There are different physical regions found in North America. The mountain ranges of north-south make its western part, and plateaus and intermountain Basin are present between them. The Appalachian highlands of ancient times make its eastern part, they have a strong influence on history, and they are less delicate than the Rockies. The great Plain and lowlands are present in the internal part of the continent. Canadian Shield is present in the north side, it makes the most ancient part of North America. Gulf Atlantic Coastal Plains are present at the eastern and southern edge. It is a flat zone extending from New York to Texas.

Two different climate patterns are faced by North America. When moving from south to north the temperature gets colder, while an increase in rainfall occurs when moving from west to east, Pacific Coast receives the most amount of rainfall. The wet air originates from the Pacific Ocean moves to the Sierra Nevada and the Cascades. Eastern Oregon and Washington State are semiarid. Strong rain shadow effect is seen in the Western United States. The Great plains have a semiarid-type climate.

North America’s population is not uniformly spread throughout the continent. In 2006, the US population was more than 300 million marks, continuously growing at 2.5 million people per year. Canada contains a huge population of 34 million people. The growth rate is more rapid than other developed countries but slower than the world average. The population tends to cluster in cities; only about 20% population lives in rural areas. California, Florida, and Texas account for back 3rd of the total population growth in the US. Northeast is the most densely populated area. In the province of Ontario, the largest concentration of Canadian lives is often referred to as south Canada. Hispanic, United States is included in fast-growing populations.

Demographic and economic trends influence the political geography of the region. North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) have marked effects on trade. These policies have reduced duties and tariffs on Canadian and US agricultural exports. Many industries are pushed out of the United States because of NAFTA. The drives are moving in the cheaper Labour market of Central America, the Caribbean, and Mexico because of low wages and fewer restrictions.

One of the major geographical problems of North America is climate change and environmental issues. The major environmental issues of these regions are due to deforestation, global warming, water, and air pollution, and depletion of natural resources. Due to the high population growth rate in US and urbanization, more agricultural land is cleared for industrial and living purposes resulting in deforestation. Deforestation leads to a massive loss of biodiversity and habitat of animals, so environmental crises are growing more rapidly. Due to traffic smoke and industrial smoke, air pollution is increasing. Pesticides, chemicals, and sewage are added to water and pollute it. About 2 million tons of sewage are poured into the water globally. In Colorado, 2300 kilometers of streams have been spoiled by mines. If urbanization and population continue to grow at this rate, then natural resources, biodiversity, trade, and the economy will continue to suffer. However, due to high awareness, many people are taking action to slow these effects.