

REGIONS OF ALBERTA

READING PASSAGES

The
Grasslands
Region

REGIONS OF ALBERTA

The Rocky
Mountain
Region

REGIONS OF ALBERTA

The
Foothills
Region

REGIONS OF

The
Canadian
Field Region

REGIONS OF ALBERTA

The
Boreal Forest
Region

REGIONS OF ALBERTA

The
Parkland
Region

REGIONS OF ALBERTA



Grade 4-6



How to Use This Product

We found that the majority of books and textbooks out there for students were not written at an independent reading level. We wanted to give our students to opportunity to do some of their research independently.

This meant we needed to do a lot of research and write passages for them that were more student friendly. This group of short texts is the result.

These passages are not meant to be used for reading assessment as they are not written at a specific reading level. They should be used in conjunction with learning materials within your social studies program.

You could read the passages with students, read to students or have them read them independently, depending on the reading levels in your classroom. We aimed for about a grade four reading level, but we all know that this completely depends on the programming of your school, so that is just a guideline.

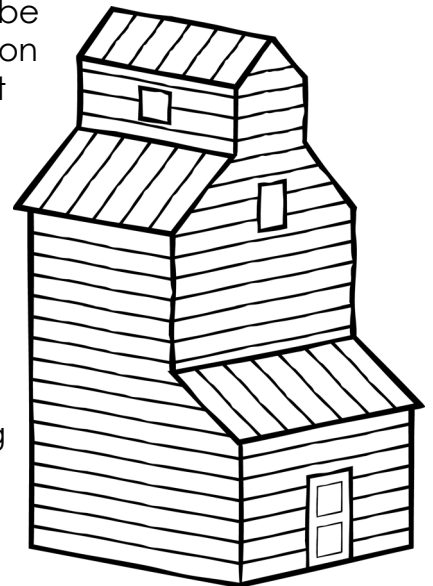
Some of the text features we've used:

bolded words, photographs, captions, text boxes, maps and tables.

How to Prepare the Pages for Your Students:

You have a few different options.

- Make a set of short books. Print off the pages for each region and staple them along the left side so the pages flip like a book.
- Make a copy of all the regions in one book. We recommend using a coil binder or something more durable than stapling it.
- We made binders. Each binder had all the pages for the region. We printed six copies in colour and placed the pages in plastic page protectors. This way the pages stay quite durable and individual pages can be taken out and used when needed. Our printed version lasted two years before needing a few replacement pages.
- Make a digital version. Once you have this file downloaded, you can "print to PDF" the pages you need. Save this new file and name it by the region. Upload this new PDF into your Google Classroom or secured digital portal, but please remove it when your students are finished and please do not share it with other teachers.
- A set of simple covers are included after the reading passages



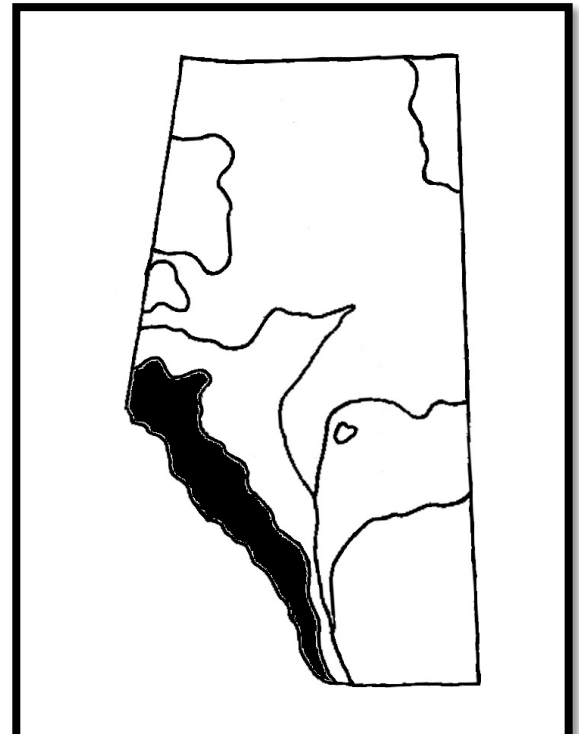
Geographical Regions of Alberta

Rocky Mountains

People around the world travel to visit the Rocky Mountains. The seventy-six million year old mountains with valleys full of trees and glacial and lakes make this region unlike any other. There are large glaciers and natural hot springs such as Miette and Banff Upper Hot Springs.

Most of the region is made up of Banff National Park, Jasper National Park and Waterton Lakes National Park. The parks were created to protect the landscape, wildlife and vegetation. Banff National Park was the first Canadian national park created in 1885. Most of the region is wilderness, but there are a few small towns like Rocky Mountain House, Banff, Lake Louise and Jasper. Millions of people visit these towns each year.

The Athabasca Glacier is the most visited glacier in North America, but it is getting smaller every year. Rivers across Alberta come from these glaciers. The North Saskatchewan River and the Bow River are the drinking water for Edmonton and Calgary. This makes water an important natural resource.



This map shows the Rocky Mountain Region in black. The other regions are outlined.

Trees like the Spruce and Douglas Fir cover large parts of the region as well as many shrubs like wild roses and other smaller vegetation, but as the mountains rise, it is very clear where the trees can no longer grow on the mountains. It is called a treeline. The lack of good growing soil, cold temperatures and type of air makes it difficult for trees to grow here.



This picture shows how the trees stop growing at a certain altitude.

Rocky Mountain House National Historic Site explores the history and culture of the Indigenous Peoples of the region and how the fur trade changed Canada into what it is today.

People come to this region to enjoy outdoor activities such as hiking, biking and camping in the warm summers. Kayakers and canoers paddle on Lake Louise, Moraine Lake, Maligne Lake or the Athabasca River. Some are even brave enough to try white water rafting, steering down the rushing rapids on a large inflatable boat.

During the cold, snowy winters, people come to downhill ski, cross country ski and try other winter sports such as ice climbing, though driving through the mountains can be difficult with icy roads and snowy blizzards.

As the weather changes in the spring and fall many people still visit hoping to go cycling in the valleys and skiing in the peaks all in one weekend. Seeing the wildflowers bloom in the spring and the larch



The walking trails around the city of Banff, Alberta in the fall.

trees turn a bright golden colour in the fall are another attraction for tourists. These seasons can start earlier and end later than other regions of Alberta because of the high altitude of the mountains.

Many Indigenous groups shared the resources of the region with groups on either side of the Rocky Mountains. In Alberta, the Stoney Nakoda, Tsuut'ina, Piikani, Siksika and Kainai hunted in the Rockies, but did not live there. They lived around the the Rocky Mountains toward the foothills.

The building of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the 1880s changed the landscape forever and altered the life and culture of Indigenous people by allowing more people to come to the region to settle.

Visitors always hope to see some of the diverse wildlife such as black bears, grizzly bears, elk, deer, moose, wolves, mountain goats, and mountain sheep from a distance. The rivers and lakes are full of fish like trout. To protect the animals people should never get close to them or feed them. It is important to let the wildlife stay wild which keeps both people and the animals safe.

In 2018, a bison herd was released in Banff National Park. Over a century ago, the bison were hunted until they were almost extinct. This new herd was bred to reintroduce them to the Rocky Mountain Region. It is hoped that this protected animal will once again live freely throughout the region.

Think About It

Now that you know a little about the Rocky Mountain Region, it's time to think about it more deeply.

What would it be like to live in this region?

What jobs would people have in this region? Think about the geography (the land) and natural resources.

Which part of the this region would you like to live in? Why?

What makes this region unique compared to other regions in Alberta?

What else would you like to learn about this region?

Geographical Regions of Alberta

Grasslands

The grasslands are mostly flat with some gently rolling hills. They cover most of southern Alberta and about 15% of all of Alberta. This region is known for some of Alberta's most unique landforms and covers the land from the Rocky Mountains out in the west to the border with Saskatchewan in the east and down to the southern border with the United States.

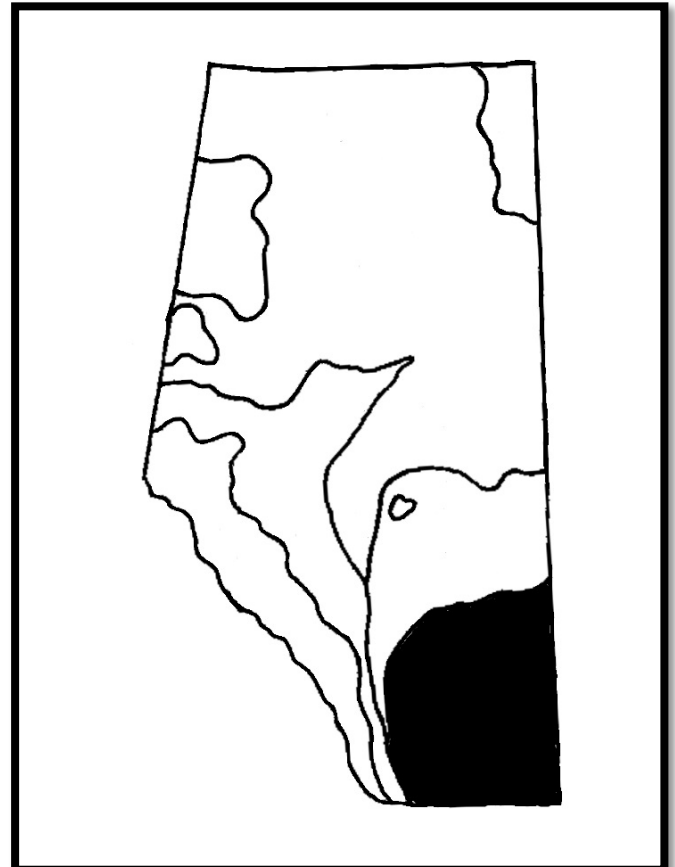
The name of this region comes from the fact that it is covered with different types of grasses and

fescues. Even though the area is

fescues:
different
types of
grasses that
grow
together year
after year.

known as the
grasslands, there
are lots of
changes in the
region based on

the differences in climate, type of soil and the kind of vegetation (plants) that grow there. This area is filled with history and even has evidence of people living here thousands of years ago.



This map shows the Grasslands Region in southern Alberta.

One part of the grasslands is called the badlands which are unlike anywhere else in Canada. Dry, hot, bare land with **hoodoos**, which are unusual rock formations make up this area. Many desert-like plants like low growing cacti grow and desert-like animals live.

The largest part of the badlands includes Dinosaur Provincial Park which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The world-famous museum, Royal Tyrell, is located in Drumheller. This museum highlights the dinosaur fossils that have been found everywhere in the badlands.

Paleontologists come to the museum from around the world to learn from each other and to study the dinosaur fossils from Alberta.

paleontologist: a scientist that studies the history of life (plants and animals) on Earth. This means they study dinosaurs and fossils to learn about them.



Hoodoos are rock formations with tall and thin columns that sometimes have a large, flat stone on top. They are created when wind and rain erodes the softer rock, leaving the harder rock standing. These hoodoos are found near Drumheller, Alberta.

Generally, summers are hot and dry, especially in the badlands. There is less rain (precipitation) in this region than in many of the other regions. Winters are usually not as cold and have less snow than other regions in Alberta.

Evidence of the life of the Tsuu T'ina, Piikani, Siksika and Kainai before settlers arrived can be found everywhere. One example is at Writing-on-Stone (Áísínai'pi) Provincial Park where archeologists have found tipi rings, small bison jumps, buried campsites and rock art (petroglyphs and pictographs) of the Blackfoot people (Piikani, Siksika, Kainai) dating back thousands of years.



Head-Smashed-In-Buffalo-Jump is located in southern Alberta.

People moved, following the seasons as they hunted

for food. This was especially true when hunting for bison. Head-Smashed-In-Buffalo-Jump shows how Indigenous people in the past used the landscape to help hunt the bison. The bison would jump off

Disappearing Animals?

Despite the bison being a major food source for the Indigenous people of the area, they were hunted to the point of disappearing completely in the 1800s as settlers (non-Indigenous people) arrived in larger numbers. Other species such as the Black-footed ferret and the Swift Fox have been extirpated. That means that although they are not extinct on the planet they are missing from the region. You might not see pronghorn antelope, endangered burrowing owls, scorpions or rattlesnakes easily but the chances are good to see prairie dogs and hawks.

cliffs in herds as they were chased by hunters. The hunters would collect the bison at the bottom of the cliff. All of the parts of the bison were used for meat, clothing and tools. Nothing was wasted and the Indigenous hunters only killed as many bison as they needed to survive.

The Bow River, the South Saskatchewan River and the Red Deer River were used to travel throughout the region by Indigenous People and later by fur traders. Today these same rivers cut through the communities in the grasslands. Over time, with the expansion of the fur trade, the arrival of settlers and the building of the railway, larger communities developed such as Calgary (the largest and is on the edge of the foothills region), High River, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Drumheller.

This region is the most at risk of disappearing due to agriculture (farming), industry (factories) and urbanization (cities). Cattle ranches, oil and gas wells, growing communities and roads are changing the landscape of the grasslands, so we must all work together to protect this vital region.

Think About It

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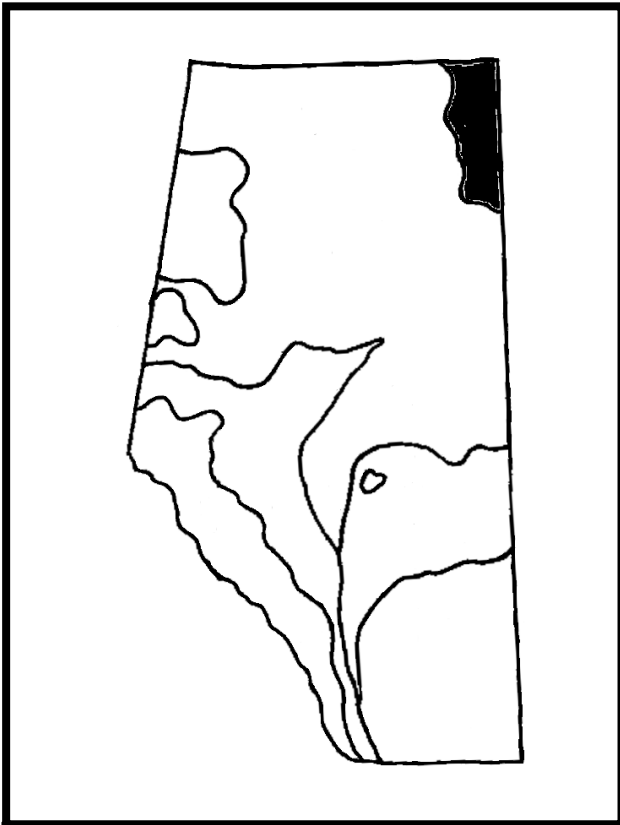
Which part of the this region would you like to live in? Why?

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Geographical Regions of Alberta

Canadian Shield



This map shows the Canadian Shield Region in northeastern Alberta.

Covering a very small area in the northeastern part of Alberta, there aren't any cities in this region. There are only very small, remote communities. The Canadian Shield actually stretches across Canada, but only a small part of the region is within the borders of Alberta.

Although this region has vegetation (plants) spread out over the ground, it is mostly rough, rocky terrain. Three billion years ago the Canadian Shield began to form mountains. Over time the mountains were eroded, leaving the bedrock (a hard, solid layer of

rock below the surface materials of gravel, soil or sand) behind.

Wetlands cover large parts of the region, making access quite difficult. Between the rocky areas, **muskegs** and swamps make the ground wet and unstable. Jack pine, aspen and birch stands (very small forests) grow where there is enough soil.

muskeg: a wetland ecosystem that has a mixture of water and partly dead vegetation (plants), frequently covered by a layer of sphagnum or other mosses. They are difficult to travel through as they are spongy and it's easy to get stuck in them.

Nature preservation is important in this region. Large numbers of birds live and migrate through this region such as ducks. For example, the whooping crane, an endangered species, nests in Wood Buffalo National Park. The cooler temperatures, amount of precipitation (rain and snow) and landscape are the perfect conditions for many types of migratory birds. Migratory birds are birds that fly south to avoid cold winters and then return home to lay eggs and live during the warmer summer months.

The Canadian Shield is home to birds, mammals, fish and insects. The insects can be overwhelming, especially in the summer months. Many species of fish swim the waters. Elk, moose, deer are hunted for food in this region. There are bears, beavers, muskrats, otters, wolves, mink, martens, and hares living in this region because of the vast wilderness.



A bull moose sits in the grass (above) while a whooping crane stands near water (below).



Alberta Insects

In the Canadian Shield, insects like blackflies, ants, wasps, bees, mosquitoes, dragonflies, and ticks are very common. This makes spending time outdoors without bug spray very annoying.

The thin, soggy soil means that only certain plants can grow. They need to be especially adapted to the conditions of the region. This means they need to be able to grow in the soil, with the amount of sun and the temperature of the region.

The rocky land means agriculture (farming) is not possible. Since the communities are far apart, there are not many industries here.

The many lakes and rivers found across the region allowed Indigenous People to travel far and wide. The Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation and the Mikisew Cree First Nation continue to live here today. The rivers helped explorers and fur traders make their way throughout the region during the fur trade. Now these rivers provide food (fishing), drinking water for many communities and recreation (boating and swimming).

Fort Chipewyan is the oldest settled community in Alberta with a rich Indigenous history and fur trade legacy. It was the centre of the fur trade in the region. The fort, built in 1788 by the Northwest Trading Company, gave the community its name today.

Today, people living on the Canadian Shield often live in very **remote** places that can only be accessed by small plane. In the winter, ice roads connect the few communities together. Hunting, fishing and trapping help people survive since stores and businesses are smaller and farther apart.

Weather in the Canadian Shield

Long, very cold winters and short, warm summers means that not many plants or trees grow. In the winter it can snow a lot. Spring is usually a long, slow melting of the winter snow, while fall is usually very short where the trees change colour and the days get cold quickly.

remote: far away and difficult to travel to or from

There are very few roads in this region. To visit a fishing camp you would need to fly in a small propeller plane and would land on a lake (a floatplane has pontoons to land safely on water) or a large field. Visitors enjoy nature that is very untouched by human activity and experience the spectacular Northern Lights (Aurora Borealis).

People who want to visit the very remote Wood Buffalo National Park start their journey in the small town of Wood Buffalo. Tourists can view the largest wild bison herds in the world as well as the largest beaver dam. This national park is the largest in Canada and is home to the world's largest Dark-Sky Preserve. A dark-sky preserve means that no permanent lights are allowed in the park. This makes the stars more visible. The remoteness and lack of artificial lights means that viewing the night sky here is an astronomer's dream.

Think About It

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Geographical Regions of Alberta

Foothills

The rolling hills covered in crops and grazing cattle with the Rocky Mountains in the background is a picturesque view that is often used to represent Alberta. The Foothills Region is a transition zone, meaning it is an area where very different regions collide-the Rocky Mountains to the west, Grasslands Region to the east, central Parkland Region or Boreal Forest region in the north.



This map shows the Foothills Region that sits next to the Rocky Mountains on the border between Alberta and British Columbia.

Since this region is a transition zone, wildlife from the neighbouring regions travel throughout this region. Elk, moose, deer, and mountain sheep cross paths with grizzly bears, black bears, wolves and cougars. The Woodland Caribou live in the northern parts of the region. There are also many smaller animals like rabbits, foxes and coyotes. Since people spend a lot of time living and visiting this region, people often come in contact with wildlife--whether they want to or not.

Historically, many Indigenous Peoples such as the Piikani (Peigan), Siksika (Blackfoot), Kainai (Blood), Tsuu T'ina (Sarcee), Nakoda (Stoney) and Nehiyawak (Cree) moved along this region in search of food, preparing for the long, cold winter ahead.

Many explorers and fur traders also used this region as they explored the region and looked for ways to cross the Rocky Mountains. Later, some settlers came to the region to set up small ranches. Many came from England to settle around Okotoks in the early 1900s.



The Foothills Regions is often shown on tourism photos advertising Alberta. The rolling hills are one of the region's most famous features.

Water in the Foothills Region

There are not many large bodies of water. The largest body of water is the Brazeau Reservoir which is human made. A dam was built to produce hydroelectricity (electricity made by controlling water through giant turbines).

The North Saskatchewan, Macleod, Smoky, Wapiti and Athabasca rivers run through this narrow region. The rivers, streams and creeks are a perfect place for fish like trout and whitefish to spawn (lay eggs) and grow.

The Foothills are divided into two subregions based on their climate and vegetation (plants). The Lower Foothills are formed of ridges of sandstone and valleys of shale while the Upper Foothills are known for its **bedrock**. Summers are short, damp and cool while winters are long, cold and snowy regardless of which part of the region you are visiting.

The Upper Foothills are home to a few Provincial Parks (PP) and many Provincial Recreation Areas (PRA). PRAs are designed for outdoor recreation compared to PPs which protect natural areas. Some of the best known provincial parks are William A. Switzer PP or Lesser Slave Lake PP.

bedrock: a hard, solid layer of rock below the surface materials of gravel, soil and sand. Bedrock can be made of most types of rock like limestone, sandstone or granite.



The Lodgepole Pine is Alberta's official tree.

InduStries in the Foothills

The Upper Foothills are covered with forests of Lodgepole Pine, black spruce and white spruce. Labrador tea and juniper shrubs grow along the ground. Forestry, coal mining, oil wells and natural gas wells are common in this subregion. These are all natural resources, meaning they are resources made from things that grow or come from nature.

The Lower Foothills have a wider variety of trees including white birch, balsam poplar and aspen making logging and forestry an important industry. In the northern part of the region, Edson and Hinton are the hub of the Lower Foothills. In fact, Hinton has a large sawmill that transforms trees in the surrounding area into pulp (fibers in wood that can be woven into paper products) and paper.

Ranching (raising animals) is popular throughout the Foothills Region. Most of Canada's beef is raised in Alberta.

This region is covered in roads, trails, power lines and pipelines making it a region that has large amount of human activity across it. This region's landscape and wildlife attract many tourists. It offers some of the best hiking, boating, fishing, hunting and camping in Alberta. There are big, beautiful lakes for boating, canoeing and fishing.



Big Rock is found near Okotoks, Alberta. You can see a few people standing in the foreground which shows how large the rocks are compared to people.

Big Rock, also known as Okotoks Erratic, is a popular tourist stop. It is a giant boulder about the size of a two story house that can be found in a flat area with no other large formations around.

Think About It

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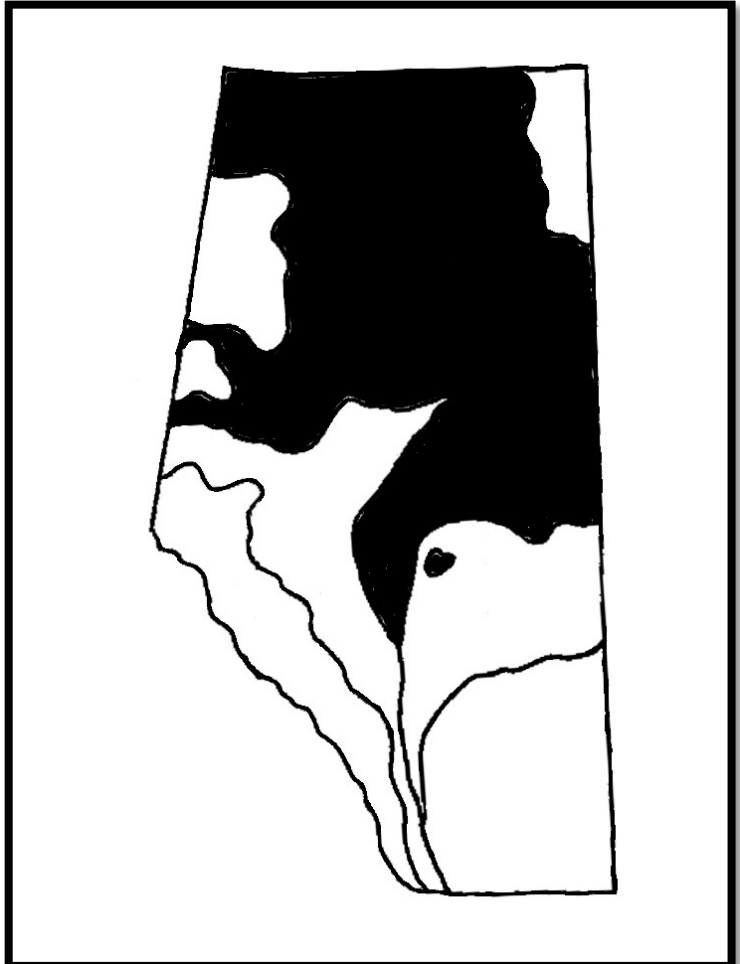
Geographical Regions of Alberta

Boreal Forest

The majority of northern Alberta is covered by the Boreal Forest. Aspen, poplar, white spruce, black spruce and jack pine forests stretch across the hilly plains and plateaus (flat areas). The Boreal Forest doesn't stop at the edge of the provincial borders and is one of the largest forested areas in North America.

Starting just north of Edmonton all the way to the borders of the neighbouring provinces and the Northwest Territories, this region covers almost 60% of all the land in Alberta.

Moose, snowshoe hares, beavers, black bears are plentiful in this region. It is the **habitat** for species at risk, like the Woodland Caribou and Wood Bison. A species at risk means it is a living thing that is in danger of becoming extinct and disappearing from the wild.



This map shows the Boreal Forest Region in Alberta. As you can see, this region takes up the majority of the northern half of the province.

habitat: the natural home for plants, organisms and animals in the wild

Winters are long, cold and dry while summers are short, warm and moist. Between the weather and the forest, plenty of insects make their homes in this region. It can be challenging as a human to not be annoyed by the large number of insects when enjoying the outdoors.

Tourists who travel to this region generally enjoy doing activities outdoors such as fishing and hunting. They visit the many designated Natural Areas (AR), Provincial Recreation Areas (PRA) and Provincial Parks.

There are many natural resources that are taken out of the Boreal Forest such as lumber (wood), coal mining, and **fossil fuels**. Fort

McMurray is known around the world for being the heart of the Athabasca Oil Sands. It is the largest known reservoir of **bitumen** in the entire world. In the Peace River area, crops such as barley and hay are grown. Less food crops are grown because of a short growing season.

What are Fossil Fuels?

When living things like plants or animals die, they can be buried deep in the Earth and pressed into new things like oil or Natural Gas. Most of the fossil fuels were created when the dinosaurs died millions of years ago. If we use up all of the fossil fuels in our lifetime, it will take millions of years to possibly create more.

bitumen: a black, thick liquid known as crude oil. When it is refined, it can make oil, gasoline and other products like plastic.

Natural Resources in the Boreal Forest

Oil Sands	Forestry	Farming	Mining
-Athabasca Oil Sands outside Fort McMurray digs up bitumen which is turned into oil, gasoline and other products	-lumber, pulp and paper -reforestation (growing more trees)	-barley -hay feed (for animals like cows and horses) -trees	-limestone -coal -shale -gravel -salt -shale

Although this region is remote and not easy to get to, there are several small cities like Peace River, Grande Prairie, Fort McMurray and Slave Lake. Many of the first settlers to Alberta were French-Canadian, starting with the arrival of French missionaries (priests). They encouraged French settlers from Quebec to come live in the area. Today, there are several communities in the region that still have a large Francophone population. Some of these communities are Bon Accord and Grande Prairie.

Historically, the Woodland Cree and Dene Tha' used these lands to hunt, fish and practice their traditional beliefs. They developed tools like snowshoes to travel through the dense, snowy forests during the winter.

Eight Métis settlements are spread out across this region and are the only government recognized Métis settlements in Canada. The Métis are an Indigenous group that identify as a unique mix between European and Indigenous ancestors.

Wildfire Threat

There are challenges living in and around the forest. Wildfires are a common threat as living near and in the forest means homes, businesses and entire communities can be put at risk when fires get out of control. Slave Lake, Paddle Prairie and Fort McMurray are known for large parts of their communities being destroyed by dangerous wildfires. In 2011, one-third of Slave Lake was destroyed by wildfire. In 2016 about 2 400 buildings were destroyed in Fort McMurray from a forest fire known as "The Beast." In 2019, a wildfire spread across the boreal forest region and destroyed most of the Métis settlement of Paddle Prairie.



Fort McMurray, Alberta after the wildfires in 2016 burned many homes and businesses.

Some of the most important rivers in the area include Peace River, Hay River and Athabasca River. Some of the largest lakes in Alberta can be found in this region including Lesser Slave Lake, Cold Lake and Lac La Biche.



The Peace River runs through the northern part of the Boreal Forest Region.

Forests, wetlands and waterways provide important habitat for

many wildlife species. The most important nesting area for water birds in North America is within the boreal forest. Some of these birds include cranes, kingfishers, geese, loons and gulls.

Think About It

Now that you know a little about the Boreal Forest Region, it's time to think about it more deeply.

What would it be like to live in this region?

What jobs would people have in this region? Think about the geography (the land) and natural resources.

Which part of this region would you like to live in? Why?

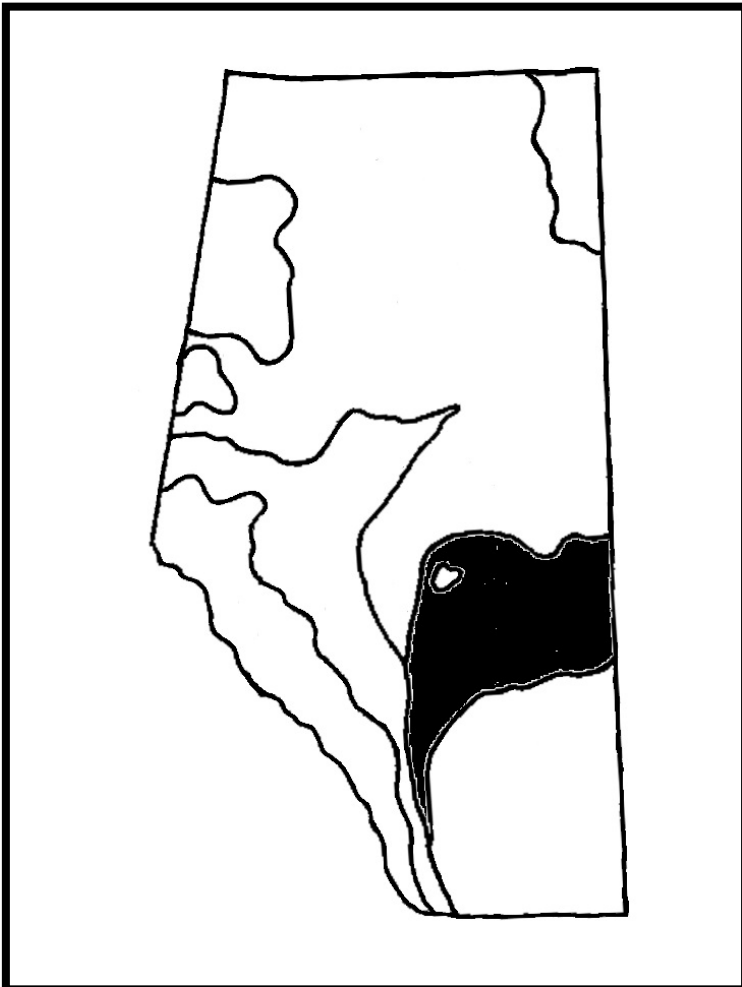
What makes this region unique compared to other regions in Alberta?

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Geographical Regions of Alberta Parkland

Most of Alberta's population lives in the Parkland Region in cities like Edmonton, Red Deer, Vermillion, St. Albert, Sherwood Park, Spruce Grove and Stoney Plain. Edmonton is the province's capital city.

In the central part of Alberta, the grasslands of the south and the boreal forest of the north meet in the Parkland region. The climate is a mixture with long, cold and dry winters and hot summers.



This map shows the Parkland Region in central Alberta.

Agriculture (farming) has changed this region so much that only about 5% of the natural Parkland vegetation (plants) exists today. Large fields of wheat and canola have replaced most of the natural plants. Some native plants species (this means original plants) such as grasses and fescues (different types of grasses that grow together year after year) can still be found in small pockets.

Thunderstorms are common during the summer months. While these storms are often short, they can be very intense with large hail stones.

Saskatoon berry bushes and wild rose bushes can be found all over this region, even in large cities. Saskatoon berry picking in the Edmonton River Valley is a fun family activity in the summer. The wild rose is the provincial flower and can even be found on car licence plates with the text "Wild Rose Country." Gardeners often add raspberries and strawberries to their backyard gardens.

The mostly flat landscape has oil and gas wells across it. It is not unusual to see hay bales and oil wells together in fields as oil companies drill for oil and farmers grow their crops around them. Aspen tree



A pumpjack is seen in the distance on a farmer's field in central Alberta.

stands are found along roadsides, between properties and in small slopes and valleys. These help cut down on the wind blowing across farmland. Cattle grazing is practiced, meaning cows, horses and sheep wander through grassy fields to eat. The beef from the cattle is sold all around the world.

Visitors can visit the largest mall in Canada when they visit West Edmonton Mall. This huge mall in Edmonton includes a ship in a lagoon, sea lion and penguin shows, a water park, an ice rink, movie theatres, mini golf and an indoor roller coaster.

West Edmonton Mall has it all!

Fort Edmonton Park is an attraction that recreates the history of Alberta and the Parkland region. Visitors learn about the importance of the fur trade to the development of the city and the relationships between the fur traders and the Indigenous People who lived and traded in the area.

Tourists can visit many sites that are the “World’s Largest” all around this region. Some of these include the

Pysanka (Easter Egg) in Vegreville, Kobasa (sausage) in Mundare, an oil lamp in Donalda, a mallard duck in Andrew, giant mushrooms in Vilna, and a Blue Heron in Barrhead. It would take you several days to drive around and see them all!

Elk Island National Park along with many provincial parks are perfect to watch all kinds of birds such as the trumpeter swan or the different types of water birds like ducks. These parks are perfect for a day trip or to do a little hiking.



West Edmonton Mall even has a ship inside.

The bison were critical to the health of the environment and also the survival of Indigenous People on this land in the past. The Nehiyawak (Cree) lived very closely with nature. There were many large animals such as moose, deer, elk, bears but most important was the bison. Indigenous people travelled across the region, following the bison herd, moving their tipis as they went. The bison provided food, shelter and tools for the people. Wild herds of bison eventually disappeared across the region changing the way of life of the Cree forever.

Today the bison can be found at Elk Island National Park near Edmonton. This National Park has both Wood Bison and Plains Bison within its borders. The protection of these bison herds is a great success story in the protection and return of North America's largest land mammal. Bison raised in Alberta are shipped to other regions to reintroduce them into back into their natural habitat.

Think About It

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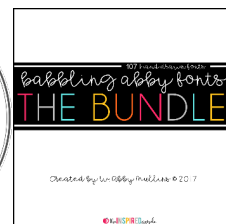
If you find an error or want to suggest a product, please contact us by email (the link is below). We welcome comments and suggestions from the teachers that use our products. You can also tag us on social media! If you have any questions about our terms of use, please just reach out.

We regularly take requests from our customers, but even more from our community of ninjas. To become a ninja, join the Ninja News or visit our site Ninja Notes-both links are below. We want you to become part of our community and teach like a ninja!

NINJA Notes



Our logo features the work of NinjaWoman Clip Art. This product uses the wonderful work of some amazing artists. You can visit their Teachers Pay Teachers stores by clicking on their logo below.



♥ **THANK** you! 

Thank you to the teachers and their students who tried out this product and gave us valuable feedback to make it even better.

Found an Error?

- Send an email to NinjaNews@brainninjas.ca with the name of the product and the page number. We'll fix it right away (as soon as we're next to a computer). We might even send you a thank you treat! We don't want other teachers to have to use a product with errors, but sometimes they slip through.

Guinea Pig Anyone?

- From time to time we need people to try things out in the classroom. This usually happens with the things we can't use directly in our classroom. If you would like to be our guinea pig, send us an email letting us know. We'll let you use a portion of a product for free in exchange for letting us know how it goes, offering suggestions to improve its use for teacher or finding errors.

NINJA notes

