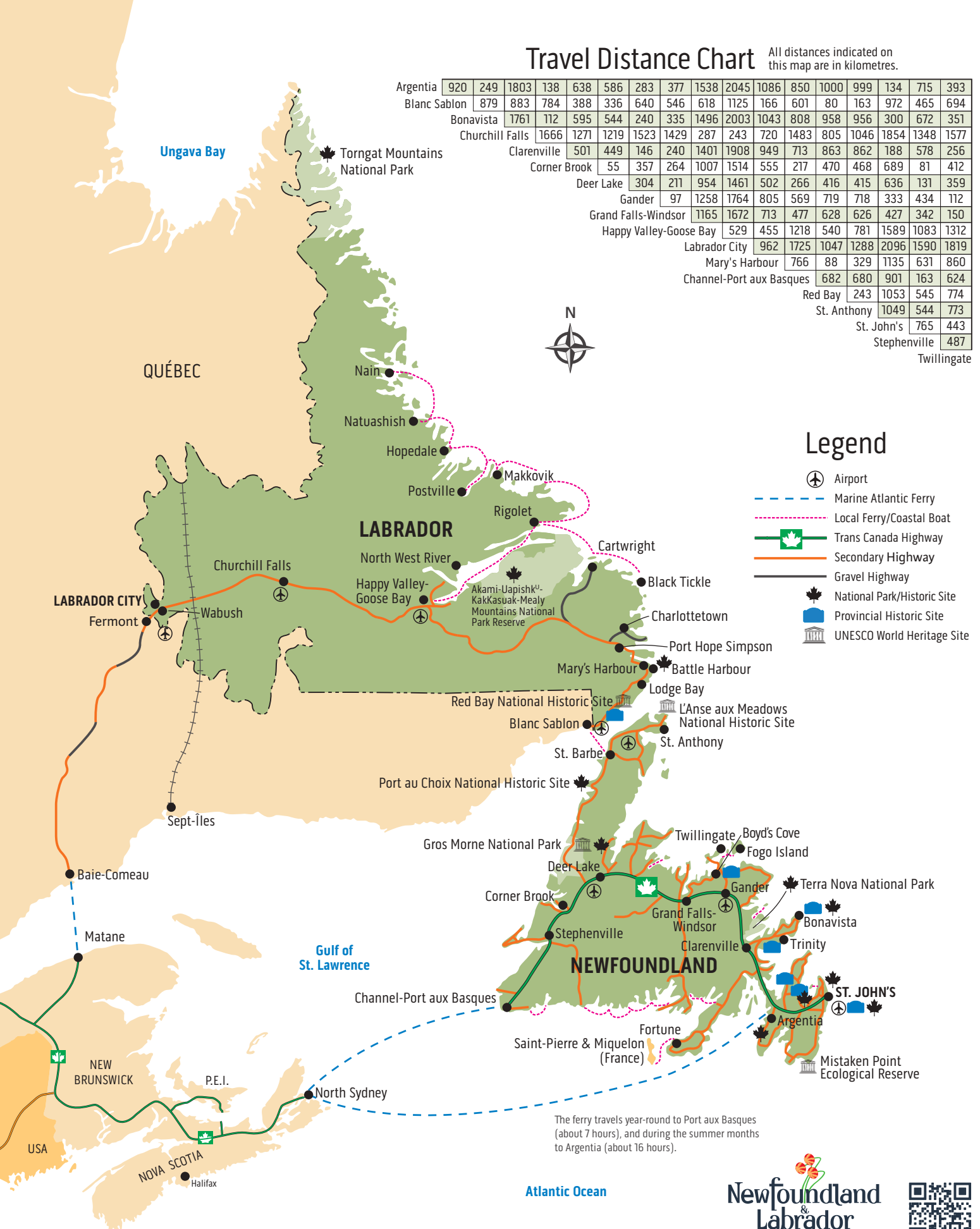


Travel Distance Chart

All distances indicated on this map are in kilometres.

Argentina	920	249	1803	138	638	586	283	377	1538	2045	1086	850	1000	999	134	715	393
Blanc Sablon	879	883	784	388	336	640	546	618	1125	166	601	80	163	972	465	694	
Bonavista	1761	112	595	544	240	335	1496	2003	1043	808	958	956	300	672	351		
Churchill Falls	1666	1271	1219	1523	1429	287	243	720	1483	805	1046	1854	1348	1577			
Clareville	501	449	146	240	1401	1908	949	713	863	862	188	578	256				
Corner Brook	55	357	264	1007	1514	555	217	470	468	689	81	412					
Deer Lake	304	211	954	1461	502	266	416	415	636	131	359						
Gander	97	1258	1764	805	569	719	718	333	434	112							
Grand Falls-Windsor	1165	1672	713	477	628	626	427	342	150								
Happy Valley-Goose Bay	529	455	1218	540	781	1589	1083	1312									
Labrador City	962	1725	1047	1288	2096	1590	1819										
Mary's Harbour	766	88	329	1135	631	860											
Channel-Port aux Basques	682	680	901	163	624												
Red Bay	243	1053	545	774													
St. Anthony	1049	544	773														
St. John's	765	443															
Stephenville	487																
Twillingate																	

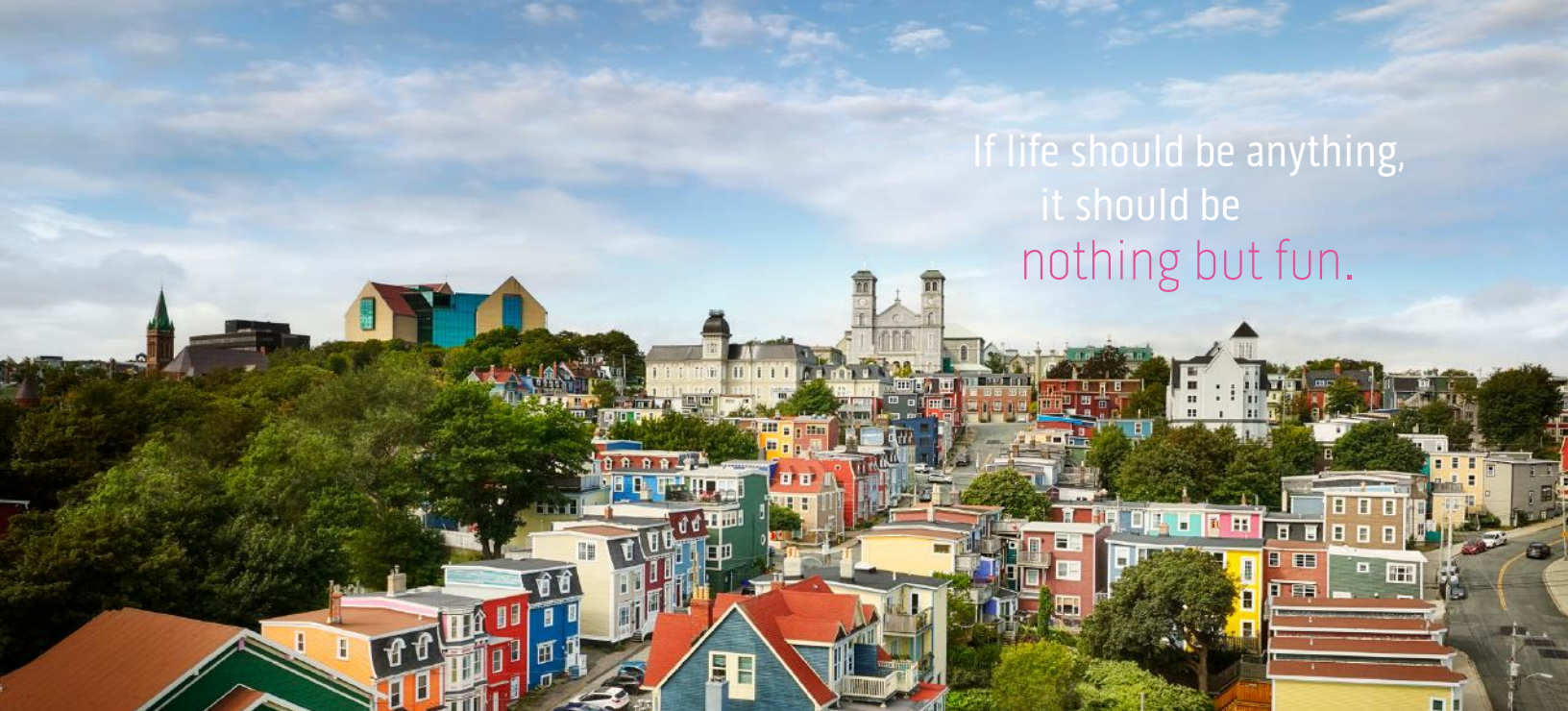


Legend

- Airport
- Marine Atlantic Ferry
- Local Ferry/Coastal Boat
- Trans Canada Highway
- Secondary Highway
- Gravel Highway
- National Park/Historic Site
- Provincial Historic Site
- UNESCO World Heritage Site

The ferry travels year-round to Port aux Basques (about 7 hours), and during the summer months to Argentina (about 16 hours).





If life should be anything,
it should be
nothing but fun.

Newfoundland and Labrador...

- Has 29,000 km of coastline. That's enough to stretch its way back and forth across North America four times over.
- Has a total area of 405,720 km², making it bigger than the other three Atlantic Canadian provinces (Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick) combined. If Newfoundland and Labrador was a U.S. state, it would rank fourth in size behind Alaska, California, and Texas.
- Has a population of about 512,600, with about 29,000 living in Labrador.
- Is one of the few jurisdictions in North America with two time zones. The island of Newfoundland and part of southeastern Labrador use Newfoundland Time, which is 90 minutes ahead of Eastern Time. Most of Labrador is on Atlantic Time, 30 minutes earlier than Newfoundland Time.
- Is just 20 km from France. Saint-Pierre and Miquelon is located off the south coast of Newfoundland.

Did you know?

- Newfoundland and Labrador joined Canada in 1949 and is the country's youngest province.
- Our provincial floral emblem, the Pitcher Plant, gains much of its nutrients by trapping and dissolving insects.
- Our provincial bird is the Atlantic Puffin, and our provincial game bird is the Partridge or Ptarmigan.
- Our provincial mineral emblem is Labradorite, and our provincial tree is the Black Spruce.
- Newfoundland and Labrador has four UNESCO World Heritage Sites: Gros Morne National Park, L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Site, Red Bay National Historic Site, and Mistaken Point Ecological Reserve.
- St. John's, our capital city, is located at the same latitude as Seattle, USA, and Paris, France.
- Newfoundland and Labrador is home to three Indigenous groups: the Mi'kmaq, the Innu, and the Inuit.

Significant Firsts

Newfoundland and Labrador has been involved in many historic firsts because of its location as the easternmost part of North America:

- Over a thousand years ago, a group of Vikings led by Leif Erickson were the first Europeans to visit these shores. Archaeological evidence shows the first inhabitants, the Maritime Archaic people, were here 8,000 years prior to that.
- In 1497, the Italian explorer Giovanni Caboto (John Cabot) made landfall near Bonavista on the island of Newfoundland and was amazed by the enormous quantities of codfish in the shallow waters near shore. However, the L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Site on the Great Northern Peninsula proves that Vikings were here 500 years earlier.
- In 1866, the first successful transatlantic telegraph cable was landed at Heart's Content in Trinity Bay on Newfoundland's Avalon Peninsula.
- In 1901, Marconi received the first transatlantic wireless signal from Cornwall, England, on Signal Hill in St. John's.
- In 1919, British aviators Alcock and Brown took off from St. John's on the first successful transatlantic airplane crossing. They landed in Ireland.
- In 1927, St. John's was the last part of North America Charles Lindbergh saw as he passed over the city on his famous flight from New York to Paris.
- In 1928, Amelia Earhart became the first woman to fly the Atlantic when she was a passenger on a flight out of Trepassey. In 1932, she flew from Harbour Grace to Ireland, becoming the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic.