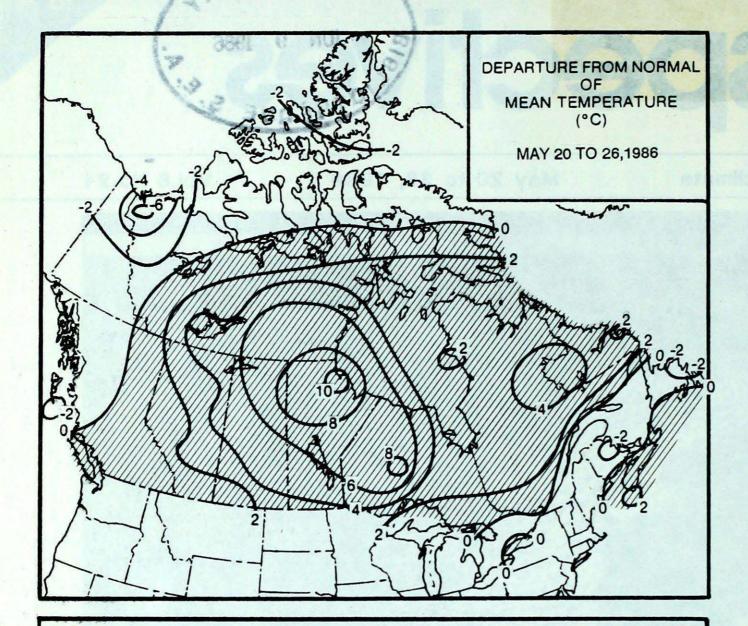


Fair weather cumulus and towering cumulus cloud developed during the afternoon, and outlined the Great Lakes in this NOAA 9 satellite image of May 25, 1986. For more detail see page 3.

Weather favours Prairie seeding Wet weather threatens B.C. berry crop Ample rainfalls in Eastern Canada please farmers and dampen fires



TEMPERATURE



WEEKLY TEMPERATURE EXTREME (C)

MAXIMUM

MINIMUM

KENORA

ALERT

19

-12

ONT

NWT

BRITISH COLUMBIA	CRANBROOK	- 33	DEASE LAKE	-4
YUKON TERRITORY	WATSON LAKE	19	SHINGLE POINT A	-22
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	FORT SMITH	32	HALL BEACH	-18
ALBERTA	FORT MCMURRAY	35	JASPER	-1
SASKATCHEWAN	URANIUM CITY	32	COLLINS BAY	-4
MANITOBA	THOMPSON	32	GRAND RAPIDS	-1
ONTARIO	KENORA	33	MOOSONEE	-5
QUEBEC	MANIWAKI	30	SCHEFFERVILLE	-7
NEW BRUNSWICK	FREDERICTON	22	CHARLO	-1

ACROSS THE COUNTRY

Yukon and Northwest Territories

Temperatures were seasonally cool in the eastern Arctic Five to 8 centimetres of new snow fell on Baffin Island Windy conditions with blowing snow were experienced in the southern and eastern Arctic Winds at Cape Dorset reached 80 km/h. The Yukon was primarily cool and wet, with temperatures gradually moderating towards the end of the period Record warm weather was experienced in the southern Mackenzie early in the period, but changeable weather conditions followed.

British Columbia

In the south the weather continued to be dull and showery for most of the week. Farmers fear that the berry crop on the lower mainland will be adversely affected if the poor weather continues much longer. In the Okanagan, the fruit crop has also been set-back by the weather Concern has been expressed that a sharp rise in temperatures in the coming weeks would cause rapid snow melt in the mountains of the central interior and cause possible flooding problems in the valleys. Pleasant weather in the north this week allowed seeding to get underway. The Swiftsure Yacht Race held at Victoria over the weekend was favoured by brisk winds, but overcast skies.

Prairie Provinces

Record warm weather in Alberta during the early part of the week was followed by widespread precipitation, including snow in the central Alberta foothills. Most of

NOVA SCOTIA	SHELBURNE	25	SYDNEY	-2
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	CHARLOTTETOWN	22	CHARLOTTETOWN	4
NEWFOUNDLAND	GOOSE	28	BADGER	-10

ACROSS THE NATION

WARMEST MEAN TEMPERATURE COOLEST MEAN TEMPERATURE

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the province, including southwestern Saskatchewan, received between 15 and 25 millimetres of rain. Sunny warm weather in Manitoba dried out the fields rapidly, and seeding operations got into full swing. In the north, many daily temperature records were broken after May 21, with readings climbing into the upper twenties. Island Lake registered 30°C on May 25. Eleven forest fires broke out in Manitoba this week.

PRECIPITATION

Ontario

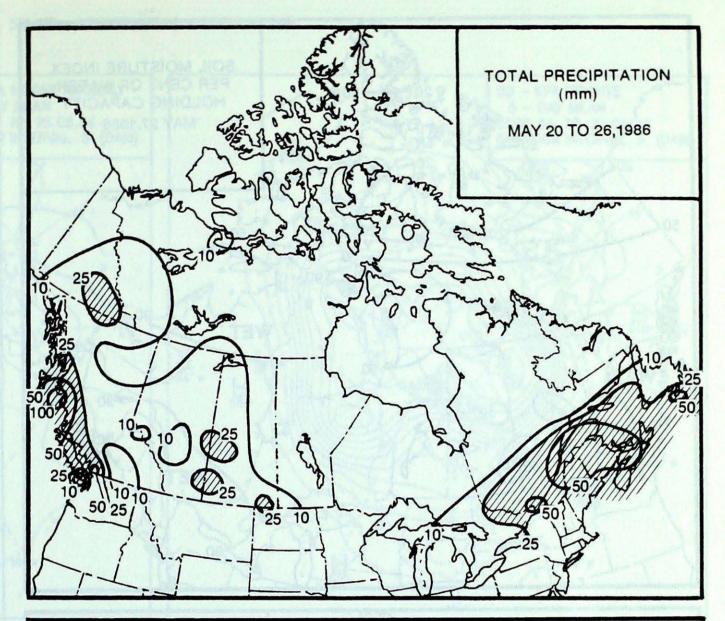
Cloudy skies and showers plagued southern and central Ontario until the weekend, but the rain was well received by the agricultural community. Heavy rains, between 50 and 100 millimetres in the last two weeks, were responsible for a land slide in the Brant-Several houses and ford area. buildings were damaged or threatened near the banks of the Grand River. Warm and dry weather in northern Ontario did not help the forest fire situation. In all, 22 fires were burning in the province. The worst fire, which doubled in size over the weekend, was burning near Red Lake.

Quebec

Unsettled and wet weather conditions prevailed in the south until the weekend, with generally more than 25 mm of rain reported between the Ottawa Valley and the Bagotville and Mont-Joli Gaspé. received more than 80 mm of rain this week. A land slide north of Trois Rivières on May 21 destroyed a road, which isolated two hundred residents. It was sunny and dry in the northern parts of the province. Fires to-date have destroyed 1557 hectares compared to a normal of 890 hectares.

Atlantic Provinces

Much needed rain diminished the serious forest fire threat that existed in the Maritimes last week. At some locations amounts exceeded Areas in northern Nova 50 mm. Scotia received the least amount of rain. Fog persisted near coastal regions, and was responsible for the cancellation of two air shows. Cooler and wet weather also helped the forest fire situation in Newfoundland. Several fires were burning out of control during the early part of the period Thunderstorms were reported at several locations. In Labrador, sunny and pleasant weather conditions did not help the forest fire situation Most of last week's fires have been contained, but another major fire flared up near Wabush Lake during the latter part of this week.



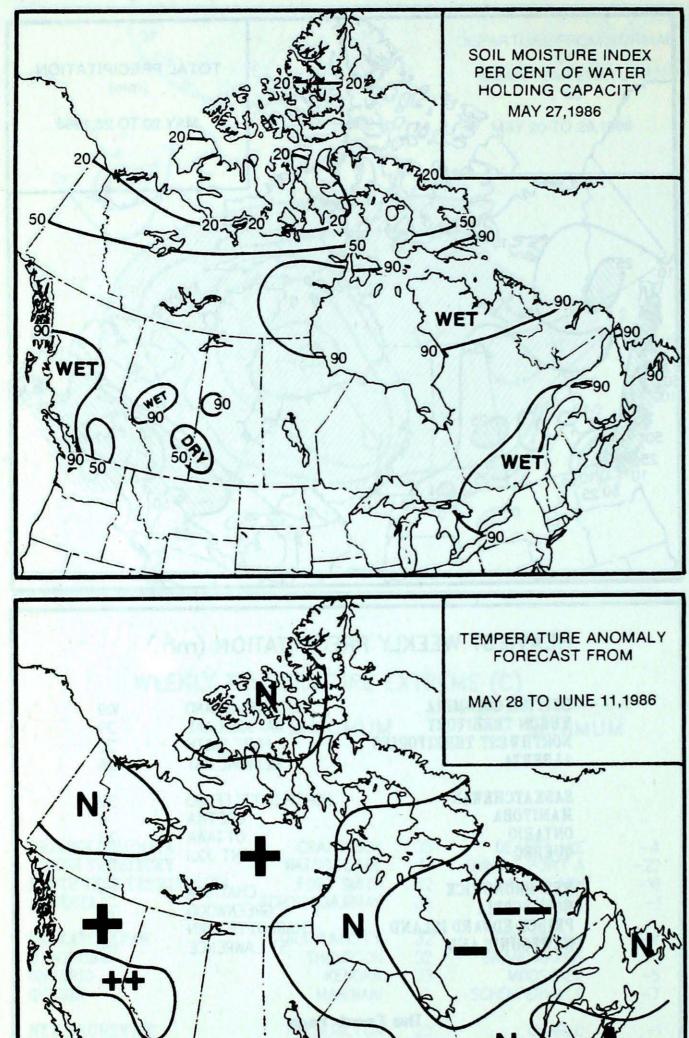
HEAVIEST WEEKLY PRECIPITATION (mm)

BRITISH COLUMBIA	MCINNES ISLAND	109
YUKON TERRITORY	WATSON LAKE	39
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	FORT SMITH	22
ALBERTA	MEDICINE HAT	26
SASKATCHEWAN	NORTH BATTLEFORD	32
MANITOBA	GRETNA	4
ONTARIO	OT TAWA	73
QUEBEC	MONT JOLI	87
NEW BRUNSWICK	CHATHAM	62
NOVA SCOTIA	GREENWOOD	74
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	CHARLOTTETOWN	60
NEWFOUNDLAND	ST LAWRENCE	65

The Front Page

An area of high pressure produced mostly clear skies and light winds in the vicinity of the Great Lakes Basin. Strong daytime heating of the land surface by the sun initiates airmass instability and convection; hence, forms of cumulus cloud developed during the afternoon hours. The relatively cold waters of the Great Lakes, at this time of year suppress convective activity and in fact frequently cause an airmass over the water to subside. This effectively sets the pattern for a cooling lake breeze to set in near the shores of large lakes on hot summery afternoons.

FORECAST



CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES VOLUME 8

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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. 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



++ much above normal + above normal N normal

- below normal
- -- much below normal

Temperature Anomaly Forecast 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.

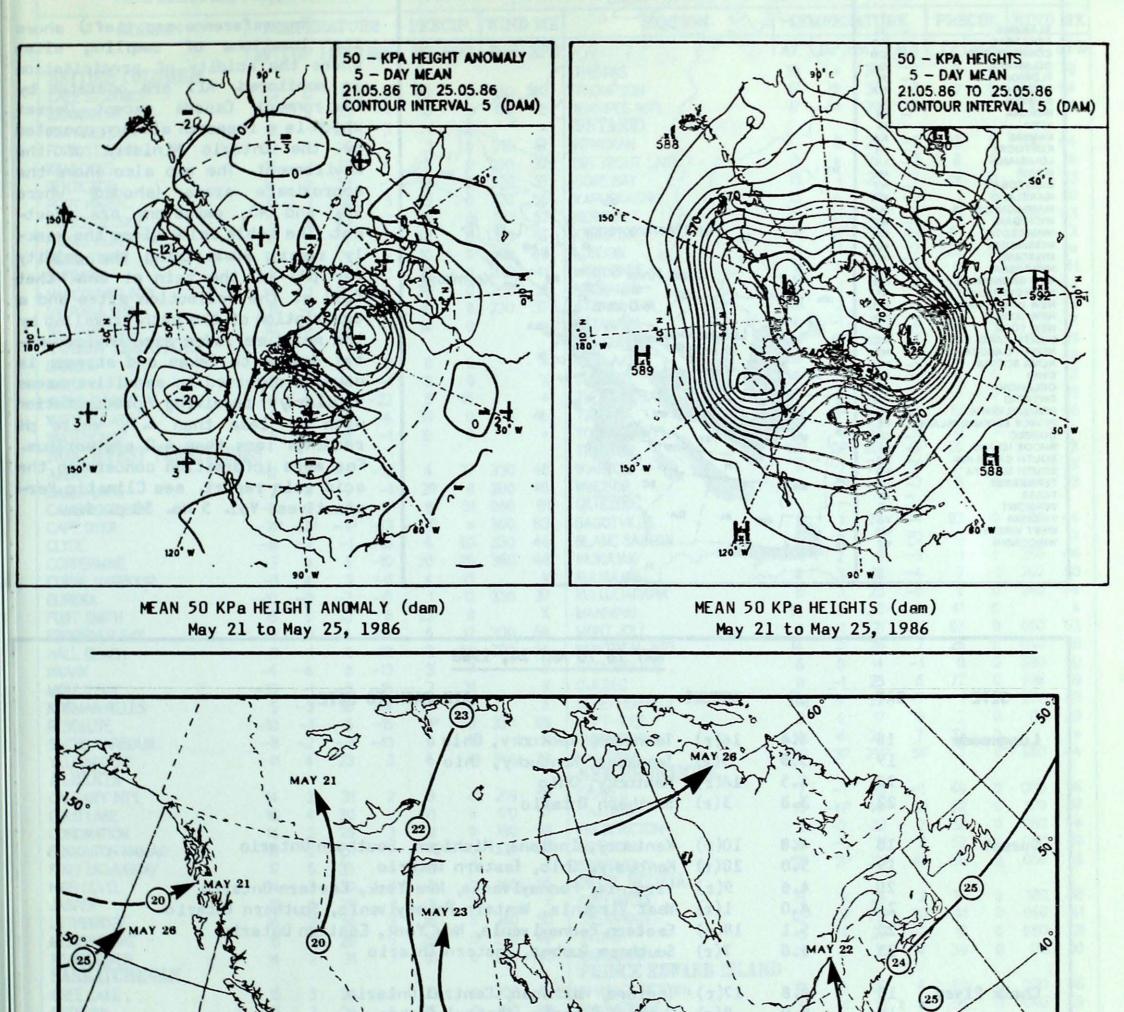
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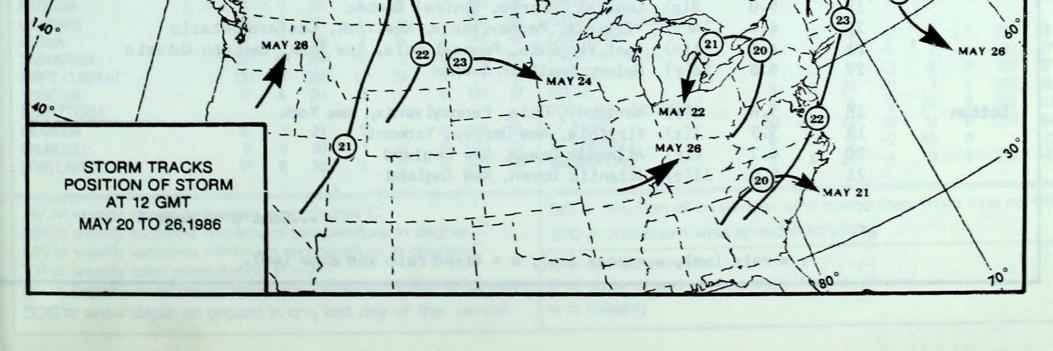
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CIRCULATION

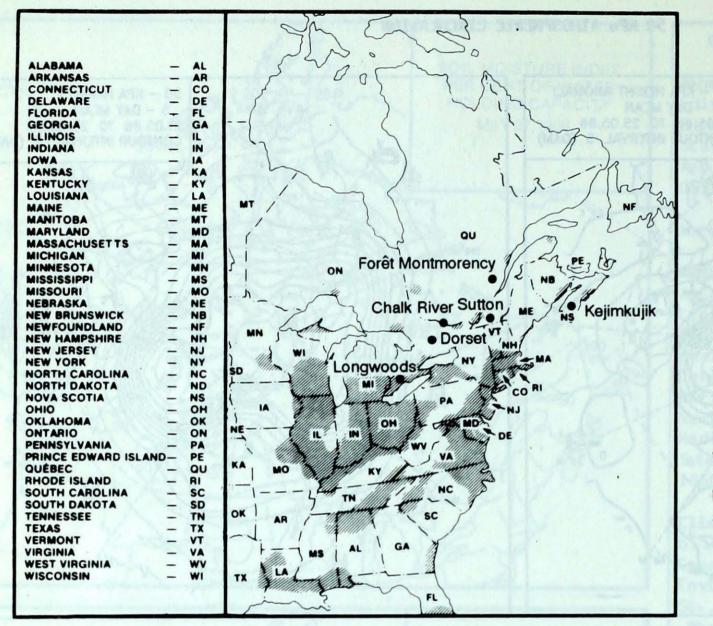
50 KPa ATHOSPHERIC CIRCULATION



5A



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 SO, and NO, 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.

				MAY 18 TO MAY 24, 1986
SITE	DAY	рН	AMOUNT	AIR PATH TO SITE
Longroods	18	4.4	16(r)	Tennesse, Kentucky, Ohio
	19	3.9	3(r)	Tennesse, Kentucky, Chio
	20	4.5	16(r)	Kentucky, Ohio
	22	3.8	3(r)	Southern Ontario
Dorset	18	4.8	10(r)	Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Southern Ontario
	19	5.0	20(r)	Kentucky, Ohio, Eastern Ontario
	20	4.6	9(r)	Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Eastern Ontario
	21	4.0	1(r)	West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Southern Ontario
	22	5.1	18(r)	Eastern Pennsylvania, New York, Eastern Ontario
	23	5.0	7(r)	Southern Quebec, Eastern Ontario
Chalk River	18	4.8	17(r)	Indiana, Michigan, Central Ontario
	19	5.0	8(r)	Central Ontario, Central Quebec

6.4 14(r) Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Eastern Ontario
4.4 1(r) West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Eastern Ontario
5.0 26(r) Maine, Southern Quebec

Sutton	18	3.6	2(r)	Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York
	19	3.9	1(r)	Virginia, New Jersey, Vermont
	20	4.7	6(r)	Atlantic Ocean, New England
	21	5.0	31(r)	Atlantic Ocean, New England

...Cont'd on page 8

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

STATISTICS

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lova tea

ACID RAIN

Cont'd from page 6

SITE	DAY	pH	AMOUNT	AIR PATH TO SITE
	22	5.0	19(r)	Atlantic Ocean, New England
	23	4.6	1(r)	Atlantic Ocean, Maine
	24	5.6	3(r)	New Brunswick, Southern Quebec
Montmorency	18	4.1	14(r)	Southern Ontario, Southern Quebec
	19	4.2	22(r)	New York, Southern Quebec
	20	4.5	27(r)	Atlantic Ocean, New England, Southern Quebec
	21	4.8	24(r)	Atlantic Ocean, New England, Southern Quebec
Le Compaño	23	6.0	14(r)	Atlantic Ocean, New Brunswick
Kejimkujik	20	4.1	1(r)	Atlantic Ocean
	22	5.0	9(r)	Atlantic Ocean
	23	5.2	24(r)	Atlantic Ocean
	24	4.6	4(r)	Atlantic Ocean
			E. THE	

ACID RAIN

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MAY 11 TO MAY 17, 1986

SITE	DAY	pH	ANDUNT	AIR PATH TO SITE
				THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE
Longroods	14	4.7	3(r)	Kentucky, Ohio
	15	3.9	14(r)	Tennessee, Kentucky, Chio
	17	3.9	2(r)	Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio
Dorset	14	3.9	1(r)	Virginia, West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania
	15	4.0	2(r)	Tennessee, Kentucky, Chio, Southern Ontario
	16	4.1	2(r)	West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Southern Ontario
	17	3.9	1(r)	Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Southern Ontario
Chalk River	15	3.9	1(r)	Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Southern Ontario
CITELER NEVOL	16	4.0	4(r)	Tennessee, Kentucky, Chio, Southern Ontario
	17	3.9	7(r)	Indiana, Southern Ontario, Central Ontario

8A

Sutton153.64(r)West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York164.08(r)West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York

Montmorency NO RAIN THIS WEEK

ACID RAIN

Kejimkujik114.74(r)Atlantic Ocean, Nova Scotia164.45(r)Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Atlantic Ocean174.010(r)Kentucky, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Atlantic Ocean

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