

Looking at Where You Live



Try This:

- Keep open the map "Ecological Regions ca 1500 CE."
 - On the ZOOM/PAN toolbar, click on "FULL" to zoom out to all of Canada.
 - Under LAYER CONTROLS, turn on the checkboxes for "Modern Geography" and "Section Labels;" turn off "Division Labels."
 - Use the Zoom in tool to zoom in as closely as possible to the city, town or rural area where you live.
 - On the DATA SELECT toolbar, click on the Identify tool and then click on the map at the place where you live.
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Notice ...

- A box opens, giving you the ecological description of the region where you live: Domain, Division, (Ecological) Province, Section.
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Try This:

- Close the pop-up box.
 - On the DATA SELECT toolbar, click on the Table tool and then use the cursor on the map to drag a rectangle over several ecological regions.
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Notice ...

- A table box opens, naming all the ecological subdivisions in your selected sample.
 - The boundaries of the selected ecological subdivisions are individually highlighted on the map. (You may have to drag the table box aside to see your chosen area.)
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Consider!

- Chances are high that you would have a greater struggle to live off your local land today than First Nations peoples would have had five centuries ago.
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These are just a few of the questions that these maps and data can address
If you have ideas for other questions, please use our [Feedback](#) page to send them in,
and they may be posted on the website in the future.

http://neptis.gcg.utoronto.ca - Historical Atlas of Canada - ONLINE LEARNING PROJECT - Microsoft Internet Explorer

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British Columbia | Seasonal Temperature Ranges

Historical Atlas of Canada Online Learning Project

Ecological Regions, ca 1500 CE

Descriptions of Ecological Regions

2000 HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN
 Dominated by maritime Pacific or tropical air masses at least in summer; mean July temperature 10-24°C; 900-2000 degree-days) in growing season; mean annual precipitation 300 to over 2000 mm with maxima at various seasons; evaporation from small lakes 200-600 mm per year

2100 COOL TEMPERATE DIVISION
 Mountainous west dominated by maritime Pacific air with winter precipitation maximum. From the Great Lakes eastward (southern boundary approximated) the mean winter position of Pacific air mass; net annual radiation 24-56 W m⁻². Podzols and turvods. Glaciers and permafrost local in western mountains. Conifers dominate western forests; conifers and hardwoods form eastern mixed forest.

2110 GREAT LAKES-ST. LAWRENCE FOREST PROVINCE

SOILS Humic-ferric podzols, grey-brown and grey turvods

VEGETATION Mixed deciduous and coniferous forest

FAUNA Mammals In north Moose and snowshoe hare. In 2112 White-tailed deer, wapiti, and woodchuck. In 2113 Wooded Black bear, beaver, porcupine

Birds Scissor-tail Pigeon, pigeon, black duck, sandhill crane, Canada goose. Provenit Spruce and ruffed grouse. Transient Waterfowl

Fish Staple (productivity 70-175). Freshwater Trout, whitefish, sucker, sauger, walleye, eel, burbot, catfish, salmon, sturgeon, rainbow smelt, pike, muskellunge, perch, bass, drum. Anadromous Herring, cod, smelt, haddock, river hake, mackerel, flounder, halibut, capelin

2114 SPRUCE-FIR-MAPLE SECTION

LANDFORMS Uplands, lowlands, mountains, highlands, hills, broad, rolling, locally rugged; elevation 0-1000 m, average 400 m. Till, lake deposits. Fresh water 2%, wetlands 2%

VEGETATION Sugar maple, yellow birch, red spruce, balsam fir, hemlock, white pine

Map: 2005305.78 - 275177.38 - Image: 273 - 322 - ScaleFactor: 1568.2069433292935