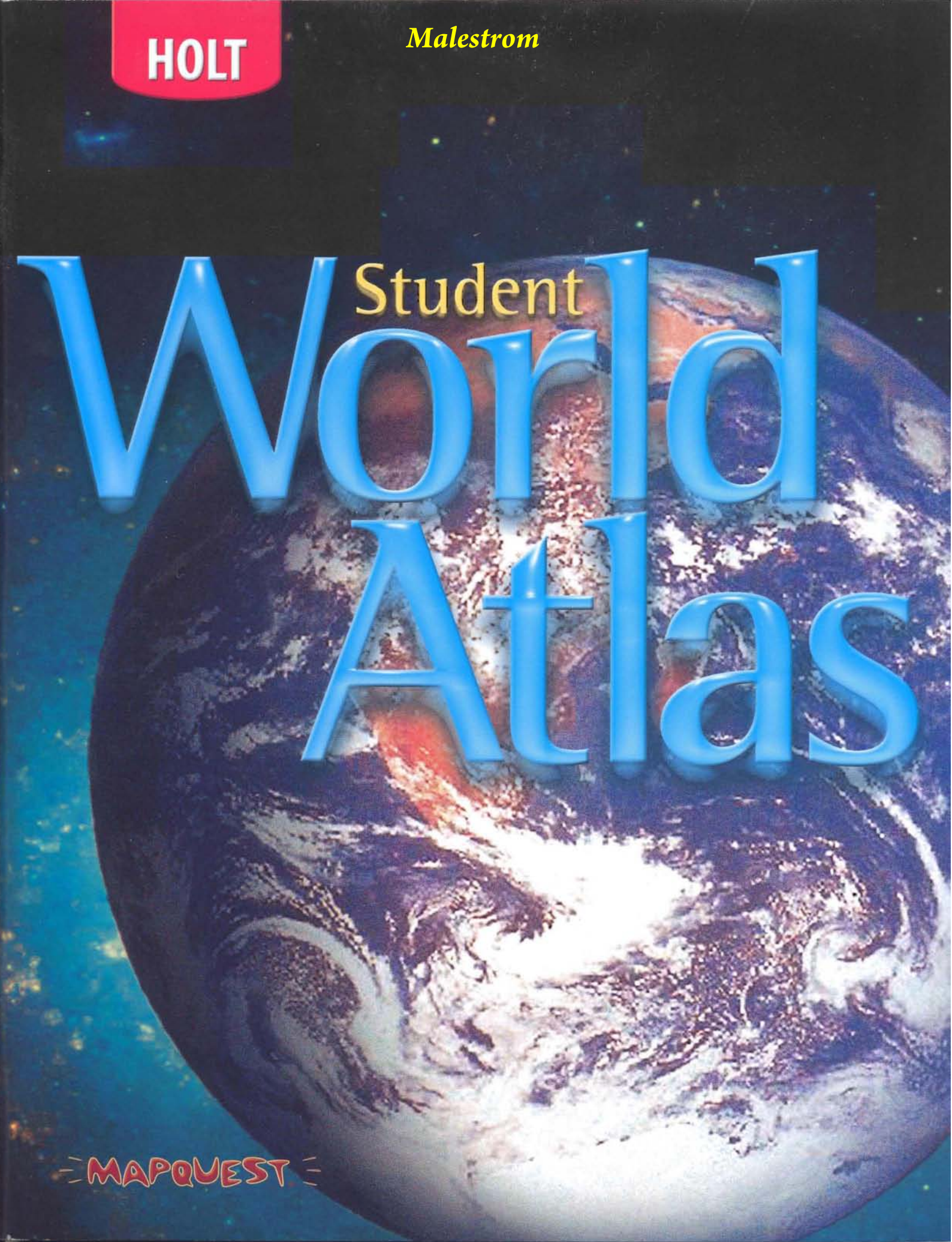


HOLT

Malestrom



Student
**World
Atlas**

MAPQUEST

Major Rivers

Name	Continent	Outflow	Total Length (mi.)
Nile	Africa	Mediterranean Sea	4,160
Amazon	South America	Atlantic Ocean	4,000
Chang (Yangtze)	Asia	East China Sea	3,964
Mississippi-Missouri	North America	Gulf of Mexico	3,710

Major Deserts

Name	Continent	Area (sq. mi.)
Sahara	Africa	3,500,000
Gobi	Asia	500,000
Libyan	Africa	450,000
Sonoran	North America	120,000

Oceans

Arctic Ocean		Atlantic Ocean	
Area:	5,426,000 sq. mi.	Area:	31,736,000 sq. mi.
Coastline:	28,209 mi.	Coastline:	69,525 mi.
Average Depth:	3,407 ft.	Average Depth:	11,730 ft.
Indian Ocean		Pacific Ocean	
Area:	28,410,000 sq. mi.	Area:	63,838,000 sq. mi.
Coastline:	41,346 mi.	Coastline:	84,315 mi.
Average Depth:	12,598 ft.	Average Depth:	12,925 ft.

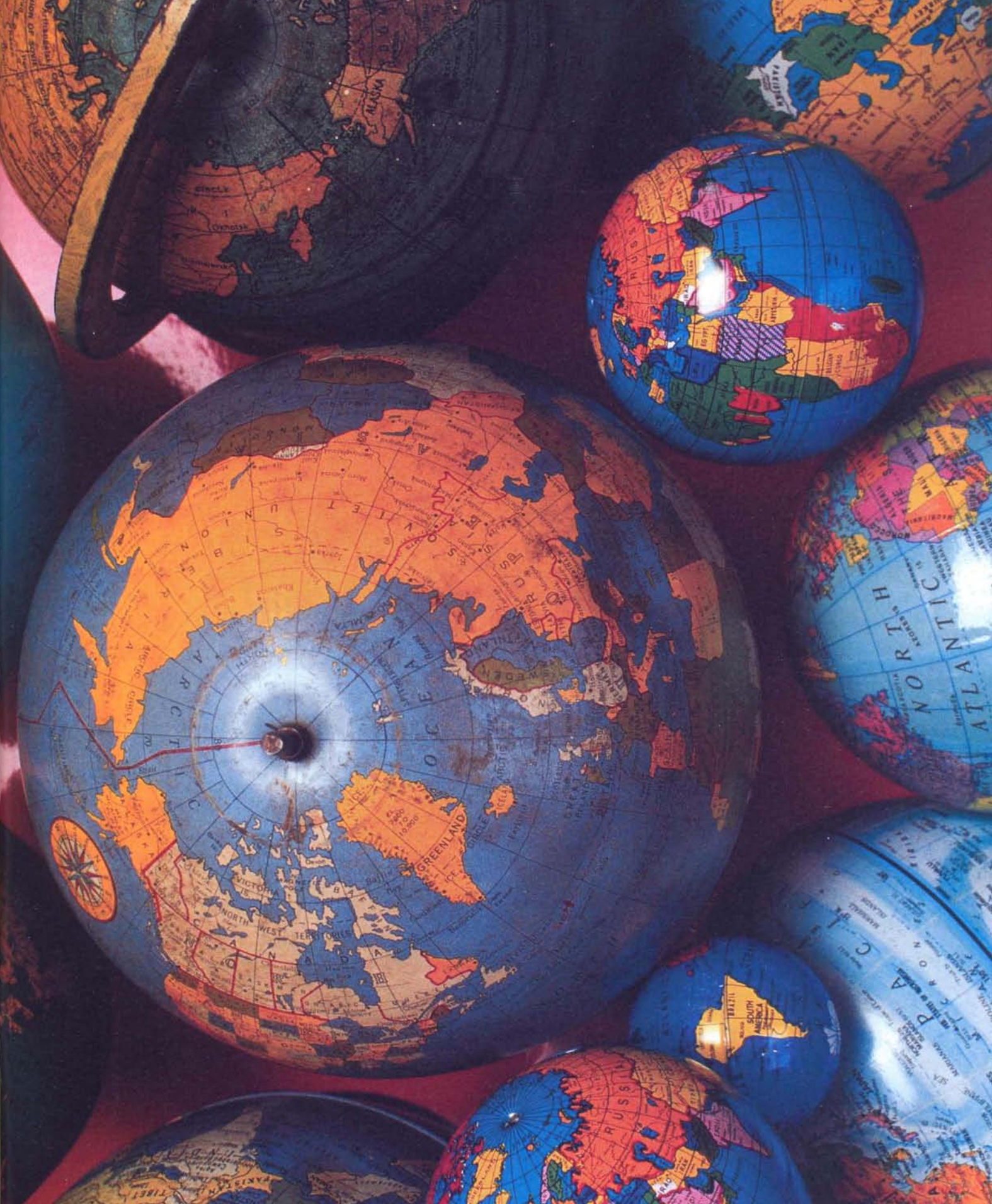
Highest Elevations

Mountain Peak Name	Place	Height (ft.)	Continent
Kilimanjaro	Tanzania	19,340	Africa
Vinson Massif	Antarctica	16,864	Antarctica
Everest	Nepal-Tibet	29,035	Asia
Kosciusko	Australia	7,310	Australia
Elbrus	Russia	18,510	Europe
McKinley	Alaska, U.S.	20,320	North America
Aconcagua	Argentina	22,834	South America

Lowest Elevations

Lowest Point Name	Place	Depth Below Sea Level (ft.)	Continent
Lake Assal	Djibouti	512	Africa
Bentley Subglacial Trench	Antarctica	8,327*	Antarctica
Dead Sea	Israel-Jordan	1,310	Asia
Lake Eyre	Australia	52	Australia
Caspian Sea	Russia-Azerbaijan	92	Europe
Death Valley	California, U.S.	282	North America
Valdes Peninsula	Argentina	131	South America

*Estimated



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Mexico State coat of arms on page 76. © 2005 mexican-flag.com

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AN ATLAS is a collection of maps that can be used to find information about your world. The very latest data has been collected to make these maps. Hundreds of satellite images were used to map the dramatic shrinking of Earth's forests. The latest census data from each and every country was used to build a picture of Earth's current population. The most recent scientific research was used to create thematic maps of continental drift, the ocean floor, the environment and our natural resources. Look closely and you will see that the information for the maps comes from many different sources such as NASA, the U.S. Department of the Interior or the World Bank. You can use these maps to explore your world, discover connections between places, and see relationships between places and peoples.

But this atlas is more than just a wealth of information. It is fun to look at too. You will find that these maps and photographs can evoke images of far away places. They invite you to pause and to dream. With a map you can journey the world without ever getting wet, cold, tired or hungry. You can imagine great adventures and not leave the comfort of your favorite chair!

To get the most out of this atlas you need to know how to read maps. Just as you learned to read words like the ones on this page, you can learn how to read the language of maps. The map skills you need to know are:

1. locating places
2. measuring distance
3. finding direction
4. reading map symbols

Locating Places

To find places in this atlas, you can begin with the index. To find Dallas, follow these steps.

1. Look up Dallas in the index at the end of this book.
2. The index tells you that Dallas is a city in Texas and that it can be found on page 50. You will also learn that Dallas is located at $32^{\circ}47'N$ (32 degrees 47 minutes north) and $96^{\circ}48'W$ (96 degrees 48 minutes west.)
3. Go to page 50 and find the line of latitude nearest to the number $32^{\circ}N$ and the line of longitude

nearest to the number $96^{\circ}W$. You will find Dallas close to where those two lines meet. You can learn more about latitude and longitude on pages 8–9.

Measuring Distance

To measure distance most maps have a distance scale. You can learn more about measuring distance on page 7.

Finding Direction

To find directions use the map's compass rose. You can also use lines of latitude and longitude to find direction. Every line of longitude points north and south. Every line of latitude points east and west. You can learn more about latitude and longitude on pages 8–9.



Reading Map Symbols

Every map symbol shows the location of something. It could be something as large as a continent or as small as a bird-house. A dot shows the location of a city. A blue line shows the course of a river. But map symbols are not the same on all maps. One map might show a city with a square. Map legends or keys help explain the symbols used on a map. You can find out more about legends and the map symbols used in this atlas on page 6.



Special Features of this Atlas

This atlas has been designed and organized to be easy for you to use. Here is a "road map" to your atlas.

The Blue Tab Bar

Somewhere along the top blue tab bar of each spread you will see a darker blue tab. It tells you

Geographic Features

Climate

Land Cover

the subject of the map or maps you are looking at. The light blue tabs tell you the subjects of the surrounding map spreads. If, for example, you are looking at the World Climate map and would like to compare it to the World Vegetation map, you can use the tabs to find that map quickly and easily.

Map Skills

Look at the blue tab bar above and you will see that you are in the map skills section. This section should be called "Read Me First" because it is here that you will find all sorts of helpful information about maps and how to read them. Even if you are a practiced map reader, read this section!

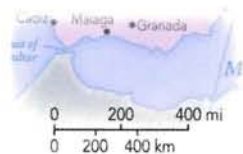
The World

In this section you will find a world political map, a world physical map, and 35 world thematic maps. The world political map shows the most up to date national boundaries. On the world physical map you can see huge deserts,

Cuzco, Peru	78	13°32'S	71°56'W
Cyclades, islands	85	37°00'N	25°00'E
Cyprus, country	96	35°00'N	33°00'E
Cyprus, island	97	35°00'N	33°00'E
Cyrenarca, region	91	25°00'N	24°00'E
Czech Rep., country	84	49°00'N	15°00'E

D

Dakar, Senegal	90	14°42'N	17°27'W
Dallas, TX	50	32°47'N	96°48'W
Dalmatia, region	85	44°00'N	16°00'E
Damaraland, region	91	21°00'S	19°00'E
Damascus, Syria	96	33°31'N	36°18'E
d'Ambre, Cap, cape	91	12°00'S	48°00'E
Da Nang, Vietnam	96	16°03'N	108°12'E
Danube, river	85	49°00'N	10°00'E
Danube Delta, delta	85	45°00'N	29°00'E
Dardanelles, strait	85	40°00'N	27°00'E
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	90	6°49'S	39°17'E
Darling, river	103	31°00'S	144°00'E

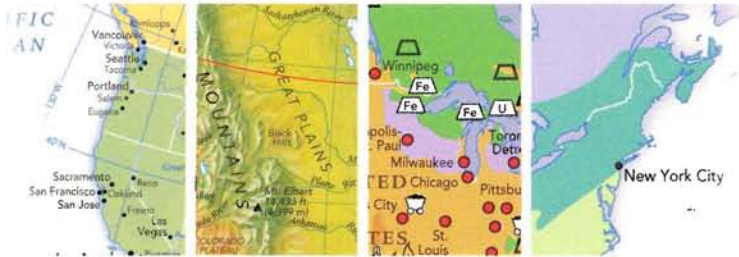


great mountain ranges, and even the sea ice that covers much of the Arctic. The thematic maps include the most up to date information on everything from the world distribution of computers and televisions to life expectancy, religion and literacy. If you want to see the ocean floor, or to find where in the world volcanoes form, this is the section to look in.

Continents

The continent units are designed to all have the same kinds of maps. This will enable you to compare and contrast one continent with another with ease and accuracy. There is a political map, a physical map, and a total of seven thematic maps per continent.

Used individually each map can provide answers to many questions. But all together, each set of maps can be used to tell a story.



Imagine a journey crossing a continent. You can see the regions visited, the mountains climbed, or the deserts crossed. You can tell if many people are passed along the way or few. You can describe the activities of the people. Will you see miners or ranchers or farmers? And you can tell about the different climates experienced along the way. All of this information and more is on the maps for every continent but Antarctica.

Environmental Issues

There is a special "Environmental Issues" feature for each continent and one for the world. To create these features the latest scientific information was gathered and organized for you. The topics cover the three major environmental issues faced by citizens today, desertification, deforestation, and acid rain.



The United States

In the section on the United States you will find a political map with two pages of political facts, a physical map with two pages of physical facts, and seven thematic map spreads.



Canada and Mexico

Canada and Mexico both have their own spreads that include a political and physical map.

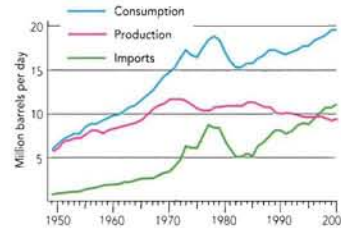
Geographic Features

There are two special "Geographic Features" included in this atlas. To find out how the continents, Earth's greatest land features, have been drifting around the globe, turn to pages 22-23. To take an in depth look at fall lines, divides, and faults turn to the United States Geographic Features spread on pages 58-59.



Charts and Graphs

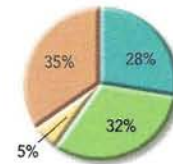
This atlas is filled with charts, graphs and diagrams. They are used to give more information about subjects shown on the maps. To make these charts and graphs, long lists of the most up to date data was gathered. Then all those numbers were organized into graphic displays that can be read simply and accurately.



Line graphs are used to show change in amounts over time.



Bar graphs are used to compare amounts.



Pie charts show percentages of a total.

Glossary

There are many geographic terms found on maps such as *fiord*, *isthmus*, or *plateau*. You can find the meaning of these and other terms in the geographic glossary located on the inside back cover.

The staff at Mapquest worked hard to make this atlas a reference book that is both full of information and fun and easy to use. We hope that you enjoy your copy.

Legend The following symbols are used here for general reference maps. Maps with special subjects (thematic maps) have their own unique legends.

General Reference Maps

⊙	National capital	■	Nonsubject area
★	Other capital	▲	Mountain peak
•	Other city	▽	Lowest point
	International boundary (political map)		Perennial lake
	International boundary in dispute/undefined (political map)		Intermittent lake
	State or provincial boundary		Perennial river
	International boundary (physical map)		Falls
	International boundary in dispute (physical map)		

Physical Maps Legend

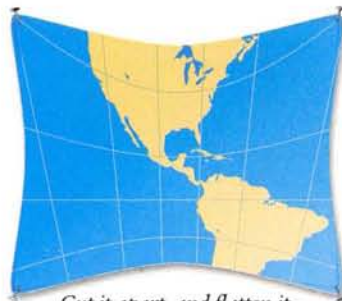


Projections

A globe is the most accurate picture of the Earth. Only a globe can show distance, direction, and the true shape and area of land and sea. Mapmakers struggle with how to show the round world on a flat map.



Imagine the Earth as a large balloon.



Cut it apart, and flatten it to make a map.

To show the round Earth on flat paper, mapmakers used different **projections**, or ways of showing a round shape on a flat surface.

With every projection the shapes of places are changed somewhat. This is called distortion. To find distortion, you can compare the latitude and longitude lines of a map to those same lines on a globe.

Projections – Making the Round World Flat

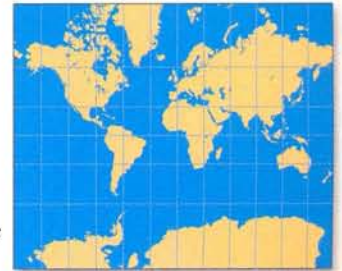
Robinson Projection

Arthur Robinson, an American mapmaker, wanted to develop a map projection that “looked” right. This projection uses many distortions but none are significant. You can see this by comparing one of the large scale World maps in this atlas to a globe.



Mercator Projection

Gerardus Mercator, a Dutch mapmaker, wanted a map projection that showed direction and shape accurately. The problems with distortions are more obvious on this projection. You can see that the land areas are very distorted the closer to the poles that you get. So, this projection ended up greatly distorting distance and size.



This diagram shows how a Mercator projection distorts the sizes of places. Compare Greenland on the map and the globe.

Azimuthal Projection

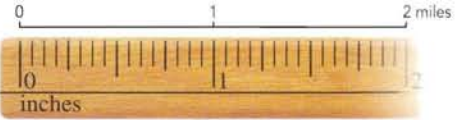
This is a projection used to show Antarctica and the Arctic. Azimuthal maps show direction and distance accurately, if measured from the center of the map. But, other distances, shape and size are distorted.



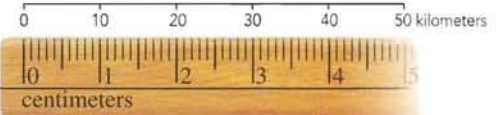
Map Scale

Changing Scale

The **large scale map** of New York's lower Manhattan (top) shows a small area with a large amount of detail. The **small scale map** of New York State (bottom) is a large area with a small amount of detail.



One inch represents 1 mile



One centimeter represents 10 kilometers

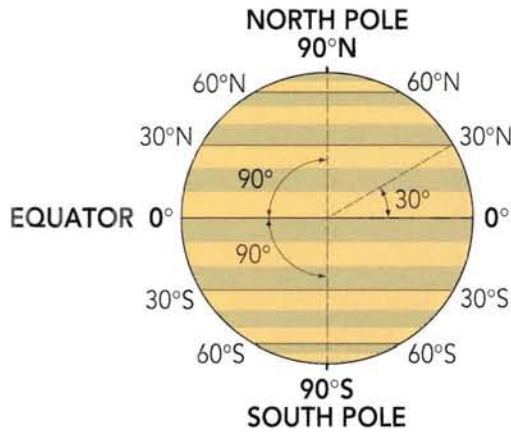
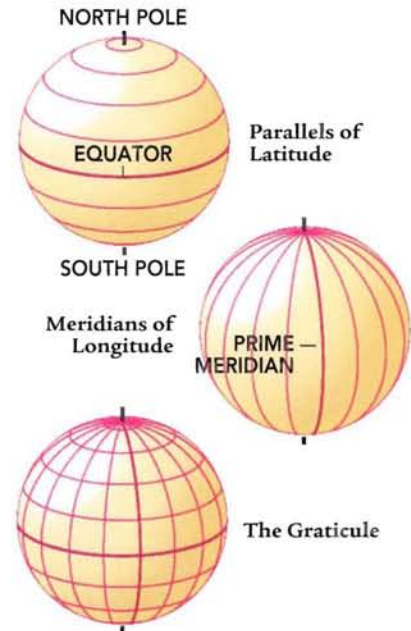
The map of metropolitan New York (left) covers an area nearly 50 times larger than the map of lower Manhattan, above.

The map of New York State (left) covers an area over 112 times larger than the metro New York map above, and 5,243 times the area of the lower Manhattan map.

Latitude and Longitude

Since ancient times, mapmakers, geographers, and navigators have worked to develop a system for accurately locating places on the Earth. On a sphere, such as the Earth, there are no corners or sides, no beginning or end. But since the Earth rotates on an axis, there are two fixed points: the North Pole and the South Pole. These points make a good starting place for a system of imaginary lines.

These imaginary lines form a grid over the Earth, allowing us to pinpoint the exact location of any spot on the Earth. This spherical grid is called the **graticule**. It is formed by lines called **latitude** and **longitude**.



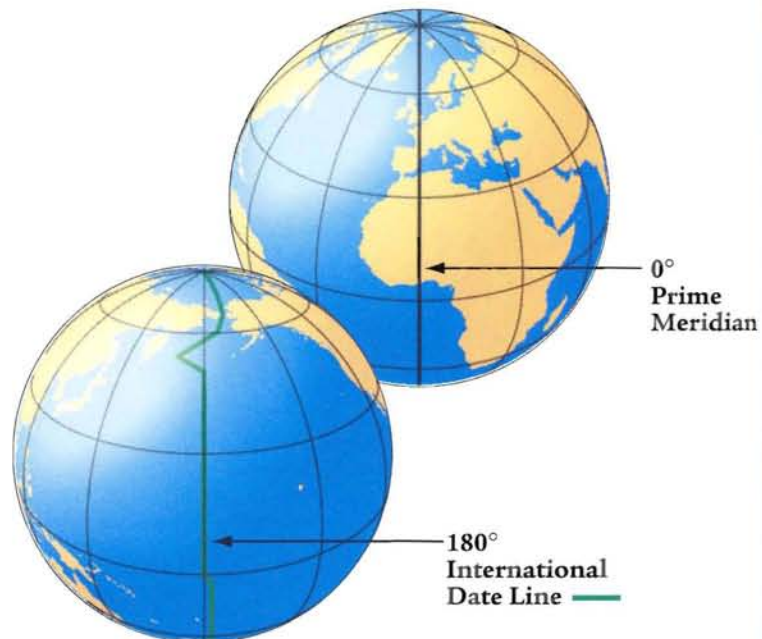
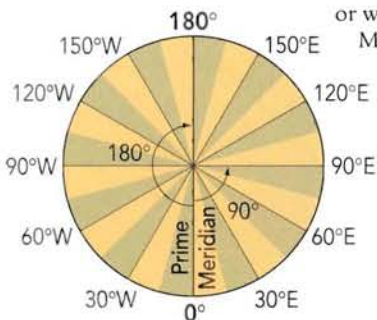
Latitude

Halfway between the poles the equator circles the globe in an east-west direction. Latitude is measured in degrees north or south of the equator, which is 0 degrees ($^{\circ}$). Lines of latitude are called **parallels** because they circle the globe parallel to the equator. Parallels are numbered from 0° at the Equator to 90° N at the North Pole and 90° S at the South Pole.

Longitude

Running from pole to pole, lines of longitude—called **meridians**—circle the globe in a north-south direction. As in any circle or sphere, there are 360 degrees ($^{\circ}$) of longitude.

The meridians are numbered from the Prime Meridian which is labeled 0° . Meridians east or west of the Prime Meridian are labeled E or W up to 180° . The International Date Line generally follows the 180° meridian, making a few jogs to avoid cutting through land areas.



Parallels and Meridians—The Facts

Parallels

- are lines of latitude used to measure location north or south of the Equator
- are always the same distance apart (about 70 miles)
- differ in length
- The Equator, the longest parallel, is almost 25,000 miles long

Meridians

- are lines of longitude used to measure location east or west of the Prime Meridian
- meet at the poles
- are all the same length



Which way north...

The geographic North and South Poles are fixed points located at each end of the Earth's axis. The Earth's magnetic fields cause the needle of a compass to point toward magnetic north, not geographic north. The north magnetic pole is located in the northern territories of Canada. The south magnetic pole is located near the coast of Antarctica. The magnetic poles are constantly moving.

Degrees, Minutes, Seconds

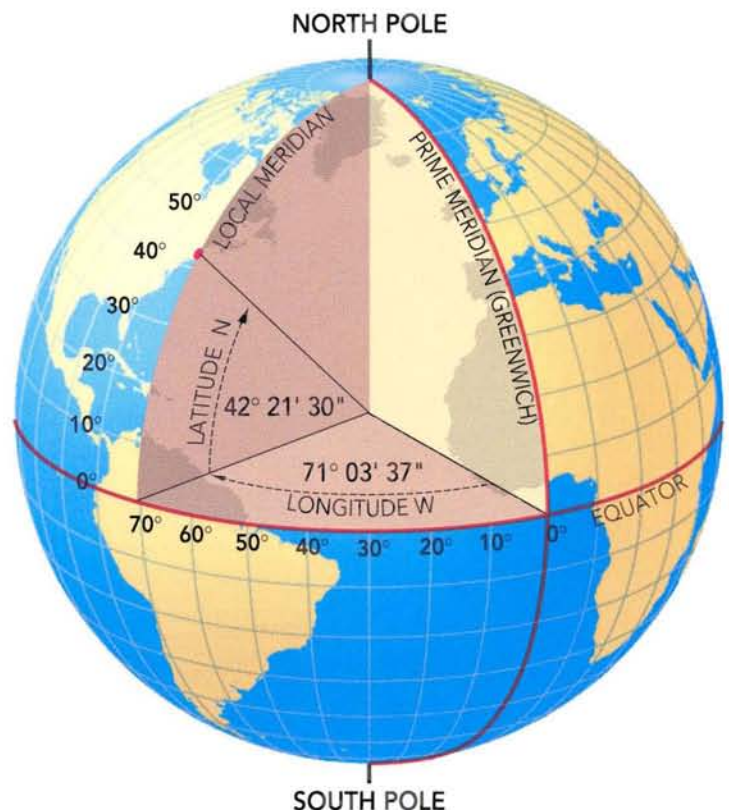
A degree (°) of latitude or longitude can be divided into 60 parts called minutes ('). Each minute can be divided into 60 seconds ("). The diagram at right is an example of a place located to the nearest second.

It is written as:

42° 21' 30" N 71° 03' 37" W

- This place is city center, Boston, Massachusetts.

The index at the back of this Atlas uses degrees and minutes of latitude and longitude to help you find places.



Different Kinds of Maps

Maps are special pictures of places on Earth.

All maps are alike in these important ways:

- All maps are a view from above
- All maps show selected information using symbols
- All maps are smaller than the real place on Earth that they show.

Because people want to show many different things on Earth, they create many different kinds of maps.



Physical Maps

The purpose of a physical map is to show the physical or natural World. Physical maps show landforms and bodies of water. We use physical maps to locate rivers and mountains, ocean currents and wind patterns.

Political Maps

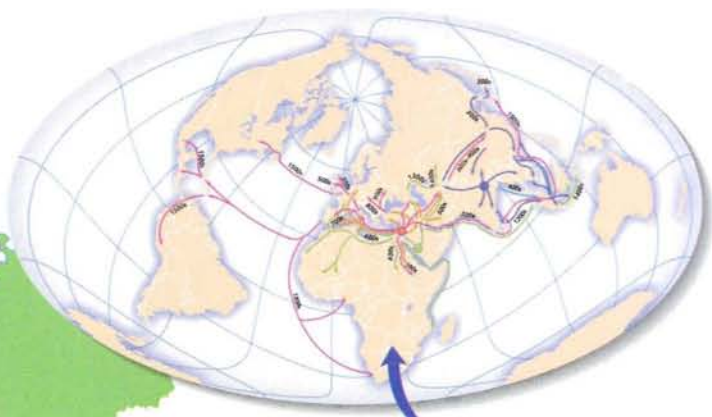
The purpose of a political map is to show the political divisions that people have made on the Earth. Political maps show the boundaries of nations and states and the location of towns and cities. We use political maps to locate places where people live and to understand how human beings have divided up the Earth.



Thematic, or Special Purpose Maps

These maps show a specific subject (theme) or very limited number of subjects (such as population density, climate or historical topics). They can be used to show distributions and relationships among map features. This page contains examples of the many types of maps to be found throughout the *Student Atlas of the World*.

• **Locator**



• **Historic Route Map**



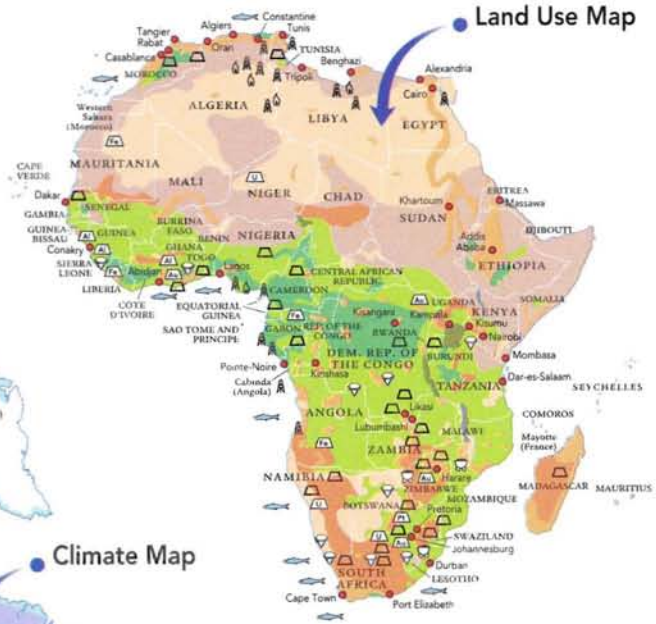
• **Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Map**

• **Vegetation Map**

• **Population Density Map**



• **Land Use Map**

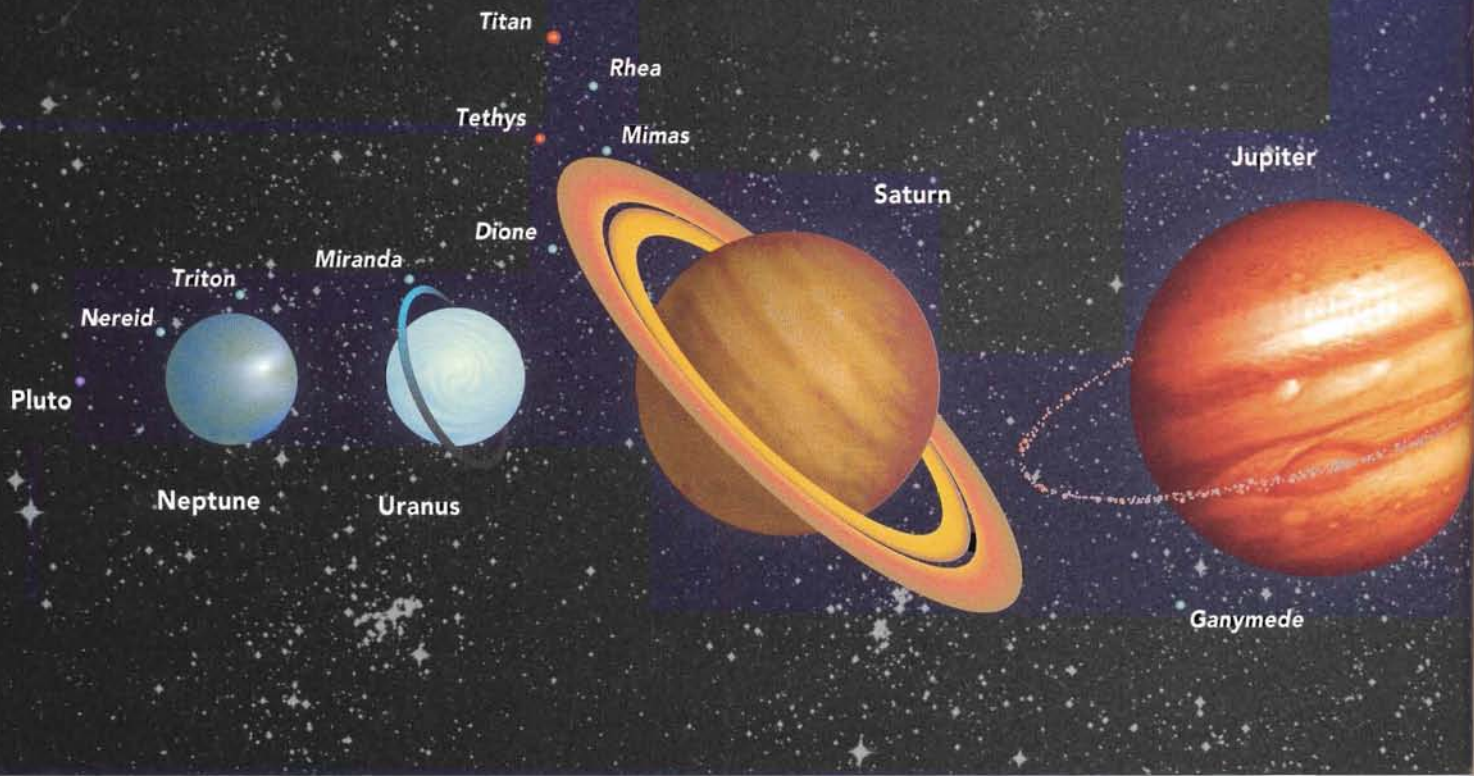
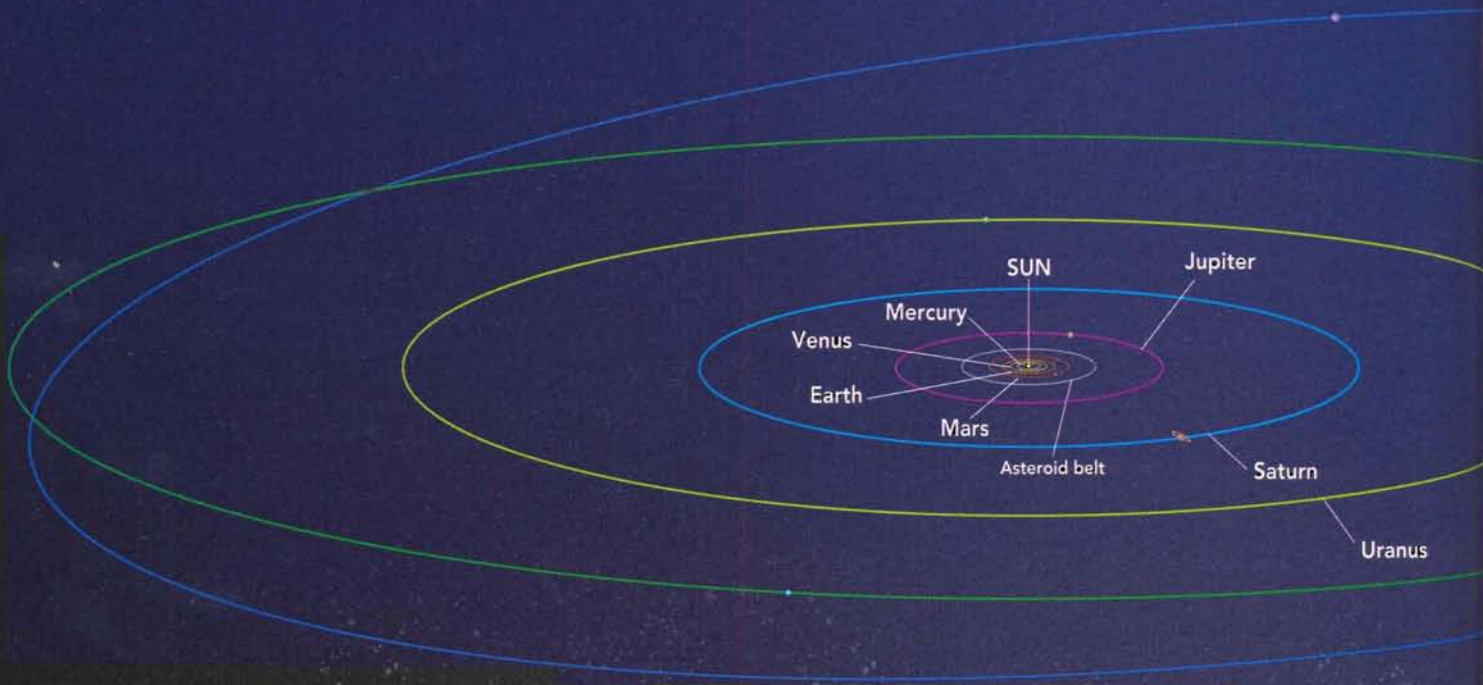


• **Continental Drift Map**

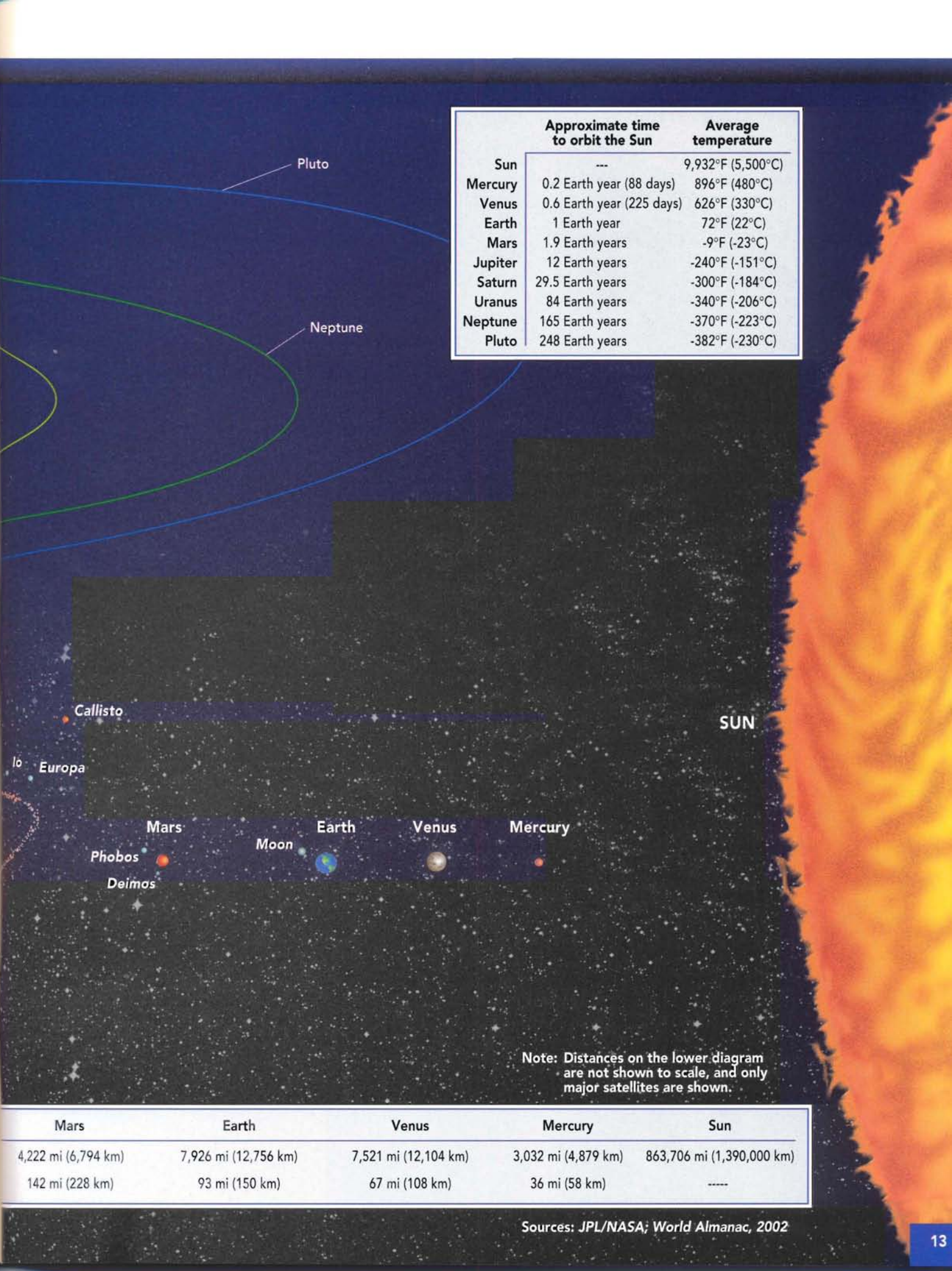
• **Climate Map**



Our Solar System



	Pluto	Neptune	Uranus	Saturn	Jupiter
Diameter	1,485 mi (2,390 km)	30,775 mi (49,528 km)	31,763 mi (51,118 km)	74,897 mi (120,536 km)	88,846 mi (142,984 km)
Mean distance from Sun (millions of miles/millions of km)	3,647 mi (5,870 km)	2,793 mi (4,495 km)	1,785 mi (2,873 km)	891 mi (1,434 km)	484 mi (779 km)





	Approximate time to orbit the Sun	Average temperature
Sun	---	9,932°F (5,500°C)
Mercury	0.2 Earth year (88 days)	896°F (480°C)
Venus	0.6 Earth year (225 days)	626°F (330°C)
Earth	1 Earth year	72°F (22°C)
Mars	1.9 Earth years	-9°F (-23°C)
Jupiter	12 Earth years	-240°F (-151°C)
Saturn	29.5 Earth years	-300°F (-184°C)
Uranus	84 Earth years	-340°F (-206°C)
Neptune	165 Earth years	-370°F (-223°C)
Pluto	248 Earth years	-382°F (-230°C)

Note: Distances on the lower diagram are not shown to scale, and only major satellites are shown.

Mars	Earth	Venus	Mercury	Sun
4,222 mi (6,794 km)	7,926 mi (12,756 km)	7,521 mi (12,104 km)	3,032 mi (4,879 km)	863,706 mi (1,390,000 km)
142 mi (228 km)	93 mi (150 km)	67 mi (108 km)	36 mi (58 km)	----

Sources: JPL/NASA; World Almanac, 2002

 International boundary
 Mountain peak

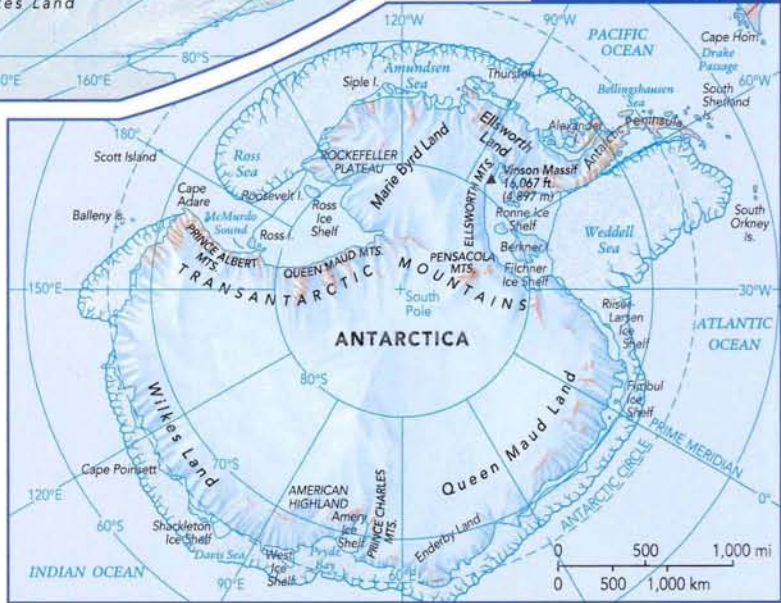


North Polar Region



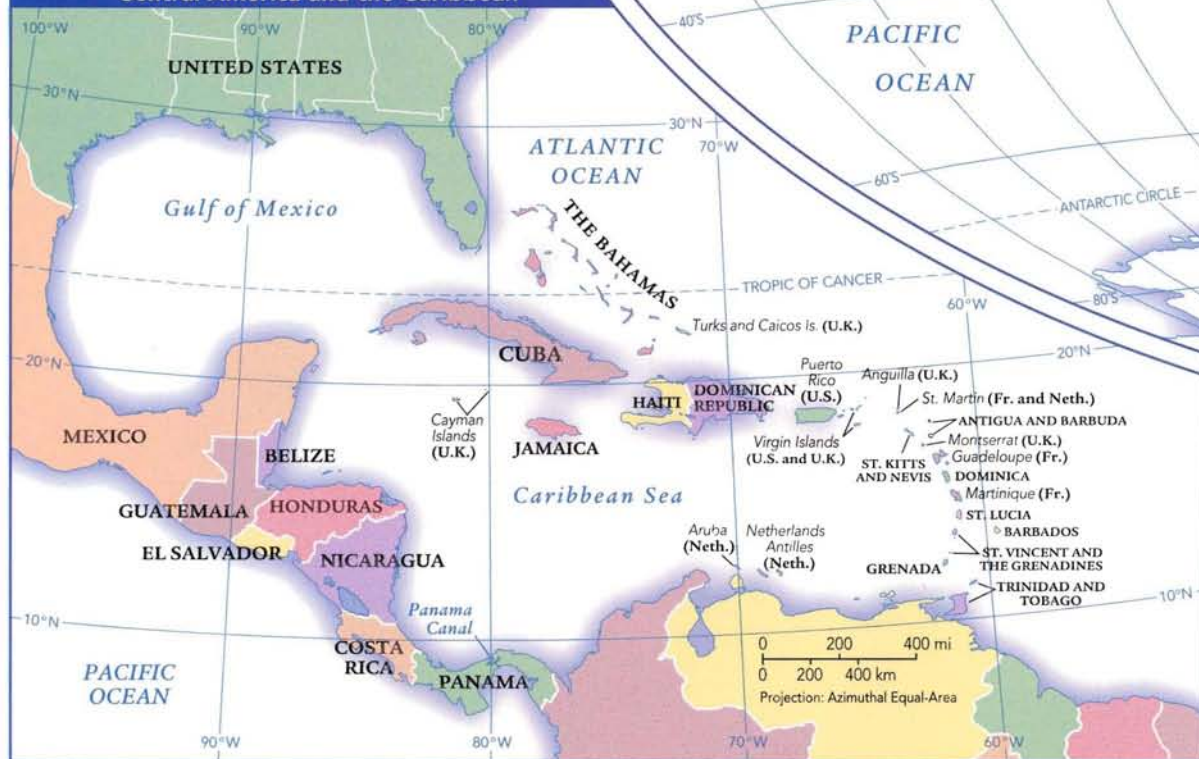


South Polar Region





Central America and the Caribbean

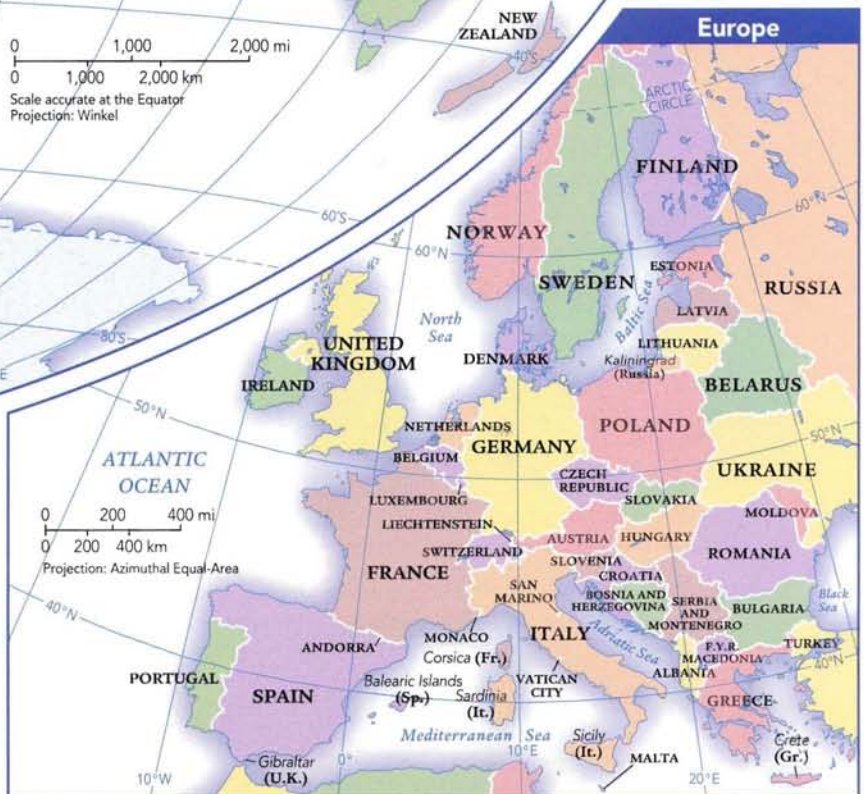


International boundary



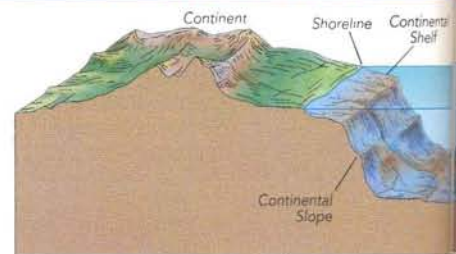
Abbreviations

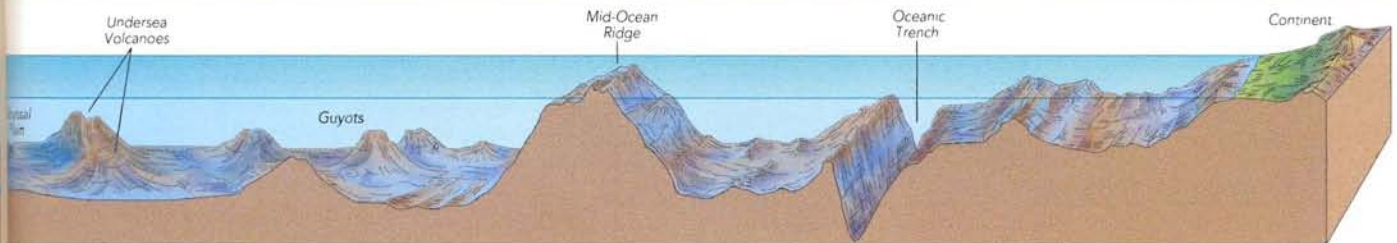
DEM. REP. CONGO	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
EQ. GUINEA	EQUATORIAL GUINEA
NETH.	NETHERLANDS
N.Z.	NEW ZEALAND
REP. CONGO	REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
U.A.E.	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
U.K.	UNITED KINGDOM
U.S.	UNITED STATES





Surrounding most of the continents are gently sloping areas called continental shelves, which reach depths of about 650 ft. (200 m). At the edges of the continental shelves lie steeper continental slopes leading down to the deep ocean basin, or abyss. The abyss contains many of the same features we see on land, including plains, mountains ranges (ridges), isolated mountains (known as sea mounts or guyots), and trenches. The Mid-Ocean Ridge system marks the areas where crustal plates are moving apart, and is very active geologically, as molten rock rises and erupts to create new crust. Earthquakes and volcanoes are common along many undersea trenches and ridges.





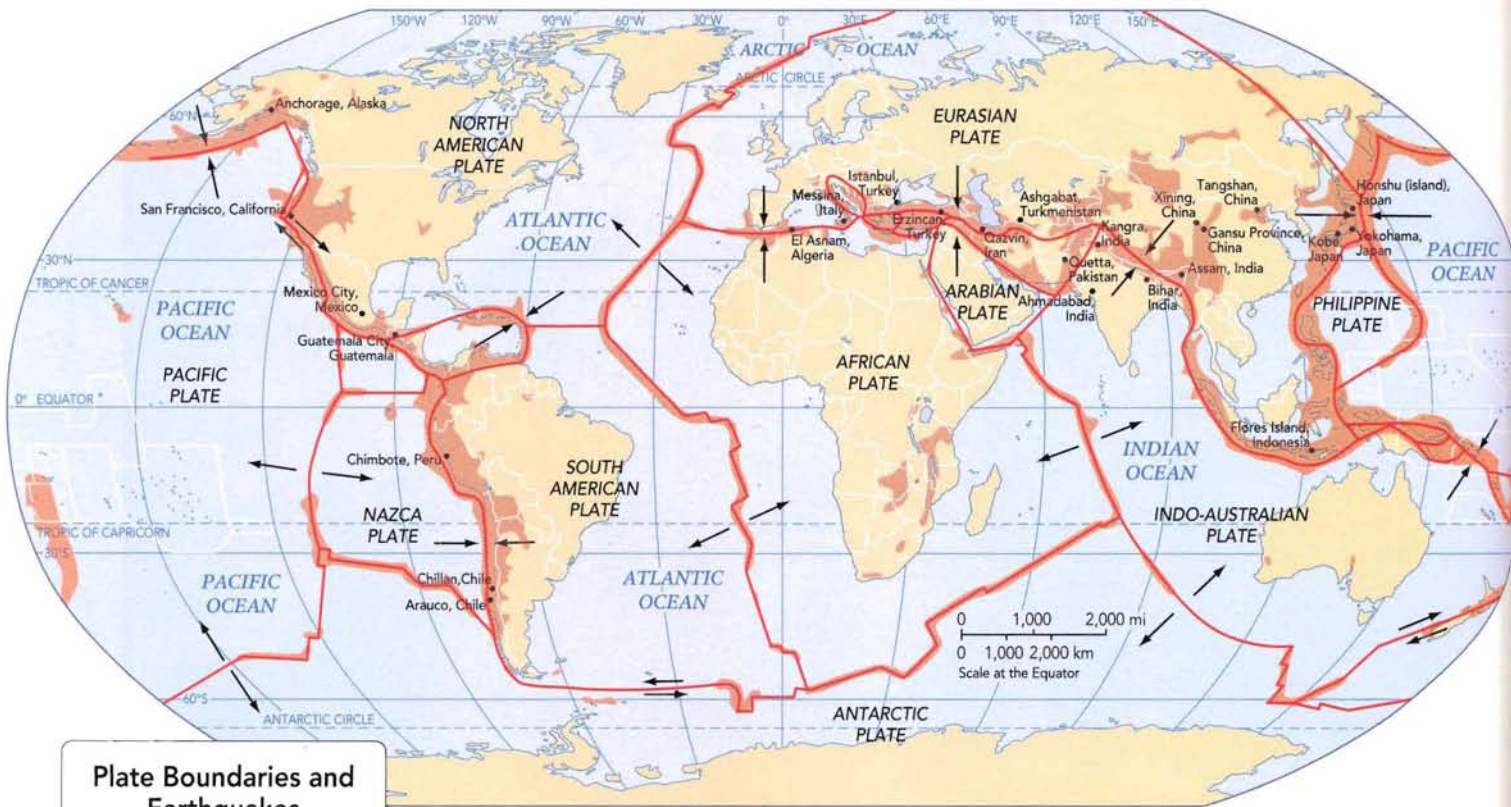


Plate Boundaries and Earthquakes

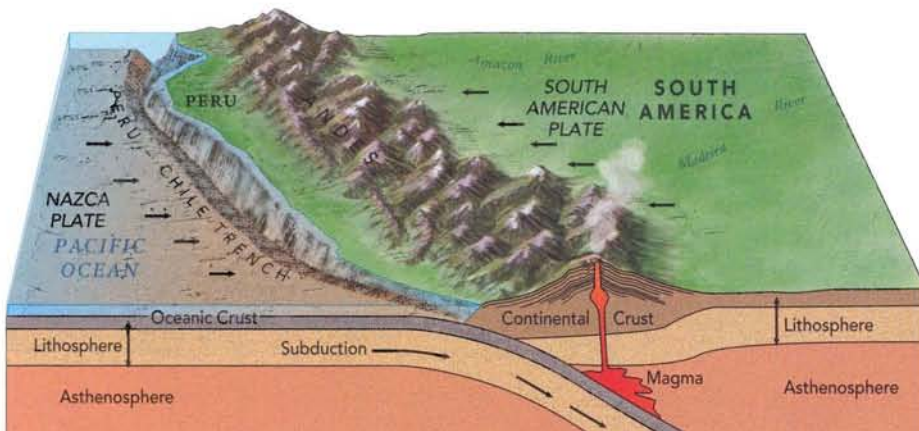
- █ Earthquake region
- Location of major earthquake
- Plate boundary
- Direction of plate movement

The movement of Earth's crustal plates causes the phenomena known as earthquakes. The surface of the Earth actually moves or quakes. An **earthquake** can have the destructive energy of an atomic bomb. However, thousands of earthquakes occur each day all over the world without most people realizing it.

The majority of earthquakes occur along a **fault**. A fault is usually a weak or broken area in the rocks beneath the surface of the Earth, but some, like the *San Andreas Fault* in California, can be seen on the surface. See pages 58–59 to learn more about faults.

The Richter Scale measures the energy of an earthquake. This measurement is obtained from the focus, or hypocenter, the spot where the first break in the rock layers occurs. The spot on the surface of the Earth, directly above the focus and nearest to the source of energy is called the epicenter.

Earthquake damage is caused by this energy, called seismic energy, moving through the rocks or along the surface. Many geographic factors, both physical and human, determine how much damage is done by these seismic waves of energy.



Major Earthquakes since 1900

Date	Location	Richter Scale Magnitude
April 4, 1905	Kangra, India	8.6
April 18, 1906	San Francisco, California	7.8
Dec. 28, 1908	Messina, Italy	7.5
Dec 16, 1920	Gansu Province, China	8.6
Sept. 1, 1923	Sagami Bay (near Yokohama), Japan	8.3
May 22, 1927	Xining, China	8.3
Dec. 25, 1932	Gansu Province, China	7.6
March 2, 1933	off northeast coast of Honshu, Japan	8.9
Jan. 15, 1934	Bihar, India/Nepal	8.4
May 30, 1935	Quetta, Pakistan	7.5
Jan. 25, 1939	Chillán, Chile	8.3
Dec. 26, 1939	Erzincan, Turkey	8.0
Dec. 21, 1946	Honshu, Japan	8.4
Oct. 5, 1948	Ashgabat, Turkmenistan	7.3
Aug. 15, 1950	Assam, India	8.7
May 22, 1960	Arauco, Chile	9.5
March 27, 1964	Anchorage, Alaska	9.2
May 31, 1970	Northern Peru, near Chimbote	7.8
Feb. 4, 1976	Guatemala City, Guatemala	7.5
July 28, 1976	Tangshan, China	8.0
Oct. 10, 1980	El Asnam, Algeria	7.7
Sept. 19, 1985	Mexico City, Mexico	8.1
June 20, 1990	Western Iran, near Qazvin	7.7
Dec. 12, 1992	Flores Island, Indonesia	7.5
Jan. 17, 1995	Kobe, Japan	6.9
Aug. 17, 1999	Istanbul, Turkey	7.4
Jan. 26, 2001	Ahmadabad, India	7.7

Source: National Earthquake Information Center, U.S.G.S

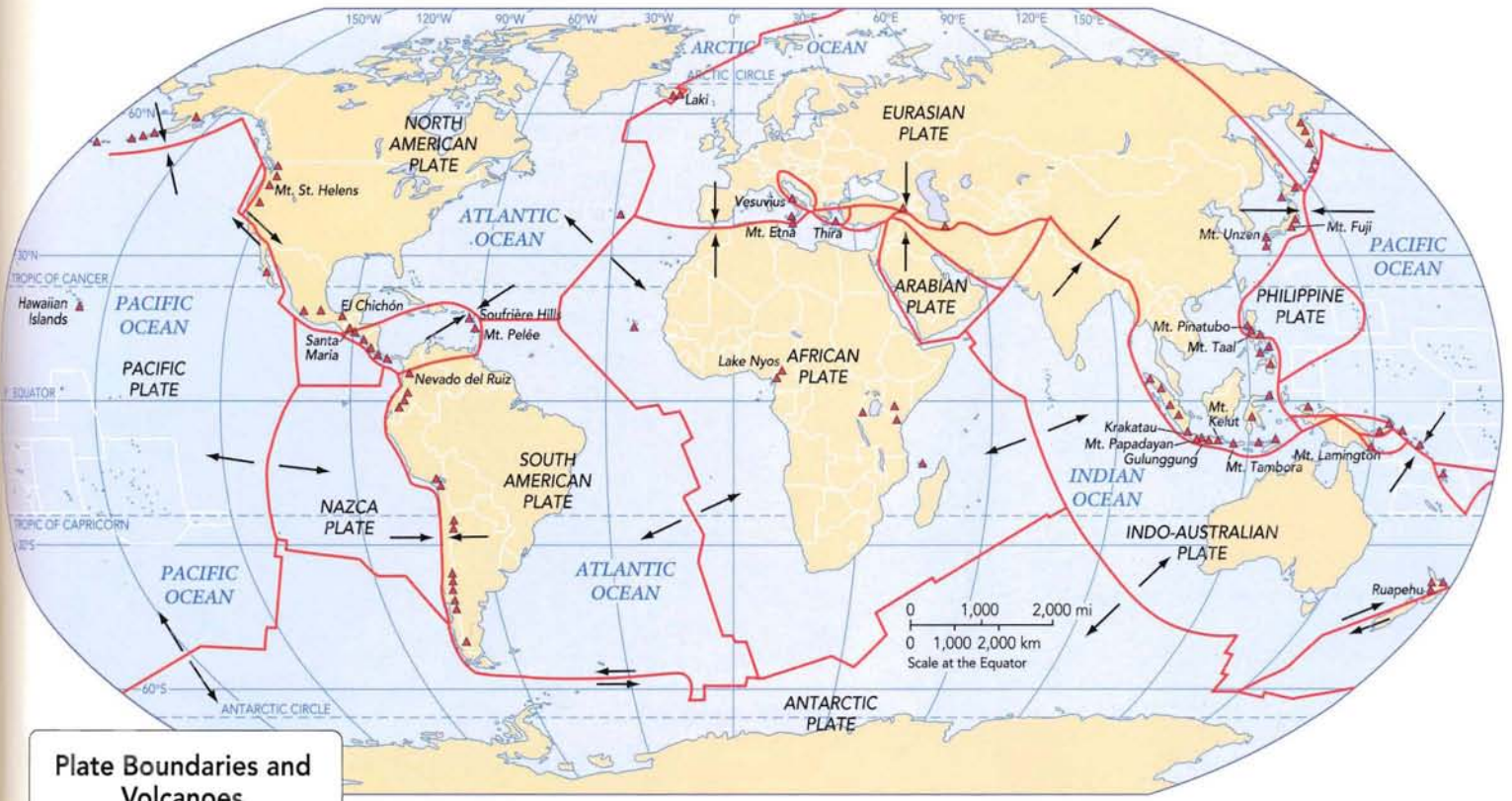


Plate Boundaries and Volcanoes

- ▲ Volcano
- Plate boundary
- Direction of plate movement

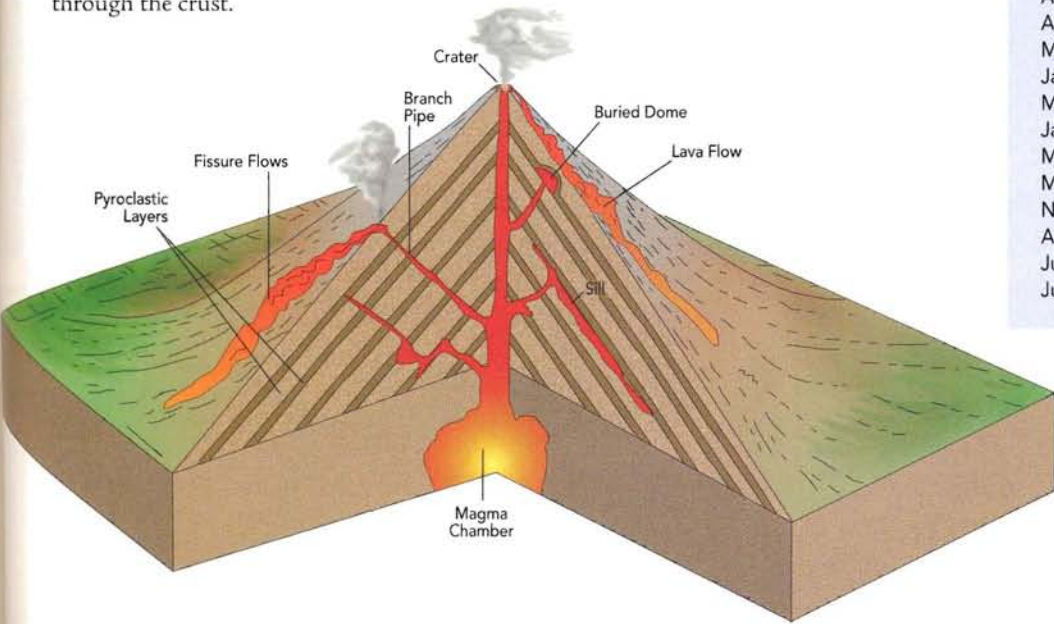
A **volcano** is an opening in the Earth's crust often capped by a cone-shaped hill or mountain formed from erupted lava and ash.

Volcanoes are associated with plate boundaries. Powerful forces occurring far beneath the surface at the edges of plates cause rock to melt and, at the same time, open cracks in the crust. An eruption occurs when magma (melted rock) flows, and many times explodes, through a weakness, such as a crack in the Earth's crust. Once magma is flowing on the Earth's surface it is called lava. Flowing lava can be several thousand degrees Fahrenheit.

In a few cases, volcanoes exist without being near the edge of a plate. In these cases, such as the Hawaiian Islands, a powerful and persistent flow of magma has broken through the crust.

Some Notable Volcanic Eruptions

Date	Location
1500 B.C.	Thira (Santorini), Greece
Aug. 24, A.D. 79	Vesuvius, Italy
1169	Mt. Etna, Italy
1586	Mt. Kelut, Java, Indonesia
Dec. 15, 1631	Vesuvius, Italy
March–July, 1669	Mt. Etna, Italy
Aug. 12, 1772	Mt. Papandayan, Java, Indonesia
June 8, 1783	Laki, Iceland
May 21, 1792	Mt. Unzen, Japan
Apr. 10–12, 1815	Mt. Tambora, Sumbawa, Indonesia
Oct. 8, 1822	Galunggung, Java, Indonesia
Aug. 26–28, 1883	Krakatau, Indonesia
Apr. 24, 1902	Santa Maria, Guatemala
May 8, 1902	Mt. Pelée, Martinique
Jan. 30, 1911	Mt. Taal, Philippines
May 19, 1919	Mt. Kelut, Java, Indonesia
Jan. 17–21, 1951	Mt. Lamington, New Guinea
May 18, 1980	Mt. St. Helens, United States
Mar. 28, 1982	El Chichon, Mexico
Nov. 13, 1985	Nevado del Ruiz, Colombia
Aug. 21, 1986	Lake Nyos, Cameroon
June 15, 1991	Mt. Pinatubo, Philippines
June–Sept., 1997	Soufrière Hills, Montserrat

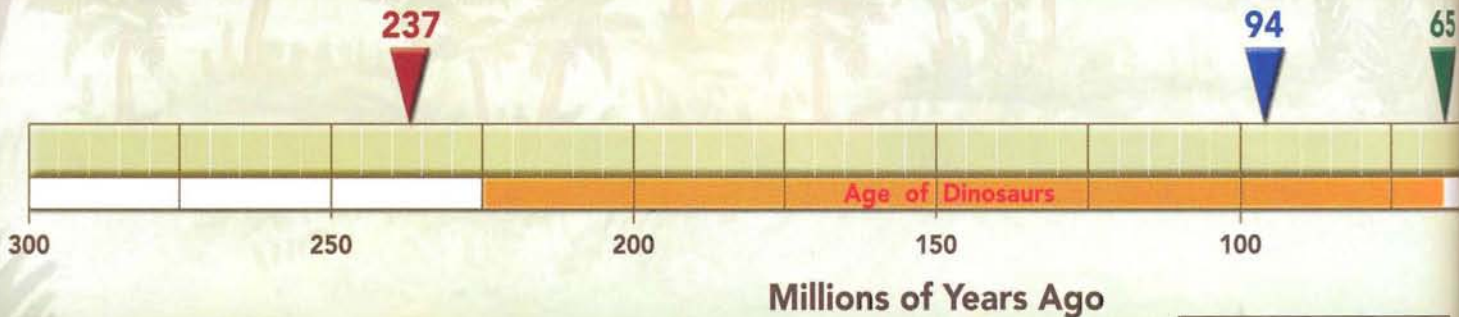


237 Million Years Ago



This peculiar—to our eyes—arrangement of continents with its unfamiliar oceans and seas, mountains and plains, and peninsulas and islands reminds us that the dinosaurs lived in a far different landscape than our own. As the last dinosaurs receded into memory, the future Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea were becoming more substantial

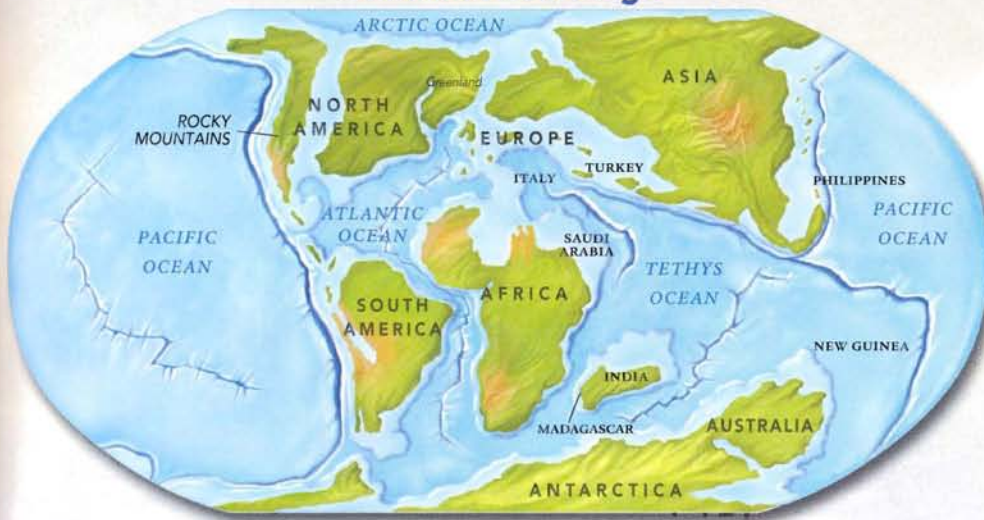
and recognizable, and the continents, except for Australia and Antarctica, were nearing their present latitudes. Within the last 65 million years, most continents nestled unhurriedly into their current positions. However, the Indian sub-continent “sprinted” north, crashing into Asia and bulldozing up the Himalayas, earth’s loftiest mountain range.



DECEMBER						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	JANUARY			

NOVEMBER						
OCTOBER						
SEPTEMBER						

94 Million Years Ago



The highly controversial theory of Continental Drift was proposed in 1915 by Alfred Wegener to explain both geologic and fossil discoveries. Although supported by strong data and seemingly obvious visual evidence—most notably, the close fit of the coastlines of Africa and South America—the theory was rejected by other scientists. By the 1960s, further studies, especially those that discovered that some rocks contained a record of the alignment of the Earth’s magnetic field, resurrected the theory, which was redefined under the term Plate Tectonics. Few scientists now dispute its general premise, that continental and oceanic plates move atop a layer of hot and semi-solid rock below them, although many details, particularly the causes and mechanics of the motion, are still not well understood.

65 Million Years Ago



Present day



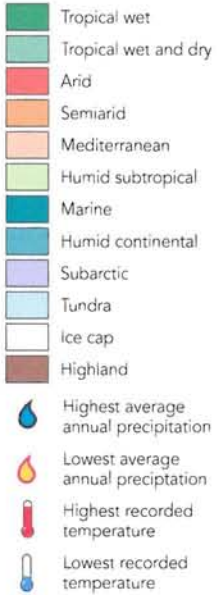
Present Day



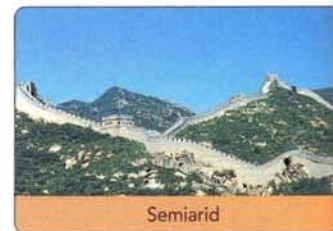
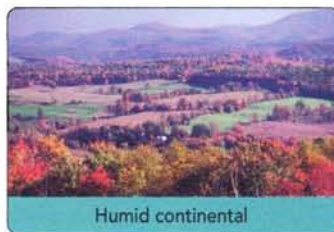
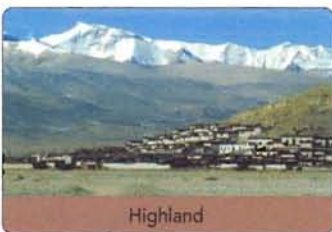
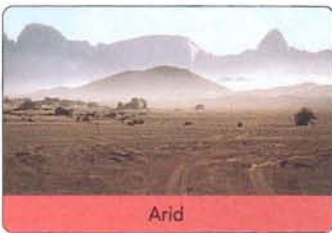
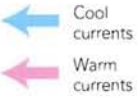
If a year (365 days) represented the approximate age of the Earth (4.5 billion years), then the first map which shows the Earth 237 million years ago, would have occurred about December 13th. 94 and 65 million years ago would have occurred about December 25th and 27th respectively.

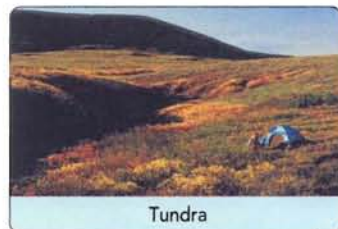
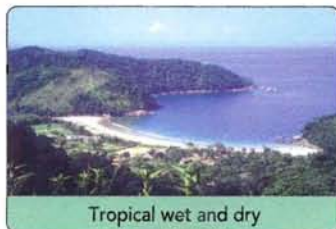
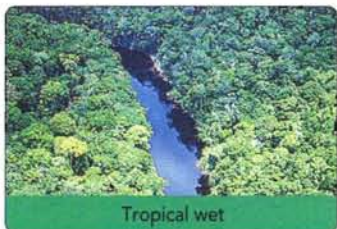
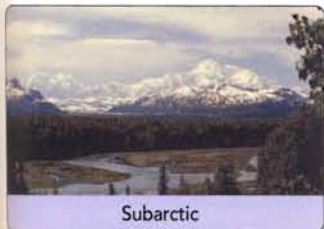
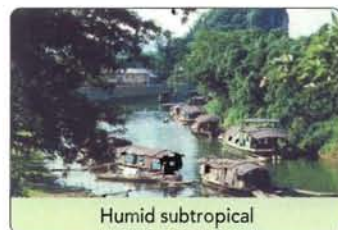
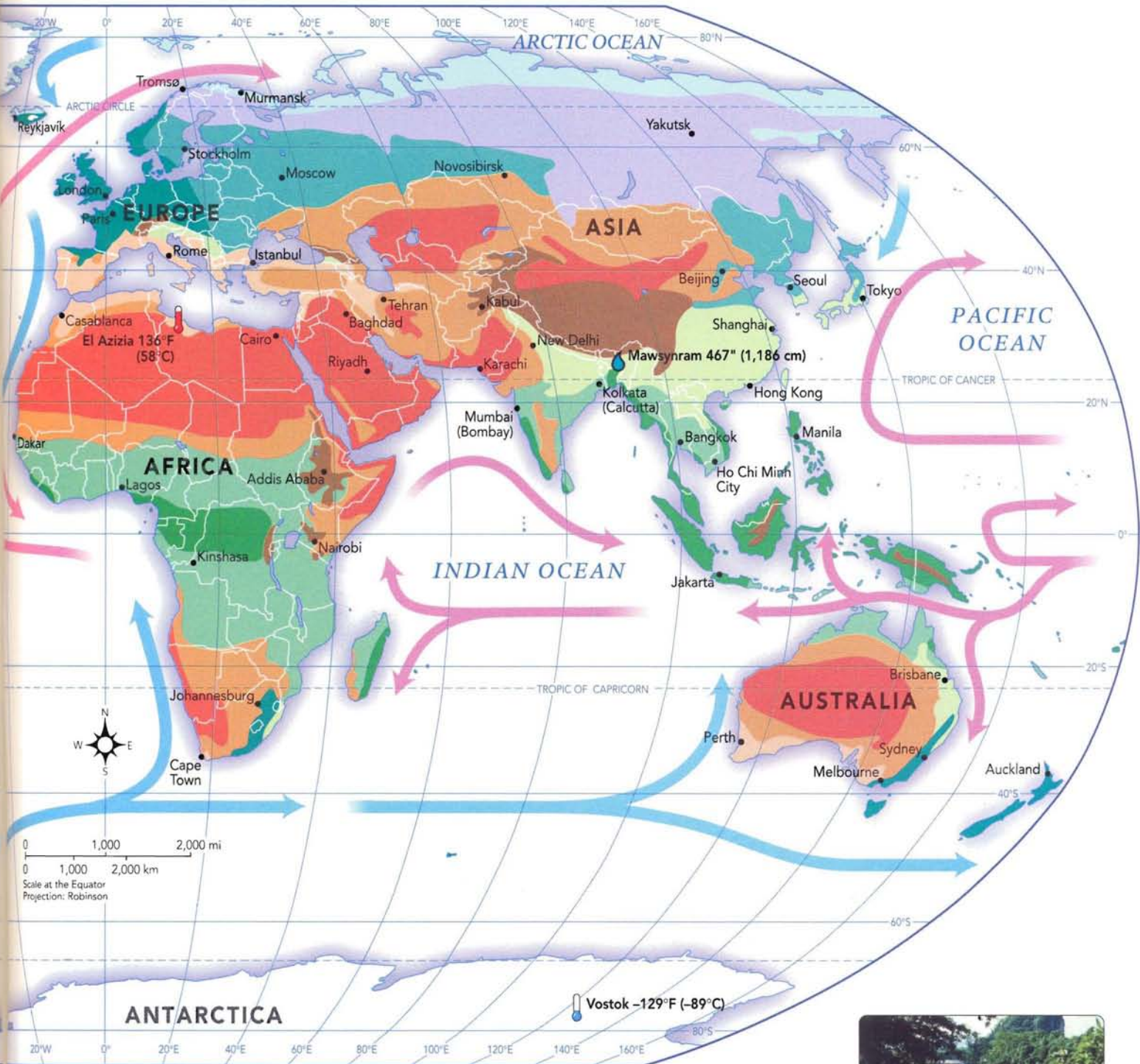
Recorded history started about 5,500 years ago: on this calendar, that would have been about 21 seconds before the New Year

Climate



Major Ocean Currents





Vegetation

-  Unclassified highlands or ice cap
-  Tundra and alpine tundra
-  Coniferous forest
-  Midlatitude deciduous forest
-  Subtropical broadleaf evergreen forest
-  Mixed forest
-  Midlatitude scrubland
-  Midlatitude grassland
-  Desert
-  Tropical seasonal and scrub
-  Tropical rain forest
-  Tropical savanna



Coniferous forest



Deciduous forest



Desert



Midlatitude scrubland



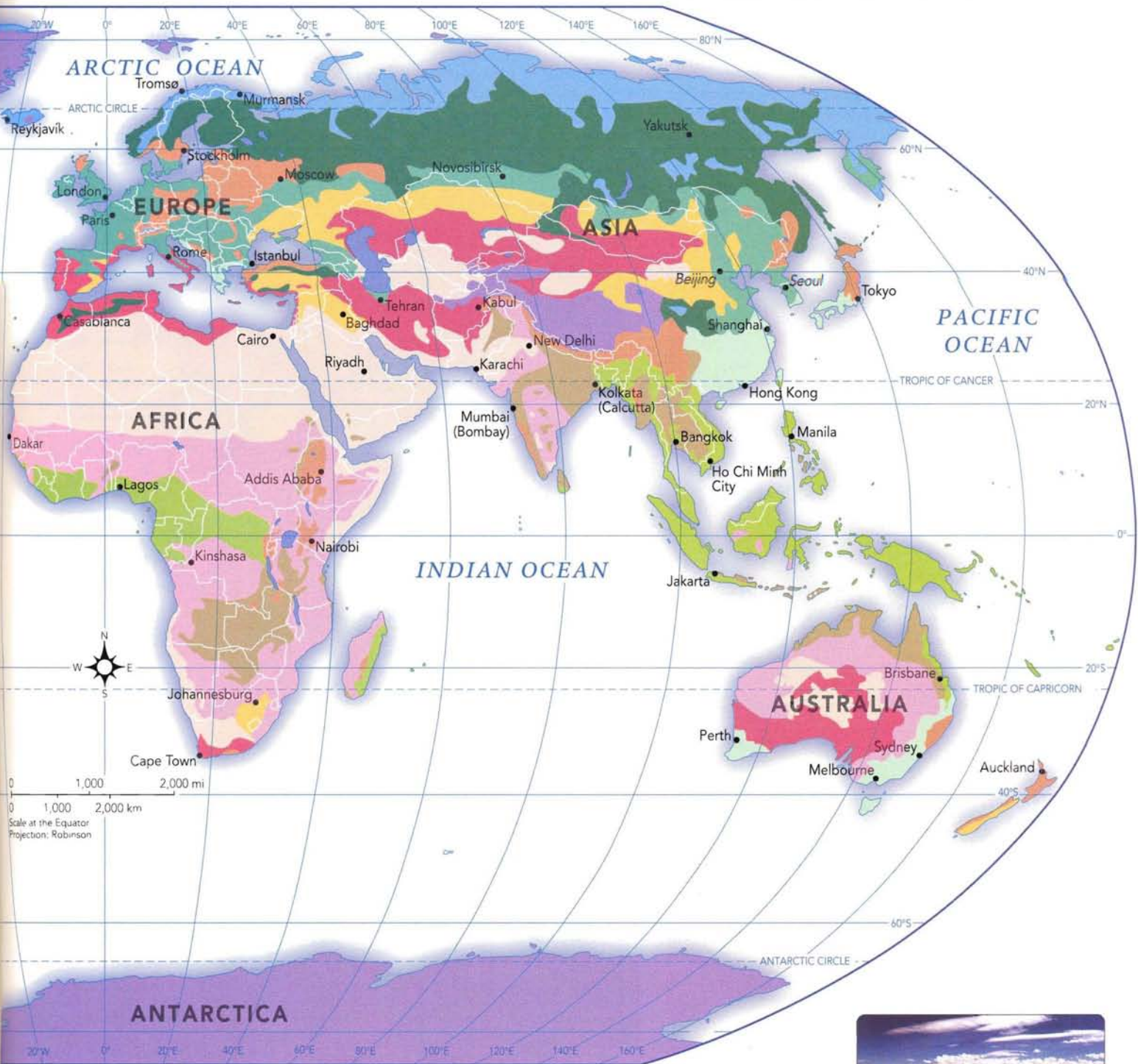
Mixed forest



Subtropical broadleaf evergreen forest



Tropical rain forest



Midlatitude grassland



Tropical savanna



Tropical seasonal and scrub



Tundra and alpine tundra

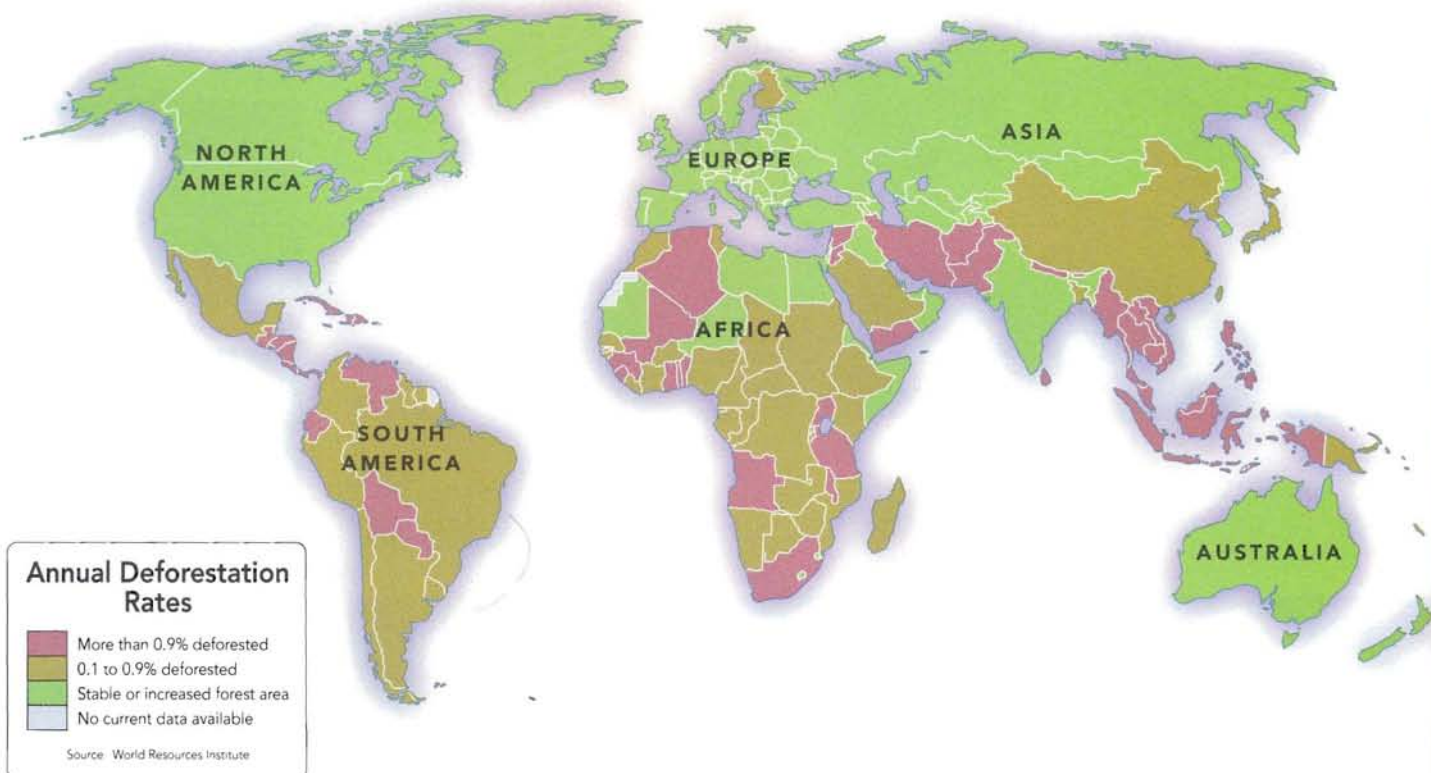
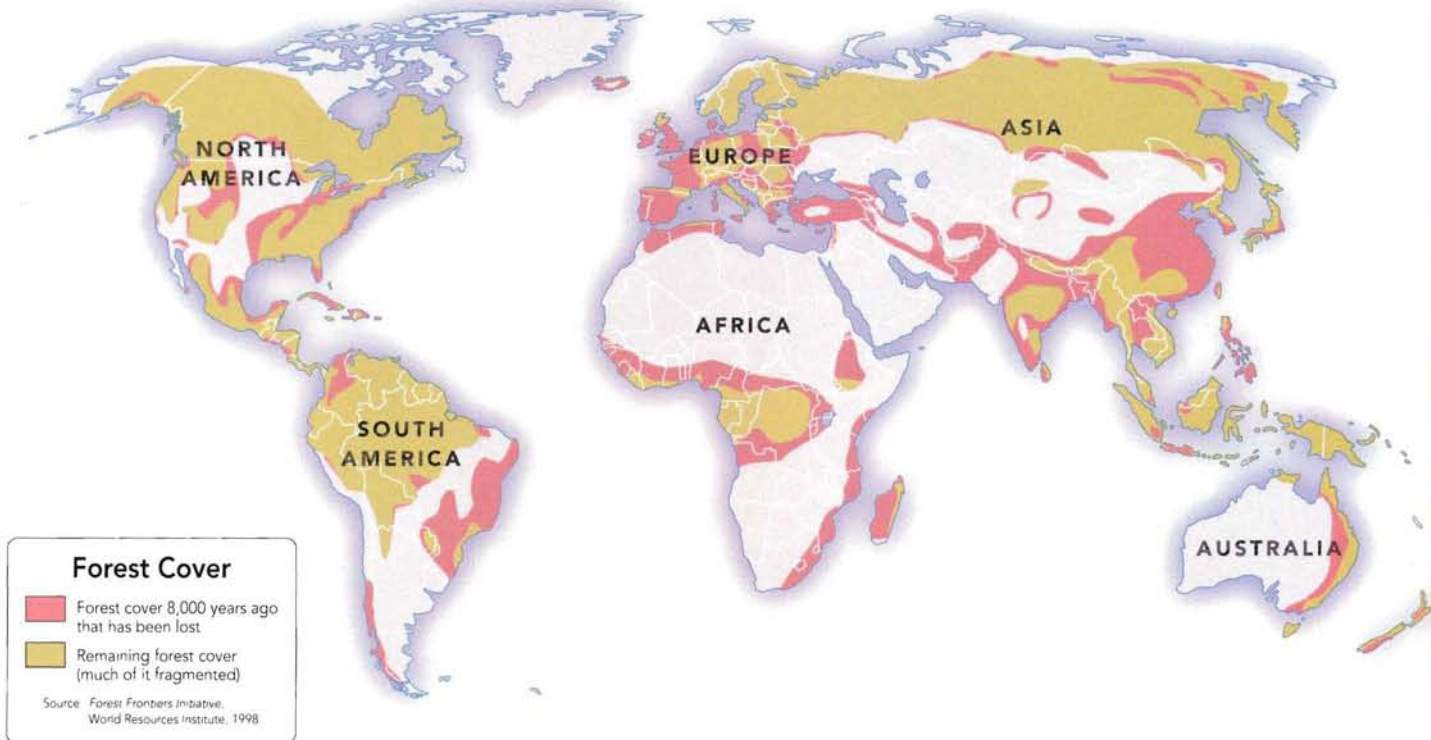


Unclassified highlands or ice cap

World Forest Cover

Forests help regulate climate by storing huge amounts of carbon dioxide, while providing habitats for countless animal and plant species. Environmentalists have

voiced concern over a long-term decrease in forest cover, as forest lands have been cleared for such purposes as farming, logging, mining, and urban expansion.



Tropical Rain Forests

Tropical rain forests, found around the Earth within 10 degrees of the equator, contain more than half of all the world's plants and animal species, besides to being home to many indigenous peoples. They are vital to the

balance of nature. In the past 40 years alone, about one-fifth of the acreage has been cleared for logging and other purposes. These rain forests, including the major forests pinpointed here, remain under serious threat.

Threats to Tropical Rain Forests

- Agricultural clearing
- Highway construction
- Logging
- Mining
- Pipeline development

Source: Forest Frontiers Initiative, World Resources Institute, 1998

Bolivar State (Venezuela)

Threat:
 Risks: Habitats for several indigenous peoples/cultures. Rich biodiversity

Sundarbans (Bangladesh/India)

Threat:
 Risks: The world's largest mangrove forest. Habitat for the world's largest population of Bengal tigers. Economy for 300,000 local families

Ratanari Province (Cambodia)

Threat: (illegal)
 Risks: Habitats for several minority peoples. Endangered species of animals.

Western and Gulf Provinces (Papua New Guinea)

Threat:
 Risks: Exceptional area for richness of diverse and rare animal species. Habitats for several indigenous peoples/cultures.

Forests of Darien Gap (Colombia/Panama)

Threat:
 Risks: Habitats for three indigenous peoples/cultures. Rich biodiversity

The Atlantic Rain Forest (Coastal Brazil)

Threat:
 Risks: Biodiversity—70% of the plants and 20% of the primate species are found nowhere else in the world.

Tai National Park and surrounding forests (Côte d'Ivoire)

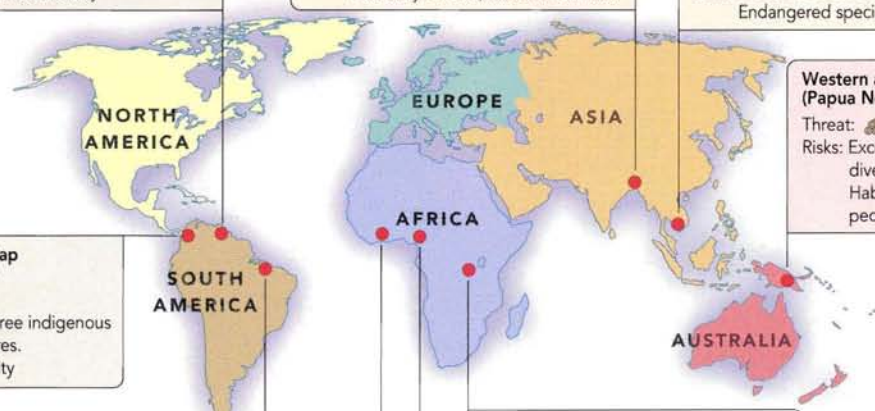
Threat:
 Risks: Rich biodiversity

Eastern Congo Forests (Dem. Rep. of the Congo)

Threat:
 Risks: Greatest biological diversity of any forest on the continent of Africa. Many of Africa's remaining Pygmy peoples.

Cross River and Korup National Park (Cameroon/Nigeria)

Threat: (by European and Asian companies)
 Risks: Rich in plant species-potential wealth of new drugs and industrial products. Possible cure to deadly diseases.

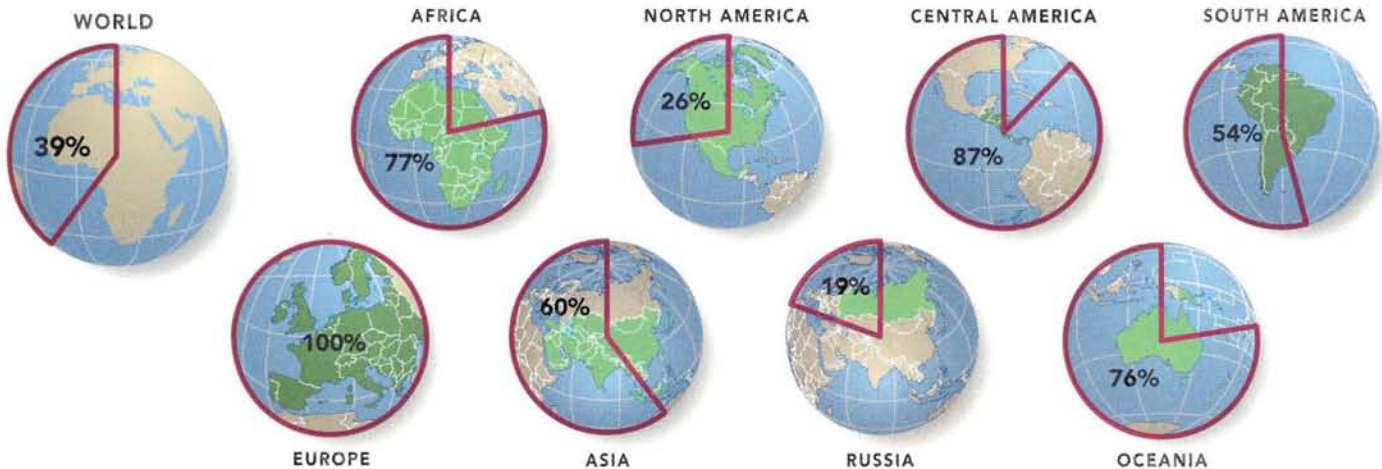


Percentage of Frontier Forest Under Moderate or High Threat of Destruction (through 2030)

Source: Forest Frontiers Initiative, World Resources Institute, 1998

According to the World Resources Institute, only about one-fifth of the Earth's forest cover of 8,000 years ago survives unfragmented, in the large unspoiled tracts it calls

frontier forests. These forests are big enough to provide stable habitats for a rich diversity of plant and animal species.



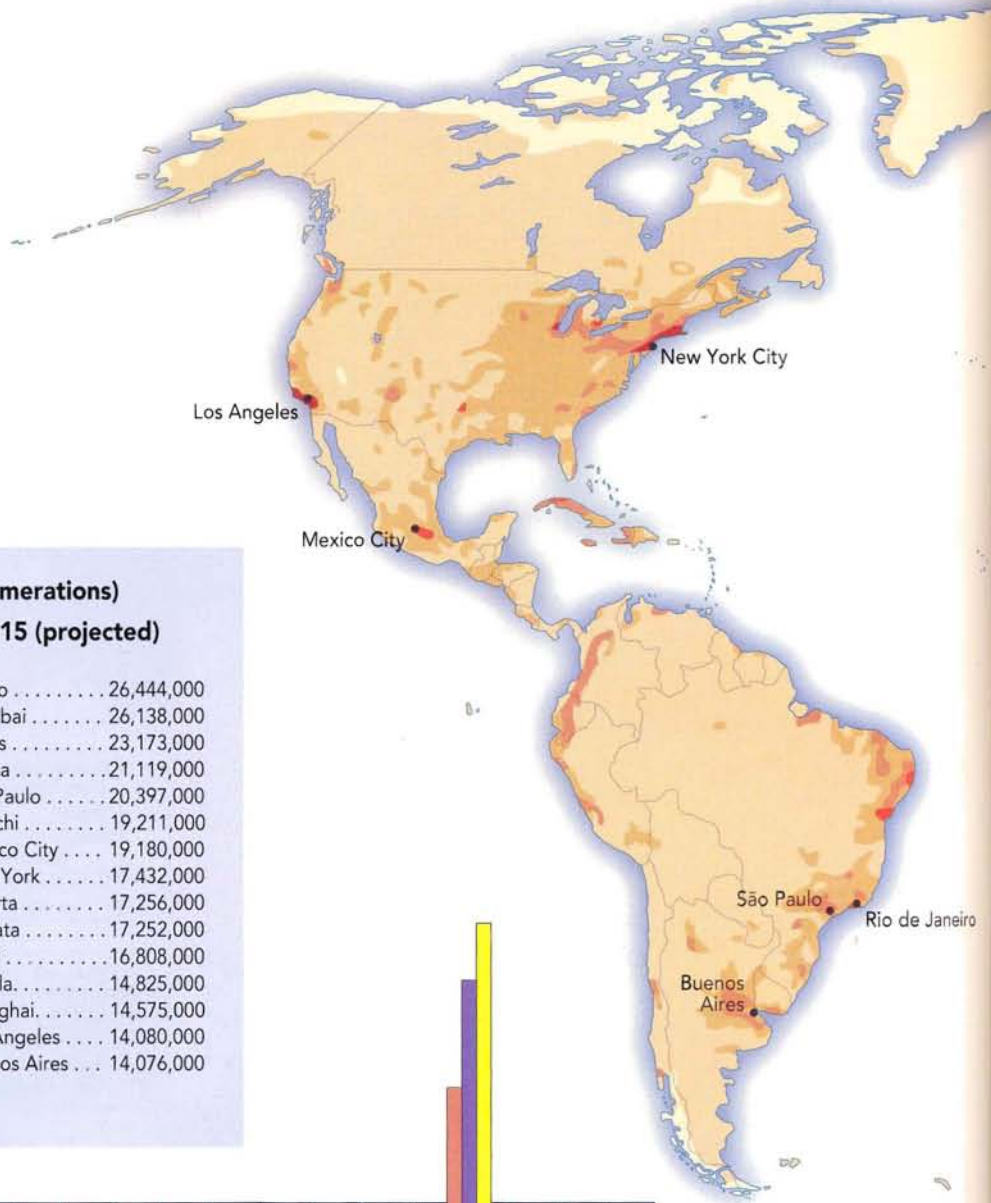
Population Density 2002



• Urban agglomerations with over 10,000,000 inhabitants

World population total as of March 1, 2003:
6,277,603,768
(Every day it increases by about 202,500)

Source: International Programs Center
U.S. Bureau of the Census



Largest Cities (urban agglomerations)

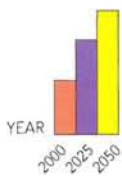
2000

2015 (projected)

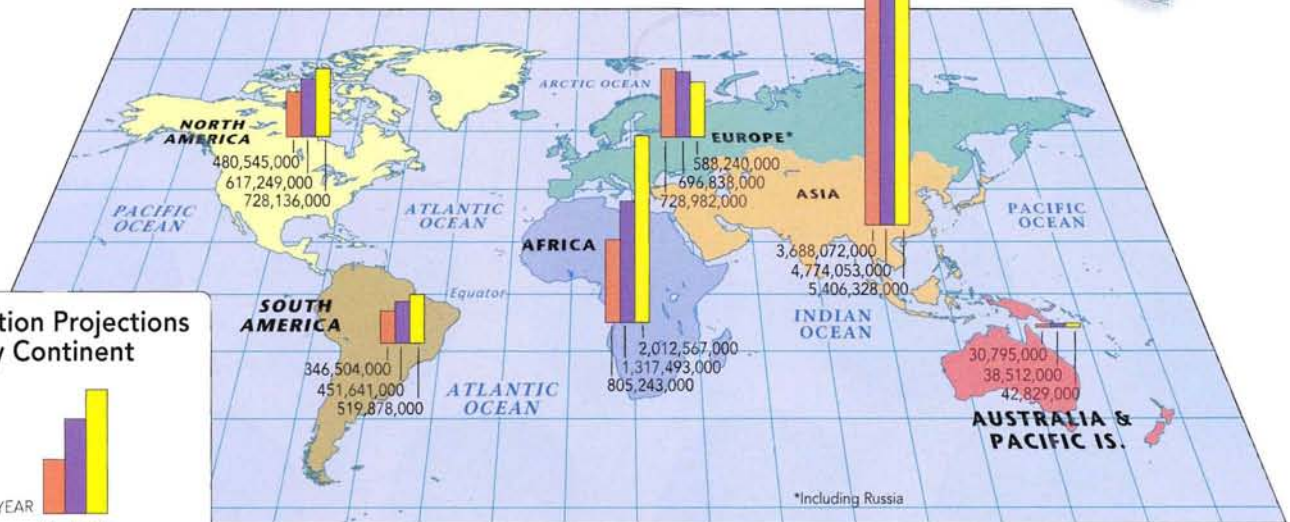
1 Tokyo	26,444,000	1 Tokyo	26,444,000
2 Mexico City	18,131,000	2 Mumbai	26,138,000
3 Mumbai	18,066,000	3 Lagos	23,173,000
4 São Paulo	17,755,000	4 Dhaka	21,119,000
5 New York	16,640,000	5 São Paulo	20,397,000
6 Lagos	13,427,000	6 Karachi	19,211,000
7 Los Angeles	13,140,000	7 Mexico City	19,180,000
8 Kolkata	12,918,000	8 New York	17,432,000
9 Shanghai	12,887,000	9 Jakarta	17,256,000
10 Buenos Aires	12,560,000	10 Kolkata	17,252,000
11 Dhaka	12,317,000	11 Delhi	16,808,000
12 Karachi	11,794,000	12 Manila	14,825,000
13 Delhi	11,695,000	13 Shanghai	14,575,000
14 Jakarta	11,018,000	14 Los Angeles	14,080,000
15 Osaka	11,013,000	15 Buenos Aires	14,076,000

Source: United Nations Population Division

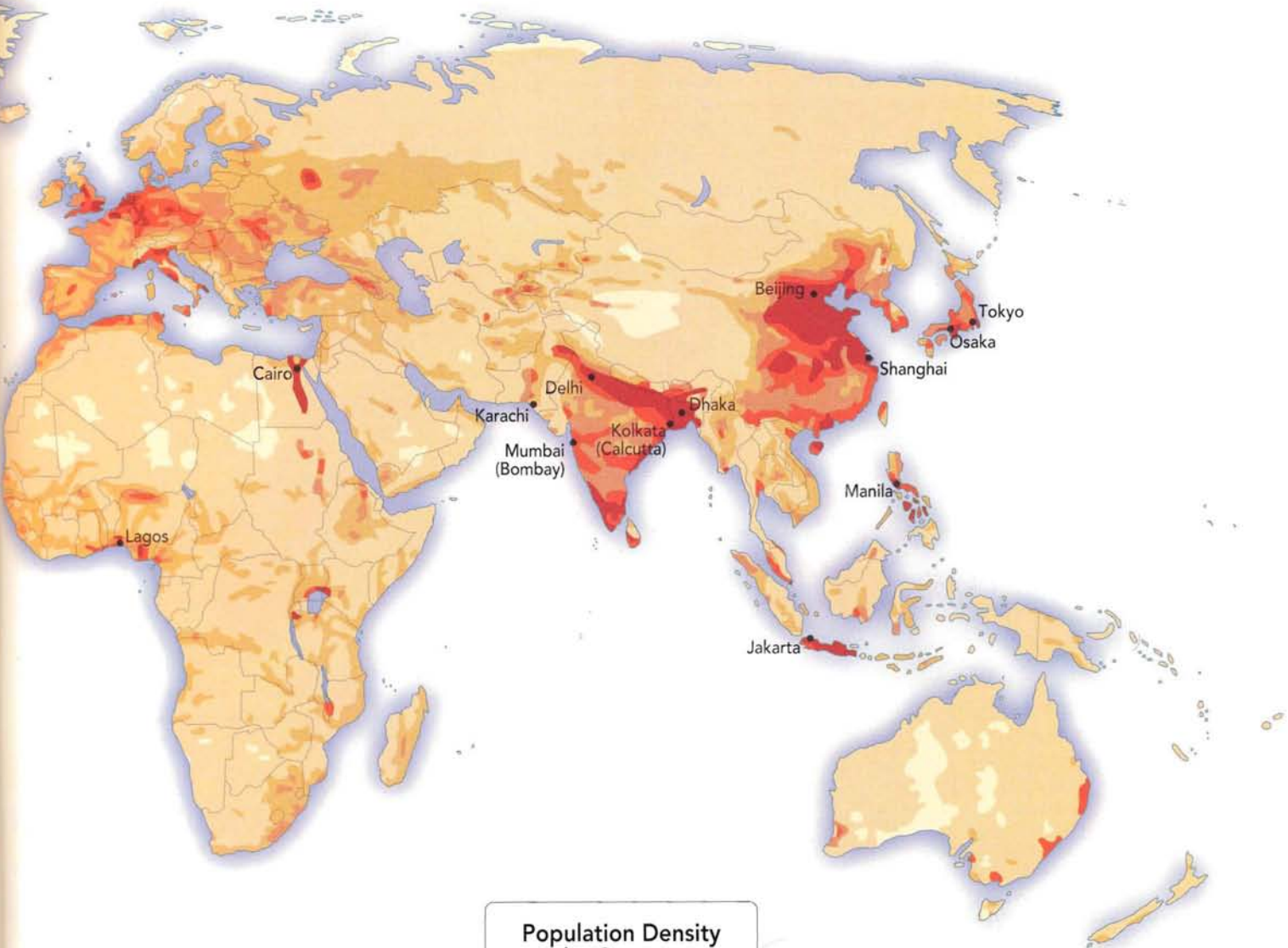
Population Projections by Continent



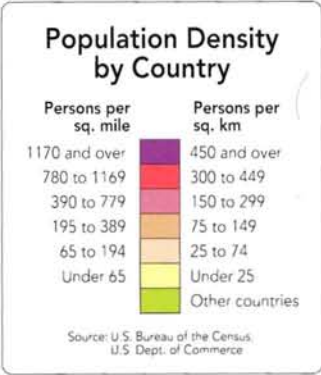
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census,
International Data Division



*Including Russia

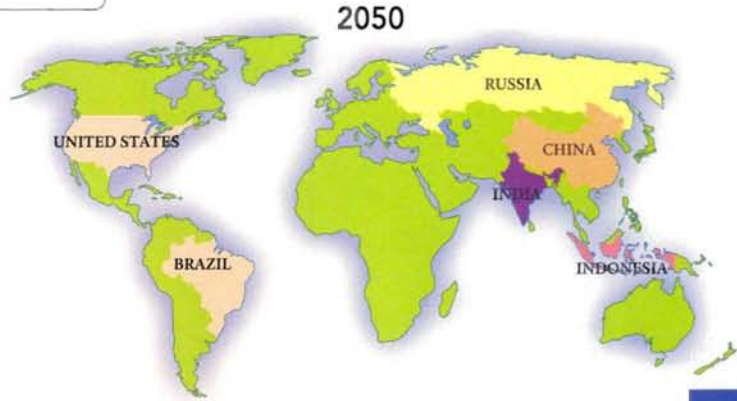
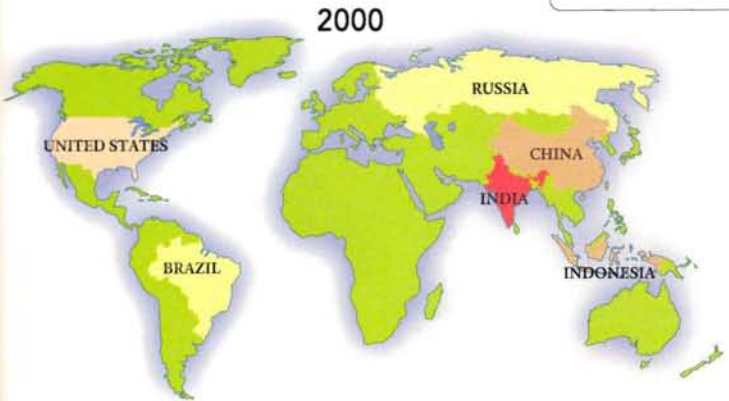


The world will become more crowded in the 21st century. In mid-2000, China already had the highest population in the world, with an estimated 1.3 billion inhabitants, one-fifth of the world total. India had reached 1 billion, while the United States had the world's third-largest population, with about 275 million, followed by Indonesia, Brazil, and Russia.



Population Density of the Current Most Populous Countries

	2000	Persons per square mile	2050 (projected)	Persons per square mile
China	330	360	China	360
India	800	1,450	India	1,450
United States	70	100	United States	100
Indonesia	290	450	Indonesia	450
Brazil	50	70	Brazil	70
Russia	20	20	Russia	20



Life Expectancy

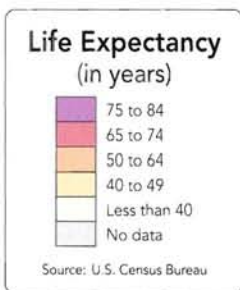
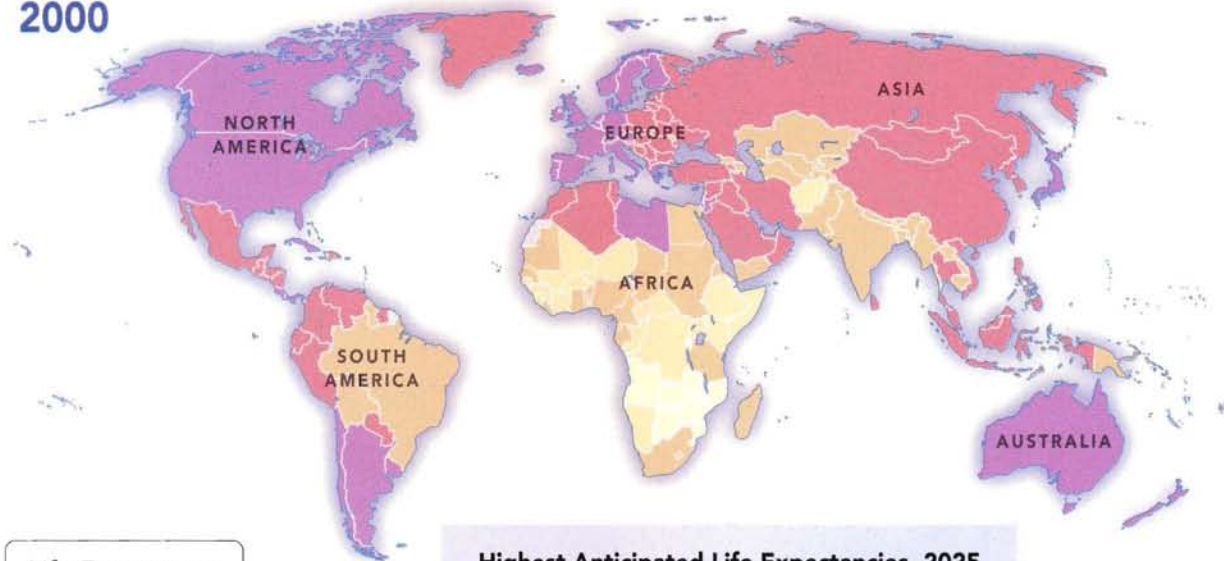
Life expectancy at birth is a common measure of the number of years a person may expect to live. There are many factors, such as nutrition, sanitation, health and medical services, that contribute to helping people live longer.

As some of the above factors improve in the develop-

ing countries, life expectancy there should increase. But most of sub-Saharan Africa will have less than average life expectancies.

Although it is not included here, females almost always have a longer life expectancy than males.

2000

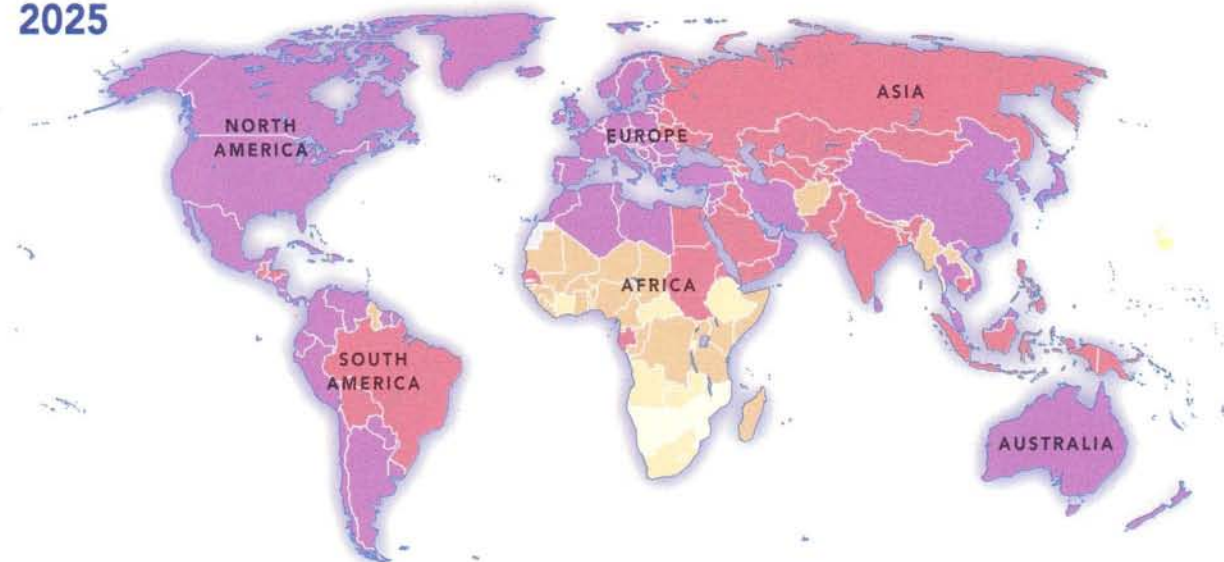


Highest Anticipated Life Expectancies, 2025

World Average	71		
1 Andorra	84	11 Italy	82
2 Macau	83	12 Liechtenstein	82
3 Japan	83	13 Monaco	82
4 Singapore	83	14 Spain	82
5 Australia	82	15 Norway	82
6 Switzerland	82	16 Greece	82
7 Canada	82	17 Israel	82
8 Sweden	82	18 Netherlands	82
9 Iceland	82		
10 France	82	30 United States	81

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

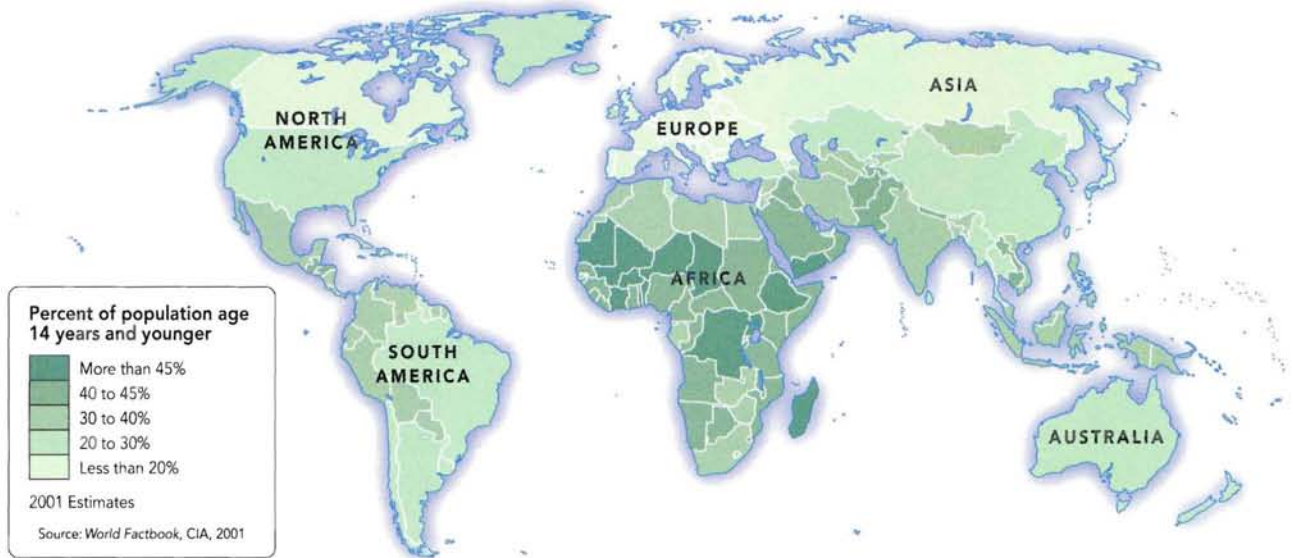
2025



Youthful Population

A country with a youthful population often reflects a high birthrate and a short life expectancy. The youthful component of a country's population should be the healthiest and the most energetic. In countries where there is a good system of education, the standards of living can only benefit from a large, educated youthful population. Furthermore, large numbers of young workers offer a means for provid-

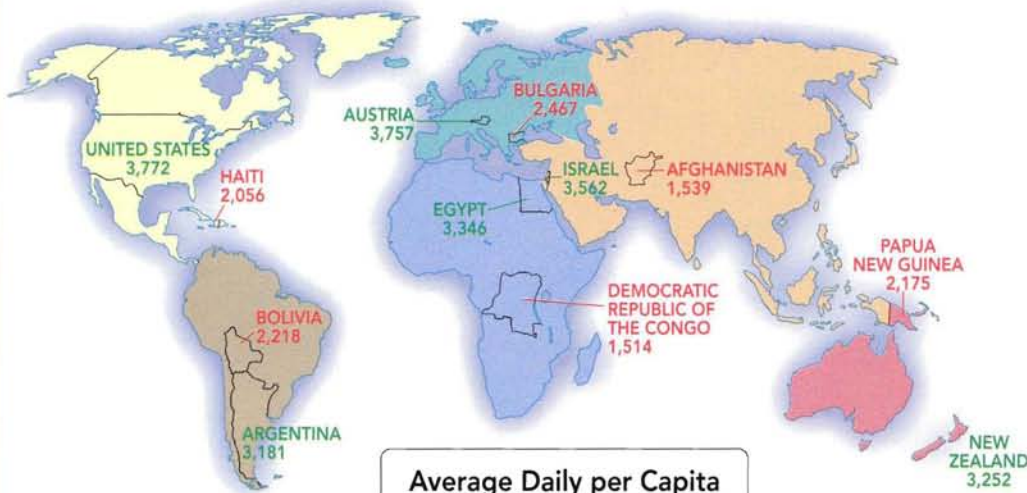
ing financial and social support for the older members of the population. Unfortunately, a country's economic and physical resources may not be able to absorb a ballooning youthful population. A lack of opportunity in rural regions encourages migration to over-crowded cities where, in turn, a lack of jobs or space in schools leads to swelling numbers of unemployed.



Food and Nutrition

There has been a general trend towards better nutrition, but sub-Saharan Africa remains a problem area: increasing numbers of people will be suffering from undernutrition.

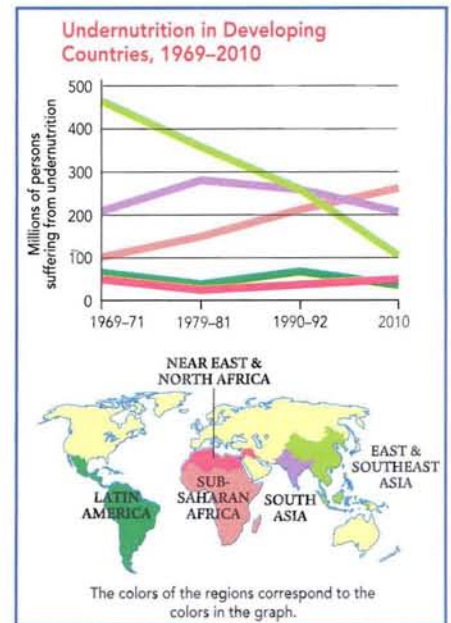
On a worldwide basis, the food supply seems adequate. Unfortunately the availability of food and the distribution of people don't always match up.



Average Daily per Capita Calorie Supply, 1998-2000

Within each continent, the countries with the highest per capita calorie supply are labeled in green, while the countries with the lowest per capital calorie supply are labeled in red.

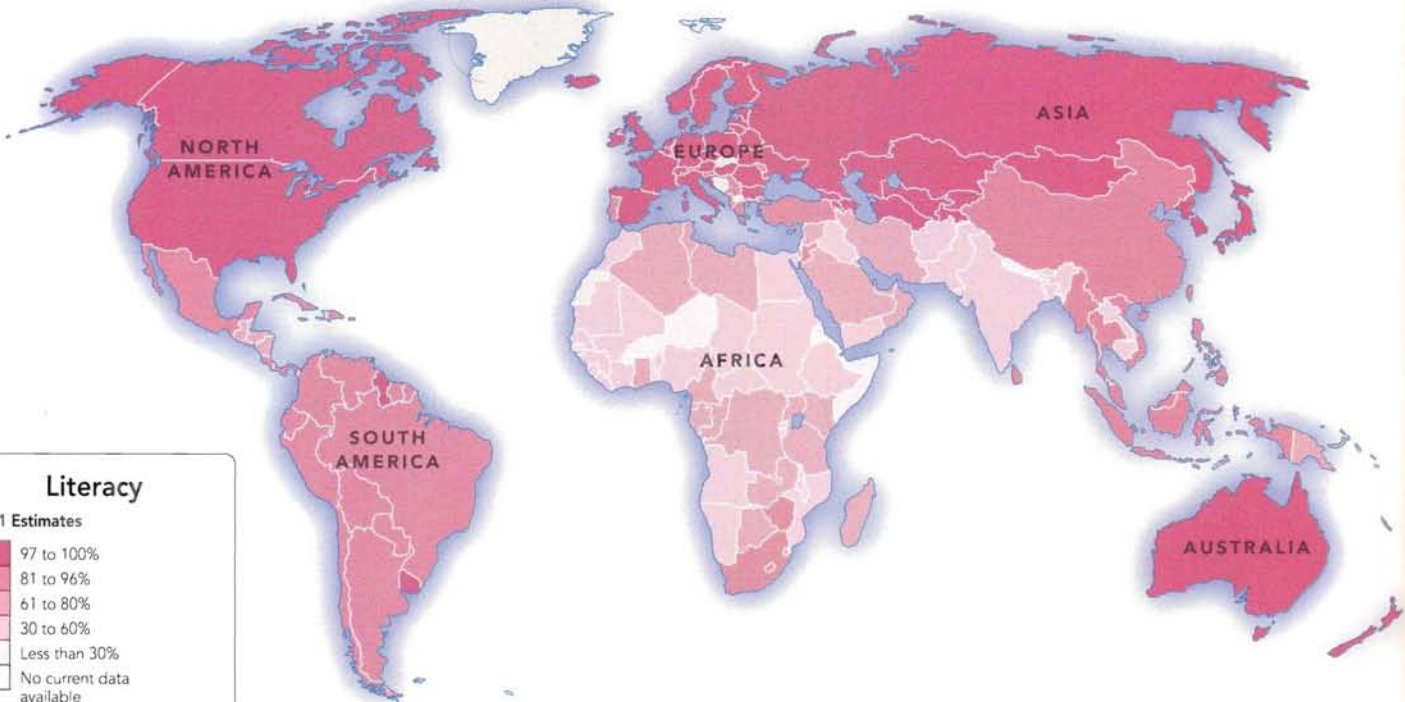
Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization





Languages

	African (including Yoruba, Swahili)		Malayo-Polynesian (including Hawaiian, Pilipino)
	Afro-Asiatic (including Hebrew, Arabic)		Sino-Tibetan (including Chinese, Burmese)
	Amerindian (including Inuit, Iroquoian, Quechua)		Ural-Asiatic (including Finnish, Hungarian, Turkish)
	Dravidian		Other
	Indo-European (including English, Spanish, Hindi)		Uninhabited
	Japanese and Korean		French Primary regional language



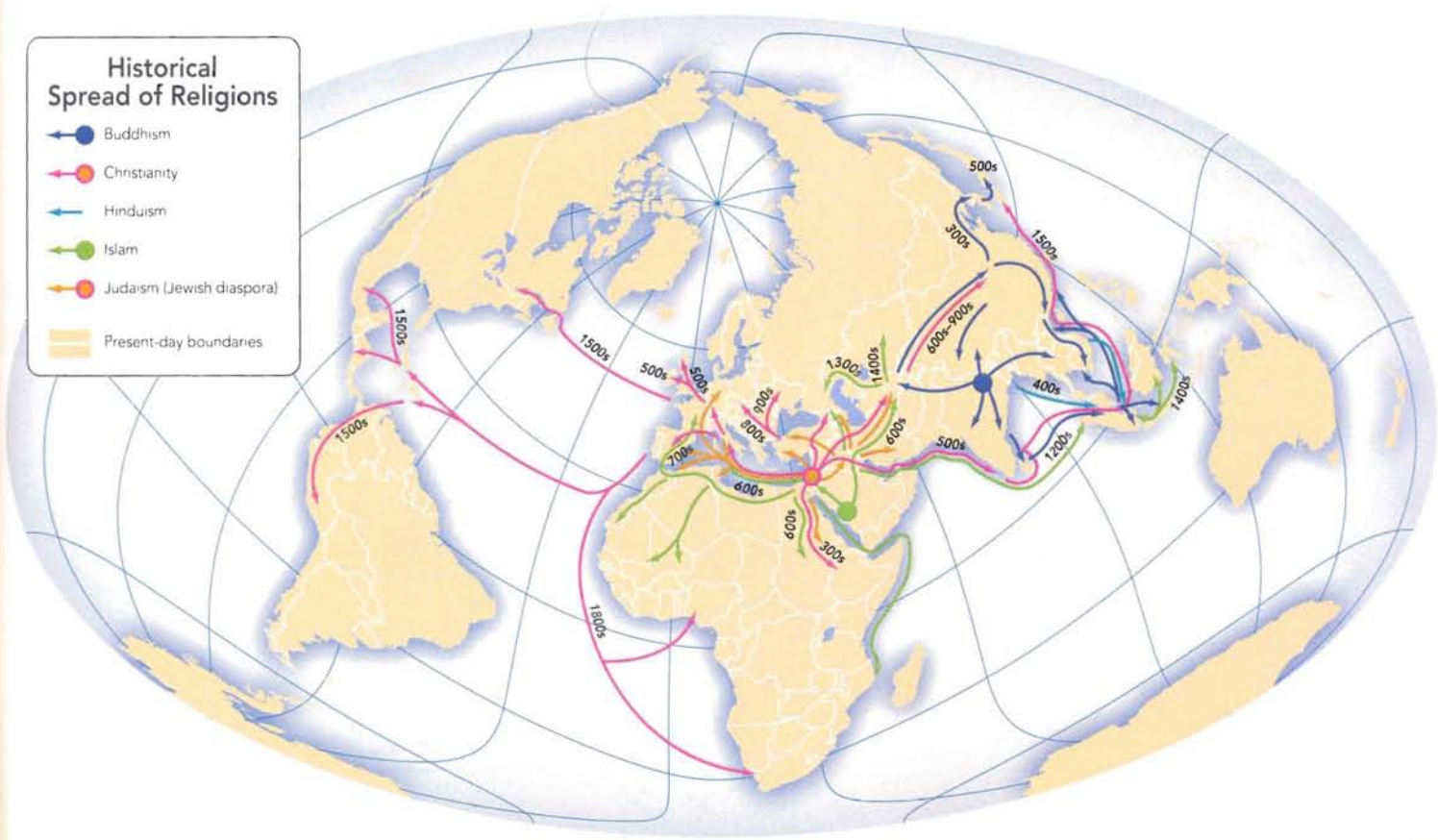
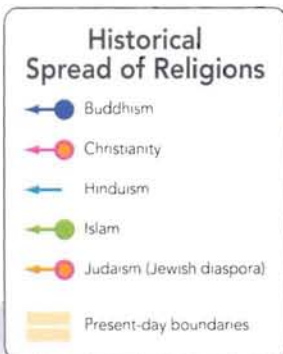
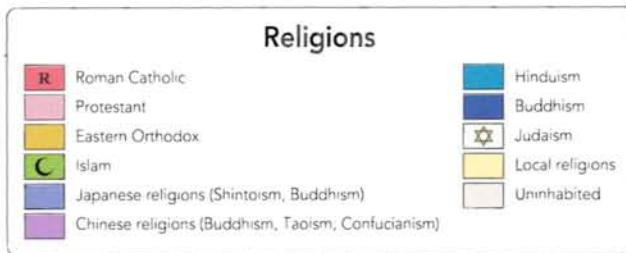
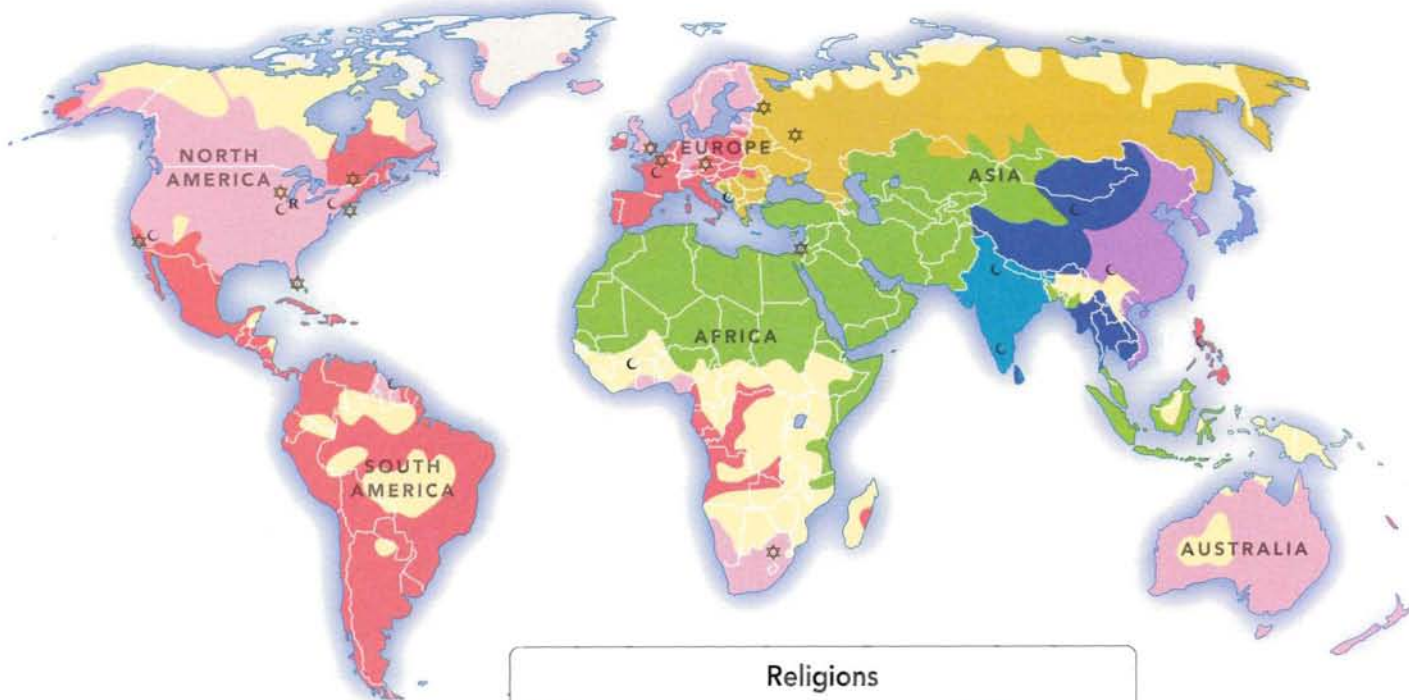
Literacy

2001 Estimates

	97 to 100%
	81 to 96%
	61 to 80%
	30 to 60%
	Less than 30%
	No current data available

World literacy rates are based on the percentage of the population who can read their native language. The data varies between the years of 1989 to 2000.

Source: World Factbook, CIA, 2001

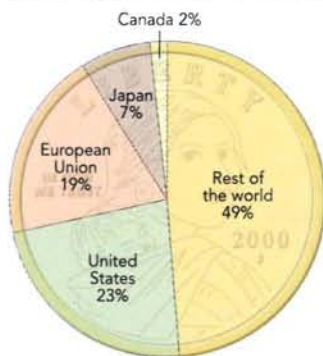


Land Use

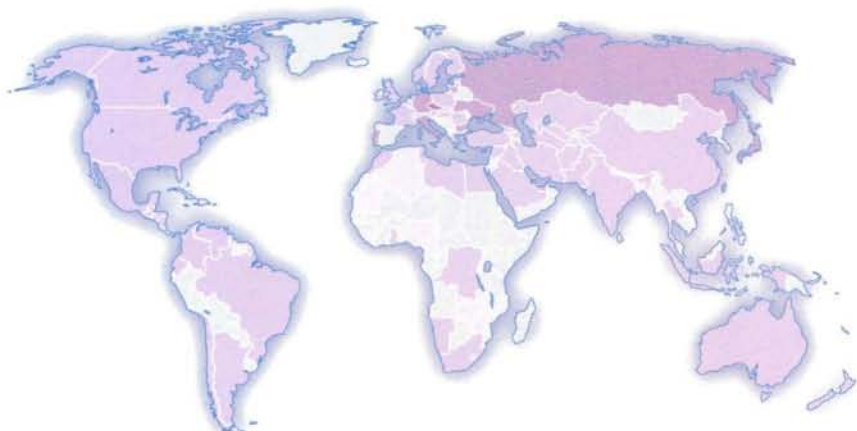
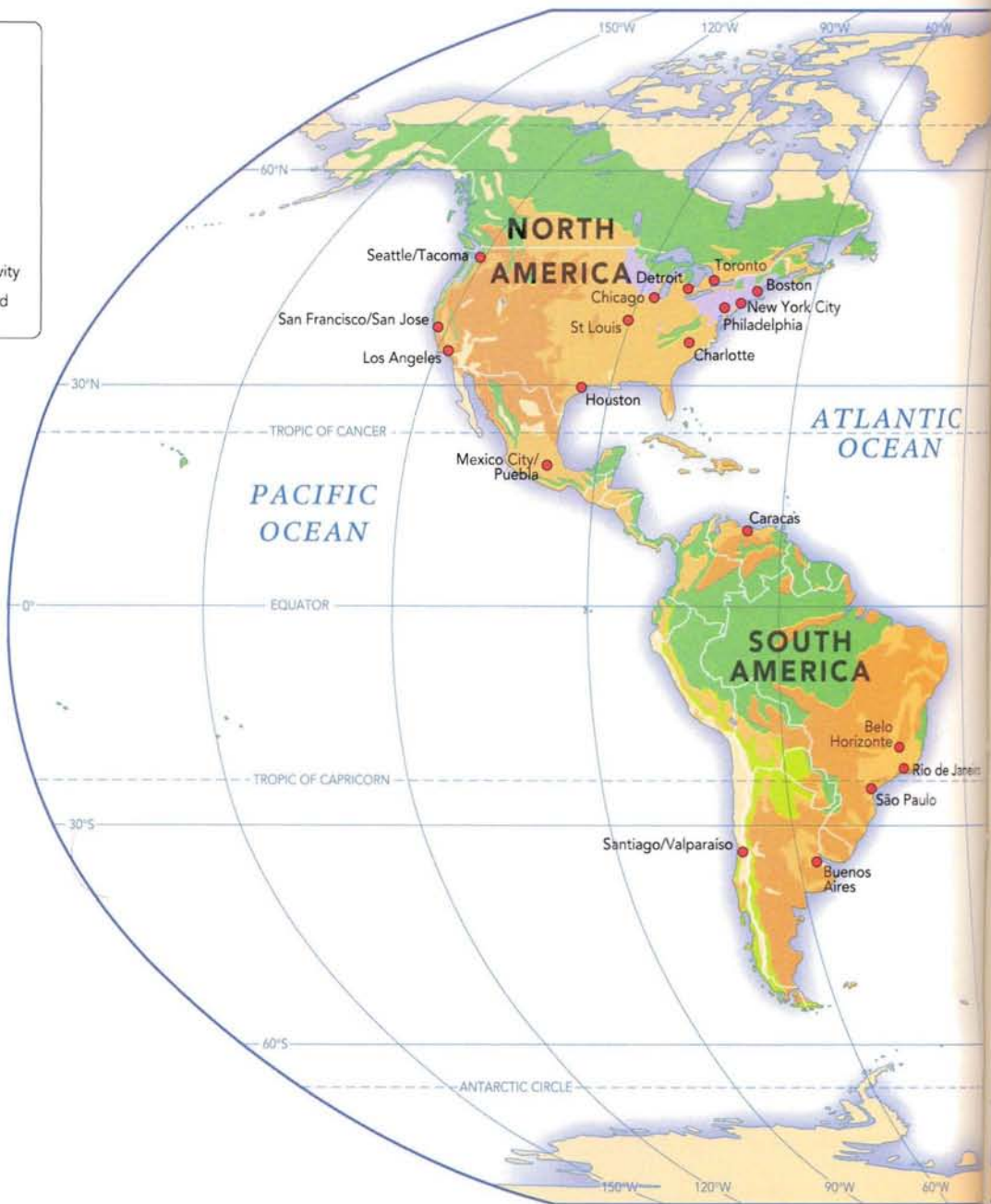
-  Commercial agriculture
-  Dairying
-  Livestock ranching
-  Nomadic herding
-  Subsistence agriculture
-  Primarily forestland
-  Limited agricultural activity
-  Major manufacturing and trade centers

Shares of the World's GDP 2001






Source: World Factbook, CIA, 2001



The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the value of goods and services produced by a political entity in any given period. These values help indicate how well the economy is doing.



Industrial Employment

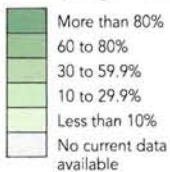
-  More than 40%
-  30 to 40%
-  15 to 29.9%
-  Less than 15%
-  No current data available

Percentage of total labor force employed in industry.

Source: World Factbook, CIA, 2001



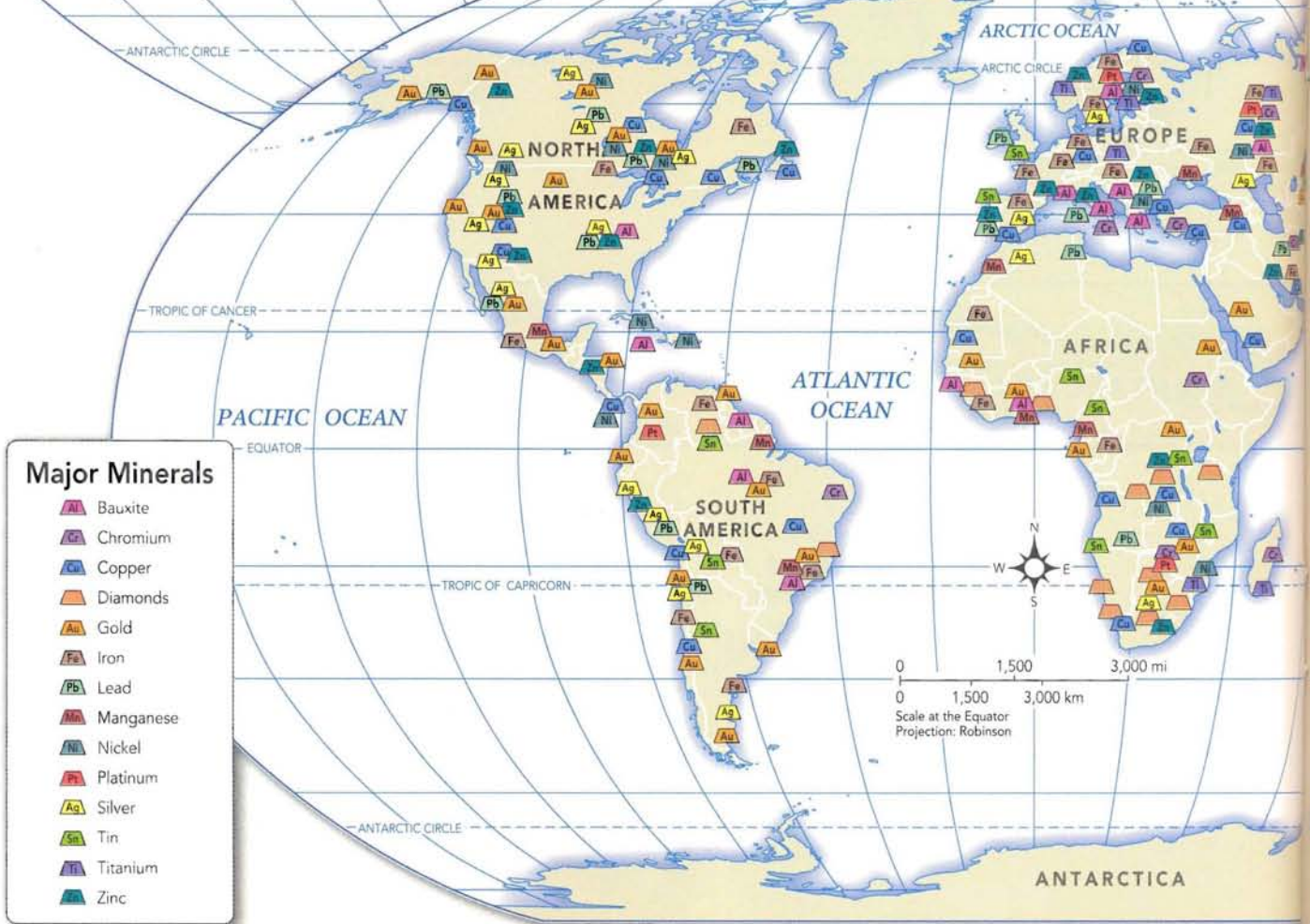
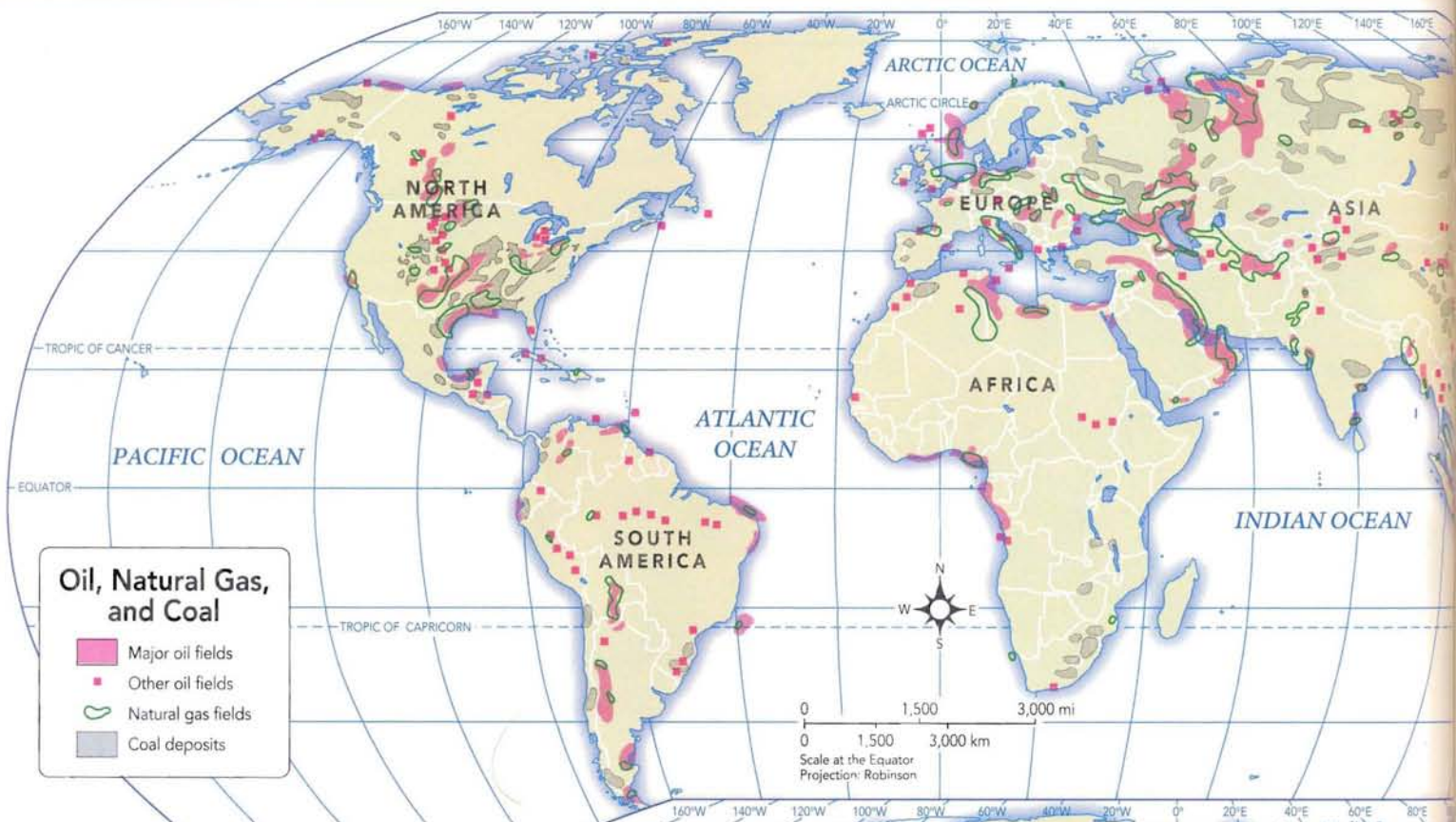
Agricultural Employment

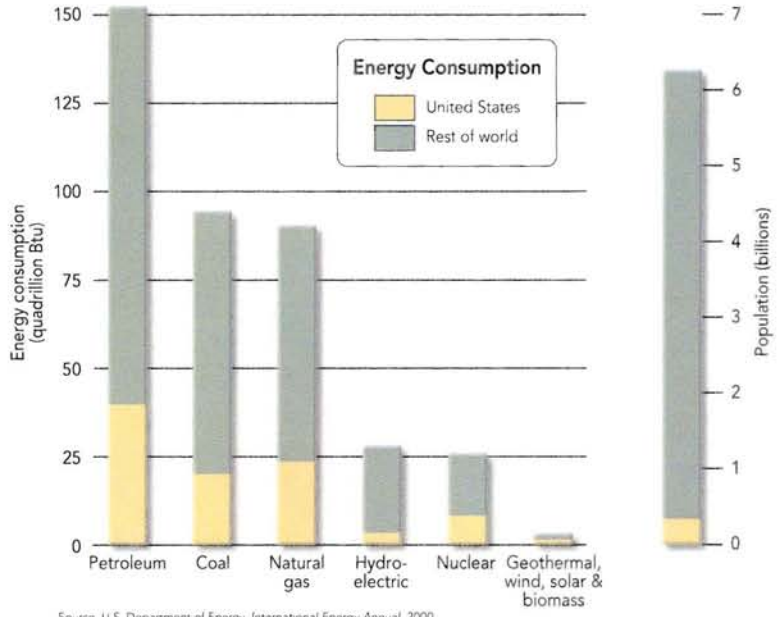
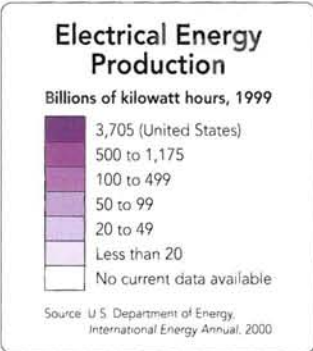
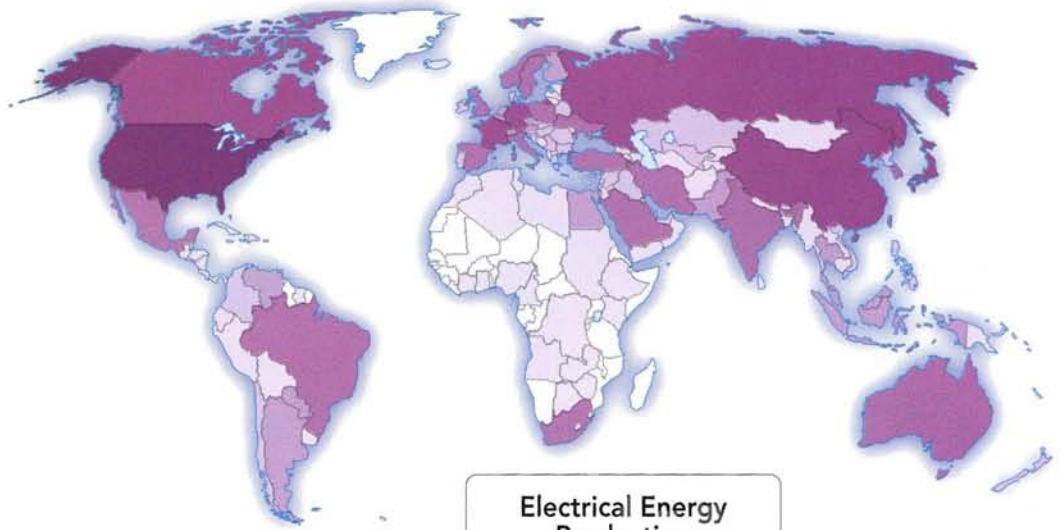
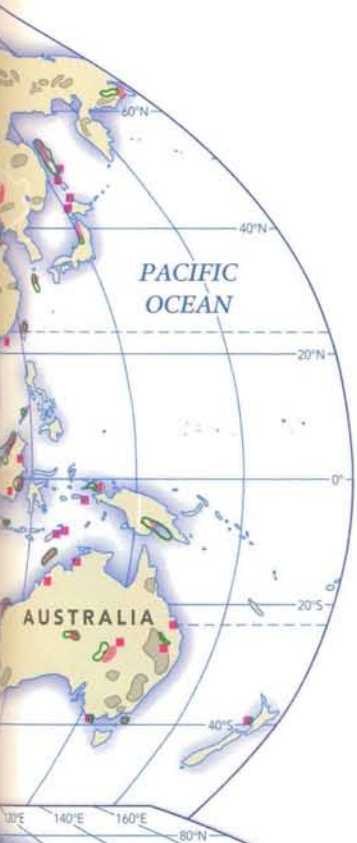


Percent of total labor force employed in agriculture.

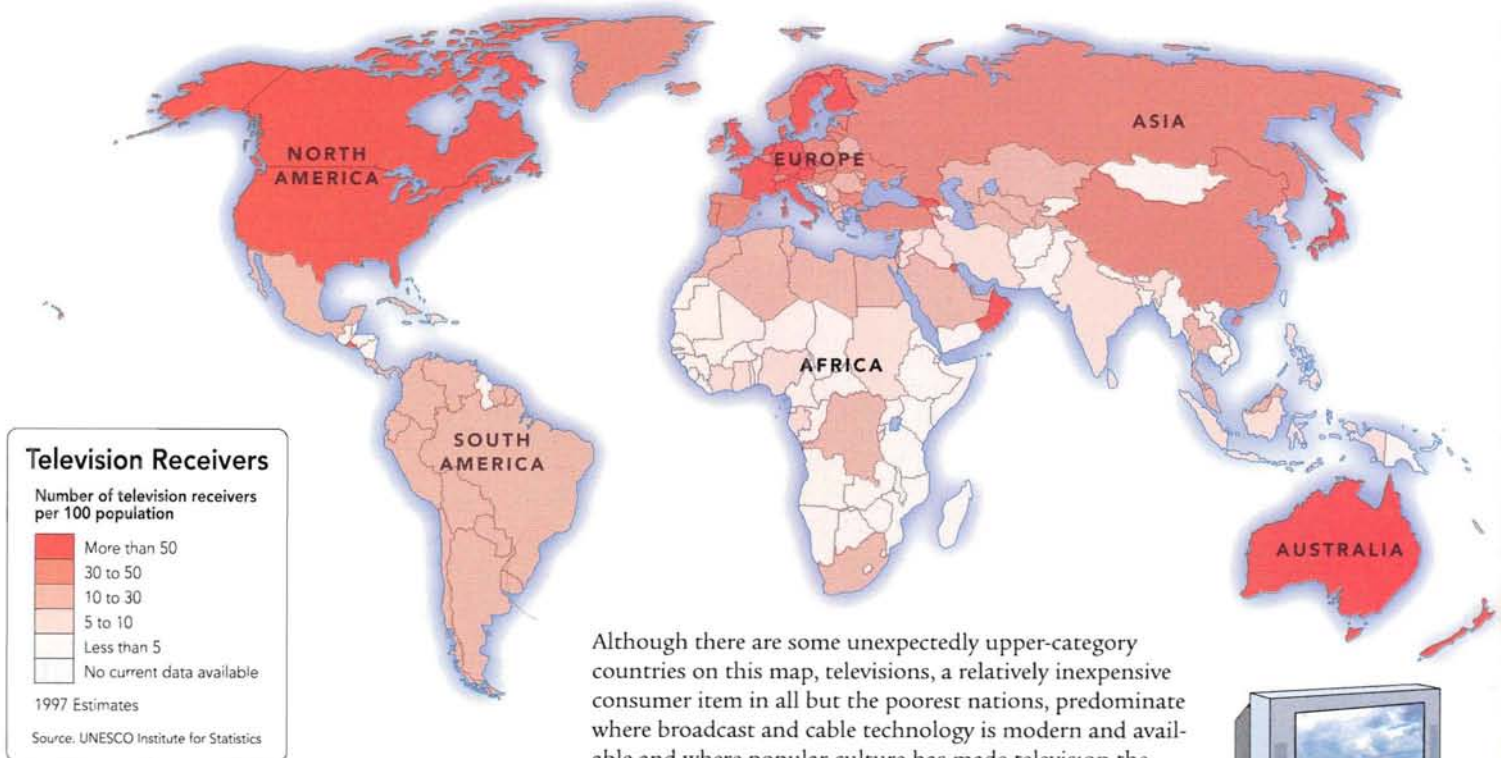
Source: World Factbook, CIA, 2001



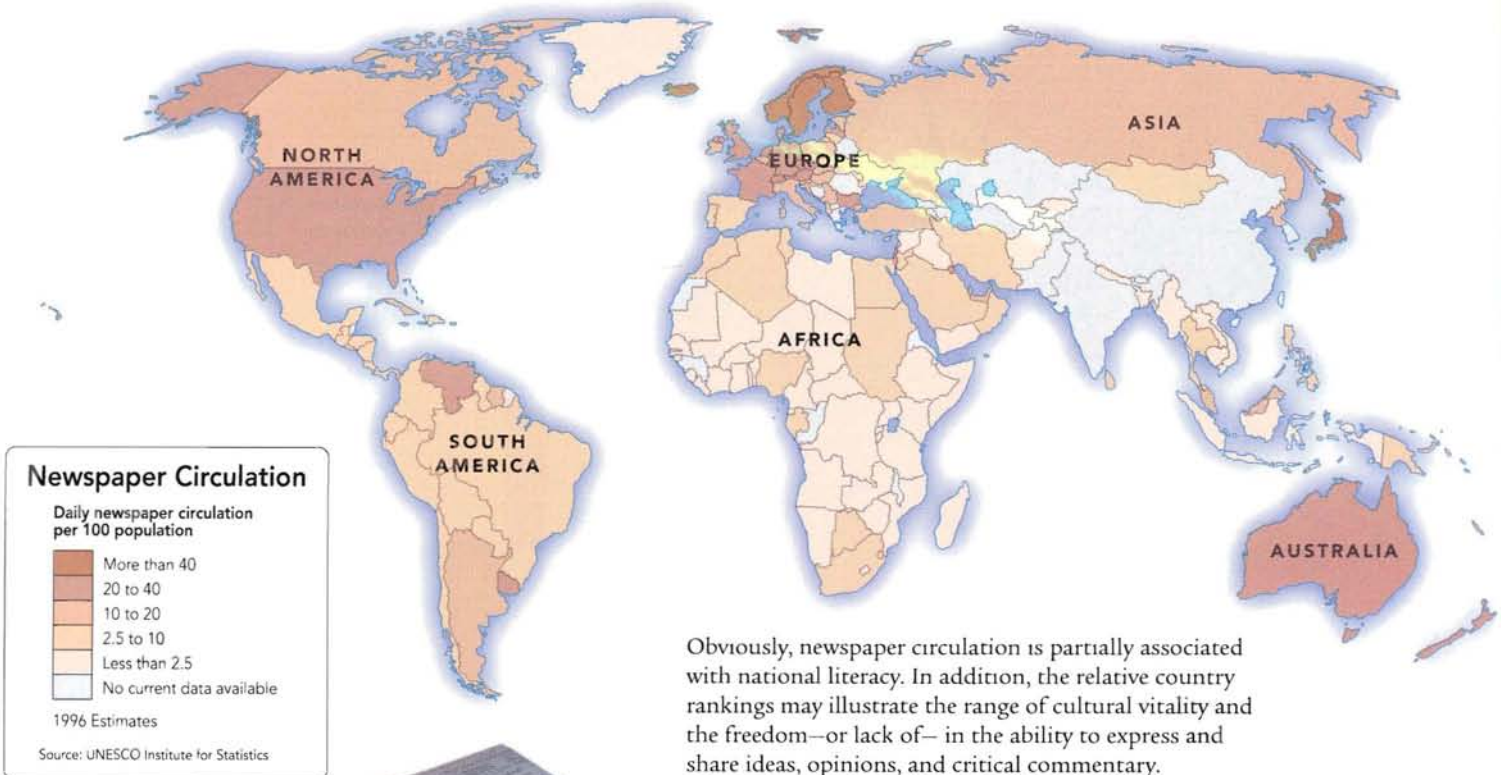




Despite having only about 4.6% of the world's population, the United States consumes a disproportionate amount of the world's energy.

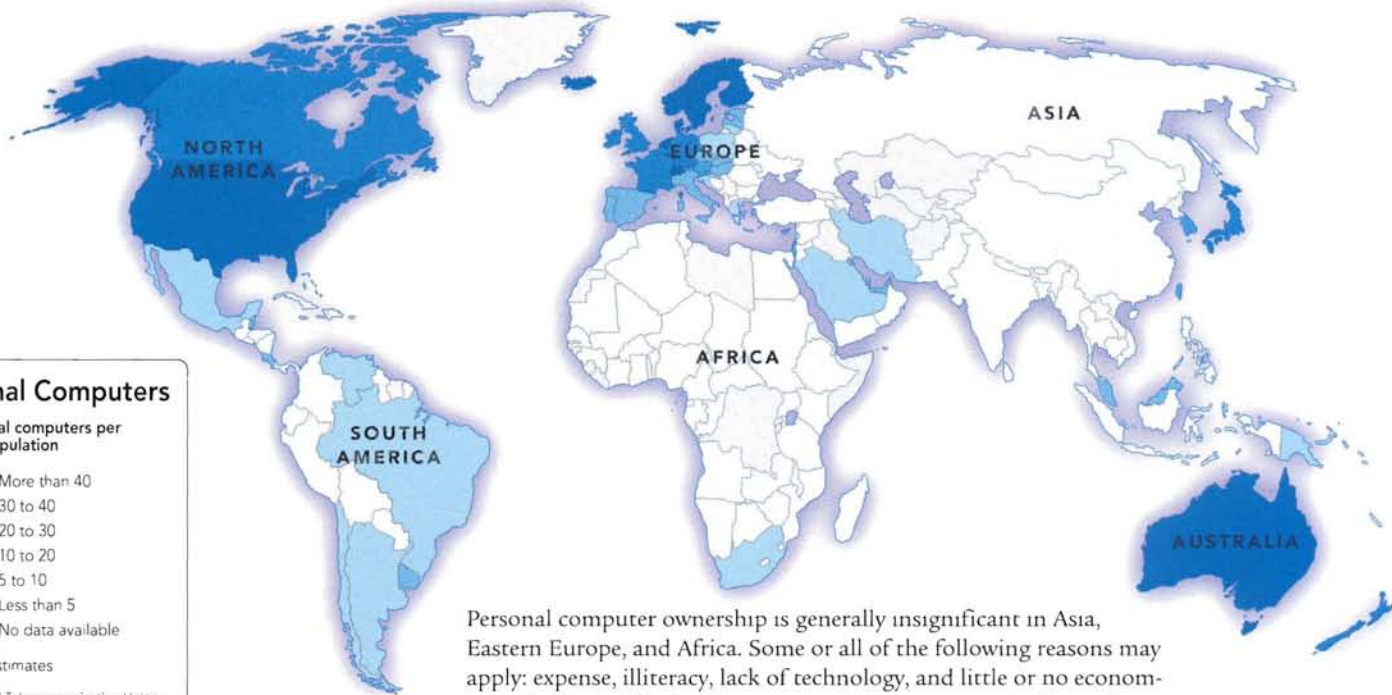


Although there are some unexpectedly upper-category countries on this map, televisions, a relatively inexpensive consumer item in all but the poorest nations, predominate where broadcast and cable technology is modern and available and where popular culture has made television the primary medium of marketing, news, and entertainment.



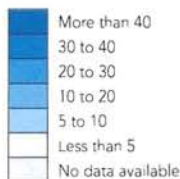
Obviously, newspaper circulation is partially associated with national literacy. In addition, the relative country rankings may illustrate the range of cultural vitality and the freedom—or lack of—in the ability to express and share ideas, opinions, and critical commentary.





Personal Computers

Personal computers per 100 population



2001 Estimates

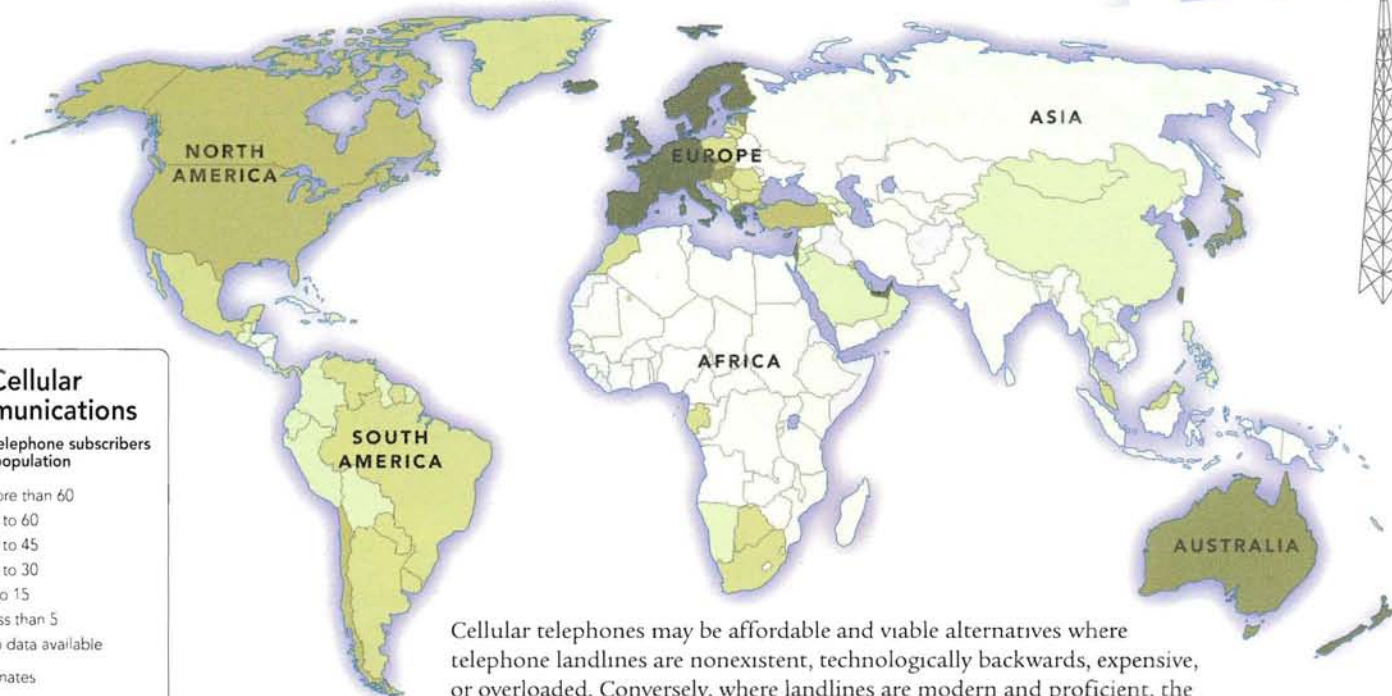
Source: Int'l Telecommunication Union

Personal computer ownership is generally insignificant in Asia, Eastern Europe, and Africa. Some or all of the following reasons may apply: expense, illiteracy, lack of technology, and little or no economic need. Also, authoritarian governments may attempt to limit the use of computers, fearing the unrestricted access to global information that email and the Internet offer.

Internet Users, 2001

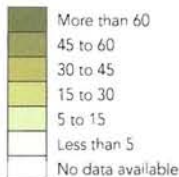


Source: International Telecommunication Union



Cellular Communications

Cellular telephone subscribers per 100 population

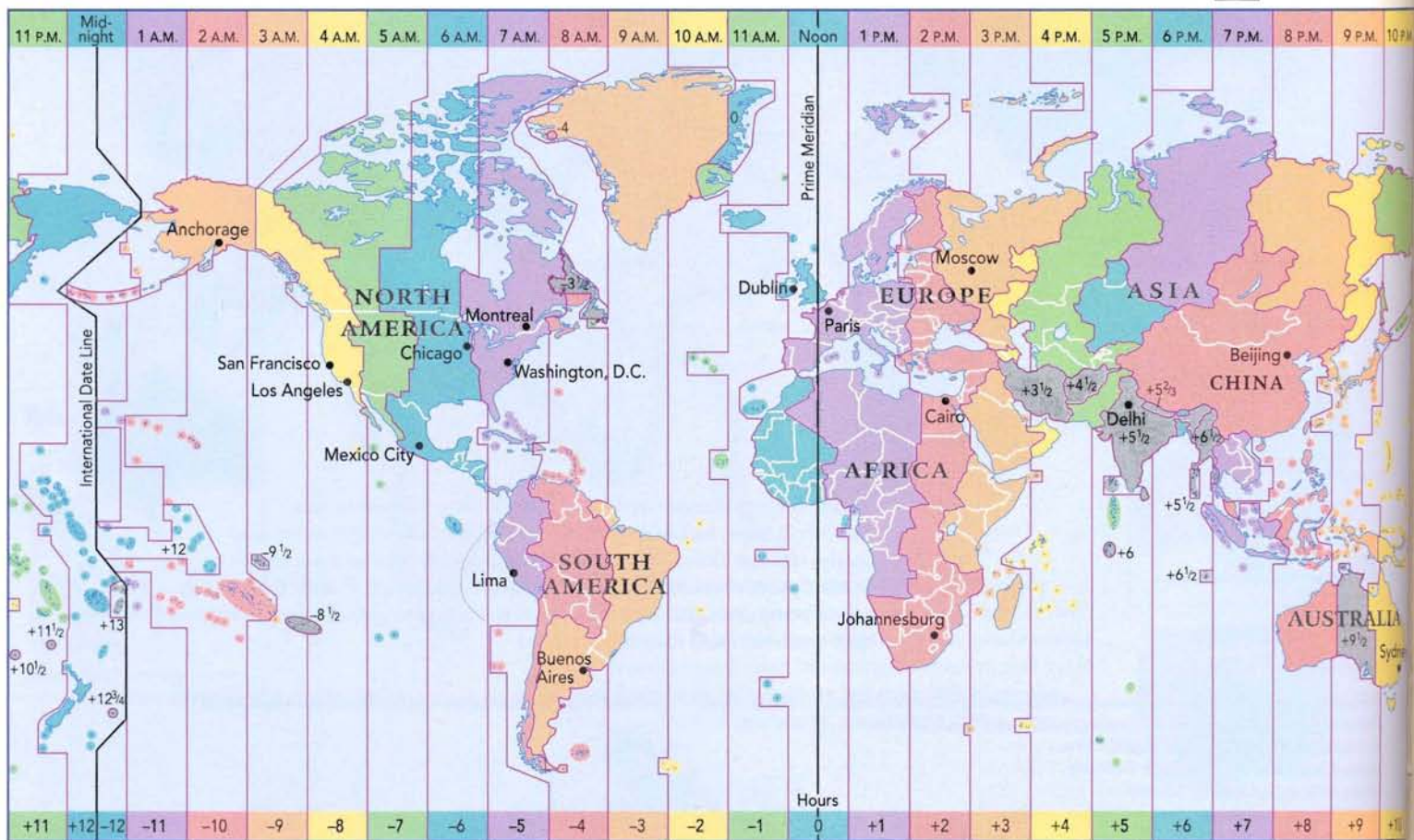


2001 Estimates

Source: Int'l Telecommunication Union

Cellular telephones may be affordable and viable alternatives where telephone landlines are nonexistent, technologically backwards, expensive, or overloaded. Conversely, where landlines are modern and proficient, the demand for cellular telephones may be less than expected.

Time Zones

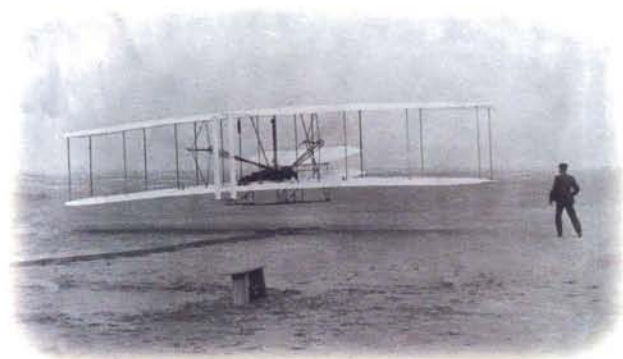
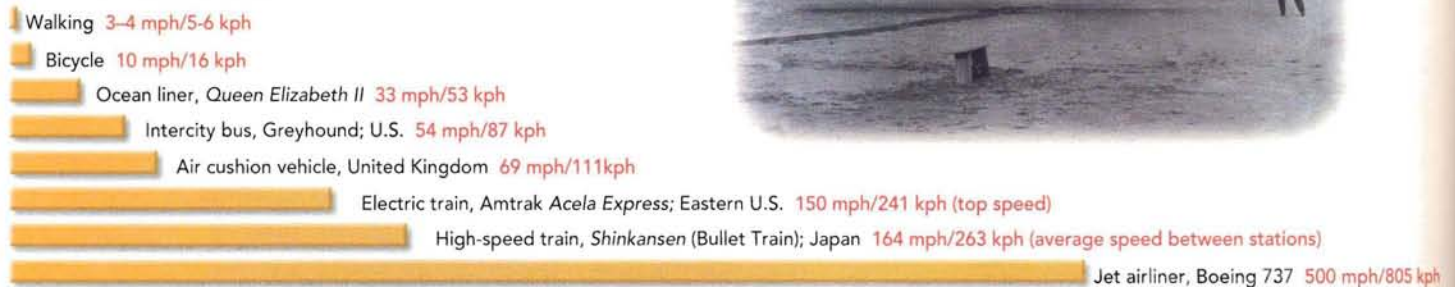


The World is divided into 24 time zones, beginning at the Prime Meridian, which runs through Greenwich, England. The twelve zones east and twelve zones west of the Prime Meridian meet halfway around the globe at the International Date Line.

Traveling in an easterly direction, the time of day moves ahead one hour for each zone crossed. Traveling west, time falls behind one hour per zone. At the International Date Line a traveler gains one day crossing it in an easterly direction, and loses one day traveling west.

Note that the times shown are "standard time." Adjustments are necessary when "daylight saving time" is used.

Average Speeds of Some Passenger Transportation



Ocean Travel, New York City to London



Air Travel, New York City to Paris



Famous Airplane Flights

1903

Orville and Wilbur Wright made the first engine-powered flight in a heavier-than-air craft at Kitty Hawk, NC. The flight lasted less than 12 seconds.

1908

Glenn Curtiss made the first official flight of more than 1 kilometer (0.62 miles).

1926

Floyd Bennett (pilot) and Richard E. Byrd (navigator) claimed to have circled the North Pole.

1927

Charles A. Lindbergh made the first solo, nonstop, transatlantic flight. He flew from Garden City, NY to Paris in 33 hours 30 minutes.

1929

Richard E. Byrd established an Antarctic base at Little America. On November 28 and 29, Byrd and his pilot, Bernt Balchen, left the base and flew to the South Pole.

1932

Amelia Earhart was the first woman to fly across the Atlantic Ocean. She flew from Harbour Grace, Newfoundland to Northern Ireland, a distance of 2,026 miles (3,260 kilometers) in 15 hours 18 minutes.

1933

Wiley Post made the first solo, round-the-world flight. He flew from Floyd Bennett Field in Brooklyn, NY and covered 15,596 miles (25,099 kilometers) in 7 days 18 hours 49 minutes.

1949

An Air Force crew made the first nonstop, round-the-world flight. Using a B-50A bomber, they traveled 23,452 miles (37,742 kilometers) in 3 days 22 hours 1 minute.

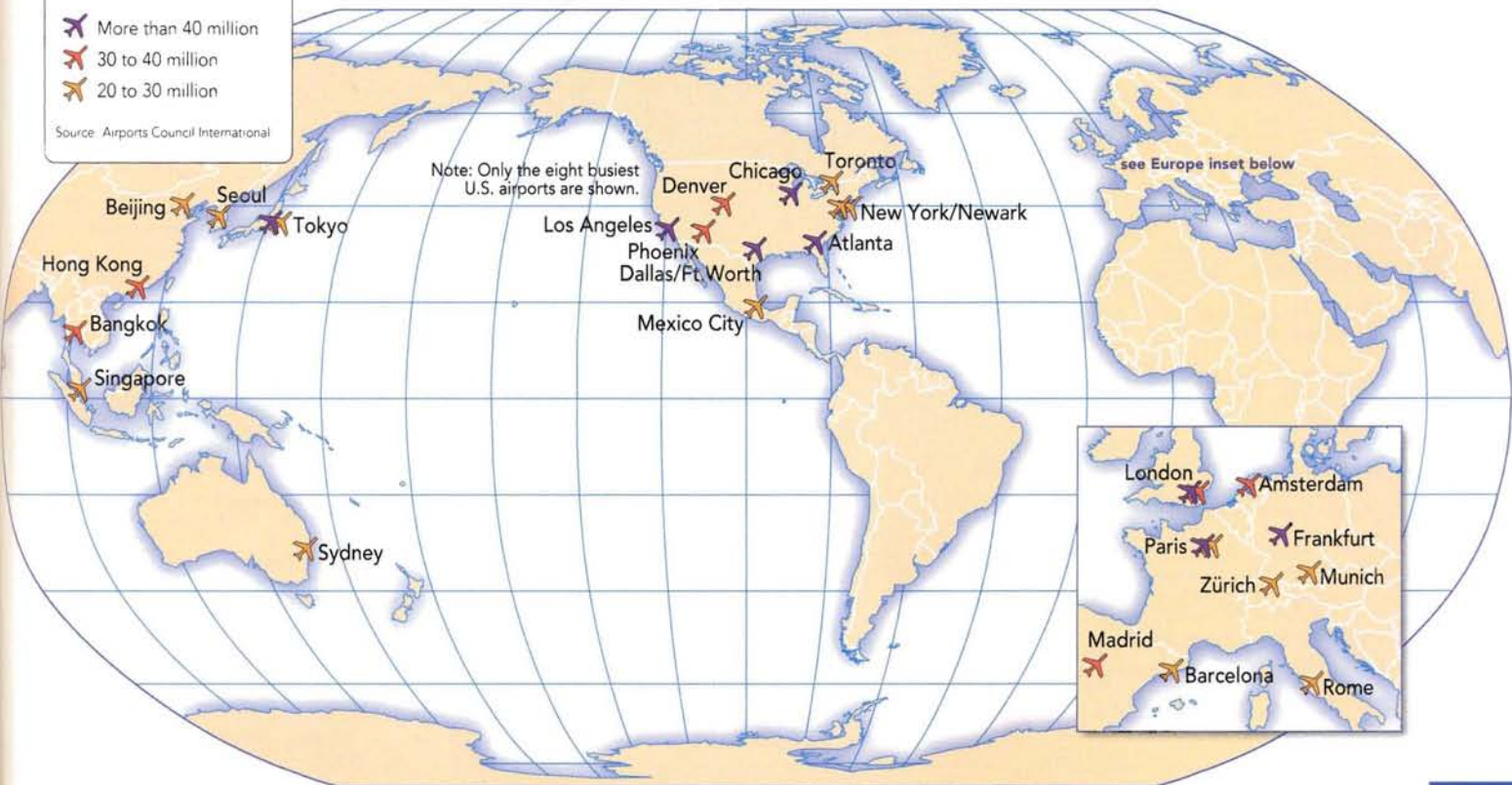
1992

French pilots flew the supersonic Concorde around the world, east-to-west, in a record setting 32 hours 49 minutes 3 seconds.

Passengers at Major Airports 2001

- More than 40 million
- 30 to 40 million
- 20 to 30 million

Source: Airports Council International



North America



Legend

- International boundary
- State or provincial boundary
- National capital

Symbol and label sizes indicate relative sizes of cities:

- New York**
- Baltimore
- Charlotte

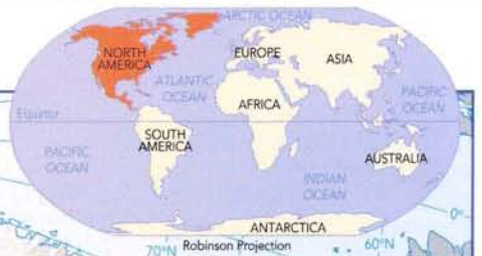
Facts

- Area: 9,361,791 square miles (24,247,038 square kilometers)
- Highest Point: Mt. McKinley, United States, 20,320 ft. (6,194 m)
- Lowest Point: Death Valley, United States, 282 ft. (86 m) below sea level
- Longest River: Mississippi-Missouri-Red Rock, 3,710 mi. (5,971 km)
- Largest Lake: Lake Superior, United States/Canada, 31,700 sq. mi. (82,103 sq. km)
- Largest Country: Canada, 3,851,809 sq. mi. (9,976,140 sq. km)
- Largest City: New York City, United States, 21,200,000 (metropolitan population)

Nations of the Lesser Antilles

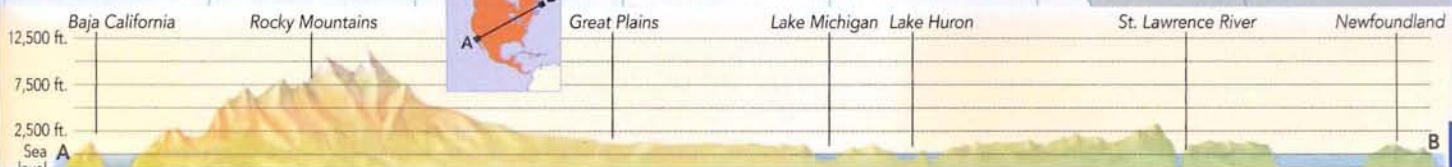
Country	Capital	Country	Capital
Antigua and Barbuda	St. John's	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Kingstown
St. Kitts and Nevis	Basseterre	Grenada	St. George's
Dominica	Roseau	Trinidad and Tobago	Port-of-Spain
St. Lucia	Castries		
Barbados	Bridgetown		





- International boundary
- Mountain peak
- Lowest point
- Falls

Elevation Profile



Major Metropolitan Areas

Antigua & Barbuda St. John's	22,000
Bahamas Nassau	211,000
Barbados Bridgetown	6,000
Belize Belize City Belmopan	49,000 8,000
Canada Toronto Montréal Vancouver Ottawa Calgary Edmonton Québec Hamilton Winnipeg	5,030,000 3,549,000 2,123,000 1,129,000 993,000 967,000 698,000 687,000 686,000
Costa Rica San José	1,305,000
Cuba Havana	2,192,000
Dominica Roseau	16,000
Dominican Republic Santo Domingo	2,677,000
El Salvador San Salvador	1,909,000
Grenada St. George's	5,000
Guatemala Guatemala City	1,007,000
Haiti Port-au-Prince	991,000
Honduras Tegucigalpa	835,000
Jamaica Kingston	578,000
Mexico Mexico City Guadalajara Monterrey Puebla Ciudad Juárez Tijuana León	16,203,000 3,349,000 3,131,000 1,272,000 1,187,000 1,149,000 1,021,000
Nicaragua Managua	1,148,000
Panama Panama City	1,002,000
Puerto Rico San Juan	2,450,000
St. Kitts & Nevis Basseterre	13,000
St. Lucia Castries	11,000
St. Vincent & Grenadines Kingstown	15,000
Trinidad & Tobago Port of Spain	48,000

United States

New York-Newark	21,200,000
Los Angeles	16,374,000
Chicago	9,158,000
Washington-Baltimore	7,608,000
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose	7,039,000
Philadelphia	6,188,000
Boston	5,819,000
Detroit	5,456,000
Dallas-Ft. Worth	5,222,000
Houston	4,670,000
Atlanta	4,112,000
Miami	3,876,000
Seattle-Tacoma	3,555,000
Phoenix	3,252,000
Minneapolis-St. Paul	2,969,000
Cleveland-Akron	2,946,000
San Diego	2,814,000
St. Louis	2,604,000
Denver	2,582,000
Tampa-St. Petersburg	2,396,000
Pittsburgh	2,359,000
Portland	2,265,000
Cincinnati	1,979,000
Sacramento	1,797,000
Kansas City	1,776,000
Milwaukee	1,690,000

International comparability of population data is limited by varying census methods. Where metropolitan population is unavailable, core city population is shown.



Population

Persons per sq. mile	Persons per sq. km
Over 520	Over 200
260 to 519	100 to 199
130 to 259	50 to 99
25 to 129	10 to 49
1 to 24	1 to 9
0	0

Major metropolitan areas

- Over 2 million
- 1 million to 2 million
- Under 1 million

Estimated 2002 Population (in millions)



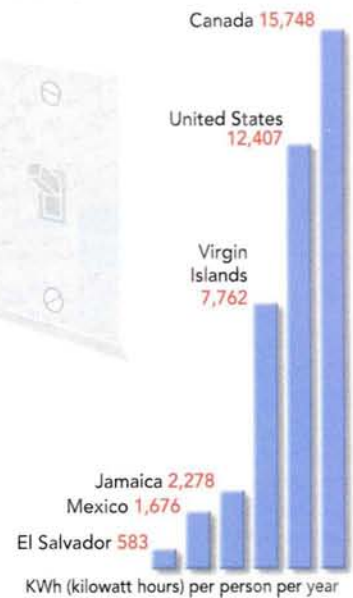
Source: U.S. Census Bureau



Gross Domestic Product is a measure of the total goods and services generated by a country. Generally, manufacturing, high-tech services, and specialized agricultural products add more value than raw materials and basic food stuffs.

Mexico profits from oil production and a major manufacturing zone adjacent to the U.S. border, while Costa Rica has become a significant tourist destination. Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere.

Electricity Use



Land Use and Resources

Predominant land use

- Commercial agriculture
- Dairying
- Livestock ranching
- Subsistence agriculture
- Primarily forestland
- Limited agricultural activity

Major resources

- Coal
- Natural gas
- Oil
- Forest products
- Gold
- Silver
- Iron ore
- Uranium
- Bauxite
- Other minerals
- Fishing
- Major manufacturing and trade centers

There is a profound north-south difference in North America. Canada and the U.S. are models of high-tech, globally connected economies—largely urban and service oriented societies where a relative handful of farmers produces a surplus of foodstuffs and every land use, from the irrigated fields of the West to the dairy belt of the Northeast to the forests of the North, seems to be molded by market efficiency. Without a doubt, this economic prowess has been encouraged by immense supplies of coal, oil, natural gas, wood, gold, iron ore, and other mineral resources.

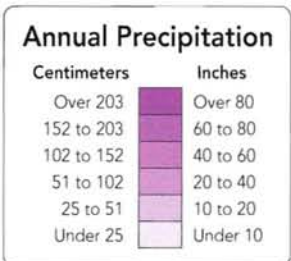
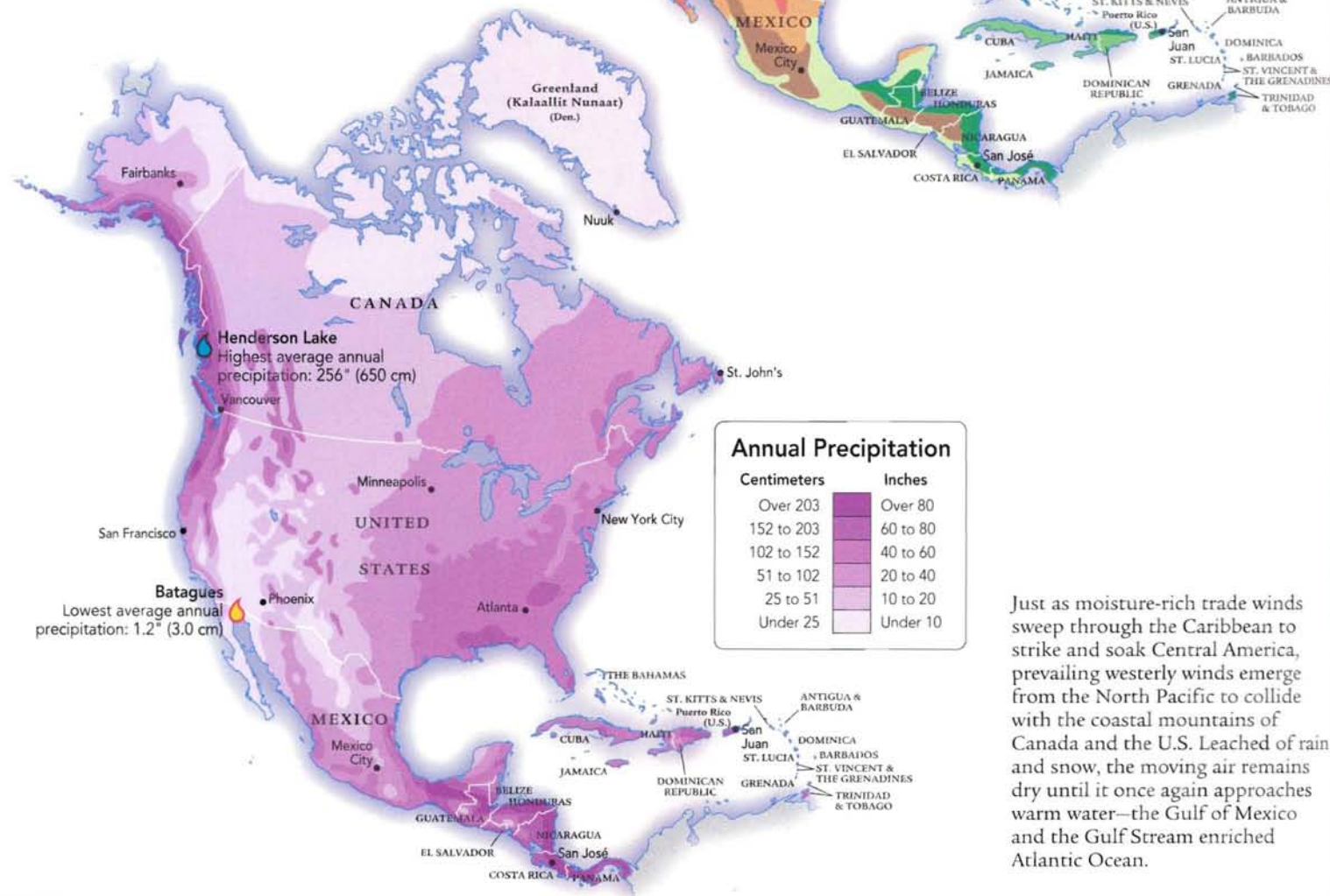
Although Mexico has substantial oil and mineral resources and agricultural production that successfully struggles against challenging environmental limitations, much of its growing prosperity is linked to increased trade with the U.S., reflected in a major manufacturing zone along its northern borderlands. Central America and the Caribbean continue to wrestle with the legacy of commercial plantation agriculture and subsistence agriculture, but tourism, especially in the Caribbean, and small-scale assembly and manufacturing have become economic backbones, as well.





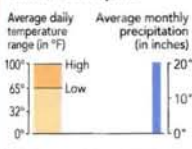
Surrounded and enveloped by warm water, the countries of southern North America are warm and wet. The Eastern U.S. and most of Canada are striped by climate zones offering adequate precipitation and progressively lower temperatures as one travels north, but the pattern goes topsy-turvy in the West, where swirling arid and semiarid zones abut coastal regions influenced by both rain-bearing winds and cool ocean currents.

See photographs taken in different kinds of climates on pages 24–25.

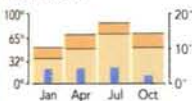


Just as moisture-rich trade winds sweep through the Caribbean to strike and soak Central America, prevailing westerly winds emerge from the North Pacific to collide with the coastal mountains of Canada and the U.S. Leached of rain and snow, the moving air remains dry until it once again approaches warm water—the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf Stream enriched Atlantic Ocean.

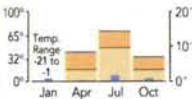
Climate Graphs



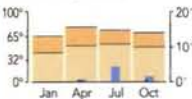
ATLANTA, USA



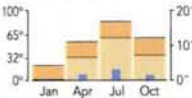
FAIRBANKS, USA



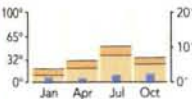
MEXICO CITY, Mexico



MINNEAPOLIS, USA



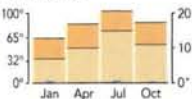
NUUK, Greenland



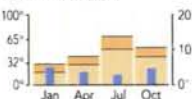
NEW YORK CITY, USA



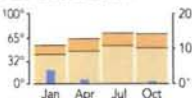
PHOENIX, USA



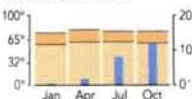
ST. JOHN'S, Canada



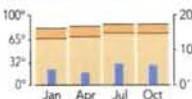
SAN FRANCISCO, USA



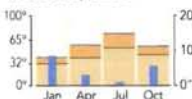
SAN JOSÉ, Costa Rica



SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico



VANCOUVER, Canada



Vegetation



Deserts spanning the U.S./Mexico border join the tropical plant life of Central America and southern Mexico to the temperate and arctic vegetation of Canada and the U.S.—vegetation predominately forest land but split by the arc of the Great Plains and interwoven with scrublands able to endure infrequent rainfall.

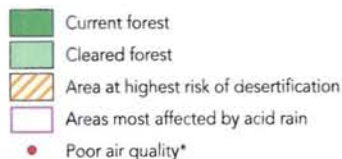
See photographs of different the kinds of vegetation on page 26–27.

In the U.S. and Canada, heavy consumption of energy and other resources is a source of many environmental problems. Environmental laws and regulations have helped, but air pollutants and gases continue to cause health problems and may contribute to global warming.

In the western U.S. and parts of Mexico, large areas are susceptible to desertification from overgrazing and agriculture.

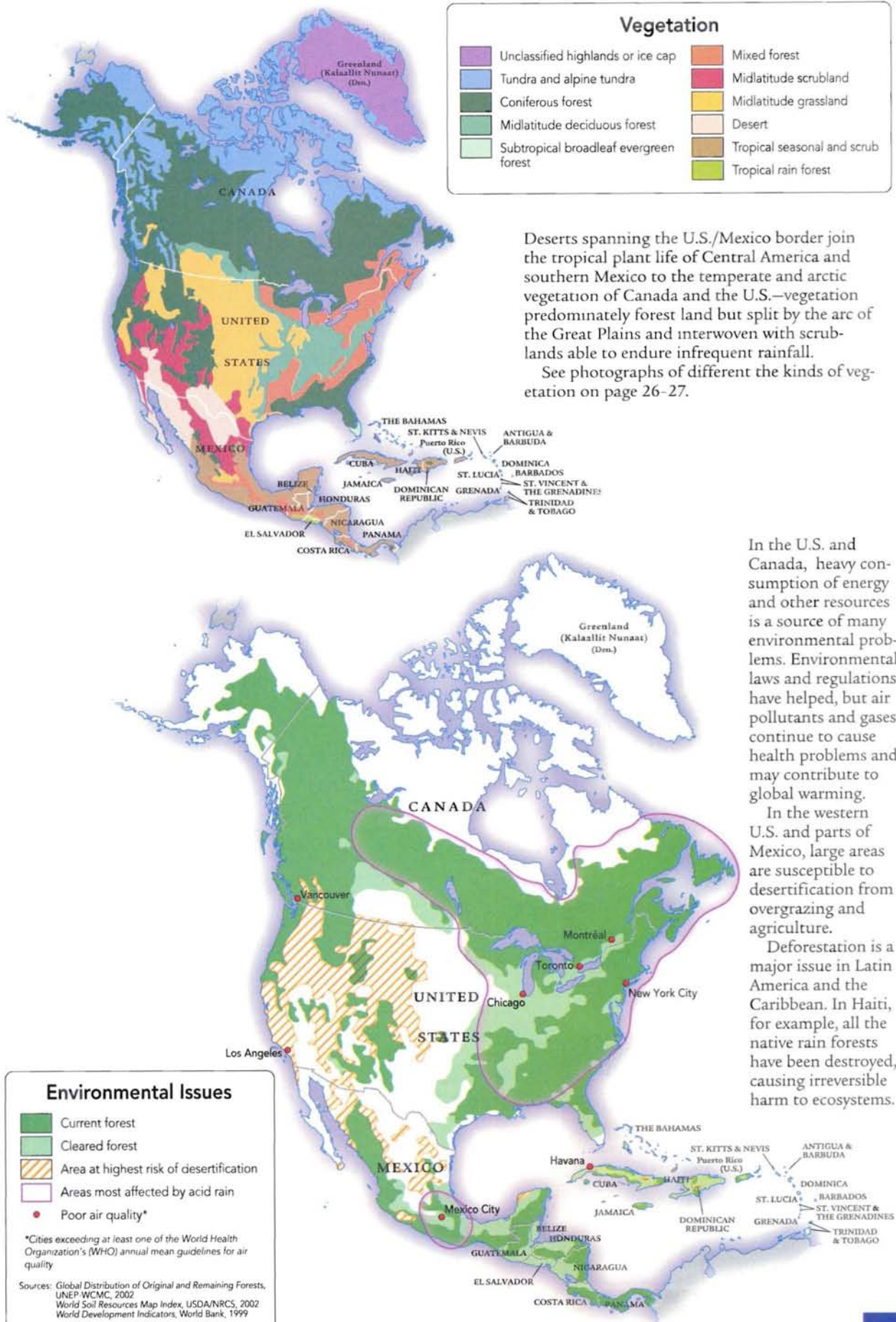
Deforestation is a major issue in Latin America and the Caribbean. In Haiti, for example, all the native rain forests have been destroyed, causing irreversible harm to ecosystems.

Environmental Issues



*Cities exceeding at least one of the World Health Organization's (WHO) annual mean guidelines for air quality

Sources: Global Distribution of Original and Remaining Forests, UNEP-WCMC, 2002
World Soil Resources Map Index, USDA/NRCS, 2002
World Development Indicators, World Bank, 1999





United States



Alabama



Alaska



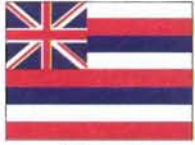
Arizona



Arkansas



California



Hawaii



Idaho



Iowa



Kansas



Maine



Maryland



Minnesota



Mississippi



Nebraska



Nevada



New Mexico



New York



Ohio



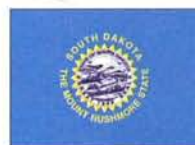
Oklahoma



Rhode Island



South Carolina



South Dakota



Tennessee



Texas



Utah





Colorado



Connecticut



Delaware



District of Columbia



Florida



Georgia



Illinois



Indiana



Kentucky



Louisiana



Massachusetts



Michigan



Missouri



Montana



New Hampshire



New Jersey



North Carolina



North Dakota



Oregon



Pennsylvania



Facts

- Total Area: 3,717,796 square miles (9,629,091 square kilometers)
- Highest Point: Mt. McKinley, Alaska, 20,320 ft. (6,194 m)
- Lowest Point: Death Valley, California, 282 ft. (86 m) below sea level
- Longest River: Mississippi-Missouri-Red Rock, 3,710 mi. (5,971 km)
- Largest Lake (within U.S.): Lake Michigan, 22,342 sq. mi. (57,866 sq. km)
- Largest State: Alaska, 570,374 sq. mi. (1,477,268 sq. km)
- Largest City: New York City, New York, 8,008,028



Vermont



Virginia



Washington



West Virginia



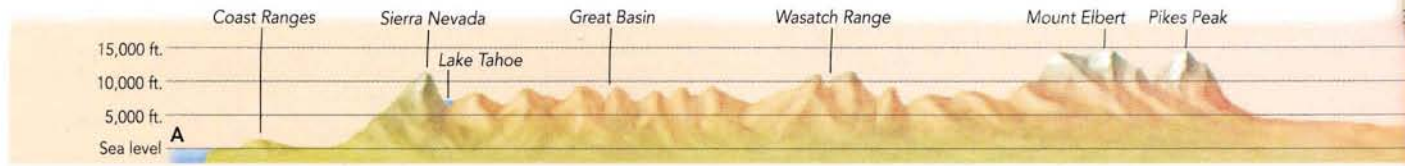
Wisconsin



Wyoming

State	2000 Population and Rank		Capital	Largest City	Abbreviation		Nickname
					Traditional	Postal Service	
Alabama	4,447,100	23rd	Montgomery	Birmingham	ALA.	AL	Heart of Dixie
Alaska	626,932	48th	Juneau	Anchorage	(none)	AK	The Last Frontier
Arizona	5,130,632	20th	Phoenix	Phoenix	ARIZ.	AZ	Grand Canyon State
Arkansas	2,673,400	33rd	Little Rock	Little Rock	ARK.	AR	Land of Opportunity
California	33,871,648	1st	Sacramento	Los Angeles	CALIF.	CA	Golden State
Colorado	4,301,261	24th	Denver	Denver	COLO.	CO	Centennial State
Connecticut	3,405,565	29th	Hartford	Bridgeport	CONN.	CT	Constitution State, Nutmeg State
Delaware	783,600	45th	Dover	Wilmington	DEL.	DE	First State, Diamond State
Florida	15,982,378	4th	Tallahassee	Jacksonville	FLA.	FL	Sunshine State
Georgia	8,186,453	10th	Atlanta	Atlanta	GA.	GA	Empire State of the South, Peach State
Hawaii	1,211,537	42nd	Honolulu	Honolulu	(none)	HI	Aloha State
Idaho	1,293,953	39th	Boise	Boise	IDA.	ID	Gem State
Illinois	12,419,293	5th	Springfield	Chicago	ILL.	IL	Prairie State
Indiana	6,080,485	14th	Indianapolis	Indianapolis	IND.	IN	Hoosier State
Iowa	2,926,324	30th	Des Moines	Des Moines	(none)	IA	Hawkeye State
Kansas	2,688,418	32nd	Topeka	Wichita	KANS.	KS	Sunflower State
Kentucky	4,041,769	25th	Frankfort	Louisville	KY. or KEN.	KY	Bluegrass State
Louisiana	4,468,976	22nd	Baton Rouge	New Orleans	LA.	LA	Pelican State
Maine	1,274,923	40th	Augusta	Portland	(none)	ME	Pine Tree State
Maryland	5,296,486	19th	Annapolis	Baltimore	MD.	MD	Old Line State, Free State
Massachusetts	6,349,097	13th	Boston	Boston	MASS.	MA	Bay State, Old Colony
Michigan	9,938,444	8th	Lansing	Detroit	MICH.	MI	Wolverine State
Minnesota	4,919,479	21st	St. Paul	Minneapolis	MINN.	MN	North Star State, Gopher State
Mississippi	2,844,658	31st	Jackson	Jackson	MISS.	MS	Magnolia State
Missouri	5,595,211	17th	Jefferson City	Kansas City	MO.	MO	Show Me State

State	2000 Population and Rank		Capital	Largest City	Abbreviation		Nickname
					Traditional	Postal Service	
Montana	902,195	44th	Helena	Billings	MONT.	MT	Treasure State
Nebraska	1,711,265	38th	Lincoln	Omaha	NEBR.	NE	Cornhusker State
Nevada	1,998,257	35th	Carson City	Las Vegas	NEV.	NV	Silver State
New Hampshire	1,235,786	41st	Concord	Manchester	N.H.	NH	Granite State
New Jersey	8,414,350	9th	Trenton	Newark	N.J.	NJ	Garden State
New Mexico	1,819,046	36th	Santa Fe	Albuquerque	N. MEX. or N.M.	NM	Land of Enchantment
New York	18,976,457	3rd	Albany	New York	N.Y.	NY	Empire State
North Carolina	8,049,313	11th	Raleigh	Charlotte	N.C.	NC	Tar Heel State
North Dakota	642,200	47th	Bismarck	Fargo	N. DAK. or N.D.	ND	Peace Garden State, Flickertail State
Ohio	11,353,140	7th	Columbus	Columbus	(none)	OH	Buckeye State
Oklahoma	3,450,654	27th	Oklahoma City	Oklahoma City	OKLA.	OK	Sooner State
Oregon	3,421,399	28th	Salem	Portland	ORE.	OR	Beaver State
Pennsylvania	12,281,054	6th	Harrisburg	Philadelphia	PA. or PENN.	PA	Keystone State
Rhode Island	1,048,319	43rd	Providence	Providence	R.I.	RI	Ocean State
South Carolina	4,012,012	26th	Columbia	Columbia	S.C.	SC	Palmetto State
South Dakota	754,844	46th	Pierre	Sioux Falls	S. DAK. or S.D.	SD	Mt. Rushmore State
Tennessee	5,689,283	16th	Nashville	Memphis	TENN.	TN	Volunteer State
Texas	20,851,820	2nd	Austin	Houston	TEX.	TX	Lone Star State
Utah	2,233,169	34th	Salt Lake City	Salt Lake City	(none)	UT	Beehive State
Vermont	608,827	49th	Montpelier	Burlington	VT.	VT	Green Mountain State
Virginia	7,078,515	12th	Richmond	Virginia Beach	VA.	VA	Old Dominion
Washington	5,894,121	15th	Olympia	Seattle	WASH.	WA	Evergreen State
West Virginia	1,808,344	37th	Charleston	Charleston	W. VA.	WV	Mountain State
Wisconsin	5,363,675	18th	Madison	Milwaukee	WIS.	WI	Badger State
Wyoming	493,782	50th	Cheyenne	Cheyenne	WYO.	WY	Equality State





Great Plains



Mississippi River

Central Lowland

Appalachian Mountains

Chesapeake Bay

Delaware Bay

B

State	Land Area and Rank		Highest Point		Temperature °F		Annual Precipitation	
					Highest Recorded	Lowest Recorded	Highest Recorded	Lowest Recorded
Alabama	50,750 sq mi 131,443 sq km	28th	Cheaha Mtn.	2,405 ft 777 m	112°	-27°	106.57"	22.00"
Alaska	570,374 sq mi 1,477,268 sq km	1st	Mt. McKinley	20,320 ft 6,194 m	100°	-80°	332.29"	1.61"
Arizona	113,642 sq mi 294,334 sq km	6th	Humphreys Peak	12,633 ft 3,851 m	128°	-40°	58.92"	0.07"
Arkansas	52,075 sq mi 134,875 sq km	27th	Magazine Mtn.	2,753 ft 839 m	120°	-29°	98.55"	19.11"
California	155,973 sq mi 403,970 sq km	3rd	Mt. Whitney	14,494 ft 4,418 m	134°	-45°	153.54"	0.00"
Colorado	103,730 sq mi 268,660 sq km	8th	Mt. Elbert	14,433 ft 4,399 m	118°	-61°	92.84"	1.69"
Connecticut	4,845 sq mi 12,550 sq km	48th	south slope of Mt. Frissell	2,380 ft 725 m	105°	-32°	78.53"	23.60"
Delaware	1,955 sq mi 5,063 sq km	49th	Ebright Road at DE-PA border	448 ft 137 m	110°	-17°	72.75"	21.38"
Florida	53,997 sq mi 139,852 sq km	26th	Sec. 30, T.6N, R.20W in Walton Co.	345 ft 105 m	109°	-2°	112.43"	21.16"
Georgia	57,919 sq mi 150,010 sq km	21st	Brasstown Bald	4,784 ft 1,458 m	112°	-17°	112.16"	17.14"
Hawaii	6,423 sq mi 16,637 sq km	47th	Pu'u Wekiu, Mauna Kea	13,796 ft 4,205 m	100°	12°	704.83"	0.19"
Idaho	82,751 sq mi 214,325 sq km	11th	Borah Peak	12,662 ft 3,859 m	118°	-60°	81.05"	2.09"
Illinois	55,593 sq mi 143,987 sq km	24th	Charles Mound	1,235 ft 376 m	117°	-35°	74.58"	16.59"
Indiana	35,870 sq mi 92,904 sq km	38th	Franklin Township in Wayne County	1,257 ft 383 m	116°	-35°	97.38"	18.67"
Iowa	55,875 sq mi 144,716 sq km	23rd	Sec. 29, T.100N, R.41W in Osceola Co.	1,670 ft 509 m	118°	-47°	74.50"	12.11"
Kansas	81,823 sq mi 211,922 sq km	13th	Mt. Sunflower	4,039 ft 1,231 m	121°	-40°	67.02"	4.77"
Kentucky	39,732 sq mi 102,907 sq km	36th	Black Mtn.	4,139 ft 1,262 m	114°	-34°	79.68"	14.51"
Louisiana	43,566 sq mi 112,836 sq km	33rd	Driskill Mtn.	535 ft 163 m	114°	-16°	113.74"	26.44"
Maine	30,865 sq mi 79,939 sq km	39th	Mt. Katahdin	5,267 ft 1,605 m	105°	-48°	75.64"	23.06"
Maryland	9,775 sq mi 25,316 sq km	42nd	Backbone Mtn.	3,360 ft 1,024 m	109°	-40°	72.59"	17.76"
Massachusetts	7,838 sq mi 20,300 sq km	45th	Mt. Greylock	3,487 ft 1,063 m	107°	-35°	72.19"	21.76"
Michigan	56,809 sq mi 147,135 sq km	22nd	Mt. Arvon	1,979 ft 603 m	112°	-51°	64.01"	15.64"
Minnesota	79,617 sq mi 206,207 sq km	14th	Eagle Mtn.	2,301 ft 701 m	114°	-59°	51.53"	7.81"
Mississippi	46,914 sq mi 121,506 sq km	31st	Woodall Mtn.	806 ft 246 m	115°	-19°	104.36"	25.97"
Missouri	68,898 sq mi 178,446 sq km	18th	Taum Sauk Mtn.	1,772 ft 540 m	118°	-40°	92.77"	16.14"

State	Land Area and Rank		Highest Point		Temperature °F		Annual Precipitation	
					Highest Recorded	Lowest Recorded	Highest Recorded	Lowest Recorded
Montana	145,556 sq mi 376,991 sq km	4th	Granite Peak	12,799 ft 3,901 m	117°	-70°	55.51"	2.97"
Nebraska	76,878 sq mi 199,113 sq km	15th	Johnson Township in Kimball County	5,424 ft 1,653 m	118°	-47°	64.52"	6.30"
Nevada	109,806 sq mi 284,397 sq km	7th	Boundary Peak	13,140 ft 4,005 m	125°	-50°	59.03"	Trace
New Hampshire	8,969 sq mi 23,231 sq km	44th	Mt. Washington	6,288 ft 1,917 m	106°	-46°	130.14"	22.31"
New Jersey	7,419 sq mi 19,215 sq km	46th	High Point	1,803 ft 550 m	110°	-34°	85.99"	19.85"
New Mexico	121,365 sq mi 314,334 sq km	5th	Wheeler Peak	13,161 ft 4,011 m	122°	-50°	62.45"	1.00"
New York	47,224 sq mi 122,310 sq km	30th	Mt. Marcy	5,344 ft 1,629 m	108°	-52°	82.06"	17.64"
North Carolina	48,718 sq mi 126,180 sq km	29th	Mt. Mitchell	6,684 ft 2,037 m	110°	-34°	129.60"	22.69"
North Dakota	68,994 sq mi 178,695 sq km	17th	White Butte	3,506 ft 1,069 m	121°	-60°	37.98"	4.02"
Ohio	40,953 sq mi 106,067 sq km	35th	Campbell Hill	1,549 ft 472 m	113°	-39°	70.82"	16.96"
Oklahoma	68,679 sq mi 177,878 sq km	19th	Black Mesa	4,973 ft 1,516 m	120°	-27°	84.47"	6.53"
Oregon	96,003 sq mi 248,647 sq km	10th	Mt. Hood	11,239 ft 3,426 m	119°	-54°	168.88"	3.33"
Pennsylvania	44,820 sq mi 116,083 sq km	32nd	Mt. Davis	3,213 ft 979 m	111°	-42°	81.64"	15.71"
Rhode Island	1,045 sq mi 2,707 sq km	50th	Jerimoth Hill	812 ft 247 m	104°	-23°	70.21"	24.08"
South Carolina	30,111 sq mi 77,988 sq km	40th	Sassafras Mtn.	3,560 ft 1,085 m	111°	-19°	101.65"	20.73"
South Dakota	75,891 sq mi 196,575 sq km	16th	Harney Peak	7,242 ft 2,207 m	120°	-58°	48.42"	2.89"
Tennessee	41,220 sq mi 106,759 sq km	34th	Clingmans Dome	6,643 ft 2,025 m	113°	-32°	114.88"	25.23"
Texas	261,914 sq mi 678,358 sq km	2nd	Guadalupe Peak	8,749 ft 2,667 m	120°	-23°	109.38"	1.64"
Utah	82,168 sq mi 212,816 sq km	12th	Kings Peak	13,528 ft 4,123 m	117°	-69°	108.54"	1.34"
Vermont	9,249 sq mi 23,956 sq km	43rd	Mt. Mansfield	4,393 ft 1,339 m	105°	-50°	92.88"	22.98"
Virginia	35,598 sq mi 102,558 sq km	37th	Mt. Rogers	5,729 ft 1,746 m	110°	-30°	81.78"	12.52"
Washington	66,582 sq mi 172,447 sq km	20th	Mt. Rainier	14,410 ft 4,392 m	118°	-48°	184.56"	2.61"
West Virginia	24,087 sq mi 62,384 sq km	41st	Spruce Knob	4,861 ft 1,481 m	112°	-37°	94.01"	9.50"
Wisconsin	54,314 sq mi 104,673 sq km	25th	Timms Hill	1,951 ft 595 m	114°	-54°	62.07"	12.00"
Wyoming	97,105 sq mi 251,501 sq km	9th	Gannett Peak	13,804 ft 4,207 m	114°	-63°	55.46"	1.28"

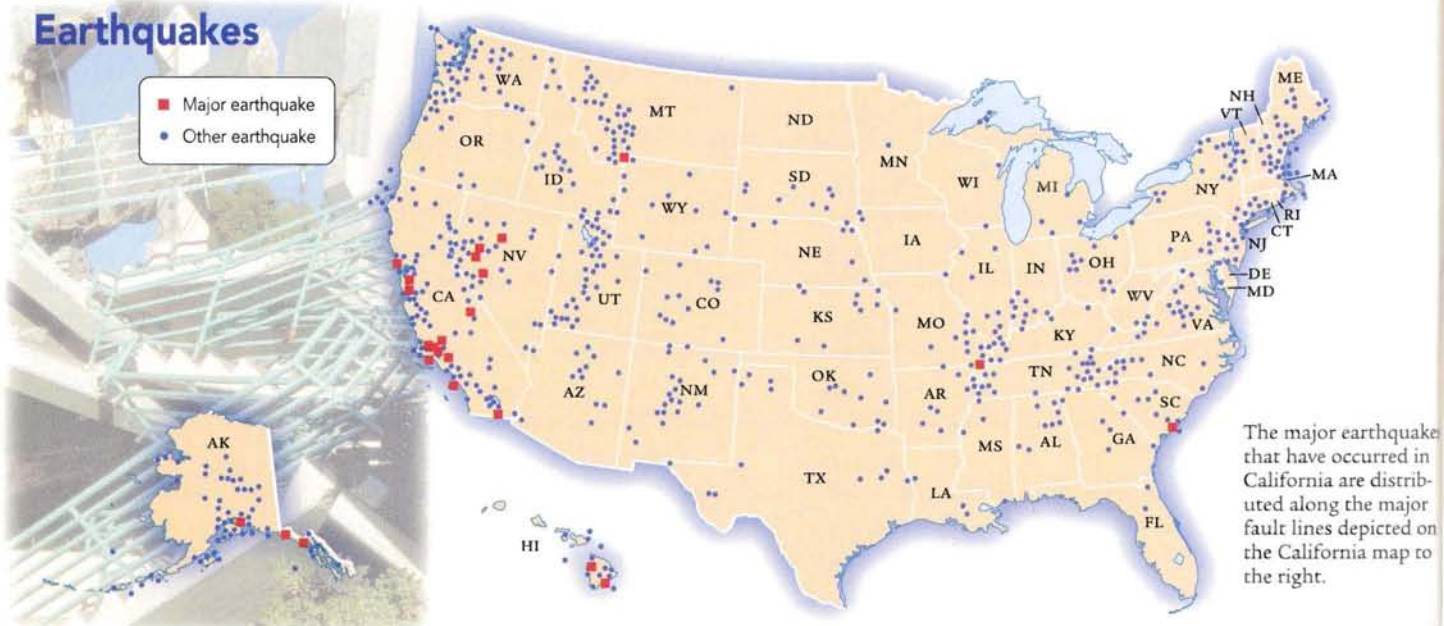
Divide



DIVIDE: The boundary or high ground between river systems. Streams on one side of the divide flow in a different direction and into a different drainage basin from the streams on the other side. A continental divide is the boundary that separates the rivers flowing toward opposite sides of a continent.

In North America a continental divide called the **Great Divide** runs along the crest of the Rocky Mountains, dividing rivers that flow to the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean from those that flow into the Pacific Ocean. Another much lower divide separates those rivers that flow north through Hudson Bay to the Arctic Ocean. Triple Divide Peak in Montana is located on both these divides. Water from one side of this mountain flows east to the Atlantic; from another side water flows west to the Pacific; and from the north face, water flows to the Arctic Ocean.

Earthquakes

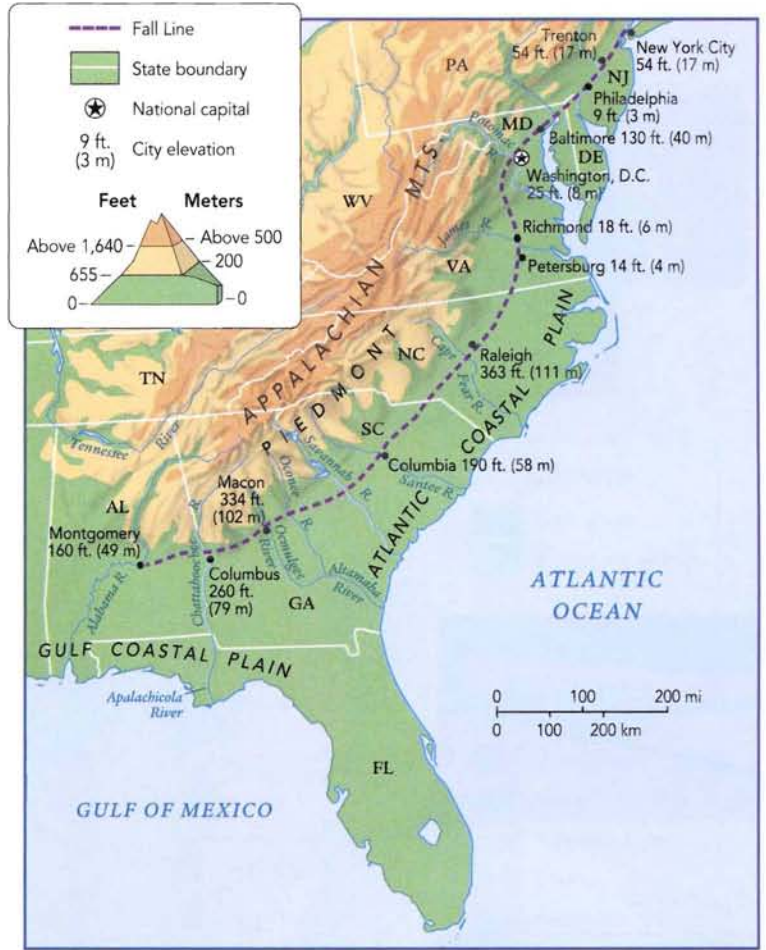
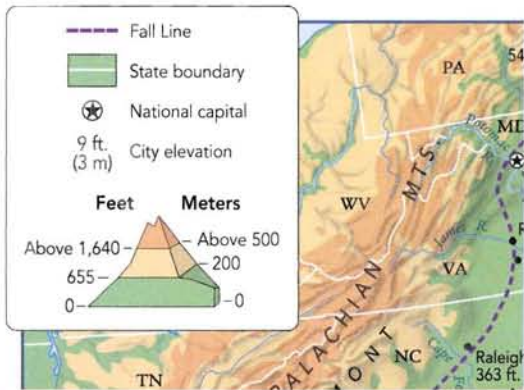


The major earthquakes that have occurred in California are distributed along the major fault lines depicted on the California map to the right.

Fall Line

FALL LINE: A geologic feature where uplands meet lowlands and a series of waterfalls and rapids occur. Fall lines are formed where a region of hard rock borders softer rock, and the softer rock has eroded away. The erosion creates a ledge that water flows over.

A major fall line exists in the eastern United States. It marks the boundary between the Coastal Plain and the Piedmont and runs between New York and Alabama. Cities have grown into industrial and commercial hubs around each waterfall on the fall line for two reasons. First, the energy of the falling water can be captured and used by industry. Second, the fall line is often the farthest point reachable by ships carrying goods up river, which means that goods are transferred to land-based transport at that point. Some fall line cities on the East Coast include Trenton, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D.C., Richmond, Petersburg, Columbia, Macon, and Montgomery. If you draw a line on a map connecting these city dots, you will have drawn the Eastern Fall Line.



Fault



FAULT: A break in the Earth's crust caused by movement. Solid rock on one side of the fault no longer matches the solid rock on the other side. The movement may take place in any direction—up, down, or sideways. The movement may be a few inches or thousands of feet.

A fault that moves up or down is called a **dip-slip fault**. Niagara Falls cascades over an escarpment caused by this kind of movement.



A fault that moves sideways is called a **strike-slip fault**. The San Andreas fault is an example of this kind. Horizontal movement along this fault caused the devastating San Francisco earthquake in 1906 and will cause more earthquakes in the future. This happens because this fault marks the boundary between the Pacific Plate and the North American Plate (see page 20).

Where two parallel faults pull away from each other, they create a long, sunken valley between them called a **rift**. The Great Rift Valley in Africa is the world's most visible example (see page 91). Underwater, the huge Mid-Ocean Ridge is the longest rift on Earth (see pages 18–19).

Marine



Quillayute
Most annual cloudy days: 240

Mt. Baker
Most snow in one season:
1,140" (2,896 cm), 1998-1999

Astoria
Most annual cloudy days: 240



Highland



Mediterranean



Tundra

Death Valley
Highest recorded temperature: 134°F (57°C), 1913

Death Valley
Lowest average annual precipitation, 2.25" (5.7 cm)

Silver Lake
Most snow in 24 hours:
75.8" (192.5 cm), 1921

Yuma
Daily chance of sunshine: 90%

Prospect Creek Camp
Lowest recorded temperature:
-80°F (-62°C), 1917



Arid



Subarctic



Tropical wet

Mt. Waialeale
Highest average annual precipitation:
460.0" (1,168 cm)

Honolulu HAWAII

Hilo
Most days of rain: 277



Semi-arid



Humid continental



Climate

- Tropical wet
- Tropical wet and dry
- Arid
- Semi-arid
- Mediterranean
- Humid subtropical
- Marine
- Humid continental
- Subarctic
- Tundra
- Highland



Humid subtropical



Tropical wet and dry

Hurricane Andrew
 Costliest hurricane
 damage: \$26.5 billion,
 1992



Coniferous forest



Midlatitude grassland



Midlatitude scrubland



Tundra



Desert

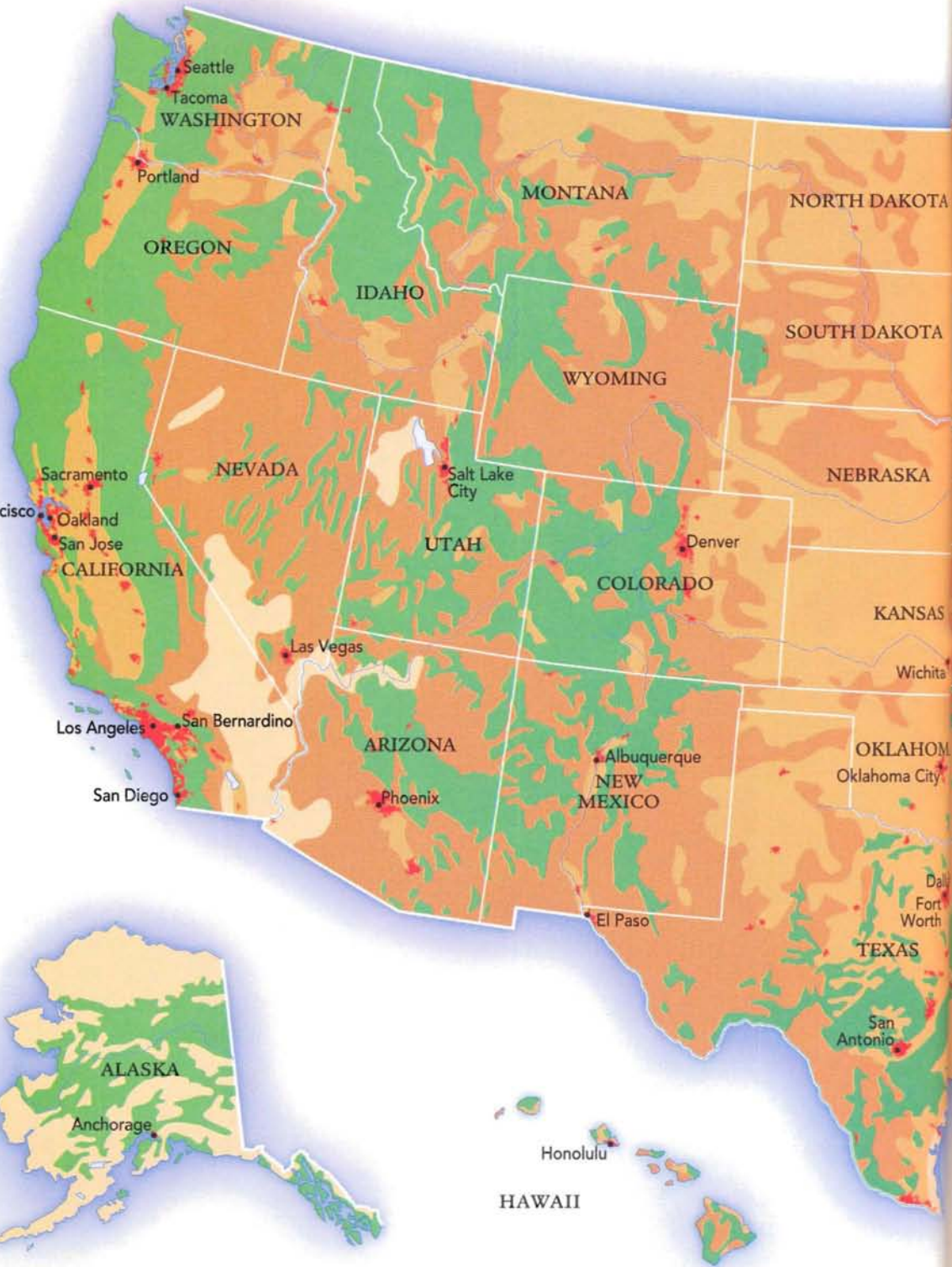


Tropical rain forest





Land Use



Leading Agricultural States



Farm income in millions of dollars

Source: Economic Research Service, 2000 data, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

Leading Corn Producing States



Value in millions of dollars



Leading Soy Producing States



Value in millions of dollars



Leading Wheat Producing States



Value in millions of dollars





Leading Beef Producing States



Leading Hog Producing States



Leading Poultry Producing States



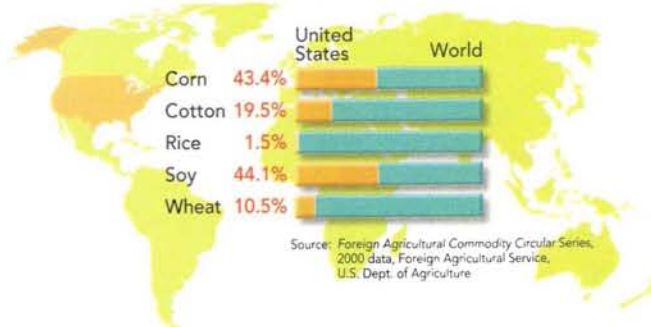
Leading Vegetable Producing States



Leading Dairy Producing States



U.S. Percentage of World Production



Source: Crop Production, 2000 data, National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

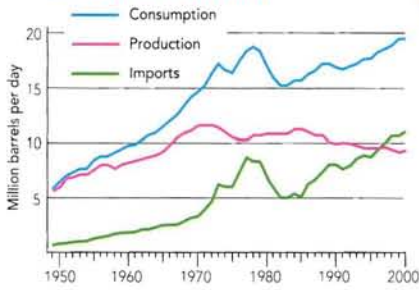
Energy Resources

- Major oil fields
- Natural gas fields
- Coal Deposits**
- Anthracite
- Bituminous
- Lignite

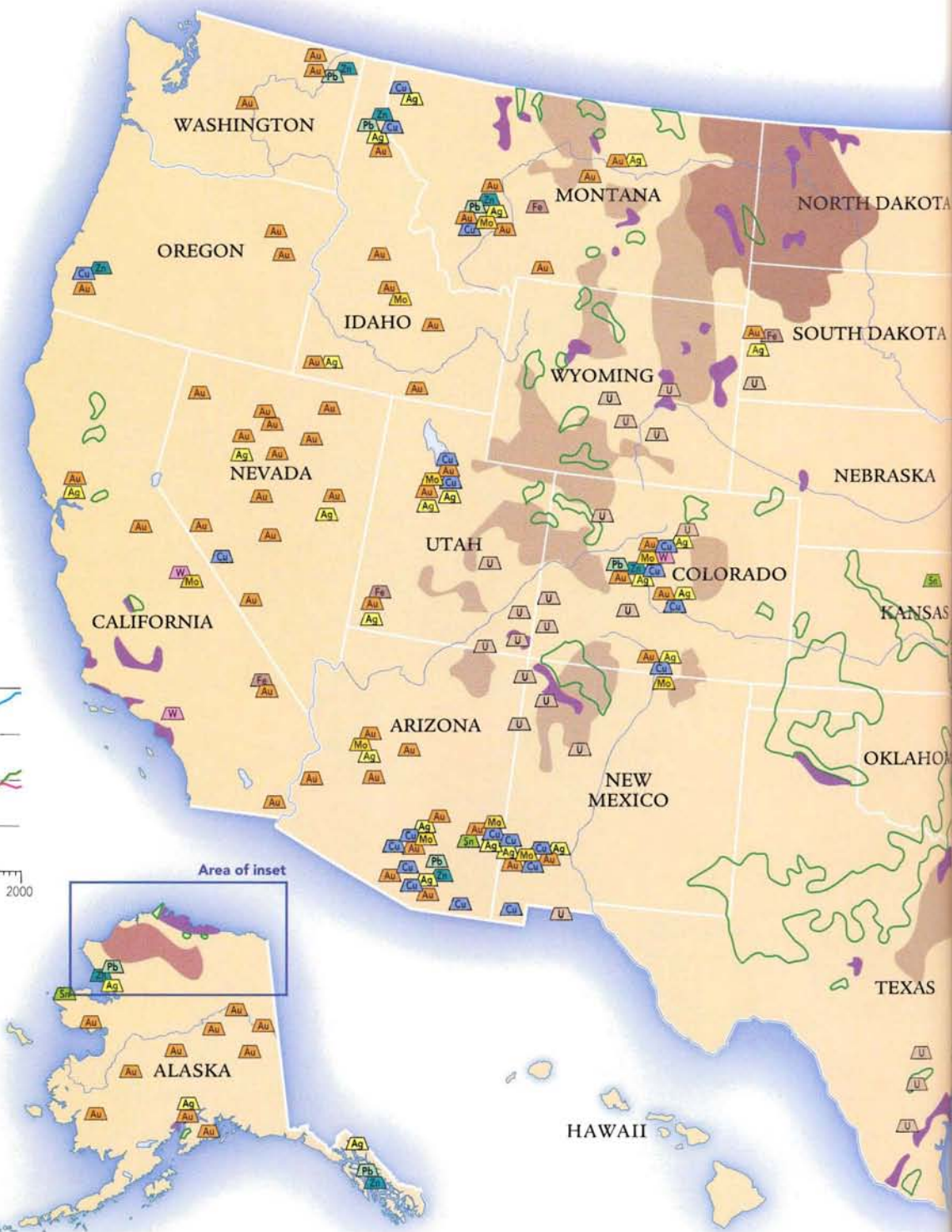
Mineral Resources

- Bauxite
- Copper
- Gold
- Iron ore
- Lead
- Molybdenum
- Silver
- Tin
- Titanium
- Tungsten
- Uranium
- Zinc

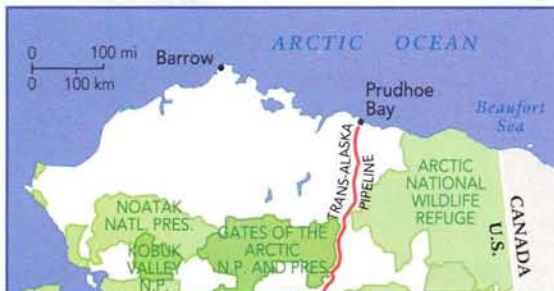
U.S. Petroleum Overview



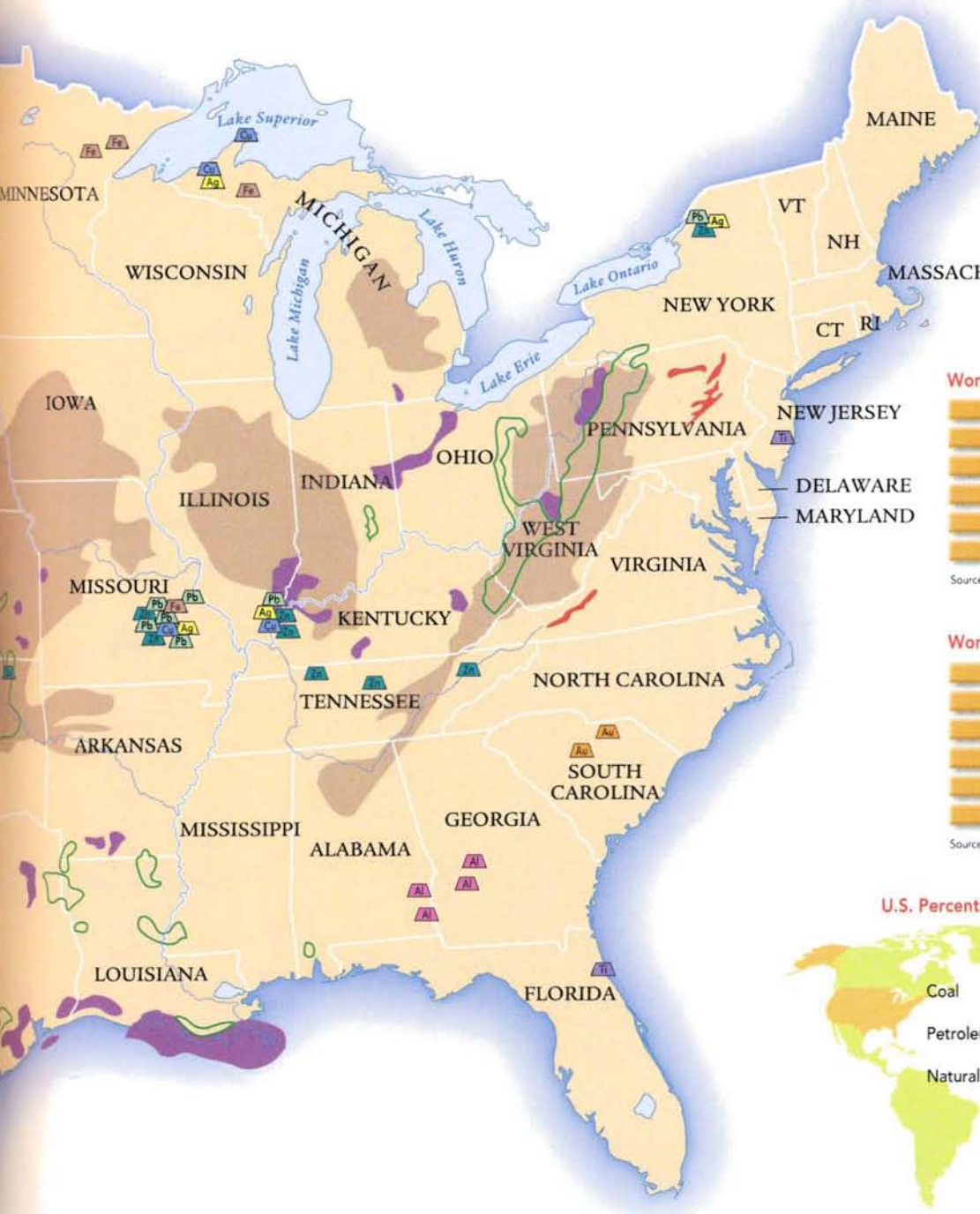
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration



Area of inset



The United States Geological Survey estimates that there is a 50% chance of extracting 5 billion barrels of oil from the coastal plain within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Debate surrounds the issue of drilling and production and its impact on the environment.



World's Leading Energy Producers, 1999



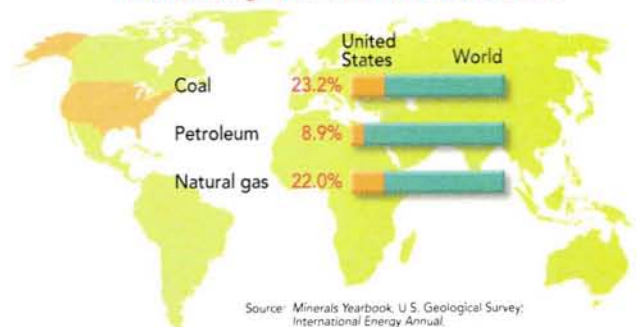
Source: International Energy Database, U.S. Energy Information Administration

World's Leading Energy Consumers, 1999



Source: International Energy Database, U.S. Energy Information Administration

U.S. Percentage of World Fuel Production, 2000



Source: Minerals Yearbook, U.S. Geological Survey; International Energy Annual, U.S. Energy Information Administration

Leading Petroleum Producing States, 1999



Source: Petroleum Supply Annual, U.S. Energy Information Administration

Leading Natural Gas Producing States, 1999

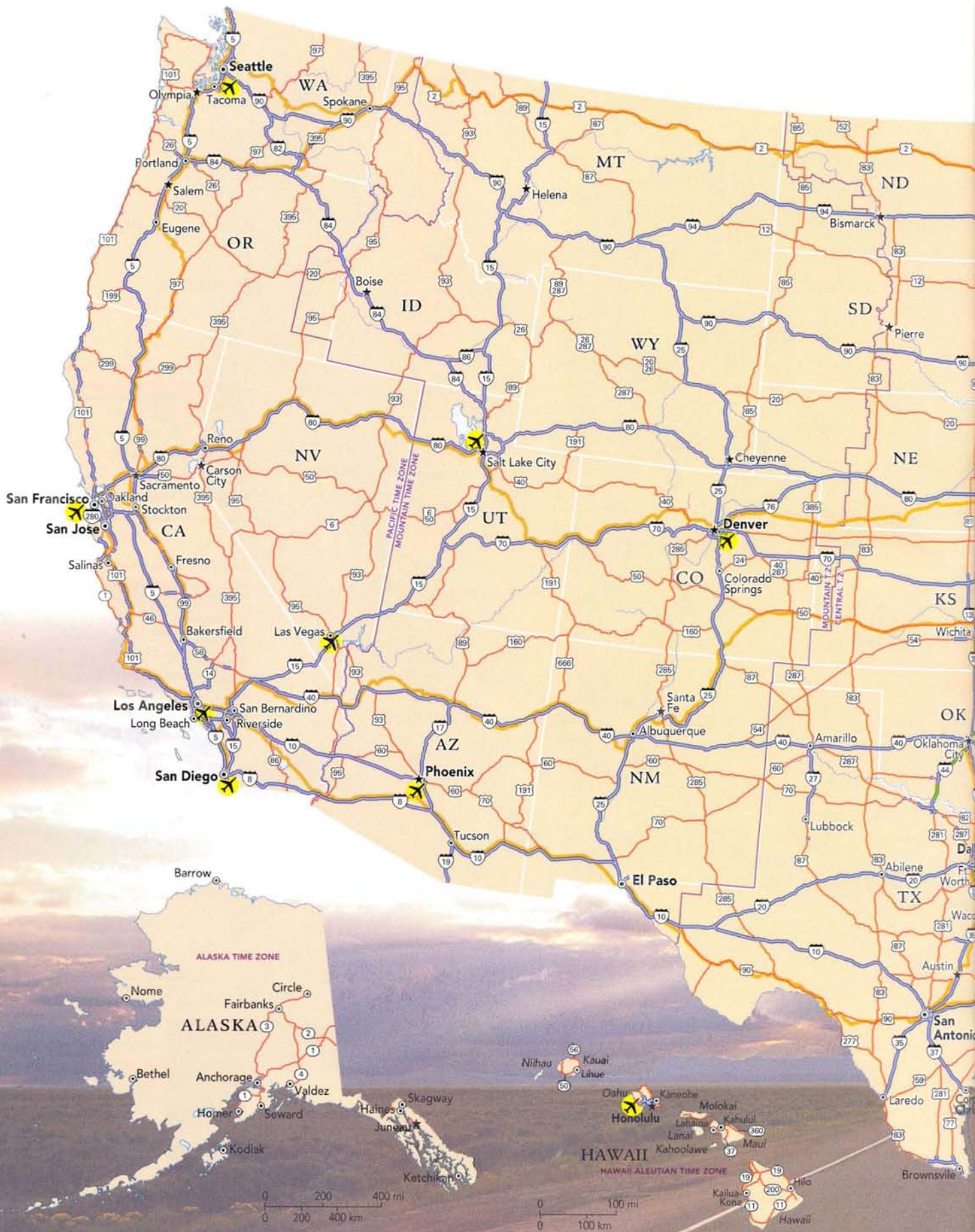


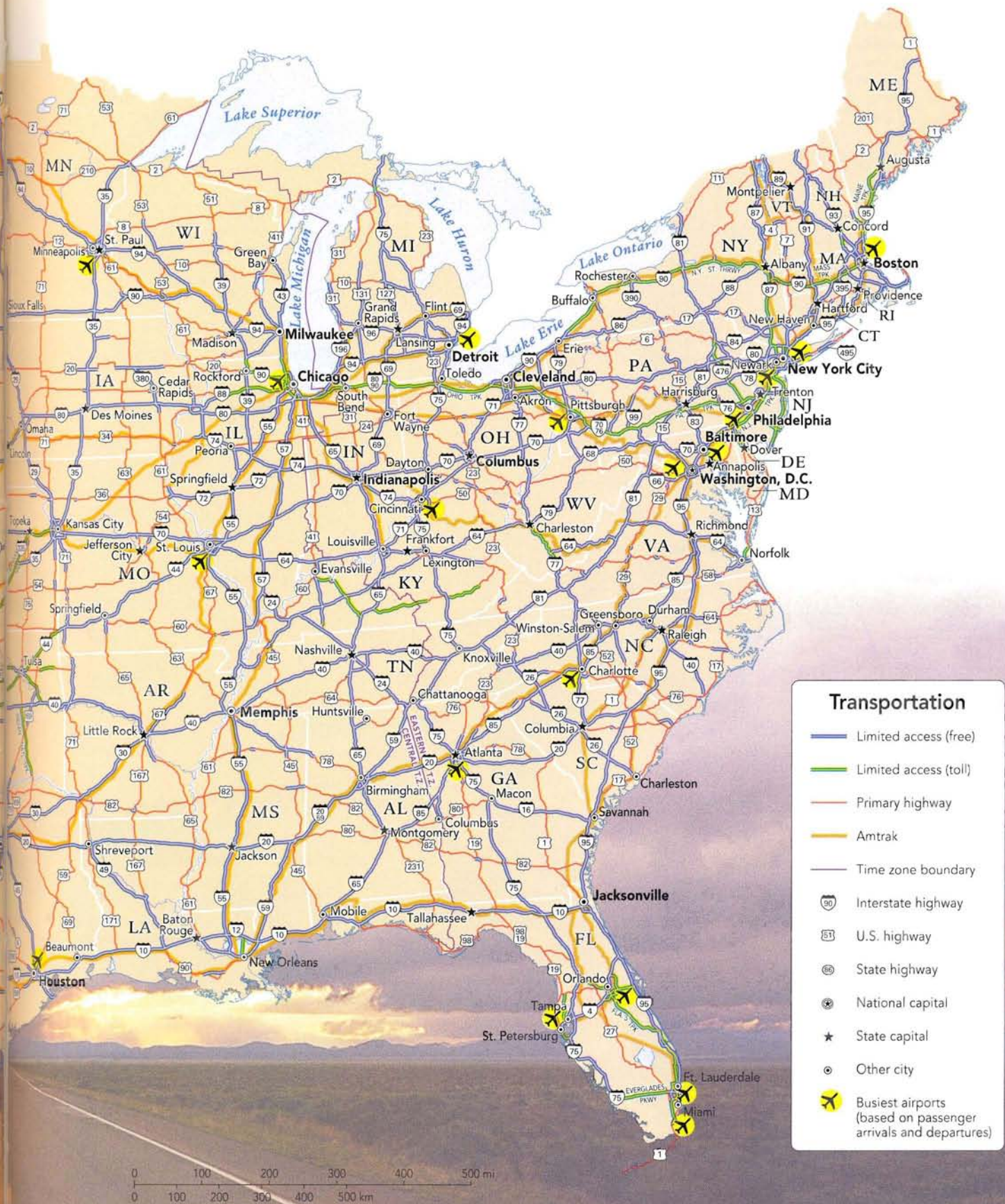
Source: Natural Gas Annual, U.S. Energy Information Administration

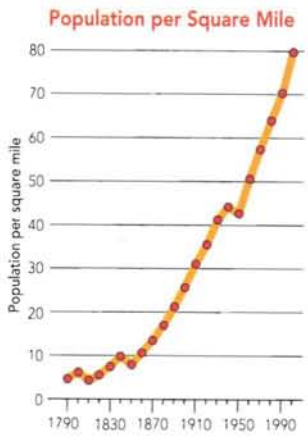
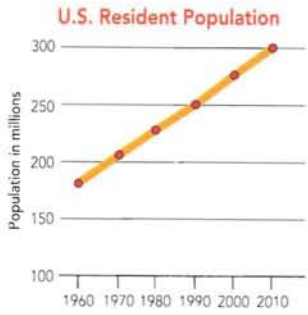
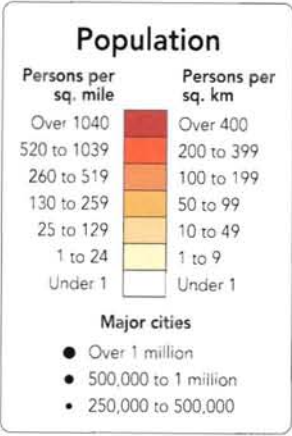
Leading Coal Producing States, 2000



Source: Coal Industry Annual 2000, U.S. Energy Information Administration



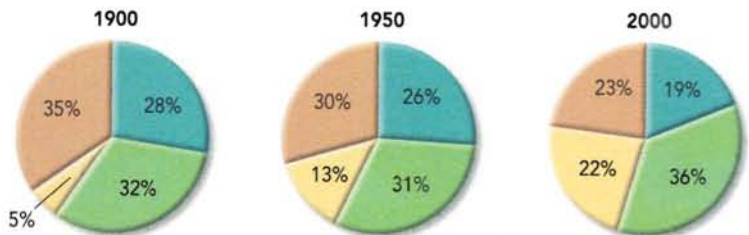




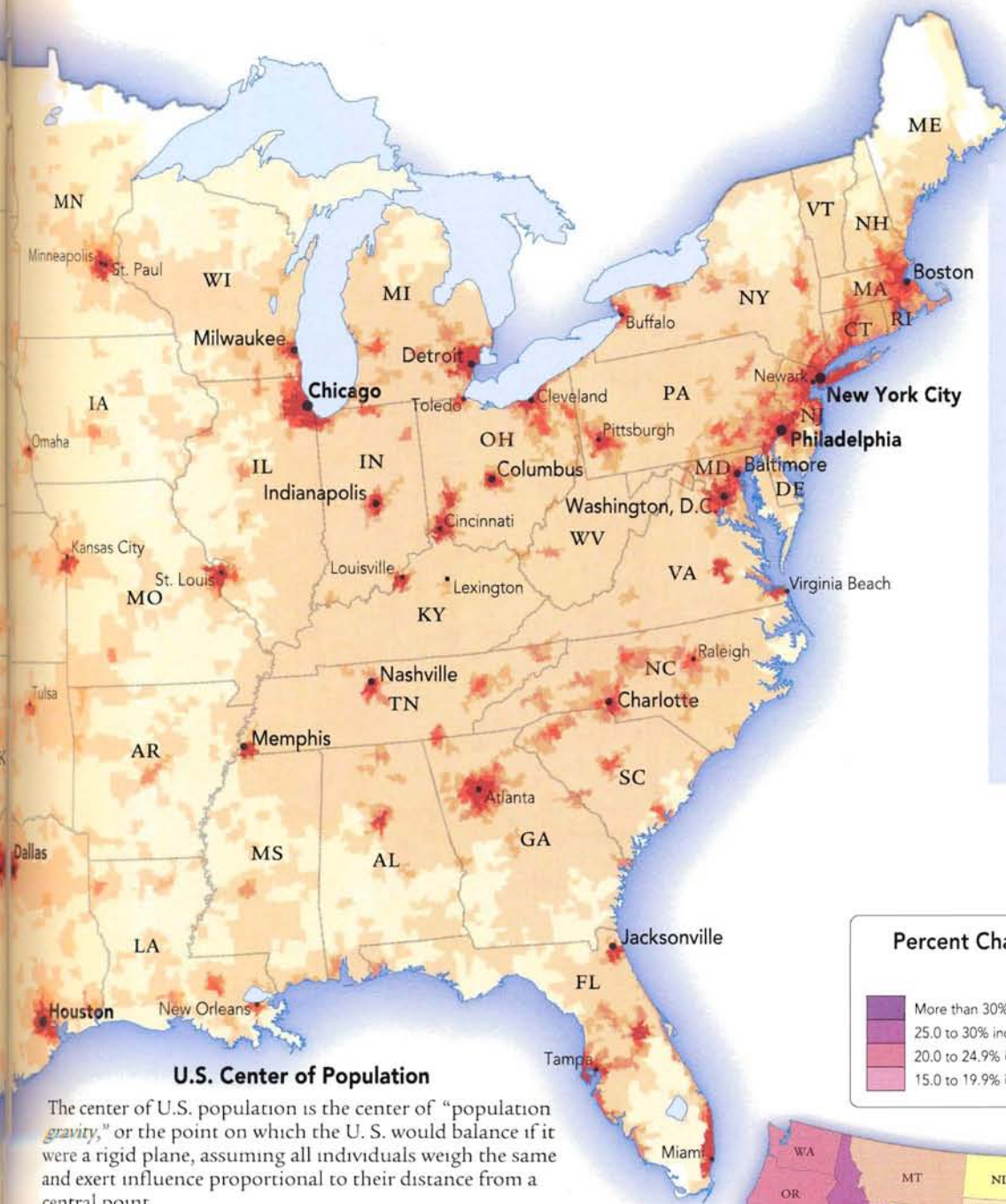
Source: U.S. Census Bureau



Distribution of Population by Region: 1900, 1950, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau



20 Largest Cities, 2000

City	Population		Change
	2000	1990	
1 New York	8,008,278	7,322,564	9.4%
2 Los Angeles	3,694,820	3,485,398	6.0%
3 Chicago	2,896,016	2,783,726	4.0%
4 Houston	1,953,631	1,630,553	19.8%
5 Philadelphia	1,517,550	1,585,577	-4.3%
6 Phoenix	1,321,045	983,403	34.3%
7 San Diego	1,223,400	1,110,549	10.2%
8 Dallas	1,188,580	1,006,877	18.0%
9 San Antonio	1,144,646	935,933	22.3%
10 Detroit	951,270	1,027,974	-7.5%
11 San Jose	894,943	782,248	14.4
12 Indianapolis	791,926	741,952	6.7%
13 San Francisco	776,733	723,959	7.3%
14 Jacksonville	735,617	635,230	15.8%
15 Columbus	711,470	632,910	12.4%
16 Austin	656,562	465,622	41%
17 Baltimore	651,154	736,014	-11.5%
18 Memphis	650,100	610,337	6.5%
19 Milwaukee	596,974	628,088	-5.0%
20 Boston	589,141	574,283	2.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

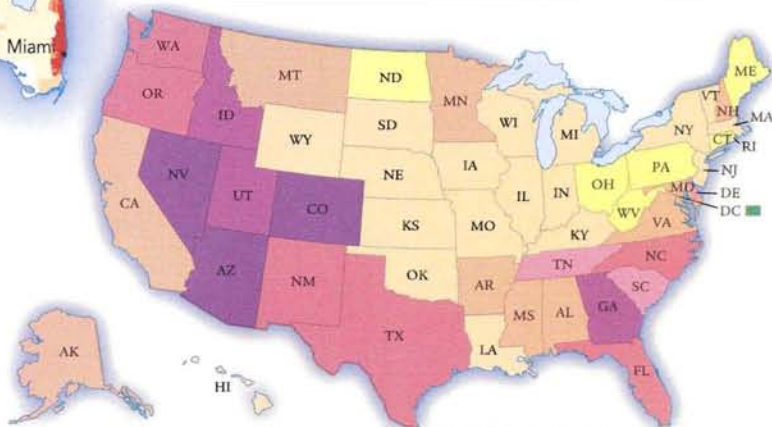
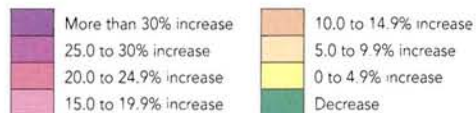
U.S. Center of Population

The center of U.S. population is the center of "population gravity," or the point on which the U. S. would balance if it were a rigid plane, assuming all individuals weigh the same and exert influence proportional to their distance from a central point.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Percent Change in State Population 1990-2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Per Capita Income

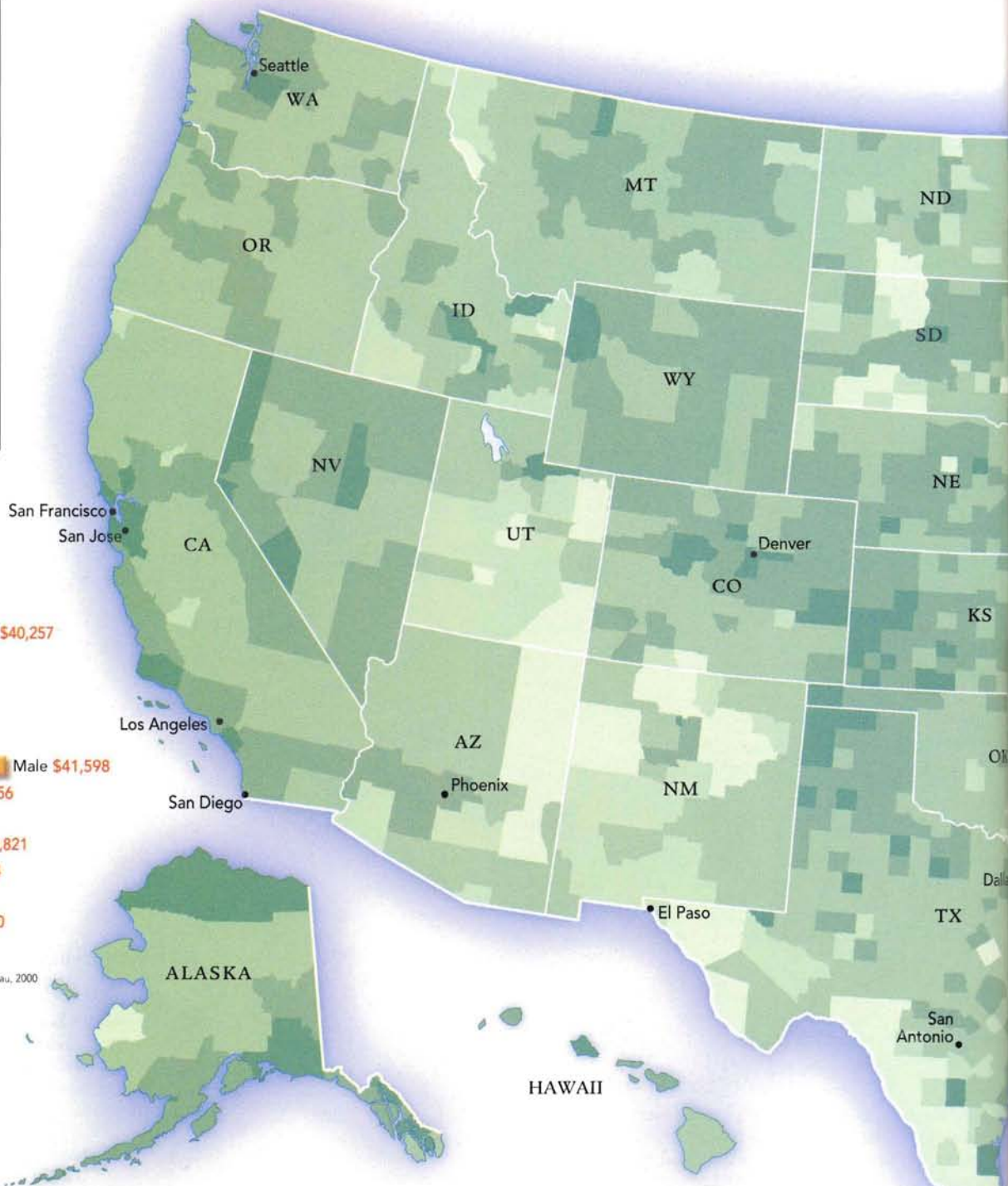
Per capita personal income* in dollars



*Per capita personal income is the mean average income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular area. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular area by the total population of that area. The areas used in this map are the counties and county equivalents.

Based on latest available data.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Census Bureau



Earnings by Gender

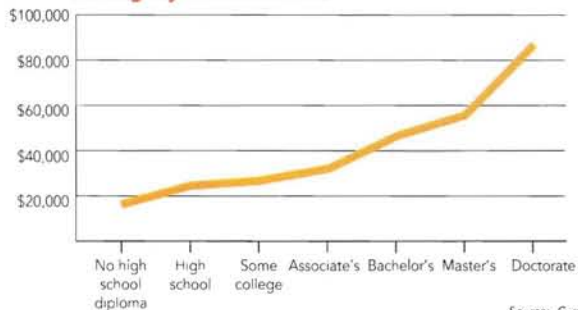


Earnings by Race

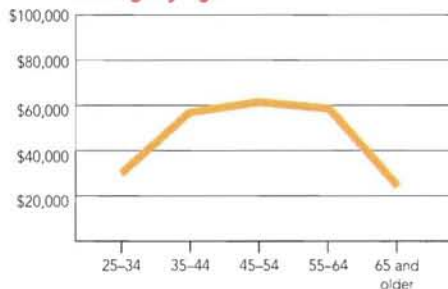


Source: Current Population Reports, U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

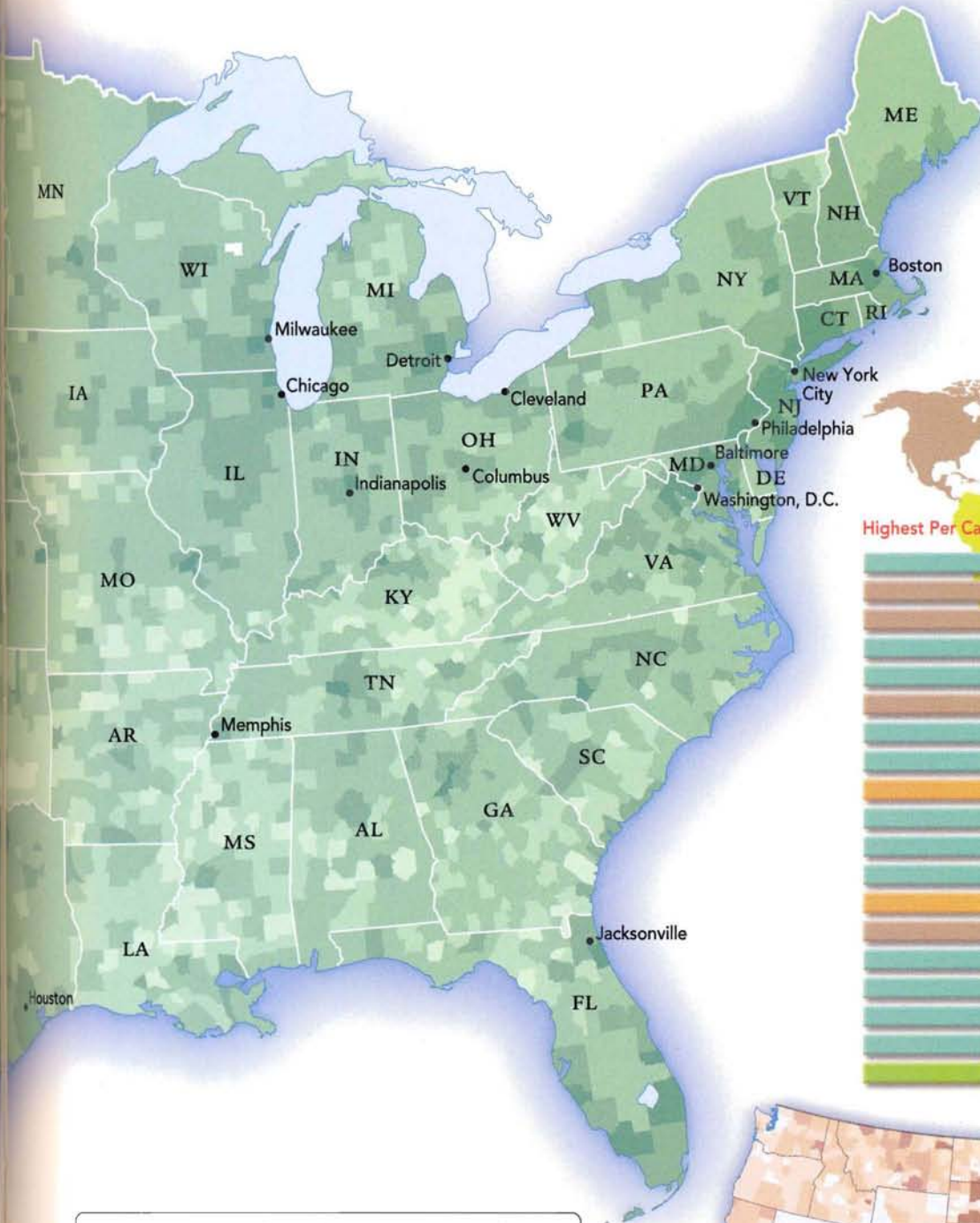
Earnings by Education Level



Earnings by Age



Source: Current Population Reports, U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

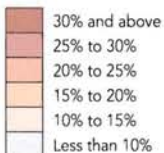


Highest Per Capita Income*

Luxembourg	\$36,400
United States	\$36,200
Bermuda	\$33,000
San Marino	\$32,000
Switzerland	\$28,600
Aruba	\$28,000
Norway	\$27,700
Monaco	\$27,000
Singapore	\$26,500
Denmark	\$25,500
Belgium	\$25,300
Austria	\$25,000
Japan	\$24,900
Canada	\$24,800
Iceland	\$24,800
France	\$24,400
Netherlands	\$24,400
Germany	\$23,400
Australia	\$23,200

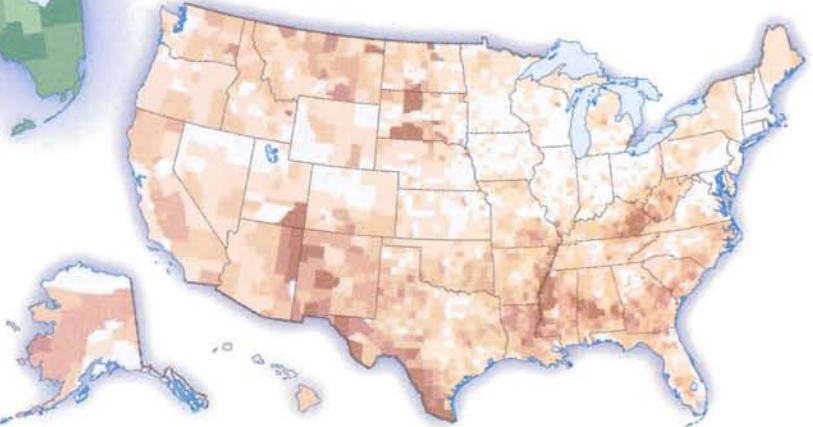
*estimated, 2000
Source: The World Factbook 2000, CIA

Persons Below the Poverty Level



Poverty level is based on the income a household needs so that no more than a third of income must be used for adequate food. Households with incomes below this level are considered to be poor. The U.S. government adjusts the poverty level according to household size, and revises it each year for changes in the cost of living.

Source: Census 2000, U.S. Census Bureau





Canada



Northwest Territories



Yukon Territory



Nunavut



Québec



British Columbia



Alberta



Saskatchewan



Manitoba



Ontario



New Brunswick



Nova Scotia



Prince Edward Island

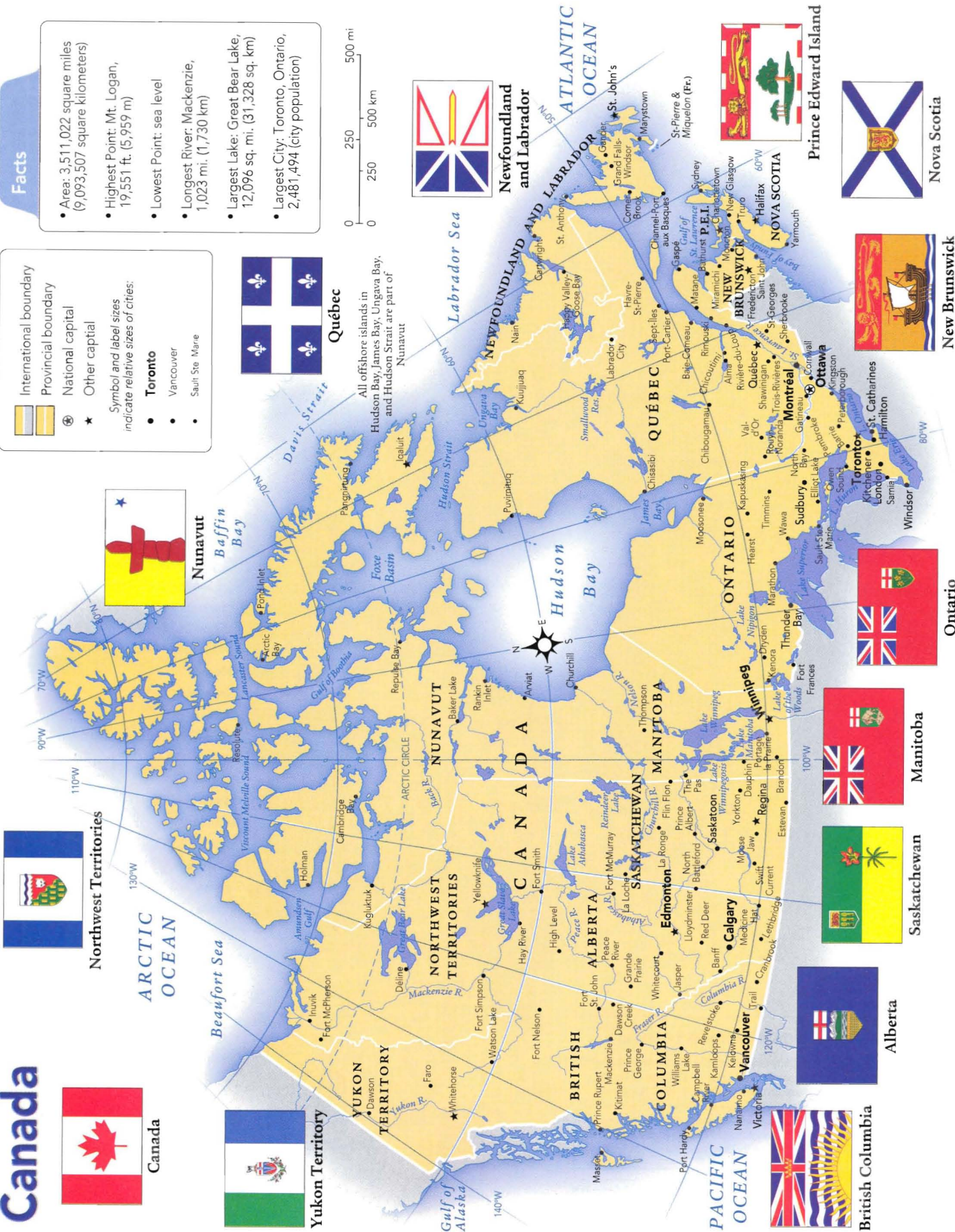
Facts

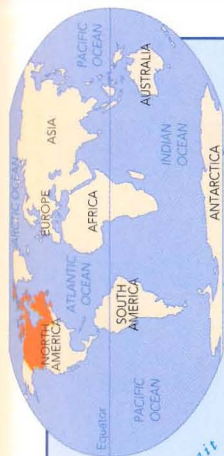
- Area: 3,511,022 square miles (9,093,507 square kilometers)
- Highest Point: Mt. Logan, 19,551 ft. (5,959 m)
- Lowest Point: sea level
- Longest River: Mackenzie, 1,023 mi. (1,730 km)
- Largest Lake: Great Bear Lake, 12,096 sq. mi. (31,328 sq. km)
- Largest City: Toronto, Ontario, 2,481,494 (city population)

- International boundary
- Provincial boundary
- National capital
- Other capital

Symbol and label sizes indicate relative sizes of cities:

- Toronto
- Vancouver
- Sault Ste. Marie





Legend:

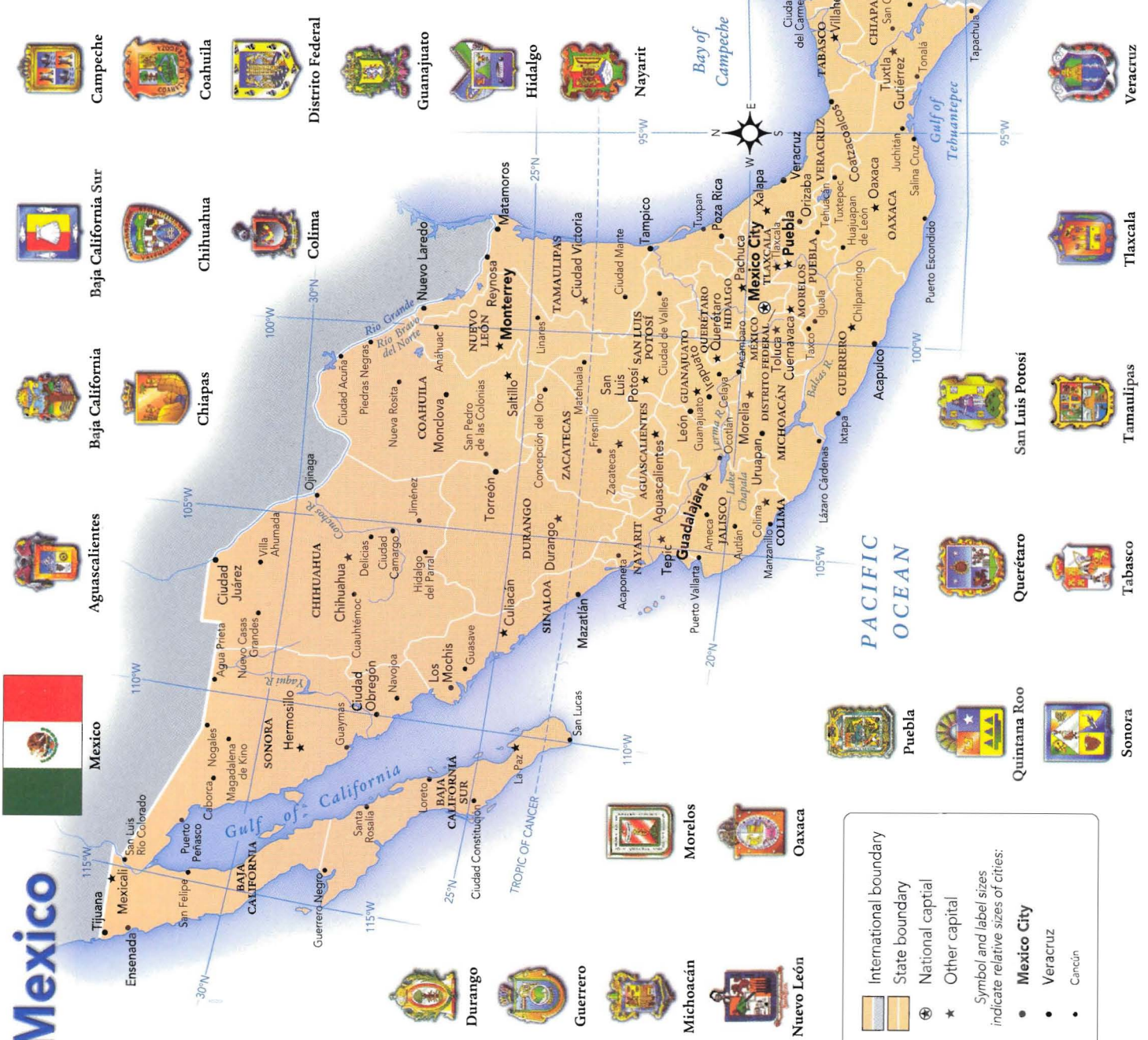
- International boundary (dashed line)
- Provincial boundary (solid line)
- Mountain peak (triangle symbol)

Mexico



Facts

- Area: 742,490 square miles (1,923,040 square kilometers)
- Highest Point: Pico de Orizaba, 18,405 ft. (5,610 m)
- Lowest Point: Laguna Salada, 33 ft. (10 m) below sea level
- Longest River: Río Bravo del Norte, 1,240 mi. (1,996 km), along U.S. border
- Largest Lake: Lake Chapala, 417 sq. mi. (1,080 sq. km)
- Largest City: Mexico City, Distrito Federal, 8,489,007



- Campeche
- Baja California Sur
- Baja California
- Aguascalientes
- Mexico
- Baja California Sur
- Baja California
- Chihuahua
- Chiapas
- Coahuila
- Colima
- Distrito Federal
- Guanajuato
- Hidalgo
- Nayarit
- Veracruz
- Yucatán
- Sinaloa
- Zacatecas
- Veracruz
- Tlaxcala
- San Luis Potosí
- Tamaulipas
- Quintana Roo
- Tabasco
- Sonora
- Puebla
- Quintana Roo
- Sonora
- Morelos
- Oaxaca
- Michoacán
- Nuevo León
- Morelos
- Oaxaca
- Michoacán
- Nuevo León



South America

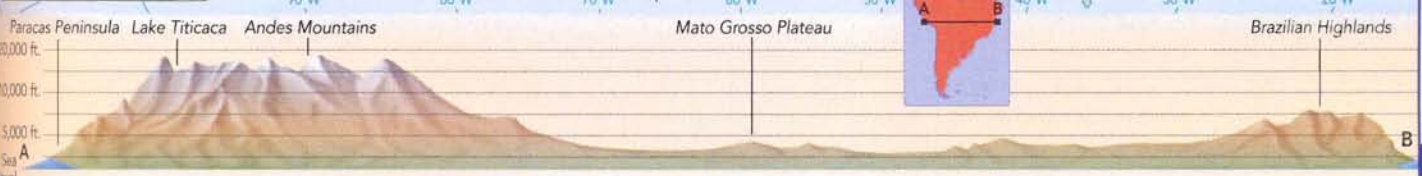




	International boundary
	Mountain peak
	Lowest point
	Falls



Elevation Profile



Major Metropolitan Areas

Argentina

Buenos Aires	11,298,000
Córdoba	1,209,000
Rosario	1,119,000

Bolivia

La Paz	1,484,000
Santa Cruz	1,136,000
Cochabamba	517,000

Brazil

São Paulo	17,834,000
Rio de Janeiro	10,612,000
Belo Horizonte	4,800,000
Pôrto Alegre	3,655,000
Recife	3,332,000
Salvador	3,018,000
Fortaleza	2,975,000
Brasília	2,942,000
Curitiba	2,726,000
Belém	1,816,000
Manaus	1,011,000

Chile

Santiago	4,647,000
Viña del Mar	299,000

Colombia

Bogotá	6,422,000
Cali	2,129,000
Medellín	1,885,000
Barranquilla	1,549,000

Ecuador

Guayaquil	2,118,000
Quito	1,616,000

French Guiana

Cayenne	50,000
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Guyana

Georgetown	187,000
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Paraguay

Asunción	513,000
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Peru

Lima	6,988,000
Arequipa	830,000
Chiclayo	766,000

Suriname

Paramaribo	291,000
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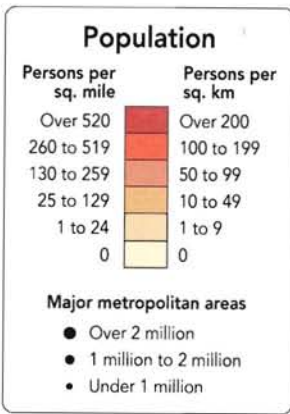
Uruguay

Montevideo	1,303,000
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Venezuela

Caracas	3,061,000
Maracaibo	1,220,000
Barquisimeto	896,000
Valencia	742,000

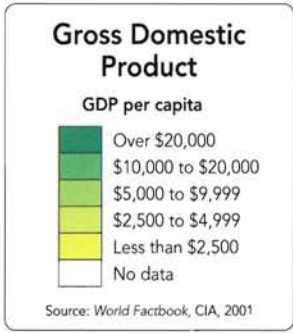
International comparability of population data is limited by varying census methods. Where metropolitan population is unavailable, core city population is shown.



Estimated 2002 Population (in millions)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau



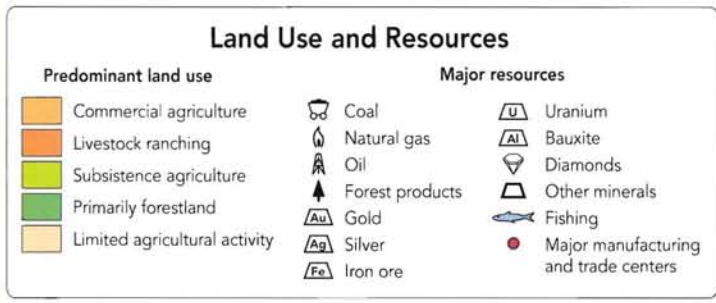
Gross Domestic Product is a measure of the total goods and services generated by a country. Generally, manufacturing, high-tech services, and specialized agricultural products add more value than raw materials and basic food stuffs.

Electricity Use



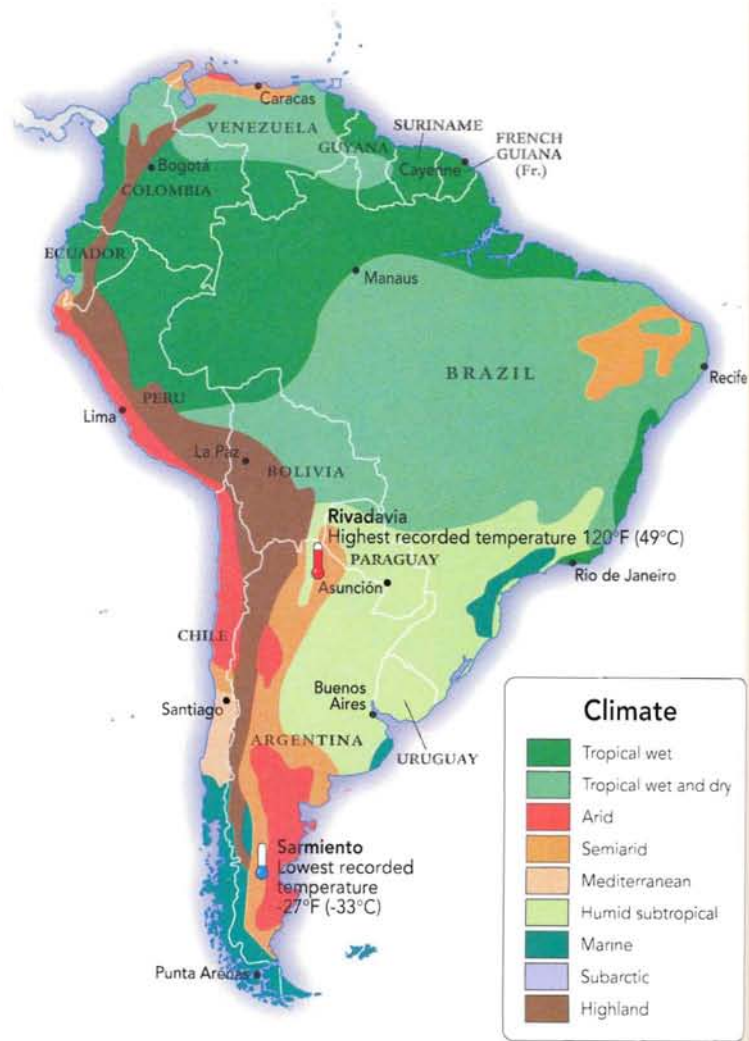
Source: World Factbook, CIA, 2001

Non-manufacturing economic activity is generated primarily by commercial plantation agriculture, livestock raising, and the harvest of forest products, plus the extraction of oil and minerals. Manufacturing, like population, is concentrated in the continent's coastal areas.



Most of the continent is under the influence of wet and tropical air. Warm currents in the Atlantic Ocean as well as wet lowland elevations lying within the confines of the tropical latitudes directly affect the climate of the majority of the land area. The Andes Mountains and cold currents that hug the Pacific coast keep the Western and Southern regions of the continent temperate but dry.

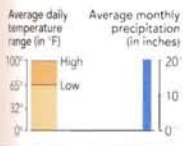
See photographs taken in different kinds of climates on pages 24-25



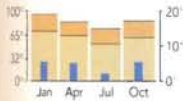
Annual Precipitation	
Centimeters	Inches
Over 200	Over 80
150 to 200	60 to 80
100 to 150	40 to 60
50 to 100	20 to 40
25 to 50	10 to 20
Under 25	Under 10

Moist and unstable air above the Equator—as well as highlands that wring out waterlogged clouds—produce heavy rainfall, but along the coast of Chile and elsewhere, cold ocean water and mountainous barriers keep rainfall at a minimum.

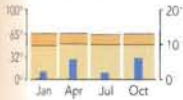
Climate Graphs



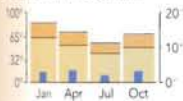
ASUNCIÓN, Paraguay



BOGOTÁ, Colombia



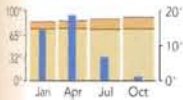
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina



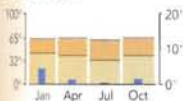
CARACAS, Venezuela



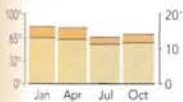
CAYENNE, French Guiana



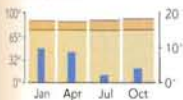
LA PAZ, Bolivia



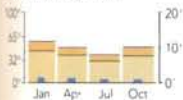
LIMA, Peru



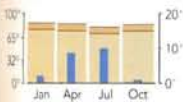
MANAUS, Brazil



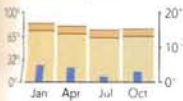
PUNTA ARENAS, Chile



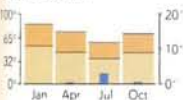
RECIFE, Brazil



RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil



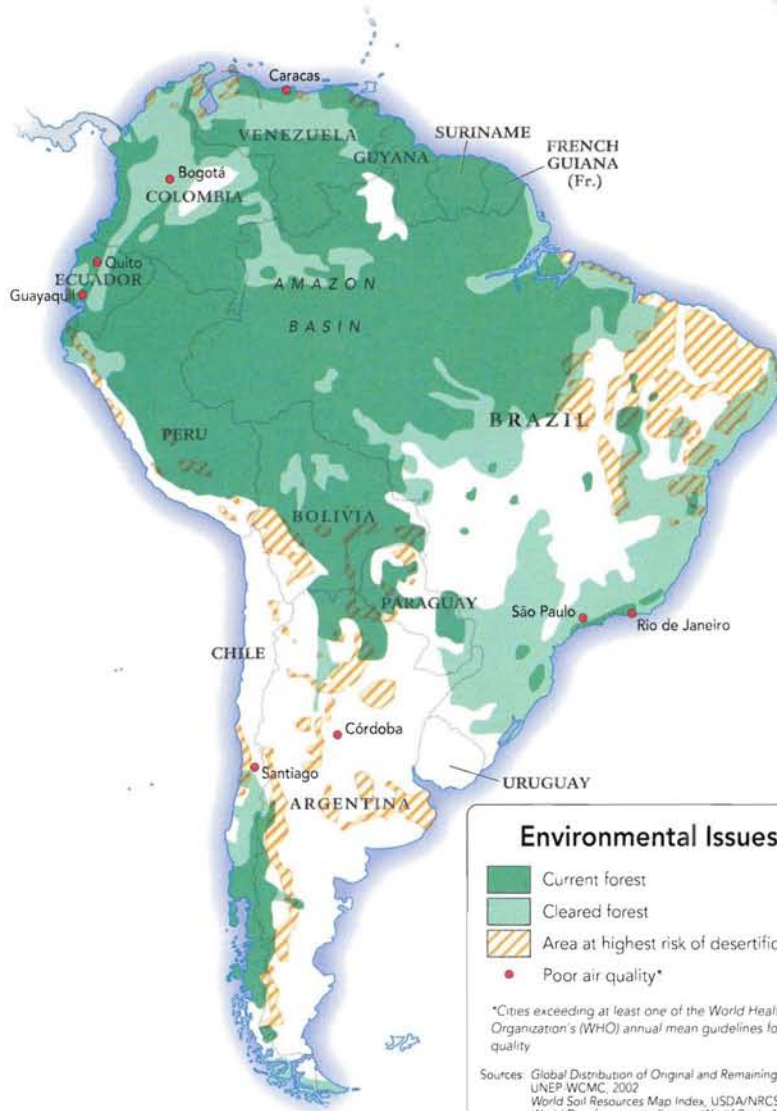
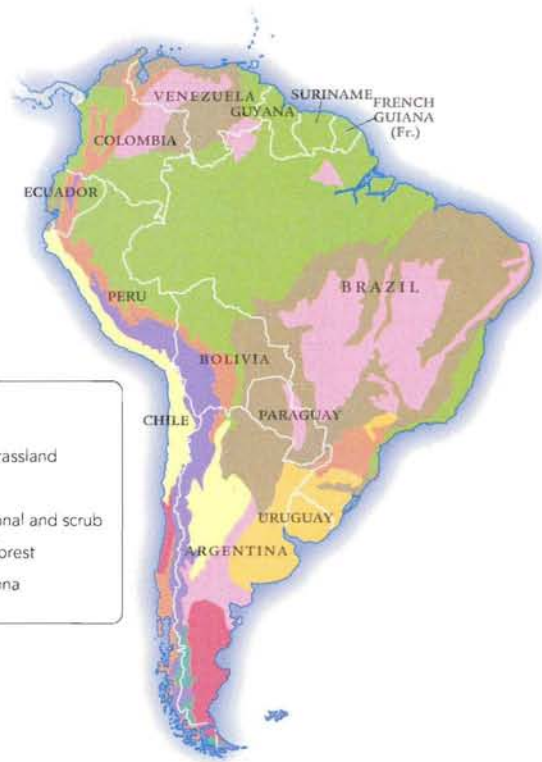
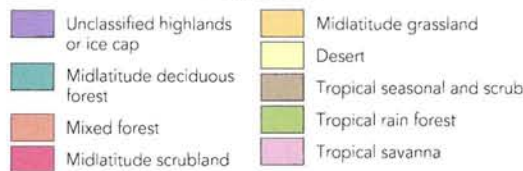
SANTIAGO, Chile



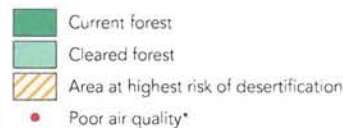
South America is dominated by tropical vegetation, including Earth's most extensive rain forest. Farther south, a vast grassland, the Pampa, fades gradually into the dry and meager vegetation of Patagonia.

See photographs of the different kinds of vegetation on pages 26–27.

Vegetation



Environmental Issues



*Cities exceeding at least one of the World Health Organization's (WHO) annual mean guidelines for air quality

Sources: Global Distribution of Original and Remaining Forests, UNEP WCMC, 2002
World Soil Resources Map Index, USDA/NRCS, 2002
World Development Indicators, World Bank, 1999

The destruction of forest areas—especially in the Amazon Basin—is one of the leading environmental issues in South America. In Brazil, it is estimated that an average of 15,000 acres of forest are lost each day as people clear land for timber and to grow crops. Human activities have impacted other types of vegetation, as well. For example, overgrazing has caused damage to grasslands in many areas, putting them at risk of becoming infertile deserts. Poor urban air quality is another serious concern in the region, with nearly 80 percent of the population living in cities.

Facts

- Area: 4,032,000 square mi. (10,443,000 square kilometers)
- Highest Point: Mt. Elbrus, Russia, 18,510 ft. (5,642 m)
- Lowest Point: Caspian Sea 92 ft. (28 m) below sea level
- Longest River: Volga, 2,290 mi. (3,685 km)
- Largest Lake: Caspian Sea, 143,244 sq. mi. (371,000 sq. km)
- Largest Country: Russia (European), 1,663,870 sq. mi. (4,309,400 sq. km)
- Largest City: Paris, France 9,645,000 (metropolitan pop.)

International boundary
 National capital
 Other capital
 Symbol and label sizes indicate relative sizes of cities:
 London
 Helsinki
 Yarna





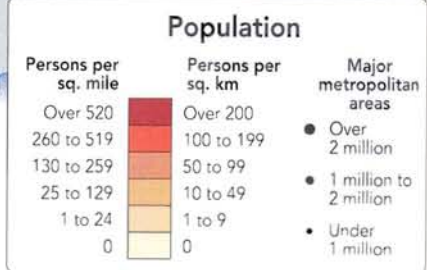
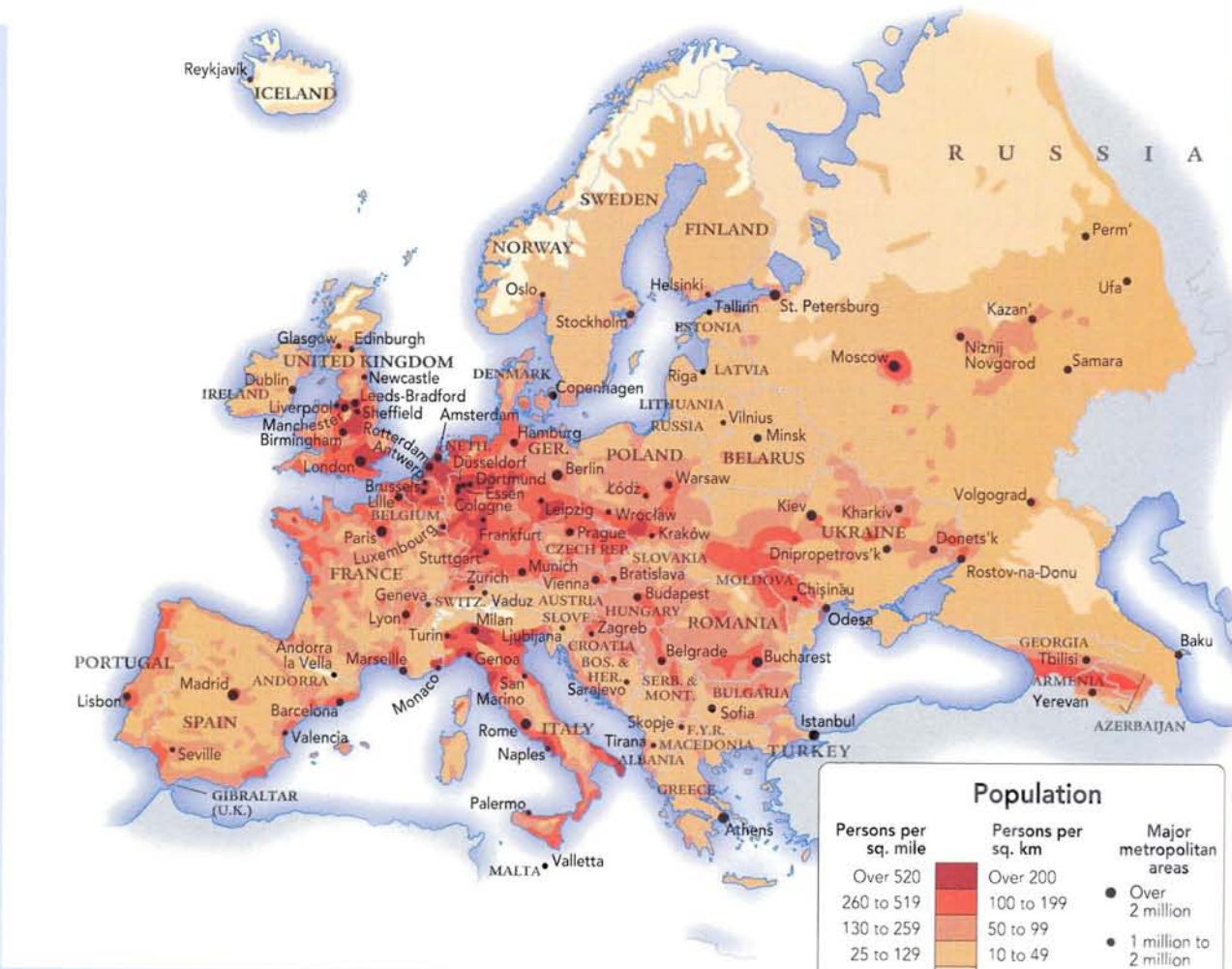
- International boundary
- Canal
- Mountain peak
- Lowest point

Elevation Profile



Major Metropolitan Areas

Albania	Tirana	244,000
Andorra	Andorra la Vella	21,000
Armenia	Yerevan	1,247,000
Austria	Vienna	1,562,000
Azerbaijan	Baku	1,792,000
Belarus	Minsk	1,681,000
Belgium	Brussels	978,000
	Antwerp	449,000
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Sarajevo	529,000
Bulgaria	Sofia	1,191,000
Croatia	Zagreb	692,000
Czech Republic	Prague	1,179,000
Denmark	Copenhagen	1,085,000
Estonia	Tallinn	398,000
Finland	Helsinki	965,000
France	Paris	9,645,000
	Marseille	1,350,000
	Lyon	1,349,000
	Lille	1,001,000
Georgia	Tbilisi	1,399,000
Germany (core city only)	Berlin	3,382,000
	Hamburg	1,715,000
	Munich	1,210,000
	Cologne	963,000
	Frankfurt	647,000
	Essen	595,000
	Dortmund	589,000
	Stuttgart	584,000
	Düsseldorf	569,000
Greece	Athens	3,073,000
Hungary	Budapest	1,825,000
Iceland	Reykjavik	175,000
Ireland	Dublin	1,123,000
Italy	Rome	2,460,000
	Milan	1,183,000
	Naples	993,000
	Turin	857,000
	Palermo	653,000
	Genoa	604,000
Latvia	Riga	793,000
Liechtenstein	Vaduz	5,000
Lithuania	Vilnius	578,000
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	77,000
F.Y.R. Macedonia	Skopje	545,000
Malta	Valletta	8,000
Moldova	Chişinău	658,000
Monaco	Monaco	27,000
Netherlands	Amsterdam	1,207,000
	Rotterdam	1,161,000
Norway	Oslo	513,000
Poland	Warsaw	1,610,000
	Łódź	787,000
	Kraków	741,000
	Wrocław	634,000
Portugal	Lisbon	1,947,000
Romania	Bucharest	2,009,000
Russia (European)	Moscow	8,538,000
	St. Petersburg	4,678,000
	Nižnij Novgorod	1,366,000
	Samara	1,183,000
	Kazan'	1,092,000
	Ufa	1,094,000
	Volgograd	1,025,000
	Perm'	1,024,000
	Rostov-na-Donu	1,004,000
San Marino	San Marino	5,000
Serbia & Montenegro	Belgrade	1,619,000
Slovakia	Bratislava	429,000
Slovenia	Ljubljana	264,000
Spain	Madrid	2,939,000
	Barcelona	1,504,000
	Valencia	738,000
	Seville	685,000
Sweden	Stockholm	1,665,000
Switzerland	Zürich	933,000
	Geneva	451,000
Turkey (European)	Istanbul	8,803,000
Ukraine	Kiev	2,590,000
	Kharkiv	1,494,000
	Dnipropetrovs'k	1,109,000
	Donets'k	1,050,000
	Odesa	1,002,000
United Kingdom	London	7,652,000
	Birmingham	2,296,000
	Manchester	2,277,000
	Leeds-Bradford	1,446,000
	Newcastle	886,000
	Glasgow	867,000
	Liverpool	838,000
	Sheffield	633,000



Estimated 2002 Population (in millions)



International comparability of population data is limited by varying census methods. Where metropolitan population is unavailable, core city population is shown.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Gross Domestic Product

GDP per capita

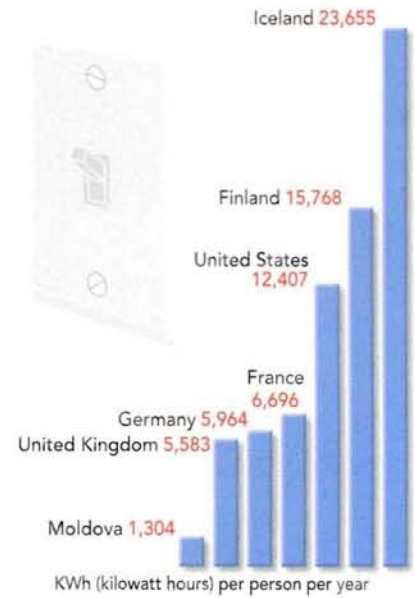


Source: World Factbook, CIA, 2001

Gross Domestic Product is a measure of the total goods and services generated by a country. Generally, manufacturing, high-tech services, and specialized agricultural products add more value than raw materials and basic food stuffs.



Electricity Use



Source: World Factbook, CIA, 2001

Land Use and Resources

Predominant land use



Major resources



Europe, particularly Western Europe, is a consolidation of high-tech, market-driven, globally connected economies, where manufacturing and commercial agriculture predominate. Crucial to continental economic integration is the European Union, a partnership of 15

member nations whose combined economic clout rivals the U.S. Russia and former Soviet-satellite nations are, in large part, reaching harmony with the rest of Europe after an initial and unsettling

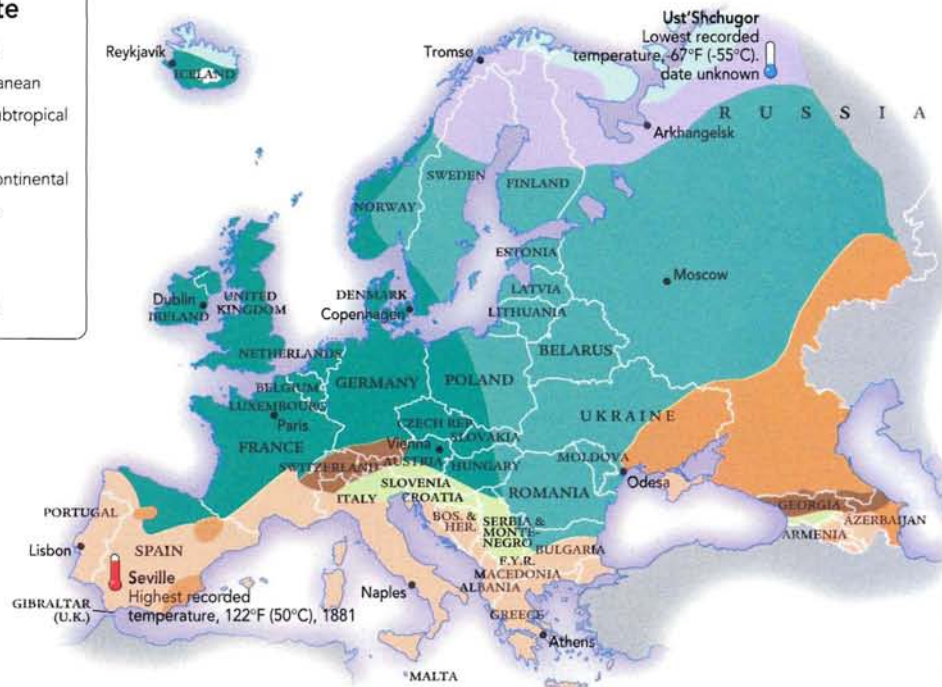
period of adjustment. Despite centuries of exploration and exploitation, commercially-valuable mineral resources continue to be mined, notably in Russia, the Ukraine, and Scandinavia. The bountiful oil and gas fields of the North Sea are one of the most important and most recent discoveries.

Climate

	Semi-arid
	Mediterranean
	Humid subtropical
	Marine
	Humid continental
	Subarctic
	Tundra
	Ice cap
	Highland

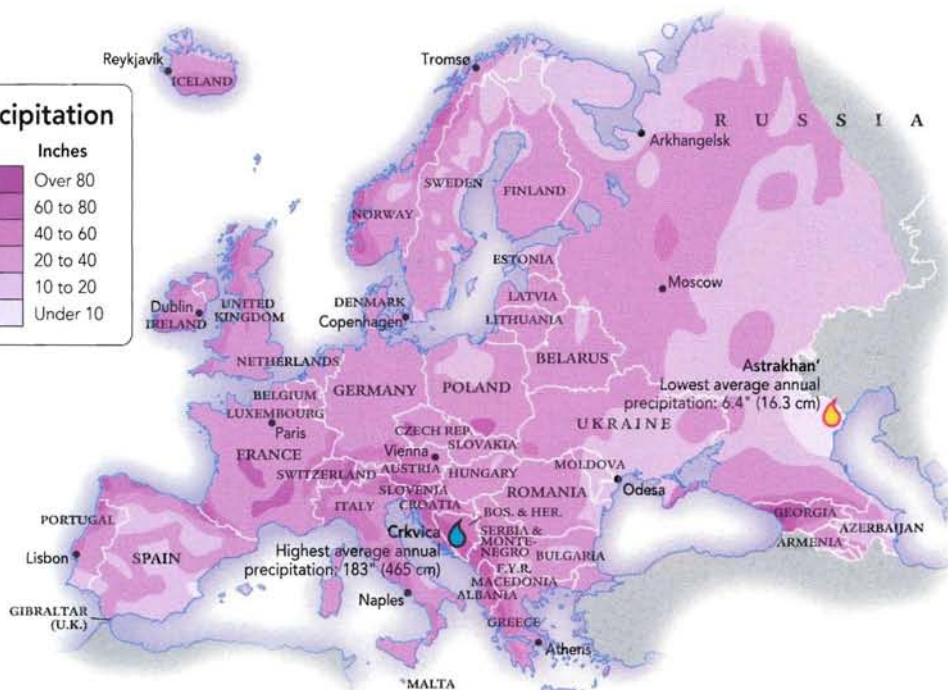
The far-reaching influence and effects of warm ocean currents cannot be overstated. The ceaseless torrent distributed by the Gulf Stream along the coasts of Western Europe, even to the shores of Iceland and Norway, produces much milder weather than would be expected at its latitudes and provides a ready source of moisture. Along the Mediterranean margin of Europe the typical weather—mild, wet winters and hot, dry summers—has been defined as a climate category that is now used worldwide.

See photographs taken in different kinds of climates on pages 24–25.



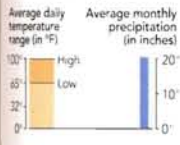
Annual Precipitation

Centimeters	Inches
Over 200	Over 80
150 to 200	60 to 80
100 to 150	40 to 60
50 to 100	20 to 40
25 to 50	10 to 20
Under 25	Under 10



Though regionally formidable mountains rise to extract snow and rain, no continental-scale alpine barrier exists—thereby permitting moisture-laden, westerly winds springing from warm oceanic waters to distribute precipitation uniformly across Europe. However, by the time these currents of air reach the landlocked heart of Eastern Europe, northeast of the Black Sea, much of the moisture has already been spent

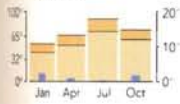
Climate Graphs



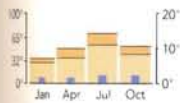
ARKHANGELSK, Russia



ATHENS, Greece



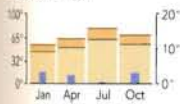
COPENHAGEN, Denmark



DUBLIN, Ireland



LISBON, Portugal



MOSCOW, Russia



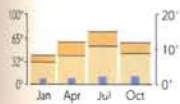
NAPLES, Italy



ODESA, Ukraine



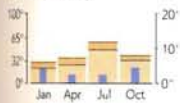
PARIS, France



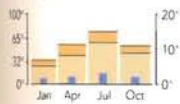
REYKJAVIK, Iceland



TROMSØ, Norway



VIENNA, Austria



Vegetation

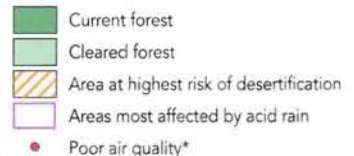


Forests, nourished by plentiful precipitation, dominate in Europe, but grassland and scrubland thrive where rainfall becomes sparse or is seasonal. Deciduous trees disappear as the winters grow harsh, replaced by vast and hardy stands of coniferous forest that are merely the western end of an immense belt stretching across Russia to the Pacific Ocean.

See photographs of the different kinds of vegetation on pages 26–27.



Environmental Issues



*Cities exceeding at least one of the World Health Organization's (WHO) annual mean guidelines for air quality

Sources: Global Distribution of Original and Remaining Forests, UNEP-WCMC, 2002
World Soil Resources Map Index, USDA/NRCS, 2002
World Development Indicators, World Bank, 1999

Emissions from the many cars, trucks, and factories in Europe have led to problems with air pollution and acid rain over a large part of the continent. Land and water pollution (from fertilizers, pesticides, and industrial waste) is also widespread. Since the 1960's, the amount of forest area in Western and Central Europe has actually increased, but many forests (nearly 60%) are damaged due to acidification, pollution, drought, or fires. Overfishing—especially in the North Sea—is a serious problem for marine ecosystems.

Africa





- International boundary
- Mountain peak
- Lowest point
- Falls



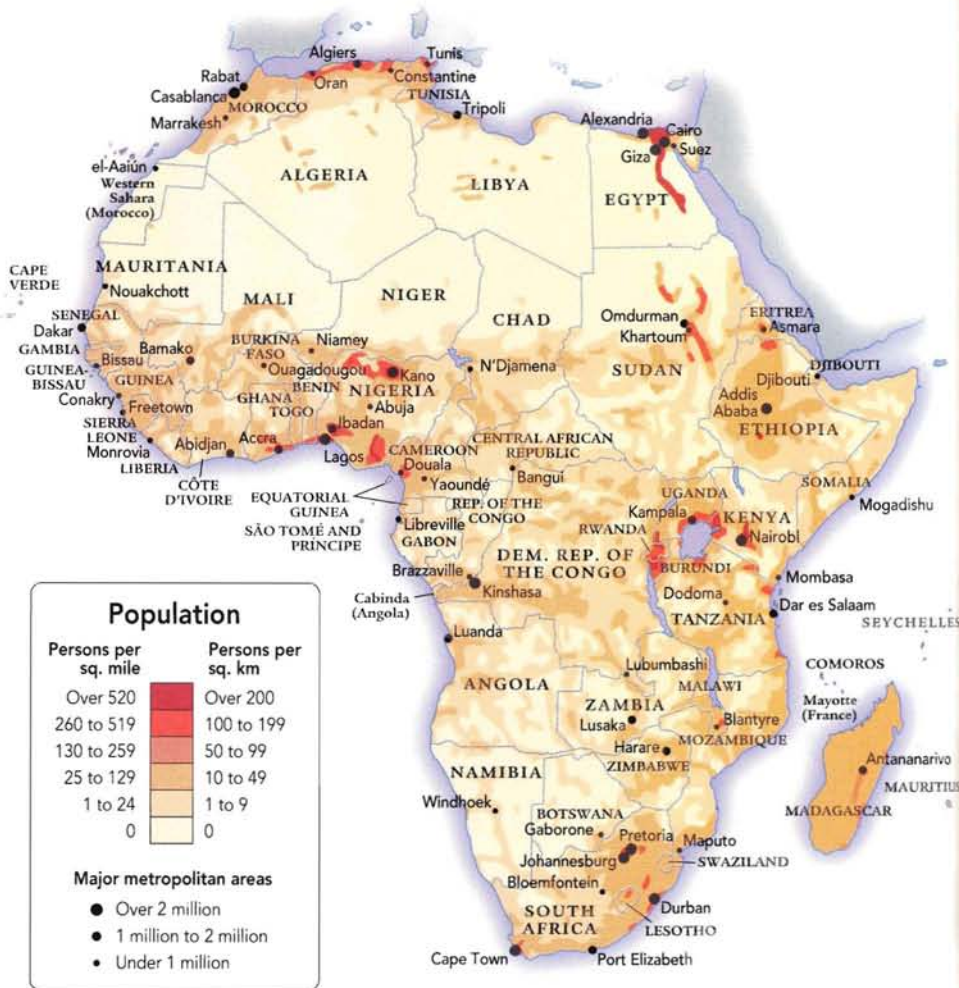
Elevation Profile



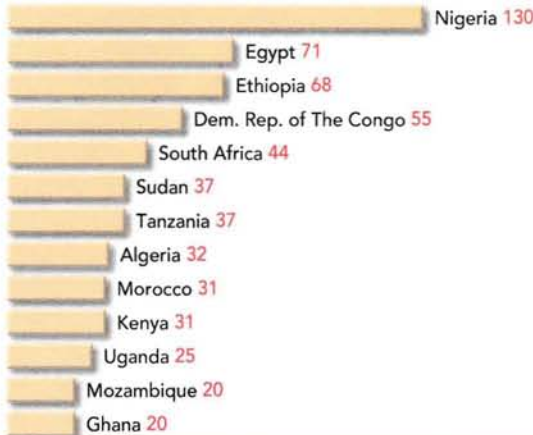
Major Metropolitan Areas

Algeria		Libya	
Algiers	1,904,000 (metro)	Tripoli	1,500,000
Oran	745,000	Madagascar	
Constantine	564,000	Antananarivo	1,103,000
Angola		Malawi	
Luanda	1,822,000	Blantyre	502,000
Benin		Lilongwe	440,000
Cotonou	537,000	Mali	
Porto-Novo	179,000	Bamako	1,179,000
Botswana		Mauritania	
Gaborone	186,000	Nouakchott	612,000
Burkina Faso		Mauritius	
Ouagadougou	634,000	Port Louis	128,000
Burundi		Morocco	
Bujumbura	234,000	Casablanca	2,943,000
Cameroon		Rabat	1,220,000
Douala	810,000	Marrakesh	602,000
Yaoundé	649,000	Mozambique	
Cape Verde		Maputo	989,000
Praia	103,000	Namibia	
Central African Republic		Windhoek	147,000
Bangui	452,000	Niger	
Chad		Niamey	397,000
N'Djamena	547,000	Nigeria	
Comoros		Lagos	5,195,000
Moroni	30,000	Kano	2,167,000
Congo, Democratic Republic of the		Ibadan	1,835,000
Kinshasa	4,657,000	Rwanda	
Lubumbashi	565,000	Kigali	234,000
Congo, Republic of the		São Tomé & Príncipe	
Brazzaville	596,000	São Tomé	6,000
Côte d'Ivoire		Senegal	
Abidjan	1,929,000	Dakar	1,977,000
Yamoussoukro	107,000	Seychelles	
Djibouti		Victoria	25,000
Djibouti	62,000	Sierra Leone	
Egypt		Freetown	470,000
Cairo	6,801,000	Somalia	
Alexandria	3,339,000	Mogadishu	230,000
Giza	2,222,000	South Africa	
Equatorial Guinea		Durban	2,992,000
Malabo	30,000	Cape Town	2,898,000
Eritrea		Johannesburg	2,885,000
Asmara	358,000	Pretoria	2,086,000
Ethiopia		Port Elizabeth	1,312,000
Addis Ababa	2,424,000	Sudan	
Gabon		Omdurman	1,271,000
Libreville	420,000	Khartoum	947,000
The Gambia		Swaziland	
Banjul	271,000	Mbabane	38,000
Ghana		Tanzania	
Accra	1,155,000	Dar es Salaam	1,361,000
Guinea		Togo	
Conakry	705,000	Lomé	450,000
Guinea-Bissau		Tunisia	
Bissau	109,000	Tunis	674,000
Kenya		Uganda	
Nairobi	2,143,000	Kampala	1,209,000
Mombasa	465,000	Western Sahara	
Lesotho		el-Aaiún	90,000
Maseru	138,000	Zambia	
Liberia		Lusaka	1,270,000
Monrovia	421,000	Zimbabwe	
		Harare	1,189,000

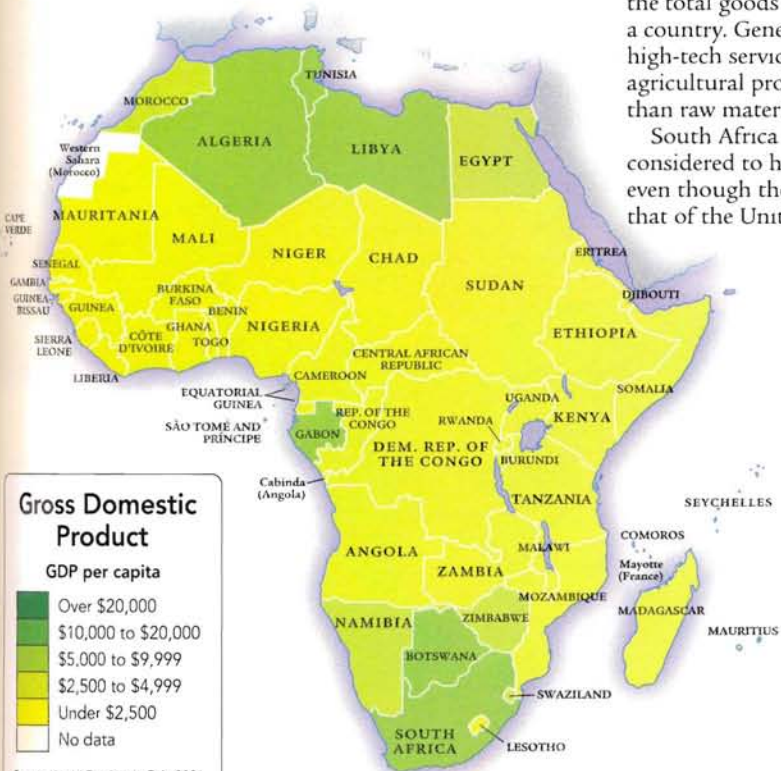
International comparability of population data is limited by varying census methods. Where metropolitan population is unavailable, core city population is shown.



Estimated 2002 Population (in millions)



All other countries 230



Gross Domestic Product is a measure of the total goods and services generated by a country. Generally, manufacturing, high-tech services, and specialized agricultural products add more value than raw materials and basic food stuffs.

South Africa is the only African nation considered to have a developed economy, even though their GDP is less than half that of the United States.

Electricity Use



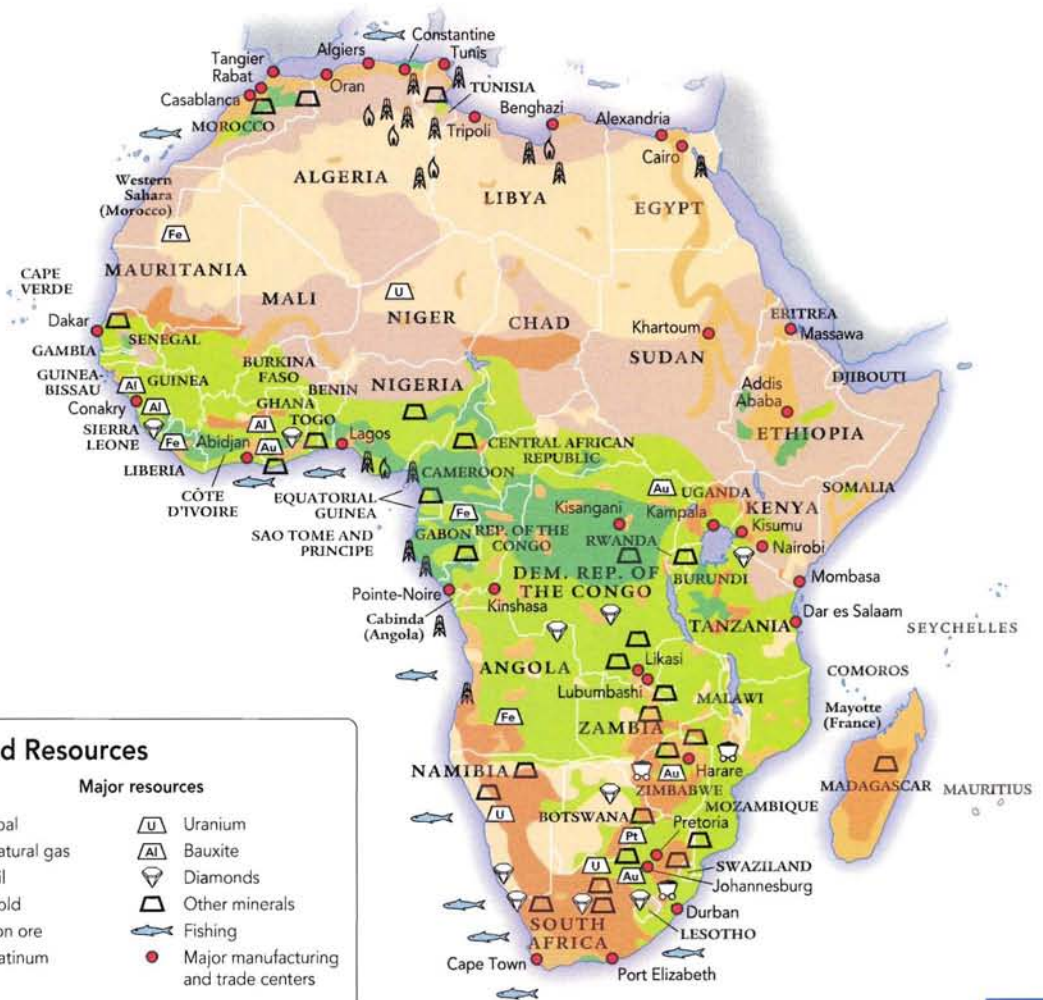
Source: World Factbook, CIA, 2001

Agriculture supplies the livelihood for the vast majority of Africans. Agricultural exports include coffee, cocoa beans, peanuts, palm oil, and spices. These important export crops are mainly cultivated on plantations and large farms. Areas of subsistence farming supply the needs of local communities.

Unfortunately, poor soils and unfavorable climate conditions, as well as political unrest and unstable economies, all have an adverse impact on agricultural activity and therefore the standard of living.

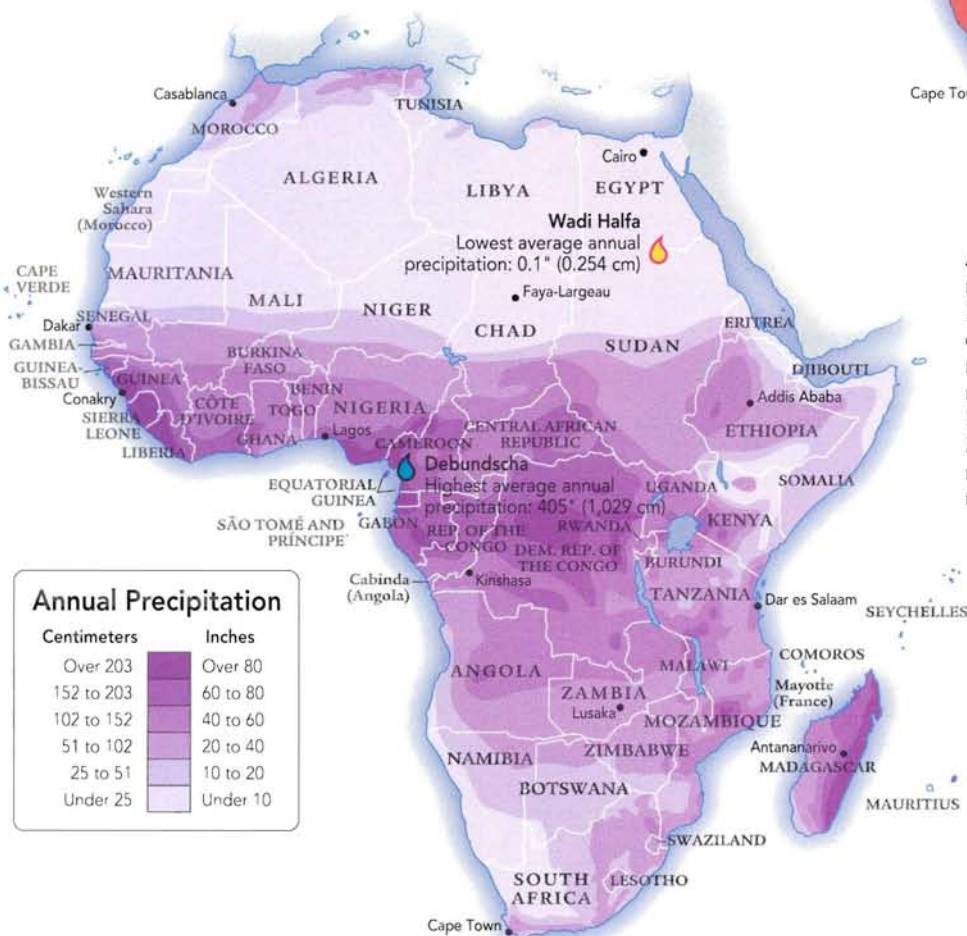
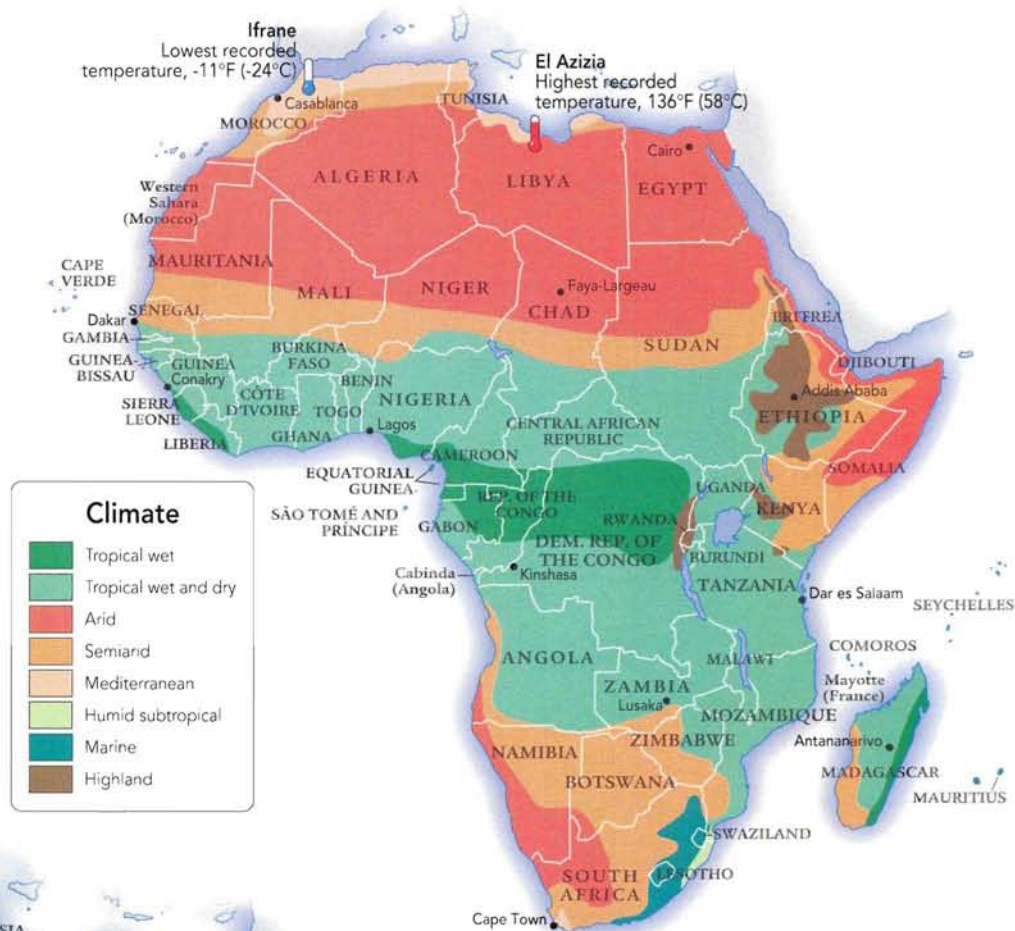
Minerals account for more than one half of Africa's exports. Oil, diamonds, gold, cobalt, and several other minerals are leading exports. However, important mineral deposits are limited to a handful of countries.

Manufacturing has been slow to develop on the continent. Lack of money and skilled labor are the main deterrents.



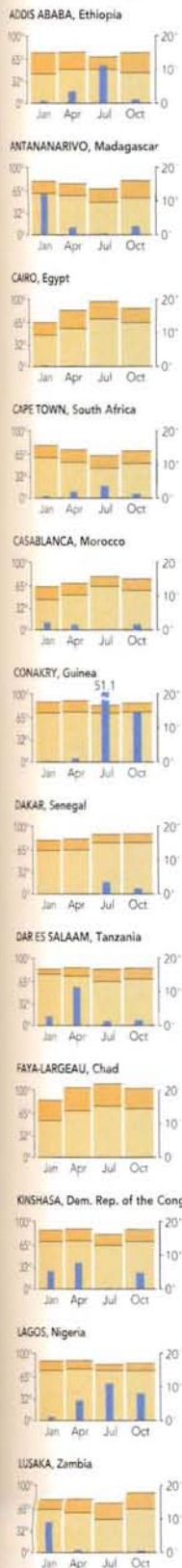
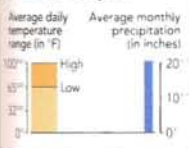
The climate of Africa is clearly a study in geographic contrasts. Perpetually wet and tropical areas surrounding the Equator quickly acquire seasonal variety as you move north and south. Roaming even farther leads to the vast, hot and arid zones of northern and southern Africa. The influence of neighboring water bodies is limited to small regions of northern Africa, namely Morocco, Algeria, and Libya, where the mild currents of the Mediterranean Sea temper the climate, and eastern South Africa, where the mixture of warm currents flowing close to shore and the seasonal onshore winds striking the Drakensberg uplands provide for a moist and temperate marine coast climate.

See photographs taken in different kinds of climates on pages 24–25.



Africa's precipitation pattern is determined by its position on Earth's grid. Heavy precipitation near the Equator dwindles both to north, home of the immense Sahara, and to the south, realm of the Namib and Kalahari Deserts. Moist conditions exist on Madagascar as a result of the tropical influences of winds and currents from the Indian Ocean.

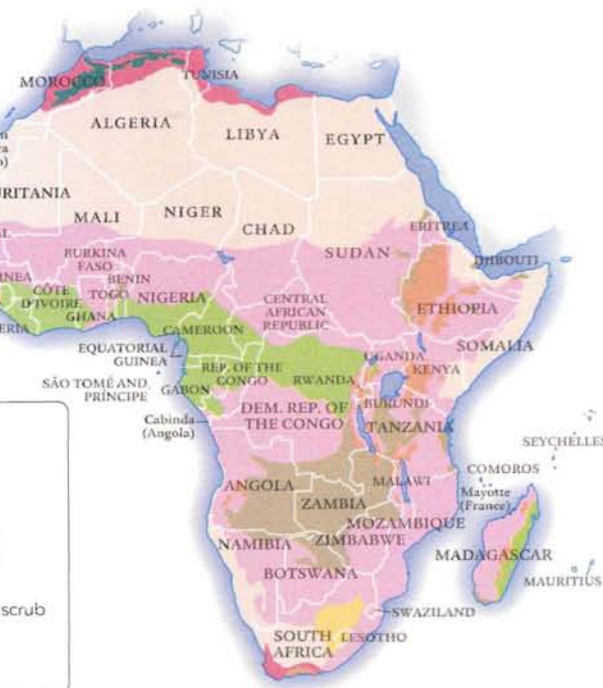
Climate Graphs



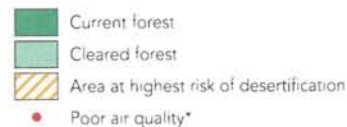
The dense, tropical rain forest surrounding the Equator is offset by the contrastingly sparse vegetation on the rest of the continent. Vast areas consist of grassland and scrub vegetation with trees only occasionally dotting the landscape. Evergreen and mixed forests of more temperate climates are limited to the Mediterranean areas of Morocco and Algeria, the Ethiopian Highlands, and Kenya.

See photographs of the different kinds of vegetation on pages 26–27

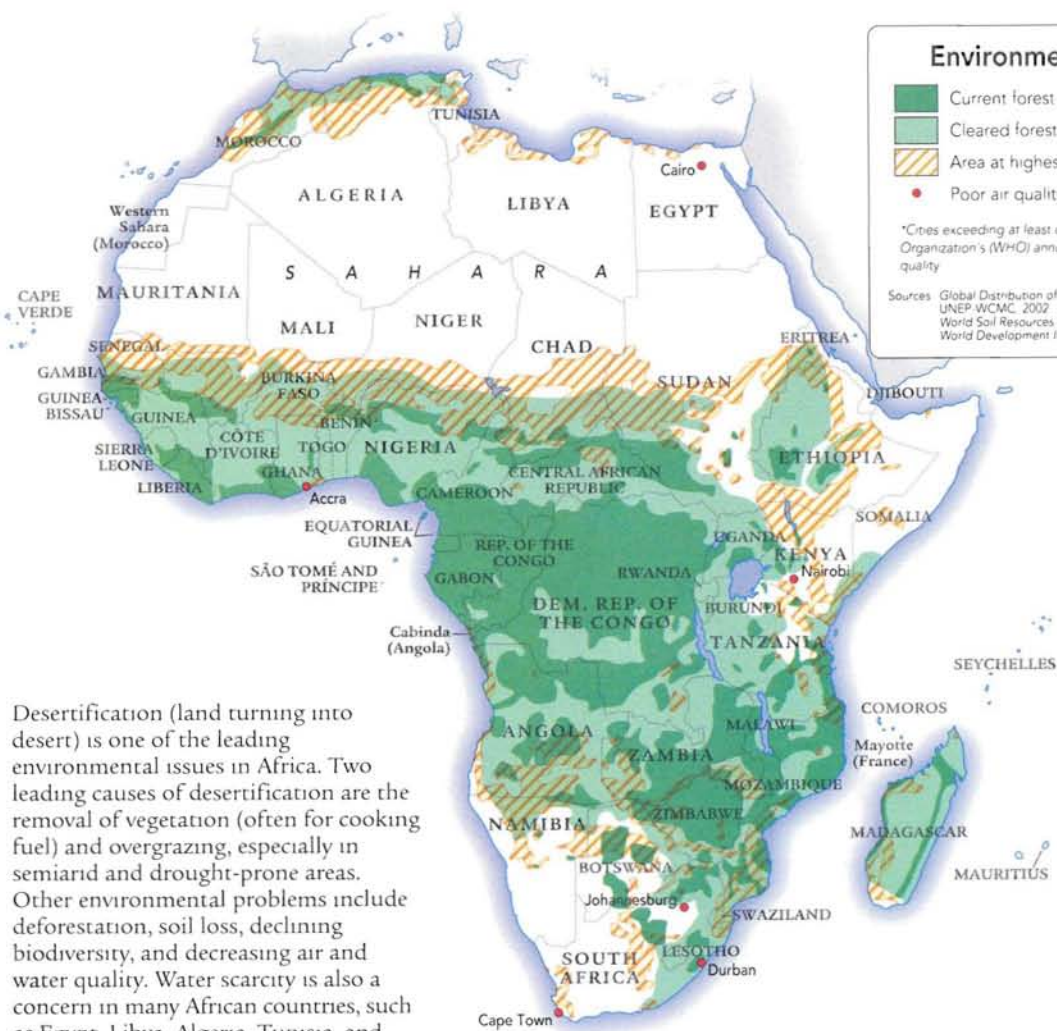
Vegetation



Environmental Issues



*Cities exceeding at least one of the World Health Organization's (WHO) annual mean guidelines for air quality
 Sources: Global Distribution of Original and Remaining Forests, UNEP-WCMC, 2002
 World Soil Resources Map Index, USDA/NRCS, 2002
 World Development Indicators, World Bank, 1999



Desertification (land turning into desert) is one of the leading environmental issues in Africa. Two leading causes of desertification are the removal of vegetation (often for cooking fuel) and overgrazing, especially in semiarid and drought-prone areas. Other environmental problems include deforestation, soil loss, declining biodiversity, and decreasing air and water quality. Water scarcity is also a concern in many African countries, such as Egypt, Libya, Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco.

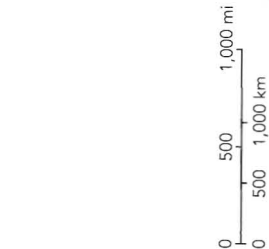
Facts

- Area: 17,139,000 square miles (44,390,000 square kilometers)
- Highest Point: Mt. Everest, China/Nepal 29,035 ft. (8,850 m)
- Lowest Point: Dead Sea, Israel/Jordan 1,310 ft. (399 m) below sea level
- Longest River: Chang (Yangtze), China 3,964 mi. (6,379 km)
- Largest Lake: Caspian Sea 143,244 sq. mi. (371,000 sq. km)
- Largest Country: Russia (Asian) 4,928,980 sq. mi. (12,766,000 sq. km)
- Largest City: Mumbai, India 16,368,000

ARCTIC OCEAN

PACIFIC OCEAN

INDIAN OCEAN

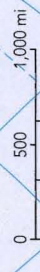


- International boundary
- National capital
- Other capital
- Symbol and label sizes indicate relative sizes of cities:
- Bangalore**
- Chengdu
- Magadan





International boundary
 Mountain peak
 Lowest point

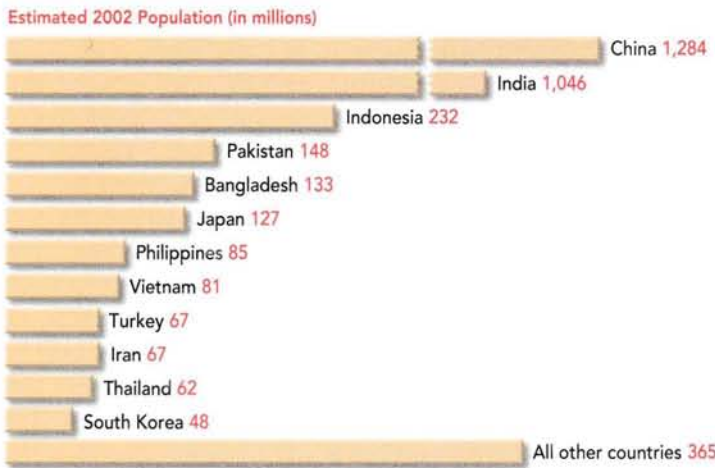
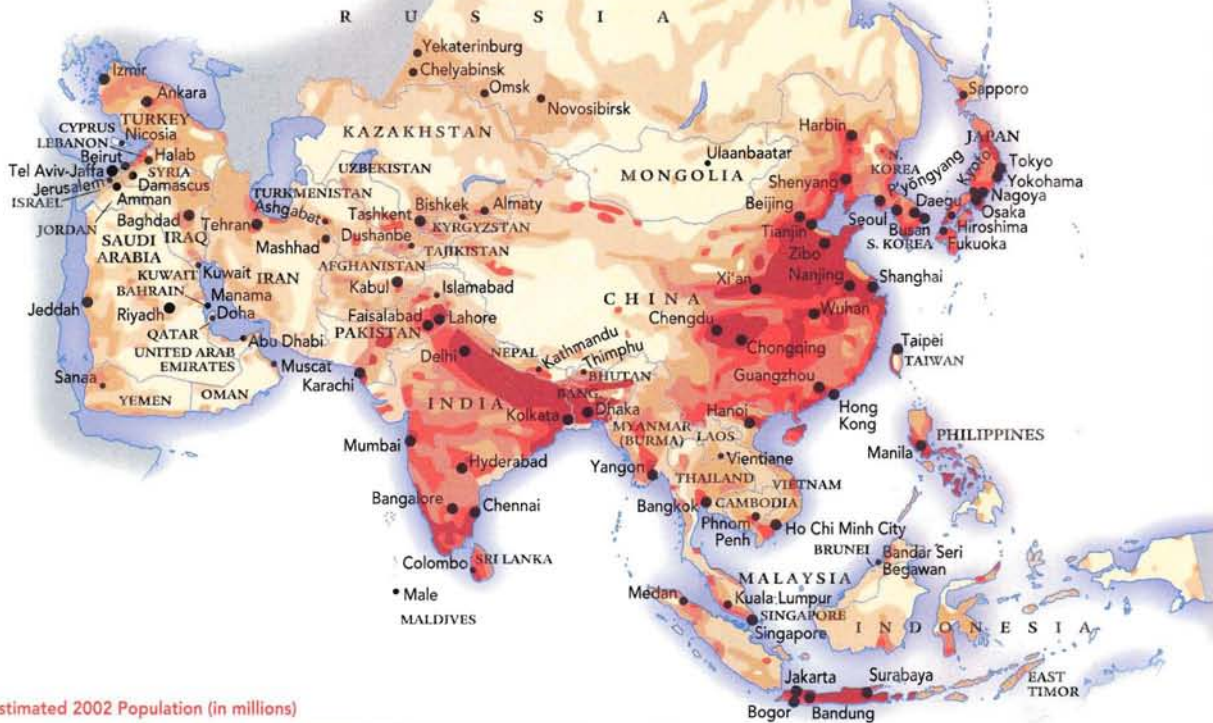
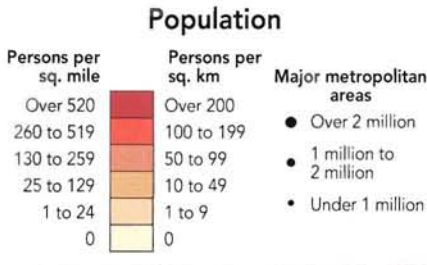


Elevation Profile



Major Metropolitan Areas

Afghanistan	
Kabul	2,029,000
Bahrain	
Manama	151,000
Bangladesh	
Dhaka	6,487,000
Bhutan	
Thimphu	8,900
Brunei	
Bandar Seri Begawan	50,000
Cambodia	
Phnom Penh	1,000,000
China	
Shanghai	12,910,000
Beijing	10,820,000
Tianjin	8,970,000
Hong Kong	6,708,000
Shenyang	4,740,000
Wuhan	4,450,000
Chongqing	4,070,000
Guangzhou	3,910,000
Chengdu	3,120,000
Xi'an	2,990,000
Harbin	2,960,000
Nanjing	2,670,000
Cyprus	
Nicosia	273,000
East Timor	
Dili	140,000
India	
Mumbai (Bombay)	16,368,000
Kolkata (Calcutta)	13,217,000
Delhi	12,791,000
Chennai (Madras)	6,425,000
Bangalore	5,687,000
Hyderabad	5,534,000
Indonesia	
Jakarta	9,374,000
Bandung	5,919,000
Bogor	5,000,000
Malang	3,174,000
Iran	
Tehran	6,759,000
Mashhad	1,887,000
Iraq	
Baghdad	4,336,000
Israel	
Tel Aviv-Jaffa	2,595,000
Jerusalem	628,000
Japan	
Tokyo	12,059,000
Yokohama	3,427,000
Osaka	2,599,000
Nagoya	2,171,000
Sapporo	1,822,000
Kobe	1,494,000
Kyoto	1,468,000
Fukuoka	1,341,000
Kawasaki	1,250,000
Hiroshima	1,126,000
Jordan	
Amman	1,147,000
Kazakhstan	
Almaty	1,129,000
North Korea	
P'yongyang	2,741,000
South Korea (core city only)	
Seoul	9,854,000
Busan	3,655,000
Daegu	2,474,000
Kuwait	
Kuwait	193,000
Kyrgyzstan	
Bishkek	753,000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

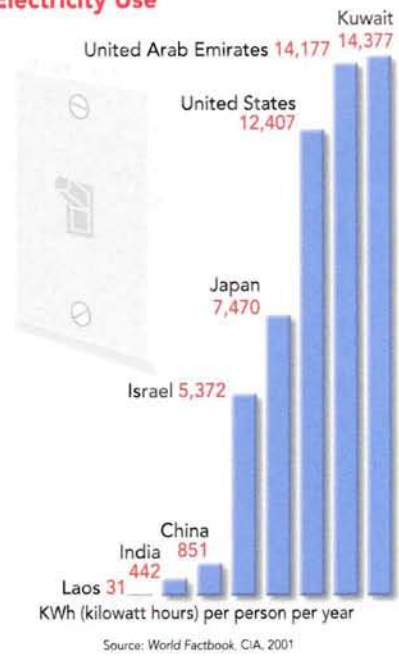
Laos	Vientiane	331,000	Myanmar (Burma)	Yangon (Rangoon)	4,101,000	Philippines	Manila	9,933,000	Singapore	Singapore	4,131,000	Thailand	Bangkok	6,320,000	Uzbekistan	Tashkent	2,142,000
Lebanon	Beirut	1,500,000	Nepal	Kathmandu	421,000	Qatar	Doha	264,000	Sri Lanka	Colombo	642,000	Turkey (Asian)	Ankara Izmir	3,203,000 2,232,000	Vietnam	Ho Chi Minh City Hanoi	4,990,000 2,464,000
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	1,379,000	Oman	Muscat	477,000	Russia (Asian)	Novosibirsk Yekaterinburg Omsk Chelyabinsk	1,400,000 1,314,000 1,177,000 1,111,000	Syria	Halab (Aleppo) Damascus	1,813,000 1,394,000	Turkmenistan	Ashgabat	407,000	Yemen	Sanaa	927,000
Maldives	Male	74,000	Pakistan	Karachi Lahore Faisalabad Islamabad	9,339,000 5,143,000 2,009,000 529,000	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh Jeddah	2,776,000 2,046,000	Taiwan	Taipei	2,720,000	Tajikistan	Dushanbe	529,000	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	904,000

International comparability of population data is limited by varying census methods. Where metropolitan population is unavailable, core city population is shown.

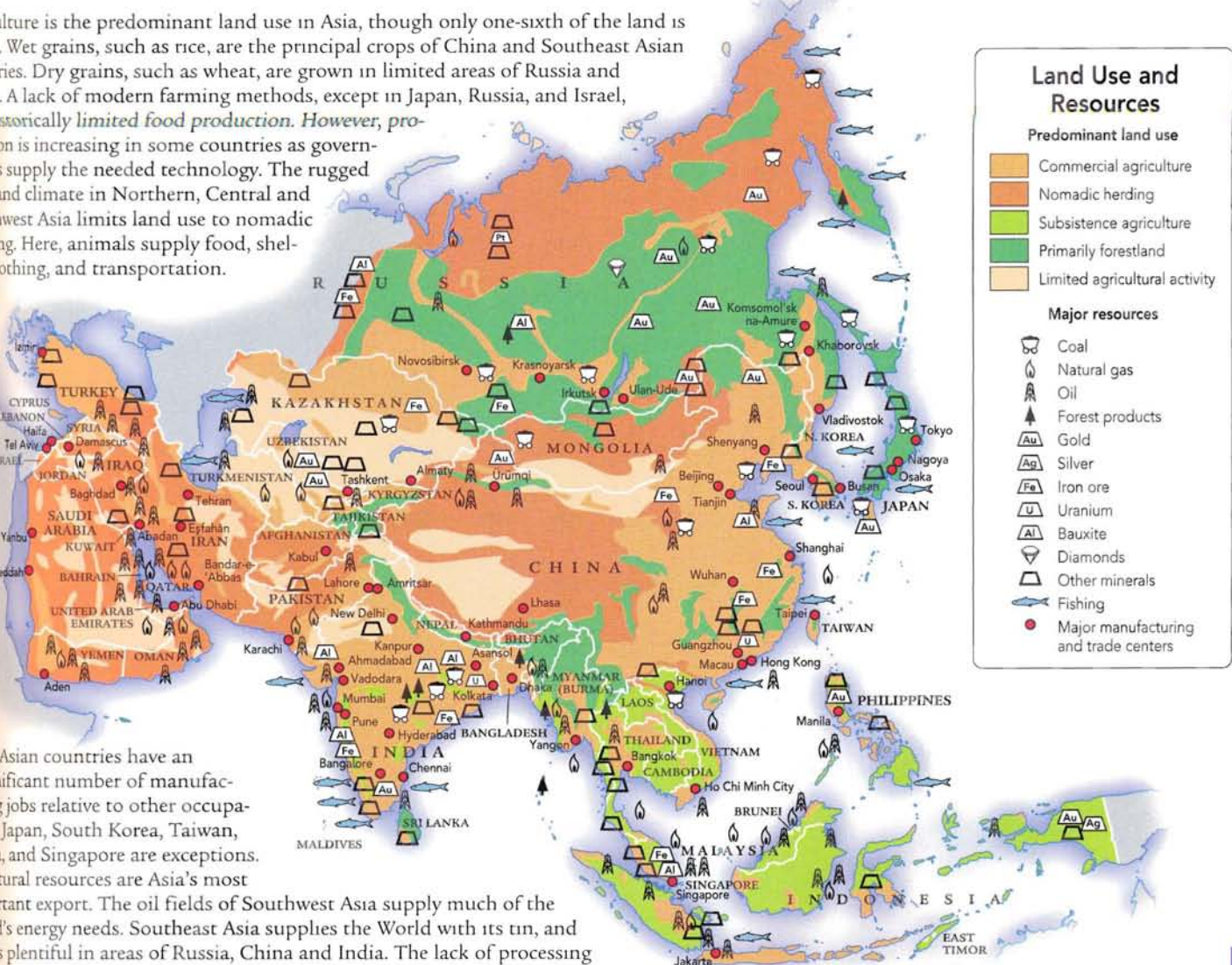
Gross Domestic Product is a measure of the total goods and services generated by a country. Generally, manufacturing, high-tech services, and specialized agricultural products add more value than raw materials and basic food stuffs. The high-tech and oil producing countries on the fringes of Asia are the exceptions in this generally poor continent.



Electricity Use



Agriculture is the predominant land use in Asia, though only one-sixth of the land is arable. Wet grains, such as rice, are the principal crops of China and Southeast Asian countries. Dry grains, such as wheat, are grown in limited areas of Russia and China. A lack of modern farming methods, except in Japan, Russia, and Israel, has historically limited food production. However, production is increasing in some countries as governments supply the needed technology. The rugged land and climate in Northern, Central and Southwest Asia limits land use to nomadic herding. Here, animals supply food, shelter, clothing, and transportation.

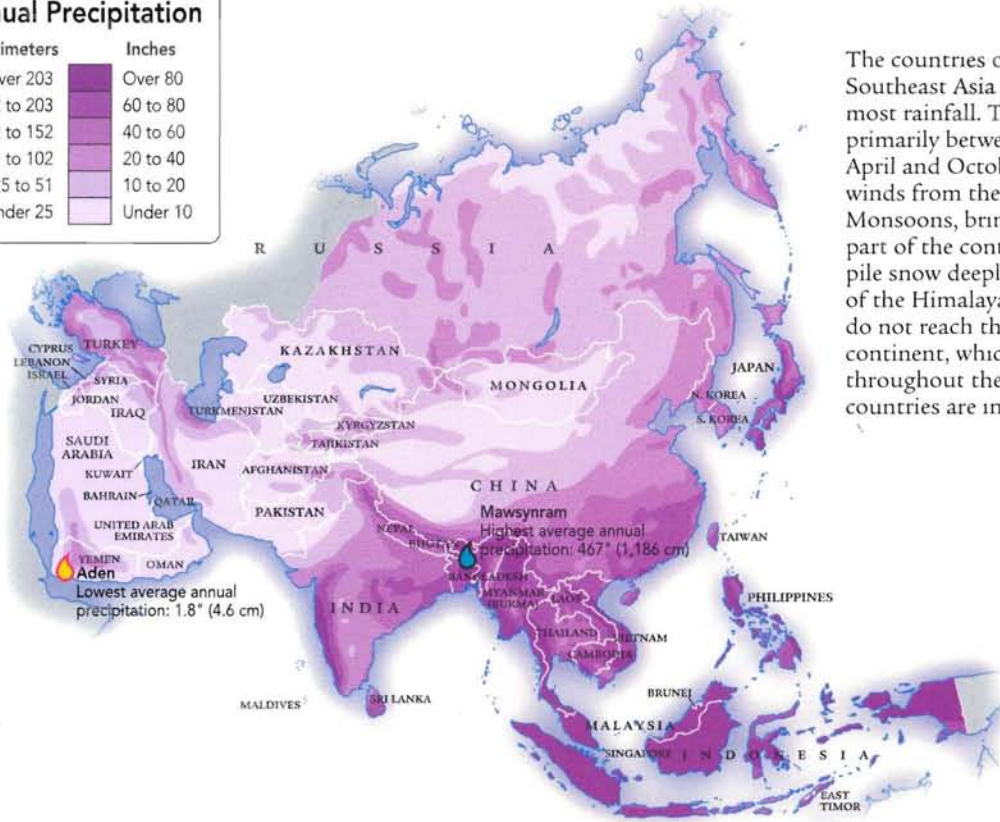
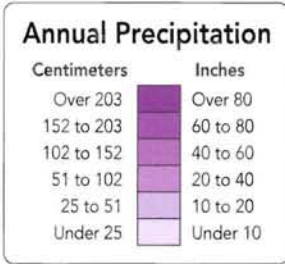
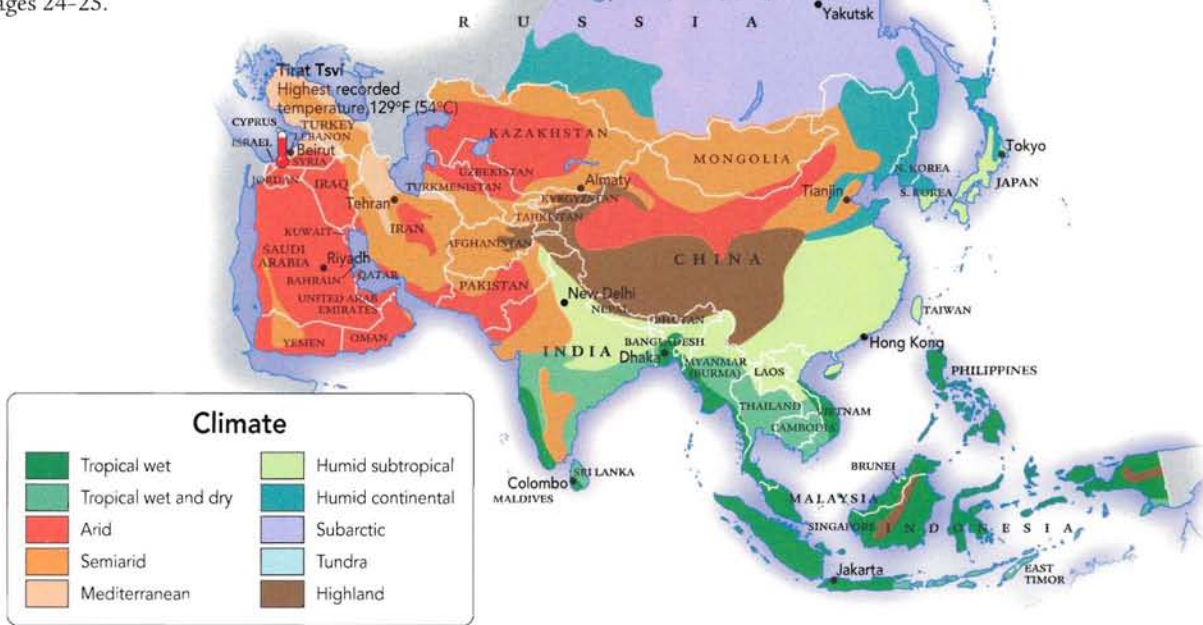


Most Asian countries have an insignificant number of manufacturing jobs relative to other occupations. Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, China, and Singapore are exceptions.

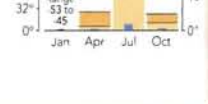
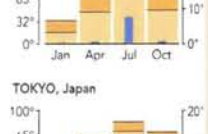
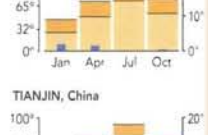
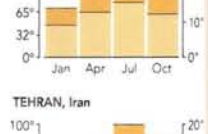
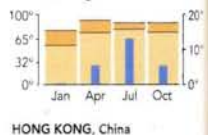
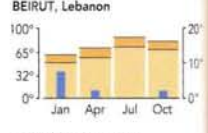
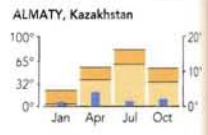
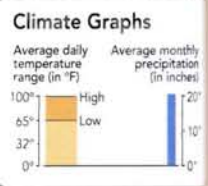
Natural resources are Asia's most important export. The oil fields of Southwest Asia supply much of the World's energy needs. Southeast Asia supplies the World with its tin, and coal is plentiful in areas of Russia, China and India. The lack of processing facilities limits many Asian countries in the use of their resources.

Asia has many climates. This can be expected on a landmass that covers an area from below the Equator to the Arctic Ocean and from the Mediterranean Sea to the Pacific Ocean. Weather conditions fluctuate from the sub-freezing temperatures and snow of the tundra climate in Northern Russia, through the more temperate humid continental climate, past the arid conditions of Southwest and Central Asia, and finally to the warm and wet zones of South and Southeast Asia.

See photographs taken in different kinds of climates on pages 24–25.

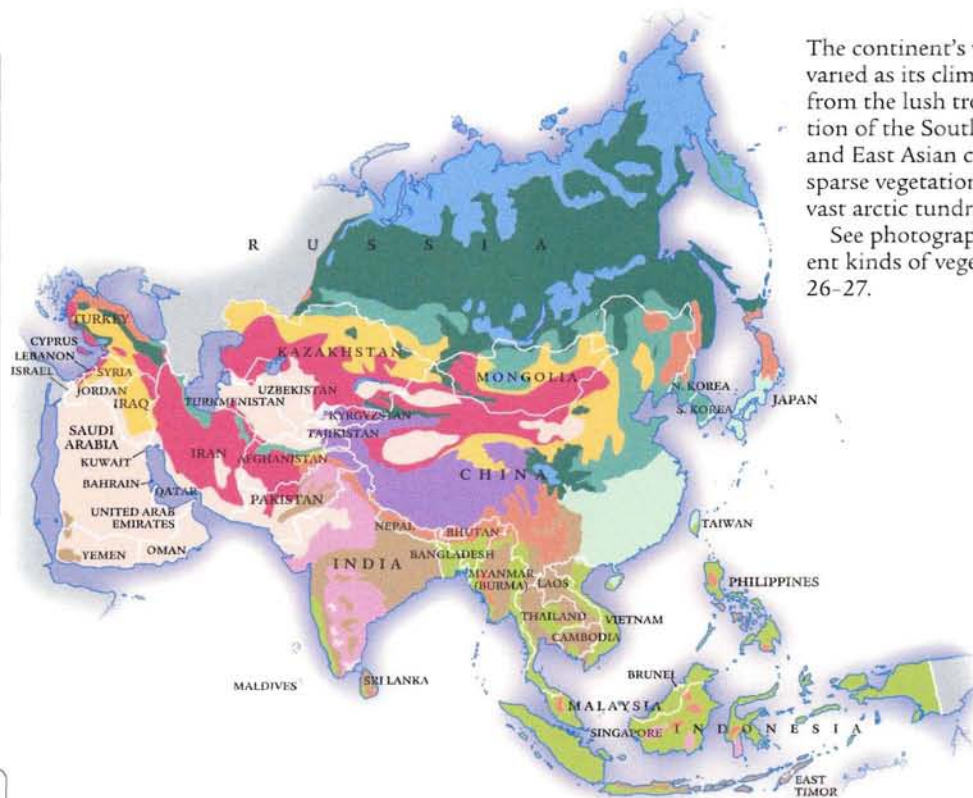


The countries of South and Southeast Asia experience the most rainfall. This rainfall occurs primarily between the months of April and October. Warm, moist winds from the south, called Monsoons, bring the rain to this part of the continent and also pile snow deeply upon the peaks of the Himalayas. The Monsoons do not reach the interior of the continent, which remains dry throughout the year. The driest countries are in the southwest.



Vegetation

-  Unclassified highlands or ice cap
-  Tundra and alpine tundra
-  Coniferous forest
-  Midlatitude deciduous forest
-  Subtropical broadleaf evergreen forest
-  Mixed forest
-  Midlatitude scrub
-  Midlatitude grassland
-  Desert
-  Tropical seasonal and scrub
-  Tropical rain forest
-  Tropical savanna



The continent's vegetation is as varied as its climate, ranging from the lush tropical vegetation of the South, Southeast, and East Asian countries to the sparse vegetation of Russia's vast arctic tundra.

See photographs of the different kinds of vegetation on pages 26-27.

Environmental Issues

-  Current forest
-  Cleared forest
-  Area at highest risk of desertification
-  Areas most affected by acid rain
-  Poor air quality*

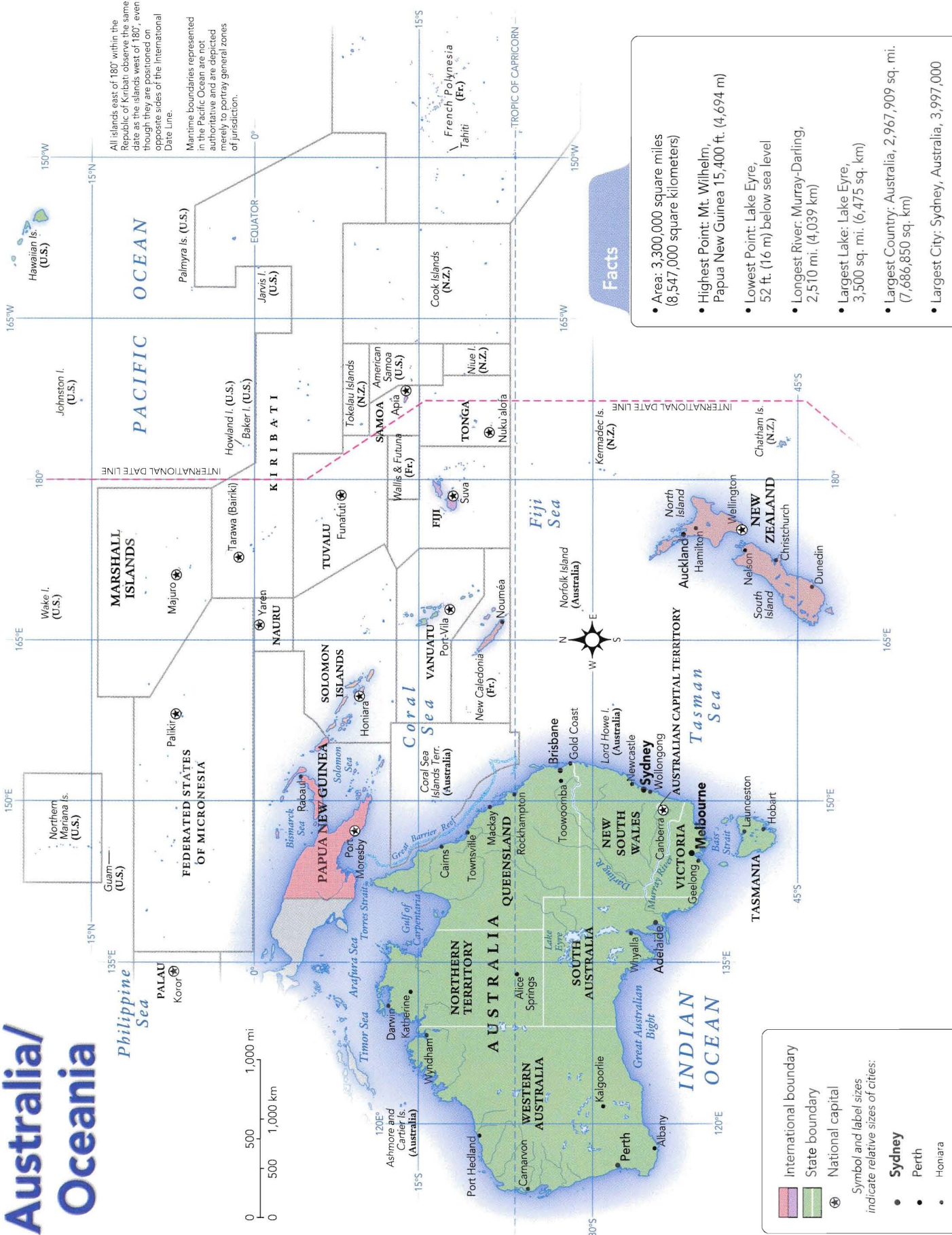
*Cities exceeding at least one of the World Health Organization's (WHO) annual mean guidelines for air quality

Sources: Global Distribution of Original and Remaining Forests, UNEP-WCMC, 2002
World Soil Resources Map Index, USDA/NRCS, 2002
World Development Indicators, World Bank, 1999



Asia's high population densities have led to a multitude of environmental problems, including pollution, deforestation, overfishing, and water shortages. With rapid population growth, pressures on land and water resources will only continue to increase. In western Asia, desertification and groundwater issues are the most pressing concerns. Most land in the region is either currently desert or is vulnerable to becoming desert in the future, and water is being withdrawn more quickly than it can be replaced.

Australia/ Oceania



All islands east of 180° within the Republic of Kiribati observe the same date as the islands west of 180°, even though they are positioned on opposite sides of the International Date Line.

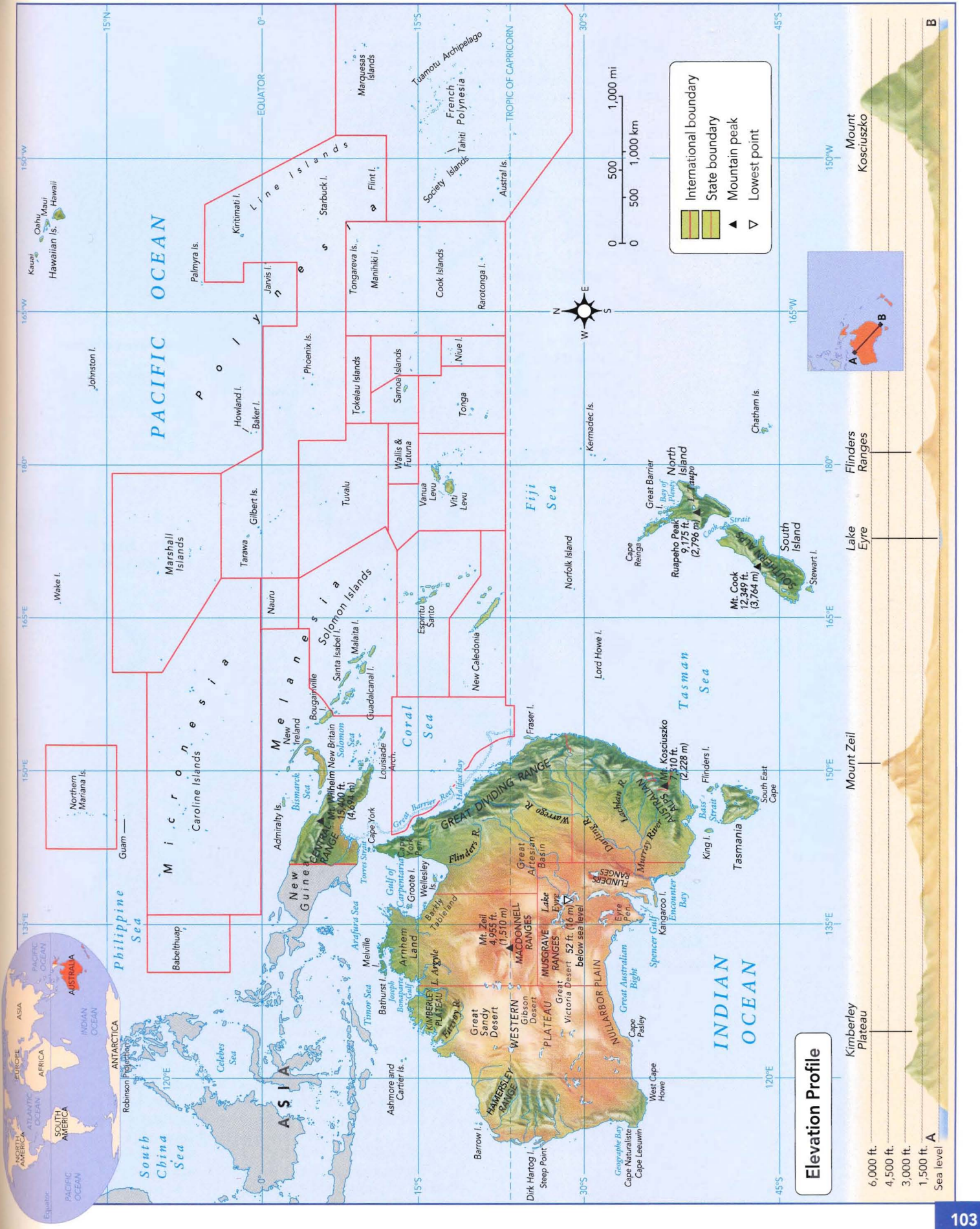
Maritime boundaries represented in the Pacific Ocean are not authoritative and are depicted merely to portray general zones of jurisdiction.

Facts

- Area: 3,300,000 square miles (8,547,000 square kilometers)
- Highest Point: Mt. Wilhelm, Papua New Guinea 15,400 ft. (4,694 m)
- Lowest Point: Lake Eyre, 52 ft. (16 m) below sea level
- Longest River: Murray-Darling, 2,510 mi. (4,039 km)
- Largest Lake: Lake Eyre, 3,500 sq. mi. (6,475 sq. km)
- Largest Country: Australia, 2,967,909 sq. mi. (7,686,850 sq. km)
- Largest City: Sydney, Australia, 3,997,000

International boundary
 State boundary
 National capital
 Symbol and label sizes indicate relative sizes of cities:

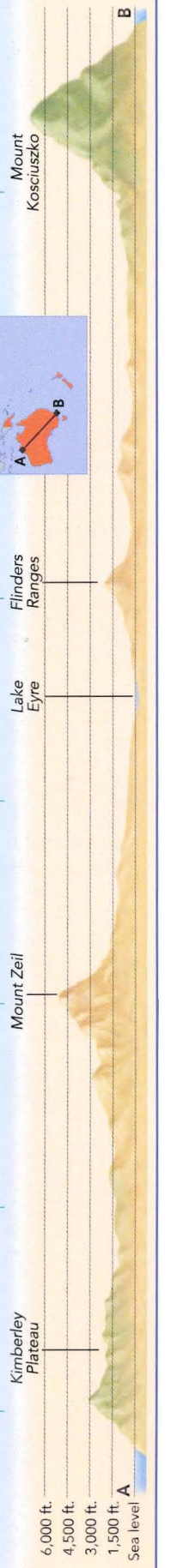
- **Sydney**
- Perth
- Honara



Legend

- International boundary (dashed line)
- State boundary (solid line)
- Mountain peak (solid triangle)
- Lowest point (open inverted triangle)

Elevation Profile



6,000 ft.
4,500 ft.
3,000 ft.
1,500 ft. A
Sea level

Major Metropolitan Areas

Australia

Sydney	3,997,000
Melbourne	3,367,000
Brisbane	1,628,000
Perth	1,340,000
Adelaide	1,073,000
Newcastle	471,000
Gold Coast (Southport)	397,000
Canberra	312,000

Fiji

Suva	167,000
Lautoka	29,000

Kiribati

Tarawa (Bairiki)	25,000
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Marshall Islands

Majuro	18,000
--------	--------

Micronesia

Weno	15,000
Colonia	3,000

Nauru

Yaren	4,000
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New Zealand

Auckland	1,075,000
Wellington	340,000
Christchurch	334,000

Palau

Koror	13,000
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Papua New Guinea

Port Moresby	332,000
Lae	81,000
Madang	27,000
Wewak	23,000

Samoa

Apia	34,000
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Solomon Islands

Honiara	61,000
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Tonga

Nuku'alofa	30,000
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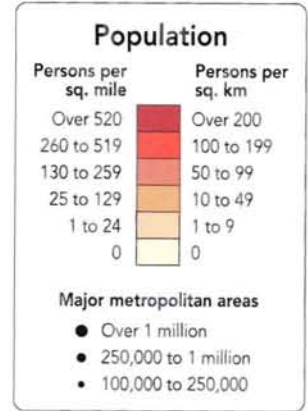
Tuvalu

Funafuti	4,000
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Vanuatu

Port-Vila	30,000
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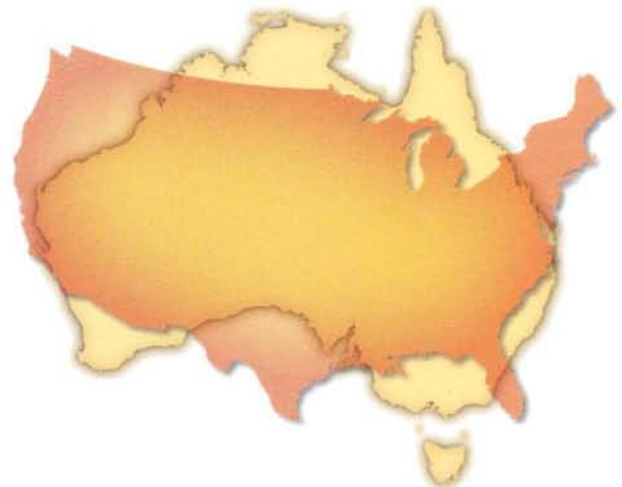
International comparability of population data is limited by varying census methods. Where metropolitan population is unavailable, core city population is shown.

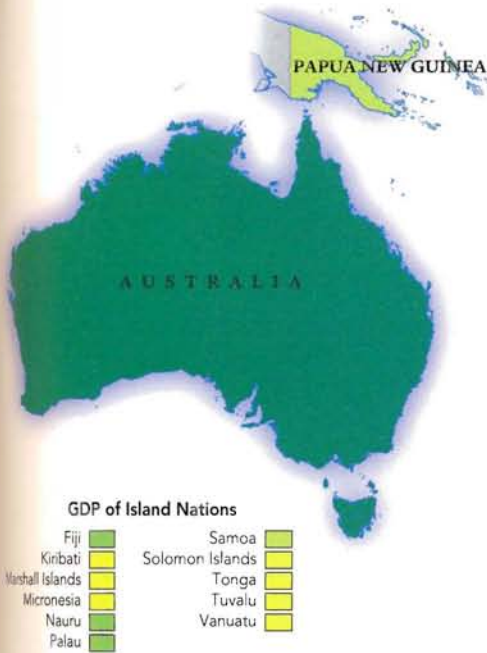


Estimated 2002 Population (in millions)

- Australia 20
- Papua New Guinea 5
- New Zealand 4
- All other countries 2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau





Gross Domestic Product is a measure of the total goods and services generated by a country. Generally, manufacturing, high-tech services, and specialized agricultural products add more value than raw materials and basic food stuffs.

Australia derives its wealth and high standard of living from service industries and mineral extraction and processing. New Zealand's economy is oriented towards the export of animal products. Papua New Guinea's subsistence economy generates little excess wealth.



Gross Domestic Product

GDP per capita



Source: World Factbook, CIA, 2001

Electricity Use

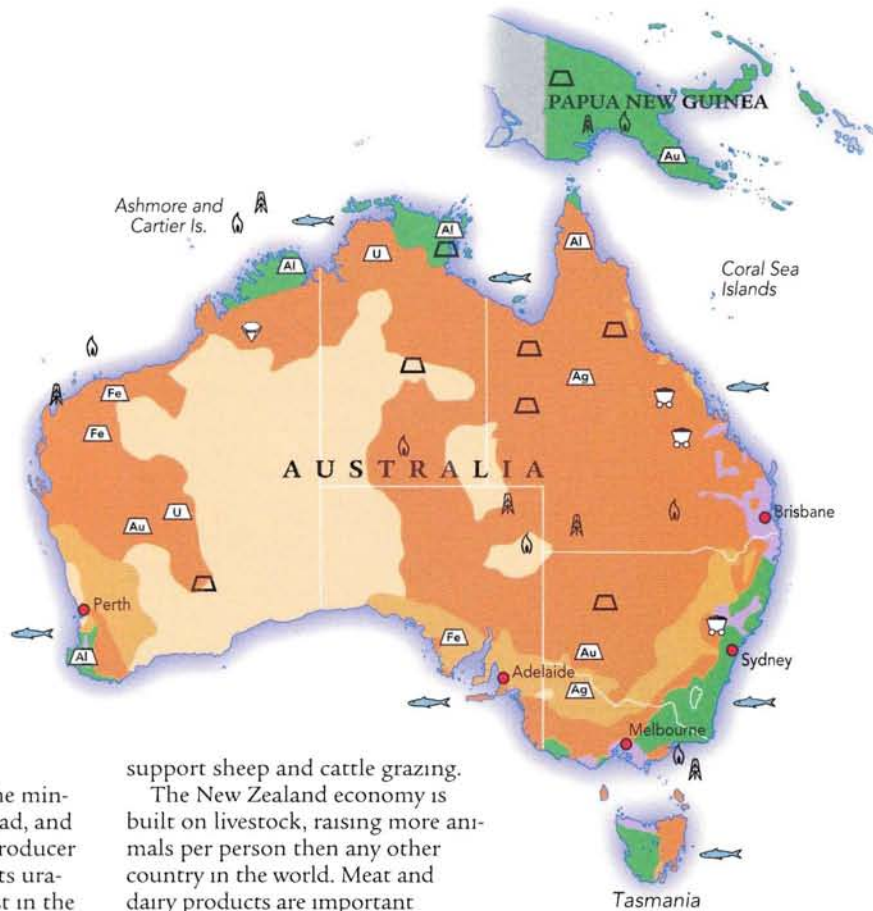
United States 12,407

Australia 9,211
New Zealand 9,134

Papua New Guinea 353

KWh (kilowatt hours) per person per year

Source: World Factbook, CIA, 2001



Land Use and Resources

Predominant land use



Major resources



Australia is rich in mineral resources. It ranks first in the mining of bauxite, diamonds, lead, and zinc while being a leading producer of coal, gold, and iron ore. Its uranium deposits are the largest in the world, though largely undeveloped. Modern methods of farming and irrigation allow a very limited area of commercial agriculture to be highly productive. Despite arid conditions, vast areas of the interior

support sheep and cattle grazing.

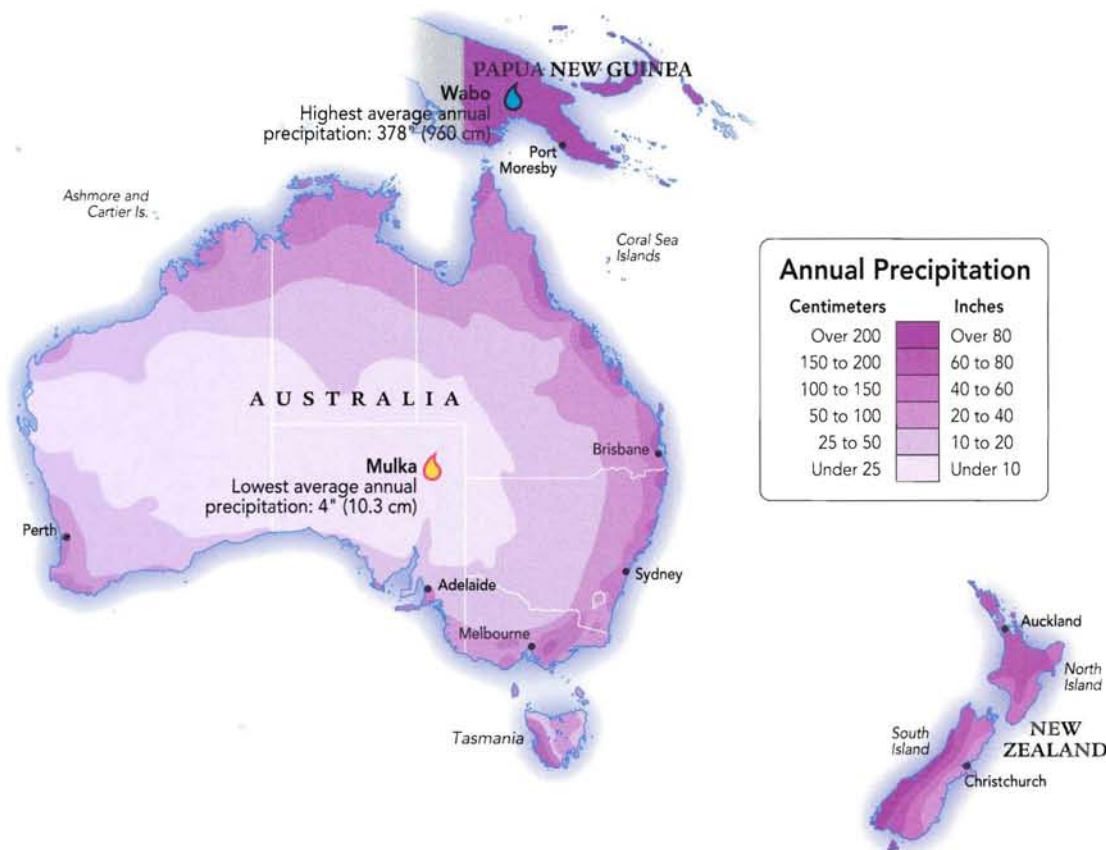
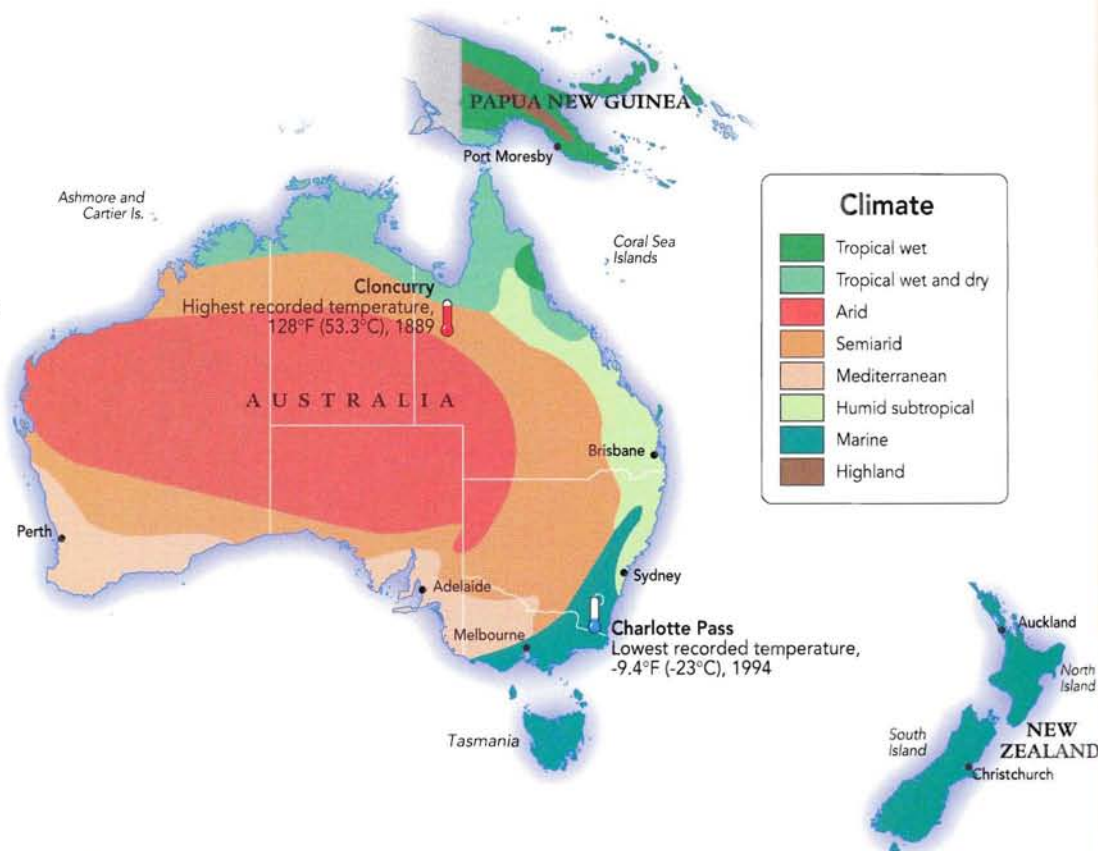
The New Zealand economy is built on livestock, raising more animals per person than any other country in the world. Meat and dairy products are important exports.

The economies of Papua New Guinea and the other island nations in the region rely primarily on subsistence agriculture and tourism.

Australia's climate is predominately warm and dry. The northern half of the country lies within the tropics and has very warm conditions year round. The southern half of the country lies below the tropics and experiences a warm summer and a cool winter.

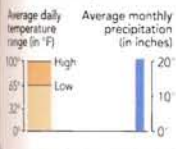
New Zealand's climate is like that of the U.S. Pacific Northwest—mild and moist. Papua New Guinea and other island nations surrounding the equator have climates that are mainly very warm and moist year round.

See photographs taken in different kinds of climates on pages 24–25.

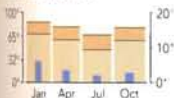


While Papua New Guinea and other island nations within the tropics receive plentiful and reliable rainfall, rain can be a problem in Australia—typically a case of feast or famine or bad timing. Westerly winds off the Tasman Sea deposit precipitation on the mountain ranges of New Zealand, often in the form of snow that can be seen on some peaks year round.

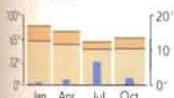
Climate Graphs



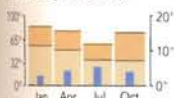
BRISBANE, Australia



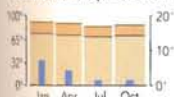
PERTH, Australia



AUCKLAND, New Zealand



PORT MORESBY, Papua New Guinea



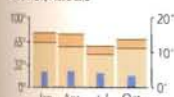
ADELAIDE, Australia



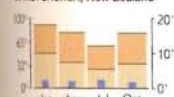
MELBOURNE, Australia



SYDNEY, Australia



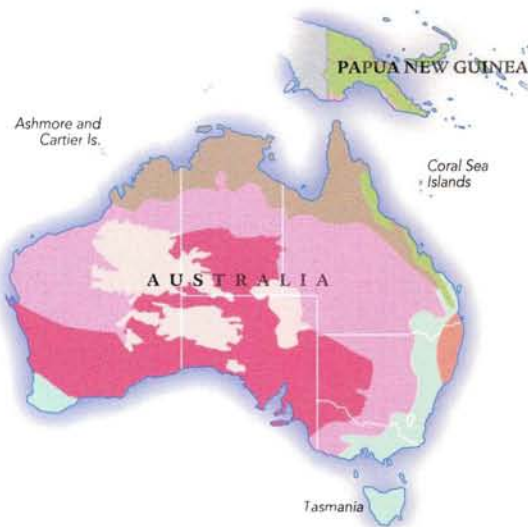
CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand



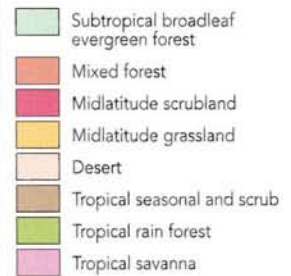
Abundant Australian forestlands are limited to relatively narrow coastal regions where moisture, even if seasonal, is adequate. Most of the rest of the continent is covered by species of trees, bush, and grasses adapted to arid conditions. Eucalyptus are the most common trees in Australia.

Papua New Guinea has dense tropical rain forests, and New Zealand has mixed forests and grasslands arising from its temperate climate.

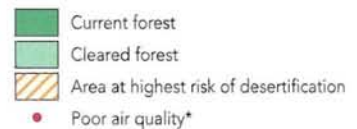
See photographs of different kinds of vegetation on pages 26–27.



Vegetation



Environmental Issues



*Cities exceeding at least one of the World Health Organization's (WHO) annual mean guidelines for air quality

Sources: Global Distribution of Original and Remaining Forests, UNEP-WCMC, 2002
World Soil Resources Map Index, USDA/NRCS, 2002
World Development Indicators, World Bank, 1999



Biodiversity loss (a decrease in the variety of life forms and ecosystems) is a leading environmental problem in both Australia and New Zealand. Over the past two hundred years, vast areas have been cleared for settlements and farmland. This land clearing, along with the introduction of non-native plant and animal species, has permanently altered the ecological balance. In New Zealand, it is estimated that eighty-five percent of the original lowland forests and wetlands have been lost due to human influences. Desertification, often brought on by overgrazing, is another serious environmental threat in many parts of Australia.

Index

Page Latitude Longitude

Index entries A-Z. Includes: Abèché, Chad; Aberdeen, United Kingdom; Abuja, Nigeria; Acábaro, Mexico; Acapulco, Mexico; Accra, Ghana; Aconcagua Mt., peak; Adene, C. cape; Adhik, Ethiopia; Aden, Yemen; Ader, G. of gulf; Adirondack Mts., mountains; Admiralty Is., islands; Adriatic Sea, sea; Aegean Sea, sea; Afghanistan, country; Africa, continent; Agadizer, Niger; Agadir, Morocco; Agua Prieta, Mexico; Aguascalientes, Mexico; Aguascalientes, state, Mex; Agulhas, C. cape; Ahaggar Mts., mountains; Ahmadabad, India; Air Mts., mountains; Akimski I., island; Akron, OH; Akureyin, Ireland; Alabama, Nevada; Alaska, state, U.S.; Aland Is., islands; Alaska, state, U.S.; Alaska, G. of gulf; Alaska Range, mountains; Albania, country; Albany, Australia; Albany, NY; Albany, river; Al Bayda, Libya; Alberta, province, Can; Albert, L. lake; Albertson Sea, sea; Allentown, NM; Aidun, river; Alekutan Is., islands; Aleutian Range, mountains; Alexander I., island; Alexandria, Egypt; Algeria, country; Algiers, Algeria; Alicante, Spain; Alice Springs, Australia; Al Jawf, Libya; Allinghy, river; Allegheny Mts., mountains; Allegheny Plat., plateau; Allen, Pt., cape; Alira, Panama; Almaty, Kaz; Alps, mountains; Altamaha, river; Altair Desert, desert; Altay Mts., mountains; Altipalao, plateau; Alvaro Obregon Res., lake; Amadjuduk L., lake; Amador, TX; Amazon, river; Amazon Basin, basin; Ameca, Mexico; American Highland, highlands; American Samoa, dependency, U.S.; Amery Ice Shelf, ice shelf; Anastad Res., lake; Anman, Jordan; Amsterdam, Netherlands; Anson Days, river; Amundsen G., gulf; Amundsen Sea, sea; Amur, river; Anadyr', Russia; Anahuac, Mexico; Anatolia, region; Anchorage, AK; Andaman Is., islands; Andaman Sea, sea; Anderson, river; Andros, mountains; Andorra, country; Angra, Pico de, peak; Aneto, river; Angel de la Guardia I., island; Angel Falls, falls; Angola, country; Angostura Res., lake; Anguilla, dependency, U.K.; Ankara, Turkey; Anzabu, Turkey; Anzabu, TX; Annapolis, MD; Annapolis, river; Anobon, Madagascar; Antananarivo, Madagascar; Antarctica, continent; Antarctic Pen., peninsula; Anticosti I., island;

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Index entries A-Z. Includes: Antigua and Barbuda, country; Antofagasta, Chile; Antsiranan, Madagascar; Antwerp, Belgium; Apalachuco, river; Apemas, mountains; Apsa, Samoa; Appalachians Mts., mountains; Arab. Rep. of Congo; Arabqah, G. of gulf; Arabian Pen., peninsula; Arabian Sea, sea; Aracaju, Brazil; Ararua Sea, sea; Araguaia, river; Aral Sea, lake; Ararat Mt., peak; Arctic Bay, Canada; Arctic Ocean, ocean; Arequipa, Peru; Argentina, country; Argyle, lake; Arhus, Denmark; Arica, Chile; Arizona, state, U.S.; Arkansas, river; Arkansas, state, U.S.; Arkhangelsk, Russia; Armenia, Colombia; Arratia, Chile; Arrhen Land, region; Aruba, country; Aruba, island; Arusha, Tanzania; Arwat, Canada; Ascension, island; Ashgabat, Turkmenistan; Ashmore and Carter Is., dependency, Austral.; Ashmore and Carter Is., island; Asia, continent; Assam, province, India; Assara, Entrea; Assab, Entrea; Assal, L. depression; Astana, Kazakhstan; Astrakhan', Russia; Atacama, Paraguay; Aswan, Egypt; Asyut, Egypt; Atacama Desert, desert; Atar, Mauritania; Ataturk, Turkey; Athabasca, river; Athabasca, L., lake; Athens, Greece; Atlanta, GA; Atlantic Coastal Plain, plain; Atlantic Ocean, ocean; Atlas Mts., mountains; Atlay, river; Atwapikar, river; Auckland, New Zealand; Augusta, GA; Augusta, ME; Austin, TX; Australia, continent; Australia, country; Australian Alps, mountains; Australian Capital Terr., territory, Austral.; Austral Is., islands; Austria, country; Autilán, Mexico; Availon Pen., peninsula; Axel Heiberg I., island; Ayacucho, Peru; Ayoun el Atrous, Mauritania; Azerbaijan, country; Azores, islands; Azov, Sea of, sea;

Page Latitude Longitude

Index entries A-Z. Includes: Bab al Mandab, strait; Babelthapur, island; Back, river; Badajoz, Spain; Badin Bay, bay; Baffin I., island; Baïoussam, Cameroon; Baghdad, Iraq; Bahamas, islands; Bahama, The, country; Bahia Blanca, Argentina; Bahrain, country; Bahr-Comeau, Canada; Bakal L., lake; Baja California, state, Mex.; Baja California Sur, state, Mex.; Baker I., dependency, U.S.; Baker I., island; Baker Lake, Canada; Baker L., lake; Bakkersfield, CA; Balak, Azerbaijan; Balaton, L., lake; Balearic Is., islands; Balaicene, TX; Bali, island; Balikan Mts., mountains; Balikan Pen., peninsula; Balkhash L., lake; Balleny Is., islands; Balsas, river;

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Index entries A-Z. Includes: Baltic Sea, sea; Baltimore, MD; Balikpapan, Malaysia; Bambari, Cen. African Rep.; Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei; Banda Sea, sea; Bandreas Bay, bay; Bandundu, Dem. Rep. of Congo; Bandung, Indonesia; Banff, Canada; Bangalore, India; Banghazi, Libya; Bangkok, Thailand; Bangladesh, country; Bangui, Cen. African Rep.; Banjarmasin, Indonesia; Banqul, Gambia; Banks I., island; Barotse, China; Barbados, country; Barcelona, Spain; Barents Sea, sea; Bari, Italy; Barkly Tabeiland, plateau; Barquisimeto, Venezuela; Barrancabermeja, Colombia; Baranquilla, Colombia; Barataria, LA; Barcelonnette, France; Barre, Canada; Barrow, AK; Barrow L., island; Barrow Pt., cape; Basra, Iraq; Bass Str., strait; Bathurst, Canada; Bathurst, C. cape; Bathurst I., island; Bathurst I., island; Baton Rouge, LA; Bata, Brazil; Bay, G. of; Beauport, Tex; Beaumont, TX; Bechar, Algeria; Beijing, China; Beira, Mozambique; Beland, Lebanon; Belarus, country; Belcher Is., islands; Belém, Brazil; Belfast, United Kingdom; Belm, country; Beltr, Canada; Beltr, Yugoslavia; Belvise, country; Belle Isle, St. of, strait; Bellingshausen Sea, sea; Belmopan, Belize; Belle Horizonte, Brazil; Bernarhar Plat., plateau; Bengali, Bay of gulf; Benguela, Angola; Beni, river; Benua, country; Benn, Bight of, bay; Benjamin Constant, Brazil; Berber, river; Berne, Somalia; Bergen, Norway; Bering Sea, sea; Bering Str., strait; Berkner I., island; Berlin, Germany; Bermuda, dependency, U.K.; Bermuda, island; Bernese Alps, Switzerland; Bhutan, country; Bienville, LC, lake; Bie Plat., plateau; Bighorn, river; Bilbao, Spain; Billings, MT; Bioko, island; Birmingham, AL; Birmingham, UK; Biscay, Bay of, bay; Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan; Biskra, Algeria; Bismark, ND; Bismarck Sea, sea; Bissau, Guinea-Bissau; Biterrone Range, mountains; Black Hills, mountains; Black Sea, sea; Blagoveshchensk, Russia; Blanc, C. cape; Blanc Mt., peak; Bloemfontein, S. Africa; Blue Nile, river; Blue Ridge, mountains; Boa Vista, Brazil; Bobo-Dioulass, Burkina Faso; Bodko, Norway; Bogota, Colombia; Boise, ID; Bogodar, C. cape; Bolivia, Switzerland; Bologna, Italy; Bonn, island; Bonn, Germany; Boontha, G. of, gulf; Boontha Pen., peninsula; Bordeaux, France; Bornau, island;

Page Latitude Longitude

Index entries A-Z. Includes: Bosnia and Herzegovina, country; Bosporus, strait; Boston, MA; Boston Mts., mountains; Boston, G. of gulf; Botswana, country; Boukâ, Côte d'Ivoire; Bouar, Cen. African Rep.; Bougainville I., island; Bow, river; Brahmputra, river; Brandon, Canada; Brasilia, Brazil; Bratislava, Slovakia; Bratsk, Russia; Brazil, country; Brazilian Highlands, highlands; Brazos, river; Brazzaville, Rep. of Congo; Bremen, Germany; Brés, Belarus; Brés, France; Bridgeport, CT; Brisbane, Australia; Bristol, United Kingdom; British Columbia, province, Can.; Britton Is., islands; Brittany, region; Brno, Czech Rep.; Brookes Pen., peninsula; Broadwater, mountains; Brownsville, TX; Brunei, country; Brussels, Belgium; Bryansk, Russia; Bucaramanga, Colombia; Bucharest, Romania; Budapest, Hungary; Buenaventura, Colombia; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Buffalo, NY; Bug, river; Bujumbura, Burundi; Bukavu, Dem. Rep. of Congo; Bulawayo, Zimbabwe; Bulgaria, country; Bumba, Dem. Rep. of Congo; Burgos, Bulgaria; Burkina Faso, country; Burlington, VT; Bursa, Turkey; Busan, country; Busni, S. Korea;

Page Latitude Longitude

Index entries A-Z. Includes: Catania, Italy; Catoche, C. cape; Cauca, river; Caucasus Mts., mountains; Cayenne, French Guiana; Cayman Is., islands; Cayman Is., U.K. dependency, U.S.; Cedar, river; Cebu, Philippines; Cedar river, Chiapas, Guatemala; Cedar Rapids, IA; Cedros I., island; Celaya, Mexico; Celesba Sea, sea; Central African Rep. country; Central America, region; Central Lowland, plain; Central Range, mountains; Central Range, mountains; Central Russian Upland, plateau; Central Siberian Plat., plateau; Central Val., valley; Cerralvo I., island; Chad, country; Chad, L. lake; Champlain L., lake; Changchun, China; Changsha, China; Chang (Yangtze), river; Channel Is., islands; Channel-Port aux Basques, Canada; Chapaia, L. lake; Char, river; Charleston, SC; Charleston, WV; Charles, TX; Charlotte, NC; Charlotte-Mecklenburg, Canada; Chatham Is., islands; Chattanooga, TN; Chattanooga, TN; Chhatanoko, Russia; Chengdu, China; Chennai (Madras), India; Chernivtsi, Ukraine; Chesky Range, mountains; Chesapeake Bay, bay; Chetumal Bay, bay; Cheyenne, WY; Cheyenne, WY; Chiapas, state, Mex.; Chibougamau, Canada; Chicago, IL; Chiclayo, Peru; Chicoutim, Canada; Chidley, C. cape; Chihuahua, Mexico; Chihuahua, state, Mex.; Chihuahua Desert, desert; Chikango, Botswana; Chilian, Chile; Chiloé I., island; Chingichangco, Mexico; Chimbote, Peru; China, country; Chingha, Zambia; Chisago, Canada; Chisnau, Moldova; Chita, Russia; Chongqing, China; Chongtichung, New Zealand; Chukchi Pen., peninsula; Chukchi Sea, sea; Churchill, Canada; Churchill, river; Churchill, river; Cincinnati, OH; Ciudad Acuña, Mexico; Ciudad Bolívar, Venezuela; Ciudad Cármon, Mexico; Ciudad Constitución, Mexico; Ciudad del Carmen, Mexico; Ciudad de Valles, Mexico; Ciudad Guayana, Venezuela; Ciudad Juárez, Mexico; Ciudad Mante, Mexico; Ciudad Obregon, Mexico; Ciudad Victoria, Mexico; Clark Fork, river; Clear, C. cape; Clearwater, OH; Clearwater, state, Mex.; Coast Mts., mountains; Coast Ranges, mountains; Coahuila, Mexico; Cochabamba, Bolivia; Cod, C. cape; Colima, Mexico; Colima, state, Mexico; Cologne, Germany; Colorado, Colorado; Colorado, Sri Lanka; Colorado, river; Colorado, river; Colorado, river; Colorado, river; Colorado, state, U.S.; Colorado Plat., plateau; Colorado Springs, CO; Columbia, river; Columbia, SC; Columbia, C. cape;

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Table with columns: Page, Latitude, Longitude. Lists geographical locations such as Denakil region, Denmark, Denmark Strait, etc.

Table with columns: Page, Latitude, Longitude. Lists geographical locations such as Fairbanks, AK, Faisalabad, Pakistan, Fairwells, AK, etc.

Table with columns: Page, Latitude, Longitude. Lists geographical locations such as George, river, Georgetown, Guyana, Georgia, country, etc.

Table with columns: Page, Latitude, Longitude. Lists geographical locations such as Halifax Bay, bay, Hall's Pen., peninsula, Hamburg, Germany, etc.

Table with columns: Page, Latitude, Longitude. Lists geographical locations such as Hailu, Romania, Ibadan, Nigeria, Ibagua, Colombia, etc.

Table with columns: Page, Latitude, Longitude. Lists geographical locations such as Lake Superior, Lake, Lake, Lake, etc.

Table with columns: Page, Latitude, Longitude. Lists geographical locations such as East China Sea, sea, East, I., island, Eastern Desert, etc.

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Table with columns: Page, Latitude, Longitude. Lists geographical locations such as East China Sea, sea, East, I., island, Eastern Desert, etc.

Table with columns: Page, Latitude, Longitude. Lists geographical locations such as East China Sea, sea, East, I., island, Eastern Desert, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Page, Latitude, Longitude, and Country/Region. Lists geographical locations and their coordinates across the top of the page.

Table with 4 columns: Page, Latitude, Longitude, and Country/Region. Lists geographical locations and their coordinates, including entries like Jackson, MS and Jacksonville, FL.

Table with 4 columns: Page, Latitude, Longitude, and Country/Region. Lists geographical locations and their coordinates, including entries like Kenya, Peninsular and Kenya, Mt. peak.

Table with 4 columns: Page, Latitude, Longitude, and Country/Region. Lists geographical locations and their coordinates, including entries like La Havre, France and Leipzig, Germany.

Table with 4 columns: Page, Latitude, Longitude, and Country/Region. Lists geographical locations and their coordinates, including entries like Malaysia, country and Maldives, country.

Table with 4 columns: Page, Latitude, Longitude, and Country/Region. Lists geographical locations and their coordinates, including entries like K2, peak and Kabul, Afghanistan.

Table with 4 columns: Page, Latitude, Longitude, and Country/Region. Lists geographical locations and their coordinates, including entries like Kenya, Peninsular and Kenya, Mt. peak.

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Glossary

Archipelago a group of islands

Basin an area surrounded by higher land; an area drained by a river and its tributaries

Bay a coastal indentation of the sea or a lake into the land

Canal a man-made waterway, for irrigation or transportation

Canyon a deep valley with steep sides, usually with a river flowing through it

Cape a point of land extending out into a body of water

Channel a narrow stretch of water connecting two larger bodies of water

Cliff a high, steep rock-face

Coast a strip of land bordering the sea

Continental Divide a ridge of land (divide) that separates the great drainage basins of a continent, each basin emptying into a separate body of water

Delta an area of land formed by deposits at the mouth of a river

Desert an area of land with little rainfall or vegetation

Fjord a narrow inlet of the sea, with steep slopes, formed by a glacier

Glacier a large mass of ice that moves slowly, from higher to lower ground

Gulf an extension of the sea partly surrounded by land, larger than a bay

Harbor a sheltered area along a coast where ships can safely anchor

Hills an upland area, smaller than mountains, with gentle slopes

Island a body of land completely surrounded by water

Isthmus a narrow strip of land that connects two larger bodies of land

Lake a body of water completely surrounded by land

Mesa a flat upland area with steep sides, smaller than a plateau

Mountain an area of land rising much higher than the land around it, with steep slopes and pointed or rounded tops

Mouth, of river the point where a river empties into another body of water

Oasis a place in the desert with enough water to support vegetation

Peak the pointed top of a mountain

Peninsula a long piece of land surrounded on three sides by water

Plain a large area of flat or gently rolling land

Plateau a large elevated area of flat land

Point a narrow piece of land jutting out into a body of water, usually low-lying

Range a chain of mountains

Reef an underwater ridge, lying near the surface of the water

Reservoir a man-made lake, sometimes formed by a river dam

River any stream of fresh water flowing by gravity from an upland source into a body of water or another river. Perennial rivers flow all year; intermittent are dry part of the year

Sea a large body of salt water, smaller than an ocean

Sound a stretch of water between an island and the mainland

Strait a stretch of water joining two larger bodies of water, narrower than a channel

Swamp low-lying land permanently waterlogged

Tributary a river that flows into a larger river

Valley a long, low area, usually with a river flowing through it, and often lying between mountains or hills

Volcano a cone-shaped hill or mountain formed by lava and ash; may be active or extinct