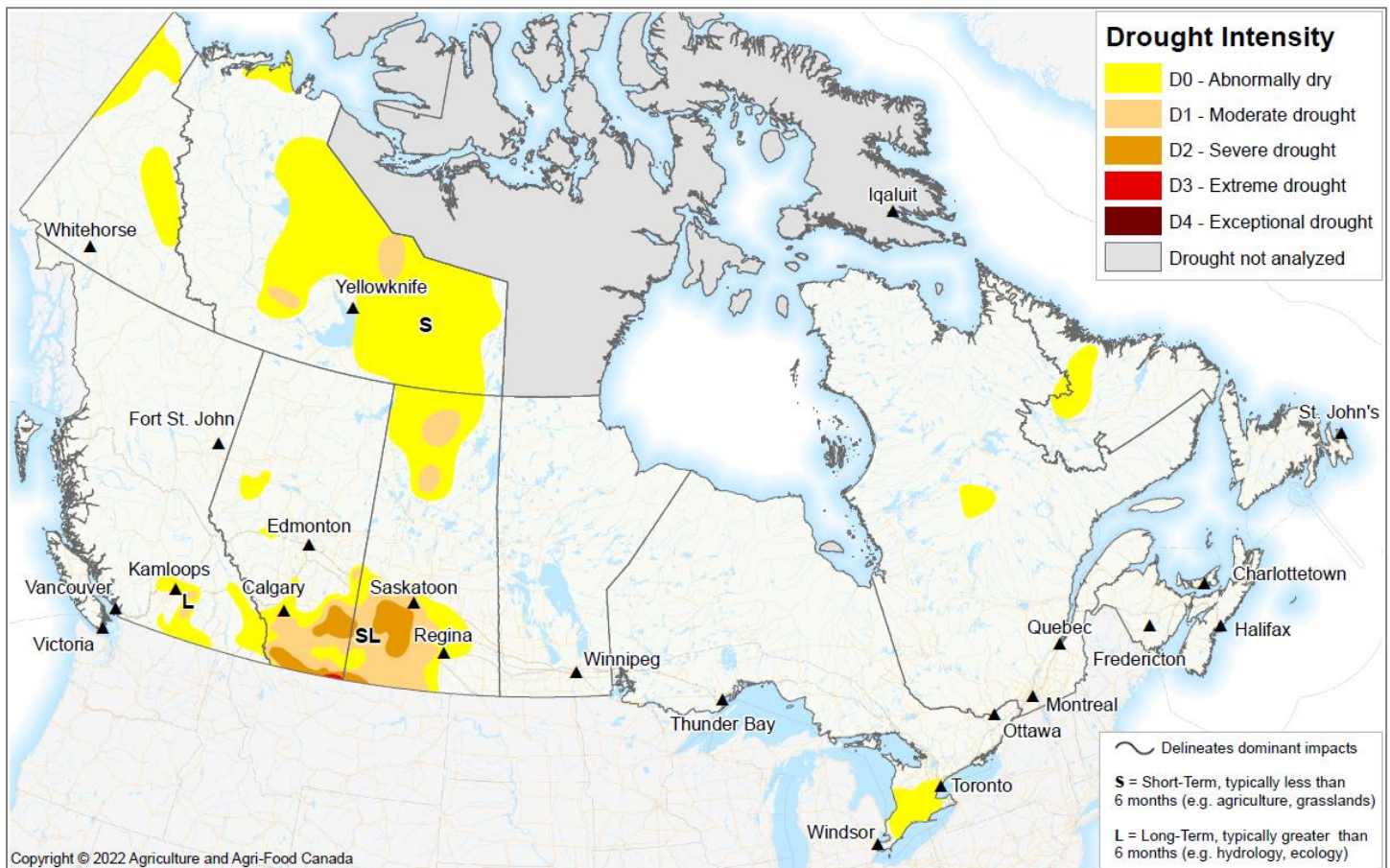


Canadian Drought Monitor

Conditions as of June 30, 2022



Precipitation across the country in June trended above-normal, with pockets of drier conditions in southern Saskatchewan, southern Ontario and parts of the Northern Region. Significant moisture was reported across Alberta and southern Quebec, leading to improved drought conditions across the southwestern Prairies, while near-normal precipitation fell in the Pacific and Atlantic Regions. Temperatures remained near-normal across the country this month, except for a couple pockets of higher than average temperatures in B.C. and across the Northern Region.



At the end of the month, fifteen percent of the country was classified as Abnormally Dry (D0) or in Moderate to Extreme Drought (D1 to D3), including twenty-nine percent of the country's agricultural landscape. There was no Exceptional Drought (D4) reported this month.

Pacific Region (BC)

The west coast continued to see the most precipitation across the Pacific Region, with some parts of Vancouver Island reporting Moderately High to Very High precipitation amounts this month. Much of the rest of the province also reported above-normal precipitation, with only a few areas in the Interior and Peace regions reporting near- to below-average precipitation. However, the area with the greatest longer-term moisture deficit remained near Kamloops, in the Okanagan. As such, Moderate Drought (D1) was slightly improved to two smaller pockets and Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions reduced in size across the area. Initial concerns of flooding from snow melt earlier in the month appeared to dissipate, but streamflows remained near- to above-normal by the end of the month across much of the region. Similar to last month, temperatures more than 5 degrees above-normal were reported west of Kamloops, while the rest of the province saw near-normal temperatures.

At the end of the month, six percent of the Pacific Region was considered Abnormally Dry (D0) or in Moderate Drought (D1), including twenty-one percent of the region's agricultural landscape.

Prairie Region (AB, SK, MB)

The Canadian Prairies remained the most active drought region across the country this month. Significant moisture fell across southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan, improving drought conditions substantially. Excess moisture conditions across southeastern Saskatchewan and southern Manitoba also improved which allowed producers to finish most spring seeding following significant spring flooding. Temperatures across the region were near-normal in June, trending slightly cooler than average across southern Alberta, central Saskatchewan, and parts of Manitoba, while all remaining areas experienced slightly warmer than normal temperatures.

Significant precipitation fell across much of south and central Alberta in June. A number of storm systems passed through the region bringing substantial amounts of rain, including a mid-month system that brought between 75 to 125 mm of rain to the Calgary area. This particular system led to the City of Calgary to declare a state of emergency due to flooding and heavy rainfall increasing water levels. Several other areas across southern Alberta also experienced

overland flooding this month. Upwards of 150 to more than 200 percent of normal precipitation fell, with many areas reporting Extremely High to Exceptionally High precipitation amounts; this roughly equates to a third of one's annual moisture falling in the span of three weeks. This much-needed moisture at this time of the growing season was crucial for crop growth development and pasture recovery in the region, especially considering the previous Extreme Drought (D3) duration and extent. Crop conditions significantly improved this month, with the percent of crops in good to excellent condition closer to the 5- and 10-year averages. Although this moisture will significantly reduce drought concern for producers, lingering long-term impacts remained in some places across the region, specifically in eastern and southern Alberta. Annual precipitation deficits prior to this month's moisture were reported between 140 to more than 220 mm less than normal, reflected as Exceptionally Dry conditions. Short-term improvement has taken place, but long-term vulnerability still exists. All Extreme Drought (D3) was removed except for a small pocket near the U.S./Alberta border, and only two pockets of Severe Drought (D2) remained across southern Alberta. Contrary to the substantial moisture in southern Alberta, northern portions of the province received near-normal precipitation this month. Minimal changes were made to drought conditions across the Peace region, except for the placement of an Abnormally Dry (D0) pocket near Grande Prairie.

Southcentral to southwestern Saskatchewan continued to report drought concerns despite some significant rainfall in the southwest. Southcentral Saskatchewan was the driest region in the country this month, specifically from Indian Head towards Swift Current and Assiniboia. Many parts of this region recorded less than 40 mm of rain, less than half the normal June precipitation, with some regions recording less than 20 mm. Abnormally Dry to Severe Drought (D0 to D2) conditions expanded eastward slightly as a result of this short-term moisture deficit. There were reports of short to very short surface soil moisture, stunted crop growth and decreased yield expectations in these areas. In addition, there were reports of producers reducing cattle herd size due to limited available feed in southwestern areas of the province. Some communities also reported worsening water quality leading to hauling water, digging or expanding wells, as well as significant crop vulnerability to heat impacts. Due to the nature of the convective storms that passed through Saskatchewan in June, localized precipitation was quite variable. This led to significant differences in reported precipitation across cities or other municipalities, adding to the complexity of drought reporting across the province this month. Conditions in northern Saskatchewan remained dry in June, with pockets of wildfires reported in some areas; this region received 40 to 85 percent of normal moisture in the last 2 to 3 months. As a result, two pockets of Moderate Drought (D1) were placed in northern Saskatchewan, with Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions reaching up towards the Northwest Territories.

Much of southern Manitoba continued to recover from significant moisture in the spring, in addition to the devastating drought last summer. While flooding concerns are subsiding, excess moisture impacts remained, including reports of unusable pastures by cattle due to excess moisture, which forced producers to find alternative supplemental feed. However, in areas that were no longer dealing with active flooding or excess surface soil moisture, pasture, hayland and crop growing have progressed well. No drought or Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions were reported in Manitoba this month.

At the end of the month, twenty-two percent of the Prairie Region was classified as Abnormally Dry (D0) or in Moderate to Extreme Drought (D1 to D3), including thirty-nine percent of the region's agricultural landscape.

Central Region (ON, QC)

Central Canada continued to receive adequate precipitation in most regions to remain drought free. However, below-normal precipitation in Ontario throughout June led to an expansion of Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions across southern Ontario. The driest area spanned from Chatham-Kent and Sarnia towards London, where Moderately Low precipitation fell in the last 6 months. Although Northern Ontario received slightly below-normal precipitation this month, well above normal precipitation from the previous 3 months resulted in adequate moisture for the area.

The rest of the region, including central and eastern Ontario as well as much of Quebec, received near- to above-normal precipitation this month, with significant moisture reported across parts of southern Quebec. A late-month storm system brought roughly 50 to 70 mm of rain to southern Quebec and parts of eastern Ontario, helping to stave off any potential drought development.

At the end of the month, only two percent of the Central Region was classified as Abnormally Dry (D0), including ten percent of the region's agricultural landscape. There was no drought reported in the region this month.

Atlantic Region (NS, NB, PE, NL)

Slow-moving storm systems allowed for improved moisture to return to the Maritimes this month, after a drier May was previously reported. However, Newfoundland and Labrador remained drier than normal, barring the southeast corner of the island. Much of the moisture

that fell throughout Nova Scotia in June was enough to alleviate the pocket of Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions near Truro. However, a small area in southern New Brunswick remained slightly drier than normal and will be an area to watch in the coming months.

At the end of the month, only five percent of the Atlantic Region was classified as Abnormally Dry (D0), with none of the region's agricultural landscape included. There was no drought reported in the region this month.

Northern Region (YT, NT)

Conditions across much of the Yukon were near-normal this month, while southern and northwestern pockets of Northwest Territories reported slightly drier than normal moisture. As a result, Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions were expanded across much of the NWT, including the emergence of two Moderate Drought (D1) pockets near Yellowknife. Shorter-term moisture deficits also continued near Old Crow, Yukon, but remained relatively unchanged from last month. Streamflow levels remained high across southern Yukon, where moderate moisture fell in the last 6 months.

Thirty-two percent of the Northern Region was classified as Abnormally Dry (D0).