfall ever recorded; records date back to 1942.

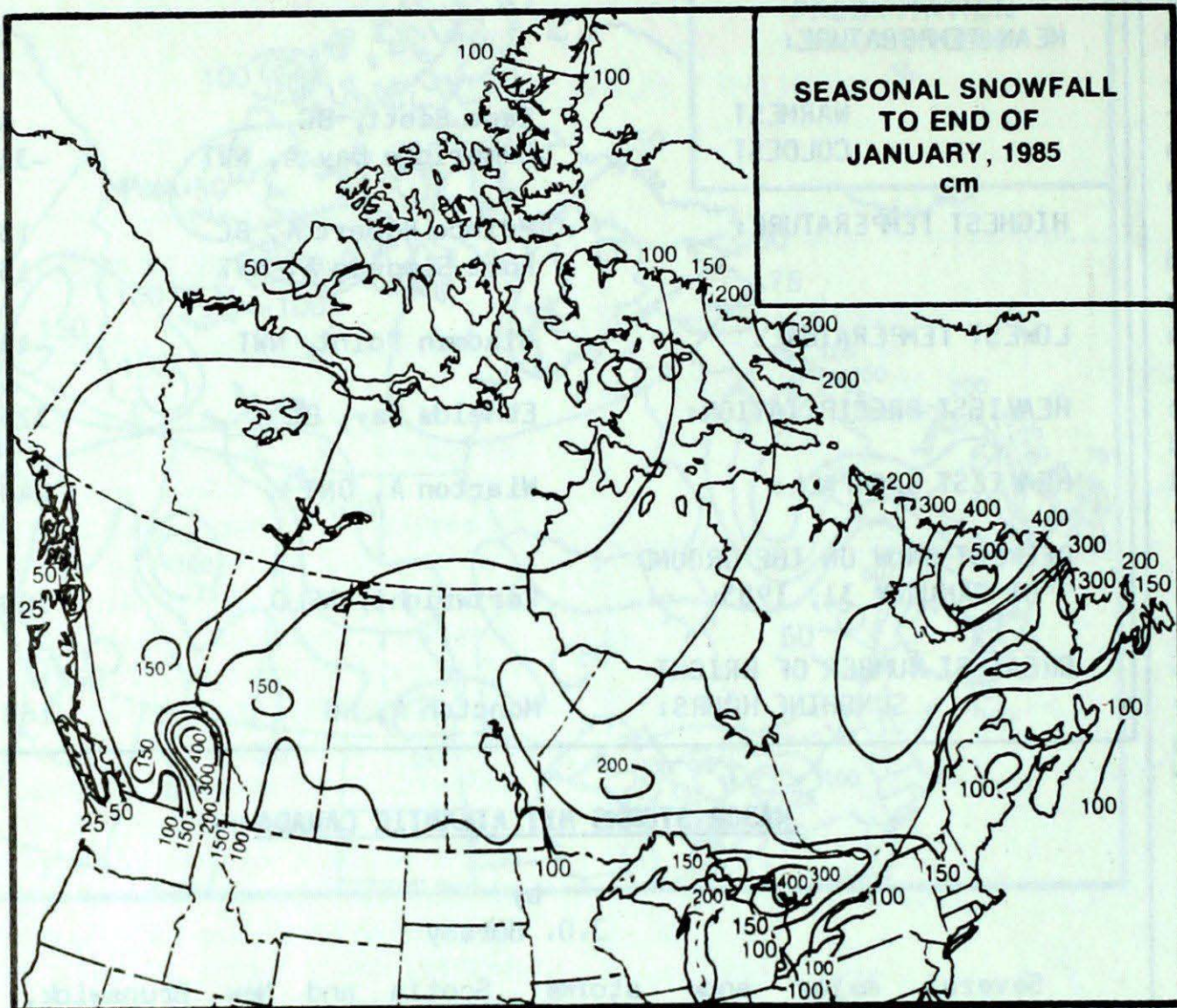
Less than a week later, on the 20th and 21st, another storm moved through the area with western Nova Scotia and the Annapolis Valley areas receiving the brunt. Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, received a two-day total of 40 cm of snow.

Cont'd on page 108

SNOWFALL

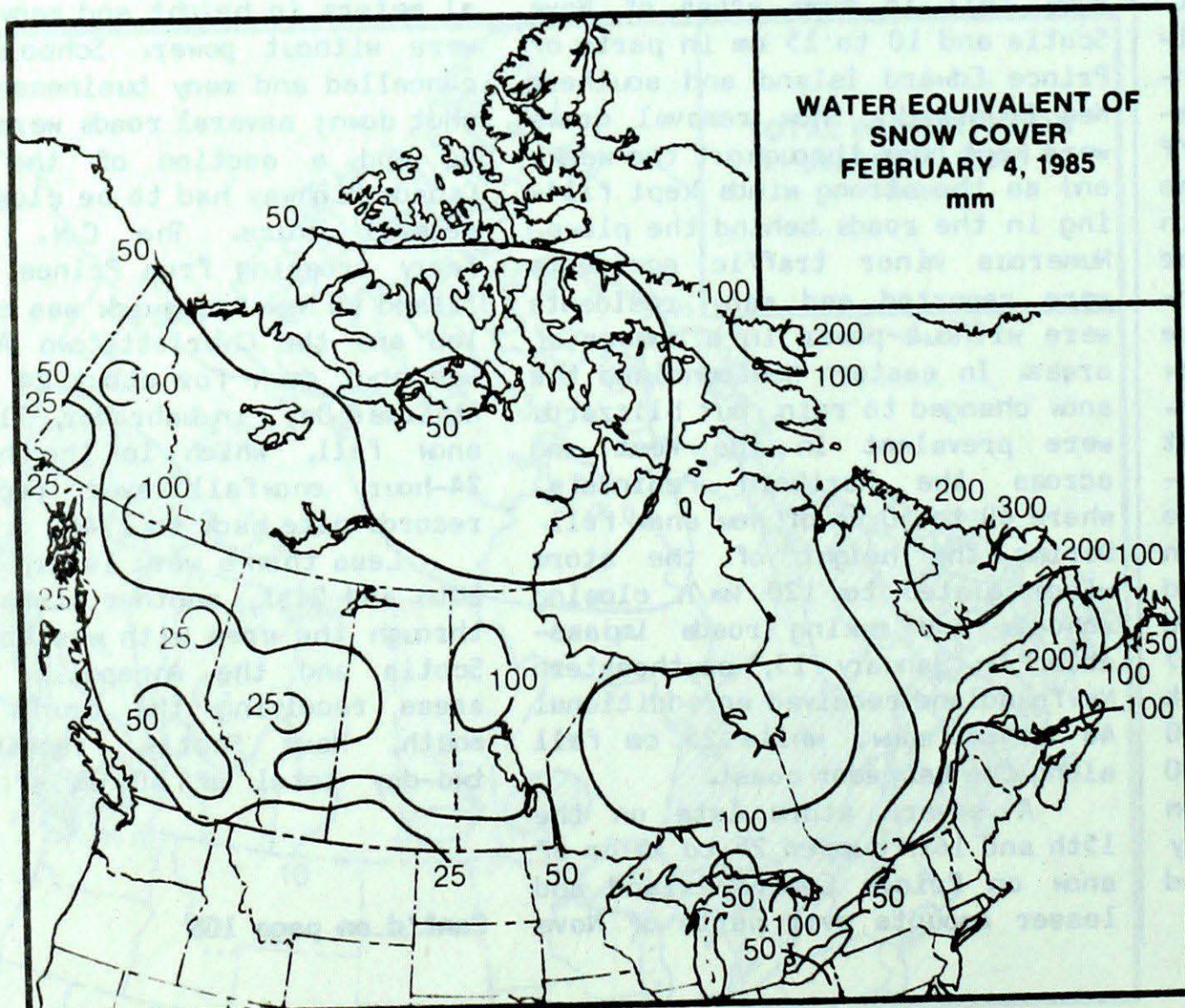
SEASONAL SNOWFALL TOTALS (CM)

TO END OF JANUARY



SEASONAL SNOWFALL TO END OF JANUARY, 1985 cm

	1985	1984	NORMAL
YUKON TERRITORY			
Whitehorse	129.4	70.6	90.7
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES			
Frobisher Bay	144.4	111.5	143.7
Inuvik	76.6	111.2	117.3
Yellowknife	92.6	94.1	94.2
BRITISH COLUMBIA			
Kamloops	72.2	45.9	74.0
Penticton	51.7	59.5	60.0
Prince George	140.7	113.5	164.0
Vancouver	36.0	11.7	46.0
Victoria	53.3	19.3	35.4
ALBERTA			
Calgary	65.6	56.5	77.3
Edmonton Namao	100.9	55.6	78.2
Grande Prairie	98.1	94.3	114.7
SASKATCHEWAN			
Eatevan	94.6	38.0	63.1
Regina	100.2	43.3	65.0
Saskatoon	100.1	43.4	64.7
MANITOBA			
Brandon	64.7	30.5	64.0
Churchill	132.1	149.9	117.0
The Pas	123.7	82.6	95.6
Winnipeg	69.6	44.7	71.7
ONTARIO			
Kapuskasing	180.0	157.1	193.4
London	141.2	137.7	132.6
Ottawa	150.1	189.0	132.0
Sudbury	115.9	185.4	149.6
Thunder Bay	115.8	115.4	127.7
Toronto	64.4	81.6	74.8
Windsor	403.2	73.8	70.4
QUEBEC			
Baie Comeau	168.0	286.2	218.3
Montréal	136.0	181.6	134.4
Quebec	151.4	231.6	201.9
Sept-Îles	155.4	286.9	243.9
Sherbrooke	166.6	166.1	173.6
Val-d'Or	175.1	160.8	187.3
NEW BRUNSWICK			
Charlo	125.0	-	230.7
Fredericton	97.2	153.9	155.9
Moncton	106.9	157.3	174.6
NOVA SCOTIA			
Halifax	-	92.2	132.5
Sydney	123.9	172.7	154.7
Yarmouth	110.6	116.4	114.2
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND			
Charlottetown	125.9	132.9	173.8
NEWFOUNDLAND			
Gander	208.4	242.3	193.7
St. John's	131.1	106.3	172.1



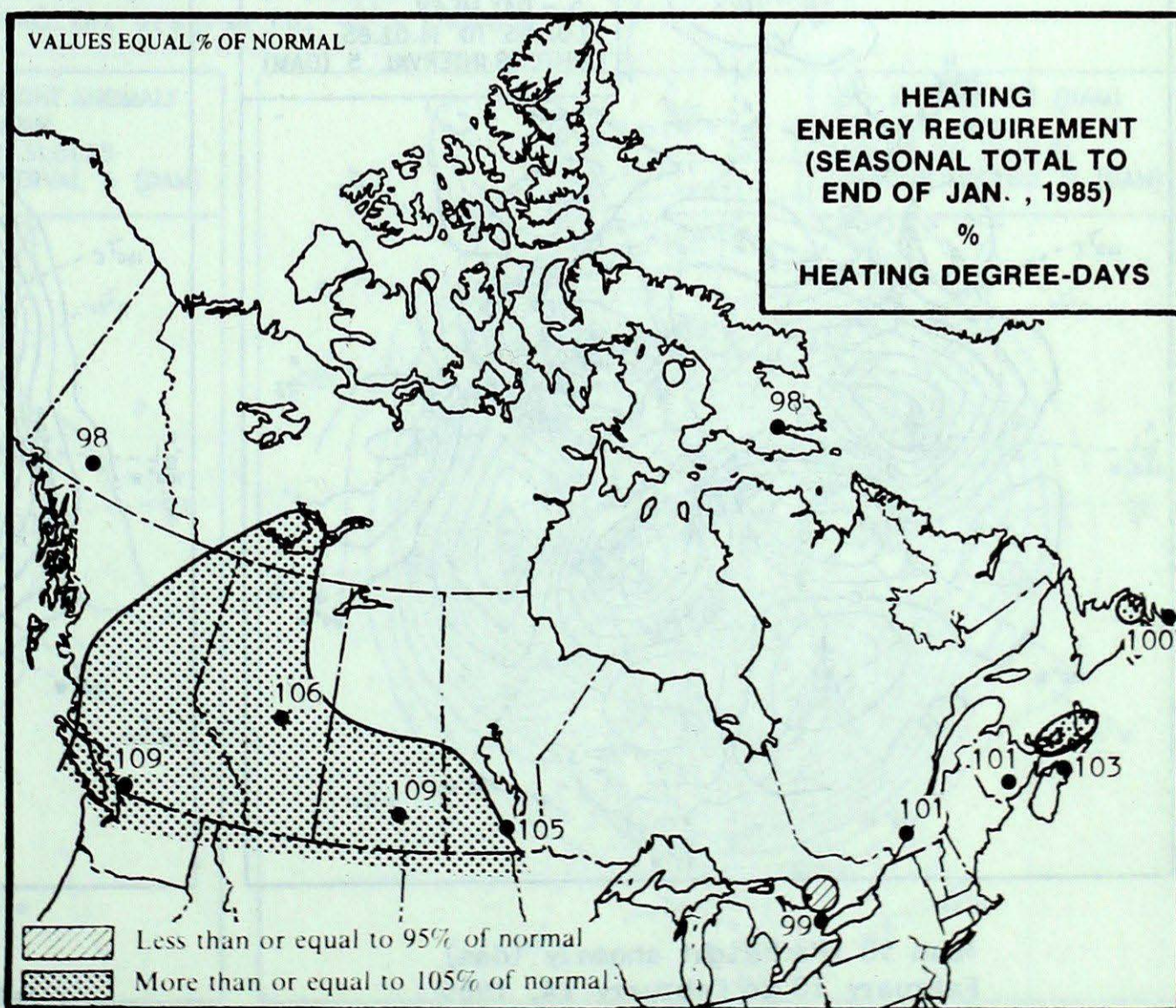
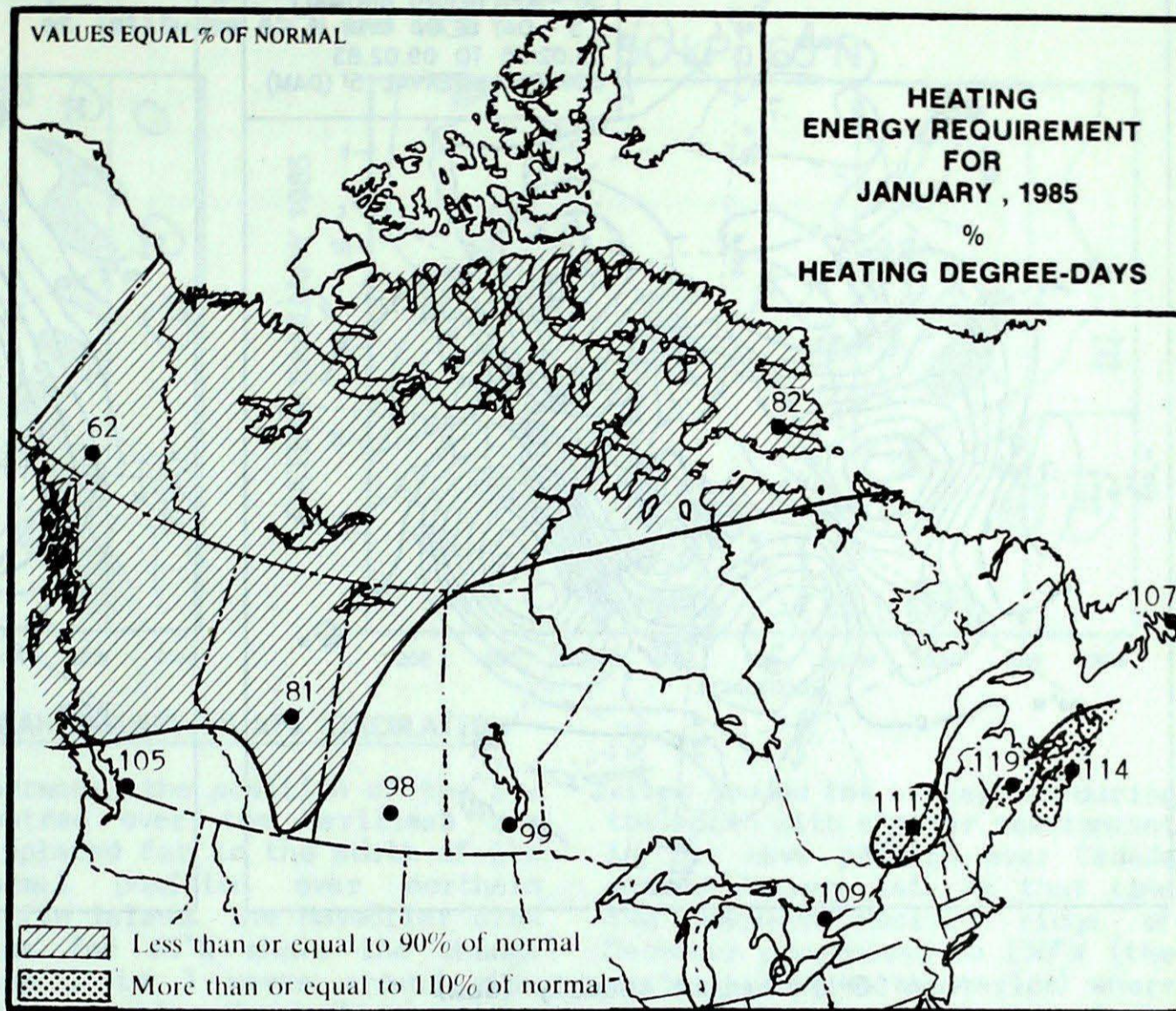
WATER EQUIVALENT OF SNOW COVER FEBRUARY 4, 1985 mm

SEASONAL TOTAL OF HEATING

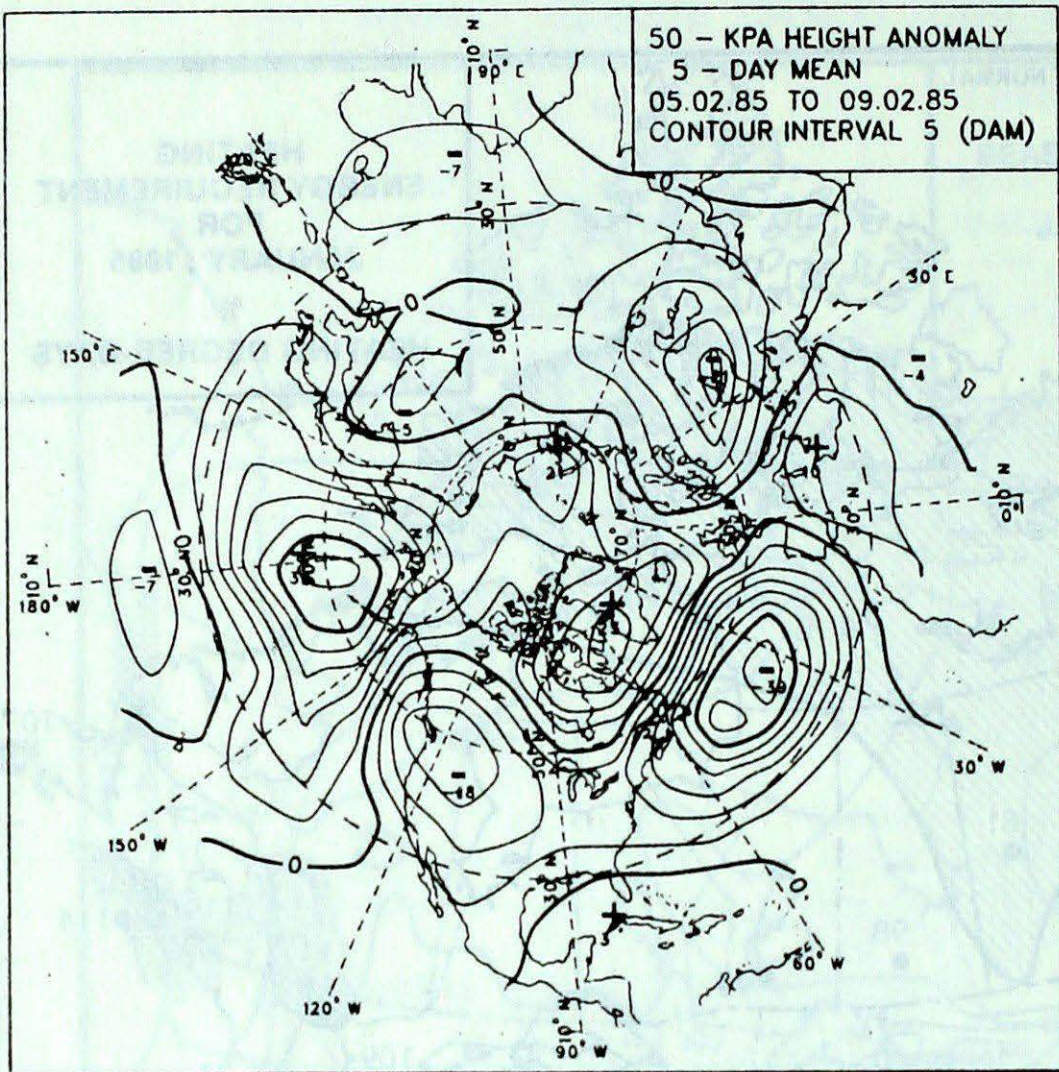
ENERGY REQUIREMENT

DEGREE-DAYS TO END OF JANUARY

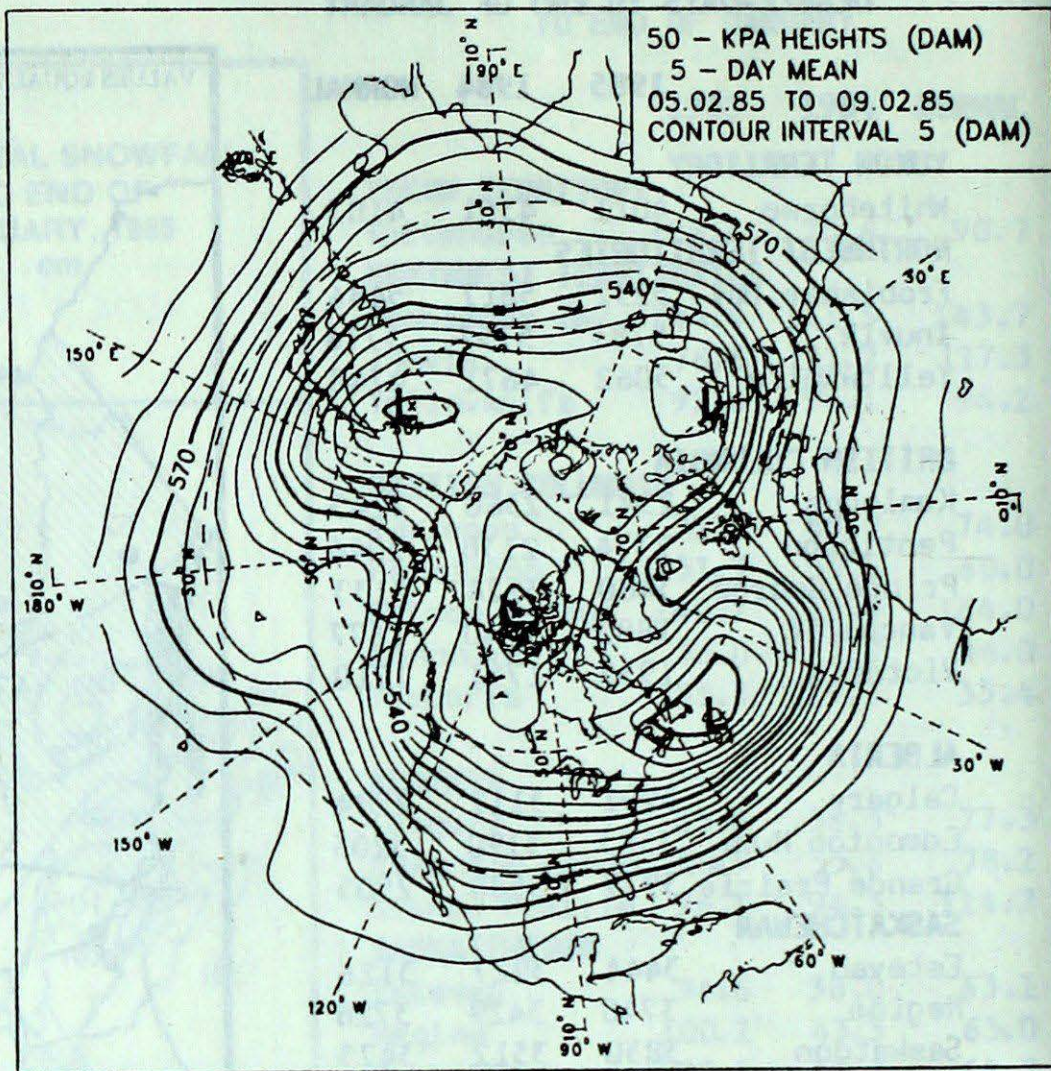
	1985	1984	NORMAL
YUKON TERRITORY			
Whitehorse	4011	4351	4103
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES			
Frobisher Bay	5232	5817	5446
Inuvik	5783	5757	5776
Yellowknife	5062	4671	4748
BRITISH COLUMBIA			
Kamloops	2541	2360	2245
Penticton	2374	2138	2046
Prince George	3480	3224	3133
Vancouver	1882	1740	1677
Victoria	1935	1751	1710
ALBERTA			
Calgary	3291	3112	2984
Edmonton Mun.	3503	3190	3205
Grande Prairie	3977	3580	2505
SASKATCHEWAN			
Estevan	3444	3227	3126
Regina	3740	3429	3728
Saskatoon	3830	3512	3473
MANITOBA			
Brandon	3785	3449	3369
Churchill	4939	4747	4881
The Pas	4082	3727	3809
Winnipeg	3535	3450	3276
ONTARIO			
Kapuskasing	3584	3715	3594
London	2166	2395	2184
Ottawa	2593	2690	2602
Sudbury	2978	3150	2999
Thunder Bay	3190	3297	3149
Toronto	2188	2441	2187
Windsor	1950	2190	1937
QUÉBEC			
Baie Comeau	3264	3377	3262
Montréal	2570	2626	2469
Quebec	2857	2889	2814
Sept-Îles	3429	3564	2625
Sherbrooke	2920	2895	2887
Val-d'Or	3497	3543	3454
NEW BRUNSWICK			
Charlo	2940	3011	2840
Fredericton	2629	2589	2560
Moncton	2548	2519	2515
NOVA SCOTIA			
Halifax	2182	2049	2060
Sydney	2338	2230	2204
Yarmouth	2071	2047	2229
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND			
Charlottetown	2480	2320	2357
NEWFOUNDLAND			
Gander	2782	2722	2623
St. John's	2446	2460	2067



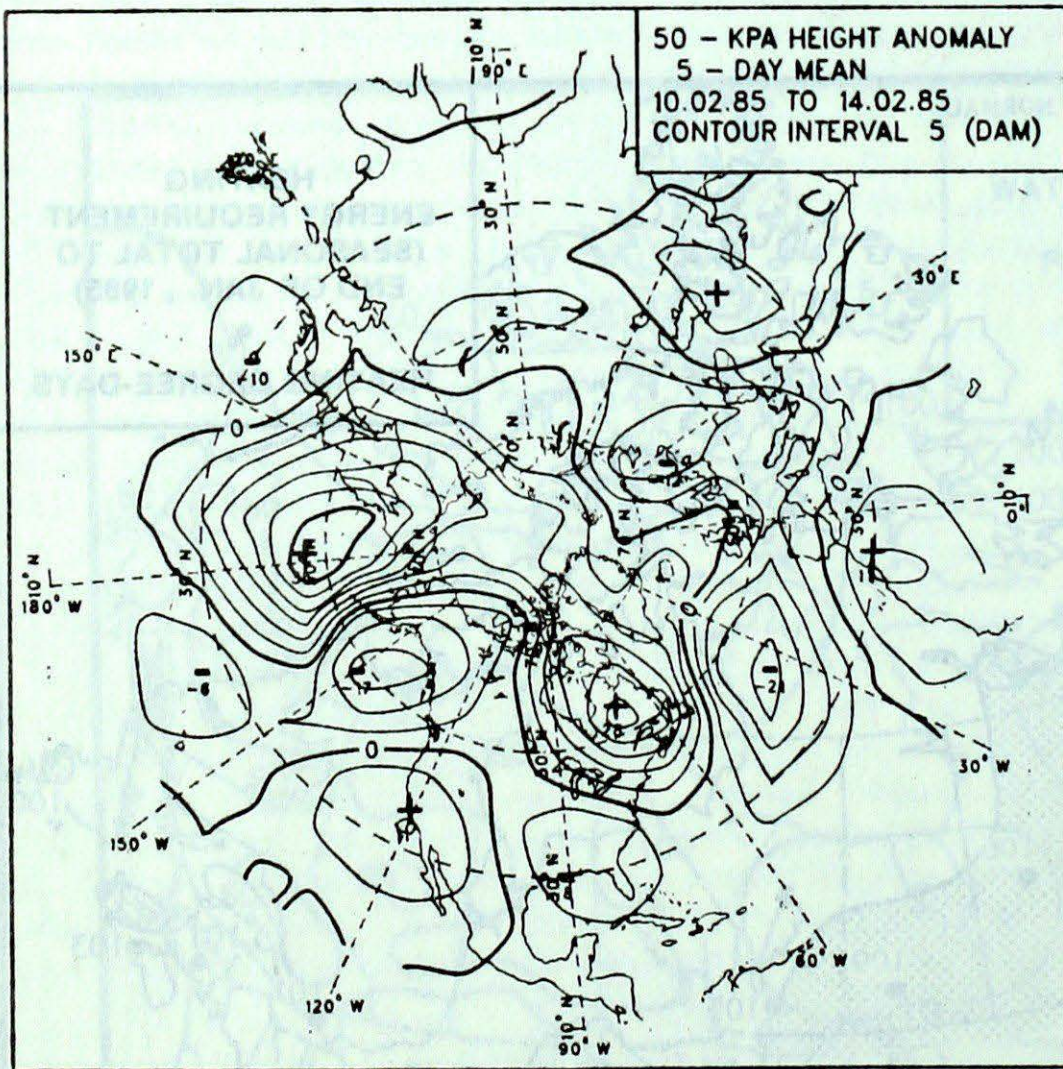
ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION



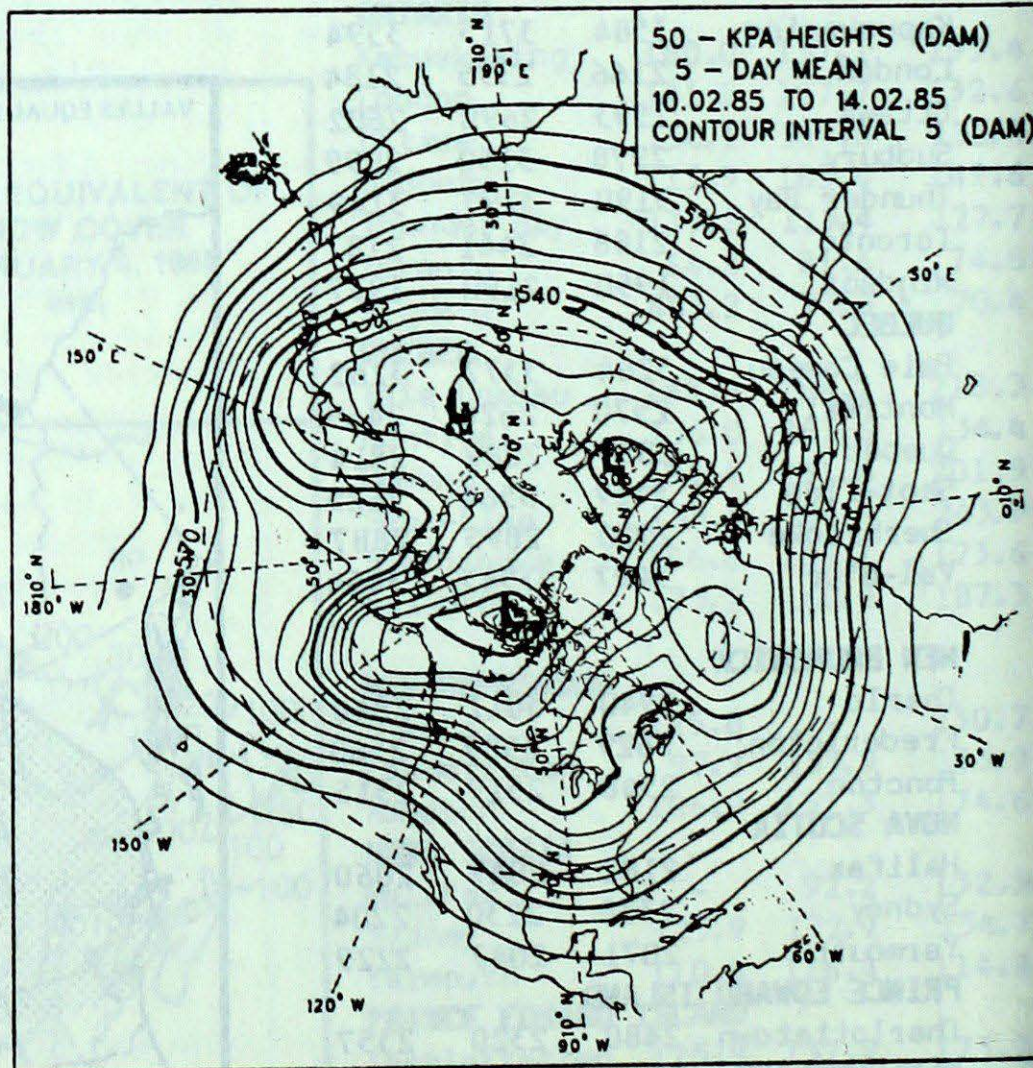
Mean 50 kPa height anomaly (dam)
February 5 to February 9, 1985



Mean 50 kPa heights (dam)
February 5 to February 9, 1985



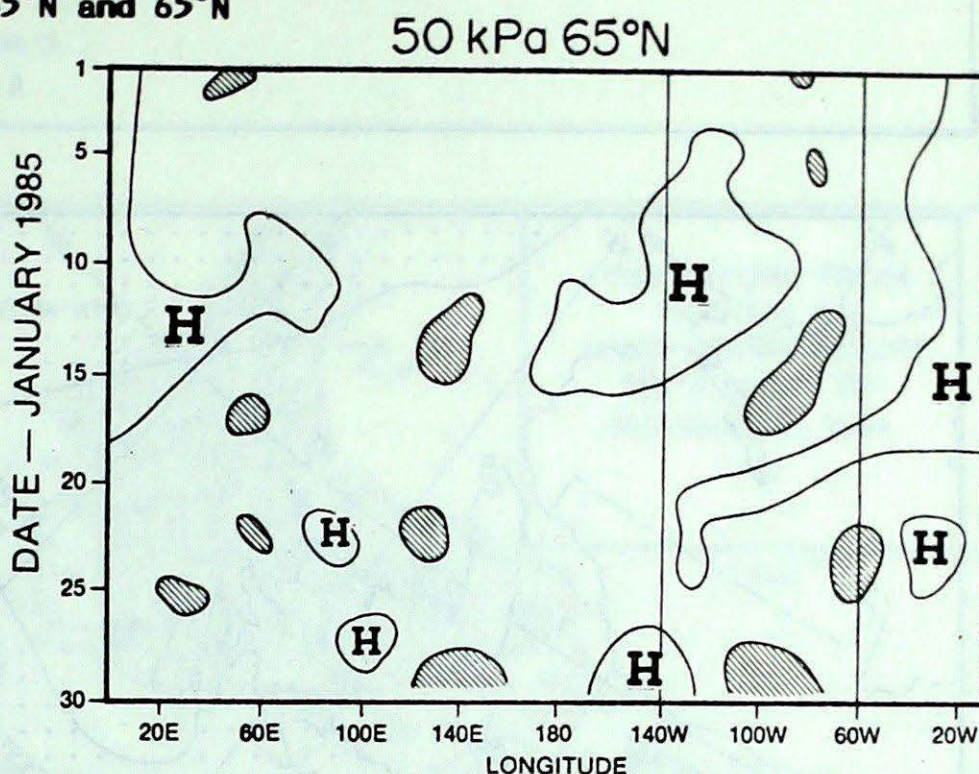
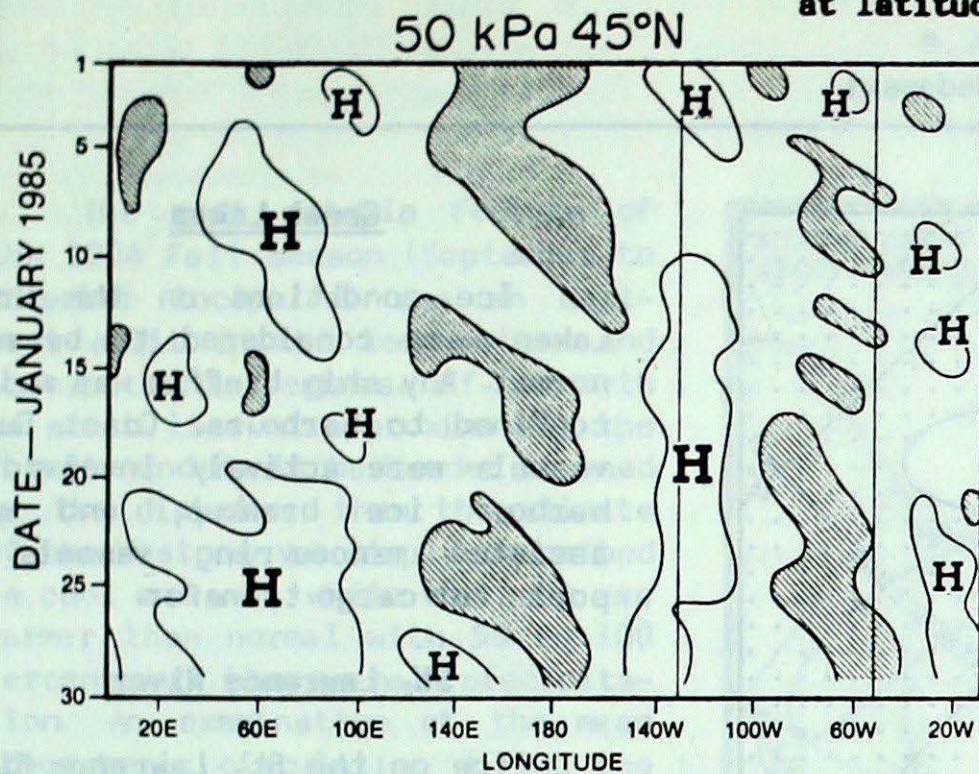
Mean 50 kPa height anomaly (dam)
February 10 to February 14, 1985



Mean 50 kPa heights (dam)
February 10 to February 14, 1985

HOVMÖLLER DIAGRAM

Time-longitude diagrams of 50 kPa heights at latitudes 45°N and 65°N

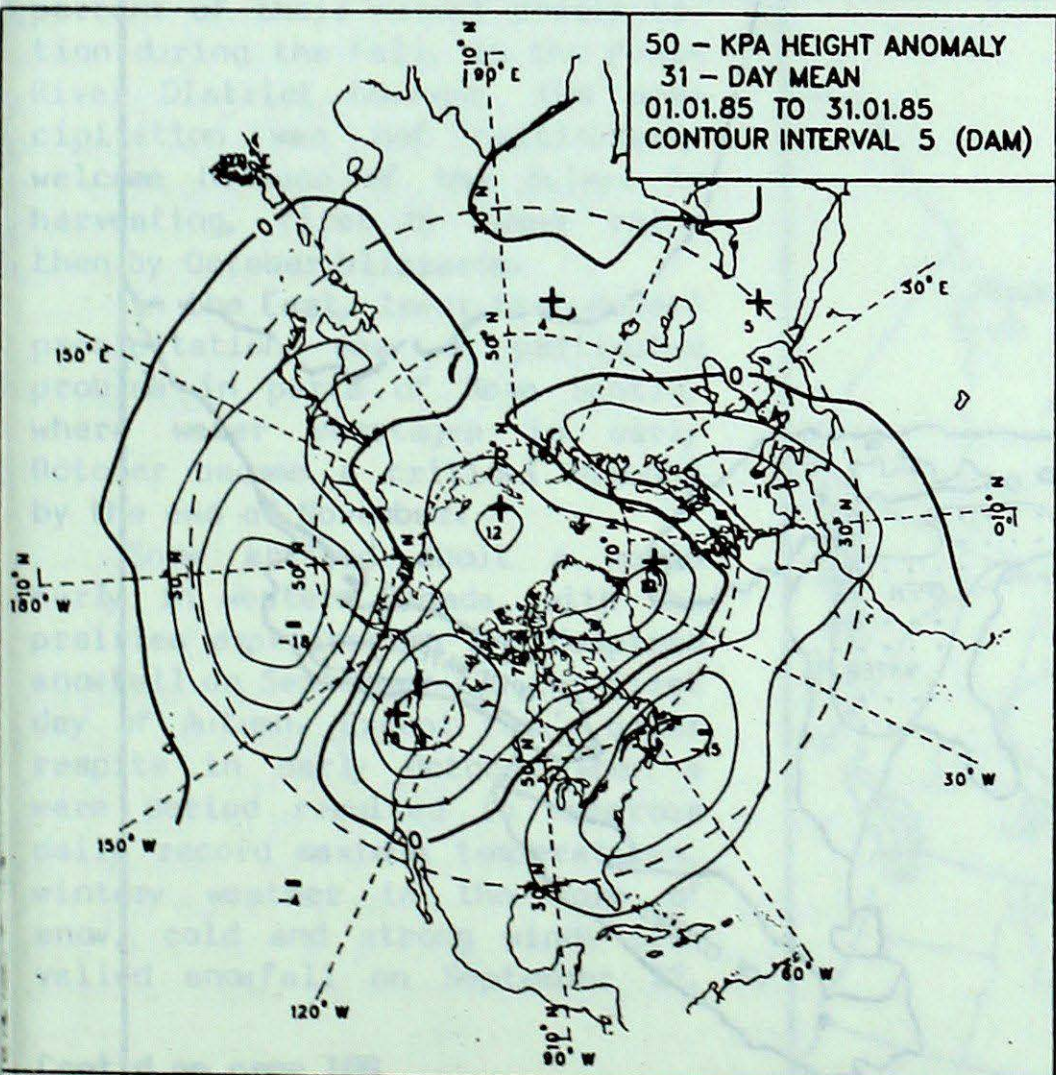


MEAN JANUARY 50 kPa CIRCULATION

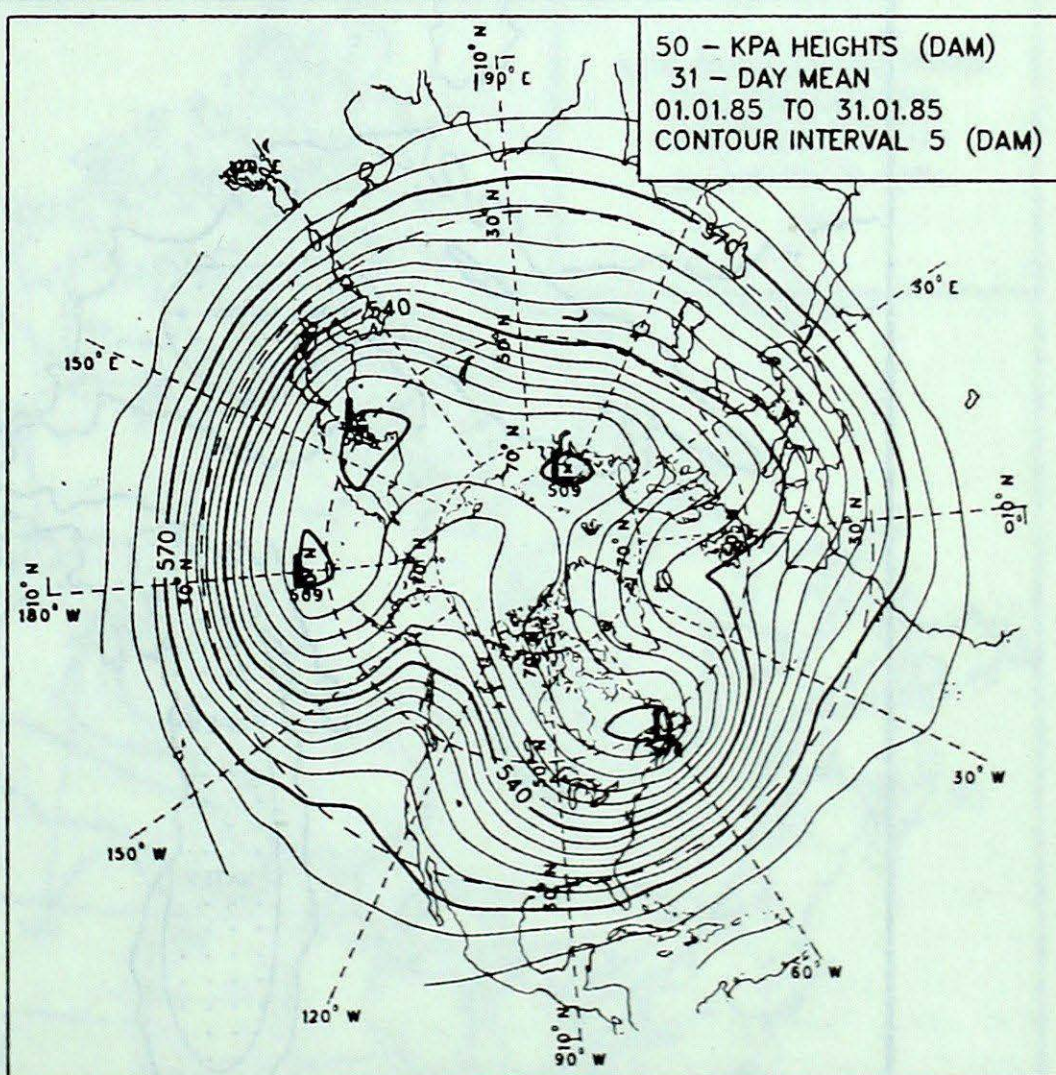
During January 1985, the mean 50 kPa circulation exhibited a climatologically normal trimodal polar vortex, and a near normal trough/ridge configuration. However, the amplitude of the troughs and ridges was greater than normal, in particular the Pacific trough (at approximately 180°W), the ridge over the West Coast of North America, and the Canadian trough. The triad of anomalous height centres associated with these features can be clearly seen in the anomaly map (below). Fur-

thermore, the position of the low centred over the Maritimes was displaced far to the south of its normal position over northern Baffin Island. The Hovmöller diagram for 65°N shows the change from 2 to 3 waves around mid-month. It also shows strong retrogression of the Scandinavian blocking ridge (10°E) around the 20th, with subsequent ridges reforming in their normal positions at 30°W (Greenland), 150°W (Alaska) and 100°E (Siberia). The Hovmöller diagram for 45°N shows 4

waves around the hemisphere during the month with a major realignment in the wave pattern over Canada around January 1st. At that time the eastern Pacific ridge of December progressed to 130°W (the west coast of North America) where it persisted (although slowly retrogressing throughout January). At the same time, the trough formerly found over western Canada in December progressed to 70°W where it also persisted for the remainder of January.



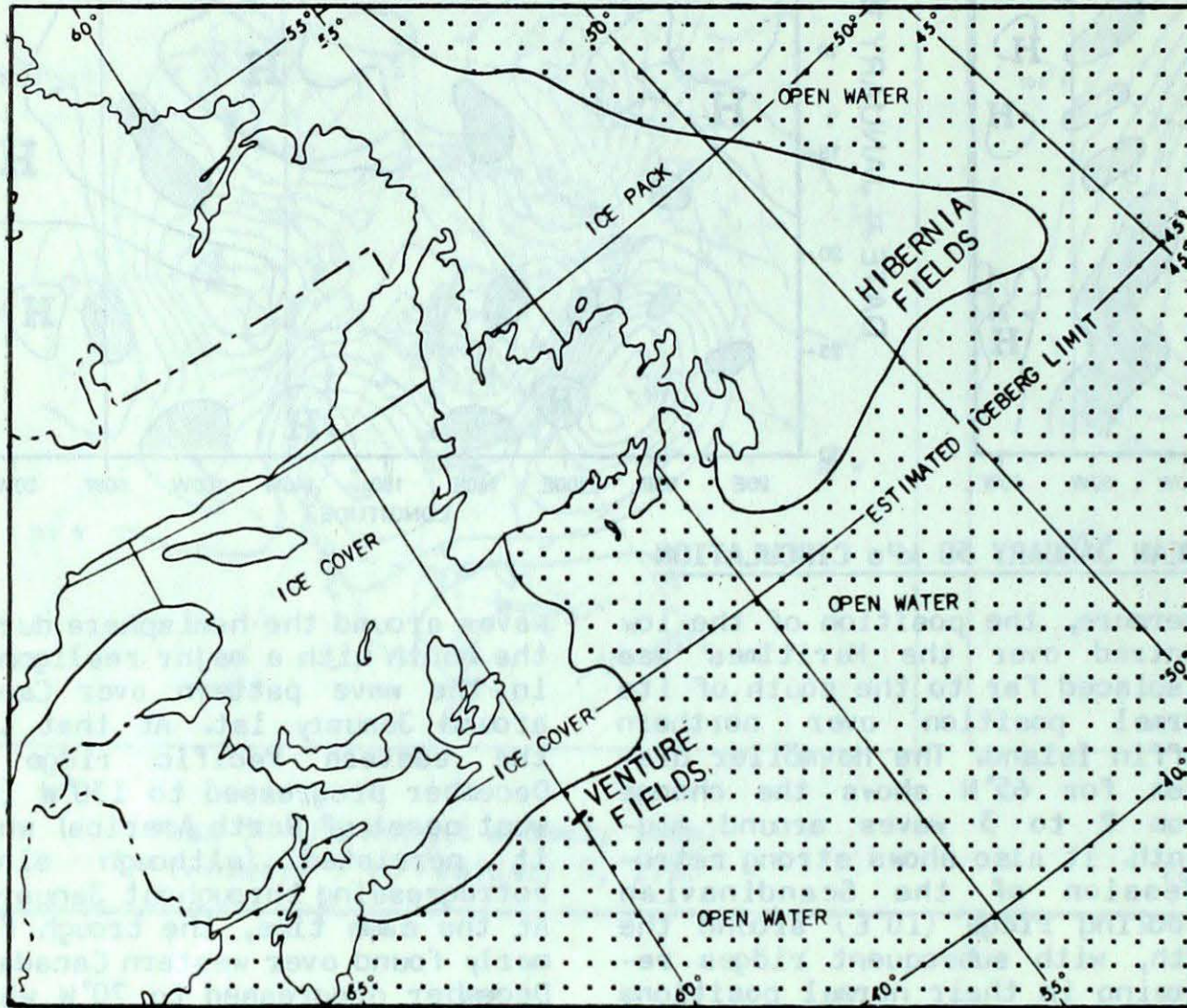
Mean 50 kPa height anomaly (dam)



Mean 50 kPa heights (dam)

Ice Conditions In Canadian Waters

by
A.K. Radomski



Great Lakes

Ice conditions on the Great Lakes were considered to be near normal. Any ship traffic was mainly confined to harbours. Coast Guard vessels were actively involved in harbour ice breakup, and also assisted manoeuvring vessels in port for cargo transfer.

St. Lawrence River

Ice on the St. Lawrence River increased rapidly this month and conditions are now considered worse than average. Brash ice has congested the River and the second major ice jam this season has formed on Lac St-Pierre, west of Trois Rivières. Three ice breakers have been dispatched to breakup the three to six metre thick ice jam and reopen the shipping channel. Fast ice along the shoreline is more than 50 cm thick.

Cont'd on page 10B



Autumn 1984, The Climate in Review

by
M.J. Newark

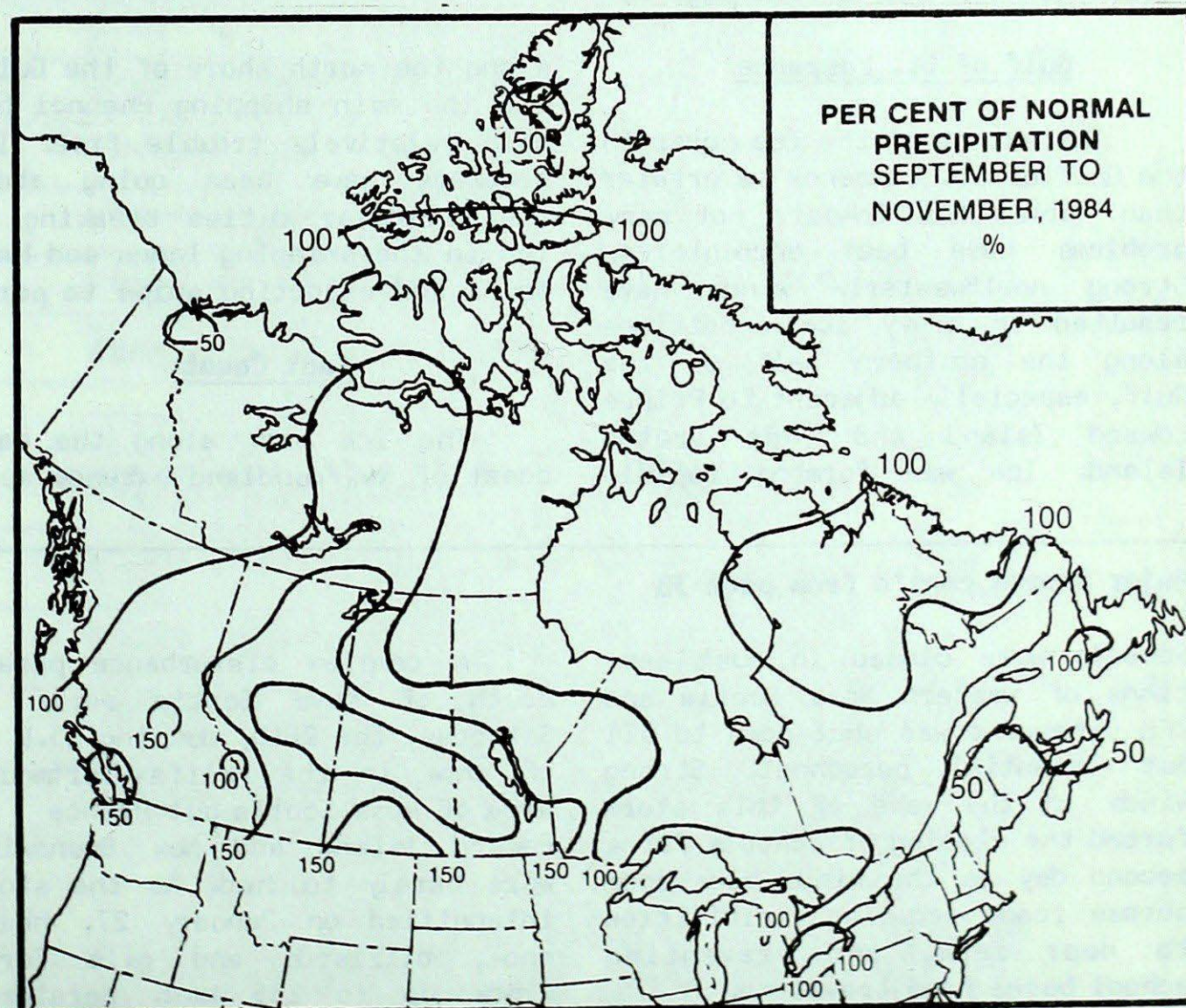
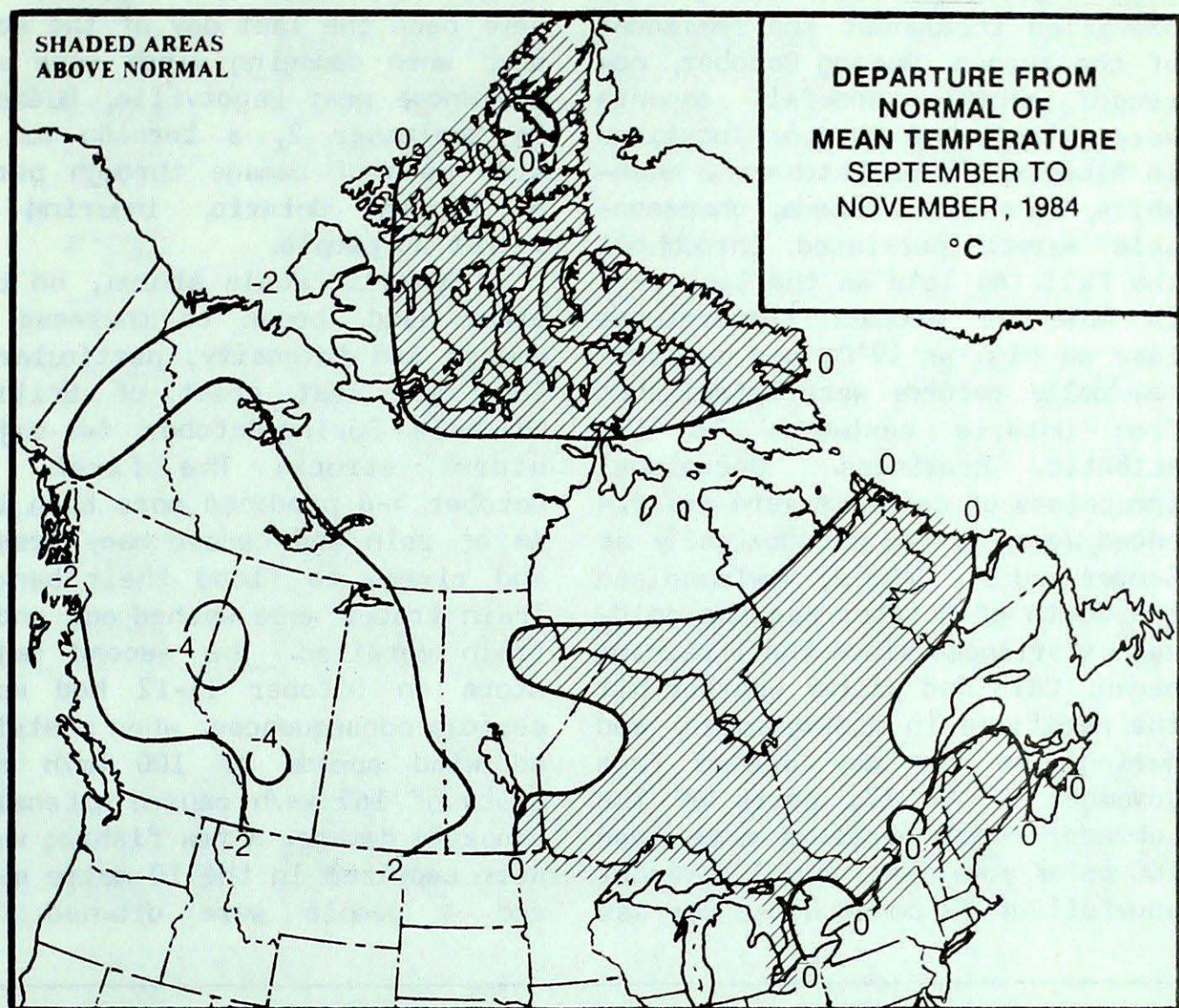
The most notable feature of the 1984 Fall season (September to November inclusive) was an east-west split in the temperature and precipitation regimes. If a north to south line at approximately the Ontario and Manitoba border is used as the division, then the climate of the West can be simply described as cool and wet, while the East was warmer than normal with 50 to 100 percent of its normal precipitation. An examination of the mean atmospheric circulation during the period reveals the reason for this behaviour. An anomalous cold trough persisted over western North America with an unusual warm ridge over the East. Long-term records indicate that this pattern is exactly the reverse of the normal situation.

For the drought stricken areas of the Prairie provinces this situation was fortuitous. Regions of Alberta and Saskatchewan, which had suffered through their worst Spring and Summer drought in 50 years received anywhere from 150 to 250 percent of their normal precipitation during the Fall. In the Peace River District however, the precipitation was not particularly welcome because of the delays to harvesting, first by heavy rain, then by October blizzards.

In the East, lower than normal precipitation was a particular problem in parts of Nova Scotia, where water shortages in early October became a critical drought by the end of November.

Snow arrived about a month early in western Canada, with the prairies experiencing a widespread snowfall on September 22, the first day of Autumn. Except for a brief respite in early October when a warm period resulted in numerous daily record maximum temperatures, wintry weather in the form of snow, cold and strong winds prevailed snowfall on September 22,

Cont'd on page 108



Autumn cont'd from page 9B

the first day of Fall. Except for a brief respite in early October when a warm period resulted in numerous daily record maximum temperatures, wintery weather in the form of snow, cold and strong winds prevailed throughout the remainder of the season. During October, new record monthly snowfall amounts were established at many locations in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Meanwhile, in eastern Canada, unseasonable warmth persisted throughout the Fall. As late as the last week in November maximum temperatures rose as high as 19°C, and numerous new daily records were established from Ontario eastwards to the Atlantic Provinces. Occasional incursions of cold air were experienced however, and paradoxically at Gander and St. John's, Newfoundland the month of October was the coldest experienced since their records began. Cold and stormy weather hit the Maritimes in mid-November, and during the six day period from November 12 to 17, parts of the Labrador coast received more than 100 cm of snow. The normal November snowfall of 57 cm at Goose Bay was

exceeded in just two days.

As usual during the Fall, the number of severe local storms (severe thunderstorms, hail, tornadoes, flooding downpours) diminished. September 26, appears to have been the last day of the season, when damaging winds were experienced near Bagotville, Québec. On September 2, a tornado cut a wide path of damage through parts of London, Ontario, injuring at least 33 people.

Synoptic scale storms, on the other hand, began to increase in number and intensity, particularly long the west coast of British Columbia. During October, two major storms struck. The first, on October 5-6 produced more than 100 mm of rain and caused many creeks and rivers to flood their banks. Train tracks were washed out and a train derailed. The second major storm on October 11-12 had more serious consequences, when sustained wind speeds of 100 km/h and gusts of 165 km/h caused extensive property damage. A few fishing vessels capsized in the 10 metre seas and 4 people were drowned. On

November 22, yet another severe wind storm accompanied by heavy rain struck the north coast of the Province causing roof damage, power failures and toppling trees.

Freeze-up of the Beaufort Sea, in the vicinity of the Gulf and Dome Petroleum drill sites, was about one to two weeks ahead of normal, and by the first week of October, new ice growth was well under way. By the end of October, thin first year shore fast ice had developed along the Tuktoyaktuk coast. All drill ships were heading for winter anchorage by October 24th. Freeze-up of Hudson Bay began around the end of October and progressed normally. The last ship traffic cleared Hudson Strait about October 20th.

As the Autumn season drew to a close, there was little indication of change in the anomalous atmospheric circulation over North America, and it appeared that the trend towards a cold West and a warm East would continue at least through the opening phase of the winter to come.

Ice Conditions cont'd from page 8B**Gulf of St. Lawrence**

The extent of the ice cover in the Gulf of St. Lawrence is greater than normal but to-date not many problems have been encountered. Strong northwesterly winds have resulted in heavy ice conditions along the southern half of the Gulf, especially adjacent to Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton Island. Ice was forming rapidly

along the north shore of the Gulf, but the main shipping channel has been relatively trouble free. Ice breakers have been going about their regular duties breaking up ice in the shipping lanes and harbours and escorting ships to port.

East Coast

The ice pack along the east coast of Newfoundland extends much

further south than normal for the date, and has forced five ocean drilling rigs to leave the Hibernia drill sites. Most small fishing vessels were keeping within the 200 mile stretch of open water along the east coast of Newfoundland. Ice breakers were assisting local ferries and ships through the ice clogged waters of Notre Dame Bay.

Major Storms cont'd from page 3B

Schools were closed in most sections of western Nova Scotia and CFB Greenwood was shut down to all but essential personnel. Strong winds in the wake of this storm forced the closing of schools for a second day as the winds blew snow across roads reducing visibilities to near zero, and preventing school buses from traveling.

A complex disturbance passed south of Nova Scotia early on Saturday, the 26th, dumping 15.8 cm of snow in the Halifax-Dartmouth area of Nova Scotia but Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick were barely touched. As the storm intensified on January 27, heavy snow, blizzards and gale force winds up to 135 km/h paralyzed

Labrador and most of Newfoundland. Schools and businesses were closed and roads were drifted in. Cartwright received 24 cm of snow in a 6-hour period, a new record. On January 28, winds at Goose Bay hit 143 km/h setting a new all time wind speed record at that location.

JANUARY 1985

STATION	Temperature C				Snowfall (cm)	% of Normal Snowfall	Total Precipitation (mm)	% of Normal Precipitation	Snow on ground at end of month (cm)	No. of days with Precip 1.0 mm or more	Bright Sunshine (hours)	% of Normal Bright Sunshine	Degree Days below 18 C
	Mean	Difference from Normal	Maximum	Minimum									
QUEBEC													
BAGOTVILLE A	-18.3	-2.5	-6.5	-31.1	72.0	105	57.8	91	20	12	X		1124.5
BAIE COMEAU A	-15.8	-2.1	-5.3	-27.0	50.0	59	30.5	34	19	6	135	70	1046.4
BLANC SABLON A	-11.1	-0.7	1.6	-30.2	108.1	95	108.1	81	44	20	55	21	910.4
CHIBOUGAMAU A	-21.4	-1.7	-6.4	-38.5	56.0	72	42.6	59	47	9	65	99	MSG
KUUJUAQ A	-18.8	4.5	0.2	-39.3	62.2	190	50.0	151	74	14	44	41	1141.1
GASPE A													
INUKJUAK A	-12.6	-1.7	-3.4	-26.1	49.2	53	39.8	38	15	8	117	94	948.4
LA GRANDE RIVIERE A	-21.8	2.7	-2.8	-39.2	8.8	88	9.2	94	46	3	85	163	1233.6
MANIWAKI	-22.3	*	-4.8	-37.4	27.0	*	20.0	*	26	7	49	28	1250.4
MATAGAMI A	-16.1	-2.6	-2.6	-33.7	36.4	75	39.8	72	40	11	100	109	1056.6
	-20.5	-0.4	-5.6	-35.0	41.1	67	33.9	58	52	10	60	77	1193.1
MONT JOLI A													
MONTREAL/DORVAL INT	-13.7	-2.1	-5.6	-24.3	58.3	67	51.7	59	12	10	96	118	981.0
MONTREAL/MIRABEL INT	-13.0	-2.8	-1.9	-24.8	50.8	96	61.2	85	14	12	104	98	959.3
NATASHQUAN	-4.3	*	-2.1	-26.7	42.0	*	38.3	*	32	8	153	119	1000.0
NITCHEQUON	-10.5	1.6	3.5	-27.6	85.6	124	157.7	173	21	19	90	83	886.2
KUUJUAUPIK A	-23.8	-0.8	-6.0	-42.8	67.2	175	58.8	158	78	17	55	70	1300.1
QUEBEC A	-20.5	2.0	-3.9	-38.4	22.3	83	22.3	86	25	7	38	24	1194.3
ROBERVAL A	-14.8	-2.7	-4.9	-26.5	43.6	56	37.4	42	42	9	109	113	1016.1
	-18.1	-2.3	-5.9	-31.1	35.0	50	34.0	50	36	8	124	109	1125.8
STE AGATHE DES MONTS													
ST HUBERT A	-15.2	-1.8	-3.4	-28.1	41.8	51	54.2	58	47	13	116	62	1029.9
SCHIEFFERVILLE A	-13.1	-3.0	-2.1	-24.7	56.8	100	58.0	70	18	10	X		962.3
SEPT-ILES A	-21.1	1.7	0.8	-35.2	58.7	123	57.2	122	61	16	45	32	1213.3
SHERBROOKE A	-15.2	-1.2	-5.0	-32.7	28.4	30	20.0	21	9	4	120	112	1030.0
	-14.8	-3.1	1.8	-29.2	40.0	64	40.6	57	21	14	91	66	1016.9
VAL D'OR A	-19.0	-2.2	-4.7	-35.0	44.0	74	39.0	65	44	11	72	71	1146.7
NEW BRUNSWICK													
CHARLOTTETOWN A	-13.2	-1.5	-3.0	-23.9	32.6	39	25.5	24	13	6	141	120	965.7
CHATHAM A	-12.4	-2.7	-2.6	-23.9	31.0	47	27.3	28	36	6	146	129	938.6
FREDERICTON A	-12.3	-3.1	-1.9	-25.2	28.0	44	22.0	21	9	3	163	125	938.1
MONCTON A	-11.8	-3.7	-1.1	-25.4	53.5	69	49.5	40	34	8	168	157	923.4
SAINT JOHN A	-11.0	-3.2	1.0	-22.1	53.2	70	44.0	30	15	6	165	156	898.7

STATION	Temperature C				Snowfall (cm)	% of Normal Snowfall	Total Precipitation (mm)	% of Normal Precipitation	Snow on ground at end of month (cm)	No. of days with Precip 1.0 mm or more	Bright Sunshine (hours)	% of Normal Bright Sunshine	Degree Days below 18 C
	Mean	Difference from Normal	Maximum	Minimum									
NOVA SCOTIA													
EDDY POINT	-8.4	-4.1	3.6	-20.0	70.0	100	38.0	27	22	10	107	105	818.0
GREENWOOD A	-8.4	-3.4	2.0	-18.0	86.2	114	56.4	45	30	9	X		819.5
HALIFAX A	-8.6	-2.6	2.4	-17.9	64.8	103	64.8	42	26	9	MSG		825.0
SABLE ISLAND	-1.9	-2.0	11.7	-9.3	49.2	136	104.0	71	2	13	71	134	616.1
SHEARWATER A	-7.2	-3.1	2.8	-16.4	78.9	173	80.5	56	10	7	152	135	780.1
SYDNEY A	-8.2	-3.5	4.0	-18.7	59.9	80	103.3	69	15	8	127	148	812.5
TRURO	-10.3	-3.5	2.6	-24.3	95.8	178	85.0	81	4	9	136	156	876.5
YARMOUTH A													
	-5.3	-2.6	7.9	-12.5	111.6	179	94.0	107	17	13	69	97	720.9
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND													
CHARLOTTE TOWN A	-11.0	-3.9	0.8	-20.1	74.9	98	69.7	60	36	9	X		900.4
SUMMERSIDE A	-10.6	-3.4	0.4	-20.8	84.8	127	69.0	67	41	9	154	142	881.3
NEWFOUNDLAND													
ARGENTIA A	-3.6	-2.1	6.4	-15.0	41.3	129	83.1	73	14	13	X		567.2
BATTLE HARBOUR LOR	-10.6	-1.0	3.2	-32.4	148.7	218	156.5	245	167	19	X		887.4
BONAVIDA	-5.3	-1.0	3.7	-15.3	52.4	103	69.4	77	31	13	X		721.6
BURCEO	-6.3	-1.5	3.2	-15.7	79.5	104	81.0	53	36	11	83	99	755.0
CARTWRIGHT	-12.1	0.5	1.6	-29.8	237.1	285	208.8	234	300	18	49	54	941.7
CHURCHILL FALLS A	-20.7	0.6	-1.2	-37.5	131.0	170	104.6	144	160	17	62	62	1199.1
COMFORT COVE	-8.1	-0.7	3.4	-18.7	70.1	87	79.8	83	53	16	X		810.3
DANIELS HARBOUR	-8.0	-1.1	4.4	-19.0	163.6	184	117.0	118	100	23	21	38	804.0
DEER LAKE A	-9.0	-0.6	2.4	-24.5	78.0	83	49.7	53	86	15	X		837.7
GANDER INTL A	-7.9	-1.7	3.0	-19.0	96.4	122	96.0	88	35	18	84	99	803.1
GOOSE A													
PORT AUX BASQUES	-15.6	0.7	-1.4	-34.1	235.1	294	134.0	180	110	17	71	81	1045.9
ST ANTHONY	-6.4	-2.3	2.0	-14.1	177.6	241	186.2	139	135	23	49	50	758.6
ST JOHNS A	-9.6	1.7	1.3	-28.2	155.5	194	158.4	164	91	20	X		860.6
ST LAWRENCE	-5.2	-1.3	5.2	-15.2	83.5	103	111.6	72	28	18	78	110	720.0
	-4.9	-1.1	5.1	-15.1	146.7	290	141.0	119	68	18	X		709.6
STEPHEVILLE A													
WABUSH LAKE A	-7.0	-2.0	3.9	-16.5	160.6	169	152.2	132	100	37	23	52	773.7
	-20.9	1.4	-6.0	-35.9	61.0	84	49.4	76	60	14	68	33	1207.5

X = Not observed * = normal missing MSG = data missing

JANUARY 1985 JANVIER

STATION	Temperature °C Température °C				Snowfall (cm) Chute de neige (cm)	Total Precipitation (mm) Précipitation totale (mm)	% of Normal Precipitation % de précipitation normale	Snow on ground at end of month (cm) Neige au sol à la fin du mois (cm)	No. of days with Precip. 1.0 or more (mm) Nombre de jours de préc. 1.0 ou plus (mm)	Bright sunshine (hours) Durée de l'insolation (heures)	Degree Days above 5°C Degrés-jours au-dessus de 5°C		Mean Dew Point °C Point de rosée moyen °C
	Mean Moyenne	Difference from Normal Écart à la normale	Maximum Maximale	Minimum Minimale							This Month Présent mois	Since Jan. 1st Depuis le 1 ^{er} janv.	
AGROCLIMATOLOGICAL STATIONS AGROCLIMATOLOGIQUES													
BRITISH COLUMBIA COLOMBIE-BRITANIQUE													
Agassiz	2.3	1.1	10.5	-14.0	2.8	50.7	22	0	6	123	5.5	5.5	
Summerland	-3.9	-0.5	4.5	-17.0	5.4	3.8	11	5	1	30	0.0	0.0	
ALBERTA													
Beaverlodge	-6.0	9.9	8.0	-28.0	16.0	16.0	48	8	5	92	0.0	0.0	
Ellerslie	-10.3	6.3	7.5	-36.0	8.9	13.1	52	21	4	120	0.0	0.0	
Lacombe	-10.5	5.0	6.5	-38.5	11.5	10.1	47	25	3	116	0.0	0.0	
Lethbridge	-5.5	5.1	11.0	-30.5	14.5	5.5	24	3	2	143	4.3	4.3	
Vauxhall	-10.1	2.6	6.5	-31.5	7.0	9.7	47	3	2	138	0.0	0.0	
Vegreville	-12.3	5.8	8.0	-37.0	7.2	14.0	84	17	4		0.0	0.0	
SASKATCHEWAN													
Indian Head	-16.0	1.9	5.0	-38.5	20.4	17.2	82	31	5		0.0	0.0	
Melfort	-16.8	4.1	5.0	-37.0	22.0	22.0	116	34	8	74	0.0	0.0	
Regina	-17.1	0.9	3.5	-38.5	8.9	9.6	53	6	4		0.0	0.0	
Saskatoon	-15.4	3.7	6.5	-38.5	11.6	11.6	51	16	3	91	0.0	0.0	
Scott	-16.0	3.1	5.0	-40.5	10.4	10.1	60	24	3	103	0.0	0.0	
Swift Current South	-11.8	3.0	4.0	-36.0	2.6	8.6	52	8	1	99	0.0	0.0	
MANITOBA													
Brandon	-17.7	1.6	2.0	-38.5	13.4	13.4	63	23	5	129	0.0	0.0	
Glenlea	-19.0	0.7	1.0	-43.0	8.2	8.2	32	33	4	113	0.0	0.0	
Morden	-15.1	2.2	4.5	-35.5	9.0	8.6	38	6	3	99	0.0	0.0	
ONTARIO													
Delhi	-7.6	-1.6	8.0	-24.5	37.0	56.0	84	9	14	61	0.0	0.0	
Elora	-9.8	-1.6	2.7	-25.7		61.7	106	15			0.0	0.0	

STATION	Temperature °C Température °C				Snowfall (cm) Chute de neige (cm)	Total Precipitation (mm) Précipitation totale (mm)	% of Normal Precipitation % de précipitation normale	Snow on ground at end of month (cm) Neige au sol à la fin du mois (cm)	No. of days with Precip. 1.0 or more (mm) Nombre de jours de préc. 1.0 ou plus (mm)	Bright sunshine (hours) Durée de l'insolation (heures)	Degree Days above 5°C Degrés-jours au-dessus de 5°C		Mean Dew Point °C Point de rosée moyen °C
	Mean Moyenne	Difference from Normal Écart à la normale	Maximum Maximale	Minimum Minimale							This Month Présent mois	Since Jan. 1st Depuis le 1 ^{er} janv.	
GUELPH													
Guelph	-8.7	-1.5	3.0	-24.5	70.4	52.2	93	9	10	71	0.0	0.0	
HARROW													
Harrow	-6.2	-1.4	10.0	-26.0	19.8	13.0	22	15	7	78	0.0	0.0	
KAPUSKASING													
Kapuskasing													
OTTAWA													
Ottawa	-13.6	-2.8	0.9	-26.0	54.3	49.0	89	32	13	116	0.0	0.0	
Smithfield	-9.0	-1.5	3.5	-22.0	64.5	79.5	96	22	13		0.0	0.0	
Vineland Station	-5.8	-1.7	6.7	-20.7	30.8	36.0	57	3	10	80	0.0	0.0	
QUEBEC													
La Pocatiere	-13.6	-2.3	-5.0	-25.5	44.9	46.9	59	36	5	121	0.0	0.0	
L'Assomption	-14.8	-2.9	-2.0	-29.0	35.7	65.4	88	27	8	119	0.0	0.0	
Normandin	-19.2	-1.2	-7.0	-35.5	34.8	26.0	41	18	6	126	0.0	0.0	
Ste. Clothilde	-12.4	-2.4	4.0	-26.5	44.0	51.2	72	21	11	98	0.0	0.0	
NOVA SCOTIA NOUVELLE-ECOSSE													
Kentville	-8.0	-3.0	1.0	-17.5	88.5	79.8	59	50	9	113	0.0	0.0	
Nappan	-10.8	-4.0	0.5	-27.0	71.1	59.9	53	35	6	144	0.0	0.0	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ILE-DU-PRINCE-EDOUARD													
Charlottetown													
NEWFOUNDLAND TERRE-NEUVE													
St. John's West	-5.2	-1.4	5.0	-14.5	77.9	127.7	71	30	14	69	0.0	0.0	