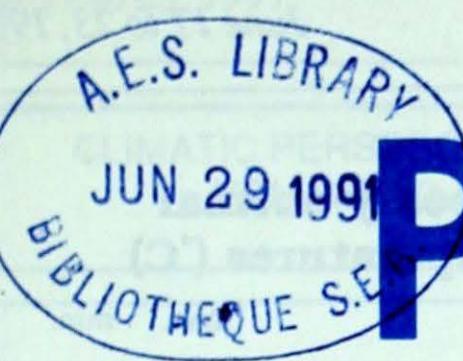


Environment
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Climatic Perspectives

ArchivesRef 1

June 17 to 23, 1991

A weekly review of Canadian climate and water

Vol.13 No.25

Record warm spring in southern Ontario

Early summer-like weather has produced the warmest spring season (April to June) ever recorded in southern Ontario, and as a result, agriculture is approximately two weeks ahead of normal. Weekly mean temperatures have been running above normal for nine consecutive weeks. Both at London and Toronto this will be remembered as the warmest spring ever, with readings averaging 15.0°C and 15.7°C, respectively, which is well above the three month normal of 12.2°C and 13.4°C, respectively. The second warmest spring occurred in 1987, and Toronto's records date back 152 years. At Sudbury and Thunder Bay, spring 1991 will go down in the record books as the second warmest, with the warmest occurring in 1955. After a relatively wet April and May, Mother Nature this month has produced very little rain, with central, southern and eastern parts of the province being the driest. Whereas normally 50 to 60 millimetres of rain should fall in June, Ottawa, Wiarton, Sudbury and Muskoka have received only 12, 10, 12 and 15 millimetres of rain, respectively. Thundershowers produced heavier rainfalls in southwestern Ontario.

In contrast, the weather in western Canada continues to be unsettled and damp, while Newfoundland residents are enduring their 8th consecutive week of below normal temperatures. In British Columbia, most crops are behind schedule. Many B.C. farmers are waiting for a stretch of dry weather in order to be able to cut their first hay crop. Berry farmers in the Fraser Valley are concerned, as this year's strawberry and raspberry crop is already late by at least

two weeks, and yields are expected to be significantly lower than normal. In the Okanagan, the cherry harvest is close at hand, but dry weather is urgently needed to prevent splitting. The Prairies continue to receive rain, which at this time is considered beneficial.

High water levels in the Great Slave Lake region

Melting snow and heavy rainfalls, that occurred in late May and early June (as much as four times the June normal) have resulted in unusually high water levels on many of the lakes surrounding Great Slave Lake. Some of the lakes are more than one metre higher than normal, flooding shorelines, beaches and docks. In some areas high water marks, which have

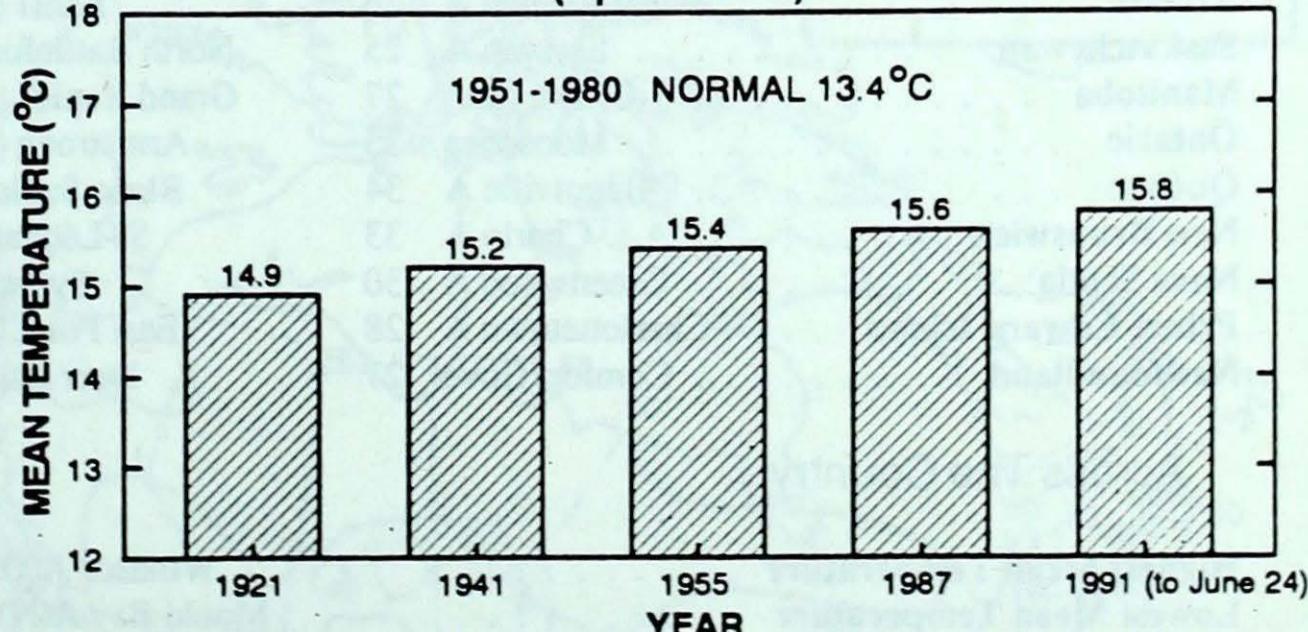
been above the waterline for more than ten years, are once again under water.

In the Keewatin district, Baker Lake has also risen 45 cm above its normal level, this spring. Although there was no danger to the community itself, shoreline properties were covered with water.

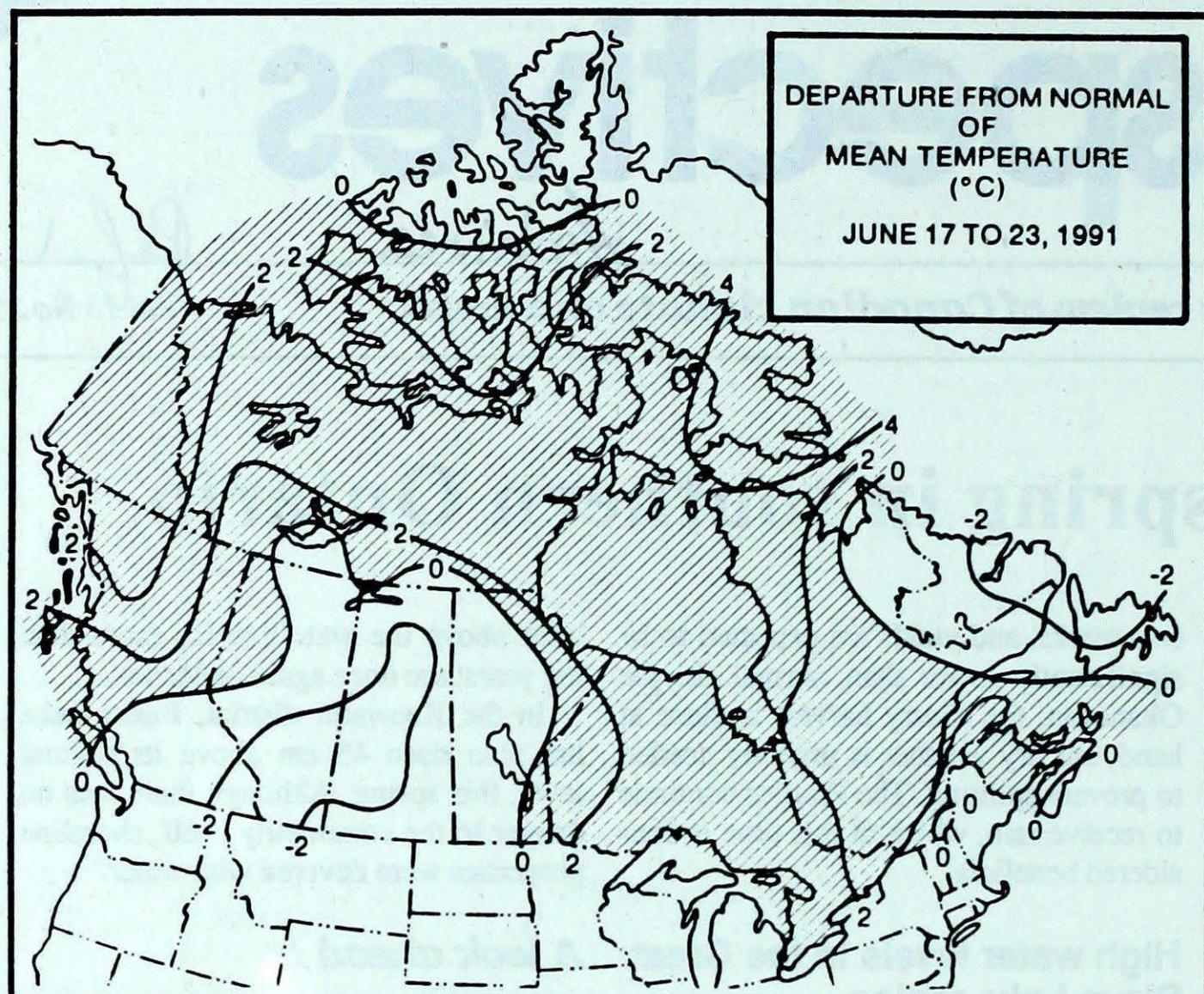
A look ahead ...

A trough of low pressure, deepening over the East Coast during the week of July 1, will moderate the warm episode in Ontario and Quebec. For the same period, above normal temperatures should prevail over the Yukon, BC and the Prairies, while the Atlantic provinces, particularly Newfoundland, will continue to be influenced by cooler Arctic air.

**Warmest Springs on Record - Toronto City
(April - June)**



This has been the warmest spring on record at Toronto City, where records date back to 1839. However, the city itself contributes heat to the atmosphere, the amount increasing over the decades as the urban area has expanded.



Weekly normal temperatures (°C)

	max.	min.
Whitehorse A	18.7	6.0
Iqaluit A	7.4	1.0
Yellowknife A	18.7	8.9
Vancouver Int'l A	20.0	11.4
Victoria Int'l A	19.9	9.7
Calgary Int'l A	20.3	7.5
Edmonton Int'l A	21.3	7.7
Regina A	22.9	9.0
Saskatoon A	22.8	8.9
Winnipeg Int'l A	23.0	10.5
Ottawa Int'l A	24.3	13.0
Toronto (Pearson Int'l A)	24.2	11.9
Montréal Int'l A	24.4	14.0
Québec A	23.1	11.6
Fredericton A	23.8	10.9
Saint John A	20.1	9.1
Halifax (Shearwater)	18.9	9.9
Charlottetown A	20.8	10.9
Goose A	19.1	7.0
St John's A	17.6	7.1

Weekly temperature and precipitation extremes

	Maximum temperature (°C)	Minimum temperature (°C)	Heaviest precipitation (mm)
British Columbia	Terrace A 30	Dease Lake 1	Clinton (aut) 30
Yukon Territory	Whitehorse A 28	Komakuk Beach A 0	Whitehorse A 7
Northwest Territories	Norman Wells A 32	MacKars Inlet -4	Resolute A 14
Alberta	High Level A 26	Banff (aut) 2	Lethbridge A 87
Saskatchewan	Estevan A 25	North Battleford A 3	Estevan A 29
Manitoba	Gretna (aut) 27	Grand Rapids (aut) -1	Thompson A 23
Ontario	Moosonee 33	Armstrong (aut) 2	Lansdowne House 16
Québec	Bagotville A 34	Blanc Sablon A 0	Chibougamau Chapais a 32
New Brunswick	Charlo A 33	St-Léonard A 5	Chatham A 11
Nova Scotia	Greenwood A 30	Sydney A 2	Sable Island 13
Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown A 28	East Point (aut) 9	Charlottetown A 2
Newfoundland	Comfort Cove 27	Deer Lake A -1	Goose A 25

Across The Country...

Highest Mean Temperature	Windsor A(ONT) 23
Lowest Mean Temperature	Mould Bay A(NWT) 0

CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES
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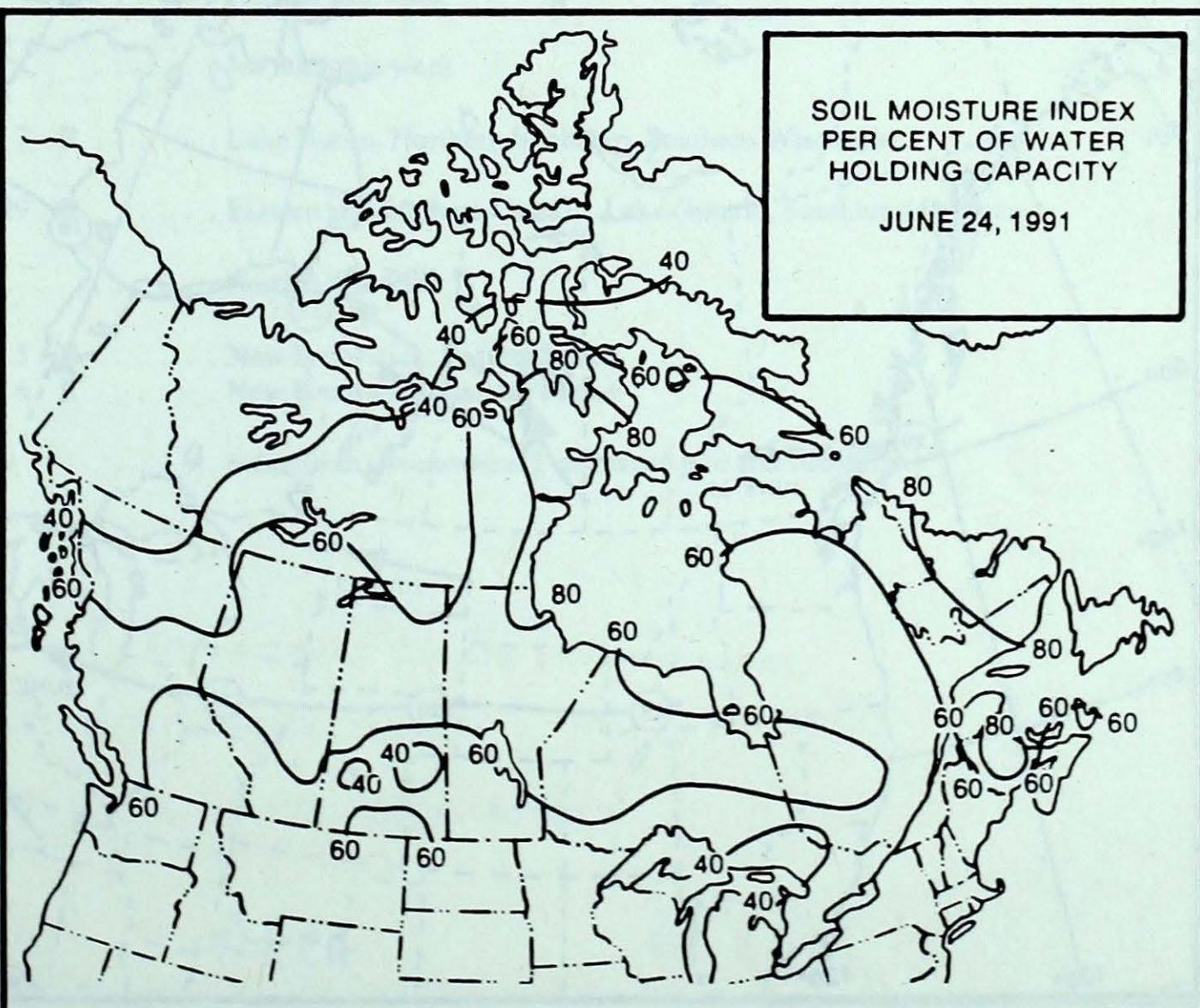
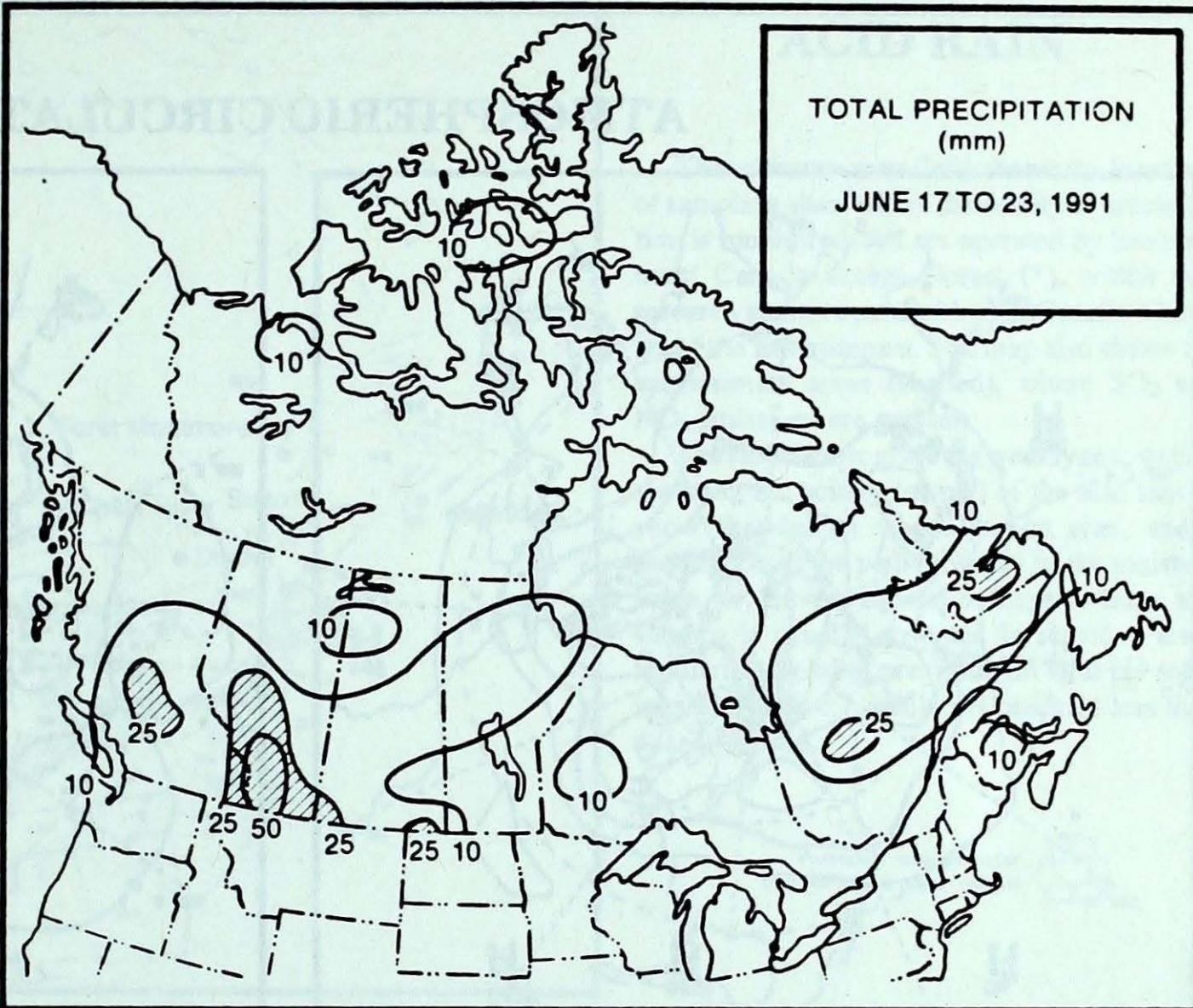
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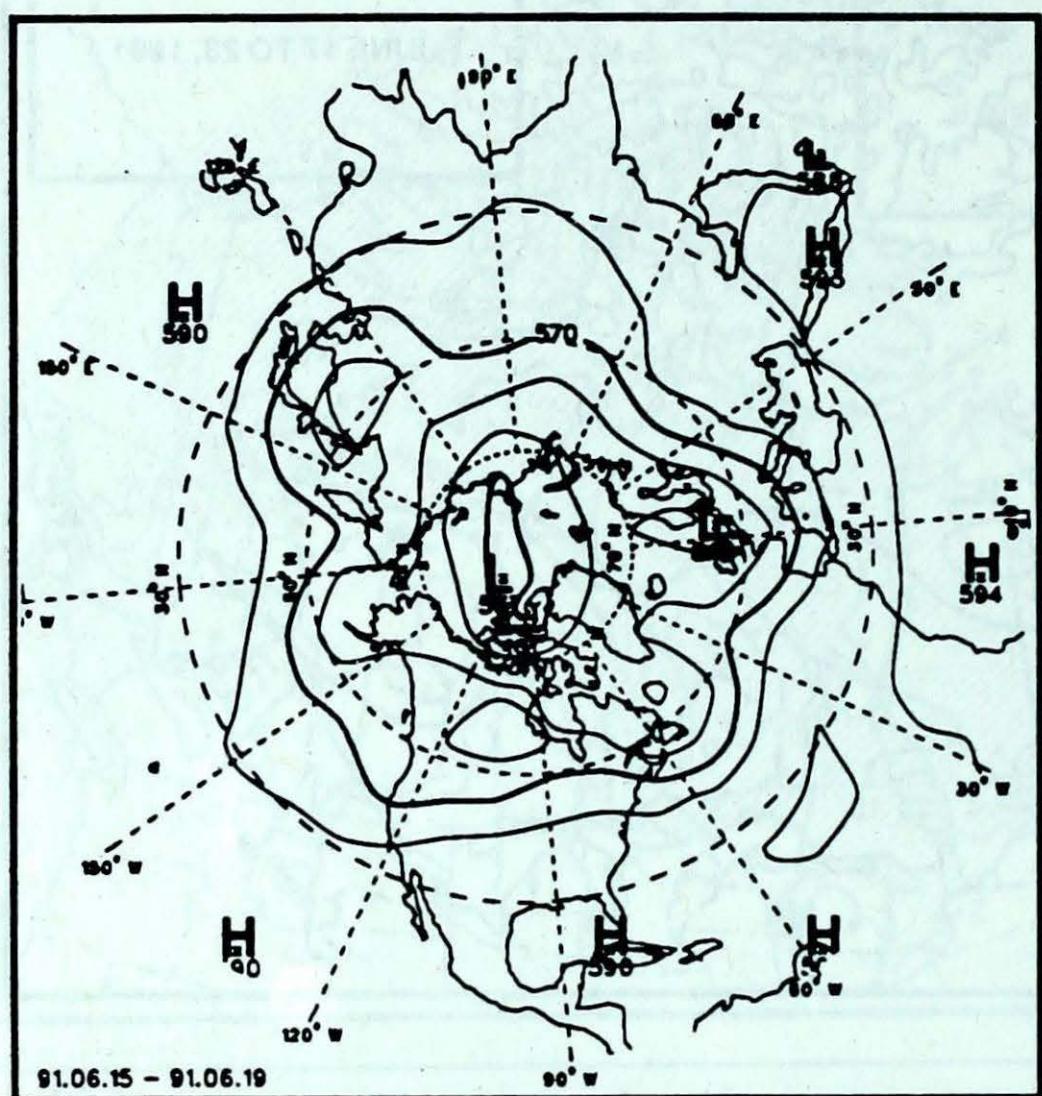
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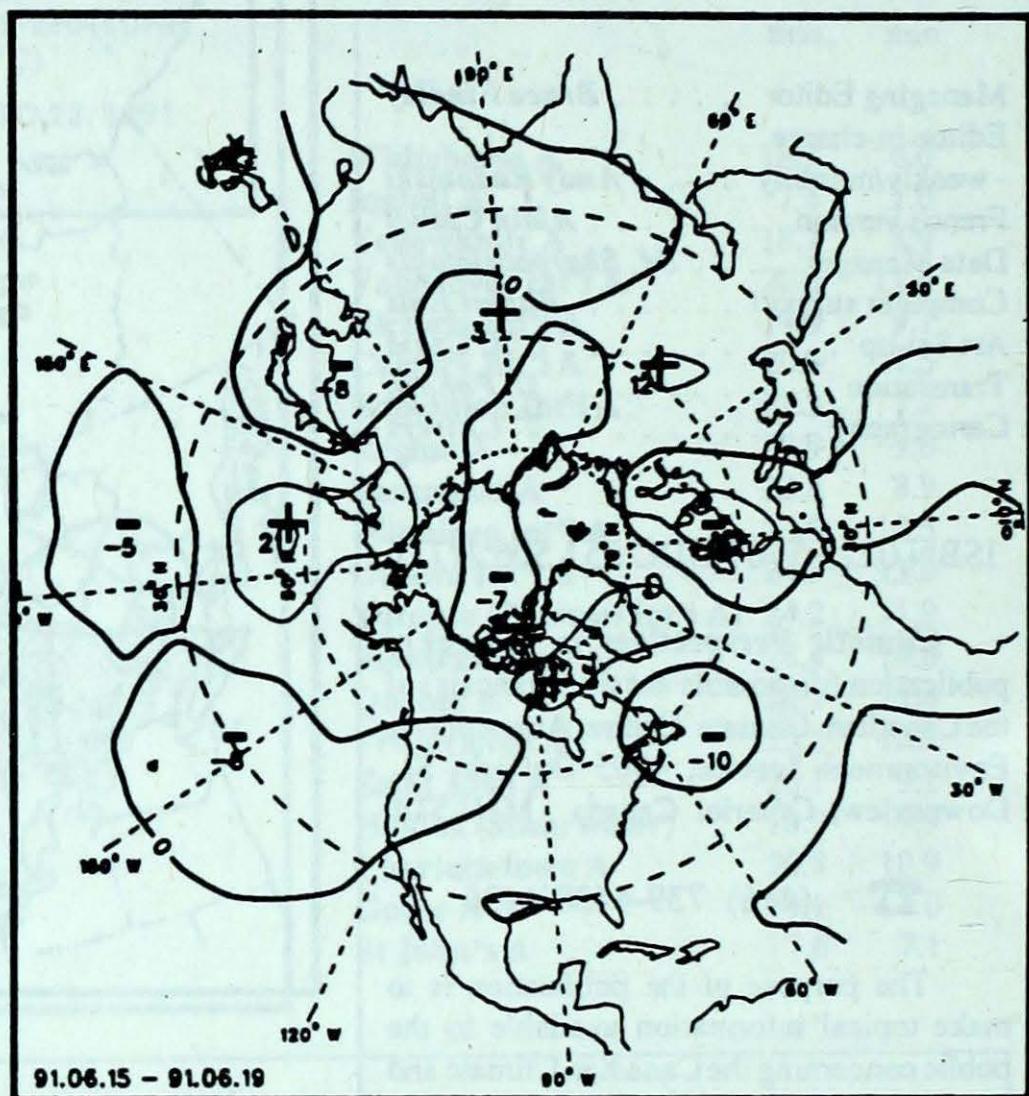
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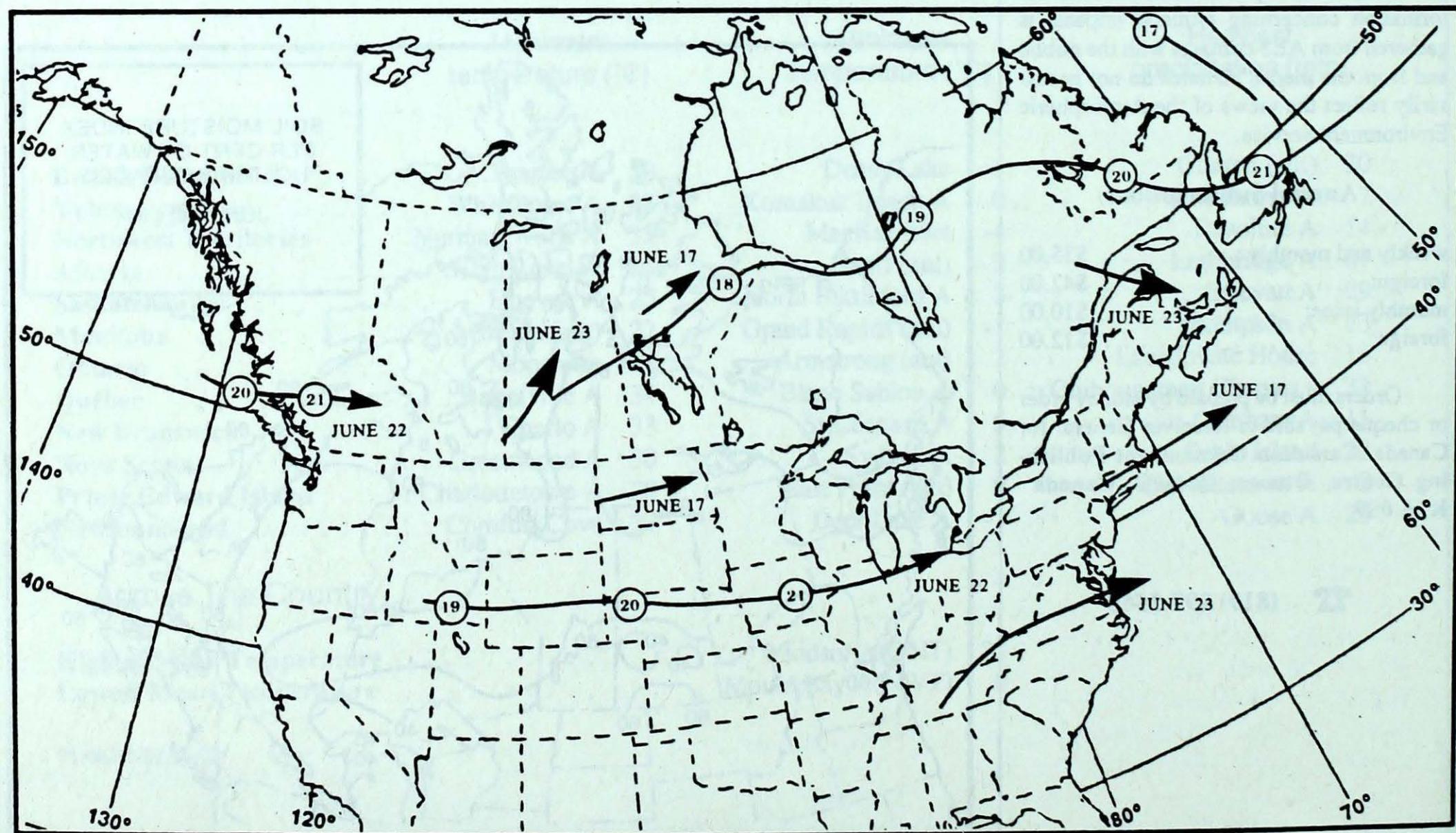
ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION



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



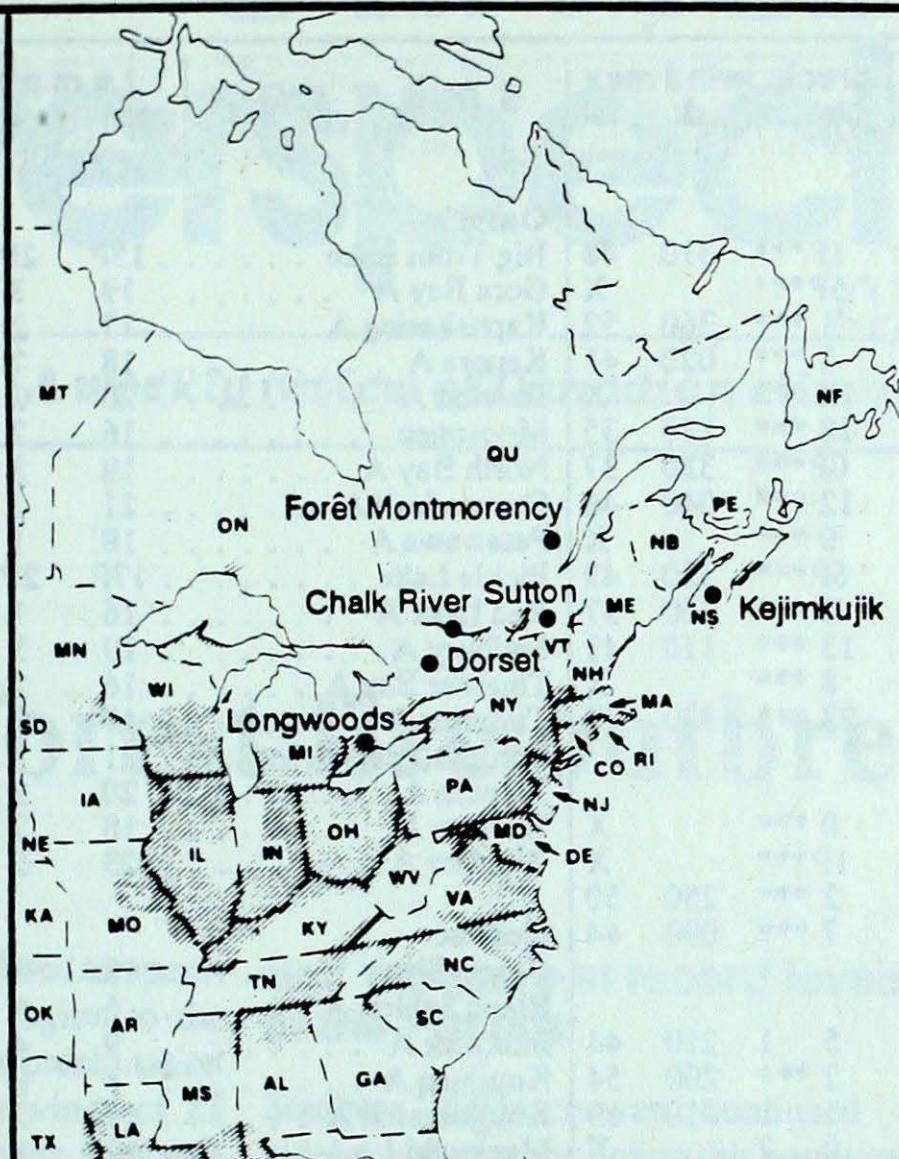
Mean geopotential height anomaly
50-kPa level (10-decametre intervals)



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
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
— 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.

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Site	day	pH	amount	air path to site
Longwoods			 No rain this week
Dorset*			 No rain this week
Chalk River	16	4.3	7 R Lake Huron, Northern Michigan, Southern Wisconsin
Sutton	16	4.3	29 R Eastern and southern Ontario, Lake Ontario, Southern Michigan
Montmorency			 No rain this week
Kejimkujik	16	4.9	5 R New Brunswick, Eastern Maine
	17	4.9	6 R New Brunswick, Eastern Maine

June 16 to 22, 1991

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

Environment Canada Environnement

CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES

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OTM

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REF 1

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 north.
vel = wind speed in km/h

— Annotations —

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

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