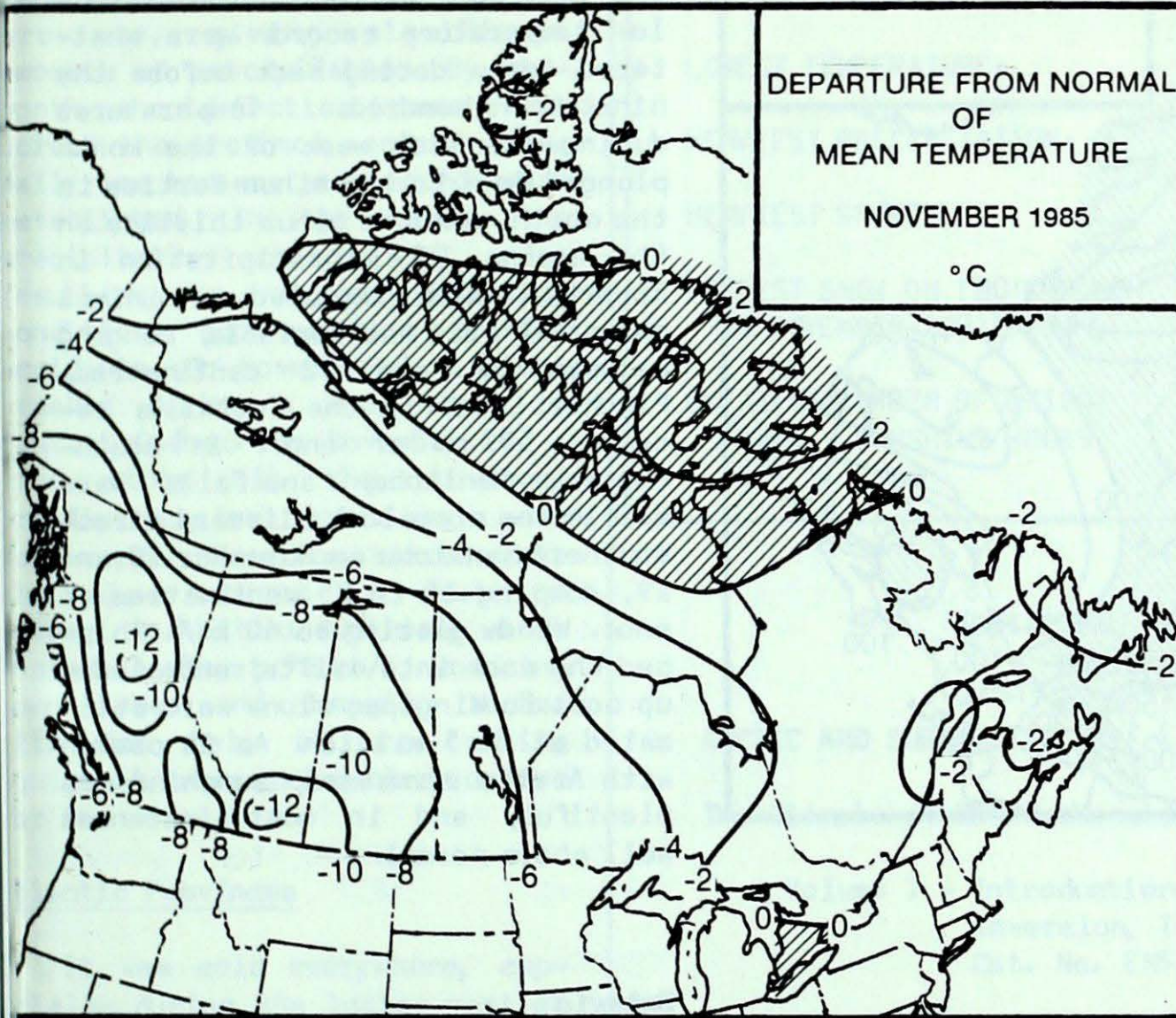


Climatic Perspectives

Monthly Supplement

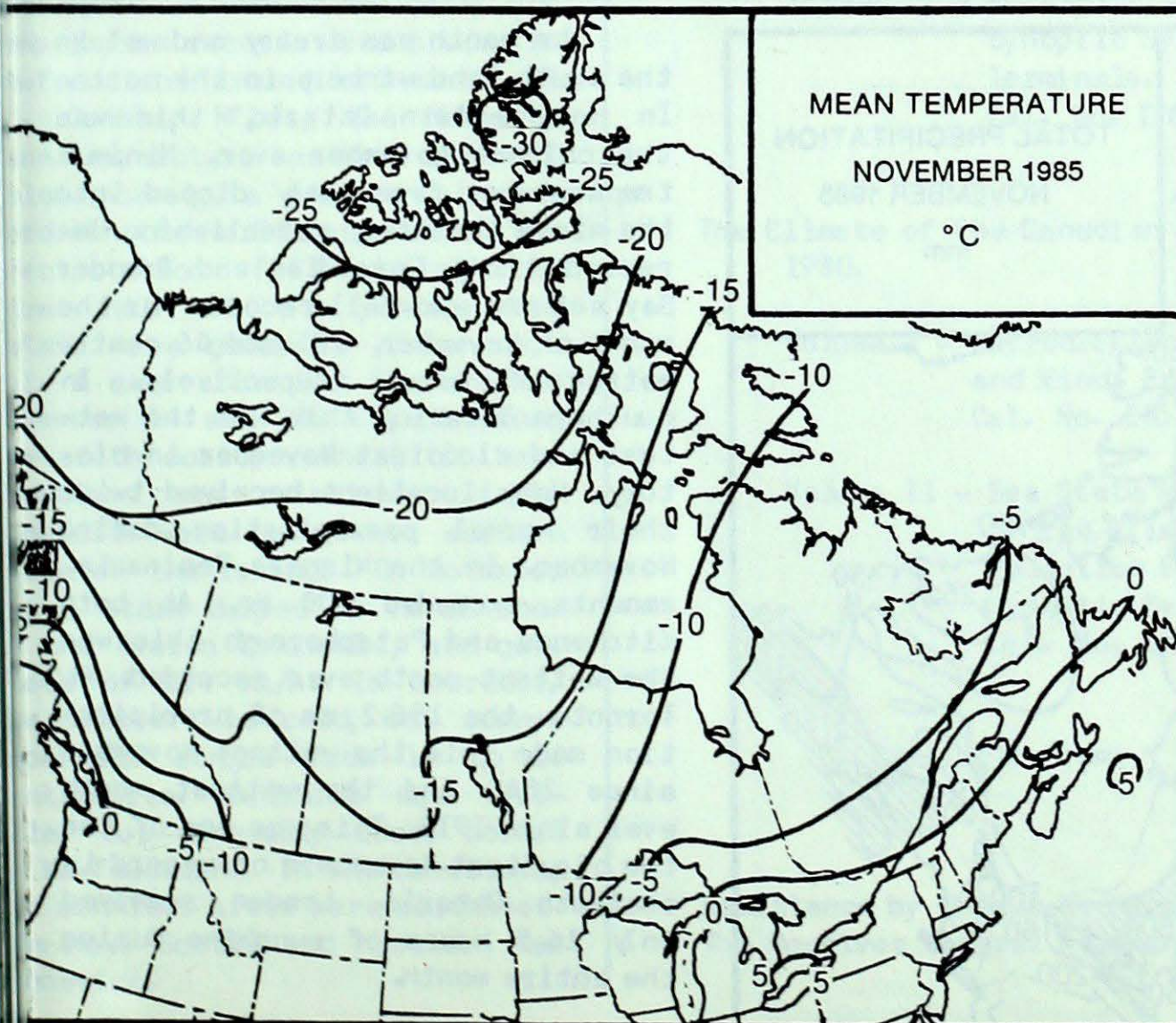
Vol.7 November, 1985



ACROSS THE COUNTRY

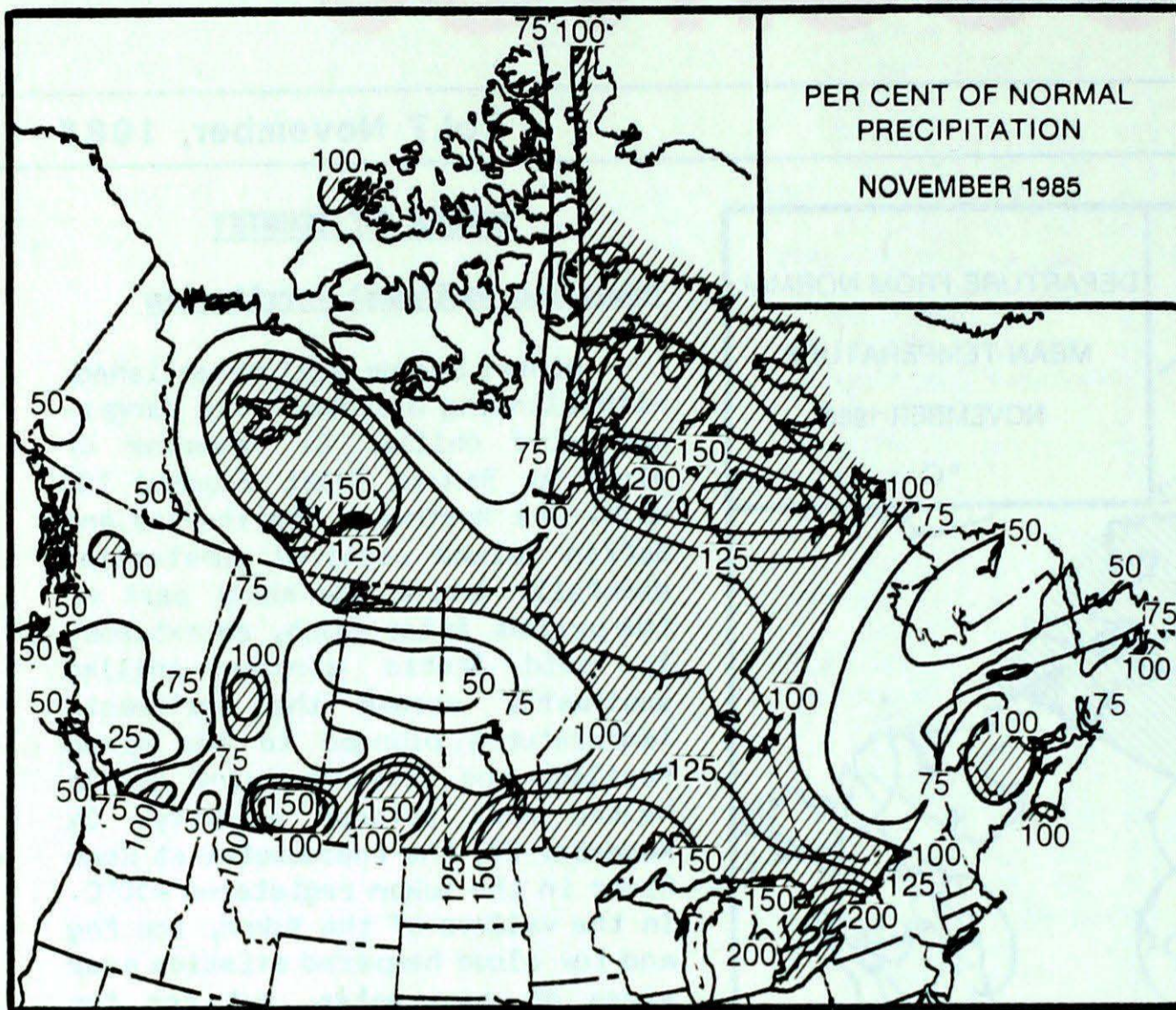
Yukon and Northwest Territories

Winter became well established, with blinding blizzards and dangerous wind chills. On November 6, winds at Rankin Inlet reached 120 km/h. The Northwest Territories and Baffin Island received substantial snowfalls during the early part of the period. After which, an extremely cold Arctic airmass spilled southwards across the northwest. Temperatures plunged to the minus forties, and dangerous wind chills halted most outdoor activity. On November 27, the thermometer at Ross River in the Yukon registered -50°C . In the valleys of the Yukon, ice fog and low cloud hempered aviation near areas of open water, but for the most part, skies were clear. In contrast, temperatures in the eastern Arctic were well above normal. At Frobisher the temperature reached 4°C on November 26.



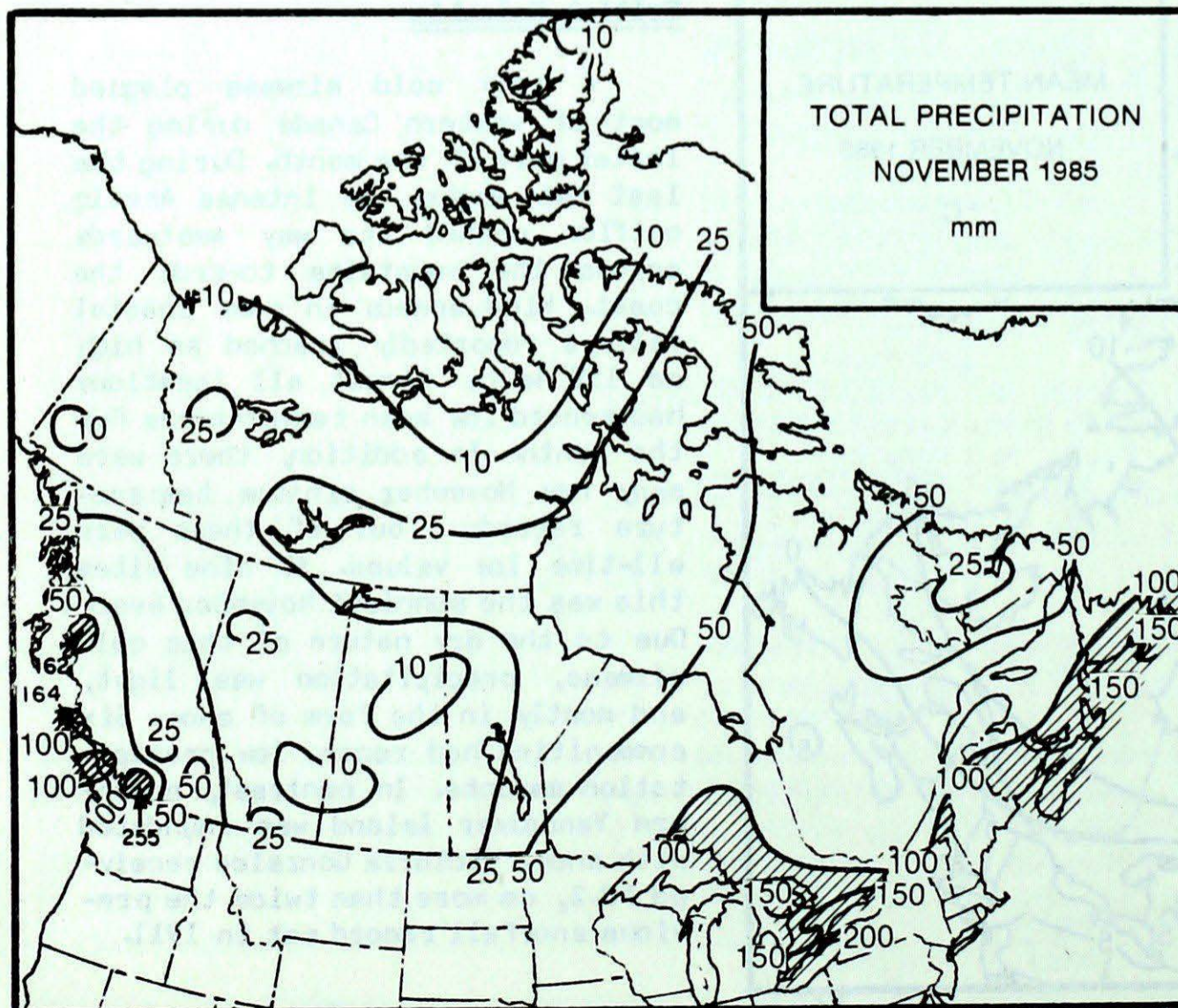
British Columbia

A very cold airmass plagued most of western Canada during the latter part of the month. During the last two weeks, an intense Arctic outflow pushed its way westwards across the mountains towards the coast. Wind speeds in some coastal valleys reportedly reached as high as 150 km/h. Almost all locations had record low mean temperatures for the month. In addition, there were many new November minimum temperature records. Four of these were all-time low values. At nine sites this was the sunniest November ever. Due to the dry nature of this cold airmass, precipitation was light, and mostly in the form of snow. Six communities had record low precipitation amounts. In contrast, southern Vancouver Island was inundated with snow. Victoria Gonzales received 50.2, cm more than twice the previous snowfall record set in 1911.



The Prairies

This was the coldest November since the turn of the century. The bitterly cold airmass encompassed most of Alberta by the middle of the month, and affected the rest of the prairies shortly thereafter. During the last half of the month numerous low temperature records were shattered, many dating back before the nineteen hundreds. Temperatures during the last week of the month plunged down to the minus forties in the north, and the minus thirties in the south. Total precipitation in Alberta, which included a minimal amount of rain was variable, ranging between 16 and 32 centimetres. Pincher Creek in the foothills received 57 cm of snow. In southeastern Manitoba, snowfalls were double the normal. A blizzard struck southern Manitoba on November 18 and 19, dumping 15 to 25 centimetres of snow. Winds gusting to 60 km/h whipped the snow into drifts, and clean-up cost in Winnipeg alone were estimated at \$1.5 million. As is common with Arctic airmasses, sunshine was plentiful, and in most instances well above normal.



Ontario

The month was dreary and wet in the south, and wintery in the north. In northwestern Ontario, this was the coldest November ever. Minimum temperatures frequently dipped into the minus thirties, establishing new records. Both Geraldton and Thunder Bay set new snowfall records for the month of November, 101 and 86 centimetres of snow, respectively. In southern Ontario, this was the wettest and cloudiest November in history. Many locations received twice their normal precipitation during November. In the Niagara Peninsula, amounts exceeded 200 mm. At both Kitchener and Peterborough this was the wettest month ever recorded. At Toronto, the 186.2 mm of precipitation made this the wettest November since 1840 and the wettest month ever since 1915. This was one of the the cloudiest Novembers on record in southern Ontario. London received only 16.8 hours of sunshine during the entire month.

Quebec

The month began on a pleasant note. Favourable late autumn weather allowed farmers to complete most of the field work. Weather conditions deteriorated after the first week, and one of many disturbances moved across the province, giving significant amounts of precipitation. By mid-month, a cold Arctic airmass swept across the province, and many new daily low temperature records were established. In the south, the precipitation changed to snow, resulting in slippery driving conditions and numerous traffic accidents. On November 8, a plane crashed during a snow storm in central Québec. On November 20, a wind storm hit the province, briefly pumping record warm air northwards. Readings soared into the upper teens in southern Québec. In Abitibi southerly winds gusts to almost 90 km/h, knocking down trees and damaging roofs. With the help of snow making equipment, many ski centres opened for the season.

Atlantic Provinces

It was cold everywhere, especially during the latter part of the month. A number of daily low temperature records were broken in Newfoundland around mid-month. At St. John's, Nfld., the November mean temperature was more than 3°C below normal, a new monthly record. In the Maritimes most of the precipitation fell during the first half of the period, but totals were generally below normal. A snow storm hit the area on November 14 and 15. Except along the south coast, rainfall in Newfoundland was relatively light. Snowfalls were heavy over eastern parts of the Island. On November 15, a storm dumped 25 cm of snow over the Avalon Peninsula, and gave gusts of 104 km/h. In Labrador, the weather was cold, but sunny; snowfalls ranged from 15 to 16 centimetres. Sunshine was variable, but generally above normal in Newfoundland. In the Maritimes, the sunniest areas were southwestern Nova Scotia and northern New Brunswick.

CLIMATIC EXTREMES IN CANADA - NOVEMBER 1985

MEAN TEMPERATURE:			
WARMEST	Windsor, ONT	6.0°C	
COLDEST	Eureka, NWT	-34.7°C	
HIGHEST TEMPERATURE:			
	Warton, ONT	19.7°C	
LOWEST TEMPERATURE:			
	Ross River, YT	-50.0°C	
HEAVIEST PRECIPITATION:			
	Hope, BC	255.2 mm	
HEAVIEST SNOWFALL:			
	Cape Dyer, NWT	103.4 cm	
DEEPEST SNOW ON THE GROUND ON NOVEMBER 30, 1985:			
	London, ONT	54.0 cm	
GREATEST NUMBER OF BRIGHT SUNSHINE HOURS:			
	Natashquan, QUE	133 hrs	

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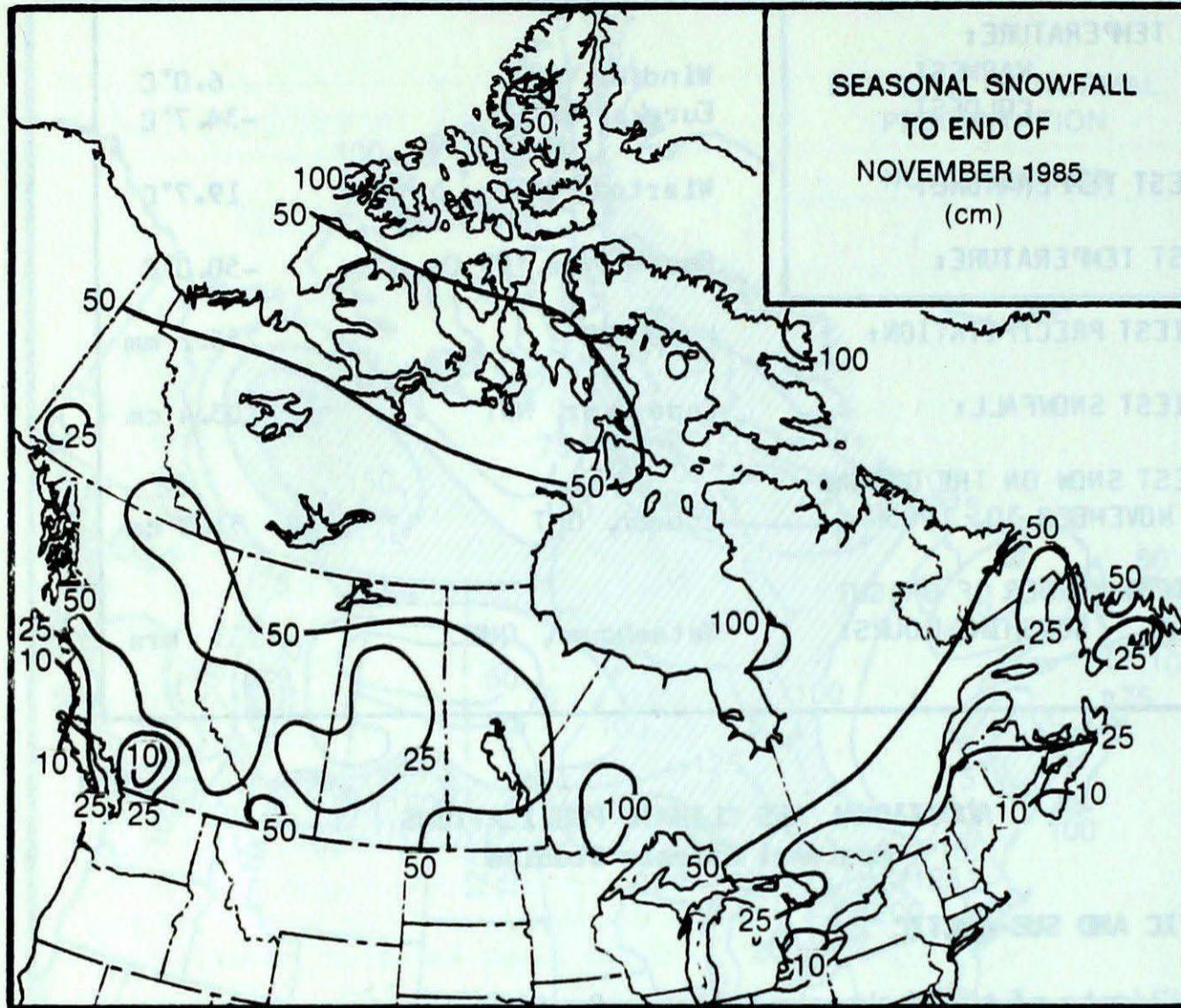
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The Receiver General for Canada

SNOWFALL

SNOWFALL

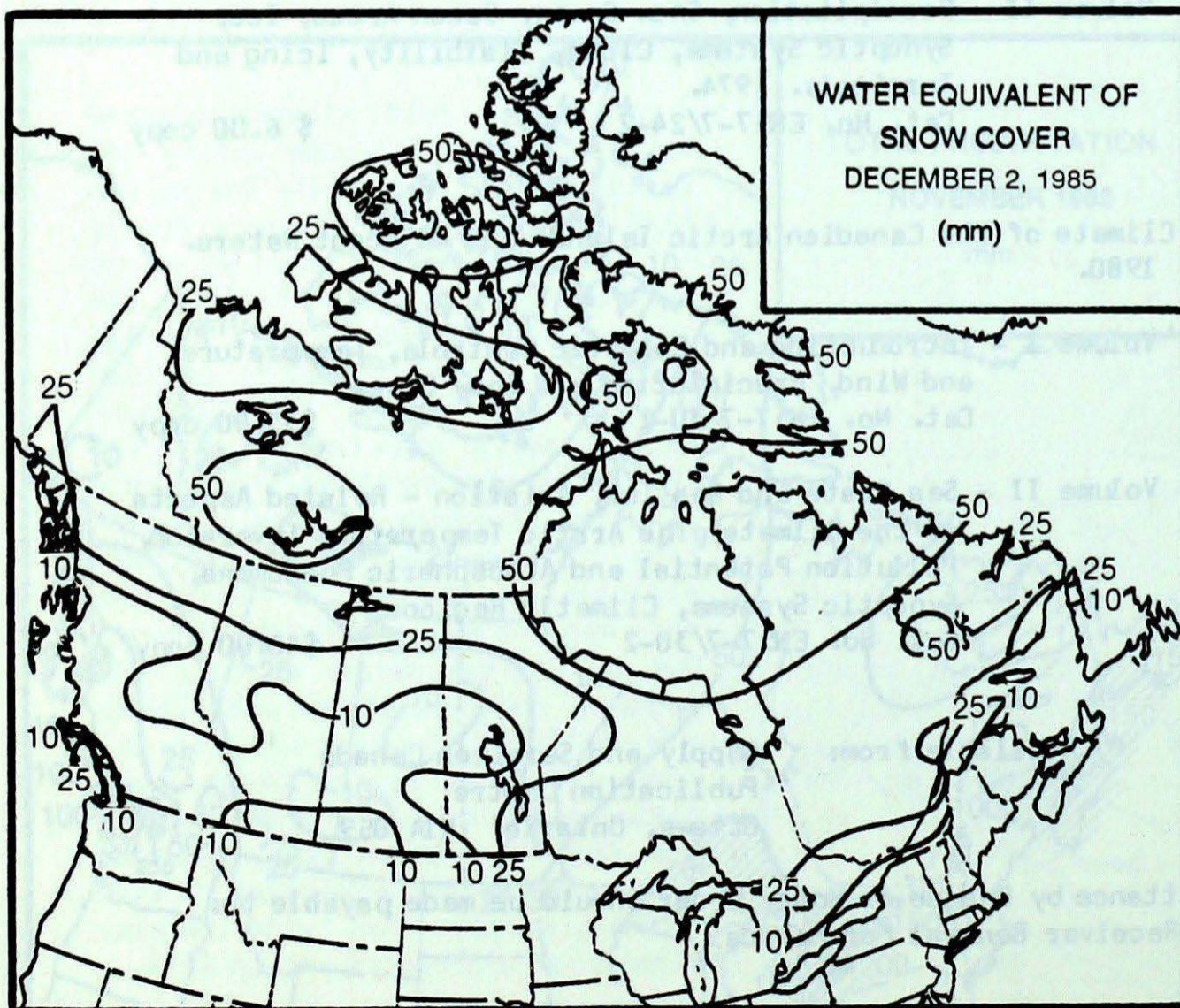
SEASONAL SNOWFALL TOTALS (CM)

TO END OF NOVEMBER



SEASONAL SNOWFALL
TO END OF
NOVEMBER 1985
(cm)

	1985	1984	NORMAL
YUKON TERRITORY			
Whitehorse	57.6	43.2	45.2
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES			
Cape Dyer	162.2	309.0	241.3
Inuvik	44.6	45.2	75.6
Yellowknife	91.9	65.4	56.7
BRITISH COLUMBIA			
Kamloops	6.6	28.8	12.0
Port Hardy	7.2	16.0	4.2
Prince George	53.4	65.3	50.0
Vancouver	14.6	2.2	2.8
Victoria	45.8	3.6	2.3
ALBERTA			
Calgary	33.0	46.5	35.7
Edmonton Namao	28.5	66.7	26.5
Grande Prairie	29.4	56.5	42.4
SASKATCHEWAN			
Estevan	37.8	56.2	23.1
Regina	35.4	55.8	24.2
Saskatoon	14.8	75.7	23.4
MANITOBA			
Brandon	78.9	34.1	23.3
Churchill	85.7	77.3	77.3
The Pas	39.7	85.0	43.8
Winnipeg	58.7	29.8	27.3
ONTARIO			
Kapuskasing	78.9	54.0	85.0
London	8.4	3.3	26.3
Ottawa	20.4	6.0	25.5
Sudbury	12.6	9.8	38.6
Thunder Bay	97.6	11.8	33.1
Toronto	11.0	0.6	8.9
Windsor	9.8	11.0	11.6
QUEBEC			
Baie Comeau	42.6	17.8	41.6
Montréal	14.7	9.0	22.9
Quebec	36.2	7.8	38.3
Sept-Îles	32.5	29.0	61.4
Sherbrooke	33.7	26.4	42.4
Val-d'Or	29.2	64.3	63.7
NEW BRUNSWICK			
Charlo	34.9	16.7	42.9
Fredericton	20.5	8.0	22.7
Mbnc-ton	16.9	11.1	24.7
NOVA SCOTIA			
Shearwater	11.3	2.4	9.5
Sydney	33.5	16.2	14.6
Yarmouth	2.2	2.4	8.3
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND			
Charlottetown	32.3	17.4	24.2
NEWFOUNDLAND			
Gander	51.6	55.0	44.1
St. John's	41.7	13.3	25.6



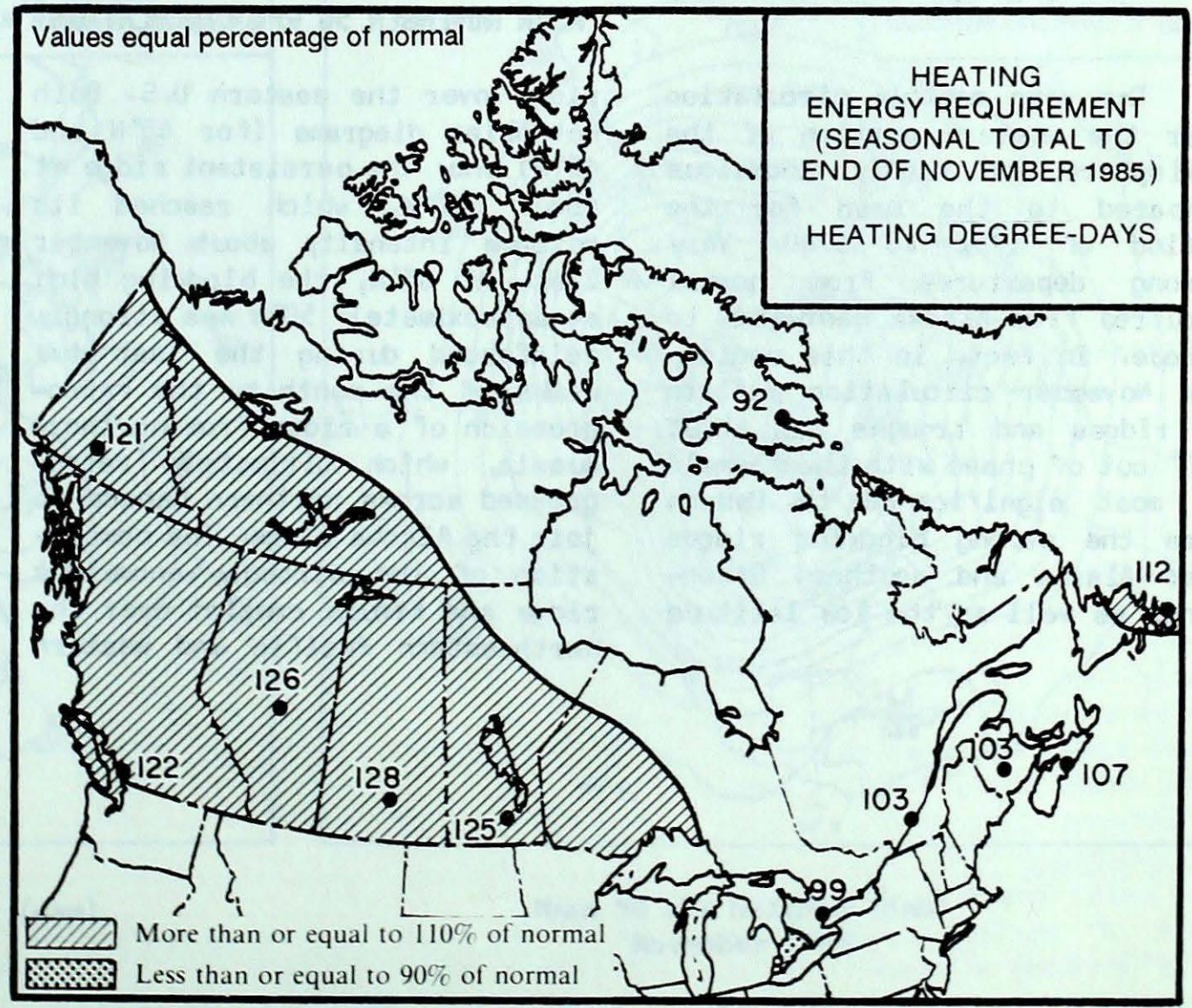
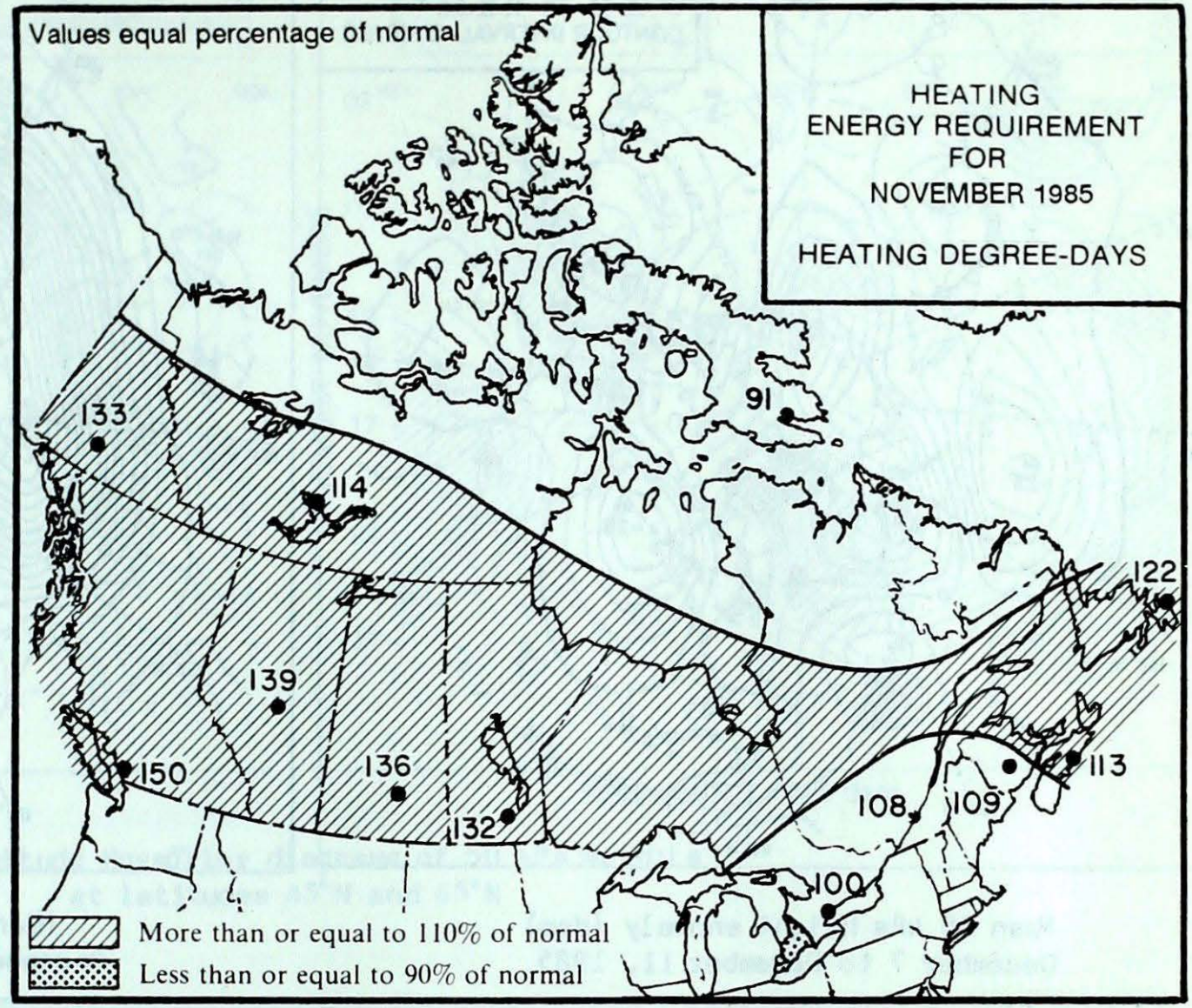
WATER EQUIVALENT OF
SNOW COVER
DECEMBER 2, 1985
(mm)

SEASONAL TOTAL OF HEATING

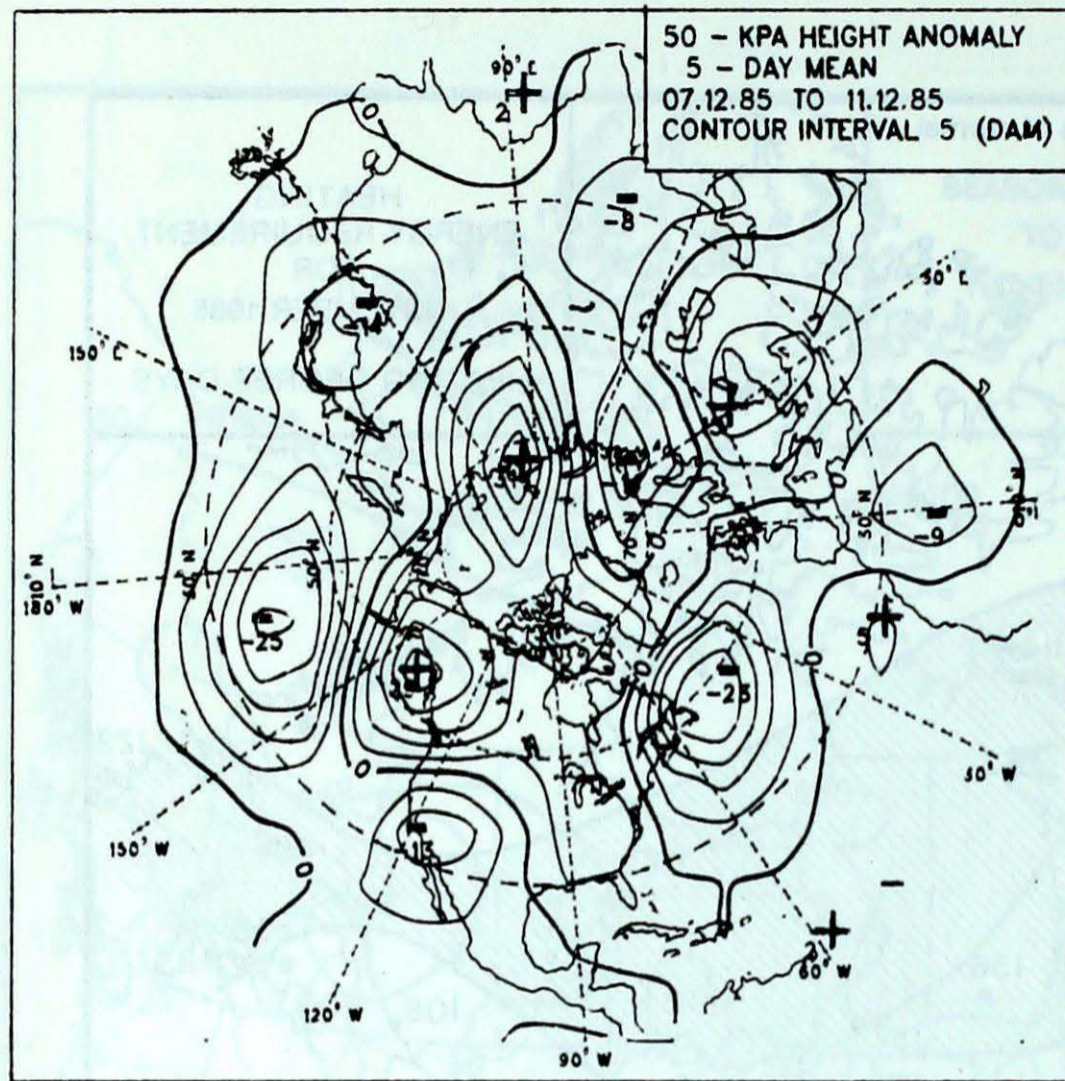
ENERGY REQUIREMENTS

DEGREE-DAYS TO END OF NOVEMBER

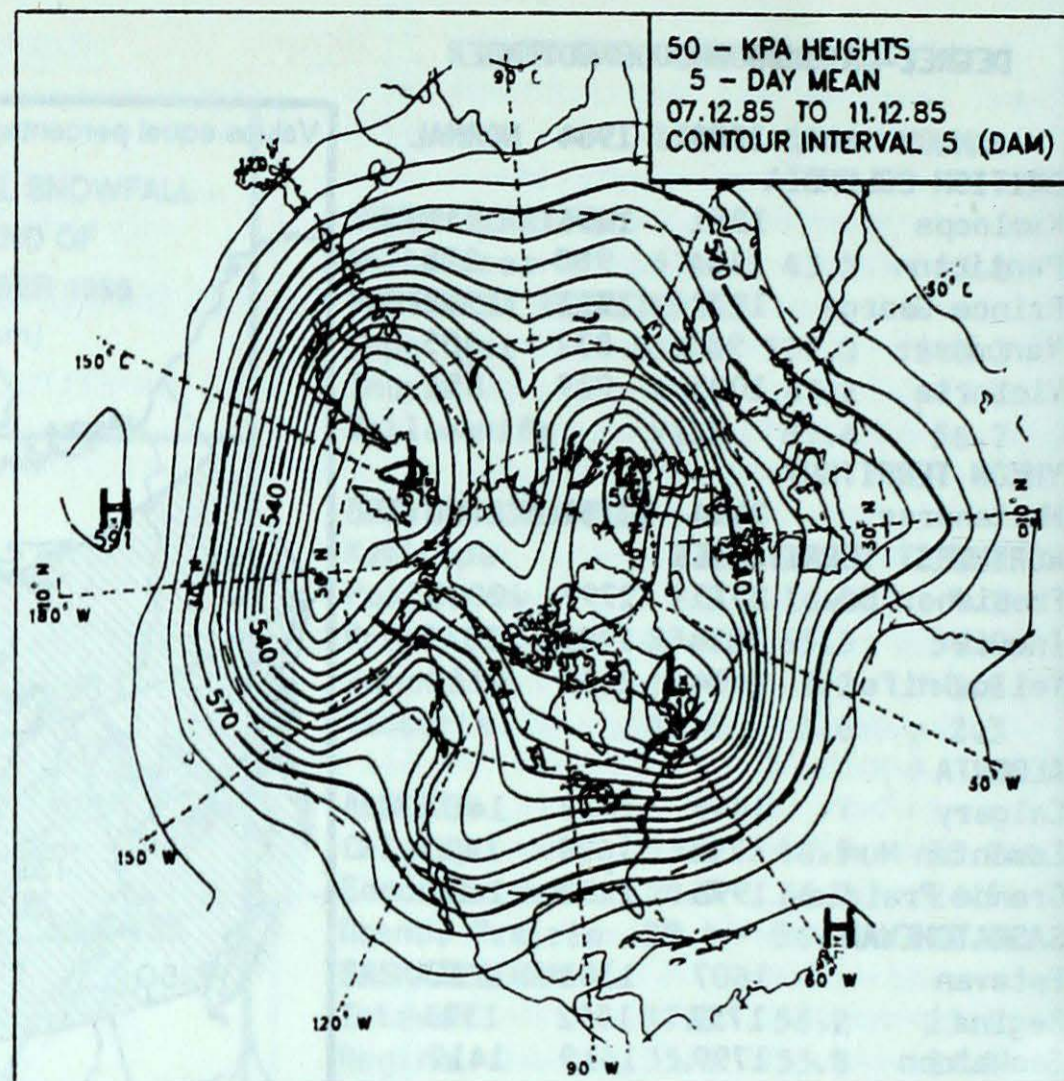
	1985	1984	NORMAL
BRITISH COLUMBIA			
Kamloops	1251	1056	931
Penticton	1184	980	875
Prince George	1972	1711	1543
Vancouver	983	832	805
Victoria	1005	929	854
YUKON TERRITORY			
Whitehorse	2414	2181	1990
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES			
Frobisher Bay	2573	2797	2808
Inuvik	3014	2995	2877
Yellowknife	2484	2252	2119
ALBERTA			
Calgary	1845	1619	1417
Edmonton Mun	1793	1628	1420
Grande Prairie	1996	1988	1600
SASKATCHEWAN			
Estevan	1607	1381	1260
Regina	1757	1552	1373
Saskatoon	1799	1619	1412
MANITOBA			
Brandon	1788	1500	1360
Churchill	2457	2229	2306
The Pas	1903	1684	1572
Winnipeg	1604	1312	1280
ONTARIO			
Kapuskasing	1508	1437	1466
London	764	788	824
Ottawa	934	915	945
Sudbury	1167	1141	1190
Thunder Bay	1456	1249	1309
Toronto	803	805	813
Windsor	612	667	691
QUÉBEC			
Baie Comeau	1459	1447	1438
Montréal	890	927	861
Quebec	1083	1067	1091
Sept-Îles	1517	1478	1517
Sherbrooke	1114	1190	1185
Val-d'Or	1435	1386	1457
NEW BRUNSWICK			
Charlo	1225	1169	1135
Fredrickton	1047	980	1021
Bncton	1050	992	1000
NOVA SCOTIA			
Halifax	870	854	815
Sydney	977	945	908
Armouth	902	860	866
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND			
Charlottetown	978	949	929
NEWFOUNDLAND			
St. John's	1358	1289	202
St. John's	1287	1111	1150



ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION



Mean 50 kPa height anomaly (dam)
December 7 to December 11, 1985



Mean 50 kPa heights (dam)
December 7 to December 11, 1985

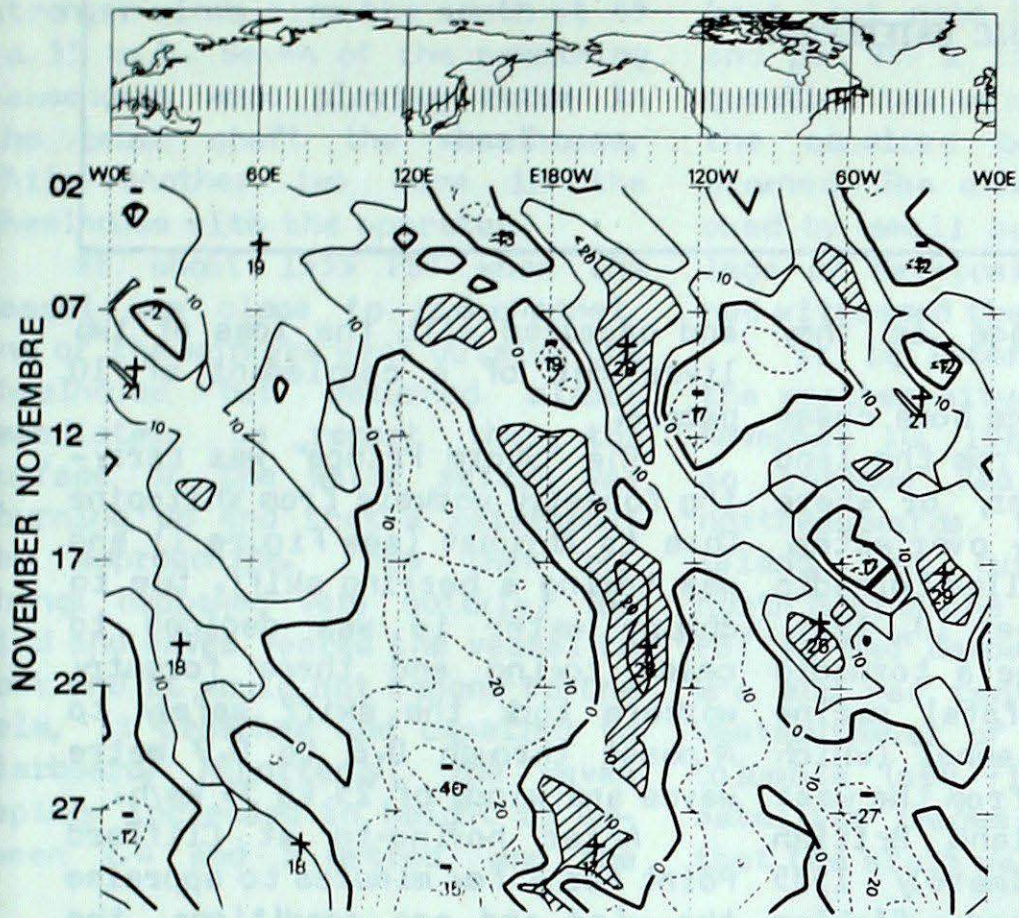
MEAN NOVEMBER 50 kPa CIRCULATION

The mean monthly circulation over the western portion of the hemisphere was highly anomalous compared to the mean for the period of 1951 to 1980. Very strong departures from normal occurred from Alaska eastwards to Europe. In fact, in this region, the November circulation pattern of ridges and troughs was about 180° out of phase with the normal. Of most significance to Canada were the strong blocking ridges over Alaska and southern Greenland, as well as the low latitude

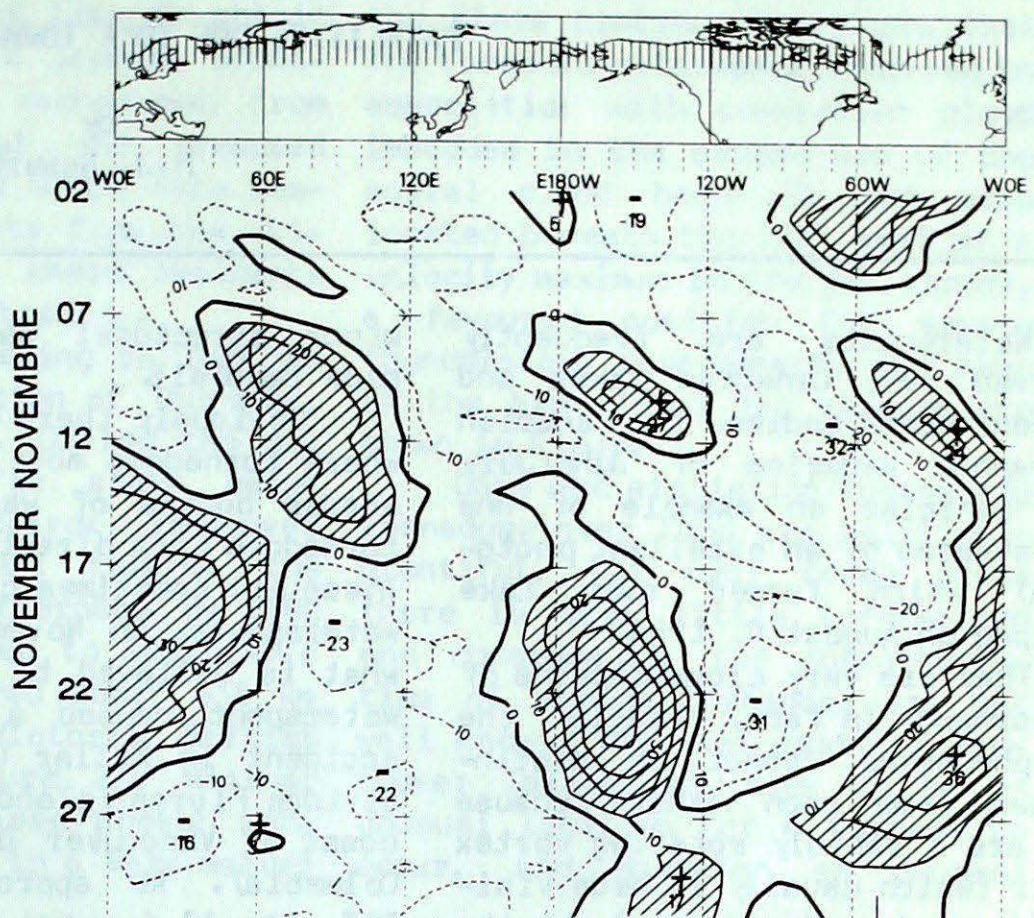
ridge over the eastern U.S. Both Hovmöller diagrams (for 45°N and 65°N) show the persistent ridge at about 150°W, which reached its maximum intensity about November 21st. At 65°N, the blocking high at approximately 50°W was strongly reinforced during the last two weeks of the month by the retrogression of a ridge from northern Russia, which ultimately retrogressed across northern Canada to join the Alaska ridge. The combination of the strongly anomalous ridge and trough couplet over the northeastern Pacific and western

North America resulted in a mean north to northwesterly circulation across western Canada. This in turn drove cold air southwards into British Columbia and the Prairies, producing a record breaking cold wave. Higher than normal heights over Baffin Island resulted in much warmer than normal temperatures in the eastern Canadian Arctic. The anomalously high 50 kPa heights over the U.S. Atlantic seaboard resulted in slightly above normal temperatures in southwestern Ontario.

ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION

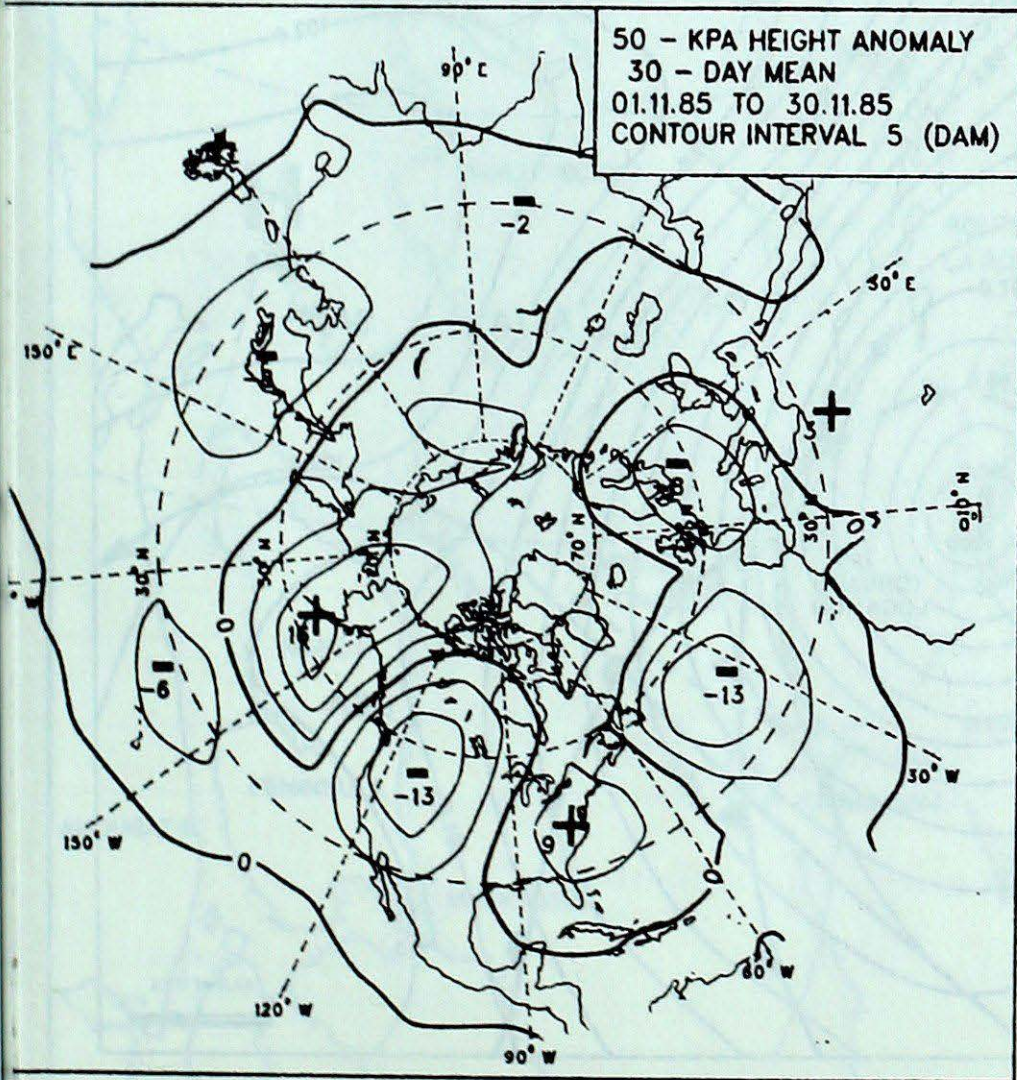


50 kPa 45 N Z = 550 dam

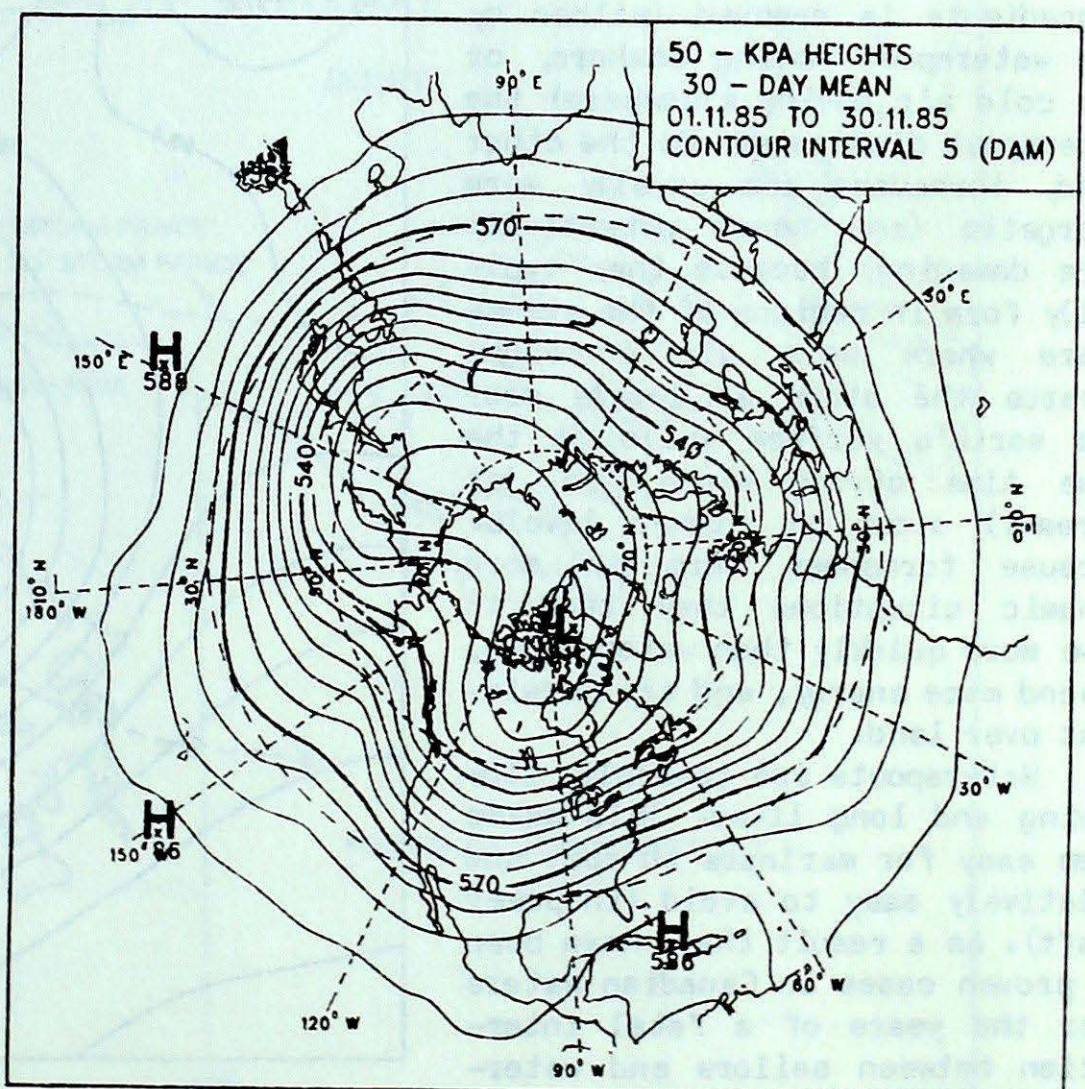


50 kPa 65 N Z = 530 dam

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



Mean 50 kPa height anomaly (dam) November 1985



Mean 50 kPa heights (dam) November 1985

FATALITIES DUE TO A TORNADIC WATERSPOUT

by
M.J. Newark

Waterspouts are frequently observed over Canadian lakes and adjacent ocean bodies. The Canadian Geographic magazine of June/July 1985 contains an example of one (illustrated by an excellent photograph) which formed over Lake Winnipeg on August 8, 1984.

They are very close cousins of the tornado. In fact, visually, the two phenomena cannot be distinguished from each other because both are a rapidly rotating vortex of air (which usually is made visible by condensed moisture) in the shape of a funnel or cone. However, they form in completely different meteorological circumstances which strongly influence their behaviour and potential for damage. The waterspout requires a sustaining marine environment and an atmosphere destabilized by cold air aloft. If one or the other of these ingredients is removed (either by the waterspout moving onshore, or the cold air moving elsewhere) the waterspout dissipates. On the other hand, tornadoes are usually more energetic (and hence potentially more damaging) because they typically form in regions of the atmosphere where warm air converges towards the storm at levels near the earth's surface while at the same time strong winds (or jet streams) occur at higher levels. Because tornadoes form in more dynamic situations they tend to move more quickly than waterspouts, expend more energy, and are persistent over land.

Waterspouts are generally slow moving and long lived. This makes them easy for mariners to spot and relatively easy to avoid (in power craft). As a result there have been no proven cases in Canadian waters over the years of a fatal interaction between sailors and waterspouts. However, they have been known to cause damage to the superstructure of boats, in one case partially lifting a vessel out of the water, and several have caused

minor structural damage as they made landfall.

Obviously there are some cases where tornadoes move from the land across bodies of water, or where tornadoes form directly over water. These are sometimes called tornadic waterspouts. On November 10, 1983, what is believed to be a tornadic waterspout caused a fatal marine accident in Millar Channel (which divides Flores Island from the west coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia). At approximately 1535 PST, the 11.6 metre wooden fishing boat, ironically named "Storm Prince", encountered the phenomenon

and capsized with the loss of two lives out of a complement of 10 people.

The "Storm Prince" was ferrying forestry workers from Whitepine Cove to Ahousat (see Figure 1) and was towing a herring skiff. Due to choppy water it was decided to cease towing and three forestry workers took the skiff safely to Ahousat through 0.6 to 0.9 metre waves and winds of 25 to 35 km/h.

After hoving-to at Clifford Point for a few minutes to appraise the wind and sea conditions, the operator of the "Storm Prince" started across Millar Channel in

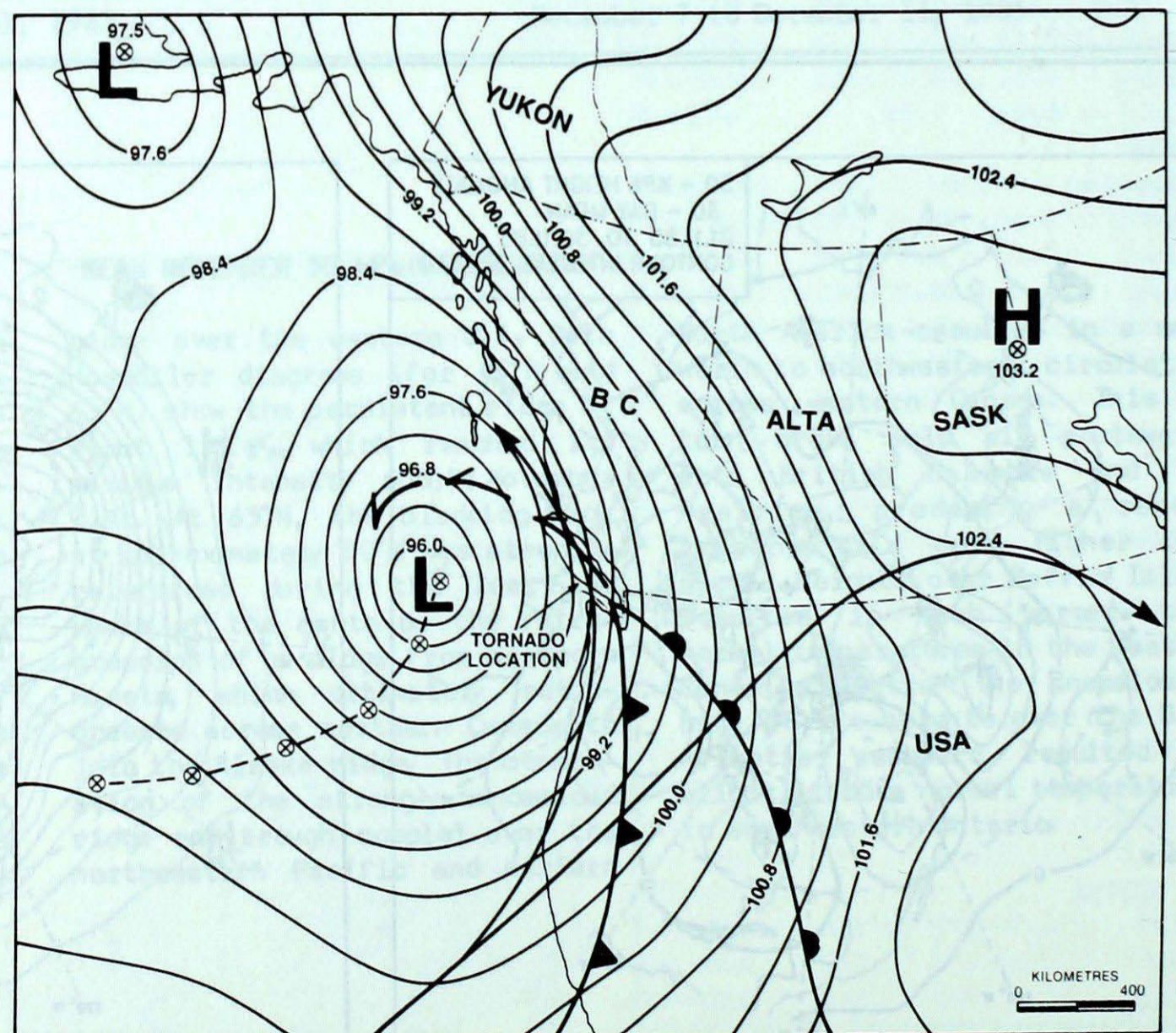


Fig. 1 The synoptic surface weather map for 1600 PST, November 10 1983. The isobars are labelled in kPa and the storm track is shown in 6-hourly intervals. The high level jet axes are indicated by the arrowed lines.

similar sea conditions encountered by the skiff, but with somewhat stronger winds from the south at 45 to 55 km/h. Seven of the remaining passengers were playing cards in the cabin abaft the wheelhouse, while another two were in the wheelhouse with the operator.

At about 1535 PST when the vessel was close to mid-channel, one of the workers went outside the wheelhouse but returned almost immediately to report that the surface of the water astern was churning up and that a waterspout was approaching. From then on, things happened very quickly. The wind and waves veered the vessel to port and it would not respond to the helm, it broached and capsized to starboard. Reportedly, the waves rapidly increased in height to between 2.4 and 3 metres, and the

wind was at least 110 km/h. All were able to scramble outside the boat, but none had time to obtain and put on a life jacket. Subsequently, two were washed away from the capsized boat and presumed drowned. The other eight were rescued by small boats from the village of Marktosis where residents had witnessed the tragedy.

It is interesting to look at the weather situation of Thursday, November 10, 1983. During the day an intense Pacific storm swept northeastwards towards Vancouver Island, but curved towards the north during the afternoon. By 1600 PST it had deepened to about 95.6 kPa and was centred about 650 km westsouthwest of Victoria, British Columbia (see Figure 2). Weather satellite images (see photo) show that the storm was in a very mature

stage of its life cycle, with 2½ spirals of warm air wrapped into the storm centre. It appears that the tornadic waterspout occurred in association with convective cloud imbedded in the second arm of the spiral cloud band. It was also located beneath the left exit of a velocity maximum in the jet stream, a favoured position for severe thunderstorm development. The axes of the high level jet streams are shown in Figure 2.

Data and statistics concerning tornadoes over land are relatively plentiful, but over ocean areas there is very little information and consequently the characteristics of marine tornadoes are not well known. The west coast of Vancouver Island may seem to be an unusual location for a tornado to occur, and November an unusual

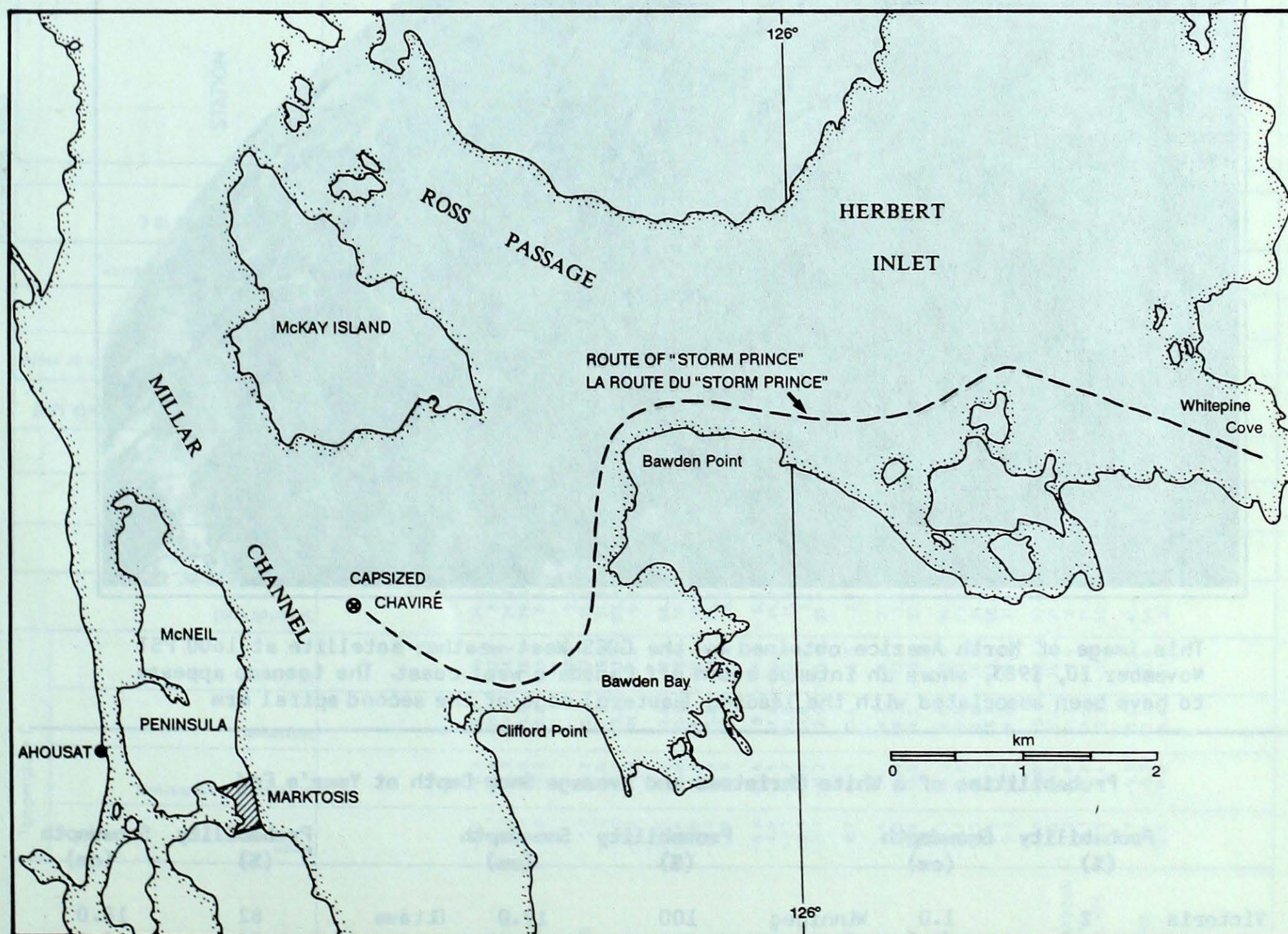


Fig. 2 The location in Millar Channel, British Columbia where the "Storm Prince" capsized after being struck by a tornado

FEATURE

month. However, in the United Kingdom (which experiences Atlantic storms in much the same way that Pacific storms affect Vancouver Island) tornadoes are frequent and the maximum number of tornadoes during the period 1960 to 1982 occurred in November. In fact, on November 23, 1981 a super-outbreak of 102 tornadoes formed in association with a vigorous storm (central pressure 98.6 kPa) centred near the Faero Islands (Elsom and Meaden, 1984).

Given the paucity of meteorological reports off Canada's west coast, and the sparse population along most of Canada's Pacific shore, it is possible that tornadoes are more common in those areas than is generally thought to be the case.

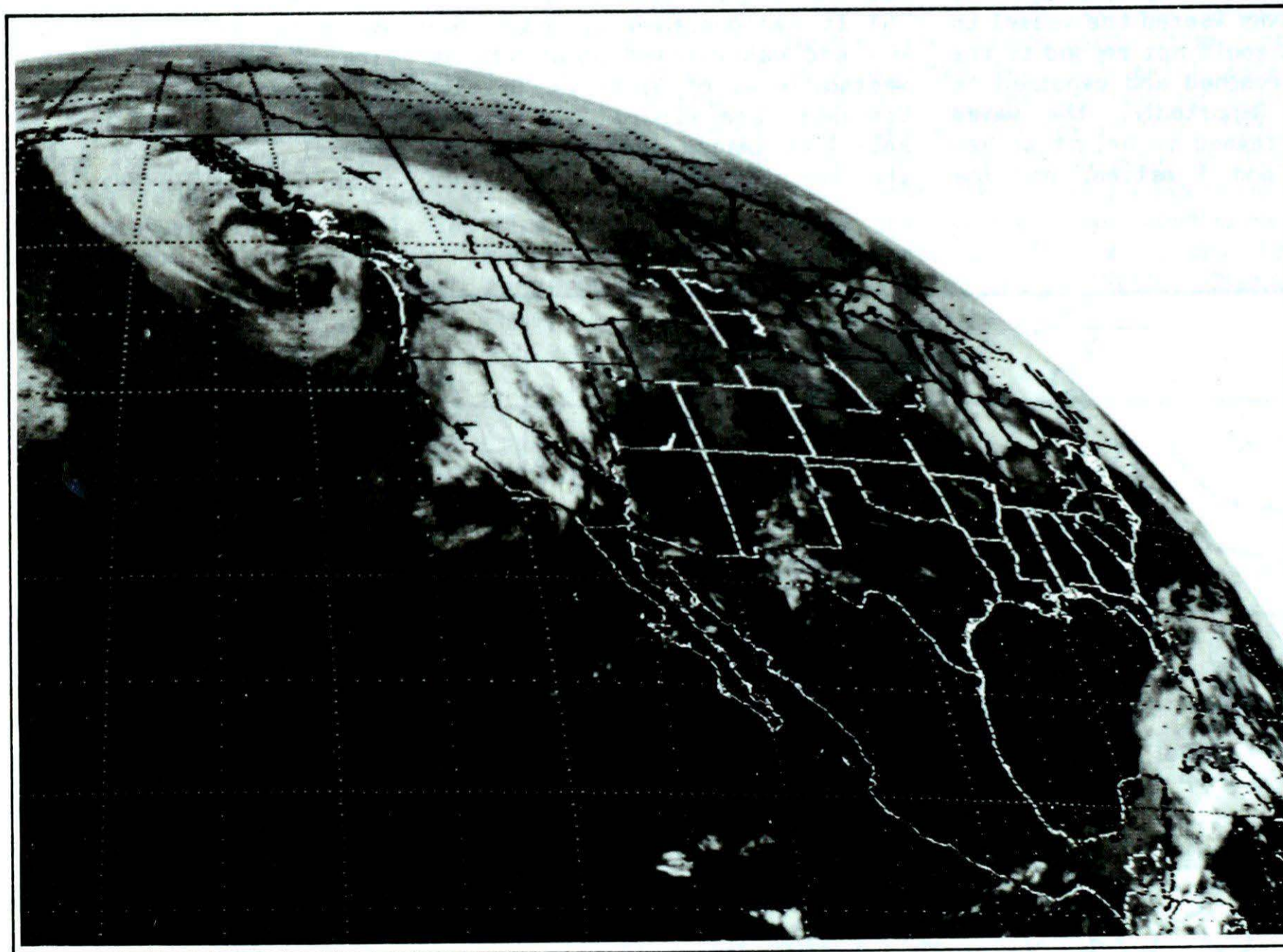
Further Reading

Canadian Coast Guard, 1985: Report of Investigation into the Circumstances attending the

capsizing and subsequent sinking of the Canadian Fishing Vessel "Storm Prince". Report no. 378, Ottawa.

Elsom, D.M. and G.T. Meaden, 1984: Spatial and Temporal Distribution of Tornadoes in the United Kingdom 1960-1982. *Weather*, Vol. 39, no. 10, pp. 317-323.

Seath, D.W., 1985: Waterspouts over Lake Winnipeg. *Canadian Geographic*, Vol. 105, no. 3, p. 88.



This image of North America obtained by the GOES West weather satellite at 1600 PST November 10, 1983, shows an intense storm off Canada's west coast. The tornado appears to have been associated with the leading (eastern) edge of the second spiral arm

Probabilities of a White Christmas and Average Snow Depth at Year's End

	Probability (%)	Snowdepth (cm)		Probability (%)	Snowdepth (cm)		Probability (%)	Snowdepth (cm)
Victoria	2	1.0	Winnipeg	100	19.0	Ottawa	82	18.0
Vancouver	7	4.0	Thunder Bay	100	27.0	Montreal	80	28.0
Edmonton	98	15.0	Windsor	48	3.0	Quebec City	100	46.0
Calgary	65	7.0	London	73	9.0	Saint John	68	14.0
Regina	93	17.0	Hamilton	60	6.0	Halifax	50	10.0
Saskatoon	100	14.0	Toronto	56	6.0	St. John's	62	13.0

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									
BRITISH COLUMBIA													
ABBOTSFORD	-0.7	-6.3	12.2	-16.7	24.6	447	168.5	87	10	14	105	145	561.3
ALERT BAY	2.1	-3.6	8.2	-12.6	8.7	126	76.4	36		13	X		532.5
AMPHITRITE POINT	3.1	-4.3	11.8	-6.9	24.3		172.1	43	9	14	X		448.1
BLUE RIVER	-12.3	-10.0	6.0	-36.9	39.6	70	38.2	5	15	6	92	198	MSG
BULL HARBOUR	0.8	-5.3	10.6	-13.8	5.4	131	163.8	60	1	12	X		514.9
CAPE SCOTT													
CAPE ST. JAMES	1.7	-5.2	10.3	-10.7	2.2	53	125.0	37		12	X		MSG
CASTLEGAR	-4.9	-6.6	7.8	-19.5	31.8	105	92.6	49	3	14	113	*	488.6
COMOX	0.1	-5.2	13.2	-13.3	33.3	416	48.4	59	8	13	71	124	685.0
CRANBROOK	-9.7	-7.9	11.1	-31.8	6.3	26	70.5	36	12	11	X		538.1
DEASE LAKE													
ETHELDA BAY	-18.5	-10.0	2.8	-42.5	54.8	157	35.5	121	29	8	86	142	1094.3
FORT NELSON	-1.4	-6.6	10.0	-18.4	10.9	106	163.2	41	2	13	X		531.8
FORT ST. JOHN	-17.5	-5.5	-4.4	-40.3	18.9	66	13.9	61	26	3	65	*	1066.7
HOPE	-15.9	-9.9	5.0	-39.2	25.4	82	20.2	64	7	7	X		1016.5
KAMLOOPS													
KELOWNA	-2.9	-7.6	15.1	-21.4	9.1		255.2	114	4	12	29	99	624.8
LANGARA													
LYTTON	-8.0	-9.6	8.1	-28.3	6.6	56	10.5	47		4	90	127	780.2
MACKENZIE	-7.4	-8.5	11.4	-28.4	19.2	150	32.0	132	3	6	73	126	760.9
MCINNIS ISLAND													
PENTICTON	-5.1	-10.7	11.8	-22.3	11.3	198	14.9	7	5	6	X		691.2
PORT ALBERNI	-6.3	-8.9	11.0	-27.7	3.2	14	6.4	8		2	86	132	726.8
PORT HARDY	-15.1	-11.2	2.0	-35.6	35.0	70	31.4	51	21	11	63	130	992.7
PRINCE GEORGE	0.7	-5.3	10.6	-16.8	2.7	45	104.0	33	0	10	X		520.5
PRINCE RUPERT													
PRINCE GEORGE	-0.4	*	14.7	-16.8	21.2	*	50.4	*	6	11	83	*	548.2
QUESNEL	0.0	-5.3	9.3	-12.5	7.2	180	102.3	41	2	13	118	190	544.0
SANDSPIT	-15.4	-12.5	4.5	-35.7	37.9	95	24.9	49	10	7	106	163	1001.2
SMITHERS													
TERRACE	-3.1	-6.9	8.6	-20.6	30.9	351	162.3	60	2	10	119	239	634.4
VANCOUVER HARBOUR	-10.7	-9.8	10.8	-34.5	23.9	102	26.2	69	15	10	88	*	MSG
VANCOUVER INT'L	-13.5	-11.7	5.6	-36.0	34.2	119	31.6	73	5	8	X		943.9
VICTORIA GONZ. HTS	-6.4	-7.1	5.7	-23.6	38.0	74	66.6	78	3	8	79	190	730.4
WILLIAMS LAKE													
WILLIAMS LAKE	0.3	-5.2	9.8	-15.6	21.6	400	93.0	51	3	13	107	167	533.3

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									
YUKON TERRITORY													
BURWASH	-20.1	-6.7	-2.7	-38.7	0.8	5	6.1	33	5	2	X		1141.9
DAWSON	-25.5	-7.4	-7.0	-42.1	20.0	79	12.9	51	22	3	X		1298.1
MAYO	-26.4	-11.2	-5.8	-42.0	21.8	85	12.8	52	19	6	X		1328.5
WATSON LAKE	-23.2	-9.4	0.6	-47.5	14.7	39	10.6	33	17	6	49	114	1237.7
WHITEHORSE	-18.2	-9.4	-0.2	-37.1	24.0	100	13.6	68	15	3	75	128	1083.3
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES													
ALERT	-28.0	-1.4	-15.3	-33.9	16.8	193	10.2	122	17	3	0		1380.4
BAKER LAKE	-20.3	0.0	-1.9	-37.0	12.8	73	10.7	64	19	6	24	47	1149.6
CAMBRIDGE BAY	-23.4	0.4	-11.0	-36.5	4.6	51	2.3	29	13	1	14	147	1241.2
CAPE DYER	-11.9	2.8	6.2	-29.8	103.4	151	67.2	113	21	11	X		896.9
CAPE PARRY	-20.2	-1.9	-4.4	-31.5	9.2	60	6.8	70	10	1	X		1146.5
CLYDE													
COPPERMINE	-16.8	0.6	2.0	-33.0	21.8	132	19.6	129	13	9	4	95	1042.9
CORAL HARBOUR	-22.6	-2.9	-4.4	-41.0	26.9	178	17.2	120	18	7	10	81	1217.4
EUREKA	-15.6	1.9	1.0	-34.0	38.0	209	43.2	240	30	8	33	58	1009.7
FORT RELIANCE	-34.7	-3.2	-14.1	-41.1	0.6	20	0.6	24	12	0	0		1580.6
FORT SIMPSON													
FORT SMITH	-17.7	-3.7	-2.8	-38.3	51.6	200	35.0	161	27	13	X		1073.1
FROBISHER BAY	-20.2	-4.6	-6.2	-41.6	29.0	114	21.9	80	26	6	52	101	1147.2
HALL BEACH	-17.7	-6.1	-2.2	-40.6	37.6	130	20.0	76	24	4	34	78	1069.2
HAY RIVER	-9.6	3.4	5.2	-25.7	22.8	61	20.0	58	12	7	43	94	828.9
INUVIK	-20.8	0.7	-0.1	-32.7	16.6	128	16.5	130	16	2	X		1165.8
MOULD BAY	-17.1	-5.8	-2.4	-40.8	30.7	78	30.7	83	31	12	X		1055.3
NORMAN WELLS	-20.8	-0.1	-0.5	-36.8	19.9	88	11.7	65	14	4	16	89	1162.3
POND INLET	-26.8	-0.2	-13.7	-35.3	18.6	422	9.1	245	30	4	0		1344.5
RESOLUTE	-21.8	-3.6	-3.5	-37.1	29.8	139	26.2	125	20	7	17	52	1195.2
SACHS HARBOUR	-22.0	1.6	-0.5	-34.9	22.8	76	11.2	76	25	2	X		1201.3
YELLOWKNIFE	-25.2	-0.7	-10.3	-34.4	3.9	63	3.7	64	29	0	0		1296.4
ALBERTA													
BANFF	-21.9	0.1	-6.1	-32.6	3.5	39	3.7	50	6	2	6	139	1187.1
BROOKS	-19.0	-4.9	-2.1	-39.8	45.1	150	31.4	128	33	8	39	93	1110.5
CALGARY INT'L	-13.7	-9.8	6.0	-34.5	23.6	73	18.4	59	14	5	X		
COLD LAKE	-13.6	-10.6	9.5	-35.0	23.6	156	17.4	114	7		93	*	
CORONATION	-12.6	-9.9	11.6	-33.8	20.0	122	11.2	88	5	4	114	92	917.4
EDMONTON INT'L	-15.7	-9.5	1.8	-34.2	22.7	107	15.5	76	16	7	80	84	
EDMONTON MUNI.	-14.2	-9.3	8.6	-34.1	7.0	44	5.6	37	2	2	114	88	966.3
EDMONTON NAMAO	-14.0	-8.5	7.7	-34.0	11.7	65	11.5	68	6	4	92	89	960.7
EDSON	-12.9	-9.2	8.1	-34.1	14.1	91	13.7	87	6	5	101	94	925.9
FORT CHIPEWYAN	-15.6	-9.2	7.6	-35.4	18.2	108	8.0	44	12	2	X		962.1
	-15.6	-9.2	8.0	-39.2	51.0	199	33.2	164	22	9	88	94	1008.1
	-18.2	-7.3	2.5	-38.0	30.8	123	30.8	132			X		

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	Mean	Difference from Normal	Maximum	Minimum									
FORT MCMURRAY	-16.3	-8.1	6.4	-37.1	14.3	49	10.1	40	17	5	81	97	1029.6
GRANDE PRAIRIE	-15.5	-9.5	5.7	-39.4	21.7	83	17.4	62	13	10	95	*	1004.9
HIGH LEVEL	-19.9	-8.5	-3.0	-43.4	17.1	58	15.0	53	31	6	47	66	1135.4
JASPER	-14.8	-10.9	4.5	-38.8	19.8	80	14.0	47	19	4	109	*	972.2
LETHBRIDGE	-12.8	-12.0	15.6	-34.4	36.5	194	36.1	214	11	11	77	*	922.7
MEDICINE HAT	-13.0	-11.4	17.0	-35.2	21.7	153	22.5	154	9	7	118	105	928.6
PEACE RIVER	-17.2	-9.1	3.8	-37.8	32.9	149	30.1	150	30	10	X		1054.9
RED DEER	-13.9	-9.3	7.1	-34.6	16.0	105	13.4	88	10	4	X		953.6
ROCKY MTN HOUSE	-13.0	-9.4	11.2	-38.7	40.0	202	31.4	175	22	9	X		976.9
SLAVE LAKE	-15.1	-8.8	5.1	-36.1	26.4	112	17.5	73	12	7	76	76	992.1
SUFFIELD	-13.2	*	15.9	-36.0	10.4	*	9.2	*	4	4	112	*	934.6
WHITECOURT	-14.3	-8.0	12.6	-37.7	34.0	155	21.9	93	8	9	X		969.4
SASKATCHEWAN													
BROADVIEW	-13.9	-8.4	7.6	-35.2	25.5	171	25.1	187	8	7	120	111	955.6
COLLINS BAY	-19.4	-6.9	1.2	-33.7	34.4	62	17.5	40	18	6	73	*	1130.4
CREE LAKE	-18.6	-8.2	2.4	-37.5	17.2	61	12.7	60	17	6	74	117	1096.6
ESTEVAN	-11.5	-7.9	14.4	-31.5	21.0	140	12.4	76	7	3	113	94	885.2
HUDSON BAY	-15.5	-8.4	6.1	-38.7	20.8	73	28.6	114	12	5	94	*	1004.3
KINDERSLEY	-14.4	-9.2	11.2	-34.2	10.0	98	9.0	72	3	5	X		972.0
LA RONGE	-15.9	-8.0	5.5	-37.6	3.1	8	2.1	7	0	0	X		1028.7
MEADOW LAKE	-17.4	-10.8	2.8	-41.5	14.0	74	13.2	61	5	6	92	*	1063.9
MOOSE JAW	-12.7	-9.1	8.2	-31.5	16.8	89	22.9	137	8	6	112	101	921.9
NIPAWIN	-16.7	*	4.5	-37.4	15.0	*	12.6	*	4	6	98	98	1039.6
NORTH BATTLEFORD	-16.2	-10.4	5.4	-35.8	13.3	97	12.4	86	6	4	X		1025.2
PRINCE ALBERT	-16.7	-9.5	4.0	-36.8	12.4	71	14.1	82	5	4	86	101	1042.0
REGINA	-13.6	-8.5	7.4	-32.4	18.2	128	23.0	170	6	5	110	105	948.1
SASKATOON	-14.9	-9.2	6.9	-33.3	8.6	66	8.2	55	4	2	X		987.9
SWIFT CURRENT	-13.8	-10.1	11.7	-33.7	17.8	119	18.0	113	9	4	120	108	952.6
URANIUM CITY	-17.7	-6.4	-0.8	-37.6	51.9	118	34.3	119	31	14	X		1069.5
WYNYARD	-15.1	-9.4	7.0	-35.0	16.4	88	23.4	121	7	5	85	90	992.6
YORKTON	-15.0	-9.1	7.1	-37.5	20.0	102	26.7	132	9	9	98	108	990.0
MANITOBA													
BRANDON	-13.6	-7.9	8.6	-34.4	19.7	118	19.9	109	12	7	X		949.1
CHURCHILL	-16.8	-4.7	0.2	-31.5	49.6	119	46.2	119	6	8	102	206	1045.0
DAUPHIN	-13.0	-7.8	8.3	-34.5	18.4	76	23.9	94	6	9	106	113	930.7
GILLAM	-16.1	-4.0	1.7	-36.2	29.8	67	27.4	79	14	5	X		1023.3
GIMLI	-12.0	-7.4	9.5	-34.3	43.4	151	50.0	167	24	10	113	119	899.4
ISLAND LAKE	-12.2	-3.8	8.0	-34.8	35.7	71	34.3	87	12	6	X		905.4
LYNN LAKE	-18.8	-6.5	0.8	-37.7	10.0	26	10.0	30	10	6	X		1102.9
NORWAY HOUSE	-13.9	*	5.8	-35.9	33.0	*	32.2	*	18	3	X	*	956.7
PILOT MOUND	-12.7	-7.6	10.5	-35.1	33.8	177	33.8	157	24	8	X		921.1

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	Mean	Difference from Normal	Maximum	Minimum									
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE	-11.5	-7.4	10.7	-34.5	52.4	455	32.4	110	21	8	X		883.2
THE PAS	-14.3	-6.8	4.5	-35.5	15.8	49	14.3	49	8	4	104	154	970.6
THOMPSON	-17.7	-5.8	0.5	-41.1	22.5	66	21.9	70	10	2	109	161	1071.5
WINNIPEG INT'L	-11.9	-7.4	9.4	-34.0	44.5	203	43.8	173	11	9	113	124	897.3
ONTARIO													
ATIKOKAN	-10.8	-6.2	6.8	-37.4	73.1	178	74.5	182	34	13	76	105	864.8
BIG TROUT LAKE	-12.7	-3.7	4.8	-31.0	18.2	*	23.9	58	9	8	87	*	920.8
EARLTON	-4.3	-1.8	14.1	-19.2	15.1	38	72.3	102	3	11	X		666.3
GERALDTON	-10.7	-5.2	8.4	36.4	100.8	180	118.6	192	42	14	X		861.8
GORE BAY	1.6	-0.3	14.6	-9.5	26.3	102	115.3	141	14	16	X		495.1
HAMILTON RBG	4.4	-0.1	19.5	-3.1	22.8	308	230.3	350	0	17	42	*	422.2
HAMILTON	4.0	0.6	19.0	-3.5	19.4	168	199.4	292	4	17	X		422.2
KAPUSKASING	-7.8	-3.4	14.3	-23.6	66.7	108	110.0	137	20	15	X		772.7
KENORA	-10.3	-5.7	9.2	-31.3	59.8	160	58.4	144	39	14	X		853.3
KINGSTON	2.7	-0.7	14.7	-6.0	11.8	81	103.6	123		16	63	81	462.2
LANSDOWNE HOUSE	-11.7	-4.3	4.8	-33.4	46.7	98	57.4	122	28	11	X		892.3
LONDON	4.2	1.1	18.9	-4.4	8.4	34	149.0	175	54	17	17	22	416.4
MOOSONEE	-7.7	-3.2	15.1	-26.2	61.9	130	76.2	114	50	8	68	132	770.3
MOUNT FOREST	1.5	-0.1	17.7	-7.2	13.1	35	125.9	131	14	28	47	47	494.3
MUSKOKA	0.8	-0.5	16.3	-10.6	43.5	107	130.9	129	8	17	X		504.3
NORTH BAY	-1.7	-0.7	15.3	-14.4	17.4	50	86.5	99	9	16	69	105	592.0
OTTAWA INT'L	0.3	-0.9	18.2	-10.2	20.4	89	63.0	81	6	15	15		532.1
PETAWAWA	-0.7	-0.6	18.0	-13.6	21.7	114	68.9	104	4	13	X		561.0
PETERBOROUGH	1.8	-0.3	18.5	-7.4	14.5	91	154.3	222	1	15	X		485.9
PICKLE LAKE	-12.6	-5.0	5.1	-38.8	80.4	165	58.0	118	32	11	X		929.1
RED LAKE	-11.9	-6.1	8.8	-38.7	43.6	130	39.4	98	31	10	91	*	898.0
ST. CATHARINES	4.9	0.2	20.9	-2.3	18.0	219	210.6	338	2	17	X		392.3
SARNIA	4.6	0.4	18.7	-3.9	5.0	31	130.9	168	18	25	27	71	400.8
SAULT STE. MARIE	0.2	-0.5	13.7	-12.3	47.2	114	103.2	120	16	18	46		536.0
SIMCOE	4.6	1.0	19.0	-4.0	19.5	119	234.7	296	7	17	X		403.6
SIoux LOOKOUT	-11.2	-5.9	6.6	-35.4	77.6	170	84.9	170	52	12	X		866.0
SUDBURY	-2.1	-0.9	14.6	-12.9	12.6	39	90.8	116	6	11	73	93	601.7
THUNDER BAY	-6.9	-4.3	8.9	-29.0	86.0	288	95.8	181	53	14	78	90	746.8
TIMMINS	-6.2	-2.4	14.4	-22.8	39.5	64	81.9	103	7	17	X		712.2
TORONTO	4.4	-0.5	17.8	-3.2	13.8	186	186.2	272	0	16	40	*	397.0
TORONTO INT'L	3.4	0.1	19.0	-4.5	11.0	137	161.8	258	1	18	X		437.9
TORONTO ISLAND	5.0	0.4	17.7	-3.2	10.8	183	176.4	274		16	X		389.5
TRENTON	2.7	-0.5	17.7	-5.5	11.6	88	169.3	196	1	15	X		458.7
WATERLOO-WELL	2.6	0.0	18.3	-5.7	16.8	117	162.0	224	2	16	X		462.0
WAWA	-3.7	*	15.4	-20.4	47.1	*	109.3	*	15	15	*		650.0
WIARTON	3.1	0.2	19.7	-5.2	42.9	108	171.4	180	3	18	25	41	447.2
WINDSOR	6.0	1.6	19.0	-3.0	9.8	85	156.2	239	19	19	X		358.8

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	Mean	Difference from Normal	Maximum	Minimum									
QUEBEC													
BAGOTVILLE	-3.6	-1.6	15.1	-22.7	34.6	73	53.4	72	6	13	X		648.6
BAIE COMEAU	-4.0	-2.2	11.4	-18.4	42.6	120	76.2	95	9	10	93	*	658.3
BLANC SABLON	-3.0	-2.6	9.0	-14.5	12.8	35	30.4	31	2	8	109	*	585.8
CHIBOUGAMAU	-7.1	-1.7	11.1	-26.2	41.0	77	65.0	84	9	12	52	105	751.2
GASPE	1.8	2.0	10.4	-14.4	28.4	91	93.2	111	2	9	102	*	592.2
INUKJUAK	-7.0	0.2	6.1	-22.5	45.4	119	42.6	107	29	12	39	140	749.0
KUUJJUAQ	-8.7	-0.4	7.3	-25.0	71.8	200	69.2	172	37	16	53	102	794.1
KUUJJUARAPIK	-5.9	-1.0	10.6	-22.3	55.8	106	73.6	120	17	11	56	145	717.0
LA GRANDE RIVIERE	-7.5	*	10.4	-24.0	89.2	*	83.1	*	31	15	55	*	765.2
MANIWAKI	-1.5	-1.2	16.4	-14.4	18.2	70	50.0	67	6	10	63	96	584.6
MATAGAMI	-7.0	-1.8	13.5	-24.5	59.1	139	72.5	113	15	16	61	130	750.2
MONT JOLI	-2.3	-2.0	13.2	-13.5	30.4	85	50.4	67	10	10	85	111	608.3
MONTREAL INT'L	1.0	-1.0	18.1	-10.0	14.7	69	74.8	92	14	80	93		508.8
MONTREAL M INT'L	-0.5	*	16.7	-13.5	22.4	*	79.0	*	4	12	94	*	554.9
NATASHQUAN	-2.8	-1.7	12.6	-13.6	19.3	60	54.7	47	9	133	156		620.7
NITCHEQUON	-9.0	-0.7	6.0	-23.9	32.8	64	36.4	57	18	9	62	180	808.0
QUEBEC	-1.4	-1.2	12.2	-17.0	36.2	106	69.0	71	13	12	73	98	580.8
ROBERVAL	-3.8	-1.6	15.3	-18.8	27.6	58	50.6	67	8	10	87	*	646.1
SCHEFFERVILLE	-9.4	-0.4	5.9	-22.5	35.9	58	34.9	53	12	11	56	*	821.0
SEPT-ILES	-4.3	-1.8	11.6	-18.0	16.6	32	53.0	52	4	7	116	123	667.8
SHERBROOKE	-0.4	-0.8	18.5	-17.9	33.7	91	108.6	120	10	13	69	*	535.5
STE AGATHE DES MONTS	-2.3	-0.8	14.7	-15.1	35.3	85	76.9	75	11	13	69	98	607.7
ST-HUBERT	0.5	-1.3	16.0	-12.0	12.3	51	90.4	101	14	14	MSG		526.3
VAL D'OR	-5.2	-1.8	14.5	-21.8	24.8	51	74.6	94	5	10	63	106	694.2
NEW BRUNSWICK													
CHARLO	-2.4	-2.1	11.4	-15.1	34.7	93	81.6	97	8	11	98	104	729.2
CHATHAM	-1.5	-2.4	11.2	-14.8	31.0	118	112.7	110	6	13	84	84	582.9
FREDERICTON	0.2	-1.2	12.8	-14.4	20.5	100	129.1	121	12	12	78	*	534.8
MONCTON	0.0	-2.0	13.6	-12.6	16.9	78	112.8	102	16	93	96		539.9
SAINT JOHN	1.3	-1.0	12.4	-11.6	12.6	148	136.5	93	12	84	86		501.6

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													
GREENWOOD	3.1	-0.8	15.5	-2.9	13.2	90	98.5	90					
HALIFAX INT'L	3.1	-0.3	13.2	-9.2	11.3	94	113.1	74	0	13	X		448.5
SABLE ISLAND	5.8	-1.5	13.8	-2.4	1.4	45	146.2	107	0	15	MSG	85	471.9
SHEARWATER	3.3	-1.3	12.2	-8.3	11.3	144	109.6	76	0	10	86	79	367.5
SYDNEY	2.3	-1.5	11.6	-9.2	26.3	219	105.7	65	0	14	78	104	440.9
TRURO	1.5	-1.4	14.0	-11.6	29.6	229	112.2	96	3	13	75	89	470.1
YARMOUTH	4.6	-0.6	14.5	-4.5	2.2	34	161.9	120					495.7
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND													
CHARLOTTETOWN	1.2	-1.7	12.6	-10.0	23.5	108	105.4	87	1	12	X		504.4
SUMMERSIDE	2.9	-0.1	12.7	-9.3	25.1	147	94.6	94		12	82	86	503.4
NEWFOUNDLAND													
ARGENTIA	2.2	-2.8	12.4	-6.6	27.3	853	99.5	94					
BATTLE HARBOUR	-3.7	-3.1	11.0	-16.8	19.8	*	34.0	54	15	9	X		476.4
BONAVISTA	1.0	-2.4	10.9	-5.6	22.4	200	66.4	68		9	X		627.2
BURCEO	1.2	-2.0	11.8	-7.2	11.9	100	118.2	66	0	12	X		510.8
CARTWRIGHT	-3.1	-1.3	7.0	-13.3	21.6	46	39.4	49	0	10	114	143	504.2
CHURCHILL FALLS	-8.3	-0.4	6.1	-21.4	23.4	33	21.6	27	15	9	83	119	632.4
COMFORT COVE	-0.7	-2.6	10.7	-10.0	18.6	55	55.4	51		8	76	146	787.5
DANIEL'S HARBOUR	-0.8	-2.6	9.5	-6.5	6.2	23	30.0	29	1	11	X		567.2
DEER LAKE	-1.1	-2.1	9.3	-11.5	32.9	94	70.7	65	1	10	73	148	565.3
GANDER INT'L	-1.2	-3.0	11.0	-10.0	23.6	74	71.8	66		11	X		572.5
GOOSE	-5.1	-1.3	8.8	-19.3	17.8	31	24.3	32		11	75	112	575.1
PORT-AUX-BASQUES	1.3	-1.9	12.0	-6.8	41.6	364	138.2	88	6	9	101	153	690.4
ST ANTHONY	-3.1	-2.2	6.0	-14.6	23.4	51	62.4	54	18	18	79	*	498.3
ST JOHN'S	0.3	-3.1	10.4	-7.5	30.7	144	103.7	63	8	14	X		629.9
ST LAWRENCE	1.5	-2.1	11.1	-7.4	22.1	245	167.3	113		14	56	81	529.6
STEPHENVILLE	1.0	-1.9	11.2	-6.0	35.6	145	77.5	63	12	12	X		
WABUSH LAKE	-8.7	-0.6	10.9	-23.3	34.0	49	34.7	45	8	15	73	133	800.1

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

AGROCLIMATOLOGICAL STATIONS

NOVEMBER 1985

STATION	Temperature C				Snowfall (cm)	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)	Degree days above 5 C	
	Mean	Difference from Normal	Maximum	Minimum							This month	Since jan. 1st
BRITISH COLUMBIA												
AGASSIZ	-1.3	-7.3	14.0	-19.0	6.4	176.4	83	0	13	93	17.8	2072.8
KAMLOOPS												
SIDNEY												
SUMMERLAND	-6.0	-8.5	9.0	-23.0	10.0	17.4	69	7	6	83	0.0	2165.0
ALBERTA												
BEAVERLODGE	-15.0	-9.9	5.0	-41.0	28.0	23.0	86	16	8	84	0.0	1183.8
ELLERSLIE	-14.3	-9.4	8.0	-38.5	13.3	13.3	81	10	5	98	0.0	1224.5
FORT VERMILLION												
LACOMBE	-12.8	-8.4	8.0	-34.5	13.6	12.1	87	10	6	102	0.0	1376.6
LETHBRIDGE												
VAUXHALL												
VEGREVILLE	-15.8	-9.7	5.0	-37.0	15.4	15.4	105	10	8		0.0	1194.9
SASKATCHEWAN												
INDIAN HEAD	-13.6	-8.5	8.5	-34.5	23.4	24.8	145	8	5		0.0	1507.0
MELFORT	-16.6	-9.7	6.0	-36.5	14.8	14.8	78	10	5	66	36.5	1261.0
REGINA	-14.2	-8.5	3.0	-35.0	14.3	23.6	175	3	8		0.0	1333.8
SASKATOON	-15.4	-9.9	7.0	-33.5	7.4	9.8	61	4	4	90	0.0	1438.5
SCOTT	-16.2	-10.0	7.0	-35.0	12.8	16.6	120	11	4	97	0.0	1298.8
SWIFT CURRENT SOUTH	-13.7	-9.8	13.0	-34.0	12.9	16.0	123	5	5	101	0.0	1582.2
MANITOBA												
BRANDON	-13.0	-8.0	9.0	-36.5	20.5	20.5	103	7	7	102	0.5	1537.0
GLENLEA	-12.5	-7.6	10.0	-36.5	26.2	33.6	139	24	8	103	0.5	1630.9
MORDEN	-11.2	-7.7	10.5	-34.0	53.8	54.4	213	22	6	101	2.0	1750.5
ONTARIO												
DELHI	4.4	0.7	19.5	-5.0	4.4	195.1	237	T	21	37	43.7	2295.8
ELORA	1.9	0.0	17.6	-8.2	8.3	122.9	187	T	16		22.5	1908.8

STATION	Temperature C				Snowfall (cm)	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)	Degree days above 5 C	
	Mean	Difference from Normal	Maximum	Minimum							This month	Since jan. 1st
QUEBEC												
GUELPH	2.3	-0.2	18.4	-5.7	12.5	153.5	205	T	20	32	23.8	2017.2
HARROW	5.7	1.2	17.3	-3.5	8.0	192.1	286	0	21	34	66.5	2639.6
KAPUSKASING												
MERIVALE												
OTTAWA	1.2	-0.4	18.1	-9.0	14.2	46.7	63	4	11	68	27.6	2137.1
SMITHFIELD												
VINELAND STATION	3.6	0.6	19.0	-6.0	3.5	192.3	218	0	15		40.8	2220.3
WOODSLEE												
NEW BRUNSWICK												
FREDERICTON												
NOVA SCOTIA												
KENTVILLE	3.3	1.4	20.0	-13.0	10.9	84.2	105	1	11	68	23.8	2045.4
NAPPAN	3.3	-0.7	15.5	-9.5	6.3	98.4	82	T	11	67	38.1	1887.4
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND												
CHARLOTTETOWN												
NEWFOUNDLAND												
ST. JOHN'S WEST	2.1	-0.9	15.0	-14.0	15.8	015.4	98	2	13	74	35.5	1852.0

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Vol. 7 #26-49 1985 e2