

CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES

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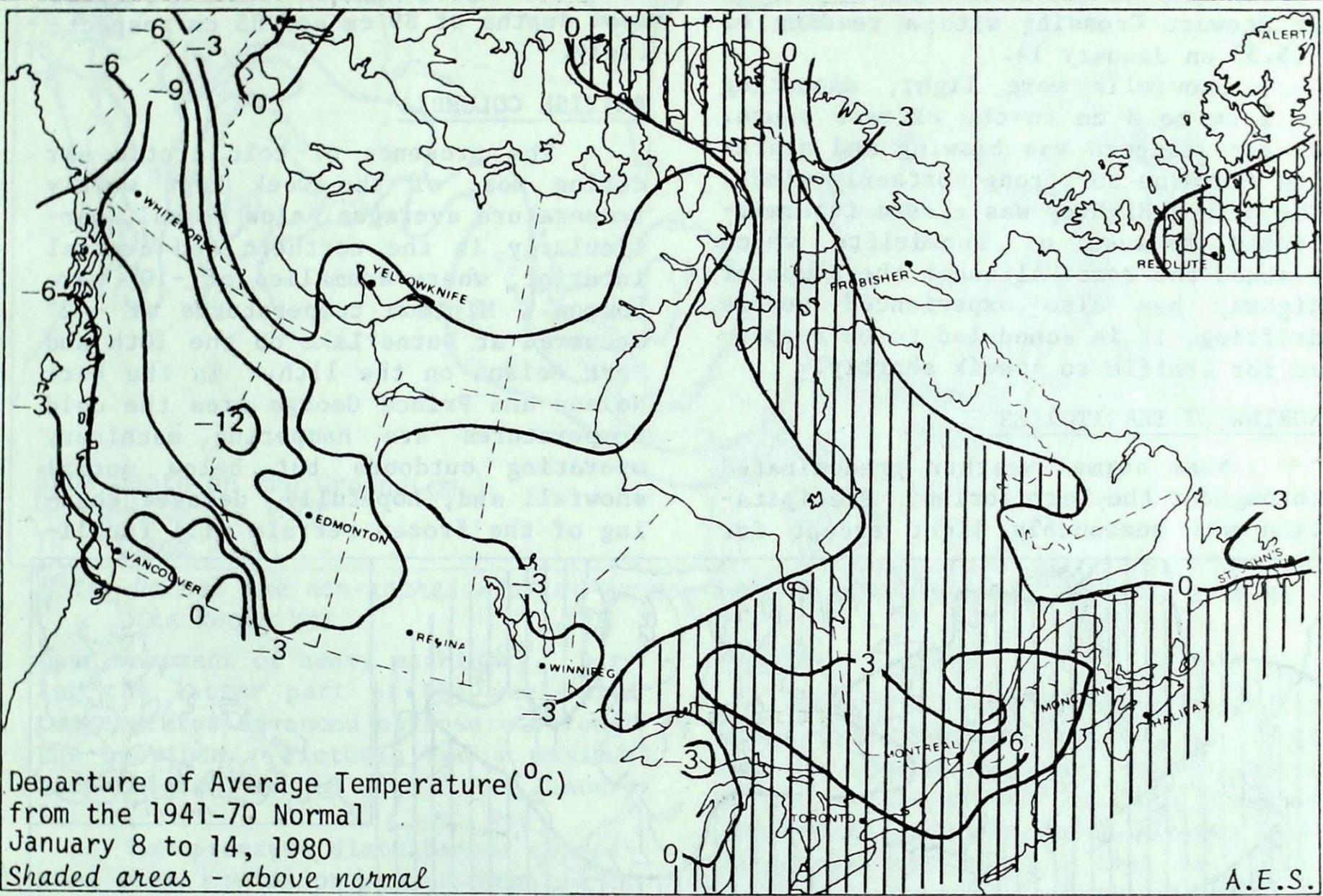
VOL 2 ISS 2 CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES

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JANUARY 18, 1980

(Aussi disponible en français)

VOL. 2 NO. 2



WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE WEEK - JANUARY 8 - 14, 1980

Deep Freeze in the West

Cold arctic air produced record level minimum temperatures throughout the Yukon, northern British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces. Record amounts of energy were consumed in the Edmonton and Calgary area January 10th as temperatures dropped to the  $-35^{\circ}$  level. Towards the end of the period the temperature regime ameliorated considerably over the Canadian Prairies.

Elsewhere, heavy snow and snow slides disrupted transportation routes

in the southern British Columbia interior.

In southern Ontario, southern Quebec and most of the Canadian Maritimes, mild temperatures and lack of snow cover continue to hamper the winter recreation industry.

National temperature extremes ranged from  $-55.5^{\circ}$  at Stewart Crossing, Yukon on January 14 to  $13^{\circ}$  at Greenwood, N.S. on January 12. Langara, B.C. reported the greatest weekly precipitation, 108.9 mm.

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

## YUKON

This past week all of the Yukon was in the grip of extremely cold arctic air as record breaking low temperatures occurred. At Dawson, the  $-54^{\circ}$  readings on January 12 and 14 were new record lows for those days. Whitehorse recorded  $-44^{\circ}$  on January 13 and Watson Lake  $-53^{\circ}$  on January 11, both record low daily minimums. The coldest official temperature of the week occurred at Stewart Crossing with a reading of  $-55.5^{\circ}$  on January 14.

Snowfalls were light, amounting to 2 cm to 3 cm in the extreme south. Of more concern was blowing and drifting snow due to strong northerly winds. The Haines Highway was closed intermittently because of snowdrifts which blocked the road. Although the Dempster Highway has also experienced severe drifting, it is scheduled to be reopened for traffic to Inuvik shortly.

## NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Near normal weather predominated throughout the Territories. Precipitation was seasonably light except for

the southeastern Baffin Island area where 10 mm - 20 mm of precipitation fell.

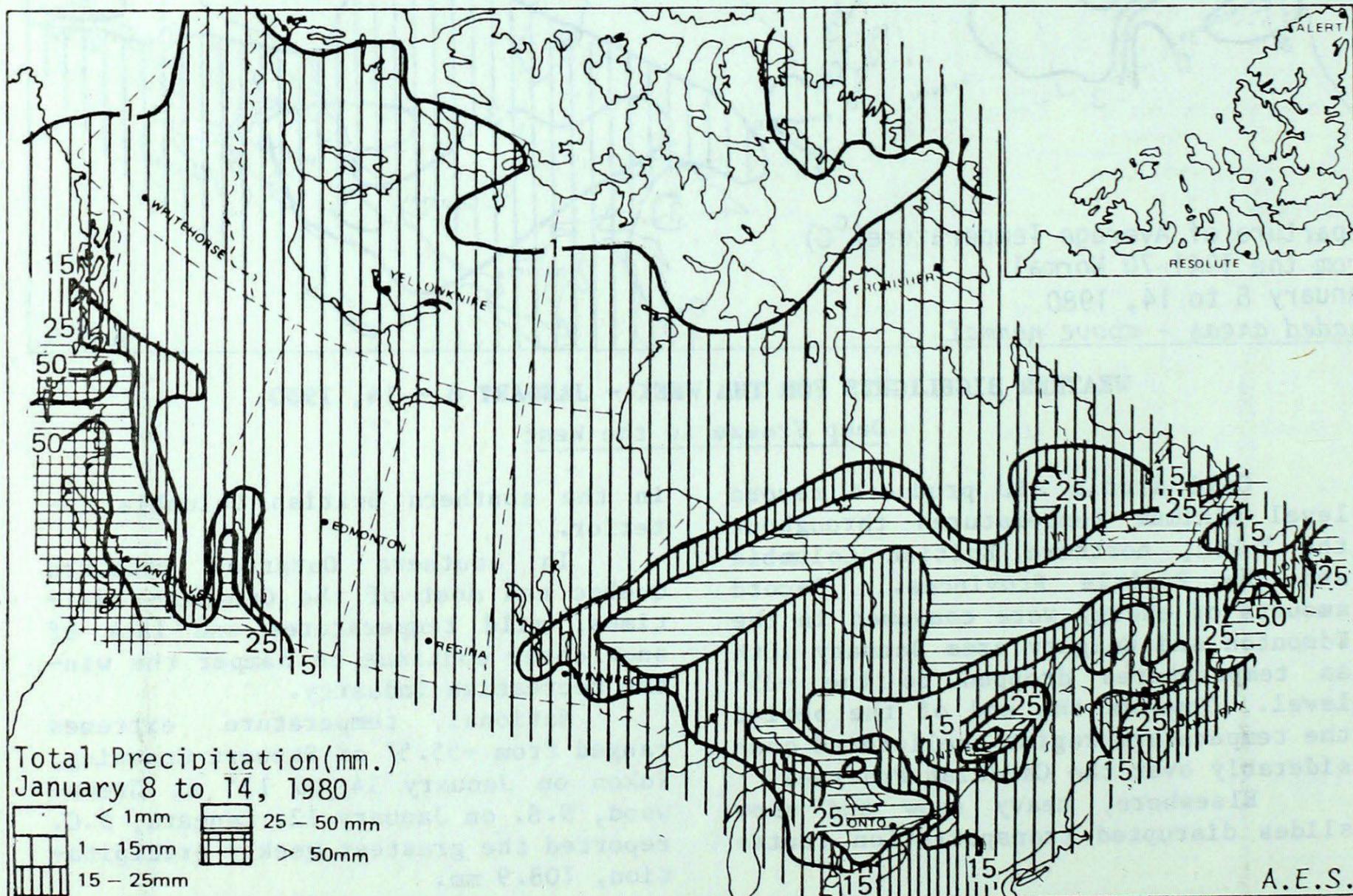
On January 13, Sachs Harbour recorded the coldest temperature,  $-46^{\circ}$ , in the Territories this week.

At Frobisher Bay, easterly winds gusted upwards of 126 km/h on January 12.

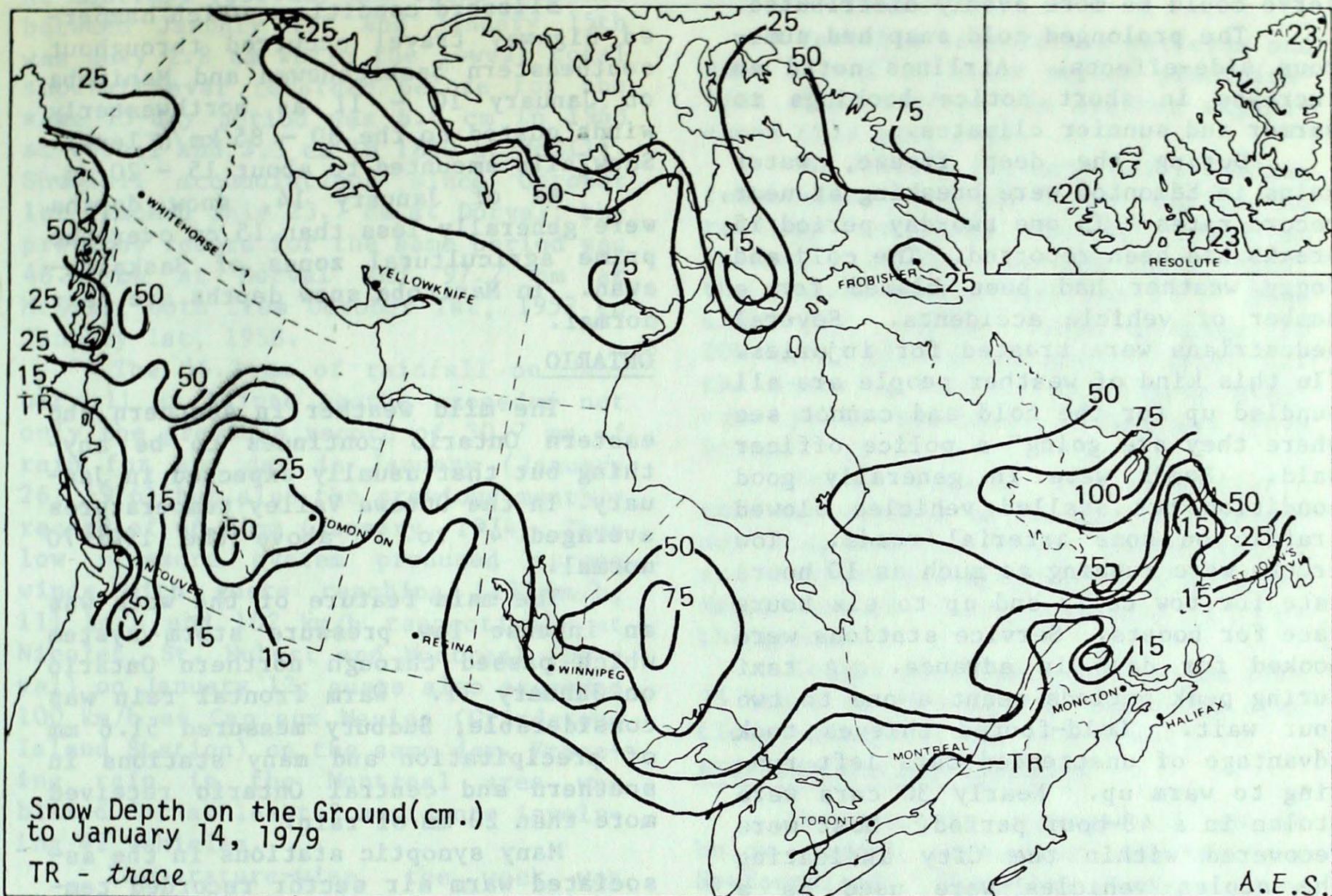
Baker Lake, District of Keewatin, and Cape Dyer, Baffin Island, report snow depths of 89 cm and 85 cm respectively.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

The presence of cold arctic air during most of the week kept weekly temperature averages below normal, particularly in the northern and central interior, where anomalies of  $-10^{\circ}$  were common. Minimum temperatures of  $-42^{\circ}$  occurred at Burns Lake on the 10th and Fort Nelson on the 11th. In the Fort Nelson and Prince George area the cold temperatures are hampering machinery operating outdoors but below normal snowfall and, hopefully, delayed thawing of the frozen terrain will facili-



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



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tate movement of heavy machinery. During the latter part of the week mild temperatures advanced northward through the province. Victoria had a maximum temperature reading of  $11^{\circ}$  on January 12.

Low pressure disturbances associated with the major system centred in the Gulf of Alaska produced copious amounts of precipitation in the coastal area and abundant snowfall in the southern interior with the exception of regions located in the lee of mountain ranges. For example, Castlegar received 43 cm of snow from January 11 to 14.

Several interior highways and mountain passes such as Rogers Pass and Allison Pass were closed intermittently due to heavy snow and slides during the latter part of the week.

On January 12 many stations in the southern half of the province recorded all-time low pressure readings, e.g. Prince George had a mean sea level pressure reading of 96.56 kPa, erasing the old mark of 98.74 kPa.

#### ALBERTA

For all but the more northerly areas the "deep freeze" is, at least for the time being, over. Temperatures dipped as low as  $-47^{\circ}$  at High Level on January 11. Record daily minimum temperatures were not all that were set. At 8 a.m. January 10, combined residential, commercial and industrial users of natural gas in Edmonton consumed a record flow rate of 392 million cubic feet of natural gas per day. Consumption at 8 a.m. is at one of its daily peaks. The previous record was set at 8 a.m. February 16, 1979, with a consumption rate of 357 million cubic feet per day. Customer growth since the previous record is 3.5 to 4 per cent. During the coldest period, Calgarians plugged in at record levels and consumed more than 738 million watts of power during peak periods. The peak demand lies between 5 to 7 p.m. Residents were asked to wait until after 7 p.m. to use heavy appliances so that the load and maintaining a power re-

serve could be more evenly distributed.

The prolonged cold snap had numerous side-effects. Airlines noted an increase in short notice bookings to warmer and sunnier climates.

During the deep freeze, water mains in Edmonton were breaking at near record rates. In one two-day period 15 breaks had been reported. The cold and foggy weather had been blamed for a number of vehicle accidents. Several pedestrians were treated for injuries. "In this kind of weather people are all bundled up for the cold and cannot see where they are going" a police officer said. Roads were in generally good condition but stalled vehicles slowed traffic on some arterial roads. Tow trucks were running as much as 10 hours late for tow calls and up to six hours late for boosts. Service stations were booked for days in advance. A taxi during peak periods meant a one to two hour wait. Cold-footed thieves took advantage of unattended cars left running to warm up. Nearly 30 cars were stolen in a 48-hour period. Most were recovered within the City indicating the stolen vehicles were used as a quick and warm way home.

By January 12, milder weather returned to southern Alberta as strong subsidence winds gusting to 90 km/h produced temperatures of 8° at Calgary and Lethbridge.

#### SASKATCHEWAN AND MANITOBA

Exceptionally cold arctic air of record proportions prevailed throughout the provinces January 8 - 11. For example, on January 8 the -30° maximum at Swift Current, Sask., erased the previous daily low maximum of -28° set in 1965; at Portage la Prairie, Man., the temperature failed to rise above -27°, eliminating the previous record for the day of -24° also set in 1965. The -45° minimum at Uranium City on January 11 beat the old mark of -44° previously set in 1972.

In contrast, mild air which moved into Saskatchewan January 12 and Manitoba by January 13, produced record high daily maximums at some southern synoptic stations. For example, the thermometer reading rose to 4° at Kindersley, Sask., on January 12 and to 5° at Estevan and Regina on January 13.

Blizzard conditions which hampered highway travel occurred throughout southeastern Saskatchewan and Manitoba on January 10 - 11 as northwesterly winds gusted to the 80 - 85 km/h level. Snowfalls amounted to about 15 - 20 cm.

As of January 14, snow depths were generally less than 15 cm over the prime agricultural zones of Saskatchewan. In Manitoba snow depths are near normal.

#### ONTARIO

The mild weather in southern and eastern Ontario continues to be anything but that usually expected in January. In the Ottawa Valley temperatures averaged 4° to 5° above the 1941-70 normal.

The main feature of the week was an intense low pressure storm system which passed through northern Ontario on January 11. Warm frontal rain was considerable; Sudbury measured 51.6 mm of precipitation and many stations in southern and central Ontario received more than 20 mm of rain.

Many synoptic stations in the associated warm air sector recorded temperatures of 10°, e.g. Simcoe, Toronto, Ottawa, Trenton. Winds gusting to near the 100 km/h mark caused numerous cases of roofing damage in southern Ontario.

Snow cover by the end of the week extended only as far south as a line from Muskoka to Petawawa thus continuing to frustrate winter recreation enthusiasts.

In extreme northwestern Ontario temperatures averaged below normal. Overnight minimums dropped to -37° at Armstrong on the 9th and Red Lake on the 12th. Most synoptic sites in northwestern and north central Ontario reported snow depths of 50 cm to 75 cm.

Ice conditions in the Great Lakes continue to be about 3 weeks behind schedule. Thin ice is evident only in coastal areas. In fact, in the lower lakes, e.g. Lake Erie, ice has melted or broken up.

#### QUEBEC

The absence of snow cover continues in southern Quebec; on the morning of January 15th, only a trace or less on the ground was recorded at Montreal (Dorval), St. Hubert and Hull (Ottawa).

At Montreal (Dorval) the total snowfall between January 1st and January 15th was only 2.8 cm while the lowest total snowfall ever recorded before for the same 15-day period was 6.6 cm in 1963 at Dorval and 3.3 cm in 1880 at McGill. Snowfall accumulations since October 1st reached only 23.7 cm at Dorval; the previous record for the same period was 48.3 cm at Dorval and 97.2 cm at McGill, both from October 1st, 1957 to January 1st, 1958.

The 56.2 mm of rainfall on January 11 at Sainte Agathe exceeded not only the previous record of 30.7 mm of rain for any day in January (January 26, 1976) but also the previous monthly record of 46.8 mm (January, 1974). This low pressure system produced strong winds with gusts reaching 113 km/h, 111 km/h and 102 km/h respectively at Nicolet, St. Hubert and Montreal (Dorval) on January 12; gusts also exceeded 100 km/h at Cap aux Meules (Grindstone Island Station) on the same day. Freezing rain in the Montreal area was blamed for at least 2 accidents involving 42 vehicles.

Temperature-wise, the week was marked by a surge of warm air on January 11 and 12; several temperature records were set at Sherbrooke, Quebec City, Mont-Joli, Sept-Iles and Sainte Agathe, to name a few. The temperature rose to 12° on January 11 at Sherbrooke; it was only -37° at Grande Rivière the previous day.

With almost no opportunity for skiing in the Eastern Townships area, many people are taking up the sport of ice boating on the frozen lakes.

The ice is minimal and very thin and is confined mostly to western sections of the gulf and in coastal areas on the St. Lawrence River. Ice formation is about 2 to 3 weeks behind schedule.

## MARITIME PROVINCES

Variable temperature patterns and near normal to below normal precipitation characterized the weather experienced this past week.

On January 12, many daily maximum temperature records were erased as readings surpassed the 10° level at several stations. At Greenwood, N.S., the maximum temperature was 13°. That same day, strong winds gusting to 100 km/h, blew in windows, ripped off the roofs of houses, and caused numerous power blackouts throughout Nova Scotia.

As of January 14, very little snow was evident on the ground throughout Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and southern New Brunswick. In northern New Brunswick, Charlo reported 34 cm on the ground.

Bright sunshine hours ranged from 25 hours to 35 hours at reporting stations throughout the provinces.

## NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Temperatures averaged 3° to 4° below normal throughout southeastern Newfoundland. Elsewhere averages were within 2° of normal. Temperature extremes ranged from 9° at Daniel's Harbour and St. Albans on January 12 to -39° at Churchill Falls on the 11th.

In the St. Albans and Burgeo area precipitation was on the order of 50 mm. Below normal precipitation occurred throughout eastern Labrador and eastern Newfoundland. Many Labrador synoptic stations report snowpacks greater than 80 cm, with Goose Bay measuring 129 cm. Snow depths of 75 cm were reported at St. Anthony in northern Newfoundland.

Bright sunshine hours ranged from a minimum of 5.0 hours at Daniel's Harbour to 29.4 hours at Gander Airport.

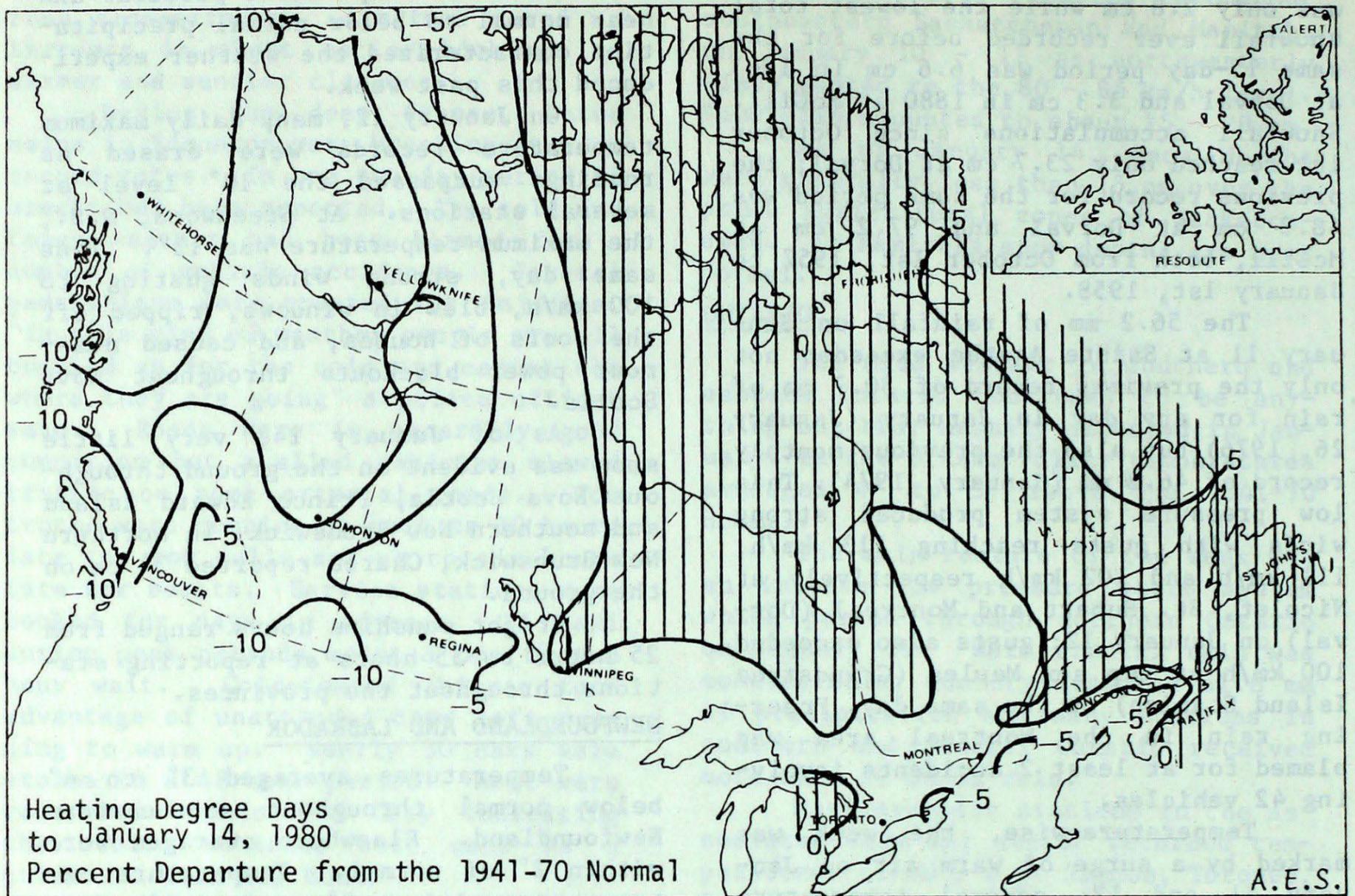
Ice conditions are about normal as ice extends to about 50 km to 65 km north of Notre Dame Bay.

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### ON THIS DATE ...

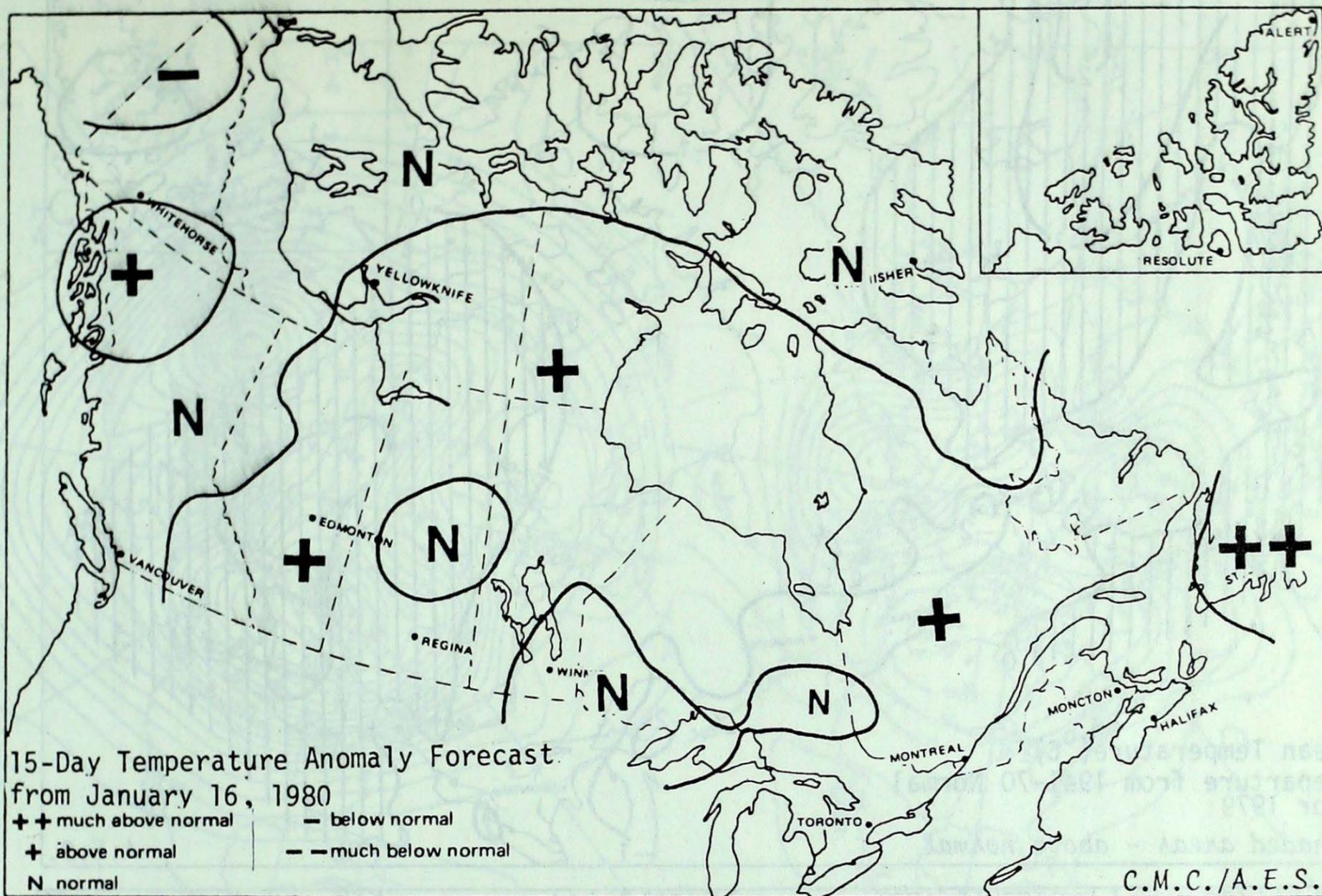
.....January 11, 1911. At Fort Vermilion, Alberta, a minimum temperature of -61°C was recorded. This is the lowest temperature ever officially recorded at any station in the Prairie Provinces.

## HEATING DEGREE-DAY SUMMARY TO JANUARY 12, 1980



STATION	MONTHLY CUMULATIVE TOTAL	MONTHLY DIFF. FROM 1941-70 NORMAL	SEASONAL TOTAL	SEASONAL DIFF. FROM 1941-70 NORMAL	SEASONAL PERCENT OF NORMAL
Resolute	617.5	23.5	6151.5	228.5	104
Inuvik	603.0	28.0	4083.0	-709.0	85
Whitehorse	539.5	89.5	3253.5	-201.5	94
Vancouver Int'l A	208.5	23.5	1337.0	-80.0	94
Edmonton Mun A	465.5	81.5	2371.0	-301.0	89
Calgary Int'l A	429.5	93.5	2319.0	-195.0	92
Regina	468.5	48.5	2553.5	-189.0	93
Winnipeg Int'l A	458.0	36.0	2668.5	-0.5	100
Thunder Bay	384.0	-6.0	2546.0	-46.0	98
Windsor	264.0	0.0	1516.0	-56.0	96
Toronto Int'l A	291.0	3.0	1761.0	-13.0	99
Ottawa Int'l A	318.0	-30.0	2003.0	-91.0	96
Montreal Int'l A	305.5	-30.5	1940.5	-33.5	98
Quebec	363.5	18.5	2291.0	36.0	102
Saint John, N.B.	306.5	11.5	1941.5	-105.5	95
Halifax	278.5	26.5	1680.5	21.5	101
Charlottetown	304.0	16.0	1878.5	-6.5	100
St. John's, Nfld.	294.0	44.0	2049.5	55.5	103

15 DAY TEMPERATURE ANOMALY FORECAST



15-Day Temperature Anomaly Forecast  
 from January 16, 1980  
 ++ much above normal      - below normal  
 + above normal              -- much below normal  
 N normal

C.M.C./A.E.S.

Forecast Method

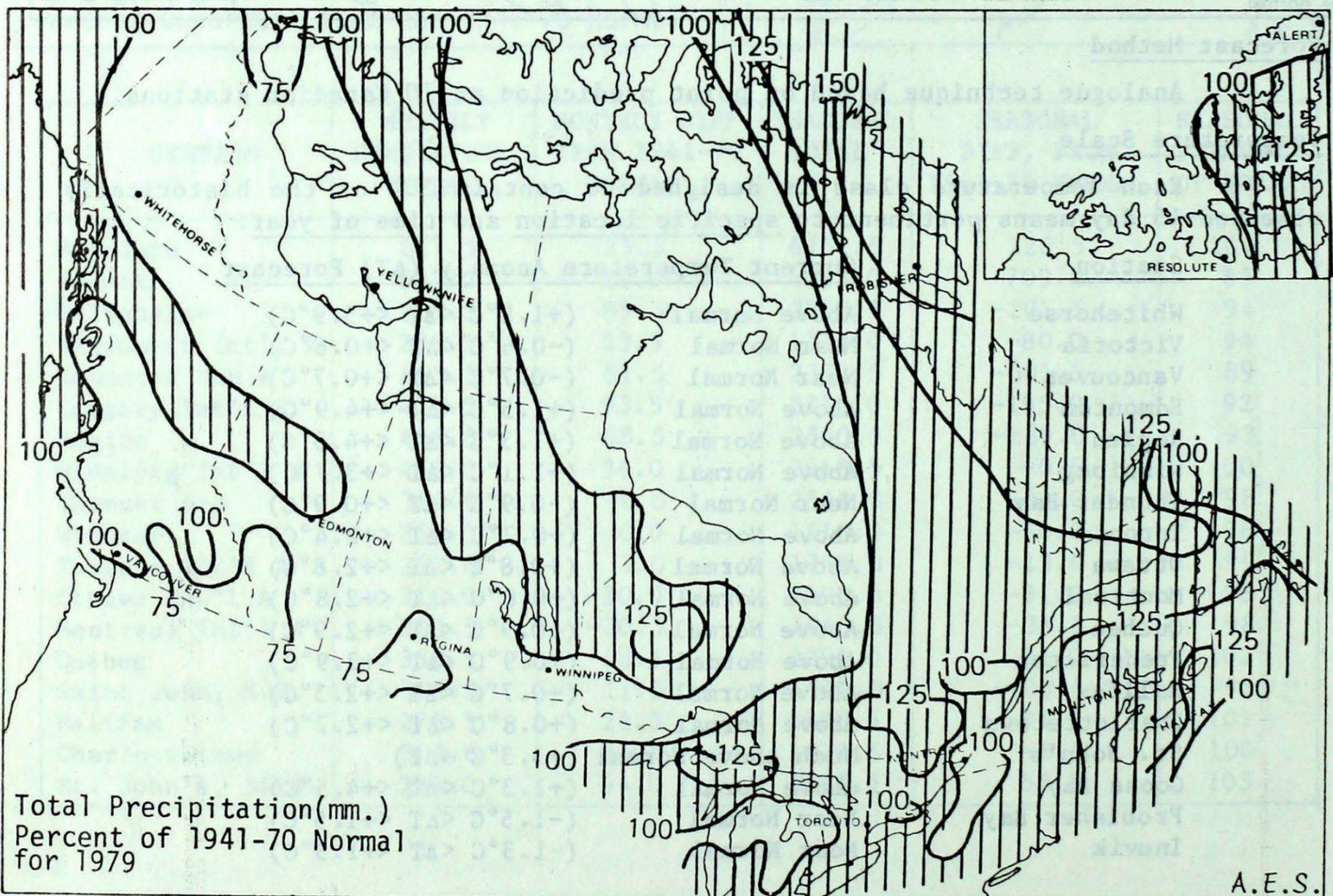
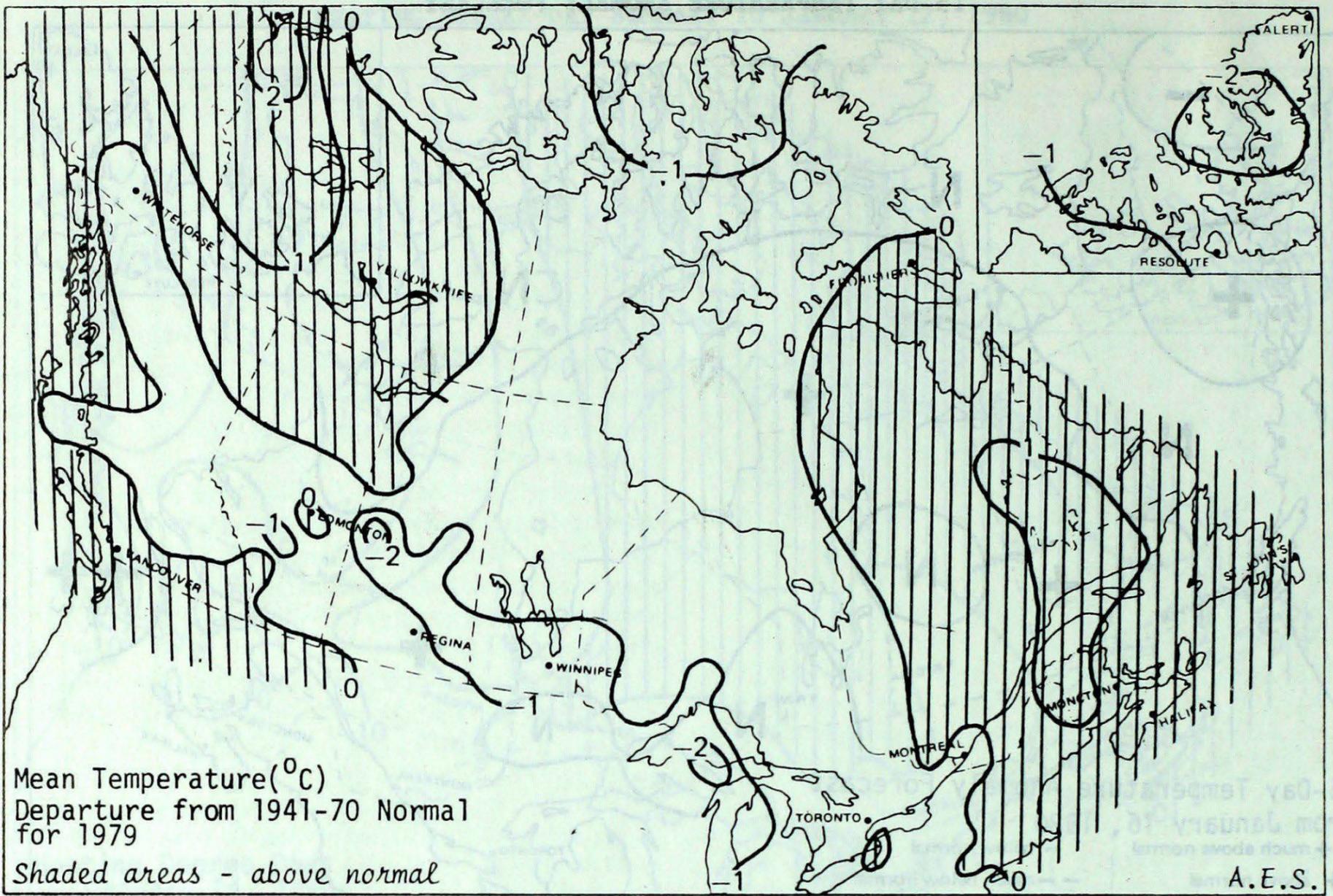
Analogue technique based on point prediction at 70 Canadian stations.

Temperature Scale

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

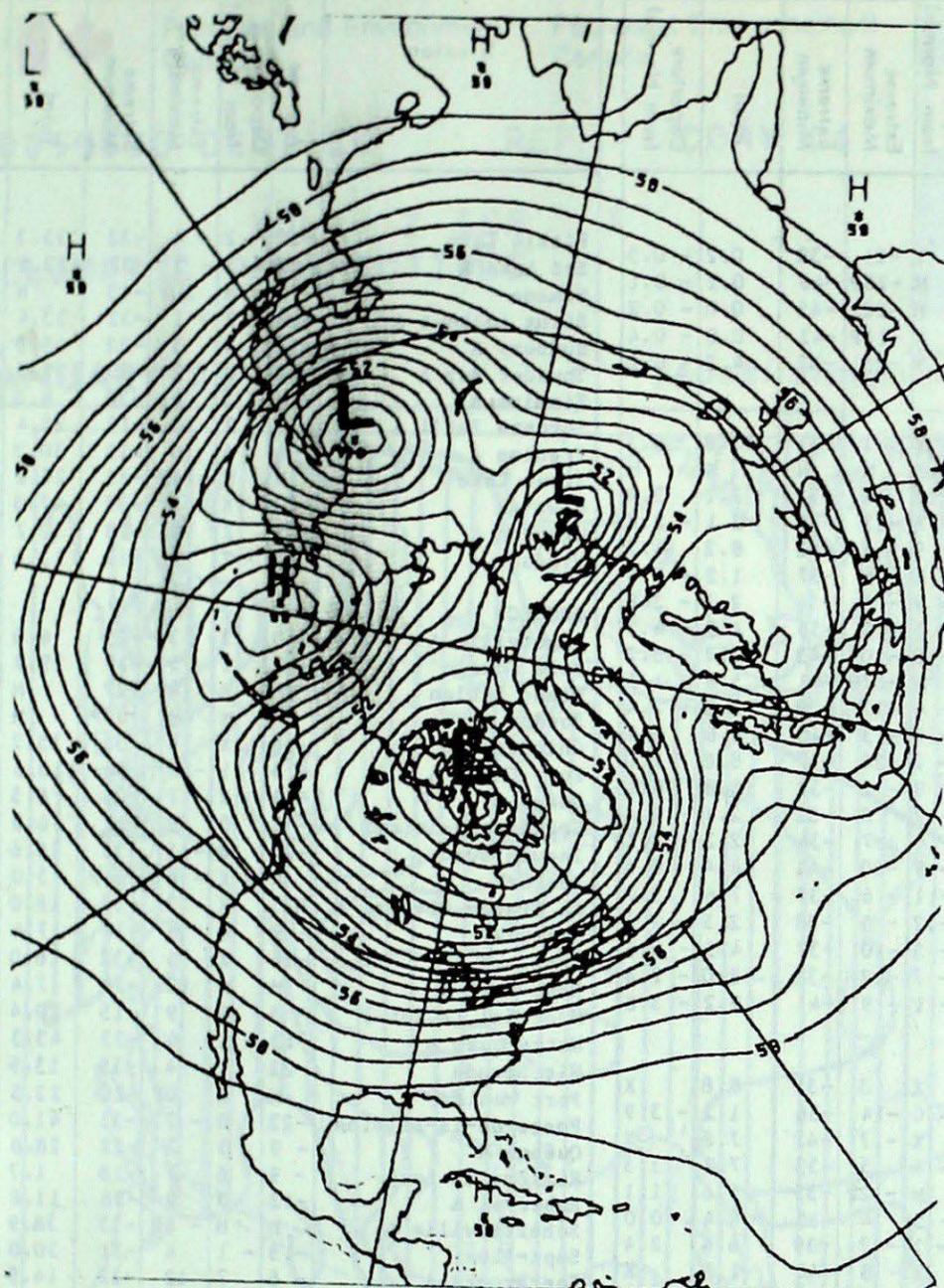
<u>Station</u>	<u>Current Temperature Anomaly (<math>\Delta T</math>) Forecast</u>	
Whitehorse	Above Normal	(+1.8°C < $\Delta T$ <+5.9°C)
Victoria	Near Normal	(-0.6°C < $\Delta T$ <+0.6°C)
Vancouver	Near Normal	(-0.7°C < $\Delta T$ <+0.7°C)
Edmonton	Above Normal	(+1.5°C < $\Delta T$ <+4.9°C)
Regina	Above Normal	(+1.3°C < $\Delta T$ <+4.3°C)
Winnipeg	Above Normal	(+1.1°C < $\Delta T$ <+3.7°C)
Thunder Bay	Near Normal	(-0.9°C < $\Delta T$ <+0.9°C)
Toronto	Above Normal	(+0.7°C < $\Delta T$ <+2.4°C)
Ottawa	Above Normal	(+0.8°C < $\Delta T$ <+2.8°C)
Montreal	Above Normal	(+0.8°C < $\Delta T$ <+2.8°C)
Quebec	Above Normal	(+0.9°C < $\Delta T$ <+2.9°C)
Fredericton	Above Normal	(+0.9°C < $\Delta T$ <+2.9°C)
Halifax	Above Normal	(+0.7°C < $\Delta T$ <+2.3°C)
Charlottetown	Above Normal	(+0.8°C < $\Delta T$ <+2.7°C)
St. John's	Much Above Normal	(+3.3°C < $\Delta T$ )
Goose Bay	Above Normal	(+1.3°C < $\Delta T$ <+4.5°C)
Frobisher Bay	Near Normal	(-1.5°C < $\Delta T$ <+1.5°C)
Inuvik	Near Normal	(-1.3°C < $\Delta T$ <+1.3°C)

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

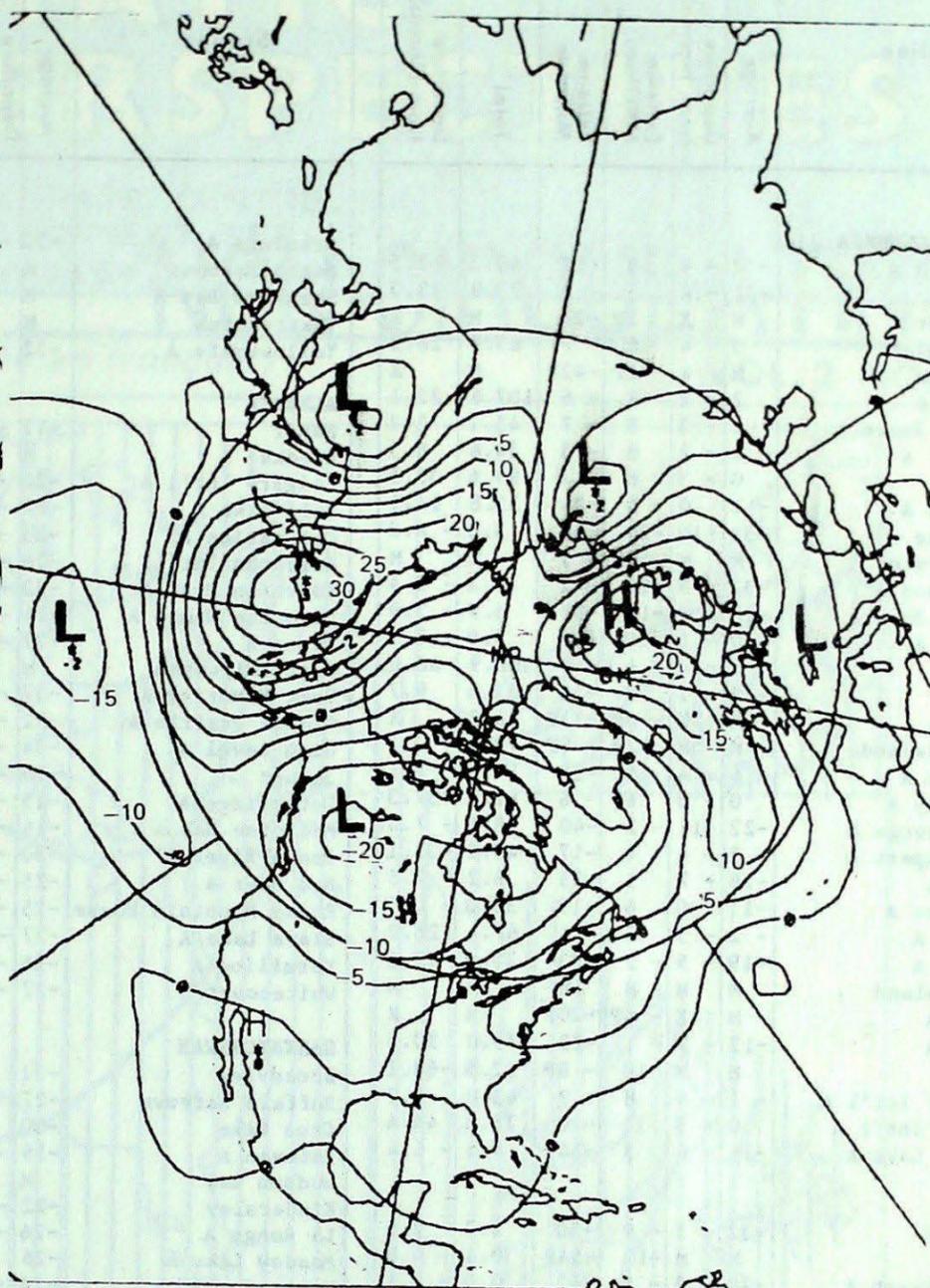


Note: Values are non-representative in non-uniform topographical regions such as the Rocky Mts.

## Atmospheric Circulation Features



50KPa Height Map(decametres)  
7 day mean January 7 to 13, 1980



7 day Mean 50kPa Height Anomaly  
January 7 to 13, 1980

At the beginning of the period a deep Arctic vortex centred over northern Hudson Bay, and an associated broad long wave trough over the mid-continent, put most of North America under a counterclockwise or, in other words, cyclonic 50 kPa steering flow. As a result, western Canada through the first half of the period continued to be influenced by a strong northwesterly upper air flow, dropping temperatures to near record levels. By the end of the period the atmospheric circulation had changed so that most of the country, excluding the outer- and sub-Arctic, was under the influence of a zonal west-southwesterly flow, thereby allowing temperatures in the Prairie Provinces to moderate to more seasonable values.

The eastern half of the country, on the other hand, continued to enjoy a relatively more mild winter than has been the case in past years, with many southern areas reporting record low snowfall amounts. This is due to the surface storm track and oscillating frontal zone positioning itself much further north than is normal at this time of year. Strong low pressure disturbances which developed in the American west have been tracking on a more northerly course, letting the warm air to the south of these systems penetrate further north. As a result, most of the precipitation across southern Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes has been in the form of rain, while areas north of the storm track, such as northern Ontario and northern Quebec, have experienced snow and blizzard-like conditions.

Andy Radomski

## TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION DATA FOR THE WEEK ENDING 0600 G.M.T. JANUARY 15, 1980

Station	Temperature (°C)				Precip. (mm)		Station	Temperature (°C)				Precip. (mm)		Station	Temperature (°C)				Precip. (mm)	
	Average	Departure from Normal	Extreme Maximum	Extreme Minimum	Total	Departure from Normal		Average	Departure from Normal	Extreme Maximum	Extreme Minimum	Total	Departure from Normal		Average	Departure from Normal	Extreme Maximum	Extreme Minimum	Total	Departure from Normal
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>							Resolute A	-31	1	-21	-38	0.2	-0.5	Pickle Lake	-22	-2	-4	-33	35.3	25.8
Abbotsford A	-2	-4	9	-12	49.3	3.5	Sachs Harbour	M	M	-26P	-46	0.2	-0.1	Red Lake A	-22	-3	-3	-37	32.5	21.2
Alert Bay	-1	-4	5	-7	73.9	23.0	Shepherd Bay A	M	M	-22P	-45	0.0	-0.2	Simcoe	M	M	10P	-15	M	M
Blue River	M	X	2P	-26	M	X	Tuktoyaktuk	M	M	-14P	-42	0.0	-0.4	Sioux Lookout A	-19	-2	-1	-32	33.4	24.7
Bull Harbour	0	-4	6	-7	85.9	26.9	Yellowknife A	-32	-3	-25	-42	4.2	0.2	Sudbury A	-11	4	5	-22	55.9	48.0
Burns Lake	M	X	-1P	-42P	M	X	<b>ALBERTA</b>							Thunder Bay A	-14	0	2	-30	21.2	9.3
Cape Scott	2	-2	8	-6	107.8	32.1	Banff	-17	-7	1	-31	13.8	6.3	Timmins A	-15	3	6	-30	8.0	-1.9
Cape St. James	1	-3	8	-7	45.1	3.2	Brooks	M	M	M	M	M	M	Toronto Int'l A	-5	2	10	-15	25.4	13.7
Castlegar A	-6	-2	8	-13	34.6	6.5	Calgary Int'l A	-20	-10	8	-32	7.1	3.4	Trenton A	-4	4	10	-15	30.3	17.7
Comox A	0	-3	8	-11	95.6	38.5	Cold Lake A	-27	-7	-13	-39	2.1	-2.8	Trout Lake	M	M	-14P	-33	27.2	19.3
Cranbrook A	-11	0	5	-24	33.8	14.5	Coronation A	-25	-9	-1	-42	8.2	4.2	Wawa A	-12	X	5	-32	47.5	X
Dease Lake	-31	-10	-24	-38	3.0	-4.8	Edmonton Int'l. A	-26	-8	-6	-37	1.2	-5.4	Warton A	-5	2	10	-13	30.2	14.5
Estevan Point	M	M	10P	-3	M	M	Edmonton Mun. A	-23	-9	-5	-34	2.1	-2.8	Windsor A	-3	1	9	-11	13.6	3.5
Fort Nelson A	-32	-9	-20	-42	6.3	-2.4	Edmonton Namao A	-24	-8	-5	-35	1.5	-4.5	<b>QUEBEC</b>						
Fort St. John A	-28	-10	-13	-37	5.9	-3.9	Edson A	-27	-8	-10	-43	3.7	-3.2	Bagotville A	-13	3	3	-25	6.3	-3.7
Kamloops A	-10	-5	10	-20	3.9	-3.5	Fort Chipewyan	M	M	-17P	-41	5.8	1.5	Baie Comeau	-13	1	5	-29	19.9	5.9
Langara	-2	-4	4	-7	108.9	68.6	Fort McMurray A	-27	-6	-17	-39	3.2	-2.4	Blanc Sablon	M	M	4P	-27	M	M
Lytton	-9	-2	8	-18	32.5	9.7	Grande Prairie A	-32	-14	-13	-45	8.6	0.4	Border	M	M	M	-33P	M	M
Mackenzie A	M	X	-5P	-33P	24.2	X	High Level A	-34	-2	-24	-47	8.8	1.0	Chibougamau	-16	X	4	-32	35.2	X
McInnes Island	M	M	7P	-9P	74.2	0.2	Jasper	-20	-9	-2	-32	15.8	8.1	Fort Chimo A	-23	-1	-10	-36	13.6	1.6
Penticton A	-6	-4	5	-15	14.1	7.1	Lethbridge A	-15	-7	8	-32	2.1	-2.4	Gaspé A	-11	X	7	-26	6.5	X
Port Hardy A	0	-3	6	-6	92.2	37.3	Medicine Hat A	-16	-6	7	-34	2.2	-3.2	Grindstone Island	-5	0	6	-12	16.8	-4.1
Prince George A	-22	-11	-2	-40	8.1	-7.0	Peace River A	-30	-9	-10	-41	4.4	-0.6	Inoucdjouac	-24	0	-15	-32	14.6	13.0
Prince Rupert A	-5	-4	4	-17	49.2	-21.1	Red Deer A	-25	-11	-6	-37	7.6	3.0	Koartak	M	X	-8	-34P	5.0	X
Quesnel A	-18	-7	1	-33	6.2	-7.5	Rocky Mountain House	-25	-12	-5	-38	2.5	-2.4	La Grande Rivière A	-21	X	-3	-37	18.0	X
Revelstoke A	-11	0	6	-19	35.0	-0.5	Slave Lake A	-27	-5	-10	-37	4.5	-0.6	Maniwaki	-9	6	8	-24	17.4	10.2
Sandspit A	-2	-3	3	-6	67.4	28.0	Vermilion A	-26	-7	-12	-38	2.0	-2.4	Matagami A	-16	X	4	-32	16.0	X
Smithers A	-19	-9	-2	-33	25.0	11.6	Whitecourt	-27	-11	-9	-41	2.2	-3.8	Mont-Joli A	M	M	10P	-19	7.4	-12.4
Spring Island	M	M	M	M	M	M	<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>							Montréal (A int.)	-5	6	9	-15	20.4	8.4
Stewart A	M	X	-4P	-20P	M	X	Broadview	-21	X	3	-35	8.8	X	Natashquan A	-13	-1	4	-33	43.3	24.3
Terrace A	-12	-7	-1	-22	75.0	30.8	Buffalo Narrows	-27	0	-14	-36	1.2	-3.9	Nitchequon	-22	1	-4	-35	13.9	7.2
Tofino A	M	M	10	-8P	62.5	-68.1	Cree Lake	-30	X	-17	-42	7.8	X	Port Menier	M	M	0P	-26	22.5	5.4
Vancouver Int'l A	-1	-4	8	-9	43.0	8.2	Estevan A	-19	-4	5	-33	7.2	3.3	Poste-de-la-Baleine	-22	0	-7	-31	41.0	35.5
Victoria Int'l A	0	-3	11	-10	75.5	44.4	Hudson Bay	M	M	-12P	-35	5.6	1.1	Québec A	-9	3	7	-22	28.8	15.4
Williams Lake A	-16	-6	3	-34	4.6	-6.4	Kindersley	-22	-5	4	-35	4.4	0.0	Rivière du Loup	-9	6	7	-18	1.7	-11.9
<b>YUKON</b>							La Ronge A	-26	-1	-7	-39	6.4	2.4	Roberval A	-12	3	9	-26	11.8	1.6
Burwash A	-32	-3	-9	-50	4.7	2.6	Meadow Lake A	-26	X	-8	-40	1.5	X	Schefferville A	M	M	-6P	-35	38.9	30.7
Dawson A	M	M	-13	-54P	0.4	-4.8	Moose Jaw A	-18	-5	6	-33	5.4	1.3	Sept-Iles	-15	-1	4	-31	30.0	11.9
Komakuk Beach A	-28	-2	-8	-43	0.0	-0.1	Nipawin A	-27	X	-14	-38	5.8	X	Sherbrooke A	-6	7	12	-21	14.9	2.8
Mayo A	-40	-12	-22	-54	1.9	-6.7	North Battleford A	-25	-7	-9	-36	6.9	2.3	Ste. Agathe des Monts	-10	6	8	-23	64.6	47.5
Shingle Point A	M	M	-8P	-42	1.0	-1.0	Prince Albert A	-26	-6	-9	-40	4.4	0.3	Val d'Or A	-12	5	6	-25	10.9	-1.7
Watson Lake A	-36	-10	-27	-53	4.0	-6.5	Regina A	-21	-5	5	-35	8.7	5.2	<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>						
Whitehorse A	-31	-11	-14	-44	4.0	-0.6	Saskatoon A	-24	-6	-5	-36	5.0	0.9	Charlo A	-11	3	10	-24	20.0	3.3
<b>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES</b>							Swift Current A	-20	-8	6	-36	5.7	1.4	Chatham A	-8	2	10	-23	13.6	-6.7
Alert	-33	-1	-25	-40	0.3	-1.1	Uranium City	-32	-4	-20	-45	5.6	-1.3	Fredrickton A	-5	4	12	-15	24.6	9.0
Baker Lake	-36	-2	-26	-45	1.2	0.2	Wynyard	-22	X	2	-36	9.3	X	Moncton A	-6	3	11	-17	14.0	-6.1
Broughton Island	-26	-2	-17	-33	0.0	-1.5	Yorkton A	M	M	-1P	-35	7.1	1.3	Saint John A	-5	3	11	-13	33.0	13.8
Byron Bay A	-35	-1	-27	-43	3.0	3.0	<b>MANITOBA</b>							<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>						
Cambridge Bay A	-35	-1	-24	-45	0.8	-0.1	Bissett	M	M	-2P	-39	23.9	15.9	Eddy Point	-4	X	9	-12	17.7	X
Cape Dorset	-25	X	-14	-32	5.8	X	Brandon A	-22	-4	-2	-34	8.0	4.3	Greenwood A	-3	2	13	-15	23.4	3.2
Cape Dyer A	M	M	-9P	-39P	19.2	1.4	Churchill A	-30	-4	-17	-39	7.4	4.4	Sable Island	0	1	9	-7	22.6	-6.6
Cape Hooper	M	M	-22P	-32	1.6	0.8	Dauphin A	-22	-5	0	-34	12.9	6.6	Shearwater A	-3	1	9	-14	M	M
Cape Parry A	-32	-2	-18	-41	5.6	4.6	Gillam A	-30	X	-19	-41	9.9	X	Sydney A	-4	0	8	-11	26.6	-6.2
Cape Young A	-32	-1	-21	-43	2.0	1.3	Gimli	-21	-3	-2	-34	22.3	16.1	Truro	-4	3	12	-17	M	M
Chesterfield Inlet	-36	-4	-20	-45	1.0	-0.6	Island Lake	-25	X	-8	-37	10.4	X	Yarmouth A	-2	1	10	-11	21.6	-5.3
Clinton Point	M	M	-17P	-39	1.0	0.1	Lynn Lake	-29	-1	-13	-42	5.0	0.6	<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND</b>						
Clyde	-30	-4	-15	-41	4.8	1.6	Norway House	-25	X	-9	-39	8.5	X	Charlottetown	M	M	9	-14P	11.2	-10.9
Contwoyto Lake	M	M	-26P	-43	0.0	-1.7	Pilot Mound	-21	-4	2	-34	13.8	9.9	Summerside	-6	2	9	-16	6.4	-9.7
Coppermine	M	M	-23	-41P	2.2	0.2	Portage la Prairie	-20	-4	2	-32	20.3	14.6	<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>						
Coral Harbour	M	M	-22P	-43	0.0	-1.7	The Pas A	-25	-4	-9	-36	7.4	1.7	Argentia VTMS	-4	X	5	-14	15.5	X
Dewar Lakes	-31	-5	-17	-39	0.0	-0.9	Thompson A	-29	-2	-15	-42	4.0	-0.9	Battle Harbour	M	M	0	-27P	11.2	-7.8
Ennadai	M	M	-27P	-39P	M	M	Winnipeg Int'l A	-21	-4	0	-32	12.7	7.2	Bonavista	-7	-4	3	-18	5.8	-21.7
Eureka	-37	-1	-27	-44	0.0	-0.4	<b>ONTARIO</b>							Burgeo	-5	1	5	-15	50.4	15.2
Fort Reliance	-30	0	-21	-40	4.0	0.8	Armstrong A	-19	0	-2	-37	M	M	Cartwright	-15	-2	4	-26	7.2	-13.2
Fort Simpson	-33	-2	-19	-42	5.1	0.4	Arikokan	-18	2	1	-32	14.1	3.4	Churchill Falls A	-22	1	1	-39	21.4	3.2
Fort Smith A	-32	-5	-21	-43	4.7	0.5	Earlton A	-12	5	5	-28	9.5	-2.0	Comfort Cove	-9	0	3	-20	6.7	-10.7
Frobisher Bay A	M	M	-5	-34P	10.9	5.8	Geraldton	-19	3	-1	-34	14.4	5.1	Daniel's Harbour	-7	-1	9	-20	23.2	-1.1
Gladman Point A	M	M	-28P	-44	0.0	-0.4	Gore Bay A	-8	2	6	-19	20.2	6.5	Deer Lake	M	M	6P	-20	31.2	14.0
Hall Beach A	-30	1	-22	-39	0.0	-1.8	Kapuskasung A	-17	1	5	-30	17.7	6.9	Gander Int'l A	-9	-3	3	-21	10.2	-15.2
Hay River A	-30	-4	-19	-39	3.9	-2.1	Kenora A	-20	-3	1	-35	17.7	10.0	Goose A	-19	-2	5	-32	18.2	2.2