

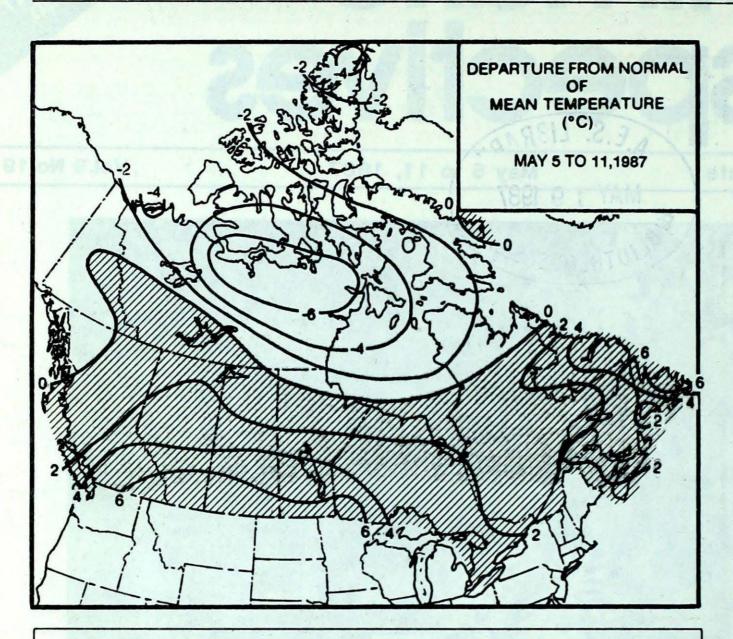
This NOAA 9 photograph of May 7, 1987, shows the snow pack covering the Coastal and Rocky mountain ranges. In general, amounts as of May 1, were 10 to 25 percent above normal in northern B.C., while the vast majority of areas in the southern half of the province had a snow pack water equivalent that was below normal. In the Kootenays and the Okanagan, the pack is only 60% of normal. This diminishes the chance of flooding in the lower valleys, when the mountain snowmelt begins later this month.

Warm, dry weather worsens forest fire hazard across the country High temperature records set in most provinces



TEMPERATURE

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WEEKLY TEMPERATURE EXTREME (C)

MAXIMUM

MINIMUM

BRITISH COLUMBIA YUKON TERRITORY NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	LYTTON DAWSON FORT SMITH FORT MCMURRAY	34 15 23 31	DEASE LAKE KOMAKUK BEACH A GLADMAN POINT A EDSON	-4 -19 -28 -2
ALBERTA SASKATCHEWAN MANITOBA ONTARIO QUEBEC	BROADVIEW DAUPHIN KENORA MANIWAKI	32 34 31 25	COLLINS BAY CHURCHILL NAGAGAMI I NUKJUAK	-2 -5 -12 -6 -11
NEW BRUNSWICK NOVA SCOTIA PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND NEWFOUNDLAND	FREDERICTON GREENWOOD SUMMERSIDE GOOSE	26 26 23 25	ST STEPHEN SYDNEY CHARLOTTETOWN WABUSH LAKE	-2 -1 -1 -9
ACR	OSS THE NATIO	DN		26 85 61 849 10 61
WARMEST MEAN TEMPERAT		19 18	LYTTON ALERT	BC NWT
the country	880108			

ACROSS THE COUNTRY ...

Yukon and Northwest Territories

In sharp contrast to the warmer than usual weather all across southern Canada, the temperatures in the Territories were generally colder than normal, particularly in the central Keewatin. However, a continuation of the mild weather in the Yukon resulted in the river ice breaking up on the 9th of May at Dawson which was close to the normal break-up date. A low pressure system moved north from Quebec over Baffin Island on the 8th, producing significant snowfalls and blizzard conditions. Some communities received up to 40 cm of snow.

British Columbia

A well-established upper ridge brought warm, dry conditions to most of the province except the north coast which took the brunt of Pacific weather systems being diverted northward. Temperatures and sunshine amounts were well above normal, particularly in the southern interior and on the south coast where several daily maximum temperature records were set. Despite the heavy rain of the previous week, the hot, dry weather created a forest fire hazard in the southern interior as well as in the northeastern parts of the province.

Prairies

It was sunny, warm and dry across all prairie provinces. Many daily maximum temperature records were set with the mercury climbing above 30°C in all three provinces.

These conditions have aggravated the forest fire situation. A forest fire at Wallace Lake in eastern Manitoba was fanned by strong winds and high temperatures on the 8th, causing the destruction of approximately 70 cottages. One of the worst forest fires in Saskatchewan in 30 years is burning north of Prince Albert. The fine weather has benefited seeding operations in the agricultural sector.

PRECIPITATION

Ontario

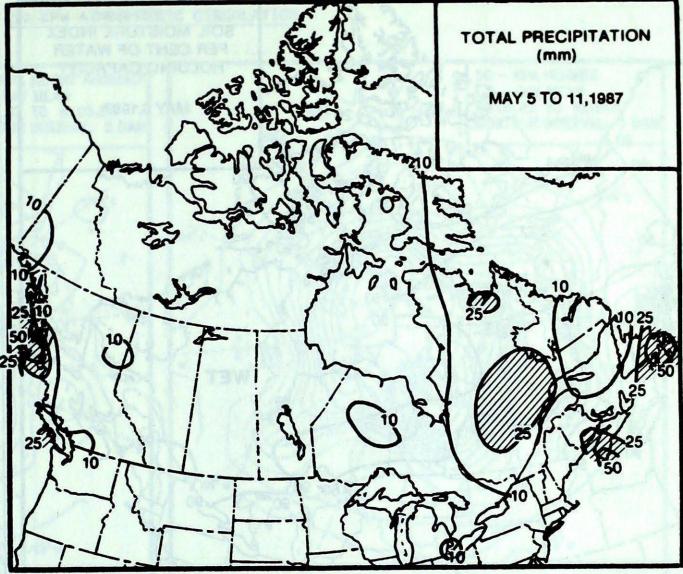
Very dry weather with above normal temperatures has worsened the forest fire situation in the province, particularly in the central and western regions. Lightning strikes and sparks from heavy machinery are a big concern. More than one thousand forestry workers have been laid off due to ministry orders restricting work only during the cooler morning hours. Agricultural regions in the south are badly in need of rain. Sarnia, for example, has only received 0.2 mm of rain so far this month. Great Lakes water levels have dropped 25 significantly from the record levels of last October.

Quebec

A typical mixture of spring weather occurred across the province. Daily high temperature records were set in the north early in the week which was followed by a cold outbreak resulting in some low temperatures records in the Saguenay-Lake St. John region. The generally warm, dry conditions increased the forest fire hazard in southern and central regions. The number of fires and area burned so far this year has been double the average over the past five years. Pea-sized hail, fell at both Mirabel and Ottawa airports during the morning of the 11th, but no major damage was reported.

Atlantic

In the Maritimes, the week started out with rain, however a significant amount of sunshine and warm temperatures were recorded during the second half of the period.



HEAVIEST WEEKLY PRECIPITATION (mm)

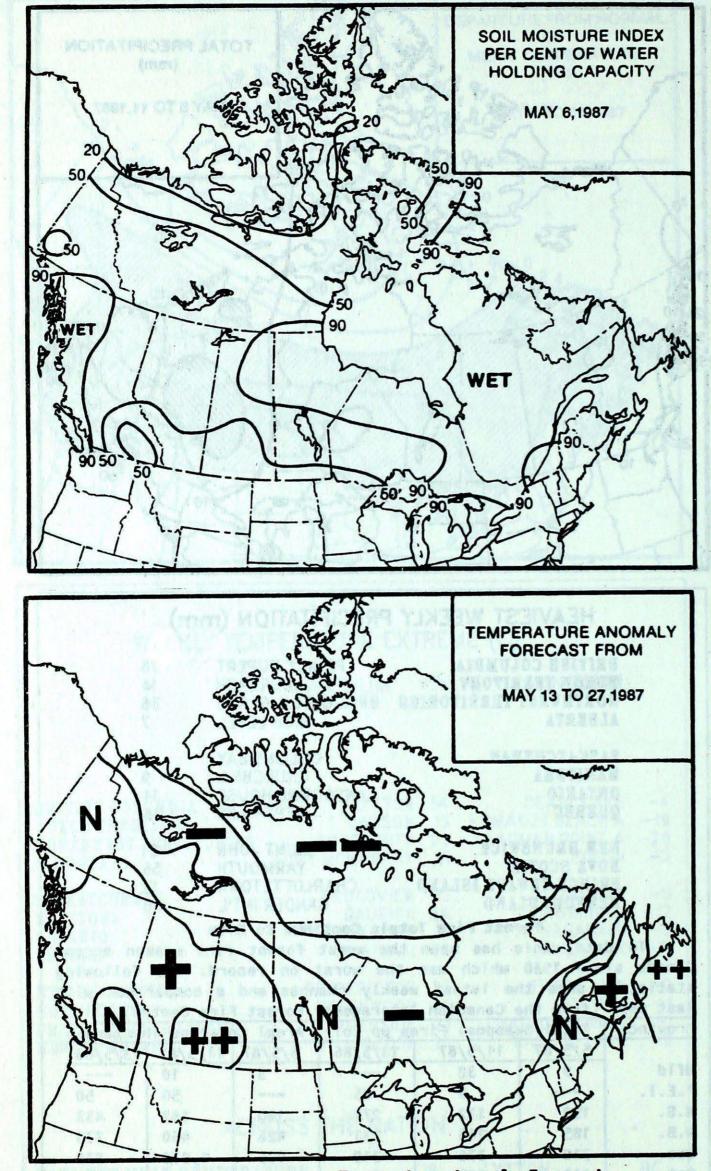
BRITISH COLUMBIA	PRINCE RUPERT	76	
YUKON TERRITORY	BURWASH	14	
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	BROUGHTON ISLAND	36	
ALBERTA	HIGH LEVEL	7	
SASKATCHEWAN	COLLINS BAY	9 9	
MANITOBA	CHURCHILL	9	
ONTARIO	LANSDOWNE HOUSE	14	
QUEBEC	SEPT-ILES	34	
NEW BRUNSWICK	SAINT JOHN	31	
NOVA SCOTIA	YARMOUTH	55	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	CHARLOTTETOWN	12	
NEWFOUNDLAND	GANDER INT'L	50	
Forest Fire Tota	als Continue to Rise		
	to would found find		00

To date, this has been the worst forest fire season across Canada since 1980 which was the worst on record. The following statistics show the latest weekly changes and a comparison with last year (from the Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre).

The ice conditions in the Northumberland Strait have improved and the seasonal ferry service between Caribou, N.S. and Wood Island, P.E.I. began on the 7th. There has been a delay in the commencement of lobster fishing along the north shore of P.E.I. because of ice conditions. In Newfoundland and Labrador, the week's weather was variable but warm, with many daily temperature records being set throughout the week.

Province	Total Se	easonal Fir	es up to:	Areal Coverage (hectares)						
The second second	5/5/87	11/5/87	13/5/86	5/5/87	11/5/87	13/5/86				
Nfld	9	32		3	10					
P.E.I.		9	25		50	50				
N.S.	159	172	272	180	183	433				
N.B.	185	215	231	426	460	776				
Que.	310	378	319	905	1,070	876				
Ont.	430	615	314	3,710	12,013	722				
Man.	88	161	3	3,487	34,475	25				
Sask.	74	132	37	1,190	70,171	3,001				
Alta.	178	256	61	4,920	23,798	204				
B.C.	238	262	122	3,180	3,192	757				
N.W.T.	3	8	the second	1	12	n and				
Y.T.	ant 42.50	5	0.000	3	4	0				

FORECAST



CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES VOLUME 9

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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 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.

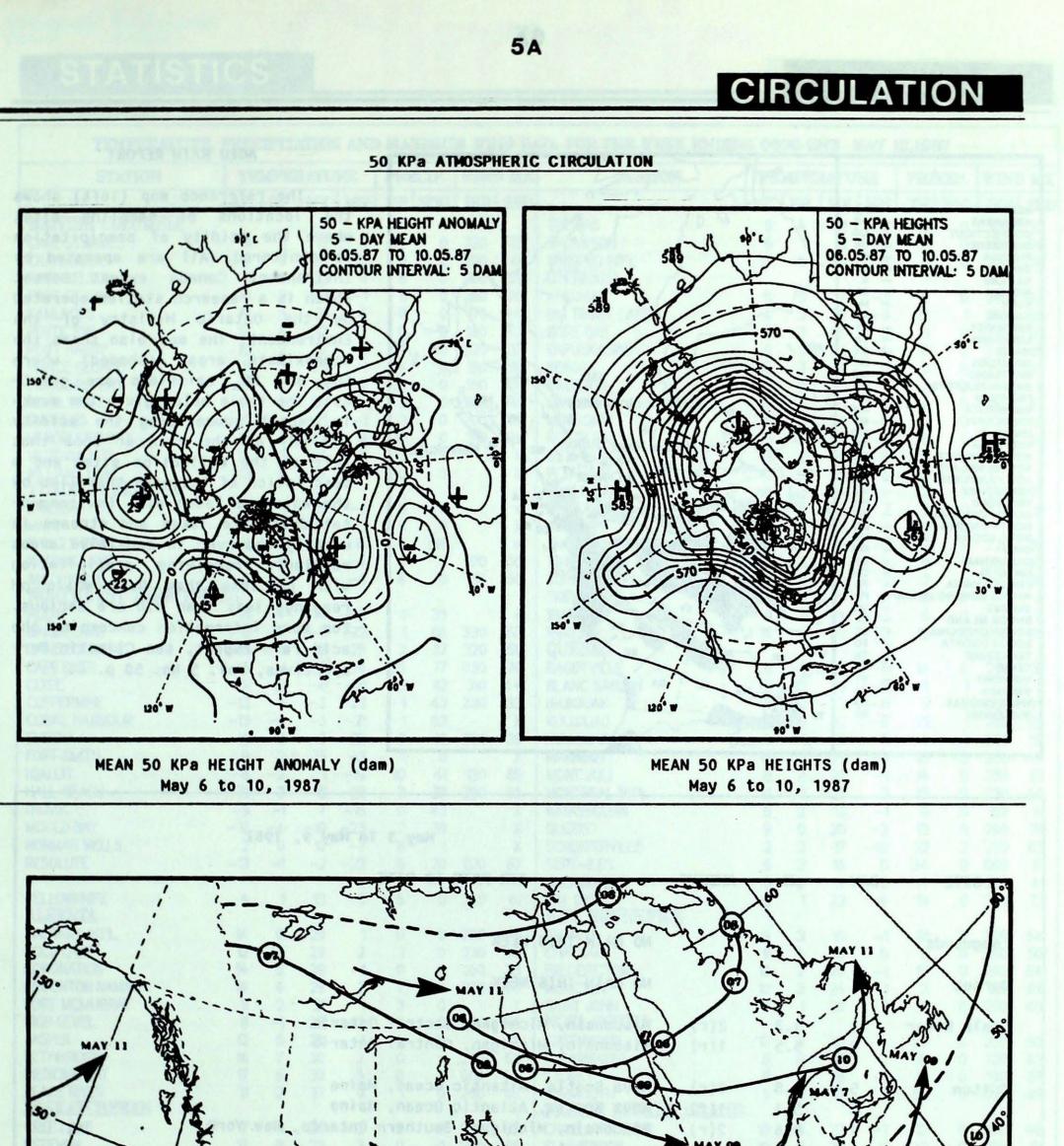
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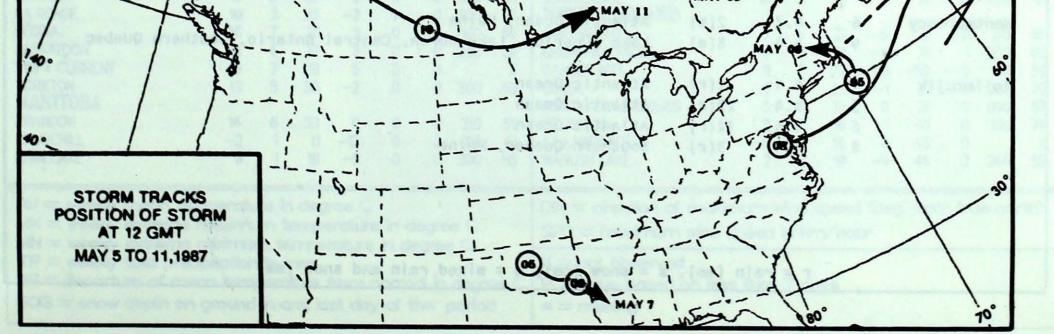
Temperature Anomaly Forecast This forecast is prepared by searching historical weather maps to find cases similar to the present. The historical outcome during the 15 days subsequent to the chosen analogues is assumed to be a forecast for the next 15 days from now.

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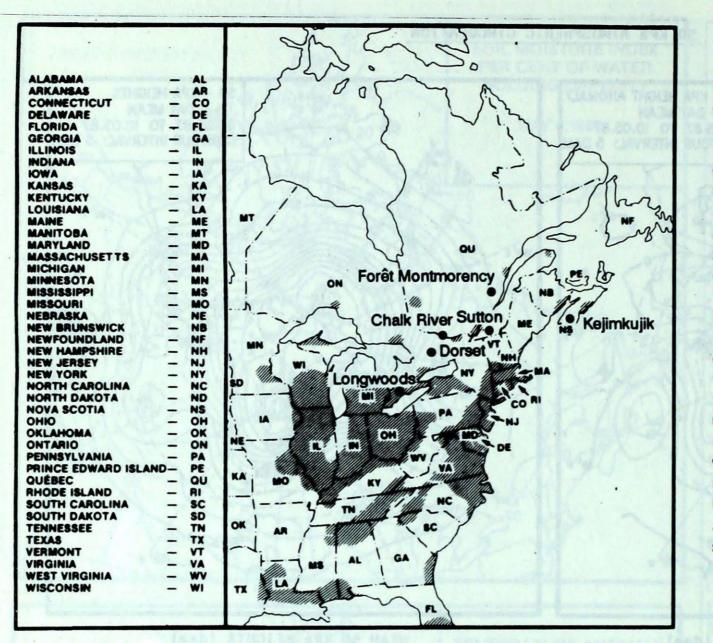
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ACID RAIN



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.

				May 3 To May 9, 1987
SITE	DAY	pH	AMOUNT	AIR PATH TO SITE
Longwoods			RSA	NO RAIN THIS WEEK
Dorset				NO RAIN THIS WEEK
Chalk River	8 9	5.3 5.5	2(r) 1(r)	Wisconsin, Michigan, Central Ontario Wisconsin, Michigan, Central Ontario
Sutton	5	4.8	3(r) 1(r)	Nova Scotia, Altantic Ocean, Maine Nova Scotia, Atlantic Ocean, Maine
	9	4.6	2(r)	Wisconsin, Michigan, Southern Ontario, New York

1 15

Montmorency 6 4.7 2(m) Atlantic Ocean, Maine 9 4.4 8(m) Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Central Ontario, Southern Quebec

2(r) Kejimkujik 4.1 Atlantic Ocean 4 4.4 22(r) Atlantic Ocean 5 12(r) Atlantic Ocean 6 4.5 3(r) Southern Quebec, Maine 8 3.4

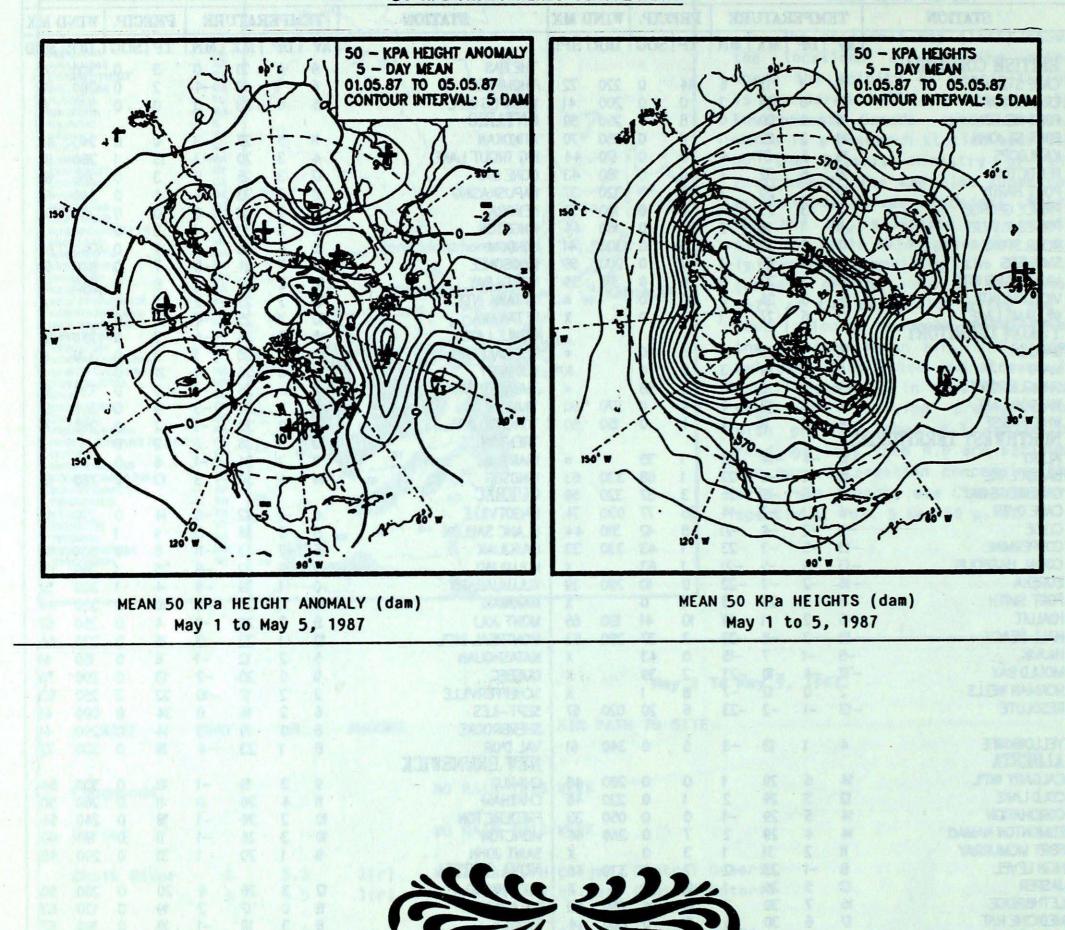
r = rain (mm), s = snow (cm), m = mixed rain and snow (mm)

STATISTICS

STATION	TEMPERATURE			PRE	CIP.	WIN	DMX	STATION		TEMPERATURE				IP.	WIND MX		
STATION			Sec. Sec.					-		AV	DP		MN				
DEPENDENT COLUMNS	I AV I	DP	MX	MIN	TPI	SOG	DIR	SPD			UP					-	
BRITISH COLUMBIA	B 11	Sec. 1		A. p				-	THE PAS	9	4	21	0	3	0	300	72
CAPE STJAMES	9	1	13	6	14	0	220	72	THOMPSON	6	1	18	-4	2	0	280	74
CRANBROOK	17	6	29	3	0	0	200	41	WINNIPEG INT'L	15	6	33	3	0	0	320	61
FORT NELSON	9	0	20	0	8	0	250	59	ONTARIO								
FORT ST.JOHN	10	2	22	-1	11	0	260	70	ATIKOKAN	11	5	27	-3	0	0	240	48
KAMLDOPS	19	5	31	4	0	0	170	44	BIG TROUT LAKE	4	3	20	-3	13	1	280	80
PENTICTON	18	6	32	ż	Ō	Ó	180	43	GORE BAY	2	3	25	0	3	0	260	69
PORT HARDY	10	2	20	2	14	ŏ	320	37	KAPUSKASING	8	2	23	-4	4	0	340	65
	11	3	25	-1	4	ŏ	180	59	KENORA	15	7	31	6	Ó	0	250	56
PRINCE GEORGE		3		I ALL S COMM	76	ŏ	160	44	KINGSTON	13	3	21	1	2	õ	200	X
PRINCE RUPERT	9	1	16	2				(C)	LONDON	15	4	28	1	4	õ	240	63
REVELSTOKE	17	5	30	4	3	0	300	41		6	-	24	-5	i	õ	300	59
SMITHERS	9	1	21	-1	3	0	200	65	MOOSONEE		2						
VANCOUVER INT'L	15	3	23	8	16	0	310	39	NORTH BAY	10	2	22	-1	8	0	240	59
VICTORIA INT'L	14	3	26	6	10	0		*	OTTAWA INT'L	2	2	25	2	11	0		X
WILLIAMS LAKE	13	6	27	1	0	0		X	PETAWAWA	10	1	25	-4	13	0		X
YUKON TERRITORY									PICKLE LAKE	8	3	24	-4	2	0	250	85
DAWSON	6	1	15	-4	6	0		*	REDLAKE	11	5	28	1	2	0	320	61
MAYO	6	0	14	-3	5	0		X	SUDBURY	11	3	26	-1	3P	0		X
SHINGLE POINT A	-9	-2	0	-16	0	58		*	THUNDER BAY	11	4	25	-1	2	0	330	59
WATSON LAKE	Á	-1	13	-4	4	0	270	50	TIMMINS	9	3	24	-3	9	0	360	65
WHITEHORSE	Ā	-1	11	-4	4	ŏ	150	50	TORONTO INT'L	14	3	30	-1	2	Ó	260	76
NORTHWEST TERRITO	RIFC			7			20		TRENTON	13	3	26	ż	2	Ō	See.	X
			-14	- 77		35		*	WIARTON	11	2	24	-1	6	õ		x
ALERT	-18	-4		-23			220	MI 110 105 1		16	2	30	3	13	Ö	280	59
BAKER LAKE	-15	-6	-8	-22	1	68	330	63	WINDSOR	N	4	20	2	IJ	U	200	J 3
CAMBRIDGE BAY	-18	-6	-8	-25	3	37	320	59	QUEBEC	1		~			0	270	56
CAPE DYER	-6	1	-2	-14	35	Π	030	74	BAGOTVILLE	6	-1	22	-6	14	0	270	56
CLYDE	-11	-2	-4	-21	8	42	310	44	BLANC SABLON	5	3	16	-5	9	1		X
COPPERMINE	-13	-5	-3	-23	1	43	330	33	INUKJUAK	-6	-2	3	-11	8	49	030	46
CORAL HARBOUR	-13	-5	-5	-21	1	63		X	KUUUUAQ	-1	0	12	-9	25	1	260	85
EUREKA	-16	-2	-9	-22	0	10	290	39	KUUJUARAPIK	0	1	19	-9	4	1	300	52
FORT SMITH	8	2	23	-3	16.14	0		X	MANIWAKI	10	1	25	-3	10	0	300	44
IQALUIT	-6	-2	1	-19	10	41	130	65	MONT JOLI	8	2	20	-1	14	0	250	67
and the second	-13	-3	-8	-22	3	37	290	63	MONTREAL INT'L	12	1	22	3	15	Ó	230	44
HALL BEACH			-07	-15	ő	43	230	X	NATASHQUAN	5	2	12	-1	6	0	150	61
INUVIK	-5	-1			ů,					5	ő	20	-2	13	õ	290	70
MOULD BAY	-17	-4	-10	-23	2	39		X	QUEBEC	3					10000	250	63
NORMAN WELLS	2	0	12	-7	8	1		X	SCHEFFERVILLE	2	2	17	-10	22	2		
RESOLUTE	-13	-1	-2	-23	6	20	020	67	SEPT-ILES	6	2	16	0	34	0	090	61
									SHERBROOKE	8	0	19	-3	14	0	290	41
YELLOWKNIFE	4	1	13	-3	5	0	340	61	VAL D'OR	8	1	23	-4	19	0	330	72
ALBERTA									NEW BRUNSWICK								
CALGARY INT'L	14	6	29	1	0	0	280	48	CHARLO	9	3	19	-1	18	0	300	54
COLD LAKE	12	3	29	2	1	0	220	46	CHATHAM	11	4	26	0	11	0	260	50
CORONATION	14	5	29	-1	Ó	Ó	050	33	FREDERICTON	10	2	26	-1	18	0	240	54
EDMONTON NAMAO	14	A	29	2	7	õ	360	46	MONCTON	10	3	26	-1	11	0	180	63
FORT MCMURRAY		5	31	1	3	õ	500	TV V	SAINT JOHN	9	1	20	1	31	0	200	48
		4		-	7	ő	220	46	NOVA SCOTIA	,		20		51	•	200	10
HIGH LEVEL	0	-1	23	-2			330			12	3	26	4	20	0	260	50
JASPER	L L	2	26	-1	0	0		X	GREENWOOD	the second s					1 2 2 1 2 1	130	63
LETHBRIDGE	16	1	30	2	0	*	280	63	SHEARWATER	8	0	17	2	19	0		67
MEDICINE HAT	17	6	30	5	0	0	060	44	SYDNEY	8	3	18	-1	19	0	190	
PEACE RIVER	11	2	27	0	1	0	260	65	YARMOUTH	9	1	17	3	55	0	090	48
SASKATCHEWAN									PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND								
CREE LAKE	7	1	26	-3	3	0	330	63	CHARLOTTETOWN	10	3	22	-1	12	0	190	46
ESTEVAN	17	8	32	3	0	0	300	65	SUMMERSIDE	10	3	23	0	10	0	200	61
LA RONGE	10	3	26	-2	4	0	300	67	NEWFOUNDLAND								
REGINA	16	7	31	3	Ó	0	160	56	CARTWRIGHT	7	5	21	-5	3	0	170	65
SASKATOON	15	6	27	3	õ	ŏ	290	59	CHURCHILL FALLS	4	3	21	-4	21	1	250	65
SWIFT CURRENT	16	7	28	5	Ö	õ	250	X	GANDER INT'L	11	7	22	-3	50	Ó	170	59
		5		2			200	63	GOOSE	0	5	25	-1	2P	ŏ	160	70
YORKTON	13	2	30	-2	0	0	300	03		3	and the second	10	State Strategy	21	0	090	67
MANITOBA									PORT-AUX-BASQUES	2	2	and a second	0				
BRANDON	14	6	33	0	0	0	310	59	ST JOHN'S	11	1	19	-1	45	0	190	74
CHURCHILL	-2	1	11	-12	9	2	010	61	ST LAWRENCE	6	• 3	16	0	43	0		X
LYNN LAKE	6	1	18	-5	0	0	300	65	WABUSH LAKE	2	2	19	-9	49	3	260	52
																	1.2
AV = weekly mean te	mperat	une i	n dec	ree (C				DIR = direction of maxim	um	wind	spee	d (de	g. from	n tr	ue no	rth
MX = weekly extreme maximum temperature in degree C									SPD = maximum wind sp								
MX = weeky extreme						and the second								THE WILL		_	
MN = weekly extreme				au													
MN = weekly extreme TP = weekly total pre-	cipitatio	n in I	mm						X = not observed	44							
MN = weekly extreme	cipitatio ean ten	n in i	mm	from	nom	nd in	deg			thar	n7 d	ays					

CIRCULATION

50 KPa ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION



THE FALL FAURTHER SCRUCE LIBERTY

