# Climatic Environnement Perspectives

July 19 to 25,1993

A weekly review of Canadian climate and water

# And the cool, wet weather continues...

While residents of Ontario and Quebec have enjoyed a relatively pleasant summer thus far, the Prairies have been getting drenched with rain; but then, the island of Newfoundland has not fared much better.

As in previous weeks, showers and thunderstorms developed almost every day over many parts of the Canadian prairies. The intensity of the storms has varied from gentle showers to storms, with gusty winds and hail. Funnel clouds were sighted in central Alberta on the 21st and in southern and central Saskatchewan on the 22nd. A small tornado touched down near Medicine Hat on the 24th.

Rainfall amounts, ranging between 20 to 50 millimetres, were commonplace in Alberta, especially near the foothills. Regina got over 58 mm of rain on the 22nd, alone, causing flooding in the city.

During the weekend, a low pressure disturbance from the U.S. spread heavy rain northwards into southeastern Manitoba, dumping between 40 and 200 millimetres of rain. The greatest rainfall totals were in the Winnipeg area, where basements and roadways were flooded. Many fields were covered with water, and it is believed that crop damage is extensive. Although the Red and Assiniboine Rivers swelled, there was no flooding.

Damp and cloudy weather continues to plague Newfoundland, with low pressure disturbances slowing down or stalling over the region. Along the east coast, the lack of sunshine and persistent cool northerly winds have resulted in a number of

new low maximum temperature records being set. Some days temperatures struggled to reach 10°C. In addition, a few stations are on track to setting new low monthly sunshine records.

The Maritimes were mainly cloudy and cool, particularly on Sunday, when Charlottetown reported a maximum temperature of only 13.5°C, breaking the old record of 15°C set way back in 1883. Showers, sometimes accompanied by thunder, were reported almost everyday, giving varying amounts of precipitation.

#### Record rainfall for Victoria

A small but intense disturbance drifted over southern Vancouver Island on July 20, dumping copious amounts of rain on the greater Victoria area during the early morning hours. In just five hours, 44 mm of rain was recorded. In fact, the eight-hour total of 50.0 mm, broke Victoria's monthly precipitation record for July, as well as the 24-hour precipitation record. The previous monthly record was 49.8 mm set in 1966. The previous 24-hour record was 20.3 mm set in 1982. As the ground was fairly dry, only local flooding was reported; but one thing for certain, the lawns are now nice and green. Elsewhere in the province, the weather continues to be unsettled.

#### Elsewhere...

In Ontario, the month of July continues to be relatively dry across most of the province except in the northwest - a far cry from last year's summer. However, heavy rain fell in the Toronto region on July 19, causing creeks and rivers to overflow and some

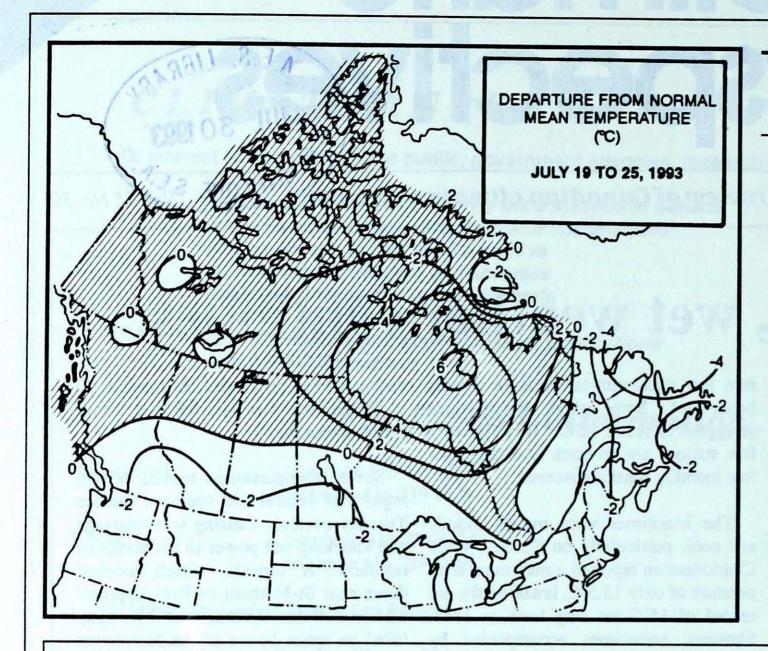
underpasses to be flooded. As much as 40 to 50 millimetres of rain fell in a 6-hour period across the city.

Severe thunderstorms rocked several regions of central and southern Quebec Tuesday evening, causing wind damage and knocking out power to thousands of residents. A tornado, which touched down near St-Mathieu-du Parc, approximately 150 km northeast of Montreal, lifted an entire house off its foundation and moved it a few feet into the backyard. In the Lac St-Jean region, thunderstorms dumped 55 mm of rain. Hail was reported in Montreal.

The weather in the Yukon and Mackenzie district was rather uneventful, with varying amounts of cloud. Scattered showers and thundershowers developed during the afternoons, while later in the week a disturbance brought some rain to the northern regions. Extensive fog developed along the Arctic coast. Baffin Island had varying amounts of sun and cloud, with maximums reaching the teens except in Iqaluit, where a persistent southeasterly flow kept temperatures much cooler.

#### A Look Ahead...

For the week of August 2, near normal temperatures are expected for most of the country. Above-normal values are likely across the Northwest Territories. Precipitation is expected across British Columbia, Alberta, the Mackenzie district of the N.W.T. and the Atlantic region.



# Weekly normal temperatures (°C)

	max.	min.
Whitehorse A	19.4	7.9
Iqaluit A	12.7	4.6
Yellowknife A	20.6	12.2
Vancouver Int'l A	22.3	12.9
Victoria Int'l A	22.1	11.0
Calgary Int'l A	23.9	9.6
Edmonton Int'l A	22.5	9.0
Regina A	26.8	12.1
Saskatoon A	26.0	11.9
Winnipeg Int'l A	26.5	
Ottawa Int'l A		13.8
	26.6	15.5
Toronto (Pearson Int'l A)		15.2
Montréal Int'l A	26.8	16.2
Québec A	25.4	13.6
Fredericton A	26.2	13.3
Saint John A	22.6	11.9
Halifax (Shearwater)	21.9	13.4
Charlottetown A	23.1	14.0
Goose A	21.4	10.3
St John's A	20.0	10.8

#### Weekly temperature and precipitation extremes

	Maximum		Minimum		Heaviest		
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British Columbia	Lytton	29	Revelstoke A	0	Victoria Int'l A	52	
Yukon Territory		23	Teslin (aut)	5	Watson Lake A	21	
Northwest Territories		27	Cape Hooper	-1	Rankin Inlet A		
Alberta		28	Banff (aut)	4	Whitecourt A	65	
Saskatchewan		29	Elbow A	4	Regina A	61	
Manitoba		29	Churchill A	5	Winnipeg Int'l A		
Ontario		30	Geraldton A	6	Thunder Bay A		
		30	The face of the second second second		enderald replacement care alt	Ewell	
Quebec		29	Border	2	Sept-iles A	50	
New Brunswick		25	Saint John A	6	Miscou Island (aut)	47	
Nova Scotia		26	Greenwood A	6	Truro	77	
Prince Edward Island		23	Charlottetown A	8	East Point (aut)	23	
	Gander Int'l A	24	Cartwright	2	Cartwright	57	
Across The Country.	For me						
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Lowest Mean Temperature			Resolute A (N.W.T.)	5			
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# CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES VOLUME 15

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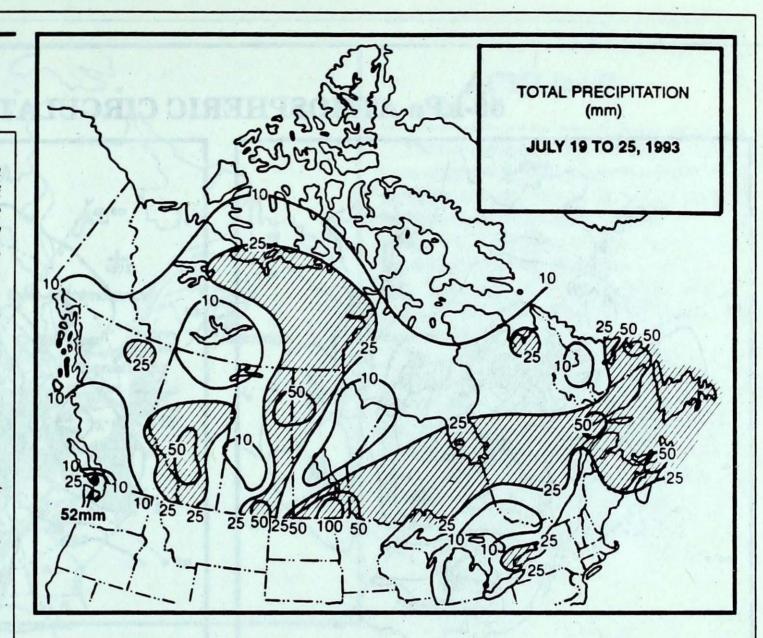
The purpose of the publication is to make topical information available to the public concerning the Canadian Climate and its socio-economic impact.

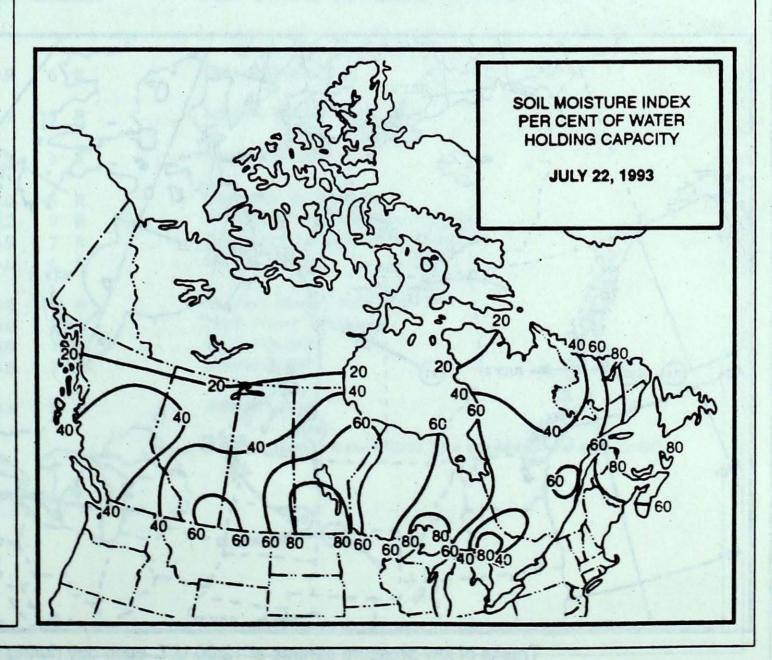
The data in this publication are based on unverified reports from approximately 225 Canadian synoptic weather stations. Information concerning climatic impacts is gathered from AES contacts with the public and from the media. Articles do not necessarily reflect the views of the Atmospheric Environment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

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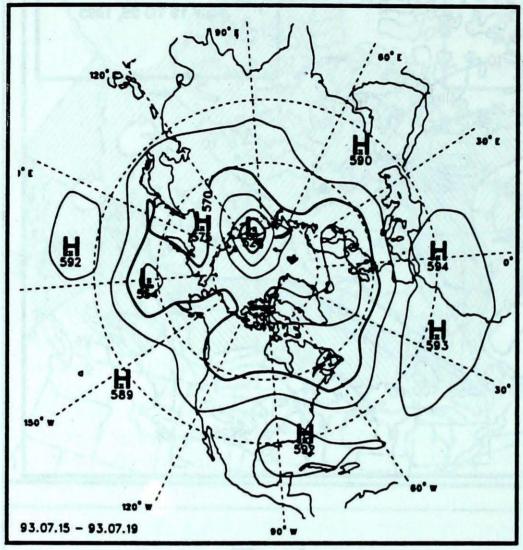
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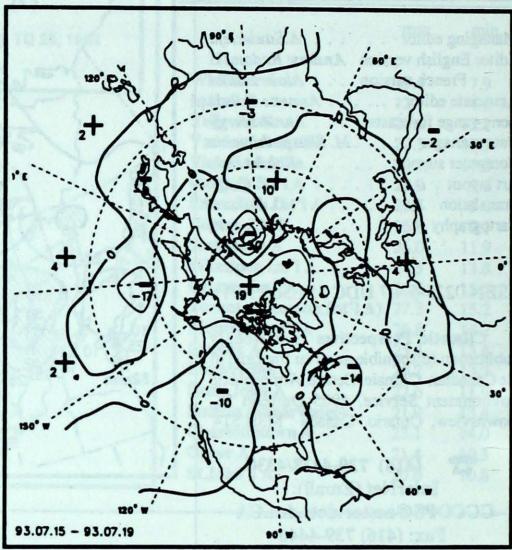




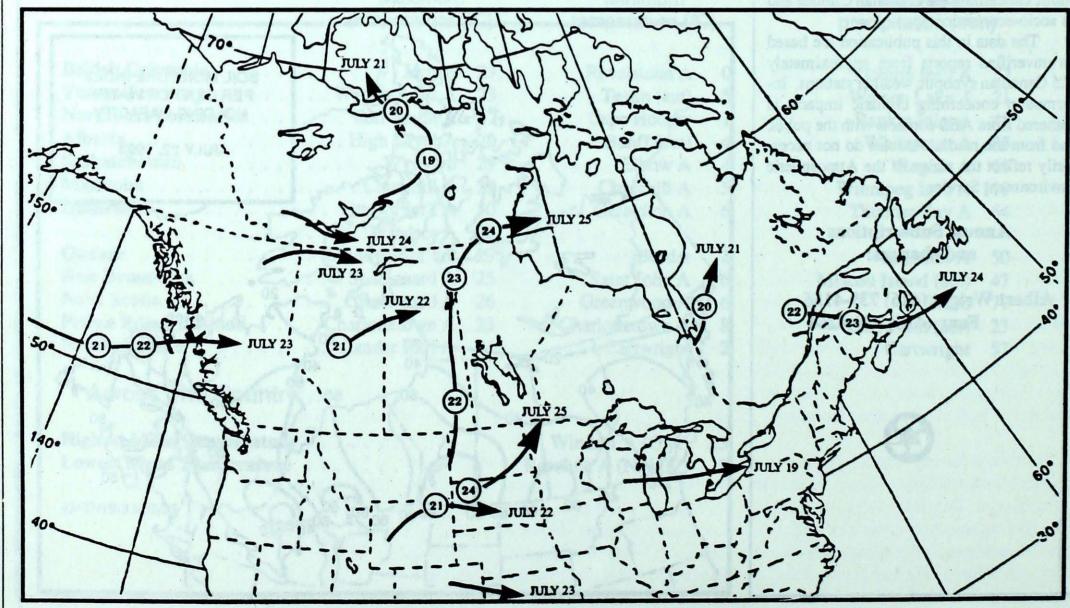
### 50-kPa ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION



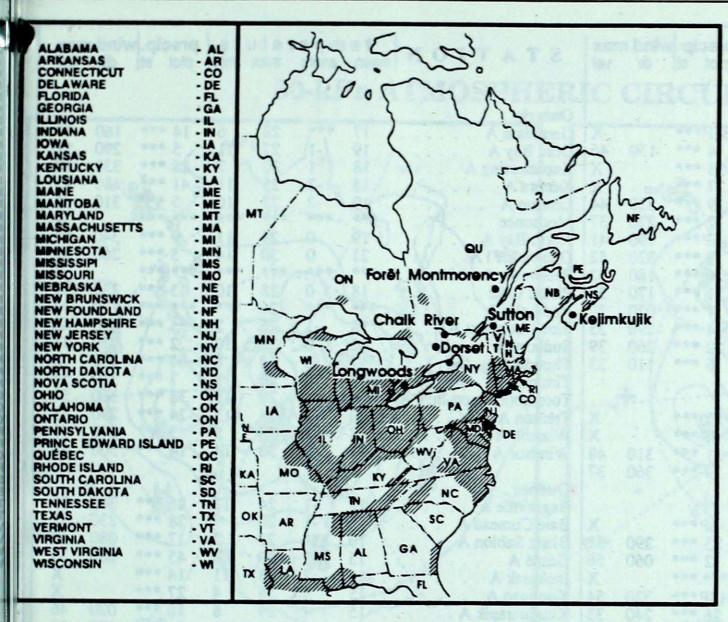
Mean geopotential height 50-kPa level (10 decametre intervals)



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 Environment and Energy. The map also shows the approximate areas (shaded), where SO2 and NOx emissions are greatest.

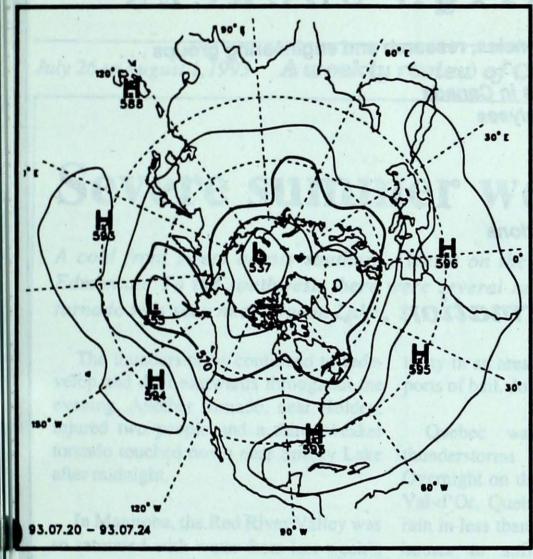
The table below gives the weekly report summarizing the acidity (or pH) of the acid rain or snow that fell at the collection sites, and a description of the path travelled by the moisture laden air. Environmental damage to lakes and streams is usually observed in sensitive areas regularly receiving precipitation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

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Chalk River	21	4.9	3	R	Northern Ontario	A Sink on A sink
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Montmorency	20 21 22 23	4.6 5.0 4.9 4.9	3	R R R	Southern Quebec, New York Northwestern Quebec Central Quebec Central Quebec	A 100 M E
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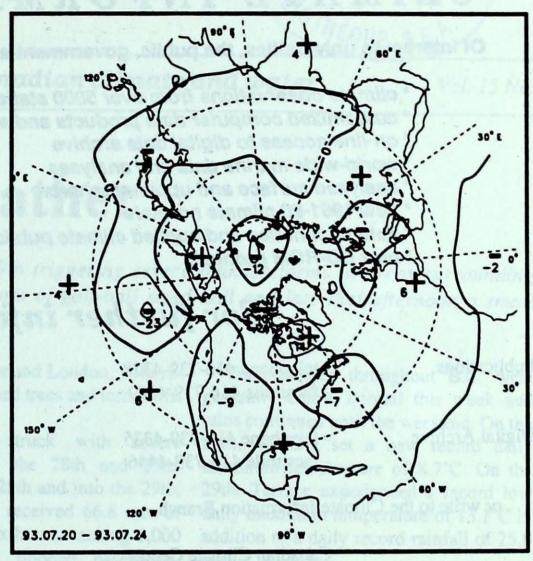
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ort St John A	. 16	0	23	7	19 ***	330	44	London A
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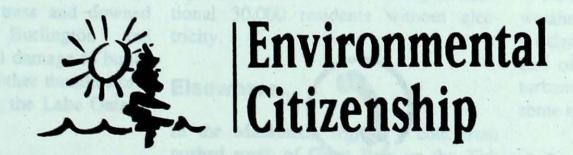
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Mean geopotential height 50-kPa level (10 decametre intervals)



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



Canada's wetlands are disappearing. Swamps, marshes and ponds provide homes for wildlife. They also break down pollutants and purify water. It's important to preserve this valuable resource.

An environmental citizenship message from Environment Canada.

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