

#### Grade 4 - Regions of Alberta



#### 4.1 Alberta: A Sense of the Land

General Outcome

Students will demonstrate an understanding and appreciation of how elements of physical geography, climate, geology and paleontology are integral to the landscapes and environment of Alberta.

#### Specific Outcomes

Values and Attitudes

Students will:

- 4.1.1 Value Alberta's physical geography and natural environment:
- appreciate the diversity of elements pertaining to geography, climate, geology and paleontology in Alberta (LPP)
- appreciate how Alberta's fossil heritage contributes to the province's unique character (LPP)
- appreciate the variety and abundance of natural resources in Alberta (ER, LPP)
- appreciate the environmental significance of national and provincial parks and protected areas in Alberta (ER, LPP)
- appreciate how land sustains communities and quality of life (ER, LPP)
- demonstrate care and concern for the environment through their choices and actions (LPP)

Knowledge and Understanding

Students will:

- **4.1.2** Examine, critically, the physical geography of Alberta by exploring and reflecting upon the following auestions and issues:
- Where is Alberta located in relation to the other provinces and territories of Canada? (LPP)
- What are the major geographical and natural vegetation regions, landforms and bodies of water in Alberta (e.g., prairie region, forests, rivers, hoodoos, Rocky Mountains, oil sands)? (LPP)
- What are the factors that determine climate in the diverse regions of Alberta (e.g., latitude, mountains)? (LPP)
- What are the significant natural resources in Alberta, and where are they located (e.g., mineral deposits, coal, natural gas and oil, forests)? (ER, LPP)
- How are Alberta's provincial parks and protected areas and the national parks in Alberta important to the sustainability of Alberta's natural environment? (ER, LPP)
- **4.1.3** Examine, critically, how geology and paleontology contribute to knowledge of Alberta's physical geography by exploring and reflecting upon the following questions and issues:
- What geological features make Alberta unique (e.g., hoodoos, Rocky Mountains, foothills, oil sands)? (LPP, ER)
- **4.1.4** Analyze how Albertans interact with their environment by exploring and reflecting upon the following questions and issues:
- In what ways do the physical geography and natural resources of a region determine the establishment of communities? (LPP)
- How are natural resources used by Albertans (i.e., agriculture, oil and natural gas, forests, coal)? (ER, LPP)
- How do Albertans deal with competing demands on land use (e.g., conservation, solar and wind power, recreation, agriculture, oil exploration, forestry)? (ER, LPP)
- Whose responsibility should it be to ensure the preservation of national parks, provincial parks and protected areas in Alberta? (C, LPP, PADM)



# Regions of Alberta Alberta is a big province. It has six natural regions. Can you find the six regions on the map? Use the legend to color your map. Legend Boreal Forest Grassland

http://aet.alberta.ca/englishexpress/articles/pdf/ra11 09 13.pdf

Parkland

Rocky Mountain

Calgary

Zooming In...Alberta's Regions – (Learn Alberta) <a href="http://www.learnalberta.ca/content/sszi/en/index.html">http://www.learnalberta.ca/content/sszi/en/index.html</a>

Canadian Shield

Foothills

## **Rocky Mountain Region**

This region contains two national parks. What are they?
Why do we have national parks?

This region covers the southwestern part of the province, near the provincial border with British Columbia and the border of the United States



IMAGE SOURCE PAGE: http://www.drhostel.com/travelguide/banff-nationalpark-vi



IMAGE SOURCE PAGE: http://www.holidays2canada.co.uk/cnt.php?page= Banff-hol



www.photosot.com

## **Rocky Mountain Region**

#### Land — in this region there are:

- mountains
- glaciers What is a glacier?
- valleys
- rivers
- waterfalls
- hot springs





IMAGE SOURCE
PAGE: http://www.images-photographypictures.net/Canada Ban



# **Rocky Mountain Region**

#### **Plants**

The plants that grow in this region change with elevation. What is elevation?

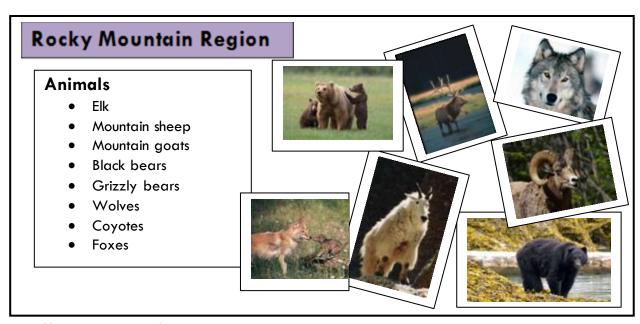
The higher the elevation; there are less trees growing and more **lichens**, moss, and tiny plants.





http://www.superstock.co.uk/stock-photosimages/4097-2960





 $\underline{\text{http://www.deer-whitetail.com/elk-photos.htm}}$ 

http://www.images-photography-pictures.net/Canada Jasp http://www.jeffblaylock.com/window/2004/01/mountain-go

http://www.tourworld.com/photopost/grizzly-bear-safari/p969

 $\underline{\text{http://drivetonature.blogspot.com/2011/06/grizzly-bear.ht}}$ 

http://ciracar.com/wolves

http://true-wildlife.blogspot.com/2011/02/coyote.html



### Land Use (Natural Resources)

Coal is found in the Rocky Mountain region.

What is coal?

What is it used for?

How did they get the coal?

This region is also known for tourism. What is tourism?



http://highlineonline.ca/2011/06/15/not-your-average-coalhttp://www.divefishsnow.co.nz/ski/canada/banff/

## **Rocky Mountain Region**

#### Climate

This region has the most snowfall and the coldest average temperatures.

In the summer, at the top of the mountains it is an average of 6 degrees Celsius.

Is there snow on the tops of the mountains in the summer? Why?







http://www.nationalparktravel.com/banff\_weather.htm http://www.livetravelmountains.com/events/banff-national-p http://www.stormchaser.ca/Snow\_Blizzards/Ice\_Climbing

## **Rocky Mountain Region**















Jasper National Park - <a href="http://www.pc.gc.ca/pn-np/ab/jasper/visit/visit42.aspx">http://www.pc.gc.ca/pn-np/ab/jasper/visit/visit42.aspx</a>





http://tripwow.tripadvisor.com/slideshow-photo/a-tour-of-thtp://www.field.ca/activities/skiing/

http://www.bugbog.com/gallery/canada\_pictures/canada http://www.visitcalgary.com/things-to-do/arts-attraction/at

http://www.orbitz.com/App/PerformMDLPDealsContent?

# Rocky Mountain Region

Jobs -

What types of jobs do you think are available in this region?

