

Climatic Perspectives

MONTHLY
SUPPLEMENT
INCLUDED

December 11 to 17, 1989

A weekly review of Canadian climate

Vol. 11 No. 51

Bitter cold grips centre of Canada



While the western third of the country has enjoyed unusually mild weather for a number of weeks, bitterly-cold Arctic air continues to sweep southeastwards, dropping temperatures to record-low values.

The Seaway

Attempts to keep the St. Lawrence portion open past the December 19 closing date are continuing, although the worst ice conditions in at least 20 years are being experienced. Fifteen down-bound ships still have to clear the St-Lambert Lock. Near Montréal, brash ice, sometimes a metre thick, has slowed ships to a crawl, and two ice-breakers have been called in. The Welland Canal has started to freeze, and there is plenty of ice. Problems are expected if the mercury drops any further.

St. Lawrence Freeze-up

In the Gulf, ice growth has been accelerated by the very cold weather of the past few weeks. Ice-breakers are assisting in a number of areas. In the River between Montréal and Québec, some of the worst ice conditions since the early 70's are being experienced. Conditions are more reminiscent of a severe winter in mid-January. Ice-breakers are needed to break up ice-jams and get the ships through.

Southern Prairies

A good portion of the snow that covered the southern agricultural districts a few weeks ago has gradually been lost. Farmers are worried that a lack of fresh snow will further deplete the much-needed soil moisture necessary for spring planting.

Good Skiing

Some of the best early-season skiing conditions in recent years are being experienced in Ontario, Quebec and the mountain ski areas of Alberta, while in B.C., abnormally-mild weather has resulted in a lack of snow at lower elevations.

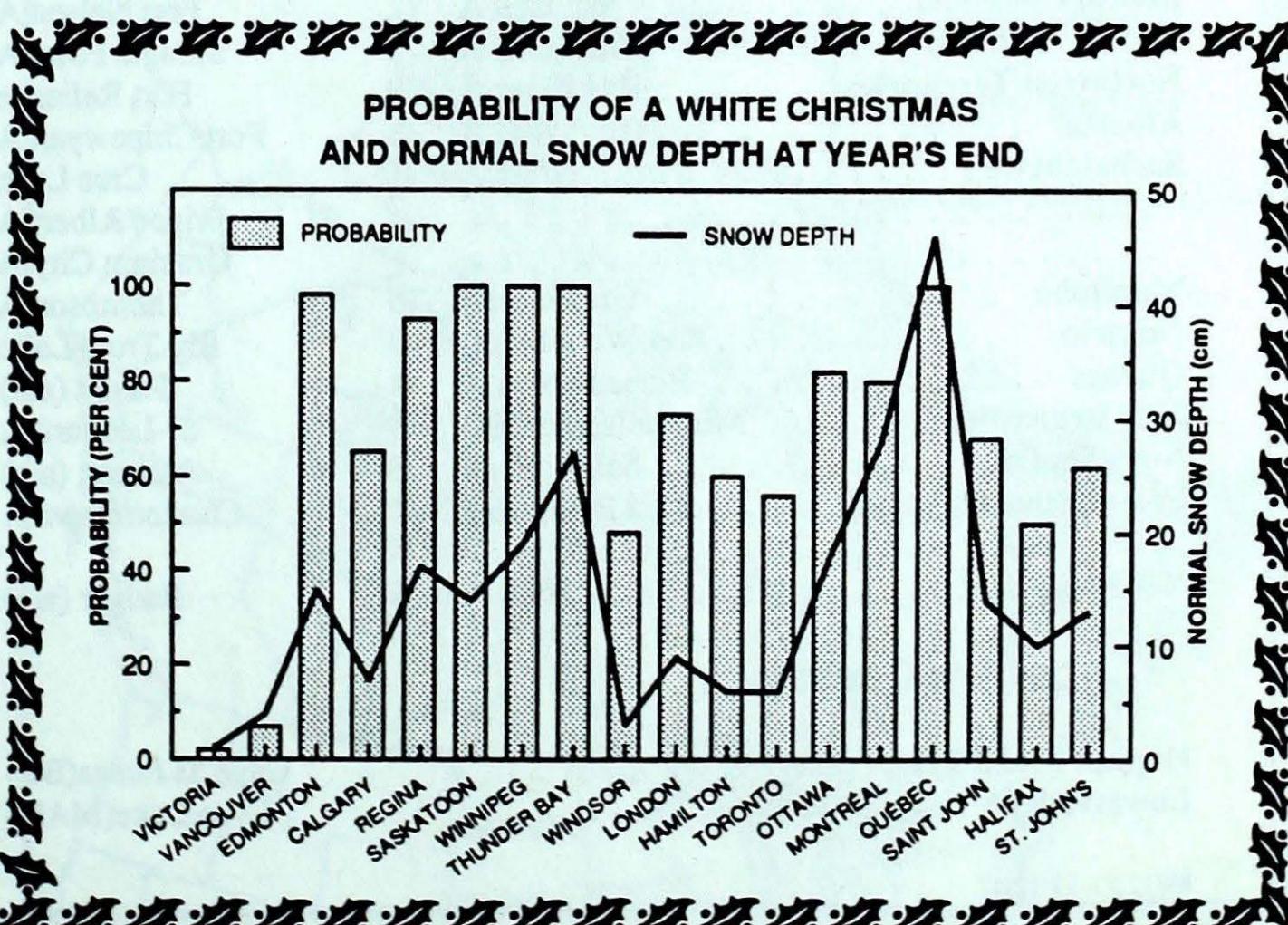
Happy Holidays

We would like to take this opportunity to wish all of our readers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. As usual, *Climatic Perspectives* will not be publish-

ed during the Christmas - New Year Holidays. All maps and tables for this period will appear in January 1990.

Cold to continue in east...

For the week of December 25, above-normal temperatures are anticipated across the Yukon, the western half of the District of Mackenzie, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba and southern Ontario. Elsewhere, below-normal temperatures are expected to continue. The coldest readings are expected over the northeast.



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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.

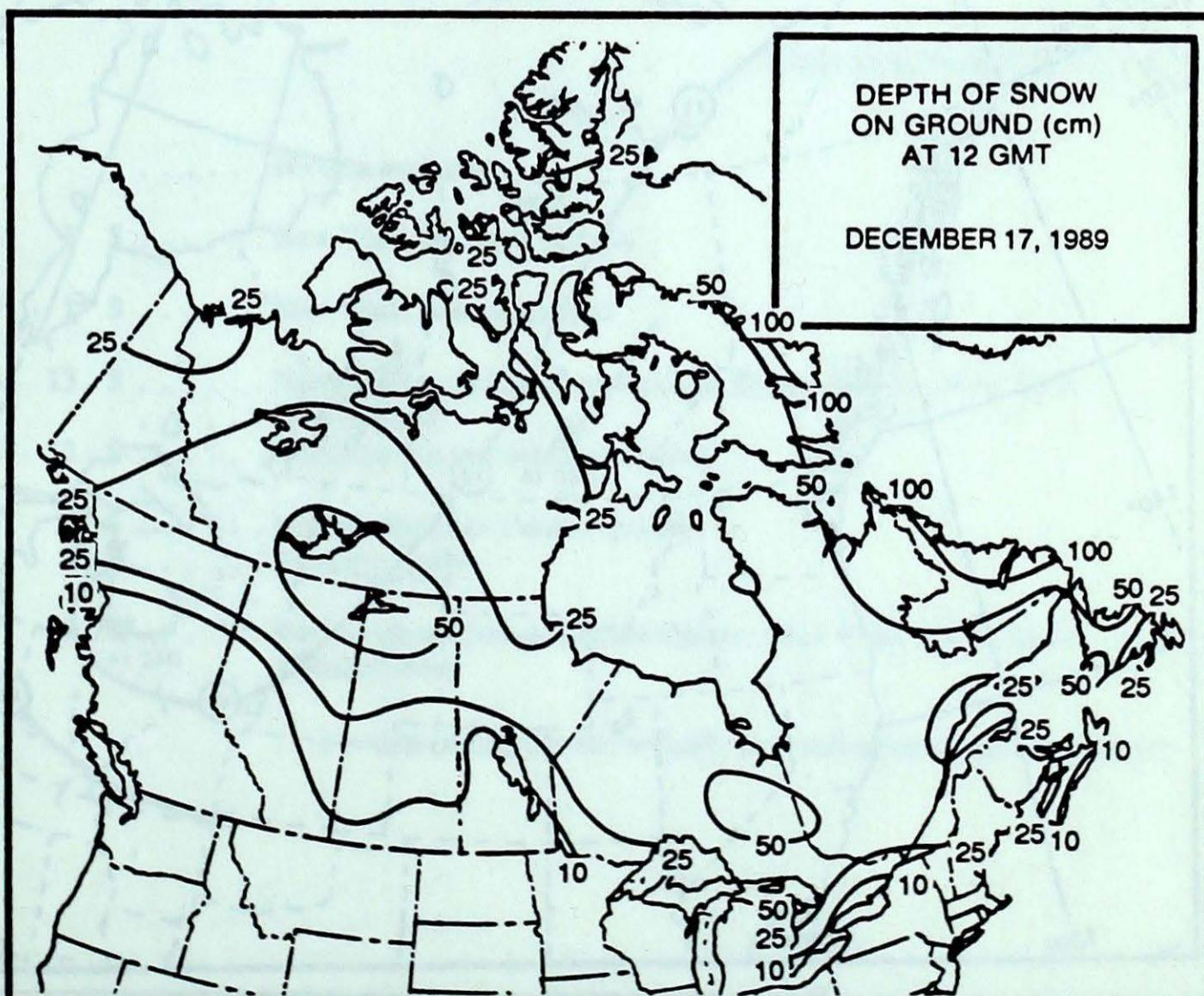
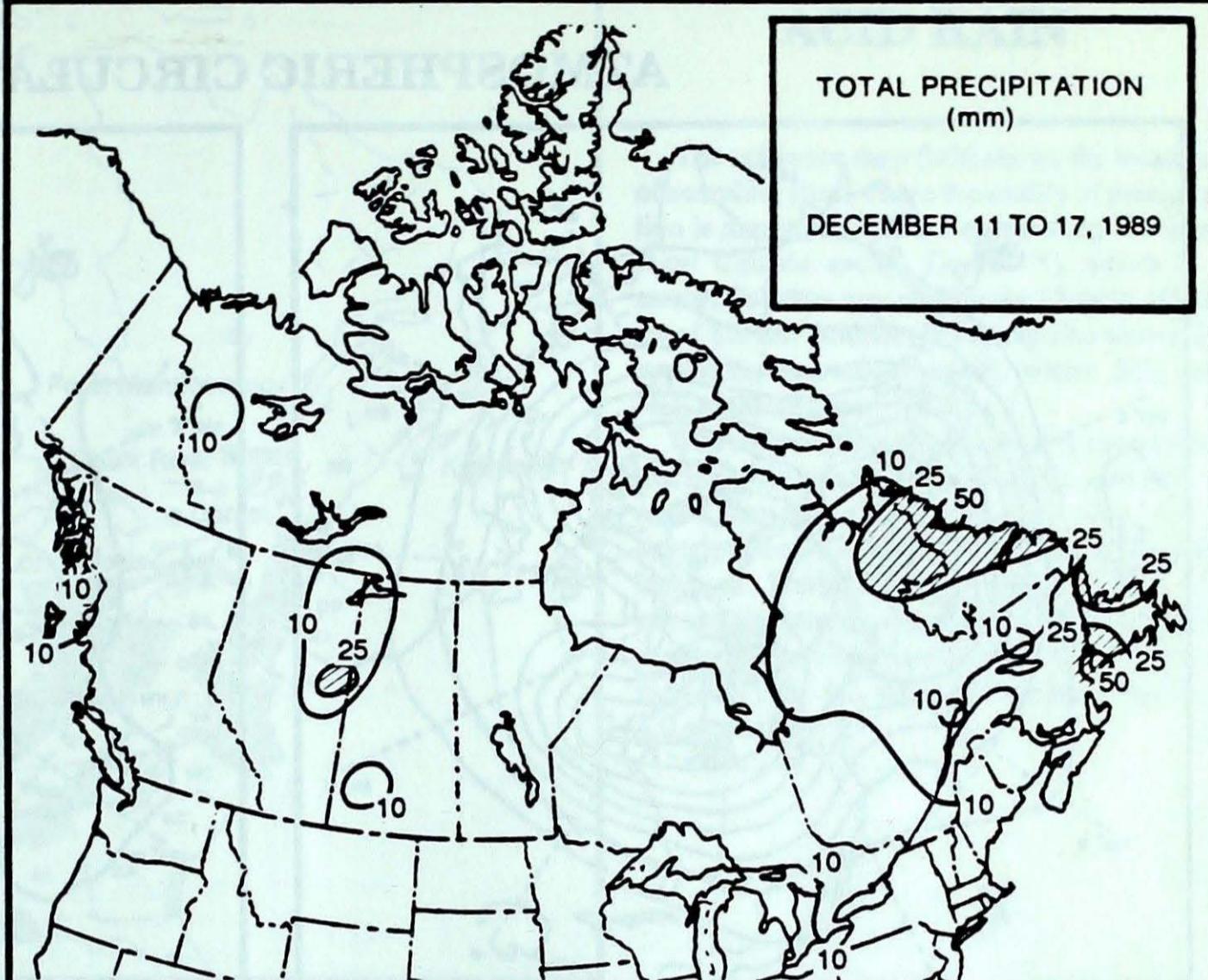
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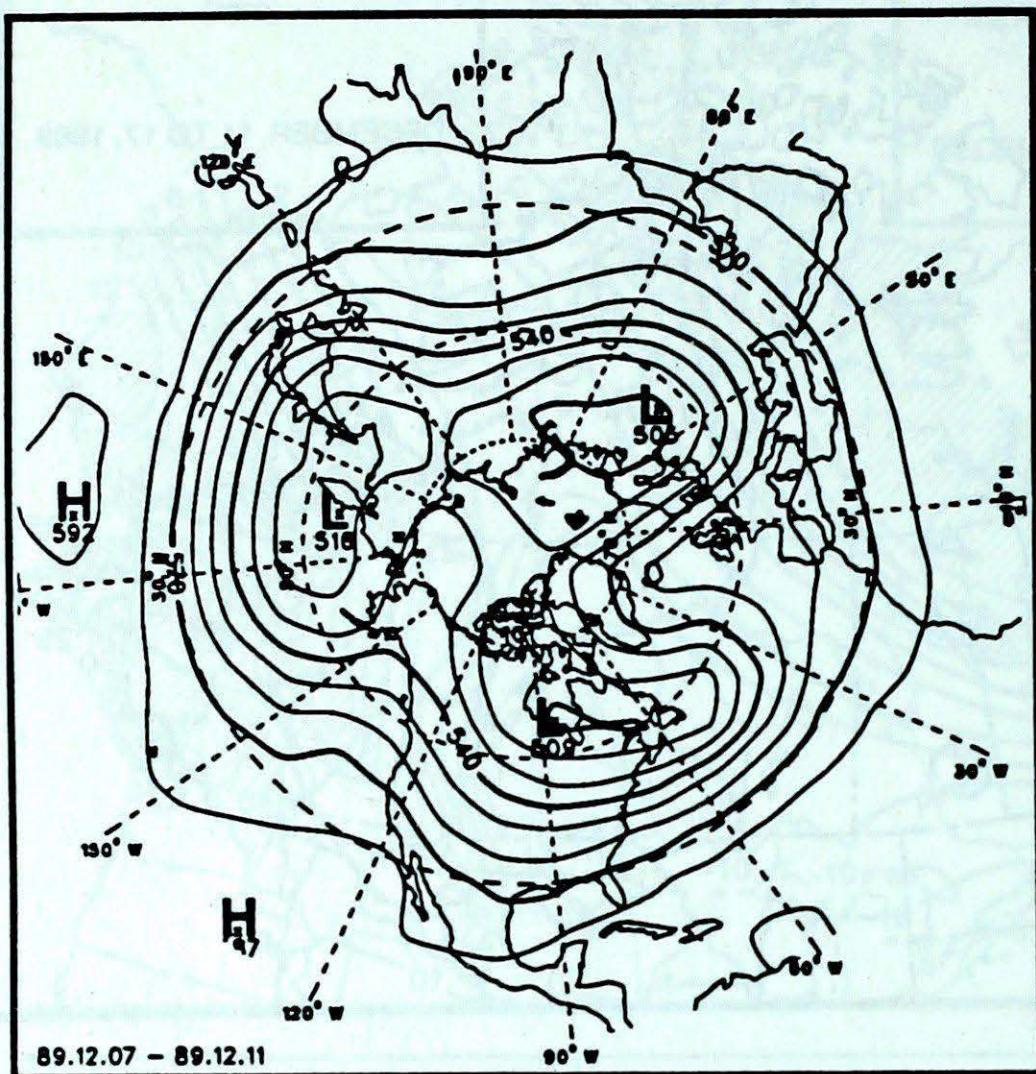
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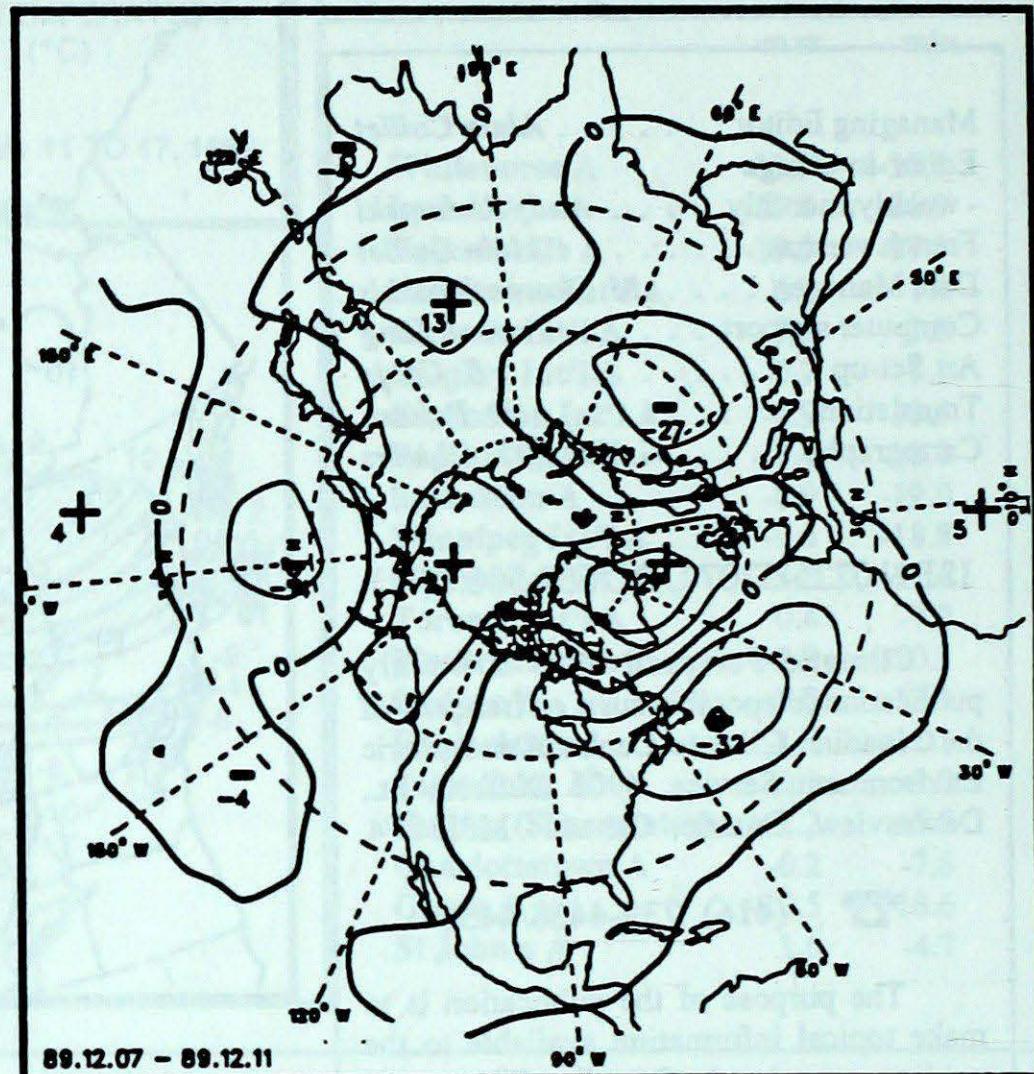
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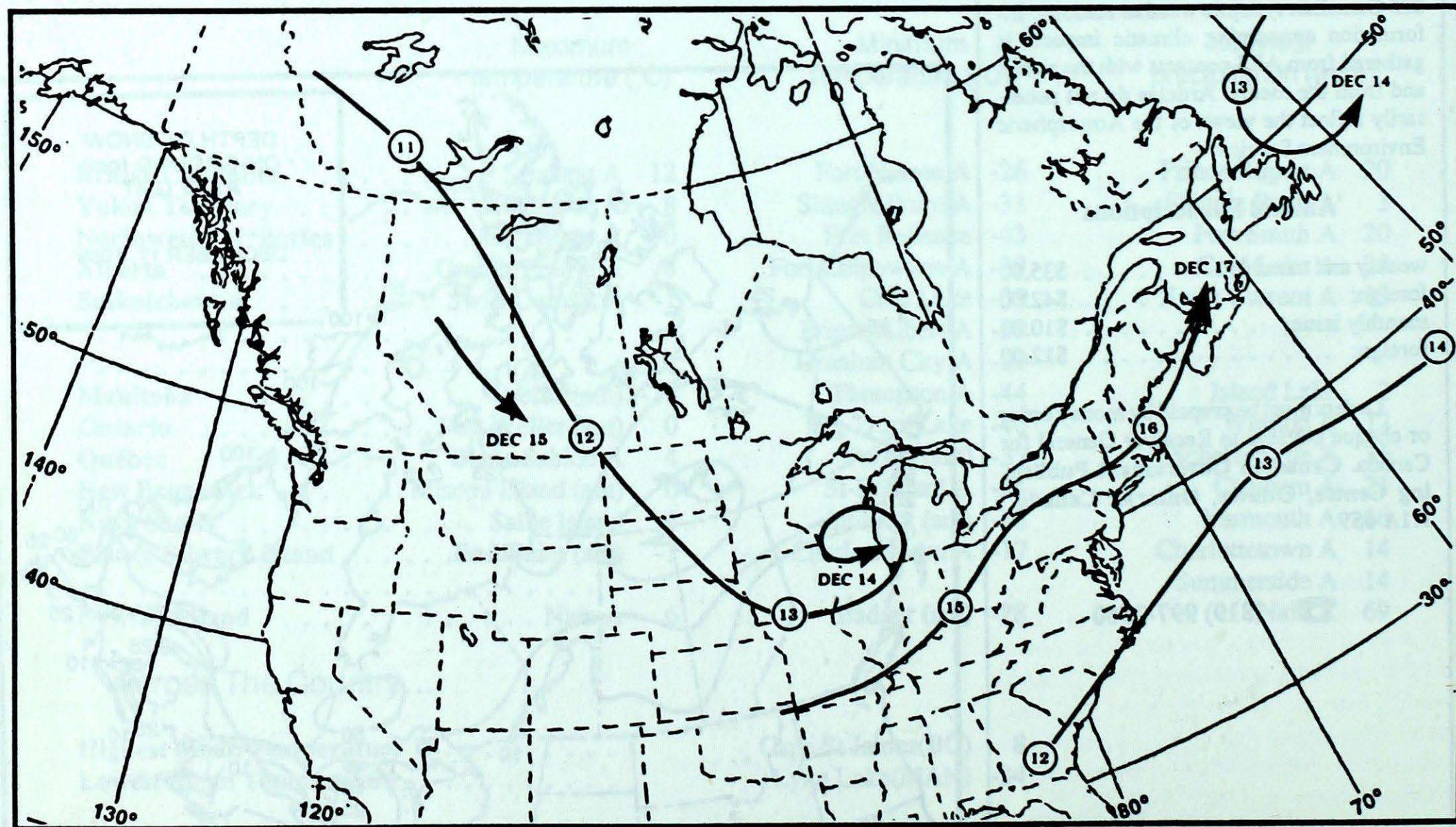
ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION



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



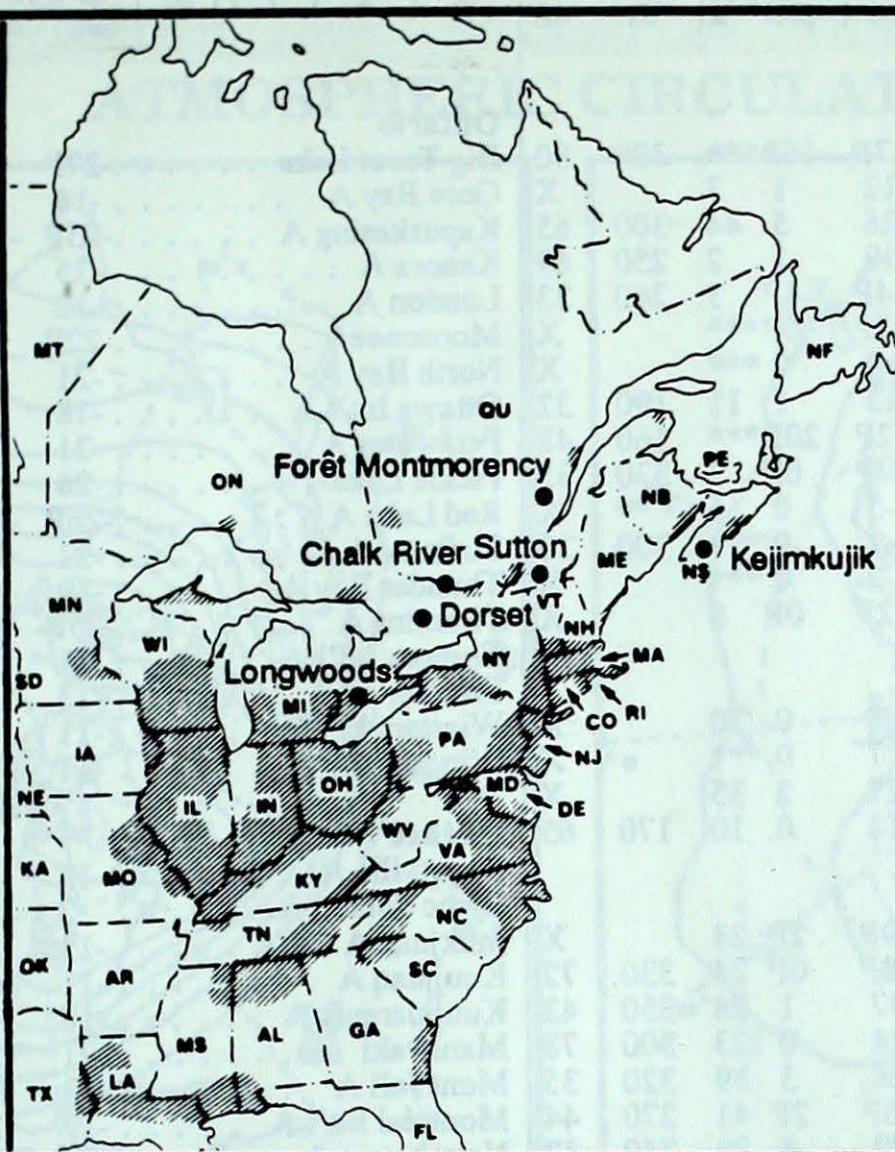
Mean geopotential height anomaly
50-kPa level (10-decametre intervals)



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
QUÉBEC
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.

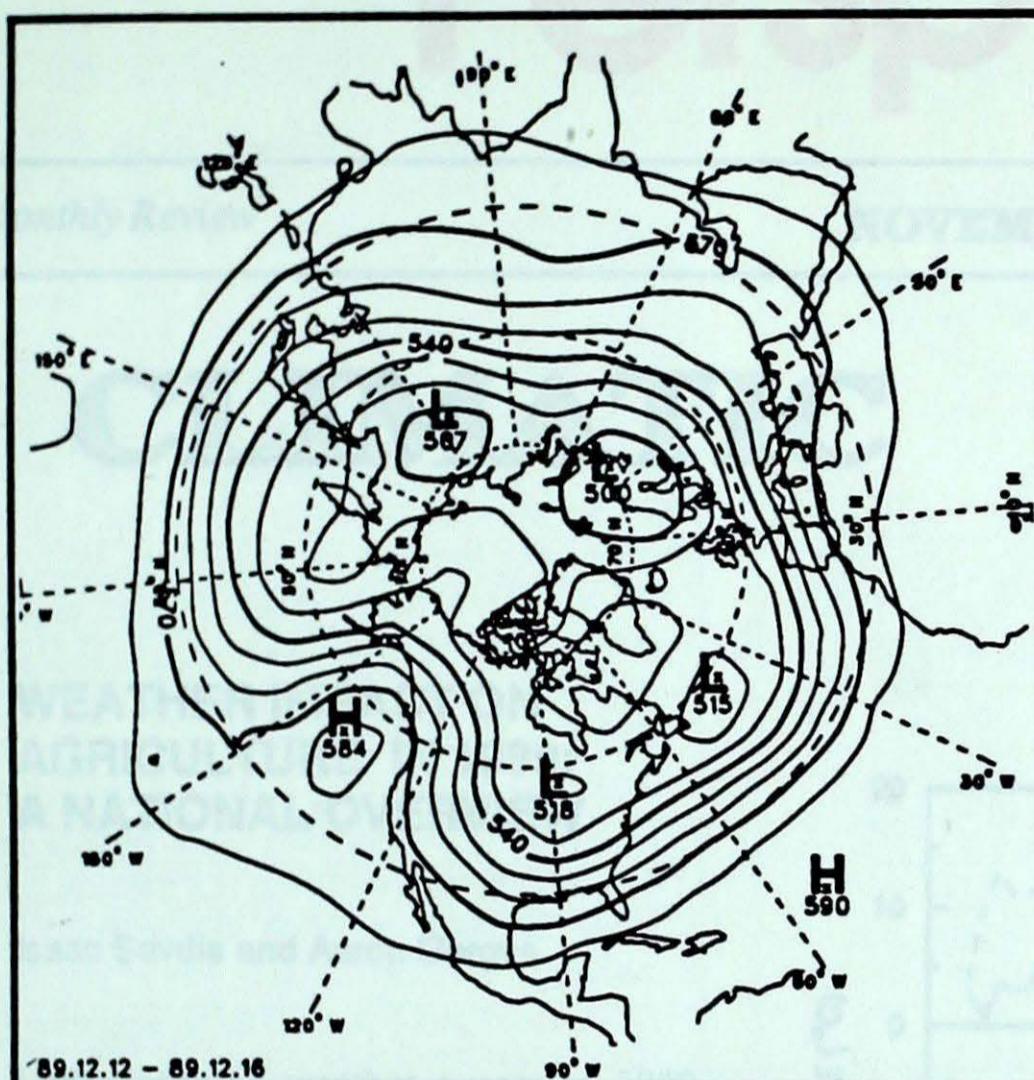
Site	day	pH	amount	air path to site
Longwoods			 No data available
Dorset *	10	4.1	1 S New York, Southern Ontario
Chalk River	10	3.9	1 S New York, Eastern Ontario
Sutton	15	4.4	13 S Northwestern and Southern Quebec, Eastern Ontario, New York, New England
	16	4.6	12 S Northwestern and Southern Quebec
Montmorency	10	5.1	1 S Northwestern and Central Quebec
	16	4.8	3 S Northern Quebec
Kejimkujik	15	3.7	7 S Northwestern Quebec, Eastern Ontario, New York, New England Atlantic Ocean

From December 10 to 16, 1989

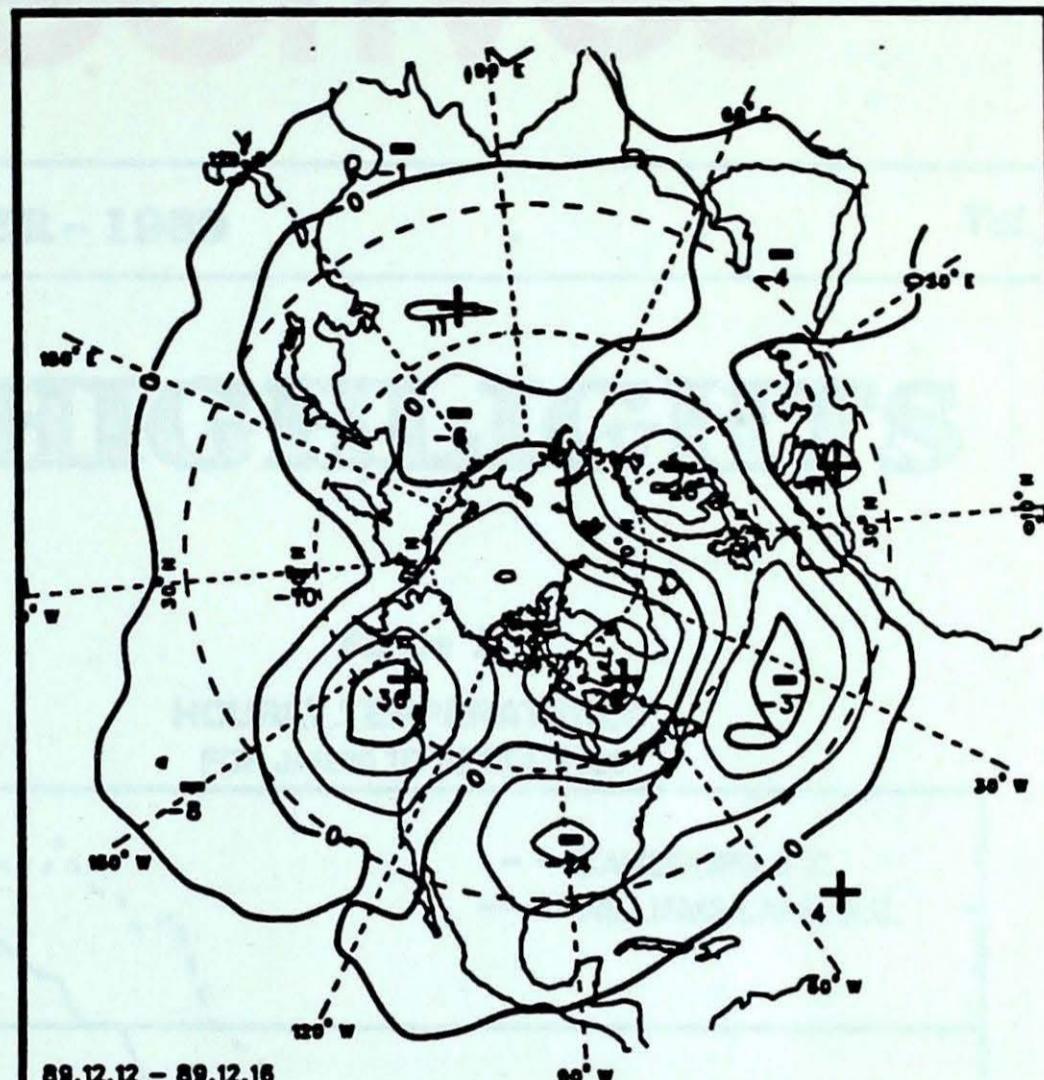
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r = rain (mm), s = snow (cm), m = mixed rain and snow (mm)

ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION



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



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



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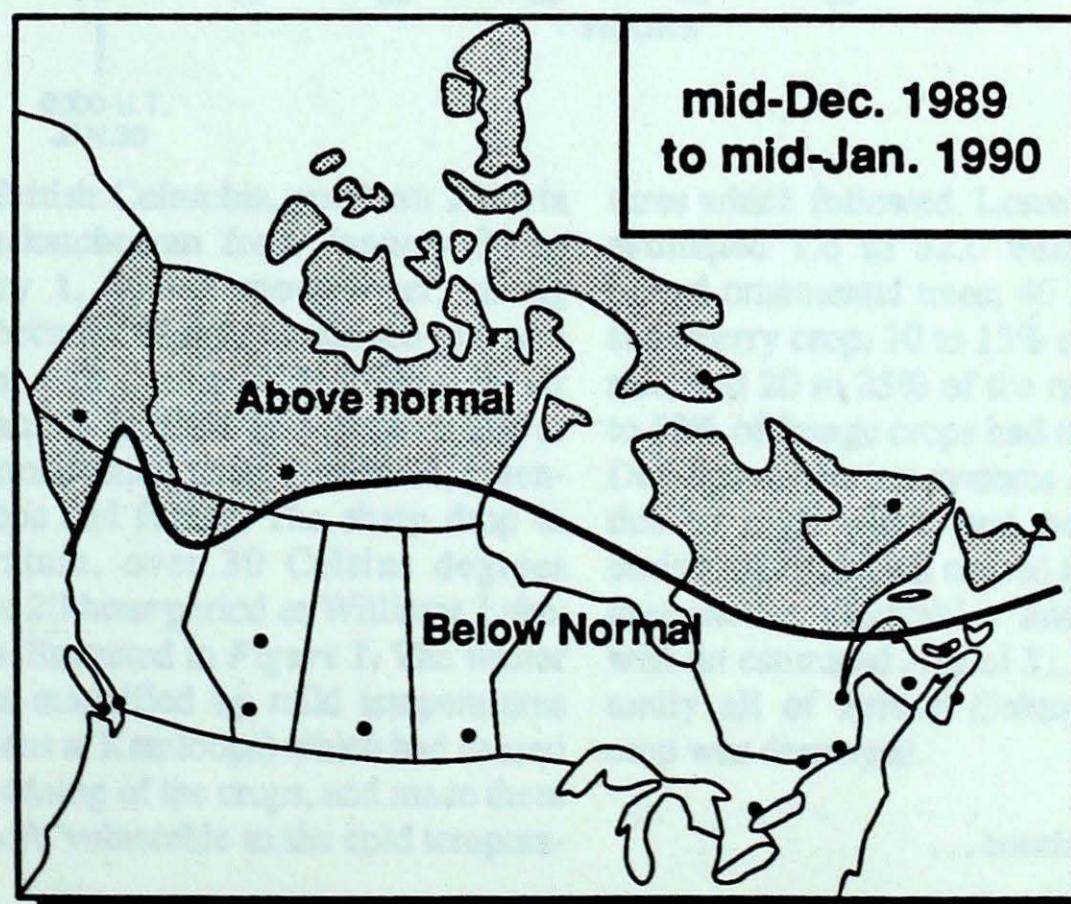
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MONTHLY TEMPERATURE FORECAST

*Normal temperatures for
mid-December to mid-January, °C*

Whitehorse	-19	Toronto	-5
Yellowknife	-26	Ottawa	-9
Iqaluit	-24	Montréal	-9
Vancouver	3	Québec	-11
Victoria	4	Fredericton	-8
Calgary	-10	Halifax	-3
Edmonton	-14	Charlottetown	-6
Regina	-15	Goose Bay	-15
Winnipeg	-17	St. John's	-3

mid-Dec. 1989
to mid-Jan. 1990



Canada