

Free Sample

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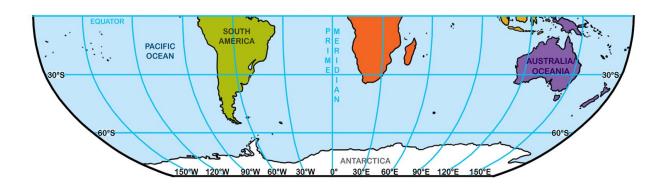
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- Ryan, Beth & Nicola:)

Let's talk about

The Southern Hemisphere



The Southern Hemisphere is the southern portion or half of the Earth (map). It begins at the equator at 0° and continues south into lower latitudes until it reaches 90°S or the South Pole in the middle of Antarctica.

See the fact file below for more information about the southern hemisphere.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE FACTS

- The word hemisphere means half of a sphere, and because the Earth is spherical (oblate sphere), a hemisphere is half of the Earth.
- The Southern Hemisphere has more water mass and fewer land mass compared to the Northern Hemisphere.
- The continents making up the Southern Hemisphere include around 1/3 of Africa, all of Antarctica, most of South America and all of Australia.
- 80.9% of the Southern Hemisphere is made up of water including the South Pacific, South Atlantic, Indian Oceans and various seas such as the Tasman Sea between Australia and New Zealand and the Weddell Sea near Antarctica.
- The large presence of water in the Southern Hemisphere makes the climate milder overall than the Northern Hemisphere.
- This area features a temperate climate, which generally has large amounts of precipitation, cold winters, and warm summers. The most prevalent are the southern temperate zone, which runs from the Tropic of Capricorn to the beginning of the Arctic Circle at 66.5° S.
- Summer in the Southern Hemisphere lasts from around December 21 to the vernal equinox around March 20.
 Winter lasts from around June 21 to the autumnal equinox around September 21.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE FACTS



Everyone knows about the Aurora Borealis, a.k.a. the Northern Lights. This atmospheric light show is caused by the collision between charged solar particles and the atoms in our own atmosphere, resulting in a swirling spectacle of colors for lucky viewers up north. However, the northern lights has its own opposite down under, appropriately called **Aurora Australis**, or the Southern Lights.

- The Coriolis Effect is an important component of physical geography in the Southern Hemisphere. In the Southern Hemisphere, any object moving over the Earth's surface deflects to the left.
- In the Southern Hemisphere, the sun passes from east to west through the north, although north of the Tropic of Capricorn the mean sun can be directly overhead or due south at midday.
- The Sagittarius constellation that includes the galactic centre is a southern constellation and this, combined with clearer skies, makes for excellent viewing of the night sky from the Southern Hemisphere, with brighter and more numerous stars.

Name:	
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Seasons in the South



FOUR SEASONS

Some places in the Southern Hemisphere experience the four seasons. When do seasons change? How is it different from the Northern Hemisphere? **Compare the two and see the difference.**

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE Autumnal Equinox Date: _____ **SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE Autumnal Equinox** Date: SOUTHERN NORTHERN **HEMISPHERE HEMISPHERE** Summer Winter Date: Date: _____ NORTHERN SOUTHERN **HEMISPHERE** HEMISPHERE Summer Winter Date: ____ Date: _____ NORTHERN HEMISPHERE Vernal Equinox Date: _____ **SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE** Vernal Equinox Date: _____

KEY ANSWER

Name:	
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Seasons in the South



FOUR SEASONS

Some places in the Southern Hemisphere experience the four seasons. When do seasons change? How is it different from the Northern Hemisphere? **Compare the two and see the difference.**

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

Autumnal Equinox

Date: _September 21_

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

Autumnal Equinox

Date: _September 21_

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

Winter

Date: _Dec 21_

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

Summer Date: _June 21_

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE Summer

Date: _June 21_



SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

Winter

Date: _Dec 21__

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

Vernal Equinox

Date: __March 21_

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

Vernal Equinox

Date: _March 21__

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