ATLANTIC OCEAN

Name

Animals, plants, and people have adapted to the Sahara Desert. Most desert animals can go for long periods of time without water. They get water from the plants that they eat. Many of the small animals stay in their burrows during the day and search for food at night.

Some plant seeds lie in the ground until rain falls. Then the plants grow rapidly and complete the life cycle in six to eight weeks. Some plants have long roots to reach deep into the soil, and others take moisture from the air through their leaves.

The Sahara has a population of about two million people. Most of the Saharan people are nomads who tend herds of camels, cattle, goats, and sheep. They travel from oasis to oasis to use seasonably available water and pastures.

SAHARA DESERT Congo River INDIAN OCEAN ambezi Riv W ill/lite Dama gazell SAHARA FAUNA & FLORA Animals **Plants** Addax (antelope) Acacia Dama gazelle Drought-adapted grasses Desert jerboa (gerbil) Drought-adapted shrubs Dromedary (one-humped camel) Fennec (fox) Monitor lizard

The Sahara Desert

Scarab beetle

Vulture

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

The Sahara covers an area of Africa that is roughly the size of the contiguous United States.

The Sahara Desert

Monday

- 1. The Sahara Desert covers northern Africa from the Atlantic Ocean to which sea?
- 2. The Sahara Desert covers 3¹/₂ million square miles. Does that mean it is much smaller, roughly equal to, or much larger than the U.S.?

Tuesday

- 1. Which two physical features help to make parts of the Sahara Desert more livable?
- 2. Which river flows through the northeastern edge of the Sahara Desert?

Wednesday

- 1. The Sahara has about 90 large oases. What is an oasis?
- 2. The Sahara is covered by rocky plateaus, gravel plains, and ergs. What are ergs?

Daily Geograph

WEEK 26

