

Superior; can the ships plying Lake Superior sail into the Gulf of St. Lawrence and if so, how far into the Gulf; what is the probability of occurrence of an extremely large wave in a certain locality; if new ships have to be built to sail from Duluth, Minnesota, to Halifax, for what wave conditions should they be designed.

Additional information of value to the Department in finding answers to these questions likely will be obtained in the wave direction study.

The wave measuring station in Lake Huron consists of a stable platform carrying a wind recorder and a wave recorder which is at the centre of a 60-foot equilateral triangle. At each apex of this triangle is a wave recorder, and it is hoped that by measuring winds on the mast and waves on all four wave recorders simultaneously, it will be possible to correlate wind and wave direction. Field assistance is being provided by the Marine Operations and Meteorological Branches of the Department of Transport.



Meteorological Branch technicians ascend stable platform mast to service meteorological equipment.

Des techniciens de la Division météorologique grimpent sur le mât de la plate-forme fixe permettant d'accéder aux instruments météorologiques.



Meteorological sensors are attached at various levels on the fibre glass mast to measure wind direction, velocity and temperature.

Des détecteurs météorologiques sont installés à différents niveaux du mât en fibre de verre pour mesure la direction, la vitesse et la température des vents.



Stan Ozog, of the Meteorological Branch, securing sensor support to fibre glass mast.

Stan Ozog, de la Division météorologique, en train de fixer le support du détecteur sur le mât en fibre de verre.