



Geographical Perspective - Google Books Result For a comparative analysis of the Arctic and Antarctic, see Henry Pollack, *A World*. and David Sugdens *Arctic and Antarctic: A Modern Geographical Synthesis* Arctic and Antarctic: A Modern Geographical Synthesis by D. relating to all phases of Arctic exploration and activities. Finally David Sugden, *Arctic and Antarctic: A Modern Geographical Synthesis* New York: Rowman and Images for Arctic And Antarctic: A Modern Geographical Synthesis A Geographical Perspective J.D. Hansom, John Gordon. February isotherm 1982 Arctic and Antarctic: A Modern Geographical Synthesis. Blackwell, Oxford.

Arctic and Antarctic - Comparisons & Similarities North Pole v South Pole. North Pole. South Pole. There is also an effect that the weather in Antarctica is driven round and round the continent by circumpolar winds and currents so keeping it within Antarctica, whereas the weather in the Arctic spills out to the south and weather from the south spills into the arctic, this adds to Antarctica being colder than the Arctic as it keeps its cold to itself. Arctic and Antarctic by David E. Sugden, 1982, Barnes & Noble edition, in English. a modern geographical synthesis. by David E. Sugden. Published 1982 by Barnes & Noble in Totowa, N.J . Written in English. Arctic and Antarctic differ a lot when it comes to the human activity and animal and plant life existent on them. The Arctic region has towns and other living places. It has indigenous people such as Inuits, Indians and Siberians. This is the reason why the Antarctic region is considered colder and windier than the Arctic region. Antarctica is covered by ice throughout the year, less than 5% of Antarctica is free of ice. Antarctic has remained an unpopulated area throughout the history. It is devoid of towns and living places. It does not have indigenous people nor have any large land animals. But, the Antarctic region is qualified by the presence of marine mammals such as penguins, whales and seals.

