

ATACAMA DESERT

The Atacama Desert has become the home of the largest ground telescope in the world. Many would study the formation of stars with the help of the images captured by the 66 radio telescopes. Truly, the Atacama Desert is one of the few locations on the globe with 300+ days of clear skies in a year, along with no light pollution and its high altitude, making it perhaps the best place in the world for observatories.

These mummies predate the Egyptian mummies by thousands of years, and the extreme lack of moisture helps in the preservation of these samples. The early mummies in Egypt dated at 3000 BC pale to compare with Atacama Desert's artificially mummified human remains dated around 7020 BC.

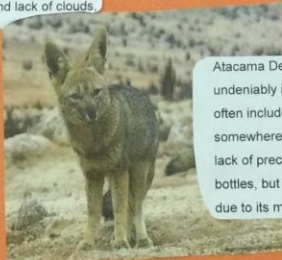
The Atacama Desert is a desert plateau located on the Pacific coast of South America.

Approximately 550 species of ferns, gymnosperms, and flowering plants are found here, and endemism can be over 60%. The interior of Atacama Desert is practically devoid of vegetation; in fact it has been used to test lunar landers and Mars rover prototypes as it resembles the extra-terrestrial surfaces.



Area 104,741 km²
Bordes
Central Andean dry puna;
Chilean matorral;
Sechura Desert.

During the day, temperatures in the desert can reach around 40°C (104°F). At night, these temperatures can fall to 5°C (41°F). The climate is magnificent throughout the year, with more than 90% of the days being radiant. For 10 to 12 nights each month, there is an astonishing moon and you can enjoy the darkness of the night with its fresh air and lack of clouds, which makes the stars shine like no other place on earth.



Atacama Desert facts to quench your curiosity about one of the most undeniably interesting and odd-looking places on earth that most travellers often include in their high-priority list of places to visit. Imagine going somewhere that has been known for its extreme temperature and almost lack of precipitation? It would probably lead you to some empty water bottles, but seeing it personally would also strike you with awe in an instant due to its magnificent landscapes, history, culture, and ecosystem.



The Atacama is the driest desert on Earth and has experienced semiarid conditions for roughly the past 150 million years, according to a paper in the November 2018 issue of Nature.

There are the Humboldt penguins that live along the coast and nest on desert cliffs. You also have the Andean flamingos that feed on algae and stay near the salt flats. Other birds common here include hummingbirds, sparrows, and Chilean woodstar. The mammalian population is more limited.

The Atacama Desert has massive mountains rocky mountains.

Surprisingly, the driest desert in the world is home to a lot of people. They live in coastal fishing villages, mining areas, and oasis towns growing dry-weather produce such as olives, tomatoes, and cucumbers, and herding alpacas for a living.



The Atacama Desert is a desert plateau located on the Pacific coast of South America. Stretching over a 1,600 km strip of land west of the Andes Mountains, it covers an area of 105,000 km², which increases to 128,000 km² if the barren lower slopes of the Andes are included.

CHIHUAHUA DESERT



Location
The Chihuahua Desert covers nearly 647,500 square kilometers (250,000 square miles) with over 90% of its area within the nation of Mexico.



Uses

Human activities that contribute to desertification include the expansion and intensive use of agriculture lands, poor irrigation practices, deforestation, and overgrazing.

Potato

The chihuahuan desert

grows 3,000 plants

species of cactus.

Climate

The climate includes hot summers and cool to cold dry winters, with a large part of the rain falling in the warmest months during the summer months.



cotton tail rabbit



Greater roadrunner

Fauna

The greater roadrunner is about 52-62 cm (20-24 in) long, the wingspan is about 43-61 cm (17-24 in) long, and weighs about 221-538 grams. It is about 25-30 cm tall, and is the largest North America cuckoo. It has a long, thick bill, a long dark tail, it has a dark head, and the front of its neck and belly is blue. It has zygodactyl feet, meaning that on each foot there is two toes on the front and two on the back.

The kit fox is a small fox found in North America. It inhabits deserts and other dry habitats in the southwestern United States and Mexico. Like other desert-living canids such as the fennec fox of Africa, the kit fox has large ears. These not only provide the fox with acute hearing, but also serve to dissipate body heat, keeping the fox cool in the desert heat. With an average weight of between 1.6 and 2.7 kg (3.5 and 6.0 lb.), the kit fox is the smallest canid (member of the dog family) found in North America. Male kit foxes are slightly larger than females.





No proper roads cross the desert. There are many tracks that were made during the search for gas and oil during the 1960s and 1970s. These tracks include the French Line.

SIMPSON DESERT



The Simpson Desert is a very dry part of Australia. It is mainly in the Northern Territory, but also in the north of South Australia and western Queensland.

Climate
The desert's climate is arid, with most of it receiving under 125mm of precipitation on any one day. However, a distinctive feature of the Simpson is periodic temporary standing in some areas caused by rainfall outside the region that flows into the desert.

Temperature
The daytime maximum temperatures are between 16 and 20°C. Simpson Desert has hot summer temperatures. The summer high temperature for Simpson Desert is approximately 38°C. The low summer temperature is approximately 20°C.

Early explorers into the Simpson Desert were Charles Sturt 1845, McKinlay, W.O. Hodgkinson, C. Winneke 1883, A. Poeppe 1879. The desert was named after A.A. Simpson, President of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia in 1929. The first European to cross the desert was Colson in 1936.



Kangaroo
Kangaroos belong to the macropod family Macropodidae, which literally means 'big-foot'. Thanks to their large feet and powerful hind legs, kangaroos can travel more than 50km/h and leap more than 1m in a single bound. That's more than 10 six year olds leaping head to toe.



Flora
Predominantly spinifex hummock grasslands with sparse acacia shrublands and some narrow river red gum (Eucalyptus camadulensis) and coolibah (E. coolabah) riverine woodlands.

part of the Commonwealth Railways Central Australian line passed along the western side of the Simpson Desert. Within the Simpson people go to see the ruins at Dalhousie Springs.

The vegetation of the Simpson Desert is predominantly spinifex hummock grasslands with sparse acacia shrublands and some narrow river red gum (Eucalyptus camadulensis) and coolibah (E. coolabah) riverine woodlands

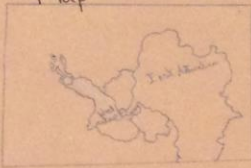


For example, many desert animals have thick fur or feathers to help insulate them from the heat, while others have adapted to conserve water by producing less urine or having a higher tolerance for salt.



Human Impact
The Simpson Desert for forests, oil exploration and over 30,000 cattle continue to damage the delicate environment, putting many native animals at great risk.

Map



Location

The Antarctic continent is located in the Earth's Southern Hemisphere, is centered asymmetrically around the South Pole and is largely south of the Antarctic circle. It is washed by the Southern Ocean or, depending on definition, the Southern Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Ocean.

Adaptations

Penguins - Many Antarctic animals have a water-proof coat. Emperor penguins are very good swimmers. These birds have layers of scale-like feathers. The layers overlap each other to form a good protection from the wind, even in blizzard conditions.

Animals

Penguin, Seals, Whale, Emperor penguin, Orca, Blue whale, Antarctic krill, Elephant seal, Weddell seal, Crustaceans, Invertebrates, Polar bear.



Antarctica

Humans

Antarctica is the only continent with no permanent human habitation. There are, however, permanent human settlements where scientists and support staff live for part of the year on a rotating basis. The continent of Antarctica makes up most of the Antarctic region.

Plants

There are no trees or shrubs and only two species of flowering plants are found: Antarctic hair grass and Antarctic pearlwort. These occur on the South coast, the South Shetland Islands and along the western Antarctic Peninsula.

Fun Facts

- Antarctica holds most of the world's freshwater water.
- Antarctica used to be as warm as Melbourne.
- Every way is north.
- Antarctica has active volcanoes.
- There is a subglacial lake that flows blood red.

Climate

Antarctica is the coldest continent on earth. The average temperature in the interior throughout the year is about -57°C , with the minimum temperature being -90°C during the winter season. Although the coast is warmer and temperatures can reach a maximum of between -2°C and 3°C during the summer.

Handwritten Arabic text at the top of the page, possibly a title or decorative header.

Climate

The Arabian Peninsula climate is extremely hot and dry with temperatures rising up to 27°C to 43°C in inland areas and 25°C to 38°C in coastal areas. In winter the temperature ranges from 10°C to 20°C.



Location

The Arabian desert also known as the Arabian peninsula is a peninsula in Southwest Asia, northeast Africa, between the Red Sea in the west and the Persian Gulf in the east.

Fauna

Animals consist of Arabian horses, desert hedgehogs, Arabian fox, Arabian red fox, Arabian wolf etc. Oryx.



Arabian animal adapt to do hunt the circulation system in their head helps cool their blood.

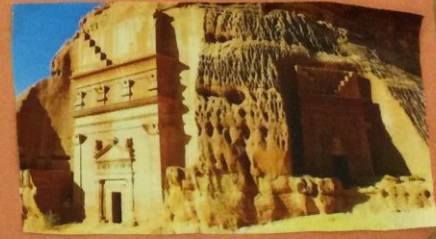


Flora

The acacia or desert rose is one of the most famous and date palm are abundant and a useful source of food. Other commonly found plants include beaucarnea, yam, thorn and bracte (salt bush).

Humans

Humans have lived in the Arabian desert since the early Pleistocene time 2.5 million years ago. Artifacts have been found widely including at Neolithic sites in Qatar and Umm Al-Qaiwain.



The Thar Desert /



In Turkmenistan, the Asiatic wildcat feeds on great and red-tailed gerbils.

The Thar is located near Pakistan, India and Afghanistan. This desert is sub-tropical and has a semi-arid climate.



Fun Fact
The Thar Desert is the 17th largest subtropical desert in the world.

The Thar Desert is home to many animals like the Asiatic wildcat, black bucks and antelope, there are many other animals that are very rare, for some not as much.

The Desert population is about 16.6 million people with a population density of 87 per km².

DID YOU KNOW?
The Thar is the richest because it produces almost all the wool in the world.



Thar Desert, also called Great Indian subcontinent. It is located partly in Rajasthan state, northwestern India, and partly in Punjab and Sindh (Sind) provinces eastern Pakistan.



SAHARA



Humans
2.5 million people live in the Sahara.
The people who live in the Sahara
are predominantly nomads, who
move from place to place depend-
ing on the seasons.

Animals
There are many species such
as: Addax, Fennec Fox, Arabian
Oryx, Saharan horned viper, and
a camel. But there is more.

Plants
There are many types of plants
such as the: Date Palm, Cereals,
bush, cactus (cactus), Acacia, etc.
There is loads more.

FACTS

The Sahara is a desert in Africa that covers
9.2 million km². The length of the
Sahara desert is 5,900 km (3,666 mi).
It's the largest hot desert.



Climate

The Sahara desert's climate is a dry
subtropical climate in the north and a
dry tropical climate in the south.

Location

The Sahara Desert is the world's
largest desert behind Antarctica and
the Arctic. It is located in North Africa.

Flora

The species include the Larousse's
olive tree, the doum palm tree,
lavender, psyllid ocellus, date palm tree
etc.



GOBI DESERT



Climate

The climate is acutely continental and dry; winter is severe, spring is dry and cold, and summer is warm. The annual temperature range is considerable, with average lows in January reaching -40°F (-40°C) and average highs in July climbing to 113°F (45°C); daily temperature ranges also can be quite large.



Animals

The Gobi fauna is varied, with such large mammals as wild camels, kulan (Equus hemionus), Siberian gazelles, and saiga (an antelope). Przewalski's horse, which once ranged in the western region of the desert, is probably extinct in the wild. Rabbits include marmots and gophers, and there are reptiles.



Location

The Gobi Desert is a vast, arid region in northern China and southern Mongolia. It is known for its dunes, mountains and rare animals such as snow leopards and Arabian camels. In the Gobi-Gurvanakhan National Park, the Mongolian Bix sand dunes are said to sing when the wind blows. The park also features the deep ice field or volcano canyon.

Plants

The Gobi Desert, despite being so dry in most of the areas, has many plants that are well suited for drought. The most common Gobi desert plants are shrubs that can handle the heat and grow on little moisture. Gray sparrow-like shrubs, gray sagebrush and needle grass, and brittle grass are common throughout the area.

Humans

The people who inhabit the Gobi Desert are mostly Mongolians, but due to the over-population of the Han Chinese in Inner Mongolia, more and more people are forced to move into little-to-no developed areas of the desert.

PATAGONIA

The Patagonian desert is the 8th largest desert in the world by area, with 673,000 square kilometres.

DESERT



FAUNA

Fauna/animals that live in the Patagonian desert are the burrowing owl, lesser rhea, mara, pygmy armadillo, Patagonian weasel, puma, Patagonian gray fox, desert iguana, western ribbon snake and various species of eagle and hawk.

CLIMATE

The Patagonian desert is a large cold winter desert where the temperature rarely exceeds 12°C and averages just 3°C. The region experiences about 7 months of winter and 5 months of summer.

The Patagonian Steppe is a vast semi-arid region located on the southern tip of the continent, mainly in southern Argentina but also in Chile. Patagonia is a relatively dry and temperate region that occupies around 800,000 square kilometres.