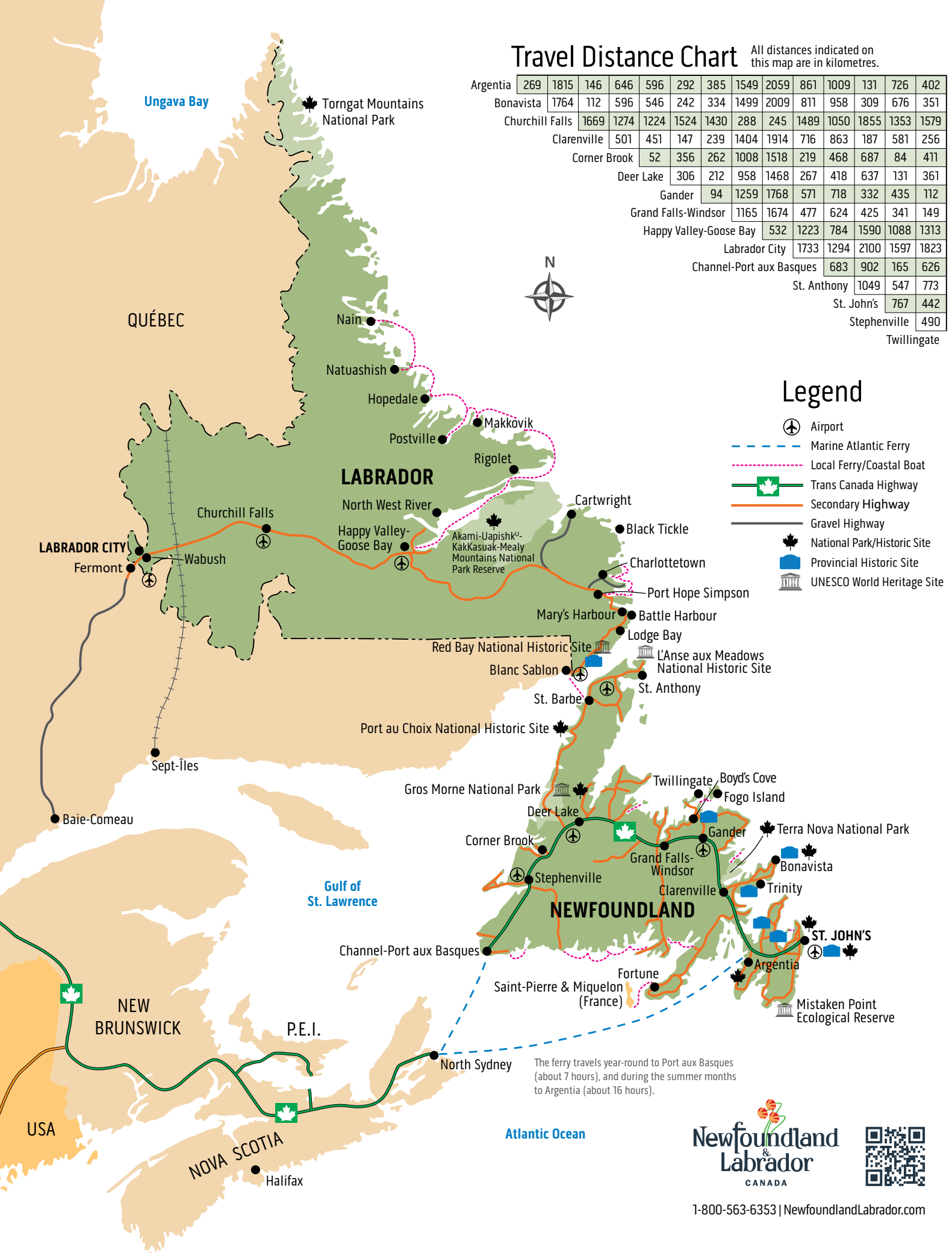


Travel Distance Chart

All distances indicated on this map are in kilometres.

Argentina	269	1815	146	646	596	292	385	1549	2059	861	1009	131	726	402
Bonavista	1764	112	596	546	242	334	1499	2009	811	958	309	676	351	
Churchill Falls	1669	1274	1224	1524	1430	288	245	1489	1050	1855	1353	1579		
Clareville	501	451	147	239	1404	1914	716	863	187	581	256			
Corner Brook	52	356	262	1008	1518	219	468	687	84	411				
Deer Lake	306	212	958	1468	267	418	637	131	361					
Gander	94	1259	1768	571	718	332	435	112						
Grand Falls-Windsor	1165	1674	477	624	425	341	149							
Happy Valley-Goose Bay	532	1223	784	1590	1088	1313								
Labrador City	1733	1294	2100	1597	1823									
Channel-Port aux Basques	683	902	165	626										
St. Anthony	1049	547	773											
St. John's	767	442												
Stephenville	490													
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 Argentia (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.