

1: Geography of the United States and Canada

A Regional Geography of the United States and Canada has great depth, is substantive, focuses on appropriate geographical topics/issues, and the flavor of sustainability is appealing. (George Pomeroy, Shippensburg University).

Atlantic Canada and Quebec Chapter 1: Newfoundland and Labrador Chapter 2: The Northeast Chapter 4: New England Chapter 5: New York and Ontario Chapter 6: The Upland South Chapter 7: The Southern Appalachians Chapter 8: The Interior Low Plateaus Chapter 9: The Lowland South Chapter The Florida Peninsula Chapter The Middle West Chapter The Corn Belt Chapter Prairies and Plains Chapter Texas and the Southern Plains Chapter The Intermountain West Chapter The Great Basin Chapter The North Chapter The Upper Great Lakes Chapter The Canadian Shield Chapter The Pacific Realm Chapter The Pacific Northwest Chapter Hawaii Reviews "An elegantly written and concise regional geography The result accomplishes the best intent of regional geography--to shape the character of the whole through careful description of its parts. Drawing upon his nearly 30 years of teaching university-level geography, Hudson offers a comprehensive history of the geological, agricultural, topographical, industrial, social and political development of the United States and Canada. A well-written story of a land and people, enhanced by photographs taken over a year period. The narrative is tied to a series of fascinating and uncluttered maps, which enable readers to relate place and circumstance This regional study of the geography of North America is as comprehensive as it is excellent. Extensive emphasis on the history and politics of each region makes it unique and outstanding. The book offers a new direction for teaching the regional geography of the United States and Canada. The delicious historical details are interspersed with sweeping generalizations that capture the essence of each region and sub-region

2: Regional Geography of the United States and Canada by Tom L. McKnight

The well-known author of this best-selling book focuses on landscape appreciation of the regional geography of the United States and Canada. He emphasizes the description and interpretation of North American landscapes, including their development. Issues such as ecosystems, urban changes.

China and the United States are smaller than Russia and Canada in total area, but are larger than Brazil. Whether the US or China is the third largest country by total area depends on two factors: Both these territories are also claimed by India, so are not counted; and 2 How US calculates its own surface area. Deciduous vegetation and grasslands prevail in the east, transitioning to prairies, boreal forests, and the Rockies in the west, and deserts in the southwest. A satellite composite image of the state of Hawaii. Volcanoes prevail on the Big Island. The islands have rugged coastlines, sandy beaches and a tropical environment, although temperatures and humidity tend to be less extreme because of near-constant trade winds from the east. The United States shares land borders with Canada to the north and Mexico to the south, and a territorial water border with Russia in the northwest, and two territorial water borders in the southeast between Florida and Cuba, and Florida and the Bahamas. The contiguous forty-eight states are otherwise bounded by the Pacific Ocean on the west, the Atlantic Ocean on the east, and the Gulf of Mexico to the southeast. Alaska borders the Pacific Ocean to the south and southwest, the Bering Strait to the west, and the Arctic Ocean to the north, while Hawaii lies far to the southwest of the mainland in the Pacific Ocean. Forty-eight of the states are in the single region between Canada and Mexico; this group is referred to, with varying precision and formality, as the continental or contiguous United States, and as the Lower 48, which is not included in the term contiguous United States, is at the northwestern end of North America, separated from the Lower 48 by Canada. The capital city, Washington, District of Columbia, is a federal district located on land donated by the state of Maryland. Virginia had also donated land, but it was returned in 1791. The United States also has overseas territories with varying levels of independence and organization: Virgin Islands, and in the Pacific the inhabited territories of Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands, along with a number of uninhabited island territories. The eastern United States has a varied topography. Areas further inland feature rolling hills, mountains, and a diverse collection of temperate and subtropical moist and wet forests. The Appalachian Mountains form a line of low mountains separating the eastern seaboard from the Great Lakes and the Mississippi Basin. The five Great Lakes are located in the north-central portion of the country, four of them forming part of the border with Canada, only Lake Michigan situated entirely within United States. The southeast United States, generally stretching from the Ohio River on south, includes a variety of warm temperate and subtropical moist and wet forests, as well as warm temperate and subtropical dry forests nearer the Great Plains in the west of the region. West of the Appalachians lies the lush Mississippi River basin and two large eastern tributaries, the Ohio River and the Tennessee River. The Ohio and Tennessee Valleys and the Midwest consist largely of rolling hills, interior highlands and small mountains, jungly marsh and swampland near the Ohio River, and productive farmland, stretching south to the Gulf Coast. The Midwest also has a vast amount of cave systems. Before their general conversion to farmland, the Great Plains were noted for their extensive grasslands, from tallgrass prairie in the eastern plains to shortgrass steppe in the western High Plains. Elevation rises gradually from less than a few hundred feet near the Mississippi River to more than a mile high in the High Plains. The generally low relief of the plains is broken in several places, most notably in the Ozark and Ouachita Mountains, which form the U. Interior Highlands, the only major mountainous region between the Rocky Mountains and the Appalachian Mountains. The Rocky Mountains form a large portion of the Western U. The Rocky Mountain region is the highest region of the United States by average elevation. The Rocky Mountains generally contain fairly mild slopes and wider peaks compared to some of the other great mountain ranges, with a few exceptions such as the Teton Mountains in Wyoming and the Sawatch Range in Colorado. The Rocky Mountains contain some of the most spectacular, and well known scenery in the world. In addition, instead of being one generally continuous and solid mountain range, it is broken up into a number of smaller, intermittent mountain ranges,

forming a large series of basins and valleys. West of the Rocky Mountains lies the Intermontane Plateaus also known as the Intermountain West , a large, arid desert lying between the Rockies and the Cascades and Sierra Nevada ranges. The large southern portion, known as the Great Basin , consists of salt flats, drainage basins, and many small north-south mountain ranges. The Southwest is predominantly a low-lying desert region. A portion known as the Colorado Plateau , centered around the Four Corners region, is considered to have some of the most spectacular scenery in the world. The Grand Canyon from Moran Point. The Grand Canyon is among the most famous locations in the country. The Cascades consist of largely intermittent, volcanic mountains, many rising prominently from the surrounding landscape. The Sierra Nevada, further south, is a high, rugged, and dense mountain range. Along the coast is a series of low mountain ranges known as the Pacific Coast Ranges. Much of the Pacific Northwest coast is inhabited by some of the densest vegetation outside of the Tropics , and also the tallest trees in the world the Redwoods. Alaska contains some of the most dramatic and untapped scenery in the country. Tall, prominent mountain ranges rise up sharply from broad, flat tundra plains. On the islands off the south and southwest coast are many volcanoes. Hawaii, far to the south of Alaska in the Pacific Ocean, is a chain of tropical, volcanic islands, popular as a tourist destination for many from East Asia and the mainland United States. The territories of Puerto Rico and the U. Virgin Islands encompass a number of tropical isles in the northeastern Caribbean Sea. In the Pacific Ocean the territories of Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands occupy the limestone and volcanic isles of the Mariana archipelago , and American Samoa the only populated US territory in the southern hemisphere encompasses volcanic peaks and coral atolls in the eastern part of the Samoan Islands chain. Physiographic regions[edit] A physiographical map of the contiguous 48 states of the U. The map indicates the age of the exposed surface as well as the type of terrain. The geography of the United States varies across their immense area. Within the continental U. Atlantic Plain - the coastal regions of the eastern and southern parts includes the continental shelf, the Atlantic Coast and the Gulf Coast. Appalachian Highlands - lying on the eastern side of the United States, it includes the Appalachian Mountains , the Watchung Mountains , the Adirondacks and New England province originally containing the Great Eastern Forest, a stretch of mixed temperate and subtropical montane forests, some of which are rainforests. Interior Plains - part of the interior continental United States, it includes the Great Plains , as well as a number of highland and mountainous regions, like the Black Hills , dense cave systems, painted hills and badland features. Interior Highlands - also part of the interior continental United States, this division includes the Ozark Plateau, the Ouachita Mountains , and other smaller mountain systems. Rocky Mountain System - one branch of the Cordilleran system lying far inland in the western states. Pacific Mountain System - the coastal mountain ranges and features in the west coast of the United States. Much of the central United States is covered by relatively flat, arable land. This aerial photo was taken over northern Ohio. The Atlantic coast of the United States is low, with minor exceptions. The Appalachian Highland owes its oblique northeast-southwest trend to crustal deformations which in very early geological time gave a beginning to what later came to be the Appalachian mountain system. This system had its climax of deformation so long ago probably in Permian time that it has since then been very generally reduced to moderate or low relief. It owes its present-day altitude either to renewed elevations along the earlier lines or to the survival of the most resistant rocks as residual mountains. The oblique trend of this coast would be even more pronounced but for a comparatively modern crustal movement, causing a depression in the northeast resulting in an encroachment of the sea upon the land. Additionally, the southeastern section has undergone an elevation resulting in the advance of the land upon the sea. While the Atlantic coast is relatively low, the Pacific coast is, with few exceptions, hilly or mountainous. This coast has been defined chiefly by geologically recent crustal deformations, and hence still preserves a greater relief than that of the Atlantic. The low Atlantic coast and the hilly or mountainous Pacific coast foreshadow the leading features in the distribution of mountains within the United States. The east coast Appalachian system, originally forest covered, is relatively low and narrow and is bordered on the southeast and south by an important coastal plain. The Cordilleran system on the western side of the continent is lofty, broad and complicated having two branches, the Rocky Mountain System and the Pacific Mountain System. In between these mountain systems lie the Intermontane Plateaus. Both the Columbia River and Colorado River rise far inland near the

easternmost members of the Cordilleran system, and flow through plateaus and intermontaine basins to the ocean. Heavy forests cover the northwest coast, but elsewhere trees are found only on the higher ranges below the Alpine region. The intermontane valleys, plateaus and basins range from treeless to desert with the most arid region being in the southwest. The Laurentian Highlands, the Interior Plains and the Interior Highlands lie between the two coasts, stretching from the Gulf of Mexico northward, far beyond the national boundary, to the Arctic Ocean. The central plains are divided by a hardly perceptible height of land into a Canadian and a United States portion. It is from the United States side, that the great Mississippi system discharges southward to the Gulf of Mexico. The upper Mississippi and some of the Ohio basin is the semi-arid prairie region, with trees originally only along the watercourses. The uplands towards the Appalachians were included in the great eastern forested area, while the western part of the plains has so dry a climate that its native plant life is scanty, and in the south it is practically barren.

3: McKnight, Regional Geography of the United States and Canada, 4th Edition | Pearson

A Regional Geography of the United States and Canada has great depth, is substantive, focuses on appropriate geographical topics/issues, and the flavor of sustainability is appealing. George Pomeroy Read More.

Physical geography[edit] A satellite composite image of Canada. The relatively flat Prairies facilitate agriculture. The Great Lakes feed the St. There are 8 main regions. Boreal forests prevail throughout the country, ice is prominent in northerly Arctic regions and through the Rocky Mountains , and the relatively flat Canadian Prairies in the southwest facilitate productive agriculture. Great Lakes and St. Lawrence basin often called St. Lawrence Lowlands , is another particularly rich sedimentary plain. In this part of Canada the Gulf of St. These hills are known for a great richness in precious minerals. The Shield mostly consists of eroded hilly terrain and contains many lakes and important rivers used for hydroelectric production, particularly in northern Quebec and Ontario. The shield also encloses an area of wetlands , the Hudson Bay lowlands. Some particular regions of the Shield are referred to as mountain ranges , including the Torngat and Laurentian Mountains. Boreal forest covers much of the shield, with a mix of conifers that provide valuable timber resources in areas such as the Central Canadian Shield forests ecoregion that covers much of Northern Ontario. The region is known for its extensive mineral reserves. The Canadian shield is also called the mineral house. Canadian Interior Plains[edit] The Canadian Prairies are part of a vast sedimentary plain covering much of Alberta , southern Saskatchewan, and southwestern Manitoba, as well as much of the region between the Rocky Mountains and the Great Slave and Great Bear lakes in Northwest Territories. The plains generally describes the expanses of largely flat arable agricultural land which sustain extensive grain farming operations in the southern part of the provinces. Despite this, some areas such as the Cypress Hills and the Alberta Badlands are quite hilly and the prairie provinces contain large areas of forest such as the Mid-Continental Canadian forests. Western Cordillera[edit] The Canadian Cordillera , contiguous with the American cordillera , is bounded by the Rocky Mountains to the east and the Pacific Ocean to the west. The Canadian Rockies are part of a major continental divide that extends north and south through western North America and western South America. The Columbia and the Fraser Rivers have their headwaters in the Canadian Rockies and are the second and third largest rivers respectively to drain to the west coast of North America. To the west of their headwaters, across the Rocky Mountain Trench , is a second belt of mountains, the Columbia Mountains , comprising the Selkirk , Purcell , Monashee and Cariboo Mountains sub-ranges. Immediately west of the Columbia Mountains is a large and rugged Interior Plateau , encompassing the Chilcotin and Cariboo regions in central British Columbia the Fraser Plateau , the Nechako Plateau further north, and also the Thompson Plateau in the south. The dry, temperate climate of the Okanagan Valley in south central British Columbia provides ideal conditions for fruit growing and a flourishing wine industry; the semi-arid belt of the Southern Interior also includes the Fraser Canyon , and Thompson , Nicola , Similkameen , Shuswap and Boundary regions and fruit-growing is common in these areas also, and also in the West Kootenay. The Coast Mountains contain some of the largest temperate-latitude icefields in the world. Those straits include a large number of islands, notably the Gulf Islands and Discovery Islands. Other than in the plateau regions of the Interior and its many river valleys, most of British Columbia is coniferous forest.

4: Geography of the United States - Wikipedia

In this comprehensive new text, Chris Mayda offers an exciting alternative to conventional North American geographies. Throughout her thorough discussion of the physical and human geography of the United States and Canada, the author weaves in the key themes of environment and sustainability.

5: Regional Geography of the United States and Canada - Tom Lee McKnight - Google Books

Regional Geography of the United States and Canada (3rd Edition) is a well written text, aimed at the undergraduate

level (primarily upper division). The material is presented in a readable format, using maps, illustrations and pictures when necessary to convey a point.

6: Geography of Canada - Wikipedia

Appropriate for an introductory course in the Geography of the United States and Canada. In this regionally organized text, the author applies his well-known focus on landscape appreciation to the regional geography of the United States and Canada. This approach emphasizes the description and.

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