





Energy, Mines and Resources Canada

Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada

THE NATIONAL ATLAS OF CANADA 5th EDITION

CANADA

GLACIERS

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Scale 1:1 000 000 or 1 centimetre represents 75 kilometres

75 0 75 150 225 300 375 450

Kilometres

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection, Standard Parallels 49°N and 57°N

Modified Polyconic Projection, North of Latitude 80°

GLACIERS, ICEBERG SOURCES AND DRIFT PATTERNS

- Glaciers — Canada
- Glaciers — Foreign
- Calving Ice Front
- Ice Shelves
- Major Iceberg Source Area¹
- Major Iceberg Drift Pattern
- Minor Iceberg Drift Pattern
- Iceberg Drift Rate² (in nautical miles per day)
- Iceberg Limit³

Definitions and Notes:
GLACIER: A perennial mass of snow and ice, formed mainly by the compaction and recrystallization of snow, and continuously moving from higher to lower ground or if afloat, floating. The principal forms of glaciers are icebergs, ice caps, ice pinnacles, outlet and valley glaciers, various types of mountain glaciers and ice shelves.
CALVING ICE FRONT: The seaward margin of a glacier or ice shelf from which a mass of ice breaks off. When calving occurs in water, icebergs or ice islands are formed. The areas of calving shown on this map are limited to the active glaciers and ice shelves which are the source of icebergs in Canadian waters.

ICE SHELF: A floating ice sheet of considerable thickness showing two to fifty metres or more above sea level and attached to the coast. They are usually of great horizontal extent with level or gently undulating surfaces. Ice shelves are nourished by annual snow accumulation and often by the seaward extension of land glaciers; basal accumulation by the freezing of seawater may also occur near the landward margin. Limited areas may be aground.

1. Western Greenland is the major source of icebergs which enter Canadian waters and eventually reach the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. The number of icebergs calved varies greatly from year to year.
2. Iceberg drift slowly northward along the Greenland coast. The drift rate increases as they move southward along the Baffin Island and Labrador coasts of Canada. The iceberg drift rates shown on this map are typical values and are expressed in nautical miles travelled over a 24 hour period.
3. The iceberg limit indicates the maximum extent of 99% of known icebergs.

The glacier and calving ice front information on this map was originally derived from air photographs taken in the period 1955 to 1965. Iceberg drift patterns, drift rates and ice shelf delineations reflect information available in 1984.

The names of the icebergs, ice caps, icebergs and ice shelves on this map have been approved by the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.

- Icebergs and Icebergs in British Columbia and Alberta**
- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Braithwaite Icefield | 7. Bicefield Icefield | 12. Freshfield Icefield |
| 2. Cambric Icefield | 8. Lloyd George Icefield | 13. Riel Icefield |
| 3. Cernomou Icefield | 9. May Icefield | 14. Rostov Icefield |
| 4. Columbia Icefield | 10. Monarch Icefield | 15. Wapiti Icefield |
| 5. Garibaldi Icefield | 11. Pemberton Icefield | 16. Wapiti Icefield |
| 6. Hornet Icefield | | |

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