



Physical Geography of Central America & The Caribbean



As a Young Geographer, I will be able to...

- Analyze the landforms of the region
- Describe the climate of the region
- Make predictions on the areas economic values

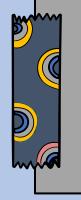
Landform Belts

Much of Central America is hilly or mountainous, with some swamps & lowlands near the coasts

The Pacific Lowlands extend from Guatemala to Panama



The Central Highlands include most of the mountainous regions in the area, extending from the Sierra Madre of Mexico.



Volcanoes & Islands

The region will experience earthquakes & volcanic eruptions. The volcanic soil making the region rich for agriculture

Isthmus- a narrow strip of land connecting two larger land areas, Panama connects North & South America

Archipelago- Group or chain of islands.

The Greater & Lesser Antilles are archipelagos in the Caribbean sea created by moving tectonic plates

Water Systems

Water is vital in Central America & the region needs it for transportation, drinking water, drainage, irrigation, & hydroelectric power

Lake Nicaragua is Central America's largest lake, containing ocean animals such as sharks



Coral reefs are located in the Caribbean Sea & the region has a variety of important sea creatures & fishing trade



Climate, Biomes, & Resources

Climates are dependent on factors such as proximity to the sea, elevation, latitude, & local topography

The region is important for hotspots for biodiversitybiological diversity in an environment as indicated by number of different species of plants & animals

A Tropical/Wet climate is typical of the region allowing for rain forests or grasslands

Elevation across the region split into hot land, temperate land, cold land, & frozen land areas

Find Me Five!

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What are 5 Things you learned about today?

Could be from a picture, information, or just a fun fact!

RADICAL!

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