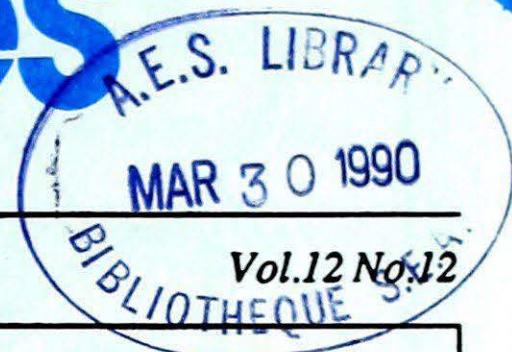


Climatic Perspectives

March 19 to 25, 1990

A weekly review of Canadian climate



Near-normal spring run-off expected across southern Canada

In the past few weeks the snow cover across the extreme southern portions of the country has disappeared due to abnormally warm temperatures but significant amounts of snow still remain in central and northern Canada.

It is too early in the year to predict potential flooding in northern Canada. In the Northwest Territories, snow courses have not yet been done and will not be compiled until at least mid-April. Spring break-up along the Hay, Mackenzie and Liard Rivers normally occurs from the beginning to middle of May.

At the present, above-normal run-off is expected in northern British Columbia, and the High Level and Sousa Creek areas of Alberta. Much-above normal run-off is expected in the Fort Chipewyan area of northern Alberta. Flooding could occur in the Swan River and Interlake regions of Manitoba. On the North Shore along the St. Lawrence, there is the potential for flooding of rivers that flow into the St. Lawrence. In Ontario and Quebec the flood potential is from heavy rainfalls and rapidly-melting snow particularly for areas with less than 15 cm of compacted snow cover. The Maritimes have mostly ice-free streams and rivers with no reports of flooding. Newfoundland's snowpack is above normal only in western regions and there have been no reports of flooding.

Prairies still dry

The Prairie Provinces are constantly being reminded of how critical soil moisture is due to their generally-dry climate. This spring is no exception. The spring run-off

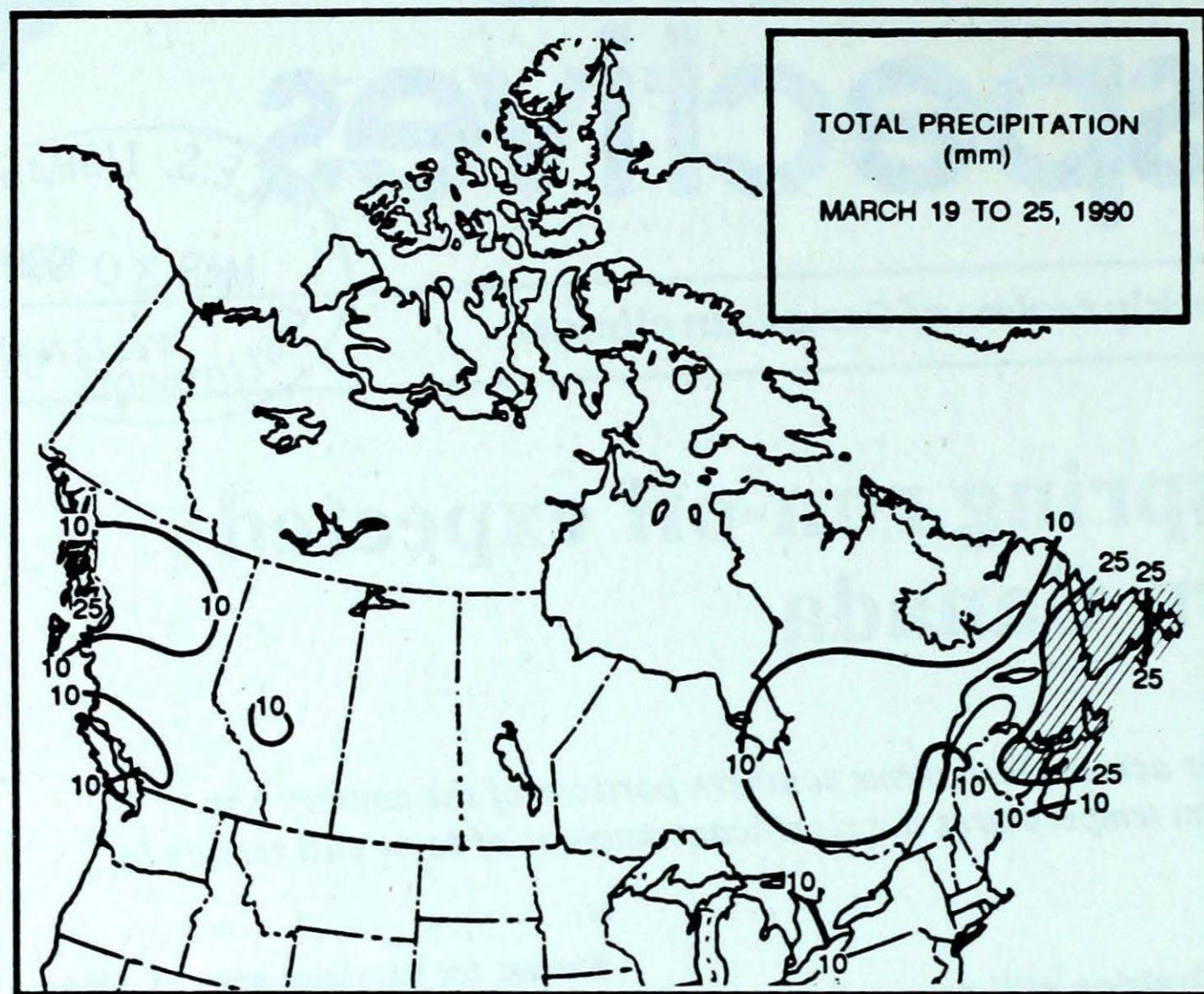
forecast for the plains areas of Alberta ranges from below normal to normal. Very little run-off is expected for Coronation, Brooks and Empress districts. Heavy rain and snow during the second week of March has somewhat improved the water supply situation in southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Some dugouts and reservoirs in Saskatchewan will be better off because of the recent precipitation, however, much more precipitation is needed to adequately replenish surface and ground water supplies. South-eastern Saskatchewan and south-western Manitoba are well below their spring run-off potential. The threat of spring flooding is minimal in southern regions, but flooding could occur in the Swan River and Interlake regions of Manitoba.

Depth of snow on ground (cm) as of March 25

	1990	Normal (1955-80)
Whitehorse, YT.	36	27
Fort Smith, NWT.	47	46
Hay River, NWT.	60	53
Dease Lake, BC.	84	54
Fort McMurray, Alta.	29	30
Yorkton, Sask.	25	34
Dauphin, Man.	19	24
Québec, P.Q.	49	58
Chatham, NB.	19	18
Cartwright, Nfld.	228	115

Mild weather for the Prairies...

For the week of April 2, above-normal temperatures are expected across the Yukon, Northwest Territories, British Columbia, the Prairies and Ontario. Southern Saskatchewan and Manitoba could experience temperatures 2 to 4°C above normal. Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces are forecast to be below normal, with northern Quebec 2 to 4°C below normal.



Weekly normal temperatures (°C)

	max.	min.
Whitehorse A	-0.8	-12.8
Iqaluit A	-16.6	-26.6
Yellowknife A	-11.8	-24.0
Vancouver Int'l A	10.3	2.7
Victoria Int'l A	10.4	2.3
Calgary Int'l A	3.0	-7.8
Edmonton Int'l A	0.2	-10.7
Regina A	-0.6	-11.0
Saskatoon A	-1.3	-11.7
Winnipeg Int'l A	-1.1	-11.4
Ottawa Int'l A	2.7	-5.6
Toronto (Pearson Int'l A)	4.4	-4.2
Montréal Int'l A	3.1	-5.1
Québec A	1.7	-7.2
Fredericton A	4.4	-6.0
Saint John A	3.6	-5.7
Halifax (Shearwater)	3.9	-3.5
Charlottetown A	2.0	-5.6
Goose A	-1.2	-12.1
St John's A	1.4	-4.8

Weekly temperature and precipitation extremes

	Maximum temperature (°C)	Minimum temperature (°C)	Heaviest precipitation (mm)
British Columbia	Hope A 16	Dease Lake -28	Prince Rupert A 30
Yukon Territory	Whitehorse A 7	Faro (aut) -31	
Northwest Territories	Fort Simpson A 7	Clyde A -45	Cape Dyer A 9
Alberta	Lethbridge A 14	High Level A -25	Edson A 14
Saskatchewan	Moose Jaw A 8	Cree Lake -31	Saskatoon A 8
Manitoba	Brandon A 6	Lynn Lake A -30	Dauphin 5
Ontario	Ottawa Int'l A 13	Big Trout Lake -25	London A 15
Quebec	Montréal Int'l A 11	Inukjuak A -33	Natashquan A 23
New Brunswick	Moncton A 12	Charlo A -19	Fredericton A 27
Nova Scotia	Greenwood A 16	Sydney A -10	Sydney A 32
Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown A 10	Charlottetown A -10	Charlottetown A 29
Newfoundland	St John's A 12	Wabush Lake A -29	Port Aux Basques 42

Across The Country...

Highest Mean Temperature	Abbotsford A(BC) 8
Lowest Mean Temperature	Eureka(NWT) -38

90/03/19-90/03/25

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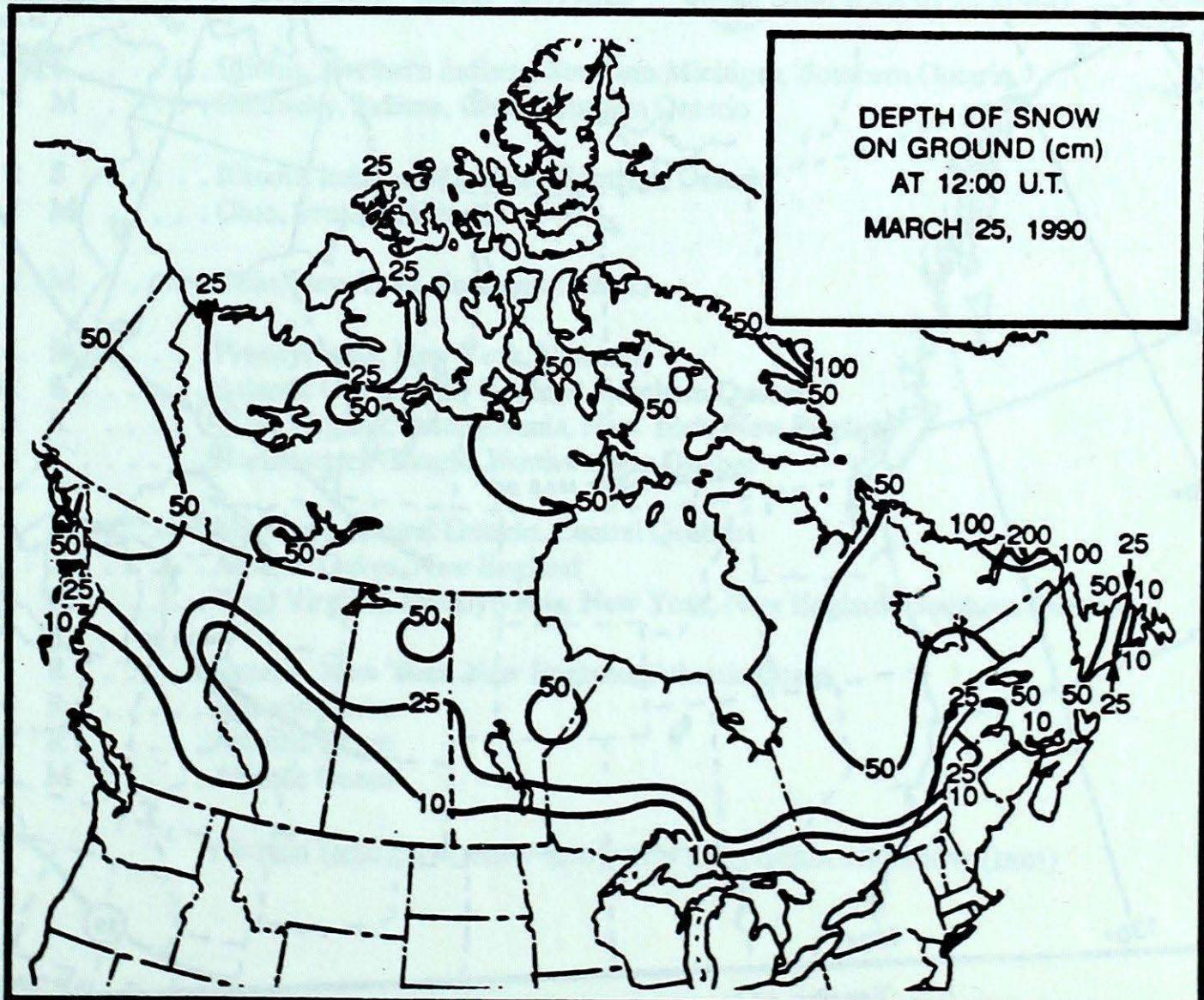
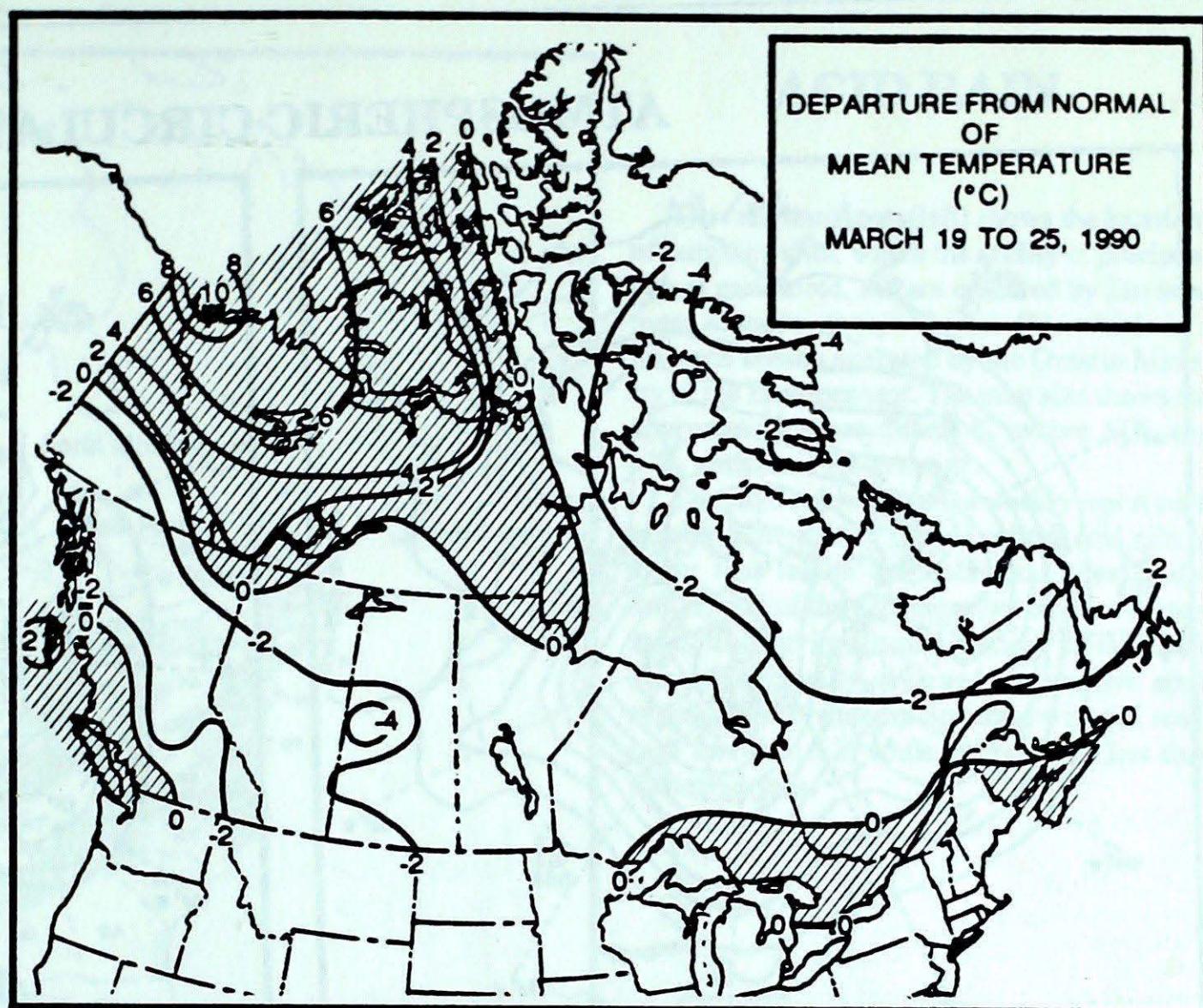
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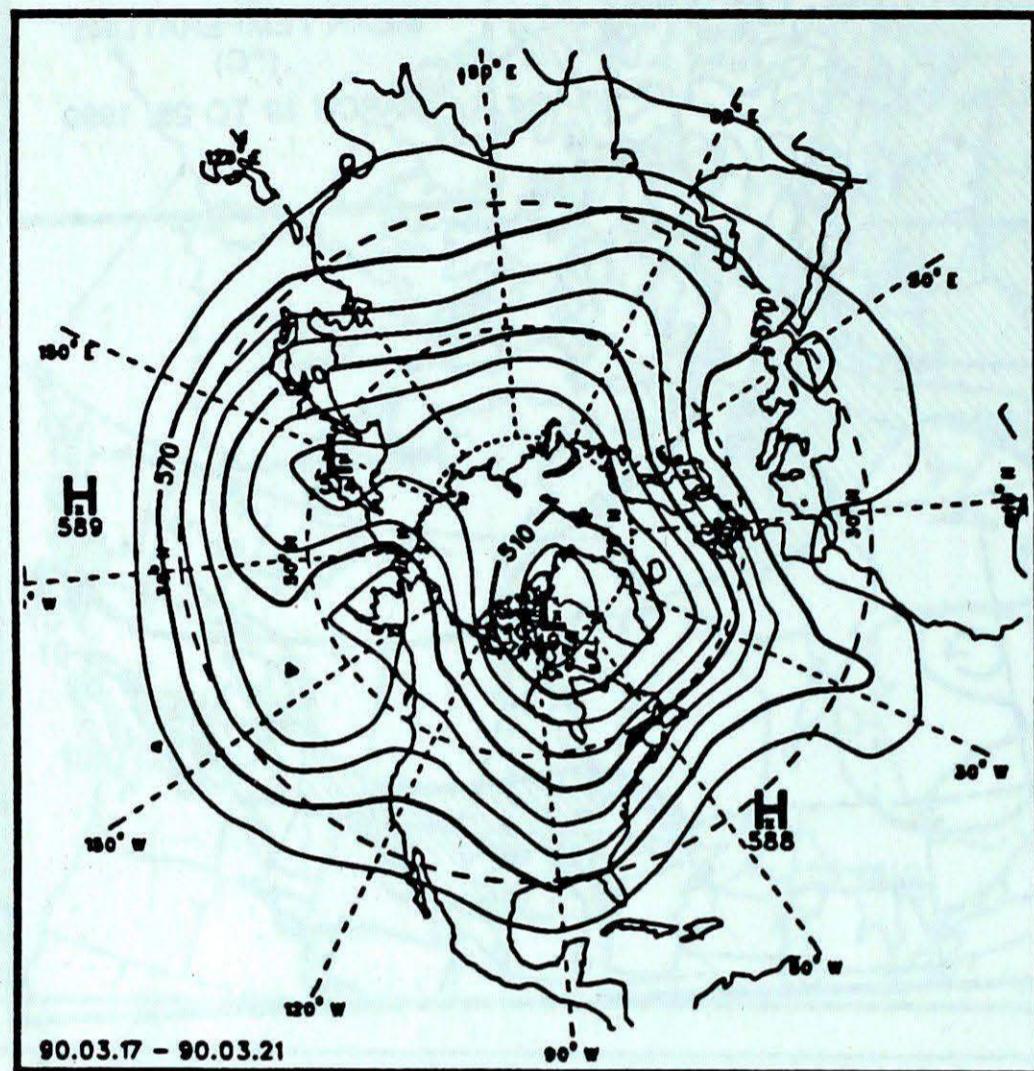
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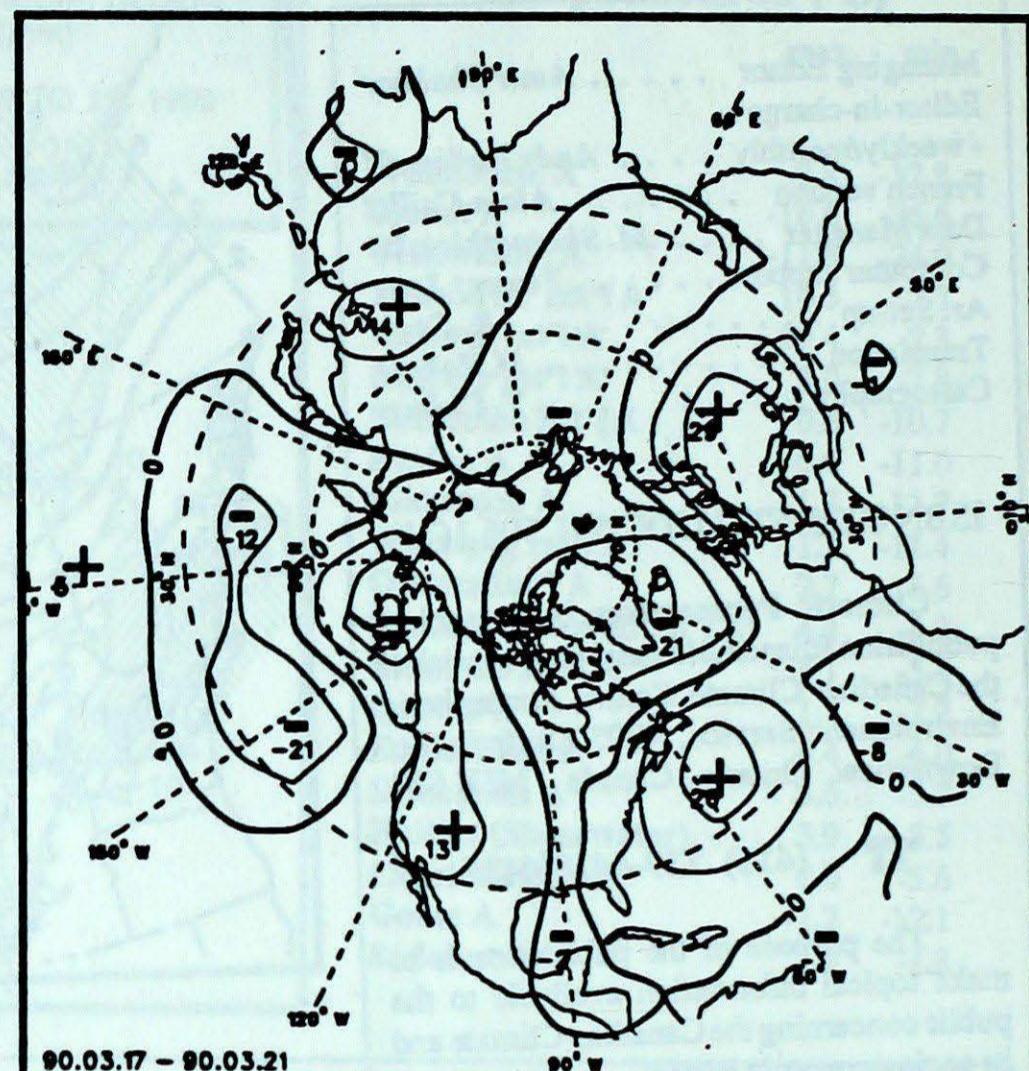
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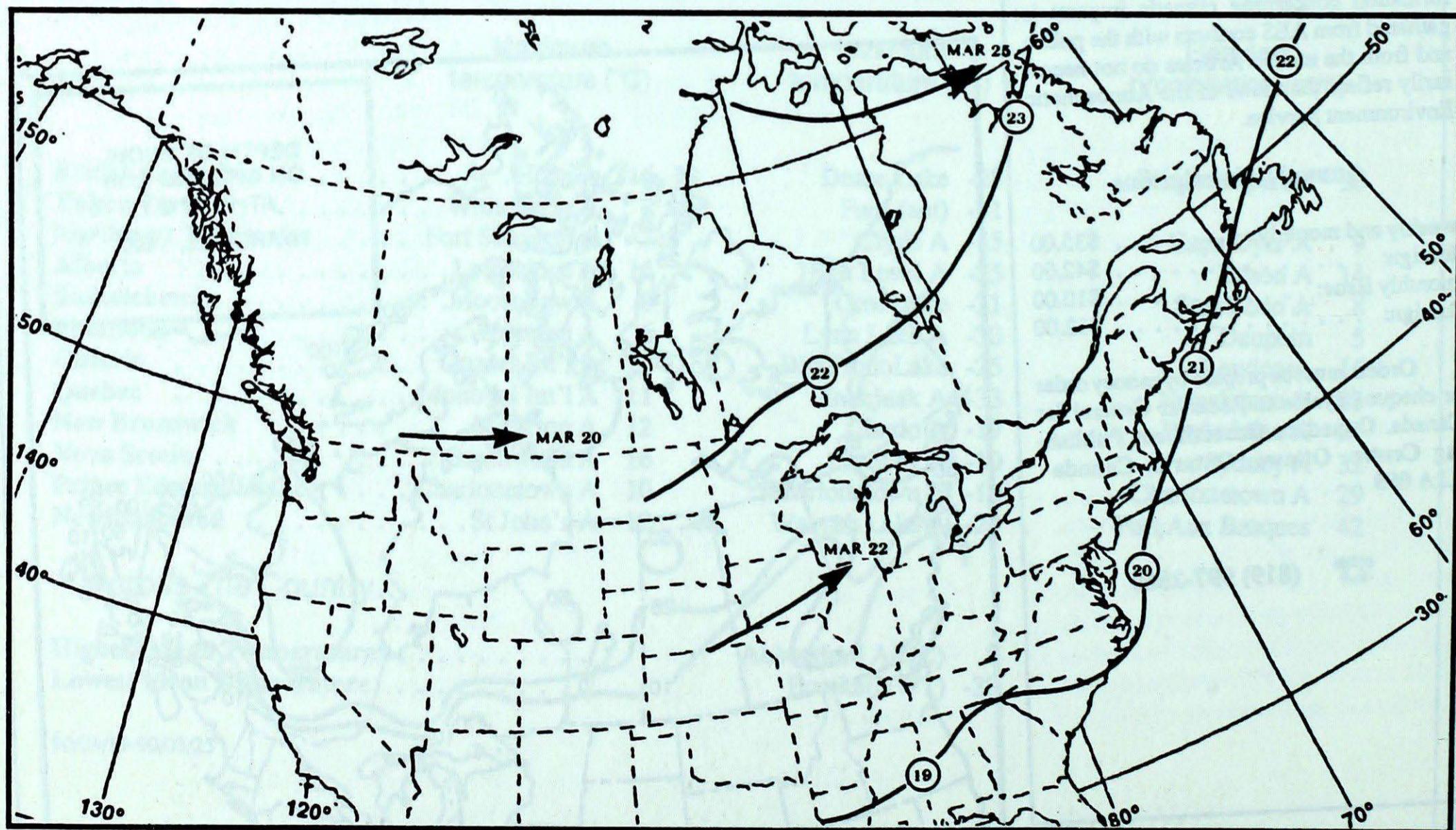
ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION



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



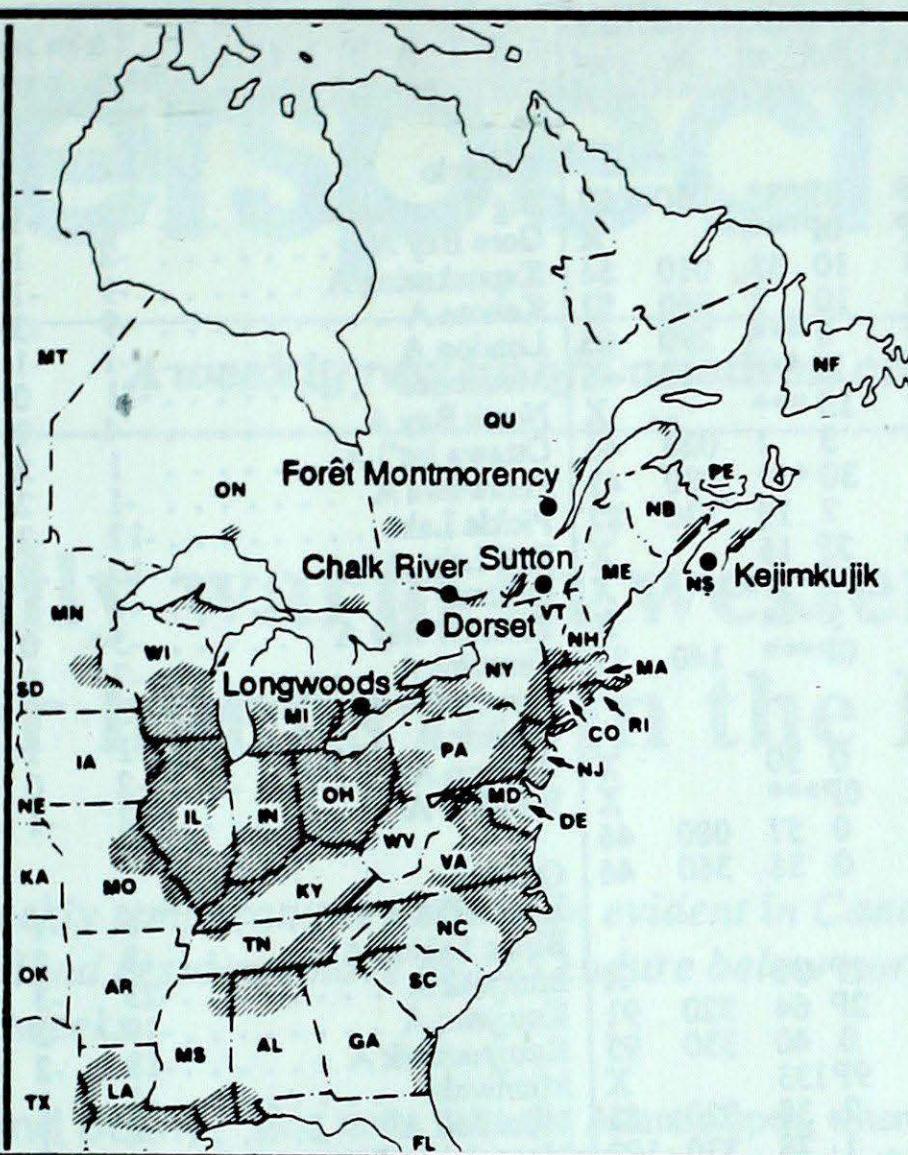
Mean geopotential height anomaly
50-kPa level (10-decametre intervals)



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
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— CO
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— 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 SO_2 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	From March 18 to 24, 1990
Longwoods	18	3.9	4 S	Illinois, Northern Indiana, Southern Michigan, Southern Ontario	
	22	3.7	7 M	Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Southern Ontario	
Dorset *	18	4.7	2 S	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Southern Ontario	
	22	4.4	14 M	Ohio, Southern Ontario	
Chalk River	22	4.0	4 M	Ohio, New York, Southern Ontario	
Sutton	19	4.2	4 R	Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont	
	20	4.5	32 S	Atlantic Ocean, New England, Southern Quebec	
	22	3.8	3 R	West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, New England	
	23	4.4	3 S	Northeastern Ontario, Northwestern Quebec	
Montmorency	18	4.8	6 S	Michigan, Central Ontario, Central Quebec	
	20	4.4	11 S	Atlantic Ocean, New England	
	22	3.7	13 M	West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, New England, Southern Quebec	
Kejimkujik	18	4.9	7 R	Ontario, New York, New England, Atlantic Ocean	
	20	4.9	6 R	Atlantic Ocean	
	21	4.2	6 R	Atlantic Ocean	
	22	3.9	4 M	Atlantic Ocean	

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

