

Arctic Research Log



Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Arctic is north of the _____ (66.5°N).
Topography (features of the landscape)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Arctic has ice sheets, plains, mountains and hills, large _____ and lakes, tundra and some coniferous _____. _____ covers the Arctic Ocean. A huge ice sheet covers _____.
Seasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long, cold winters and cool, short summers. Six months of _____ from 21st March to 21st September. Six months of _____ from 21st September to 21st March.
Climate	<p>Temperature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> January: _____ to _____. July: _____ to _____. <p>Precipitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ in winter. _____ and snow in summer. Most areas receive less than _____ of precipitation each year.
Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no plants on the ice sheets. On the tundra there are small shrubs, _____, alpine flowering plants, _____ and lichens. There are _____ species of plants. There are fewer plants at higher latitudes as it is so _____. The Arctic sea is rich in _____. This is microscopic algae which supports the Arctic food web.
Wildlife	<p>On Land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____, reindeer, Arctic _____, Arctic hares, musk ox, lemmings, Arctic terns, snowy _____ and squirrels. Some animals _____ south in the winter in search of food. <p>Sea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large marine animals such as _____ and _____. The number of narwhals and other whales has _____ due to hunting.
Humans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Arctic has had people living there for several thousand years as people moved north from North America, _____ and Asia. Many indigenous peoples live in the Arctic including the _____ and Sami. Indigenous people of the far north are mainly _____ and hunter-gatherers. There are many _____, towns and cities in the Arctic. The largest city is _____ in northern Russia (population 325 100).

Arctic Research Log Answers

Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Arctic is north of the Arctic Circle (66.5°N).
Topography (features of the landscape)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Arctic has ice sheets, plains, mountains and hills, large rivers and lakes, tundra and some coniferous forests. Sea ice covers the Arctic Ocean. A huge ice sheet covers Greenland.
Seasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long, cold winters and cool, short summers. Six months of daylight from 21st March to 21st September. Six months of darkness from 21st September to 21st March.
Climate	<p>Temperature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> January: -34°C to 0°C. July: -10°C to +10 °C.
	<p>Precipitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Snow in winter. Rain and snow in summer. Most areas receive less than 500mm of precipitation each year.
Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no plants on the ice sheets. On the tundra there are small shrubs, grasses, alpine flowering plants, mosses and lichens. There are 1700 species of plants. There are fewer plants at higher latitudes as it is so cold. The Arctic sea is rich in phytoplankton. This is microscopic algae which supports the Arctic food web.
Wildlife	<p>On Land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polar bears, reindeer, Arctic fox, Arctic hares, musk ox, lemmings, Arctic terns, snowy owls and squirrels. Some animals migrate south in the winter in search of food.
	<p>Sea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large marine animals such as walrus and seals. The number of narwhals and other whales has declined due to hunting.
Humans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Arctic has had people living there for several thousand years as people moved north from North America, Europe and Asia. Many indigenous peoples live in the Arctic including the Inuit and Sami. Indigenous people of the far north are mainly nomadic and hunter-gatherers. There are many villages, towns and cities in the Arctic. The largest city is Murmansk in northern Russia (population 325 100).