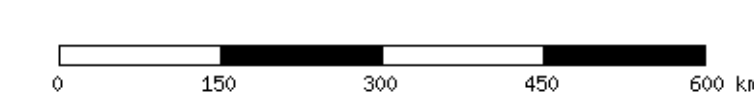


Atlas of Canada 6th Edition
(archival version)
**Permafrost, Glaciers and Sea Ice
(Nunavut)**

Nunavut's cold climate makes it a territory consisting of mostly barren land and permafrost. Permafrost is soil or rocks whose temperature remains at or below the freezing point for a long period of time. Glaciers, a mass of snow and ice that does not melt from year to year prevail in the Innuitian Mountains. Permanent sea ice occurs in the northern part of the Arctic Ocean.



Lambert Conformal Conic Projection. Standard Parallels 49°N and 77°N

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| Permafrost <ul style="list-style-type: none">No PermafrostSubsea PermafrostIsolated Patches (0-10%)Sporadic Discontinuous (10-50%)Extensive Discontinuous (50-90%)Continuous (90-100%)Water AreaPolar Ice AreaGlaciersRegions outside Canada | Populated Places <ul style="list-style-type: none">Nunavut Community1 - 49995 000 - 49 99950 000 - 99 999100 000 and greaterProvincial and Territorial CapitalNational capital | Boundaries <ul style="list-style-type: none">InternationalProvincial / TerritorialCanada / Kalaallit Nunaat dividing lineEEZ (200 mile) |
|--|---|---|

Source(s):
Permafrost
Natural Resources Canada. 1993. Canada-Permafrost [map]. Fifth Edition, National Atlas of Canada.
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