Question: Do Canadians really care about Climate Change? Not what you or even your cohort of friends and family feel, but Canadians in general? Are they willing to make real changes in their behaviors to help mitigate this issue?

Your answer to the question should be no longer than 400 words and your response should be no longer than 150 words (not including references). The idea here is to be concise with each thought being impact and clear. All discussions should be backed up with at least scholarly resources (the textbook is NOT a scholarly source but something from a University website would be). Depending on your question, you may want to collect two dichotomous views (i.e, one pro, one con), assess the strengths and weaknesses of each, make your own stance on it, and use this to facilitate discussion among your peers. Either way, your answers will not be marked for position, only connections and level of understanding. Understand that this is a public forum and you are to respect the opinions of others. Your ideas should be academic, not personal.

Please make sure that your responses/opinions are civil as well as backed up by at least one sources of evidence. Sources can include (but are not limited to), scholarly articles, historical texts, and/or news reports (do not use your course textbook nor class notes as these are not acceptable references). Referencing style should be APA. This is meant to be a professional discussion so please write professionally. You are to answer one of the following questions.

Please note the word count is the maximum but the number of references is a minimum.

The physical geography of Canada plays a vital role in the countries battle with COVID-19 in both a positive and a negative way. Prince Edward Island and Quebec, are great examples of how geography can be an advantage or a disadvantage.

Response for this:

Firstly, on the east coast, we have the province of Prince Edwards Island. Due to its unique geography, it was a lot easier for PEI to restrict the number of people entering and departing the province. There are only two routes to get to the island, across Confederation Bridge or the Northumberland ferries. On May 1st, the Northumberland ferry service decided to run the ferries again, but with the COVID-19 outbreak, they needed to add some control measures to keep everyone safe. According to a CBC News article, these control measures included 50% capacity, cleaning/hygiene improvements and keeping people in their cars if possible. The ability to efficiently manage the number of people coming in and out of the province and implementing these control measures allowed them to deal with the outbreak better than the other provinces. The Johns Hopkins coronavirus resource centre dashboard shows that throughout the pandemic PEI has had 57 total cases which makes up approximately 0.0004% of the total cases in Canada.

On the other hand, the province of Quebec has had a more difficult time dealing with the virus outbreak. According to the John Hopkins coronavirus dashboard, Quebec has had a total of 67,542 cases, making up about 46% of the country’s cases. With direct borders with three other provinces, controlling the people entering and leaving the province was a lot more difficult for Quebec. Since the geography of Quebec does not only consist of two ways in and out like PEI, Quebec found it more challenging to control the outbreak. Another critical aspect that hindered Quebec’s battle with COVID-19 was its population density. “More than four-fifths of Quebec’s population now lives within an area about 200 miles (300 km) long and roughly 60 miles (100 km) wide, stretching from Quebec City to Montreal. This corridor has one of the highest concentrations of population in Canada.” (Behiels, 2020). Although it is the biggest province in Canada, its northern geography is not suitable for living, which forces the population to be very dense in the southern portion of Quebec.

The physical geography of Canada varies across the country and plays a significant role in how each province/territory operates. Each region has its benefits along with its negatives, and this ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted many of these positives and negatives.

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