

THE YUKON

Area: 207,076 square miles

Population: 15,000

Capital: Whitehorse

This territory consists of elevated plateaux and mountains lying within the Cordilleran region. Its highest peak, Mount Logan (19,850 feet), is also the highest in Canada.

Temperatures vary greatly, owing to the influence of the relatively warm Pacific Ocean and the cold Arctic Ocean. Though extremes of -81°F . and 95°F . have been recorded, the mean monthly temperature ranges in winter from 8°F . to -16°F . and in summer from 55°F . to 60°F . Precipitation is low, averaging 11-17 inches a year.

Minerals provide most of the territory's income. The most important are silver, copper, lead, zinc and gold.

Another significant natural resource is the substantial fur crop.

Water-power potential is great.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Area: 1,304,903 square miles

Population: 30,000

Capital: Yellowknife

The Northwest Territories cover more than a third of Canada, and include the Arctic archipelago. Much of the region is low-lying but, in the northern Arctic islands, the land rises above 9,000 feet. There are over 51,000 square miles of fresh water in these territories, including the Mackenzie River and Great Bear and Great Slave Lakes. There are vast expanses of muskeg and, north of the tree-line, of barren tundra.

Summers are often warm below the tree-line, but farther north the climate is arctic. Winters are extremely cold, but snowfall is relatively light.

Minerals are the chief resource, and include zinc, lead, gold, cadmium, silver, copper and oil.

Furs, fish and forests also produce considerable income.

Moraine Lake in the Rocky Mountains

