

P 2-3

Introduction

[spot illustrations and/or separate overhead maps of the two poles w/longitude and latitude in B&W w/blue sea]

Polar Arctic

INTRODUCTION will cover
(not complete or in order)

*Location and descriptions of Arctic
(no land at Pole, just ice)*

geographic and weather info.

temps, blizzards/ice

the way the "Midnight" light works

*Northern lights, called "aurora borealis,"
named by Galileo in 1619 for the
Roman goddess of the dawn and
the Greek name for north wind.*

*what and where tundra is :
soil shows.
/flowers/no trees/ frozen
underneath.*

Insects. birds.

*How animals stay warm (pelts,
dense feathers, blubber, "antifreeze" in fish blood;*

No penguins live in the Arctic polar area.

Humans (Eskimos, Sami, etc)

More...PLUS

Global warming/ climate change effects in Arctic

Polar Antarctic

Location and descriptions Antarctica (land frozen solid).

Antarctic = desert. 90% of world's ice - 2 km thick.

Smaller tundra than Arctic - mosses and lichens.
life possible around coasts and ice shelves.

Krill (small shrimp-like animals eaten by everything
from whales to seals to penguins.
temps, blizzards/ice /light
geographic and weather info.

If you stepped outdoors in regular clothes,
you would not survive for more than one and half minutes.

How animals stay warm (pelts, dense feathers, blubber,

"ice fish" in Antarctic w/white blood;
no hemoglobin [red blood cell])

why is the Antarctica colder than the Arctic?

In Antarctic, Southern lights called "aurora australis"

There are 17 or 18 species of penguins
south of the equator, but only five kinds are
found on the Antarctic continent. No polar bears.

More ...

PLUS

Global warming/ climate change effects in Antarctica.