

Map Of Southern Alberta

Alberta Highway 13 Travel Alberta (1967). Highway 13 is about 366 kilometres (227 mi) long. Travel Alberta (1970). Alberta Official Road Map (Map). East of the City of Wetaskiwin, it generally parallels the Canadian Pacific Kansas City Prairie North Line. The Province of Alberta. It runs from Alder Flats, 7 km (4 mi) west of Highway 22, to the Alberta-Saskatchewan border, where it becomes Saskatchewan Highway 14. Alberta Official Road Map (Map). The Province of Alberta Highway 13 is an east-west highway through central Alberta 7169a770a2

== Geography == 7169a770a2 == Route description == 7169a770a2 Alberta Transportation is planning to upgrade Highway 19 to a divided highway, and has long-term plans for similar upgrades to Highway 625. 7169a770a2 == List of rivers in Alberta == 7169a770a2

Alberta Highway 22 highway in the Canadian province of Alberta. It generally parallels Highway 2, beginning in the foothills of southern Alberta at Highway 3 near Lundbreck Falls Highway 22, officially named Cowboy Trail, is a 584-kilometre (363 mi) highway in the Canadian province of Alberta. It proceeds north along the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains passing through the foothills and ranch country to the aspen parkland of northern Alberta, ending at Highway 18 near Mayerthorpe. It generally parallels Highway 2, beginning in the foothills of southern Alberta at Highway 3 near Lundbreck Falls 7169a770a2

In 1959, Alberta announced \$100,000 of improvements to the highway, and incorporation of it to the provincial highway system the following year. Paving was completed by 1961. 7169a770a2 Southern Alberta has a total area of approximately 75,500 km2 (29,151 sq mi). 7169a770a2 == Route description == 7169a770a2 The environment is protected in such areas as Waterton Lakes National Park and Cypress... 7169a770a2 Cowboy Trail continues south and east of Highway 22 by following Highway 3 to Pincher Creek, Highway 6 to Waterton Lakes National Park, and Highway 5 to Cardston. 7169a770a2 == Route description == 7169a770a2

Southern Alberta The primary cities Southern Alberta is a region located in the Canadian province of Alberta. In 2016, the region's population was approximately 291,112.). In 2016, the region's population was approximately 291,112. Southern Alberta is a region located in the Canadian province of Alberta. (The adjacent Calgary Metropolitan Region is often said to be within southern Alberta, in a wider sense. The primary cities are Lethbridge and Medicine Hat 7169a770a2

From the west, Highway 13 begins at Alder Flats before intersecting Highway 22. It continues east, passing south of Buck Lake and Winfield before crossing Highway 20. The highway then passes south of Battle Lake, the headwaters of the Battle River, before crossing the river between Highway 20 and Westeros. The Battle River drains approximately 30,000 km² of central Alberta and Saskatchewan and is the largest tributary of the North Saskatchewan River; it was named after battles between Cree and Blackfoot peoples along its banks. The highway continues south of Pigeon Lake, passing through the hamlets of Westeros and Falun prior to intersecting Highway 2 (Queen Elizabeth II Highway), approximately 51 km (32 mi) south of Edmonton. 7169a770a2 East of Highway 2, Highway 13 enters Wetaskiwin as 40 Avenue and turns north along...

7169a770a2 == Route description == 7169a770a2 U.S. Route 89 enters Alberta from Montana and becomes Highway 2, a two-lane, undivided road that traverses the foothills of southern Alberta to Fort Macleod where it intersects Highway 3 and becomes divided. In Calgary, the route is a busy freeway, Deerfoot Trail, that continues into central Alberta as the "Queen Elizabeth II Highway", bypassing Red Deer. In Edmonton, Highway 2 is briefly concurrent with freeway... 7169a770a2 == Route description == 7169a770a2 The north of the province drains towards the Arctic Ocean and the northern rivers have comparatively higher discharge rates than the southern ones that flow through a drier area. Alberta's southern half has waters flowing toward Hudson Bay, the only exception being the Milk River and its tributaries; they flow south through the Missouri and Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico. 7169a770a2 == Terrain == 7169a770a2

Highway 17 (Alberta–Saskatchewan) 17 by Alberta Transportation, commonly referred to as Highway 17.). The portion from the provincial border at Dillberry Lake Provincial Park to the provincial border 800 metres (2,600 ft) north of the North Saskatchewan River is designated as Alberta Provincial Highway No. Shell Highway Map of Western United States. The Shell Oil Company. Manitoba" (Map). Province of Alberta Official Road Map (Map) (1942 ed. Department of Public Highway 17 is a highway in Canada that straddles and criss-crosses the Alberta–Saskatchewan provincial border 7169a770a2

Southern Alberta is in the northern Great Plains region, bordered on the west by the Canadian Rocky Mountains and their foothills. The rest of the region is dominated by semi-arid prairies of the Palliser's Triangle, where farms and ranches are productive, often with the help of irrigation. Rivers generally flow from west to east, into the Hudsons Bay. These include the Oldman River, Bow River, Red Deer River, South Saskatchewan River, and Milk River. Milk River in southern Alberta is the only river in Canada that eventually flows into the Gulf of Mexico. 7169a770a2

Alberta Highway 61 61, commonly referred to as Highway 61, is an east-west highway in southern Alberta, Canada. In the west, Highway 61 starts at Highway 4 north of the Village of Stirling and ends at Highway 889 east of the Hamlet of Manyberries. Retrieved December 20, 2017 Alberta Provincial Highway No. It is part of the Red Coat Trail, a historical route north of the Canada-US border. Google Maps. help) Template:Attached KML/Alberta Highway 61 KML is not from Wikidata "Highway 61 in southern Alberta" (Map). The Red Coat Trail continues to Saskatchewan via Highway 889 and Highway 501 7169a770a2

Highway 28 begins at the intersection of 97 Street and Anthony Henday Drive (Highway 216), Edmonton's ring road, at the north end of the city. It enters Sturgeon County, passing CFB Edmonton and Bon Accord. After merging with Highway 28A near Gibbons it travels in a northeasterly direction through Redwater and intersects Highway 63 just west of Radway. It continues east and winds through agricultural lands of north-central Alberta, roughly paralleling the North Saskatchewan River, passing through Waskatenau and Smoky Lake. It intersects Highway 36 near Vilna, and shares a 36-kilometre (22 mi) concurrency to Ashmont. At Hoselaw, it intersects Highway 41 and shares a 18-kilometre (11 mi) concurrency to... 7169a770a2

Alberta Highway 2 Route 89 enters Alberta from Montana and becomes Highway 2, a two-lane, undivided road that traverses the foothills of southern Alberta to Fort Macleod Highway 2 (also known as the Queen Elizabeth II Highway between Calgary and Edmonton) is a major highway in Alberta, Canada, that stretches from the Canada–United States border through Alberta's largest cities, Calgary and Edmonton, to Grande Prairie. The Fort Macleod–Edmonton section forms a portion of the CANAMEX Corridor that links Alaska with Mexico; while the Donnelly–Grimshaw section forms a portion of the Arctic Corridor that links Edmonton with the Northwest

Territories. More than half of Alberta's 5 million residents live in the Calgary-Edmonton Corridor created by Highway 2. Running primarily north to south for approximately 1,273 kilometres (791 mi), it is the longest and busiest highway in Alberta, carrying more than 150,000 vehicles per day near Downtown Calgary 7169a770a2

Alberta Highway 19 Highway 19 passes north of the Edmonton International Airport and, in tandem with Highway 60, provides a southwest bypass of Edmonton between Highways 2 and 16. "Shell Map of Montana | Southern Alberta". East of Highway 2, Highway 19 becomes Highway 625 and continues through Nisku Industrial Park. Retrieved January 9, 2017. Edmonton: Department of Public Works. "Road Map Province of Alberta". It intersects Highway 814 in Beaumont before ending at Highway 21. Highway 19 was acquired by the City of Edmonton in the land annexation approved by the Province in 2019. Shell - Highway 19 and Highway 625 are two provincial highways south of Edmonton in the Canadian province of Alberta that form a continuous east-west route connecting Highway 60 near Devon to Highway 21 east of Beaumont 7169a770a2

Highway 17 is considered a part of both provincial highway systems. The entire length of the highway is maintained jointly by the respective provincial governments. 7169a770a2

Geography of Alberta The southern half of the province borders British Columbia along the Continental Divide of the Americas on the peaks of the Rocky Mountains, while the northern half borders British Columbia along the 120th meridian west. Located in Western Canada, the province has an area of 661,190 km² (255,290 sq mi) and is bounded to the south by the United States state of Montana along 49° north for 298 km (185 mi); to the east at 110° west by the province of Saskatchewan for 1,223 km (760 mi); and at 60° north the Northwest Territories for 644 km (400 mi). Alberta is one of the thirteen provinces and territories of Canada. Located in Western Canada, the province has an area of 661,190 km² (255,290 sq mi) Alberta is one of the thirteen provinces and territories of Canada. Along with Saskatchewan it is one of only two landlocked provinces or territories 7169a770a2

Southern Alberta is known mostly for agricultural production, but alternative energy, film production, tourism and other types of economic activity also have strength. 7169a770a2 Alberta Transportation is currently constructing a new interchange at the over-saturated intersection of Highways 22 and 1A in Cochrane. There are also long-term plans for twinning from Bragg Creek to the north end of Cochrane, and the implementation of passing lanes near the highway's south end. 7169a770a2 == History == 7169a770a2

List of rivers of Alberta "Alberta's WPAC's and River Basins". Map of watersheds in Alberta, published by Alberta's Watershed Alberta's rivers flow towards three different bodies of water, the Arctic Ocean, the Hudson Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. Government of Alberta. Alberta is located immediately east of the continental divide, so no rivers from Alberta reach the Pacific Ocean. Water Maps. Alberta WaterPortal Society 7169a770a2

Highway 19 runs for 12.27 km (7.62 mi). It begins at an intersection with Highway 60 as an eastern extension of Halicz-Gildehurst Road at the south end of Devon, proceeding east across Leduc County, intersecting several local roads and crossing Whitemud Creek, where it passes through the extreme southern extent of Edmonton and goes by the name of 105 Avenue SW. It passes north of Edmonton International... 7169a770a2

Alberta Highway 28 The highway is a component of Canada's National Highway System. Province of Alberta (Map). Highway Map of Province of Alberta (Map). Government Highway 28 is a 286-kilometre (178 mi) highway in north-central Alberta, Canada that connects Edmonton to Cold Lake. For the remainder of the route from Radway to the eastern end at Cold Lake, it is designated as a feeder route. Retrieved 2025-12-03. Government of Alberta. Department of Public Works (1954). Between Highway 28A near Gibbons and the intersection with Highway 63 near Radway, it forms part of the Northeast Alberta Trade Corridor and is designated as a core route 7169a770a2

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