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Human environment interaction in canada

Canada's full location is 45.4 degrees north and 75.6667° west. Canada sits in the northern and western hemisphere. It borders the U.S. in the South. Alaska is northwest of Canada and Greenland is the north east of Canada. The oceans that are around Canada are the Atlantic Ocean, the Arctic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. Some of Canada's physical features Rocky Mountains, Grand Canyons and Great Lakes Some human features in Canada are the Shangri-a-Year Hotel in Vancouver, cn Tower in Toronto, English and French. Canada relies on water, land, trees, food, natural resources etcetera for survival. By wearing specific types of Canadian clothing it has been adapted to the environment. A long time ago people adapted to the environment by living near rivers so they could fish. Canada has modified this environment by using trees as a home structure, cutting many trees as a result. In addition, people have built bridges, roads and highways so that humans can travel from one area to another. It's a picture of Canada with lines of longitude and latitude. In addition, this picture has around places which have produced a good understanding of Canada's relative location. It's a picture of the great Canadian Rockies. This is the image of a crane that shows how humans have changed the environment and interacted with it. Canada Location: North North America, border of north Atlantic Ocean in the east, North Pacific Ocean in the west, and Arctic Ocean in the north, north of continental USAbsolute location: 60 00 N, 95 00 WPLACE: The climate varies from temperate to subarctic in the south and to the Arctic in the north, and the terrain is mostly plains with mountains in the west and lowlands in the south east. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police are a famous symbol of Canada. Canada is also very proud to be two national games. Their fall and winter sports is hockey, their spring and summer games have lacrosse. Both national teams are of very high potential. Canada also has two national languages: English and French. Movement: According to the CIA World Factbook, there are 1,343 airports in Canada, though only 509 of these airports have paved the runways. Most transportation is similar in the U.S. Region: Although Canada can be divided in many ways, I discovered this form of regional division to be quite consistent. It divides Canada into five regions: Northern Canada, Mountains and The West, Prairies, Central Canada and the East Coast. The mountains area is clearly running through the Rocky Mountains. Human/Environmental Connectivity: Canada is very protective and respect for their environment. Some of the current environmental problems are air pollution resulting in acid rain which is damaging lakes, forests and wildlife. There are many environmentalist groups that are very active in Canada trying to maintain the beautiful That's famous for being Canadian. CIA World FactbookPage 2 Information from Canada Location: Location: North North America, Border of the North Atlantic Ocean in the East, North Pacific Ocean to the West, and Arctic Ocean in the North, North of continental USAbsolute Location: 60 00 N, 95 00 WPLACE: The climate varies from temperate to subarctic in the south and to the Arctic in the north, and the terrain is mostly plains with mountains in the west and in the southeast lowlands. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police are a famous symbol of Canada. Canada is also very proud to be two national games. Their fall and winter sports is hockey, their spring and summer games have lacrosse. Both national teams are of very high potential. Canada also has two national languages: English and French. Movement: According to the CIA World Factbook, there are 1,343 airports in Canada, though only 509 of these airports have paved the runways. 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CIA World FactbookPage 3 Information from Canada Location: Location: North North America, border of north Atlantic Ocean in the east, North Pacific Ocean to the west, and Arctic Ocean in the north, north of continental USAbsolute location: 60 00 N, 95 00 WPLACE: The climate varies from temperate to subarctic in the south and to the Arctic in the north, and the terrain is mostly plains with mountains in the west and in the southeast lowlands. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police are a famous symbol of Canada. Canada is also very proud to be two national games. Their fall and winter sports is hockey, their spring and summer games have lacrosse. Both national teams are of very high potential. Canada also has two national languages: English and French. Movement: According to the CIA World Factbook, there are 1,343 airports in Canada, though only 509 of these airports have paved the runways. 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The most important part of human environmental interaction in Canada is that people clean up after themselves. Canada relies on its resources to survive. They need trees for air, animals and food and farms to land that produce plants for food, medicine, and supply fresh water for healthy drinking water. People in Canada have adapted to wear multiple layers of clothing in winter, and because of the earthquake using wood in building houses instead of brick. People in Canada have changed their environment by creating farms on land, fishing, mining, and using their own resources. Physical Features: The physical characteristics of a place are land and climate. Canada has a calm climate, and a variety of different regions. There are grounds, basins, mountains, valleys, meadows, wetlands, tundra and Canadian shields. The Canadian Shield is the wide area that makes up much of northern and central Canada. It is underlanes by precambrian rocks that have been eroded to produce low gradient-like profiles. The Canadian Shield is also called the Laurentian Plateau. Canada's land facilities include forests, rivers, mountains and hot springs. There are four seasons summer, winter, spring and fall in Canada. The most important bodies of water in Canada include the Bay of St. Lawrence, Hudson Bay, the Bering Sea and the Beaufort Sea. Human Features: The human features of a place come from human thoughts and actions. They include bridges houses, and parks. 1. CN Tower, Toronto2. West Edmonton Mall, Alberta3. Bruce Peninsula National Park, Ontario 4. Forillon National Park, Quebec5. Champlain Bridge, depends on Quebec. Canada relies on its own resources to survive. They need trees for air, animals and food and farms to land that produce food, plants for medicine, and our fresh water supply for healthy drinking water. Adapted to: In Canada, people have adapted from having several pairs of clothes, sweating or trembling when in cold or hotter climates, and because of earthquakes using wood in brick houses. Changes can lead to...: we have changed our environment by using our resources and pollution to build farms on land, fishing, mining. Human activities have a profound impact on the environment. It's no secret Climate change, air pollution, melting ice caps, plastic waste in the oceans and various other disasters are advancing at alarming rates due to human operations in the natural environment. With that said, very little is being done and this damage is reversed; People are finding ways to embrace renewable energy, employ a circular economy model to reduce waste, and protect wildlife worldwide, to name a few. (Photo: Barke Gumustekin) In Ontario alone, there are a myriad of environmental concerns and victories that need to be acknowledged to help identify areas of improvement and what more needs to be done. Our province is gifted with a diverse range of wood, minerals, fresh water and species. It should come as no surprise that Ontario has been the center of the development of the nation's most dense urban centers, but also many of its most exploitative industries. To close our chain on urbanization and its impact on the environment, we're going to see human environmental interactions in Ontario, in places of water, biodiversity, and air. Water: The role of the elixir of life in Ontario's Great Lakes are the largest source of fresh water on the planet, and with Ontario all but a border, it follows that our province has no shortage of water. However, with this abundance, as is often the case in human history, comes irresponsible and sticky behavior from Ontario residents and industries. According to a government of The Ontario website, the Great Lakes Basin Economy is one of the top five largest economies in the world. About 75% of Canadian manufacturing, up to 80% of Ontario's power and 95% of the province's agriculture depends on the Great Lakes and their surrounding environment. Our province's energy, agriculture, and industrial sectors were all built around this plentiful resource. Unfortunately, water shortages are rampant in many regions around the world, and while Ontario is not one of them, it can be expected that this essential resource will begin to attract the attention of more aquatically troubled areas. Fortunately, while many of you have undoubtedly heard of serious threats to aquatic ecosystems such as microplastics affecting aquatic waste and aquatic wildlife, toxic waste dumping toxicity water reserves, and acid rain-ravaging aquatic ecosystems in rivers and lakes, Ontario hosts a number of conservation initiatives to rectify the situation. A number of public programmes exist aimed at developing government-led efforts as well as source conservation schemes such as the Great Lakes Conservation Act and the Clean Water Act. All these focus on protecting water quality in the Great Lakes and all of its inhabitants. Additionally, Ontario has almost rapidly depleted acid rain by reducing its air pollution through the winding up of all coal-fired power plants On that later). (Photo: Aaron Burdon) Biodiversity: Ontario thrives at the expense of flora and fauna There live in more than 3,500 species living in the Great Lakes Basin, including more than 170 species of fish. On top of this, this is an important stop on the migrant route of many others. It is widely held that the greatest threat to animal life is human intervention, be it climate change, habitat loss, human encroachment and more as victim/victim. With Ontario's strict regulations on hunting, the latter has a less significant impact on provincial wildlife. However, the first three here in Ontario pose major threats to biodiversity. Habitat loss often occurs at the behest of businesses. A shining example of this is the constant push from oil companies to lay down pipelines across Canada, fragmenting forests and robbing the animals of their homes. To bring it a little closer to home, Ring of Fire, a newly discovered chromet deposit in northern Ontario, will possibly attract until - until more aggressive development on recently insulated and wild landscapes. While the mining industry has existed and thrived in Ontario for more than a century, it poses similar risks to the environment as the oil industry that its advance involves the irreversible destruction of natural habitats for the extraction of a finite resource. Industrial development in the north is appreciated by urban development and the growing human population in the south. In this series about urbanization, we will not remember to find out what impact the city's development has on biodiversity. The often overlooked fact that expanding the city's lines affects wildlife in much the same way that mines do: by removing animal habitats. Additionally, cities bring with them many other dangers, including all pollution, waste and reckless behaviors known to man. Advocate organizations have lobbied to increase wildlife protection in Ontario and the government has shown willingness to work with legislation to conserve biodiversity in the province. Examples include the Crown Forest Sustainability Act of 1994, the Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act of 2006, the Endangered Species Act of 2007 and the Far North Act of 2010. However, with more than 200 animal and plant species currently at risk in Ontario, there is still a lot of work that needs to be done in relation to the conservation of our province's exceptionally diverse wildlife. (Photo: Jared Evans) Air: The biggest carbon-reduction victory in North America, on the other hand, can be proud of their improvement with regard to impacts on Ontario air. Reducing the human impact on air is one of the most difficult places of stability because the wind is considered a public good, meaning that it cannot benefit all of the public and be privatized or asked to live within any jurisdiction. public Air also means that its quality is influenced by external parties. Therefore, air pollutants from neighboring regions such as Quebec, Manitoba and New York can find their way into the air in Ontario. Considering this, coupled with Ontario's history of deforestation from wood, rapid industrialization, and pollution from mines and urban development, it's no wonder that Ontario has poor air quality. At least, that was the case until 2014; Earlier, Ontario's electrical grid owed a large part of its energy to a coal-fired generation. However, once the health results were linked to smog and poor air quality, the province of Ontario, after heavy lobbying by the independent power system operator and Ontario's power generation, environmentalists and public health groups, took down all of the province's coal-fired power plants. To this day, it remains the largest single carbon emissions reduction effort in North America. The Ontario energy mix is now essentially carbon-free, and thus the air quality in the province has improved dramatically. (Photo: Wetherzi) Ontario and the environment: in sync or at odds? We've explored how Ontario has historically interacted with its lush environment. From a natural resource harness and past riddled with pollution to a present with less direct challenges, including urban expansion and waste accumulation, Ontario has shown time and again that it wants to protect the environment on which it so desperately relies. Legislating to preserve at-risk species and ecosystems, advocating improvements in human behavior by reducing waste and meticulously planning urban development, and closing an entire branch of energy production as far as is to close, are all encouraging examples of how Ontario has moved forward with environmental protection. However, changes in deeper economic and political systems will need to be permanently isolated from our province's natural resources and ecologically damaging practices continuing to flourish from its dependence. Whether or not Ontario is willing to accept trade-offs involved with a more symbiotic human environment relationship has yet to be seen. Part 2 of urban sustainability blog series by Cristian Hartado and Mira Merchant Merchant