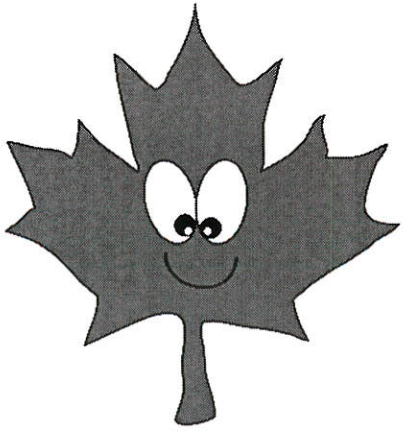
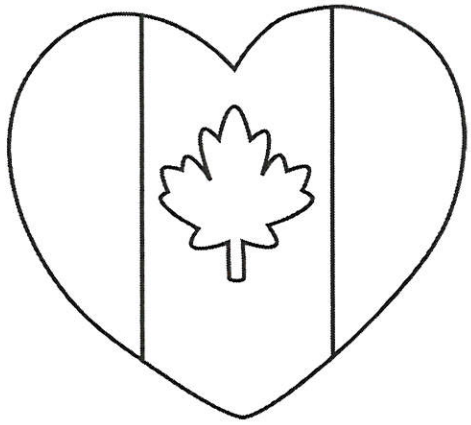


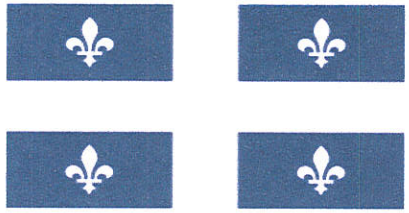
Canadian Province Brochures

First Hour Class

2015-16

Name _____





Quebec Facts

The national bird for Quebec is the snowy owl.

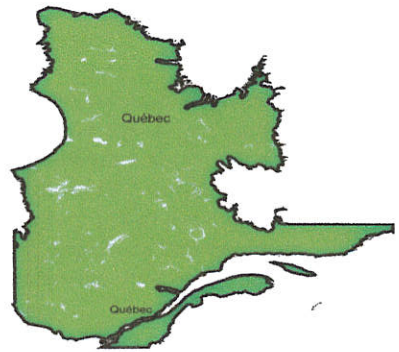
The national flower for Quebec is the Blue Flag Iris.

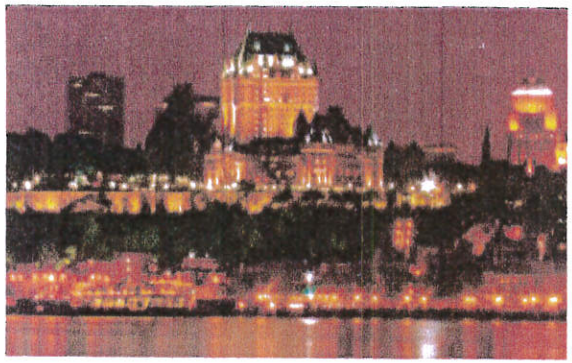
The word Quebec comes from the Algonquin word kebec. Kebec means "where the river flows."

Karsyn Berndt

Quebec

By: Karsyn Berndt





Quebec

You may know Quebec is in Canada. One thing you might not know is that Quebec is large, but I'll get to that later. Quebec has a lot of history. This province has cool animals and landforms. So let me tell you about Quebec.

Quebec History

In 1912 the area of Quebec exactly doubled and extended to 703,653 square miles. The history of Quebec dates back to Canada itself. Lower Canada was one of the first four provinces to enter the pact of confederation in 1867. Jacques Cartier the envoy (messenger or representative) of the king of France landed for the first time in 1534. For half a century Quebec was the seat of what would be New France.

Cities

The capital of Quebec is Quebec City. Quebec City is located north of the St. Lawrence River. It meets up at the river Saint Charles. There are 30 major cities in Quebec. Quebec City became a city on July 3, 1608 by Samuel de Champlain. Montreal is another major city.

Land Area, Population and People

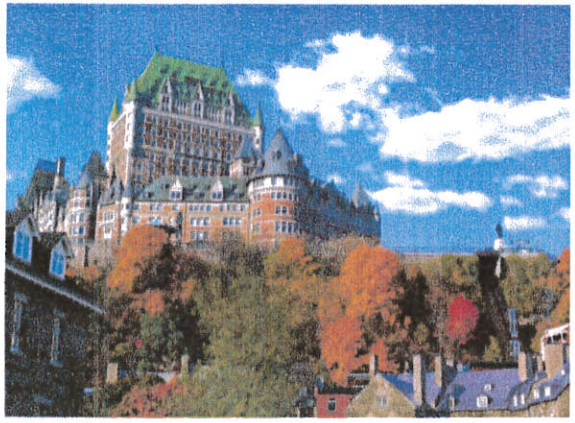
In 2014 the population of Quebec was 8.18 million. Quebec is the second most populated province in Canada. Quebec is losing its population. There are 595,400 square miles in Quebec. Quebec City had the population of 516,625 in 2011.

Climate

Quebec has hot and sunny summers. In winter it is very cold and snowy. The temperature varies from 2 degrees Fahrenheit to 77 degrees Fahrenheit. It rarely goes to -13 degrees. Also it rarely goes to 84 degrees.

Landforms

Quebec is double the size of Texas. Quebec is the largest province in Canada. There is a tundra in northern Quebec. The Appalachian Mountain runs into Quebec. There are some volcanos in Quebec. One volcano last erupted in the Jurssic.



Industry

There are not a lot of businesses in Quebec. Quebec has generations of electric power. It also has mines of gold, silver, iron, copper, zinc and nickel. Pulp and paper are other industries. The total cost of all industries is $16.6 billion. Another main industry is machinery.

Natural Resources

There are forests, mines and renewable energy. Quebec has over a million lakes and rivers. The lakes and rivers occupy 21% of Quebec. There are blue whales in Quebec. Wolves and polar bears live in Quebec too.

Conclusion

Now you know about Quebec. You now know that Quebec is home to a lot of cool animals. Like I said before Quebec has a lot of history. Also like I said before, Quebec is large. So that is all I can tell you about Quebec.

Contact Me

Karsyn Berndt

Nova Scotia Fun Facts

1: Nova Scotia's province bird is the osprey.

2: Nova Scotia's province tree is the red spruce.

3: Nova Scotia's province name means New Scotland

4: Nova Scotia's province capital is Halifax

5: Nova Scotia's province flower is the may flower.

Resources

http://www.aitc.sk.ca/saskschools/canada/facts/ns.html

Nova Scotia

By: Makayla

Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia is one of the most amazing provinces in Canada. The province has many different types of wildlife and natural resources. The job types vary from financial work to trade. The province has a huge population. Therefore Nova Scotia is one of the most amazing provinces in Canada.

Important Cities in Nova Scotia

Some important cities in Nova Scotia are the capital Halifax, Darmouth, Sydney, Glace Bay, Truro, New Glasgow, Sydney Mines, Kentville, New Waterford, Amherst, Bridgewater, Yarmouth, North Sydney, Greenwood, and Antigonish. In all Nova Scotia has 27 cities. Halifax the capital is the most populated city.

Nova Scotia's History

The Seven Years War between France and Britain brought great change to Nova Scotia. British military officials feared the colony's large Roman Catholic Acadian population despite its expressions of neutrality would side with the French during the war. The result, starting in 1755, was the Acadian Expulsion, in which British forces rounded up more than 6,000 Acadian men, women and children, and dispersed them on ships to various American colonies. 1760. Many British Loyalists came after the American Revolutionary War.

Land Area and Population

Land Area and Population

The population of Nova Scotia, Canada is 942,926. As you can see the population for this province is very large. Therefore Nova Scotia is a pretty popular province. The land area of Nova Scotia is 21,345 miles².

Climate

Due to being a coastal province Nova Scotia is on the warmer side. You should expect Nova Scotia's winters to be cold though. Fall's temperatures will be cold but not quite as cold as winter. Summer will be hot temperatures vary from 70 degrees to 80 degrees. In spring it should be warm.

Landforms

Originally practically all of the province was covered in forest, but little of the forest remains today. Nova Scotia has over 3,000 lakes, as well as about 100 streams and small rivers. Nova Scotia has beautiful landforms and landscape.

Industry

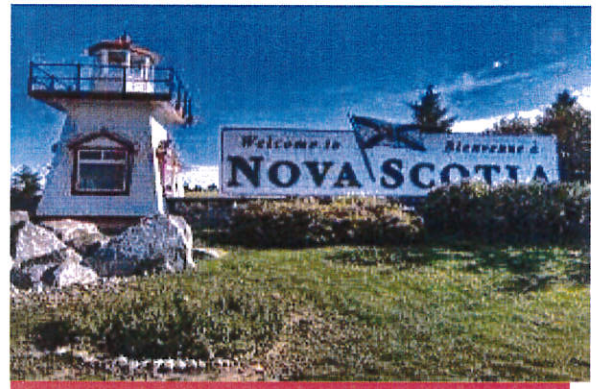
Business and industries vary from financial to trade, there are many different types of jobs you could get. One kind of job you could get is in agriculture or maybe even in health care. The jobs are mainly outdoor jobs, such as agriculture, forestry, fishing, construction, and quarrying. Some indoor jobs are finance, office, insurance, real estate and leasing. There are many different kinds of indoor and outdoor jobs you could get in Nova Scotia.

Natural Resources & Wildlife

Nova Scotia has many wildlife and natural resources. Nova Scotia has wildlife such as lynx and snowshoe hares. Some natural resources are oil and coal that is mined to be used as electricity. Trees around the province provide lumber.

Conclusion

In conclusion Nova Scotia is an awesome province, and I hope you learned a lot about Nova Scotia. Maybe someday you will even visit Nova Scotia and see its beautiful landscape and wildlife. The province is simply beautiful and quite satisfactory. Hope you enjoyed this brochure!



New Brunswick Fun Facts

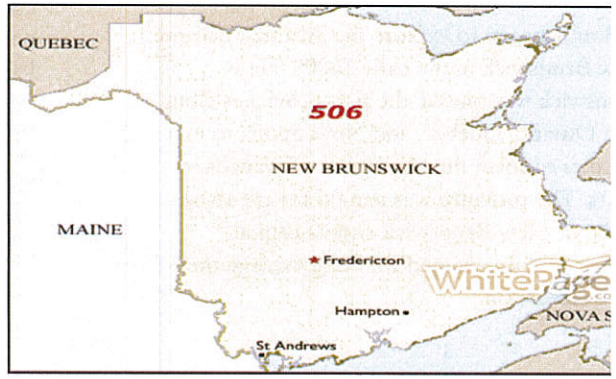
- ✓ New Brunswick province flower is Viola cucullata or purple violet.01
- ✓ New Brunswick province bird is Black-capped chickadee.
- ✓ The flag of New Brunswick Canada is a banner modeled after the province's coat of arms.
- ✓ The coat of arms can be printed in black, gold, or any suitable dark colors.

Sources

http://www.aitc.sk.ca/saskschools/canada/facts/nb.html

New Brunswick

By: Morgan Breitrick



New Brunswick

Did you know that Fredericton serves as the capital city of New Brunswick? New Brunswick has a really cool wildlife. New Brunswick landforms are big. So let me tell you about New Brunswick.

New Brunswick History

Samuel du Champlain and other European explorers began to explore the area that became New Brunswick in the early 1600's. New Brunswick was one of the first provinces along with Ontario, Québec, and Nova Scotia to join together to form the Dominion of Canada in 1867s. The province was named for the royal house of New Brunswick and its capital Fredericton was named for King George the 3rd's son Fredericton.

Land Area and Population

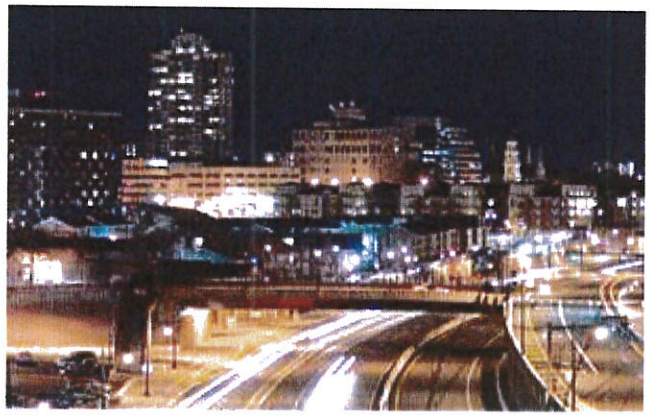
Many of the English Canadian population of New Brunswick are descended from Loyalists who fled the American Revolution. New Brunswick's population is 753,914. New Brunswick's land area is 28,150 mi². New Brunswick was a lot of freshwater. New Brunswick is one of the four Atlantic province of Canada and home to approximately 760,000 people.

Wildlife and Natural

New Brunswick wildlife includes Atlantic puffin, Bald eagle, Blue Jay, Canada goose, Canada Lynx, Common garter snake, Eastern chipmunk, Fisher flying squirrel, Green hopper, Great blue heron, Greenland shark, Tarp seal, Killer whale, lady bug, Monarch butterfly, Moose, Northern cardinal, Peregrine falcon, Porcupine, Raccoon, Red fox, Salmon, Snowy owl, Striped skunk, and the white-tailed deer. When a bald eagle loses a feather on one wing it will lose a feather on the other in order to keep its balance. The bald eagle isn't bald. The word "bald" actually comes for the word "piebald" which is used to describe something that is spotty or patchy. Young eagle are called eaglets and are light grey and fluffy when they first hatch. The white-tailed deer can make vertical leaps of over two and a half meters and horizontal leaps od nine meters-that's almost as long as a school bus. Killer whales live nearby. Deer live in the forests.

Landforms

As the second largest county in the world Canada include a wild variety of land regions. For the most freshwater is Quebec has 176,928 freshwater. The less freshwater way is Prince Edward Island for freshwater the have freshwater.



Climate

Winters are snowy and cold, and summers are mild and pleasant. July is the warmest month. January is the coldest month. Snow depths of greater then 1cm are seen on about 105 days each year in Fredericton.

Industries

The main industry is forestry. Paper, newspaper, magazines, tissue, wooden doors, and windows are made there. New Brunswick is the main producer of lead, zinc, copper, and bismuth. Gypsum, potash, antimony, silver, gold, natural gas, and oil are also mined.

Capital City/ Other Major Cities

Saint John is New Brunswick's largest city [130,000] while Fredericton serves as the capital. Moncton is the largest city. The oldest city is Saint John. Fredericton is the provincial capital is the third largest city.

Conclusion

Now you know about New Brunswick. You know that the climate it is warm and cold. New Brunswick is so beautiful. They have amazing wildlife and landforms. So if I you I'd check it out.

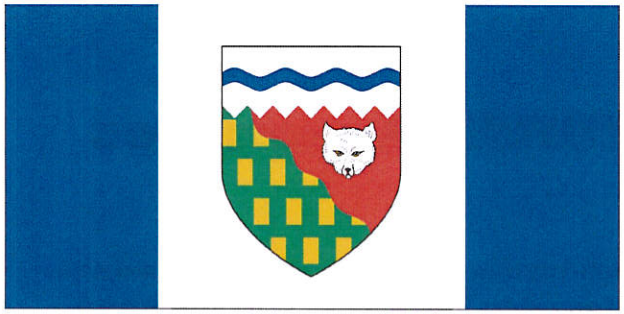


Figure 2 Northwest Territory Flag

Figure 1 Northwest Territory Coat of Arms

Did you know the Northwest Territory had an entry to the name N.W.T?

The Great Slave Lake is the 10th deepest lake in the world. It's the deepest lake in Canada.

Their flag is the most beautiful piece of art there is in my opinion.

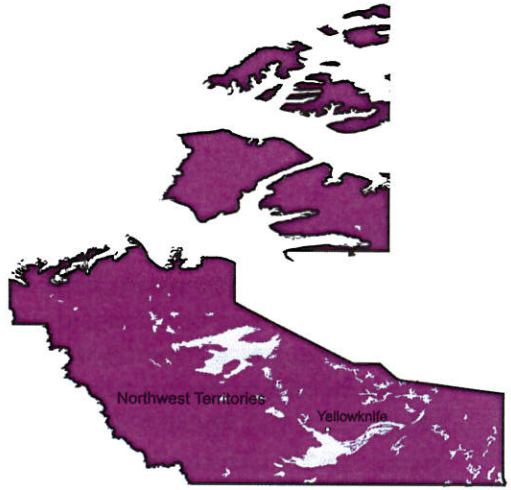
Flag - It is blue and a plain middle white. Then came the wolf head with the bloody red back round on the right. Then on the left is gold bars with a shade of dark green in the back ground.

Here is a grizzly bear with its cub.

Resources

http://www.aitc.sk.ca/saskschools/canada/facts/nwt.html

North West Territory



By Michael Cronce

orthwest Territory

It is both cold/warm. There is a lot of native animals such as the black bear. At night you may see the Northern lights those are awesome. So come learn about the North West territory.

N.W.T History

- The first people were Dene and Inuit. Later fur trading posts were built along the Mackenzie River. Communities grew along the river. It was first discovered in June 1870 when Hudson Bay company sold Rupert's land and northwest territory to the new Canadian confederation.

Cities/Major Cities

Yellowknife is the biggest city in the N.W.T. It is the capital of Northwest Territory. It is known as the Diamond Capital of North America. Other communities are Hay River, Fort Smith, and Inuvik.

LAND FORMS-The

land is very hilly and plain but the roads are mostly gravel will rocks so road are very rough. There are plenty of mountains with a lot of wildlife coming with this. Forests, swamps in some of the parts of the N.W.T.

Climate

At night there are these beautiful lights called the northern lights. They have long nights during the winter, long days during the summer. The climate zones are arctic and subarctic. During the long cold winters, temperatures range from -20 degrees C to -50 degrees C.

ANIMALS, BIRDS, AND TREES

There are plenty of animals. Wolverines, wolf, tundra swan, striped skunk, red fox, snowy owl, Rainbow trout, raccoon, porcupine, pacific loon, peregrine falcon, moose, flying squirrel, caribou, fish, Canada goose, beluga whale, bison, bald eagle, beaver, artic fox, and arctic hare are some of the many animals in the N.W.T. They also have polar bears, grizzly bears, and Canadian lynx.

NATURAL Resources

Some resources are three diamond mines are found in 2007. They also hunt and trap mink, lynx, fox, marten, and polar bears. Commercial fishing of lake trout, whitefish, and pickerel is also done.

Businesses/Industries

There were three diamond mines operating in 2007. Many mines have closed. They also have explored for oil and natural gas. Tourism is another big industry. People come to see the wildlife and natural beauty.

CONCLUSION

Did you learn anything when you read this I hope you did? Did you find it interesting that there was so many native animals in the Northwest Territory? They beautiful landforms, wildlife, and resources keep people coming back.

Facts

Population: 935,106 as of 2007
Land area: 55,283 km² (21,345 sq mi)
Per Capita Income: $34,210
Capital: Halifax. **Nova Scotia** Maritime province in SE **Canada**, consisting of a mainland peninsula.Cape Breton Island and a few smaller islands; the capital is **Halifax.** The first settlement of Nova Scotia was made by the French in 1605. The mainland was awarded to **Britain** in 1713, and Cape Breton Island was seized from the French in 1758. Nova Scotia joined **New Brunswick**, **Québec** and **Ontario** to form the Dominion of **Canada** in 1867. The land is generally low-lying, rolling country and there are extensive forests. The principal crops are hay, apples, grain and vegetables. There are coal deposits on Cape Breton Island. Fishing is very important. Industries: shipbuilding, pulp and paper, steelmaking, food processing. Area: 55,490sq km (21,425sq mi).

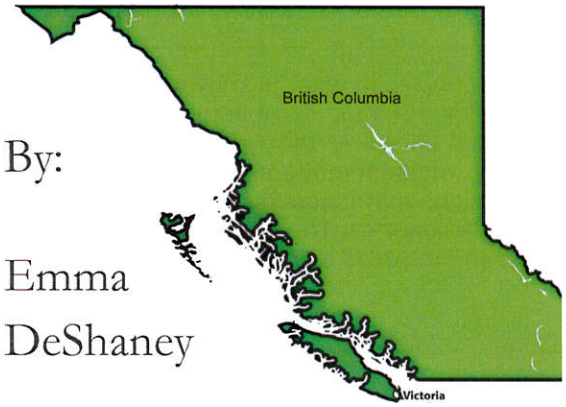
Resources

Novascotia.com

Canadaonlineabout.com

Thecanadianencycloped.com

Nova Scotia



By:

Emma DeShaney

Nova Scotia

Would you like to know more about Nova cotia? I have the report for you. Did you now that it is appropriate that Nova Scotia is amed Canada's Ocean Playground as it has 500 miles of coastline. Also in Nova Scotia ou have an opportunity to enjoy whale and eal watching, deep sea fishing, sailing and each combing. If you and your family prefer esh water, Nova Scotia has over 3000 lakes. ead on to find out more.

History

The first peoples in what is known Nova cotia were the Mi'kma. They belonged to a ider coalition known as the Wabanaki onfederacy, whose members were in turn art of the Algonquin-language family in astern North America. The Mi'kmaq resence can be traced as far back as 10,000 ears.

Cities

Halifax is both the capital and the rgest urban center in the province. alifax is an international seaport and ransportation center. Sydney is a city vith a proud coal mining and steal naking that's a getaway.

Land Area & Population

In 2011, it had a population of 390,328, of roughly 42 per cent of the provincial population. Now it has 940,592 (Jan.1 2015). In the 2006 census, the most-reported ethnic origins were Canadian, Scottish, English, Irish and French.

Nova Scotia is Canada's second-smallest province (following Prince Edward Island) and is located on the southwest coast of the country. The province includes Cape Breton, Latin for "New Scotland", reflecting the origins of some of the early settlers.

Climate ☺

Nova Scotia weather can be summed up into one word – moderate. It rarely gets extremely hot or extremely cold. The daily temperature does fluctuate both by time of day and by your proximity to the ocean. If you spend the morning in Halifax, the afternoon in Wolfville and end up in Yarmouth for the evening – the weather and temperature can be quite different. Having a fleece or knit sweater on hand for easy layering will keep you comfortable wherever you are.

Landforms

The most important lowlands are in the southwest, along Minas Basin and the Bay of Fundy, and in the north, along Northumberland Strait. The largest and most important lowland in Nova Scotia is the Annapolis Valley, which is drained by the Annapolis and Cornwallis rivers.

Industry ☺

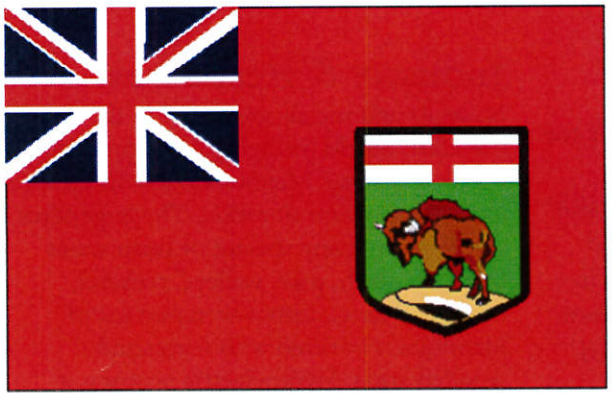
Coal mining, fishing, and fish processing were once major industries. The Fishery is the oldest and most important natural resources. The main mineral is coal which is used in making electricity. The department of businesses is a new, lean central agency focused on creating the right conditions for a private sector to grow the economy and create jobs.

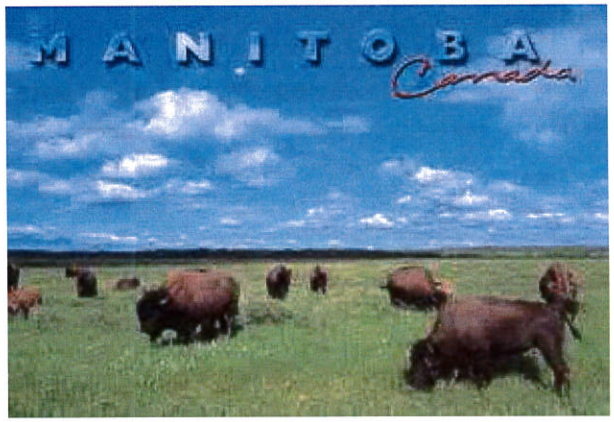
Natural Resources

Nova Scotia is among the leading producers of gypsum in the world. Gypsum is used in making wallboard. Forest products include lumber, pulp, paper, and Christmas trees. Coal is used for making electricity.

Conclusion

Now that I taught you about Nova Scotia would you take a visit there? It better be yes ☺ Nova Scotia has beautiful landforms and wildlife. It is a great place to be. The people of Nova Scotia make it a great place to live and visit.





MANITOBA

By: Macy Dipietro

Fun FACTS

Manitoba province flower is Prairie Crocus.

Manitoba province tree is White Spruce.

Manitoba province bird is Great Gray Owl.

The Motto is Glorious and Free.

Manitoba may come from the Cree words "Manitou bou" meaning "Strait of the Great Spirit".

RESOURCE

http://www.aitc.sk.ca/saskschools/canada/facts/mb.html
http://www.worldpopulationstatistics.com/manitoba-population/

Manitoba

Manitoba is a great place. There are lots of things to do. The summers are nice so you could be outside all the time. The people are kind, and they are very helpful. (If you ever can't find the place you are looking for.) Those aren't all the reasons you should go… Read on to learn more.

Manitoba History

The first people to live in Manitoba were the Assiniboine, Cree, Salteaux, Chipewyan, and Ojibwa. They followed herds of bison and caribou. Early explorers arrived through Hudson Bay in northern Manitoba. Hudson's Bay Company (created in 1670) set up fur trading posts along the rivers. The early settlers were the British and French.

Manitoba Major Cities and Capital

Their capital is Winnipeg. Other major cities are Brandon, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, Steinbach, Thompson Winkler. Flin Flon being the largest with a population of 5,363 as of 2011. The heritage museum, to the tourist park and campground, from the Hapnot Lake Wildlife Sanctuary to beaches, swimming pools and nature trails, from golfing and curling, to the famous Trout Festival held every July long weekend, Flin Flon has something for everyone.

Land Area & Population

The land area is 250,116 sq. miles. 1.27 million is the population as of 2014. Manitoba has a saltwater coastline that borders the Hudson Bay and contains over 110,000 lakes, including Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipeg, the 10th largest freshwater lake in the world. Some traditional native lands and forests on the east side of Lake Winnipeg are a proposed UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Climate

In the winter there are often blizzards with strong winds and extreme cold temperatures. Polar air masses bring very cold air from the Arctic Ocean. Winnipeg has the coldest winters of any major city in Canada. Snow depths of greater than 1 cm are seen on about 132 days each year in. The combination of very low temperatures and high wind speed is dangerous – and can be life threatening.

Manitoba Landforms

Manitoba supports thousands of lakes. Manitoba is known as the land of 100,000 lakes. Lake Winnipeg, Lake Winnipegosis, and Lake Manitoba are three large lakes. Lake Winnipeg is the third largest lake in Canada. The Churchill River, Nelson River and Hayes River flow into Hudson Bay in northern Manitoba. The Assiniboine, Souris, Winnipeg, and Red Rivers in southern Manitoba drain into Lake Winnipeg. Forests of pine, hemlock and birch cover northern Manitoba. The prairie region is in the southern part of the province.

Industry & Resources

Minerals and metals are found in the Canadian Shield (nickel, gold, copper, zinc, cobalt, gypsum). Manitoba is a world leader in the production of nickel. The large lakes are home to many species of fresh water fish. (whitefish, pike, walleye, pickerel, trout, and bass). Fifty-seven percent of Manitoba is covered with forest and wooded areas. Hydroelectric power is a very important industry. Manitoba sells hydroelectric power to other provinces and to the US. There are different types of farms in southern Manitoba.

Wildlife & Natural Resources

Many types of birds are found in Manitoba: grouse, wild turkey, and prairie chicken. The belugas that frequent the Hudson Bay draw many tourists to northern Manitoba. Some animals that live here are… polar bears, wolves, tundra sawn, red fox, Fisher, arctic fox, Beaver, and bald eagle. They have many different species. Here are some edible plants that grow in Manitoba: wild licorice, wild mint, wild rose, wood betony, wood lily, wood sorrel, yellow clintonia, and yellowcress.

Conclusion

Well, that Manitoba! Manitoba is pretty interesting. Did the climate make you cold? Did the wildlife make you feel like you were in a zoo? I know I did. If you're lucky enough you'll get to go one day. Say hi to the belugas for me, and thanks for reading. ☺☺☺

Quebec Facts

Quebec's province bird is the Snowy Owl.

Quebec's province tree is Yellow Birch.

Quebec's province flower is the Blue Flag.

The motto in Quebec is "Je me souviens" which is French for "I remember".

Did you know that "Québec" came from the Algonquin word "kepék" meaning "the place where the river narrows."

Resource

http://www.aitc.sk.ca/saskschools/canada/facts/qc.html

Quebec

By: Emily Griesbach

Quebec

Did you know that forests cover half of Quebec? Quebec is a province where there are really unique cities and fascinating history. Have you ever heard of the Canadian Shield? What I have learned about Quebec is awesome. I hope you enjoy it as much as I do.

Quebec History

Quebec has a long history. First native people were: the Cree, Innu, Attikamek, Algonquin, Abenaki, Malecite, Micmac, Inuit. Inuit of the north hunted seals, whales and polar bears. Explorer Jacques Cartier arrived in 1534 and claimed the land for France. Iroquois lived in villages along the St. Lawrence River. They grew squash, beans and maize. Montagnais Nation (Innu) were hunters and gatherers who lived in birch bark covered wigwams.

Important Quebec Cities

Quebec city- capital city. Old Montreal-cobblestone and historic 17 and 18 century streets. The Quebec tadel- a large fortification was built in the 19th century to protect the city. The largest city is Montreal. Gaspe is known for the large snow falls and high gusts of wind.

Land Area & Population

There are 7.9 million people in Quebec.

Ethnic groups include French, Irish, Italian, English, Aboriginal, Scottish and German.

Main languages spoken are French 80%, English 7.8, Italian 1.7, Spanish 1.5 and Arabic 1.5.

The most cities and towns are along the Saint Lawrence River.

Climate

Northern Quebec artic climate, very cold winters, permafrost. The shield and lowlands: subarctic climate, long and cold winters, short warm summers.

Southern Quebec: humid cold snowy winters, hot muggy summers. They have cold winters. They have hot summers.

Landforms

Sagueney River- is a major river. Manicouagan Reservoir is an annular (ring like) lake in central Quebec. The Laurentian Mountains are a mountain range in southern Quebec, Canada, north of the St. Lawrence River and Ottawa River, rising to a highest point of 1,166 meters.

Industry

Hydroelectric power is produced and exported to the U.S. One of the largest hydroelectric plants in the world is near James Bay. The dairy industry is the largest in Canada. Lumber is used to make furniture and to build homes. All kinds of fruits and vegetables are grown in southern Québec.

Natural Resources

Gold, copper, iron ore, silver, zinc, nickel and asbestos are mined in Quebec. Forests cover over half of Québec. Raising hogs, cattle and poultry and growing hay, corn and oats to feed the animals are important agricultural activities. Québec has more fresh water than any other province. Ships sail inland on the St. Lawrence River.

Conclusion

I think Quebec is an amazing province in my mind, but you might think something else. Quebec is a French and English province. What I like about Quebec is that it is so beautiful. That is all I have to say today I hope if you research Quebec you will like it as much as I do. So have fun.

Contact Us

Québec

Visit us on the Web:
Quebec Facts; the largest Canadian province

BC Fun facts

BC national bird is a Steller Jay.

BC national rock is a Jade witch looks like a bright green.

BC national flower is a Pacific dogwood.

BC had a gold rush from 1834 to 1837.

BC's highest point is Mount Waddington

Three T-rex sets of foot print were found in 2005 the most ever found.

Sliced bread wasn't made until 1883

Information

BC Fact Sources

http://www.aitc.sk.ca/saskschools/canada/facts/bc.html

http://www.vancitybuzz.com/2014/08/xx-fun-facts-british-columbia/

British Columbia

By Logan Johnson

British Columbia

You may think you know everything about BC. If you know a lot about BC. I'll bet you might find something you didn't know about. If you don't know anything about British Columbia. WOW you're in for a treat of cool facts. Read on to learn more.

BC History

There are three prominent First Nations groups of the Pacific Northwest who have divided the land between themselves for thousands of years: the Nootka, the Coast Salish, and the Kwak'wala Speaking Peoples. The people traded fur and fought for the hot springs.

Important Cites

Vancouver is the largest city in the province and with a population of 2.3 million in 2012. It ranks third in population among the metropolitan cities in Canada. The capital of British Columbia is Victoria.

Landforms

Two of Canada's most important rivers flow north out of the Rockies and then southward. The Columbia River has important hydroelectric systems that have reduced the number of fish, but they are still plentiful in the Fraser River. Mountains, valleys, and waterfalls are all over British Columbia.

Climate

The climate is influenced by the Pacific Ocean and mountain ranges. Areas along the south coast have a mild **climate** year-round. Summers on the coast are warm, with daytime temperatures around 20°C. B.C.'s coastal regions have the mildest winters in all of Canada, and temperatures rarely drop below freezing.

Land area/population

BC land area is 364,764 square mi. This Canadian province is so huge that most people who live there rarely see it all. It's so vast that you'd need well over a month to properly explore it all.

BC population 4.631 million. Over half of the population lives in Vancouver. The most common language there is English.

Industry

Forestry is the largest industry.
Forests covers over two-thirds of B.C.
B.C. has the largest and oldest trees in Canada. Mountains, parks, and beaches attract many tourists.
Mining is the third largest industry. (copper, coal, gold, silver, zinc, sulfur, asbestos)
B.C. has a large fishing industry (salmon, halibut, clams, cod, crab, oysters, rockfish, shrimp and herring).

Natural Resources

These resources are a vital component to the identity of British Columbia. Of the several different of resources available in B.C., four resource sectors; agriculture, fisheries, forestry and mining are the most popular.

Conclusion

Well thank you for reading up on British Columbia. We hope you will soon visit us. We also would like you to learn BC motto. But I bet you already know it. Because "It's the best place on Earth".

Saskatchewan Fun Facts

- The province bird, sharp-tailed grouse, was adopted in 1945.
- The province animal, white-tailed deer, was adopted in 2001.
- The western red lily became the official province flower in 1941.
- The white birch also known as the "paper birch" was named province tree in 1988.
- The province mineral is potash, adopted in 1997.
- Mace is the province stick, stands for government power and making laws.

Resources

- http://www.canadavisa.com/about-saskatchewan.html
- http://www3.sympatico.ca/goweezer/canada/embSASK.htm
- http://www.aitc.sk.ca/saskschools/canada/facts/sk.html
- http://esask.uregina.ca/entry/economy_of_saskatchewan.html

Saskatchewan

By: Maddie Koch

Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan is an amazing province with a unique history, cool landforms, and interesting wildlife. It also contains breathtaking cities, natural resources, and people with tons of different backgrounds. Let me tell you about Saskatchewan.

Saskatchewan History

Saskatchewan has a very rich history. Saskatchewan's name is originated from the Cree word "Kisiskatchewani Sipi" meaning "swift flowing river" meaning the Saskatchewan River. Canadian plains have long been home to Aboriginal people. The earliest European to enter Saskatchewan's province was Henry Kelsey. A Hudson Bay company agent followed the Saskatchewan River to the plains of Saskatchewan in about 1690.

Important Saskatchewan Cities

Saskatchewan is home to many amazing cities. Regina is the capital of Saskatchewan. Regina was named after Queen Victoria Regina of England in 1882. Regina's nickname is the pile of bones. Regina's multicultural nature earned its designation of the Cultural Capital of Canada. Saskatoon is the largest city. Saskatoon also known as the "Paris of the Prairies" is home to about 295000 people.

Land Area/Population/ People

Saskatchewan has many interesting people with tons of different backgrounds. Saskatchewan is the seventh largest province. About 1.12 million people live in Saskatchewan. The first people to Saskatchewan were the Chipewyan (north), Assiniboine (east), Blackfoot (west), and Cree (south). The majority of Saskatchewanians are of British origin, followed by Germans, Austrians, Native people, Ukraine, Scandinavians, and French.

Climate

Saskatchewan's climate is very interesting. The highest temperature in the province was 113°F. The lowest temperature in Saskatchewan was 70°F. The average Saskatchewan temperature in January is 0°f. In Saskatchewan there are long, cold winters and hot, dry summers. In Saskatchewan it is windy both winter and summer.

Landforms

Saskatchewan's province has amazing landforms. About 12% of Saskatchewan is covered in freshwater. A bit more than half of Saskatchewan is forest. The largest lake in Saskatchewan is Lake Athabasca, it covers about 3,100 sq. miles. Saskatchewan covers 251,700 sq. miles. Most of Saskatchewan's farmland is used for growing crops. In Saskatchewan the most important crop is wheat; another important crop is barley. Trees and grass make up a large portion of Saskatchewan.

Industries

Major industries are important in Saskatchewan. In Saskatchewan over 86% of all domestic firms have fewer than 20 employees. Saskatchewan is the 3rd largest industry after gas and oil. Saskatchewan province is part of Canada's shield, an area where metals and minerals are found. Saskatchewan food producing developed slowly. After potash, uranium, and coal were discovered, mining became another important industry in Saskatchewan.

Natural Resources/Wildlife

There are over 600 birds and mammals. The natural resources in Saskatchewan are gas and oil. In Saskatchewan there are over 100 lakes, rivers, and streams. One third of Saskatchewan is farmland and ¼ is forest. Abundant and heathy wildlife is one of the most attractive features of the province.

Conclusion

Now you've learned so much about Saskatchewan from its beautiful land to its amazing cities. The natural resources for Saskatchewan gave been an important part of their economy. Saskatchewan has a rich history and an amazing background. Saskatchewan is a province worth checking out.

Prince Edward Island Fun Fact

1. It is named after the King of England

2. PEI is a province because it is in Canada. If it was in the United States it would be a state.

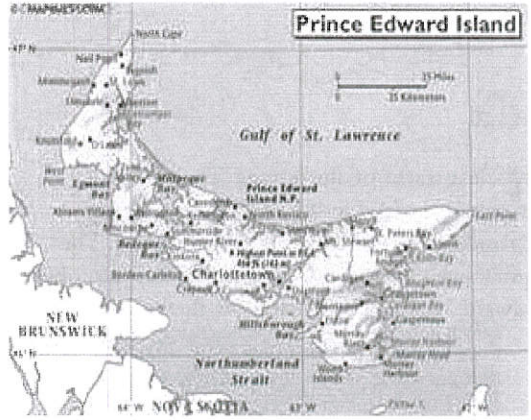
Resources

http://www.edu.pe.ca/eastwiltshire/grass01/Phys5a.htm

http://www.gov.pe.ca/

Prince Edward Island

By: Katie Krause



Prince Edward Island

Do you know about Prince Edward Island? Prince Edward Island in Canada is an amazing place. Prince Edward Island is the most exquisite place in Canada. PEI has great wildlife. It is amazing. If you want to know, which I know you do, keep on reading.

Landforms

Prince Edward Island is located at 46 degrees latitude and 63 degrees longitude. Prince Edward Island is in the Gulf of St. Lawrence off the Atlantic Coast of the Canadian mainland. This island shows clear traces of the ice age. About 15,000 years ago, the ice retreated and the sea level rose severing it from the mainland. The total land mass is 5,656 sq. km (2184 sq. mi). Approximately 381,000 of the 640,000 acres in agriculture are in crops. The highest point of the land is 466 feet above sea level.

Land Area and Population

145,211 is the population of Prince Edward Island. Some people think that is a small population usually based on where they live. Well here in Hortonville our population is only is 2,711, so we personally think that is a gigantic population. A lot of people live in the capital!

History

PEI shows clear traces of the ice age. The earliest European settlers arrived in the 16th century. Prince Edward Island's first residents were the Mi'kmaq. The Mi'kmaq first lived there 2,000 years ago. They described Prince Edward Island as like resting on the waves.

Industries

Prince Edward Island's biggest industry is agriculture. About 30% of Canada's potatoes are grown there. They also grow apples, strawberries, blueberries, carrots, onions, tomatoes, and cereal crops. The second largest industry is tourism. Fishing is the third largest industry. Fishermen catch herring, tuna, cod, and mackerel.

Natural Resources and Wildlife

Familiar wildlife of PEI/Prince Edward Island are wild birds, mammals, amphibians, and others are an integral part of the islands environment. In Prince Edward Island there are some fish… When you are fishing that you can keep no matter what size they are. A lot of the animals there are in the USA too! For instance they have lots of bears! One fun fact the United States has more humming birds than Prince Edward Island. Prince Edward Island was made by its self. Mother nature made it. PEI is not artificial.

Capital City and Major Cities

Charlottetown is the capital city of PEI. Other major cities are Summerside, Montague, and Souris. Major cities are where a lot of people like to visit. The population is big too. Do you want to learn more major cities? There are also Tignish, Cornwall, Kensington, and O'Leary.

Climate

There are blizzards during winter. Tourists like to go to Prince Edward Island in the fall. It rains 130-160 days a year. 30% of the 130-160 days is snow or sleet. During the average year about 40 hours of freezing rain drizzle fall over everything in sight on the island. Summers are quite warm, most days are 93 degrees. It is rarely humid too.

Conclusion

Now that you know what Prince Edward Island is would you consider going there? I will guarantee you will have the time of your life!! The beautiful landforms and natural resources make it an amazing place. So when you go to Prince Edward Island, tell them I sent you here and have an amazing time!

Alberta Fun Facts

- State animal is a big horn sheep.
- State bird is a great horned owl.
- State flower is a wild rose.
- State colors are blue and gold.
- State fish is a bull trout.
- State gem is ammonite.
- State motto is "Strong and free".
- State tree is lodge pole pine.

Resource

http://www.aitc.sk.ca/saskschools/canada/facts/ab.html

Alberta

By Josie Landsverk

Three sisters

Alberta

The state capital is Edmonton. Edmonton is called the gateway to the North, because of its wide variety of transportation to cars, plains, trains, subways and is also known for its tourist attractions and many festivals like rodeo week. If you are a dare devil you can go hiking or climbing on mountains. The mountain with the highest elevation in all Alberta is Mount Columbia. The elevation is over 12,000 that is high.

Alberta History

The first people settled in the area around 8000 years ago. In the woodland areas the Woodland Cree and Chipewyan tribes hunted moose, caribou and deer, fished and gathered plants and berries. Anthony Henday (European explorer and fur trader) came to Alberta in 1754. Alberta became a province on September 1st, 1905. In 1874 the North-west Mounted Police (NWMP) established their first post in Alberta at Fort Macleod.

Alberta Capital and Major Cities

Alberta's capital is Edmonton. Calgary has a bigger population than Edmonton with 1,096,833 people. Edmonton only has a population of 812,201 people. Grande Prairie has the smallest population with 55,032 people. An interesting city in Alberta is Medicine Hat with a population of 60,005 people.

Family Fun

Alberta, Canada is one of the best places to have a vacation or even raise a family! Alberta has breathtaking views. The neighbor state is Montana. Alberta is near the Rocky Mountains. There are many tourist shops and places to go in Alberta. It is definitely one of the best places to plan a vacation.

Land Area/Population

Alberta has 4.08 million people living there. (2014) The main rivers are: the Peace River, North and South Saskatchewan River, and Athabasca River. There are ice fields in Banff and Jasper National Parks. The icefields help fill the river. There are five national parks: Banff, Jasper, Elk Island, Waterton Lakes, and Wood Buffalo.

Climate

The foothills receive the most rainfall. Dry, warm "Chinook' winds are produced when air funnels through the Rockies. Southern Alberta Chinook winds sweep down and raise temperatures in the winter. Cold arctic air masses bring cool weather in the winter.

Landforms

The main rivers at Alberta are Peace River, North and South Saskatchewan River and Athabasca River. There are icefields in Banff and Jasper National parks. Icefields help to fill the rivers. There are five national parks in Alberta. The Rocky moutains ae across the west border.

Resources

Two main resources in Alberta are oil, gas,and coal. It is 70 percent of Canada's coal reserves. There is good soil for growing crops like oats, canola, and barley. The province is the world's third largest producer of gas. There are also poultry, hog and sheep farms.

Wildlife

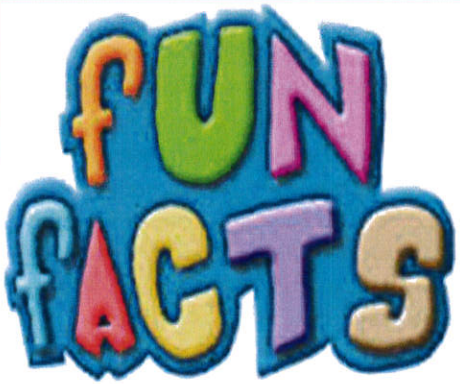
The big horn sheep is the most common seen animal in Alberta. Red fox can easily cover five miles in the night while seeking out prey. There are some wolves in the state too. Sometimes wolves get into livestock and farmers kill them. Remember don't feed the animals.

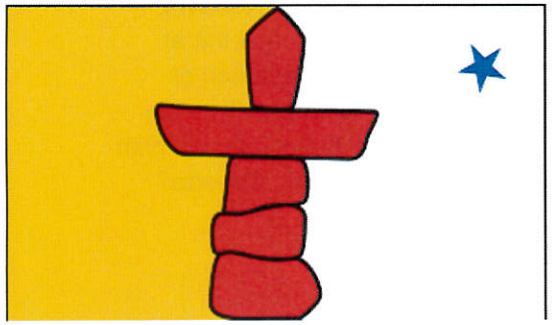
Conclusion

And all these reasons are why Alberta, Canada is a great place to have a vacation. With its beatiful wildlife and its nice climate it's amazing. So that makes it a great place to be.

Fun Nunavut Facts

- Nunavut's Flag is Red, White, and Yellow with a Blue Star.
- Nunavut's Province Bird is Rock Ptarmigan.
- Nunavut doesn't have a Province tree.





Resources

1. http://nunavuttourism.com/
2. http://www.wildswi.org/donate_monthly
3. http://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/namerica/province/nuzsymbols.htm

Here is a picture of Nunavut's Wildlife

Nunavut

By: Trevor Lange

Nunavut

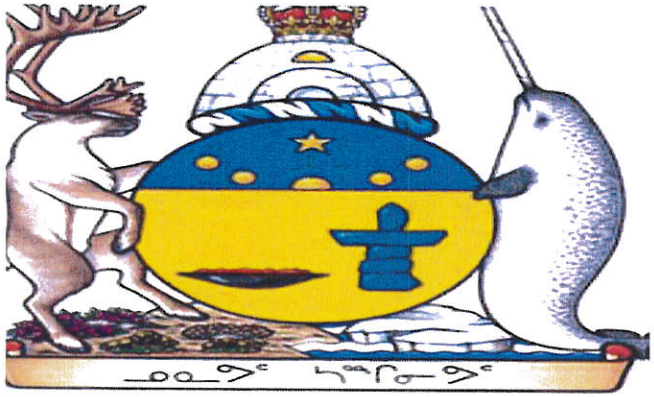
Did you know that Nunavut has 33,200 people in its country? Yes, that is a lot of people in one country! Nunavut has good landforms, unique jobs, a lot of different climates and so much more! Now, let me tell you the rest.

History

Did you know that in 1993, the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada War was going on? Did you know that in 1999, the Nunavut Territory and Government came into existence on April 1st? Did you know that in 1993, The Nunavut Agreement was signed in May 25, 1993?

Capital City/ Other Major Cities

Did you know that the Capitol of Nunavut is Iqaluit? Did you know that there are many different cities in Nunavut and one of them is Parry's Island? Did you know that Michael Kusugak writes about the Inuit Way of Life? Did you know that Tanya Tagaq Gillisis an Inuit throat singer from Cambridge Bay?



This is a symbol of Nunavut. It is called Coat of Arms.

Land Areas/ Population/ People

Did you know that Nunavut has had people around for about 4,000 years? Did you know that Nunavut has been ranked 13th on population? Did you know that Nunavut is 808,200 square miles? Did you know that in April, people of Iqaluit celebrate the coming of spring and there are dog team races, snowmobile races, and contests? (hunting, fishing, igloo-building, harpoon-throwing)

Climate

Did you know that the highest temperature in July is 15°C.? Did you know that the highest temperature on Baker Lake of the year is 19°C Did you know that temperatures vary wildly in some cities? Did you know that the temperature in January is about -30°C? Did you know that in Grise Island, there are 24 hours of darkness for 4 months?

Landforms

Did you know that Nunavut has a lot of mountains? Did you know that Baffin is the largest island in Nunavut? Did you know that Baffin is the 5th largest islands in the world?

Elwin Inlet is a body of water in **Nunavut**'s Qikiqtaaluk Region, in Canada. It lies on the eastern side of the mouth of Admiralty **Inlet**, forming a border to Sirmilik National Park. To the south lie Baillarge Bay (15 km (9.3 mi)) and the hamlet of Arctic Bay (55 km (34 mi)).

Businesses/Industries

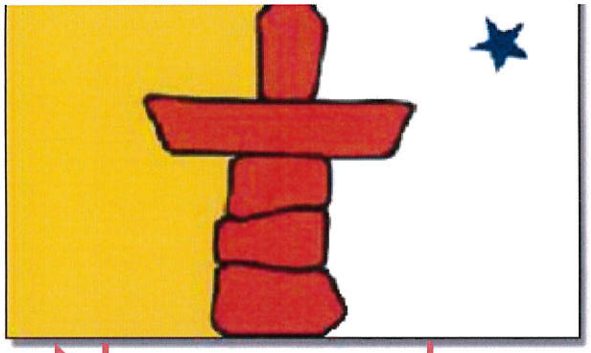
Did you know that people for jobs are packaging, performances, and so much more jobs in Nunavut? Did you know that Industries are growing and opportunities for businesses are plentiful? Nunavut also has gold mines. Did you know that people of Nunavut packages raw fish and meat?

Natural Resources/ Wildlife

Did you know that there are many different types of animals including the Flying Squirrel? Did you know that Nunavut's Wildlife is getting destroyed and the animals in the wildlife are trying to survive! The Nunavut forests are getting destroyed by people cutting down trees for food, paper, shelter, etc. Did you know that some clothes use animals' furs? Did you know that people in Nunavut eat Muskoxen, Caribou, Whales, and Seals and they also rely on fish?

Conclusion

Now that you know about Nunavut, I think you can plan your next trip at Nunavut! There will be a bunch of Landforms, Jobs, Different climates, and so much more! So, can you plan your next trip at Nunavut, Canada?



Nunavut Fun Facts

The Flag of Nunavut was officially adopted on April, 1999.

The star is the Niqirtsuituq which is a navigation for people.

They symbolize riches of the land, sea, and sky.

The colors are blue and yellow.

The red symbolizes stone monuments that guide people to land.

This is one of Nunavut's stop signs--on the top that is their language in Nunavut.

Resources

http://www.aitc.sk.ca/saskschools/canada/facts/nu.html

Nunavut

By: Samantha Laredo

Nunavut

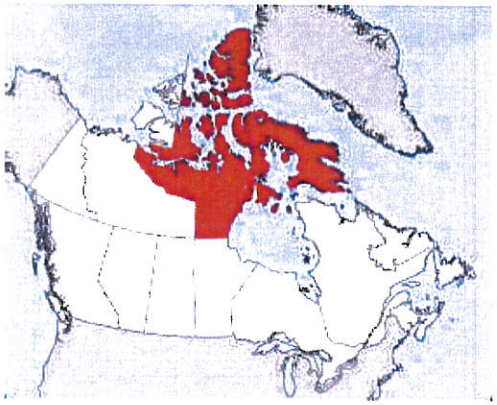
I will tell you about Nunavut. Nunavut has a lot of Inuit selling crafts such as crafts, arts, and soapstones. They mine copper, lead, silver, and a lot of other things. Their land forms are frozen most of the year. Their land is covered with sheets of ice, water pools, and rivers.

Nunavut History

Fur trading posts were set up in the 1700s. People lived in small hunting and fishing camps. The territory of Nunavut was created on April 1, 1999. In 1870 the territories belonged to Canada. The people who were there were the Inuit people.

Nunavut Cities

Iqaluit, Nunavut's capital is by the Hudson Strait. Prince Charles Island is by Foxe Basin. Victoria Island is by Prince Albert Sound. Baffin Island is by Netting Lake.



Land Area, Population, & People

Nunavut is the home to about 25,000 people. Some people come from other parts of Canada. The towns are very small and far away from each other. Inuktitut is the language of Nunavut. The Inuit are the original people who make up 85percent of the population. The area is about 2,093,190 sq. km {808,185 sq. miles}

Climate

There are 24 hours a day of darkness for four months in Grise Fiord. In December there are 6 hours of daylight. Temperatures in spring can range from 20 degrees C to 1 degree C. July and August are the summer months of Baffin Island. Arctic blizzards are snowstorms with really strong winds.

Land forms

The land there is frozen most of the year. There are a lot of mountains in Tundra. In the winter you can't tell where the land ends and the sea begins. Moss, tough grass, and small willow shrubs, grow on the Tundra.

Industry

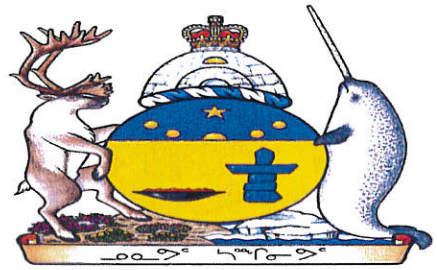
People fish white and arctic char. People mine copper, lead, silver, diamonds, oil, and gas. Factories pack the raw fish and meat. Tourism is important, too. People come to fish, hike, camp, hunt, to see the wildlife.

Natural Resources

The Inuit believe in taking care of the land and wildlife. Clothing is made from furs of the muskoxen, polar bears, arctic foxes, and seals. They eat the meat of muskoxen, caribou, whales and seals.

Conclusion

I hope you liked facts about Nunavut. Nunavut is a fun place, It is awesome learning or sharing about Nunavut. Maybe you can go to Nunavut because there are a lot beautiful landforms, natural resources, and history. They make fur so you can wear it so you can be warm.



Yukon Territory ☺

Fun Facts ☺

The Yukon state dog is huskies.

Their state bird is a raven.

The state mammal is moose.

Their state flower is fireweed.

Their state gemstone is lazulite.

Their state tree is a subalpine fir.

Sourceshttp://www.aitc.sk.ca/saskschools/canada/facts/yt.html

By: Noah Madson

Yukon Territory

Yukon territory is a nice place. It is very hilly, and it has many mountains and some forest. But what you don't know is that place is rich. By rich I mean, that place is filled with gold. That place had a gold rush for goodness sake! Their gold rush lasted 2 years. Yukon has a lot of history. They also had underwater caves in the Blue Fish River.

Yukon History

Yukon Territory has caves in the Blue Fish River. Yukon was the last area to be discovered in North America by nonnatives. Russian traders visited the area in the 18th century. Yukon had a gold rush in 1897-1898.. Dawson was the capital city until 1953. Aboriginal people may have migrated from Asia across a bearing sea land bridge. In 1895 Yukon became a district of the Northwest Territories. In 1825 John Franklin followed the arctic coastline and reached Yukon. In 1840 British fur traders and explorer Robert Campbell arrived.

Important Yukon Cities

Yukon capital city is Whitehorse. Yukon other major cities are Old Crow, Dawson, Keno Hill, Ross River, and Beaver Creek. Dawson also was the capital until 1953 then Whitehorse became the capital.

Land Area & Population

Yukon Territory population is 33,897 people. Yukon Territory land area is 186,272 mi². Ted Harrison painted the landscapes of Yukon. Robert W. Service wrote poems about life during the Klondike Gold Rush. About 26% of the people are Aboriginal. There are 14 first nations, speaking 8 different languages. About 75% live in the capital city of Whitehorse.

Climate

Yukon has a very short summer but they have very long days. Their summer temperatures reach 25 degrees C or more. The lowest temperatures their summer can reach is -51 C.

Landforms

There are many lakes, rivers and streams in Yukon. The main rivers are the Klondike, Peel, Pelly, Stewart, Porcupine and Yukon. Yukon River is 3,700 km (2,300 miles) long, making it Canada's second longest river. The northern region is "tundra" : rocky, moss, tough grasses, small willow shrubs Farther south there are forests. Kluane National Park in the southwest corner contains large icefields and high mountains. Mount Logan in Kluane National Park is the highest mountain in Canada (nearly 6000 m.). The volcanoes in the Yukon are part of the Pacific Ring of Fire. Three of Canada's national parks are in the Yukon.

Industry and Resources

Mining accounts for more 30% of the economy. There are large undeveloped deposits of zinc/lead, silver, iron ore, copper, nickel, and coal. Tourism, the second largest industry, provides jobs for many people. People come to hike, raft, camp, rock climb, fish, see the wildlife and to hunt. Beaver, lynx, wolf, wolverine, muskrat, marten, mink, otter, weasel and fox are trapped and the furs are sold.

Wildlife

Yukon's wildlife are Artic foxes, Canada lynx, elk, ground squirrels, moose, mountain goats, mule deer, muskoxen, red fox, snowshoe hare, thinhorn sheep, wood bison, woodland caribou. Yukon has over 90 different species of birds.

Conclusion

So that was all about Yukon, well maybe not all about Yukon but it was most. I also think that there was too much history. But please do something about Yukon.

Saskatchewan Fun Facts

- Saskatchewan is the seventh largest province in Canada.
- Saskatchewan produces more than half of the wheat grown in Canada.
- Saskatoon is the largest city in Saskatchewan.
- There are over 100,000 lakes, rivers and streams.

Resources

http://www.environment.gov.sk.ca/wildlife

http://esask.uregina.ca/entry/potash_industry.html

Saskatchewan

By: Hannah Meshnick

Saskatchewan

Did you know that Saskatchewan's population is about 1,125,410? That is a lot of people! The winters are very cold, but the summers are beautiful! Saskatchewan has a breathtaking city named Saskatoon. Plus, they have amazing wildlife. Let me tell you all about Saskatchewan.

Saskatchewan History

The earliest explorer in Saskatchewan is Henry Kelsey in 1690. Samuel Hearne built trading posts for the Hudson Bay Trading Co. King Charles II granted trading rights in 1670. In Saskatchewan, forts were built to maintain law and order.

Important Saskatchewan Cities

The capital of Saskatchewan is Regina. Regina and Saskatoon are the biggest cities in Saskatchewan. Regina is called the "Queen City". Saskatoon has been inhabited for at least 8,000 years. Saskatoon lies around the south Saskatchewan river. Saskatoon became a city in 1906.

Land Area and Population

The population at Saskatchewan is about 1,125,410. Saskatchewan is the seventh largest province. The first people at Saskatchewan are Chipeywan, Assiniboine etc. The population at Regina is 193,100. The population at Saskatoon is 222,189.

Climate

The climate at Saskatchewan is four seasons: spring, summer, fall, winter. In winter Saskatchewan's weather averages about -40°C. The summers average about 10°C, to a maximum of 43°C. In Saskatchewan there are long, cold winters, and hot, dry summers. It is windy both winter and summer.

Landforms

Some landforms in Saskatchewan are plains, hills, prairies, bluffs, cliffs, and sand dunes. In Saskatchewan twelve percent of the land is covered by fresh water in the north. The main mountain range in Saskatchewan is the Moose Mountain Range. It is in Southeast Saskatchewan. One of the tallest points in Saskatchewan is Cypress Hills. Lake Athabasca is the largest lake in Saskatchewan. It has a surface of 7,935 km^2.

Industry

One of the important businesses in Saskatchewan is Potash. It is a big part of their economy. Saskatchewan is also gaining more attention in their fashion industry. They now have a fashion week in Regina. Saskatchewan grows over fifty four percent of Canada's wheat crop.

Natural Resources/Wildlife

Two important natural resources in Saskatchewan are natural gas and oil. There are over 100,000 lakes rivers and streams in Saskatchewan. One half of Saskatchewan is forest, and one third is farmland. There are over six hundred birds and mammals in Saskatchewan. Saskatchewan has an abundant wildlife. Their wildlife is one of the most attractive features of their province.

Conclusion

Saskatchewan's beautiful wildlife make it a great place to be. The people of Saskatchewan work hard to make it a beautiful place. Even though the winters are cold, it is still a great place to be. So, if you're looking for a visit, visit Saskatchewan you won't regret it!

Created By:
Hannah Meshnick