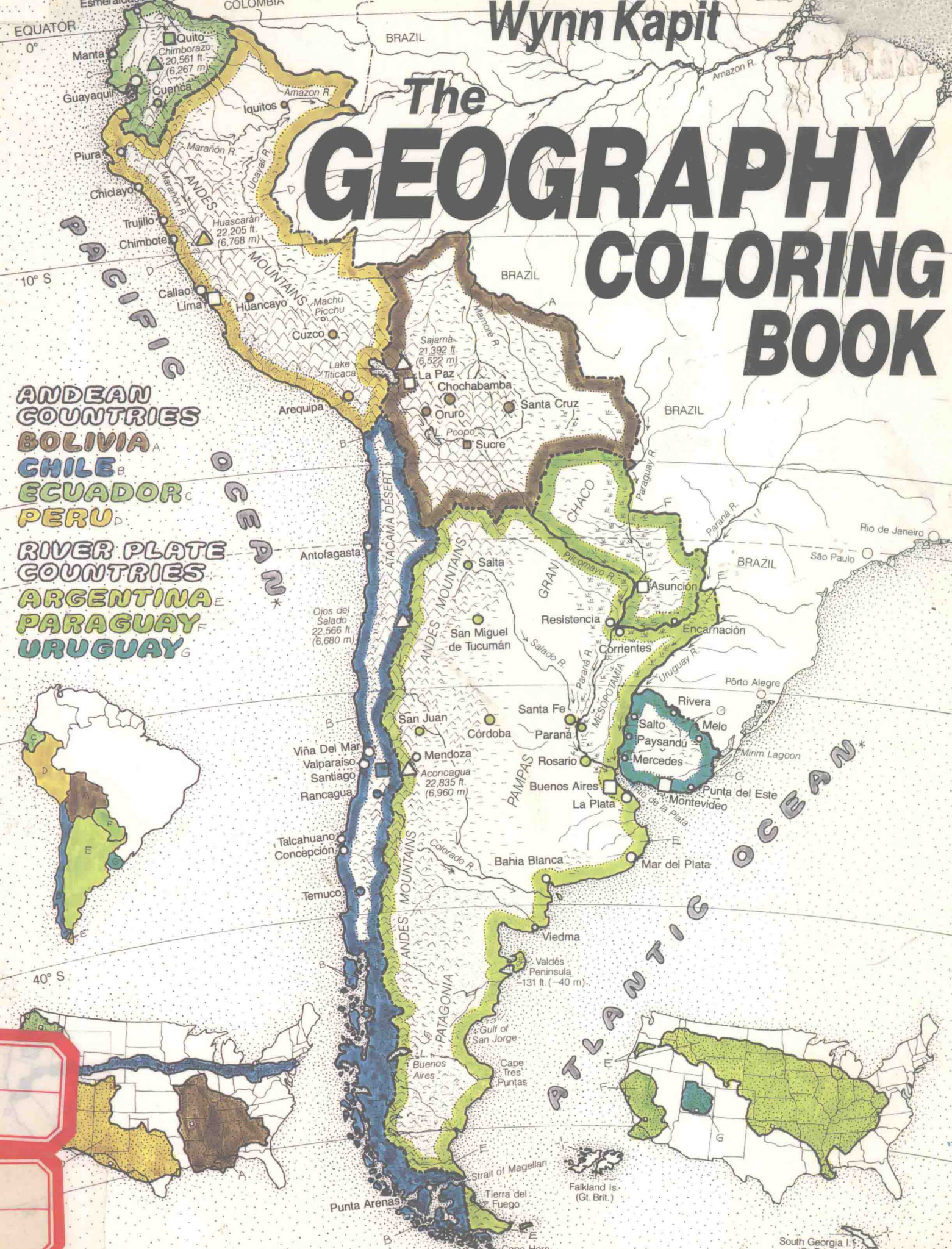
Wynn Kapit
The GEOGRAPHY COLORING BOOK
ANDEAN COUNTRIES
BOLIVIA A
CHILE B
ECUADOR C
PERU D
RIVER PLATE COUNTRIES
ARGENTINA E
PARAGUAY F
URUGUAY G
EQUATOR
0°
10° S
40° S
COLOMBIA
BRAZIL
Esmeraldas
Quito
Chimborazo 20,561 ft. (6,267 m)
Manta
Guayaquil
Cuenca
Amazon R.
Iquitos
Marañón R.
Ucayali R.
Piura
Chiclayo
Trujillo
Chimbote
ANDES MOUNTAINS
Huascarán 22,205 ft. (6,768 m)
PACIFIC OCEAN
Callao
Lima
Huancayo
Machu Picchu
Cuzco
Lake Titicaca
Arequipa
Sajama 21,392 ft. (6,522 m)
La Paz
Chochabamba
Oruro
Santa Cruz
L. Poopo
Sucre
Mamoré R.
Paraguay R.
GRAN CHACO
Paraná R.
Rio de Janeiro
São Paulo
ATACAMA DESERT
Antofagasta
Salta
Pilcomayo R.
Asunción
Ojos del Salado 22,566 ft. (6,680 m)
San Miguel de Tucumán
Salado R.
Resistencia
Encarnación
Corrientes
Uruguay R.
Pôrto Alegre
Rivera
Santa Fe
Salto
Melo
San Juan
Córdoba
Paraná
Paysandú
Viña Del Mar
Valparaíso
Santiago
Rancagua
Mendoza
Aconcagua 22,835 ft. (6,960 m)
Rosario
Mercedes
Mirim Lagoon
PAMPAS
MESOPOTAMIA
Buenos Aires
La Plata
Punta del Este
Montevideo
Río de la Plata
Talcahuano
Concepción
Bahia Blanca
Mar del Plata
Temuco
Viedma
Valdés Peninsula -131 ft. (-40 m)
PATAGONIA
Gulf of San Jorge
L. Buenos Aires
Cape Tres Puntas
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Strait of Magellan
Falkland Is. (Gt. Brit.)
Tierra del Fuego
Punta Arenas
South Georgia I.

THE GEOGRAPHY COLORING BOOK

WYNN KAPIT

HarperCollins*Publishers*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I wish to thank Kathryn Graehl for her fine work as copy editor on this book. Her general input and attention to detail were invaluable.

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Wynn Kapit

Sponsoring Editor: Bonnie Roesch

Cover Printer: New England Book Components

The Geography Coloring Book

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THE GEOGRAPHY COLORING BOOK

PREFACE

Take your pens or pencils and color your way across the United States and around the world. With the aid of this unique and enjoyable educational tool you should be able to accomplish the following: recognize countries by shape as well as location; gain a sense of the relative sizes of nations and states; visualize the location of a nation in the context of its continent; know the names of the capitals and major cities; and identify and locate important rivers, mountain ranges, and bodies of water. And finally, you will learn essential as well as interesting facts about each of the states or nations that you have colored.

Included in each brief description are facts concerning size, population, capital city, type of government, official languages, predominant religions, major exports, and general climate. In addition, there is information that deals with some unique qualities of that particular country. It might be a matter of unusual size, population distribution, economic productivity, geographic formations and landmarks, cultural facts, famous residents, or matters of historic, military, or political significance. I have tried, wherever possible, to relate countries to the events of the day so you will have a greater insight and appreciation of the what, where, and why of the news.

This book is intended to serve as an enjoyable introduction to the countries of the world and the states of the United States. The maps have been simplified in outline and detail in order to facilitate coloring and recognition. The circles (squares for the capitals) which represent the major cites provide only a general idea of their actual shapes and sizes. The reader should keep in mind that there are hundreds of cities and towns in each country that have not been included. Similarly, only the major rivers are shown (the direction of their flow is indicated by tiny arrows). The islands that are included are usually a small fraction of the actual number.

In selecting the views for the major and supplemental maps, I have tried to give the reader a global conception, something that is often unrealized in the study of flat maps. I have avoided the use of Mercator projections, which greatly distort sizes in the northern and southern latitudes—Greenland appears larger than Africa, for example. A limited number of horizontal lines of latitude have been included to indicate relative distances from the equator or from the north and south poles. An awareness of such distances is usually helpful in estimating climatic conditions. For the purpose of simplification I have eliminated most vertical lines of longitude, which are basically used to indicate east/west distances.

You may wish to color the World Thematic Maps (Plates 42-47) after you become more familiar with the individual nations: the countries are shown on the maps but are not identified. Even if you don't color those maps first, I strongly recommend that you read the brief text that accompanies Plates 42-47. The text provides an introduction and background for many of the subjects and terms that appear frequently throughout the book—matters dealing with weather and climate, wind patterns and ocean currents, varieties of vegetation and how land is used, population and race, and languages and religions.

In illustrating and writing this book, my sense of wonder about the magnificent and varied world we live in was greatly enhanced. I hope you will share my enthusiasm and become inspired to further your knowledge by consulting the many fine atlases, books, and encyclopedias that treat this material with much greater detail.

But before you plunge in, I urge you to carefully read "How to Use and Color This Book" and learn what the various symbols represent. Spending a few minutes reading through this material will enable you to get the maximum benefit and enjoyment from this book.

WYNN KAPIT

HOW TO USE AND COLOR THIS BOOK

Please take the few minutes needed to read through these instructions and recommendations. They will enable you to derive much more from this book than you might get if you were to plunge in without guidance. In fact, it would be wise for you to refer back to this page a number of times, as it is difficult to digest all these instructions in a single reading. This information will be more significant once you have had some practice with the coloring process. Most of it is just a matter of common sense and will become quite obvious once you get started, but there are certain things to look out for and symbols to take note of.

WHAT MATERIALS TO USE

I recommend that you use fine-pointed felt-tip pens or colored pencils. Do not use crayons. Twelve colors, including a medium gray, should give you enough variety. Some plates will require more than 12 colors. In those cases you will have to use the same color more than once. The more colors you have at your disposal, the better your results will be and the more fun you will have in doing the book. If you have access to an art supply store that sells pens or pencils separately, you will be able to buy mostly lighter colors. Light colors do not cover up the surface detail on the maps, so the end result is more pleasing. If you are limited to a conventional color selection, try to use the lightest colors on the largest countries. Dark colors used on large areas tend to dominate the page.

HOW THIS BOOK IS ARRANGED

This book is made up of individual plates. Each plate consists of two pages—usually, a large map on the left and a text page on the right (which may have supplementary maps). The names of the countries are printed in outlined letters on the text page; color the name with the same color you use to color the country.

The book is divided into sections, each dealing with a separate continent. The first plate in each section is a political map introducing you to the countries of that continent. The next plate shows physical features of the continent: major rivers, mountains, mountain peaks, or land regions. The remaining plates of the section cover the individual countries, grouped according to region (northwestern, southcentral, etc.). On these regional plates you will generally color a country three times: (1) in outline form on the large map, (2) in a small separate drawing, and (3) in its location on a map of the continent.

Study the cover of this book to see a page that has been completely colored. Only on the cover do the names of the countries appear on the same page as the map. This was done in order to demonstrate how the names look when colored.

HOW TO COLOR

It is best to work through this book from the beginning. If you start with a later section, please begin with the first plate of that section and work through the rest of the plates in that section in the order they appear.

Color only areas on the map that are within the dark outlines. They are labeled with the same letter that follows the name of the country on the text page. The area to be colored might be the outline of a country (the space between the dark border and the dotted parallel line—see book cover). In other cases the entire country should be colored, except for the square representing the capital city. Where a group of similar areas, such as islands off the coast of a country, is labeled in only one or two places, color them all with the same color.

Use a different color for each letter. If you run out of colors then it is all right to repeat them, but try to avoid using the same color on adjacent countries (you can accomplish this by coloring a country before you color its name on the opposite page). Sometimes you will see the same letter with different superscripts (A^1, A^2). This means that these areas may be different from each other but are still related in some way that would justify using the same color.

Take special note of two symbols. The asterisk (✳) tells you to color gray anything labeled by it: a heading for a list of names or the names of large bodies of water bordering the continents. The "do not color" sign (-¦-) tells you to leave uncolored anything labeled by it.

It is generally a good idea to color the name first and then the country. On some pages, color notes (CN) advise you how to color that particular page or what to take note of. Read these color notes before coloring. You may wish to read about a country before coloring it; you will find that the act of coloring will have more meaning if you know something about the country.

When a city (represented by a circle or square) falls within the colored outline, leave it uncolored. When it falls within the uncolored interior, color it with the same color you used on the outline (see book cover). Apply this rule to mountain peaks (triangles). Be aware that the major cities often cover a wider geographical area than the circle symbol suggests. The size of the circle or square reflects the approximate population size of the city itself (see "What the Symbols Mean" for the population sizes) but not the size of the surrounding metropolitan area, which usually has a much larger population. Likewise, the population figures in the text apply only to cities and not metropolitan areas.

Occasionally you will come across a large lake that separates the borders of two countries or states (see Lake Titicaca between Peru and Bolivia on the cover). Though in most cases the borders usually meet in the center of the lake, for purposes of showing the lake clearly on these maps the borders are drawn around the edge of the lake and you are asked to leave the lake uncolored.

Where the name of a city or river or another feature appears within one of the boundary outlines that is to be colored, it is all right to color over it with your pen or pencil. This is one of the main reasons you would want to use light colors as much as you possibly can. But even with dark pencils you can usually lighten the color by not pressing as hard.

When coloring these plates, take time to look at the surface detail of the country you are coloring. Look to see what the neighboring countries are. Are the major cities confined to certain regions? Can you figure out why? Follow the directional flow of the major rivers. Do they play a role in population distribution? Can you predict the climate of the country by its terrain, its distance from the equator or poles, or its proximity to a major body of water? And always take note of the scale of distances on each map—the scale varies from plate to plate.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN

POPULATION			
CITY	CAPITAL		CITY OR CAPITAL
○	□	over 1,000,000	○
○	□	250,000 – 1,000,000	○
○	□	100,000 – 250,000	○
○	□	Less than 100,000	City symbols in neighboring countries that are not colored

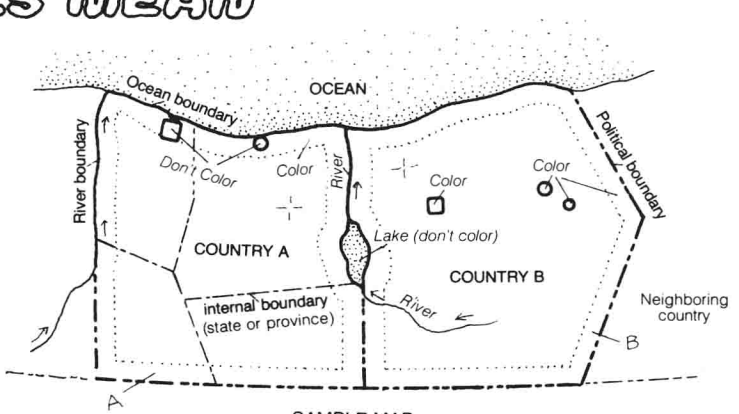
△ MOUNTAIN PEAK

✳ COLOR GRAY

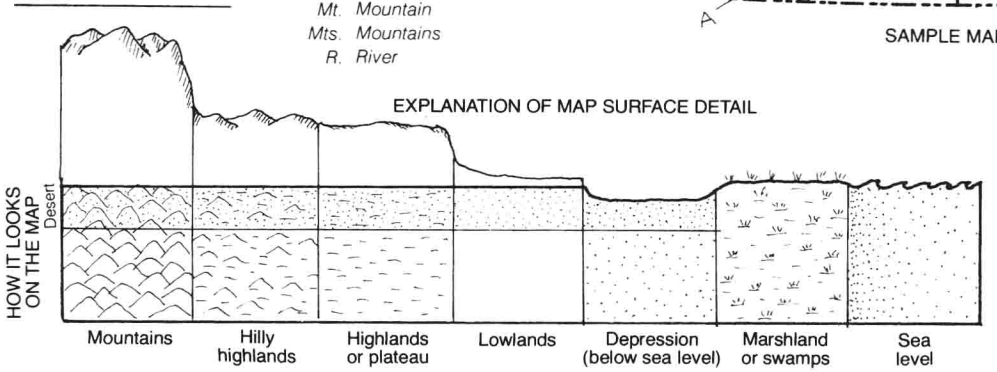
-¦- DON'T COLOR

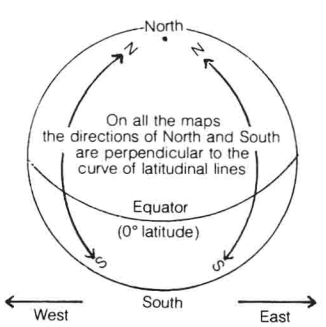
ABBREVIATIONS

I. Island
Is. Islands
L. Lake
Mt. Mountain
Mts. Mountains
R. River



SAMPLE MAP





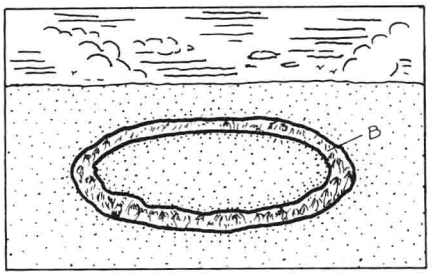
A GLOSSARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL TERMINOLOGY

Before you begin coloring the actual plates you may wish to warm up with this introduction to geographical terminology. If you don't have the 21 colors needed to color A–U, feel free to repeat as many of them as needed.

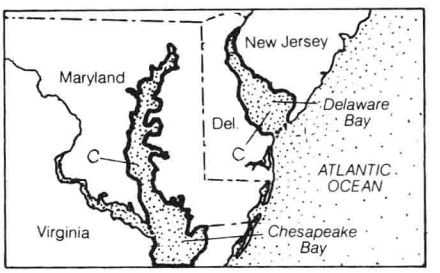
Begin by coloring the word "archipelago," labeled "A," and use the same color on the part of the illustration below that has the same label.

Note that each caption ends with a well-known example of the word under discussion. These examples are set in italics. Also set in italics are other geographical terms that are related, in some way, to the word which is being defined.

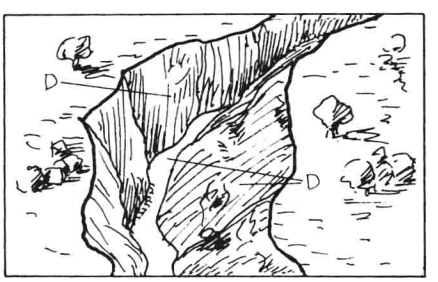
ARCHIPELAGO A
ATOLL B
BAY C
CANYON D
CAPE E
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE F
DELTA G
ESTUARY H
FJORD I
HEADWATERS J
GLACIER K
GULF L
ISLAND M
ISTHMUS N
LAGOON O
MESA P
OCEAN CURRENTS Q
PENINSULA R
PLATEAU S
REEF T
STRAIT U



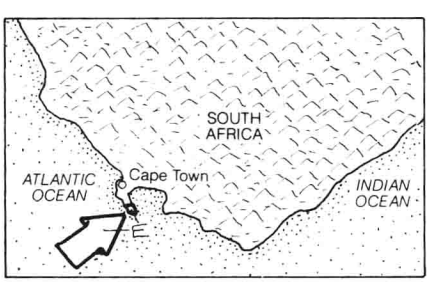
A circular coral island that encloses a *lagoon.* Atolls are usually formed on top of submerged *volcanoes. Bikini Atoll in the Marshall Islands of the Pacific Ocean, a US atomic test site.*



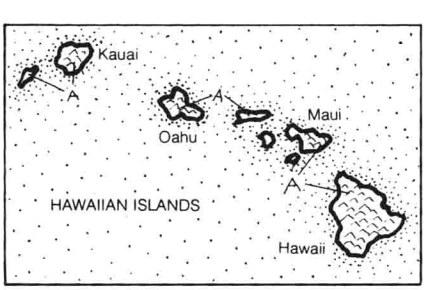
A body of water that penetrates a coastline. It is generally wider in the middle. It is usually smaller than a *gulf,* but larger than a *cove. Delaware and Chesapeake Bays.*



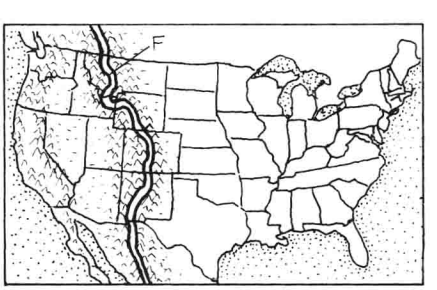
A deep, narrow depression in the earth's surface, often having a river running through it. Canyons are also known as *gorges. Ravines* are not quite as deep. *The Grand Canyon in northwest Arizona.*



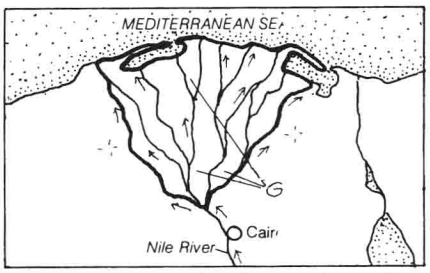
A point of land extending into the sea. It is usually smaller than a *peninsula.* A mountainous cape is called a *promontory* or a *headland. The Cape of Good Hope off the South African coast.*



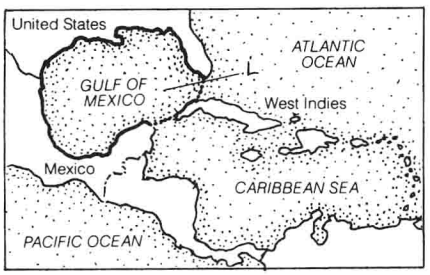
Either a group of islands or a body of water that has many islands in it. *The Hawaiian Islands; the Aegean Sea off the coast of Greece.*



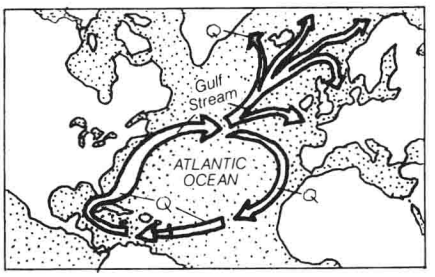
The highest point of a continent, from which the direction of river flow is determined. *The Great Divide is the name given to the crest of the Rocky Mountains, which sends rivers east and west.*



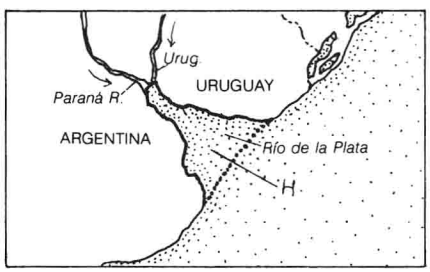
The triangular-shaped land found at the mouth of some large rivers. So much soil is transported by the river that the coastal waters cannot wash it all away. *The Nile Delta on the Mediterranean Sea.*



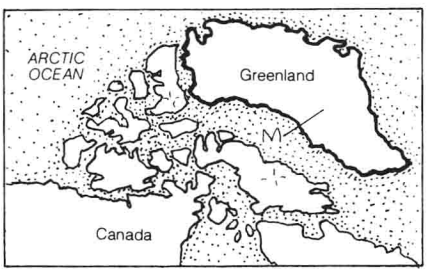
A part of an ocean or sea that is partially enclosed by a curving coastline. A more fully enclosed body of salt water could be called a *sea. The Gulf of Mexico.*



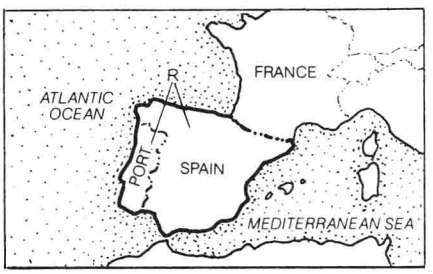
Ocean streams that are propelled by prevailing winds and earth rotation. They flow clockwise in the northern hemisphere and counterclockwise below the equator. *The Atlantic's Gulf Stream.*



An ocean inlet that merges with the mouth of a river. The estuary's salinity varies according to river flow and ocean tides. *The Río de la Plata, separating Argentina from Uruguay.*

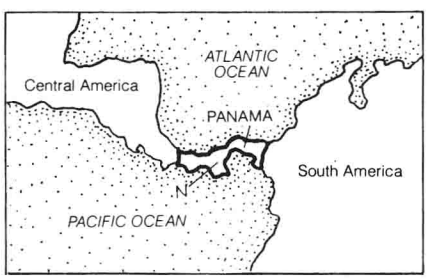


A body of land completely surrounded by water. It is smaller than a *continent* but larger than a *cay,* a *key,* or certainly a *large rock. Greenland is the world's largest island.*

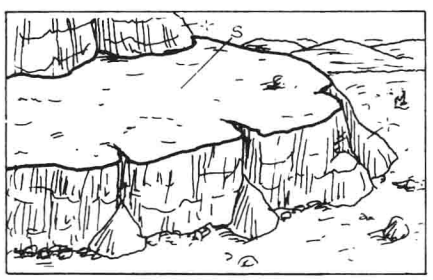


A mass of land almost entirely surrounded by water. It is usually connected to the mainland by a narrow neck. *The Iberian Peninsula in Europe, home to Spain and Portugal.*

A narrow, winding ocean inlet that penetrates a coastal mountain range. The steep cliffs that line its route make a fjord (fiord) one of nature's grandest sights. *Norway's Sogne Fjord is the world's longest.*

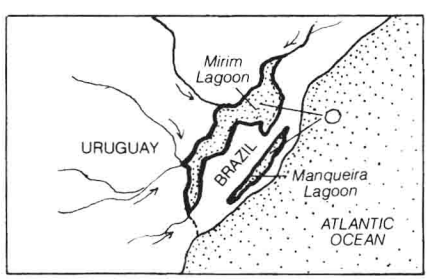


A narrow strip of land, with water on both sides, that connects two larger land masses. *The Isthmus of Panama connects Central America and South America.*

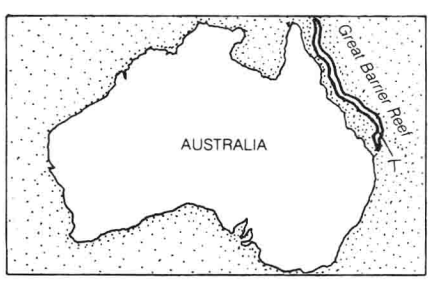


A broad expanse of generally high and flat land, also called a *tableland.* Plateaus can rise up from a lower area, or can be level regions within a mountain range. *Most of Spain is the Meseta Plateau.*

Upper river springs, streams, and tributaries. Headwaters can refer to *continental divides* or *watersheds. Watershed* also describes a region drained by a river. *The Alps have been called the headwaters of Europe.*

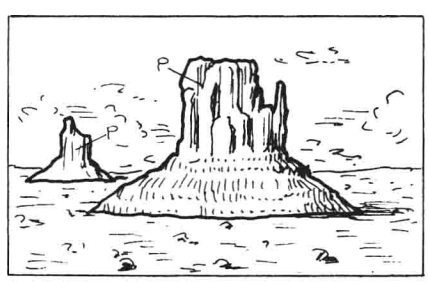


A small body of water separated from the larger sea by a barrier of *sand or coral reefs.* It can either be adjacent to a coastline or surrounded by an *atoll. Mirim Lagoon off the coast of Brazil.*

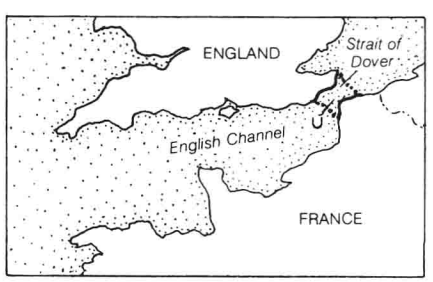


A narrow, low ridge of rock, or more commonly of coral, that is connected to a coast *(fringing reef)* or lies off a coast *(barrier reef). The Great Barrier Reef, off the northeast coast of Australia.*

A river of ice, moving slowly down a mountain slope or outward from its central mass. It stops where the leading edge melts faster than the forward rate of movement. *Vatnajökull in Iceland is Europe's largest.*



A tall, flat-topped mountain with steep vertical sides. Erosion-resistant mesas are left standing after all else has gone. *Buttes* are small mesas. *Monument Valley in Utah has 1,000 ft. (305 m) mesas.*



A narrow passage of water connecting two larger bodies of water. A *channel* is wider than a *strait.* If it is shallow, it is called a *sound. The English Channel becomes narrower at the Strait of Dover.*

CONTENTS

CONTENTS

SOUTH AMERICA

EUROPE

ASIA

CONTENTS

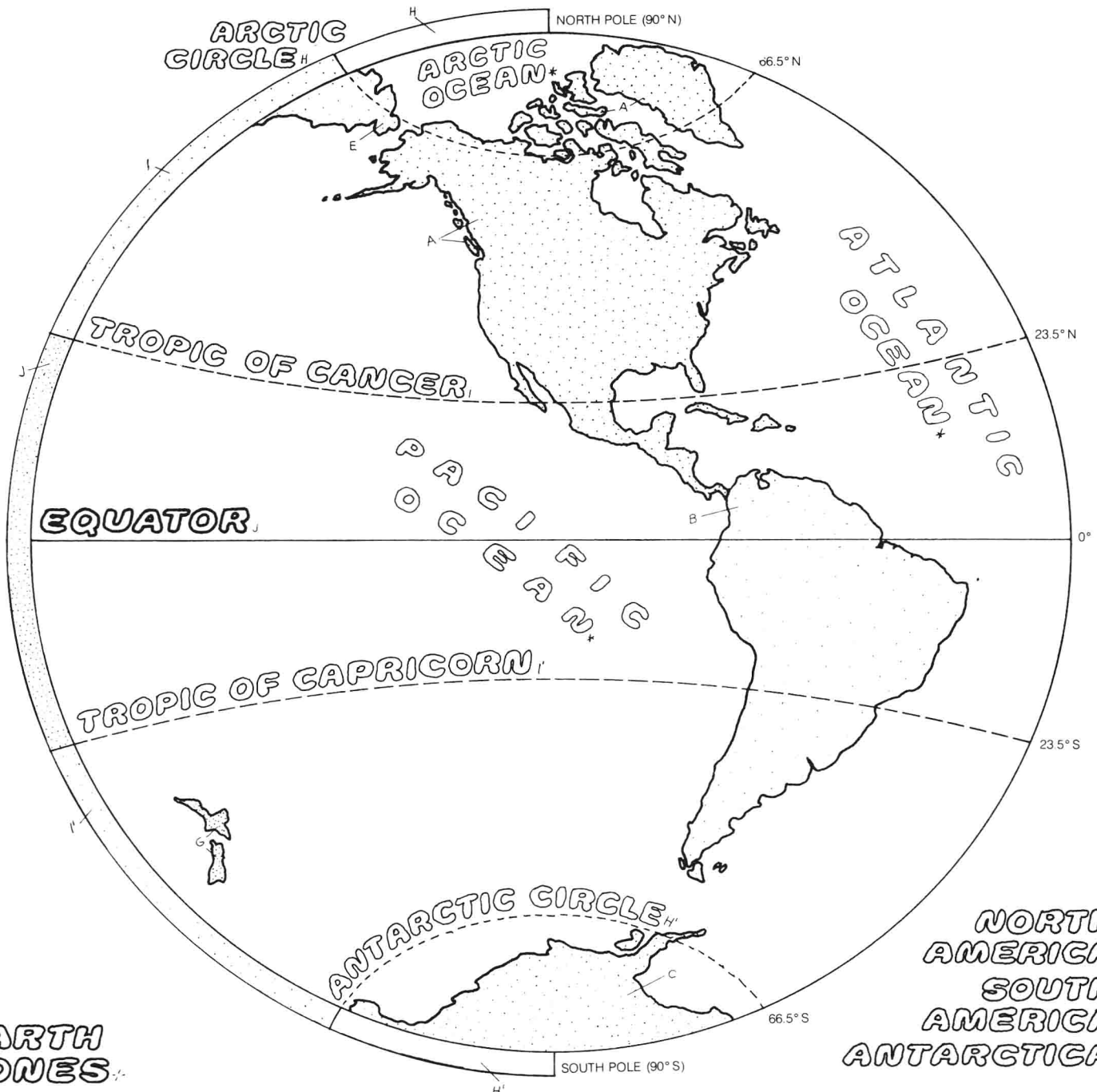
OCEANIA

AFRICA

POLAR REGIONS

WORLD THEMATIC MAPS

CONTINENTS OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE



EARTH ZONES

ARCTIC OR NORTH POLAR H
NORTH TEMPORATE I
TROPICAL OR TORRID J
SOUTH TEMPORATE I'
ANTARCTIC OR SOUTH POLAR H'

CN: *(1) Color the continents. Note that Antarctica (C) can be seen in its entirety on the small globe. (2) Color the titles of the oceans gray. (3) Color the names of the earth zones and their diagrammatic locations on the outer edges of the maps.*

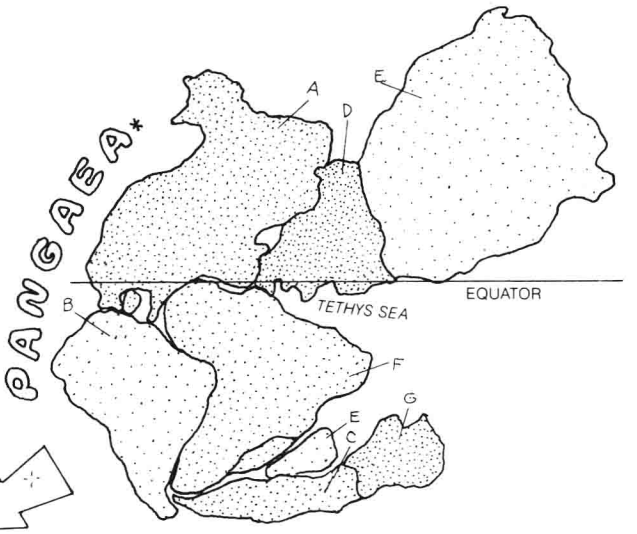
Earth zones are defined by imaginary lines of latitude circling the globe, parallel to the equator. The latitude lines shown above are not parallel because of the type of map projection; they are parallel in the global view to the right. The *tropical or torrid zone* is the largest and hottest. The sun is always shining directly over some part of it. It is bounded by the *tropics of Cancer* and *Capricorn*. The *equator* passes through the center of the tropical zone, halfway between the two poles, dividing the earth into northern and southern hemispheres. The northern boundary of the tropical zone is the tropic of Cancer, the northernmost parallel (23.5° N latitude) where the sun shines directly overhead (noon of the summer solstice). About 75% of the earth's population lives in the *north temperate zone*. The four seasons occur only in the temperate zones. The *arctic circle*, 23.5° from the pole, is the southern boundary of the *arctic* or *north polar zone*. In this zone the sun fails to rise during the winter months. The sun stays below the horizon for one day at the arctic circle—and for six months at the north pole. During the summer, the sun fails to set for a comparable period of time (see Plate 41). The tropic of Capricorn is the southern boundary of the tropical zone and the southernmost parallel (23.5° S) where the sun appears overhead (noon of the winter solstice). This line also marks the northern border of the *south temperate zone*, which is limited to the south by the *antarctic circle* (23.5° from the south pole); this in turn is the northern boundary of the *antarctic zone or south polar zone or region*.

MOVEMENT OF CONTINENTS

NORTH AMERICA A
SOUTH AMERICA B
ANTARCTICA C
EUROPE D
ASIA E
AFRICA F
OCEANIA G

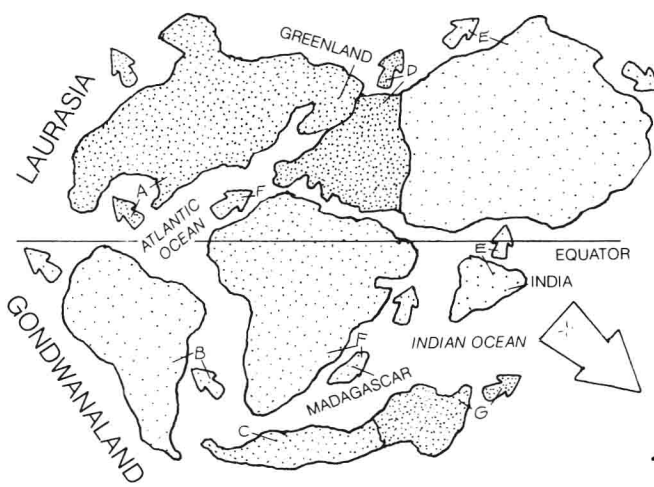
CN: Use the same colors you used for the continents on Plate 1. Use a very light color for the earthquake zones (I). (1) Color the four maps on this page; complete each one before doing the next. (2) At the top of the opposite page, color the tiny triangles representing volcano sites. (3) Color the earthquake zones (areas covered with light parallel lines).

200 MILLION YEARS AGO



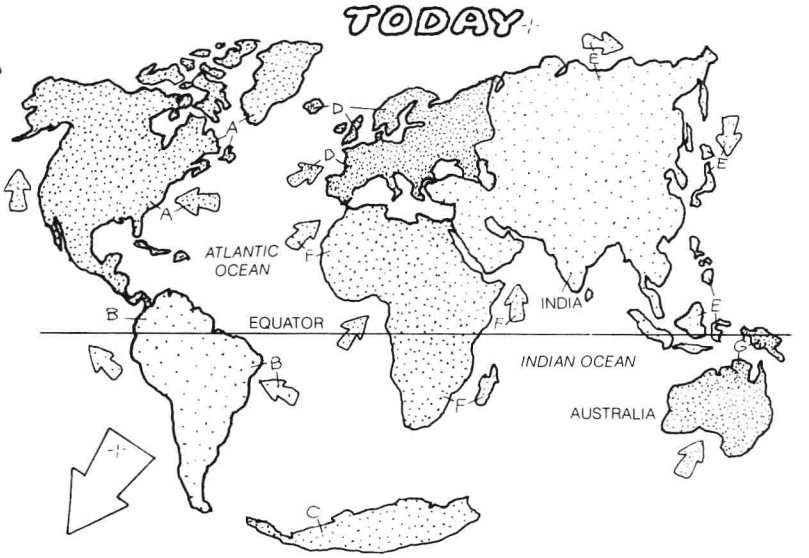
Around 200 million years ago there was a single continent called Pangaea (Greek for "all earth"). The Tethys Sea, ancestor of the Mediterranean, partially divided this land mass. It is assumed that the continents making up Pangaea previously migrated from other unknown locations.

100 MILLION YEARS AGO



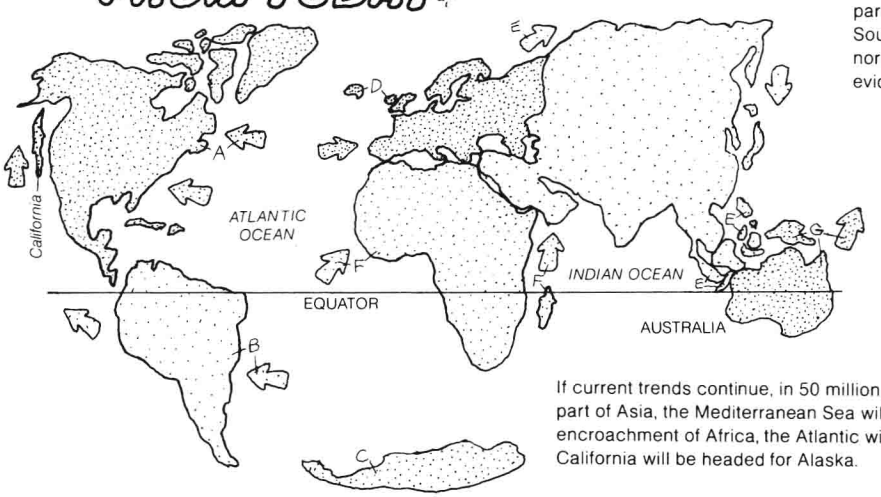
About 100 million years ago, Pangaea divided into two masses: Laurasia (North America, Europe, and Asia) and Gondwanaland (South America, Africa, Australia, and Antarctica). The Atlantic and Indian Oceans were expanding. India was heading for the Asian continent. The continents were all moving northward, and Greenland was starting to break away from North America.

TODAY

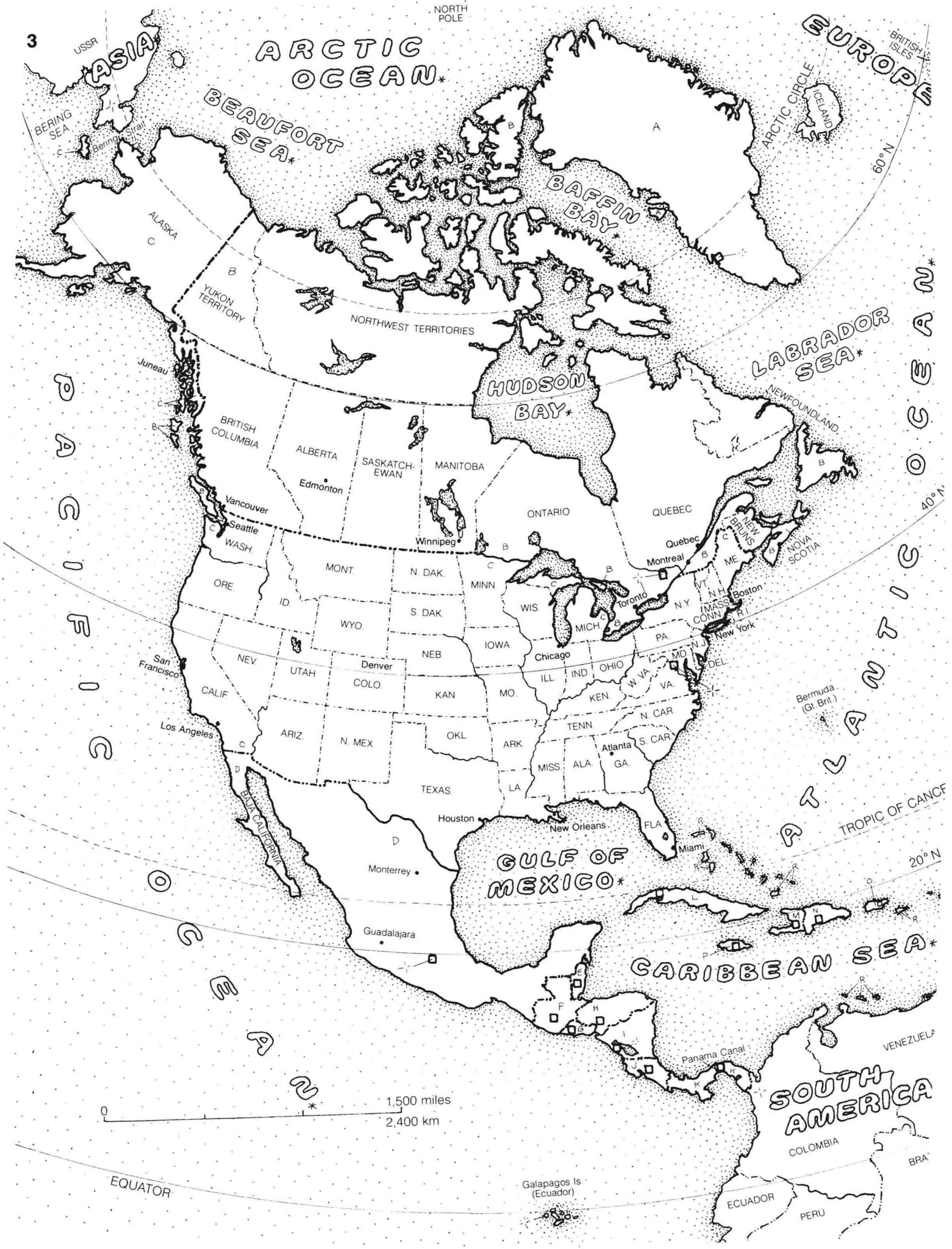


Today we find Australia far from Antarctica. India is now an integral part of Asia. The Atlantic Ocean is still expanding, and Africa and South America are well within the equatorial region. Note how far north of the equator the continents have drifted. This explains why evidence of past tropical vegetation is found in northern regions.

50 MILLION YEARS FROM TODAY



If current trends continue, in 50 million years Australia will be part of Asia, the Mediterranean Sea will be greatly reduced by the encroachment of Africa, the Atlantic will be wider, and part of California will be headed for Alaska.


3
NORTH POLE
ARCTIC OCEAN
ASIA
USSR
BERING SEA
Bering Strait
BEAUFORT SEA
EUROPE
BRITISH ISLES
ARCTIC CIRCLE
ICELAND
60° N
BAFFIN BAY
ALASKA
YUKON TERRITORY
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
LABRADOR SEA
HUDSON BAY
NEWFOUNDLAND
Juneau
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
Edmonton
Vancouver
Seattle
WASH.
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
Winnipeg
Quebec
Montreal
NEW BRUNS.
NOVA SCOTIA
ME.
MONT.
N. DAK.
MINN.
ORE.
ID.
S. DAK.
WIS.
MICH.
Toronto
VT.
N.H.
Boston
N.Y.
MASS.
CONN.
R.I.
WYO.
IOWA
PA.
New York
San Francisco
NEV.
UTAH
Denver
NEB.
Chicago
N.J.
MD.
DEL.
ILL.
IND.
OHIO
W. VA.
VA.
CALIF.
COLO.
KAN.
MO.
KEN.
N. CAR.
Los Angeles
ARIZ.
N. MEX.
OKL.
ARK.
TENN.
S. CAR.
Atlanta
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
TEXAS
LA.
Houston
New Orleans
FLA.
Miami
Bermuda (Gt. Brit.)
BAJA CALIFORNIA
Monterrey
GULF OF MEXICO
TROPIC OF CANCER
20° N
Guadalajara
CARIBBEAN SEA
Panama Canal
VENEZUELA
SOUTH AMERICA
COLOMBIA
ECUADOR
PERU
Galapagos Is (Ecuador)
EQUATOR
0
1,500 miles
2,400 km
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
40° N


4
NORTH POLE
ARCTIC OCEAN
USSR
ASIA
CHUKCHI SEA
BERING SEA
Bering Strait
St. Lawrence I. (U.S.)
BEAUFORT SEA
NORWAY
EUROPE
BRITISH ISLES
GREENLAND
ICELAND
ARCTIC CIRCLE
BAFFIN BAY
DAVIS STRAIT
ALASKA
YUKON TERRITORY
GULF OF ALASKA
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
Hudson Strait
LABRADOR SEA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
CANADA
HUDSON BAY
NEWFOUNDLAND
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
QUEBEC
GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
ONTARIO
NEW BRUNS.
NOVA SCOTIA
WASH.
MONT.
N. DAK.
ME.
ORE.
ID.
VT.
N.H.
MASS.
WYO.
S. DAK.
MINN.
WIS.
N.Y.
CONN.
R.I.
NEV.
UNITED STATES
MICH.
PA.
UTAH
NEB.
IOWA
ILL.
IND.
OHIO
MD.
N. J.
DEL.
COLO.
KAN.
VA.
CALIF.
MO.
KY.
W. VA.
ARIZ.
N. CAR.
TENN.
S. CAR.
N. MEX.
OKL.
ARK.
MISS.
GA.
ALA.
TEXAS
LA.
FLA.
Bermuda (Gt. Brit.)
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
TROPIC OF CANCER
BAJA CALIFORNIA
Gulf of California
GULF OF MEXICO
BAHAMA ISLANDS
CUBA
PR.
LESSER ANTILLES
GREATER ANTILLES
HAI.
D.R.
JA.
CARIBBEAN SEA
MEXICO
BE.
GUA.
HON.
EL S.
NIC.
C.R.
PAN.
Panama Canal
VENEZUELA
COLOMBIA
BRAZIL
ECUADOR
PERU
Galapagos Is. (Ecuador)
EQUATOR
0
1,500 miles
2,400 km


Queen Elizabeth Is
BEAUFORT SEA*
Banks I
Victoria I
Resolute
Thule
GREENLAND (DEN.)
Kuvdlorssuaq
BAFFIN BAY*
ARCTIC CIRCLE
Jacobshavn
Clyde
DAVIS STRAIT*
Godthab
Julianehab
60° N
Yukon R
ALASKA (US)
Mt. Logan 19,850 ft (6,050 m)
Amundsen Gulf
DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN
Great Bear L
Mackenzie R
MACKENZIE MTS.
Whitehorse
DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE
Baffin I
Hall Beach
Gjoa Haven
FOXE BASIN
Back R
DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN
Yellowknife
Great Slave L
Southampton I
HUDSON STRAIT
Slave R
Ivujivik
Ungava Bay
LABRADOR SEA*
PACIFIC OCEAN*
COAST MTS.
ROCKY MTS.
Prince Rupert
Dawson Creek
Queen Charlotte Is
Peace R
WOOD BUFFALO NAT'L PK
L. Athabasca
Prince George
Mt. Waddington 13,260 ft (4,043 m)
Churchill
HUDSON BAY*
Athabasca R
Reindeer L
Edmonton
JASPER NAT'L PK
Frazer R
Vancouver
Belcher I
Ft. Severn
Nelson R
Churchill R
LABRADOR
BANFF NAT'L PK
N. Saskatchewan R
Prince Albert
Saskatchewan R
Calgary
Saskatoon
Severn R
James Bay
Ft. George
St. John's
Anticosti I
Victoria
Seattle
WASH
Lethbridge
S. Saskatchewan R
Regina
L. Winnipeg
L. Manitoba
Winnipegosis
Ft. Albany
Albany R
GULF OF ST LAWRENCE
Charlottetown
Miguelon Is (Fr.)
GRAND BANKS
L. of the Woods
Winnipeg
Thunder Bay
St. Lawrence R.
Quebec
Fredericton
ORE
IDAHO
MONT
N. DAK
L. Superior
Sault Ste. Marie
Montreal
Halifax
MAINE
Bay of Fundy
NEV
WYO
S. DAK
MINN
WIS
MICH
Sudbury
Ottawa
Toronto
VT
N.H.
Boston
L. Huron
L. Ontario
Hamilton
N.Y.
Buffalo
MASS
UNITED STATES
0 200 400 600 miles