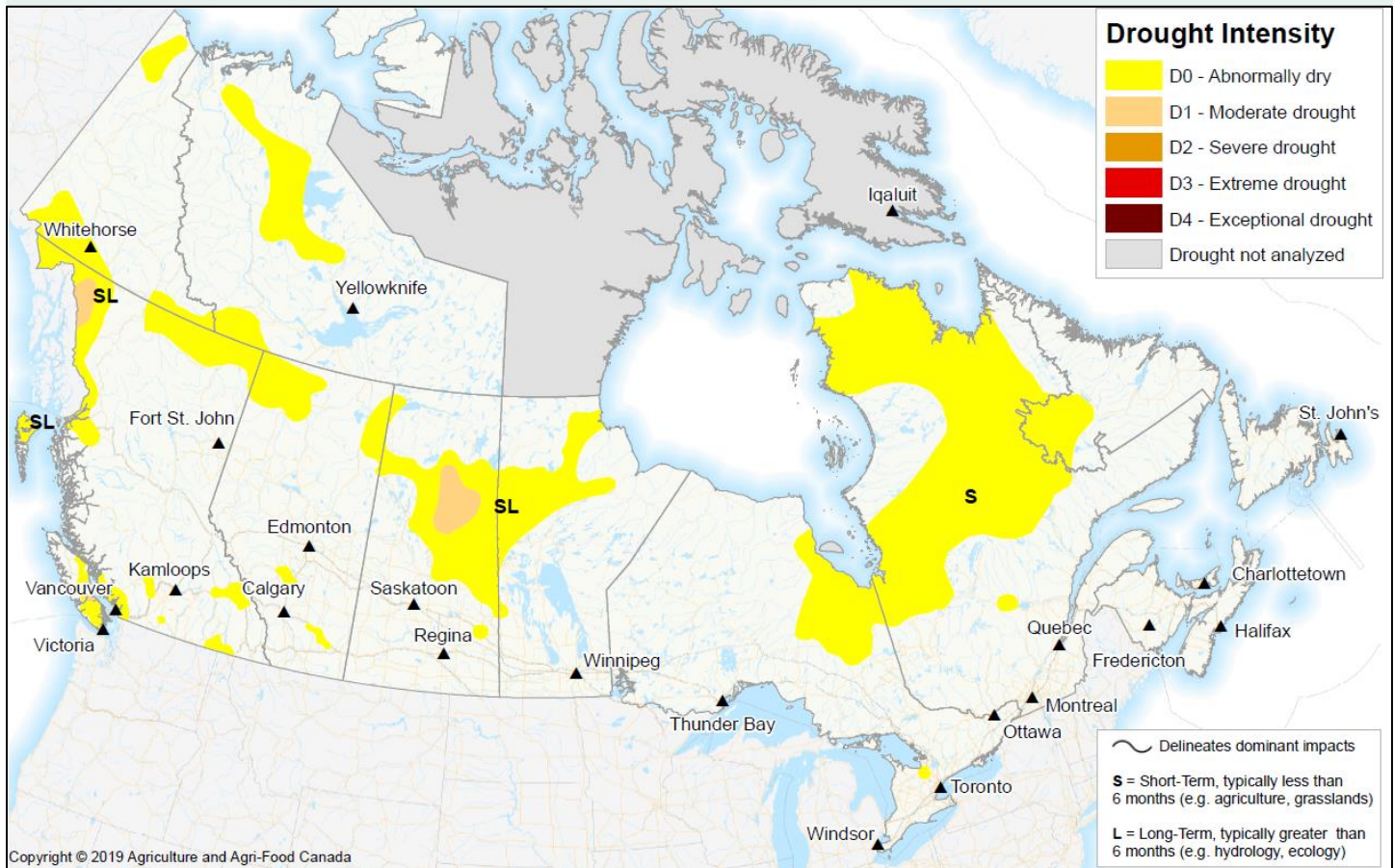


Conditions as of November 30, 2019



Through November, drought conditions continued to improve across northwestern British Columbia, the Yukon, and all agricultural areas of Canada. However, in areas outside of the agricultural region, Abnormal Dry (D0) conditions expanded substantially in both the Prairies and Quebec. By the end of November, all areas of drought in the agricultural regions had been removed with the exception of a small Moderate Drought (D1) on Vancouver Island. Moderate Drought (D1) conditions remain in Vancouver Island and northwestern British Columbia and emerged in central Saskatchewan. At the end of November 2019, drought (D1-D4) affected less than 0.5 percent of the population and less than 1 percent of the assessed land area in Canada. Abnormally Dry Conditions covers 20.6 percent of the assessed region of Canada.

Pacific Region (BC)

Conditions in British Columbia improved in northwest and degraded the southwest. Above normal precipitation during November, and above normal streamflow, resulted in conditions that allowed improvement in the long-term drought conditions along the northwest coast. Despite significant improvements in the northwest, a small Moderate Drought (D1) pocket persisted. Long-term Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions were further alleviated in British Columbia's northern interior with above normal precipitation over the past two months. British Columbia's southern interior and lower mainland experienced a second month of significant precipitation deficits which resulted in Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions. Despite some improvements in early fall, drier than normal conditions have returned on the Sunshine Coast. Moderate Drought (D1) returned to the eastern side of Vancouver Island around the Courtenay area from Merville to Parksville due to the abnormally dry fall conditions with precipitation in the 10th to 20th percentile. In addition, both short and long-term indicators supported the expansion of Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions in northeastern parts of Vancouver Island. Moderate Drought (D1) conditions have affected 1.6 percent of land area and 2.7 percent of the population of British Columbia in November.

Prairie Region (AB, SK, MB)

The southern Prairies showed continuous improvement in November. Recent storm systems have improved stream flows and replenished soil moisture, with some areas dealing with excess moisture. Northern and central Alberta's long-term Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions were greatly alleviated as a result of above normal precipitation in November with only small pockets of Abnormally Dry (D0) remaining. In addition, Abnormally Dry (D0) designations were reduced around Red Deer due to well above normal precipitation this month, while Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions remained in the Brooks area. Saskatchewan received average to below normal precipitation throughout November. Short-term precipitation deficits in northern Saskatchewan led to the expansion of Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions. La Ronge, in north-central Saskatchewan, experienced the driest November on record resulting in the development of Moderate Drought (D1) around the La Ronge and Key Lake area. Long-term Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions were eliminated north of Saskatoon and reduced around Yorkton due to adequate precipitation in November. In Manitoba, the Abnormally Dry (D0) area around Swan River expanded across the northwest due to short term dryness. Fall precipitation resulted in excess moisture across southern Manitoba which significantly increases the risk of spring flooding. Overall, Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions affected 19.1 percent of land area and 4.0 percent of the population of the Prairie region.

Central Region (ON, QC)

In central Canada, significant precipitation alleviated much of the Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions with the exception of some northern areas. Moderate Drought (D1) conditions were

eliminated southwest of Barrie with only an Abnormally Dry (D0) pocket remaining due to improved soil moisture and streamflow. Adequate precipitation and improved streamflow alleviated Abnormally Dry (D0) areas across southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and the Gaspé area in eastern Quebec and improved significantly in the James Bay area. Despite the improvements in the southern regions, Abnormally Dry (D0) areas continued to expand across northwestern Quebec due to below normal monthly precipitation and streamflow. Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions affected 31.5 percent of land area and 1.2 percent of the population of the Central Region.

Atlantic Region (NS, NB, PE, NL)

Most of Atlantic Canada received above normal precipitation, in excess of 100 mm, during the past 30 days. Nova Scotia and Newfoundland received over 175 mm of accumulated precipitation in November. Significant precipitation and improved streamflow levels throughout the month eliminated Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions in areas northeast of Halifax and on the Avalon Peninsula in Newfoundland.

Northern Region (YT, NT)

Conditions in Northern Canada improved significantly in November as a result of average to above average precipitation and improved stream flows. In the Yukon, Moderate Drought (D1) conditions were eliminated in the southwest and around Watson Lake. In addition, Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions were alleviated in the southeast with adequate precipitation and improved stream flows. Only small pockets of Abnormally Dry (D0) remain around Old Crow and in southern parts of the Yukon. In the Northwest Territories, Abnormally Dry (D0) designations were eliminated in east-central areas and diminished in the far north. Overall, Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions affected 11.4 percent of land area in Yukon and the North West Territories.