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VOL 2 ISS 27 JULY/80

CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES

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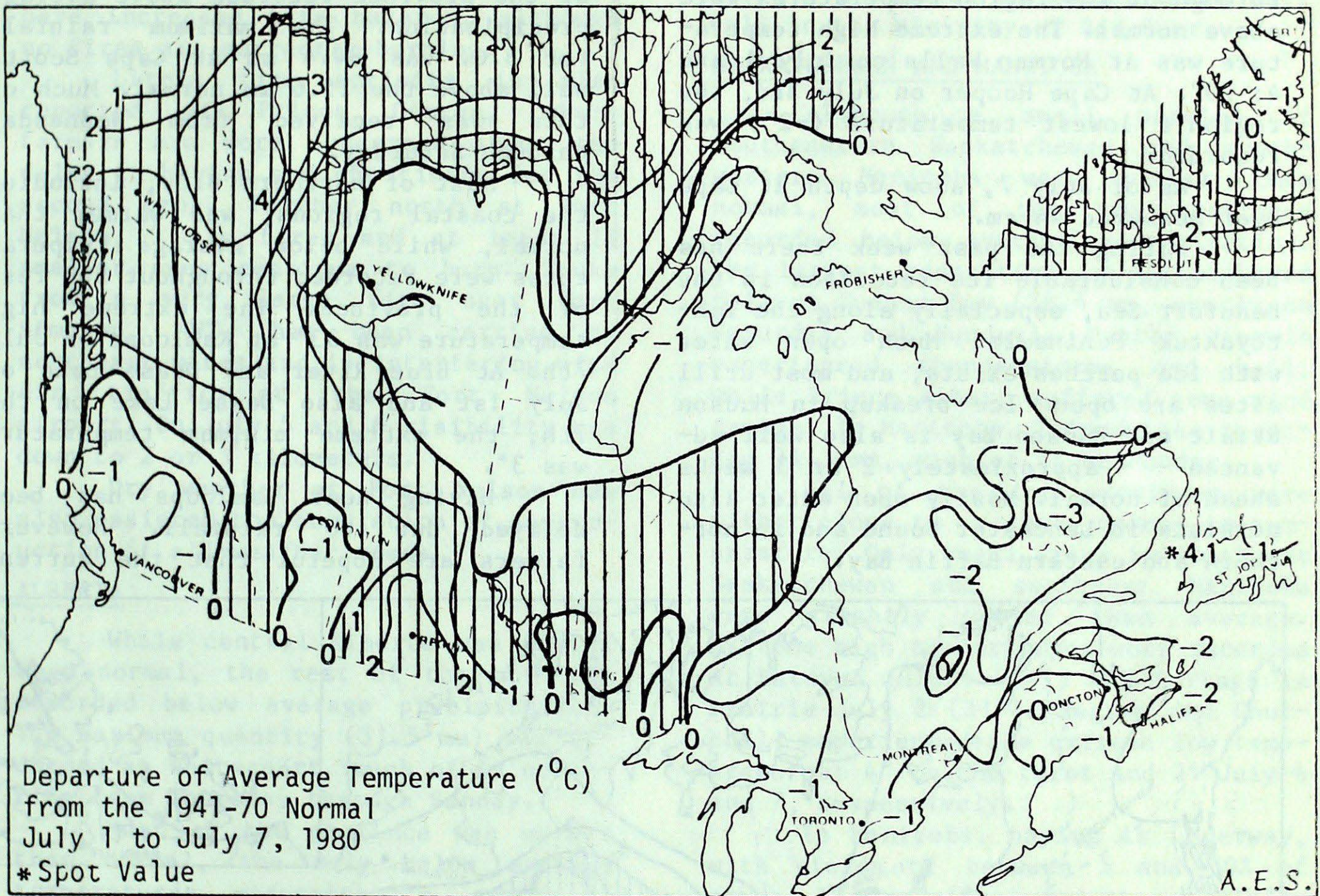
# NON-CORRECTING

THE CANADIAN CLIMATE CENTRE,  
ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT SERVICE,  
4905 DUFFERIN ST., DOWNSVIEW, ONTARIO M3H 5T4

JULY 11, 1980

(Aussi disponible en français)

VOL. 2 NO. 27



### WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE WEEK - JULY 1 - 7, 1980

#### Gaspé Peninsula Flooded - Prairies and North Dry and Warm

In eastern Canada, and especially in Quebec, rainfall was plentiful during the past week. Maximum precipitation for the entire country was recorded at Gaspé, Quebec, where a record 151 mm fell. On Sunday July 6, power blackouts, water shortages, destruction of some roads and at least one bridge, and the evacuation of hundreds of people from their homes, some by helicopter, resulted in at least one region in the Gaspé Peninsula being declared a disaster zone.

Western and northern Canada generally recorded a week of above normal temperatures and below normal precipitation. The absence of significant quantities of rainfall has further hindered efforts to contain the forest fires burning throughout the west and north. Estevan, Saskatchewan, recorded the extreme high temperature for the country on July 1:  $34^{\circ}$ . The extreme minimum temperature was  $-2^{\circ}$  at Cape Hooper, N.W.T., on July 3.

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

Only a few scattered areas throughout the region received above normal precipitation. The maximum quantity was 54.1 mm at Coral Harbour.

Parts of the east and southeast, as well as the extreme north, were cooler than normal. Elsewhere throughout the region temperatures were above normal. The extreme high temperature was at Norman Wells on July 1 and 4: 29°. At Cape Hooper on July 3rd, the region's lowest temperature (-2°) was recorded.

As of July 7, snow depth at Cape Dyer measured 44 cm.

During the past week there has been considerable ice reduction in the Beaufort Sea, especially along the Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula. Much open water with ice patches exists, and most drill sites are open. Ice breakup in Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay is also well advanced - - approximately 2 or 3 weeks ahead of normal. Mostly open water also persists in Lancaster Sound and in northern and eastern Baffin Bay.

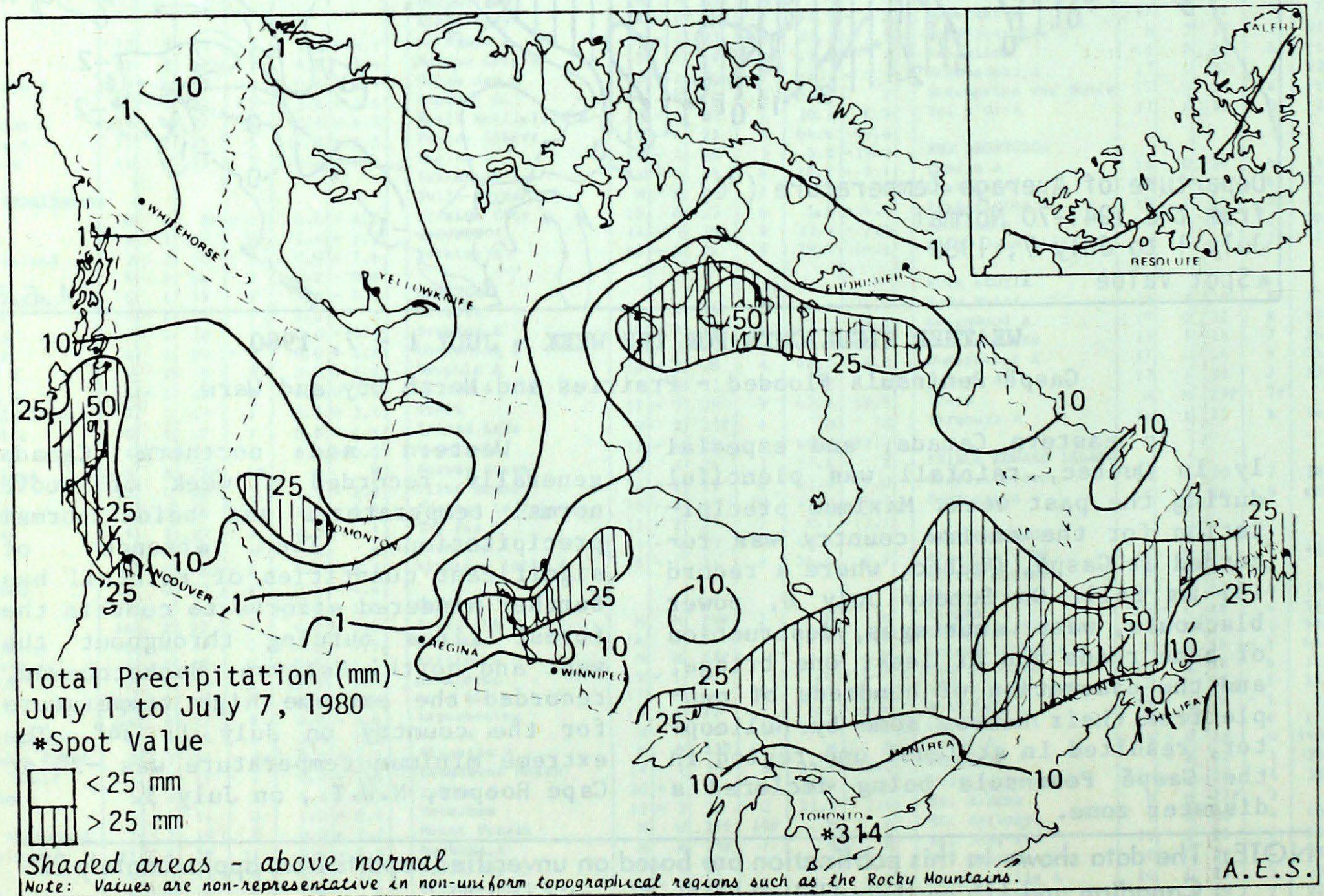
In the Barrow Strait, the water is now open to Resolute. Other ice-covered regions are heavily puddled.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

While parts of northern British Columbia and the extreme southeast corner were drier than normal, the rest of the province recorded above average precipitation. The maximum rainfall for B.C. was 84.4 mm at Cape Scott, well above the 15.6 mm normal. Much of this was received from Wednesday through Saturday.

Most of northern B.C., including the coastal regions, was warmer than normal, while below average temperatures were recorded throughout the rest of the province. The extreme high temperature was 33° at Kamloops on July 7th. At Blue River and Dease Lake on July 1st and also Dease Lake on the 7th, the extreme minimum temperature was 3°.

Haying near Kamloops has been delayed due to rainfall. However, farmers are hopeful that the current





dry weather will continue, permitting them to finish the haying in time for a second crop.

Heavy rainfall during early July has resulted in some damage due to splitting to the cherry crop near Kelowna. Rainfall during the first 5 days of July totalled 33.6 mm, already above the average precipitation for the entire month (28.7 mm). On the other hand, the relatively dry conditions have increased fire hazards, although no fires are currently burning.

Little fire activity is also reported at Prince George, where farmers are more concerned about the delay in haying and the timing for the second crop. Farther north at Fort Nelson, 3 big fires and at least 12 smaller ones continue to burn. Smoke from a very large fire near Fort Simpson, NWT, has been carried by northeast winds and is interfering with air traffic at the Fort Nelson airport. On July 5 and 6 visibility was down to 2 or 3 kilometers.

Dry weather at Fort Nelson has also assisted the completion of construction of all-weather roads.

#### ALBERTA

While central Alberta was wetter than normal, the rest of the province recorded below average precipitation. The maximum quantity (31.5 mm) was recorded at Whitecourt, much of it occurring from Thursday through Sunday.

Most of the province was warmer than normal, the only below average temperatures occurring in parts of southern Alberta. The extreme high temperature (29°) occurred July 2 at Medicine Hat while the extreme low temperature was recorded the day before at Banff (2°).

Stream flow in the Smoky and Little Smoky Rivers and in other rivers in the vicinity of the Swan Hills are up but now receding. In the South Saskatchewan basin flows are below normal.

Alberta crops are generally doing well, with those in the east central region improving. Spraying was delayed due to excessive moisture, and growth has now progressed to the point where it is too late to spray.

The Alberta Forest Service reports that thunderstorms in the north

have resulted in 8 new fires. A total of 55 fires are now burning in north and north central Alberta, 8 of which are out of control. To date this season, 1119 fires have occurred compared to last year's 482. Burned area totals 580 000 hectares, compared with last year's 140 000 hectares.

A report from the Alberta Hail Project indicates that last Sunday, July 6, pea-sized to walnut-sized hail fell in the vicinity of Red Deer.

#### SASKATCHEWAN AND MANITOBA

Although a small portion of southeastern Saskatchewan and southwestern Manitoba were wetter than normal, most of the two provinces recorded below average precipitation. The largest quantities in Saskatchewan fell at Hudson Bay (26.4 mm, mostly on Saturday and Sunday). Nearby Nipawin experienced thunderstorms and hail, while Prince Albert suffered some wind damage. In Manitoba, Island Lake recorded 31.3 mm, much of it on Monday.

All of the two provinces were either close to or above normal in temperature. Only small areas in southwest Saskatchewan and southeast Manitoba were slightly cooler than average. Extreme high temperatures were recorded at Estevan July 1 (34°) and Portage la Prairie July 2 (31°). Regina and Churchill experienced the extreme low temperatures: 4° on the first and 2° July 6 and 7, respectively.

In Manitoba, haying is underway, with yields of between 5 and 30% of normal. Hopefully, recent rainfalls will improve the yield of the second crop.

The Pioneer Grain Company reports that its forecast figures indicate that the total Prairie wheat crop will be down 32% from 1979, and total grain production will be down 28% from 1979.

Sixty-one forest fires are currently burning in Saskatchewan, mostly in the northern half.

#### ONTARIO

While much of northern Ontario and London in the southwest were wetter than normal the rest of the province recorded below average precipitation. Timmins recorded the maximum quantity



(49.2 mm), much of it occurring Tuesday, Friday and Saturday.

Slightly above average temperatures occurred only in parts of northern Ontario. Elsewhere in Ontario it was cooler than normal. The extreme high of 30° occurred at Thunder Bay on July 3 and Windsor on July 5. Moosonee recorded 1°, the extreme lowest temperature, on July 6.

Agricultural reports indicate that crops are generally recovering from the abnormal cold and wind. Hay yields appear down about 30% except in the extreme southwestern counties where yields are reported good to excellent. Growth is still slow but is no problem yet.

The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources reports that all forest fires are now under control and the 350 residents of Gull Bay have been allowed to return to their homes. Many fires are still burning, however, and the danger remains extreme.

A sunny, warm weekend resulted in increased business for tourist and camp ground operators.

#### QUÉBEC

Scattered locations in northern and southern Quebec were drier than normal while most of the province experienced above average precipitation. The maximum quantity fell at Gaspé and measured a phenomenal 151.0 mm. Of this, 137.8 mm fell during a 24-hour period on Sunday July 6, far above the mean monthly total.

All of Quebec recorded either above or only slightly below normal temperatures. The extreme high temperature was 28° and occurred at Roberval on July 3 and at Montreal the following day. At Koartak the extreme low temperature (-1°) was recorded July 7.

The extremely heavy rainfall in the Gaspé region on Sunday resulted in flooding and disruptions in land transportation. Damage was greatest in the vicinity of Grande-Vallée. Severe flooding occurred in 75 homes and the evacuation of approximately 30 of them, some by helicopter, was required. Power was cut off and water supplies were interrupted. The bridge between the Gaspé and Rivière-au-Renard was destroyed, and many roads were washed out.

The generally wet conditions throughout the week have resulted in only a very low level of forest fire activity, but at the same time have limited the enjoyment of outdoor recreation.

Agricultural activities have been penalized this year by the late arrival of suitable weather. Crop maturing has been delayed, especially for corn, and hay yields have been confirmed as being much below last year's. This past week, with its much needed rainfall, has helped to make up for some of the lost time.

#### ATLANTIC PROVINCES

Large portions of the four Atlantic Provinces recorded above average precipitation. Those areas which were drier than normal included southwestern New Brunswick, some coastal sites in Nova Scotia, much of Labrador, and the southwestern tip of Newfoundland. Maximum precipitation was recorded at Charlo, N.B., with 80.1 mm.

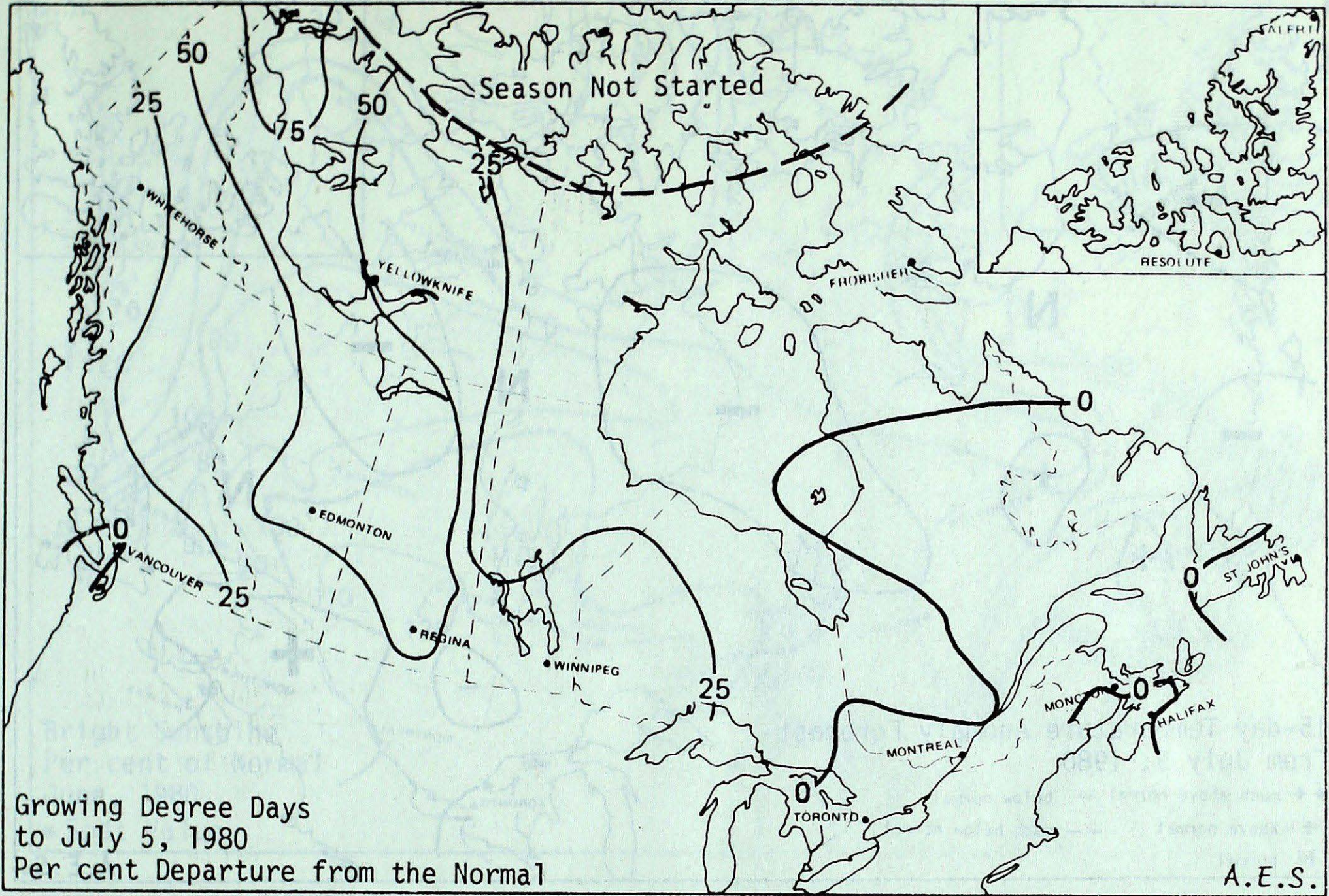
Below average temperature conditions prevailed throughout the region. The extreme high temperature was 28° and was recorded at Fredericton, N.B., July 3, 4 and 5, and at Chatham, N.B., on July 5. On July 1 an extreme low temperature of 3° occurred at Cartwright, Churchill Falls and Goose Bay in Labrador, and also at Cartwright on the 7th.

The wet, cool weather has continued to slow Nova Scotia plant growth, especially that of corn which is well behind both last year's and the average schedule. Other cereal and grain crops are doing somewhat better. Slow growth and late schedules are also occurring in Newfoundland. Little improvement has occurred in the growth rate of crops, and especially apple orchards, in the Saint John River Valley near Woodstock where hail damage occurred two weeks ago.

Growth of the strawberry crop is delayed approximately 2 weeks, the damp weather causing some rot problems. One Nova Scotia grower reports that in spite of the greatest ever number of hectares under cultivation, strawberry production may only equal that of last year for some growers, and could be well below for others.



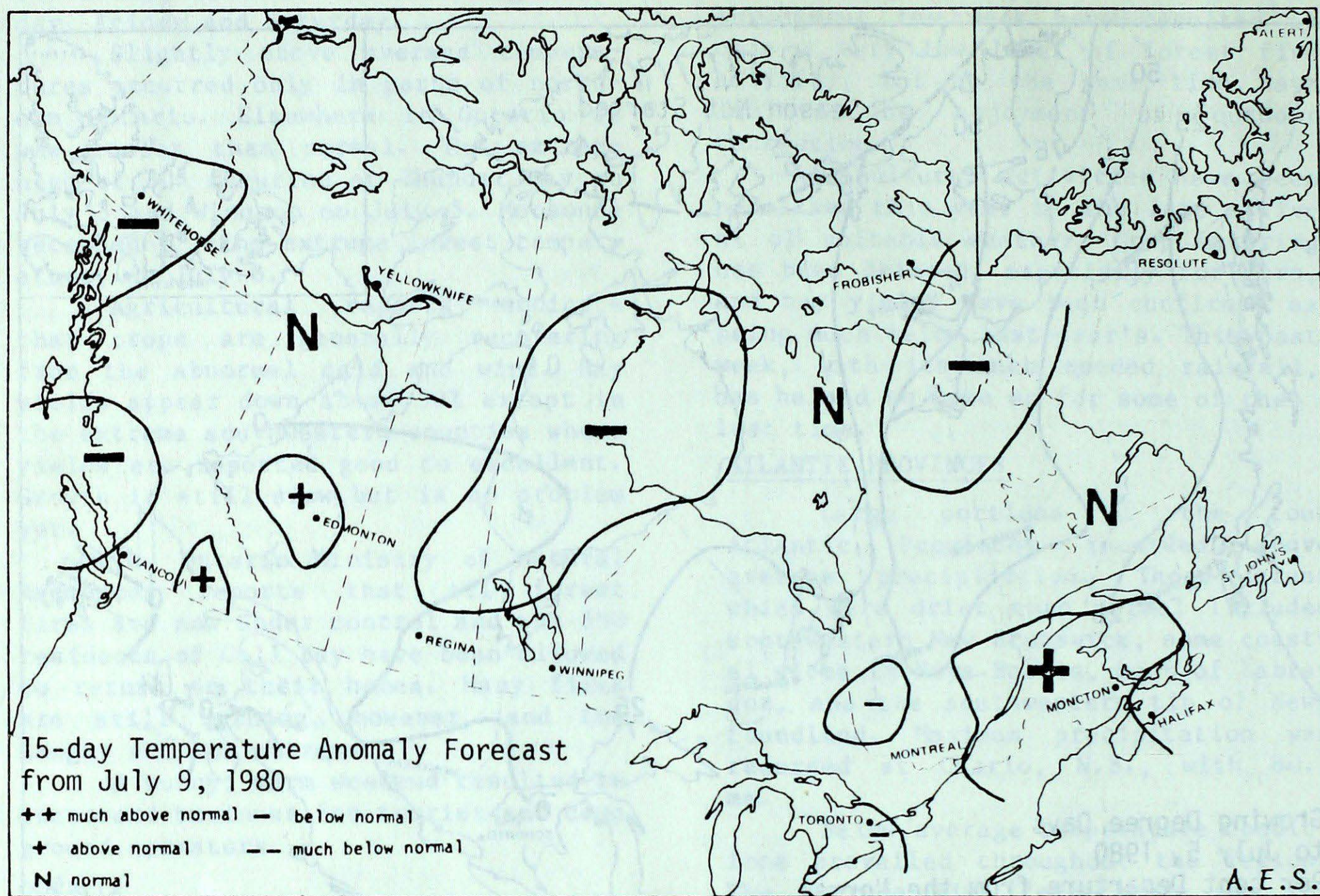
GROWING DEGREE-DAY SUMMARY TO JULY 5, 1980



CITY	MONTHLY CUMULATIVE TOTAL	MONTHLY DIFF. FROM 1941-70 NORMAL	SEASONAL TOTAL	SEASONAL DIFF. FROM 1941-70 NORMAL	SEASONAL PERCENT OF NORMAL
Whitehorse	50.0	7.0	392.5	64.5	120
Penticton	65.5	.5	930.5	108.5	113
Vancouver	49.0	-11.0	724.0	-34.0	96
Edmonton	64.5	12.5	808.5	305.5	161
Calgary	56.0	10.0	634.0	189.0	142
Regina	70.5	7.5	869.5	300.5	153
Saskatoon	69.5	8.5	869.5	301.5	153
Winnipeg	65.0	-3.0	886.5	274.5	145
Thunder Bay	57.0	-1.0	568.5	124.5	128
Windsor	80.0	-5.0	863.0	-68.0	93
Toronto	69.0	8.0	691.5	-72.5	91
Ottawa	74.0	-5.0	740.5	-7.5	99
Montréal	70.0	-10.0	734.0	-28.0	96
Québec	64.0	-4.0	592.5	-1.5	100
Fredericton	66.5	1.5	594.0	8.0	101
Halifax	54.0	-10.0	448.5	-29.5	94
Charlottetown	56.0	-8.0	408.0	-26.0	94
St John's	34.0	-12.0	262.0	23.0	110



## 15 DAY TEMPERATURE ANOMALY FORECAST

Forecast Method

Analogue technique based on point prediction at 70 Canadian stations.

Temperature Scale

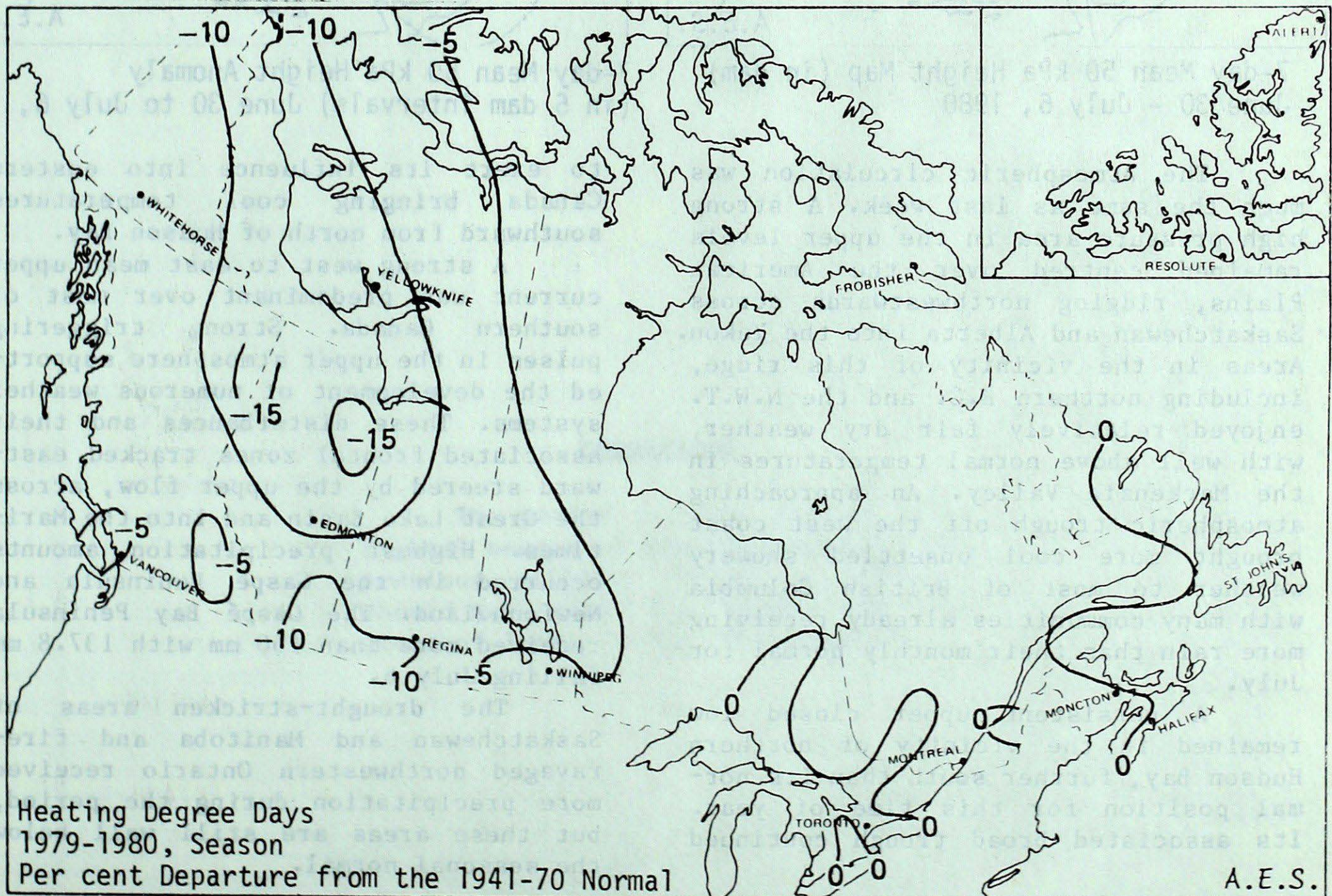
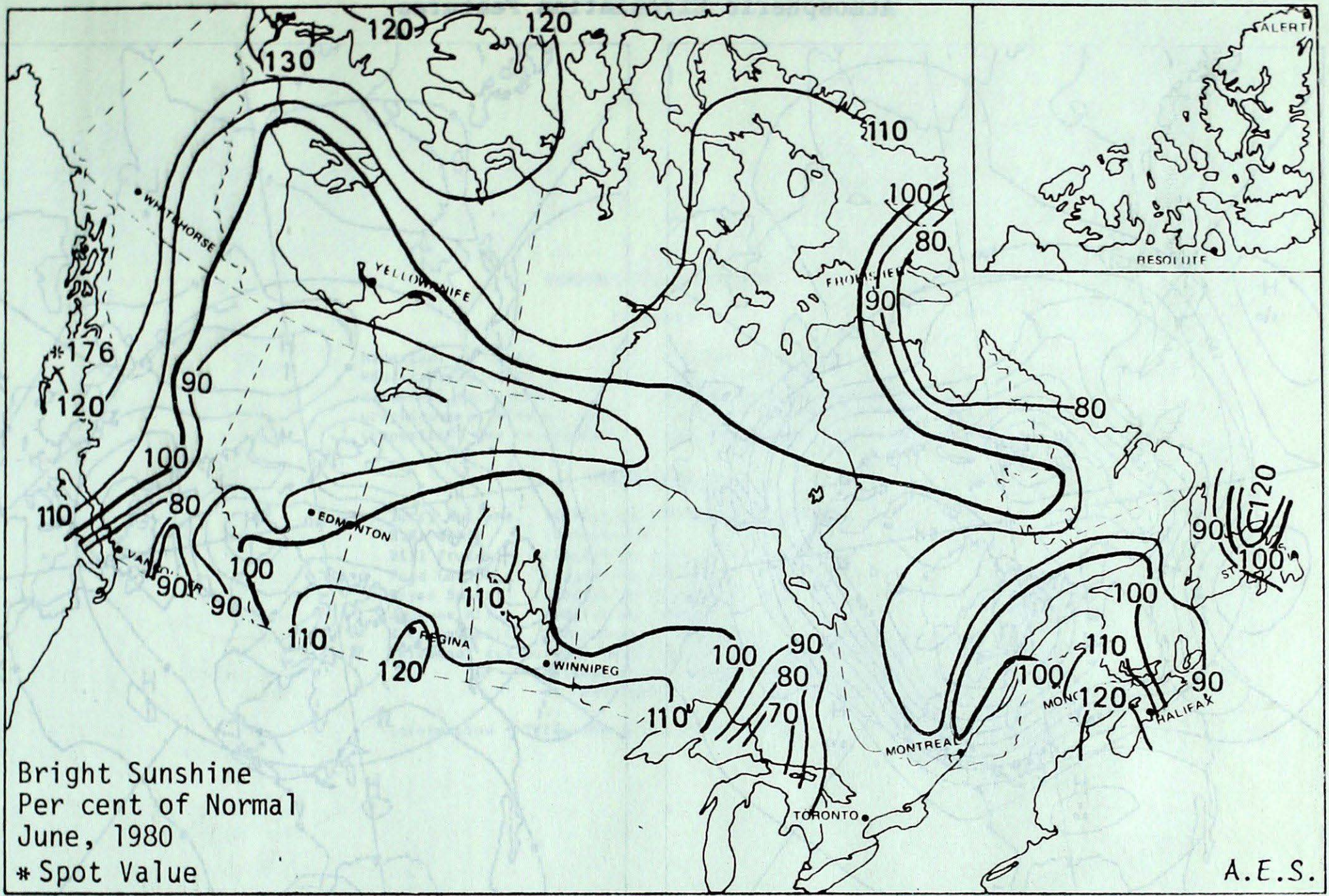
Each temperature class is designed to contain 20% of the historically observed 15 day means pertinent to specific location and time of year:

StationCurrent Temperature Anomaly Forecast

<u>Station</u>	<u>Current Temperature Anomaly Forecast</u>
Whitehorse	Below Normal
Victoria	From 0.4° to 1.4° below Normal
Vancouver	Within 0.3° of Normal
Edmonton	Within 0.3° of Normal
Regina	From 0.4° to 1.4° above Normal
Winnipeg	Within 0.4° of Normal
Thunder Bay	Within 0.4° of Normal
Toronto	Within 0.4° of Normal
Ottawa	Within 0.4° of Normal
Montreal	Within 0.4° of Normal
Quebec	From 0.4° to 1.3° above Normal
Fredericton	From 0.4° to 1.3° above Normal
Halifax	Within 0.3° of Normal
Charlottetown	From 0.4° to 1.2° above Normal
St. John's	Within 0.5° of Normal
Goose Bay	Within 0.5° of Normal
Frobisher Bay	Within 0.4° of Normal
Inuvik	Within 0.6° of Normal

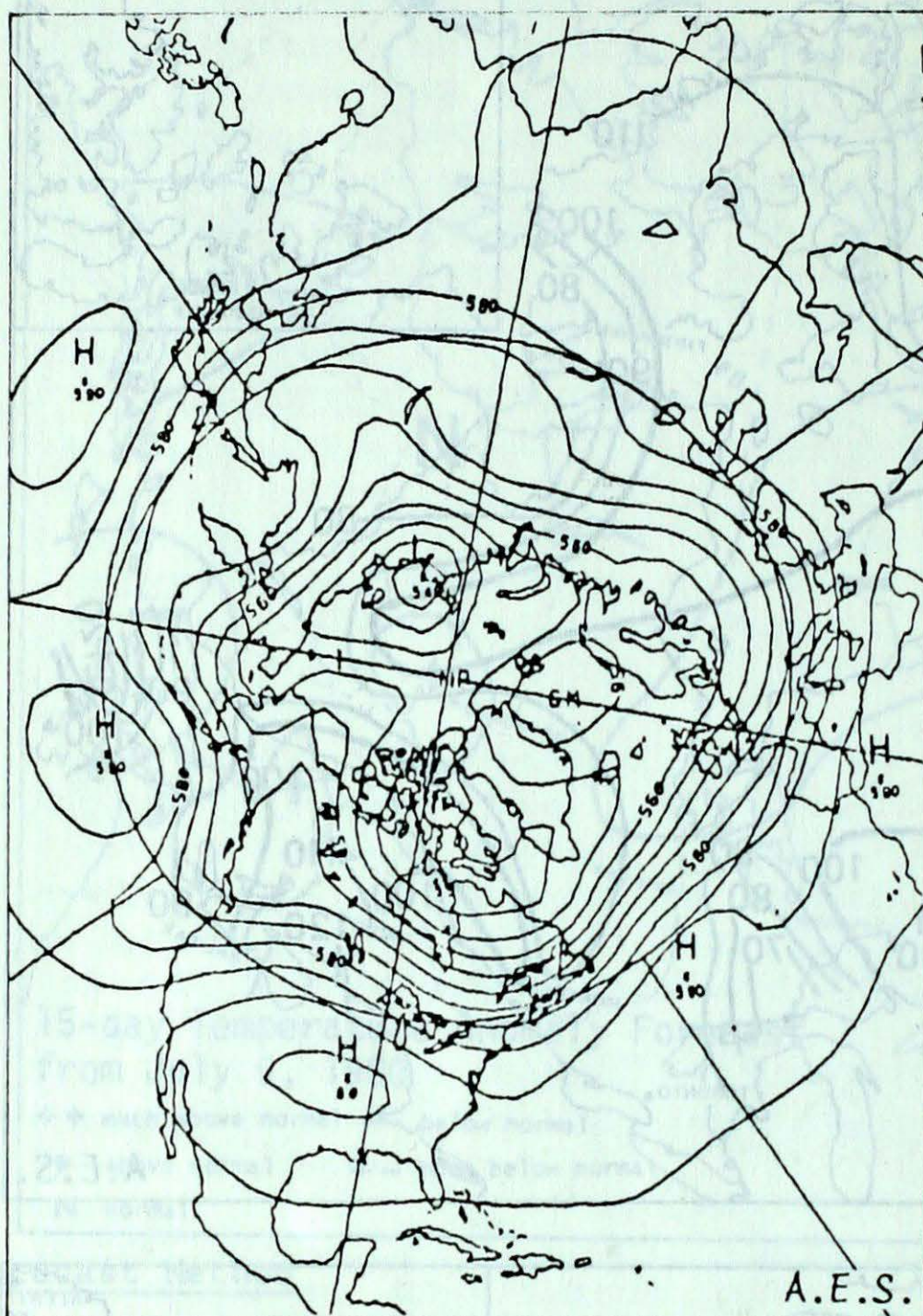
Note: Anomaly denotes departure from the 1949-73 mean.



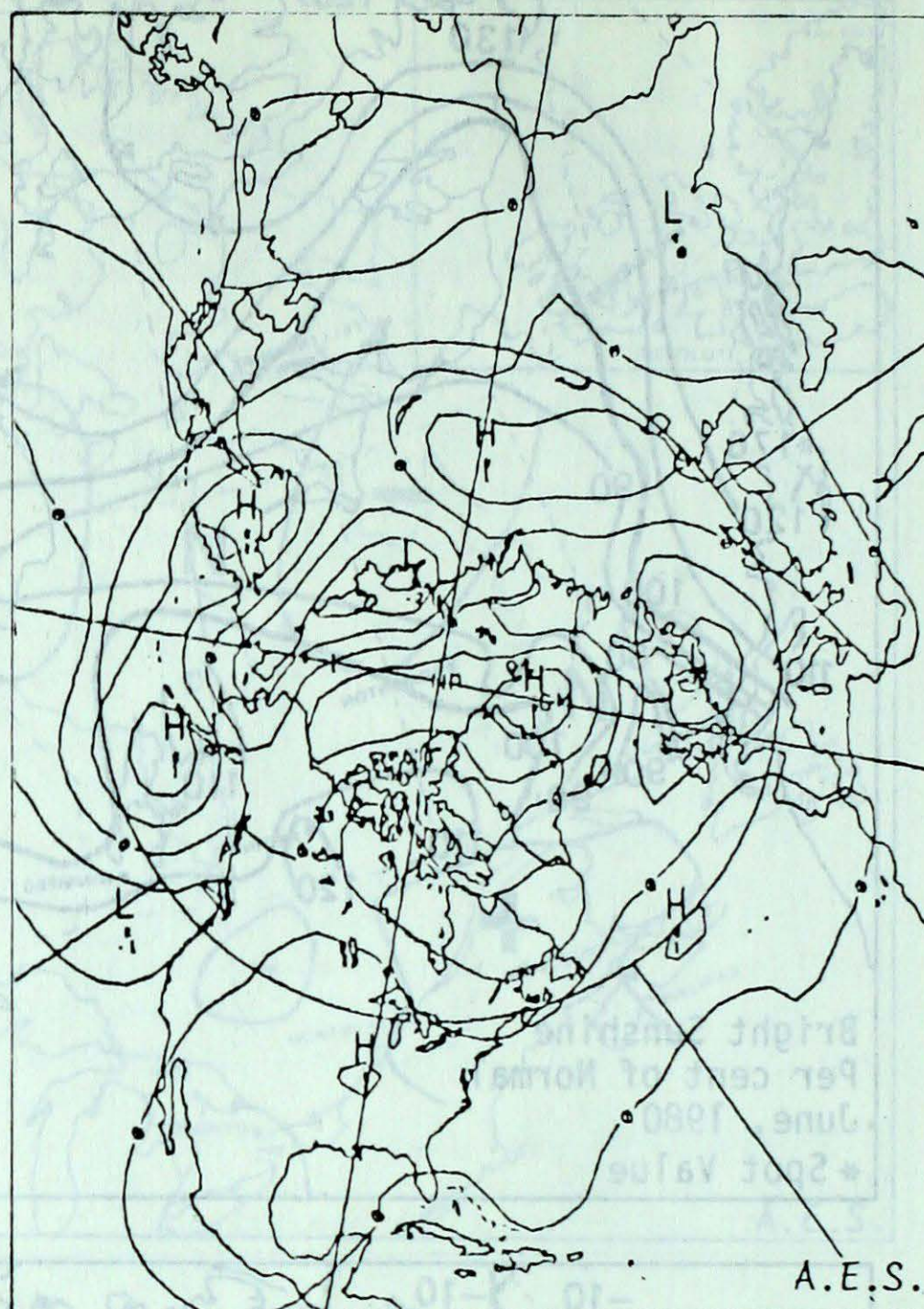




## Atmospheric Circulation Features



7-day Mean 50 kPa Height Map (in dam)  
June 30 - July 6, 1980



7-day Mean 50 kPa Height Anomaly  
(in 5 dam intervals) June 30 to July 6, 1980

The Atmospheric circulation was much the same as last week. A strong high pressure area in the upper levels remained centred over the American Plains, ridging northwestwards across Saskatchewan and Alberta into the Yukon. Areas in the vicinity of this ridge, including northern B.C. and the N.W.T. enjoyed relatively fair dry weather, with well above normal temperatures in the Mackenzie Valley. An approaching atmospheric trough off the west coast brought more cool unsettled showery weather to most of British Columbia with many communities already receiving more rain than their monthly normal for July.

A persistent upper closed low remained in the vicinity of northern Hudson Bay, further south than its normal position for this time of year. Its associated broad trough continued

to exert its influence into eastern Canada bringing cool temperatures southward from north of Hudson Bay.

A strong west to east mean upper current was predominant over most of southern Canada. Strong triggering pulses in the upper atmosphere supported the development of numerous weather systems. These disturbances and their associated frontal zones tracked eastward steered by the upper flow, across the Great Lake Basin and into the Maritimes. Highest precipitation amounts occurred in the Gaspé Peninsula and Newfoundland. The Gaspé Bay Peninsula received more than 150 mm with 137.8 mm falling July 6.

The drought-stricken areas of Saskatchewan and Manitoba and fire-ravaged northwestern Ontario received more precipitation during the period, but these areas are still well below the seasonal normal.

Andy Radomski



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## CORRECTION

The period in the "Weather Highlights" header of the front page of the previous bulletin (Volume 2, No. 26) should have read "June 24-30, 1980" instead of "June 17-23, 1980". Sorry.

Y. D.



## TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION DATA FOR THE WEEK ENDING 0600 G.M.T. JULY 8, 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	6	2	12	0	0.0	-5.7	Pickle Lake	15	0	25	6	17.2	-4.5
Abbotsford A	15	-1	26	7	28.5	19.6	Sachs Harbour	M	M	16P	4P	0.0	-2.7	Red Lake A	M	M	25P	8	M	M
Alert Bay	13	-1	19	9	39.8	28.1	Shepherd Bay A	9	3	16	2	0.0	-5.0	Simcoe	M	M	28P	10	M	M
Blue River	M	X	15P	3	M	X	Tuktoyaktuk	M	M	16	3P	0.0	-3.1	Sloux Lookout A	17	0	26	9	22.6	-4.1
Bull Harbour	12	-1	16	10	58.0	45.5	Yellowknife A	16	0	22	10	6.1	-0.8	Sudbury A	M	M	28P	9	M	M
Burns Lake	M	X	24P	8P	M	X	<b>ALBERTA</b>							Thunder Bay A	17	0	30	5	21.9	5.3
Cape Scott	12	0	17	10	84.4	68.8	Banff	14	1	24	2	1.8	-10.8	Timmins A	15	0	27	4	49.2	26.5
Cape St. James	12	0	18	9	25.2	12.7	Brooks	M	M	M	M	M	M	Toronto Int'l A	18	-1	28	9	2.6	-10.2
Castlegar A	18	0	31	6	1.0	8.9	Calgary Int'l A	16	0	25	6	0.0	-18.3	Trenton A	19	-1	27	11	-1.0	-20.1
Comox A	15	-2	24	8	19.8	13.5	Cold Lake A	17	1	27	7	7.3	-7.2	Trout Lake	16	1	24	7	18.4	-1.0
Cranbrooke	17	0	27	6	0.0	-6.8	Coronation A	16	-1	27	5	0.0	-13.5	Wawa A	M	X	25P	4	16.8	X
Dease Lake	14	2	25	3	3.3	-13.4	Edmonton Int'l. A	15	-1	26	5	29.2	13.1	Warton A	16	-2	26	5	2.6	-10.0
Estevan Point	M	M	16P	8	M	M	Edmonton Mun. A	17	0	28	8	15.6	-0.2	Windsor A	M	M	30P	13	M	M
Fort Nelson A	19	3	28	9	8.4	-9.9	Edmonton Namao A	16	-1	26	6	30.7	18.4	<b>QUÉBEC</b>						
Fort St. John A	16	1	25	9	24.4	12.8	Edson A	15	-2	26	5	28.7	6.5	Bagotville A	14	-3	27	2	46.2	23.4
Kamloops A	18	-1	33	8	16.5	2.8	Fort Chipewyan	M	M	M	8	M	M	Baie Comeau	13	-2	24	3	66.2	39.3
Langara	12	0	16	8	17.6	-2.7	Fort McMurray A	17	1	27	6	6.1	-7.8	Blanc Sablon	9	0	17	3	21.1	8.7
Lytton	19	-2	31	10	2.0	-2.2	Grande Prairie A	16	1	27	8	19.4	5.7	Border	M	M	12P	2	M	M
Mackenzie A	M	X	24P	7P	M	X	High Level A	17	1	28	6	0.6	-17.1	Chibougamau	13	X	23	5	42.6	X
McInnes Island	M	M	18P	8	52.8	37.7	Jasper	14	-1	24	3	4.2	-6.6	Fort Chimo A	10	0	24	1	7.5	-2.2
Penticton A	M	M	31P	5	M	M	Lethbridge A	17	-1	28	4	0.0	-14.6	Gaspé A	14	X	24	5	151.0	X
Port Hardy A	12	-1	17	9	42.3	30.0	Medicine Hat A	M	M	29	7P	6.2	-2.7	Grindstone Island	13	-2	20	8	26.6	9.7
Prince George A	M	M	24P	7	M	M	Peace River A	17	2	28	9	12.9	1.5	Inoucdjouac	8	1	15	3	16.2	3.5
Prince Rupert A	13	0	17	8	30.7	5.6	Red Deer A	15	-1	26	5	2.8	-16.5	Koartak	6	X	19	-1	33.1	X
Quesnel A	15	0	26	6	19.5	7.2	Rocky Mountain House	15	0	25	5	6.7	-15.5	La Grande Rivière A	11	X	23	0	16.4	X
Revelstoke A	16	-1	27	7	17.0	4.8	Slave Lake A	15	1	25	4	19.2	-4.9	Maniwaki	M	M	26P	5	4.8	-19.7
Sandspit A	14	1	18	10	12.3	2.7	Vermilion A	17	1	27	7	11.9	-1.0	Matagami A	M	M	23P	2	M	M
Smithers A	14	0	26	7	20.9	11.4	Whitecourt	15	0	26	5	31.5	14.8	Mont-Joli A	15	-1	25	6	79.6	61.5
Spring Island	M	M	14P	10P	M	M	<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>							Montréal (A Int.)	19	-2	28	9	10.0	-15.2
Stewart A	M	X	23P	10P	M	X	Broodview	19	2	30	7	21.3	1.3	Natashquan A	12	-1	21	6	40.4	21.3
Terrace A	15	-2	25	9	32.7	21.1	Buffalo Narrows	M	M	26P	10	M	M	Nitchequon	10	-3	22	2	34.2	11.7
Tofino A	M	M	M	M	M	M	Cree Lake	16	X	26	5	8.6	X	Port Menier	12	-2	20	6	18.2	2.9
Vancouver Int'l A	15	-2	24	10	22.0	15.2	Estevan A	21	2	34	7	4.8	-11.1	Poste-de-la-Baleine	8	-1	22	1	22.5	4.6
Victoria Int'l A	14	-2	22	5	14.6	10.2	Hudson Bay	M	M	27P	6	26.4	9.2	Québec A	17	-1	26	8	46.1	22.0
Williams Lake A	13	-3	27	5	20.6	11.8	Kindersley	17	0	28	7	0.9	-9.4	Rivière du Loup	M	M	18P	7	M	M
<b>YUKON</b>							La Ronge A	18	2	30	9	0.4	-32.1	Roberval A	16	0	28	9	59.1	35.4
Burwash A	14	2	25	3	0.6	-14.3	Meadow Lake A	18	X	27	8	12.8	X	Schefferville A	9	-2	22	4	11.8	-7.8
Dawson A	16	1	27	4	11.0	-1.7	Moose Jaw A	20	2	33	7	6.2	-2.1	Sept-Îles	12	-2	20	6	47.8	21.2
Komakuk Beach A	M	M	17	2P	1.7	-0.8	Nipawin A	18	X	29	9	9.6	X	Sherbrooke A	16	0	27	9	16.7	-6.5
Mayo A	18	3	27	6	1.3	-7.4	North Battleford A	17	0	27	6	0.0	-16.2	Ste. Agathe des Monts	15	-2	24	5	4.8	-16.9
Shingle Point A	M	M	25	4P	2.2	-3.8	Prince Albert	17	0	28	6	0.0	-15.2	Val d'Or A	M	M	26P	4	M	M
Watson Lake A	17	2	26	4	7.9	-8.0	Rugina A	19	1	31	4	23.8	10.2	<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>						
Whitehorse A	15	2	26	3	0.0	-8.6	Saskatoon A	19	1	29	5	0.0	-14.9	Charlo A	14	-3	24	6	80.1	53.6
<b>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES</b>							Swift Current A	M	M	28P	6	M	M	Chatham A	16	-2	28	7	25.3	7.7
Alert	2	-2	6	-1	2.0	-0.7	Uranium City	16	0	26	7	0.8	-8.3	Fredericton A	17	-1	28	8	17.6	-2.1
Baker Lake	10	1	18	4	10.0	3.7	Wynyard	19	2	29	7	0.0	-13.1	Moncton A	15	-2	26	9	22.3	6.1
Broughton Island	M	M	10	1P	0.0	-1.6	Yorkton A	18	1	28	7	24.0	10.3	Saint John A	15	-1	25	8	17.6	1.0
Byron Bay	9	1	14	4	0.0	-1.7	<b>MANITOBA</b>							<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>						
Cambridge Bay A	9	1	15	3	1.0	-2.3	Bissett	17	-1	27	6	7.2	-5.9	Eddy Point	14	X	23	9	13.3	X
Cape Dorset	5	X	13	1	8.2	X	Brandon A	19	1	30	7	3.5	-14.3	Greenwood A	16	-3	27	6	28.9	8.2
Cape Dyer A	M	M	9	-1P	0.2	-6.1	Churchill A	10	-1	21	2	8.0	-0.3	Sable Island	M	M	18P	10	28.0	8.6
Cape Hooper	M	M	11P	-2P	0.0	-2.9	Dauphin A	18	0	29	6	25.1	10.2	Shearwater A	15	-1	25	9	3.4	-19.7
Cape Parry A	M	M	15	1P	0.0	-4.4	Gillam A	15	X	28	7	21.1	X	Sydney A	14	-2	25	8	8.0	-11.1
Cape Young A	M	M	18	3P	0.0	-5.8	Gimli	18	0	29	7	15.6	-2.7	Truro	M	M	25P	5	M	M
Chesterfield Inlet	6	-2	15	1	35.2	26.6	Island Lake	M	X	26P	8	31.3	X	Yarmouth A	14	-1	22	9	15.9	-0.6
Clinton Point	M	M	20	3P	6.5	1.8	Lynn Lake	15	-1	28	6	0.0	-24.5	<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND</b>						
Clyde	4	0	11	-1	0.0	-3.8	Norway House	M	X	25P	5	3.8	X	Charlottetown	M	M	24P	8	M	M
Contwoyto Lake	M	M	16P	1	M	M	Pilot Mound	19	1	30	9	9.4	-19.7	Summerside	16	-2	26	10	33.4	16.0
Coppermine	9	0	16	2	0.0	-5.8	Portage la Prairie	M	M	31	9P	6.4	-15.0	<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>						
Coral Harbour	M	M	17P	0	54.1	45.0	The Pass A	17	-1	28	5	18.0	-1.2	Argentia VTMS	12	X	22	8	35.8	X
Dewar Lakes	M	M	12	2P	0.8	-9.1	Thompson A	16	1	30	5	9.0	-18.1	Battle Harbour	M	M	17	5P	23.2	1.3
Ennadai	M	M	20P	5P	M	M	Winnipeg Int'l A	19	0	30	8	6.8	-14.4	Bonavista	12	-1	22	5	48.6	25.9
Eureka	M	M	11P	1	M	M	<b>ONTARIO</b>							Burgeo	10	-2	16	5	21.3	-8.3
Fort Reliance	13	-1	20	5	3.0	-3.2	Armstrong A	16	1	28	6	17.7	-1.1	Cartwright	11	0	21	3	9.6	-11.5
Fort Simpson	19	2	28	10	7.5	-6.1	Atikokan	17	0	28	4	47.4	21.7	Churchill Falls A	10	-3	22	3	20.0	6.4
Fort Smith A	16	0	28	5	1.8	-11.7	Earlton A	M	M	29P	6P	M	M	Comfort Cove	13	-2	22	7	22.6	3.5
Frobisher Bay A	7	0	12	2	3.4	-5.9	Geraldton	15	-1	25	6	28.2	3.9	Daniel's Harbour	12	-1	19	5	22.4	0.7
Gladman Point A	9	2	15	2	0.0	-5.0	Gore Bay A	17	-1	26	10	6.1	-5.4	Deer Lake	11	-4	23	4	30.5	10.4
Hall Beach A	4	-1	8	0	3.6	-3.2	Kapuskasing	15	0	26	6	48.7	28.5	Gander Int'l A	13	-2	21	8	35.8	15.9
Hay River A	15	-1	24	6	3.2	-7.5	Kenora A	18	0	27	10	1.6	-29.8	Goose A	12	-2	24	3	2.5	-18.1
Inuvik A	16	2	25	4	0.8	-5.2	Kingston A	M	M	24P										