

Climatic Perspectives

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April 9 to 15, 1990

A weekly review of Canadian climate and water

Vol.12 No.15

Warm weather increases the risk of flooding in the Great Slave Lake watershed

During March, weather conditions in northwestern Canada were exceptionally warm. Autumn precipitation and winter snowfalls were above normal in the southern part of the watershed, and although the snowpack has diminished considerably over the northern and western sections, it has remained high in the southern areas. The depth of snow in the northwest corner of Alberta, while higher than in the remainder of the watershed, is somewhat lower than last year. The ice thickness on the Hay River is 3 feet as opposed to a normal 4 feet. On Great Slave Lake the ice is 5 feet thick, which is near normal. If the warm weather pattern holds, ice break-up could be one week early, occurring by the end of the month.

Stream flow on the Hay River is slowly rising and is currently higher than at any time in the last five years. Current indications are that there will be a higher than normal spring runoff in the most critical area of the watershed: Chinchaga River, Zama-Hay Lakes and the High Level area.

Future weather conditions will determine the extent of flooding at the town of Hay River itself. If significant warming occurs across the southern areas of the basin during the next two weeks, the increased water flow will be more than the river system can handle. Below-freezing temperatures at night however, could slow the melting process down sufficiently.

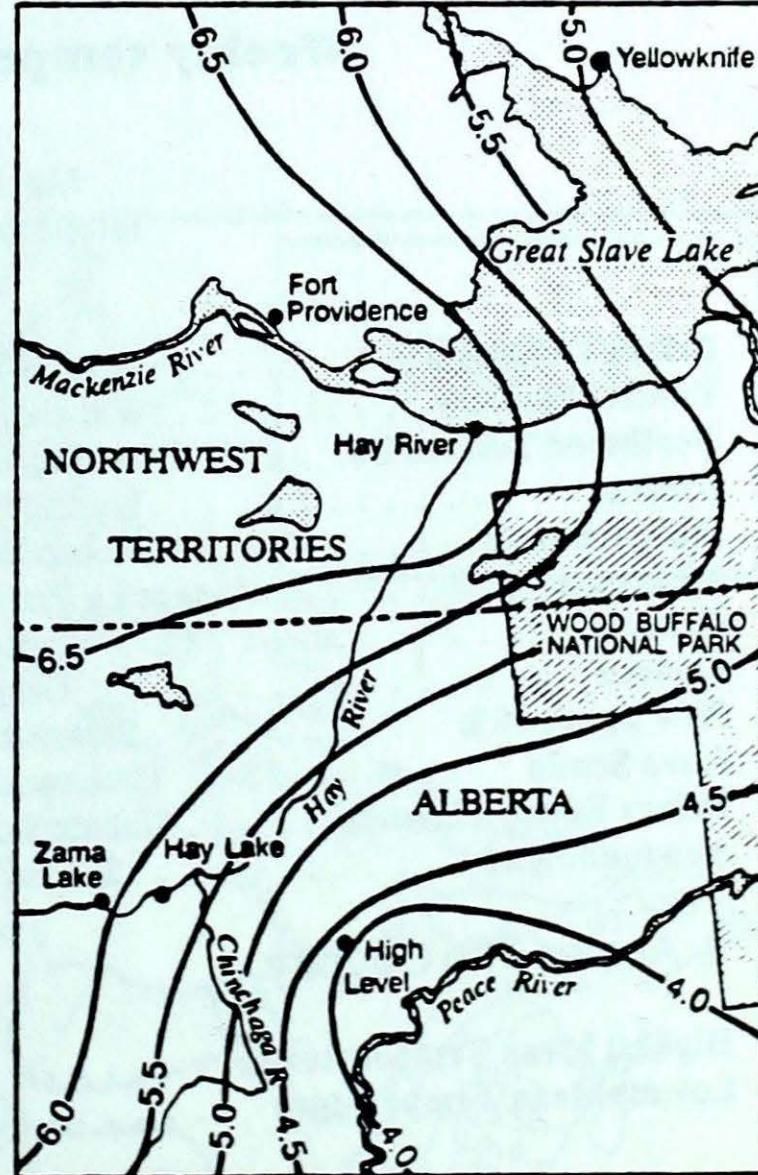
Cool, wet spring in Ontario

April has been a cool, wet month in Ontario; in fact, it has been this way since the latter part of March. Mean temperatures have been running several degrees below normal. Periods of snow have made April more reminiscent of March, but for the most part, the showery precipitation has been beneficial, improving the soil moisture levels after a rather dry March. Total precipitation from March to mid-April, is approaching or has already exceeded the full two-month totals (March-April) received in southwestern Ontario for the past three years. As a result, field work has been delayed to some extent. Normally spring seeding does not get under way until the latter part of the month anyway, although the last few years it has started earlier than usual.

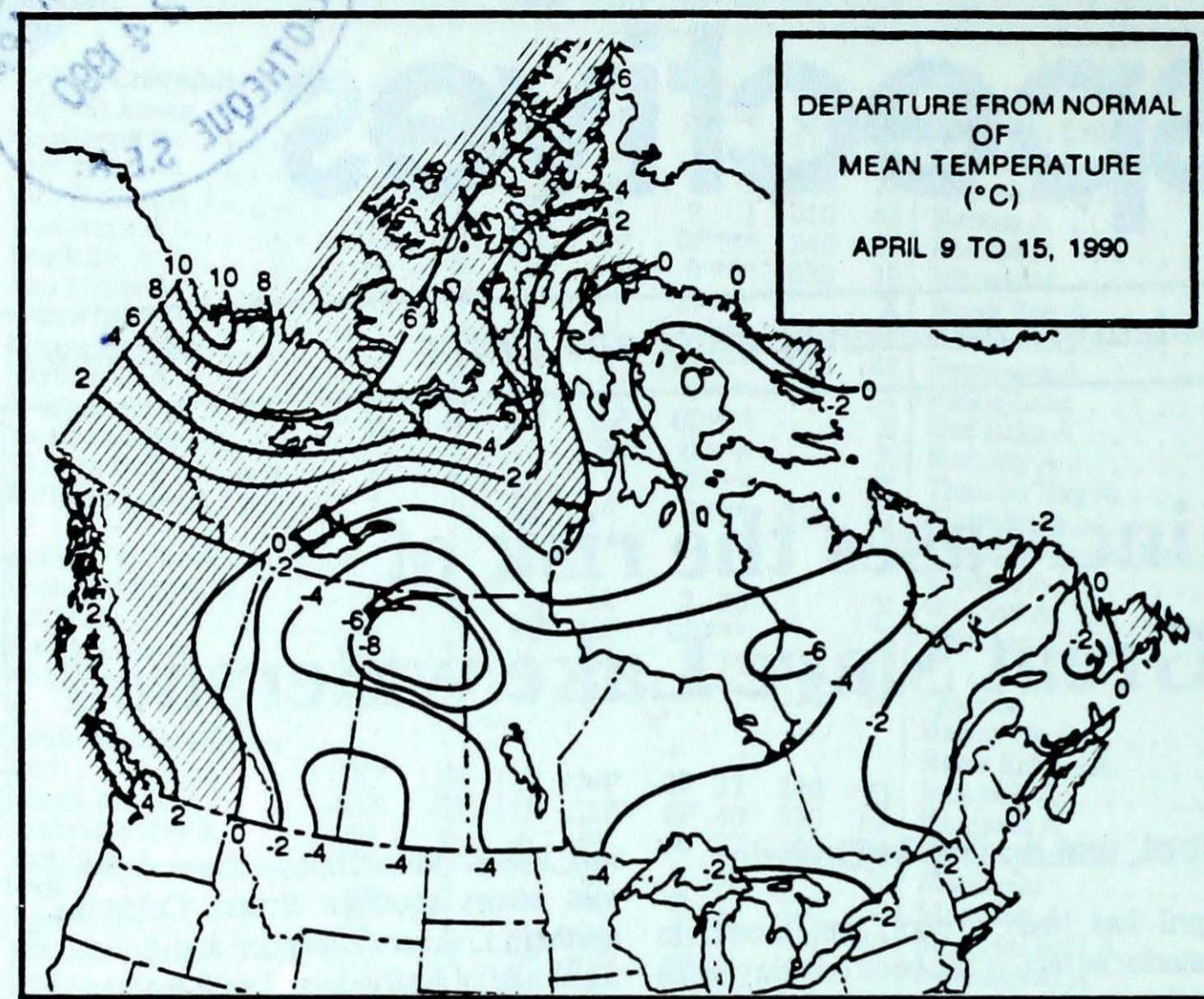
Mild weather expected for most of the country

For the week of April 23, mild weather is expected over the southern half of Ontario and the Arctic Islands, where temperatures are expected to be 5 to 8 degrees above normal. The Prairies and the Northwest Territories can anticipate temperatures 2 to 5 degrees above nor-

mal. Below-normal temperatures are forecast across southern British Columbia, northern Quebec, Labrador and the southern half of Baffin Island with readings 2 to 5 degrees below normal.



Hay River Watershed. Isopleths show departure from normal mean temperature from February 26 to April 15, 1990.



Weekly normal temperatures (°C)

	max.	min.
Whitehorse A	4.4	-5.6
Iqaluit A	-11.1	-20.9
Yellowknife A	-2.4	-13.4
Vancouver Int'l A	12.3	4.5
Victoria Int'l A	12.5	3.5
Calgary Int'l A	9.5	-2.8
Edmonton Int'l A	8.0	-3.1
Regina A	9.5	-2.7
Saskatoon A	9.0	-2.3
Winnipeg Int'l A	8.8	-2.3
Ottawa Int'l A	9.8	-0.7
Toronto (Pearson Int'l A)	10.7	-0.2
Montréal Int'l A	9.5	-0.3
Québec A	6.7	-2.4
Fredericton A	8.0	-2.1
Saint John A	6.7	-2.4
Halifax (Shearwater)	6.8	-0.7
Charlottetown A	5.0	-2.2
Goose A	1.7	-7.4
St John's A	3.8	-2.4

Weekly temperature and precipitation extremes

	Maximum temperature (°C)	Minimum temperature (°C)	Heaviest precipitation (mm)
British Columbia	Abbotsford A 24	Dease Lake -14	Cape St James 40
Yukon Territory	Whitehorse A 11	Komakuk Beach A -19	Komakuk Beach A 5
Northwest Territories	Fort Simpson A 12	Clyde A -38	Alert 27
Alberta	Lethbridge A 17	Lethbridge A -19	Lac La Biche (aut) 13
Saskatchewan	Moose Jaw A 15	Cree Lake -22	Yorkton A 7
Manitoba	Portage La Prairie A 11	Churchill A -22	Gimli 10
Ontario	Windsor A 17	Moosonee -19	Trenton A 37
Québec	Gaspe A 12	La Grande IV A -26	Ste Agathe Des Monts 42
New Brunswick	Saint John A 13	St-Léonard A -10	Fredericton A 53
Nova Scotia	Greenwood A 16	Sydney A -6	Greenwood A 68
Prince Edward Island	Summerside A 11	Charlottetown A -6	Summerside A 38
Newfoundland	St John's A 13	Churchill Falls A -23	Burgeo 68

Across The Country...

Highest Mean Temperature	Abbotsford A(BC) 13
Lowest Mean Temperature	Hall Beach A(NWT) -24

90/04/09-90/04/15

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VOLUME 12

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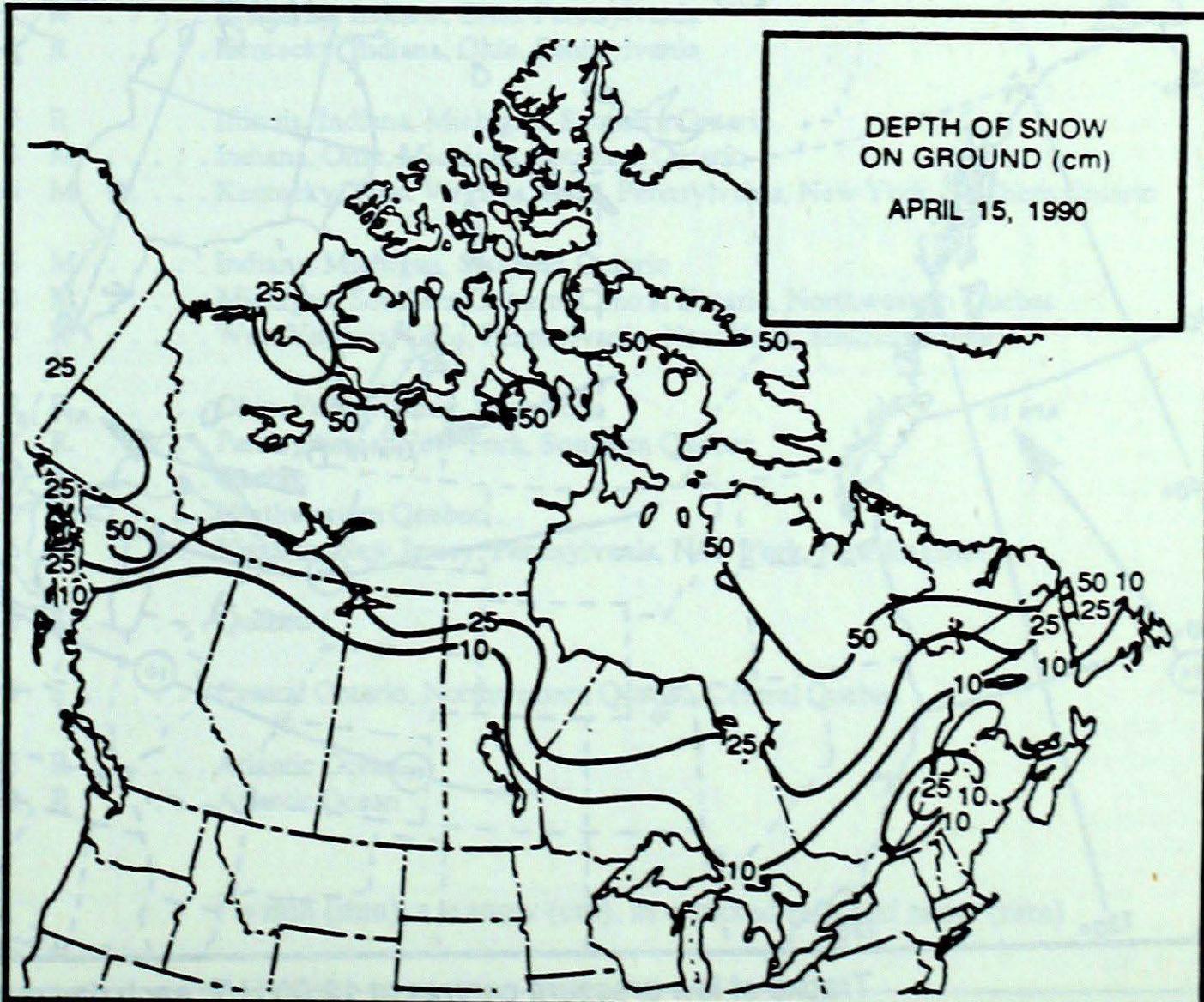
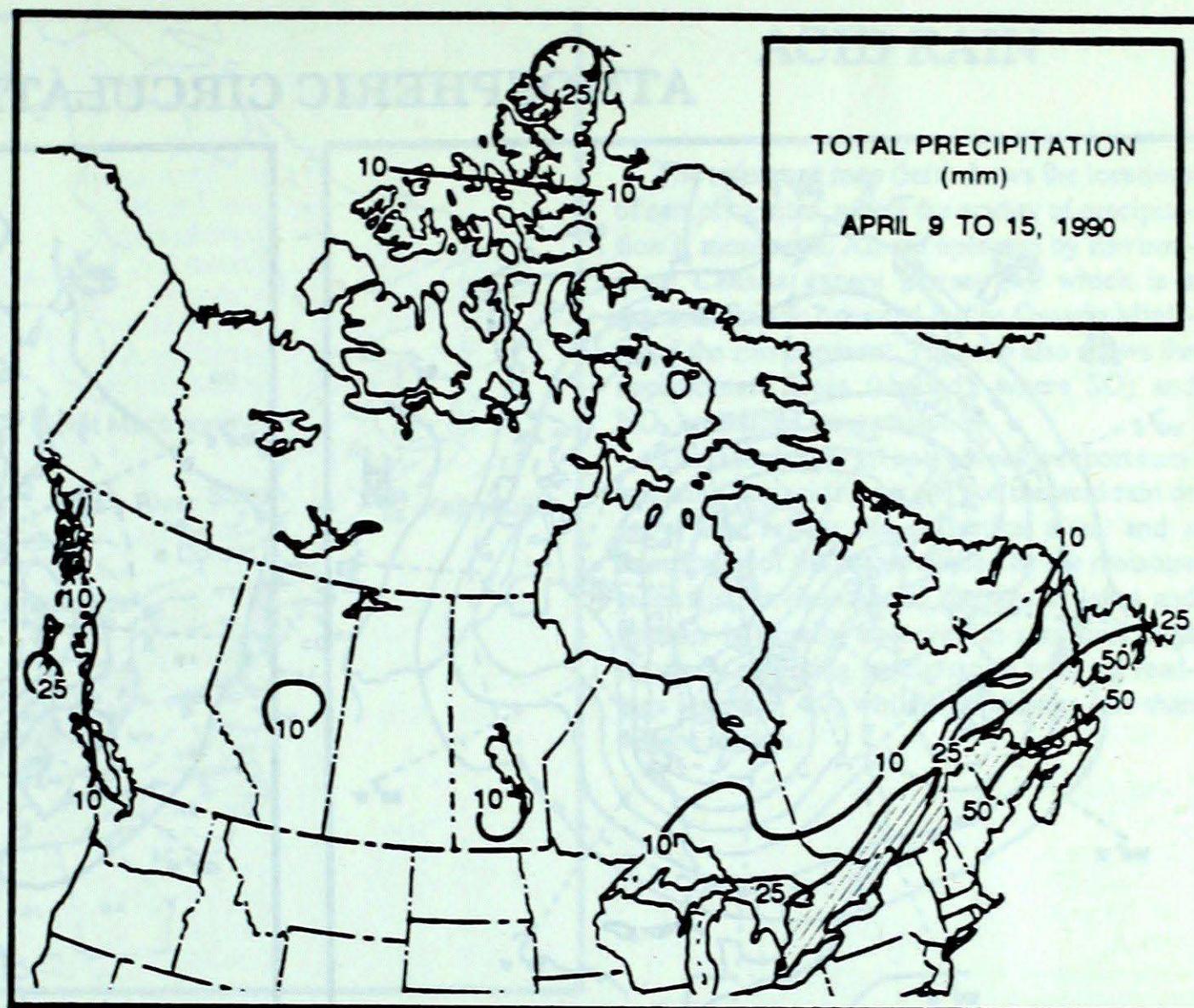
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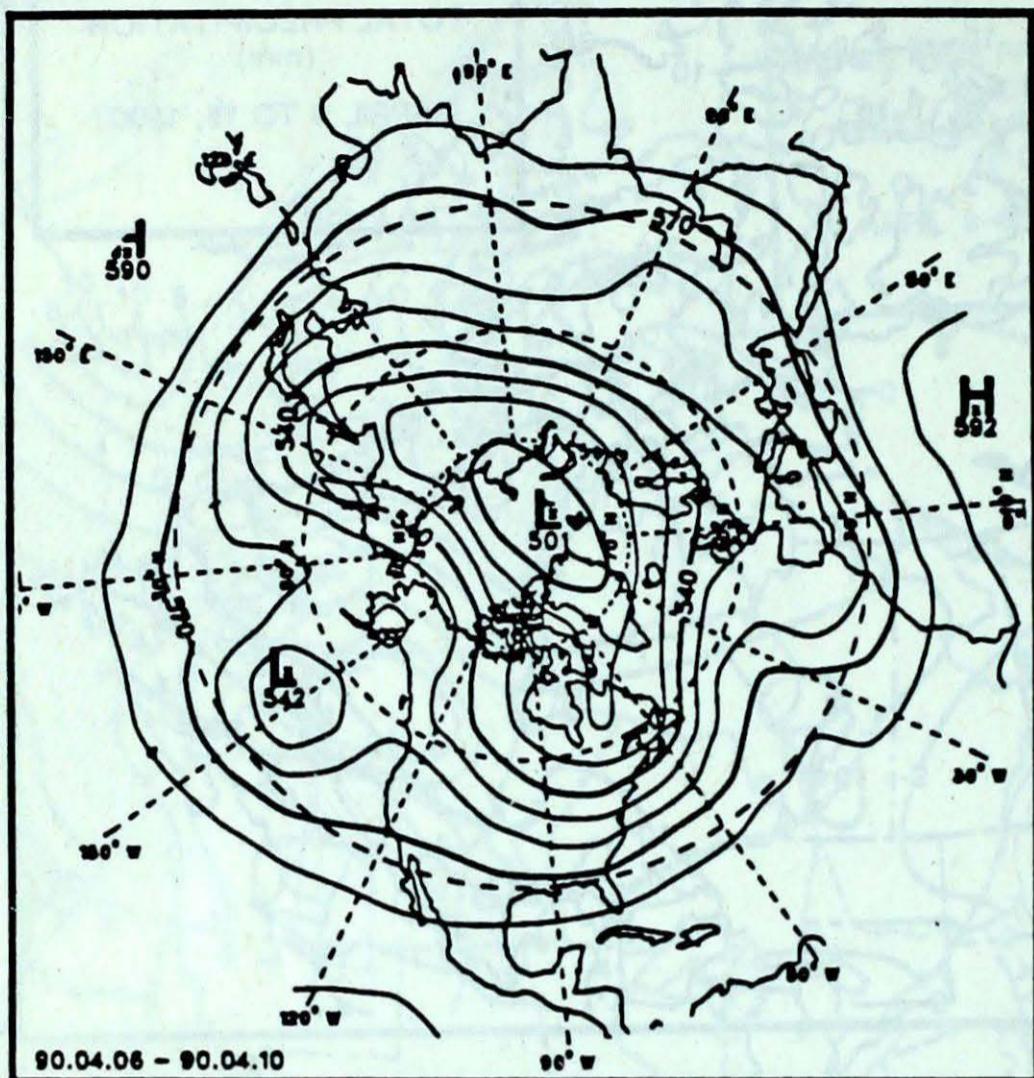
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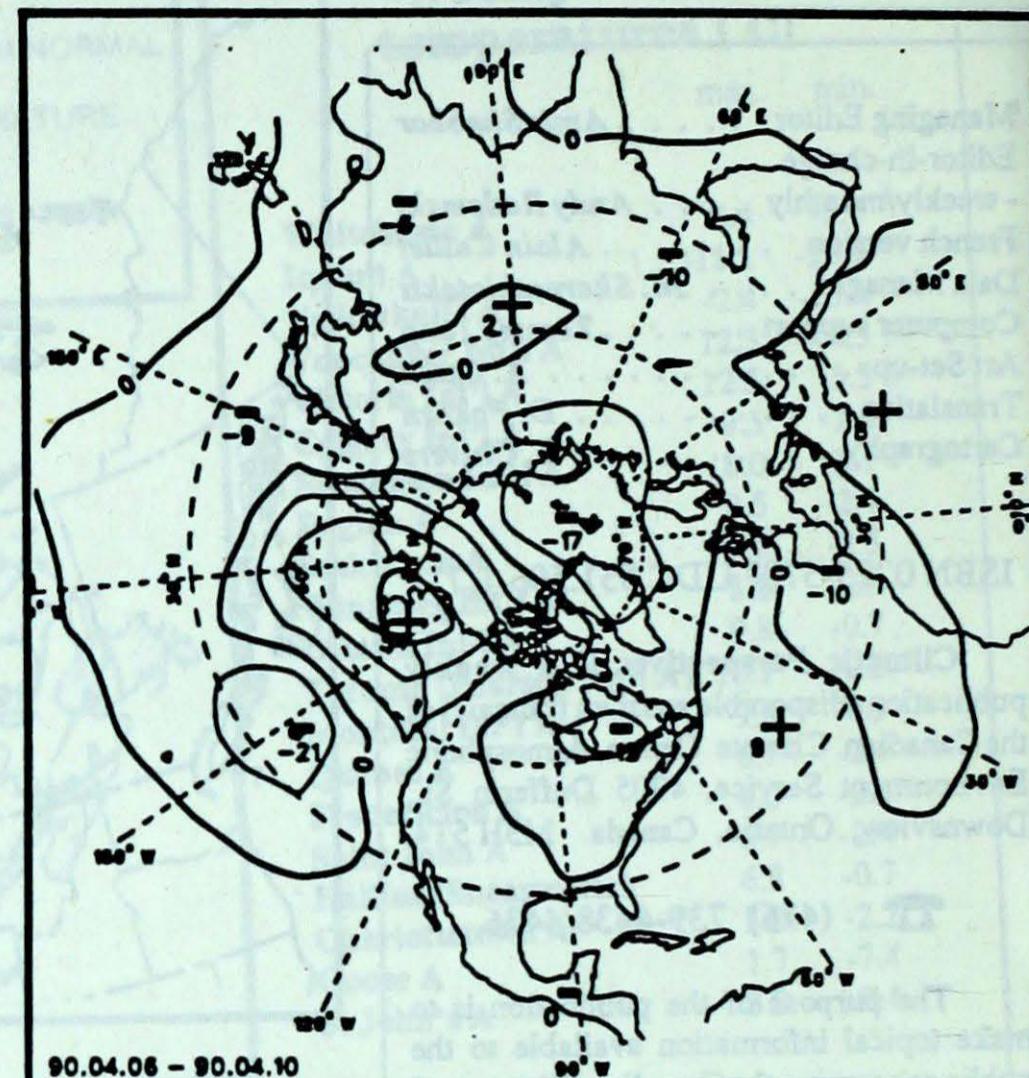
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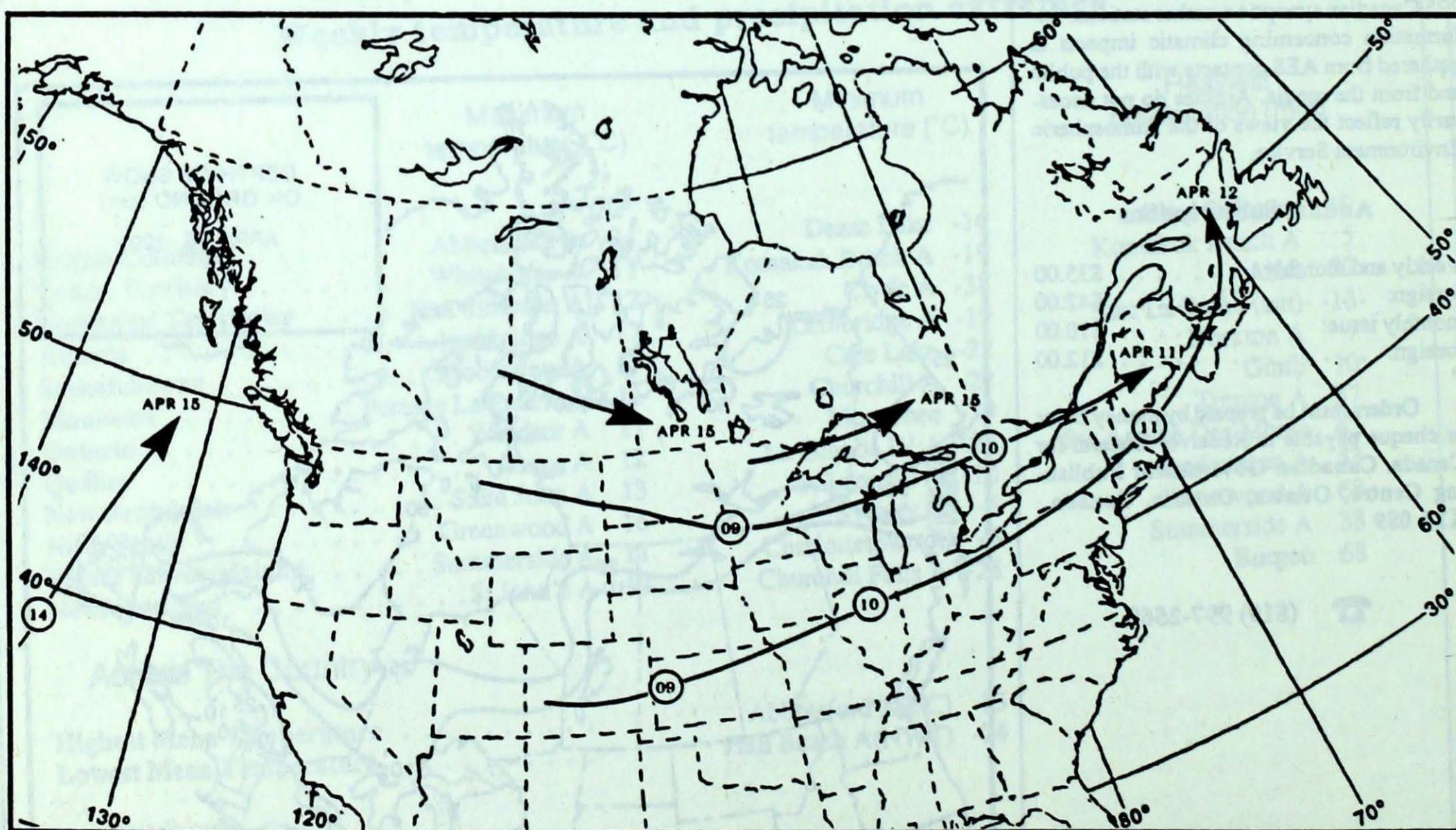
ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION



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



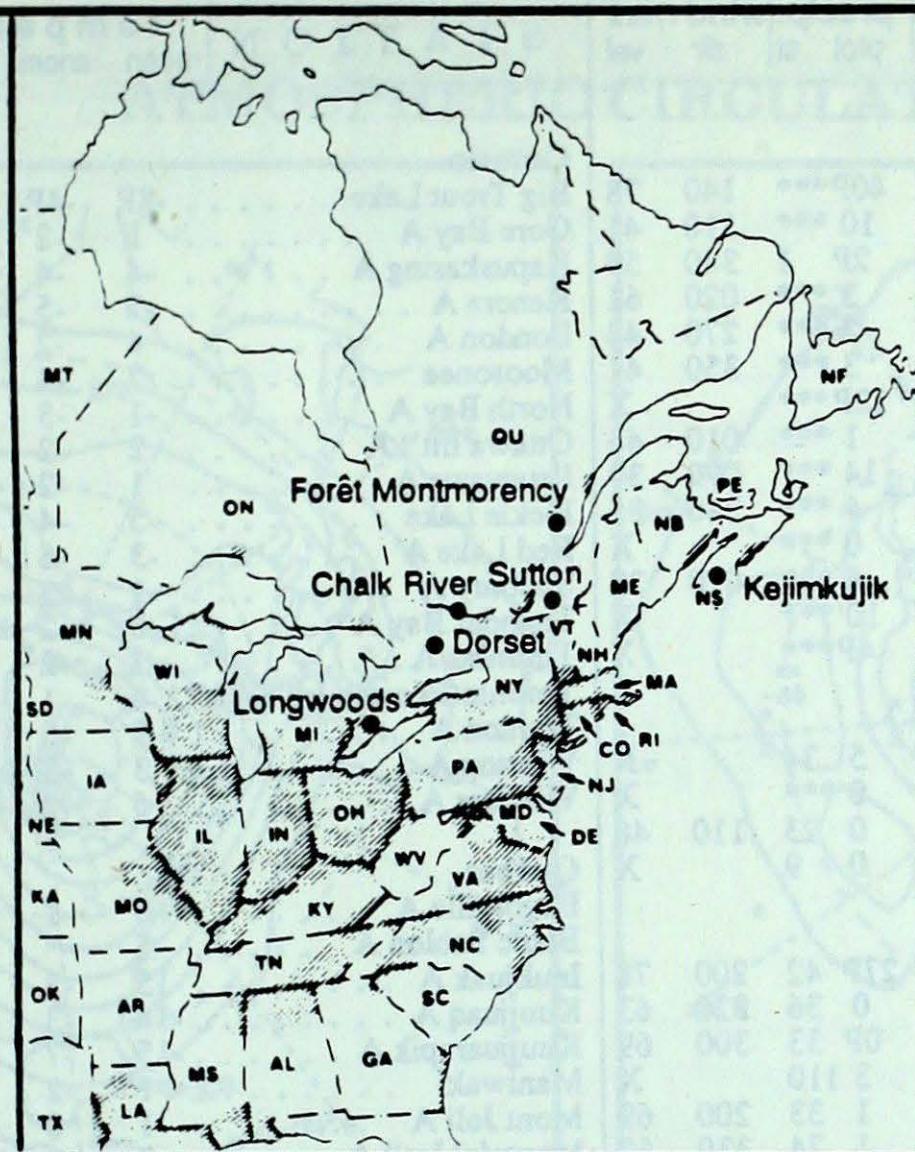
Mean geopotential height anomaly
50-kPa level (10-decametre intervals)



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

ALABAMA
ARKANSAS
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DELAWARE
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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

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— MO
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— 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	From April 8 to 14, 1990.
Longwoods	9	3.7	6 R	Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio	
	10	4.0	16 R	Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Southern Ontario	
	13	3.4	3 R	Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania	
	14	3.4	4 R	Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania	
Dorset *	9	4.4	9 R	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Southern Ontario	
	10	4.4	3 M	Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Southern Ontario	
	14	4.0	10 M	Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Southern Ontario	
Chalk River	9	4.1	5 M	Indiana, Michigan, Southern Ontario	
	10	4.3	3 M	Michigan, Southern Ontario, Central Ontario, Northwestern Quebec	
	14	3.7	7 R	West Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Southern Ontario	
Sutton	9	4.0	7 R	Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York	
	10	4.3	37 R	Pennsylvania, New York, Southern Quebec	
	11	4.2	7 S	Quebec	
	12	4.3	3 S	Northwestern Quebec	
	14	3.5	6 R	Virginia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, New England	
Montmorency	9	4.5	3 S	Quebec	
	10	4.4	9 S	Central Ontario, Northwestern Quebec, Central Quebec	
Kejimkujik	10	4.3	43 R	Atlantic Ocean	
	11	4.6	22 R	Atlantic Ocean	

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

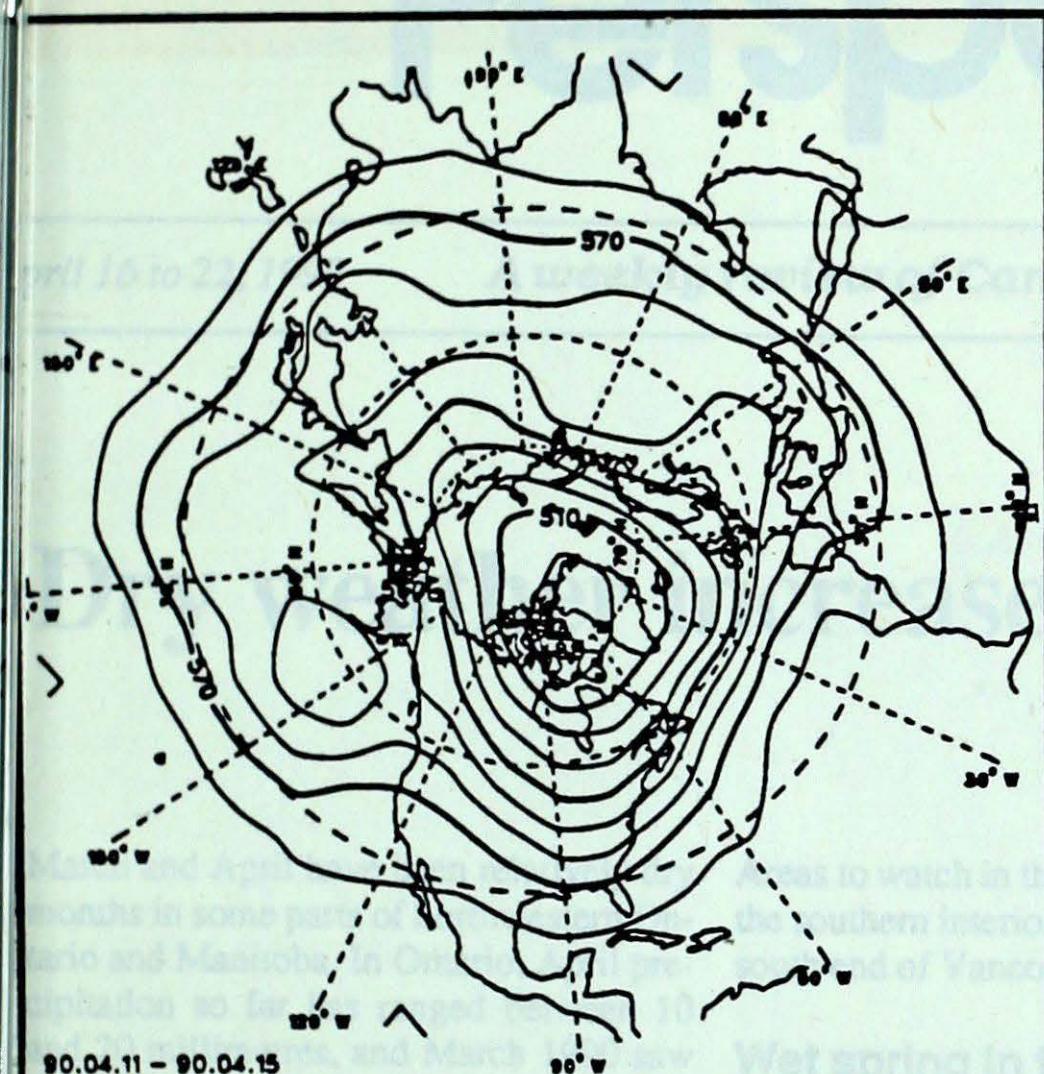
mean = mean weekly temperature, °C
max = maximum weekly temperature, °C
min = minimum weekly temperature, °C
anom = mean temperature anomaly, °C

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

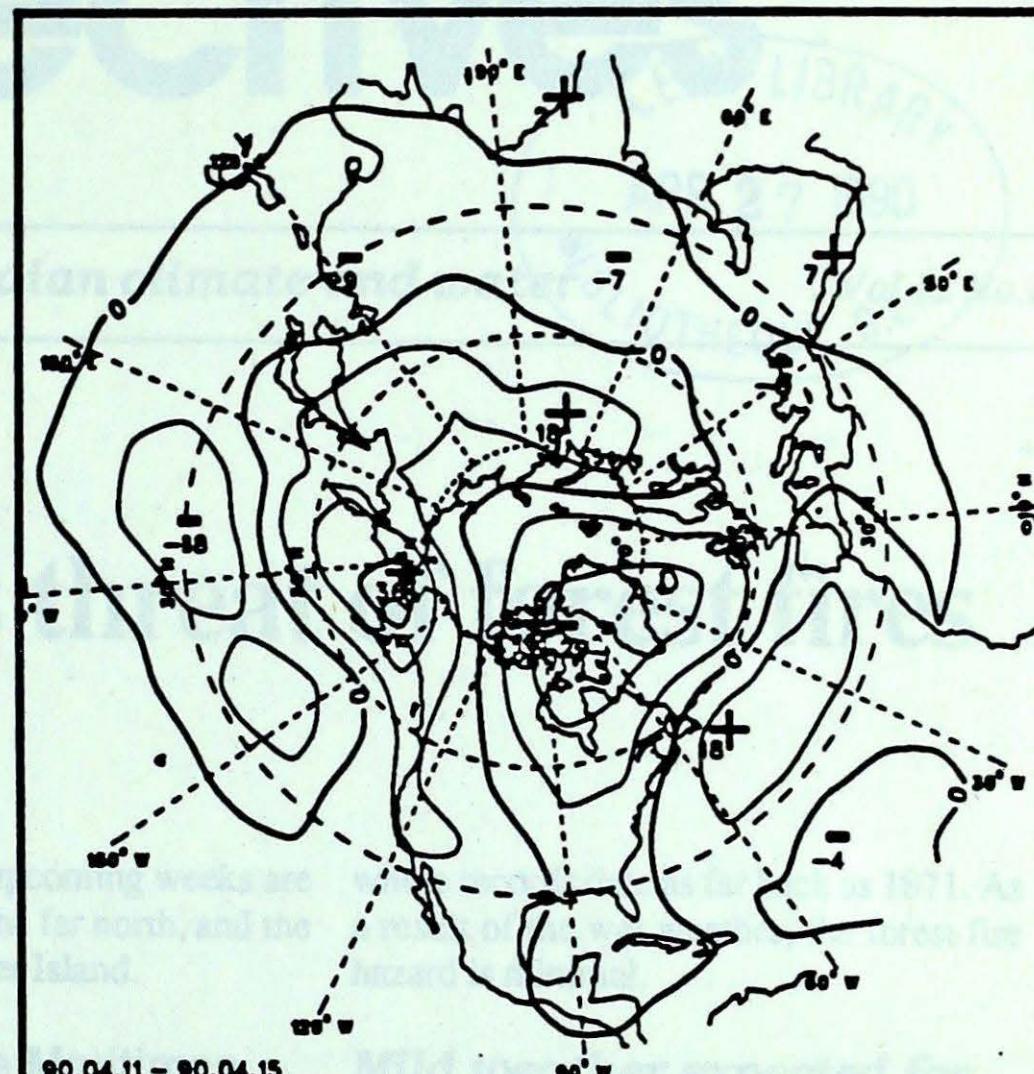
= Annotations =

X = no observation
P = less than 7 days of data
***** = missing data when going to printing.

ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION



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



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



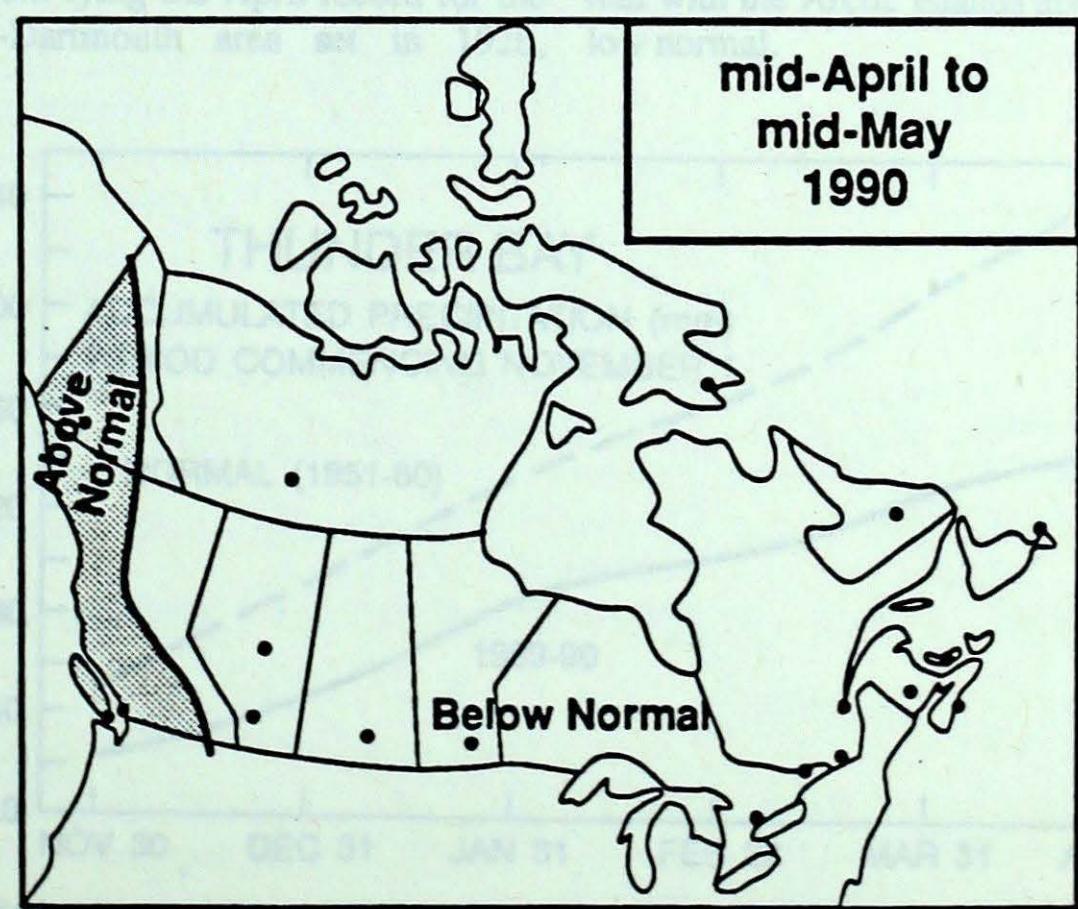
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MONTHLY TEMPERATURE FORECAST

Normal temperatures for mid-April to mid-May, °C

Whitehorse	4	Toronto	9
Yellowknife	-1	Ottawa	9
Iqaluit	-9	Montréal	9
Vancouver	11	Québec	7
Victoria	10	Fredericton	7
Calgary	6	Halifax	6
Edmonton	7	Charlottetown	5
Regina	7	Goose Bay	2
Winnipeg	7	St. John's	3



Canada