Question one

The continent of North America is vast and has a wide variety of geographical features, ranging from human to natural. Physical geography, as well as human geography, can all be studied independently. The primary physical assets are the Canadian Shield, the Caribbean, the hilly West, the Great Plains, and the diversified East. North America's human landscape is similar to its physical environment: diverse, wealthy, and ever-changing. The people of North America have cooperated and competed with their environment throughout history to survive and develop.

 This article will examine North America's human and physical geographical features and discuss how to classify the entire continent. Also, this essay examines some issues and constraints that this area encounters.

The Caribbean region's physical topography makes it an ideal destination for tourism. Travellers worldwide and North America are drawn to it by its stunning coastal waters and balmy tropical environment. The Caribbean Sea has more than seven thousand islands that make up the Caribbean area. These islands are frequently bordered by coral reefs and support large biomes or ecosystems. Tourism is the primary source of economic gain in many Caribbean Basin countries, and the tourism industry has grown dramatically in recent decades. Tourism is a significant component of island governments' efforts to achieve economic growth for their people. Cruise ships sailing in the Caribbean have increased significantly over the past ten years. Despite its economic importance, tourism causes a slew of issues. For example, tourism growth also means an increase in contamination of the environment. Natural disasters like earthquakes, hurricanes, and volcanic activity are just a few of the problems hindering the Caribbean Basin. Environmental degradation, crime, corruption, and a lack of work possibilities frequently impede economic situations.

Rocky terrain rises to form the Canadian Shield, a flat or slightly undulating plateau. It covers much of Canada, from the east to the west. An incredible array of lakes encircles it. Generally, the area consists of old, crystal-like rocks with a complicated structure that shows they've been uplifted and lowered, mountains formed (orogeny), and rocks worn away over time. Soils and plants on the Shield have adapted to its climate, which in turn has been influenced by its global and North American location. Rivers and lakes formed by the Shield and glaciers have played an increasingly important part in the lives of the locals throughout the years. But the Canadian Shield's current shape isn't the result of rocks folding, faulting, and compressing millions of years ago, but rather the work of ice in more recent geologic times. The Shield is home to lakes and rivers, but its climate is “continental,” meaning that it experiences very severe seasons. Soils in the Shield tend to be acidic, thin, and infertile. The last Ice Age's glaciers eroded the soil, and since then, climatic change has impeded the formation of new soils. People grow crops where rivers or lakes deposit silt, making this area fertile. One such area is the Clay Belt, located south of the bay, and was originally Lake Ojibway. Cutting down trees is a major environmental problem in the Canadian Shield. The Shield is covered in huge forests, making many businesses that work with wood very interested in it. Due to the large number of trees, people use some to make furniture, paper, and other things. When people cut these big woods during the projects, it takes years to grow back. Many animal species have to move because of deforestation, and it also causes land erosion.

Seasonal climate differences are very noticeable in the Great Plains. With the Arctic Ocean in the north, the Interior Lowlands and the Canadian Shield in the east, and the Rocky Mountains in the west, the Great Plains—also known as the Great American Desert—sit between the Rio Grande in the south and the Mackenzie River delta in the north. Some parts are very flat, while other parts have mountain ranges with forests of trees. Summers can be extremely hot, while winters can be extremely frigid. As a result, huge plants struggle to grow. However, the land is ideal for grasses. Grass on the plains can reach heights of seven feet in certain areas. Bison, prairie dogs, and grasshoppers are among the local wildlife. Stream valleys with incised edges and low slopes are typical. Urban flooding can occur when water rushes above the capacity of a city's storm sewage infrastructure and culverts. As storms get stronger, there will be less space beneath bridges and more erosion of road foundations and bridge supports.

In the west, new mountains are rising. The Rockies, North America's greatest mountain range, are undoubtedly the most well-known of these ranges. The Rockies go from British Columbia in Canada to New Mexico in the United States. The mountains are home to a rare ecosystem known as temperate rainforest. Temperate rainforests receive an incredible amount of rainfall. This allows them to host a diverse range of life types. Certain trees in these places can reach heights of more than 300 feet. There are black bears, elk, and marmots among the creatures found there. There are various deserts in the continent's westernmost regions. It is divided into three primary desert regions: Sonoran, Mojave, and Chihuahuan. All three are close to mountain ranges. The mountains prevent rain and blow hot, dry air across these locations.

The Atlantic coastal plain and the Appalachian Mountains are part of this diverse region. The Appalachians, one of the oldest mountain ranges in North America, are located close to the east coasts of both the US and Canada. For hundreds of years, these regions have been exploited for their abundant coal and mineral reserves. East of the mountains are regions of rivers, marshes, and wetlands that are part of the Atlantic coastal plain. Sandy beaches can be found along North America's Atlantic coast. The eastern part of the region also contains wetland regions. Wetlands, which include the Florida Everglades, feature damp soil. Alligators make their homes in the rivers and tall vegetation.