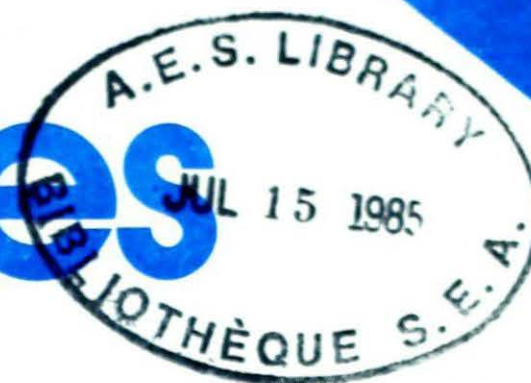


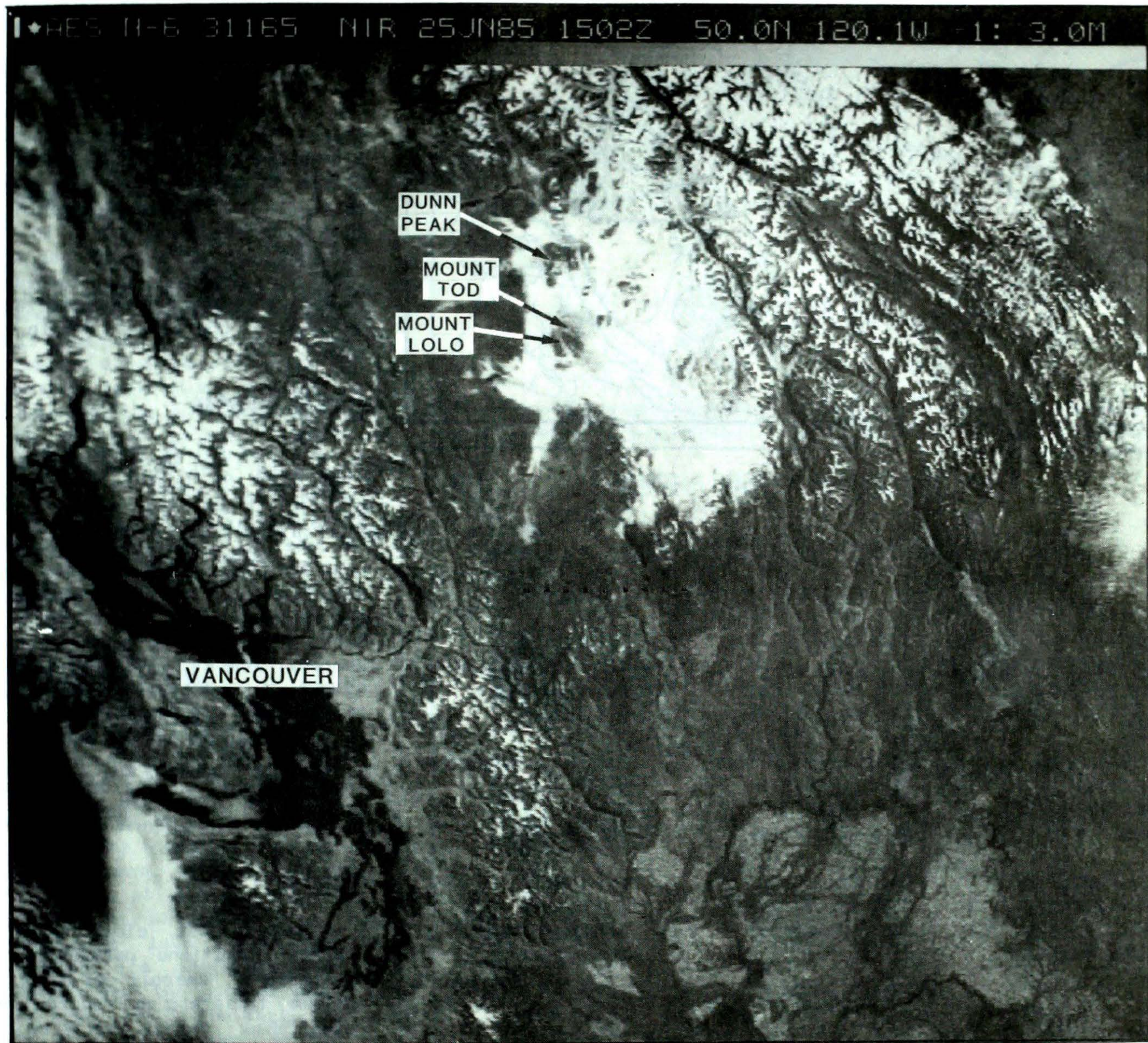
Climatic Perspectives



A weekly review of Canadian climate

June 25 to July 1, 1985

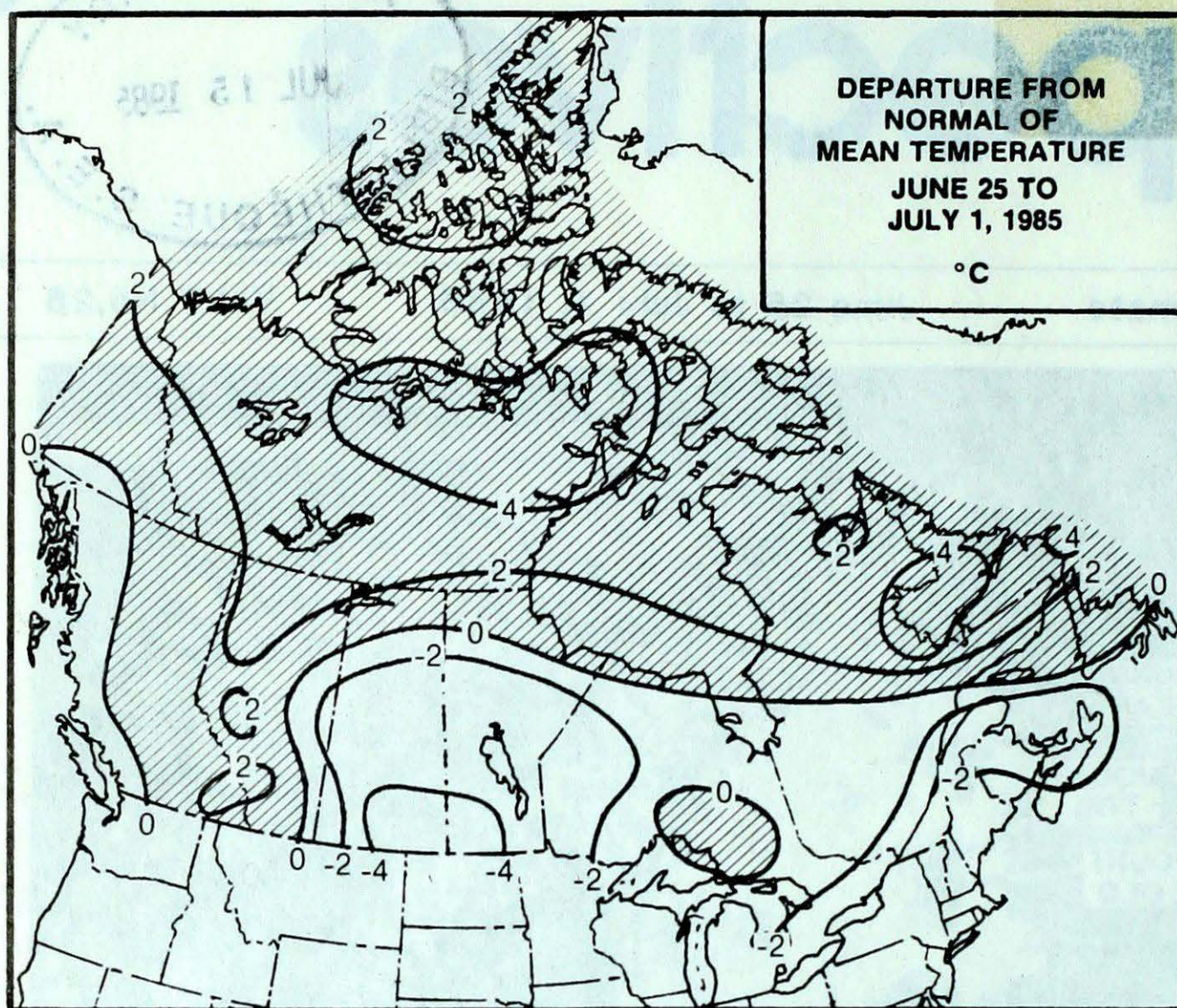
Vol.7 No.26



This NOAA 6 satellite image of June 25, 1985 shows a large area of fog over the southern interior of British Columbia. See page 3 for more detail.

- ***Severe thunderstorms B.C. interior***
- ***Heat wave in Labrador***
- ***Wet weather persists in Maritimes***

TEMPERATURE



ACROSS THE COUNTRY...

Yukon and Northwest Territories

In the Yukon it was a week of temperature extremes. Readings ranged from near freezing a night to the upper twenties during the day. Several new daily maximum temperature records were broken in the Northwest Territories. Significant amounts of precipitation fell across the south and the eastern Arctic. A new all time 24-hour rainfall record, 53 mm, was established at Whitehorse on June 26-27. This is almost 30 mm more than the normal rainfall for the whole month of June. Prevailing winds in the Beaufort have not allowed open water leads to develop. The icebreaker Camsell will be leaving Victoria and heading for the western Arctic this week.

British Columbia

It was mainly sunny with some scattered afternoon shower and thunderstorm activity. North coastal areas were primarily cloudy and wet. On June 24, a tornado touched down near Fort St. John. On June 30, a cold front was associated with gusty and damaging winds in the same area. Terrace reported a heavy thunderstorm on June 29, with wind gusts to 85 km/h. Forest fires are burning in the Okanagan and the Kootenays. Rain is badly needed in the Peace River District. The strawberry harvest is in full swing in the lower Frazer Valley.

Prairies

In the east, cloudy and cold weather conditions persisted till the weekend. Numerous new daily low maximum temperatures records were established. Shower activity was quite general; some isolated areas received up to 100 mm of rain during the period. Cool but fair weather was evident in the west. Daytime temperatures climbed to the low to mid twenties. There were record warm temperatures in the northwest. Very dry conditions persist in southern Alberta, but else where crops seem to be progressing very well.

WEEKLY TEMPERATURE EXTREMES (°C)

	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM
YUKON TERRITORY	28.7 Mayo	- 2.4 Burwash
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	30.4 Fort Smith	- 3.1 Broughton Island
BRITISH COLUMBIA	34.1 Revelstoke	- 1.5 Dease Lake
ALBERTA	33.2 Medicine Hat	0.4 Jasper
SASKATCHEWAN	32.8 Swift Current	0.4 Eastend Cypress
MANITOBA	28.8 Churchill	0.8 Churchill
ONTARIO	30.5 Moosonee	- 0.3 Wawa
QUÉBEC	31.0 Bagotville	0.8 Quaqtaq
NEW BRUNSWICK	30.6 Chatham	4.5 Charlo
NOVA SCOTIA	27.2 Greenwood	5.5 Sydney
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	28.6 Summerside	8.5 East Point
NEWFOUNDLAND	35.4 Goose	- 1.1 Badger

ACROSS THE NATION

Warmest mean temperature	20.0	Windsor, ONT
Coollest mean temperature	3.4	Resolute, NWT

Ontario

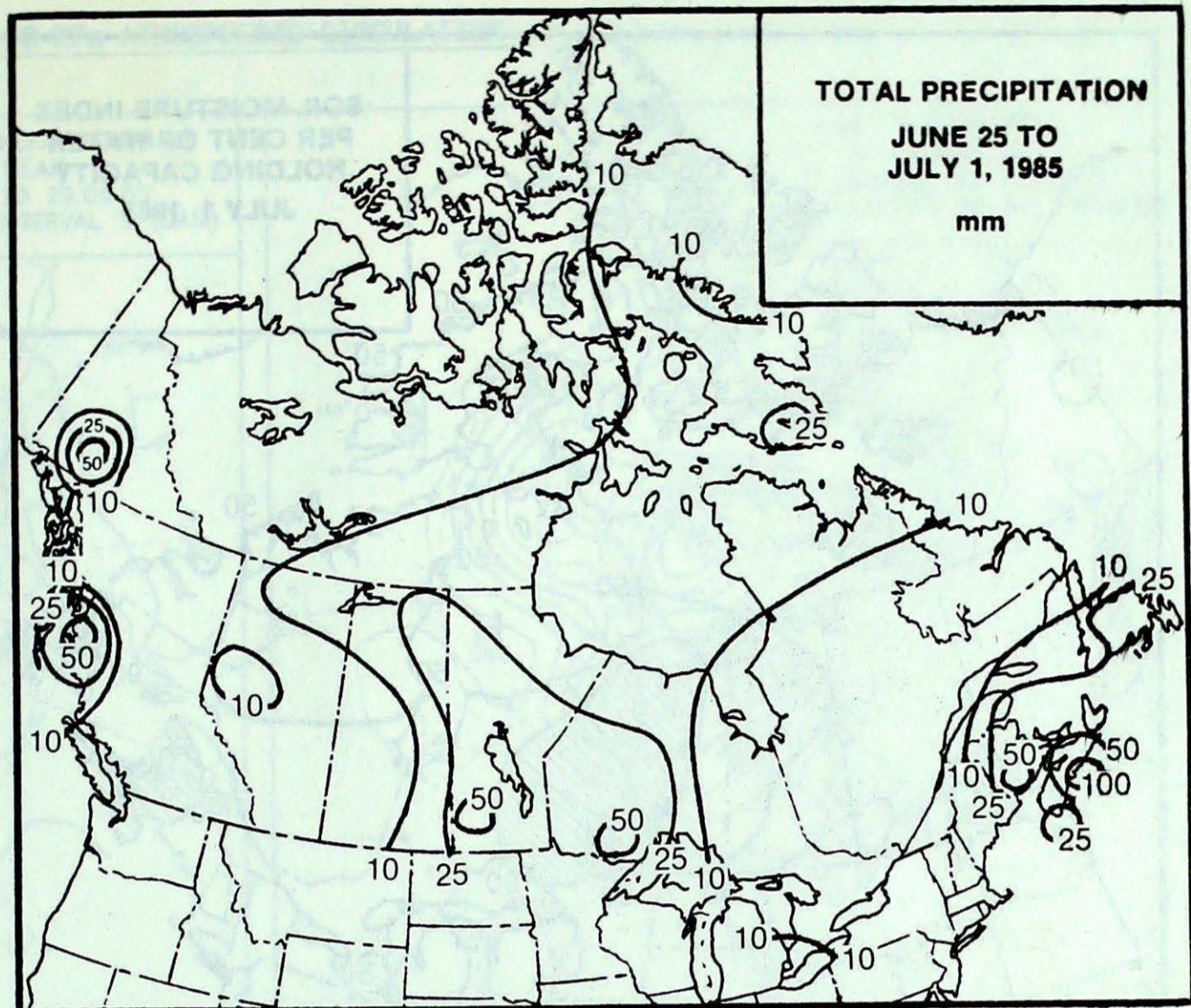
Temperatures continued to be on the cool side, with warmest daytime temperature readings occurring in central and northern Ontario. Maximum temperatures at both Timmins and Moosonee reached 30°C this week. Except in northern Ontario, where rainfall amounts ranged between 20 and 60 millimetres, it was a relatively dry week.

Quebec

The period began on the cool side of normal, but by mid-week an influx of milder air pushed daytime temperature readings to above normal values. Only southern Quebec remained unusually cool. Many daily maximum temperature records were broken during the latter half of the week in central Quebec and along the lower north shore when readings climbed to the mid to upper twenties. Generally light rainfalls this week have not helped the forest fire situation.

Atlantic Provinces

In the Maritimes precipitation occurred almost every day. Both Truro and Shearwater received more rain this week than the normal for the whole month of June. The cool, wet weather has been very hard on tourism and agriculture. Many fields are still too wet for cutting hay. Strawberries are at least two weeks late. Crops already planted are doing poorly. In Newfoundland the weather was fair and sunny during the early part of the week. In Labrador temperatures climbed into the thirties the last few days of the month. On June 28 the temperature at Goose Bay reached 35.4°C, a new record for the month of June. Many other daily temperature records were set. Fire fighting crews were battling a major forest fire near Goose Bay Labrador.

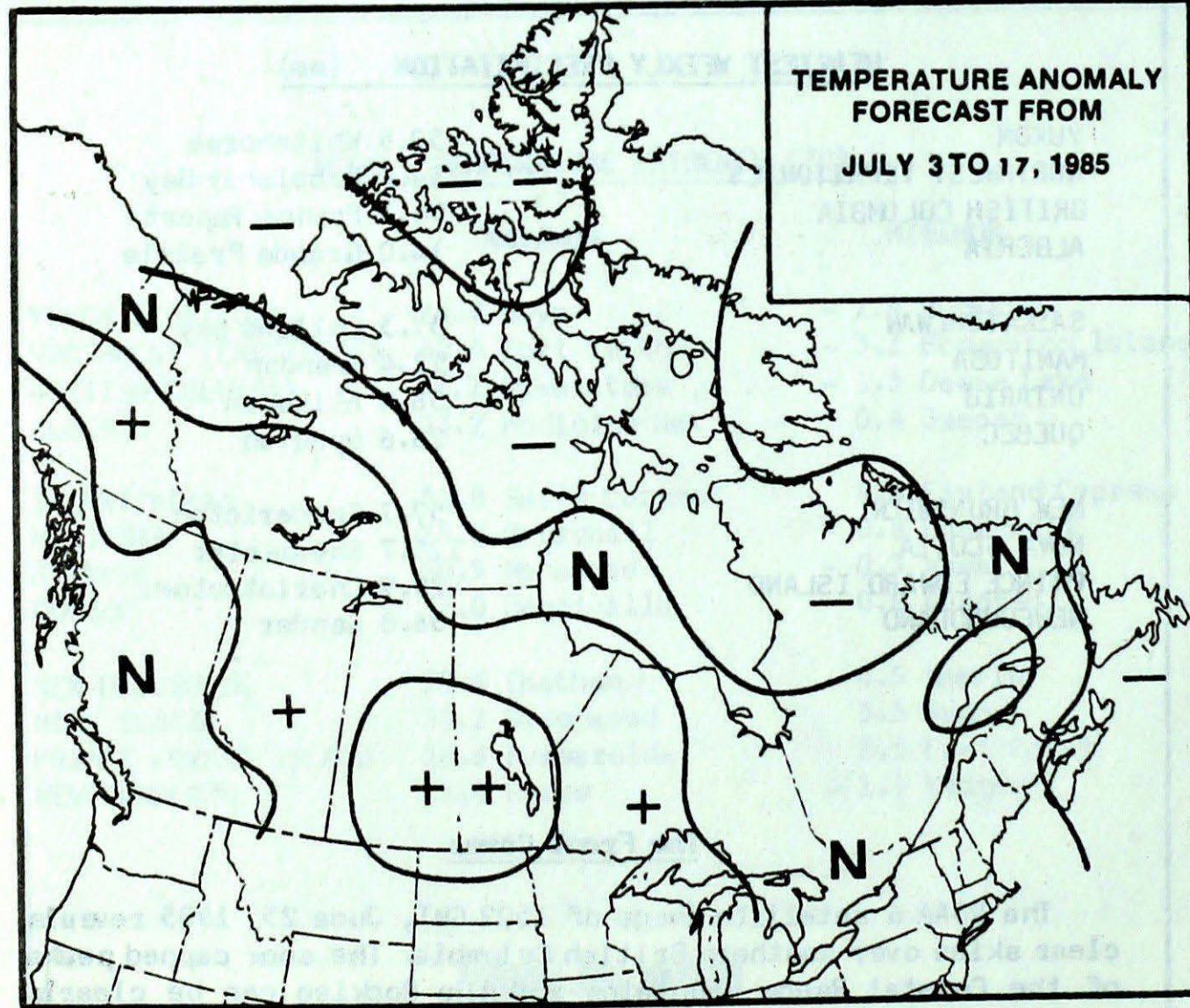
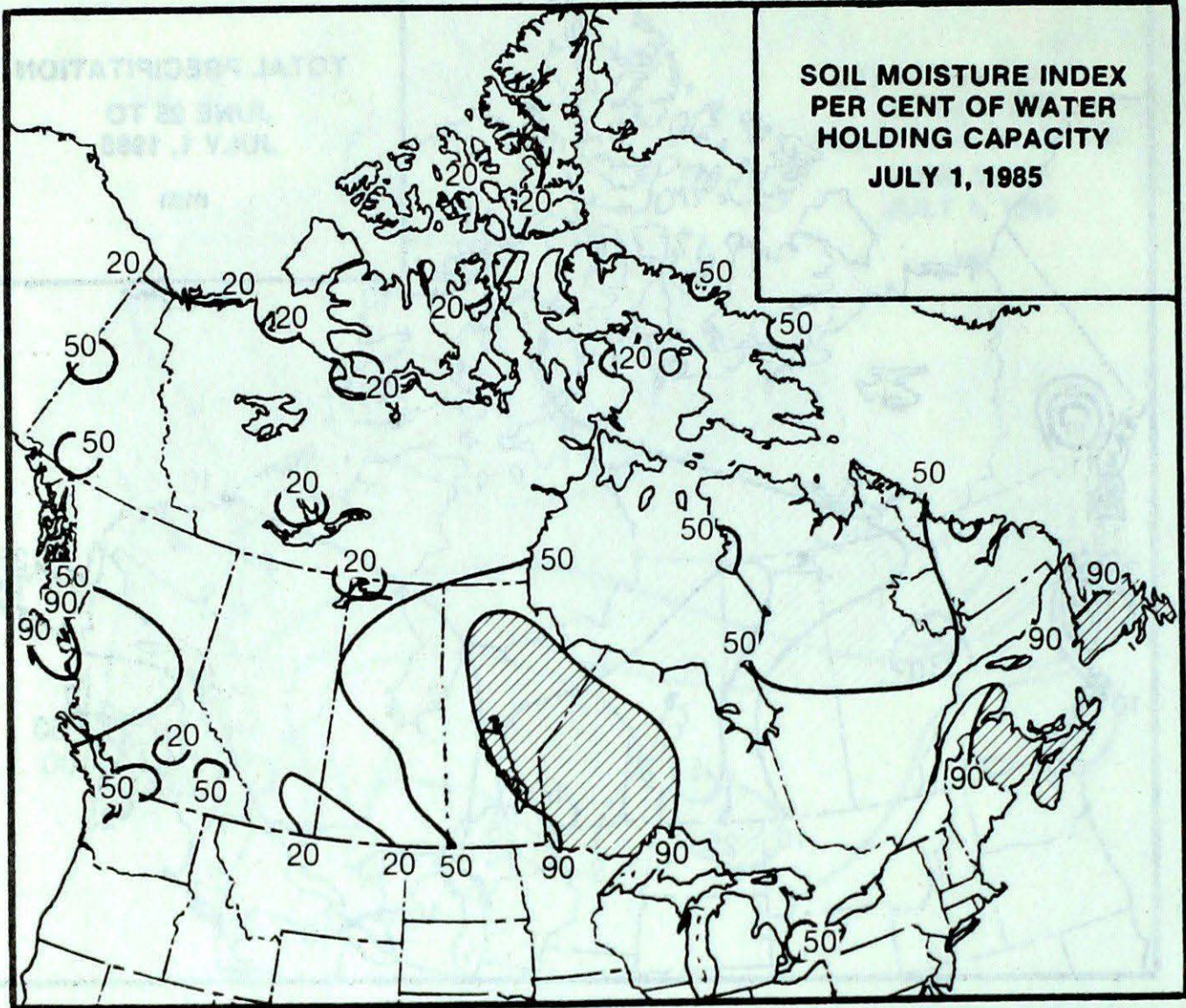
HEAVIEST WEEKLY PRECIPITATION (mm)

YUKON	58.5 Whitehorse
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	34.8 Frobisher Bay
BRITISH COLUMBIA	54.3 Prince Rupert
ALBERTA	14.0 Grande Prairie
SASKATCHEWAN	37.3 Collins Bay
MANITOBA	52.4 Brandon
ONTARIO	58.0 Atikokan
QUEBEC	28.6 Quaqtaq
NEW BRUNSWICK	57.7 Fredericton
NOVA SCOTIA	125.7 Shearwater
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	29.9 Charlottetown
NEWFOUNDLAND	36.8 Gander

The Front Cover

The NOAA 6 satellite image of 1502 GMT, June 25, 1985 reveals clear skies over southern British Columbia. The snow capped peaks of the Coastal Range Mountains and the Rockies can be clearly seen. However, a large area (approximately 30,000 km²) of fog blankets the region bordered by the Okanagan Valley, the North Thompson River, and the Monashee Mountains. Some higher peaks, particularly Dunn Peak, Mount Tod and Mount Solo can be seen protruding above the fog bank.

FORECAST



- Temperature Anomaly Forecast**
- ++ much above normal
 - + above normal
 - N normal
 - below normal
 - much below normal

This forecast is prepared by searching historical weather maps to find cases similar to the present. The historical outcome during the 15 days subsequent to the chosen analogues is assumed to be a forecast for the next 15 days from now.

CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES VOLUME 7

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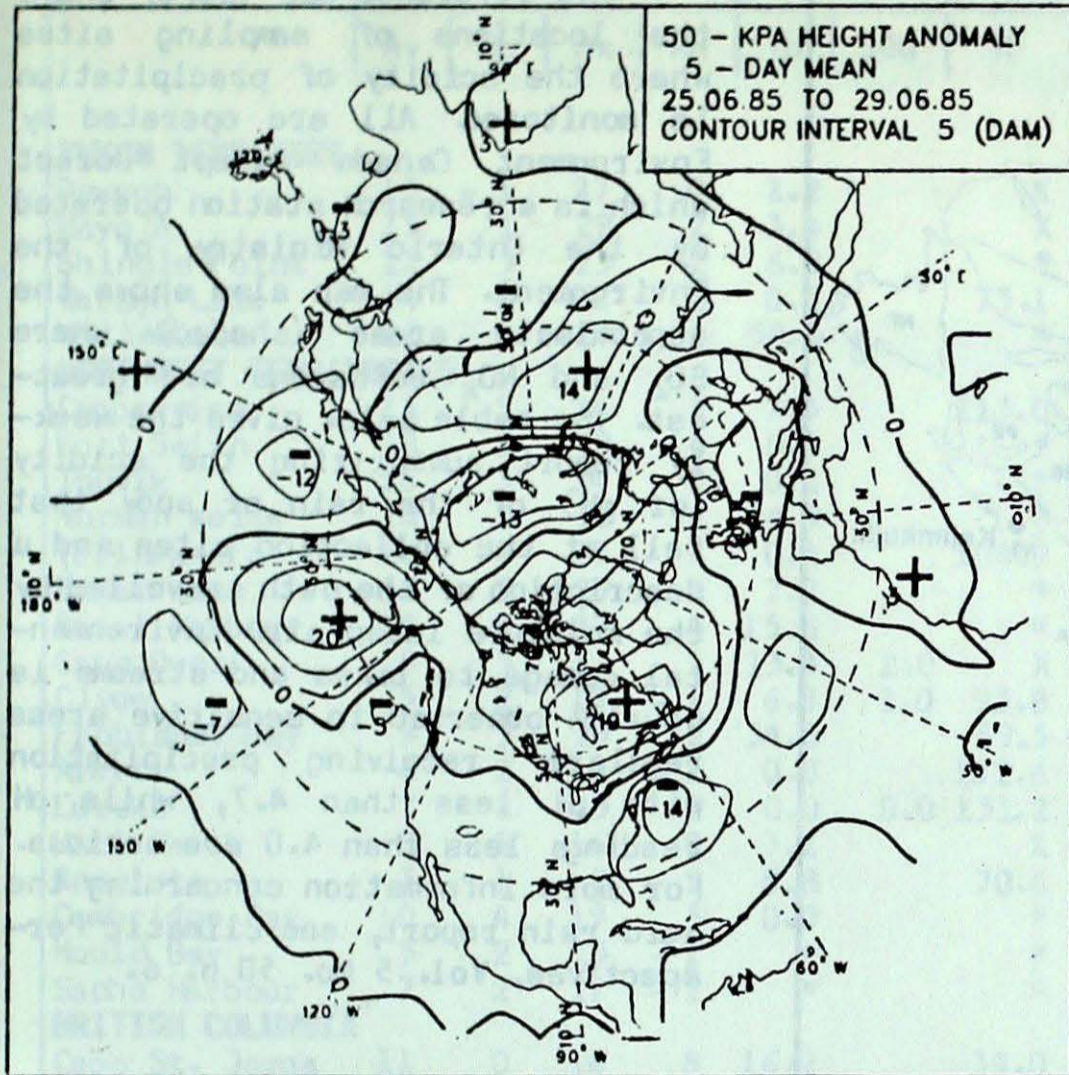
It began in 1978 and in 1983 was expanded to include a monthly supplement (formerly known as the Canadian Weather Review). The purpose of the publication is to make topical information available to the public concerning the Canadian Climate and its socioeconomic impact.

Unsolicited articles are welcome but should be at maximum about 1500 words in length. They will be subject to editorial change without notice due to publishing time constraints. Black and white photographs can be used, but not colour. The contents may be reprinted freely with proper credit.

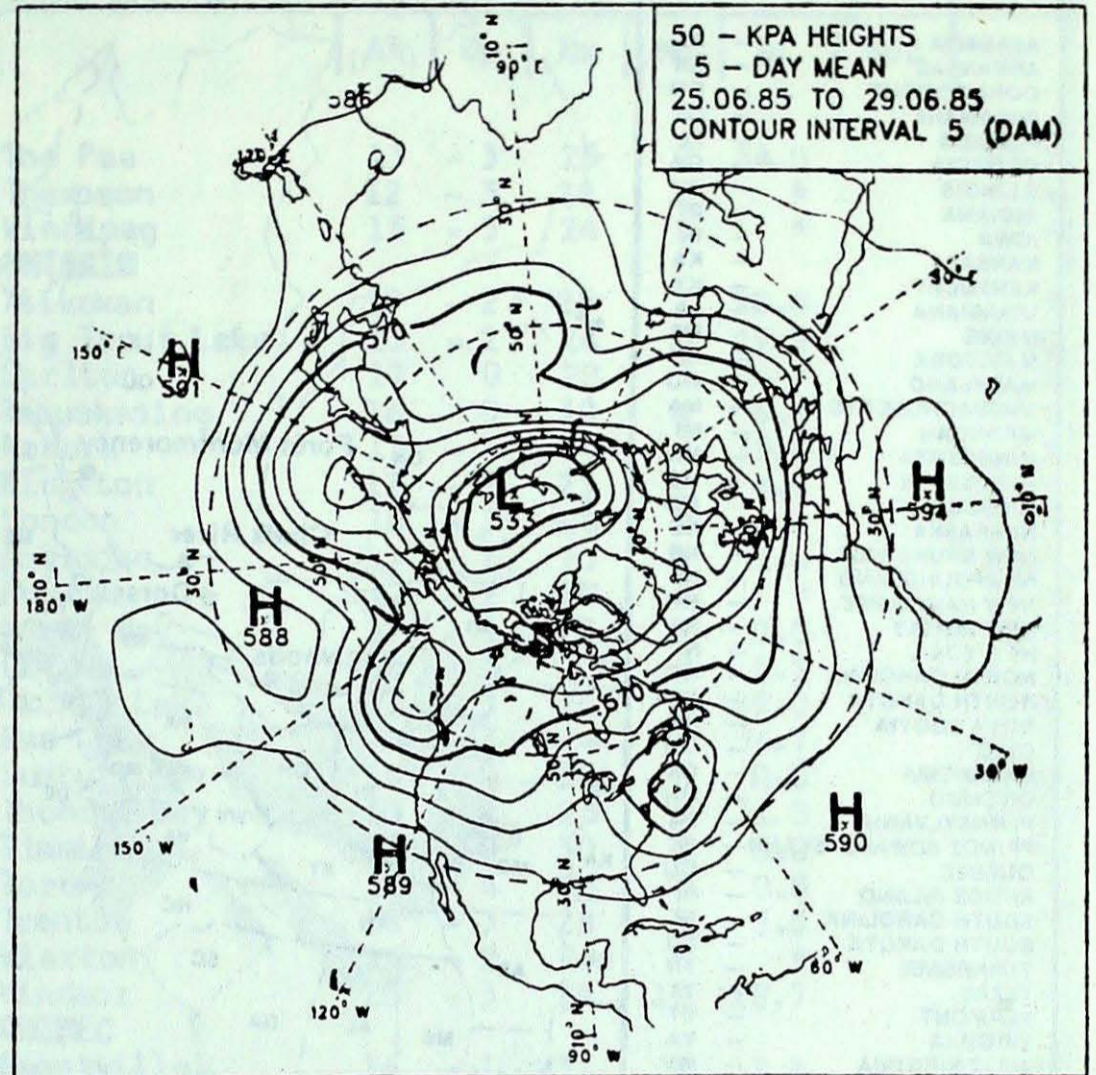
The data shown in this publication are based on unverified reports from approximately 225 Canadian synoptic weather stations. Information concerning climatic impacts is gathered from AES contacts with the public and from the media. Articles do not necessarily reflect the views of the Atmospheric Environment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

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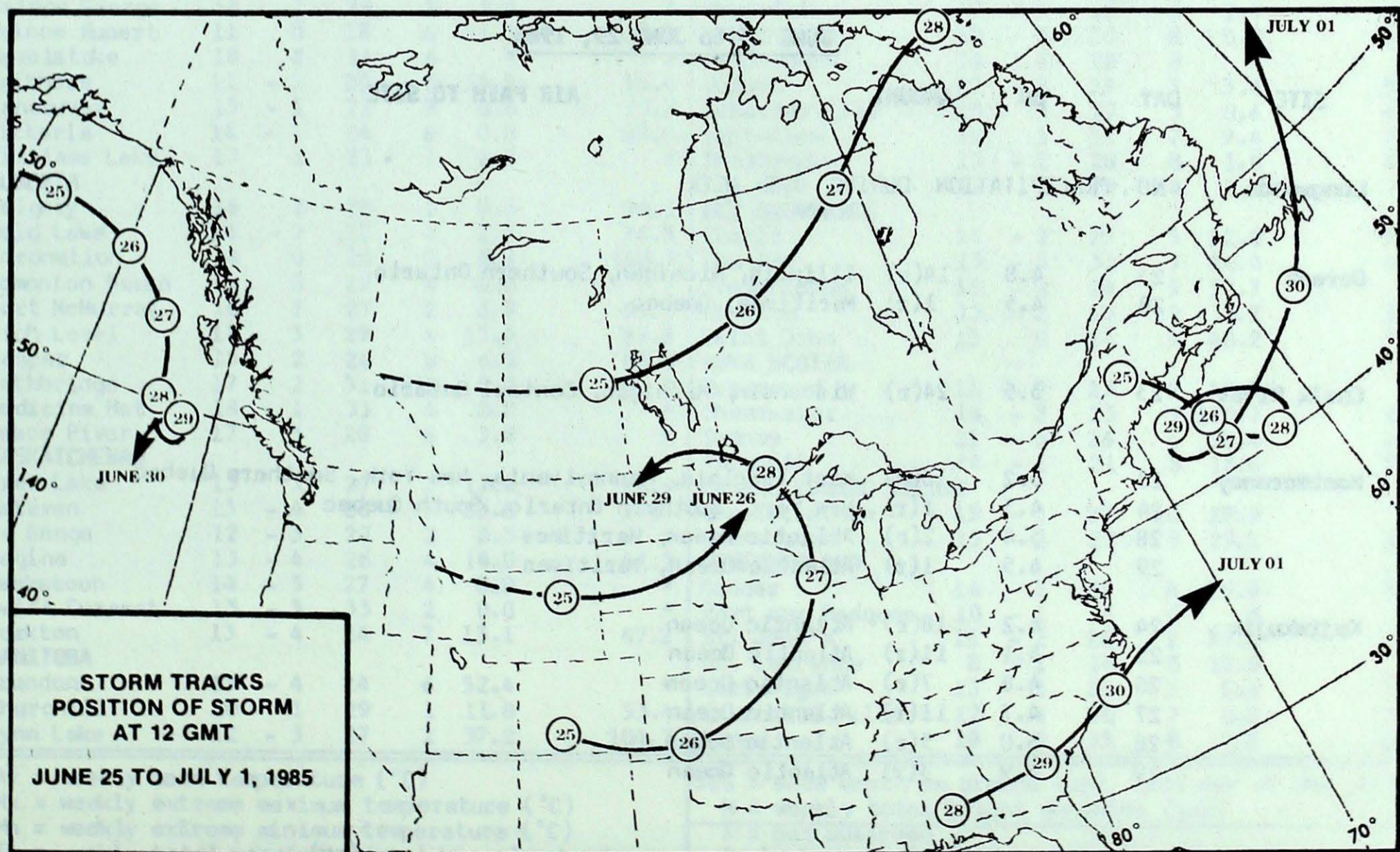
50 KPa ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION



MEAN 50 KPa HEIGHT ANOMALY (dam)
June 25 to June 29, 1985

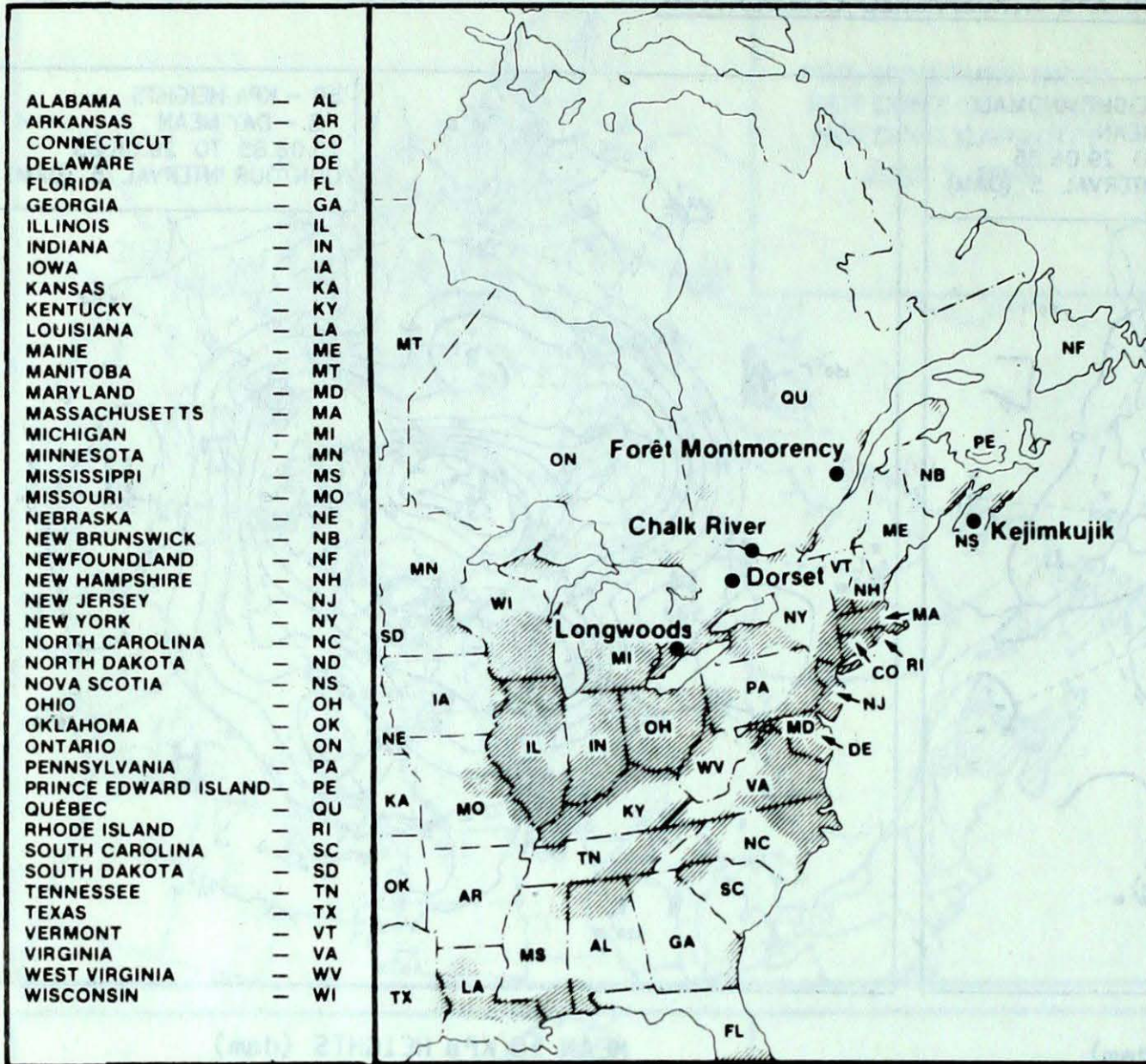


MEAN 50 KPa HEIGHTS (dam)
June 25 to June 29, 1985



ACID RAIN

ACID RAIN REPORT



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 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 less than 4.7, while pH readings less than 4.0 are serious. For more information concerning the acid rain report, see Climatic Perspectives, Vol. 5 No. 50 p. 6.

JUNE 23 to JUNE 29, 1985

SITE	DAY	pH	AMOUNT	AIR PATH TO SITE
Longwoods	NO PRECIPITATION DURING THE WEEK			
Dorset	23	4.8	14(r)	Illinois, Michigan, Southern Ontario
	28	4.5	1(r)	Maritimes, Quebec
Chalk River	23	3.5	24(r)	Wisconsin, Michigan, Central Ontario
Montmorency	23	5.2	16(r)	West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Southern Quebec
	24	4.3	1(r)	New York, Southern Ontario, South Quebec
	28	5.4	2(r)	Atlantic Ocean, Maritimes
	29	4.5	1(r)	Atlantic Ocean, Maritimes
Kejimikujik	24	4.2	18(r)	Atlantic Ocean
	25	5.1	11(r)	Atlantic Ocean
	26	4.8	7(r)	Atlantic Ocean
	27	4.7	11(r)	Atlantic Ocean
	28	5.0	5(r)	Atlantic Ocean
	29	4.9	3(r)	Atlantic Ocean

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

TEMPERATURE, PRECIPITATION AND BRIGHT SUNSHINE DATA FOR THE WEEK ENDING 0600 GMT JULY 2, 1985

STATION	TEMP				PRECIP		SUN	STATION	TEMP				PRECIP		SUN
	Av	Dp	Mx	Mn	Tp	SOG	H		Av	Dp	Mx	Mn	Tp	SOG	H
YUKON TERRITORY															
Dawson	13	-1	27	0	2.2		X	The Pas	13	-3	25	7	34.0		46.7
Mayo A	15	1	29	2	3.4		X	Thompson	12	-3	28	2	*		*
Shingle Point	12	3	23	2	6.8		*	Winnipeg	15	-3	24	8	*		*
Watson Lake	14	0	28	1	8.5		73.1	ONTARIO							
Whitehorse	11	-2	27	-1	58.5		*	Atikokan	15	-2	25	7	58.0		*
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES															
Coppermine	11	5	24	3	7.3		113.0	Big Trout Lake	13	-2	24	5	19.2		35.0
Fort Smith	18	3	30	4	0.0		*	Earlton	17	0	29	3	*		X
Inuvik	16	3	24	3	0.4		*	Kapuskasing	16	0	30	4	6.2		*
Norman Wells	18	2	30	11	24.9		*	Kenora	15	-3	24	11	35.2		X
Yellowknife	18	3	27	9	0.4		104.9	Kingston	17	-2	25	7	4.8		*
Baker Lake	12	5	27	2	7.2		*	London	18	-3	26	9	4.8		*
Coral Harbour	10	4	22	4	15.6		*	Moosonee	13	-1	30	4	1.4		62.4
Cape Dyer	5	3	11	1	13.4	2.0	X	Muskoka	17	-2	27	5	*		X
Clyde	5	2	15	-1	6.8	1.0	93.8	North Bay	17	-1	27	5	0.0		92.5
Frobisher Bay	9	3	19	2	34.8		59.5	Ottawa	18	-3	28	9	0.3		*
Alert	4	2	10	-2	0.0		152.6	Pickle Lake	13	-3	26	5	49.0		X
Eureka	7	2	13	2	0.0	0.0	131.2	Red Lake	14	-3	24	9	36.7		20.9
Hall Beach	8	5	16	2	3.2		X	Sudbury	18	0	28	6	0.0		98.0
Resolute	3	1	9	-2	8.8		70.6	Thunder Bay	15	-1	25	9	31.8		49.1
Cambridge Bay	10	4	19	3	0.0		*	Timmins	17	0	30	2	0.0		X
Mould Bay	5	2	13	-1	*		*	Toronto	17	-4	26	8	0.8		X
Sachs Harbour	7	2	17	-2	*		*	Trenton	18	-3	28	8	3.6		X
BRITISH COLUMBIA															
Cape St. James	11	0	16	8	16.2		39.0	Warton	16	-2	25	6	*		*
Cranbrook	18	3	31	5	8.0		86.8	Windsor	20	-3	29	12	18.7		X
Fort Nelson	16	1	30	3	4.2		*	QUEBEC							
Fort St. John	15	1	25	6	1.2		X	Bagotville	16	-1	31	4	2.4		X
Kamloops	18	0	30	1	0.0		*	Blanc-Sablon	11	2	24	3	0.8		54.4
Penticton	19	2	30	6	0.0		73.1	Inukjuak	9	2	14	3	17.2		58.7
Port Hardy	11	-1	18	4	9.8		37.1	Kuujuaq	11	2	26	4	12.2		26.8
Prince George	14	1	26	2	5.4		*	Kuujuarapik	10	2	23	3	3.8		53.5
Prince Rupert	11	0	18	6	54.3		36.8	Maniwaki	17	-1	29	8	2.4		*
Revelstoke	18	2	34	6	*		*	Mont-Joli	14	-2	29	5	5.8		59.3
Smithers	11	-2	20	3	35.8		34.4	Montréal	17	-4	28	8	2.4		50.8
Vancouver	15	-1	21	9	0.8		79.3	Natashquan	12	0	20	6	0.0		58.5
Victoria	14	-1	24	6	0.0		89.8	Nitchequon	16	4	28	8	*		*
Williams Lake	13	1	23	1	2.4		*	Quebec	17	-2	29	7	3.4		54.6
ALBERTA															
Calgary	16	2	28	3	0.6		94.2	Schefferville	15	5	27	5	0.6		66.8
Cold Lake	14	-2	27	4	1.8		76.5	Sept-Iles	15	1	31	7	9.4		72.9
Coronation	14	0	28	2	0.2		100.9	Sherbrooke	15	-2	28	8	1.8		41.1
Edmonton Namao	15	0	25	4	0.0		*	Val-d'Or	17	0	29	4	1.4		78.2
Fort McMurray	16	1	27	2	6.7		93.6	NEW BRUNSWICK							
High Level	17	3	29	4	13.4		87.8	Charlo	14	-2	29	5	22.0		55.2
Jasper	15	2	26	0	6.0		85.6	Chatham	15	-3	31	7	26.4		45.4
Lethbridge	17	2	31	3	0.0		*	Fredericton	16	-2	28	9	57.7		*
Medicine Hat	18	1	33	4	0.0		*	Moncton	15	-2	29	9	33.2		30.2
Peace River	17	3	28	6	3.8		X	Saint John	15	0	24	9	40.2		39.5
SASKATCHEWAN															
Cree Lake	13	X	29	2	17.8		66.9	NOVA SCOTIA							
Estevan	13	-4	26	7	23.8		37.4	Greenwood	16	-2	27	9	35.5		X
La Ronge	12	-3	27	2	6.5		*	Shearwater	14	-2	25	9	125.7		27.4
Regina	13	-4	26	4	14.0		51.2	Sydney	11	-5	26	6	38.4		28.2
Saskatoon	14	-3	27	4	0.0		*	Yarmouth	14	-1	21	8	18.6		31.5
Swift Current	13	-3	33	2	0.0		*	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND							
Yorkton	13	-4	24	7	13.1		47.2	Charlottetown	15	-2	27	10	29.9		*
MANITOBA															
Brandon	13	-4	24	6	52.4		*	Summerside	15	-2	29	9	29.2		39.2
Churchill	10	1	29	1	11.8		53.4	NEWFOUNDLAND							
Lynn Lake	12	-3	27	2	37.2		104.3	Gander	14	1	28	4	36.8		72.2
								Port aux Basques	10	-1	16	6	*		*
								St. John's	11	-2	26	2	33.4		72.2
								St. Lawrence	8	-1	14	0	28.8		X
								Cartwright	13	2	31	3	5.2		71.8
								Churchill Falls	17	4	30	7	0.0		75.9
								Goose	18	5	35	8	4.2		63.1

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