

Climatic Perspectives

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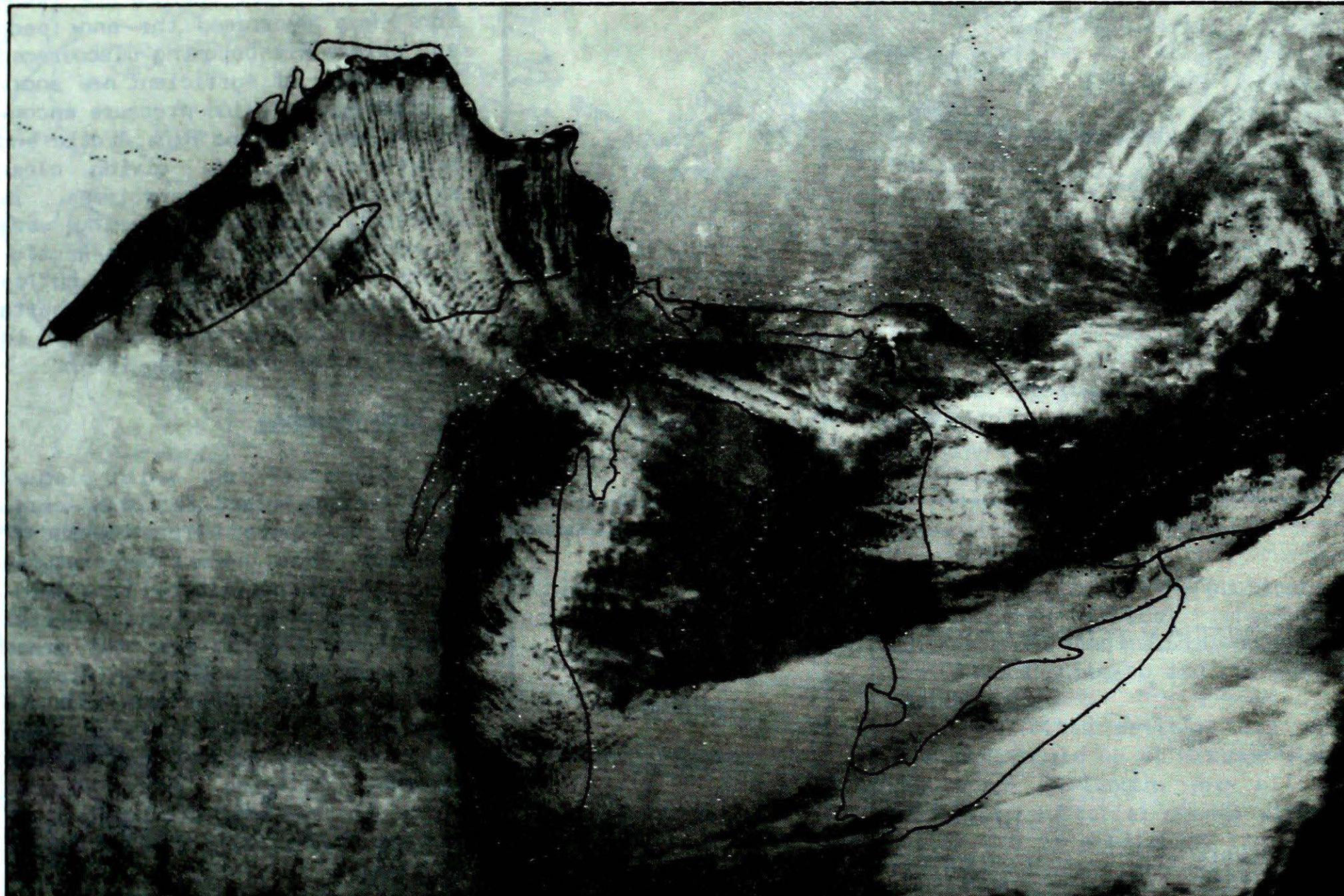
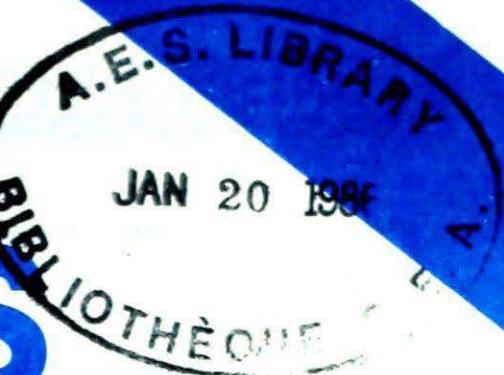
CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES

OTM

A weekly review of Canadian climate

Dec 31, 1985 to Jan 6, 1986

JAN 20 1986



This NOAA 9 infrared satellite picture enlargement taken on January 6, 1986 shows the effect the relatively warm open waters of the Great Lakes have in controlling local weather patterns. Lines of cloud, some several hundred kilometres long and frequently associated with heavy snow squalls, can be seen streaming across the lee shorelines. A smaller scale photo and additional information inside.

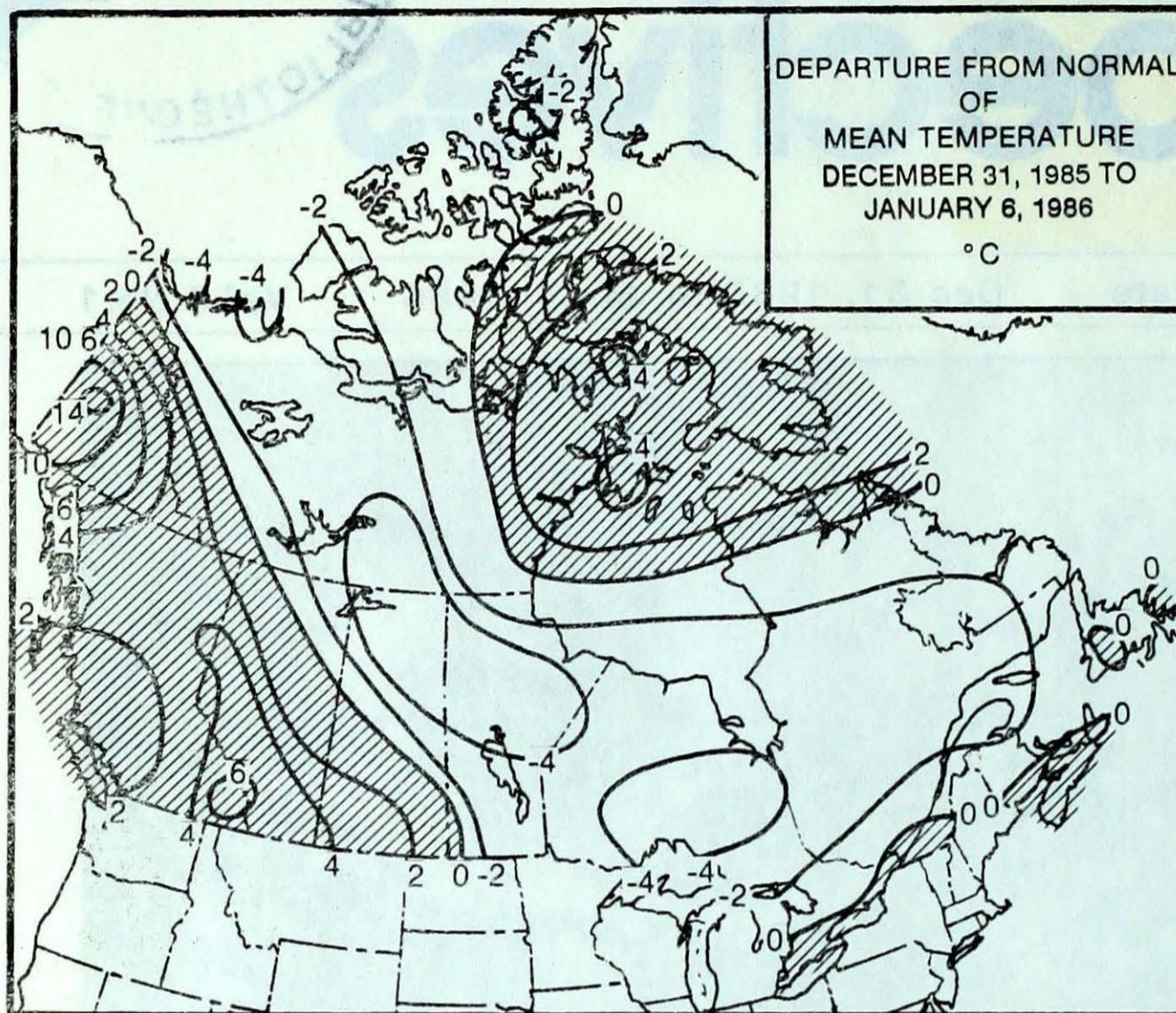
Major winter storms bury parts of Atlantic Canada

- hurricane force winds batter Coastal Regions
- many rural communities paralyzed by huge drifts
- transportation brought to a standstill - communications cut

NON-CIRCULATING

Canada

TEMPERATURE



ACROSS THE COUNTRY...

Yukon and Northwest Territories

In the Yukon, the first week of the new year continued to be unusually mild. Except for central portions of the Territory, snowfalls were light. Mild temperature readings have decreased the snow pack and skiers are becoming discouraged by the lack of sufficient new snow. A cold dome of high pressure encompassed much of the high Arctic and Mackenzie District, giving clear skies and cold temperatures. In contrast, above normal readings were in evidence in the eastern Arctic. Overall snowfalls were light, but up to 10 cm of snow fell across parts of Baffin Island. Most roads are in normal winter driving condition.

British Columbia

Widespread fog, which plagued the lower mainland for many days, finally dissipated before the end of the year. Above normal temperatures and rain have contributed to a dwindling snow cover at higher coastal elevations, forcing some ski areas to close. Rapidly moving disturbances brought fresh snowfalls to the interior, delighting many skiers. In the north, cold weather returned, allowing logging operations to resume; previously the hauling of logs was curtailed due to soft roads.

Prairie Provinces

Unusually warm weather conditions were still evident across the western half of the prairies, but not nearly as pronounced as the week before. Daytime temperatures in southern Alberta still managed to climb above freezing. In Manitoba, temperatures did not moderate to any great extent, and in fact an Arctic cold front brought an reinforcing surge of Arctic air southward over the province during the weekend. Passing weather systems produced only light snowfalls, and overall skies were changeably sunny. Depth of snow on the ground ranged from only a trace in extreme southern Alberta to more than 50 cm in central Manitoba.

WEEKLY TEMPERATURE EXTREME (C)

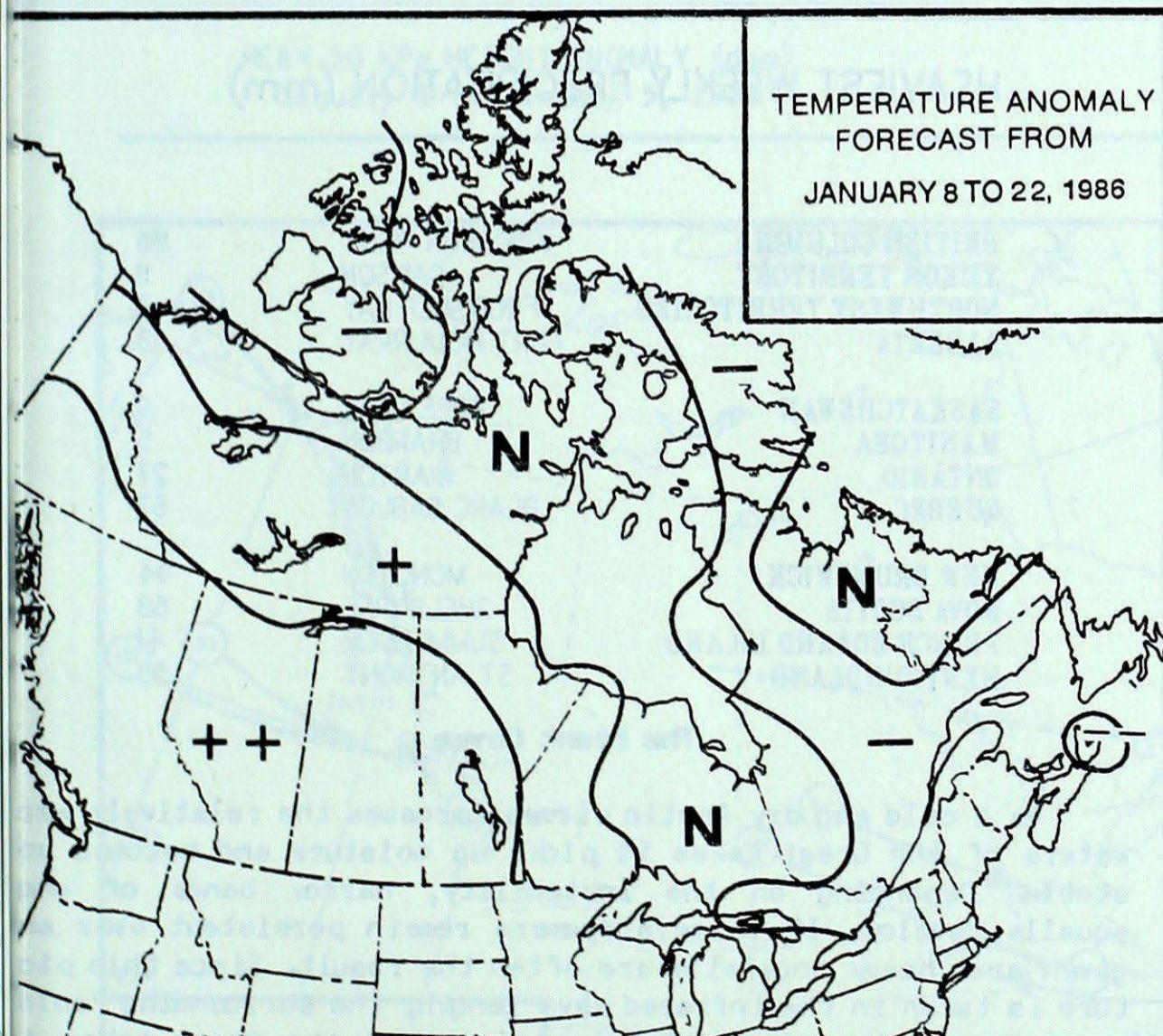
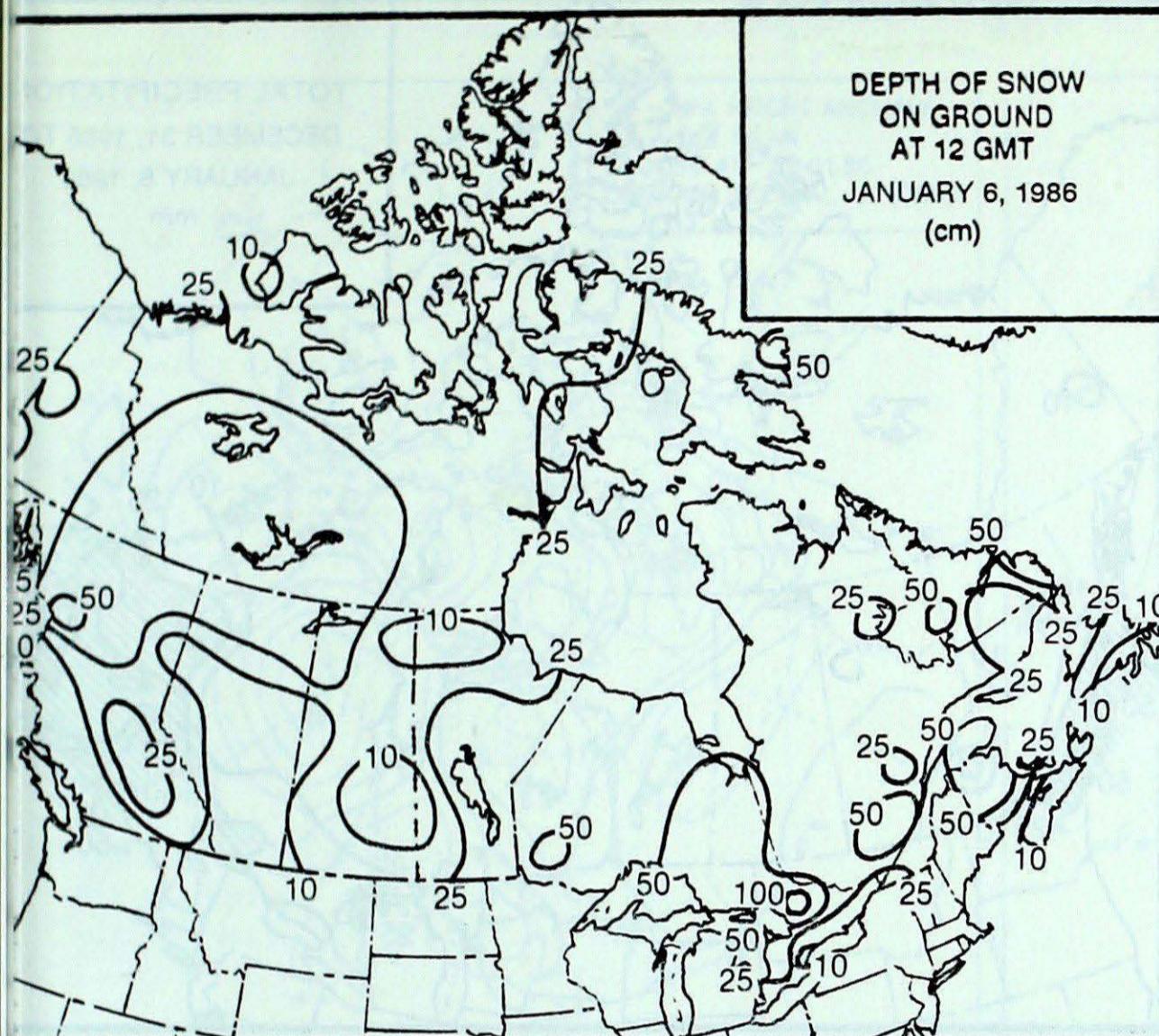
MAXIMUM	MINIMUM

BRITISH COLUMBIA	ESTEVAN POINT	11	FORT NELSON	-28
YUKON TERRITORY	BURWASH	1	KOMAKUK BEACH A	-40
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	FROBISHER BAY	-7	EUREKA	-43
ALBERTA	CALGARY INT'L	6	FORT CHIPEWYAN	-40
SASKATCHEWAN	ROCKGLEN	-1	CREE LAKE	-40
MANITOBA	DAUPHIN	-6	LYNN LAKE	-39
ONTARIO	TRENTON	4	NAGAGAMI	-37
QUEBEC	MONTREAL INT'L	4	CHIBOUGAMAU	-38
NEW BRUNSWICK	SAINST JOHN	6	CHARLO	-25
NOVA SCOTIA	SABLE ISLAND	9	GREENWOOD	-16
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	CHARLOTTETOWN	5	SUMMERSIDE	-17
NEWFOUNDLAND	ARGENTIA	8	WABUSH LAKE	-34

ACROSS THE NATION

WARMEST MEAN TEMPERATURE	6	LAWN POINT	BC
COOLEST MEAN TEMPERATURE	-40	EUREKA	NWT

FORECAST



++ much above normal
+ above normal
N normal
- below normal
-- much below normal

Temperature Anomaly Forecast

This forecast is prepared by searching historical weather maps to find cases similar to the present. The historical outcome during the 15 days subsequent to the chosen analogues is assumed to be a forecast for the next 15 days from now.

CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES VOLUME 7

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The purpose of the publication is to make topical information available to the public concerning the Canadian Climate and its socio-economic impact.

Unsolicited articles are welcome but should be at maximum about 1500 words in length. They will be subject to editorial change without notice due to publishing time constraints. Black and white photographs can be used, but not colour. The contents may be reprinted freely with proper credit.

The data shown in this publication are based on unverified reports from approximately 225 Canadian synoptic weather stations. Information concerning climatic impacts is gathered from AES contacts with the public and from the media. Articles do not necessarily reflect the views of the Atmospheric Environment Service.

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Ontario

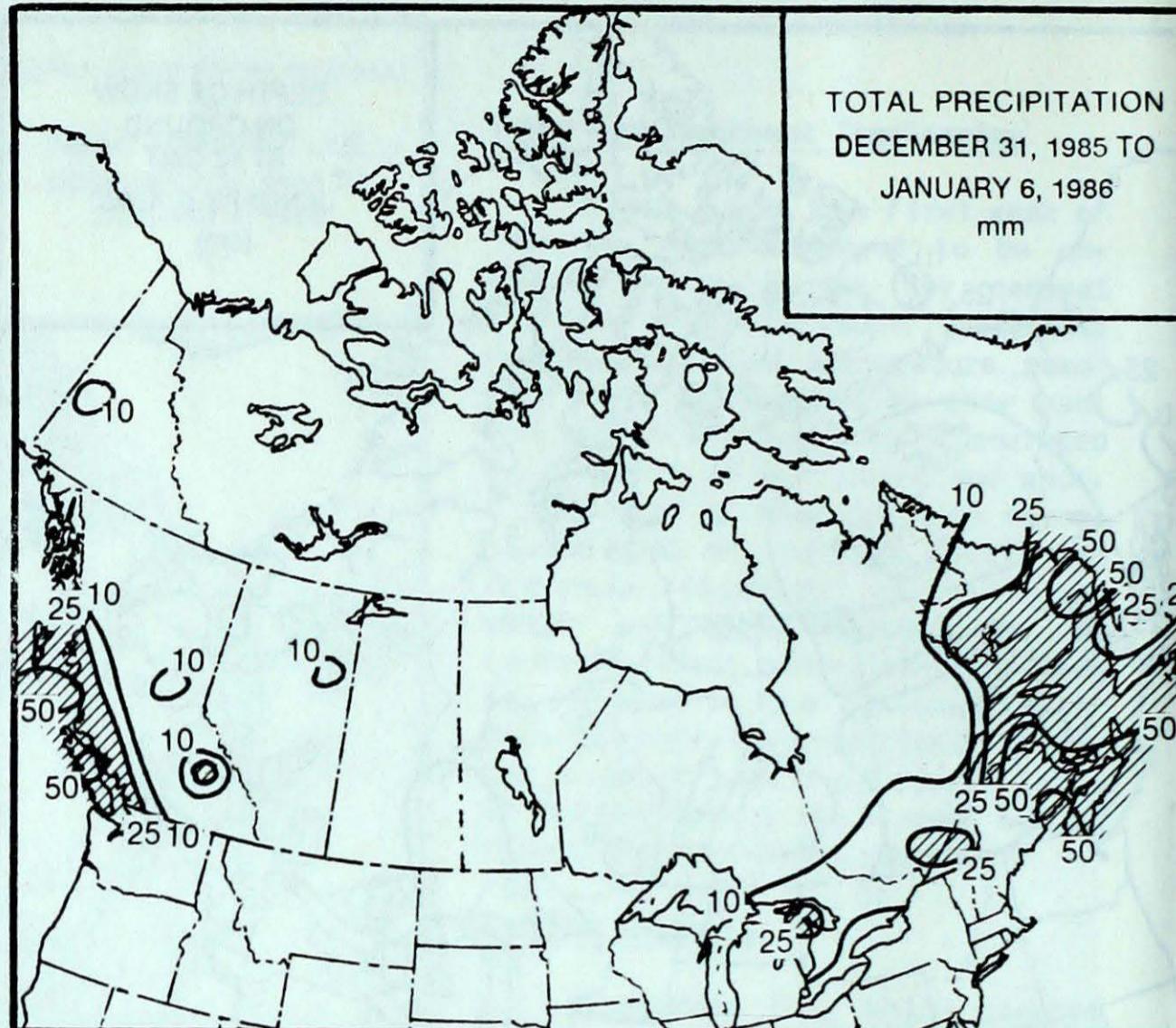
Winter became well established during the Christmas period. Many new daily low temperature records were set. Wintery weather conditions continued through most of this week, especially in the ski areas of southern and central Ontario. Cold winds, sweeping across the open waters of the Great Lakes, caused heavy snow squalls and whiteouts. Since mid-December, substantial snowfalls have occurred each day in the snow belt. Some communities have accumulated more than 200 cm of fresh snow. On several occasions, heavy blowing snow, resulted in highway closures.

Quebec

Two snow storms hit southern Quebec, leaving up to 30 cm of snow in the St. Lawrence Valley and the Eastern Townships. Gaspe received 70 cm of snow during the latter half of the week. Strong winds, gusting over 100 km/h, caused blowing snow and whiteouts. The storms were attributed to many traffic accidents, including several fatalities. Needless to say, skiing conditions are excellent. In the north, the weather was predominantly clear and cold.

Atlantic

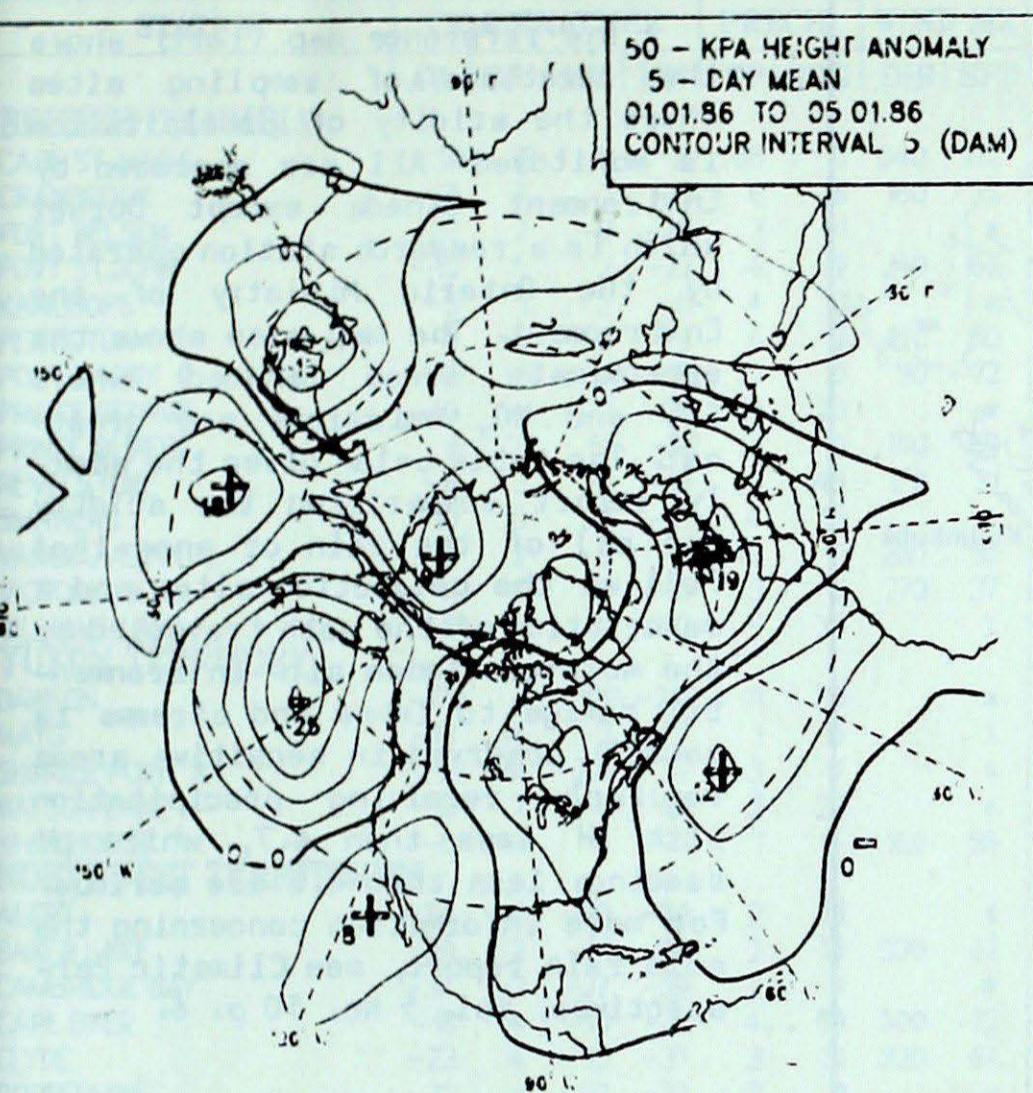
Two major storms hit Atlantic Canada during the latter half of the week. The first storm on January 3 and 4 dumped 30 to 70 centimetres of snow on New Brunswick and 30 to 40 centimetres of snow across northern Newfoundland, and Labrador. Moncton received 67 cm of snow in a 24-hour period, almost breaking the record of 71 cm set in February 1941. In Nova Scotia and southern Newfoundland, the snow changed to freezing rain and rain. At East Point, P.E.I., winds reached 122 km/h, with gusts to 160 km/h. On January 5, a second storm pounded the coast with strong winds. An additional 25 cm of snow fell in New Brunswick, with a mixture of rain and snow falling elsewhere. Moncton received a combined total of 91 cm of snow from these two storms.

**HEAVIEST WEEKLY PRECIPITATION (mm)**

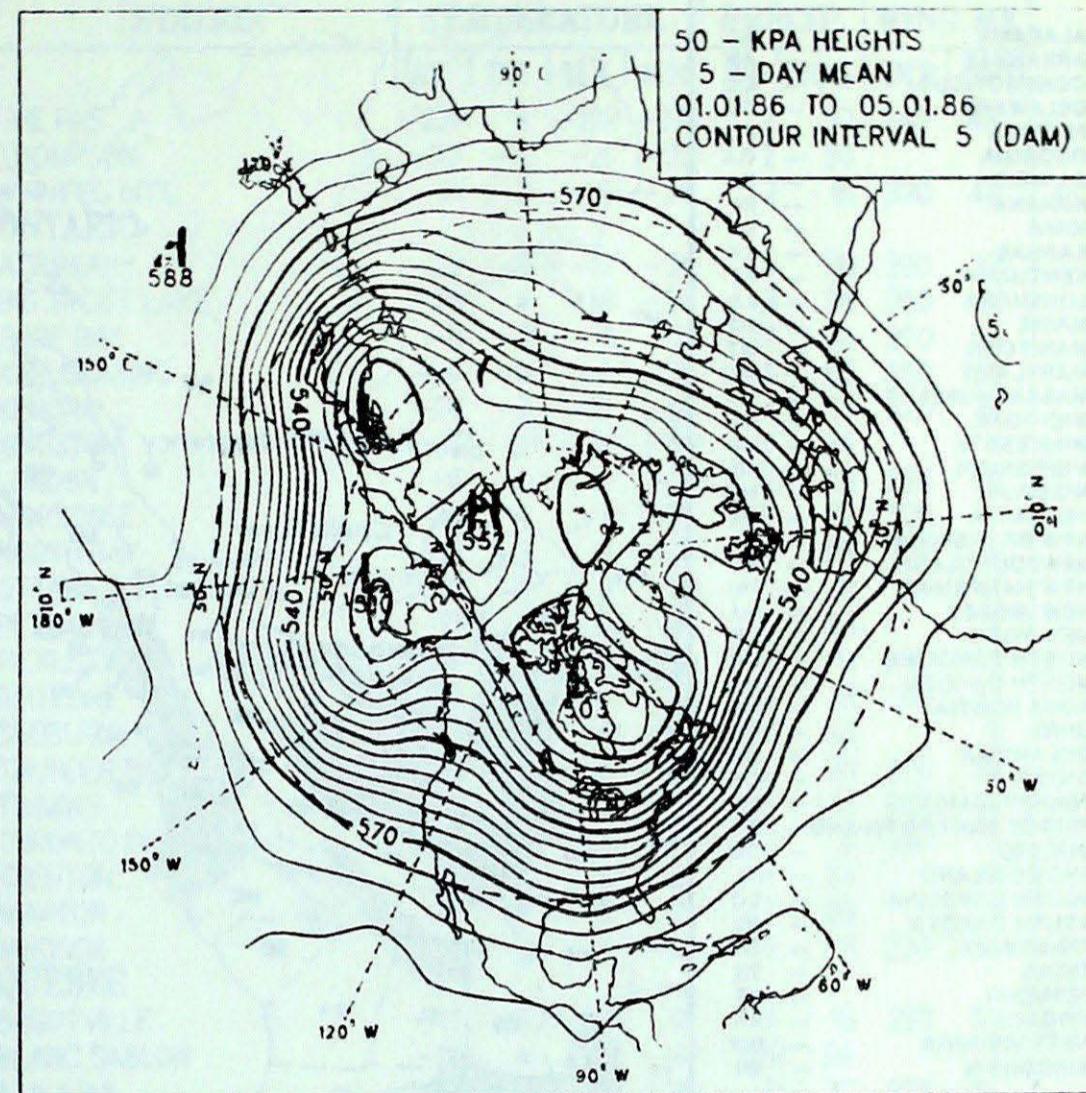
BRITISH COLUMBIA	KINDAKUN POINT	86
YUKON TERRITORY	DAWSON	11
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	FROBISHER BAY	7
ALBERTA	FORT MCMURRAY	18
SASKATCHEWAN	CREE LAKE	9
MANITOBA	BRANDON	5
ONTARIO	WIARTON	27
QUEBEC	BLANC SABLON	67
NEW BRUNSWICK	MONCTON	94
NOVA SCOTIA	SHELBOURNE	68
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	SUMMERSIDE	41
NEWFOUNDLAND	ST ANTHONY	55

The Front Cover

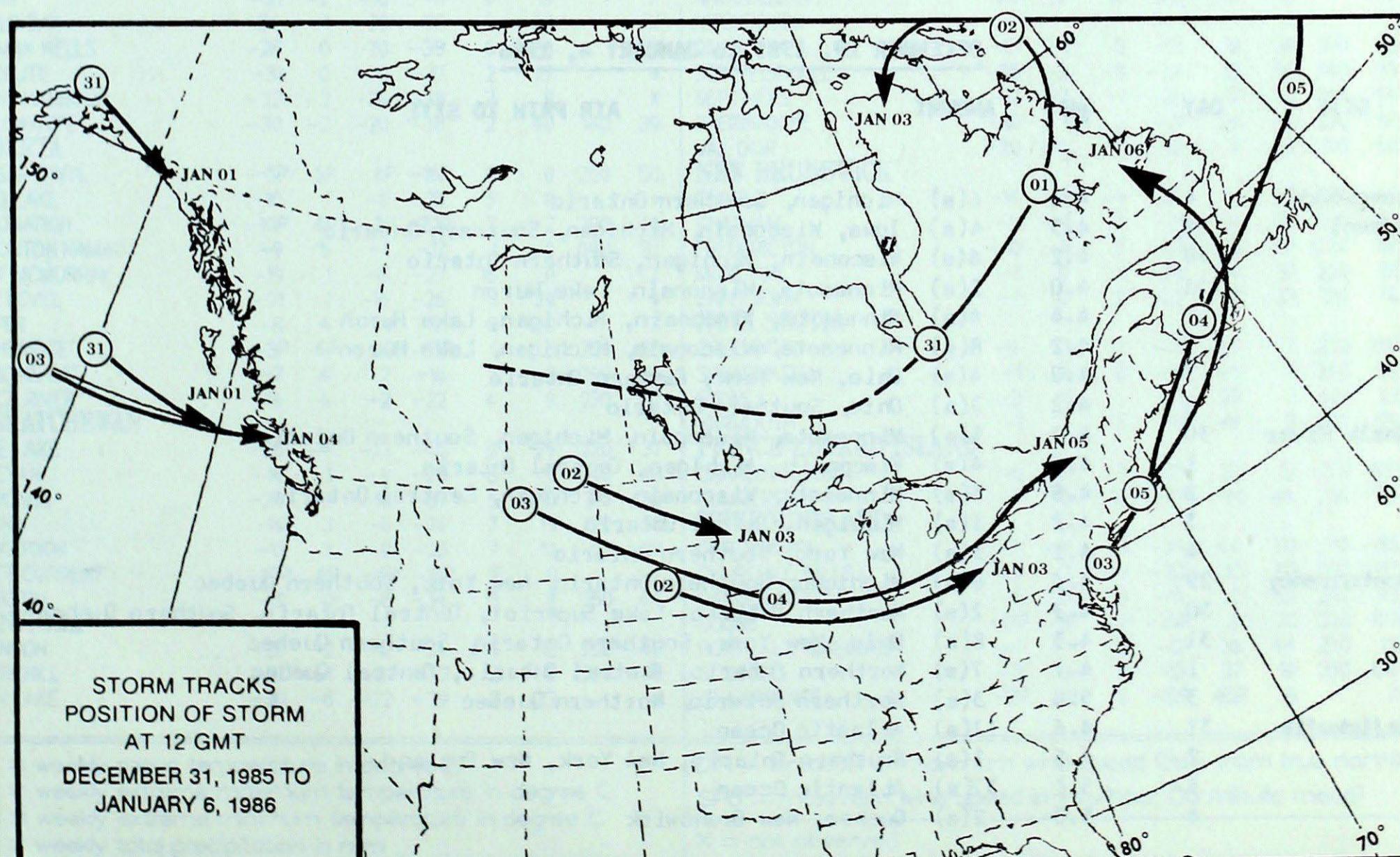
As a cold and dry Arctic airmass crosses the relatively warm waters of the Great Lakes it picks up moisture and becomes unstable. Depending on the instability, narrow bands of snow squalls develop. If these streamers remain persistent over any given area heavy snowfalls are often the result. Since this picture is taken in the infrared wave length, the surrounding "cold" snow covered terrain near the vicinity of the Great Lakes is depicted in a much lighter shading. On the other hand, the balmy areas of the American south show up much darker due to warmer temperatures. In the same way, we can differentiate between the different cloud elevations. Clouds at lower altitudes are relatively warmer than at higher elevations, and therefore the shading on an infrared image will show the difference.

50 KPa ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION

MEAN 50 KPa HEIGHT ANOMALY (dam)
January 1 to January 5, 1986

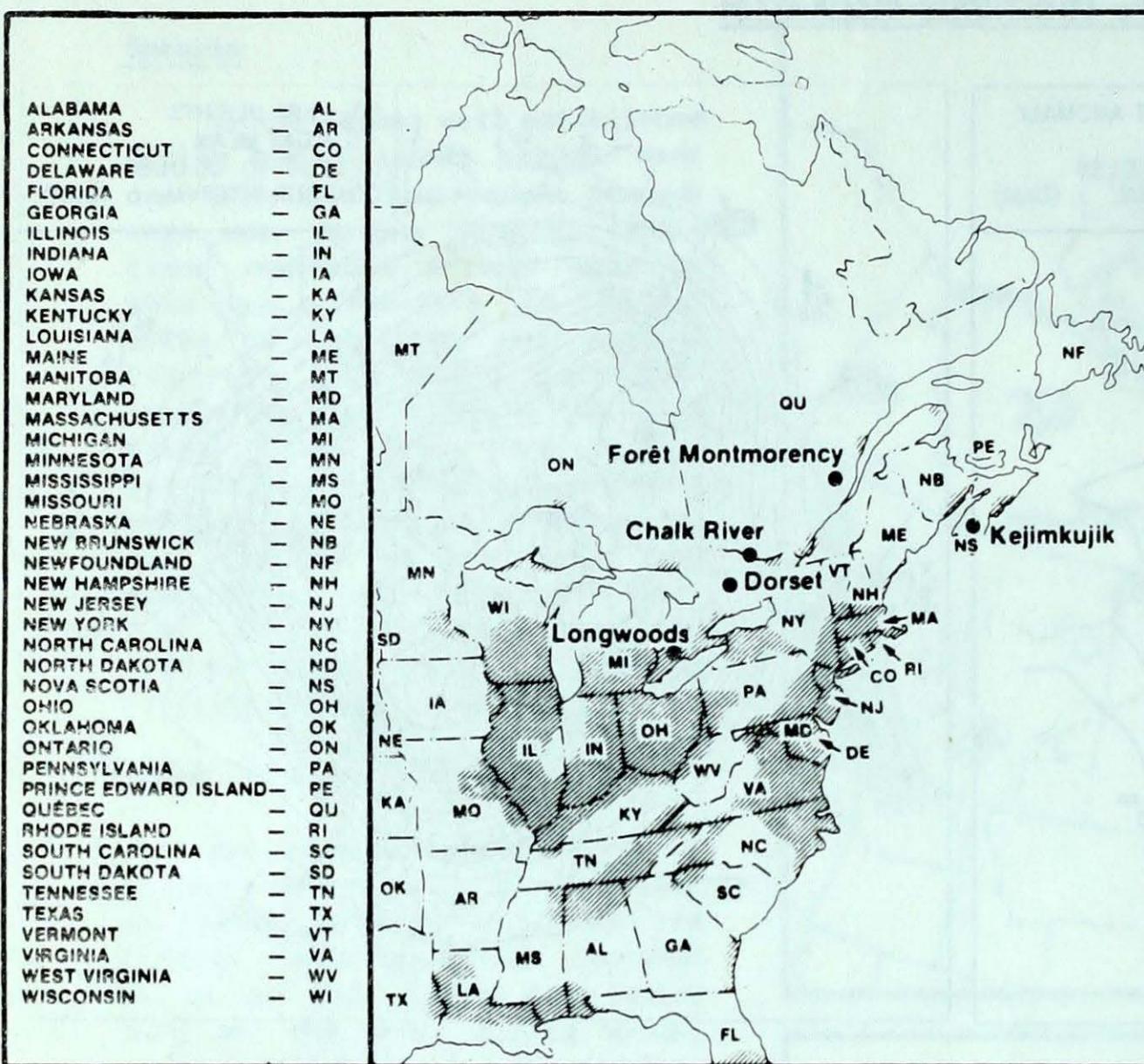


MEAN 50 KPa HEIGHTS (dam)
January 1 to January 5, 1986



ACID RAIN

ACID RAIN REPORT

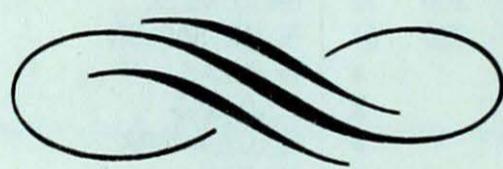


The reference map (left) shows the locations of sampling sites where the acidity of precipitation is monitored. All are operated by Environment Canada except Dorset which is a research station operated by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment. The map also shows the approximate areas (shaded) where SO_2 and NO_x emissions are greatest. The table below gives the weekly report summarizing the acidity (or pH) of the rain or snow that fell at the collection sites and a description of the path travelled by the moisture laden air. Environmental damage to lakes and streams is usually observed in sensitive areas regularly receiving precipitation with pH less than 4.7, while pH readings less than 4.0 are serious. For more information concerning the acid rain report, see Climatic Perspectives, Vol. 5 No. 50 p. 6.

DECEMBER 29, 1985 to JANUARY 4, 1986

SITE	DAY	pH	AMOUNT	AIR PATH TO SITE
Longwoods	4	4.1	6(s)	Michigan, Southern Ontario
Dorset	29	4.5	4(s)	Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Southern Ontario
	30	4.2	6(s)	Wisconsin, Michigan, Southern Ontario
	31	4.0	2(s)	Minnesota, Wisconsin, Lake Huron
	1	4.4	4(s)	Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Lake Huron
	2	4.2	8(s)	Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Lake Huron
	3	4.0	4(s)	Ohio, New York, Eastern Ontario
	4	4.2	3(s)	Ohio, Southern Ontario
Chalk River	30	4.3	1(s)	Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Southern Ontario
	1	4.6	4(s)	Wisconsin, Michigan, Central Ontario
	2	4.8	3(s)	Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Central Ontario
	3	4.2	1(s)	Michigan, Central Ontario
	4	4.1	3(s)	New York, Southern Ontario
Montmorency	29	4.6	6(s)	Michigan, Southern Ontario, New York, Southern Quebec
	30	4.3	2(s)	Northern Ontario, Lake Superior, Central Ontario, Southern Quebec
	31	4.3	8(s)	Ohio, New York, Southern Ontario, Southern Quebec
	1	4.7	7(s)	Northern Ontario, Central Ontario, Central Quebec
	3	5.6	3(s)	Northern Ontario, Northern Quebec
Kejimkujik	31	4.6	11(s)	Atlantic Ocean
	2	4.5	1(s)	Southern Ontario, New York, New England
	3	5.1	37(s)	Atlantic Ocean
	4	5.0	2(s)	Quebec, New Brunswick

r = rain (mm), s = snow (cm), m = mixed rain and snow (mm).



Maps and tables for the Christmas - New Year

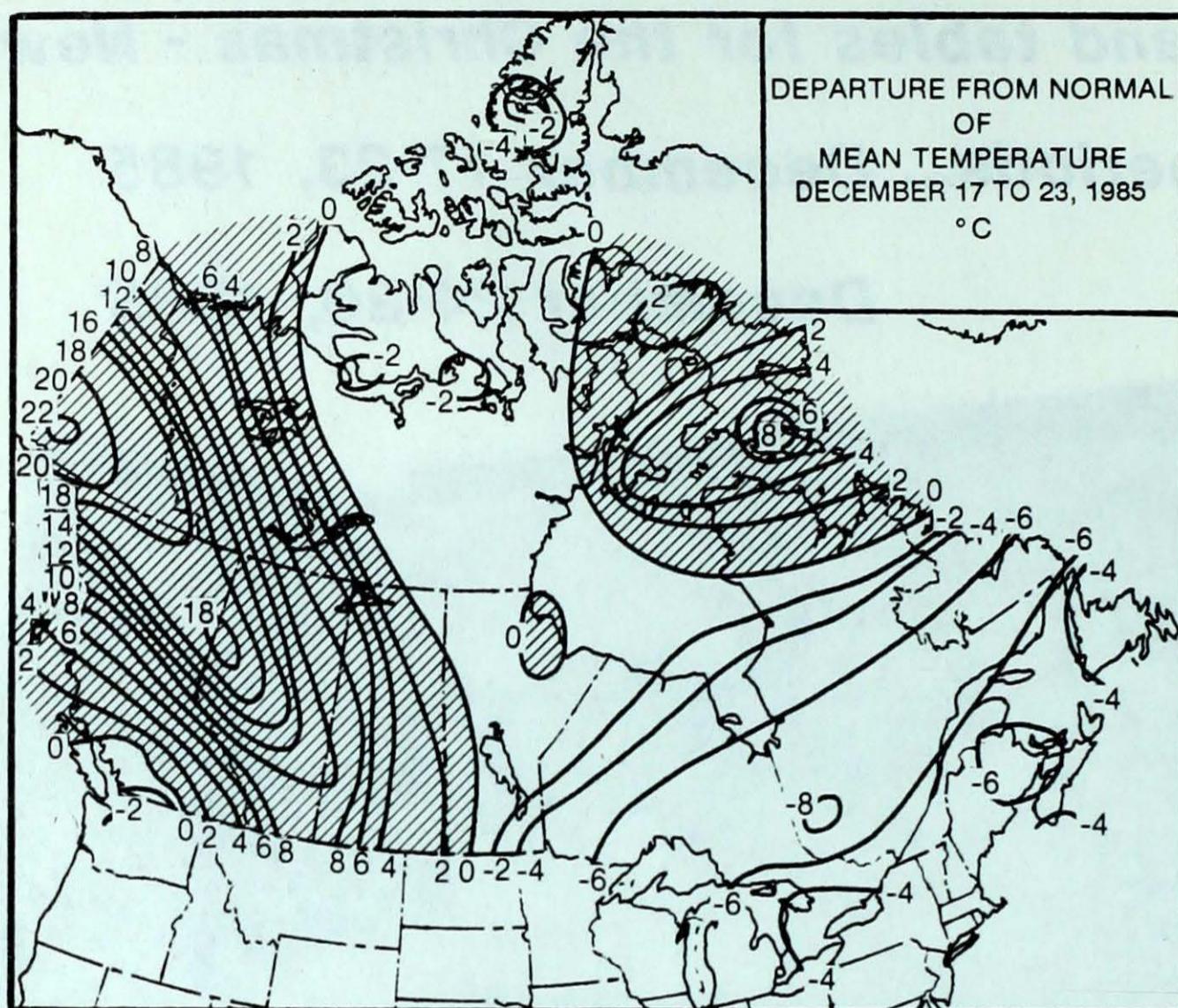
periods... December 17-23, 1985

December 24-30, 1985



This photograph, taken at the same time as the picture on the front cover, shows the large cloud shield associated with the fierce winter storm, which hit Atlantic Canada with snow and rain during the weekend, still covering much of Newfoundland and Labrador.

TEMPERATURE



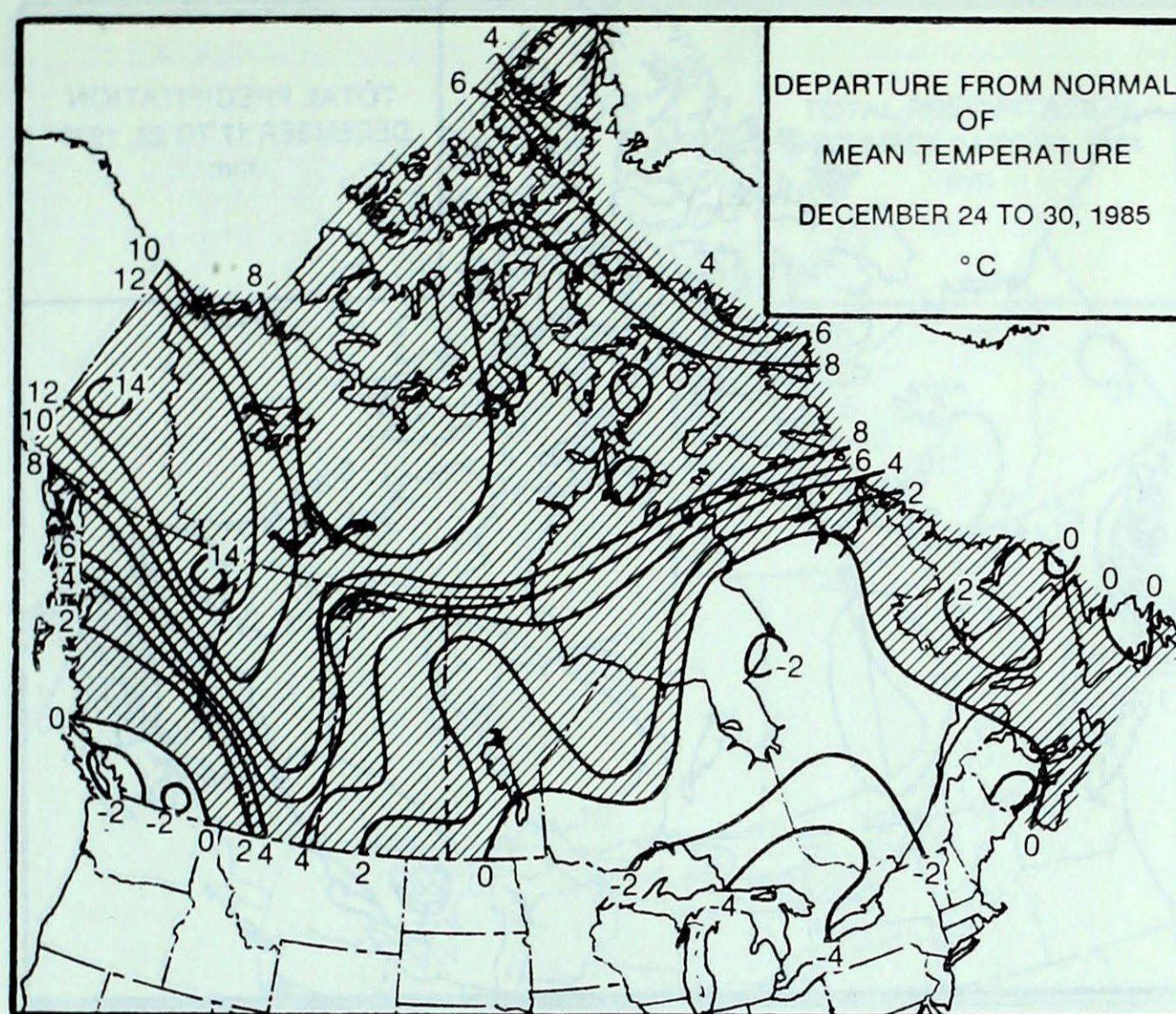
WEEKLY TEMPERATURE EXTREME (C)

	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM
BRITISH COLUMBIA	PRINCE RUPERT 14	FORT NELSON -16
YUKON TERRITORY	FARO 8	PUNTZI MOUNTAIN -28
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	FORT SMITH 2	SHINGLE POINT A -44
ALBERTA	CALGARY INT'L 12	EUREKA -27
SASKATCHEWAN	NORTH BATTLEFORD 7	FORT CHIPEWYAN -37
MANITOBA	DAUPHIN 5	CREE LAKE -35
ONTARIO	POINT PETRE 3	LYNN LAKE -41
QUEBEC	TRENTON	GERALDTON -41
	MONTREAL INT'L 0	LA GRANDE RIVIERE -40
NEW BRUNSWICK	SAIN T JOHN 1	FREDERICTON -28
NOVA SCOTIA	SABLE ISLAND 7	AMHERST -21
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	EAST POINT 2	CHARLOTTETOWN -19
NEWFOUNDLAND	ARGENTIA 3	WABUSH LAKE -37

ACROSS THE NATION

WARMEST MEAN TEMPERATURE
COOLEST MEAN TEMPERATURE

8 LANGARA BC
-41 EUREKA NWT



WEEKLY TEMPERATURE EXTREME (C)

MAXIMUM MINIMUM

BRITISH COLUMBIA	FORT NELSON	11	DEASE LAKE	-25
YUKON TERRITORY	BURWASH	11	KOMAKUK BEACH A	-34
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	HAY RIVER	8	EUREKA	-39
ALBERTA	CALGARY INT'L	15	FORT CHIPEWYAN	-32
SASKATCHEWAN	MEADOW LAKE	6	LA RONGE	-33
MANITOBA	BRANDON	3	THOMPSON	-35
ONTARIO	POINT PETRE	4	PETAWAWA	-37
QUEBEC	TRENTON			
	CHEVERY	4	KUUJJUARAPIK	-37
NEW BRUNSWICK	MONCTON	9	CHARLO	-27
NOVA SCOTIA	SYDNEY	12	SHELBOURNE	-14
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	CHARLOTTETOWN	8	CHARLOTTETOWN	-16
NEWFOUNDLAND	ARGENTIA	14	CHURCHILL FALLS	-30

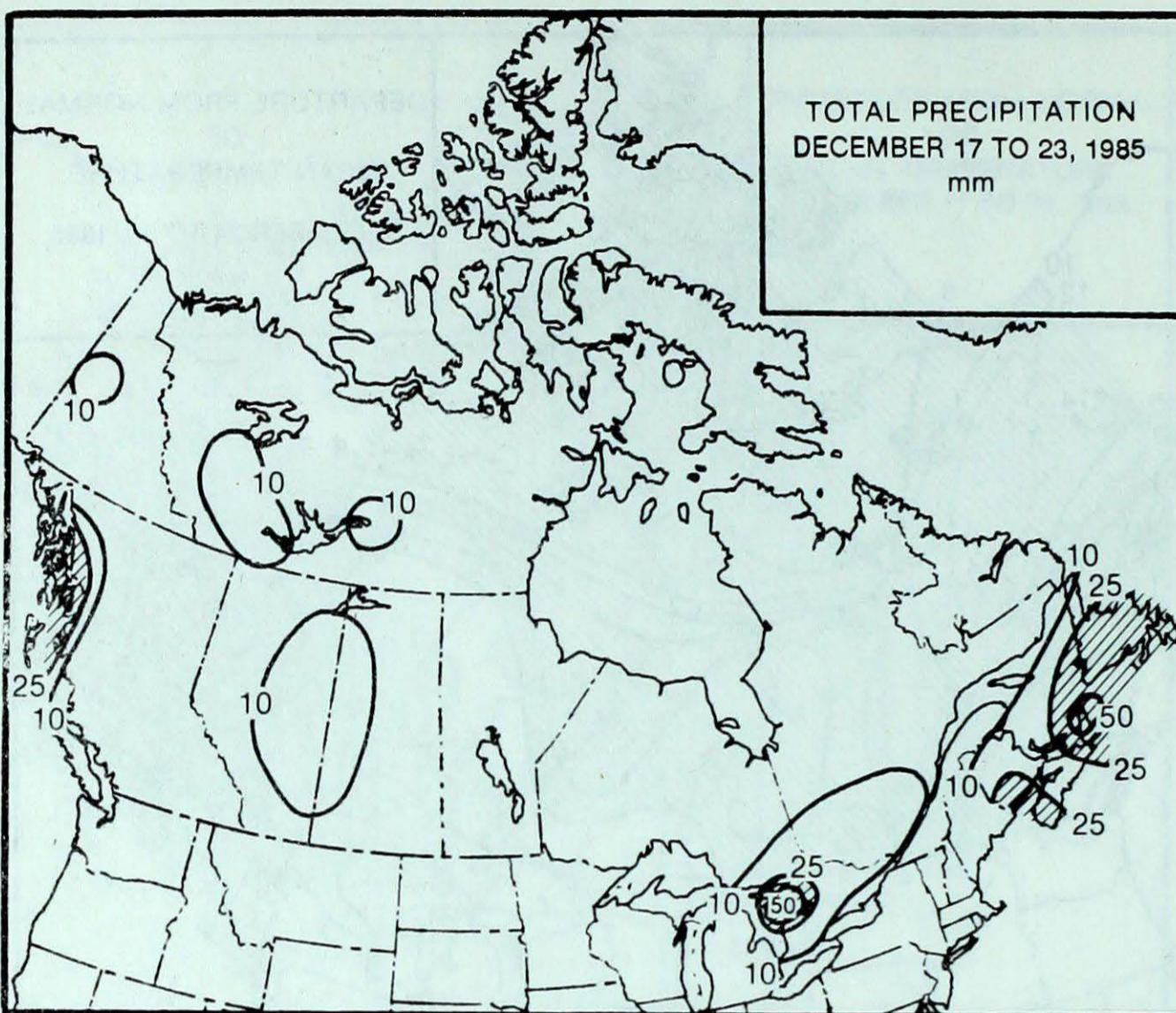
ACROSS THE NATION

WARMEST MEAN TEMPERATURE
COOLEST MEAN TEMPERATURE

5 °C
-33 °C

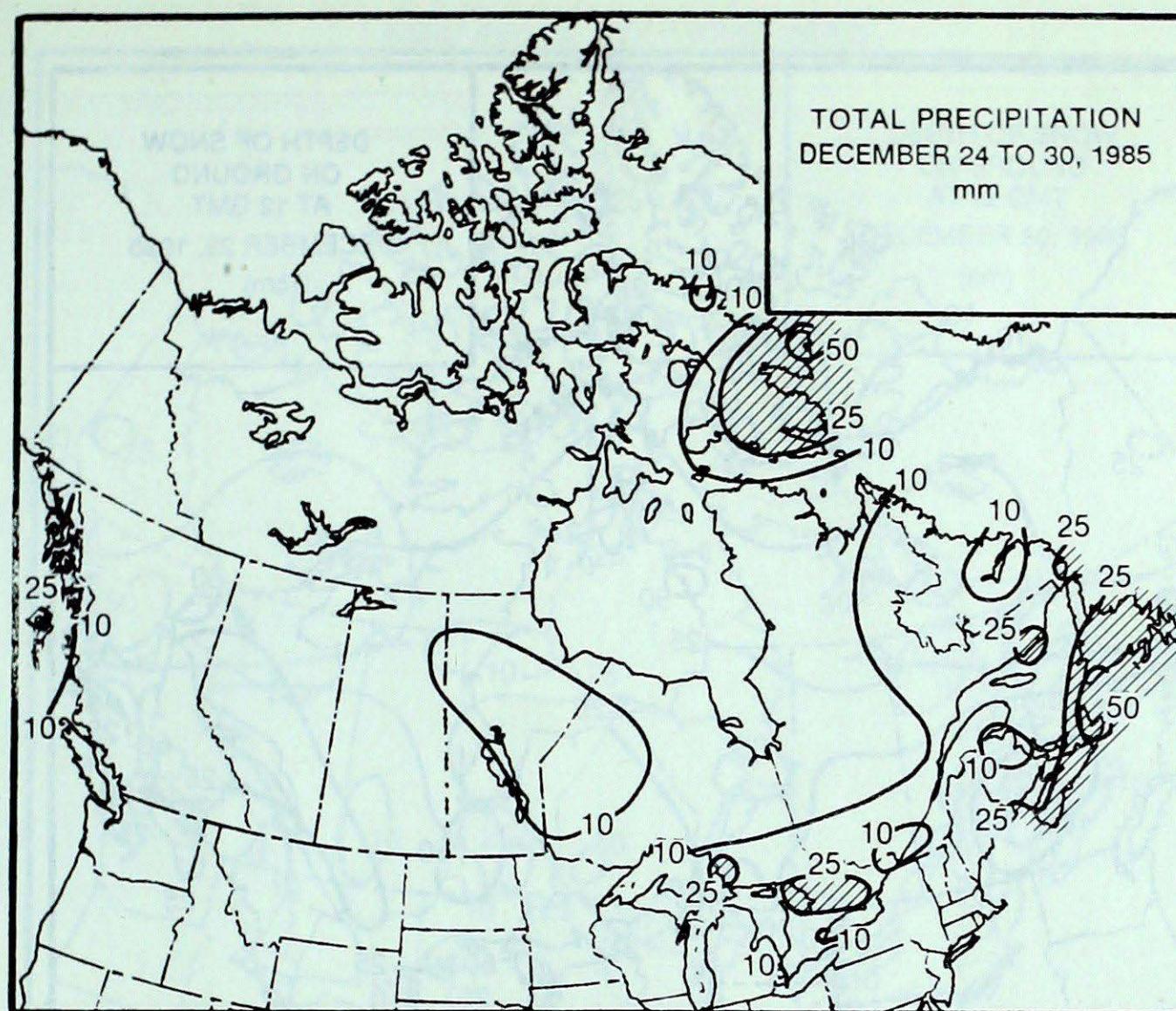
CAPE ST.JAMES BC
MOULD BAY NWT

PRECIPITATION



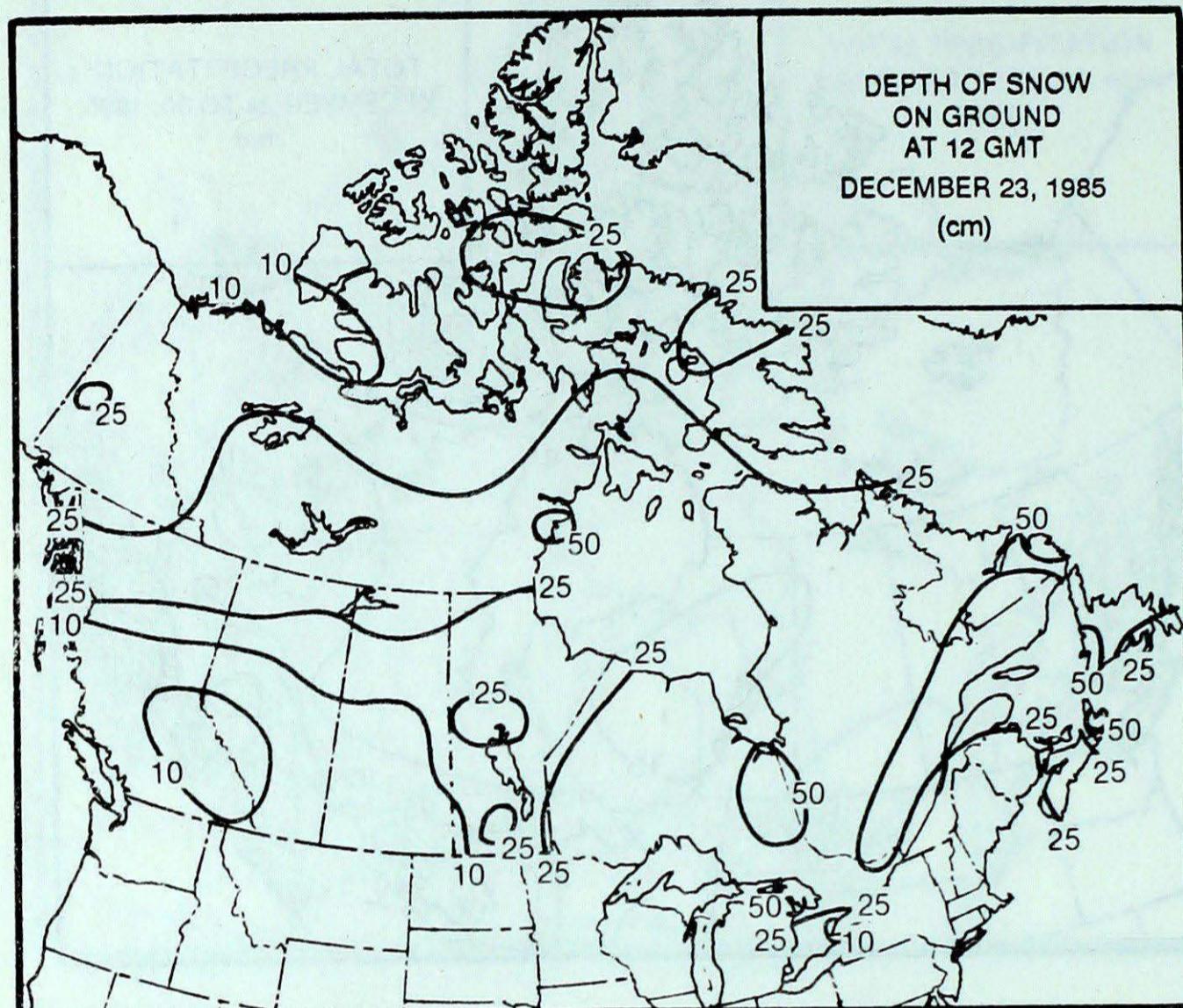
HEAVIEST WEEKLY PRECIPITATION (mm)

BRITISH COLUMBIA	PRINCE RUPERT	30
YUKON TERRITORY	AMPHITRITE POINT	
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	DAWSON	12
ALBERTA	NORMAN WELLS	14
	FORT MCMURRAY	16
SASKATCHEWAN	KINDERSLEY	11
MANITOBA	DAUPHIN	9
ONTARIO	WIARTON	60
QUEBEC	KUUJJUAQ	27
NEW BRUNSWICK	SAIN T JOHN	29
NOVA SCOTIA	SYDNEY	54
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	CHARLOTTETOWN	26
NEWFOUNDLAND	STEPHENVILLE	36



HEAVIEST WEEKLY PRECIPITATION (mm)

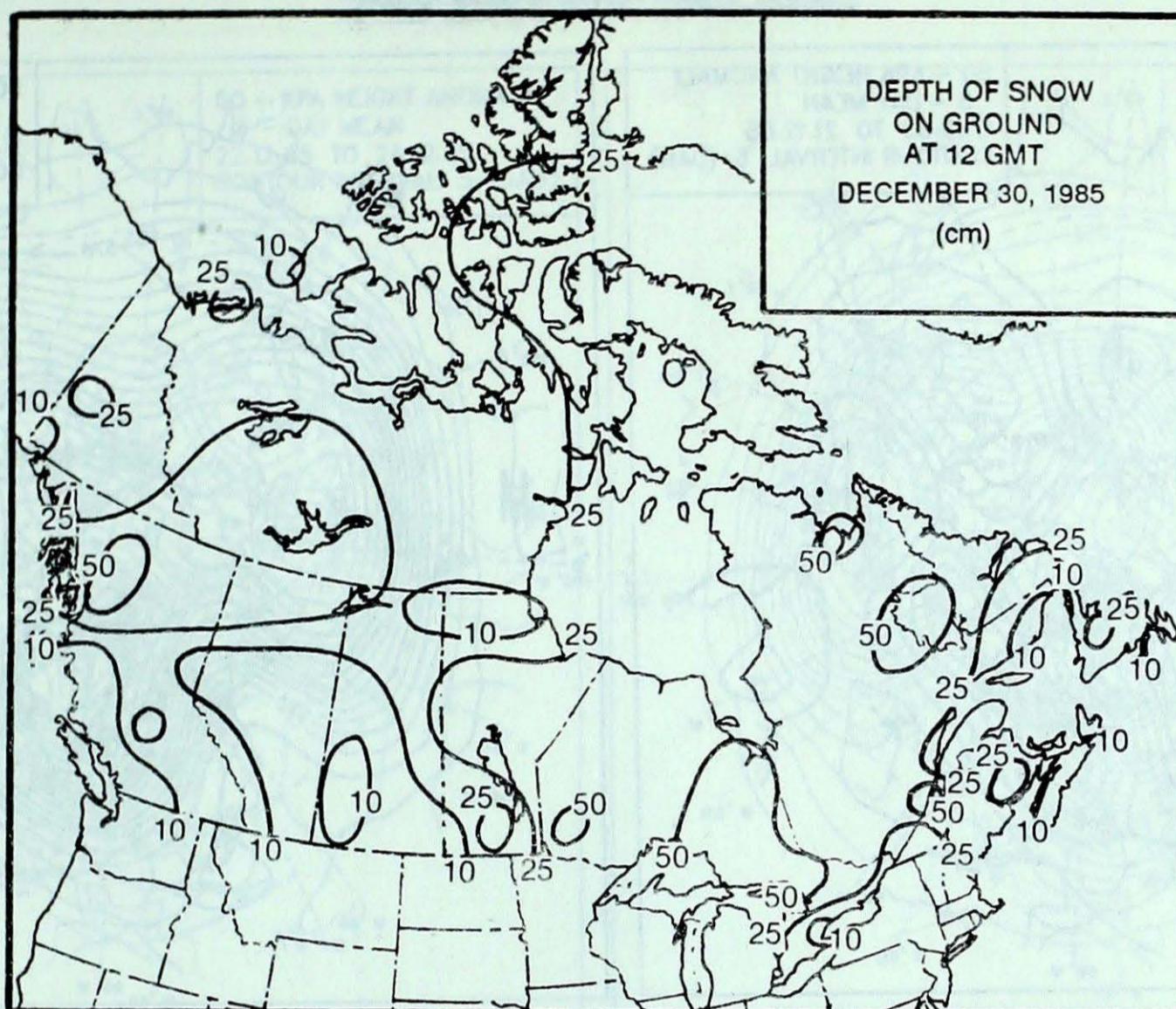
BRITISH COLUMBIA	LANGARA	30
YUKON TERRITORY	KOMAKUK BEACH A	7
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	CAPE DYER	68
ALBERTA	FORT CHIPEWYAN	8
SASKATCHEWAN	MEADOW LAKE	7
MANITOBA	NORWAY HOUSE	20
ONTARIO	WIARTON	38
QUEBEC	NATASHQUAN	31
NEW BRUNSWICK	SAINST JOHN	37
NOVA SCOTIA	SYDNEY	52
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	CHARLOTTETOWN	19
NEWFOUNDLAND	PORT-AUX-BASQUES	57

ACID RAIN REPORT

DECEMBER 15 to DECEMBER 21, 1985

SITE	DAY	PH	AMOUNT	AIR PATH TO SITE
Longwoods	16	4.6	5(s)	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Southern Ontario
	21	4.7	4(s)	Illinois, Indiana, Ohio
Dorset	15	4.7	9(s)	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan
	16	5.0	5(s)	Wisconsin, Michigan
	17	4.4	2(s)	Wisconsin, Michigan
	18	4.6	1(s)	Northern Ontario, Lake Superior, Lake Huron
Chalk River	16	4.9	1(s)	Wisconsin, Michigan, Central Ontario
	20	4.0	1(s)	Southern Ontario, Central Ontario
Montmorency	15	4.5	3(s)	Wisconsin, Michigan, Southern Ontario, Southern Quebec
	16	5.3	2(s)	New York, Southern Quebec
	17	4.5	7(s)	Southern Ontario, New York, Southern Quebec
	18	4.5	3(s)	Southern Quebec, Central Quebec
Kejimkujik	15	4.5	2(s)	Southern Ontario, New England
	16	4.1	4(s)	Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Atlantic Ocean
	17	4.1	7(s)	Ohio, Pennsylvania, New England
	18	4.3	12(s)	Pennsylvania, New England, Atlantic Ocean
	20	4.2	1(s)	Southern Quebec, Maine

r = rain (mm), s = snow (cm), m = mixed rain and snow (mm).

ACID RAIN REPORT

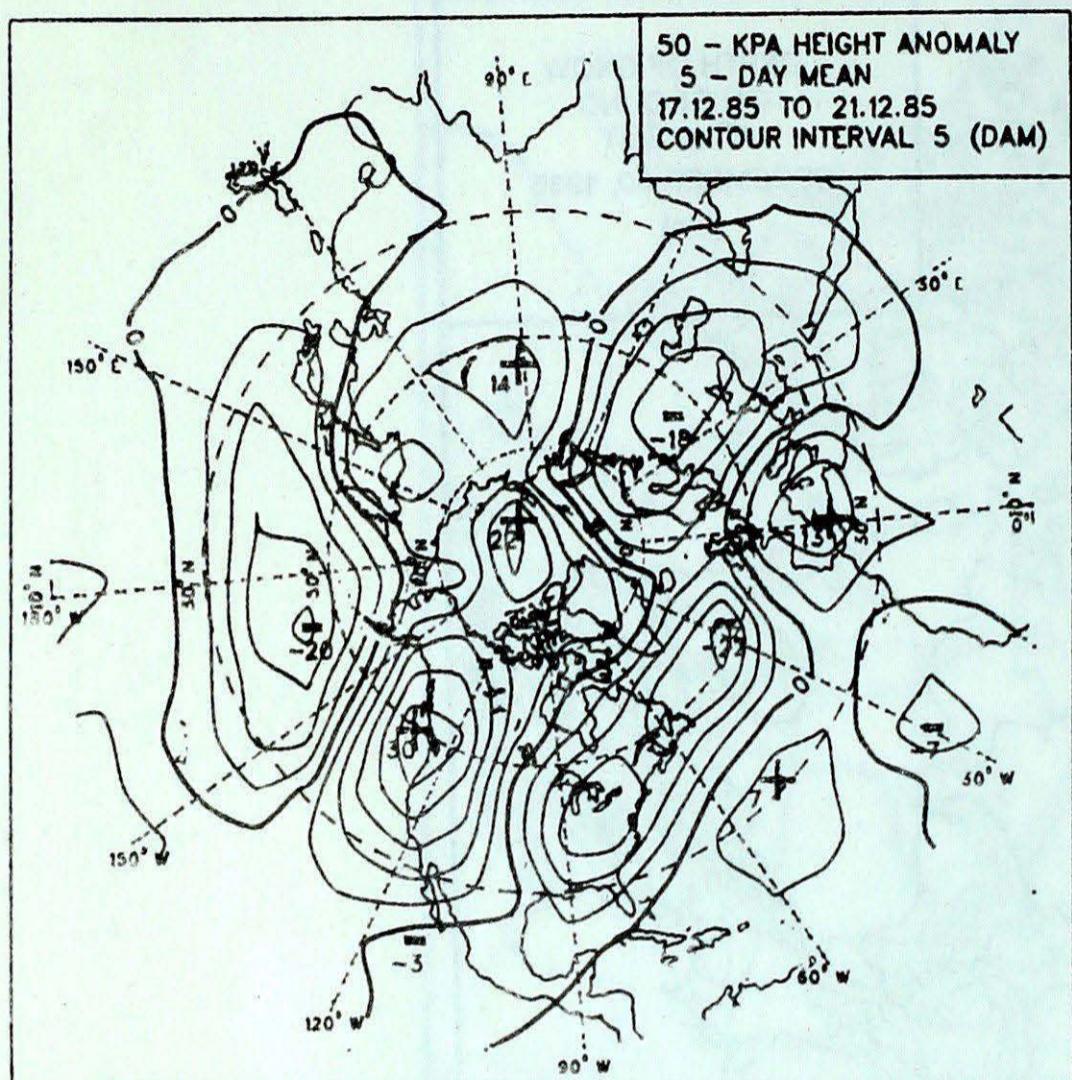
DECEMBER 22 to DECEMBER 28, 1985

SITE	DAY	pH	AMOUNT	AIR PATH TO SITE
Longwoods			DATA NOT AVAILABLE	
Dorset			DATA NOT AVAILABLE	
Chalk River	22	4.2	7(s)	Indiana, Ohio, Southern Ontario
	23	4.4	7(s)	West Virginia, Ohio, Southern Ontario
	24	4.5	2(s)	Ohio, Southern Ontario
	26	4.3	2(s)	Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Eastern Ontario
	27	4.6	2(s)	Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Eastern Ontario
Montmorency	22	4.5	5(s)	Southern Ontario, New York, New England
	23	4.6	3(s)	Southern Ontario, Southern Quebec
	24	4.2	10(s)	Pennsylvania, New York, New England, Southern Quebec
	25	4.8	4(s)	Southern and Central Quebec
	27	4.5	6(s)	Pennsylvania, New York, Southern Quebec
	28	4.3	4(s)	Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Eastern Ontario, Southern Quebec
Kejimkujik	22	5.1	2(s)	Southern Ontario, New York, New England, Atlantic Ocean
	23	4.6	4(s)	New York, Atlantic Ocean
	24	4.8	2(r)	Atlantic Ocean
	25	5.3	8(m)	Atlantic Ocean
	27	5.0	3(s)	Atlantic Ocean
	28	4.1	3(s)	Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New England

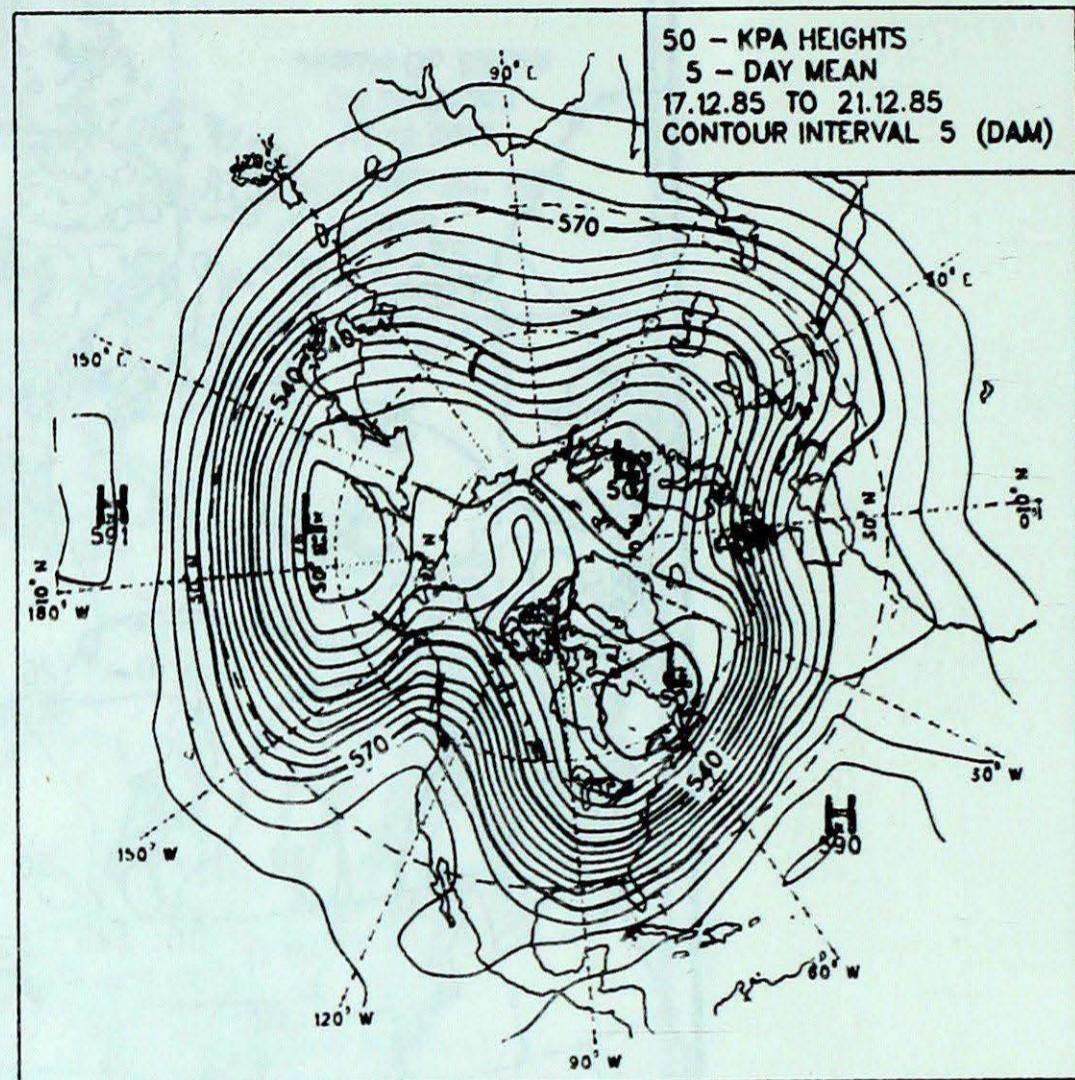
r = rain (mm), s = snow (cm), m = mixed rain and snow (mm).

CIRCULATION

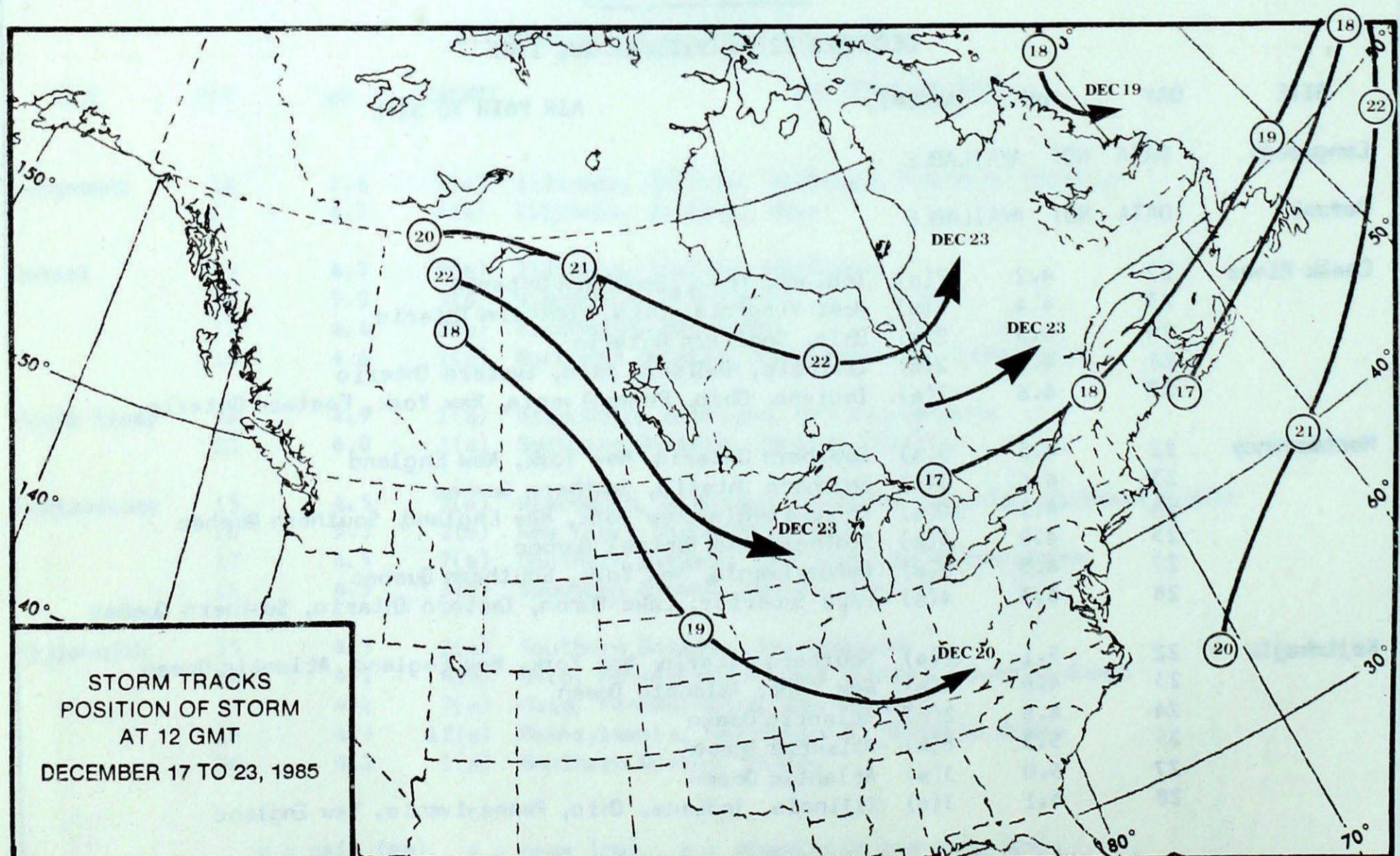
50 KPa ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION

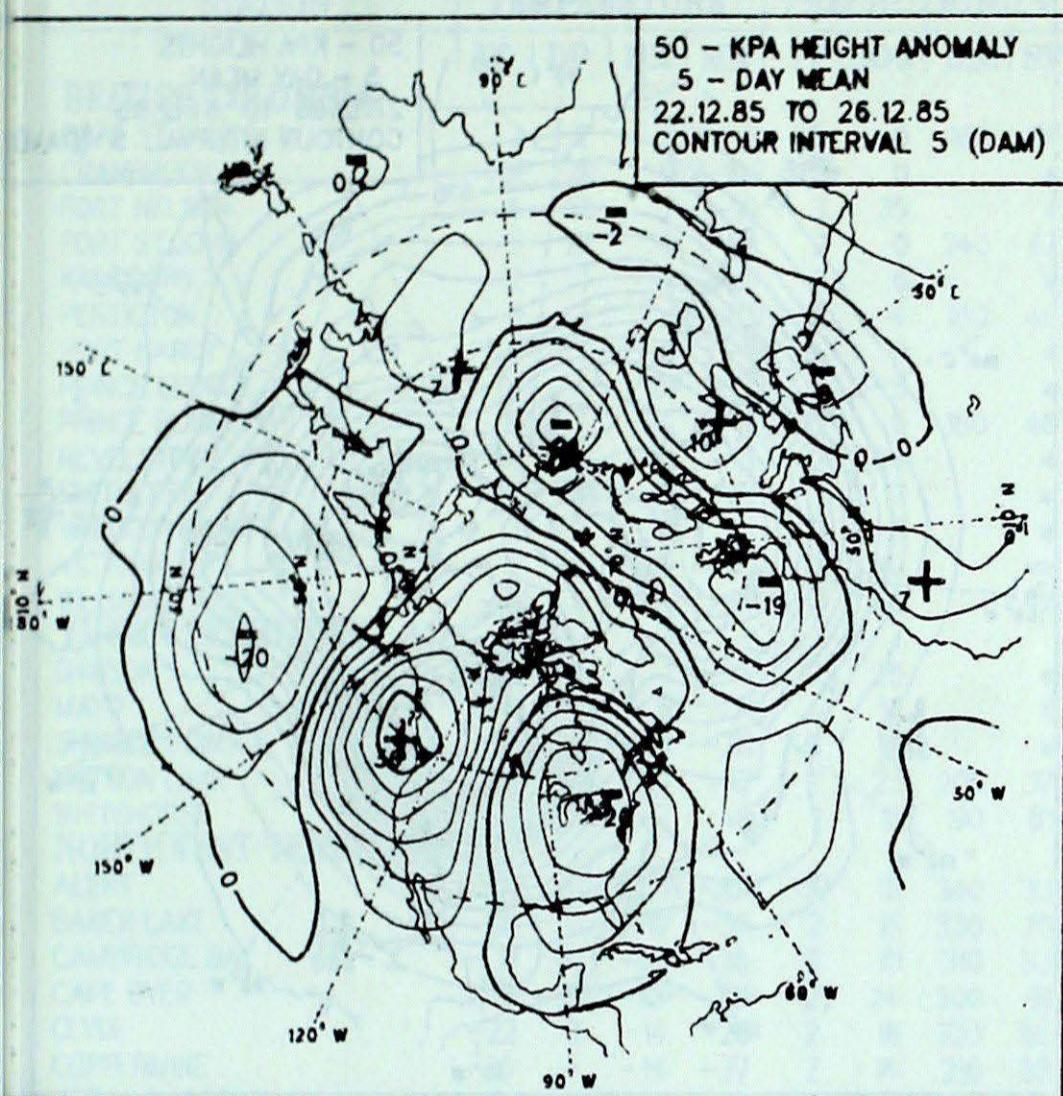


MEAN 50 KPa HEIGHT ANOMALY (dam)
December 17 to December 21, 1985

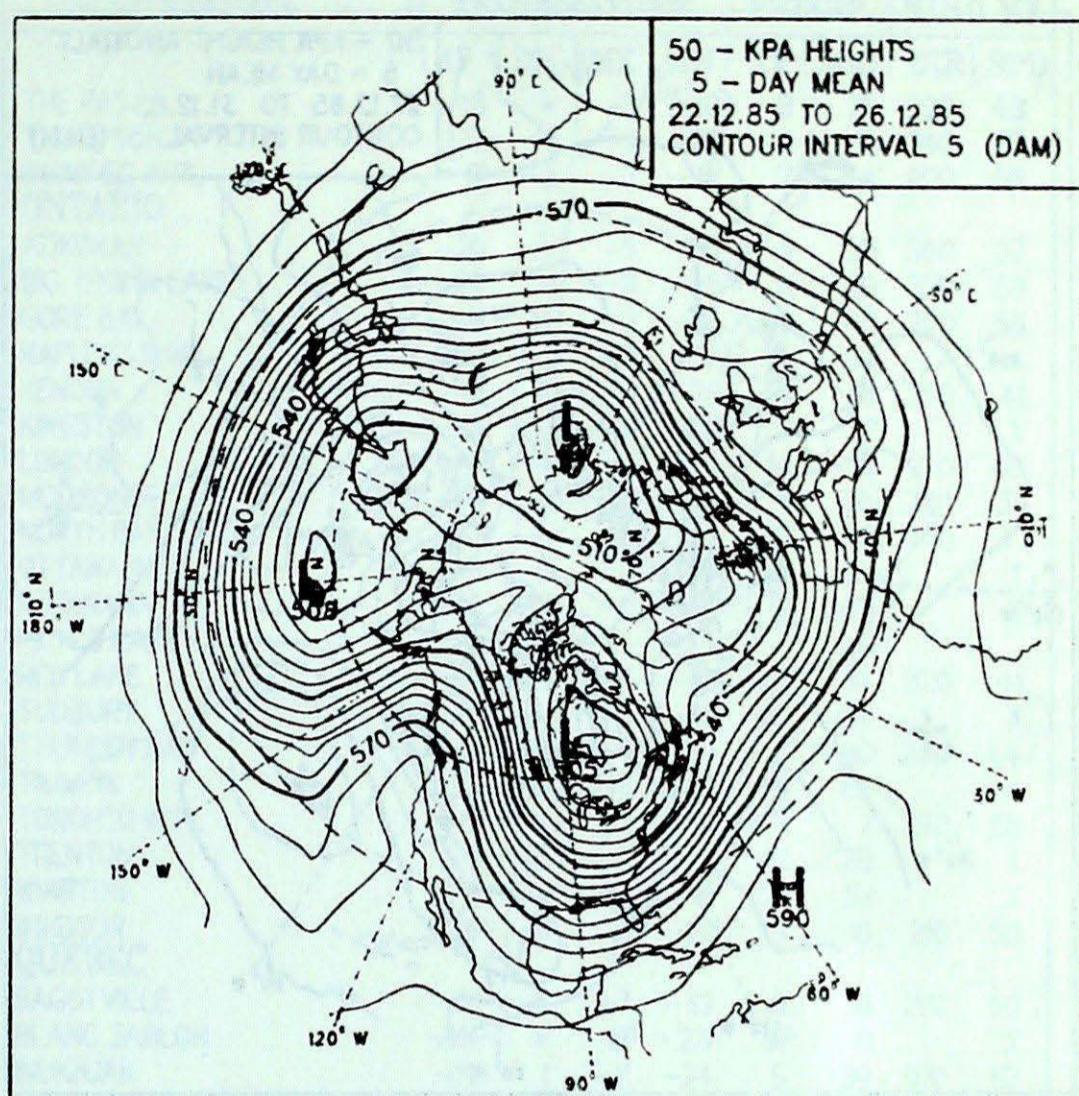


MEAN 50 KPa HEIGHTS (dam)
December 17 to December 21, 1985

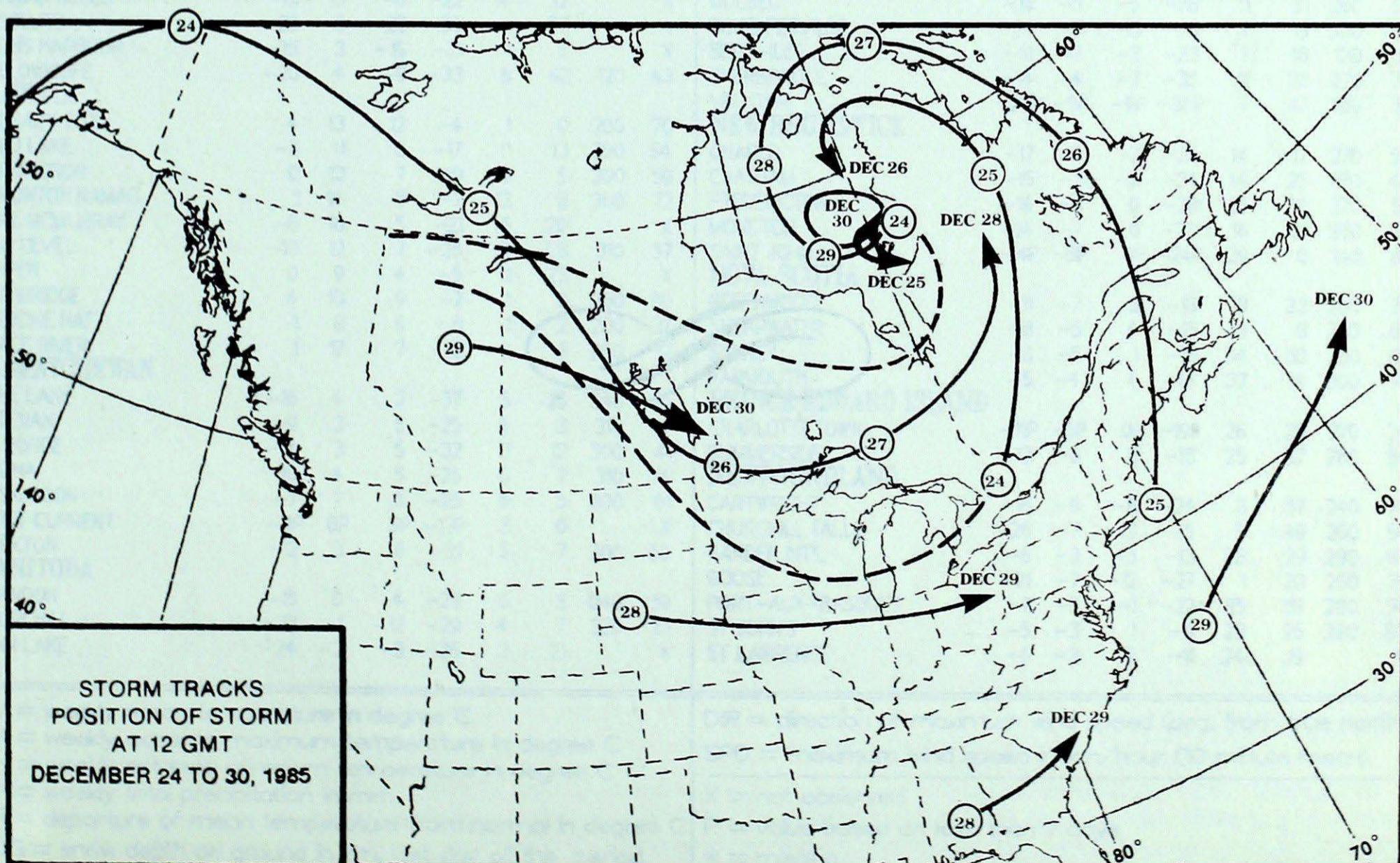


CIRCULATION**50 KPa ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION**

MEAN 50 KPa HEIGHT ANOMALY (dam)
December 22 to December 26, 1985

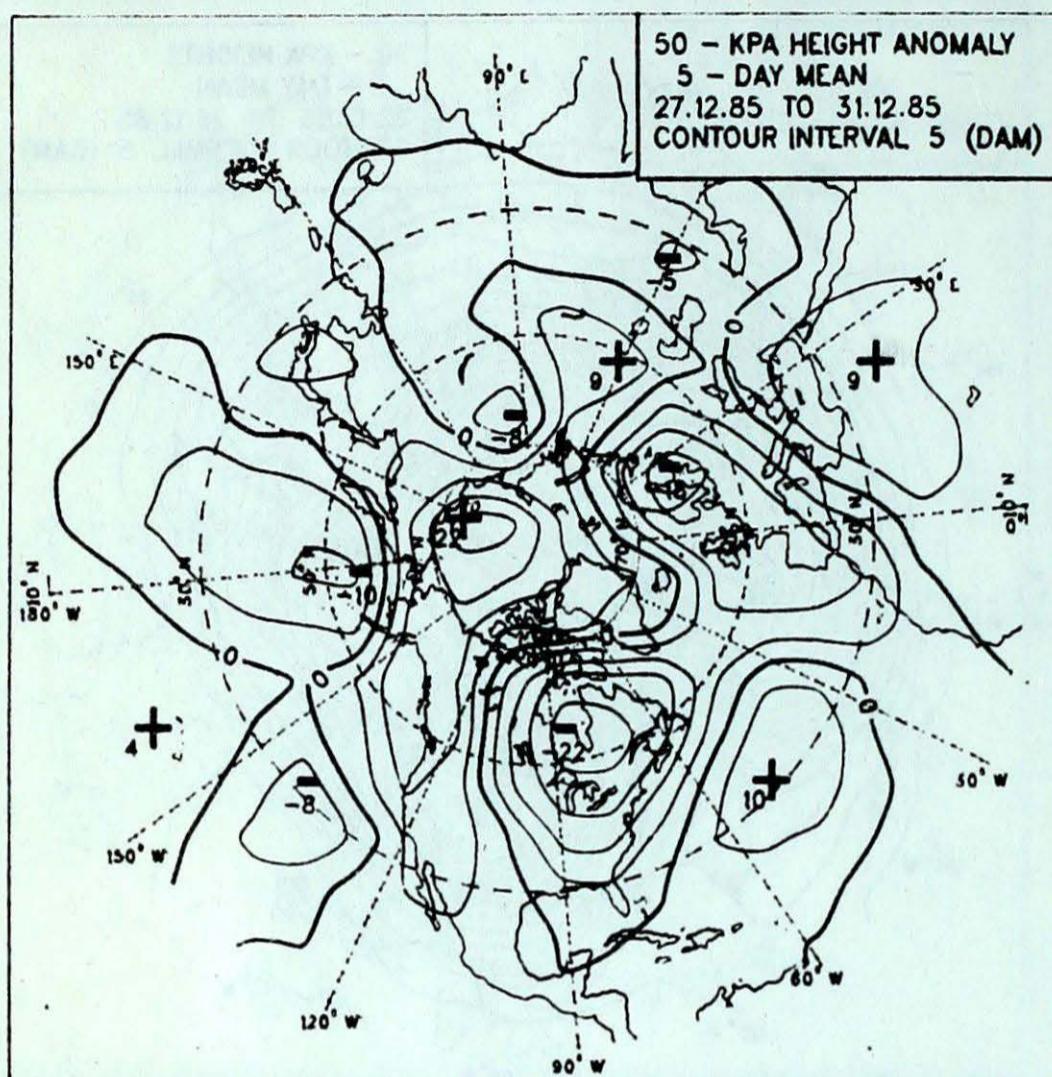


MEAN 50 KPa HEIGHTS (dam)
December 22 to December 26, 1985

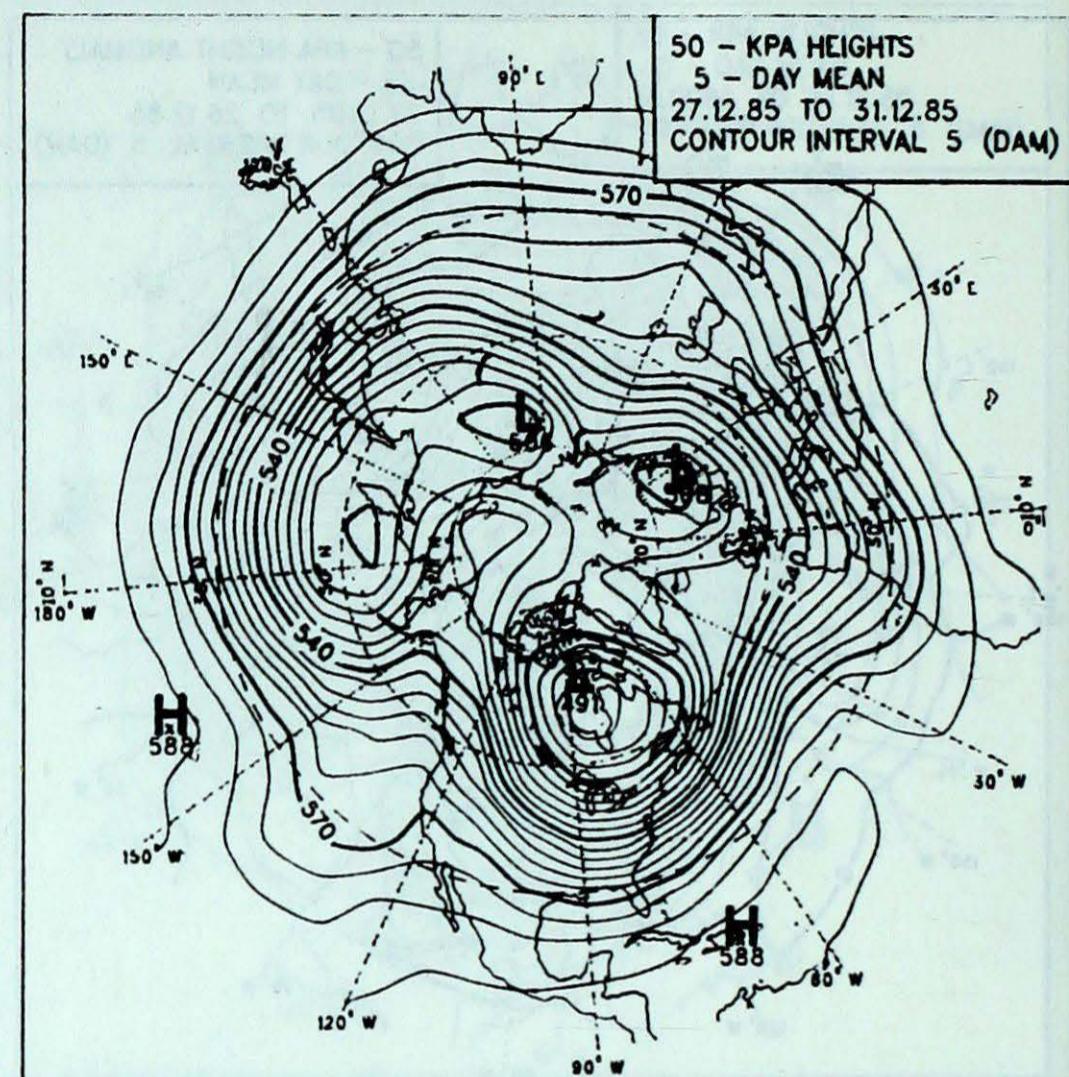


CIRCULATION

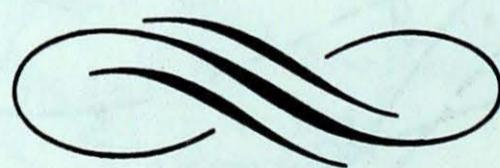
50 KPa ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION



MEAN 50 KPa HEIGHT ANOMALY (dam)
December 27 to December 31, 1985



MEAN 50 KPa HEIGHTS (dam)
December 27 to December 31, 1985



REPORT NUMBER
MD-85-100
AND DATE
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