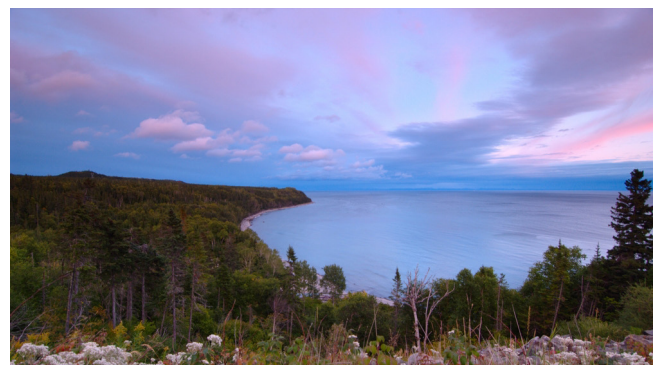
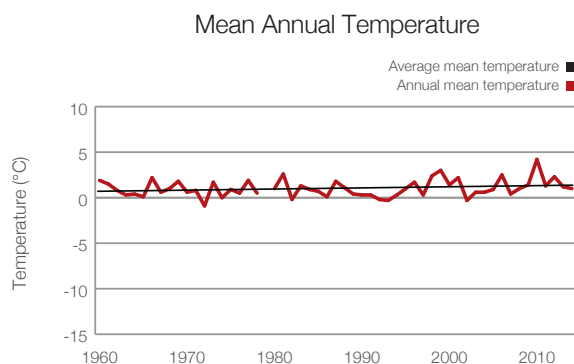




Temperature Trends and Projections

Duplessis and Manicouagan, Quebec

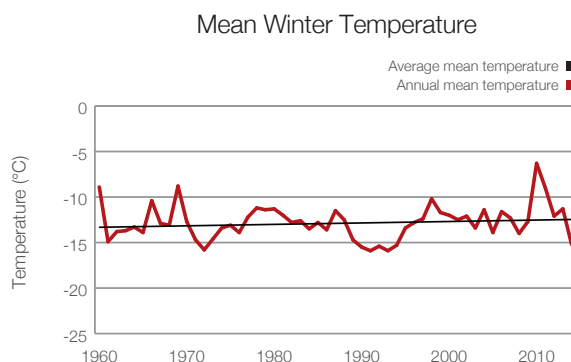
Daily climate data from Sept-Îles, obtained from Environment Canada's Adjusted and Homogenized Canadian Climate Data, was used to calculate the monthly temperature values. Seasonal temperature values winter (December, January, February), spring (March, April, May), summer (June, July, August) and fall (September, October, November) were calculated by averaging the monthly data.



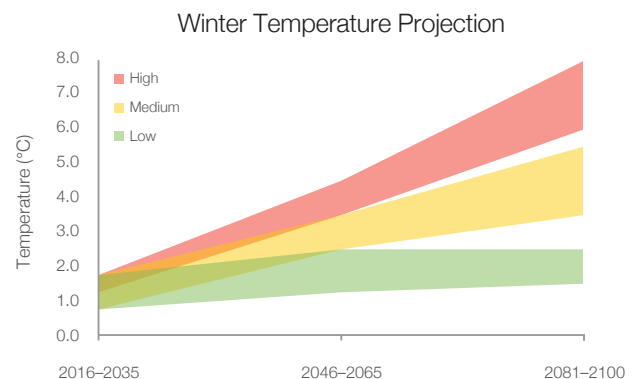
- The average mean annual temperature for Sept-Îles increased by 0.7°C between 1960 and 2014.

In addition to seasonal temperature data, the interquartile range of projected change in seasonal temperature (°C) based on CMIP5 General Circulation Models (GCMs) for low (RCP2.5), medium (RCP4.5) and high (RCP8.5) emission scenarios is shown below.¹

HISTORICAL MEAN SEASONAL TEMPERATURES



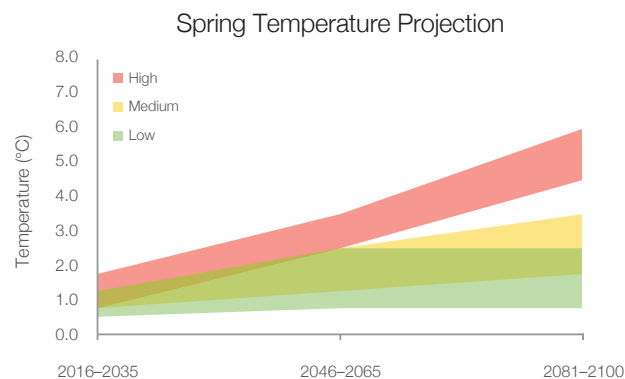
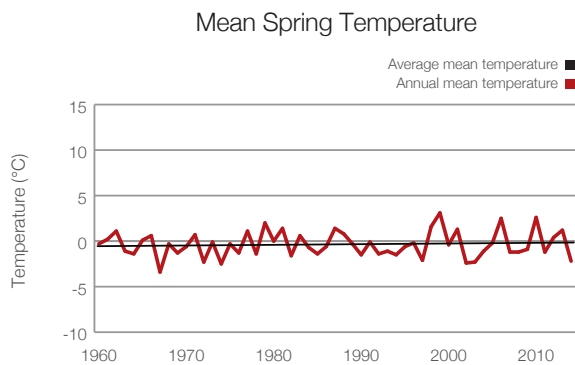
SEASONAL TEMPERATURE PROJECTIONS



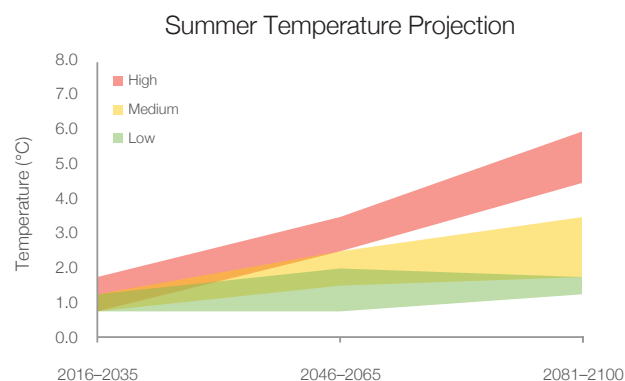
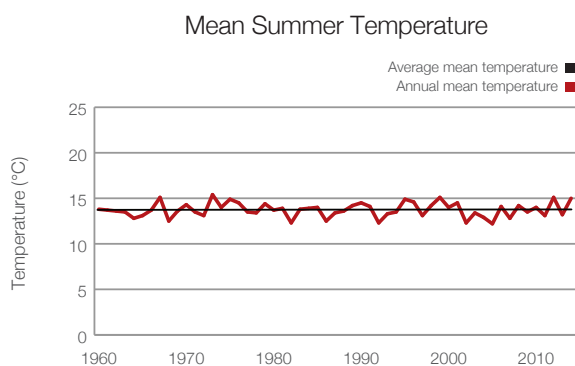
- The average mean winter temperature (December, January, February) for Sept-Îles increased by 0.9°C between 1960 and 2014.

Note: Due to unavailability of data for specific months in various years there are breaks in the mean seasonal temperature graphs. This has also impacted the mean annual temperature graph.

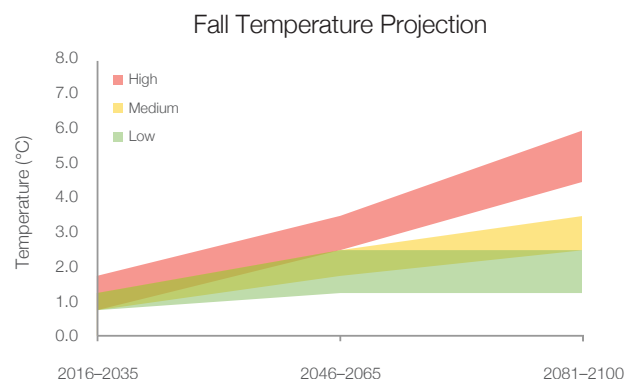
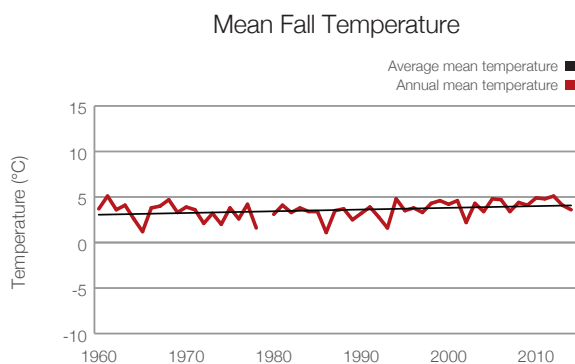
¹ For more information about CMIP5 or GCMs, visit the Canadian Climate Data and Scenarios website (www.ccds-dscc.ec.gc.ca).



- The average mean spring temperature (March, April, May) for Sept-Îles remained constant between 1960 and 2014.



- The average mean summer temperature (June, July, August) for Sept-Îles remained constant between 1960 and 2014.



- The average mean fall temperature (September, October, November) for Sept-Îles increased by 1.0°C between 1960 and 2014.

Data for this fact sheet was provided by the Ontario Centre for Climate Impacts and Adaptation Resources.
For more information about OCCIAR visit www.climateontario.ca