

The theme that I'll be covering in this slide is transportation. The environment plays a huge role in our transportation systems; it dictates where we build our transportation, as well as what we must consider when building our transportation systems. The environment's effects on aquatic transportation are, for one example, the land masses. Going around the land masses was too much work to get from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean. This is what inspired the Panama Canal, a 48 mile long artificial canal built to act as a conduit between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. The link between the theme of transportation and Forks of the Credit Provincial Park is the Credit Valley Railroad. When the Credit River flooded, the wood that was used as material for the Credit Valley Railroad became useless and had to be replaced with steel. The cause was the Humber River flooding, and the effect was building a railroad made of steel.

The next two slides will share a theme of industry, but are both very distinct ways the environment affected human behavior. Environment affects industry by deciding the location of the industry. An obvious example of this is tourism. The coastal areas of Indonesia do have some trade, but the industry that makes the big bucks is tourism; the beautiful beaches and palm trees attract tourists. The link between environment's effects on industry and Forks Of The Credit are the Cheltenham Brick Works. Since there was an abundance of 'medina shale' which is a hard clay that made some nice bricks when fired up in a kiln; the interprovincial Brick Company built a kiln in the area to make the best use of the 'medina shale'. The cause was the abundance of medina shale in the area, the effect was companies capitalizing on the resource by producing upwards of 900,000 bricks when in conjunction with other kilns. The companies found incredible success because the government had just banned wooden housing and people needed something strong and sturdy to make their bricks out of. Although the main theme is industry, an alternate theme of glaciation can also be considered. The glaciers placed the resources(glacial till and sediment) which lead to the clay in the area which lead to the boom of brickmaking and success of Evergreen Brick Works.

The link between Forks of the credit and the theme of industry is the use of fast moving water. Due to the fast moving Credit River, the Erindale hydro electric plant was built. After being delayed many times, the plant produced power from 1910 to 1923, when Ontario Hydro began supplying power from Niagara Falls. The cause was the fast moving water in the area(Credit River), and the effect was the Erindale Hydro Electric Plant being built to use this fast moving water. The overarching theme here is industry, the fast moving water in the area led to some people's jobs at the Erindale Hydro Power Plant.

The theme that will be considered in this slide is Urban/Rural. The environment plays a huge role in creating urban/rural zones. One of the more obvious ways is how glaciation allowed for the fertile soil in southern Ontario and also scraped out the Canadian Shield, this helped boost the farming industry in southern Ontario, since you can't grow crops on rock. This shaped some areas as a rural area, while made others more urban areas. The link between the theme and Forks Of The Credit is harsh weather conditions. Farmers feared that the harsh winter would leave them without water, so the Milne Dam was built to increase the amount of water upstream. Without this water, farmers in the area would most likely not make it through the winter due to a lack of power and a lack of water. This reflects a difference between urban and rural settlements; transporting these kinds of resources could take days that farmers and inhabitants of rural settlements can't afford.

Thank you Amy for the photos. My favourite physical feature was the crevasse; simply because it looked like a gaping hole in the Earth. Crevasses are formed as a result of shear stress between two glaciers, where the force of the glaciers allowed it to crack through the Earth. Moreover, water from the melting glaciers would pour into the cracks in the limestone and freeze come wintertime. The frozen water provides a wedge that cuts it's way into the Earth. As it cuts its way, rocks are pulled along with it, creating the caves such as the hole in the wall.