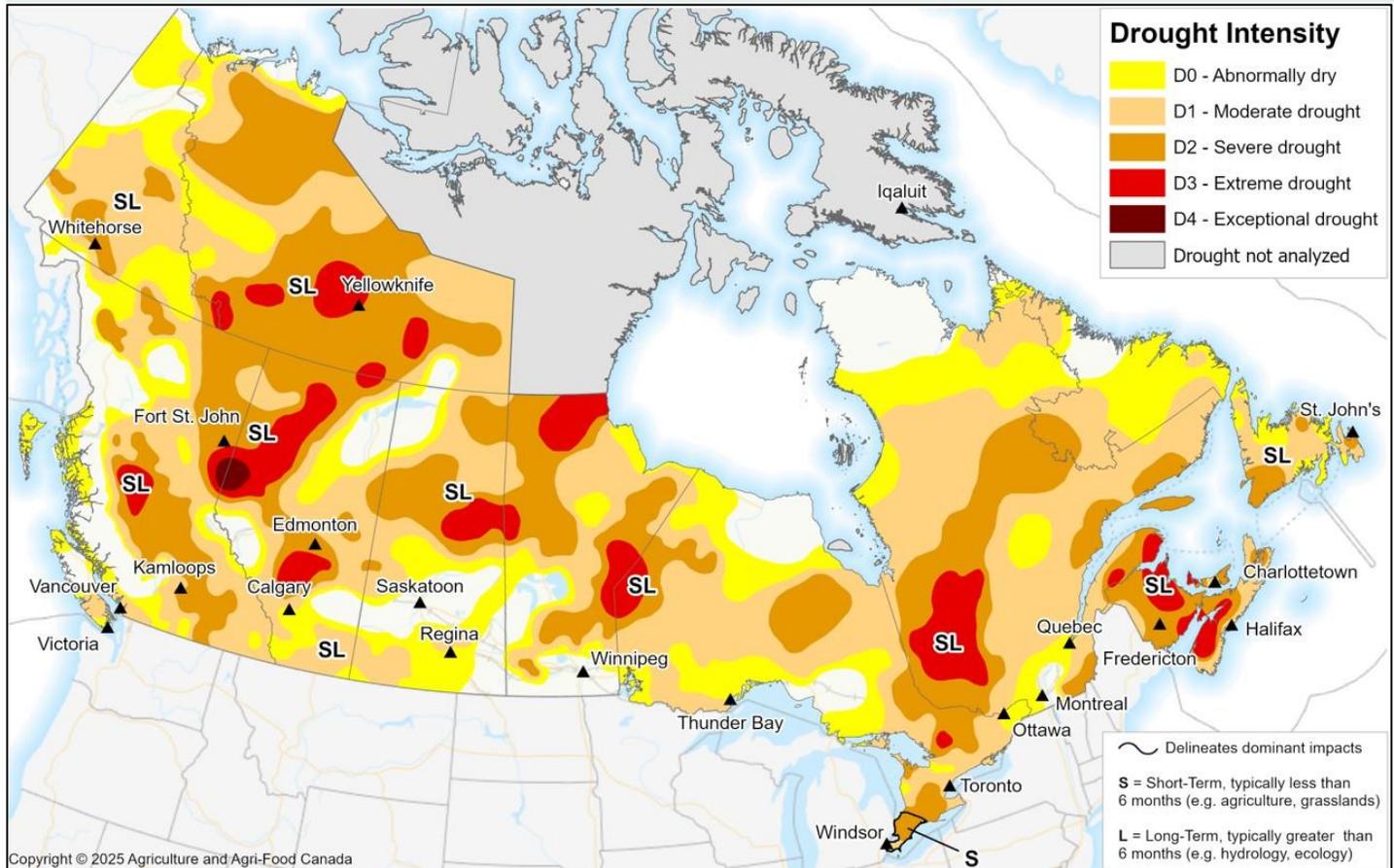


Canadian Drought Monitor

Conditions as of November 30, 2025



In November, drought continued to impact all provinces and territories. Western Canada saw minor changes, however Eastern Canada received significant precipitation improving drought conditions. Temperatures were above normal across western Canada and northeastern Quebec, while below normal in southern Ontario and southeastern Quebec. The Atlantic Regions experienced mixed temperatures ranging from a degree or two below or above normal. Precipitation was extremely low across coastal British Columbia and southern Manitoba, below normal in the Peace region and eastern Saskatchewan, well above normal in Newfoundland, parts of Nova Scotia, and northeastern New Brunswick. As of November 30, most of the country continued to be classified as Abnormally Dry (D0) or in drought.

At the end of the month, 84% of the country was classified as Abnormally Dry (D0) or in Moderate (D1) to Exceptional Drought (D4), including 80% of the country's agricultural landscape.



Pacific Region (BC)

In November, much of British Columbia experienced warm conditions and a mix of dry and wet conditions leaving many areas with long term precipitation deficits. Above normal precipitation was received throughout the southern Interior and Kootenay region with some stations recording double normal November amounts. Regions of above-normal precipitation resulted in minor improvements; however, ongoing warm temperatures combined with multi-month dryness resulted in continued drought in most regions. The Lower Mainland, South Coast, and Vancouver Island received less than 60% of normal precipitation, while the Peace Region, in the northeast, remained notably dry, with most areas receiving under 40% of normal precipitation.

Across the province, drought conditions stayed relatively consistent with the previous month's assessment. Abnormally Dry (D0) and Moderate Drought (D1) expanded through Vancouver Island, the Lower Mainland, and the South Coast. Some portions of central British Columbia improved while others degraded: Severe Drought (D2) was expanded slightly in the south-central areas and decreased significantly in the southeast. In the central Interior, Extreme Drought (D3) was reduced. The central coast, including northern Haida Gwaii and areas around Prince Rupert saw the emergence of Abnormally (D0). Drought conditions remained mostly static in northern British Columbia, with a minor expansion of Moderate (D1) and Severe (D2) Drought as multi-year impacts persisted. Additionally, two pockets of Severe Drought (D2) emerged in the northwest where impacts remain significant and ongoing in several areas. In the Peace Region, multi-year drought continues to strain communities. Dawson Creek remained under water restrictions and extended its state of local emergency due to historic low river levels, which could freeze solid this winter, threatening the municipal water supply. Farmers in the region report failing wells, widespread crop losses and dying shelterbelt trees.

At the end of the month, 78% of the Pacific Region was classified as Abnormally Dry (D0) or in Moderate (D1) to Exceptional Drought (D4), including 95% of the region's agricultural landscape.

Prairie Region (AB, SK, MB)

November was warmer than average across the Prairies, with temperatures 4 to 5 degrees above normal in the northwest and along the southern foothills. Below normal precipitation was recorded throughout northern Alberta, eastern Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. The largest one-month deficits were found in southern Manitoba. A major snowfall event in late November delivered up to 20 cm across parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan, while Manitoba received no major storms, remaining mostly snow-free until late in the month.

The Prairies typically receive limited precipitation in November, therefore the chance of significant changes in drought is limited. The eastern Prairies received very low precipitation in November however previous months above normal precipitation has resulted in adequate moisture throughout southern regions going into the winter. Western Prairies recorded normal to above normal precipitation; however, this was not enough to impact long-term precipitation deficits. Given such mixed conditions, changes to drought conditions have been minor across the region. In Alberta, central regions saw modest improvement with the reduction of Severe Drought (D2) and removal of the Extreme Drought

(D3) near Lloydminster. In Northern Alberta, many locations received less than 60% of normal precipitation, including Grande Prairie, where only 27% of normal precipitation was received. Despite some localized improvements, much of northwest Alberta saw worsening drought, with expansion of Severe (D2) and Extreme (D3) Drought. Northeastern Alberta continued to see improvements with reductions in Moderate (D1) and Severe (D2) Drought. Southern Saskatchewan received variable precipitation with much of the region receiving 60 to 115% of normal. Drought conditions slightly worsened in the southwest, with expansion of Moderate Drought (D1). Central Saskatchewan saw worsening drought, marked by the expansion of Severe (D2) and Extreme (D3) Drought from La Ronge east toward Flinn Flon. Southern Manitoba received extremely low precipitation with large areas receiving less than 40% of normal. However, most regions did not worsen due to wet conditions in previous months. Drought conditions have degraded slightly around Brandon and through the Interlake region. Central Manitoba saw the expansion of Severe Drought (D2) and emergence Extreme Drought (D3) as precipitation deficits grew. Northern Manitoba saw worsening drought conditions, including expansion of Moderate (D1) and Severe (D2) Drought and the emergence of Extreme Drought (D3). At the end of the month, 83% of the Prairie Region was classified as Abnormally Dry (D0) or in Moderate (D1) to Exceptional Drought (D4), including 71% of the region's agricultural landscape.

Central Region (ON, QC)

Across the Central Region, well below normal precipitation was recorded through northwestern Ontario, southern Ontario, and eastern Quebec. Above normal precipitation was recorded in Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec. Northwestern and southeastern Ontario, receiving roughly 40 to 85% of normal precipitation. Eastern Ontario and southern Quebec received 85 to 115% of normal, easing drought conditions. Temperatures were above normal across Northwestern Ontario, northern Ontario, and northeastern portions of Quebec, while much of southern Ontario and southeastern Quebec was slightly cooler than normal. Several snow-laden systems brought early-season snowfall to Ontario, including record-setting snow in southern regions, although these events had limited impact on ongoing hydrological deficits.

Drier conditions persisted across much of northwestern Ontario with continued below normal precipitation. Southern portions of this region were especially dry where monthly totals were less than 40% of normal. The region experienced drought expansion, driven by dry and warm conditions. Eastern Ontario experienced a mix of conditions, ranging from 60% to 115% normal precipitation, with areas of higher rainfall seeing improved drought conditions. Precipitation led to the gradual recovery of stream flows. Southern Ontario saw one of its driest Novembers on record, with many areas receiving less than half their normal precipitation including Windsor and Toronto. As a result, Moderate (D1) and Severe (D2) Drought areas expanded. Several regions continued to experience low water conditions, including Lower Trent, Crowe Valley, Rideau Valley, and Raisin Region, where stream flows remained only 15–30% of normal and groundwater indicators showed inadequate aquifer recharge. Demand for hauled water remained elevated in some rural communities.

Across Quebec, most southern and central areas received near- to above-normal precipitation (60–115%), resulting in mixed drought changes. Eastern Quebec saw worsening conditions, with expansions

of Severe (D2) and Extreme (D3) Drought where deficits persisted. Conversely, southeastern Quebec and the Gaspé Peninsula experienced improvements, with Severe Drought (D2) and Extreme Drought (D3) reduced.

At the end of the month, 87% of the Central Region was classified as Abnormally Dry (D0) or in Moderate to Extreme Drought (D1) to (D3), including 95% of the region's agricultural landscape.

Atlantic Region (NS, NB, PE, NL)

Precipitation across the Atlantic Region was generally near to above normal, with most areas receiving 85 to 150% of normal precipitation in November. Exceptions included large portions of New Brunswick and a small region of southwestern Nova Scotia, which received 60 to 85% of normal precipitation. Nova Scotia's Cape Breton region, Newfoundland, and the northern coastline of Labrador received over 150% of normal precipitation. Temperatures were normal across the region except for southern New Brunswick which was slightly below normal.

New Brunswick saw reductions in Extreme Drought (D3) across much of the province, though pockets persisted in the central and southwestern regions. Despite some good rainfall, groundwater levels remain critically low, and the province is urging winter water conservation, emphasizing that frozen soils will limit recharge. Drought conditions improved across P.E.I., with reductions in Severe (D2) and Extreme (D3) Drought. Nova Scotia experienced notable drought improvements, including reductions in Severe (D2) and Extreme (D3) Drought and the removal of Exceptional Drought (D4) area. However, Extreme Drought (D3) drought persists along the southwestern portion of the province. Despite improvements, ongoing drought impacts continue to emerge. Dry residential wells remain widespread, prompting the province to launch a committee to develop long-term solutions for water scarcity heading into winter.

In Newfoundland widespread precipitation led to overall drought improvements, with reductions in Severe Drought (D2) and removal of all Extreme Drought (D3). Pockets Severe Drought (D2) remain, including around the southwestern tip, the St. John's area, and near Gander, where summer deficits have not been fully erased. Labrador also saw significant drought improvements due to above normal precipitation. Parts of northern Labrador receiving near triple the monthly normal. As a result, Abnormally Dry (D0) and Moderate Drought (D1) along the northern coastline was reduced.

Additionally, in southern Labrador Extreme Drought (D3) was removed.

At the end of the month, 92% of the Atlantic Region was classified as Abnormally Dry (D0) or in Moderate (D1) to Exceptional Drought (D4), including 100% of the region's agricultural landscape.

Northern Region (YT, NT)

Across the Northern Region, precipitation patterns were highly variable. The southwestern Yukon and southern Northwest Territories observed below normal precipitation. The area around Great Slave Lake was particularly dry. In contrast, northern portions of both territories were notably wetter, receiving above-normal precipitation, including areas in northern Yukon that exceeded 200% of normal.

Temperatures were consistently warmer than average across the region. Yukon experienced particularly

strong anomalies, with monthly temperatures ranging 3 to 7°C above normal and the most pronounced warmth in northern areas.

In the Yukon, southern regions saw some drought relief this month, with reductions in Severe Drought (D2) conditions. However, some regions continued to see well below normal precipitation and continued Severe Drought including Watson Lake at 42.6% of normal (8th driest), Burwash Auto at 40.3% (12th driest), and Mayo at 46.8% (13th driest). Water levels are variable depending on freeze-up timing, with most systems with flows in the normal range; however, snowpack is below average across most areas except Dawson. Northern Yukon saw slight reductions in Abnormally Dry (D0) due to above normal precipitation. Drought conditions worsened across the southern NWT, where Severe (D2) and Extreme (D3) expanded and included the emergence of Extreme Drought (D3) in the Fort Simpson region. Water levels on the Mackenzie River near Fort Simpson are near historic lows, while in the Fort Smith area, creeks and muskegs have dried to the point that previously saturated wetlands are accessible, with local water tables approximately 6 feet lower than normal. Reports state that at least 1 to 2 years of wetter-than-normal conditions will be required to restore normal river flows. Hay River water levels have fallen sharply, affecting traditional hunting and travel. Despite minor recovery in small rivers and lakes, overall water levels and flow rates remain low across most of the NWT, and Great Bear Lake is at its lowest level ever recorded for this time of year.

At the end of the month, 81% of the Northern Region was classified as Abnormally Dry (D0) or in Moderate (D1) to Extreme Drought (D3).