GEOGRAPHY 7: Lesson 1 Canada’s Landform Regions

Name: ___________________________________________ Date: ________________

Introduction:
Canada is made up of many diverse landscapes. These landscapes can be grouped in various ways. One way to group regions is by similar landforms.

Part A: Identifying Canada’s Landform Regions
Use the map of Canada to create a map of Canada’s Landform Regions. Use information from the online Canadian Atlas. Also use the information provided. You should have 7 LANDFORMS!

- Shade each landform region a different colour.
- Label the regions on the map. (You may initials, for example C.S. means Canadian Shield)
- Include a legend, title, north arrow, author and date on the map.

Part B: Describing Canada’s Landform Regions
You will research the characteristics for one of Canada’s landform regions. Use information from The Canadian Atlas to choose a landform and region complete the section below. You may also refer to the information provided that describes each landform.

The Landform that I chose is: ____________________________

1. Describe your landform region, based on the following characteristics (not all may apply):
   - Location:
   - Age:
   - Physical features of the landscape:
   - Climate:
   - Vegetation:
   - Population:

2. Explain how your landform region was created. (i.e. What processes were involved?):

Part C (optional): Creative Corner
Create an artistic representation of your landform region based on the research from Part B.

- Here are some of the choices for your Creative Corner:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collage</th>
<th>Poem</th>
<th>Short story</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Song</td>
<td>Poster</td>
<td>Web page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video</td>
<td>Drawing</td>
<td>Painting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Make sure you incorporate the characteristics of your region and how it was formed.
Canada’s Land Regions

**Appalachians**
The Appalachian region is found on the east coast of Canada. It includes some parts of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Quebec. The land is characterized by low mountains and plains. The climate is cool and wet, with a hurricane tendency in the summer and early fall. The area was once covered with lakes, which left behind good soil for farming. Farms in this area produce potatoes, milk, apples, and maple sugar. The forests are mixed – aspen, maple, ash, spruce, pine, and hemlock all grow in the region. The forests are used for pulp and paper production and lumber. Coal and oil are found in the region. The Appalachians are home to some of Canada’s best fishing.

**Hudson Bay Lowlands**
The Hudson Bay Lowlands is a small strip of land that encircles the southwest coast of Hudson Bay and the west coast of James Bay. This land is flat and marshy. Large boulders and rocks punctuate the swamps. The area has long, cold winters and short, warm summers.

**Arctic Lowlands**
This region is located north of the Arctic Circle and the tree line. Short, cool summers and long, cold winters help to maintain permafrost on the land. The southern part of this area has small hills; the northern part has mountains, glaciers, plains, and islands. Very little vegetation grows in this area. Oil, gas, lead, zinc, and silver can be found in this region.

**Interior Plains**
Parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories are in the Interior Plains. The region has short, hot summers and long, cold winters. The land has large grassy prairies, kept almost treeless by violent prairie fires. Farmers now use this land to produce grain and to raise livestock. It is the largest farming area in the world. Many fossil deposits, along with oil, natural gas, coal, potash, quartz, clay, and sulphur, have been found underground in the Interior Plains.
Cordillera
This mountain region is found on the west coast of Canada, west of the Interior Plains. The Cordillera covers six mountain ranges, including the Rocky Mountains. This region also has high plateaus, meadows, fjords, valleys, and glacial ice fields. The coastal area is flat. The highest parts of this region have little precipitation while the lower parts are snowy, cool, and rainy. The oldest coniferous trees in Canada are found in this region. The two main forests are the Western coastal forest and the boreal forest. The main industries are forestry, fishing, hydroelectricity, and orchards and vineyards.

The Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Lowlands
This lowlands region is in southeastern Ontario and Quebec bordering the Great Lakes and Newfoundland. This area was shaped by glaciers. The land has plains and hills including the Niagara Escarpment, which is a steep rise of rock separating two levels of flat land. This region has the longest growing season in Canada. The summers are hot and humid with many thunderstorms. The winters are cool and snowy. The forests are mixed and include walnut, oak, sugar maple, and hemlock. The majority of Canada’s manufacturing takes place in this region. It also includes the St. Lawrence Seaway.

The Canadian Shield
The Canadian Shield is an area of ancient rock. This huge rock structure is the remains of mountains that were eroded by retreating glaciers. These glaciers also left thousands of hollows that have become lakes. The rock is covered by a thin layer of soil; fir and spruce trees grow here. The northern areas of the Canadian Shield have long, cold winters and short, warm summers. The weather is cool and wet. Many of the towns in this region were originally populated by people who were mining or working in forestry or hydroelectricity plants.