The Pattern of Canada's Landforms

What you need know:

- 1. Canada has **three** basic types (shapes) of landforms.
- 2. They are not random features; they form a pattern that can be explained by the processes or forces that created them.

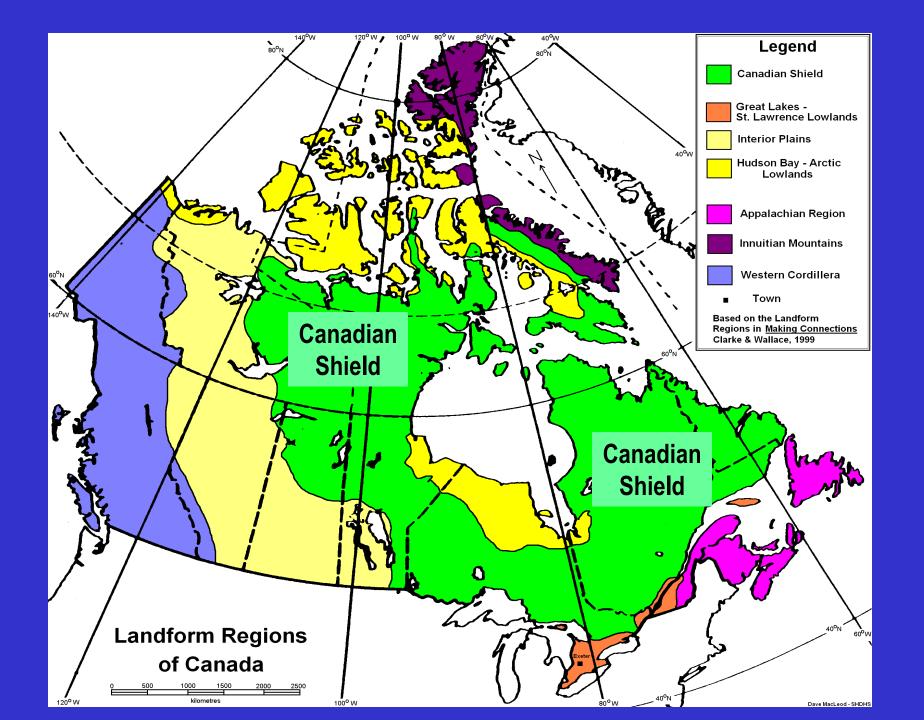
#1 - The Canadian Shield (also called the Precambrian Shield)

#2 - The surrounding series of plains or lowlands

#3 – The Highlands

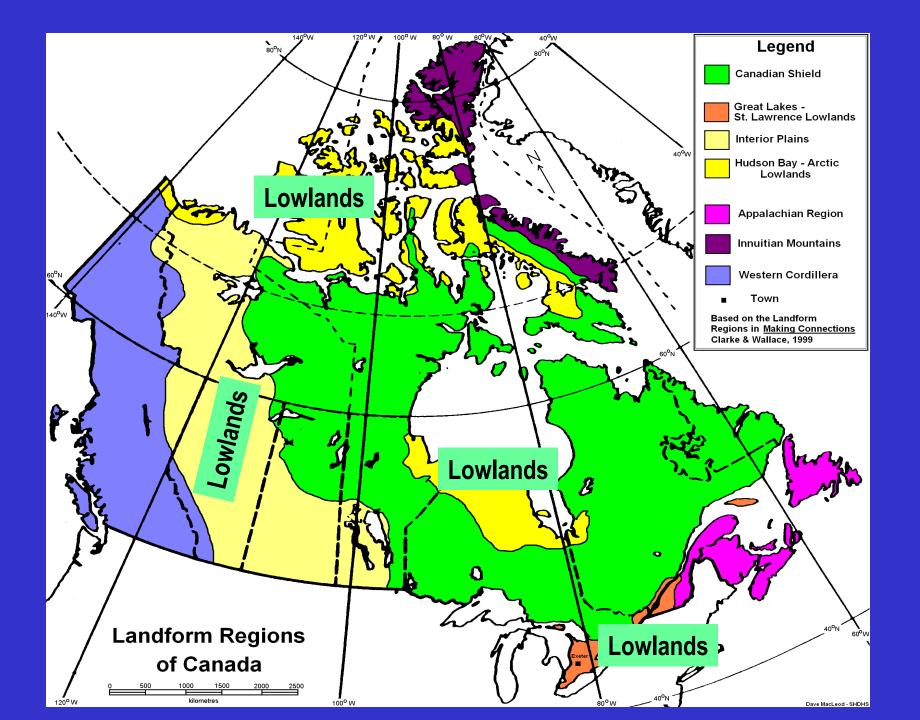
#1 - The Canadian (also called the Precambrian Shield)

- the geologic core of the country
- ancient (4 billion years in some places), hard *igneous* rock from which all the other areas were created
- used to be a huge mountain range



#2 - The Lowlands

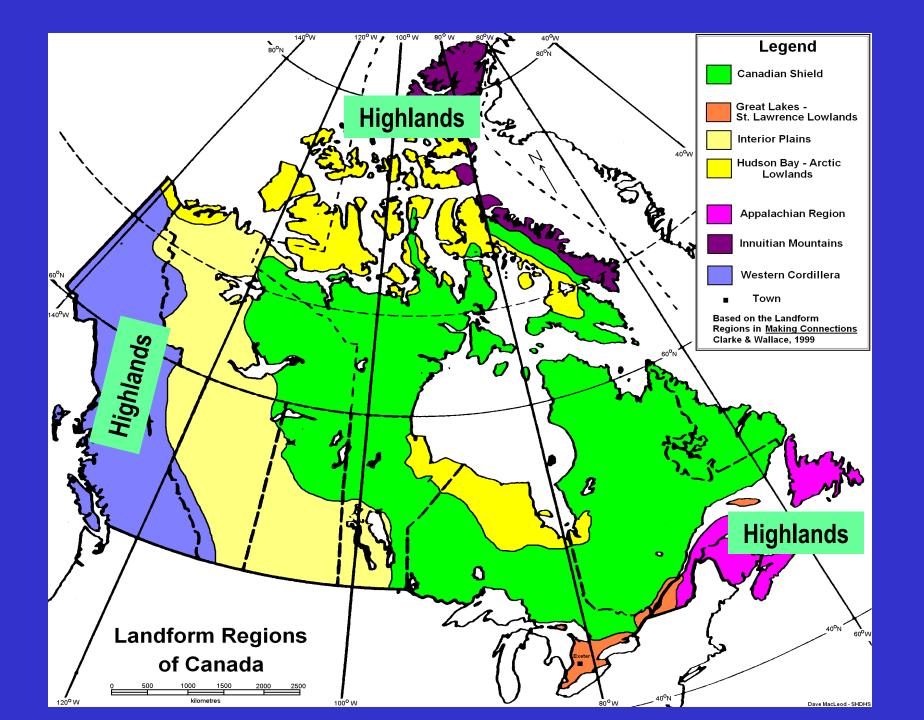
- made of sedimentary rock
- most of the sediments were eroded from the ancient Precambrian Shield
- includes the Great Lakes St. Lawrence Lowlands, the Interior Plains, the Hudson Bay Lowlands, and the Arctic Lowlands



#3 – The Highlands

- also made up of, in part, sediments from the ancient Shield, also with metamorphic rock
- unlike the flat lowland areas, the mountains have been uplifted by tectonic forces
- there are three main mountain areas that make up the highlands

- the **Appalachian Mountains** (the oldest and hence the lowest due to longer erosion)
- the Innuitian Mountains of the very far north
- the **Western Cordillera** (the youngest, and highest, is actually a series of several different ranges dominated by the famous Rocky Mountains, the most easterly of the Cordilleran ranges)



Appalachian Mountains





Canadian Shield

St Lawrence Lowlands





Great Lakes Lowlands



Arctic Lowlands

Interior Plains





Western Cordillera

Arctic Lowlands



Innuitian Mountains



