



**Atlas of Canada 6th Edition
(archival version)**

January Mean Daily Maximum Temperature

The map shows the mean daily maximum temperatures for January. Weak or no sunshine means there is minimal diurnal variation between the maximum and minimum temperatures in January. The far north remains in an icy grip, with maximum temperatures around -30°C or colder across parts of Nunavut. Throughout the interior of Canada, maximum temperatures are normally lower than -10°C. The maximum temperature approaches the melting point across southern Ontario and parts of the Atlantic Provinces. Above-freezing maximum temperatures are experienced only in coastal British Columbia and extreme southern Nova Scotia.

0 150 300 450 600 km

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

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| January Mean Daily Maximum Temperatures (°C) | Populated Places | Boundaries |
| • -39° to -35° | • 1 - 4 999 | — International |
| • -34° to -30° | • 5 000 - 49 999 | — Provincial / Territorial |
| • -29° to -25° | • 50 000 - 99 999 | — EEZ (200 mile) |
| • -24° to -20° | • 100 000 and greater | — Canada / Kalaallit Nunaat dividing line |
| • -19° to -15° | ○ Provincial and territorial capital | |
| • -14° to -10° | ★ National capital | |
| • -9° to -5° | | |
| • -4° to 0° | | |
| • 1° to 5° | | |
| • 6° to 10° | | |

Source(s):
January Mean Daily Maximum Temperatures (°C)
The mean daily temperatures for the winter season are represented by the month of January, middle of the winter season and are intended to represent average conditions only, as the weather in any given year during winter 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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