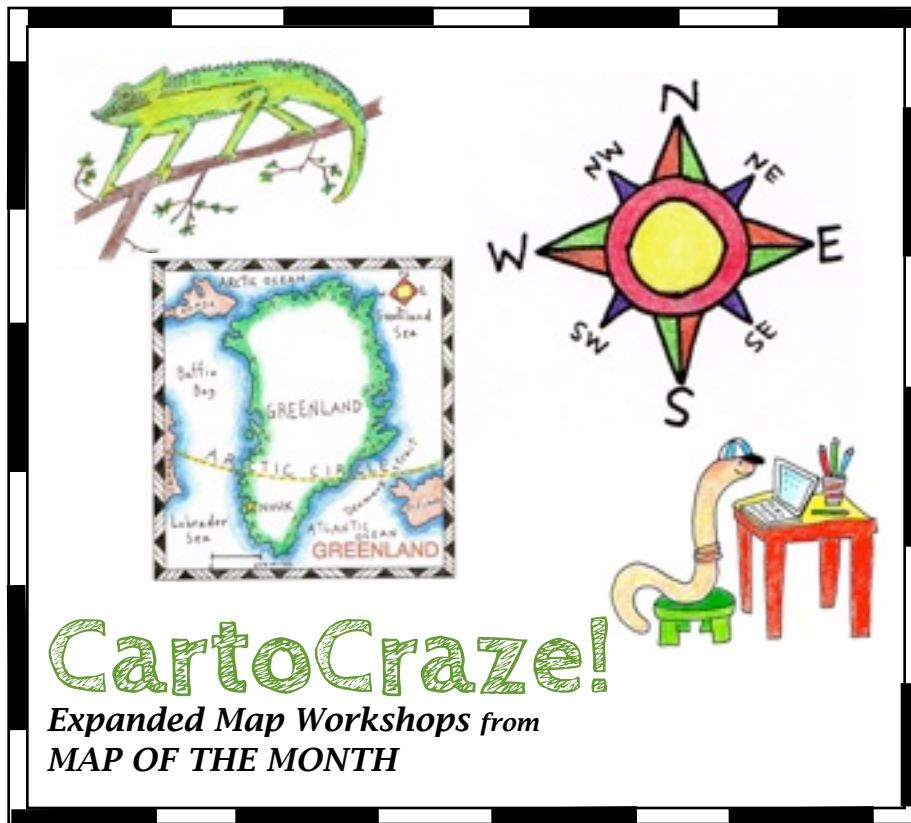


GALAPAGOS ISLANDS



CartoCraze!

Expanded Map Workshops

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ISLANDS



An island is a piece of land surrounded by water. An island can be as tiny as a spot of land at the center of a freshwater lake, only large enough for a few plants. Alternately, it can be very large, like Greenland, surrounded by salt water ocean.

The actual foundation of an island is below water. Many islands in the deep ocean are the tips of volcanoes. Other islands emerge from the Continental Shelf.

The topography of an island is influenced by its position on Earth. Its temperature, climate, flora and fauna and its size are determined by its location. Some islands are uninhabited, others are home to millions of people. An island can be isolated and far away from other pieces of land, or it can be part of a group of islands.

Throughout history, islands have captured the imaginations of humans. Explorers in the early history of the civilized world risked their lives to visit islands that were yet unknown. People choose islands as a destination, to relax in areas that have easy access to water. People love movies about islands! Robert Louis Stevenson's book TREASURE ISLAND, published in 1883, is still popular today with readers around the world. There is something very fascinating about a piece of land that has a continuous coastline.....



ISLAND TERMS AND THEIR DEFINITIONS!

It is impossible to talk about islands, or learn about them, without knowing some terms that relate to islands. Here are just a few terms! Can you come up with other terms?



DESERT ISLAND An island not inhabited by humans.

ATOLL A coral reef shaped like a circle or ring and is filled with water. This is usually the tip of an extinct volcano.

COASTLINE The land along the outer edge of an island, where the land meets the water.

ARCHIPELAGO A chain or group of islands

BARRIER ISLAND An island formed of dunes, made of flat or lumpy areas of sand parallel to a coastline.

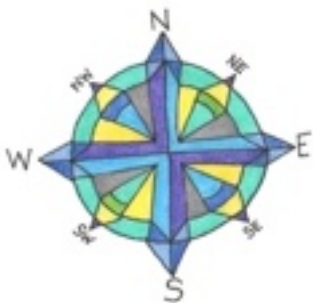
PENINSULA A piece of land that is surrounded by water on three sides but connected to mainland.

GULF A large bay that is connected to the ocean or larger body of water.

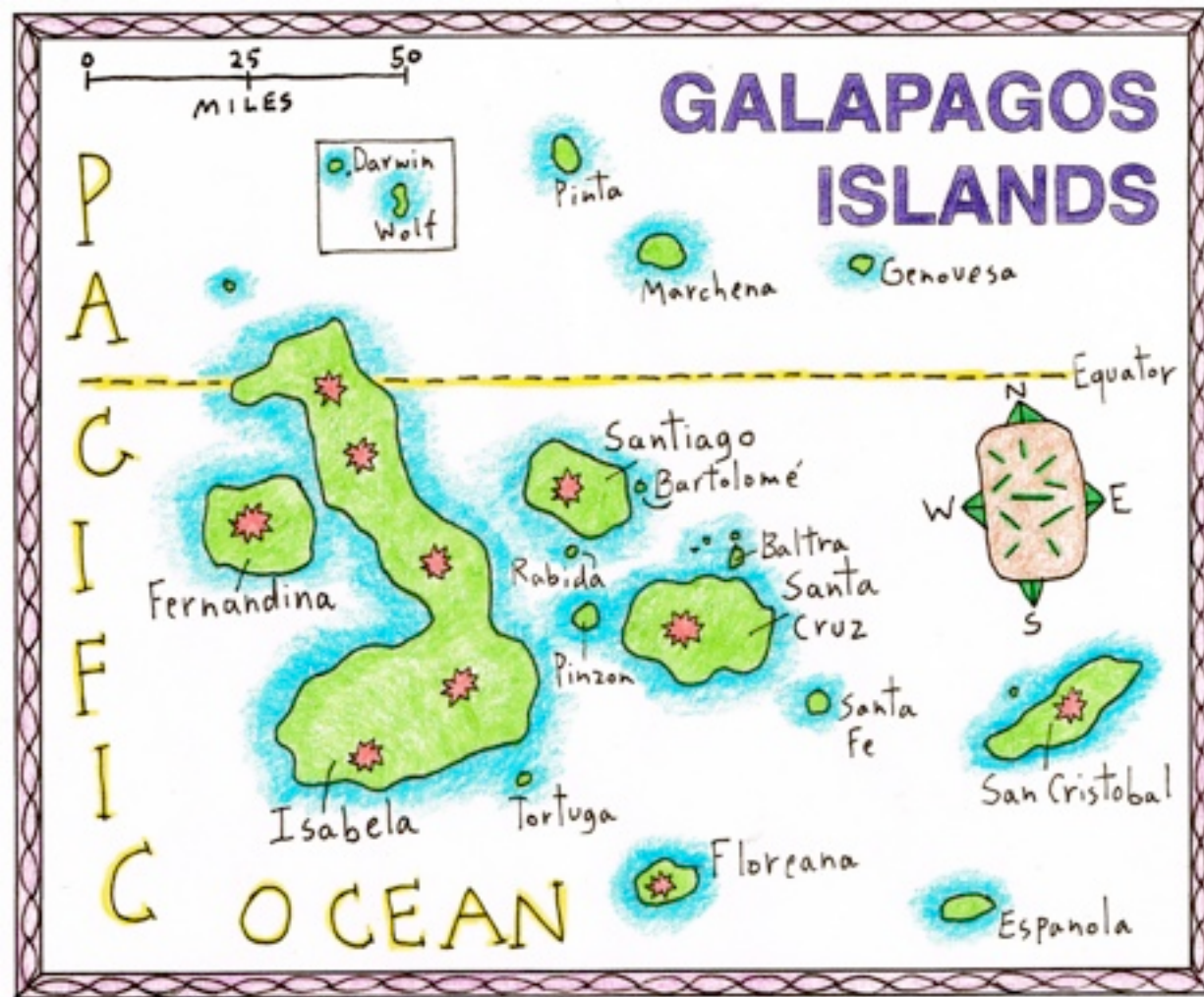
BAY A large indentation on a coastline that is connected to an ocean or lake

LAGOON A shallow body of water separated from a larger body of water by coral reefs or barrier islands.

BEACH Land along the coast of an ocean, sea, lake, or river consisting of loose particles made of sand or rock.



The following presentation is an introduction to the GALAPAGOS ISLANDS, with guidelines about making a map, as well as some information about its geography, people and animals.



I am
Professor
Earthworm



Make a compass rose for
your map by following
the directions [HERE!](#)

THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS

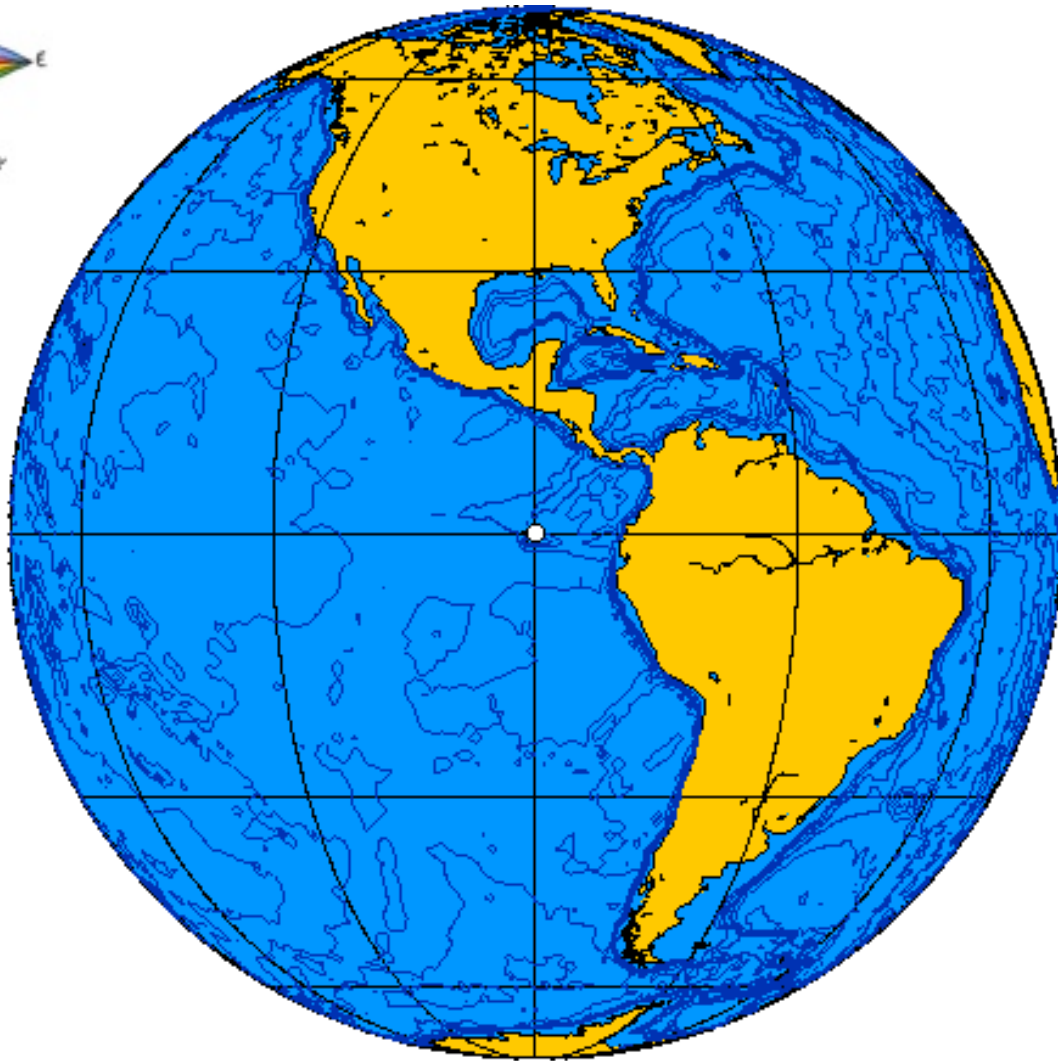
The Galapagos Islands are above and below the Equator in the Pacific, so they are part of both Northern and Southern Hemispheres. These islands are located 600 miles to the west of the country of Ecuador which they are a part of, in the continent of SOUTH AMERICA. The GALAPAGOS are an archipelago of volcanic peaks. Some islands are large, like Isabela, some small as rocks. Because these volcanoes are still erupting, small islands are still being formed!

Much of their flora and fauna of the Galapagos are unique, found nowhere else on earth. The scientist Charles Darwin traveled there in his boat The Beagle in 1835. He studied many species and developed his famous theories of evolution. There are marine iguanas, sea turtles, many kinds of amazing tropical birds, sea lions, whales and dolphins, to name a few!

Many native animals were lost when the Europeans introduced other more aggressive animals. Whalers drove a species of large tortoise extinct when they captured them for food and their precious oil. Fur-seals were driven almost to extinction by traders.

Today the Galapagos is protected: scientists are working to restore the numbers of small colonies of creatures, and to maintain the ones that are still active and numerous!

ON THE MAP!



GMT 2006 Jul 24 17:08:02 ONC - Martin Wehner

km
0 1000 2000

The white DOT on this projection of the Earth shows exactly where the Galapagos Islands are.

This kind of picture of Earth is called an ORTHOGRAPHIC PROJECTION.

An orthographic projection is a way of showing the shape of a round object on a flat surface. You can see that the curved lines -- in this case lines of LONGITUDE -- show the Earth's roundness!



What is the nearest continent to the Galapagos and in what direction does it lie? If you look at a larger map, can you tell what country in Central America is directly NORTH of the Galapagos Islands? If you were to sail a ship due WEST, what country would you reach first?



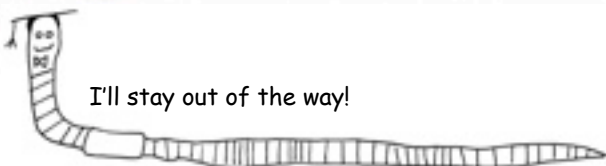
Blue Footed Booby

The Blue Footed Booby is a large seabird known for its unusual bright blue feet. The largest population is on the Galapagos Islands but other colonies are along eastern Pacific coastlines as far north as California. Their name originates from the Spanish word "bobo" which means clown. The first people who saw these birds remarked on their goofy way of strutting, and their unexpected confidence around humans!

Although clumsy on land, the boobies are graceful and powerful flyers, known to perform aerial stunts. They can dive mid-flight into the ocean from heights of 80 feet, at the remarkable speed of 60 miles per hour!

These carnivorous birds feed on fish, such as anchovies, sardines and flying fish. This diet might be responsible for their blue feet.

Males and females can be differentiated easily: males have smaller pupils, lighter colored feet and are smaller in size than females.



I'll stay out of the way!

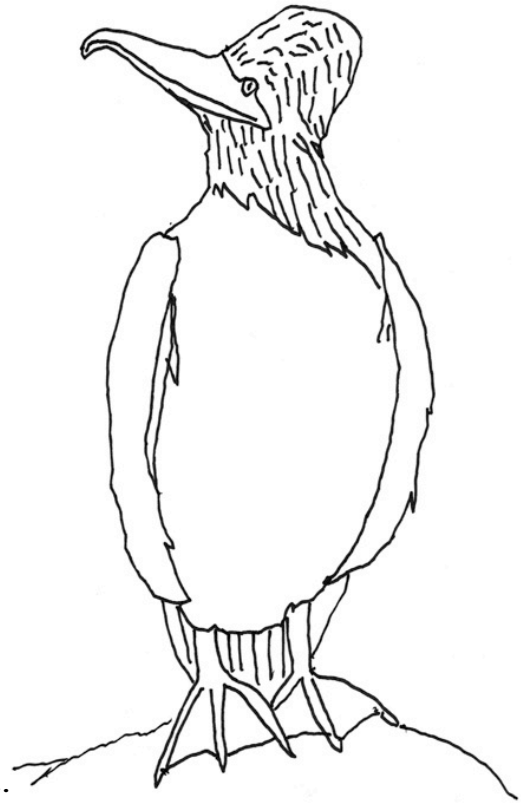
VOCABULARY WORDS

Turn your map over and define these words!

pigmentation
incubation
cooperative
raucous
ritual
carnivore
brood
wingspan
colony
plunge
flock
strut
diverse

SPELLING WORDS

seabird
clumsy
fearless
foolish
dancing
whistle
diver
webbed
spiky
striking
recognizable
flight
grunt



Blue Footed Booby

GALAPAGOS

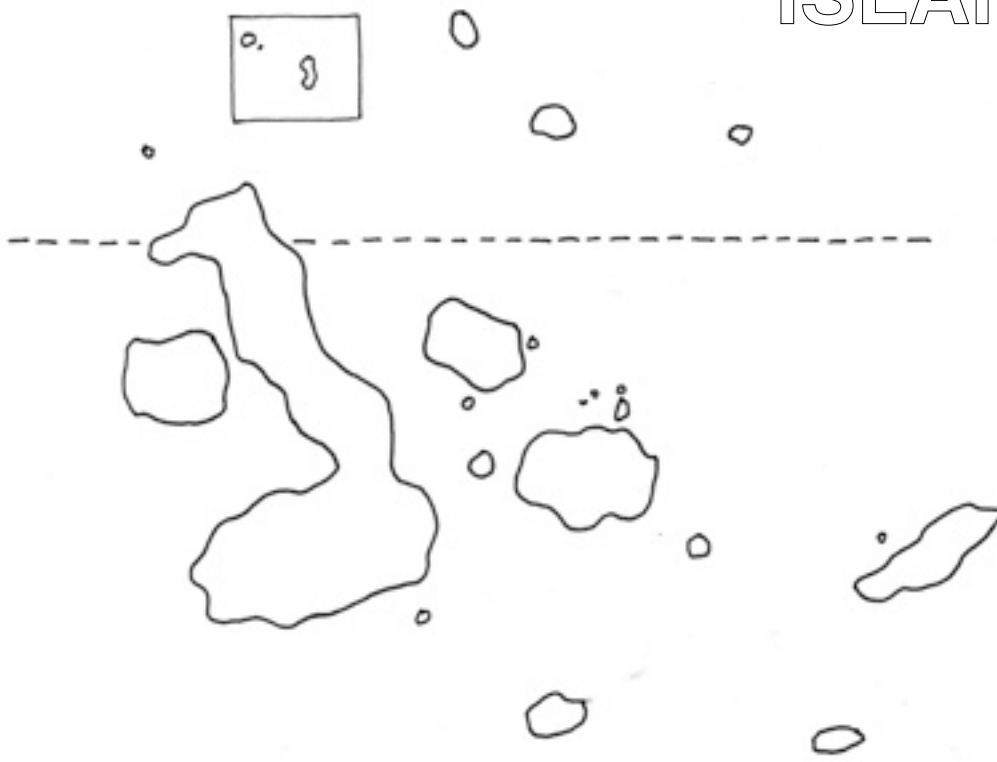
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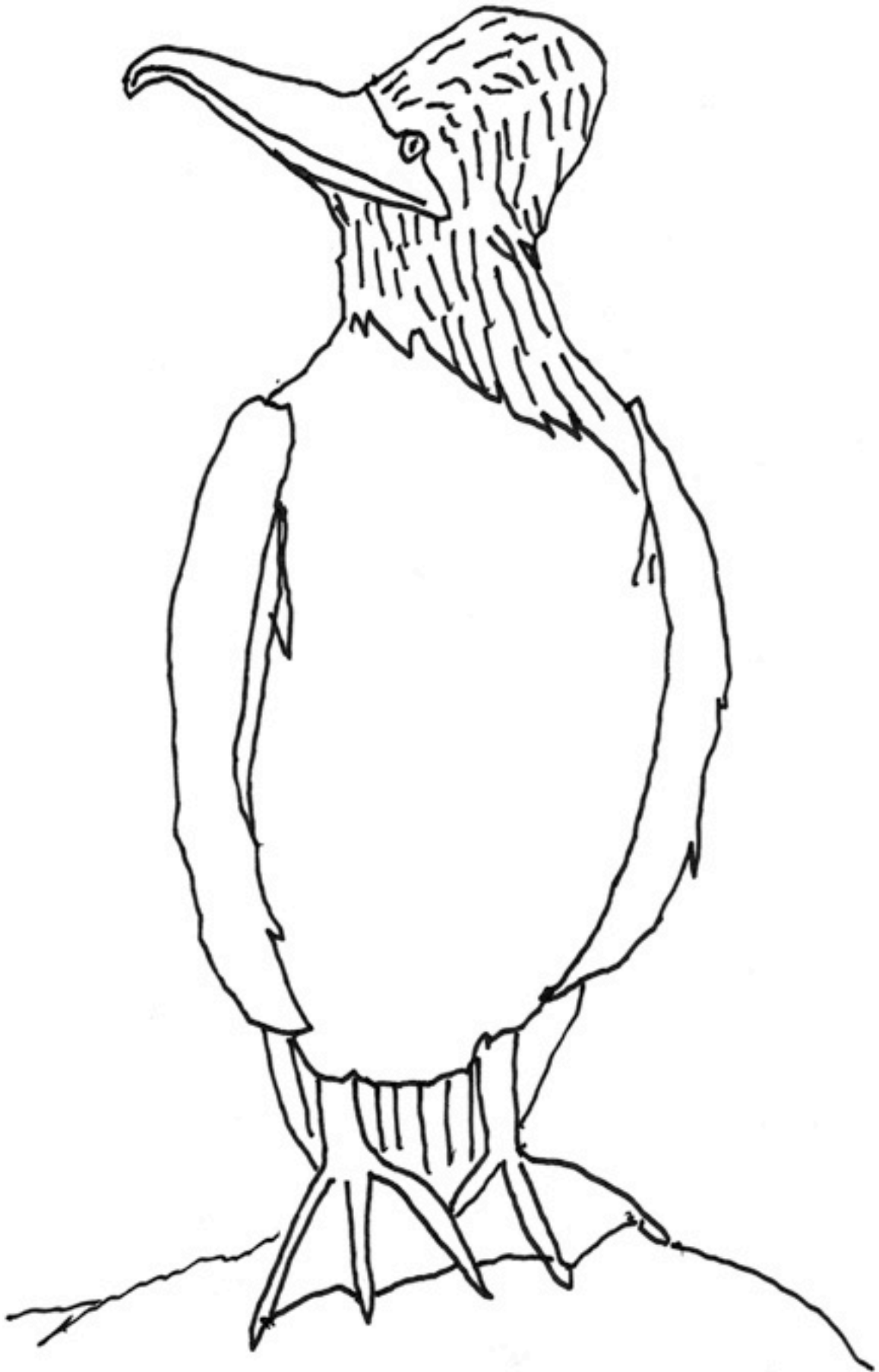
COLOR AND LABEL THE MAP, BOTH LANDFORMS AND WATER.

ADD A COMPASS ROSE TO YOUR MAP!

COLOR THE BLUE FOOTED BOOBY!

GALAPAGOS ISLANDS





Blue Footed Booby

PAST AND PRESENT: Visitors to the Galapagos

A Spanish Bishop was the first person to record a visit to the Galapagos Islands in the year 1535 when his boat was blown off course on his way to Peru. There were no human settlers at the time. Remnants of earlier visitors have been found since then, making scientists believe that native South American people might have visited or lived on the islands in the past. Pirates and whalers were early visitors to the islands, stopping on their route to other places.

Perhaps the most famous visitor to the Galapagos islands was Charles Darwin in 1835, three hundred years after the first Westerner.

He studied the natural wonders of the islands and the unique traits of the animals. From what he learned, he created his now well-known theory of evolution.

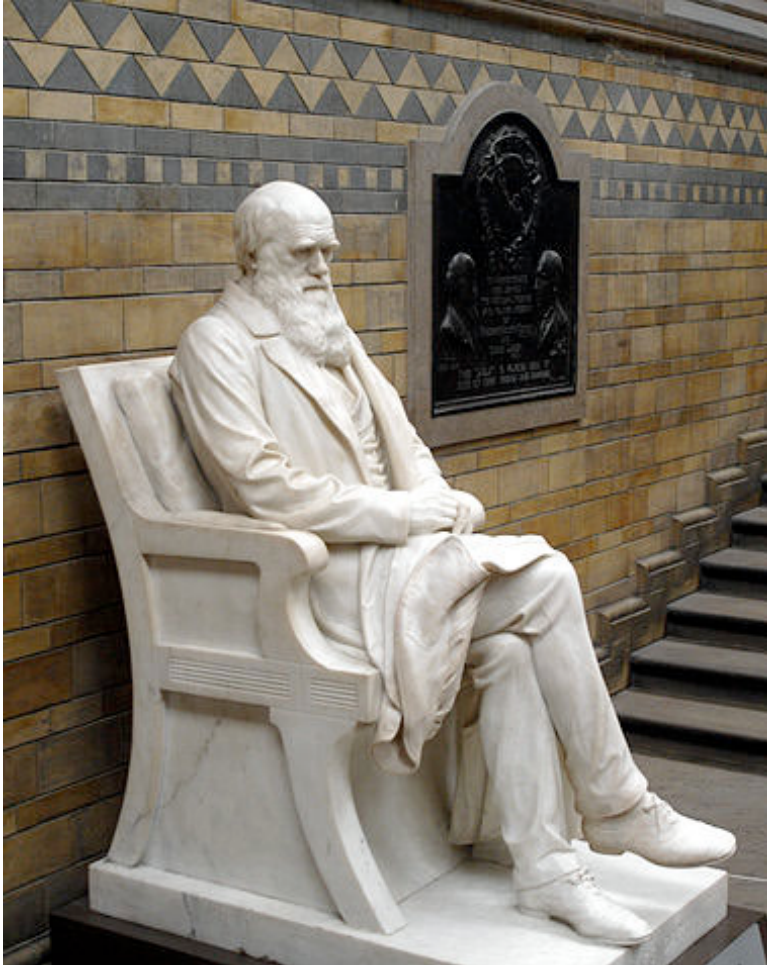
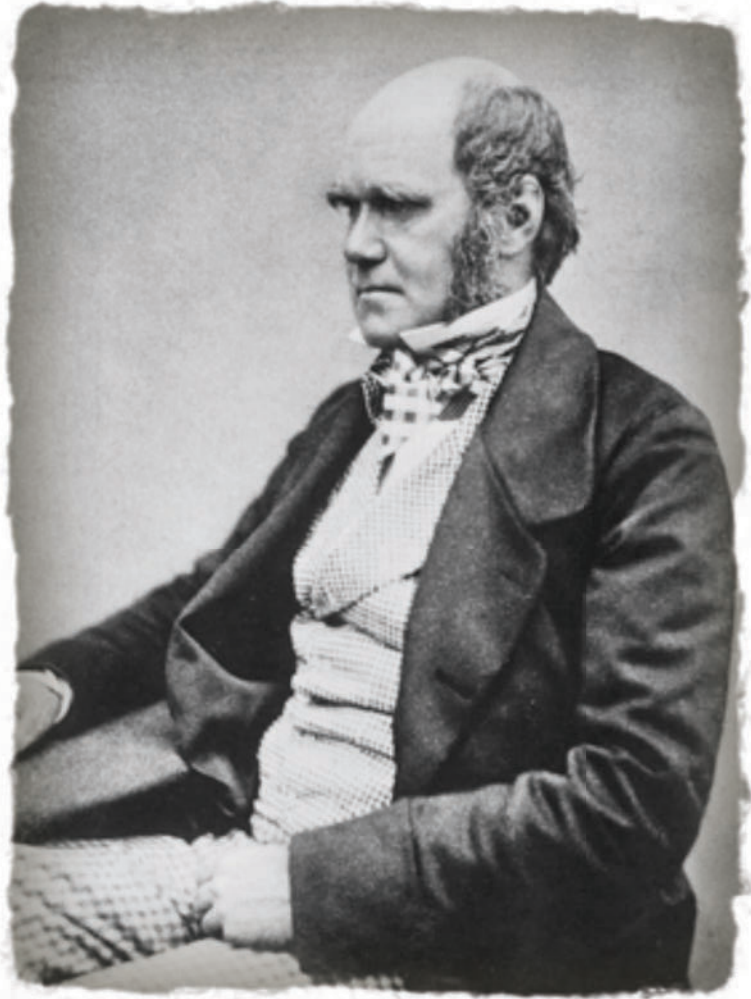


Photo: Patche99z, [Creative Commons](#)

Charles Darwin



This larger-than-life-size Charles Darwin statue can be seen in the big lobby of in the Natural History Museum, in London.

What do you call a work of art that is carved from stone?

What is a painting of a famous person called and how is it different from the art shown here?

MEET THE NATIVES!

Many tourists visit the Galapagos today.

Although visitors love exploring the islands, this has also caused problems, which you can read about in [this article](#) from the New York Times newspaper.



Please write a little essay about these things:

What makes people want to visit the Galapagos, and how do they get there?

What are some of the most interesting animals that you would like to see if you could visit?

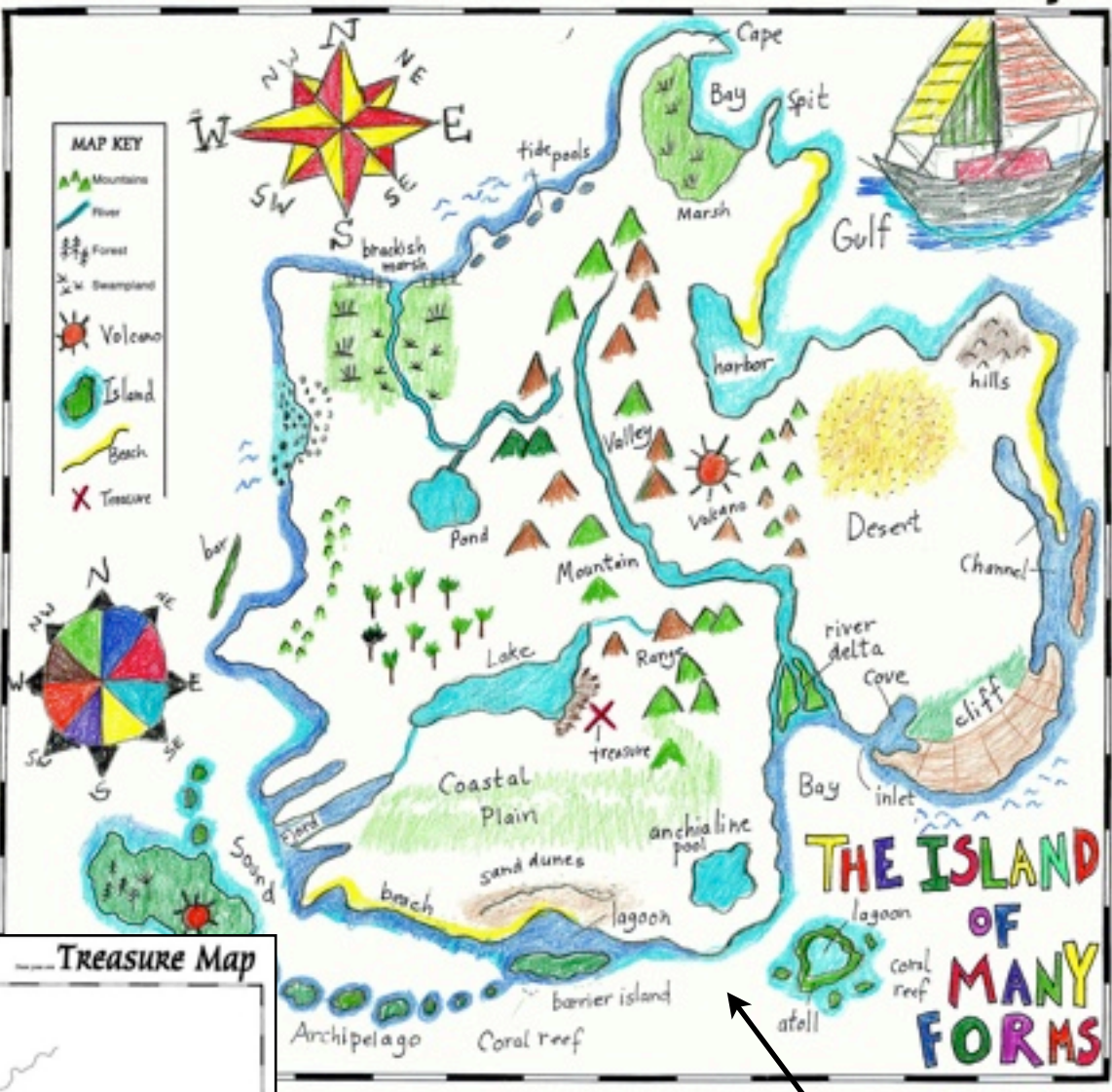
What are the threats visitors present that are endangering the islands today and who is in charge of monitoring these problems?

Do you want to make your own Treasure Map? This map gives you a head start because some details have already been drawn in. It's up to you to finish drawing, labeling and coloring your map. Lastly, you can write detailed directions on how to get to your hidden treasure!

Be sure to read through the following instructions before you begin. This way, you won't miss any suggestions that can add interest to your map. Be as neat as possible when creating your map. Use your imagination and add those of your own!



Draw your own Treasure Map



YOUR THEME
Decide first what your theme will be: is your map a pirate map, or an adventurer's guide? You can create a story of why the map was made. Or you can make a map to go along with a story you've read. What is your treasure, or your final destination—jewels, food, toys or money's worth? It's up to you!

LABELING and ADDING COLOR
When drawing the outlines of your map, labeling place names or creating symbols, a regular pencil works best. After labeling, you can add many colors to your map. Colored pencils are best, although crayons or markers would be fine. Remember to use appropriate colors, such as blue for water, green for forest.

GEOGRAPHIC DETAILS
What will the landforms on your map look like? What will the surrounding bodies of water be? When drawing in coastlines, use as much of the space as possible. If the land area is very small you won't be able to draw in details alone.

1. Your map can depict an island, surrounded by water. Your coastline won't touch any of the borders of the map.
2. You can draw a small outline of a larger piece of land. To do this, extend the coastline to the border(s) of the map.
3. Your map can show several islands of varying sizes.
4. When drawing, include some waterways and geographic details to make your coastline more interesting. Show about peninsulas, lagoons, cape gulf, bay, delta, beach.

If you are unsure of the meaning of these terms, look them up in a dictionary or encyclopedia.

MAP KEY
Some symbols have been shown in the Map Key, representing features of the land or water. Add these to your map. Invent new symbols for the Map Key, then draw them in on the map.

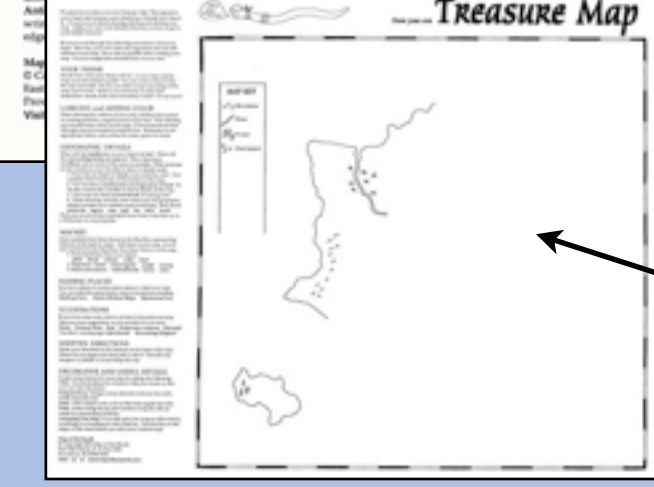
1. Some landforms that occur inland: plain, desert, volcano, valley, trail
2. Vegetation: forest, coastal grass, jungle, swamp
3. Manmade features: railroad tracks, house, mine

NAMING PLACES
It is fun to think of creative place names to label your map. You can make the names funny, scary or mysterious sounding: Skulltop Cove, Mist of Broken Ships, Mysterious Cove.

ILLUSTRATIONS
If you have some time, draw a picture to decorate your map. Here are some suggestions, or you can think of your own: Pirate Treasure Chest, Boat, Underwater creature, Mermaid, Treasure warning sign, Quicksand! Man-eating Alligator!

WRITTEN DIRECTIONS
Write your directions to the treasure on the back of the map. Where do you begin and what path is taken? Describe any dangers or pitfalls to avoid along the way.

DECORATIVE AND USEFUL DETAILS
Create extra interest for your map by adding the following:
Title: Use block letters for whatever title you invent so that you can color the letters.
Compass Rose: Design a fancy direction indicator for north, south, east and west.
Scale: Add a simple scale, such as One inch equals one mile.
Grid: Add lines to the top and bottom of the map.



BLANK MAP!

COMPLETED MAP!

Make your own TREASURE MAP!.....

Just as Robert Louis Stevenson did when he wrote his novel TREASURE ISLAND, you can design your own fictional map and write a story about it! Here is an example of a map someone made using our TREASURE MAP!



Daily World Map

Discover World Geography



Label and list over 200 geographic details of your choice on this map, such as continents, countries and other physical features such as oceans, mountain ranges or major rivers.

Add the geographic names to the lists below. Create categories if you like. For instance, one column could be labeled Bodies of Water. Or a list can represent one month of the school year-add one feature to your map a day!

If a name is too large to fit on the map, add the name to the list and assign a number to it. Then label the map with the number.

Pacific Ocean

- Atlantic Ocean
- Arctic Ocean
- Indian Ocean
- Greenland Sea
- Beaufort Sea
- Gulf of Alaska
- Baffin Bay
- Hudson Bay
- Davis Strait
- Labrador Sea
- Denmark Strait
- Gulf of St. Lawrence
- Gulf of Maine
- Gulf of Mexico
- Caribbean Sea
- Gulf of San Matias
- Norwegian Sea
- Barents Sea

Gulf of Bothnia

- Kara Sea
- Laptev Sea
- East Siberia Sea
- Bering Sea
- North Sea
- Irish Sea
- English Channel
- Mediterranean Sea
- Gulf of Guinea
- Lake Victoria
- Great Lakes
- Red Sea
- Gulf of Aden
- Lake Chad
- Lake Victoria
- Baltic Sea
- Black Sea
- Arabian Sea
- Gulf of Oman

Bay of Bengal

- South China Sea
- East China Sea
- Sea of Japan
- Sea of Okhotsk
- Philippine Sea
- Timor Sea
- Tasman Sea
- Coral Sea
- Mozambique Channel
- Chukchi Sea
- Yellow Sea
- Arafura Sea
- Yakou River
- Mississippi River
- Rio Grande River
- Amazon River
- Nile River
- Murray River
- Volga River

North America

- South America
- Africa
- Europe
- Asia
- Oceania
- Antarctica (dreambed)
- Australia
- United States
- Argentina
- Angola
- India
- Kazakhstan
- Spain
- Canada
- Brazil
- Japan
- Sweden
- Saudi Arabia
- Mexico

Peru

- Algeria
- Libya
- Ethiopia
- Iran
- Mongolia
- Pakistan
- Colombia
- Paraguay
- Norway
- Finland
- United Kingdom
- Indonesia
- Russian Federation
- Panama
- Costa Rica
- Nicaragua
- Portugal
- Bolivia
- Laos

Afghanistan

- Myanmar
- Italy
- Borneo
- France
- Chile
- Taiwan
- Poland
- Namibia
- Romania
- Thailand
- Philippines
- Bulgaria 1
- Turkmenistan
- Viet Nam
- Niger
- Ukraine
- Germany 2
- Belarus 3
- Austria 4

Nigeria

- Uruguay
- China
- Guyana
- Mauritania
- Honduras 5
- Guatemala 6
- Netherlands 7
- Turkey
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Iraq
- Syria 8
- Chad
- French Guiana
- South Korea 9
- Belize
- Ecuador
- North Korea 10
- South Africa

Greenland

- Hawaiian Islands
- Cuba
- Falkland Islands
- Canary Islands
- Cape Verde
- Azores
- Bermuda
- Tasmania
- Sri Lanka
- New Zealand
- Madagascar
- Luzon
- Jamaica
- Iceland
- Island of Newfoundland
- Alcatraz
- Honshu
- Solomon Islands
- Galapagos
- Sri Lanka

Rocky Mountains

- Appalachians
- Andes Mts.
- Atlas Mts.
- Alps
- Ural Mts
- Himalayas
- Great Dividing Range
- Sahara
- Taklamken Desert
- Gobi Desert
- Yacatan Peninsula
- Baha California
- Arabian Peninsula
- Great Barrier Reef
- Cape of Good Hope
- Cape Horn
- Mt. Everest
- Grand Canyon
- Niagara Falls

Los Angeles

- New York City
- San Francisco
- Brisbane
- Rio De Janeiro
- Buenos Aires
- Beijing
- Madrid
- Bombay
- Moscow
- Oslo
- Baghdad
- Tokyo
- Cape Town
- Sairo
- Equator
- Tropic of Capricorn
- Tropic of Cancer
- Compass Rose
- MAP KEY

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COLOR Countries if you wish!

