

The Polar Regions!

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Overview



- -The <u>North Pole</u> is the most northern point in the world. The area around the North Pole is known as the Arctic.
- -The <u>South Pole</u> is the most southern point in the world. The area around the South Pole is known as the <u>Antarctic</u>.
- -The <u>Polar Regions</u> (the North and South Poles) are the <u>coldest places on Earth.</u>
- -The North and South Poles are the <u>axis points</u> on Earth (the Earth spins from these two points).

The Arctic is mostly an ocean that is covered in a thick layer of ice. The frozen ice of the North Pole is over an ocean, not solid land. The South Pole is over an ocean, not solid land.

The Arctic

The Arctic Ocean is the main feature of the Arctic. However, it is covered by thick sea ice for most of the year, underneath a blanket of snow.

Therefore, the Arctic is quite flat compared to the Antarctic.

Climate and Weather Patterns

Terrain



The Arctic is not as cold as the Antarctic: the ocean warms the air a little. It is still very cold though!

In some months, the northern lights can be seen in the Arctic.

Animals

-Polar bears are one of the apex predators in the Arctic.
-The arctic fox, reindeer, walruses, beluga whales and narwhals also live in the

The Antarctic

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-The Antarctic is based on a large land continent (Antarctica) covered in ice and snow. Antarctica has several mountains, as well as huge glaciers. Large icebergs can be found at sea.

Arctic circle.

Climate and Weather Patterns

Terrain



-Antarctica is the coldest place on Earth.
The temperature can reach as low as -89°C!
-Worse still, freezing blizzards can take
place for days at a time.

Animals



-Emperor penguins are one of Antarctica's most famous residents. A number of seals and birds also live in Antarctica.

Arctic

Antarctic

North Pole

South Pole

Arctic/ Antarctic Circle

Robert Scott

Roald Amundsen

Explorer

Degrees Celsius

Glaciers

Icebergs

The Arctic region contains a wide range of landscapes; plains, mountains, some very large significant rivers and lakes, rolling hills, huge stretches of tundra and the edge of the largest biome in the world, the taiga.

TOPOGRPAHY

Antarctica is 98% covered in ice which means that away from coastal regions (and even including many coastal regions) the landscape is icy mountains, glaciers or smooth ice-sheet. There are no significant rivers and none that flow year round, lakes are small, rare and often permanently frozen over, there is very little land vegetation, and no grassland, shrubs or trees. There are small areas of tundra on the Antarctic Peninsula and larger expanses on a number of Antarctic and sub Antarctic islands (though nothing like the huge areas found in the Arctic).