

## The 10 Lowest Temperatures Ever Recorded in Canada's Provinces and Territories

Territory or Province	City	Temperature	Date
Quebec	Schefferville	-59°F	Feb 7, 1950
British Columbia	Prince George	-58°F	Jan 2, 1950
Saskatchewan	Regina	-58°F	Jan 1, 1885
Alberta	Edmonton	-57°F	Jan 19, 1886
Manitoba	Winnipeg	-54°F	Dec 24, 1969
Ontario	Port Arthur-Fort William	-42°F	Jan 30, 1951
New Brunswick	Saint John	-34°F	Feb 11, 1948
Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown	-23°F	Jan 18, 1922
Nova Scotia	Halifax	-21°F	Feb 18, 1922
Newfoundland	St. John's	-21°F	Feb 16, 1975
Yukon	Whitehorse	-62°F	Jan 31, 1947
Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	-60°F	Jan 31, 1947

sufficiently great, the jet stream "undulates," with the cold air plunging farther south, permitting some warm air to move north. This phenomenon has brought snow to Miami Beach and blessed Alaska and the Northwest Territories with unusually mild winters.

### Ice

Through the summer the ice mass in the Arctic basin remains solid, ten to twenty feet thick, covering some 1,800,000 square miles. This sea ice is

formed when salt water freezes at 28.6°F, three degrees below the freezing point of fresh water. Some sea ice was frozen as recently as last winter, some of it is hundreds of thousands of years old. The young ice contains little packets of frozen brine and is so elastic that a thin sheet of it can be bent. When the brine leaches out, the ice becomes harder and fresher, and it is drinkable in the summer when it melts in surface pools. Winds and currents move the great ice mass in the basin along regular paths, and the Canadian Meteorological Service can forecast the movement with great accuracy.



Summer in the High Arctic.