

**Seasonal Summary**  
**For Eastern Canada**  
**Winter 2007-2008**



**Produced by the Canadian Ice Service**  
**December 2008**

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## Table of Content

<b>Gulf of St Lawrence</b> .....	4
November.....	4
December.....	4
January.....	6
February.....	8
March.....	9
April.....	11
May.....	13
 <b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b> .....	15
November.....	15
December.....	15
January.....	16
February.....	18
March.....	20
April.....	22
May.....	24
June.....	25

## Table of Figures

Figure 1: Temperature anomalies for the Gulf of St Lawrence 01-30 November.....	4
Figure 2: Temperature anomalies for the Gulf of St Lawrence 01-15 December.....	4
Figure 3: Temperature anomalies for the Gulf of St Lawrence 25-31 December.....	5
Figure 4: Historical ice coverage for the Gulf of St Lawrence–January 1 <sup>st</sup> .....	5
Figure 5: Weekly ice coverage for the Gulf of St Lawrence–season 2007/08.....	6
Figure 6: Temperature anomalies for the Gulf of St Lawrence 01-15 January.....	6
Figure 7: Historical ice coverage for the Gulf of St Lawrence–January 29 <sup>th</sup> .....	7
Figure 8: Temperature anomalies for the Gulf of St Lawrence 01-15 February.....	8
Figure 9: Historical ice coverage for the Gulf of St Lawrence–February 26 <sup>th</sup> .....	9
Figure 10: Temperature anomalies for the Gulf of St Lawrence 01-15 March.....	9
Figure 11: Temperature anomalies 1 for the Gulf of St Lawrence 6-31 March.....	10
Figure 12: Historical ice coverage for the Gulf of St Lawrence–April 02 <sup>nd</sup> .....	11
Figure 13: Temperature anomalies for the Gulf of St Lawrence 01-15 April.....	11
Figure 14: Historical ice coverage for the Gulf of St Lawrence–April 30 <sup>th</sup> .....	12
Figure 15: Temperature anomalies for the Gulf of St Lawrence 01-15 May.....	13
Figure 16: Historical ice coverage for the Gulf of St Lawrence–May 28 <sup>th</sup> .....	13
Figure 17: Weekly ice coverage season 2007/08 for the Gulf of St Lawrence.....	14
Figure 18: Temperature anomalies for Newfoundland/Labrador 01-30 November.....	15
Figure 19: Temperature anomalies for Newfoundland/Labrador 01-30 November.....	15
Figure 20: Temperature anomalies for Newfoundland/Labrador 01-30 November.....	16

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Figure 21: Historical ice coverage for Newfoundland/Labrador–January 1 <sup>st</sup> .....	16
Figure 22: Temperature anomalies for Newfoundland/Labrador 08-14 January.....	17
Figure 23: Temperature anomalies for Newfoundland/Labrador 16-31 January.....	17
Figure 24: Historical ice coverage for Newfoundland/Labrador–January 29 <sup>th</sup> .....	18
Figure 25: Temperature anomalies for Newfoundland/Labrador 08-15 February.....	18
Figure 26: Temperature anomalies for Newfoundland/Labrador 16-29 February.....	19
Figure 27: Historical ice coverage for Newfoundland/Labrador–February 29 <sup>th</sup> .....	20
Figure 28: Temperature anomalies for Newfoundland/Labrador 01-15 March.....	20
Figure 29: Temperature anomalies for Newfoundland/Labrador 16-31 March.....	21
Figure 30: Historical ice coverage for Newfoundland/Labrador–April 02 <sup>nd</sup> .....	22
Figure 31: Temperature anomalies for Newfoundland/Labrador 01-15 April.....	22
Figure 32: Historical ice coverage for Newfoundland/Labrador–April 30 <sup>th</sup> .....	23
Figure 33: Temperature anomalies for Newfoundland/Labrador 01-15 May.....	24
Figure 34: Historical ice coverage for Newfoundland/Labrador–May 28 <sup>th</sup> .....	25
Figure 35: Weekly ice coverage season 2007/08 for Newfoundland/Labrador.....	26
Figure 36: Departure from normal concentration and ice condition – November 26 <sup>th</sup> .....	27
Figure 37: Departure from normal concentration and ice condition – December 03 <sup>rd</sup> .....	27
Figure 38: Departure from normal concentration and ice condition – December 10 <sup>th</sup> .....	27
Figure 39: Departure from normal concentration and ice condition – December 17 <sup>th</sup> .....	28
Figure 40: Departure from normal concentration and ice condition – December 24 <sup>th</sup> .....	28
Figure 41: Departure from normal concentration and ice condition – December 31 <sup>st</sup> .....	28
Figure 42: Departure from normal concentration and ice condition – January 07 <sup>th</sup> .....	29
Figure 43: Departure from normal concentration and ice condition – January 14 <sup>th</sup> .....	29
Figure 44: Departure from normal concentration and ice condition – January 21 <sup>st</sup> .....	29
Figure 45: Departure from normal concentration and ice condition – January 28 <sup>th</sup> .....	30
Figure 46: Departure from normal concentration and ice condition – February 04 <sup>th</sup> .....	30
Figure 47: Departure from normal concentration and ice condition – February 11 <sup>th</sup> .....	30
Figure 48: Departure from normal concentration and ice condition – February 18 <sup>th</sup> .....	31
Figure 49: Departure from normal concentration and ice condition – February 25 <sup>th</sup> .....	31
Figure 50: Departure from normal concentration and ice condition – March 03 <sup>rd</sup> .....	31
Figure 51: Departure from normal concentration and ice condition – March 10 <sup>th</sup> .....	32
Figure 52: Departure from normal concentration and ice condition – March 17 <sup>th</sup> .....	32
Figure 53: Departure from normal concentration and ice condition – March 24 <sup>th</sup> .....	32
Figure 54: Departure from normal concentration and ice condition – March 31 <sup>st</sup> .....	33
Figure 55: Departure from normal concentration and ice condition – April 07 <sup>th</sup> .....	33
Figure 56: Departure from normal concentration and ice condition – April 14 <sup>th</sup> .....	33
Figure 57: Departure from normal concentration and ice condition – April 21 <sup>st</sup> .....	34
Figure 58: Departure from normal concentration and ice condition – April 28 <sup>th</sup> .....	34
Figure 59: Departure from normal concentration and ice condition – May 05 <sup>th</sup> .....	34
Figure 60: Departure from normal concentration and ice condition – May 12 <sup>th</sup> .....	35
Figure 61: Departure from normal concentration and ice condition – May 19 <sup>th</sup> .....	35
Figure 62: Departure from normal concentration and ice condition – May 26 <sup>th</sup> .....	35
Figure 63: Departure from normal concentration and ice condition – June 02 <sup>nd</sup> .....	36
Figure 64: Departure from normal concentration and ice condition – June 09 <sup>th</sup> .....	36
Figure 65: Departure from normal concentration and ice condition – June 16 <sup>th</sup> .....	36

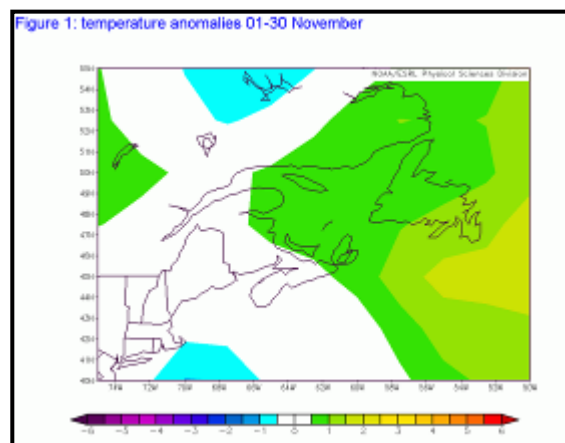
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# Gulf of St. Lawrence

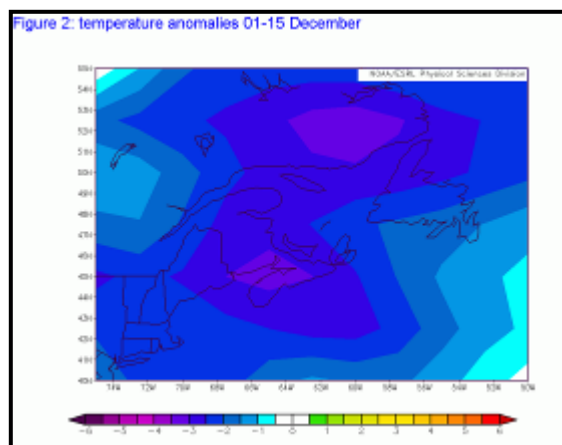
## November 2007

The temperatures for the month of November were generally above normal except slightly below normal over the Estuary (Figure 1). As well the water temperatures at the end of November were generally above normal. As a result no significant ice formation was reported at the end of the month.



## December 2007

The first half of December was much colder than normal (Figure 2), particularly the second week where reported temperatures were generally between 4.0°C and 8.0°C below normal over the Gulf area. As a result new ice started to form over the western section of the St Lawrence River, in coastal areas of Chaleur Bay, along the New Brunswick coast, as well as in shallow bays along the southern shore of PEI during the first week of the month. During the second week new ice formed along the north-eastern shore of the Gulf and in the eastern section of the St Lawrence River. At mid-month south-eastern Chaleur Bay, Miramichi Bay and most of the shallow bays along the New Brunswick and PEI coasts were consolidated with grey ice. At that time freeze-up was about 10 days ahead of normal (Figure 5).



Colder than normal temperatures continued into the third week of December allowing grey ice to spread over most of Northumberland Strait, and in the southern half of Chaleur Bay. As well new ice developed along the northern shore of the Estuary and along sections of the coasts of Anticosti Island. The last week of December was characterized by much above normal temperatures (Figure 3) as well as a moderate to

strong south-westerly flow. As a result a good portion of the ice melted or got destroyed during that period. At the end of December, large areas of open water had developed in the St Lawrence River and in the northern section of the Estuary. As well a good portion of the ice in Northumberland has melted but reformed towards the end of the month when temperatures turned colder. Little change was noted in the Northeast Arm and in the Strait of Belle Isle during the period except for new and grey ice formation late in the month. Despite an early start to ice formation, ice conditions at the end of December were near normal except behind normal in the St Lawrence River (Figure 41).

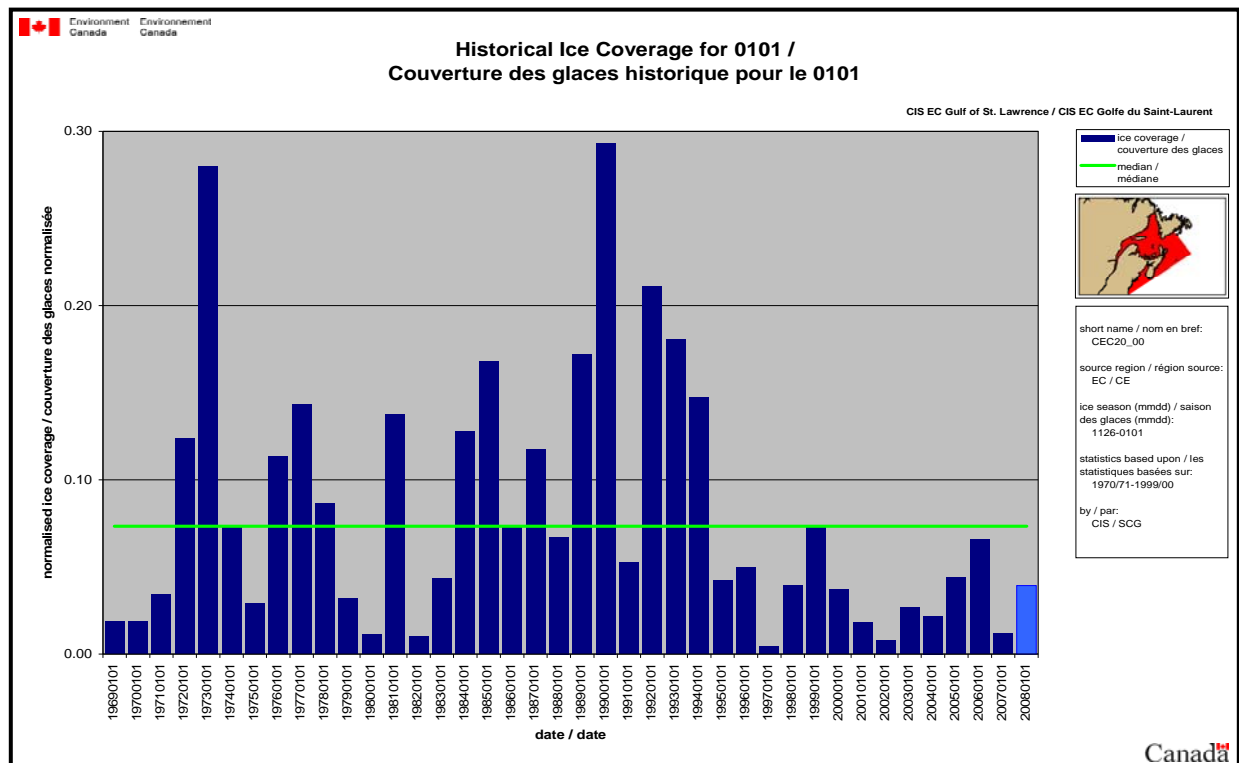
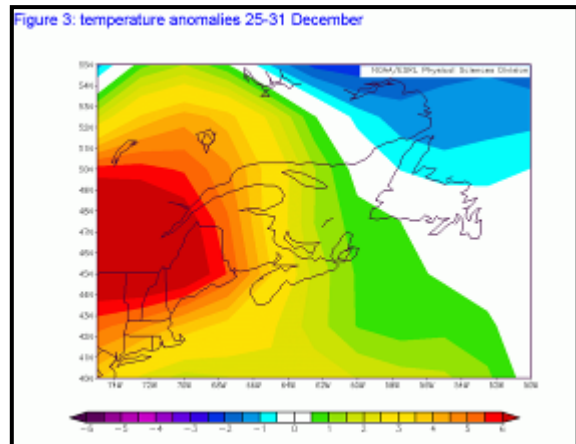


Figure 4: Historical Ice coverage for the Gulf of St Lawrence on January 1<sup>st</sup>.

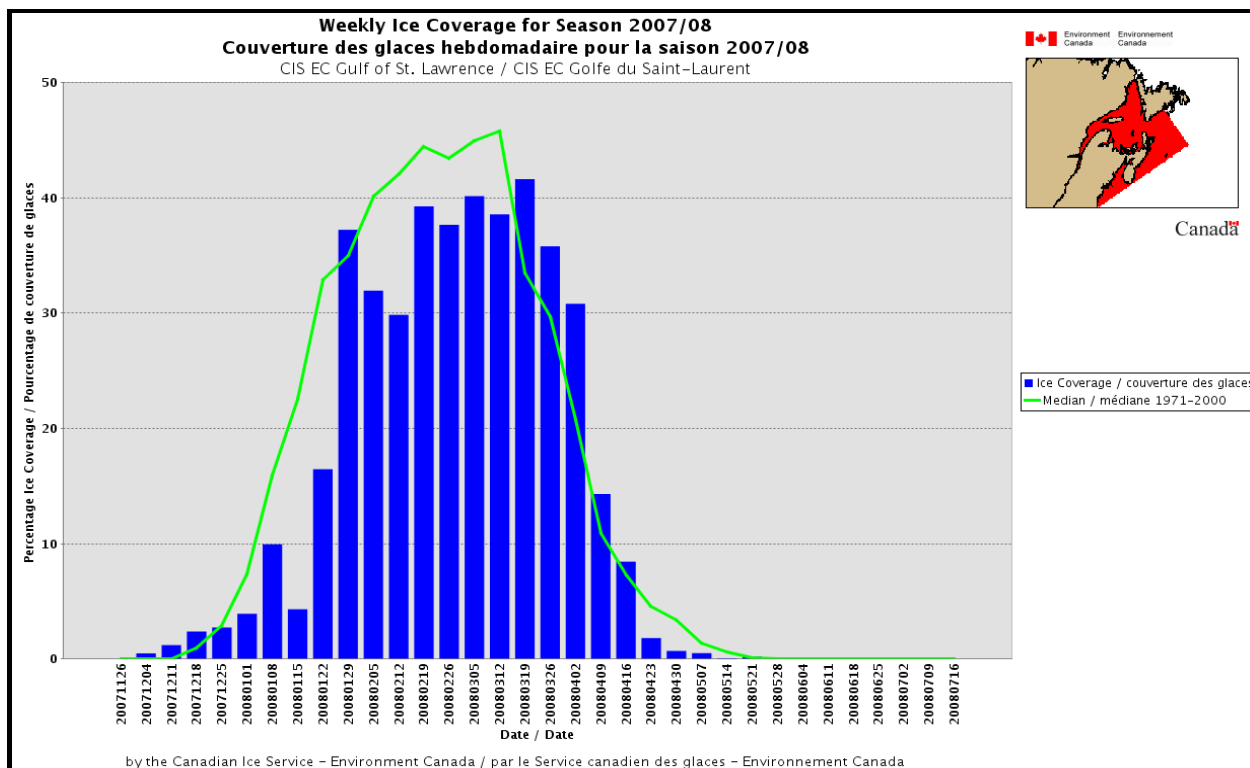
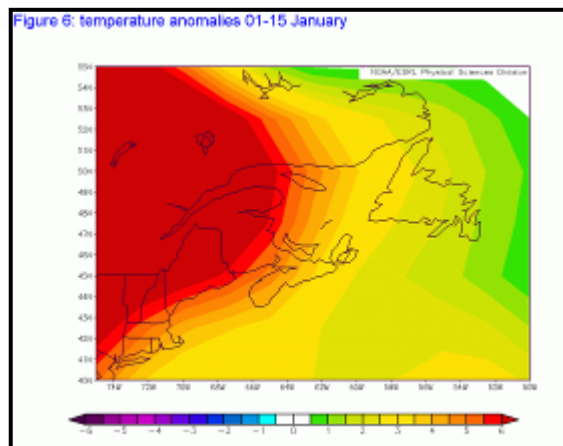


Figure 5: Weekly ice coverage for the Gulf of St Lawrence – season 2007/08

## January 2008

Except for a few days at the beginning of the year where they were near normal or slightly colder, temperatures were in general much above normal over the Gulf area during the first half of January (Figure 6). During the first week of the year new and grey ice redeveloped in the St Lawrence River and along the northern and southern shores of the Estuary. During that week new and grey ice spread over all of Chaleur Bay, and expanded further along the New Brunswick coast as well as along the north-eastern shore of the Gulf. Greywhite ice was then developing in Northumberland Strait. However, during the second week of January, much above normal temperatures combined with a moderate to strong south-westerly circulation and the fact that the ice was thinner than normal resulted in the destruction, or the melting, of more than half of the ice that had formed in the Gulf up to the end of the first week of January. At mid-January most of the St Lawrence River was back in open water except for a loose area of thin first year ice in the western end of the River (Figure 43). Most of the ice along the New Brunswick coast, in Northumberland Strait and in Chaleur Bay disappeared except for the consolidated ice in shallow bays which persisted. The ice



extent in the Northeast Arm and in the Strait of Belle Isle did not change much but it loosened up considerably.

Temperatures returned to near normal values for the second half of January, except for colder than normal over the northeast section of the Gulf, which permitted ice to redevelop. New and grey ice redeveloped in the St Lawrence River and in the northern section of the Estuary during the third week of January. During the following week ice spread rapidly over the rest of the Estuary and in Gaspé passage and at the end of January greywhite and grey ice were predominant in these areas. At that time greywhite and grey ice were also predominant in Northumberland Strait, in the Strait of Belle Isle as well as in southern Chaleur Bay. The second half of January saw a rapid expansion of the ice into the central Gulf, reaching Iles de la Madeleine then Cape North during the last week of the month. During that time ice progressed southward along the west coast of Newfoundland and was approaching the entrance to Bay of Islands at month's end. At that time grey ice was predominant along the north-eastern shore of the Gulf while greywhite and thin first year ice were generally found in the Strait of Belle Isle. At the end of January the ice had recovered nicely and its extent was close to normal (Figure 5) but ice thickness, however, was less than normal.

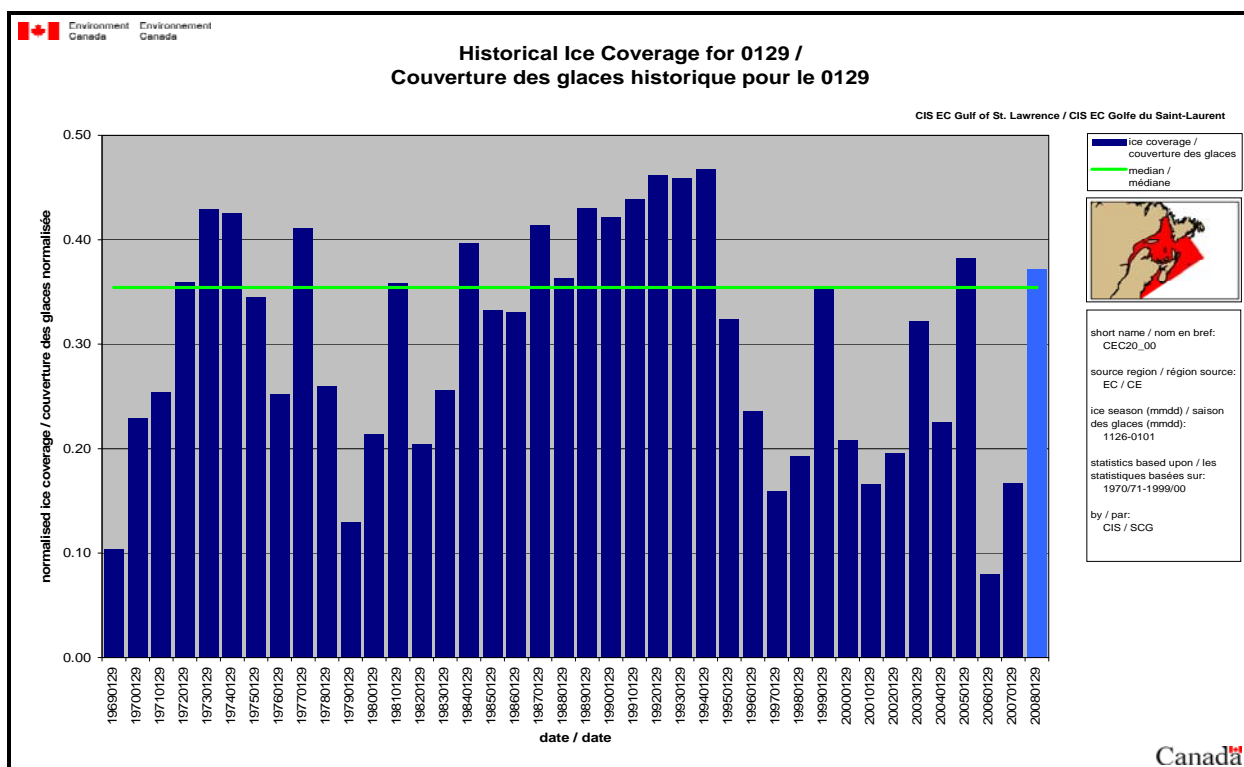


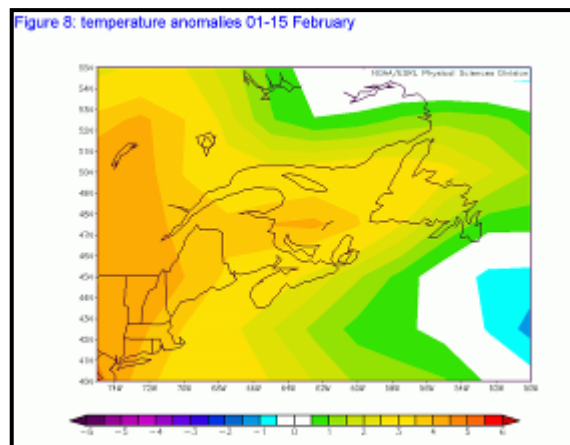
Figure 7: Historical Ice coverage for the Gulf of St Lawrence on January 29<sup>th</sup>



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## February 2008

A return to warmer than normal temperatures, (Figure 8) puts the brakes on ice development during much of the first half of February. In fact near mid-February the ice extent was similar, if not a little bit less, to that at the end of the previous month (Figure 5). The ice thicknesses had recovered slightly but were still below normal especially over the central portion of the Gulf. At mid-February, thin first year ice was generally predominant in the St Lawrence River while greywhite ice was prevalent in the Estuary except for a narrow band of thin first year ice right along the southern shore. At that time greywhite ice was generally found in southern Chaleur Bay, along the New Brunswick coast, in Northumberland Strait as well as in the Northeast Arm and the Strait of Belle Isle. In addition small amounts of thin first year ice were present in Northumberland Strait as well as in the Northeast Arm and the Strait of Belle Isle. In central Gulf and along its northeast coast grey and greywhite ice generally predominated. The ice rounded Cape North and spilled into the western section of Cabot Strait near mid-February. Ice conditions and departure from normal concentration, at that time, are illustrated in figure 48.



Near normal temperatures generally prevailed, during the second half of February, in the Gulf area except for below normal temperatures over the north-western section. This allowed ice to develop at a moderate pace. Ice continued to spill from the central Gulf into western Cabot Strait and at the end of the month thin first year and greywhite ice were covering the western half of the strait. The ice in the central section of the Gulf, in Northumberland Strait, in Chaleur Bay, along the eastern coast of New Brunswick and in the Strait of Belle thickened to reach the thin first year ice stage during the last week of February. The southward progression of the pack along the western coast of Newfoundland continued and reached Cape St George by month's end. Greywhite and thin first year ice was prevalent in Gaspé Passage, along the northern coast of Anticosti Island as well as in the Northeast Arm. The eastern section of the St Lawrence River was generally open water at the end of the third week of February but grey ice had developed there by the end of the month. At the end of February the ice extent in the Gulf had recovered slightly and was approaching its normal value, but ice thicknesses, in general, were still less than normal.



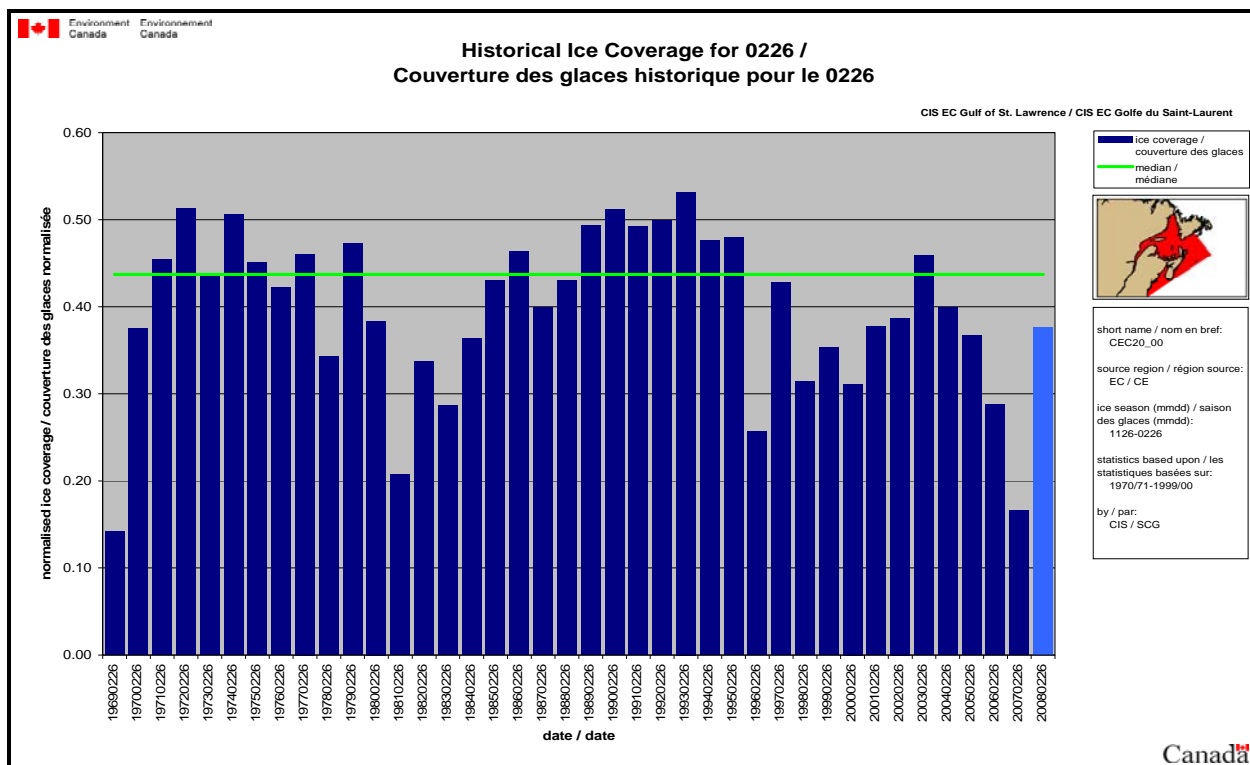
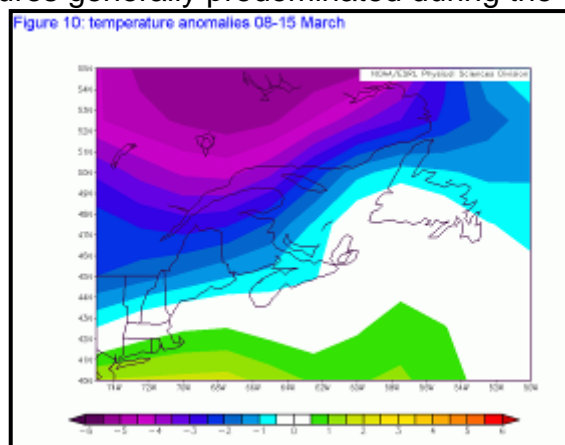


Figure 9: Historical Ice coverage for the Gulf of St Lawrence on February 26<sup>th</sup>

## March 2008

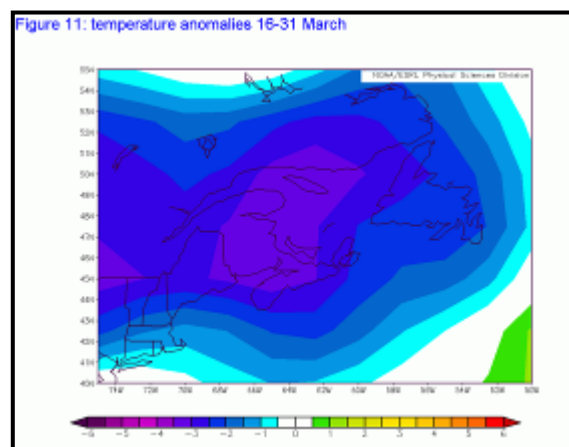
Near normal temperatures were generally reported during the first week of the month but below to well below normal temperatures generally predominated during the following week (Figure 10). The ice continued to thicken and at mid-March thin and medium first year ice was predominant over most of the gulf area. The exceptions were in the northern Estuary where greywhite ice was generally found and along the northern shore of the gulf where a wide band of new and grey ice was present. Also areas of new ice were found along the south coast of Anticosti Island and in the north-western section of Chaleur Bay. The western section of Cabot Strait remained covered with thin and thick first year ice throughout the first half of March. Some of the ice in Cabot Strait drifted past Scatarie Island and continued south-westward along the southern coast of Nova Scotia down to Canso. The eastern ice edge in the south-eastern section of the gulf did not move significantly during that 2 week period.



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At mid-March the ice extent was close to normal almost everywhere except in eastern Cabot Strait and along the southwest coast of Newfoundland where there was much less ice than normal (Figure 52).

Colder to much colder than normal temperatures were reported over all areas of the Gulf of St Lawrence during the second half of March (Figure 11). As a result break-up which is normally well under way at mid-March took longer to set in and the ice extent continued to increase during the third week of March. Also observed during that period was the development of thick first year ice in the south-western section of the Gulf. However, despite colder than normal temperatures, the ice extent decreased significantly during the last week of the month especially in the St Lawrence River and along the northern shore of the gulf. At the end of March there was a 15 to 20 mile wide band of open water along much of the northern shore. Open water conditions were also reported in the northern section of the Estuary and in the St Lawrence River except for an area of new ice persisting in the western section of the river near Quebec. The central section of the gulf and Gaspé Passage experienced a gradual loosening of the ice pack during the period. Little change was reported in Northumberland Strait and along the west coast of Newfoundland. Western Cabot Strait was still covered with first year ice at various stages of development and there was a loose band of first year ice that extended from Scatarie Island to about 50 miles south-eastward. At the end of March a wide open water lead existed along the New Brunswick coast and much of the ice in the north-western section of Chaleur Bay had melted. At that time break-up was a week to 2 weeks late compared to the long term average (Figure 5).



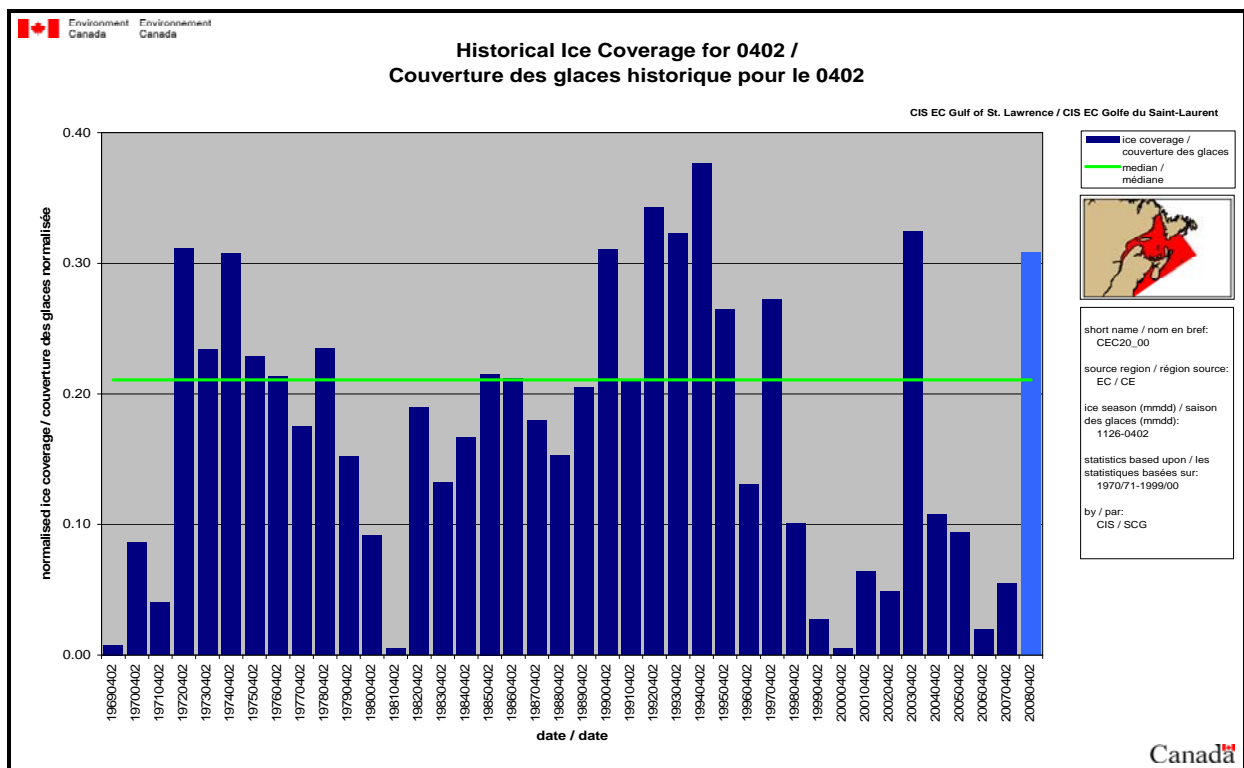
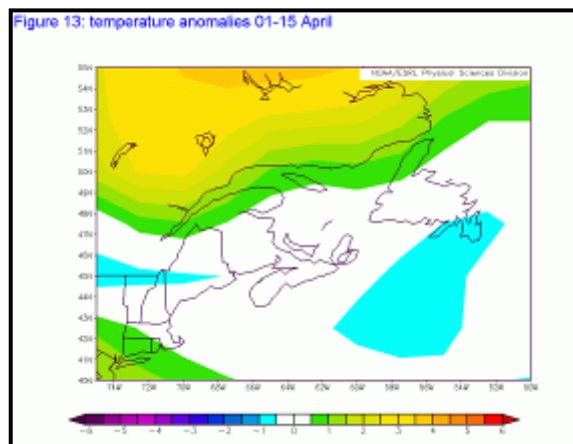


Figure 12: Historical Ice coverage for the Gulf of St Lawrence on April 2<sup>nd</sup>

## April 2008

During the first half of April reported temperatures were in general near to above normal (Figure 13). As a result the ice melted at a rapid pace. Open water developed in all of the St Lawrence River in early April. A strong north-westerly wind event flushed the ice out of the Estuary which became open water within a week into the month. At mid-April Chaleur Bay was open water, except for consolidated ice along the shore, and an open water route had developed through the central gulf. Rapid ice melt had been observed in the south-western section of the gulf but a significant amount of ice was still present between PEI and Nova Scotia at mid-month. At that time Northumberland Strait, which is normally open water at the end of the first week of April, was still reporting a significant amount of ice. Western Cabot Strait remained covered with medium and thin first year ice with a band extending about 20 to 25 miles southeast of Scatarie Island. The ice along the west coast of Newfoundland retreated rapidly to near Port Au Choix by mid-April. At that time medium and thick first year ice was found in the northern section of the Northeast Arm and in the Strait of Belle



Isle. Very loose areas of first year ice were also found along the northern shore of Anticosti Island.

Temperatures were generally above normal during the third week of April in the gulf except slightly below over the northeast section. Near normal temperatures generally prevailed during the last week except above along the St Lawrence River. Northumberland Strait became open water shortly after mid-April. Most of the ice in the south-western section of the gulf melted during the third week of the month with the remainder of the ice melting a few days later. Most of the ice in Cabot Strait also melted but St Ann's Bay and its approaches was still covered with compacted brash ice at the end of April. At that time the Strait of Belle Isle and its western approaches were covered with thick first year with a trace of old ice. Otherwise the only ice remaining at the end of April was consolidated ice in south-eastern Chaleur Bay, in shallow bays along the New Brunswick and PEI coasts and along the northern shore of the gulf, east of Natashquan (Figure 58).

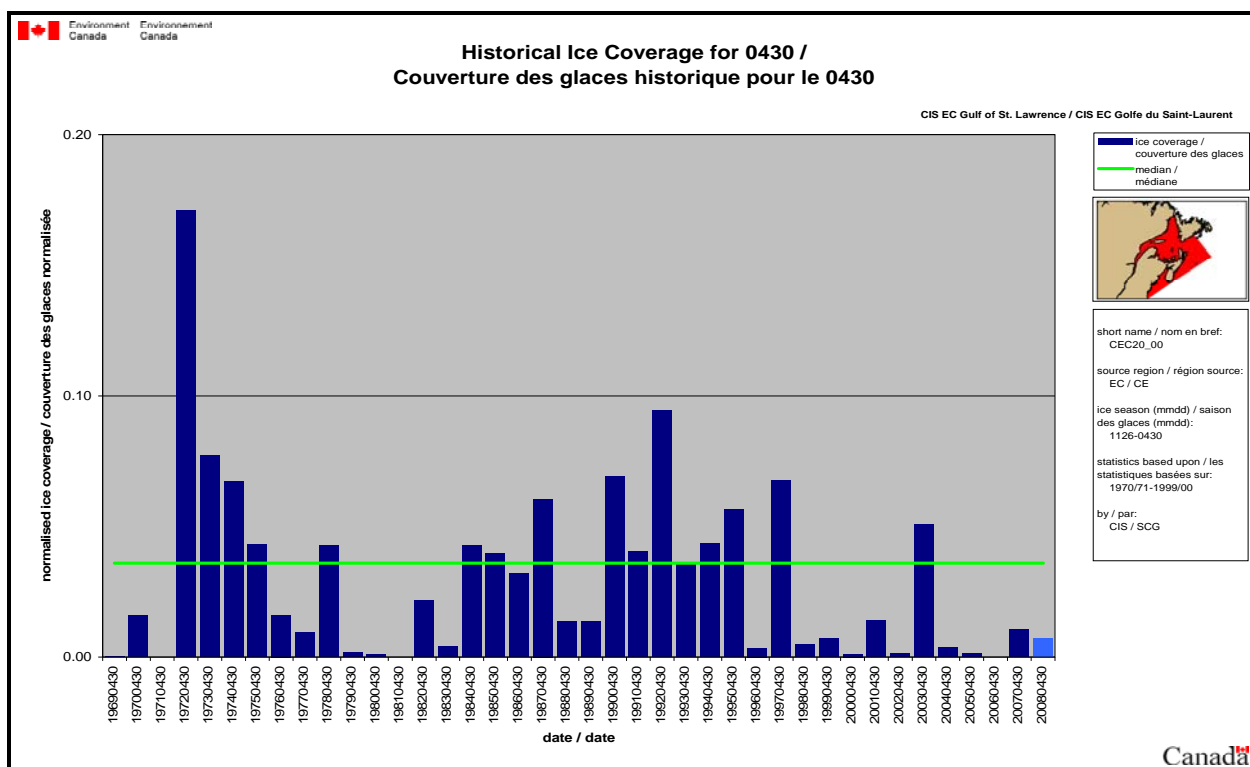
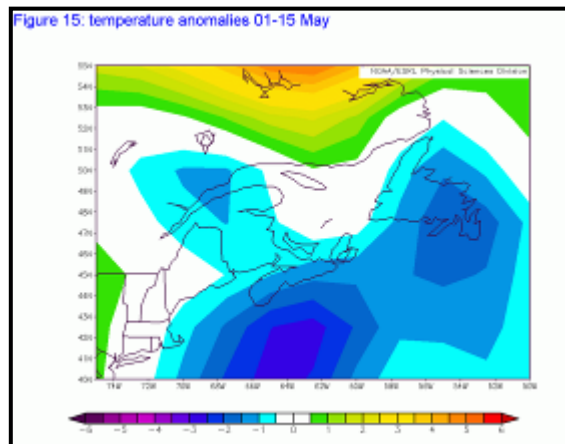


Figure 14: Historical Ice coverage for the Gulf of St Lawrence on April 30<sup>th</sup>

## May 2008

Near normal temperatures were generally observed during the first 2 weeks of May except below normal over the Cabot Strait area (Figure 15). The ice in St Ann's Bay persisted during the first week of May as prevailing easterly winds kept it compacted along the coast. A weakening of the winds combined with an increase in average temperatures resulted in a rapid melting of the ice during the second week. The consolidated ice in south-eastern Chaleur Bay and along the eastern coast of New Brunswick had fractured and melted completely by the end of the first week of the month. The Strait of Belle-Isle saw an increase in its ice concentration especially during the second week of May as a persistent north-easterly flow kept bringing ice from southern Labrador into the strait and into the northern section of the Northeast Arm.



During the third week of May all the ice that was in the Strait of Belle Isle drifted south-westward into the Northeast Arm where it all melted before the end of the month. Break-up in the gulf was in general 10 to 14 days late (Figure 5).

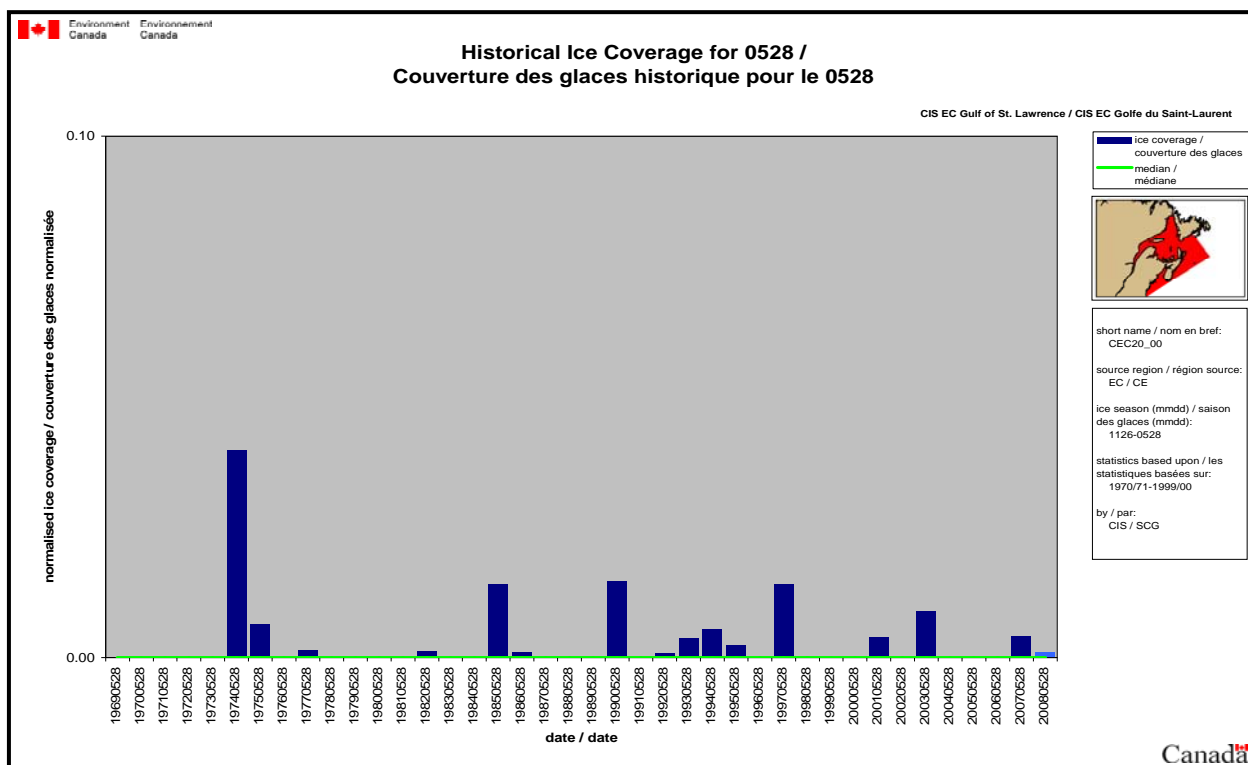


Figure 16: Historical ice coverage for the Gulf of St Lawrence on May 28<sup>th</sup>

The graphic below (Figure 17) illustrates the evolution of the ice extent over the course of the 2007-2008 ice season in the Gulf of St Lawrence. The green line indicates the median ice extent.

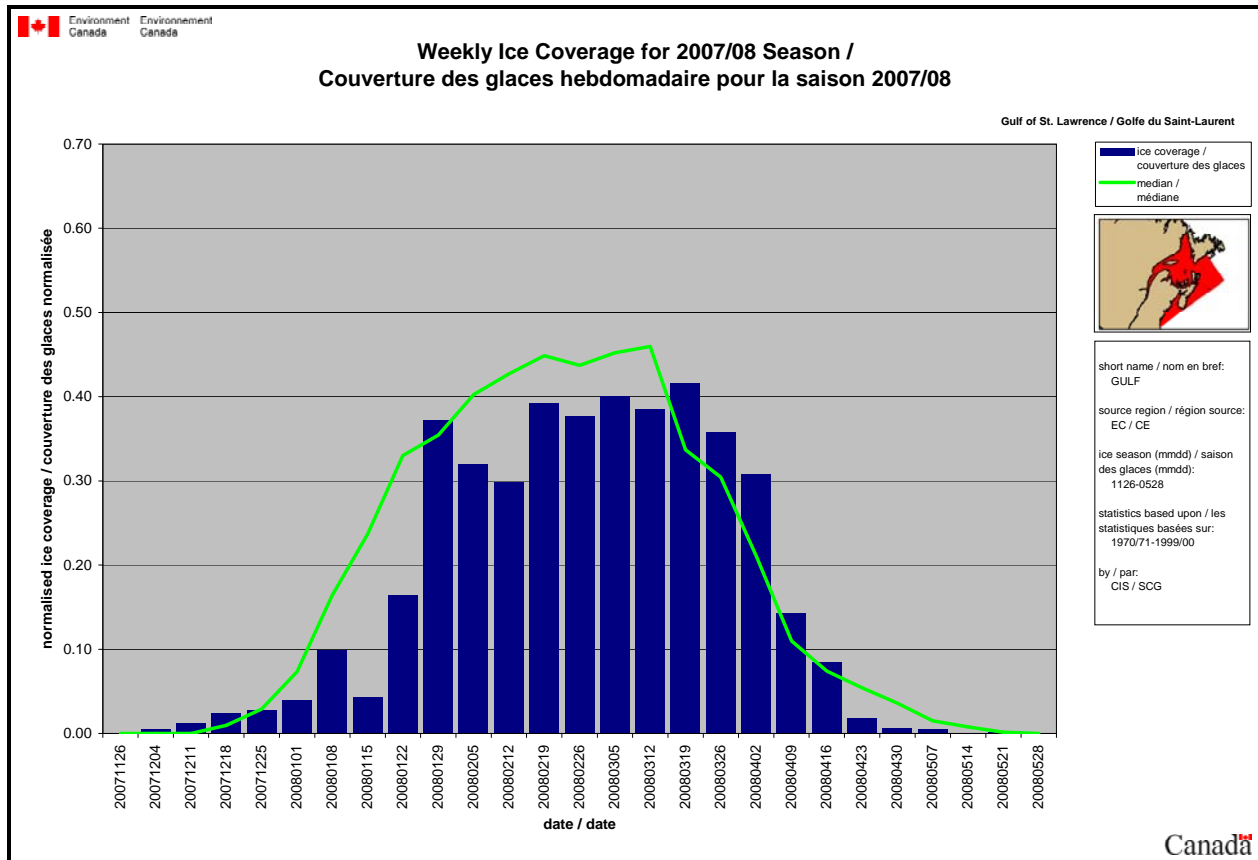


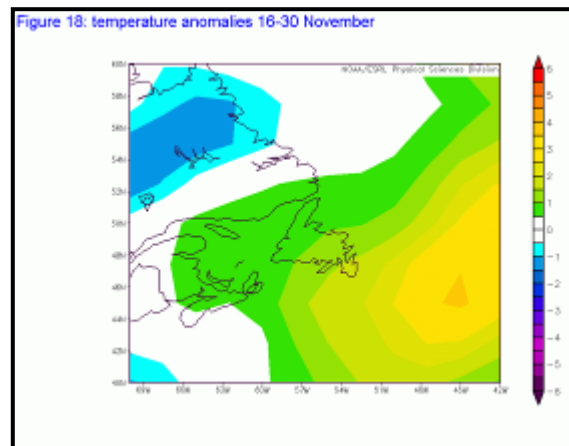
Figure 17: Weekly ice coverage season 2007/08 Gulf of St Lawrence

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# Newfoundland and Labrador

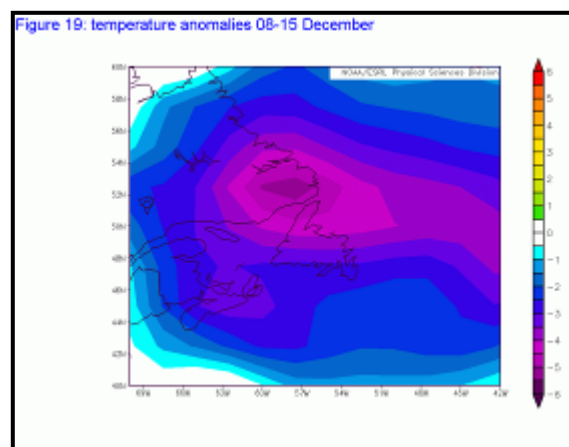
## November 2007

Near normal temperatures were generally reported along the southern Labrador coast during the last 2 weeks of November (Figure 18). New ice started to form in some shallow bays along the southern Labrador coast during the last week of the month. At the end of November new and grey ice were covering the western section of Lake Melville while loose areas of new ice were found in the eastern section. Ice conditions and departure from normal concentration are illustrated in figure 36.



## December 2007

Near normal air temperatures were generally reported during the first week of December along the southern Labrador coast and in the east Newfoundland waters. This was followed by well below normal temperatures during the second week of the month (Figure 19) which favoured rapid ice development. At mid-December a 25 to 30 mile wide band of mostly grey ice was found along the southern Labrador coast north of 53N. At that time Lake Melville was consolidated with grey and greywhite ice. Along the Labrador coast, south of 53N and in the Strait of Belle Isle, narrow bands of new ice formed near mid-month. The iceberg limit had slipped down to about 5430N. The Newfoundland waters remained ice free except open water along the coast west of Cape Freels.



Well below normal temperatures continued to predominate during the third week of December (Figure 20). During the last week of the year temperatures remained below normal along the southern Labrador coast but did climb to above normal values in the east Newfoundland waters. As a result ice developed at a near normal pace. At the end of the year the ice along the southern Labrador coast had expanded seaward and the eastern edge was lying 30 to 40 miles offshore. Grey and greywhite ice were generally found inside the pack. At that time, Lake Melville was consolidated with greywhite and thin first year ice. The southern limit reached the northern tip of the



Northern Peninsula during the last week of December. New ice formed in Bay of Exploits shortly after mid-Month and the bay became consolidated around Christmas Day. At the end of December the Strait of Belle Isle was filled with mainly grey ice. Ice conditions at that time were close to normal with respect to ice extent and thicknesses (Figure 35). Ice conditions and departure from normal concentration are illustrated in figure 41.

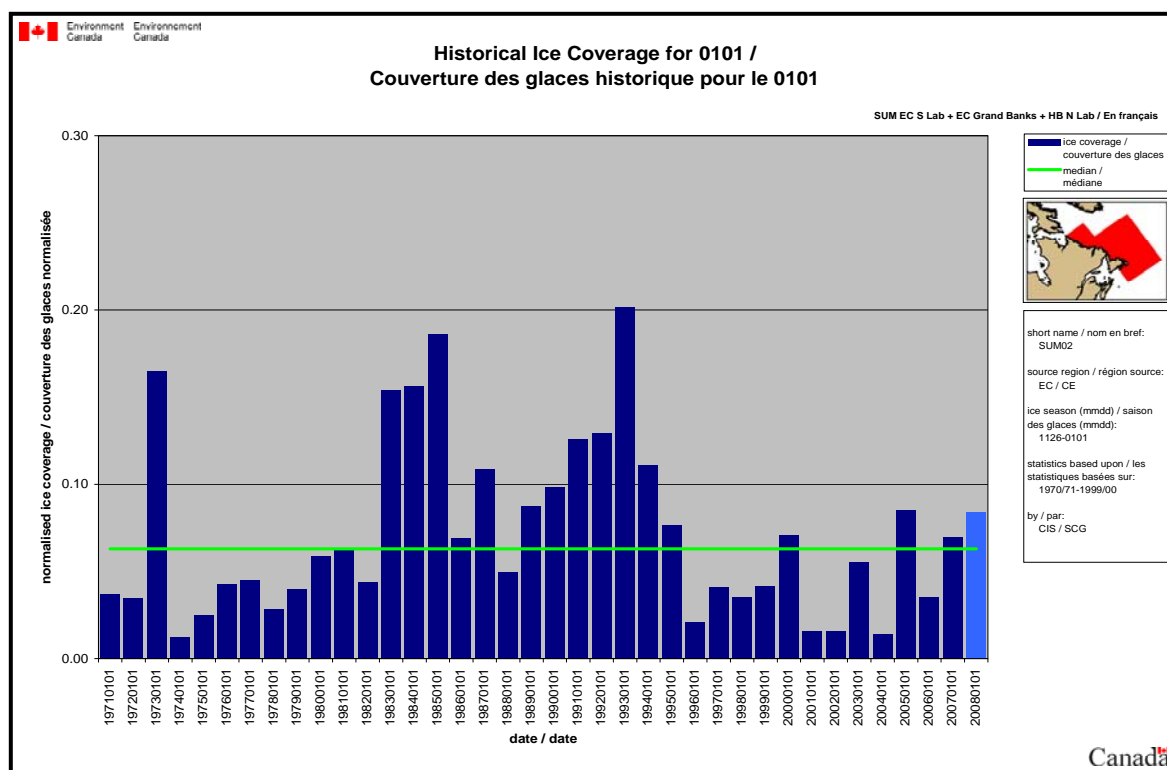
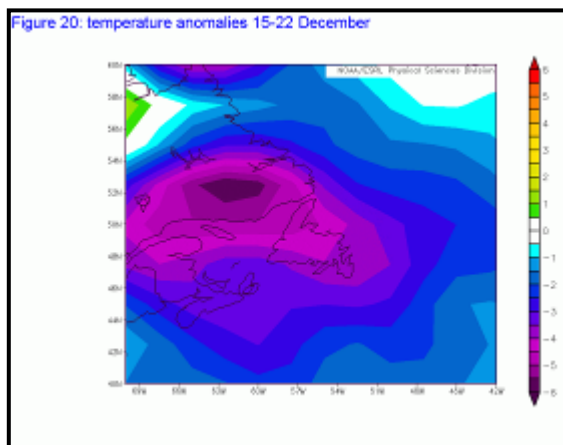
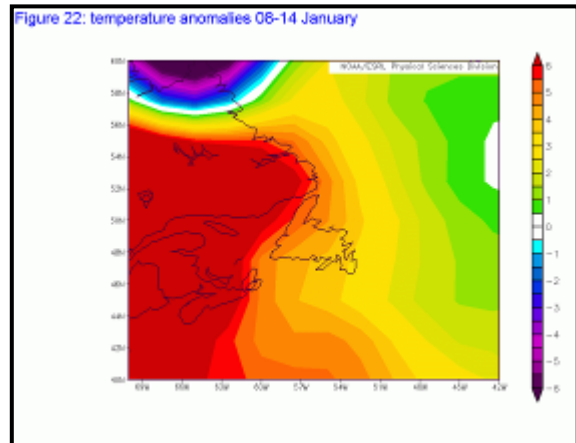


Figure 21: Historical ice coverage for Newfoundland and Labrador for January 1<sup>st</sup>

## January 2008

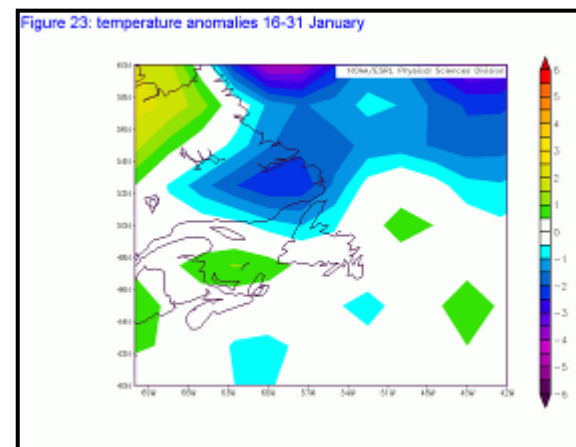
The colder than normal temperatures than prevailed during the last 3 weeks of 2007, persisted through the first week of 2008. A drastic change in the temperature pattern was observed during the second week of January where reported temperatures were well above normal (Figure 22). The ice pack continued its southward progression along the Northern Peninsula and was approaching Notre Dame Bay at the end of the first week of January. However ice destruction and melting along the southern edge

during the second week of the year resulted in a northward retreat of the pack. In the pack itself, at mid-January, thin first year ice was generally predominant along the southern Labrador coast north of 52°30'N while looser areas of grey and greywhite with some thin first year ice were generally found further south down to the latitude of 50°30'N. Along the southern Labrador coast the pack expanded considerably and the eastern limit at mid-January was located 70 to 90 miles offshore. At that time greywhite with some thin first year ice was predominant in the Strait of Belle Isle. Some new ice did form along the northeast coast of Newfoundland during the first week of the year but melted during the second week except for areas of consolidated ice that formed in southern Notre Dame Bay which persisted. The iceberg limit continued its southward drift and was located near the northern tip of the Northern Peninsula at mid-month. The ice extent which was close to normal at the beginning of the year was now less than normal (Figure 35) due to ice melt and destruction during the second week.



A return to below normal temperatures was observed during the second half of January (Figure 23). The pack along the southern Labrador coast continued to expand

seaward and at the end of January its eastern limit was located between 100 to 130 miles offshore. Thin with some medium first year ice was generally found inside the main pack except for thinner ice within 20 to 30 miles of the coast. The ice developed rapidly in the northeast Newfoundland waters during the second half of January. The pack reached the northern section of Notre Dame Bay at the end of the third week of the month and then spread over the rest of bay and further east along the Newfoundland coast to Bonavista Bay by month's end. In the main pack



northeast of Newfoundland and in the Strait of Belle Isle greywhite ice was predominant but thinner ice was generally found in Notre Dame Bay and right along the Northern Peninsula coast. New ice formed in Hamilton Sound and in northern Bonavista Bay during the last week of the month. The ice in Lake Melville continue to thicken and reached the medium first year ice stage. The iceberg limit continued to follow the progression of the main ice pack and its southern limit was located near Cape Freels at the end of January.

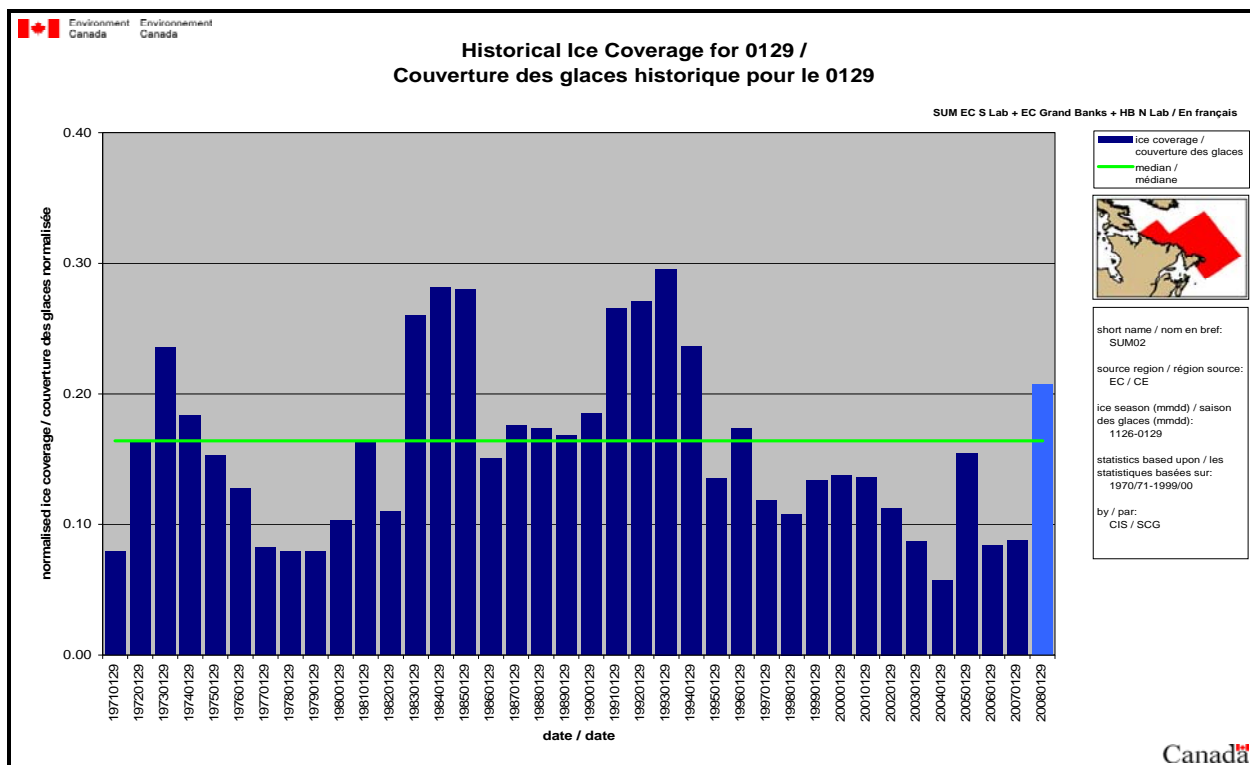
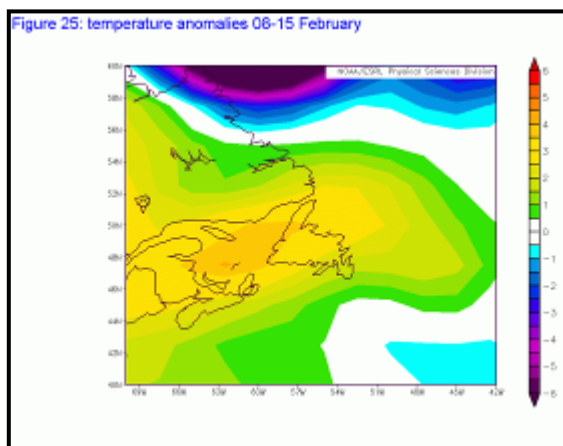


Figure 24: Historical ice coverage for Newfoundland and Labrador on January 29<sup>th</sup>

## February 2008

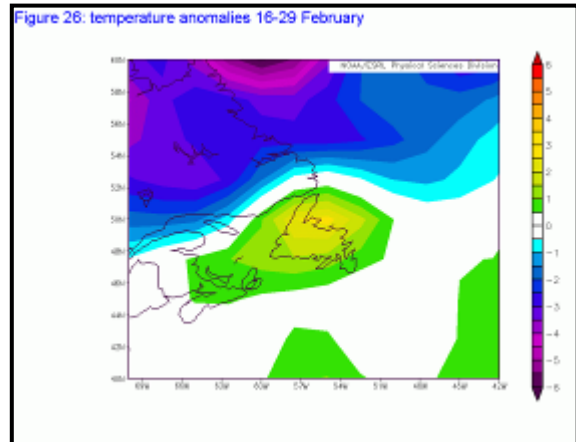
During the first week of February temperatures averaged near normal values over the Newfoundland and southern Labrador areas but warmed to above normal in the second week (Figure 25). Little change was reported along the southern Labrador coast during the first half of February except for the continued thickening of the main pack. The trace of old ice continued to progress southward and reached the latitude of Groswater Bay at mid-February. The pack along the east coast of Newfoundland continued its southward drift and reached the entrance to Trinity Bay during the second week of the month, as did the iceberg limit. The pack east and northeast of Newfoundland and in the Strait of Belle Isle was composed of mostly thin first year ice. Greywhite ice was generally found along the Northern Peninsula and along the north-eastern coast of Newfoundland, including Notre Dame Bay and Bonavista Bay. The consolidated ice in southern Notre Dame Bay expanded significantly seaward as well as eastward up to Fogo Island. Generally speaking looser and thinner ice conditions were found south and southeast of Fogo Island. The ice along the southern and eastern edges was generally much looser than



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that in the central section of the pack. See figure 48 for ice conditions and departure from normal concentration near mid-February.

Below normal temperatures generally prevailed over the area in the second half of February except slightly above in the east Newfoundland waters (Figure 26). Further thickening of the ice was observed along the southern Labrador coast and small areas of medium first year ice were dispersed within the main pack which was composed of mainly thin first year ice. The trace of old ice which was spread throughout the pack reached the northern section of the east Newfoundland waters early in the last week of the month. Generally thinner and looser ice was found along the fast ice edge off the southern Labrador coast. Despite warmer than normal temperatures the southern edge along the east coast of Newfoundland progressed during the third week of February to reach the entrance to Conception Bay but did retreat during the last week to near Cape Bonavista. Thin with some medium first year ice were predominant in the main pack in the Newfoundland waters, as well as in the Strait of Belle Isle, but a wide area of mainly grey ice was present along the Northern Peninsula and the northeast coast of Newfoundland. In the latter part of February ice started to round the north-eastern section of the Grand Banks down into the tongue of cold water. At the end of February the eastern ice edge lay about 180 miles east of St Anthony and about 150 miles east of Cape Freels and Baccalieu Island. The southern position of the iceberg limit did not change much during the second half of the month, as it stayed the near 48N, but the eastern limit did expand considerably. At the end of February the ice extent over the southern Labrador and east Newfoundland waters was back to normal as it can be seen in figure 35.



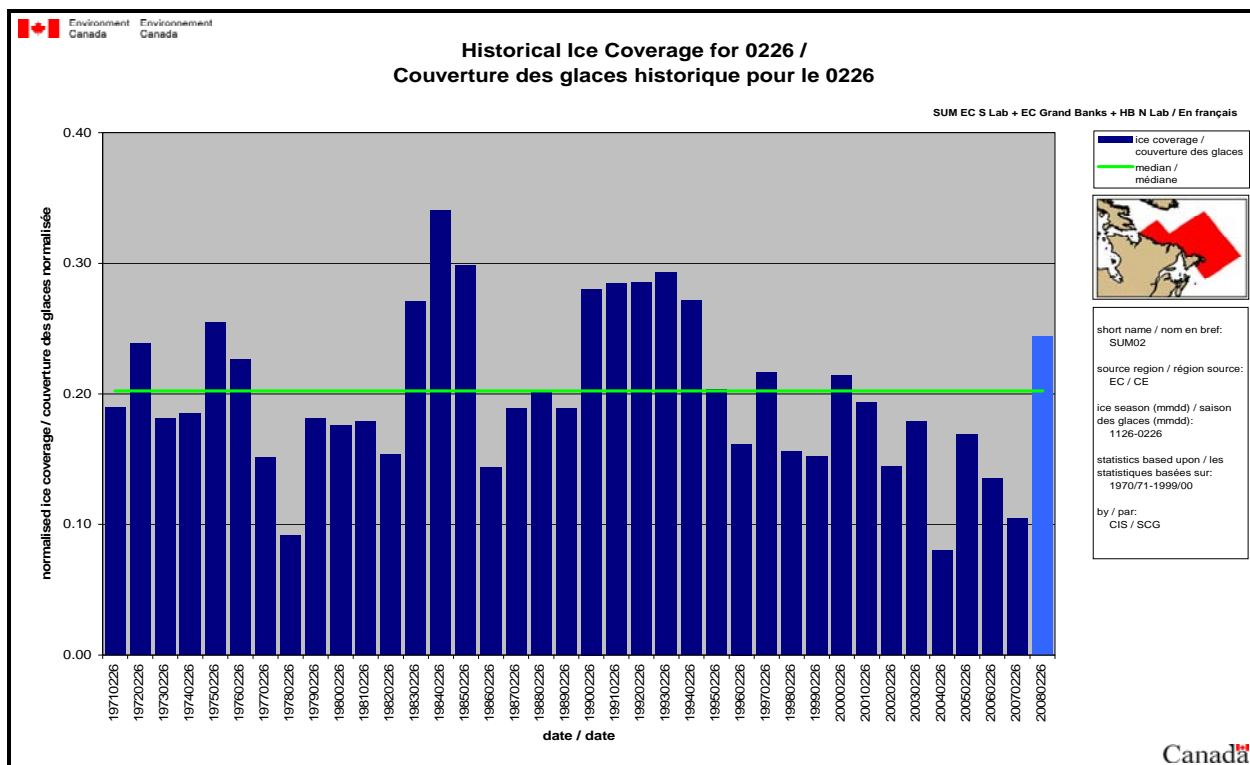
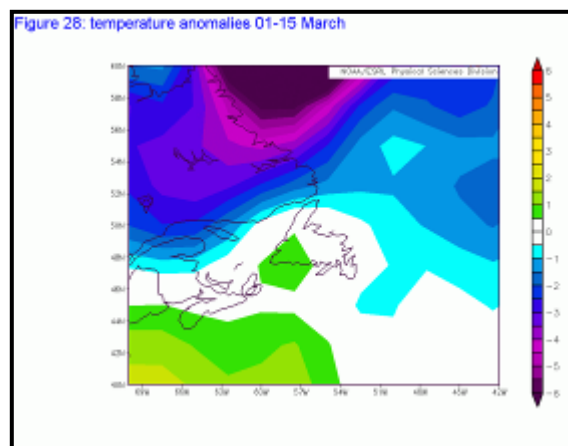


Figure 27: Historical ice coverage for Newfoundland and Labrador February 26<sup>th</sup>

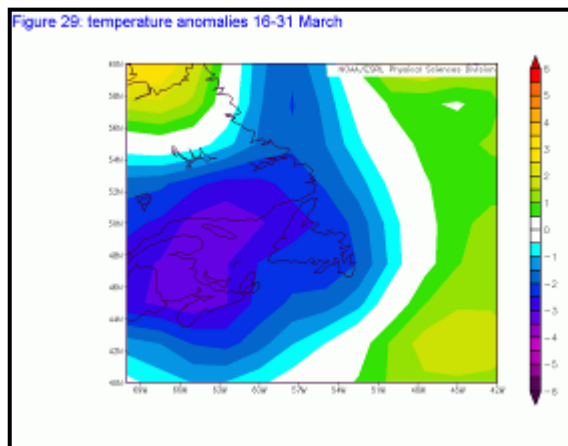
## March 2008

Below normal temperatures were generally reported along the southern Labrador coast but temperatures warmed to near normal over the east Newfoundland waters during the first half of March (Figure 28). A slight progression of the southern ice edge was observed along the east coast of Newfoundland during that period and the limit lay just south of St John's at mid-March. Favourable winds prevent any significant ice intrusions into inner Trinity and Conception bays. Little change was observed regarding the position of the eastern ice edge north of the Grand Banks as it remained near 48N 49W which is about 120 miles east northeast of St John's. East of the Northern Peninsula, the ice edge was between 150 to 180 miles offshore while east of Cape Freels it was about 130 miles offshore. As ice continued to thicken thick first year ice, in small amounts, was found inside the main pack which was otherwise composed of mostly medium first year with a trace of old ice. At mid-March grey ice was generally found in the northern section of the Strait of Belle Isle as well as in Groswater Bay. Notre Dame Bay was entirely covered with thin and medium first year ice. Little change occurred along the southern Labrador coast except for a



slight westward retreat of the ice edge and the presence of small amounts of thick first year ice within the pack. The iceberg limit had drifted down to the St John's area.

Temperatures during the second half of March were generally below normal over the east Newfoundland waters and along the southern Labrador coast (Figure 29). The ice edge along the east coast of Newfoundland saw only a slight southward progression during the period. An episode of strong north-easterly winds shortly after mid-March brought the pack towards the Newfoundland coast and into inner Trinity and Conception bays. Early in the last week of the month offshore winds flushed the ice out of these bays. During the last week of March and with the help of a persistent westerly flow the ice along the northern boundary of the Grand Banks followed the strong current and moved south in the tongue of cold water along the eastern side of the Grand Banks. At the end of March the south-eastern limit of the ice was located 170 miles east south-east of St John's (Figure 54). Despite below normal temperatures no significant ice growth occurred as days were getting longer and average temperatures increase. The only significant changes were the general loosening of the pack especially along the eastern and southern edges and a slow retreat of the eastern edge north of 4930N. At the end of March new and grey ice were generally found in the northern section of the Strait of Belle Isle and in Groswater Bay while bergy water areas had just developed in White Bay. Looser ice conditions gradually developed during the second half of March in the western section of Notre dame Bay. At month's end the eastern ice edge was located about 100 miles east of the southern Labrador coast, 160 miles east of the Northern Peninsula and 120 miles east of Cape Freels. The iceberg limit continued its southward progression and was lying near Cape Race at the end of March. As well the eastern iceberg limit expanded eastward to just east of the Flemish Cap. See figure 54 for ice conditions and departure from normal concentration at the end of March.





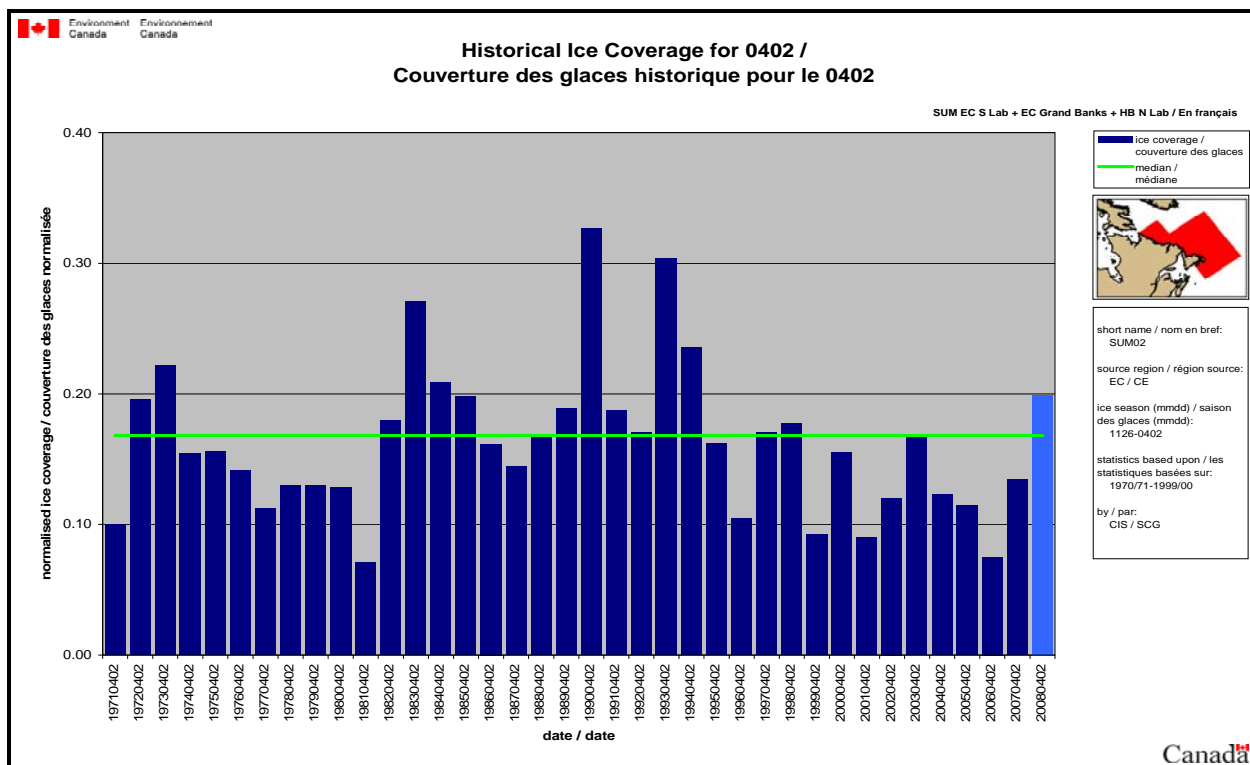
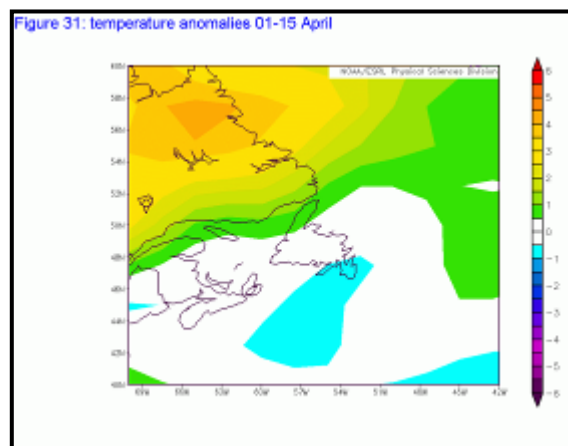


Figure 30: Historical ice coverage for Newfoundland and Labrador on April 2<sup>nd</sup>

## April 2008

The first part of April was characterized by near normal temperatures except above along the southern Labrador coast (Figure 31). The band of loose ice continued to drift down into the tongue of cold water east of the Grand Banks and reached latitude 45N early in the second week of the month but had retreated slightly by the middle of the month (Figure 56). Little change was observed in the southern ice edge position along the Newfoundland coast as it remained just south of St John's. A rapid loosening of the ice occurred within the main pack especially during the second week of April. The eastern ice edge remained more or less static during the first week of April but retreated significantly during the second week. The bergy water area in White and Notre Dame Bays expanded gradually during the period but loose ice was still found in parts of Notre Dame Bay at mid-April. A narrow bergy water lead developed north of Fogo Island towards mid-month and the ice remained consolidated from Fogo Island westward into Southern Notre Dame Bay. While remaining close to the entrance to the bays, no ice intrusion was observed in Trinity and





Conception Bays. Bergy water conditions developed in Bonavista Bay just before mid-April. Along the southern Labrador coast little change occurred except for a noticeable retreat of the eastern edge. At mid-April bergy water areas had developed in Groswater Bay and along the northern shore of the Strait of Belle Isle. At that time the eastern ice edge lay about 80 miles east of the southern Labrador coast, 120 miles east of St Anthony and 150 miles east of Cape Freels. Ice conditions and departure from normal concentration are illustrated in figure 56.

Near normal temperatures prevailed during the last 2 weeks in April. The ice in the tongue of cold water east of the Grand Banks retreated to near 46N during the third week of April. During the following week all the ice east and north of the Grand Banks melted and the eastern limit moved to within 50 miles east of Cape Bonavista near the end of April. White and Notre Dame Bays remained mainly bergy water throughout the second half of April even though the ice pack remained just north of these bays. The consolidated ice in Bonavista Bay fractured and melted during the third week of April while the consolidated area that extended from Fogo Island westward to southern Notre Dame Bay did so a week later. The Strait of Belle Isle experienced an increase in ice concentration as north-easterly winds advected ice into the strait. Bergy water or very loose ice conditions developed along the Northern Peninsula but onshore winds brought the ice right back to the shore late in the month. At that time the eastern ice edge had retreated to within 35 miles from the southern Labrador coast mainly due to ice melt along the eastern edge and bergy water was still found in Groswater Bay. See figure 58 for ice conditions and departure from normal concentration at the end of April.

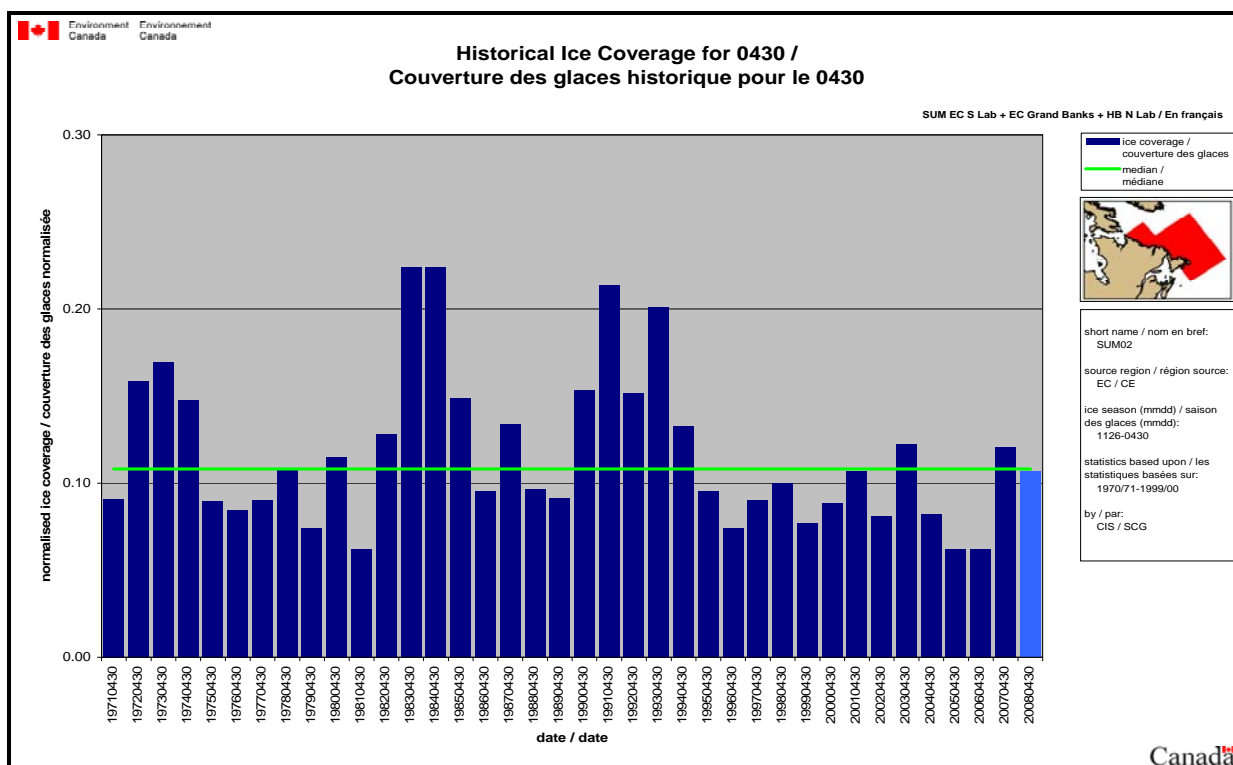
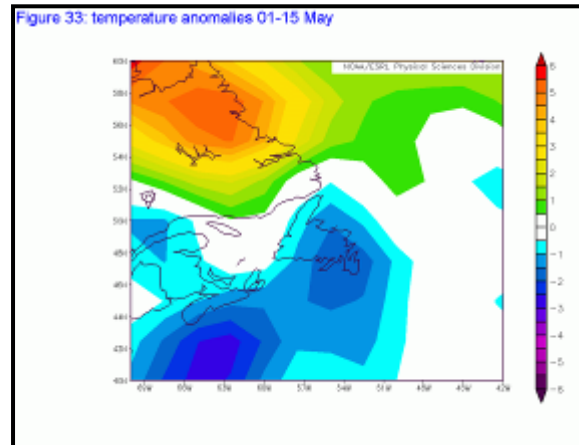


Figure 32: Historical ice coverage for Newfoundland and Labrador on April 30<sup>th</sup>.

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## May 2008

Despite below normal temperatures during the first half of May (Figure 33), ice over the East Newfoundland Waters melted rapidly. By mid-month the only ice remaining over the East Newfoundland Waters was a narrow band of ice, tightly packed along the eastern coast of the Northern Peninsula down to White Bay. At that time the eastern portion of the Belle Isle Strait was still ice covered but concentration had diminished. The pack along the southern shore of the Labrador coast continued to loosen up. At mid-May signs of break-up were evident in the western end of Lake Melville. Most of the ice along the Northern Peninsula melted during the third week of May. White Bay remained entirely ice covered until the last week of the month due to persistent north-easterly flow. However during the last week of the month the winds abated and the ice exited White Bay, rounded the Baie Verte Peninsula, and spilled into Notre Dame Bay. The rest of Lake Melville Bay fractured during the third week of May and was open water before the end of the month. The ice along the southern Labrador coast melted rapidly and the southern ice edge retreated to near 55N at month's end. Ice conditions and departure from normal concentration, near the end of May, are illustrated in figure 62.



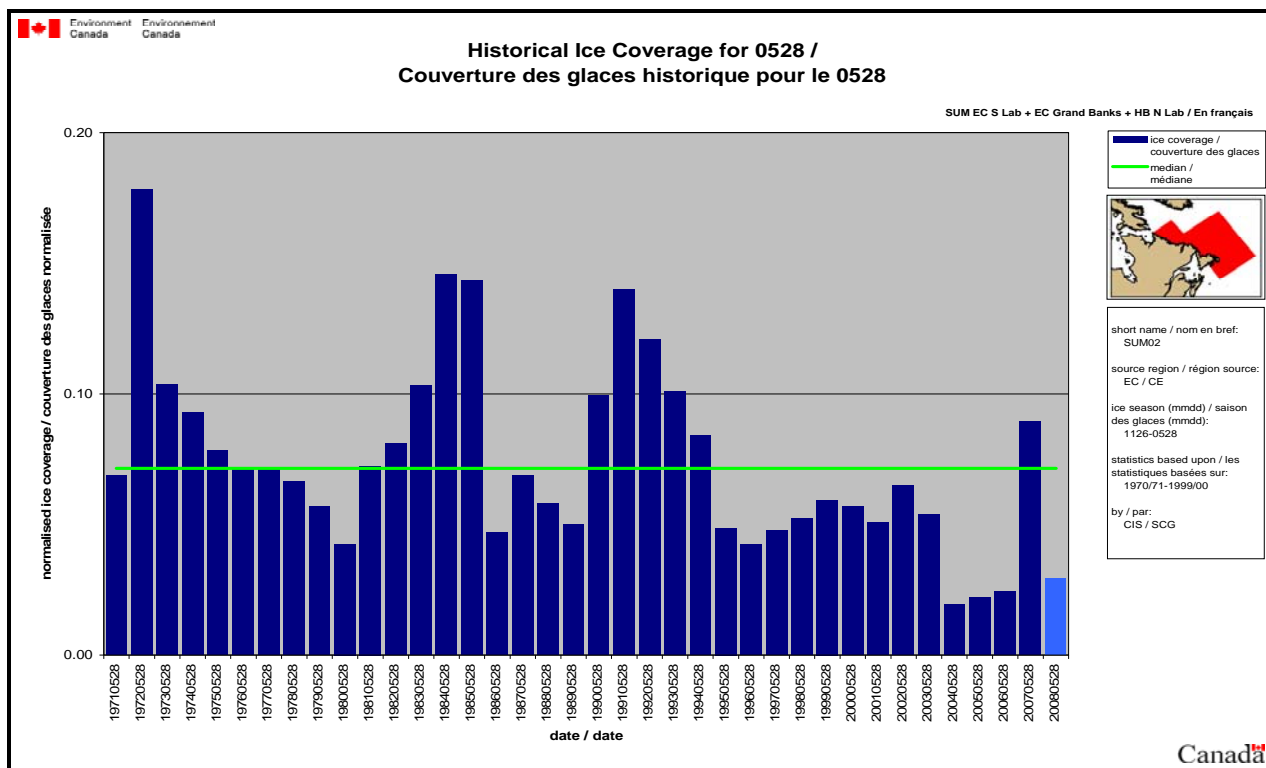


Figure 34: Historical ice coverage for Newfoundland and Labrador on May 28<sup>th</sup>

## June 2008

Near normal temperatures predominated over the area for the first 2 weeks of June. The ice in southern Notre Dame had all melted by the end of the first week of the month. At that time the southern limit along the Labrador coast had retreated to north of 55N.

The graphic below (Figure 35) illustrates the evolution of the ice extent over the course of the 2007-2008 ice season along the Labrador coast and in the east Newfoundland waters. The green line indicates the median ice extent.

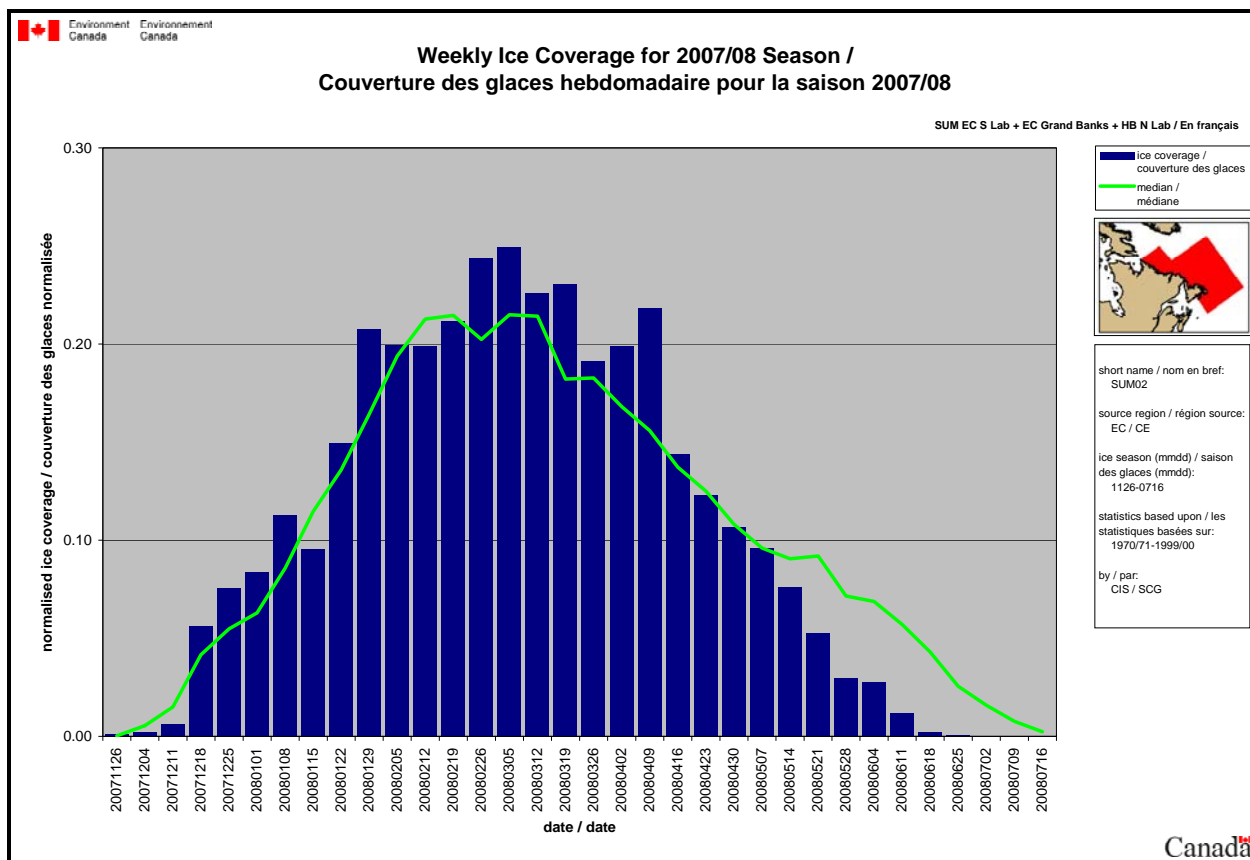


Figure 35: Weekly ice coverage season 2007/08 - Newfoundland and Labrador

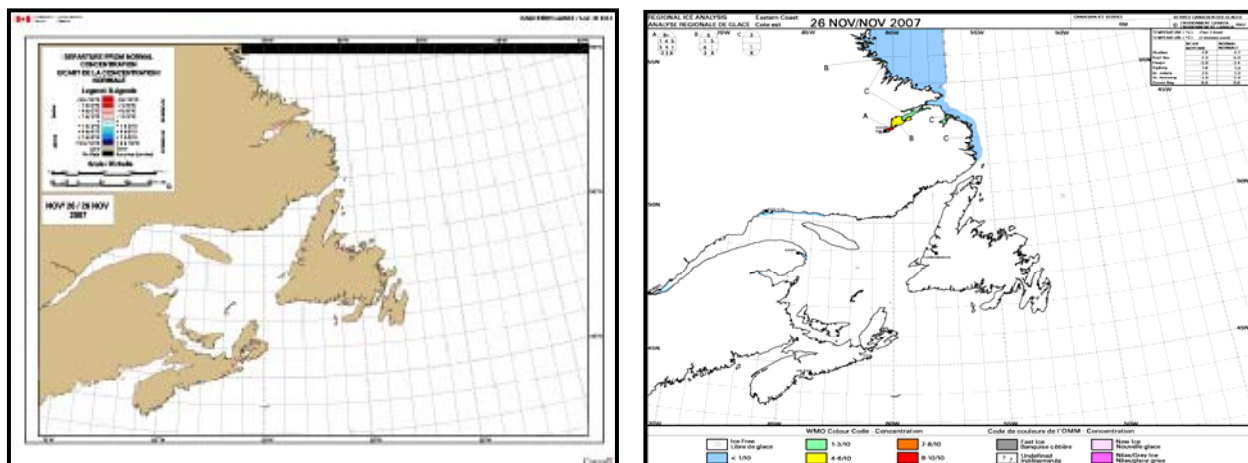


Figure 36: Departure from normal ice concentration and ice conditions – November 26<sup>th</sup>, 2007

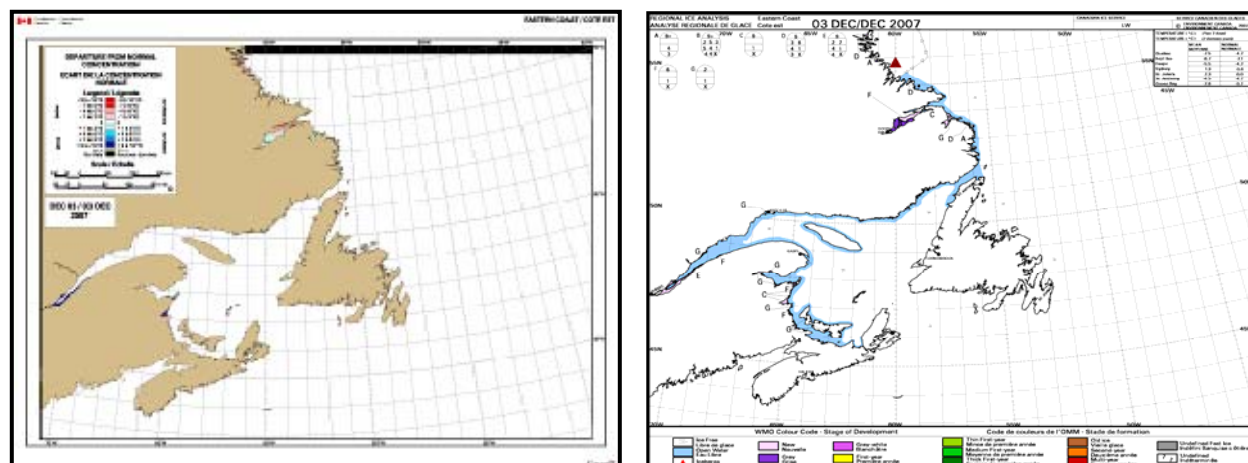


Figure 37: Departure from normal ice concentration and ice conditions – December 03<sup>rd</sup>, 2007

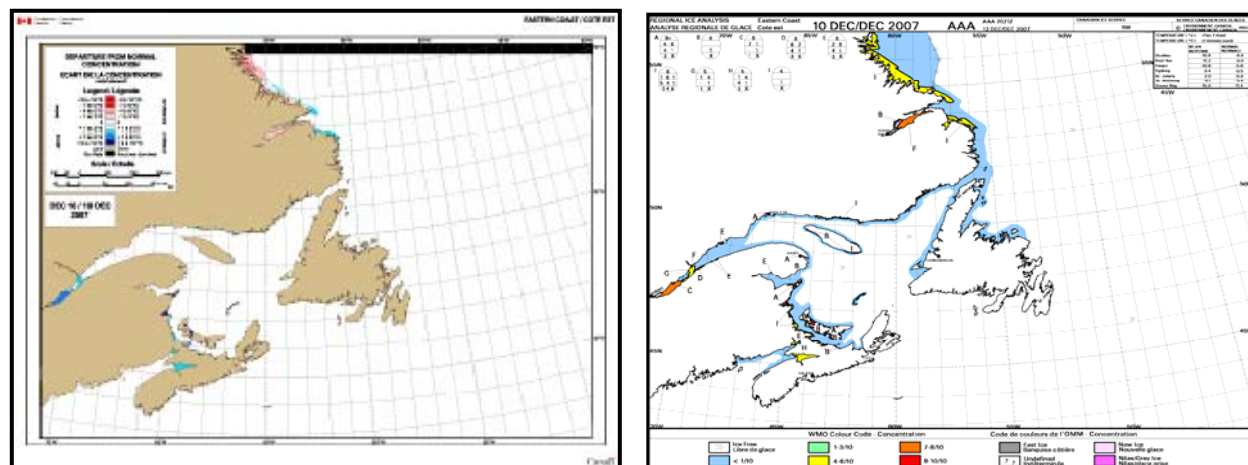


Figure 38: Departure from normal ice concentration and ice conditions – December 10<sup>th</sup>, 2007

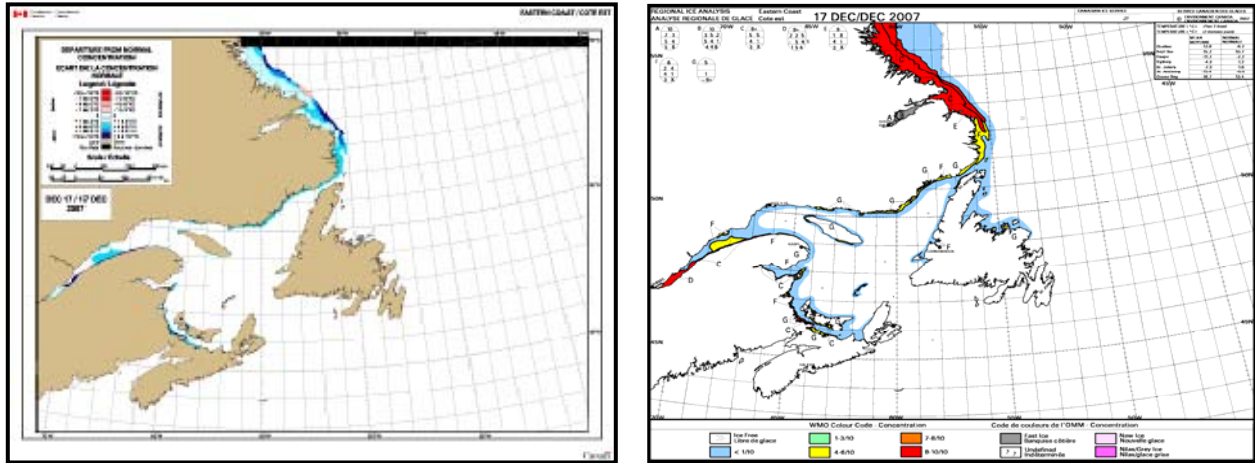


Figure 39: Departure from normal ice concentration and ice conditions – December 17<sup>th</sup>, 2007

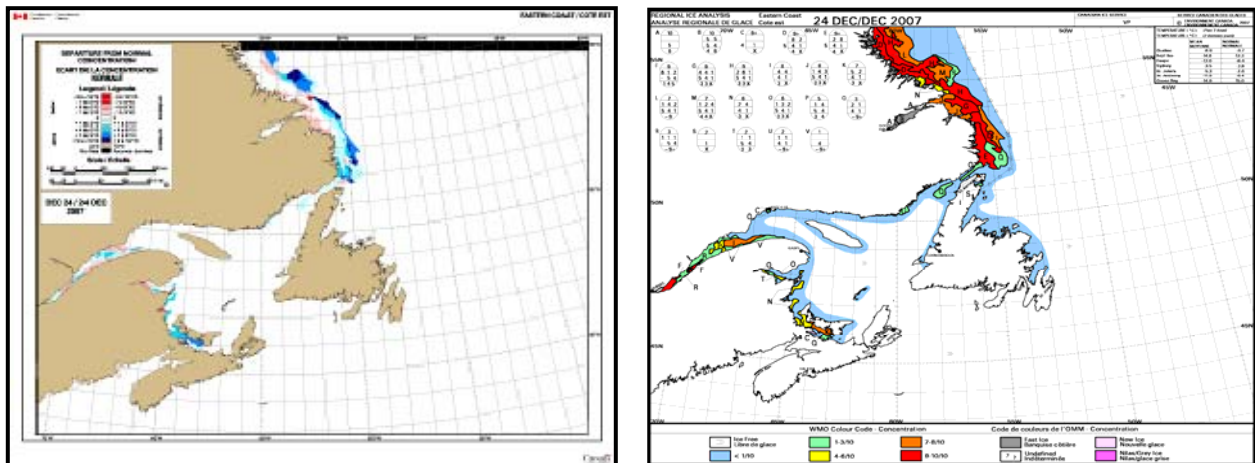


Figure 40: Departure from normal ice concentration and ice conditions – December 24<sup>th</sup>, 2007

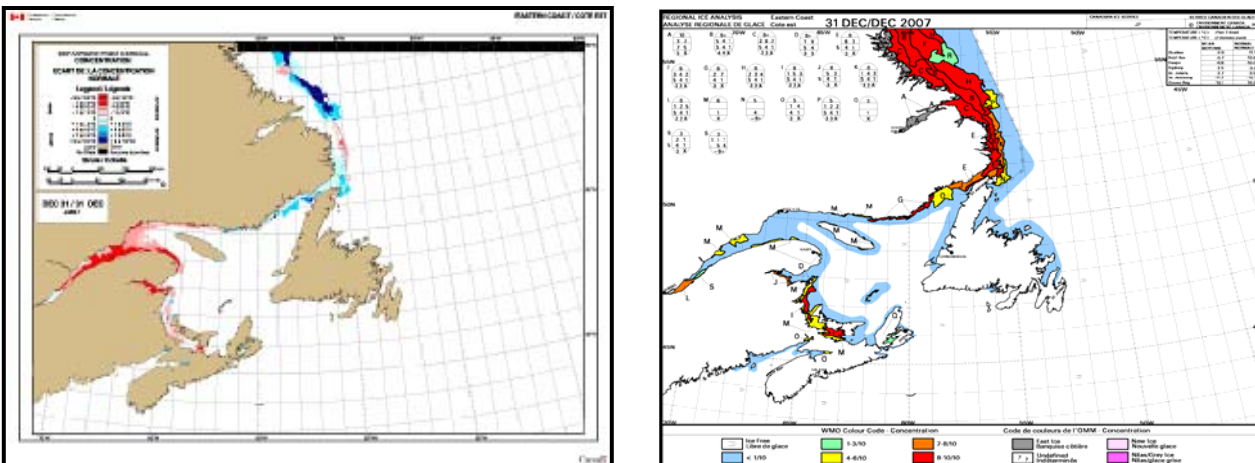


Figure 41: Departure from normal ice concentration and ice conditions – December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2007



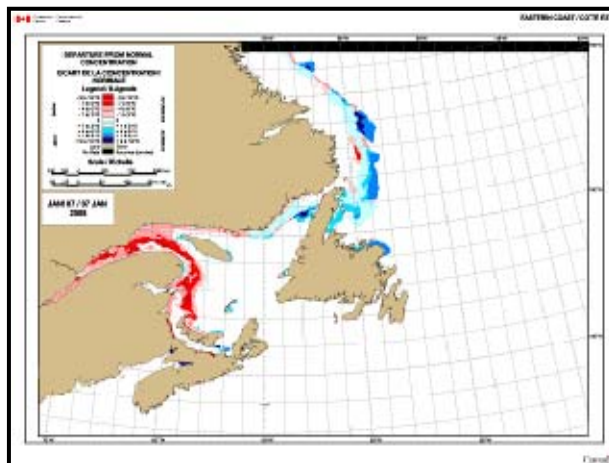


Figure 42: Departure from normal concentration and ice conditions – January 07<sup>th</sup>, 2008

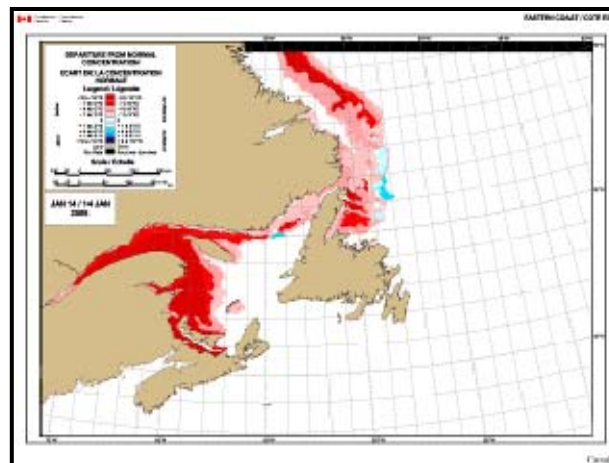
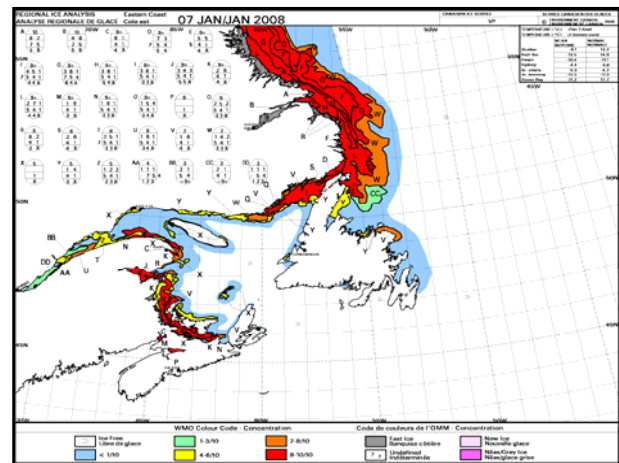


Figure 43: Departure from normal ice concentration and ice conditions – January 14<sup>th</sup>, 2008

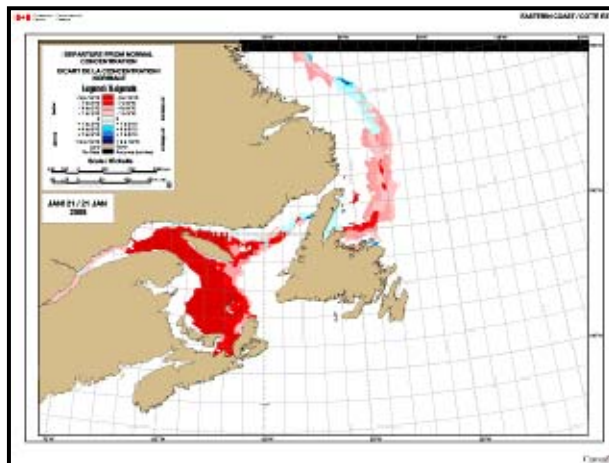
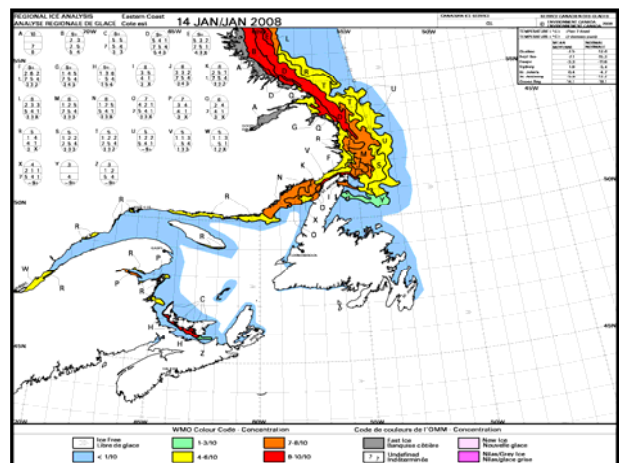
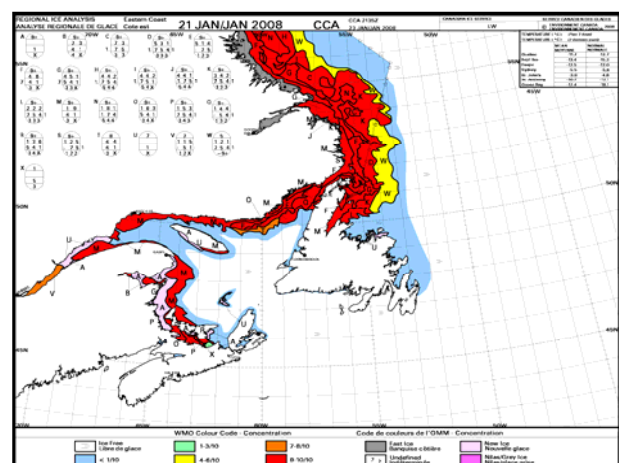


Figure 44: Departure from normal ice concentration and ice conditions – January 21<sup>st</sup>, 2008





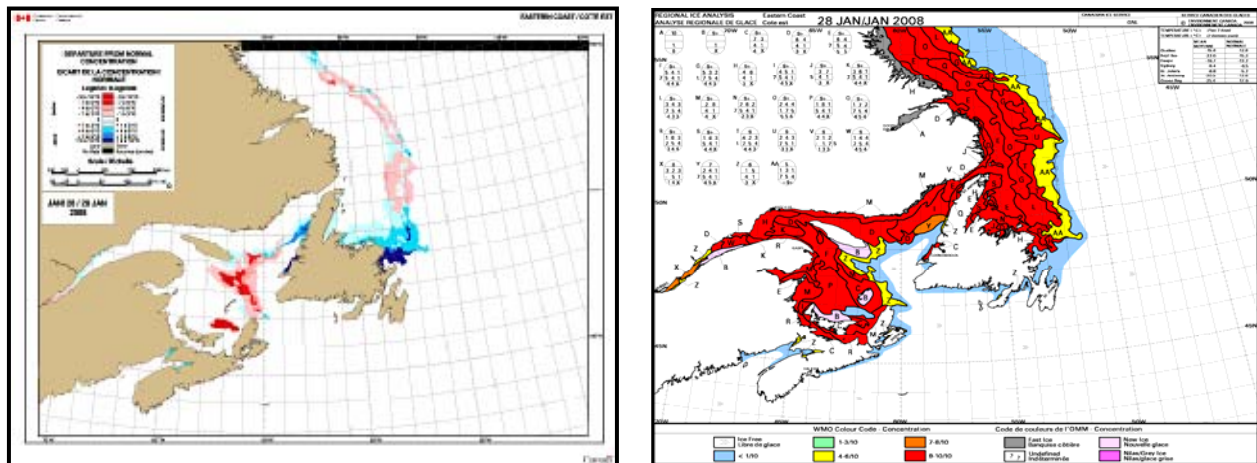


Figure 45: Departure from normal ice concentration and ice conditions – January 28<sup>th</sup>, 2008

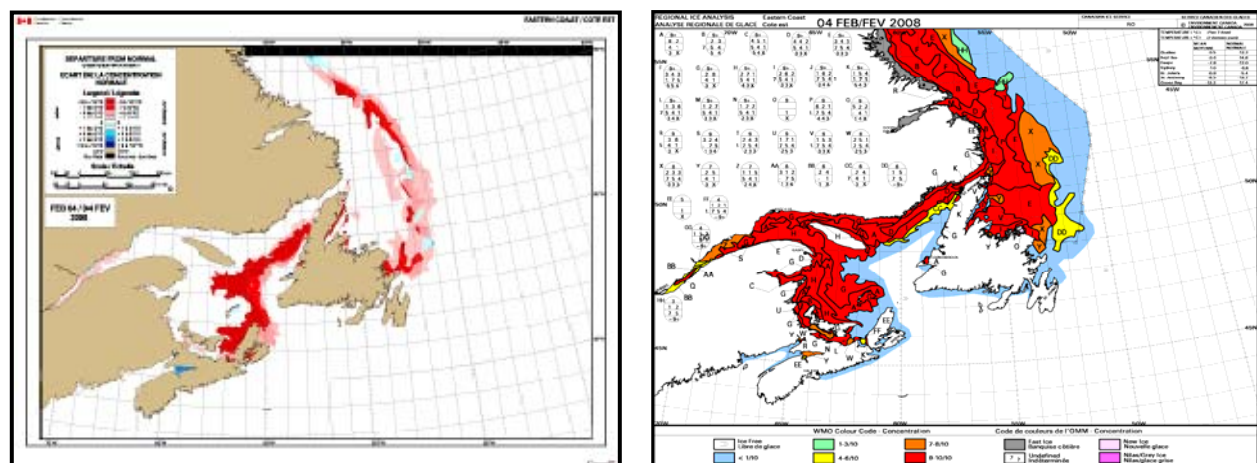


Figure 46: Departure from normal ice concentration and ice conditions – February 04<sup>th</sup>, 2008

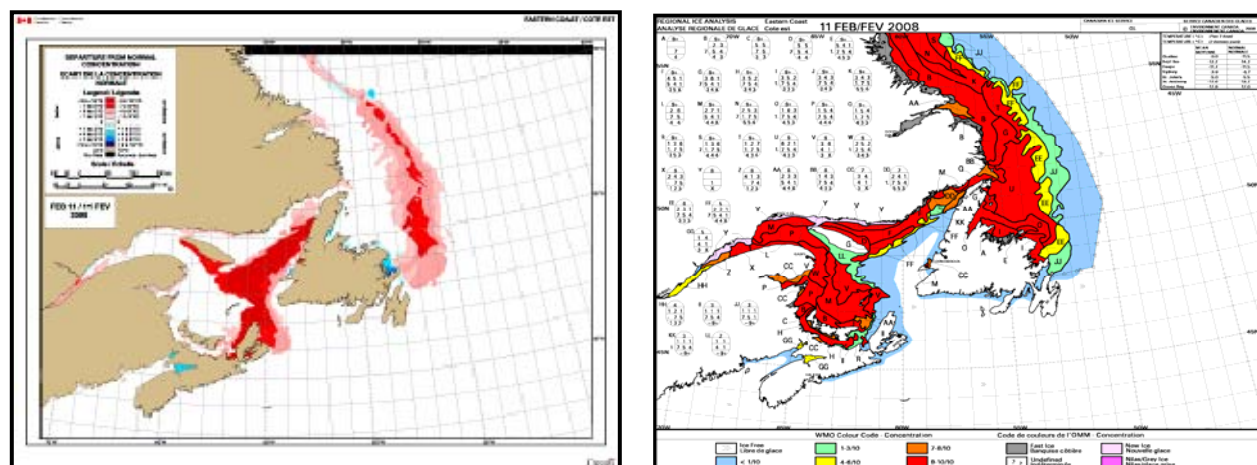


Figure 47: Departure from normal ice concentration and ice conditions – February 11<sup>th</sup>, 2008

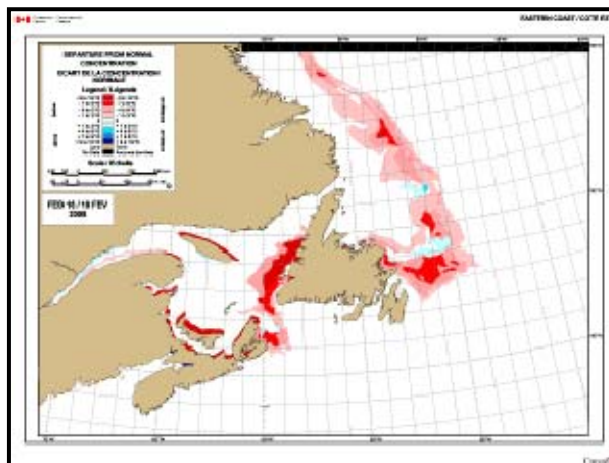


Figure 48: Departure from normal ice concentration and ice conditions – February 18<sup>th</sup>, 2008

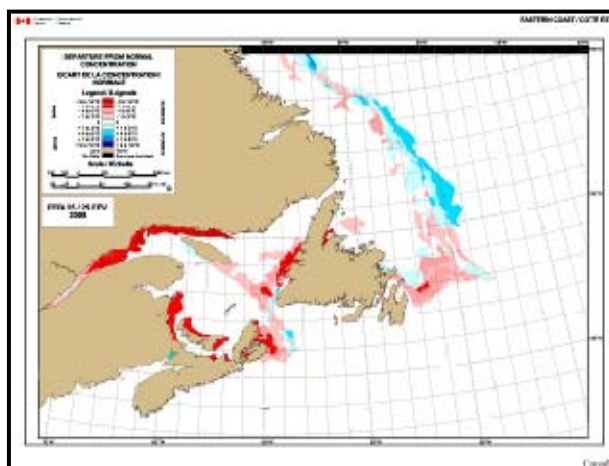
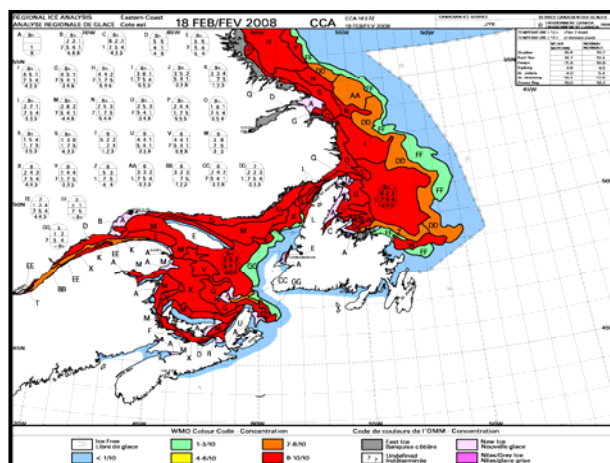


Figure 49: Departure from normal ice concentration and ice conditions – February 25<sup>th</sup>, 2008

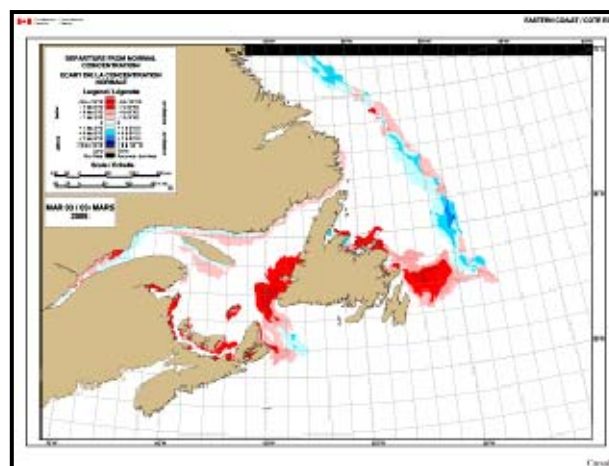
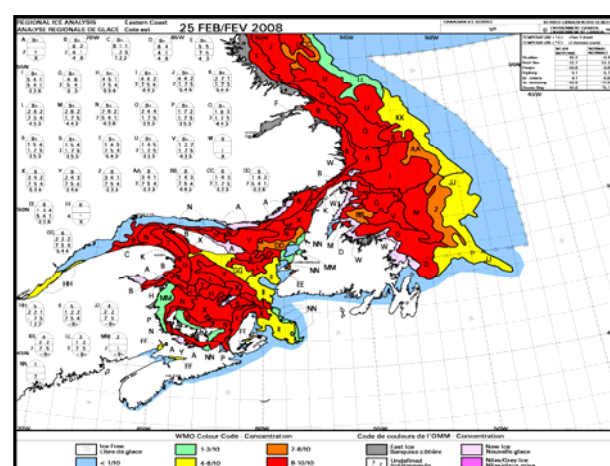
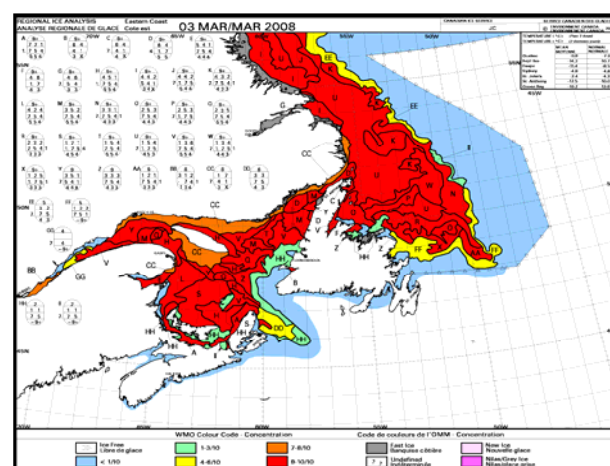


Figure 50: Departure from normal ice concentration and ice conditions – March 03<sup>rd</sup>, 2008





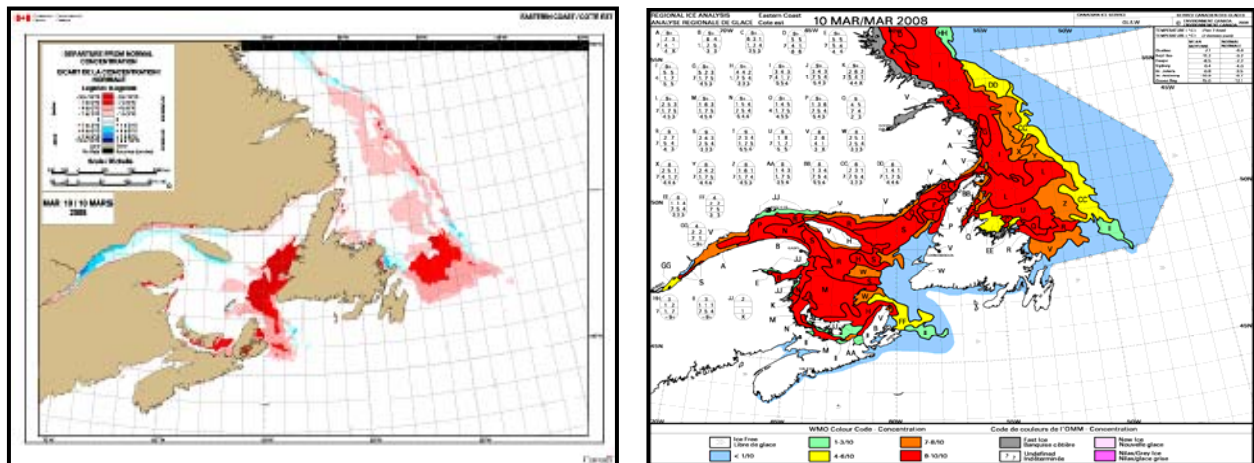


Figure 51: Departure from normal ice concentration and ice conditions – March 10<sup>th</sup>, 2008

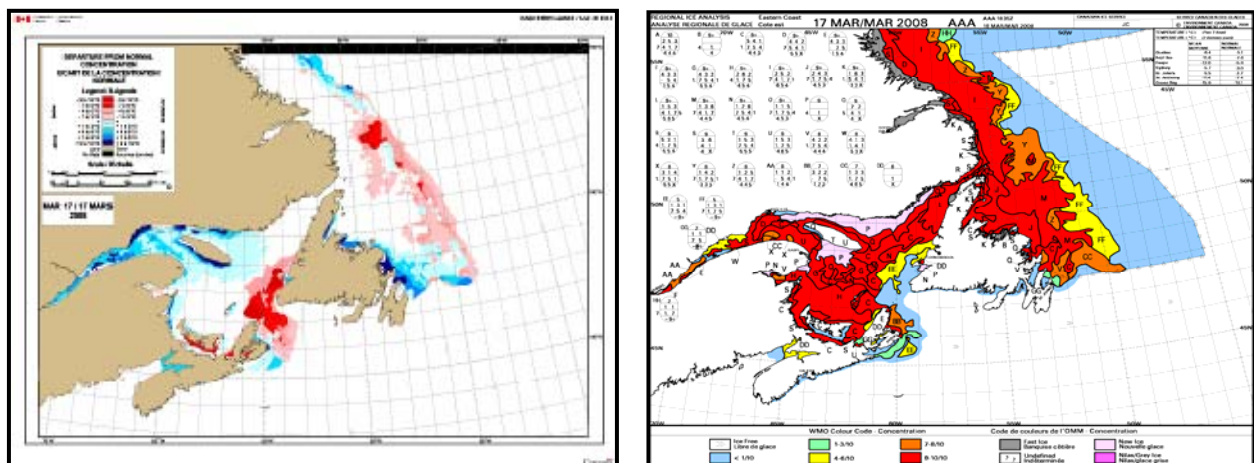


Figure 52: Departure from normal ice concentration and ice conditions – March 17<sup>th</sup>, 2008

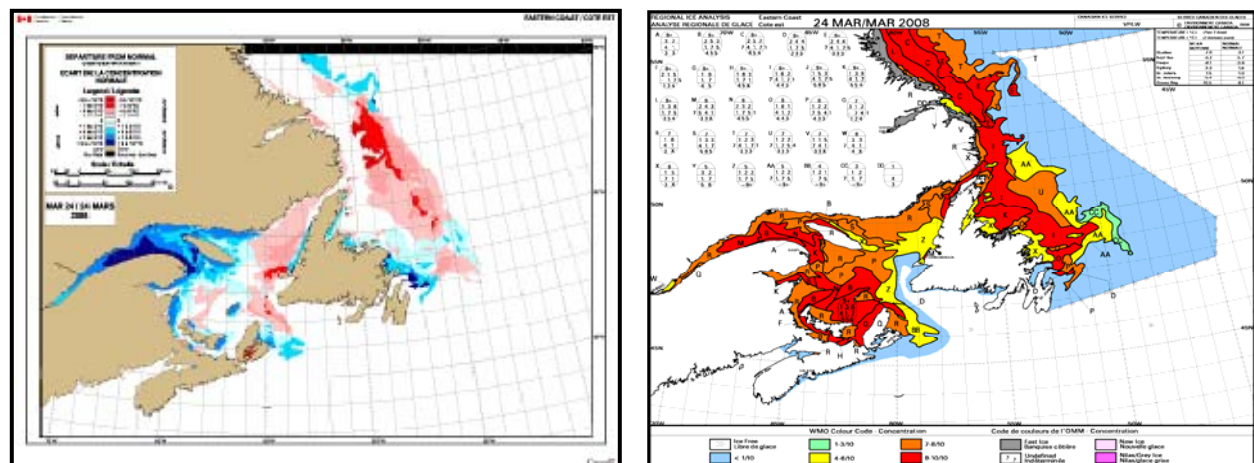


Figure 53: Departure from normal ice concentration and ice conditions – March 24<sup>th</sup>, 2008

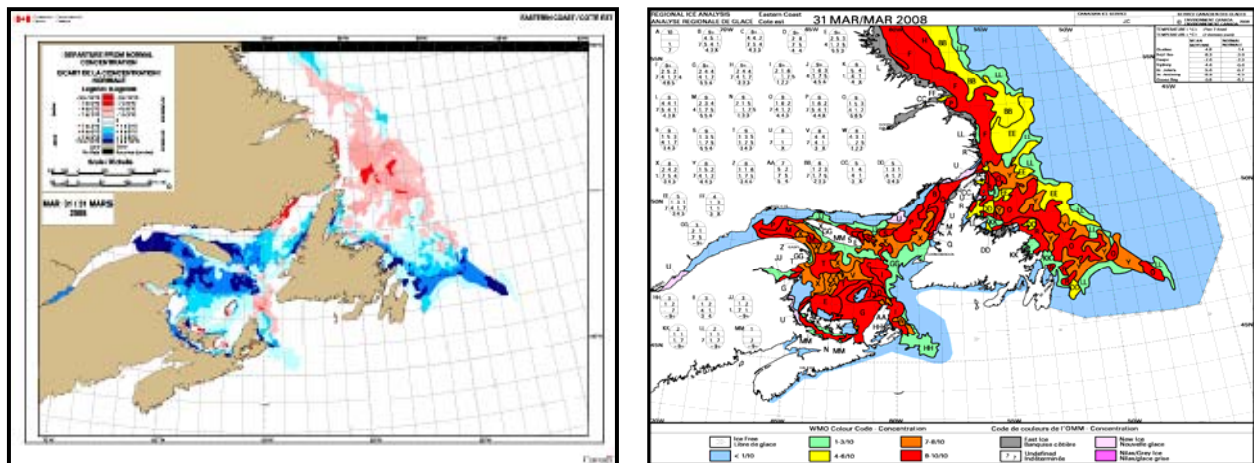


Figure 54: Departure from normal ice concentration and ice conditions – March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2008

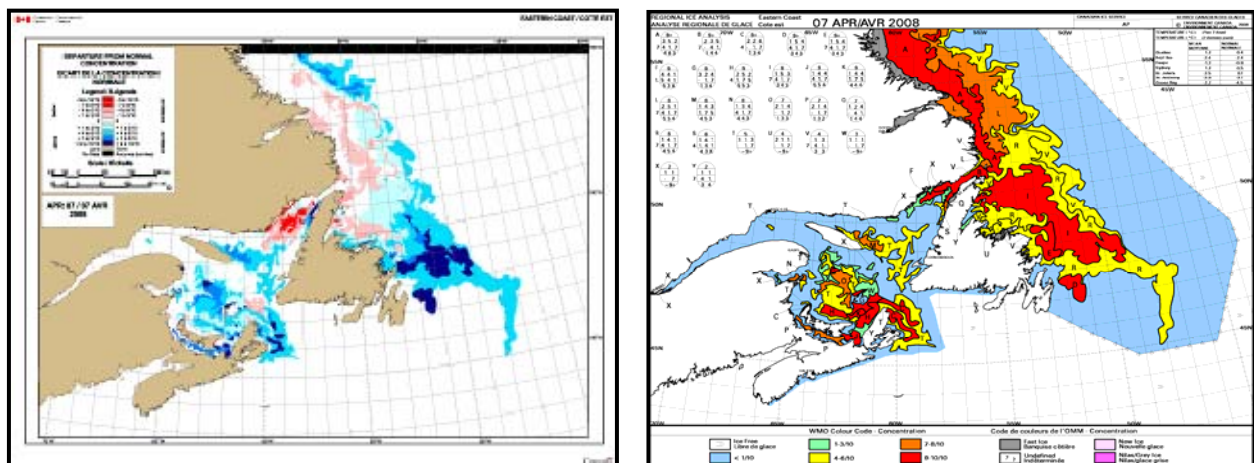


Figure 55: Departure from normal ice concentration and ice conditions – April 07<sup>th</sup>, 2008

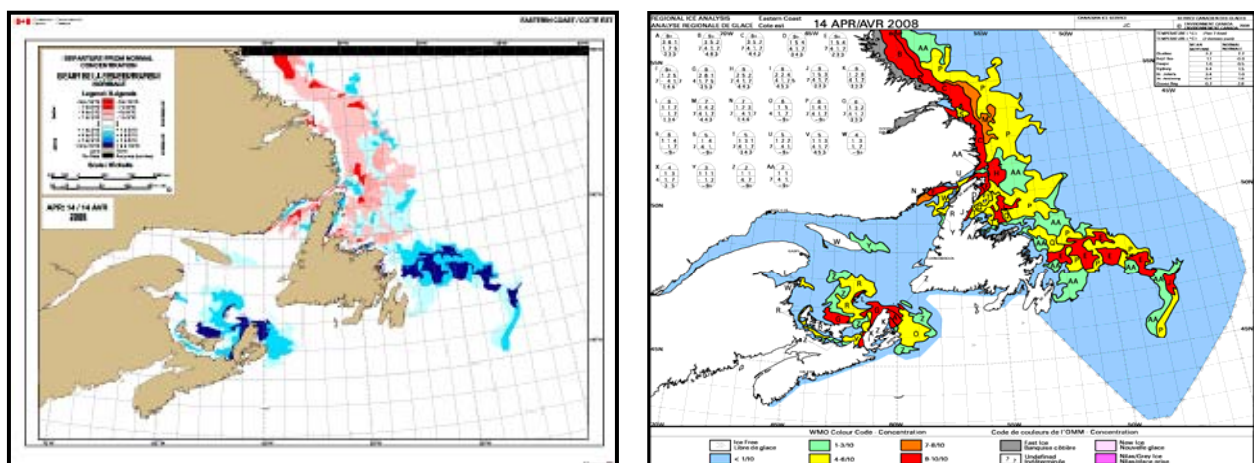


Figure 56: Departure from normal ice concentration and ice conditions – April 14<sup>th</sup>, 2008



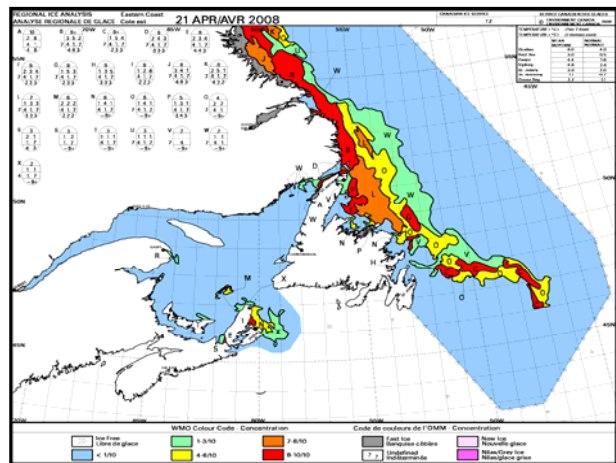
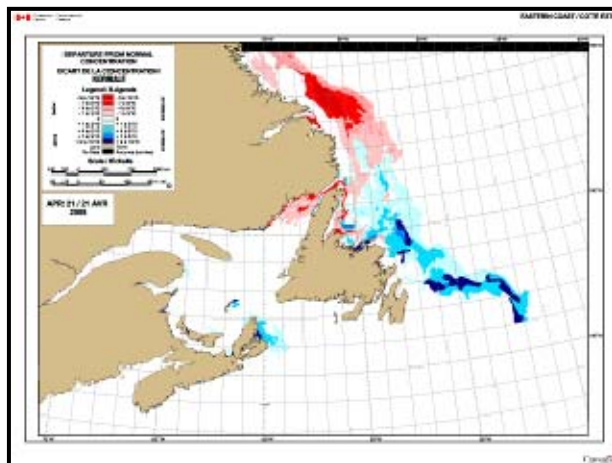


Figure 57: Departure from normal ice concentration and ice conditions – April 21<sup>st</sup>, 2008

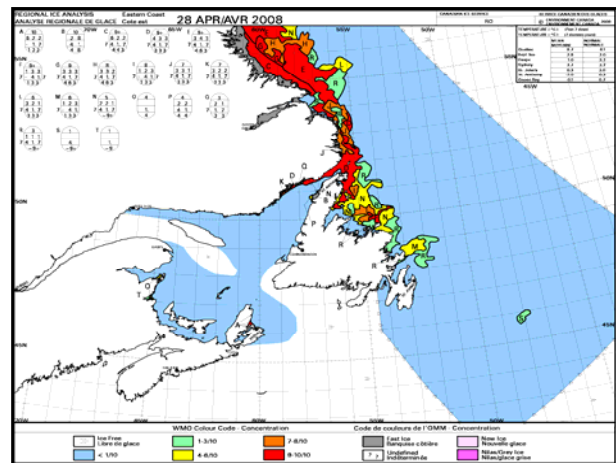
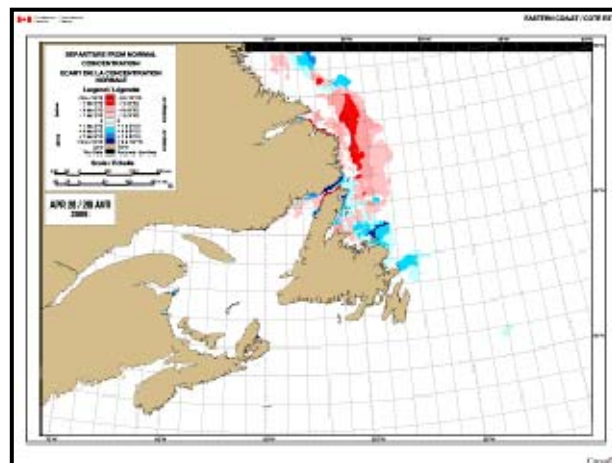


Figure 58: Departure from normal ice concentration and ice conditions – April 28<sup>th</sup>, 2008

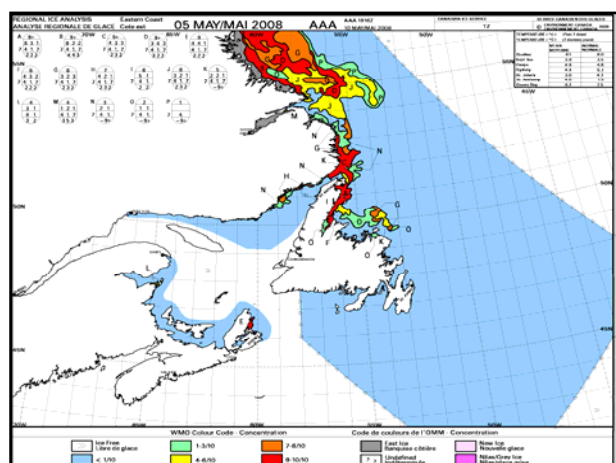
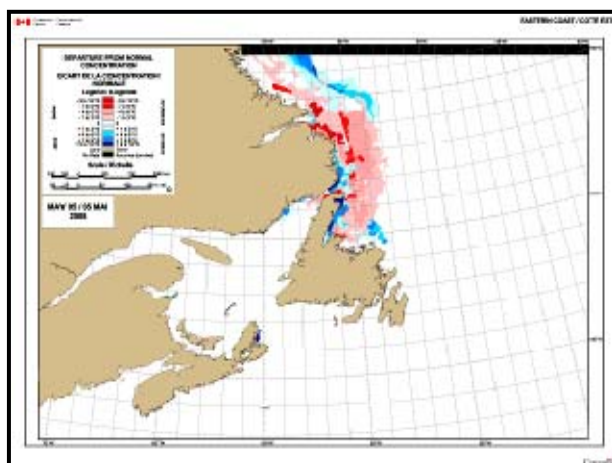


Figure 59: Departure from normal ice concentration and ice conditions – May 05<sup>th</sup>, 2008

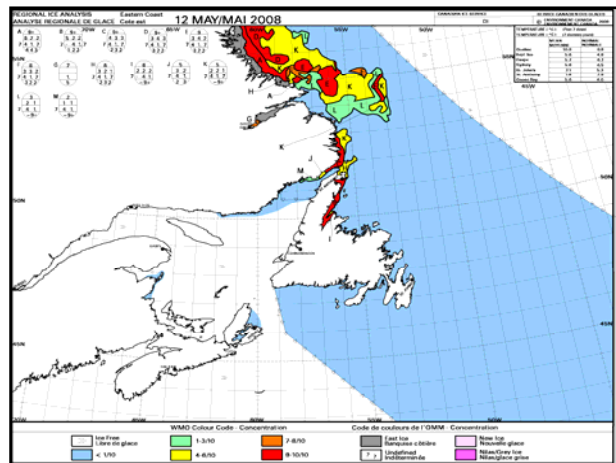
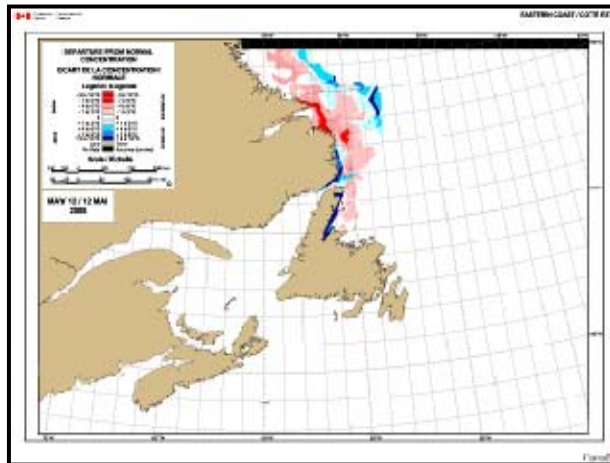


Figure 60: Departure from normal ice concentration and ice conditions – May 12<sup>th</sup>, 2008

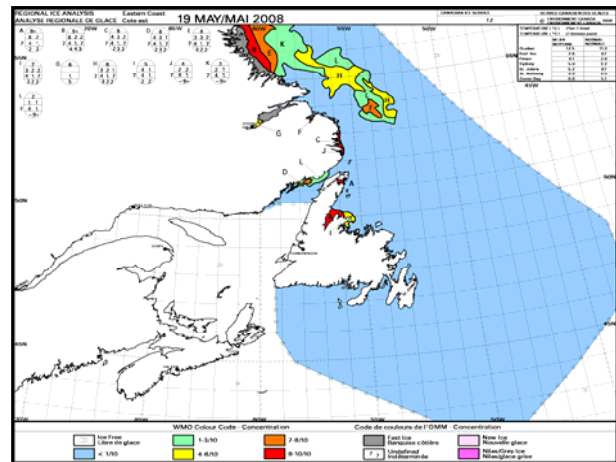
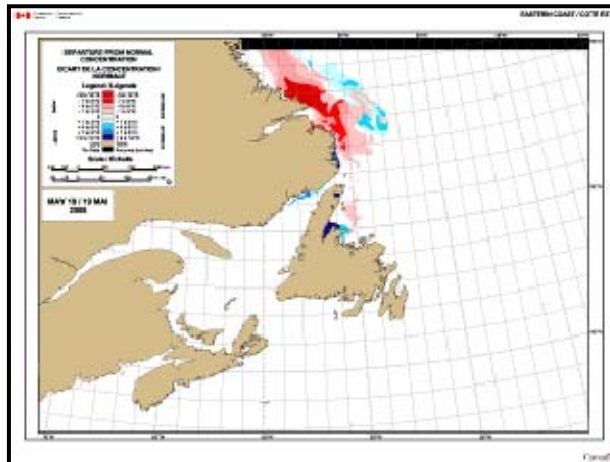


Figure 61: Departure from normal ice concentration and ice conditions – May 19<sup>th</sup>, 2008

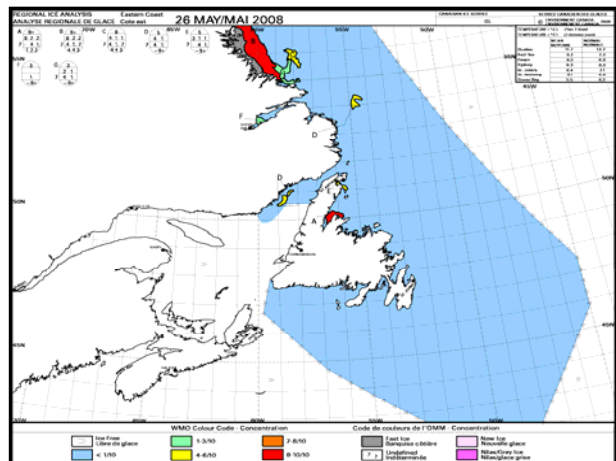
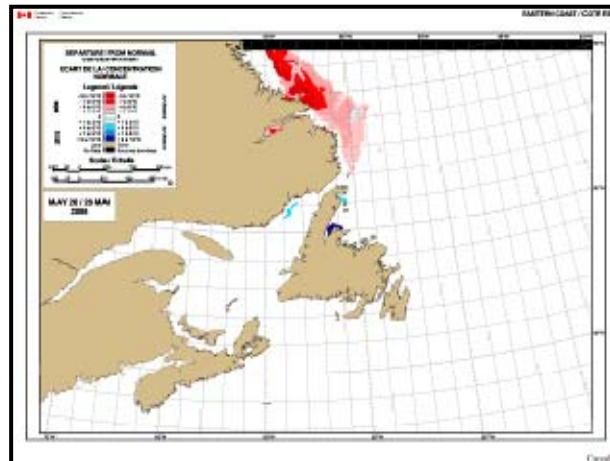


Figure 62: Departure from normal ice concentration and ice conditions – May 26<sup>th</sup>, 2008

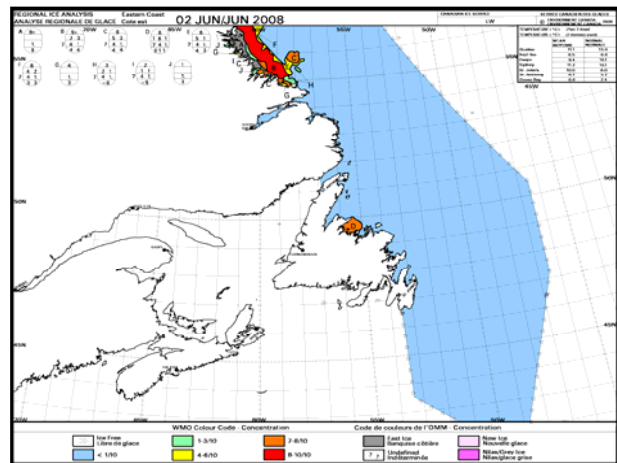
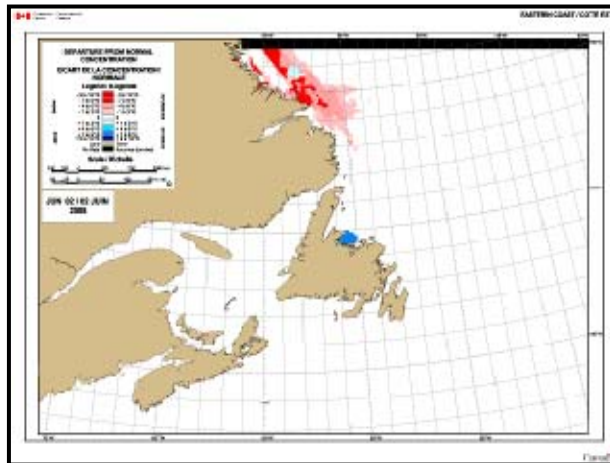


Figure 63: Departure from normal ice concentration and ice conditions – June 02<sup>nd</sup>, 2008

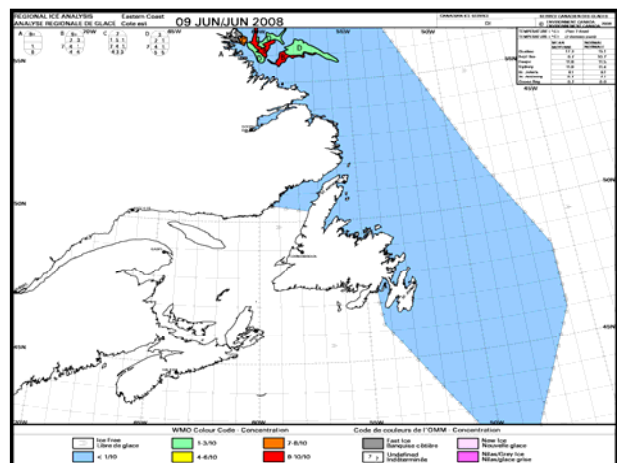
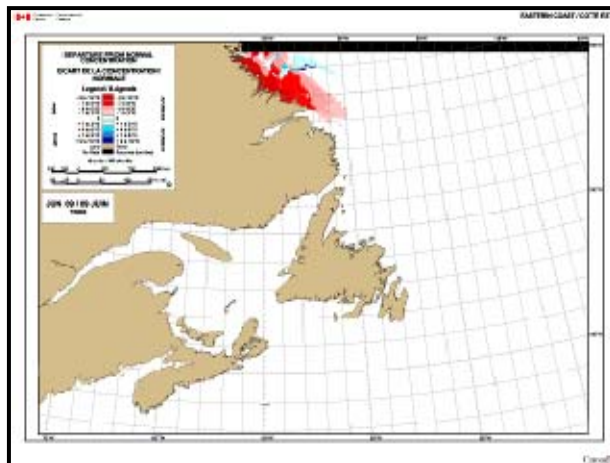


Figure 64: Departure from normal ice concentration and ice conditions – June 09<sup>th</sup>, 2008

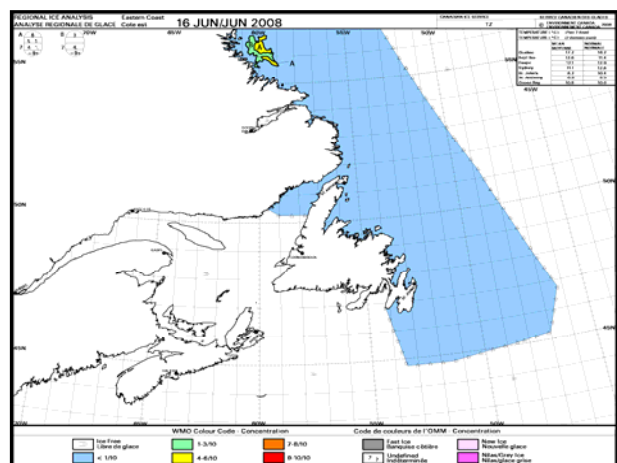
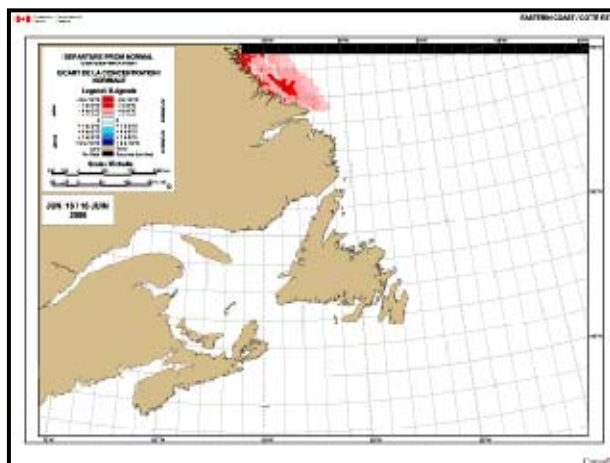


Figure 65: Departure from normal ice concentration and ice conditions – June 16<sup>th</sup>, 2008