

Physical Geography Of Alberta

Physical Geography Of Alberta - Northern Alberta. Northern Alberta is the coldest region of Alberta, with most places having a subarctic climate (Köppen climate classification Dfc) though some areas in the south of this region, as well as much of the Peace River Country, have a humid continental climate (Köppen climate classification Dfb). Alberta Geography. Alberta is dissected by dozens of rivers, many small in length and width. Significant rivers include the Athabasca, Bow, Oldman, Peace, Red Deer, Saskatchewan (north and south), Slave and Smoky. Lakes of note within the province include Athabasca, Claire and Lesser Slave. Physical Geography of Alberta. On the high prairie, or short grass prairie of Southern Alberta, a continual shortage of moisture results in frequent soil drifting. This may occur in winter, as well as summer, if snowfall is not adequate to cover fields left barren after harvest or if Chinooks remove the snow cover. Physical Geography of Edmonton, Alberta. Edmonton has a fairly dry climate. On average, Edmonton receives 476.9 millimetres (18.78 in) of precipitation, of which 365.7 millimetres (14.40 in) is rain and 111.2 millimetres (4.38 in) is the melt from 123.5 centimetres (48.6 in) of snowfall per annum.