

Antarctica



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Antarctica



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Antarctica is big.

Antarctica is big.

Antarctica is big.

Antarctica is big.

It has a lot of ice.

It has a lot of ice.

It has a lot of ice.

It has a lot of ice.

It is an ice cap.

It is an ice cap.

It is an ice cap.

It is an ice cap.

It is not hot, not a bit.

It is not hot, not a bit.

It is not hot, not a bit.

It is not hot, not a bit.

But, it can get a lot of sun.

But, it can get a lot of sun.

But, it can get a lot of sun.

But, it can get a lot of sun.

Or it can be dim.

Or it can be dim.

Or it can be dim.

Or it can be dim.

A Trip



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Let's go on a trip to a land
that is far. A ship will drop
us there.

Let's go on a trip to a land
that is far. A ship will drop
us there.

Let's go on a trip to a land
that is far. A ship will drop
us there.

Let's go on a trip to a land
that is far. A ship will drop
us there.

It is a land of ice and snow
that does not melt.

It is a land of ice and snow
that does not melt.

It is a land of ice and snow
that does not melt.

It is a land of ice and snow
that does not melt.

Cold air hits your skin. You shiver.

Cold air hits your skin. You shiver.

Cold air hits your skin. You shiver.

Cold air hits your skin. You shiver.

You use your scarf as a mask.

You use your scarf as a mask.

You use your scarf as a mask.

You use your scarf as a mask.

You camp in a tent that stops the wind.

You camp in a tent that stops the wind.

You camp in a tent that stops the wind.

You camp in a tent that stops the wind.

It is your last day in
Antarctica.

It is your last day in
Antarctica.

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Antarctica.

It is your last day in
Antarctica.

Krill



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Krill are a shrimp.

Krill are a shrimp.

Krill are a shrimp.

Krill are a shrimp.

Krill have thin, glassy skin.

Krill have thin, glassy skin.

Krill have thin, glassy skin.

Krill have thin, glassy skin.

A bunch of krill swim in
the chilled waters of
Antarctica.

A bunch of krill swim in
the chilled waters of
Antarctica.

A bunch of krill swim in
the chilled waters of
Antarctica.

A bunch of krill swim in
the chilled waters of
Antarctica.

Krill eat their fill of plankton plants.

Krill eat their fill of plankton plants.

Krill eat their fill of plankton plants.

Krill eat their fill of plankton plants.

Fish munch on krill.

Fish munch on krill.

Fish munch on krill.

Fish munch on krill.

A lot of animals catch and eat krill.

A lot of animals catch and eat krill.

A lot of animals catch and eat krill.

A lot of animals catch and eat krill.

Plankton



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Plankton can be plants or animals.

Plankton can be plants or animals.

Plankton can be plants or animals.

Plankton can be plants or animals.

They are drifting along in
the water next to
Antarctica.

They are drifting along in
the water next to
Antarctica.

They are drifting along in
the water next to
Antarctica.

They are drifting along in
the water next to
Antarctica.

They are getting energy
from the Sun all day long.

They are getting energy
from the Sun all day long.

They are getting energy
from the Sun all day long.

They are getting energy
from the Sun all day long.

A plankton animal is eating
a plankton plant.

A plankton animal is eating
a plankton plant.

A plankton animal is eating
a plankton plant.

A plankton animal is eating
a plankton plant.

Krill are snacking on plankton.

Krill are snacking on plankton.

Krill are snacking on plankton.

Krill are snacking on plankton.

A big, strong humpback is catching the krill and the plankton.

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A big, strong humpback is catching the krill and the plankton.

Penguins



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Antarctica is home to penguins.

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The penguins like to slide
on ice.

The penguins like to slide
on ice.

The penguins like to slide
on ice.

The penguins like to slide
on ice.

The penguins glide through the water to dive for fish, squid, and krill.

The penguins glide through the water to dive for fish, squid, and krill.

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A penguin takes care of her egg. She warms it and bides her time to trade places with her mate.

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Chicks dine on the same things their parents catch and bring back. They give the chicks fish from their bills.

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Chicks lose their dull fluff for fine feathers that shine and store warmth. They slide on ice and dive for fish.

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Seals



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Hungry seals dive for food
in the cold water.

Hungry seals dive for food
in the cold water.

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in the cold water.

Hungry seals dive for food
in the cold water.

A seal may stay below for eighty minutes.

A seal may stay below for eighty minutes.

A seal may stay below for eighty minutes.

A seal may stay below for eighty minutes.

Seals get dry and sleep on the ice.

Seals get dry and sleep on the ice.

Seals get dry and sleep on the ice.

Seals get dry and sleep on the ice.

A baby seal is called a pup. It relies on its mom until it grows up.

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Males grow big. They may
roar and misbehave.

Males grow big. They may
roar and misbehave.

Males grow big. They may
roar and misbehave.

Males grow big. They may
roar and misbehave.

Killer whales may make a meal out of a seal.

Killer whales may make a meal out of a seal.

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Killer whales may make a meal out of a seal.

Seasons in Antarctica



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The South Pole is tilted away from the Sun during the winter. There are days when it never rises.

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During winter, birds migrate north to warmer continents. Plants and tiny animals on land become dormant. Life in the sea moves out to the edge of the ice as the ice grows outward.

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The South Pole is tilted toward the Sun during the summer. There are days when it never sets.

The South Pole is tilted toward the Sun during the summer. There are days when it never sets.

The South Pole is tilted toward the Sun during the summer. There are days when it never sets.

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During summer, whales and birds migrate back to Antarctica. Most animals who live here have their young during the summer.

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Summer in Antarctica is warmer than winter, but temperatures are still freezing.

Summer in Antarctica is warmer than winter, but temperatures are still freezing.

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Summer in Antarctica is warmer than winter, but temperatures are still freezing.

The Emperor Penguin



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Emperor penguins breed in the winter. In late fall, they start to waddle inland. They march in straight lines for many miles across the ice sheet.

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The female leaves the egg with her mate while she goes all the way back to the sea to feed. The males will huddle in a tight circle to stay warm.

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The female returns with the food she caught for the little hatched chick. Now, the male goes to the sea where he can fatten up after his long wait and get more food for the chick.

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The male and female take turns hunting while the chick grows larger. Now, the chick nestles with other chicks. One day, as summer nears, the adults leave.

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The chicks head to the edge of the ice which is close now that summer is here. They dive, hunt, and live in the sea for many years. One day, they will begin a march to the breeding grounds. They will know exactly where to go.

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People in Antarctica



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In the year 1911, two men raced to be the first person to reach the South Pole. They used sled dogs to pull them across the continent. Roald Amundsen, from Norway, earned the title. He beat Robert Scott, from England, by one month.

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The South Pole now has a research station called the Amundsen-Scott South Pole Research Station. The United States runs it and has placed the flags of many nations there. Many nations' scientists work together there.

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If their work requires it,
researchers can have
interactions with wildlife.
Everyone else has
limitations. Visitors cannot
go near the wildlife.

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Large boats bring everything the stations need. Boats also take away all of the waste from the stations so that no pollution is added. This is protection for the fragile ecosystem.

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In 1959, many nations signed the Antarctic Treaty because the continent has no native people. The treaty lays out rules for how Antarctica can be used. It made the continent a nature preserve for scientific exploration.

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