

MARITIME CANADA CLIMATE SUMMARY

November 2022

Exceptionally Warm Beginning Sees November Maintain Above Normal Trend

The long-standing trend of above normal monthly temperatures across the Maritimes continued for November despite the second half of the month seeing near to below normal values. The first week brought temperatures more like the beginning of September with records for the month of November set at 7 long-established stations on the 6th. The highest recorded was 24.3 C at Fredericton NB. Halifax (Shearwater) recorded its 3rd warmest November since records began in 1871. Precipitation ranged from above normal in Northern NB to below normal in eastern mainland NS. Northern NB saw significant snowfall of 40-90 cm. Snowsqualls off the Gulf of St. Lawrence brought 40-50 cm over the Cape Breton Highlands. Elsewhere snowfall amounts were minimal (>10cm) and much less than normal for November. Sea Surface Temperatures at the end of the month remained above normal with the highest anomalies of +5 C in the Northumberland Strait, eastern Bay of Fundy and along the east coast of NB.

The Warmest (°C)

New Brunswick	
Fredericton A	24.3
Nova Scotia	
Waterville	24.0
Prince Edward Island	
Stanhope	21.4

The Coldest (°C)

New Brunswick	
Edmundston	-18.0
Nova Scotia	
Pockwock Lake	-13.5
Prince Edward Island	
Maple Plains	-11.7

The Wettest (Total mm)

New Brunswick	
Fundy Park	196.9
Nova Scotia	
North Mountain	250.9
Prince Edward Island	
St Peters	127.5

The Capital Stats

Station Name	Mean Temperature (°C)			Extremes	
	Monthly Mean	Normal Mean	Diff from Normal	Max (Date)	Min (Date)
Charlottetown	4.8	2.9	1.9	20.8 (6)	-8.5 (30)
Halifax	5.4	3.5	1.9	21.5 (6)	-8.1 (24)
Fredericton	3.2	1.8	1.4	24.3 (6)	-11.6 (24)

Station Name	Total Precipitation			Snowfall	
	Monthly Total (mm)	Normal Total (mm)	Percent Normal	Total (cm)	SOG End of Month
Charlottetown	129.4	112.5	115	1.8	0.0
Halifax	102.1	139.4	73	Trace	0.0
Fredericton	128.6	109.9	117	NA	NA

Daily Temperature Records

An exceptionally warm tropical airmass became established over the region between Nov 4–7 breaking many daily temperature records. Another warm airmass brought more daily records between 10-12. All-in-all there were a remarkable 176 new daily highs set during the two periods – 83 in NS, 78 in NB and 15 in PEI. After the passage of the remnants of tropical storm Nicole on the 13th, temperatures for the remainder of the month fell to near to slightly below average.

Significant Weather Events (information provided by Climate Services, ECCC)

November 4-7. A tropical-like air mass brought record warmth conditions to the region making it feel like the first weekend in September rather than November. Numerous daily maximum temperatures were broken during the period with maximum temperatures reaching the 18 to 24°C range. Seven sites total in NB and NS recorded their all-time daily maximum temperature in November. St. Stephen, NB was the warmest at 24.1°C and daily maximum temperature anomalies were 8 to 16 degrees above average on the 6th.

November 10-12 Another tropical-like air mass brought more record warmth to the region, a benefit for outdoor Remembrance Day ceremonies. Several daily maximum temperatures were broken during the period and daily temperature anomalies were 4 to 10 degrees above average. The warmest reported temperature was 21.7°C in Greenwood, NS on the 12th.

November 12-13 The remnants of Tropical Storm Nicole brought moderate to heavy rainfall to all areas. Rainfall amounts were most abundant in NB where generally, 40 to 60 mm fell; 25 to 50 mm fell across PEI and varied from 15 to 40 mm across NS with localized higher amounts. Fundy Park, NB reported an extreme amount of 103 mm. Concerning winds, although they were not overly strong, weakened trees left behind by Fiona in September caused thousands of customers to lose power in NS. Wind gusts were recorded between 60 and 87 km/h along coastal areas of all three provinces.

November 13-14 – A system developed over Maine and quickly intensified to bring the first accumulating snowfall to parts of northern NB. Snow was heavy and wet and caused some power outages in northwestern NB. Snowfall amounts varied from 5 to 15 cm with the Saint-Quentin area reporting up to 25 cm.

November 25-26 – An elongated trough of low pressure brought heavy rain, strong winds and elevated water levels to eastern PEI, eastern NS, and Cape Breton. Rainfall amounts varied across the area but were generally in the range of 15 to 40 mm with as much as 120 mm reported at Ingonish Beach on Cape Breton. The significant rain caused some flooding and three road washouts in Cape Breton. Northerly winds gusted from 70 to 93 km/h with the strongest winds occurring over exposed coastlines. Although sea water levels in the area were higher than high astronomical tides along coastal areas that faced north, no major issues were reported as many of these areas were also impacted much more significantly in September during Fiona.

Compiled by Peter J. Lewis with data and information provided by Client Service Operations Atlantic, Meteorological Service of Canada
Environment and Climate Change Canada / Government of Canada

Other CMOS News

CMOS Congress 2023: CMOS Congress 2023 will be hosted in St. John's Nfld May 28 – June 1. See the [congress website](#) for more details. The [call for session](#) is open with a **deadline of Tuesday Dec 13th**. If you would like to propose a session but need more time, please email the Scientific Program Committee at congress2023.science@cmos.ca. We are looking forward to re-connecting with everyone 'On The Rock'. Stay tuned for more information and the call for session proposal.

Happy Holidays: On behalf of all the CMOS-Halifax Executive, we wish everyone a safe and happy holiday season.

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