



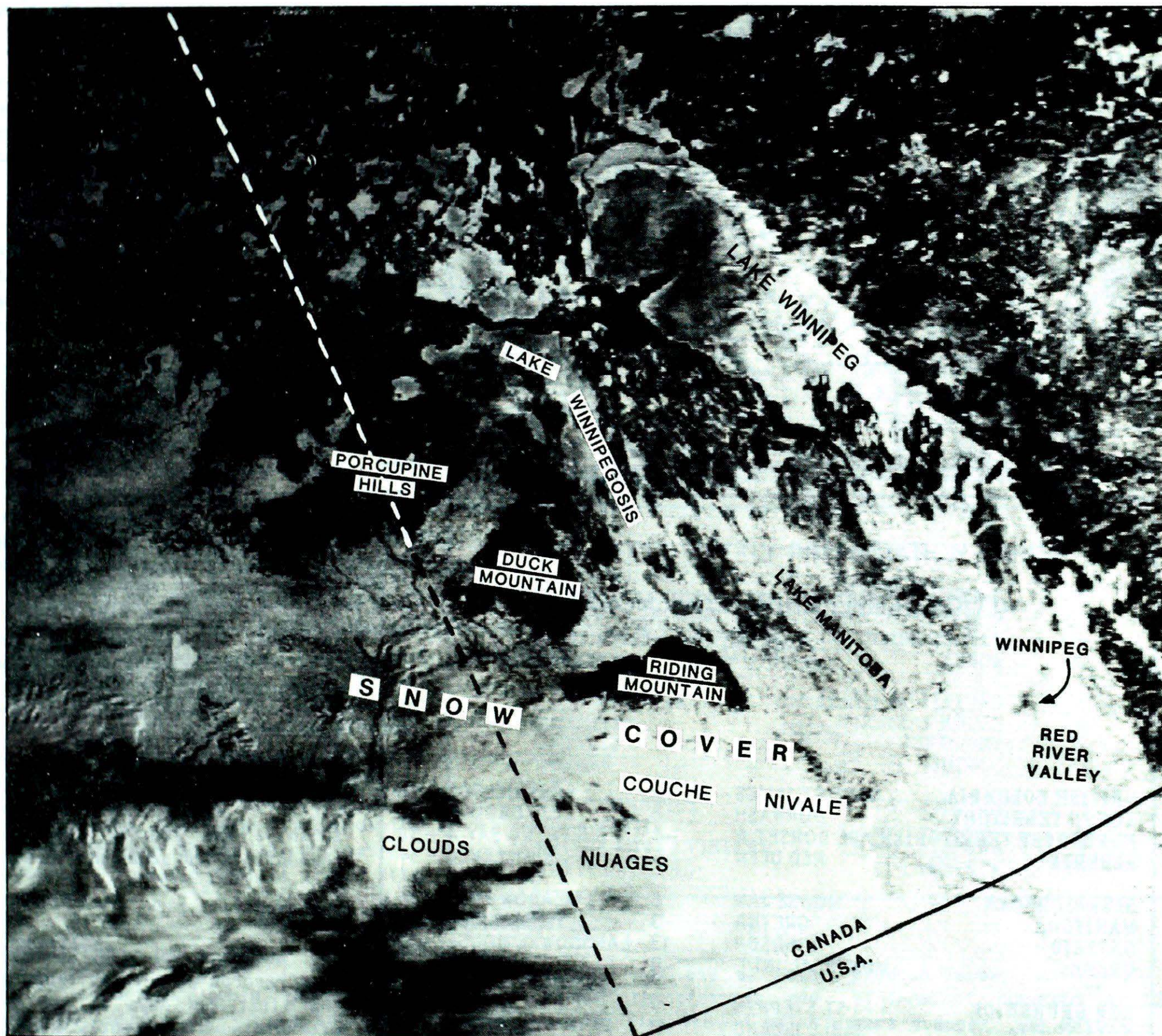
Climatic Perspectives

MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT INCLUDED

A weekly revue of Canadian climate

November 11 to 17, 1986

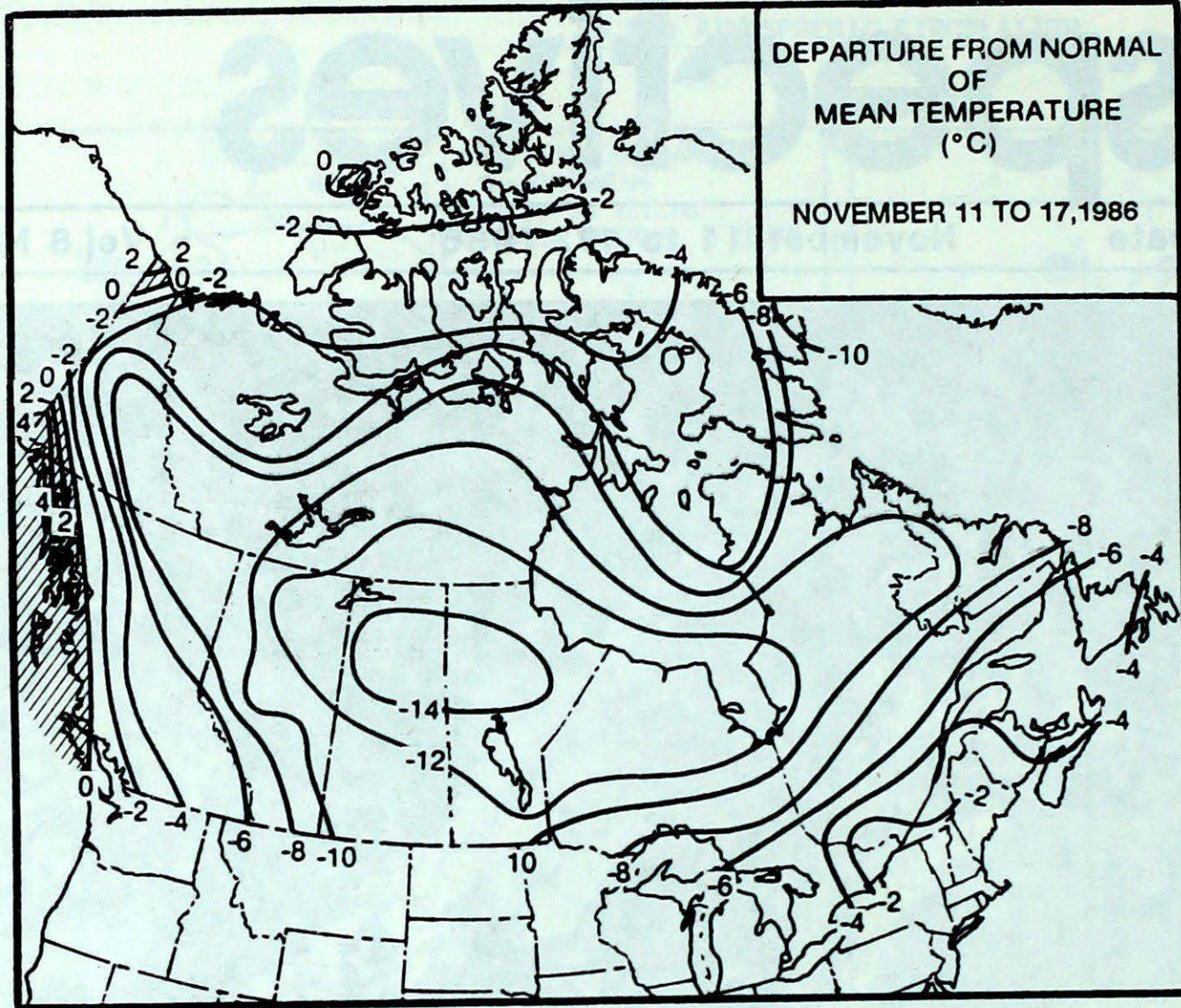
Vol.8 No.46



In this November 17, satellite photo enlargement of southwestern Manitoba, several features can be readily observed. All the lakes, including Lake Winnipeg and Manitoba, are frozen. A substantial snowfall covers the agricultural districts of the Prairies; rivers are still discernible, meandering across the landscape (lower right). The snow cover is somewhat obscured in heavily treed, hilly terrain (darker areas), and the coniferous forested areas across to the north.

- **Arctic air covers most of the country**
- **Hurricane-force winds batter coastal Newfoundland**
- winds damage buildings and overturn trucks

TEMPERATURE



ACROSS THE COUNTRY...

Yukon and Northwest Territories

Most of Canada's northwest was in the grip of a large Arctic high pressure cell, which produced clear and frigid weather. Disturbances, approaching the Pacific coast, maintained cloudy skies and warmer temperatures in the southern Yukon, where there were periods of snow and freezing precipitation. A nearly stationary area of low pressure produced cloudy, blustery weather conditions in the eastern Arctic. In the last 18 days, Frobisher has had only 2 hours of sunshine. On November 12, the equivalent wind chill temperature at Frobisher registered -60°C . Blizzard warnings were posted for the northern Hudson Bay area.

British Columbia

The first real bite of winter-like weather persisted most of the week, with temperatures eventually rising to more normal values by the weekend. In northern B.C., it remained very cold. Maximum readings in the north remained in the double digits all week, and as a result the depth of snow on the ground has increased to between 20 and 50 centimetres. Fresh snowfalls ranging between 10 and 20 centimetres were measured in the interior, even in the south, where driving conditions were hazardous. Temperatures along the lower mainland and even at Victoria dipped below freezing. Sunshine was scarce; some coastal communities had none whatsoever.

Prairies

Numerous new daily low temperature records were established during the first few days of the period, with minimums frequently dropping to the minus thirties in the north and the minus twenties in the south. Weak disturbances rippled eastwards across the district, giving variably cloudy skies and on a number of occasions light snowfalls. On November 13 and 14, southern Alberta received a 5 to 15 centimetre snowfall. On the 15th, skies cleared and early morning temperatures soared to 20 degrees as a strong chinook took effect.

WEEKLY TEMPERATURE EXTREME (C)

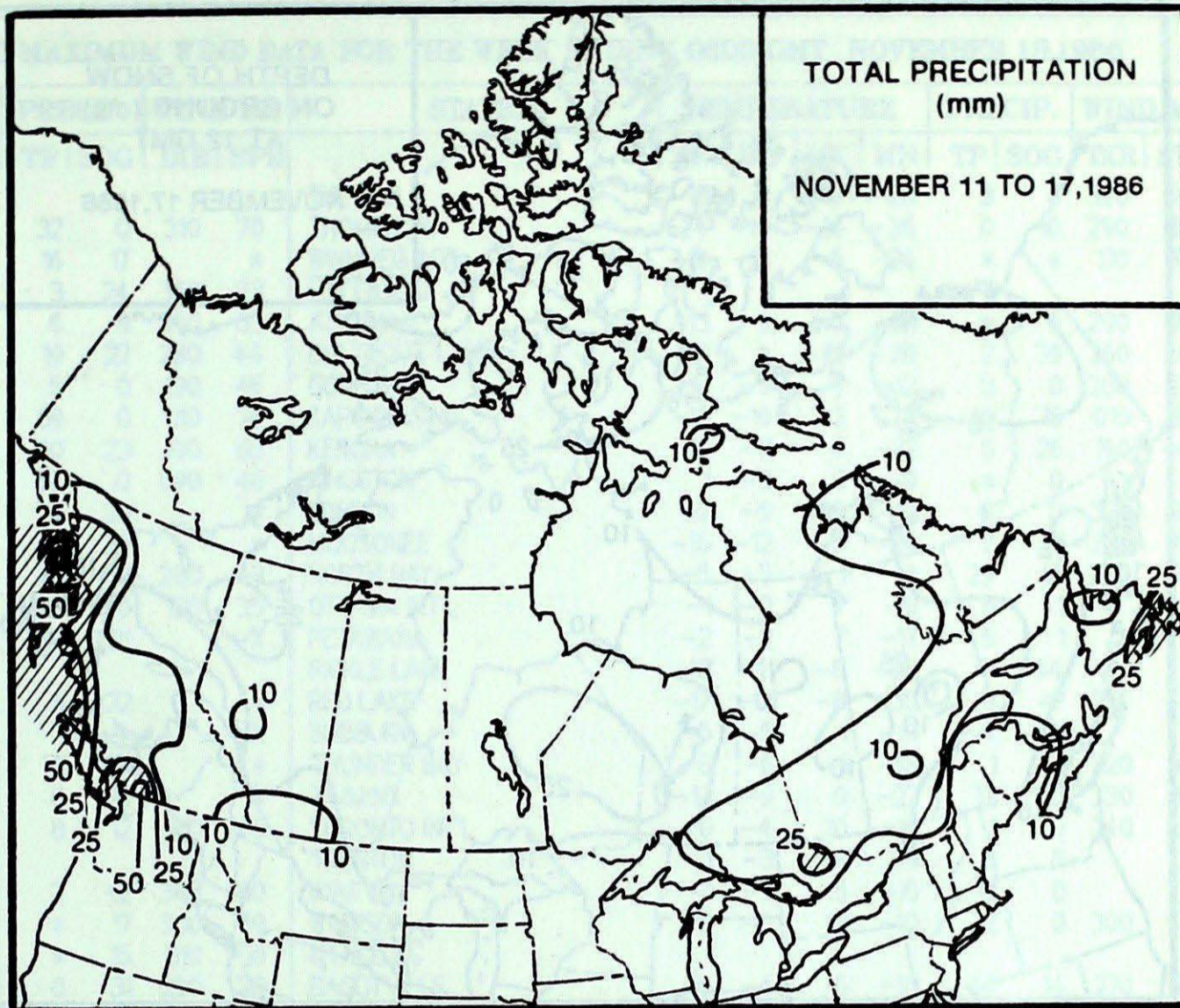
	MAXIMUM		MINIMUM	
BRITISH COLUMBIA	CAPE ST. JAMES	12	FORT NELSON	-31
YUKON TERRITORY	BURWASH	0	DAWSON	-40
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	CAPE DORSET A	-4	SHEPHERD BAY A	-38
ALBERTA	RED DEER	5	HIGH LEVEL	-34
SASKATCHEWAN	MOOSE JAW	0	MEADOW LAKE	-34
MANITOBA	GRETNA	-3	THOMPSON	-36
ONTARIO	WINDSOR	13	LANSDOWNE HOUSE	-32
QUEBEC	MONTREAL INT'L	8	KUUJJUAQ	-27
NEW BRUNSWICK	ST STEPHEN	7	CHARLO	-15
NOVA SCOTIA	SABLE ISLAND	11	AMHERST	-12
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	SUMMERSIDE	7	CHARLOTTETOWN	-12
NEWFOUNDLAND	ST LAWRENCE	6	WABUSH LAKE	-30

ACROSS THE NATION

WARMEST MEAN TEMPERATURE	9	CAPE ST. JAMES	BC
COOLEST MEAN TEMPERATURE	-31	EUREKA	NWT

Ontario

Record cold temperatures and plenty of snow dominated the weather, as an Arctic airmass settled over the province. Minimum temperatures in the north hovered in the minus twenties all week, while readings in the south dropped to the double digits. Snow cover was extensive everywhere other than southern Ontario. Sault Ste. Marie received a 20 to 25 centimetre snowfall November 12 and 13. A dusting of snow caused numerous traffic tie-ups in Toronto earlier in the week. Gale-force winds on the Great Lakes on November 11 added to the damage toll once again. Since frost has now firmed up the ground, farmers in southern Ontario were able to resume ploughing and harvesting some of the remaining crops. The annual Santa Claus Parade was held in Toronto on Sunday under typically cloudy November skies.

**Quebec**

An Arctic airmass produced record low temperatures throughout the province. On November 13 and 14, twenty eight minimum daily low temperature records were broken. Chibougamau, Sept-Îles and Gaspé tied their monthly low temperature records established back in 1978. At the end of the period, snow covered all sections of the province. The cold weather has allowed several ski resorts to open in southern Quebec. Further to the north, snow depths range between 10 and 20 centimetres. Overall, it was a typical winter-like week.

Maritimes

Cloudy and cold weather prevailed, especially during the early part of the week. Strong northwesterly winds gusting over 100 km/h, caused extremely uncomfortable conditions on the 14th. A reading of -10°C at St. John, New Brunswick on November 14 was the coldest ever recorded this early in the season. Except for Sable Island, which received 70 mm of rain, precipitation in the Maritimes was light. Snow covered parts of New Brunswick, Cape Breton Island and Prince Edward Island.

HEAVIEST WEEKLY PRECIPITATION (mm)

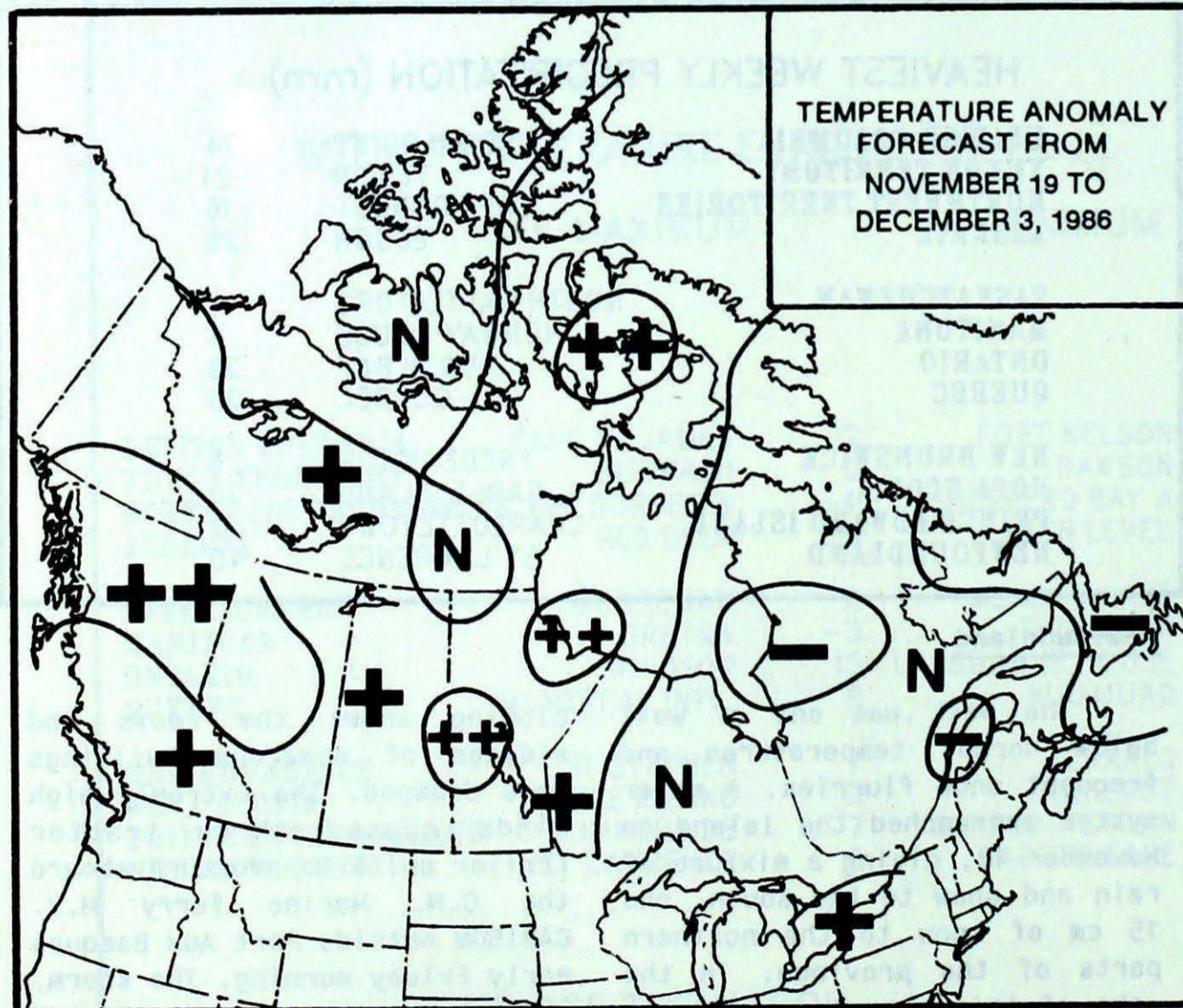
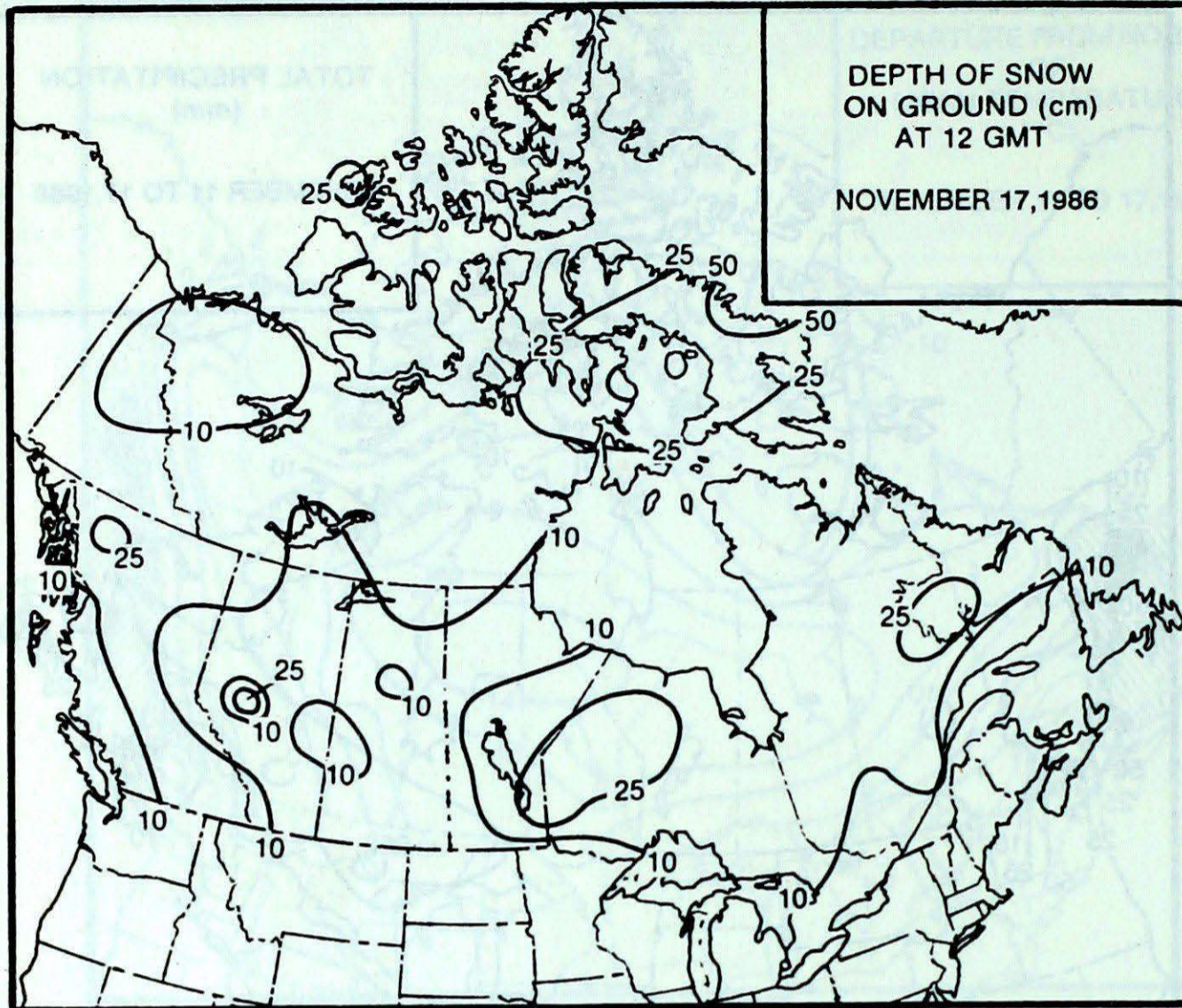
BRITISH COLUMBIA	ESTEVAN POINT	74
YUKON TERRITORY	TESLIN	21
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	CAPE DORSET	16
ALBERTA	EDSON	20
SASKATCHEWAN	NORTH BATTLEFORD	4
MANITOBA	NORWAY HOUSE	4
ONTARIO	NORTH BAY	29
QUEBEC	QUEBEC	23
NEW BRUNSWICK	FREDERICTON	5
NOVA SCOTIA	SABLE ISLAND	70
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	CHARLOTTETOWN	7
NEWFOUNDLAND	ST LAWRENCE	40

Newfoundland

The week was one of well below normal temperatures and frequent snow flurries. A major system approached the Island on November 13, giving a mixture of rain and snow to the south, and 15 cm of snow to the northern parts of the province. In the wake of this storm, very strong winds, gusting as high as 140 km/h near the coast, swept the Island on Friday. Near blizzard conditions were experienced along the west coast. There were numerous power outages and automobile accidents, because of the

blowing snow; the roofs and sidings of numerous buildings were damaged. The extremely high winds caused three tractor trailer units to overturn aboard the C.N. Marine ferry M.V. CARIBOU outside Port Aux Basques early Friday morning. The storm, which hit the Island, dumped 20 cm of snow on southeastern Labrador on Thursday. Strong winds gusting to 80 km/h buffeted the Labrador coast. Many new record low temperatures were established this week.

FORECAST



Temperature Anomaly Forecast

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

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 8

Managing Editor P.R. Scholefield
 Editors-in-charge
 weekly A.K. Radomski
 monthly A.A. Caillet
 Data Manager M. Skarpathiotakis
 Art Layout M. Baptiste
 Word Processing N. Khaja
 Translation D. Pokorn
 Cartography G. Young/T. Chivers
 C. Czaja

Regional Correspondents

Atlantic: F.Amirault; Que.: J.Miron
 Ont.: B.Smith; Central: B.Tortorelli;
 Western: W.Prusak; Pac.: E.Coatta;
 Yukon Weather Centre; Frobisher Bay
 & Yellowknife Weather Offices;
 Newfoundland Weather Centre:
 G.MacMillan; AES Satellite Data Lab;
 Ice Central Ottawa
 ISSN 0225-5707 UDC 551.506.1(71)

Climatic Perspectives is a weekly bilingual publication of the Canadian Climate Centre, Atmospheric Environment Service, 4905 Dufferin St., Downsview, Ont. Canada M3H 5T4. Phone (416)667-4906/4711.

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. 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.

Annual Subscriptions

Weekly & monthly supplement: \$35.00
 foreign: \$42.00
 Monthly issue: \$10.00
 foreign: \$12.00

Orders must be prepaid by money order or cheque payable to Receiver General for Canada. **Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S9** (613)994-1495

