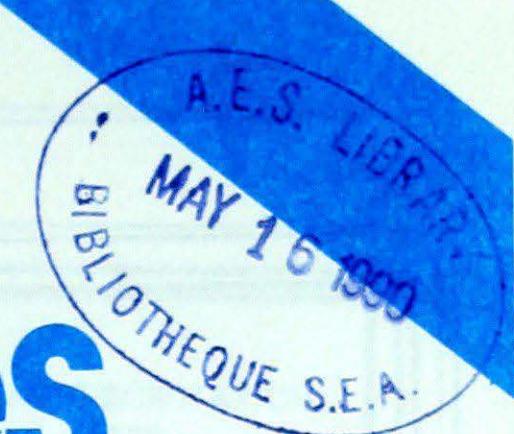


Climatic Perspectives

archives

Ref 42

April 30 to May 6, 1990

A weekly review of Canadian climate and water

Vol. 12 No. 18

Damaging windstorm strikes B.C.

An intensifying Pacific weather system crossed Vancouver Island and moved rapidly into the B.C. interior May 5, producing damaging gale and storm-force winds.

What started as a pleasant Saturday became a nightmare for many sailors plying the coastal waters of southern B.C., when winds increased dramatically during the afternoon, swamping and sinking dozens of boats. The Coast Guard was besieged with distress calls and trees were blown down throughout the Victoria area. Climatologically, the 80 km/h sustained wind speed recorded at Victoria Gonzales Observatory on May 5 can be expected to occur only once every 35 years during the May-to-September recreation boating season. The storm continued inland, with wind gusts up to 100 km/h, causing widespread damage. A funnel cloud was sighted near Campbell River. B.C. Hydro sustained the greatest amount of damage due to fallen trees. Some communities were without power for three days. The winds whipped a number of controlled slash burns out of control, keeping fire fighters busy and forced the evacuation of some residents.

Recent rains quench dry Prairies

In the last few weeks, a significant amount of precipitation has fallen on the Prairies. However, all southern agricultu-

ral areas will still be highly dependent on timely rainfalls during the growing season.

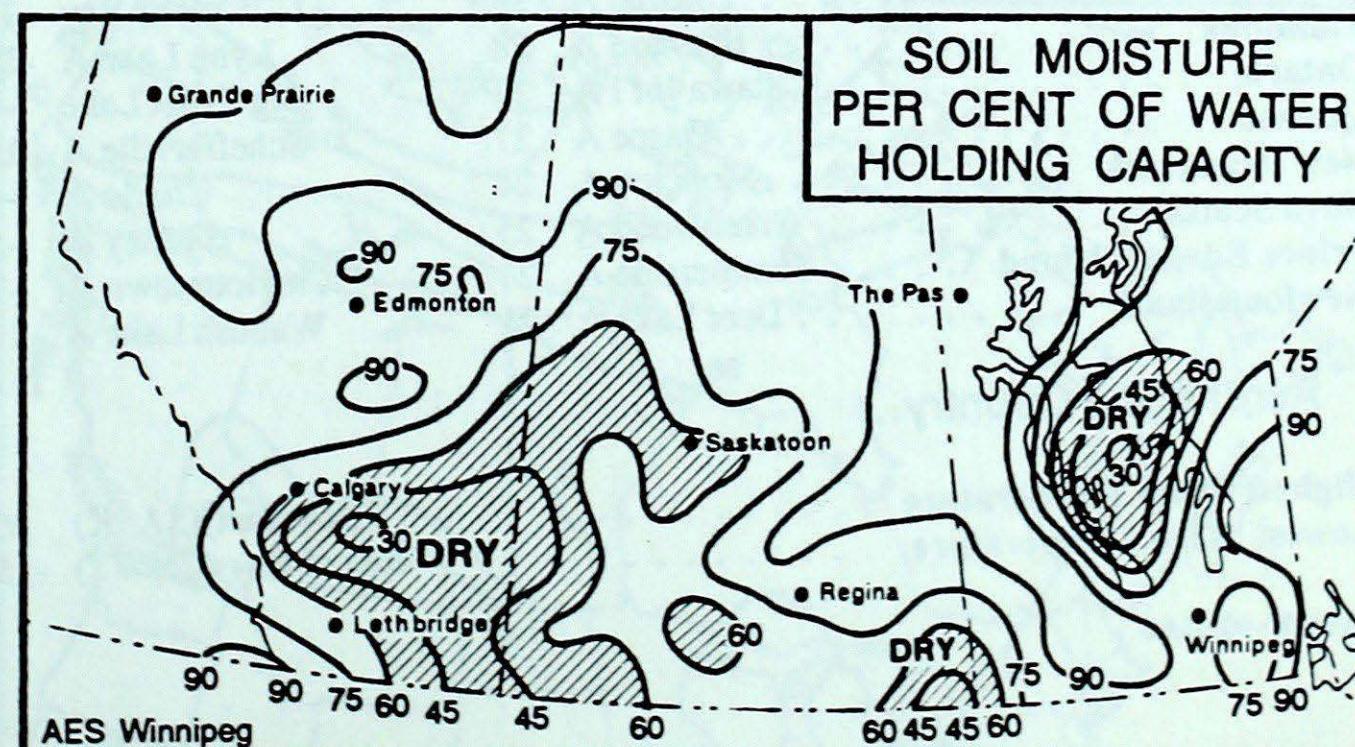
In Manitoba, the latest rain and snow helped fill many of the farm dugouts. Reservoirs, which were critically dry last year, are now nearly full. There is enough moisture for germination, and short term prospects have improved, but like last year, sub-soil conditions are still dry. Two critical areas are the extreme southeast and the Interlake area.

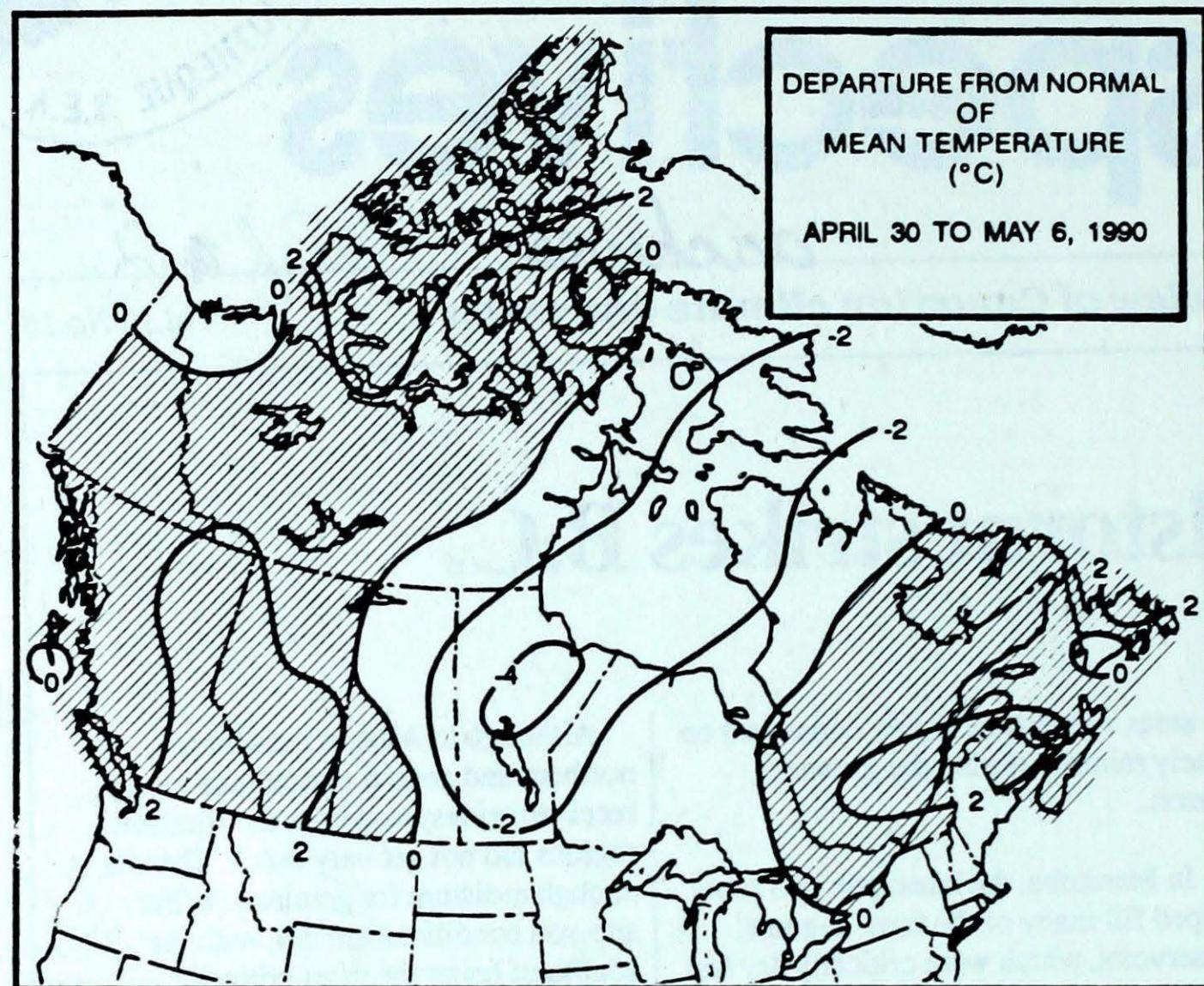
In Saskatchewan, moisture conditions are much better than last year. In fact, it is too wet in the north and east-central areas, and as a result, seeding has been delayed. Parts of the extreme southwest are still dry, but recent precipitation has been beneficial.

Although in Alberta the western, northern and central agricultural areas received widespread rain, the southern regions did not get very much. There is enough moisture for germination, but sub-soil conditions are dry, with the southeast being the most critical.

Above-normal temperatures for the west...

For the week of May 14, above-normal temperatures are expected across the Yukon, British Columbia, the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories and the Arctic Islands except for Baffin Island. Elsewhere, below-normal temperatures are likely. The Yukon can expect temperatures about 2°C above normal, while the area in the vicinity of Hudson Bay will be about 2 to 4°C below normal.





Weekly normal temperatures (°C)

	max.	min.
Whitehorse A	9.8	-1.5
Iqaluit A	-2.4	-10.5
Yellowknife A	5.1	-4.9
Vancouver Int'l A	15.0	6.5
Victoria Int'l A	15.0	5.5
Calgary Int'l A	13.0	0.4
Edmonton Int'l A	14.4	1.0
Regina A	14.5	0.9
Saskatoon A	14.7	1.3
Winnipeg Int'l A	15.0	1.6
Ottawa Int'l A	15.7	3.9
Toronto (Pearson Int'l A)	15.4	3.5
Montréal Int'l A	15.8	4.3
Québec A	13.3	1.7
Fredericton A	13.5	1.3
Saint John A	11.9	1.1
Halifax (Shearwater)	11.0	2.1
Charlottetown A	9.8	0.8
Goose A	6.7	-2.1
St John's A	6.8	-0.5

Weekly temperature and precipitation extremes

	Maximum temperature (°C)	Minimum temperature (°C)	Heaviest precipitation (mm)
British Columbia	Kamloops A 33	Cranbrook A -4	Prince Rupert A 53
Yukon Territory	Watson Lake A 14	Komakuk Beach A -21	Watson Lake A 22
Northwest Territories	Fort Smith A 20	Hall Beach A -25	Ennadai Lake (aut) 23
Alberta	Medicine Hat A 28	Lloydminster A -6	Fort McMurray A 17
Saskatchewan	Estevan A 30	Collins Bay -13	Swift Current A 5
Manitoba	Brandon A 28	Lynn Lake A -16	Gillam A 14
Ontario	Ottawa Int'l A 23	Big Trout Lake -9	Windsor A 31
Québec	Gaspe A 27	Schefferville A -16	Mont Joli A 32
New Brunswick	Moncton A 24	Charlo A -3	Moncton A 36
Nova Scotia	Greenwood A 25	Sydney A -5	Sydney A 32
Prince Edward Island	Summerside A 21	Charlottetown A -2	Charlottetown A 28
Newfoundland	Deer Lake A 21	Wabush Lake A -11	Burgeo 43

Across The Country...

Highest Mean Temperature	Elbow (aut)(SASK) 16
Lowest Mean Temperature	Shepherd Bay A(NWT) -15

90/04/30-90/05/06

CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES
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Managing Editor *Amir Shabbar*
 Editor-in-charge
 - weekly/monthly *Andy Radomski*
 French version *Alain Caillet*
 Data Manager *M. Skarpathiotakis*
 Computer support *Tommy Jang*
 Art Set-up *K. Czaja*
 Translation *D. Pokorn*
 Cartography *T. Chivers*

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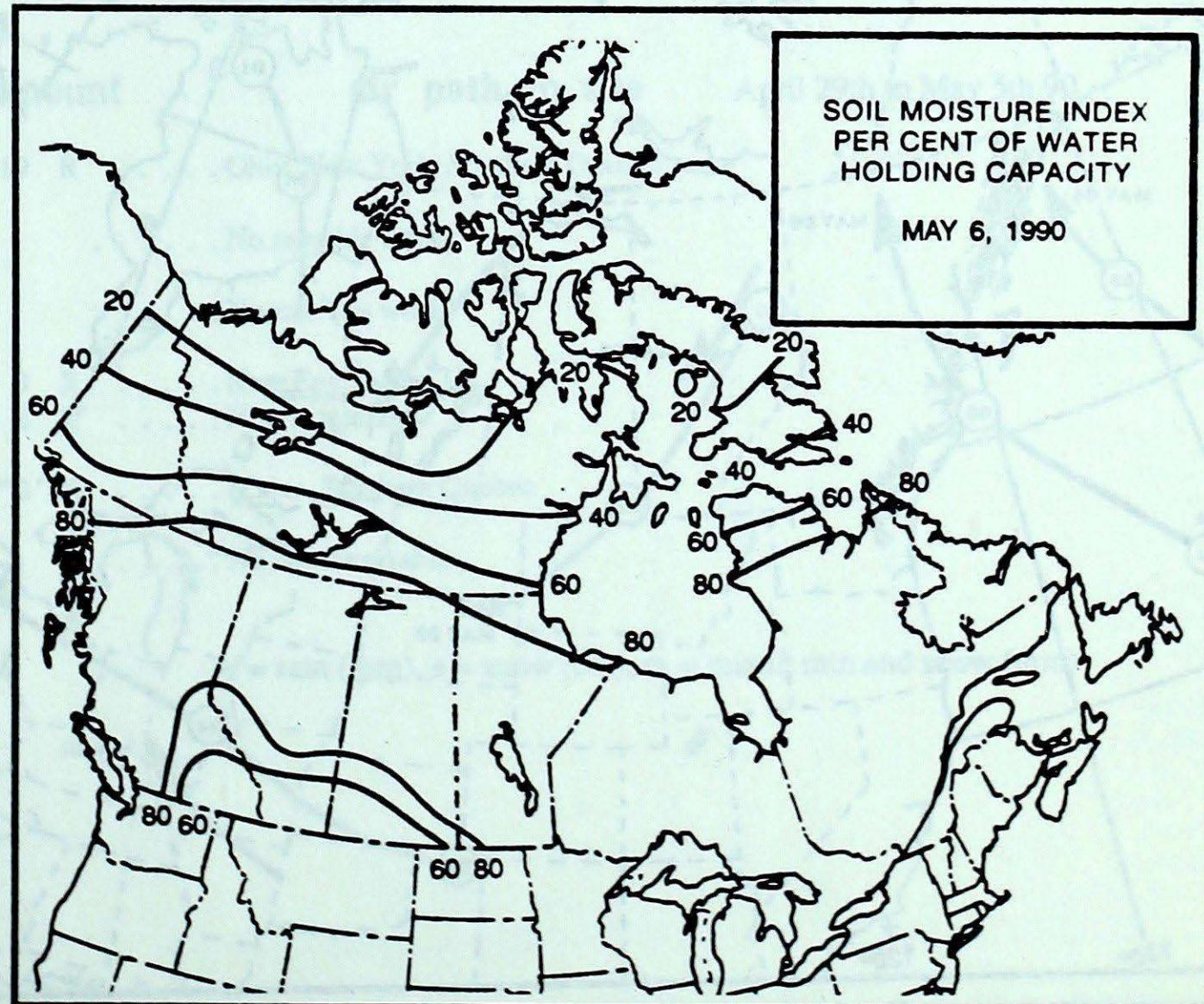
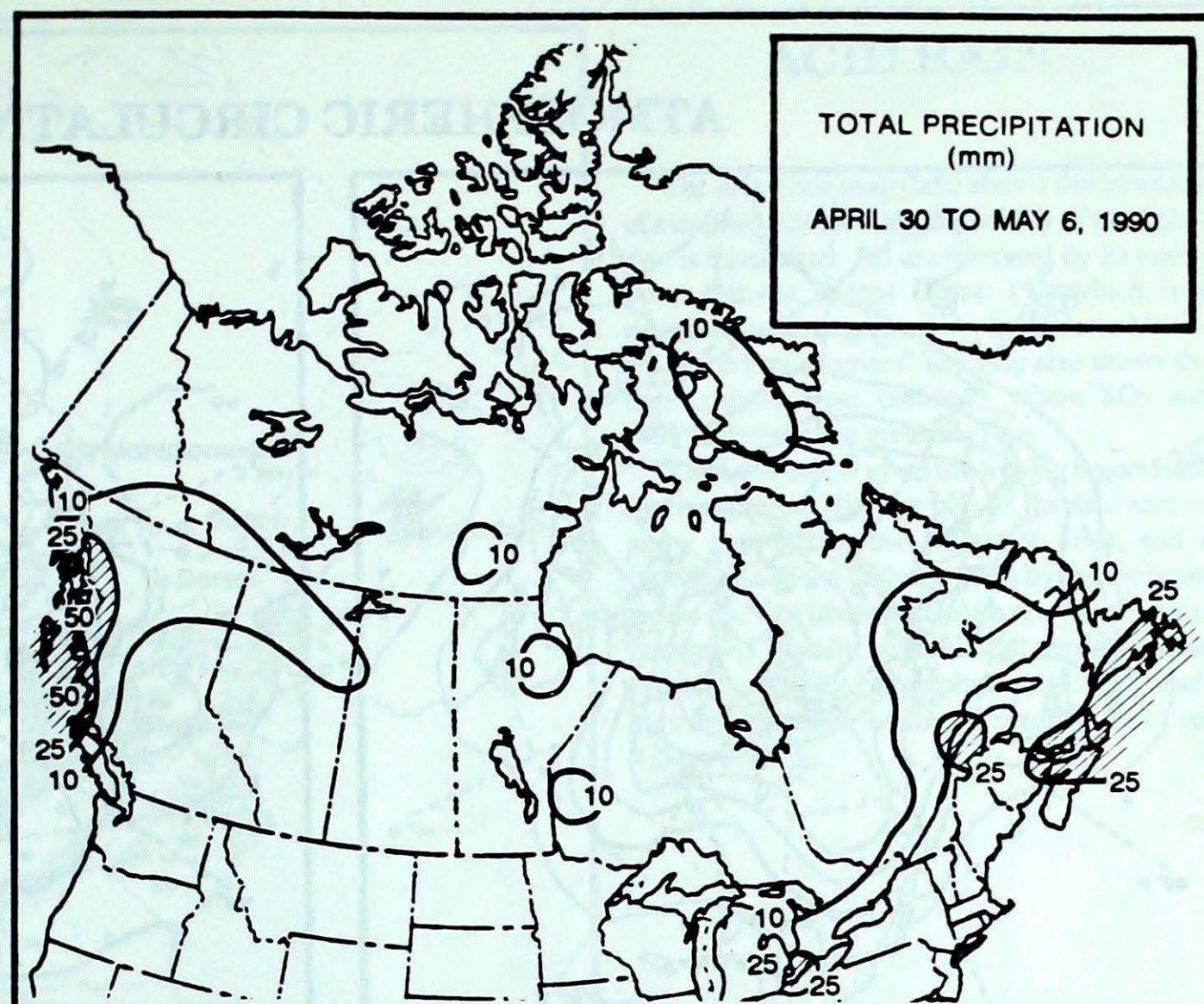
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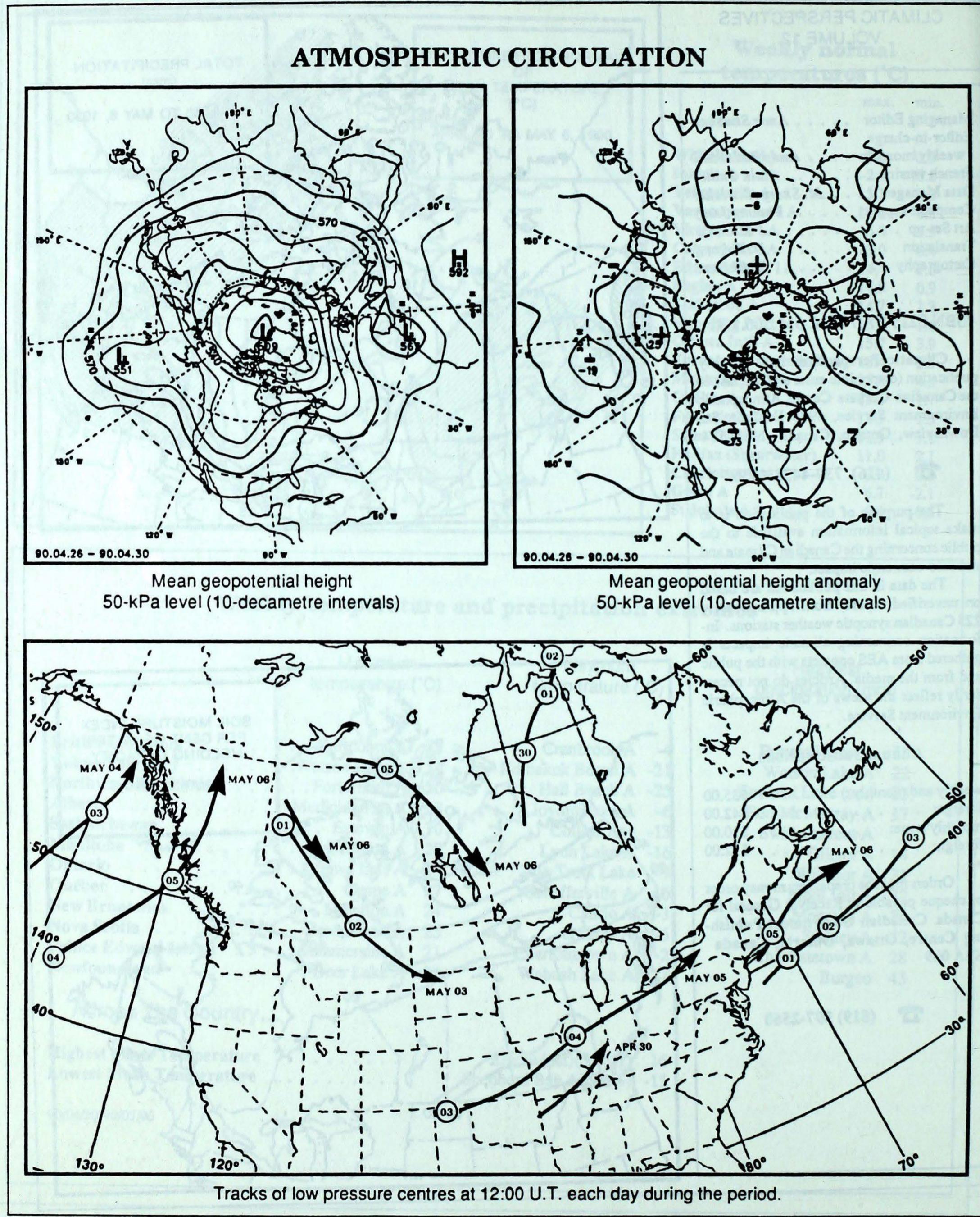
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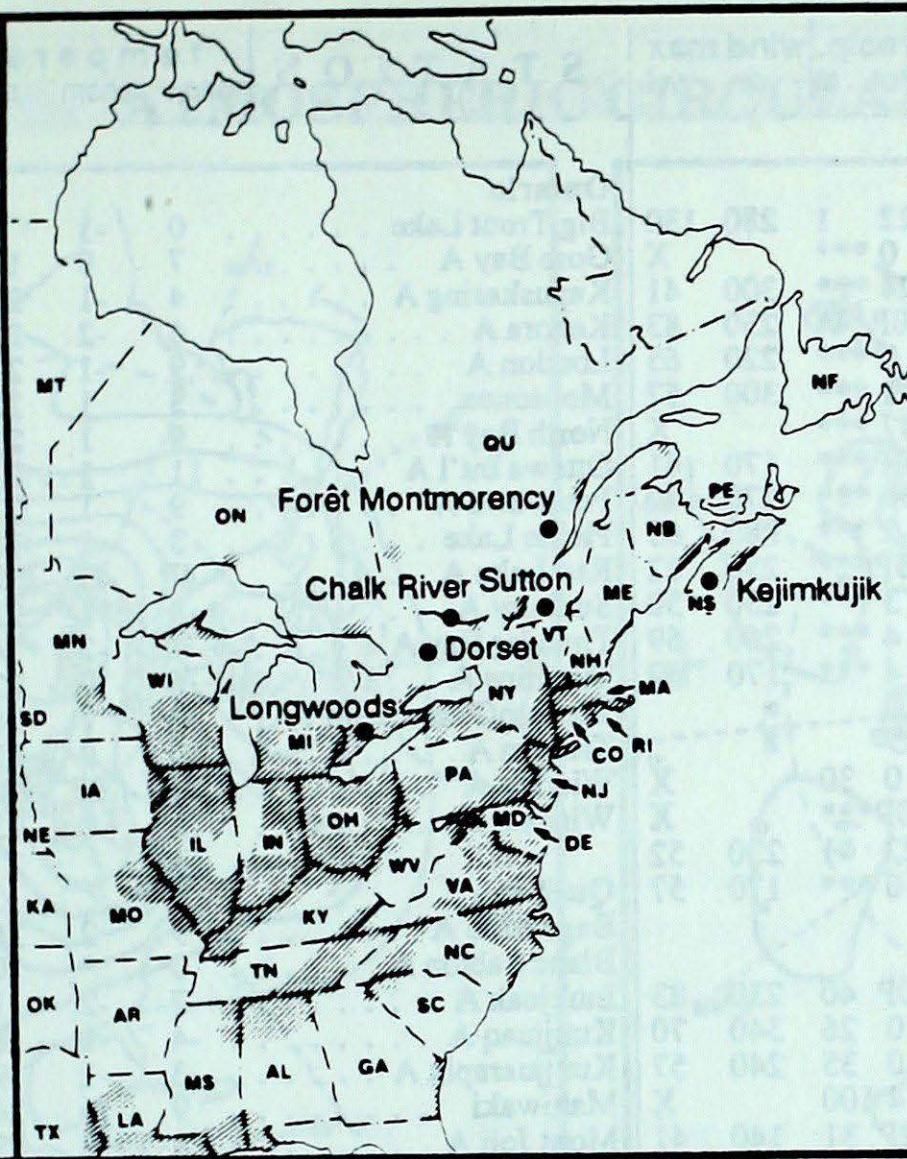
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ACID RAIN

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.

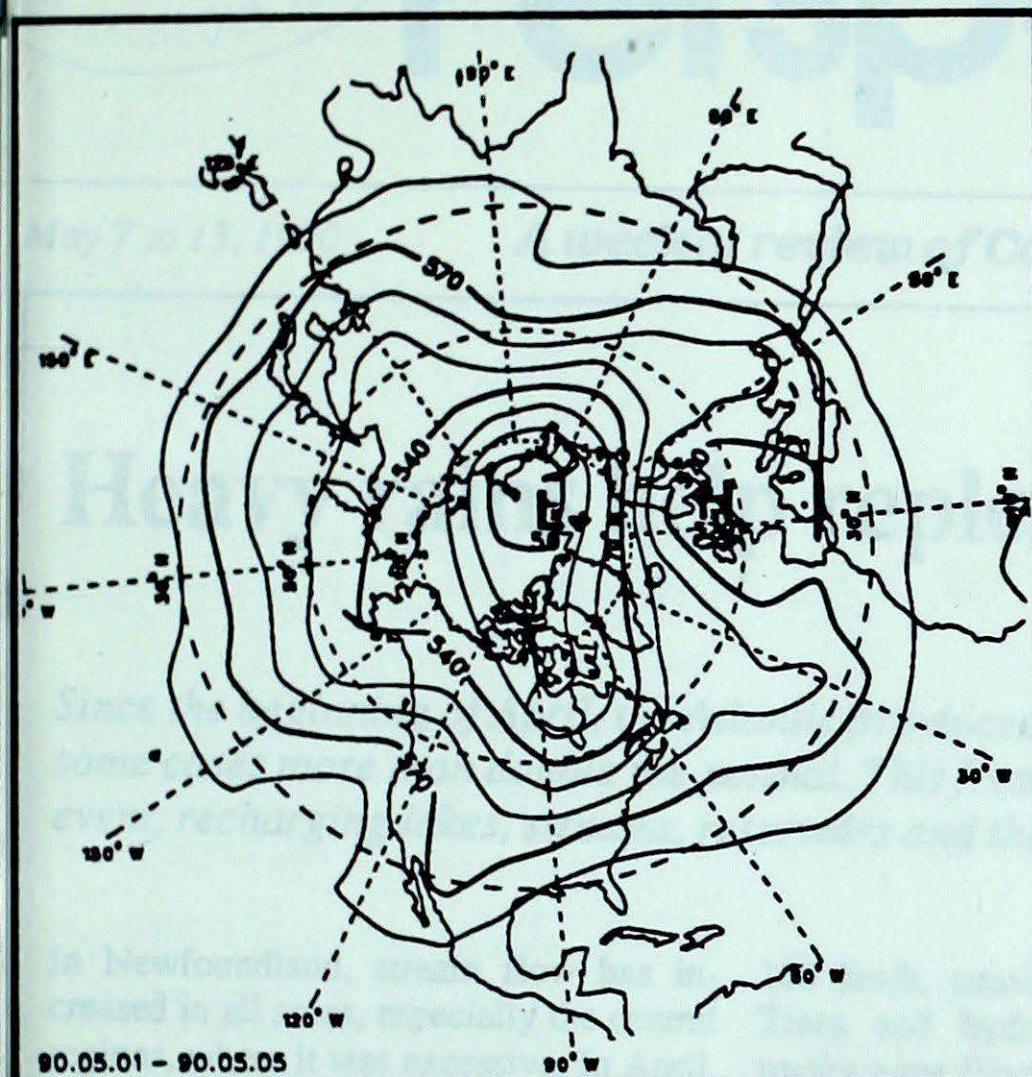
The table below gives the weekly report summarizing the acidity (or pH) of the acid rain or snow that fell at the collection sites, and a description of the path travelled by the moisture laden air. Environmental damage to lakes and streams is usually observed in sensitive areas regularly receiving precipitation with pH readings less than 4.7, while pH readings less than 4.0 are serious.

Site	day	pH	amount	air path to site	April 29th to May 5th, 90
Longwoods	4	5.9	19 R Ohio, New York, Southern Ontario	
Dorset *			 No rain this week	
Chalk River			 No rain this week	
Sutton	4	3.9	3 R New England	
	5	4.7	6 R New England	
Montmorency	5	4.3	2 R Maine, Southern Quebec	
Kejimkujik			 No data available	

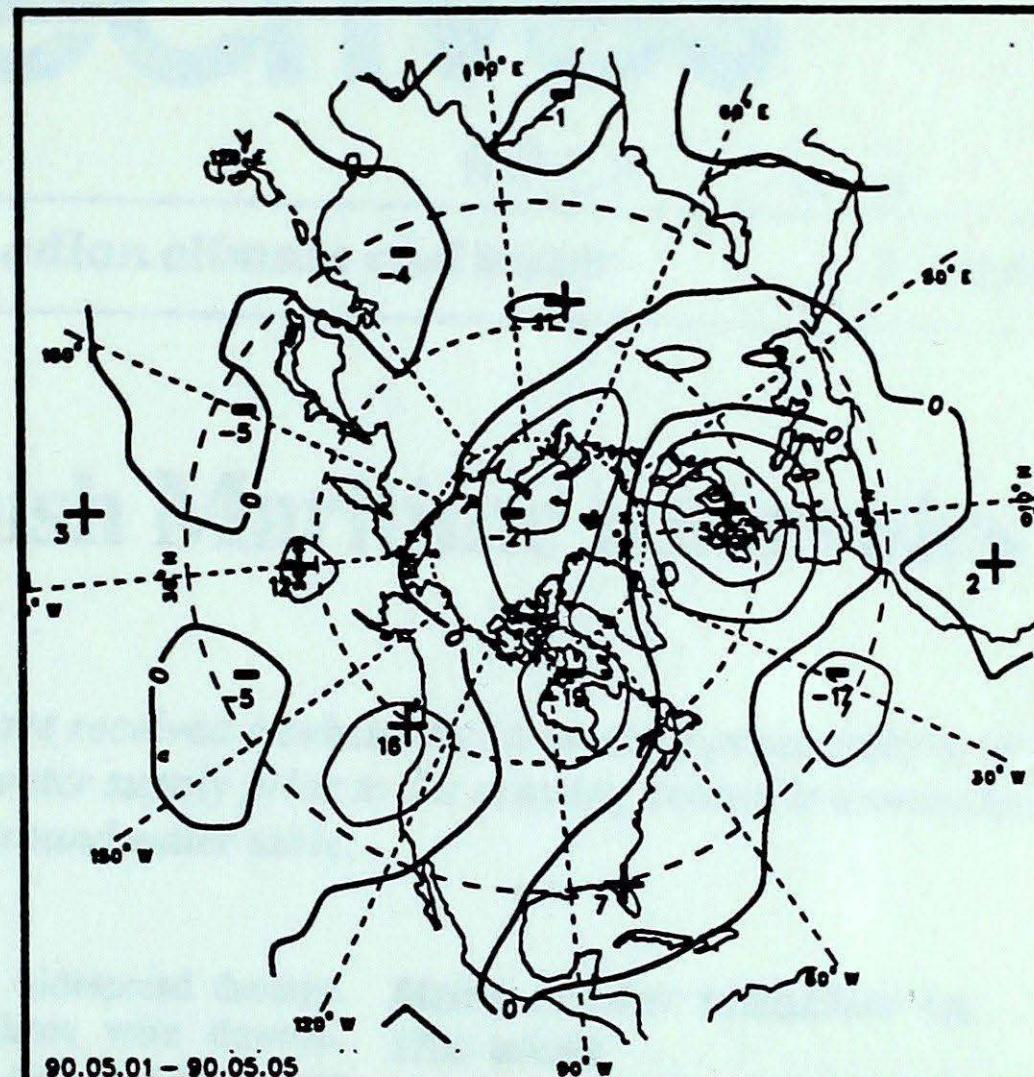
r = rain (mm), s = snow (cm), m = mixed rain and snow (mm)

STATION	temperature				precip.	wind max	STATION	temperature				precip.	wind max		
	mean	anom	max	min	ptot	st	dir	mean	anom	max	min	ptot	st	dir	vel
British Columbia															
Cape St James	8	0	11	4	22	1	280	130							
Cranbrook A	12	2	26	-4	0	***	X								
Fort Nelson A	9	3	21	0	24	***	300	41							
Fort St John A	10P	3P	25P	1P	0P	***	230	83							
Kamloops A	14	2	33	-1	0	***	220	65							
Penticton A	14	2	28	-1	1	***	300	57							
Port Hardy A	10	1	16	0	47	***	X								
Prince George A	11P	4P	27P	0P	8P	***	170	41							
Prince Rupert A	9	2	12	3	53	***	270	70							
Revelstoke A	12	1	28	-1	2	***	280	65							
Smithers A	9P	2P	21P	1P	5P	***	250	82							
Vancouver Int'l A	13	2	23	3	3	***	230	50							
Victoria Int'l A	12	1	23	2	4	***	260	69							
Williams Lake A	10	3	25	-4	4	***	170	69							
Yukon Territory															
Komakuk Beach A	-12	-2	-3	-21	0	30	X								
Teslin (aut)	4P	*	10P	-4P	0P	***	X								
Watson Lake A	5	2	14	-2	22	1	230	52							
Whitehorse A	5	1	12	-5	0	***	170	57							
Northwest Territories															
Alert	-12P	4P	-6P	-16P	0P	40	230	83							
Baker Lake A	-11	0	-3	-19	0	26	340	70							
Cambridge Bay A	-13	2	-5	-22	0	35	240	57							
Cape Dyer A	-12	-2	-3	-19	4	100	X								
Clyde A	-15P	-3P	-7P	-22P	2P	31	140	41							
Coppermine A	-10	1	-1	-20	0	56	180	46							
Coral Harbour A	-11	-1	-4	-20	8	38	050	65							
Eureka	-12P	5P	-7P	-20P	0P	25	170	82							
Fort Smith A	5	1	20	-6	0	1	X								
Hall Beach A	-13	0	-7	-25	4	48	300	50							
Inuvik A	-7	-2	2	-19	0	27	310	61							
Iqaluit A	-10	-3	-4	-18	12	24	140	83							
Mould Bay A	-9	7	-3	-21	2	19	280	70							
Norman Wells A	2	1	13	-5	2	***	300	50							
Resolute A	-14	1	-6	-24	6	33	200	48							
Yellowknife A	1	1	12	-7	1	***	070	39							
Alberta															
Calgary Int'l A	10	3	26	-4	3	***	330	74							
Cold Lake A	8	1	26	-5	2	***	330	52							
Edmonton Namao A	10	3	25	-2	2	***	300	72							
Fort McMurray A	8	1	25	-4	17	***	090	65							
High Level A	9	2	23	0	15	***	090	52							
Jasper	9	3	24	-4	2	***	X								
Lethbridge A	11	2	27	-3	0	***	250	44							
Medicine Hat A	12	2	28	-3	0	***	330	63							
Peace River A	9	3	25	-1	1	***	230	41							
Saskatchewan															
Cree Lake	2	-2	19	-11	1	1	030	61							
Estevan A	8	-1	30	-7	2	***	290	65							
La Ronge A	4	-1	22	-11	2	***	320	46							
Regina A	9	1	29	-7	2	***	250	74							
Saskatoon A	8	0	27	-8	1	***	340	48							
Swift Current A	7P	0P	25P	-8P	5P	***	330	74							
Yorkton A	7	0	27	-6	1	231	320	56							
Manitoba															
Brandon A	6	-2	28	-6	2	***	300	56							
Churchill A	-7	-2	5	-15	7	16	310	65							
Lynn Lake A	-1	-4	16	-16	6	***	340	52							
The Pas A	3	-2	21	-12	3	***	360	43							
Thompson A	-1	-3	15	-15	4	***	040	48							
Winnipeg Int'l A	5	-3	26	-6	0	***	300	56							
Ontario															
Big Trout Lake	0	-1	8	-9	1	1	120	52							
Gore Bay A	7	0	17	-1	1	***	270	52							
Kapuskasing A	4	-1	21	-7	6	***	240	52							
Kenora A	6	-2	22	-5	3	***	260	44							
London A	9	-1	21	0	16	***	070	76							
Moosonee	3	1	23	-6											

ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION



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



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

result in March was 11% above normal. In New Brunswick, stream flows in the northern and central areas were generally high, while large increases in surface water availability were experienced in the northern and eastern portions. In Prince Edward Island, river flows were all above normal in the Cape Breton Highlands and the eastern coastal mountain areas. Flows were also greater than normal in the northern areas, but only slightly above normal, but not as much again. The surface water storage in six reservoirs on the rivers Bear, Indian, Avon, Black and Rivers increased in April by 15 to 20% of the full rated capacity.

Vicious storm batter's Ontario

On May 10, a blizzard dumped almost 40 cm of snow on the Ontario, slowing down traffic to a standstill. In the Kawartha Lakes, the Snow Line, northern and eastern roads were closed by

