Socials 9 Chapter 6: Regional Geography of North America

Name:	
Block:	

REGION	DESCRIPTION	TOPOGRAPHY	CLIMATE	VEGETATION
Appalachian	 Mountainous 2400km N-S (NL → Alabama and Georgia) 160 – 240 km wide fold mts (2 plates coming together 	 many different mt ranges 300millions yr old low mt ranges because eroded down to rolling mts and hills 	 affected by 2 ocean currents Labrador Current is cold water from N → winters are cold in northern parts Gulf Stream is warm water from Caribbean where the 2 currents meet is ideal for fish fishing region is called Grand Banks off the coast of Canada 	 used to be heavily forested with mixed coniferous and deciduous trees mt soil is unproductive soil in plateaus and river valleys more productive
Coastal Plains	 lowland, stretches 3200km Cape Cod to Mexico and Gulf of Mexico extends 50 – 100km inland from ocean streams from Appalachian Mts become rapid on Coastal Plains →important for industry 	 avg elevation is <200m above sea level flat or gently rolling more than half of Coastal Plains is <30m above sea level swamps & marshes land gradually sinkslots of water inland Mississippi Delta is fertile agricultural land transportation routes, farm land important source of shellfish and aquatic life forms 	 climate varies in this region northern region: cold snowy winters & hot humid summers southern region: subtropical climate & mild warm winters southern region has hurricanes hurricane season is late summer to early winter 	 very sandy soil lush jungles developed originally pine forests

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Great Lakes – St. Lawrence Lowland	 smallest region includes L Huron, Ont and Eerie Niagara Escarpent (cliffs) region is split into 2 areas by Cdn Shield Cdn Shield to N and Appalachians to S 	 rolling landscape made by glaciation flat plains, hills and deep river valleys St. L R have flat plains on both sides of river Plains gradually rise into Cdn Shield and Appalachians 	 humid due to Grt Lakes continental climate (no influence from oceans) Grt Lakes cook the temp in summer and warm the temp in the winter winters are cool to cold summers are warm to hot 	 originally very fertile → lots of trees used to be Canada's largest broad-leafed forest elsewhere it was mixed forest deciduous and coniferous
Interior Plains	 vast sweeping plain, not necessarily flat → mostly gently rolling hills and deep river valleys In the US it is in between the Appalachian Mts and the Rocky Mts. In Canada it is in between the Rocky Mts and the Canadian Shield extends from Gulf of Mexico to Arctic Ocean very diverse 	 Interior Plains is divided into Central Lowland and Great Plains Central Lowland boundary in the N is Canadian Shield, Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River Great Plains are higher at 600 – 1500m above sea level In Canada the plains have 3 elevations separated by escarpments 	 continental climate = far from ocean long hot summers cold winters little precipitation in N winters are longer and colder, summers shorter and cool 	 Central Lowlands (E of Mississippi R): mixed deciduous trees and scattered evergreens Great Plains (W of Mississippi R): very tall prairie grass in Canada: prairies are grasslands, trees are in river valleys in North: boreal forest gradually becoming tundra in Arctic

REGION	DESCRIPTION	TOPOGRAPHY	CLIMATE	VEGETATION
Canadian Shield				
Western Cordillera				
REGION	DESCRIPTION	TOPOGRAPHY	CLIMATE	VEGETATION
Intermountain Region				
Arctic				