

# Dynamic Relationships: Identity of Saskatchewan

Mapping Assignments checklist

Name:

#1

#2

#3

#4

#5

Map Assignment Date:	Provincial Boundaries of Saskatchewan	The Natural Vegetation Zones of Saskatchewan	Resource Map of Saskatchewan	Ecozones of Saskatchewan	Ancestral Languages of Saskatchewan
Title: map has an appropriate title, name and date	=====				
Mechanics: proper spelling, capital letters (no abbreviations)	=====				
Legend: has a legend, proper colour and symbols	=====				
Neatness: legible printing and labeling	=====				
Aesthetics: is coloured neatly, colour strokes go the same direction (no scribbles or doodles), stays inside the lines	=====				
Accuracy: all water bodies, land areas, borders are accurately portrayed	=====				
Completion: no white spots, map is 100% completed	=====				

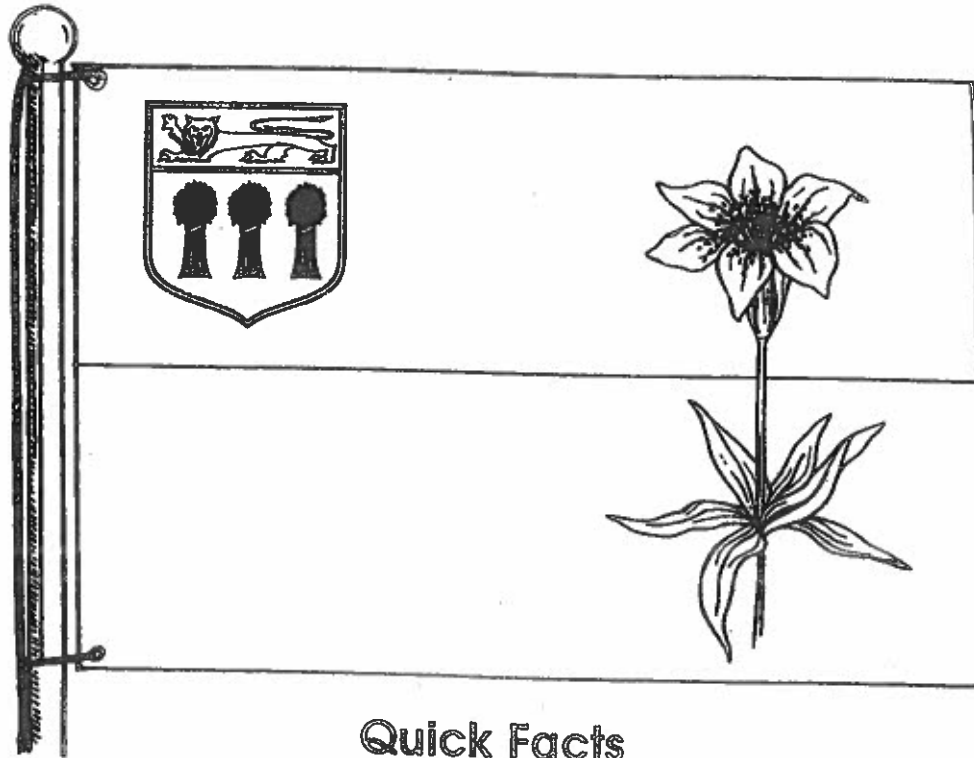
Date:

## Mapping assignments assessment

Name:

	Above Expectations	Meets Expectations	Beginning to Meet Expectations	Needs More Work
Assignment Criteria	All maps have a fully completed: -title -name -date -legend -self assessment map checklist	Most maps have: -title -name -date -legend -self assessment checklist done	Some maps have: -title -name -date -legend -self assessment map checklists	Maps are missing: -title -name -date -legend -self assessment map checklists
Aesthetics	-is very neatly coloured and strokes go the same direction, stays inside the lines -colouring is dark, fluid and an extra effort was taken for aesthetics	-is neat and well organized -all parts are coloured (no white spots) -no doodles, scribbles and most strokes stay inside the lines -appropriate colours used (ie waterbodies blue)	-is coloured but colours are smeared, strokes in different directions -colouring looks rushed -scribbles outside the lines -there are white spots or gaps -can't see print or text through colour -inappropriate colours were used (ie pink for waterbodies)	-colouring is incomplete -colouring is messy -lots of white spots -rips, doodles and scribbles
Neatness/Effort	-all labeling is very neat and legible -map is accurate: all water bodies, borders, land areas are accurately portrayed	-printing is neat and readable -legend and keys match areas, landmarks and waterbodies correctly -waterbodies, boundaries and borders are all labeled or illustrated properly	-printing is not very neat, spacing is a challenge or letter size makes it hard to read -most parts are accurate but there are a few errors (coloured over waterbodies, wrong boundaries, wrong city etc)	-is messy or incomplete -was rushed or little effort taken -many parts of map are inaccurate (boundaries, borders, waterbodies etc)
Mechanics	-no errors in spelling, capitalization, punctuation -no use of abbreviations (British Columbia instead of BC)	-only a few errors in spelling, capitalization, punctuation, etc -uses the correct abbreviations (P.E.I. for Prince Edward Island)	-there are many errors: -capitalization -spelling -punctuation -uses unknown abbreviation (ie NS for Nova Scotia)	-too many errors in labelling, spelling, capitalization -hard to decipher meaning of map due to errors
Completion	-all mapping assignments are 100% complete	-most maps are 100% complete	-some maps are complete	-many assignments are not complete

Student ☐teacher ☐



### Quick Facts

The provincial flower of Saskatchewan is the

\_\_\_\_\_.

The motto is

\_\_\_\_\_, which

means \_\_\_\_\_

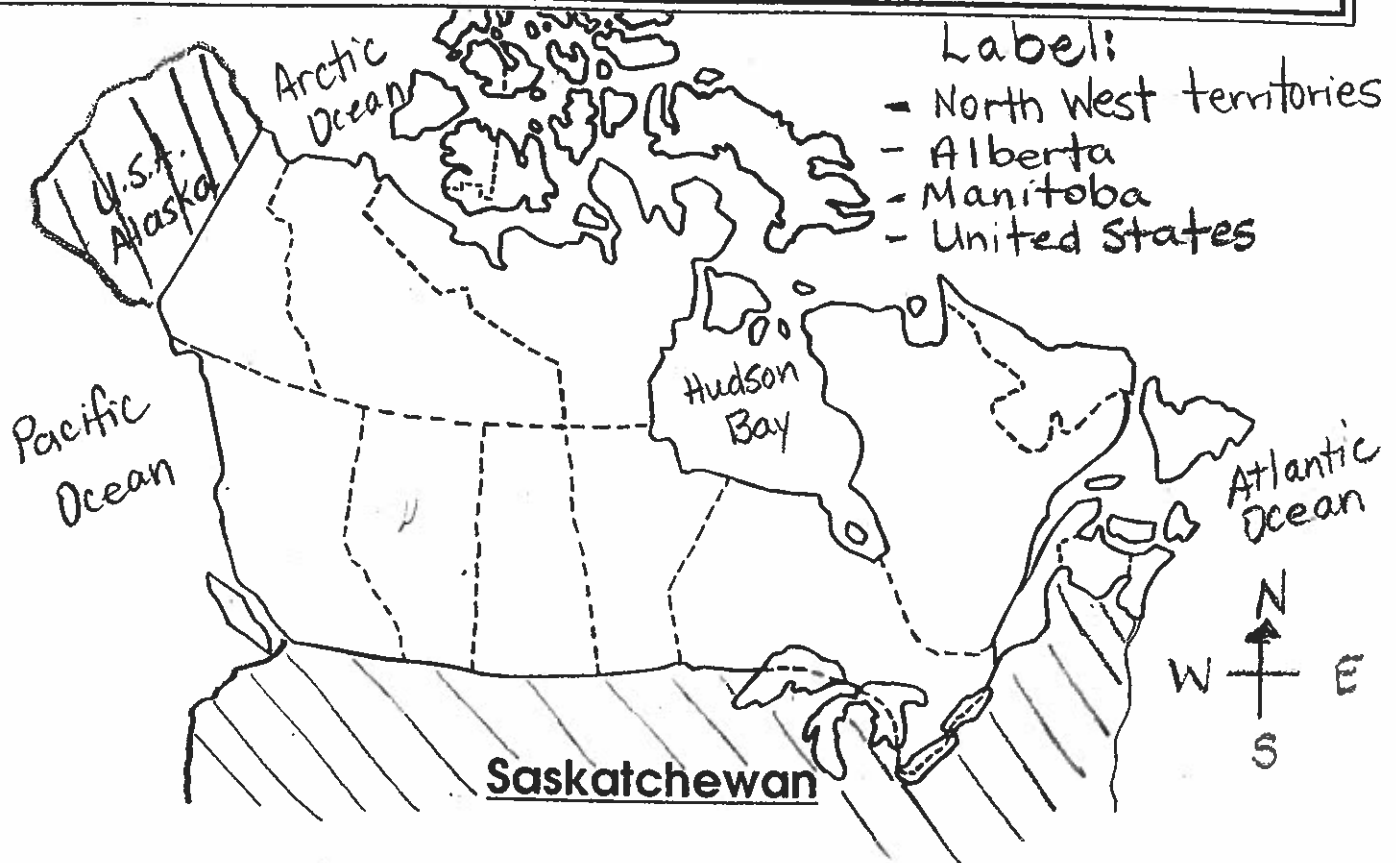
My favourite thing about Saskatchewan is \_\_\_\_\_

Colour the flag of Saskatchewan.

Colour  
• Write  
motto



# Saskatchewan's Provincial Coat of Arms



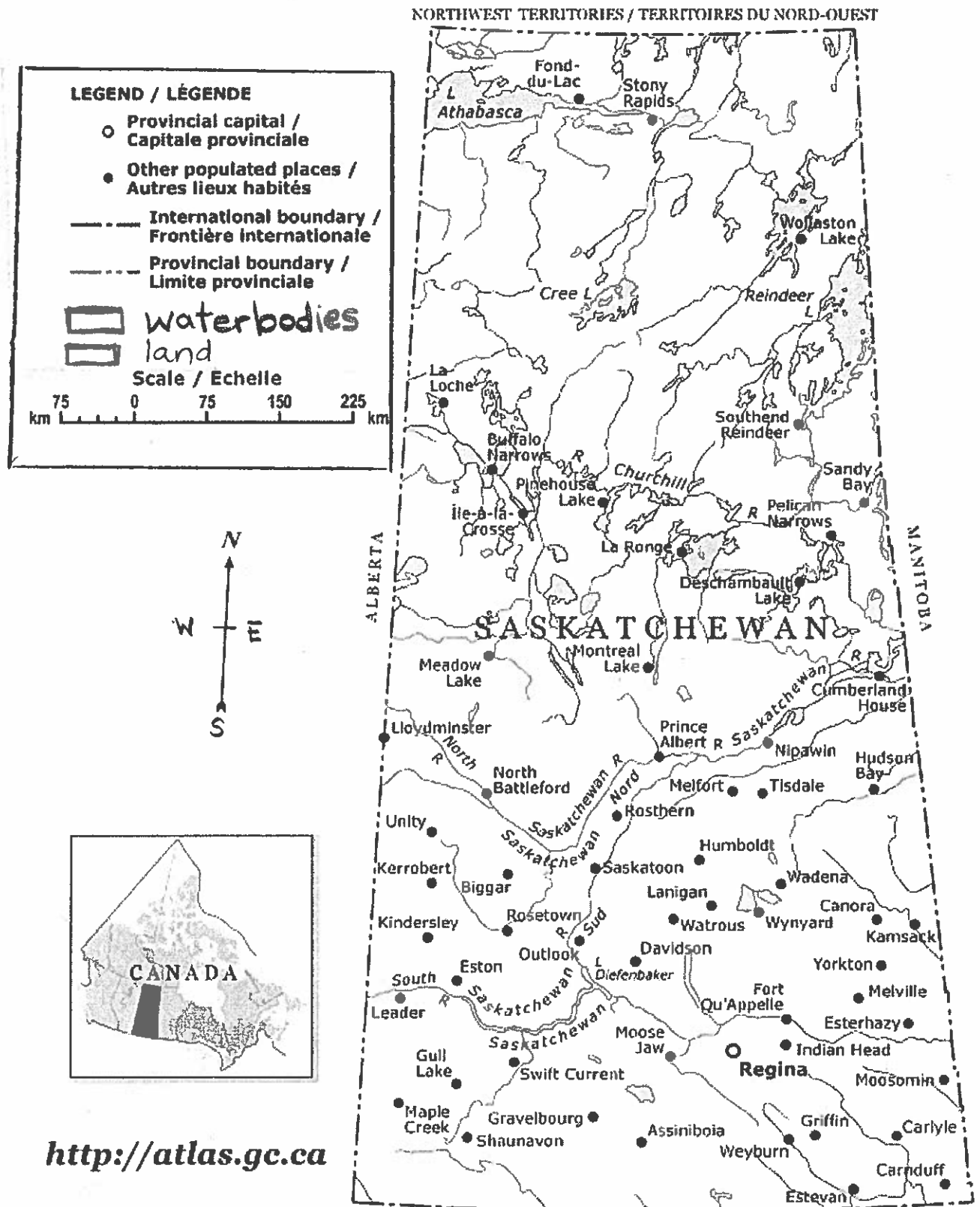
Saskatchewan is the middle of the three \_\_\_\_\_ provinces in Canada.

Its capital city is \_\_\_\_\_ but, the largest city is \_\_\_\_\_. The province of \_\_\_\_\_ is on the west side of Saskatchewan.

The province of \_\_\_\_\_ is to its east. The country to the south is the \_\_\_\_\_. The territory to the north is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Colour** Saskatchewan yellow. Make a **black** dot where the city of Regina is. Colour Saskatchewan yellow, the rest of Canada green, waterbodies blue, United States brown

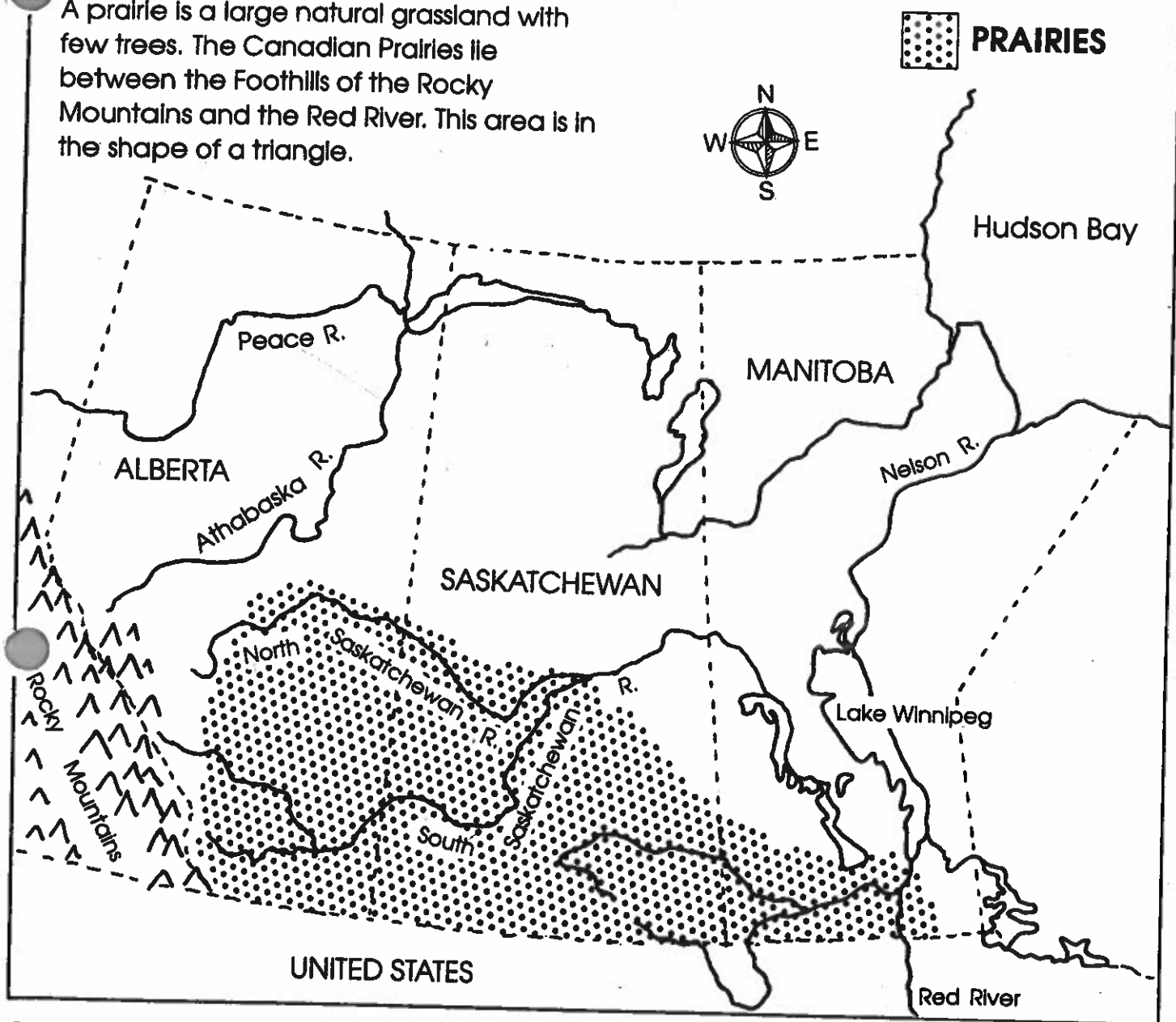
Date:



<http://atlas.gc.ca>

# THE PRAIRIES

A prairie is a large natural grassland with few trees. The Canadian Prairies lie between the Foothills of the Rocky Mountains and the Red River. This area is in the shape of a triangle.



1. A long river that flows across the Prairies is the \_\_\_\_\_ River.

2. The Red River flows into Lake \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The Rocky Mountains are located \_\_\_\_\_ of the Prairies.

4. Lake Winnipeg is in the province of \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The province with the greatest area in prairie is \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Colour the prairie area yellow, Waterbodies blue, mountains brown, United States grey, Canada green.

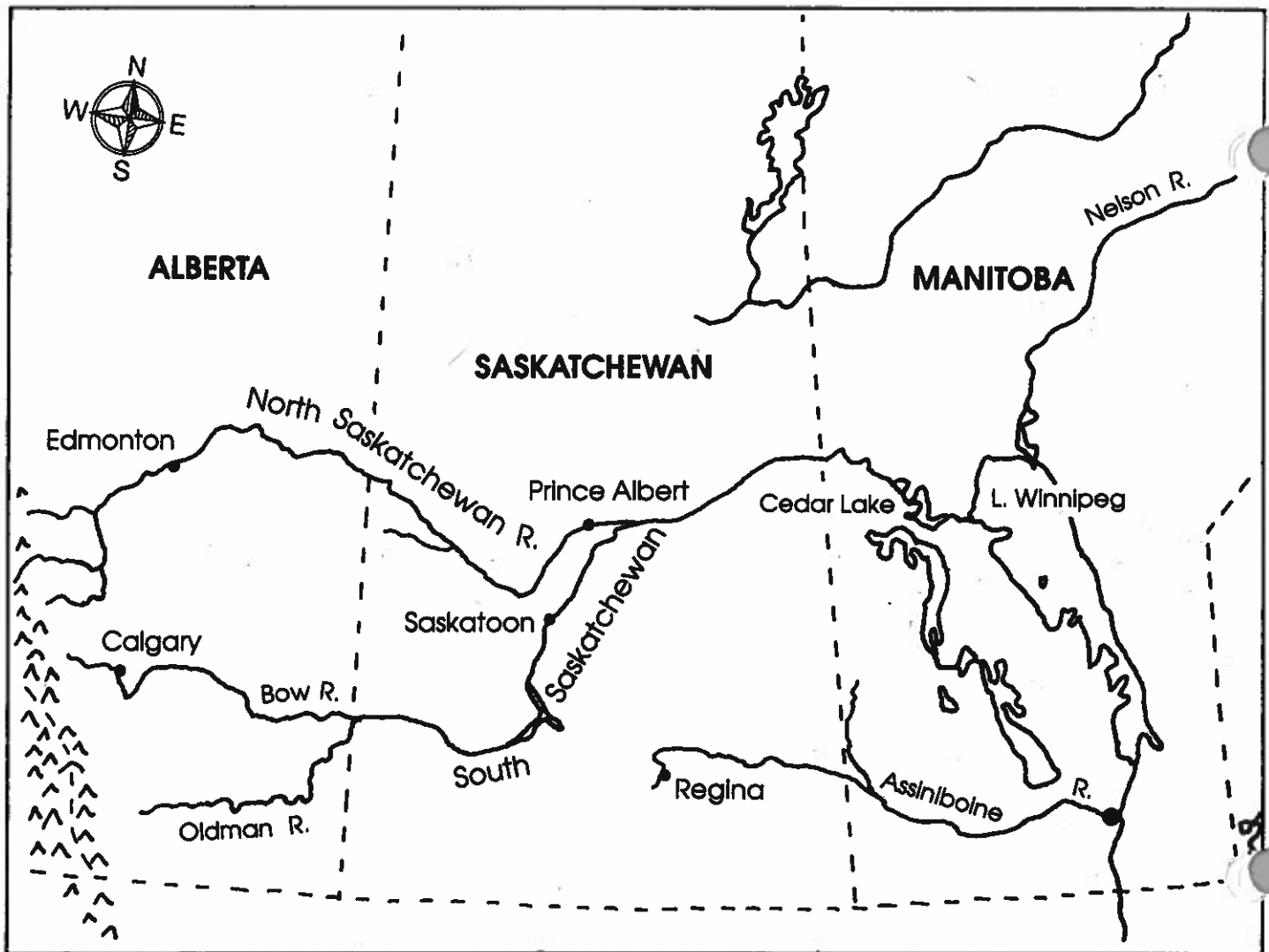
# THE SASKATCHEWAN RIVER SYSTEM

Fill in the blanks. Use the map to help you.

Two great rivers — the \_\_\_\_\_ and South Saskatchewan — flow eastward across the Prairies. The waters of the North Saskatchewan River begin as melting snow and ice high in the \_\_\_\_\_ Mountains. As the river \_\_\_\_\_ across the northern part of the grassland, it cuts a deep, wide valley into the soft prairie soil.

The waters from the Bow and \_\_\_\_\_ rivers, which also begin in icefields in the Rocky Mountains, flow into the \_\_\_\_\_ Saskatchewan River. This river flows across the driest part of the Prairies. It joins the \_\_\_\_\_ Saskatchewan River east of \_\_\_\_\_. The Saskatchewan River empties into \_\_\_\_\_ Lake in Manitoba.

Because both rivers flow through a dry land, they are important sources of \_\_\_\_\_. Cities such as Edmonton and \_\_\_\_\_ depend upon the Saskatchewan River system for their water supply.



- Calgary - Oldman - Prince Albert - Cedar - flow  
- North - South - North - Water - Rocky

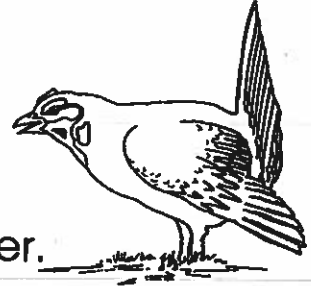




## Reading Activity Card Two

Read the Information Card called "The Land of Saskatchewan"

Answer each question with a good sentence answer.



1. What would you find in northern Saskatchewan?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is the middle part of Saskatchewan called?

\_\_\_\_\_

Why is the middle part called the grain belt?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Where is Saskatchewan flat?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Where does Saskatchewan have hills and valleys?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. What are the Great Sand Hills?

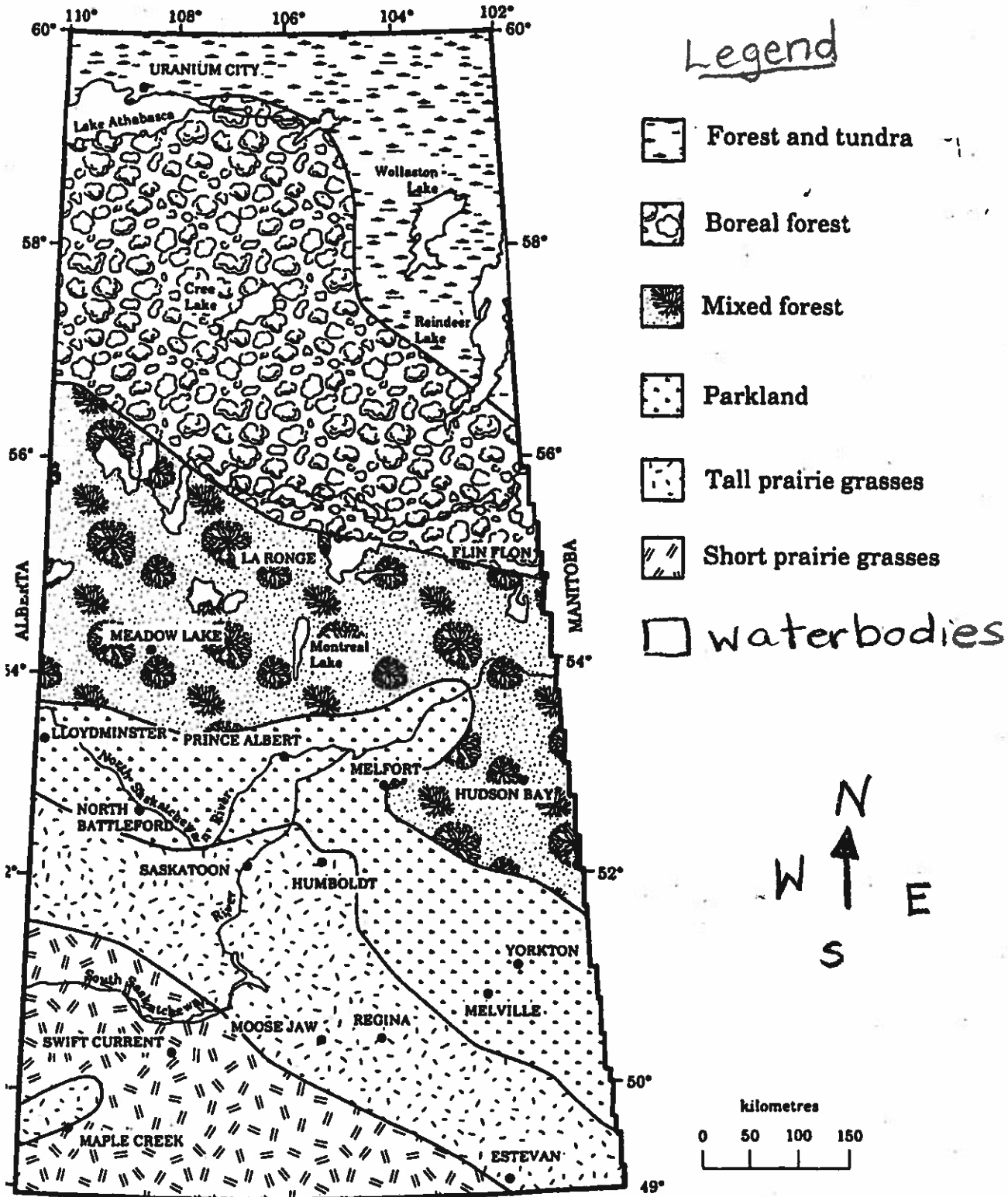
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Where does nothing grow in Saskatchewan?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# udent Handout #5: The Natural Vegetation Zones of Saskatchewan





### Reading Activity Card Three

Read the Information Card called "Saskatchewan's Industry"

Answer each question with a good sentence answer.

1. Why is farming an important industry in Saskatchewan?

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2. What is the main crop grown in Saskatchewan?

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3. What kind of ranching do they have in Saskatchewan?

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4. What minerals and metals are found under the ground in Saskatchewan?

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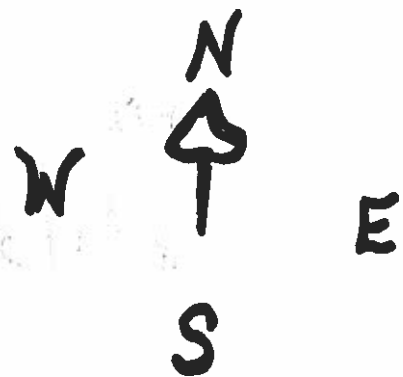
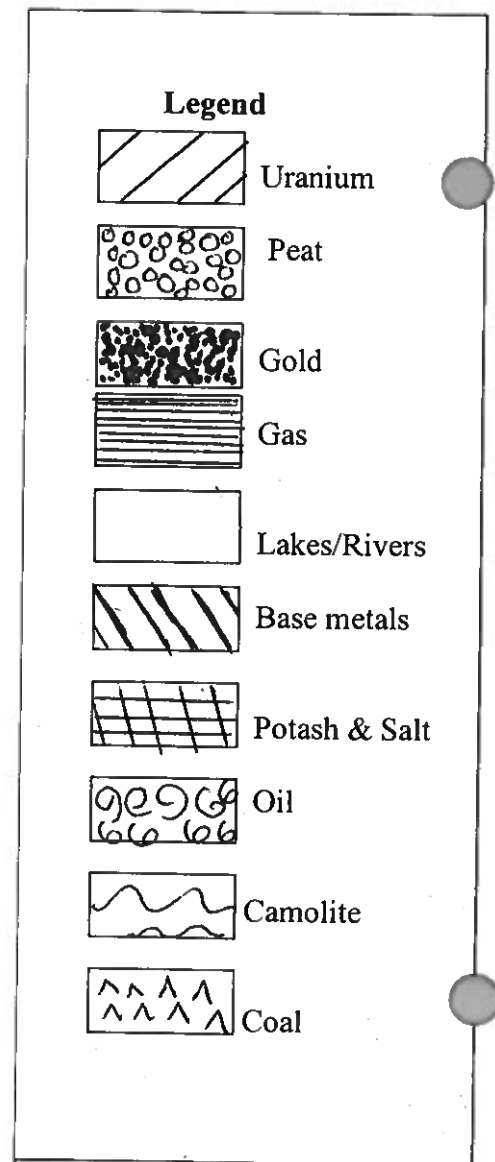
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5. What do people do in the north part of Saskatchewan?

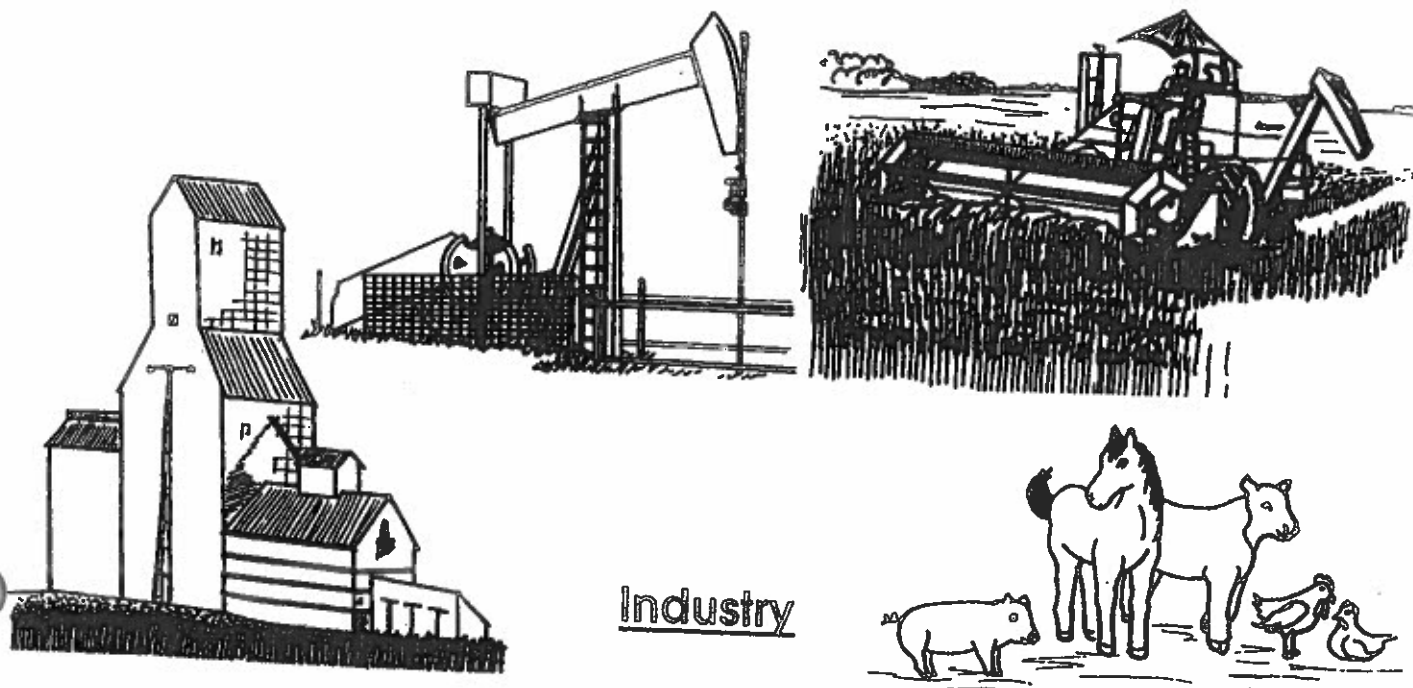
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# Resource Map of Saskatchewan



Name: \_\_\_\_\_



### Industry

One of the important industries in Saskatchewan is the \_\_\_\_\_ industry because so much wheat is grown there.

Other industries that use Saskatchewan's natural resources are the \_\_\_\_\_ industries.

Saskatchewan's industries are almost the same as its neighbour, \_\_\_\_\_



## Geography

There are many parks, cities, lakes, and rivers in Saskatchewan. This is a list of the ones I have learned about:

### PARKS

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### RIVERS

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### LAKES

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### CITIES

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**Reading Activity Card Four**

Read the Information Card called "Interesting Places in Saskatchewan". The answers may be used more than once.

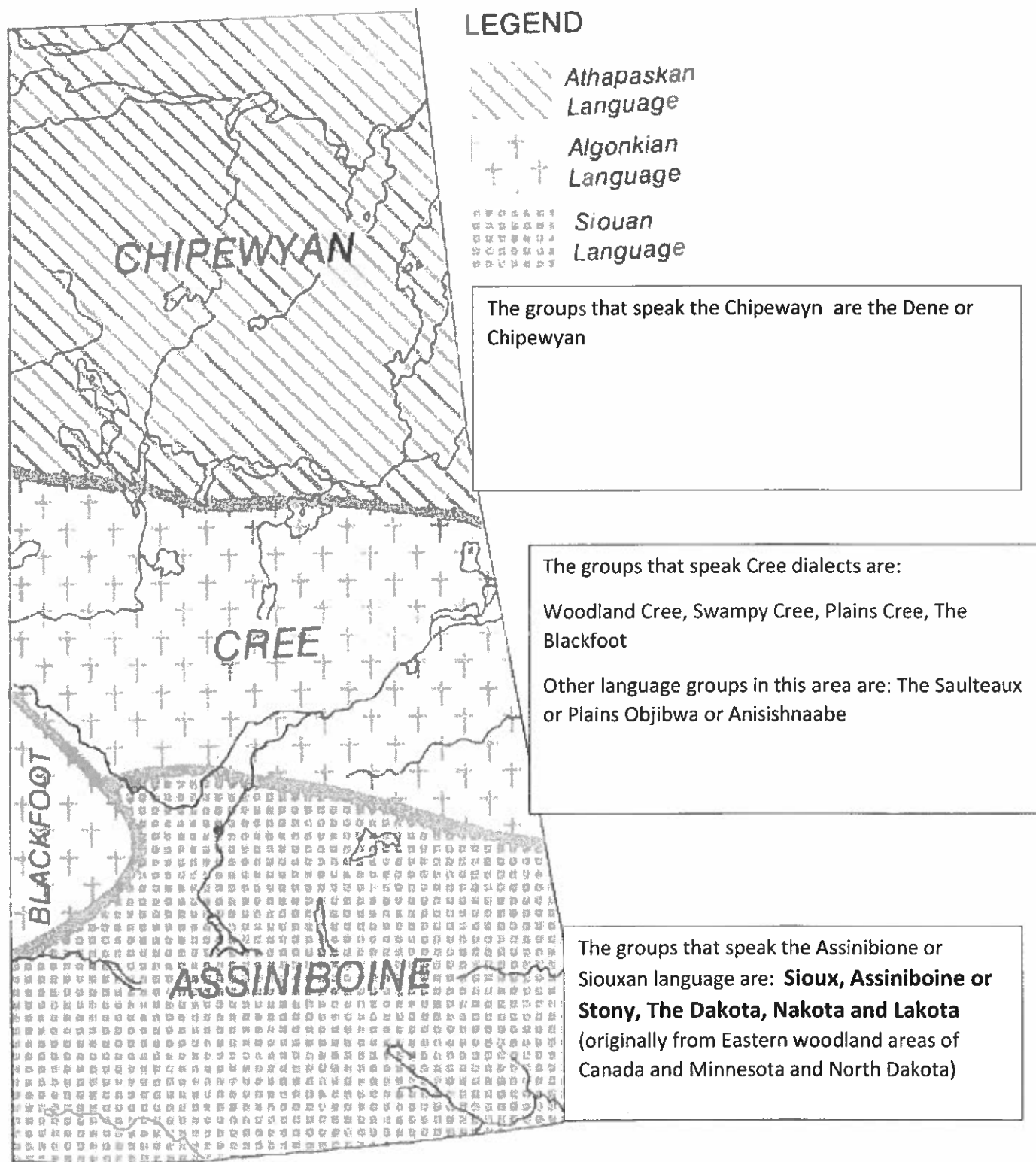
**Match the place to its sentence.**

- 1. It is cowboy country. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. The place where Louis Riel fought his last battle.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3. It is a good place to hike. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Outlaws hid in caves here. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5. It is a road the R.C.M.P. travelled on. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6. In this town you would find paintings on the walls of the \_\_\_\_\_  
buildings. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. Wild animals could be seen here. \_\_\_\_\_

**Big Muddy Badlands  
Cypress Hills  
Moose Jaw**

**Batouche  
Red Coat Trail**

# Ancestral Language Groups of Saskatchewan's First Nations







**Reading Activity Card Five**

Read the Information card called "Saskatchewan's Plants".

1. Name the **four** plants that can be found on the plains of Saskatchewan.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Name the **six** types of trees found in Saskatchewan's forests.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What type of berry grows near a city in Saskatchewan?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. How do people in Saskatchewan use the berries?

\_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Plant Adaptations

Use this map to label the ecozones of Saskatchewan. Label your map with important characteristics of each ecozone.

Boreal  
Shield



Ecozones of Saskatchewan






Taiga  
Shield

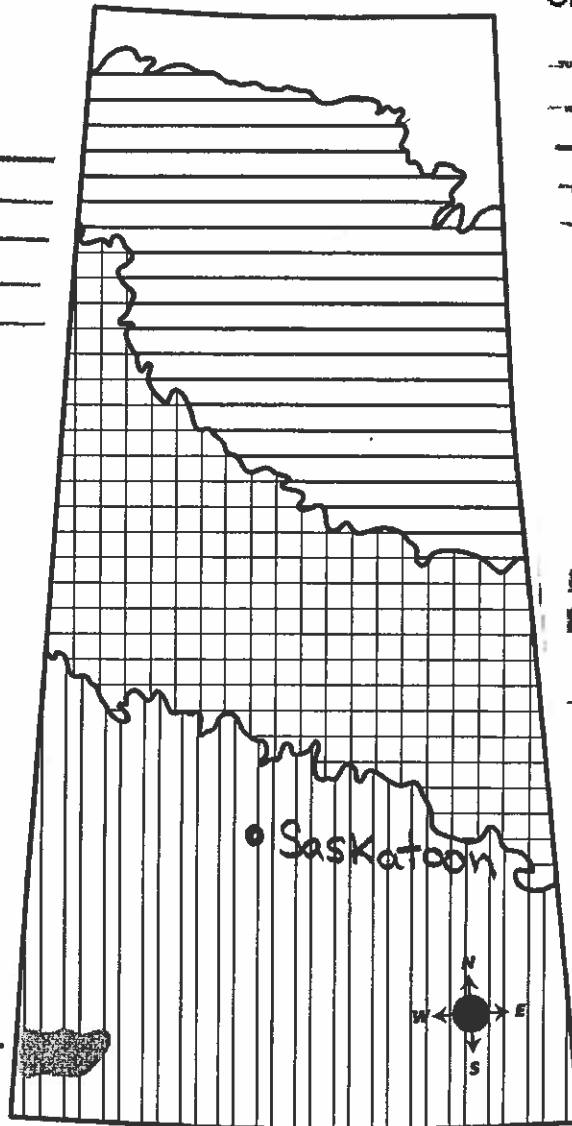


Boreal  
Plain



### Ecozones

-  Taiga shield
-  Boreal Shield
-  Boreal Plains
-  Prairie
-  waterbodies



Prairie



Describe the land type, trees  
and plant life of each ecozone

# PRAIRIE GRASSES

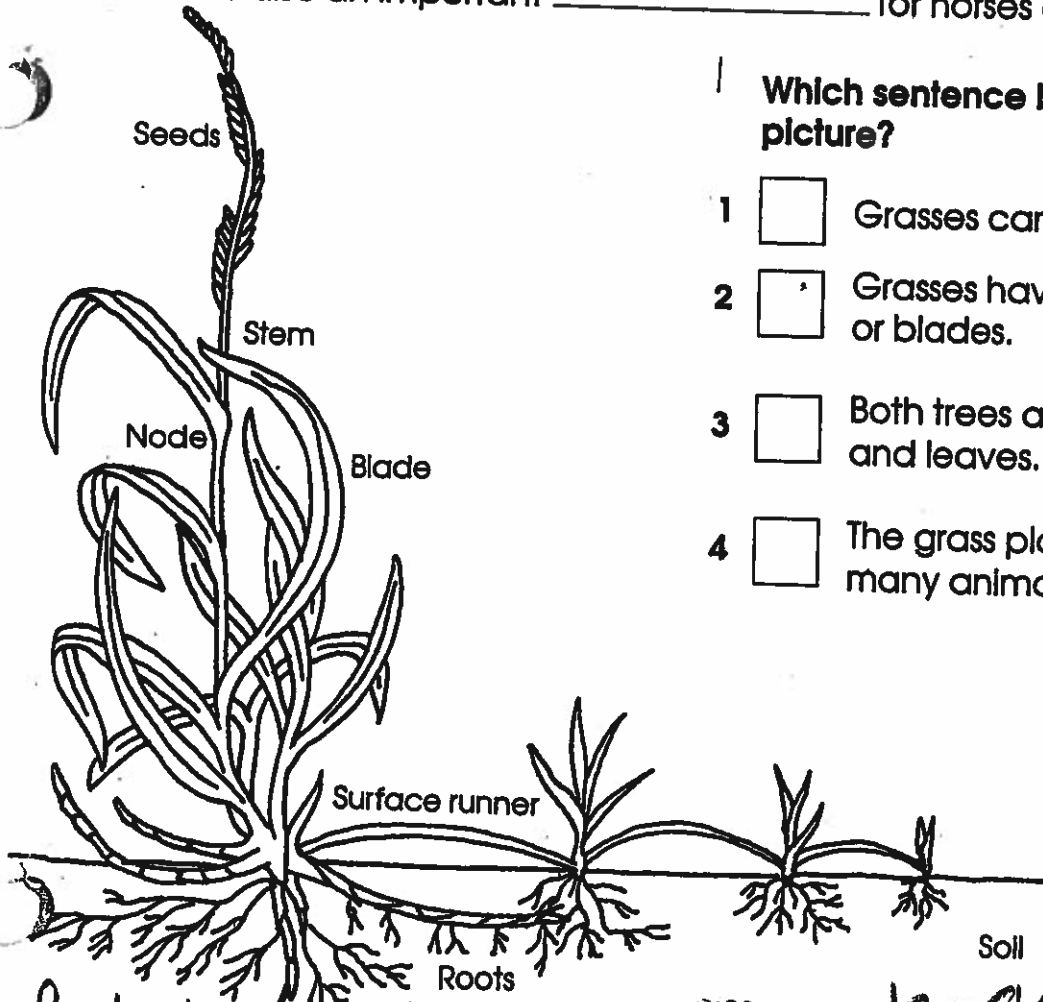
Fill in the blanks. Use the picture to help you.

Grasses grow in places that are too dry for trees. Their blades or leaves are \_\_\_\_\_ and narrow. The grass plant does not have many blades. This is why grass does not need as much \_\_\_\_\_ as do trees. As well, the long roots of the grass plant can draw water from the \_\_\_\_\_ two metres below the surface. Their \_\_\_\_\_ are also matted or tangled together. This helps to stop the \_\_\_\_\_ from blowing away the soil.

Grass stems are light and \_\_\_\_\_. The blades are attached to the stem by solid nodes which make the stem very strong. Even when trampled down, the \_\_\_\_\_ are not easily broken. The stems can also survive strong winds. If the stems and blades are broken or eaten by an animal, new ones will soon begin to grow.

Most grasses grow from the same stem each year. New plants are produced from tiny \_\_\_\_\_ which are spread by the wind. New plants can also grow from surface \_\_\_\_\_ which grow from the parent plant.

Grass is the main food for bison, antelope and other grass-eating animals of the Prairies. It is also an important \_\_\_\_\_ for horses and cattle.

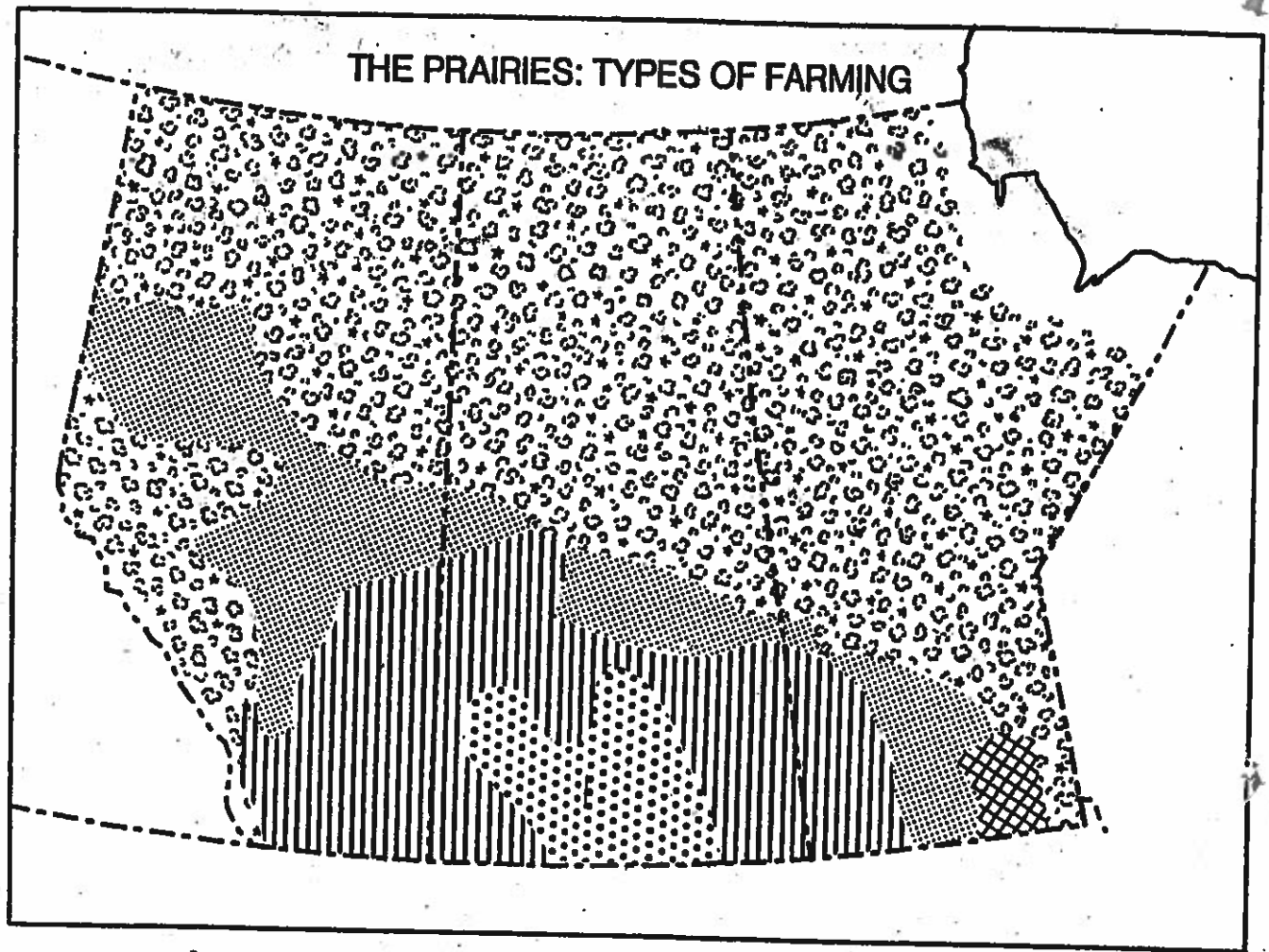


Which sentence best describes the picture?



- 1 ☐ Grasses can survive strong winds.
- 2 ☐ Grasses have long, narrow leaves or blades.
- 3 ☐ Both trees and grasses have roots and leaves.
- 4 ☐ The grass plant provides food for many animals.




-food -hollow -stems -runners -seeds -stems -wind  
 -long -soil -roots -water

# Interpreting Shading Symbols

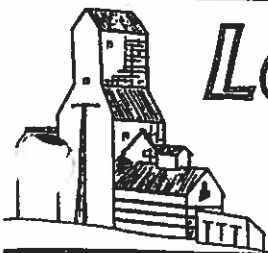


## Legend

-  - Wheat
-  - Cattle-grain

-  - Grain-mixed livestock
-  - Mixed livestock-dairy cattle
-  - Forest

1. Which symbol shows wheat farming?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Which province has the largest area in wheat?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Name two kinds of farming that are found in all three provinces.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Which province has the largest area in cattle and grain?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What is the land used for in the northern part of each province?  
\_\_\_\_\_



# Let's Visit Saskatchewan



## Reading Activity Card Six

Read the Information Card called "Saskatchewan's Animals".

Choose **six** of the animals. Print an animal name in each box.  
Draw a picture of each animal.

1.

4.

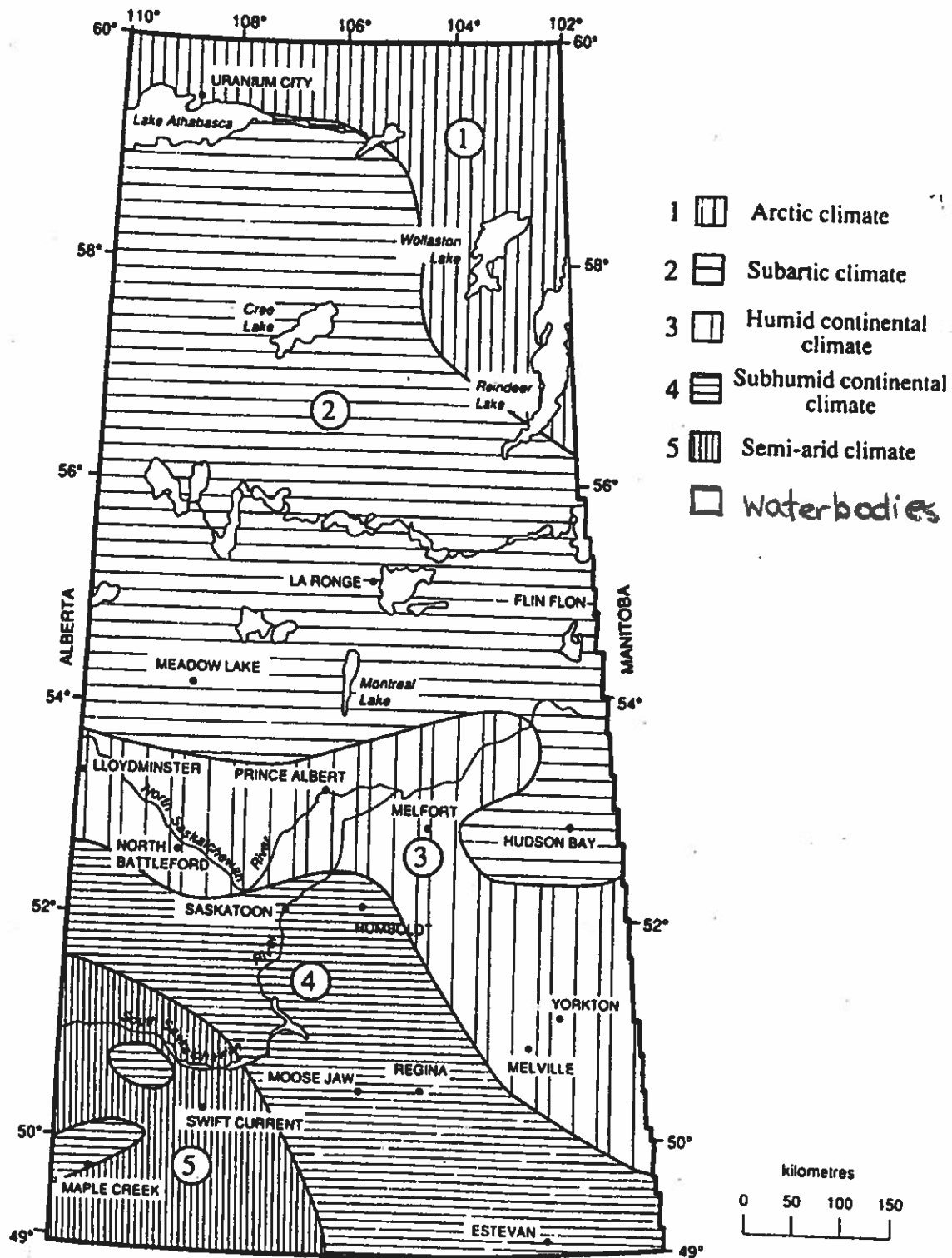
2.

5.

3.

6.

## Student Handout #6: The Climatic Zones of Saskatchewan



Lapointe, Richard (1990). *Saskatlas*. Regina: La Société historique de la Saskatchewan, p. 86.

### 3. The Prairie Region

\* Climate \*  
\* climate zones \*

**The Land:**

**Location:**

**Soil or terrain type:**

**Climate:**

**Summers:**

**Winters:**

**Precipitation:**

**People:**

**Cities:**

**Agriculture:**

**Resources:**

**Manufacturing and industries:**

**An interesting fact about this region:**

# WINTER AND SUMMER IN THE PRAIRIES

Most of Canada has four seasons—winter, spring, summer, and autumn. The seasons change because Canada, being quite far to the north of the equator, receives different amounts of sunlight and heat during the year. This is because of the tilt or slant of the earth as it travels around the sun. The angle of the tilt does not change.

In winter, the northern half of the earth is tilted **away** from the sun. So the Prairies receive less sunlight. Because the sun is lower in the sky and its rays are

more slanted during this time of year, this part of the earth also receives less heat. This is partly why prairie winters are long and cold with only a few hours of daylight. The shortest day is December 21.

In summer, the northern half of the earth is tilted **towards** the sun. During this time of year, the Prairies receive the most light and heat. The sun is higher in the sky so its rays are more direct than they are in winter. This is why prairie summers are warm with many hours of daylight. The longest day is June 21.

Which season does each picture show? \_\_\_\_\_

How can you tell? \_\_\_\_\_

A



B

The Prairies in \_\_\_\_\_

The Prairies in \_\_\_\_\_

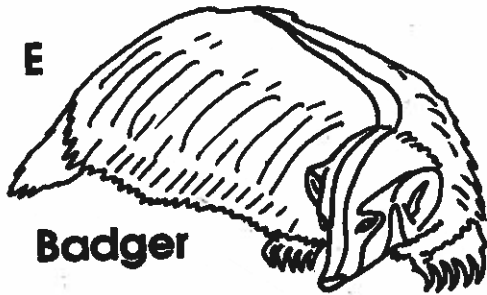


# ANIMALS OF THE GRASSLANDS

The grasslands provide an abundant and rich source of food for many animals. However, there are few places to hide on the open prairie. The animals who live in the grasslands must be able

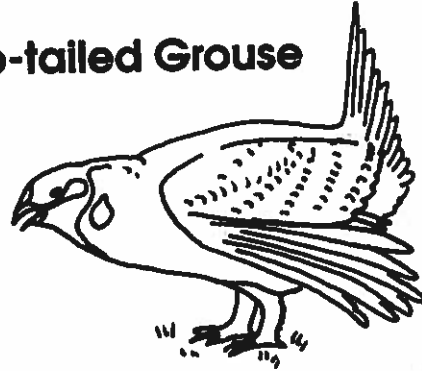
to run fast to escape their enemies or to catch their food. They must be able to survive without much water. They must be able to endure winter cold and wind and summer heat and drought.

E



Badger

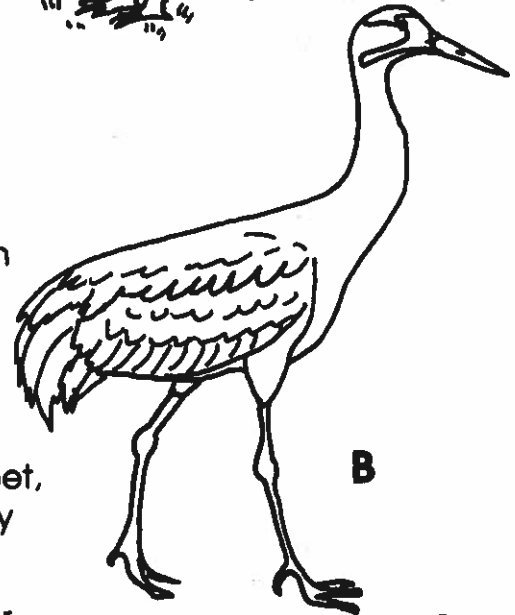
Sharp-tailed Grouse



C

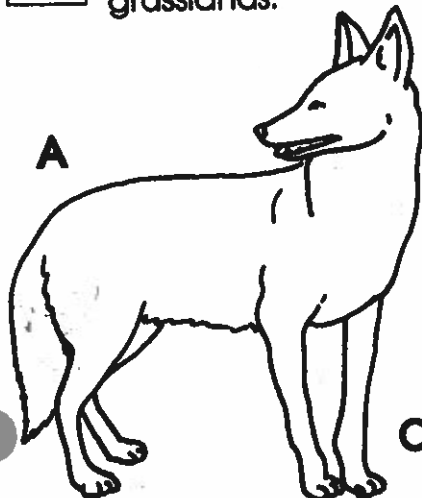
Match each sentence with its correct picture.

- 1 ☐ A wide, flat body and long, strong claws help this animal to dig into the ground to catch its food or escape from danger.
- 2 ☐ Its large, round head hangs low, so the animal can feed on grasses without bending down.
- 3 ☐ Large ears and a long nose and legs help this animal to find its food.
- 4 ☐ Thick, brownish feathers even cover its legs and feet, to help it survive the cold and blend in with the dry grass and earth.
- 5 ☐ It nested in marshes and ponds during the summer and its loud call was often heard throughout the grasslands.



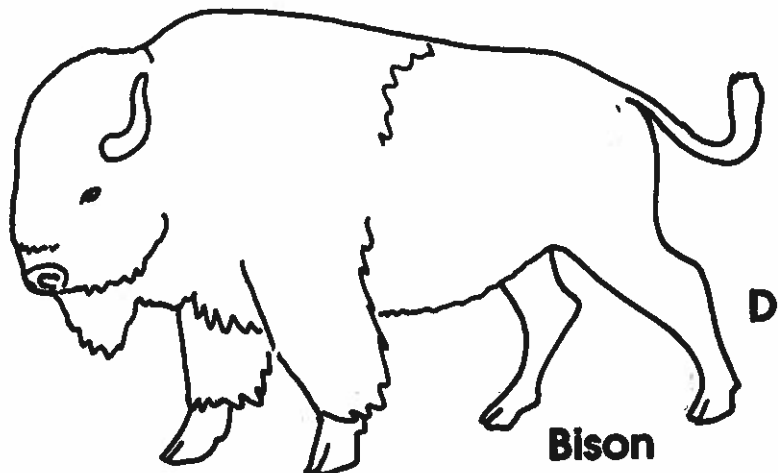
B

Whooping Crane



A

Coyote



D

Bison

# THE PRONGHORN ANTELOPE

Underline the correct word in each bracket. Use the picture to help you choose.

The pronghorn antelope is well adapted to its (forest, prairie) home. Its patterned coat provides good camouflage against the prairie landscape. The upper part of its coat is reddish brown to tan. Its rump and the sides of its head are white. Two white stripes cross its neck. Its belly is white to yellow in colour.

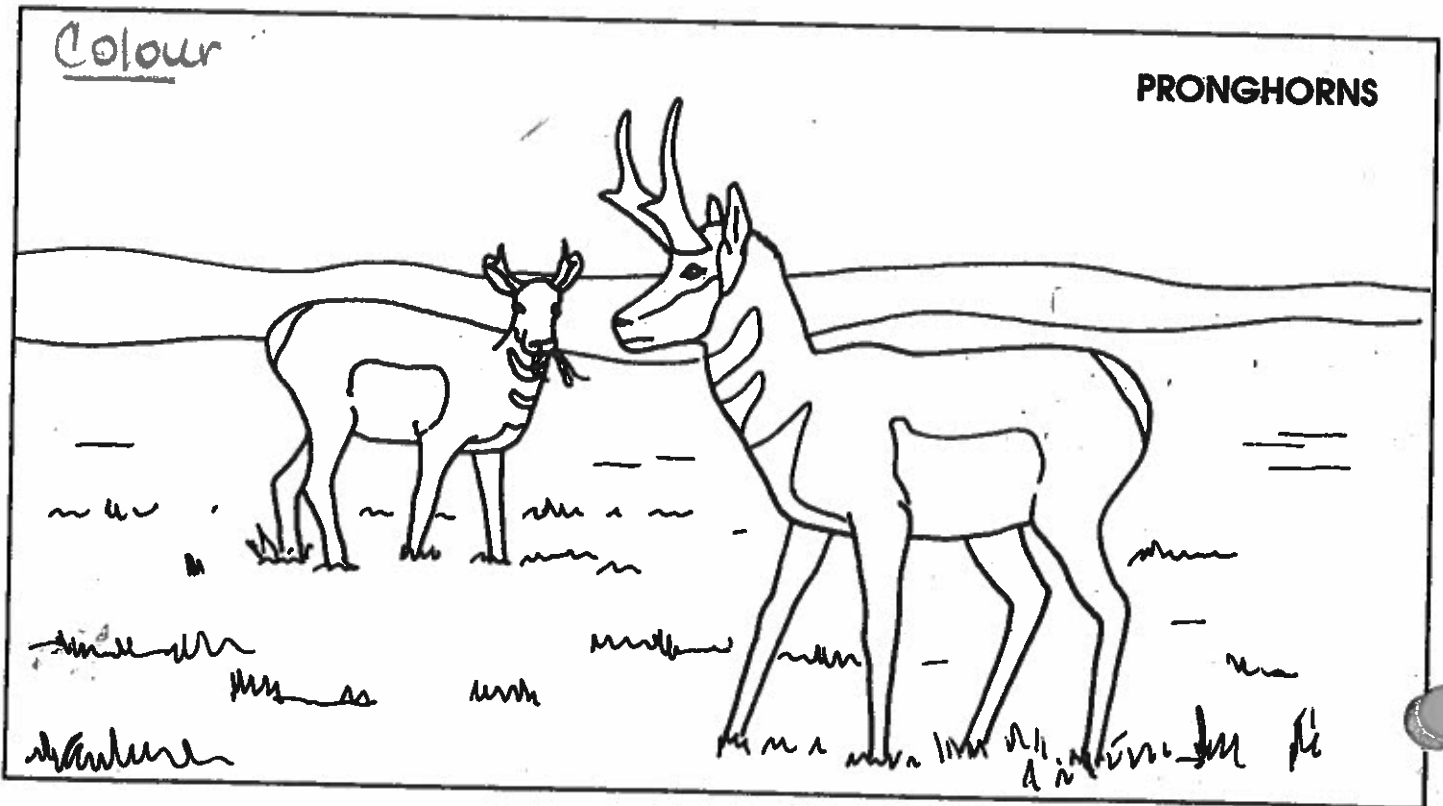
The pronghorn is the fastest land (reptile, mammal) in North America. It escapes from its enemies by (swimming, running) away. The pronghorn can reach speeds of nearly 100 km an (hour, minute). It can also leap (6 mm, 6 m) in one jump.

The pronghorn antelope has good hearing and smell as well as excellent eyesight. Its large (ears, eyes) can spot

unusual movements 5 to 6 km away. When it wants to warn other animals of danger, it raises the white hairs on its rump. This flash of (white, light) can be seen from a great distance.

The pronghorn's woolly undercoat is covered with long guard hairs to protect it from the cold. The pronghorn can change the angle of these guard hairs. During winter, the long hairs remain flat against its body to keep in the heat. During (cold, hot) weather, it raises these (hairs, horns) to allow the moving air to cool its skin.

Grasses, shrubs, cacti, and weeds are the pronghorn's main food. It is able to survive long (wet, dry) periods without drinking water because the moisture it needs is in these plants.



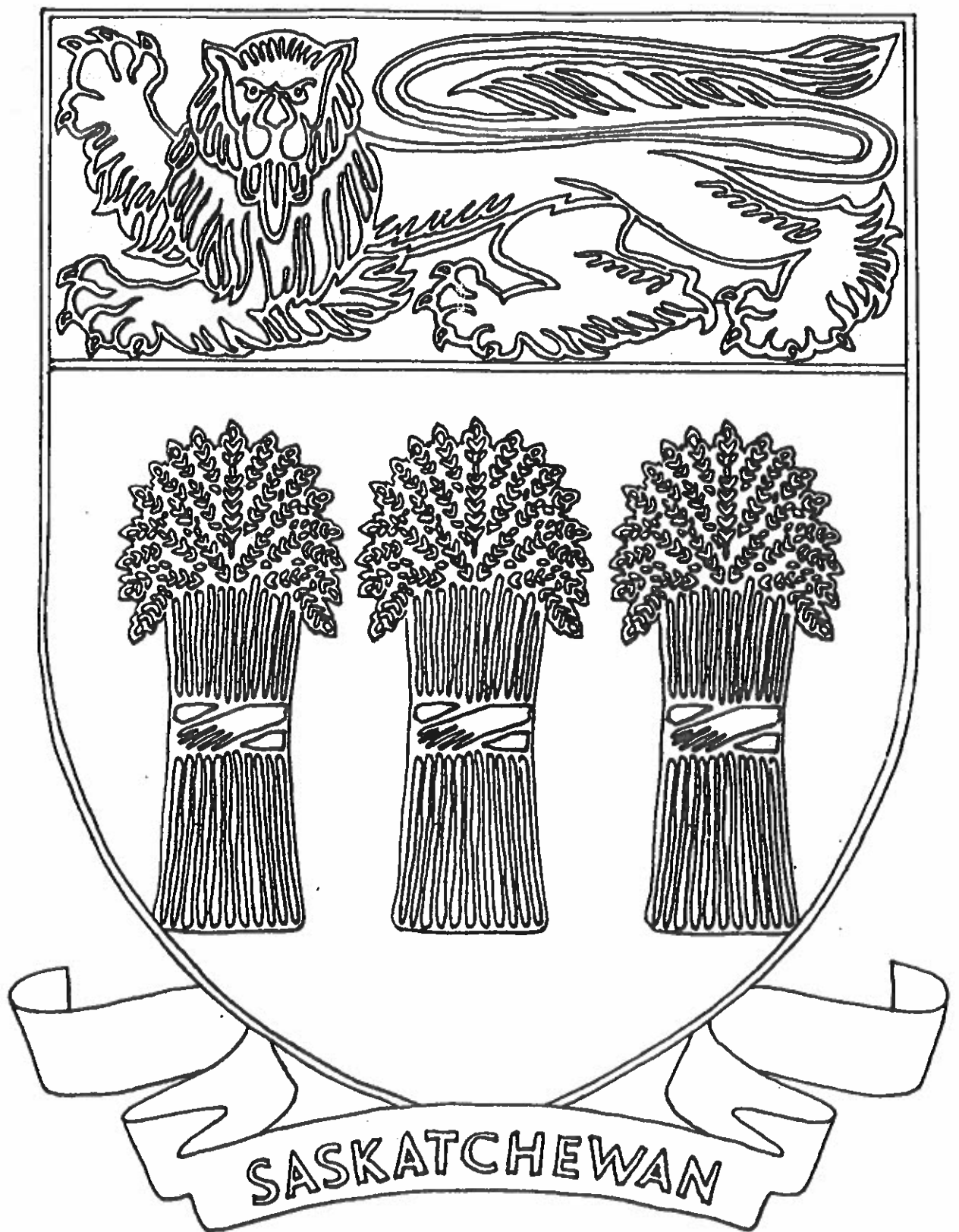


### Reading Activity Card Seven

Read the Information Card called "Saskatchewan's Flag and Coat of Arms".

Complete each sentence with the missing words from the Information Card.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ is Saskatchewan's floral emblem.
2. The provincial \_\_\_\_\_ and the Prairie Lily is found on the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The colour \_\_\_\_\_ stands for the forests of Saskatchewan.
4. The colour gold stands for the province's \_\_\_\_\_.
5. On Saskatchewan's crest is a red \_\_\_\_\_ and three golden \_\_\_\_\_ of wheat.
6. The crest is held by a deer and a lion on Saskatchewan's \_\_\_\_\_.



7

va



Reading Activity Card Eight

Read the Information Card called "Saskatchewan's Symbols"

Complete the sentences below with words from the Information Card.

1. The Prairie Lily grows \_\_\_\_\_ in Saskatchewan.

2. It is a bright \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ spots.

3. The Prairie Lily grows on open \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in early \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The Prairie Sharp-Tailed Grouse is Saskatchewan's \_\_\_\_\_ bird.

5. The Grouse makes its home on the prairie \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Sometimes the Prairie Grouse is miscalled a \_\_\_\_\_.

7. During mating season the male Prairie Grouse does a funny \_\_\_\_\_.

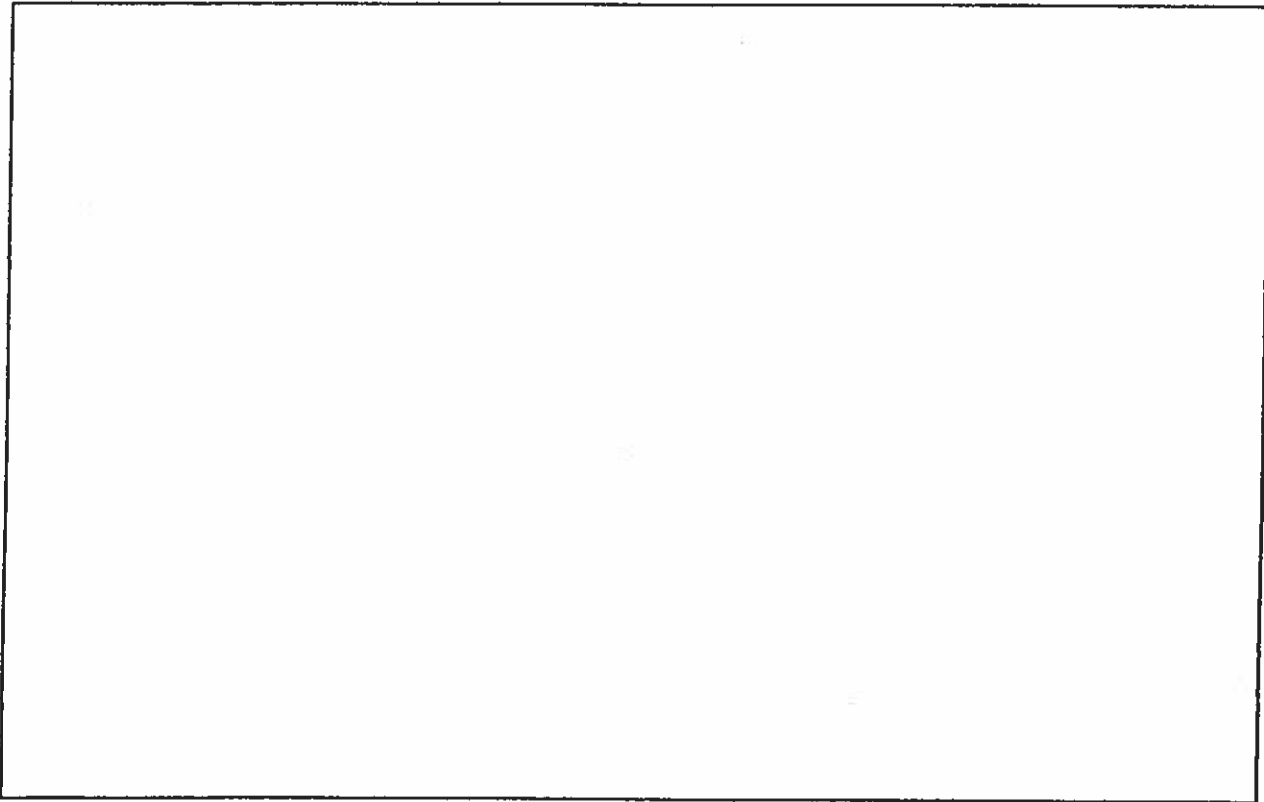
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# A New Saskatchewan Symbol

The Saskatchewan symbol I have created is

Here is a drawing of my symbol:



This is an important symbol of Saskatchewan because

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