

Climatic Perspectives

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF CANADIAN CLIMATE

Canadian Climate Centre

AUGUST 24, 1984

(Aussi disponible en français)

VOL. 6 NO. 33

FOR THE PERIOD AUGUST 14 TO 20, 1984



HIGH PRAIRIE

Torrential rains and large hail damage cars and destroy crops

TORONTO

Tornado leaves a swath of destruction in the Northwest suburbs

PRINCE ALBERT

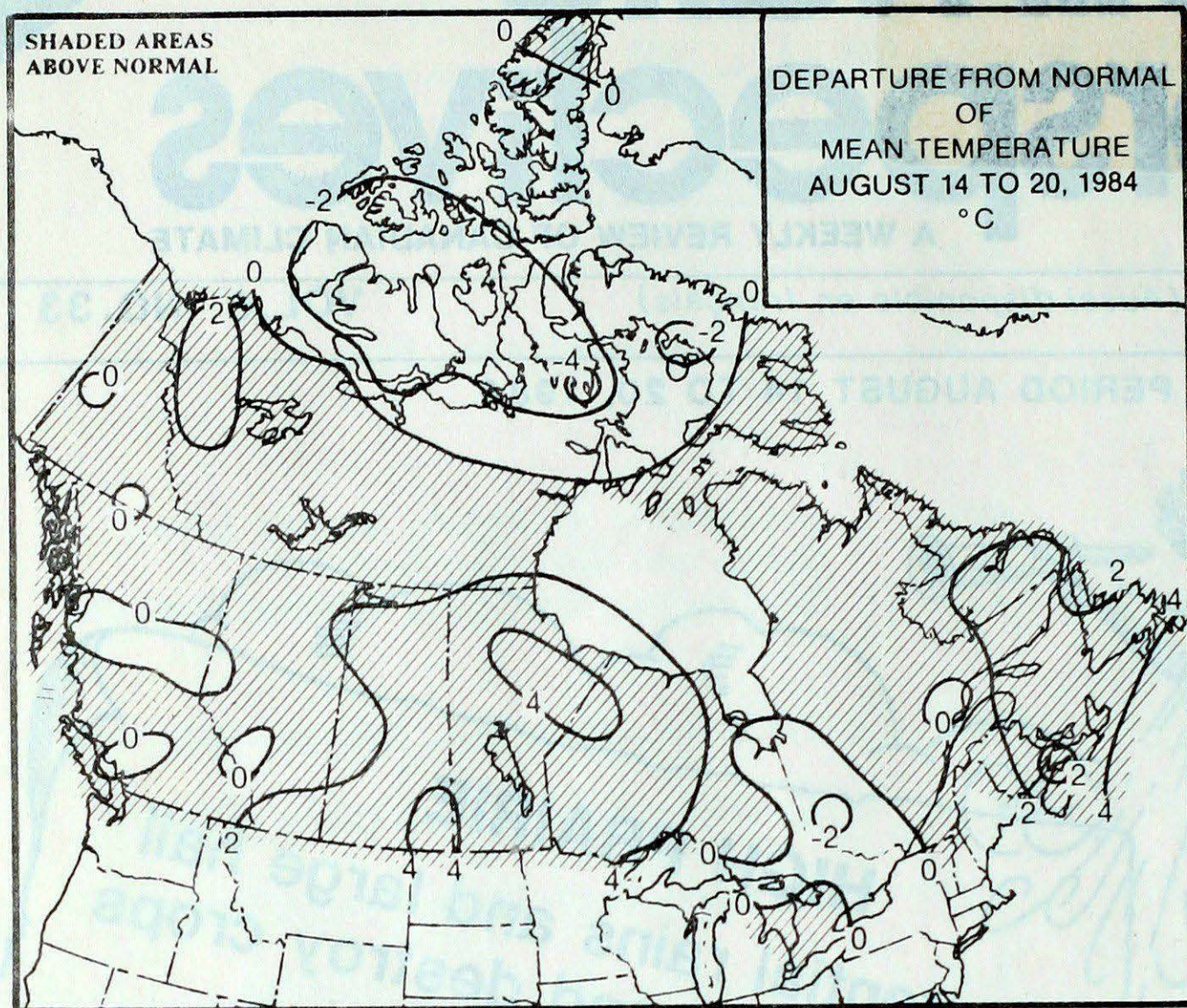
High winds damage buildings, small aircraft and down power lines

LONDON

Golf ball size hail damage cars and accumulates to a depth of 5 to 10 centimetres

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NOTE: The data shown in this publication are based on unverified reports from approximately 225 Canadian synoptic stations.

ACROSS THE COUNTRY...Yukon and Northwest Territories

The Yukon and the Northwest Territories experienced near to above normal temperatures under mostly sunny skies. Temperatures in the Arctic ranged between 2 to 3 degrees below normal. Precipitation was generally light, with the exception of eastern portions of the Keewatin District where precipitation totals for the week were more the 40 mm.

British Columbia

Once again the south enjoyed a pleasant week with slightly above normal temperatures. Sunshine was plentiful, even though scattered afternoon showers and thundershowers produced locally heavy downpours. On the other hand, conditions through the central portion of the province and north Vancouver Island were unsettled and cool. Lightning started several new fires, but the forest fire situation was considered under control.

Prairies

Warm sunny weather predominated but with increased shower activity towards the weekend. Heavy amounts of precipitation fell across the central and northern districts, helping the forest fire situation. In the south, widely scattered showers did little to improve the drought. On August 17, a severe thunderstorm hit the community of High Prairie in the Peace River District. In a 30-minute period 100 mm of rain fell, accompanied by walnut-sized hail and strong winds; cars were damaged and many crops were totally destroyed. Prince Albert experienced a heavy thunderstorm on the evening of August 19. Wind gusts reached 164 km/h, causing structural damage to many buildings and power-outages caused by downed hydro wires. Many small planes were overturned and damaged at the airport. Harvesting operations have commenced.

WEEKLY TEMPERATURES EXTREMES (°C)

	<u>MAXIMUM</u>	<u>MINIMUM</u>
YUKON TERRITORY	26.6 Mayo	-3.8 Burwash
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	28.6 Norman Wells	-3.6 Resolute
BRITISH COLUMBIA	33.4 Lytton	-1.0 Puntzi Mountain
ALBERTA	33.9 Coronation	1.7 Banff
SASKATCHEWAN	36.4 Yorkton	2.7 Collins Bay
MANITOBA	33.4 Brandon	4.5 Lynn Lake
ONTARIO	33.6 Pickle Lake	0.0 Moosonee
QUÉBEC	30.4 Kuujjuarapik	0.7 Matagami
NEW BRUNSWICK	30.3 Chatham	4.9 St. Stephen
NOVA SCOTIA	29.9 Greenwood	8.4 Greenwood
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	28.7 Summerside	14.0 Charlottetown
NEWFOUNDLAND	33.1 Goose	1.7 Wabush Lake

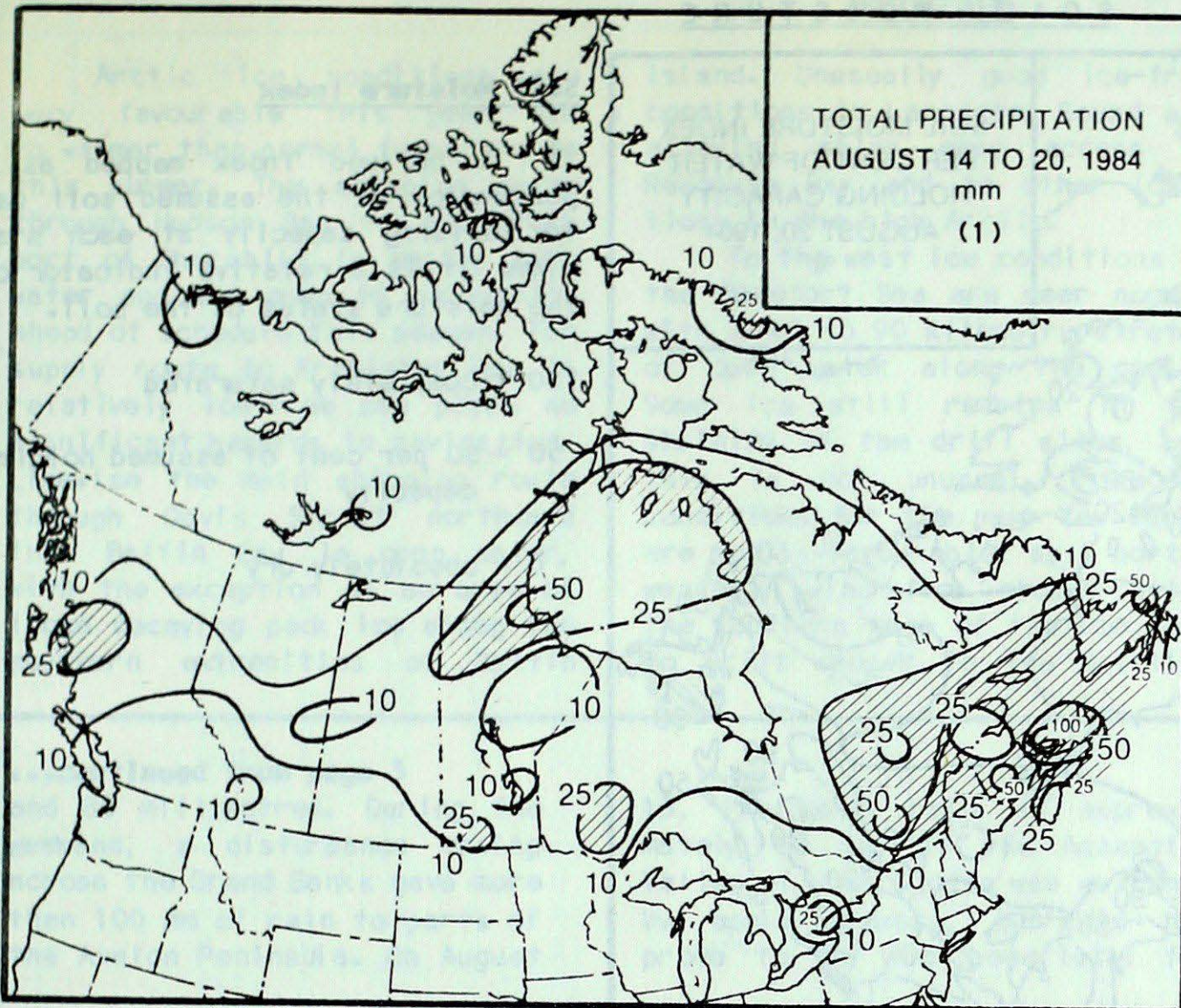
ACROSS THE NATION

Warmest mean temperature	22.2	Windsor, Ont
Coollest mean temperature	-0.5	Mould Bay, NWT

Ontario

The warm and humid weather that prevailed since the beginning of

TOTAL PRECIPITATION
AUGUST 14 TO 20, 1984
mm
(1)



August continued until the weekend when a cooler and drier airmass finally pushed southward. Scattered showers and thundershowers deposited generally 15 to 25 millimetres of rain. On August 14, severe thunderstorms developed in the late afternoon and lashed Toronto and the Niagara Peninsula fruit belt with locally high winds and torrential downpours. Hail and strong winds damaged many fruit trees near Beamsville. A tornado touched down in the northwest portion of the Toronto suburbs, causing widespread damage. The roofs of several homes were literally lifted off. The walls and more than half the roof of a 27,000 square metre factory caved in, and the roofs and contents of two large department store warehouses were heavily damaged. Total damage was estimated at approximately \$20 million. A violent thunderstorm in London in the late afternoon of August 18, damaged cars with golf ball size hail which accumulated to a depth of 5 to 10 centimetres on the ground.

Quebec

The week began sunny and very warm, but it turned sharply cooler around mid-week, especially in the north. Many northern communities established new daily maximum temperature records. The mercury at Kuujuaq on August 15 climbed to 30°, exceeding the previous monthly record high of 28.3° set in 1959; the very next day the temperature was 2° below the previous low maximum temperature record for the date of 8° set in 1976. Precipitation amounts were variable, ranging between 15 and 35 millimetres, mainly in the form of showers. Heavier amounts fell on the Laurentides region, Ste. Agathe recorded a weekly rainfall of almost 71 mm. The "Transat-Tag" sail boat race got off to a sunny start from Québec City with a favourable southwesterly breeze.

Atlantic Provinces

It was very warm and humid until the weekend. Daytime temperatures hovered in the mid to high twenties. The temperature at Goose Bay reached 33° on August 15. Precipitation amounts ranged between 20

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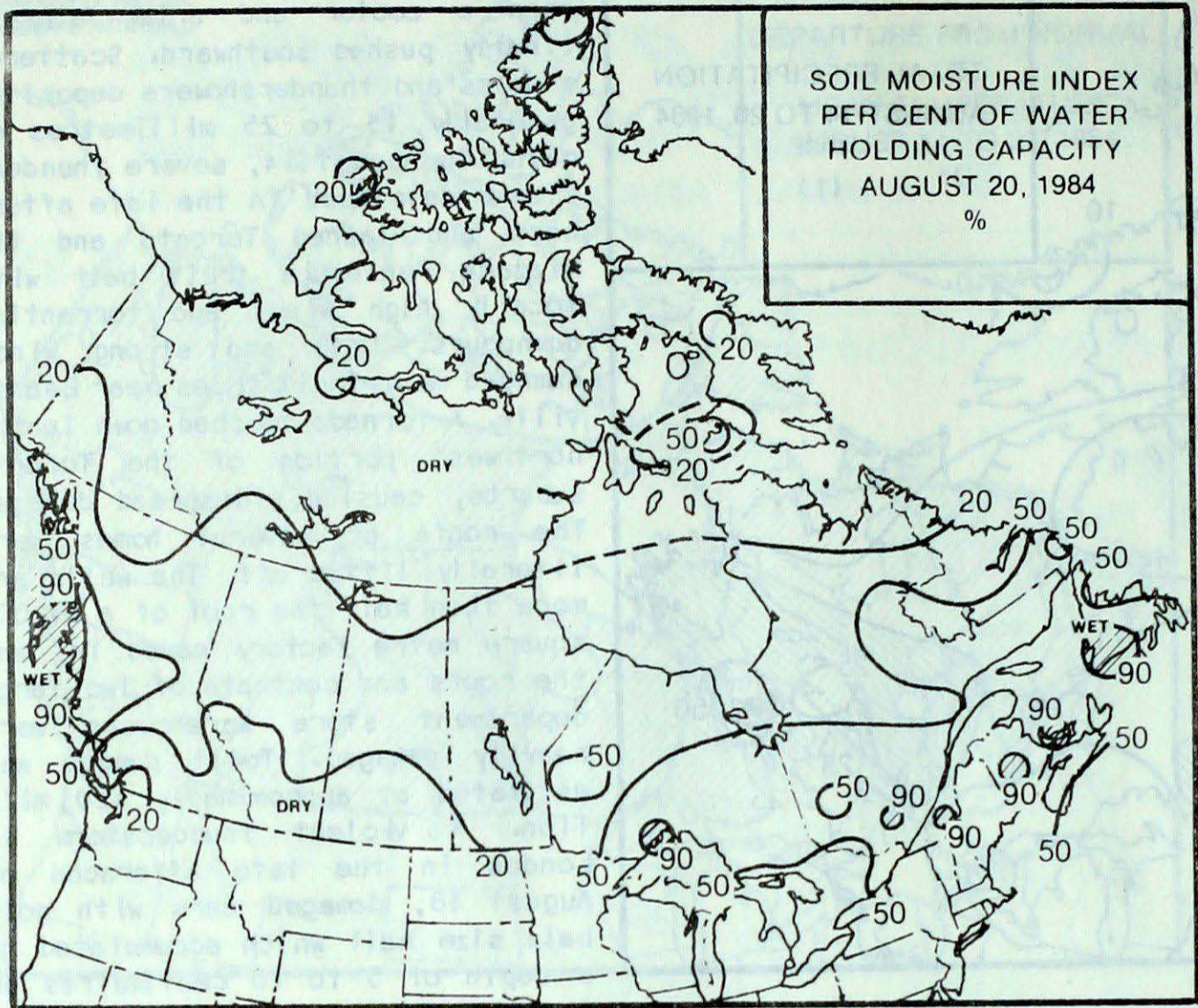
HEAVIEST WEEKLY PRECIPITATION (mm) (1)

YUKON	12.7	Shingle Point
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	47.1	Rankin Inlet
BRITISH COLUMBIA	38.8	McInnes Island
ALBERTA	18.4	Peace River
SASKATCHEWAN	48.8	North Battleford
MANITOBA	55.7	Churchill
ONTARIO	36.8	Atikokan
QUEBEC	70.7	Ste. Agathe des Monts
NEW BRUNSWICK	61.8	Fredericton
NOVA SCOTIA	90.0	Eddy Point
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	112.4	Summerside
NEWFOUNDLAND	114.5	St. Johns

Statistics on the Toronto Tornado

Date:	Aug. 14, 1984	Time:	19:35 - 1950 EDT
Path-length:	3.0 km	Path Orientation:	NE to SW (unusual)
Path width*:	150±50 metres		
Associated precipitation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100 - 200 mm in a 2 hours period - hail stones reported up to 2 cm in diameter 		
*Associated winds:	winds were estimated between 65 and 115 km/h in the vicinity of the path. Maximum speeds up to 180 km/h.		

SOIL MOISTURE

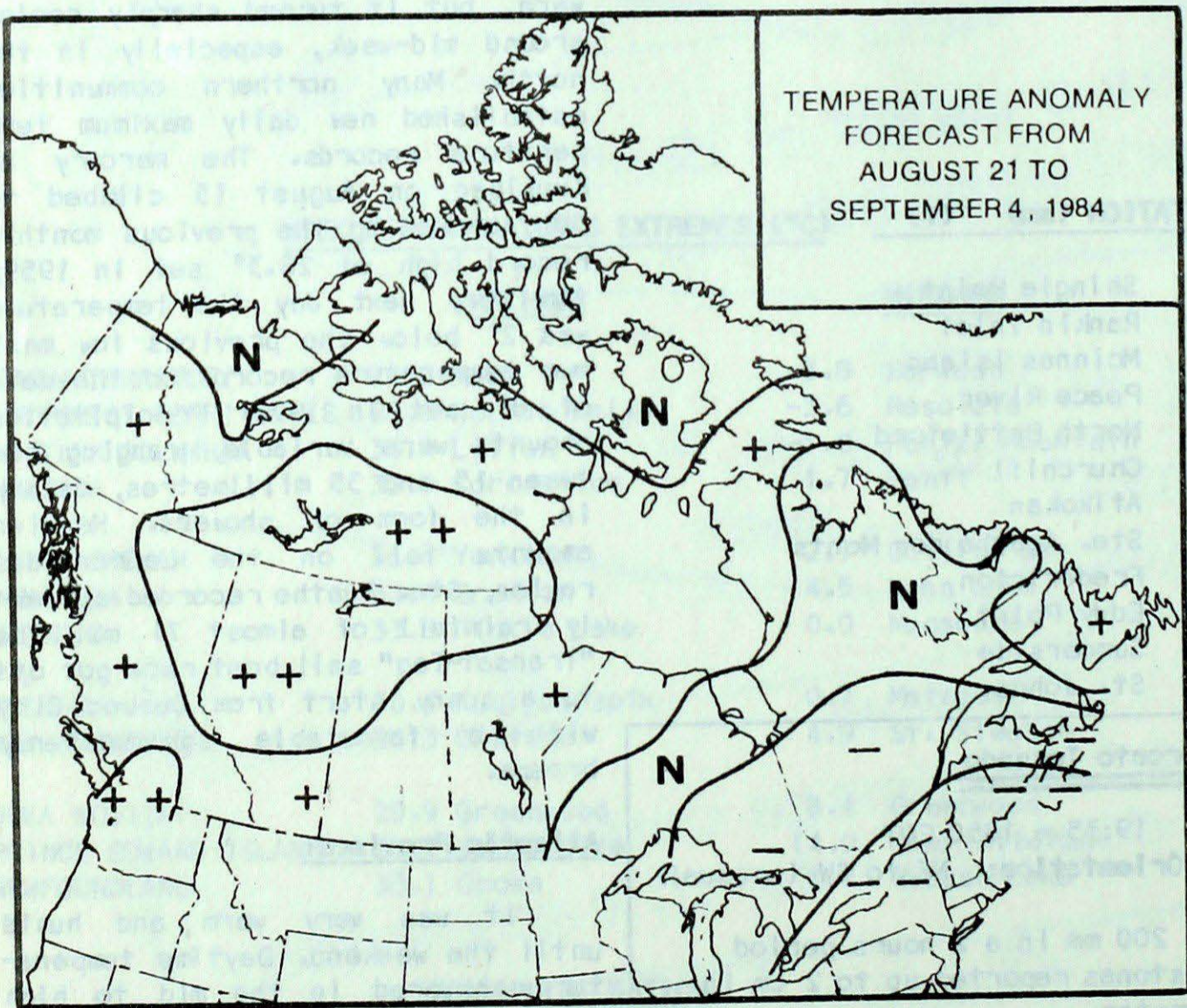


Soil Moisture Index

A derived Index mapped as a percentage of the assumed soil water holding capacity at each station. It is a relative indicator of the moisture status of the soil.

- 100 = completely saturated
- 50 = 50 per cent of assumed holding capacity
- 0 = absolutely dry

TEMPERATURE ANOMALY FORECAST



Temperature Anomaly Forecast

The temperature anomaly forecast, for each of the 70 Canadian stations, is prepared by searching historical weather maps to find cases similar to the present one. The principle used is that a prediction for the next 15 days may be based on what is known to have actually happened during the 15-day anomaly periods. After the five best sets are selected, the surface temperature anomalies are calculated. This results in five separate forecasts, which are averaged to provide the consensus forecast depicted.

- ++ much above normal
- + above normal
- N normal
- below normal
- much below normal

ARCTIC ICE

Arctic ice conditions are very favourable this year due to warmer than normal temperatures this summer. The shipping route through Hudson Bay to the grain port of Churchill is mostly open water and was open to navigation ahead of schedule this season. The supply route to Frobisher Bay is relatively ice-free and poses no significant hazards to navigation. Likewise the main shipping route through Davis Strait northward into Baffin Bay is open water, with the exception of an area of loose decaying pack ice along the southern extremities of Baffin

Island. Unusually good ice-free conditions in Lancaster Sound are allowing ships easy access to Resolute Bay and to other locations in the high Arctic.

To the west ice conditions in the Beaufort Sea are near normal with a 40 to 90 kilometre stretch of open water along the coast. Some ice still remains in the vicinity of the drill sites, but this is not unusual. Forecast conditions for the next few weeks are not as favourable, as a north-westerly wind flow should allow the southern edge of the ice pack to drift closer to the drilling

areas.

In the central Arctic, fortunately ice conditions have been very favourable this year and are not expected to hamper or detain the first passenger ship to sail through the Northwest Passage this September. The Lindblad Explorer is already on-route and is expected to arrive in Resolute Bay on August 30. Five Canadian icebreakers are currently stationed in the Arctic and will assist and escort the ship if any problems arise.

Andy Radomski

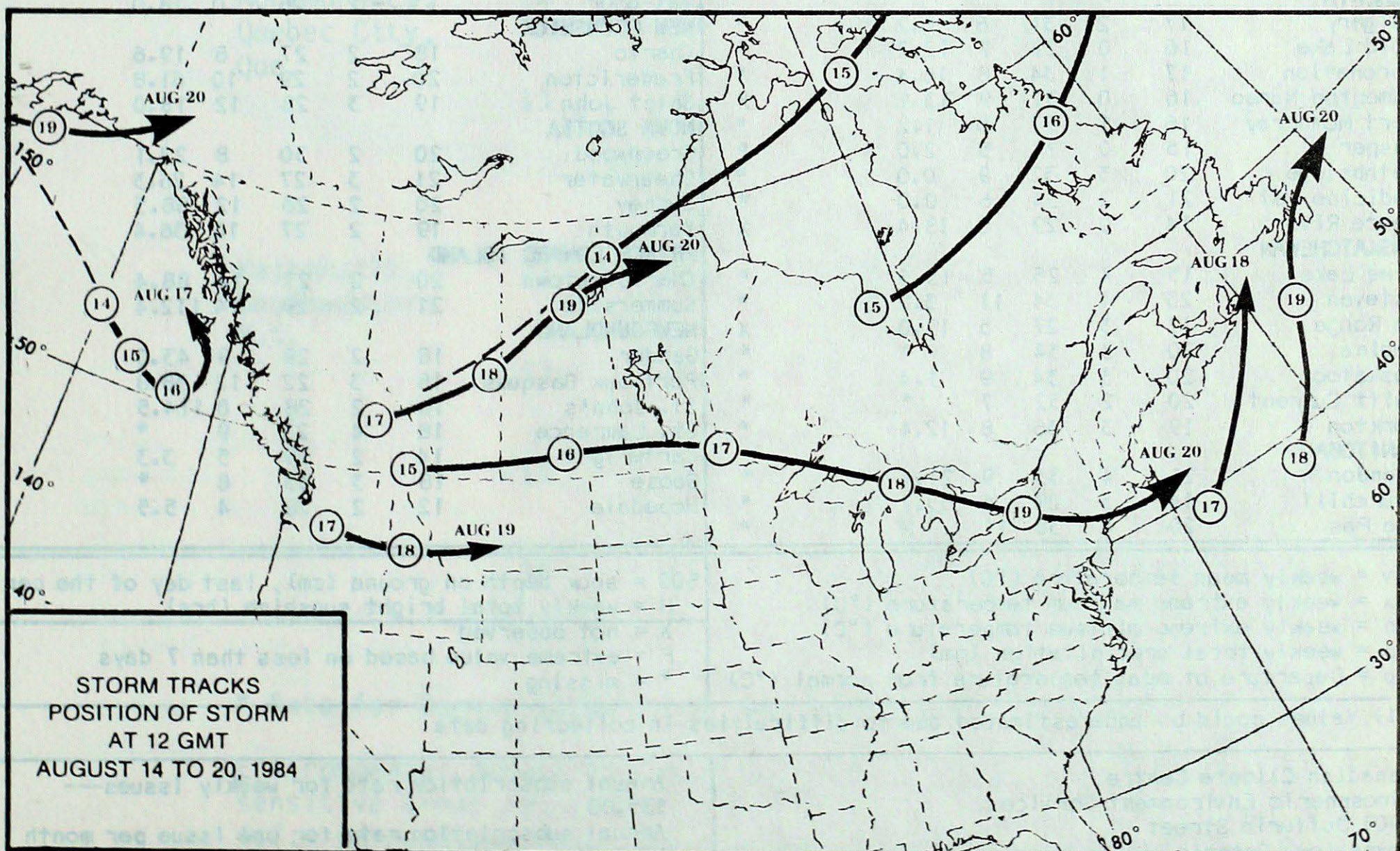
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and 80 millimetres. During the weekend, a disturbance moving across the Grand Banks gave more than 100 mm of rain to parts of the Avalon Peninsula. On August

13, the heavy rain, of approximately 60 mm, in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia was welcomed by apple growers, but did not prove to be very beneficial for

grain and vegetable crops due to the close proximity of harvest time and the possible damage the excess moisture may cause this late in the season.

STORM TRACKS



TEMPERATURE, PRECIPITATION AND BRIGHT SUNSHINE DATA FOR THE WEEK ENDING 0600 GMT AUGUST 21, 1984

STATION	TEMP				PRECIP(1)		SUN	STATION	TEMP				PRECIP(1)		SUN
	Av	Dp	Mx	Mn	Tp	SOG	H		Av	Dp	Mx	Mn	Tp	SOG	H
YUKON TERRITORY								Thompson	17	4	27	7	4.6		*
Dawson	11	-2	26	-3	0.5		X	Winnipeg	21	3	32	10	13.6		*
Mayo A	13	1	27	-1	0.0		X	ONTARIO							
Watson Lake	13	0	26	1	2.2		*	Big Trout Lake	18	4	30	8	13.2		X
Whitehorse	13	1	25	0	4.6		*	Earlton	16	0	27	4	*		X
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES								Kapuskasing	16	1	30	4	3.6		*
Fort Smith	14	0	27	2	0.0		73.4	Kenora	21	4	30	12	18.2		X
Inuvik	14	2	28	6	17.1		*	London	20	0	29	7	0.0		*
Norman Wells	15	2	29	4	2.4		*	Moosonee	13	-1	30	0	16.6		*
Yellowknife	14	0	23	4	3.2		*	Muskoka	18	1	27	3	*		X
Baker Lake	10	0	22	0	1.3		*	North Bay	16	-1	26	6	0.0		*
Cape Dyer	5	0	10	0	5.4		X	Ottawa	18	-1	29	8	14.4		*
Clyde	4	0	12	0	19.0		*	Pickle Lake	18	3	34	5	11.2		X
Frobisher Bay	7	0	14	2	*		*	Red Lake	19	2	30	8	21.4		*
Alert	1	0	8	-3	8.6	0.0	*	Sudbury	17	0	28	9	16.4		*
Eureka	3	0	7	-2	0.2		*	Thunder Bay	18	1	29	8	7.9		*
Hall Beach	4	0	10	1	*		X	Timmins	16	0	28	5	7.2		X
Resolute	0	-3	8	-4	15.8		*	Toronto	20	0	31	7	30.1		X
Cambridge Bay	4	-3	12	-1	5.2		*	Trenton	18	-2	28	8	*		X
Mould Bay	-1	-3	5	-3	*	0.0	*	Warton	17	-1	27	8	0.0		*
Sachs Harbour	2	-2	11	-3	9.8		*	Windsor	22	1	30	13	0.0		X
BRITISH COLUMBIA								QUEBEC							
Cape St. James	14	0	18	12	18.4		*	Bagotville	16	-1	28	3	37.8		X
Cranbrook	18	2	32	6	*		*	Blanc-Sablon	13	2	23	8	*		*
Fort Nelson	15	0	27	1	6.6		*	Inukjuak	9	0	15	5	34.8		*
Fort St. John	14	0	24	4	19.5		X	Kuujuaq	11	1	30	1	*		*
Kamloops	21	1	32	10	0.6		*	Kuujuarapik	11	1	30	4	*		*
Penticton	20	1	32	9	0.0		*	Maniwaki	16	-1	27	3	22.6		*
Port Hardy	14	1	20	7	22.4		*	Mont-Joli	16	0	26	8	19.2		*
Prince George	14	1	26	5	10.1		*	Montréal	19	-1	30	7	*		*
Prince Rupert	14	2	20	9	15.5		*	Natashquan	16	2	24	10	31.4		*
Revelstoke	18	1	27	9	6.0		*	Nitchequon	13	1	27	5	15.7		*
Smithers	13	0	25	5	27.9		*	Québec	18	1	28	9	25.8		*
Vancouver	19	2	27	12	2.0		*	Schefferville	13	2	28	3	16.2		*
Victoria	17	1	24	9	*		*	Sept-Îles	15	1	23	5	29.4		*
Williams Lake	15	0	26	4	3.0		*	Sherbrooke	17	0	28	4	11.0		*
ALBERTA								Val-d'Or	13	-2	26	0	18.0		*
Calgary	17	2	31	6	0.2		*	NEW BRUNSWICK							
Cold Lake	16	0	29	7	12.2		*	Charlo	18	2	27	8	19.6		*
Coronation	17	1	34	8	16.4		*	Fredericton	20	2	29	10	61.8		*
Edmonton N. Area	16	0	31	9	13.1		X	Saint John	19	3	28	12	18.0		*
Fort McMurray	16	1	27	5	1.2		*	NOVA SCOTIA							
Jasper	15	0	27	5	2.0		*	Greenwood	20	2	30	8	22.1		X
Lethbridge	20	3	32	9	0.0		*	Shearwater	21	3	27	14	26.3		*
Medicine Hat	21	2	34	6	0.0		*	Sydney	20	2	28	12	88.5		*
Peace River	14	0	29	6	18.4		X	Yarmouth	19	2	27	10	36.4		*
SASKATCHEWAN								PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND							
Cree Lake	15	X	25	5	13.0		*	Charlottetown	20	2	27	14	88.4		*
Estevan	23	4	34	11	3.0		*	Summerside	21	2	29	14	112.4		*
La Ronge	17	3	27	5	19.0		X	NEWFOUNDLAND							
Regina	20	3	34	8	*		*	Gander	18	2	29	9	43.0		*
Saskatoon	20	3	34	9	1.4		*	Port aux Basques	18	3	22	12	38.8		*
Swift Current	20	2	32	7	*		*	St. John's	18	2	28	8	114.5		*
Yorkton	19	3	36	8	12.4		*	St. Lawrence	18	4	23	9	*		X
MANITOBA								Cartwright	14	2	29	5	3.3		X
Brandon	21	4	33	9	21.4		*	Goose	18	3	33	8	*		*
Churchill	14	3	29	6	55.7		*	Hopedale	12	2	28	4	5.5		X
The Pas	20	4	30	11	M		*								

Av = weekly mean temperature (°C)
 Mx = weekly extreme maximum temperature (°C)
 Mn = weekly extreme minimum temperature (°C)
 Tp = weekly total precipitation (mm)
 Dp = Departure of mean temperature from normal (°C)

SOG = snow depth on ground (cm), last day of the period
 H = weekly total bright sunshine (hrs)
 X = not observed
 P = extreme value based on less than 7 days
 * = missing

(1) Values could be underestimated due to difficulties in collecting data

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ACID RAIN REPORT ISSUED BY ENVIRONMENT CANADA
FOR AUG. 12 - AUG. 18, 1984

SITE	DAY	pH	AIR PATH TO SITE
Longwoods, near London, Ont.	18	-	Northwestern Ontario, Michigan.
Dorset,* Muskoka, Ont.	12	3.7	Wisconsin, Michigan, south-central Ontario.
	13	4.1	Wisconsin, Michigan, south-central Ontario.
	14	4.3	Wisconsin, Michigan, south-central Ontario.
	15	4.4	Wisconsin, Michigan, across Lake Huron and Georgian Bay.
	18	4.3	Northern Ontario, Sudbury basin.
Chalk River Ottawa Valley, Ont.	13	4.3	Michigan, across Lake Erie, New York northeastern Ontario.
	14	5.0	Vermont, New York, northeastern Ontario.
Montmorency, Quebec City, Que.	14	5.5	Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Maine, Southern Quebec.
	15	5.1	New Brunswick, New England States, southern Quebec.
Kejimikujik, Southwestern N.S.	12	4.6	From the south off of the Atlantic Ocean.
	13	4.9	From the south off of the Atlantic Ocean.
	14	4.4	From the south off of the Atlantic Ocean.
	15	4.2	From the south off of the Atlantic Ocean.

* Data for Dorset supplied by the Ontario Ministry of Environment.

Environmental damage to lakes and streams is usually observed in sensitive areas regularly receiving precipitation with pH less than 4.7. pH readings less than 4.0 are serious.

This report was prepared by the Federal Long Range Transport of Air Pollutants (LRTAP) Liaison Office. For further information, please contact Dr. H.C. Martin at (416) 667-4803.