

# Vegetation Regions of Canada

CGC 1D/P1



# Vegetation Regions of Canada



Each region is characterized by a distinct type of plant communities

Photo example:  
Deciduous tree forest

# Vegetation Regions of Canada

- Climate (e.g. temperature, precipitation), soils and geology all influence the type of vegetation that can grow in different regions.



Photo Example: Cold temperatures do not allow trees to grow in the Arctic, but moss and other small plants can grow.

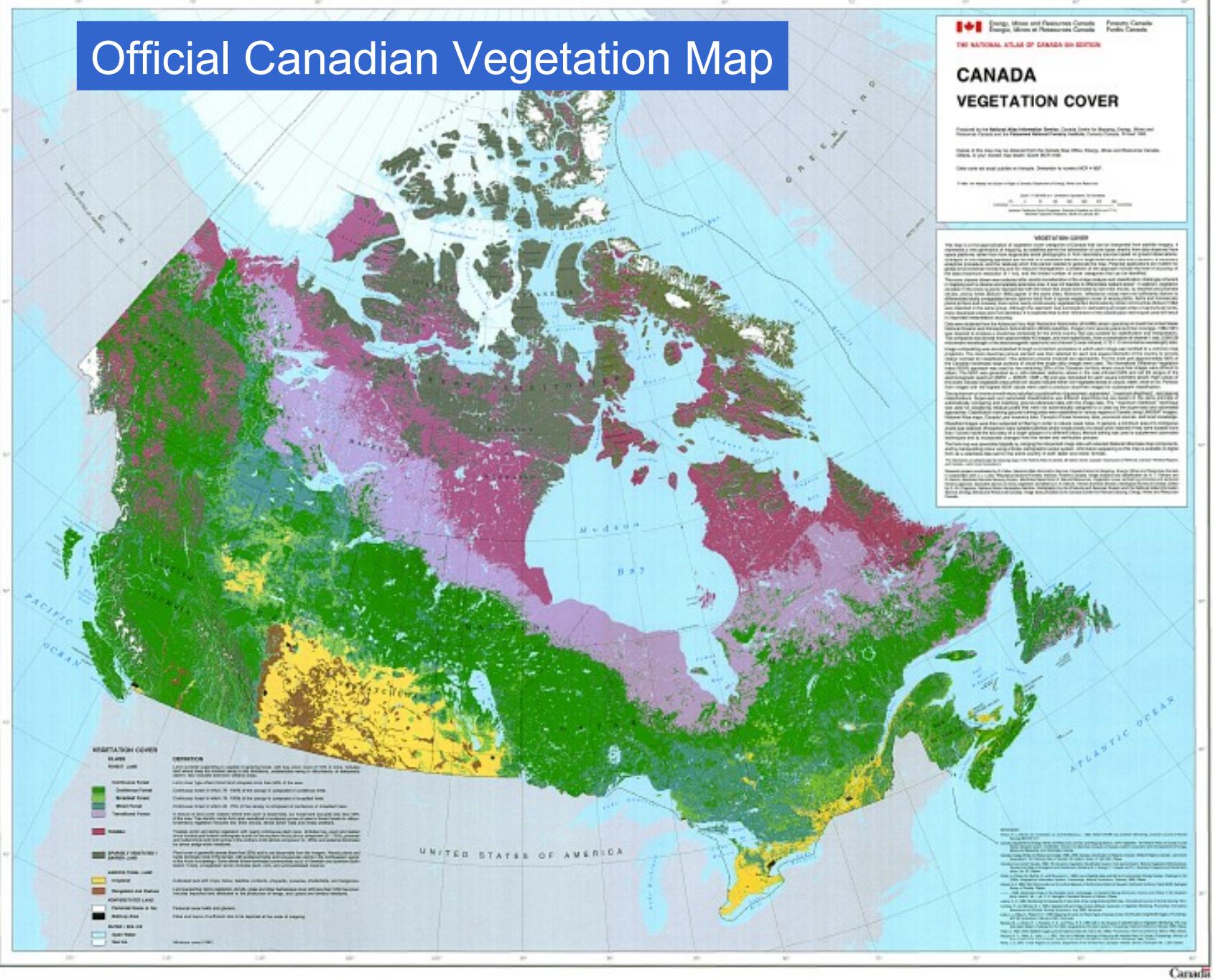
# Vegetation Regions of Canada



- Vegetation regions often support a characteristic animal community.

Photo example: buffalo and other grazing animals living in the grasslands

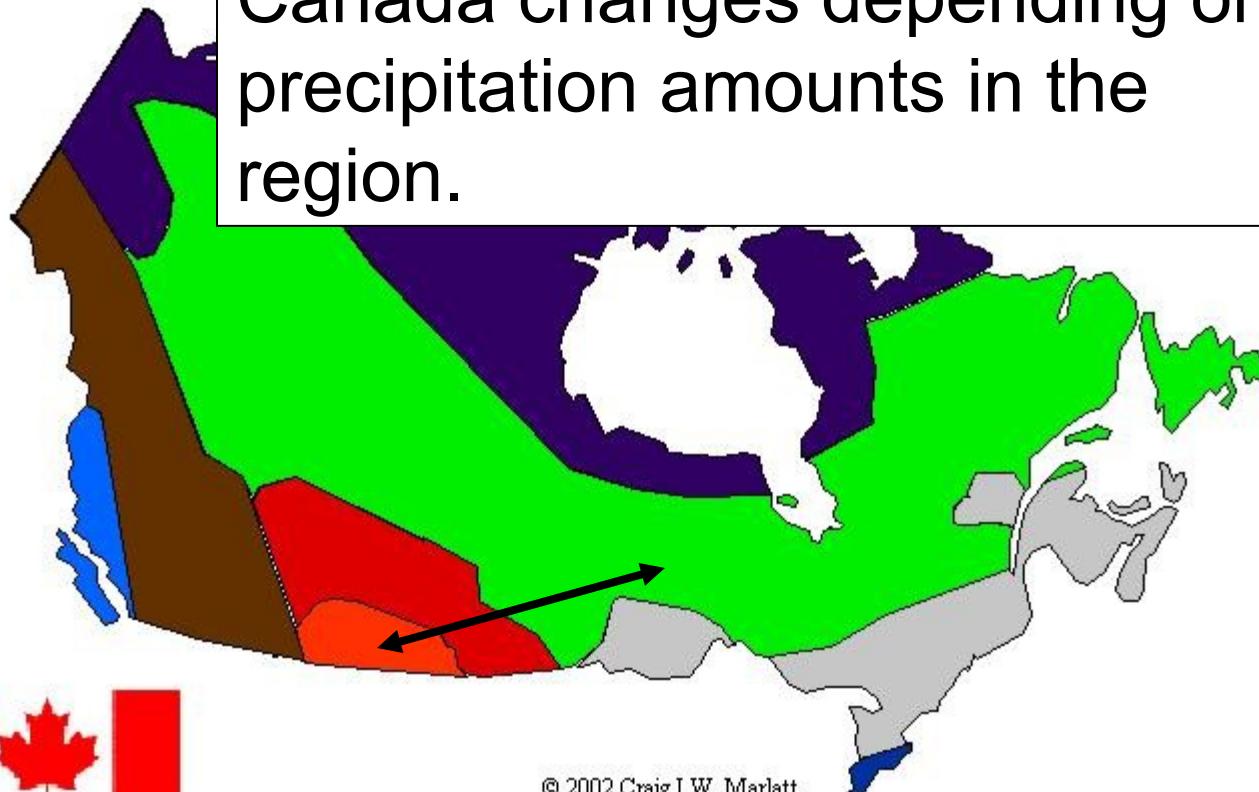
# Official Canadian Vegetation Map





# Canada

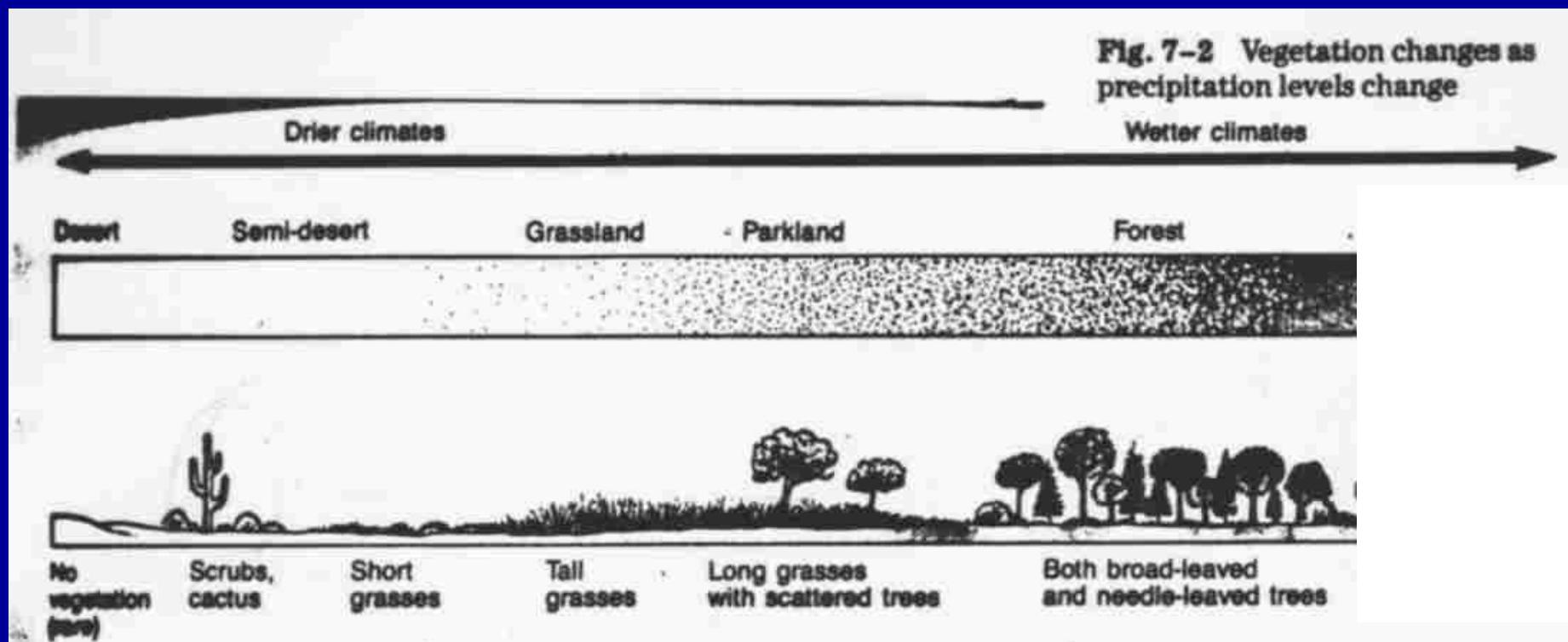
Vegetation composition in Canada changes depending on precipitation amounts in the region.



© 2002 Craig I.W. Marlatt  
[www.craigmarlatt.com](http://www.craigmarlatt.com)

Vegetation composition in Canada changes depending on precipitation amounts in the region

Fig. 7–2 Vegetation changes as precipitation levels change

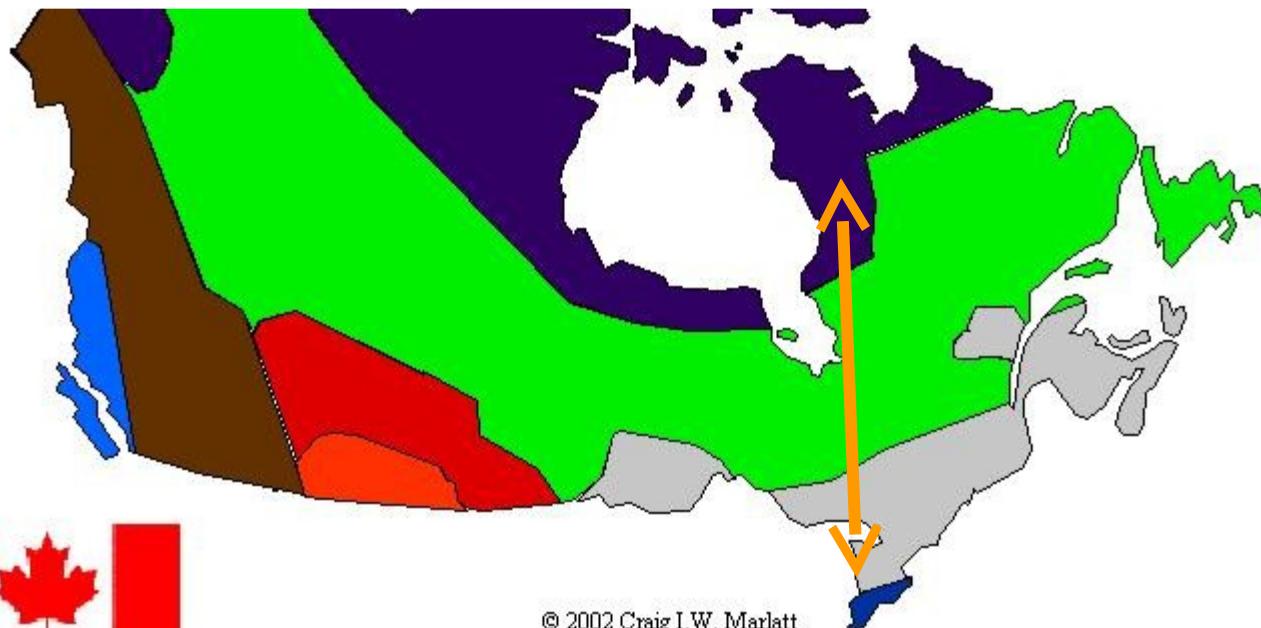


N

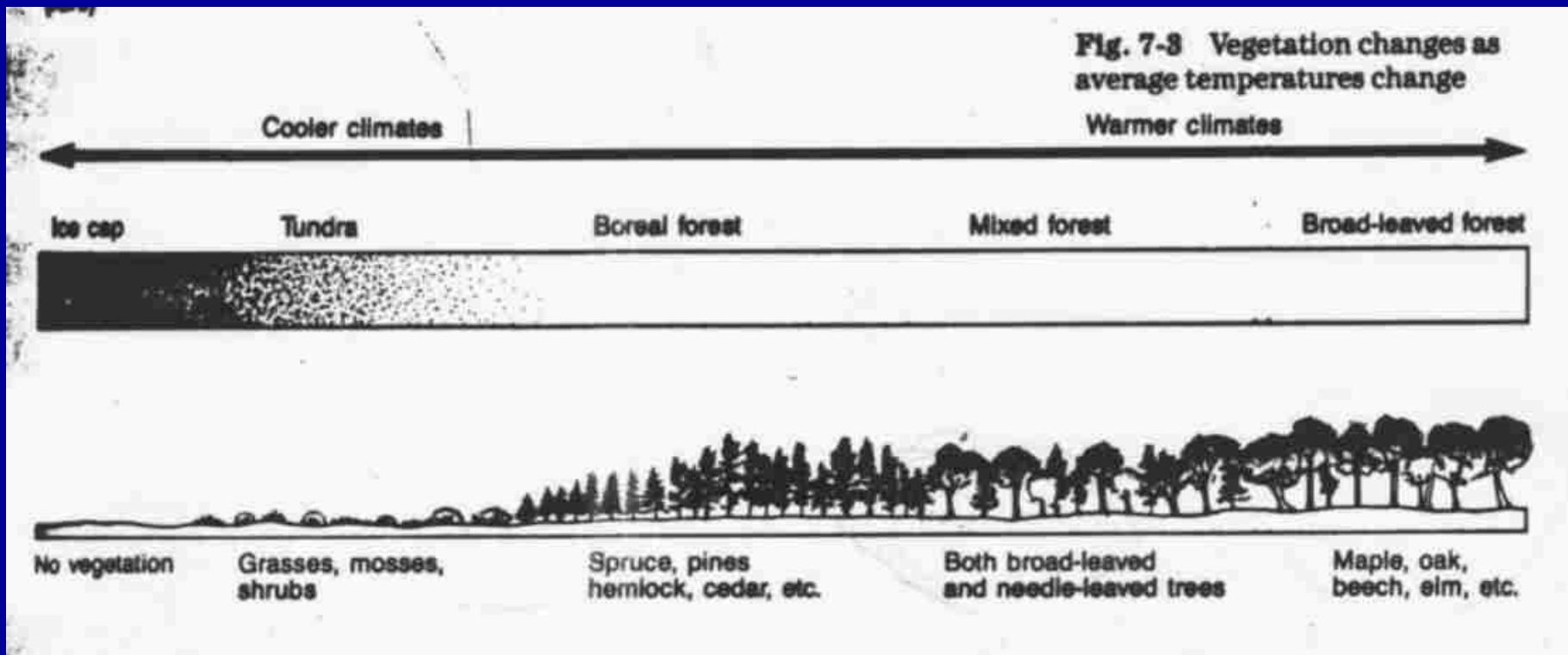


Canada

Vegetation composition in Canada changes depending on temperature of region.

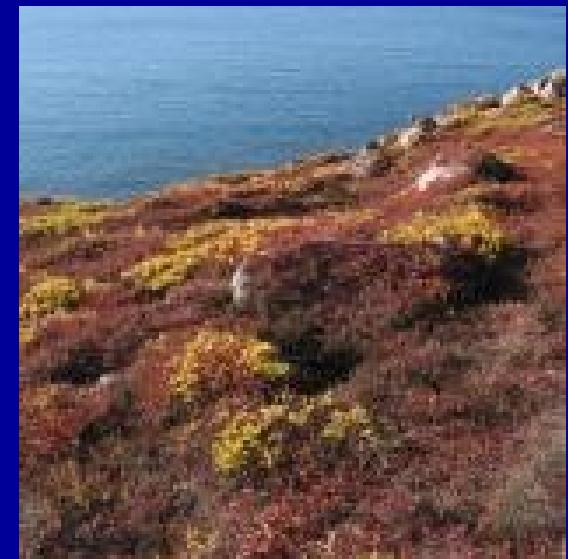


# Vegetation composition in Canada changes depending on temperature of region

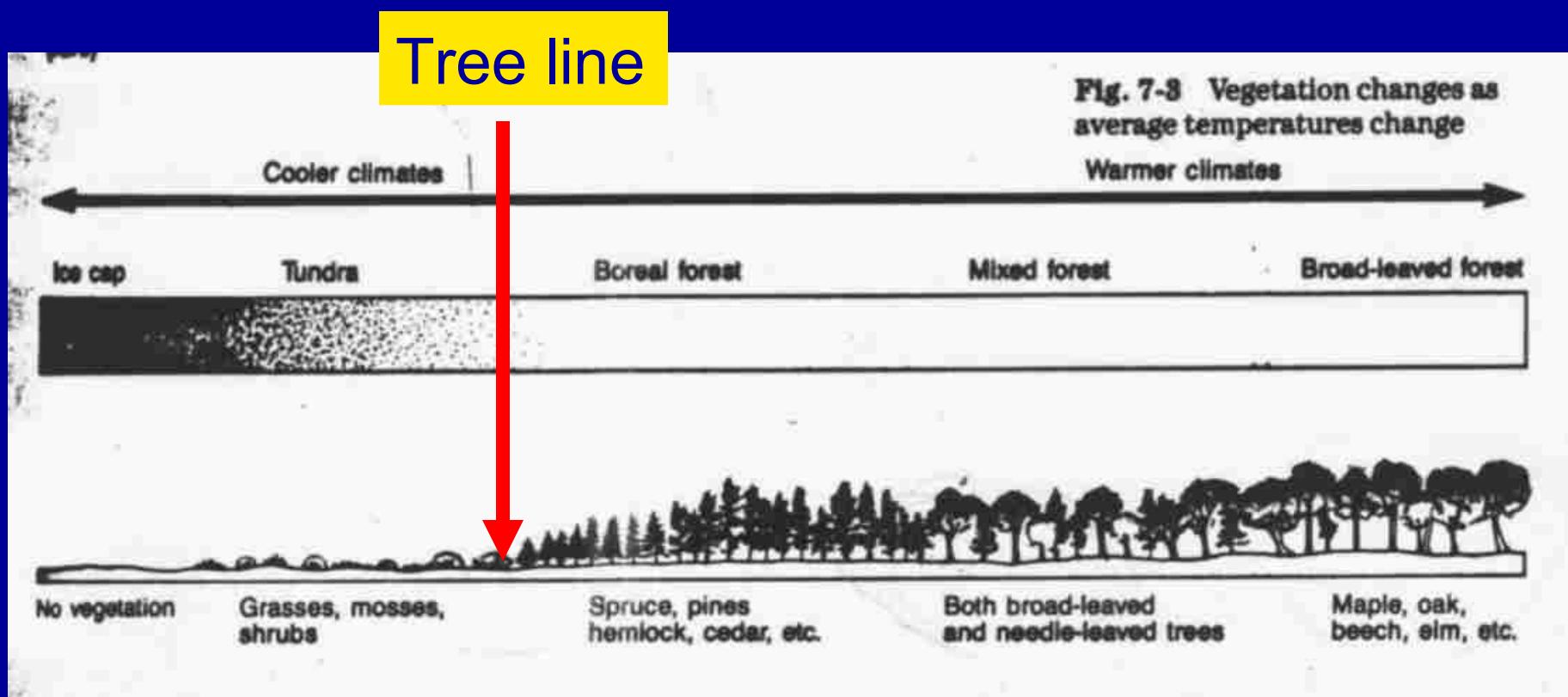


# Arctic Tree Line

- Edge of the region at which trees are capable of growing. Beyond the tree-line, they are unable to grow due to cold temperatures.

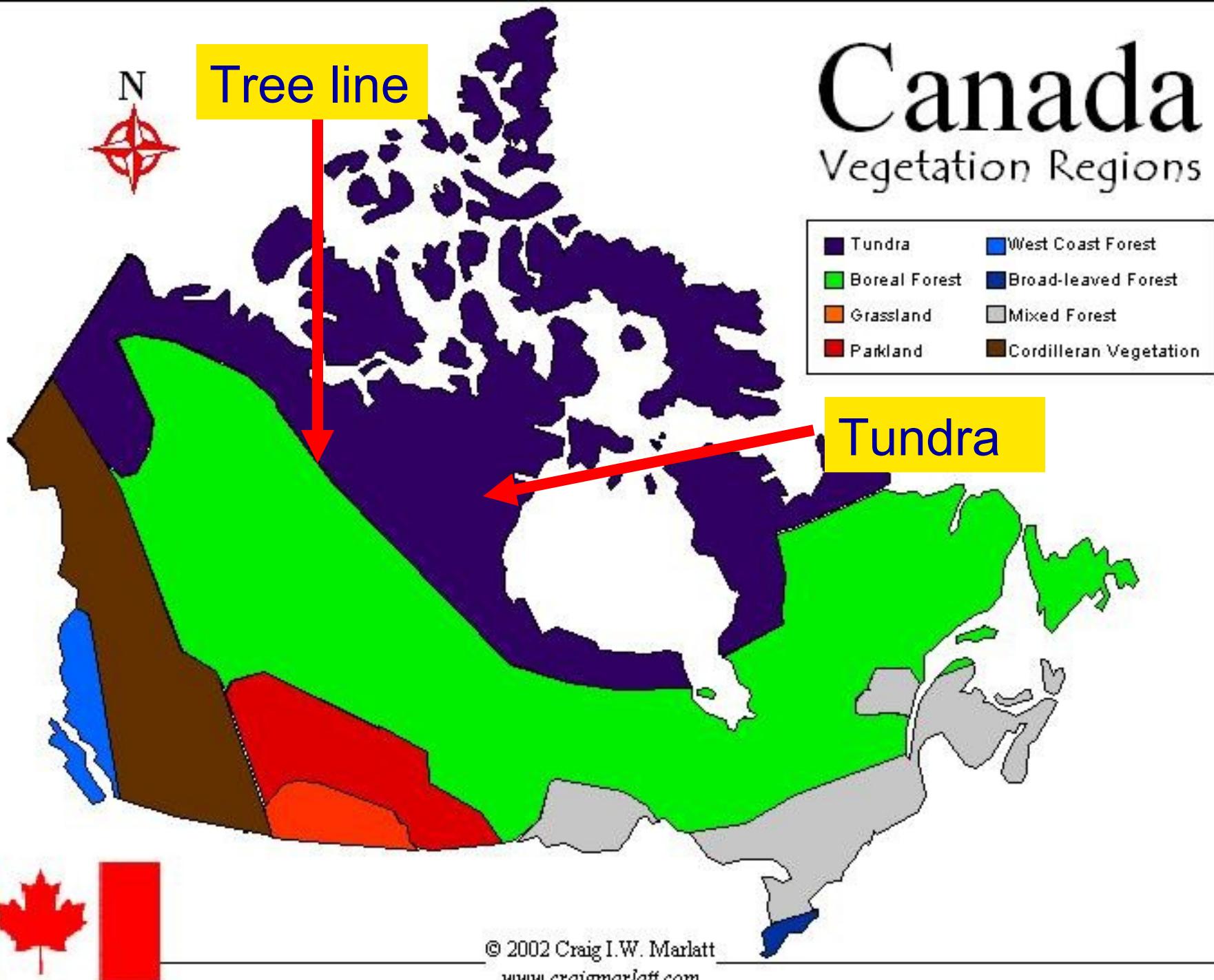


Vegetation composition in Canada changes depending on temperature of region



# Canada

## Vegetation Regions



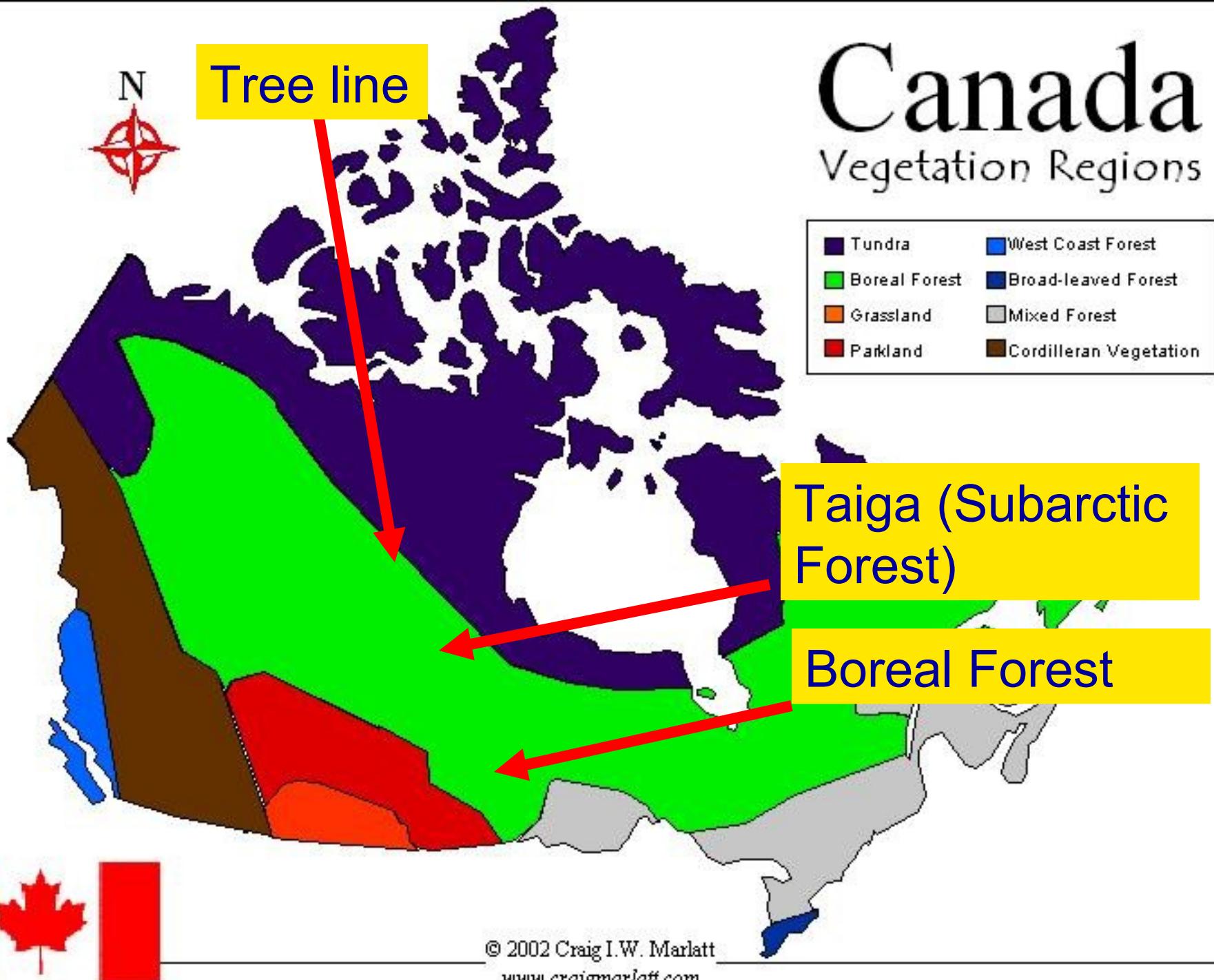
# Tundra

- Small shrubs, mosses and lichens grow.
- Flowers bloom and produce seeds quickly during the artic summer.



# Canada

## Vegetation Regions



# Taiga Forest (Subarctic Forest)



Part of the Boreal forest along the edge of the tree line.

Forest trees are spindly.



Conifer trees such as black spruce, tamarack and white spruce

Largest forest region in Canada.

## Boreal Forest

Lumber industry harvests trees in area for paper and sometimes lumber.

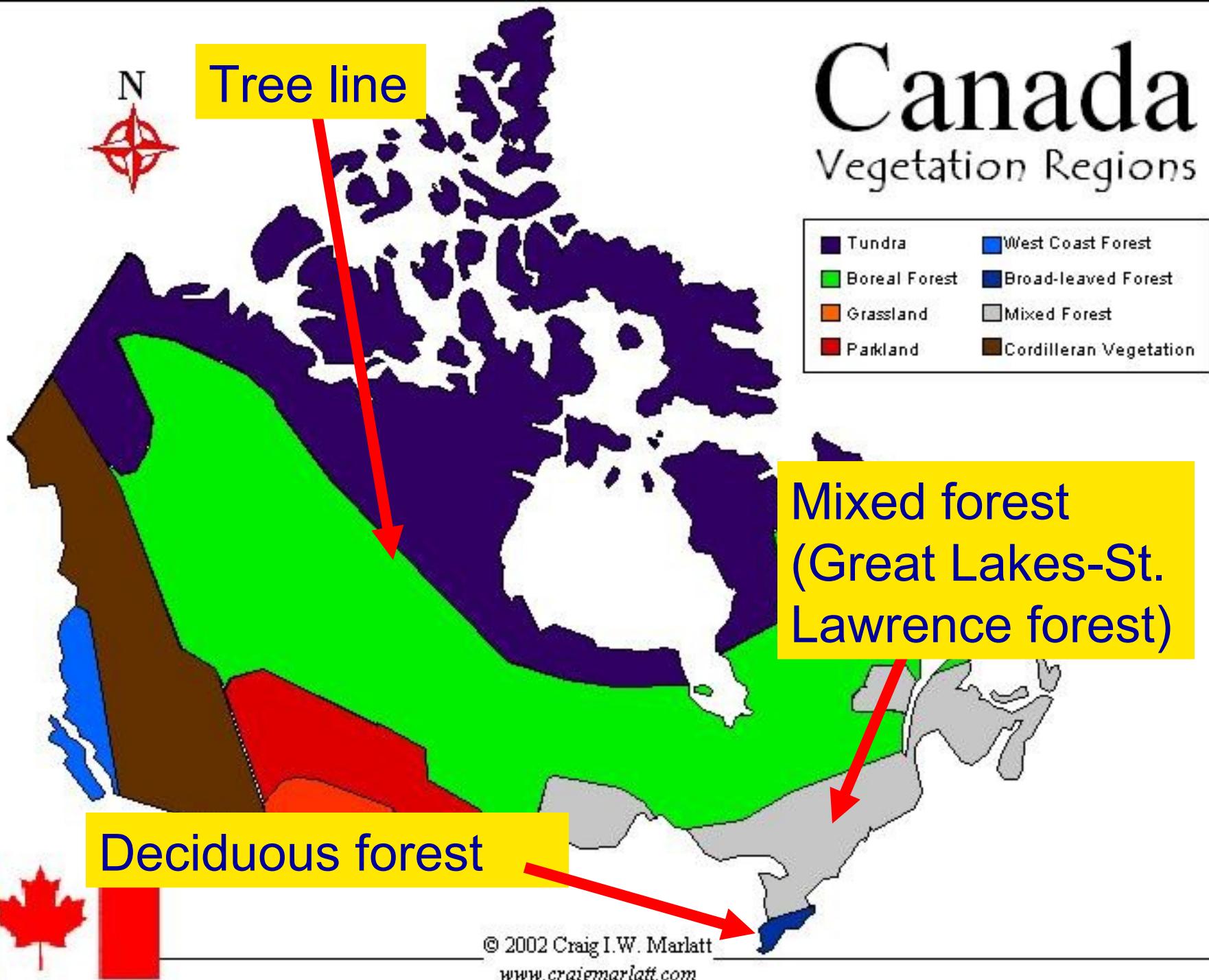


Conifer trees such as black spruce, balsam fir and jack pine.

Deciduous trees such as trembling aspen and birch.

# Canada

## Vegetation Regions



# Mixed Forest (Great Lakes- St. Lawrence Forest)

South of the boreal forest in Ontario and Quebec.



Both **conifer** and **deciduous** trees are abundant.

Timber (oak, maple, pine) and maple syrup are large industries in this forest region.

# Deciduous Forest

Smallest forest region located in southern Ontario.

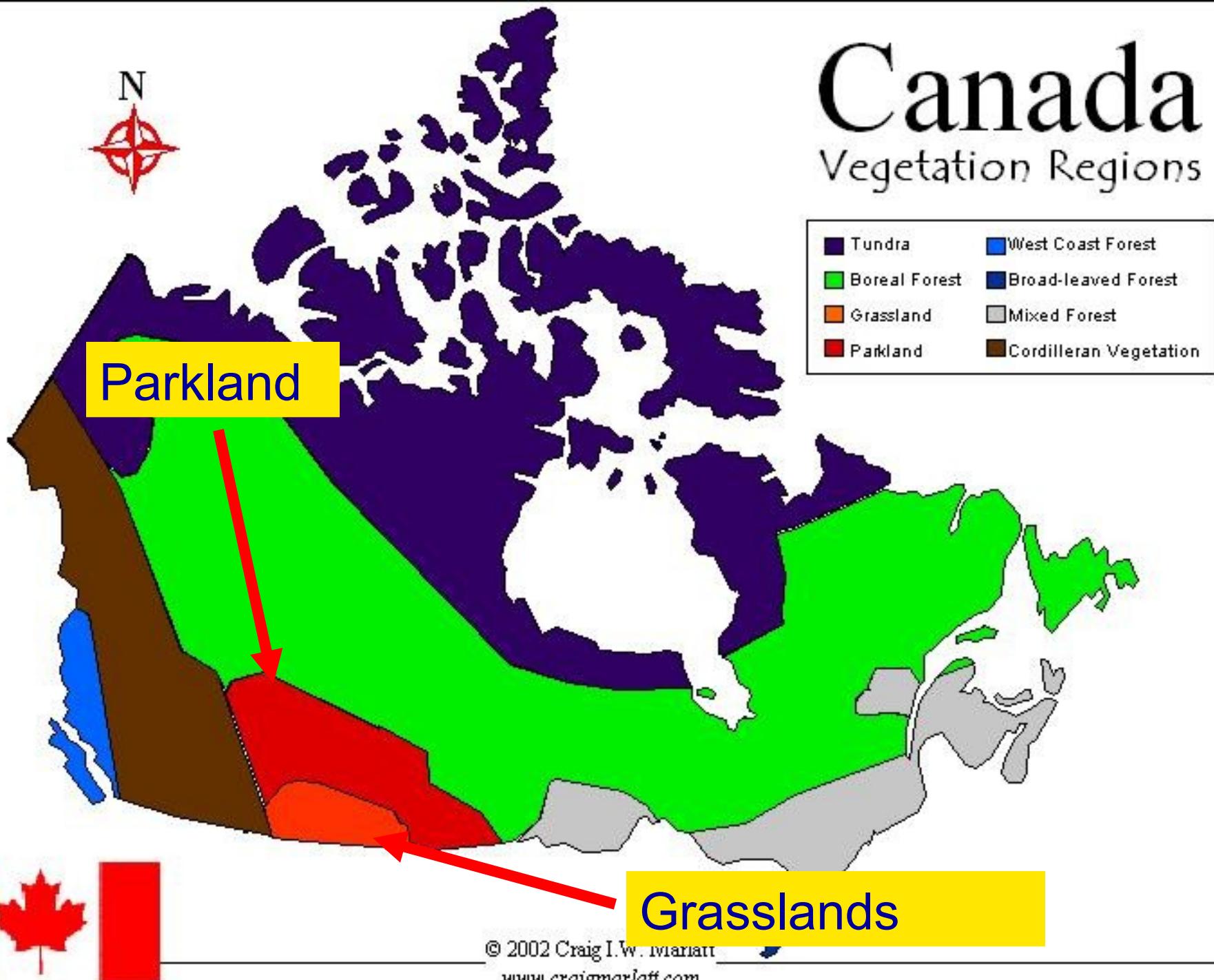
Rare plant, tree and animal species are found in these forests.

Few forests remain due to human development (roads, subdivisions, farms).



# Canada

## Vegetation Regions



# Grasslands (Short Grass Prairie)



In Southern  
Saskatchewan  
and Alberta.



Dry area with  
short grasses and  
drought tolerant  
plants



Used for grazing  
cattle

# Grasslands (Long Grass Prairie)



In Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

More moist area of the grasslands and has a larger diversity of plant species.

Used for farming grains.

# Grasslands (Parkland)



In Saskatchewan,  
Alberta and Manitoba.

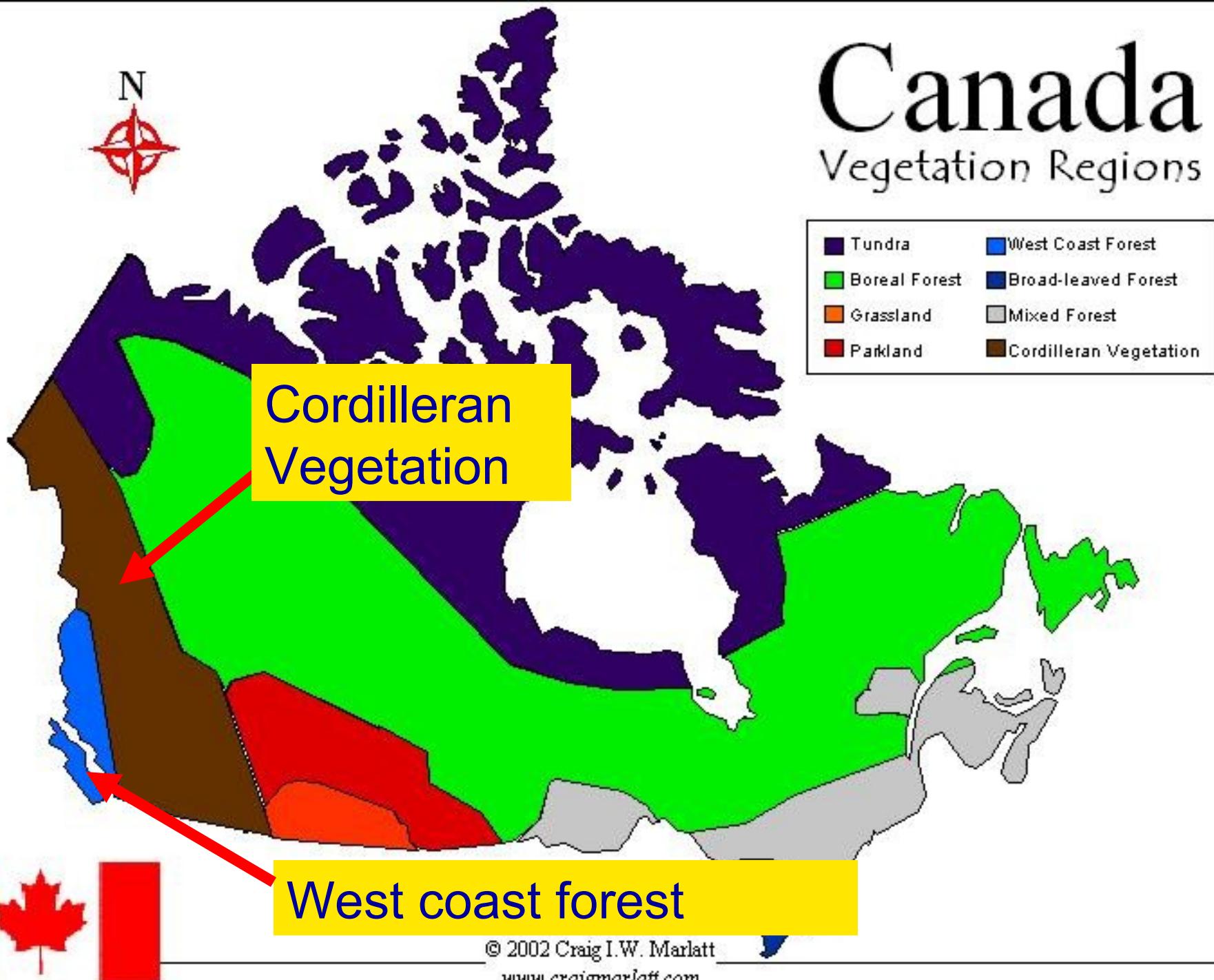
Changing boundary  
between the boreal  
forest and the true  
grasslands .



Used for farming and  
cattle grazing.

# Canada

## Vegetation Regions



# Cordilleran Vegetation

Mountain vegetation in  
British Columbia,  
Alberta and Yukon.

Vegetation changes as  
you travel up the  
mountainside.



Forestry is common  
here.



# West Coast Forest

Pacific B.C. coastal area.

Very productive forest with large trees due to lots of rainfall.

Forestry is a very important industry.





# National Tree Day

September 21, 2011



[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JcAYRJZrnYE&feature=player\\_embedded](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JcAYRJZrnYE&feature=player_embedded)