

Climatic Perspectives

ARCH. C.I.

May 27 to June 2, 1991

A weekly review of Canadian climate and water

Vol. 13 No. 22

Tornado outbreak in the Prairies

Tornadoes are violent, swirling, local wind storms of short duration spawned from severe thunderstorms. In western Canada tornadoes strike most frequently in southeastern Saskatchewan and southwestern Manitoba. Their frequency drops off rapidly as you go northeastwards and gradually to the north and west. Tornadoes are rare in the Alberta foothills except for a small area near Calgary.

On May 28, thunderstorms, which developed in a very unstable air mass, spawned at least nine tornadoes in Saskatchewan. The storms were accompanied by heavy rainfalls and hail. Locally, some torrential downpours produced as much as 43 mm of rain. To the west of Swift Current, hail covered the ground to a depth of 14 cm. Two tornadoes, one hour apart, were spotted by a weather observer near Moose Jaw, Sask., while at Neidpath, Sask., two tornadoes touched down at the same time. Tornadoes and funnel clouds were also observed near Tuxford, Herbert, Chamberlain, Riverhurst, Bulyea and Marquis, Sask. The tornado season in the Prairies extends from April through to September, but they are most frequent in June and July.

Another freeze in the Annapolis Valley

A second frost hit the Annapolis Valley on the morning of the 23rd, only four

days after a devastating weekend freeze damaged 10 to 60 percent of the apple blossoms. Specialists estimate that this time round another 25 to 30 percent of the valley fruit trees were frost-bitten. Buds that do survive might produce spouted or deformed fruit. In many orchards and fields, workers were spraying water all night in order to try to prevent frost from damaging the strawberry and blueberry crops.

climb a few degrees above freezing, setting new daily low temperature records. On May 29 and 30, St. John's received more than 11 cm of snow. A six centimetre snowfall on May 29 was a new record. Although snowfalls are not unheard of at this time of year, this month the weather office has already tallied 23.9 cm of the white fluffy stuff, which is more than twice the monthly normal and the most since 1972.

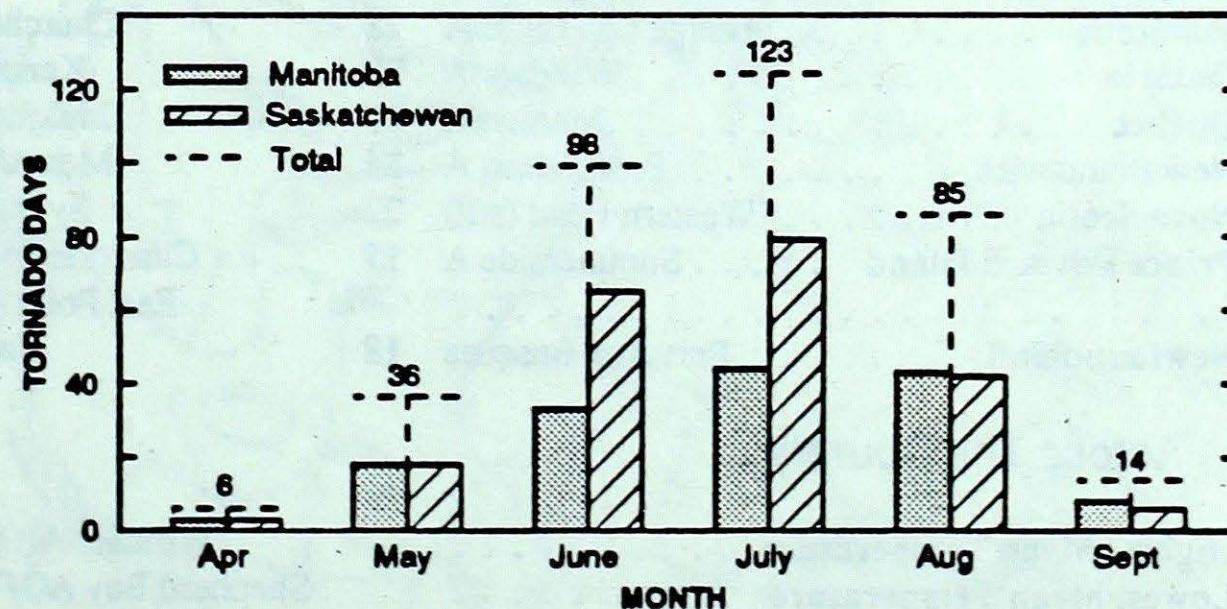
Cold and snow plague Newfoundland

Weekly mean temperatures have been running below normal for more than a month, and this week was no exception, as a strong northerly flow continued to affect the Island. During the middle of the week maximum temperatures managed only to

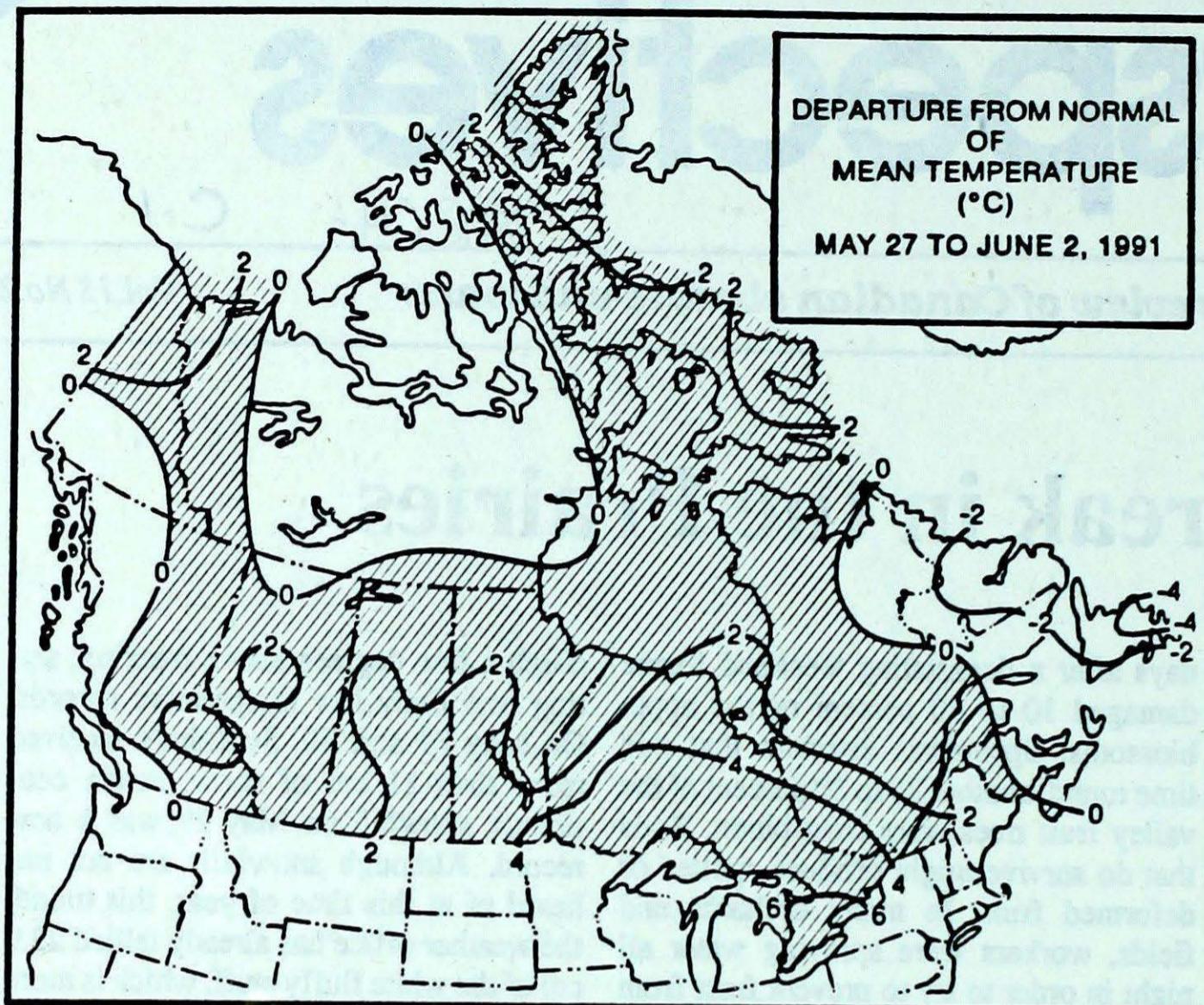
A look ahead ...

For the week of June 10, a zone of high pressure, building over the northwest, will bring cooler air masses and below normal temperatures to all regions east of Alberta. The Yukon, B.C. and Alberta should experience above normal readings for the same period.

Total Tornado Days per Month
1960-1989



The number of tornado days, defined as calendar days with at least one recorded tornado occurrence, is known with considerably more certainty than the total tornado count, which is somewhat unreliable.



Weekly normal temperatures (°C)

	max.	min.
Whitehorse A	15.7	2.8
Iqaluit A	3.2	-2.6
Yellowknife A	14.1	4.0
Vancouver Int'l A	18.0	9.1
Victoria Int'l A	17.9	7.9
Calgary Int'l A	18.2	5.1
Edmonton Int'l A	19.4	5.3
Regina A	20.8	6.1
Saskatoon A	20.5	6.4
Winnipeg Int'l A	20.0	7.2
Ottawa Int'l A	21.2	9.8
Toronto (Pearson Int'l A)	20.8	8.5
Montréal Int'l A	21.2	10.2
Québec A	19.8	7.5
Fredericton A	20.4	7.1
Saint John A	16.9	6.0
Halifax (Shearwater)	16.0	6.6
Charlottetown A	16.6	6.4
Goose A	13.3	2.2
St John's A	12.5	2.9

Weekly temperature and precipitation extremes

	Maximum temperature (°C)	Minimum temperature (°C)	Heaviest precipitation (mm)
British Columbia	Fort Nelson A 27	Dease Lake -2	Estevan Point (aut) 30
Yukon Territory	Watson Lake A 22	Shingle Point A -6	Watson Lake A 2
Northwest Territories	Fort Simpson A 27	Gladman Point A -17	Coral Harbour A 17
Alberta	Medicine Hat A 28	Peace River A -1	Coronation 41
Saskatchewan	Nipawin A 29	Collins Bay -2	Eastend Cypress (aut) 45
Manitoba	Portage La Prairie A 28	Churchill A -4	Pilot Mound Po 49
Ontario	Windsor A 32	Kenora A -5	Windsor A 63
Québec	Maniwaki 28	Inukjuak A -4	Chibougamau Chapais a 37
New Brunswick	Fredericton A 24	Moncton A 3	St-Léonard A 37
Nova Scotia	Western Head (aut) 22	Sydney A 1	Amherst (aut) 16
Prince Edward Island	Summerside A 17	Charlottetown A 3	Charlottetown A 24
		East Point (aut) 3	
Newfoundland	Port Aux Basques 18	Nain A -6	Cartwright 77

Across The Country...

Highest Mean Temperature	Windsor A(ONT) 23
Lowest Mean Temperature	Shepherd Bay A(NWT) -7

91/05/27-91/06/02

CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES
VOLUME 13

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ISBN 0225-5707 UDC 551.506.1(71)

Climatic Perspectives is a weekly publication (disponible aussi en français) of the Canadian Climate Centre, Atmospheric Environment Service, 4905 Dufferin St., Downsview, Ontario, Canada M3H 5T4

Telephone (416) 739-4438/4436

The purpose of the publication is to make topical information available to the public concerning the Canadian Climate and its socio-economic impact.

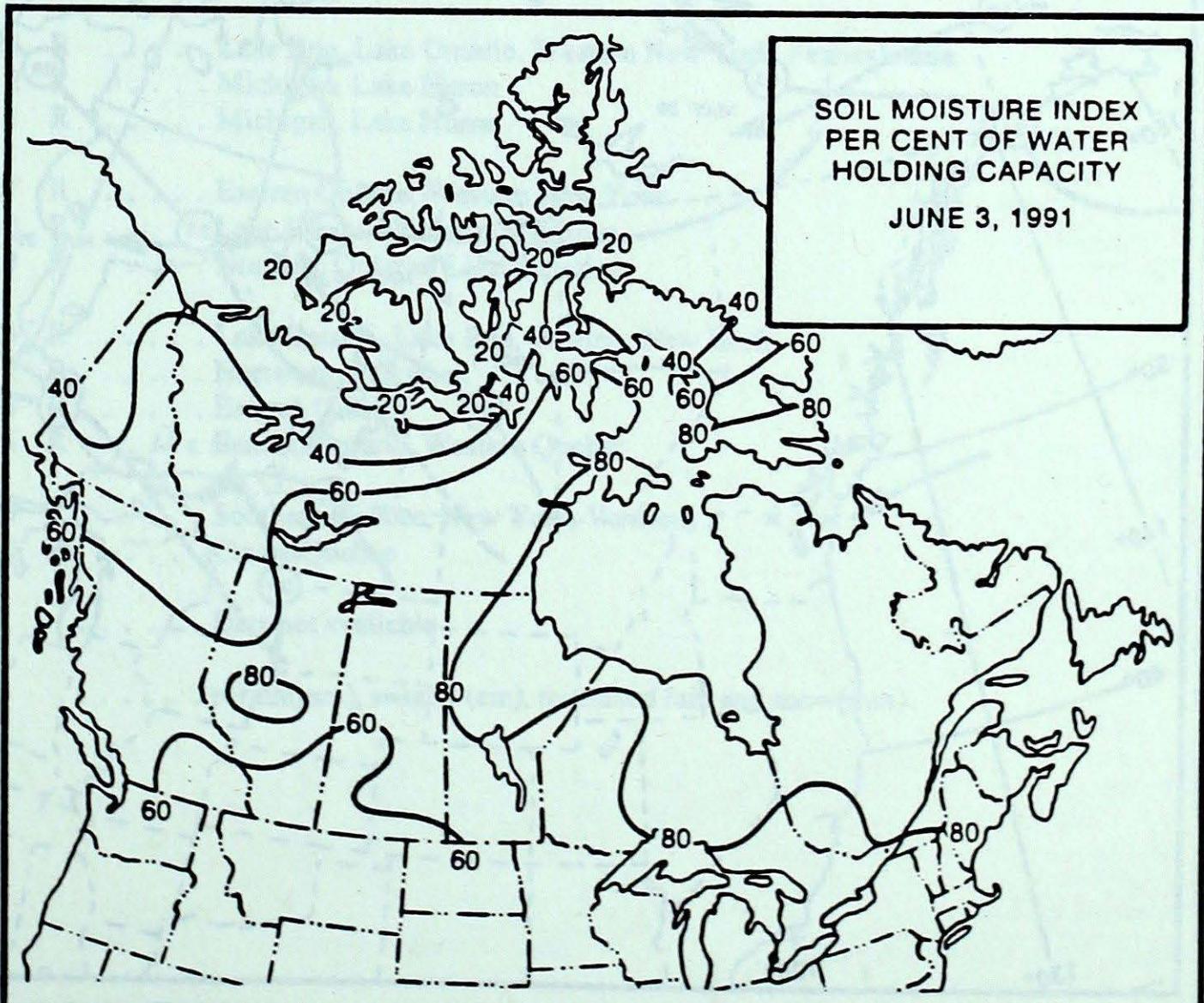
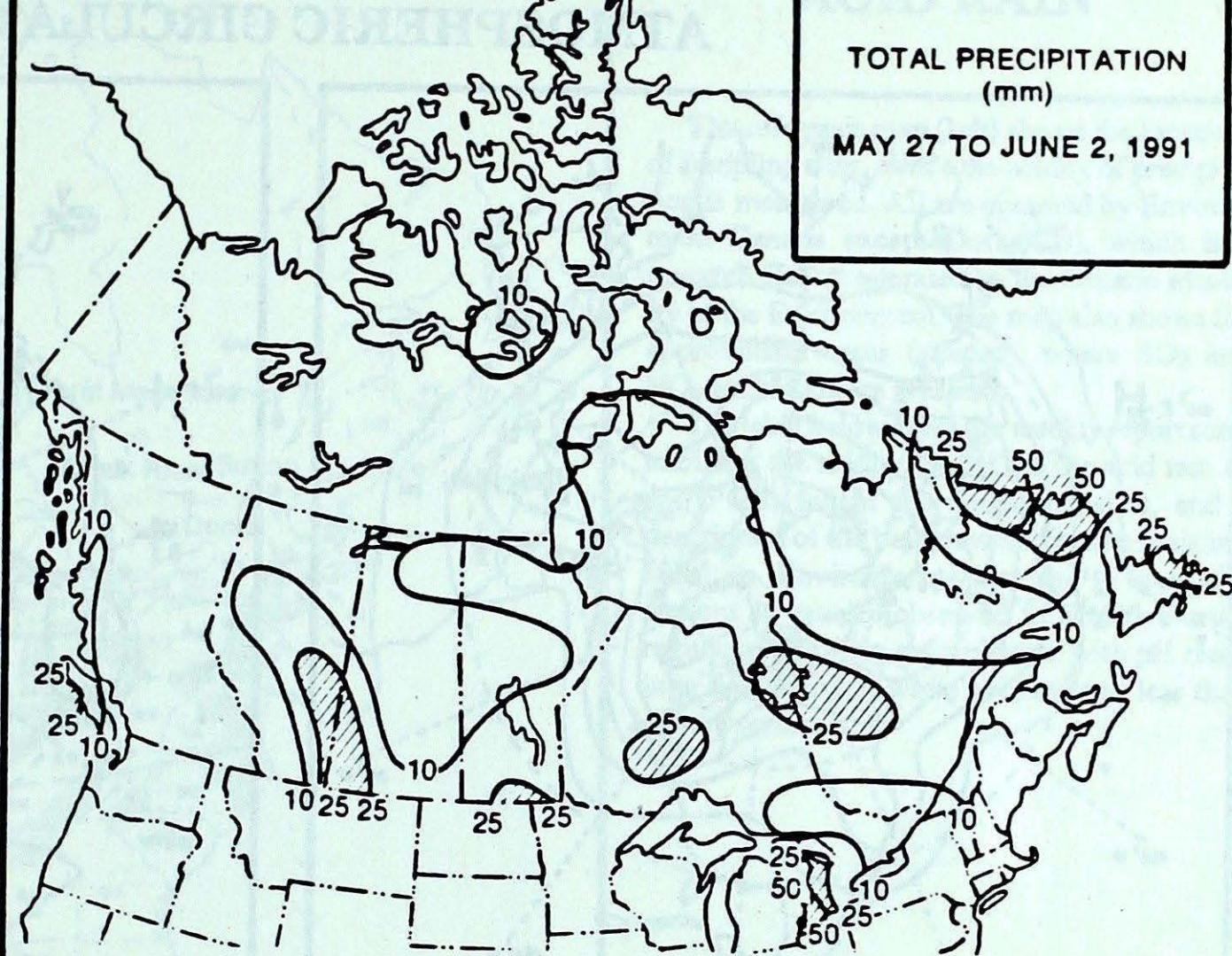
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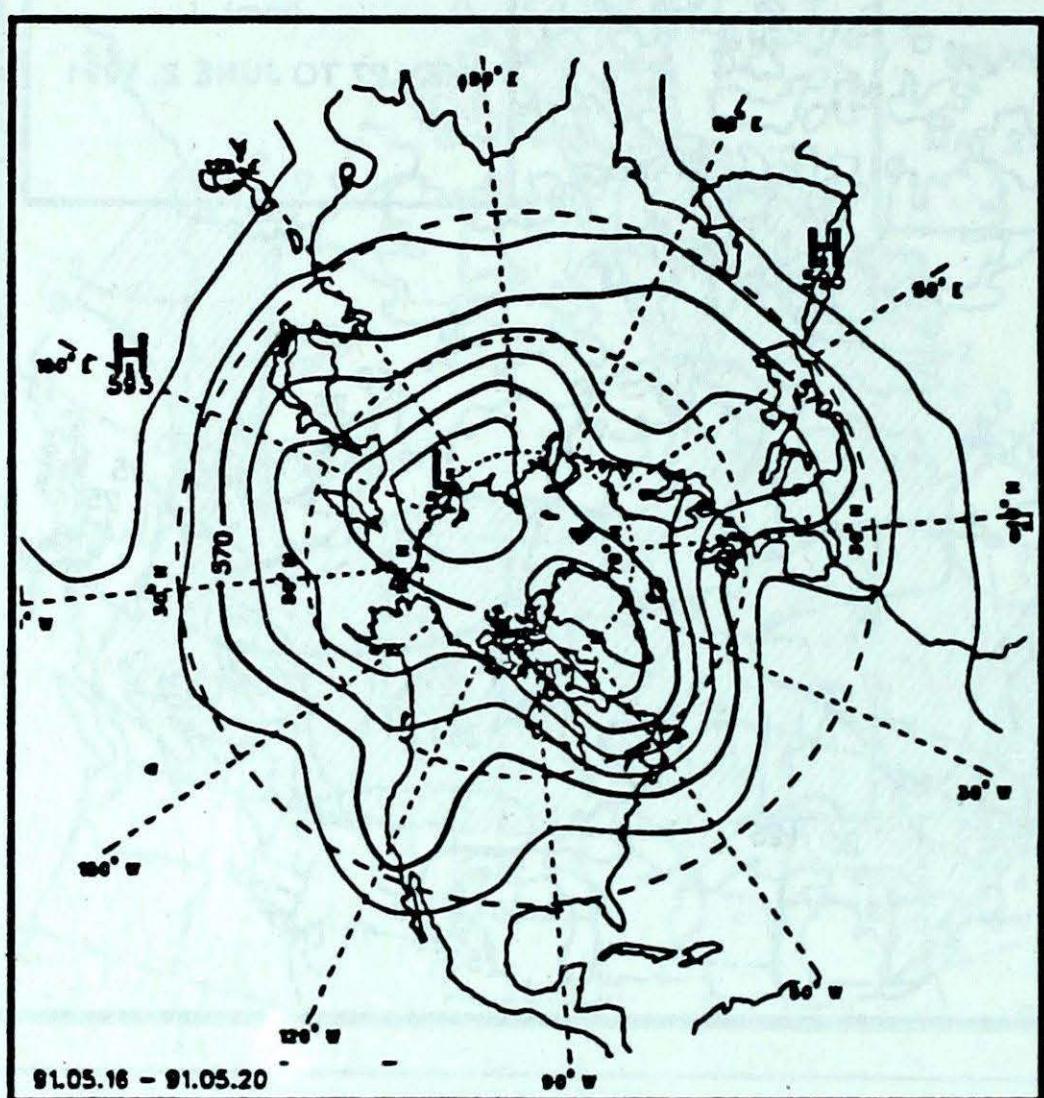
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foreign:	\$42.00
monthly issue:	\$10.00
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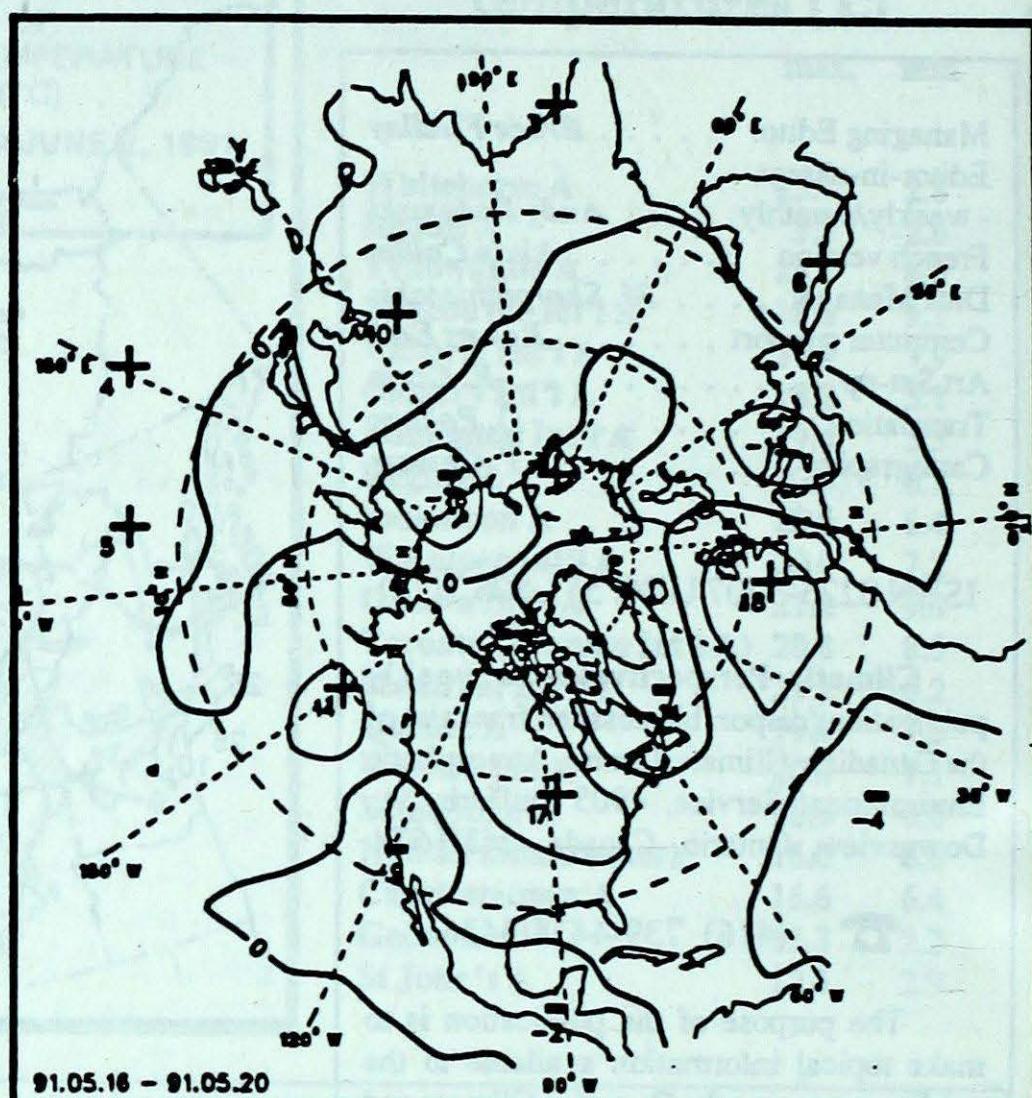
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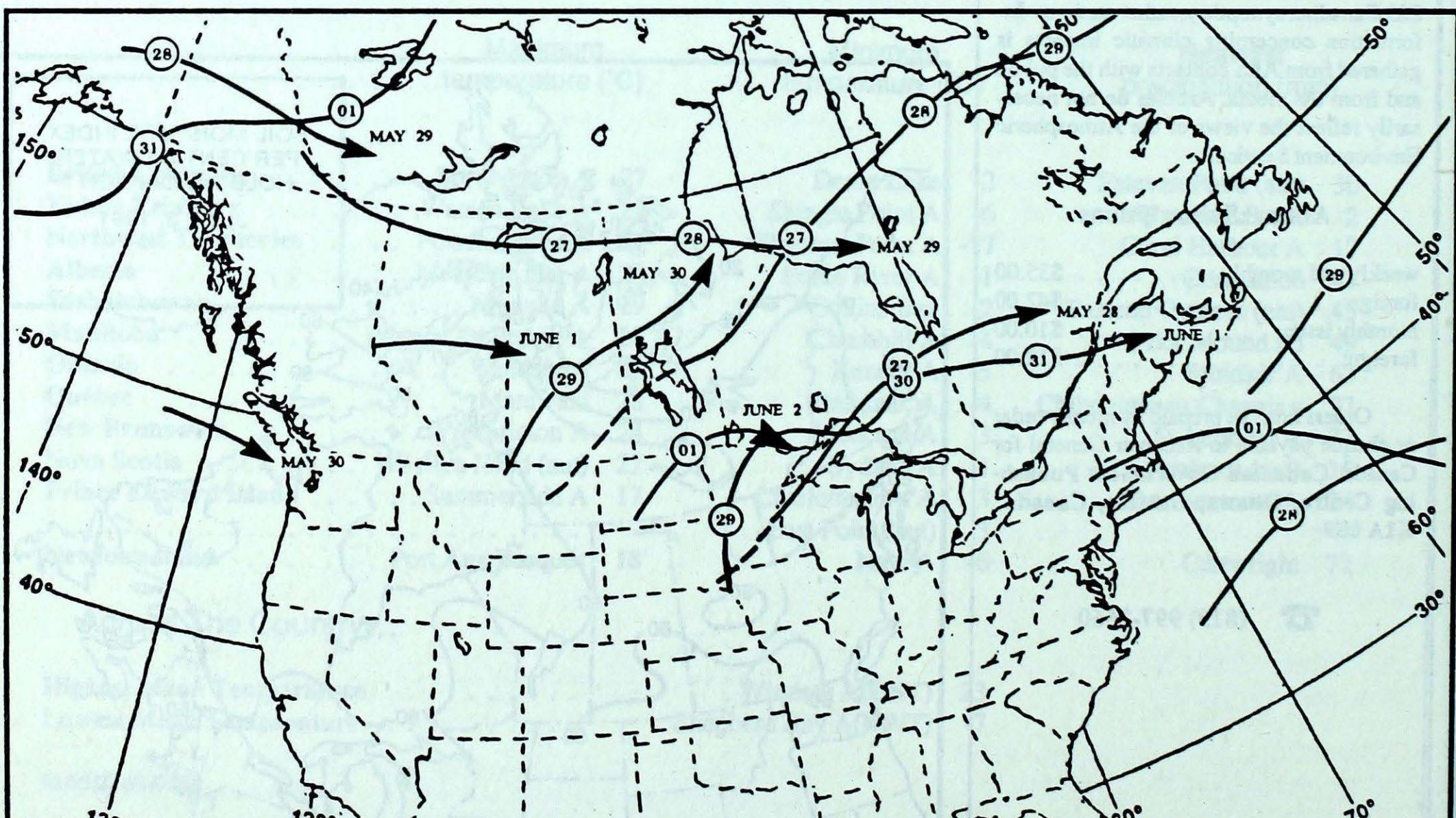
ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION



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



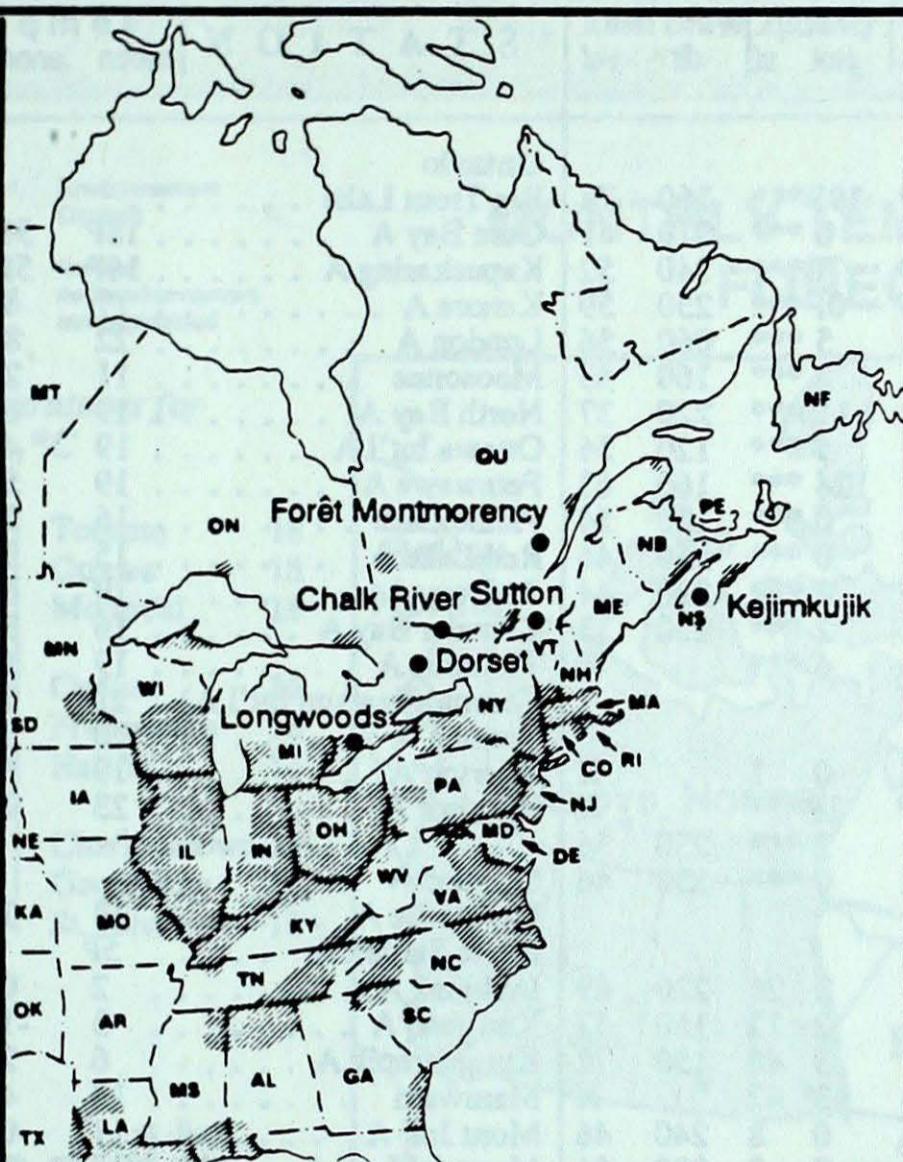
Mean geopotential height anomaly
50-kPa level (10-decametre intervals)



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
QUEBEC
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			 Data not available this week
Dorset*	26	4.3	28	R Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, Western New York, Pennsylvania
	29	4.0	2	R Michigan, Lake Huron
	30	3.8	1	R Michigan, Lake Huron
Chalk River	26		27	R Eastern Ontario, Western New York
	30	4.0	10	R Lake Huron, Northern Michigan
	31	4.2	8	R Northern Ontario, Lake Superior
Sutton	26	4.0	21	R Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, Western New York
	29	4.3	1	R Northwestern Quebec
	30	4.0	4	R Eastern Ontario
	31	4.0	6	R Eastern Ontario, Western Quebec
Montmorency	27	4.3	5	R Southern Quebec, New York, Vermont
	30		10	R Centre Quebec
Kejimkujik			 Data not available

May 26 to June 1, 1991

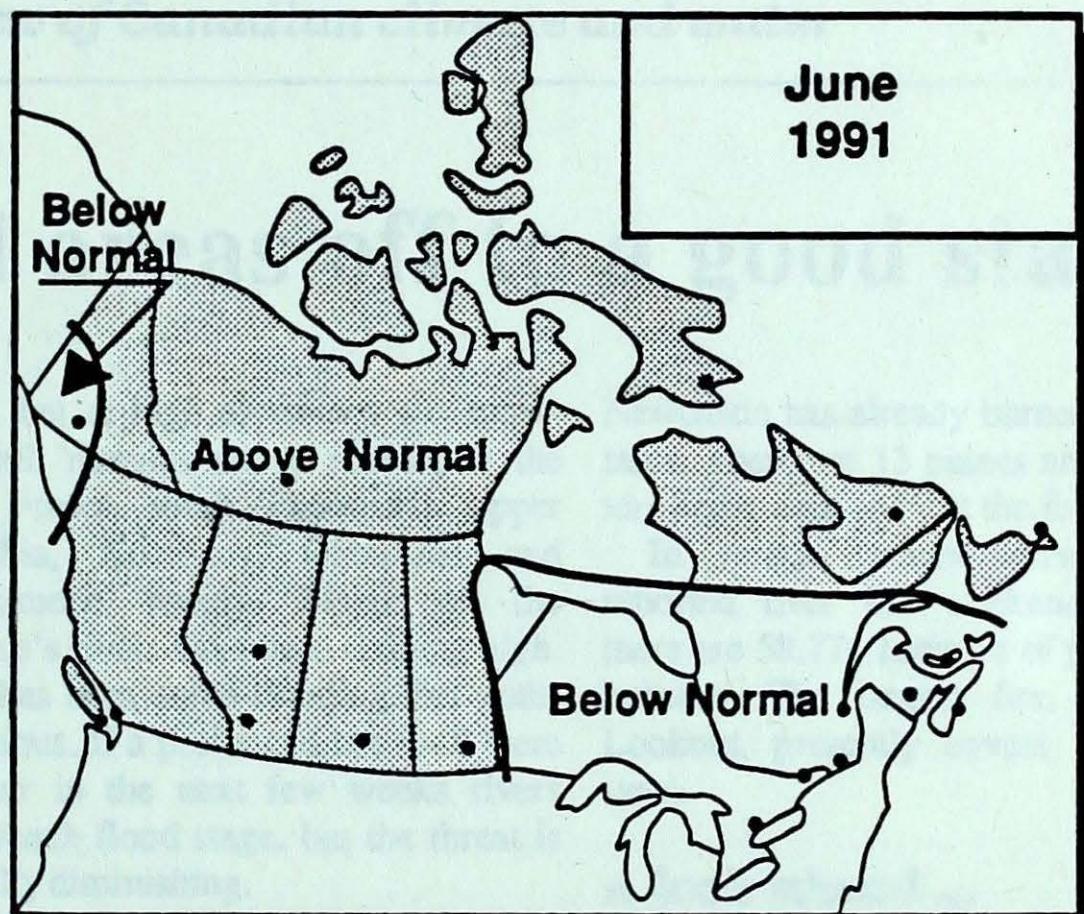
..... Data not available this week

..... 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	vel		mean	anom	max	min	ptot	st	dir	vel							
British Columbia																								
Cape St James	9P	0P	13P	6P	19P***	160	78		Big Trout Lake	*	22	*	* ***	270	39									
Cranbrook A	13	1	25	1	0 ***	210	41		Gore Bay A	18P	5P	26P	9P	4P***	190	50								
Fort Nelson A	14P	2P	27P	2P	7P***	240	52		Kapuskasing A	16P	5P	25P	7P	13P***	X									
Fort St John A	14P	2P	24P	4P	0P***	250	59		Kenora A	17	4	27	-5	7 ***	X									
Kamloops A	17	1	26	6	5 ***	060	56		London A	22	8	29	14	17 ***	270	82								
Penticton A	15	0	26	4	2 ***	160	43		Moosonee	11	2	24	0	31 ***	080	61								
Port Hardy A	11	0	19	4	11 ***	220	37		North Bay A	19	6	26	11	6 ***	240	46								
Prince George A	11	0	22	3	4 ***	120	56		Ottawa Int'l A	19	4	26	11	2 ***	220	37								
Prince Rupert A	9	0	15	4	24 ***	160	63		Petawawa A	19	5	29	7	4 ***	230	44								
Revelstoke A	16	2	25	6	0 ***	130	54		Pickle Lake	16	5	25	8	14 ***	150	41								
Smithers A	10	-1	22	-1	0 ***	250	46		Red Lake A	15	3	27	3	24 ***	100	48								
Vancouver Int'l A	13	-1	19	7	1 ***	290	44		Sudbury A	19	6	28	11	4 ***	230	33								
Victoria Int'l A	12	-1	18	5	2 ***	130	33		Thunder Bay A	16	5	27	7	6 ***	310	32								
Williams Lake A	12	1	22	3	6 ***	X			Timmins A	17	5	26	7	21 ***	250	41								
Yukon Territory																								
Komakuk Beach A	2	3	9	-4	0	1			Toronto(Pearson Int'l A) .	22	7	29	14	21 ***	360	61								
Teslin (aut)	9P	*	17P	-3P	1P***				Trenton A	20	5	29	12	1 ***	310	43								
Watson Lake A	10	0	22	-3	2 ***	230	56		Wiarton A	19	6	26	12	30 ***	210	72								
Whitehorse A	9	0	18	0	0 ***	230	46		Windsor A	23	7	32	15	63 ***	220	59								
Northwest Territories																								
Alert	-4	3	6	-10	3	26	220	69	Québec															
Baker Lake A	-3	-2	3	-10	2	12	150	57	Bagotville A	13	1	22	3	13 ***	290	44								
Cambridge Bay A	-5	-1	3	-15	3	40	150	72	Blanc Sablon A	5P	*	12P	-2P	27P	1	340	56							
Cape Dyer A	1	4	12	-8	3	42	X	Inukjuak A	2	0	8	-4	23	1	340	65								
Clyde A	-2	1	9	-12	0	8	240	46	Kuujjuaq A	3	-1	8	-1	2 ***	290	61								
Coppermine A	-2	2	8	-8	7	8	090	56	Kuujjuarapik A	6	2	23	-3	2 ***	120	46								
Coral Harbour A	-1	1	6	-12	17	46	150	59	Maniwaki	18	4	28	5	9 ***	350	33								
Eureka	0	5	6	-5	0	1	170	56	Mont Joli A	11	0	19	5	12 ***	060	41								
Fort Smith A	11P	0P	27P	1P	0P***	X	Montréal Int'l A	18	3	26	11	6 ***	300	41										
Hall Beach A	-4	1	2	-14	3	20	110	57	Natashquan A	7P	-1P	18P	1P	3P***	350	39								
Inuvik A	10	5	22	-3	0 ***	110	37	Québec A	15	1	25	7	17 ***	310	35									
Iqaluit A	2	2	12	-4	4	19	360	35	Schefferville A	3	-1	12	-3	14	1	300	52							
Mould Bay A	-7	-2	2	-16	3	33	Sept-Îles A	10	1	21	3	5 ***	100	54										
Norman Wells A	10	0	25	1	2 ***	180	61	Sherbrooke A	16P	3P	23P	6P	24P***	X										
Resolute A	-5	1	3	-12	3	15	120	104	Val-d'Or A	16	5	26	7	14 ***	270	37								
Yellowknife A	7	-2	17	-2	4 ***	140	56	New Brunswick																
Alberta																								
Calgary Int'l A	13	1	25	2	2 ***	310	54	Charlo A	11	0	21	4	20 ***	060	41									
Cold Lake A	15	2	27	5	6 ***	270	56	Chatham A	13	0	23	7	21 ***	341	33									
Edmonton Namao A	14	1	24	6	9 ***	240	54	Fredericton A	13	-1	24	4	21 ***	260	54									
Fort McMurray A	14	2	26	1	3 ***	250	52	Moncton A	11	-1	19	3	20 ***	X										
High Level A	12	0	26	0	0 ***	350	41	Saint John A	12P	1P	22P	5P	1P***	330	48									
Jasper	12	2	22	1	0 ***	X	Nova Scotia																	
Lethbridge A	15	1	28	3	3 ***	250	59	Greenwood A	13	-1	22	4	10 ***	260	44									
Medicine Hat A	15	1	28	2	0 ***	180	44	Shearwater A	11	-1	19	6	10 ***	340	41									
Peace River A	13	1	26	-1	15 ***	280	56	Sydney A	8	-2	16	1	3 ***	010	54									
Saskatchewan																								
Cree Lake	11	1	25	-1	10 ***	200	67	Yarmouth A	13	2	21	6	11 ***	120	37									
Estevan A	16	2	27	6	9 ***	280	52	Prince Edward Island																
La Ronge A	13	1	29	0	3 ***	180	63																	

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CanadaAtmospheric
Environment
ServiceService
de l'environnement
atmosphérique**Normal temperatures for
June, °C**

Whitehorse	12	Toronto	18
Yellowknife	13	Ottawa	18
Iqaluit	3	Montréal	18
Vancouver	15	Québec	16
Victoria	14	Fredericton	16
Calgary	13	Halifax	14
Edmonton	15	Charlottetown	15
Regina	16	Goose Bay	11
Winnipeg	17	St. John's	11

**MONTHLY TEMPERATURE
FORECAST**June
1991**Canada**Printed on
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oved sunny and warm weather, but there have been locally heavy downpours. Cool drizzling weather was evident this week just in time for the first bay of the year to arrive after two weeks.

Most of the Prairies and southern maple regions this week. Heavy rainfall occurred in the Peace River district this week. Crops will continue to rapidly catch up to reduce the very poor conditions. Seeding has advanced to near 71 percent completed in Alberta and 93 percent complete in the Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

In British Columbia spring has been cold and wettest. This has not affected vegetable and grain crops to any extent because of poor weather throughout the bloom period and early frost. Much winter fruit set is down. There is good dry weather for laying.

Rocky Mountain snowpack update

A considerable amount of snow cover in some but not all of the last few

For the most part spring 1991 has been warmer than normal and as a result crop development is much ahead.