Environment Canada Environnement Canada

Climatic Perspectives

Monthly Review **MAY – 1989** *Vol. 11*

CLIMATIC HIGHLIGHTS

Spring rainfall eases drought across western Prairies

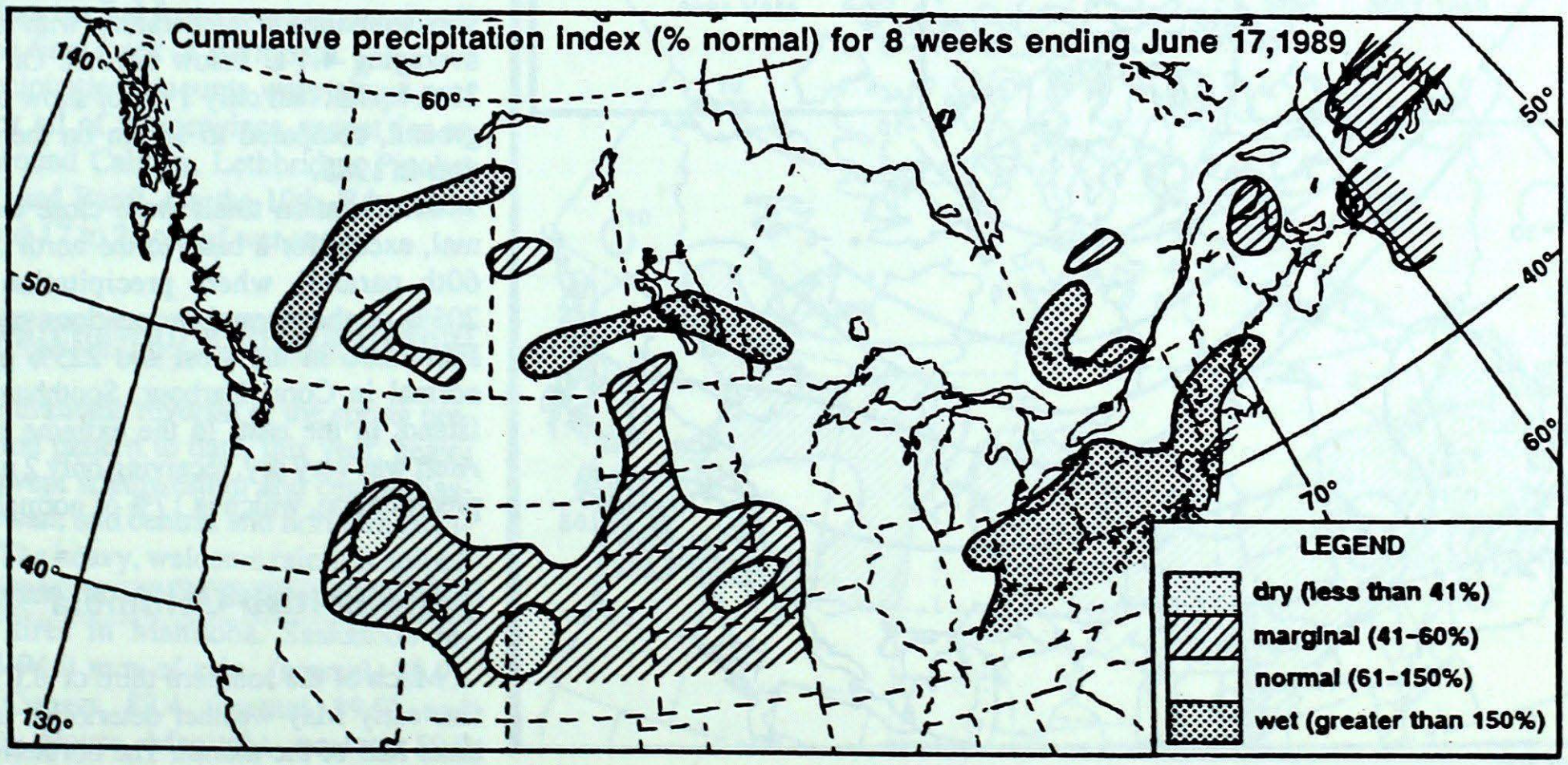
In a dramatic reversal of the spring precipitation pattern, heavy rains swept southwestern and central Saskatchewan, and central and northern Manitoba. A mixture of snow and rain pelted central Alberta. The agricutural drought was put on hold across western Saskatchewan and Alberta, and forest fires in Saskatchewan and Manitoba were brought under control by the welcome rainfall. Several areas of the Prairies saw their percentage of normal precipitation flip from lower than normal for April, to higher than normal for May. The most dramatic reversal was south of Saskatoon, where 25% of normal in April changed to 250% of normal in May.

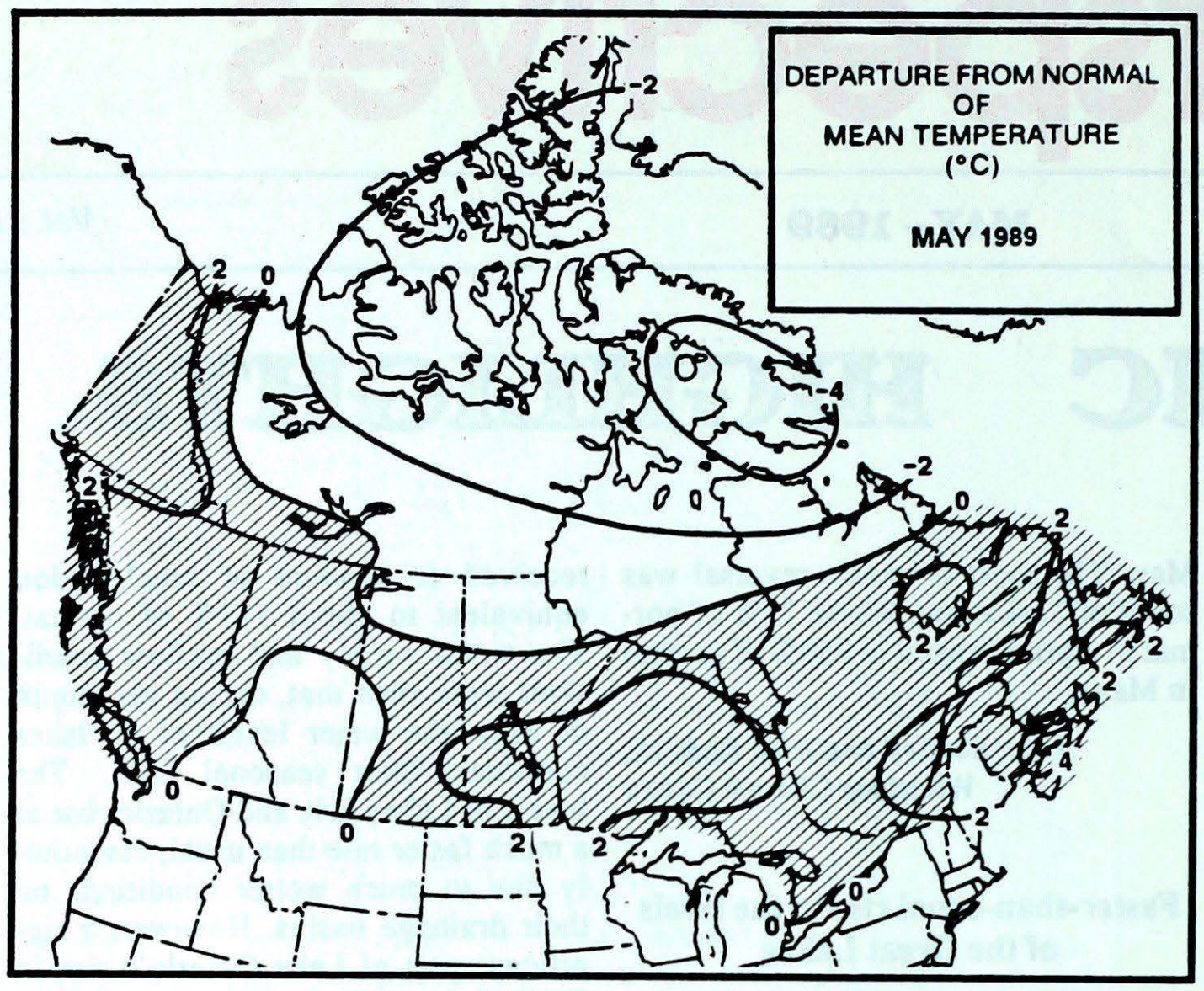
John Bendell and Rick Raddatz, Winnipeg Climate Centre

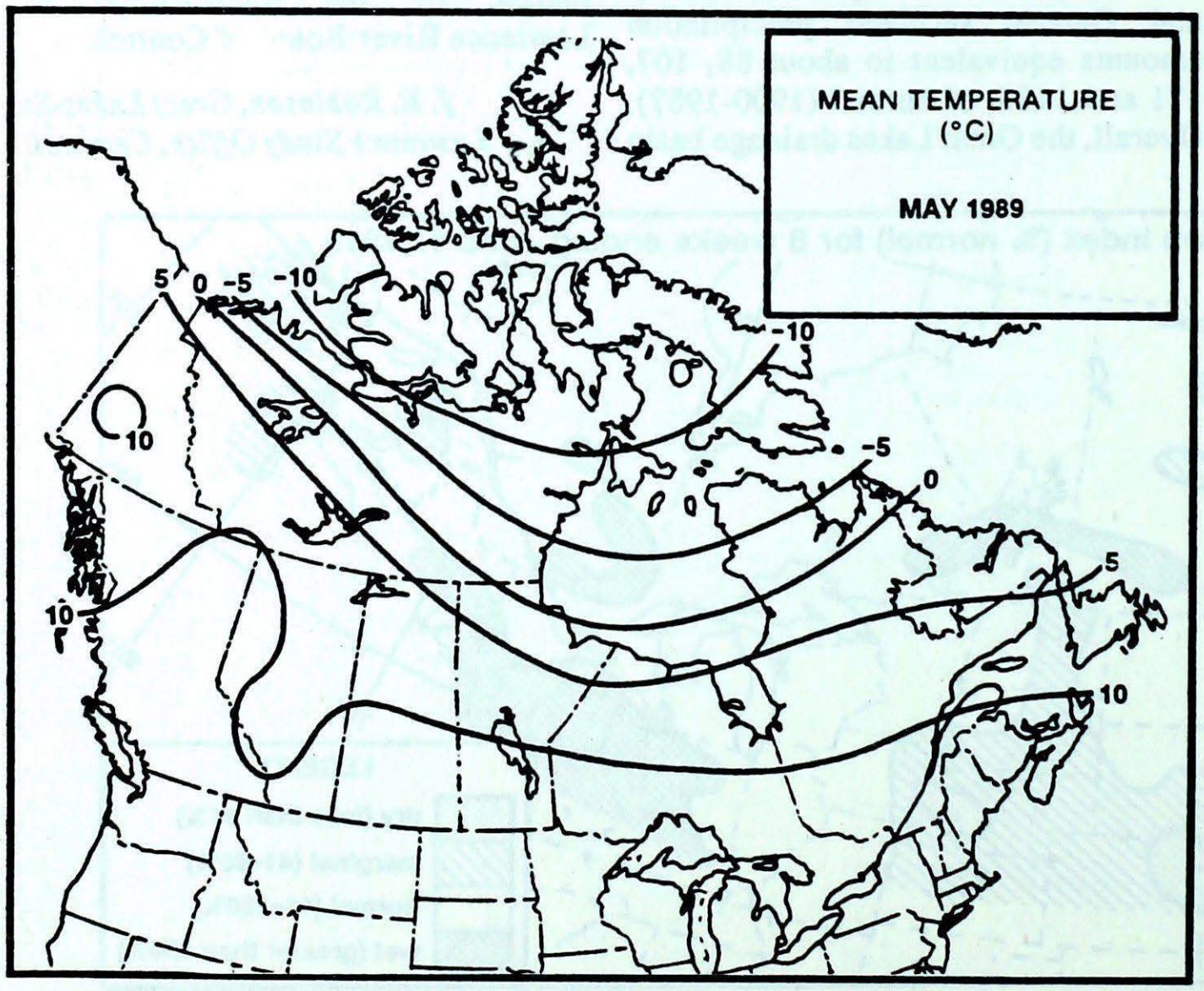
Faster-than-usual rise in the levels of the Great Lakes

During May, the drainage basins of Lakes Superior, Michigan-Huron, Erie and Ontario received precipitation amounts equivalent to about 88, 107, 171 and 146% of normal (1900-1987). Overall, the Great Lakes drainage basin received an amount of precipitation equivalent to about 117% of normal. The water supply and outflow conditions were such that, during the month of May, the water levels of all lakes continued their seasonal rise. The levels of Lakes Erie and Ontario rose at a much faster rate than usual, essentially due to much wetter conditions on their drainage basins. However, a significant part of Lake Ontario's rise in level can be attributed to the controlled lowering of its outflow since the end of March, by the International St. Lawrence River Board of Control.

J. R. Robinson, Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Study Office, Cornwall







Across the country

Yukon

May began on a very warm note as a persistent high pressure area continued to dominate the weather pattern. The second week of the month saw snow across the north, and cool, showery conditions elsewhere. A mixture of sun, cloud and showers were general for the last two weeks of May.

Monthly temperatures ended up above normal in all regions. The central and northern areas experienced abnormalities of 1 to 2°C, and the south, 2 to 3°C. The above-normal temperatures were the result of record or near-record warm readings during the first week of the month. The monthly mean temperature of 9.1°C at Whitehorse was the warmest since 1953. The monthly hot spots were Carmacks on the 28th and Mayo on the 29th which both recorded 25°C. The coldest temperature recorded was -17°C at Old Crow on the 5th.

Northwest Territories

Temperatures were below normal except for the Mackenzie Delta, where Inuvik reported a positive anomaly of 1.3°C. Baffin Island recorded the greatest negative anomalies in temperature, with Iqaluit averaging 4.4°C below normal. On May 31st, Iqaluit had only 1 cm of snow on the ground, compared to 18 cm on the same date in 1988.

Precipitation totals were close to normal, except for a band to the north of the 60th parallel, where precipitation was 205% of the normal in locations such as Fort Liard in the west and 225% of the normal in Coral Harbour, Southhampton Island, in the east. In the extreme north, Alert was very dry, receiving only 2 mm of precipitation, which is 17% of normal.

British Columbia

Much of the southern third of B.C. saw fine early May weather deteriorate in the latter half of the month. The northern two thirds of the province experienced

reasonable weather most of the month. Warm weather in the first half of the month contributed to heavy melting of mountain snowpacks. By mid-month, most low and middle elevations were snow-free, while at higher elevations, packs varied from 43% of normal in the south, to 85% in the north.

The southern half of the province, excluding outer coastal areas, reported precipitation amounts above normal. East Vancouver Island reported 150% of normal, and departures of 200 to 275% of normal were recorded in the Upper Fraser Valley, Northern Okanagan, Thompson, and Cariboo regions. Record-high May precipitation was recorded at Kamloops, with 48.7 mm, (271% of normal), and Kelowna, 68.0 mm, (243% of normal). In contrast, all open coasts reported only 50 to 70% of normal precipitation.

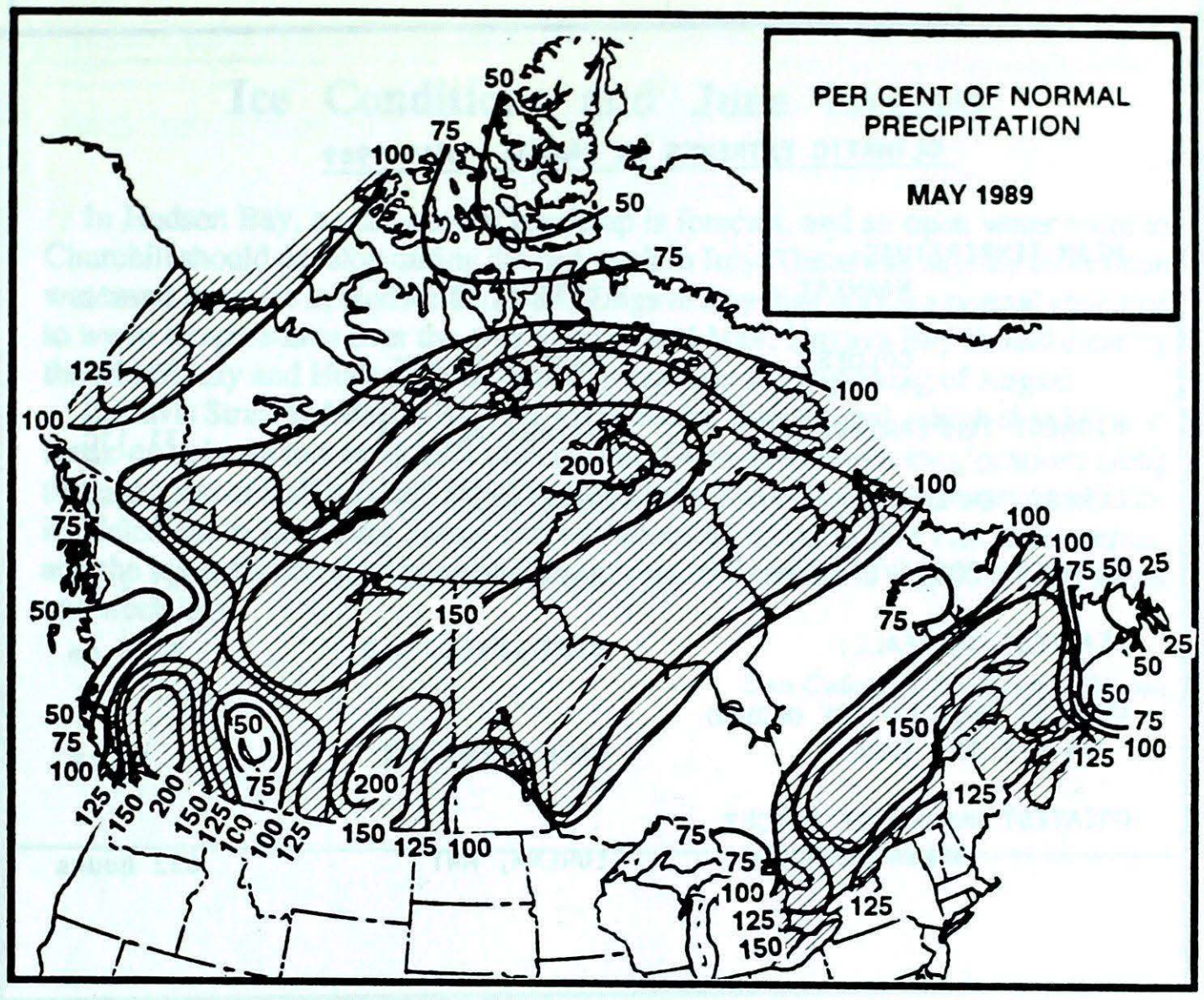
Alberta

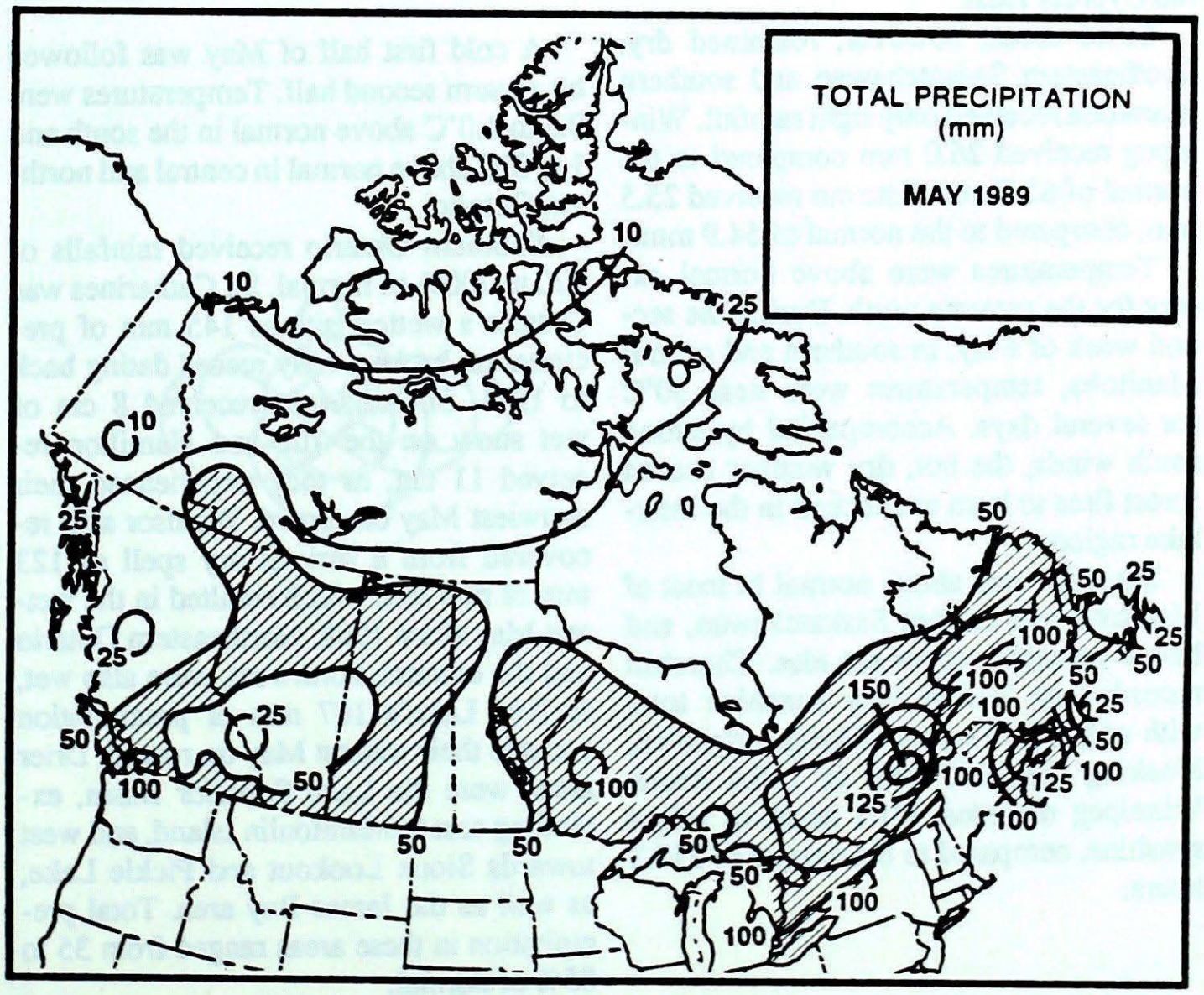
Temperatures in the north were as high as 0.7°C above normal at Fort Chipewyan, whereas in the south, temperatures were 0.1 to 1.1°C below normal. A number of new record daily maximum temperatures were set between the 8th and the 10th. Medicine Hat recorded 31.0°C on the 10th, which was the highest monthly temperature recorded in western Canada. Lloydminster recorded the coldest temperature, with a reading of -5.5°C on the 5th. Much later than normal frosts were reported well into the final week of the month.

Precipitation amounts were above normal for all of the province except for an area around Calgary, Lethbridge, Pincher Creek, and Banff. On the 19th, Edmonton received 12 to 25 cm of wet snow.

Saskatchewan and Manitoba

In a dramatic reversal of the spring precipitation pattern to date, this year, heavy rains swept southwestern and central Saskatchewan, and central and northern Manitoba. The heavy, welcome rainfalls helped to alleviate drought in Saskatchewan, and forest fires in Manitoba. Saskatoon received 94.0 mm of rain, (normal, 39.9), Swift Current, 82.4, (normal, 39.9), and Norway House, Manitoba received 59.8 mm, which is double the normal. A late





CLIMATIC EXTREMES IN CANADA - MAY 1989

MEAN TEMPERATURE:		
WARMEST	LYTTON, BC	14.6°C
COLDEST	RESOLUTE, NWT	-14.8°C
HIGHEST TEMPERATURE:	OTTAWA INT'L A	31.1°C
LOWEST TEMPERATURE:	HALL BEACH A, NWT	-29.2°C
HEAVIEST PRECIPITATION:	NATASHQUAN A, QUE	231.2 mm
HEAVIEST SNOWFALL:	HIGH LEVEL, ALB	53.6 cm
DEEPEST SNOW ON THE GROUND ON MAY 31, 1989:	CAPE DYER, NWT	92 cm
GREATEST NUMBER OF BRIGHT SUNSHINE HOURS:	EUREKA, NWT	632 hours

May storm dumped up to 40 cm of snow in the Cypress Hills.

Some areas, however, remained dry. Southeastern Saskatchewan and southern Manitoba received only light rainfall. Winnipeg received 26.0 mm compared to the normal of 65.7 mm. Estevan received 25.5 mm, compared to the normal of 54.9 mm.

Temperatures were above normal except for the extreme north. During the second week of May, in southern and central Manitoba, temperatures were near 30°C for several days. Accompanied by strong south winds, the hot, dry weather caused forest fires to burn unchecked in the Interlake region.

Sunshine was above normal in most of Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan, and below normal everywhere else. Churchill recorded its lowest May sunshine total with only 100.9 hours of bright sunshine, breaking the 1985 total of 115.4 hours. Winnipeg recorded 301.1 hours of bright sunshine, compared to the normal of 219.3 hours.

Ontario

A cold first half of May was followed by a warm second half. Temperatures were 0.5 to 1.0°C above normal in the south and 1 to 3°C above normal in central and northern Ontario.

Southern Ontario received rainfalls of 120 to 200% of normal. St. Catharines was Ontario's wettest site as 145 mm of precipitation broke a May record dating back to 1971. St.Catharines received 8 cm of wet snow on the 7th, and Hamilton received 11 cm, as they experienced their snowiest May on record. Windsor also recovered from a serious dry spell as 123 mm of rain fell, which resulted in the wettest May since 1968. Northeastern Ontario and the extreme northwest, were also wet, as Red Lake's 107 mm of precipitation became their wettest May on record. Drier areas were the Lake Superior Basin, extending east to Manitoulin Island, and west towards Sioux Lookout and Pickle Lake, as well as the James Bay area. Total precipitation in these areas ranged from 35 to 85% of normal.

Québec

Warm weather dominated most of the province during May, with rainy conditions over the south during the first two weeks of the month. Only the extreme north was below normal in temperature, with the Ungava Peninsula being 1.6°C below normal. Most locations over southern Québec reported mean monthly temperatures from 1.5 to 2.5°C above normal. Temperatures ranged from 28 to 31°C over southwestern Québec between the 18th and 20th.

Rainfall was above normal for the southern half of the province, with a record amount of 231.2 mm falling at Natashquan, on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Over southern Québec, total hours of bright sunshine ranged from only 57% of normal at Baie Comeau to 84% of normal in the National Capital Region. In contrast, northern Québec had above normal sunshine hours, with Shefferville recording 144% of normal.

With the spring of 1989 being wetter than the dry spring of 1988, forest fires have only consumed approximately 600 hectares of forest so far this year, compared to 10,000 hectares at this time last year.

Maritimes

May was generally cloudy and extremely warm. It was the warmest May on record at a number of locations as mean temperatures were from 2 to 4.1°C above normal. Yarmouth, Nova Scotia had a monthly mean of 11.7°C, which surpassed the record of 11.5°C set in 1960.Other stations which produced record high mean monthly temperatures were Charlottetown, CFB Summerside, Moncton, Truro, Halifax, Greenwood, and Shearwater.

A wide range of precipitation totals were reported, with much of the rainfall occurring in the first half of the month. The widest range occurred in Nova Scotia, with Truro reporting 195% of normal, and Sydney only 24% of the normal. Sunshine totals were below normal everywhere except Sable Island, where the total was 12 hours above normal.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Above-normal temperatures, abundant sunshine, and record-low precipitation highlighted the weather picture in Newfoundland. Overall mean monthly temperatures were 2 to 4°C above normal. Precipitation was generally light in central and eastern Newfoundland, but near normal at western locations. St. John's recorded only 21.3 mm, a new monthly record. Gander reported 32.8 mm, less than half of the normal.

Sunshine was abundant in central and eastern locations. Gander recorded 256.7 hours, nearly 100 hours above normal, and a new monthly record.

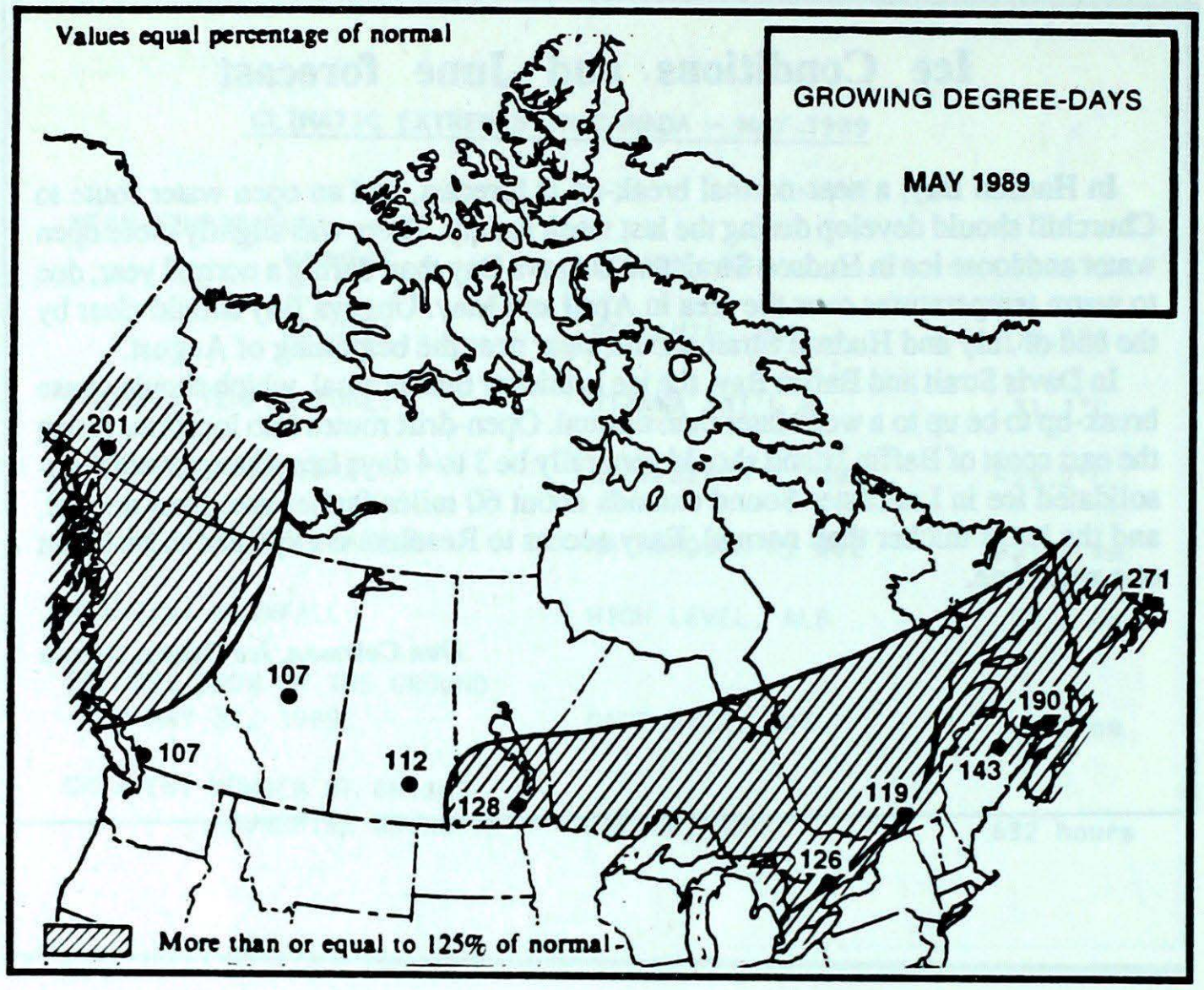
In Labrador, above-normal temperatures and near-normal precipitation prevailed. Sunshine was generally above normal. Snowfall totals were near 10 cm, about half of normal.

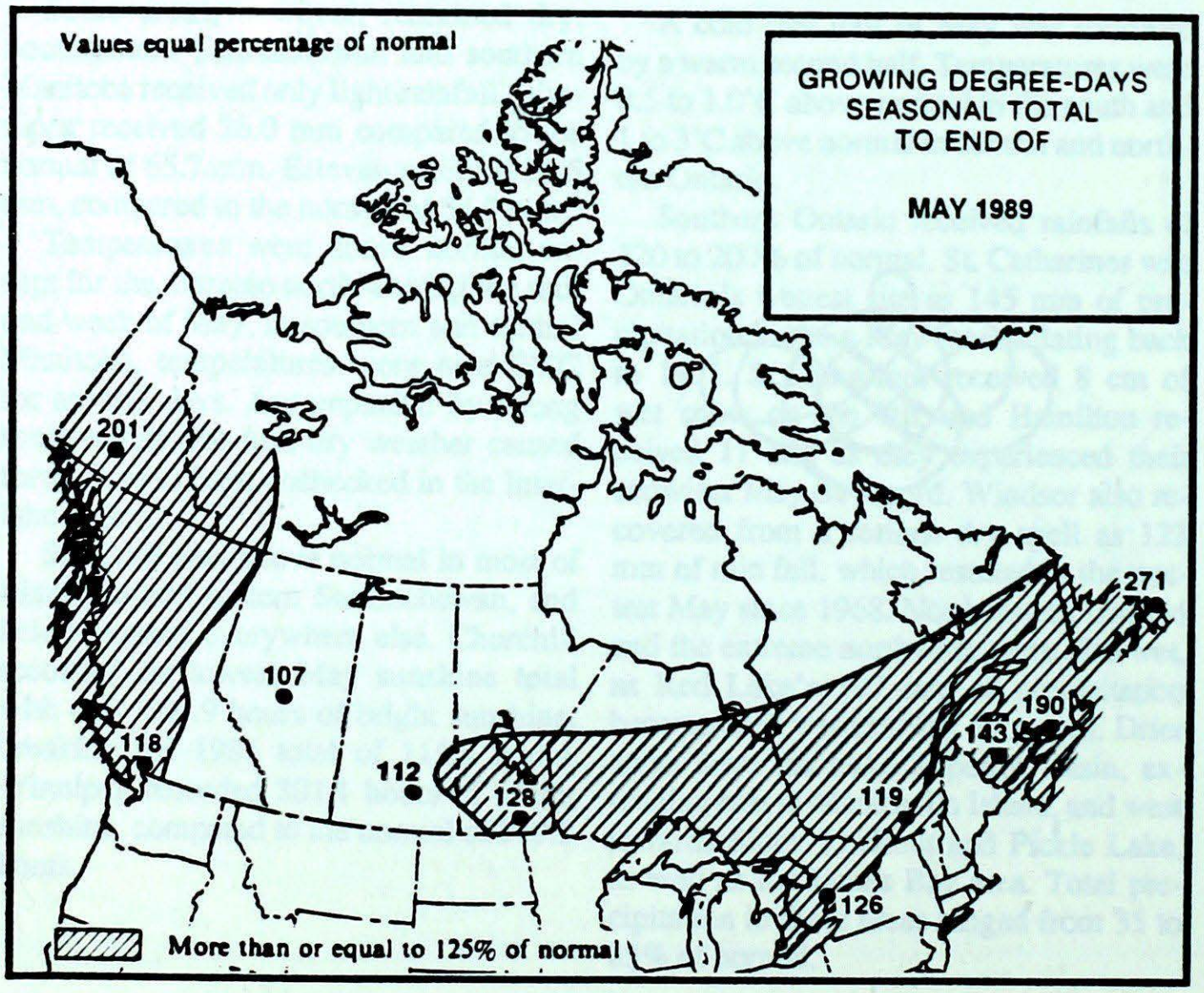
Ice Conditions and June forecast

In Hudson Bay, a near-normal break-up is forecast, and an open water route to Churchill should develop during the last week in July. There was slightly more open water and loose ice in Hudson Strait and Ungava Bay than during a normal year, due to warm temperatures over the area in April and May. Ungava Bay should clear by the end of July and Hudson Strait should clear near the beginning of August.

In Davis Strait and Baffin Bay, the ice is thicker than normal, which should cause break-up to be up to a week later than normal. Open-drift routes into locations along the east coast of Baffin Island should generally be 3 to 4 days later than normal.Consolidated ice in Lancaster Sound extends about 60 miles farther east than normal, and the ice is thicker than normal. Easy access to Resolute is expected to be about one week late.

Don Coleman, Ice Centre, Ottawa



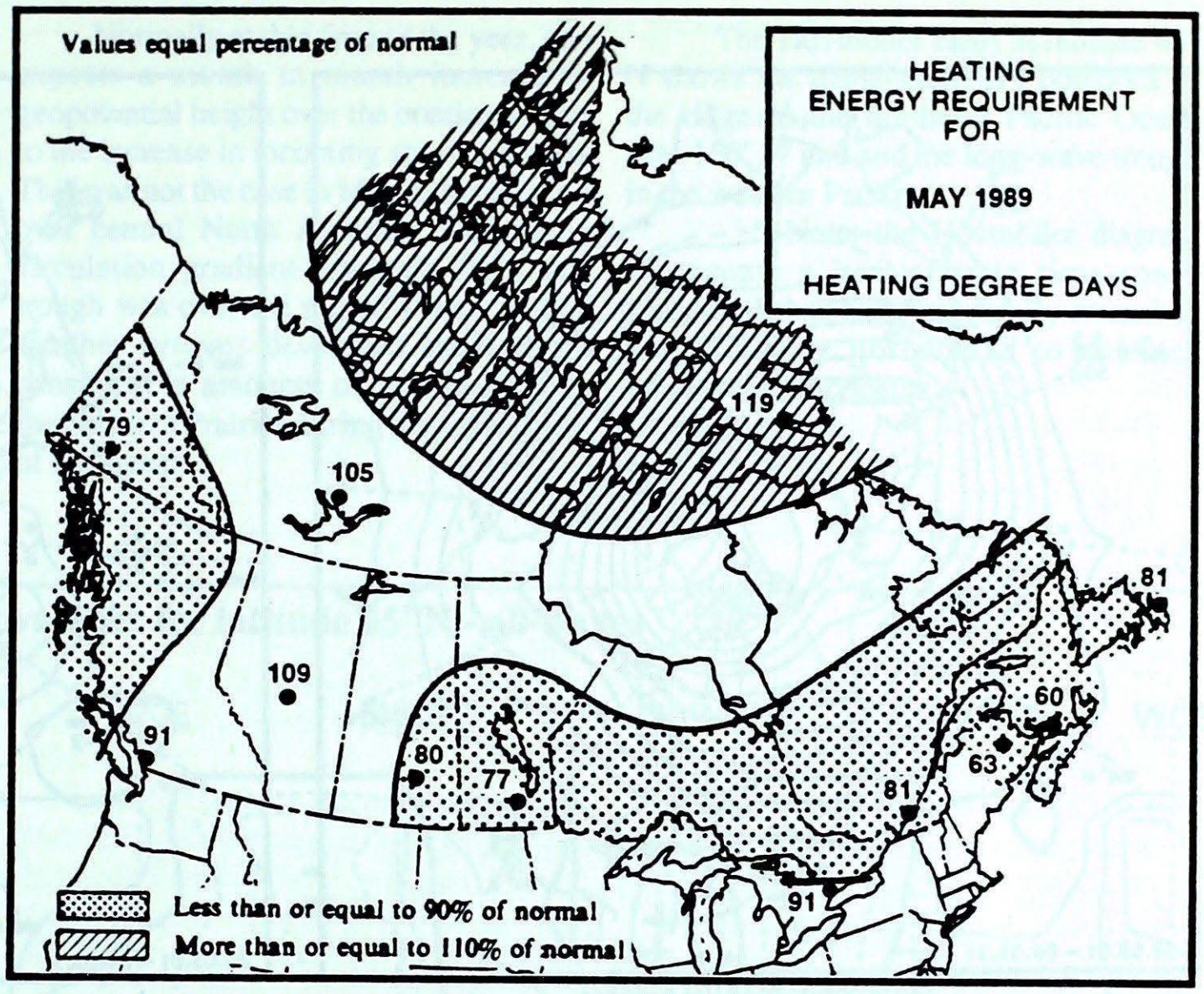


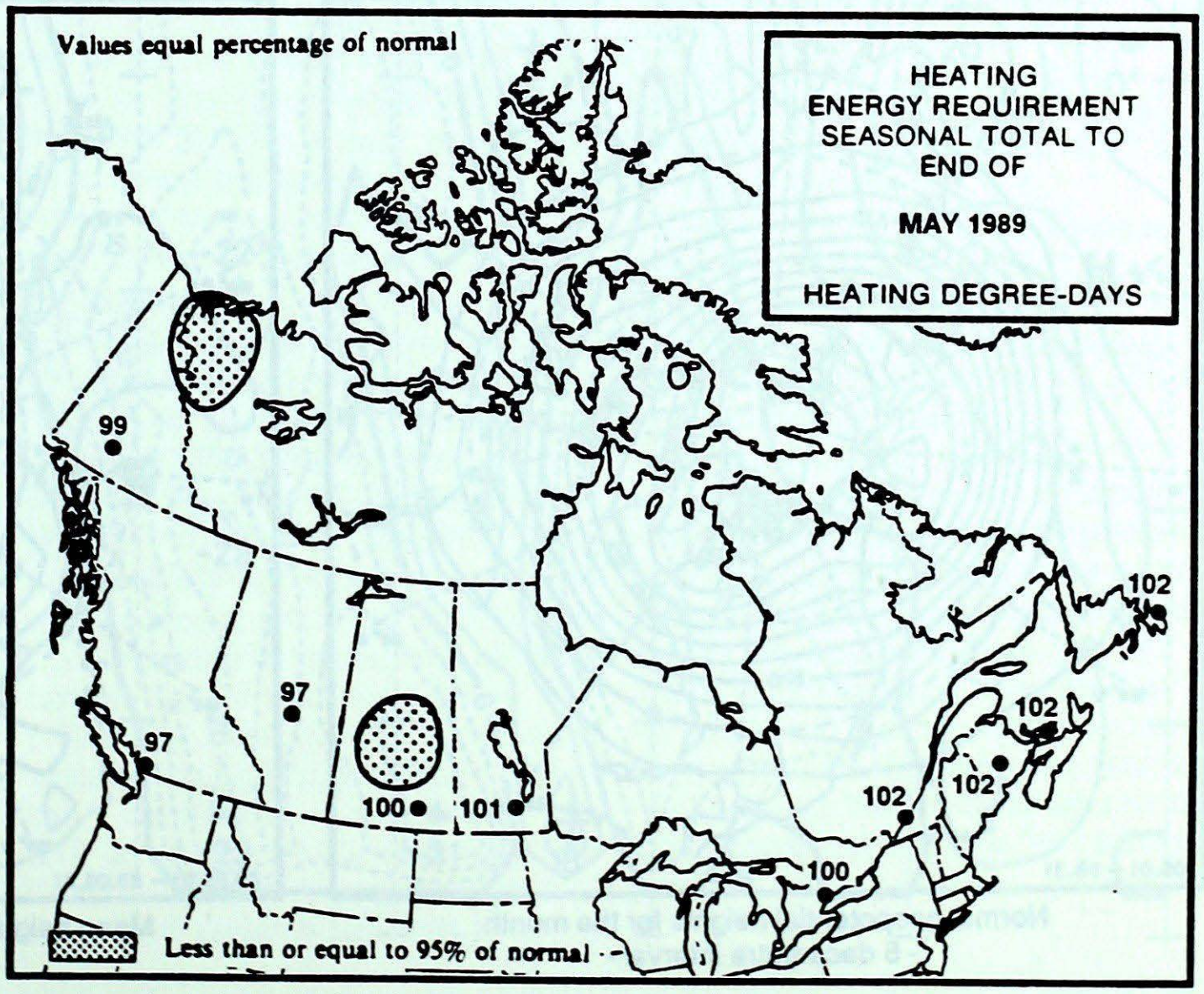
SEASONAL TOTAL OF GROWING DEGREE-DAYS TO END OF SEPTEMBER

	1989	1988	NORMAL
BRITISH COLUMBIA			
Abbotsford	352	350	282
Kamloops	414	M	358
Penticton	362	M	327
Prince George	52	M	43
Vancouver	345	357	291
Victoria	301	309	267
ALBERTA			
Calgary	*	217	*
Edmonton Mun.	26	229	24
Grande Prairie	32	M	27
Lethbridge	*	256	*
Peace River	*	153	*
SASKATCHEWAN			
Estevan	187	292	160
Prince Albert	119	142	129
Regina	172	286	154
Saskatoon	127	302	153
Swift Current	109	M	141
MANITOBA			
Brandon	173	142	142
Churchill	*	*	*
Dauphin	208	147	137
Winnipeg	197	M	154
ONTARIO			
London	204	291	164
Mount Forest	*	161	*
North Bay	183	130	130
Ottawa	216	307	167
Thunder Bay	129	M	98
Toronto	206	263	164
Trenton	244	263	216
Windsor	295	350	297
QUEBEC			
Baie Comeau	80	M	62
Maniwaki	222	227	172
Montréal	304	303	256
Québec	221	190	174
Sept-Îles	52	46	33
Sherbrooke	238	195	161
NEW BRUNSWICK			
Charlo	83	134	55
Fredericton	249	179	174
Moncton	217	136	134
NOVA SCOTIA			
Sydney	40	108	23
Truro	194	129	*
Yarmouth	203	109	129
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND			
Charlottetown	204	126	108
NEWFOUNDLAND			
Gander	46	M	18
St. John's	34	M	12
Stephenville	116	82	58

SEASONAL TOTAL OF HEATING DEGREE-DAYS TO END OF MAY

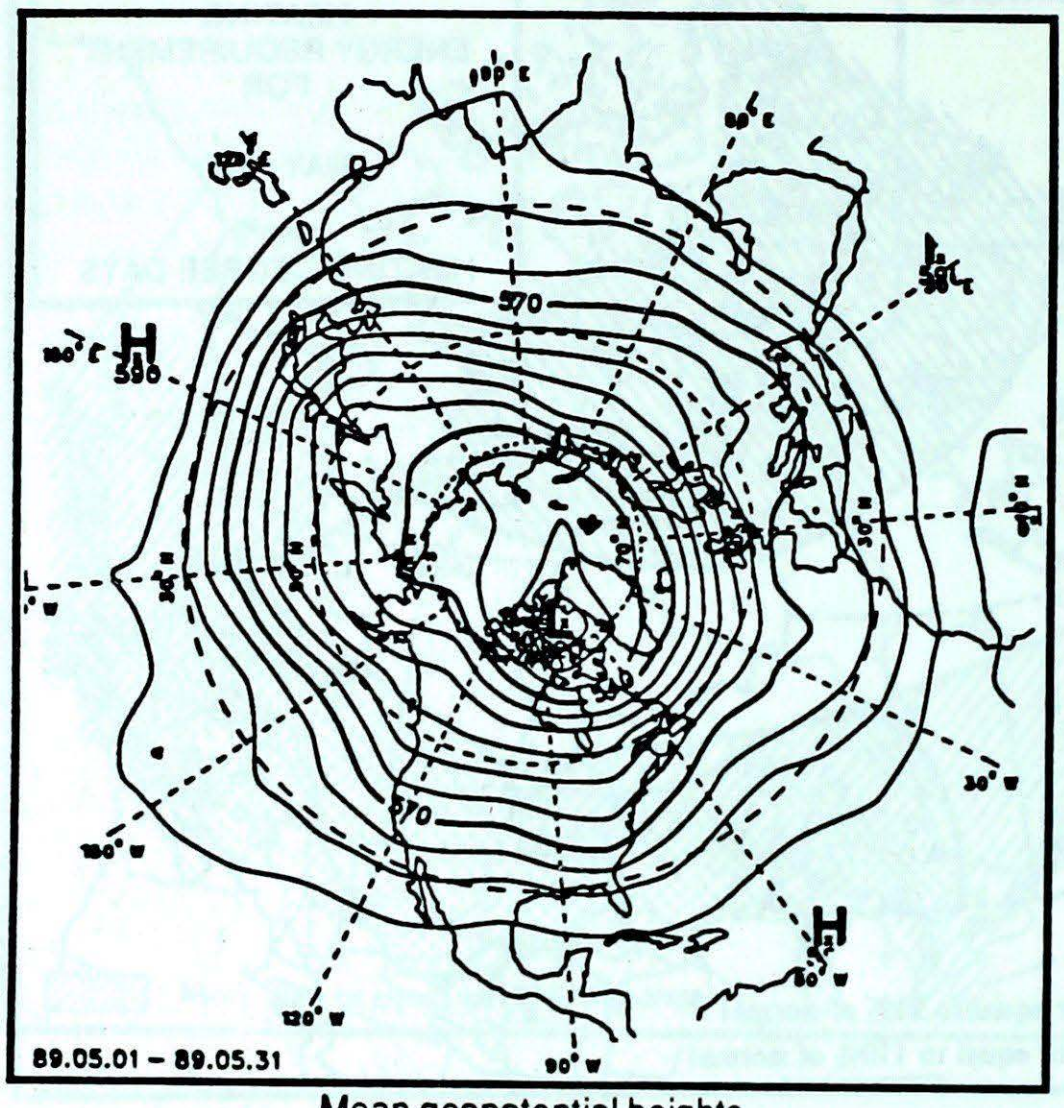
	1989	1988	NORMAL
BRITISH COLUMBIA			
Kamloops	3547	3296	3663
Penticton	3419	3116	3412
Prince George	5124	4699	5203
Vancouver	2835	2697	2912
Victoria	3028	2870	2987
YUKON TERRITORY			
Whitehorse	6755	5960	6793
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES			
Iqaluit	*	9468	8320
Inuvik	9367	8959	9856
Yellowknife	8372	7860	8334
ALBERTA			
Calgary	5104	4423	5186
Edmonton Mun	5174	4495	5323
Grande Prairie	5805	4959	5976
SASKATCHEWAN			
Estevan	5319	4750	5350
Regina	5735	5118	5710
Saskatoon	5803	5293	5895
MANITOBA			
Brandon	5978	5497	5960
Churchill	8985	8771	8806
The Pas	6475	6100	6646
Winnipeg	5826	5302	5764
ONTARIO			
Kapuskasing	6278	6161	6232
London	3912	3841	4009
Ottawa	4650	4420	4574
Sudbury	5291	5123	5282
Thunder Bay	5722	5403	5580
Toronto	4002	3883	4022
Windsor	3503	3436	3530
QUÉBEC			
Baie Comeau	5918	5723	5819
Montréal	4534	4243	4432
Québec	5198	4955	5027
Sept-Îles	6073	5832	5953
Sherbrooke	5021	4843	5081
Val-d'Or	6138	5938	5975
NEW BRUNSWICK			
Charlo	5446	5209	5387
Fredericton	4709	4674	4595
Moncton	4616	4658	4602
NOVA SCOTIA			
Halifax	*	2753	*
Sydney	4514	4357	4325
Yarmouth	3846	3907	3911
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND			
Charlottetown	4589	4548	4513
NEWFOUNDLAND			
Gander	4971	4835	4842
St. John's	4664	4559	4579



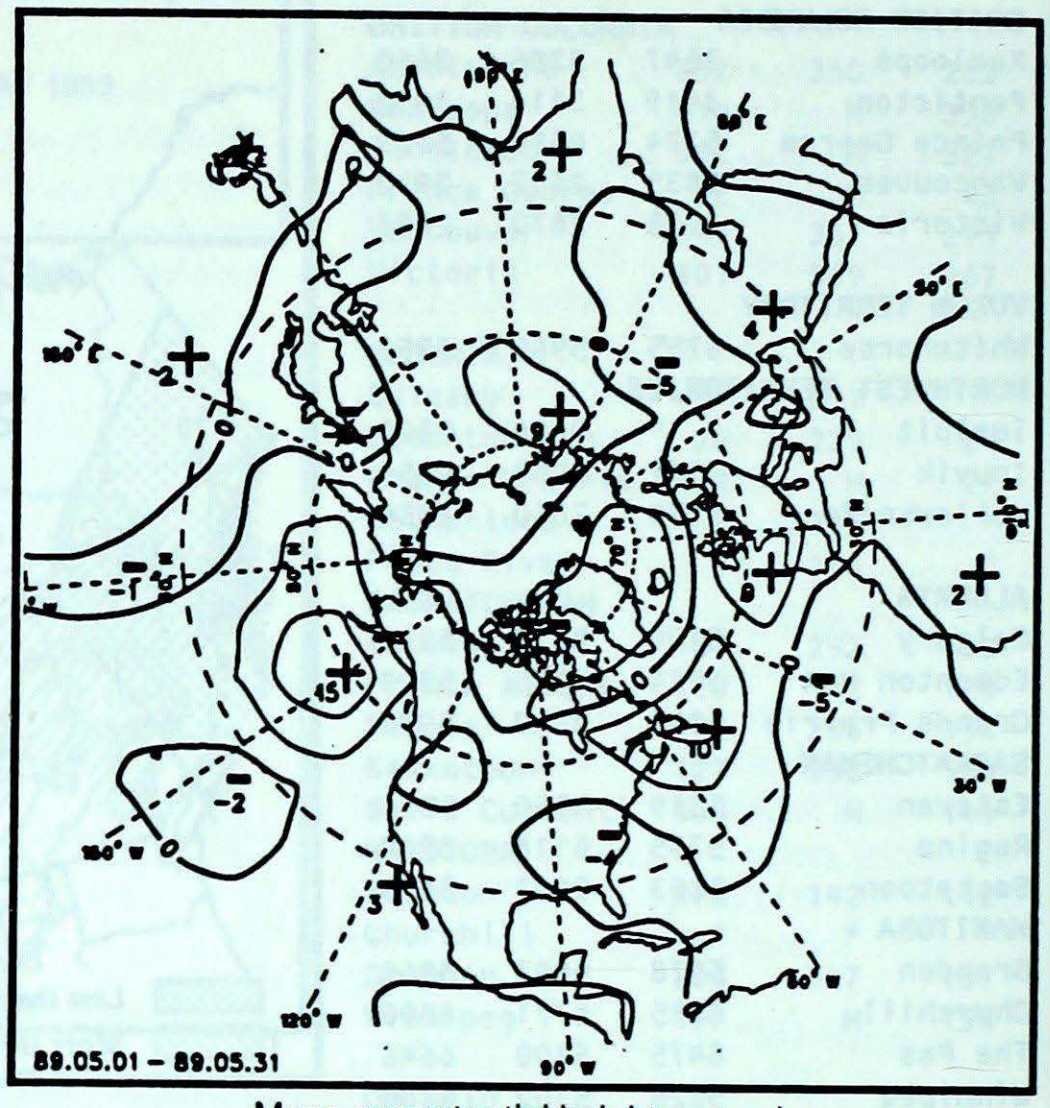


50-kPa ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION

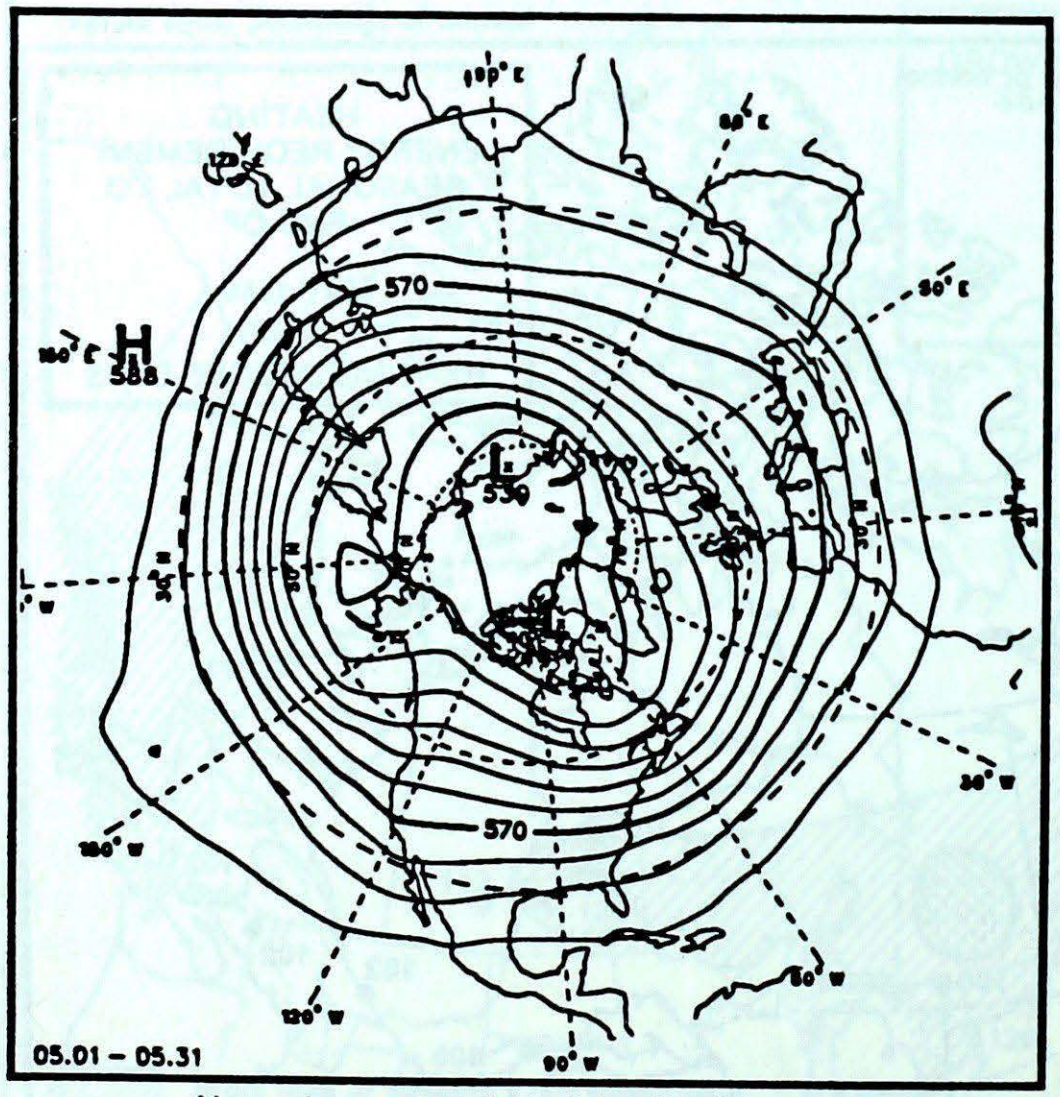
May 1989



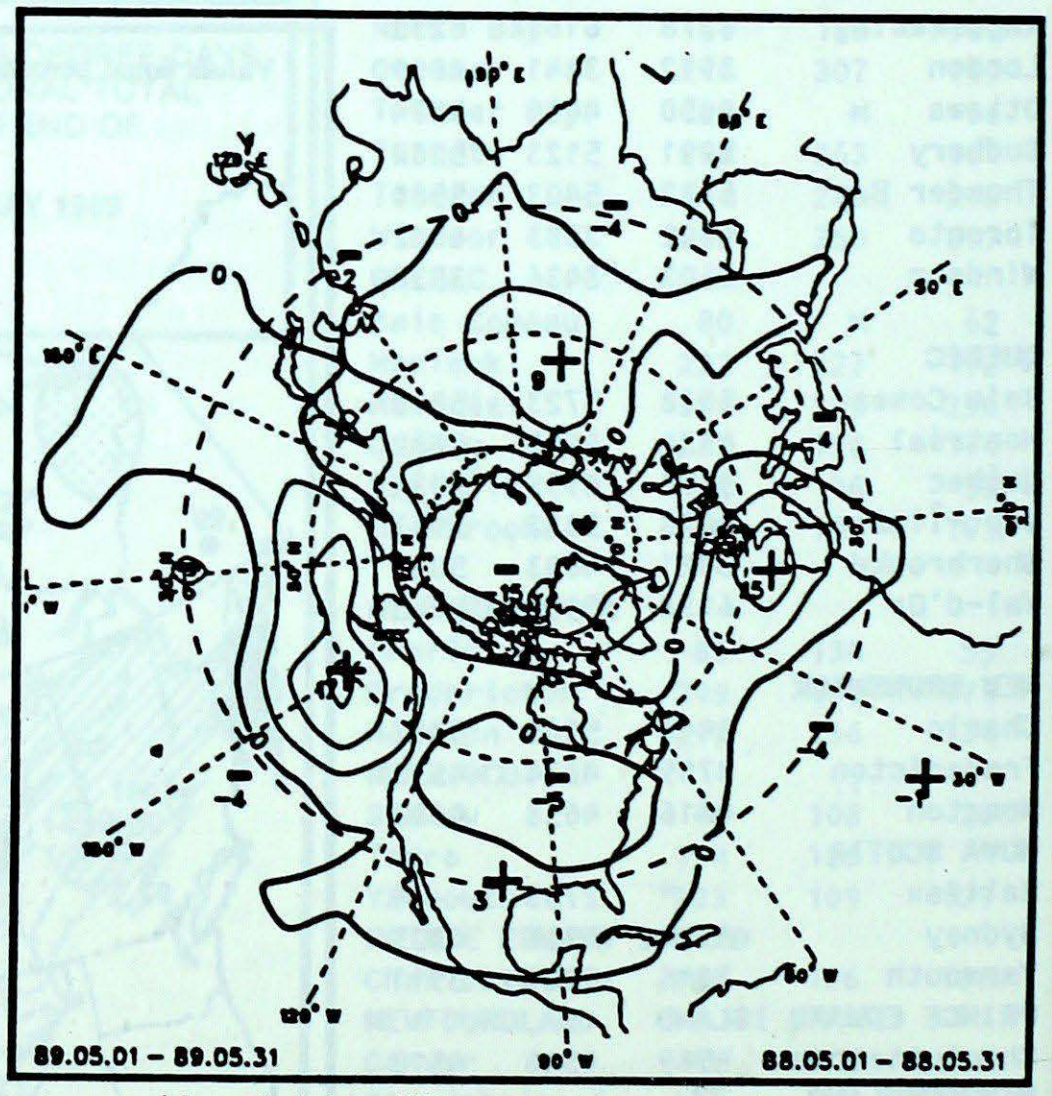
Mean geopotential heights
- 5 decametre interval -



Mean geopotential height anomaly
- 5 decametre interval-



Normal geopotential heights for the month
- 5 decametre interval -



Mean heights difference w/r to previous month
- 5 decametre interval -

50 kPa ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION

May 1989

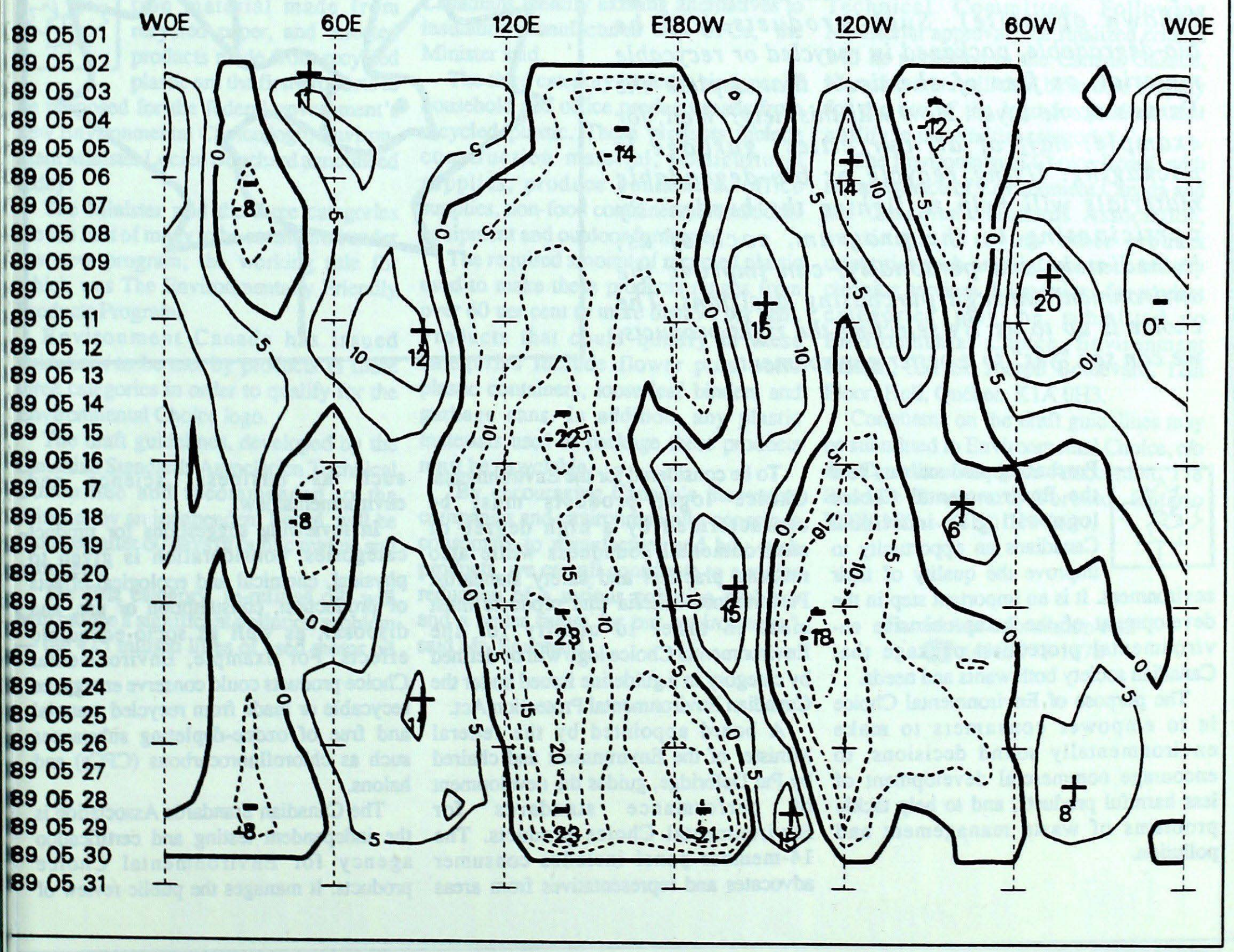
The 50-kPa circulation pattern for May showed a persistence of the main planetary wave features over North America. There was however the development of a deep arctic vortex associated with the eastern Canadian trough. There was also a regression of the upper level ridge over British Colombia associated with an increase in geopotential heights over the Gulf of Alaska.

Normally at this time of the year, one expects a month to month increase in geopotential height over the continents due to the increase in incoming solar radiation. This was not the case in May as heights fell over central North America. The strong circulation gradient upstream from this trough was over the region where several weather systems developed and brought considerable amounts of precipitation to the northern Prairies during the second half of the month.

The Hovmöller chart at latitude 45° N shows the quasi-stationary positions of the ridge in the northeast Pacific Ocean near 160° W and and the long-wave trough in the western Pacific.

* Note: the Hovmöller diagram represents a hemispheric time-space analysis. It has been temporally smoothed and spacially normalized to enhance longwave components.

Hovmöller for latitude 45° N - all waves



Environmental Choice

Choose products friendly to the environment!

Canadians want to choose products that do not harm the environment. The Government of Canada will help consumers make that choice through the Environmentally Friendly Products Program beginning in 1989. Products which are friendly to the environment will be certified by independent experts and then labelled with the distinctive logo (shown opposite). Such products may be bio-degradable, packaged in recycled or recycable material, or free of chemicals that deplete the Earth's ozone layer. How will this help? Well, for example, half of all our cities' garbage is packaging. Using recycle or bio-degradable materials will help to lighten the burden. By participating in the program, each of us, immediately and personally, can improve the environment through purchasing decisions. The choice is up to us. By selecting the right products, we can say "yes" to a better environment.

Purchasing products that bear the Environmental Choice logo will give individual Canadians an opportunity to improve the quality of their environment. It is an important step in the development of the comprehensive environmental protection package that Canadian society both wants and needs.

The purpose of Environmental Choice is to empower consumers to make environmentally sound decisions, to encourage commercial development of less harmful products, and to help tackle problems of waste management and pollution.

To be considered for the Environmental Choice logo, products must be characterized by a high degree of environmental soundness while also meeting practical and safety standards. Performance criteria that products must meet in order to qualify for the Environmental Choice logo will be defined by category in a guideline issued under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act.

A board appointed by the federal Minister of the Environment and chaired by Pat Delbridge, guides the development of performance standards for Environmental Choice products. The 14-member panel includes consumer advocates and representatives from areas such as business, science and environmental law.

In reviewing suggestions for product categories, consideration is given to physical, chemical and ecological effects of production, consumption or use, and disposal, as well as socio-economic effects. For example, Environmental Choice products could conserve energy, be recycable or made from recycled material and free of ozone-depleting substances such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and halons.

The Canadian Standards Association is the independent testing and certification agency for Environmental Choice products. It manages the public review of

proposed product category criteria, verifies that submitted products meet the requirements of each category, and signs the licensing agreements on behalf of Environment Canada with manufacturers of products qualifying for the Environmental Choice logo.

The Environmental Choice logo, three birds entwined to form a stylized maple leaf, represents the three sectors of society -- consumer, industry and government -- that must work together to improve the quality of Canada's environment.

First Three Products Proposed for "Environmental Choice" Program

Ottawa — 20 March, 1989 Re-refined motor oil, insulation material made from recycled paper, and selected products made from recycled plastic are the first products to be proposed for the federal government's new Environmental Choice logo, Environment Minister Lucien Bouchard announced today.

The Minister said the three categories are the first of many to be considered under the new program, the working title for which was The Environmentally Friendly Products Program.

Environment Canada has issued guidelines to be met by products in these three categories in order to qualify for the Environmental Choice logo.

The draft guidelines, developed by the Canadian Standards Association Technical Committee and recommended to the Minister by an independent Board, will be finalized after 60 days of public review and comment.

The first category, re-refined oil, will help reduce a significant pollution problem — the 425 million litres of used motor oil discarded in Canada every year. Just 25 per cent of such oil is re-refined and reused today. The rest — roughly 300 million litres — is either burned as fuel or disposed of as waste. "It is our hope that consumers will shop for an approved motor oil — which the guidelines propose should contain over 50 per cent re-refined oil —and that significant new markets for these products will go far to stop a very harmful waste," Mr. Bouchard said.

The second product category, insulation material made from recycled paper, will promote the re-use of some of the four million metric tonnes of waste paper discarded in Canada annually.

"Encouraging the re-use of paper to help insulate our homes and offices will help reduce energy consumption and the appalling burden of that waste in our landfills. The logo will also help Canadians identify existing alternatives to insulation manufactured with CFCs," the Minister said.

The third category includes six types of household and office products made from recycled plastic. These products include construction material, horticultural supplies, produce containers, office supplies, non-food containers, recreational equipment and outdoor furniture.

The required amount of recycled plastic used to make these products ranges from over 60 per cent to more than 90 per cent. Products that could qualify in these categories include flower pots, solid plastic containers, loose-leaf binders and garbage cans. In addition, any plastic materials used to package these products must be recyclable.

"By encouraging Canada's innovative companies and environmentally-conscious consumers to manufacture and buy such products, we can all contribute to a major reduction of a serious pollution problem and a better future for our environment," said Mr. Bouchard.

"I should add that these are simply the first of many product categories to be announced and that several more will be added shortly. We are convinced that Canada's Environmental Choice program — only the second and the most ambitious program of its kind in the world — can set the example for others internationally."

The first products displaying the Environmental Choice logo should appear on the market by late summer.

Canadians have been invited to comment on these draft guidelines, especially with regard to the environmental considerations and the appropriateness of the criteria. Comments received are reviewed by the Canadian Standards Association. Final guidelines for the three categories will be recommended to the Environmental Choice Board by the Canadian Standards Association's Technical Committee. Following Ministerial approval, the finalized criteria will be published in the Canada Gazette. Manufacturers will then be invited to apply for the use of the logo for products that qualify in these initial categories.

The Environmental Choice Board, with the assistance of Environment Canada and the Canadian Standards Association, continues to review other product categories such as paint, solvents and dry cleaning services. Suggestions for product categories may be submitted to Environmental Choice, Environment Canada, 351 St. Joseph Boulevard, 12th Floor, Hull, Québec K1A 0H3.

Comments on the draft guidelines may be submitted to Environmental Choice, c/o the Canadian Standards Association, 178 Rexdale Boulevard, Toronto, Ontario M9W 1R3 — (416) 747-2697.

For further information call:
☎ (416) 973-1072

MAY 1989

STATION	Temperature C Mean	Difference from Normal	Maximum	Minimum	Snowfall (cm)	% of Normal Snowfall	Total Precipitation (mm)	% of Normal Precipitation	Snow on ground at end of month (cm)	No. of days with Precip 1.0 mm or more	Bright Sunshine (hours)	% of Normal Bright Sunshine	Degree Days below 18 C
BRITISH COLUMBIA													
ABBOTSFORD A	12.2	0.2	23.5	2.0	0.0	*	120.9	195	0	12	180	86	170.8
ALERT BAY	10.9	0.7	15.5	6.2	0.0	*	38.6	64	0	9			220.3
AMPHITRITE POINT	11.0	0.6	19.2	4.6	0.0	*	93.2	72	0	7			215.5
BLUE RIVER A	10.4	0.7	24.9	-3.0	0.0	0	80.9	129	0	13	197	100	0.0
CAPE ST JAMES	9.8	1.1	17.6	4.2	0.0	0	48.2	57	0	12	213	*	254.3
CAPE SCOTT	10.0	0.9	15.9	4.8	0.0	*	70.7	43	0	11			249.1
CASTLEGAR A	12.8	-0.2	26.9	0.0	0.0	*	97.4	178	0	13	203	87	163.6
COMOX A	12.4	0.6	23.6	2.9	0.0	*	56.9	152	0	6	225	*	173.6
CRANBROOK A	10.7	-0.2	24.0	-0.9	0.0	0	28.8	69	0	5	248	97	230.6
DEASE LAKE	7.8	1.7	21.4	-5.1	0.2	4	27.2	118	0	7	222	106	315.6
FORT NELSON A	10.7	1.1	25.4	-2.9	6.0	102	49.6	119	0	5	301	*	226.2
FORT ST JOHN A	10.5	0.8	22.9	-1.7	6.3	75	39.1	101	0	4	265	*	231.4
HOPE A	12.7	-0.3	24.1	3.7	0.0	*	159.3	222	0	14	158	87	165.5
KAMLOOPS A	14.4	0.3	29.6	1.3	0.0	*	48.7	271	0	10	246	98	11.8
KELOWNA A	12.8	0.7	27.4	-0.5	0.0	*	68.0	215	0	10	220	93	163.3
LYTTON	14.6	0.3	28.3	2.8	0.0	*	29.0	200	0	6	233	91	110.8
MACKENZIE A	9.4	1.3	25.1	-4.0	0.0	0	31.2	83	0	8	233	95	266.1
PENTICTON A	13.7	0.3	29.2	1.5	0.0	*	39.2	135	0	6	211	86	135.0
PORT ALBERNI A	11.9	0.7	25.4	0.5	0.0	*	31.2	47	0	5	215	*	189.1
PORT HARDY A	10.4	1.1	22.4	1.9	0.0	*	47.8	70	0	10	218	117	236.1
PRINCE GEORGE A	10.1	0.8	26.3	-3.7	0.0	0	44.6	94	0	7	252	100	248.6
PRINCE RUPERT A	9.1	1.0	17.5	2.0	0.0	0	75.4	52	0	15	177	94	275.4
PRINCETON A	10.6	-0.2	26.0	-3.1	0.0	0	38.5	186	0	8	237	*	0.0
QUESNEL A	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
REVELSTOKE A	12.8	0.7	27.0	2.0	0.0	*	45.6	82	0	8	207	97	161.9
SANDSPIT A	10.3	1.6	19.5	3.9	0.0	0	36.8	70	0	11	210	100	237.2
SMITHERS A	10.0	1.0	26.2	-1.9	0.0	0	9.6	32	0	5	246	109	247.8
TERRACE A	11.2	1.3	27.5	1.6	0.0	0	26.3	61	0	6	228	127	211.6
VANCOUVER INT'L A	12.8	0.6	21.9	4.8	0.0	*	78.3	152	0	10	212	86	160.1
VICTORIA INT'L A	11.9	0.3	21.4	2.3	0.0	*	40.1	141	0	8	254	99	188.9
VICTORIA MARINE	10.7	0.3	19.6	2.2	0.0	*	61.1	165	0	9			227.8
WILLIAMS LAKE A	9.8	0.8	24.8	-1.0	2.6	87	67.1	212	0	11	253	98	253.4

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YUKON TERRITORY													
DAWSON A	9.3	*	24.5	-2.4	1.8	*	27.4	*	0	*	*	*	*
MAYO A	10.3	2.8	24.7	-4.5	0.0	0	26.6	136	0	*	*	*	*
WATSON LAKE A	8.9	2.0	21.7	-3.6	2.0	36	48.7	166	0	11	295	116	281.6
WHITEHORSE A	9.1	2.4	22.3	-1.9	0.8	28	7.9	61	0	4	263	102	275.7
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES													
ALERT	-13.5	-1.8	0.0	-29.0	4.6	36	1.8	17	35	1	399	97	975.1
BAKER LAKE A	-8.8	-2.4	1.6	*	26.4	419	21.2	177	37	7	251	95	804.3
CAMBRIDGE BAY A	-12.3	-2.9	1.0	-25.5	13.6	143	10.6	112	29	2	312	121	939.9
CAPE DYER A	-9.8	-3.8	3.3	-20.5	51.8	96	43.2	88	92	9	*	*	861.5
CAPE PARRY A	-9.5	-2.7	3.3	-20.6	17.6	147	7.1	78	11	4	*	*	852.4
CLYDE A	-11.1	-3.8	3.9	-25.5	16.7	98	15.9	95	34	5	278	111	901.0
COPPERMINE A	-8.6	-3.3	2.0	-3.3	15.9	196	11.2	93	58	4	270	120	823.5
CORAL HARBOUR A	-9.5	-3.2	2.0	-25.6	35.0	240	38.0	225	29	7	252	89	852.5
EUREKA	-13.7	-3.0	3.1	-29.0	1.6	46	1.6	50	10	0	632	121	947.7
FORT RELIANCE	0.7	-1.3	14.4	-13.7	5.4	100	20.5	152	0	4	*	*	536.0
FORT SIMPSON A	8.1	-0.4	26.4	-3.0	30.2	592	67.5	205	0	8	285	104	306.1
FORT SMITH A	8.0	0.1	24.0	-6.0	0.4	8	37.8	136	0	7	304	*	311.9
IQALUIT	-7.6	-4.4	5.8	-19.4	26.6	113	25.8	102	1	8	203	101	793.5
HALL BEACH A	-13.0	-3.9	0.7	-29.2	20.2	125	20.9	129	42	9	*	*	959.6
HAY RIVER A	5.7	0.1	10.4	1.0	3.0	77	22.6	112	0	6	*	*	397.1
INUVIK A	0.5	1.3	24.9	-13.1	24.2	186	18.7	106	0	5	314	107	544.6
MOULD BAY A	-13.0	-1.8	-1.1	-28.5	16.8	213	7.0	101	22	3	289	87	961.2
NORMAN WELLS A	5.2	-0.2	24.0	-7.0	8.6	102	14.4	85	0	3	262	93	398.0
POND INLET A	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
RESOLUTE A	-14.8	-3.9	-2.0	-28.1	2.6	28	2.2	27	16	1	404	139	1016.0
YELLOWKNIFE A	4.1	-0.9	18.9	-9.8	1.6	43	20.3	118	0	5	321	96	430.4
ALBERTA													
BANFF	7.6	-0.1	22.0	-3.5	1.2	8	24.6	47	0	9	*	*	*
CALGARY INT'L A	9.0	-0.4	25.4	-2.0	7.0	83	41.2	85	0	9	245	97	277.0
COLD LAKE A	10.0	-0.4	27.5	-3.2	1.2	40	45.7	115	0	8	231	85	249.9
CORONATION A	9.5	-0.8	27.7	-5.0	6.4	221	39.0	108	0	9	252	87	264.1

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EDMONTON INT'L A	9.7	-0.4	27.0	-4.2	21.0	724	68.2	162	0	9	258	91	257.0
EDMONTON MUNICIPAL	11.0	-0.3	27.4	-0.9	14.2	*	68.2	160	0	10	265	95	219.4
EDMONTON NAMAO A	10.4	-0.4	26.9	-1.9	21.9	755	72.7	192	0	11	*	*	234.9
EDSON A	8.1	-0.4	24.5	-4.1	2.2	15	41.6	69	0	9	244	100	305.9
FORT CHIPEWYAN A	7.9	-0.7	24.0	-4.0	8.4	129	47.5	156	*	*	*	*	*
FORT MCMURRAY A	9.9	0.2	28.7	-3.2	8.4	311	77.6	214	0	8	254	92	252.5
GRANDE PRAIRIE A	10.3	0.3	25.1	-2.9	1.6	44	70.5	196	0	8	279	*	238.0
HIGH LEVEL A	9.5	0.2	25.0	-4.8	53.6	***	60.2	145	0	3	317	112	263.1
JASPER	8.7	0.0	21.6	-3.5	0.0	0	34.4	104	0	6	209	*	286.3
LETHBRIDGE A	10.5	-0.5	26.2	-2.2	8.5	135	42.8	84	0	6	264	*	232.9
MEDICINE HAT A	12.2	-0.1	31.0	-0.6	1.4	88	58.2	145	0	10	260	96	193.4
PEACE RIVER A	10.0	0.4	26.2	-2.4	20.6	644	54.5	181	0	5	*	*	249.8
RED DEER A	9.1	-0.7	26.6	-3.2	3.8	79	32.5	67	0	9	*	*	277.1
ROCKY MTN HOUSE A	8.1	-1.1	24.4	-4.6	4.5	52	43.4	72	0	9	*	*	304.9
SLAVE LAKE A	9.1	-0.3	26.0	-4.2	10.8	230	59.2	135	0	7	292	104	276.2
SUFFIELD A	11.3	*	29.0	-1.7	0.8	*	31.0	*	0	8	253	*	210.2
WHITECOURT A	9.6	0.4	25.9	-3.0	9.9	291	96.1	177	0	11	*	*	261.5
SASKATCHEWAN													
BROADVIEW	12.8	2.6	28.9	-5.0	0.2	3	35.2	83	0	7	281	101	169.0
COLLINS BAY	3.5	*	21.7	-11.1	42.0	*	53.1	*	0	6	205	*	439.6
CREE LAKE	6.6	-0.7	22.6	-9.0	6.8	17	52.2	196	0	8	231	80	35.1
ESTEVAN A	13.0	1.6	29.5	-5.3	0.0	0	25.5	46	0	6	268	93	157.9
HUDSON BAY A	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
KINDERSLEY	10.5	-0.4	29.6	-6.9	0.0	0	58.4	172	0	10	261	*	235.8
LA RONGE A	9.1	0.6	27.9	-9.1	0.6	9	52.2	119	0	13	*	*	278.5
MEADOW LAKE A	9.9	*	27.4	-7.7	0.0	*	29.0	*	0	8	233	*	250.3
MOOSE JAW A	12.5	1.0	28.8	-7.6	0.0	0	68.3	155	0	9	288	103	171.4
NIPAWIN A	11.6	*	28.7	-6.3	1.6	*	62.0	*	0	10	283	*	202.5
NORTH BATTLEFORD A	10.9	-0.3	27.2	-5.6	0.0	0	47.5	135	0	10	*	*	218.7
PRINCE ALBERT A	10.7	0.7	28.5	-8.4	0.0	0	64.5	164	0	9	249	92	230.3
REGINA A	12.5	1.4	29.2	-6.6	0.0	0	56.2	121	0	8	284	102	172.8
SASKATOON A	11.2	0.1	27.3	-9.3	0.0	0	94.0	236	0	10	*	*	211.8
SWIFT CURRENT A	*	*	27.4	-6.2	0.0	0	82.4	207	0	12	263	95	228.4
WYNYARD	12.0	1.5	28.7	-5.1	0.0	0	42.5	91	0	10	308	110	190.7
YORKTON A	12.5	2.1	29.0	-4.8	0.0	0	61.4	138	0	6	305	108	176.0
MANITOBA													
BRANDON A	12.4	1.7	28.8	-9.7	0.0	0	28.4	60	0	7	272	*	181.4
CHURCHILL A	-1.7	-0.2	13.0	19.9	14.4	74	37.6	118	2	9	101	52	610.8
DAUPHIN A	12.8	2.5	30.7	-8.0	4.6	102	46.4	98	0	6	288	108	167.2
GILLAM A	3.1	-1.9	27.4	-17.8	16.0	91	53.0	138	0	10	*	*	463.2
GIMLI	10.7	*	30.7	-9.5	1.4	*	73.1	*	0	7	320	113	231.4

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ISLAND LAKE	8.5	0.5	28.0	-14.9	6.8	12	59.2	153	0	7	*	*	298.4
LYNN LAKE A	6.3	-0.3	28.1	-13.0	22.1	132	63.6	125	0	10	227	84	372.1
NORWAY HOUSE A	9.2	*	27.7	-11.2	1.2	*	59.8	*	0	7	*	*	279.3
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE	13.7	2.5	31.0	-9.4	0.0	0	32.8	53	0	6	*	*	191.0
THE PAS A	9.8	1.4	26.7	-9.3	0.0	0	48.3	129	*	6	319	115	274.9
THOMPSON A	7.0	0.7	27.4	-14.1	8.7	37	30.8	64	0	8	282	108	343.2
WINNIPEG INT'L A	13.7	2.4	30.5	-10.1	0.0	0	26.0	40	0	6	301	113	152.7
ONTARIO													
BIG TROUT LAKE	7.0	2.5	26.6	-16.1	13.4	91	69.0	154	0	8	287	*	354.9
EARLTON A	11.2	1.4	27.4	-0.9	0.0	0	123.1	201	0	11	*	*	211.2
GERALDTON A	10.1	*	27.6	-6.9	3.8	*	73.2	*	0	6	*	*	245.0
GORE BAY A	11.3	1.1	24.6	-0.2	0.0	0	35.4	58	0	8	*	*	207.9
HAMILTON RBG	13.6	*	28.4	1.3	0.0	*	108.4	*	1	13	206	*	*
HAMILTON A	12.5	-0.1	27.3	0.1	11.0	*	108.2	165	0	14	*	*	179.1
KAPUSKASING A	10.7	2.4	28.4	-5.0	3.8	40	69.2	93	0	9	*	*	231.9
KENORA A	13.2	2.7	29.0	-8.9	1.6	36	91.0	159	0	8	*	*	163.4
KINGSTON A	12.4	0.7	26.0	1.9	0.0	0	86.2	114	0	14	182	79	173.5
LANSDOWNE HOUSE	9.2	3.3	27.5	-10.2	1.0	7	60.0	109	0	5	*	*	275.5
LONDON A	13.1	0.7	27.0	0.8	2.2	733	84.6	126	0	11	181	79	1014.6
MOOSONEE	7.2	1.5	29.5	-7.8	0.0	0	25.2	41	0	7	223	113	336.3
MUSKOKA A	11.7	0.8	27.9	-1.4	11.0	440	125.8	162	0	14	*	*	202.2
NORTH BAY A	11.7	1.1	25.7	-1.1	4.4	176	116.0	167	0	14	216	88	200.6
OTTAWA INT'L A	14.1	1.3	31.1	0.1	0.0	0	101.2	149	0	16	202	84	137.4
PETAWAWA A	12.1	0.6	31.0	-2.4	2.4	109	102.2	170	0	14	*	*	185.8
PETERBOROUGH A	12.7	0.1	28.1	-0.5	0.2	100	93.6	146	0	13	*	*	168.0
PICKLE LAKE	10.5	3.1	29.4	-10.2	5.8	56	50.2	68	0	4	*	*	240.7
RED LAKE A	10.8	1.6	28.8	-11.3	15.2	262	107.4	210	0	*	*	*	228.4
ST CATHARINES A	13.4	-0.1	28.4	0.2	8.0	*	144.6	204	0	11	*	*	161.4
SARNIA A	12.0	-0.6	26.8	2.3	0.0	0	88.0	133	0	9	204	82	197.1
SAULT STE MARIE A	10.5	0.9	27.5	-1.5	0.2	11	54.2	72	0	10	248	96	232.9
SIOUX LOOKOUT A	11.6	2.4	29.0	-10.3	11.0	118	53.0	81	0	5	*	*	203.8
SUDBURY A	12.1	1.6	27.2	-0.9	0.2	8	71.9	107	0	13	206	83	187.3
THUNDER BAY A	9.5	0.7	24.0	-5.4	3.0	71	61.9	84	0	11	259	103	263.7
TIMMINS A	11.1	2.1	29.4	-3.7	4.1	63	76.2	109	0	9	*	*	217.5
TORONTO	14.2	*	26.9	2.1	0.0	*	82.8	*	0	13	*	*	134.4
TORONTO INT'L A	13.0	0.7	27.2	0.8	0.6	600	79.2	120	0	11	*	*	161.6
TORONTO ISLAND A	12.3	*	26.1	2.0	0.0	*	83.3	*	1	11	*	*	178.0
TRENTON A	13.3	0.8	27.0	2.3	0.0	0	86.2	118	0	14	*	*	149.8
WATERLOO WELLINGTON	12.3	-0.2	27.0	-0.1	1.4	*	89.1	124	11	*	*	*	183.1
WAWA A	8.7	*	23.7	-4.3	0.4	*	40.6	*	0	8	*	*	289.1
WIARTON A	10.9	0.5	23.7	0.7	3.0	250	65.9	107	0	10	235	91	22.5
WINDSOR A	14.2	0.0	28.6	1.4	0.0	*	122.8	175	0	11	*	*	136.8

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QUÉBEC													
BAGOTVILLE A	11.4	2.1	30.1	-0.3	0.0	0	118.8	172	0	18	*	*	204.9
BAIE COMEAU A	8.1	1.5	24.9	-4.7	0.0	0	95.0	132	0	16	126	58	307.3
BLANC SABLON A	*	*	16.0	*	0.0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
CHIBOUGAMAU CHAPAIS	9.7	*	28.7	-5.3	0.4	*	51.8	*	0	10	178	78	258.9
GASPE A	9.7	*	29.2	-2.4	0.0	*	78.8	*	0	150	143	*	259.4
INUKJUAK A	-3.1	-1.5	14.2	-17.6	14.2	128	32.0	137	8	***	*	*	652.9
KUUJJUAQ A	-1.4	-1.6	17.7	-13.6	18.4	120	46.2	146	0	10	168	122	600.3
KUUJJUARAPIK A	1.9	0.7	22.1	-12.7	4.6	24	38.7	91	0	4	191	104	489.7
LA GRANDE IV A	5.6	*	27.3	-11.0	2.8	*	41.8	*	0	12	258	*	384.1
LA GRANDE RIVIERE A	5.0	*	25.2	-10.9	14.6	*	34.6	*	0	7	262	*	400.6
MANIWAKI	12.3	1.5	30.4	-0.5	7.4	***	108.1	172	0	13	163	66	181.0
MATAGAMI A	9.1	*	28.8	-6.8	11.4	*	97.6	*	0	13	189	81	282.3
MONT JOLI A	10.2	2.1	28.2	2.1	0.0	0	82.4	132	0	16	144	62	240.7
MONTREAL INT'L A	14.5	1.5	30.8	3.0	0.0	0	79.6	121	0	15	181	75	124.4
MONTREAL MIRABEL I/	13.4	*	30.2	1.3	0.0	*	82.8	*	0	15	190	*	152.8
NATASHQUAN A	5.7	0.8	16.5	-2.2	0.0	0	231.2	252	0	15	146	67	382.4
QUEBEC A	12.7	1.9	29.8	2.6	0.0	0	155.6	179	0	13	145	66	171.6
ROBERVAL A	12.4	2.9	29.8	0.5	0.0	0	124.9	180	0	16	154	*	185.7
SCHEFFERVILLE A	2.7	1.5	16.0	-10.4	5.0	20	27.8	56	0	7	240	144	476.5
SEPT-ILES A	7.3	1.4	20.8	-1.2	0.0	0	107.7	128	0	12	155	67	331.7
SHERBROOKE A	13.3	2.7	29.9	-0.6	0.0	0	84.0	92	0	12	167	*	151.2
STE AGATHE DES MONT	11.9	2.1	29.2	-0.4	5.2	133	99.2	115	0	16	153	62	195.2
ST HUBERT A	14.2	1.4	30.1	1.7	0.0	*	90.1	124	0	15	*	*	130.7
VAL D'OR A	10.4	1.6	28.6	-3.5	9.2	256	105.4	165	0	13	139	58	236.1
NEW BRUNSWICK													
CHARLO A	9.9	2.1	27.5	-2.6	0.0	*	105.7	116	0	14	146	*	249.4
CHATHAM A	12.4	2.9	30.0	-1.3	0.0	0	72.7	89	0	10	157	75	177.1
FREDERICTON A	13.5	2.7	28.9	-0.1	0.0	0	116.1	140	0	11	*	*	141.6
MONCTON A	13.1	3.7	25.8	-0.3	0.0	*	65.9	79	0	12	175	*	152.1
SAINT JOHN A	12.0	3.0	24.0	0.3	0.0	0	150.6	140	0	16	193	95	186.6

STATION	Temperature C Mean	Difference from Normal	Maximum	Minimum	Snowfall (cm)	% of Normal Snowfall	Total Precipitation (mm)	% of Normal Precipitation	Snow on ground at end of month (cm)	No. of days with Precip 1.0 mm or more	Bright Sunshine (hours)	% of Normal Bright Sunshine	Degree Days below 18 C
NOVA SCOTIA													
GREENWOOD A	14.6	4.1	27.1	0.2	0.0	0	50.4	68	0	10	*	*	109.0
HALIFAX INT'L A	12.7	3.5	23.8	3.3	0.0	0	136.2	128	0	11	*	*	163.1
SABLE ISLAND	8.9	2.2	16.5	2.7	0.0	0	46.8	46	0	6	183	111	282.1
SHEARWATER A	11.2	2.3	22.8	2.2	0.0	0	140.9	139	0	13	174	83	210.4
SYDNEY A	10.3	2.9	26.0	0.2	0.0	0	22.6	24	0	4	176	89	240.4
YARMOUTH A	11.7	2.5	24.9	2.4	0.0	0	116.0	126	0	11	209	94	196.4
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND													
CHARLOTTETOWN A	12.6	4.1	24.4	1.6	0.0	0	128.0	153	0	11	*	*	166.2
SUMMERSIDE A	12.4	3.4	23.3	3.7	0.0	0	112.2	138	0	13	184	90	173.5
NEWFOUNDLAND													
BONAVISTA	7.8	3.3	20.7	-4.4	0.0	0	19.6	29	0	5	*	*	314.4
BURGEO	6.0	0.6	13.5	-1.6	0.0	0	88.8	69	0	9			369.6
CARTWRIGHT	4.4	1.5	20.2	-10.9	2.6	15	52.0	83	0	11	175	129	420.6
CHURCHILL FALLS A	4.8	2.0	22.9	-9.4	4.2	23	40.2	73	0	10	224	114	408.6
COMFORT COVE	*	*	26.0	-2.8	0.0	0	30.8	35	0	6	*	*	246.7
DANIELS HARBOUR	6.9	2.0	20.3	-3.2	0.0	0	70.4	103	0	11	161	87	343.0
DEER LAKE A	9.7	3.3	26.2	-2.7	0.0	0	43.5	64	0	5	*	*	259.0
GANDER INT'L A	9.8	3.6	24.7	-4.2	0.4	3	32.8	47	0	7	257	159	253.9
GOOSE A	6.4	1.4	25.1	-6.6	10.0	*	95.4	150	0	12	177	*	362.2
MARY'S HARBOUR	4.8	2.7	18.5	-6.2	0.0	0	77.0	134	0	8	*	*	407.1
PORT AUX BASQUES	5.6	0.9	13.0	-0.5	0.0	0	84.8	72	0	12	112	*	397.8
ST ANTHONY	4.3	1.7	15.0	-9.4	0.6	5	73.4	76	0	5	*	*	396.8
ST JOHN'S A	7.8	2.4	23.5	-6.1	0.0	0	21.3	21	0	8	204	128	314.5
ST LAWRENCE	6.5	2.0	19.2	5.0	0.0	0	57.3	52	0	5	*	*	354.7
STEPHENVILLE A	9.8	2.9	21.8	-1.0	0.0	0	100.4	125	0	12	154	83	255.8
WABUSH LAKE A	5.8	3.1	23.1	-8.5	2.2	9	48.5	81	0	11	225	111	*

AGROCLIMATOLOGICAL STATIONS — MAY 1989

STATION	Temperature C				Snowfall (cm)	Total Precipitation (mm)	% of Normal Precipitation	Snow on ground at end of month (cm)	No. of days with Precip 1.0 mm or more	Bright Sunshine (hours)	Degree days above 5 C	
	Mean	Difference from Normal	Maximum	Minimum							This month	Since Jan. 1st
BRITISH COLUMBIA												
AGASSIZ	13.0	0.0	24.5	4.5	0.0	124.0	146	0	12	158	247.0	533.4
KAMPLOOPS	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	***	***	**	**	**
SIDNEY	12.2	0.5	22.5	4.0	0.0	42.8	158	0	8	239	226.3	450.3
SUMMERLAND	13.8	0.3	27.5	2.0	0.0	39.2	143	0	7	226	272.2	462.8
ALBERTA												
BEAVERLODGE	9.7	0.3	25.0	-2.5	3.0	59.0	151	0	9	269	150.5	206.0
ELLERSLIE	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	***	***	**	**	**
LACOMBE	9.4	-0.5	27.0	-4.0	0.0	59.2	123	0	7	269	142.8	168.4
LETHBRIDGE	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	***	***	**	**	**
VEGREVILLE	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	***	***	**	**	**
SASKATCHWAN												
INDIAN HEAD	13.3	2.7	29.0	-5.0	0.0	30.3	61	0	7	**	262.5	312.9
MELFORT	11.4	1.1	29.5	-9.0	0.0	53.1	139	0	11	248	203.5	238.5
REGINA	12.0	1.2	29.0	-8.0	0.0	62.0	143	0	11	**	223.8	269.3
SASKATOON	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	***	***	**	**	**
SCOTT	10.2	-0.1	28.0	-7.5	0.0	51.8	158	0	9	280	160.9	186.4
SWIFT CURRENT	10.8	0.2	26.5	-5.5	0.0	61.5	170	0	9	233	181.6	227.1
MANITOBA												
BRANDON	13.4	2.4	29.4	-10.1	0.0	21.0	42	0	7	**	263.8	312.6
GLENLEA	14.3	2.9	31.0	-6.5	0.0	46.8	83	0	7	282	299.0	349.0
MORDEN	13.8	1.9	30.5	-11.5	0.0	46.7	70	0	8	276	282.5	315.5
ONTARIO												
DELHI	13.3	0.5	27.5	0.0	0.0	83.0	113	0	14	319	**	**
ELORA	11.8	0.4	25.9	0.0	0.0	102.5	132	0	13	**	**	257.6
GUELPH	12.0	0.3	26.9	-2.9	0.0	96.0	132	0	13	194	222.4	273.6
HARROW	13.7	-0.5	28.0	1.5	0.0	165.8	228	0	14	180	271.5	369.6
KAPUSKASING	10.2	1.9	27.0	-5.0	3.4	79.1	109	0	9	220	162.9	162.9
OTTAWA	14.2	1.4	29.9	0.1	0.0	91.6	135	0	15	202	285.7	333.7
SMITHFIELD	13.6	1.7	28.3	0.2	0.0	108.3	138	0	10	**	267.2	318.9
VINELAND	12.4	-0.1	28.2	0.9	0.0	122.2	184	0	16	172	230.6	299.8
WOODSLIE	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	***	***	**	**	**

STATION	Temperature C				Snowfall (cm)	Total Precipitation (mm)	% of Normal Precipitation	Snow on ground at end of month (cm)	No. of days with Precip 1.0 mm or more	Bright Sunshine (hours)	Degree days above 5 C	
	Mean	Difference from Normal	Maximum	Minimum							This month	Since Jan. 1st
QUEBEC												
LA POCATIERE	11.0	1.1	29.5	0.0	0.0	142.0	205	0	15	173	**	205.7
L'ASSOMPTION	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	***	***	**	**	**
LENNOXVILLE	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	***	***	**	**	**
NORMANDIN	12.0	3.3	30.0	-1.5	0.0	93.0	132	0	14	159	209.4	213.8
STE.CLOTILDE	14.2	1.8	31.0	1.5	0.0	102.6	136	0	17	191	284.3	337.3
NEW BRUNSWICK												
FREDERICTON	13.7	3.1	28.0	1.0	0.0	142.6	161	0	14	171	267.6	290.6
NOVA SCOTIA												
KENTVILLE	14.3	3.9	26.5	1.5	0.0	98.4	127	0	12	197	289.3	337.2
NAPPAN	13.5	4.3	24.5	-1.0	0.0	91.0	120	0	11	176	234.3	263.8
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND												
CHARLOTTETWN	13.3	4.3	25.0	1.0	0.0	117.2	147	0	11	182	256.0	270.4
NEWFOUNDLAND												
ST.JOHN'S WEST	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	***	***	**	**	**