



Climatic Perspectives

August 21 to 27, 1989

A weekly review of Canadian climate

Vol. 11 No 35

Continuing wet in North-Central Alberta and dry in Central Ontario

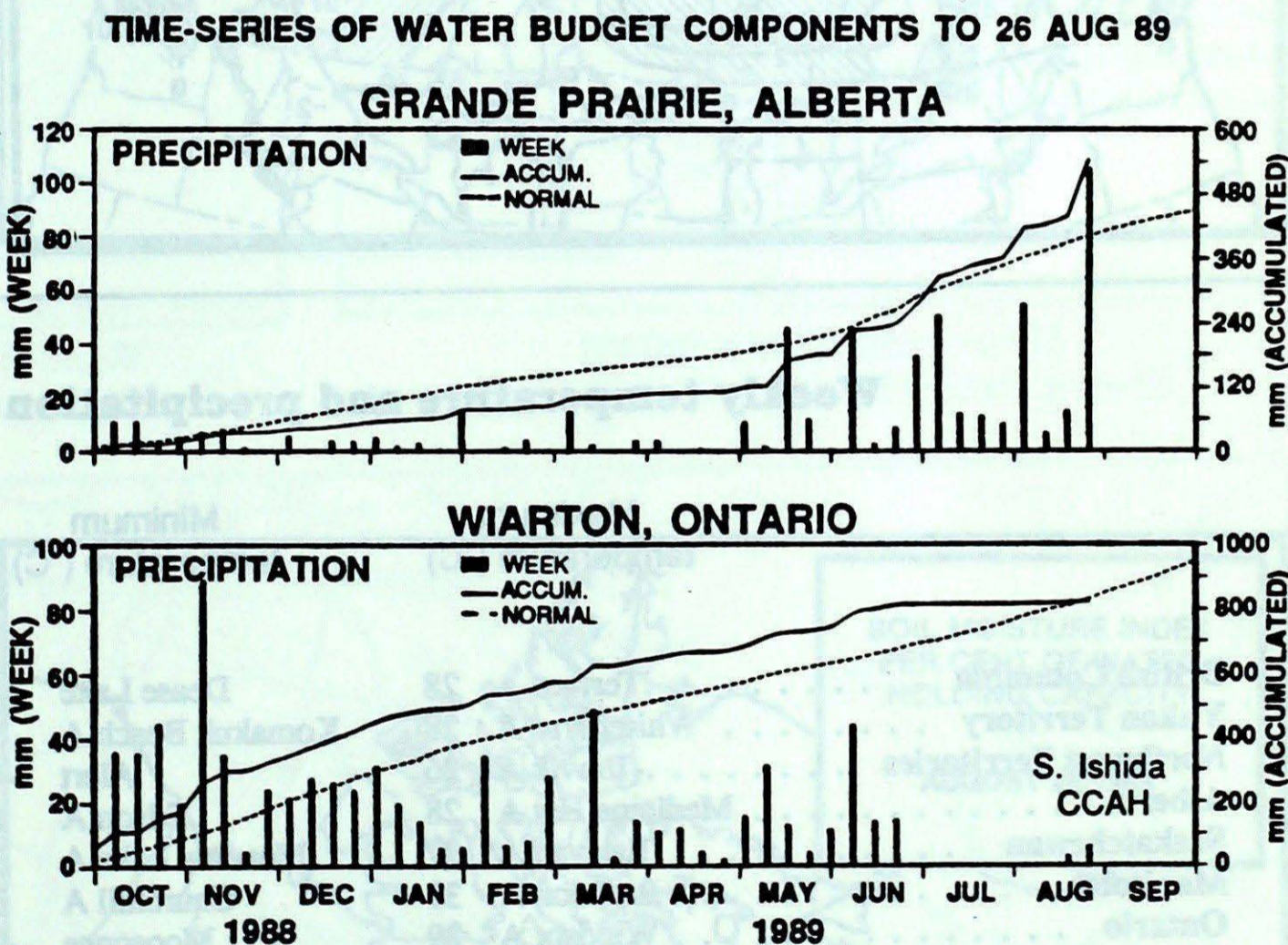
Cool, wet weather across Alberta this week, particularly in the Grande Prairie area, was contrasted with dry conditions in the central part of Ontario. In fact, the weather in these areas this past week is a continuation of a summer trend.

A series of disturbances crossing Alberta this week dumped a total of 105.4 mm of rain on Grande Prairie. Some rivers in central Alberta are near the flooding stage and there has been some minor flooding in the low lying areas. In the southern parts of the Peace River district, standing water in the fields are rotting the hay bales and peas. There are concerns that the canola crop may shatter unless it is harvested soon. It is estimated that it may take at least 10 days before the harvesting equipment can be put back on the fields.

At the same time, many stations in central Ontario received less than 4 mm of rain. Wiarton has received less than 10 mm of rain during July and August. In the counties of Grey-Bruce, the agricultural community has been plagued with dry fields and wells.

Warm spell ends in Northern Prairie Provinces but continues in the Yukon and Mackenzie Valley.

Temperatures eased considerably across the northern parts of the prairie provinces this week. Indeed, it was rather cool. Thompson, Manitoba established record low daily maximums of 11.1°C and 12.6°C on the 22nd and 23rd respectively,

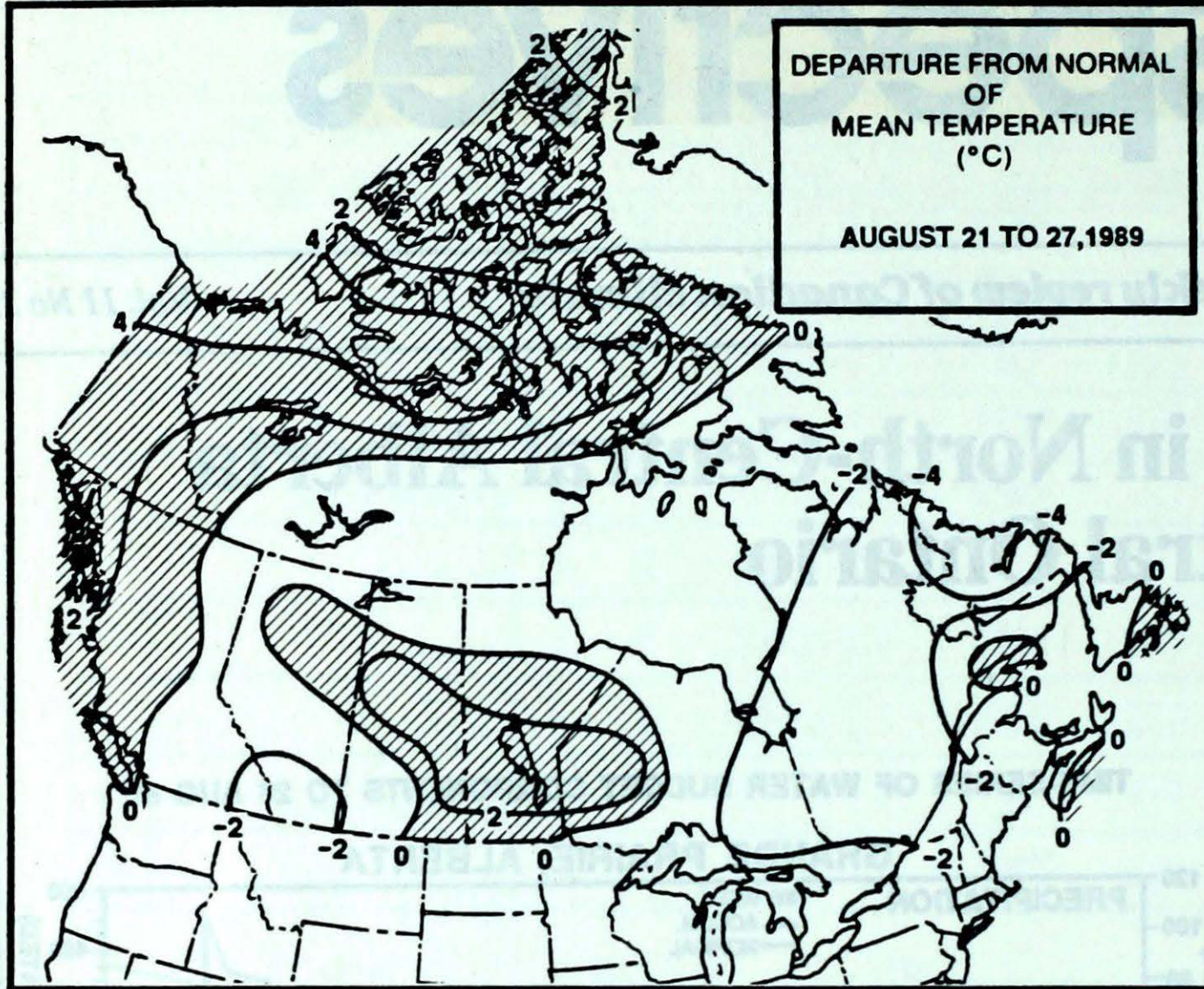


while Lynn Lake, Manitoba, saw a record low maximum of 11.1°C on the 23rd. Across the Yukon and the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories, temperatures remain above normal. In the Yukon, Carmacks recorded a daily maximum of 29.5°C on the 27th. Forest fires are still burning in the Yukon, and a record number of fires have been recorded to date with the potential for more in these warm, dry conditions.

A look ahead...

Above normal temperatures are expected to continue over western Canada for the 5 days beginning Sept 4th. A slow-moving ridge of high pressure over the west coast will keep driving warm Pacific air to the Yukon and British Columbia. The Great Lakes and eastern Canada are expected to be cooler than normal.

— prepared August 30, 1989
Alain Caillet, Canadian Climate Centre



FROST ON THE PUMPKIN...

A subtle reminder that the days of summer are numbered. Frost was reported throughout the Ottawa Valley, Kawartha and Haliburton areas of Ontario and Val d'Or, Québec reported -1°C on the 25th. On the 26th, Goose Bay and Churchill Falls, Labrador recorded a trace of snow. Snow was also reported across the higher elevations of southern Baffin Island during the first half of the week.

Weekly temperature and precipitation extremes

	Maximum temperature (°C)	Minimum temperature (°C)	Heaviest precipitation (mm)	
British Columbia Terrace A	28	Dease Lake	1	
Yukon Territory Whitehorse A	28	Komakuk Beach A	3	
Northwest Territories Inuvik A	26	Alert	-4	
Alberta Medicine Hat A	28	Edson A	2	
Saskatchewan Estevan A	37	Meadow Lake A	3	
Manitoba Brandon A	33	Churchill A	3	
Ontario Windsor A	29	Moosonee	-2	
Québec Montréal Int'l A	27	La Grande Iv A	-3	
New Brunswick Chatham A	26	St Stephen (aut)	2	
Nova Scotia Greenwood A	27	Truro	5	
Prince Edward Island Charlottetown A	25	Charlottetown A	7	
.....				
Newfoundland Comfort Cove	23	Nain A	-1	
.....				
.....	Gander Int'l A	23	Fort St John A	32
			Teslin (aut)	24
			Hay River A	22
			Grande Prairie A	106
			Buffalo Narrows A	71
			Island Lake	55
			Thunder Bay A	22
			Montréal Int'l A	41
			Fredericton A	17
			Inverness (aut)	56
			Charlottetown A	34
			East Point (aut)	34
			Port Aux Basques	113

Across The Country...

Highest Mean Temperature	Windsor A(ONT)	21
Lowest Mean Temperature	Resolute A(NWT)	2

89/08/21-89/08/27

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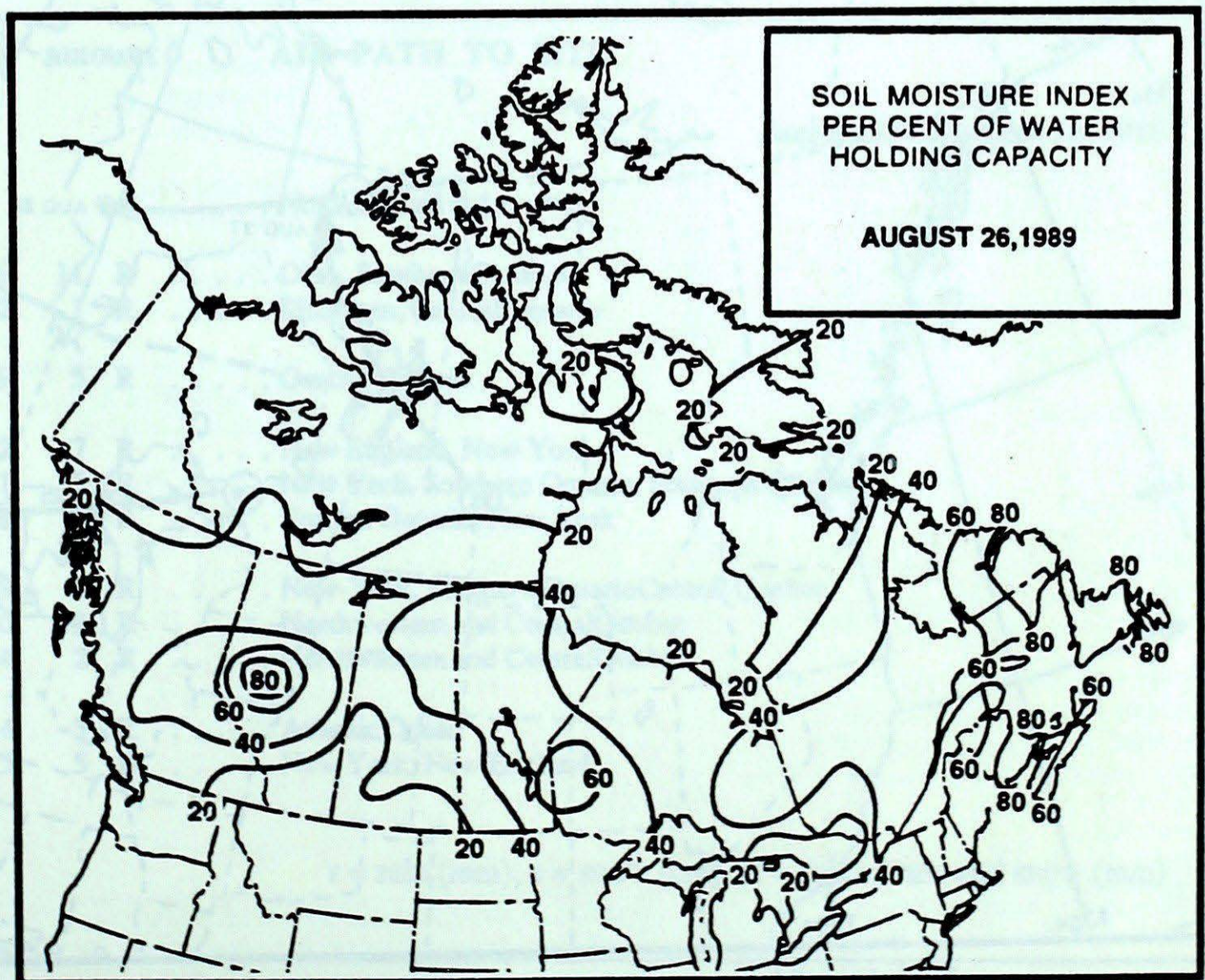
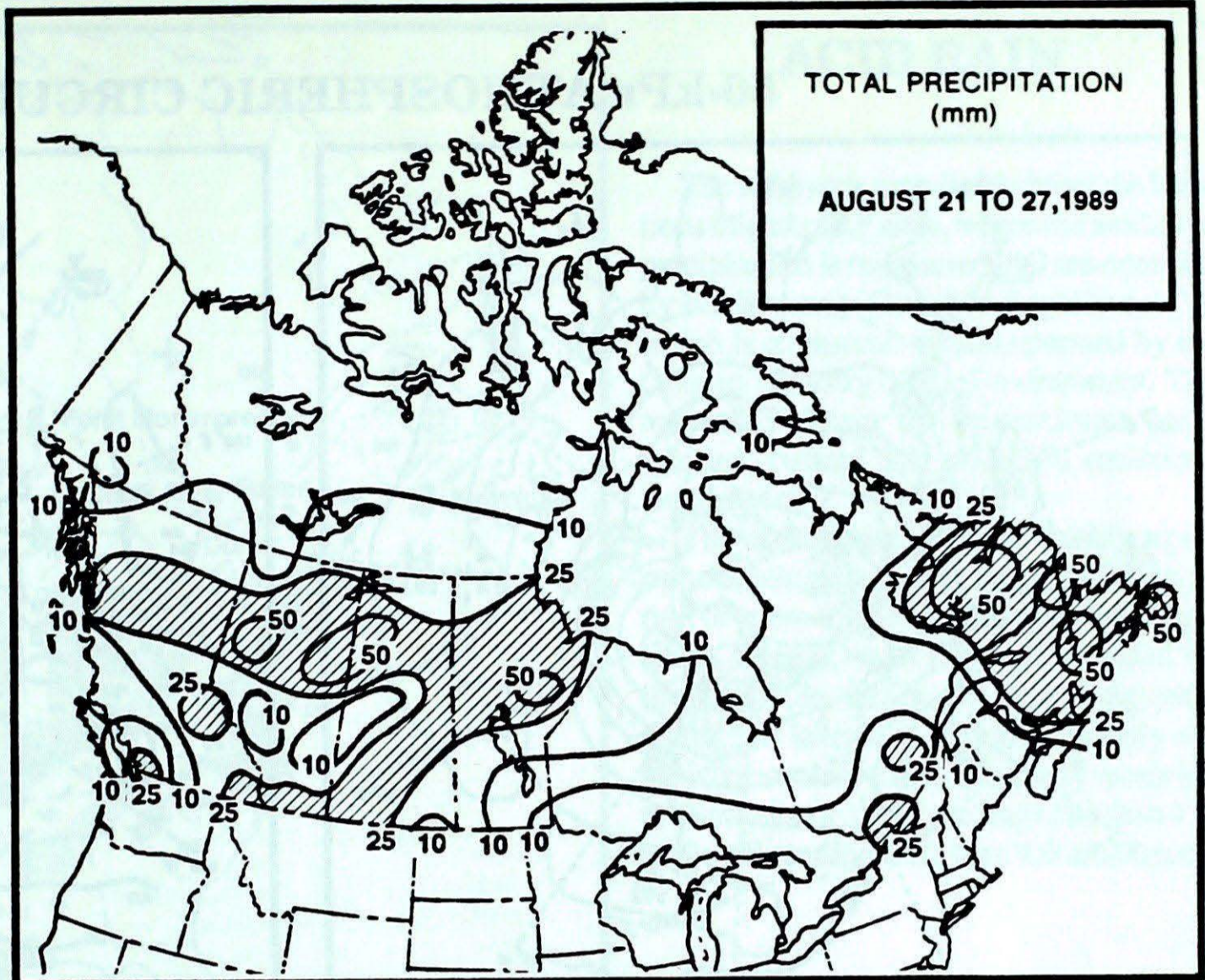
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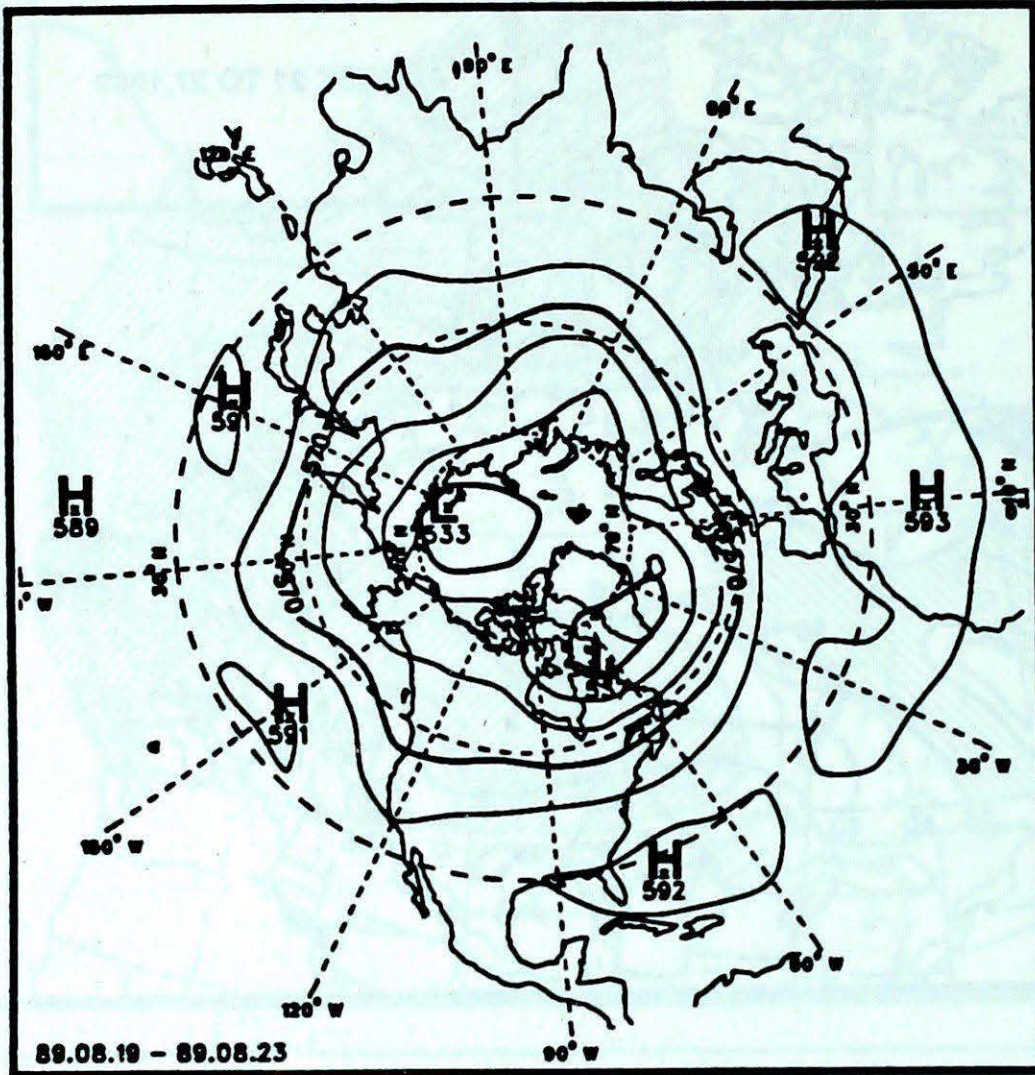
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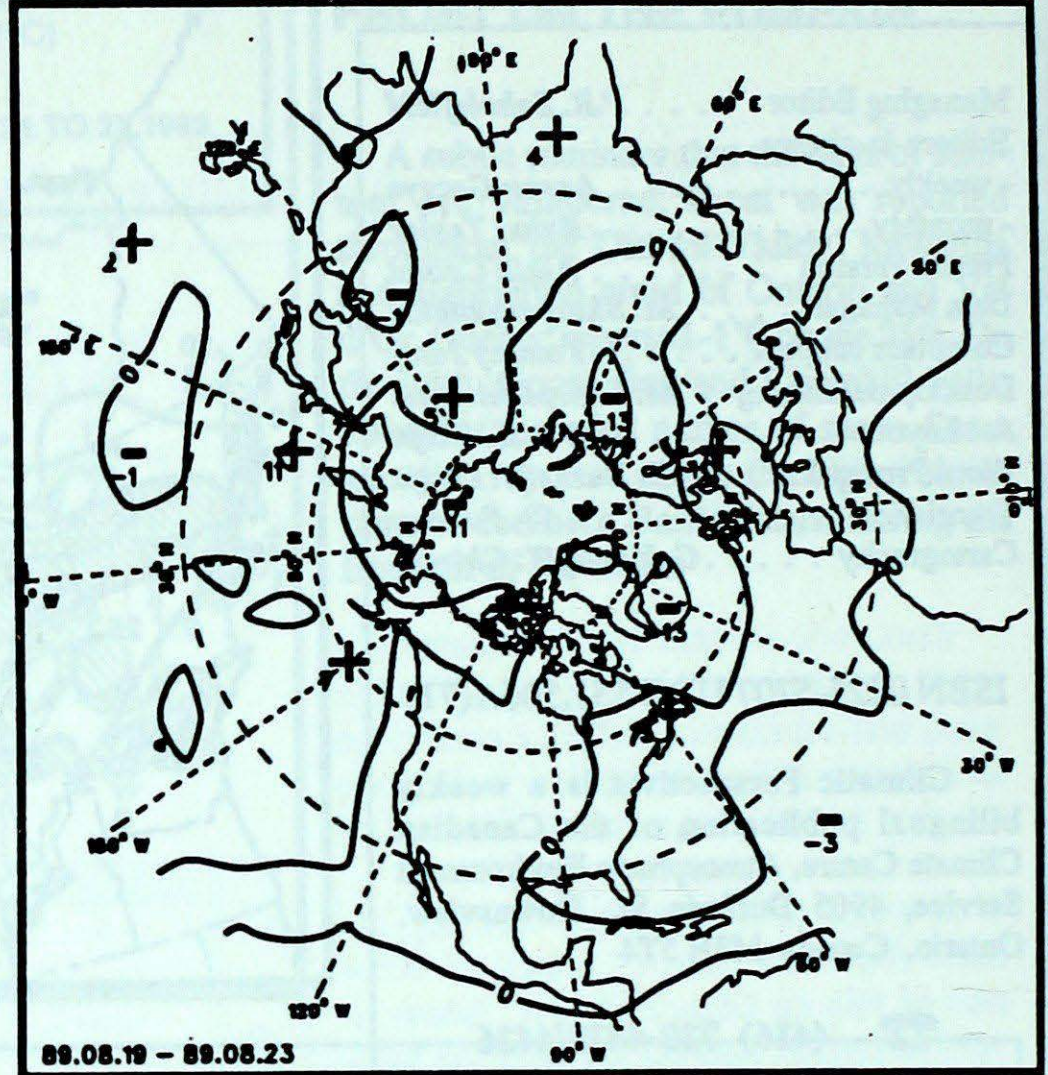
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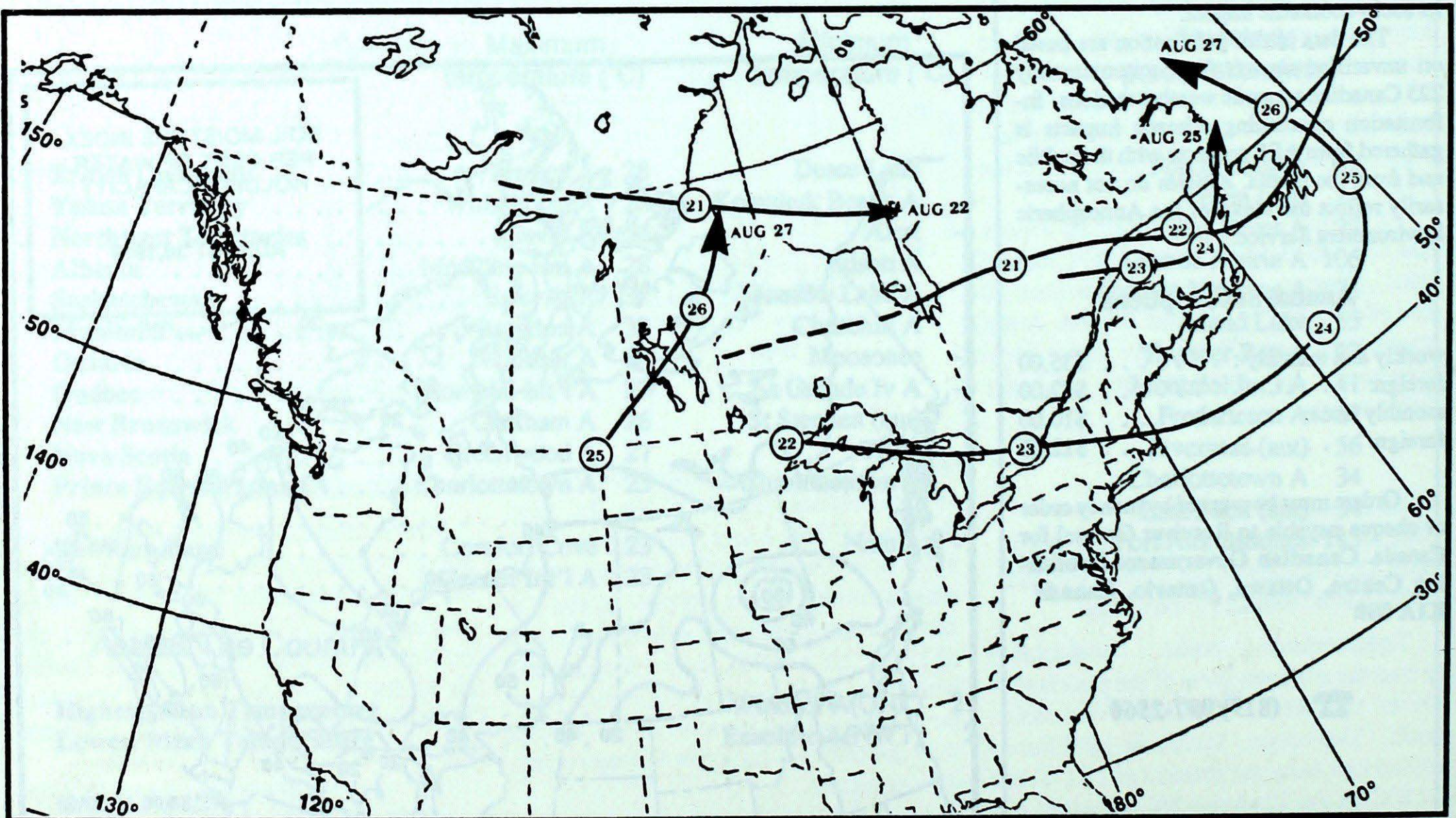
50-kPa ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION



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

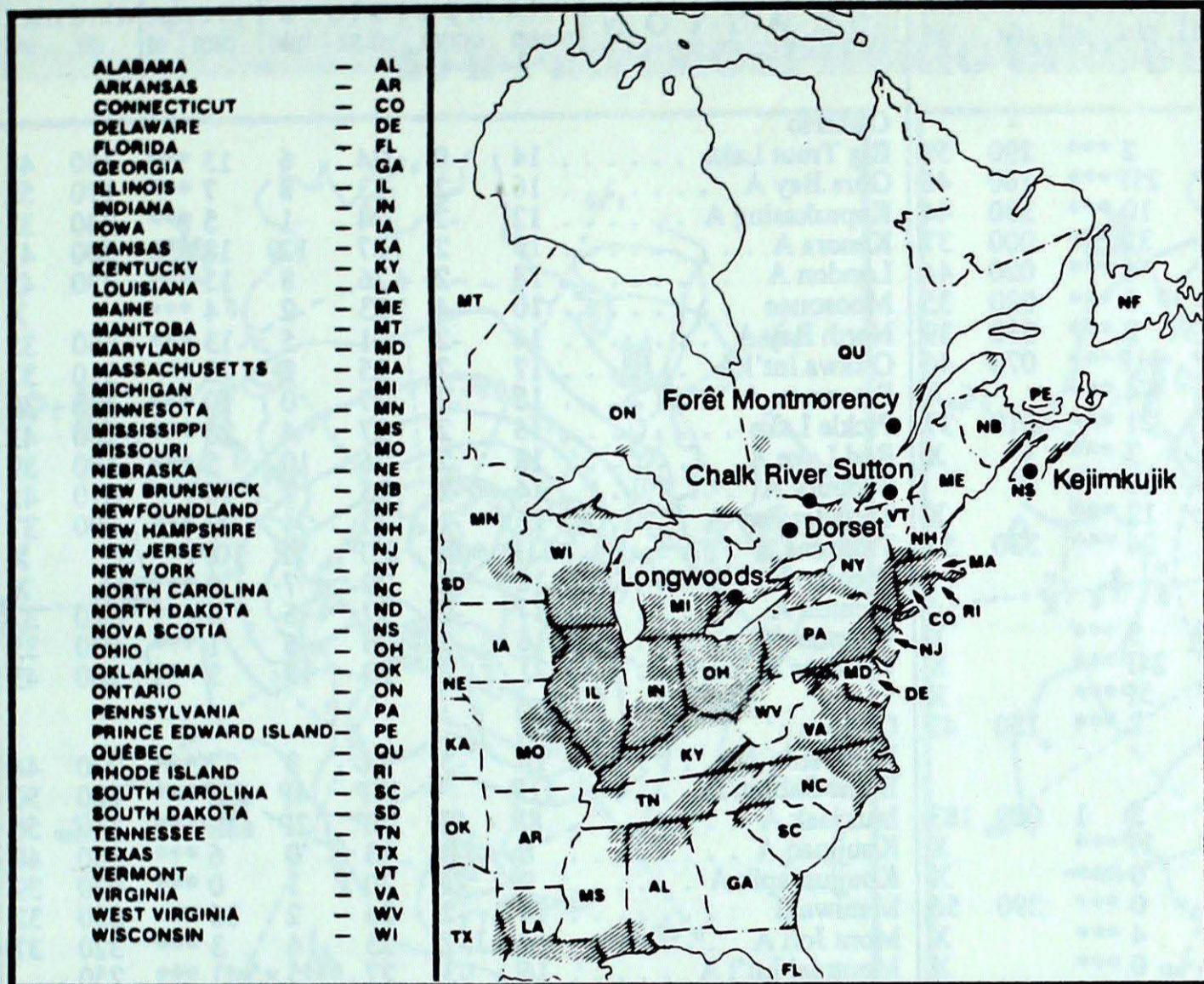


Mean geopotential height anomaly
50-kPa level (10 decametre Intervals)



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

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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
				August 20 to August 26, 1989
Longwoods				..... No data available
Dorset *	20	3.9	11 R	..... Ohio, Southern Ontario
	22	4.2	1 R	..... Michigan, Central Ontario
Chalk River	22	3.9	5 R	..... Central Ontario
Sutton	20	5.2	7 R	..... New England, New York
	21	4.1	5 R	..... New York, Southern Ontario, Southern Quebec
	22	4.5	1 R	..... Eastern Ontario, New York
Montmorency	20	3.9	3 R	..... New-York, Southern Ontario Central Quebec
	21	4.0	3 R	..... Northwestern and Central Quebec
	22	4.4	2 R	..... Northwestern and Central Quebec
Kejimikujik	20	4.4	3 R	..... Atlantic Ocean
	23	4.5	5 R	..... New York, New England

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

STATION	temperature				precip. ptot	wind dir	max vel		STATION	temperature				precip. ptot	wind dir	max vel	
	mean	anom	max	min						mean	anom	max	min				
British Columbia								Ontario									
Cape St James	15	1	20	11	2 ***	290	59	Big Trout Lake	14	0	24	6	13 ***	150	48		
Cranbrook A	14P	-2P	21P	9P	25P***	160	46	Gore Bay A	16	-2	23	8	7 ***	170	52		
Fort Nelson A	12	-1	22	3	10 ***	330	44	Kapuskasing A	12	-2	24	-1	5 ***	240	33		
Fort St John A	12	-1	20	4	32 ***	000	37	Kenora A	19	2	27	12	18 ***	200	41		
Kamloops A	18	-1	26	9	6 ***	020	44	London A	18	-2	26	8	15 ***	330	43		
Penticton A	18	0	26	8	5 ***	020	35	Moosonee	10	-4	23	-2	4 ***		X		
Port Hardy A	14	1	20	9	2 ***	330	39	North Bay A	14	-2	21	5	13 ***	360	35		
Prince George A	13P	0P	21P	5P	11P***	070	46	Ottawa Int'l A	17	-2	25	8	5 ***	310	37		
Prince Rupert A	13	1	22	7	4 ***		X	Petawawa A	15	-2	27	0	10 ***	330	39		
Revelstoke A	16	0	26	10	21 ***	010	37	Pickle Lake	16	2	27	4	20 ***	280	41		
Smithers A	15	2	25	6	7 ***		X	Red Lake A	18	2	26	10	5 ***	180	39		
Vancouver Int'l A	17	0	24	10	10 ***		X	Sudbury A	14	-2	23	7	16 ***	010	41		
Victoria Int'l A	15	-1	24	8	12 ***		X	Thunder Bay A	15	-1	25	4	22 ***	300	37		
Williams Lake A	13	-1	21	5	26 ***	330	33	Timmins A	11P	-4P	23P	1P	10P***		X		
Yukon Territory								Toronto Int'l A									
Komakuk Beach A	10	5	23	3	5 ***		X	Trenton A	17	-2	27	6	4 ***	340	37		
Teslin (aut)	13P	*	24P	5P	24P***		X	Warton A	16	-2	25	6	1 ***	030	35		
Watson Lake A	14P	2P	25P	4P	5P***		X	Windsor A	21	0	29	13	3 ***	280	43		
Whitehorse A	14	3	28	3	2 ***	150	43	Québec									
Northwest Territories								Bagotville A									
Alert	2	3	10	-4	5 1	009	183	Blanc Sablon A	11P	*	17P	4P	23P***	080	50		
Baker Lake A	8P	-1P	16P	1P	1P***		X	Inukjuak A	8P	0P	15P	2P	0P***	330	56		
Cambridge Bay A	10	4	16	2	0 ***		X	Kuujuuaq A	6	-3	13	0	6 ***	360	48		
Cape Dyer A	3	-1	10	-3	0 ***	290	56	Kuujuarapik A	9	-2	20	1	0 ***	020	39		
Clyde A	4	0	10	-1	4 ***		X	Maniwaki	14	-2	26	2	16 ***	320	32		
Coppermine A	11	4	21	3	0 ***		X	Mont Joli A	14	-2	23	6	3 ***	320	37		
Coral Harbour A	6	-1	14	0	1 ***	360	44	Montréal Int'l A	16	-3	27	5	41 ***	250			
Eureka	3	1	8	0	1 ***	130	44	Natashquan A	13P	0P	19P	5P	19P***	250	54		
Fort Smith A	12P	-2P	18P	8P	7P***		X	Québec A	15	-2	24	4	18 ***	300	46		
Hall Beach A	7	2	14	2	2 ***	320	37	Schefferville A	8P	-2P	17P	1P	17P***	340	61		
Inuvik A	14	4	26	2	8 ***		X	Sept-Îles A	13P	0P	22P	4P	9P***	340	74		
Iqaluit A	6P	0P	14P	2P	12P***	330	52	Sherbrooke A	13	-3	25	1	16 ***	290	39		
Mould Bay A	2	1	7	-3	2 1	280	52	Val-d'Or A	11	-4	22	-1	3 ***	330	48		
Norman Wells A	14P	2P	24P	7P	9P***	120	46	New Brunswick									
Resolute A	2P	1P	7P	-1P	1P 1	340	43	Charlo A	15	-1	24	5	1 ***	300	72		
Yellowknife A	12	-1	16	6	1 ***	350	48	Chatham A	15	-2	26	4	5 ***	310	72		
Alberta								Fredericton A									
Calgary Int'l A	14	-1	23	8	8 ***	340	43	Moncton A	15	-2	26	5	10 ***	290	72		
Cold Lake A	14	0	25	5	92 ***		X	Saint John A	15P	-1P	24P	7P	0P***	320	59		
Edmonton Namao A	13P	-1P	21P	6P	13P***	320	44	Nova Scotia									
Fort McMurray A	14	0	21	7	18 ***		X	Greenwood A	17	0	27	7	2 ***	291	50		
High Level A	12	0	20	4	2 ***	330	35	Shearwater A	17	-1	25	9	7 ***	290	69		
Jasper	12	-1	18	4	12 ***		X	Sydney A	15	-1	26	5	27 ***	270	46		
Lethbridge A	15	-2	25	9	28 ***	270	59	Yarmouth A	15	0	22	10	2 ***	250	57		
Medicine Hat A	16	-3	28	5	24 ***	210	41	Prince Edward Island									
Peace River A	13	0	22	7	57 ***		X	Charlottetown A	15	-2	25	7	34 ***	290	56		
Saskatchewan								Summerside A									
Cree Lake	12	-1	16	6	35 ***	090	54	15	-2	25	8	20 ***	310	80			
Estevan A	20	2	37	5	7 ***	140	80	Newfoundland									
La Ronge A	14	0	24	6	1 ***	120	37	Cartwright	7P	-4P	11P	4P	26P***	300	54		
Regina A	19	2	36	6	18 ***	160	63	Churchill Falls A	8	-3	16	2	61 ***	350	6		
Saskatoon A	17	0	30	8	36 ***	340	57	Gander Int'l A	13	-1	23	7	39 ***	260	52		
Swift Current A	16	-1	27	7	32 ***	210	50	Goose A	8	-5	13	4	81 ***	290	59		
Yorkton A	19P	2P	33P	7P	3P***	140	61	Port Aux Basques	13	-1	21	7	113 ***	280	74		
Manitoba								St John's A									
Brandon A	19	2	33	5	12 ***	280	72	15	1	22	8	38 ***	250	56			
Churchill A	10	-1	16	3	46 ***	110	63	St Lawrence	14	1	20	9	22 ***		X		
Lynn Lake A	11	-2	16	6	25 ***		X	Wabush Lake A	9P	-2P	18P	3P	20P***	020	63		
The Pas A	16P	1P	26P	8P	40P***	110	41	89/08/21-89/08/27									
Thompson A	13	0	21	7	22 ***	100	33										
Winnipeg Int'l A	20	2	31	8	0 ***	160	52										

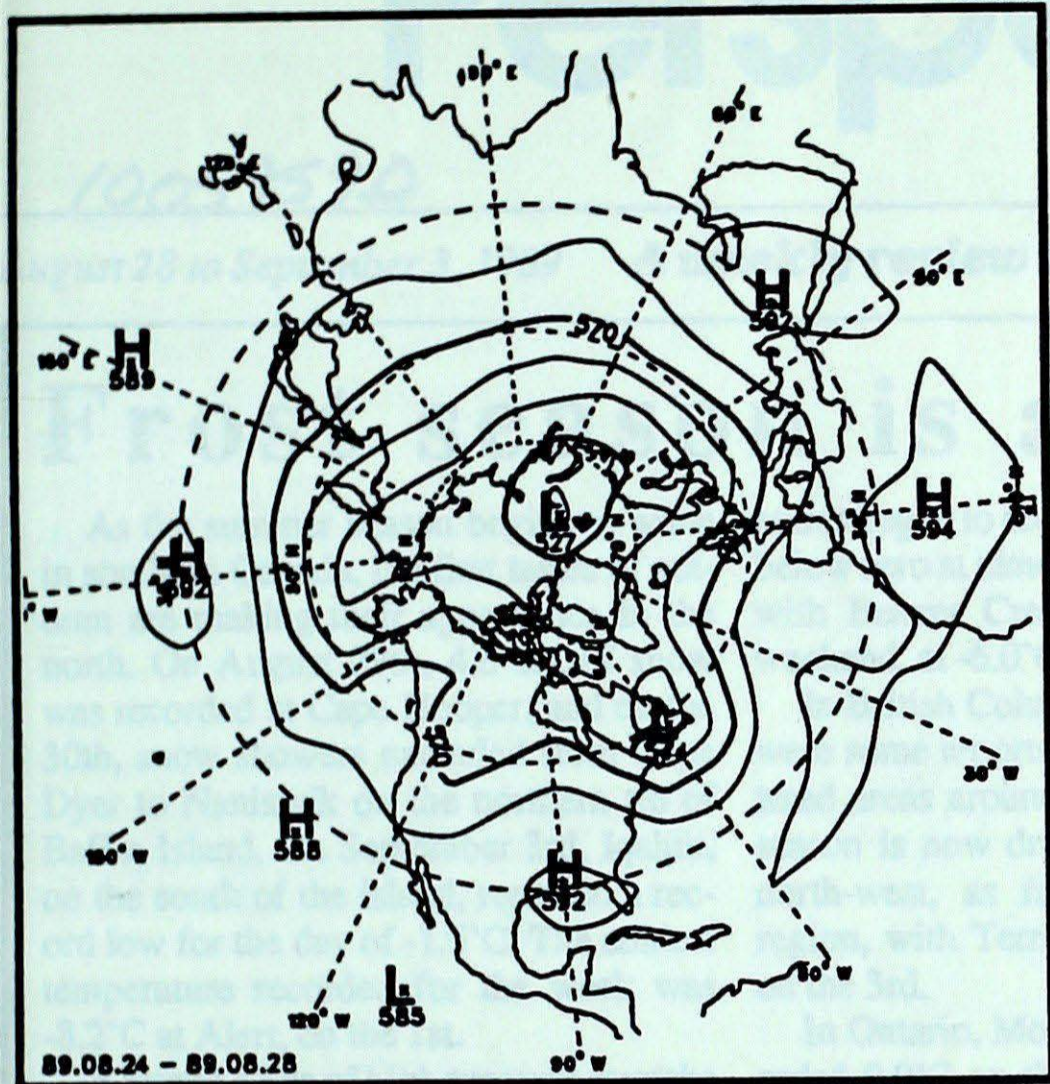
mean = mean weekly temperature, °C
 max = maximum weekly temperature, °C
 min = minimum weekly temperature, °C
 anom = mean temperature anomaly, °C

ptot = weekly precipitation total in mm
 st = snow thickness on the ground in cm
 dir = direction of max wind, deg. from north.
 vel = wind speed in km/h

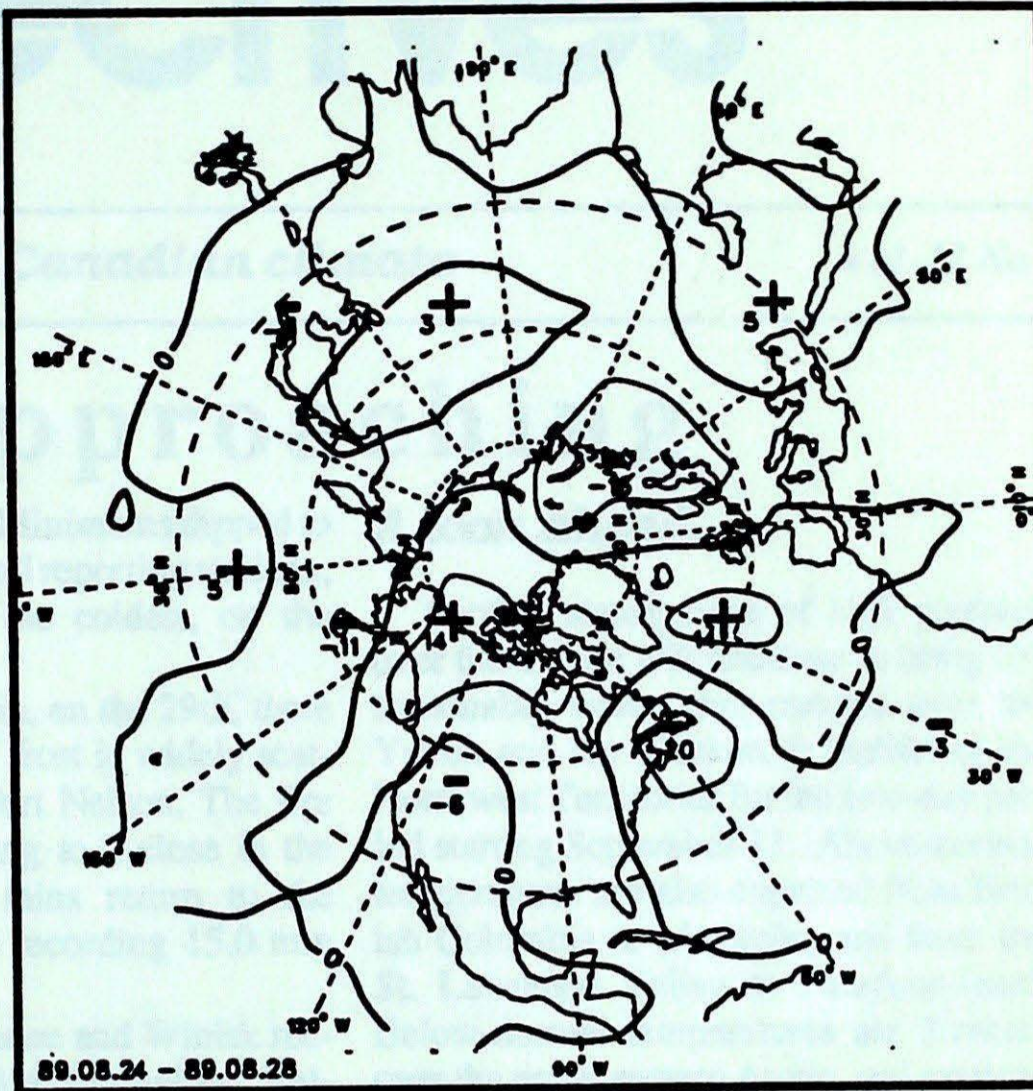
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50 k-Pa ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION



Mean geopotential height
50 kPa level (10 decametre intervals)



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

