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April 5 to 11, 1993

A weekly review of Canadian climate and water

Vol. 15 No. 15

Spring flooding in Eastern Canada

It has been a cold, snowy winter in eastern Canada, and residents are now paying the price. Luckily, precipitation in Atlantic Canada was minimal this week.

In New Brunswick, ice jams along the Saint John River and its tributaries, flooded low lying areas. Rising water levels have inundated a number of roads and highways in the western part of the province, including the Trans-Canada Highway. One of the hardest hit areas is a 11 km stretch near the town of Perth-Andover, where about 230 residents were forced from their homes by flood waters. If the river continues to rise, more people will have to be evacuated. Officials are monitoring the situation closely, and are thankful that precipitation has been light. The rising water of the Saint John River is still half a metre below the levels seen in 1987, when flooding caused an enormous amount of damage.

Flooding was also reported in southern Quebec. The Achigan, Matane and Chaudière Rivers all overflowed their banks.

Heavy April showers in the Ottawa Valley on April 9 and 10, added to the already high spring runoff, resulting in rising water levels on the Ottawa and Rideau River systems. Ottawa recorded nearly 30 mm of rain on April 10. This fell soon after the melt of their record-deep snow cover, which had accumulated during the snowy months of February and March. Although some riverside homes had to be evacuated, property damage, is expected to be relatively light.

Snowstorms hit Alberta

A spring snowstorm dumped as much as 30 cm of snow between Edmonton and Cold Lake on April 5 and 6, with up to 14 cm of the fluffy stuff falling in Edmonton. Lethbridge received 20 cm of snow. Another disturbance on Good Friday, dumped an additional 10 to 15 centimetres, with Edmonton once again receiving the brunt of the snowfall. Although blowing snow in rural areas resulted in a number of school and road closures, the moisture will prove to be very beneficial in the dry areas of eastern Alberta.

Elsewhere...

It was a relatively pleasant week in the eastern Arctic, with a good deal of sunshine. Generally sunny spring weather continued across the southern Mackenzie District. However, cloudy skies and some light snow were reported over the Easter weekend. In fact, on Easter Sunday, Yellowknife received 5 cm of snow. In the Yukon, the week was rather dull and uneventful. Temperatures were on the mild side, ranging from a high of near 13°C in the south, to a low of -26°C in the north.

It was an unsettled spring week across most of British Columbia, with frequent showers. For the time being, logging has stopped until the bush roads firm and dry up. Some ski resorts have closed for the season. Vancouver Island saw measurable precipitation on six of the seven days this week, decreasing the severity of this past winter's drought. However, the B.C. interior was still dry.

Cooler, unsettled weather gradually covered Saskatchewan and Manitoba this week. Unlike Alberta, most precipitation fell as rain.

For a change, Newfoundland received no precipitation this week. In fact, temperatures averaged close to normal.

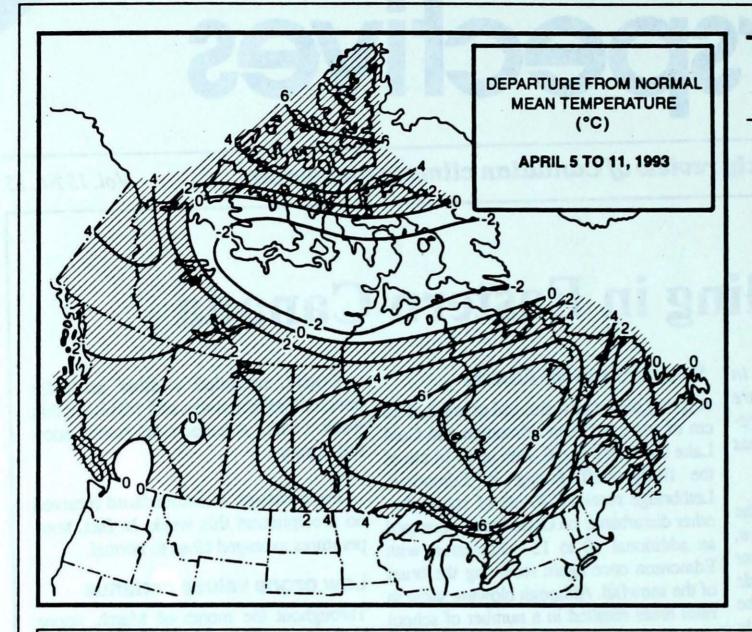
Low ozone values continue

Throughout the month of March, ozone values from the Canadian Ozone Monitoring Network remained persistently low. This week, a new record-low measurement was reported for Toronto. Low ozone levels result in unusually high levels of ultra violet radiation or UV. The UV under sunny skies was more typical of mid-May, increasing the risk of sunburn. This week's ozone values are: Toronto, 24% below normal; Edmonton, 22% below normal; Goose Bay, 14% below normal; Churchill 22% below normal; Resolute Bay 25% below normal.

Scientists do not solely attribute low ozone levels to industrial chemicals, such as chlorofluorocarbons. Natural causes, such as volcanic debris and weather patterns are also a contributing factor.

A Look Ahead...

For the week of April 19, near to belownormal temperatures are expected for Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic region. Elsewhere, near to above-normal temperatures are likely west of Ontario. Wet weather will occur over southern Ontario, southwestern Quebec and the Maritimes.



Weekly normal temperatures (°C)

	Day	
	max.	min.
Whitehorse A	4.1	-6.1
Iqaluit A	-11.5	-21.1
Yellowknife A	4.2	-16.1
Vancouver Int'l A	12.3	4.2
Victoria Int'l A	12.5	3.3
Calgary Int'l A	8.9	-3.5
Edmonton Int'l A	7.5	4.2
Regina A	7.3	-3.6
Saskatoon A	6.8	-3.6
Winnipeg Int'l A	6.2	4.2
Ottawa Int'l A	7.3	-2.3
Toronto (Pearson Int'l A)	8.4	-1.5
Montréal Int'l A	7.1	-1.6
Québec A	5.0	-3.7
Fredericton A	6.9	-2.5
Saint John A	6.0	-2.6
Halifax (Shearwater)	6.6	-0.8
Charlottetown A	4.5	-2.6
Goose A	1.0	-7.6
St John's A	4.0	-2.6

Weekly temperature and precipitation extremes

	Maximum		Minimum		Heaviest	Heaviest		
	temperature (°	C)	temperature (°	C)	precipitation (mn	n)		
			a spire point mans		time viceoty columns of at			
British Columbia	Kamloops A	19	Dease Lake	-8	Port Alberni A	82		
Yukon Territory		9	Komakuk Beach A	-24	Whitehorse A	1		
Northwest Territories	Fort Smith A	8	Hall Beach A	-34	Fort Smith A	10		
Alberta	Lethbridge A	17	High Level A	-9	Lac La Biche (aut)	52		
Saskatchewan		14	Uranium City A	-11	Meadow Lake A	17		
	Prince Albert A	14						
Manitoba		15	Churchill A	-23	Lynn Lake A	5.		
Ontario	Port Weller (aut)	19	Lansdowne House	-13	Ottawa Int'l A	30		
	Windsor A	19						
Quebec		17	Inukjuak A	-22	Chibougamau Chapais a	32		
New Brunswick	Fredericton A	17	Moncton A	-9	St Stephen (aut)	15		
Nova Scotia	Truro	17	Amherst (aut)	-7	Yarmouth A	1		
Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown A	14	Charlottetown A	-9	East Point (aut)	2		
Newfoundland	Goose A	17	Churchill Falls A	-18	Wabush Lake A	12		
					NOTE SPECIAL CONTRACT SECOND			
Across The Country	y		was annual by amount					
	(a) over siderecom		RIEST TOVERSON OF THE PARTY					
Highest Mean Temperatur	re		Lytton (B.C.)	10	to parimumace our name.			
Lowest Mean Temperatur	e	Cami	bridge Bay A (N.W.T.)	-26				
93/04/05-93/04/11								

CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES VOLUME 15

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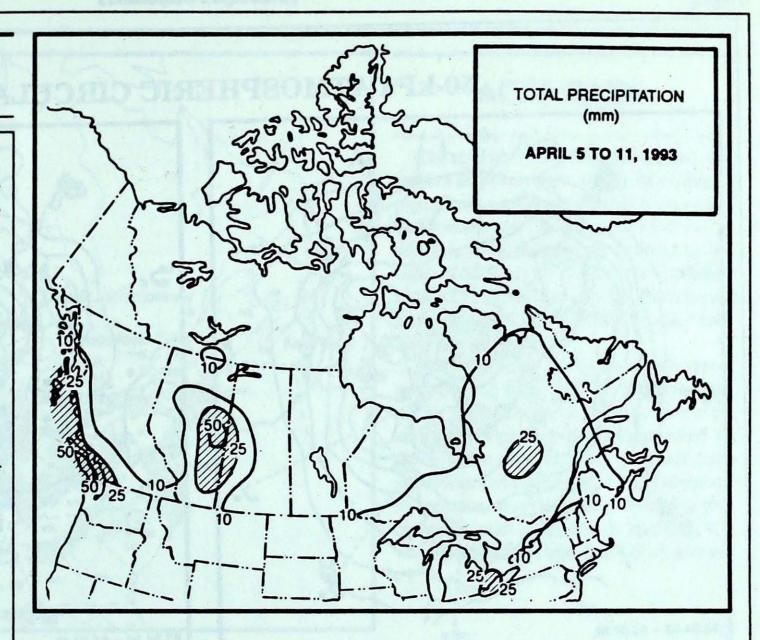
The purpose of the publication is to make topical information available to the public concerning the Canadian Climate and its socio-economic impact.

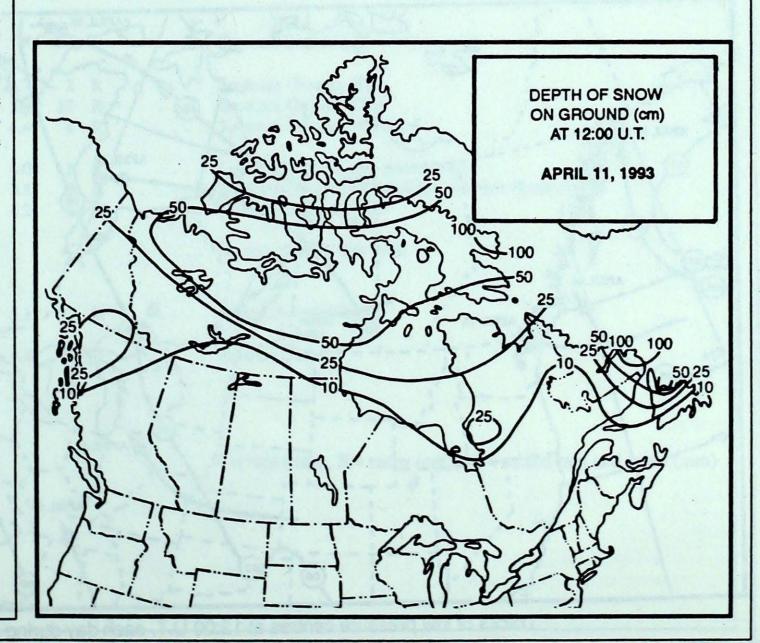
The data in this publication are based on unverified reports from approximately 225 Canadian synoptic weather stations. Information concerning climatic impacts is gathered from AES contacts with the public and from the media. Articles do not necessarily reflect the views of the Atmospheric Environment Service.

Annual Subscriptions and changes:

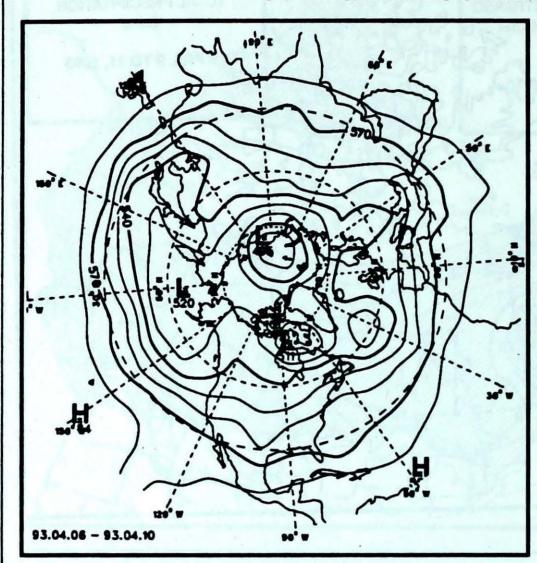
Albert Wright (416) 739-4446



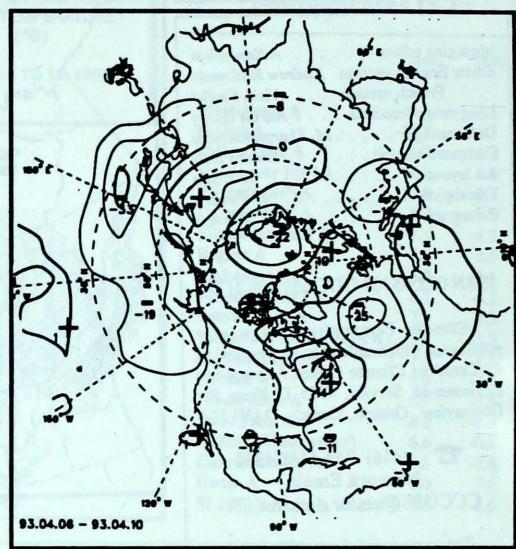




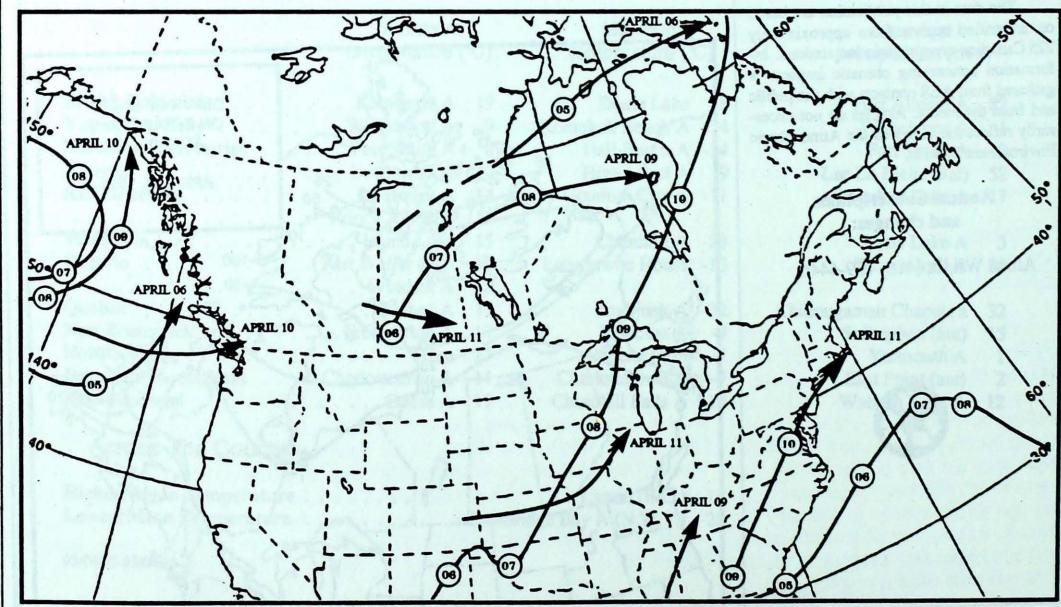
50-kPa ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION



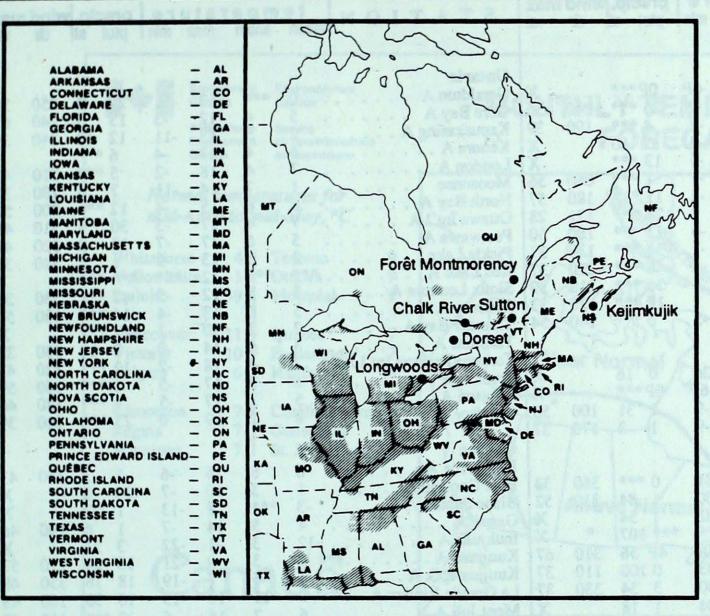
Mean geopotential height 50-kPa level (10 decametre intervals)



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

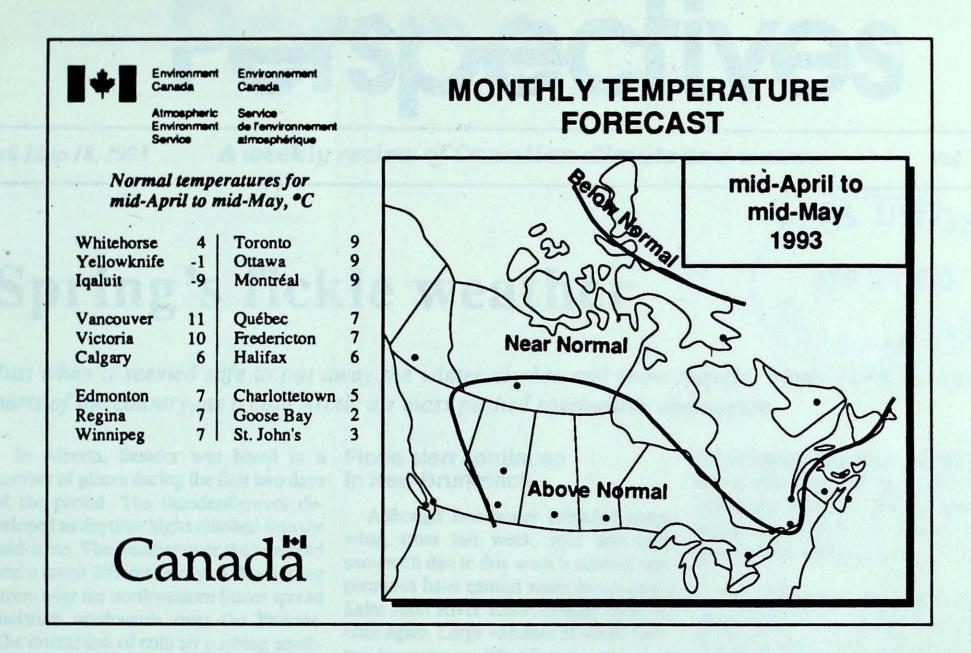
The reference map (left) shows the locations of sampling sites, where the acidity of precipitation is monitored. All are operated by Environment Canada except Dorset (*), which is a research station operated by the Ontario Ministry of Environment and Energy. The map also shows the approximate areas (shaded), 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 :	amo	unt	A CHILDREN	AIR PATH TO SITE
						April 4 to 10, 1993
Longwoods					A tO'S Salv	Data not available this week
Dorset * Chalk River	08 09 10	3.7 3.9 4.4 4.0	17	R	A manufactured by the second s	Lake Ontario, western Pennsylvania
3- TI	09 10	3.8 4.2	3 8		None South	Southern Ontario, eastern Ohio, western Pennsylvania Southern Ontario, Ohio
Sutton						No precipitation this week
Montmorency	10	5.1	32	R	Prince School	Maine, Atlantic Ocean
Kejimkujik	10	4.4	2	R	Meridian Meridian Carrengle	Atlantic Ocean

R = rain (mm), S = snow (cm), M = mixed rain and snow (mm)

STATION mean	nperation max	min	precip. v	QL.	vel	STATION temperature precip. wind n
British Columbia	\$50-EP					Ontario
Blue River A 6P	2P 14P	-6P	0P***		v	
		100	Particular Control of the Control of	140	4	Octation A
Comox A 8	1 13	2	26 ***	140	56	
Cranbrook A 6	1 15	-2	4 ***	190	39	
Fort Nelson A 2	3 13	4	3 10		X	Kenora A 4 4 12 -4 6 ***
Fort St John A 1	-1 10	-5	13 ***		X	London A 7 4 18 -2 5 *** 310
Camloops A 8	0 19	-1	1 ***	080	56	Moosonee 1 7 14 -11 7 3 280
Penticton A 8	0 14	-2	11 ***	180	57	
Port Hardy A 7	1 12	3	24 ***	121	28	Ottawa Int'l A 7 4 17 -3 30 3 310
Prince George A 4	1 13	-5	11 ***	180	50	
rince Rupert A 6	1 13	-1	36 ***	130	37	
	1 12	-5	6 ***		-	
Smithers A 4			The second second second second	210	37	
Vancouver Int'l A 9	1 14	3	36 ***	210	39	
Victoria Int'l A 8	0 15	2	17 ***	120	33	
Williams Lake A 4	0 11	-5	6 ***	140	54	Thunder Bay A 2 2 10 -7 17 ***
						Timmins A 3 6 14 -9 8 10 330
rukon Territory						Toronto(Pearson Int'l A) . 7 4 18 -2 12 *** 320
Komakuk Beach A17	4 -12	-24	0 16		v	
Caclin (aut)	***P 8P	-6P	0P***		â	
				100	100	
Watson Lake A 1	3 7	-9	1 31	100	50	Windsor A 8 2 19 0 25 *** 100
Whitehorse A 2	3 9	-9	1 3	170	37	
						Québec
Northwest Territories					1	Bagotville A 6 6 16 -6 5 3 150
Alert26	2 -20	-31	0 ***	360	33	Baie Comeau A 1 3 10 -7 24 8
Baker Lake A24	-3 -17		1 84	310	52	Blanc Sablon A3 *** 8 -13 1 27
	-1 -19	-32	1 54	510	X	
Cambridge Bay A26 Cape Dyer A ***	*** ***	+++			Ŷ	
			10.	2.0	^	Inukjuak A12 3 -1 -22 3 31
	-1P -12P	-30P	4P 56	310	67	Kuujjuaq A8 3 9 -21 13 24 270
oppenimie A	4 -11	-33		110	37	
Coral Harbour A22	-3 -15	-30	3 34	330	37	La Grande Rivière A 0 11 11 -15 10 30 180
Eureka22	10 -13	-34	1 18		X	Mont Joli A 6 7 16 -6 9 *** 150
Fort Smith A2	4 8	-11	10 4		x	Montréal Int'l A 7 4 16 -4 18 *** 160
Hall Beach A25	-2 -16	-34	4 59	290	44	
		and the second second		250	100 May 1 V/10	
nuvik A13P	5P -2P	-23P	4	220	X	
qaluit A20	4 -7	-29	4 24	330	69	
Mould Bay A22	5 -16	-29	1 16		X	Sept-Îles A 1 3 8 -6 22 4 080
Norman Wells A7	4 4	-16	1 12		X	Sherbrooke A 5 5 15 -9 3 5 140
Resolute A21	5 -13	-28	1 16	020	59	
Yellowknife A	3 1	-16	6 18	A SOF	X	
Olowald A	100	. 10	0 10			New Brunswick
Alberta						Fredericton A 6 4 17 -8 1 *** 200
	1 11	4	3 ***	320	65	
Calgary Int'l A 4	1 11	4	The second second second		1000	
Cold Lake A 2	0 6	-3	34 3	020	37	Moncton A 5 3 15 -9 1 ***
Edmonton Namao A 2	-1 9	-6	34 4	320	41	Saint John A 4 3 14 -7 6 *** 100
Fort McMurray A 0	0 8	4	14 ***		X	St Leonard A 5 *** 14 -6 15 8 160
Grande Prairie A 3	2 13	-3	1 ***	290	39	
High Level A 0	1 12	-9	7 3	340	32	Nova Scotia
ethbridge A	1 17	-5	24 ***	260	72	Greenwood A 6 3 17 -6 1 *** 150
ethbridge A 6	1 15	-2	26 ***	280	63	Shearwater A 4 1 14 -3 1 *** 110
Medicine Hat A 6			10 +++	200	03	
Peace River A 2	1 12	-5	10 ***		X	Sydney A
						Yarmouth A 6 3 16 -4 1 *** 140
Saskatchewan						
Cree Lake1	3 5	-6	8 4	070	44	Prince Edward Island
stevan A 5		-6	6 ***	140	63	
a Ronge A 2		-2	5 ***	260	41	East Point (auto) 1P ***P 10P -6P 2P***
Pagina A	2 13		6 ***	140	63	Lauri Out (auto) II I IVI -VI ZI
Regina A 4		-5 -5 -5			100	Nonfoundland
Saskatoon A 3	1 12	-5	13 ***	120	46	
Swift Current A 3	1 13		4 ***	240	69	Cartwright2 2 12 -17 1 150 210
Yorkton A 3	3 12	4	7 4	140	48	Churchill Falls A1P 8P 12P -18P 2P*** 230
						Gander Int'l A 2 2 13 -6 1 *** 330
Manitoba					14	Goose A 2 5 17 -13 1 10 230
Brandon A 3	3 12	-3	1 ***	150	61	Stephenville A 1 0 10 -8 1 9 120
		-23				St John's A 0 0 12 -8 1 3 280
Churchill A11			5 0	010		St Lawrence
Lynn Lake A1	4 9	-10	3 8	150	X	
The Pas A 3	6, 12	-6	1 ***	150	56	Wabush Lake A 1 10 12 -13 12 6 180
Thompson A1	6° 14	-13	1 ***	170	33	
Winnipeg Int'l A 4	3 13	-6	1 ***	020	41	93/04/05-93/04/11
		1 1	tot = wed	khy pro	cinita	tion total in mm — Annotations —
mean = mean weekly temperatur						
nax = maximum weekly temper	ature, "C	8			VIESS	
nin = minimum weekly tempera						wind, deg. from north. P = less than 7 days of data



Did you know that a single driver in a car produces up to six times as much carbon dioxide as a rider on public transit? Be an environmental citizen! Use car pools, take the bus, ride a bike, or walk.

An environmental citizenship message from Environment Canada

