

# It's Getting Warmer

Labrador particularly is already seeing serious impacts of these changes, and Indigenous peoples are experiencing impacts at a disproportionate rate.

## AVERAGE SEASONAL TEMPERATURE



Climate change will bring milder temperatures, with the most significant increases seen during the winter in Labrador.

Locations	1971-2000		2021-2050		2071-2100	
	Summer (°C)	Winter (°C)	Summer (°C)	Winter (°C)	Summer (°C)	Winter (°C)
Nain	8.9	-16.2	11.0	-12.2	15.6	-4.8
Labrador City	11.6	-19.9	13.9	-16.4	18.0	-10.3
Happy Valley-Goose Bay	13.6	-14.6	15.7	-11.1	20.2	-5.3
Cartwright	10.9	-11.8	13.1	-8.4	16.9	-2.9
L'Anse au Loup	10.7	-9.9	12.8	-6.9	16.9	-2.4
St. Anthony	11.0	-8.9	13.2	-6.0	16.7	-1.9
Corner Brook	14.5	-6.2	16.8	-3.4	20.9	0.2
Gander	14.8	-5.4	17.0	-2.8	20.7	0.7
St. John's	13.9	-3.1	16.0	-1.1	19.3	1.8
Port aux Basques	13.2	-4.1	15.8	-1.6	19.6	1.5

The average seasonal temperatures and the number of days with frost are projected under a high emissions scenario (SSP5-8.5 ensemble 50<sup>th</sup> percentile) for the baseline, mid-century, and the end of the century.

## NUMBER OF DAYS WITH FROST

### Newfoundland:



1971-2000

2021-2050

2071-2100

176.4 days

144.2 days

93.4 days

### Labrador:



1971-2000

2021-2050

2071-2100

219.6 days

192.2 days

147.0 days

## POTENTIAL IMPACTS



Challenges with transportation and safety due to loss of sea ice result in loss of culture and food security for Indigenous communities.



Infrastructure and tree damage due to more frequent freeze-thaw events and thawing permafrost lead to more frequent repairs and expenses.



Increased flooding events and run-offs due to earlier spring melt, as well as more ice-jams.



Higher temperatures may lower heating costs.



Increased agriculture and forestry capacity, but also more new pests and diseases.



Potential for a longer summer tourism season but also a shorter winter season.