1ay 15 to 21, 1989

A weekly review of Canadian climate

Vol. 11 No. 21

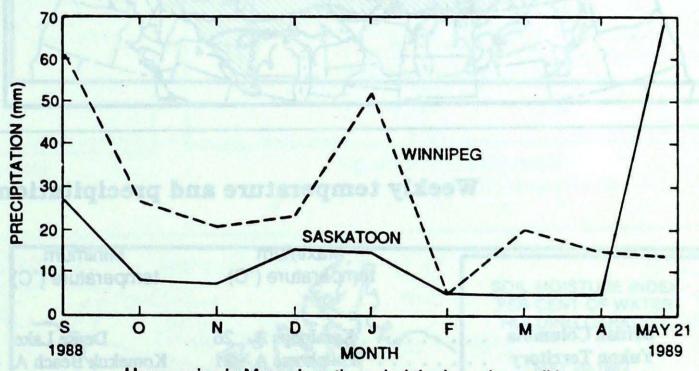
Easing of prolonged dry spell in the prairie provinces

After a dry 1988, dry winter of 1988-89, and dry spring of 1989, there was some welcome relief. Several areas of the Prairies have received substantial amounts of rainfall over the past two weeks.

Areas of concern were central and southern Saskatchewan, southwestern Alberta, and an area from Edmonton to Grande Prairie. Most of the areas in dire need of rain, received at least one good rainfall, and in the case of central Saskatchewan, several rainfalls.

In the week of May 8 to 14, there was a substantial rainfall in southern and central Saskatchewan. A triangular area from Eastend to Prince Albert to West Poplar received more than 20 mm of rain, with amounts of more than 30 mm being recorded south of Swift Current. Again, this week, central Saskatchewan received heavy rainfall in almost the same area as the previous week. Saskatoon received 42 mm this past week. As well, there was a general rainfall of 10 to 20 mm throughout most of the south of Saskatchewan.

Although winter precipitation was more generous in Manitoba than in Alberta and Saskatchewan, a hot, dry spring, with periods of strong winds, has dried the soil. Some light rainfalls received this past week in the south, have done only a little to relieve the dry situation. The heaviest rainfalls were in the central and northern parts of the province.



Heavy rains in May, abruptly ended the long dry spell in Saskatoon, but precipitation deficit continued in Winnipeg

The dry area between Grande Prairie and Edmonton received 48 to 75 mm of precipitation in the form of rain and snow.

Due to the precipitation of the past 2 weeks, there has been excellent recovery in south-central and central Saskatchewan, and Edmonton to Grande Prairie, Alberta. However, dry areas still remain in southern Manitoba, southeastern Saskatchewan, and southern Alberta. In these areas, precipitation is less than 50% of normal since April 1st.

J. Bendell,

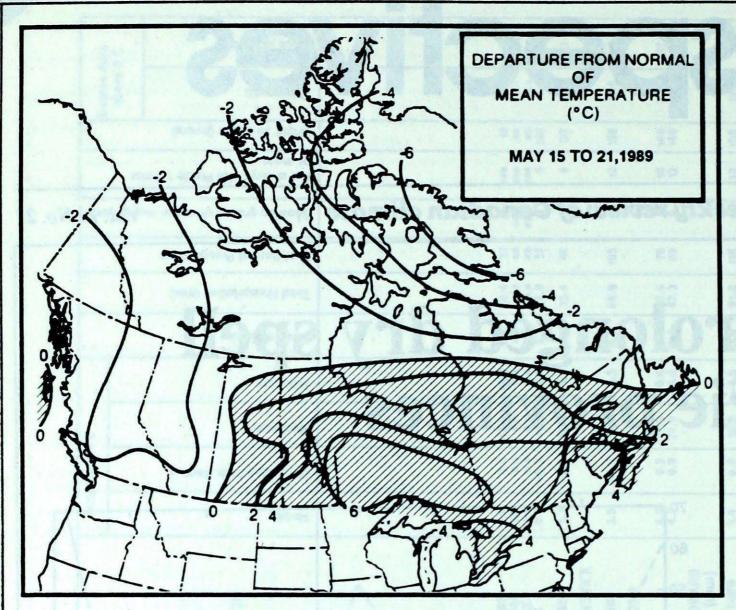
Winnipeg Climate Centre

A look ahead...

Above-normal temperatures are expected over the entire country for the week of the 29th. The warmest temperatures will be in British Columbia, Alberta, Québec, and Newfoundland. The 50- kPa circulation suggests below-normal precipitation amounts for British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan. At the same time, weak low pressure systems will likely affect regions east of Saskatchewan.

— prepared May 24, 1989

A. Gergye, Canadian Climate Centre



Winter-kill in Alberta lake OBHTOUS

Lake Utikuma, 40 km north of Lesser Slave Lake, in north-central Alberta, is showing the effects of a cold winter. The lake is also referred to as "Million-dollar Lake", because of the large catches of whitefish which provide a fishing livelihood for the local people. The shallow lake which is eutrophying, froze deeper this year and was covered with more snow. There were no pressure breaks nor thawing spells during the winter to allow any oxygen to be added to the water. As a result, there was a substantial fish-kill, with the result of loss of work for local fishermen.

W. Prusak, AES, Edmonton

Weekly temperature and precipitation extremes

	Maximum		Minimum		Heaviest	
	temperature (*	C)	temperature (°C)		precipitation (mm)	75 42 47 51 18 5 11
British Columbia	Kamloops A	26	Dease Lake	-5	Hope A	57
Yukon Territory	Whitehorse A	21	Komakuk Beach A	-13	Watson Lake A	11
Northwest Territories	Fort Smith A	23	Gladman Point A	-26	Fort Smith A	32
	INVESTIGATION OF THE PARTY		Shepherd Bay A	-26		
Alberta	High Level A	25	Banff (aut)	-2	Whitecourt A	75
Saskatchewan		29	Uranium City A	-1	Saskatoon A	42
Manitoba	Portage La Prairie A	31	Churchill A	-5	Norway House A	47
Ontario	Ottawa Int'l A	31	Winisk (aut)	-2	Timmins A	51
Québec	Montréal Int'l A	31	Kuujjuaq A	-8	Vald Or A	18
New Brunswick	Fredericton A	29	Miscou Island (aut)	2	Charlo A	5
Nova Scotia	Greenwood A	27	Sydney A	1	Sable Island	11
Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown A	24	East Point (aut)	3	Charlottetown A	100
Newfoundland	Goose A	25	Nain A, Nfld	-9	Bonavista	8
Across The Coun	itry					
Warmest Mean Tempera	ature		Pilot Mound (MAN)	20		
Coolest Mean Temperat	ure		Resolute A (NWT)	-15		
89/05/15-89/05/21						

CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES VOLUME 11

Managing Edit	01	· Agri				F	Ľ	R.	Scholefield
Editors-in-char									
- weekly									. B. Taylor
- monthly									
French version									
Data Manager				1	M	. 5	Sk	a	pathiotakis
Art Layout .									. K. Czaja
Word Processin									
Translation .									D. Pokorn
Cartography .				G	. 1	Yo	u	ng	T. Chivers

ISBN 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, Ontario, Canada M3H 5T4

(416) 739-4438/4436

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

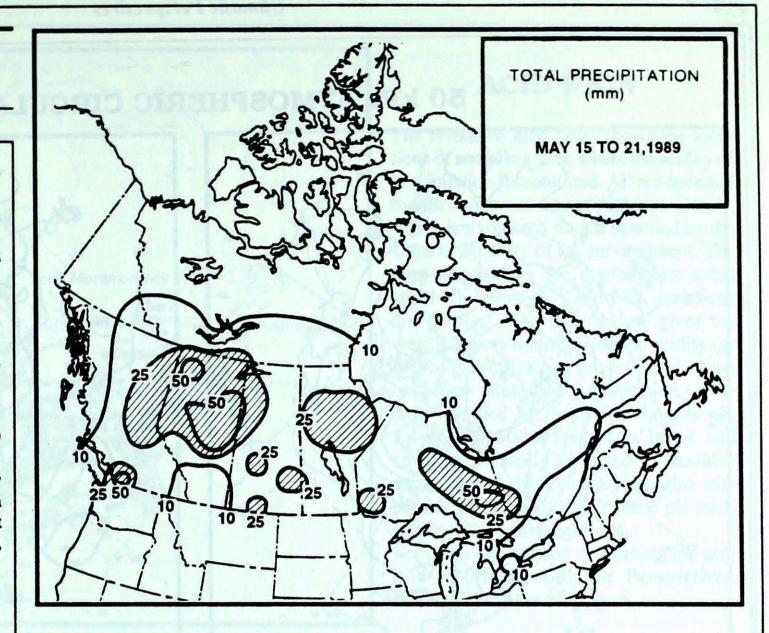
The data in this publication are based on unverified reports from approximately 225 Canadian synoptic weather stations. Information concerning climatic impacts is gathered from AES contacts with the public and from the media. Articles do not necessarily reflect the views of the Atmospheric Environment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

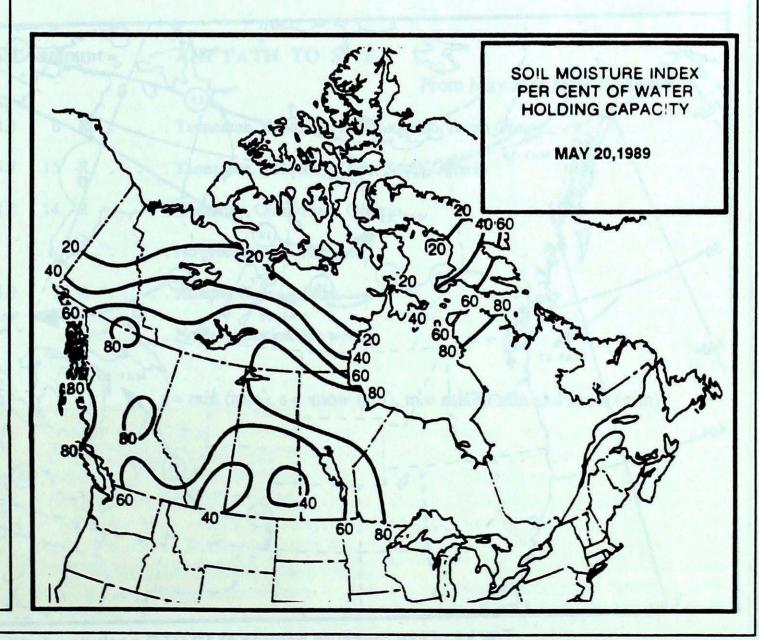
Annual Subscriptions

weekly a	ind mo	n	th	ly	:				\$35.00
foreign:				-					
monthly									
foreign:									

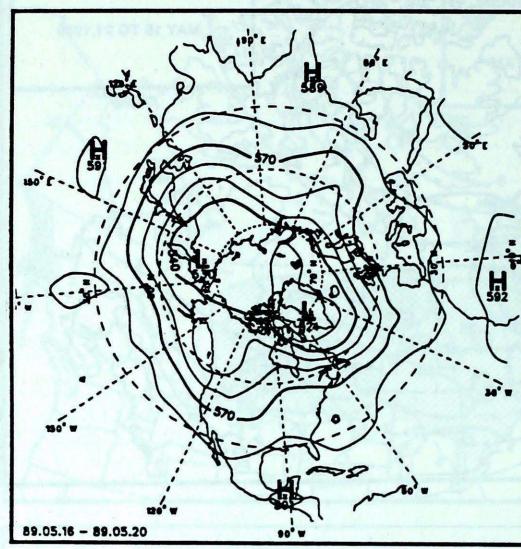
Orders must be prepaid by money order or cheque payable to Receiver General for Canada. Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada KIA 089

(819) 997-2560

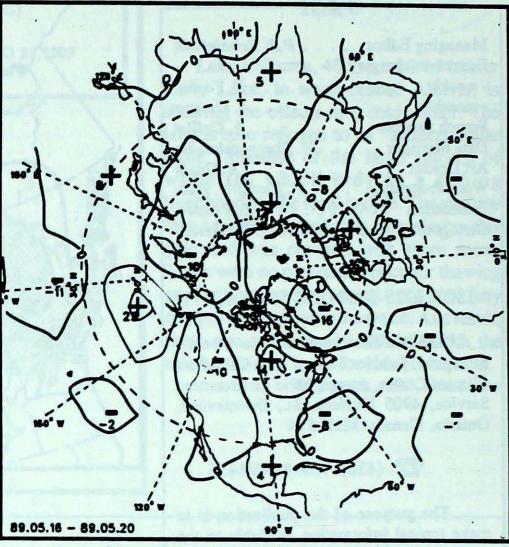




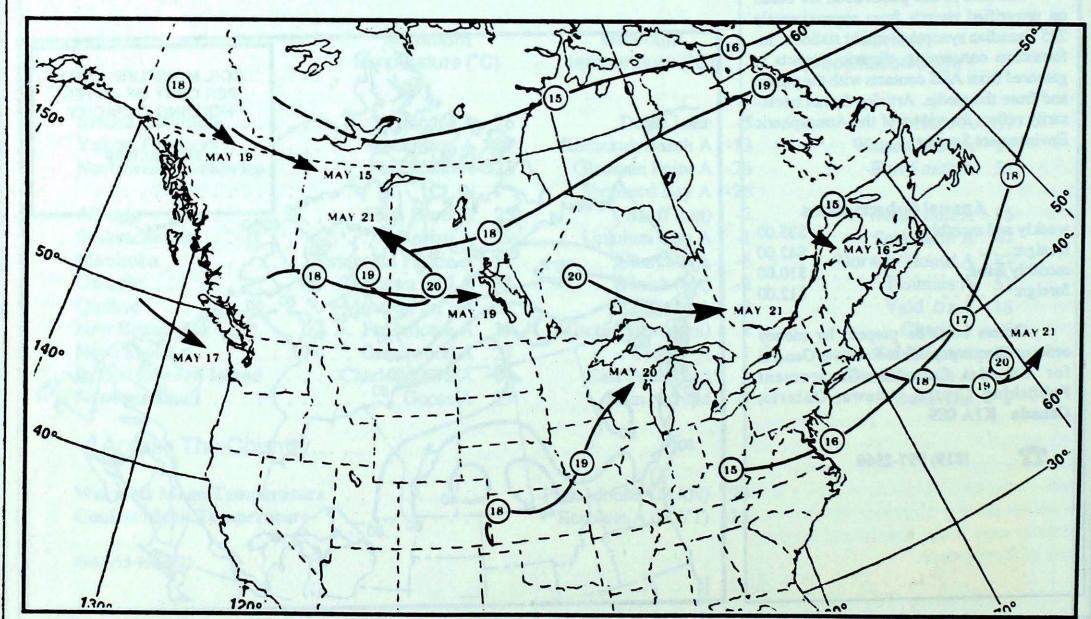
50 kPa ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION



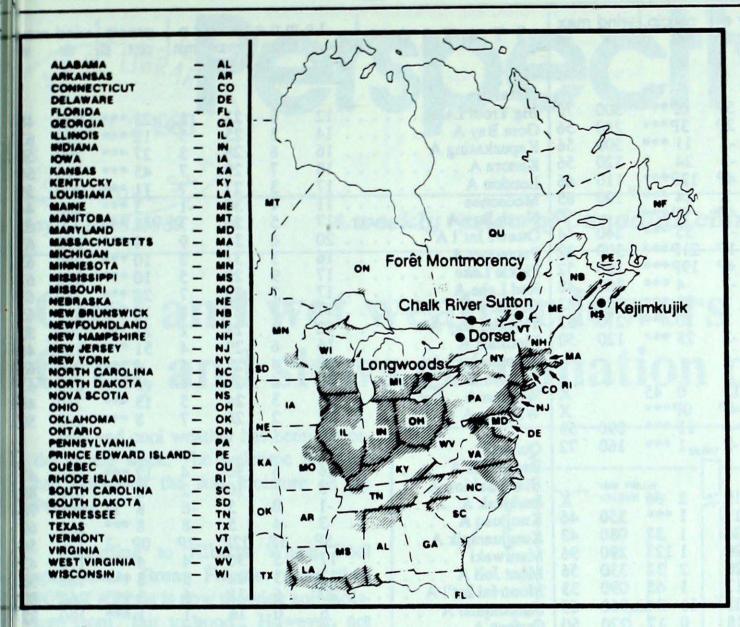
Mean geopotential height 50 kPa level (10 decametre intervals)



Mean geopotential height anomaly 50 kPa level (10 decametre intervals)



Tracks of low pressure centres at 12 UTC each day during the period.



ACID RAIN

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 SO₂ and NO_x emissions are greatest. The table below gives the weekly report summarizing the acidity (or pH) of the acid 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 readings less than 4.7, while pH readings less than 4.0 are serious.

For more information concerning the acid rain report, see Climatic Perspectives, volume 5, number 50, page 6.

SITE	day	pH	amount	AIR PATH TO SITE
				From May 14 to May 20, 1989
Longwoods	20	4.3	6 R	Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, South Ontario
Dorset *	20	5.7	15 R	Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, South Ontario
Chalk River	20	4.2	14 R	Kentucky, Ohio, South Ontario
Sutton				No precipitation this week
Montmorency	14	4.9	1 R	Atlantic Ocean, Maine
Kejimkujik			•••	No precipitation this week

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

STATI		111	ieali	aiom	max	11101 [plot st	dir	vit	STATIO		mean	anom	max	min	plot st	dir	
Palelch Columb	-1-																	
British Columi			OP	OP	14P	5P	OP***	300	70	Ontario		10		07				
Cape St James Cranbrook A	• • • •		10D	-1P	20P	2P	3P***	240	56	Big Trout Lake		. 12	6	27	1	23 ***	070	
Fort Nelson A				-3	19	-1	11 ***	300	56			. 14	3	25	5	12 ***	290	
Fort St John A	• • • •	• •		4	19	-1	24 1	320	56	Kapuskasing A		. 10	6	28	3	27 ***	200	
Kamloops A.				-2P	26P	4P	12P***	110		Kenora A			7	29		45 ***	190	
Penticton A .	• • • •	• •	131	-1	23	2	14 ***	190					3	27	7	11 ***	300	
ort Hardy A				OP	15P	4P	9P***	190	X	Moosonee			4 5	30 26	-1 7	3 ***	220	
rince George				-3	18	-1	35 ***	240		North Bay A Ottawa Int'l A		. 17	6	31	9	48 ***	270	
Prince Rupert A		• 1 (• 1	7P	-1P	13P	1P	21P***	300		Determente A	• • •	. 20	3	31	20 1111	SUPPLY TO THE SECOND	270	
Revelstoke A	Like		11P	-1P	24P	4P	19P***	150	The State of Vision World	Petawawa A Pickle Lake	• • •	. 10		29	3 5	~	260	
Smithers A .	• • • •		8	-1	17	-2	4 ***	360	Walter and the			17	9	29	7	10 ***	320	
Vancouver Int'	Α		. 12	- i	22	5	28 ***	150		Sudbury A			5	27	8	18 ***	230 290	
Victoria Int'l A				-i	20	3	10 ***	210	52	Thunder Bay A		12	3	24	2	23 ***	290	
Williams Lake				-2	17	-2	28 ***	120		Timmins A	• • •	16	5	29	4	51 ***		
								120		Toronto Int'l A	•	17	4	27	5	6 ***	320	
Yukon Territo	rv									Trenton A			4	27	7	5 ***	260	
Komakuk Beac			-7	-2	0	-13	0 45		Y	Wiarton A			3	24	5	13 ***	270 280	
Teslin (aut) .					19P	-4P	OP***		x	Windsor A	• • •	17	2	26	7	8 ***		
Watson Lake A				0	17	4	11 ***	090		WINDOLK		. 17		20		0 117	280	
Whitehorse A			. 8	ŏ	21	-2	1 ***	160	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Québec								
							JANA L	-00		Bagotville A		16	6	30	4	12 ***	080	
Northwest Ter	ritori	es								Blanc Sablon A	• • •	. 10		10	-2	3 ***	090	
Alert			14	-3	-9	-19	2 56		X	Inukjuak A		-1	0	5	-6	8 14	050	
Baker Lake A				-1	2	-17	1 ***	350		Kuujjuaq A			-4	5	-8	8 ***	280	
Cambridge Bay				0	1	-24	1 37	080		Kuujjuarapik A				22P	-2P	OP 1	180	
Cape Dyer A				-7	-6	-20	1 123	290	3853	Maniwaki		17	5	30	4	4 ***	190	
Clyde A				-6	-4	-20	2 32	330		Mont Joli A			3	28	3	8 ***	060	
Coppermine A				1	0	-17	1 65	090		Montréal Int'l A	•	20	6	31	6	3 ***	260	
Coral Harbour	A		9	-3	2	-21	11 34	360		Natashquan A			Ö	16	-1	1 ***	130	
Eureka				-4	-9	-18	0 17	270		Québec A		17	5	30	7	1 ***	250	
Fort Smith A				-1	23	-1	32 ***	320	700	Schefferville A		2	Ö	14	-7	6 ***	270	
Hall Beach A			15	-6	-7	-25	0 39	300		Sept-Iles A		. 8	2	20		11 ***	080	
nuvik A				-2	16	-10	0 10		X	Sherbrooke A		17	5	30	5	5 ***	250	
qaluit A				-7	-3	-18	6 8	330		Val D'or A		16	6	29	6	18 ***	240	
Mould Bay A			-13P	-2P	-8P	-16P	1P 23		X					-/			240	5
Norman Wells	A		. 4P	-3P	14P	-4P	OP***	300		New Brunswick								
Resolute A .			-15P	-5P	-11P	-23P	OP 22	330		Charlo A		. 12	3	28	4	5 ***	080	
ellowknife A			. 5	-1	13	-2	4 ***	010	56	Chatham A	10 11	14	3	29	6	1 ***	230	
										Fredericton A		. 17	5	29	7	1 ***	200	
Alberta										Moncton A			4	26	6	1 ***	200	
Calgary Int'l A			. 10	-1	20	-1	0 ***	300	80	Saint John A		. 13	3	24	4	1 ***	200	
Cold Lake A			. 9	-2	23	0	37 ***	110	56				.00		100		7	
dmonton Nam	ao A		. 9	-2	23	0	53 1	330	74	Nova Scotia								
on Mcmurray	Α		. 9	-1	24	0	61 ***	340	37	Greenwood A		. 16	5	27	5	0 ***	260	
ligh Level A				-2	25	0	59 16	030	46	Shearwater A		. 12	3	21	4	0 ***	090	
asper				-1	19	2	15 ***		X	Sydney A		. 9	1	26	1	0 ***	220	
ethbridge A			12P	OP	23P	-1P	0P***	250	82	Yarmouth A		. 13P	3P	25P	4P	OP***	040	
Medicine Hat A			. 13	0	24	2	6 ***	260	83									
eace River A			. 7	-3	23	0	45 42	660	124	Prince Edward Islan	nd							
										Charlottetown A		. 14	4	24	4	1 ***	190	
askatchewan									V=W=10	Summerside A		. 12P	2P	23P	5P	OP***	190	
ree Lake				OP	12P	4P	1P***		X									
stevan A				3	29	3	3 ***	270	82	Newfoundland								
a Ronge A .			. 11	2	22	3	16 ***	080	39	Cartwright		. 3	0	20	-5	1 ***	330	
Regina A			. 14	2	29	4	12 ***	280	85	Churchill Falls A		. 4	-1	20	-6	4 7	300	
askatoon A .			. 12	1	26	4	42 ***	270	59	Gander Int'l A		. 7	-1	19	-1	7 ***	210	
wift Current A				0	24	2	8 ***	270	80	Goose A		. 6	0	25	-5	1 ***	280	
orkton A			. 15	4	27	3	29 ***	280	65	Port Aux Basques .		. 6	1	12	2	4 ***	110	
										St John's A		. 5	-1	16	-5	6 ***	260	
Manitoba										St Lawrence		. 6		13	-1	6 ***		
				4	28	2	16 ***	250				. 6P	2P	23P	-4P	2P***	270	
Churchill A .			. OP	1P	11P		20P 2											
ynn Lake A The Pas A			. 7	1	20	1	35 1	080	46	89/05/15-89/05/21								
ne Pas A	• • • •	• •	. 13	4	25	3	36 ***	240	54									
Thompson A			10P	4P	25P	OP	9P***	070	52									
Winnipeg Int'l	Α	• •	18P	6P	31P	6P	13P***	240	78									
nean - mean v	veekly	temp	erature	, °C	y Tree	Di	ot = we	ekty pr	ecipita	tion total in mm				Anno	ations			
nax = maximu		2272		THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN	C	st				on the ground in cm	1		no obs					
				ture, °C		di				wind, deg. from north.	F			an 7 da	N70 3			