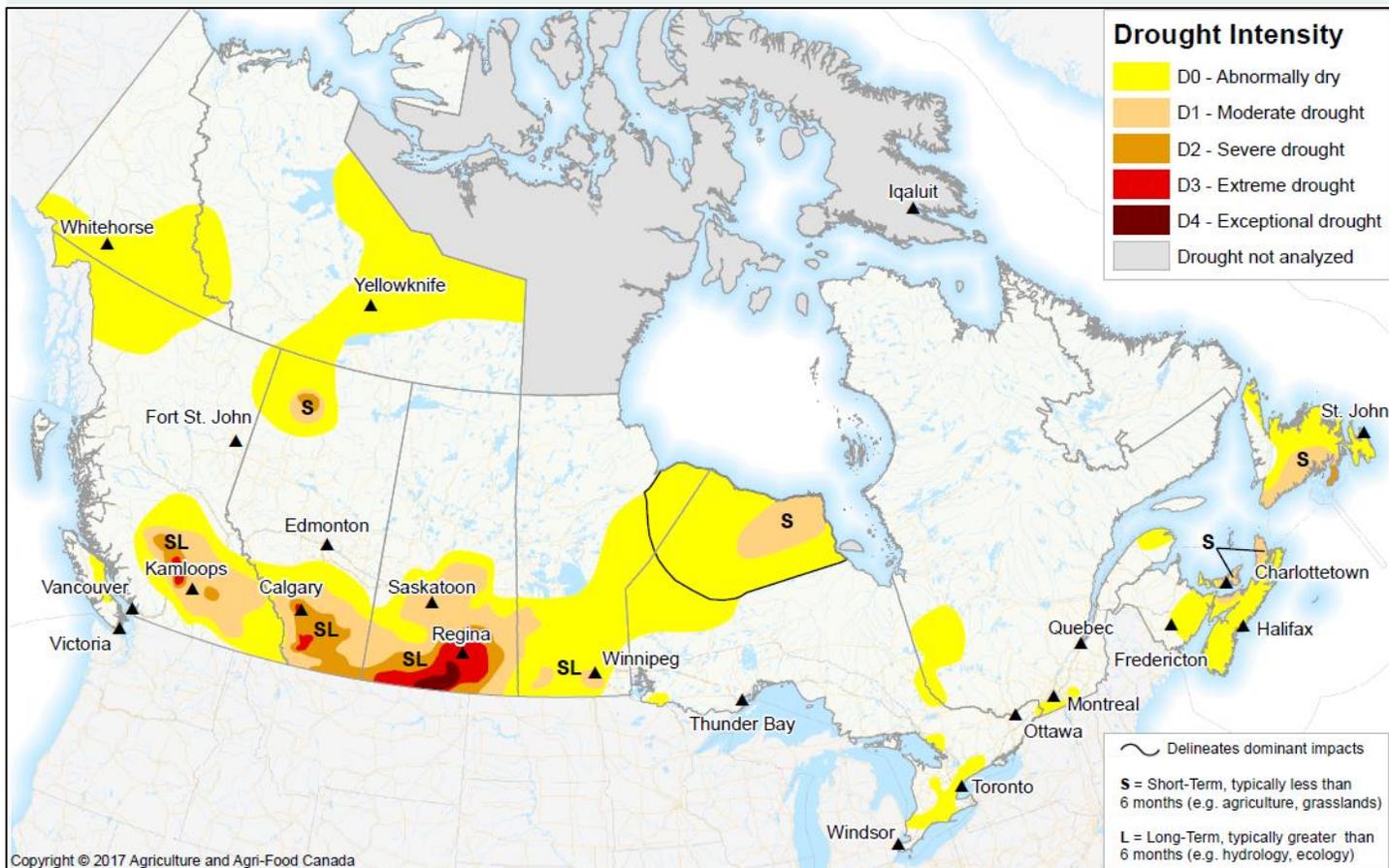


Canadian Drought Monitor

Conditions as of November 30, 2017



Drought conditions continued to improve in most regions of the country since the previous month's assessment. Most notably, substantial precipitation in southern British Columbia improved drought conditions significantly. Southern Alberta and south western Saskatchewan's Drought regions also improved with above normal rainfall throughout the month as well as above normal 90 day precipitation. However, the significant drought conditions persisted in central British Columbia, portions of southern Alberta and southern Saskatchewan. Some of the hardest hit areas of southern Alberta and Saskatchewan remained under Extreme (D3) and Exceptional (D4) Drought conditions, with little to no improvement since last month. Conditions in Central Canada improved, particularly in eastern Québec and southwestern Ontario. Atlantic and Northern Canada continued to experience precipitation deficits throughout November.



Pacific Region (BC)

Drought conditions in British Columbia improved throughout November, as much of the southern region reported well above normal precipitation. Since September 1st, much of southern British Columbia has received high to extremely high precipitation improving soil moisture and streamflow. The large Abnormally Dry (D0) pocket in southwestern B.C. improved as a result a small region of east-central Vancouver Island is the exception as this region has not benefited from the same levels of precipitation in surrounding areas. Severe (D2) and Extreme (D3) Drought conditions persisted north of Ashcroft and around Salmon Arm due to long-term precipitation deficits with minimal improvement. Station data as well as modeled precipitation data indicated that conditions in northern B.C. improved, resulting in the D0 pocket in this region being reduced northward, towards the Territories. Livestock feed shortages challenged producers in the region as a lingering impact of this summer's drought.

Prairie Region (AB, SK, MB)

Overall, drought conditions improved across the Prairie Region with good precipitation in western regions prior to and following freeze-up. Dryness in northwestern Alberta improved due to record high precipitation conditions since September 1st, however Moderate (D1) and Severe (D2) Drought conditions persisted around High Level. Central regions of Alberta also improved with above average fall precipitation. In addition, significant short-term precipitation deficits near Calgary led to the addition of an Extreme (D3) Drought pocket. Despite marked improvement in the western portion of the Prairies, central Alberta, southern Saskatchewan and portions of southern Alberta remain classified as D3 and Exceptional (D4) Drought. In southern Saskatchewan, conditions improved in the west due to a large swath of above average precipitation. As a result, drought conditions were retreated in the southeastward direction as areas under D2 and D3 decreased. In contrast, drought conditions persisted in the central and eastern regions of Saskatchewan as indicated by very poor satellite-derived soil moisture. Moisture concerns across the province have seen significant improvement since the summer. Persistent Exceptional Drought (D4) conditions remained unchanged in the south central and south eastern regions of Saskatchewan due to inadequate precipitation to improve the drought classification. Despite a noteworthy dry end to the fall where most of southern Manitoba saw below 50% of normal precipitation, conditions remained relatively unchanged since the previous month's assessment. An Abnormally Dry (D0) pocket encompassing the southern half of the province and a persisting D1 pocket south of Winnipeg remain.

Central Region (ON, QC)

In Central Canada, conditions improved with variable precipitation received. Above average precipitation since September 1st in southwestern Ontario led to the shift of an Abnormally Dry (D0) pocket eastward to encompass more of the Greater Toronto Area. The large D0 pocket in

northern Ontario persisted as a result of poor streamflow and satellite-derived data indicating dryness. Drought conditions in eastern Québec improved due to increased precipitation, and dryness remained confined to a small D0 around Gaspé. D0 conditions persisted south of Montreal due to low precipitation levels since September 1st.

Atlantic Region (NS, NB, PE, NL)

Atlantic Canada experienced a relatively dry month with persistent drought conditions. Conditions in New Brunswick improved and the dryness moved eastward, with an Abnormally Dry (D0) pocket encompassing all of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and the eastern half of New Brunswick. Record low precipitation since September 1 led to the development of a Severe Drought (D2) pocket in southern Newfoundland.

Northern Region (YT, NT)

Conditions in the Northern Region degraded throughout the month. Data indicated persistent precipitation deficits in the Northwest Territories, leading to the expansion of the Abnormally Dry (D0) pocket to encompass a large part of the southern Territory. D0 conditions persisted and expanded north of Whitehorse in Yukon Territory.