

Antarctica Knowledge Organiser

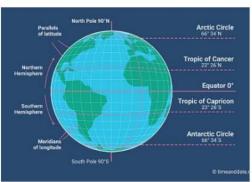
Antarctica is an icebound continent surrounding the South Pole. The ice forms glaciers that shed mighty icebergs into the Southern Ocean. Like the Arctic, Antarctica receives little sunlight: the Sun does not rise at all between late March and September. Even in summer, 85 per cent of the Sun's heat is reflected by the ice. So little snow falls each year that the mainland is effectively a cold desert where few animals can survive. But the waters are rich in nutrients, and both the ocean and its remote island groups teem with wildlife.

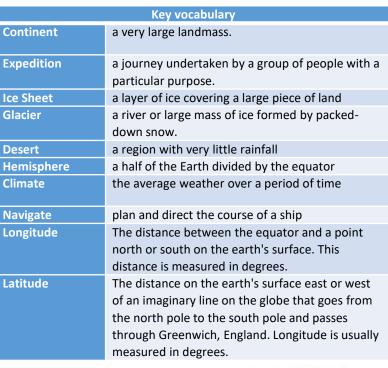
Location



Antarctica is the southernmost continent on Earth located in the southern hemisphere and is surrounded by the Southern Ocean. It covers a huge area, about 14 million square kilometres.







Ernest Shackleton

Ernest Shackleton was a polar explorer. In 1914 Shackleton took a team of men on an expedition to Antarctica on a ship called the Endurance as he wanted to be the first to pass through the South Pole via Antarctica.



Climate

Cool summers High mountains – 2300m average Ice sheet covers 99% of the land Long cold winters Long dark nights (winter) South pole temperature: -62°C to -55°C



Most of Antarctica's plants are found on the Antarctic peninsula. These include: mosses, lichens and 2 flowing plants (hairgrass and pearlwort).



Fauna



Elephant seal, Antarctic Fur Seal, Blue whale, Fin whale, Humpback whale and Sperm whale are found in the oceans and coast surrounding Antarctica. Antarctica is most famous for its penguins: the Chinstrap penguin, Adelie penguin, Emperor penguin, Gentoo penguin and Macaroni penguin