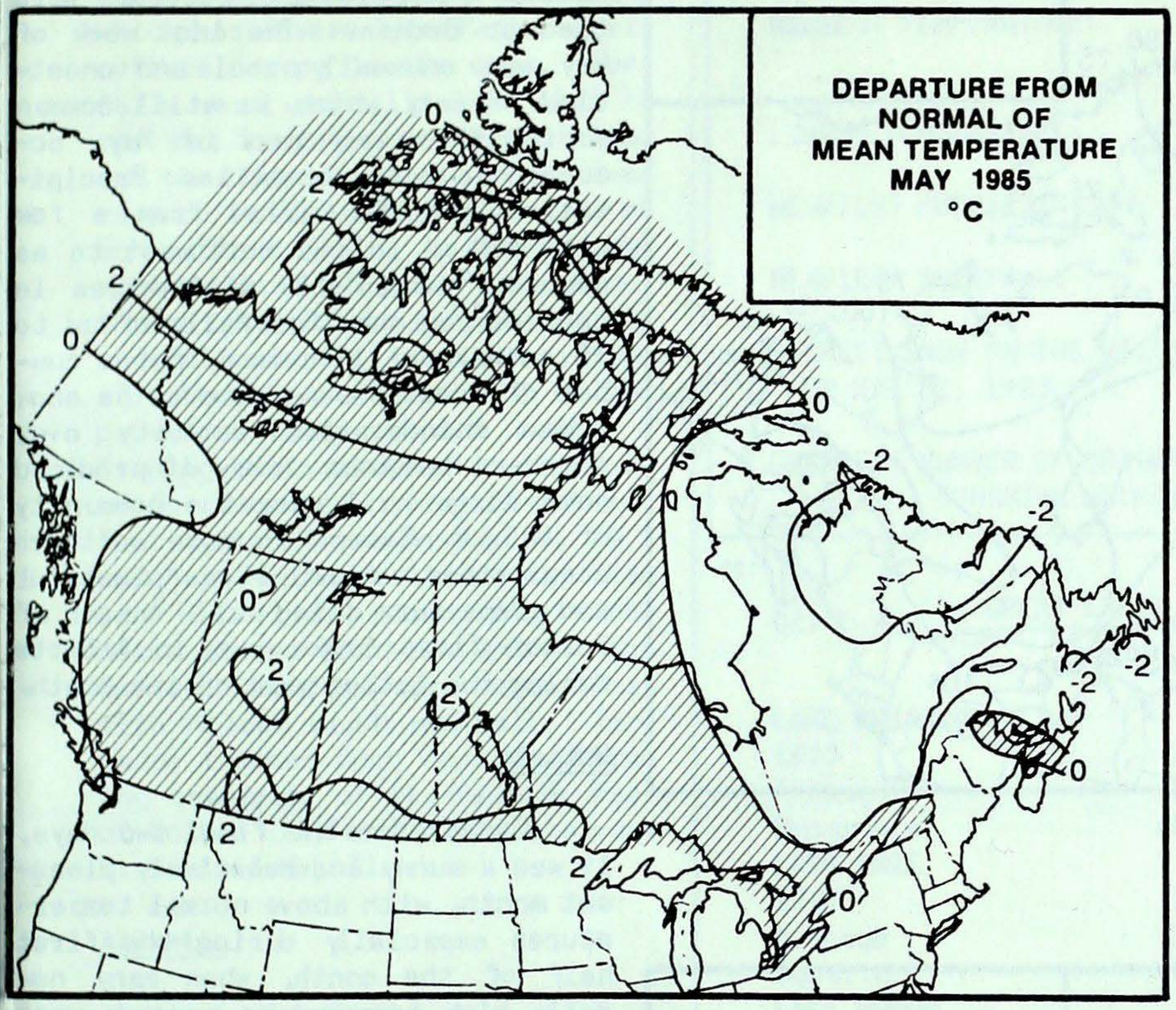
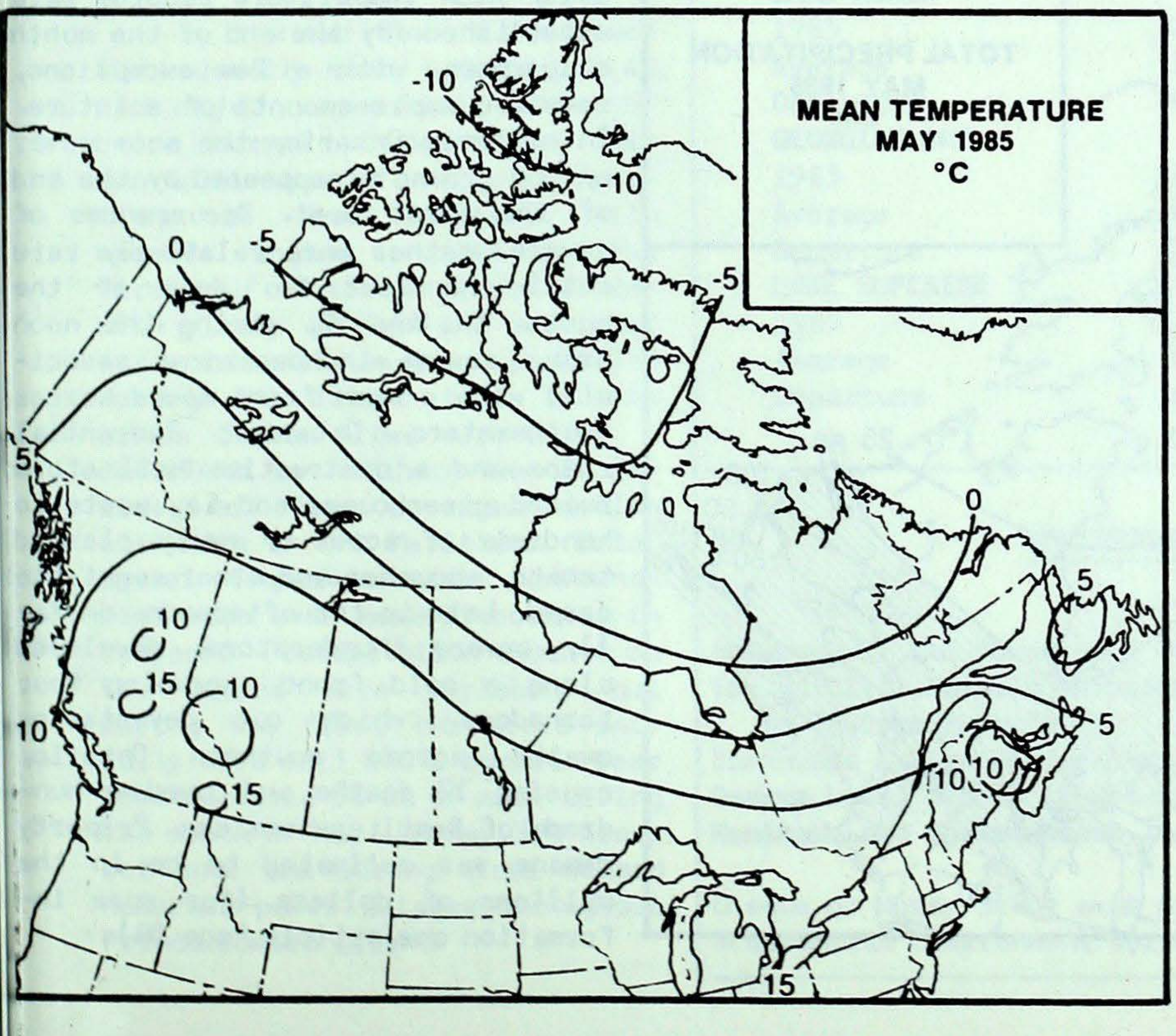
Environment Canada Environnement Canada

Climatic Perspectives

Monthly Supplement

Vol.7 May, 1985





ACROSS THE COUNTRY

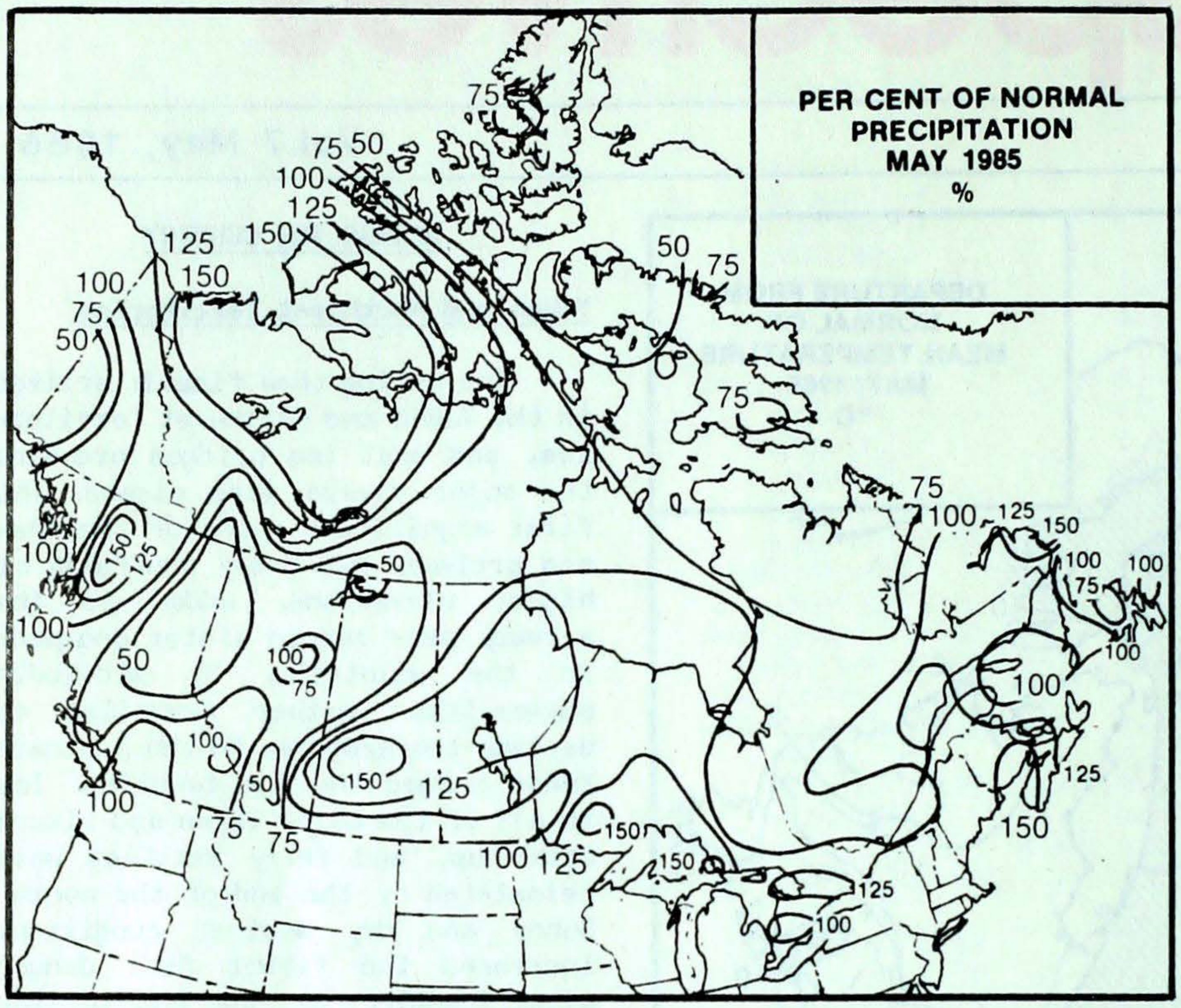
Yukon and Northwest Territories

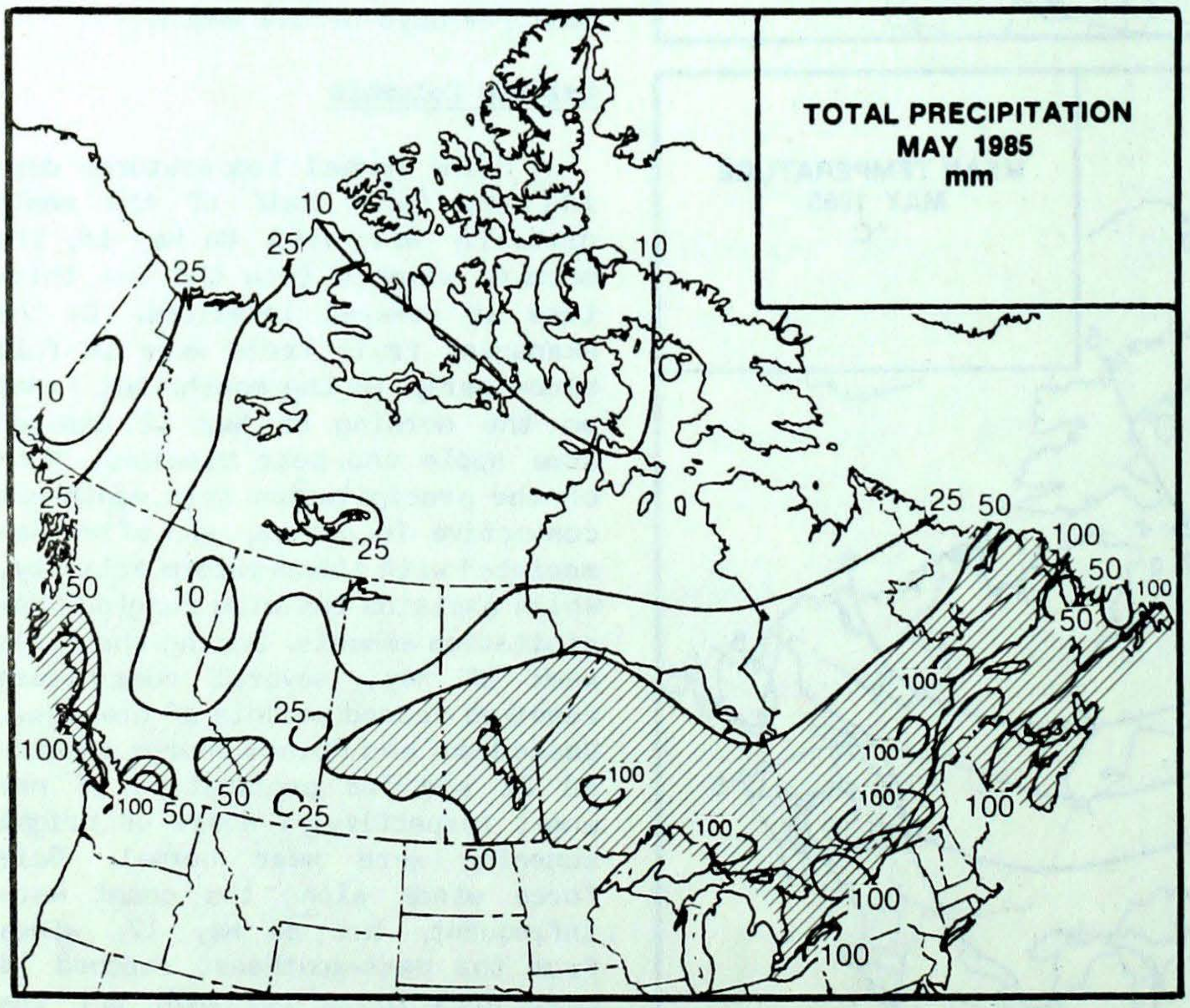
The spring thaw finally arrived in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, and most ice bridges crossing the major rivers were closed. The first significant rains of the season arrived, but heavy snowfalls at higher elevations, added to the already near record winter snowpack in the mountains. By mid-month summer-like weather prevailed as daytime temperatures in the southern Yukon nudged the low twenties. Ice in all of the major lakes and rivers broke up, and ferry services were reinstated by the end of the month. Sunny and dry weather conditions increased the forest fire danger significantly. At the end of the month two major fires were burning near the Yukon-B.C. border. Many maximum temperature records were broken in the southern Arctic the last few days of the month.

British Columbia

Below normal temperatures during the first half of the month gradually moderated. On May 16, the mercury climbed into the low thirties at several locations. In the Okanagan, fruit trees were in full bloom early in the month, but frost on the morning of May 12 damaged some apple and pear blossoms. Much of the precipitation this month was convective in nature, and often associated with thunderstorm activity, which explains the wide ranging precipitation amounts. During the first week of May, several communities received record amounts of new snow. Dease Lake and Prince George recorded 22 and 3.2 centimetres of new snow, respectively. Hours of bright sunshine were near normal. Gale force winds along the coast were infrequent, but on May 12, winds from the east-southeast reached 98 km/h with gusts 117 km/h off the north coast of Vancouver Island.

PRECIPITATION





Prairies

Temperatures were on the mild side, with daytime readings generally climbing into the mid-twenties, and reaching as high as the low thirties in Alberta. During the early and middle of the month daily maximum temperature records were tied or broken. The last week of May was unusually cool and unsettled. Frost, which is still common during the early part of May, occurred in most localities. Precipitation amounts varied from a few millimetres in the northwest to as much as 60 to 110 millimetres in central regions. Snowfalls of up to 10 cm were still common, but a number of locations managed to be snow free. Thunderstorm activity over southern Manitoba on May 10 produced some large hail near the community of Baldur. Except in more northern communities, sunshine was plentiful and crops were doing well. A rash of forest fires broke out in Alberta during the latter part of the month.

Ontario

Except for the final two days, it was a sunny and relatively pleasant month, with above normal temperatures especially during the first half of the month, when many new daily high temperature records were established. By the end of the month all areas, with a few exceptions, received ample amounts of moisture. In northern Ontario, the snow cover on the ground disappeared by the end of the first week. Occurrences of severe weather were relatively rare until the last two days of the month. On May 30, during the noon hour, severe thunderstorms associated with a warm front moved across southwestern Ontario. Torrential rains and a destructive hail storm ruined greenhouses and lay waste to hundreds of acres of newly planted tomato, cucumber and other vegetable crops. Late in the afternoon, on May 31, severe thunderstorms developed along a cold front, spawning four tornadoes, which cut devastating swaths across southern Ontario, causing 12 deaths and leaving hundreds of families homeless. Property damage was estimated to be in the millions of dollars (for more information see article Page 8B).

Quebec

May was an unusually cold month over a large portion of the province. Heaviest precipitation, fell in the central districts. The Trois-Rivières district experienced a distinct moisture deficit, which has adversely affected agricultural crops in the area. Snowfalls were generally less than 10 cm, but parts of central Québec and the Lower North Shore received as much as 20 to 30 centimetres of snow. Blanc Sablon in the extreme east tallied 45 cm of new snow, three times their normal monthly snowfall. Several weather systems affected the southern half of the province. Early in the month, a fishing boat capsized in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; three fishermen lost their lives. On May 13, 20 and May 31 thunderstorms associated with hail and strong winds moved across southern Québec. The Eastern Townships were hardest hit with 90 km/h winds and hail. Tornados touched down near the farming community of St.-Raphaël east of Quebec City and St.-Canute near Mirabel on May 31.

Atlantic

In the Maritimes it was wet and unusually snowy bringing to an end eight consecutive months of below normal precipitation. May snowfalls were of record proportions at five locations with amounts ranging up to 33 cm. The first half of the month was stormy with plenty of rain and snow, but more seasonal weather prevailed during the latter half of the month. Stream flows were still deficient in northern New Brunswick, but near or above median elsewhere in the Maritimes. Below normal temperatures in Newfoundland were even more pronounced in Labrador. Precipitation amounts on the Island were variable, but during the first two weeks snow falls were well above normal. Deer Lake received 50 cm of snow during the month of May. On May 3-4 heavy wet snow and strong winds caused numerous power outages throughout Prince Edward Island.

CLIMATIC EXTREMES IN CANADA - MAY 1985

MEAN TEMPERATURE:			
	WARMEST	Windsor, ONT	16.4°
	COLDEST	Alert, NWT	-13.2°
HIGHEST TEMPERATURE:		Lytton, BC	33.0°
LOWEST TEMPERATURE:		Eureka, NWT	-44.6°
HEAVIEST PRECIPITATION:		Hope, BC	370.6 mm
HEAVIEST SNOWFALL:		St. Anthony, NFLD	78.3 cm
DEEPEST SNOW ON THE GROUND ON MAY 31, 1985:		St. Anthony, NFLD	102 cm
GREATEST NUMBER OF BRIGHT SUNSHINE HOURS:		Clyde, NWT	444 hrs

GREAT LAKES SURFACE WATER TEMPERATURES

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.
LAKE ONTARIO				
1985	2.2	0.6	1.2	1.7
Average	1.7	0.9	1.4	2.7
Departure	+0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-1.0
LAKE ERIE				
1985	1.6	0.0	0.6	3.7
Average	0.8	0.1	0.9	3.4
Departure	+0.8	-0.1	-0.3	+0.3
LAKE HURON				
1985	2.0	0.3	0.4	1.4
Average	1.7	0.4	0.4	1.8
Departure	+0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.4
GEORGIAN BAY				
1985	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.8
Average	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.0
Departure	+0.7	+0.1	0.0	-0.2
LAKE SUPERIOR				
1985	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.8
Average	1.0	0.0	0.2	1.2
Departure	+0.1	+0.2	0.0	-0.4

ADDITIONAL AES CLIMATE PUBLICATIONS
($5.00 per copy)

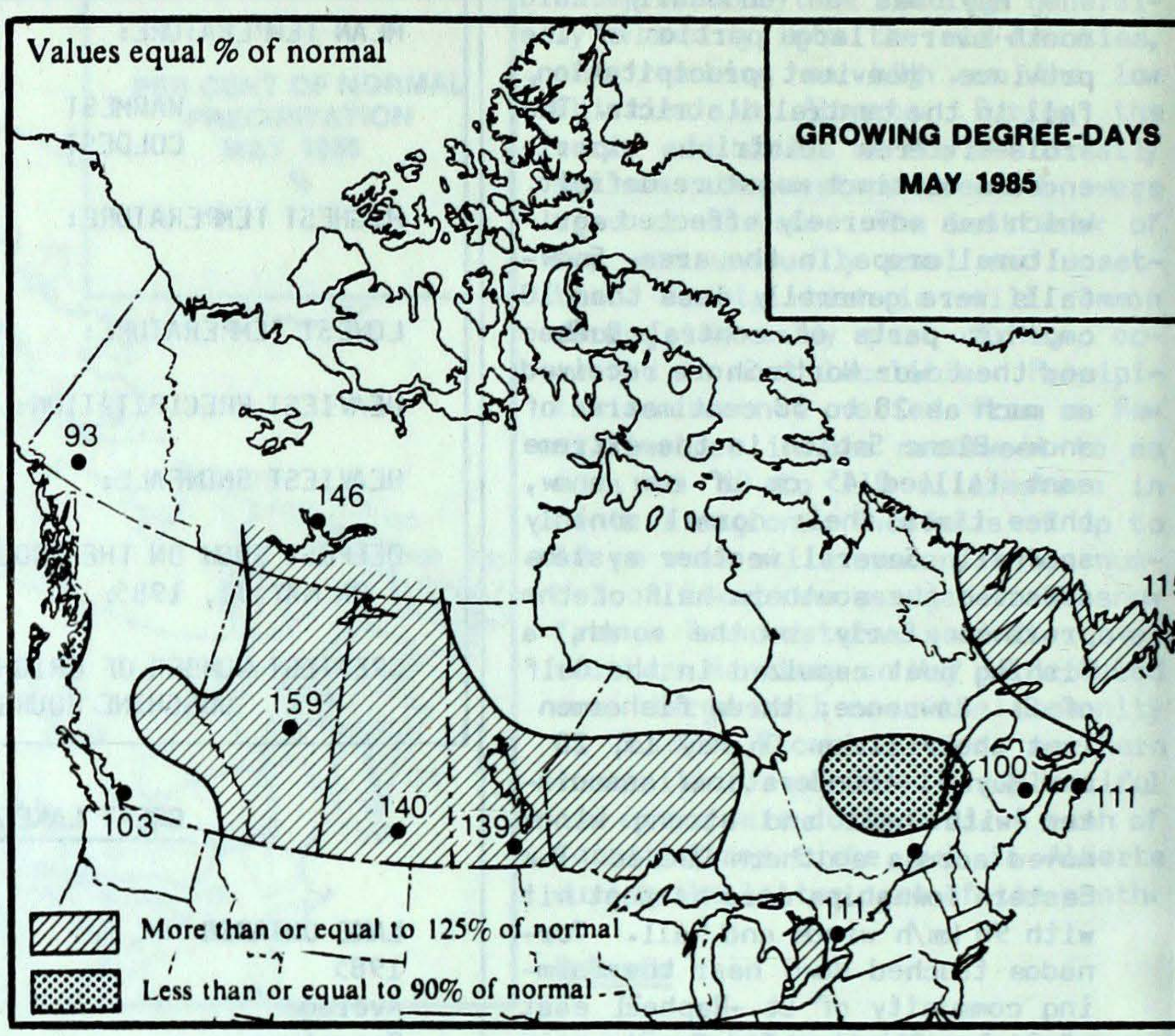
A Survey of the "Brampton" Ontario Tornado of May 31, 1980	CLI-1-81
The Multiple Tornado Outbreak of September 19, 1981 in Eastern Ontario	CLI-3-82
Tornadoes in Canada for the period 1950 to 1979	CLI-2-83
Severe Local Storms in Ontario during 1982	CLI-4-83
Manitoba and Saskatchewan Tornado Day 1960 to 1982	CLI-6-83

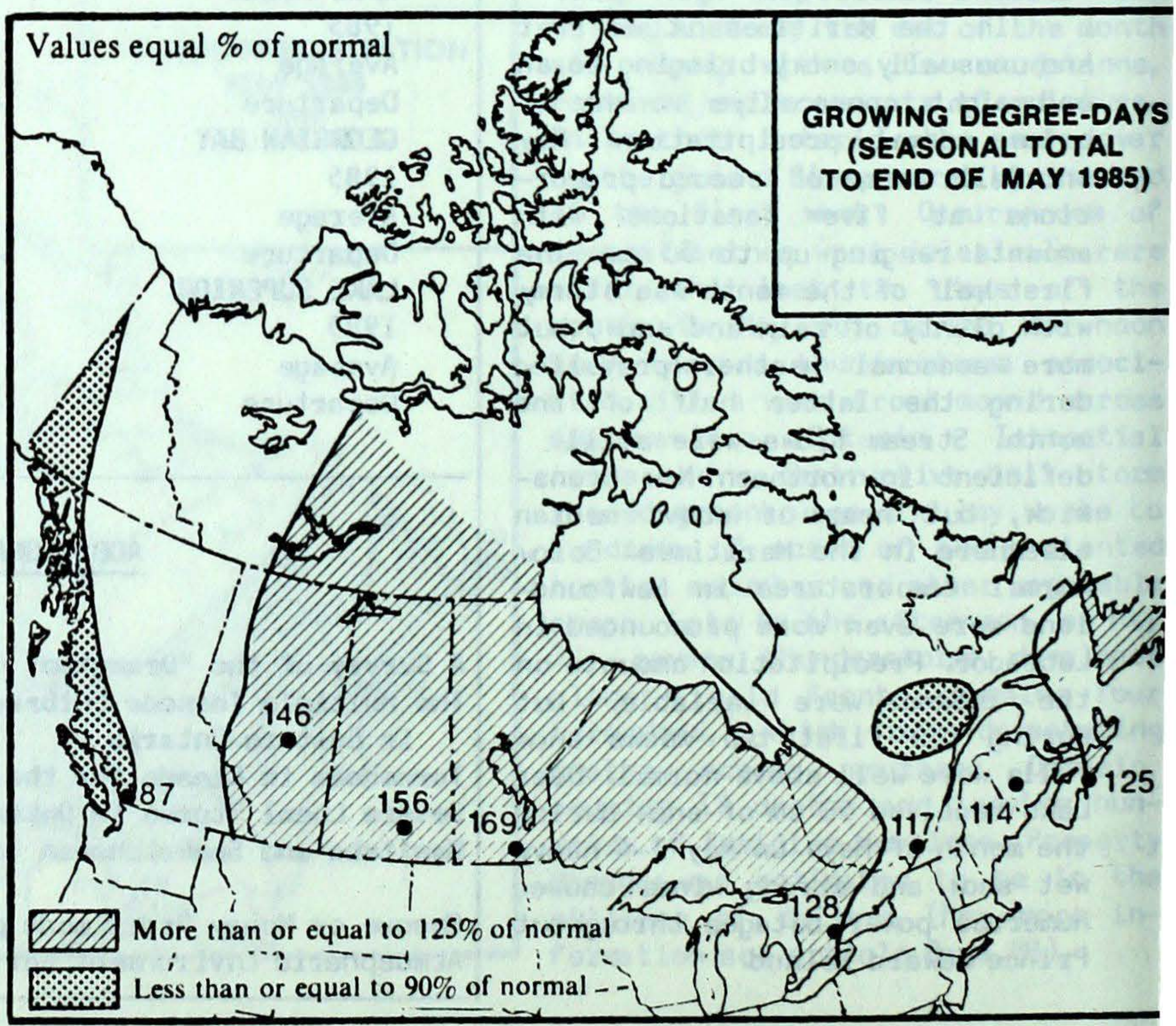
Cheque or Money Order made payable to: The Receiver General for Canada, Atmospheric Environment Service, 4905 Dufferin St., Downsview M3H 5T4

SEASONAL TOTAL OF GROWING DEGREE-DAYS TO END OF MAY

	1985	1984	NORMAL
BRITISH COLUMBIA			
Abbotsford	322	378	334
Kamloops	392	375	404
Penticton	370	321	371
Prince George	174	87	152
Vancouver	315	431	363
Victoria	289	372	332
ALBERTA			
Calgary	211	116	145
Edmonton Mun.	257	226	169
Grande Prairie	189	104	167
Lethbridge	305	174	209
Peace River	195	116	151
SASKATCHEWAN			
Estevan	354	193	218
Prince Albert	245	135	163
Regina	321	178	198
Saskatoon	298	180	197
Swift Current	309	166	191
MANITOBA			
Brandon	306	157	186
Churchill	00	25	00
The Pas	198	101	122
Winnipeg	347	169	199
ONTARIO			
London	435	261	288
Muskoka	276	214	210
North Bay	253	190	188
Ottawa	346	270	284
Thunder Bay	193	164	120
Toronto	366	241	286
Trenton	348	240	284
Windsor	555	338	382
QUÉBEC			
Baie Comeau	50	51	67
Maniwaki	242	194	197
Montréal	326	293	276
Quebec	208	206	188
Sept-Iles	40	40	34
Sherbrooke	241	179	225
NEW BRUNSWICK			
Charlo	117	122	119
Fredericton	215	210	189
Moncton	160	175	142
NOVA SCOTIA			
Halifax	166	157	131
Sydney	90	135	64
Yarmouth	165	157	151
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND			
Charlottetown	117	164	96
NEWFOUNDLAND			
Gander	64	129	50
St. John's	34	110	28
Stephenville	69	176	63

GROWING DEGREE DAYS



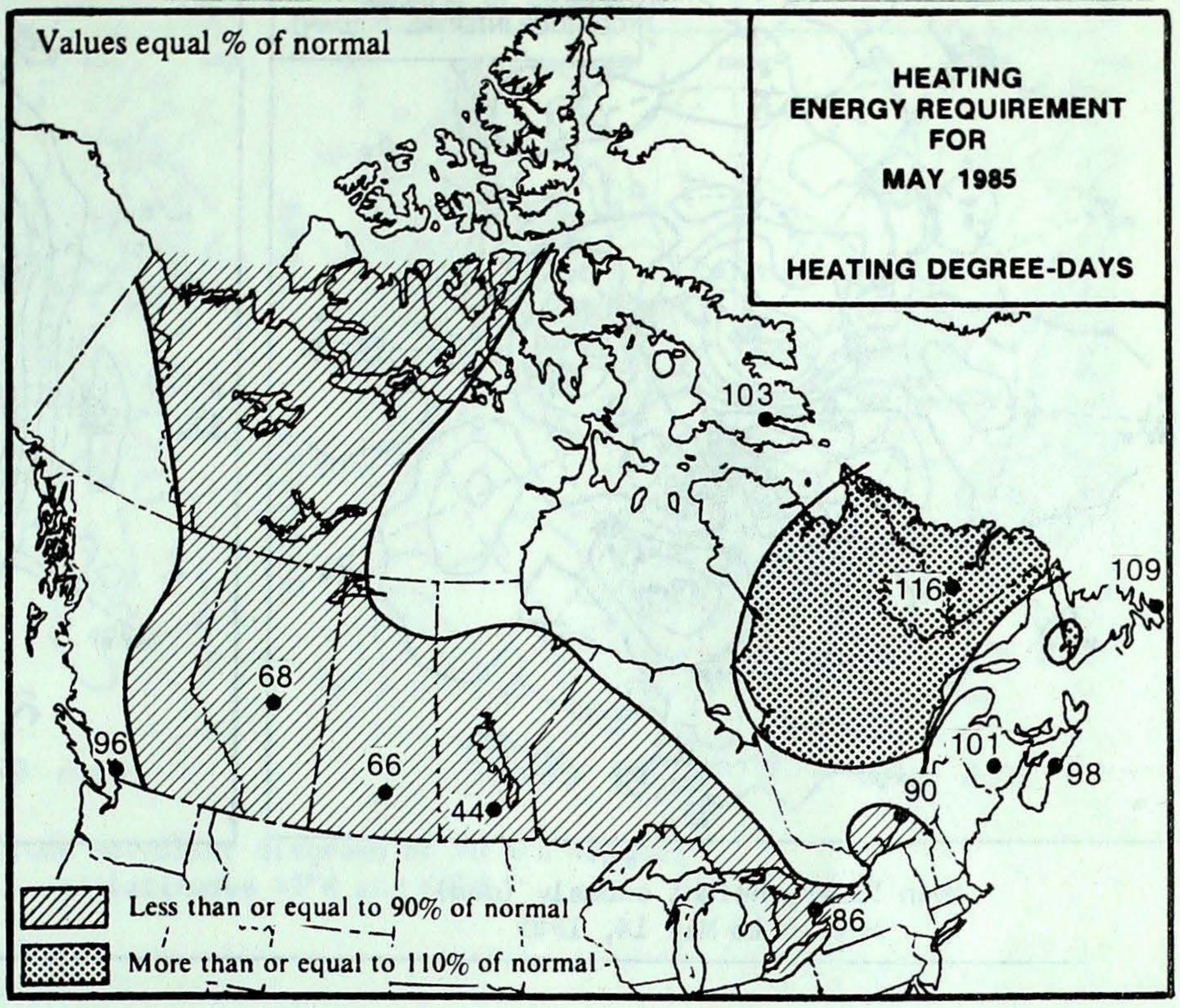


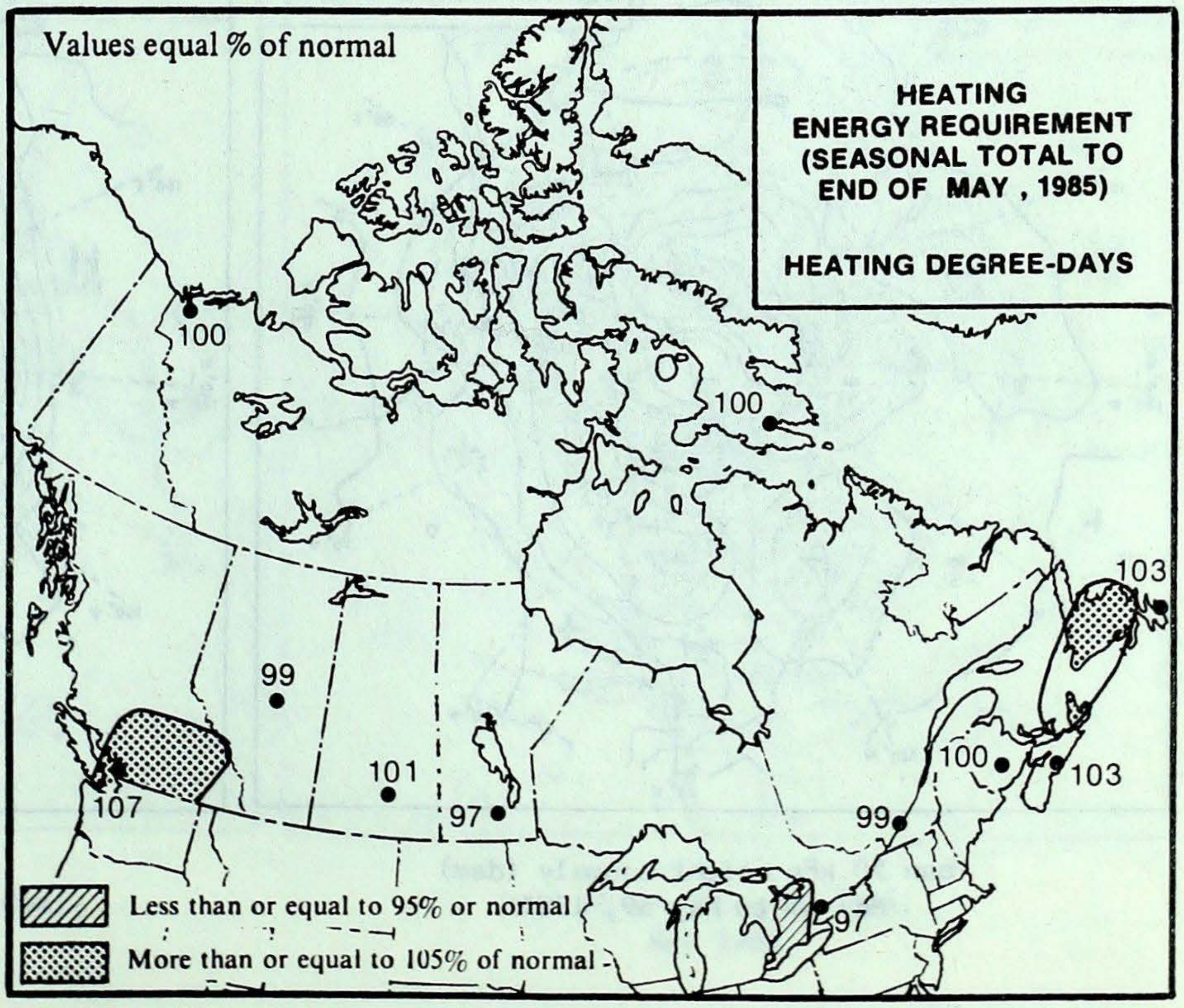
SEASONAL TOTAL OF HEATING

DEGREE-DAYS TO END OF MAY

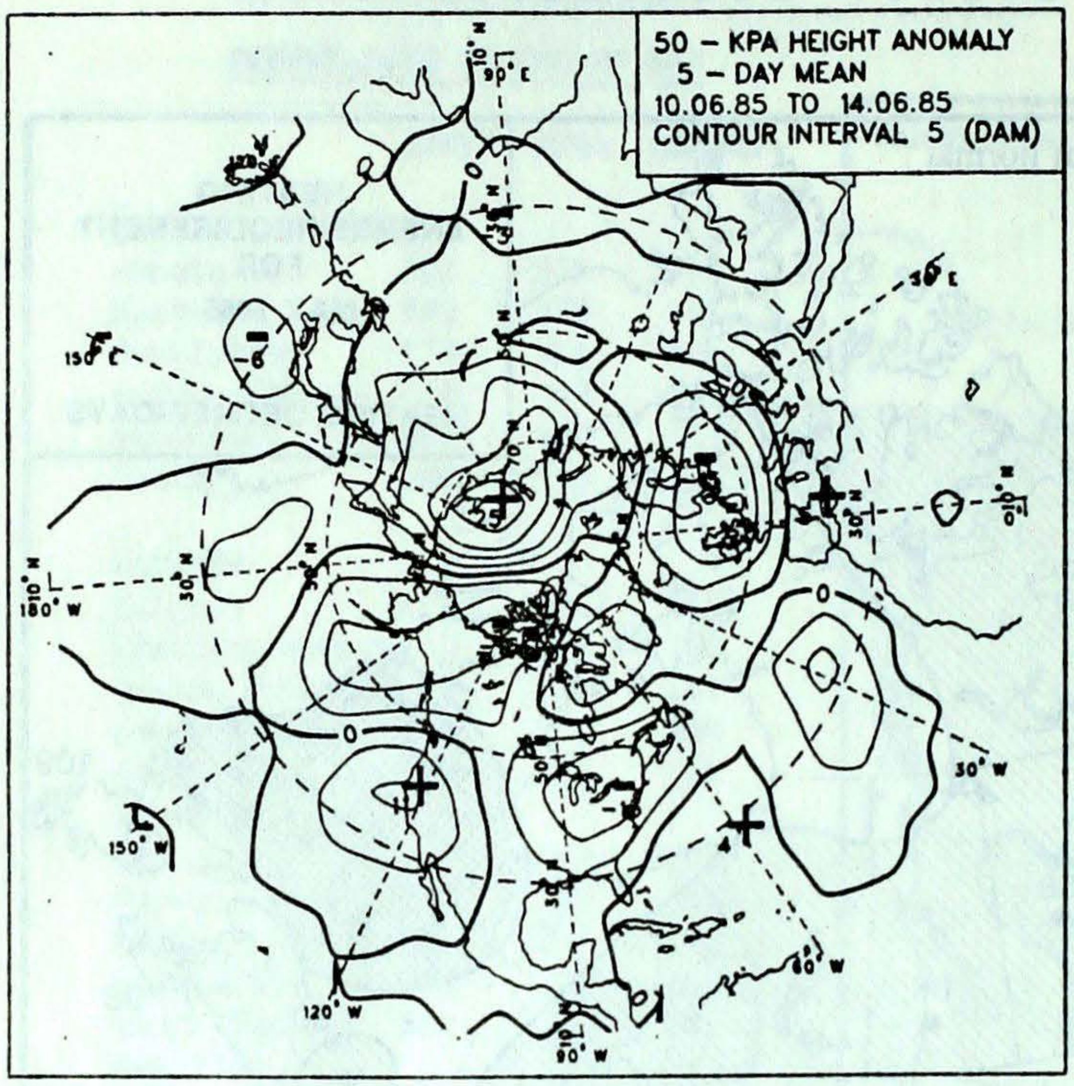
	1985	1984	NORMAL
YUKON TERRITORY			
Whitehorse	6659	6420	7760
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES			
Frobisher Bay	9472	10263	9492
Inuvik	9952	9885	9938
Yellowknife	8603	7690	8402
BRITISH COLUMBIA			
Kamloops	3918	3645	3726
Penticton	3783	3472	3472
Prince George	5337	4922	5240
Vancouver	3150	2874	2930
Victoria	3227	2945	2978
ALBERTA			
Calgary	5150	4932	5221
Edmonton Namao	6095	4899	5821
Grande Prairie	6099	5420	5990
SASKATCHEWAN			
Estevan	5298	5093	5468
Regina	5784	5382	5847
Saskatoon	5990	5410	5886
MANITOBA			
Brandon	6230	5491	6265
Churchill	8774	8281	8879
The Pas	6591	6047	6711
Winnipeg	5643	5528	5816
ONTARIO			
Kapuskasing	6168	6163	6263
London	3788	4200	4024
Ottawa	4499	4630	4636
Sudbury	5184	5307	5350
Thunder Bay	5396	5454	5607
Toronto	3889	4275	4003
Windsor	3346	3790	3551
QUÉBEC			
Baie Comeau	5866	5860	5813
Montréal	4438	4532	4474
Quebec	5021	5031	5016
Sept-Iles	6036	6067	5963
Sherbrooke	4997	5818	5150
Val-d'Or	6088	5972	6061
NEW BRUNSWICK			
Charlo	5286	5080	5348
Fredericton	4631	4562	4620
Moncton	4646	4570	4621
NOVA SCOTIA			
Halifax	4124	3904	4021
Sydney	4575	4245	4300
Yarmouth	3866	3753	3895
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND			
Charlottetown	4713	4352	4497
NEWFOUNDLAND			
Gander	5170	4996	4879
St. John's	4780	4490	4624

ENERGY REQUIREMENTS

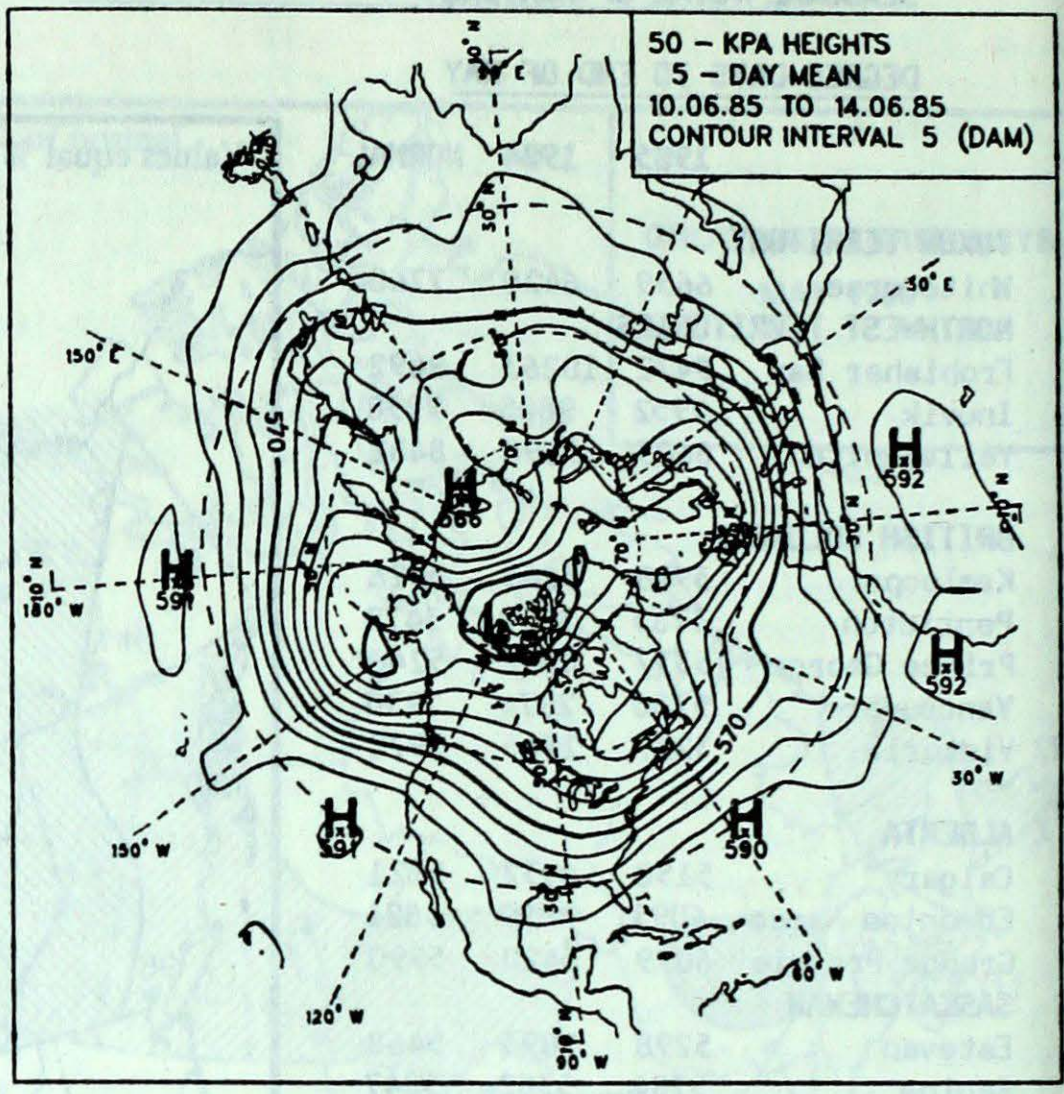




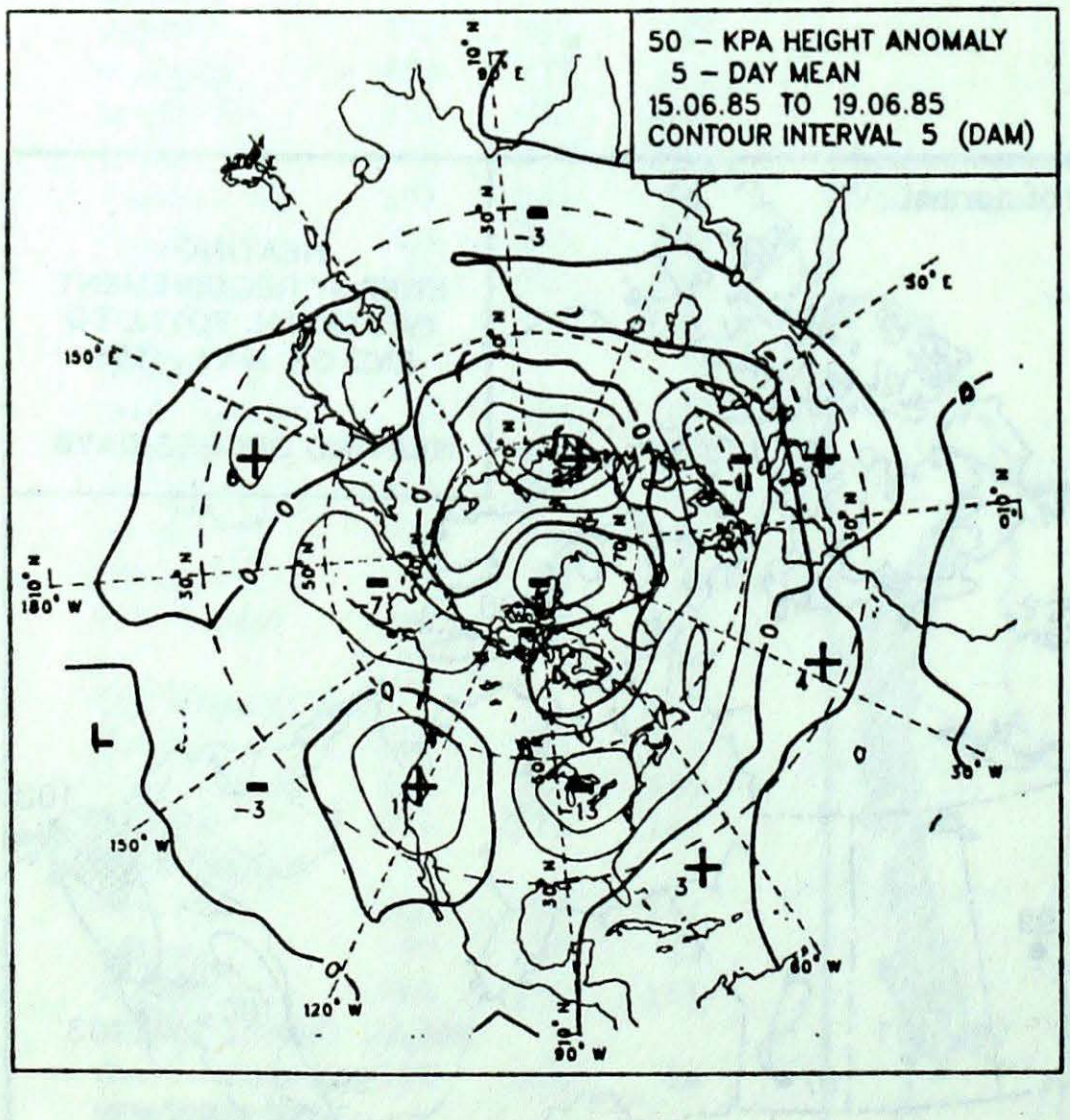
ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION



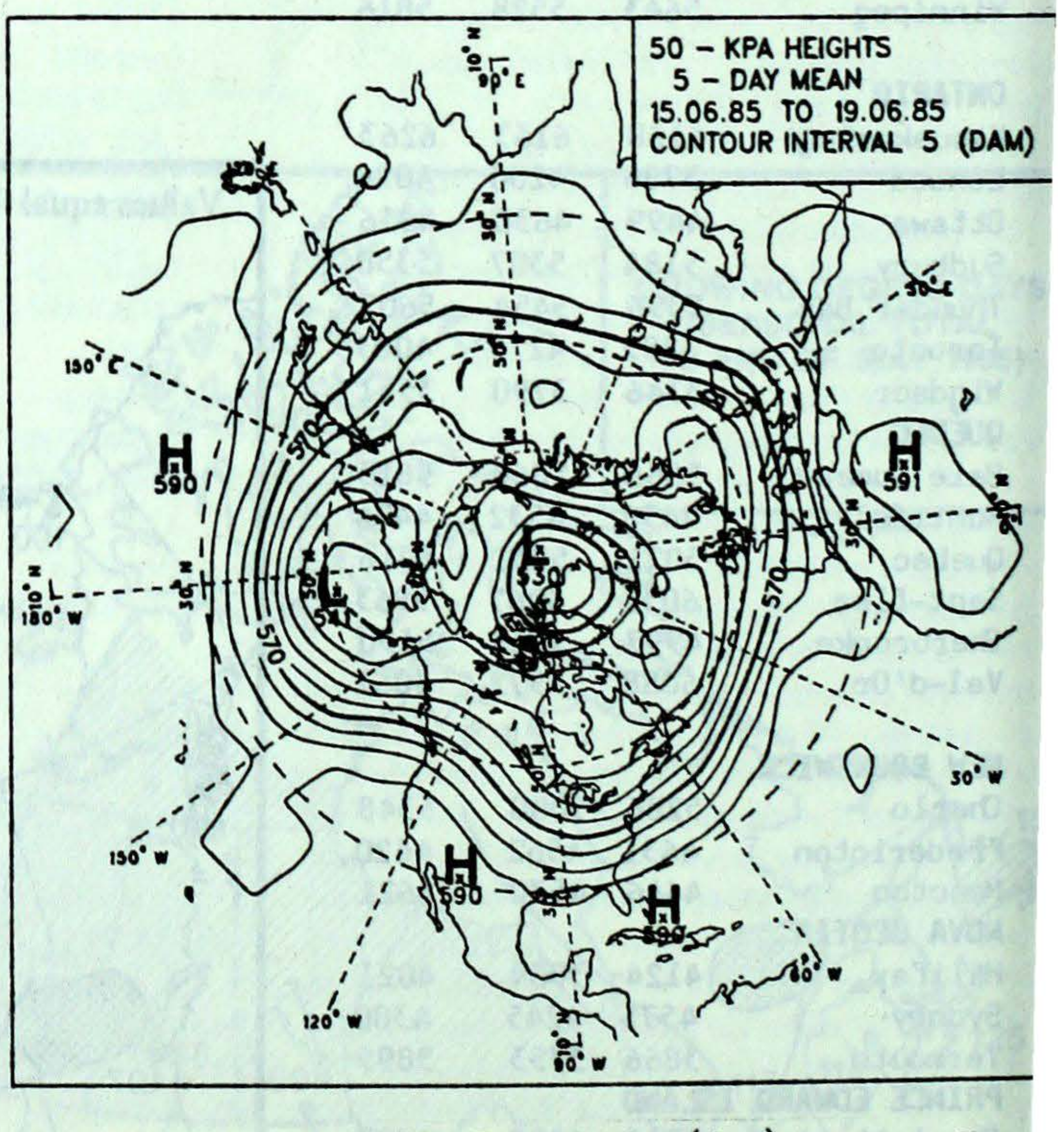
Mean 50 kPa height anomaly (dam)
May 10 to May 14, 1985



Mean 50 kPa heights (dam)
May 10 to May 14, 1985

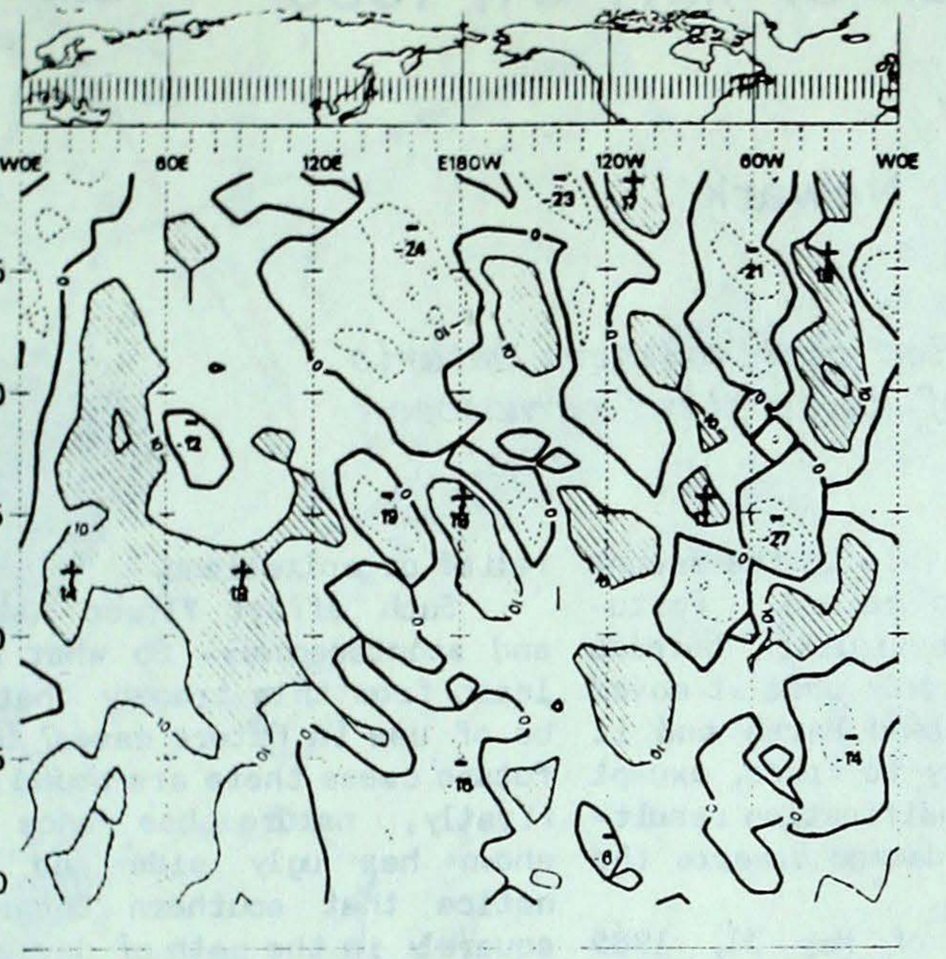


Mean 50 kPa height anomaly (dam)
May 15 to May 19, 1985

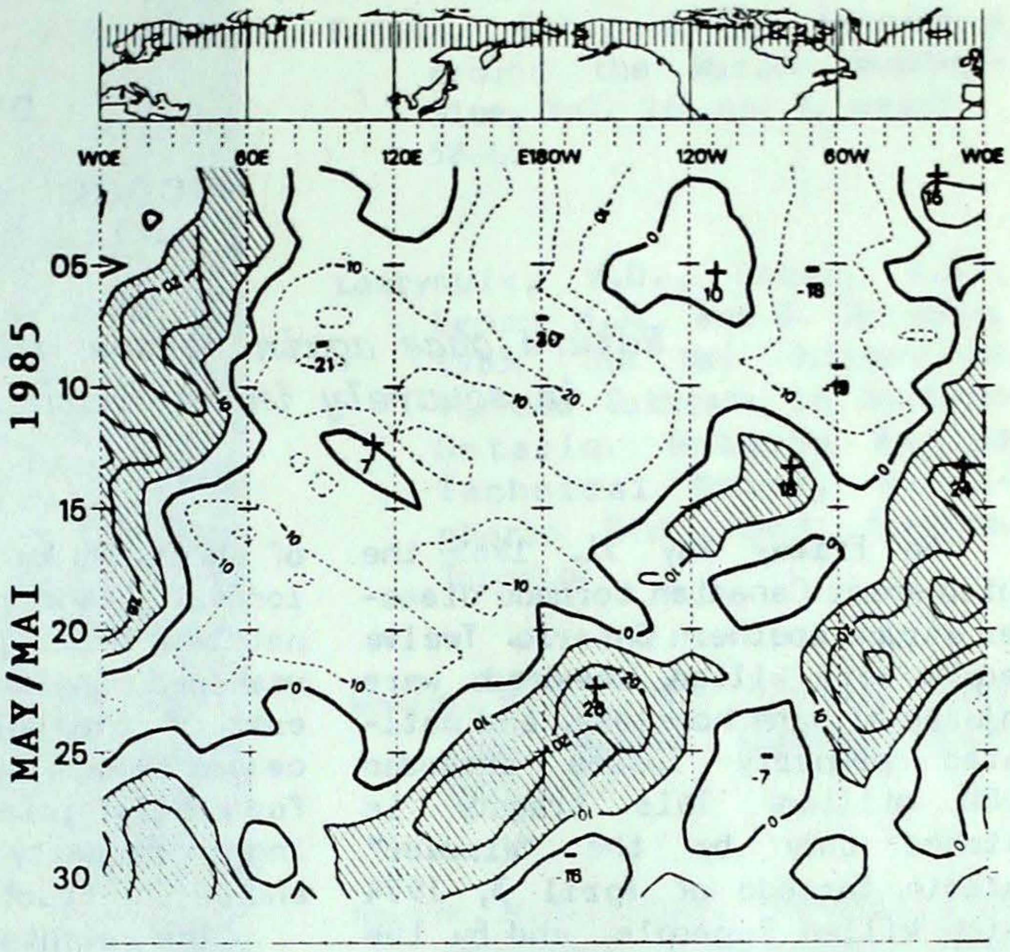


Mean 50 kPa heights (dam)
May 15 to May 19, 1985

ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION

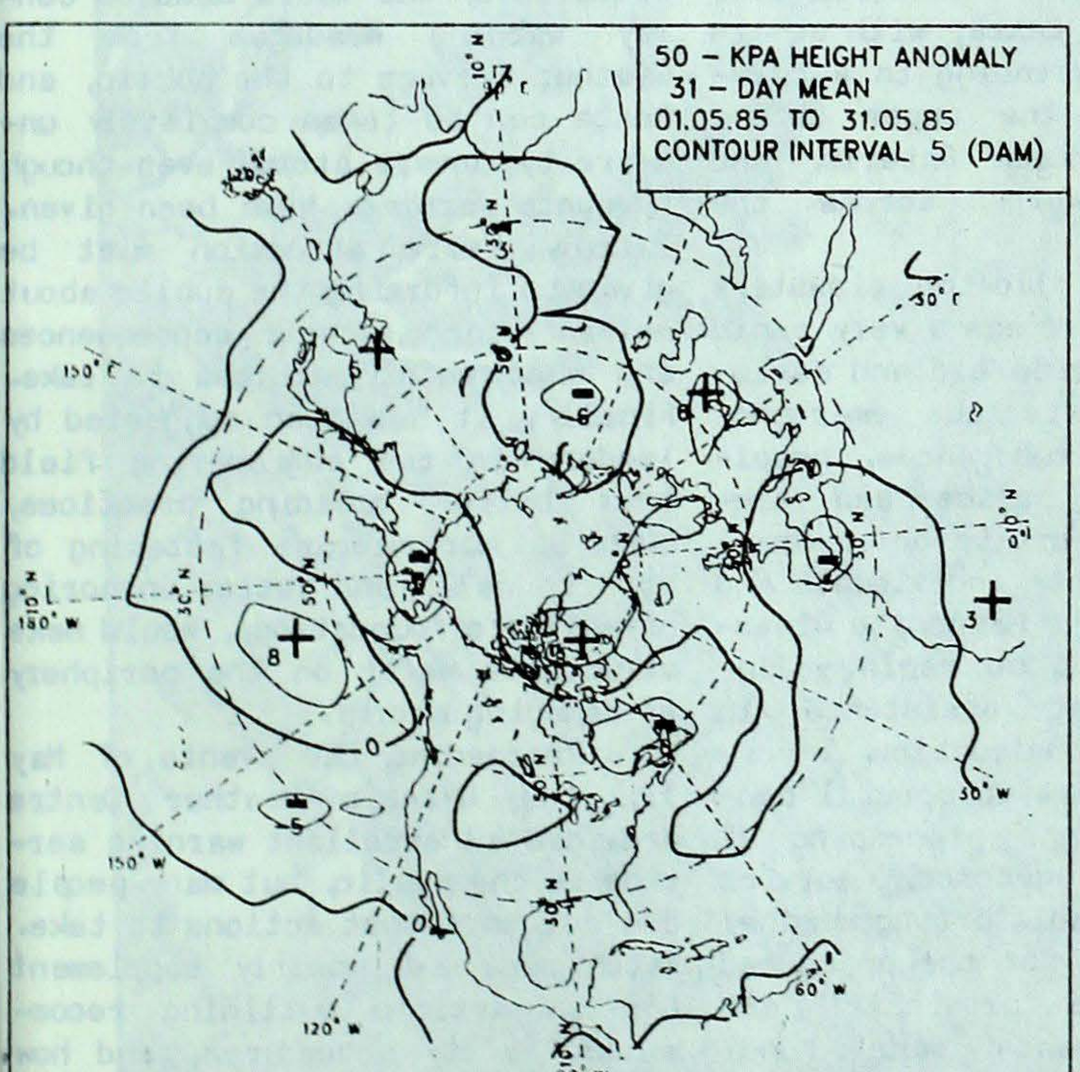


50kPa 45°N $\bar{Z}$ = 560 dam

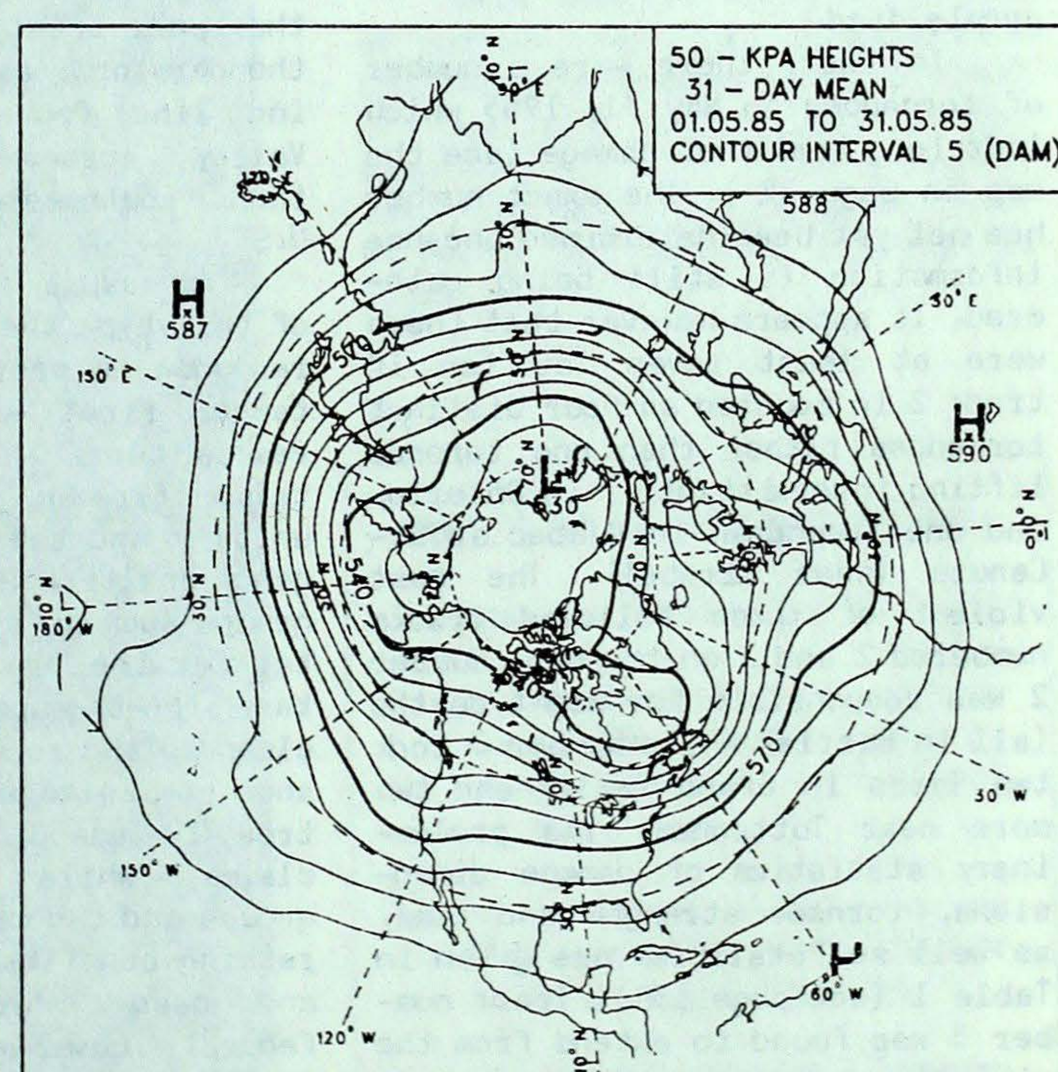


50kPa 65°N $\bar{Z}$ = 540 dam

Time-longitude Hovmöller diagrams of 50 kPa heights at latitudes 45°N and 65°N



Mean 50 kPa height anomaly (dam)
May 1985



Mean 50 kPa heights (dam)
May 1985

FEATURE

THE TORNADO DISASTER OF MAY 31, 1985

by

Michael J. Newark

Nature once again serves notice that southern Ontario is squarely in the path of devastating tornadoes

On Friday May 31, 1985 the third worst Canadian tornado disaster struck southern Ontario. Twelve people were killed, hundreds were injured or made homeless, and estimated property losses exceeded $100 million. This tragedy is matched only by the "Windsor" Ontario tornado of April 3, 1974 which killed 9 people, and by the St. Zotique to Valleyfield, Québec tornado of August 16, 1888 which took 9 (possibly as many as 11) lives. Only two other tornadoes in Canadian history have been worse, namely the "Windsor" Ontario tornado of June 17,1946 which killed 17, and the "Regina" Saskatchewan tornado of June 30, 1912 in which 28 people died.

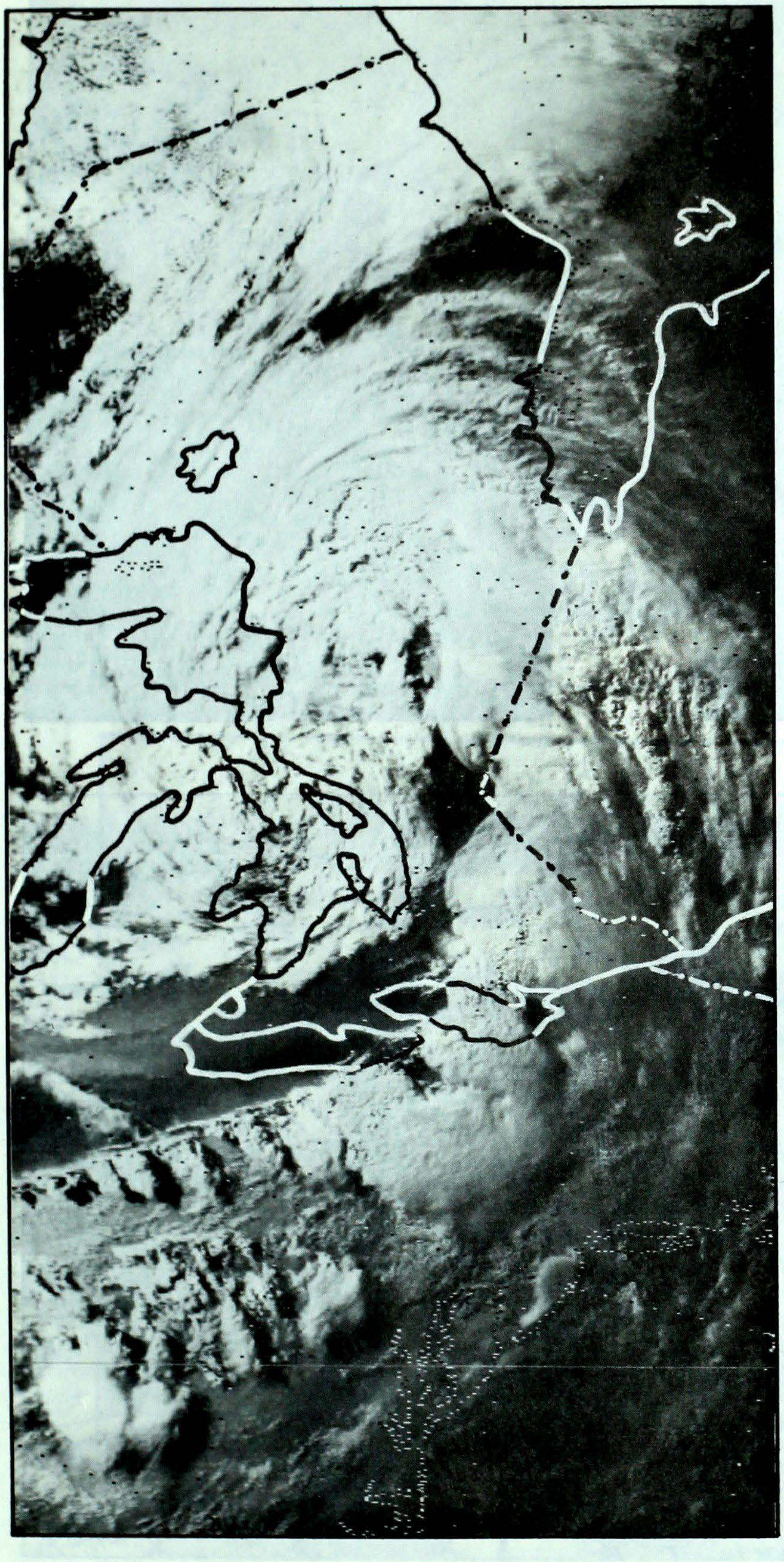
In fact, there were a number of tornadoes on May 31, 1985 which left long trails of damage (see the map on page 12B). The exact number has not yet been determined because information is still being gathered. It appears however that there were at least seven (or ten if track 2 is counted as four distinct tornadoes rather than one tornado lifting intermittently) in Ontario, and one touchdown in Quebec at St-Canute (near Mirabel). The most violent of these followed tracks numbered 2 and 3 on the map. Number 2 was responsible for eight deaths (all in Barrie) while number 3 took two lives in Grand Valley and two more near Tottenham. The preliminary statistics of damage dimensions, tornado strength and time, as well as fatalities are given in Table 1 (see page 13B). Track number 3 was found to extend from the vicinity of Arthur to Chemung Lake, north of Peterborough, a distance of about 190 km. This is the second longest track on record. Fortunately this particular tornado weakened considerably once it moved east of the Holland Marsh and it caused damage only to trees, except for a brief intensification resulting in property damage towards the end of the track.

The events of May 31, 1985 were part of an international tornado outbreak in which more than 80 people were also killed in the United States south of the Lower Great Lakes. The NOAA 6 satellite image of 1905 GMT (see page 9B) clearly illustrates how these events were all part and parcel of a large storm system centred over the Upper Great Lakes, with severe thunderstorms extending in a curving line from the upper Ottawa Valley, across Lake Ontario, and then southwestwards across the U.S.

As usual following disasters of this type there was a very rapid response to provide aid and assistance. First were the emergency rescue teams - ambulances, hospitals, firemen, police and army units - and the provision of emergency shelter. Then individuals and groups such as the Mennonite Disaster Service provided rapid voluntary on-the-spot assistance in clean-up and reconstruction. Insurance companies set up special centres to speed the processing of claims, while agencies, service groups and the media arranged money raising benefits for the uninsured and needy. The provincial and federal governments made funds available in a fashion designed to encourage private donations to relief organizations.

Such effort flowed naturally and spontaneously. So what can we learn from this tragedy that might be of use in future cases? Because future cases there are bound to be! Firstly, nature has once again shown her ugly side and served notice that southern Ontario is squarely in the path of devastating tornadoes. It is time for people to wake up to this fact and be prepared to take safety actions when warned of severe thunderstorms and/ or tornadoes. Secondly, it is obvious that there are difficulties in transmitting warnings. Not everyone has access to radio and television broadcasts, the media used to convey warning messages from the weather service to the public, and hence can be taken completely unaware by severe storms even though adequate warnings have been given. Thirdly, more attention must be given to informing the public about severe storms, their consequences and what safety actions to take. Finally, it has been suggested by leaders in the engineering field that better building practices, such as more secure fastening of roof to wall, and better anchoring of walls to foundations, would make structures safer on the periphery of damaging storms.

Preceeding the events of May 31, the Ontario Weather Centre provided an excellent warning service to the public, but many people did not know what actions to take. Watch our next monthly supplement for an article outlining recommended safety procedures, and how to individually receive warnings.



The NOAA 9 satellite image of 2305 GMT., May 31, 1985. A large tornado-spawning storm system straddles the Great Lakes region.

Further Reading

Fujita, T.T., 1973: Tornadoes Around the World. **Weatherwise,** Vol. 26, no. 2, pages 58-60.

Lawrynuik, W.D., Greer, B.D., Leduc, M.J., and O. Jacobsen, 1985: The May Thirty-First Tornado Outbreak in Southern Ontario. **Ontario Region Technical Notes,** Atmospheric Environment Service, Toronto.

Newark. M.J., 1982: Tornado Warning. **Nature Canada,** July/Sept 1982

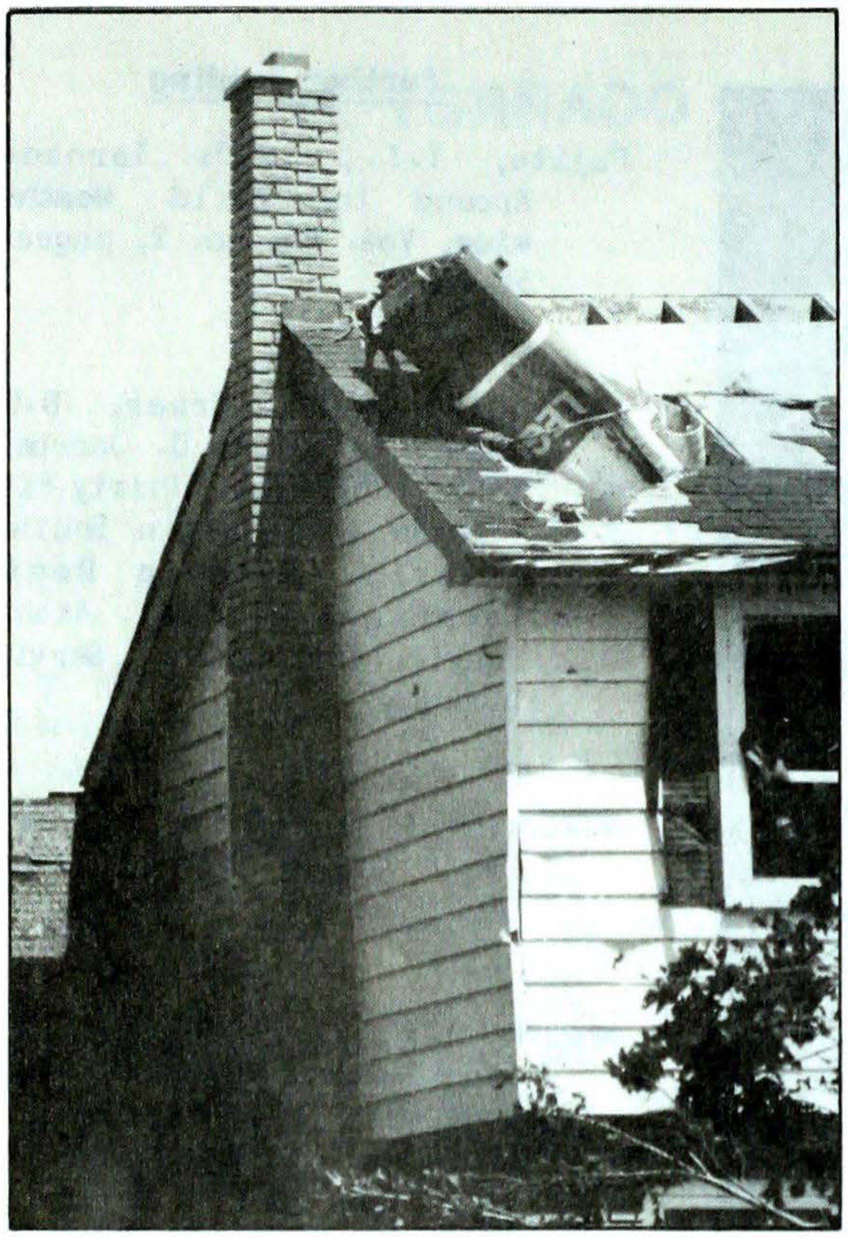
Newark, M.J., 1985: Special Storm Supplement. **Climatic Perspectives,** Vol. 7, No. 22. Atmospheric Environment Service, Toronto.

Acknowledgements

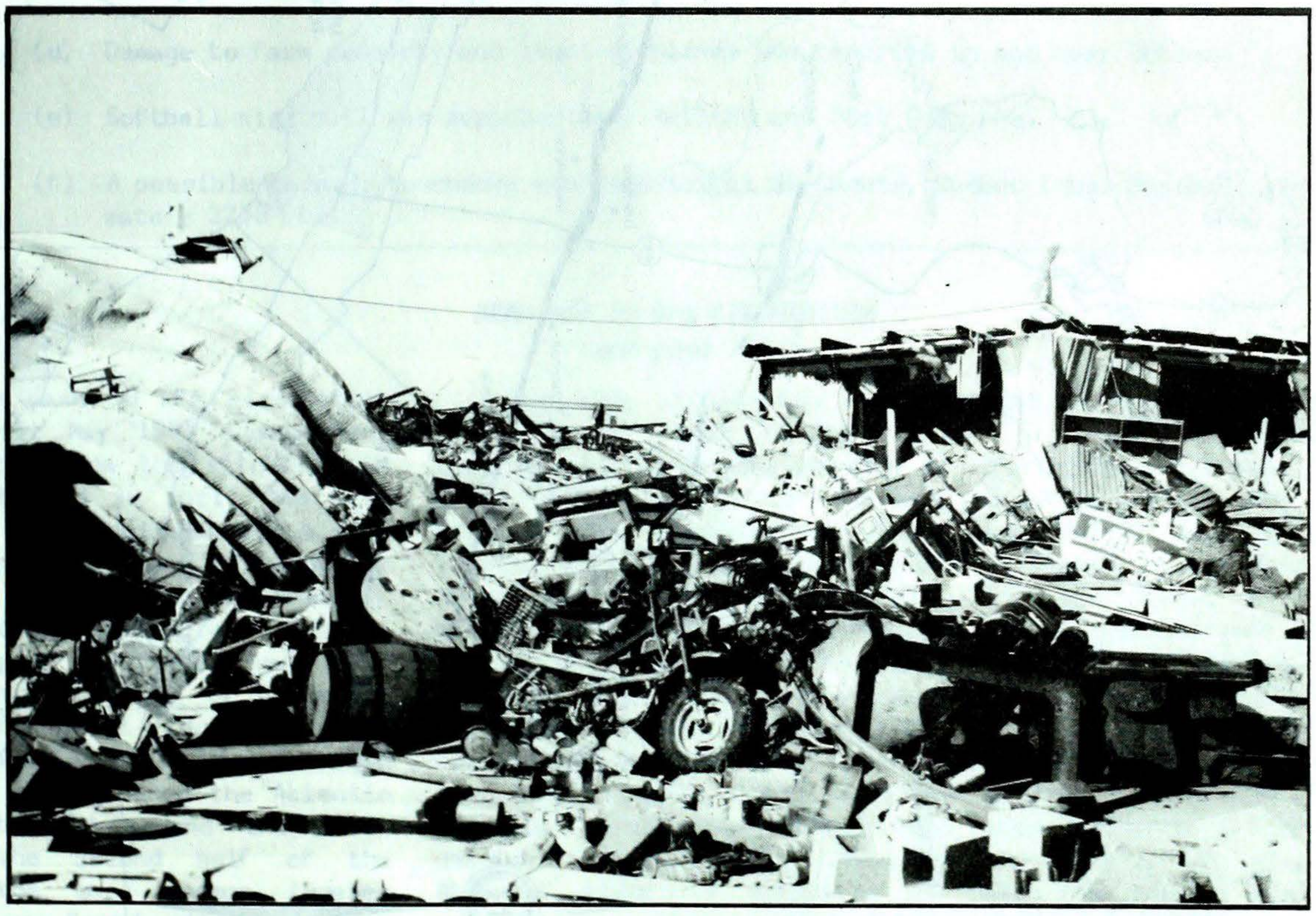
Data used to compile the map of tornado tracks was obtained from the Ontario Weather Centre report by Lawrynuik et al (see further reading), and from individual surveys and data provided by P. Elms, S. Leitch, S. Somerville as well as the author.

WHAT TO DO IF A TORNADO STRIKES

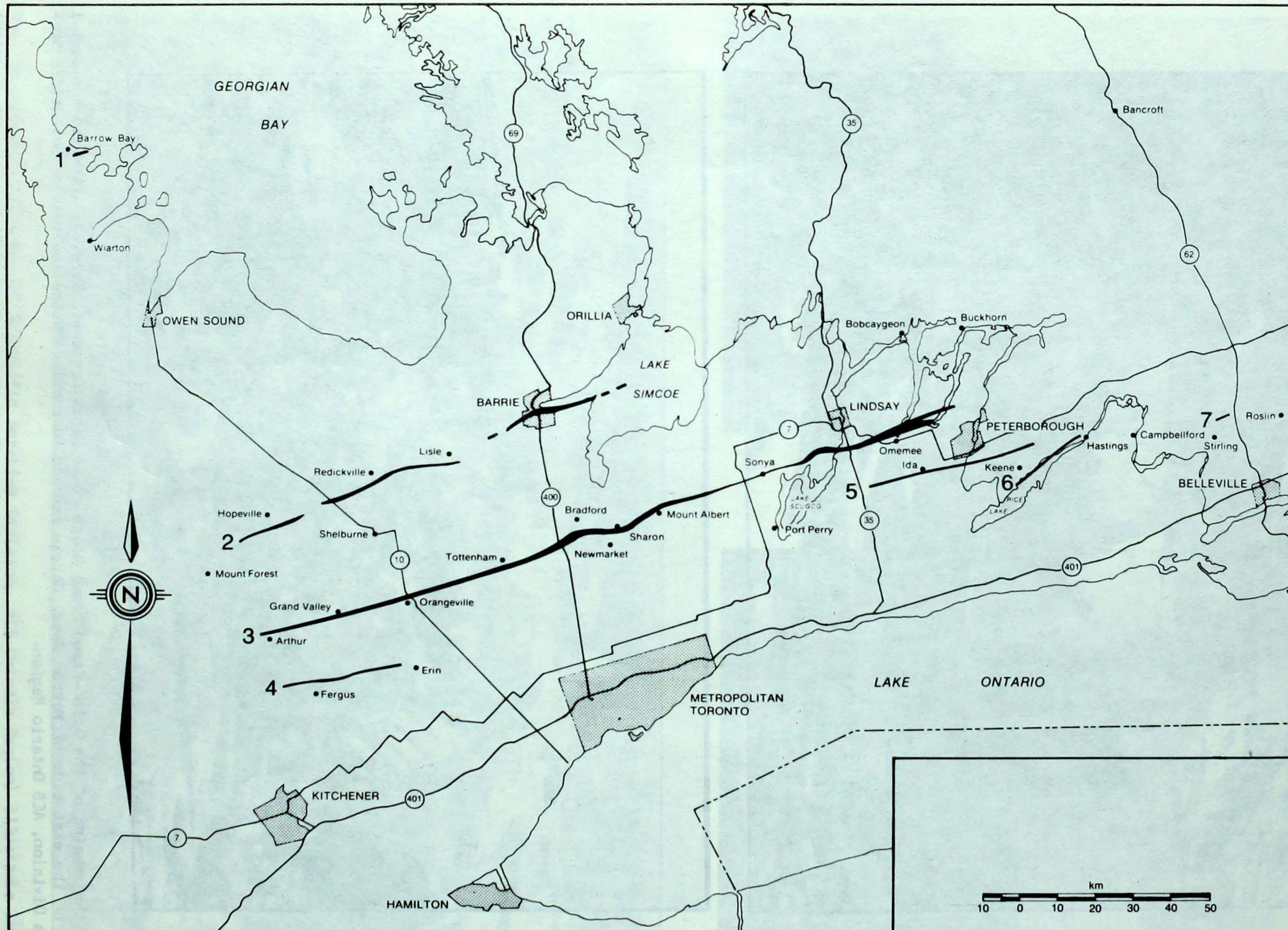
1. Head for the basement. Fast!
2. No basement? Seek shelter under the stairs, under a sturdy table, or in a closet or small room.
3. In a school auditorium or shopping mall - seek shelter in an interior corridor.
4. If caught outside, abandon your car and lie flat in a ditch or depression.



The top pictures (courtesy of Scientific Services Division, AES Ontario Region) illustrate impact damage to homes in Barrie. Bottom picture (Toronto Star) shows volunteers helping to cleanup the tornado aftermath at the Adelaide street townhouses in Barrie.



Top, the remains of the brick-faced frame house at 16 Debra Crescent, Barrie. Bottom, an industrial park on the east side of Morrow Road, Barrie reduced to rubble. Photos courtesy of Scientific Services Division, AES Ontario Region.



The damage tracks of the May 31, 1985 tornado outbreak. Statistics of each track can be found in Table 1.

	APPROXIMATE DAMAGE DIMENSIONS				ESTIMATED TIME (EDT)		
TRACK NUMBER	OVERALL LENGTH km	AVERAGE WIDTH m	AREA km²	MAXIMUM STRENGTH (F-Number)	TOUCHDOWN	LIFTOFF	NUMBER KILLED
1*	2	unknown	unknown	strong (F2)	1500	unknown	0
2	85	300	25	violent (F4)	1610	1700	8
3	190	300	60	violent (F4)	1615	1815	4
4	33	50	2	violent (F3)	1620	unknown	0
5	45	70	3	violent (F3)	1815	unknown	0
6*	11	unknown	unknown	strong (F2)	1825	unknown	0
7*	1	15	< 0.1	strong (F2)	1835	unknown	0

Table 1. Preliminary summary of damage statistics. The values are not definitive. They only indicate the order of magnitude of the damage dimensions, tornado times and strengths.

Notes:

(a) An asterisk (*) indicates damage tracks which had not been completely field surveyed as of June 16, 1985.

(b) Damage to trees was reported at Lyndhurt (downtrack from number 7).

(c) Damage to trees and trailers was reported in the vicinity of Stony Lake and north of Bobcaygeon (exact loctions unavailable). This could be an extension of track number 2.

(d) Damage to farm property and light airplanes was reported in and near Ottawa.

(e) Softball size hail was reported near Welland and Port Colborne.

(f) A possible tornado touchdown was reported at St-Canute, Québec (near Mirabel) at approximately 2230 EDT.

MEAN MAY 50 kPa CIRCULATION

(see page 7B)

The mean 50 kPa circulation pattern for May 1985 shows great differences from the situation in April. Whereas in April the main elements of the pattern were almost stationary, in May retrogression occurred, as appears most clearly on the Hovmöller diagram for 65°N. The diagram for 45°N shows that during the first half of the month the Pacific coast ridge progressed from a position at 110°W. It merged with and strengthened the Atlantic ridge at 50°W around the 15th. During the second half of the month, the more common inverse scenario was found, with retrogression of the Atlantic ridge at high latitudes, strengthening or reforming the ridge on the west coast.

The mean circulation map for May shows a 3-wave pattern near the pole and a 5-wave pattern at middle latitudes. One of the centres of the circumpolar vortex, located over the New Siberian Islands, was in its normal position, but the other one, located over the Bering sea, was deeper and more extensive than normal. As regards the major troughs and ridges, it can be seen by comparison with the long-term climatic normal that the Canadian trough is deeper and extends further south, that the Atlantic ridge is displaced 30° northwest, reaching Baffin Island and that the amplitude of the west coast ridge is reduced as a result of the influence of the deep trough over the Bering Sea.

As the analysis chart shows, the resulting height anomalies are negative in the east and positive over Baffin Bay. They are directly reflected in the mean temperatures for the month, with lower than normal temperatures in Quebec and higher than normal temperatures in the Northwest Territories.

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Ice Conditions Eastern Canadian Waters
Winter 1984-1985
Ice Forecasting Central Ottawa

A longer and more difficult than normal ice season was experienced in eastern Canadian waters this past winter. Pack ice continued to plague the coastal waters off eastern Newfoundland as far south as Notre Dame Bay up to mid-June. Offshore drilling operations in particular, were seriously curtailed by the severity of the ice season.

The winter of 1984-85 was characterized by colder than normal temperatures throughout the area. This below normal pattern continued into the spring. The greatest anomalies for the period January through May 1985 were in the southern sections of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and east Newfoundland waters. The mean 1000 mb pressure pattern for the period had an area of low pressure centred off the southern Labrador coast.

Ice appeared along the Labrador coast by the end of November and then spread southward. By mid-December the transatlantic shipping route through the Strait of Belle Isle was no longer recommended for navigation due to the rapidly thickening ice cover.

The prevailing north to northeasterly windflow in the Labrador Sea limited the seaward extension of the ice pack and contributed to a steady southward progression of Arctic ice and icebergs along the Labrador coast.

Farther south, along the east Newfoundland coast prevailing westerly winds maintained generally light ice conditions in the coastal waterway, but more extensive ice covered the Grand Banks. The generally northwesterly windflow in the Gulf of St. Lawrence resulted in a significant outflow of ice from the Gulf through the Cabot Strait.

Moderate and cold northwesterly winds predominated in January, pushing the ice steadily southward. By the end of the month, the seaward extension of the ice east of Newfoundland reached the farthest point ever reported since records began in 1958. At the same time, the Gulf of St. Lawrence had become ice covered and a broad area of ice had drifted into Cabot Strait. The southern limit of this ice was about 70 miles from Sable Island. Again, this represents a record in ice extent, for this time of the year.

During February, the ice reached the Hibernia drilling fields, and and all the drilling rigs were forced to move off site. Off Nova Scotia, the ice drifted southward to the vicinity of Sable Island and persisted through March causing a major concern to offshore drilling operations there. During March, a tongue of ice extended to a point 340 miles southeast of St. John's, which is about 80 miles farther south than the previous record. Ice conditions began to improve after mid-March in the northwestern sections of the Gulf of St. Lawrence as the seasonal upswing in temperatures began. The pack ice, however, persisted in the area of Hibernia well into April.

Throughout the winter, in east Newfoundland waters winds prevailed offshore. Shipping in the coastal waterway had little difficulty with the unusually light ice and open water conditions. This is in stark contrast to the last two years, when shipping was completely blocked for weeks at a time. Fishermen in Newfoundland waters experienced more problems in the spring due to the delayed break-up and more frequent periods of onshore winds. Along the northwest Newfoundland coast during April and early May, persistent northwest winds packed the ice very tightly against the coast causing fishing operations to come to a standstill. By early May most of the Gulf of St. Lawrence had cleared. However, a band of thick ice in the northeast arm of the Gulf persisted well into June. Along the Newfoundland coast, the pack slowly thinned and retreated northward during May but by mid-June bands of heavy ice, still, continued to block the approaches to the Strait of Belle Isle.

The number of icebergs reported in Newfoundland waters during the winter and spring proved to be quite impressive. For the third successive year, the International Ice Patrol reported a greater than normal number of icebergs although fewer than the record number of last year. Most of the icebergs were concentrated well offshore over the Grand Banks. They were a major concern to the Hibernia drilling operation.

This past winter's ice season, which in Newfoundland waters has not as yet ended, set new records in ice extent. In contrast to last year, shipping operations were minimally affected, while drilling operations were seriously disrupted. The normal increase in fishing activities were delayed due to the slow rate of clearing. Despite the severity of the ice season in the south, looking northward into the Arctic, break-up is already underway, and more favourable than normal ice conditions are indicated.

MAY 1985

STATION	Temperature C				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
	Mean	Difference from Normal	Maximum	Minimum									
BRITISH COLUMBIA													
ABBOTSFORD	12.4	0.0	28.9	0.9	0.0	0	79.1	101	0	10	207	99	177.2
ALERT BAY	10.0	-0.6	22.2	0.9	0.0	0	45.5	75	0	13	X		248.9
AMPHITRITE POINT	10.5	-0.3	13.3	7.7	0.0	0	97.7	75	0	12	X		232.9
BLUE RIVER	10.0	-0.1	28.0	-3.8	2.2	0	37.5	76	0	9	225	113	233.5
BULL HARBOUR	8.9	-0.6	16.9	0.3	TR	0	68.9	84	0	13	X		283.2
CAPE SCOTT	8.9	-0.9	15.8	3.0	0.4	0	117.4	86	0	13	X		281.8
CAPE ST.JAMES	8.3	-0.8	16.6	2.6	3.0	0	66.8	78	0	12	184	*	301.3
CASTLEGAR	14.1	0.5	31.7	-1.2	4.0	0	38.6	71	0	13	257	110	130.8
COMOX	12.3	0.1	26.9	1.5	0.0	0	22.6	60	0	6	X		186.0
CRANBROOK	12.3	0.8	28.5	-3.2	0.0	0	32.7	94	0	6	286	*	173.1
DEASE LAKE	6.1	-0.4	21.5	-5.0	22.0	478	39.8	172	0	6	223	106	368.3
ETHELDA BAY	8.3	-0.9	20.0	-1.1	0.0	0	207.7	111	0	14	X		301.7
FORT NELSON	10.5	0.5	30.1	-2.5	TR	0	9.1	21	0	2	0	*	231.6
FORT ST.JOHN	10.9	0.8	29.2	-1.6	0.0	0	10.0	25	0	2	X		221.9
HOPE	13.5	0.1	32.5	1.6	0.0	0	100.7	140	0	14	193	106	149.0
KAMLOOPS	15.2	0.7	32.1	0.6	0.0	0	25.8	143	0	5	277	109	102.7
KELOWNA	13.7	1.1	30.0	-3.7	0.0	0	29.2	104	0	9	252	106	140.2
LANGARA	7.5	-1.0	13.2	2.0	1.1	0	71.1	77	0	15	X		327.1
LYTTON	14.7	-0.1	33.0	1.4	0.0	0	33.2	255	0	5	242	94	115.8
MACKENZIE	9.0	0.4	27.8	-6.4	TR	0	17.4	56	0	4	271	110	280.0
MCINNES ISLAND	9.7	-0.4	17.8	2.9	0.2	0	142.0	100	0	15	X		258.1
PENTICTON	14.4	0.6	29.7	-3.4	0.0	0	32.6	112	0	8	263	106	123.0
PORT ALBERNI	11.7	*	28.7	-2.1	TR	0	61.3	*	0	10	193	*	193.4
PORT HARDY	9.9	0.2	22.9	0.2	TR	0	43.1	62	0	10	181	96	250.8
PRINCE GEORGE	10.5	0.8	28.0	-3.0	3.2	145	30.5	64	0	7	284	112	230.9
PRINCE RUPERT	8.0	-0.7	18.6	-1.2	0.0	0	144.5	103	0	14	172	90	311.4
PRINCETON	13.2	2.0	29.7	-5.0	0.2	50	24.0	115	0	4	243	*	MSG
QUESNEL	12.1	1.2	30.8	-5.1	0.0	0	16.4	42	0	5	X		MSG
REVELSTOKE	13.7	0.8	29.6	0.1	0.0	0	54.7	104	0	9	233	109	141.9
SANDSPIT	8.6	-0.5	15.7	0.9	0.0	0	49.3	94	0	11	213	101	289.2
SMITHERS	10.0	0.6	23.0	-3.4	TR	0	37.0	123	0	2	243	108	249.1
TERRACE	10.5	0.2	26.6	0.0	1.2	300	94.3	217	0	11	241	133	232.1
VANCOUVER HARBOUR	13.0	0.1	25.2	4.2	0.0	0	55.2	80	0	11	X		157.9
VANCOUVER INT'L	12.2	-0.4	24.9	3.7	0.0	0	44.1	85	0	9	217	88	178.4
VICTORIA GONZ. HTS	11.9	-0.4	26.5	4.0	0.0	0	27.9	144	0	7	283	102	190.5
VICTORIA INT'L	11.5	-0.5	27.5	0.3	0.0	0	31.0	108	0	5	268	104	202.4
VICTORIA MARINE	10.2	-0.6	22.6	1.2	0.0	0	29.0	74	0	7	X		240.0
WILLIAMS LAKE	10.5	1.1	27.0	-4.9	3.4	113	13.2	41	0	5	282	109	232.3
YUKON TERRITORY													
BURWASH	4.4	-0.9	19.6	-10.4	7.3	39	8.1	36	0	2	X		421.8
DAWSON	6.3	-1.5	21.7	-4.9	22.5	*	48.9	326	0	7	X		361.6
MAYO	7.2	-0.7	21.2	-5.1	TR	0	5.6	28	0	3	X		334.1
WATSON LAKE	6.7	-0.6	22.9	-6.0	4.8	87	29.7	101	0	5	283	110	351.5
WHITEHORSE	6.2	-0.9	20.0	-4.4	2.8	96	10.1	78	0	4	272	104	365.1
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES													
ALERT	-13.2	-1.9	-1.0	-25.5	4.6	35	3.4	32	41	2	529	128	966.7
BAKER LAKE	-4.0	2.0	4.4	-19.8	8.3	131	11.2	93	10	6	68	25	682.4
CAMBRIDGE BAY	-4.3	4.7	3.8	-25.0	14.8	155	12.6	132	16	4	88	34	690.5
CAPE DYER	-4.4	1.2	4.6	-18.0	20.4	37	31.4	63	77	5	X		694.7
CAPE PARRY	-3.9	2.5	5.6	-16.6	17.5	145	13.9	152	8	6	X		677.7
CLYDE	-6.5	0.4	3.2	-19.0	17.8	104	13.8	82	42	4	276	109	759.8
COPPERMINE	-1.7	3.2	12.6	-21.0	23.9	295	19.0	158	2	7	230	102	610.2
CORAL HARBOUR	-5.9	0.0	4.5	-22.0	5.4	36	10.2	60	10	4	243	86	741.8
EUREKA	-11.3	-1.0	3.7	-28.7	4.3	122	2.6	81	21	1	532	102	909.3
FORT RELIANCE	3.8	1.4	17.4	-11.7	4.0	74	31.0	229	0	8	X		440.6
FORT SIMPSON	8.3	0.0	22.6	-3.4	7.2	141	15.6	50	0	2	285	104	299.7
FORT SMITH	9.4	1.1	25.3	-2.7	0.0	0	14.1	50	0	5	292	102	268.3
FROBISHER BAY	-4.0	-1.2	7.8	-20.8	8.6	36	19.4	76	1	7	208	104	680.5
HALL BEACH	-6.6	2.1	3.2	-26.6	3.0	18	3.2	19	10	1	X		736.0
HAY RIVER	7.3	1.3	20.4	-2.0	0.0	0	21.5	106	0	3	X		331.0
INUVIK	1.4	1.8	22.0	-10.8	31.8	244	28.0	159	0	6	256	86	514.7
MOULD BAY	-9.3	1.5	4.0	-25.2	4.4	55	1.5	21	9	0	416	124	846.8
NORMAN WELLS	6.5	0.7	21.8	-5.1	15.6	185	28.6	168	0	6	286	101	356.5
POND INLET	-6.5	2.4	4.9	-24.0	6.4	53	4.2	46	10	1	X		759.8
RESOLUTE	-7.4	3.1	2.9	-24.4	4.4	47	3.3	40	2	1	315	107	786.8
SACHS HARBOUR	-5.1	2.6	3.3	-16.0	28.8	334	28.8	327	9	3	217	76	715.2
YELLOWKNIFE	5.9	0.5	17.3	-5.3	6.6	178	28.4	165	0	4	304	91	374.6
ALBERTA													
BANFF	9.5	1.4	25.0	-4.0	2.2	15	65.4	126	0	MSG	MSG		MSG
BROOKS	12.7	1.1	29.0	-2.5	0.0	0	13.2	31	0	MSG	294	*	MSG
CALGARY INT'L	11.8	2.0	27.1	0.0	0.4	4	21.9	44	0	3	281	110	191.4
COLD LAKE	12.1	1.3	27.2	-0.4	TR	0	21.6	54	0	6	282	103	183.7
CORONATION	11.8	1.1	27.8	-1.6	11.5	396	46.9	130	0	7	293	100	193.2
EDMONTON INT'L	12.2	1.7	28.5	-2.8	0.0	0	26.1	61	0	5	294	103	181.3
EDMONTON MUNI.	13.3	1.6	29.0	1.9	0.0	0	36.8	86	0	8	315	113	149.9
EDMONTON NAMAO	12.4	1.2	28.3	0.4	0.2	6	37.0	97	0	7	X		174.1
EDSON	9.9	1.4	29.5	-5.2	TR	0	40.8	71	0	7	278	113	248.4
FORT CHIPEWYAN	9.4	0.9	29.0	-5.0	0.0	0	21.7	84	0	MSG	MSG		MSG

X = Not observed   * = normal missing   MSG = data missing

MAY 1985

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
FORT MCMURRAY	11.3	1.2	29.6	−3.0	TR	0	63.0	173	0	6	309	111	207.9
GRANDE PRAIRIE	11.2	0.8	31.3	−4.5	0.0	0	14.4	40	0	4	312	*	210.5
HIGH LEVEL	9.5	−0.2	26.9	−2.3	1.6	37	24.8	69	0	5	297	104	263.4
JASPER	10.0	0.9	26.0	−5.3	0.2	6	24.2	72	0	5	273	*	247.5
LETHBRIDGE	13.1	1.7	29.3	−1.4	8.6	136	30.7	60	0	8	270		156.1
MEDICINE HAT	14.1	1.4	29.7	−0.5	4.1	256	47.0	117	0	6	312	115	132.1
PEACE RIVER	11.2	1.2	30.4	−3.2	0.0	0	2.9	9	0	2	X		209.5
RED DEER	11.3	1.1	27.7	−4.5	0.0	0	24.2	49	0	6	X		207.5
ROCKY MTN HOUSE	10.3	0.7	27.0	−5.0	0.0	0	50.5	83	0	7	X		238.4
SLAVE LAKE	10.3	0.9	26.6	−2.5	5.8	123	24.6	55	0	6	310	110	236.9
SUFFIELD	13.7	1.6	28.7	−0.6	6.6	388	59.3	154	0	4	298	107	140.0
WHITECOURT	11.3	1.7	29.4	−2.6	3.2	94	44.6	82	0	8	X		208.3
SASKATCHEWAN													
BROADVIEW	12.0	1.6	28.5	−1.4	0.4	6	35.2	91	0	7	262	94	187.4
COLLINS BAY	6.1	1.6	20.0	−3.5	1.2	1	10.8	23	0	2	248	*	368.6
CREE LAKE	7.7	1.2	24.9	−5.2	TR	0	13.7	53	0	4	288	98	318.7
ESTEVAN	13.9	2.1	30.7	−2.4	0.6	23	49.1	89	0	8	272	93	134.8
HUDSON BAY	10.9	0.9	25.6	−2.0	1.4	35	51.4	129	0	10	255	*	220.9
KINDERSLEY	13.0	1.7	28.7	1.3	0.0	0	50.6	149	0	10	X		155.3
LA RONGE	9.9	1.5	27.3	−2.5	TR	0	42.9	105	0	6	X		252.4
MEADOW LAKE	11.7	0.6	28.0	−1.0	0.4	11	56.4	145	0	6	280	*	191.3
MOOSE JAW	13.6	1.7	30.1	0.1	0.0	0	37.8	85	0	7	273	97	145.0
NIPAWIN	11.4	*	26.6	−0.4	5.2	*	111.8	*	0	11	254	89	206.2
NORTH BATTLEFORD	13.0	1.4	28.3	1.2	0.0	0	56.5	160	0	8	X		157.6
PRINCE ALBERT	11.8	1.4	27.0	−0.4	2.2	68	59.9	152	0	6	263	97	192.8
REGINA	13.3	1.8	29.5	0.3	0.0	0	56.5	121	0	8	246	88	154.1
SASKATOON	13.2	1.7	28.5	2.2	0.0	0	76.2	190	0	8	X		153.6
SWIFT CURRENT	12.9	2.0	29.1	−1.4	0.0	0	32.7	81	0	6	286	103	149.6
URANIUM CITY	8.4	1.3	24.1	−4.4	0.6	18	4.2	22	0	0	X		299.3
WYNYARD	11.9	1.1	28.9	0.0	TR	0	81.2	156	0	8	269	95	190.7
YORKTON	11.9	1.1	28.0	0.0	TR	0	62.7	140	0	8	275	97	
MANITOBA													
BRANDON	12.7	1.6	29.4	−2.3	TR	0	30.6	64	0	5	X		165.2
CHURCHILL	−0.3	0.8	13.0	−9.6	16.8	86	47.6	149	TR	7	115	58	564.2
DAUPHIN	11.6	0.9	29.0	−1.6	0.6	13	50.7	106	0	7	277	104	199.2
GILLAM	4.8	1.7	18.9	−4.6	21.6	123	57.4	171	1	12	X		412.6
GIMLI	11.0	1.4	27.8	−1.2	0.0	0	43.6	71	0	9	263	93	217.7
ISLAND LAKE	8.4	2.5	14.0	2.7	3.8	6	58.7	167	0	9	X		298.4
LYNN LAKE	6.9	1.6	21.3	−4.9	9.0	53	41.7	95	0	6	258	95	355.4
NORWAY HOUSE	9.4	*	22.9	−2.0	0.2	*	MSG		0	9	0	*	266.2
PILOT MOUND	13.2	2.1	30.4	0.4	0.0	0	54.1	82	0	7	X		151.1
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE	13.1	1.5	30.7	−0.8	0.0	0	62.5	100	0	8	X		154.3

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
THE PAS	10.4	1.6	24.0	−0.7	4.0	71	54.5	146	0	12	255	92	236.2
THOMPSON	7.5	2.1	22.2	−5.1	8.4	35	62.0	141	3	9	243	93	324.6
WINNIPEG INT'L	13.1	1.4	31.3	−1.3	0.0	0	64.0	97	0	9	280	105	153.5
ONTARIO													
ATIKOKAN	10.9	1.3	25.3	−4.1	TR	0	91.3	124	0	14	222	92	218.5
BIG TROUT LAKE	5.5	0.6	20.6	−5.1	1.9	*	50.2	111	0	9	194	*	388.0
EARLTON	9.5	−0.7	27.6	−5.4	TR	0	56.2	91	0	9	MSG		264.1
GERALDTON	9.0	0.9	24.4	−3.4	0.1	0	86.8	137	0	9	X		280.1
GORE BAY	10.8	0.2	23.3	−1.1	0.0	0	64.3	105	0	12	MSG		223.7
HAMILTON RBG	14.8	1.3	28.6	2.0	0.0	0	43.5	62	0	9	280	*	MSG
HAMILTON	13.8	0.8	26.9	1.3	0.0	0	56.0	85	0	12	X		138.4
KAPUSKASING	8.6	−0.1	28.2	−6.8	3.2	33	69.3	93	0	11	MSG		286.1
KENORA	13.1	2.2	25.5	1.5	0.0	0	77.9	135	0	10	MSG		154.2
KINGSTON	12.0	0.2	24.0	0.0	0.0	0	76.6	107	0	10	237	103	186.4
LANSDOWNE HOUSE	6.5	0.2	21.2	−3.8	5.4	38	74.8	135	0	MSG	X		356.1
LONDON	14.3	1.5	27.3	0.1	0.0	0	68.4	102	0	12	257	111	127.0
MOOSONEE	5.0	−1.1	24.5	−9.8	2.4	26	48.0	77	0	11	205	103	403.3
MOUNT FOREST	11.9	0.8	25.8	−2.5	0.0	0	10.0	12	0	10	243	100	195.3
MUSKOKA	11.4	0.1	MSG	−2.7	0.0	0	100.1	128	0	14	MSG		207.9
NORTH BAY	10.7	−0.3	25.0	−4.4	0.0	0	63.5	91	0	8	238	97	229.4
OTTAWA INT'L	13.4	0.2	28.2	−0.5	0.0	0	68.1	100	0	7	MSG		148.4
PETAWAWA	11.1	−0.8	27.2	−4.3	0.0	0	47.0	78	0	5	X		214.9
PETERBOROUGH	12.2	−0.3	26.9	−1.4	0.0	0	119.1	208	0	11	MSG		183.9
PICKLE LAKE	8.5	0.7	22.0	−1.6	0.2	1	79.6	107	0	10	X		296.9
RED LAKE	10.9	1.3	25.5	−0.9	TR	0	43.0	88	0	9	247	*	218.9
ST. CATHARINES	14.3	0.9	28.0	1.5	0.0	0	49.6	67	0	10	MSG		131.4
SARNIA	14.2	1.4	29.2	1.7	0.0	0	5.4	8	0	6	279	112	137.9
SAULT STE. MARIE	10.5	1.0	25.3	−1.8	0.0	0	128.0	152	0	13	237	91	234.7
SIMCOE	14.0	0.9	27.0	−0.2	0.0	0	120.2	184	0	14	X		135.6
SIOUX LOOKOUT	11.2	1.6	25.0	−0.5	TR	0	130.9	198	MSG	11	MSG		215.3
SUDBURY	11.2	0.3	27.8	−3.6	TR	0	52.4	78	0	8	256	103	215.8
THUNDER BAY	10.0	0.8	30.0	−1.6	0.1	2	109.5	149	0	12	233	92	248.6
TIMMINS	8.6	−0.8	28.6	−7.3	0.6	9	57.1	81	0	9	MSG		290.1
TORONTO	14.7	0.7	28.4	3.8	0.0	0	76.8	116	0	12	MSG		116.6
TORONTO INT'L	13.1	0.4	28.2	−0.7	0.1	100	75.9	115	0	10	MSG		161.7
TORONTO ISLAND	13.2	1.2	25.9	3.7	0.0	0	75.0	119	0	11	0	*	146.5
TRENTON	13.0	0.1	25.7	−0.6	0.0	0	103.2	141	0	9	X		156.0
WATERLOO-WELL	13.2	0.5	26.5	0.1	MSG		69.8	97	0	11	X		158.3
WAWA	7.9	*	24.6	−4.6	0.0	0	82.1	*	0	11	0	*	312.0
WIARTON	11.2	0.4	26.6	1.1	0.0	0	76.7	124	0	11	254	98	206.0
WINDSOR	16.4	1.8	29.8	4.3	0.0	0	84.1	119	0	9	X		81.7

MAY 1985

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	7.8	-1.9	23.9	-5.2	2.4	52	115.2	166	0	15	X		314.8
BAIE COMEAU	5.8	-1.4	18.7	-7.5	4.0	250	96.4	123	0	12	255	*	378.2
BLANC SABLON	2.3	-1.0	15.1	-7.6	45.0	306	73.1	100	TR	14	168	*	482.5
CHIBOUGAMAU	5.0	-1.8	21.0	-6.1	7.2	39	76.4	88	0	12	190	83	402.0
GASPE	6.8	-0.7	21.6	-6.1	0.8	9	53.3	76	0	10	239	*	351.7
INUKJUAK	-3.1	-1.9	7.9	-17.1	7.6	68	14.8	63	19	4	234	162	654.1
KUUJJUAQ	-2.2	-2.8	10.3	-19.4	7.8	50	19.6	61	58	6	143	103	627.2
KUUJJUARAPIK	-0.7	-2.3	18.4	-14.6	14.4	75	46.8	110	0	8	196	107	577.9
LA GRANDE RIVIERE	4.6	*	18.8	-12.2	6.4	*	38.2	*	0	7	206	*	503.6
MANIWAKI	10.8	-0.4	26.7	-4.1	0.2	33	45.6	72	0	5	257	104	227.2
MATAGAMI	5.4	-2.0	23.0	-7.4	7.6	53	121.6	147	0	11	254	108	391.0
MONT JOLI	7.4	-1.1	21.4	-3.6	2.4	85	85.6	136	0	14	240	103	326.1
MONTREAL INT'L	13.2	-0.2	26.5	0.5	TR	0	41.6	63	0	10	260	107	152.3
MONTREAL M INT'L	12.3	*	28.3	-1.7	0.0	*	34.9	*	0	7	264	*	176.7
NATASHQUAN	4.0	-1.3	17.0	-7.0	13.8	230	43.9	47	0	9	218	99	433.3
NITCHEQUON	-0.5	-2.9	4.5	-5.5	24.8	154	51.2	96	2	12	215	99	574.0
QUEBEC	10.5	-0.7	24.1	-2.8	TR	0	61.8	71	0	10	238	108	232.1
ROBERVAL	8.1	-1.8	24.0	-3.4	0.4	20	72.4	104	0	11	251	*	304.9
SCHEFFERVILLE	-1.2	-2.8	9.0	-17.0	MSG		33.8	68	TR	11	192	*	593.5
SEPT-ILES	4.9	-1.4	17.0	-7.3	28.6	476	121.2	144	0	13	238	103	405.4
SHERBROOKE	10.7	-0.3	26.8	-5.5	TR	0	92.9	107	0	13	229	*	227.7
STE AGATHE DES MONTS	10.5	0.3	26.5	-2.8	0.4	10	30.8	38	0	4	253	102	233.4
ST-HUBERT	12.3	-0.9	27.4	-2.4	0.0	0	46.4	63	0	8	0	*	178.1
VAL D'OR	8.0	-1.2	23.3	-6.5	0.2	5	63.7	99	0	9	245	102	311.7
NEW BRUNSWICK													
CHARLO	8.2	-0.1	24.0	-3.1	0.6	17	87.7	108	0	11	238	113	306.1
CHATHAM	9.6	-0.3	26.9	-2.5	15.2	562	110.6	135	0	14	220	105	216.3
FREDERICTON	10.3	-0.9	26.5	-2.3	10.4	945	134.8	162	0	16	241	*	237.6
MONCTON	9.5	-0.3	25.8	-3.0	29.8	*	155.0	185	0	14	233	112	264.4
SAINT JOHN	9.3	-0.1	21.3	-1.9	5.6	280	196.8	182	0	18	198	97	288.1
NOVA SCOTIA													
GREENWOOD	10.1	-0.8	23.6	-2.0	29.8	*	132.3	179	0	15	X		244.0
HALIFAX INT'L	9.3	-0.3	24.0	-2.0	14.2	417	110.6	103	0	12	0	*	270.8
SABLE ISLAND	6.4	-0.7	15.2	-0.8	0.2	15	103.0	100	0	14	187	114	359.1
SHEARWATER	9.2	-0.1	23.8	-0.1	8.6	477	103.0	101	0	13	214	102	272.8
SYDNEY	7.1	-0.7	27.8	-3.5	16.4	309	117.0	122	0	13	231	116	338.5
TRURO	8.3	-0.9	23.5	-3.9	8.6	409	108.0	123	0	12	204	104	300.1
YARMOUTH	8.9	-0.7	18.9	0.6	1.8	200	140.5	152	0	13	191	86	280.8
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND													
CHARLOTTETOWN	8.3	-0.6	23.9	-1.9	32.7	*	124.6	149	0	15	MSG		301.1
SUMMERSIDE	8.9	-0.5	24.7	-0.8	28.0	*	102.8	126	0	13	211	102	282.3
NEWFOUNDLAND													
ARGENTIA	4.8	-1.2	15.2	-3.2	7.4	336	155.6	230	0	16	X		398.5
BATTLE HARBOUR	0.6	-1.8	14.4	-11.4	49.2	529	104.4	165	TR	13	X		539.7
BONAVISTA	4.0	-0.9	17.6	-4.9	7.4	107	68.2	101	0	16	X		433.4
BURGEO	4.4	-1.7	17.1	-5.6	14.1	454	128.7	102	0	15	216	133	420.8
CARTWRIGHT	-0.6	-3.9	10.0	-10.9	56.4	324	81.6	129	34	12	179	132	MSG
CHURCHILL FALLS	-0.3	-3.6	12.8	-16.0	21.8	121	57.8	101	17	13	207	105	564.8
COMFORT COVE	5.3	-1.1	22.1	-3.5	12.0	69	49.2	66	0	11	X		392.3
DANIEL'S HARBOUR	3.4	-1.9	19.0	-4.5	23.4	325	46.0	67	0	15	176	95	449.3
DEER LAKE	5.5	-1.3	25.2	-8.3	49.9	860	78.4	118	0	11	X		392.1
GANDER INT'L	5.7	-0.9	21.5	-3.8	11.6	88	37.2	53	0	10	200	123	381.2
GOOSE	2.8	-2.6	18.5	-8.7	18.4	99	66.5	104	0	13	205	116	474.5
PORT-AUX-BASQUES	2.2	-2.9	17.0	-4.0	17.8	523	82.6	69	TR	11	212	*	426.2
ST ANTHONY	0.9	-2.4	10.2	-7.0	63.4	566	86.0	96	8	14			531.1
ST JOHN'S	4.4	-1.4	20.3	-5.7	9.0	81	168.6	165	0	18	171	107	420.8
ST LAWRENCE	6.6	1.4	19.5	-4.9	9.0	236	129.8	120	0	13			
STEPHENVILLE	5.6	-1.7	20.8	-4.0	22.3	530	84.6	104	0	14	MSG		378.7
WABUSH LAKE	1.4	-1.7	13.0	-12.0	11.6	47	39.6	66	0	10	215	105	517.4

X = Not observed * = normal missing MSG = data missing

AGROCLIMATOLOGICAL STATIONS — MAY 1985

STATION	Temperature C: Mean	Temperature C: Difference from Normal	Temperature C: Maximum	Temperature C: Minimum	Snowfall (cm)	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)	Degree days above 5 C: This month	Degree days above 5 C: Since Jan. 1st
BRITISH COLUMBIA												
AGASSIZ	13.5	0.5	31.0	1.0	0.0	98.1	115	0	14	209	263.5	441.6
KAMLOOPS												
SIDNEY												
SUMMERLAND	14.2	0.7	29.0	-2.0	0.0	28.8	105	0	7	287	288.0	416.5
ALBERTA												
BEAVERLODGE	11.0	1.6	31.0	-5.0	0.0	6.0	15	0	2	287	186.0	200.8
ELLERSLIE	12.0	1.7	28.0	-1.0	0.0	38.7	86	0	7	302	217.8	250.7
FORT VERMILLION												
LACOMBE	11.6	1.7	28.0	-4.0	0.0	30.4	63	0	6	301	205.2	234.3
LETHBRIDGE												
VAUXHALL												
VEGREVILLE	11.8	1.7	29.0	-3.0	0.0	48.7	136	0	10		209.3	240.1
SASKATCHEWAN												
INDIAN HEAD	12.8	2.2	28.5	0.0	0.0	40.8	83	0	9		246.0	330.0
MELFORT	11.9	1.6	26.0	-0.5	0.0	54.7	143	0	10	227	216.0	246.5
REGINA	12.8	2.0	29.0	-2.0	0.0	63.6	146	0	9	253	245.0	276.3
SASKATOON	12.9	1.7	28.0	1.5	0.0	67.3	170	0	6	270	247.0	301.5
SCOTT	12.0	1.7	27.0	1.0	0.0	51.8	158	0	10	294	218.4	246.1
SWIFT CURRENT SOUTH	13.4	2.8	29.5	-2.0	0.0	31.4	87	0	6	248	259.7	342.1
MANITOBA												
BRANDON	13.2	2.2	31.0	-2.5	0.0	26.8	54	0	6	253	252.5	342.7
GLENLEA	13.4	2.0	31.5	-3.0	0.0	62.3	111	0	13	266	244.8	342.1
MORDEN	14.4	2.5	32.5	1.0	0.0	60.8	92	0	10	246	295.5	418.5
ONTARIO												
DELHI	14.6	1.8	27.0	-1.5	0.0	108.5	148	0	16	273	299.7	465.2
ELORA	12.7	1.3	26.6	-1.4	0.0	67.4	87	0	9		239.8	373.2
GUELPH	13.2	1.5	26.7	-2.2	0.0	63.9	88	0	11	256	256.4	393.1
HARROW	16.3	2.1	29.0	3.5	0.0	64.2	88	0	6	277	352.0	570.1
KAPUSKASING												
MERIVALE												
OTTAWA	13.6	0.8	27.3	-0.6	0.0	66.5	98	0	9	268	256.7	365.2
SMITHFIELD	13.7	1.8	26.5	-1.0	0.0	93.8	120	0	10		271.1	397.1
VINELAND STATION	13.7	1.2	28.0	0.9	0.0	44.4	67	0	9	254	268.6	409.1
WOODSLEE												
QUEBEC												
LA POCATIERE	9.5	-0.4	23.5	-4.0	0.0	105.2	152	0	13	241	141.0	165.5
L'ASSUMPTION	12.5	0.2	27.5	-3.0	0.0	33.6	47	0	5	246	232.2	298.8
LENNOXVILLE												
NORMANDIN	7.2	-1.5	23.5	-6.5	3.0	67.4	95	0	13	231		
ST. AUGUSTIN												
STE CLOTHILDE	12.3	-0.1	29.0	-2.5	0.0	61.8	82	0	10	262	243.0	335.8
NEW BRUNSWICK												
FREDERICTON												
NOVA SCOTIA												
KENTVILLE	10.4	0.0	24.0	-1.5	22.2	143.3	191	0	14	201	173.2	222.5
NAPPAN	9.2	0.0	24.0	-4.0	58.6	175.7	232	0	15	218	147.0	184.8
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND												
CHARLOTTETOWN												
NEWFOUNDLAND												
ST. JOHN'S WEST	5.0	-0.8	18.5	-4.5	10.8	188.0	176	0	16	175	42.8	45.4