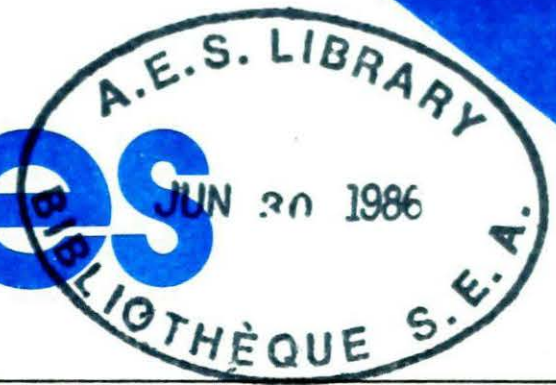


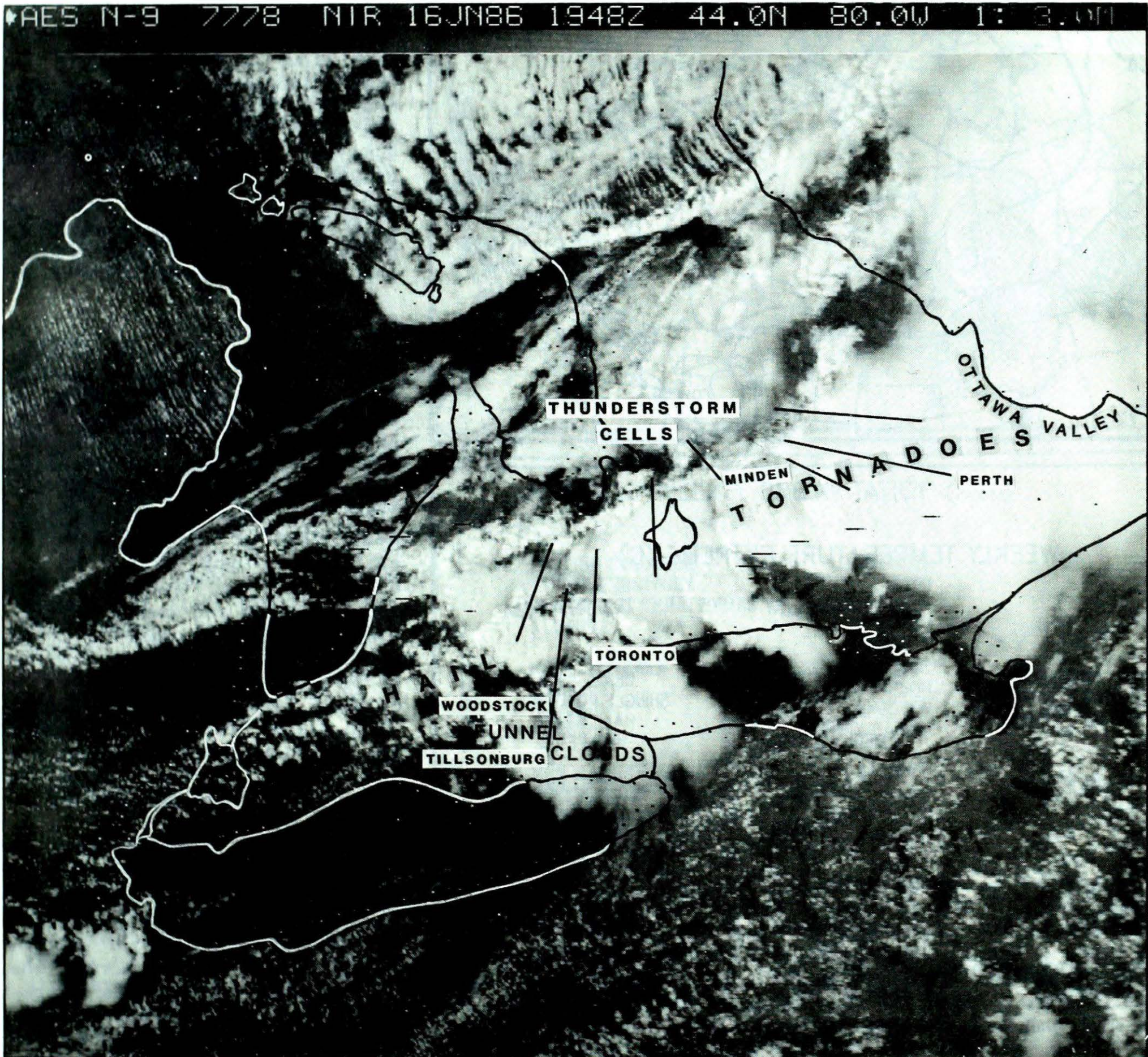
Climatic Perspectives



A weekly review of Canadian climate

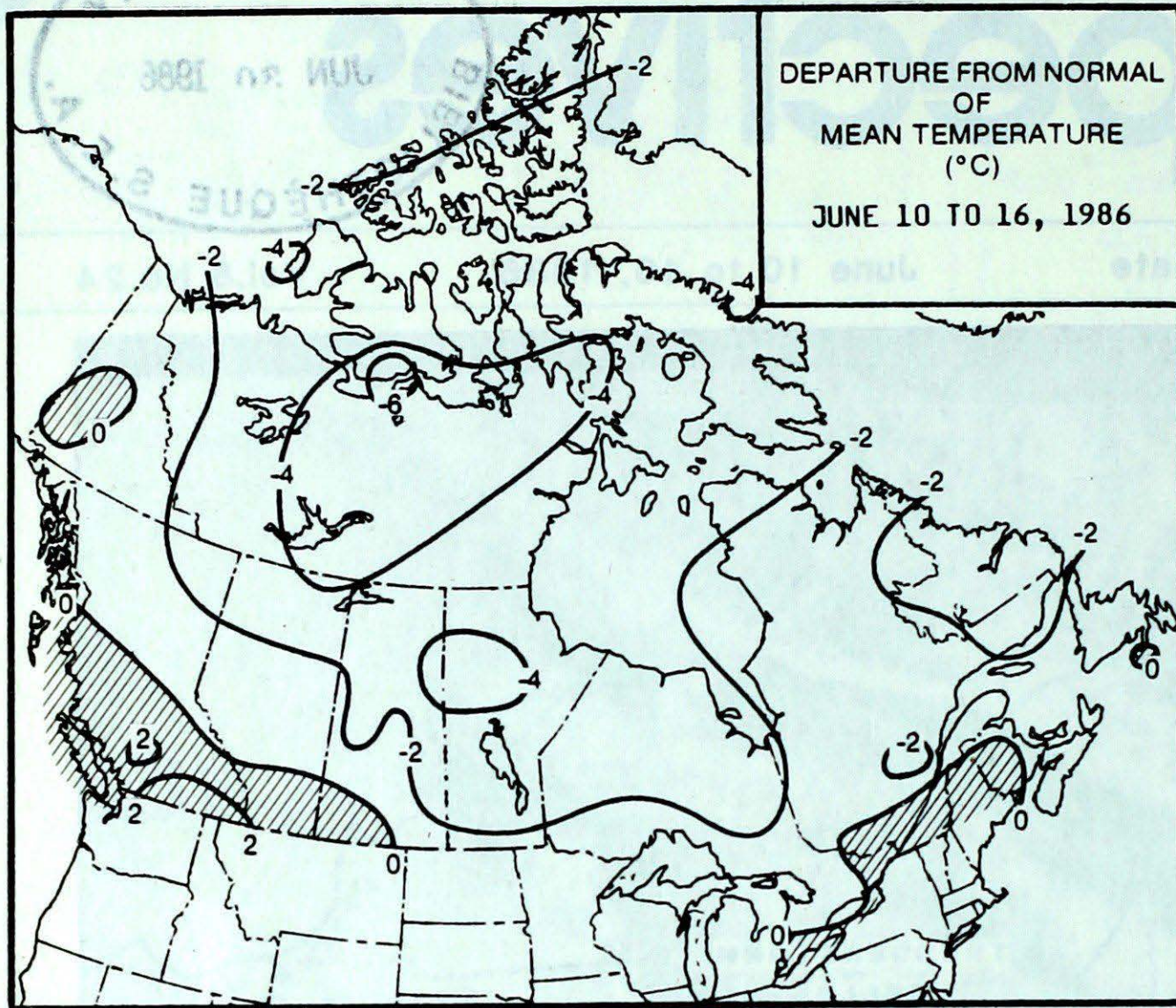
June 10 to 16, 1986

Vol.8 No.24



This NOAA 9 photograph taken during the mid-afternoon of June 16, 1986, shows violent thunderstorm cells developing ahead of a fast moving cold front. For more information see page 3.

- **Tornadoes slash across parts of Ontario and Quebec**
- **Frost damage in the Maritimes**



ACROSS THE COUNTRY...

Yukon and Northwest Territories

Winter perservered in the Arctic, with below normal temperatures and fresh snowfalls. Except for the Yukon and Mackenzie district, mid-day temperatures only climbed to near freezing. Blizzards occurred in the Keewatin District, with winds gusting to nearly 100 km/h. Elsewhere, temperatures were near record low values, -15°C along the Arctic coastline. In the Yukon, sunshine predominated; however, clear nights gave frost to a few localities in the south. All river ferry systems are now operational, and as of June 10 the Dempster Highway is open to Inuvik.

British Columbia

Pleasant, but cooler weather conditions deteriorated during the week. On June 13, most of the south coast experienced their warmest temperatures of the year. A disturbance which rippled across the province over the weekend triggered heavy shower and thunderstorm activity in many areas. In the central interior, downpours caused local flooding and washed out logging roads. A small community in the Bulkley Valley east of Terrace had to be evacuated; two bridges and a CN Rail line were washed out by flash floods. The Peace River district, which did not receive the heavy rains, reported hail on the 11th. Haying continues in the southern valleys.

Prairie Provinces

Weather conditions were variable and cool, as a number of disturbances moved rapidly across the region. Significant amounts of precipitation were reported in many areas, ranging between 10 and 40 millimetres. Very strong winds on June 10, gusting to 100 km/h, overturned a tanker truck south of Regina. A funnel cloud was sighted near Stoney Mountain, Manitoba, on June 13. The weekend was very cool, with a number of new daily low temperature records set. Minimum temperatures at several locations dropped below freezing. Snow flurries occurred near the Hudson Bay coast.

WEEKLY TEMPERATURE EXTREME (C)

	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM
BRITISH COLUMBIA	LYTTON 35	DEASE LAKE -2
YUKON TERRITORY	DAWSON 27	SHINGLE POINT A -4
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	INUVIK 26	HALL BEACH -16
ALBERTA	MEDICINE HAT 28	HIGH LEVEL -2
SASKATCHEWAN	REGINA 32	CREE LAKE -3
MANITOBA	THE PAS 27	THOMPSON -3
ONTARIO	WINDSOR 31	MOOSONEE -3
QUEBEC	MONTREAL INT'L 29	LA GRANDE RIVIERE -2
NEW BRUNSWICK	FREDERICTON 28	CHARLO 0
NOVA SCOTIA	GREENWOOD 27	MONCTON 1
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	CHARLOTTETOWN 26	AMHERST 3
NEWFOUNDLAND	COMFORT COVE 22	SYDNEY 3
		CHARLOTTETOWN -2
		CARTWRIGHT -2
		ST ANTHONY

ACROSS THE NATION

WARMEST MEAN TEMPERATURE	21	WINDSOR	ONT
COOLEST MEAN TEMPERATURE	-6	MACKAR INLET	NWT

Ontario

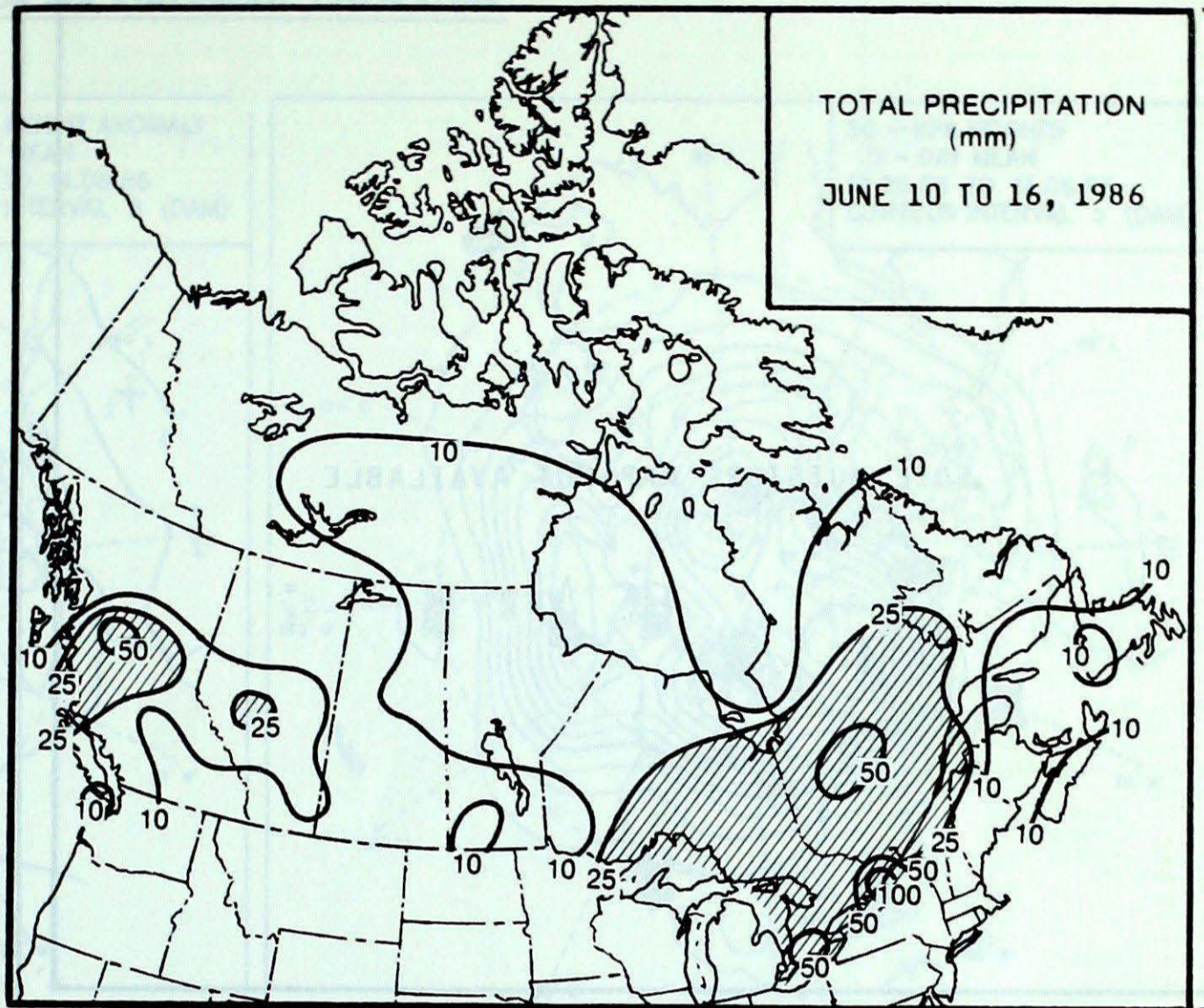
It was a very unsummer-like week, with cool temperatures and changeably cloudy sky conditions. It was a wet period, with passing disturbances giving widespread and significant amounts of rain. Several 24-hour precipitation records were broken. An unstable tropical air mass penetrated the southern portions of the province the final day of the period, causing the humidex to soar to uncomfortable levels. The same day, a fast moving cold front approaching from the northwest, triggered severe thunderstorms during the afternoon and evening hours of June 16. See additional information about tornadoes on this page.

Quebec

The week was generally cool, with a mixture of sun and cloud. Passing disturbances were associated with occasional showers and thundershowers. An area of rain moved across the province over the weekend. A fisherman was killed by lightning southeast of Val d'Or on June 14. On June 16, a rapidly moving cold front produced heavy thunderstorms throughout southwestern Quebec, spawning possible tornadoes near the Ottawa Valley. Downpours produced up to 45 mm of rain at some locations.

Atlantic Provinces

It was mostly sunny, but cool during the middle of the week. Frost occurred in several parts of the Maritimes on June 12. At Montague P.E.I. the frost destroyed fields of tobacco. Elsewhere, strawberry growers were watering down their crops to protect them from freezing. In Newfoundland, it was generally fair, with sunshine more prevalent during the latter part of the period. Scattered showers and thundershowers were reported, as was coastal fog. In Labrador, the week began with periods of rain and snow, with temperatures generally returning to more seasonal values through the week.

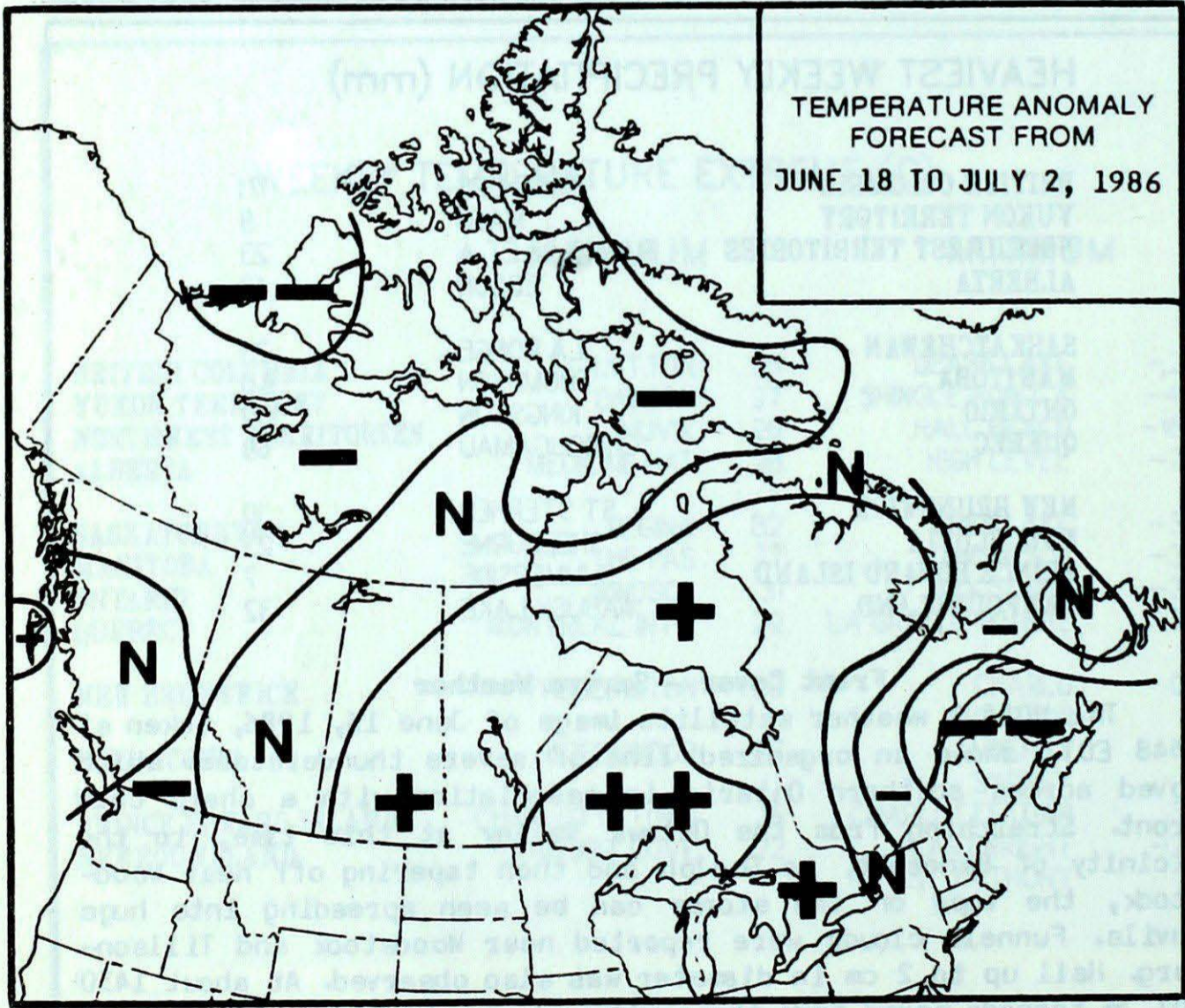


HEAVIEST WEEKLY PRECIPITATION (mm)

BRITISH COLUMBIA	SMITHERS	71
YUKON TERRITORY	MAYO	8
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	RANKIN INLET A	23
ALBERTA	EDSON	42
SASKATCHEWAN	LA RONGE	23
MANITOBA	THOMPSON	40
ONTARIO	KINGSTON	100
QUEBEC	CHIBOUGAMAU	69
NEW BRUNSWICK	ST STEPHEN	10
NOVA SCOTIA	SHELBURNE	23
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	SUMMERSIDE	7
NEWFOUNDLAND	WABUSH LAKE	32

Front Cover - Severe Weather

The NOAA 9 weather satellite image of June 16, 1986, taken at 1548 EDT, shows an organized line of severe thunderstorms which moved across southern Ontario in association with a sharp cold front. Stretching from the Ottawa Valley at this time, to the vicinity of Bancroft, to Guelph and then tapering off near Woodstock, the tops of the storms can be seen spreading into huge anvils. Funnel clouds were reported near Woodstock and Tillsonburg. Hail up to 2 cm in diameter was also observed. At about 1430 EDT, a tornado moved from the north end of Lake Simcoe to north of Minden and then to Eagle Lake. Hundreds of cottages were damaged or demolished, tracts of trees were broken and uprooted and one person was injured. Another severe storm, possibly a tornado, was reported in the vicinity of Perth. Yet a third tornado occurred near Gracefield, Québec during the early evening, flattening houses, overturning cars, but fortunately causing no personal injuries or deaths.



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.

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

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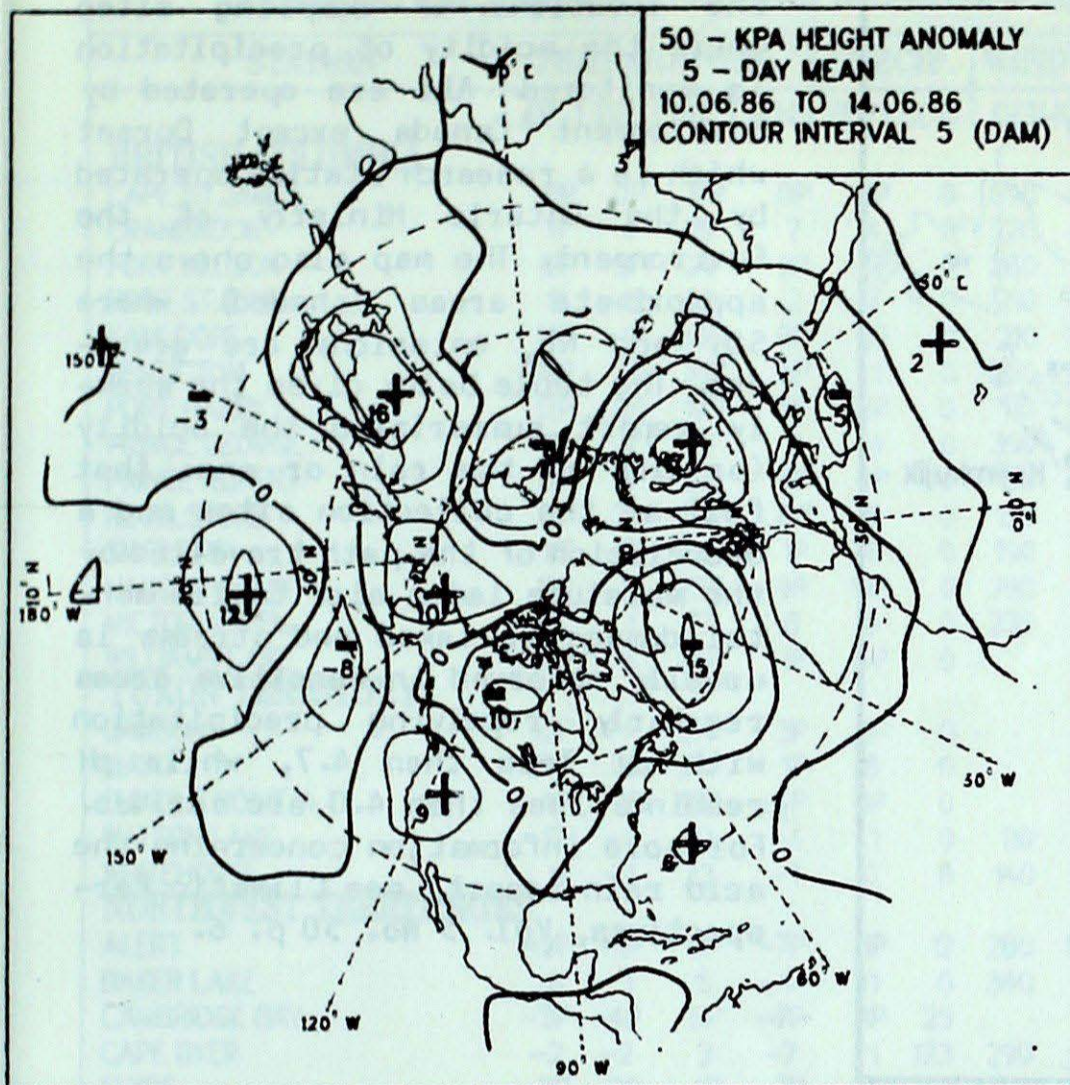
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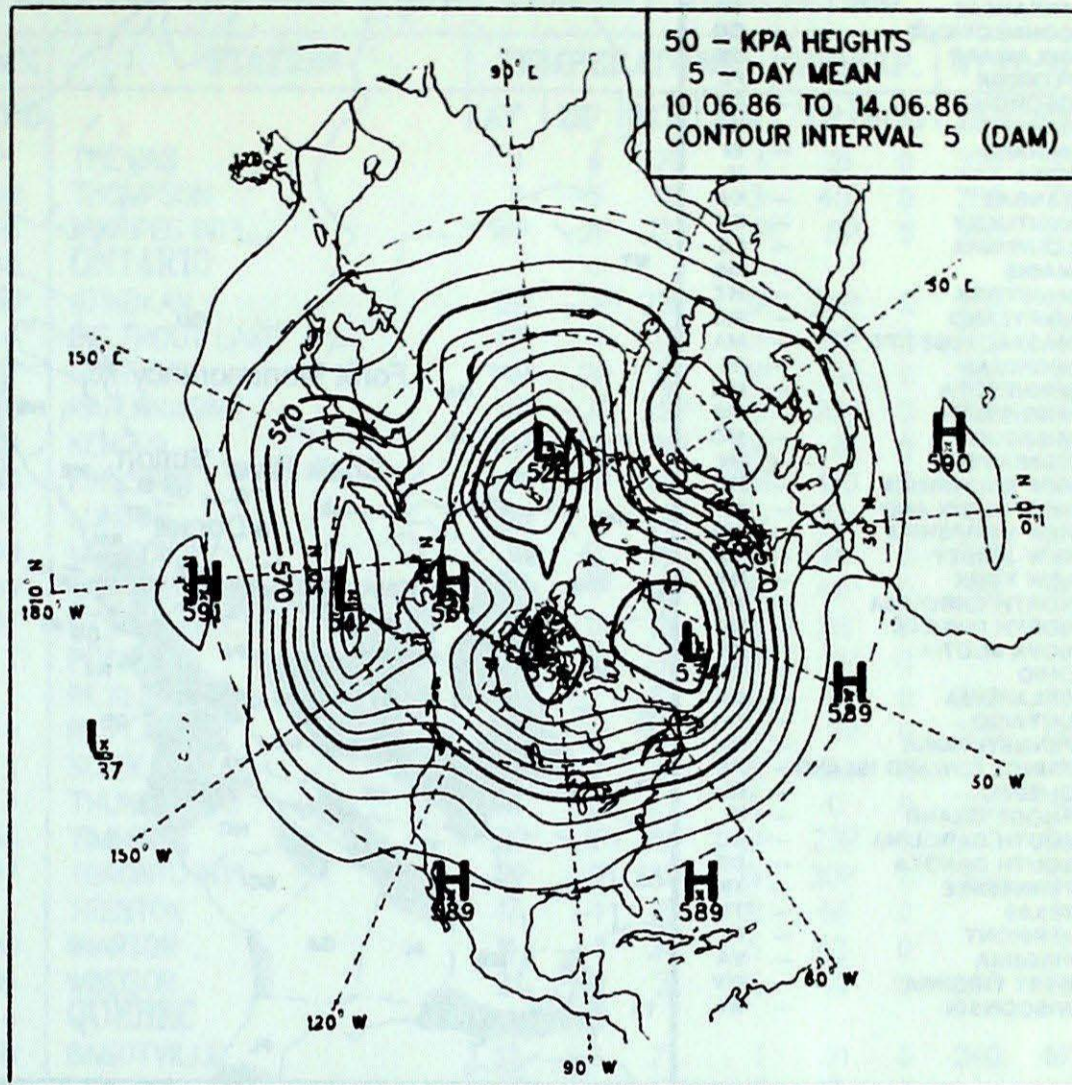
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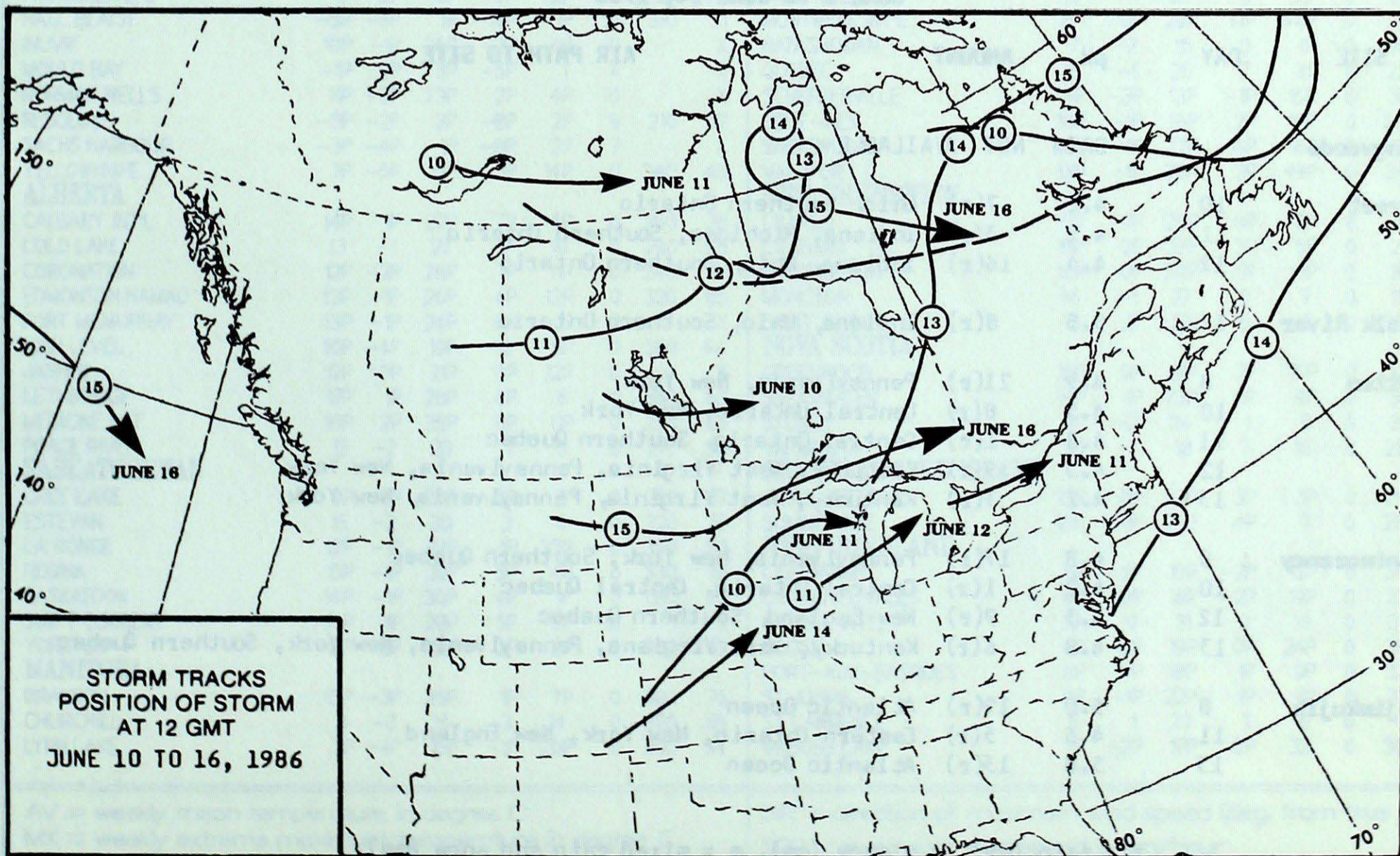
50 KPa ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION



MEAN 50 KPa HEIGHT ANOMALY (dam)
June 10 to June 14, 1986

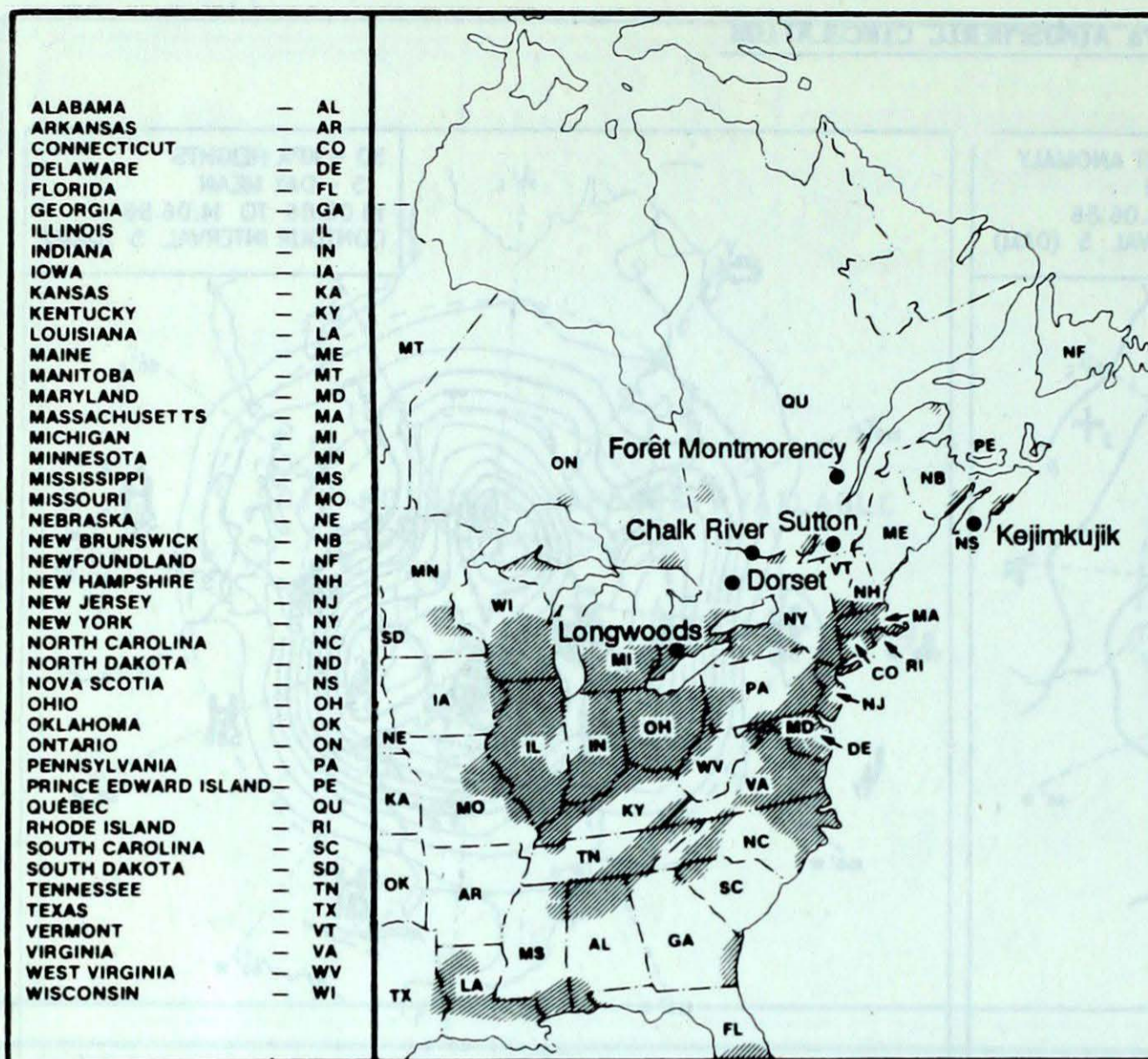


MEAN 50 KPa HEIGHTS (dam)
June 10 to June 14, 1986



STORM TRACKS
POSITION OF STORM
AT 12 GMT
JUNE 10 TO 16, 1986

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 8 TO JUNE 14, 1986

SITE	DAY	pH	AMOUNT	AIR PATH TO SITE
Longwoods			DATA NOT AVAILABLE	
Dorset	10	4.2	7(r)	Ohio, Southern Ontario
	11	4.2	3(r)	Indiana, Michigan, Southern Ontario
	12	4.4	16(r)	Indiana, Ohio, Southern Ontario
Chalk River	12	5.5	8(r)	Indiana, Ohio, Southern Ontario
Sutton	8	4.9	21(r)	Pennsylvania, New York
	10	4.5	8(r)	Central Ontario, New York
	11	4.2	1(r)	Central Ontario, Southern Quebec
	12	4.3	9(r)	Kentucky, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York
	13	4.2	3(r)	Kentucky, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York
Montmorency	8	4.8	17(r)	Pennsylvania, New York, Southern Quebec
	10	4.2	1(r)	Central Ontario, Central Quebec
	12	5.3	9(r)	New England, Southern Quebec
	13	4.8	6(r)	Kentucky, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Southern Quebec
Kejimikujik	8	5.0	19(r)	Atlantic Ocean
	11	4.6	5(r)	Eastern Ontario, New York, New England
	13	5.0	13(r)	Atlantic Ocean

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

