

Climatic Perspectives

Monthly review

JUNE

Vol.9 1987

CLIMATIC HIGHLIGHTS

by
P. Scholefield, CCRM

Drought Conditions Effect Parts of the Prairies

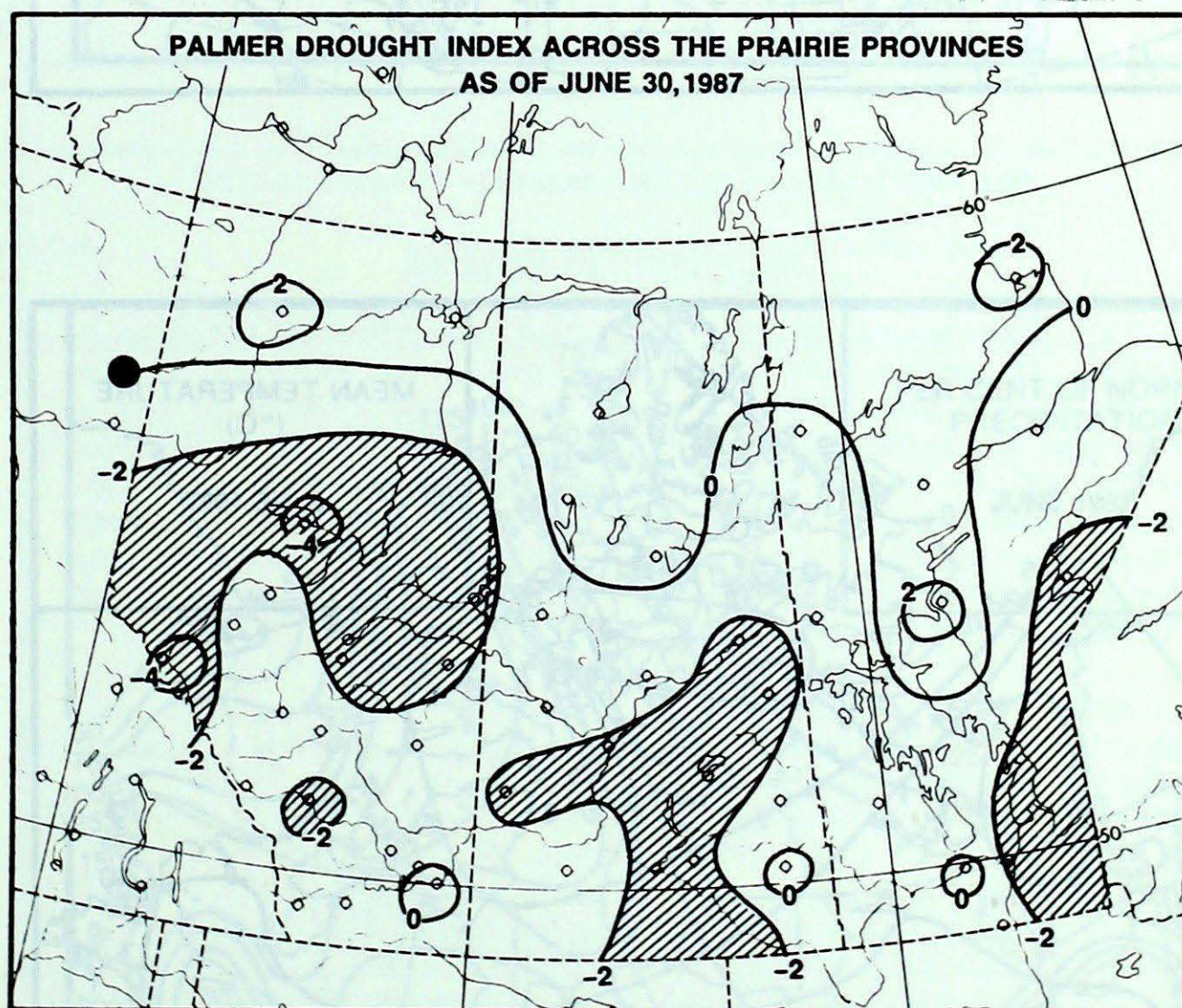
Precipitation patterns are seldom uniform or coherent, particularly during the spring and summer months when precipitation often falls in the form of erratic showers. It is not surprising to find considerable variability in the amounts of rainfall that have fallen on the Prairies during recent months. In June, for example, totals varied between only 24% of normal at Calgary to 171% at Broadview, Saskatchewan while being generally below normal across the Prairies. This has been the third consecutive month that has been generally drier than normal across the Prairies at a time of the year when evaporation is high. It was also extremely dry in January. The cumulative effect of the recent extended periods of warm, dry weather can be seen by examining the Palmer drought index which is displayed on the accompanying map. Significant areas of drought exist in each province (shaded areas) but there are also many regions where drought is not yet a problem.

The seriousness of the situation prompted the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin (U.S.A.) to publish a feature page showing the extent of the Canadian Prairie dry weather based on cumulative temperature and precipitation statistics since January of this year (see maps on page 14B).

Earlier in the spring, the concern was forest fire hazards

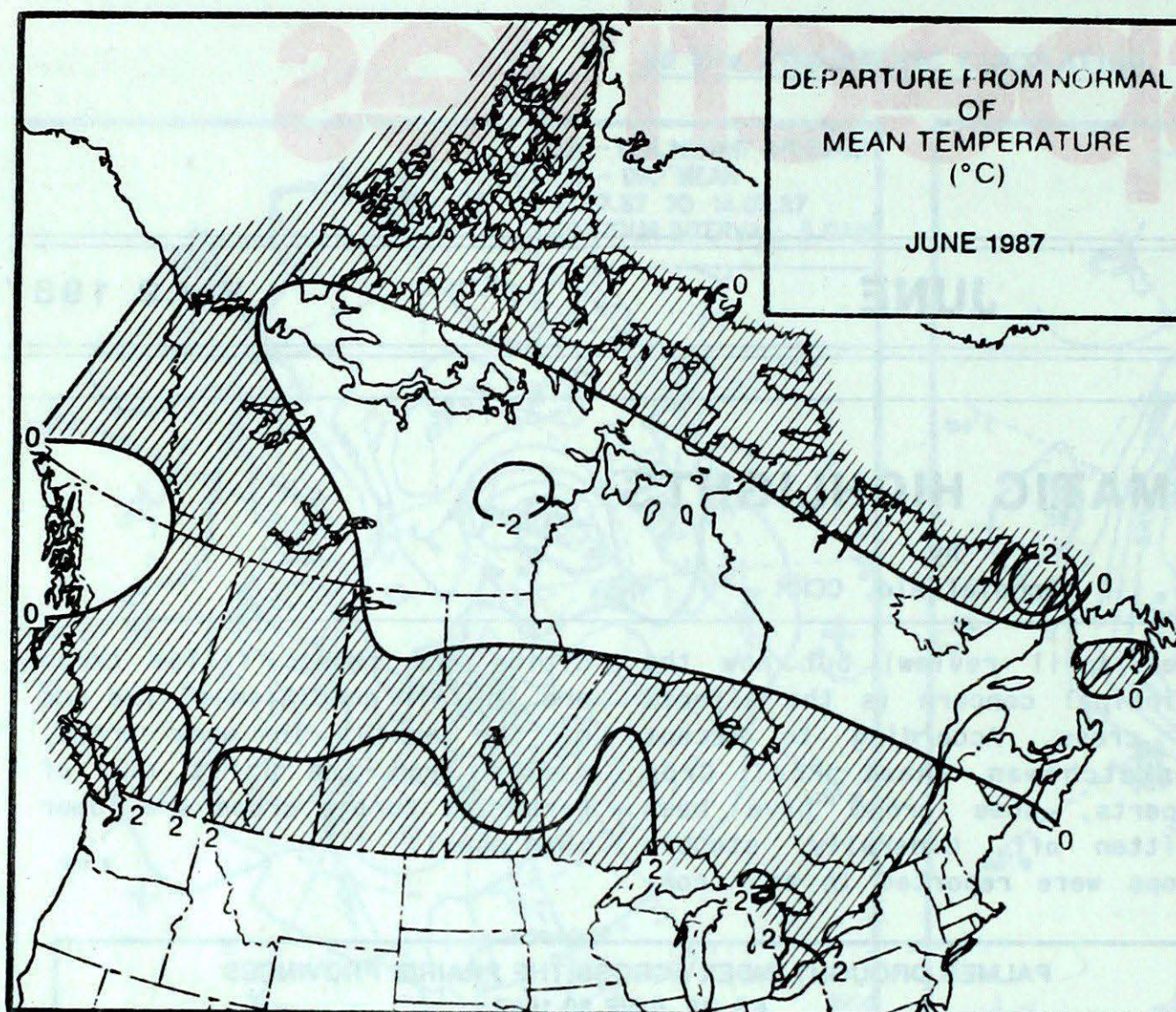
(see April review) but now the principal concern is the effects on crops. According to recent Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Crop Reports, some crops have been written off. Generally, stubble crops were reported in poor con-

dition and summer fallow crops are in fair condition at the end of the month. In many areas, yields from the first cut of perennial forage crops are lower than usual.



This drought index information was provided by Ken Jones from the Scientific Service Division of the Atmospheric Environment Service at Regina, Saskatchewan. The values are derived from a model based on Thornthwaite evapotranspiration theory and Palmer methodology. It takes into consideration rainfall, runoff, soil moisture recharge and loss, and potential evapotranspiration. Values of zero are considered normal with a standard deviation of two. Serious drought problems exist when the values drop below -2.

TEMPERATURE



ACROSS THE COUNTRY

Yukon and Northwest Territories

The anomalously cold weather pattern that has persisted over the past several months over the eastern Arctic shifted this month to the Keewatin District. Most other areas reported above-normal values, but an exception was southern Yukon, which was also below normal.

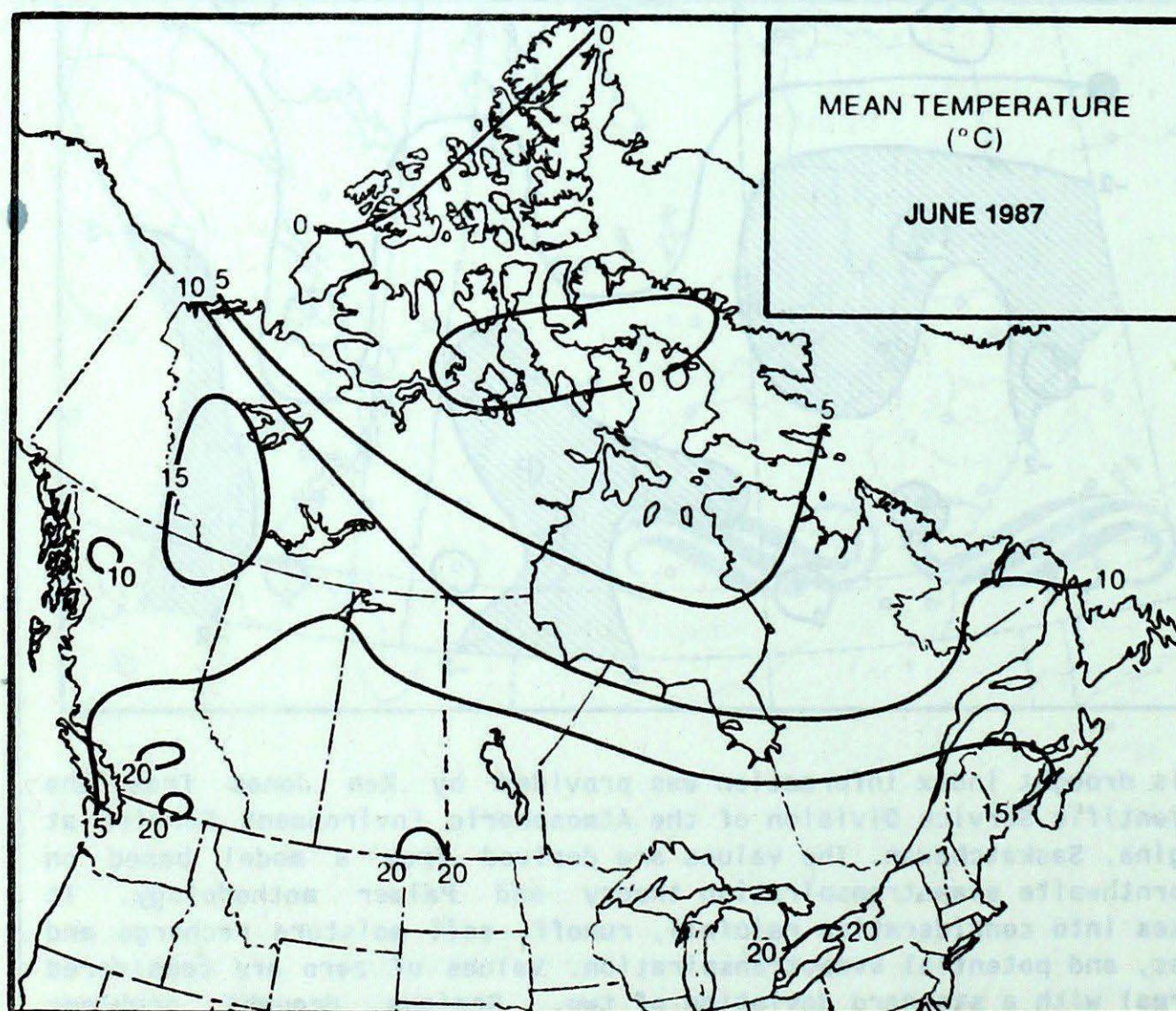
Several periods of showery weather in the Keewatin and eastern Mackenzie Districts resulted in above-normal monthly precipitation. It was the same story in eastern Baffin Island, as a number of disturbances moving northward in Davis Strait were accompanied by heavy precipitation. Most of the remainder of the Territories was dry.

British Columbia

Temperatures across most of the province averaged well- above normal for the month, thus continuing the trend that has continued for several consecutive months. The southern interior valleys were warmest, many stations reporting a mean temperature two or three degrees above normal. While coastal areas were near or even below normal, most stations reported an occasional hot day. For instance, Port Alberni, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, reported 34°C one day, and normally cool Sandspit, in the Queen Charlottes, boasted a 26°C. These two values were both new record highs for the month of June.

The south coast and southern interior reported relatively dry weather in June, but it was much wetter than normal over the remainder of the province. Cape Scott was deluged with 293 mm of rain, almost three times normal and a new record for the month. In sharp contrast, Lytton received only 5% of its normal June rainfall.

Agriculture generally continued ahead of schedule in June because of the persistent above normal temperatures. Thunderstorms, however, caused some fruit tree damage in the Okanagan and other southern interior valleys.



Prairie Provinces

The warm temperatures of the past few months continued in June over all the Prairies. It was, in fact, the seventh consecutive month with above-normal mean temperatures. The heat peaked about mid-month, and on the 15th, many communities reported excessively hot conditions. The mercury at Saskatoon soared to 39°C, a new record for the date.

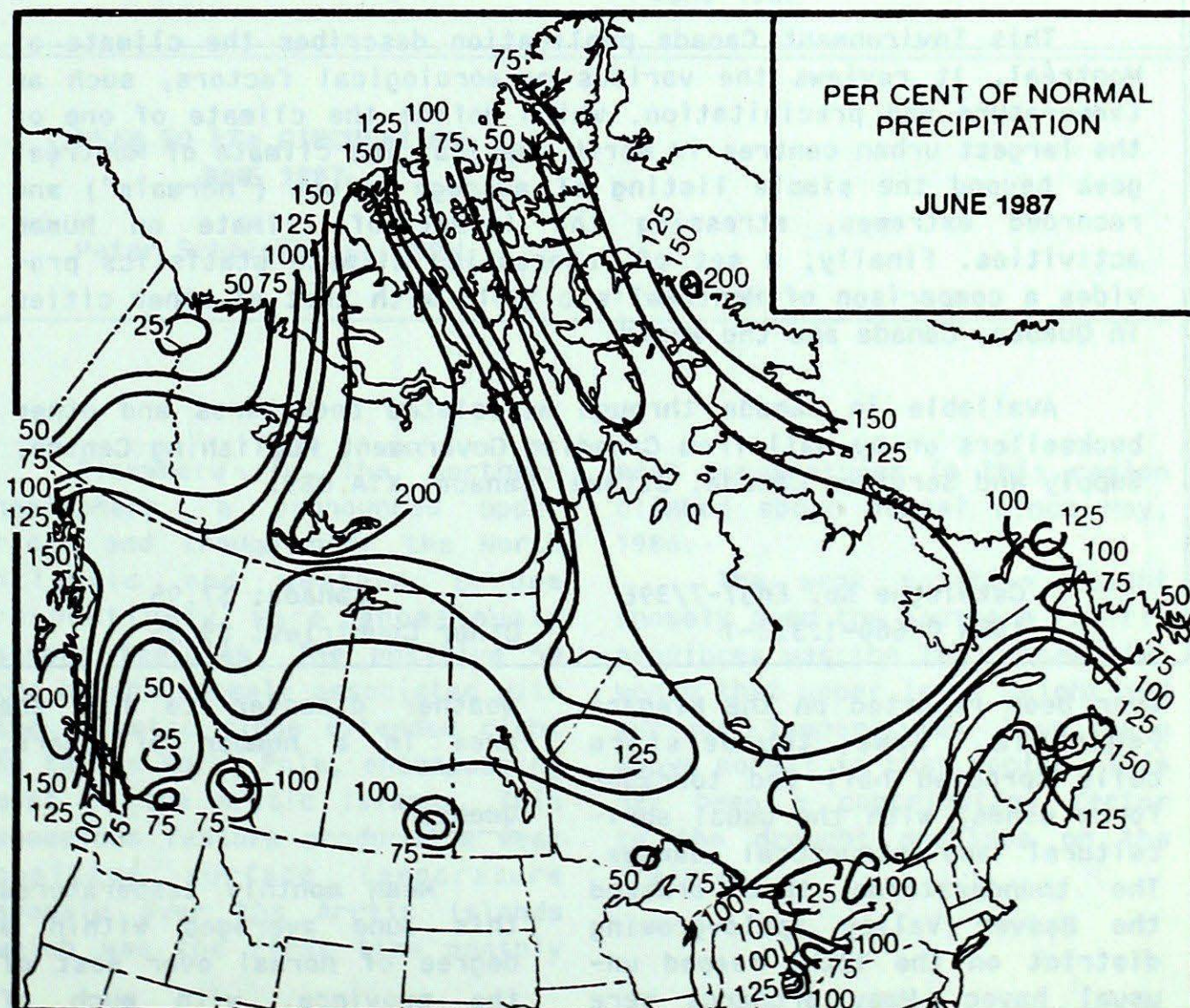
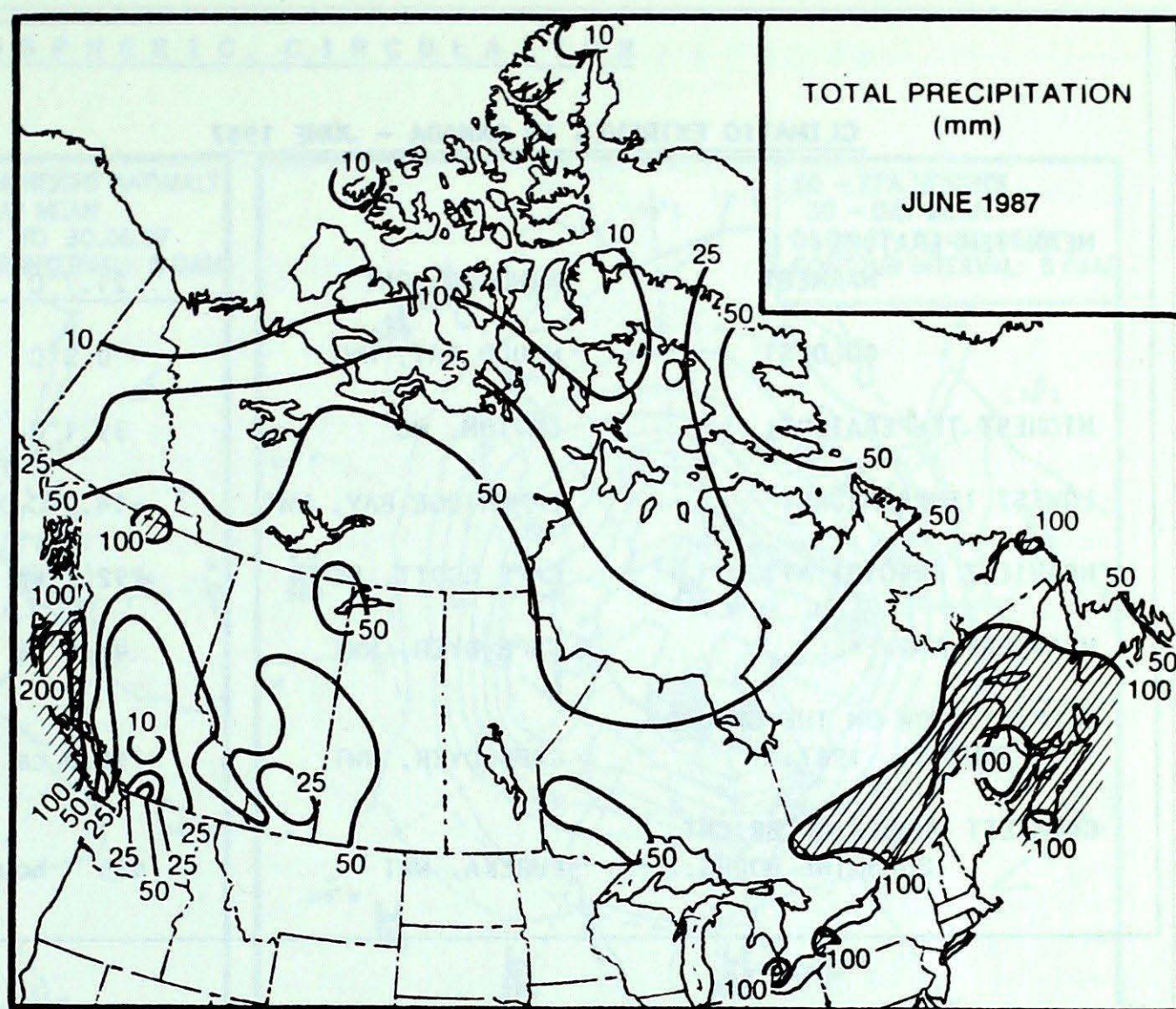
Rainfall was generally below normal for the month, especially over southern agricultural areas. What little rain fell, occurred as a result of heavy thunderstorms. One exception was the Lethbridge area of Alberta, which received about 25 mm on the 20th, this greatly assisted agriculture in the area.

Severe weather occurred on a number of days in the month. The outbreaks of heavy thunderstorms and funnel clouds on the 16th was particularly noteworthy. A number of communities in Saskatchewan and Manitoba reported crop damage due to hail, tornado and wind damage to barns and buildings. Most notable was the destruction of a building in Gravelbourg, Saskatchewan, by a tornado on the 16th and the report on the 21st at Rosburn, Manitoba, of an airport hanger roof having been torn off by gusty winds.

Ontario

Summer arrived early in Ontario this year with mean June temperatures averaging about two degrees above normal over most of the province. It was the seventh consecutive warm month. Daily maximum temperatures in Southern Ontario surpassed the 30°C mark on seven days this June compared with the same number for the whole summer period last year.

Monthly precipitation anomaly patterns during June resembled a patchwork quilt, with above-normal and below normal areas often occurring in close proximity. Much of the heavier rain was the result of thunderstorm torrential downpours, which occurred on several days during the month. One of the notable occurrences was the 154 mm of rain that deluged Fort Erie on the 22nd, the greatest 24-hour amount that has



EXTREMES

CLIMATIC EXTREMES IN CANADA - JUNE 1987

MEAN TEMPERATURE:		
WARMEST	WINDSOR, ONT	21.7°C
COLDEST	MOULD BAY, NWT	- 0.3°C
HIGHEST TEMPERATURE:	LYTTON, BC	39.1°C
LOWEST TEMPERATURE:	CAMBRIDGE BAY, NWT	-14.2°C
HEAVIEST PRECIPITATION:	CAPE SCOTT, BC	292.7 mm
HEAVIEST SNOWFALL:	CAPE DYER, NWT	45.0 cm
DEEPEST SNOW ON THE GROUND ON JUNE 31, 1987:	CAPE DYER, NWT	18.0 cm
GREATEST NUMBER OF BRIGHT SUNSHINE HOURS:	EUREKA, NWT	465 hours

New Publication from the Canadian Climate Centre

The Climate of Montreal

This Environment Canada publication describes the climate of Montréal. It reviews the various meteorological factors, such as temperature and precipitation, which define the climate of one of the largest urban centres in North America. The climate of Montréal goes beyond the simple listing of average values ("normals") and recorded extremes, stressing the impact of climate on human activities. Finally, a set of interesting climate statistics provides a comparison of Montréal's climate with that of other cities in Quebec, Canada and the world.

Available in Canada through associated bookstores and other booksellers or by mail from Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0S9.

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Canada: \$7.95
Other Countries: \$9.55

ever been reported on the Niagara Peninsula. Some thunderstorm cells sprouted hail and tornado-force winds, with the usual agricultural and structural damage. The thunderstorms that crossed the Beaver Valley apple-growing district on the 12th, reaped unusual havoc. Many orchards were damaged by hail, with the result that this was the largest single

weather disaster to hit the area in a number of years.

Quebec

Mean monthly temperatures this June averaged within a degree of normal over most of the province, with much of southern Quebec predominantly above normal and the northern

and eastern regions below normal. There were some hot, sticky days in the south, particularly on the 2nd and 3rd, when many stations reported record-high temperatures for the day.

Northern Quebec reported a dry month, but many disturbances and fast-moving cold fronts swelled rainfall amounts in southern regions to well-above normal values, with the heaviest falls occurring along the Saint Lawrence River Valley from Montréal to the Gaspé. Much of the rain fell in heavy cloudbursts associated with severe thunderstorms. The area around Montréal got hit on a number of occasions, and local torrential rains provided such impressive statistics as 87 mm in two hours at St. Amable, 44 mm in one hour at Dorval, and 110 mm in 24 hrs at Marieville. Other parts of Quebec did not escape flooding from heavy downpours on at least one occasion, particularly the Abitibi region and Québec City. The latter was deluged with 73 mm of rain on the 27th. Some of the heavy thunderstorms were accompanied by hail and strong gusty winds, causing agricultural and structural damage.

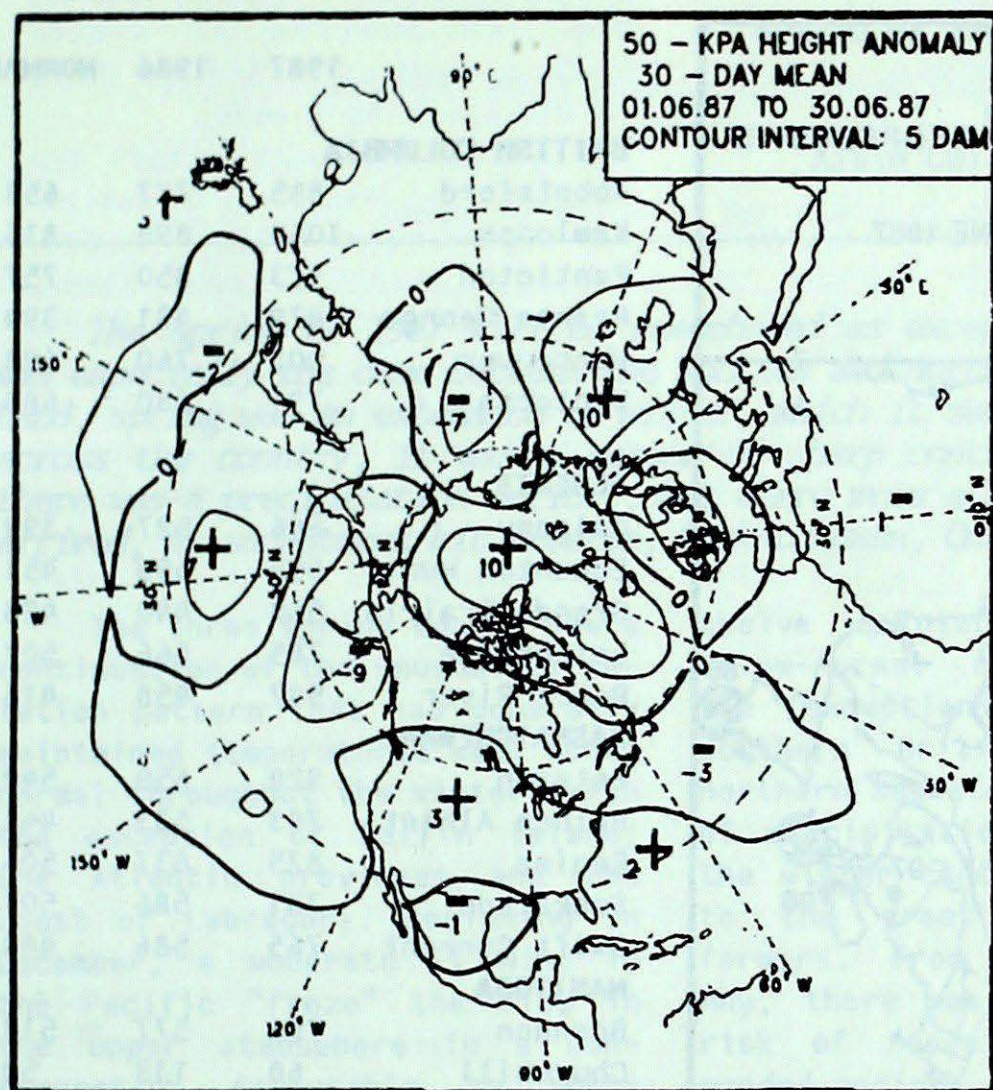
Atlantic Provinces

Mean temperatures this month averaged near to slightly-below normal over most of Atlantic Canada. Most of the warmer days occurred early in the month, but the last two weeks were well-below normal in all four provinces, with patchy frost being reported on a few occasions.

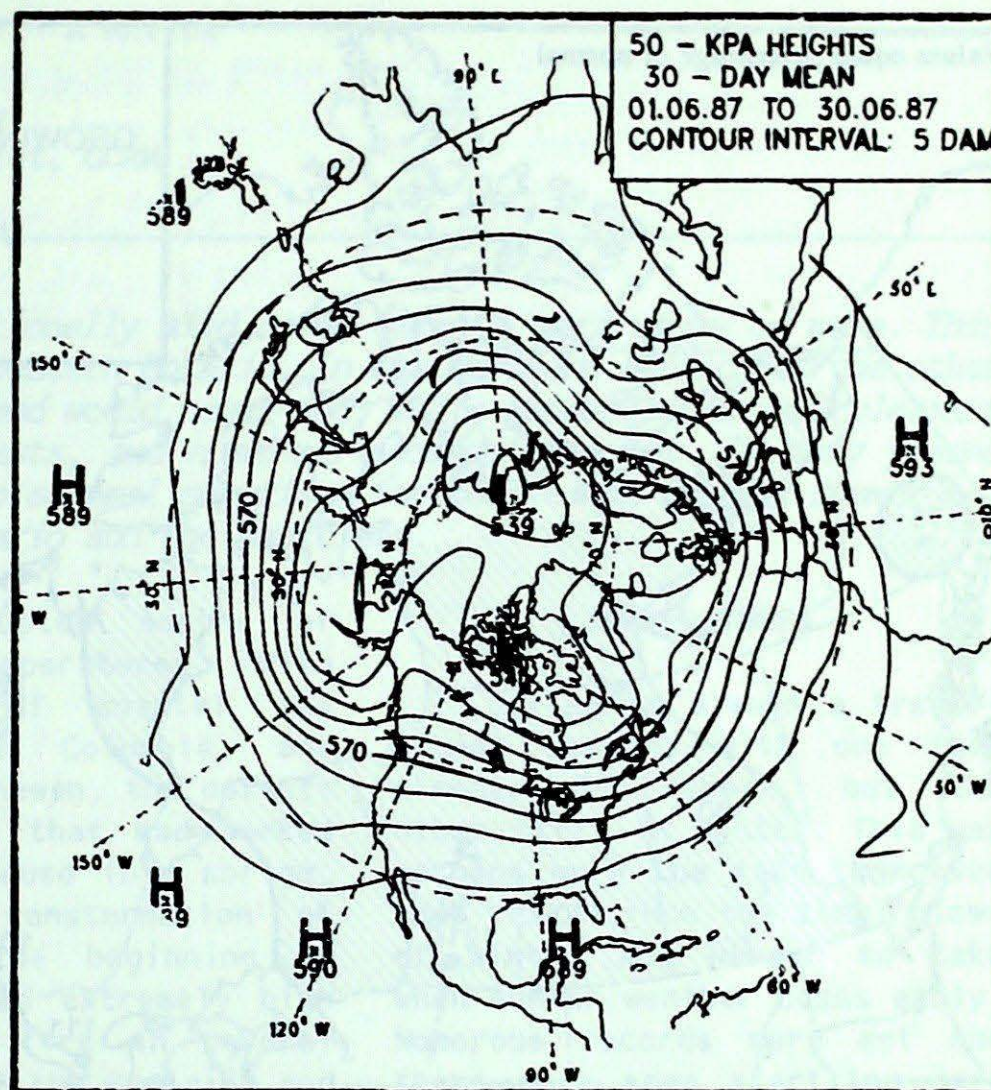
Precipitation averaged well-above normal for the month in the Maritime Provinces. Much of the rain occurred from thunderstorms or showers, but Sydney received a heavy dousing on the 6th as a travelling disturbance dumped 40 mm of rain in one day.

In Newfoundland, there was considerable variability in the weather with temperature extremes varying between a surprising -2°C at Badger on June 23 to 27°C at Goose Bay on June 3. Sunshine was above normal. Several forest fires flared up in western Labrador early in the month due to the sunny, warm conditions.

ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION



Mean 50 kPa height anomaly (dam)
June 1987



Mean 50 kPa heights (dam)
June 1987

MEAN 50 kPa CIRCULATION
JUNE 1987

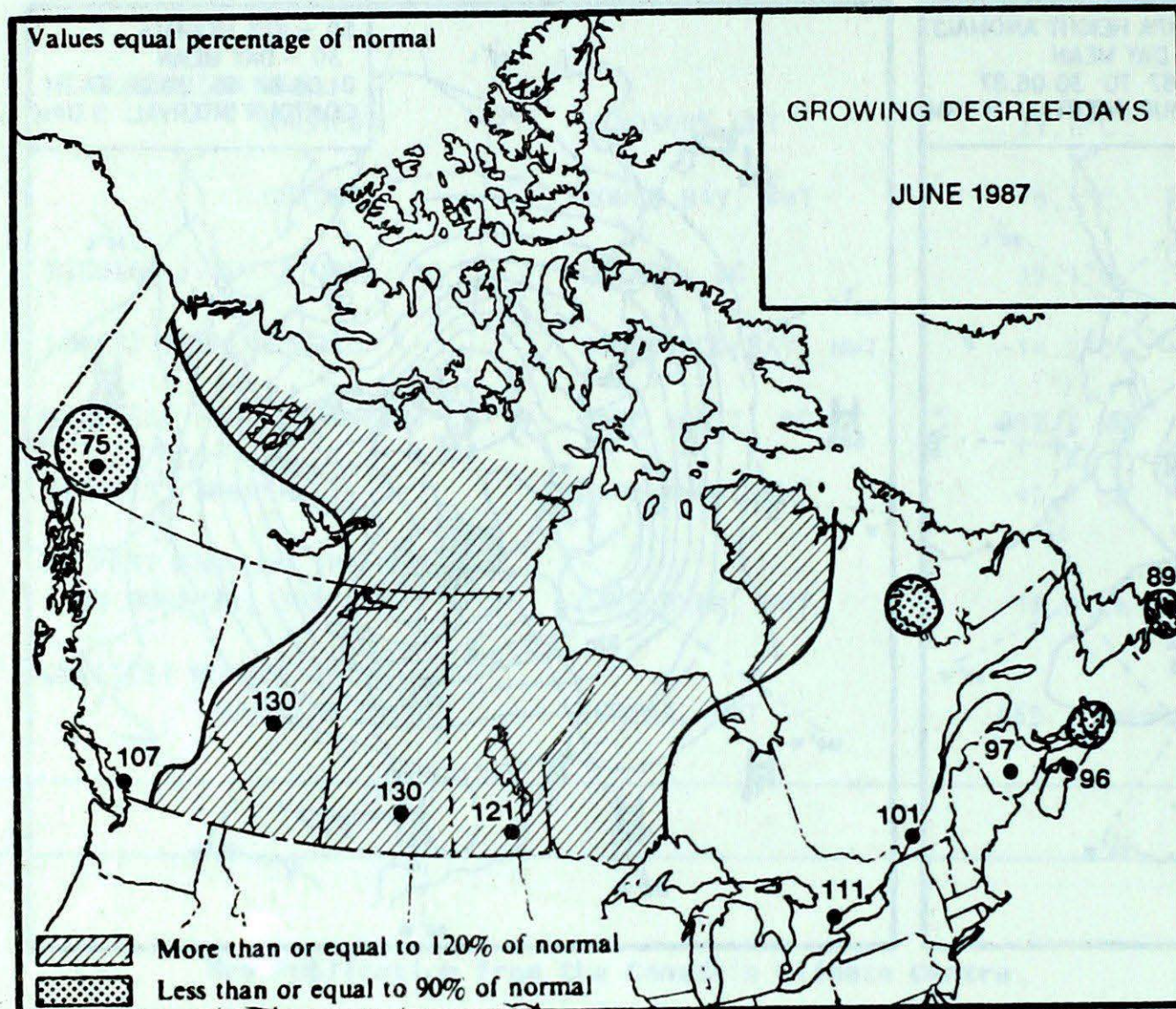
Peter Scholefield, CCRM

The 50 kPa flow pattern across the Pacific Ocean and over North America during June closely resembled the long-term normal and also the mean flow pattern for the previous month. It is not surprising then to find that 50 kPa height anomalies in this region were rather weak. The significant change from the May mean flow pattern was a weakening of the gradient in the eastern Canadian trough which one would expect at this time of the year.

Elsewhere in the northern hemisphere, a pronounced upper ridge and trough over the North Atlantic and western Europe respectively were anomalously strong features. The positive 50 kPa height anomaly associated with the Atlantic ridge extended right up to the North Pole, encompassing most of the Arctic Islands. This anomalous feature produced a weak positive surface temperature anomaly over the Arctic Islands which was the first time monthly

mean temperatures in this region climbed above normal since May, 1986.

The weak positive height anomaly over the southern Prairie provinces was the 7th consecutive month that upper level height and surface temperatures have been above normal in that region. This has been a contributing factor to the drought problems on the Prairies.

**GROWING
DEGREES**
G R O W I N G D E G R E E D A Y S
SEASONAL TOTAL OF GROWING
DEGREE-DAYS TO END OF JUNE

BRITISH COLUMBIA

	1987	1986	NORMAL
Abbotsford	855	777	653
Kamloops	1060	898	816
Penticton	973	850	757
Prince George	479	431	394
Vancouver	902	760	698
Victoria	791	680	640

ALBERTA

Calgary	666	527	399
Edmonton Mun.	698	596	451
Grande Prairie	560	440	428
Lethbridge	765	666	507
Peace River	547	458	415

SASKATCHEWAN

Estevan	920	659	549
Prince Albert	703	533	443
Regina	825	637	506
Saskatoon	781	586	507
Swift Current	765	586	484

MANITOBA

Brandon	766	577	513
Churchill	60	133	50
Dauphin	765	553	484
Winnipeg	870	685	544

ONTARIO

London	896	735	694
Mount Forest	659	627	520
North Bay	546	572	514
Ottawa	790	775	669
Thunder Bay	539	489	386
Toronto	861	755	687
Trenton	828	752	673
Windsor	1033	950	846

QUEBEC

Baie Comeau	301	270	300
Maniwaki	530	571	510
Montréal	806	744	682
Quebec	540	526	526
Sept-Îles	244	217	231
Sherbrooke	534	606	583

NEW BRUNSWICK

Charlo	418	371	401
Fredericton	521	449	520
Moncton	466	447	438

NOVA SCOTIA

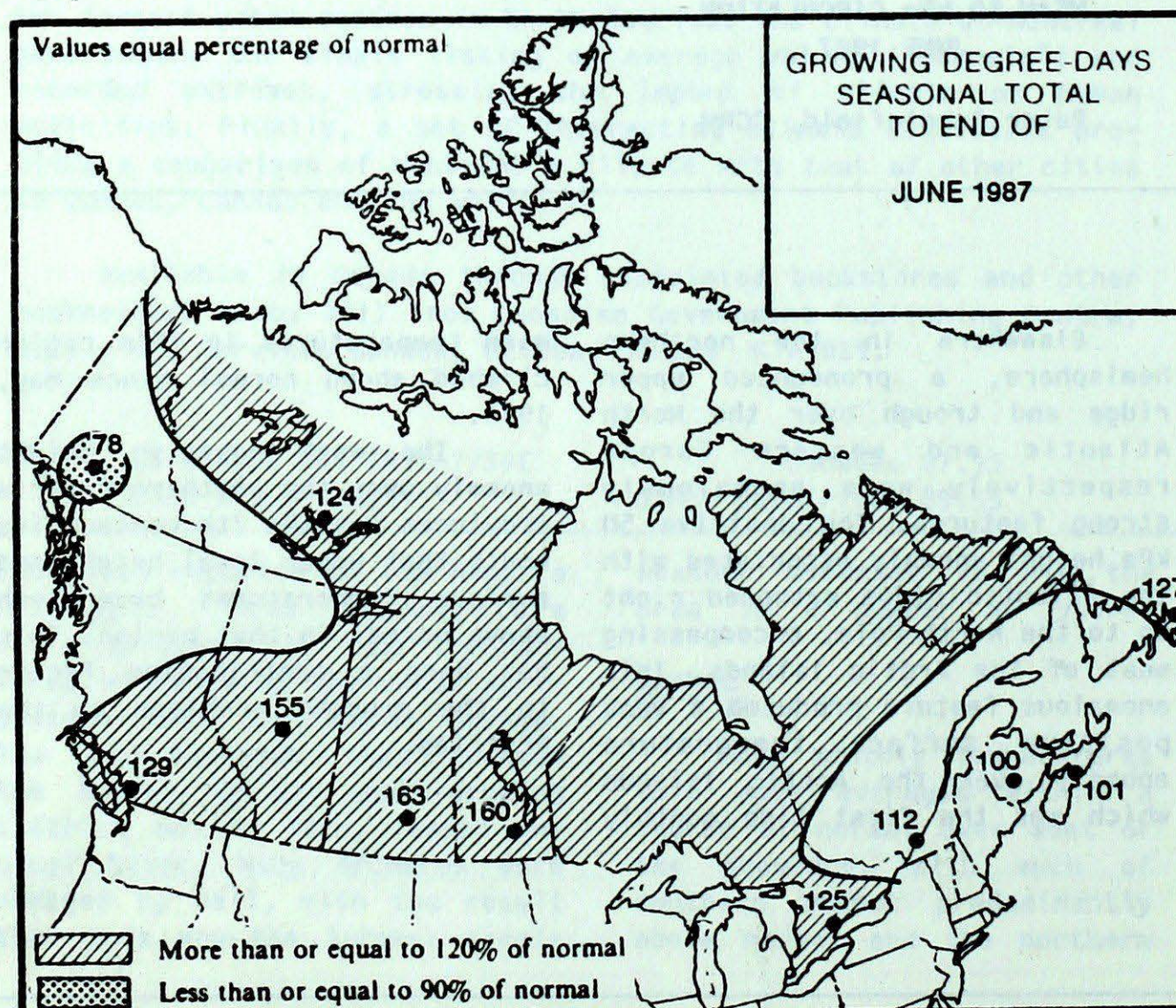
Sydney	310	306	305
Truro	413	511	387
Yarmouth	463	447	401

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Charlottetown	394	422	370
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NEWFOUNDLAND

Gander	289	298	245
St. John's	246	265	193
Stephenville	286	335	270



SPRING OF 1987 - A REVIEW

by

Alain Caillet, CCRM

The spring of 1987 will be remembered as exceptionally mild, even warm, a mari usque ad mare. This was especially the case between the Rockies and northwestern Ontario. In the northern Arctic, on the other hand, spring was an extension of winter, which it seemed would never end. While temperatures were pleasant across the country, it was a season of sharp contrasts, and numerous records were set. In many places there was a precipitation deficit, but there were also several surprises for people who thought summer had arrived, as snowstorms hit Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario and the Maritimes.

The three spring months saw a continuation of the unusual circulation pattern that had generally maintained temperatures well above normal throughout the winter (with the exception of Baffin Island, the Atlantic provinces and the coast of Labrador). Beginning in December, a moderate El Nino in the Pacific "froze" the flow in the upper atmosphere in a configuration favourable to North America generally, and Canada in particular. The positive height anomalies were generally maintained (see vol 9 N°15, 19 and 23 page 5A), with ridges of high pressure over the southern half of the country and long periods of sunny weather. Negative anomalies over the Pacific, maintained a south-westerly flow of warm air onto the continent.

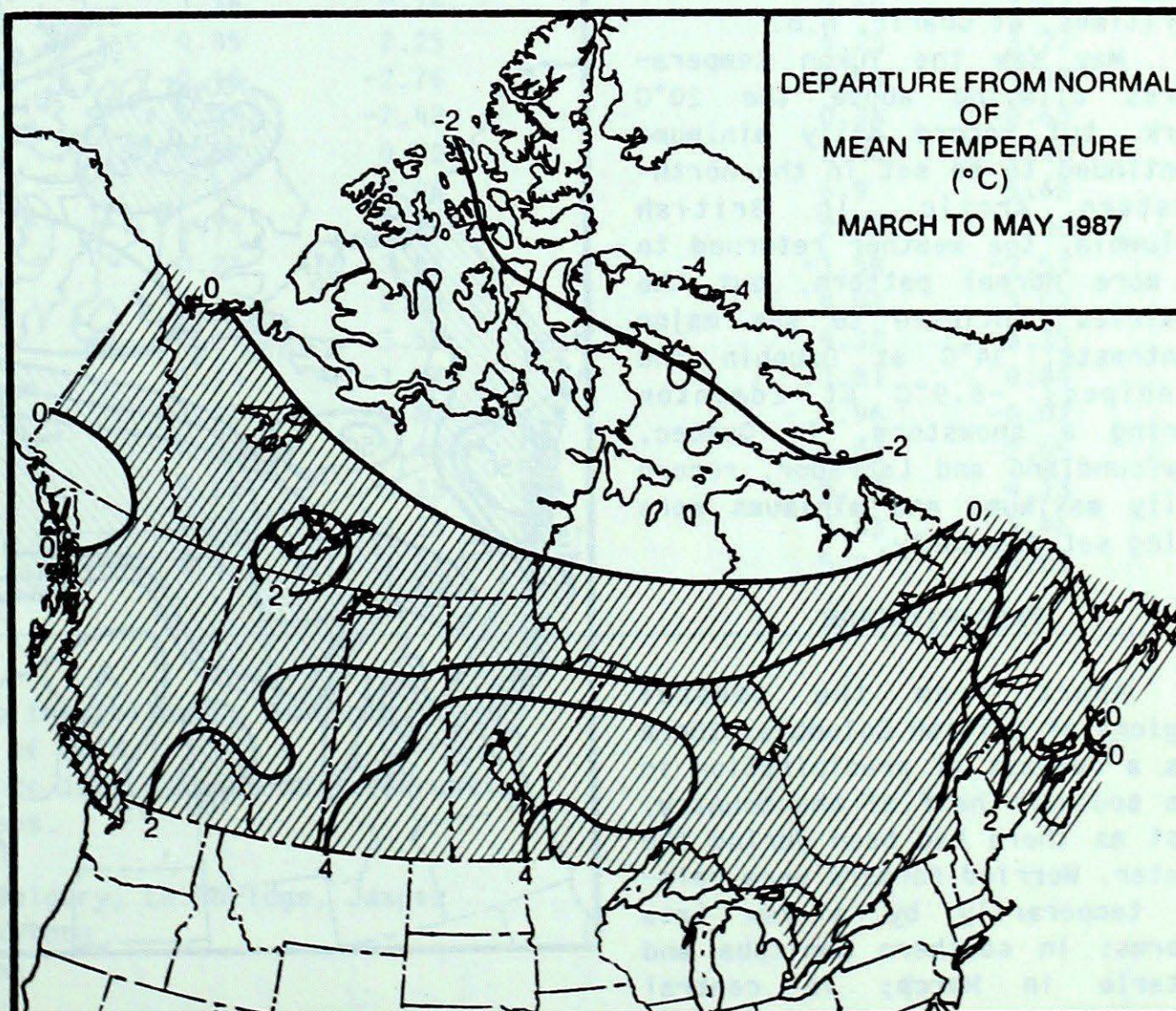
This persistent circulation pattern gave rise to unusually warm spring weather. All the provinces, as well as the Yukon, recorded above-normal mean temperatures. On the Prairies, the mean anomaly for the three months of March, April and May reached +4.8°C at Regina. Table 1 gives the mean anomaly for several cities in the southern Prairies provinces, and shows that spring 1987 was the second warmest in Saskatchewan for at least 32 years (just 1/10 of a degree behind 1977).

By the end of May, all southern regions west of Quebec were in their sixth consecutive month of above-normal temperatures. The negative anomalies in the northern Arctic were less striking, but by the end of May there had been over

twelve uninterrupted months of below-normal temperatures. With the exception of coastal and southern British Columbia, and northern Saskatchewan, the deficit of precipitation that had marked the winter continued into spring, to the great consternation of farmers. From the beginning of May, there was an extremely high risk of forest fire in several wooded regions of the Prairies and northwestern Ontario.

TEMPERATURES

Spring is always a transitional season, with one foot already in summer, but the other still in winter. This was perhaps more the case than ever this year, since the final blows of winter are harder to take when summer weather comes early. Numerous records were set and there were some startling contrasts in temperature.



FEATURE

In March, despite record sunshine and a few daily maximum temperature records, the Yukon was still seeing overnight lows of -50°C under clear skies, at a time when temperatures in the Arctic were finally getting back up to levels that had not been seen since November. At Abbotsford, British Columbia, the temperature reached 22°C on March 31st, a record for the month. On the Prairies, early March temperatures ranged from 23°C at Medicine Hat in the south to -36°C at Fort Chipewyan in the north. The mercury almost hit the 20°C mark in southern Ontario, which had the mildest March since 1977, and it nearly hit 19°C in Quebec, even though the night-time minimums were near the lowest on record. Meanwhile the Atlantic Provinces still had a few weeks to wait: the effects of the equinox were not felt until Easter.

In April, record maximums were being set all across the country: 33°C in Kamloops, B.C.; 31°C in Lethbridge, Alta.; over 30°C in northwestern Ontario and in Quebec (Roberval and Bagotville), and 29°C in the Maritimes, at Charlo, N.B.

May saw the Yukon temperatures climbing above the 20°C mark, but record daily minimums continued to be set in the north-eastern Arctic. In British Columbia, the weather returned to a more normal pattern, but the Prairies continued to see major contrasts: 34°C at Dauphin and Winnipeg; -8.9°C at Edmonton during a snowstorm. In Quebec, Newfoundland and Labrador, record daily maximums and minimums were being set regularly.

PRECIPITATION

Apart from the coastal regions of British Columbia, there was a deficit of precipitation in the southern half of the country, just as there had been during the winter. Worried farmers were calmed temporarily by a few late storms: in southern Manitoba and Ontario in March; in central Saskatchewan and southern Alberta in April, and in central Alberta on May 19th (which gave the

heaviest snowfall in 12 months to Edmonton). Several snowstorms hit the Maritimes. All modes of transport were disrupted by a mid-March storm in New Brunswick.

IMPACT

The unusual spring weather naturally had both direct and indirect effects on economic activities and on the life of the country more generally. On the plus side, British Columbia farmers got a two-week headstart and the weather was beneficial for spring seeding on the Prairies; the levels of the Great Lakes, which had been too high, dropped as a result of the dry weather and the increased evaporation brought about by the higher temperatures; and heating costs were reduced everywhere except on the Arctic islands. On the minus side, it was rough going at times for those involved in forest fire surveillance and control; the low moisture reserves in the soil were a

concern for farmers, leading to fears of a shortfall in grain production; and in the Arctic, the continuation of winter weather meant a 2-3 week delay in the shipping season.

Among the more direct effects of the weather: an avalanche caused by mild temperatures, buried 7 skiers at Blue River, B.C.; the March snowstorm in New Brunswick left 8 people dead on the highways; April floods carried away a railway bridge across the Sainte-Anne River in Quebec, and many riverside inhabitants had to be evacuated when the same thing happened on the Saint John River in New Brunswick; finally, a severe storm in late May, accompanied by hail, caused several thousand dollars' damage in Montréal.

According to the Canadian Climate Centre's seasonal forecast, above-normal temperatures are likely to continue across the country for several more months.

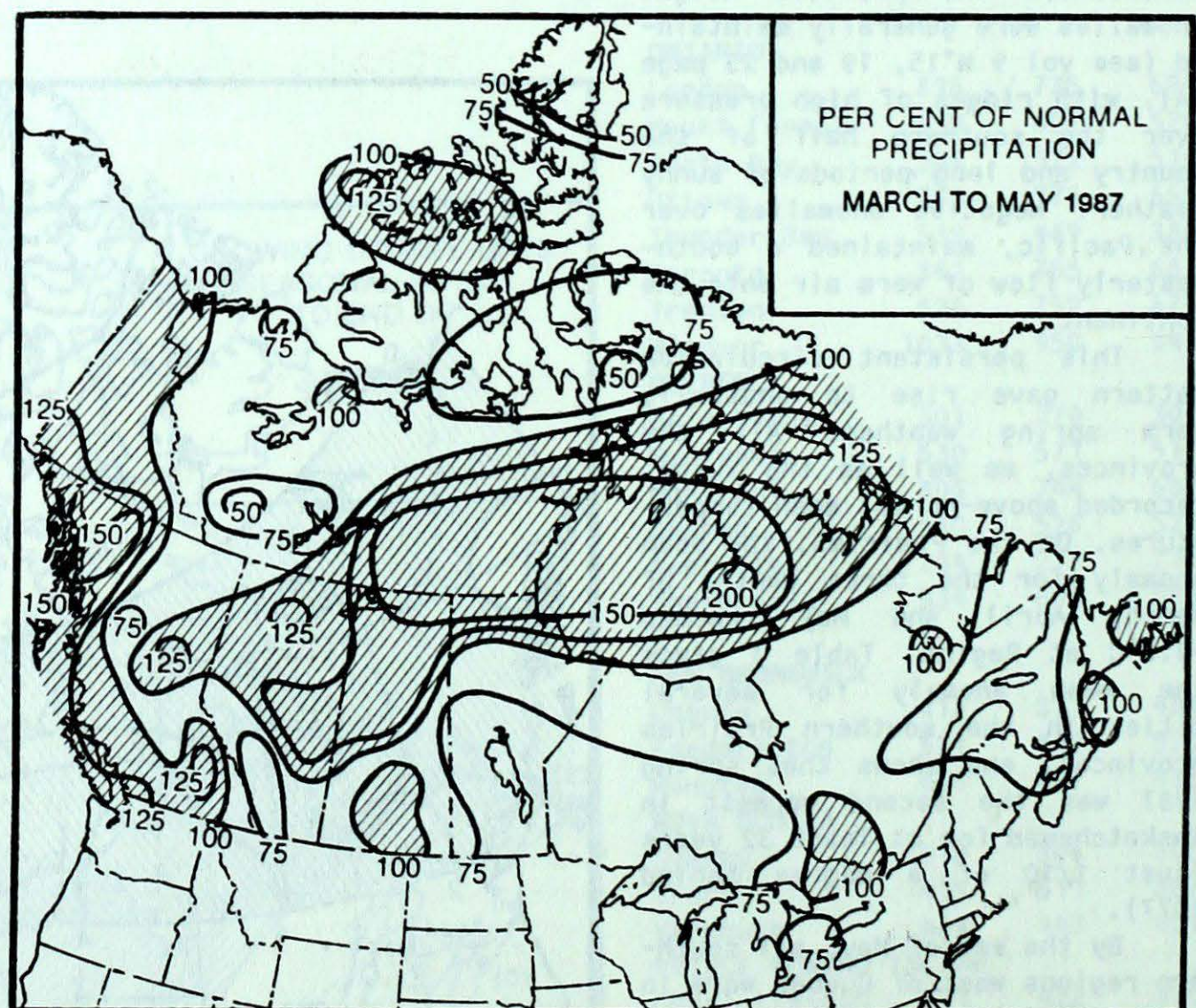


TABLE 1

**Regional Mean Temperatures over the Southern Prairies During the Spring
(March, April and May) from 1955-1987**

(means calculated for a select group of stations in each province)

	Alberta *		Saskatchewan *		Manitoba *	
	(normal : 3,14°C)		(normal : 2,6°C)		(normal : 0,97°C)	
	mean	anomaly	mean	anomaly	mean	anomaly
1955	0.69	-2.45	1.10	-1.50	1.48	0.51
1956	2.81	0.33	0.44	-2.16	-1.24	-0.21
1957	4.21	1.07	3.01	0.41	2.39	1.42
1958	3.81	0.67	4.15	1.55	4.14	3.17
1959	4.12	0.99	4.22	1.66	2.24	1.27
1960	2.65	0.49	1.78	-0.82	0.54	-0.43
1961	4.29	1.15	3.52	0.92	1.88	0.91
1962	2.84	-0.3	1.91	-0.69	0.38	-0.59
1963	4.65	1.51	3.82	1.22	2.24	1.27
1964	2.53	-0.51	2.04	-0.56	1.02	0.05
1965	1.39	-1.75	-0.17	-2.77	-0.32	-1.24
1966	3.77	0.62	2.56	-0.04	0.97	0
1967	-0.08	-3.22	-0.12	-2.73	-0.88	-1.85
1968	4.87	1.74	4.53	1.93	3.05	2.08
1969	4.17	1.03	2.68	0.36	1.48	0.51
1970	2.72	-0.42	-0.06	-2.66	-1.04	-2.01
1971	3.66	0.52	2.84	0.24	2.07	1.1
1972	3.79	0.65	3.36	0.76	2.60	1.63
1973	4.9	1.76	4.85	2.25	4.25	3.27
1974	2.03	-1.11	-0.16	-2.76	-0.96	-1.43
1975	0.63	-2.51	0.17	-2.43	0.34	-0.63
1976	5.06	1.92	3.52	0.92	2.46	1.49
1977	5.52	2.38	7.06	4.46	6.9	5.63
1978	3.96	0.82	4.14	1.54	2.93	1.96
1979	3.07	0.07	-0.21	-2.81	-1.54	-2.51
1980	5.05	1.92	5.17	2.58	4.04	3.07
1981	6.04	2.9	6.19	3.59	4.32	3.35
1982	1.46	-1.68	1.13	-1.47	1.81	0.84
1983	4.22	1.08	1.77	-0.83	0.96	-0.01
1984	4.39	1.25	4.09	1.49	3.02	2.05
1985	5.56	2.42	5.83	3.23	5.10	4.13
1986	5.9	2.76	5.83	3.23	4.43	3.46
1987	5.54	2.4	6.97	4.37	5.0	4.03

* Stations were chosen according to the following criteria:

- geographically situated south of 55°N
- temperature data available since 1955 without an interruption of more than 10 consecutive days.

Alberta: Coronation, Edmonton N., Calgary, Lethbridge, Jasper

Saskatchewan: Estevan, Regina, Saskatoon

Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg, The Pas

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	16.0	1.3	31.7	2.5	0.0		25.6	39	0	5	304	140	74.5
ALERT BAY	12.1	-0.2	15.9	8.2	0.0		178.4	271	0	9	X		177.8
AMPHITRITE POINT	12.1	-0.3	18.5	5.7	0.0		182.1	197	0	9	X		179.5
BLUE RIVER	15.5	1.0	31.9	1.0	0.0		50.4	61	0	12	247	125	*
BULL HARBOUR	10.7	-0.7	15.8	2.5	0.0		174.7	224	0	13	X		217.9
CAPE SCOTT	11.2	-0.3	16.2	5.2	0.0		292.7	283	0	13	X		202.9
CAPE ST. JAMES	10.6	0.0	15.9	5.8	0.0		107.0	145	0	11	156	*	221.6
CASTLEGAR	18.8	1.9	35.7	3.7	0.0		35.6	56	0	7	310	128	38.3
COMOX	16.0	1.0	31.2	6.8	0.0		11.0	31	0	3	X		77.3
CRANBROOK	18.1	4.0	35.9	2.0	0.0		38.7	80	0	6	324	*	51.4
DEASE LAKE	9.4	-1.0	27.0	-2.3	0.0		56.4	129	0	8	189	87	260.2
ETHELDA BAY	11.0	-0.3	22.8	1.5	0.0		261.8	207	0	12	X		209.8
FORT NELSON	14.6	0.2	28.1	3.1	0.0		94.4	137	0	9	308	*	107.8
FORT ST. JOHN	14.4	0.9	26.6	3.4	0.0		91.8	135	0	9	X		111.5
HOPE	17.0	1.2	32.9	7.0	0.0		64.0	98	0	7	274	122	56.3
KAMLOOPS	20.8	2.8	37.7	8.9	0.0		10.3	34	0	3	320	125	11.0
KELOWNA	18.6	2.7	37.1	3.0	0.0		17.4	64	0	3	301	111	33.8
LANGARA	10.1	0.0	16.5	6.0	0.0		119.7	134	0	16	X		237.7
LYTTON	20.6	2.5	39.1	7.0	0.0		1.0	5	0	1	315	117	19.8
MACKENZIE	13.5	1.0	29.0	-2.0	0.0		39.4	58	0	6	292	116	136.8
MCINNES ISLAND	12.6	0.6	19.4	8.3	0.0		245.6	200	0	14	X		
PENTICTON	19.6	2.4	37.7	2.3	0.0		13.8	50	0	4	299	113	24.2
PORT ALBERNI	15.4	*	34.3	2.6	0.0	*	62.7	*	0	5	247	*	97.2
PORT HARDY	11.7	-0.1	20.9	3.0	0.0		122.2	172	0	10	209	121	189.2
PRINCE GEORGE	14.1	1.2	30.6	-0.6	0.0		21.7	32	0	5	323	124	123.7
PRINCE RUPERT	11.0	0.2	19.9	3.4	0.0		236.9	182	0	12	141	93	209.4
PRINCETON	16.9	2.4	34.3	-0.5	0.0		23.4	88	0	3	334	*	*
QUESNEL	15.9	1.9	33.2	-0.2	0.0		22.0	34	0	5	X		82.0
REVELSTOKE	17.3	1.4	32.9	4.1	0.0		77.6	119	0	10	234	108	49.2
SANDSPIT	11.8	0.2	25.9	4.4	0.0		60.2	116	0	11	149	85	190.2
SMITHERS	13.1	0.6	32.0	-1.1	0.0		24.5	61	0	5	265	106	156.0
TERRACE	13.2	-0.5	31.7	3.3	0.0		65.6	154	0	8	216	112	155.3
VANCOUVER HARBOUR	16.2	0.9	28.2	9.0	0.0		21.8	34	0	4	X		67.0
VANCOUVER INT'L	16.0	0.9	28.9	7.6	0.0		17.8	39	0	4	297	124	74.5
VICTORIA GONZ. HTS	14.6	0.8	28.2	6.4	0.0		1.8	6	0	0	352	128	103.8
VICTORIA INT'L	14.9	0.6	28.3	4.7	0.0		9.6	33	0	1	316	122	97.2
VICTORIA MARINE	12.9	0.4	26.0	4.0	0.0		8.2	31	0	3	X		152.4
WILLIAMS LAKE	15.2	2.2	30.8	*	0.0		19.9	44	0	3			100.3

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	Mean	Difference from Normal	Maximum	Minimum									
YUKON TERRITORY													
BURWASH	10.3	0.0	26.1	-3.0	0.0		21.9	48	0	6	X		231.2
DAWSON	13.2	0.3	30.8	0.3	0.0		51.8	119	0	9	X		143.7
MAYO	14.3	0.9	30.4	1.5	0.0		33.2	94	0	5	X		112.5
WATSON LAKE	11.5	-1.2	29.2	-0.2	0.0		105.8	205	0	8	259	97	186.0
WHITEHORSE	10.5	-1.5	26.6	-1.3	1.0	111	26.4	85	0	6	246	90	225.6
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES													
ALERT	0.1	1.1	9.2	-10.5	13.0	132	12.1	100		4	408	134	537.0
BAKER LAKE	1.2	-2.9	16.6	-7.0	2.0	71	31.7	151	0	4	193	73	506.7
CAMBRIDGE BAY	-0.2	-1.7	11.2	-14.2	6.6	165	30.0	227		3	140	52	546.5
CAPE DYER	0.7	0.5	11.0	-9.8	45.0	156	73.8	187	18	11	X		521.1
CAPE PARRY	0.6	-1.0	9.0	-5.9	1.0	32	9.0	62	0	3	X		523.4
CLYDE	0.2	-0.4	8.9	-12.0	37.8	393	37.0	296	5	8	265	101	536.0
COPPERMINE	2.6	-1.2	14.6	-7.3			45.2	265		6	309	100	464.3
CORAL HARBOUR	1.8	-0.3	16.1	-11.7	10.6	130	14.2	52	0	2	297	105	485.4
EUREKA	3.6	1.8	16.6	-0.3	1.6	66	2.2	40	0	2	465	114	431.8
FORT RELIANCE	9.1	-0.4	26.7	-4.5			50.2	192	0	8	X		266.2
FORT SIMPSON	15.7	1.3	29.2	0.8	0.0		34.6	89	0	8	345	122	72.1
FORT SMITH	14.3	0.7	28.8	-2.0	0.0		42.2	102	0	11	298	99	123.1
IGALUIT	3.5	0.1	17.2	-6.5	21.2	209	66.9	169		11	169	96	435.8
HALL BEACH	0.2	0.2	12.4	-13.6	6.6	106	7.8	46		3	X		534.5
HAY RIVER	13.4	1.5	23.1	0.3	0.0		77.4	288	0	5	X		143.7
INUVIK	12.8	2.7	26.8	-3.9			0.4	1	0	0	464	123	161.8
MOULD BAY	-0.3	0.0	10.0	-11.6	15.0	428	13.4	212	3	2	378	153	549.0
NORMAN WELLS	14.9	0.9	29.7	0.8	0.0		30.2	81	0	4	373	119	115.1
POND INLET	2.0	0.5	11.5	-7.6	27.8	505	22.6	269	0	7	X		479.0
RESOLUTE	0.9	1.5	13.7	-7.8	3.8	54	5.2	42	0	1	248	96	515.0
YELLOWKNIFE	13.1	0.2	25.8	0.1	0.0		49.7	295	0	7	380	96	151.2
ALBERTA													
BANFF	14.3	2.7	28.0	-0.5			61.4	100	0	7	X		
BROOKS	17.9	2.4	33.0	4.5	0.0		22.1	30	0	0	307	*	
CALGARY INT'L	16.7	3.2	31.8	4.7	0.0		21.8	24	0	5	328	122	58.4
COLD LAKE	15.9	1.4	30.3	0.6	0.0		37.9	52	0	11	262	92	72.3
CORONATION	16.6	2.2	33.9	2.2	0.0		36.6	63	0	7	322	103	62.1
EDMONTON INT'L	15.5	1.4	28.0	3.0	0.0		67.7	88	0	12	311	108	79.1
EDMONTON MUNI.	16.9	1.8	28.0	6.8	0.0		40.0	51	0	9	327	120	47.6
EDMONTON NAMAO	16.1	1.4	28.1	5.6	0.0		38.6	49	0	9	X		75.4
EDSON	14.2	2.4	26.5	0.1	0.0		74.8	84	0	9	262	103	115.7
FORT CHIPEWYAN	15.0	1.4	28.5	-1.5	0.0		47.8	115	0		X		

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	Mean	Difference from Normal	Maximum	Minimum									
FORT MCMURRAY	15.5	1.5	31.8	-0.8	0.0		56.9	88	0	10	282	103	94.1
GRANDE PRAIRIE	15.4	1.7	27.2	3.1	0.0		78.1	111	0	7	323	*	146.7
HIGH LEVEL	14.2	0.6	27.8	2.8	0.0		77.2	145	0	8	288	94	117.0
JASPER	14.7	2.3	28.7	1.6	0.0		26.4	48	0	6			101.3
LETHBRIDGE	17.6	2.2	34.3	4.4	0.0		63.8	81	0	6	323	113	41.9
MEDICINE HAT	18.8	2.2	35.1	4.9	0.0		21.9	34	0	7	342	122	20.1
PEACE RIVER	14.8	1.1	27.4	3.8	0.0		79.7	133	0	10	X		101.6
RED DEER	15.5	1.9	29.2	0.0	0.0		48.8	57	0	8	X		78.6
ROCKY MTN HOUSE	14.1	1.3	27.5	-0.8	0.0		48.9	46	0	9	X		116.5
SLAVE LAKE	14.9	1.6	28.4	4.8	0.0		34.8	42	0	10	288	104	98.0
SUFFIELD	18.6	*	34.8	4.8	0.0		45.4	*	0	6	321		31.0
WHITECOURT	15.0	2.3	26.8	2.5	0.0		92.1	100	0	10	X		94.8
SASKATCHEWAN													
BROADVIEW	17.4	2.5	36.7	2.5	0.0	181	100.8	157	0	10	338	114	65.0
COLLINS BAY	12.9	2.4	27.6	-4.1	7.8		35.5	62	0	9	339	*	
CREE LAKE	14.3	1.4	29.6	-1.1			57.0	112	0	9	281	105	120.2
ESTEVAN	19.7	3.2	36.6	6.7	0.0		26.2	33	0	7	351	115	29.8
HUDSON BAY	16.2	1.6	34.0	-0.5	0.0		75.4	105	0	10	312	*	79.4
KINDERSLEY	17.7	2.0	37.2	3.0	0.0		36.0	63	0	7	X		44.5
LA RONGE	15.6	1.6	30.9	0.3	0.0		78.2	92	0	12	X		91.2
MEADOW LAKE	16.0	1.1	31.3	-0.8	0.0		47.6	64	0	9	288	*	72.1
MOOSE JAW	19.2	2.6	38.4	6.0	0.0		50.6	76	0	13	320	112	32.2
NIPAWIN	17.2	*	35.0	-0.6	0.0	*	69.6	*	0	9	305	*	60.5
NORTH BATTLEFORD	17.9	2.5	34.4	5.5	0.0		40.2	66	0	11	X		43.1
PRINCE ALBERT	17.9	3.3	30.9	3.8	0.0		62.2	90	0	9	313	119	39.2
REGINA	18.4	2.5	37.2	2.7	0.0		55.0	69	0	10	320	113	43.0
SASKATOON	18.7	3.0	38.7	4.7	0.0		28.9	48	0	8	X		33.6
SWIFT CURRENT	17.5	2.4	36.4	3.8	0.0		59.2	78	0	9	315	112	53.7
WYNYARD	17.4	2.2	34.0	4.2	0.0		54.2	71	0	7	299	102	55.2
YORKTON	17.4	1.9	*	*	0.0		54.3	76	0	8	318	110	61.9
MANITOBA													
BRANDON	17.7	1.6	35.2	2.4	0.0		60.2	78	0	10	X		55.2
CHURCHILL	5.9	-0.3	24.0	-3.7	1.2	34	59.6	137	0	8	251	107	362.2
DAUPHIN	17.9	2.1	35.3	1.0	0.0		62.2	72	0	10	293	107	53.5
GILLAM	13.3	3.0	28.1	-2.2	1.4	35	22.6	73	0	6	X		146.6
GIMLI	18.0	2.2	35.1	2.0	0.0		47.2	51	0	6	354	120	56.5
ISLAND LAKE	15.9	2.7	29.7	-0.2	3.0		81.2	174	0	9	X		88.0
LYNN LAKE	14.0	2.0	29.4	-3.3	6.8	119	58.4	96	0	7	317	120	128.1
NORWAY HOUSE	16.2	*	33.6	0.6		*	74.8	*	0	11	X		84.3
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE	19.0	2.0	35.3	5.0	0.0		50.1	66	0	10	X		40.8

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	Mean	Difference from Normal	Maximum	Minimum									
THE PAS	16.3	1.9	32.5	1.7			51.8	82	0	11	289	105	79.8
THOMPSON	14.4	2.2	30.5	-3.0	4.4	110	77.3	134	0	9	296	112	121.1
WINNIPEG INT'L	19.0	2.2	35.0	2.2	0.0		55.2	68	0	9	366	132	39.9
ONTARIO													
ATIKOKAN	16.3	1.8	32.6	-0.8	0.0		52.6	55	0	10	312	130	79.1
BIG TROUT LAKE	14.1	2.1	30.6	-1.0	3.6	*	82.8	125	0	10	255	*	132.1
EARLTON	16.6	1.4	33.4	1.8	0.0		63.4	71	0	13	X		74.6
GERALDTON	15.3	1.8	31.0	-1.0	0.0		47.0	51	0	13	X		103.7
GORE BAY	17.6	2.0	30.6	5.1	0.0		78.2	134	0	11	X		48.4
HAMILTON RBG	20.6	1.9	34.8	7.1	0.0		76.9	113	0	6	280	*	
HAMILTON	19.4	1.4	33.5	5.1	0.0		106.4	164	0	9	X		28.0
KAPUSKASING	15.7	1.6	31.6	-1.2	0.0		76.8	90	0	13	X		98.4
KENORA	18.9	2.8	35.0	3.8	0.0		60.7	72	0	10	X		46.2
KINGSTON	18.2	1.5	29.5	6.1	0.0		59.6	93	0	11	242	100	30.6
LANSDOWNE HOUSE	14.9	1.4	31.4	2.4	0.2	10	95.2	117	0	13	X		116.7
LONDON	19.9	2.0	33.6	5.6	0.0		48.7	66	0	7	244	100	25.2
MOOSONEE	12.4	0.5	28.7	-1.8	0.0		52.9	67	0	10	252	114	175.4
MUSKOKA	16.9	1.0	30.6	0.8	0.0		78.6	95	0	16	X		63.8
NORTH BAY	16.8	1.1	30.0	2.9	0.0		117.6	138	0	12	271	108	68.9
OTTAWA INT'L	18.7	0.7	33.0	7.5	0.0		90.4	123	0	10	267	*	31.1
PETAWAWA	16.7	0.4	33.6	1.0	0.0		60.9	69	0	9	X		65.8
PETERBOROUGH	17.9	1.1	31.1	2.7	0.0		73.1	121	0	10	X		40.5
PICKLE LAKE	16.1	2.2	32.9	1.4			75.8	86	0	8	X		56.4
RED LAKE	16.6	1.3	34.0	1.8			34.0	40	0	9	284	*	80.6
ST. CATHARINES	20.2	1.2	33.5	7.0	0.0		75.8	111	0	8	X		20.2
SARNIA	20.1	2.0	34.5	4.1	0.0		50.8	75	0	9	271	99	21.6
SAULT STE. MARIE	15.9	1.3	31.4	1.7	0.0		62.6	84	0	7	282	110	82.3
SIOUX LOOKOUT	17.8	2.6	33.0	2.6	0.0		48.2	52	0	7	X		66.5
SUDBURY	17.4	1.4	32.7	2.6	0.0		58.2	70	0	8	265	107	56.9
THUNDER BAY	16.1	2.1	33.2	2.0	0.0		35.9	46	0	7	298	113	84.4
TIMMINS	15.1	0.5	33.4	1.5	0.0		89.2	99	0	12	X		99.5
TORONTO	20.8	1.7	34.2	8.8	0.0		70.2	109	0	10			14.9
TORONTO INT'L	19.6	1.9	34.9	3.8	0.0		68.3	101	0	10	X		28.9
TORONTO ISLAND													
TRENTON	18.9	1.1	30.5	7.1	0.0		88.3	138	0	11	X		27.3
WATERLOO-WELL	18.6	1.1	32.6	3.8	0.0		90.2	117	0	11	X		35.3
WAWA	13.5	*	28.4	-0.4	0.0	*	39.8	*	0	8		*	138.9
WIARTON	17.3	1.7	29.7	3.1	0.0		84.7	126	0	14	286	98	55.6
WINDSOR	21.7	2.0	33.1	7.3	0.0		158.4	177	0	12	X		9.7

JUNE													
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	Mean	Difference from Normal	Maximum	Minimum									
QUEBEC													
BAGOTVILLE	15.9	0.6	28.9	2.8	0.0		94.3	100	0	15	X		71.8
BAIE COMEAU	12.2	-0.5	22.9	2.0	0.0		97.5	115	0	11	235	*	175.2
BLANC SABLON	9.6	2.6	22.6	2.4	0.0		64.2	68	0	10	168	*	
CHIBOUGAMAU	13.9	0.2	28.8	-1.3	0.0		128.8	119	0	15	255	109	128.8
GASPE	12.8	-0.8	24.9	1.2	0.0		91.2	155	0	9	225	*	156.2
INUKJUAK	3.3	-1.1	20.1	-4.7	5.0	135	22.2	63	0	5	134	69	441.0
KUUUJUAQ	6.7	-0.2	26.4	-5.6	3.2		29.0	57	0	8	135	*	343.5
KUUUJUARAPEK	6.1	-0.4	30.5	-5.2	2.4	50	49.4	86	0	11	185	98	361.2
LA GRANDE RIVIERE	9.2	*	29.9	-2.3	0.0	*	66.2	*	0	10	249	*	268.9
MANIWAKI	16.3	0.4	32.4	1.0	0.0		104.2	115	0	13	237	95	70.4
MATAGAMI	14.6	1.4	29.1	0.0	0.0		76.2	79	0	15	293	122	71.3
MONT JOLI	14.2	-0.1	24.8	3.2	0.0		127.9	203	0	14	254	105	114.0
MONTREAL INT'L	18.6	0.3	31.6	6.9	0.0		129.0	156	0	11	237	95	29.8
MONTREAL MINT'L	17.2	*	31.1	5.5	0.0	*	128.3	*	0	12	245	*	47.7
NATASHQUAN	10.4	-0.1	19.3	2.3	0.0		129.0	144	0	10	197	86	222.8
QUEBEC	16.8	0.4	28.9	5.2	0.0		177.2	161	0	16	217	96	50.0
ROBERVAL	16.5	1.0	30.0	2.9	0.0		65.6	80	0	10	259	*	65.2
SCHEFFERVILLE	8.2	-0.4	22.0	-3.1	3.4	47	62.4	84	0	14	183	*	295.0
SEPT-ILES	10.9	-0.8	20.0	3.5	0.0		149.2	165	0	12	208	88	211.8
SHERBROOKE	16.3	0.7	29.1	1.0	0.0		110.3	112	0	16	231	*	62.9
STE AGATHE DES MONTS	16.0	1.0	29.9	2.6	0.0		133.6	132	0	14	228	95	75.2
ST-HUBERT	18.5	0.3	31.8	5.9	0.0		126.0	147	0	11			30.6
VAL D'OR	15.4	0.8	31.4	-0.3	0.0		95.2	101	0	11	277	1.4	97.6
NEW BRUNSWICK													
CHARLO	13.6	-0.7	25.2	12.6	0.0		101.1	120	0	12	224	95	132.9
CHATHAM	15.4	-0.3	27.7	3.7	0.0		82.6	100	0	13	232	101	85.2
FREDERICTON	15.9	-0.3	27.7	3.7	0.0		95.8	112	0	13	239	*	74.1
MONCTON	15.0	0.0	26.3	5.4	0.0		126.4	140	0	14	244	108	93.4
SAINT JOHN	14.2	0.4	26.2	5.6	0.0		109.0	115	0	13	214	105	116.7

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	Mean	Difference from Normal	Maximum	Minimum									
NOVA SCOTIA													
GREENWOOD	15.2	-0.7	28.2	4.1	0.0		103.0	143	0	14	X		85.6
HALIFAX INT'L	14.4	-0.4	25.6	3.5	0.0		97.4	108	0	11			110.5
SABLE ISLAND	10.3	-0.7	17.7	3.9	0.0		152.7	162	0	10	210	127	229.4
SHEARWATER	14.0	0.1	25.3	5.9	0.0		128.0	152	0	11	219	99	119.7
SYDNEY	12.1	-1.1	26.7	3.0	0.0		147.2	179	0	9	247	109	178.9
YARMOUTH	13.7	0.3	22.5	4.5	0.0		86.6	106	0	12	243	114	128.6
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND													
CHARLOTTETOWN	13.8	-0.7	23.7	1.5	0.0		141.1	176	0	12	X		127.9
SUMMERSIDE	14.3	-0.6	23.8	4.8	0.0		130.4	175		12	232	96	113.7
NEWFOUNDLAND													
BATTLE HARBOUR	9.4	2.8	25.4	0.8			80.1	99	0	16	X		258.7
BONAVISTA	9.2	-0.4	23.1	1.1	0.0		37.4	59	0	11	X		263.0
BURGO	10.4	0.8	19.0	4.5	0.0		123.1	90	0	9	0		226.7
CARTWRIGHT	8.8	0.4	25.3	0.0	0.6	24	115.3	147	0	21	140	77	274.1
CHURCHILL FALLS	9.4	-0.4	26.7	-1.3	0.4	8	63.8	65	0	11	199	106	258.9
COMFORT COVE	10.6	-1.1	25.6	1.2	1.0	52	67.9	85	0	15	X		223.3
DANIEL'S HARBOUR	9.7	-0.1	20.6	2.6	0.0		63.8	74	0	9	214	112	248.4
DEER LAKE	12.1	0.4	26.2	0.6	0.0		48.5	68	0	11	X		176.9
GANDER INT'L	11.1	-0.7	25.3	1.1			59.6	74	0	11	197	107	208.4
GOOSE	11.7	0.4	27.0	1.2	0.0		83.7	89	0	14	165	88	190.8
PORT-AUX-BASQUES	10.4	1.4	20.7	3.5	0.0		127.4	124					
ST ANTHONY	8.2	0.1	22.0	0.0			94.7	95	0	13			309.6
ST JOHN'S	9.8	-1.1	25.5	0.8	0.0		37.9	44	0	11	194	103	246.1
ST LAWRENCE	10.0	1.7	20.1	0.5	0.0		72.9	66	0	11			
STEPHENVILLE	12.5	0.6	22.9	4.1	0.0		84.4	98	0	12	213	*	173.9
WABUSH LAKE	9.3	-0.6	24.1	-0.8	0.2		77.3	86	0	14	230	*	261.9

AGROCLIMATOLOGICAL STATIONS

JUNE 1987

STATION	Temperature C				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	
	Mean	Difference from Normal	Maximum	Minimum							This month	Since Jan. 1st
BRITISH COLUMBIA												
AGASSIZ	16.7	1.1	32.0	4.0	0.0	39.2	49	0	5	269	351.0	881.6
KAMLOOPS												
SIDNEY	15.5	*	30.0	6.0	0.0	10.4	*	0	1	205	309.0	810.3
SUMMERLAND	20.1	2.7	37.0	5.5	0.0	11.8	39	0	4	315	452.1	1012.1
ALBERTA												
BEAVERLODGE	15.0	1.9	26.0	3.0	0.0	60.0	88	0	8	299	293.3	517.3
ELLERSLIE												
FORT VERMILLION	15.7	2.0	29.0	1.5	0.0	35.4	44	0	5	326	208.1	560.3
LACOMBE												
LETHBRIDGE	16.6	2.4	29.5	3.0	0.0	28.9	39	0	6		348.5	628.0
VAUXHALL												
VEGREVILLE												
SASKATCHEWAN												
INDIAN HEAD	18.3	2.8	36.5	5.0	0.0	56.2	76	0	13		403.0	898.0
MELFORT	*		35.0	4.0	0.0	25.0	35	0	8	277	392.2	742.5
REGINA	17.9	2.2	33.5	4.0	0.0	49.8	69	0	9		378.2	757.5
SASKATOON												
SCOTT	17.1	2.6	36.5	4.5	0.0	43.4	65	0	9	307	465.6	696.2
SWIFT CURRENT SOUTH	18.2	2.7	37.5	4.0	0.0	43.7	59	0	9	289	385.3	829.1
MANITOBA												
BRANDON	18.8	2.5	37.0	2.2	0.0	55.0	68	0	9		414.0	858.5
GLENLEA	18.1	1.2	34.0	2.0	0.0	34.1	61	0	8	368	392.0	837.8
MORDEN	19.7	2.3	34.5	6.0	0.0	63.2	83	0	8	348	373.5	954.0
ONTARIO												
DELHI	19.8	1.5	34.5	4.0	0.0	73.7	104	0	11	265	431.4	901.7
ELORA	18.5	1.4	33.0	4.6	0.0	77.8	90	0	9		404.7	811.0

STATION	Temperature C				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	
	Mean	Difference from Normal	Maximum	Minimum							This month	Since Jan. 1st
GUELPH	18.5	1.1	32.9	2.3	0.0	81.8	118	0	9	257	404.1	802.3
HARROW	21.4	1.7	32.0	6.0	0.0	111.2	147	0	12	280	495.5	1073.4
KAPUSKASING	15.6	1.5	31.0	-1.5	0.0	79.0	96	0	13	278	315.9	573.5
MERIVALE												
OTTAWA	18.6	0.5	32.2	6.9	0.0	90.8	113	0	11	267	408.6	849.1
SMITHFIELD	19.2	1.9	30.5	6.5	0.0	79.6	128	0	14		427.7	922.7
VINELAND STATION	20.1	1.7	33.1	7.5	0.0	78.1	110	0	10	263	452.1	874.9
WOODSLEE												
QUEBEC												
LA POCATIERE	15.6	-0.1	26.0	5.0	0.0	105.8	118	0	14	252	318.7	557.1
L'ASSUMPTION	18.1	0.5	32.0	5.0	0.0	119.2	141	0	14	237	392.2	758.2
LENNOXVILLE												
NORMANDIN	15.3	0.7	28.5	0.0	0.6	60.6	79	0	12	273	296.4	484.6
ST. AUGUSTIN												
STE CLOTHILDE	18.3	0.5	31.5	4.5	0.0	99.3	115	0	12	240	399.3	787.9
NEW BRUNSWICK												
FREDERICTON	16.1	0.1	28.0	4.5	0.0	94.0	106	0	10	239	333.0	600.2
NOVA SCOTIA												
KENTVILLE	15.6	-0.3	27.5	5.0	0.0	89.1	125	0	11	219	318.3	582.1
NAPPAN	15.0	0.3	24.5	3.5	0.0	84.6	108	0	9	222	298.7	516.0
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND												
CHARLOTTETOWN	14.3	-0.5	23.5	3.5	0.0	138.8	188	0	12	230	278.7	457.9
NEWFOUNDLAND												
ST. JOHN'S WEST	10.4	-0.7	25.0	0.5	0.0	40.2	50	0	13	195	164.0	271.7

FEATURE

DRY WEATHER IN CANADA'S SOUTHWESTERN PRAIRIES

(from the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, June 23, 1987, Vol 74, No 25 USA.)

Canada's southwestern prairies have been very dry, receiving less than 50 percent of normal precipitation from January 1 to June 18, 1987. Temperatures over all of western Canada have been much above normal for the same period. This warm anomaly often appears during an El Nino event which occurred this past winter (Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, May 19, 1987, Vol. 74, No. 20).

