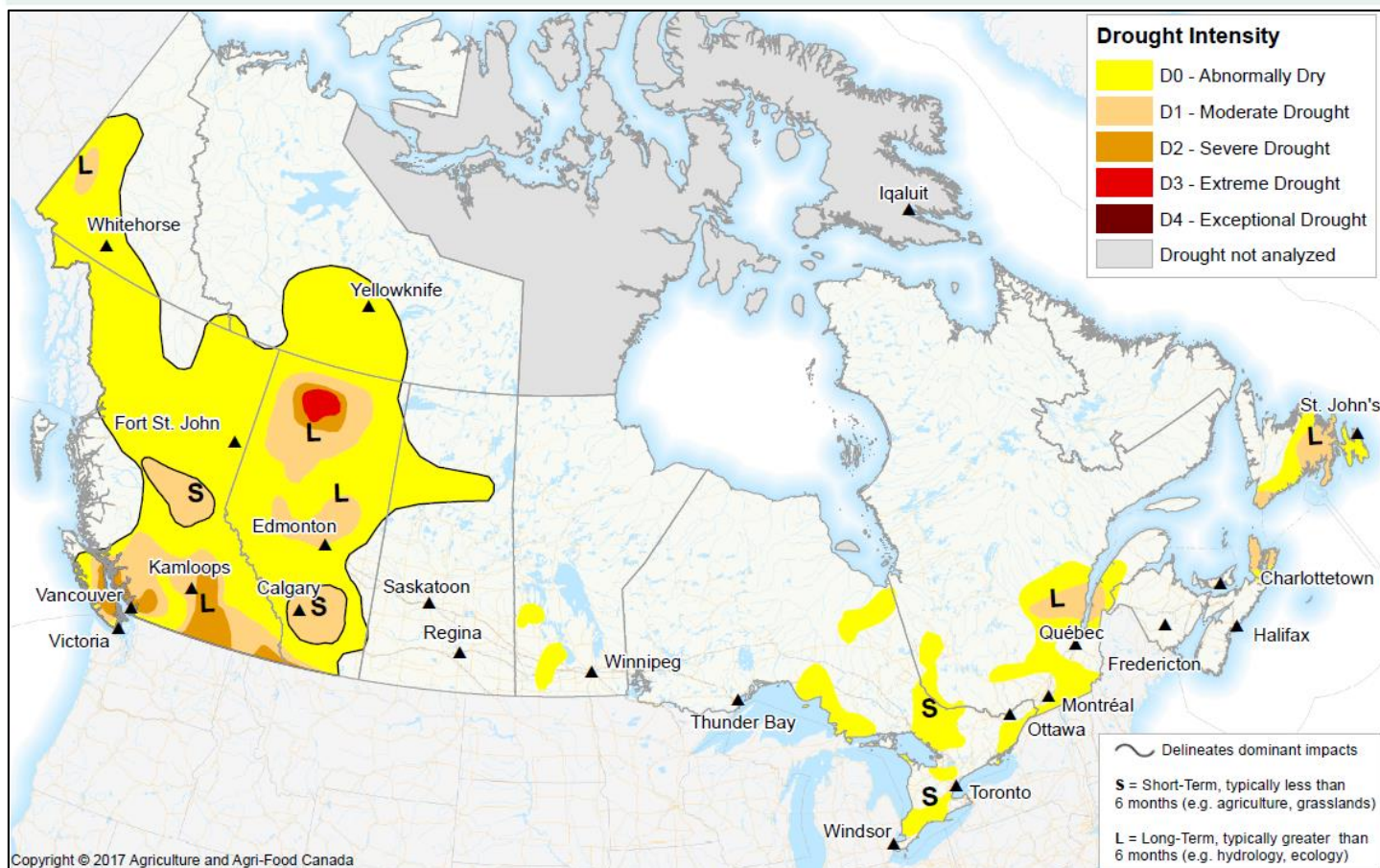


Canadian Drought Monitor

Conditions as of November 30, 2015



For the month of November, the trend across the country was that of improvement. Much of Canada, namely the Prairies and British Columbia, received adequate precipitation over the previous 30 days. The east continued to remain relatively unchanged, with slight improvement seen in northern regions. Conditions going into the winter look favourable for much of the Prairies, excluding parts of northern and central Alberta, which continue to deal with Moderate to Extreme Drought.

Pacific Region (BC)

The Extreme Drought (D3) in Interior B.C. was improved and downgraded to an area of Severe Drought (D2), stretching up into Kamloops. This region, along with the region between eastern



side of Vancouver Island and the mainland, went on to be the driest areas in B.C. for November. The area east of Vancouver received plenty of precipitation since the beginning of September, which led to the drop in drought category. However, even with the improvement, streamflow in the area remained low, resulting in the persisting long-term drought throughout the southern portion of the province. Moderate Drought (D1) around Prince George was expanded due to reports of 40 to 80 mm of precipitation departure from normal for the month.

Prairie Region (AB, SK, MB)

Conditions continued to improve throughout much of the Prairies, including Alberta where the area of Exceptional Drought (D4) in the north of the province diminished. While precipitation compared to normal was still considered to be moderately low for areas in the central and northern portions of the province, an area east of Calgary had decreased precipitation compared to normal over the previous two months, leading to the designation of D1. Overall conditions in Saskatchewan continued to improve as well, especially in the northern parts of the province where Moderate Drought was no longer occurring. Much of the province had received precipitation between the 60th to 100th percentiles since September 1st; dry conditions were no longer reported for southern Saskatchewan for this reason. There was also improvement in Manitoba, where D1 areas were removed completely and areas of Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions diminished significantly in size.

Central Region (ON, QC)

There was not a substantial change for much of Ontario but, unfortunately, some depreciation of conditions was seen across parts of southern Québec. Precipitation around North Bay improved, resulting in the drop of D1 conditions. Dry conditions continued to persist around Ottawa and, for November, extended as far south as Kingston, along the border between Canada and the United States. Unfortunately, along a stretch north of Québec City towards Baie-Comeau, precipitation continued to drop as indicated by 80-120 mm below the average precipitation for the area. For this reason, D1 was designated around the Gaspé Peninsula, with D0 conditions extended slightly beyond this scope as well.

Atlantic Region (NS, NB, PE, NL)

Throughout the Atlantic region, areas of drought have continued to degrade slightly. The drought in Newfoundland remained much the same, with a small patch of D1 encapsulating the southern point of Cape Ray. These drought conditions also extended into Cape Breton, Nova Scotia: the entire region experienced either D0 or D1 conditions.

Northern Region (YT, NT)

Although dry conditions continued to persist, satellite-derived data indicated improvement across much of the Territories and Northern Québec, leading to the drop in drought classification throughout the region.

© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, represented by the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food (2015).

For more information reach us at www.agr.gc.ca or call us toll-free 1-855-773-0241.