



Atlas of Canada 6th Edition  
(archival version)

July Mean Daily Maximum Temperatures

The map shows the mean daily maximum temperatures for July. Maximum temperatures in July are above freezing across all of Canada except for high elevations on Ellesmere Island. Maximum temperatures exceed 25°C in the valley bottoms of southern British Columbia, across the southern Prairies, in southern Ontario and along the St. Lawrence River valley almost to the City of Québec and over parts of central New Brunswick. For many of these southern regions, this is the height of summer, with plentiful sunshine and warm dry days. Maximum temperatures along coastal regions of Atlantic Canada and British Columbia are moderated by the oceans but, even there, maximum temperatures near or above 20°C are the norm.

0 150 300 450 600 km

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

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <b>July Mean Daily Maximum Temperatures (°C)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>4° to 0°</li><li>1° to 5°</li><li>6° to 10°</li><li>11° to 15°</li><li>16° to 20°</li><li>21° to 25°</li><li>Higher than 25°</li></ul> | <b>Populated Places</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1 - 4 999</li><li>5 000 - 49 999</li><li>50 000 - 99 999</li><li>100 000 and greater</li><li>Provincial and territorial capital</li><li>National capital</li></ul> | <b>Boundaries</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>International</li><li>Provincial / Territorial</li><li>EEZ (200 mile)</li><li>Canada / Kalaallit Nunaat dividing line</li></ul> |
|---|--|---|

**Sources(s):**  
**July Mean Daily Maximum Temperatures (°C)**  
The mean daily temperatures for the summer season are represented by the month of July, middle of the summer season and are intended to represent average conditions only, as the weather in any given year during summer would or could vary. The 1971 to 2000 temperature climate normals were calculated by Environment Canada and the monthly maximum average was computed from the daily maximum temperature observations. Spatial models have been developed using the thin plate smoothing spline algorithms of ANUSPLIN by the Canadian Forest Service in partnership with several staff in Environment Canada's Meteorological Service of Canada and the Australian National University (the creator of ANUSPLIN).

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