

The Maritimes and southern British Columbia finally enjoy prolonged dry weather

After weeks of cool, showery weather, a number of dry days has

Torrential rain caused havoc over northwestern Metropolitan Toronto on

greatly aided agriculture in southern British Columbia and the Maritimes. Wet weather is still plaguing Newfoundland, however, and the drought continues for the most part over the eastern Prairies.

Many widely separated regions of Canada reported heavy rain this past week, much of it from heavy thunderstorms. Funnel clouds were observed both in Manitoba and Ontario. the evening of the 28th. The International Airport reported 118.5 mm, the greatest daily rainfall since Hurricane Hazel struck in Oct. 1954.

The highest reported temperature in Canada this week was 39° at Estevan, Sask., on the 23rd, while the lowest was -3° at Cape Hooper, N.W.T., on the 25th and 26th. The greatest weekly precipitation was 126.6 mm at Toronto International Airport.

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

YUKON

Precipitation totalled below normal for the week over most of the territory, but above-normal rainfall was reported along the Beaufort Sea Coast, where Komakuk Beach recorded 12.5 mm and Shingle Point 10.6 mm. Old Crow reported four hours of snow on the 28th.

Mean temperatures for the week averaged near normal to about 1° below over most of Yukon, but over the exteme southwestern region, temperatures averaged more than 1° above normal. The highest temperature recorded during the week was 27° at Dawson on the 24th, while the lowest was 0°, recorded at Komakuk Beach on the 22nd and at Dawson on the 25th. The zero at Dawson was a new record low minimum for the date.

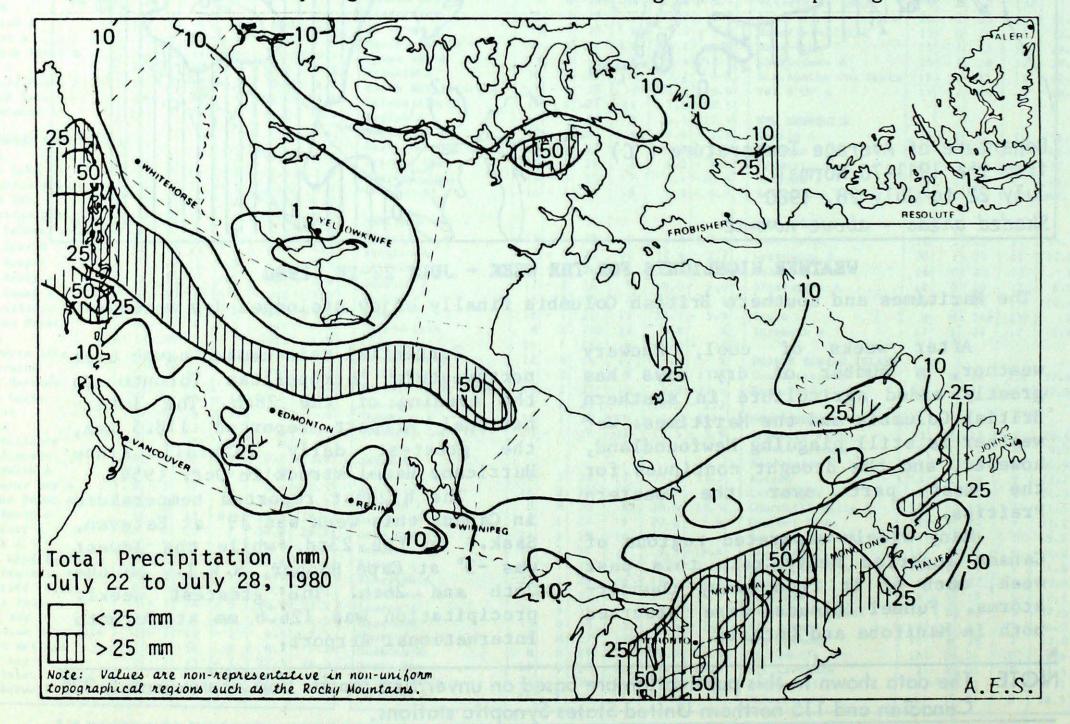
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Most of the District of Mackenzie and the high Arctic were relatively dry during the week, but a large area covering the northern District of Keewatin, the central archipelago and Baffin Island reported well-above normal precipitation. Many stations in this area reported 20 mm or more during the week. The greatest reported was 54.5 mm at Pelly Bay, of which 33.8 mm fell on the 22nd and 13.3 mm on the following day.

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Temperatures across the central Arctic were well below normal this past week. Departures from 3° to 6° were reported across the northern District of Keewatin, the adjacent islands and Baffin Island. Most of the remainder of the territories were near normal, but temperatures averaged 1° to 2° above normal over the southern Mackenzie Rivr Valley. The highest reported temperature for the week was 30° at Norman Wells on the 27th, while the lowest was -3° at Cape Hooper on the 25th and 26th.

Ice is now deteriorating rapidly in the Arctic, and shipping is for the most part unhindered and close to normal. The ice breakers, Franklin, Labrador, Rogers, Macdonald and Bernier, are all stationed in the Arctic or are approaching. In the Beaufort Sea, in spite of mostly open water, some drifting old ice is posing a threat to



the drill sites. Old ice is now about 130 km offshore, while the main ice pack lies about 250 km offshore. Hudson Bay is now free from ice except for patches along the southwest shore. A small amount of ice remains in Hudson Strait, but it is mostly clear, as is Ungava Bay. Considerable open water is now reported from northern Baffin Bay and Lancaster Sound.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

A week of dry weather was finally reported over virtually all of southern B.C., but the North Coast and northern interior regions of the province continued wet. It rained every day of the week over the Queen Charlotte Islands and over the adjacent mainland. No heavy daily rainfalls were reported, but the weekly totals were 66.0 mm at Prince Rupert and 61.8 at Terrace. Rain fell on three or four days of the week over the northern interior and the Peace River regions, but some of the daily values were relativeley large. For instance, Fort St. John reported 44.0 cm for the week, of which 34.8 mm fell on the 22nd.

Mean temperatures for the week averaged 1° to 3° above normal over practically all of southern B.C., but near normal or slightly below normal readings were reported over central and northern regions of the province. The highest recorded temperature for the week was 37° at Kamloops on the 22nd, while the lowest was 3° at Dease Lake on the 28th and at Mackenzie on the 24th.

The British Columbia Forest Service has a cloud to ground lightning counter located at Kamloops. On the 22nd, 10,000 lightning strikes were reported. taken off yet. There are few fires, however, and the index is low.

The Watson Lake-Terrace highway has been closed since the 26th due to washouts in the Dease Lake area.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Precipitation was generally light spotty and across most of the agricultural southern areas of the Prairie Provinces. Farther to the north, heavy showers and thudershowers brought in excess of 30 mm of rain to many localities. For instance, over the week, Gillam, Man., reported 64.9 mm, Cree Lake, Sask., 39.2 mm, and Fort McMurray, Alta., 43.2 mm. Most of these large amounts were the result of heavy one-day downpours.

Temperatures averaged close to normal for the week across most of the Prairies. The highest reported temperature for the week was 39° at Estevan, Sask., on the 23rd, a new record high for the date at that station. The lowest was 2° at Thompson, Man., on the 26th.

On the afternoon of the 26th, a funnel cloud was spotted at Libau, 60 km northeast of Winnipeg. No damage was reported. This was the fifth tornado reported so far this summer in the Interlake region of Manitoba. On the same day, hail occurred at both Brandon and Gimli. At the latter place, some of the hail was reported to be 25 mm in diameter, and the ground was covered to a depth of 50 mm.

The showers that fell over the parched fields in southern Saskatchewan and southern Manitoba did not aleviate the drought to any great extent. Any improvement in the crops was only marginal. On the average, the yields this year will likely be only about 70 per cent of normal over Saskatchewan and 60 per cent of normal over Manitoba.

Over the southern interior, the rains of the past weeks have resulted in an excellent hay crop, and many fruits, such as peaches and apricots, are in abundance. The dry weather of this last week has greatly aided in the picking and haying. The fire hazard, however, is rising and is now moderate to extreme. The Cariboo District, in contrast, has had many showery, dull days, and the hay crop has not been

In the northern forest areas of Saskatchewan, the rains this past week have reduced the fire index to low to moderate. Of the 32 fires now burning, five are new, but this is the lowest figure since June 11th. In Manitoba, the fire situation is more serious. Thirty-eight new fires were reported

this past week for a total of 106. Of these, 28 are classed as being out of control. Two of the largest fires are burning to the east of Lake Winnipeg.

ONTARIO

While northwestern Ontario was relatively dry this past week, generally heavy precipitation was reported over central and southern regions of the province. Many places reported heavy showers or thunderstorms on a number of days. On the 21st, the north shore of Lake Erie was deluged as St. Williams recorded 88.0 mm and unofficial gauges in the area collected as much as 150 mm in 24 hours. The greatest official weekly precipitation was reported at Toronto International Airport, 126.6 mm. Of this total, 118.5 mm fell on the 28th. This value was a new record one-day July rainfall for the airport station, and it equals the record high July monthly rainfall. It was the wettest day since Hurricane Hazel struck in October, 1954.

Temperatures averaged close to a degree below normal for the week across the province. The highest recorded temperature for the week was 30° at Moosonee on the 24th, while the lowest was 1° at Timmins on the 26th, a new record low for the date.

Heavy thunderstorms and torrential rain caused havoc over northwestern Metropolitan Toronto on the evening of the 28th. Numerous roads were flooded, and three persons were injured when a roof on a shopping centre collapsed as a result of the weight of water. The radar at Toronto International Airport was knocked out because of the lightning, and operations were shut down for more than three hours. On the same evening, a funnel cloud was reported to

International Airport, of Montréal which 48.8 mm was recorded on the 22nd. On the two days, 21st and 22nd, Montréal received 79.8 mm, a new record two-day rain for July.

Mean temperatures this past week generally ranged from 1° above normal to about 1° below normal. The highest recorded temperature for the week was 29° at Bagotville and Gaspé on the 25th, while the lowest was 0° at Koartak on the 23rd.

According to an article in La Presse, agricultural crops this summer in Québec are further ahead than normal for the time of year, despite the fact that temperatures have generally averaged below normal. The alfalfa and clover crops were badly hit by frost last winter in some areas, but it looks as if this year's harvest will be comparable to that of last year. Garden crops are doing well also in most areas, but in one of the normally better growing areas to the southwest of Montréal, beans and sweet corn are somewhat behind normal.

MARITIME PROVINCES

Much of the Maritimes was relatively dry this past week, but heavy rain was reported at Yarmouth on the 22nd. The precipitation totalled 34.2 mm on that day, the only rain all week at that station. Later in the week, Sable Island was deluged with 74.3 mm of rain on the 25th. The weekly precipitation there was 79.6 mm.

Temperatures for the week averaged near normal to about 1° above normal over most of the Maritimes. The highest reported temperature for the week was 31° at both Chatham and Fredericton on the 25th, while the lowest was 8° at Charlo, N.B., on the 27th.

the south-southeast of London.

QUÉBEC

While northern and eastern Québec was relatively dry this past week, wet weather still plagued most of the south. It rained every day in the Montréal area; in fact, measurable precipitation has occurred on eleven consecu-The weekly precipitation tive days. (22nd to 28th) totalled 59.4 mm at

Some severe thunderstorms were reported over southwestern Nova Scotia on the 22nd. Rossway, on Digby Neck, reported damaging winds. A camper trailer was lifted in the air and dashed against an apple tree, a spruce tree 7 metres high was uprooted, and canoes were blown as far as 30 metres.

In Nova Scotia, camp ground operators are reporting that the cool, wet summer to date has resulted in a 20 per cent drop in attendance from last year.

The warmer, drier weather of the past week has aided agriculture, but most crops are still considerably behind normal for this time of year. In Nova Scotia, spring cereals and wheat are progressing rapidly, but a cereal leaf disease is reported on some of the barley, while some of the wheat are plagued by mildew. In Prince Edward Island, some fungus is reported on the cereal crops, while potato blight shows signs of spreading.

NEWFOUNDLAND

On both the Island of Newfoundland and Labrador, it was another wet week. Most places had more rainy days than dry, and except for an occasional station, weekly rainfalls ranged from 20 mm to more than 40 mm. Burgeo recorded 47.3 mm, of which 31.2 mm fell on the 23rd.

On the Island of Newfoundland, mean temperatures for the week averaged within 1° of normal, but over Labrador, they were mostly 2° above normal. The highest recorded temperature for the week was 31° at Goose on the 25th and at Argentia on the 27th. The lowest was 5° at Churchill Falls and Wabush Lake on the 26th and at Deer Lake on the 27th.

The cool, wet summer has affected agriculture on the Island of Newfoundland to a great extent. The hay is still uncut, and the strawberries are barely out of the ground. To make matters worse, there is an infestation of slugs.

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NOTE

Because of telecommunication problems, all figures appearing in Growing degree days maps and table in previous bulletin (Vol. 2, No. 29) are in error. The maps and tables appearing in this bulletin (Vol. 2, No. 30) have been corrected.

Y.D.

CLIMATIC PERSPECTIVES

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Yves Durocher

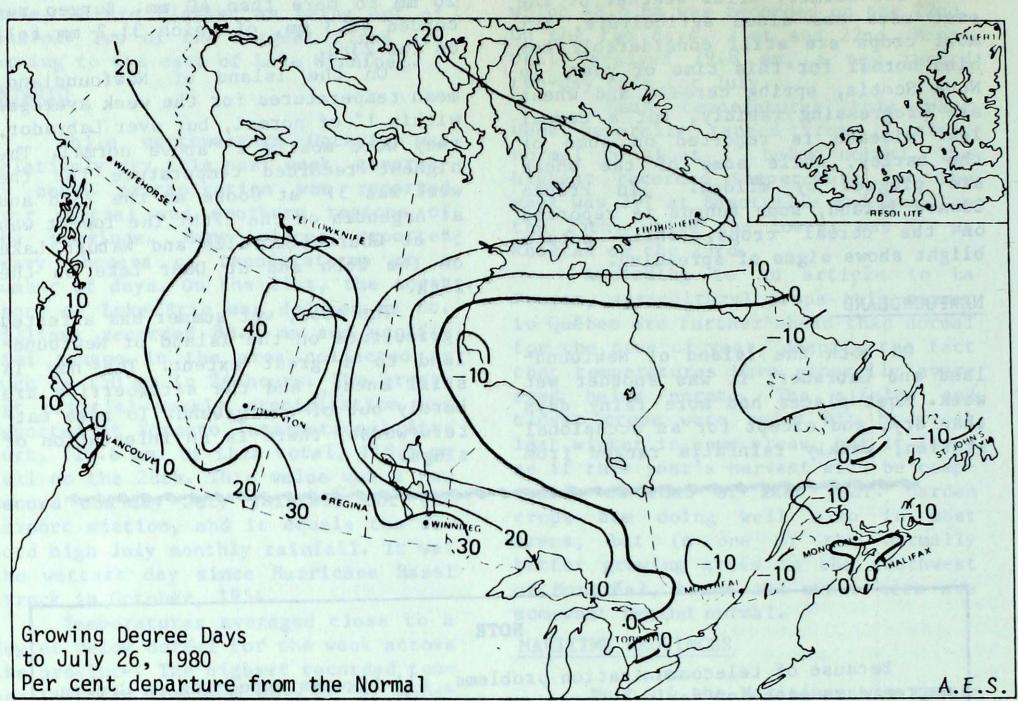
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CITY	MONTHLY CUMULATIVE	MONTHLY DIFF. FROM 1941-70	SEASONAL TOTAL	SEASONAL DIFF. FROM	SEASONAL PERCENT
	TOTAL	NORMAL	hat stati	1941-70 NORMAL	OF NORMAL
Whitehorse	243.0	9.0	585.5	66.5	113
Penticton	380.5	-9.5	1245.5	98.5	109
Vancouver	294.0	-26.0	969.0	-49.0	95
Edmonton	319.5	26.5	1063.5	319.5	143
Calgary	292.5	-5.5	870.5	173.5	125
Regina	375.0	18.0	1174.0	311.0	136
Saskatoon	366.0	8.0	1166.0	301.0	135
Winnipeg	399.5	17.5	1221.0	295.0	132
Thunder Bay	344.0	22.0	855.5	147.5	121
Windsor	460.5	15.5	1243.5	-47.5	96
Toronto	401.0	-5.0	1023.5	69.5	94
Ottawa	398.0	-3.0	1064.5	-5.5	99
Montréal	382.0	-36.0	1046.0	-54.0	95
Québec	337.0	-29.0	865.5	-26.5	97
Fredericton	359.5	-5.5	887.0	1.0	100
Halifax	294.5	-42.5	689.0	-62.0	92
Charlottetown	309.5	-37.5	661.5	-55.5	92
St John's	217.0	-44.0	445.0	-9.0	98

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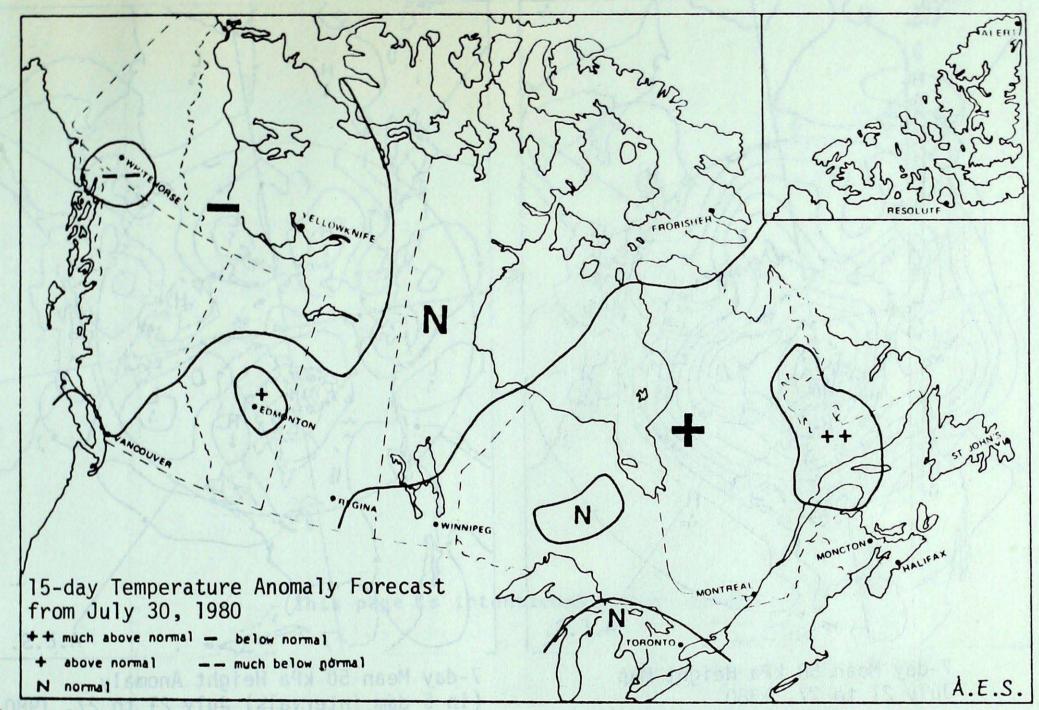
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GROWING DEGREE-DAY SUMMARY TO JULY 26, 1980

15 DAY TEMPERATURE ANOMALY FORECAST

7



Forecast Method

Analogue technique based on point prediction at 70 Canadian stations.

Temperature Scale

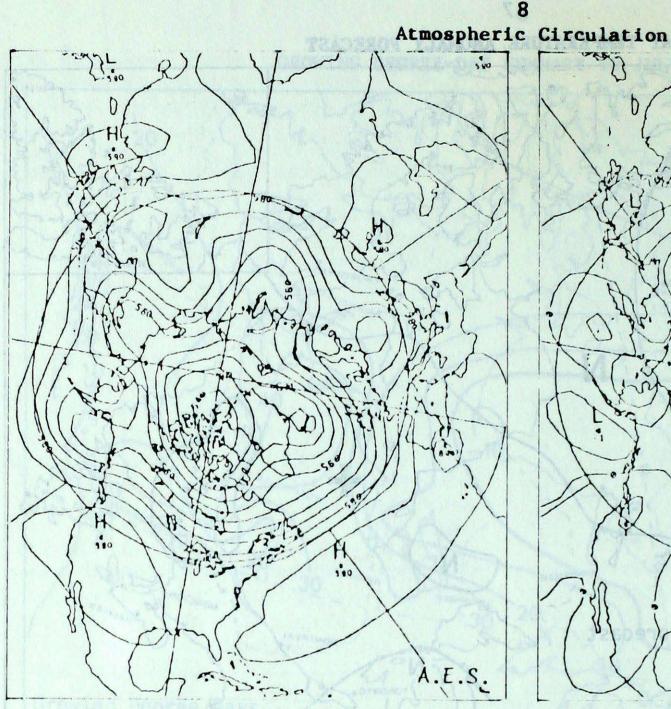
Each temperature class is designed to contain 20% of the historically observed 15 day means pertinent to specific location and time of year:

Station	Current Temperature Anomaly Forecast
Whitehorse Victoria	Much Below NormalMore than 1.4° below NormalNear NormalWithin 0.3° of Normal
Vancouver Edmonton	Below NormalFrom 0.3° to 1.0° below NormalAbove NormalFrom 0.4° to 1.4° above Normal
Regina	Near Normal Within 0.5° of Normal
Winnipeg Thunder Bay	Above NormalFrom 0.5° to 1.6° above NormalAbove NormalFrom 0.4° to 1.4° above Normal

Toronto Ottawa Montreal Quebec Fredericton Halifax Charlottetown St. John's Goose Bay Frobisher Bay Inuvik Near Normal Above Normal Near Normal Below Normal

Within 0.4° of Normal From 0.4° to 1.4° above Normal From 0.4° to 1.3° above Normal From 0.4° to 1.2° above Normal From 0.4° to 1.2° above Normal From 0.3° to 1.0° above Normal From 0.3° to 1.1° above Normal From 0.4° to 1.5° above Normal From 0.4° to 1.5° above Normal From 0.4° to 1.4° above Normal Within 0.3° of Normal From 0.6° to 2.1° below Normal

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

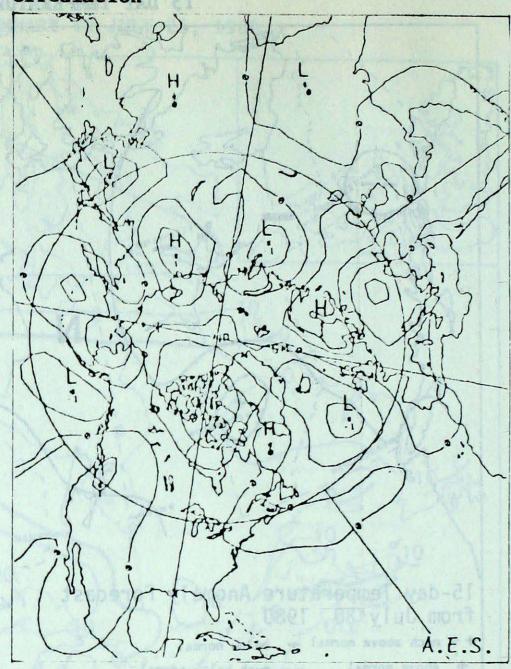


7-day Mean 50 kPa Height Map July 21 to 27, 1980

The upper atmospheric flow over North America has started to return to its previous well established pattern.

A weak mean ridge centred in the southwestern United States began to reform and strengthen over British Columbia and Alberta, but at the moment considerably weaker. The rest of eastern Canada continued to be dominated by a broad mean atmospheric trough. The vortex over the Arctic Islands has deepened considerably from previous weeks. Strong negative height anomalies are now evident over the Arctic.

Triggering atmospheric pulses traversing eastward in the upper flow



7-day Mean 50 kPa Height Anomaly (in 5 dam intervals) July 21 to 27, 1980 ioning of the storm track.

The eastern half of the country once again received the bulk of precipitation. Significant low pressure troughs and their associated frontal zones tracked eastward in the vicinity of the lower Great Lakes, St. Lawrence Valley and the Gulf.

Even though these weather systems are displaced relatively further south than normal, it is not unusual to have periods of wet, unsettled weather like this.

A very warm, humid, unstable Tropical air mass just south of the Canada-U.S. border, trying to push northward, triggered heavy thunderstorm activity on numerous occasions.

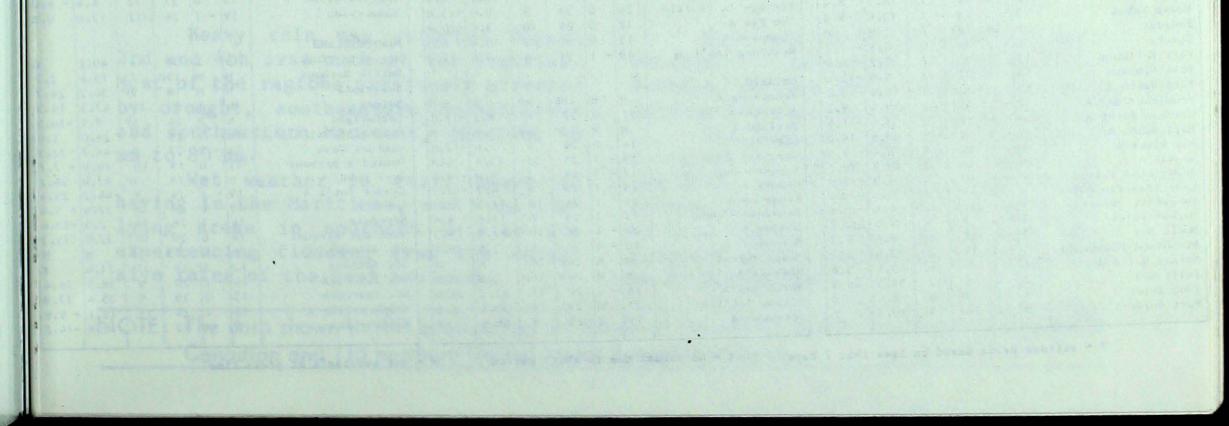
resulted in numerous weak weather systems crossing the Prairies and strengthening as they reach the mean trough position in eastern Canada.

On the whole, conditions were relatively dry across much of the west with only scattered shower activity reported. Heavier precipitation occurred in the more northern areas of the western provinces due to the weakening influence of the mean ridge and positIn Toronto, severe thunderstorms and heavy downpours Monday evening left 118.5 mm of rain.

The Maritimes were relatively drier this week with some scattered shower and thundershower activity, but Newfoundland continued cool and wet as low pressure systems tracked across the province.

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TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION DATA FOR THE WEEK ENDING 0600 G.M.T. JULY 29, 1980

					Precis (am)				T						-					
Temperature (°C)			Precip	ip. (mm)						Precip	D. (mm)	A Start		Temperature (°C)				. (mm		
	Departure from Norma	1	Extreme Minimum	Total	Departure from Normal	Station.	Average Departure from Norma		Extreme Maximum	Extreme Minimum	Total		Station	Average	Departure, from Norma		Extreme Minimum	Total	Departure from Normal	
BRITISH COLUMBIA							Resolute A	3	- 1	7	- 1	1.1	- 4.2	Pickle Lake	18	0	27	6	5.8	-20.
Abbotsford A	18	1	27	10	0.0	-8.0	Sachs Harbour	1	- 4	6	- 2	10.0	5.3	Red Lake A	M	M	29P	38	M	
Alert Bay Blue River	15 M	x	27 24P	9	0.8 M	-8.1 X	Shepherd Bay A Tuktoyaktuk	4 M	- 5 M	9	1	23.6	16.0	Sincoe	M	1	27P	178	M	10
Bull Harbour	14	1	19	8	4.2	-7.3	Yellowknife A	14	- 1	26	1P 6		4.7	Sloux Lookout A Sudbury A	18	and the second	28	9	5.4	-18.
Burns Lake	M	x	25P	and the second second	м	x	and the second second			1				Thunder Bay A	17	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	28	6		- 4.
Cape Scott Cape St. James	15	1	18	12 11	7.6	-7.1	ALBERTA Banft	17		20	7	16 3		Timmins A	16		28	1	27.4	8.
Castlegar A	23	2	36	12	20 20	- 2.4	Brooks	M	2 M	30 M	7 M	15.2 M	5.8 M	Toronto Int'l A Trenton A	21	- 1	29	12	126.6	26.0
Comox A	19	2	27	12		- 5.5	Calgary Int'l A	18	-1	30	8	1.2	-14.2	Trout Lake	16		24	8		- 5.
Cranbrooke Dease Lake	22	- 1	34	11	0.0	- 1.8	Cold Lake A Coronation A	17	1	29 26	6	22.2	- 2.4	Wawa A Wiarton A	15	1 200	24	5	2.0	51
Estevan Point	M	M	M	121	M	M	Edmonton Int'l. A	17		29	8		- 9.4	Windsor A	23		333	15	67.9	
Fort Nelson A	16	0	25	8	15.2	3.5	Edmonton Mun. A	17	U	31	7	22.6	3.8		Junio					
Fort St. John A Kamloops A	24	0	26	9 13	44.0	28.6	Edmonton Namao A Edmon A	17	0	29 26	7 4	18.8	- 1.3	QUÉBEC Bagotville A	20	2	29	10	14.4	-12.8
Langara	14	1	17	11	37.4	20.7	Fort Chipewyan	M	M	M	3P	M	M	Bale Comeau	16		24	7		-16.9
Lytton Muckenzle A	24	1	34	14		- 0.6	Fort McMurray A	16	0	26	6	43.2	24.5	Blanc Sablon	M	M	201	78	М	P
McInnes Island	M	M	21P M	4C M	М	X	Grande Prairie A High Level A	16 M	0 M	28 25P	1	4.6 M	-10.9 M	Border Chibougamau	M 17			7	M	M
Penticton A	24	3	35	13	0.0	- 6.1	Jasper	16	1	28	6		- 2.2	Fort Chimo A	12		22	2	9.5	7.3
	15	1	21	8	and store strength	- 9.3	Lethbridge A	21	2	34	9	1.9	- 6.4	Gaspé A	16	x	29	0	22.3	>
Prince George A Prince Rupert A	14	0	26 18	5 9	12.9	- 0.1	Medicine Hat A Peace River A	22	1	34	13		- 6.0	Grindstone Island	16	1.100		12	32.1	22.0
mesnel A	16	- 1	25	6		- 2.0	Red Deer A	M 17	M	29 29	7 P 9	32.8	16.9	Inoucdjouac Koartak	8	- 2 X		4 OP	36.8	29.
evelstoke A	21	2	30	10	2.2 -	- 9.6	Rocky Mountain House		1	28	6	8.2	-11.2	La Grande Rivière A	14	X		2	18.0	5
andspit mithers A	15	0	19	12	14.9	7.7	Slave Lake A	15	U	29	6	12.2	1.2	Maniwaki	19	0	and the second second	10	46.8	30.1
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umakuk Beach A	5 -	- 2	12	0	12.5	4.0	Moose Jaw A	20	0	32	8	2.2 -	-12.1	Sherbrooke A	20	1	27	9	56.0	34.8
ayo A hingle Point A	14 8 -	- 1	26	3	4.8 -	4.2	Nipawin A North Battleford A	18	x	30 31	8	7.4	X	Ste.Agathe des Monts Val d'Or A	19	- 1	26 28	11	35.4	6.0
atson Lake A	14 -	- 1	22	5	8.4 -	2.2	Prince Albert	18 -	- 1	30	4	5.4 -	- 6.9	Val d OL A		-	20	,	17.4	1.0
altehorse A	13 -	- 1	22	4	3.8 -		Regina A	19	U	32	7	1.4 -	7.6	NEW BRUNSWICK			Tak	-14-1		
ORTHWEST TERRITORIES						1.8.1.1	Saskatoon A	19		32	7	a constant of the	4.7	Charlo A	M	M	26	81	13.6	
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iker Lake	8 -	- 2	15	2	13.3	2.1	Wynyard	18	1	30	5		14.4	Moncton A	19	0	28	14		4.0
roughton Island	M 7 -	M - 2	9 -	- 2P	6.9 9.9	5.2	Yorkton A	18 -	• 1	31	5	2.0 -	9.3	Saint John A	19	2	28	12	10.2 -	4.1
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ipe Dorset	5	X	10	2	19.6	X	Bissett	17 -	. 1	31	3	17.3	1.5	Eddy Point	18	x	27	13	6.6	x
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pe Parry A	2 -	. 1		2	4.4	3.1	Churchfll A Dauphin A	13		25	6	17.0 -	0.5	Sable Island Shearwater A	17	0	21 29	13	79.6	59.2
pe Young A	3 -	4	9 -	• 1	4.7 -	7.0	Gillam A	15	- 11	26	0	64.9	x	Sydney A	19	0	28	12		7.6
esterfield Inlet Inton Point	8 -	0	14	4		3.3	Gimli	18 -	1	31	7	6.4 -	9.7	Truco	м	М	28P	14	M	М
yde	4 -			2	and the second second	2.9	Island Lake	M	1.22	26	98	23.5	X	Yarmouth A	19	2	26	14	34.2	20.6
ntwoyto Lake	M		16P	3P	M	M	Lynn Lake Norway House	14 -		24 28	8	43.6	27.4 X	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND						
ppermine	M	M	18	OP	10.8	2.3	Pilot Mound	18 -	2.4	31	7	15.0	0.9	Charlottetown	19	U	27	12	4.0 -	6.0
ral Harbour war Lakes	6 -	3	12		18.7	8.4	Portage la Prairie	20	0	34	6	0.0 -	15.0	Summerside	19 -	- 1		12	12.0	0.9
nadai	- N	M	8 - 16P	7	13.6 M	8.8 M	The Pas A	18		28	10		10.8	NEWFOUNDLAND			chai	a.d		
reka	5 -		14	0		2.7	Thompson A Winnipeg Int'l A	19 -		27	2	13.4 -	6.5	Argentia VTMS	15	x	31	11	40.1	·x
rt Rellance	13		23	1	7.2 -	4.9								Battle Harbour	M		19P	1	15.6	2.7
rt Simpson rt Smith A	10		27	2 3		2.6	ONTARIO							Bonavista	M	М	18		and the second second	24.7
obisher Bay A	1 -	100	13	E.	and the second s	9.2	Armstrong A Atikokan	M 17		298	6P	9.3 -1	M 14.7	Burgeo Cartwright	16 M	M	25	12 6P		19.3
adman Point A	4 -	4	9	0	3.6 -		Earlton A	M		278	4 4P	9.3 -1 M		Churchill Falls A	16	1	23	5	28.0	1.0
ll Beach A y River A	3 -		8 -			4.2	Geraldton	16		26	4	1.6 -1	2.8	Comfort Cove		77 1	27		44.7	
ivik A	10 -		26		8.4 -	4.6	Gore Вау А Каринкан Гид	19 -		25	12	15.6	0.3	Dantel's Harbour Deer Lake	15 M		19 28		10.0 -	
my Lind Laland	4 -	1	10 -	1	4.9 -	3.0	Kenora A	19 -		29	9	and the second second		Gander Int'l A	15 -	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	26	9 1	44.2 1	15.4
dy Franklin Point	4 -	- 13	9	0		3.4	Kingston A	21	1 2	1		41.5 2	3.2	Goose A	19	A COMPANY		10	17.0 -	
kar lulet	3-	100	7 -			2.7	Lansdowne House	17 - 20 -		19		20. Stor 82. 10 100	9.4	Hopedale Port aux Basques	14		26 20	10	2.5 -1	
Ild Kiy	3	0	7	0	8.5	4.3	Моонопее	10 -	1. 1. 23	0	4	the state of the		St. Albans	M			IIP	M	M
nolson Peninsula man Wells A	5 -			1.00	3.6 -	2.7	Mount Forest	M	M 2	68	16	M	M	St. Anthony	13	X	24		21.0	x
lly Bay	1000	0	6 -				Muskoka A North Bay A	M			IOP	M 62.2 4		The second	14 -					7.9
nd Inlet		x	91	0	8.6	- Wheeler I		18 -					Contraction of the second s	An and the second se	18				2.1 -	and the second
rt Burwell	M				0.3	and the second second	the second	121 2 1 2 2	x 2			68.6		Wabush Lake	M		22	and the second second	0.8 -1	
									1		- 74-			and the second s	1					

P = extreme value based on less than 7 days

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X = no normal due to short period

M = not available at press time