

## Highlights of Canada's geography

**Total area:** 9,984,670 km<sup>2</sup>, the second-largest country in the world.

**Area north of the treeline:** 2,728,800 km<sup>2</sup>, over 27% of Canada's total area.

**Land border:** 8,890-km border with the United States, the longest international border in the world.

**Longest distance from east to west:** 5,514 km from Cape Spear, Newfoundland and Labrador, to the Yukon and Alaska boundary.

**Longest distance from north to south:** 4,634 km from Cape Columbia (Ellesmere Island), Nunavut, to Middle Island (Lake Erie), Ontario.

**National parks:** 43 parks cover an area of 224,466 km<sup>2</sup>.

**Coastline:** 243,042 km on three oceans, the longest coastline in the world.

**Number of islands:** 52,455.

**Largest island:** Baffin Island, Nunavut, 507,451 km<sup>2</sup>.

**Freshwater area:** 891,163 km<sup>2</sup>. The top four areas for freshwater are Quebec (176,928 km<sup>2</sup>), the Northwest Territories (163,021 km<sup>2</sup>),

Ontario (158,654 km<sup>2</sup>), Nunavut (157,077 km<sup>2</sup>) and Manitoba (94,241 km<sup>2</sup>).

**Highest tide:** Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia, with a mean large tide of 16.1 m, the world's highest tide.

**Highest mountain:** Mount Logan, in the St. Elias Mountains, Yukon, 5,959 m.

**Highest waterfall:** Della Falls, British Columbia, 440 m.

**Deepest lake:** Great Slave Lake, Northwest Territories, 614 m.

**Longest river:** Mackenzie River, 4,241 km from its furthest source to its ultimate outflow.

**Largest lake wholly within Canada:** Great Bear Lake, Northwest Territories, 31,328 km<sup>2</sup>.

**World's largest island in a freshwater lake:** Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron, Ontario, 2,765 km<sup>2</sup>.

**Coldest recorded temperature:** -63°C at Snag, Yukon, on February 3, 1947.

**Sunniest place:** Estevan, Saskatchewan, with 2,500 hours of sun per year and 2,979 hours of clear skies.



Map 15.1  
Canada

Source: Statistics Canada, Geography Division.

# INTERNATIONAL perspective

**Total area:** Canada is the second-largest country in the world with a total area of 9,984,670 km<sup>2</sup>, including 891,163 km<sup>2</sup> of freshwater. This compares with Russia (17,098,242 km<sup>2</sup>), the United States (9,826,675 km<sup>2</sup>) and China (9,596,961 km<sup>2</sup>).

**Land border:** Canada's border with the United States is the world's longest international border, at 8,890 km. This compares with the 6,846-km boundary between Russia and Kazakhstan and the 5,308-km frontier between Chile and Argentina.

**Coastline:** Canada's coastline is the world's longest, measuring 243,042 km (includes the mainland coast and the coasts of offshore islands). This compares with Indonesia (54,716 km), Russia (37,653 km), the United States (19,924 km) and China (14,500 km).

**Highest mountain:** Canada's highest mountain is Mount Logan (5,959 m). This compares with Mount McKinley (6,194 m) in the United States, Aconcagua (6,962 m) in Argentina and Mount Everest (8,850 m) in Nepal.

**Islands:** Baffin Island, located in Nunavut, is Canada's largest island at 507,451 km<sup>2</sup> and the fifth-largest island in the world. Greenland is the world's largest island, covering 2,166,086 km<sup>2</sup>. Manitoulin Island, located in Lake Huron, is the world's largest freshwater island, at 2,765 km<sup>2</sup>.



**Renewable freshwater:** Canada produces the most renewable freshwater (109,837 m<sup>3</sup>) per person each year. This compares with Brazil (43,756 m<sup>3</sup>), Russia (31,628 m<sup>3</sup>), Australia (23,851 m<sup>3</sup>), the United States (9,980 m<sup>3</sup>), France (3,226 m<sup>3</sup>), China (2,181 m<sup>3</sup>), India (1,648 m<sup>3</sup>) and South Africa (1,028 m<sup>3</sup>).

**Freshwater:** Freshwater covers 891,163 km<sup>2</sup> in Canada. This compares with the United States (664,709 km<sup>2</sup>), Australia (58,920 km<sup>2</sup>) and Sweden (39,960 km<sup>2</sup>).

**Rivers:** The Mackenzie River is Canada's longest river. It stretches 4,241 km through the Northwest Territories, Alberta and British Columbia and covers a drainage area of 1,805,200 km<sup>2</sup>. The Nile (6,650 km) is the world's longest river, followed by the Amazon (6,400 km).

**The Great Lakes:** Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario are the largest group of freshwater lakes in the world, with a total surface area of 245,000 km<sup>2</sup>, of which about one-third is in Canada. Lake Michigan is entirely within the United States.

## To learn more about

Agriculture Community Profiles, Canada Year Book Historical Collection, climate, community profiles, ecoregions, geographic products, GeoSearch, Great Lakes, health indicator maps, illustrated glossary, interactive maps, learning resources, maps and geography, principal lakes, principal rivers, reference maps, thematic maps

visit [www.statcan.gc.ca](http://www.statcan.gc.ca)

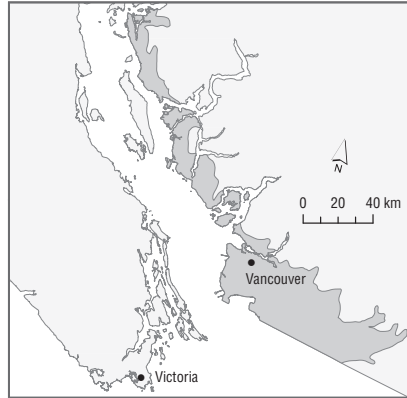
**B.C.'s Lower Mainland**

The Lower Mainland is one of Canada's most rapidly changing ecoregions, largely because of its growing population and its evolving economy. Located in the southwestern corner of British Columbia, the Lower Mainland encompasses Vancouver and its surrounding area and the Sunshine Coast.

At 5,067 km<sup>2</sup> and with a population of 2.4 million (2006), it is the most densely populated ecoregion in the country, with 473 people per km<sup>2</sup>. The Lower Mainland's main population centres include the Vancouver and Abbotsford–Mission metropolitan areas.

From 1971 to 2006, the ecoregion's population more than doubled to reach 8% of Canada's total. Even so, the amount of agricultural land area in the Lower Mainland remained relatively stable over that period, shrinking by less than 3%.

**Map 15.2**  
**Lower Mainland ecoregion, British Columbia**



**Sources:** Environment Canada, 2005, *National Ecological Framework for Canada* and Statistics Canada, Geography Division.

The principal land uses in the ecoregion are forests (44%), developed land (23%)—which includes built-up areas, lawns, road surfaces, industrial sites and farmsteads—and agriculture (13%).

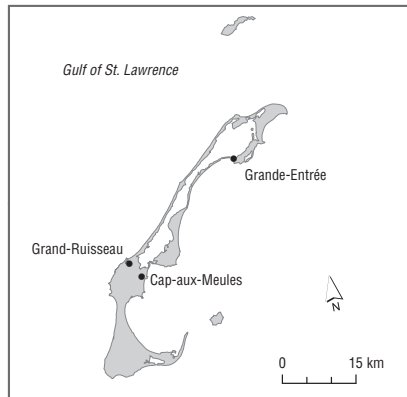
**Îles-de-la-Madeleine**

The Îles-de-la-Madeleine ecoregion is one of the smallest and most isolated of Canada's 194 ecoregions. An archipelago of 230 km<sup>2</sup> in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, it is part of Quebec and is the fifth most densely populated ecoregion in the country. With 13,091 permanent residents in 2006, its population density was 57 people per km<sup>2</sup>.

Forests cover 31% of the Îles-de-la-Madeleine, while grasses and herbaceous plants cover almost 21%; 20% is beaches, sand dunes and other exposed land. Crop-land accounts for 13%, wetlands, water and shrubland make up another 13%. Only 2% of the ecoregion is developed land.

Fishing and tourism are its two main industries. In 2006, the primary sector, including the fishing industry, employed 17% of the island's labour force, compared with 4% of Canada's labour force. Sales and

**Map 15.3**  
**Îles-de-la-Madeleine ecoregion, Quebec**



**Sources:** Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, 2005, *A National Ecological Framework for Canada* and Statistics Canada, Geography Division.

service (including hospitality) employed 23% of the labour force. In 2006, the 13,091 permanent residents welcomed 50,500 visitors, or 3.86 visitors per resident.

## Red River flooding

The Red River, spring and flooding are nearly synonymous, with the most recent major floods occurring in 1997, 2009 and 2011. Slow and small most of the year, the Red River meanders north across a vast agricultural plain 64 km to 80 km wide and about 530 km long from its origin on the Minnesota–North Dakota border south of Fargo to its delta known as the Netley Marsh at the southern tip of Lake Winnipeg.

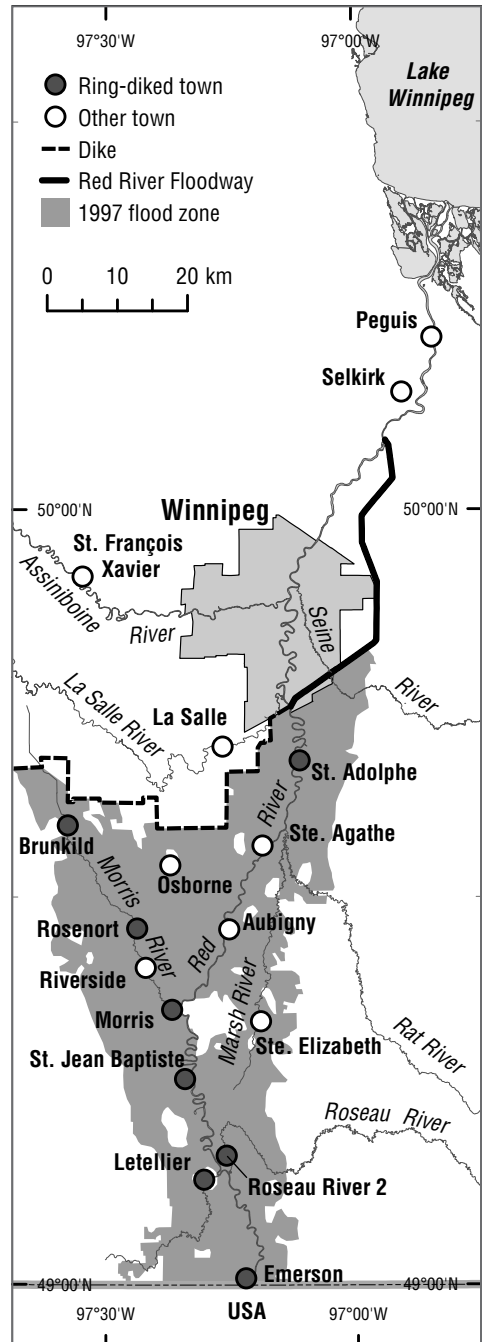
The Red River’s watershed encompasses about 290,000 km<sup>2</sup>, including the Assiniboine River basin (163,000 km<sup>2</sup>), which joins the Red River at Winnipeg. About 16% of the Red River basin, excluding the Assiniboine basin, is located in Canada; the remainder is within North Dakota, Minnesota and South Dakota. The river falls just 70 m along its entire length of some 880 km. In Manitoba, the river has an average valley gradient of 0.0001.

Because of this flatness, high water has nowhere to go except to overflow the river’s shallow banks and spread out across the plain until it resembles a vast, shallow lake. This flooding can have a significant impact on agricultural areas.

In 2009, 1,300 hectares of agricultural land was inundated by the end of March. After reaching 46,800 hectares on April 14, the flooding continued, peaking at 86,400 hectares on April 24. The first area affected by the flood on March 31 was still under water on May 5, indicating that the flooded area did not move from one region to another, but only increased in size. Regions around the municipality of Emerson in southern Manitoba were submerged for at least 36 consecutive days.

In 2009, it was estimated that 235 farmers were affected by the flood. The 1997 flooding, by comparison, covered 141,900 hectares of cultivated land and affected close to 350 farmers.

Map 15.4  
Red River Valley, 1997 flooding



Sources: National Resources Canada and Statistics Canada, Geography Division.

**Table 15.1 Weather conditions, selected urban centres**

	Extreme maximum temperature		Extreme minimum temperature		Rainfall <sup>1</sup>	Snowfall <sup>1,2</sup>	Precipitation <sup>2,3</sup>
	degrees Celsius	year	degrees Celsius	year	millimetres	centimetres	millimetres
St. John's	31.5	1983	-23.8	1986	1,191.0	322.3	1,513.7
Charlottetown	34.4	1944	-30.5	1982	880.4	311.9	1,173.3
Halifax	35.0	1995	-28.5	1993	1,238.9	230.5	1,452.2
Saint John	34.4	1976	-36.7	1948	1,147.9	256.9	1,390.3
Fredericton	37.2	1975	-37.2	1962	885.5	276.5	1,143.3
Québec	35.6	1953	-36.1	1962	923.8	315.9	1,230.3
Sherbrooke	34.0	2002	-41.2	2004	873.9	294.3	1,144.1
Trois-Rivières	36.1	1975	-41.1	1976	858.6	241.4	1,099.8
Montréal	35.6	1955	-37.2	1933	819.7	220.5	1,046.2
Ottawa	37.8	1944	-36.1	1943	732.0	235.7	943.5
Kingston	34.3	1983	-34.5	1981	794.6	181.0	968.4
Oshawa	36.5	1988	-30.5	1981	759.5	118.4	877.9
Toronto	38.3	1948	-31.3	1981	684.6	115.4	792.7
Hamilton	37.4	1988	-30.0	2004	764.8	161.8	910.1
St. Catharines	37.4	1988	-25.7	1979	745.7	136.6	873.6
London	38.2	1988	-31.7	1970	817.9	202.4	987.1
Windsor	40.2	1988	-29.1	1994	805.2	126.6	918.3
Sudbury	38.3	1975	-39.3	1982	656.5	274.4	899.3
Thunder Bay	40.3	1983	-41.1	1951	559.0	187.6	711.6
Winnipeg	40.6	1949	-45.0	1966	415.6	110.6	513.7
Regina	43.3	1937	-50.0	1885	304.4	105.9	388.1
Saskatoon	40.6	1988	-50.0	1893	265.2	97.2	350.0
Calgary	36.1	1919	-45.0	1893	320.6	126.7	412.6
Edmonton	34.9	2002	-48.3	1938	365.7	123.5	476.9
Abbotsford	37.9	2007	-21.1	1950	1,507.5	63.5	1,573.2
Vancouver	33.3	1960	-17.8	1950	1,154.7	48.2	1,199.0
Victoria	36.1	1941	-15.6	1950	841.4	43.8	883.3
Whitehorse	34.4	1969	-52.2	1947	163.1	145.0	267.4
Yellowknife	32.5	1989	-51.2	1947	164.5	151.8	280.7
Iqaluit	26.1	2003	-45.6	1967	198.3	235.8	412.1

1. Annual average.

2. On average, one centimetre of snow equals one millimetre of rain.

3. Totals may not add up because of different densities of snow.

**Source:** Environment Canada, National Climate Data and Information Archives.

**Table 15.2 Selected major sea islands, by region**

	Area square kilometres		Area square kilometres
<b>Queen Elizabeth Islands</b>		Coats	5,498
Ellesmere	196,236	Stefansson	4,463
Devon	55,247	Mansel	3,180
Axel Heiberg	43,178	Akimiski	3,001
Melville	42,149	Richards	2,165
Bathurst	16,042	Air Force	1,720
Prince Patrick	15,848	Flaherty	1,585
Ellef Ringnes	11,295	Nottingham	1,372
Cornwallis	6,995	Wales	1,137
Amund Ringnes	5,255	Rowley	1,090
Mackenzie King	5,048	Resolution	1,015
Borden	2,794	<b>Pacific Coast Islands</b>	
Cornwall	2,358	Vancouver	31,285
Eglington	1,541	Graham	6,361
Graham	1,378	Moresby	2,608
Lougheed	1,308	Princess Royal	2,251
Byam Martin	1,150	Pitt	1,375
Île Vanier	1,126	<b>Quebec</b>	
Cameron	1,059	Anticosti	7,941
<b>Other Arctic Islands</b>		<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	
Baffin Island	507,451	Newfoundland	108,860
Victoria	217,291	<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	
Banks	70,028	Main Island	5,620
Southampton	41,214	<b>Nova Scotia</b>	
Prince of Wales	33,339	Cape Breton	10,311
Somerset	24,786	<b>New Brunswick</b>	
King William	13,111	Île Lamèque	150
Bylot	11,067	Grand Manan	137
Prince Charles	9,521		

**Note:** A major island has a land area greater than 129 square kilometres.

**Source:** Natural Resources Canada, *Atlas of Canada*.

**Table 15.3 Selected principal heights, by province and territory**

	Elevation metres		Elevation metres
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>		<b>Quebec</b>	
Torngat Mountains		Mont Logan	1,151
Mount Caubvick <sup>1,2</sup> (on N.L.–Que. boundary)	1,652	Mont Xalibu	1,135
Torngarsoak Mountain	1,595	Mont Mégantic	1,105
Cirque Mountain	1,568	Laurentian Mountains	
Mount Erhart	1,539	Mont Raoul-Blanchard	1,181
Jens Haven	1,531	Mont Belle Fontaine	1,151
Innuvit Mountain	1,509	Mont de la Québécoise	1,120
Mount Cladonia	1,453	Mont Tremblant	968
Mount Silene	1,448	Mont Sainte-Anne	800
Starshape Mountain	1,417	Mont Sir-Wilfrid	783
Mealy Mountains		Monts Otish	
Unnamed peak (53°37' N, 58°33' W)	1,176	Mont Yapeitso	1,135
Kaumajet Mountains		Collines Montérégiennes	
Bishops Mitre	1,113	Mont Brome	554
Long Range Mountains		<b>Ontario</b>	
Lewis Hills (48°50' N, 58°29' W)	814	Ishpatina Ridge <sup>2</sup>	693
Gros Morne	806	Ogidaki Mountain	665
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>		Batchawana Mountain	653
Queen's County <sup>2</sup> (46°20' N, 63°25' W)	142	Tip Top Mountain	640
<b>Nova Scotia</b>		Niagara Escarpment (44°23' N, 80°14' W)	535
White Hill <sup>2</sup> (Cape Breton Highlands) (46°42' N, 60°36' W)	532	<b>Manitoba</b>	
<b>New Brunswick</b>		Baldy Mountain <sup>2</sup>	832
Mount Carleton <sup>2</sup>	817	Hart Mountain	823
Mount Edward	800	Riding Mountain	610
Mount Head	800	<b>Saskatchewan</b>	
<b>Quebec</b>		Cypress Hills <sup>2</sup> (49°33' N, 109°59' W)	1,392
Monts Torngat		Wood Mountain	1,013
Mont D'Iberville <sup>1,2</sup> (on N.L.–Que. boundary)	1,652	Pasquia Hills (53°55' N, 102°48' W)	828
Mont Jacques-Rousseau	1,261	Vermilion Hills	785
Korok Mountain	1,204	<b>Alberta</b>	
Appalachian Mountains		Rocky Mountains	
Mont Jacques-Cartier	1,268	Mount Columbia <sup>2</sup> (on Alta.–B.C. boundary)	3,747
Mont de la Passe	1,242	North Twin	3,733
Les Cones	1,196	Mount Alberta	3,620
Mont Gosford	1,192	Mount Assiniboine (on Alta.–B.C. boundary)	3,618
Mont Richardson	1,185	Mount Forbes	3,612
Mont Albert	1,181	South Twin	3,581

**Table 15.3 (continued)**

	Elevation metres		Elevation metres
<b>Alberta</b>		<b>Yukon</b>	
Mount Temple	3,547	St. Elias Mountains	
Mount Brazeau	3,525	Mount Logan <sup>2,3</sup>	5,959
Snow Dome (on Alta.–B.C. boundary)	3,520	Mount St. Elias (on Alaska–Yukon border)	5,489
Mount Lyell (on Alta.–B.C. boundary)	3,504	Mount Lucania	5,226
Mount Athabasca	3,491	King Peak	5,173
Mount King Edward (on Alta.–B.C. boundary)	3,490	Mount Steele	5,067
Mount Kitchener	3,490	Mount Wood	4,838
<b>British Columbia</b>		Mount Vancouver (on Alaska–Yukon border)	4,785
St. Elias Mountains		Mount MacAulay	4,663
Fairweather Mountain <sup>2</sup> (on Alaska–B.C. boundary)	4,663	Mount Slaggard	4,663
Mount Quincy Adams (on Alaska–B.C. boundary)	4,133	Mount Hubbard (on Alaska–Yukon border)	4,577
Mount Root (on Alaska–B.C. boundary)	3,901	<b>Northwest Territories</b>	
Coast Mountains		Mackenzie Mountains	
Mount Waddington	4,016	Unnamed peak <sup>2</sup> (61°52' N, 127°42' W)	2,773
Mount Tiedemann	3,848	Mount Sir James MacBrien	2,762
Combatant Mountain	3,756	Franklin Mountains	
Asperity	3,716	Cap Mountain	1,577
Serra Peaks	3,642	Mount Clark	1,462
Monarch Mountain	3,459	Pointed Mountain	1,405
Rocky Mountains		Nahanni Butte	1,396
Mount Robson	3,954	Melville Hills	
Mount Columbia (on Alta.–B.C. boundary)	3,747	Unnamed peak (69°14' N, 121°32' W)	876
Mount Clemenceau	3,642	Banks Island	
Mount Assiniboine (on Alta.–B.C. boundary)	3,618	Durham heights	732
Mount Goodsir, North Tower	3,581	Victoria Island	
Mount Goodsir, South Tower	3,520	Unnamed peak (71°51' N, 112°36' W)	655
Snow Dome (on Alta.–B.C. boundary)	3,520	<b>Nunavut</b>	
Mount Bryce	3,507	Axel Heiberg Island	
Selkirk Mountains		Outlook Peak	2,210
Mount Sir Sandford	3,522	Baffin Island	
Cariboo Mountains		Mount Odin	2,147
Mount Sir Wilfrid Laurier	3,520	Unnamed peak (66°49' N, 65°20' W)	2,410
Purcell Mountains		Qiajivik Mountain	1,963
Mount Farnham	3,481	Devon Island	
Monashee Mountains		Summit of Devon Ice Cap	1,908
Torii Mountain	3,429	Ellesmere Island	
		Barbeau Peak <sup>2</sup>	2,616

1. Known as Mont D'Iberville in Quebec and as Mount Caubvick in Newfoundland and Labrador.

2. Highest point in province or territory.

3. Highest point in Canada.

Source: Natural Resources Canada, *Atlas of Canada*.



**Table 15.4 Selected principal rivers, by drainage basin**

	Drainage area	Length		Drainage area	Length
	square kilometres	kilometres		square kilometres	kilometres
<b>Flowing into the Pacific Ocean</b>			<b>Flowing into the Arctic Ocean</b>		
Yukon (International boundary to head of Nisutlin)	323,800	1,149	Arctic Red	23,200	499
Porcupine	61,400	721	Slave (from Peace River to Great Slave Lake)	616,400	415
Stewart	51,000	644	Fond du Lac (to outlet of Wollaston Lake)	66,800	277
Pelly	51,000	608	Back (to outlet of Muskox Lake)	106,500	974
Teslin	35,500	393	Coppermine	.	845
White	38,000	265	Anderson	.	692
Columbia (International boundary to head of Columbia Lake)	102,800	801	Horton	.	618
Kootenay	37,700	780	<b>Flowing into Hudson Bay, James Bay or Ungava Bay</b>		
Kettle (to head of Holmes Lake)	4,700	336	Nelson (to head of Bow)	892,300	2,575
Okanagan (to head of Okanagan Lake)	21,600	314	Nelson (to outlet of Lake Winnipeg)	802,900	644
Fraser	232,300	1,370	Saskatchewan (to head of Bow)	334,100	1,939
Thompson (to head of North Thompson)	55,400	489	South Saskatchewan (to head of Bow)	144,300	1,392
North Thompson	20,700	338	Red Deer	45,100	724
South Thompson (to head of Shuswap)	17,800	332	Bow	26,200	587
Nechako (to head of Eutsuk Lake)	47,100	462	Oldman	26,700	362
Chiklotin	20,000	235	North Saskatchewan	122,800	1,287
Stuart (to head of Driftwood)	16,200	415	Battle (to head of Pigeon Lake)	30,300	570
Skeena	54,400	579	Red (to head of Sheyenne)	138,600	877
Stikine	49,800	539	Assiniboine	160,600	1,070
Nass	21,100	380	Winnipeg (to head of Firesteel)	106,500	813
Taku	27,500	250	English	52,300	615
<b>Flowing into the Arctic Ocean</b>			Fairford (to head of Manitoba Red Deer)	80,300	684
Mackenzie (to head of Finlay)	1,805,200	4,241	Churchill (to head of Churchill Lake)	281,300	1,609
Peace (to head of Finlay)	302,500	1,923	Beaver (to outlet of Beaver Lake)	.	491
Smoky	51,300	492	Thelon	142,400	904
Finlay	43,000	402	Dubawnt	57,500	842
Athabasca	95,300	1,231	Kazan (to head of Ennadai Lake)	71,500	732
Pembina	12,900	547	Moose (to head of Mattagami)	108,500	547
Liard	277,100	1,115	Abitibi (to head of Lake Loÿs)	29,500	547
South Nahanni	36,300	563	Mattagami (to head of Lake Minissinakwa Lake)	37,000	443
Fort Nelson (to head of Sikanni Chief)	55,900	517	Missinaibi	23,500	426
Petitot	23,200	404			
Hay	48,200	702			
Peel (to head of Ogilvie)	73,600	684			

**Table 15.4 (continued)**

	Drainage area	Length	Drainage area	Length
	square kilometres	kilometres	square kilometres	kilometres
<b>Flowing into Hudson Bay, James Bay or Ungava Bay</b>				
Albany (to head of Cat)	135,200	982		
Severn (to head of Black Birch)	102,800	982		
La Grande Rivière	97,600	893		
Koksoak (to head of Caniapiscaw)	133,400	874		
Nottaway (via Bell to head of Mégiscane)	65,800	776		
Rupert (to head of Témiscamie)	43,400	763		
Eastmain	46,400	756		
Attawapiskat (to head of Bow Lake)	50,500	748		
Grande rivière de la Baleine	42,700	724		
George	41,700	565		
Harricana/Harricanaw	29,300	533		
Hayes	108,000	483		
aux Feuilles	42,500	480		
Winisk	67,300	475		
Broadback	20,800	450		
à la Baleine	31,900	428		
de Povungnituk	28,500	389		
Innuksuac	11,400	385		
Petite rivière de la Baleine	15,900	380		
Arnaud	49,500	377		
Nastapoca	13,400	360		
Kogaluc	11,600	304		
<b>Flowing into the Gulf of Mexico</b>				
Milk	21,600	1,005		
Frenchman	5,500	341		
Battle Creek	2,600	203		
Lodge Creek	2,100	126		
<b>Flowing into the Atlantic Ocean</b>				
St. Lawrence (to head of St. Louis, Minnesota)	839,200	3,058		
Nipigon (to head of Ombabika)	25,400	209		
Spanish	14,000	338		
Mississagi	9,250	266		
Trent (to head of Irondale)	12,400	402		
Ottawa	146,300	1,271		
Gatineau	23,700	386		
du Lièvre	10,400	330		
Saguenay (to head of Péribonca)	88,000	698		
Péribonca	28,200	451		
Mistassini	21,900	298		
Ashuapmushuan	15,700	266		
Saint-Maurice	43,300	563		
Manicouagan (to head of Mouchalagane)	45,800	560		
aux Outardes	19,000	499		
Betsiamites (to head of Manouanis)	18,700	444		
Moisie	19,200	410		
Richelieu (to outlet of Lake Champlain)	3,800	171		
Saint John	35,500	673		
Churchill (to head of Ashuanipi)	79,800	856		
Little Mecatina	19,600	547		
Romaine	14,350	496		
Natashquan	16,100	410		
St. Augustin	9,900	233		

Source: Natural Resources Canada, *Atlas of Canada*.

**Table 15.5 Selected principal lakes, elevation and area, by province and territory**

	<b>Elevation</b>	<b>Area</b>		<b>Elevation</b>	<b>Area</b>
	metres	square kilometres		metres	square kilometres
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>			<b>Ontario</b>		
Smallwood Reservoir	471	6,527	Lake Simcoe	219	744
Lake Melville	tidal <sup>1</sup>	3,069	Rainy Lake	338	741
<b>Nova Scotia</b>			Big Trout Lake	213	661
Bras d'Or Lake	tidal <sup>1</sup>	1,099	Lake St. Clair	175	490 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Quebec</b>			<b>Manitoba</b>		
Lac Mistassini	372	2,335	Lake Winnipeg	217	24,387
Réservoir Gouin	404	1,570	Lake Winnipegosis	254	5,374
Lac à l'Eau-Claire	241	1,383	Lake Manitoba	248	4,624
Lac Bienville	426	1,249	Southern Indian Lake	254	2,247
Lac Saint-Jean	98	1,003	Cedar Lake	253	1,353
Réservoir Pipmuacan	396	978	Island Lake	227	1,223
Lac Minto	168	761	Gods Lake	178	1,151
Réservoir Cabonga	361	677	Cross Lake	207	755
<b>Ontario</b>			Playgreen Lake	217	657
Lake Superior	184	28,700 <sup>2</sup>	<b>Saskatchewan</b>		
Lake Huron	177	36,000 <sup>2</sup>	Lake Athabasca	213	7,935
Lake Erie	174	12,800 <sup>2</sup>	Reindeer Lake	337	6,650
Lake Ontario	75	10,000 <sup>2</sup>	Wollaston Lake	398	2,681
Lake Nipigon	260	4,848	Cree Lake	487	1,434
Lake of the Woods	323	3,150	Lac La Ronge	364	1,413
Lac Seul	357	1,657	Peter Pond Lake	421	778
Lake Abitibi	265	931	Doré Lake	459	640
Lake Nipissing	196	832			

**Table 15.5 (continued)**

	<b>Elevation</b>	<b>Area</b>		<b>Elevation</b>	<b>Area</b>
	metres	square kilometres		metres	square kilometres
<b>Alberta</b>			<b>Northwest Territories</b>		
Lake Claire	213	1,436	Wholdaia Lake	364	678
Lesser Slave Lake	577	1,168	Lac de Gras	396	633
Bistcho Lake	552	426	Buffalo Lake	265	612
<b>British Columbia</b>			<b>Nunavut</b>		
Williston Lake	671	1,761	Nettilling Lake	30	5,542
Atlin Lake	668	775	Dubawnt Lake	236	3,833
Babine Lake	711	495	Amadjuak Lake	113	3,115
<b>Yukon</b>			Nueltin Lake	278	2,279
Kluane Lake	781	409	Baker Lake	2	1,887
<b>Northwest Territories</b>			Yathkyed Lake	140	1,449
Great Bear Lake	156	31,328	Aberdeen Lake	80	1,100
Great Slave Lake	156	28,568	Napaktulik Lake	381	1,080
Lac la Martre	265	1,776	Garry Lake	148	976
Kasba Lake	336	1,341	Contwoyto Lake	564	957
MacKay Lake	431	1,061	Ennadai Lake	311	681
Hottah Lake	180	918	Tulemalu Lake	279	668
Aylmer Lake	375	847	Kamilukuak Lake	266	638
Nonacho Lake	354	784	Kaminak Lake	53	600
Clinton-Colden Lake	375	737			
Selwyn Lake	398	717			
Point Lake	375	701			

**Notes:** A principal lake has an area larger than 400 square kilometres.

New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have no principal lakes.

Area of lakes includes islands.

Lakes spanning provincial or territorial boundaries are listed under province or territory containing the larger portion.

1. Daily, monthly and seasonal variations in the time and heights of tides.

2. Area of lake found in Canada.

**Sources:** Natural Resources Canada, *Atlas of Canada*, and Environment Canada, Inland Waters Branch, 1973, *Inventory of Freshwater Lakes*, Ottawa.

**Table 15.6 Land and freshwater area, by province and territory**

	<b>Area</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Land</b>	<b>Freshwater</b>
	%	square kilometres		
<b>Canada</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,984,670</b>	<b>9,093,507</b>	<b>891,163</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	4.1	405,212	373,872	31,340
Prince Edward Island	0.1	5,660	5,660	.
Nova Scotia	0.6	55,284	53,338	1,946
New Brunswick	0.7	72,908	71,450	1,458
Quebec	15.4	1,542,056	1,365,128	176,928
Ontario	10.8	1,076,395	917,741	158,654
Manitoba	6.5	647,797	553,556	94,241
Saskatchewan	6.5	651,036	591,670	59,366
Alberta	6.6	661,848	642,317	19,531
British Columbia	9.5	944,735	925,186	19,549
Yukon	4.8	482,443	474,391	8,052
Northwest Territories	13.5	1,346,106	1,183,085	163,021
Nunavut	21.0	2,093,190	1,936,113	157,077

**Source:** Natural Resources Canada, *Atlas of Canada*.

**Table 15.7 Population, land area and freshwater area of OECD countries**

	<u>Year joined</u>	<u>Population 2008</u> thousands	<u>Population density</u> persons per square kilometre	<u>Land area</u> square kilometres	<u>Freshwater area</u> square kilometres
<b>OECD country</b>					
Australia	1971	21,016	3	7,682,300	58,920
Austria	1961	8,333	101	82,445	1,426
Belgium	1961	10,517	347	30,278	250
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1961</b>	<b>33,095</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9,093,507</b>	<b>891,163</b>
Chile	2010	16,804	23	743,812	12,290
Czech Republic	1995	10,262	133	77,247	1,620
Denmark	1961	5,461	129	42,434	660
Estonia	2010	1,341	32	42,388	2,840
Finland	1969	5,307	17	303,815	34,330
France	1961	61,840	112	549,970	1,530
Germany	1961	82,772	237	348,672	8,350
Greece	1961	11,218	86	130,647	1,310
Hungary	1996	10,035	112	89,608	3,420
Iceland	1961	301	3	100,250	2,750
Ireland	1961	4,250	62	68,883	1,390
Israel	2010	7,051	347	20,330	440
Italy	1962	58,851	200	294,140	7,200
Japan	1964	127,568	350	364,485	13,430
Korea	1996	48,607	502	96,920	2,800
Luxembourg	1961	471	182	2,586	...
Mexico	1994	106,683	55	1,943,945	20,430
Netherlands	1961	16,390	484	33,893	7,650
New Zealand	1973	4,188	16	267,710	.
Norway	1961	4,707	15	304,282	19,520
Poland	1996	37,927	125	304,255	8,430
Portugal	1961	10,620	116	91,470	620
Slovak Republic	2000	5,393	112	48,105	930
Slovenia	2010	2,015	100	20,151	122
Spain	1961	44,311	89	498,980	6,390
Sweden	1961	9,151	22	410,335	39,960
Switzerland	1961	7,584	190	39,997	1,280
Turkey	1961	74,767	97	769,632	13,930
United Kingdom	1961	61,412	254	241,930	1,680
United States	1961	304,228	33	9,161,966	664,709

**Sources:** Data based on OECD (2010), *Country statistical profiles 2010* and the CIA, *The World Factbook 2009*.