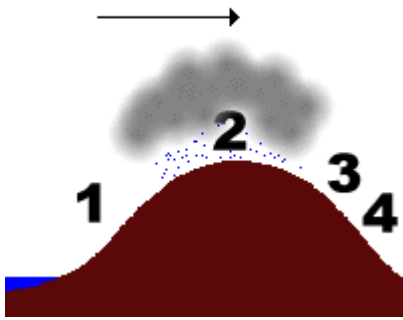


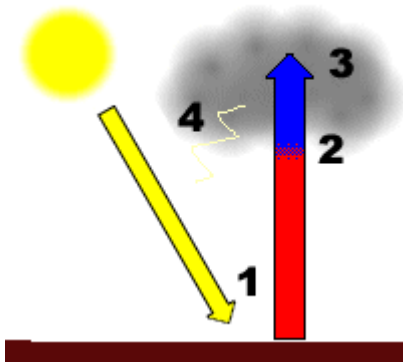
Types of Precipitation

Relief Rainfall



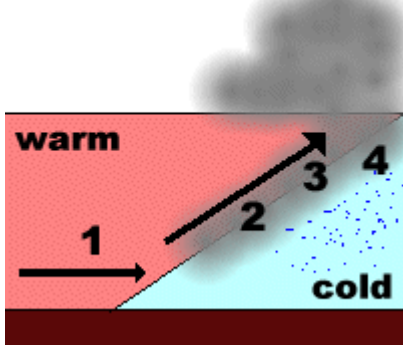
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Convective Rainfall

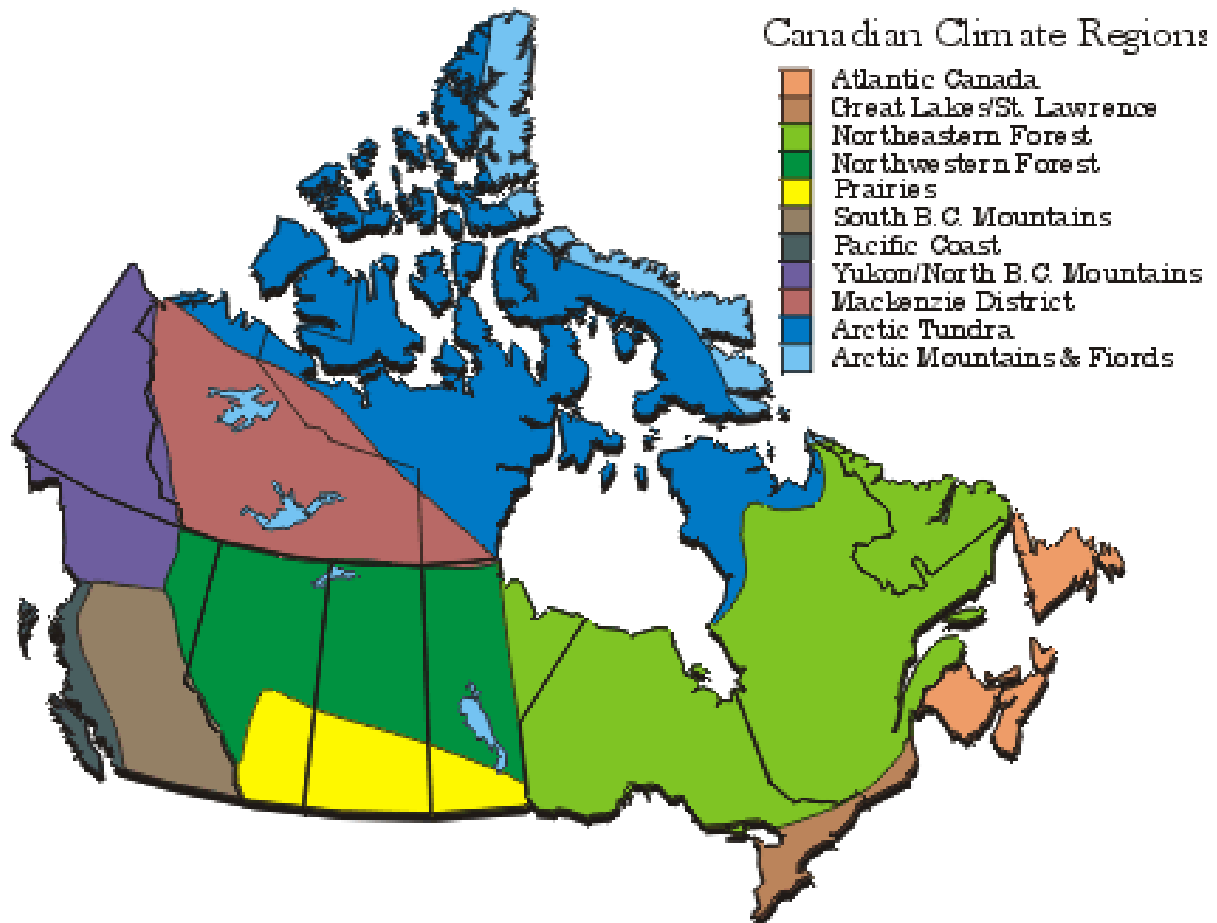


- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

frontal rainfall



- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.



Part of the Canadian mainland and most of the Arctic Archipelago fall within the Frigid Zone; the remainder of the country lies in the northern half of the North Temperate Zone. As a consequence, general climatic conditions range from the extreme cold characteristic of the Arctic regions to the moderate temperatures of more southerly latitudes. The Canadian climate is marked by wide regional variations. In the Maritime provinces (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island), extremes of winter cold and summer heat are modified by oceanic influences, which also cause considerable fog and precipitation. Along the western coast, which is under the influence of warm ocean currents and moisture-laden winds, mild summers and winters, high humidity, and abundant precipitation are characteristic. In the Cordilleran region the higher western slopes of certain uplifts, particularly the Selkirks and the Rockies, receive sizable amounts of rain and snow, but the eastern slopes and the central plateau region are extremely arid. A feature of the Cordilleran region is the chinook, a warm, dry westerly wind that substantially ameliorates winter conditions in the Rocky Mountain foothills and adjoining plains, often causing great daily changes.

Raw data from Environment Canada for Halifax, N.S.

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Precipitation (mm)	146.9	119.1	122.6	124.4	110.5	98.4	96.8	109.6	94.9	128.9	154.4	167
Daily Mean (°C)	-5.8	-6.0	-1.7	3.6	9.4	14.7	18.3	18.1	13.8	8.5	3.4	-3.0

Using graph paper, construct a line graph showing the average* temperature for each month.

* The mean or average temperature is calculated by taking the average of the high and low for each day of the month and then averaging that over the period of the data, in this example from 1961 to 1990. The temperature for January is not -5.8- that is just an historical average. The raw data charts at [Environment Canada](http://www.ec.gc.ca) will show you the highs, lows etc. for each month. The data chosen for the graphs is representative of each province and territory, but you must keep in mind that other factors influence climate: nearness to large bodies of water, latitude, and elevation.