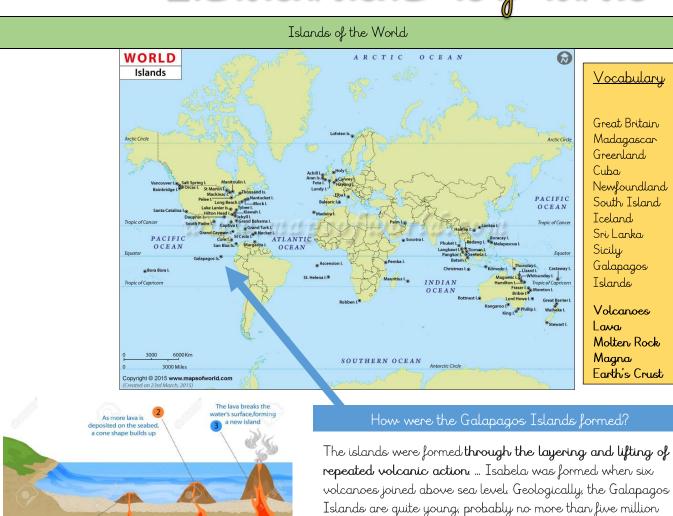
- Islands of the World

Y5/6 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER-





Why are the Galápagos Islands so important for Conservationists?

The Galápagos Islands are an archipelago of volcanic islands in the Pacific Ocean They now belong to the country of Ecuador.

- -The islands lay around 1000km west of the coast of Ecuador, which is in South America
- -There are 127 islands, which lay either side of the Equator. 12 are large islands, and 4 are inhabited by people. The total human population is 25,000.
- -The islands are famous for their unique geography, including many native plant and animal species that are found nowhere else on Earth. Charles Darwin's observations and collections on the island helped him to form his theory of Evolution.

Owing to it's a vast number of different habitat types, the Galápagos Islands are famed for the large number of endemic species of plants and animals. From 1835, Charles Darwin used observations of these species to form his Theory of Evolution.

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Galápagos Tortoise		-The Galápagos tortoise is the largest living species of tortois weighing up to 417kg (around 6 times the average man!) The huge size is attributed to 'island gigantism.' They have lifespans of over 100 years.
Marine Iguana		-The marine iguana is also endemic to the Galápagos Islands. It is the only marine lizard species in the world. Unlike land lizards, marine iguanas have blunt snouts that hel them to feed on algae underwater.
Prickly Pear Cactus		-Also known as the Opuntia Cactus, this is the most numerou endemic plant in the archipelago. The fruits, seeds and pads are a major part of the diet of tortoises, iguanas, mockingbird and finches.
Darwin's Finches		-These finches are named after Charles Darwin, who noted how their beaks had evolved differently depending on their hunting and feeding needs. Apart from one type (the Cocos finch) they are all endemic to Galápagos.

Physical Geography of the Galapagos islands

years old

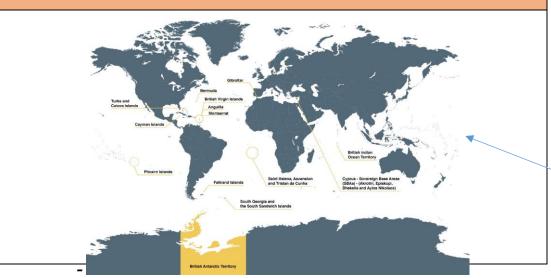
- Most of the Galápagos Islands are either side of the Equator. The Equator runs through the northern edge of the largest island; Isabela,
- -The other major islands include Fernandina, Santiago, Santa Cruz and San Cristóbal
- -Because of their proximity to the Equator, the islands have a largely tropical climate, with a rainy season from January to May.
- -The islands are volcanic (volcanoes that rise from the sea) and there are still some active volcanoes today (the last eruption was on Isabela in 2008).
- -It is a dynamic region constantly changing with volcanic eruptions, new lava fields forming and islands eroding and expanding.
- -The highest point is the Volcán Wolf (also known as Mount Whiton) on Isobela Island, which reaches a height of 1,707metres.

Craters Cliffs Larva Shield Volcanos Mountains Cartography





Islands of The United Kingdom



Vocabulary

Pacific Ocean
Ecuador
Endangered
Species
Extinction
Species
Pollution
Invasive
species
Flora
Fauna

England

Northern Ireland

Scotland

Wales

Bernuda

Cayman Islands

Falkland Islands

External Territories

