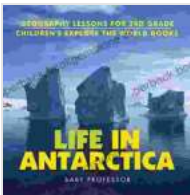


Life in Antarctica: Geography Lessons for 3rd Grade Children

Antarctica is the coldest, driest, and highest continent on Earth. It is also the most remote, with no permanent human population. However, Antarctica is home to a variety of unique plants and animals that have adapted to the harsh conditions.



Life In Antarctica - Geography Lessons for 3rd Grade I Children's Explore the World Books by Baby Professor

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 3532 KB

Screen Reader : Supported

Print length : 64 pages



Geography of Antarctica

Antarctica is located at the South Pole. It is surrounded by the Southern Ocean. Antarctica is about 14 million square kilometers (5.4 million square miles) in size. It is the fifth largest continent, after Asia, Africa, North America, and South America.

Antarctica is covered in ice. The ice sheet is up to 4 kilometers (2.5 miles) thick. The ice sheet contains 70% of the world's fresh water. Antarctica is also home to a number of glaciers. Glaciers are rivers of ice that flow from the ice sheet to the sea.

Antarctica has a very cold climate. The average temperature in Antarctica is -57 degrees Celsius (-70 degrees Fahrenheit). The coldest temperature ever recorded in Antarctica was -89 degrees Celsius (-128 degrees Fahrenheit). The wind in Antarctica can be very strong. The winds can reach speeds of up to 320 kilometers per hour (200 miles per hour).

Plants and Animals of Antarctica

Despite the harsh conditions, Antarctica is home to a variety of plants and animals. The plants of Antarctica are mostly mosses and lichens. These plants can survive in the cold, dry conditions of Antarctica.

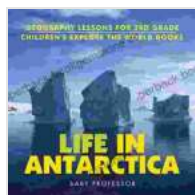
The animals of Antarctica include penguins, seals, and whales. Penguins are flightless birds that live in colonies on the coast of Antarctica. Seals are marine mammals that live in the waters around Antarctica. Whales are also marine mammals that live in the waters around Antarctica.

Human Activity in Antarctica

Humans have been exploring Antarctica for centuries. The first people to reach Antarctica were probably Polynesian sailors in the 13th century. The first Europeans to reach Antarctica were Portuguese explorers in the 16th century. In the 19th century, explorers from many different countries began to explore Antarctica. Today, Antarctica is a scientific research station. Scientists from all over the world come to Antarctica to study the continent's climate, ice, and wildlife.

Antarctica is a fascinating continent with a unique geography and wildlife. It is a place of extremes, with cold temperatures, strong winds, and a vast ice sheet. However, Antarctica is also a place of beauty, with stunning

landscapes and amazing creatures. Antarctica is a reminder of the power of nature and the importance of protecting our planet.



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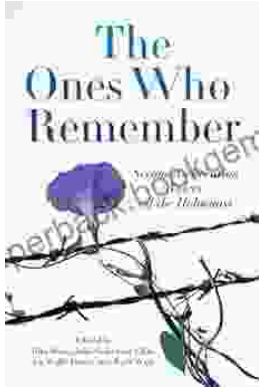
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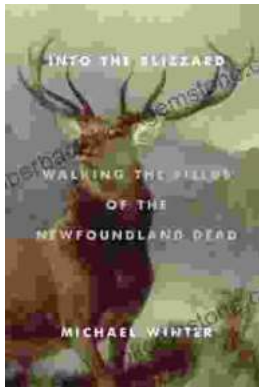
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