



SASKATCHEWAN



Fiche d'information

Teste tes connaissances!

1. Saskatchewan est une des provinces des _____.
2. La province de Saskatchewan est située à l'est de l'_____ et à l'ouest du _____.
3. La capitale de la Saskatchewan est _____.
4. L'oiseau emblématique de la Saskatchewan est le _____ à _____ fine.
5. La fleur emblématique de la Saskatchewan est le _____ l'Ouest.



Alberta

Regina

lys

queue

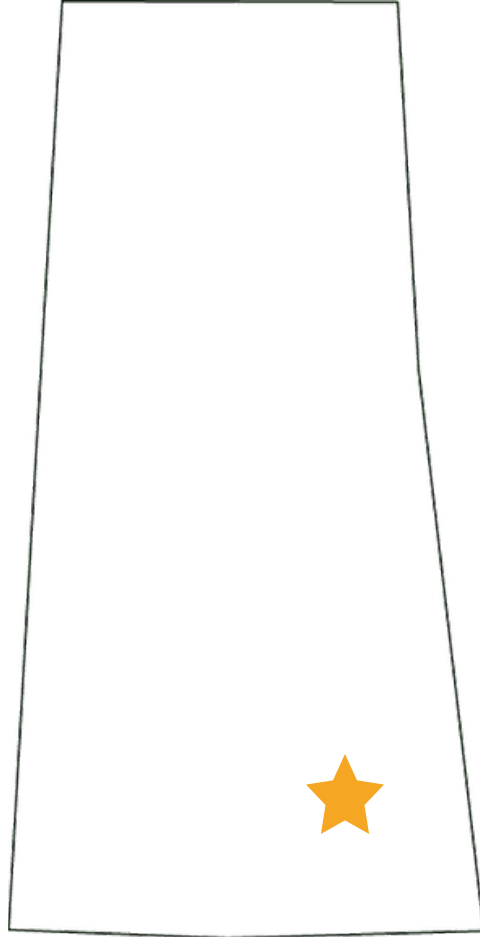
tétras

Prairies

rouge

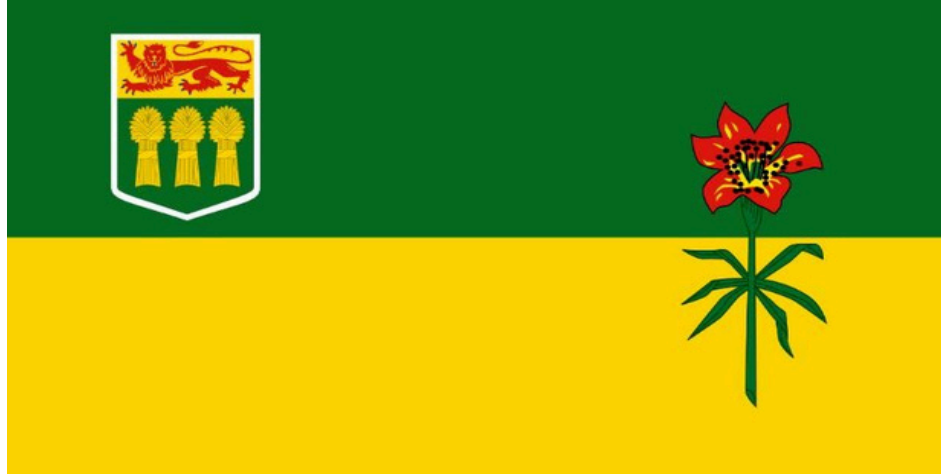
Manitoba

Cartographie de la SASKATCHEWAN



Marque la capitale de la province.
Ensuite, fais une recherche sur la
topographie de la Saskatchewan et
colore la carte en conséquence!

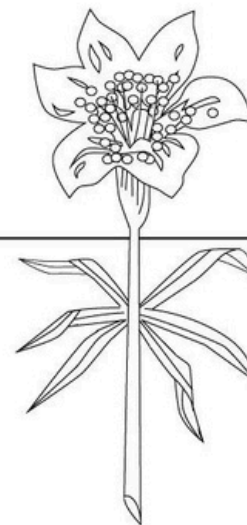
Fais voler son drapeau



Le drapeau provincial de la Saskatchewan a été introduit le 22 septembre 1969. Ses principales caractéristiques sont les suivantes :

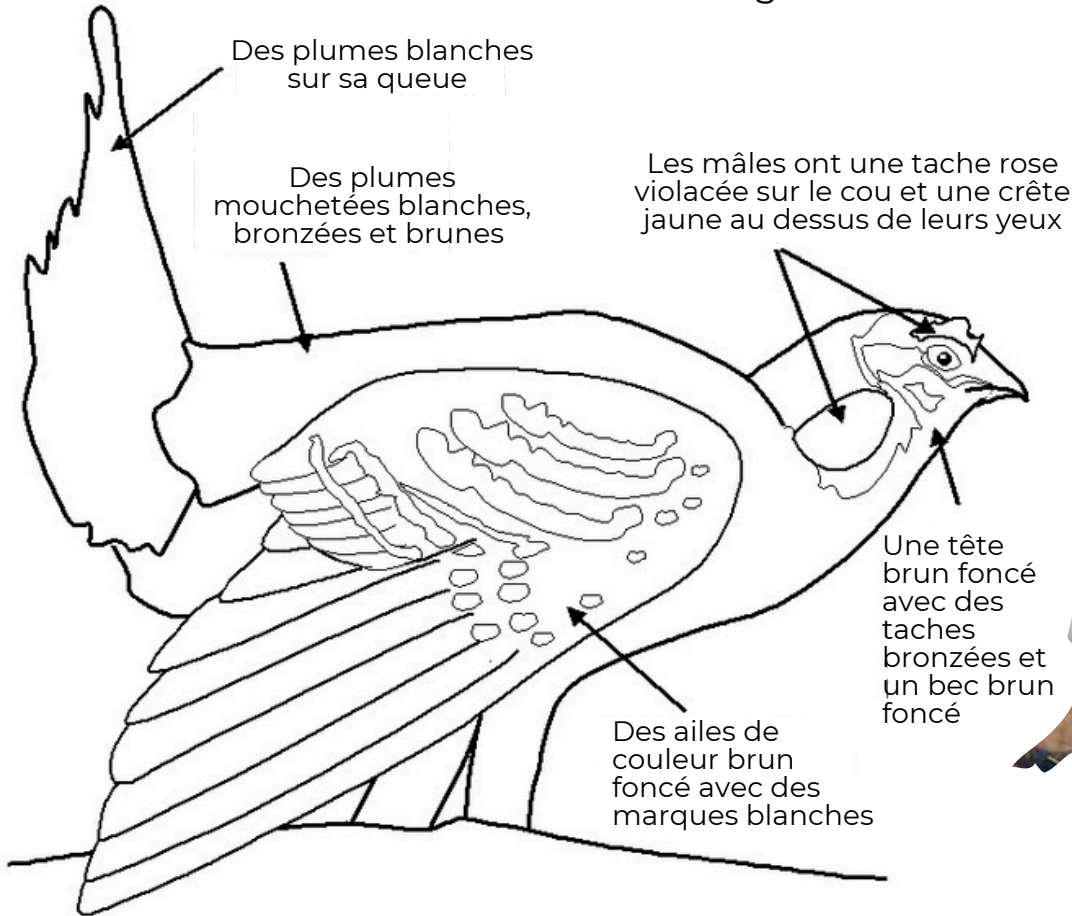
- Les armoiries (blason)
- Le lys rouge de l'Ouest (fleur provinciale)
- La moitié supérieure verte représente les terres forestières de la Saskatchewan
- La moitié inférieure en or représente les champs de blé des prairies au sud de la Saskatchewan

À ton tour! Recrée le drapeau officiel de la Saskatchewan,
en utilisant le dessin ci-dessous pour te guider



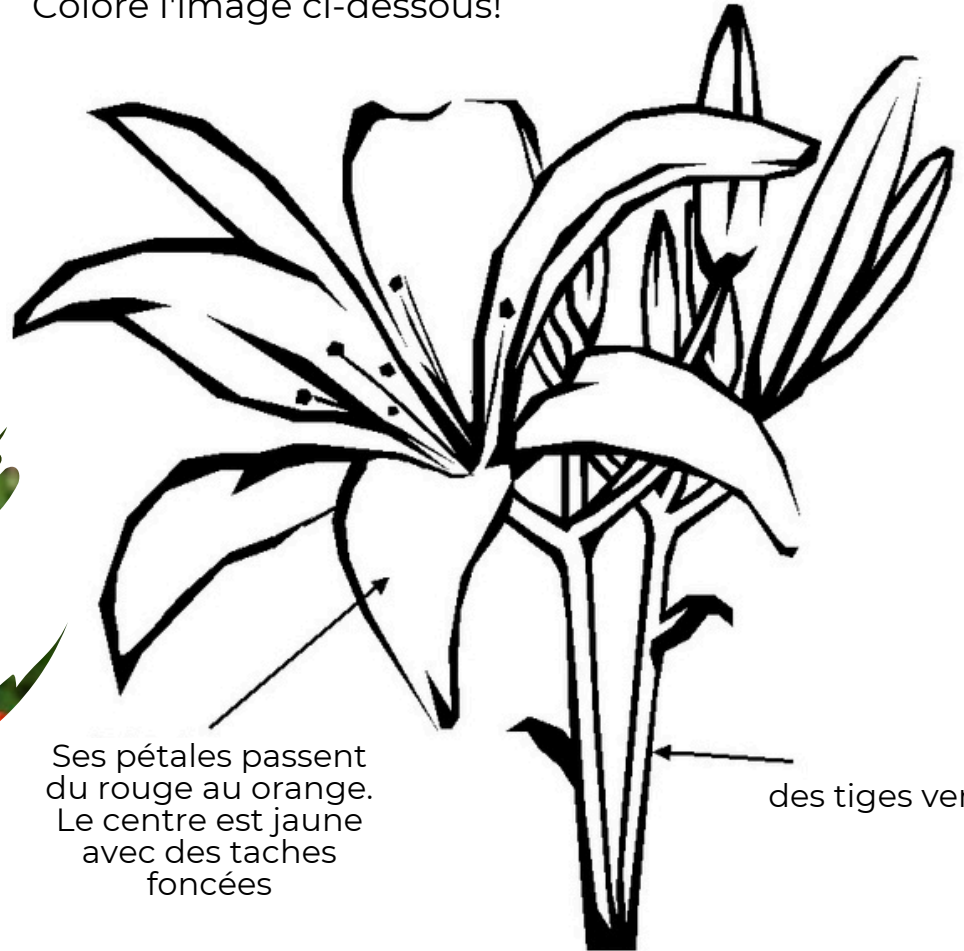
Emblème faunique

Colore l'image ci-dessous!



Emblème floral

La fleur provinciale de la Saskatchewan est le lis rouge de l'Ouest.
Colore l'image ci-dessous!



Ses pétales passent
du rouge au orange.
Le centre est jaune
avec des taches
foncées

des tiges vertes

SASKATCHEWAN

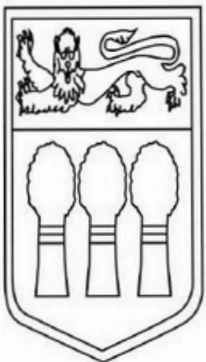
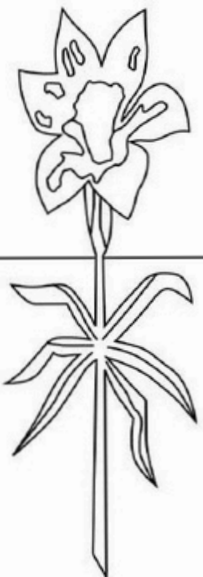
en

Couleurs



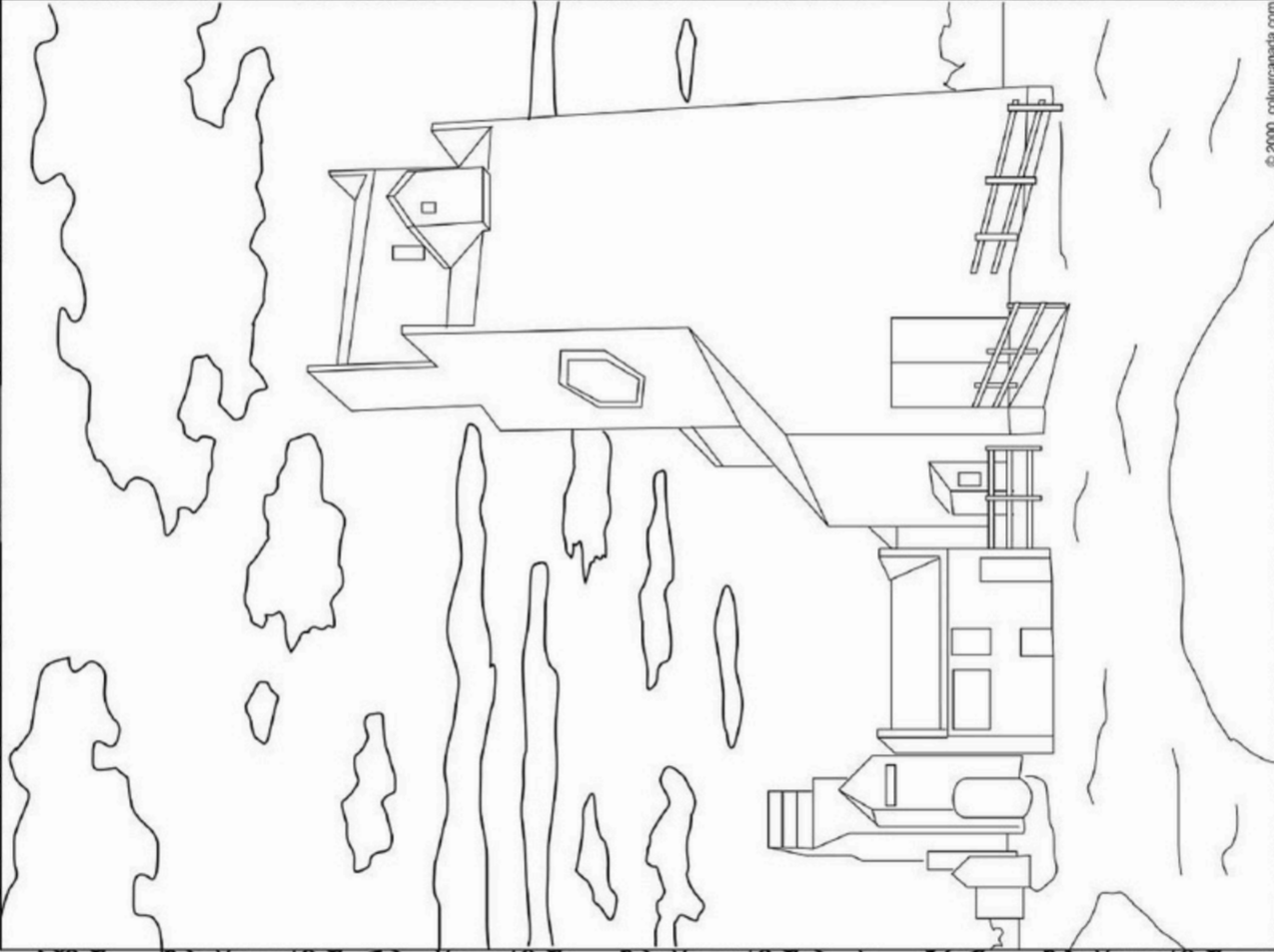


Saskatchewan's Flag: This flag represents the Northern forested areas and the southern grain field areas. The Western Red Lily, is on the fly end. The shield displays a royal red lion and three wheat bundles symbolizing the province's agricultural resources.



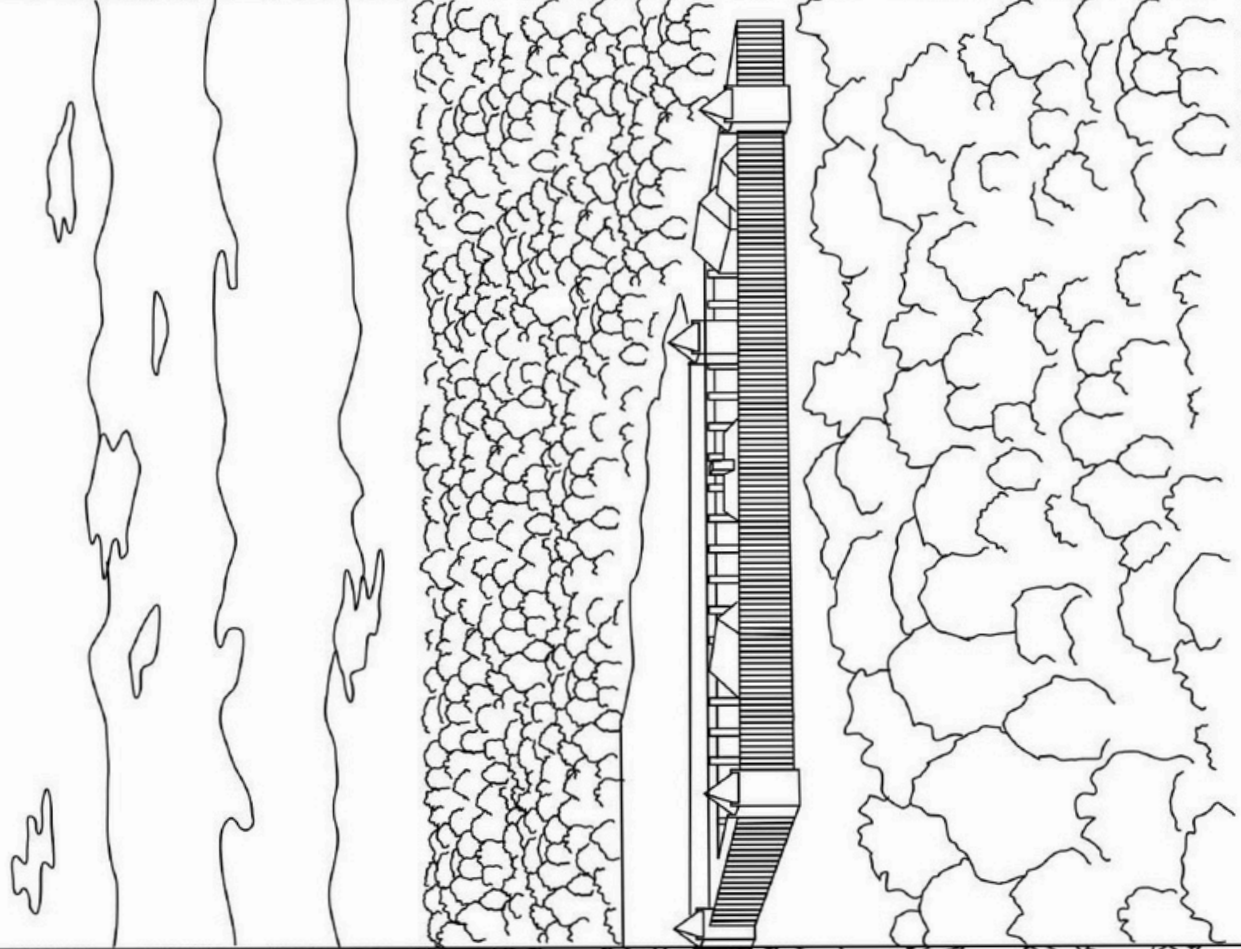


Grain Elevators: For many Canadians, wherever they live, one of the enduring national symbols is the image of a wooden grain elevator on the Prairies. The super-sized landmarks stand on flat land, signalling a prairie town somewhere off in the distance.



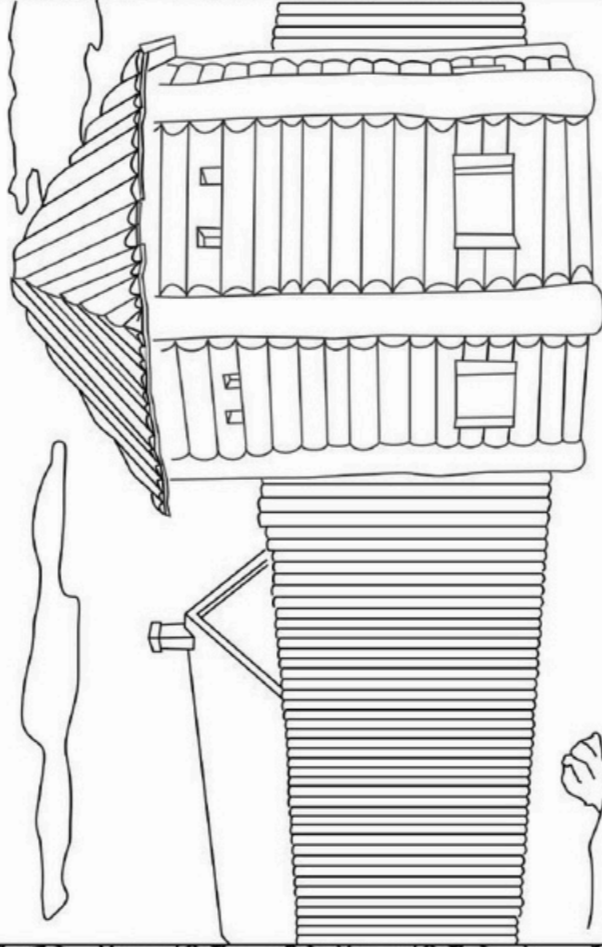


Fort Carlton: Once a centre for the Hudson's Bay Company's fur trade. Today a reconstructed fort sits overlooking the beautiful North Saskatchewan River Valley. This Provincial Park takes you back to the golden era of the fur trade in the 1860s.



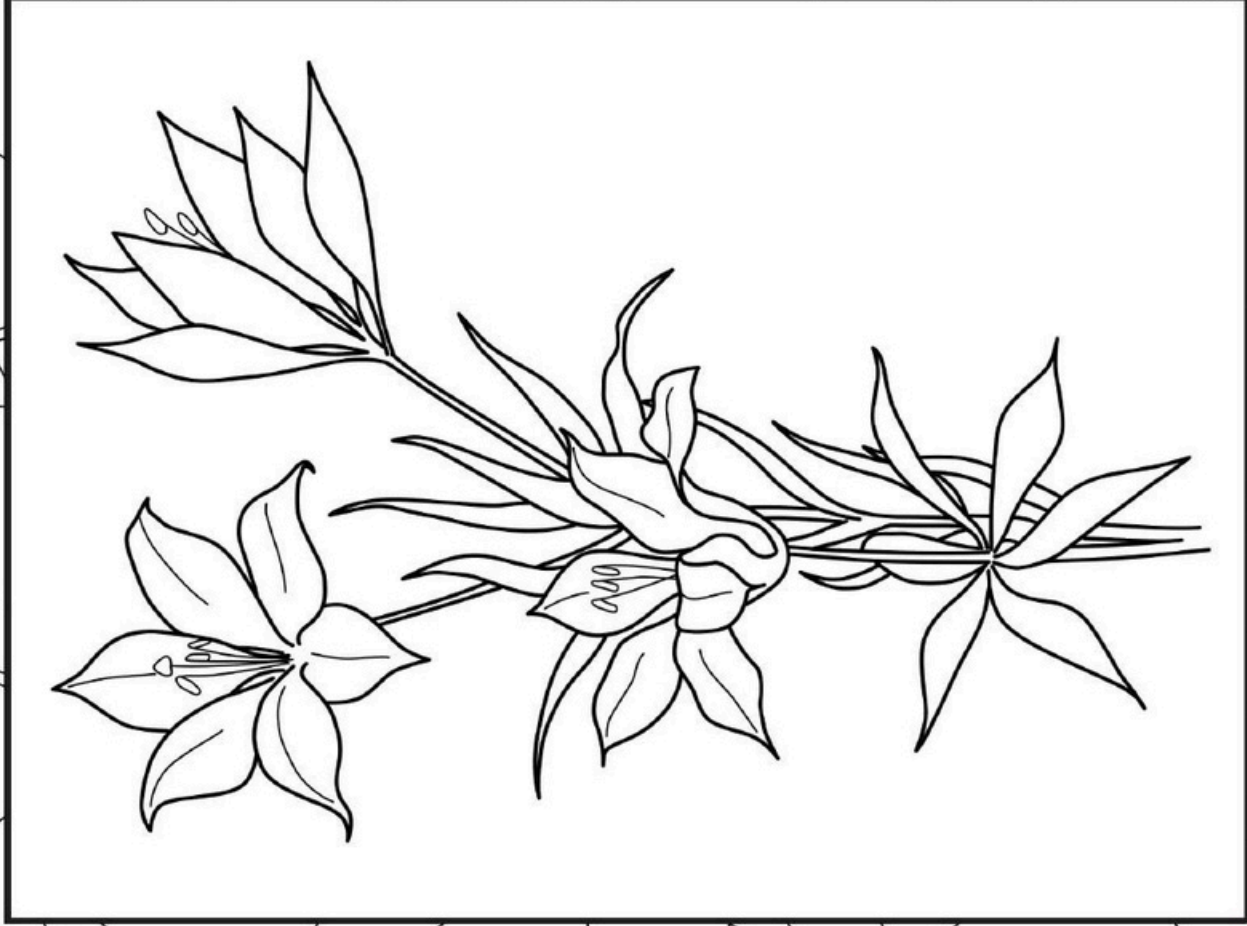


Fort Battleford: Fort Battleford was founded in 1876 'in the heart of Cree country'. The fort was used by the North West Mounted Police until 1924. The fort was also used as a base for staging military operations in the engagement at Cut Knife Hill in the 1880's.



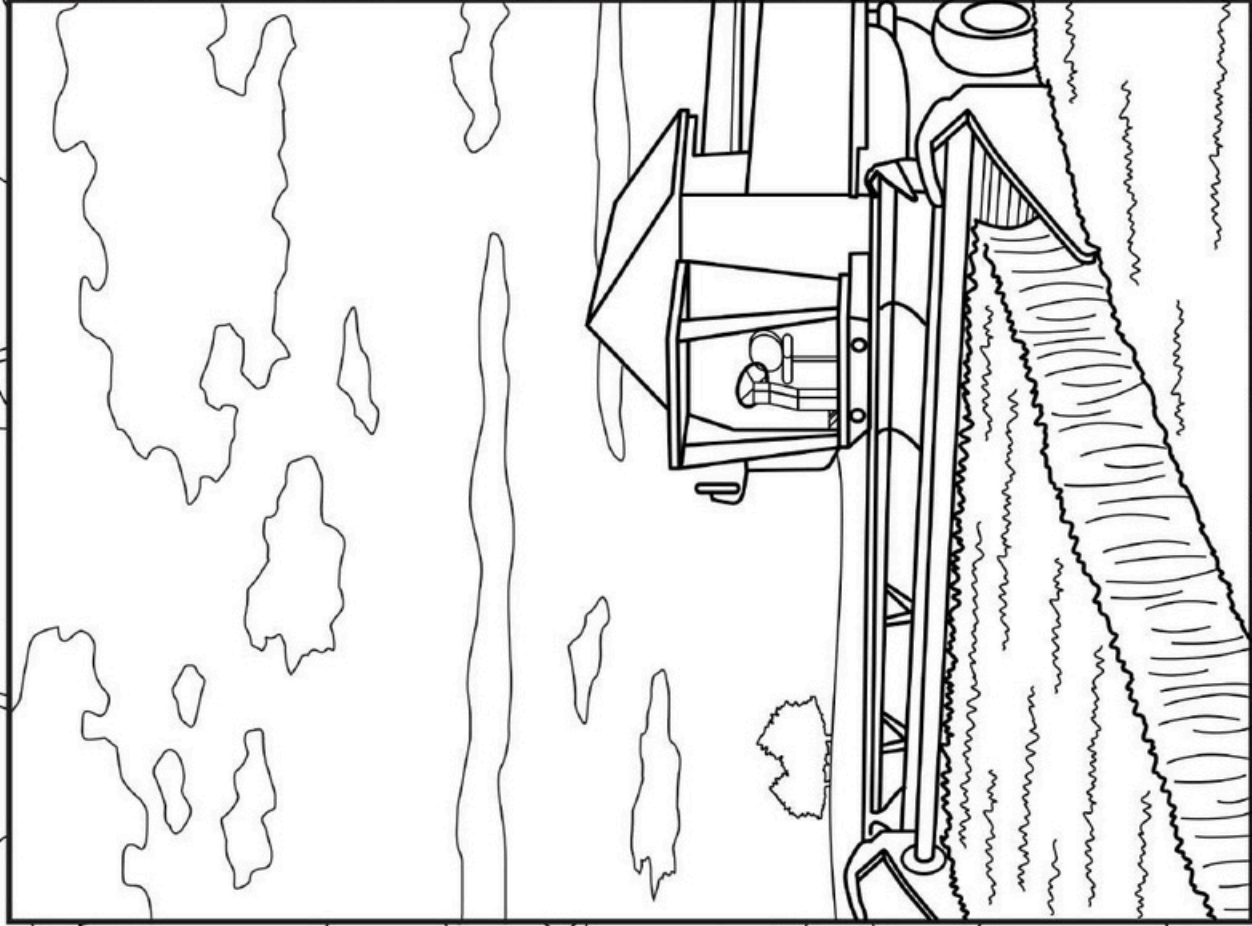


Western Red Lily: Also known as the prairie lily, this flower became Saskatchewan's floral emblem in 1941. The western red lily is quite rare, and is a protected species, growing in moist meadows and semi-wooded areas. Its bright red blossoms make it easy to see.



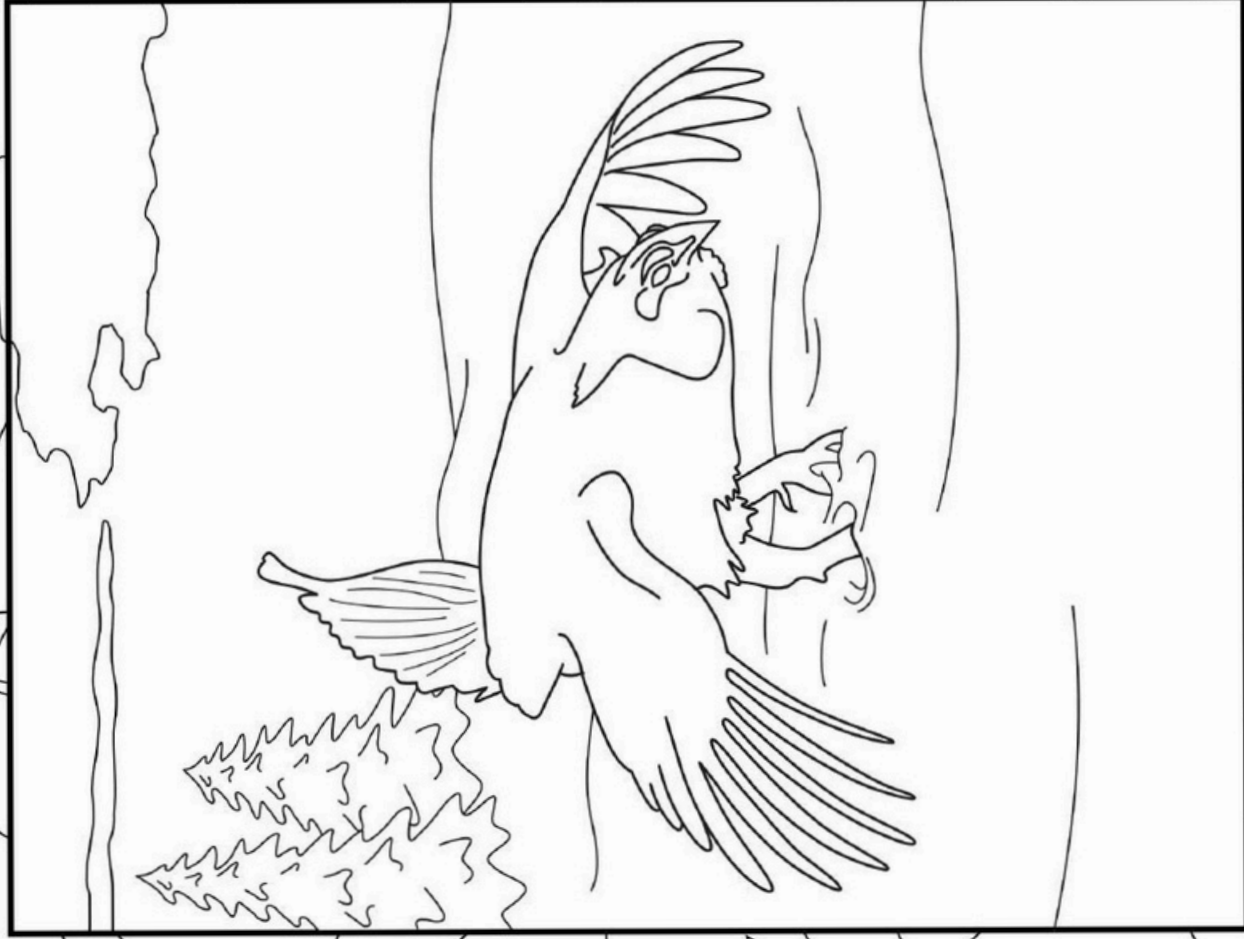


Combine: The first combine was invented by Hiram Moore in 1838, and was originally pulled by horses. The combine dramatically reduced the cost of harvesting crops like wheat, and revolutionized farming. Today's combine is equipped with air conditioning and stereo.





Sharp Tailed Grouse: Also know as "fire bird" by First Nations, Saskatchewan's Provincial bird has a fairly short tail with the two, long, squared middle feathers giving the bird its name. They have mottled dark and light brown feathers on a white background and are lighter on the belly.





Batoche was first settled in by Métis in 1872 and has been a national historic site since 1923. The Battle of Batoche took place during the Northwest Rebellion of 1885, and resulted in the defeat of Louis Riel and his forces by Major General Frederick Middleton and his Northwest Field Force.

