SPRING 2022

CLIMATE TRENDS AND VARIATIONS BULLETIN

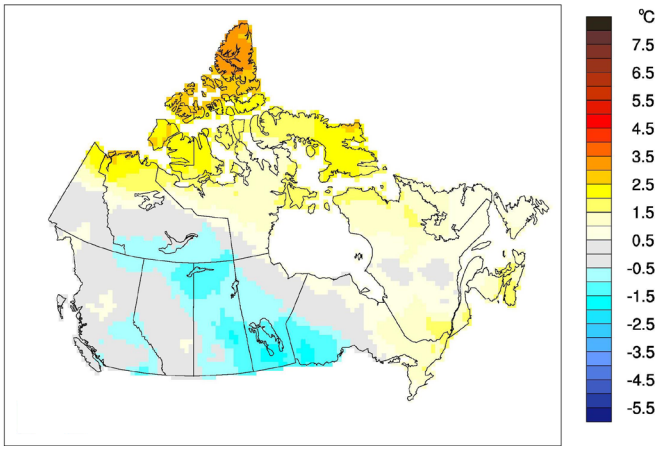
This bulletin summarizes recent climate data and presents it in a historical context. It first examines the national average temperature for the season and then highlights interesting regional temperature information.

Over the past decade, precipitation monitoring technology has evolved and Environment and Climate Change Canada and its partners implemented a transition from manual observations to using automatic precipitation gauges. Extensive data integration is required to link the current precipitation observations to the long term historical manual observations. The update and reporting of historical adjusted precipitation trends and variations will be on temporary hiatus pending the extensive data reconciliation, and will resume thereafter. ECCC remains committed to providing credible climate data to inform adaptation decision making, while ensuring the necessary data reconciliation occurs as monitoring technology evolves.

NATIONAL TEMPERATURE

The national average temperature for the spring (March-May) of 2022 was 0.6°C above the baseline average (defined as the mean over the 1961–1990 reference period), the 30th warmest spring in the 75-year record (based on preliminary data). The warmest spring occurred in 2010, when the national average temperature was 4.0°C above the baseline average. The coolest spring occurred in 1974, when the national average temperature was 2.0°C below the baseline average. The temperature departures map for the spring of 2022 shows that most of northern and eastern Canada experienced temperatures at least 0.5°C above the baseline average. Most notably, northern Nunavut experienced temperatures more than 2.5°C above the baseline average. Conversely, southern Northwest Territories, northern Alberta, southeastern British Columbia, most of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and northwestern Ontario experienced temperatures at least 0.5°C below the baseline average. The rest of the country experienced temperatures close to the baseline average.

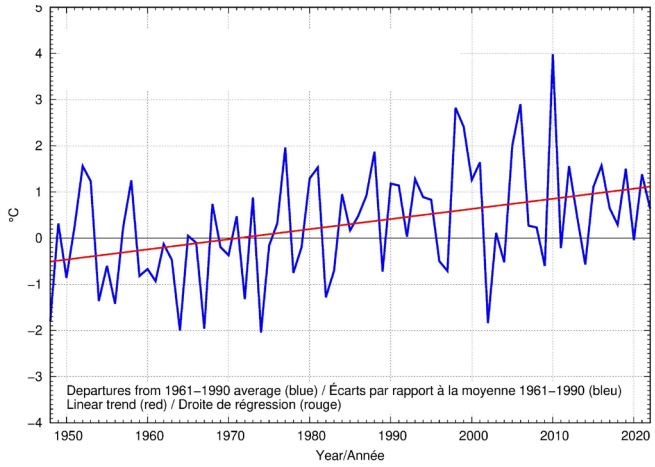
TEMPERATURE DEPARTURES FROM THE 1961–1990 AVERAGE – SPRING 2022



The time series graph shows that averaged spring temperatures across the country have fluctuated from year to year over the 1948–2022 period. However, the

linear trend indicates that spring temperatures averaged across the nation have warmed by 1.6°C over the past 75 years.

SPRING NATIONAL TEMPERATURE DEPARTURES AND LONG-TERM TREND, 1948–2022

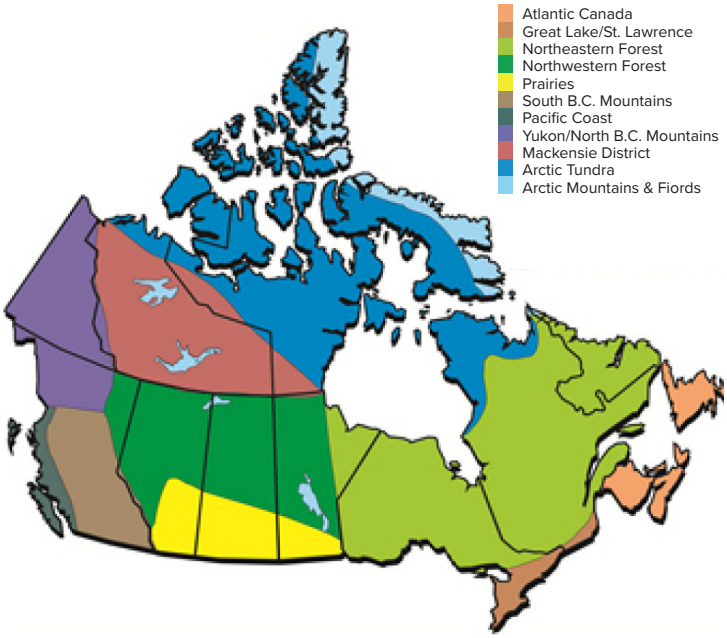


REGIONAL TEMPERATURE

When examined on a regional basis, average spring temperatures for 2022 had not ranked among the 10 warmest or coolest on record, since 1948, for any of the eleven climate regions. The climate region that experienced the warmest spring temperature departure for 2022 was the Arctic Mountains and Fiords region (+2.5°C), whereas the climate regions that experienced the coolest spring temperature departure this year were both the Northwestern Forest and the Prairies regions (-0.7°C). All eleven climate regions exhibit positive trends for spring temperatures over the 75 years of record. The strongest regional trend (+2.3°C) are observed in the Yukon/North B.C. Mountains and Mackenzie District regions, while the weakest trend (+0.8°C) is found in the Atlantic Canada region. A table listing the regional and national temperature departures and rankings from 1948 to 2022 and a table that summarizes regional and national trends and extremes summaries are available upon request to btvc-ctvb@ec.gc.ca.

Please note that the latest generation of CANGRD is now adopted in the analyses of the Climate Trends and Variations Bulletin (CTVB). For more information, please visit the CTVB homepage.

THE MAP OF CANADIAN CLIMATE REGIONS



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