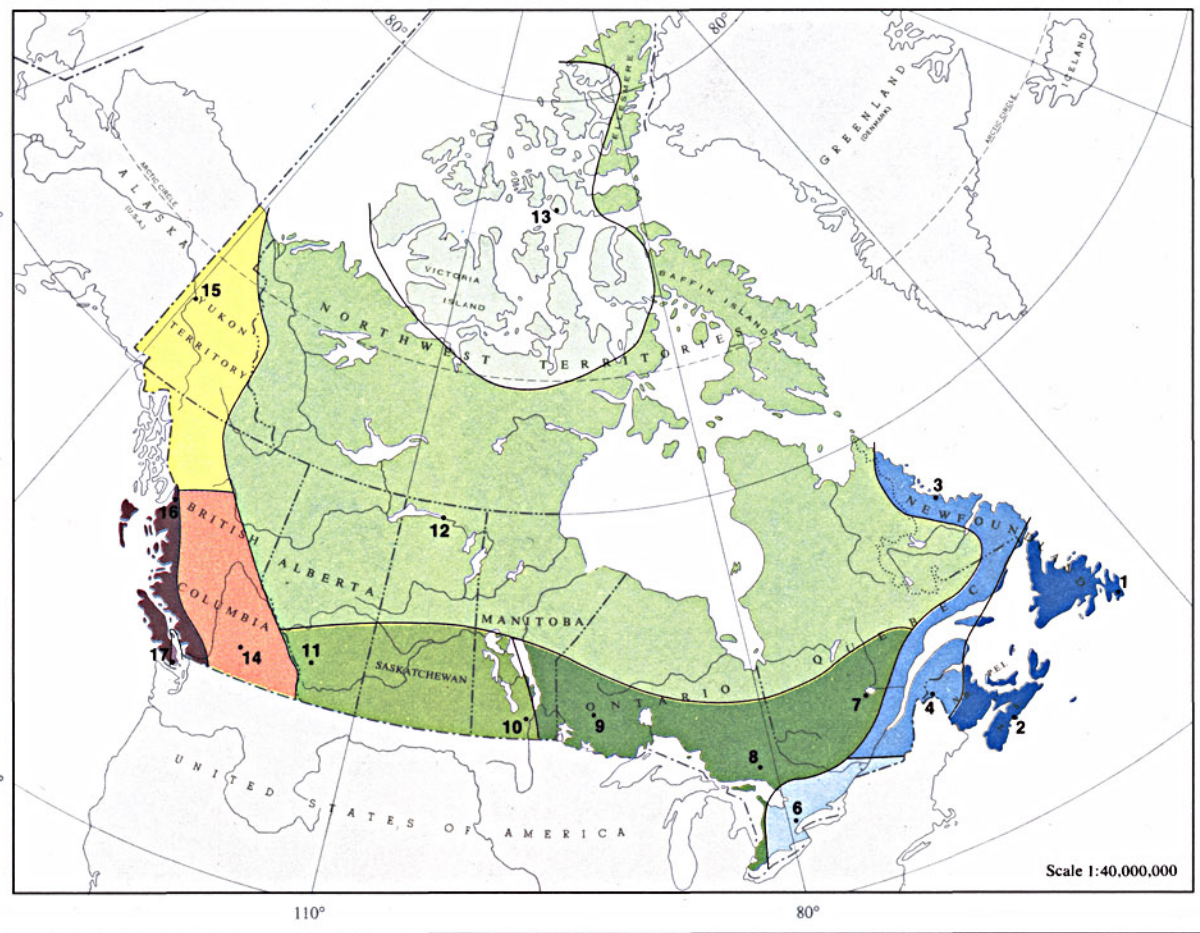


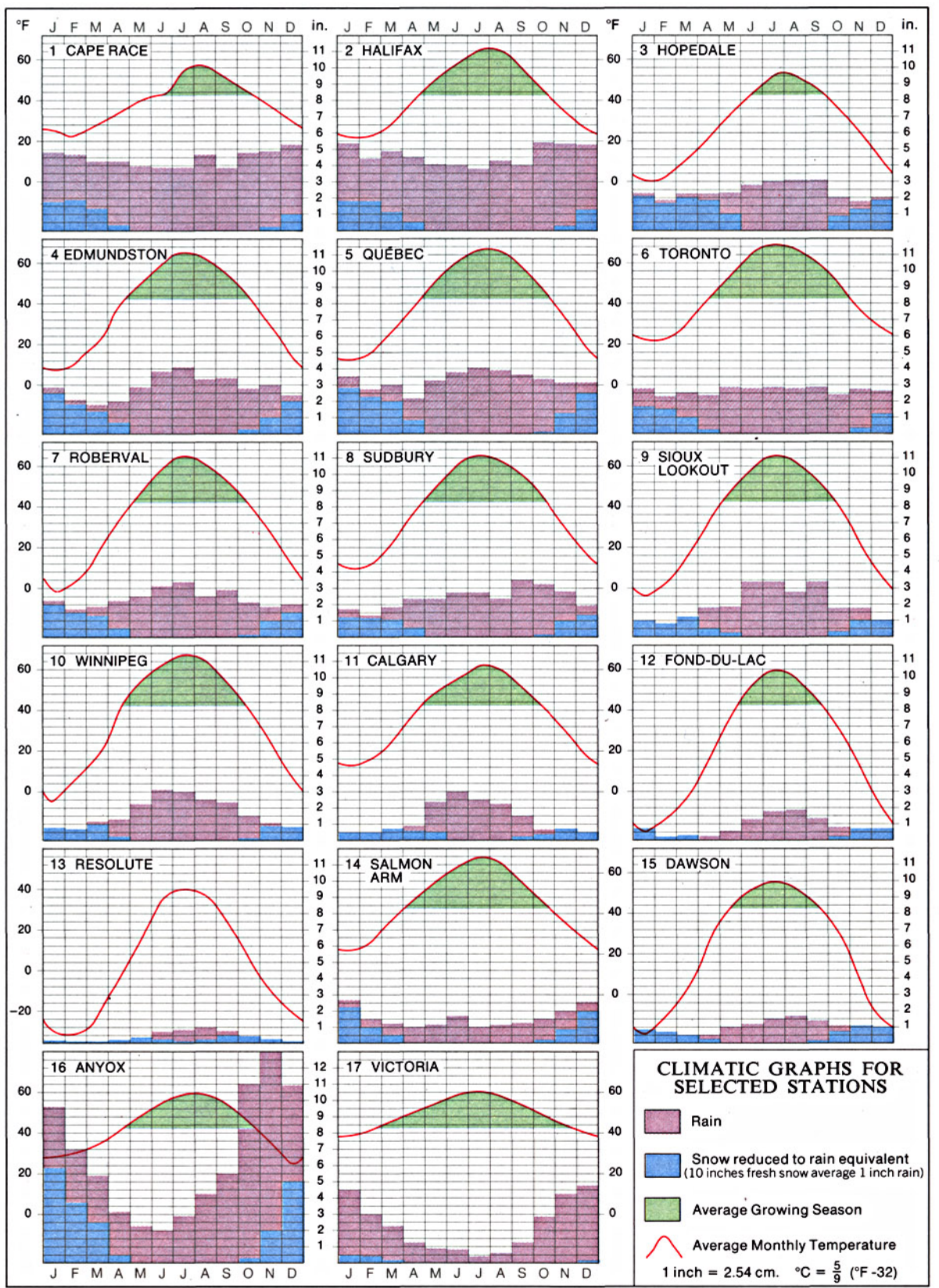
Lambert Conformal Conic Projection Standard Parallels 49°N. and 77°N.  
NATIONAL ATLAS OF CANADA

Scale 1:20,000,000 or One Inch to 315.65 Miles  
200 0 200 400 Miles  
200 0 200 400 600 Kilometres

PRECIPITATION REGIONS				
REGIONS AND SUB-REGIONS WITH SIMILAR PRECIPITATION REGIMES	CLIMATIC GRAPH NUMBER	LOWEST AND HIGHEST AVERAGE ANNUAL PRECIPITATION WITHIN EACH SUB-REGION		CHARACTERISTICS OF PRECIPITATION REGIMES
		in. cm.	in. cm.	
<b>EASTERN</b>				Generally even distribution throughout the year.
Atlantic	1, 2	30 (76.2)	60 (152.4)	Winter precipitation slightly greater than summer.
St. Lawrence—Labrador	3, 4, 5	28 (71.1)	52 (132.1)	Slight summer maximum.
Lower Great Lakes	6	27 (68.6)	42 (106.7)	Generally even distribution throughout the year.
<b>INTERIOR</b>				Summer maximum.
Southern Shield	7, 8, 9	19 (48.3)	45 (114.3)	Two summer maxima, usually July and September but may be June and August.
Prairies	10, 11	10 (25.4)	24 (61.0)	June maximum.
Northern Interior—Eastern Arctic	12	6 (15.2)	32 (81.3)	Late summer maximum. Most stations record more than 6 inches per year.
Arctic Islands	13	3 (7.6)	6 (15.2)	Late summer maximum. Most stations record less than 6 inches per year.
<b>CORDILLERA</b>				Double maxima.
Southern Cordillera	14	7 (17.8)	52 (132.1)	Summer and winter maxima. Between elevations 3,000 and 4,000 feet, totals are similar to those of the Pacific Coast Region.
Northern Cordillera	15	10 (25.4)	16 (40.6)	Summer maximum comes in late summer.
<b>PACIFIC COAST</b>				Winter maximum.
Coastal British Columbia	16	37 (94.0)	262 (665.5)	Very high winter precipitation. Most stations record more than 36 inches per year.
Southern Straits	17	26 (66.0)	36 (91.4)	Summer very dry. Most stations record less than 36 inches per year.



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Scale 1:40,000,000