

Provincial Flag Symbolism

- Appearing on many flags: Union Jack, Cross of St. George, or lion passant, representing historical connection with England
- British Columbia: Wavy lines: the Pacific Ocean; setting sun: location in the west. Oddly, no mountains
- Alberta: Wheat fields, grassy hills, mountains. Oddly, no oil wells
- Saskatchewan: Green: northern forests; gold: southern wheat fields. Red lilly, provincial flower. Bundles of wheat.
- Manitoba: Buffalo hunting was part of early economy
- Ontario: Maple leaves.
- Quebec: White cross and fleur-de-lis are ancient French symbols.
- New Brunswick: Shipbuilding was a major industry
- Prince Edward Island: Island. Large and small oaks: weak protect the strong.
- Nova Scotia: Inverse cross of St. Andrew, patron saint of Scotland (one of the constituent crosses of the Union Jack of Great Britain). Lion rampant represents Scotland.
- Newfoundland and Labrador: Blue: sea; white: ice and snow; red: effort and struggle; gold: confidence in the future. Triangles resemble marine flags. Overall design echos Union Jack.
- Yukon: Green forests, white snow, blue lakes and rivers. Symbols: fireweed, sled dog standing on snow; red triangles are mountains with gold inside.
- Northwest Territory: Blue: water; white: snow. Bars of gold. Blue line is Northwest Passage. Diagonal line is treeline between green forest and red tundra. Animal is a white fox, often trapped.
- Nunavut: Inukshuk, North Star. Colours represent riches of land, sea, and sky.

British Columbia

**Prince Edward
Island**

Alberta

Nova Scotia

Saskatchewan

**Newfoundland
and Labrador**

Manitoba

Yukon

Ontario

**Northwest
Territories**

Quebec

Nunavut

New Brunswick

























