Landform Regions of Canada

September 16th, 2019
Canada’s Landform Regions

8 Regions with distinct physical geographic characteristics

- Appalachian Region
- Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Lowlands
- Canadian Shield
- Hudson Bay Lowlands
- Interior Plains
- Western Cordillera
- Arctic Lowlands
- Inuitian Mountains

1. Define and label on your map the 8 regions
2. Research and describe the general physical characteristics of each region
Landforms and Watercourses

September 17th, 2019
# Landforms, Watercourses & Bodies of Water

Define the following and include examples of each. Where possible, use Canadian examples.

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<td>1.</td>
<td>Peninsula</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Isthmus</td>
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<td>Archipelago</td>
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<td>Cape</td>
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<td>Tundra</td>
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<td>Badland</td>
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<td>29.</td>
<td>Mountain</td>
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<td>30.</td>
<td>Escarpment</td>
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Canada’s Landform Regions Assignment

September 20th, 2019
Canada’s Landform Regions
Canada’s Landform Regions Assignment

• Choose one of Canada’s Landform Regions
• Use Google Maps Satellite images and explore the region
• Write a description based on what you’re able to see
• Include in your description
  • What provinces/territories in region entails
  • Landforms & Water Courses
  • Trees & Vegetation
  • Elevation & Topography
  • Prominence of cities/towns
  • Transition zones between the region you’re studying and the ones it borders
The Appalachian Mountains

- Range extends from Nfld south to Georgia, USA
- Very old Mountains
  - (formed 375 Million Years ago)
- Have eroded over time; now rolling hills and valleys
- Highest mountain in NB – **Mt. Carleton** part of this range
The Appalachian Trail

- 2200 miles
- Georgia to Maine
KATAHDIN
NORTHERN TERMINUS OF THE
APPALACHIAN TRAIL

5 MOUNTAIN PEAKS EXTENDING OVER 2000 FEET TO SPRINGER MNT, GEORGIA

ADAPTED FROM "THE APPALACHIAN HANDBOOK" BY MARVIN W. ELLIOTT

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Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Lowlands
Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Lowlands

• There are 5 Great Lakes
  • Huron
  • Ontario
  • Michigan
  • Erie
  • Superior

• All form part of the border between Canada and the USA

• They are interconnected and drain into the St. Lawrence River, which flows into the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean.

• Contain 1/5 of the planet’s freshwater
The Precambrian Shield

• The largest landform region in Canada
• Some of the oldest rock in North America – dating back to the Precambrian period (540 million years ago)
• Thin soil, conifer forests, poorly suited for agriculture
• Rich in mineral deposits
Hudson Bay Lowlands

- Northern Ontario/Manitoba
- Shores of the Hudson and James Bays
- Mostly Tundra, Muskeg and wetlands
- Largest wetlands in the world home to a wide diversity of flora and fauna
Interior Plains

- Wide open grasslands with rolling hills and little variation in geography
- AKA – The prairies (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta)
- Were once shallow inland seas – covered with sediments from the Rocky Mountains and Canadian Shield
- Rich & fertile soil
- “The Breadbasket of Canada”
Western Cordillera

- Made up of a series of mountain ranges
  - The Coast Mountains
  - Columbia Mountains
  - Rocky Mountains
- Interior valleys around these mountains provide fertile farmland
- Giant old growth forests
Arctic Lowlands

• Mostly in Nunavut
• Tundra and treeless plains
• Sparse vegetation – lichen and moss
Inuitian Mountains

• No tree growth due to cold temperatures
• Massive, rugged mountains
• Steep barren valleys