



Atlas of Canada 6th Edition
(archival version)

April Mean Total Precipitation

The map shows the mean total precipitation in the month of April. April is a transitional month across much of southern Canada, when snow is still possible but rainfall begins to dominate the precipitation regime. Precipitation amounts across the southern interior of Canada are somewhat greater than those in January, as air temperatures warm in response to the increasing strength and duration of sunshine. Rainfall amounts onshore along British Columbia's west coast are still in the range of 200 to 300 millimetres, somewhat less than the values in January. Likewise, in the Atlantic Provinces, precipitation amounts are less than in January, but the distribution of monthly precipitation is not as variable annually as on the Prairies or the west coast. Across northern Canada, it is still very much winter, with almost all precipitation falling as snow.

0 150 300 450 600 km

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

April 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		

Source(s):
April Mean Total Precipitation (mm)
The mean total precipitation for the spring season is represented by the month of April, middle of the spring 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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