

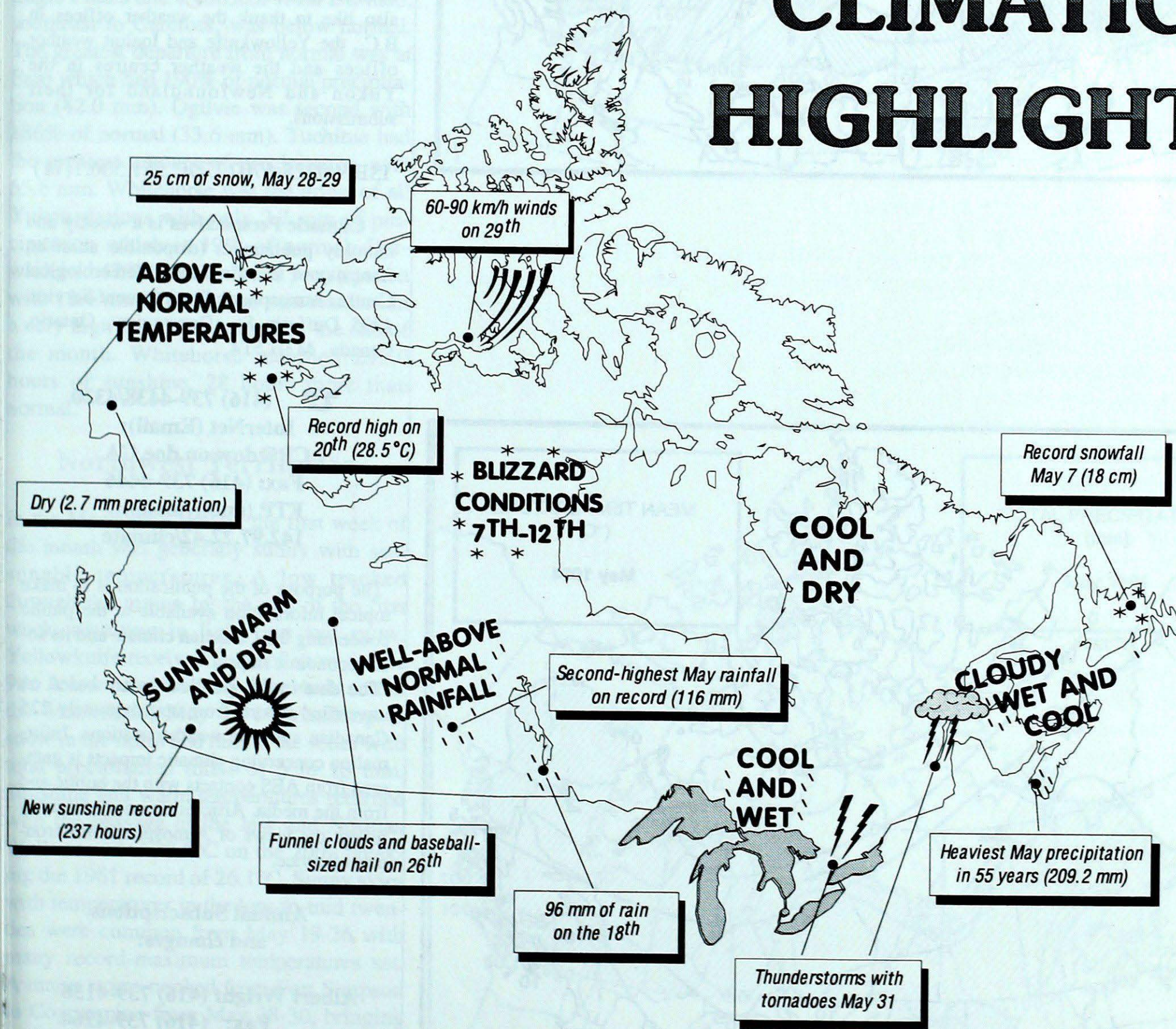
Climatic Perspectives

May 1994

Monthly review of Canadian climate and water

vol. 16

CLIMATIC HIGHLIGHTS



CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES
VOLUME 16

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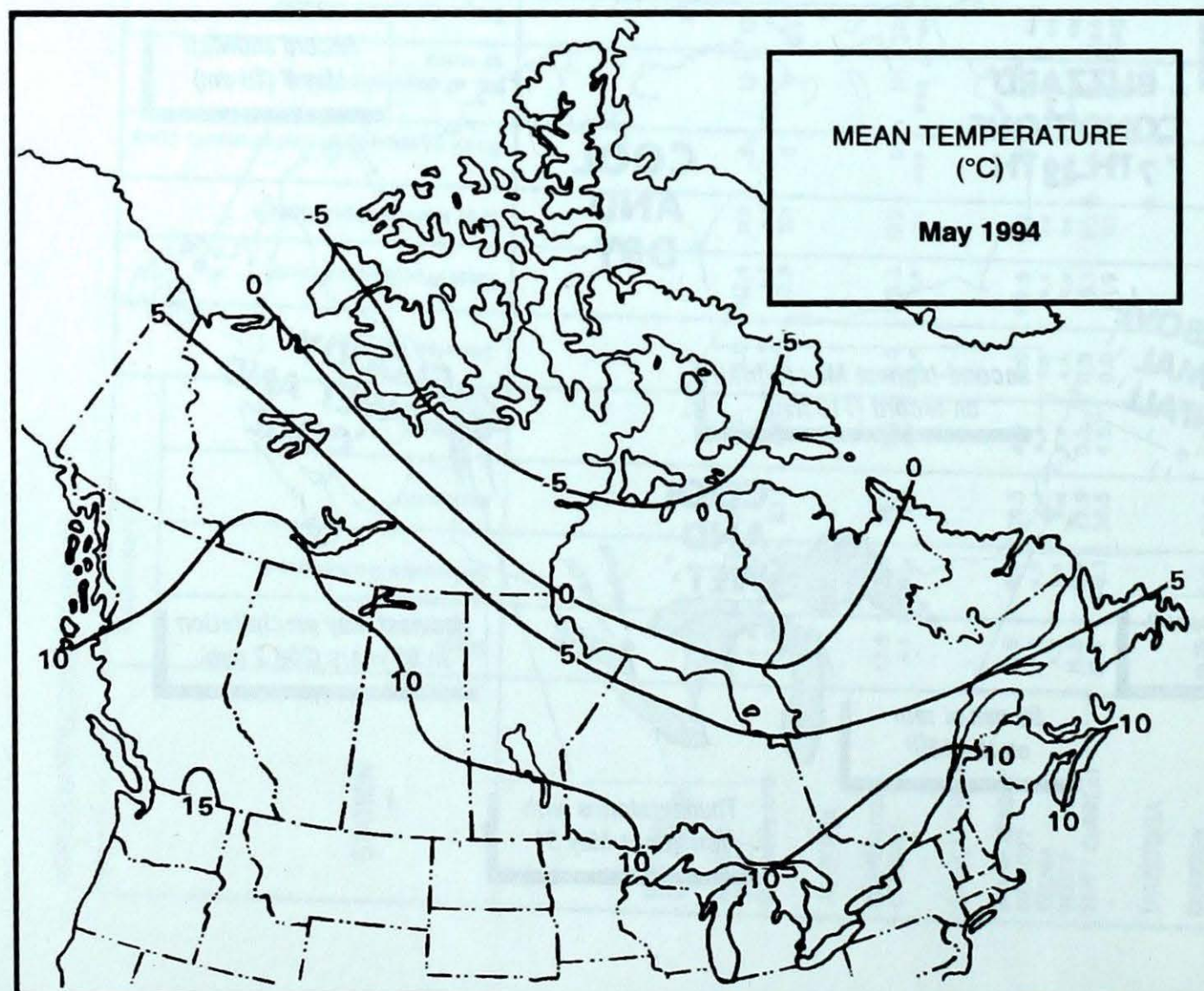
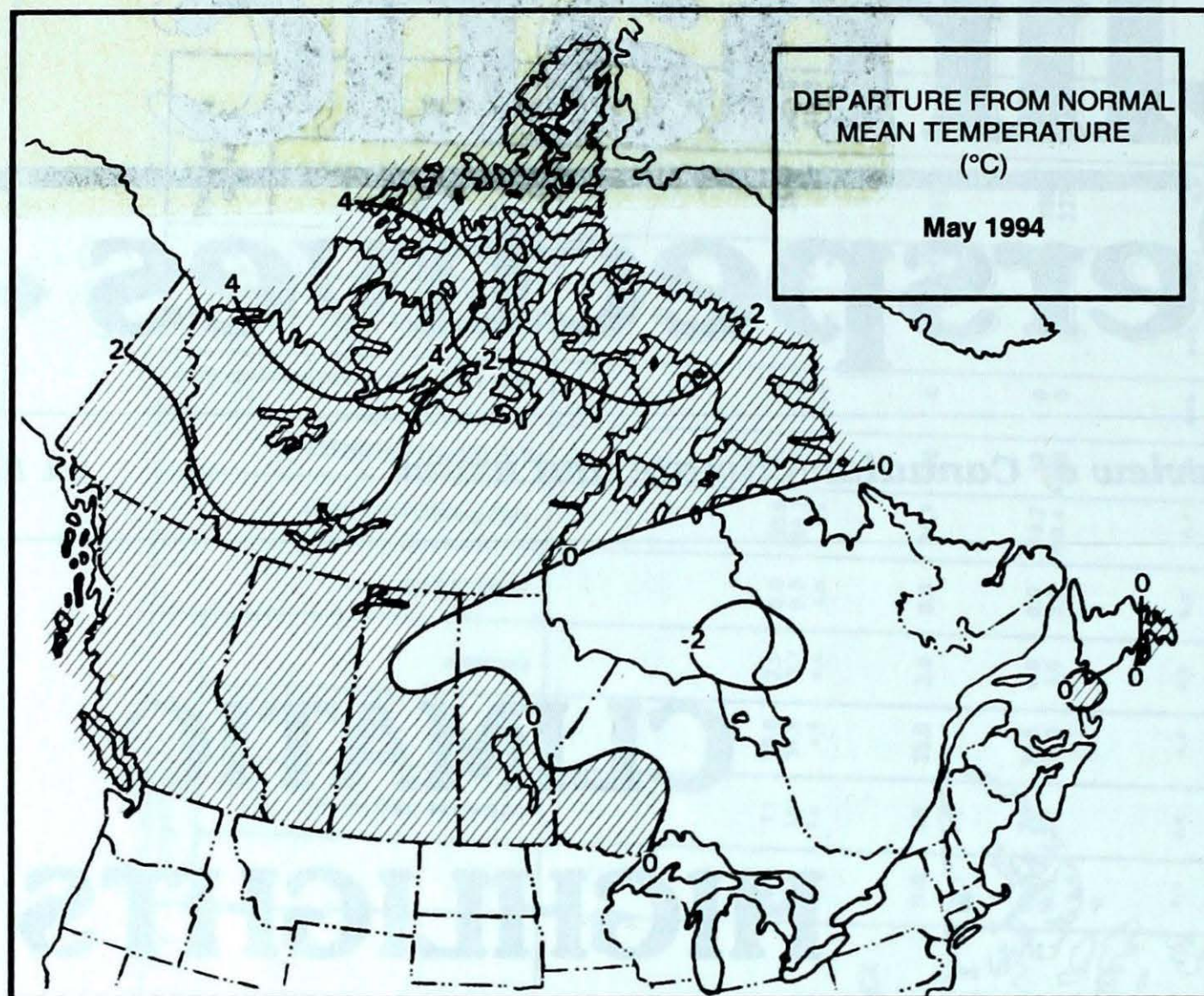
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The purpose of the publication is to make topical information available to the public concerning the Canadian climate and its socio-economic impact.

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Across the country

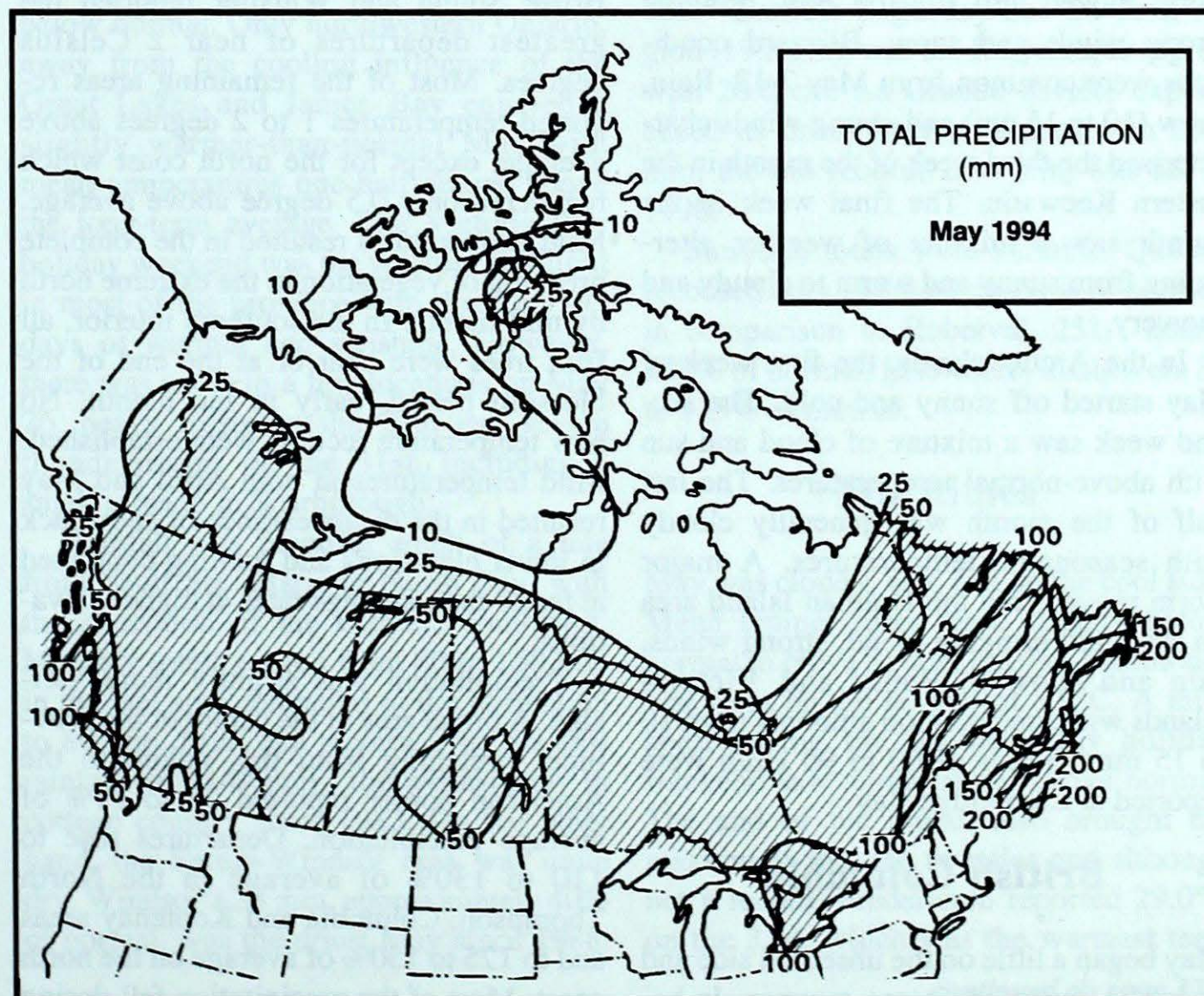
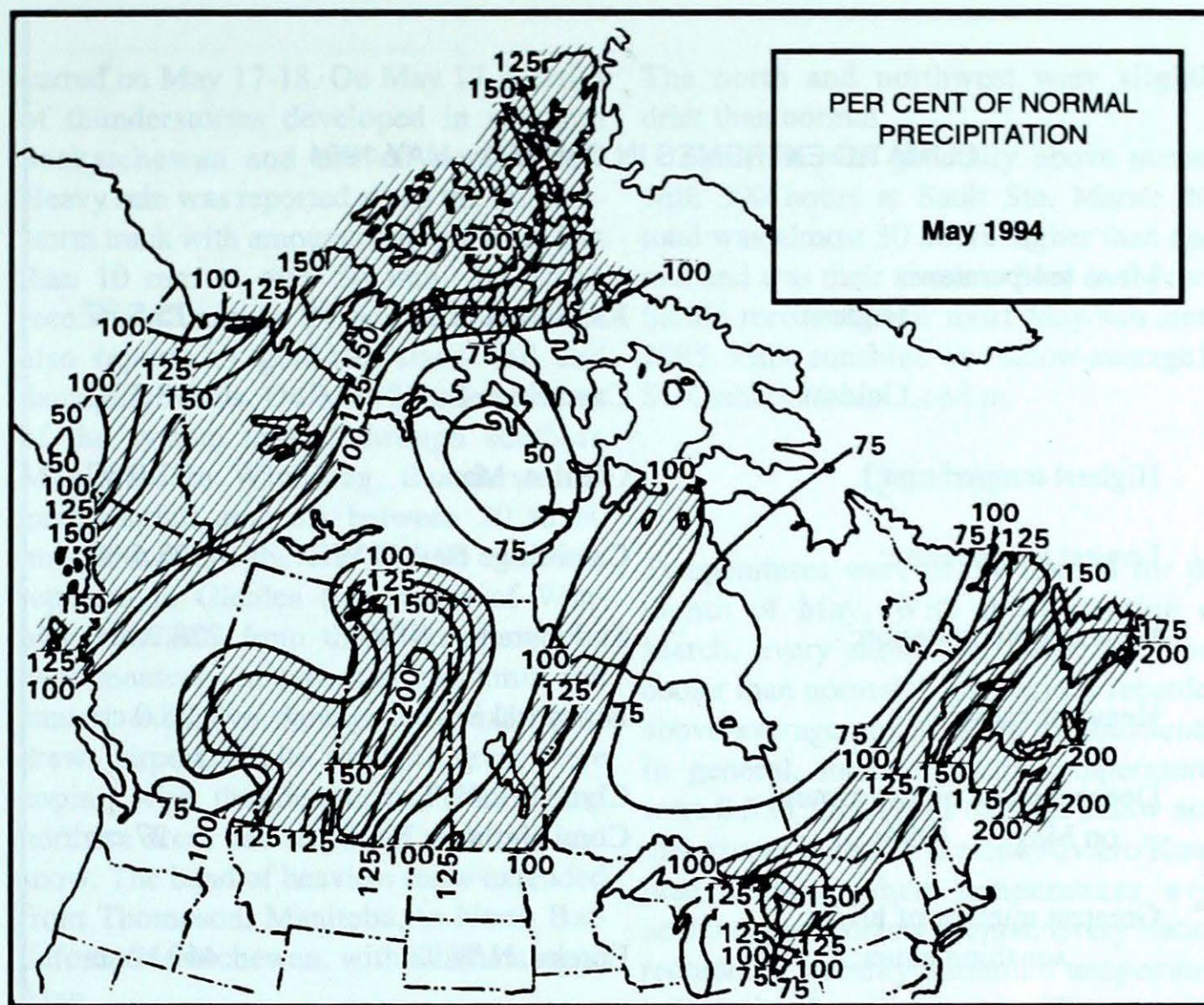
Yukon

The Yukon, with only two exceptions, had above-normal temperatures. The area with the greatest departure was the far north, where Eagle Plains was 4.5 Celsius degrees above normal and Old Crow, 3.8 degrees. The two exceptions were Faro at 0.2 degree below normal and Blanchard, 2.1 degrees.

Precipitation was divided: Beaver Creek and a corridor from Old Crow through Ogilvie and southeast to Watson Lake had above-normal precipitation while Eagle Plains and a corridor from Dawson, southeast to Carcross, was below normal. The greatest departure from normal was at Faro which had 190% of normal precipitation (42.0 mm). Ogilvie was second with 186% of normal (33.6 mm). Tuchitua had the greatest amount of precipitation with 65.6 mm. Whitehorse was the driest of all Yukon stations with only 2.7 mm of precipitation which is 19% of normal. Burwash had 47% of their normal precipitation with 12.6 mm. The lack of rain resulted in a very high forest fire hazard by the end of the month. Whitehorse recorded 291.0 hours of sunshine, 28 hours more than normal.

Northwest Territories

In the Mackenzie Valley, the first week of the month was generally sunny with seasonable temperatures. A low tracked through the region by the end of the first week, resulting in light rain and snow. Yellowknife received 2 cm of snow on the 9th. A low moved slowly eastwards across the Mackenzie, May 14-16, resulting in snow in the north and rain in the south with total precipitation totals of 5 to 20 mm. Sunshine and warm temperatures returned with the passage of the low and Norman Wells recorded 28.5°C on the 20th, breaking the 1961 record of 26.1°C. Sunny skies with temperatures in the low-to-mid twenties were common from May 19-26 with many record-maximum temperatures set. A major storm tracked from Fort Simpson to Coppermine from May 28-30, bringing cool weather, rain, snow and winds of 50 to 80 km/h. Inuvik recorded 25 cm of snow, with temperatures in the -12 to -8°C range,



CLIMATIC EXTREMES IN CANADA - MAY 1994

Mean temperature:			
Highest	Kamloops, B.C.	15.5 °C	
Coldest	Cambridge Bay, N.W.T.	-8.3 °C	
Highest temperature:			
	Glenlea, Man.	33.0 °C	
Lowest temperature:			
	Cambridge Bay, N.W.T.	-23.5 °C	
Heaviest precipitation:			
	St. Lawrence, Nfld.	228.2 mm	
Heaviest snowfall:			
	Island Lake, Man.	38.0 cm	
Deepest snow on the ground on May 31, 1994:			
	Clyde, N.W. T.		
	Coral Harbour, N.W.T.	27 cm	
Greatest number of bright sunshine hours:			
	Eureka, N.W.T.	449 hours	

a drastic change from the record-high maximum temperature of 23.2°C on the 19th.

In the District of Keewatin, the month started off with generally sunny weather and light winds. However, by the 7th, a storm moved into Hudson Bay, bringing strong winds and snow. Blizzard conditions were common from May 7-12. Rain, snow (10 to 15 cm) and strong winds characterised the third week of the month in the eastern Keewatin. The final week of the month saw a mixture of weather alternating from sunny and warm to cloudy and showery.

In the Arctic islands, the first week of May started off sunny and cold. The second week saw a mixture of cloud and sun with above-normal temperatures. The last half of the month was generally cloudy with seasonable temperatures. A major storm moved into the Holman Island area on the 29th, bringing cloud, strong winds, rain and snow to Banks and Victoria Islands with precipitation amounts from 10 to 15 mm. Winds of 60 to 90 km/h were reported at Cambridge Bay.

British Columbia

May began a little on the unsettled side and ended in much the same manner. In-between,

a persistent high pressure ridge over the province provided well-above average temperatures, drier-than-normal conditions and generally above-normal sunshine.

Temperatures were above average, province-wide. The eastern Fraser Valley, Howe Sound and Whistler reported the greatest departures of near 2 Celsius degrees. Most of the remaining areas reported temperatures 1 to 2 degrees above average, except for the north coast which registered only 0.5 degree above average. Mild temperatures resulted in the complete greening of vegetation in the extreme north by mid-month. In the southern interior, all fruit trees were near or at the end of the blossom period, early in the month. No new temperature records were established. Mild temperatures in both April and May resulted in the disappearance of snowpack in lower elevations and melting continued at faster-than-average rates at higher elevations.

Precipitation was slightly more variable. A broad area in the centre of the province, stretching from the Yukon to the American border reported 25 to 75% of average precipitation. Departures rose to 110 to 130% of average in the North Thompson, Columbia and Kootenay areas and to 125 to 150% of average on the north coast. Most of the precipitation fell during

the first and last weeks of the month in south and central areas. Northern and eastern sections received most of their precipitation in the middle two weeks of the month. Heavy precipitation in the middle of the month resulted in some delay in seeding in the Peace River area after field work began in the early part of the month. No new precipitation records were established.

Sunshine was above average in most areas. The exception was a broad swath from the northwest, stretching southeastwards to the North Thompson, Columbia, West Kootenays and South Okanagan areas which reported 85 to 100% of normal. The remainder of the province reported 110 to 140% of average with the highest departures centred in the eastern Fraser Valley. Hope reported a new sunshine record of 240.4 hours, breaking the old record of 237.2 hours, set in 1987.

Fewer-than normal gale force winds were reported along the coast as the persistent ridge of high pressure pushed many weather systems to the north. In the interior, a cold front on the 25th caused strong winds in the Prince George and Fort St. John areas. In the Prince George region there were many reports of downed trees and power lines, one residence was damaged and one person injured. A building was damaged 30 km west of Fort St. John.

Alberta

The month began cool and wet, but did not stay that way. A disturbance in southern B.C. produced up to 5 cm of snow on the 1st in the southern mountains and showers in the rest of southern Alberta. On the 3rd, rain developed over central and northwestern Alberta with 25 mm falling between Edmonton and Slave Lake. Maximum temperatures on the 3rd were less than 10°C, but by the 6th, above-normal temperatures were recorded. Strong southerly winds raised temperatures to record values on the 9th, with Medicine Hat recording 30.3°C. Brisk winds, above-normal temperatures and sunshine covered most areas until showers and more-seasonable temperatures returned on the 12th. Local frost hit southern and central regions on the 14th. Southern regions experienced three low pressure systems between the 15th and 20th, each depositing as much as 20 mm of rain. Coronation and St. Paul received 5 cm of snow on the 20th. A ridge of high pres-

sure followed, giving Albertans sunny skies and temperatures in the 20's from May 23 to 26. Severe thunderstorms occurred in central regions on the 26th with funnel clouds reported near Camrose and Sylvan Lake (southeast of Edmonton) and baseball-sized hail pounded the Entwistle/Evansburg area (100 km west of Edmonton). Widespread showers on the 27th gave way to sunshine and above-normal temperatures on the 28th, with mostly sunny skies, except showers in the north, until the end of the month.

Although a number of cold lows, with associated chilly temperatures, moved through the province around mid-month, monthly mean temperatures were above normal for most locations. Areas in the extreme north, which escaped the influence of the cold lows, showed the greatest departure from normal. On several occasions the provincial hotspot and/or Canadian hotspot was found in the Wood Buffalo region of northeastern Alberta.

Saskatchewan and Manitoba

May brought a return of summer severe weather. The first two weeks began with dramatic daily weather changes, often with strong winds that ushered in mild air one day and cold air the next. This oscillation in temperatures from well-below to well-above normal, finally resulted in a month, as a whole, with near-average temperatures. May 3 was the first day with summer severe weather when golf-ball-sized hail fell from a thunderstorm that passed through Winnipeg. Many other thunderstorms crossed the region during May.

The second half of May saw more days with above-normal temperatures than below normal, in most locations. There were one or two days when the mercury soared into the thirties across the south, but there were also one or two days when the mercury struggled into the teens. As temperatures became warmer, the occurrence of thunderstorms became more frequent.

Precipitation fell mostly from thunderstorms and as a result, amounts were variable. Total rainfall amounts varied from less than 50% to over 200% of normal. Saskatoon recorded the 2nd-highest May rainfall in over 100 years of records. The most extensive thunderstorm activity oc-

curred on May 17-18. On May 17, a series of thunderstorms developed in southern Saskatchewan and moved northwards. Heavy rain was reported along the thunderstorm track with amounts ranging from less than 10 mm to over 50 mm. Saskatoon received 47 mm in 24 hours. There were also reports of golf-ball-sized hail and damaging winds. On May 18, the remnant of the system moved through southern Manitoba. In Winnipeg, thunderstorms gave rainfall amounts between 20 to 60 mm throughout the city and 96 mm was reported in Glenlea (just north of Winnipeg). Winds from these thunderstorms were measured in excess of 160 km/h and caused extensive damage at the St. Andrews airport. While southern areas were coping with thunderstorms, central and northern areas had to put up with rain and snow. The band of heaviest snow extended from Thompson, Manitoba, to North Battleford, Saskatchewan, with amounts up to 5 cm.

Ontario

May 1994 did not produce an early warm spring in Ontario. In both the south and north, means generally ranged from one-half to one and one-half Celsius degrees below normal. Only northwestern Ontario, away from the cooling influence of the Great Lakes and James Bay enjoyed a slightly warmer-than-normal May with mean temperatures one-half degree above the long-term average. The Victoria Day holiday weekend was the weather highlight in most of the province with three perfect days of warmth and sunshine. However, there was snow in a few locations on May 26, heavy frosts on the 27th and severe thunderstorms on the 31st, including a small tornado in Scarborough.

Rainfall was plentiful south of a line from Sault Ste. Marie to North Bay, with the exception of the extreme southwest. Monthly totals ranged from 80 to 150 mm in the wet area compared to the normal 65 to 80 mm. Muskoka recorded the greatest rainfall with 149 mm - the wettest May in cottage country since 1983. On the other hand, the Sarnia-Windsor area was quite dry. Windsor's 33 mm, approximately 40% of normal, was the driest May since 1988.

The north and northwest were slightly drier than normal.

Sunshine was generally above normal with 300 hours at Sault Ste. Marie: this total was almost 50 hours higher than normal and was their sunniest May in 6 years. Sarnia recorded their most May sun since 1985, while sunshine was below average in St. Catharines and London.

Quebec

Temperatures were below normal for the month of May. With the exception of March, every month, in 1994, has been cooler than normal. Most regions recorded above-average precipitation for the month. In general, mean monthly temperatures were 0.5 to 1.8 Celsius degrees below normal except in the La Grande Rivière/Kujjuarapik corridor where temperatures were near 3 degrees below normal. Every station recorded a monthly minimum temperature below the freezing mark. The monthly mean of 1.3°C at La Grande Rivière was the coldest May mean on record, edging out the 2.2°C mean of 1992.

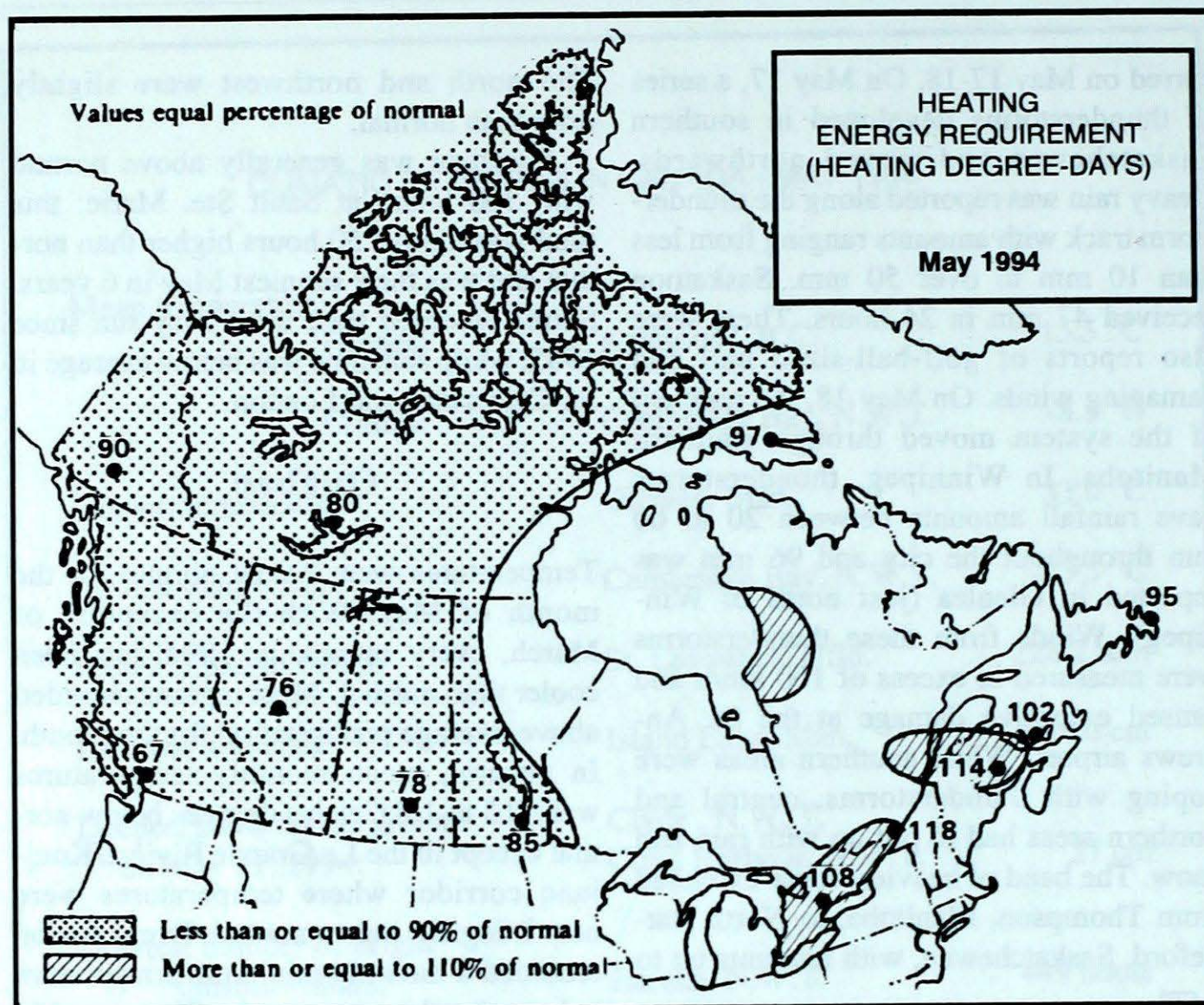
Precipitation amounts were 110 to 215% of normal along the St. Lawrence River, but to the north, only 50 to 85% of normal precipitation was recorded. The only area in Quebec that received more snow than the Saguenay/Lac St. Jean region (19.5 cm), was the Kujjuarapik region with 20.6 cm. La Grande Rivière experienced its driest May on record with 20.4 mm, the old record, 26.4 mm, was set in 1990.

Sunshine totals were variable. Québec recorded only 110.4 hours, 51% of normal, in comparison to Roberval, 251.7 hours, 127% of normal. Elsewhere, totals were 85 to 115% of normal.

Maritimes

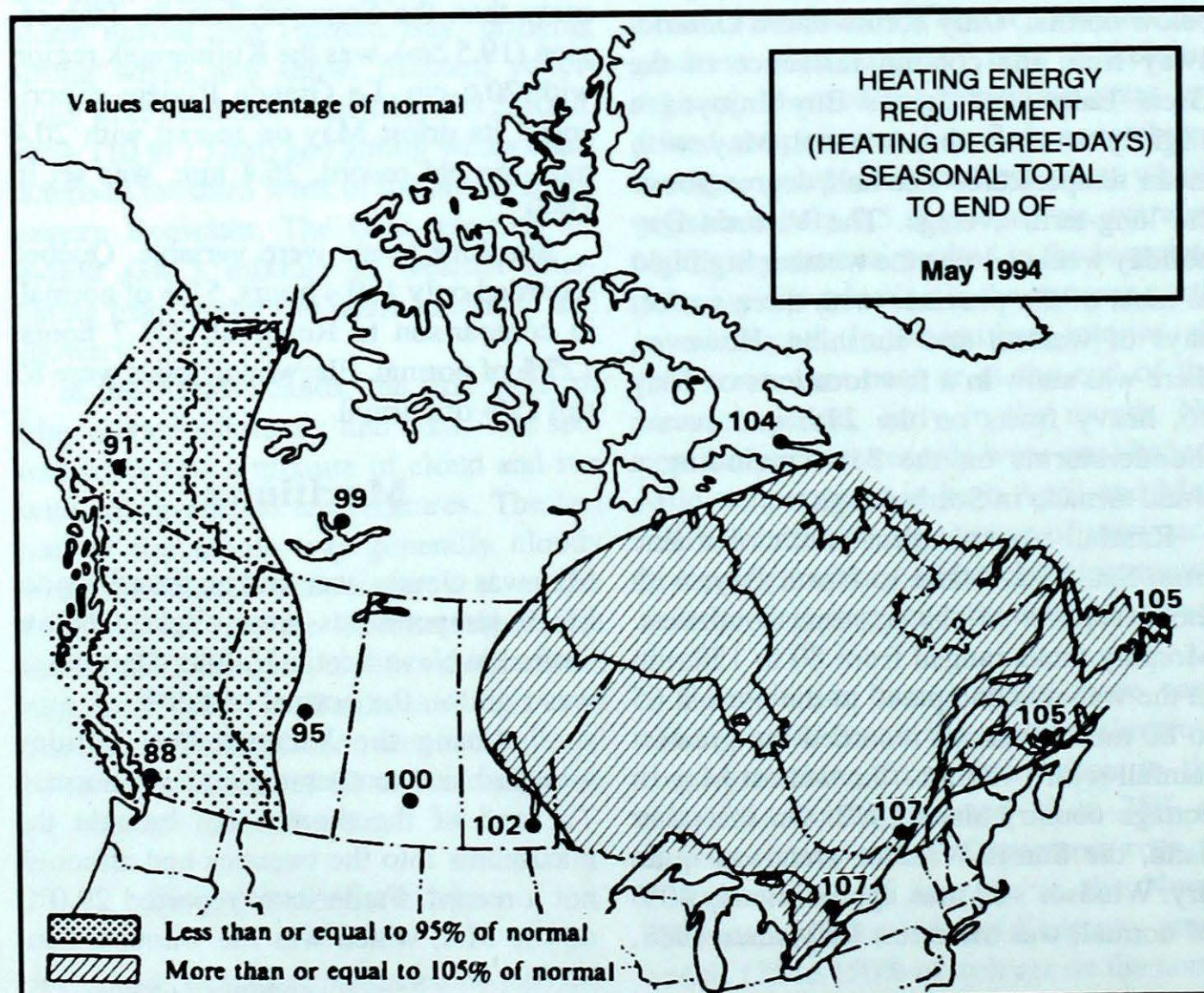
May was cloudy, wet, and on the cool side. Mean temperatures were slightly below normal in Nova Scotia. Halifax-Dartmouth was right on the normal of 8.9°C. A mild spell during the Victoria Day holiday weekend saw temperatures above normal. The end of the month also brought the maximums into the twenties and although not a record, Fredericton reported 29.0°C on the 31st, which was the warmest tem-

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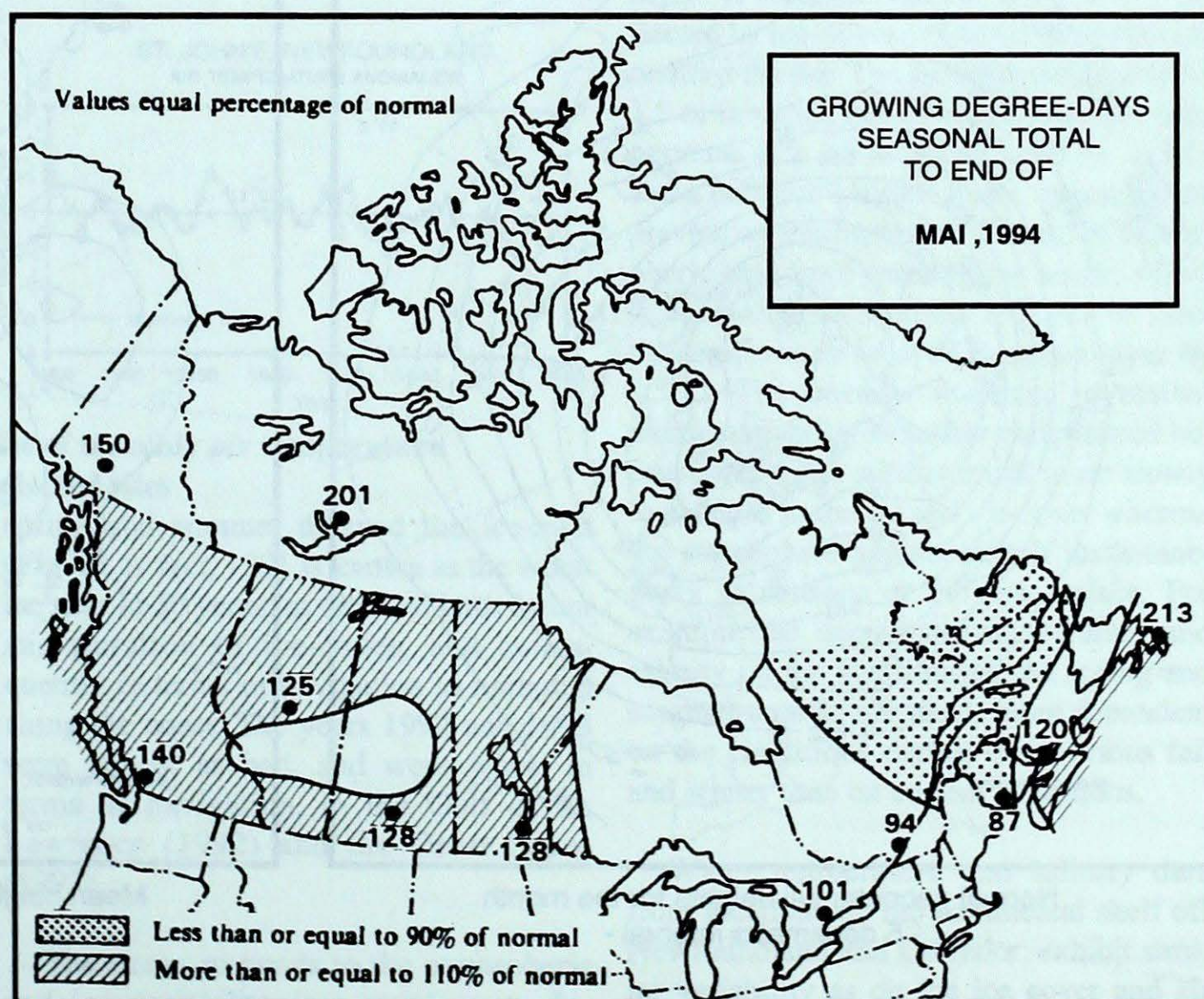
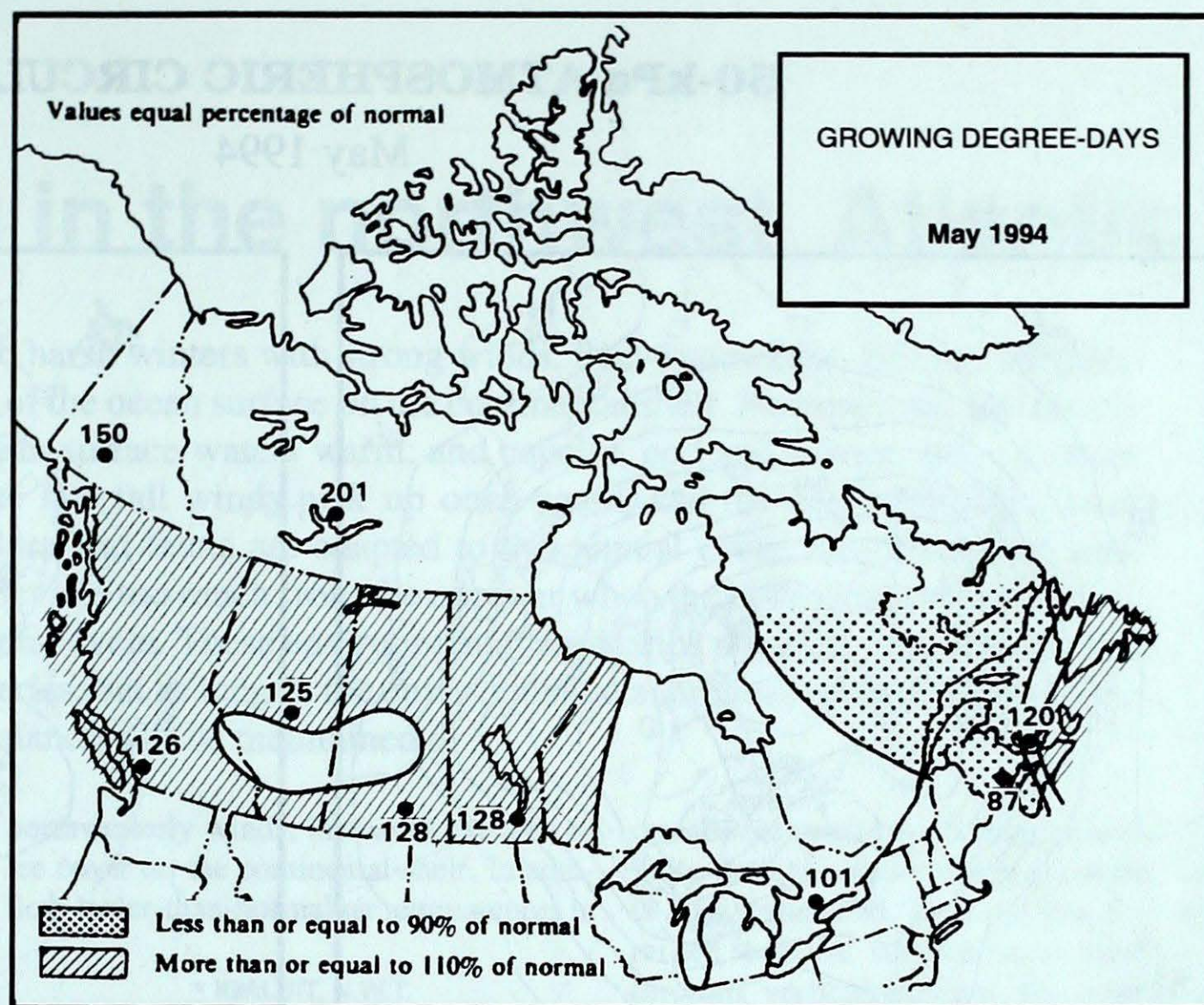
SEASONAL TOTAL OF HEATING DEGREE-DAYS TO END OF MAY

	1994	1993	NORMAL
BRITISH COLUMBIA			
Kamloops	3201	3909	3663
Penticton	3113	3542	3412
Port Hardy	3092	3277	3492
Vancouver	2600	2813	2912
Victoria	2669	2883	2987
YUKON TERRITORY			
Whitehorse	6153	6468	6793
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES			
Iqaluit	9836	10392	9478
Inuvik	9106	9046	9856
Yellowknife	8290	7569	8335
ALBERTA			
Calgary	4889	5124	5186
Edmonton Mun.	5047	5128	5324
Grande Prairie	5590	5804	5977
SASKATCHEWAN			
Estevan	5744	5544	5350
Regina	5725	5613	5710
Saskatoon	6031	5849	5895
MANITOBA			
Brandon	6196	6040	5959
Churchill	9411	8697	8805
Dauphin	6096	5763	5978
Winnipeg	5900	5806	5764
ONTARIO			
Kapuskasing	6612	6283	6232
London	4286	4091	4009
Ottawa	4907	4672	4574
Sudbury	5724	5377	5282
Thunder Bay	5967	5658	5580
Toronto	4310	4095	4022
Windsor	3758	3517	3530
QUEBEC			
Baie Comeau	6134	6060	5820
Montréal	4794	4602	4432
Québec	5392	5153	5028
Sept-Îles	6436	6407	5953
Sherbrooke	5219	5096	5082
Val-d'Or	6545	6192	5975
NEW BRUNSWICK			
Fredericton	4828	4802	4595
Moncton	4886	4913	4601
NOVA SCOTIA			
Sydney	*	4648	4325
Yarmouth	3969	4157	3910
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND			
Charlottetown	4755	4829	4513
NEWFOUNDLAND			
Gander	5255	5399	4842
St. John's	4823	4905	4579



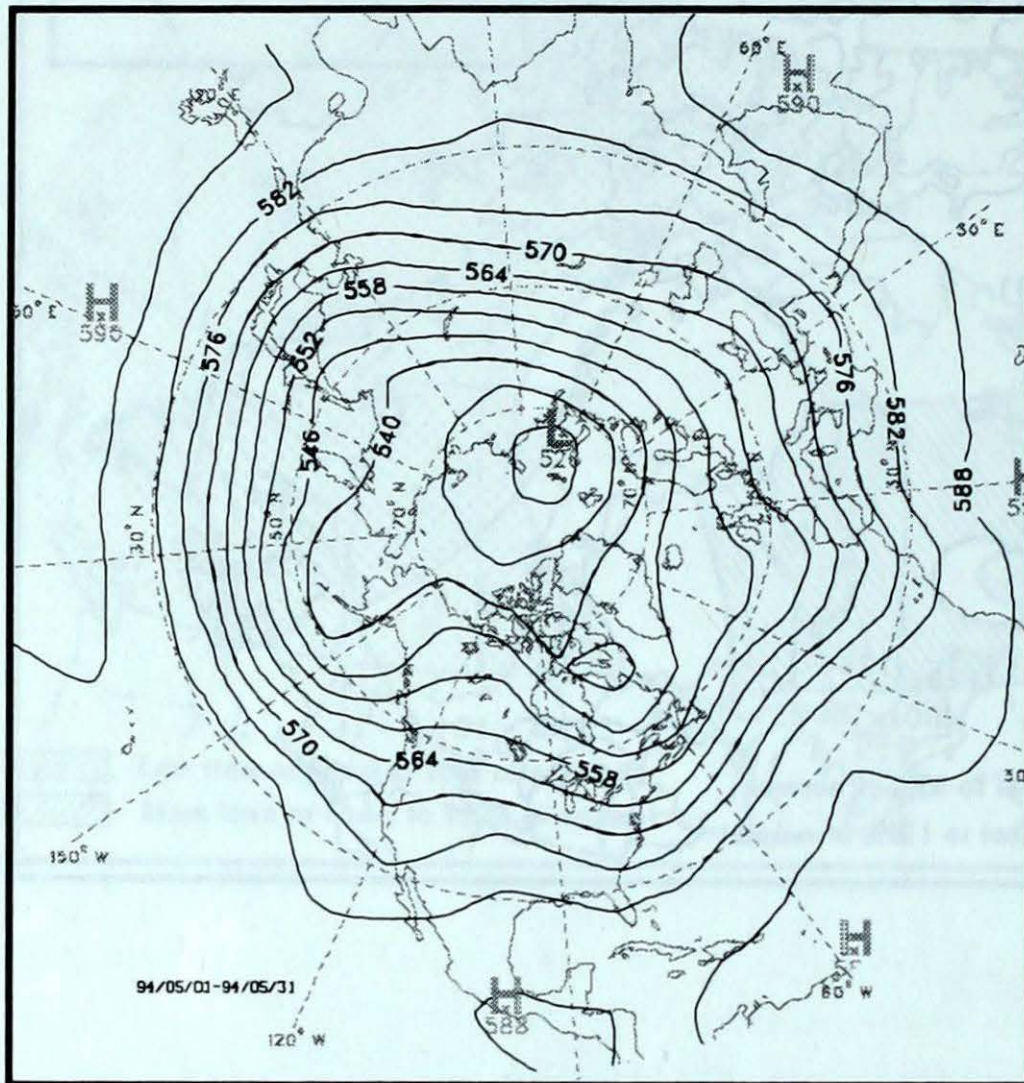
SEASONAL TOTAL OF GROWING DEGREE-DAYS TO END OF MAY

	1994	1993	NORMAL
BRITISH COLUMBIA			
Abbotsford	506	373	335
Kamloops	475	315	370
Penticton	496	401	366
Prince George	205	281	144
Vancouver	475	349	339
Victoria	452	330	314
ALBERTA			
Calgary	43	201	37
Edmonton Mun.	248	259	199
Grande Prairie	177	229	154
Lethbridge	72	279	62
Medicine Hat	246	281	217
Peace River	176	218	141
SASKATCHEWAN			
Estevan	202	180	160
Prince Albert	130	180	129
Regina	202	202	157
Saskatoon	160	184	157
MANITOBA			
Brandon	174	163	145
Winnipeg	202	38	157
ONTARIO			
London	156	229	171
North Bay	69	166	71
Ottawa	199	248	211
Thunder Bay	96	32	104
Toronto	199	216	197
Trenton	194	214	216
Windsor	266	303	265
QUEBEC			
Baie Comeau	6	43	9
Montréal	218	240	232
Québec	97	194	101
Sept-Îles	*	32	*
Sherbrooke	102	178	95
NEW BRUNSWICK			
Fredericton	*	100	*
Moncton	44	71	46
NOVA SCOTIA			
Sydney	*	70	*
Yarmouth	90	132	103
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND			
Charlottetown	48	56	40
NEWFOUNDLAND			
Gander	8	*	8
St. John's	7	*	3
Stephenville	8	75	8

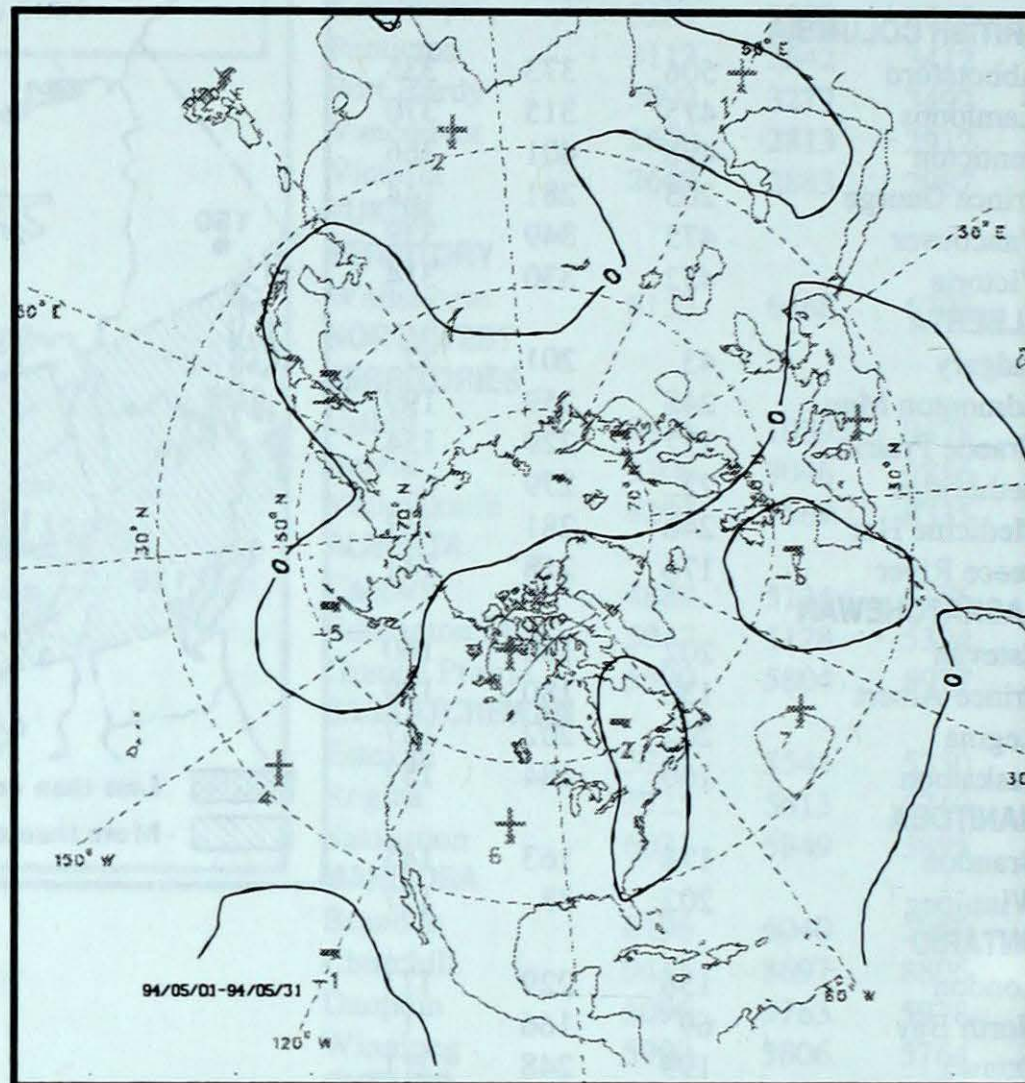


50-kPa ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION

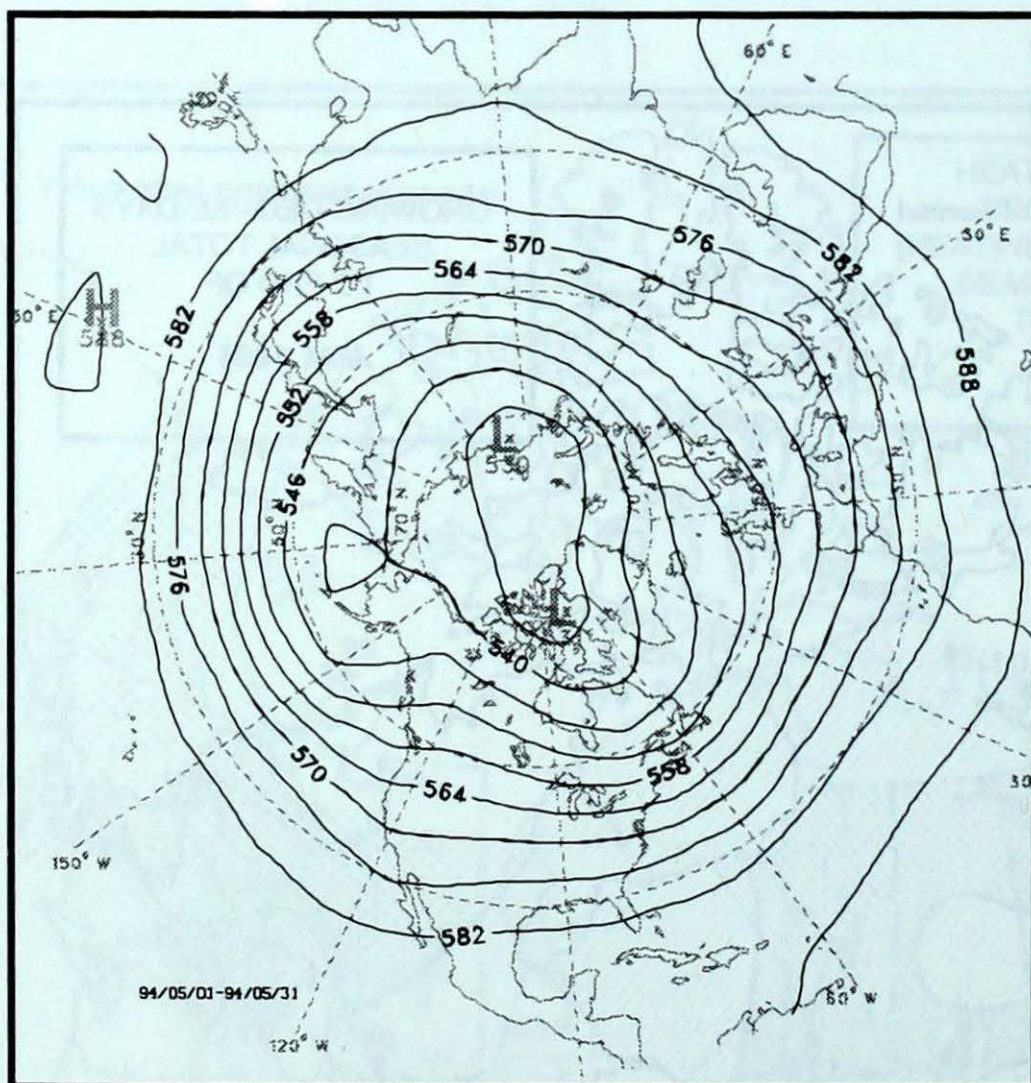
May 1994



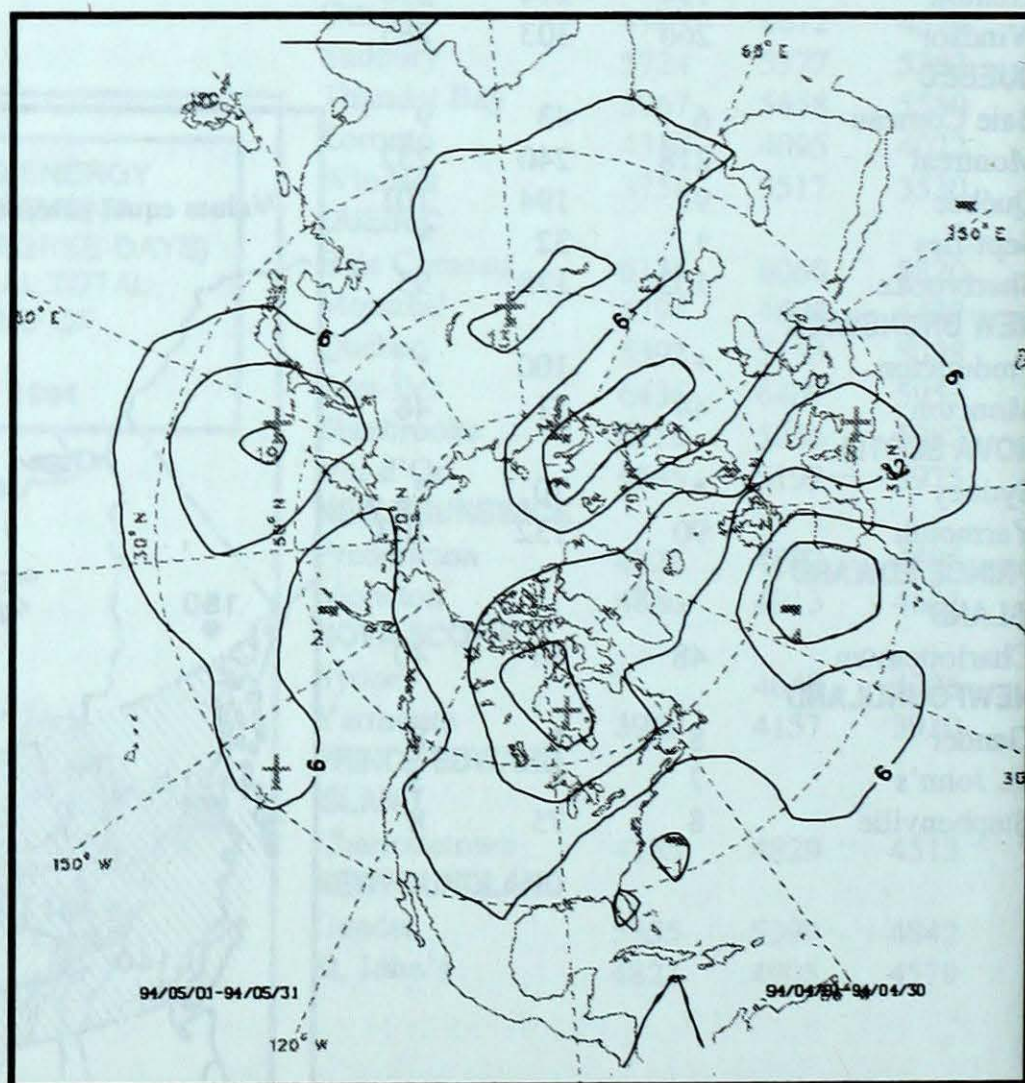
Mean geopotential heights
- 5 decametre interval -



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 -

Still too cold in the northwest Atlantic

Northeastern Canada is used to harsh winters with strong winds, heavy snowfalls, chilling temperatures and pack ice covering most of the ocean surface on the continental shelf. However, the ice retreats in the spring, winds subside, ocean surface waters warm, and capelin, cod and salmon move inshore for spawning and feeding. In the late fall winds pick up once again, and the cooling and pack-ice formation begin. The regional flora and fauna are adapted to this annual cycle, but difficulties arise when environmental conditions deviate too much from the norm or when the biological cycle becomes out of phase with the environmental cycle. These environmental anomalies normally contribute to the interannual variability in the fisheries, but as long as the environmental anomalies relax in a reasonable amount of time, the ecological balance will be maintained.

Several cold and warm anomalous periods have existed along the east coast of Newfoundland and Labrador during this

northwesterly winds, increased the area of ice cover on the continental shelf. In addition, lower-than-normal air temperatures in

creased ice-production enhances water salinity through salt rejection, a process that is also responsible for an increase in the mixed oceanic surface layer thickness through vertical mixing. For example, growth of a 1.5 m thick column of ice increases the salinity of the underlying 40 m surface layer by one part per thousand. In contrast, during the ice-melt, fresh meltwater reduces the upper-layer salinities, thus stabilizing the water column. Furthermore, the proportion of incident solar radiation available for heating the oceanic surface layers is reduced because some of it is reflected by ice-cover and some is utilised for melting the ice. The heat required to melt a 1.5 m thick ice cover would raise the temperature of a 60 m ocean layer by 2.0°C, and a delay of 1 month in ice retreat would prevent approximately 150W/m² of atmospheric heat from entering the water, which is equivalent to the heat required to raise the temperature of a 60 m ocean layer by 1.5°C. The oceanic response to atmospheric variability is further complicated because the ocean adjusts much more slowly to changes in the air and ice-cover whereas the atmosphere adjusts almost instantaneously to changes at the sea surface. For example the deep-water temperature and salinity on the shelf during the spring and summer months are much more dependent on the conditions during the previous fall and winter than on current conditions.

Water temperature and salinity data from locations on the continental shelf off Newfoundland and Labrador, exhibit similar variability as do the ice cover and air

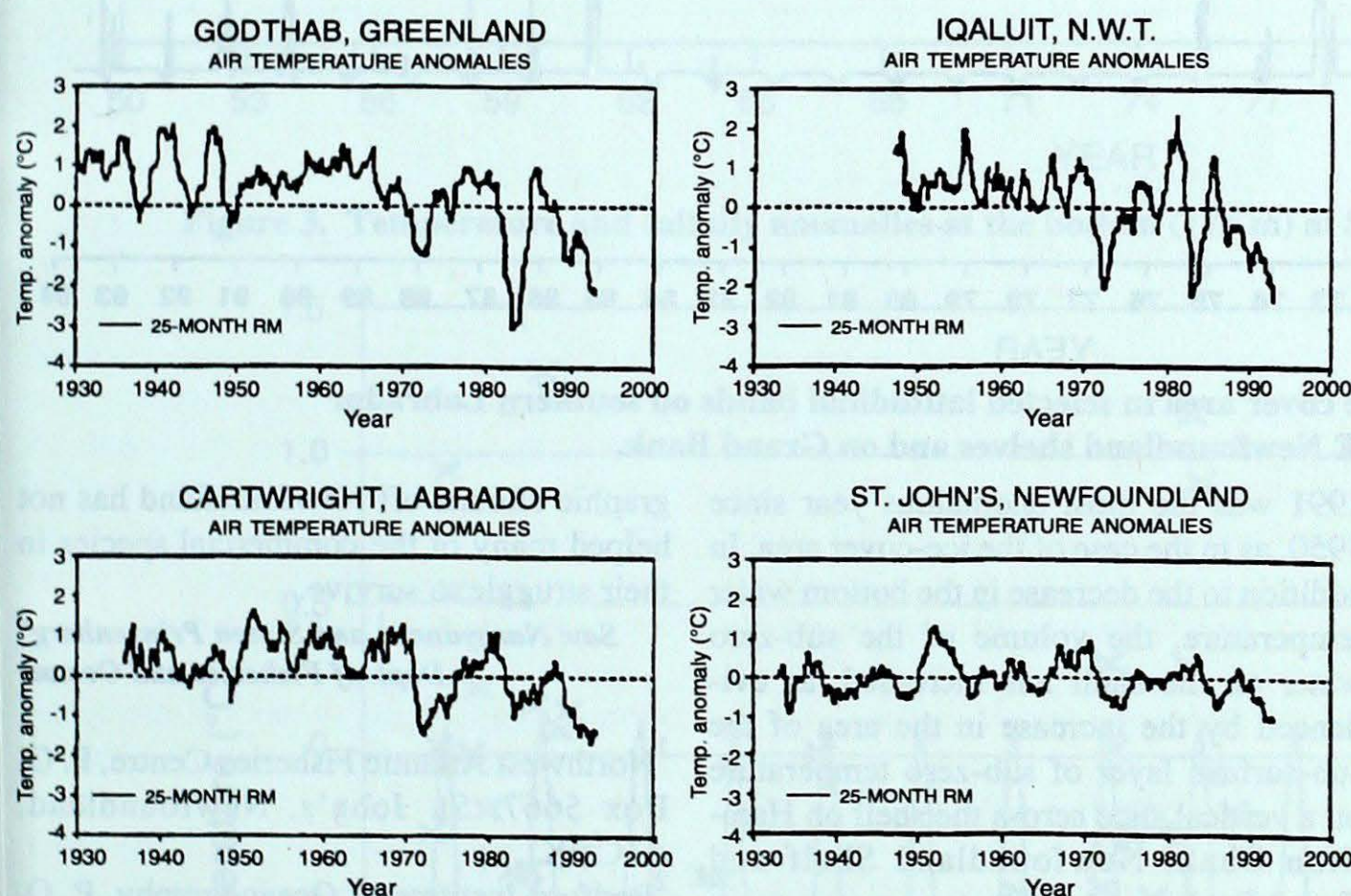


Figure 1. 25-month running means of monthly air temperature anomalies at selected sites

century (Fig. 1). However, at present, the Canadian Atlantic is under the grips of one of the most severe and persistent negative anomalies with no sign of recovery yet. The recent cooling trend started in 1984 after the warm spell of the late 70's and early 80's, reversed for a short period towards the late 80's, only to re-establish its present trend. One of the consequences of the negative temperature anomalies is enhanced ice-production. The below-normal fall and winter air temperatures, combined with increased frequency and strength of

spring and summer delayed the ice-melt (Fig. 2). In fact, 1991 is known as the worst ice year in 30 years, in terms of both extent and duration of ice-cover, and consequently in terms of navigation to harbours along the coast. The years 1992 and 1993 were almost as bad, and were worse in terms of navigation, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence (1992) and the Great Lakes (1993).

The ocean responds to the atmospheric and ice variability in several ways. In-

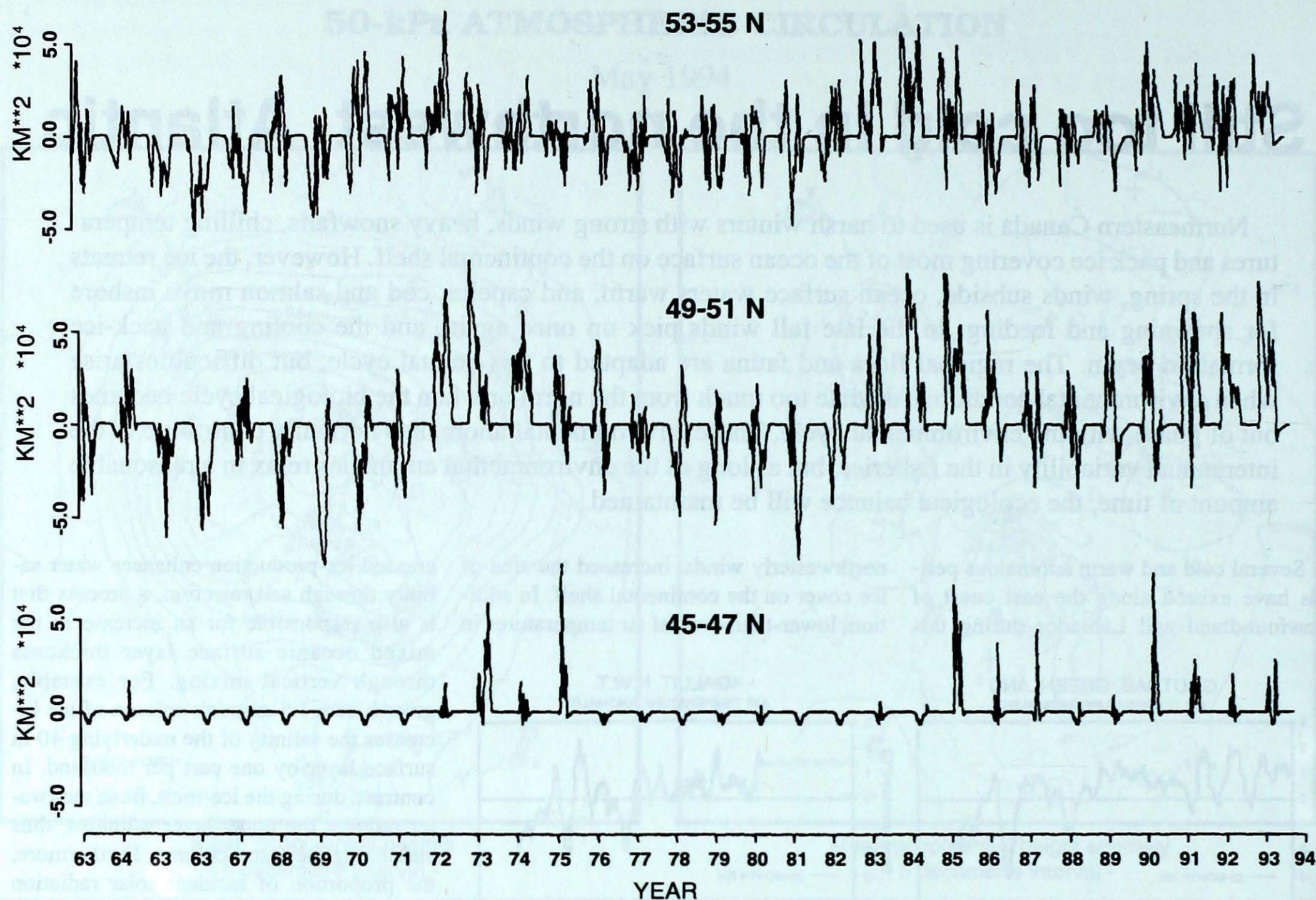


Figure 2. Anomaly of ice cover area in selected latitudinal bands on southern Labrador and NE Newfoundland shelves and on Grand Bank.

temperature. For example the cold periods during the early 70s, mid 80s, and the 90s are clearly noticeable in the bottom temperature time-series from the long-term monitoring site STN 27, off St. John's, Newfoundland (**Fig. 3**). These cold periods were accompanied by freshening of the water column as indicated by the salinity anomalies at the bottom at STN 27, in spite of the increased salt rejection associated with ice-production, indicating large-scale, non-local effects. Further north on Hamilton Bank, the situation was similar (**Fig. 4**). Of course the variability in temperature and salinity at the seasonal scale is larger (in the upper layers) than or comparable to (near-bottom) the interannual scale. Another quantity of interest especially from a biology point of view or in terms of ice dynamics is the heat content in the water column. The integrated heat content at STN 27, integrated over the total water column and over each calendar year (**Fig. 5**) show that

1991 was the most anomalous year since 1950, as in the case of the ice-cover area. In addition to the decrease in the bottom water temperature, the volume of the sub-zero water on the shelf has increased, as evidenced by the increase in the area of the sub-surface layer of sub-zero temperature on a vertical slice across the shelf on Hamilton Bank, Newfoundland Shelf and Grand Bank.

How these climatic perturbations affect the fisheries is still somewhat of a mystery. There is enough evidence to suggest that the growth rate and migration characteristics of pelagic species such as salmon and capelin are influenced by water temperatures. However, it is not clear whether the recent changes in abundance and distribution of cod are due to environmental influence or not, since fishing mortality also plays a major role. However, one thing is clear, the persisting unfavourable oceanographic climate off Newfoundland has not helped many of the commercial species in their struggle to survive.

graphic climate off Newfoundland has not helped many of the commercial species in their struggle to survive.

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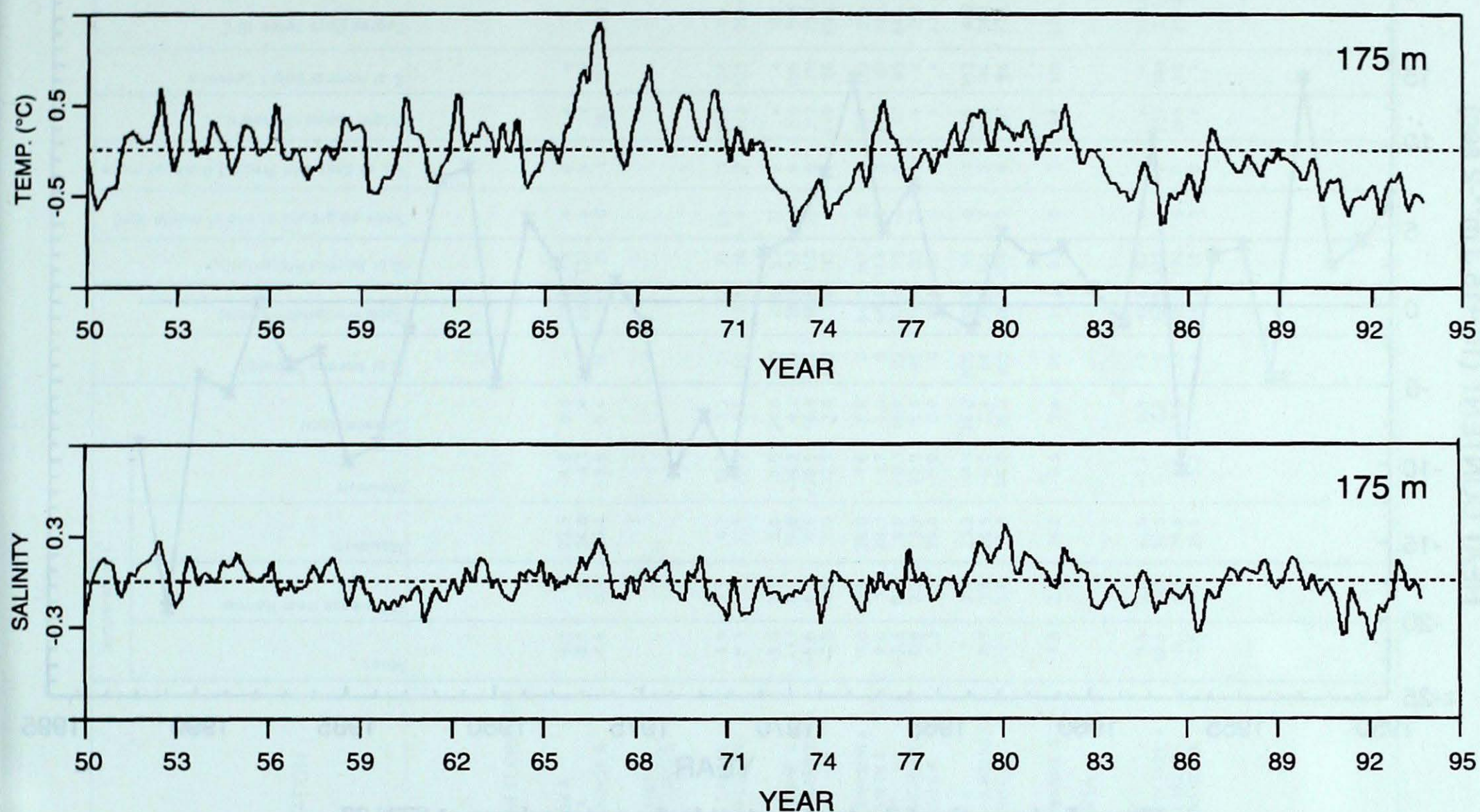


Figure 3. Temperature and salinity anomalies at the bottom (175 m) at STN 27 (47° 32.4' N 52° 35.2' W)

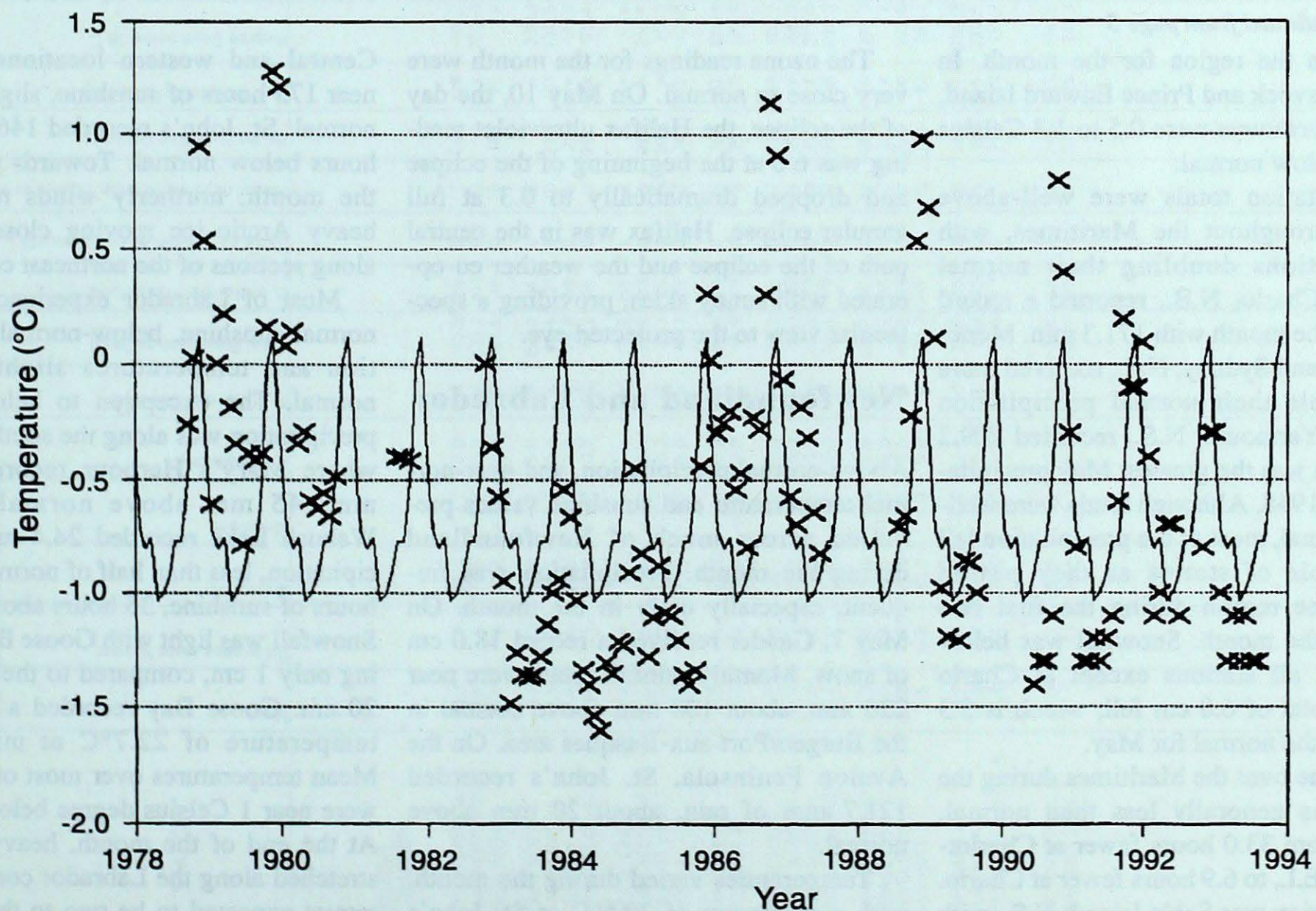


Figure 4. Comparison of near-bottom (200 m) monthly mean temperature (x) at the inshore Hamilton Bank mooring (53° 44.2' N, 55° 28.6' W) with the 1978-93 average

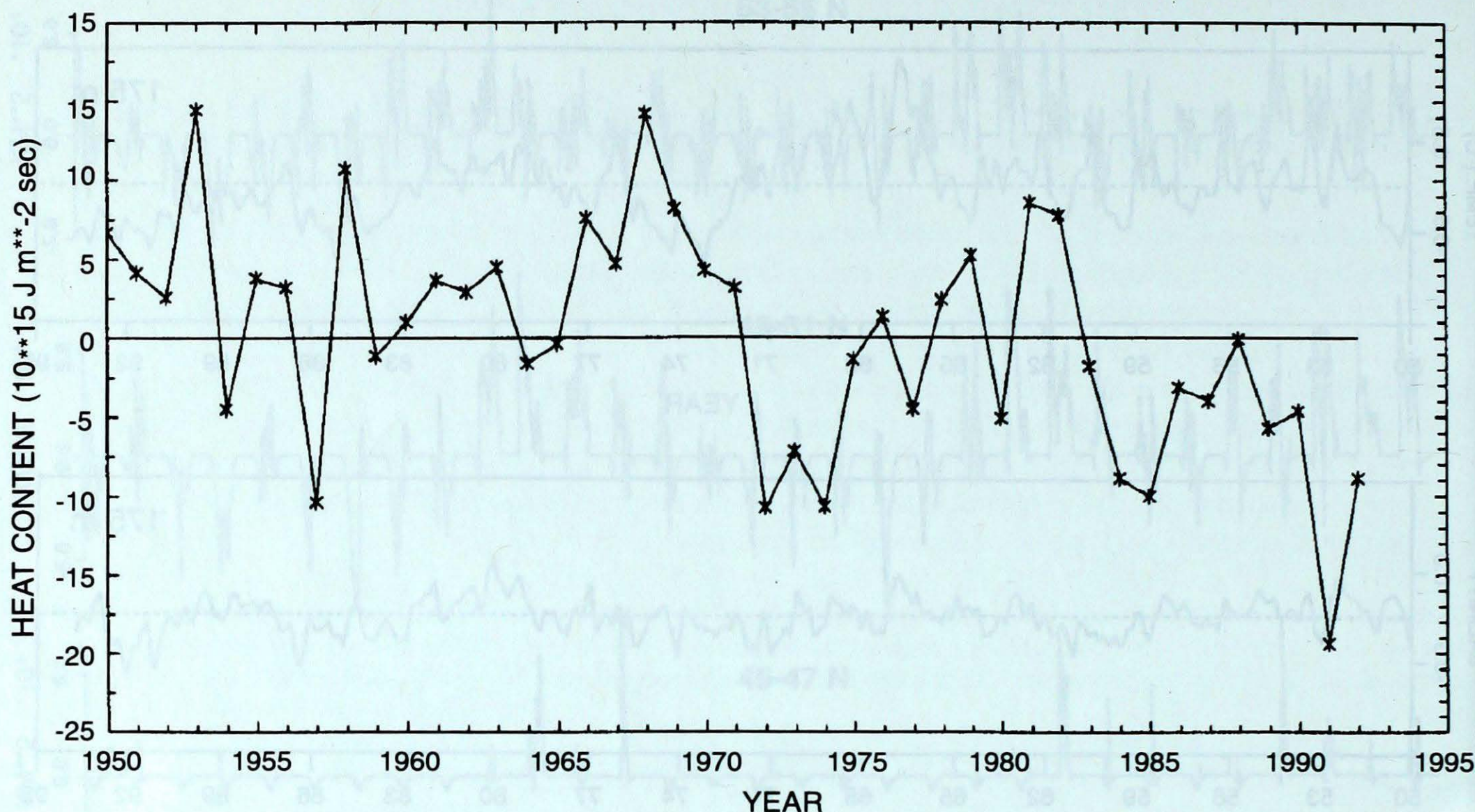


Figure 5. Anomaly of the total content in the water column at STN 27

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perature in the region for the month. In New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, mean temperatures were 0.5 to 1.3 Celsius degrees below normal.

Precipitation totals were well-above normal throughout the Maritimes, with many stations doubling their normal amounts. Charlo, N.B., reported a record value for the month with 171.3 mm. Moncton, N.B., and Sydney, N.S., received more than double their normal precipitation amounts. Yarmouth, N.S., recorded 209.2 mm which was the greatest May precipitation since 1948. Although totals were well-above normal, most of the precipitation fell in a couple of storms as they passed through the region during the first two weeks of the month. Snowfall was below normal at all stations except at Charlo where a total of 6.0 cm fell, which is 3.3 cm above the normal for May.

Sunshine over the Maritimes during the month was generally less than normal, ranging from 33.0 hours fewer at Charlottetown, P.E.I., to 6.9 hours fewer at Charlo. The exception was Sable Island, N.S., with 5.0 hours more than normal.

The ozone readings for the month were very close to normal. On May 10, the day of the eclipse, the Halifax ultraviolet reading was 6.0 at the beginning of the eclipse and dropped dramatically to 0.3 at full annular eclipse. Halifax was in the central path of the eclipse and the weather co-operated with sunny skies, providing a spectacular view to the protected eye.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Above-normal precipitation, and near-normal temperature and sunshine values prevailed across much of Newfoundland during the month. Precipitation was frequent, especially early in the month. On May 7, Gander received a record 18.0 cm of snow. Monthly rainfall totals were near 220 mm, about 100 mm above normal in the Burgeo/Port-aux-Basques area. On the Avalon Peninsula, St. John's recorded 121.7 mm of rain, about 20 mm above normal.

Temperatures varied during the month, with a maximum of 20.5°C at St. John's and a minimum of -9.0°C at Badger. Overall, temperatures were close to normal.

Central and western locations recorded near 175 hours of sunshine, slightly above normal. St. John's recorded 146 hours, 15 hours below normal. Towards the end of the month, northerly winds resulted in heavy Arctic ice moving close to shore along sections of the northeast coast.

Most of Labrador experienced above-normal sunshine, below-normal precipitation and temperatures slightly below normal. The exception to below-normal precipitation was along the southeast coast where Mary's Harbour recorded 103.4 mm, 45 mm above normal. Inland, Wabush Lake recorded 24.4 mm of precipitation, less than half of normal and 240 hours of sunshine, 35 hours above normal. Snowfall was light with Goose Bay recording only 1 cm, compared to the normal of 20 cm. Goose Bay recorded a maximum temperature of 22.7°C at mid-month. Mean temperatures over most of Labrador were near 1 Celsius degree below normal. At the end of the month, heavy pack-ice stretched along the Labrador coast with its retreat expected to be two to three weeks later than normal.

MAY 1994

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	14.1	2.1	25.3	1.7	0.0	*	45.5	58	0	7	269	129	119.2
AMPHITRITE POINT	11.4	1.0	18.7	4.8	0.0	*	131.2	101	0	12	0	*	203.3
BLUE RIVER A	11.0	1.3	25.4	-2.4	0.0	0	87.0	139	0	16	189	95	*
CAPE SCOTT	10.2	1.1	14.3	5.6	0.0	*	153.0	94	0	15	0	*	239.1
CASTLEGAR A	13.9	0.9	28.4	2.7	0.0	*	66.4	121	0	10	233	101	130.5
COMOX A	13.4	1.6	25.8	3.2	0.0	*	25.8	69	0	5	231	*	141.9
CRANBROOK A	12.4	1.5	27.8	-0.1	1.2	240	47.7	114	0	11	280	109	175.4
DEASE LAKE	6.9	0.8	*	*	*	*	35.8	155	*	*	*	*	*
FORT NELSON A	11.2	1.6	25.9	1.2	0.0	0	38.6	93	0	5	296	*	210.4
FORT ST JOHN A	11.0	1.3	21.9	0.1	0.2	2	25.3	65	0	5	308	*	217.3
HOPE A	14.7	1.7	26.0	4.0	0.0	*	48.2	67	0	7	240	132	105.1
KAMLOOPS A	15.5	1.4	29.7	2.0	0.0	*	20.0	111	0	6	269	107	324.8
KELOWNA A	14.0	1.9	29.4	-0.8	0.0	*	19.9	63	0	6	255	108	123.9
PENTICTON A	14.6	1.2	29.1	3.0	0.0	*	19.0	65	0	7	228	93	106.2
PORT ALBERNI A	12.9	1.7	26.2	1.4	0.0	*	64.1	97	0	9	215	*	156.6
PORT HARDY A	10.6	1.3	20.2	1.5	0.0	*	49.8	73	0	12	175	94	227.9
PRINCE GEORGE A	10.3	1.0	23.0	-3.0	0.0	0	34.4	73	0	9	249	99	237.3
PRINCE RUPERT A	8.9	0.8	15.6	0.7	0.0	0	204.1	141	0	19	144	76	281.3
PRINCETON A	12.5	1.7	29.6	-3.3	0.0	0	5.7	28	0	2	261	*	*
REVELSTOKE A	13.8	1.7	28.3	1.5	0.0	*	49.8	89	0	10	204	96	272.6
SANDSPIT A	9.5	0.8	15.7	4.9	0.0	0	75.2	144	0	12	204	97	264.1
SMITHERS A	9.7	0.7	25.1	-2.3	0.0	0	28.6	95	0	5	188	84	258.3
TERRACE A	10.9	1.0	25.6	0.5	0.0	0	72.8	168	0	15	190	106	220.5
VANCOUVER INT'L A	13.8	1.6	24.2	4.7	0.0	*	39.6	77	0	6	257	105	131.2
VICTORIA INT'L A	13.3	1.7	24.9	2.6	0.0	*	27.8	98	0	9	268	105	146.3
WILLIAMS LAKE A	10.1	1.1	24.6	-2.1	0.0	0	28.0	89	0	6	245	95	245.1

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									
YUKON TERRITORY													
DAWSON A	8.7	*	23.5	-4.8	0.0	*	13.2	*	*	0	*	*	*
MAYO A	8.7	1.2	24.0	-4.1	*	*	26.8	137	*	*	*	*	*
WHITEHORSE A	7.6	0.9	19.7	-3.8	0.4	14	2.7	21	0	1	291	112	320.9
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES													
BAKER LAKE A	-4.9	1.5	6.2	-18.2	3.2	51	3.2	27	24	1	338	128	709.3
CAMBRIDGE BAY A	-8.3	1.1	11.5	-23.5	6.2	65	5.6	59	4	2	273	106	814.4
CLYDE A	-5.0	2.3	8.6	-16.0	24.0	140	15.6	93	27	6	*	*	655.2
COPPERMINE A	-1.1	4.2	19.8	-19.2	4.2	52	18.9	157	0	4	310	138	595.1
CORAL HARBOUR A	-5.6	0.7	6.6	-20.5	18.6	127	18.6	110	27	6	313	111	732.8
EUREKA	-7.8	2.9	3.6	-22.5	3.6	103	3.6	113	4	1	449	86	800.0
FORT SIMPSON A	11.0	2.5	28.0	-1.6	0.0	0	54.8	167	0	9	327	120	216.2
FORT SMITH A	9.6	1.7	28.3	-3.2	0.0	0	40.0	144	0	3	232	81	265.4
IQUALUIT	-2.8	0.4	6.0	-17.1	19.4	82	20.0	79	0	4	171	85	644.5
HALL BEACH A	-6.8	2.3	3.7	-22.9	15.4	95	13.4	83	22	6	*	*	767.2
HAY RIVER A	7.3	1.7	29.0	-5.0	0.0	0	18.4	92	0	4	*	*	335.6
INUVIK A	3.1	3.9	23.2	-14.1	26.0	200	16.8	95	8	1	304	103	462.1
NORMAN WELLS A	8.9	3.5	28.5	-6.5	5.4	64	26.2	154	0	7	322	114	287.7
RESOLUTE A	-7.1	3.8	2.3	-20.6	15.2	165	28.7	354	7	9	251	86	778.3
YELLOWKNIFE A	7.3	2.3	24.2	-3.5	2.6	70	14.2	83	0	5	384	115	330.3
ALBERTA													
BANFF	8.5	0.8	23.0	-4.0	6.8	48	42.6	82	0	9	*	*	293.0
CALGARY INT'L A	10.5	1.1	26.0	-1.1	0.0	0	62.5	128	0	7	257	101	231.1
COLD LAKE A	11.1	0.7	24.6	-2.6	1.0	33	55.0	139	0	11	266	98	213.8
CORONATION A	10.4	0.1	25.6	-5.2	*	*	48.2	134	0	8	*	*	*

MAY 1994

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									
EDMONTON INT'L A	10.8	0.7	28.1	-3.1	0.0	0	55.4	131	0	10	270	95	222.0
EDMONTON MUNICIPAL	12.0	0.7	28.1	-0.2	0.0	*	42.2	99	0	5	*	*	185.8
EDMONTON NAMAO A	11.4	0.6	27.8	-2.9	1.2	41	49.2	130	0	7	*	*	203.4
EDSON A	9.0	0.5	24.5	-3.0	0.0	0	35.4	59	0	5	*	*	273.8
FORT MCMURRAY A	11.2	1.5	27.6	-1.8	0.0	0	22.8	63	0	5	276	100	212.0
GRANDE PRAIRIE A	10.7	0.7	23.9	-3.4	0.0	0	38.4	107	0	8	283	*	228.0
HIGH LEVEL A	11.2	1.9	27.3	-0.7	0.0	0	20.6	50	0	7	325	115	209.2
JASPER	9.6	0.9	23.8	-3.3	0.0	0	45.8	138	0	11	220	*	260.7
LETHBRIDGE A	11.8	0.8	28.7	-1.6	0.0	0	76.0	150	0	6	290	110	192.7
MEDICINE HAT A	13.3	1.0	30.3	-1.8	0.0	0	43.0	107	0	8	285	105	150.0
PEACE RIVER A	11.0	1.4	26.9	-0.9	0.0	0	35.6	118	0	9	*	*	248.7
RED DEER A	10.9	1.1	26.5	-4.2	0.2	4	74.0	152	0	12	*	*	234.1
ROCKY MTN HOUSE A	9.9	0.7	26.6	-2.8	*	*	52.8	87	0	9	*	*	*
SLAVE LAKE A	10.5	1.1	26.7	-0.5	1.6	34	65.6	149	0	8	274	98	233.2
SUFFIELD A	12.7	*	29.7	-2.4	0.0	*	60.0	*	0	7	274	*	170.2
WHITECOURT A	10.3	1.1	26.1	-1.1	0.0	0	48.0	89	0	7	*	*	234.4
SASKATCHEWAN													
BROADVIEW	11.7	1.5	29.1	-5.2	0.0	0	22.4	53	0	5	292	105	195.4
ESTEVAN A	12.8	1.4	31.4	-4.8	0.0	0	69.6	127	0	6	299	104	164.3
KINDERSLEY	11.8	0.9	28.1	-3.2	0.0	0	67.2	198	0	9	267	*	194.4
LA RONGE A	8.4	-0.1	28.1	-7.3	10.3	154	107.1	244	0	12	*	*	298.8
MEADOW LAKE A	9.9	*	26.8	-10.0	2.2	*	66.2	*	0	10	266	*	246.7
MOOSE JAW A	12.8	1.3	30.0	-4.4	0.0	0	58.9	134	0	7	271	97	164.0
NIPAWIN A	10.6	*	29.4	-6.9	0.0	*	78.0	*	0	12	262	*	229.1
NORTH BATTLEFORD A	11.1	-0.1	25.4	-4.1	7.4	529	44.4	126	0	7	*	*	215.3
PRINCE ALBERT A	10.3	0.3	29.1	-7.8	1.0	31	106.3	270	0	11	262	97	239.4
REGINA A	12.4	1.3	29.5	-3.4	0.0	0	34.1	73	0	6	276	99	173.6
SASKATOON A	11.1	0.0	28.7	-6.4	0.0	0	115.7	290	0	8	249	*	217.8
SWIFT CURRENT A	11.5	1.0	26.2	-1.2	0.0	0	62.4	156	0	9	279	101	202.0
YORKTON A	11.4	1.0	26.8	-6.3	0.0	0	71.2	160	0	6	298	106	214.2
MANITOBA													
BRANDON A	11.6	0.9	30.8	-6.9	0.0	0	48.2	102	0	6	295	*	202.7
DAUPHIN A	11.2	0.9	27.4	-6.6	0.0	0	37.8	80	0	8	304	114	215.1
GILLAM A	4.1	-0.9	22.6	-10.0	13.8	79	47.0	122	0	8	*	*	432.4
ISLAND LAKE	7.1	-0.9	25.0	-8.7	38.0	68	76.6	197	0	8	*	*	339.2
LYNN LAKE A	5.3	-1.3	27.1	-12.1	8.8	53	96.7	190	0	12	179	66	395.9
NORWAY HOUSE A	8.1	*	28.4	-11.9	31.4	*	45.8	*	0	0	*	*	309.9
THE PAS A													
THOMPSON A	8.8	0.4	26.1	-5.2	1.4	25	31.9	86	0	9	263	95	286.5
WINNIPEG INT'L A	6.6	0.3	26.7	-9.3	9.1	39	36.4	76	0	9	201	77	353.6
WINNIPEG INT'L A	12.4	1.1	31.8	-4.9	0.0	0	69.7	106	0	8	300	113	183.6
ONTARIO													
EARLTON A	9.1	-0.7	29.0	-3.0	0.2	6	58.0	95	0	5	*	*	276.2
GERALDTON A	7.8	*	29.4	-7.1	*	*	64.4	*	0	10	*	*	317.9
HAMILTON RBG	12.3	*	31.5	1.0	0.0	*	103.6	*	0	13	219	*	*
HAMILTON A	11.4	-1.2	29.5	-0.7	0.0	*	108.6	165	0	12	*	*	212.6
KAPUSKASING A	7.9	-0.4	24.1	-5.5	2.8	29	53.2	72	0	6	*	*	314.3
KENORA A	12.0	1.5	30.2	-2.4	*	*	53.8	94	0	6	*	*	195.3
KINGSTON A	10.7	-1.0	24.0	0.1	0.0	0	83.0	110	0	14	227	99	225.2
LONDON A	10.9	-1.5	28.9	-1.5	0.0	0	105.4	158	0	0	214	93	225.2
MUSKOKA A	10.0	-0.9	27.9	-3.5	*	*	149.3	192	0	14	*	*	251.8
NORTH BAY A	10.3	-0.3	28.1	-1.8	3.2	128	119.5	172	0	14	253	103	240.8
OTTAWA INT'L A	12.2	-0.6	30.3	6.1	0.6	50	77.4	114	0	14	225	94	188.4
PETAWAWA A	10.0	-1.5	32.8	-5.0	*	*	82.0	137	0	12	*	*	252.9
PETERBOROUGH A	11.0	-1.6	29.9	-1.8	0.0	0	105.2	165	0	11	*	*	221.9
PICKLE LAKE	8.9	1.5	24.6	-3.2	*	*	51.0	69	0	7	*	*	283.6
RED LAKE A	9.8	0.6	27.5	-4.9	0.4	7	50.6	99	0	9	245	*	253.7
ST CATHARINES A	11.6	-1.9	28.1	0.2	*	*	96.6	136	0	12	214	*	205.1
SARNIA A	11.2	-1.4	30.2	-0.8	0.0	0	47.4	72	0	10	276	111	219.2
SAULT STE MARIE A	9.0	-0.6	29.8	-3.9	0.0	0	84.3	113	0	11	300	116	278.5
SIOUX LOOKOUT A	10.7	1.5	29.0	-4.1	4.2	45	62.0	94	0	12	*	*	230.4
SUDBURY A	10.0	-0.5	30.2	-2.3	3.0	120	103.0	154	0	13	265	107	250.9
THUNDER BAY A	8.8	0.0	29.9	-4.9	0.8	19	64.2	88	0	13	268	106	283.7
TIMMINS A	8.1	-0.9	25.6	-5.4	1.2	18	66.2	94	0	7	*	*	307.7
TORONTO	12.7	*	27.4	2.3	0.0	*	90.4	*	0	10	*	*	173.9
TORONTO INT'L A	11.8	-0.5	28.2	0.8	0.0	0	78.8	119	0	10	*	*	201.0
TORONTO ISLAND A	11.2	*	25.3	1.9	0.0	*	93.8	*	0	10	*	*	213.9
TRENTON A	11.4	-1.1	25.5	-0.4	0.0	0	84.8	116	0	12	*	*	206.6
WATERLOO WELLINGTON	10.9	-1.6	30.0	-2.0	0.0	*	115.2	160	0	11	*	*	226.7
WAWA A	6.7	*	25.7	-7.0	0.0	*	59.2	*	0	9	*	*	351.3
WIARTON A	10.6	0.2	26.0	-1.2	6.0	500	100.7	164	0	11	261	102	258.0
WINDSOR A	13.7	-0.5	30.7	2.2	0.0	*	33.2	47	0	8	*	*	152.1

MAY 1994

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	Mean	Difference from Normal	Maximum	Minimum									
QUEBEC													
BAGOTVILLE A	8.2	-1.1	22.5	-2.8	19.4	422	60.8	88	0	9	*	*	303.4
BAIE COMEAU A	5.8	-0.8	18.5	-2.9	9.8	613	100.2	140	0	10	236	108	378.1
BLANC SABLON A	2.4	-0.5	12.9	-6.6	7.2	49	70.0	97	0	15	163	*	482.2
CHIBOUGAMAU CHAPAIS	5.6	*	23.0	-7.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	385.5
GASPE A	5.9	*	18.6	-4.5	8.6	*	169.6	*	0	18	189	*	376.4
KUUJJUAQ A	-0.3	-0.5	13.8	-15.9	9.8	64	21.2	67	0	5	144	104	565.6
KUUJJUARAPIK A	-2.0	-3.2	13.6	-19.9	20.6	107	22.2	52	0	8	131	71	620.6
LA GRANDE IV A	1.1	*	17.6	-16.7	8.4	*	28.8	*	0	6	228	*	525.6
LA GRANDE RIVIERE A	1.3	*	16.6	-12.5	12.2	*	20.4	*	0	10	214	*	519.0
MANIWAKI	10.7	-0.1	31.8	-4.4	*	*	97.7	155	0	18	*	*	230.9
MONT JOLI A	7.2	-0.9	18.8	-1.8	9.6	343	105.4	168	0	12	210	90	334.2
MONTREAL INT'L A	12.1	-0.9	28.2	-1.3	0.0	0	100.4	153	0	13	226	93	186.4
MONTREAL MIRABEL I/	11.5	*	29.4	-3.6	0.2	*	87.4	*	0	12	228	*	205.6
NATASHQUAN A	4.9	0.0	15.0	-4.7	7.8	130	119.6	130	0	12	230	*	405.8
QUEBEC A	10.5	-0.3	29.6	-1.3	0.0	0	114.4	132	0	11	110	50	234.4
ROBERVAL A	7.7	-1.8	20.0	-3.6	19.2	960	37.8	54	0	7	260	*	318.1
SEPT-ILES A	5.0	-0.9	16.8	-3.4	4.8	80	111.3	132	0	13	258	112	402.4
SHERBROOKE A	10.1	-0.5	29.1	-4.4	0.0	0	108.9	120	0	14	206	*	248.7
ST HUBERT A	12.0	-0.8	29.3	-2.3	0.0	*	112.0	154	0	9	240	*	193.3
VAL D'OR A	7.8	-1.0	28.2	-3.9	1.0	28	61.8	97	0	9	252	105	316.9
NEW BRUNSWICK													
CHARLO A	6.9	-0.9	21.6	-2.0	6.0	171	171.3	188	0	17	203	97	342.9
FREDERICTON A	9.6	-1.2	29.0	-0.4	0.0	0	149.1	179	0	15	*	*	261.9
MONCTON A	8.4	-1.0	26.8	-0.2	0.0	0	196.9	236	0	13	182	88	299.4
SAINT JOHN A	8.7	-0.3	19.6	0.3	0.0	0	171.8	160	0	12	192	94	289.0

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	Mean	Difference from Normal	Maximum	Minimum									
NOVA SCOTIA													
GREENWOOD A	10.1	-0.4	26.3	0.3	0.4	20	145.6	197	0	12	*	*	246.2
HALIFAX INT'L A	9.0	-0.2	23.0	0.3	0.0	0	146.0	137	0	14	*	*	278.9
SABLE ISLAND	7.2	0.5	14.7	1.5	0.0	0	110.6	108	0	13	166	101	333.7
SHEARWATER A	8.9	0.0	20.7	1.5	0.0	0	164.2	162	0	14	179	85	284.0
SYDNEY A	7.0	-0.4	21.8	-3.1	0.6	11	201.1	211	0	15	174	88	340.4
YARMOUTH A													
YARMOUTH A	9.2	0.0	17.2	1.7	0.0	0	209.2	226	0	16	191	86	273.0
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND													
CHARLOTTETOWN A	8.0	-0.5	23.3	-1.2	1.8	86	127.2	152	0	13	*	*	310.5
NEWFOUNDLAND													
BONAVISTA	5.1	0.6	16.0	-2.4	3.8	55	148.8	221	0	16	*	*	401.5
BURCEO	4.9	-0.5	15.2	-4.1	0.0	0	224.2	175	0	17	*	*	405.2
CARTWRIGHT	2.5	-0.4	17.9	-8.1	18.2	105	78.5	125	0	14	200	147	481.2
COMFORT COVE	5.6	-0.2	19.7	-4.4	22.4	129	111.8	128	0	14	*	*	386.1
DANIELS HARBOUR	4.9	0.0	17.5	-5.0	9.6	133	101.0	147	0	15	182	99	406.1
DEER LAKE A	5.8	-0.6	19.3	-4.7	3.3	57	*	*	0	12	*	*	379.1
GANDER INT'L A	5.8	-0.4	17.9	-3.7	22.2	169	117.2	167	0	14	174	108	379.6
GOOSE A	4.1	-0.9	22.7	-9.2	1.0	5	56.2	88	0	7	206	117	431.7
MARY'S HARBOUR	2.1	0.0	12.2	-11.0	6.8	44	103.4	180	0	13	*	*	494.0
PORT AUX BASQUES	5.2	0.5	14.7	-3.0	1.2	35	219.8	185	0	18	155	*	397.2
ST ANTHONY	1.7	-0.9	11.0	-7.0	16.3	146	130.4	136	0	15	*	*	504.5
ST JOHN'S A	5.8	0.4	20.5	-3.5	0.4	4	121.7	120	0	15	146	*	377.0
ST LAWRENCE	5.1	0.6	14.8	-3.6	0.0	0	228.2	206	0	16	*	*	400.4
STEPHENVILLE A													
WABUSH LAKE A	6.4	-0.5	16.5	-2.7	8.2	195	155.0	192	0	14	*	*	359.0
	1.6	-1.1	16.7	-13.4	4.2	*	24.4	41	0	6	241	*	509.2

AGROCLIMATOLOGICAL STATIONS

MAY 1994

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	14.9	1.9	26.5	2.5	0.0	57.0	67	0	9	247	306.3	680.4
SUMMERLAND	*	*	28.0	2.5	0.0	25.2	92	0	7	212	299.5	530.3
ALBERTA												
BEAVERLODGE	10.4	1.0	24.0	-2.0	0.0	44.3	114	0	7	284	166.7	226.0
LACOMBE	10.9	1.0	25.1	-3.0	0.0	58.2	121	0	7	**	**	240.0
SASKATCHEWAN												
INDIAN HEAD	12.2	1.6	28.0	-8.0	0.0	33.0	67	0	9	**	224.5	286.0
MELFORT	10.8	0.5	30.0	-8.0	0.0	54.7	143	0	13	225	186.0	231.5
SCOTT	10.9	0.6	26.0	-4.0	0.0	54.2	165	0	9	270	184.1	239.2
SWIFT CURRENT	11.8	1.2	27.5	-1.0	0.0	62.4	173	0	9	248	211.8	301.7
MANITOBA												
BRANDON	12.3	1.3	31.7	-6.7	0.0	45.0	91	0	8	**	228.4	276.5
MORDEN	13.4	2.0	32.0	-4.0	0.0	67.6	120	0	7	291	265.5	328.5
GLENLEA	12.6	0.7	33.0	-6.5	0.0	150.7	227	0	9	302	247.8	271.8
ONTARIO												
DELHI	11.7	-1.1	29.9	-2.5	0.0	84.1	114	0	9	**	205.9	324.5
ELORA	10.4	-1.0	28.9	-1.7	0.0	94.4	122	0	7	**	170.4	257.9
HARROW	12.5	-1.7	29.0	-0.5	0.0	29.8	41	0	6	286	245.6	390.8
KAPUSKASING	7.8	-0.5	24.0	-5.5	2.9	55.7	77	0	7	215	103.0	113.0
OTTAWA	12.4	-0.4	29.9	-0.2	0.4	80.4	119	0	14	225	231.7	310.9
SMITHFIELD	12.1	0.2	28.7	-0.7	0.0	76.1	97	0	9	**	221.0	297.9

Courtesy of Agriculture Canada

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 POCAIERE	9.0	-0.9	24.0	-2.0	0.0	108.6	157	0	13	209	**	149.3
NORMANDIN	7.2	-1.5	20.9	-5.5	**	39.8	56	0	6	265	**	84.5
NEW BRUNSWICK												
FREDERICTON	9.8	-0.8	29.5	-0.5	0.0	139.5	158	0	11	187	149.5	202.0
NOVA SCOTIA												
KENTVILLE	10.2	-0.2	27.5	0.5	0.0	149.0	193	0	11	178	160.1	258.2
NAPPAN	9.2	0.0	23.0	-1.0	0.0	165.4	218	0	14	162	138.0	200.8
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND												
CHARLOTTETWN	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	***	***	**	**	**
NEWFOUNDLAND												
ST. JOHN'S WEST	6.3	0.5	19.0	-3.0	0.0	115.4	108	0	15	139	66.3	87.3

Courtesy of Agriculture Canada