



NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR



Fact Sheet

Test your knowledge! See if you can fill in the blanks below.

1. N.L. is considered one of Canada's _____ provinces.
2. The capital city of Newfoundland & Labrador is _____.
3. Newfoundland & Labrador's provincial bird is the _____.
4. Newfoundland & Labrador's provincial flower is the _____.



St. John's

Atlantic

Plant

Pitcher

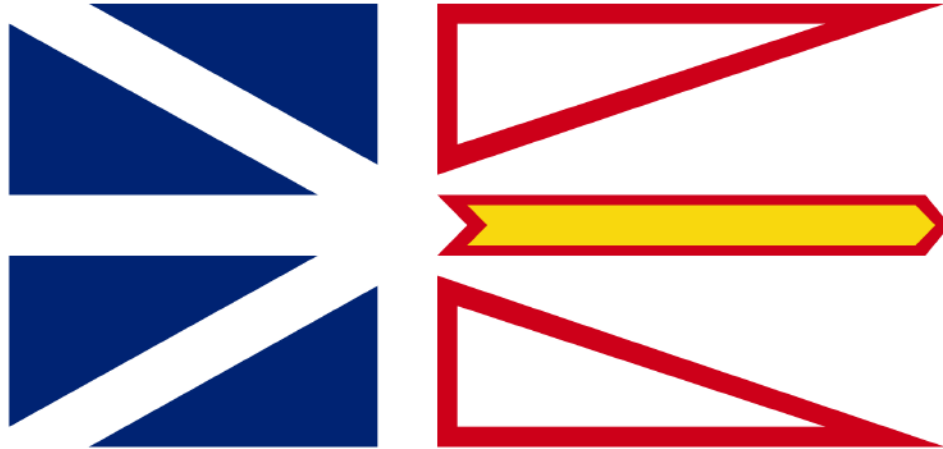
Puffin

Mapping N.L.

Label the capital city of the province. Next, research Newfoundland & Labrador's topography and colour the map accordingly!



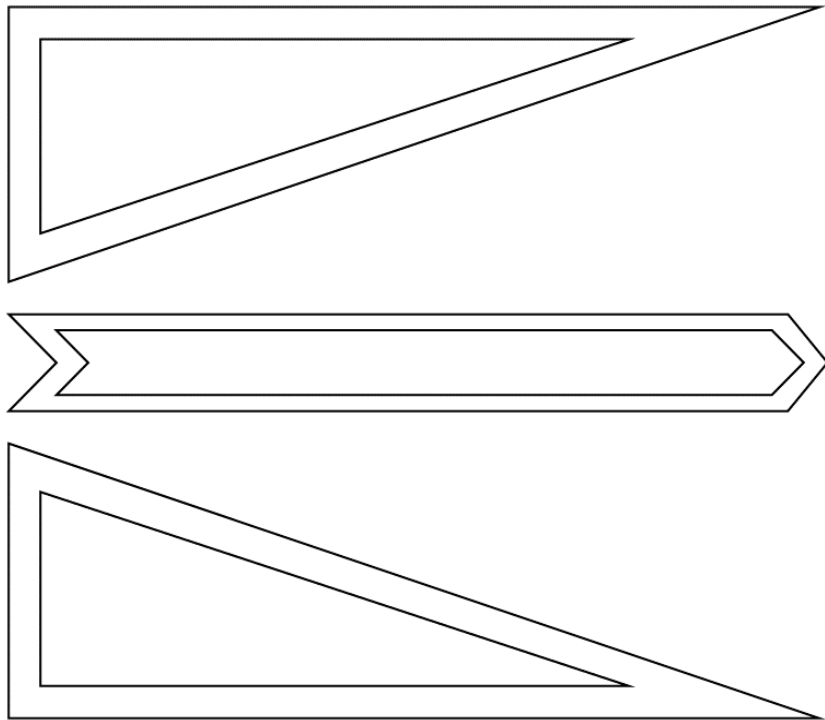
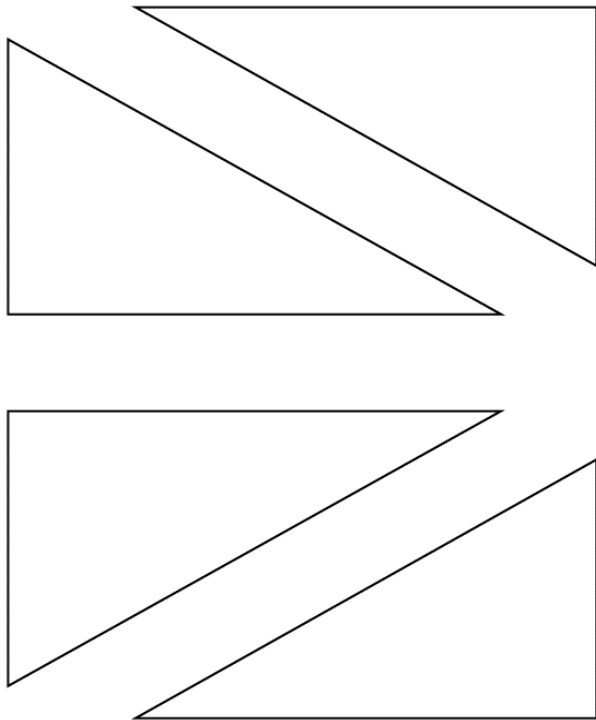
Fly the Flag



The provincial flag of Newfoundland and Labrador was introduced on 6 June, 1980. The flag's key features include:

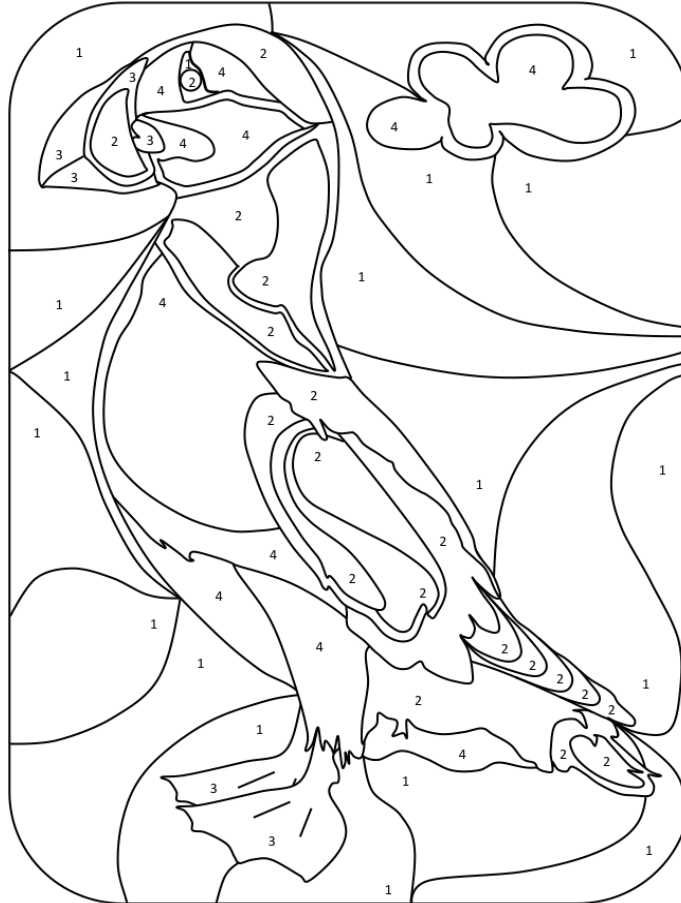
- Blue: represents the sea
- White: represents the snow and ice of winter
- Red: represents the struggle and effort of the Newfoundlanders and Labradorians.
- Gold: represents confidence in themselves and for the future

Your turn! Recreate Newfoundland and Labrador's provincial flag, using the flag above to guide you.



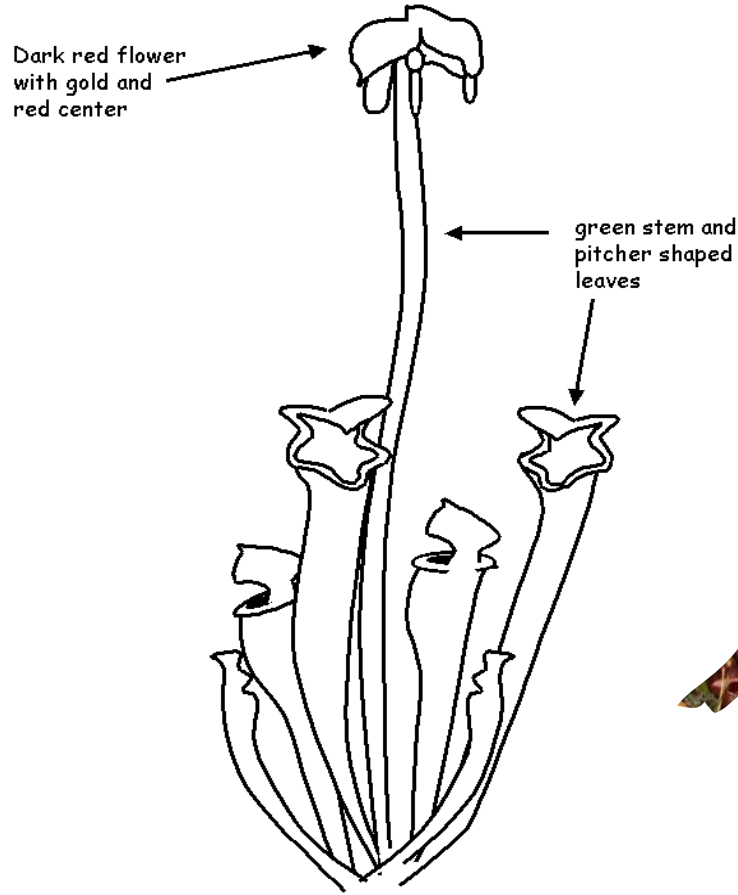
Provincial Fauna

The provincial bird of Newfoundland and Labrador is the Puffin.
Colour the image below!



Provincial Flora

The provincial flower of Newfoundland and Labrador is the Pitcher Plant.
Colour the image below!



NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

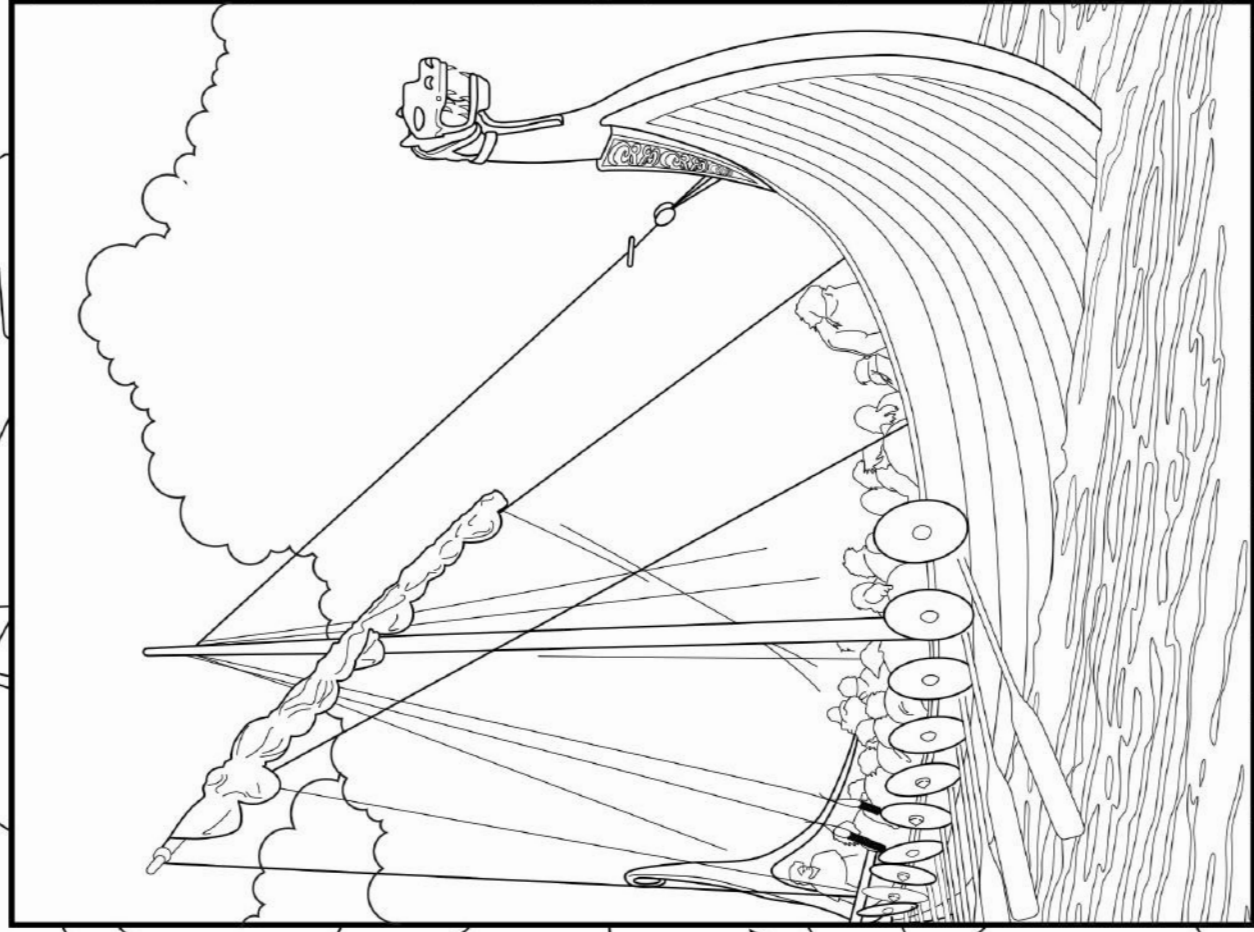
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Colour



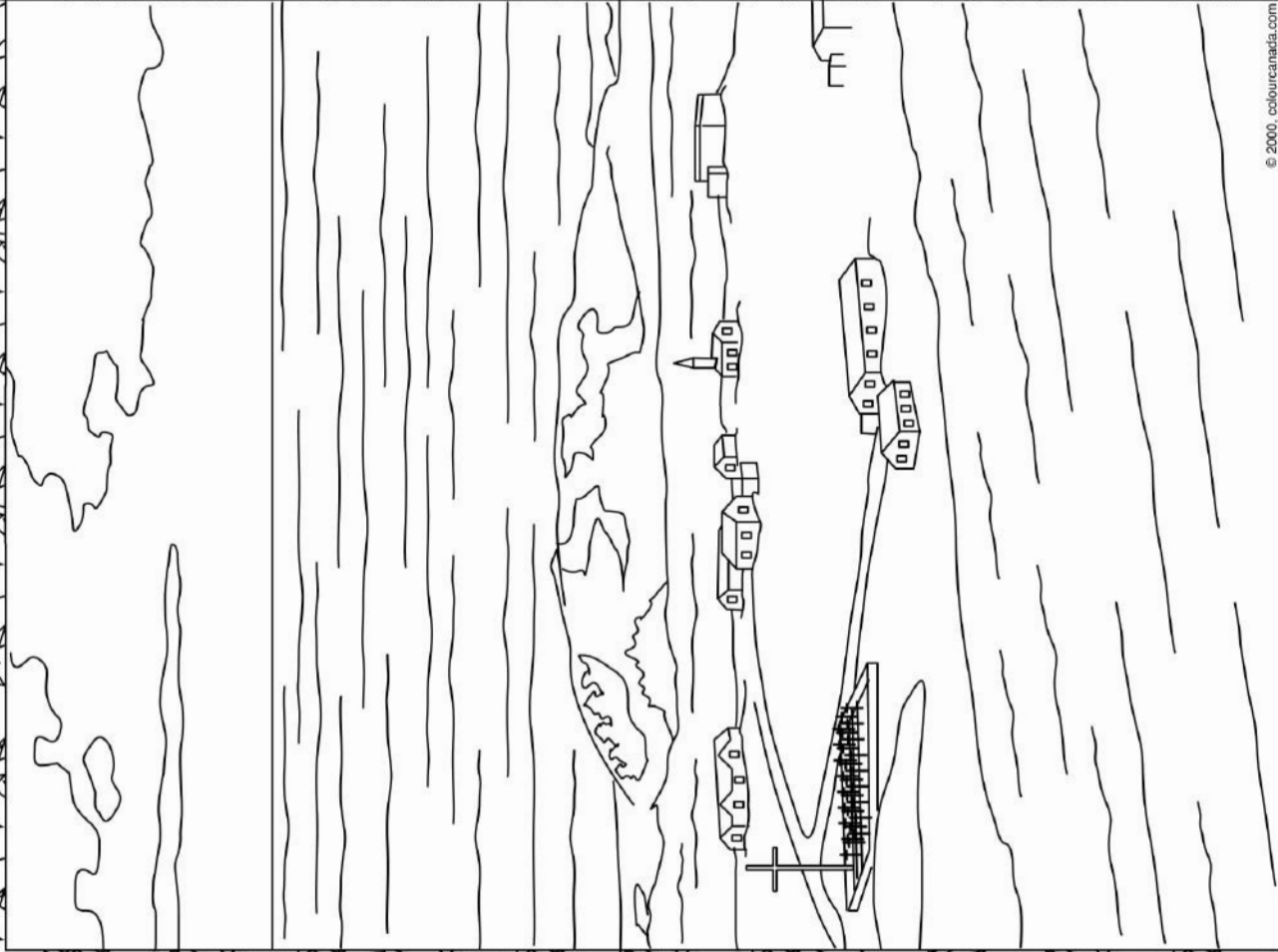


While legend has it that the merchant Bjarni Herjólfsson had seen the coast of Newfoundland on a previous trip, it would appear that the viking Leif Ericson was the first European to settle for any time in North America, his excursion in 1000 A.D. predates Christopher Columbus by 500 years.



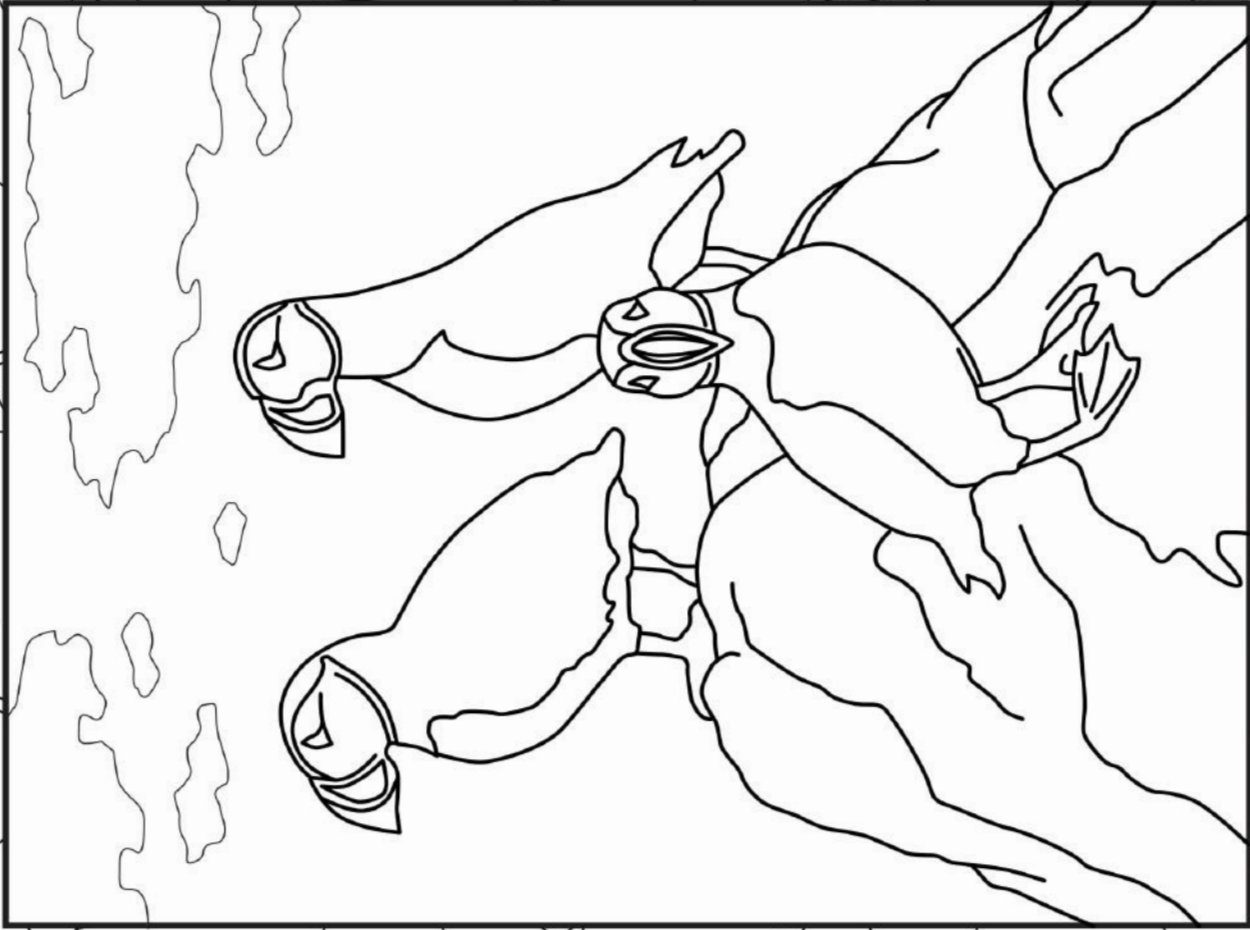


Red Bay: Right and bowhead whales, once plentiful in the waters of coastal Labrador, attracted whalers from Spain and France during the 16th century. The busiest port for this historic enterprise was the sheltered harbour of Red Bay.



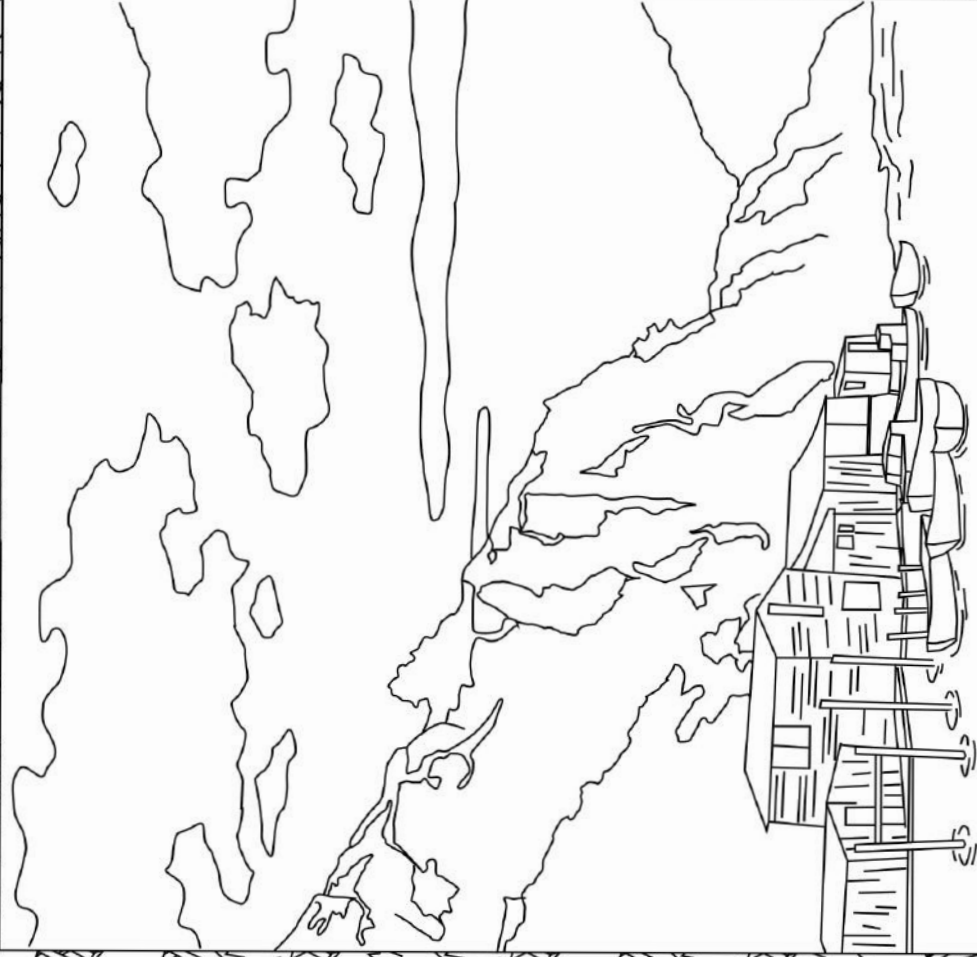


Puffins : The puffin is the Provincial bird of Newfoundland. It is a small, pigeon-sized seabird with colourful beaks and clown like features. Puffins live at sea and are excellent swimmers, using their wings to essentially 'fly' underwater while using their feet to control direction.



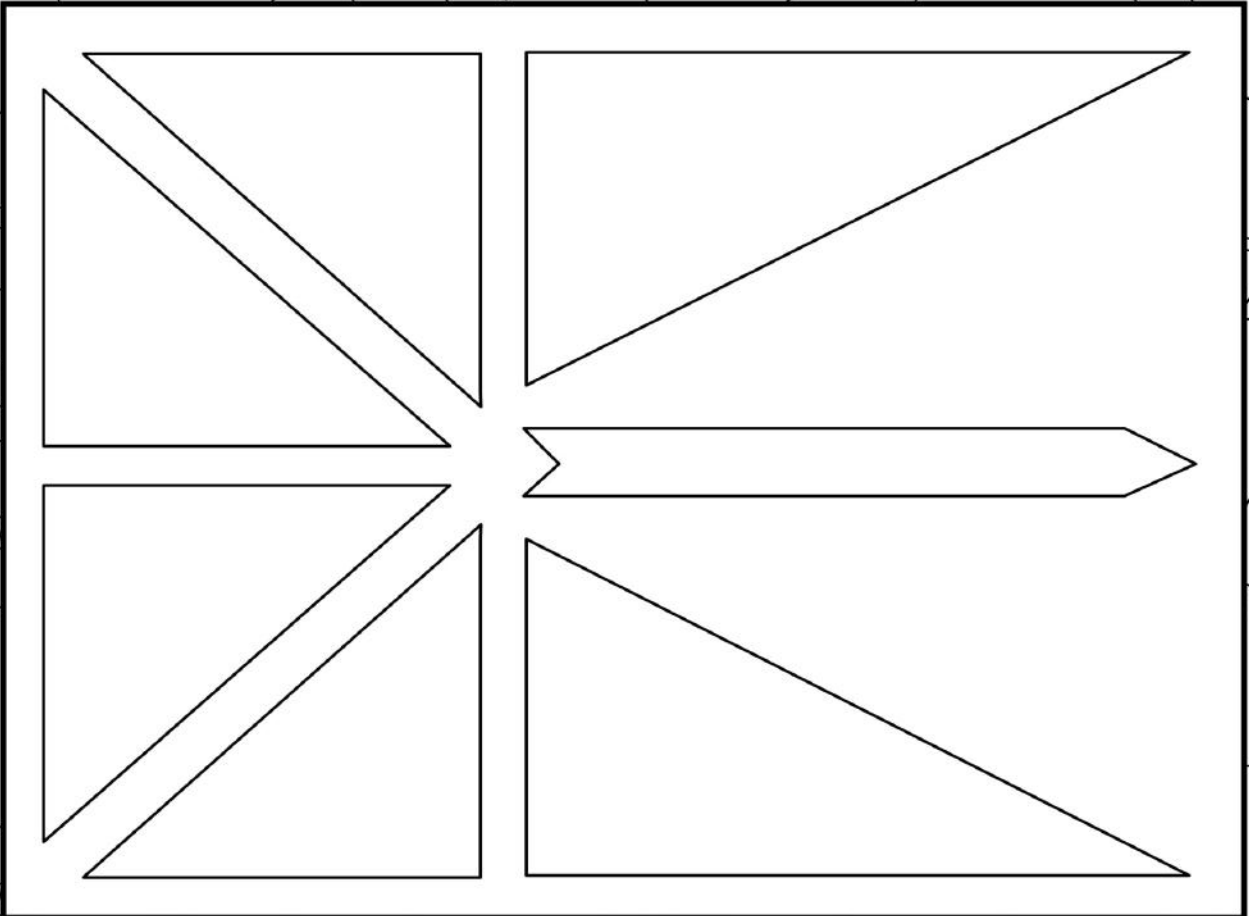


Fishing Warf: Since Newfoundland's earliest days as a settled outpost, fishing and the lifestyle that goes with it has played an identifying role. Villages like this sprang up out of the rocks and were the life-blood of the people who lived there.



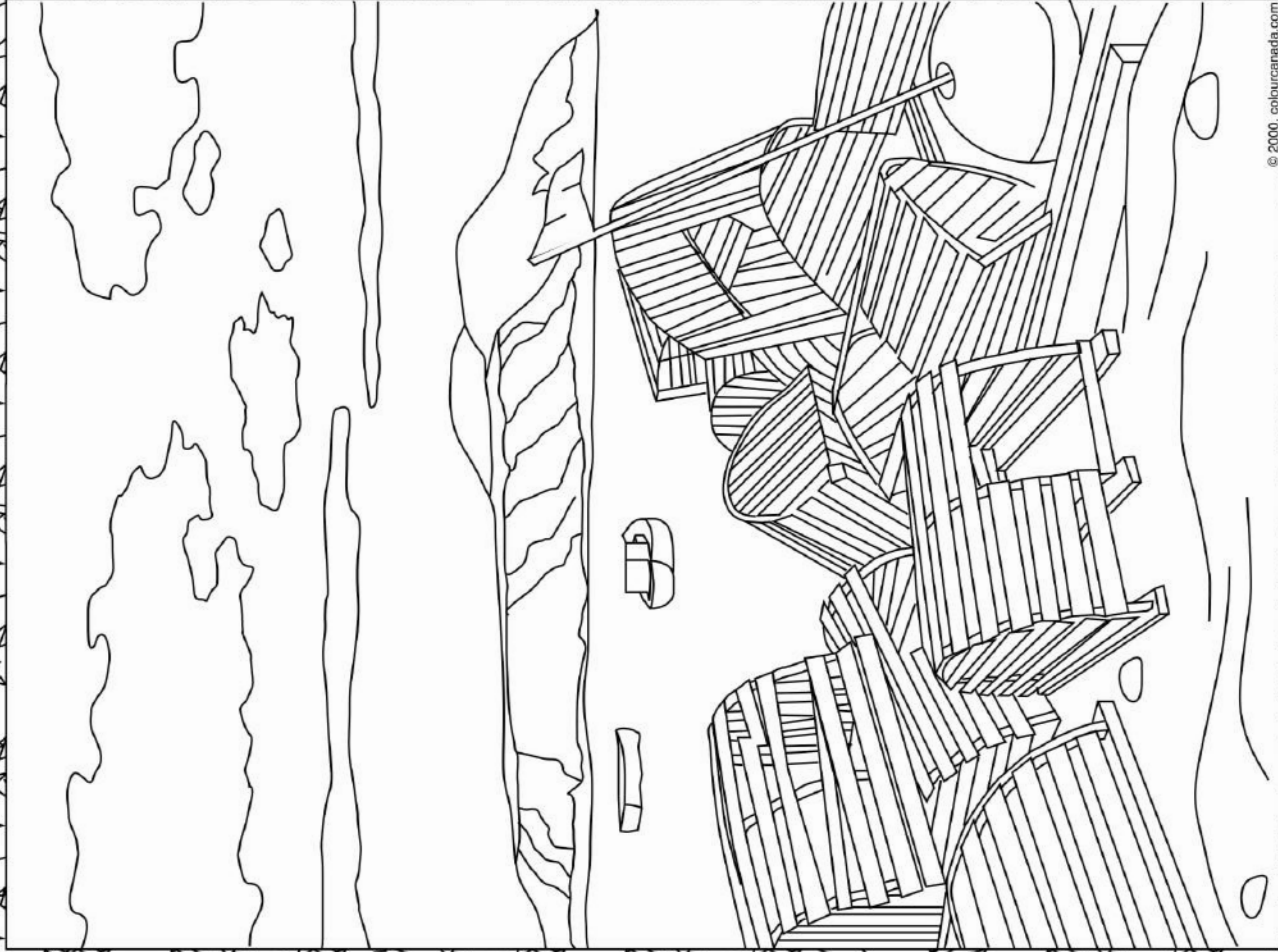


Newfoundland's flag: The white symbolizes snow and ice. Blue is for the sea, red for the human effort and gold for confidence in the future. The two red triangles represent the mainland and island. The trident on the flag represents the province's dependence on fishing and the sea.



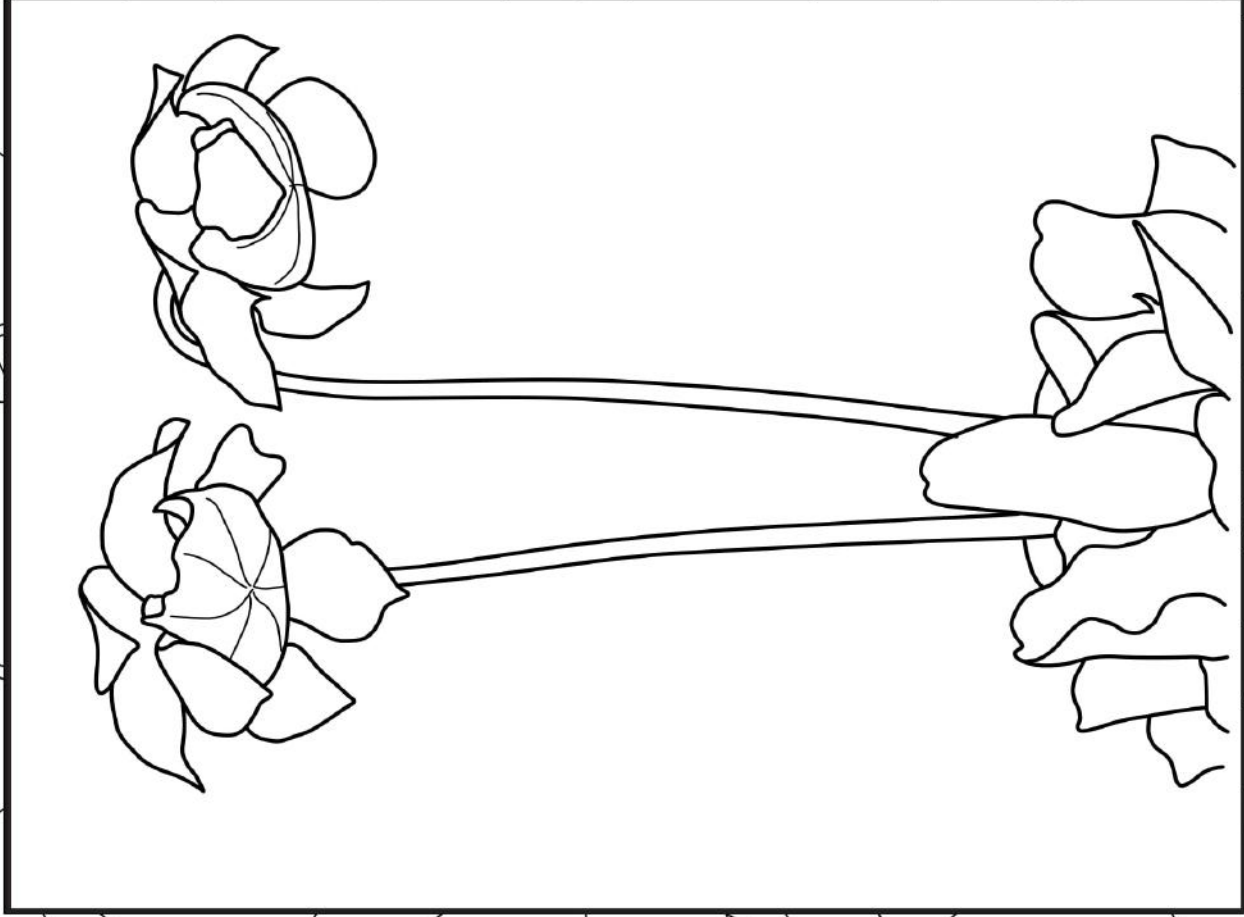


Lobster Traps: Until the early 1800s, lobstering was done by gathering them by hand along the □ shoreline. Lobstering as a trap fishery came into existence in around 1850. Newfoundland's fisheries have played an important part in the culture and economic growth of the province.





Pitcher Plant: The Pitcher-plant is a carnivorous plant. Carnivorous plants evolved to make up for inadequate nitrogen in the soil by eating insects! This plant became the Provincial floral emblem of Newfoundland and Labrador in 1954.



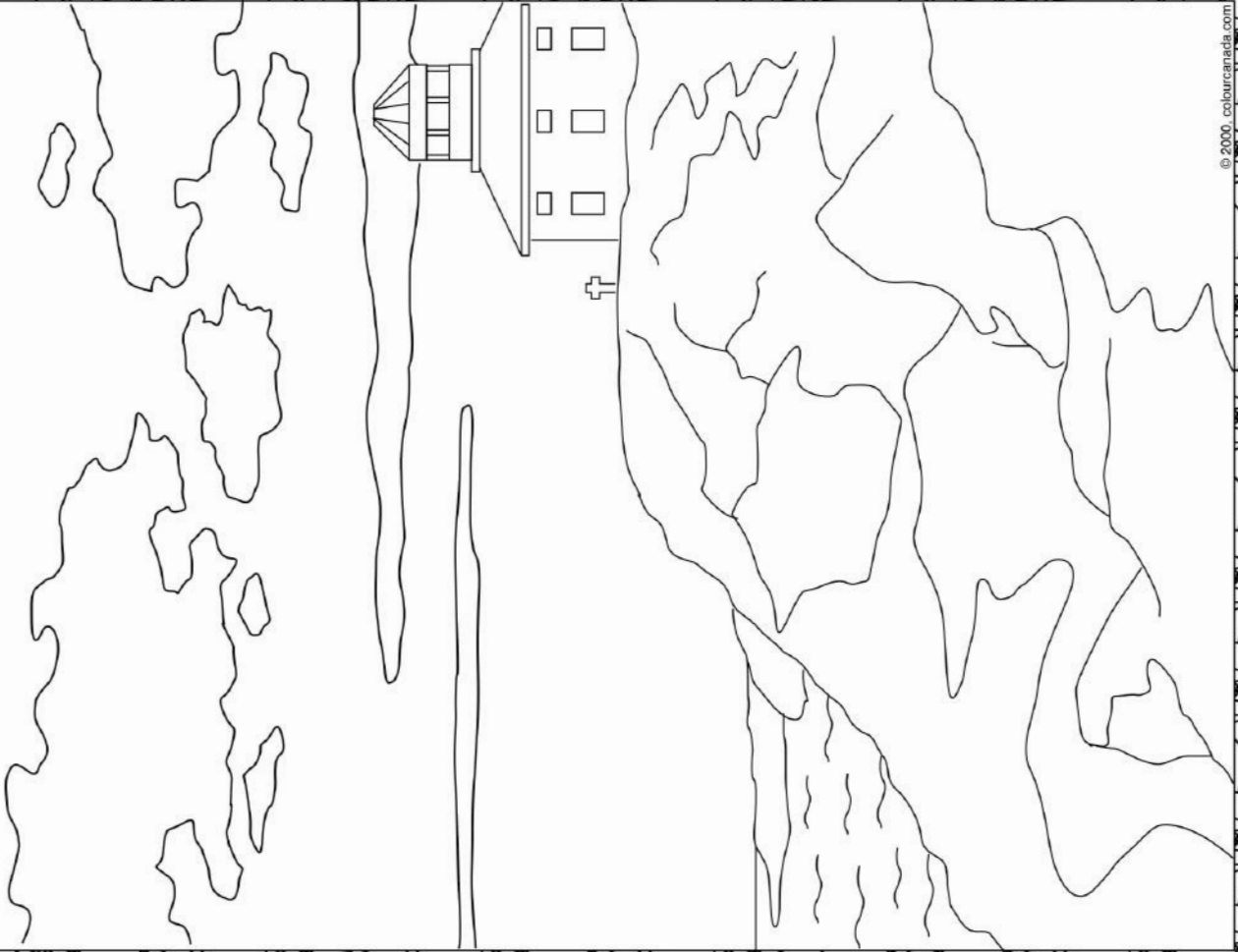


The East coast of Newfoundland is known as iceberg alley. In the spring huge chunks of ice float down from the Arctic and make their way south along the shore. In 2017 a massive berg became a sensation at Ferryland attracting visitors from around the world to the site and on the internet.





Cape Spear: The oldest surviving lighthouse in Newfoundland is located at the most easterly point of land in North America. Restored to its 1839 appearance, the site is surrounded by spectacular scenery and wildlife such as whales, seabirds and icebergs.





Cabot Tower: A monument constructed between 1898 and 1900 to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, and, interestingly, the Cabot quartercentenary. It was on a spot just below the tower that Guglielmo Marconi received the first transatlantic wireless signal on December 12, 1901.

