Newfoundlander were used to storms. Tropical storms and hurricanes have regularly brushed or passed over Newfoundland. In fact, the earliest recorded Canadian hurricane hit Newfoundland in 1775. It was also the deadliest in Canada’s history. It struck the island on September 9 and killed more than 4,000 people.

Since that time other major tropical storms have also pummelled “The Rock.” Residents of the Avalon Peninsula still remember the flooding caused by Hurricane Luis in 1995. But no one was really ready for Hurricane Igor.

Igor was expected to arrive in Newfoundland as a tropical storm rather than a hurricane. Hurricanes usually drop in intensity as they travel over the cooler waters of the North Atlantic. Igor surprised observers by doing the reverse—it actually grew in strength.

When Igor hit on September 26 it brought winds of 120 kilometres per hour and dumped 250 millimetres of rain on the southern part of the island.

The rain was the biggest problem because the island’s infrastructure was unable to cope with the downpour. Roads were washed away and homes were flooded. In some cases, houses were lifted right off their foundations. Along the coast, wharves were destroyed and boats were lost. When the roads were washed away many smaller communities were completely cut off from the rest of the island. More than 30 towns declared a state of emergency. The provincial government has estimated the cost of the storm at $100-million.

With assistance from the Canadian armed forces, all of the isolated communities were supplied with basic goods and reconnected within about two weeks. In many cases, however, the repairs to roads and bridges are temporary and await next year’s construction season to be made permanent. For many of the residents, it will be some time before their lives return to normal. Many lost their homes. Many lost their jobs.

Newfoundlander pride themselves on their toughness. Islanders have faced a number of setbacks in the past, and they have always risen to the occasion. Igor posed one more major challenge—and another opportunity to prove that they are resilient Canadians.

To Consider
Environment Canada has described Hurricane Igor as the kind of weather event that only occurs every 50 to 100 years. But many geographers and environmentalists warn that Atlantic Canada should expect more of these intense storms as global warming continues.

1. What steps might the Eastern provinces take to prepare for these storms?

2. Should the Canadian Forces be used to help out after a disaster, even if that is not what they are specifically trained for?

3. If severe weather is linked to global warming, should we be doing more to curb greenhouse-gas production?
Did you know . . .

In late summer and early fall, all of the Atlantic provinces are hit by tropical storms. In 2003, Nova Scotia took a real beating from Hurricane Juan. In 2010, Hurricane Earl hit Nova Scotia. It caused considerable damage—power outages, downed trees, and road closures—before moving on to Newfoundland as a tropical storm.

HURRICANE IGOR HITS NEWFOUNDLAND

Video Review

Pre-viewing Discussion
With a partner, discuss the following questions. Then join with two other pairs for a larger discussion.

People love to talk about the weather, and especially major weather events that they have survived. What is the worst weather event you have experienced? Did it have a dramatic effect on your family and your community? Was it an event you were able to prepare for, and did that help mitigate its effects?

Viewing Questions
Answer the following questions as you watch the video.

1. How wide a storm was Hurricane Igor when it became a Category 4 hurricane?

2. How much rain fell in parts of Newfoundland during the storm?

3. How many people were killed by the storm?

4. How strong were Hurricane Igor’s winds as they passed over the island?

5. How many Newfoundland towns declared a state of emergency?

6. Why was it especially difficult to get help to the people who needed it most?

7. What major assistance did Prime Minister Harper offer the people of Newfoundland?

8. How many troops were sent to Newfoundland?

9. Describe the impact of the storm on the people of Port Union.
Post-viewing Activity
Do you know the weather risks in your part of Canada? Do you know how to best prepare to face a serious weather event?

The government of Canada maintains an excellent Web site to help Canadians prepare for disaster, at GetPrepared.ca. There you can download two brochures, “Severe Storms: What to do?” and “72 Hours: Your Emergency Preparedness Guide.” You can also review the government’s three-step plan “Know the risks – Make a plan – Get a kit.”

In groups of four, use the Web site to prepare an emergency plan for your family:

1. Know the risks. Determine the weather risks that are particular to your province or territory. Identify the ones most likely to pose problems in your part of the province.

2. Make a plan. The site provides a video describing the creation of a plan, and a template you can use to create your own plan. You may not be able to fill out all the information in the template; discuss any of the information you’re lacking with family members.

3. Design a kit. What goes into a proper 72-hour emergency kit? Do you already have one at home? Is it kept up-to-date?

Notes:

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As You Read

Newfoundland is no stranger to major storms, but Hurricane Igor was much bigger than any storm to hit the island in recent memory. As you read this section on the scope of Hurricane Igor, make a list of some of the features that made it what many Newfoundland residents have called “the storm of the century.”

Hurricane Igor began as a group of thunderstorms off the coast of West Africa. As the storm system became more organized, it quickly grew in area and developed high winds. By September 12 those winds were at 240 kilometres per hour. Igor had become a Category 4 hurricane.

Almost perfect weather conditions existed for the storm to develop into a hurricane. Surface temperatures in the Atlantic were at record high levels in late summer, and this helped to raise the energy level of the storm. Combined with low vertical shear—meaning no significant changes in wind speed or direction as the storm rose into the upper atmosphere—a major weather event was guaranteed.

Hurricane Igor first came ashore on Bermuda. When it hit the island it was rated a Category 1 storm, with winds predicted to be up to 150 kilometres per hour. Much of its punch, however, came from the rains that accompanied it. Up to 230 millimetres fell in many areas, causing significant flooding.

Atlantic Canada Braces for Impact

Environment Canada—our national weather service—was quick to note the rainfall levels generated by Hurricane Igor and warned the Atlantic provinces to prepare for a major storm. While Igor was not expected to make landfall in Canada, it was anticipated that the hurricane, combined with a separate trough of low pressure, would bring heavy rain to the island of Newfoundland in particular. Oil rigs in the White Rose oilfield off the southeast coast were evacuated.

The storm’s intensity was expected to subside as it moved north. Environment Canada, however, recognized that the storm still posed a major threat to Newfoundland. It issued a tropical storm watch for the Avalon and Burin peninsulas on Newfoundland’s south coast. But it stressed that this warning was a downgrade in classification, not in intensity. While the storm might not have hurricane-force winds, it could still cause hurricane-force damage.

The Storm Hits

Igor swept in on September 2—and the storm was even worse than anticipated. Early CBC reports summarized the situation: “Hurricane Igor swept into southern and eastern Newfoundland Tuesday with enough force to close roads, shut down highway traffic, and put some coastal communities at risk. Igor collapsed roads, brought down bridges, destroyed culverts, knocked out power, and even sparked a couple of house fires as it pushed aggressively through Newfoundland, dropping more than 200 millimetres of rain” (Broadcast transcript, CBC, Sept 21, 2010).

As the storm subsided and people began to clean up, the enormity of the damage began to emerge. Over 30 different communities declared states of emergency because of flooding.
Sam Synard, the mayor of Marystown, described the situation in many of these communities: “We’ve never seen such a violent storm before. Very few, if any, communities in the country could deal with that amount of rainfall. We’ve lost sections of our main roads, completely washed out to sea” (Toronto Star, September 22, 2010).

Several communities were completely unreachable by land because sections of road, including parts of the Trans Canada Highway, had disappeared in the floods. Bridges were also washed away.

Over 60,000 homes lost electrical power during the storm. In some cases, restoring that power was destined to take days rather than hours; damaged roads made it next to impossible to get equipment to the areas affected.

The Clean-up
While Premier Danny Williams felt it unnecessary to declare a province-wide state of emergency, the government did acknowledge that the clean-up would be a massive task—taking weeks and months. The first tasks would be to get relief supplies to cut-off communities and to repair the roads and bridges necessary to reconnect them. The cost of the damage was estimated to be about $100-million.

The federal government was quick to offer military assistance in dealing with a variety of activities, ranging from infrastructure repairs to food and supply deliveries. Supplies and equipment were brought in to remote communities by Sea King helicopters and, where docks had survived the storm, naval vessels.

The military operation ended, and the Newfoundland and Labrador government announced on October 2 that all isolated communities had been reconnected by road. The transportation minister did point out that many of the repairs made were temporary, done in haste before the end of the 2010 construction season.

For the thousands of individual residents whose property was damaged and whose livelihood was lost in the storm, the clean-up would continue for a long time to come.

The final word on the scope of Hurricane Igor goes to Environment Canada. In a statement released to the CBC on September 24, 2010, they stated: “There are no hurricanes/post-tropical events of this magnitude striking Newfoundland in the modern era. In statistical terms, this was effectively a 50- to 100-year event, depending on how one chooses to define it.”

Follow-up
1. Hurricane Igor struck Newfoundland as a Category 1 hurricane. Go to the U.S. National Weather Service Web address—given in the margin item on the previous page—and review the description of likely damage from such a storm described in the summary table. How well does it describe the damage caused by Igor in Newfoundland?

2. Most of Igor’s damage was caused by flooding due to the huge amount of rain the storm dumped. How useful is the Saffir-Simpson wind scale in describing the potential for that kind of damage?

3. What are the differences in the ways one would prepare for high winds versus heavy rainfalls?
HURRICANE IGOR HITS NEWFOUNDLAND

Taking a Closer Look

In this section, we take a closer look at some of the communities hardest hit by Hurricane Igor.

Random Island
Random Island is in Trinity Bay off the east coast of Newfoundland. It is connected to the main island by a causeway. It has the distinction of having the only Newfoundland fatality directly attributable to Hurricane Igor.

At the height of the storm, an 80-year-old man went to check on a friend’s summer home. Weakened by floodwaters, the road underneath him collapsed, and he was swept into a swollen brook and then out to sea.

The devastation on Random Island was especially noteworthy. Much of the island was only accessible by boat; four major roads were washed away. The only two gas stations on the island were inaccessible to most people.

Many of the homes on the island draw their water from wells, and several of these collapsed during the storm. Those whose wells survived found themselves advised that it was necessary to boil their water to ensure its safety. Runoff from the storm had contaminated many of them.

Food was also a problem. The residents were without power and, within a day, lost most of their perishable food. With the roads washed out, deliveries of fresh food were next to impossible until boat or air access could be arranged.

Trouty
Trouty is a small community on the Bonavista Peninsula, which is also located on the east coast of Newfoundland, north of Random Island. Hurricane Igor destroyed several homes in the town, along with the town dock, and washed away the roads leading in and out.

Reporter Stephanie Power spoke with Gerald Spurrell, a resident of Trouty, four days after the storm hit. The town was still without power and without roads. “Where the road once was, on the north and south sides of the river, there’s only a pile of rocks. There’s a big hole where a culvert washed right away” (The Globe and Mail, September 25, 2010).

Spurrell, whose home suffered only a flooded basement, had taken in a neighbor whose house was lost in the storm. He was grateful that Trouty’s residents had escaped unharmed, but worried that the flooding meant no insurance compensation. “First, we’re fortunate there wasn’t more injuries or deaths. Houses can be replaced. But then we run into this: We’ve been paying insurance on our homes our whole lives and here we finally need it and it’s no good to us, because this was a flood.”

Port Union
Port Union has a special place on the Bonavista Peninsula. It is the home of Ocean Choice International Fish Plant, which employs more than 200 people from the area. Or rather, it did employ 200 people until the plant was virtually destroyed by Hurricane Igor.

A pond across the road flooded and sent torrents of water right through the plant.

The St. John’s Telegram described the results: “The roof was partly torn off, a massive hole was punched in the side of the building and . . . attempts to get in the building show that there is a large quantity of rock in the engine room. The loading dock and road around the
plant is nothing but crumpled asphalt. Downwind from the building, a rank stench of rotting shrimp fills the air. Up until last Tuesday when the storm hit, the plant was in full production, and was expected to keep operating for another month or two” (September 29, 2010).

In its broadcast report the CBC spoke with Jim Dalton of the Fish, Food and Allied Workers Union.

“There’s hundreds of thousands, probably millions, of dollars of damage there. The road to the loading dock is gone completely. Even in the lunchroom there was probably three to four feet of water. Our plant is finished for this year.’

“At least one worker had to be helped out of the building, wading through rushing water up to his waist last Tuesday. . . . Two fishermen helped him get out of it. There was just a river running right through the plant” (September 27, 2010).

Knight’s Cove
Our final story comes from Knights Cove, a tiny community also near the tip of the Bonavista Peninsula. It’s the story of Carrie Ricketts, a 90-year-old resident who was stranded in the village when the road was washed out. Ricketts was leaving the morning of the storm to fly to Toronto where she usually winters with members of her family. She and the driver, her niece’s husband, never made it out of town.

Ricketts described her situation to the St. John’s Telegram. “My niece’s husband came out to drive my car back and they were going to drive her back to the mainland for me and I was flying out. We left yesterday morning and got five car lengths and couldn’t get no farther. The road was completely washed out.

I’m supposed to be flying to Toronto now. I had my reservation to leave at 2 o’clock. On account of me leaving to go to Toronto for the winter, I had no food. There’s nothing here. That puts me in a hard bind” (September 27, 2010).

Ricketts was down to half a loaf of bread, some fish, and three potatoes when she learned that a provincial helicopter would pick her up on Friday, four days after the storm. She flew out to Toronto the next day.

For Discussion
One of the stories that came out of almost every small community cut off by the storm was how neighbours pulled together to get through the period before assistance arrived—sharing food, water, and fuel. If a similar disaster were to strike your community, do you think you could count on your neighbourhood to come together the same way? Why or why not?
HURRICANE IGOR HITS NEWFOUNDLAND

Focus for Reading
Victims of Hurricane Igor in Newfoundland were assisted by the help of many: governments, charitable organizations, corporations, and private individuals. As you read about the various ways in which individuals, groups, and organizations have tried to help, make a list of those whose assistance would seem a “given” and make a second list of those whose assistance might have come as a surprise.

We have grown accustomed to the massive campaigns to raise charitable contribution when disaster occurs abroad. The two most recent ones have been to support earthquake victims in Haiti and flood victims in Pakistan. But when the disaster is on Canadian soil where can Canadians turn for help?

Governments
Municipal, provincial, and federal governments all have a role to play in disaster relief, and all were at work in Newfoundland. Local governments were the first to declare a state of emergency after assessing their local situation. Recognizing that repairing much of the damage was beyond their means, they requested assistance from the provincial government. At the same time, they served as co-ordinators for community relief efforts and the ultimate source of information on any assistance that might be forthcoming.

Although Premier Danny Williams did not call a province-wide state of emergency, he did draw resources from throughout Newfoundland and Labrador to provide disaster relief and deal with infrastructure damage, which may amount to $100-million. The government’s immediate priorities were to ensure that necessary supplies reached stranded communities; that power was restored as quickly as possible; and that communities were reconnected by road as quickly as possible. Much of the provincial government’s work would be ongoing for some time. While roads and bridges would be repaired, their complete reconstruction would have to wait until the 2011 construction season.

To assist the provincial government, the federal government provided over 1 000 members of the military. Three naval vessels and several Sea King helicopters were dispatched. The role of the military, as reported by the CBC on September 24, 2010, would be a big one: “delivery of emergency supplies; delivery of generators and fuel; repair of bridges and roads; provide medical assistance and evacuations; repair downed power lines; transport emergency crews to isolated areas.”

The federal government also offered special tax-relief measures to those individuals and businesses affected by Igor, allowing them to postpone payments without penalty.

Charitable Organizations
Always in the forefront at any major Canadian disaster is the Canadian Red Cross. The Red Cross responds to disasters by providing emergency shelter and supplies to disaster victims and is usually one of the first organizations to reach an affected area. It is also a major fundraiser for relief efforts and helps to ensure that donations reach their targets.

Smaller organizations also play a part. For example, St. John’s Community Food Sharing Association, a co-ordinating agency for the city’s food banks, collected large amounts of non-

Further Research
perishable food for the most severely affected areas of the province.

Faith-based charities also were quick to offer their assistance. Largest of these is the Salvation Army, offering food, water, and emergency shelter. Samaritan’s Purse, a charity usually involved in international aid, provided members who came in and ripped out floorboards and drywall in flooded homes to prevent the growth of mould and mildew.

**Corporations**
The corporate response ranged from large donations of cash to promises to assist customers in need. Examples include BMO Financial Group, which donated $50,000 to the Red Cross. Scotiabank donated $30,000 and committed to work with its customers to help rebuild their lives and communities. Such help might include delaying existing loan repayments as well as offering new, lower-interest loans to customers. On October 6, 2010, North Atlantic Refining donated $0.05 from every litre of fuel it sold. U-Haul offered 30 days of free storage to anyone affected by the flooding.

**Individuals**
The efforts of individual Newfoundlanders helping each other after Hurricane Igor struck became one of the biggest stories of this event. Marystown is a community on the Burin Peninsula that suffered considerable damage during the storm. In the aftermath, the community pulled together to deal with the damage. The town’s newspaper, The Southern Gazette, published an editorial on October 13, 2010, that summed up their efforts and those of thousands of other Newfoundlanders.

“For over 500 years, residents on this ‘rock’ have lived by the sea, helping one another to survive this harsh climate. Lending a helping hand, offering a share of the last morsel of food or stitch of clothing has been a way in life for five centuries. Should anyone have doubted the response of Newfoundlanders to this tragedy? A caring, sharing heart has always been the core of individuals in this province, and this was just another example of why others look upon Newfoundlanders with untold admiration.”

Those efforts included students at Memorial University in St. John’s who collected donations of all kinds—from canned goods to spare change—to make the point that individuals working together can make a difference. They included noted musicians in St. John’s organizing a concert that raised more than $400,000 for the Red Cross. And they included the help of people like Kevin Jacobs. Jacobs is the manager of Clarenville Co-op. He asked a local boat owner to take milk and bread to Hickman’s Harbour, one of the communities left isolated and without supplies after the Hurricane struck. But when word about Jacobs’ help spread, within 24 hours he received “more than $30,000 in cash donations, as well as a donated truck and countless volunteer speedboat and longliner trips. Thanks to his efforts, several communities were stocked with fresh food and other desperately needed supplies” (*The Globe and Mail*, September 25, 2010).

Little wonder that Newfoundlanders are so proud of their province.

**For Discussion**
Unlike occasions when disasters strike developing countries, no massive, nation-wide fundraising campaign was launched to raise money for the victims of Hurricane Igor. Is there ever a need for that kind of campaign in Canada? Can we always count on all the organizations, groups, and individuals listed above to do their part?
Getting to Know Newfoundland

Focus for Reading
If you do not live on Canada’s East Coast you may not know much about the province of Newfoundland and Labrador. Here is an FAQ with some basic information about the province. As you read through this information, think about what you already knew, what you learned, and what else you’d still like to know.

This story is about Hurricane Igor hitting Newfoundland. Why are we suddenly talking about the province of Newfoundland and Labrador?

As you might expect from the name, the province is made up of two parts. Hurricane Igor struck the island of Newfoundland, which is in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the Atlantic Ocean. The other part of the province, Labrador, is actually larger than Newfoundland on the eastern part of mainland Canada. When discussing the province as a whole, the name is always given as Newfoundland and Labrador.

How large is Newfoundland and Labrador?
The island of Newfoundland covers an area of 111,390 square kilometres. Labrador has an area of 294,330 square kilometres. To put this in perspective, the province is more than three times the combined size of the other Atlantic provinces (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island).

What is the population of Newfoundland and Labrador?
According to the 2006 census, the population is 509,677. Of that number, 26,364 people live in Labrador. About 35 per cent of that population is Aboriginal.

What is the capital of Newfoundland and Labrador?
St. John’s is the provincial capital, located on the eastern tip of the Avalon Peninsula. Its population is nearly 100,000. If one includes the surrounding communities that make up the metropolitan area, the population is over 180,000. In other words, well over one-third of the province lives in the area in and around St. John’s.

What are the province’s next largest communities?
On Newfoundland, Mount Pearl has a population of 25,000. Corner Brook is a bit smaller, with just over 20,000. The largest community on Labrador is Labrador City, with 7,700 people.

Does Newfoundland and Labrador have a unique time zone?
It does indeed. The island of Newfoundland is 3.5 hours west of Greenwich, England. In 1935, before it became a part of Canada, the government passed The Newfoundland Standard Time Act. The province has remained one-half hour ahead of the rest of Atlantic Canada ever since.
When did Newfoundland and Labrador become a Canadian province?

In 1949 Newfoundlanders voted to become Canada’s 10th province, making them the newest partners in Confederation. Initially the province was called Newfoundland. But in 1964 the provincial government began to officially call itself the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. In 2001 an amendment to the Canadian Constitution made the change in the province’s name official.

How long have people inhabited Newfoundland and Labrador?

Evidence of human inhabitants has been traced back at least 9,000 years, with the most recent Aboriginal cultures being the Innu and Inuit of Labrador and the Beothuks of Newfoundland. The latter were wiped out by European settlers. The first authenticated European attempt at settlement was over 1,000 years ago. For a brief period, Vikings settled at L’Anse aux Meadows, at the northern tip of the island.

What are Newfoundland and Labrador’s main industries?

The Newfoundland and Labrador economy has always been heavily resource-based. For years the fishery was the principal industry, with cod the most important variety taken. Overfishing led to the collapse of the industry, and a moratorium on cod fishing and strict quotas on other species were put in place beginning in 1992. Stocks have never recovered, and the fishery now makes up only a small portion of the gross domestic product. Shellfish harvesting and aquaculture have increased in importance in recent years.

Mineral resources are now central to the province’s economy, with iron and copper both mined in Newfoundland. Even more important are the iron, nickel, copper and cobalt mines in Labrador.

Of increasing importance to the economy are the offshore petroleum deposits that are now being located and developed off the island. Activity in the petroleum industry has recently expanded to the point where Newfoundland is now considered to be a “have” province—a province capable of generating on its own the revenue necessary to pay for all its federally mandated programs without federal monetary assistance.

What about electric power?

Churchill Falls in Labrador is one the largest hydroelectric developments in the world. Most of the power generated is sold to Quebec under a contract that will be in effect until 2041. The price being paid to Newfoundland and Labrador is considerably below the going price paid at similar projects. The province is planning to build another massive project on the Lower Churchill River. Sales of power from that site will doubtless be far more favourable to the provincial government.

Fun FAQ: Does Newfoundland and Labrador really have its own breed of dog?

Not only does it have one breed, it has two. Both the Newfoundland dog and the Labrador Retriever were bred as working dogs on the island of Newfoundland, and both are happy in the water. The Newfoundland, with its webbed feet, is an especially excellent swimmer.
What are the most plentiful large animals in Newfoundland and Labrador?

On Newfoundland the clear winner is the moose. Moose are not native to Newfoundland. The island’s moose are all descended from four New Brunswick moose that were relocated in 1904. At the time, wild game was a source of winter food for a majority of the island’s inhabitants. It was believed that, if the moose bred successfully, they would become an excellent food resource. They certainly did breed. There are now about 150 000 moose on the island. They have helped turn Newfoundland into an important hunting destination for tourists from all over the world.

The woodland caribou is the most plentiful animal in Labrador, with over 750 000 animals in the George River herd. Caribou are an important part of the Aboriginal diet in Labrador. Caribou hunting is also popular with tourists, partly because of the trophy: caribou have the largest antler-to-body-size ratio of all the world’s big game.

What is Newfoundland and Labrador’s official flower?

It’s the pitcher plant, a plant that feeds on insects by drowning them in a pool of water at the base of its tubular leaves. A common bog and marsh plant, it was selected by Queen Victoria for engraving on the Newfoundland penny.

What is Newfoundland and Labrador’s official tree?

The black spruce is the most common tree in the province. It is extremely hardy and a favourite tree in the pulp and paper industry, which has played an important role in the history of the province. It has supplied lumber and firewood to Newfoundlanders for centuries.

What is Newfoundland and Labrador’s official bird?

As a province with a long history tied to the sea, Newfoundland and Labrador chose the Atlantic puffin as its symbol. The puffin usually feeds by diving for fish. It was once hunted in large numbers, both as a source of meat and for its eggs.

The puffin spends its winters on the open ocean. About 95 per cent of Atlantic puffins breed in colonies around the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts. The largest colony, estimated to have about 260 000 pairs, is found at Witless Bay Ecological Reserve, south of St. John’s.
HURRICANE IGOR HITS NEWFOUNDLAND

Activity: Getting the Story Out

In its impact on Newfoundland, Hurricane Igor was the worst storm in recent memory, the kind of storm that only strikes every 50 to 100 years. Few storms anywhere in Canada have been as devastating over such a wide area. Yet many Canadians seem unaware of the full extent of the damage done by the storm and its impact on the lives of thousands of Newfoundlanders.

Your task is to help get that story out. The method you use is up to you, and might be:

- A newspaper or magazine article
- A summary radio or television broadcast
- A series of blog entries
- A news report directly from the affected area

You may choose to tell the story in the first person (“Here I am watching this happen around me; or, to me.”) or in the third person (“The people of Newfoundland were overwhelmed by today’s events.”). You may choose to focus on one typical community or area or present a broader picture of the devastation across the southern parts of the island.

You may use material from the video and the guide to assemble your presentation. You may also want to consult the CBC’s Hurricane Igor News Archive at [www.cbc.ca/nl/features/igor](http://www.cbc.ca/nl/features/igor) and the story and videos available from the CBC at [www.cbc.ca/canada/newfoundland-labrador/story/2010/09/21/igor-hurricane-nl-921.html](http://www.cbc.ca/canada/newfoundland-labrador/story/2010/09/21/igor-hurricane-nl-921.html).

The following organizer may help you to get started on this activity.

**Task selected:** ____________________________________________________

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