

Sustainability: Exploring Canadian Physical and Human Geography

Curriculum Outcome 2.2: I can explain the variation in physical landscapes across Canada

OR

Curriculum Outcome 9.2.1: demonstrate and understanding of the basic features of Canada's landscape and climate

As we were studied before we left, Canada is a large nation divided into many differing physical landscapes. Not all geographers agree on the number; our textbook said 8, some websites say 7 and one of the websites I will show you today says as low as 6 (the Hudson Bay Lowlands are lumped together with the Innutian Mountains and Arctic Lowlands as one large region called Arctic Taiga).

Regardless of these divisions, it is good to become familiar with all of them.

This week, you have two activities related to the outcome:

ACTIVITY ONE

Student Worksheet Discovering Canada's Natural Regions

As a first step, try to answer the following questions without referring to resource materials. When you have completed the exercise, correct your answers using this website as reference:

<http://www.canadiangeographic.com/atlas/themes.aspx?id=canadianlandforms&lang=En>.

Here you will be able to look at sub-categories of Arctic and Taiga, Pacific and Mountains, Central Plains, Boreal Shield, Mixedwood Plains, Atlantic Region. When you select the subcategories on the left hand side, there are also headings for each of the regions

The screenshot shows the Canadian Geographic Atlas website. The main heading is "The Far North: Arctic and Taiga". On the left, there is a navigation menu with "Arctic and Taiga" selected. Below the menu, there is a section titled "INSIDE: The power of permafrost" with a video player. The video player shows a map of Canada with three regions highlighted: Arctic tundra, Discontinuous permafrost, and Taiga. The text below the video player reads: "Permafrost is made up of two layers: a thin 'active' upper layer that melts in summer, and a thick underlying base of frozen ground that never melts."

1. This natural region covers half of Canada.

2. The Canadian Rockies are situated in this region.

3. Resolute, Iqualuit and Yellowknife are towns in this region.

4. Hibernia is a deposit of over 3 billion barrels of oil in this region.

5. This is the most densely populated zone in Canada.

6. A forest of spruce and balsam firs is to be found in this region.

7. ALSAMA is the abbreviation for the three provinces situated in this region.

8. In this region, only a very small proportion of the land is good for agriculture.

9. The output of this region's mines ensures Canada's position as a leading mineral producer.

10. Charlottetown, Fredericton and Halifax are three large cities in this region.

11. Although this region has a small population, 38% of the land is used for agriculture.

12. 70% of Canada's oil reserves are to be found in this region.

13. The magnetic north is situated in this region.

14. Even if arable land forms only 9% of this ecozone, it is still agriculturally prosperous.

15. The wood of this region is used mainly in the pulp and paper industry.

16. 49% of all agriculture in this region is made up of wheat farming.

17. Its navigable waterways allow access to the country's heartland.

18. The Fraser and the Okanagan valleys are two fertile zones in this region.

19. This is the largest land ecozone in Canada.

20. Almost 75% of all fish catches in Canada come from this region.

21. The polar bear is the king of mammals in this region.

22. The Yukon and British Columbia are situated mainly in this region.

23. Thanks to this region, Canada can export 95 % of its potash production to more than 30 countries.

24. Medicine Hat is a city in this region.

25. A province in this zone produces 40% of Canada's goods.

26. Val-d'Or and Sept-Îles are towns in this region.

27. Diamonds are now the driving force of this region's mining industry.

28. Douglas firs are found in this coniferous forest.

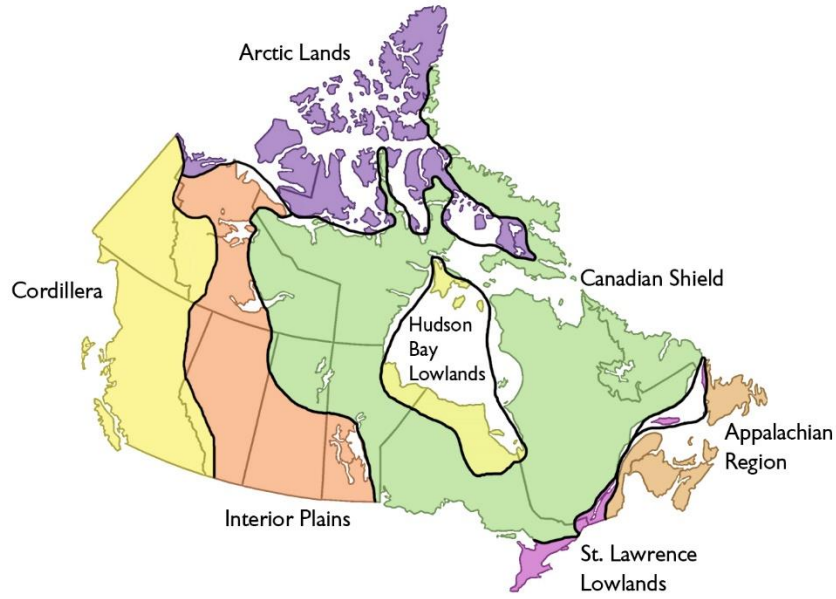
29. Canada's largest cities are situated in this region.

30. The Gulf Stream brings equatorial waters to this region.

ACTIVITY TWO

Using the following website, choose any two landform regions (this website identifies seven of them) and create a comparison chart like the one below. **Remember, you can choose any two you like**, the chart below is just a sample. <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/physiographic-regions>

You may use the empty last row for any other criteria you see fit to compare/contrast.



Comparing Landform Regions		
<u>Canadian Shield</u>	<u>Criteria</u>	<u>Interior Plains</u>
	<i>location</i>	
	<i>age of rock</i>	
	<i>type of rock</i>	
	<i>relief</i>	
	<i>soil type</i>	