

# CLIMATE CHANGE IN CANADA

## AN INTERACTIVE ACTIVITY

You can create an interactive map of Canada that can be used time and time again. For simplicity and in order to reach more age groups, we divided Canada into regions, rather than provinces.



(Click image for source!)

## CREATING YOUR OWN

Draw out the regions on construction paper, or any recycled material and cut them out. You can use the above image to help you with the look and design. Since this is representative, feel free to keep it simple.



After cutting out the regions, glue them on top of a larger piece of paper or cardstock. Depending on what you want to use the map of Canada for, whether it be to illustrate differences in plants and animal species, or hubs for energy and infrastructure, for example, you can create symbols to represent them.



We chose to illustrate the primary effects of climate change by regions, so we used emojis to represent the differing effects. We create the emojis using construction paper, then glued them on top of cardboard so they were firm.



Use sticky tack to stick the emojis or symbols to the map and for the activity, have individuals match them up with appropriate effects. Note: different regions have different key effects, but most have more than one symbol apply to them.



**EFFECTS ON REGIONS OF CANADA (AS OF SEPT 28. 2019) - EMOJI****- Northern Canada (RAIN)**

With a 32.5% increase, this region experienced the greatest change in annual precipitation from 1948 to 2012. **OR** This region set record minimum sea ice extent levels in 2015, which would not have occurred without climate change influence.

[https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/sites/www.nrcan.gc.ca/files/energy/Climate-change/pdf/CCCR\\_FULLREPORT-EN-FINAL.pdf](https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/sites/www.nrcan.gc.ca/files/energy/Climate-change/pdf/CCCR_FULLREPORT-EN-FINAL.pdf)

**- Prairies (FIRE)**

Part of this region experienced devastating wildfires in 2016, that have been linked to human activity increasing the risk of occurrence and length of fire seasons.

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**- British Columbia (SNOWFLAKE, SEA, ISLAND)**

Up to 70% of this region's glaciers are expected to disappear by 2100, contributing to a projected local sea levels rise and increasing the risk of flooding and damages to coastal communities and ecosystems.

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/climate-change/adaptation/impacts>

**- Ontario (THERMOMETER)**

With a continued growth in GHG emissions, this region is projected to experience the highest number of annual hot days (>30 degrees C), hitting 8.8 by 2031-2050.

[https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/sites/www.nrcan.gc.ca/files/energy/Climate-change/pdf/CCCR\\_FULLREPORT-EN-FINAL.pdf](https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/sites/www.nrcan.gc.ca/files/energy/Climate-change/pdf/CCCR_FULLREPORT-EN-FINAL.pdf)

**- Quebec (SNOWFLAKE, SEA)**

In the north of this region, permafrost continues to warm at rates as high as 1 degree Celsius per decade. This has contributed to a major flooding during Spring 2019, striking 250 municipalities in the region.

<https://globalnews.ca/news/5364923/quebec-floods-final-report-2019/>

**- Atlantic Canada (ISLAND, SEA)**

Due to land subsiding (sinking), this region has exceeded the global rate of changes in sea level rise, which leads to an increased frequency of extreme high water levels and subsequent coastal erosion.

[https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/sites/www.nrcan.gc.ca/files/energy/Climate-change/pdf/CCCR\\_FULLREPORT-EN-FINAL.pdf](https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/sites/www.nrcan.gc.ca/files/energy/Climate-change/pdf/CCCR_FULLREPORT-EN-FINAL.pdf)

*This is not an exhaustive list, please refer to our content on [shakeuptheestab.org/climate-change](http://shakeuptheestab.org/climate-change) for more updated and accurate information.*