

SUMMER ACTIVITIES IN CANADA

CONNECTING LIVED EXPERIENCES TO CLIMATE DATA & TRENDS

TERRITORIES

Hunters and elders in Igloolik (Nunavut) have observed fewer walrus, caribou, and seal available for harvesting.¹

DID YOU KNOW?

Canada ranks 2nd in the world for sandy beach erosion, leading to impacts on beach sports. Use ClimateData.ca's [relative sea-level change projections](#) to see how your community might be impacted.² 

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The 2026 Canadian Gravel Championships in Duncan was cancelled due to high temperatures (35°C).³ By 2041-2070, Duncan, BC could experience 7 more days annually where the daily temperature reaches 30°C or above by 2041-2070.* 

ALBERTA

From a cancelled camp in Calgary to heat-adapted programs across Canada, summer camps are adjusting to climate change.⁴ 

SASKATCHEWAN

The 2025 Canada Goose Ultra Race was cancelled from poor air quality from wildfire smoke.⁵ Regina could see up to 12 more days of fire season by 2041-2070 compared to the historical average**. 

ONTARIO

Toronto's outdoor FIFA Fan Festival was cancelled on opening day because of severe weather.⁶ Toronto could experience 4 more "wet days" (where the total precipitation is above 10 mm in a day) by 2041-2070 *. 

DID YOU KNOW?

Artificial turf can increase field surface temperatures and air temperatures near fields, and contribute to the urban heat island effect in surrounding neighbourhoods.¹⁰ 

QUEBEC

At the 2023 Osheaga music festival, there were 4 hospitalizations from heat.⁹ By 2041-2070, Montreal could see 28 more days annually where the maximum daily temperature is above 30°C*. 

NEWFOUNDLAND

Smoke from wildfires near St. John's N.L., gave Nunavut's beach volleyball duos an unscheduled day of rest Tuesday at the 2025 Canada Summer Games.¹¹

OBSERVATIONS

Children are getting less physical activity in the summer, in part, due to poor air quality and extreme heat.⁷ 

MARITIMES

In the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence, high temperatures have led to declines in clam populations, affecting commercial, recreational, and Indigenous harvesting.⁸ 

*All projected changes shown use 1971-2000 as the baseline period and SSP3-7.0 as the emissions scenario
** RCP 8.5 was used as SSP3-7.0 was not available.

Sources

1. Panikkar and Lemmond, 2020
2. Voudoukas et al., 2020
3. Gran Fondo Guide, 2026
4. Global News, 2023
5. Marathon Matters, 2025
6. Reuters, 2026
7. Western News, 2024
8. DFO, 2025
9. CTV News, 2023
10. City of Toronto, 2015
11. Nunatsiaq News, 2025

 Data retrieved from ClimateData.ca

Explore the data.
Understand the impacts.
Plan ahead.

Learn more at
ClimateData.ca