

1: Maps and Regions : Destination Labrador

The north coast is the most isolated region of Labrador, with snowmobiles, boats, and planes being the only modern modes of transportation. The largest community in this region is Nain. Nunatsiavut is an Inuit self-government region in Labrador created on June 23,

See Article History Newfoundland and Labrador, province of Canada composed of the island of Newfoundland and a larger mainland sector, Labrador, to the northwest. Labrador is bordered to the north and east by the Labrador Sea northwestern arm of the Atlantic Ocean and to the south and west by the province of Quebec. A fishing village on Conception Bay, Newfoundland island, Canada. Newfoundland and Labrador is the most easterly part of North America, and its position on the Atlantic has given it a strategic importance in defense, transportation, and communications. Its capital city, St. John's. Of perhaps greater significance have been the great fish stocks that inhabited the Grand Banks and other fishing grounds to the east and south of Newfoundland, spurring the development of numerous communities stretched along some 14,000 km of deeply indented wave-battered seacoast. These fisheries have been the single most important factor in shaping the history and character of the land and its people. Area, 713,300 square miles, 1,848,840 square km. The island, roughly triangular in shape and with an area excluding associated islands of 42,000 square miles, 108,900 square km, is part of the Appalachian geologic province of North America, in which the landforms run from southwest to northeast and are characterized by continental drift, volcanic action, crustal deformation, ice erosion, and deposition. These forces have produced a highly complex geologic structure, with ancient rocks of Europe and Africa on the east, newer Appalachian rocks on the west, and the bed of the ancient ocean squeezed up between them. On the west coast the land rises abruptly from a narrow coastal plain to the Long Range Mountains, which reach a maximum height of 2,300 feet (700 metres). The mountains give way to a plateau that slopes gently downward to the northeastern coast, with its many headlands, islands, and bays. The plateau is undulating and dotted with thousands of lakes and ponds, numerous streams, and rivers, including the Exploits, Gander, and Humber. The coastal terrain is hilly and rugged; the coast itself is marked by numerous bays and fjords, and there are many offshore islands. Although most of the rocks are igneous and metamorphic formations of Precambrian age. The interior is like a giant saucer dotted with lakes and dissected by rivers that break through the eastern saucer rim to discharge into the Labrador Sea. The indented coastline has countless offshore islands, fjords, and coves, exposed and barren headlands, and relatively lush river valleys. Most of Newfoundland and Labrador shows the effects of continental glaciation during the Pleistocene Epoch about 20,000 to 11,000 years ago. Nevertheless, the watersheds of the larger rivers contain deeper surface deposits that support the growth of excellent forest stands, and the province has pockets of arable mineral soils that support agriculture. Interrupted drainage systems throughout the province have created extensive peat bogs. Page 1 of 7.

2: Labrador - Wikipedia

When to Go: The best time to see icebergs is from mid-May to early June along the northeastern coast of the island of Newfoundland and from March to July off the coast of the mainland Labrador region.

Early history[edit] Model of Basque whale oil melting factory at Red Bay Early settlement in Labrador was tied to the sea as demonstrated by the Montagnais or Innu and Inuit , although these peoples also made significant forays throughout the interior. It is believed that the Norsemen were the first Europeans to sight Labrador around AD, but no Norse remains have been found on the North American mainland. As he who first sighted it was a farmer from the Azores Islands, this name remains attached to that country. This landowner "lavrador" in Portuguese is believed to be Joao Fernandes. For the first seven decades or so of the sixteenth century, the name Labrador was some times also applied to what we know as Greenland. European settlement was largely concentrated in coastal communities, particularly those south of St. In Basque mariners came ashore at a natural harbour on the north east coast of the Strait of Belle Isle. They gave this "new land" its Latin name Terranova. A whaling station was set up around the bay, which they called Butus, now named Red Bay after the red terracotta roof tiles they brought with them. A whaling ship, the San Juan, sank there in and was raised in Quite poor, both European and First Nations settlements along coastal Labrador came to benefit from cargo and relief vessels that were operated as part of the Grenfell Mission see Wilfred Grenfell. Before it was located within Lower Canada and before within the province of Quebec. Subsequently, it became part of Canada. In October , a German U-boat crew installed an automated weather station on the northern tip of Labrador near Cape Chidley, codeâ€™named Weather Station Kurt ; the installation of the equipment was the only known armed, German military operation on the North American mainland during the war. The station broadcast weather observations to the German navy for only a few days, but was not discovered until the s when a historian, working with the Canadian Coast Guard , identified its location and mounted an expedition to recover it. The station is now exhibited in the Canadian War Museum. Today the remaining stations are automated as part of the North Warning System , however the military settlements during the early part of the Cold War surrounding these stations have largely continued as local Innu and Inuit populations have clustered near their port and airfield facilities. During the first half of the 20th century, some of the largest iron ore deposits in the world were discovered in the western part of Labrador and adjacent areas of Quebec. Deposits at Mont Wright , Schefferville , Labrador City, and Wabush drove industrial development and human settlement in the area during the second half of the 20th century. The present community of Labrador West is entirely a result of the iron ore mining activities in the region. During the s, the Churchill River Labrador name: Grand River was diverted at Churchill Falls, resulting in the flooding of an enormous area â€™ today named the Smallwood Reservoir after Joey Smallwood, the first premier of Newfoundland. The flooding of the reservoir destroyed large areas of habitat for the threatened Woodland Caribou. A hydroelectric generating station was built in Labrador and a transmission line to the neighbouring province of Quebec. Construction of a large hydroelectric dam project at Muskrat Falls began in by Nalcor Energy and the Province of Newfoundland. A transmission line began construction in October and was completed in that will deliver power down to the southern tip of Labrador and underwater across the strait of Belle Isle to the Province of Newfoundland in A southern extension of this highway has opened in stages during the early s and is resulting in significant changes to the coastal ferry system in the Strait of Belle Isle and southeastern Labrador. These "highways" are so called only because of their importance to the region; they would be better described as roads, and are not completely paved. A study on a fixed link to Newfoundland, in , recommended that a tunnel under the Strait of Belle Isle , being a single railway that would carry cars, buses and trucks, was technologically the best option for such a link. However, the study also concluded that a fixed link was not economically viable. Conceivably, if built with federal aid, the terms of union would be amended to remove ferry service from Nova Scotia to Port aux Basques across the Cabot Strait. Although a highway link has, as of 16 December , been completed across Labrador, this route is somewhat longer than a proposed Quebec North Shore highway that presently does not exist. Quebec in April announced major upgrades to Route to be carried

out. Labrador constitutes a federal electoral district electing one member to the House of Commons of Canada. Due to its size, distinct nature, and large Aboriginal population, Labrador has one seat despite having the smallest population of any electoral district in Canada. Formerly, Labrador was part of a riding that included part of the Island of Newfoundland. Labrador is divided into four provincial electoral districts in the Newfoundland and Labrador House of Assembly. Boundary dispute[edit] Line A: Duplessis The border between Labrador and Canada was set March 2, , after a tortuous five-year trial. In Labrador had been transferred from Lower Canada to Newfoundland Colony , but the inland boundary of Labrador had never been precisely stated. As Canada and Newfoundland were separate Dominions , but both members of the British Empire , the matter was referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council [8] in London , which set the Labrador boundary mostly along the coastal watershed, with part being defined by the 52nd parallel north. For Quebec, this border has thus never been definitively defined. Self-government[edit] A Royal Commission in determined that there is some public pressure from Labradorians to break from Newfoundland and become a separate province or territory. The Southern Inuit of Nunatukavut NunatuKavut , who are also seeking self-government, have their land claim before the Government of Canada. The government of Newfoundland and Labrador refuses to recognize or negotiate with the Inuit of NunatuKavut until their claim has been accepted by the Government of Canada. Probably visited by Leif Ericson.

3: In Praise Of Labrador As A Cruising Destination For Sailboats

The Labrador Coast A Journal of Two Summer Cruises to That Region; With Notes on Its Early Discovery, on the Eskimo, on Its Physical, Geography, Geology and Natural History by Alpheus Spring Packard The Labrador Coast.

Expedition Travel on the Labrador Coast Share By Renee Franken This past summer our family was fortunate to travel expedition cruise style as we ventured around Newfoundland and up the Labrador coast to northern Quebec. We began our journey in St. But the true feel of our expedition travel began as we sailed along the remote, often forgotten landscape of the Labrador coast. Expedition cruises are different from other cruise experiences in that they allow you to experience the land and people in a connected, meaningful way. Travelling with us on the ship were aboriginal culturalists, geologists, archeologists, authors, birders, naturalists and musicians. We learned first-hand about the wildlife surrounding us, the geology of the stunning landscape and deep fjords, and we learned and listened to stories from the Inuit people who live on this vast Arctic landscape. These stories allowed us to experience the land in a respectful and humbling way. Our visit to Hebron brought forth many emotions from passengers as we tried to relate to those that had lived on the land prior to being forced out by the government. Some eyes filled with tears while reading the names of the people who once lived here before their lives were destroyed. Others hiked around, gaining an appreciation and developing a connection to the land. We were fortunate to visit local Inuit communities including Nain in Labrador and Kangiqsualujjuaq in Northern Quebec. Here, the locals welcomed us into their community and allowed us the opportunity to see how they live, sample local food, and experience some of their traditions. In Nain, we were treated to the Moravian choir, visited with stone carvers, sampled smoked char, and watched some of their traditional music and Inuit games. Being on the land and hiking in Torngat National Park was a highlight for me. The mountains were beautiful and the soft, springy ground and wildflowers of the tundra was a treat to explore. The views from the ridgelines offered spectacular sights of icebergs and fjords. In addition, zodiac cruises up rivers and along shores offered wildlife and iceberg viewing opportunities. While travelling on the ship we watched seabirds, including Northern Fulmar soaring in the air currents around the boat and Atlantic Puffin and Common Murre by the hundreds flying to and from their nesting areas. We had sightings of Fin, Minke and Humpback whales among others. And we also were able to see both Polar Bears and Black Bears on shore. In addition, we were treated to delicious meals and lively evening music and entertainment. Upon returning home and recounting our experiences we realized how fortunate we were to experience this part of Canada that most Canadians will never see. I think we all made a connection to the land and the people travelling with us that will remain long after our expedition cruise to Labrador is over. Submitted on Wed,

4: The Labrador Coast

Their extensive live and naturalized collections, their educational capacities and their scientific research all contribute to the unique character of our museums.

Labrador is an irregular shape: Lands drained by rivers that flow into the Atlantic Ocean are part of Labrador, the rest belongs to Quebec. Small remnants of Cambrian and Ordovician rocks occur along the coast. Bell Island in Conception Bay is a good example of gently sloping Ordovician sedimentary rock. The main plateau of the central part of the island, which was once the sea bottom of the ancient Iapetus Ocean , [1] has been heavily eroded by water and ice. Large blocks of stone called glacial erratics have been left scattered across much of the landscape. The lack of good soil on most parts of the island is a result of the scouring effect of glaciers during the most recent ice age. One of the most noteworthy aspects of Newfoundland geology is a result of the constant movement of tectonic plates. Gros Morne National Park was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site because it is one of the best places in the world to see the effects of plate tectonics [3] and one of the few places where rocks formed at the Mohorovicic Discontinuity between the crust and the upper mantle of the Earth can be seen. Torngat Mountains National Park Reserve was created in to preserve part of this area. Northern Labrador is part of the tundra, while southern Labrador is part of the taiga. Newfoundland is not typical of either biome, as it lacks much of the plant and animal life that are characteristic to these biomes. During the last ice age the island of Newfoundland was completely covered by glaciers and swept clean of life. Similarly, only freshwater-fish capable of surviving seawater swam to the island. Labrador has 42 native mammals, Newfoundland is home only to 14, with no snakes, raccoons, skunks or porcupines. Two animals formerly resident in Newfoundland have been declared extinct: The Labrador duck , believed to have nested in Labrador, was one of the first North American bird species to be recorded as becoming extinct. List of mammals of Newfoundland Many rare herbaceous plants and insects occur on the island. The braya population is low due to habitat loss from gravel quarrying. The Province of Newfoundland and Labrador, with many partners, is studying the rare plant flora of the island of Newfoundland and in announced a recovery plan for the braya species. Moose were introduced in and are now the dominant ungulate on the island. An unusual experiment conducted in involved relocating a small herd of bison onto Brunette Island in Fortune Bay. The last of these animals is thought to have died by How coyotes got onto the island is still debated by wildlife officials, but it is probable that they crossed the ice from Cape Breton Island in the s. Common animals of the seashore region include barnacles , tortoiseshell limpet , common periwinkle , blue mussels , sea anemones , sea slugs , sea urchins , starfish , and rock crabs. Whales seen off Newfoundland include Pilot whales , minkes , sei whales , fin whales and humpbacks. Harp and hooded seals are usually found in the spring, giving birth to their young on coastal ice floes. Soil a meter below ground and deeper is permanently frozen permafrost , which does not allow water to drain easily through the soil, so it collects in shallow pools. Trees and shrubs are stunted since their roots cannot grow into the permafrost. Low shrubs , lichens , mosses , and small herbaceous plants are found instead. The most common mammals on the tundra are the barren-ground caribou , Arctic wolf , Arctic fox , Arctic hare , lemmings , and voles. The polar bear is the dominant carnivore of the tundra, but is an occasional visitor to coastal Newfoundland, especially in the spring. Many birds migrate to Labrador in spring to lay their eggs and raise their young before returning south for the winter, including the common eider , harlequin duck , [31] Common redpoll and American pipit. Northern Labrador is classified as a polar tundra climate, southern Labrador is considered to have a subarctic climate. Monthly average temperatures, rainfall and snowfall for four communities are shown in the attached graphs. The detailed information and information for 73 communities in the province is available from a government website. Error bars on the temperature graph indicate the range of daytime highs and night time lows. Snowfall is the total amount which fell during the month, not the amount accumulated on the ground. This distinction is particularly important for St. The sea keeps winter temperatures slightly higher and summer temperatures a little lower on the coast than at places inland. The maritime climate produces more variable weather, ample precipitation in a variety of forms, greater humidity , lower visibility, more clouds, less

sunshine, and higher winds than a continental climate. Weather systems affecting Newfoundland usually originate from the west, over mainland Canada, or from the southwest, from the east coast of the United States. Cyclonic storms consist of an area of low atmospheric pressure characterized by inward spiraling winds that rotate counter clockwise in the northern hemisphere. Such storms passing to the south of the island bring strong northeasterly winds sweeping in off the open North Atlantic Ocean. High winds sweeping over a large surface of ocean can build up very large waves. The frequency and severity of storms is greatest between November and March, although they may occur at any time of the year. About sailors, mostly from the British Isles, were reported to have been drowned. One such storm struck St. Newfoundland is also known for its fog which occurs most often in the spring and early summer because of the contrast between sea and air temperatures. Argentia has days of fog per year. Fog in Newfoundland is frequently accompanied by strong onshore winds; while usually winds disperse fog, here the fog is too widespread for this to occur. Average daily maximum and minimum temperatures for selected locations in Newfoundland and Labrador [36] Location.

5: Packard's 'The Labrador Coast' : J. A. A. : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming : Internet Archive

EMBED (for www.enganchecubano.com hosted blogs and www.enganchecubano.com item tags).

6: Home : Labrador Coastal Drive

Labrador: Labrador is located on the northern stretch of the Gold Coast and overlooks the Southport Broadwater. The Broadwater is a haven for boating and watersports enthusiasts with its still, shallow waters.

7: Labrador Sea | sea, North America | www.enganchecubano.com

Labrador's northern coast evokes images of another world. It's the Labrador you might imagine: raw and majestic, with the craggy mountain ranges of Torngat, Kaumajet, and Kiglapait rising to the north.

8: Expedition Travel on the Labrador Coast| Birding and Eco Tours | Eagle-Eye Tours

Labrador Coastal Drive is the southern driving route through a rugged and pristine region of Labrador, Canada. Come here to discover a pure land on the edge of the North Atlantic Ocean.

9: Destination Gold Coast | Labrador

Torngat Mountain National Park expands from north from the Saglek Fjord to northern edge of Labrador, and west between the Atlantic coast and the border with Quebec. Although Torngat is one of Canada's newest national parks, its history stretches back for more than a billion years.

Dynamics of general reaction-diffusion equations and systems 5th grade language arts worksheets eog review filetype UNIX for MS-DOS programmers Religious issues and the Advisory Council The Staircase of Creativity Death of a salesperson. Kingfishers wing Religious renewal and reform in the pastoral ministry of Bishop James Doyle of Kildare and Leighlin, 1786 Ccip bgp study guide Cancer Metabolism The hell raisers of Wycombe The Woolsack Conspiracy New shape of American religion Love difference Ken Bartlett 94th U. S. Open Oakmont Country Club Probability and statistics 9th edition devore Theory of karma book Italian Renaissance intarsia and the conservation of the Gubbio studiolo Buddhist Paintings/Japanese National Treasures Lady of Horses (Epona) A Wish for the Wilds Au revoir but not goodbye U.S. economy, and proposals to provide middle-income tax relief, tax equity and fairness, economic stimul Push back the night Women writers in translation Planet Earth: 25 Environmental Projects You Can Build Yourself The professional server a training manual ch 8 Odd Couple (Acting Edition) V. 2. Methodology, microeconomics, and Keynes. Ascension Day Evensong Mostly BASIC: applications for your TRS-80, book 2 The Hunt for Willie Boy From Tobacco Road to Amen Corner Uganda police annual crime report 2017 Henri Herz (1846-50) Plastic money full project Operations management by heizer and render 10th edition The life of Blessed Peter Favre of the Society of Jesus The dukes wager edith layton Star Trek Sarek (Star Trek