



Since 1906 / Depuis 1906

Atlas of Canada 6th Edition
(archival version)

July Mean Total Precipitation

The map shows the mean total precipitation in the month of July. Throughout much of the continental interior of Canada, precipitation reaches its annual maximum in the summer months and falls as rain. On the Prairies, the maximum monthly precipitation is usually in June or July, but this shifts to August at more northerly latitudes and in Ontario and Quebec. On both the west and east coasts, summer is the driest time of the year, particularly on Vancouver Island and the Sunshine Coast of southwestern British Columbia. In the Arctic Archipelago, rainfall tends to be dominant, but snowfall is still significant and can occur in any summer month.

0 150 300 450 600 km

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection, Standard Parallels 49°N and 77°N

July Mean Total Precipitation (mm)	Populated Places	Boundaries
20 mm and less	• 1 - 4 999	— International
21 to 40 mm	• 5 000 - 49 999	— Provincial / Territorial
41 to 60 mm	• 50 000 - 99 999	— EEZ (200 mile)
61 to 80 mm	• 100 000 and greater	— Canada / Kalaallit Nunaat dividing line
81 to 120 mm	○ Provincial and territorial capital	
121 to 160 mm	★ National capital	
161 to 200 mm		
201 to 400 mm		

Sources(s):
July Mean Total Precipitation (mm)
The mean total precipitation for the summer season is represented by the month of July, middle of the summer season. The 1971 to 2000 precipitation climate normals were calculated by Environment Canada in a manner consistent with the methodology of the World Meteorological Organization. The normal is a simple arithmetic average of the monthly or annual precipitation for the specified period. These spatial models have been developed using the thin plate smoothing spline algorithms of ANUSPLIN, which is a mathematically sophisticated approach to generating climate maps at varying spatial and temporal scales. The Canadian Forest Service has been working in partnership with several staff in Environment Canada's Meteorological Service of Canada, the Australian National University (the creator of ANUSPLIN) and others to develop a variety of climate models that cover both Canada and North America.

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