

The Ministry of Education of the Republic of Buryatia
GBPOU "Baykaylsky College of Tourism and Service"

MESSAGE SUBJECT:

CANADA

WORK PERFORMED: FORNALËVA JULIA
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GROUP O-716
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ULAN-UDE

CONTENT

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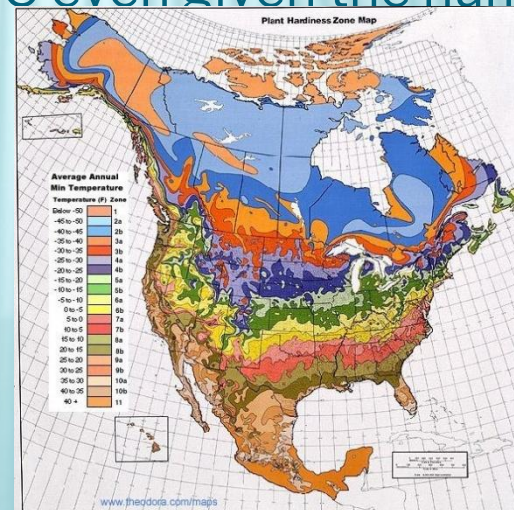
GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION

Canada occupies most of northern North America. 75% of the territory - the zone of the north. Canada has a common land border with the United States in the south and in the north-west (between Alaska and Yukon) and is located on the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific - to the west and to the Arctic Ocean - the north. It also has a maritime border with France (Saint Pierre and Miquelon) and Denmark (Greenland). Since 1925, Canada has a part of the Arctic between 60° s. d. and 141° d. However, these properties are not recognized. The northernmost settlement in Canada and in the world is at Alert (Nunavut), the base of the Canadian armed forces in the northern tip of Ellesmere Island ($82,5^{\circ}$ with w in the 834 km -.. 450 nautical miles - from the North Pole). Canada - the second largest in the territory of the countries of the world.



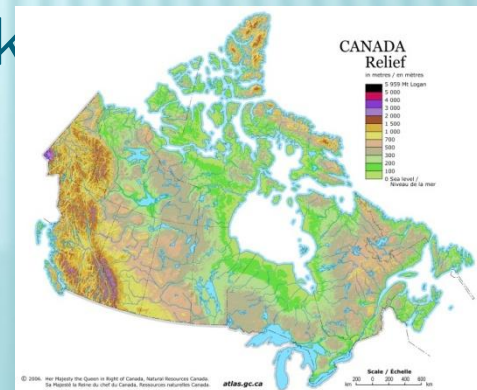
CLIMATE

- Average temperatures in January and July are different for each area. Winter can be very severe in some regions of the country, average temperatures can reach -15°C in the southern part of the country, and sometimes even -45°C with strong icy winds. The lowest temperature ever observed in Canada is -63°C (in the Yukon). Each year, the level of snow cover can reach several hundreds of centimeters (for example, in Quebec, on average, 337 cm). Coast of British Columbia, especially Vancouver Island, is an exception and enjoys a temperate climate with mild and rainy winters. Summer temperatures can reach 35°C , 40°C even given the humidity index.



RELIEF

- Relief Canada is very diverse and has many faces. Most of the country is hilly plain, bounded on the east and west mountain ranges along the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. In the west, along the entire Pacific coast lies a great mountain range of the Cordillera. The width of this mountain belt is about 600 kilometers. Canadian Cordillera reach a height of 2700 meters, they start a number of small mountain ranges in Alaska. To the south of Layard River Basin are the Rocky Mountains. The Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River are provided by rivers on two side of the ridge.



FAUNA

- In the tundra zone are found reindeer, Arctic hare, lemming, arctic fox and the original musk-ox. South of the animal world is more diverse - forest caribou, deer elk, moose, mountain areas - bighorn sheep and mountain goat. Quite numerous rodents: Canadian Chikara squirrel, chipmunk, American flying squirrel, beaver, elephant shrew family of gerbils, muskrat, porcupine - igloserst, meadow and American hare, pika. Because feline predators for Canada - the Canadian lynx and puma. Wolves, foxes, gray bears - grizzly bears, raccoon. From weasel - sable, pecans, otter, wolverine, etc. Lots of nesting migratory birds and game birds.. The fauna of reptiles and amphibians is not rich. In fresh water a lot of fish.



FLORA

- ~~*Polar islands are in the area, the surface of which is covered with snow and glaciers not melting even the short summer. Baffin Island and other islands off the northern coast of Canada are covered by tundra, which occupies an entire northern mainland Canada, penetrating far to the south along the west coast of Hudson Bay and Labrador. There are growing heather, sedge, shrub birch and willow. To the south of the tundra between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans stretches a wide strip of forest. Dominant coniferous forests; main breed - black spruce in the east, and white spruce in the west (in the valley of the Mackenzie), pine, larch, arbutus, etc. Less common deciduous forests consist of poplar, alder, birch and willow. Especially diverse forests in the Great Lakes region (American elm, Weymouth pine, Canadian hemlock, oak, chestnut, beech). On the Pacific coast of widespread coniferous forests of Douglas, Sitka spruce, red cedar and Alaska); near Vancouver found Oregon madrone and oak. In the coastal Atlantic region provinces - Acadian forest with balsam fir, black spruce, and red; also cedar, American larch, yellow birch, beech.*~~



NATIONAL SYMBOL

- The national symbol of Canada is a maple, a beaver and the Canadian horse breed.
- In addition, there are other characters. For example, the coins depict a reindeer (caribou), chernoklyuvaya throated Diver (Common Loon, so the coin of one dollar commonly called the loonie), the polar bear.



PLACES OF INTEREST IN CANADA

- ▣ **1. The building of the Parliament of Canada**
- ▣ Canadian Parliament Building 1860 was built in the Gothic Revival style. The architectural complex is divided into three parts: the western, eastern and central. In the center stands the Peace Tower, a memorial to the dead Canadian soldiers in all military conflicts. Here you can climb to the observation deck below the clock. The east wing is interesting to see the Senate Chamber, where the Canadian set thrones of monarchs. The ceiling is decorated with gold, and the walls of the First World War paintings. West Block offices occupied by officials. Be sure to visit the library behind the parliament building - a very beautiful building. On the free hour-long excursion is necessary to take the voucher.



▣ 2. Niagara Falls

- ▣ Niagara Falls - it is a complex incident flow on the border of the USA and Canada. These include the American Falls, Bridal Veil and the Canadian Horseshoe. From the Canadian Niagara Falls reaches a width of 792m. It is not the highest - 53m, but one of the widest in the world. Take a tour \$ 30. You can not only see the waterfall, but the walk through the tunnel underneath it and look at the history of occurrence in 4D.

