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A WEEKLY REVIEW OF CANADIAN CLIMATE

CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES

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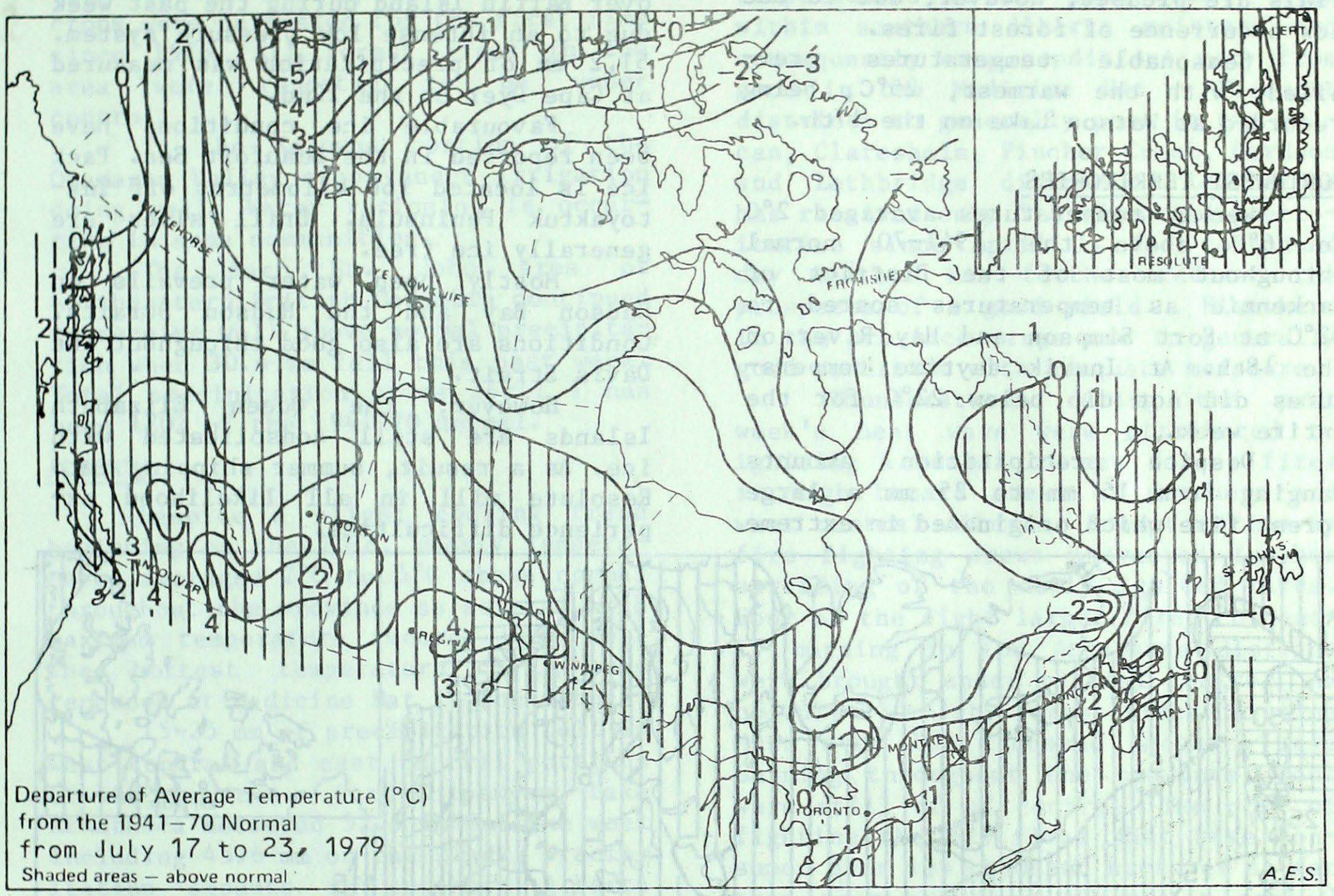
JULY 27,1979 (Aussi disponible en français) VOL.1 NO.24



Departure of Average Temperature (°C)
from the 1941–70 Normal
from July 17 to 23, 1979
Shaded areas – above normal

WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE WEEK - JULY 17 - 23, 1979

Record Setting Heat Wave in Western Canada and Heavy Precipitation in the Atlantic Provinces.

Hot dry weather was predominant over British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces during most of the past week. The heat culminated on the 19th and 20th as daytime temperature soared to 40°C at many localities in the southern B.C. interior and to the upper thirties throughout the Prairie provinces. The persistent dry weather continued to be a problem to agriculture in portions of southern Alberta and the Yorkton Broadview area of east central Saskatchewan.

Many localities in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland received more than 50 mm of rain during the week. July 17 was particularly wet with Moncton, N.B. measuring 73.6 mm of precipitation; Saint John, N.B. 60.8 mm and Stephenville, Nfld. recording 84.1 mm.

NOTE: The data shown in this publication are based on unverified reports from approximately 225 Canadian and 115 northern United States Synoptic stations.

YUKON

The weather pattern which has persisted in northern British Columbia for over a month deposited 15-25 mm of rain throughout the Yukon during the week. All rivers are unusually high and some are near flood stage. Weather has curtailed land and air traffic which, as a result, is affecting the tourism and recreation industry. Forestry officials are pleased, however, due to the low occurrence of forest fires.

Seasonable temperatures prevailed, with the warmest, 25°C, being recorded at Watson Lake on the 17th.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Weekly temperatures averaged 2°C to 6°C above the 1941-70 normal throughout most of the District of Mackenzie as temperatures soared to 32°C at Fort Simpson and Hay River on the 18th. At Inuvik daytime temperatures did not dip below 22°C for the entire week.

Despite precipitation amounts ranging from 15 mm to 25 mm a large forest fire which originated in extreme northeast Alberta and northwestern Saskatchewan and now located 80 kilometres east of Fort Smith covers an area estimated up to 100 kilometres long and 48 kilometres wide.

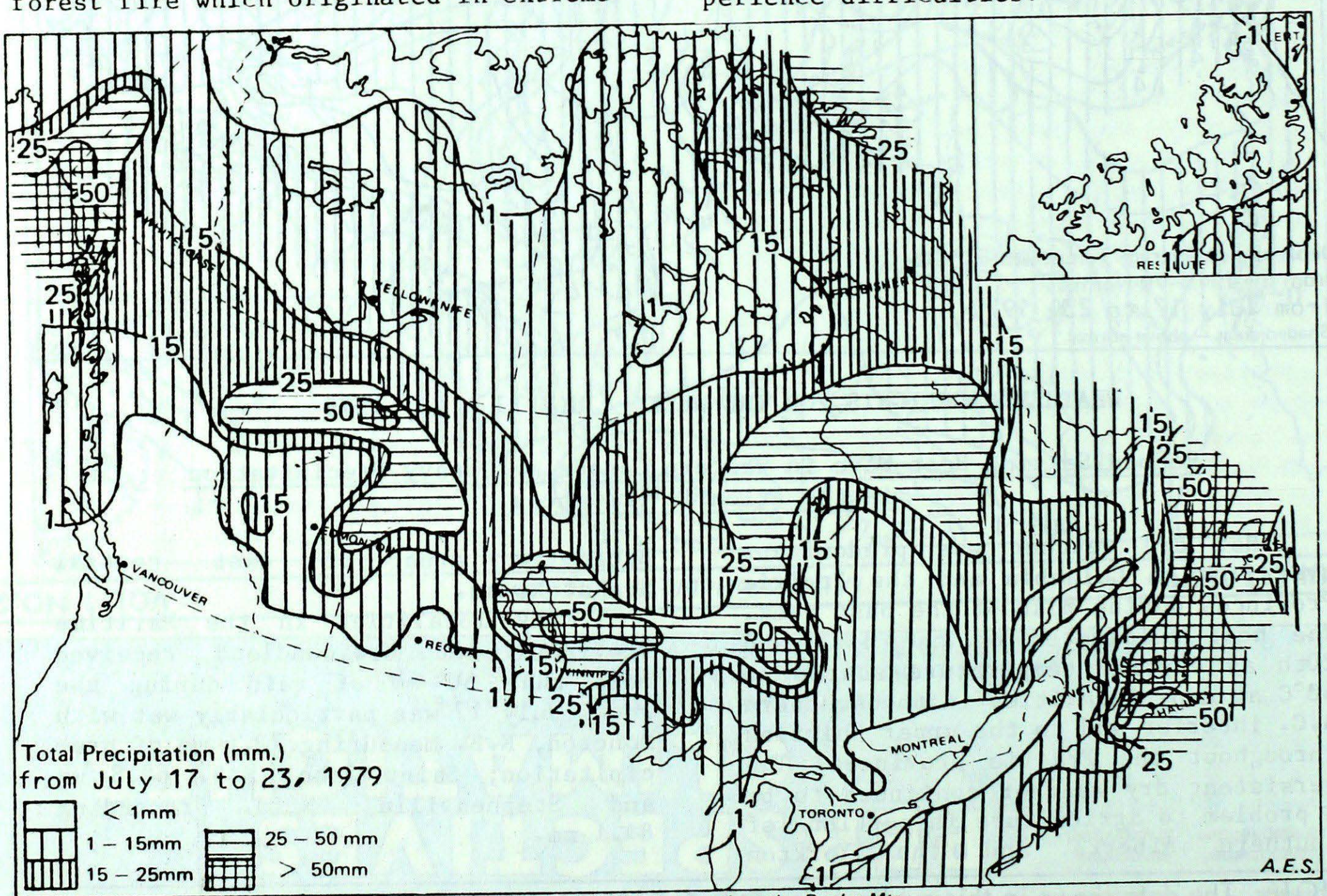
Temperatures averaged 1°C to 3°C below normal in eastern and central portions of the Arctic, elsewhere, near normal conditions prevailed.

Considerable precipitation fell over Baffin Island during the past week due to an intense low pressure system. 51.2 mm of precipitation was measured at Cape Dyer on the 22nd.

Favourable ice conditions have been reported in the Beaufort Sea. Pack ice is located 160 kilometres off Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula. Drill sites are generally ice free.

Mostly open water prevails on Hudson Bay and the Hudson Straits. Conditions are also good throughout the Davis Strait.

However, the Queen Elizabeth Islands are still consolidated with ice. As a result, summer shipping into Resolute will in all likelihood experience difficulties.



Note: Values are non-representative in non-uniform topographical regions such as the Rocky Mts.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Hot dry weather predominated particularly in the southern interior where daytime readings reached 40°C at Kamloops on the 19th and 20th and at Castlegar and Penticton on the 20th.

Maximum temperature records for the day were set at Kamloops, Penticton and Kelowna on the 20th.

In the Kamloops region good hay crops were harvested for the first time since 1976. All forest fires in the area were reported to be under control.

In the Kelowna portion of the Okanagan Valley crops under irrigation doing well. Water rationing is occurring in some communities.

The Fort St. John area of northeastern British Columbia continued to receive well above normal precipitation when 30.4 mm fell this past week. Total precipitation since April 1 has been 170% of the 1941-70 normal.

ALBERTA

Despite a slight cooling trend beginning on the 22nd, weekly temperatures averaged 2°C to 5°C above normal throughout the province as several high maximum temperature records were set. The hottest temperature 37°C, was recorded at Medicine Hat in the 20th.

15-25 mm of precipitation fell in west central and east central portions of the province. Fort Chipewyan, Lake Athabasca measured 52.4 mm for the week including 45.6 mm on the 22nd. Precipitation amounts in southern Alberta were generally less than 5 mm.

The water supply outlook update July 15 prepared by Alberta Environment indicated water supply prospects had worsened in southern Alberta since early June following extremely low rainfall during the past three months. Fortunately, the amount of water presently in off stream storage irrigation reservoirs will allow normal irrigation operations in most areas for the duration of the summer even if the current dry spell continued. Possible exceptions are those areas which rely on water taken directly from the stream channel where stream levels during late August and September may not be high enough to fully satisfy demands unless significant precipitation falls over the water shed during the remainder of the summer.

Crops under irrigation are progressing favourably. The dry-land crop situation in southern Alberta however, continues to remain critical as a result of the lack of adequate growing season precipitation and the very hot temperatures of the past week. Even within southern Alberta moisture and consequently crop conditions vary from good in the Medicine Hat - Foremost districts to generally poor in the Vulcan, Claresholm, Pincher Creek, Cardson and Lethbridge districts. Lethbridge has received only 51% of normal precipitation since April 1. The continued dry weather has further reduced the prospects of a good yield. Elsewhere in the province crops are in generally good condition with adequate moisture.

Thunderstorms during the past week's heat wave were attributed to igniting a number of new forest fires in high hazard areas of northern and west central Alberta. Prompt action by fire fighting crews prevented further spreading of the newly ignited fires. Four of the eight larger fires currently burning in the Athabasca district were brought under partial control. As of July 23 thirty forest fires covering just over 100 thousand hectares were burning throughout the province. Four were still of of control. The cost of fighting the 629 fires that have consumed over 134 thousand hectares so far this year has been placed at near 3 million dollars.

SASKATCHEWAN

During the past week only light precipitation fell throughout southern portions of the province where weekly temperatures averaged up to 4°C above normal. July 20 was particularly hot with several daily maximum temperature records being either tied or broken.

July 20	Max. temp.		Prev.Rec.
Wynyard	35°C	broke	33°C (1955)
Yorkton	36°C	broke	34°C (1941)
Broadview	35°C	tied	(1974)
Saskatoon	34°C	tied	(1936)
Prince Albert	32°C	tied	(1955)

In the Yorkton area the very dry weather has dwarfed the growth of grain Crop reports from mid July indicate some grains heading with only 15 cm to 20 cm of straw. Since April 1 precipitation has been only 50% of normal at Broadview, 47% at Yorkton and 40% at Atwater.

With fire hazard indices reading at least moderate, 58 forest fires have been reported in Saskatchewan predominantly in the Athabasca, Buffalo Narrows and La Ronge Fire Control Districts.

MANITOBA

Most of the province experienced temperatures which averaged 1°C to 3°C above normal for the week. The warm weather peaked on the 19th and 20th with Dauphin recording the warmest temperature 36°C on the 20th.

Considerable shower activity took place in central Manitoba, particularly in the vicinity of southern portions of Lake Winnipeg. Gimli reported a 24 hour total precipitation of 56.1 mm on the 22nd. Frequent occurrences of hail were also reported throughout central and southeastern portions of the province.

In the southwest Brandon received no precipitation during the week.

76 forest fires are currently burning in Manitoba, 25 new as of July 23 and 13 uncontrolled. A large fire in the vicinity of Grand Rapids has been burning for more than a week. The Wallace Lake area has been evacuated as a precautionary measure.

ONTARIO

Warm day weather predominated throughout southern Ontario this week while seasonable temperatures and considerable local shower activity prevailed throughout the north. Thunder Bay reported a maximum temperature of 34°C on the 21st.

The Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food reports that early summer apples are generally of good size. Also, in the York-Peel-Halton Regions, where rainfall has been a little more plentiful, wheat looks like an excellent crop with good yield potential.

The abundance of heat and sunshine is making vacationers happy; however, although the agricultural community reports the hot weather is excellent for crops such as corn, there is concern over the growing deficit of rainfall.

For example, North Bay has received only 6.4 mm in the first 22 days of the north; Mount Forest only 5.8 mm, Kingston 5.4 mm and St. Thomas a meagre 2.8 mm.

In many other localities total amounts appear nearer to normal, but most has fallen in short sudden downpours resulting in quick run-off. For example, Toronto International has received 45.2 mm in July, however, 40.2 mm occurred in one 30 minute period on July 15.

In northern Ontario, Kapuskasing was deluged with 70.1 mm of rain and some hail on the 21st. Grape sized hail also occurred at Kenora and Keewatin in northwestern Ontario on July 18. At Keewatin there were reports of hail accumulations up to 12 cm on the ground.

Forest fires continue to show in the western helf of the province but only moderate burning conditions are allowing fire fighters to make significant progress. There are presently some concerns over active fires in the Algonquin and Eastern Ontario Fire Control Regions.

QUEBEC

Sunny weather continued in the south as the weather systems were confined to the northern sections. Weekly temperatures slipped below normal in all regions but Montreal area and Eastern townships. Daily maximums reached 31°C on the 22nd at Gaspé, Mont-Joli and Montreal.

Precipitation was moderate over northern parts of the province, reaching 52.6 mm at Inoucdjouac. Monday's storms in the Maritime poured 62 mm of rain over Magdalene Islands. In contrast, in Abitibi, Lac St-Jean, North Shore Regions and southern areas, precipitation was less than normal. Many localities did not receive any rain.

Lack of water is apparent in all agricultural sectors; fields are drying and cousting. It is expected that some crops will be damaged if it does not

rain in the next few days. On the contrary, warm and dry weather is excellent for other crops such as cereals.

Fire index remained extreme but fortunately, no significant forest fire was reported.

MARITIME PROVINCES

In contrast to the dry weather of the previous week heavy precipitation was reported, predominantly on the 17th, throughout the Maritimes. The 60.4 mm of rain which fell at Saint John and the 28.4 mm which Greenwood measured on the same day, the 17th, are new record high totals for that particular day. Elsewhere weekly totals were 71.8 mm at Charlottetown, 74.2 mm at Moncton, 53.0 mm at Sydney.

Weekly temperature averages were near normal except in the interior of New Brunswick where anomalies ranged up to +2°C. Greenwood, N.S. set a new high daily maximum temperature record for the 22nd when the temperature rose to 29°C.

Severe thunderstorms which occurred on the 20th from Uniac to Moose Mountain in New Brunswick and accompanied by heavy rain and 1¼ cm hail blew trees down, damaged campgrounds and destroyed several fields of potatoes.

Agriculturally, there are early incidences of corn ear worms. Good to excellent second cuts of hay have also been reported.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

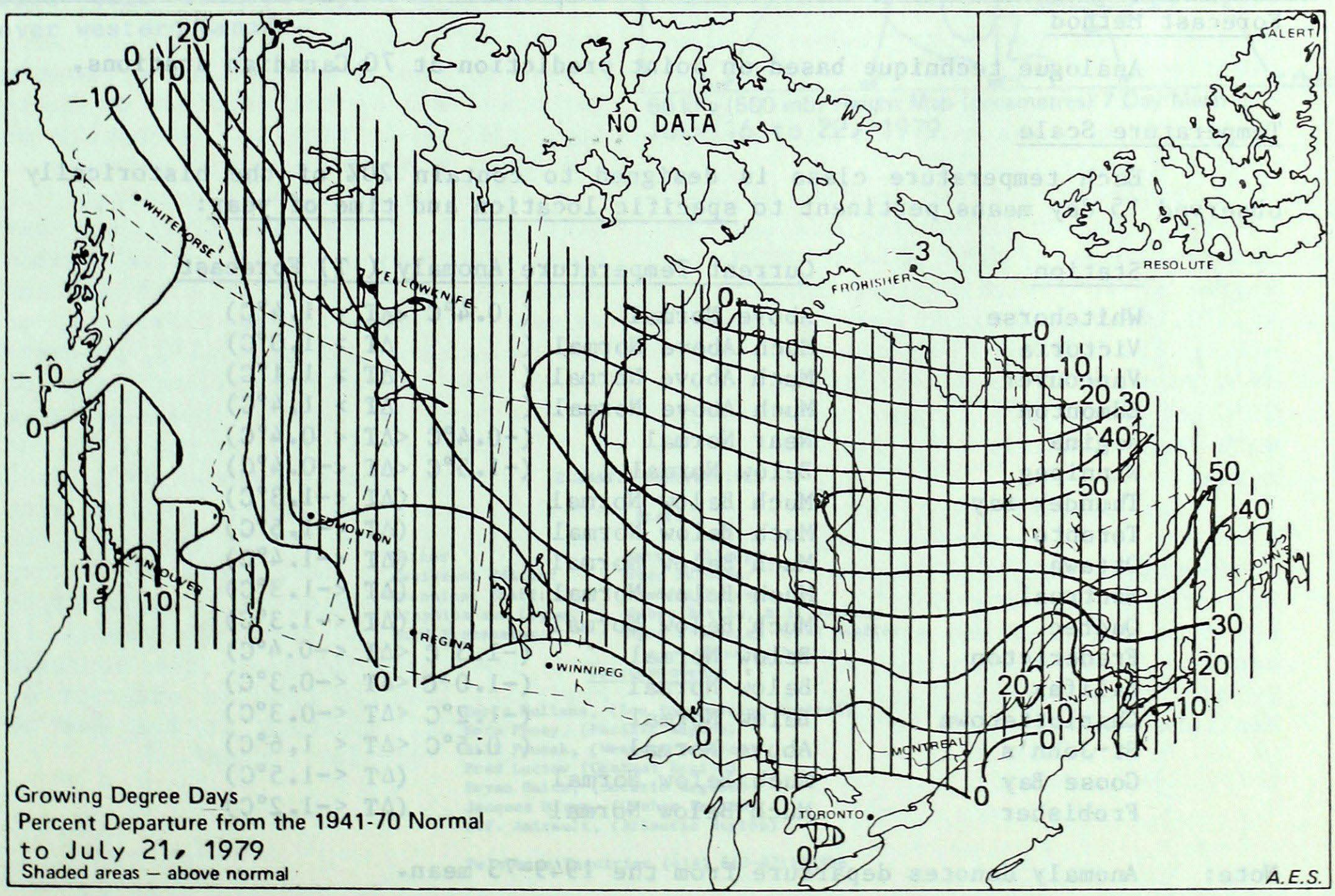
Temperatures averaged 1°C to 2°C above normal for the week along coastal areas of Labrador; elsewhere seasonable temperatures prevailed. The maximum temperature of 33°C at Goose Bay on the 22nd broke the previous record, 32°C set in 1967.

Precipitation amounts generally ranged from 15 mm to 30 mm except in western and northern Newfoundland where amounts were greater than 60 mm. Stephenville reported 84.1 mm of rain on the 17th.

At Roddicton, northern Newfoundland, 2.5 cm to 4 cm diameter sized hail was reported on the 23rd.

On the Avalon Peninsula serious drought is developing.

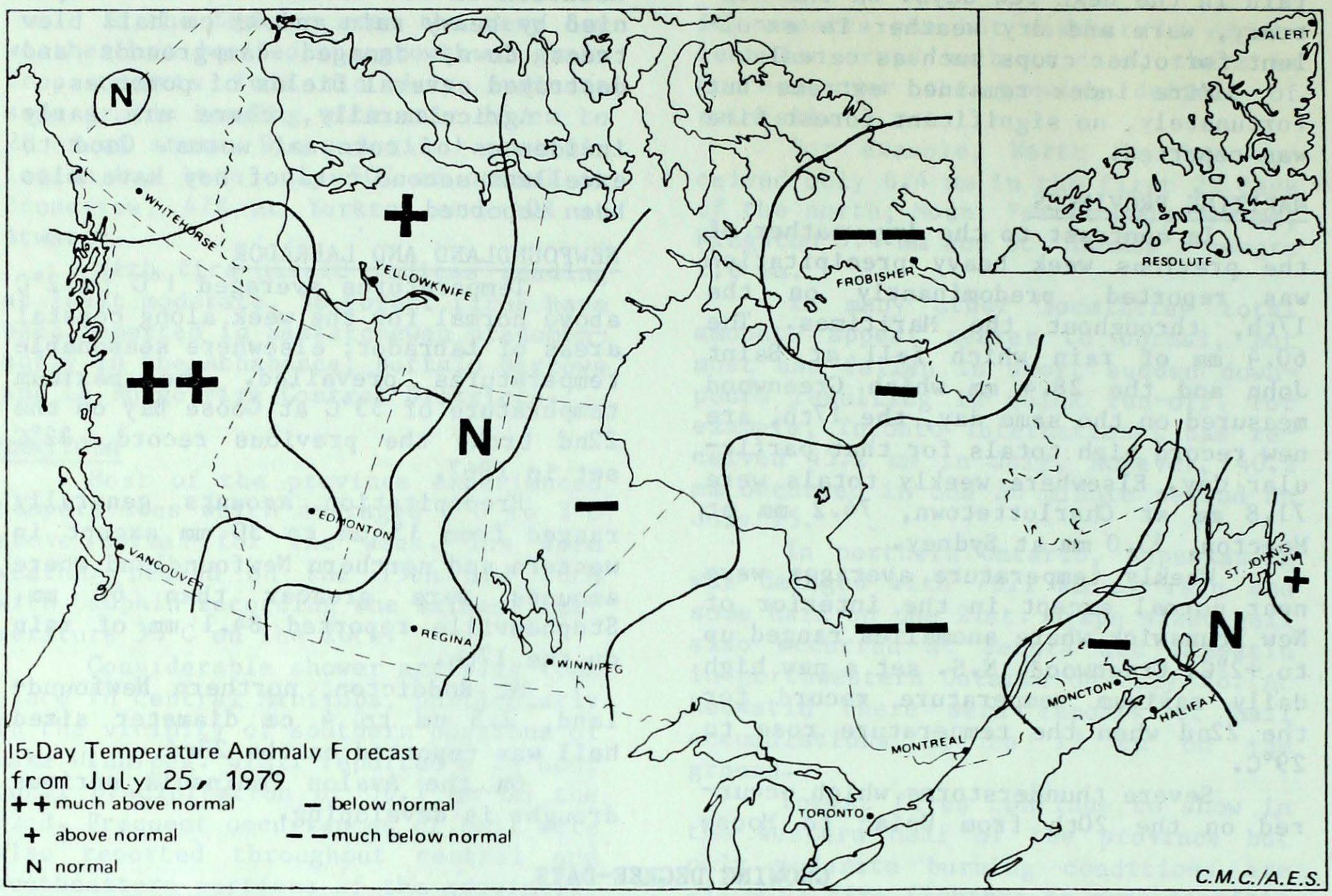
GROWING DEGREE-DAYS



Growing Degree Days
Percent Departure from the 1941-70 Normal
to July 21, 1979
Shaded areas – above normal

A.E.S.

15 DAY TEMPERATURE ANOMALY FORECAST



Forecast Method

Analogue technique based on point prediction at 70 Canadian stations.

Temperature Scale

Each temperature class is designed to contain 20% of the historically observed 15 day means pertinent to specific location and time of year:

Station	Current Temperature Anomaly (T) Forecast	
Whitehorse	Above Normal	(0.4°C <ΔT < 1.4°C)
Victoria	Much Above Normal	(ΔT > 1.0°C)
Vancouver	Much Above Normal	(ΔT > 1.1°C)
Edmonton	Much Above Normal	(ΔT > 1.4°C)
Regina	Near Normal	(-0.4°C <ΔT < 0.4°C)
Winnipeg	Below Normal	(-1.5°C <ΔT <-0.4°C)
Thunder Bay	Much Below Normal	(ΔT <-1.3°C)
Toronto	Much Below Normal	(ΔT <-1.5°C)
Ottawa	Much Below Normal	(ΔT <-1.4°C)
Montreal	Much Below Normal	(ΔT <-1.3°C)
Quebec	Much Below Normal	(ΔT <-1.3°C)
Fredericton	Below Normal	(-1.3°C <ΔT <-0.4°C)
Halifax	Below Normal	(-1.0°C <ΔT <-0.3°C)
Charlottetown	Below Normal	(-1.2°C <ΔT <-0.3°C)
St-John's	Above Normal	(0.5°C <ΔT < 1.6°C)
Goose Bay	Much Below Normal	(ΔT <-1.5°C)
Frobisher	Much Below Normal	(ΔT <-1.2°C)

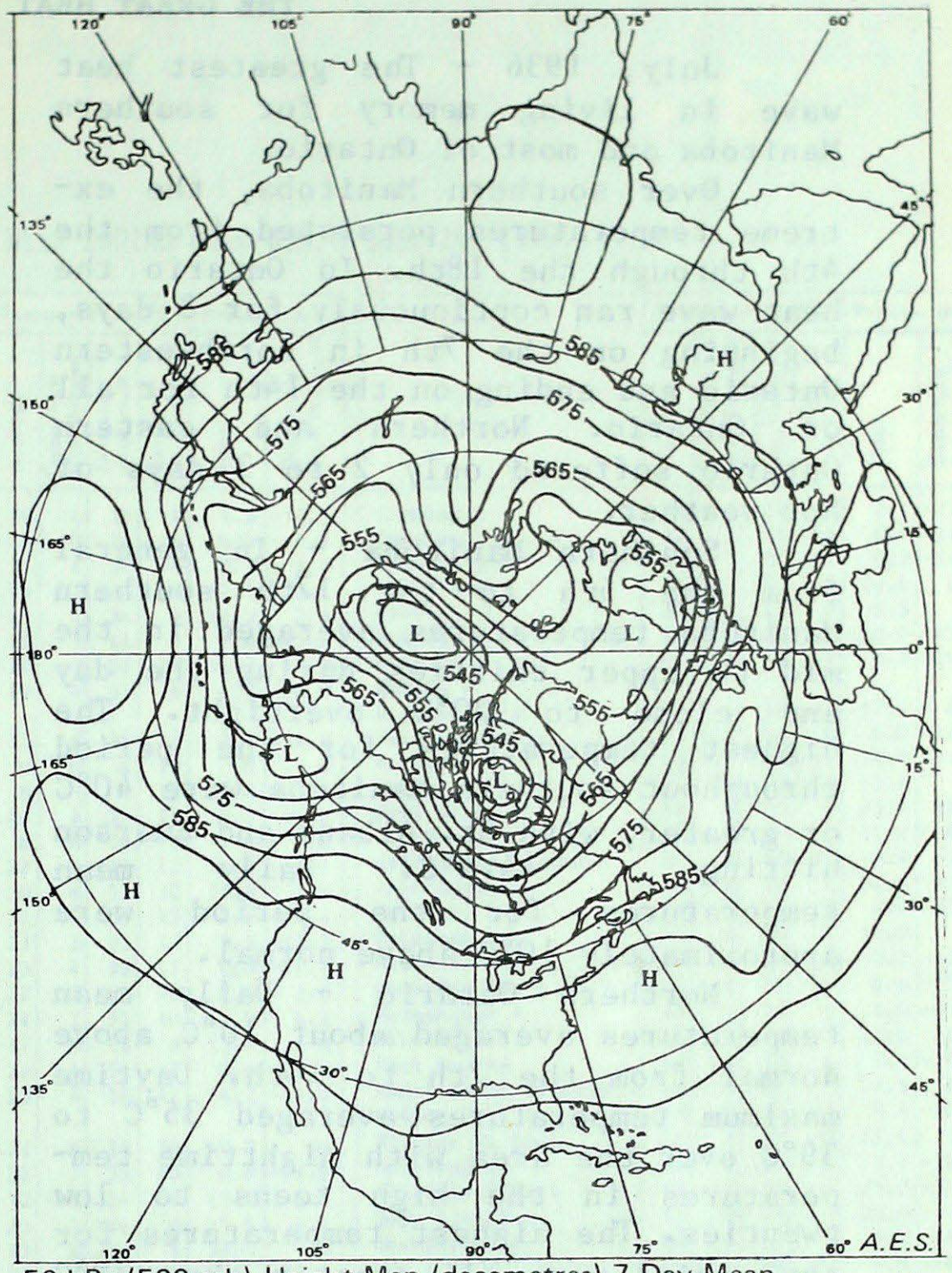
Note: Anomaly denotes departure from the 1949-73 mean.

Synoptic History

An anomalously warm upper ridge which persisted over western Canada for most of the week produced record breaking high temperatures at several localities throughout British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan. The associated surface high pressure system located in the U.S. mid west and drifting slowly eastward was particulary strong, the central pressure being 103.1 kPa on July 17.

Colder than normal temperatures in the eastern Arctic and northern Hudson Bay were the result of a deep closed upper low centred west of Baffin Island. The associated broad upper air trough over eastern North America spawned a series of eastern seaboard low pressure systems. One particular low produced record breaking 24 hour precipitation totals at several localities in the Maritimes on July 17.

By July 22 the atmospheric flow pattern over Canada had become zonal thus moderating surface temperatures over western Canada. By July 23 an upper air trough with associated surface cold frontal systems developed over western Canada.



50 kPa (500 mb) Height Map (decametres) 7 Day Mean
July 16 to 22, 1979

CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES

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THE GREAT HEAT WAVE OF 1936

July, 1936 - The greatest heat wave in living memory for southern Manitoba and most of Ontario.

Over southern Manitoba, the extreme temperatures persisted from the 4th through the 18th. In Ontario the heat wave ran continuously for 8 days, beginning on the 7th in northwestern Ontario and ending on the 14th for all of Ontario. Northern and eastern Ontario suffered only 2 to 3 days of hot weather.

Southern Manitoba - In general from the 5th to the 17th southern Manitoba temperatures averaged in the mid to upper thirties during the day and close to 20°C overnight. The highest temperatures for the period throughout southern Manitoba were 40°C or greater, with St. Albans and Emerson hitting 44.4°C. Daily mean temperatures for the period were approximately 10°C above normal.

Northern Ontario - Daily mean temperatures averaged about 10°C above normal from the 7th to 14th. Daytime maximum temperatures averaged 35°C to 39°C over the area with nighttime temperatures in the high teens to low twenties. The highest temperatures for the period were all greater than 38°C with Atikokan reaching 42.2°C on the 11th and 12th.

Southern Ontario - The highest temperatures in southern and southwestern Ontario were mainly within a degree of 40°C with Grimsby topping at 41.1°C. Average daytime maximum temperatures for the area varied from about 36°C to over 38°C with average minimums 20°C to over 23°C. Mean temperatures were approximately 7°C to 9°C above normal.

The unusually hot air originally from the U.S. southwest first touched southwestern Manitoba on the 4th with St. Albans reaching 36.7°C. By Monday the 6th, the heat had spread to northwestern Ontario with daytime readings in the upper thirties and in southern Manitoba very close to 40°C.

Tuesday saw a further spread eastward with Kakabeka Falls reaching 41.7°C.

By Wednesday, the hot air had covered all of northwestern Ontario and southern Ontario with readings close to 40°C in the south, mid thirties in eastern Ontario and upper thirties in the north west. Temperatures continued in the upper thirties over southern Manitoba.

By Saturday, southern Manitoba was experiencing record breaking temperatures into the low to middle forties. St. Albans reached 44.4°C, a provincial all time record.

On Sunday, the 12th, the heat spread to cover all of northern Ontario as far north as Moose Factory, with temperatures in the mid thirties in the east to 40°C plus in the west where Atikokan measured an Ontario record of 42.2°C.

The heat continued in southern Manitoba until about Saturday with most daytime readings in the upper thirties to 40°C.

Friday, the 17th, Emerson recorded 40°C. Ontario had the heat wave broken by cooler air on Monday in the north and all of the province on Tuesday, the 14th, with the exception of the Rainy River Area in the northwest.

The impact was significant in many areas. Human discomfort was extreme with very high night-time minimum temperatures as well as high daytime values. For example, Fort Francis, on the 11th had a high of 41.1°C, an overnight low of 27.2°C and a high of 41.7°C for the 12th. A humidex value for Chatham at 8 p.m. on the 11th was 47°C with the temperature at 39°C. Food spoilage must have been a problem with most refrigeration in the form of block ice. The intense heat, very dry spring and dry July damaged unirrigated crops with crop yields for 1936 coming in very low, especially on the southern Prairies. Comment from an observer at St. Albans, Manitoba at the end of July, soil 'dry for 2 feet'.

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION DATA FOR THE WEEK ENDING 0600 G.M.T. JULY 24, 1979

Station	Temperature (°C)				Precip. (mm)	
	Average	Departure from Normal	Extreme Maximum	Extreme Minimum	Total	Departure from Normal
BRITISH COLUMBIA						
Abbotsford	20	3	34	9	0.0	- 7.7
Blue River	22	M	37	7	0.3	M
Bull Harbour	15	1	19	9	5.7	- 7.6
Castlegar A	25	5	40	12	0.0	- 3.3
Cranbrook A	25	M	36	13	0.0	M
Comox A	20	2	30	12	0.0	- 7.4
Estevan Point	15	1	20	11	0.0	-17.5
Fort Nelson A	19	2	30	11	20.2	- 0.2
Fort St. John A	19	2	30	8	30.4	18.2
Kamloops A	26	5	40	15	0.0	- 3.2
Lytton	M	M	M	16	M	M
Penticton A	25	4	40	12	0.0	- 3.7
Port Hardy A	16	2	22	9	1.2	-11.9
Prince George A	18	3	32	6	0.3	-12.0
Prince Rupert A	15	2	23	9	14.4	-15.6
Quesnel A	20	3	35	7	0.2	-11.9
Revelstoke A	23	3	35	11	0.0	- 7.9
Smithers A	18	3	31	9	0.0	-12.0
Terrace A	19	3	30	11	6.4	-11.9
Vancouver Int'l A	20	2	29	12	0.0	- 6.0
Victoria Int'l A	18	1	30	10	0.0	- 3.0
Williams Lake A	20	5	34	8	0.0	-15.0
YUKON						
Dawson A	16	0	23	3	26.7	14.2
Mayo A	16	1	23	10	14.9	2.9
Watson Lake A	16	1	25	10	22.7	8.8
Whitehorse A	13	- 1	23	5	19.7	13.1
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES						
Alert	5	0	15	0	1.2	- 1.9
Baker Lake	9	- 3	15	5	7.9	1.5
Cambridge Bay A	6	- 3	11	2	0.6	- 4.0
Cape Dyer	3	M	8	- 1	M	M
Chesterfield Inlet	9	- 1	16	1	0.4	- 6.3
Clyde	1	- 4	5	- 2	45.8	40.7
Coppermine	10	0	18	4	5.2	- 2.5
Coral Harbour	7	- 3	13	0	2.1	- 3.8
Ennadai	12	- 3	21	5	9.6	- 6.2
Eureka	6	1	14	2	0.0	- 2.9
Fort Simpson	18	2	32	11	14.8	- 2.4
Fort Smith A	19	2	30	5	24.7	10.5
Frobisher Bay A	7	- 2	13	3	23.0	11.2
Hall Beach A	3	M	10	- 1	16.4	M
Hay River A	18	1	32	9	18.2	6.5
Inuvik A	19	6	28	11	0.0	-10.1
Mould Bay	3	0	7	0	0.0	- 4.7
Norman Wells A	19	3	28	12	9.4	- 7.3
Resolute A	5	1	13	1	1.8	- 5.1
Sachs Harbour	10	4	16	0	0.0	- 3.0
Yellowknife A	19	2	27	13	3.0	- 7.6
ALBERTA						
Banff	20	5	33	8	0.0	- 7.6
Calgary Int'l A	20	3	34	7	4.2	- 9.4
Cold Lake A	20	3	31	10	25.3	2.3
Coronation A	20	2	33	8	19.8	4.4
Edmonton Mun. A	22	4	33	12	1.9	-15.4
Edmonton Namao A	21	3	32	10	3.8	-12.4
Edson A	19	4	32	8	20.0	0.8
Fort Chipewyan	18	2	31	10	52.4	31.8
Fort McMurray A	20	3	32	10	13.1	0.3
Grande Prairie A	19	3	31	9	4.9	- 3.7
Jasper	20	4	35	8	1.8	-10.5
Lethbridge A	23	3	36	9	0.0	- 6.4
Medicine Hat A	24	4	37	14	0.0	- 8.7
Peace River A	19	3	30	8	2.5	-12.1
Red Deer A	21	4	34	9	14.2	- 2.4
Rocky Mountain House	19	3	31	7	7.0	-13.3
Vermilion A	20	3	31	11	26.3	11.5
Whitecourt	19	4	31	6	7.2	-16.8
SASKATCHEWAN						
Broadview	23	4	35	13	0.0	-14.8
Buffalo Narrows	M	M	M	13	M	M
Cree Lake	M	M	M	11	M	M
Estevan A	24	3	35	11	0.2	-14.2
Hudson Bay	M	M	33	M	M	M
Kindersley	22	3	33	12	12.8	4.1
La Ronge A	20	M	33	12	25.6	M
North Battleford A	22	3	33	13	3.4	- 9.6
Prince Albert A	21	3	33	11	3.5	-11.3
Regina A	23	4	36	11	0.0	-11.1
Saskatoon A	22	2	34	10	4.4	- 3.8
Swift Current A	21	2	35	10	3.0	- 6.3
Uranium City	17	M	28	8	15.7	M
Wynyard	22	4	35	12	0.6	-25.6
Yorkton A	23	4	36	11	4.2	-11.0
MANITOBA						
Bissett	21	M	32	10	60.9	M
Brandon A	22	3	35	10	0.0	-14.6
Churchill A	12	- 1	24	6	15.7	6.8
Dauphin A	23	3	36	9	25.6	5.4
Gillam A	13	M	24	6	22.4	M
Gimli	22	3	33	15	56.4	37.0
Lynn Lake	16	M	29	8	15.9	M
Norway House	18	M	32	8	27.0	M
Pilot Mound	22	2	33	9	M	M
Portage la Prairie	23	2	34	12	20.4	1.2
The Pas A	20	1	31	11	20.8	2.8
Thompson A	15	M	29	3	7.7	M
Winnipeg Int'l A	22	2	33	11	11.3	- 6.1
ONTARIO						
Armstrong A	M	M	M	M	M	M
Atikokan	19	2	30	6	7.2	-16.6
Earlton A	18	0	31	5	1.4	-21.1
Geraldton	17	M	29	2	3.8	M
Gore Bay A	20	1	28	10	0.0	-15.5
Kapuskasing A	17	0	30	6	70.5	45.6
Kenora A	22	2	30	14	27.8	8.6
Kingston A	20	M	28	12	0.3	M
Lansdowne House	17	- 1	29	9	22.2	2.6
London A	20	- 1	29	8	0.0	-16.7
Moosonee	16	0	28	6	7.7	-10.0
Mount Forest	M	M	M	- 2	0.0	-25.0
Muskoka A	19	0	31	5	3.4	-19.6
North Bay A	20	2	30	10	0.0	-28.1
Ottawa Int'l A	22	1	33	13	0.0	-15.1
Petawawa A	20	M	31	8	0.0	M
Pickle Lake	18	0	29	4	51.9	31.7
Red Lake A	19	1	32	7	30.8	16.3
Simcoe	21	0	31	10	0.0	-10.6
Sioux Lookout A	20	1	29	10	15.4	- 7.1
Sudbury A	20	1	31	9	1.4	-18.8
Thunder Bay A	18	0	34	5	18.6	3.5
Timmins A	17	- 1	29	3	7.1	-11.0
Toronto Int'l A	21	- 1	31	10	0.0	-21.6
Trenton A	21	0	32	11	0.0	-14.9
Trout Lake	17	0	30	8	16.6	0.3
Wawa A	16	M	26	3	2.8	M
Wiarton A	19	- 1	31	7	0.0	-15.6
Windsor A	21	- 1	30	12	0.0	-24.7
QUEBEC						
Bagotville A	17	- 1	30	7	17.0	- 8.1
Baie Comeau	15	- 2	23	6	5.0	-11.0
Border	11	0	25	3	14.7	-13.7
Chibougamau	14	M	28	2	13.4	M
Fort Chimo A	12	0	22	5	29.7	19.6
Gaspé A	16	- 2	31	5	11.2	- 0.2
Grindstone Island	17	0	25	11	65.4	52.8
Inoucdjouac	6	- 4	11	2	52.6	45.4
Maniwaki	19	0	29	9	0.6	-21.7
Matagami A	15	M	30	2	14.0	M
Mont Joli A	17	0	31	6	0.2	-17.1
Montréal Int'l A	22	1	31	14	0.0	-15.5
Natashquan A	15	1	25	5	1.0	-21.3
Nitchequon	11	- 1	23	5	31.0	10.3
Port Menier	15	0	22	6	1.0	-19.9
Poste de la Baleine	10	- 1	23	1	13.5	- 7.8
Québec A	19	0	29	10	0.4	-20.2
Riviere du Loup	17	- 1	26	8	12.4	3.1
Roberval A	17	- 2	30	6	4.6	-24.3
Schefferville A	13	0	25	4	15.0	-10.2
Sept-Iles A	15	0	23	8	10.4	-12.0
Sherbrooke A	20	1	30	9	0.0	-19.0
Val d'Or A	16	- 1	30	4	4.6	-16.1
NEW BRUNSWICK						
Charlo A	18	0	31	9	2.5	-15.2
Chatham A	20	1	32	11	24.4	11.4
Fredericton A	22	2	32	13	5.7	-14.8
Moncton A	19	0	29	12	74.2	56.0
Saint John A	19	1	27	11	61.0	39.0
NOVA SCOTIA						
Greenwood A	20	0	29	11	28.4	17.1
Shearwater A	19	1	27	13	27.5	7.1
Sydney A	18	- 1	29	10	53.0	35.4
Truro	18	- 1	28	10	M	M
Yarmouth A	18	1	26	12	14.0	- 0.4
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND						
Charlottetown	19	0	29	12	71.8	53.1
Summerside	19	0	27	13	58.0	40.8
NEWFOUNDLAND						
Battle Harbour	12	1	27	7	35.9	24.0
Cartwright	M	M	M	4	M	M
Deer Lake	M	M	29	M	M	M
Gander Int'l A	17	0	28	9	32.4	11.5
Goose A	17	2	33	8	12.6	-12.0
Hopedale	12	1	24	6	6.9	-14.0
St. Anthony	M	M	24	M	61.8	M
St. John's A	16	0	25	8	18.0	0.6
Stephenville A	17	1	25	11	98.7	73.8
Wabush Lake	13	0	24	4	15.2	- 7.2

M-Denotes missing data