ARCTIC LANDSCAPE

You might have heard someone say the arctic is like an ice kingdom, but there are lots more land features than just ice. Let's take a walk through the arctic and see what wintery wonderland this place really is.

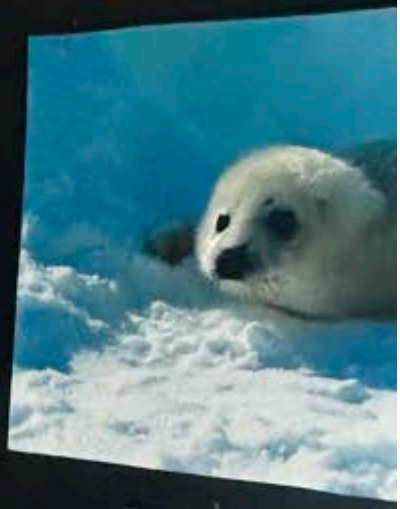
The arctic is mostly glaciers and tundra treeless plains with frozen ground called permafrost. The middle part of the arctic around the north pole is surrounded with large areas of sea and ice.

Let's talk about minerals. The arctic minerals include phosphate, bauxite, iron ore, copper, nickel, and diamond. Speaking of diamonds, don't you know diamonds are beautiful just like the arctic's beautiful landscape?

FUN FACT!

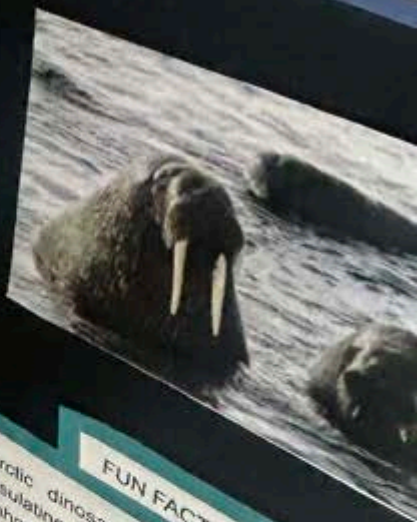
The arctic and all its ice caps, sheets, and glaciers are home to 10% of the world's freshwater supply.

is shrinking by 13% p
changes are mostly affecti
narwhals, polar bears, and w



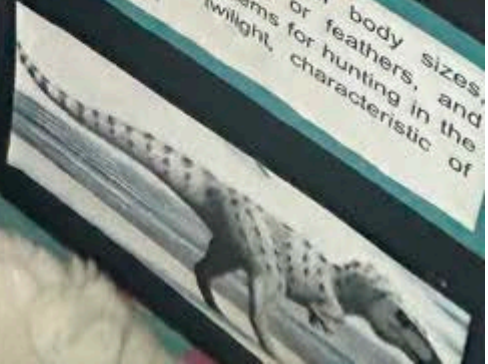
FUN FACT!

Did you know that a polar bear
actually black to absorb the heat
sun?



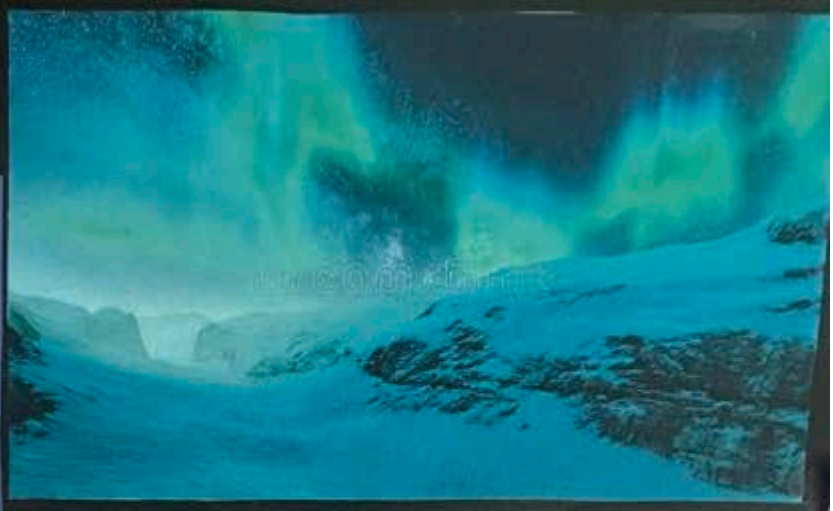
FUN FACT!!!!

Arctic dinosaurs had larger body sizes,
insulating layers of fat or feathers, and
enhanced visual systems for hunting in the
long periods of twilight, characteristic of
polar regions.



THE ANIMALS

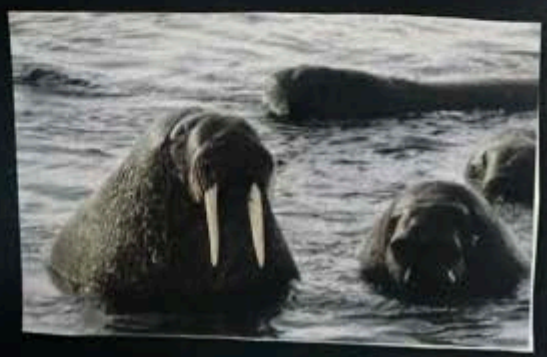
The arctic lands are home to lots of species of animals, close to the number 840. Some people might say that's not that much, this is why. Most of the animals in the northern hemisphere are going extinct because of climate change. The summer arctic sea ice is shrinking by 13% per DECADE! These changes are mostly affecting animals like narwhals, polar bears, and walruses.



FUN FACT!

Did you know that a polar bear's skin is actually black to absorb the heat from the sun?

Have you ever wondered how polar animals survive the extreme cold? Well polar mammals like arctic foxes and wolves have lots and lots of fur. Their fur acts like a big warm jacket keeping the cold air from touching its skin and trapping a warm layer of body heat around them. But just like us sometimes wearing a jacket isn't enough. So just like us it isn't enough for them either. Like walruses they don't have fur, instead they have extra layers of something called blubber. So if you were a big arctic animal like a polar bear and you had all that blubber and all that fur, your life in the arctic would be just right. But actually most arctic animals have a serious problem of staying cool. In this situation these animals do the smallest job; they just lay down and rest in the cool snow.



HERE IS A LIST OF SOME ARCTIC ANIMALS

1. Arctic hare
2. Arctic fox
3. Snowy owl
4. Arctic wooly bear moth
5. Arctic fox
6. Musk oxen
7. Narwhal
8. Beluga
9. Polar bear
10. Reindeer/caribou
11. Arctic wolf
12. Greenland shark
13. Seal
14. Dall sheep
15. Ermine
16. Lemmings
17. Walrus
18. Arctic penguin
19. Grizzly bear
20. Ptarmigan
21. Arctic skua

THE ANIMALS

tic lands are home to lots of species als, close to the number 840. Some might say that's not that much, this . Most of the animals in the northern here are going extinct because of e change. The summer arctic sea ice inking by 13% per DECADE! These ges are mostly affecting animals like hals, polar bears, and walruses.

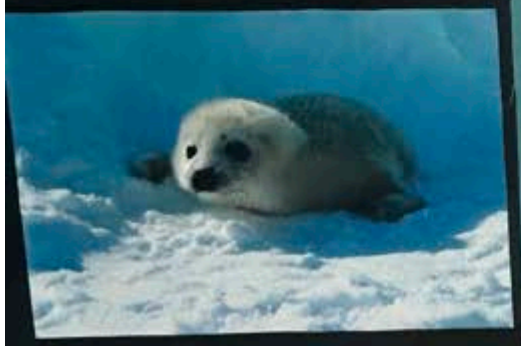
Why are Northern Lights only in the North?
Due to Earth's magnetic field and the solar wind, these forces decide where we can see the Northern Lights

How often do they happen ?
Typically happen often in winter months

How do they work ?
-particles from sun clash together causing beautiful lights to appear in our sky

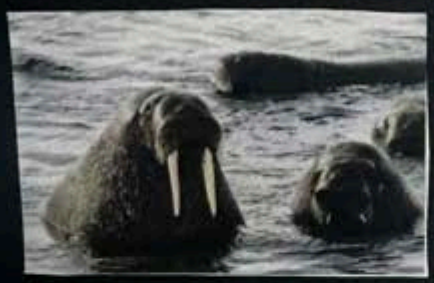
What Causes them ?
-Powerful collisions of gases
-Speeds of million mph

Have you ever wondered how polar animals survive the extreme cold? Well polar mammals like arctic foxes and wolves have lots and lots of fur. Their fur acts like a big warm jacket keeping the cold air from touching its skin and trapping a warm layer of body heat around them. But just like us sometimes wearing a jacket isn't enough. So just like us it isn't enough for them either. Like walruses they don't have fur, instead they have extra layers of something called blubber. So if you were a big arctic animal like a polar bear and you had all that blubber and all that fur, your life in the arctic would be just right. But actually most arctic animals have a serious problem of staying cool. In this situation these animals do the smallest job; they just lay down and rest in the cool snow.



FUN FACT!

Did you know that a polar bear's skin is actually black to absorb the heat from the sun?



HERE IS A LIST OF SOME ARCTIC ANIMALS

1. Arctic hare
2. Arctic fox
3. Snowy owl
4. Arctic wooly bear moth
5. Arctic fox
6. Musk oxen
7. Narwhal
8. Beluga
9. Polar bear
10. Reindeer/caribou
11. Arctic wolf
12. Greenland shark
13. Seal
14. Dall sheep
15. Ermine
16. Lemmings
17. Walrus
18. Arctic penguin
19. Grizzly bear
20. Ptarmigan
21. Arctic skua
22. Star fish
23. Sea slater
24. Sea spider

HISTORY OF THE ARCTIC

A long time ago the arctic was very hard for any organism to live there especially in the winter. Yet the fossils of many kinds of dinosaurs have been discovered there . So how were they able to survive in this harsh environment? For one thing, it was actually warmer than it is today. During this period there was no ice around the north pole like there is today. The temperature was about 6.3 degrees celsius. But these warmer temperatures didn't mean life was that much easier.

FUN FACT!!!!

Arctic dinosaurs had larger body sizes, insulating layers of fat or feathers, and enhanced visual systems for hunting in the long periods of twilight, characteristic of polar regions.

In all, this proves that there has been life in the arctic for at least 11,000,000 years and that's why we need to try our best to protect it.

The winter darkness would have lasted for about 120 days, which means less food for big herbivores like Edmontosaurus. Scientists suggest that Edmontosaurus in the arctic regularly went through some pretty lean times either by just toughing it out through the winter or maybe even by migrating in search of food.

In the Arctic region, Skua is an aggressive predator that threatens penguins and steals their eggs.

do they happen ?
Typically happen often in winter months

How do they work ?
-particles from sun clash together causing beautiful lights to appear in our sky

What Causes them ?
-Powerful collisions of gases
-Speeds of million mph

HISTORY OF THE ARCTIC

A long time ago the arctic was very hard for any organism to live there especially in the winter. Yet the fossils of many kinds of dinosaurs have been discovered there . So how were they able to survive in this harsh environment? For one thing, it was actually warmer than it is today. During this period there was no ice around the north pole like there is today. The temperature was about 6.3 degrees celsius. But these warmer temperatures didn't mean life was that much easier.

In all, this proves that there has been life in the arctic for at least 11,000,000 years and that's why we need to try our best to protect it.

The winter darkness would have lasted for about 120 days, which means less food for big herbivores like Edmontosaurus. Scientists suggest that Edmontosaurus in arctic regularly went through some lean times either by just toughing it the winter or maybe even by ch of food.

The Northern Lights

The northern lights are beautiful dancing lights in the sky. For some people it is on their bucket list of things to see in their lifetime.

What causes this incredible show? When particles from the sun crash into Earth's atmosphere at millions of mph the particles that make it into the Earth's atmosphere create this beautiful show.

The Northern Lights are also called Aurora Borealis named after a Greek goddess Aurora and the God of the North Wind Boreas.

What are the Northern Lights ?
-Beautiful lights that dance in the sky
- Called Aurora Borealis

What is the Science Behind the Northern Lights?
-solar wind from the sun smashing into our atmosphere letting some through
-tiny particles in solar wind collide with particles from Earth's atmosphere

Where can you find them ?
-Best seen in Norway, Iceland and Canada
-Season best seen is winter
- In sky