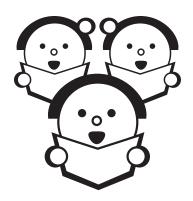
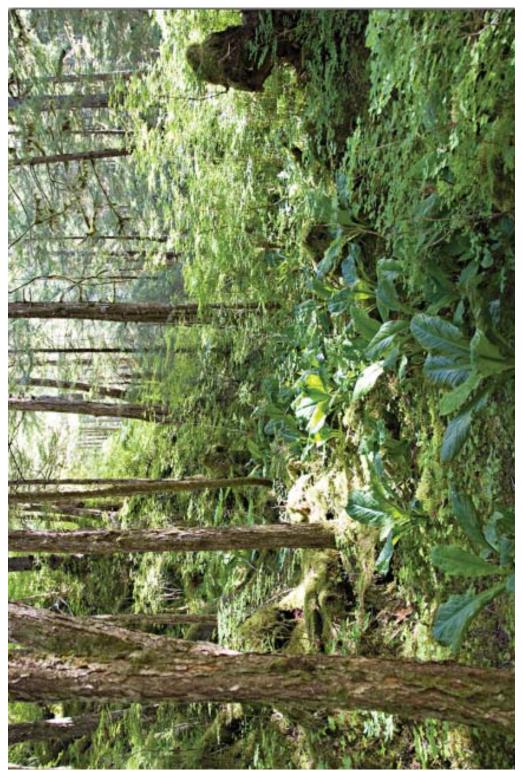
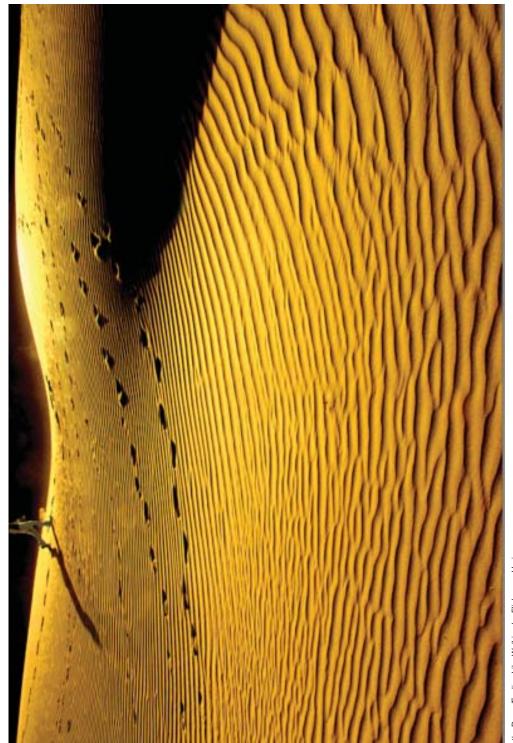
REPRODUCIBLE MATERIALS

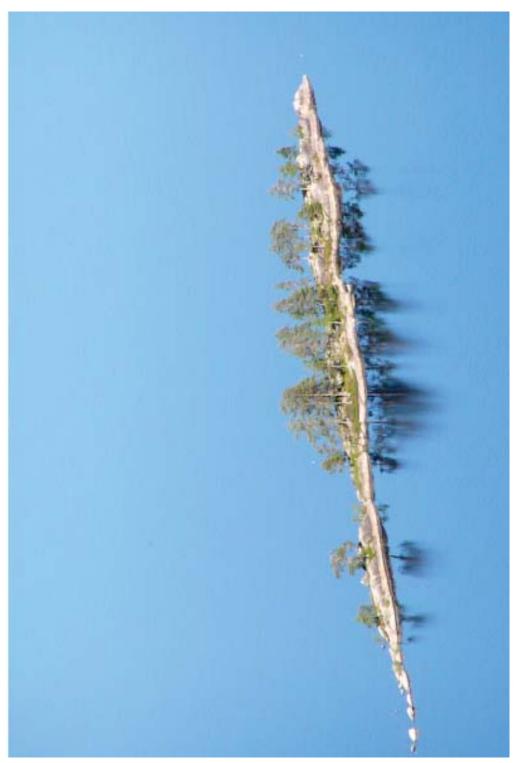




Tongass Rainforest by Flickr user Swanksalot



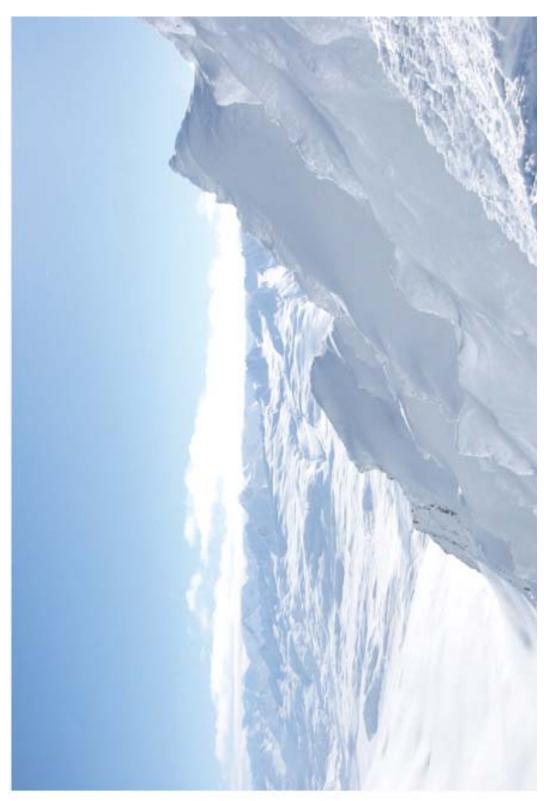
In the Deser/Feeling Like Walking by Flickr user Horizon



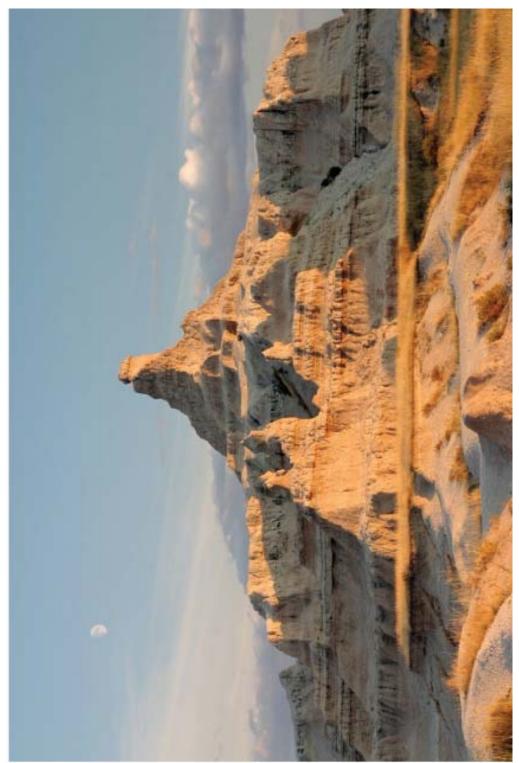
Lonely Island by Flickr user gari.baldi



Bombed Hospital by Flickr user The Rocketeer



The Chugach Mountains by Flickr user 'ckindel'



Badlands by Flickr user Matt Binns

INFORMATION SHEET 1 COLP PESERTS

The Antarctic and the Patagonian (Argentina) cold deserts are situated in the southern hemisphere. They receive abundant rainfall in winter, and have fairly warm, short summers, with occasional rain.

Most plants found in cold deserts are deciduous with spiny leaves to protect themselves from extreme temperatures. Some lichen has been found in Torgerson island, Antarctica.

The most common animals found in cold deserts are jack rabbits, kangaroo rats,

Kangaroo Rat

kangaroo mice, grasshopper mice, and antelope ground squirrels.





Satellite image of Antarctica

1a)

Lichen on Torgerson Island

Antarctica Desert

Location: Antarctic.

Area: 14 245 000 square kilometres.

Precipitation: 15mm./yr.

Climate: Cold



Patagonian Desert

Location: Argen-

tina.

Area: 673 000 square kilometres.

Precipitation: 26mm /yr.

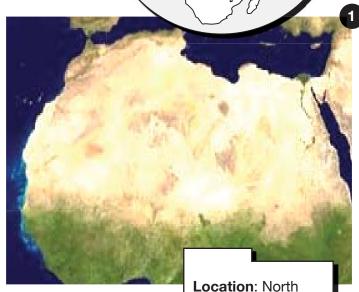
Climate: Cold

Satellite image of Patagonia

THE SAHARA
DESERT

SAHARA MEANS DESERT IN ARABIC

The Sahara is the second largest desert after Antarctica. It is believed to be 2.5 million years old. Located in North Africa, it has one of the harshest climates in the world and yet, it is inhabited by some 2.5 million people, mostly from Egypt, Mauritania, Morocco, and Algeria. Because they move from region to region in search for better conditions, they are known as nomads. Daytime temperatures can reach 58 °C while at night it can plummet to -6 °C.



Satellite image of the Sahara Desert.

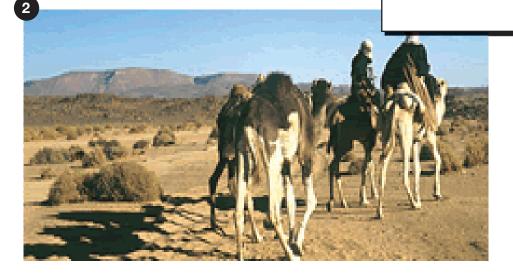
The largest city in the Sahara is the Egyptian city of Cairo, in the Nile Valley.

Location: North Africa.

Area: 9 million square kilometres.

Precipitation: 250mm/yr.

Climate: Hot



THE GOBI DESERT

GOBI MEANS VERY LARGE AND DRY IN MONGOLIAN

The Gobi is the largest desert in Asia and the third largest in the world. Within 24 hours, the temperatures can vary from a freezing -32 °C to a sizzling 58 °C. It is one of the few deserts that can boast of having frost and even snow capping its dunes at times.

The Gobi desert is world renowned for its fossil finds, as well as dinosaur eggs. Historically, it was the birth place of the famous Mongolian empire (1206-1405), founded by Genghis Khan.

Location: Mongo-

Area: 1 295 000 square kilometres.

Precipitation: 194mm./yr.

Climate: Cold and

Hot



Satellite image of a dust storm in the Gobi Desert





Bactrian camels by the sand dunes of Khongoryn Els, in Mongolia.

THE TAKLAMAKAN

DESERT



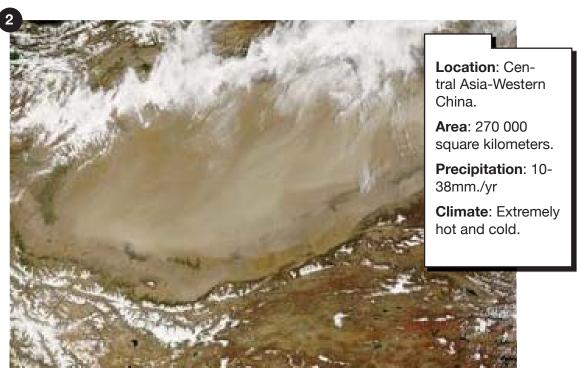
A Tarim Basin mummy photographed by Aurel Stein circa

TAKLAMAKAN
MEANS THAT "IF
YOU GO IN, YOU
WON'T COME OUT".

The Taklamakan is the largest "sand only" desert in the world situated in Central Asia, in the Western region of China. Formerly a fertile region due to lack of rainfall, it has become a barren, bleak, uninhabited 900

kilometer stretch of drifting sand dunes where very little vegetation thrives. It is extremely hot during the day and very cold at night.

Four thousand years old mummies of various ethnic origins including European have been found in this area.



Dust Storm in Taklamakan from space, June 25, 2005.

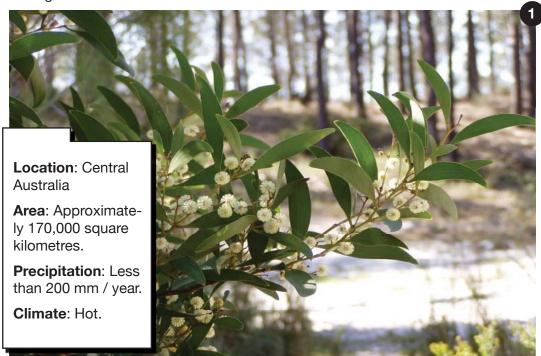
DESERT

The vast Simpson Desert is situated in Central Australia. It has the world's longest parallel sand dunes, running in a north-south direction. While the vegetation holds the dune in position, the dune system protects the wide variety of desert flora and fauna from the harsh terrain that surrounds it.

The Simpson Desert Regional Reserve Park was created to protect the local desert wildlife. The landscape consists not only of dunes but also of lakes, grassland and woodlands. The trees soak up water from underground water.





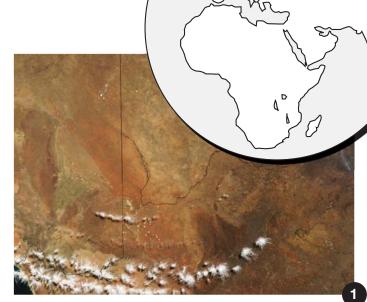


INFORMATION SHEET 7
THE KALAHARI

PESERT

KALAHARI MEANS THE GREAT THIRST.

The Kalahari Desert is a large semi-arid desert of red sand covering much of Botswana, part of eastern Namibia, and the northern part of the Cape Province. It offers excellent grazing for animals after a rainfall. Its wildlife consists of baboons, elephants, antelopes, giraffes, zebras, and lions. Its Animal Reserves act as a sanctuary to animals and vegetation. It is also the ancestral land of the Bushmen.



Satellite image of the Kalahari Desert.

The temperatures of this semi-arid desert are more amenable than those found in a true desert. Summer temperatures range from 20°C to 40 °C and winter ones do not go much below 0 °C.

Location: Botswana

Area: 9 000 000 square kilometres.

Precipitation: 175 - 250mm./yr.

Climate: Semi arid, hot, cold.



Meerkat



Fairy Wren

INFORMATION BOX 1: AERIAL VIEW OF MONTREAL

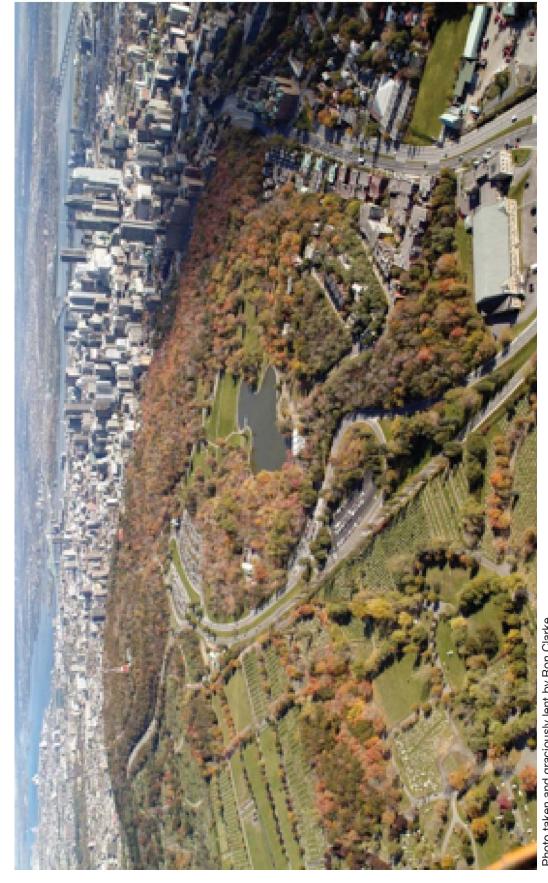
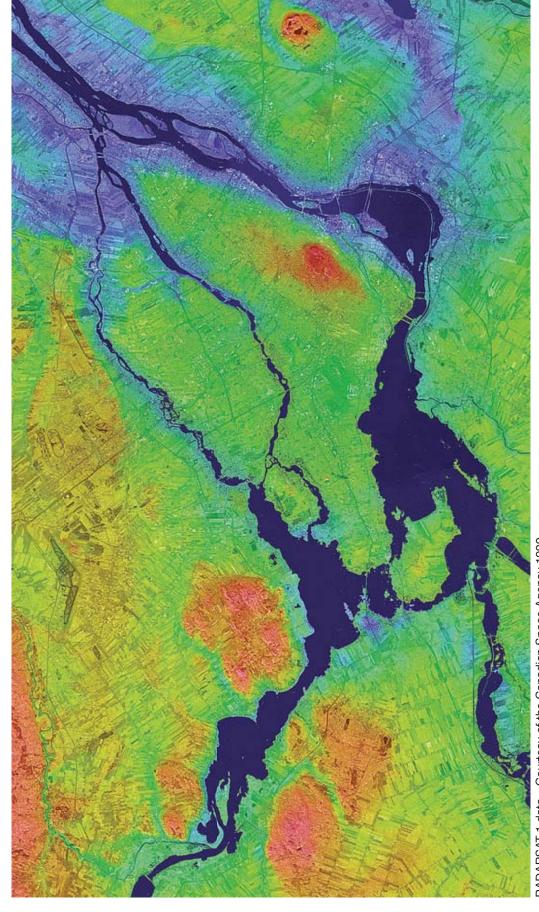
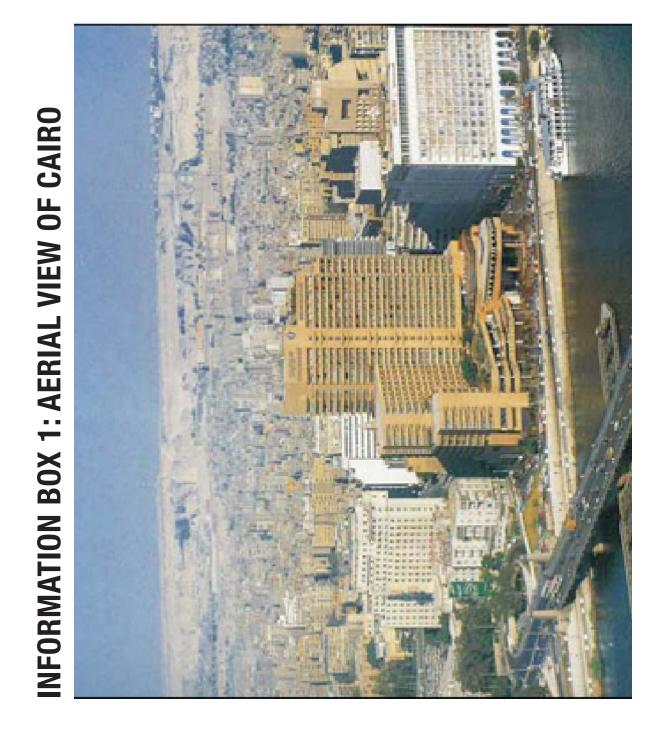


Photo taken and graciously lent by Ron Clarke.

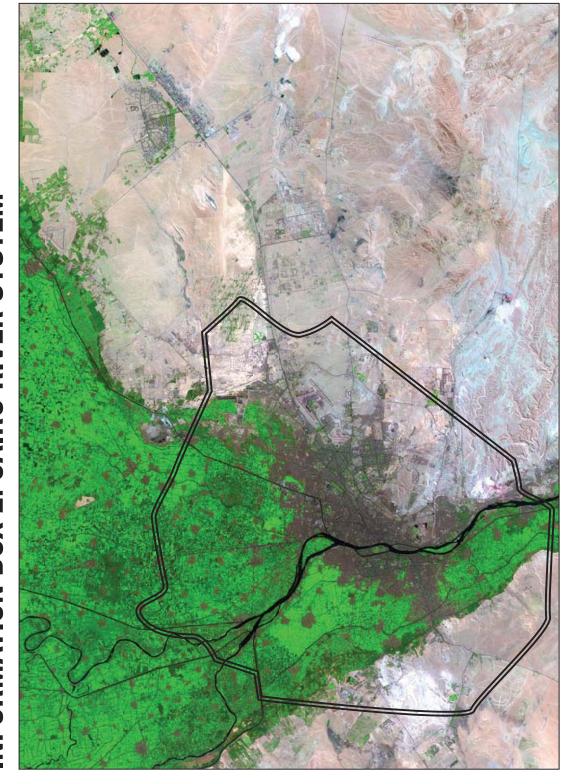
INFORMATION BOX 2: MONTREAL RIVER SYSTEM



RADARSAT-1 data - Courteay of the Canadian Space Agency 1999



INFORMATION BOX 2: CAIRO RIVER SYSTEM



Courtesy of the NASA Earth Observatory

CREDIT AND REFERENCES

Satellite View of Montreal, p.33, RADARSAT-1 data, Canadian Space Agency, 1999.

Page numbers on teacher guide:

The Mojave Desert, p. 27, 1. Satellite image of the Mojave Desert and Los Angeles, Earth Sciences and Image Analysis Laboratory, NASA Johnson Space Center. 2 & 3, United States Geological Survey.

Cold Deserts, p. 20, 1a & 1b, Kangaroo rat and Lichen, Dr. Lloyd Glenn Ingles, © California Academy of Sciences. manzanita@calacademy.org. 2 & 3, Satellite image of Patagonia, courtesy NASA U.S./Japan ASTER Science Team.

The Gobi Desert, p. 22, 3. Satellite image of Gobi Desert dust storm, NASA Visible Earth. 1. Doron, Wikimedia. 2. Bactrian Camels, Frances Elizabeth Hanan © California Academy of Sciences, manzanita@calacademy.org.TONGASS RAINFORESTby Flickr user

The Sahara Desert, p. 21, 1. Sahara desert as seen from space, Nasa Earth Observatory 2. Dromedery, Sahara desert, Wikimedia.

The Kalahari Desert, p.26, Satellite image of Dust Storm, NASA. 2. Meerkat, Muriel Gottrop, Wkimedia (April 2005). 3. Fairy Wren, LiquidGhoul, Wikimedia.

The Simpson Desert, p.25, 1. Wikimedia. 2. Camels in the Simpson desert, 1936, Wikimedia. 3. Satellite image of a dust storm, NASA.

The Namib Desert, p.24, 1. Satellite image of Namib Desert, NASA. 2. Dune Sea, NASA. 3. Dune 7, Wikimedia.

The Desert of Death, p.23, 1. A Tarim Basin mummy, Aurel Stein, circa 1910, Wikimedia, 2. Dust Storm in Taklamakan from space, June 25, 2005, NASA.

Aerial View of Montreal, p.32, © Ron Clarke, consultant Lester B Pearson School Board.

Creative Commons-licensed images available on separate "materials" PDF

http://creativecommons.org/about/licenses/

BADLANDS by Flickr user "Matt Binns" http://flickr.com/photos/mattbinns/173935109 Licensed under Creative Commons license Attibrution-Noncommercial-No-Derivative Works 2.9 Generic

IN DESERT/FEELING WALK ON THE MOON by Flickr user "HORIZON" http://www.flickr.com/photos/horizon/123375454/ Licensed under Creative Commons license Attribution-Noncommercial-No Derivative Works 2.0

"swanksalot" http://flickr.com/photos/swanksalot/690664274/ Licensed under Creative Commons license Attribution-Share Alike 2.0 Generic

LONELY ISLAND by Flickr user "gari. baldi" http://flickr.com/photos/garibaldi/209338463/ Licensed under Creative Commons license Attribution-Share Alike 2.0 Generic

BOMBED HOSPITALby Flickr user "The Rocketeer" http://flickr.com/ photos/kt/4465785/ Licensed under Creative Commons license Attribution-Share Alike 2.0 Generic

THE CHUGACH MOUNTAINS by Flickr user "ckindel" http://flickr.com/photos/ckindel/6974102/ Licensed under Creative Commons license Attribution-Share Alike 2.0 Generic

VIEW OF CAIRO by Flickr user "tympsy" http://flickr.com/photos/shannonhobbs/427247933/ Licensed under Creative Commons license Attribution-Share Alike 2.0 Generic