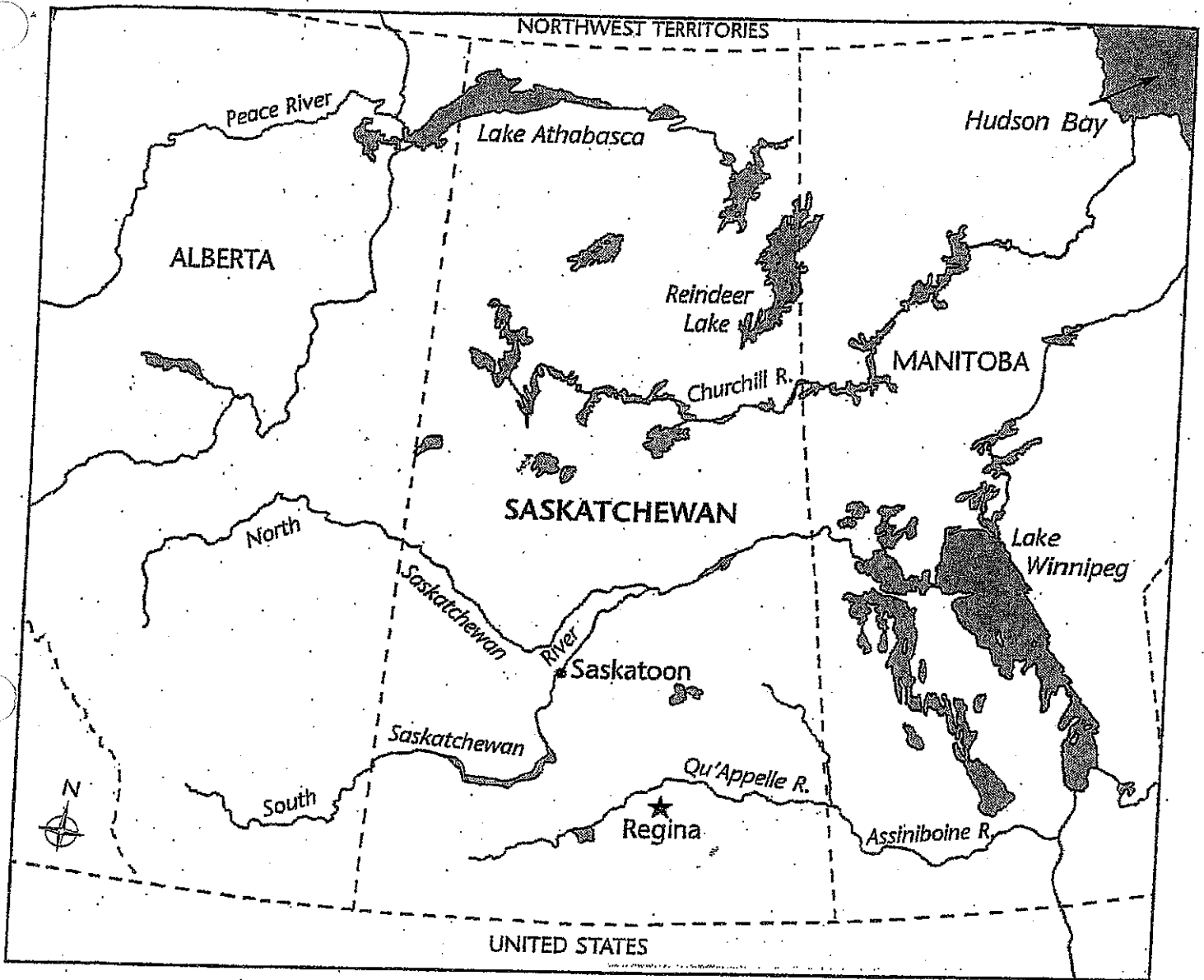


Map of Saskatchewan

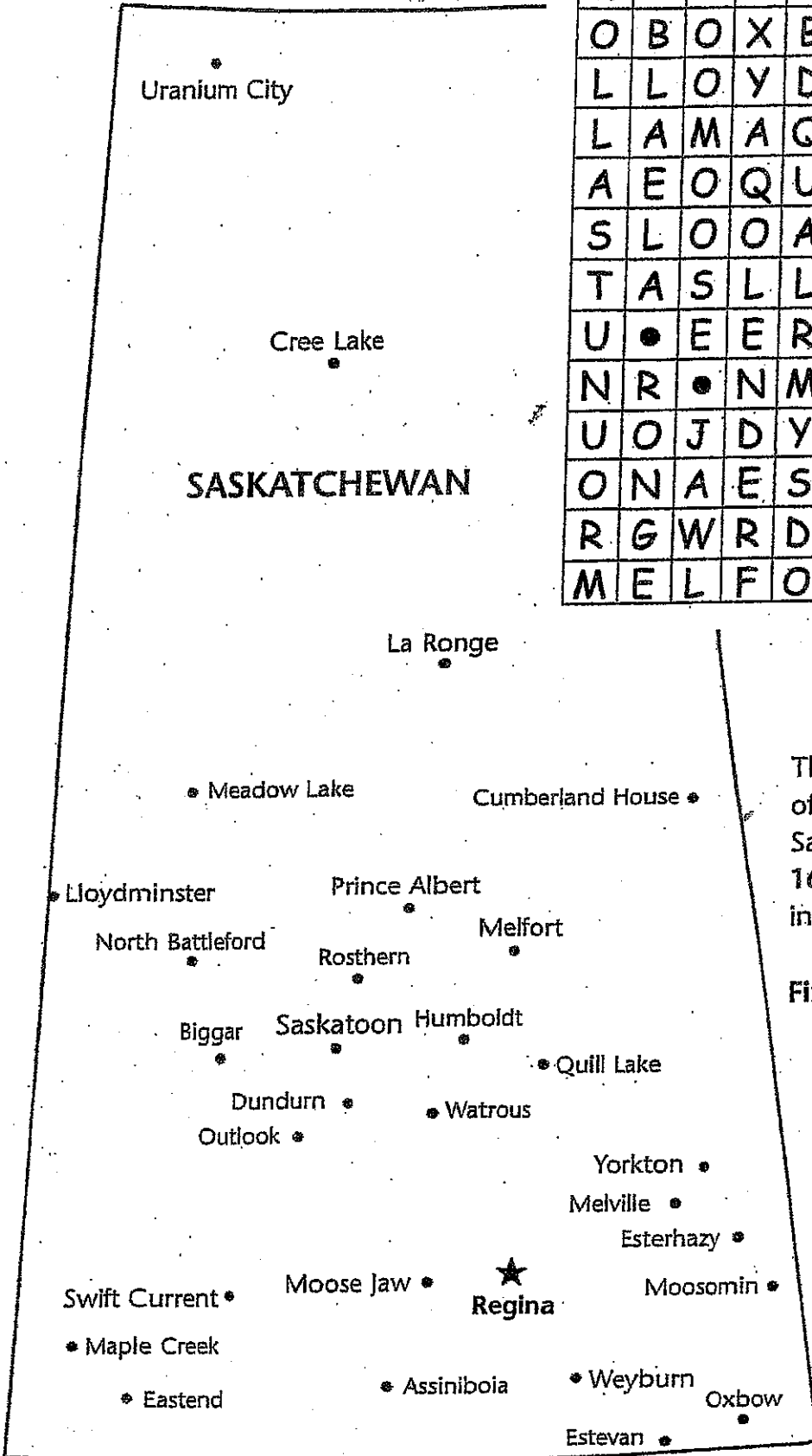


Use the above map to find the answers.

1. The dashed lines on the map represent provincial (borders/roads).
2. The solid lines on the map represent (rivers/roads).
3. Most of Saskatchewan's lakes are in the (northern/southern) part of the province.
4. The province bordering Saskatchewan on the west is _____.
5. The province bordering Saskatchewan on the east is _____.
6. The star symbol represents the provincial capital.
7. The capital of Saskatchewan is _____.
7. Colour the part of the map that shows Saskatchewan.

Urban Word Search

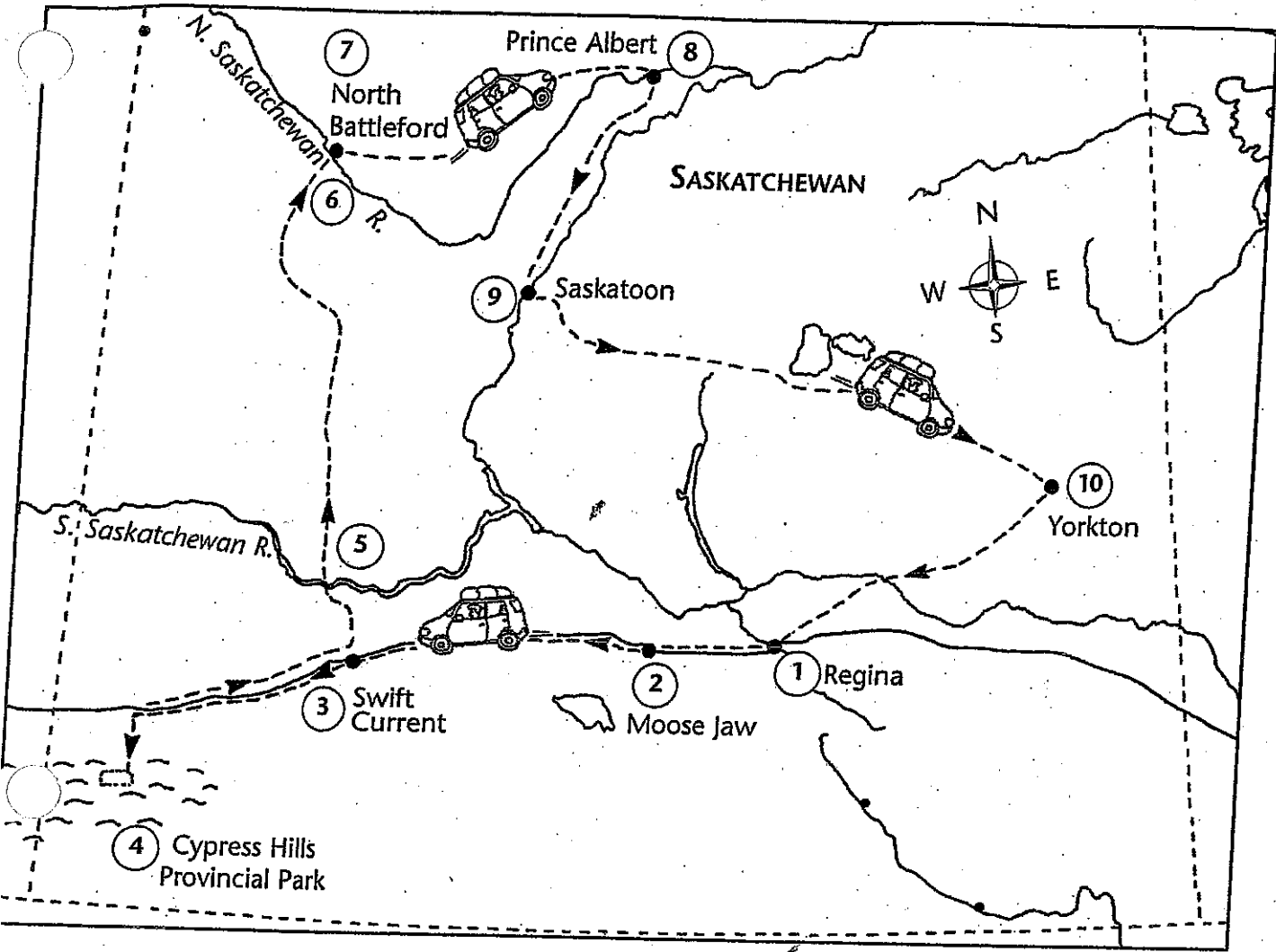
W	A	T	R	O	U	S	N	E	E	B	Y
O	B	O	X	B	O	W	S	A	Y	S	O
L	L	O	Y	D	M	I	N	S	T	E	R
L	A	M	A	Q	R	F	I	T	I	S	K
A	E	O	Q	U	A	T	S	E	C	T	T
S	L	O	O	A	G	•	T	N	•	E	O
T	A	S	L	L	G	C	R	D	M	V	N
U	•	E	E	R	I	U	E	•	U	A	O
N	R	•	N	M	B	R	E	G	I	N	A
U	O	J	D	Y	L	R	B	T	N	U	P
O	N	A	E	S	T	E	R	H	A	Z	Y
R	G	W	R	D	U	N	D	U	R	N	O
M	E	L	F	O	R	T	E	T	U	N	A



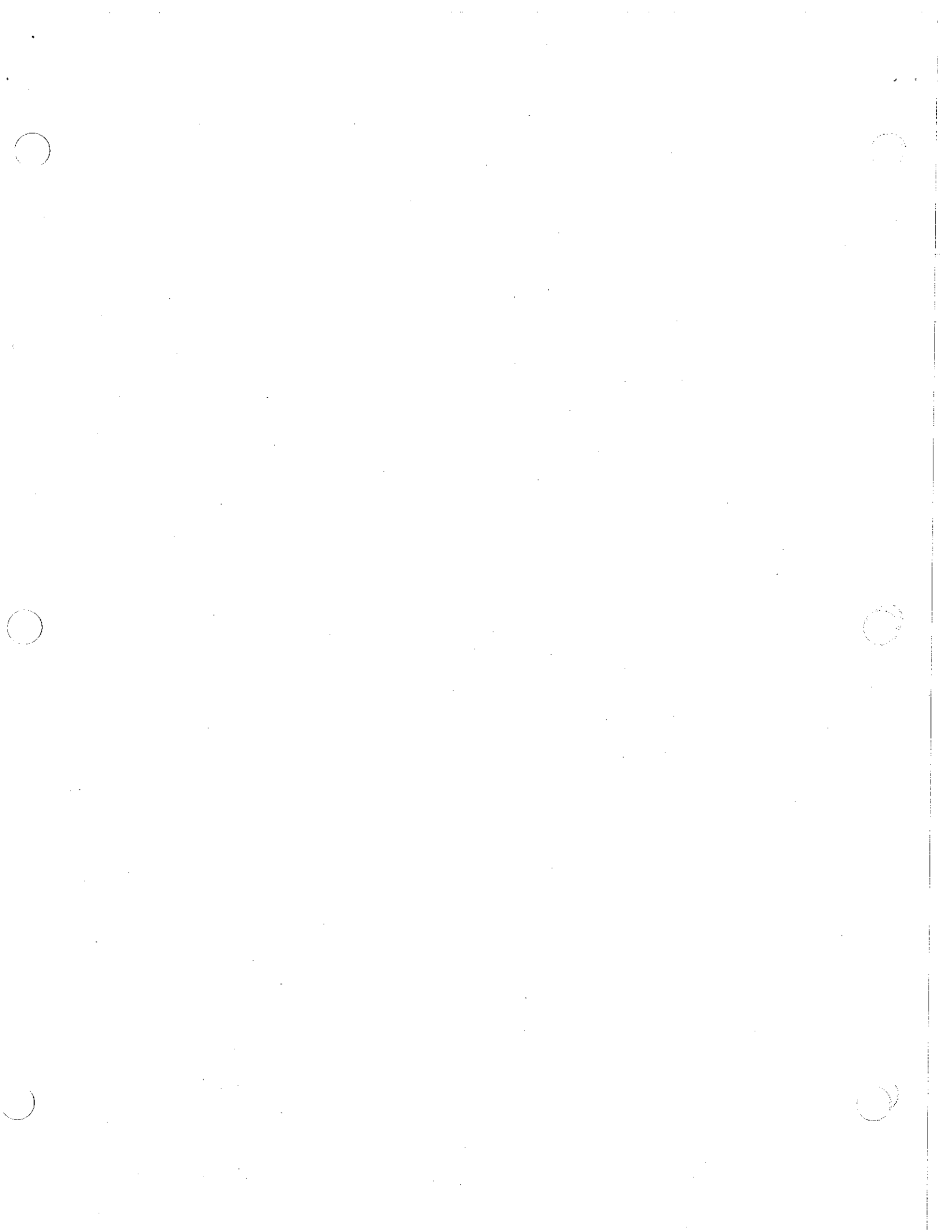
The map shows the location of 30 cities and towns in Saskatchewan. The names of 16 of these places are hidden in the word puzzle.

Find and circle all 16 places.

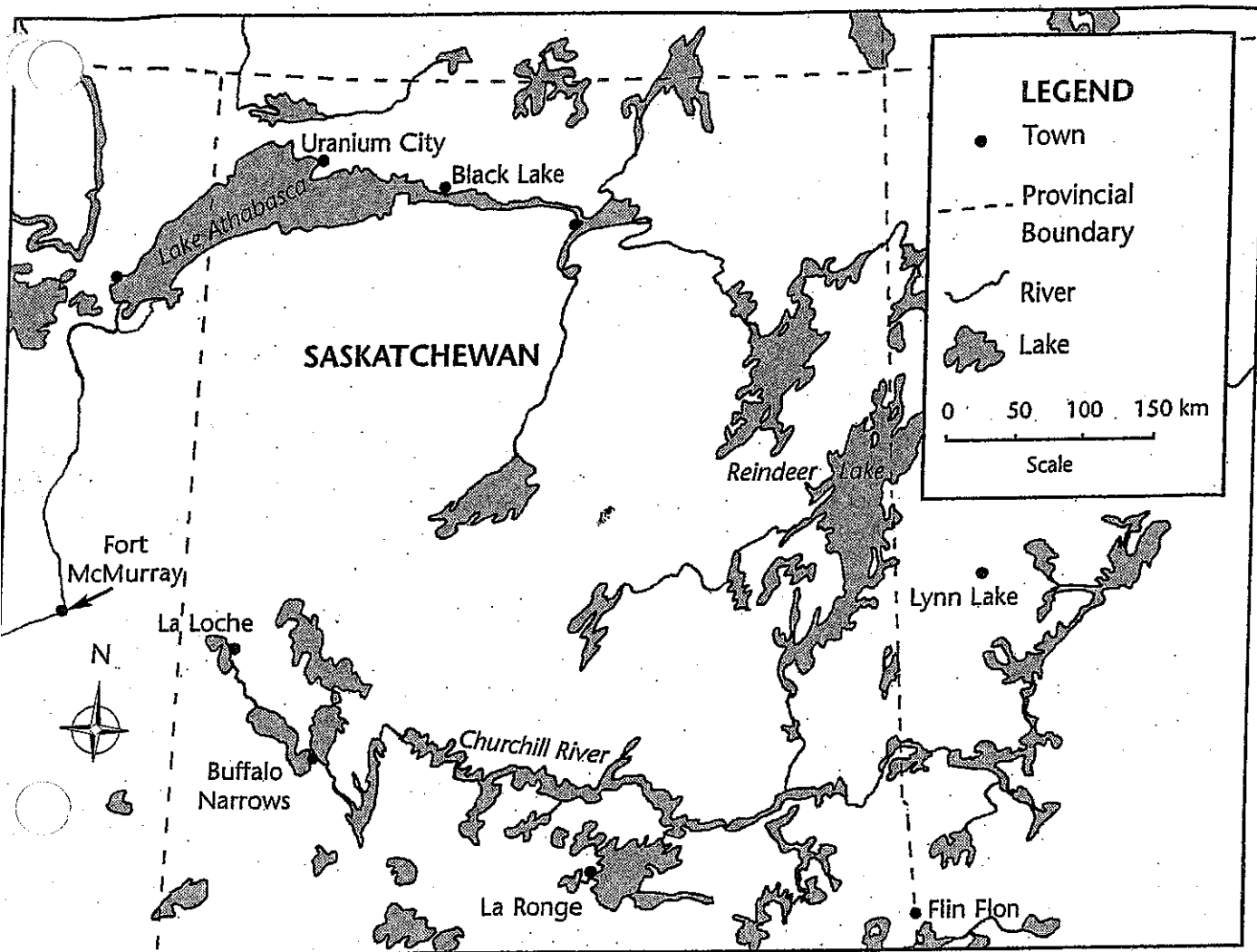
Around Southern Saskatchewan



Our trip around southern Saskatchewan begins in (1) _____, the provincial capital. We travel west through (2) _____, passing large wheat fields. As we continue west, the land becomes more hilly and drier. Around (3) _____, we see large cattle ranches. The next morning, we drive to (4) _____ Provincial Park, a rugged, forested area in the highest part of the province. Returning to the main highway, we head north and cross the (5) _____ River. We continue north, passing more grain fields and cattle ranches until we reach the (6) _____ River. After spending the night (7) _____, we travel north-east to _____ . The land is still quite flat, but there are more _____ . Later, we head south to (9) _____, the province's largest city. We then drive east to visit (10) _____ before returning to Regina.



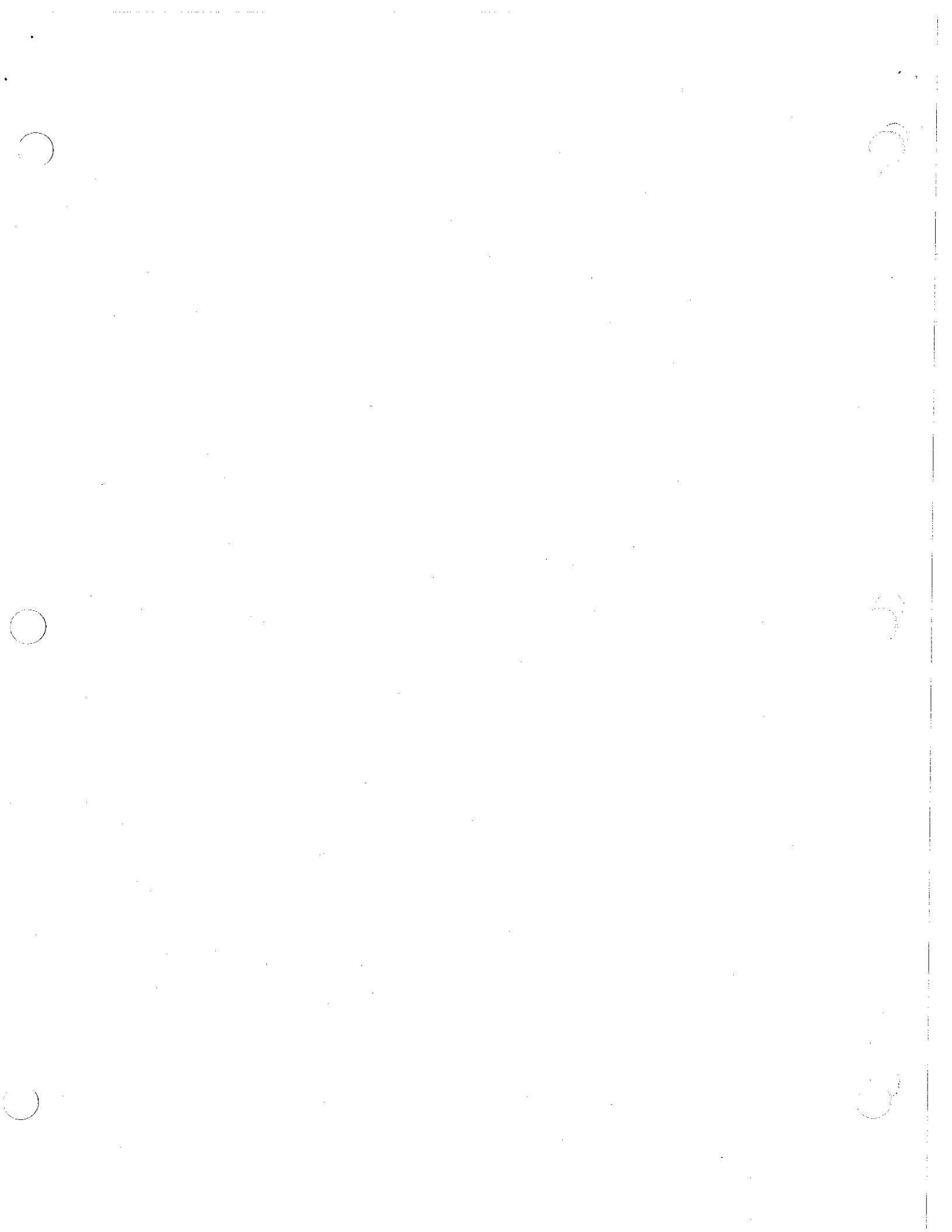
Across Northern Saskatchewan



The map scale shows that 1 cm on the map represents 50 km on the ground. To find the shortest distance between two points on the map, measure the length between the points. Multiply your answer by 50.

Example: The distance between La Loche and La Ronge is 6 (cm on the map) x 50 (map scale) = 300. The answer is 300 km.

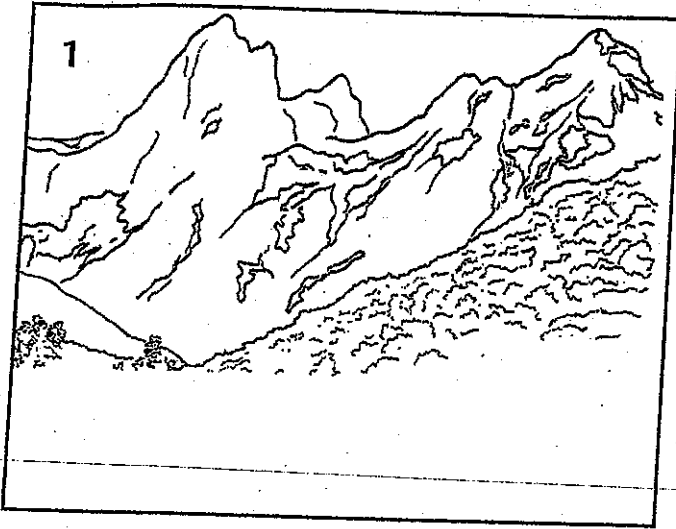
1. The shortest distance from **La Ronge** to **Lynn Lake** is _____ km.
2. From **Buffalo Narrows** to **La Loche** and on to **Uranium City** is _____ km.
3. An airplane leaves **Fort McMurray** for **Buffalo Narrows**. From there, the plane continues to **Flin Flon**, then on to **Black Lake** before returning to **Fort McMurray**. Show the flight path of the airplane on the map.
The total distance covered by the aircraft is _____ km.
5. Which distance is longer, a) **Buffalo Narrows** to **Flin Flon**, or b) **Buffalo Narrows** to **Lynn Lake**? _____. By how much? _____ km.



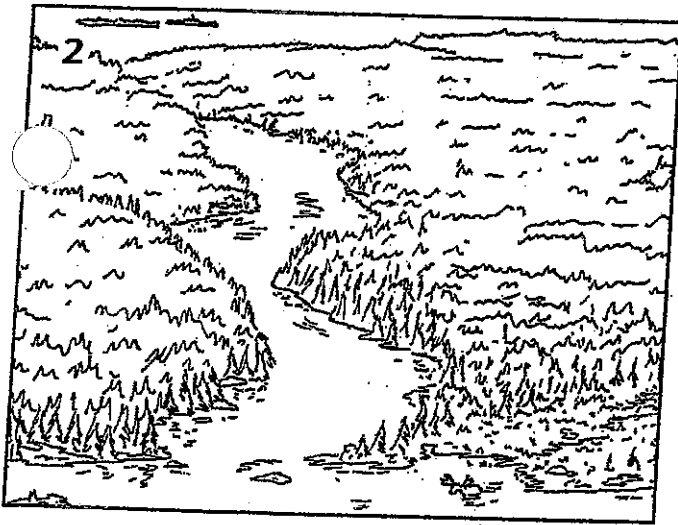
Three Views of Saskatchewan

Complete the sentences using the words below.

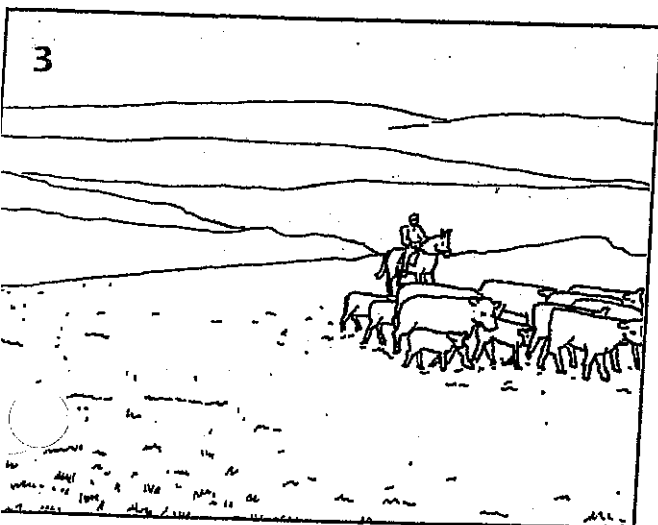
flat forests grain Grass hilly prairie rivers Shield trees



1. In south-eastern Saskatchewan, the land is mostly _____ and the soil is rich and deep. This grassland landscape is known as _____. The most important _____ crop is wheat.



2. The land in northern Saskatchewan is part of the Canadian _____. This region is made up of old, hard rock with numerous lakes, swamps and _____. Evergreen _____ cover most of the region.



3. The land in south-western Saskatchewan is _____. Because of little rainfall, there are few _____ covers the land instead. In this area are large beef cattle ranches.

Saskatchewan's Geographic Regions

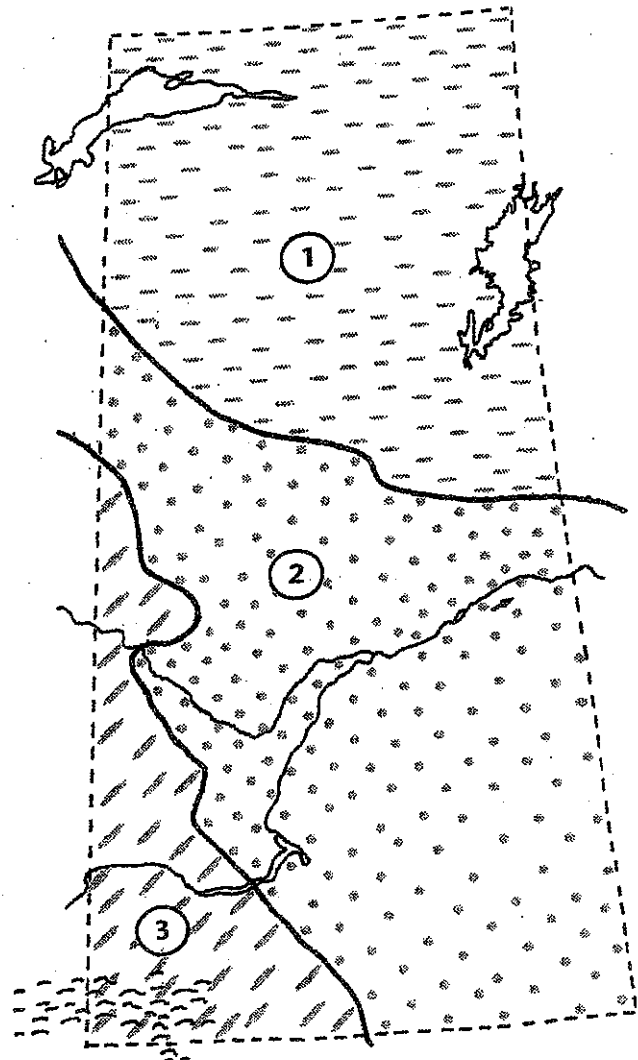
Tanner

Saskatchewan has three major geographic regions. The northern region is part of the Canadian Shield. The central and south-east region is flat, fertile prairie. The south-west region is a dry, hilly upland.




The **Canadian Shield** covers the northern third of the province. The Canadian Shield is made up of the oldest and hardest rock in the world. This rock contains minerals like gold and uranium. The north is a land of evergreen forests, rivers, lakes and swamps. Most of Saskatchewan's freshwater lakes and rivers are in this region and drain into Hudson Bay. The region is also rich in natural resources: fresh water, wildlife, forests and minerals.

In the central and south-eastern region, the land is level with few rivers and lakes. Forest gives way to open park-land and, farther south, **mixed-grass prairie** with rich, black soil. The southern part of this region, known as the grain belt, has some of the best wheat-growing areas in Canada.

In the south-west, the land is dry and hilly. The Cypress Hills, having the highest elevation in the province, rise 1,300 m above the surrounding prairie. Much of this region has fertile soils but does not get enough rainfall to support crops. As a result, much of the vegetation is **short-grass prairie**. This hilly area is more suitable for ranching.



LEGEND

1.  Canadian Shield
2.  Mixed-grass prairie
3.  Short-grass prairie

1. Colour the map of Saskatchewan to show its three geographic regions. Use the same colours to complete the legend.
2. Almost all of Saskatchewan's cities are located in this region:
3. Why is this region popular?

The Railways

The Canadian Pacific Railway was completed in 1882, linking the prairies to eastern Canada. Branches were built from the main line to reach clusters of homesteaders. With no roads, the settlers had to depend upon the railways to obtain their basic needs. They also had to depend on the railways to transport their grain to eastern markets. To make more farmland available to newcomers, the government built branch lines through the best agricultural land. As a result, the early prairie settlements developed along the railway lines.

Grain elevators were built beside the new railway lines to store the farmers' grain until it could be sold. They were built like beads on a string: one every

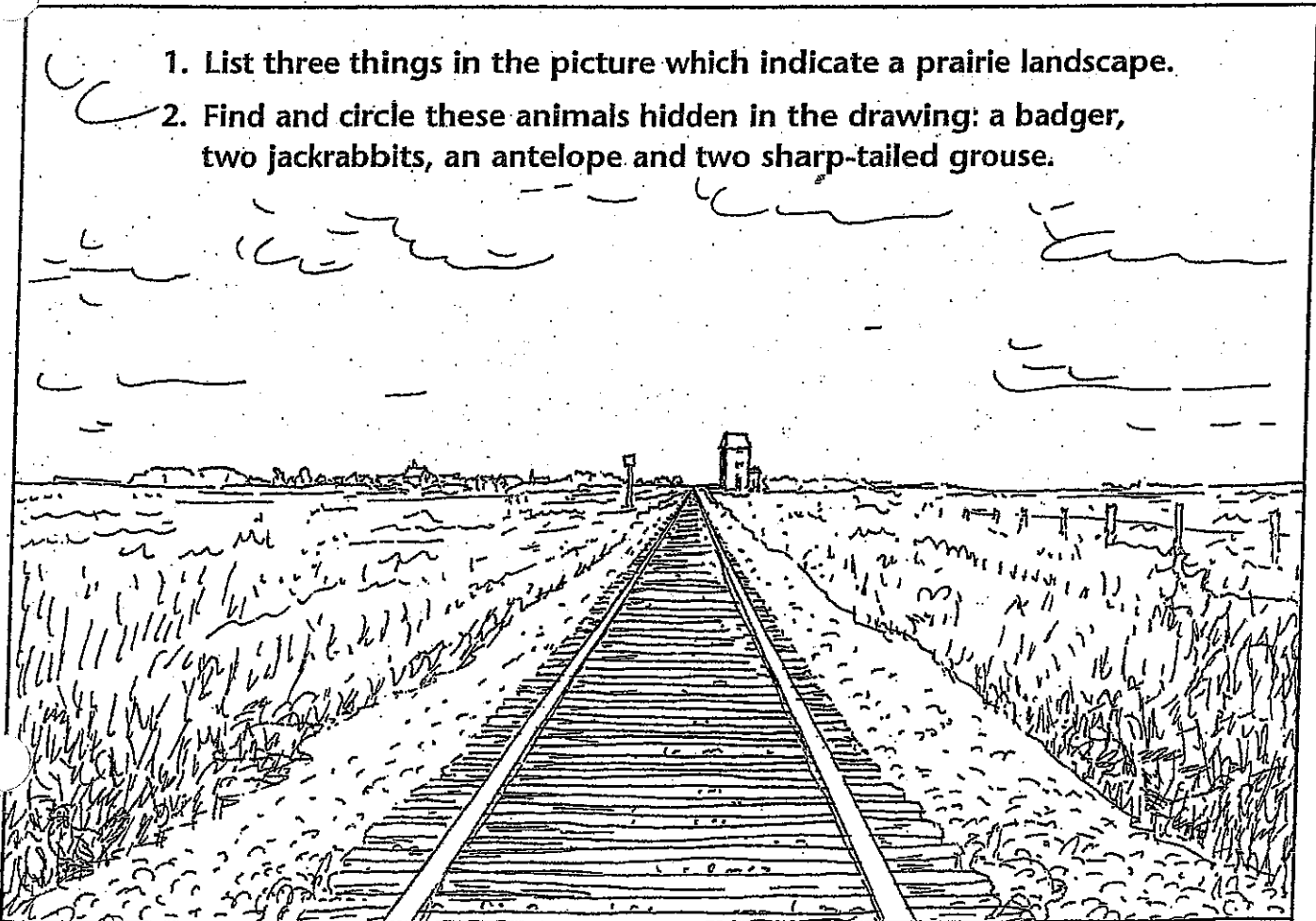
15 km along the line. Local service centres, providing basic goods and services sprung up around these grain elevators. Some of these tiny service centres grew into prairie towns.

As roads were built and cars became common, families no longer had to rely on the railway. Towns no longer had to be built along a railway line and close together. As a result, those prairie towns located along the roads grew; those towns located away from the main roads declined.

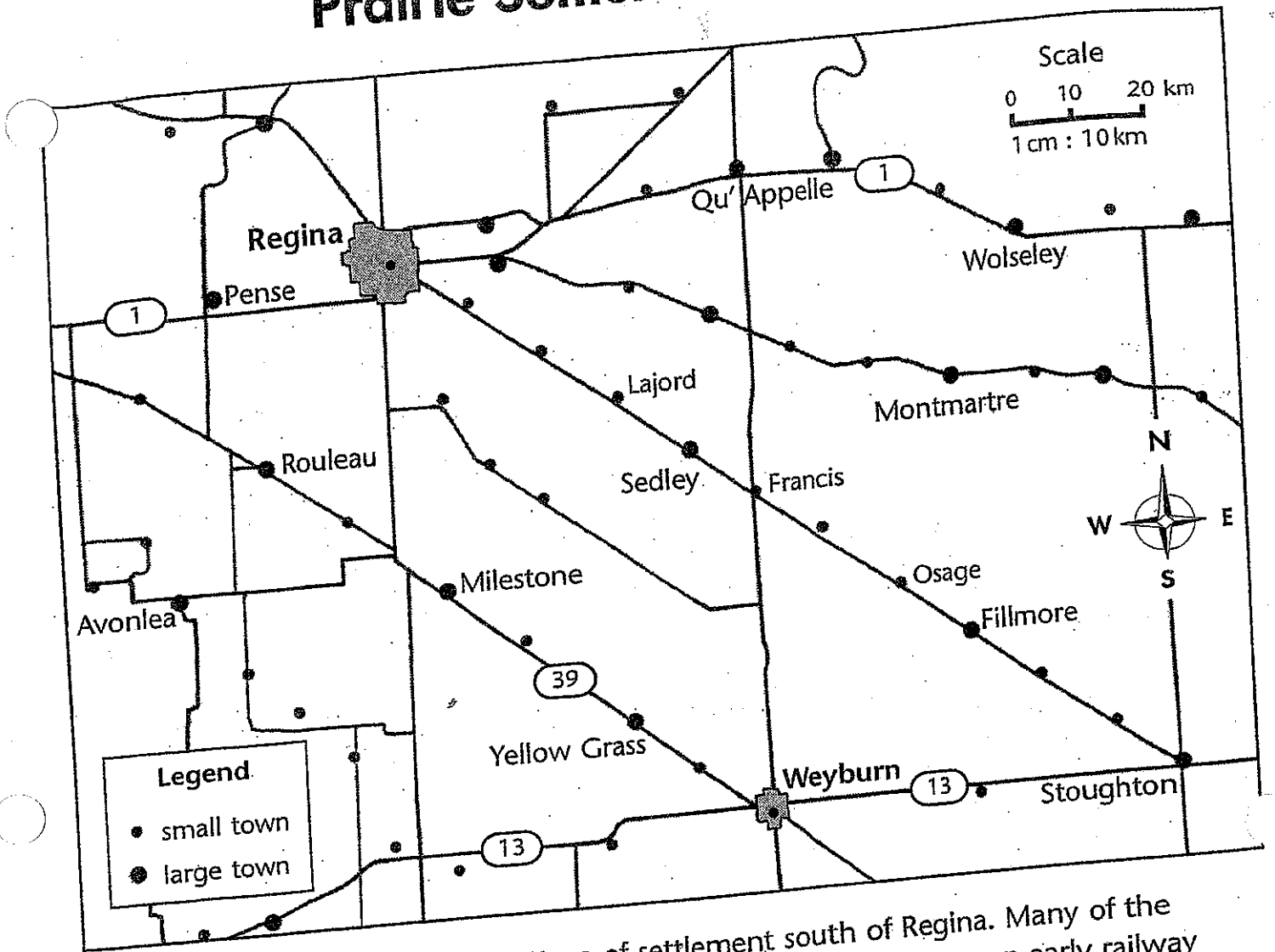
Did you know?

Saskatchewan has nearly 14,000 km of railway track — more than any province except Ontario.

1. List three things in the picture which indicate a prairie landscape.
2. Find and circle these animals hidden in the drawing: a badger, two jackrabbits, an antelope and two sharp-tailed grouse.



Prairie Settlement Pattern



The above map shows the pattern of settlement south of Regina. Many of the towns, like those between Regina and Stoughton, developed along an early railway line. This flat and fertile agricultural area, known as the Regina Plains, produces crops of wheat and other grains.

Circle True (T) or False (F) after each sentence below. Use the map to help you.

1. Most of the urban centres on the map are small. T / F
2. The urban centres follow the pattern of roads. T / F
3. Weyburn is a smaller urban centre than Yellow Grass. T / F
4. The largest urban centres are at the crossroads of main highways. T / F
5. The largest urban centre on the map is Weyburn. T / F
6. Many of the smaller towns, such as Osage and Fillmore, are about 15 km apart from each other. T / F
7. Highway 39, through Weyburn, follows an earlier railway line. T / F
8. The distance by road from central Regina to Weyburn is about 115 km. T / F