

CANADA STANDARD TIME ZONES

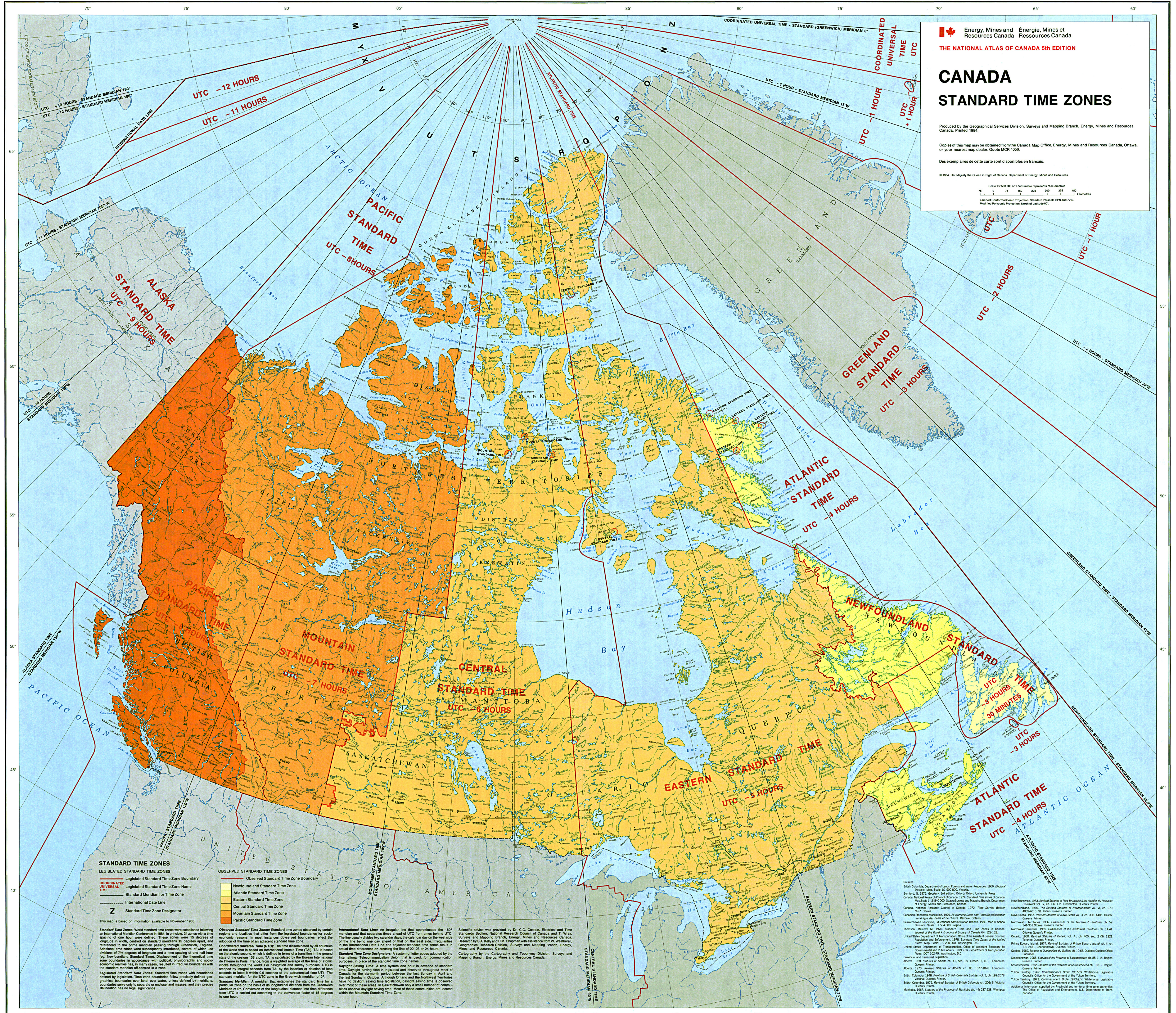
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Scale 1:7 500 000 or 1 centimetre represents 75 kilometres
75 0 75 150 225 300 375 450
Kilometres
Lambert Conformal Conic Projection, Standard Parallels 49°N and 77°N
Modified Polyconic Projection, North of Latitude 80°.



STANDARD TIME ZONES

LEGISLATED STANDARD TIME ZONES

— Legislated Standard Time Zone Boundary

— Legislated Standard Time Zone Name

— Standard Meridian for Time Zone

--- International Date Line

Z Standard Time Zone Designator

This map is based on information available to November 1983.

OBSERVED STANDARD TIME ZONES

— Observed Standard Time Zone Boundary

— Newfoundland Standard Time Zone

— Atlantic Standard Time Zone

— Eastern Standard Time Zone

— Central Standard Time Zone

— Mountain Standard Time Zone

— Pacific Standard Time Zone

Standard Time Zones: World standard time zones were established following an International Meridian Conference in 1884. In principle, 24 zones with a time spacing of one hour were defined. These zones were 15 degrees of longitude in width, centred on standard meridians 15 degrees apart, and referred to the zones meridian passing through Greenwich, England. Additional time zones were subsequently introduced, several of which use divisions of 7.5 degrees of longitude and a time spacing of one half hour (Newfoundland Standard Time). Displacement of the theoretical time zone boundaries in accordance with political, physiographic and socio-economic realities has, in many cases, resulted in irregular boundaries with the standard meridian offset in a zone.

Legislated Standard Time Zones: Standard time zone boundaries defined by legislation. Time zone boundaries follow precisely defined geographical boundaries over land, over water, unless defined by meridians. Boundaries serve only to separate or enclose land masses, and their precise definition has no legal significance.

Observed Standard Time Zones: Standard time zones observed by certain regions and localities that differ from the legislated boundaries for socio-economic reasons. In most instances, observed boundaries reflect the adoption of the time of an adjacent standard time zone.

Coordinated Universal Time (UTC): The time disseminated by all countries of the world that is based on International Atomic Time (TAI). TAI is based on the atomic second which is defined in terms of a transition in the ground state of the caesium 133 atom. TAI is calculated by the Bureau International des Poids et Mesures, France, from a weighted average of the time of atomic clocks throughout the world. For navigation and survey purposes, UTC is stepped by integral seconds from TAI by the insertion or deletion of leap seconds to keep it within 0.9 seconds of the astronomical time UT1. The standard meridian for the UTC zone is the Greenwich meridian of 0°.

Standard Meridian: A meridian that establishes the standard time for a particular zone on the basis of its longitudinal distance from the Greenwich Meridian of 0°. Conversion of the longitudinal distance into time difference from UTC is carried out according to the conversion factor of 15 degrees to one hour.

International Date Line: An irregular line that approximates the 180° meridian and that separates times ahead of UTC from times behind UTC. The line usually divides two calendar days on the west side of the line being one day ahead of that on the east side. Irregularities in the International Date Line and adjacent standard time zones result in actual time differences on crossing the line of 22, 23 or 24 hours.

Standard Time Zone Designators: A system of letter codes adopted by the International Telecommunication Union that is used, for communication purposes, in place of the standard time zone names.

Daylight Saving Time: A time system one hour in advance of standard time. Daylight saving time is legislated and observed throughout most of Canada for the six-month period between the last Sunday in April and the last Sunday in October. Although Ontario and the Northwest Territories have no daylight saving time legislation, daylight saving time is observed over most of these areas. In Saskatchewan only a small number of communities observe daylight saving time. Most of these communities are located within the Mountain Standard Time Zone.

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Cartography by the Cartography and Topography Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada.

Source: British Columbia, Department of Lands, Forests and Water Resources, 1966. Electoral Districts, Map, Scale 1:1 900 000, Victoria.

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Additional information supplied by Provincial and territorial time zone authorities, The Office of Regulation and Enforcement, U.S. Department of Transportation.