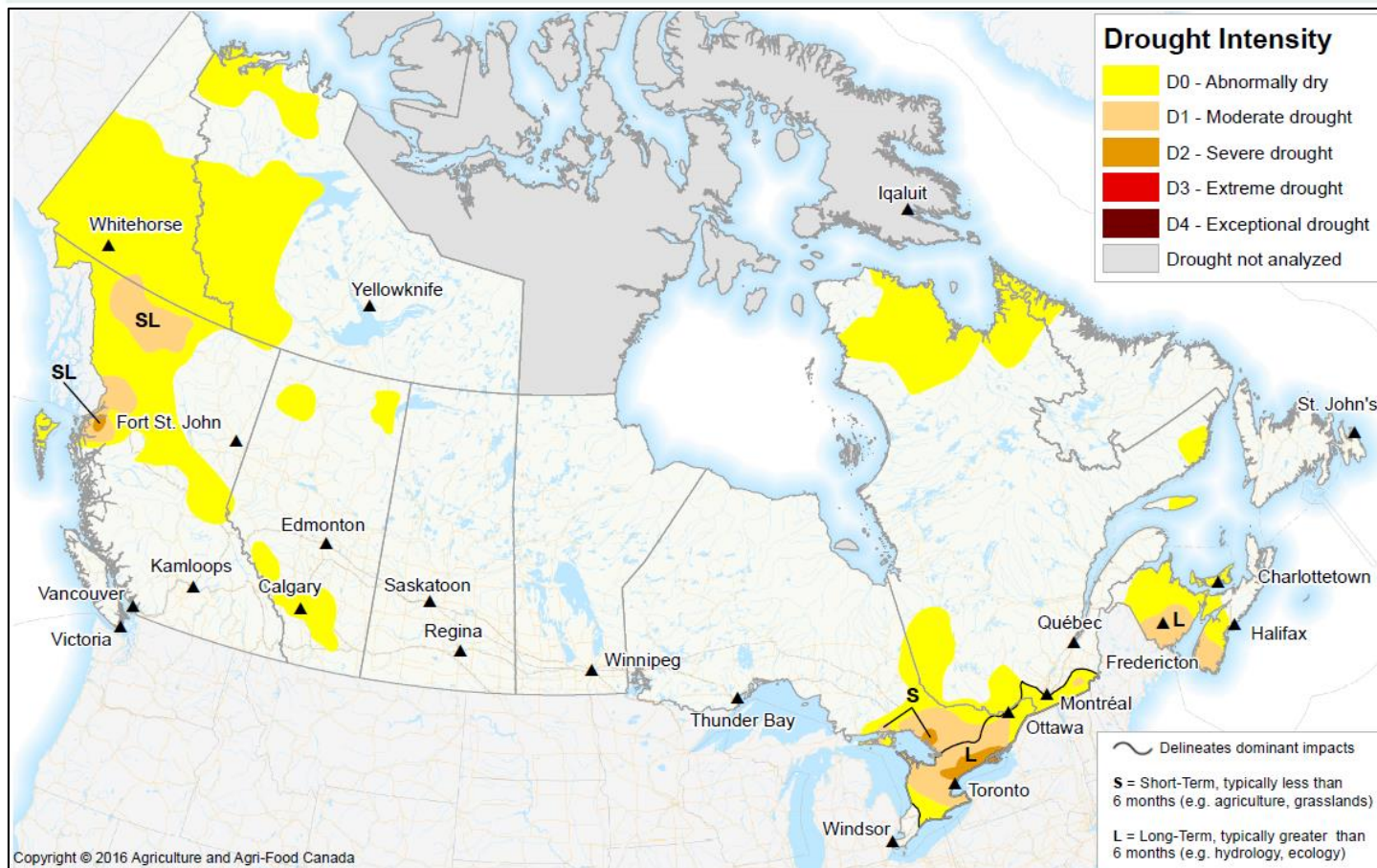


Canadian Drought Monitor

Conditions as of November 30, 2016



November was a relatively warm, dry month across the country. Above normal monthly temperatures were present throughout the country, with the central regions of Canada (Alberta through much of Ontario) receiving temperatures greater than 5 degrees above normal, resulting in delayed winter onset. Overall drought concern at the end of November was minimal across the country, with the main concern being long term rainfall deficits in southern Ontario. The province of British Columbia experienced above average precipitation in the south, but a precipitation deficit in the north. The Prairies had an abnormally dry month, with many regions seeing less than 40 percent of average precipitation; this helped ease excess moisture concerns in the region, which developed during the growing season. Drought conditions in Ontario and Québec remained generally unchanged, with persistent drought in southern Ontario and some improvement in northern Ontario. The Atlantic region saw adequate precipitation in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island; however New Brunswick and



southern Nova Scotia suffered from a continued deficit this month. Dry conditions in the northern Territories continued to degrade throughout the month of November due to significant precipitation deficits in the region.

Pacific Region (BC)

The province of British Columbia saw generally improved conditions for the month of November, with above average streamflow across much of the province. Dry conditions persisted in northern B.C.; this resulted in conditions remaining similar to the previous month's assessment. As such, the D0 and D1 pockets along the border with Yukon Territory remained. Conditions on Haida Gwaii improved this month, with only the northern half of the island remaining in Abnormally Dry (D0) category and all other drought concerns alleviated. South of the Peace region, a number of indicators suggested dry conditions: snow pillow data measured well below average, and satellite-derived data indicated that the regions surrounding Prince George and McBride experienced up to 50 per cent less than average precipitation since September. As a result of these conditions, the Abnormally Dry (D0) pocket in northern British Columbia was expanded southeast to the border with Alberta.

Prairie Region (AB, SK, MB)

Despite record high precipitation throughout the growing season, the Prairie region experienced a relatively warm and dry November; this dryness helped to ease excess moisture concerns from previous months. Satellite-derived soil moisture data and rainfall data both indicated a developing moisture deficit in southern Alberta. As a result, a small pocket of Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions was added. Two Abnormally Dry (D0) pockets in northern Alberta persisted due to long term precipitation deficit. Any concerns with long-term dryness in northeast Manitoba were removed as a result of great streamflow values across the region.

Central Region (ON, QC)

Dry conditions in the Central region persisted throughout November, including the long-standing drought in southern Ontario. While the majority of the southern region did not experience adequate precipitation, areas around Niagara did, resulting in an improvement to Moderate Drought (D1) conditions; this was also the case east of Kingston to Cornwall. Unfortunately, poor streamflow and low precipitation impacted much of the rest of the southern portion during the agricultural year, particularly impacting the area south of North Bay; this resulted in conditions being downgraded to Moderate Drought (D2). While southern Ontario suffered from continued precipitation deficit, northern Ontario experienced above average precipitation in November. Drought conditions north of Lake Superior were alleviated due to above average precipitation and streamflow values. Drought conditions in Québec remained generally unchanged in November. Due to persistent below normal precipitation and

dryness, the Abnormally Dry (D0) pocket in southern Québec expanded north to include Mont-Laurier. As well, the Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions in northern Québec continued.

Atlantic Region (NS, NB, PE, NL)

Drought conditions shifted only slightly in the Atlantic Region for the month of November. Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions persisted on Prince Edward Island. However, rainfall has improved areas previously in Moderate Drought (D1) on the island; these have been dropped as a result. Nova Scotia also remained relatively the same as per the previous month's assessment, with Moderate Drought (D1) impacting the southern portion of the province, and an area of Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions encompassing the western half of the province. Due to shifting dry conditions, the area of D0 in New Brunswick was expanded to include most of the province, excluding the northwestern corner. Moderate Drought (D1) conditions were also expanded to now include Fredericton and Minto, but pulled back from eastern New Brunswick. Overall, it has been a dry November with some improvement in the eastern parts of the province.

Northern Region (YT, NT)

There was significant expansion of Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions across much of the Northern region throughout November. Satellite-derived data indicated a large swath of the region to have experienced anomalously dry conditions from both the previous month and previous three month time periods; given these conditions, the D0 patch has been drastically expanded to include most of the Yukon Territory and parts of western Northwest Territories. Conditions in the Northern region continued to deteriorate over the month of November. In contrast, Yellowknife and surrounding areas experienced improved streamflow and near-normal precipitation.