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A WEEKLY REVIEW OF CANADIAN CLIMATE

Atmospheric
Environment

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CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES NON-CIRCULATING

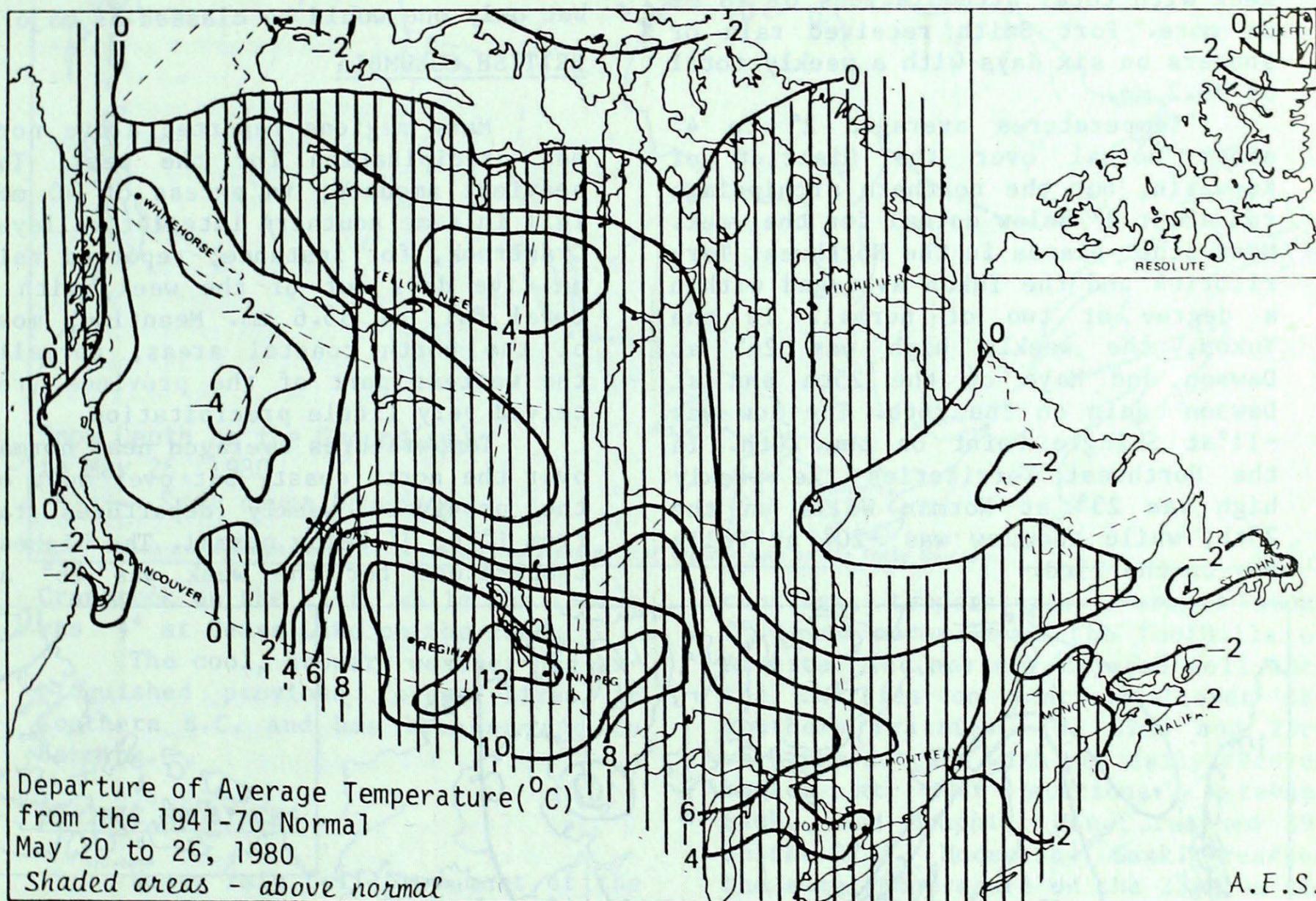
THE CANADIAN CLIMATE CENTRE,
ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT SERVICE

4905 DUFFERIN ST., DOWNSVIEW, ONTARIO M3H 5T4

MAY 27, 1980

(Aussi disponible en français)

VOL. 2 NO. 21



WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE WEEK - MAY 20 - 26, 1980

Severe forest fires reported in many areas of Canada

The forest fire situation is the worst in many years. The most serious are located in Northwestern Ontario. Many people have been evacuated from small communities, and the towns of Red Lake and Kenora are threatened. Hundreds of smaller fires are burning across the northern Prairies. Over one million hectares have been burned.

Rains brought relief from drought over southern Alberta, but crops over the remainder of the southern Prairies are suffering badly from drought.

Record-breaking high temperatures in the mid- to upper thirties occurred on a number of days over the southern Prairies. The highest, 39° , occurred at Estevan, Sask., and Dauphin, Man., on the 22nd and at Moose Jaw, Sask., on the 23rd, a new record high at that station for the month. The low was -20° at Pelly Bay, N.W.T., on the 23rd.

The heaviest weekly precipitation was 108.2 mm at Lethbridge, Alta., of which 85.4 mm fell on the 23rd.

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

YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Below normal precipitation was reported for the week across most of the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Many stations received less than 5 mm over the seven-day period. The major exception was the southern District of Mackenzie, where a number of stations reported showers on most days of the week with total accumulations of 15 mm or more. Fort Smith received rain or showers on six days with a weekly total of 36.2 mm.

Temperatures averaged 2° to 4° above normal over the District of Keewatin, but the northern archipelago ran about 2° below normal for the week. Most other places in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon averaged within a degree or two of normal. In the Yukon, the weekly high was 24° at Dawson and Mayo on the 25th and at Dawson again on the 26th. The low was -11° at Shingle Point on the 20th. In the Northwest Territories the weekly high was 23° at Norman Wells on the 25th, while the low was -20° at Pelly Bay on the 23rd.

Some open leads are appearing in the ice, both in the Beaufort Sea and in the eastern Arctic. In Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait, open areas are more extensive than normal for this time of year.

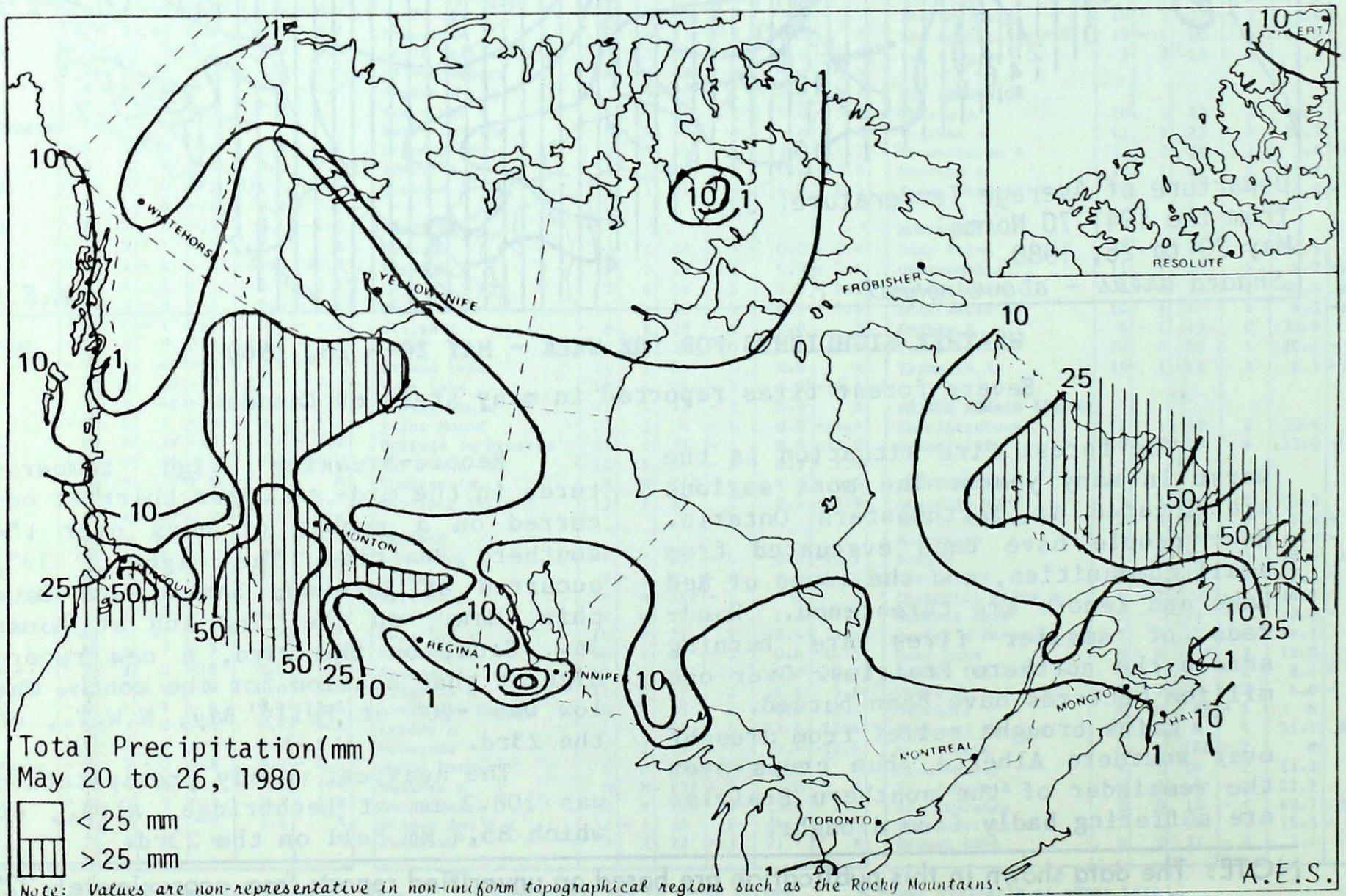
As of May 26th, Clyde River still reported 140 cm of snow on the ground.

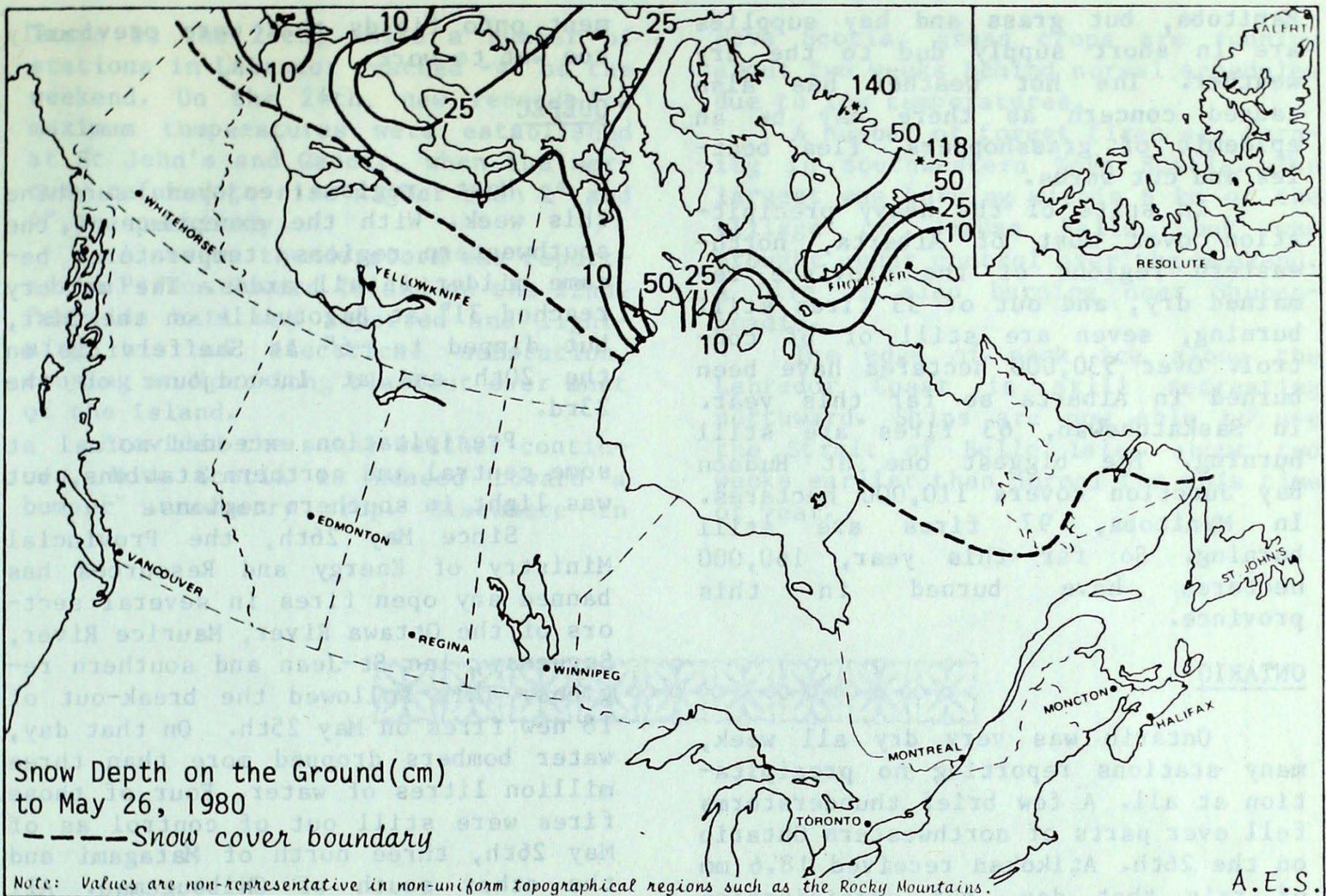
Twenty-two forest fires have occurred in the Yukon so far this season, but only one would be classed as major.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Many regions reported above normal precipitation for the week. The heaviest amounts, in excess of 40 mm, fell in some southern interior valleys. Cranbrook, for instance, reported rain on five days out of the week, with a total fall of 53.6 mm. Meantime, most of the north coastal areas, normally the wettest part of the province, received very little precipitation.

Temperatures averaged near normal over the north coast, but over most of the province, weekly departures ran from 1° to 3° below normal. The highest temperature for the week was 26° at





Cranbrook on the 21st, while the lowest was -4° at Dease Lake on the 22nd.

The cool, showery weather has extinguished previous forest fires in southern B.C. and has been an aid to farming.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Heavy rain fell over most of the western Prairies during the latter part of the week. Southern Alberta received the heaviest falls with a number of stations receiving 50 mm or more. Lethbridge reported 108.2 mm, of which 85.4 mm fell on the 23rd. Farther east, precipitation totals were much less. Prince Albert, Sask., received 31.8 mm on the 26th and Pilot Mound, Man., 32.2 mm on the 25th and 26th, but precipitation was spotty, and many stations in the southern agricultural regions of Saskatchewan and Manitoba received only negligible amounts if any.

Temperatures averaged well above normal across most of the Prairies for the week. Departures over parts of southern Saskatchewan and southern Manitoba were as much as 10° to 12° . In

contrast, temperatures averaged about 2° below normal over the foothills of Alberta. The mercury climbed well into the thirties on most days over the southern Prairies. The 22nd and 23rd were the hottest with new daily records broken at most stations. Estevan, Sask., and Dauphin, Man., reached 39° on the 22nd. Moose Jaw, Sask., reached the same temperature on the 23rd, a new record not only the date, but also for the whole month of May. The lowest temperature during the week on the Prairies was -3° at Churchill, Man., on the 24th.

A tornado was reported at Hilda, 60 km north of Medicine Hat, on the 25th. Damage to farms was estimated at \$400,000.

The heavy rain over southern Alberta was the first major rainfall since last summer. In the mountains, heavy snow fell above the 1500-metre elevation, and stream flows were well above normal. As a result, pasture and seeded crops should do well now. Farther east, much more rain is needed. Seeding is now completed in southern parts of Saskatchewan and

Manitoba, but grass and hay supplies are in short supply due to the dry weather. The hot weather has also caused concern as there may be an epidemic of grasshoppers, flea beetles and cut worms.

In spite of the heavy precipitation over most of Alberta, northeastern regions of the province remained dry, and out of 33 fires still burning, seven are still of control. Over 530,000 hectares have been burned in Alberta so far this year. In Saskatchewan, 63 fires are still burning. The biggest one at Hudson Bay Junction covers 110,000 hectares. In Manitoba, 97 fires are still burning. So far this year, 160,000 hectares have burned in this province.

ONTARIO

Ontario was very dry all week, many stations reporting no precipitation at all. A few brief thunderstorms fell over parts of northwestern Ontario on the 26th. Atikokan received 18.6 mm of rain that day, but precipitation amounts were mostly negligible.

Temperatures averaged well above normal over all of the province. Weekly departures ranged from more than 10° over northwestern Ontario to about 3° over southern and eastern regions. The weekly high temperature was 35° at Armstrong and Thunder Bay on the 22nd, while the weekly low was -2°, reported at several stations over the weekend. High temperature records were recorded at several stations.

Forest fires dominated the headlines all week. The area most severely affected was northeastern Ontario, where numerous people have been evacuated from small towns. The most dangerous fire in Canada was burning in a 70-km front near Kenora. Both this community and Red Lake have been threatened. The thundershowers on the 26th gave little relief as precipitation was light. The lightning, however, started six new fires for a total of 94 burning at the end of the week.

The warm, dry weather of the past week provided excellent drying conditions, allowing farmers to move equip-

ment onto fields that were previously too wet to work.

QUÉBEC

Most regions enjoyed sunshine this week. With the exception of the southwestern regions, temperatures became milder in all areas. The mercury reached 31° at Bagotville on the 21st, but dipped to -6° at Shefferville on the 20th and at Inoucdjouac on the 23rd.

Precipitation exceeded normal at some central and northern stations, but was light in southern regions.

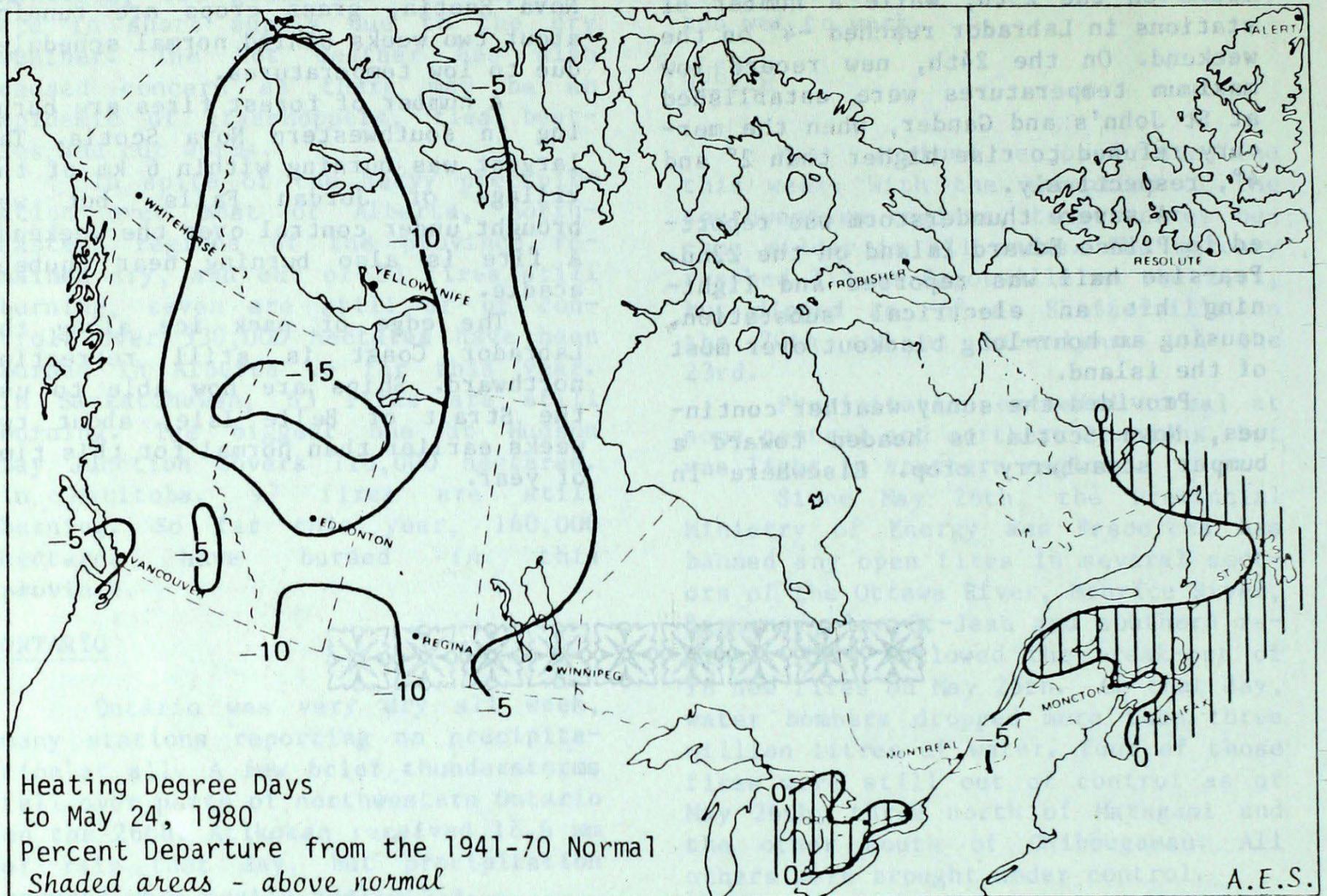
Since May 26th, the Provincial Ministry of Energy and Resources has banned any open fires in several sectors of the Ottawa River, Maurice River, Saguenay, lac St-Jean and southern regions. This followed the break-out of 18 new fires on May 25th. On that day, water bombers dropped more than three million litres of water. Four of those fires were still out of control as of May 26th, three north of Matagami and the other south of Chibougamau. All others were brought under control.

ATLANTIC PROVINCES

The Maritimes reported negligible precipitation during the week. Most stations in Newfoundland and Labrador, on the other hand, were wet, and many places received 30 mm or more precipitation over the seven-day period. Argenta received the largest amount 59.8 mm, most of which fell on the 22nd and 23rd. Some of this precipitation fell as snow over higher elevations on the Island and over most of Labrador. Goose received 20.3 cm of snow during the week, bringing the 1979-1980 seasonal snowfall to 572.6 cm, a new record since the airport was opened in 1941. The previous record was 572.3 cm in the 1956-1957 season. Goose frequently gets snow as late as June.

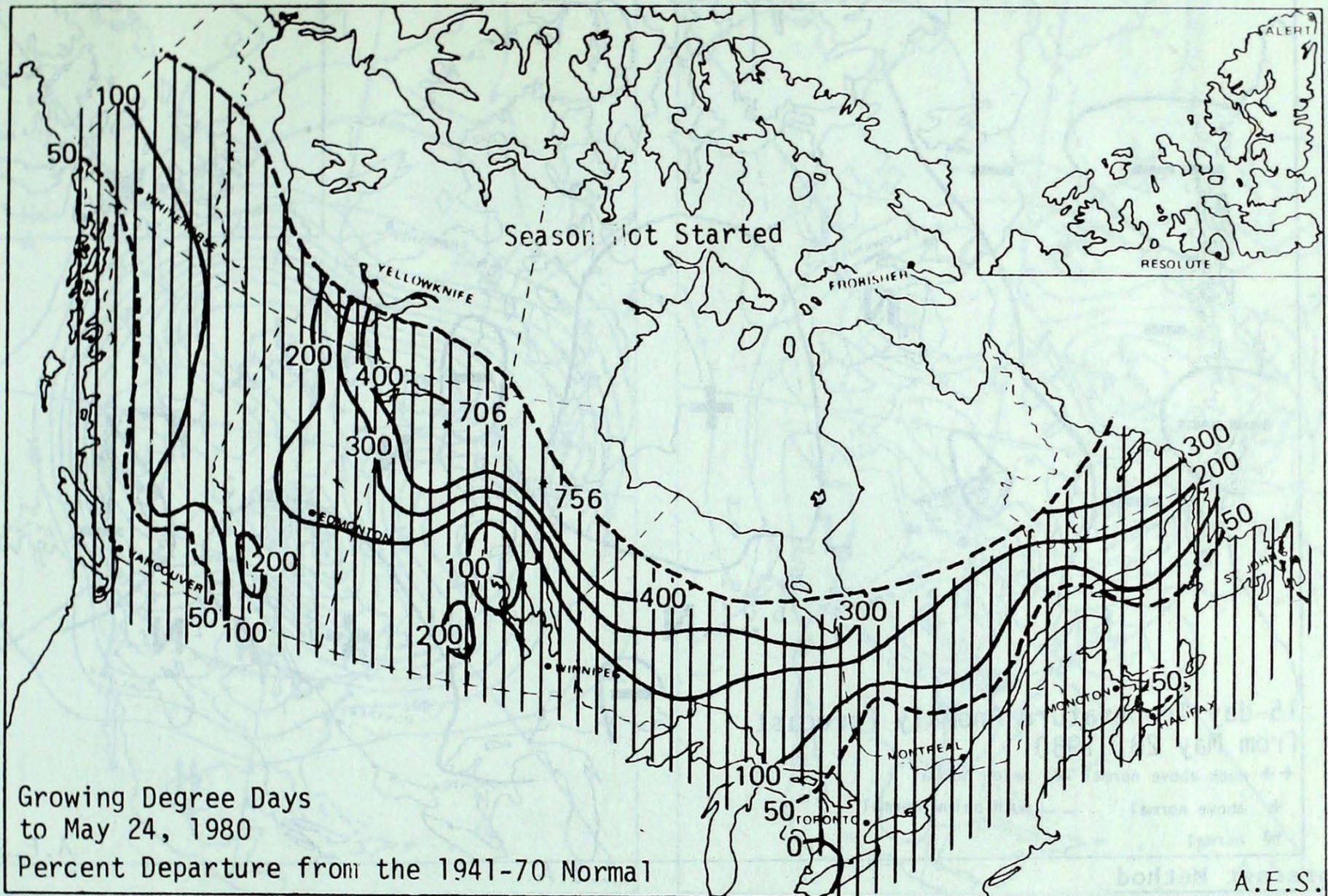
Mean temperatures for the week ranged from about near normal to about 2° below normal. The weekly high for the Maritimes was 28° at Charlo and for Newfoundland and Labrador, 23° at Goose, both occurring on the 21st. The weekly low for the Maritimes was -3° at

HEATING DEGREE-DAY SUMMARY TO MAY 24, 1980



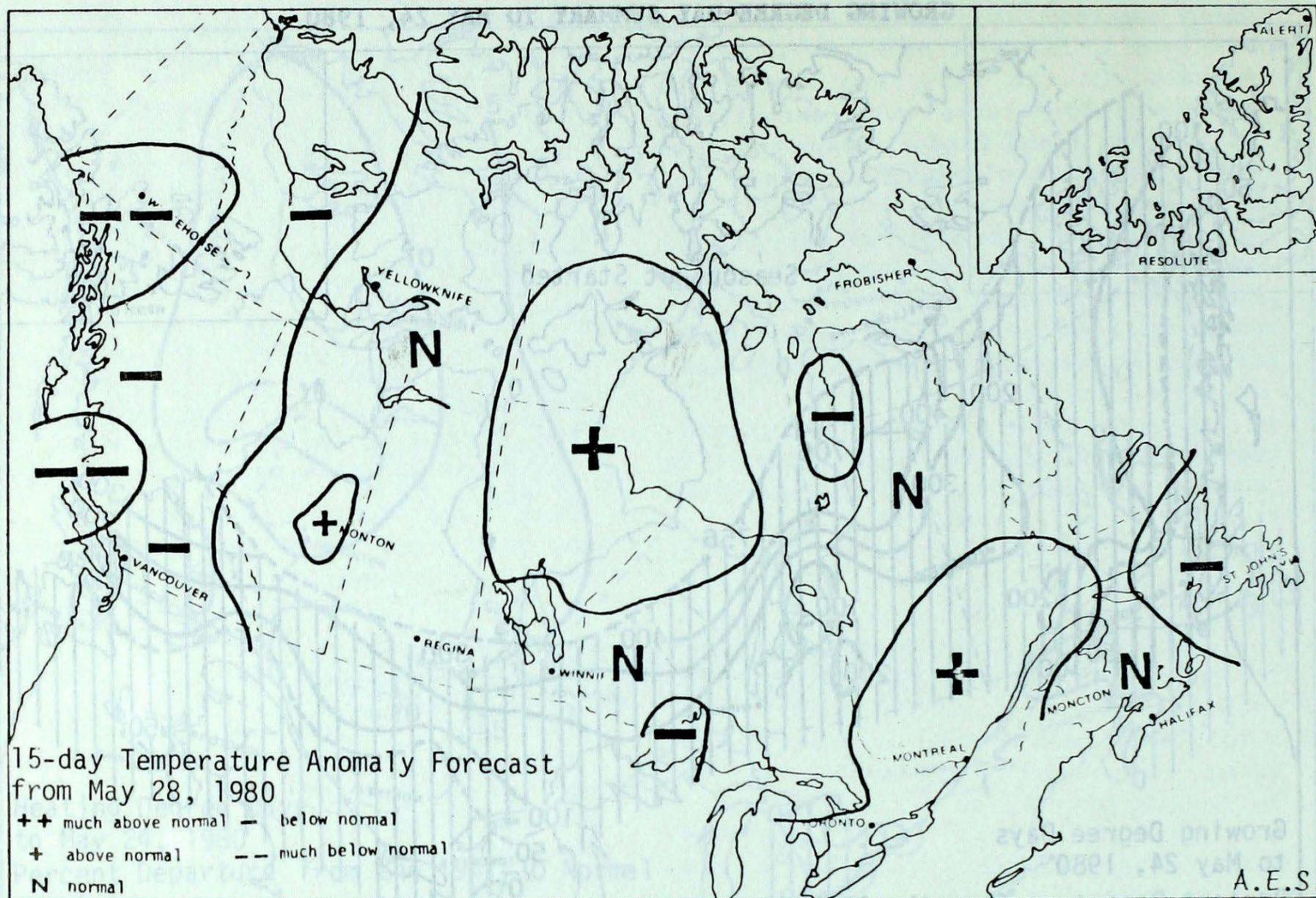
CITY	MONTHLY CUMULATIVE TOTAL	MONTHLY DIFF. FROM 1941-70 NORMAL	SEASONAL TOTAL	SEASONAL DIFF. FROM 1941-70 NORMAL	SEASONAL PERCENT OF NORMAL
Resolute	628.0	-86.0	11728.5	-147.5	99
Inuvik	512.0	20.0	8898.0	-985.0	90
Whitehorse	272.0	-6.0	6153.0	-524.0	92
Vancouver	139.5	-5.5	2789.5	-116.5	96
Edmonton	92.5	-94.5	4707.0	-766.0	86
Calgary	143.5	-79.5	4723.5	-449.5	91
Regina	117.0	-84.6	5276.5	-544.5	91
Winnipeg	130.0	-68.0	5643.5	-163.5	97
Thunder Bay	167.5	-76.5	5416.5	-170.5	97
Windsor	94.5	-28.5	3562.0	-1.0	100
Toronto	118.5	-43.5	4030.5	-1.5	100
Ottawa	125.5	-30.5	4438.0	-193.0	96
Montreal	130.0	-19.0	4351.5	-86.5	98
Quebec	165.0	-30.0	4990.5	-2.5	100
Saint John, N.B.	217.5	-21.5	4451.0	-162.0	96
Halifax	222.5	-10.5	4024.5	58.5	101
Charlottetown	252.0	9.0	4475.5	3.5	100
St. John's, Nfld.	340.0	26.0	4621.0	98.0	102

GROWING DEGREE-DAY SUMMARY TO MAY 24, 1980



CITY	MONTHLY CUMULATIVE TOTAL	MONTHLY DIFF. FROM 1941-70 NORMAL	SEASONAL TOTAL	SEASONAL DIFF. FROM 1941-70 NORMAL	SEASONAL PERCENT OF NORMAL
Whitehorse	49.5	14.5	54.0	19.0	154
Penticton	227.5	35.5	451.0	127.0	139
Vancouver	172.5	3.5	344.0	16.0	105
Edmonton	222.5	114.5	386.0	265.0	319
Calgary	168.5	70.5	301.0	193.0	279
Regina	235.5	114.5	379.5	244.5	281
Saskatoon	229.0	108.5	397.5	260.5	290
Winnipeg	234.0	103.0	360.5	218.5	254
Thunder Bay	160.5	79.5	214.5	130.5	255
Windsor	228.0	29.0	299.0	-18.0	94
Toronto	207.5	47.5	247.0	21.0	109
Ottawa	192.5	25.5	266.5	58.5	128
Montréal	186.5	15.5	269.0	67.0	133
Québec	147.0	24.0	176.5	44.5	134
Fredericton	133.0	17.0	177.0	43.0	132
Halifax	92.5	9.5	108.0	21.0	124
Charlottetown	65.0	12.0	65.0	12.0	123
St John's	15.0	7.0	15.0	7.0	188

15 DAY TEMPERATURE ANOMALY FORECAST

Forecast Method

Analogue technique based on point prediction at 70 Canadian stations.

Temperature Scale

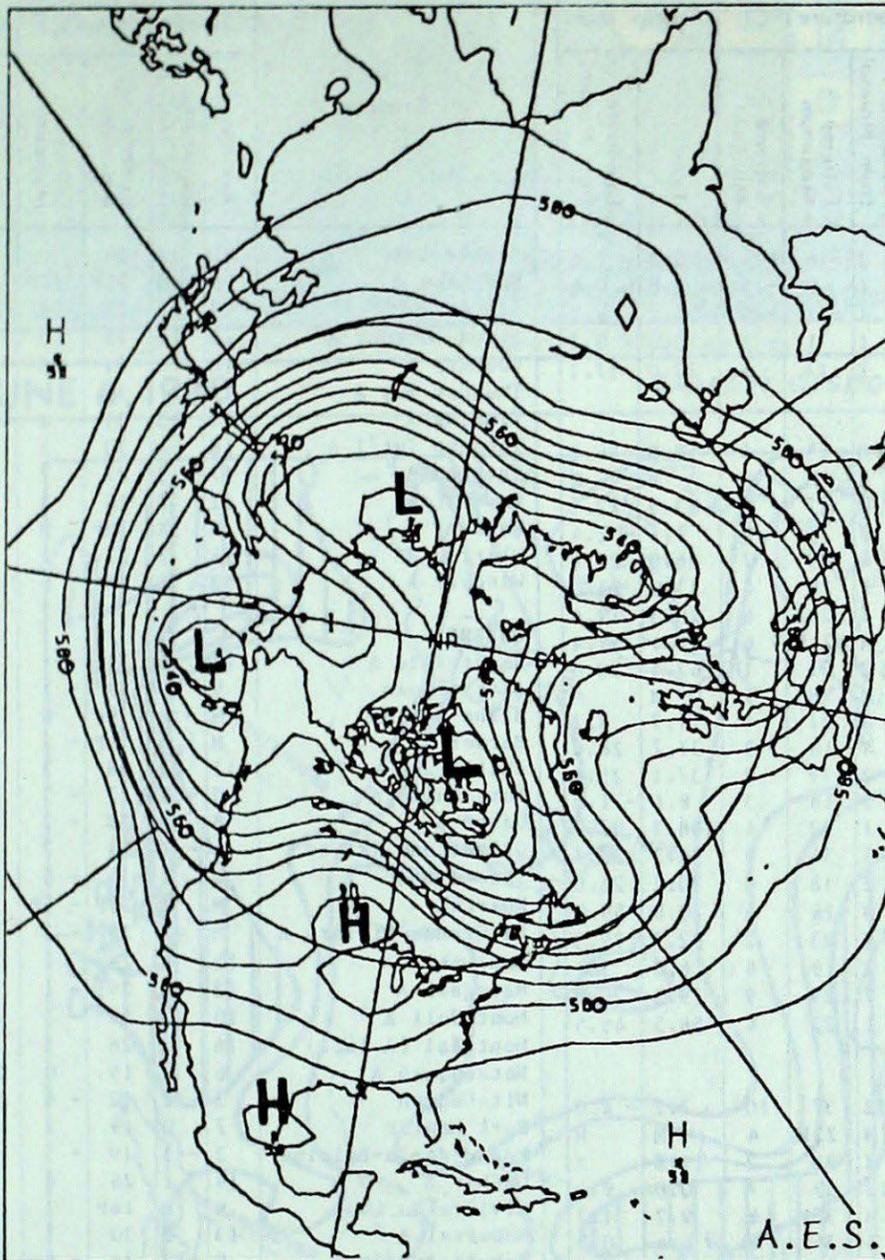
Each temperature class is designed to contain 20% of the historically observed 15 day means pertinent to specific location and time of year:

StationCurrent Temperature Anomaly Forecast

Whitehorse	Much Below Normal	More than 1.6° below Normal
Victoria	Below Normal	From 0.3° to 1.1° below Normal
Vancouver	Below Normal	From 0.3° to 1.1° below Normal
Edmonton	Near Normal	Within 0.5° of Normal
Regina	Near Normal	Within 0.5° of Normal
Winnipeg	Near Normal	Within 0.5° of Normal
Thunder Bay	Below Normal	From 0.4° to 1.4° below Normal
Toronto	Above Normal	From 0.5° to 1.6° above Normal
Ottawa	Above Normal	From 0.5° to 1.6° above Normal
Montreal	Above Normal	From 0.4° to 1.5° above Normal
Quebec	Above Normal	From 0.4° to 1.4° above Normal
Fredericton	Near Normal	Within 0.4° of Normal
Halifax	Near Normal	Within 0.3° of Normal
Charlottetown	Near Normal	Within 0.4° of Normal
St. John's	Below Normal	From 0.5° to 1.7° below Normal
Goose Bay	Near Normal	Within 0.5° of Normal
Frobisher Bay	Near Normal	Within 0.5° of Normal
Inuvik	Below Normal	From 0.7° to 2.3° below Normal

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

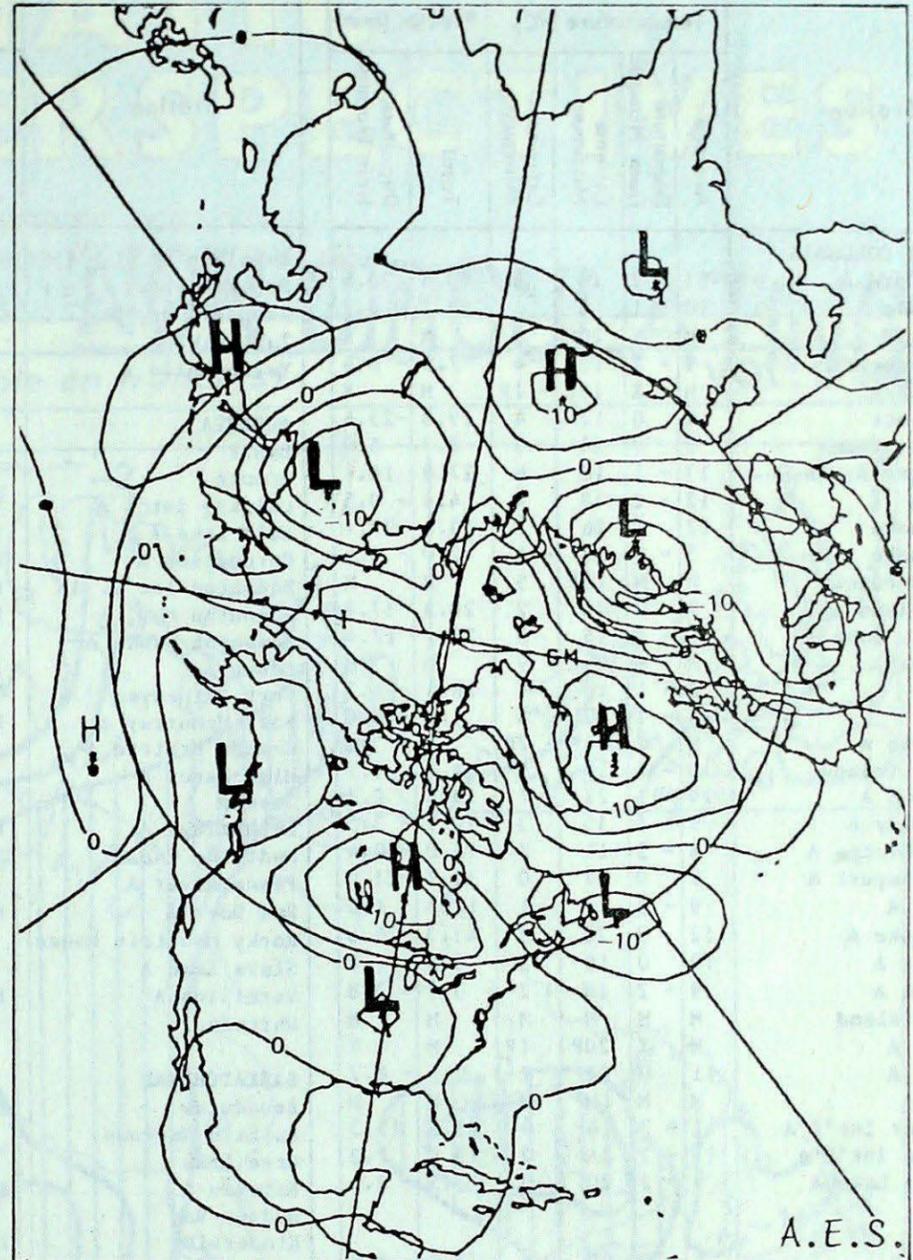
Atmospheric Circulation Features



7-day Mean 50 kPa Height Map(in dam)
May 19 to 25, 1980

A significant change has taken place in the upper air stream across North America. A strong upper closed low associated with an influx of cold air moved inland and became quasi-stationary over southern B.C. Unsettled cool showery weather was predominant over much of B.C. and Alberta. Surface low pressures and a resultant easterly upslope flow increased precipitation totals significantly east of the Continental Divide and the Alberta foothills. Much needed rain in amounts exceeding a 100 mm were reported at many communities.

The major upper ridge previously over Western Canada has now repositioned itself in the vicinity of the Great Lakes Basin with positive height anomalies extending over Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario. West of the ridge, a southerly flow both at the surface and aloft continued pumping very warm but



7-day Mean 50 kPa Height Anomaly(in
5 dam intervals)May 19 to 25, 1980

dry air northward from the American southwest to as far east as Ontario. Record breaking hot dry weather continued across the Prairies with only widely scattered shower and thunderstorm activity present.

Generally seasoned weather with near normal temperatures prevailed across Québec and the Maritimes due to the influence of higher surface pressures. On the other hand, a low pressure system which moved rapidly eastward from Hudson Bay strengthened and stalled over the island of Newfoundland Friday, remaining quasi-stationary throughout the rest of the period due to the formation of an upper closed centre. As a result, unsettled cool weather prevailed over Newfoundland and Labrador with above normal precipitation amounts and snow reported in some locations.

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION DATA FOR THE WEEK ENDING 0600 G.M.T. MAY 27, 1980

Station	Temperature (°C)				Precip. (mm)	
	Average	Departure from Normal	Extreme Maximum	Extreme Minimum	Total	Departure from Normal
BRITISH COLUMBIA						
Abbotsford A	11	-2	16	3	50.3	38.5
Alert Bay	10	-1	15	5	10.7	0.2
Blue River	M	X	20P	5	M	X
Bull Harbour	9	-1	13	4	7.9	-8.4
Burns Lake	M	X	15P	-1P	M	X
Cape Scott	9	0	12	4	19.8	-25.6
Cape St. James	9	0	14	5	8.7	-5.9
Castlegar A	13	-1	18	8	27.0	14.1
Comox A	12	-2	18	4	4.4	-0.5
Cranbrooke	12	1	26	5	53.6	39.1
Dease Lake	5	-2	17	-4	2.0	-3.6
Estevan Point	M	M	13P	5	M	M
Fort Nelson A	9	-3	16	2	28.3	17.4
Fort St. John A	7	-4	15	0	27.1	17.4
Kamloops A	M	M	24P	9	M	M
Langara	8	-1	10	4	18.4	1.3
Lytton	14	-1	22	8	1.4	-0.6
Mackenzie A	M	X	14P	-2P	M	X
McInnes Island	10	-1	14	5	24.2	1.7
Penticton A	14	-1	22	7	10.5	2.7
Port Hardy A	9	-1	15	3	10.2	-3.5
Prince George A	8	-3	14	2	12.0	-0.4
Prince Rupert A	9	0	17	0	11.7	-21.0
Quesnel A	9	-3	17	1	11.3	1.0
Revelstoke A	12	0	20	8	41.3	26.6
Sandspit A	10	0	18	3	3.0	-7.4
Smithers A	9	-2	18	-2	3.7	-3.8
Spring Island	M	M	M	M	M	M
Stewart A	M	X	20P	1P	M	X
Terrace A	11	0	22	1	0.6	-8.7
Tofino A	M	M	M	M	M	M
Vancouver Int'l A	11	-2	16	4	23.8	15.3
Victoria Int'l A	11	-2	16	2	13.0	7.2
Williams Lake A	9	-2	20	0	13.3	2.4
YUKON						
Burwash A	6	0	19	-8	2.0	-8.0
Dawson A	10	0	24	-1	8.0	1.9
Komakuk Beach A	-4	-1	0	-10	2.0	1.2
Mayo A	-10	0	24	-2	0.3	-5.1
Shingle Point A	-1	0	9	-11	3.0	0.5
Watson Lake A	8	-1	18	-2	3.2	-0.7
Whitehorse A	7	-2	20	-6	0.0	-3.3
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES						
Alert	-7	2	-1	-14	12.2	9.6
Baker Lake	-1	4	6	-7	0.2	-2.6
Broughton Island	-6	0	-1	-9	8.8	-1.5
Byron Bay	-8	-1	-3	-15	0.0	-0.9
Cambridge Bay A	-7	0	-2	-13	0.0	-2.7
Cape Dorset	-3	X	3	-6	1.6	X
Cape Dyer A	-4	2	4	-13	5.8	-1.6
Cape Hooper	-6	1	0	-9	9.6	1.6
Cape Parry A	-6	-2	-2	-11	0.0	-1.5
Cape Young A	-5	0	1	-10	0.4	0.0
Chesterfield Inlet	-1	4	4	-5	0.4	-5.3
Clinton Point	-5	-1	-1	-9	0.0	-2.0
Clyde	-5	0	2	-11	4.4	1.0
Contwoyto Lake	M	M	10P	-7	M	M
Coppermine	-2	2	1	-7	0.0	-3.2
Coral Harbour	-3	2	3	-8	0.0	-5.1
Dewar Lakes	-6	2	-1	-10	5.9	2.0
Ennadai	M	M	6P	-2	M	M
Eureka	-9	-2	-2	-16	0.4	-0.1
Fort Reliance	6	4	13	1	0.8	-0.8
Fort Simpson	10	1	20	2	11.5	-1.4
Fort Smith A	9	0	18	1	36.2	28.9
Frobisher Bay A	-1	1	3	-6	4.6	-0.1
Gladman Point A	-6	1	0	-12	0.0	-1.9
Hall Beach A	-6	1	-2	-11	0.2	-3.8
Hay River A	5	-1	12	1	12.8	8.0
Inuvik A	3	0	14	-6	0.0	-3.0
Jenny Lind Island	-7	1	-2	-12	0.0	-1.3
Lady Franklin Point	-4	1	-1	-9	0.0	-0.6
Longstaff Bluff	-5	1	4	-10	0.5	-4.2
Mackay Inlet	-8	0	-3	-11	10.5	6.2
Mould Bay	M	M	-5	-17P	0.2	-1.7
Nicholson Peninsula	-6	-2	-1	-11	0.0	-1.0
Norman Wells A	-10	3	23	-1	11.6	8.2
Pelly Bay	-9	-1	-3	-20	1.0	-2.5
Pond Inlet	-4	X	0	-8	0.0	X
Port Burwell	M	X	M	M	M	X

Station	Temperature (°C)				Precip. (mm)	
	Average	Departure from Normal	Extreme Maximum	Extreme Minimum	Total	Departure from Normal
Resolute A	-10	-2	-6	-14	0.5	-1.6
Sachs Harbour	-7	-1	0	-15	0.0	-0.6
Shepherd Bay A	-6	1	-2	-10	0.2	-1.2
Tuktoyaktuk	-3	-1	1	-7	0.0	-0.7
Yellowknife A	8	2	17	4	15.0	12.3
ALBERTA						
Banff	9	0	15	4	58.8	46.2
Brooks	M	M	M	M	M	M
Calgary Int'l A	11	0	27	4	83.5	72.3
Cold Lake A	15	3	25	8	7.1	-2.4
Coronation A	16	4	29	7	26.0	20.4
Edmonton Int'l. A	12	-1	26	6	33.0	23.0
Edmonton Mun. A	12	-1	25	6	29.3	19.6
Edmonton Namao A	M	M	21P	6	48.1	39.4
Edson A	8	-2	21	1	62.5	50.6
Fort Chipewyan	M	M	M	1	M	M
Fort McMurray A	11	0	21	4	11.7	3.2
Grande Prairie A	8	-4	16	2	37.7	28.6
High Level A	8	-2	19	-2	37.1	25.5
Jasper	9	-1	18	3	8.6	-1.8
Lethbridge A	14	1	32	4	108.2	97.7
Medicine Hat A	19	5	34	9	38.2	27.7
Peace River A	9	-2	18	3	30.2	21.0
Red Deer A	11	0	26	4	70.8	59.8
Rocky Mountain House	9	-2	23	2	92.7	79.3
Slave Lake A	9	-2	19	6	16.8	3.1
Vermilion A	18	7	29	9	29.3	20.8
Whitecourt	9	-1	22	4	56.5	45.5
SASKATCHEWAN						
Broadview	23	12	37	10	7.2	-4.0
Buffalo Narrows	M	M	22P	4	M	M
Cree Lake	9	X	20	2	11.8	X
Estevan A	25	12	39	7	0.0	-9.1
Hudson Bay	M	M	36P	8	9.2	1.7
Kindersley	21	8	34	8	6.6	0.3
La Ronge A	15	4	24	8	2.2	-13.1
Meadow Lake A	18	X	29	4	15.6	X
Moose Jaw A	24	11	39	7	0.8	-8.2
Nipawin A	21	X	33	10	25.8	X
North Battleford A	22	9	32	11	17.0	8.7
Prince Albert	21	10	32	10	31.8	26.0
Regina A	24	12	37	11	8.2	-1.2
Saskatoon A	23	11	35	13	20.2	12.1
Swift Current A	M	M	36P	5	M	M
Uranium City	9	1	18	3	21.2	15.5
Wynyard	23	11	36	13	7.0	-10.2
Yorkton A	24	12	38	10	19.7	14.0
MANITOBA						
Bissett	23	10	34	11	0.2	-21.8
Brandon A	25	12	38	12	8.0	-7.9
Churchill A	2	2	12	-3	5.4	-3.1
Dauphin A	24	12	39	10	15.0	2.6
Gillam A	8	X	19	-1	8.0	X
Gimli	23	11	36	12	0.0	-13.2
Island Lake	M	X	27P	7	M	X
Lynn Lake	10	1	22	2	12.8	-2.7
Norway House	18	X	33	8	0.0	X
Pilot Mound	23	11	36	13	32.2	18.8
Portage la Prairie	26	13	38	14	1.6	-16.6
The Pas A	M	M	29P	7	0.0	-11.1
Thompson A	11	2	24	2	2.6	-9.4
Winnipeg Int'l A	25	13	37	15	2.0	-12.8
ONTARIO						
Armstrong A	M	M	35P	-1	0.0	-12.6
Atikokan	20	8	31	8	18.6	-2.9
Earlton A	M	M	32P	-2	M	M
Geraldton	17	6	33	1	0.0	-18.4
Core Bay A	15	4	29	4	0.0	-7.5
Kapuskasing	14	4	29	-2	9.4	-22.4
Kenora A	23	10	32	11	0.5	-10.9
Kingston A	16	3	23	7	0.0	-9.3
Lansdowne House	M	M	30P	4	M	M
London A	18	4	29	7	0.0	-14.5
Moosonee	9	2	29	-2	0.0	-18.8
Mount Forest	16	4	28	5	M	M
Muskoka A	M	M	29P	1	M	M
North Bay A	16	4	29	3	0.0	-16.0
Ottawa Int'l A	17	3	28	6	0.0	-16.6
Petawawa A	16	X	30	-1	0.0	X

Station	Temperature (°C)				Precip. (mm)	
	Average	Departure from Normal	Extreme Maximum	Extreme Minimum	Total	Departure from Normal
Pickle Lake	20	11	34	7	1.2	-14.0
Red Lake A	M	M	31P	12P	M	M
Simcoe	17	4	28	8	0.3	-6.3
Stouffville A	22	11	33	10	2.0	-13.2
Sudbury A	18	6	31	3	0.0	-10.9
Thunder Bay A	17	7	35	0	9.6	-8.3
Timmins A	15	5	31	-2	0.0	-15.1
Toronto Int'l A	18	4	30	5	0.0	-13.5
Trenton A	17	3	27	7	0.0	-20.9
Trout Lake	12	7	26	3	1.9	-10.3
Wawa A	M	X	19P	M	M	X
Warton A	14	3	27	2	0.0	-11.4
Windsor A	18	2	28	8	2.0	-13.2
QUEBEC						
Bagotville A	11	0	31	1	4.0	-12.5
Basé Comeau	9	0	19	-1	8.0	-7.9
Blanc Sablon	M	M	9P	0	M	M
Border	M	M	1P	-3	M	M
Chibougamau	11	X	28	2	8.8	X
Fort Chimo A	0	-1	7	-3	14.9	7.6
Gaspé A	8	X	28	-2	3.8	X
Grindstone Island	6	-1	18	2	3.6	-12.7
Inouéjouac	0	1	5	-6	8.8	3.7
Koartak	M	X	3P	-5P	M	X
La Grande Rivière A	M	X	23P	-3	1.2	X
Maniwaki	15	4	28	1	0.0	-11.6
Matagami A	12	X	29	-1	2.7	X
Mont-Joli A	10	0	29	-1	13.8	-0.7
Montréal (A int.)	16	2	28	5	0.0	-13.7
Natashquan A	6	0	15	0	25.0	0.9
Nitchequon	3	-1	12	-4	19.6	4.9
Port Menier	7	0	19	1	7.7	-12.4
Poste-de-la-Baleine	2					