ALASKA and NORTHWESTERN CANADA

Weather and Climate Highlights and Impacts, Dec. 2016 - Feb. 2017; Climate Outlook Apr. 2017 - June 2017

Environment and Climate Change Canada Environnement et Changement climatique Canada





Source: NOAA and ECCC



Temperature & Precipitation, Dec. 2016 - Feb. 2017

Several areas saw above normal precipitation during winter 2016-17 including the northern half of Alaska, the majority of the Yukon and the northern region of the Northwest Territories. Areas further south including south-central Alaska experienced a drier than normal winter.

In terms of temperatures, the North Slope, northeastern British Columbia and the entirety of the Mackenzie Delta experienced significantly higher than normal temperatures this winter. These milder than normal conditions are explained by a rather persistent southerly circulation of air along the eastern side of the Rockies throughout most of the winter. Temperatures over the majority of Alaska and the Yukon were close to normal except for the area between King Salmon and Gulkana, AK which experienced colder than normal conditions.



Despite near normal temperatures in Dawson, YK this winter, warm conditions in November reduced ice buildup preventing the unofficial ice road crossing the Yukon River from remaining open. Photo credit: CBC.



Damage to building in Savoonga, Alaska, from December 31, 2016, storm. Winds gusting to 80mph (130 kph) damaged at least 30 structures Photo: NOAA.

Temperature Outlook: Apr-Jun 2017







Old (Multi-Year) Ice Concentration Departure in the Beaufort Sea: February 2017



The graphics to the left show the most likely of the three possible categories (significantly above normal, near normal and significantly below normal) for the three months April through June (2017) according to the North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME) seasonal forecasts issued on March 7, 2017. Most of Alaska and northwestern Canada are depicted in the 40% to 50% likelihood for above normal temperatures. The northeastern corner of British Columbia has a slightly stronger warm signal.

The March through May time period is the driest three-month period of the year. The NMME forecast is for near normal precipitation across most of the region. The exception is for a drier season in northwest Alaska and slightly wetter in the Northwest Territories.

The April-June forecast reflects the recent demise of La Nina. Deterministic models are hinting at a return of El Nino. This may cause significant changes to the seasonal forecast.

Ice conditions in the Beaufort Sea reached full wintertime coverage by the end of November 2016 and ice coverage has maintained a consistent value from December to February. The coverage of old (multi-year) ice compared to normal which is depicted to the left has been significantly below normal. This is due to the very low old ice coverage in the Beaufort seen in the fall of 2016.

December and January brought exceptionally low sea ice coverage to the northern Bering Sea. The first week of January saw open water at Little Diomede and extending into the southernmost Chukchi Sea. This was the result of unfavorable weather for sea ice formation during the early winter as well as unusually warm ocean temperatures left over from summer 2016. So remarkable was the lack of ice that on January 9th Savoonga, St. Lawrence Island hunters landed a bowhead whale, the first time in living memory that hunters were out in boats in January in completely ice free waters chasing a while. During February, more favorable weather allowed sea ice to form around St Lawrence Island and push south, though by the end of the month ice had not yet reach St. Paul Island.

Source: Canadian Ice Services, Environment and Climate Change Canada

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