

Canada's physical and cultural diversity essay



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Paleozoic, Mesozoic and Cenozoic. The Precambrian era began 4 600 millions of years ago and ended 570 millions of years ago. During this time, the Canadian Shield was formed. The first multi-celled organisms and single-celled organisms were formed. In the Paleozoic era, the Appalachians were formed.

This started 570 millions of years ago and ended 245 millions of years ago. During the Mesozoic era, many geological events took place such as; the beginning of the formation of the Rocky Mountains, and the Institution Mountains were formed. The era humans live in is called the Cenozoic era. This began 66 millions of years ago.

Major geological events include the formation of the Rocky Mountains was completed. Natural Vegetation Regions Canada's climate diversity can be viewed through its natural vegetation regions. It seems like Canada has an infinite amount of forest while looking at a natural vegetation map, but the forests aren't as big as they seem. Climate and soils are aspects used to determine a region's vegetation.

There are a total of seven vegetation regions in Canada; Boreal and Taiga Forest, Deciduous Forest, Mixed Wood Forest, Grasslands, Cordilleras Vegetation, Tundra Vegetation, and West Coast Forest.

Trees grow as far as the north tree line, but after that, its too cold for trees to regenerate. Canada's largest vegetation region is the Boreal and Taiga forest. The different vegetation regions in Canada provide us with many goods. Coniferous trees (such as white and black spruce, balsam fir, and pine) from the Boreal Forest are the raw mate materials for products such as

pulp, paper, and lumber. Deciduous trees (such as poplar and white) provide wood for Eastern Canada's furniture industry.

Immigration Many people from around the world choose to immigrate to Canada, making Canada a multicultural community.

About 98% Of Canada's residents are immigrants, or descendants of immigrants. The last 2% are the original Canadians-? the Indians and the Inuit. Canada gets about 200 000 immigrants a year.

About 10 000 years ago, the ice age ended in Canada. Asians who crossed the Bering Strait on an ice bridge were the first immigrants. Europeans began to immigrate to Canada in the early 1600s. Major cities like Toronto, Montreal, and Vancouver have been the first choice of destination for most immigrants. Canada accepts three types of immigrants; independent immigrants, family immigrants, and refugees.

Many refugees who had to leave their home country live in United Nations camps around the world. There are currently 12 000 refugees that live in these camps. Most of these refugees live in third world countries. A refugee must face race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group persecution to be considered a refugee.

Every month, Canada gets 2 000 or more refugee claims. 65% of these claims were false back in the late 1980s and early 1990s, forcing Canada to take on a new two- step system.

This system takes only about six months to complete, and it replaced the old system. It discouraged fake refugees since they knew that they would be caught very quickly.

At the end of the system, refugees who can't prove their case will be forced to leave the country. The purpose of the category of family immigrants is to allow Canadian residents to reunite with their family. Every family immigrant must be sponsored by a relative in Canada. Eligible relations include; spouses, dependent children, parents, grandparents, siblings, nephews, nieces, grandchildren, etc.

There are many risks associated with sponsorship, including strict government rules that make it more difficult to sponsor other family members.

There's two types of independent immigrants; skilled workers, and business immigrants. To achieve the title of a "skilled worker", this person must score at least seventy points in a problematic points system which determines if he or she would likely become a successful resident and would greatly contribute to Canada's economy. Business immigrants must have willingness and an ability to devote to Canada's financial economy.

They can do this by owning or buying a business, or create at least one job outside their own family by making investments. Business immigrants only need to score twenty-five points under the point yeses to become a citizen of Canada.

Forestry Many of the world's resources come from the forestry industry. In fact, close to half of Canada's total area is covered by forests. Canada's forests are filled with Coniferous (63%), Deciduous (22%), and mixed (15%) trees. There are a total of 5 forest region's in Canada; West Coast Forest, Montana Forest, Taiga Forest, Boreal Forest, and Mixed Forest. 0% of the world's productive forests are located in Canada.

Canada's largest manufacturing industry is pulp, and paper. 14% Of the total exports come from exporting newsprint, wood pulp, and other paper products to over ninety countries. Indirectly, hundreds of thousands of additional people are employed in the forestry' and forestry manufacturing industries. Three methods used in a forest inventory are satellite surveys, aircraft surveys, and special equipment that measure the height and diameter of trees in the forest Satellite surveys give an overall long distance look at the forests and aircraft surveys give a detailed look at forests.

Canada's forests can be used in many different ways, for example; a home for wildlife, or areas for recreation.

Forests provide shelter and food for many animals, and are also used for hiking and aiming. Although forests are a renewable resource, there are many dangers to the forest. Each year, a large portion of Canadian forests are destroyed by forest fires. Human carelessness or lightning are the two main causes of forest fires. Insects destroy trees by eating the bark and leaves causing the tree to die.

This kills off huge amounts of forests a year.

Diseases that are passed on from tree to tree can destroy an entire species of trees. Although there are many dangers to the forest, there are many ways to save them. Some conservation practices include; reforestation (this is a process where three trees are planted for every tree cut down), selective cutting (this is a process where only a certain amount of trees are cut down in a given area), and rotation cutting (this is a process in which cutting moves from place to place constantly instead of focusing in just one area).

In conclusion, Canada is a country with boundless physical diversity thanks to its physical geography, climate, and natural resources.

This was established in units three, four, five, and six. Its physical geography was constructed from the four eras. Canada's climate can be viewed through its natural vegetation regions. Also, great deals of Canada's natural resources are from the forestry industry. The enormous amount of culture comes from immigration.