

European Solar Energy Storage

Antarctica c



Overview

Antarctica is Earth's southernmost and least-populated continent. Situated almost entirely south of the Antarctic Circle and surrounded by the Southern Ocean (also known as the Antarctic Ocean), it contains the geographic South Pole. Antarctica is the fifth-largest continent, being about 40% larger than Europe, and has an area of 14,200,000 km (5,500,000 sq mi). Most of Antarctica is covered by the Antarctic ice sheet, with an average thickness of 1.9 km (1.2 mi). Antarctica is, on average, the coldest, driest, and windiest of the continents, and it has the highest average elevation. It is mainly a polar desert, with annual precipitation of over 200 mm (8 in) along the coast and far less inland. About 70% of the world's freshwater reserves are frozen in Antarctica, which, if melted, would raise global sea levels by almost 60 metres (200 ft). Antarctica holds the record for the lowest measured temperature on Earth, $-89.2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($-128.6\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$). The coastal regions can reach temperatures over $10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$) in the summer. Native species of animals include mites, nematodes, penguins, seals and tardigrades. Where vegetation occurs, it is mostly in the form of lichen or moss. The ice shelves of Antarctica were probably first seen in 1820, during a Russian expedition led by Fabian Gottlieb von Bellingshausen and Mikhail Lazarev. The decades that followed saw further exploration by French, American, and British expeditions. The first confirmed landing was by a Norwegian team in 1895. In the early 20th century, there were a few expeditions.

The name given to the continent from the word antarctic, which comes from antartique or antarctique ('opposite to the ') and, in turn, the antarcticus ('opposite to the north'). Antarcticus is derived from the ἀντι- ('anti-') and ἄρκτικός ('of ', 'northern'). The Greek philosopher wrote in about. The name given to the continent from the word antarctic, which comes from antartique or antarctique ('opposite to the ') and, in turn, the antarcticus ('opposite to the north'). Antarcticus is derived from the ἀντι- ('anti-') and ἄρκτικός ('of ', 'northern'). The Greek philosopher wrote in about an "Antarctic region" in c. 350 BCE. The Greek geographer reportedly used the name in his world map from the second century CE, now lost. The authors and used for the South Pole the Greek name polus antarcticus, from which derived the pole antartike (modern pôle antarctique) attested in 1270, and from there the pol antartik,

found first in a written by the English author . Belief by Europeans in the existence of a —a vast continent in the far south of the globe to balance the northern lands of Europe, Asia, and North Africa—had existed as an intellectual concept since . The belief in such a land lasted until the European . During the early 19th century, explorer doubted the existence of a detached continent south of Australia (then called) and thus advocated for the "Terra Australis" name to be used for Australia instead. In 1824, the colonial authorities in officially renamed the continent of New Holland to Australia, leaving the term "Terra Australis" unavailable as a reference to Antarctica. Over the following decades, geographers used phrases such as "the An.

Positioned asymmetrically around the South Pole and largely south of the (one of the five major that mark maps of the world), Antarctica is surrounded by the . exist in Antarctica; the longest is the . Antarctica covers more than 14.2 million km (5,500,000 sq mi), almost double the area of Australia, making it the fifth. Positioned asymmetrically around the South Pole and largely south of the (one of the five major that mark maps of the world), Antarctica is surrounded by the . exist in Antarctica; the longest is the . Antarctica covers more than 14.2 million km (5,500,000 sq mi), almost double the area of Australia, making it the fifth-largest continent, and comparable to the surface area of . Its coastline is almost 18,000 km (11,200 mi) long: as of 1983 , of the four coastal types, 44% of the coast is floating ice in the form of an , 38% consists of ice walls that rest on rock, 13% is or the edge of glaciers, and the remaining 5% is exposed rock. The that lie at the base of the continental occur mainly in the or various . , discovered beneath Russia's , is the largest globally and one of the largest lakes in the world. It was once believed that the lake had been sealed off for millions of years, but scientists now estimate its water is replaced by the slow melting and freezing of ice caps every 13,000 years. During the summer, the ice at the edges of the lakes can melt, and liquid moats temporarily form. Antarctica has both and freshwater lakes. Antarctica is divided into .

From the end of the era to the , Antarctica was part of the . Modern Antarctica was formed as Gondwana gradually broke apart beginning around 183 Ma. For a large proportion of the , Antarctica had a or , and it was covered in forests. From the end of the era to the , Antarctica was part of the . Modern Antarctica was formed as Gondwana gradually broke apart beginning around 183 Ma. For a large proportion of the , Antarctica had a or , and it was covered in forests. Paleozoic era (540–250 Ma)During the , Gondwana had a mild climate. West Antarctica was partially in the , and during the time, large amounts of , , and were deposited. East Antarctica was at the equator, where seafloor and flourished in the tropical seas. By the start of the (416), Gondwana was in more southern latitudes, and the climate was cooler, though fossils of land

plants are known from then. Sand and were laid down in what is now the Ellsworth, , and . Antarctica became glaciated during the beginning at the end of the Devonian period (360 Ma), though glaciation would substantially increase during the late . It drifted closer to the South Pole, and the climate cooled, though remained. After deglaciation during the latter h.

Antarctica is the coldest, windiest, and driest of Earth's continents. Near the coast, the temperature can exceed 10 °C in summer and fall to below –40 °C in winter. Over the elevated inland, it can rise to about –30 °C in summer but fall below –80 °C in winter. Antarctica is the coldest, windiest, and driest of Earth's continents. Near the coast, the temperature can exceed 10 °C in summer and fall to below –40 °C in winter. Over the elevated inland, it can rise to about –30 °C in summer but fall below –80 °C in winter. The lowest natural air temperature ever recorded on Earth was –89.2 °C (–128.6 °F) at the Russian Vostok Station in Antarctica on 21 July 1983. A lower air temperature of –94.7 °C (–138.5 °F) was recorded in 2010 by satellite—however, it may have been influenced by ground temperatures and was not recorded at a height of 2 m (7 ft) above the surface as required for official air temperature records. Antarctica is a with little ; the continent receives an average equivalent to about 150 mm (6 in) of water per year, mostly in the form of snow. The interior is dryer and receives less than 50 mm (2 in) per year, whereas the coastal regions typically receive more than 200 mm (8 in). In a few , the wind and remove more snow than is accumulated by precipitation. In the dry valleys, the same effect occurs over a rock base, leading to a barren and landscape. Antarctica is colder than the region, as much of Antarctica is over 3,000 m (9,800 ft) above sea level, wher.

Scientists have studied the in the above Antarctica since the 1970s. In 1985, British scientists, working on data they had gathered at on the , discovered a large area of low concentration over Antarctica. The 'ozone hole' covers almost the whole continent and was at its largest in September 2006; the longes. Scientists have studied the in the above Antarctica since the 1970s. In 1985, British scientists, working on data they had gathered at on the , discovered a large area of low concentration over Antarctica. The 'ozone hole' covers almost the whole continent and was at its largest in September 2006; the longest-lasting event occurred in 2020. The depletion is caused by the of and halons into the atmosphere, which causes ozone to break down into other gases. The extreme cold conditions of Antarctica allow to form. The clouds act as for chemical reactions, which eventually lead to the destruction of ozone. The 1987 has restricted the emissions of ozone-depleting substances. The ozone hole above Antarctica is predicted to slowly disappear; by the 2060s, levels of ozone are expected to have returned to values last recorded in the 1980s. The ozone depletion can cause a cooling of around 6 °C (11 °F) in the .

1,400 98% 1.9

What is the mystery of Antarctica?

Mystery of Antarctica: One of the most compelling mysteries about our changing planet over the past five years has been the sudden and dramatic drop in ice surrounding Antarctica. Prior to 2015, the ice that encased the frozen continent defied expectations and bucked the trend of other cold environments around the planet by actually growing in .

Why does Antarctica look so big?

This happens because the earth is round, and a map is flat. If we take a ball's outer layer and spread it out flat it gets crumpled at the ends. The same happens with maps and Greenland looks much bigger than Africa though it isn't. The same goes for Antarctica. Its because of the projection type used to depict the earth surface.

What is the truth about Antarctica?

The truth is that expeditions to Antarctica are nearly impossible, extremely costly, and very dangerous. Without adequate equipment, a human being wouldn't last very long on this icy continent. Ok, the Pyramids aren't the only thing on Antarctica, and apparently, there are more structures.

Antarctica c



When the Larsen C ice shelf broke, it exposed a hidden world

In July, a Delaware-sized iceberg broke off from Antarctica's Larsen C ice shelf (SN: 8/5/17, p. 6). Now, several research groups aim to assess the stability of the remaining ice shelf, map the

Antarctica

4 ???· Antarctica - Polar, Ice, Climate: The unique weather and climate of Antarctica provide the basis for its familiar appellations--Home of the Blizzard and White Desert. By far the coldest continent, Antarctica has winter temperatures that range from -128.6 °F (-89.2 °C), the world's lowest recorded temperature, measured at Vostok Station (Russia) on July 21, 1983, on the ...



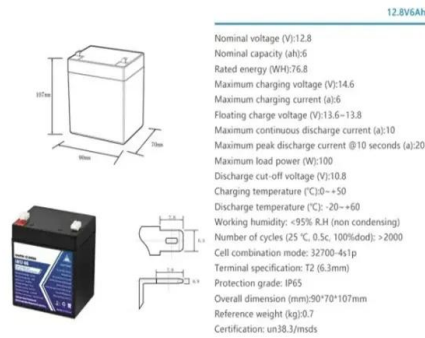
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Lowest temperature recorded on Earth

Aerial photograph of Vostok Station, the coldest directly observed location on Earth. The location of Vostok Station in Antarctica. The lowest natural temperature ever directly recorded at ground level on Earth is $-89.2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($-128.6\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$; 184.0 K) at the then-Soviet Vostok Station in Antarctica on 21 July 1983 by ground measurements. [1] On 10 August 2010, satellite observations showed a



Space2Sea Antarctica: A student journalist's expedition to bottom ...

7 ?????· Space2Sea Antarctica marks the inaugural voyage in a series produced by FUTURE of SPACE (FoS). Student journalist Gabe Castro-Root of American University is chronicling the mission for FoS.

Antarctic

An October 2006 NASA satellite image of the Antarctic without its periphery of unattached sea ice Location of the Antarctic on a map of the Earth. As defined by the Antarctic Treaty System, the Antarctic region is everything south of the ...



Antarctica

The continent of Antarctica makes up most of the Antarctic region. The Antarctic is a cold, remote area in the Southern Hemisphere encompassed by the Antarctic Convergence. The Antarctic Convergence is an uneven line of latitude where cold, northward-flowing Antarctic waters meet the warmer waters of the world's oceans. The Antarctic covers approximately 20 percent of the

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Territorial claims in Antarctica

Seven sovereign states - Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, New Zealand, Norway, and the United Kingdom - have made eight territorial claims in Antarctica. These countries have tended to place their Antarctic scientific observation and study facilities within their respective claimed territories; however, a number of such facilities are located outside of the area claimed by their



Geography and history of the exploration of Antarctica , Britannica

Antarctica lies concentrically around the South Pole, its landmass almost wholly covered by a vast ice sheet averaging 6,500 ft (2,000 m) thick. It is divided into two subcontinents: East Antarctica, consisting mainly of a high, ice-

covered plateau, and West Antarctica, consisting largely of an archipelago of mountainous islands covered with ice.



[Antarctique -- Wikipédia](#)

L'Antarctique (prononcé / ?? . t a ? k . t i k /, ou aussi / ?? . t a ? . t i k / Écouter), parfois appelé « le Continent Austral » ou « le Continent Blanc » [b], est le continent le plus méridional de la Terre. Situé autour du pôle Sud, il est entouré des mers de Ross et de Weddell et, suivant les classifications, des océans Atlantique, Indien et Pacifique ou du seul océan Austral.

[Antarctica - Wikipedia](#)

Antarctica is the Earth's southernmost and the continent with the least people. It is on the South Pole . It is almost entirely south of the Antarctic Circle .



The USAP Portal: Science and Support in Antarctica

USAP.gov is the main repository for information about the United States Antarctic Program. The site is designed for the general public, news agencies, academia, and program participants. Topics include News, About the USAP, About the ...



Australian Antarctic Program

1 ??· Cool Australian Antarctic Program news about wildlife, scientific research, stations (bases), expeditioners, ships, the environment and jobs in Antarctica.



Hey Media, Remember in 2017 When an Iceberg in Antarctica

1 ??· In July 2017, CNN and a number of other media outlets posted stories about iceberg A-68 calving off of Antarctica's Larsen C Ice Shelf, with CNN suggesting we should be "freaked out" about it because of climate change. CNN was wrong. It was based on an incomplete understanding of iceberg formation and calving, driven by a rush to judgement to further the ...

Enriching Antarctica Cruises & Voyages

Polar Latitudes offers a wide variety of trips to Antarctica, including itineraries to the Antarctic Peninsula, South Georgia, and the Falkland Islands. Activities like citizen science, camping, kayaking, and photography are available on most

departures. Trips run from November-March.



Antarctica

Antarctica is the fifth-largest continent in terms of total area. (It is larger than both Oceania and Europe.) Antarctica is a unique continent in that it does not have a native human population. There are no countries in Antarctica. Seven ...



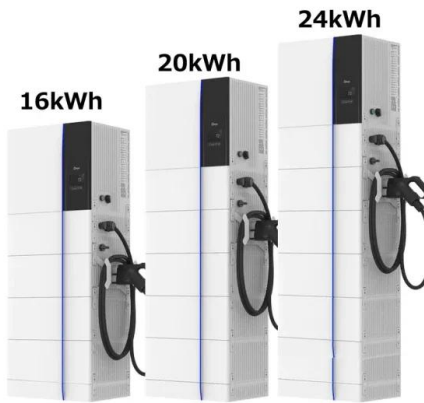
The USAP Portal: Science and Support in Antarctica

USAP.gov is the main repository for information about the United States Antarctic Program. The site is designed for the general public, news agencies, academia, and program participants. Topics include News, About the USAP, About the Continent, About USAP Participants, The Antarctic Treaty, Researchers and Science Projects, Science Summaries and Discoveries, ...



[Weather in Antarctica](#)

Antarctica: Country High: 35 °F Casey: Country Low: -39 °F Vostok Station: Max Wind: 30 mph Carlini Base °F. Weather in Antarctica (16 Locations) Belgrano II Base: Thu 11:15 pm: 21 °F: Marambio Base: Thu 11:15 pm: 26 °F: Rothera Research Station: Thu 11:15 pm: 31 °F: Carlini Base: Thu 11:15 pm: 30 °F: Mario Zucchelli



Station *

[Watch Antarctica](#)

In 1956, a determined group of explorers from Japan -- along with 22 trusty Sakhalin huskies -- departs on a mission to explore Antarctica. Watch trailers & learn more.



Eight glacial cycles from an Antarctic ice core , Nature

Here we report the recovery of a deep ice core from Dome C, Antarctica, that provides a climate record for the past 740,000 years. For the four most recent glacial cycles, the data agree well with

ESA

Antarctica: as remote as it gets on Earth. Concordia research station is a collaboration between the French Polar Institute and the Italian Antarctic programme. It is one of only three bases that is inhabited all year long, and is located at the mountain plateau called Dome C. Pictured in this image is the astronomical observatory near the base





Quest for the Antarctic Circle in Antarctica, ...

A massive rookery of penguins shuffles across a frozen shore; a pod of whales glides through frigid waters; dramatic landscapes float off in the distance -- welcome to Antarctica. Join us on a voyage of discovery to our planet's last ...

The USAP Portal: Science and Support in Antarctica

McMurdo Station (77°51'S, 166°40'E), the main U.S. station in Antarctica, is a coastal station at the southern tip of Ross Island, about 3,864 km (2,415 miles) south of Christchurch, New Zealand, and 1,360 km (850 miles) north of the South Pole. The original station was built in 1955 to 1956 for the International Geophysical Year.



Antarctica

Climate. the coldest, windiest, and driest continent on Earth; severe low temperatures vary with latitude, elevation, and distance from the ocean; East Antarctica is colder than West Antarctica because of its higher elevation; Antarctic Peninsula has the most moderate climate; higher temperatures occur in January along the coast and average slightly below ...

Antarctic Treaty

Antarctica shall be used for peaceful purposes only. There shall be prohibited, inter alia, any measures of a military nature, such as the establishment of military bases and fortifications, the carrying out of military maneuvers, as well as the testing of any type of weapons. 2. The

present treaty shall not prevent the use of military



Climate of Antarctica

Surface temperature of Antarctica in winter and summer from the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. The climate of Antarctica is the coldest on Earth. The continent is also extremely dry (it is a desert [1]), averaging 166 mm (6.5 in) of precipitation per year. Snow rarely melts on most parts of the continent, and, after being compressed, becomes the glacier ice ...

50 amazing facts about Antarctica

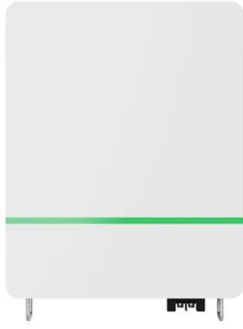
Antarctica is the coldest, windiest, driest continent on the planet, and researchers are still discovering many of its secrets. Find out some of the most interesting facts about the southernmost



Geography of Antarctica

The geography of Antarctica is dominated by its south polar location and, thus, by ice. The Antarctic continent, located in the Earth's southern hemisphere, is centered asymmetrically around the South Pole and largely south of the Antarctic Circle is washed by the Southern (or Antarctic) Ocean or, depending on definition, the

southern Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans.



Antarctic ice sheet

The Antarctic ice sheet is a continental glacier covering 98% of the Antarctic continent, with an area of 14 million square kilometres (5.4 million square miles) and an average thickness of over 2 kilometres (1.2 mi) is the largest of Earth's two current ice sheets, containing 26.5 million cubic kilometres (6,400,000 cubic miles) of ice, which is equivalent to 61% of all fresh water on Earth.



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<https://bialydom.kolobrzeg.pl>