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Updated a new relative Light launch on how worldwide leaders, powerful politicians, billional and others used offshore accounts to protect the assets collectively worth triliares from dallares in the last quarter. Prime Minister Justin Trudeau offered a private apology to the head of a first nation of British Colimal after spending opportunities to honor the first truth and the community canada reconciliation, leading A large indigenous advocacy organization to call it to express your Public Contriction. A new study discovered that the multi-system's inflammatory week, a rare immune response, but a million, which has been predominantly reported in children, can also occur in adults after Covid's infection -19. A military contingent is expected to be in position today to decide where to implant eight chronic nurses that will help Alberta fight Covid-19. The captain of Star Trek Kirk is swinging into the space - boldly, where no other scientific fiction actor is gone. Jeff Bezos Space Travel Company, announced Monday that William Shatner will explode from West Texas on October 12. The detective who investigated the murder of Cecilia Zhang, nine-year-old said he first accused his mother's mother's hand, but there was a moment in the interview of the police that made him immediately knew it was not her. The New Zealand government recognized Monday what most other countries have long: no longer get rid of Coronavirus. Zion Clark, who was born without legs, placed the World Guinness record for the fastest walk of 20 meters in two hands earlier this year. He is now training to become the first American athlete to compete both in the Olympics and in paralyzes. The vaccination policy of the new scope requires Monday Effect, with anyone 12 years or more necessary to prove that they are totally inoculated against Covid-19 to access services and activities not The essentials. "The interior" redirects here. For other uses, see the interior. This article needs additional quotes for verification. Please help improve this article by adding quotes to trusted sources. Material No tribute can be challenged and removed.Find fonts: "Interior of the British Columbia" "â €" News â · Newspapers Â · Books Â · Jstor scholars (September 2013) (Learn how and when Remove this template message) British Columbia Region in CanadaBritish Columbia FrancÃªs Interior: © Rieur de la Colombie-BritanniniqueEregion of British Columbia from above, left to right: Kelowna, CN Train Crossing Fraser Canyon Close up of Ashcroft, Prince George, Hudson Bay Mountain, Nelson Bridge in Central Kootenaynickname (s): "The interior" Panãa ¢ Canadaprovince British ColumbiPrincipal List of KelownakamloopsPrince Gornownontonpenticonwest KelownaFort St. Johnnranbrook Area [1] 14 Districts669.648 km2 (258.553 SQÃ ¢ mi) higher 'elevationmt. FairWeather4,671 m (15.325 ¢ ft) Lowestâ® Elevationfaser River127 Â "¢ (417 ¢ ft) Population (2016) 961,155 [2] Density7.41 / km2 (19.2 / Sq Mi) Zoneutcã ¢08 : 00 (pst) ã, â € â € â € â € ¢ â € œ07: 00 (PDT) Postal Code PrefixesVarea Códigos236, 250, 672, The interior of the British Columbia, popularly referred to as the interior of the BC or simply the interior, is a geographic region of the Canadian Province of British Columbia. While the exact boundaries are defined in a varied way, the interior of the British Columbia is usually defined to include the 14 regional districts that have no coastline along the pacific ocean or the sea Salugueiro, and do not Part of the Mainland Lower. Other limits can exclude parts of or even whole regional districts, or expand the definition to include the Fraser Valley regional districts, Squamish - Lilloet, and Kitimat - Stikine. House of only less than 1 million The 14 regional districts of the British column contain many cities, cities, airports and regional, provincial and national parks associated connected by the highway and the province railway network. The region is For the complexity of their embossed forms, the result of millions of years of tectimine board movements. The ecology of the region is dominated by conmitas forest seasoned with patches of alpine tundra found in their numerous mountain chains. Definitions of the region, which includes the interior plateau, as well as several mountain chains and the valleys between them, understands everything to the interior of the mountains of the coast and reaching east to the rocky mountains and in the northeast, in the British Columbia Sector of Prairies, Peace. River block. "Interior" is usually and properly capitalized, but becomes in minimums in various books and magazines. The non-coastal areas of Province are considered "inside", although the sparsely populated regions of their northern half are generally referred to as "the North". The city of hoping, at the East Extreme of Fraser Valley and the Canyon Soup of Fraser, is often considered the "portal for the interior" and has an entry bow for this effect, although in terms for Toys The interior Do not start until some place between Yale and Boston Bar, in the Canyon of Fraser, or until the cuculas of the Coquihalla and Allison pass. The boundary between "the coast" and "the interior" along the road 99 corridor is nominally between Whistler and Pemberton, as Pemberton is often described as in the interior, but from the inner perspective is often seen as part of the coast because of Its mooded climate and closed loops to the lower limit. There are many sub-regions within the interior, some regions by lawsuit, and although there are no precise definitions, it is often broken informally as the northern interior, the central interior, the interior of the South From the Northeast and the interior of the Southeast, and these names generally appear in non-governmental organizations and company names, as well as in administrative districts of government and ministerial regions and meteorological relatives. Regional districts Below are the 14 regional districts of the British column defined as being in the inner region: Regional Districts Population (2016) [3] [4] Rea (km2) Density (/ km2) Chief OfficeLocalizaÃ§Ã £ the Bulkley-Nechako 37 896 73 361 00:52 Burns Lake Cariboo 61,988 80,609 0.77 Williams Lake Central Kootenay 59 517 22 095 2.7 194 882 2,905 Nelson Central Okanagan Kelowna Columbia-shuswap 67.1 51 366 28 929 1.8 Salma £ braÃ§o the East Kootenay 60,439 27,543 2.2 Cranbrook Fraser-Fort George 94 506 50 676 1.9 Príncipe George Kootenay FrontÃ¡rio 31,447 8,082 3.9 track North Okanagan 84,354 7,503 11.2 85,111 5,393 Coldstream Northern Rockies Fort Nelson 12:06 Okanagan-Similkamen 83.022 10 414 8.0 62 942 117 391 Peace River Penticton 12:54 Dawson Creek Stikine regia £ 740 118.663 0.01 (n / a) * Thompson-Nicola 132.663 44.448 3.0 Kamloops Main Subregion and Northern Nomenclature Interior Mountain Range The northern interior begins somewhere between the Cariboo and the city of the Prince George, who stands south of the big curve in the upper Fraser. The city of questions can be considered as part of the northern interior, but is generally conceived as being mainly in the Cariboo, which is usually called central interior, or inner north-central. The northern interior includes Robson Valley (the upper range of the Fraser Basin) to the southeast of the Prince George as well as the District of Ominaca and the Bulkley and Nechako Basins. The upper Sky communities are sometimes referred to as being in the north, although in cultural terms and usual use that are part of the North Coast, which is associated in regional terms generally with the South and Central Coast and the Island of Vancouver. The north of the interior of the northern interior of the ominaca regions and skena-bulkley is usually only referred to as "the north," although it is also considered part of the northern interior. "The North" can also refer to the prince George, one of the largest cities in the interior and also Main city in the northern interior (although this term can also apply to Prince George), which leads to "Northern Queen City". Northern interior Plance The plan of the northern interior is a continuation of the interior planning that takes almost all Alberta and Southern Saskatchewan and Manitoba. He extends from the provincial park of Monkman and Tumbler Ridge in the south, for Hudson's hope and Lake Williston, West, Fort St. John and Charlie Lake in the north. The term is used to signify the entire interior of the northeast last by the rocks, including Fort Nelson and other parts of Liard drainage, and before W.A.C. Bennett Dam included the Top Peace River through his throat between Finlay Forks and Hudson's Hope. Central Central Mountain Range The central interior is about, approximately, Chilcotin, Cariboo, River-Lilloet bridge, Canyon Fraser, Nicola, Thompson and Kamloops-Shuswap countries. Some uses may refer to Okanagan's cities south of Shuswap as being in the central interior, but these are generally referred to as being in the south or in the southern central interior. Nicola, Fraser Canyon, Thompson and Bridge River -Liloy Country Sometimes are also referred to as being in the South, with the River-Lilloet River is sometimes referred to, along with Chilcotin, as the interior of the West-central, and Lilloom Paães is historically regarded as part of the Cariboo, though distinguished by themselves alone. The country of the Bridge also was referred to as West Cariboo, but it is not considered in the Cariboo for its residents. Many urban residents are under the impression that Bridge River country is part of chilcotin because of the name "Chilcotin do Sul" to the protected area of Lake Spruce, but this is incorrect. Southern Interior Mountain Range The southern interior falls approximately south of the Thompson River and Shuswap (corresponding mainly to the rest of the forego treaty of the old district of Columbia, original, original, from Hudson's bay. When used directly, It usually means Okanagan and adjoining areas, particularly Similkamen, South Monashees and Boundary. Due to a new federal political equitation of the same name (see interior of the South), the use has now apply to cities From the West Kootenay, along with the rest of the Kootenays, although West Kootenay has been referred to in the past, and today, as the southeast interior. Exceptions The Great Curve of Columbia and the Rocky Mountain Trench are in the interior, but generally are not included in the men's central interior or in the South. History geographic regions The interior comprises more than 70% of the province and with more than 80% of its continent. om measure that consists of a IE de valleys and interlocking plateaus, geographic effects related to isolation, physical removal, local indigenous culture, the fund of several settlements of settlers, and more contributed to a patchwork identificant regional identities, referred to as "districts "or" countries "(for example, the ominaca pais, the limit country). Use as "Lilloom District" is also common, but in some cases it is also a sentence related to the land district of the same name, which is a system of legal research blocks instead of descriptive of the real geocultural landscape that evolved at the top of them. In most cases, the "Paãs" and "district" are often discarded, and these regions are referred to as, for example, "The Kootenay" or "The Omineca". In some cases, namely kotenay, chilcotin and cariboo, they can often be referred to as simply kotenay, chilcotin and cariboo .. some are only referred to without the "paãs" or "district" attached, such as "tulameen" and "The Similkamamen", and in other cases, this is more common than the longer form, although both occur ("Stikine" is more common than "Stikine's Paãs." Combining sÃ £ o common as the Cariboo-Chilcotin, and Thompson-Okanagan, and these usually appear in government administrative districts names, electoral districts and private or pÃºblicas organizaÃ§Ãµes. All frequently correspond to linguistic and cultural-political divisions of the first nations as the aborganic history were also shaped by the characteristics of insulation and defining landscape as collonte culture. The main historical sub-regions, with its sub-lei itself, an independence of very common overlays between some areas, and in its most common forms, are the following: Cariboo Cariboo Cariboo (Clinton-100 Mile House-Bridge Lake, sometimes including Thompson as much as Lytton. Paãs Bonaparte - Sometimes considered the north end of the "Thompson Paãs" as these areas share climate and regional connections. Cariboo North Cariboo Central Cariboo Wedder was used for the country Bridge. Chilcotin West Chilcotin - Chilko and Chilko and Taseko lakes area. Chilcotin Norte - Lake Anahim, Alexis Creek, Lake Nimpo. South Chilcotin - Sometimes Used for part of Bridge River Paãs (See Protected Lake Spruce). Fraser Canyon "aka" The Canyon ". This term is often used to include Thompson River Gorge between Ashcroft and Lytton, in part because the road route is generally referred to as the CA Nyon and the Canyon of Fraser. Lilloet Paãs. Cons. Partly refused from the Canyon Fraser and Cariboo, though distinct inside both, and also historically, including areas not. Bridge River Paãs - An important suburcles of Lilloom Paãs, often combined as Rio-Lillooket bridge and once nicknamed West Cariboo. Now, sometimes confusing with chilcotine because of the south chilcotine term in the dance of 1950 to the area in its north flank. Thompson PaÃs Thompson Plateau South Thompson - The area around Kamloops, Chase for Ashcroft. Bonaparte (usually considered part of the Cariboo, but shares more geographically links to Thompson) Nicola Paãs - sometimes considered part of Thompson, and comprising much of the Thompson plateau, where it is drained by the Nicola River. The South Okanagan Okanagan Central Okanagan - the area around Kelowna. North Okanagan (also Northern Okanagan) Okanagan-Thompson Plateau Shuswap Pans - The area around Shuswap Lake, but not including the top Shuswap River Drenage to East Okanagan, which is generally considered part of Okanagan North or Moneashees. Contour Paães - often included with the West Kootenay, or with Okanagan. Monashes - sometimes considered a separate area, often included in others; Southern monsheres are connected or are part of the limit country. Similkameen Paãs - Frequently included in southern Okanagan. The Kootenays Aka "The Kootenay" West Kootenay Slocan Arrow Lakes East Kootenay Elk Valley The Columbia - The Valley of the South Columbia South of Gold is often included in East Kootenay, while the region of Arrow lakes, south of Revelstoke, is usually considered part the West Kootenay. Big Bend Paãs Robson Valley [5] Ominaca Country Cassiar District Peace River Paães - stretches north of Alberta. The Peace River blocks Bulkley - often combined with Skeena sub-coastal country as Sky-Bulkley, along the Yellowhead Route. The Nechako Stikine Country (NA £ o Ã © the same as the royal £ the Stikine, which is part of the regional district system, although at £ o is a regional district itself, and includes the District of Atlin (Tamba © m known as the country of Atlin) and the country of Cassiar, and only part of the country of Stikine, most of which estÃ¡ the regional district of Kitimat and includes some of liars paÃses, referred Ã s immediately next to Ã¡reas Liard river. the trench northern rocky mountain and adjacent Ã¡reas the northern mountains, north of Williston Lake, belong to any of the denominations denominations they. In normal use, they are referred directly or referenced to the rivers within them, for example, Paãs Finlay. History This section needs expansion. You can help by expanding it. (June 2008) Demographics This section needs expansion. You can help by expanding it. (June 2008) As of 2016 the population is 961.155. [2] Economy This section needs expansion. You can help by expanding it. (June 2008) Society and Culture This section needs expansion. You can help by expanding it. (June 2008) The society and culture of the British Columbia is affected by the populations of the first Canadian nations and the French Canadians and residents living near the US border - Canada. Transport This Section Needs Expansion. You can help by expanding it. (June 2008) The Trans-Canada Highway (TCH) is the main road through the region. The TCH enters the Southern Region after 186 km (116 mi) through Fraser Canyon at the lower limit toward Crew Creek. As a highway highway of high mobility with only occasional mandatory stops, it is up to the east by 79 km (49 mi) through Kamloops, where it becomes a small freeway. Then continues at 496 km (308 mi) to the east through Salmon's arm, Revelestroke, Rogers Pass, Golden, and kicking the horse's passage (the highest point on the highway, 1,627 meters), to Banff, Alberta. See also references of Interior Health of the Costa of British Columbia ^ "2016 British Columbia Census Population Results". Filed from the original in 2019-07-24. Recovered 2019-10-23. ^ a b estimates of the population - Province of the British Columbia ^ Estimates of the population - Province of British Columbia ^ "2016 British Columbia Census Results Populability". Filed from the original in 2019-07-24. Recovered 2019-10-23. ^ BC Names Entry "Robson Valley" recovered from " Title = British_columbia_Interior & Oldid = 1041841958 "

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