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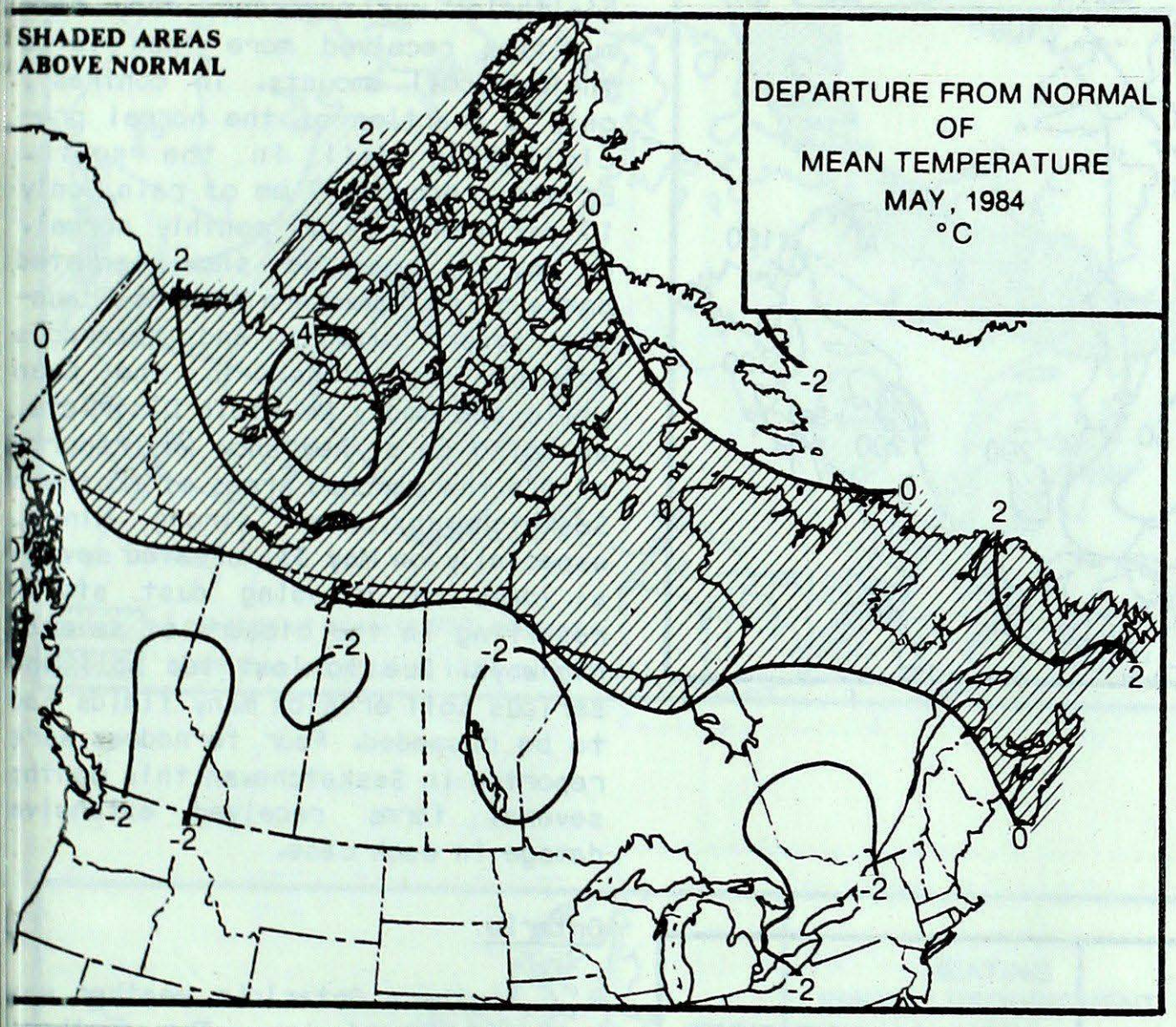
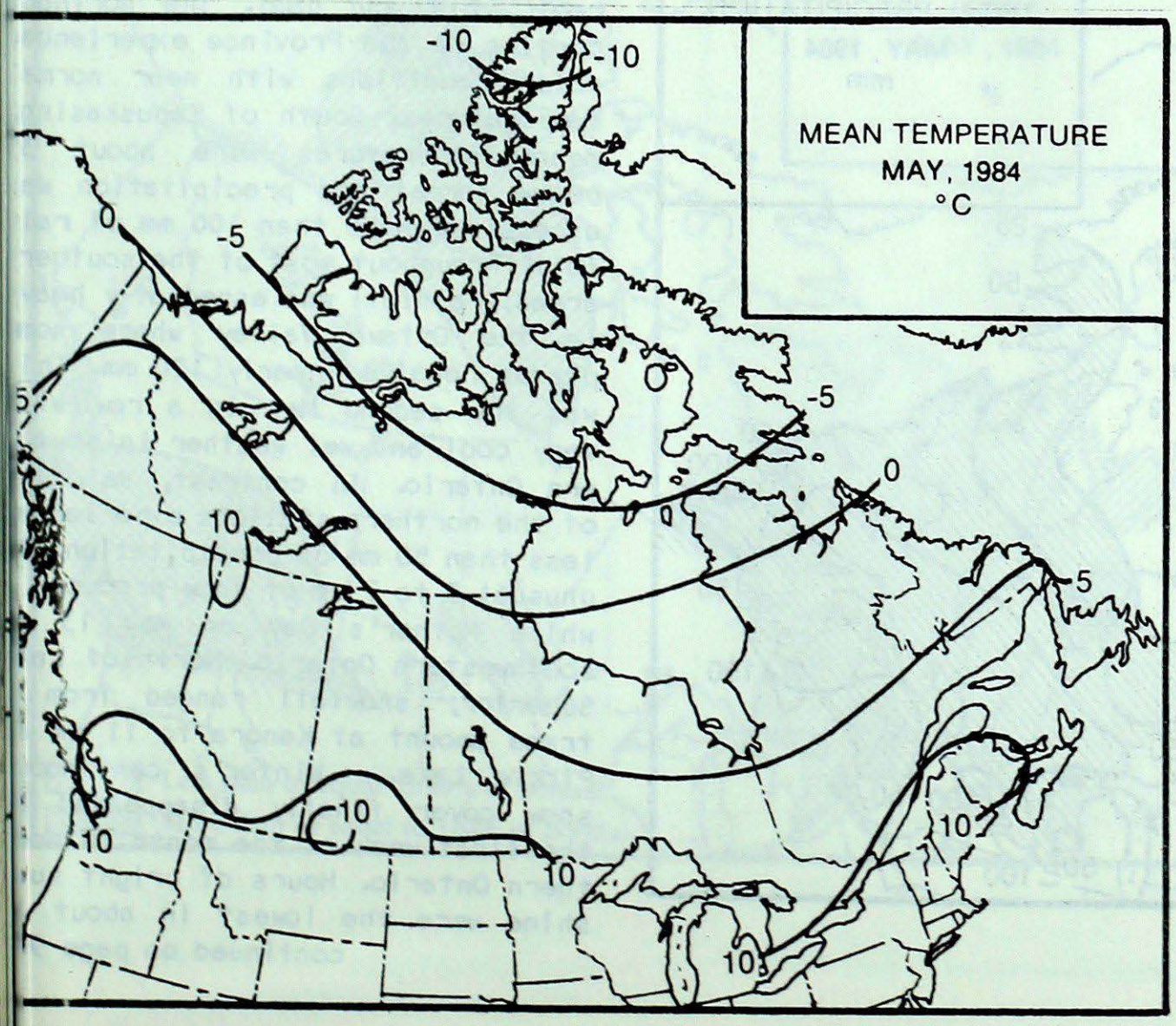




ACROSS THE COUNTRY...

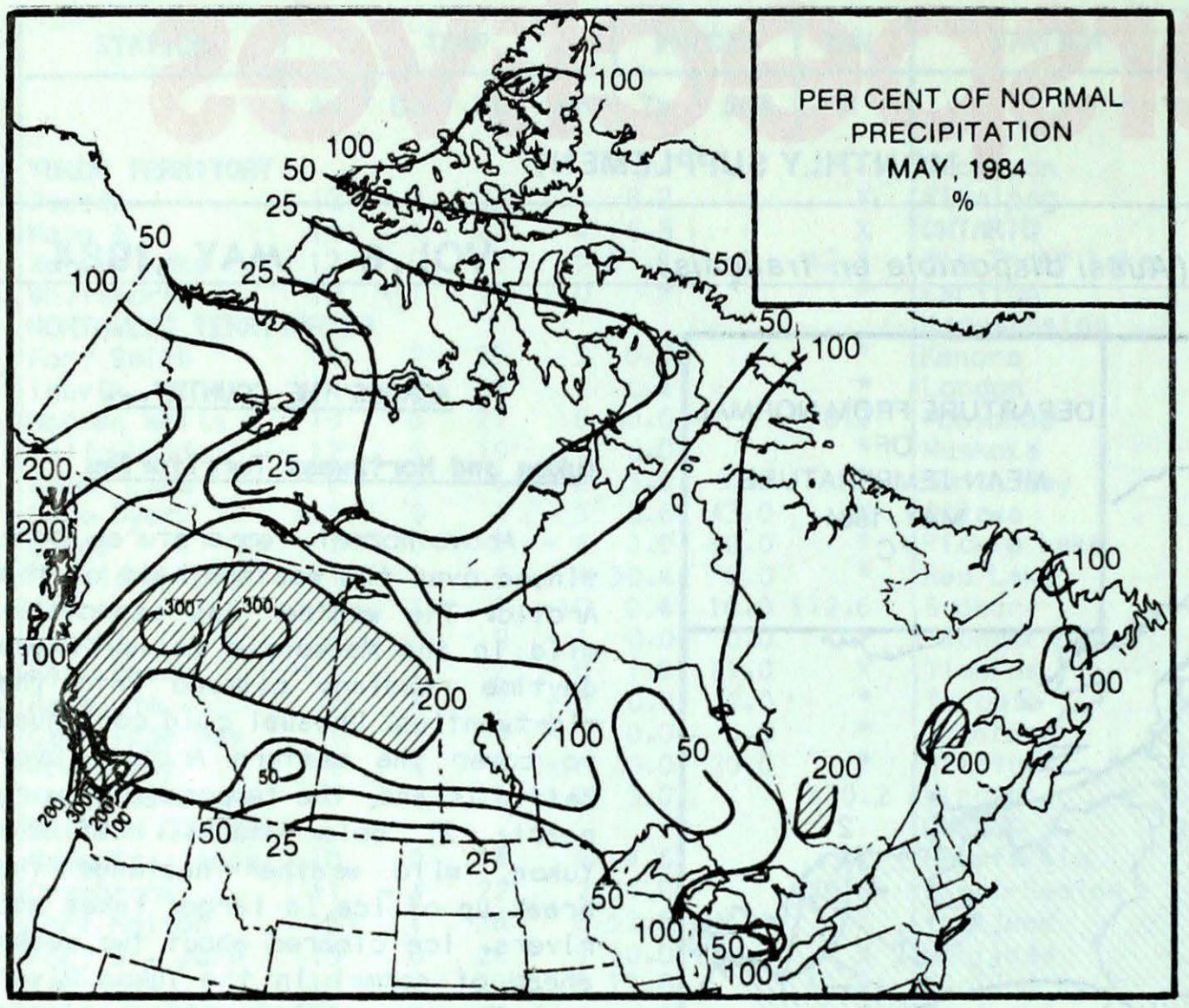
Yukon and Northwest Territories

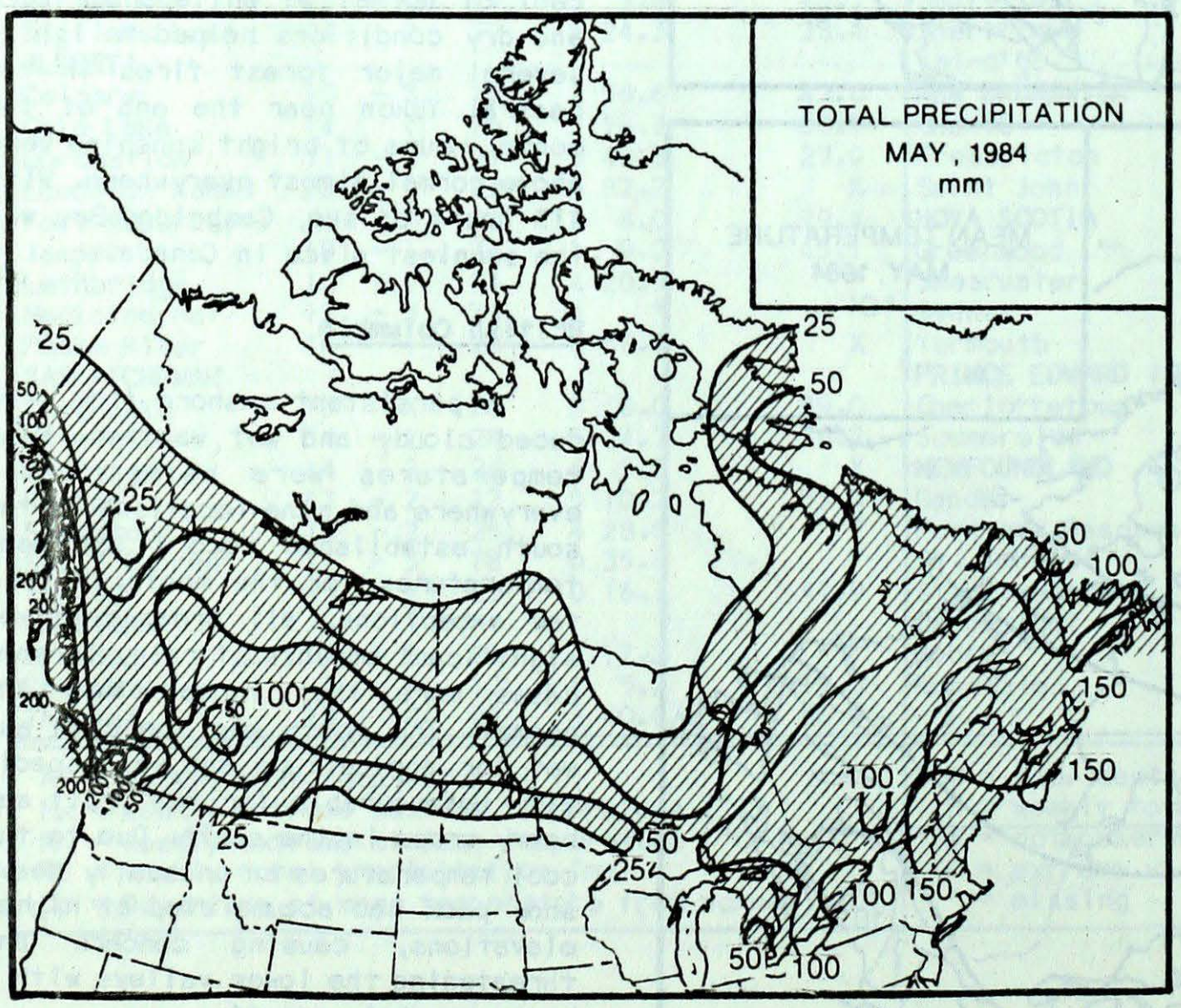
Above-normal temperatures continued over the western half of the Arctic. The weather was especially mild in the Mackenzie Valley where daytime readings climbed into the mid-twenties. Unusual cold continued to cover the eastern Arctic. Over Baffin Island, the temperatures were nearly 2° below normal. In the Yukon, mild weather hastened the break up of ice in larger lakes and rivers. Ice cleared about two weeks ahead of normal in the Yukon River near Dawson and ice bridges closed on the Mackenzie River on May 6 - several weeks ahead of schedule. Precipitation was variable across the North ranging from 8 per cent of normal at Sachs Harbour to 217 per cent of normal at Whitehorse. Warm and dry conditions helped to ignite several major forest fires in the central Yukon near the end of the month. Hours of bright sunshine were above normal almost everywhere. With 413 hours of sun, Cambridge Bay was the sunniest place in Canada.

British Columbia

A persistent onshore flow produced cloudy and wet weather. Mean temperatures were below normal everywhere and nine locations in the south established record low mean temperatures for the month. With a few exceptions, all areas received significant amounts of rain, in some cases more than three times the normal. The month was too cold and wet for agriculture and was especially unfavourable for the fruit and berry crops in the south. Due to the cool temperatures an unusually heavy snow pack had accumulated at higher elevations, causing concern and threatening the lower valleys with a heavy mountain runoff.

Canada





Prairies

It was cool and unsettled with frequent occurrences of frost. Precipitation was heavy except in the south, leading to excessive soil moisture conditions. In the Peace River District and in central Saskatchewan more than 100 mm of precipitation was recorded; many communities received more than twice their normal amounts. In contrast, only a fraction of the normal precipitation fell in the south. Estevan recorded 9 mm of rain, only 17 per cent of its monthly normal. On May 24, heavy wet snow blanketed parts of southwestern Manitoba causing power outages and hazardous driving conditions. In the Swan Hills and Rocky Mountain Districts, up to 30 cm of new snow was reported. In the parched areas of southern Saskatchewan very strong winds, especially on May 31, created several days of blinding dust storms resulting in the closure of several highways. Due to lost top soil and serious soil erosion many fields had to be reseeded. Four tornadoes were reported in Saskatchewan this month; several farms received extensive damage in each case.

Ontario

Southern Ontario's weather was cool, dull and damp. The northern portion of the Province experienced drier conditions with near normal temperatures. South of Kapuskasing, mean temperatures were about 3° below normal and precipitation was excessive. More than 100 mm of rain fell throughout most of the southern areas, rainfall was especially heavy in the Ottawa Valley where some places received nearly 120 mm. This was the second May in a row with very cool and wet weather in southern Ontario. In contrast, majority of the northern stations experienced less than 50 mm of precipitation. An unusual 3 to 7 cm of snow produced a white Mother's Day on May 13 in southwestern Ontario. North of Lake Superior, snowfall ranged from a trace amount at Kenora to 11 cm at Pickle Lake. Winter's continuous snow cover finally disappeared by the first week of the month in northern Ontario. Hours of bright sunshine were the lowest in about 12

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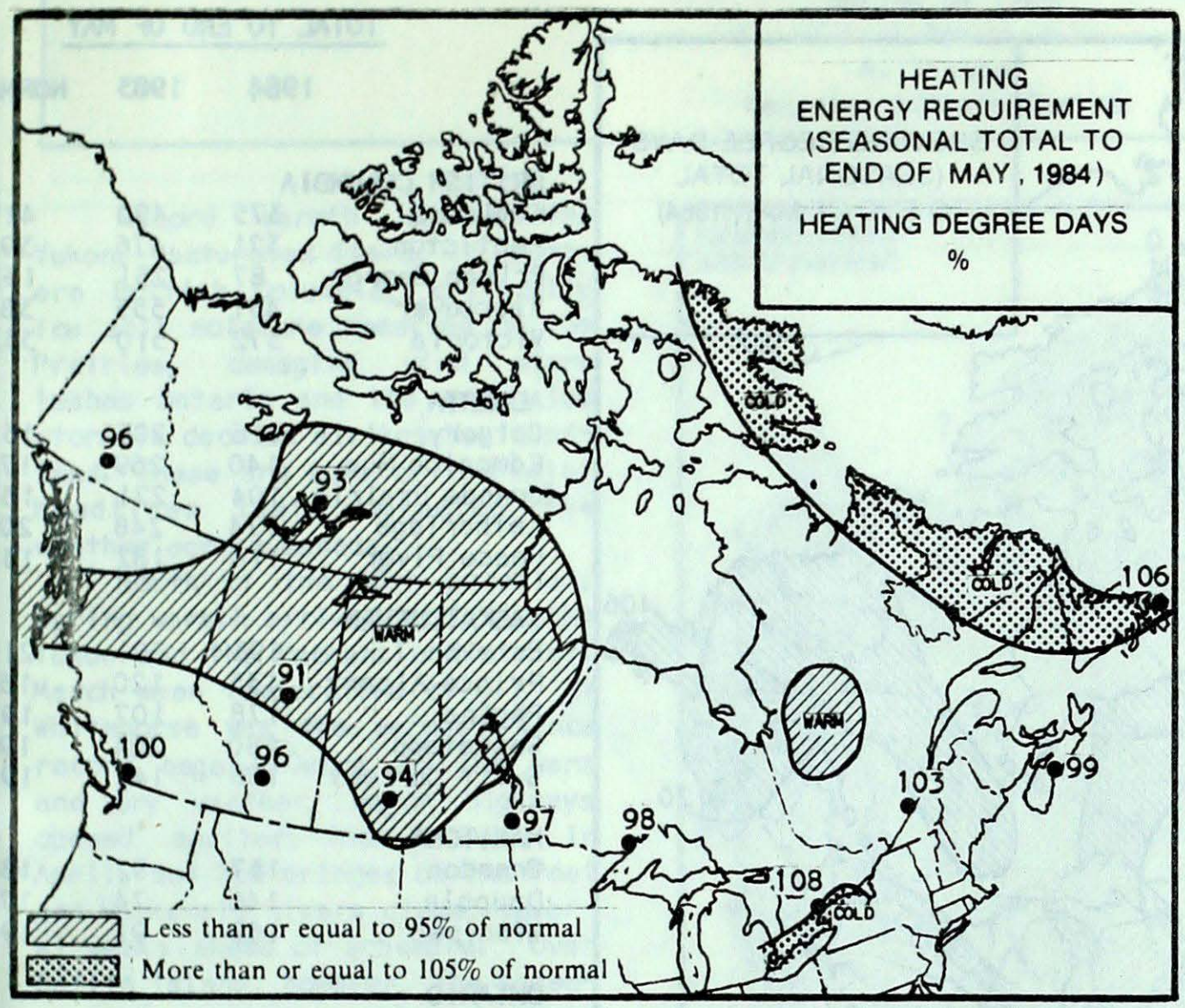
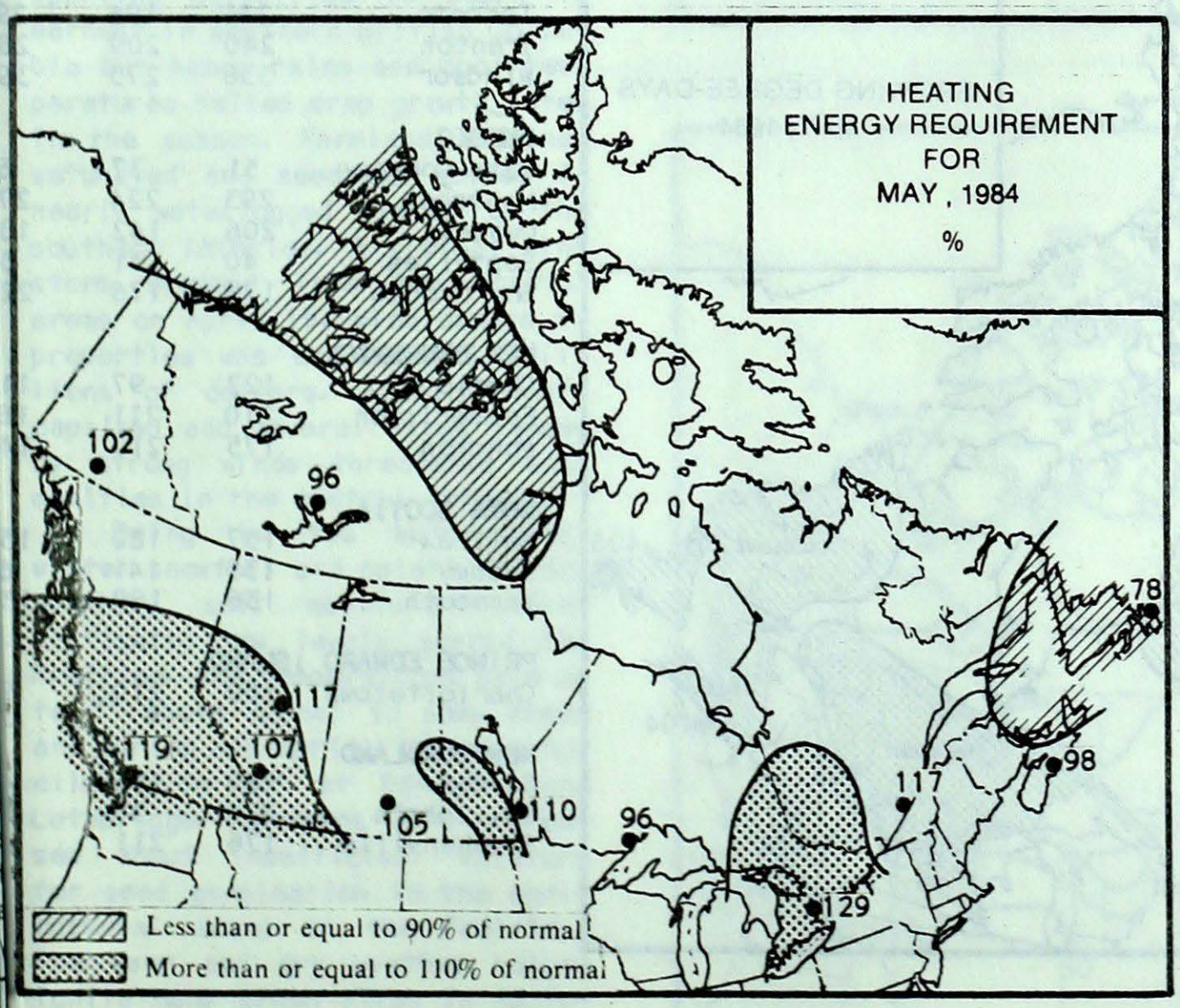
ENERGY REQUIREMENT

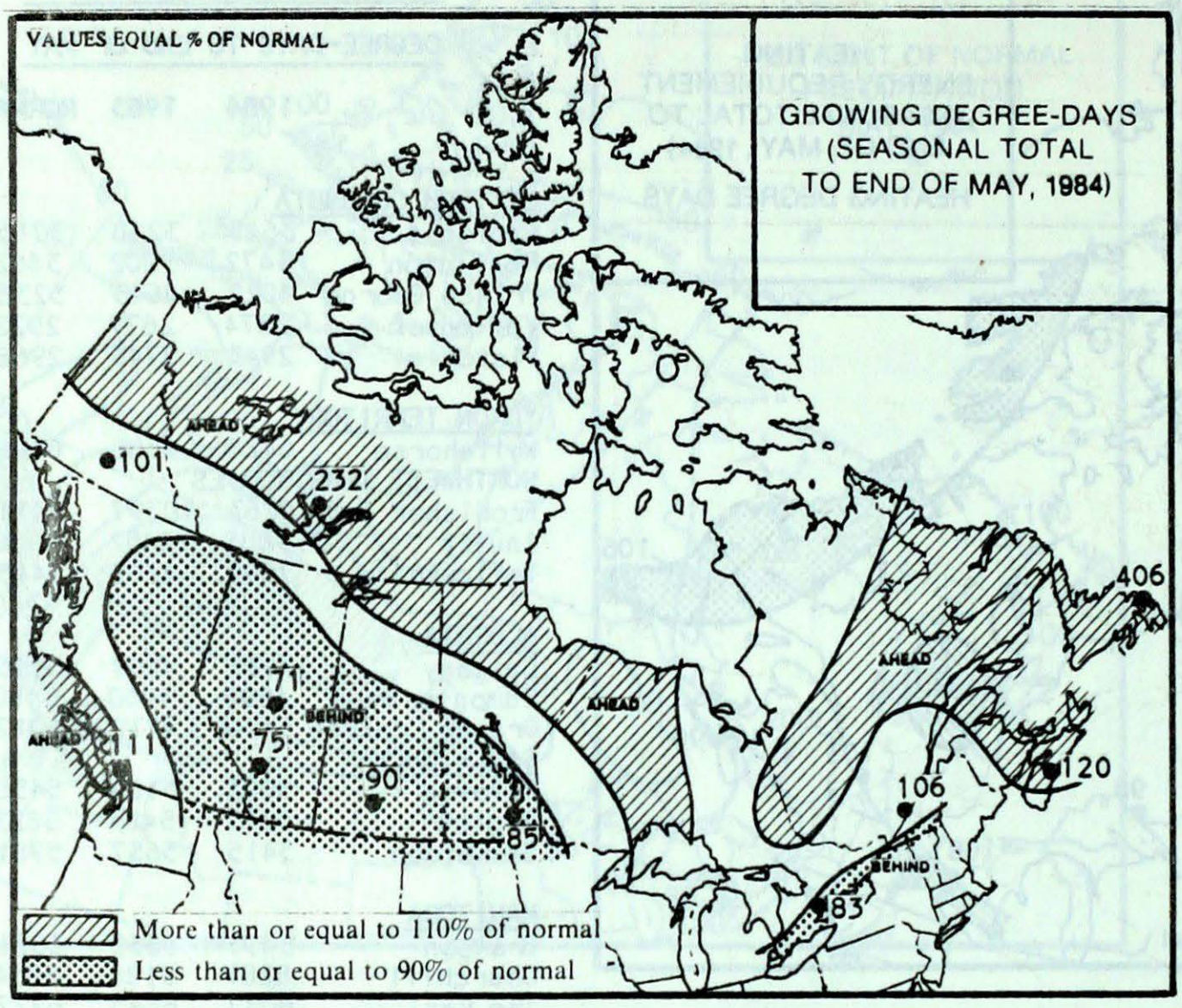


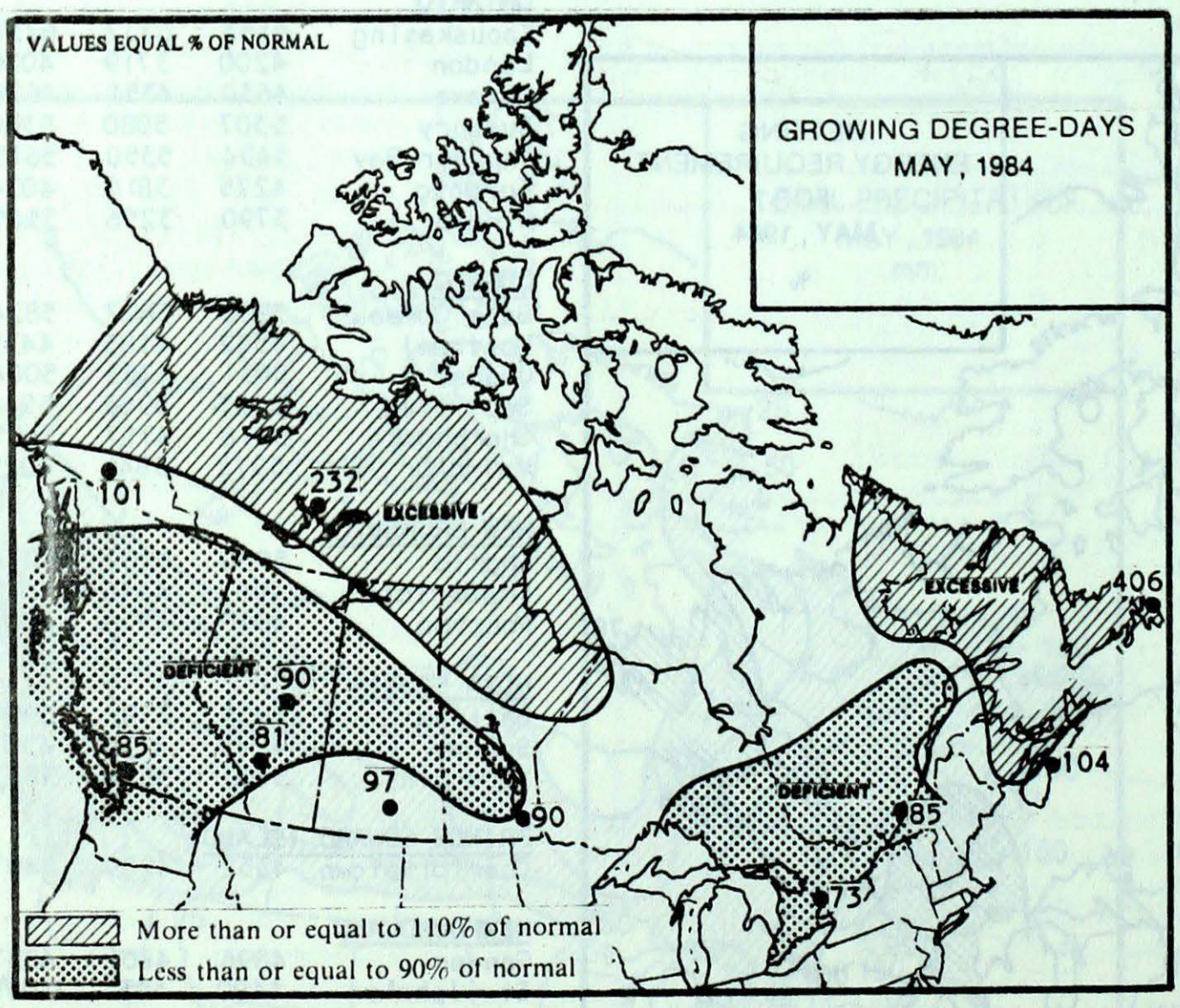


SEASONAL TOTAL OF HEATING DEGREE-DAYS TO END OF MAY

	1984	1983	NORMAL
BRITISH COLUMBIA			
Kamloops	3645	3248	3715
Penticton	3472	3202	3462
Prince George	4922	4643	5236
Vancouver	2874	2677	2922
Victoria	2945	2745	2968
YUKON TERRITORY			
Whitehorse	6420	6588	6708
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES			
Frobisher Bay	10263	10397	9411
Inuvik	9885	10452	9930
Yellowknife	7690	8762	8415
ALBERTA			
Calgary	4932	4697	5195
Edmonton Mun.	4899	4960	5480
Grande Prairie	5420	4732	6012
SASKATCHEWAN			
Estevan	5093	5109	5458
Regina	5382	5483	5823
Saskatoon	5415	5657	5981
MANITOBA			
Brandon	5491	5639	5951
Churchill	8281	9188	8854
The Pas	6047	6645	6722
Winnipeg	5528	5409	5813
ONTARIO			
Kapuskasing	6163	6237	6230
London	4200	3719	4020
Ottawa	4630	4351	4629
Sudbury	5307	5080	5360
Thunder Bay	5454	5350	5615
Toronto	4275	3810	4034
Windsor	3790	3256	3561
QUEBEC			
Baie Comeau	5860	5627	5824
Montréal	4532	4183	4433
Québec	5031	4783	5004
Sept-Iles	6067	5963	5941
Sherbrooke	5018	4717	5151
Val-d'Or	5972	5841	6025
NEW BRUNSWICK			
Charlo	5080	5162	5074
Fredericton	4562	4346	4619
Moncton	4570	4396	4600
NOVA SCOTIA			
Halifax	3904	3792	3990
Sydney	4245	4138	4301
Yarmouth	3753	3874	3883
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND			
Charlottetown	4352	4209	4497
NEWFOUNDLAND			
Gander	4896	4801	4837
St. John's	4490	4037	4575

GROWING DEGREE-DAYS





	TOTAL TO END OF MAY		
	1984	1983	NORMAL
BRITISH COLUMBIA			
Kamloops	375	490	425
Penticton	321	476	392
Prince George	87	251	152
Vancouver	431	555	389
Victoria	372	510	353
ALBERTA			
Calgary	116	205	154
Edmonton Mun.	140	269	174
Grande Prairie	104	221	167
Lethbridge	174	248	209
Peace River	116	182	151
SASKATCHEWAN			
Estevan	193	201	219
Prince Albert	135	120	162
Regina	178	107	197
Saskatoon	180	204	198
Swift Current	166	142	190
MANITOBA			
Brandon	157	92	186
Dauphin	146	74	171
Winnipeg	169	91	198
ONTARIO			
London	261	197	298
Muskoka	214	170	210
North Bay	190	102	188
Ottawa	270	207	274
Thunder Bay	164	77	120
Toronto	241	196	292
Trenton	240	209	285
Windsor	338	275	398
QUÉBEC			
Baie Comeau	51	37	67
Montréal	293	224	276
Québec	206	142	188
Sept-Iles	40	31	34
Sherbrooke	179	176	225
NEW BRUNSWICK			
Charlo	122	97	119
Fredericton	210	211	189
Moncton	175	217	142
NOVA SCOTIA			
Halifax	157	180	131
Sydney	135	141	64
Yarmouth	136	189	151
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND			
Charlottetown	160	210	96
NEWFOUNDLAND			
Gander	129	156	49
St. John's	110	35	27
Stephenville	176	211	75

Spring of 1984

by
A. Shabbar
Canadian Climate Centre

Record warmth covers the Yukon, saturated fields in southern British Columbia, critically low soil moisture reserves on the Prairies, damaging wind storm lashes Ontario and the worst ice storm in decades strikes Newfoundland. These are some of the major headlines that dominated the weather across Canada.

North of the 60th parallel, spring warmth arrived early in the Yukon and the Mackenzie District. March mean temperature of 0.1° at Whitehorse was the warmest since record began. Owing to the warm and dry weather, major highways opened earlier than normal in April, and ice bridges on the Peel and Mackenzie Rivers closed several weeks ahead of schedule. Over Baffin Island, however, the unseasonable cold continued into spring.

Pleasantly dry and warm weather allowed outdoor gardening and sporting activities to begin in earnest in southern British Columbia but heavy rains and cool temperatures halted crop growth later in the season. Farmland remained saturated and seedbeds rotted in nearly waterlogged fields in the southern interior. A violent wind storm slammed into the coastal areas on April 15. Wind damage to properties was estimated in millions of dollars. Fishing boats capsized and several fires fanned by strong winds threatened communities in the central interior.

Owing to the below-normal winter snowfall and relatively dry weather, soil moisture reached critically low levels across the Prairies. The temperatures were up to 7° above normal in some areas and during mid-April, the readings climbed to 30° at Edmonton and Lethbridge. Concerns were expressed about insufficient moisture for seed germination in the agricultural areas of the Prairies. The warm and dry weather helped ignite many brush fires in southern Manitoba in April and May. Tornadoes struck southern Saskatchewan in mid-May destroying farm

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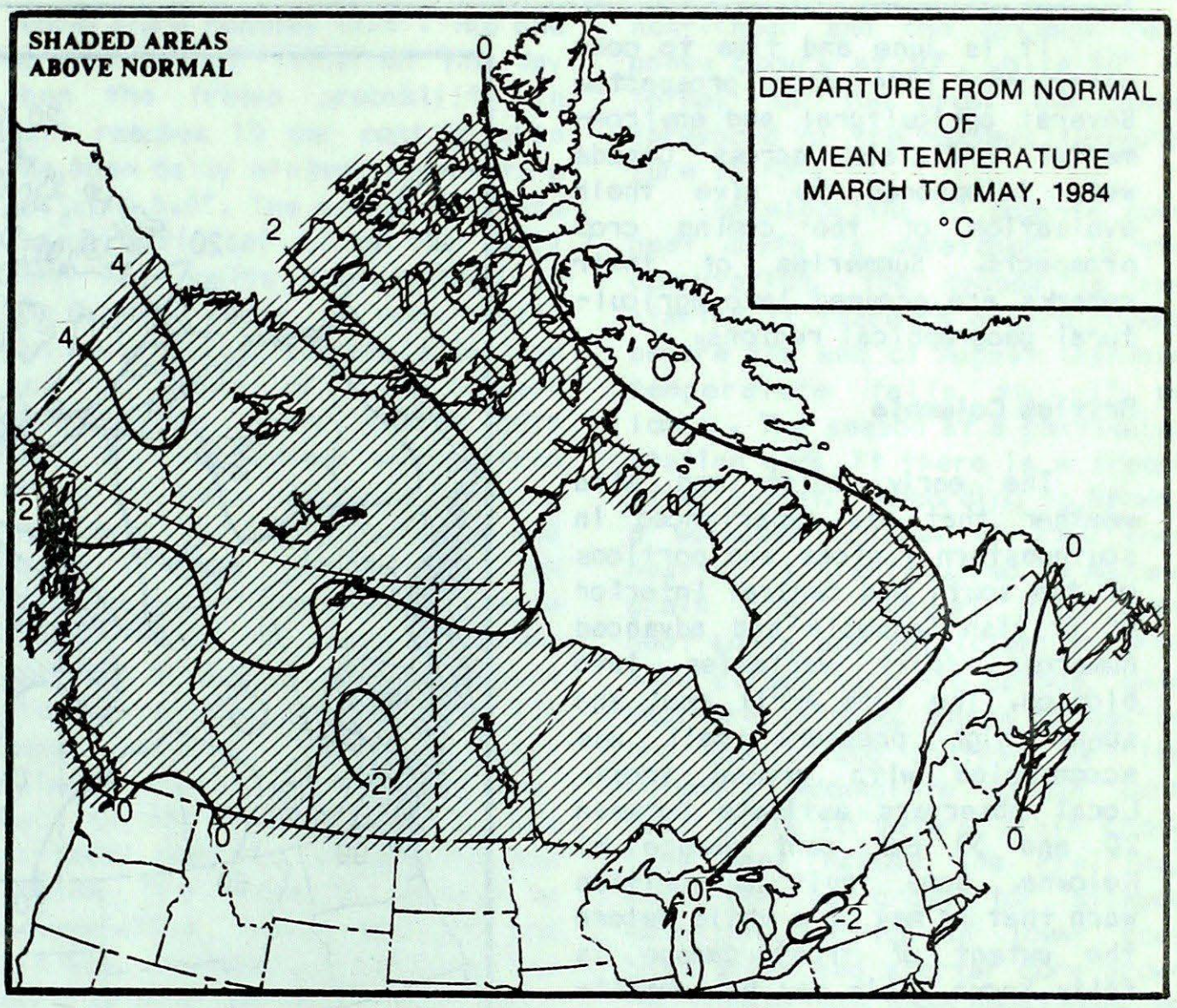
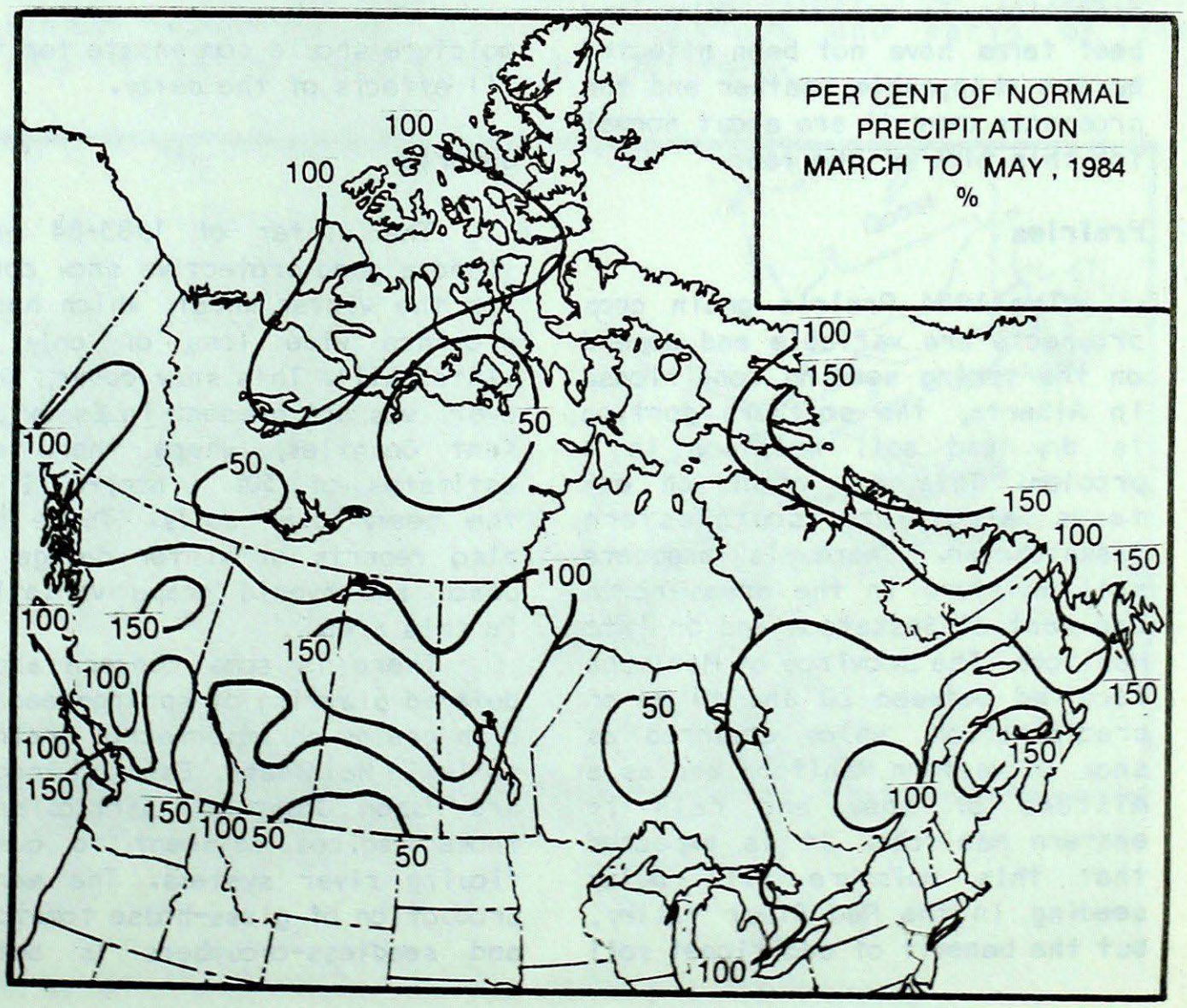
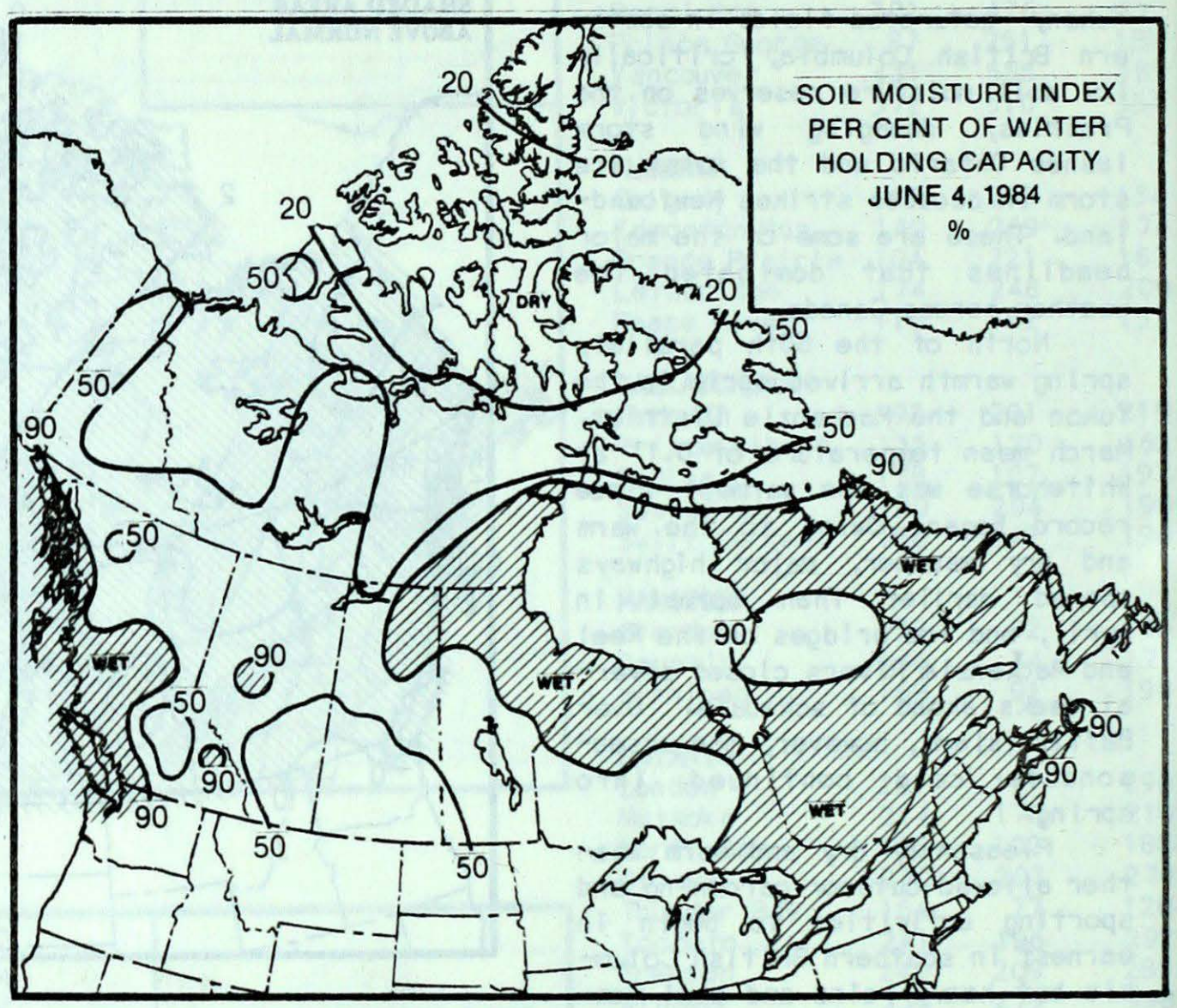




Crop Prospects for 1984

by
E.C. Birch and P.J. Sajecki
Canadian Climate Centre

It is June and time to consider the 1984 crop prospects. Several agricultural and environmental officials across Canada were telephoned to give their evaluation of the coming crop prospects. Summaries of their remarks are grouped into agricultural geographical regions.



British Columbia

The early moist and mild weather that was experienced in southwestern regions and portions of the south and central interior of British Columbia had advanced numerous fruit varieties into blossom. The late April cool and sunny high pressure cell was accompanied with ground frost. Local observers estimate between 20 and 30 per cent damage at Kelowna. Some fruit authorities warn that it may be a while before the extent of frost damage is fully known. This may be exemplified by mishappen poor coloured strawberries and pome fruit. Most operations in general, dairy and beef farms have not been affected by the changeable weather and the prospects overall are about normal for this time of the year.

Prairies

The 1984 Prairie grain crop prospects are variable and depend on the spring seeding conditions. In Alberta, the southern portion is dry and soil moisture is a problem. This dry condition extends also into southwestern Saskatchewan. There is adequate soil moisture in the areas north and east of Saskatoon and on into Manitoba. The province of Manitoba received between 20 and 40 mm of precipitation, which occurred as snow in western Manitoba and as a mixture of snow and rain in eastern Manitoba. It is expected that this moisture will delay seeding in the Red River Valley, but the benefit of additional soil moisture should compensate for the ill effects of the delay.

Ontario

The winter of 1983-84 provided a good protective snow cover for the winter wheat, which has a province wide loss of only 5% winter-kill. This snow cover, however, was not present in Essex and Kent Counties, where there are estimates of 30% winter-kill on the heavy clay soils. There are also reports of winter damage to peach and hybrid grape varieties in this area.

There is some concern about delayed planting of spring-seeded-down grains on imperfectly drained soils in Haldimand, Essex, Lincoln and Huron Counties, particularly those regions adjacent to over-flowing river systems. The early production of glass-house tomatoes and seedless-cucumbers is being provided by the Leamington-area operators.

The increasing climatological evidence that Niagara region growers can successfully cultivate the newer French grape cultivars has encouraged a switch from the older native Concord variety. The resultant light domestic white wine is growing in popularity.

The gradual late development of fruit tree blossoms, which are running 1-2 weeks late, phenologically speaking, should have minimal frost damage and if pollinated, should give good yields this summer and fall.

There is some adverse news concerning flue cured tobacco. Because of declining export demand and increasing south African competition, an anticipated reduction of 30,000 acres may have to be withdrawn from production. It is expected that many growers will

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Monitoring Corn Heat Units in Canada

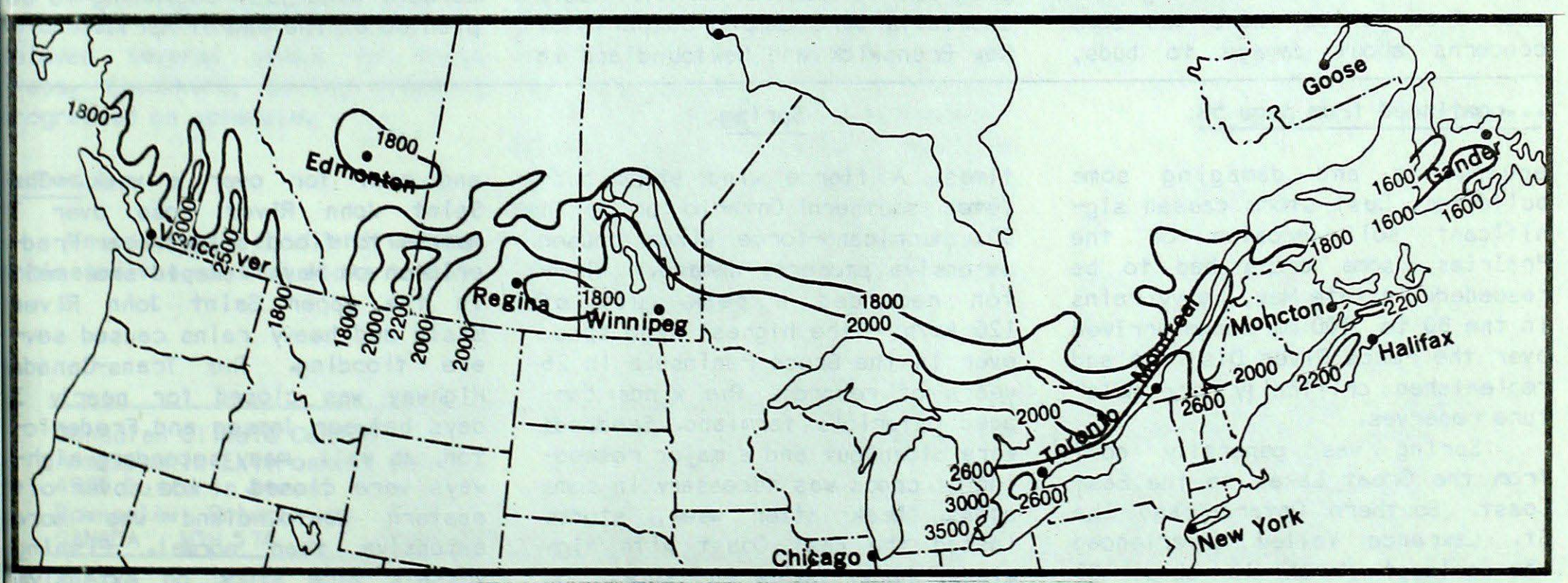
by
A. Shabbar
Canadian Climate Centre

Beginning with the May supplement of Climatic Perspectives, we are introducing corn heat units for selected stations in Canada. In the past, the maturity ratings of corn hybrids has been expressed in terms of corn heat units (C.H.U.). Over the summer months, this index will be used to monitor the maturation of maize.

Canada is located at the fringe of the great North American corn belt. An investigation of the probabilities of maturing grain indicates that across most of southern Canada the risks of harvesting grain corn is too low. Only southern Ontario, the Eastern Townships in southern Québec and parts of the Interior British Columbia accumulate enough C.H.U. for grain corn.

The procedure of obtaining corn heat units is similar to the growing degree-days but not as simple. Following the definitions given by Chapman and Brown in 1966 in their publication 'The Climates of Canada for Agriculture' CLI Report No. 3, the beginning of the season in spring is taken to be the day when the mean daily temperature reaches 12.8°. The end of the season falls on the day when the freeze probability in fall reaches 10 per cent or when the mean daily minimum temperature falls to 5.6°. The actual end date is not critical since the daily corn heat units contribution to the annual value is very small. The corn growing season is defined as the number of days between these dates. South of the 60th parallel, the season varies from 80 to 160 days. Southern Ontario, the lower St. Lawrence Valley and parts of the Interior British Columbia experience growing season longer than 130 days. Extreme southern Nova Scotia also has corn growing season greater than 130 days. Exposure to the Arctic climate shortens the season over much of the Prairies and in the northern portions of Ontario and Québec. The index is derived by accumulating daily maximum and minimum temperatures during the corn growing season. Daily corn heat units depend more on the maximum temperature than on the minimum temperature. The relationship to maximum temperatures is non-linear and the optimum response occurs at 30°, while 50° is lethal for the crop. The lower threshold of the maximum temperature is 10°.

An algorithm to compute corn heat units is developed. In the computation, the season is restarted if there is a hard freeze before the end of August (minimum temperature falls to -3° or lower). The season at a particular station ends if there is a freeze after August. According to Brown, a seasonal minimum of 2500 corn heat units are required to mature grain crop, however, 2000 corn heat units are sufficient to produce silage corn. In Canada, only southern Ontario, parts of southern Québec and southern British Columbia accumulate enough corn heat units to mature grain crop. (see map) Across the Prairies, corn can be grown for silage. Recently, hybrids of lower corn heat units and shorter corn growing season have been developed. As a result, grain corn is becoming an acceptable risk in southern Manitoba and parts of the Maritimes.



Normal Values of Corn Heat Units (1938-1972)

More information on Corn Heat Units can be obtained by writing to the Canadian Climate Centre

CORN HEAT UNITS

Seasonal Accumulation to the end of May

Station	1984	1983	Per cent of Normal
Lethbridge	Season not started		
Brandon	67	25	36
Pilot Mound	88	80	45
Earlton	Season not started		
London	171	142	60
Ottawa	120	124	42
Thunder Bay	Season not started		
Toronto	179	150	67
Trenton	167	154	59
Wiarton	7	30	4
Windsor	268	271	71
Montréal	214	196	70
St Agathe	0	22	0
Sherbrooke	136	116	72
Fredericton	47	36	29
Truro	Season not started		
Charlottetown	Season not started		

...continued from page 6B

Crop

devote this acreage to soyabeans.

Québec

Québec region reported no major problems over the winter with regard to agriculture. Moisture is adequate. There was good snow cover for most of the winter providing protection for vegetation. One exception was a rapid loss of snow in February during a warm period. Snow cover returned in March. During the snow free period there was some concerns about damage to buds, however growth did not appear to take place. There were thus no significant impacts of cold temperatures. Relative dry clear conditions at the end of April have enabled farmers to cultivate and fertilize their fields in preparation for spring planting. In general conditions look good.

Atlantic Provinces

In the Maritime provinces progress is behind normal. Heavy snowfalls were dumped on parts of New Brunswick and Newfoundland in April. April was colder than normal throughout the region however there was a mild period in March. This posed some danger for tender fruits such as cherries and plums in Nova Scotia. There was some indication of swelling of buds during this period, however chance of damage was about 10 to 20 per cent because of the colder April. Most farm operations such as planting are at least a week to two weeks behind schedule. Spring cereals were just beginning to be planted at the end of April.

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Spring

equipments and damaging some buildings. Dust storm caused significant soil erosion on the Prairies, some crops had to be reseeded. In late May, heavy rains in the 80 to 100 mm range arrived over the Peace River District and replenished critically dry moisture reserves.

Spring was generally cool from the Great Lakes to the East Coast. Southern Ontario and the St. Lawrence Valley experienced the coldest March in about 25 years, and wintry weather prevailed over most of the Atlantic Provinces. April's warmth provided ideal weather for maple sap production in Québec and in the Maritimes. A fierce wind storm buffeted southern Ontario on April 30. Hurricane-force winds caused extensive property damage. Wiarton recorded a peak gust of 126 km/h - the highest wind speed ever in the Bruce Peninsula in 26 years of records. The winds damaged Ontario's farmland. Seedbeds were blown out and a major reseeding of crops was necessary in some areas. Week after week, storms lashed the East Coast with high winds, heavy rains and snow. On April 13, the worst ice storm in decades virtually paralyzed the Avalon Peninsula. Heavy ice accretion on utility lines left communities without electricity and heat for over a week. The Saint John River rose over 7 metres to flood stages near Fredericton on May 1. Rapid snow melt in the upper Saint John River Basin and heavy rains caused severe flooding. The Trans-Canada Highway was closed for nearly 3 days between Jemseg and Fredericton, as well, many secondary highways were closed. Ice cover off eastern Newfoundland was more extensive than normal. Fishing vessels were stuck on extensive pack ice off Newfoundland for weeks and unusually high number of icebergs hampered oil drilling in the Grand Banks.

CLIMATIC EXTREMES - MAY, 1984

MEAN TEMPERATURE:		
WARMEST	Windsor, ONT	12.4°
COLDEST	Alert, NWT	-11.1°
HIGHEST TEMPERATURE:	Kindersley, SASK Thompson, MAN	36.5°
LOWEST TEMPERATURE:	Eureka, NWT	-29.0°
HEAVIEST PRECIPITATION:	Ethelda Bay, BC	272.7 mm
HEAVIEST SNOWFALL:	Gillam, MAN.	55.4 cm
DEEPEST SNOW ON THE GROUND ON MAY 31, 1984	Clyde, NWT	99 cm
GREATEST NUMBER OF BRIGHT SUNSHINE HOURS:	Coppermine, NWT	439 hrs

..continued from page 2B

years at many locations, monthly accumulation was below normal by 90 hours at Wiarton and 79 hours at Mont Forest. Frost occurred on numerous occasions from mid to late May in the vicinity of the lower Great Lakes. On the morning of May 31, minimum temperatures dropped below freezing in the Simcoe-Delhi area and vegetable and tobacco seedlings suffered minor frost damage. Owing to heavy rains in the Niagara Peninsula and extreme eastern Ontario, farmlands remained saturated and corn planting was delayed several weeks in those areas. Elsewhere, spring planting progressed on schedule.

Quebec

Unseasonable cold and wetness dominated the weather along the St. Lawrence Valley. Mean temperatures were about 2° below normal, and week after week numerous daily cold temperature records were broken. Storms systems crossing southern Québec deposited heavy precipitation, many communities received twice their normal amount and a few stations established record rainfall including 149 mm at Val-d'Or. Once again this month, northern Québec enjoyed pleasantly mild and dry weather. The temperatures were 2 to 4 degrees above the norm. Snowfall amounts greater than 10 cm were reported at locations north of the 51st parallel, Kuujjuarapik received the most - 31 cm. Except for northeastern Quebec, hours of bright sunshine were significantly below normal. Near the end of the month, heavy rains raised river levels and created threats of severe flooding in the Eastern Townships.

Atlantic Provinces

May's weather was warm but damp across the East Coast. Mean temperatures were well above normal almost everywhere; at Eddy Point, a monthly mean of 9.8° was the warmest in 12 years. Several other places in the maritime established record-high values. Except for parts of Nova Scotia, precipitation was above normal. Most of the stations received 50 per cent more than their normal share and at St. Lawrence 199 mm was about 185 per cent of normal. A few locations in Nova Scotia had record amount of precipitation; for example, 179 mm at Shelburne. Cold temperatures and snow brought wintry weather to Atlantic Canada on several occasions. At the end of the month, Goose Bay had a record seasonal snowfall of 702 cm. May was rather dull, hours of bright sunshine ranged from 28 per cent below normal at Churchill Falls to near normal at St. John's. The Saint John River rose over 7 metres to flood stages near Fredericton on May 1st-2nd. Rapid snow melt in the upper Saint John River Basin and heavy rains in the 30 to 40 mm range caused severe flooding. The Trans-Canada Highway was closed for nearly 3 days between Jemseg and Fredericton. Heavy rains also saturated farmland in New Brunswick, some fields were water logged and farmers couldn't get to their fields. Spring seeding was several weeks behind schedule in New Brunswick.

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STATION	Temperature C Mean	Difference from Normal	Maximum	Minimum	Snowfall (cm)	% of Normal Snowfall	Total Precipitation (mm)	% of Normal Precipitation	Snow on ground at end of month (cm)	No. of days with Precip 1.0 mm or more	Bright Sunshine (hours)	% of Normal Bright Sunshine	Degree Days below 18 C
BRITISH COLUMBIA													
ABBOTSFORD	10.5	-1.5	26.2	1.5	0.0		224.1	287	0	22	159	76	230.5
ALERT BAY	9.0	-1.2	18.2	2.9	0.0		120.4	201	0	23	*		277.2
BLUE RIVER	7.5	-2.2	22.1	-5.2	0.0	0	110.2	224	0	18	130	66	
BULL HARBOUR	8.5	-.6	14.2	1.2	0.0		197.2	241	0	25	*		294.5
BURNS LAKE													
CAPE ST. JAMES	8.7	0.0	14.0	4.3	TR	0	79.1	93	0	17	198	@	287.0
CAPE SCOTT	8.4	-1.0	13.8	2.9	.2		191.1	141	0	24	*		297.5
CASTLEGAR	10.4	-2.8	31.6	-1.5	0.0		96.5	179	0	18	172	74	238.4
COMOX	10.5	-1.3	19.1	2.2	0.0		114.4	306	0	12	*		233.1
CRANBROOK	8.2	-2.9	28.5	-2.4	TR	0	39.3	114	0	11	226	@	295.8
DEASE LAKE	6.0	-.1	16.3	-6.0	2.1	46	15.1	65	0	5	209	100	373.5
ETHELDA BAY	8.0	-.8	16.6	-.9	0.0		272.7	147	0	18	*		308.9
FORT NELSON	9.0	-.6	20.1	-4.9	TR	0	71.3	171	0	11	227	@	278.9
FORT ST. JOHN	7.9	-1.8	18.2	-3.0	TR	0	96.5	248	0	8	*		314.1
HOPE	11.0	-2.0	26.6	3.4	0.0		203.1	284	0	21	*		218.0
KAMLOOPS	11.7	-2.4	29.9	.5	0.0		24.5	136	0	6	182	72	198.5
KELOWNA	10.3	-1.9	28.7	-2.6	TR	0	50.4	180	0	11	164	69	237.5
LANGARA	8.1	0.0	12.5	3.0	0.0		142.5	155	0	18	*		305.6
LYTTON	12.1	-2.3	27.9	2.5	0.0		19.0	146	0	6	220	86	187.9
MACKENZIE	6.1	-2.1	17.7	-5.9	8.6	195	126.4	410	0	18	192	78	369.3
MCINNES ISLAND	9.5	-.2	14.4	4.8	0.0		201.8	143	0	24	*		263.6
MERRY ISLAND	11.5	-.9	20.0	6.1	0.0		84.8	176	0	14	201	@	201.8
PENTICTON	11.2	-2.2	28.6	-1.4	0.0		39.4	135	0	11	186	76	213.0
PORT ALBERNI													
PORT HARDY	8.6	-.7	15.7	1.4	0.0		186.5	272	0	23	117	63	289.8
PRINCE GEORGE	7.8	-1.5	18.6	-3.3	2.2	100	98.6	208	0	10	233	93	317.4
PRINCE RUPERT	8.3	0.0	15.6	.8	0.0	0	139.6	100	0	19	196	104	301.4
PRINCETON	8.7	-2.1	28.5	-3.1	0.0	0	19.8	96	0	4	211	@	
QUESNEL	8.5	-2.0	20.4	-2.1	0.0	0	52.7	137	0	12	*		300.9
REVELSTOKE	10.2	-2.3	25.9	0.0	0.0		88.9	169	0	13	152	71	241.4
SANDSPIT	8.7	0.0	11.5	5.8	0.0	0	131.0	251	0	17	192	91	295.7
SMITHERS	7.4	-1.6	18.3	-2.7	TR	0	67.5	225	0	11	190	85	326.5
STEWART													
TERRACE	8.9	-1.0	19.2	1.1	0.0	0	52.7	122	0	14	183	101	283.1
VANCOUVER HARBOUR	11.5	-1.0	24.7	5.5	0.0		125.9	184	0	15	*		200.6
VANCOUVER INT'L	11.3	-.9	22.2	4.8	0.0		111.1	215	0	15	190	77	206.7
VICTORIA GONZ. HTS	10.9	-1.0	20.1	5.2	0.0		36.6	190	0	10	236	85	219.9
VICTORIA INT'L	10.3	-1.3	20.9	2.1	0.0		88.7	311	0	9	220	86	238.9
VICTORIA MARINE	9.9	-.5	17.7	2.2	0.0		102.8	263	0	17	*		253.1
WILLIAMS LAKE	7.1	-1.9	19.1	-4.6	4.9	163	40.1	127	0	11	202	79	338.5

STATION	Temperature C Mean	Difference from Normal	Maximum	Minimum	Snowfall (cm)	% of Normal Snowfall	Total Precipitation (mm)	% of Normal Precipitation	Snow on ground at end of month (cm)	No. of days with Precip 1.0 mm or more	Bright Sunshine (hours)	% of Normal Bright Sunshine	Degree Days below 18 C
YUKON TERRITORY													
BURWASH	4.6	-.3	16.7	-11.1	5.4	29	34.0	152	0	8	*		416.8
DAWSON	7.9	.5	21.0	-5.9	0.0	0	16.6	111	0	4	*		314.4
MAYO	8.3	.8	19.7	-4.7	0.0	0	27.4	141	0	10	*		301.4
WATSON LAKE	7.5	.6	17.4	-4.5	4.0	73	38.5	131	0	10	227	89	325.5
WHITEHORSE	6.8	.1	17.5	-5.8	TR	0	28.0	217	0	11	232	90	345.7
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES													
ALERT	-11.1	0.6	-1.0	-25.4	21.1	165	11.7	113	26	4	418	101	901.0
BAKER LAKE	-4.9	1.5	6.5	-18.0	3.0	48	3.0	25	8	1	326	123	709.0
CAMBRIDGE BAY	-6.2	3.2	4.5	-16.9	TR	0	TR		25	0	413	160	750.8
CAPE DYER	-8.0	-2.0	2.5	-22.8	22.6	42	20.7	42	44	5	*		806.0
CAPE PARRY	-4.7	2.1	4.8	-17.7	9.2	77	5.6	62	4	1	*		701.8
CLYDE	-8.7	-1.4	2.8	-25.5	19.0	111	8.2	49	99	2	371	148	826.9
COPPERMINE	.3	5.6	19.5	-11.3	2.6	32	11.1	92	TR	2	439	195	547.6
CORAL HARBOUR	-5.3	1.0	3.9	-16	3.6	25	6.7	40	21	2	304	108	723.0
EUREKA	-9.6	-11.6	-0.7	-29.0	5.2	148	2.6	81	12	1	292	56	857.0
FORT RELIANCE	4.8	2.8	20.4	-9.2	1.8	33	3.1	23	0	2	*		411.1
FORT SIMPSON	9.1	1.2	22.2	-3.3	0.0	0	5.2	17	0	2	351	128	278.0
FORT SMITH	8.0	.1	22.4	-4.6	TR	0	18.9	68	0	7	275	96	311.2
FROBISHER BAY	-5.1	-1.9	6.3	-19.0	46.1	195	54.7	216	14	7	235	118	717.7
HALL BEACH	-8.5	.6	2.1	-22.2	3.2	20	1.8	11	23	0	*		822.5
HAY RIVER	5.9	1.9	22.5	-5.7	.4	10	26.1	130	0	4	*		375.3
INUVIK	5.5	6.3	18.1	-14.3	2.8	22	9.4	53	0	1	367	124	515.7
MOULD BAY	-8.4	2.8	0.5	-19.2	21.5	272	12.5	181	32	5	210	68	816.0
NORMAN WELLS	8.5	3.1	24.8	-4.7	3.3	39	32.0	188	0	4	357	126	293.1
POND INLET	-4.0	5.3	14.1	-16.4	0.6	5	0.8	9	5	0	*		680.0
RESOLUTE	-9.7	1.2	-7.2	-24.7	6.3	68	3.6	44	15	2	320	110	862.0
SACHS HARBOUR	-5.2	2.9	5.2	-17.9	.7	8	.7	8	3	0	291	102	720.7
YELLOWKNIFE	7.3	2.3	18.8	-5.5	1.4	38	8.4	49	0	3	403	121	331.2
ALBERTA													
BANFF	6.4	-1.3	23.0	-3.5	27.4	192	53.8	104	0	MSG	*		MSG
BROOKS	10.1	-1.1	32.5	-5.0	0.0	0	36.8	87	0	MSG	*		MSG
CALGARY INT'L	8.7	-.7	26.8	-4.5	7.7	92	65.8	135	0	9	198	78	288.9
COLD LAKE	8.3	-2.1	25.5	-3.9	.6	20	98.3	248	0	12	191	70	296.3
CORONATION	8.9	-1.4	31.4	-5.9	.8	28	15.0	42	0	5	215	74	284.6
EDMONTON INT'L	8.8	-1.3	21.5	-2.1	.6	21	55.9	132	0	11	190	67	286.2
EDMONTON MUN.	9.7	-1.6	21.4	-.3	2.0	65	78.7	185	0	12	199	72	259.5
EDMONTON NAMAO	8.9	-1.9	20.9	-1.2	TR	0	65.9	174	0	9	*		282.5
EDSON	7.3	-.8	21.7	-3.7	16.3	113	75.1	131	0	11	185	76	333.3
FORT CHIPEWYAN	7.8	-.3	23.5	-5.0	.4	6	36.2	141	0	MSG	*		MSG

* Not observed @ Normal missing MSG Data missing

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FORT MCMURRAY	8.1	-1.6	23.3	-3.8	4.0	148	90.0	248	0	11	193	70	306.5
GRANDE PRAIRIE	7.9	-2.1	20.2	-4.6	2.4	67	80.5	224	0	12	207	@	293.8
HIGH LEVEL	8.2	-1.1	20.5	-3.8	4.6	107	84.4	238	0	12	234	83	302.5
JASPER	6.8	-1.9	19.5	-4.2	TR	0	28.2	85	0	8	172	@	346.5
LETHBRIDGE	10.6	-.4	30.7	-3.8	1.2	19	24.0	47	0	7	235	89	234.0
MEDICINE HAT	11.7	-.6	32.2	-1.7	TR	0	33.0	82	0	8	276	102	211.3
PEACE RIVER	8.6	-1.0	19.7	-3.0	3.3	103	97.8	325	0	13	*		296.0
RED DEER	8.5	-1.3	25.5	-5.3	8.6	179	66.0	136	0	12	*		293.7
ROCKY MTN HOUSE	7.4	-1.8	22.7	-4.2	3.8	44	66.2	109	0	13	*		330.9
SLAVE LAKE	8.3	-.7	22.6	-4.7	.2	4	67.3	153	0	11	217	77	301.3
SUFFIELD	11.7	0.0	32.5	-2.0	0.0	0	23.6	62	0	9	240	87	210.0
WHITECOURT	8.0	-1.2	20.7	-1.8	8.4	247	108.6	200	0	12	*		310.4
SASKATCHEWAN													
BROADVIEW	9.5	-.5	33.2	-5.4	8.4	131	34.8	90	0	11	241	87	274.7
COLLINS BAY	4.1	0.0	19.8	-8.4	16.2	15	73.9	160	0	8	263	@	430.8
CREE LAKE	5.3	-.8	22.8	-7.5	5.7	14	44.0	170	0	8	264	91	393.1
ESTEVAN	10.9	-.5	36.0	-5.3	TR	0	9.3	17	0	5	277	96	229.2
HUDSON BAY	7.9		27.4	-5.0	12.4	317	83.2	209	0	10	230	@	313.7
KINDERSLEY			36.5		.2	50	26.8	79	9	3	*		936.3
LA RONGE	7.1	-.9	26.5	-5.8	3.0	45	97.2	238	0	8	*		340.6
MEADOW LAKE	8.0	-2.7	27.7	-7.4	.8	23	136.6	353	0	14	213	@	308.0
MOOSE JAW	10.8	-.7	34.2	6.4	1.4	56	14.9	34	0	6	293	105	232.9
NIPAWIN	8.6		27.0	-4.3	5.1		88.6		0	11	225	79	292.3
NORTH BATTLEFORD	9.8	-1.4	31.4	-3.5	1.6	114	58.8	167	0	9	*		263.3
PRINCE ALBERT	9.0	-1.0	28.3	-4.0	7.4	231	102.0	259	0	10	215	79	282.3
REGINA	10.3	-.8	33.9	-7.2	1.8	56	33.6	72	0	7	288	104	246.3
SASKATOON	10.5	-.6	31.0	-4.2	0.4	20	29.0	73	0	5	*		242.0
SWIFT CURRENT	9.1	-1.4	32.4	-6.8	0.6	13	18.4	46	0	5	275	99	263.8
URANIUM CITY	7.3	.6	22.4	-50.0	5.2	162	30.8	162	0	7	*		331.6
WYNYARD	9.3	-1.1	30.0	-4.2	6.4	139	72.0	139	0	9	226	80	269.7
YORKTON	8.9	-1.5	31.6	-5.3	2.5	114	59.6	134	0	12	233	83	284.0
MANITOBA													
BISSETT	8.7	-1.3	29.1	-5.6	TR	0	42.3	71	0	8	255	96	294.4
BRANDON	9.7	-1.0	33.5	-6.2	0.0	0	16.6	35	0	4	*		271.0
CHURCHILL	-0.7	0.8	22.4	-10.4	22.4	115	30.2	95	TR	6	172	88	580.7
DAUPHIN	8.9	-1.4	33.0	-7.8	6.6	147	62.7	132	0	10	236	89	296.2
GILLAM	2.6	-.1	24.7	-9.1	55.4	317	65.8	196	0	10	*		477.2
GIMLI	8.7	-.5	30.0	3.9	TR	0	33.8	55	0	7	276	98	293.8
ISLAND LAKE	5.7	.2	25.4	-8.8	28.2	51	37.5	107	0	7	*		382.7
LYNN LAKE	5.3	.4	23.1	-7.4	.4	2	31.3	71	0	7	260	96	394.6
NORWAY HOUSE											*		
PILOT MOUND	10.2	-.5	33.2	-35.0	0.0	0	20.4	31	0	4	*		256.2
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE	10.1	-1.1	34.6	-6.7	TR	0	31.0	50	0	6	*		265.4
THE PAS	7.3	-1.1	24.8	-7.5	1.0	18	54.8	147	0	7	264	95	333.4
THOMPSON			36.5		7.4	31	34.6	79	0	8	288	111	411.0
WINNIPEG INT'L	10.1	-1.2	33.8	-6.0	TR	0	29.8	45	0	5	293	110	260.2
ONTARIO													
ATIKOKAN													
EARLTON	7.6	-2.2	20.7	-3.2			113.3	185	0	13	*		324.4
GERALDTON	7.1	-.6	25.7	-7.1	1.8	15	57.4	91	0	9	*		338.5
GORE BAY	8.6	-1.6	19.6	-3.8	.2	20	70.4	116	0	8	*		290.5
HAMILTON RBG	11.4	-1.7	28.6	1.0	TR	0	125.2	179	0	13	189	@	MSG
HAMILTON	10.2	-2.4	26.3	.1	4.8		110.0	167	0	12	*		253.3
KAPUSKASING	7.0	-1.3	26.8	-5.0	7.2	75	33.2	45	0	9	*		340.9
KENORA	9.9	-.6	29.3	-3.6	TR	0	37.8	66	0	9	*		320.5
KINGSTON	9.5	-1.9	23.7	0.0	TR	0	94.2	133	0	9	186	77	264
LANSDOWNE HOUSE											*		
LONDON	10.5	-1.9	25.5	-.8	5.0	667	108.0	161	0	12			235.4
MOOSONEE	4.9	-.8	27.0	-8.0	16.0	174	71.6	115	0	10	214	108	406.6
MOUNT FOREST	8.4	-2.3	25.4	-2.7	.8	89	87.8	107	0	13	163	67	299.7
MUSKOKA	9.2	-1.7	25.6	-4.1	0.0	0	123.1	158	0	10	*		271.8
NORTH BAY	8.4	-2.2	20.7	-2.5	3.4	136	114.6	165	0	13			298.9
OTTAWA INT'L	10.9	-1.9	28.0	1.6	.2	17	118.3	174	0	10	181	@	219.4
PETAWAWA	9.5	-2.0	22.8	-1.9	0.0	0	117.8	196	0	12	*		250.0
PETERBOROUGH	9.7	-2.4	27.1	-3.3	.6	300	88.3	155	0	12	*		258.3
PICKLE LAKE	7.1	-.3	26.4	-6.8	11.4	110	52.6	71	0	8	*		340.6
RED LAKE	7.6	-1.6	26.7	-5.5	1.8	31	59.7	123	0	9	235	@	323.0
ST. CATHARINES	11.0	-2.0	29.3	1.0	0.0		97.0	131	0	9	*		220.2
SARNIA	10.8	-1.6	26.2	.2	0.0	0	95.3	142	0	8	193	78	224.0
SAULT STE. MARIE	7.9	-1.7	25.1	-5.0	3.1	172	29.0	34	0	6	231	90	316.5
SIMCOE	10.1	-2.6	27.0	-.2	3.0	000	111.0	170	0	15	*		247.0
SIOUX LOOKOUT	8.0	-1.2	26.2	-7.1	9.7	104	87.5	133	0	9	*		308.2
SUDBURY	8.3	-2.2	20.1	-2.8	3.6	144	101.1	151	0	11	177	72	302.7
THUNDER BAY	8.7	-.1	30.5	-5.2	TR	0	51.7	71	0	6	265	105	289.2
TIMMINS	7.1	-1.9	26.2	-4.0	9.2	142	56.1	80	0	12	*		339.1
TORONTO	11.7	-1.9	25.2	3.0	TR	0	100.0	152	0	11	165	@	194.8
TORONTO INT'L	10.3	-2.0	28.0	-.1	0.0	0	102.8	156	0	11	*		240.5
TORONTO ISLAND	10.4	-1.2	25.0	2.9	0.0		102.8	164	0	10	*		234.8
TRENTON	10.3	-2.2	26.7	-2.1	TR	0	89.3	122	0	8	*		233.4
TROUT LAKE	4.9	.4	22.1	-7.2	1.4		22.7	51	0	4	*		405.8
WATERLOO-WELL	9.8	-2.5	25.1	-1.7	6.0		108.6	151	0	11	*		256.4
WAWA											*		
WIARTON	8.6	-1.8	25.0	3.6	.8	67	93.4	152	0	9	167	65	292.9
WINDSOR	12.4	-1.8	28.5	2.9	0.0		94.6	135	0	13	*		178.6

* Not observed @ Normal missing MSG Data missing

MAY 1984

STATION	Temperature C Mean	Difference from Normal	Maximum	Minimum	Snowfall (cm)	% of Normal Snowfall	Total Precipitation (mm)	% of Normal Precipitation	Snow on ground at end of month (cm)	No. of days with Precip 1.0 mm or more	Bright Sunshine (hours)	% of Normal Bright Sunshine	Degree Days below 18 C
QUEBEC													
BAGOTVILLE	8.3	-1.0	25.0	-2.7	2.6	57	103.0	149	0	15	*		303.5
BAIE COMEAU	6.3	-.5	17.8	-4.4	TR	0	127.0	163	0	13	197	@	364.7
BLANC SABLON	5.5	2.6	18.5	-2.0			98.6	136	TR	14	139	@	376.3
CHIBOUGAMAU	9.5	3.1	20.0	-4.5	10.8	59	96.4	112	0	17	173	76	372.0
KUUJJUAQ	1.0	.8	21.4	-8.3	19.2	125	40.2	127	TR	10	135	98	527.9
GASPE	7.7	.6	26.4	-2.4	2.8	33	88.4	126	0	12	172	@	316.8
INUKJUAK	.4	2.0	17.1	-5.4	11.6	105	21.6	92	TR	6	220	153	544.7
LA GRANDE RIVIERE	3.0		20.2	-9.0	18.1		61.0		0	10	178	@	464.7
MANIWAKI	8.6	-2.2	23.1	-2.5	.8	133	111.8	177	0	11	144	59	292.1
MATAGAMI	4.7	-2.3	20.5	-6.2	10.7	75	56.7	69	0	12	187	80	410.5
MONT JOLI	7.9	-.2	25.5	-2.0	8.8	314	143.3	229	0	15	193	83	
MONTREAL INT'L	11.5	-1.5	26.5	1.7	TR	0	118.1	180	0	11	181	75	202.6
MONTREAL M INT'L													
NATASHQUAN	5.4	.5	13.8	-1.2	0.0	0	110.6	121	0	14	166	76	725.6
NITCHEQUON	2.9	.9	16.3	-6.3	25.6	159	91.8	174	0	14	168	77	470.4
KUUJJUARAPIK	1.2	0.0	18.4	-7.9	31.0	161	47.6	112	0	8	168	92	513.0
QUEBEC	10.1	-.7	24.2	-.3	TR	0	139.2	160	0	13	164	75	244.6
ROBERVAL	8.7	-.8	24.7	-2.8	.6	30	103.9	149	0	14	156	@	281.2
STE AGATHE DES MONTS	8.5	-1.3	22.5	-1.0	2.2	56	86.2	106	0	13	146	59	296.0
ST HUBERT	11.2	-1.6	26.2	1.4	TR	0	114.6	157	0	9	*		210.6
SCHEFFERVILLE	1.7	.5	15.9	-8.0	15.9	64	83.1	168	TR	13	174	@	504.3
SEPT-ILES	5.8	-.1	16.9	-3.0	0.0	0	135.4	161	0	14	164	71	377.6
SHERBROOKE	9.1	-1.5	28.7	-2.4	0.0	0	155.7	179	0	12	156	@	299.4
VAL D'OR	6.4	-2.4	20.4	-4.4	4.6	128	148.6	233	0	17	156	65	358.0
NEW BRUNSWICK													
CHARLO	8.5	.6	32.8	-3.3	1.2	34	111.7	138	0	17	191	91	294.8
CHATHAM	10.0	.5	28.5	-3.2	1.4	52	124.6	152	0	15	173	83	251.3
FREDERICTON	10.8	0.0	25.9	-2.1	0.0	0	127.9	154	0	15	188	@	222.2
MONCTON	10.4	1.0	27.8	-1.3	TR	0	104.8	125	0	14	185	89	240.0
SAINT JOHN	9.3	.3	21.7	-.1	TR	0	134.0	124	0	17	169	83	270.1

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NOVA SCOTIA													
EDDY POINT	8.8	1.3	20.8	1.0	TR	0	92.7	93	0	13	178	93	283.8
GREENWOOD	11.3	.8	27.5	-.6	0.0	0	90.2	122	0	13	*		211.1
HALIFAX INT'L	9.8	.6	21.3	1.4	0.0	0	142.3	134	0	13	*		255.1
SABLE ISLAND	9.2	2.5	15.9	3.3	0.0	0	113.5	111	0	12	154	94	271.9
SHEARWATER	9.2	.3	22.5	.7	0.0	0	187.5	185	0	14	168	80	272.8
SYDNEY	9.0	1.6	22.2	-1.0	1.4	26	116.0	122	0	12	196	98	275.5
TRURO	9.9	1.1	24.7	-2.9	0.0	0	115.4	131	0	11	171	87	252.2
YARMOUTH	9.5	.3	19.8	1.4	0.0	0	151.2	164	0	14	193	87	264.8
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND													
CHARLOTTETOWN	10.0	1.5	24.1	4.2	0		136.5		0	16	*		250.0
SUMMERSIDE	9.6	.6	24.1	.8	.4	22	108.0	133	0	14	190	92	260.7
NEWFOUNDLAND													
ARGENTIA	7.0	1.4	18.2	0.0	.2	9	143.1	212	0	14	*		484.4
BATTLE HARBOUR	5.1	3.1	20.2	-4.1	.6	6	78.4	125	TR	10	*		400.7
BONAVISTA	7.0	2.5	21.1	-1.6	1.4	20	90.6	135	0	15	*		340.5
BURGEO	6.4	.7	17.3	.8	0.0	0	186.3	149	0	17			356.3
CARTWRIGHT	4.5	1.6	19.2	-5.7	13.1		80.5		TR	12	155	114	420.1
CHURCHILL FALLS	3.1	.2	16.6	-4.5	19.4	108	78.1	137	TR	16	141	72	462.2
COMFORT COVE	8.7	2.7	23.5	-.5	5.0	29	107.8	146	0	16	*		287.1
DANIEL'S HARBOUR	7.6	2.7	19.6	0.0	3.4	47	83.8	122	0	16	136	74	324.0
DEER LAKE	8.6	2.2	25.6	-2.1	.6	10	97.1	146	0	13	*		291.0
GANDER INT'L	8.9	2.7	22.5	-.3	4.0	31	92.2	132	0	16	144	89	283.6
GOOSE	5.8	.8	20.2	-3.2	26.4		89.6		0	15	*		377.7
HOPEDALE	1.8	.4	15.9	-4.6	26.5		68.0		4	14	*		502.6
PORT-AUX-BASQUES	6.2	1.5	15.7	.7	0.0	0	109.4	92	0	14	134	@	383.7
ST ANTHONY	4.0	1.1	17.6	-4.2	.4	4	49.8	56	0	10	*		428.6
ST JOHN'S	8.3	2.9	20.4	-1.8	TR	0	156.6	154	0	15	157	99	301.1
ST LAWRENCE	7.3	2.5	17.5	-1.4	0.0	0	199.3	185	0	17	*		330.3
STEPHENVILLE	9.2	2.3	21.2	.4	0.0	0	86.0	107	0	11	159	85	273.0
WABUSH LAKE	3.0	.3	15.3	-5.5	13.9	57	78.2	131	0	12	173	85	464.2

* Not observed @ Normal missing MSG Data missing

* Not observed e Normal missing MSG Data missing

MAY 1984 MAI

STATION	Temperature °C Température °C: Mean Moyenne	Difference from Normal Ecart à la normale	Maximum Maximale	Minimum Minimale	Snowfall (cm) Chute de neige (cm)	Total Precipitation (mm) Précipitation totale (mm)	% of Normal Precipitation % de précipitation normale	Snow on ground at end of month (cm) Neige au sol à la fin du mois (cm)	No. of days with Precip. 1.0 or more (mm) Nombre de jours de préc. 1.0 ou plus (mm)	Bright sunshine (hours) Durée de l'insolation (heures)	Degree Days above 5°C Degrés-jours au-dessus de 5°C: This Month Présent mois	Since Jan. 1st Depuis le 1er janv.	Mean Dew Point °C Point de rosée moyen °C
AGROCLIMATOLOGICAL STATIONS AGROCLIMATOLOGIQUES													
BRITISH COLUMBIA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE													
Agassiz	11.1	-1.9	26.5	3.0	0.0	190.9	224	0	22	152	188.5	496.6	
Kamloops													
Sidney													
Summerland	10.9	-2.6	29.0	0.5	0.0	40.4	147	0	11	220	183.0	321.0	
ALBERTA													
Beaverlodge	7.7	-1.7	19.0	-5.0	3.0	59.3	152	0	12	227	90.3	130.4	
Ellerslie	8.8		22.0	-2.0	T	60.6		0	13	192	121.9	178.1	
Fort Vermilion													
Lacombe	8.6	-1.3	23.0	-3.0	3.0	77.4	161	0	13	170	114.9	172.5	
Lethbridge	10.7	-0.1	30.5	-3.5	0.0	21.1	44	0	8	235	178.7	315.4	
Vauxhall													
Vegreville	8.8	-1.3	25.5	-5.0	0.0	59.1	165	0	13		121.0	191.5	
SASKATCHEWAN													
Indian Head	10.2	-0.4	33.5	-5.0	4.8	37.0	75	0	10		55.5	145.0	
Melfort	8.6	-1.7	28.5	-6.5	4.2	131.6	343	0	13	192	120.0	203.5	
Regina	9.8	-1.0	34.5	-8.0	0.4	68.8	158	0	5		138.3	202.8	
Saskatoon	10.1		31.0	-5.5	0.2	30.1		0	6	234	173.0	271.0	
Scott	9.1	-1.2	32.5	-7.0	9.0	40.2	123	0	7	271	135.4	209.3	
Swift Current South	10.1	-0.5	32.5	-7.0	0.0	18.8	52	0	5	229	168.3	262.4	
MANITOBA													
Brandon	9.8	-1.2	34.5	-6.5	0.0	12.5	22	0	4	257	167.2	244.2	
Glenlea	10.0	-1.4	34.0	-8.0	0.0	42.4	76	0	4	276	167.3	266.3	
Morden	11.3	-0.6	35.5	-2.5	0.0	37.0	56	0	7	278	198.9	291.7	
ONTARIO													
Delhi	10.7	-2.1	25.5	-1.0	1.3	37.3	51	0	14	190	77.9	176.8	
Flora	9.3		25.2	-2.0	0.0	77.8		0	11		144.0	213.0	
Guelph	10.0	-1.7	25.3	-1.3	0.0	102.1	140	0	12	151	142.5	216.5	
Harrow	11.9	-2.3	27.0	0.0	0.0	116.7	161	0	15	194	210.2	309.9	
Kapuskasing													
Merivale													
Ottawa	11.2	-1.6	27.4	1.0	T	114.7	169	0	13	187	192.4	276.9	
Smithfield	10.7	-1.2	25.0	-2.5	0.0	102.7	131	0	11		155.7	243.4	
Vineland Station	10.8	-1.7	29.4	1.8	6.8	85.0	128	0	9	178	178.4	242.0	
Woodslee													
QUEBEC													
La Pocatiere	9.2	-0.7	25.5	-1.0	0.0	128.8	186	0	11	182	131.0	149.6	
L'Assomption	10.9	-1.4	25.5	0.0	0.0	99.4	138	0	13	175	182.1	251.6	
Lavaltrie													
Normandin	7.9	-0.8	22.0	-6.0	0.0	102.0	144	0	14	163	100.1	130.1	
St. Augustin													
Ste. Clothilde	11.6	-0.8	25.5	1.0	0.0	127.6	169	0	13	183	206.0	295.1	
NEW BRUNSWICK NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK													
Fredericton													
NOVA SCOTIA NOUVELLE-ECOSSE													
Kentville	11.6	1.2	27.5	0.0	0.0	86.2	112	0	11	193	204.9	264.2	
Nappan	10.0	0.8	26.5	-2.0	0.0	112.1	148	0	13	179	156.0	191.8	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ILE-DU-PRINCE-EDOUARD													
Charlottetown	10.0	1.0	23.5	-1.0	0.0	125.0	157	0	14	180	157.8	175.5	
NEWFOUNDLAND TERRE-NEUVE													
St. John's West													

ACID RAIN REPORT ISSUED BY ENVIRONMENT CANADA FOR JUNE 3 - JUNE 9 1984

LONGWOODS NEAR LONDON ONTARIO

Air travelling from the U.S. Midwest brought a large amount of strongly acidic rain of pH 3.9 to Longwoods on June 6.

DORSET* MUSKOKA ONTARIO

On June 3 Dorset received a small amount of moderately acidic rain with a pH of 4.3. The air associated with this event came from Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Sudbury. Strongly acidic rain with pH readings of 4.2 and 4.1 were recorded on June 6 and June 7 respectively. These events originated in air which came from the U.S. Midwest. Data supplied by Ontario Ministry of Environment.

CHALK RIVER OTTAWA ONTARIO

On June 5 Chalk River received a large amount of strongly acidic rain with a pH of 3.9 from air passing through Wisconsin, Michigan and across Lake Huron, Georgian Bay to northern Ontario. The following day June 6 air which travelled from the U.S. Midwest brought moderately acidic rain of pH 4.3 to the region.

MONTMORENCY QUEBEC CITY QUEBEC

Montmorency received normal rain with a pH reading of 5.2 on June 4. This air came from northern Ontario and northern Quebec. Air that passed over Michigan, southern Ontario and the St. Lawrence Valley brought a small amount of strongly acidic rain of pH 3.9 to the region on June 6. The next day June 7 a large quantity of moderately acidic rain with a pH reading of 4.6 came from air that passed through Illinois, Michigan and across the Great Lakes to southern Quebec.

KEJIMKUJIK SOUTHWESTERN NOVA SCOTIA

Kejimkujik received strongly acidic rain with a pH value of 3.9 on June 7. The air associated with this event passed through central Ontario, New York and New England.

* Dorset data supplied by Ontario Ministry of Environment.

This report was prepared by Federal Long-Range Transport of Air Pollutants (LRTAP) Liaison Office. For further information, please contact Dr. H.C. Martin at (416) 667-4803.