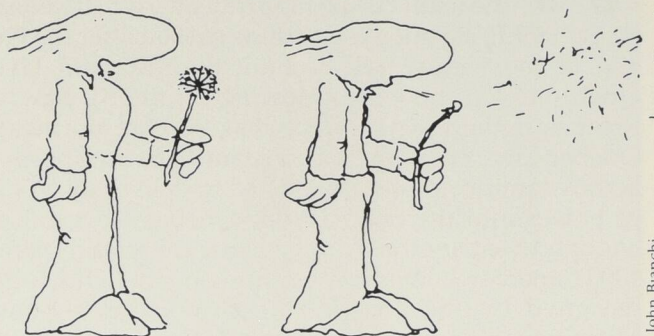
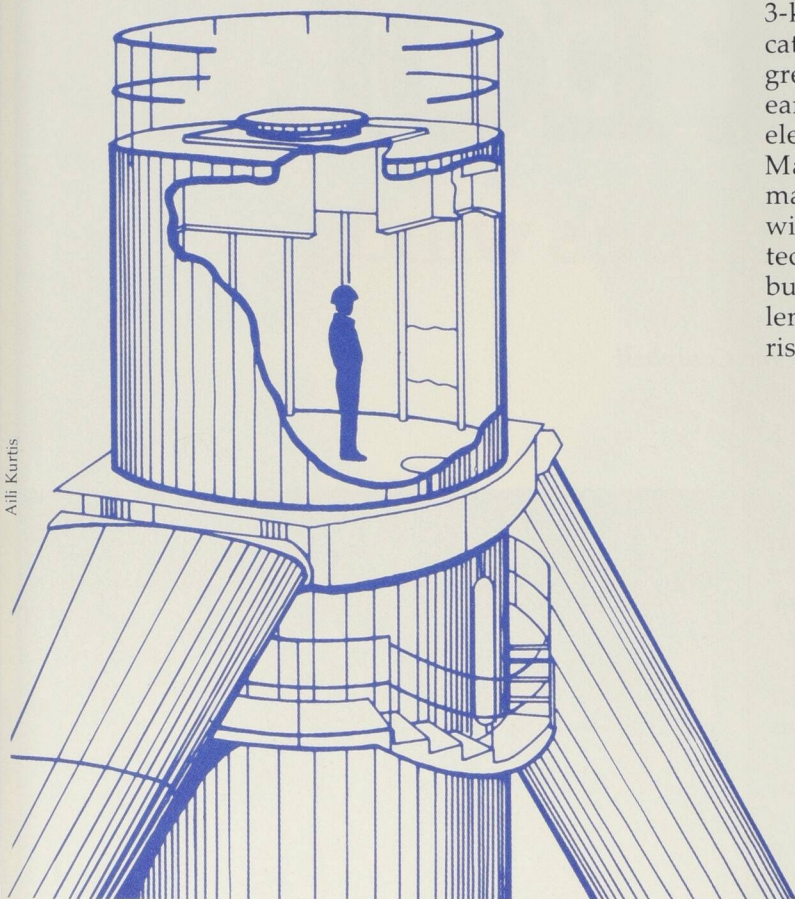


that engineering and economic factors relating windmill size to energy output favoured bigger machines. A few 3-kW turbines were built to service remote telecommunications relay stations, and these were followed by progressively larger structures. During the late 70's and early 80's, 50 kW Darrieus turbines were connected to the electricity grids in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Newfoundland. These 20-m-high machines introduced Canadian utility companies to wind energy, and provided engineers with valuable technical information. In 1977, NRC and Hydro-Québec built the forerunner of ÉOLE on the windswept Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence. The machine, rising 47 m off the island sands, was the largest, most

Aili Kurtis



John Banchi



Aili Kurtis

The ÉOLE wind turbine will be constructed near Cap Chat on the Gaspé peninsula (orange dot) 425 km northeast of Quebec City (yellow dot). The Magdalen Islands (red triangle), located in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are the site of Canada's first large-scale Darrieus wind turbine.