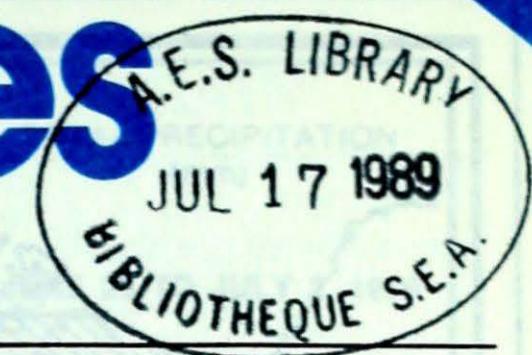


Climatic Perspectives

June 26 to July 2, 1989

A weekly review of Canadian climate

Vol. 11 No 27



Seasonal tornado count rises to 11 in Saskatchewan, but none yet in Ontario or Québec

Severe thunderstorms (those capable of destruction due to hail, strong winds, downpours or associated tornadoes) occurred across many parts of the country last week with the most damaging occurring in Saskatchewan. A tornado was sighted at Robin Hood, Saskatchewan on June 29th. The following day, the Poundmaker Indian Reserve was hit by a tornado, damaging 70 of the 100 houses on the reserve. Nine people from the area were taken to hospital at nearby Cutknife, Saskatchewan. At Paynton, on the same day, a tornado destroyed farm yards, while 7 km to the east, cars were blown off the road and buildings damaged by a tornado. This year's 11 tornado reports compare to a 15-year average of 14 reported occurrences per season.

In Manitoba, there has only been a possible tornado sighting so far this year. The most tornado-prone region of the country is Ontario (most notably in the south) where the 10-year average is 24 per year. Not only have there been no tornadoes reported anywhere in the province so far this year, but there have also been few reports of severe thunderstorms. There has also been an absence of tornado reports in Québec this year, but an outbreak of severe thunderstorms caused significant damage at several locations in the southern Québec on the 27th. In the Maritimes, a line of severe thunderstorms caused major power outages as it

moved across the provinces on the 28th.

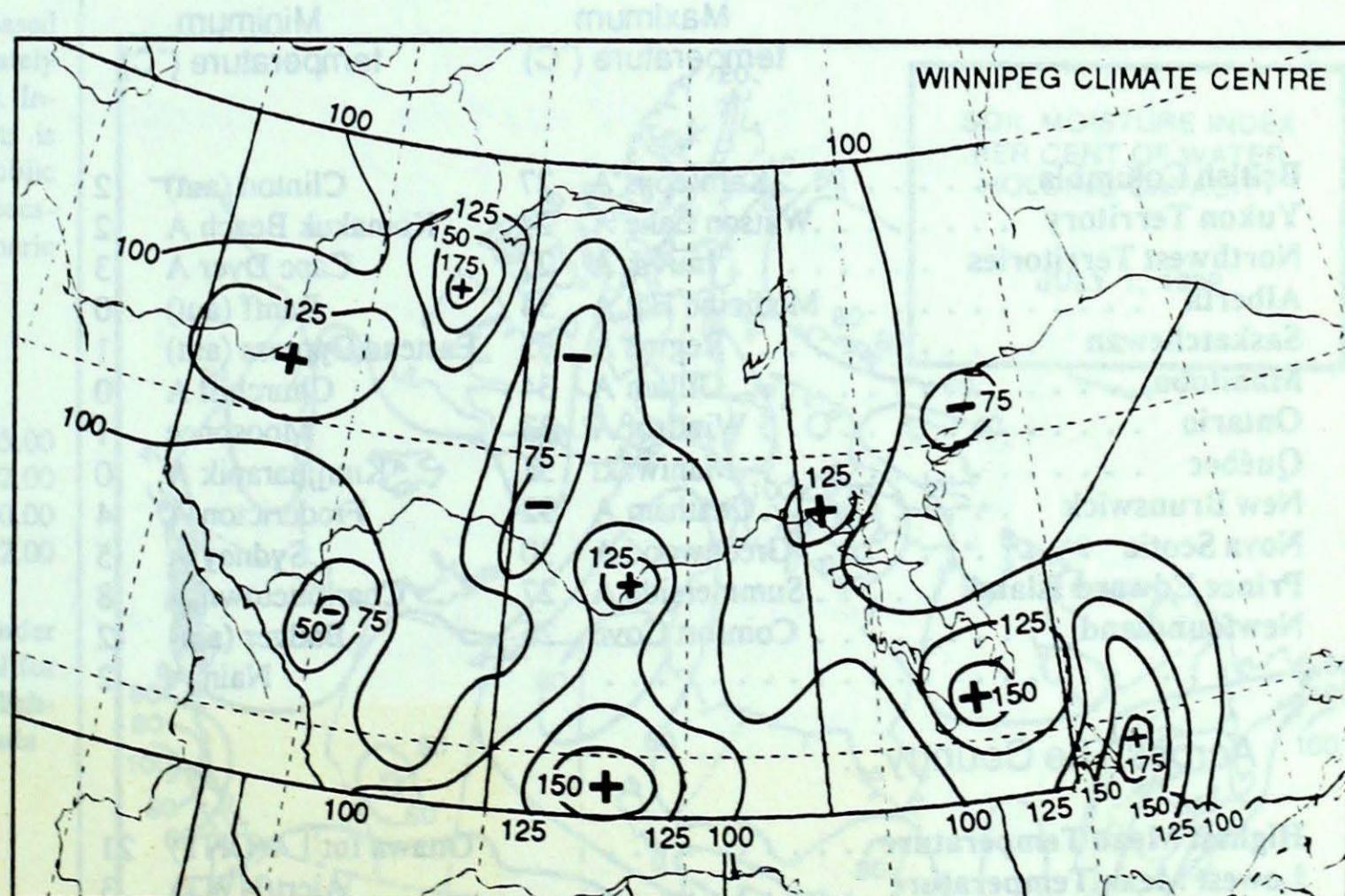
Out west, there were numerous reports of funnel clouds in the Edmonton area on the 27th and one touched down causing some light damage in the northeast part of the city. More damage was caused by a tornado near Lesser Slave Lake and severe thunderstorms in east-central Alberta on the 30th. A severe thunderstorm with grape to walnut-sized hail was reported 16 km north of Whitehorse, Yukon on the 29th and a severe thunderstorm produced minor flooding in Kelowna, B.C. on the 30th.

A look ahead

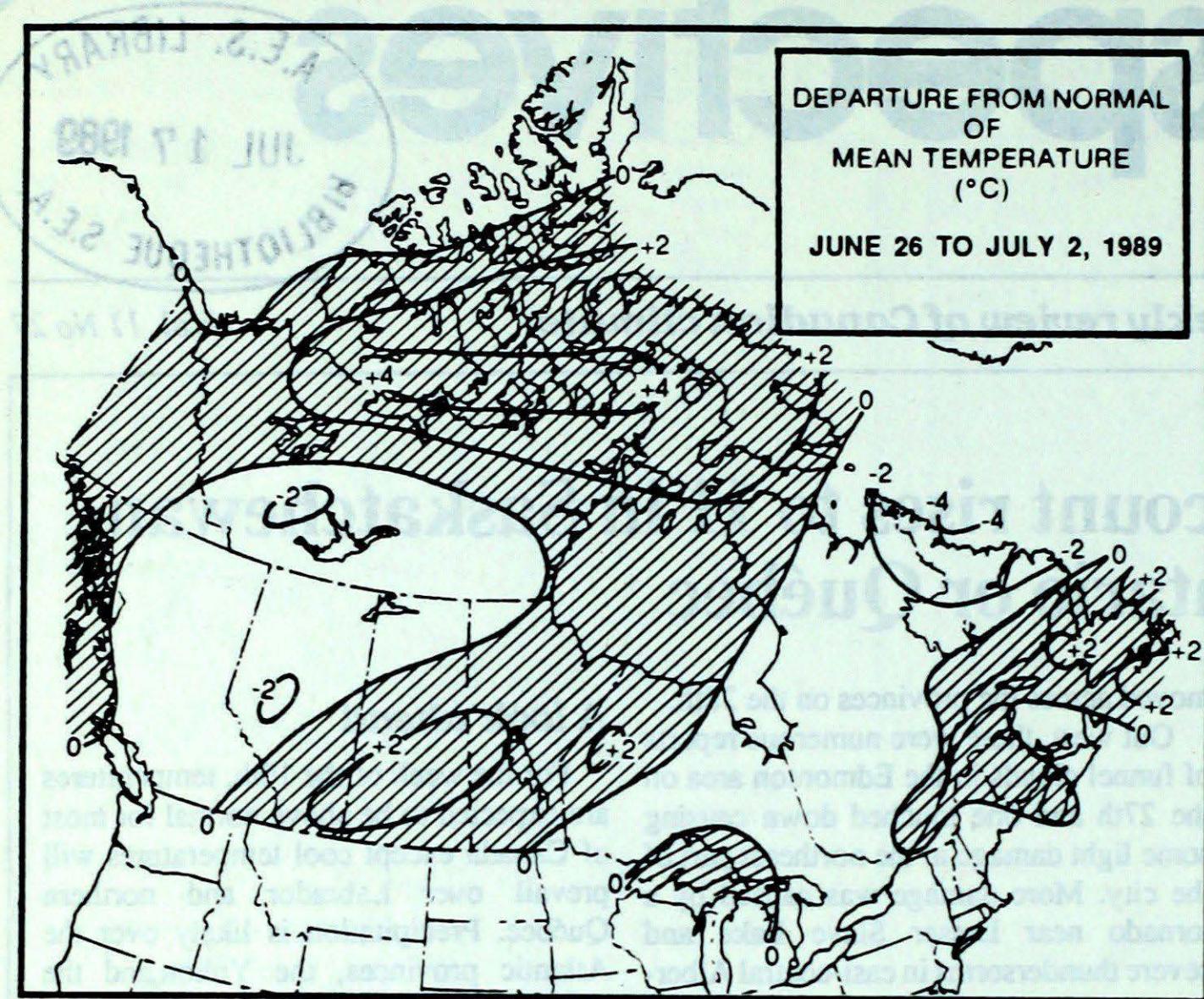
For the week of the 10th, temperatures are expected to be above normal for most of Canada except cool temperatures will prevail over Labrador and northern Québec. Precipitation is likely over the Atlantic provinces, the Yukon and the southern parts of British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Elsewhere, a dry northwest flow will dominate the week.

Aaron Gergye,
Canadian Climate center



Percent of normal precipitation for the period April 1 to July 2, 1989. Heavy spring rain marked an abrupt end to the prolonged dry weather in the southern Prairies. An area south of Calgary, however, received less than 75% of its normal precipitation.

**Elsewhere ...****Dramatic end to heat-wave
in Labrador and northern
Québec**

Cool temperatures with rain dominated the weather in Labrador and northern Québec this week. On June 26, daytime temperature failed to climb above 8°C at Goose Bay setting a record for the day. On July 1, the mercury plunged to a record low of 2°C at Baie Comeau and on June 29, a low pressure system crossing the East Coast deposited 48 mm of precipitation at Nain in Labrador which included a 22 cm snowfall. The cool and damp weather helped to bring forest fires from the previous week under control.

A.G. Earl
Newfoundland Weather Centre

Weekly temperature and precipitation extremes

	Maximum temperature (°C)	Minimum temperature (°C)	Heaviest precipitation (mm)
British Columbia	Kamloops A 27	Clinton (aut) 2	Estevan Point (aut) 52
Yukon Territory	Watson Lake A 24	Komakuk Beach A -2	Whitehorse A 21
Northwest Territories	Inuvik A 27	Cape Dyer A -3	Cape Dorset A 14
Alberta	Medicine Hat A 34	Banff (aut) 0	Edson A 96
Saskatchewan	Regina A 35	Eastend Cypress (aut) 1	Nipawin A 40
Manitoba	Gillam A 34	Churchill A 0	The Pas A 56
Ontario	Windsor A 33	Moosonee 1	Cobourg (aut) 240
Québec	Maniwaki 31	Kuujjuarapik A 0	Québec A 56
New Brunswick	Chatham A 32	Fredericton A 4	Chatham A 20
Nova Scotia	Greenwood A 30	Sydney A 5	Sydney A 26
Prince Edward Island	Summerside A 27	Charlottetown A 8	Summerside A 22
Newfoundland	Comfort Cove 26	Badger (aut) -2	St Lawrence 147
		Nain A -2	

Across The Country...

Highest Mean Temperature	Ottawa Int'l A(ONT) 21
Lowest Mean Temperature	Alert(NWT) 3

89/06/26-89/07/02

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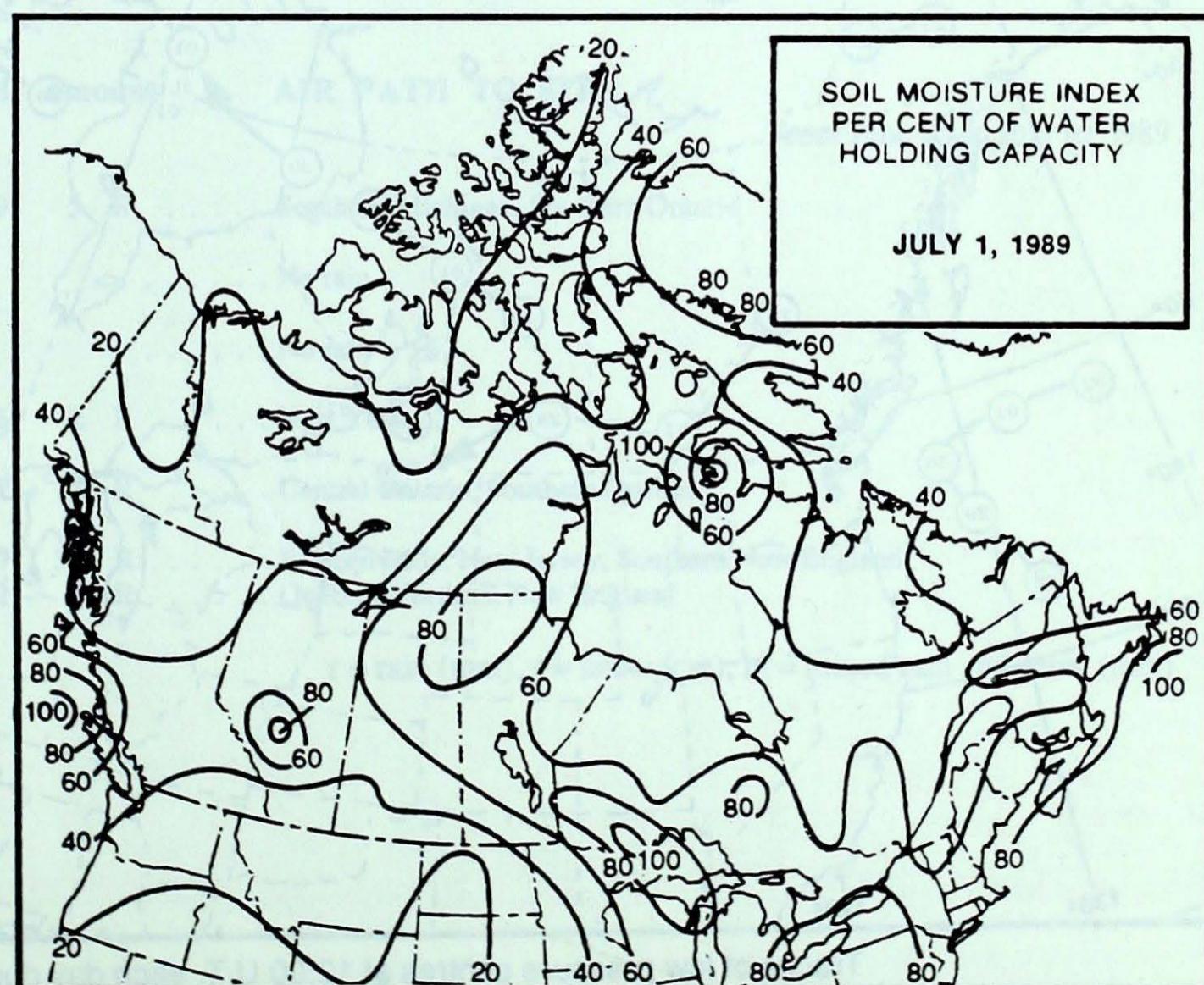
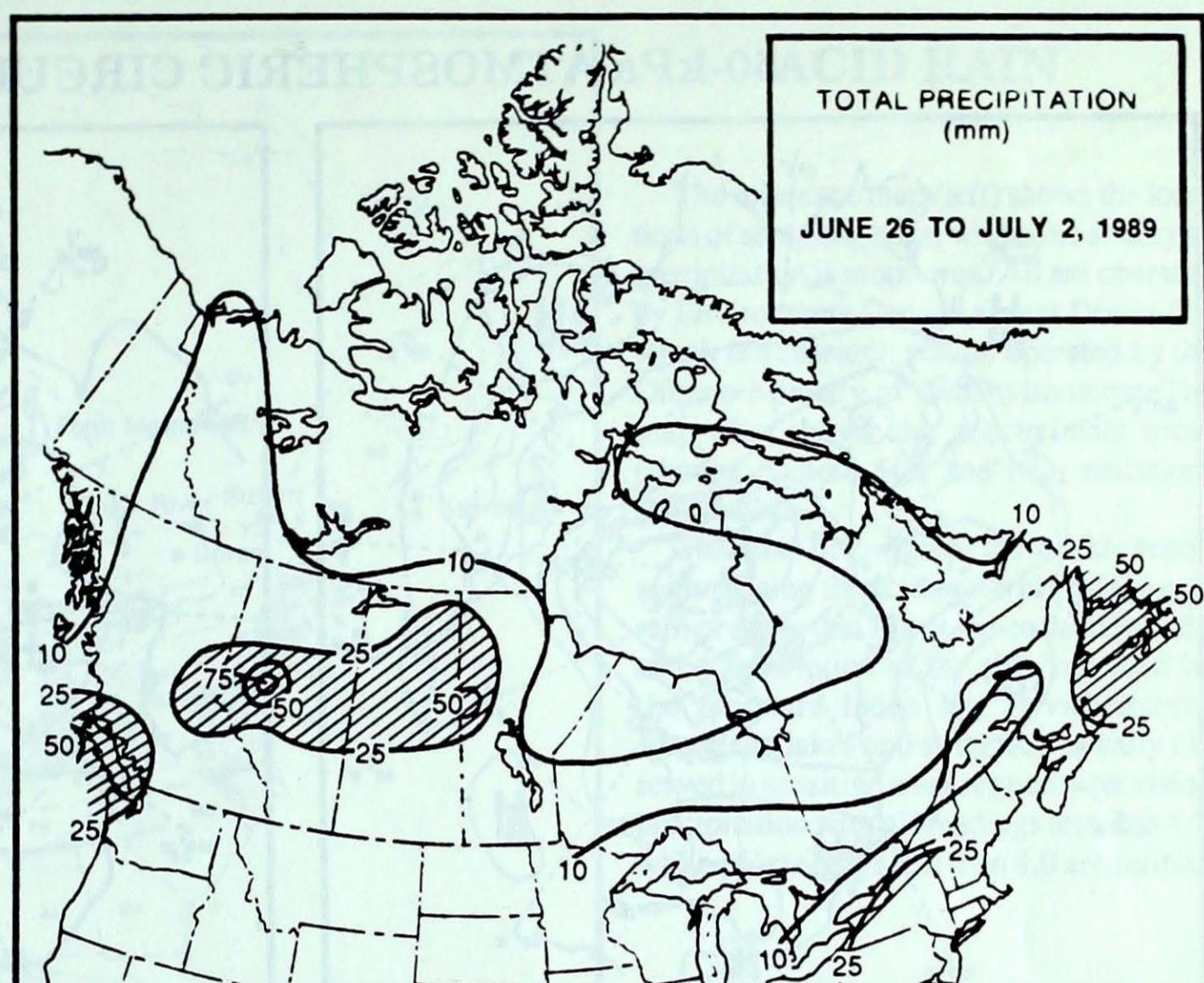
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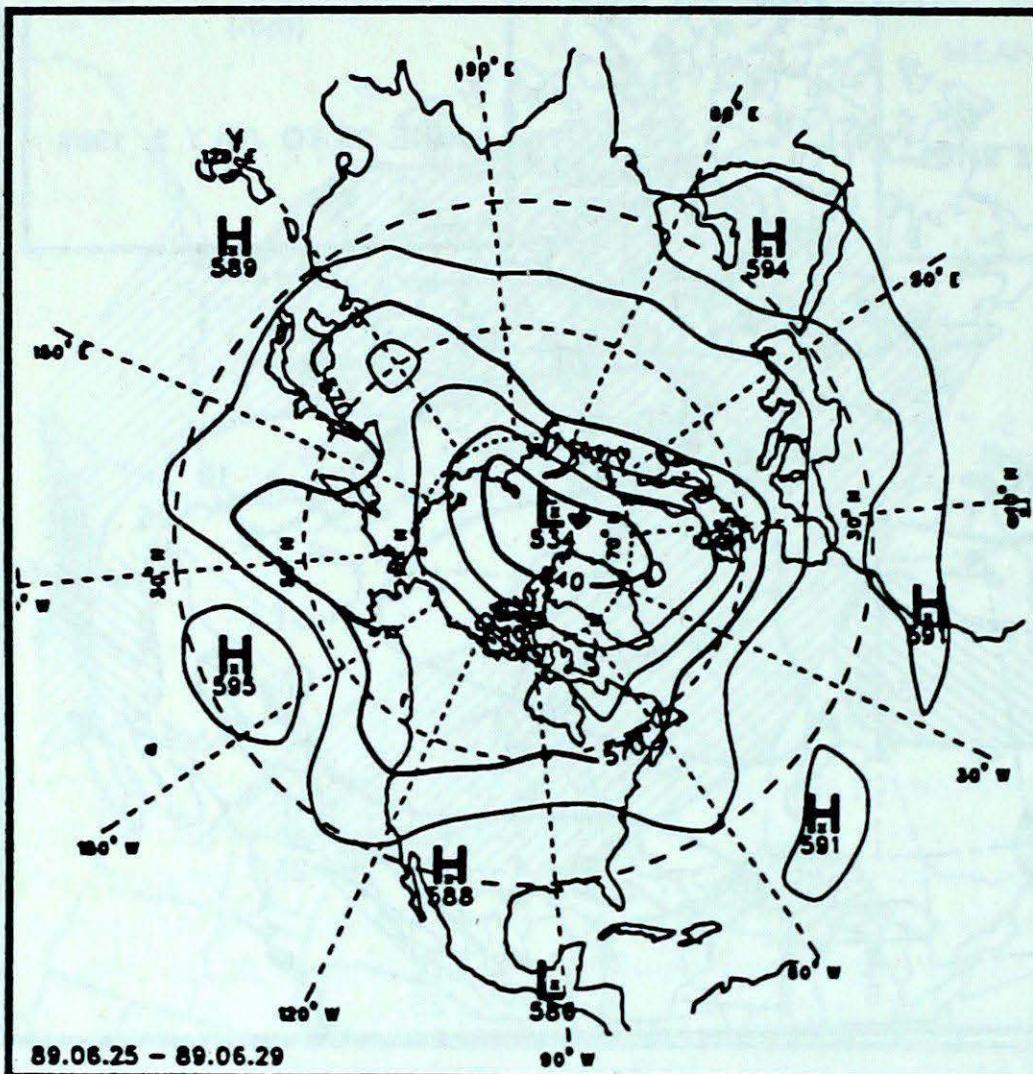
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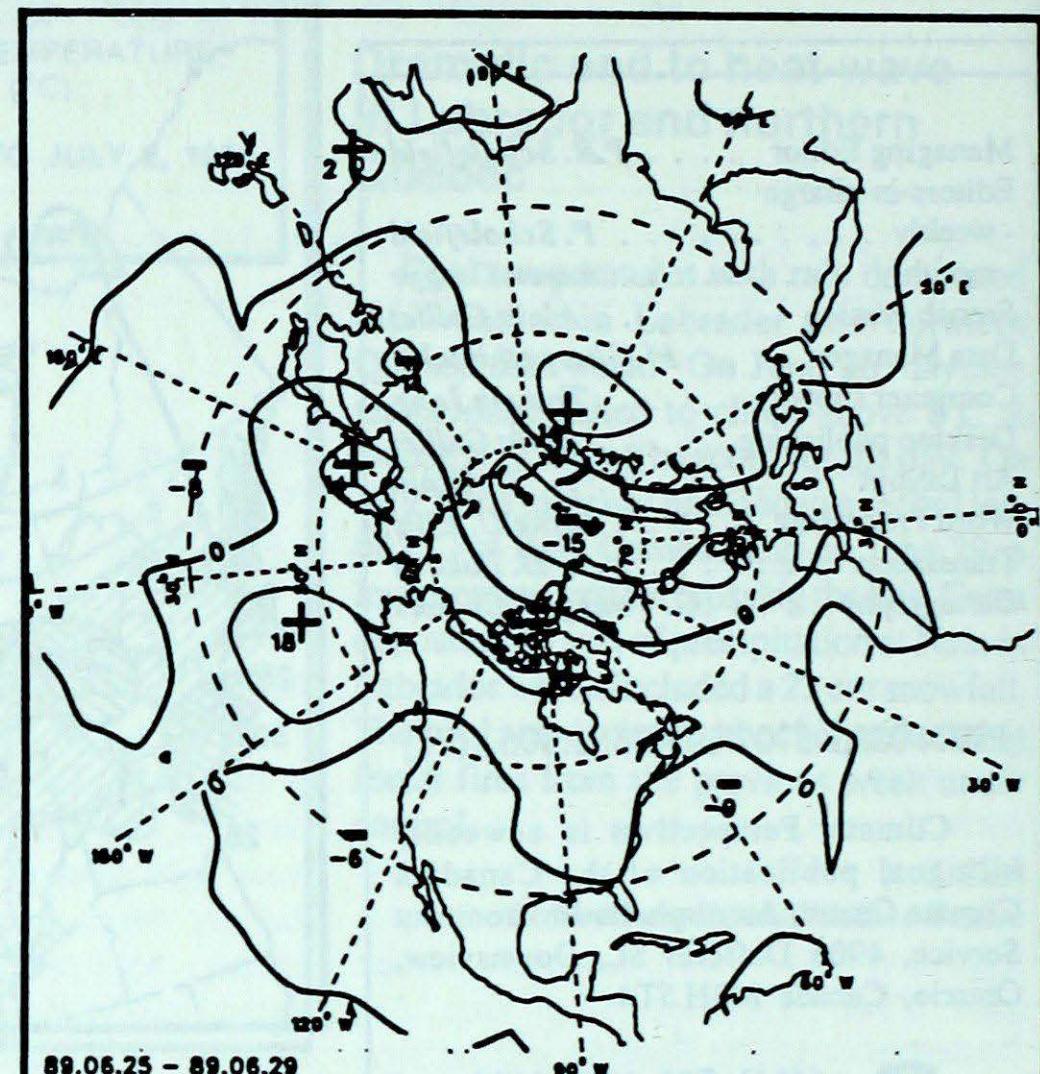
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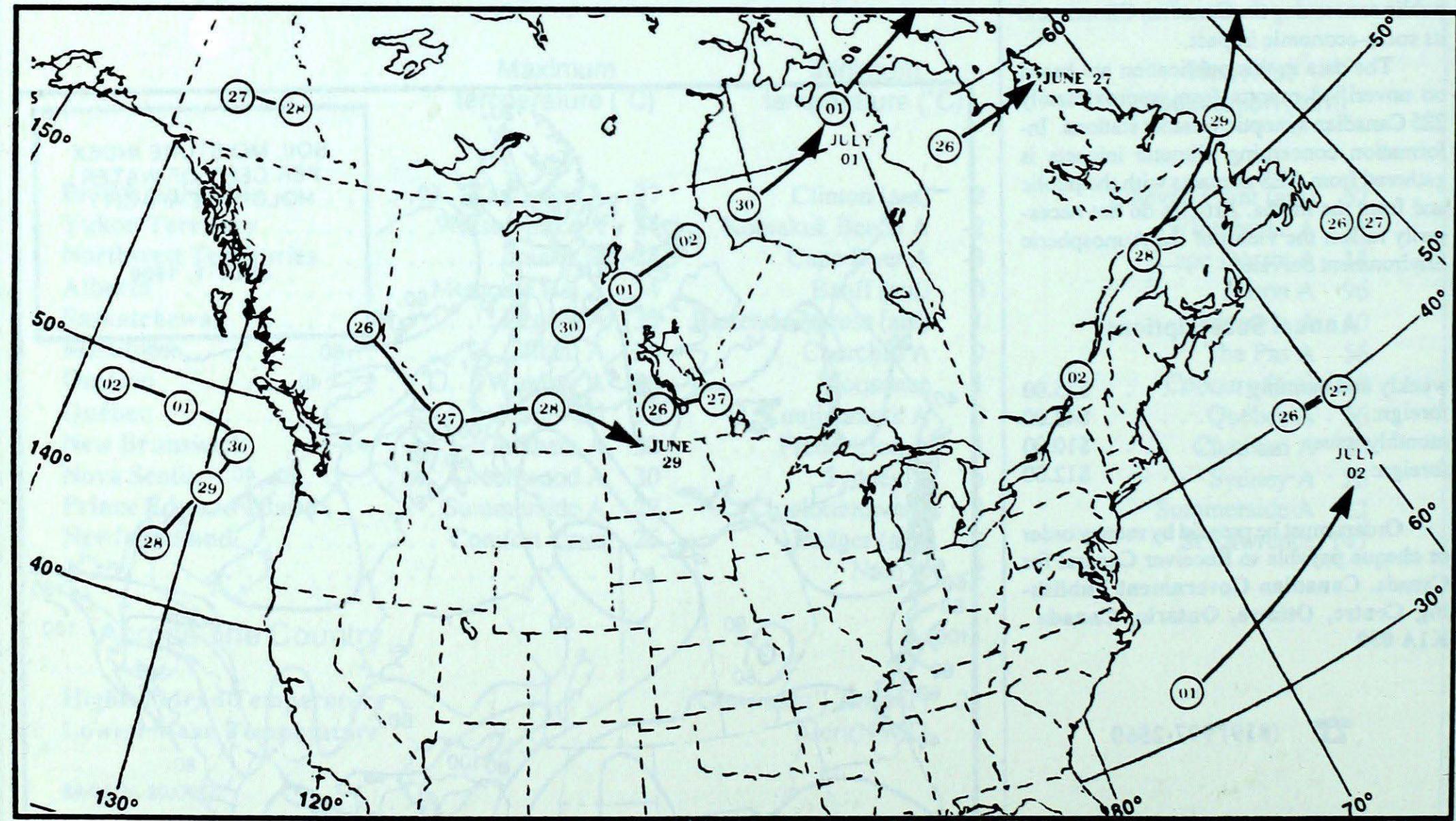
50-kPa ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION



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



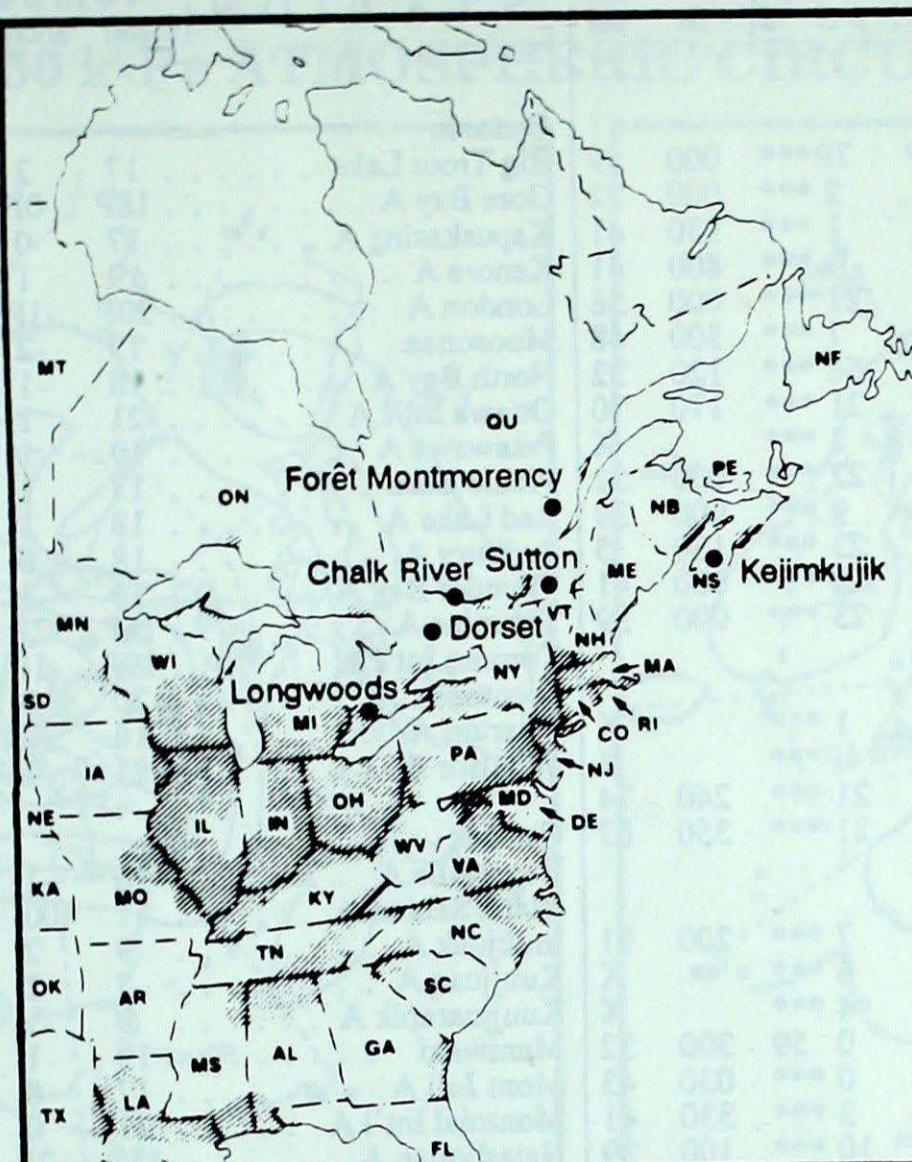
Mean geopotential height anomaly
50-kPa level (10 decametre intervals)



Tracks of low pressure centres at 12:00 U.T. each day during the period.

ALABAMA
ARKANSAS
CONNECTICUT
DELAWARE
FLORIDA
GEORGIA
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
IOWA
KANSAS
KENTUCKY
LOUISIANA
MAINE
MANITOBA
MARYLAND
MASSACHUSETTS
MICHIGAN
MINNESOTA
MISSISSIPPI
MISSOURI
NEBRASKA
NEW BRUNSWICK
NEWFOUNDLAND
NEW HAMPSHIRE
NEW JERSEY
NEW YORK
NORTH CAROLINA
NORTH DAKOTA
NOVA SCOTIA
OHIO
OKLAHOMA
ONTARIO
PENNSYLVANIA
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
QUEBEC
RHODE ISLAND
SOUTH CAROLINA
SOUTH DAKOTA
TENNESSEE
TEXAS
VERMONT
VIRGINIA
WEST VIRGINIA
WISCONSIN

— AL
— AR
— CO
— DE
— FL
— GA
— IL
— IN
— IA
— KA
— KY
— LA
— ME
— MT
— MD
— MA
— MI
— MN
— MS
— MO
— NE
— NB
— NF
— NH
— NJ
— NY
— NC
— ND
— NS
— OH
— OK
— ON
— PA
— PE
— QU
— RI
— SC
— SD
— TN
— TX
— VT
— VA
— WV
— WI



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.

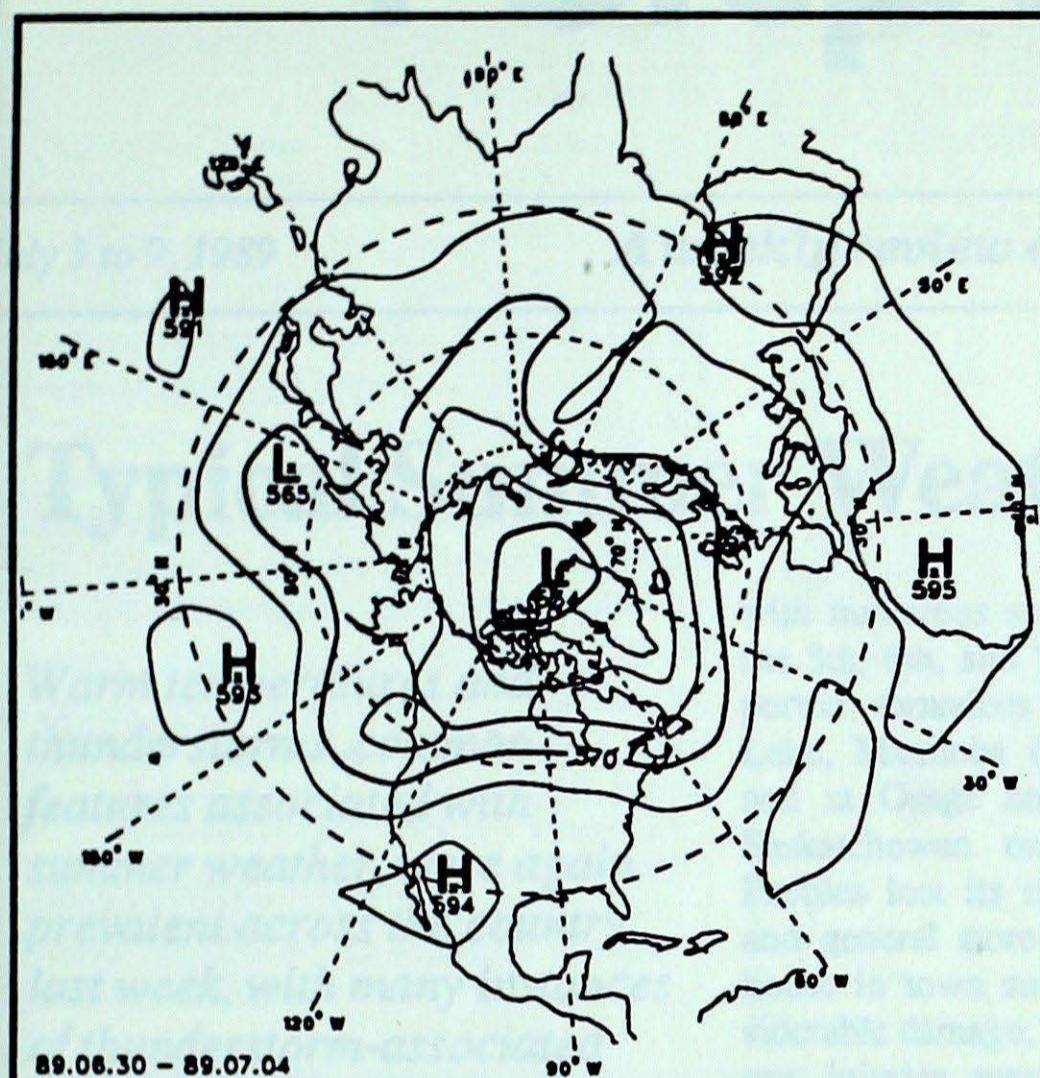
SITE	day	pH	amount	AIR PATH TO SITE
Longwoods	26	3.9	5 R Southern Michigan, Southern Ontario
Dorset *			 No rain
Chalk River			 No rain
Sutton	28	5.6	2 R New York
Montmorency	27	4.2	3 R Central Ontario, Southern Quebec
Kejimkujik	28	3.7	34 R Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Southern New England
	1	4.1	1 R Québec, Northern New England

From June 25 to July 1st, 1989

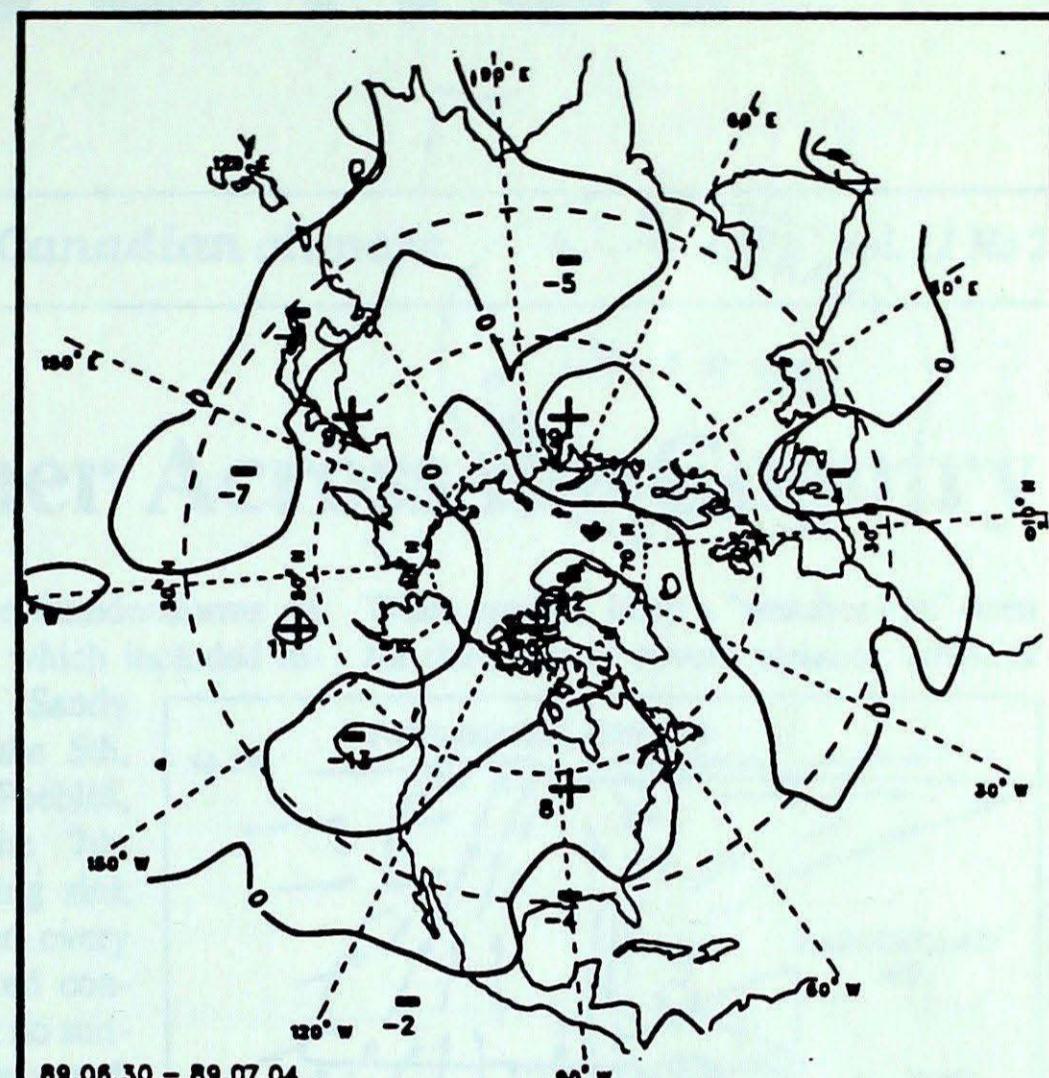
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	1	4.1	1 R Québec, Northern New England

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

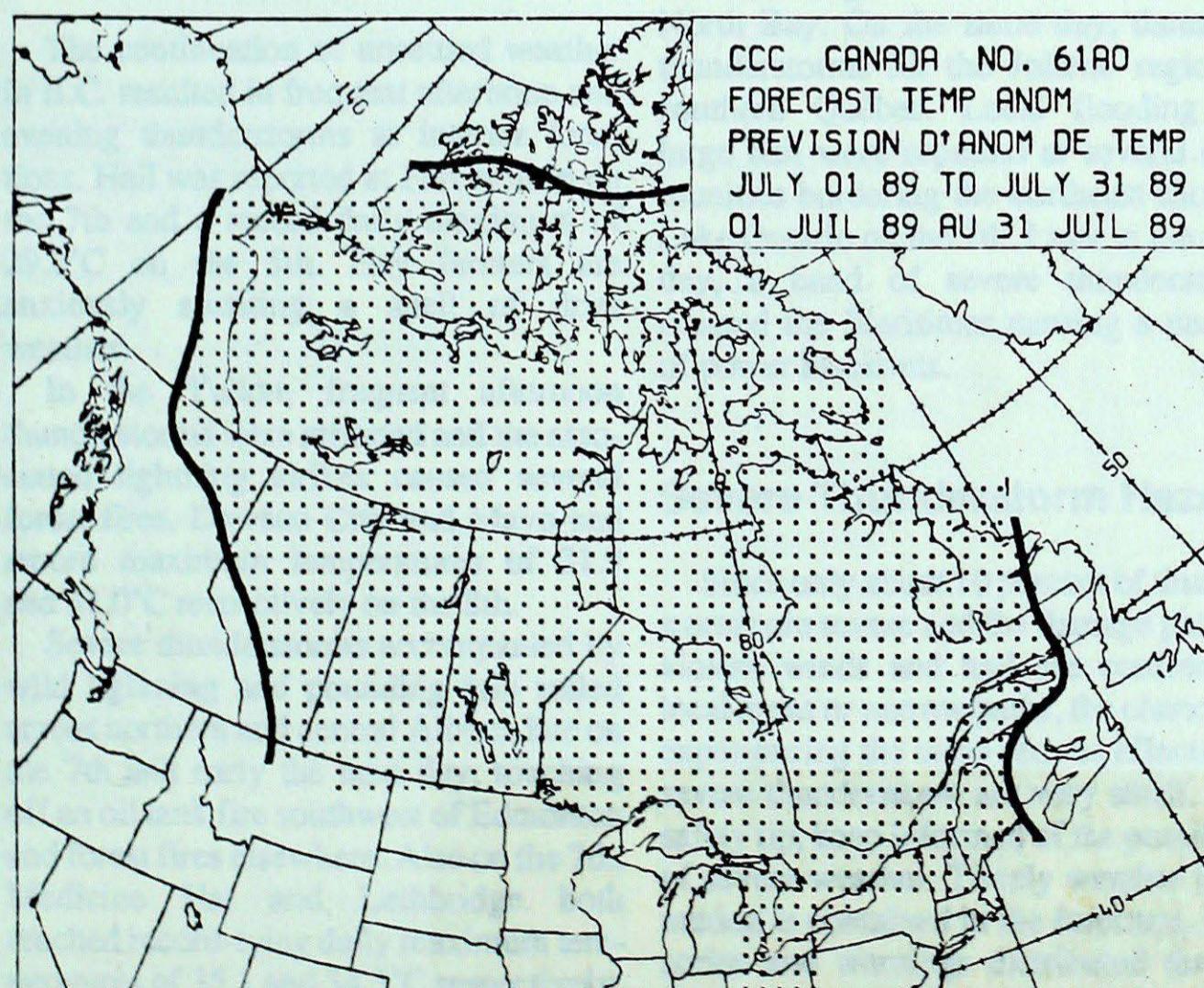
50 k-Pa ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION



Mean geopotential height
50 kPa level (10 decametre intervals)



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



	ABOVE NORMAL AU-DESSUS DE LA NORMALE
	BELOW NORMAL AU-DESSOUS DE LA NORMALE

NORMAL TEMPERATURES IN DEGREES CELSIUS FOR THE PERIOD FROM JULY 01 TO JULY 31		TEMPERATURES NORMALES EN DEGRES CELSIUS POUR LA PERIODE DU 01 JUIL AU 31 JUIL	
VANCOUVER	17	TORONTO	21
VICTORIA	16	OTTAWA	21
WHITEHORSE	14	MONTREAL	21
YELLOWKNIFE	16	QUEBEC	19
IQALUIT	08	FREDERICTON	19
CALGARY	16	HALIFAX	17
EDMONTON	17	CHARLOTTETOWN	18
REGINA	19	GOOSE	16
WINNIPEG	20	ST. JOHN'S	16