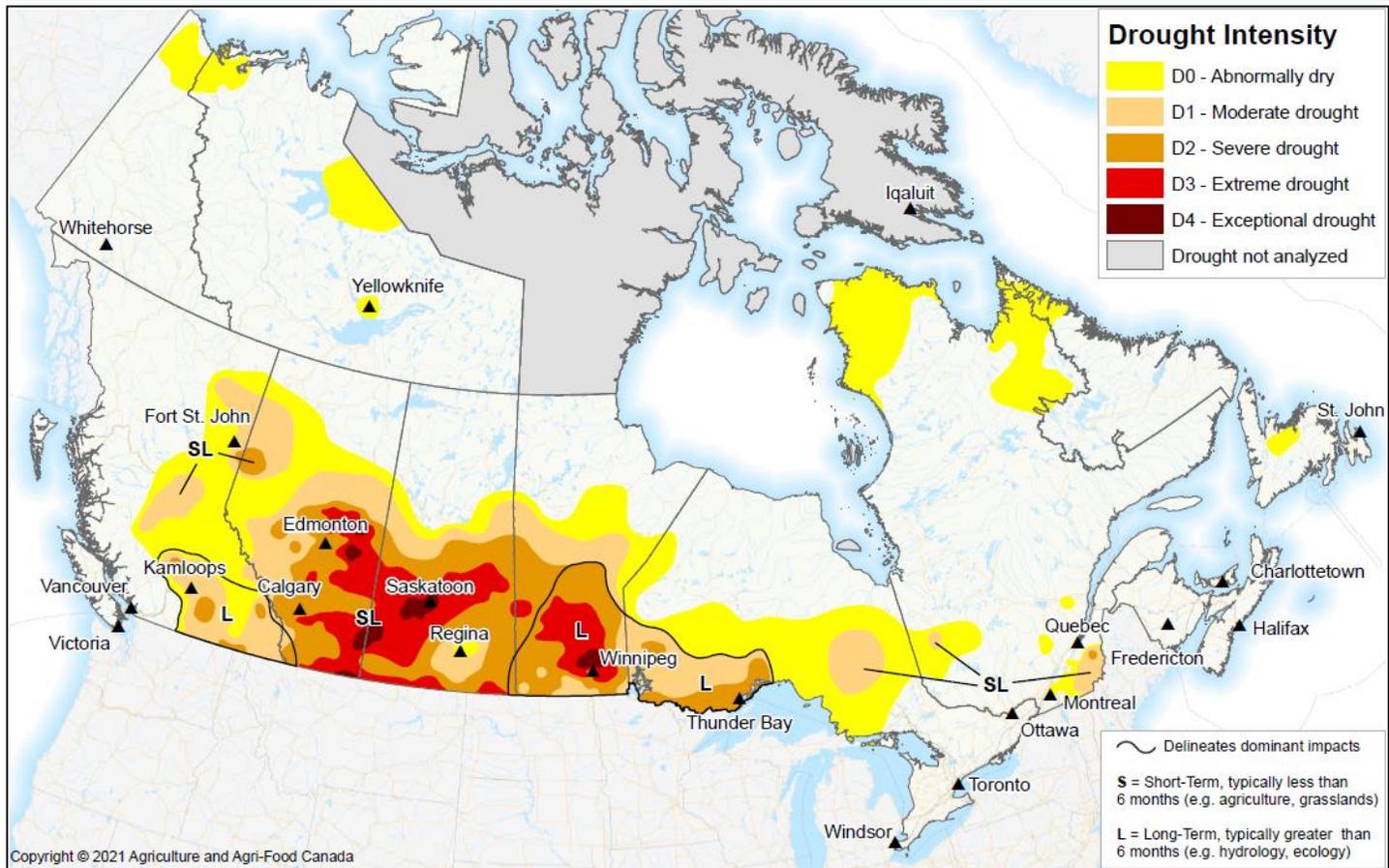


Canadian Drought Monitor

Conditions as of November 30, 2021



As Canada transitioned from fall to winter conditions during the month of November, drought conditions moderately improved. Most notably, a series of strong atmospheric rivers through coastal and southwestern British Columbia resulted in significant and widespread flooding through the second half of November. This rainfall resolved all remaining Drought (D1 to D4) and Abnormally Dry (D0) regions from western British Columbia and continued to significantly improve drought conditions in the Interior region. Heavy rainfall resulted in major flooding which washed out road networks having a significant impact on the agriculture and transportation sectors, as well as shipping disruptions which are expected to impact much of the country. Heavy rains also had an impact across the Atlantic Region in November, leading to washed out roadways in both Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. Despite significant improvement



in both western and eastern regions of Canada, the Prairie Region saw the least improvement to Severe (D2) and Extreme Drought (D3). However, mid-month moisture did help to alleviate drought concerns across central portions of the Prairies. Much of the Central Region received above-normal seasonal precipitation which led to improvements in drought. However, the Northern Region saw only minimal improvements through the month of November with variable changes to Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions.

Thirty-three percent of the country was considered Abnormally Dry (D0) or in Moderate to Exceptional Drought (D1 to D4), which includes nearly seventy-five percent of the national agricultural landscape.

Pacific Region (BC)

In the month of November, tremendous monthly precipitation allowed for significant improvement of Abnormally Dry (D0) and Drought (D1 to D4) conditions across much of the Pacific Region. The majority of Vancouver Island received over 300 mm of rain this month, with some areas reporting over 1,100 mm due to several atmospheric rivers. These amounts were exceptionally high for the season, which ultimately led to the removal of any lingering Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions across the island. The effects of the atmospheric river carried into the southcentral region, which received moderately to very high precipitation over the past 30 and 90 days. This accumulation totaled approximately 50 mm more rain than normal and allowed for Extreme (D3) and Exceptional Drought (D4) to be removed in the Okanagan and Thompson regions. Although Extreme and Exceptional Drought (D3 to D4) conditions were removed quickly, this precipitation over the past 30 days was not enough to replenish the long-term shortfall of precipitation over the last year and as a result, Moderate (D1) and Severe Drought (D2) conditions remained. The northern region of British Columbia saw significant improvements to Abnormally Dry (D0) and Moderate Drought (D1) conditions as the Peace River and Liard regions received well above-normal precipitation in the past 30 days.

At the end of the month, thirty-nine percent of the Pacific Region was classified as being Abnormally Dry (D0) or in Moderate to Exceptional Drought (D1 to D4), including eighteen percent of the region's agricultural landscape.

Prairie Region (AB, SK, MB)

Through the month of November, the Prairie Region saw varied changes to drought. Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan experienced notable improvements to Abnormally Dry (D0) and

Moderate Drought (D1) conditions as a result of significant precipitation, while the southern Prairies saw minimal to no improvement due to a continued lack of moisture and lingering drought conditions (D1 to D4). Modest improvements were made across Manitoba as the province received above normal to very high precipitation over the last 60 days and long-term precipitation deficits began to diminish.

Many areas in the Prairie Region saw declining or no change to drought throughout November. In central Alberta, Red Deer recorded its driest 90 days on record, receiving only 13 percent of normal precipitation; this warranted the formation of Extreme Drought (D3) in the area. Although eastern Alberta did see minimal improvement to select areas, the near-normal precipitation that fell in November did little to improve long-lasting impacts from the summer months, and thus much of the Extreme Drought (D3) remained relatively unchanged. Although most areas in the Prairie Region remained under serious drought, a large stretch of moderately to extremely high precipitation fell across the Peace River region in Alberta and through central Saskatchewan in November; this led to a reduction in Abnormally Dry (D0) and Moderate Drought (D1) areas. A pocket of Extreme Drought (D3) in the Peace River region was removed as this area received above-normal precipitation over the past 90 days. Along the Saskatchewan-Alberta border, above-average precipitation was received this month which allowed for a reduction in Exceptional Drought (D4) conditions around Lloydminster and Vermillion. The southwest corner of Saskatchewan received similar precipitation through the month of November, leading to improvements to Extreme (D3) and Exceptional Drought (D4). Following an extremely dry summer in Manitoba, significant improvements were made to long-term Extreme (D3) and Exceptional Drought (D4) in the central region of the province as it received 115 to 200 percent of normal precipitation in the past 60 days. Despite these improved conditions however, long-term drought impacts persisted.

At the end of the month, sixty-seven percent of the Prairie Region was classified as being Abnormally Dry (D0) or in Moderate to Exceptional Drought (D1 to D4), including ninety-nine percent of the region's agricultural landscape.

Central Region (ON, QC)

Overall, there was improvement to Abnormally Dry (D0) and Drought (D1 to D3) conditions across the Central Region through the month of November. In northwest Ontario, however, Moderate (D1) to Severe Drought (D2) remained due to long-term precipitation deficits of 250 mm below normal or less this year. Keeping in mind these long-term deficits, improvements were still made to Extreme (D3) and Severe Drought (D2) in the northwest as these areas received above-normal precipitation in the past 30 days. The Severe Drought (D2) surrounding

Kapuskasing was removed as the area received more than 100 mm of precipitation in the past 60 days.

Southern regions remained drought-free through the month of November. Although the area received below to moderately below normal precipitation this past month, exceptionally high precipitation received in the last 90 days maintained the area's moisture reserves.

Dry (D0) and Drought (D1 to D2) conditions lingered across southern Quebec; although the area has had below-normal precipitation in the last 6 months, recent moisture improved Dry (D0) and Moderate Drought (D1) conditions in an area from Montreal to Quebec City and northwards.

By the end of the month, close to thirty percent of the Central Region was classified as Abnormally Dry (D0) or in Moderate to Severe Drought (D1 to D2), including twenty-two percent of the agricultural landscape.

Atlantic Region (NS, NB, PE, NL)

The majority of the Atlantic Region received above-normal precipitation in November, leading to a significant reduction of Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions in the region. Cape Breton Island, along the northern coast of Nova Scotia, received exceptionally high levels of precipitation, recording amounts of over 225 mm; this led to the removal of Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions. D0 conditions were also significantly improved across the eastern half of Newfoundland with above-normal precipitation over the past 30 days; this area recorded precipitation amounts ranging from 100 to 200 mm. A pocket of D0 still remained along the northcentral coast due to long-term effects felt in the region, which has either been Dry (D0) or in Moderate Drought (D1) since July.

By the end of the month, roughly six percent of the Atlantic Region was classified as Abnormally Dry (D0), including only one percent of the agricultural landscape. No drought was reported in the region this month.

Northern Region (YT, NT)

Minimal changes were made to drought conditions in the Northern Region through the month of November. The Abnormally Dry (D0) pocket along the northern coast of the Yukon Territory was expanded west around Old Crow, where only 55 percent of average precipitation was

received in the past 30 days. In comparison, improvements were made in the southern regions of the Yukon and Northwest Territories which received exceptionally high precipitation through the month of November.

Six percent of the Northern Region was classified as Abnormally Dry (D0).

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