



CENTRE DE RECHERCHE  
EN AMÉNAGEMENT RÉGIONAL  
UNIVERSITÉ DE SHERBROOKE

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# DEMOGRAPHIC STUDIES for the RURAL

# COMMUNICATIONS ~~COMMUNICATIONS~~ PROGRAM

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## The Quebec-Ontario region

THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS  
OTTAWA, CANADA

### APPENDICES

Prepared by  
P. LACASSE and M. POULIOT  
November 1977

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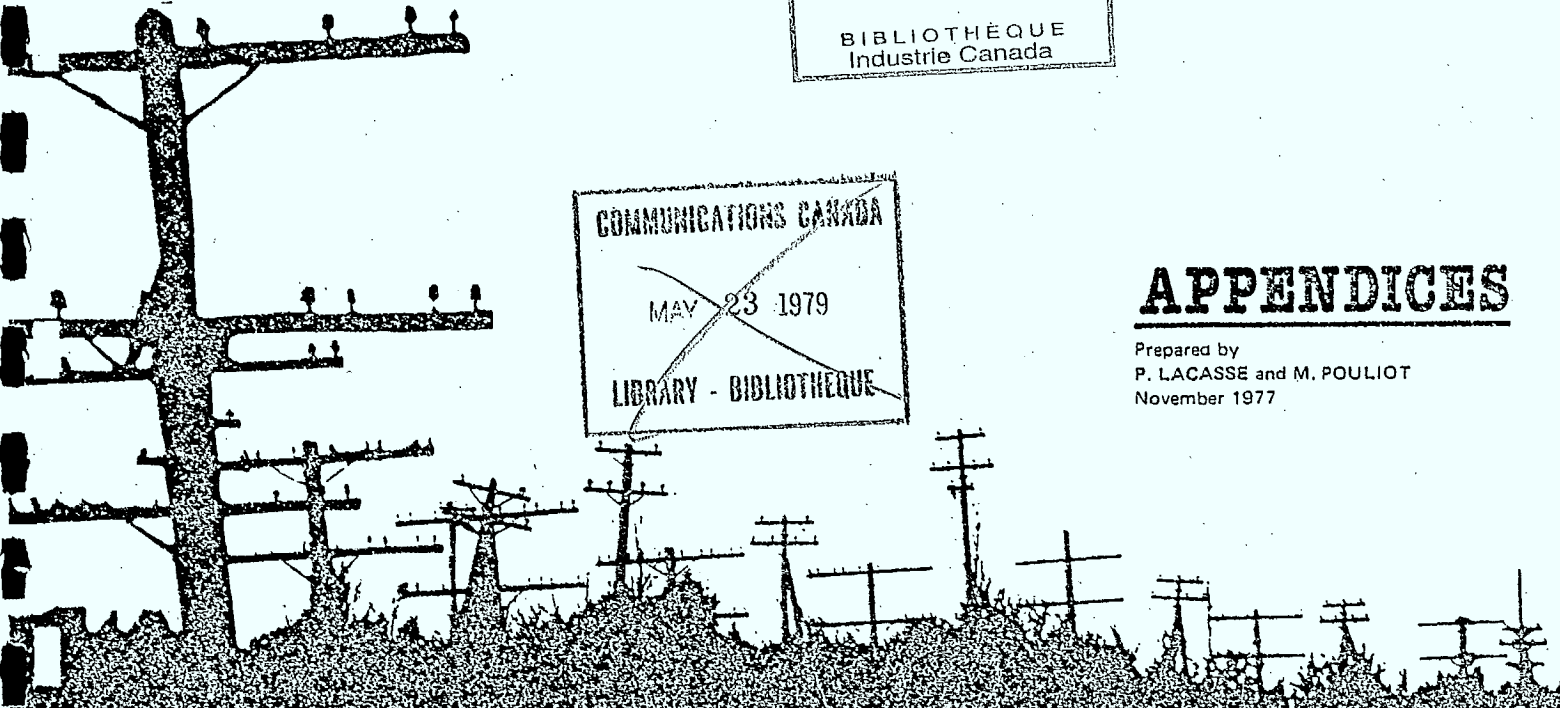
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3.           - Family & Personal Income - 1971	C12
4. 12. 20.   - Taxation Statistics - 1973 - Average Income	C2 C2*
5. 13. 21.   - Farm & Family Income - 1975 - Personal Income - 1976	C12 C12
6. 14. 22.   - Manufacturing - 1973 - Market - 1976	C12 C12
7. 15. 23.   - Total Area & Population - 1971 - Urban, Rural-Organized	A5 A5*
8. 16.       - Physiography - Altitude - Climate - Population - 1971 - Population Change 1966-1971 - Area & Density	A1 A3 A2 B1 B1* A5
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\* Indicates specific computations made.

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- B2. Population projections for Canada and Provinces (1972-2001).  
Catalogue 91 - 514 (June 1974).
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- D7. Bell Canada, Bell Canada Ontario Region Exchange Boundaries, 2 plates, 1:887,000, 1974.
- D8. Statistique Canada, Equipement ménager, Catalogue 64-202, mai 1976.
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APPENDIX 2

PHYSIOGRAPHICAL REGIONS

## A P P E N D I X 2

PHYSIOGRAPHICAL REGIONS

Quebec and Ontario total land and interior water area is approximately 1,048,982 square miles, 636,400 sq. mi. for Quebec (112,540 sq. mi. of which are of interior water area), and 412,582 sq. mi. for Ontario (68,490 sq. mi. of interior water area).

A. Quebec is in part separated from the rest of Canada by Hudson Bay and the Strait of the same name that form its natural boundaries in the northwest and north. In the east the province extends to the Labrador coast and the submarine interprovincial jurisdiction line in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The southern part of Quebec is attached more completely to the rest of the continent. In the south, Quebec shares common boundaries with New Brunswick and American States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York. The western frontier is mainly defined by the Ottawa River and Meridian  $79^{\circ}30'$ .

The main physiographical traits of Quebec are the presence of the Canadian Shield in the north and the Appalachian Mountains in the south, with the Lowlands of the St. Lawrence stretching in between.

The 66 mile-wide Lowland triangular area begins in the Montreal region, becomes more defined at the Quebec City level, and extends to the estuary and north of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where the Lowlands are still noticeable in Anticosti Island, and on the North Shore at the same level as Anticosti.

In the Shield area, but to a much smaller extent, are also found the Lac St-Jean and Upper-Saguenay Lowlands.

The Laurentian Lowlands are generally rift valleys. The meridional side of the Laurentians often joins the plain by steep fault. Toward the south of the Lowlands folds instead of fractured edges are more generally found. Erosion of all kinds caused the denudation of the Monteregians (Mount Royal, St-Bruno, Rougemont), composed of intrusive rocks.

Part of a 2,160-mile mountain system from Alabama to Newfoundland, the Quebec Appalachian Mountains are characterized by a series of narrow parallel chains. First well articulated and distinct in the Eastern Townships, the Appalachians become depressed at the Lower St. Lawrence highlands level; they become more accentuated in Gaspesia with the uplifts of the tabular mounts Shickshocks, the main summit of which is Mount Jacques-Cartier (4160').

These first two regions, however, cover in fact a small part of the Quebec area; Quebec is especially characterized by the Shield, which subdivides in many regions, one of which is the Laurentian chain of mountains at the south edge of the physiographic or geological unit.

Subjected to multiple orogenesis, the last effects of which show as waves and moderate faults, the Laurentians were faulted at their edges and uplifted. Their relief depicts mountains of more than 3000' (Mounts Raoul-Blanchard 3825'), Otish (3700'), Tremblant (3175') and very low valley stretches between Lachute and St-Jérôme.

Beyond the Laurentians are other groups or systems of the Canadian Shield which form plains, plateaus or high hills or mountains of the Hudson Bay watershed.

B. Ontario is bordered by the Great Lakes in the south and southwest and west by the American State of Minnesota and the province of Manitoba. In the north it is limited by Hudson Bay and east by the Meridian  $79^{\circ}30'$ , Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers.

The Ontario physiography is characterized by the presence of the St. Lawrence Lowlands in its meridional area, by the Canadian Shield which covers it extensively, and finally by the Hudson Bay Lowlands that complete the general traits of Ontario's physical environment.

From the lowest level between Lake Huron and the Erie Lowlands, where the topography is rather flat, there is a gradual rising toward the northeast up to the Dundalk Highlands. Of a height of about 1000' above the surrounding lakes, the Highlands stop abruptly at the summit of the Blue Mountain section of the Niagara Escarpment, that dominates the Lowlands to the east and Georgian Bay to the north. Manitoulin Island, which is also part of the St. Lawrence Lowlands, is equally characterized, but to a lesser degree, by the Niagara Escarpment.

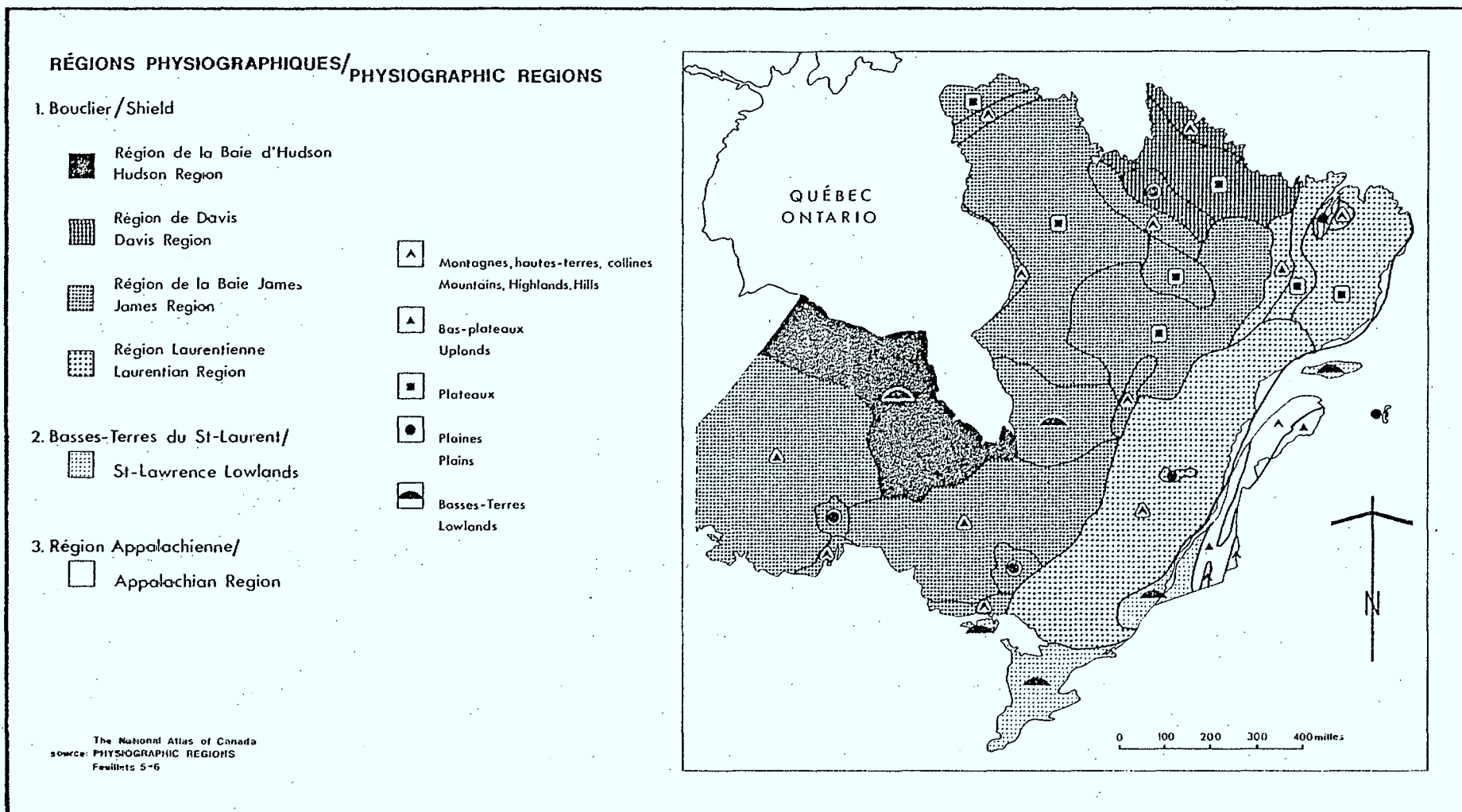
The Shield that covers the province almost entirely is subdivided in many regions. The mountain chain described in Quebec, the Laurentians, continues in

Ontario to Georgian Bay and stretches from Lake Ontario up to Sudbury; it has a rugged relief where the rock outcrops, especially in the Algonquin Park zone.

Another region in the Canadian Shield is called James Region, and it is characterized by low plateaus such as those of Abitibi East and Severn to the west. High hills and mountains are also found: the Penokeenes in the east, stretching from Sudbury to Sault Ste-Marie, and the Port Arthur Hills in the west, that go from Thunder Bay to the northwest shore of Lake Superior, and plains: Cobalt Plain, near Lake Timiskaming, and Nipigon Plain, around Nipigon Lake.

These general physiographical traits are represented on Figure 37 and are taken from the National Atlas of Canada, 1974. For the purpose of this study the following characteristics were superimposed: Canadian Shield (1), Lowlands (2), Appalachians (3).

Figure 37



A P P E N D I X 3

CLIMATE REGIONS



## A P P E N D I X 3

CLIMATE REGIONS

There are many weather systems moving over and affecting the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, bringing warm and cold periods, rain and snow or cloudy periods. The major sources of masses of air are the Arctic, the Oceans and the Tropics, each with its distinct characteristics; not to be neglected also is the presence of the Great Lakes, which form an excellent source of air humidity and which greatly influence the rain and snow falls and temperatures of the nearby regions.

These very diversified sources of masses of air often result in the meeting of two different air masses over Quebec and Ontario, bringing a great irregularity in the temperature. This is the main characteristic of these climate zones, which are also differentiated by the shape of the terrain, forest cover and land use.

For mapping purposes the Köppen classification was used, based on climate data measures and on the local climate studies done by L.J. Chapman for Ontario in "Climatological Studies", Number 5, 1968, and by C. Laverdière for Quebec in the "Annuaire du Québec" from 1975 to 1976. Based on interpretation of this information, the following classification has been developed to characterize the climate of the study territory:

Maritime Temperate Climate:

- 1: Cool summer and mild winters;

Humid Continental Temperate Climate:

- 2: Warm summer;
- 3: Cool summer, without dry season;
- 4: Cool summer and cold winter;
- 5: Cool summer and cold and rigorous winter;

Subarctic:

- 6: Short and cool summer.

From the map interpretation (See Figure 38 ) it can be said that everywhere winters are long and cold with the few following exceptions: the south of Quebec and especially the Montreal region and the south of Ontario, which is influenced by the Great Lakes. The southern portions of both provinces have warm summers.

Quebec lower third (area below 50° of latitude) is part of the temperate climate, but of a continental type for most parts of this area, with the exception of the estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence and their fringes, where a maritime type of climate prevails. This difference appears in greater variation in the continental temperature regime and greater precipitation in the maritime regime. Subarctic climate characterizes the northern parts of Quebec and Ontario, where the average temperature is above 50° F only for three months.

Most of Ontario is characterized by a temperate continental type climate because its territory extends more to the south and also because of the presence





Figure 38

## RÉGIONS CLIMATIQUES/ CLIMATIC REGIONS

### TEMPÉRÉ MARITIME/MARITIME CLIMATE

- 1  ÉTÉ FRAIS, HIVER DOUX  
COOL SUMMER, MILD WINTER

### TEMPÉRÉ CONTINENTAL HUMIDE/HUMID CONTINENTAL

- 2  ÉTÉ CHAUD  
WARM SUMMER
- 3  ÉTÉ FRAIS SANS SAISON SÈCHE  
COOL SUMMER, NO DRY SEASON
- 4  HIVER FROID  
COLD WINTER
- 5  HIVER FROID ET RIGoureux  
HARSH AND COLD WINTER

### SUBARCTIQUE / SUBARCTIC

- 6  ÉTÉ COURT ET FRAIS  
SHORT AND COOL SUMMER

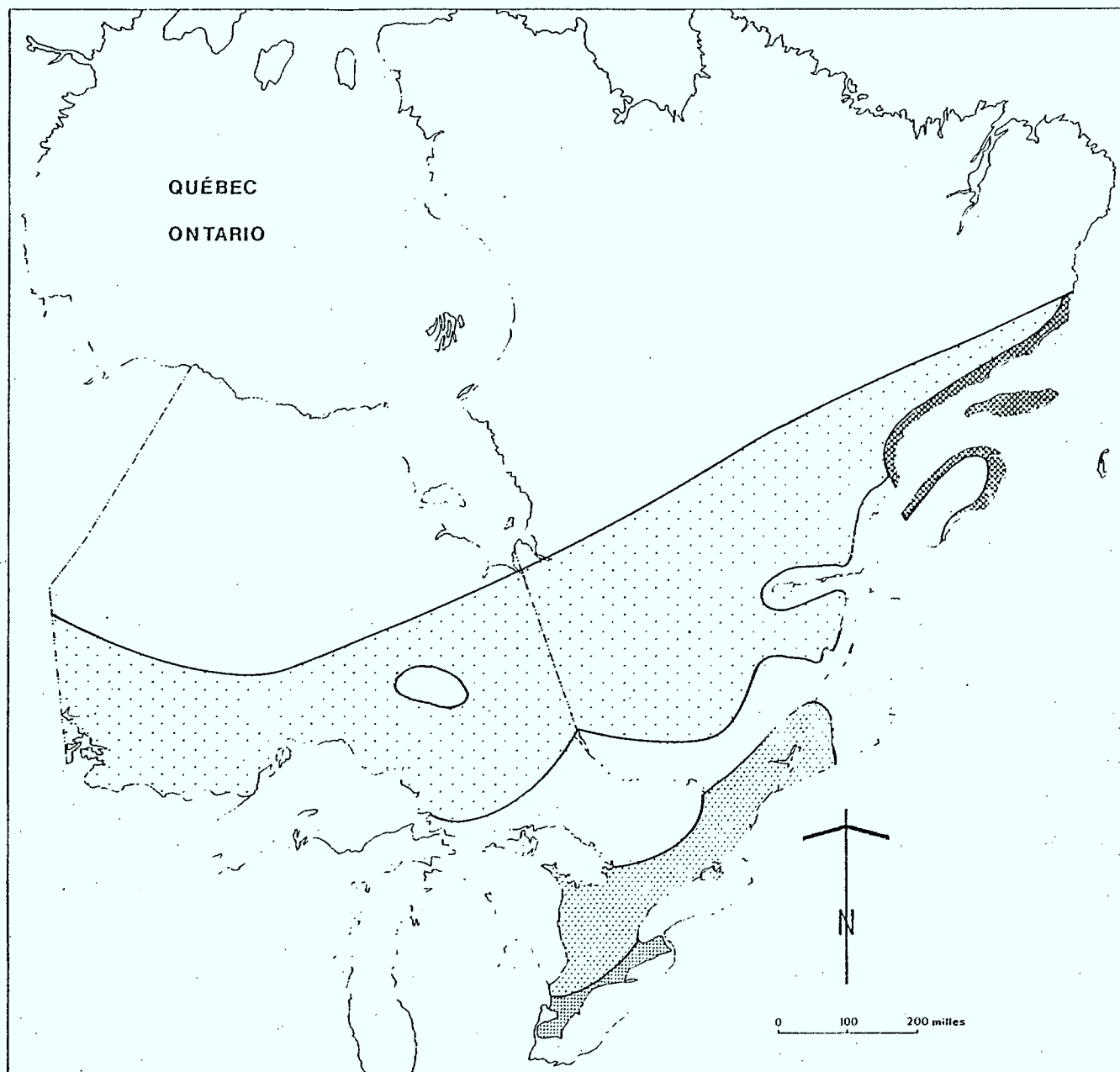
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Toronto, 1968

notre interprétation / our Interpretation

1971 Census of Canada  
Catalogue 92 - 712  
Index Map of Census Divisions, Canada



of the Great Lakes, which play the role of temperature-moderating agents, more especially during winter. The southern portions of Ontario, along Lakes Erie and St. Clair have warmer summers, and average temperature there, for the warmest month of the year is above 71.6° F; moreover, winters are mild, which permits very long growing seasons, and a much more specialized agriculture. Everywhere precipitation is high enough and evenly distributed all year round, except for the north of Ontario and in Quebec in the region of Lac St-Jean, where there are two high-precipitation periods in summer: July and September (sometimes including June and August).

A P P E N D I X 4

AGRICULTURAL ZONES

## A P P E N D I X 4

AGRICULTURAL ZONES

The setting up of agricultural zones for Quebec and Ontario was based on the percent of land area under cultivation relative to the cleared lands. The cultivated area corresponds to the total land area, planted or in the process of being planted for the 1971 harvest.

The use of this index to determine the agricultural zones for the purpose of this study is based on the fact that in principle, when there is in a census division (study base area) a high proportion of land under cultivation, there are good chances of also finding good farming conditions, while the contrary may imply a rugged relief, soils and climate conditions unfavourable to farming activities.

In Quebec, the best agricultural zone is found south of Montreal and in the Richelieu valley, where physical conditions for agriculture are excellent: good soil quality, a relatively flat relief, and a climate more favourable than everywhere else in Quebec. Diversified farming activities are found there, ranging from milk production to greenhouse cultivation and orchard husbandry. Montreal Island as well as the area north of the city have almost the same good conditions for farming, but the more northerly the region, the more forest products take the place of cultivated lands.

The census divisions along the St. Lawrence River, and more especially those of the South Shore, have farming results that range from good to average. There is a high milk production, stock farming is diversified, and forest products are of importance too.

Agriculture is rather marginal in other rural regions of Quebec; this is the case in the low valley of the Ottawa River, on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence estuary, along the Saguenay River, and in certain parts of the Appalachians (Beauce, Frontenac, and the Gaspé Peninsula). In the Eastern Townships, in Lac St-Jean, and more especially in Abitibi, soils are rather rich, but their fertility is offset by climatic conditions.

Ontario has a more privileged situation, for a part of this province is located more southernly than Quebec; climate is thus more favourable to agriculture (See Appendix 3).

The census divisions of Brant, Wentworth, Elgin, Oxford, Waterloo, Kent and Essex have proportions of land area in cultivation, as compared to cleared land, ranging from 80.1 to 95%. These counties thus take maximum advantage of the soils, especially when one considers that only from 5% to 20% of cleared lands serve as fallow fields, poultry yards and kitchen gardens. From Toronto to Windsor, agriculture is very diversified and very specialized (tobacco, greenhouse products and other), and the area has rich soils, flat relief and excellent climate conditions. South or north of this zone the percentage of land under cultivation diminishes.

East of Toronto down to Ottawa, the quality of soils is from average to fair because of the influence of the Canadian Shield. In the Georgian Bay region the counties with the lowest proportions of land under cultivation are found: Bruce (55%), Grey (59%), Muskoka (59%) ; this zone has high rugged plateaus, where milk and stock industries predominate, just as is in the Ottawa region.

In the north, agriculture is rather marginal, and even if certain zones do have good soil quality (Timiskaming), climatic conditions do not permit results comparable to those obtained near Lake Erie, but which surpass those of Abitibi.

The classification below was developed to characterize each region of the territory in the light of capacities to support farming activities. The zones which are represented on the following maps (See Figures 39 and 40 ) are characterized as follows:

- Zone 1: 40.0 to 60.0% of land in cultivation relative to cleared land.
- Zone 2: 60.1 to 65.0%
- Zone 3: 65.1 to 70.0%
- Zone 4: 70.1 to 80.0%
- Zone 5: 80.1 to 95.0%



Figure 39

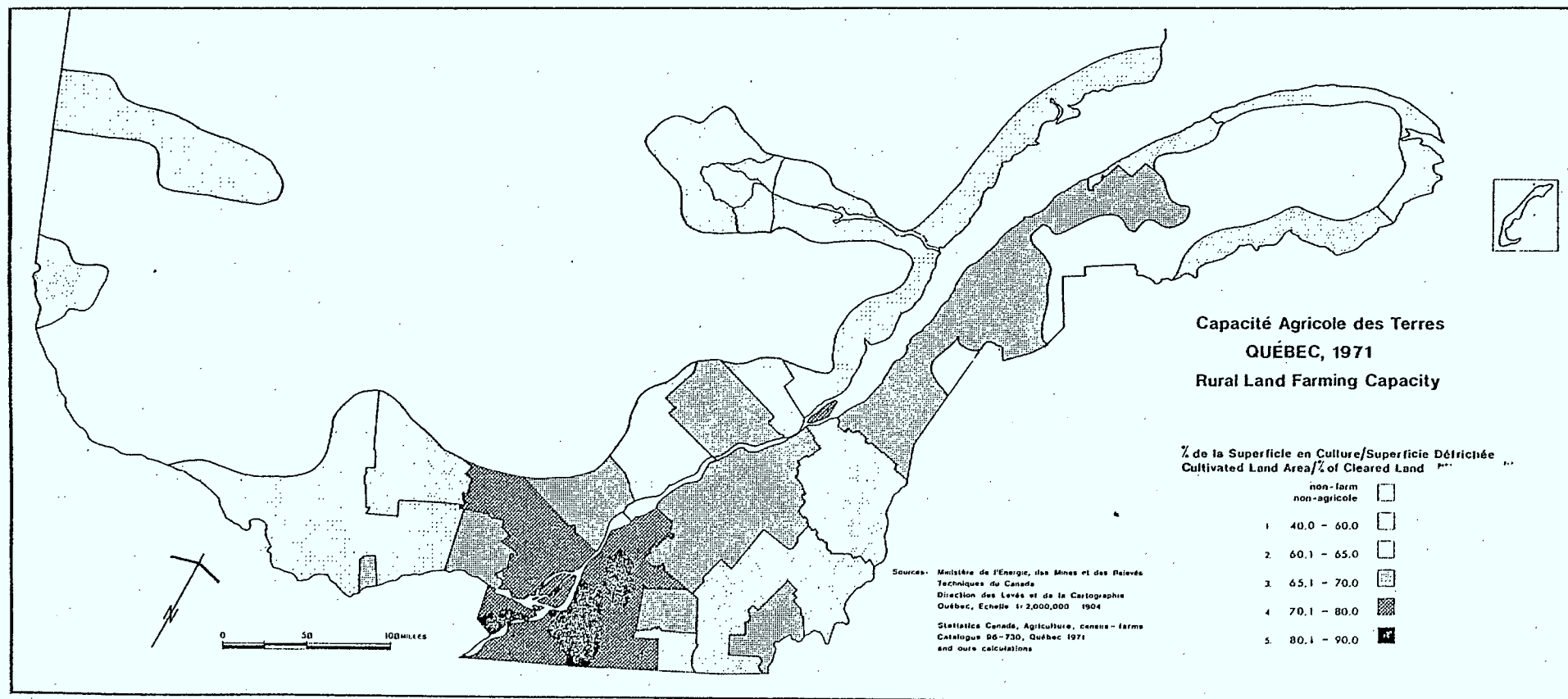
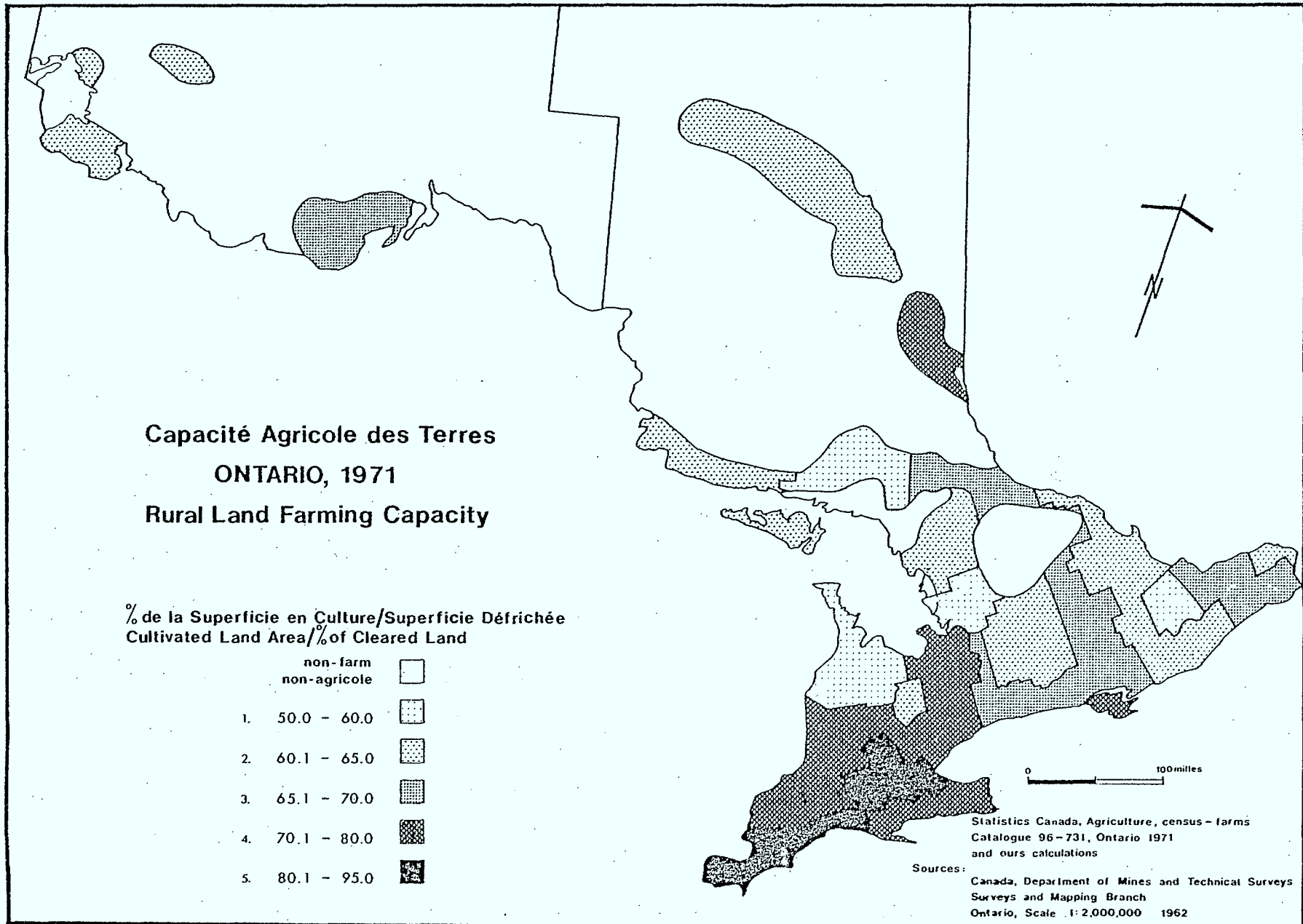


Figure 40




INDICE DE PÉNÉTRATION TÉLÉPHONIQUE  
 PAR DIVISION DE RECENSEMENT  
 EN MILIEU RURAL, QUÉBEC 1975


TELEPHONE PENETRATION INDEX  
 BY CENSUS DIVISION, RSA QUEBEC 1975


 ZONE URBAINE  
 URBAN AREA


 REMOTE

TOTAL TÉLÉPHONES PRINCIPAUX RÉSIDENTIELS / 100 MÉNAGES  
 TOTAL MAIN RESIDENCE TELEPHONES / 100 HOUSEHOLDS

 70 - 88

 89 - 105

 106 - 126

 127 - 190

Sources : Ministère des Communications du Québec.  
 Cartes des Circonscriptions Téléphoniques au Québec  
 12. Planches, 1974

Régie des Services Publics  
 Gouvernement du Québec  
 Statistiques, 1976

1971 Census of Canada  
 Catalogue 92 - 712  
 Index Map of Census Divisions, Canada

Figure 41

01

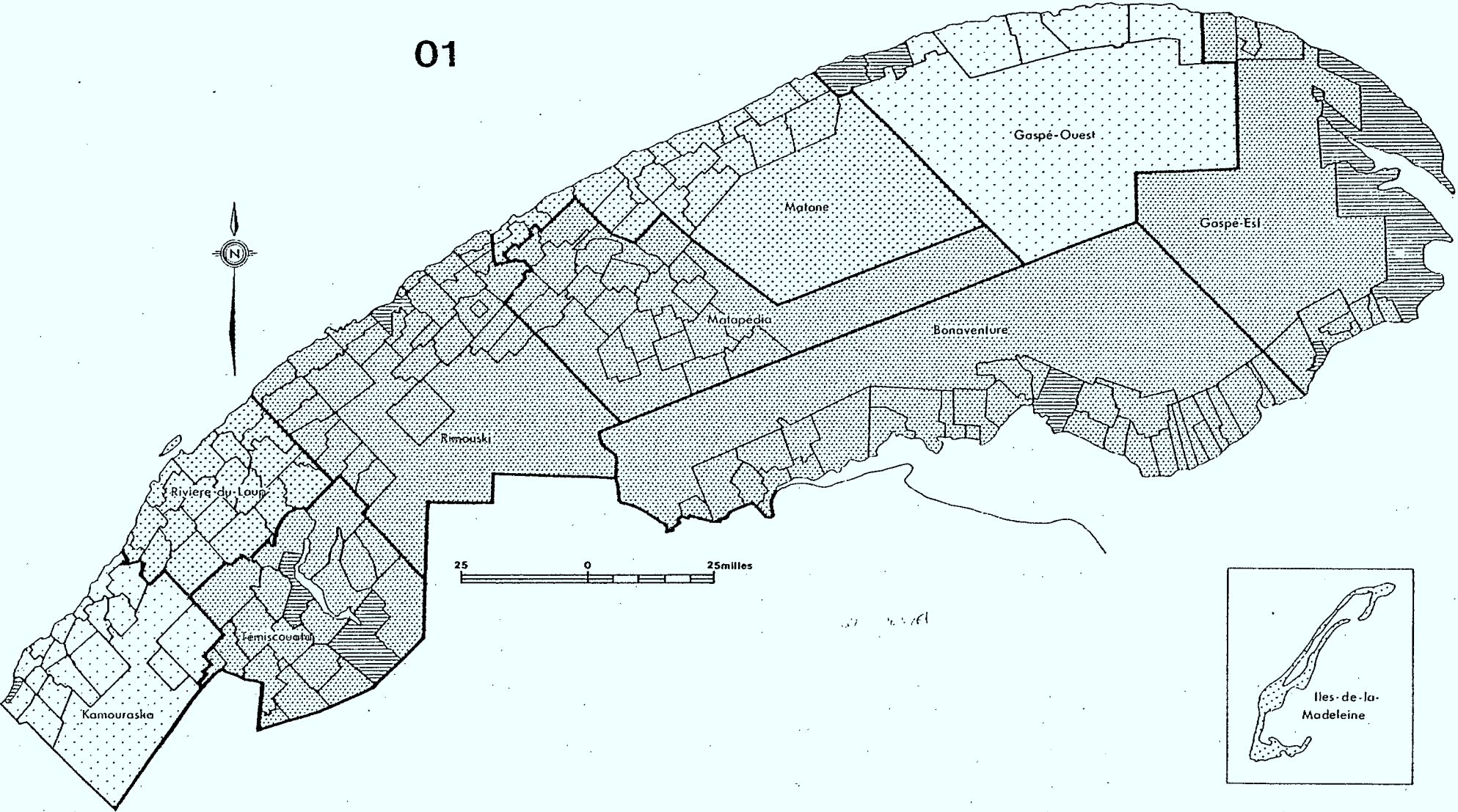


Figure 42

02

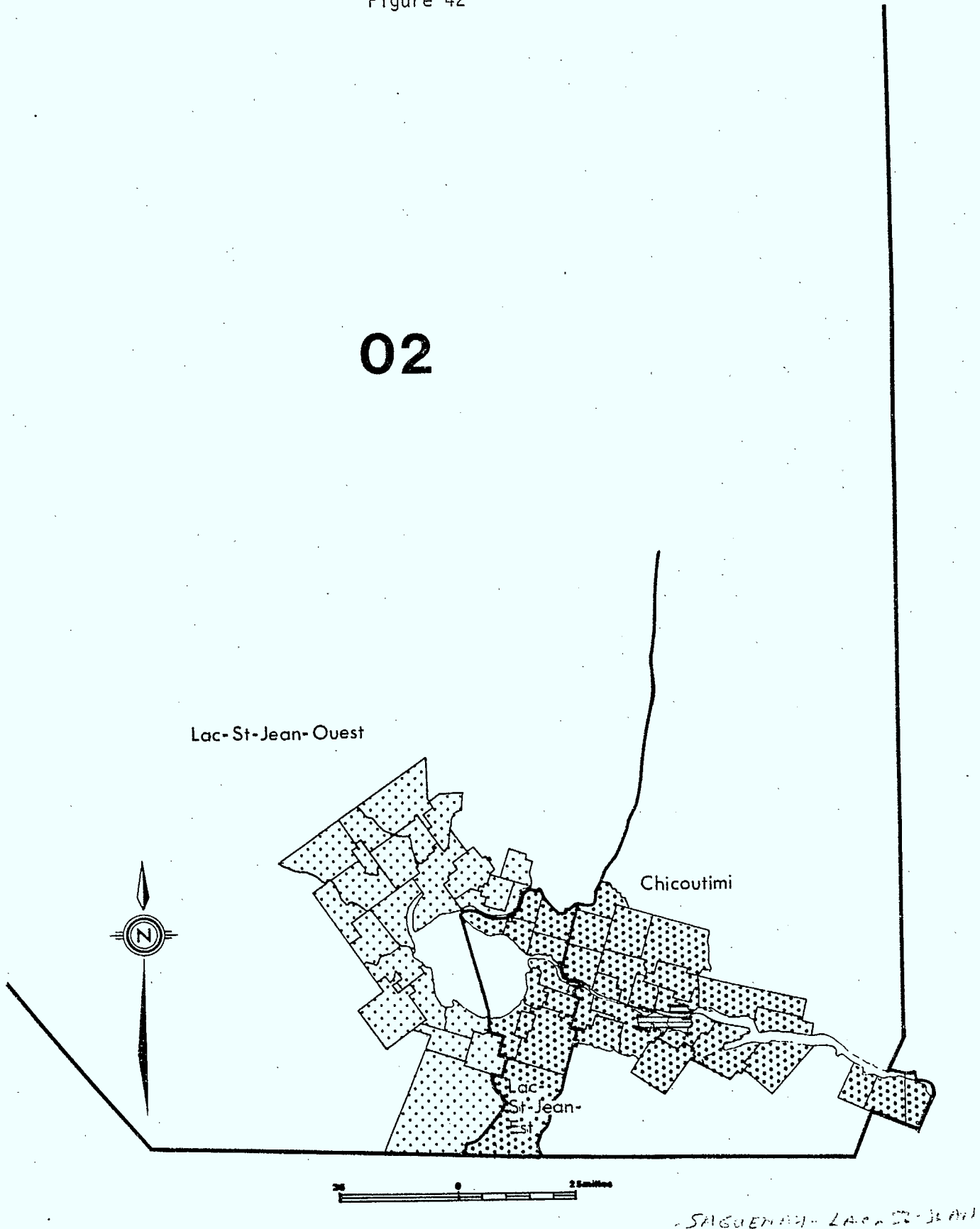


Figure 43

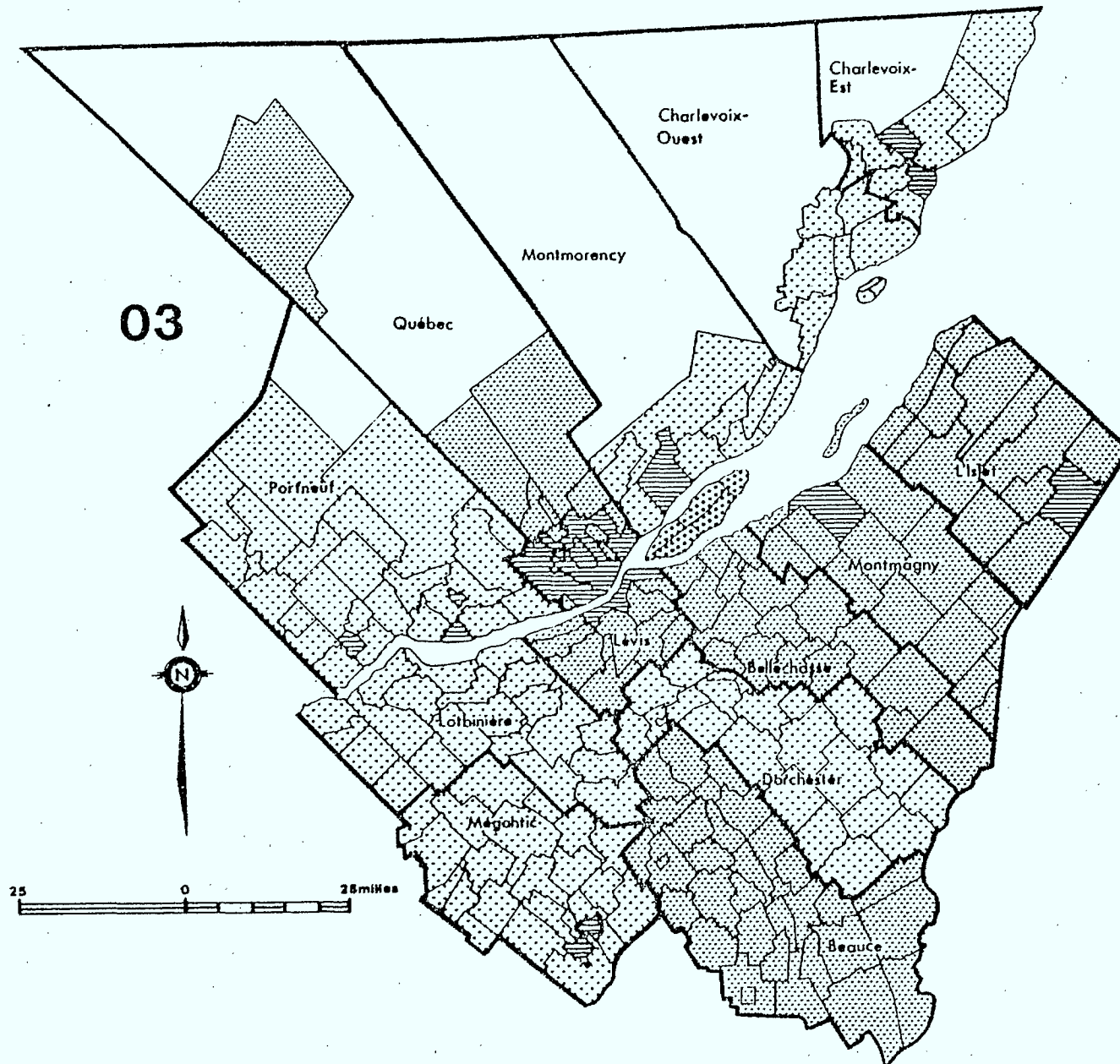
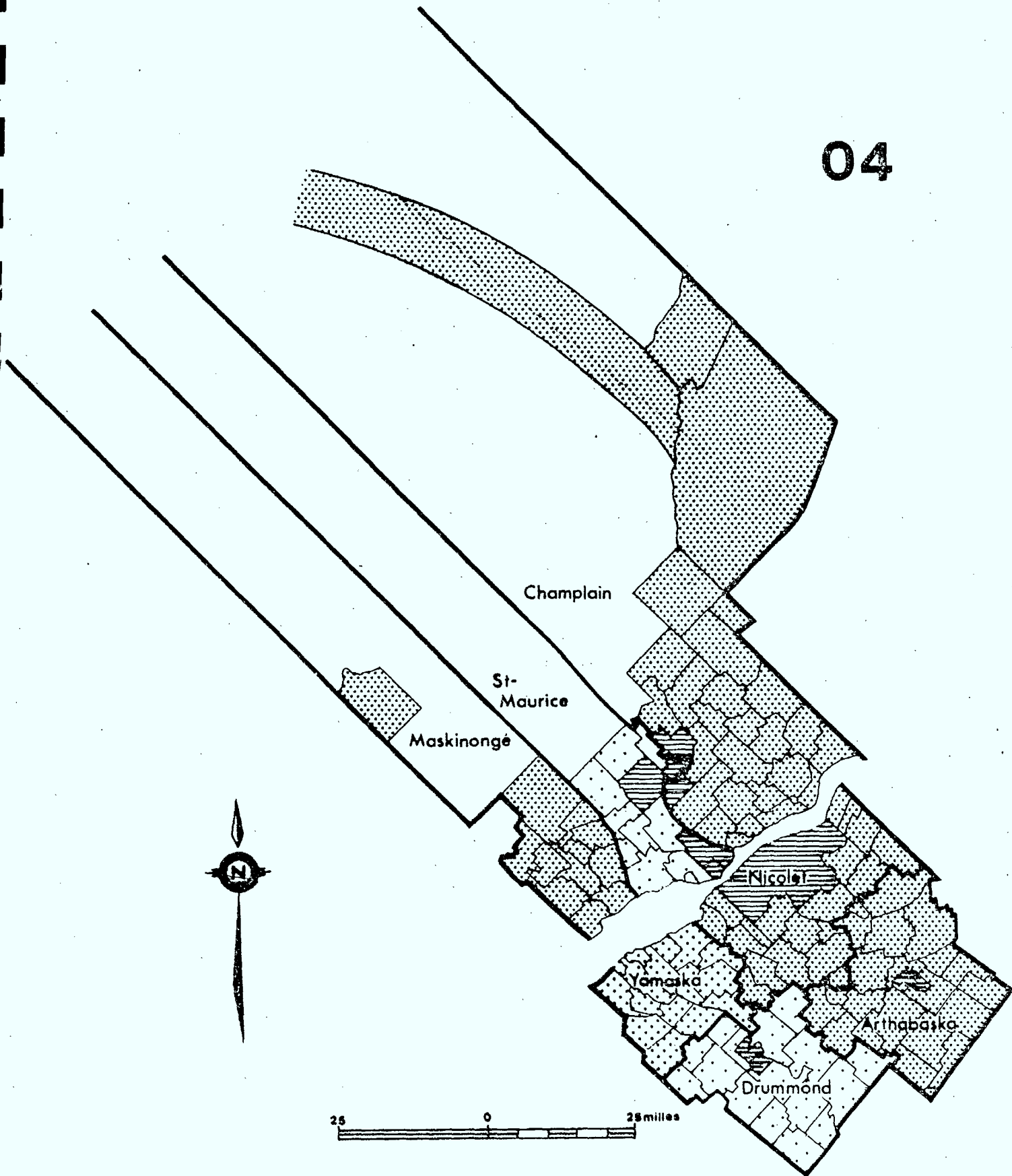


Figure 44

04



1965

Figure 45

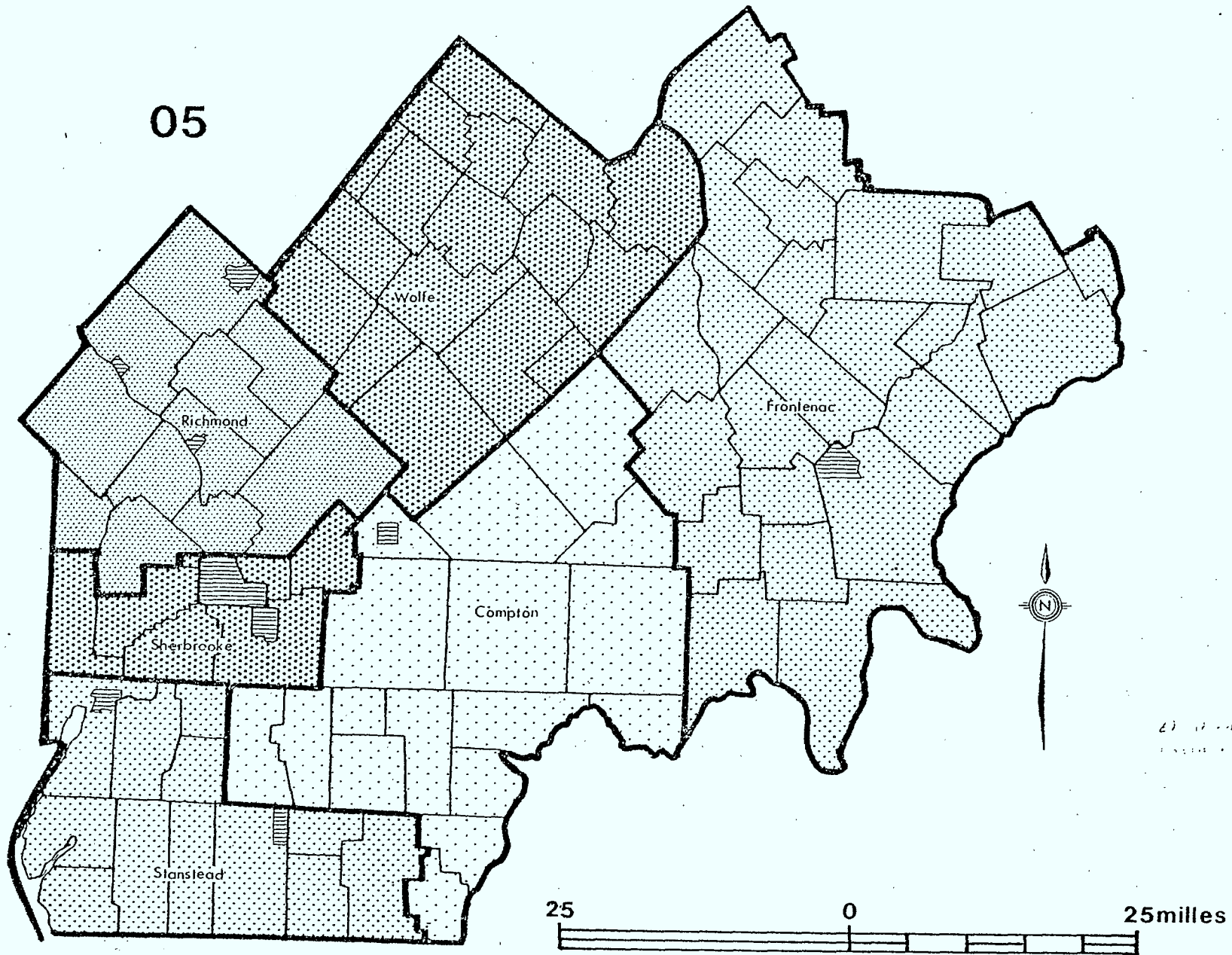




Figure 46

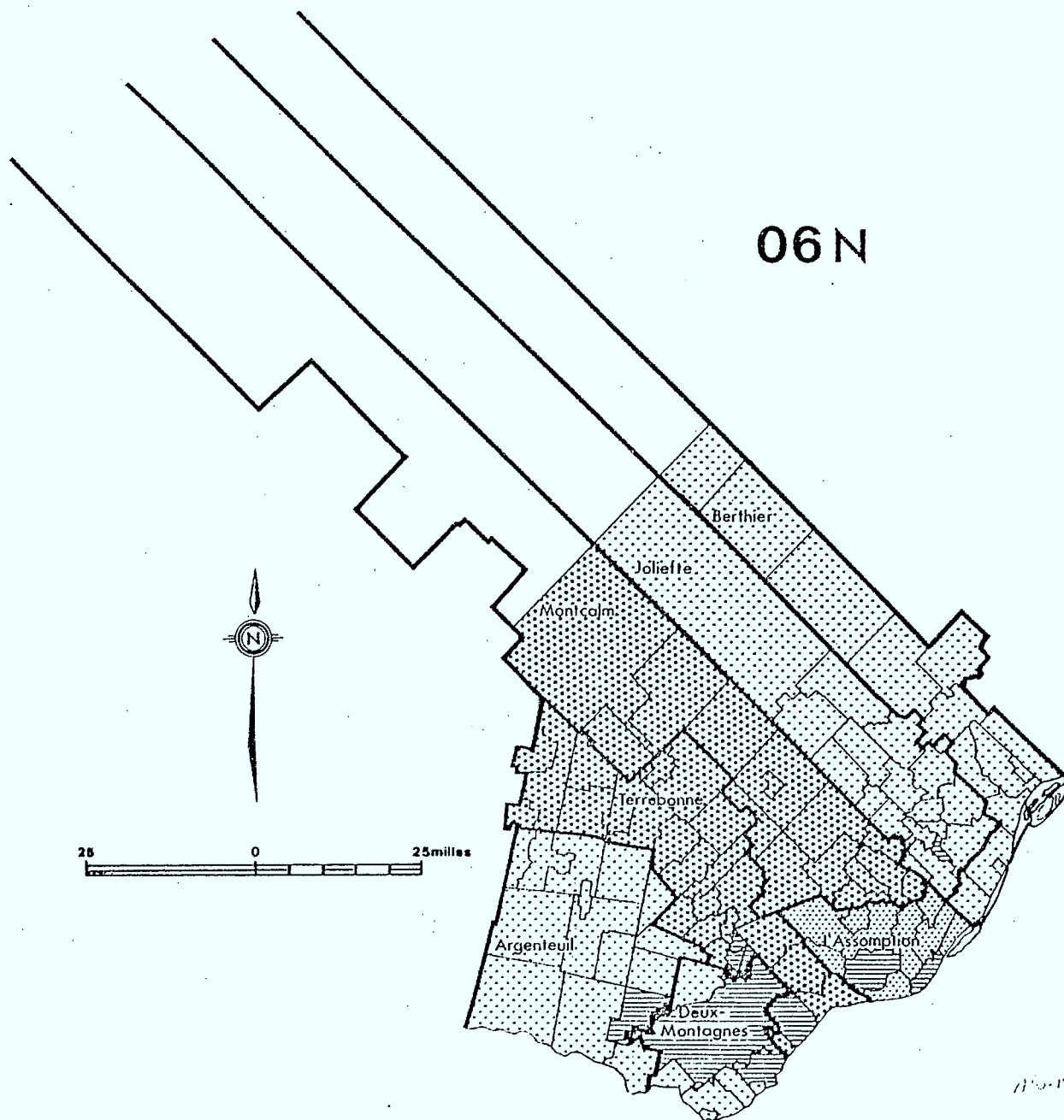


Figure 47

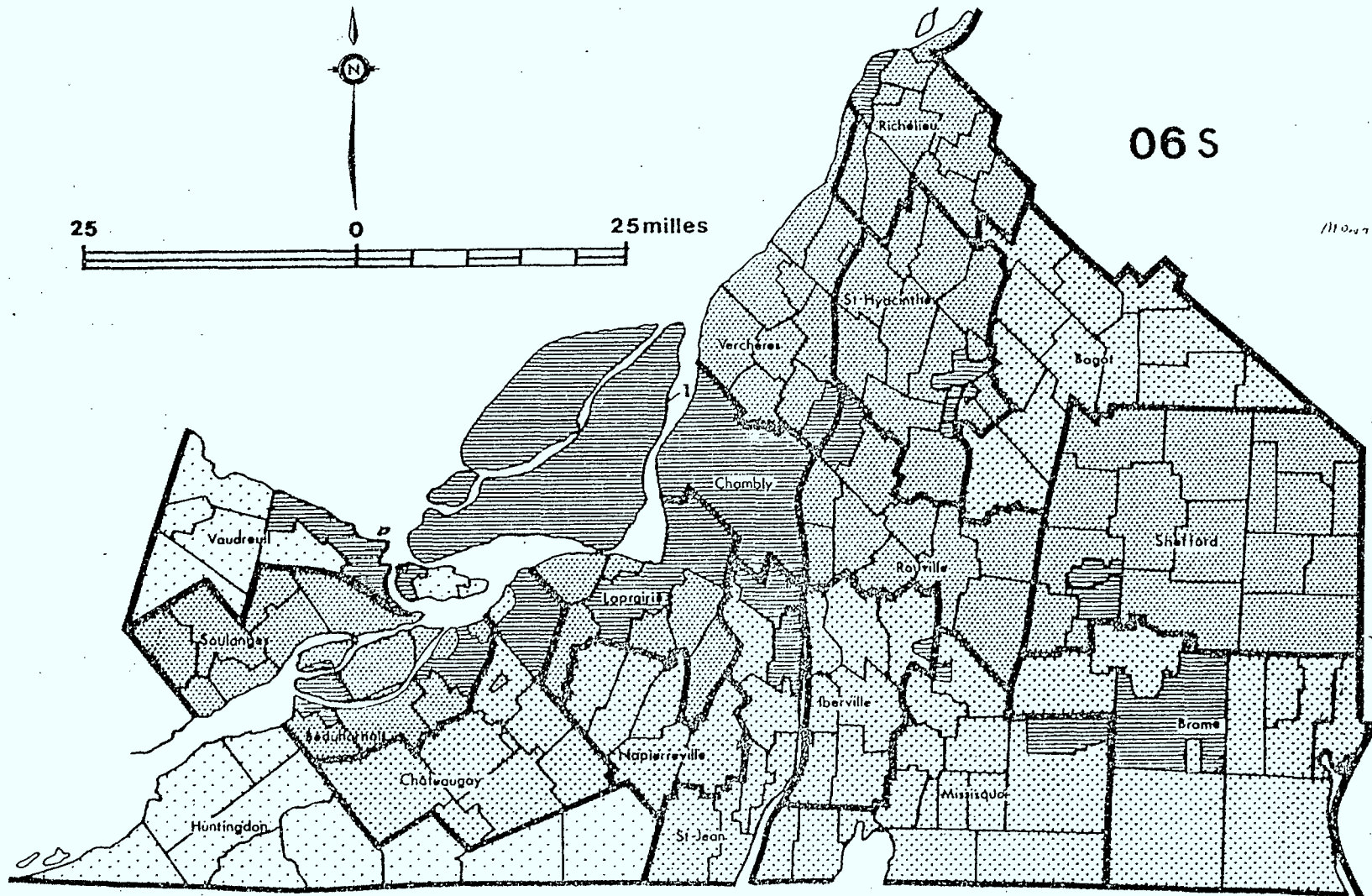


Figure 48

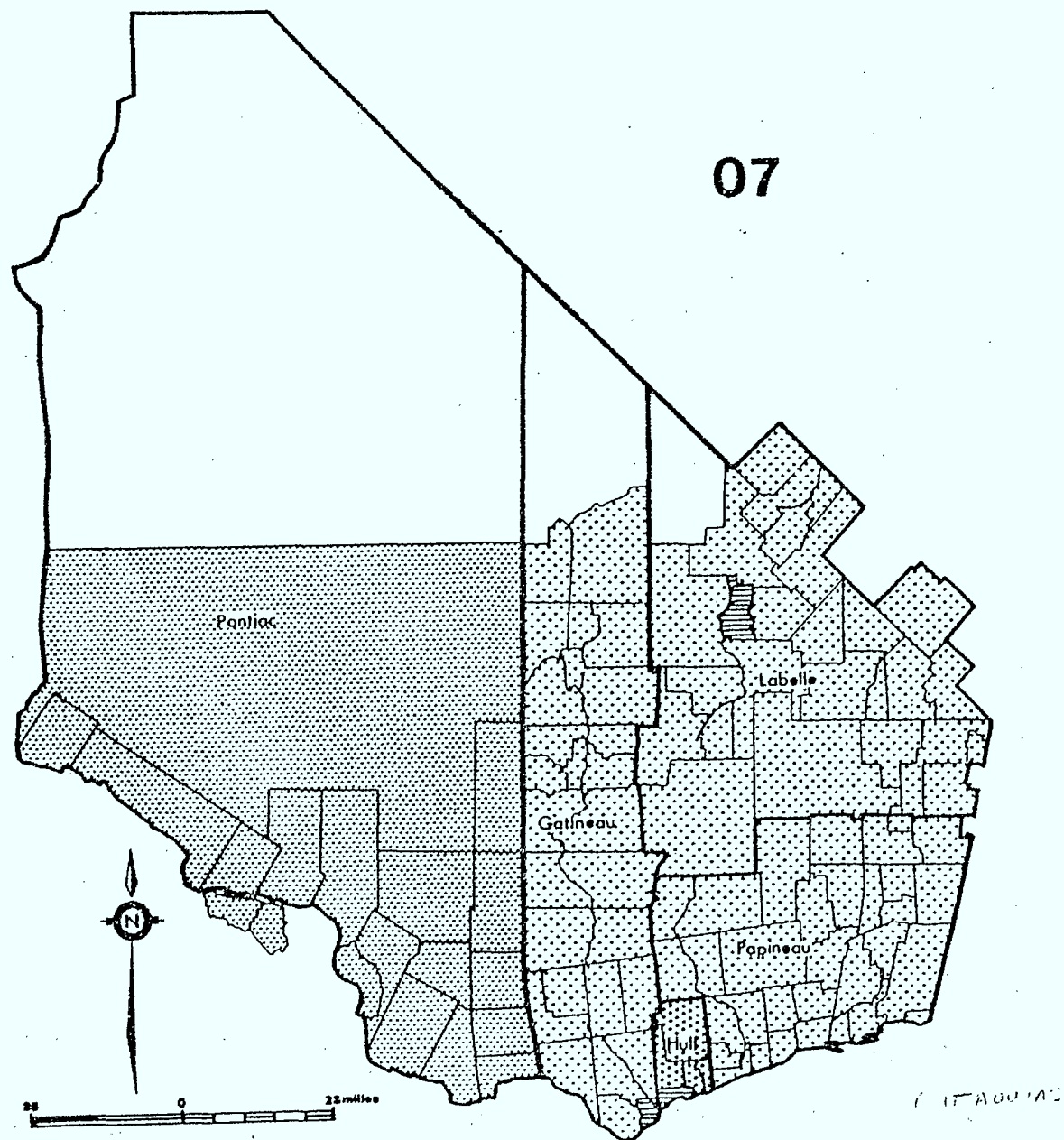


Figure 49

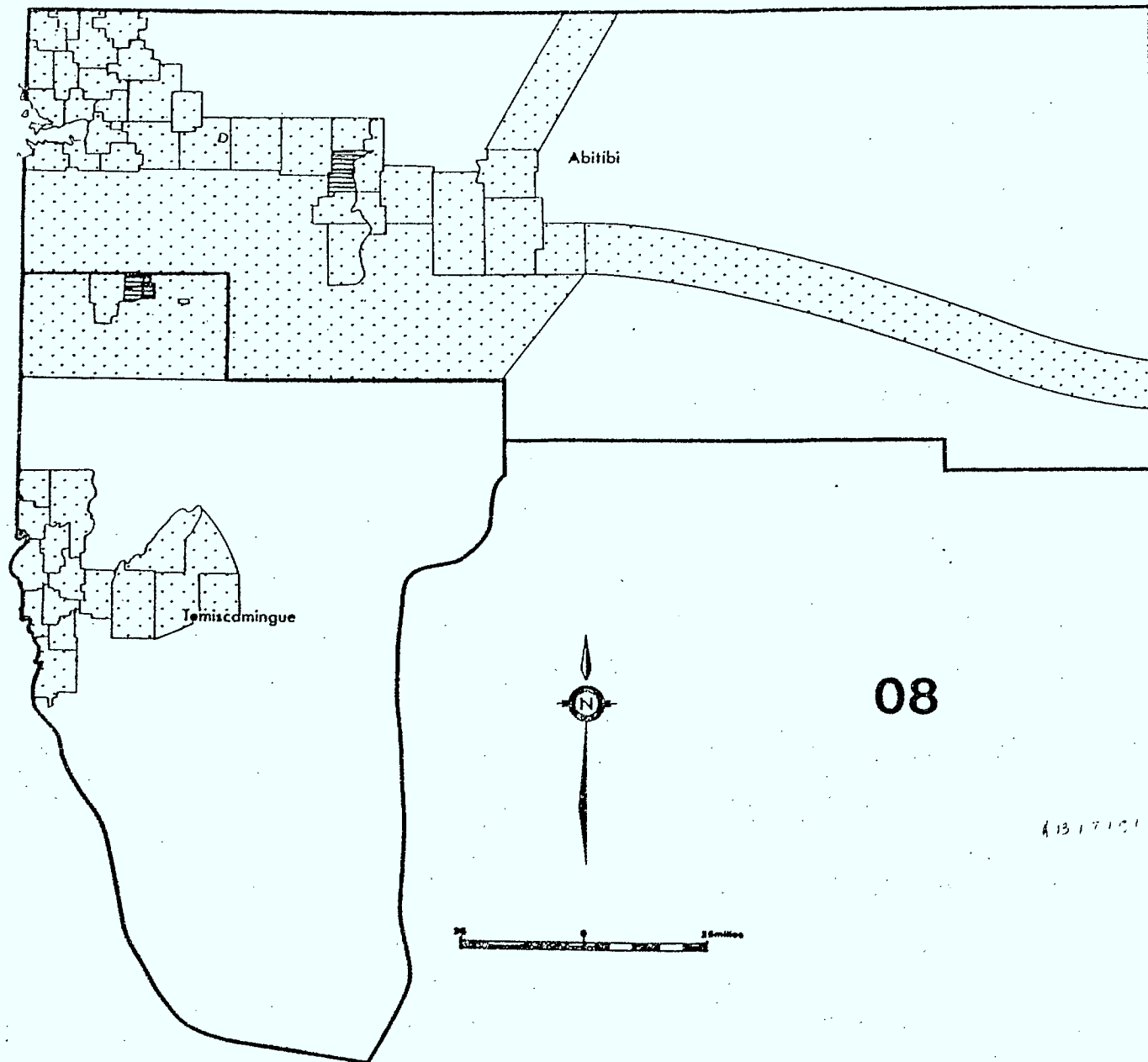
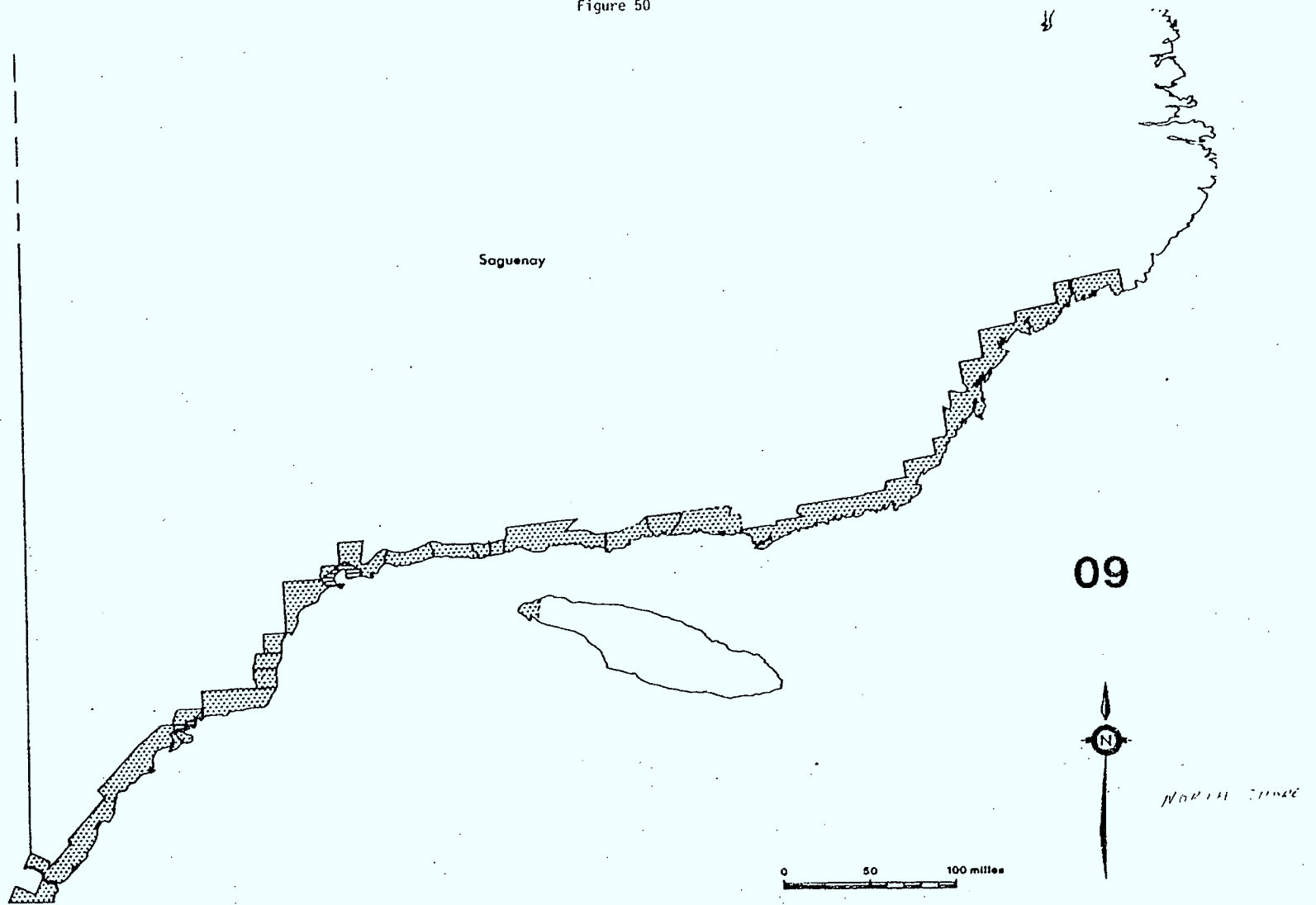


Figure 50



Saguenay

09

0 50 100 miles



NORTH  
SOUTH


INDICE DE PÉNÉTRATION TÉLÉPHONIQUE  
PAR DIVISION DE RECENSEMENT  
EN MILIEU RURAL, ONTARIO 1975


TELEPHONE PENETRATION INDEX  
BY CENSUS DIVISION, RSA ONTARIO 1975


 ZONE URBAINE  
URBAN AREA

 REMOTE


TOTAL TÉLÉPHONES PRINCIPAUX RÉSIDENTIELS / 100 MÉNAGES  
TOTAL MAIN RESIDENCE TELEPHONES / 100 HOUSEHOLDS

 50 - 72

 73 - 95

 96 - 120

 121 - 145

 146 - 200

Sources : Min. of Transportation and Communications, Ontario  
Independent Telephone Systems Ontario  
Map 1": 11.3 m., 1976

Ontario Telephone Service Comm.  
1975 Annual Report  
15 p.

1971 Census of Canada  
Catalogue 92-712  
Index Map of Census Divisions, Canada

Figure 51

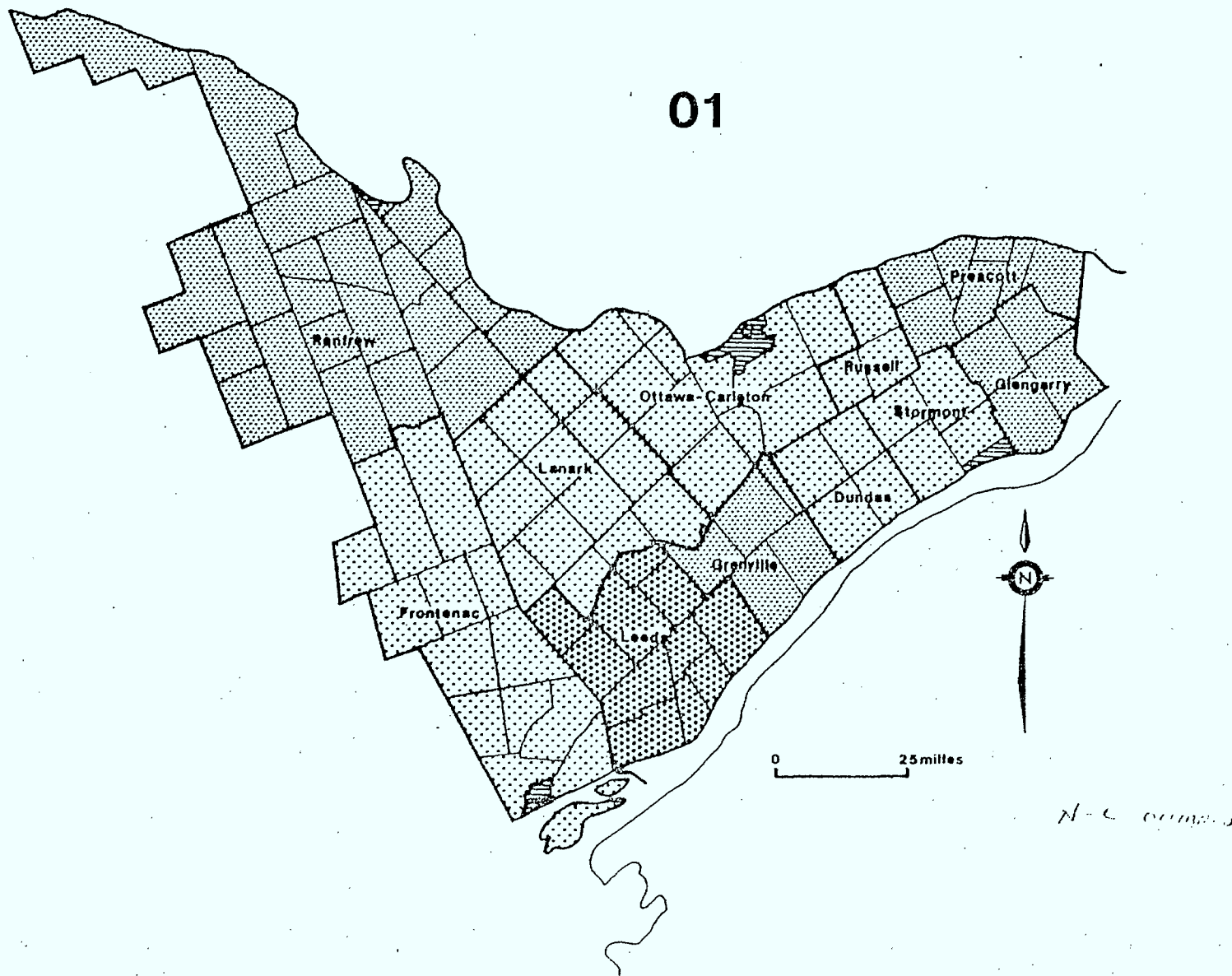
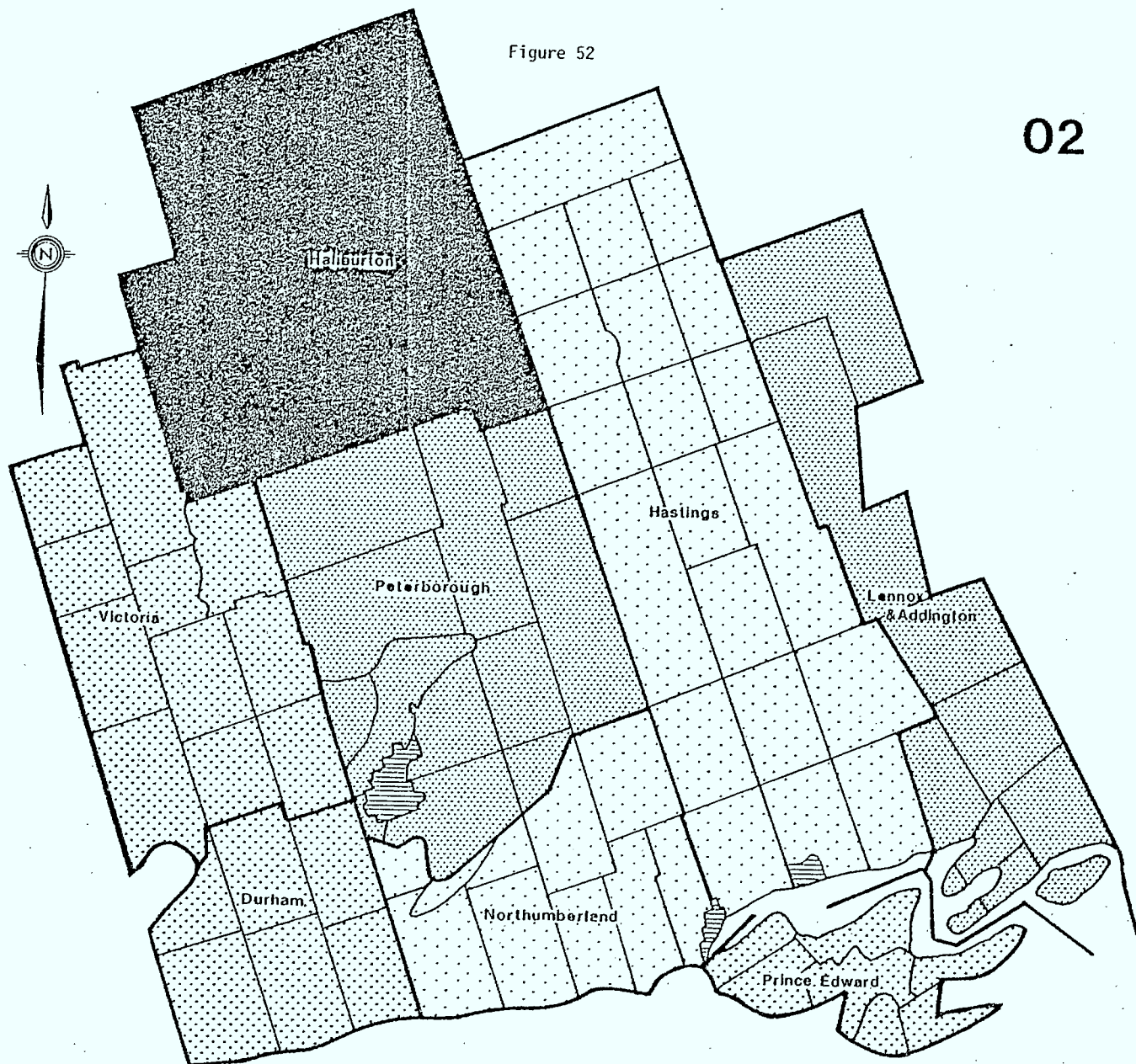


Figure 52

02



0 25 miles



Figure 53

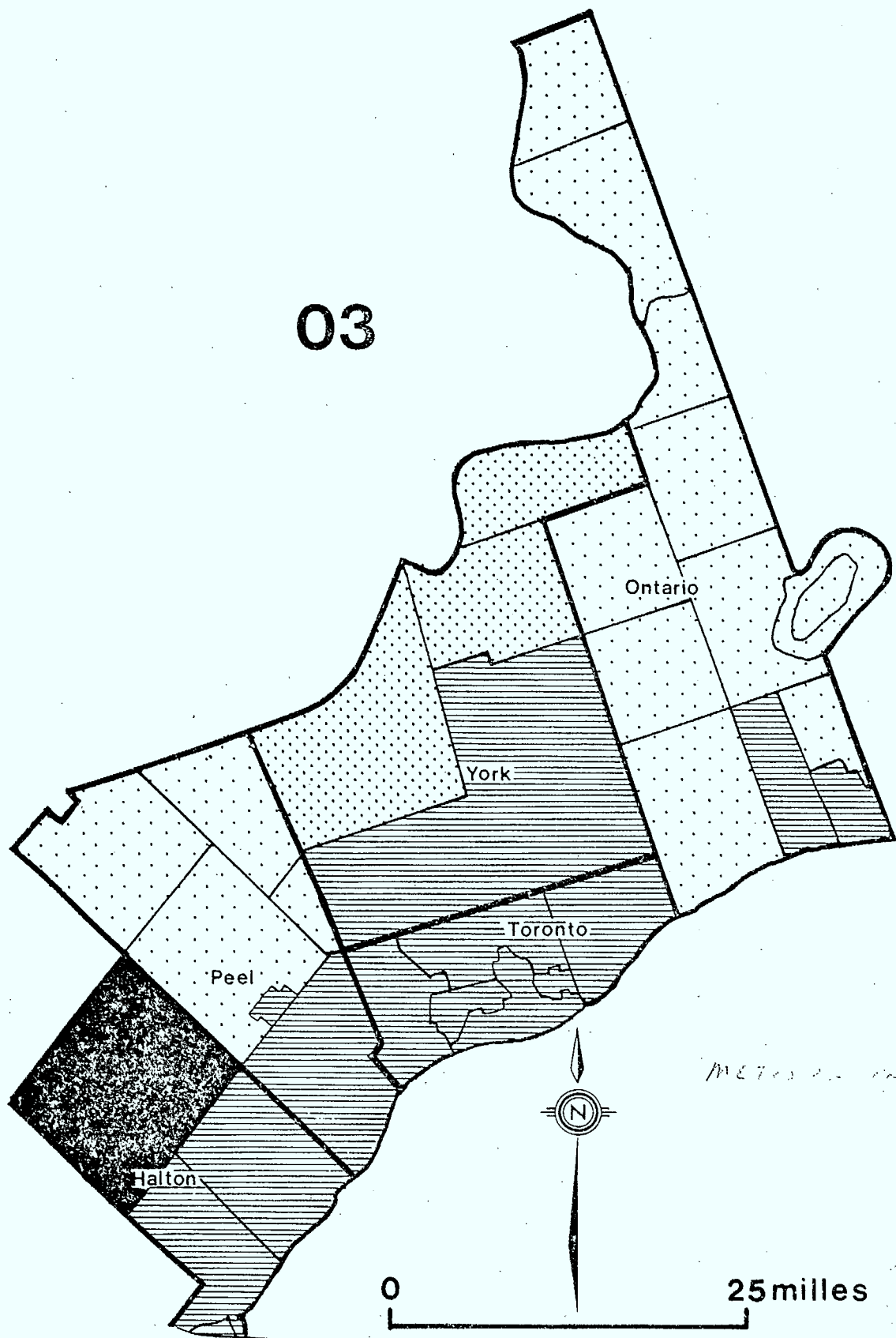


Figure 54

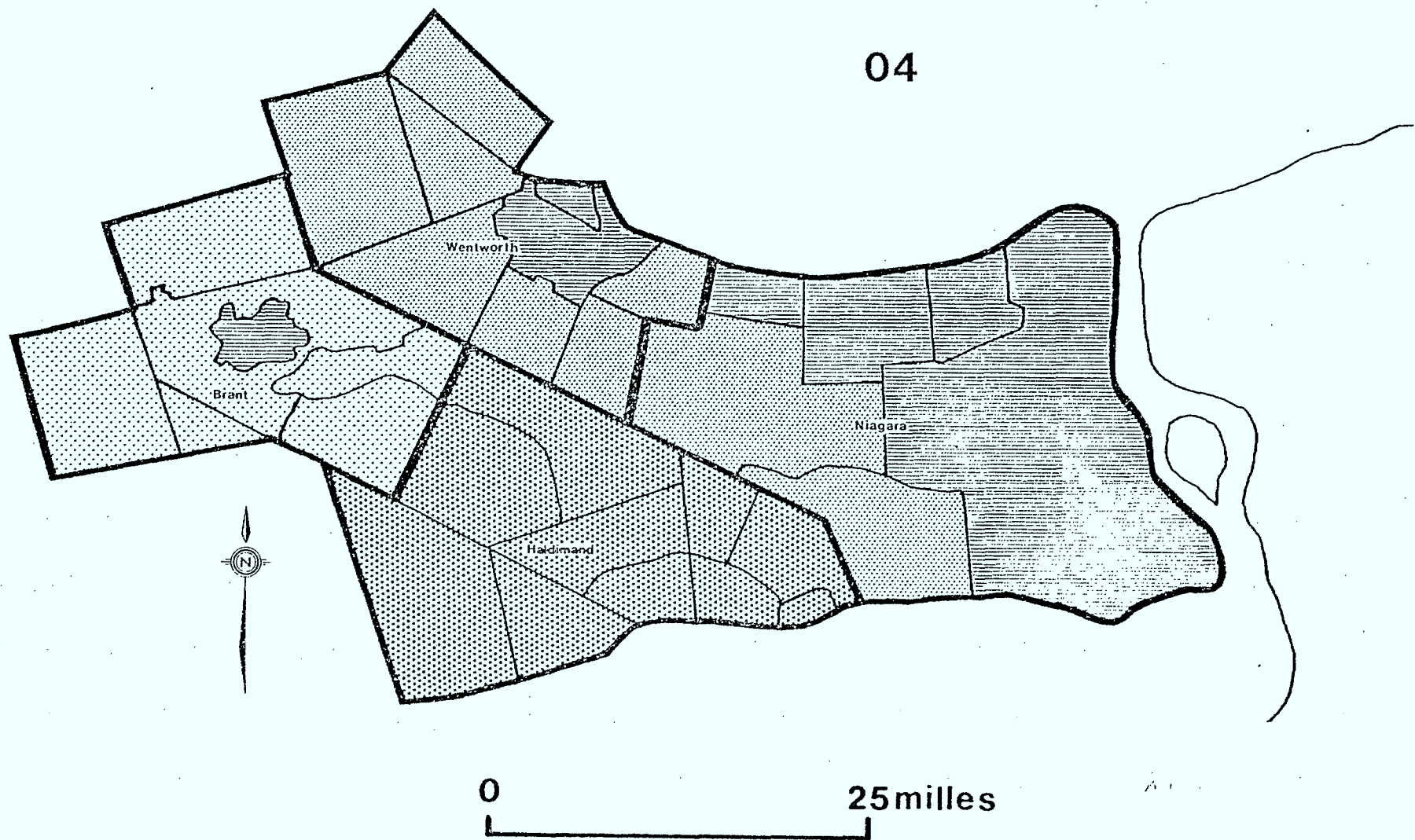


Figure 55

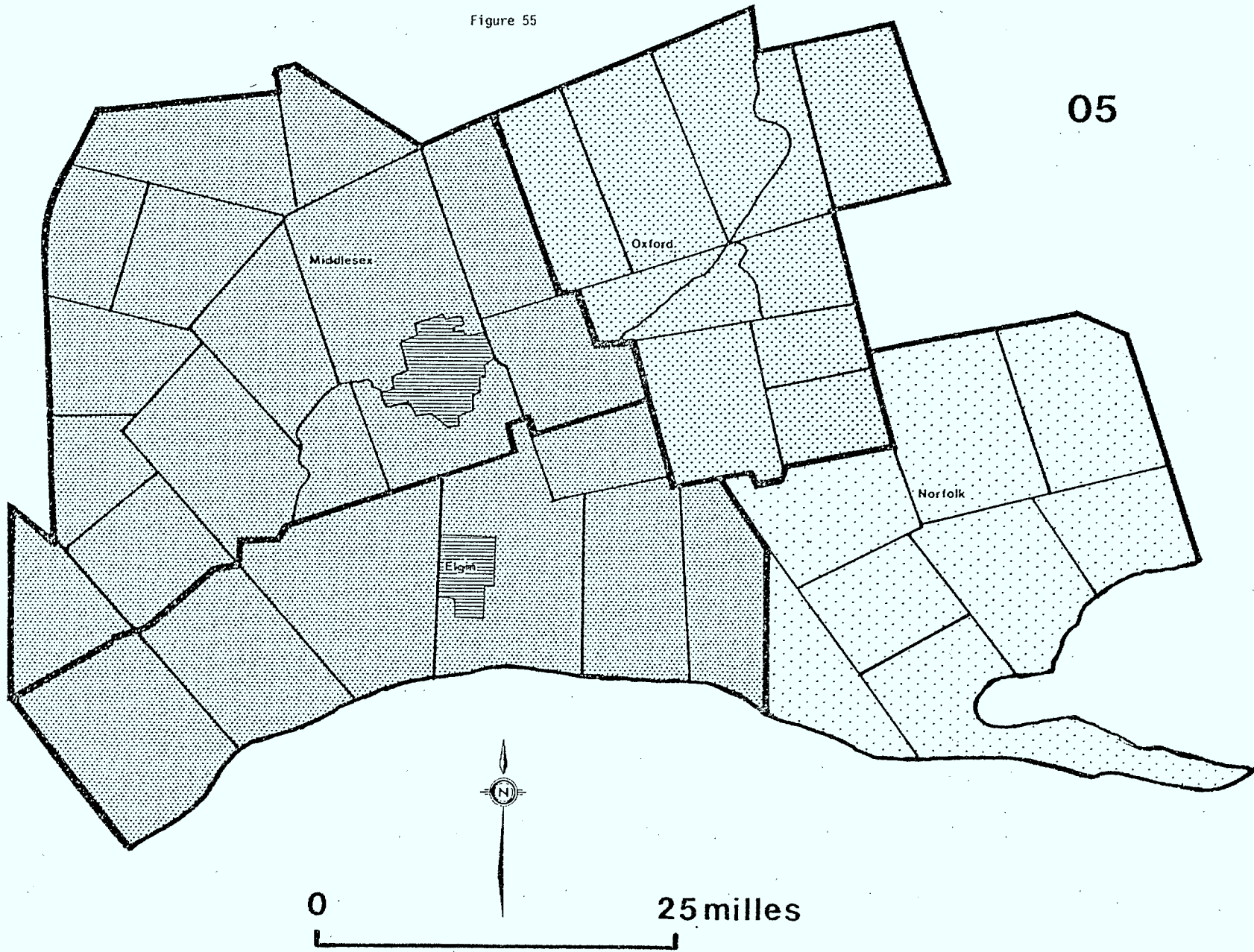
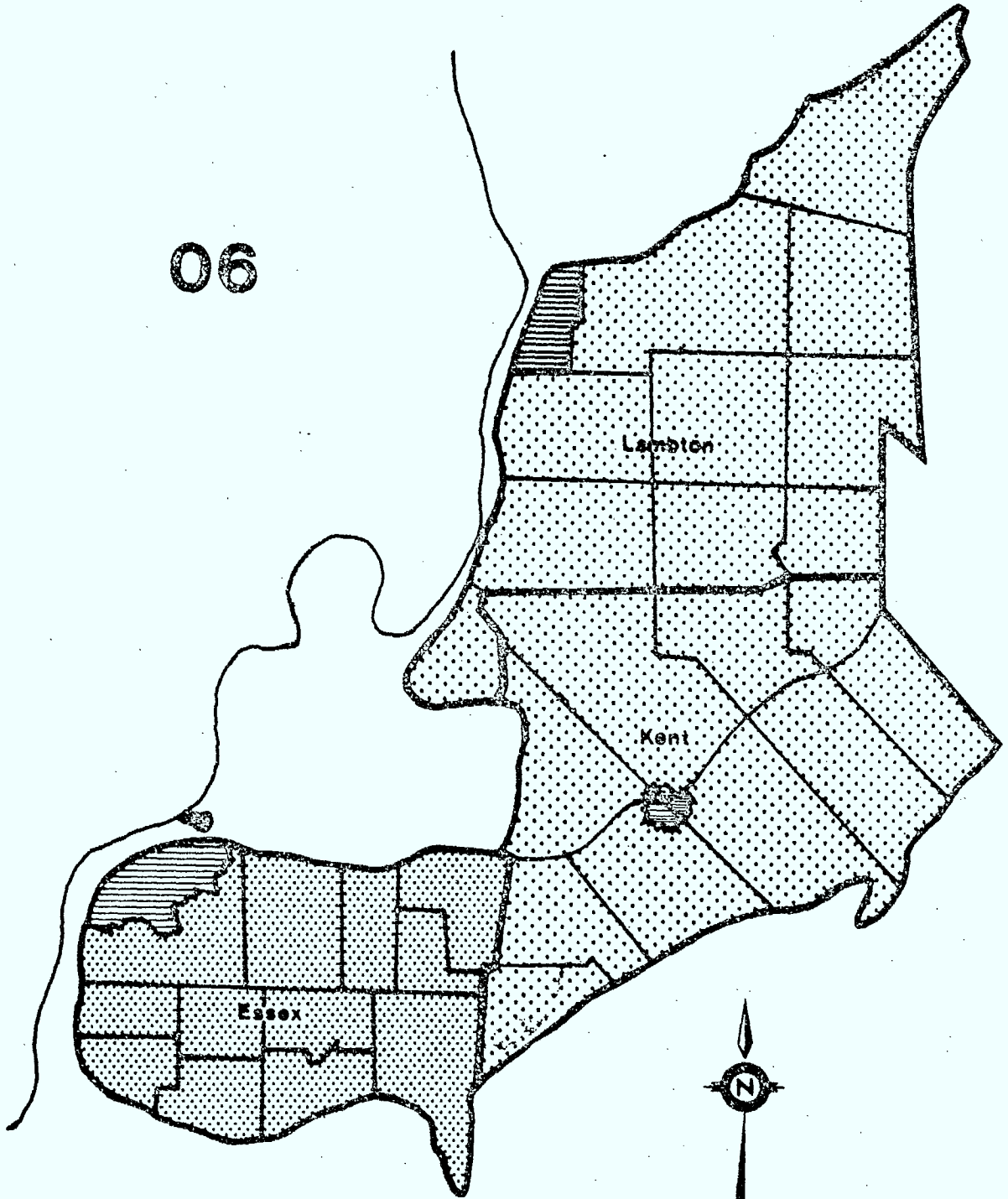


Figure 56



06

Lambton

Kent

Essex



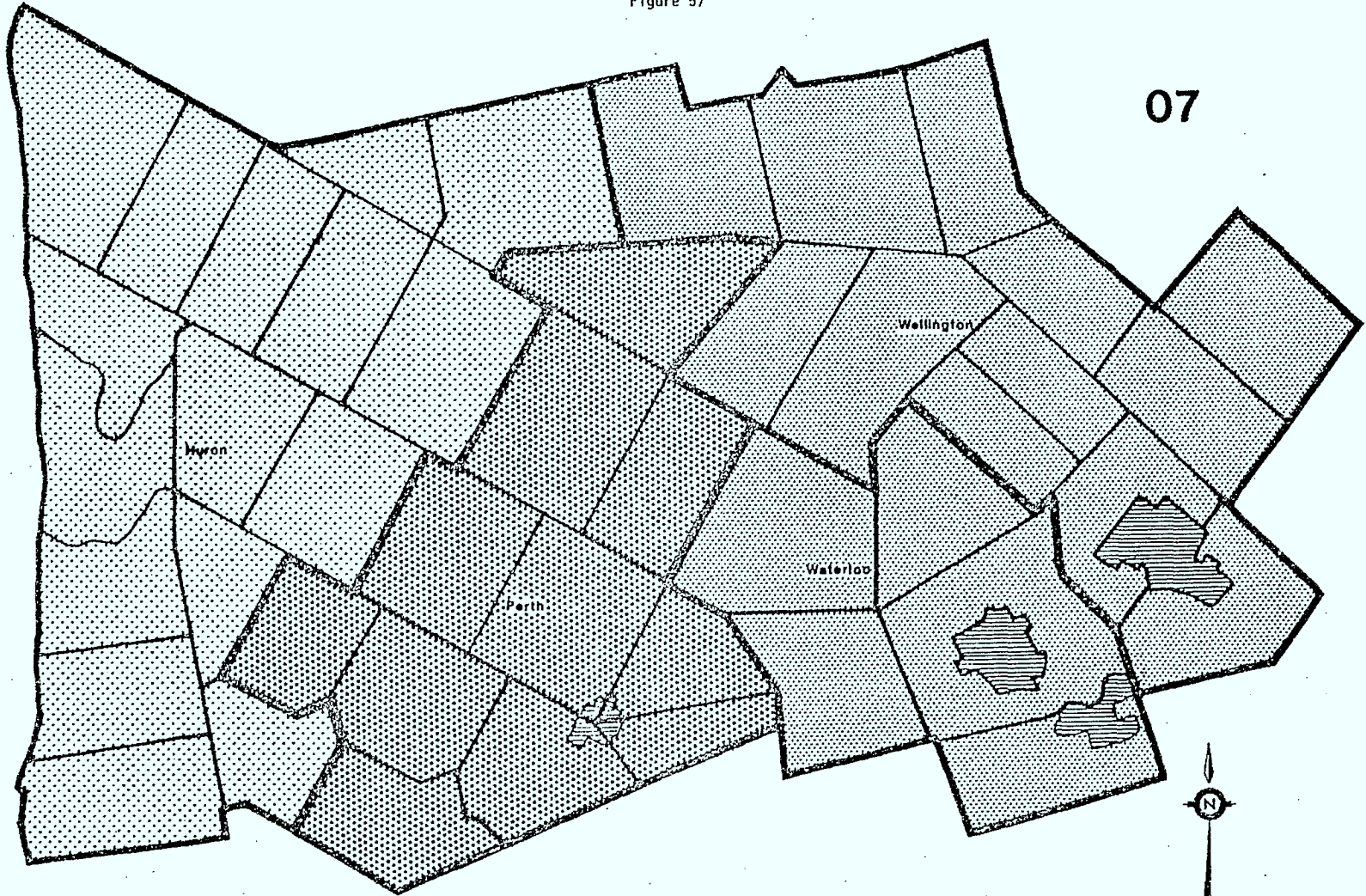
0

25 miles



LAKE ST. CLAIR

Figure 57



07

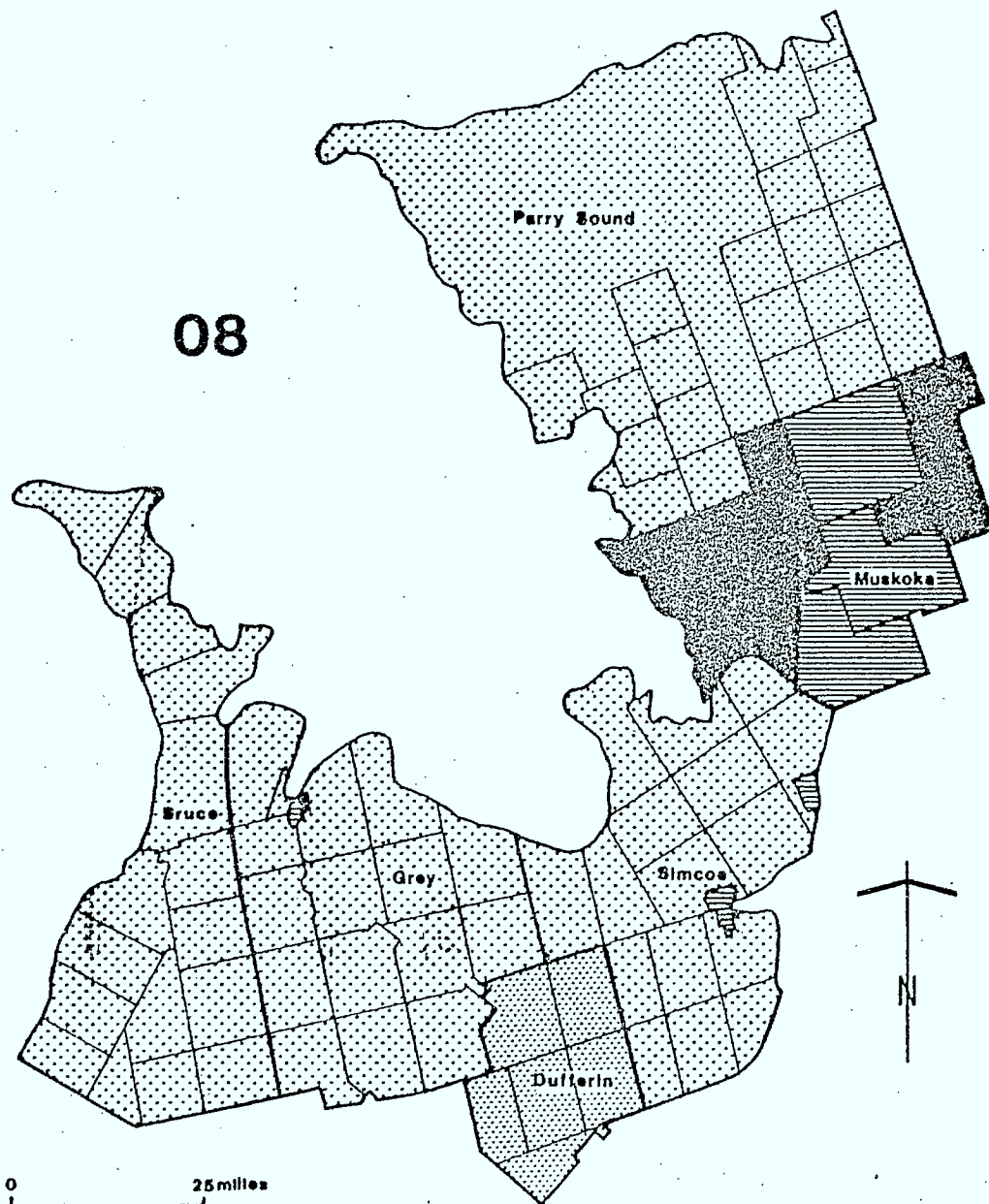
0

25milles



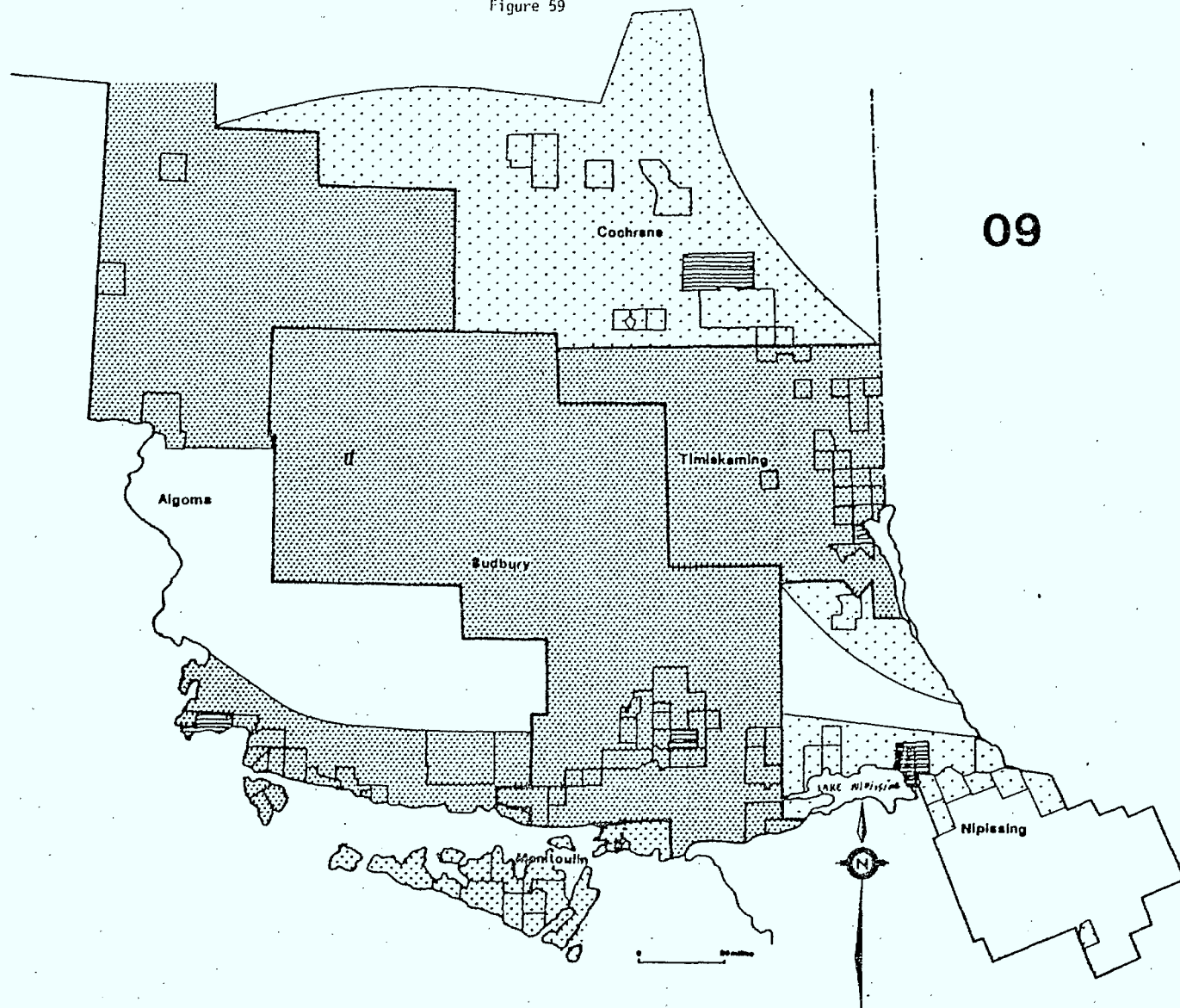
117299 06276111

Figure 58



GEORGE RAY

Figure 59



09

N-E 0450010

Figure 60

10

