Environnement Canada Canada Perspectives

August 3 to 9, 1992

A weekly review of Canadian climate and water

Vol. 14 No. 32

Unsettled weather across the country

The pattern remains essentially unchanged from previous weeks. Disturbances continue to track eastwards across the country, giving changeable, unsettled weather conditions to most regions. In addition, an unstable air mass fostered the development of intense thunderstorms, which, considering that we are at the height of the severe weather season, is not all that unusual.

On August 2 and 3, thunderstorms ripped through southern Alberta, producing torrential rainfalls and hail. Golf-ball size hail pounded Monarch, Alta., with such force that birds were knocked out of the trees, crops were flattened and snowploughs had to be called out to clear the roads of 30 cm of hail. The storm dumped almost 100 mm of precipitation. The next day a thunderstorm, which developed in the foothills, caused serious flooding in sections of Calgary. A teenager was burned by lightning. On August 5, a tornado touched down at Lamond, north of Lethbridge.

Saskatchewan and Manitoba also saw their fair share of severe weather during the latter half of the period, consisting of very heavy localized downpours, large hail, wind gusts in excess of 100 km/h and several sightings of funnel clouds.

In Ontario a hailstorm on August 4, passed through the Niagara Peninsula destroying about one-quarter of the peach crop. The late afternoon storm cut a swath 9 km long. This is the second time in six years that hail has ravaged the peach crop. On August 8, heavy rain deluged a good portion of southern and central Ontario. with amounts approaching 50 mm. A couple of small tornadoes were reported, one near Chatham in southwestern Onta-

rio, the other in Markham, just north of Toronto. The latter had a storm track several kilometres long, but luckily damage consisted mainly of downed trees and damaged roofs.

Severe weather also affected Quebec on August 4. During the late afternoon a downburst, producing straight line winds of 150 km/h, is suspected of cutting a 6 km long, 50 metre wide path of destruction between Martinville and Sainte-Edwidge-de-Clifton, 25 km southeast of Sherbrooke. Trees were downed, roofs torn off and some buildings were destroyed. Later in the evening torrential rains fell on the Beauce Region, approximately 90 km south of Quebec City. As much as 60 mm of rain fell in one hour. caused flash floods and damage amounting to \$10 million.

In the middle of the week, a slow moving disturbance moved across Newfoundland and Labrador, producing strong winds and copious amounts of rain. In Burgeo, 76 mm of rain fell on the 5th, while 50 to 60 millimetres were reported in central Newfoundland. As the storm crossed Labrador, Churchill Falls received 32 mm of rain.

During the latter half of the week an area of heavy rain moved across the

southern Yukon. As much as 44 mm of rain fell in a three-day period at Watson Lake. The rain caused a washout along the Alaska Highway near the B.C. border.

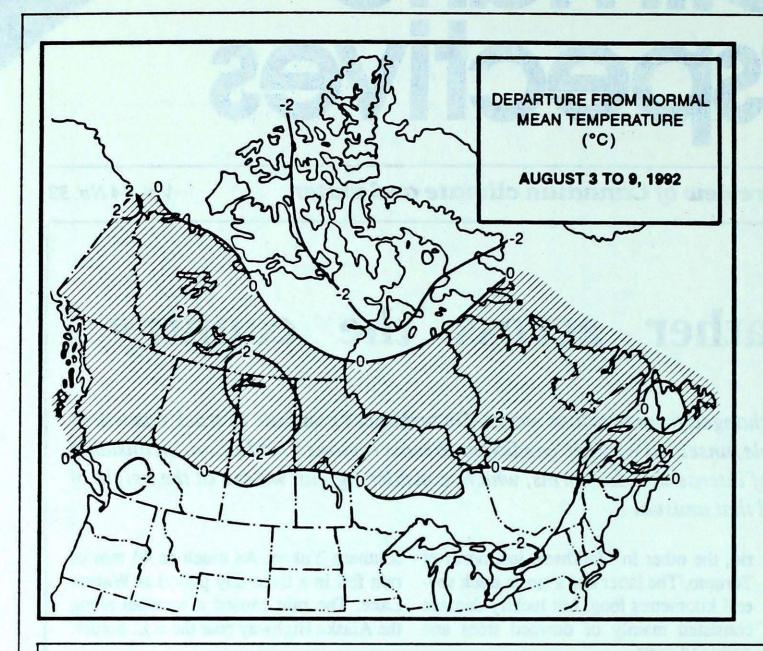
In British Columbia, 100 mm of rain was reported north of Fort Nelson at Petitot. Further to the south, showers and spotty thunderstorms were more common. A brief but sudden wind storm on the 4th, caused some damage to wharves and boats on Okanagan Lake near Kelow-

On August 6, lightening knocked out the power to a portion of Yellowknife, NWT. And last but not least, just to remind us that winter is not far behind, a blizzard hit northern Baffin Island on August 3, dumping 8 cm of fresh snow on Pond Inlet.

A Look Ahead...

For the week of August 17, near to abovenormal temperatures will occur across the country, while cool air will return to southern Ontario. Near to below-normal temperatures will continue across the high Arctic. Abundant precipitation will occur east of the lower Great Lakes and along coastal British Columbia.





Weekly normal temperatures ('C)

	max.	min.
addenna a s		
Whitehorse A	19.8	7.7
Iqaluit A	11.0	3.9
Yellowknife A	19.9	11.6
Vancouver Int'l A	22.4	13.2
Victoria Int'l A	22.3	11.2
Calgary Int'l A	23.3	9.5
Edmonton Int'l A	22.5	9.8
Regina A	26.2	11.6
Saskatoon A	25.1	11.5
Winnipeg Int'l A	25.4	12.4
Ottawa Int'l A	25.8	14.6
Toronto (Pearson Int'l A)	26.3	14.3
Montréal Int'l A	25.7	15.3
Québec A	24.0	12.7
Fredericton A	25.6	12.9
Saint John A	22.5	12.2
Halifax (Shearwater)	22.3	14.2
Charlottetown A	23.2	14.4
Goose A	20.6	10.4
St John's A	20.3	12.0

Weekly temperature and precipitation extremes

no among baron sindings and trains 2 yearshy of a percent course trained	Maximum temperature (Minimum temperature (*0	C)	Heaviest precipitation (mr	n)	
British Columbia	Kamloops A	34	Smithers A	4	Estevan Point (aut)	81	
Yukon Territory	.Watson Lake A	27	Komakuk Beach A	-1	Watson Lake A	44	
Northwest Territories	Fort Simpson A	31	Alert	-4	Rankin Inlet A	30	
Alberta	High Level A	30	Edson A	2	Pincher Creek (aut)	47	
Saskatchewan	Estevan A	34	Broadview	3	Eastend Cypress (aut)	16	
Manitoba	Brandon A	31	Thompson A	1	Churchill A	27	
Ontario		29	Moosonee	0	Toronto (Pearson Int'lA)	52	
Quebec		29	Kuujjuaq A	3	Sept-Îles A	58	
New Brunswick	The state of the s	28	St Stephen (aut)	8	St-Léonard A	10	
Nova Scotia		28	Western Head (aut)	8	Sydney A	25	
Prince Edward Island		26	Charlottetown A	14	East Point (aut)	7	
	Goose A	30	Cartwright	3	Burgeo	76	
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		Brou	Windsor A (Ont.) ughton Island (N.W.T.)	20 1			
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CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES VOLUME 14

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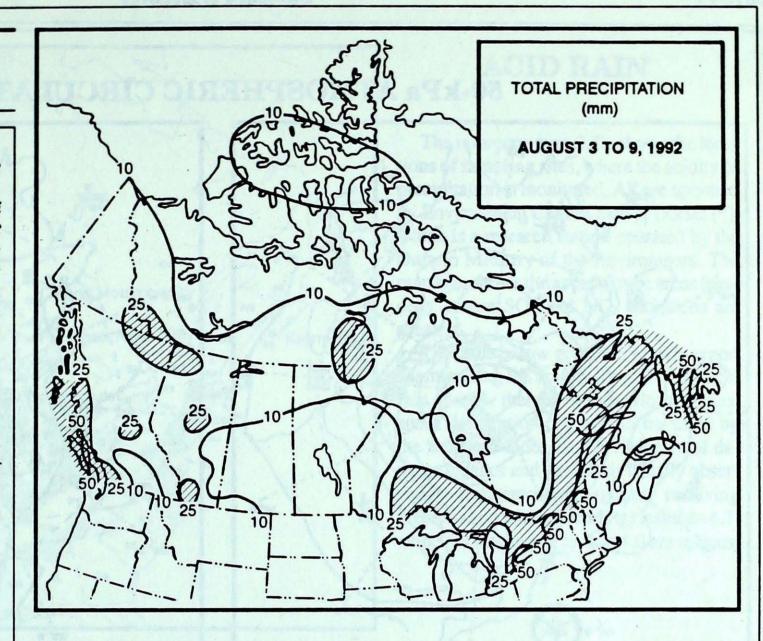
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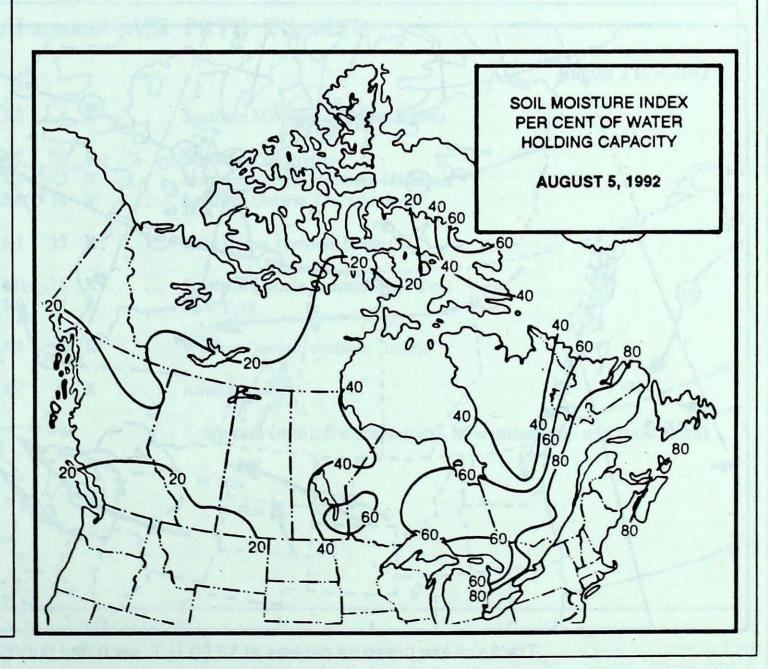
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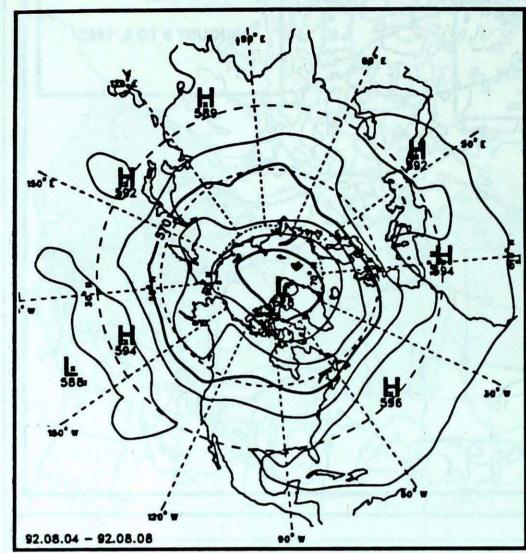
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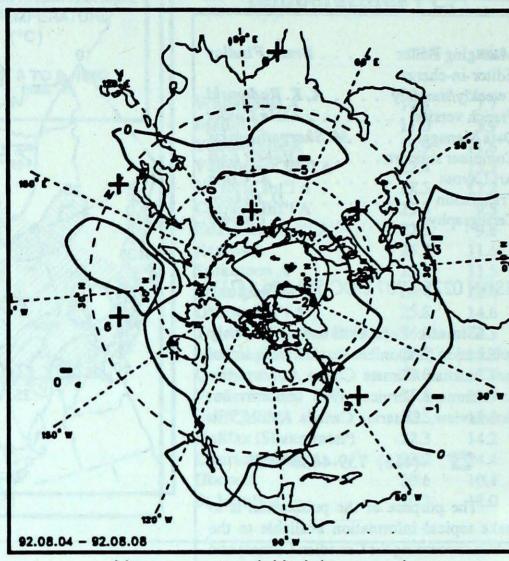




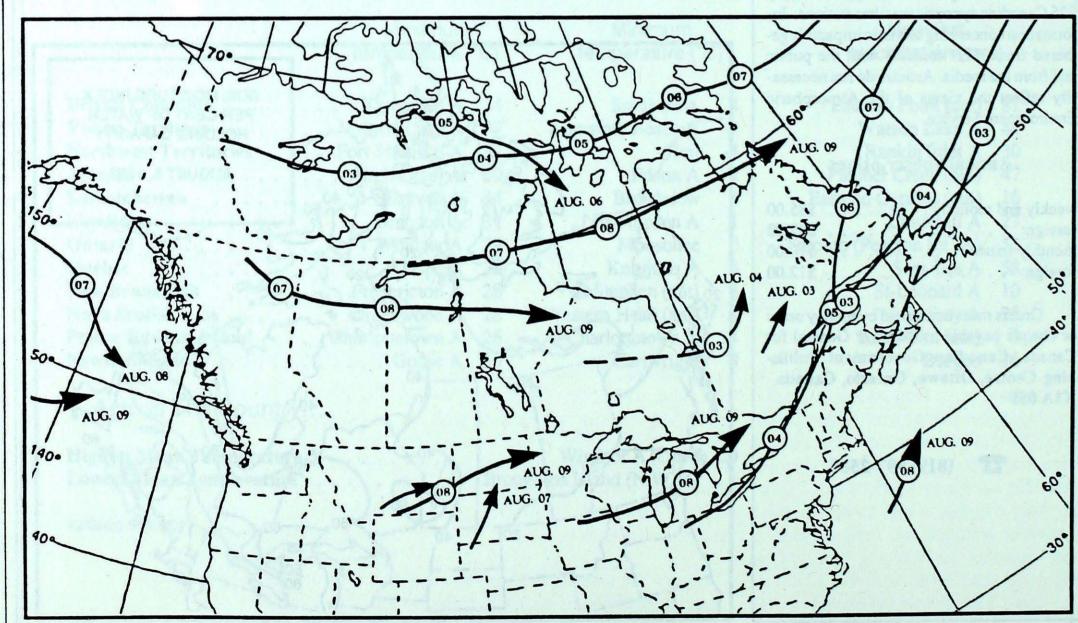
50-kPa ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION



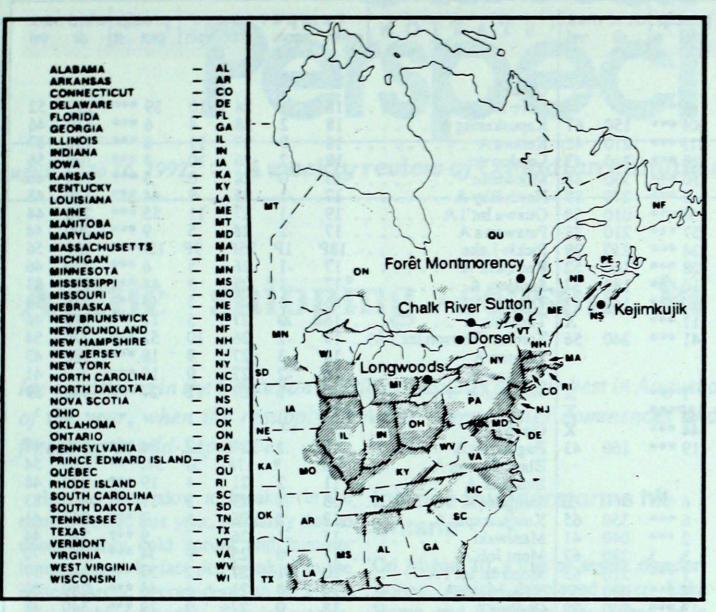
Mean geopotential height 50-kPa level (10 decametre intervals)



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.



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:	amou	un	AIR PATH TO SITE	
						August 2 to 8, 1992
Longwoods	02	3.8	4	R	Southern Michigan, northern Illinois	Egite were the grade
Dorset *	02	4.7	20	R	Michigan, Wisconsin	
	04	4.4	2	R	Northern Ontario, northern Michigan	
	08	3.8	14	R	Southern Ontario, Ohio, Indiana	
Chalk River	02	5.1	23	R	Lake Huron, northern Michigan	
Sutton	03	4.0	18	R	Southern Ontario, western New York	
	04				New York	
Montmorency	07	4.3	6	R	Western Quebec, northern Ontario	
Kejimkujik	04	4.7	6	R	Atlantic Ocean	
					R = rain (mm), S = snow (cm), M = m	ixed rain and snow (mm)

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ort St John A 18	2 29	8	10 ***	330	48	
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	-1P 34P	9P	5P***	010	50	Ottawa Int'l A 19 -1 27 11 55 *** 290 44
ort Hardy A14	0 23	8	57 ***	210	33	Petawawa A 17 -2 28 5 9 *** 290 44
rince George A 16	1 30	7	24 ***	230	39	Pickle Lake 18P 1P 25P 9P 12P*** 230 56
rince Rupert A 14	1 19	10	28 ***	160	52	Red Lake A 17 -1 26 5 6 *** 270 46
mithers A 15	0 30	4	10 ***	180	37	Sudbury A 17 -1 26 9 44 *** 230 33
ancouver Int'l A 17	0 24	11	20 ***	140	37	Thunder Bay A 16 -1 27 5 46 *** 040 59
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