



Climatic Perspectives

Monthly Review

SEPTEMBER - 1989

Vol. 11

CLIMATIC HIGHLIGHTS

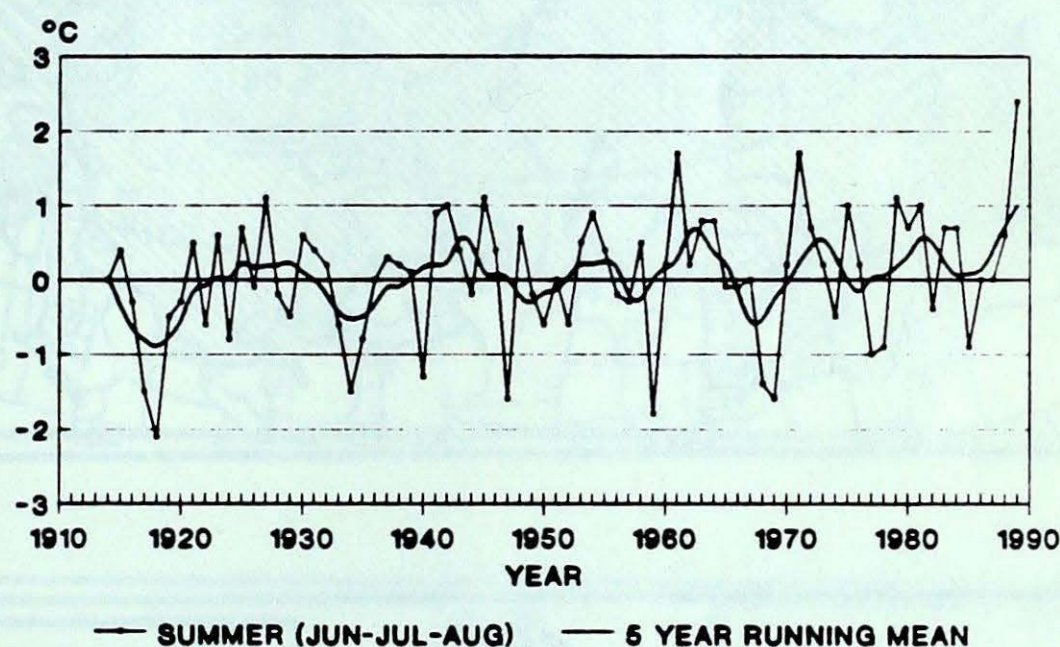
The western portion of the Canadian Arctic experienced an unusually hot summer in 1989. As a result, a number of climate stations in the region recorded significantly higher temperatures throughout the June to August season than at any time during their recorded history. As illustrated in the figure for the trends of summer temperatures at Coppermine, this was the second consecutive record-warm summer for a number of stations.

Furthermore, most of these stations show mean values over the last five summers, 1°C and more warmer than any previous average of five consecutive summers. Other stations showing new records for both 1989 and the 5 consecutive year average include Inuvik, Hay River and Fort Simpson.

Other regions of Canada were less spectacular in terms of average summer temperatures. In fact, while southwestern Canada showed above normal but not record-setting temperatures, much of eastern Canada experienced normal to slightly below normal temperatures.

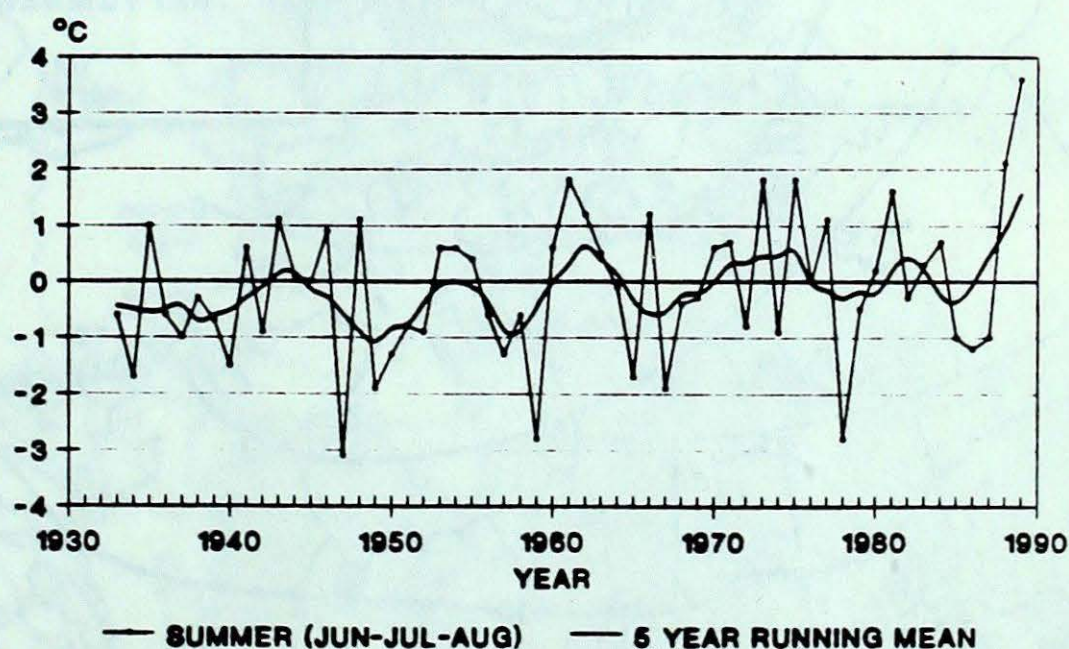
The pattern of departures from normal temperatures across Canada appears to be dominated by the effects of a ridge of high atmospheric pressure which moved into the Northwest Territories from the North Pacific in early June, bringing a warm southerly flow to the west and cooler flow from the north to the east. However, the unprecedented nature of the heat in the west Arctic supports evidence that the Northern Hemisphere has been slowly warming over the past two decades, and continues to do so. While it is premature to

MEAN SUMMER TEMPERATURES FORT SIMPSON



departure from 51-80 mean

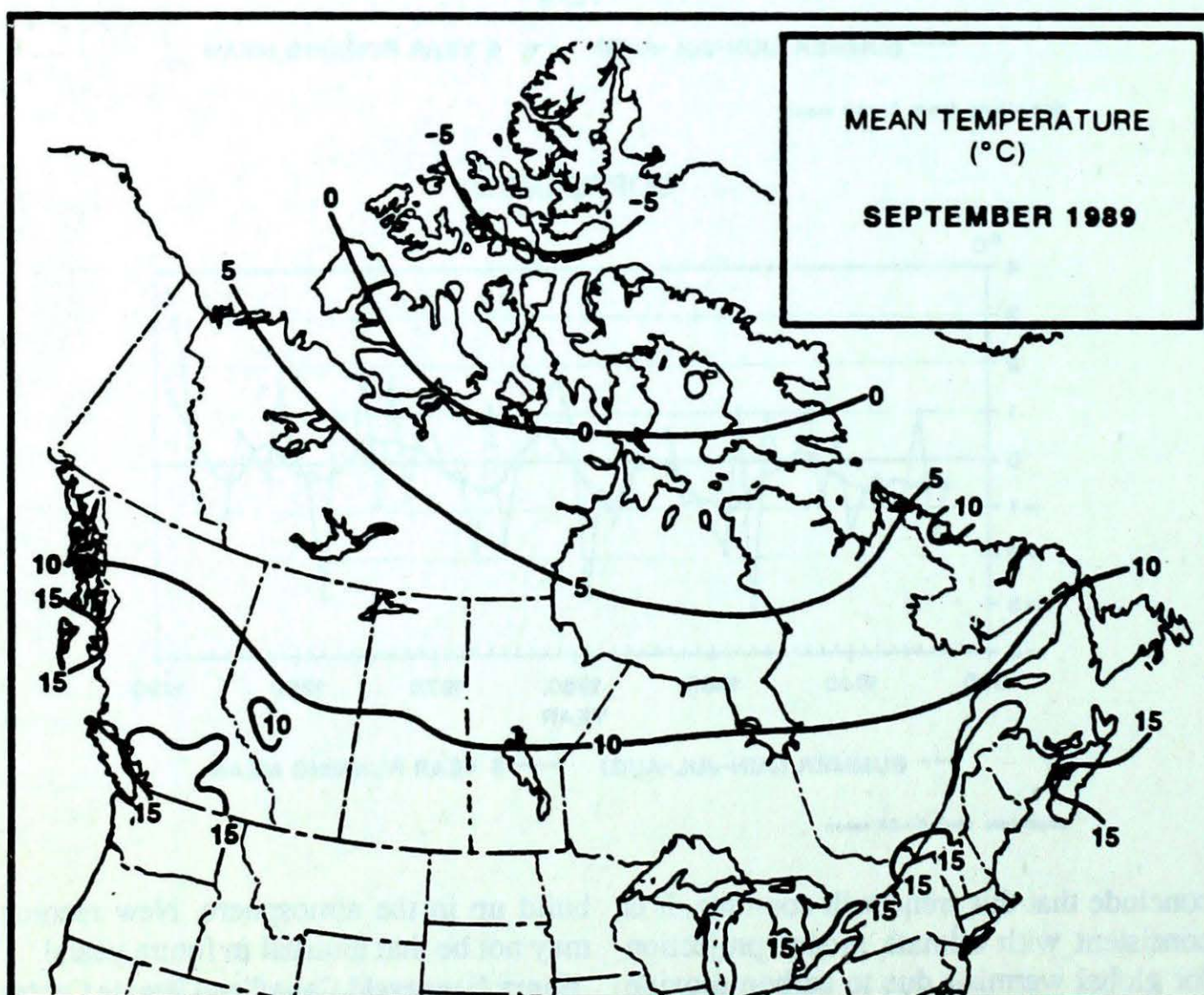
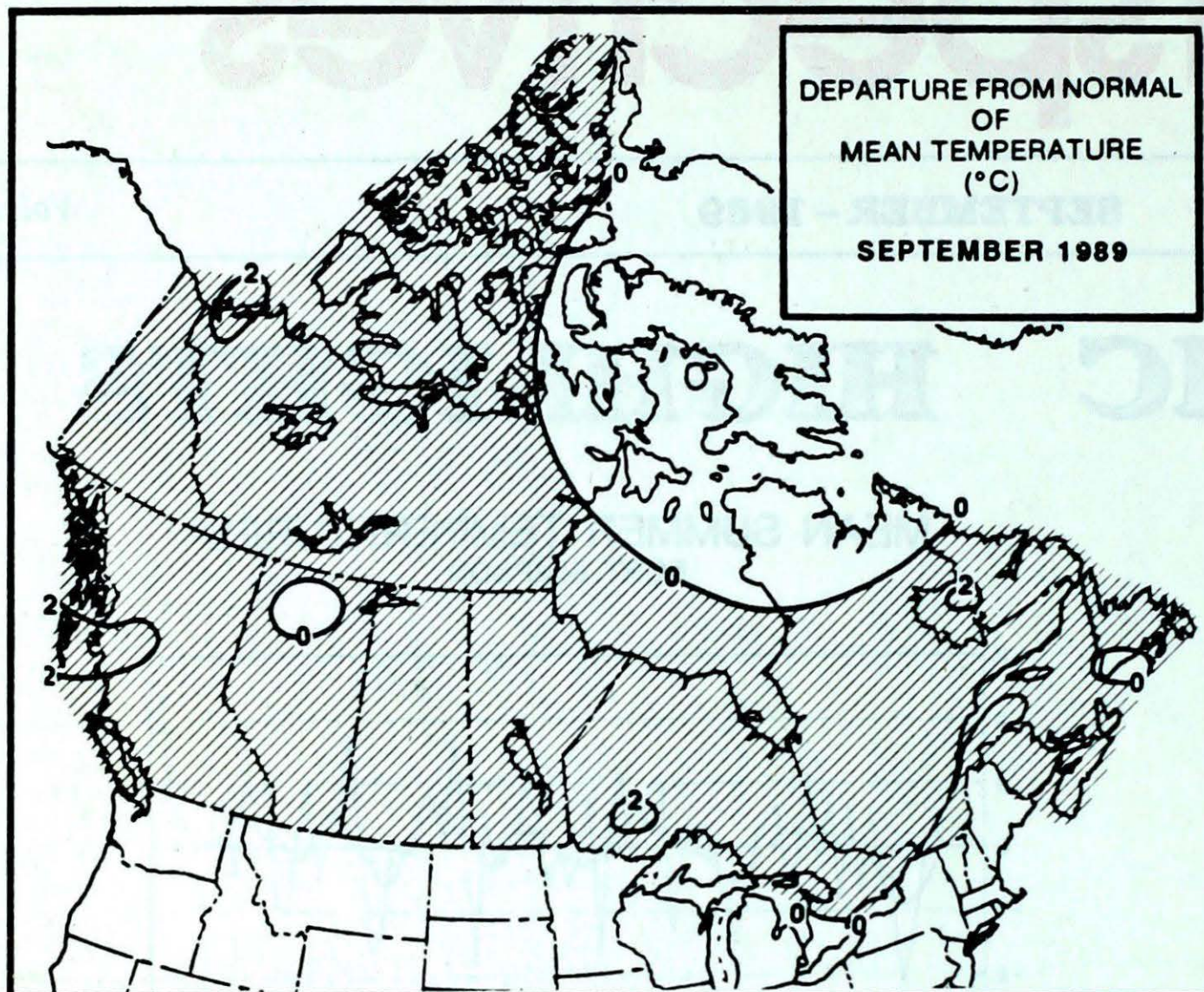
COPPERMINE



departure from 51-80 mean

conclude that this trend will continue, it is consistent with climate model projection for global warming due to carbon dioxide

build up in the atmosphere. New records may not be that unusual in future years!
Henry Hengeveld, Canadian Climate Centre



Across the country

The Northwest Territories

Wintry weather conditions gradually encompassed all of the Arctic, and by the end of the month maximum readings failed to climb above freezing, with snow and blowing snow becoming more common. Weather and gale warnings were issued regularly for the Keewatin and northern Hudson Bay districts. By the end of the month there was a general coverage of snow over much of the Arctic. Baker Lake, near the western shoreline of Hudson Bay, received 13 cm of snow, which is more than twice the normal for the month.

The short shipping season came to a close in the eastern and western Arctic by the end of the month, with resupply operations successfully completed. Only the John A. MacDonald remains in Lancaster Sound to assist the ice-strengthened ore carrier M.V. Arctic on its final voyage to Nanisivik, located on northern Baffin Island, in early November.

In the Mackenzie Valley, warm temperatures were experienced at the beginning of the period, frost and the first flakes of snow were reported after the middle of the month. It was unusually wet in the Mackenzie Delta, where precipitation amounts were more than twice the normal.

Yukon

In the Yukon, mild summer weather conditions stretched into September. The first half of the month saw temperatures climb into the twenties, with daily temperature records broken on a number of consecutive days. At Whitehorse, this was the 5th month in a row with above normal mean temperatures. Frost was reported in most areas by mid-month. Below freezing overnight minimum temperatures were common by the latter half of the month. Sunshine, which was prevalent during the first part of the month, gave way to more typically cloudy autumn weather by the latter half of the month.

For the most part, precipitation was less

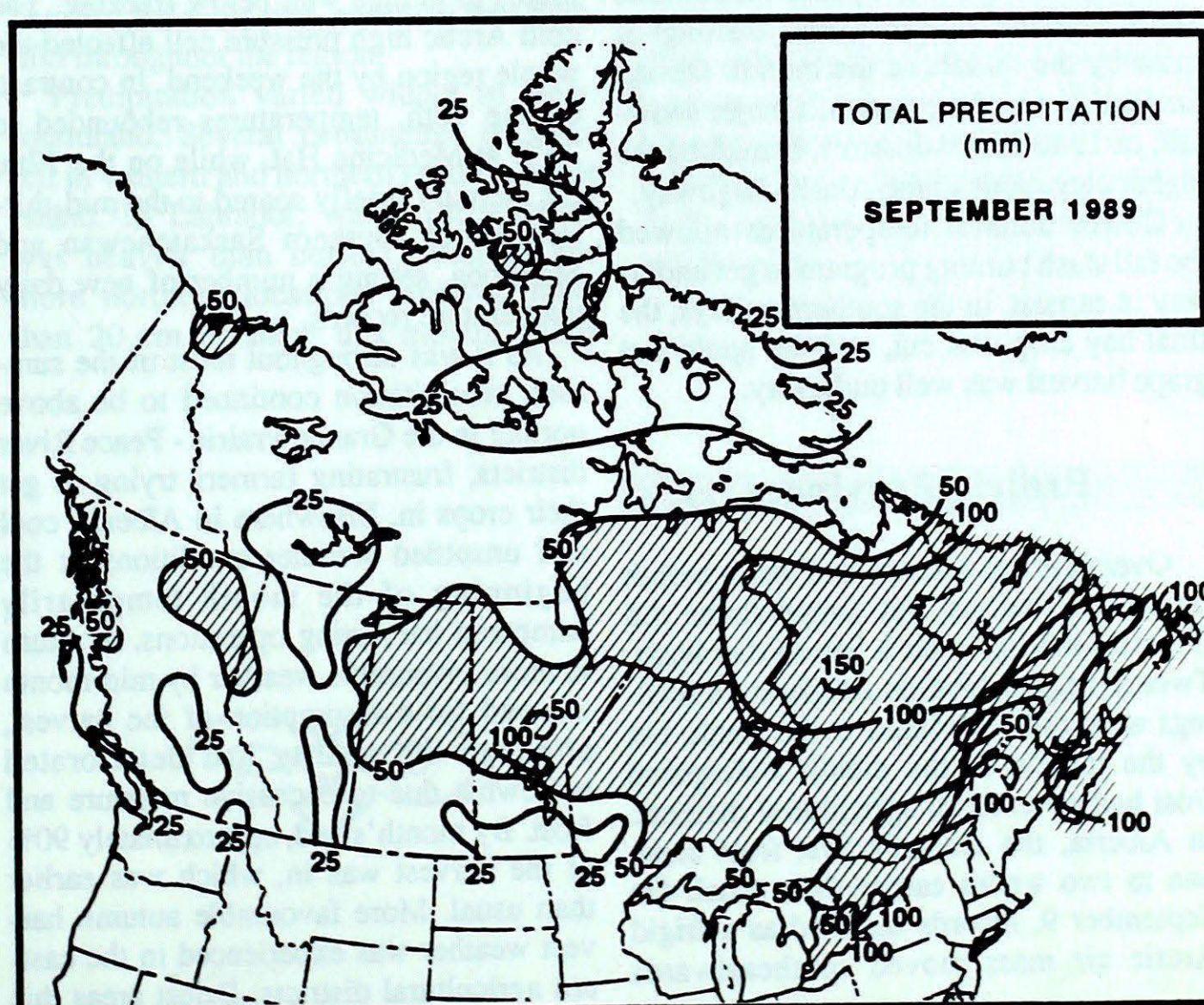
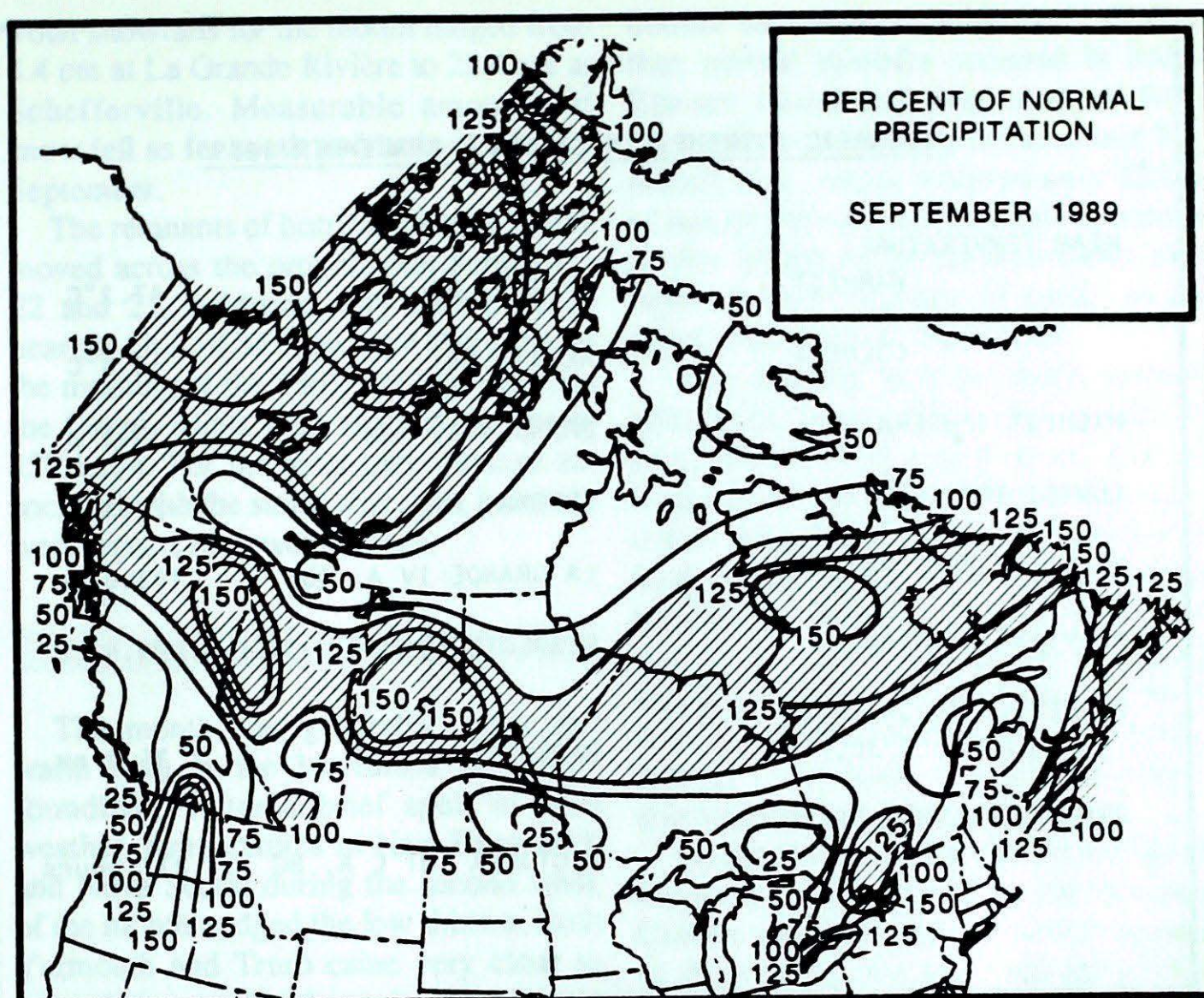
than would be expected at this time of the year. The wettest area was along the southwest side of the Pelly Mountain range, which includes Whitehorse. While in the northern and central Yukon precipitation fell as a mixture of rain and snow, snow was definitely lacking in the southern valleys, where it is not unusual to receive at least a few centimetres of snow in September. By month's end most mountain peaks in the Yukon were covered in snow.

British Columbia

A persistent ridge of high pressure diverted Pacific weather systems northwards and allowed a large portion of the province to bask in sunny, warm, and for the most part, dry weather conditions, perfect autumn harvest weather. The communities along the north coast and in northern B.C. recorded their warmest September ever, with mean temperatures 2 to 3 degrees above normal. The warm temperatures were complimented by sunny skies.

Record amounts of bright sunshine were reported along the coast and across parts of the central interior. Both Abbotsford and Vancouver and some communities on Vancouver Island logged more than 250 hours of sunshine this month. A number of locations recorded half as much sunshine again in relation to their normal.

It was unusually dry throughout most of the province, with many locations receiving only a fraction of their normal monthly rainfall totals. Record low monthly precipitation values were established in several areas, particularly along the coast. Rainfalls during September from the Queen Charlottes, south to Vancouver Island, were less than 20 percent of normal. Precipitation was even more sparse on Vancouver Island, with actual amounts ranging as low as just a few millimetres. Victoria had just 2.2 mm of rain, only 6 percent of their September average. In contrast, well-above-normal amounts of precipitation fell in the northeastern portions of the province and a small pocket in the extreme southern interior, where amounts were as much as three times the



CLIMATIC EXTREMES IN CANADA - SEPTEMBER 1989

MEAN TEMPERATURE:		
WARMEST	LYTTON, BC	17.2°C
COLDEST	ALERT, NWT	-8.9°C
HIGHEST TEMPERATURE:	BRANDON A, MAN	34.8°C
LOWEST TEMPERATURE:	EUREKA, NWT	-24.1°C
HEAVIEST PRECIPITATION:	LA GRANDE IV A, QUE	193.0 mm
HEAVIEST SNOWFALL:	RESOLUTE A, NWT	54.4 cm
DEEPEST SNOW ON THE GROUND ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1989:	RESOLUTE A, NWT	36.0 cm
GREATEST NUMBER OF BRIGHT SUNSHINE HOURS:	VICTORIA INT'L A, BC	277 hours

normal. Frost reached as far south as the central interior valleys by mid-month. The north saw the season's first dusting of snow by the middle of the month. During the final week of the month, a major snowfall, of 10 to 15 centimetres, blanketed the higher elevations of the Alaska Highway.

Cooler autumn temperatures allowed the fall slash burning program to get underway in earnest. In the southern valleys, the final hay crop was cut, and the apple and grape harvest was well underway.

Prairie Provinces

Overall it was a sunny and warm month across the Prairies, but temperatures did fluctuate markedly on a day-to-day basis. Twenty-degree daytime temperature readings were quite common in the south, but by the middle of the month widespread frost had covered all agricultural districts. In Alberta, the season's first frost came one to two weeks earlier than usual. On September 9, records tumbled as a frigid Arctic air mass moved southeastwards

over the region, causing overnight minimums to plunge well below freezing. The cold Arctic high pressure cell affected the whole region by the weekend. In contrast, on the 16th, temperatures rebounded to 29°C at Medicine Hat, while on the 17th, the mercury briefly soared to the mid-thirties across southern Saskatchewan and Manitoba, setting a number of new daily temperature records.

As it was throughout most of the summer, precipitation continued to be above normal in the Grande Prairie - Peace River districts, frustrating farmers trying to get their crops in. Elsewhere in Alberta, cool and unsettled weather conditions at the beginning of the month temporarily hampered harvesting operations. A return to more favourable weather by mid-month allowed for a resumption of the harvest, although the quality had deteriorated somewhat due to excessive moisture and frost. By month's end, approximately 90% of the harvest was in, which was earlier than usual. More favourable autumn harvest weather was experienced in the eastern agricultural districts. Driest areas this

month were southeastern Manitoba and northwestern Alberta. Light snowfalls are not unusual in the Prairies in September, but for the most part snowfalls this month were minimal - High Level, Alberta, received 11 cm.

The southern prairies were sunnier than usual this month, while sunshine was deficient in the more northern communities.

Ontario

After the third consecutive warmer-than-normal summer (June, July, August), the weather by the latter half of the month had definitely become more autumn-like. Temperatures across the northern two-thirds of the province were, for the most part above normal, while colder than normal readings were experienced in the south.

The first snow of the season covered portions of northern Ontario on the 23rd. Timmins set a new September snowfall record of 13 cm, surpassing the previous monthly record of 11 cm, set in 1980. By month's end, a killing frost had hit many southern agricultural communities. September was a dry month, with many areas receiving half their normal precipitation. Sioux Lookout and Earlton received only 16 and 24 millimetres of precipitation, respectively. At Earlton, this was the driest month since 1939. The dry conditions would have been more apparent in southern Ontario if it were not for the one-day heavy rainfall on the 22nd, which was associated with the remnants of hurricane Hugo.

The former tropical storm, which ravaged the Carolinas earlier in the day, moved rapidly eastwards across the lower lakes. The first official day of autumn in southern Ontario was marked by heavy rain, which first moved across the Niagara Peninsula during the afternoon and then eastwards into Québec by evening. Heaviest 12-hour rainfall totals were between 50 and 75 millimetres. This was the seventh passage of a near-hurricane through Ontario since 1900, and the most severe since Hazel in 1954. Although rain-

falls for the month in some locations of southern Ontario, as a result of this storm, exceeded 100 mm, for the most part September in Ontario could be considered a sunny month; most localities received more than their normal allotment of sunshine.

Québec

Except for the extreme north, temperatures for the month averaged above normal. In fact, new record high mean monthly temperatures were tied at Chibougamau and Blanc Sablon, and a new mean temperature record of 13°C was established at Gaspé.

While in northern Québec sunshine was deficient, it was unusually sunny across southern and central Québec. New monthly records for hours of bright sunshine were broken at Gaspé, Roberval, Chibougamau, Matagami and Val d'Or.

Precipitation was below normal over the southern half of the province, with the exception of those areas that were in the path of the remains of the former tropical storm Hugo. Rainfalls from this one storm alone ranged between 50 and 100 millimetres, all within a twelve hour period. A new low monthly rainfall record of 45.3 mm was established at Baie Comeau. Across northern Québec precipitation was heavier than usual, and eastward from the Hudson Bay shoreline precipitation amounts were almost double the normal.

Total snowfalls for the month ranged from 4.4 cm at La Grande Rivière to 22.4 cm at Schefferville. Measurable amounts of snow fell as far south as Maniwaki during September.

The remnants of hurricane Hugo, which moved across the province on September 22 and 23, produced very strong winds near the Gulf of St. Lawrence shoreline on the morning of the 23rd. At Cape Chat, on the Gaspé, winds were clocked gusting to 129 km/h. For the most part, damage associated with the storm was light, but there were reports of power outages.

Atlantic Canada

The month was generally sunny and warm both in the Maritimes and Newfoundland. After a brief spell of cold weather, temperatures in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia during the second week of the month nudged the low thirties. Both Yarmouth and Truro came very close to tying their record high maximum temperatures for September. Even in Labrador, the mercury managed to soar to the high twenties. For the most part, sunshine was plentiful throughout the region.

Precipitation varied widely in Newfoundland. Several centimetres of snow fell in western and northern sections of the Island. In Labrador, where precipitation was heavier than normal, western and more northern locations received more than 20 cm of snow this month, nearly

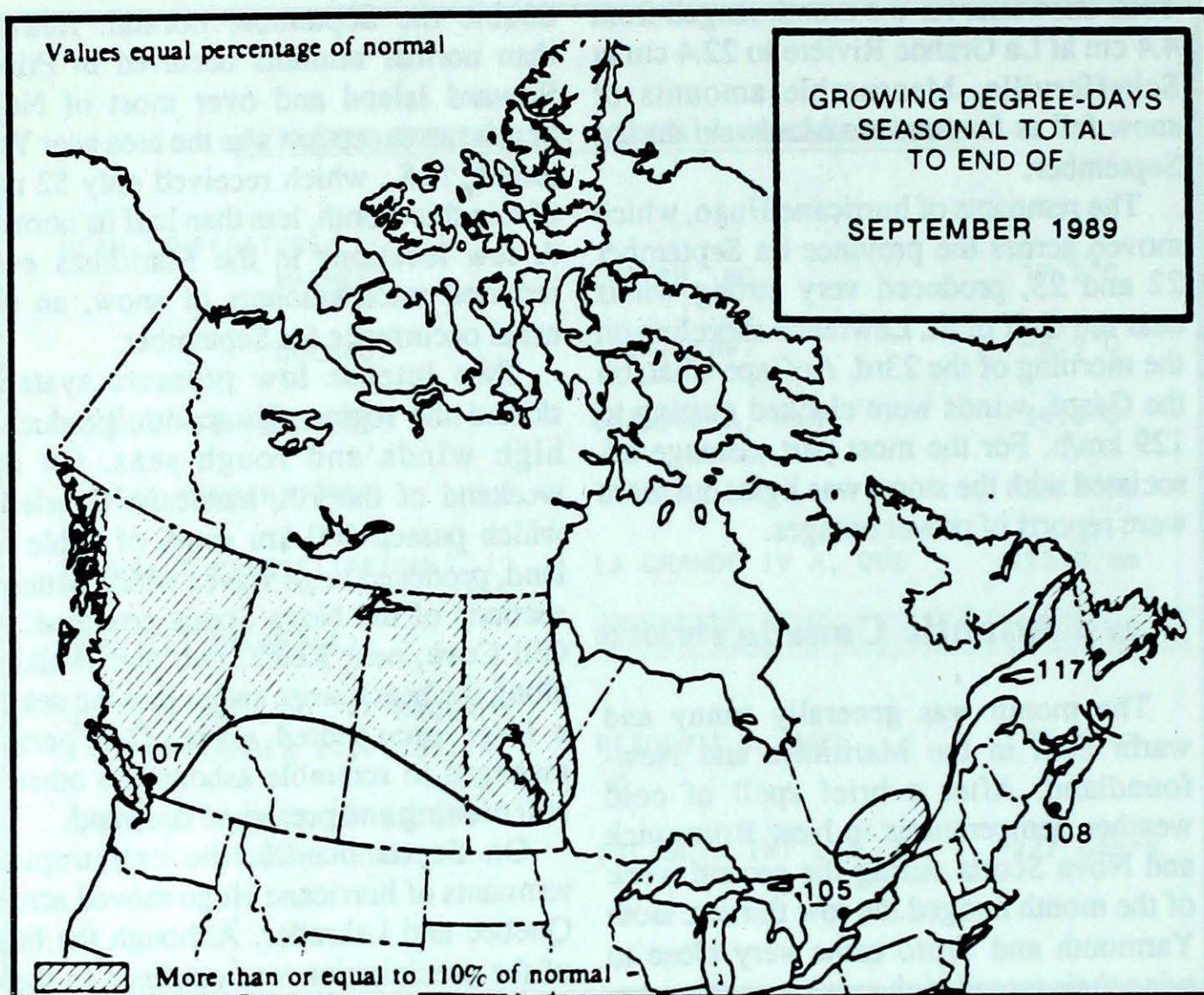
double the September normal. Heavier than normal rainfalls occurred in Prince Edward Island and over most of Nova Scotia; an exception was the area near Yarmouth, N.S., which received only 52 mm of rain this month, less than half its normal. A few locations in the Maritimes even reported trace amounts of snow, an unusual occurrence for September.

Two intense low pressure systems skirted the region this month, producing high winds and rough seas. On the weekend of the 9th, hurricane Gabrielle, which passed 500 km south of Sable Island, produced huge waves which battered sections of the Nova Scotia coastline. At Gill Cove, near Ketch, two men walking along the beach were swept into the sea by a large unexpected wave. One person managed to scramble ashore; the other is still missing and presumed drowned.

On September 23, the extratropical remnants of hurricane Hugo moved across Québec and Labrador. Although the bulk of the precipitation was confined to these areas, very strong southwesterly winds buffeted the Atlantic region, disrupting marine ferry crossings. At Moncton, Saturday morning, a wind gust was clocked at 124 km/h - the highest wind speed at that location in 35 years of records. On the islands of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, winds gusted to 80 to 100 km/h. At St. Anthony, there was a reported gust to 120 km/h.



SEASONAL TOTAL OF GROWING DEGREE-DAYS TO END OF SEPTEMBER



	1989	1988	NORMAL
BRITISH COLUMBIA			
Abbotsford	1766	1703	1592
Kamloops	2092	*	1990
Penticton	2021	*	1907
Prince George	1167	*	1012
Vancouver	1736	1717	1623
Victoria	1562	1502	1502

ALBERTA			
Calgary	*	*	*
Edmonton Mun.	*	*	*
Grande Prairie	*	*	*
Lethbridge	*	*	*
Peace River	*	*	*

SASKATCHEWAN			
Estevan	*	2005	*
Prince Albert	*	*	*
Regina	*	*	*
Saskatoon	*	*	*
Swift Current	*	*	*

MANITOBA			
Brandon	*	*	*
Churchill	*	*	*
Dauphin	*	*	*
Winnipeg	*	1796	*

ONTARIO			
London	1850	2034	1784
Mount Forest	*	*	*
North Bay	*	*	*
Ottawa	*	1979	*
Thunder Bay	*	*	*
Toronto	1888	2009	1795
Trenton	*	2947	*
Windsor	2152	2399	2148

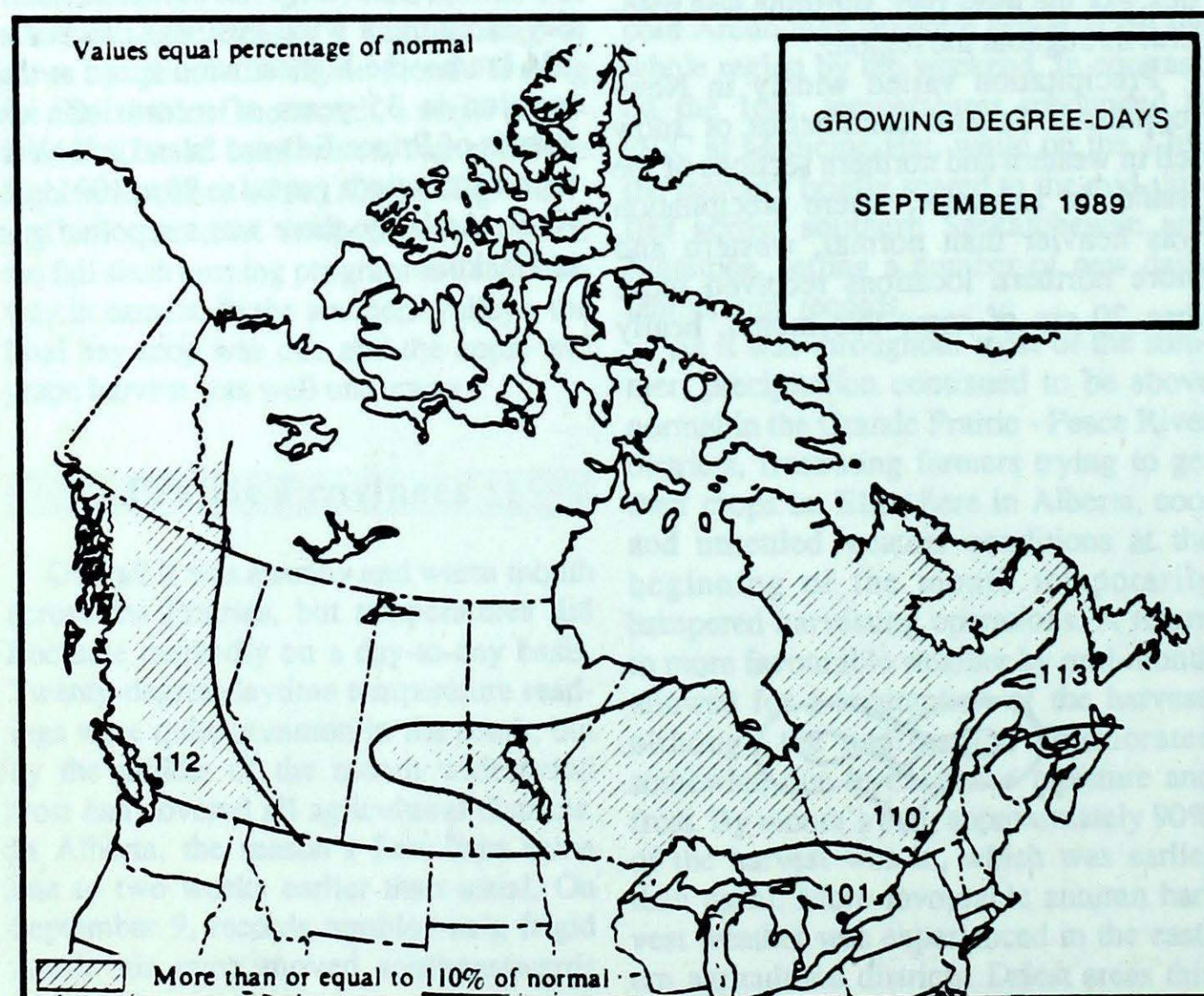
QUEBEC			
Baie Comeau	*	*	*
Maniwaki	1650	1602	1493
Montréal	2003	1963	1890
Quebec	*	*	*
Sept-Îles	*	*	*
Sherbrooke	*	*	*

NEW BRUNSWICK			
Charlo	*	1343	*
Fredericton	*	1607	*
Moncton	1558	1471	1481

NOVA SCOTIA			
Sydney	*	1352	*
Truro	*	*	*
Yarmouth	1448	1343	1341

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND			
Charlottetown	1572	1433	1455

NEWFOUNDLAND			
Gander	*	*	*
St. John's	*	*	*
Stephenville	1350	1166	1156



SEASONAL TOTAL OF HEATING DEGREE-DAYS TO END OF SEPTEMBER

	1989	1988	NORMAL
BRITISH COLUMBIA			
Kamloops	96	129	96
Penticton	103	141	104
Prince George	368	495	463
Vancouver	141	182	167
Victoria	243	283	238

YUKON TERRITORY			
Whitehorse	460	711	610

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES			
Iqaluit	1156	979	1138
Inuvik	618	766	813
Yellowknife	470	504	514

ALBERTA			
Calgary	327	397	361
Edmonton Mun	307	341	287
Grande Prairie	364	420	413

SASKATCHEWAN			
Estevan	191	210	175
Regina	227	263	210
Saskatoon	252	306	238

MANITOBA			
Brandon	227	252	221
Churchill	657	690	781
The Pas	337	309	322
Winnipeg	184	185	177

ONTARIO			
Kapuskasing	355	346	364
London	133	110	80
Ottawa	132	160	113
Sudbury	228	204	203
Thunder Bay	289	252	276
Toronto	127	109	80
Windsor	83	43	35

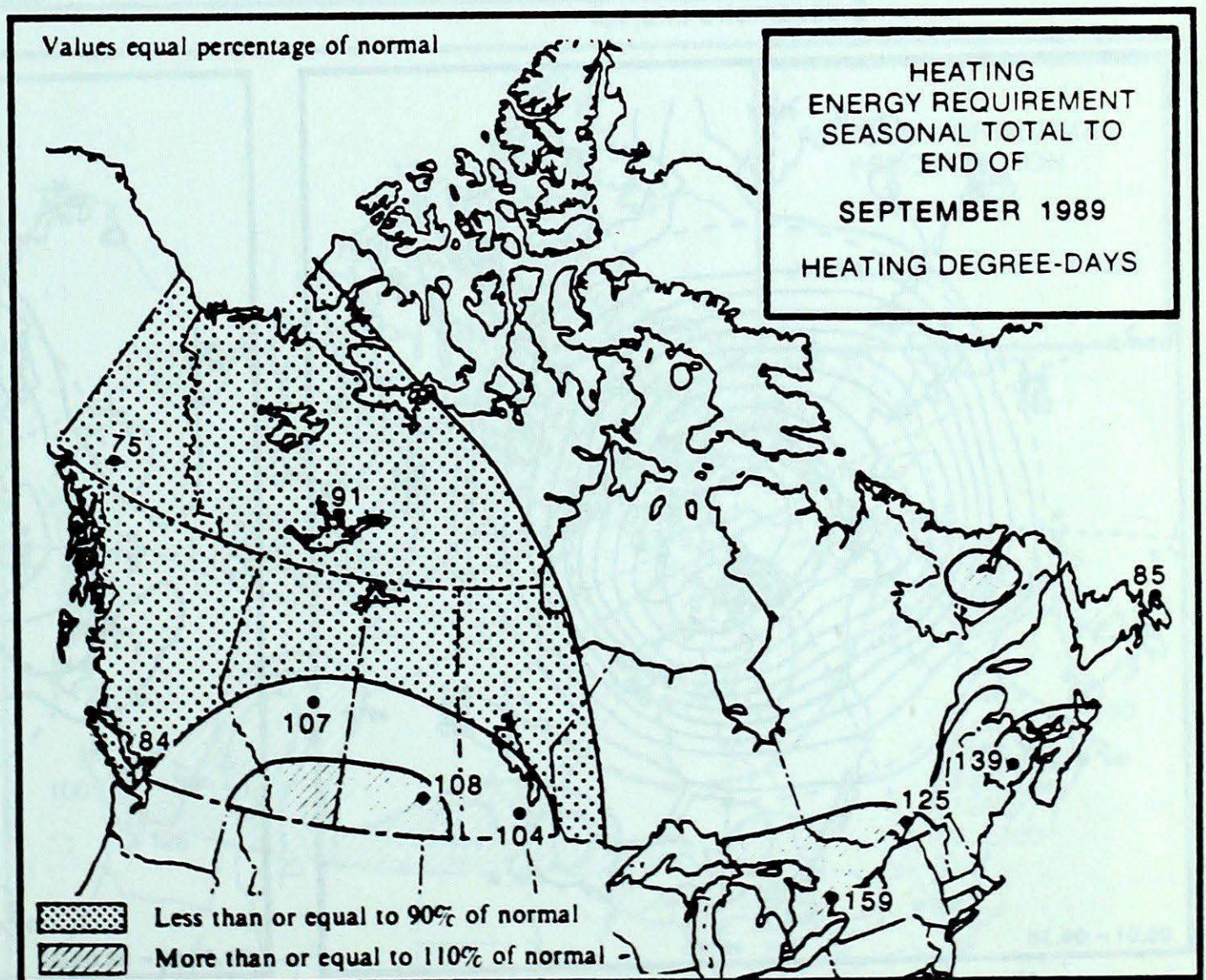
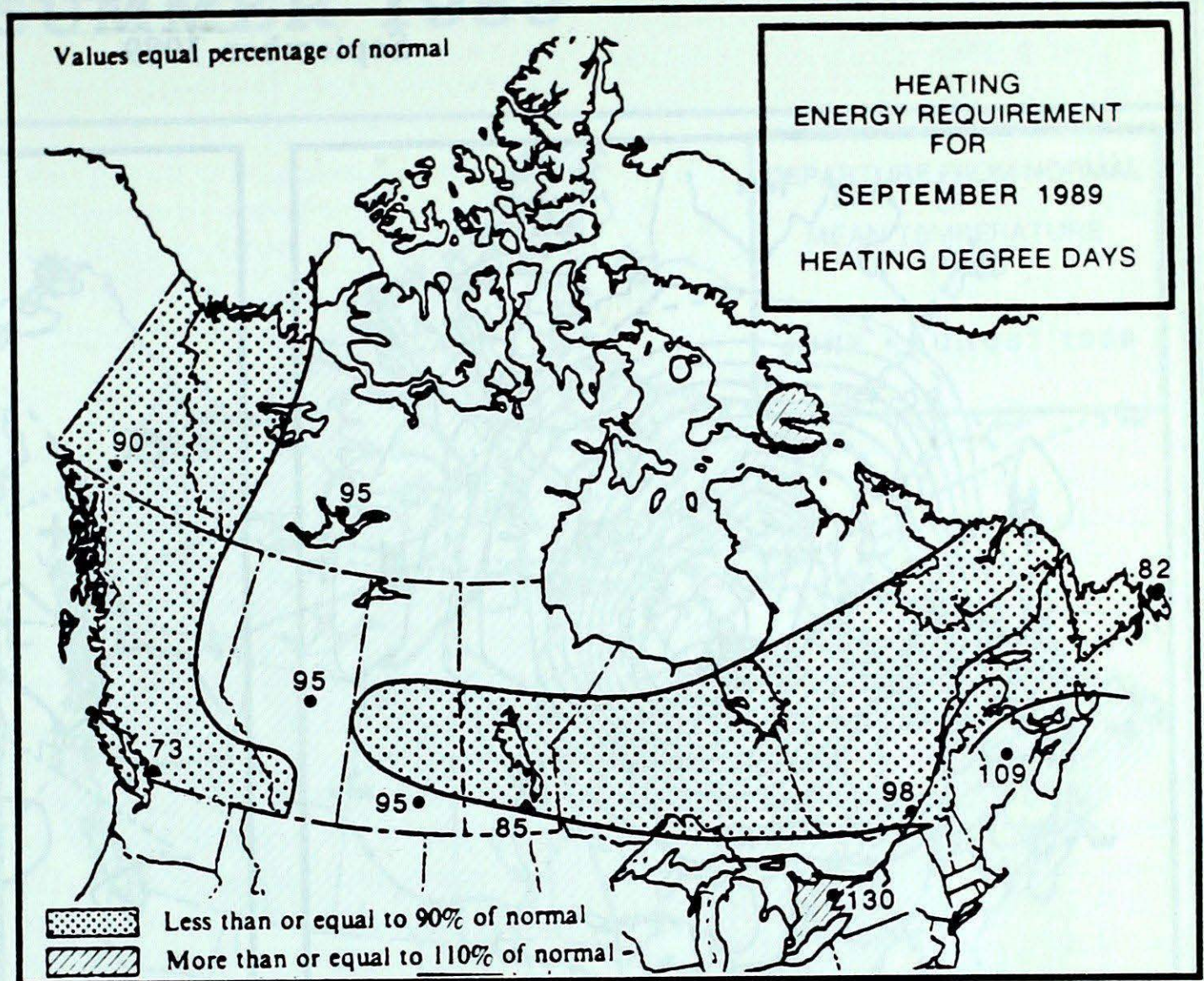
QUÉBEC			
Baie Comeau	420	453	424
Montréal	125	155	100
Quebec	184	245	188
Sept-Îles	436	464	471
Sherbrooke	251	271	253
Val-d'Or	336	337	335

NEW BRUNSWICK			
Charlo	253	307	274
Fredericton	218	234	157
Moncton	229	230	177

NOVA SCOTIA			
Halifax	*	*	*
Sydney	237	259	173
Yarmouth	245	237	237

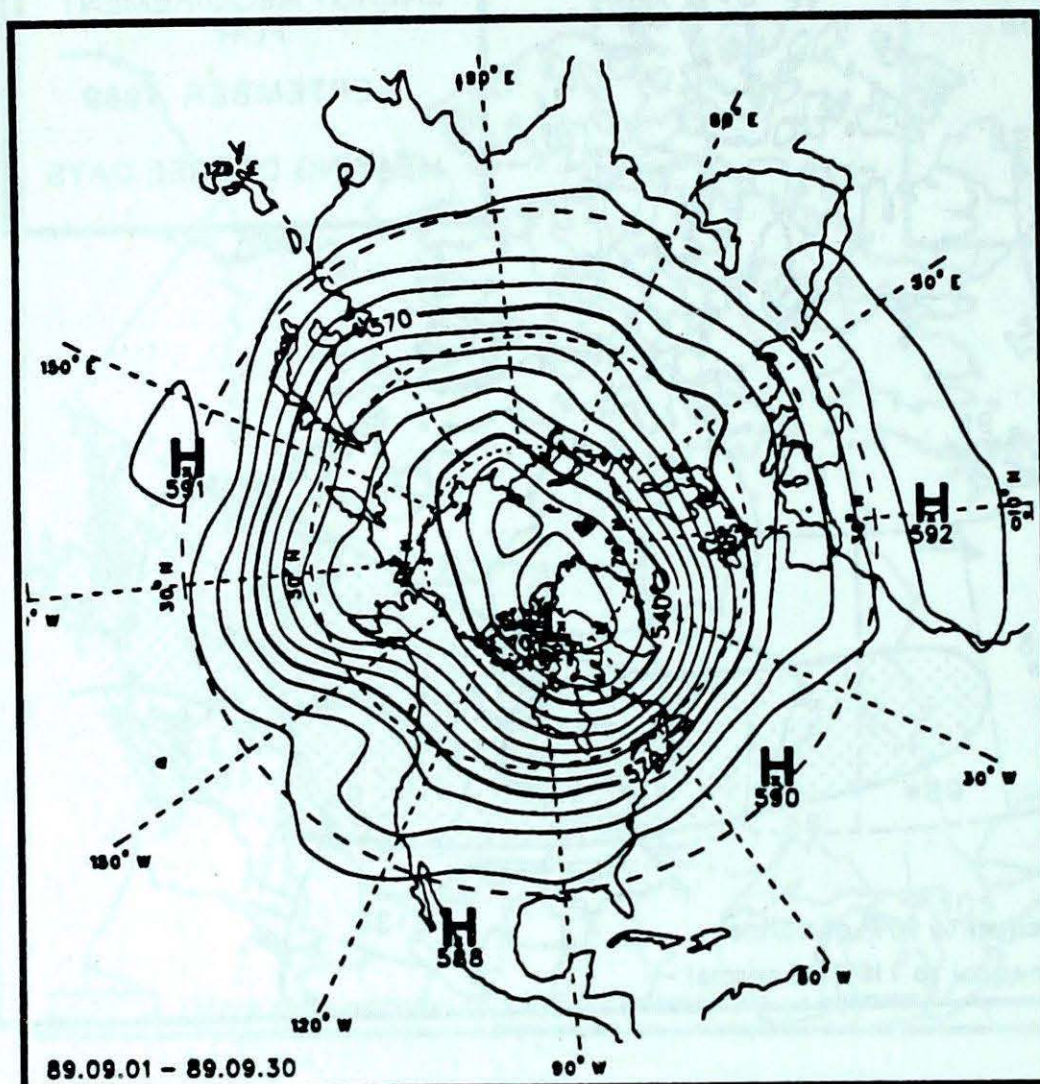
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND			
Charlottetown	208	220	161

NEWFOUNDLAND			
Gander	294	364	321
St. John's	302	362	357

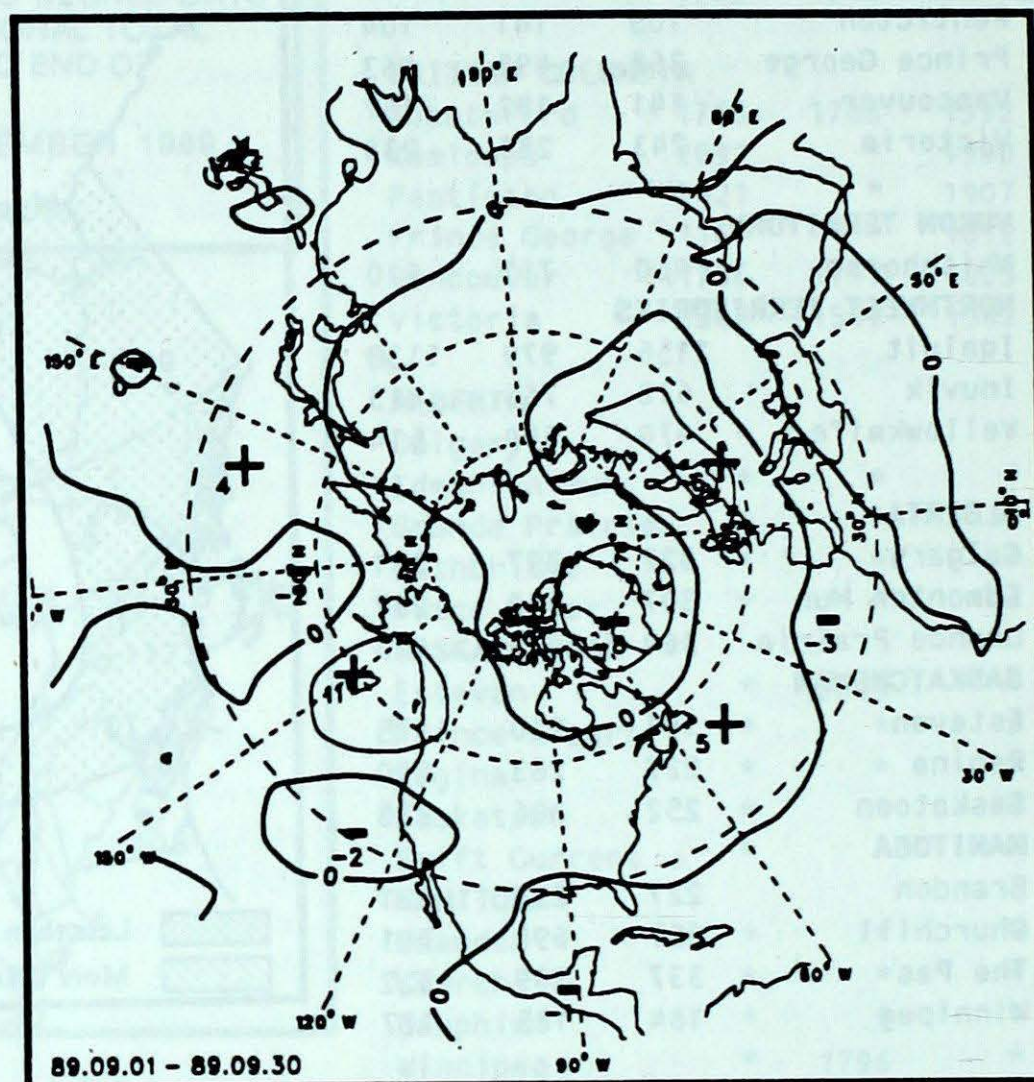


50-kPa ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION

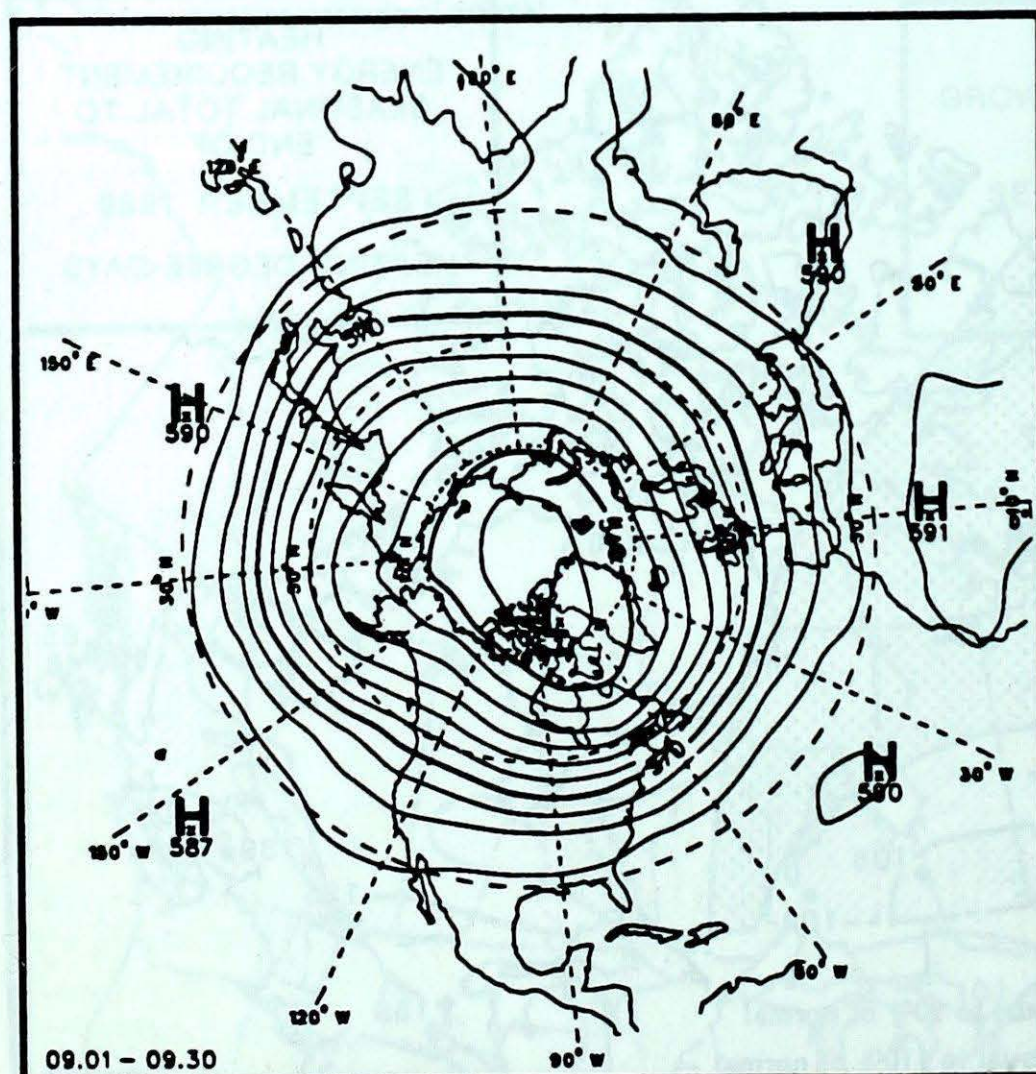
September 1989



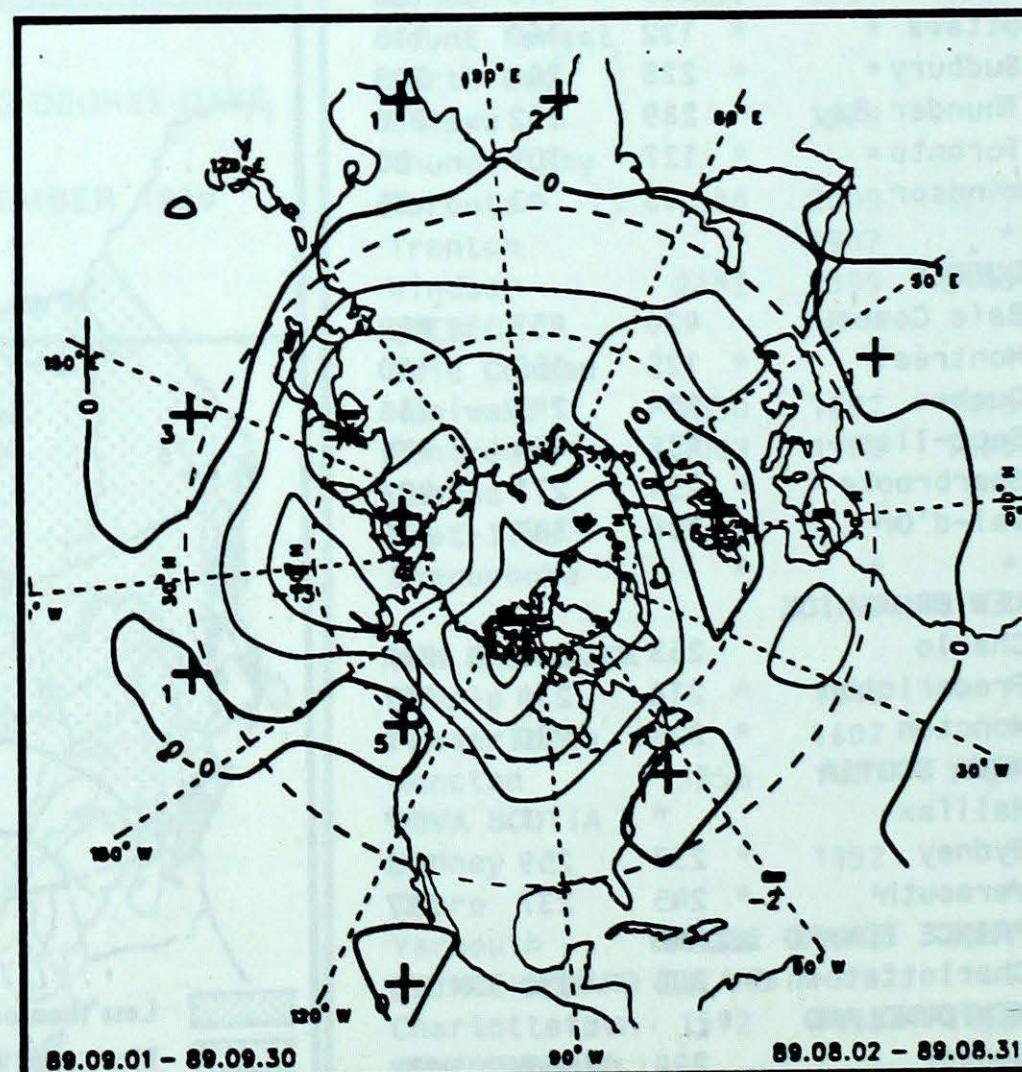
Mean geopotential heights
- 5 decametre interval -



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 -

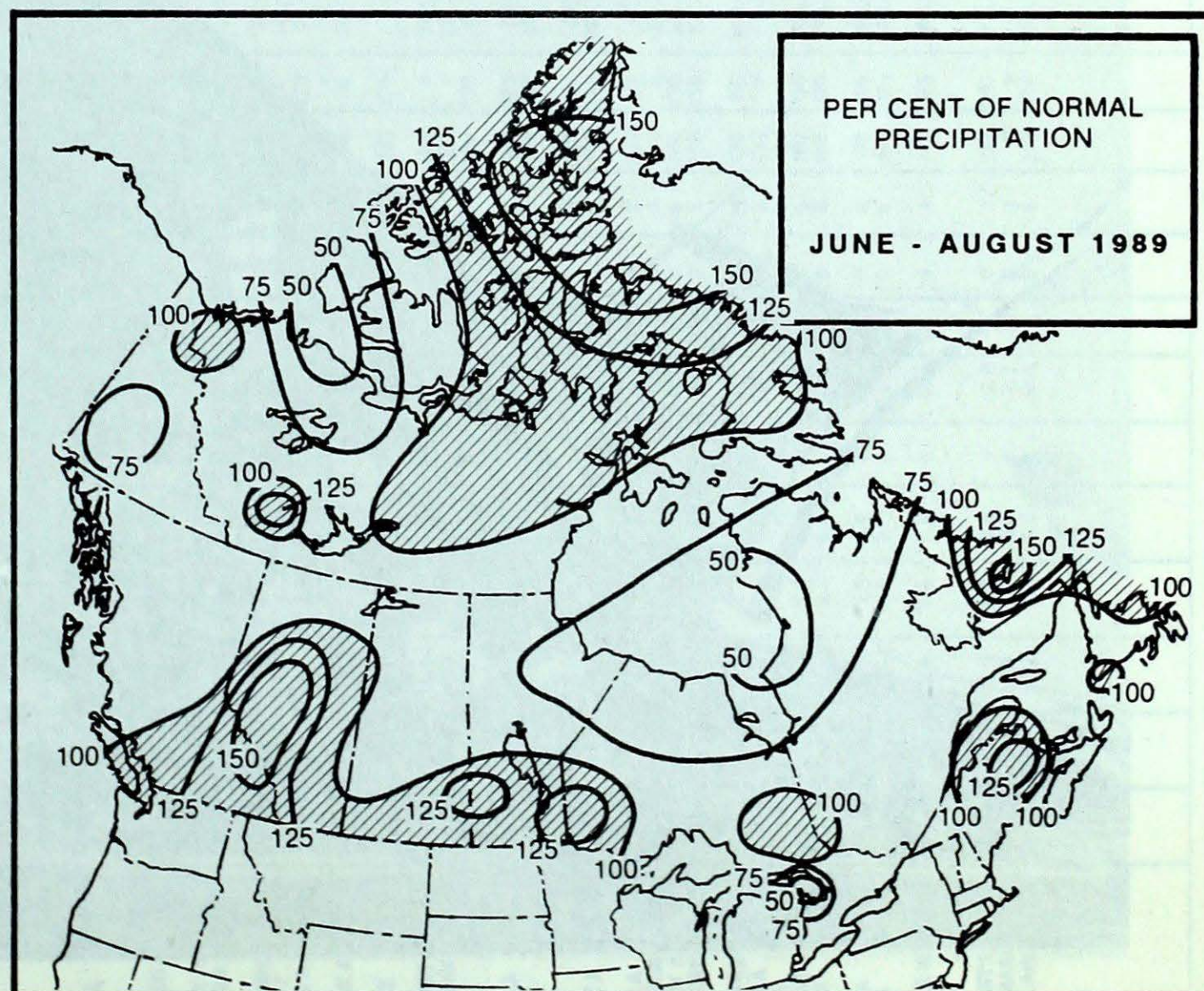
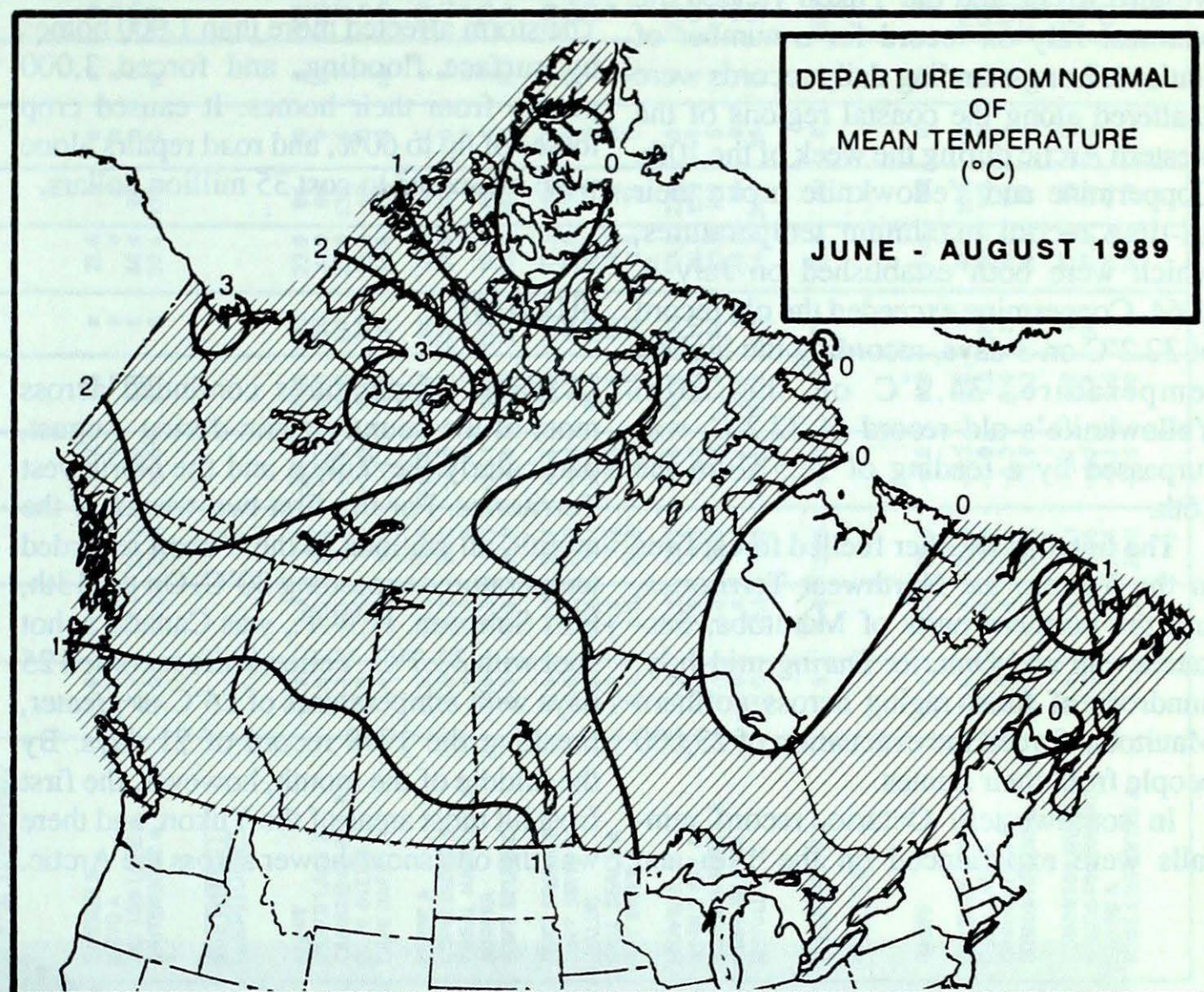
SUMMER 1989

Record-warm temperatures across the Northwest Territories, the Yukon and the northern parts of the Prairies made the news this summer. The hot, dry weather put 1989 in the record books as the worst forest-fire year since records began in 1918. Up to the end of August, over 6 million hectares of forest had been destroyed in Canada, as compared to the ten-year average of 2 million hectares per year. In contrast, heavy rains during June and July inundated southwestern Ontario, and there was flooding and major crop losses.

June

The month of June was generally wet across the country. Although heavy rains were most welcomed by farmers across the Prairies, soggy fields in many areas of southern Ontario disrupted planting and caused considerable crop loss, particularly to potatoes and tomatoes.

Severe summer weather took its toll in the Okanagan region of British Columbia. On June 19, a severe hail storm caused a lot of damage to the apple orchards. Several outbreaks of severe weather occurred across the Prairies. The same day, eight tornadoes were reported across central Saskatchewan, with the worst damage occurring near Blaine Lake, although there were no personal injuries. On the 24th, 3 funnel clouds were reported near Winnipeg, and on the 25th, a tornado destroyed some property in Kendall, Saskatchewan. On June 30, a tornado damaged seventy of the one hundred homes on the Poundmaker Indian Reserve near Cutknife, Saskatchewan; fifteen people were taken to hospital. Near Paynton, on the same day, a tornado blew cars off the roads and damaged buildings.



continued...

July

Torrid weather across the Prairies, the western Arctic and the Yukon yielded the warmest July on record for a number of stations. Long-standing daily records were shattered along the coastal regions of the western Arctic during the week of the 10th. Coppermine and Yellowknife broke their all-time record maximum temperatures, which were both established on July 9, 1964. Coppermine exceeded the old record of 32.2°C on 3 days, recording the highest temperature, 34.9°C on the 15th. Yellowknife's old record of 32.2°C, was surpassed by a reading of 32.5°C on the 16th.

The hot, dry weather fuelled forest fires in the Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and the northern parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Ontario. During mid-July, hundreds of fires, raging across northern Manitoba, forced the evacuation of 23,000 people from their homes.

In southwestern Ontario, record rainfalls were experienced on the 19th and

20th. Harrow received 264.2 mm in a 17-hour period, which was the highest 2-day total ever recorded in Ontario. Colchester unofficially recorded in excess of 300 mm. The storm affected more than 1,000 homes by surface flooding, and forced 3,000 people from their homes. It caused crop losses of up to 60%, and road repairs alone were estimated to cost 35 million dollars.

August

Warm temperatures continued across most of the country again during August, particularly the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. For the first two weeks of the month, all stations in the Yukon recorded temperatures exceeding 30°C. On the 13th, Fort Simpson, N.W.T., was Canada's hot spot with 33.7°C. Yellowknife recorded 25 days with temperatures of 25°C or greater, breaking the 1948 record of 21 days. By the middle of the month, however, the first frost hit most areas of the Yukon, and there was the odd snow shower across the Arctic.

There were some unusual reports of severe weather from the Prairies. On the 23rd, there was a report from Hays, Saskatchewan, that hail was "bumper deep" on the highway, and that hail was still on the ground 19 hours after the event.

On August 8, in the Atlantic Provinces, the remnants of hurricane Dean passed south of Nova Scotia and across the southeastern part of Newfoundland. Winds were in excess of 100 km/h, with only minor damage reported in Newfoundland. On the morning of August 15, a tornado damaged a few properties in Carlisle, N.B. Tornadoes are rare in the Maritimes, and are reported on average only once every 2 years.

During the week of the 21st, a series of disturbances crossing Alberta dumped copious amounts of rain on the Grande Prairie district. Harvesting came to a standstill, as hay bales and peas rotted in standing water.

A. Gergye, Canadian Climate Centre



A tornado damaged this machine shed near Regina during a severe thunderstorm on June 19, 1989. Canapress Photo Service.

SEPTEMBER 1989

STATION	Temperature C				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
	Mean	Difference from Normal	Maximum	Minimum									
BRITISH COLUMBIA													
ABBOTSFORD A	16.1	1.6	29.6	3.2	0.0	*	11.4	13	0	2	254	146	65.0
ALERT BAY	12.9	0.3	27.9	5.7	0.0	*	17.1	14	0	5	*	*	151.7
AMPHITRITE POINT	14.6	1.2	24.4	8.2	0.0	*	6.5	4	0	3	*	*	103.6
BLUE RIVER A	11.5	0.8	26.2	-1.4	0.0	0	33.3	40	0	9	164	123	*
CAPE ST JAMES	15.2	2.3	23.2	9.8	0.0	*	20.8	17	0	6	208	*	87.8
CAPE SCOTT	12.6	0.1	23.5	6.1	0.0	*	31.8	15	0	5	*	*	162.0
CASTLEGAR A	14.7	0.1	28.7	2.9	0.0	*	22.6	57	0	4	234	123	98.4
COMOX A	15.2	1.5	28.6	7.0	0.0	*	25.4	49	0	4	263	*	85.7
CRANBROOK A	12.5	0.5	26.1	-0.6	0.0	0	26.8	88	0	4	242	112	165.9
DEASE LAKE	8.5	1.4	23.7	-7.7	2.6	186	49.8	108	0	9	131	104	*
FORT NELSON A	9.9	1.2	24.4	-2.8	0.7	11	66.2	159	0	10	184	*	241.7
FORT ST JOHN A	10.4	0.9	23.3	-1.6	8.2	158	71.2	182	0	10	153	*	227.8
HOPE A	17.5	2.0	30.0	6.5	0.0	*	36.5	35	0	8	230	133	41.3
KAMLOOPS A	15.6	0.7	27.8	3.0	0.0	*	13.6	64	0	5	241	123	73.0
KELOWNA A	14.4	1.5	28.3	0.8	0.0	*	25.6	80	0	3	241	118	107.5
LYTTON	17.2	1.1	30.8	5.0	0.0	*	27.4	116	0	3	196	106	37.2
MACKENZIE A	10.5	1.6	24.6	-6.0	0.0	0	39.2	74	0	6	190	143	225.8
PENTICTON A	15.5	0.8	29.2	3.9	0.0	*	51.4	290	0	2	246	117	77.5
PORT ALBERNI A	16.0	1.7	31.2	1.3	0.0	*	13.4	16	0	3	258	*	60.8
PORT HARDY A	12.3	0.5	25.2	5.2	0.0	*	21.4	16	0	4	190	138	169.7
PRINCE GEORGE A	11.4	1.7	24.6	-1.4	0.0	0	16.6	28	0	5	208	130	197.9
PRINCE RUPERT A	12.3	1.0	27.0	2.5	0.0	*	192.6	79	0	11	139	118	168.6
PRINCETON A	13.3	0.4	29.1	-1.7	0.0	*	29.2	160	0	4	232	*	*
QUESNEL A	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
REVELSTOKE A	13.1	0.8	25.5	3.0	0.0	0	29.4	44	0	4	182	120	144.7
SANDSPIT A	15.4	2.5	23.0	5.2	0.0	*	17.4	19	0	6	166	120	80.5
SMITHERS A	12.0	2.2	25.0	1.5	0.0	0	33.6	67	0	6	176	135	178.8
TERRACE A	14.5	2.6	27.4	5.8	0.0	*	54.0	55	0	6	192	151	109.0
VANCOUVER INT'L A	15.3	1.1	25.9	7.4	0.0	*	11.2	17	0	1	265	173	83.6
VICTORIA INT'L A	14.7	0.8	28.9	4.5	0.0	*	2.2	6	0	1	277	142	101.6
VICTORIA MARINE	14.2	1.2	26.8	4.7	0.0	*	2.3	3	0	1	*	*	116.6
WILLIAMS LAKE A	11.5	1.2	25.2	-2.0	0.0	0	16.1	53	0	4	229	138	194.9

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	Mean	Difference from Normal	Maximum	Minimum									
YUKON TERRITORY													
DAWSON A	6.4	*	24.2	-12.2	1.4	*	27.8	*	0	*	*	*	*
MAYO A	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
WATSON LAKE A	8.7	1.1	25.3	-4.0	0.2	6	40.9	94	0	9	181	143	279.7
WHITEHORSE A	8.6	1.1	24.5	-5.6	0.0	0	39.4	130	0	10	137	100	283.3
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES													
ALERT	-8.9	1.3	2.6	-20.2	30.6	93	23.9	86	19	8	106	128	807.9
BAKER LAKE A	2.5	0.2	21.6	-7.7	13.0	220	31.9	86	0	12	90	84	466.4
CAMBRIDGE BAY A	-0.2	0.5	11.8	-13.4	10.8	127	23.8	138	4	8	72	87	545.5
CAPE DYER A	-2.9	-1.5	6.9	-14.1	45.2	80	31.3	43	11	7	*	*	626.1
CAPE PARRY A	1.4	0.7	14.5	-5.1	20.0	137	44.6	191	0	10	*	*	498.6
CLYDE A	-1.5	-1.3	8.9	-13.8	15.9	54	22.1	63	6	9	130	153	583.9
COPPERMINE A	2.7	0.2	16.8	-8.8	13.8	260	31.6	132	0	8	71	102	461.9
CORAL HARBOUR A	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
EUREKA	-8.0	0.3	3.3	-24.1	14.2	138	10.6	110	6	3	90	88	780.7
FORT RELIANCE	6.5	0.4	22.8	-4.4	3.2	128	43.4	144	0	10	*	*	341.2
FORT SIMPSON A	8.4	1.1	25.7	-4.6	8.4	147	17.3	98	0	6	214	160	288.7
FORT SMITH A	7.6	0.1	23.9	-8.3	1.6	80	22.8	55	0	10	181	*	314.0
IQUALUIT	0.6	-1.8	10.1	-6.8	16.4	118	20.5	45	0	6	89	109	521.8
HALL BEACH A	-1.0	-0.4	7.2	-8.3	11.4	94	14.2	52	11	5	*	*	570.4
HAY RIVER A	8.6	0.5	24.8	-6.7	1.6	57	11.5	27	0	4	*	*	282.5
INUVIK A	5.3	2.2	26.2	-6.8	30.4	253	53.9	226	0	11	109	100	382.7
MOULD BAY A	-4.1	2.4	4.5	-16.9	15.1	111	20.7	153	6	4	46	*	663.6
NORMAN WELLS A	7.1	1.0	21.6	-4.3	3.4	64	35.7	122	0	9	116	98	326.7
POND INLET A	-3.0	*	6.7	-13.7	21.4	*	20.8	*	9	7	97	*	629.1
RESOLUTE A	-5.0	0.1	1.6	-18.8	54.4	356	54.6	303	36	15	53	90	690.2
YELLOWKNIFE A													
	7.5	0.8	21.9	-4.9	4.8	133	22.6	74	0	9	193	127	314.9
ALBERTA													
BANFF	10.4	1.1	25.0	-4.0	0.0	0	31.4	75	0	8	*	*	*
CALGARY INT'L A	11.6	1.0	26.6	-1.3	0.0	0	44.4	108	0	7	240	123	193.5
COLD LAKE A	10.6	0.8	23.5	-2.9	1.2	48	50.1	112	0	9	174	99	220.6
CORONATION A	10.9	0.4	25.4	-5.3	0.4	14	20.8	64	0	6	193	93	213.7
EDMONTON INT'L A	10.9	1.1	25.2	-3.9	0.2	7	26.0	57	0	7	220	120	213.5
EDMONTON MUNICIPAL	11.4	0.4	25.1	-3.7	0.8	*	27.8	71	0	7	226	124	197.9
EDMONTON NAMAO A	10.9	0.5	24.6	-4.2	0.4	20	27.6	66	0	7	*	*	214.1
EDSON A	9.8	1.2	24.6	-3.7	0.0	0	25.0	44	0	8	175	107	247.1
FORT CHIPEWYAN A	8.2	0.2	23.0	-7.0	0.0	0	36.0	79	0	*	*	*	*

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	Mean	Difference from Normal	Maximum	Minimum									
FORT MCMURRAY A	9.1	0.1	23.2	-5.1	0.0	0	71.6	122	0	11	139	97	258.6
GRANDE PRAIRIE A	10.8	1.0	24.7	-0.4	0.0	0	73.4	196	0	11	181	117	215.6
HIGH LEVEL A	7.6	-0.9	25.1	-8.2	11.0	848	12.0	30	0	4	175	117	312.9
JASPER	10.5	0.7	25.0	-3.7	0.0	0	38.6	102	0	4	196	*	225.7
LETHBRIDGE A	13.1	0.4	28.2	-2.7	0.0	0	33.5	90	0	6	240	*	146.9
MEDICINE HAT A	13.3	0.1	28.9	-3.1	0.0	0	27.8	86	0	5	233	117	144.7
PEACE RIVER A	9.2	0.1	22.5	-1.9	4.7	181	48.8	119	0	7	*	*	254.3
RED DEER A	10.3	0.2	24.8	-4.8	0.0	0	33.2	78	0	6	*	*	231.6
ROCKY MTH HOUSE A	9.5	-0.2	24.3	-4.0	1.0	16	40.6	82	0	8	*	*	255.1
SLAVE LAKE A	10.0	1.0	22.2	-4.6	0.0	0	23.8	44	0	6	167	103	239.4
SUFFIELD A	12.9	*	28.1	-2.6	0.0	*	23.0	*	0	7	239	*	153.9
WHITECOURT A	10.4	1.5	23.8	-4.3	0.0	0	29.7	86	0	7	*	*	229.0
SASKATCHEWAN													
BROADVIEW	11.9	1.1	29.5	-3.9	0.0	0	18.8	37	0	4	250	134	184.7
COLLINS BAY	7.4	*	22.9	-5.6	12.5	*	76.3	*	0	12	148	*	320.7
CREE LAKE	7.8	0.4	22.1	-5.6	1.4	17	82.8	151	0	15	111	83	303.8
ESTEVAN A	13.0	0.6	33.4	-3.5	0.0	0	34.8	80	0	4	241	114	149.5
KINDERSLEY	11.5	0.0	26.7	-2.6	0.8	80	29.4	111	0	7	196	*	194.4
LA RONGE A	9.7	0.4	23.5	-4.5	6.0	194	89.7	141	0	12	*	*	252.6
MEADOW LAKE A	10.2	*	23.7	-1.8	0.6	*	64.6	*	10	8	158	*	233.4
MOOSE JAW A	12.9	0.5	28.4	-1.4	0.4	*	51.4	143	0	9	236	*	153.6
NIPAWIN A	10.8	*	25.0	-2.9	0.0	*	35.2	*	0	8	189	*	217.0
NORTH BATTLEFORD A	11.3	0.3	25.6	-2.1	0.0	0	53.8	209	0	4	*	*	201.9
PRINCE ALBERT A	10.8	0.9	25.2	-4.1	0.6	26	58.0	147	0	7	188	113	214.8
REGINA A	12.1	0.4	29.0	-1.4	0.8	44	46.2	126	0	9	212	111	178.1
SASKATOON A	11.7	0.5	26.4	-2.4	0.0	0	27.8	87	0	5	*	*	187.9
SWIFT CURRENT A	11.7	0.0	27.1	-2.4	2.8	97	42.6	125	0	7	214	110	188.9
YORKTON A	11.5	0.6	27.2	-3.9	0.0	0	27.9	60	0	6	236	128	198.0
MANITOBA													
BRANDON A	12.5	1.1	34.8	-5.7	0.0	0	24.8	56	0	5	239	*	169.7
CHURCHILL A	6.2	0.8	25.9	-3.3	1.2	19	35.8	70	0	9	108	97	354.6
DAUPHIN A	12.4	1.1	32.0	-4.6	0.0	0	32.5	55	0	7	221	123	173.7
GILLAM A	7.3	1.3	25.3	-6.0	2.2	39	50.2	91	0	12	*	*	321.4
GIMLI	12.2	*	29.9	-4.1	2.0	*	10.1	*	0	5	227	135	180.0
ISLAND LAKE	10.3	*	23.2	-1.0	3.0	*	65.8	*	0	13	*	*	231.9
LYNN LAKE A	7.6	1.1	25.2	-5.0	4.6	51	55.8	79	0	11	127	109	*
NORWAY HOUSE A	9.7	*	23.7	-3.8	0.0	*	48.8	*	0	11	*	*	249.0
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE	13.8	1.4	34.5	-3.7	0.0	0	20.8	42	0	4	*	*	139.3
THE PAS A	10.0	0.2	23.9	-1.7	0.0	0	98.3	172	0	11	155	99	237.5
THOMPSON A	7.5	0.6	24.5	-4.9	4.6	159	54.0	78	0	13	110	87	314.6
WINNIPEG INT'L A	13.6	1.2	31.8	-4.5	0.0	0	10.0	19	2	*	241	130	143.9

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ONTARIO													
BIG TROUT LAKE	9.0	0.9	23.0	-2.3	2.6	51	83.2	113	0	13	122	*	270.1
EARLTON A	12.3	1.2	27.9	-4.5	5.2	222	24.2	24	0	5	*	*	117.6
GERALDTON A	11.5	*	28.9	-4.0	0.0	*	69.8	*	0	8	*	*	198.9
GORE BAY A	14.3	0.5	27.0	-2.0	0.0	*	37.5	41	0	4	*	*	123.4
HAMILTON RBG	16.7	*	29.8	-0.7	0.0	*	92.2	*	0	5	197	*	*
HAMILTON A	15.6	-0.1	28.1	-0.1	0.0	*	101.3	136	0	5	*	*	98.4
KAPUSKASING A	11.8	1.8	27.7	-5.1	2.0	83	34.4	36	0	9	*	*	192.3
KEMORA A	13.5	1.9	28.9	-1.0	0.0	0	25.1	36	0	4	*	*	145.8
KINGSTON A	15.4	0.2	25.5	-1.0	0.0	*	77.4	81	0	8	179	106	98.1
LANSDOWNE HOUSE	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
LONDON A	15.0	-0.4	28.8	-1.8	0.0	*	98.2	74	0	8	171	99	109.6
MOOSONEE	11.0	1.5	28.2	-3.6	0.0	0	89.7	111	0	11	144	120	215.5
MUSKOKA A	12.6	-0.4	26.3	-5.3	0.0	*	82.8	81	0	11	*	*	161.8
NORTH BAY A	12.6	0.4	26.4	-4.5	1.0	250	55.8	48	0	4	193	125	166.4
OTTAWA INT'L A	15.2	0.9	28.0	-1.5	0.0	*	61.2	77	0	7	191	114	107.8
PETAWAWA A	12.9	0.6	27.2	-3.9	0.0	*	97.2	132	0	7	*	*	157.5
PETERBOROUGH A	13.9	0.1	28.0	-2.0	0.0	*	106.2	170	0	6	*	*	137.8
PICKLE LAKE	11.2	1.8	27.8	-1.5	0.2	5	96.6	114	0	9	*	*	208.7
RED LAKE A	11.7	1.2	27.1	-4.2	0.0	0	71.2	100	0	7	205	*	191.7
ST CATHARINES A	16.8	0.3	30.2	2.9	0.0	*	114.8	123	0	5	*	*	75.3
SARNIA A	15.1	-1.2	29.3	1.8	0.0	*	115.9	184	0	9	201	103	111.2
SAULT STE MARIE A	13.0	0.2	27.5	-3.0	2.1	222	32.4	34	0	6	207	132	153.9
SIOUX LOOKOUT A	13.3	2.6	30.2	-3.2	1.8	100	16.2	20	0	4	*	*	152.3
SUDBURY A	13.1	0.9	27.2	-5.4	0.0	0	25.6	24	0	1	194	128	159.0
THUNDER BAY A	12.2	1.1	26.7	-3.8	0.0	*	61.4	69	0	7	212	126	175.5
TIMMINS A	11.6	1.3	27.2	-5.4	12.6	969	58.8	64	0	8	*	*	217.0
TORONTO	17.2	*	28.2	2.4	0.0	*	70.0	*	0	5	*	*	63.7
TORONTO INT'L A	15.6	0.1	30.2	-1.9	0.0	*	44.1	69	0	5	*	*	104.5
TORONTO ISLAND A	16.7	*	26.6	2.8	0.0	*	59.0	*	0	5	*	*	65.8
TRENTON A	14.9	-0.4	27.5	-2.0	0.0	*	75.0	103	0	4	*	*	112.1
WATERLOO WELLINGTON	14.5	0.1	28.9	-3.7	0.0	*	31.4	38	0	5	*	*	123.8
WAWA A	11.2	*	23.9	-4.2	0.8	*	44.6	*	0	10	*	*	205.0
WIARTON A	14.3	0.1	27.2	-3.4	0.0	*	63.6	67	0	5	191	112	130.5
WINDSOR A	16.7	-0.7	29.6	2.3	0.0	*	79.4	119	0	10	*	*	78.4

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QUEBEC													
BAGOTVILLE A	13.0	1.9	29.4	-0.5	0.0	0	74.4	74	0	8	*	*	164.3
BAIE COMEAU A	10.3	0.6	23.4	-2.2	0.2	*	46.5	44	0	6	195	124	232.3
BLANC SABLOU A	10.3	1.8	18.1	-1.0	0.0	*	140.8	156	*	13	105	*	271.1
CHIBOUGAMAU CHAPAIS	10.7	*	27.4	-2.6	5.6	*	64.5	*	0	11	161	132	219.3
GASPE A	13.0	*	29.5	-1.0	0.0	*	28.8	*	0	4	203	*	163.1
INUKJUAQ A	4.5	-0.5	12.8	-2.4	14.6	298	110.4	186	0	15	89	101	404.2
KUUJUAQ A	4.9	-0.5	18.8	-3.3	8.0	94	48.2	84	0	12	85	66	394.0
KUUJUAQAPIK A	8.0	0.9	26.0	-0.6	5.4	318	116.1	133	0	17	86	82	302.1
LA GRANDE IV A	7.6	*	25.0	-3.9	8.6	*	193.0	*	1	19	85	*	312.5
LA GRANDE RIVIERE A	7.9	*	23.9	-2.8	4.4	*	112.8	*	1	15	109	*	302.0
MANIWAKI	13.1	1.0	27.2	-1.4	1.0	250	139.5	148	0	8	168	110	151.5
MATAGAMI A	10.8	*	26.9	-5.2	10.4	*	82.6	*	0	14	175	140	221.2
MONT JOLI A	13.8	2.6	27.4	1.2	0.0	*	33.0	39	0	5	184	119	130.0
MONTREAL INT'L A	15.6	0.8	29.1	0.3	0.0	*	57.4	65	0	7	167	99	98.2
MONTREAL MIRABEL V	14.2	*	28.0	-1.1	0.0	*	101.6	*	0	8	199	*	131.4
MATASHQUAN A	10.3	1.1	22.3	-0.7	0.0	*	85.4	90	0	10	188	120	231.6
QUEBEC A	14.1	1.5	28.9	-1.3	0.0	*	110.2	92	0	11	161	105	131.8
ROBERVAL A	13.2	2.0	27.1	-1.2	0.0	0	76.9	85	0	7	180	*	15.7
SCHEFFERVILLE A	6.1	0.9	22.3	-5.6	22.4	114	121.0	146	1	18	85	86	358.3
SEPT-ILES A	10.2	0.9	21.0	-0.4	0.4	*	100.6	90	0	7	195	124	234.8
SHERBROOKE A	13.4	1.6	30.1	-2.4	0.0	*	82.7	79	0	10	171	*	153.0
STE AGATHE DES MONT	12.6	1.5	25.6	-1.5	0.0	*	102.9	99	0	9	184	114	168.6
ST HUBERT A	15.2	0.8	30.4	0.1	0.0	*	72.2	80	0	9	165	*	109.6
VAL D'OR A	11.8	1.4	27.3	-4.0	8.0	667	74.9	70	0	12	189	134	192.7
NEW BRUNSWICK													
CHARLO A	12.6	1.5	28.8	-1.3	0.0	0	73.8	74	0	7	194	121	164.4
CHATHAM A	13.4	0.4	30.9	-1.7	0.0	*	57.4	67	0	8	179	100	150.2
FREDERICTON A	13.0	-0.2	30.0	-3.4	0.0	*	82.8	95	0	11	153	*	159.6
MONCTON A	13.1	0.1	30.3	-3.2	0.0	*	70.1	92	0	9	191	115	154.0
SAINT JOHN A	12.9	0.2	27.0	-0.6	0.0	*	114.6	103	0	10	195	117	156.3

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	Mean	Difference from Normal	Maximum	Minimum									
NOVA SCOTIA													
GREENWOOD A	15.3	1.5	30.9	0.7	0.0	*	119.9	143	0	7	*	*	121.3
HALIFAX INT'L A	14.5	0.7	28.3	-0.8	0.0	*	113.4	121	0	5	*	*	114.4
SABLE ISLAND	16.1	0.4	23.1	4.6	0.0	*	110.1	120	0	9	155	99	88.5
SHEARWATER A	15.2	0.7	26.4	1.6	0.0	*	129.6	149	0	7	205	114	95.5
SYDNEY A	13.8	0.3	25.7	-0.6	0.0	*	119.6	137	0	8	183	110	133.3
YARMOUTH A													
YARMOUTH A	14.2	0.6	28.0	2.1	0.0	*	52.4	59	0	5	211	120	119.7
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND													
CHARLOTTETOWN A	14.2	0.7	26.0	1.8	0.4	*	94.2	109	0	8	*	*	125.0
SUMMERSIDE A	14.3	0.2	25.7	1.7	0.0	*	98.8	125	0	10	199	118	122.9
NEWFOUNDLAND													
BONAVISTA	13.4	1.7	24.6	2.5	0.0	*	65.2	78	0	10	*	*	137.2
BURGO	10.8	-0.7	18.5	0.4	0.0	0	175.1	137	0	13	0	0	215.9
CARTWRIGHT	9.1	0.8	25.0	-1.0	4.0	200	117.8	151	0	17	111	*	265.2
CHURCHILL FALLS A	7.9	2.2	25.3	-4.4	24.5	250	121.2	120	0	14	122	125	302.6
COMFORT COVE	12.4	1.5	26.2	-1.6	0.0	0	100.9	113	*	11	*	*	169.1
DANIELS HARBOUR	11.8	1.0	26.0	0.6	0.0	0	58.0	63	0	8	116	88	185.9
DEER LAKE A	12.0	1.5	26.6	-2.8	0.1	*	74.6	81	0	10	*	*	186.2
GANDER INT'L A	12.7	1.3	26.8	-0.8	0.4	400	133.1	164	0	10	189	130	163.0
GOOSE A	10.4	1.3	28.0	-0.8	22.0	550	118.8	120	0	11	112	*	232.1
MARY'S HARBOUR	9.2	0.9	25.0	-1.0	4.0	*	117.8	172	0	17	111	*	265.2
PORT AUX BASQUES	11.1	-0.2	19.5	0.4	0.2	*	153.4	133	0	15	149	*	204.8
ST ANTHONY	9.4	1.3	21.5	-2.0	2.6	236	136.8	102	0	14	*	*	255.3
ST JOHN'S A	13.1	1.5	27.0	1.3	TR	*	83.4	82	0	10	169	*	154.9
ST LAWRENCE	12.2	0.9	22.0	0.5	0.0	*	172.5	136	0	14	*	*	172.1
STEPHENVILLE A	13.2	1.3	29.1	1.0	2.4	*	115.8	111	0	12	164	123	152.6
WABUSH LAKE A	7.3	1.1	23.4	-4.6	15.5	174	127.9	136	0	17	107	115	320.9

AGROCLIMATOLOGICAL STATIONS

SEPTEMBER 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	17.2	1.7	29.0	5.5	0.0	25.0	24	0	6	262	366.5	2048.5
KAMLOOPS	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
SIDNEY	15.4	1.3	28.5	5.0	0.0	2.6	6	0	1	251	312.0	1753.3
SUMMERLAND	15.7	0.5	28.0	6.0	0.0	32.7	174	0	2	259	323.0	2118.9
ALBERTA												
BEAVERLODGE	10.4	0.9	24.5	-0.5	0.0	62.0	148	0	10	170	165.5	1293.3
ELLERSLIE	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
LACOMBE	10.8	0.7	25.0	-6.0	0.0	23.3	57	0	6	219	176.7	1286.0
LETHBRIDGE	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
VEGREVILLE	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
SASKATCHEWAN												
INDIAN HEAD	12.3	0.8	28.0	-3.0	0.0	27.5	65	0	10	1769	2.2	2.2
MELFORT	10.7	0.4	25.0	-4.5	0.4	48.3	118	0	6	178	193.0	1524.5
REGINA	11.4	0.2	29.0	-4.5	0.0	37.1	105	0	9	1720	2.2	2.2
SASKATOON	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
SCOTT	10.9	0.5	27.0	-2.5	1.5	34.2	120	0	6	197	178.0	1174.8
SWIFT CURRENT	11.7	-0.1	27.0	-2.0	0.0	41.1	140	0	8	179	207.4	1607.6
MANITOBA												
BRANDON	13.2	1.4	35.9	-6.4	0.0	21.0	42	0	5	1865	2.2	2.2
GLENLEA	14.8	2.6	35.0	-2.5	0.0	52.6	105	0	5	249	299.0	2057.0
MORDEN	14.0	0.9	31.5	-7.0	0.0	8.6	17	0	3	230	244.3	1865.3
ONTARIO												
DELHI	15.7	-0.2	28.5	-2.0	0.0	95.9	120	0	5	2012	2.2	2.2
ELORA	14.0	-0.2	27.6	-3.1	0.0	29.0	41	0	6	1743	2.2	2.2
GUELPH	14.6	-0.4	29.0	-5.0	0.0	26.5	42	0	6	187	287.9	1836.8
HARROW	16.5	-1.0	28.5	1.0	0.0	59.2	90	0	6	182	345.4	2194.2
KAPUSKASING	11.9	1.6	27.0	-5.5	3.0	34.9	39	0	8	174	215.3	1323.7
OTTAWA	15.4	0.8	27.4	0.1	0.0	93.3	116	0	6	191	310.3	2038.1
SMITHFIELD	15.7	0.7	28.6	-0.5	0.0	73.6	94	0	4	2037	2.2	2.2
VINELAND	16.8	-0.2	29.8	1.2	0.0	103.0	138	0	4	182	354.6	2048.0
WOODSLIE	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2

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	Mean	Difference from Normal	Maximum	Minimum							This month	Since Jan. 1st
QUEBEC												
LA POCAITIERE	14.9	2.3	30.0	-1.5	0.0	44.4	47	0	6	188	295.9	1673.7
L'ASSOMPTION	15.9	1.3	29.3	-1.5	0.0	75.2	85	0	8	175	2.2	1962.1
LENNOXVILLE	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
NORMANDIN	11.8	1.4	26.5	-3.0	0.0	107.0	112	0	8	195	206.0	1440.6
STE. CLOTILDE	15.0	0.8	30.0	-0.5	0.0	75.0	87	0	8	178	304.6	1985.0
NEW BRUNSWICK												
FREDERICTON	13.9	0.5	30.0	-1.0	0.0	78.6	89	0	10	154	267.4	1736.9
NOVA SCOTIA												
KENTVILLE	14.8	0.5	30.0	0.0	0.0	120.6	141	0	9	211	293.8	1853.8
NAPPAN	13.6	0.2	29.5	0.0	0.0	82.4	101	0	10	198	258.2	1672.5
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND												
CHARLOTTETOWN	14.8	0.7	26.5	3.0	0.0	95.8	115	0	10	205	294.2	1718.4
NEWFOUNDLAND												
ST. JOHN'S WEST	13.7	2.1	26.0	1.0	0.0	79.8	75	0	6	162	2.2	1373.0