Topic 4

Geomorphology and International Tourism: Niagara Falls

<u>Group 1</u>

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Niagara Falls: Location

Niagara Falls: Location









Rainbow Bridge

U.S.A.

American Falls

Canadian Horseshoe Falls

Canada

Canadian Horseshoe Falls

- Height 176 ft (54m)
- Width 2200 ft (675m)
- Volume of flow 90% of total

American Falls

- Height 184 ft (56 m)
- Width 1060 ft (320 m)
- Volume of flow 10% of total



Niagara Falls:

Geomorphology



Geomorphology: Significance

• Actually relatively low and short river

BUT~!

- Enormous amount of water
 17,000 cubic meters per second
- Massive scale of retreat (Niagara Gorge)
 1 foot per year at current
- High Accessibility

Geomorphology of the Niagara Falls



- Natural outlet from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario
- Elevation of the two lake : about 99m

- About 12,000 years old
- Niagara Escarpment
- not a fault line or rift
- Weathered edge of a very ancient sea bottom
- Exists before the glaciations



- Niagara: shallow sea
- Eastern America is dominated by the Taconic Mountains
- Erosion of the Taconic Mountains
- Sediment
- Compressed into different layers of rock



- Rock strata in the form of what today hold
- Earth climate change: become cooler
- The glaciations gorged out the Great Lakes basins





- Glaciers melted away
- water released into the upper Great lakes by the melting ice
- Retreating glaciers exposed the Niagara escarpment
- water of Lake Erie flow to north to Lake Ontario







- Erosion products: The Niagara Gorge
- Slightly inclined, different kind of rock layers
- Upper layer: limestone and dolostone
 - more resistant rock
- Lower layer: red shale
 - Queenston Shale
 - Softer, less resistant





- The Canadian Falls is eroding upstream at a faster rate
- The rate has been greatly reduced due to flow control and diversion for hydro-power generation
- Possible reduced rate : 1 foot per 10 years



What we want to study?

• Are there any **potential problems** due to the retreat of the fall?

• What will be affected?

Can the measure effectively control the erosion?

Why do we study tourism of Niagara Falls?



- One of the Seven World Wonders
- Famous tourist site for over a century
- Valuable source of HEP
- Challenging project for environmental preservationists
- preserve the natural beauty under overdevelopment while meeting needs of people



- Every year
- 12 million visitors

- 2007
- \rightarrow expected no. of visitors = 20 million

- 2009
- \rightarrow annual rate 28 million per year

- Therefore
- We need to investigate
- How it rises as an international tourist spot
- Is it really a perfect project that creates harmony btw preservation & development?
- Are there any **weaknesses**?
- Does it reach its full capacity?
- And is the tourism there **sustainable** in future?

Existing tourism attractions & facilities

1) Skylon Tower

- Tallest structure in the falls
- outdoor observation deck, glass elevators & an excellent revolving restaurant
- panoramic view of the Niagara area



2) Maid of the Mist

- Maid of the Mist
 Boat Ride
- Boats leave every 30 minutes
- open for business during April



3) Niagara Parks – Garden Trail

- "kitchen" gardens at two of Niagara Heritage Trail locations:
- McFarland House
- Old Fort Erie



- Queen Victoria Park
 -"heart" of Niagara Parks
- Oakes Garden Theatre
 entranceway to
 Queen Victoria Park







Queenston
 Heights Park







Botanical Garden

 Butterfly conservatory





• Horse & Carriage Ride

Clifton Hill

a) Dinosaur Park Mini Golf
b) Sports Zone Bars & Games
c) The Great Canadian Midway



- d) Movieland Wax Museum
- e) Falls Tower Ride
- f) FX Thrill Ride Theatre



Others

- Helicopter tour
- Souvenir city
- Whirlpool Aero Car
- Bird Kingdom
- Historical museums
- Casinos



Guided Tours

• Provided by the following companies



Environmental issues in Niagara Falls

- Sewage generated from tourists' visiting sites was initially released directly into Niagara River
- During the early 1900's, it was common to dump garbage and refuse into the gorge and the river below
- The Boundary Waters Treaty (1909) was signed by Canada and the USA – prohibited either country from polluting shared waters (but seldom enforced)

- The most serious problem is not from tourism
- Low-priced HEP \rightarrow attractive to industry
- Many chemical plants established since the mid-1970s
- Pollution accidents, such as
 - 1981-1988: 110 million gallons by SCA Chemical Services (permitted by the state!!)
 - 1984: 9,000 pounds contaminants illegally dumped into the river
 - 1995: 150 hazardous waste sites along a three mile stretch of the Niagara River (identified by the USEPA)
- A threat to tourism?

- Today, 90% of all toxic waste pollution comes from chemical dumps left abandoned (since the plants were closed or move from the area)
- With all the toxic waste that has been poured during the past 100 years, it takes approximately 200 years for the river to rejuvenate
- Possible consequences
 - Polluting groundwater
 - Threat to drinking water source
 - Unpleasant smell and appearance of polluted river



Water Diversion

- Considerable amount of water is diverted from the Niagara River for power generation purposes
- Niagara River Water Diversion Treaty (1950)

To preserve the scenic beauty of the Falls, it limits water diversions power generation as follows:

- no less than 100,000 cubic feet of water per second (cf/s) from April 1st to September 15th, 8am-10pm
- no less than 100,000 cubic feet of water per second (cf/s) from September 16th to October 31st, 8am-8pm
- no less than 50,000 cubic feet of water per second (cf/s) from November 1st to March 31st

What we want to study?

- How the falls rise as an international tourist spot?
- Tourists' behaviour
- Tourists' satisfaction
- Is the tourism there **sustainable** in future?

The END

Thank you!!