

Climatic Perspectives

October 23 to 29, 1989

A weekly review of Canadian climate

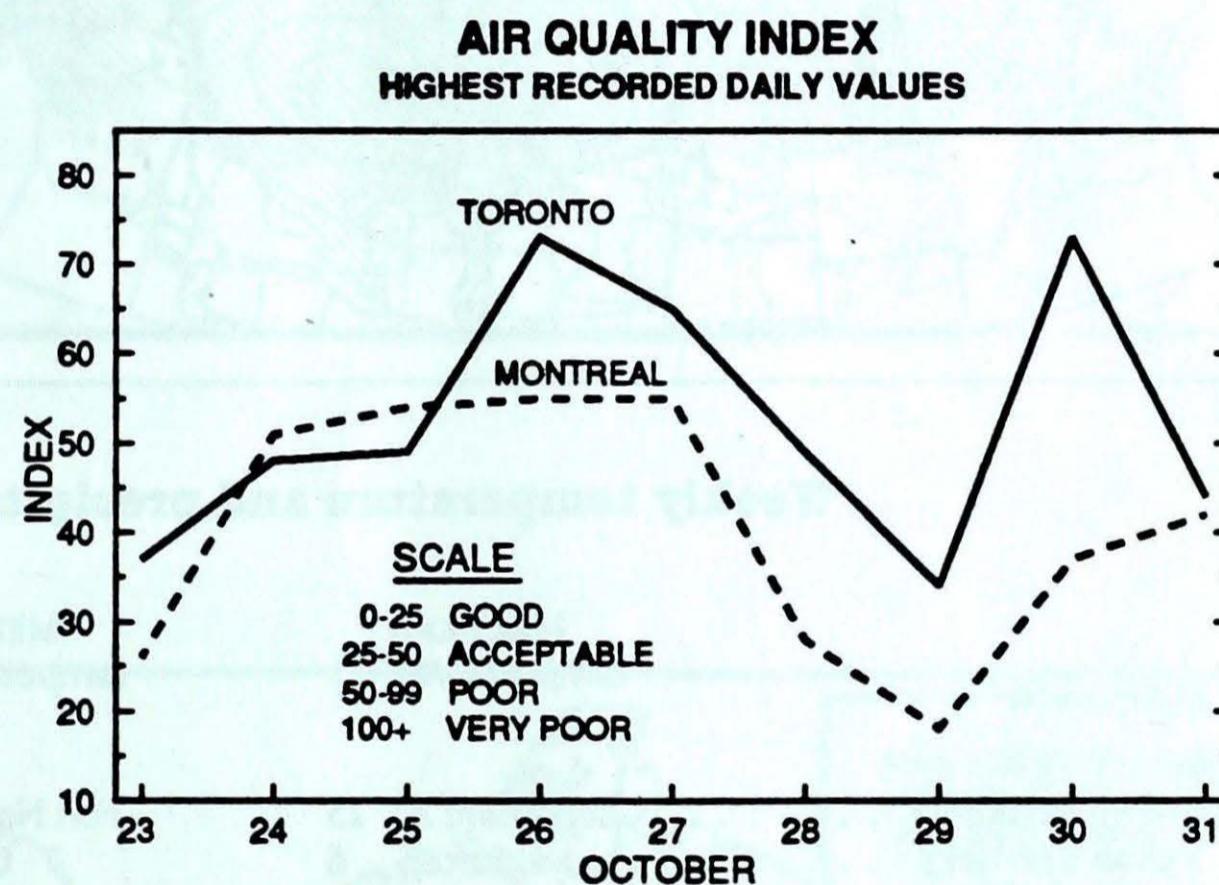
Vol. 11 No 44

Prolonged Indian Summer in Ontario and Québec

Gorgeous mid-autumn weather prevailed for most of the week, as a strong atmospheric ridge of high pressure dominated a large portion of central and eastern Canada. A southerly flow of mild air from the American Gulf States allowed daytime temperature readings to rise to the mid-to-high teens and low twenties across most of Ontario and southwestern Québec. Many new daily temperature records were established from Manitoba through Québec, and towards the end of the period there were even a few in the Maritimes. Temperatures in southern Ontario this week topped 20°C or more on six consecutive days. This spell of Indian Summer has possibly been one of the finest this part of the country has seen since October 1971.

According to Brian Smith of the Ontario Climate Centre, Toronto registered 20°C or more on six days, compared to nine days in 1971 and 17 days in 1963; the latter was one of the warmest Octobers ever recorded in Ontario.

Historical information received from Jacques Miron, AES Montréal, shows periods of Indian summer weather at Montréal last an average of four days, and occur three times every two years. However, in two years out of five, there is no Indian Summer. A particularly long and warm period, with a temperature of 15°C or greater in the Montréal area, occurred in October 1947, when daily maximums ranged between 17°C and 26°C from the 11th to the 23rd, inclusive.



Smog prevalent

Due to the stable nature of the air mass, and the light winds, the lovely sunny weather was accompanied by increased air pollution levels, especially in industrialized, urban regions. Air quality readings climbed to unacceptable levels at both Montréal and Toronto, when pollutants were trapped by temperature inversions. High pollution levels are typical at this time of year during these types of weather situations. The pollution, combined with cooling during relatively clear nights, led to the formation of dense fog, which disrupted transportation during the morning

hours. By mid-morning, the fog dissipated into a yellowish haze on the horizon. In Toronto, the pollution index reached 73, on October 26 and 30. In Montréal, the index surpassed 50, on four consecutive days, but dropped to more acceptable values over the weekend.

Cooler weather for Eastern Canada

For the week of the 5th, a northwesterly circulation should bring cooler temperatures to eastern Canada while western regions will enjoy an influx of mild Pacific air.

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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.

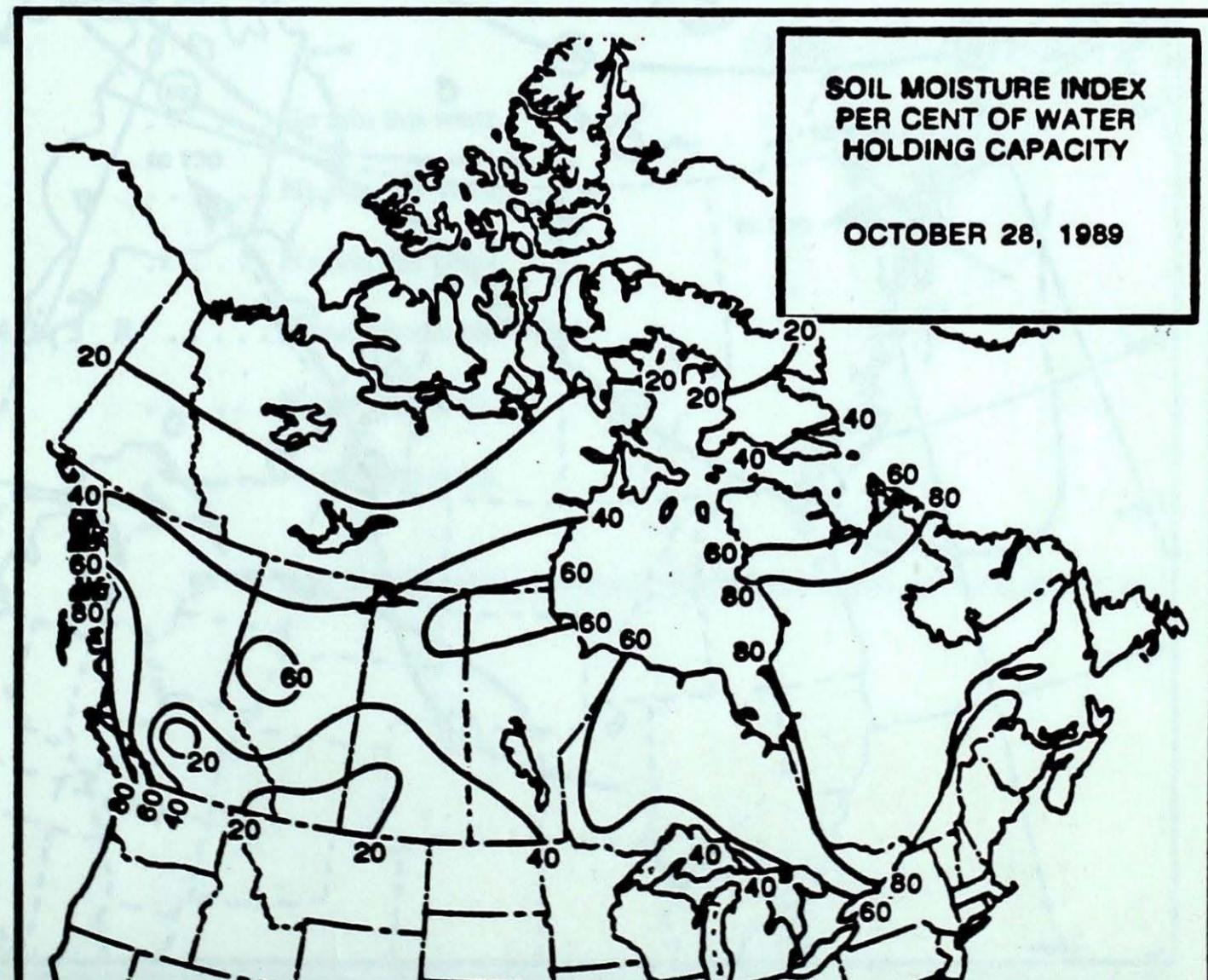
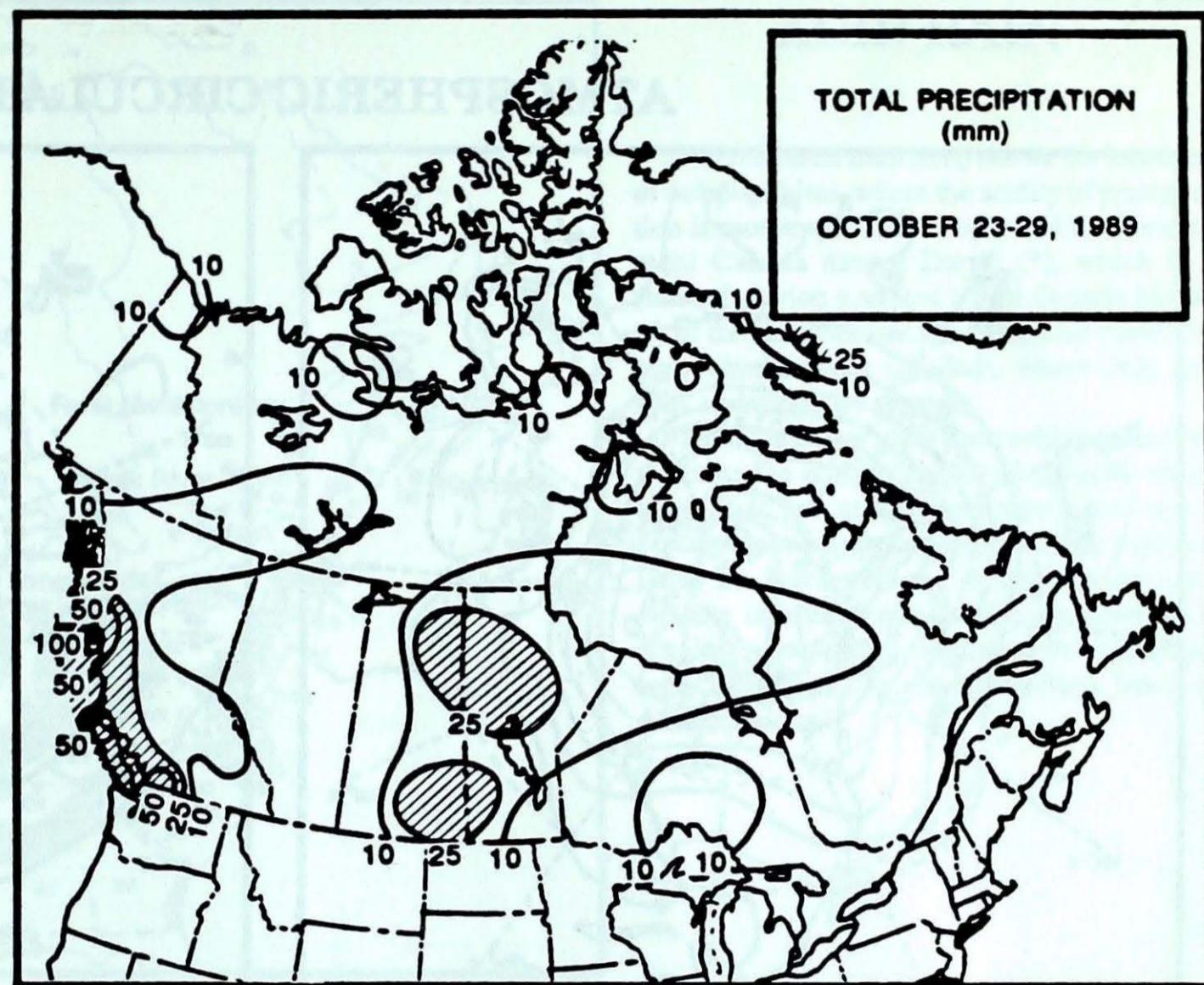
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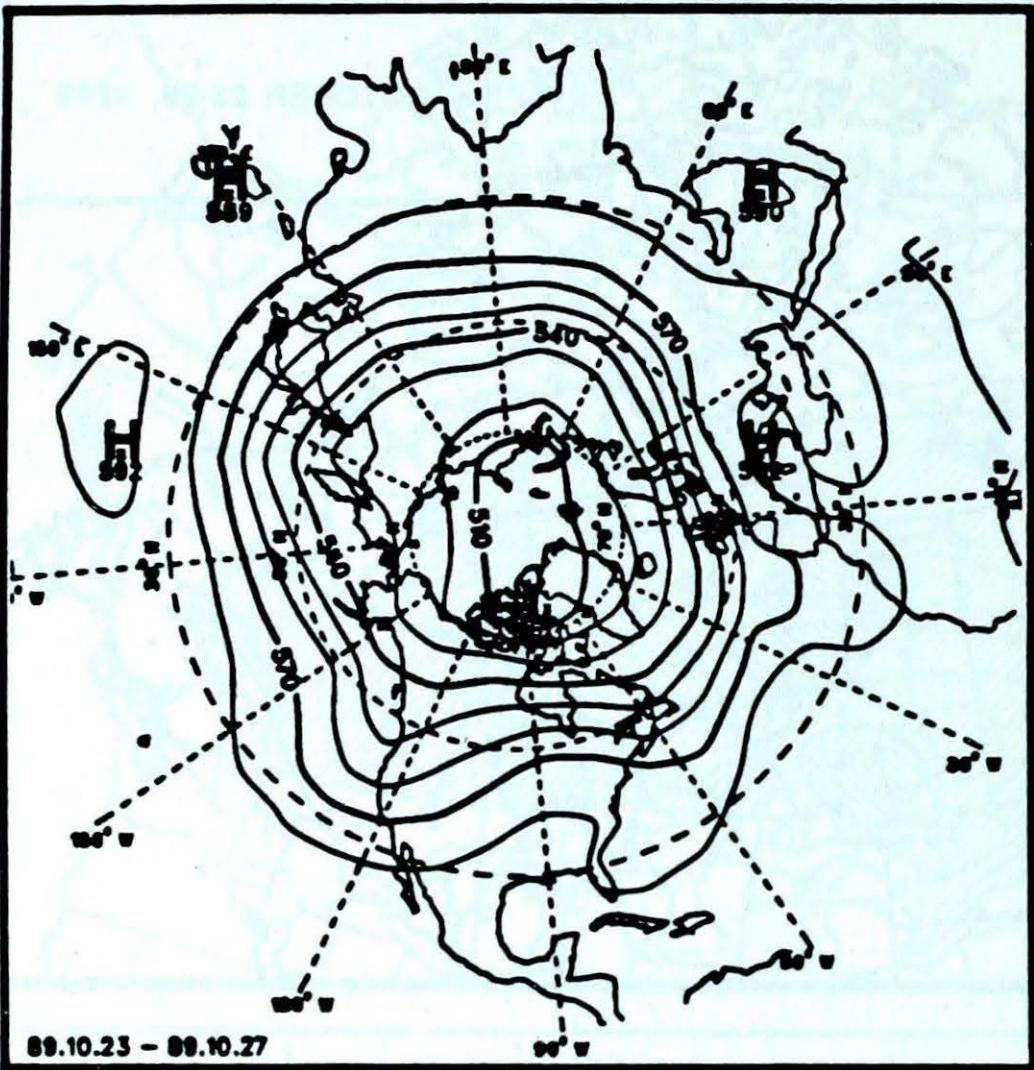
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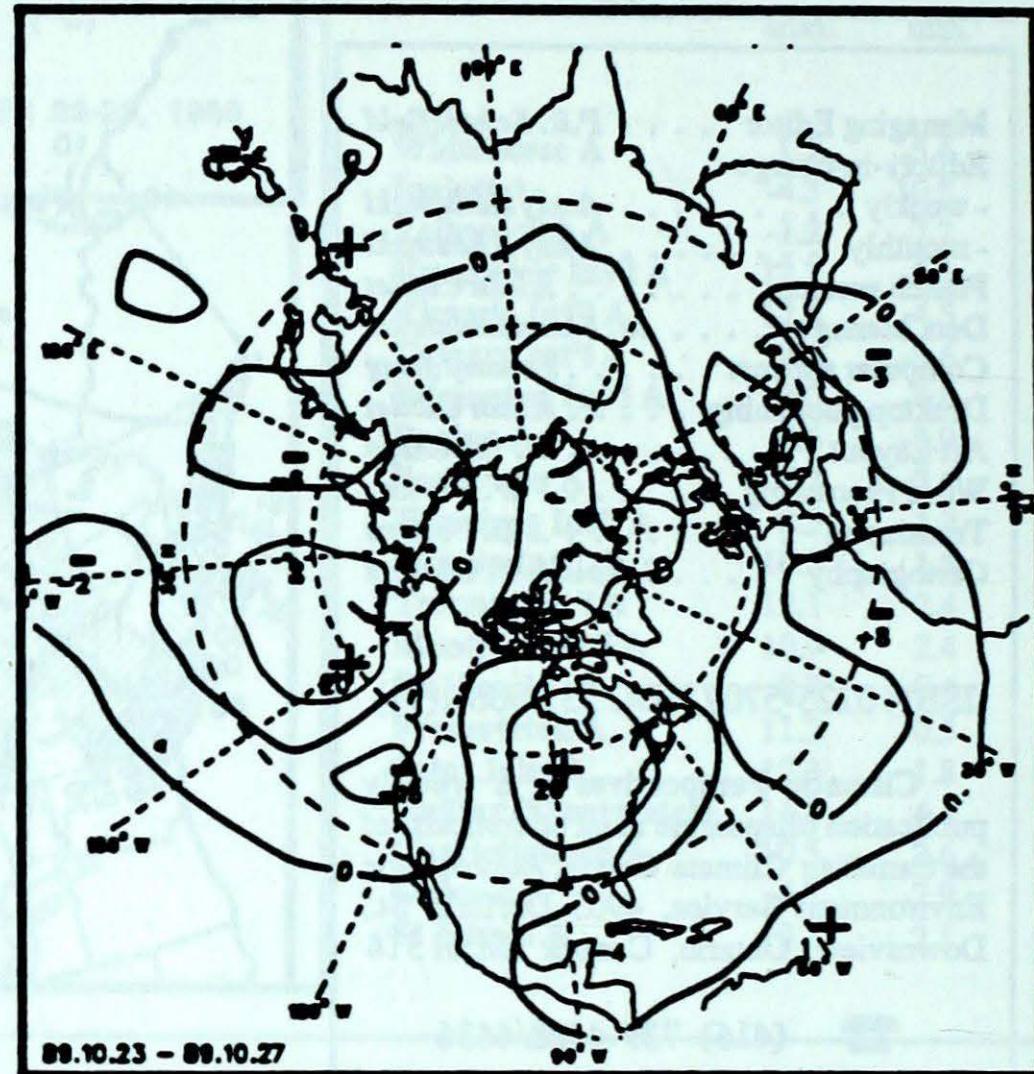
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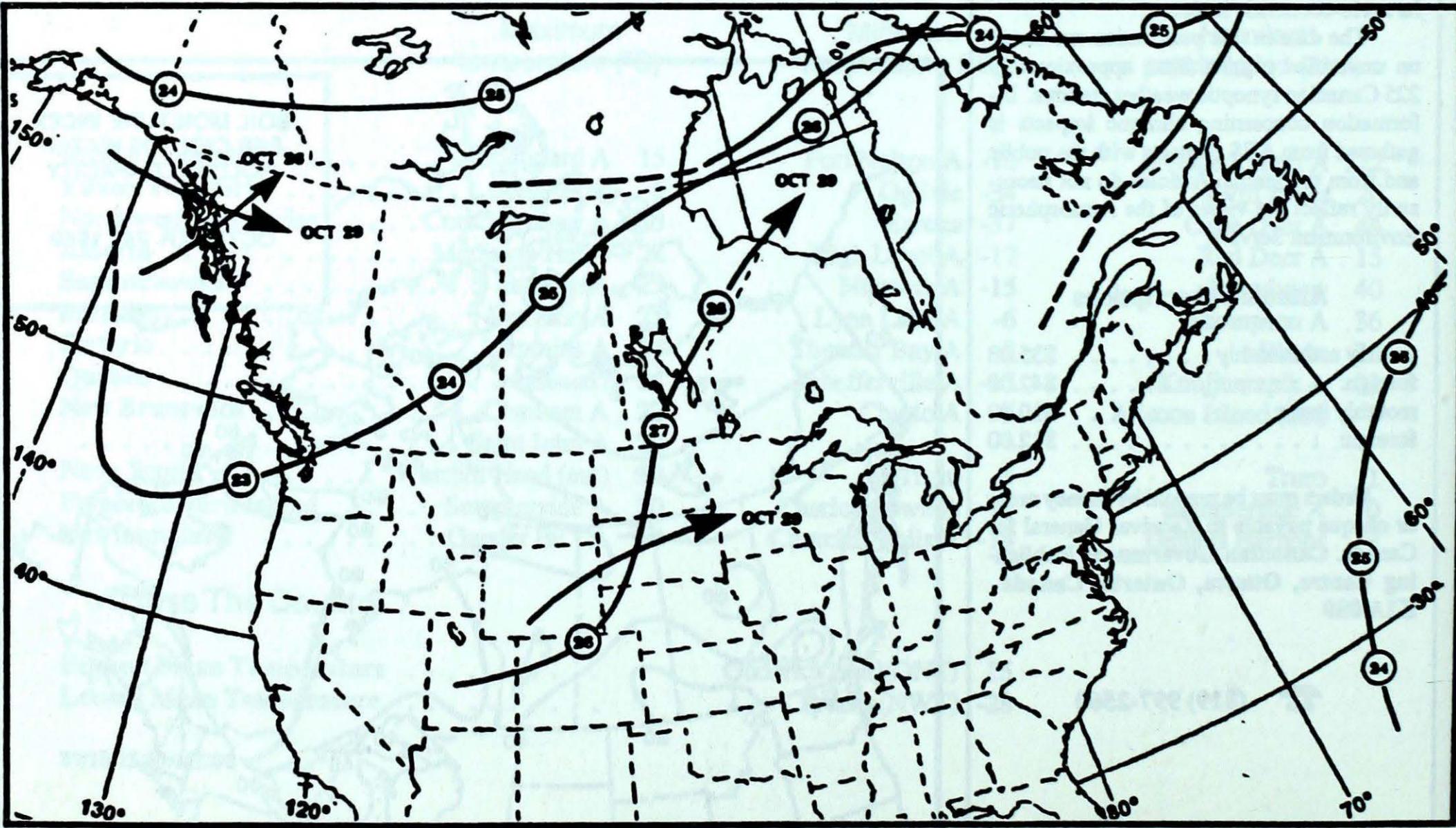
WORLD ATMOSPHERIC MAPS

ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION

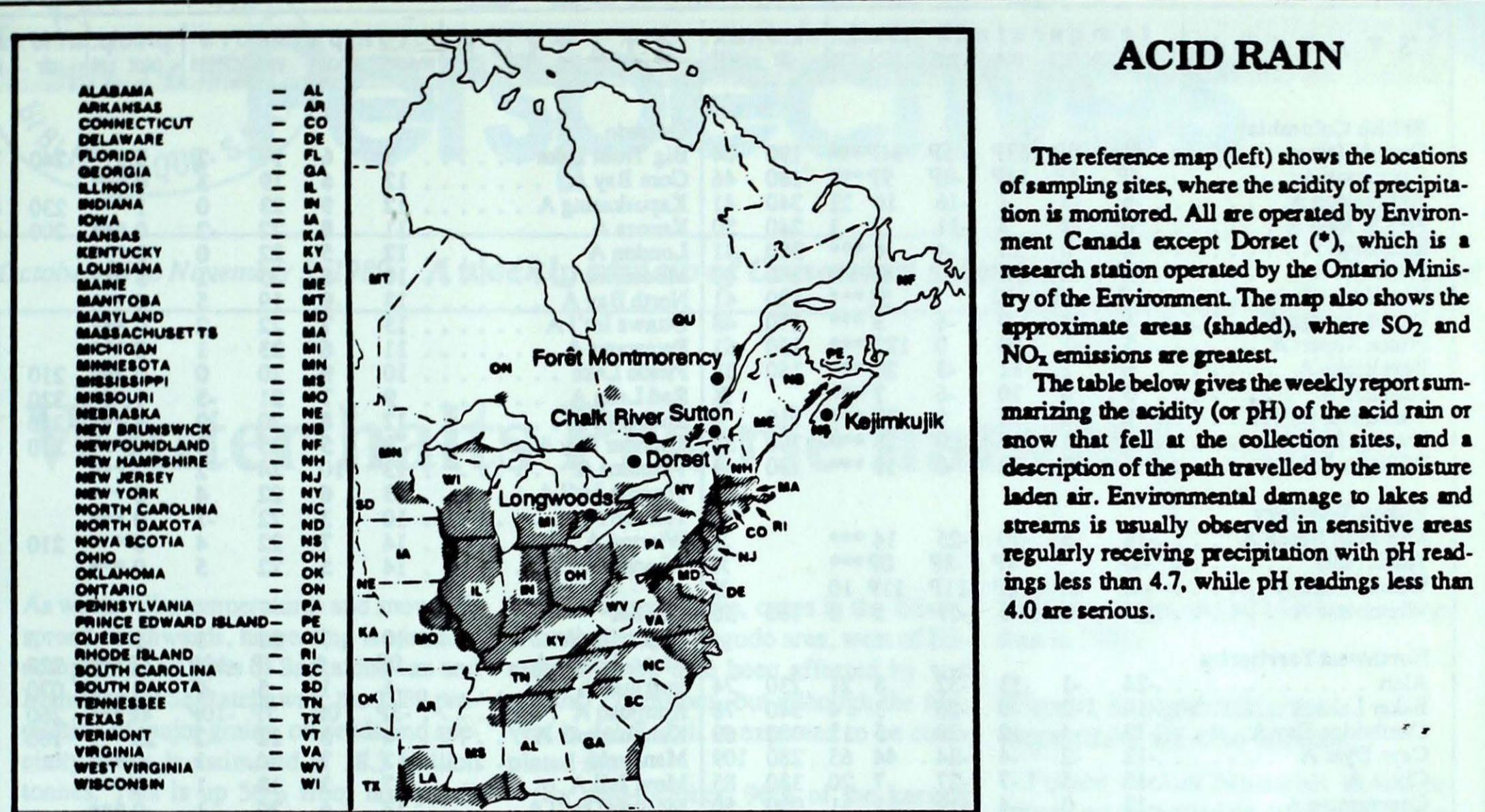
Mean geopotential height
50-kPa level (10 decametre intervals)



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.



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

October 22 to October 28, 1989

Longwoods					 No rain this week.
Dorset *					 No rain this week.
Chalk River					 No rain this week.
Sutton	22	4.4	3	R	Pennsylvania, New York
Montmorency					 No rain this week.
Kejimkujik					 No rain this week.

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

