

BOOKS FOR

樹屋百科

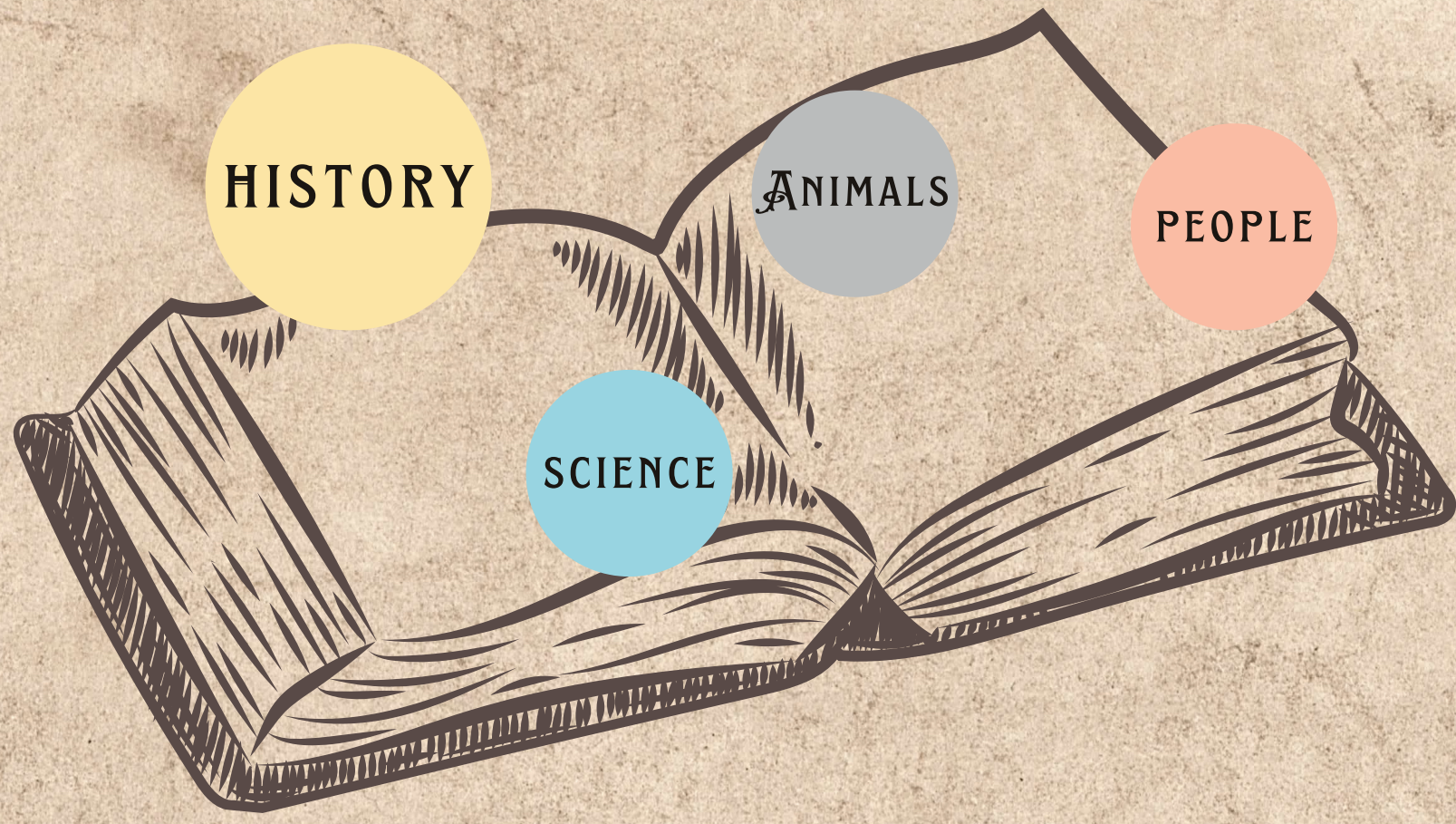
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HISTORY

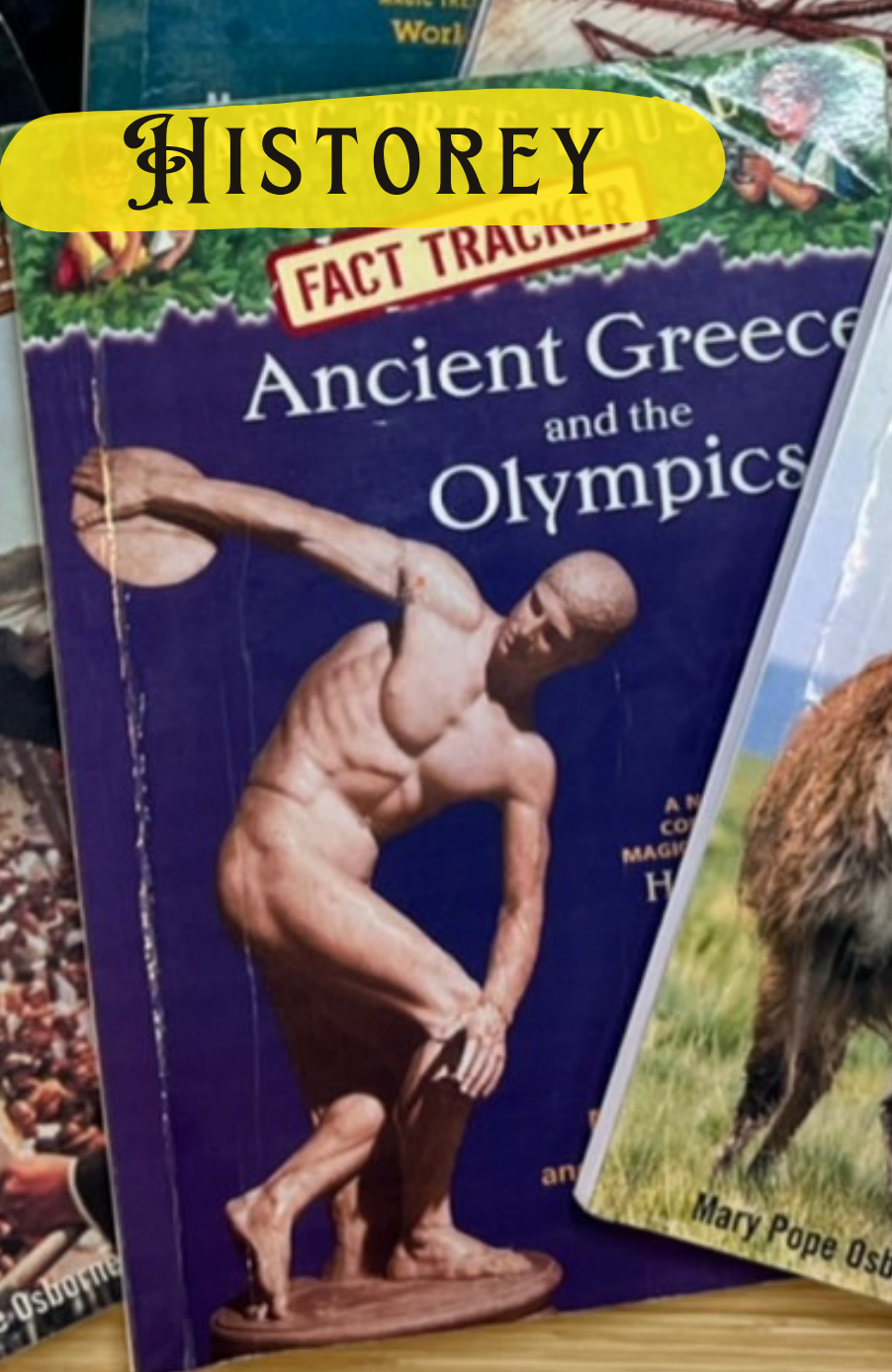
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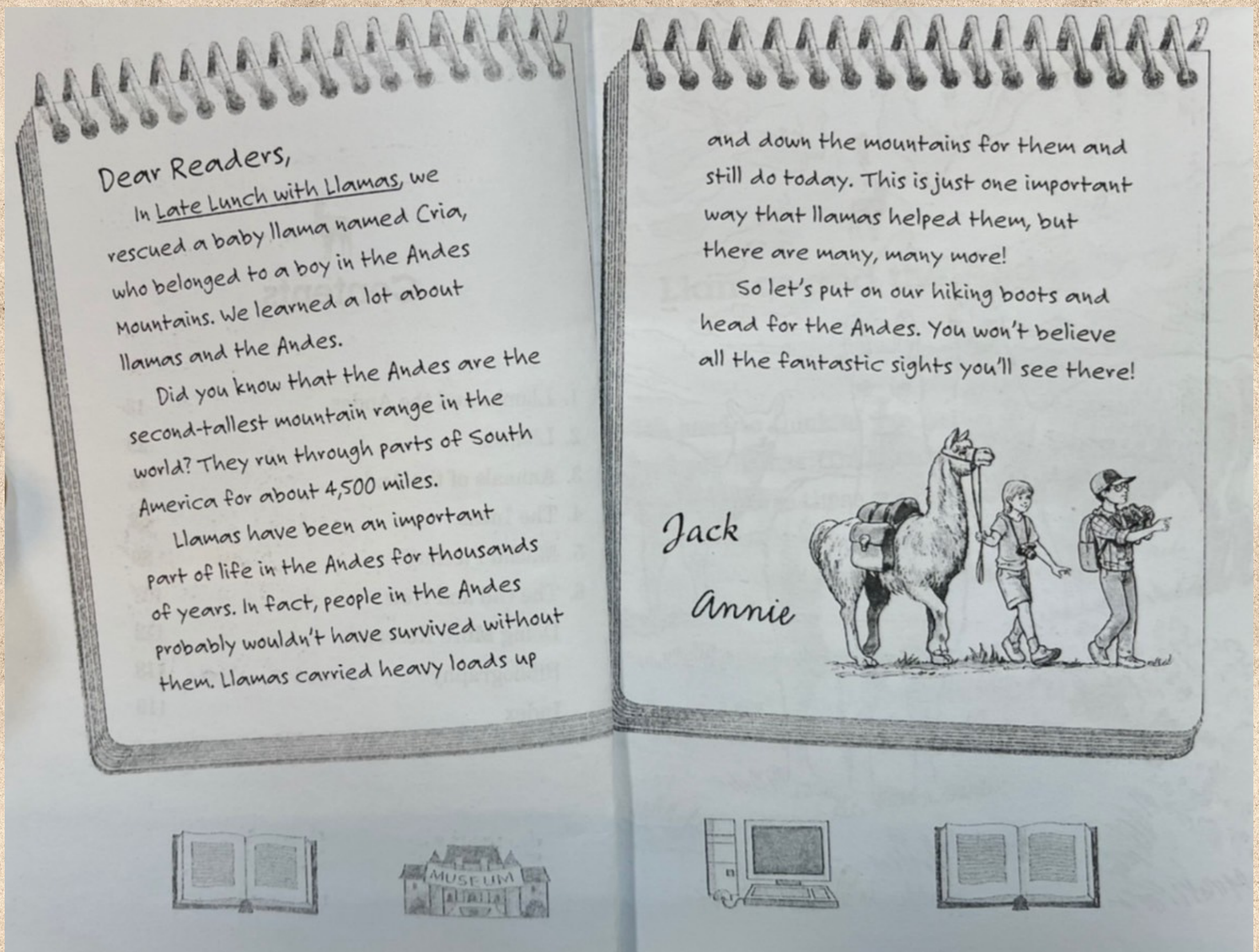
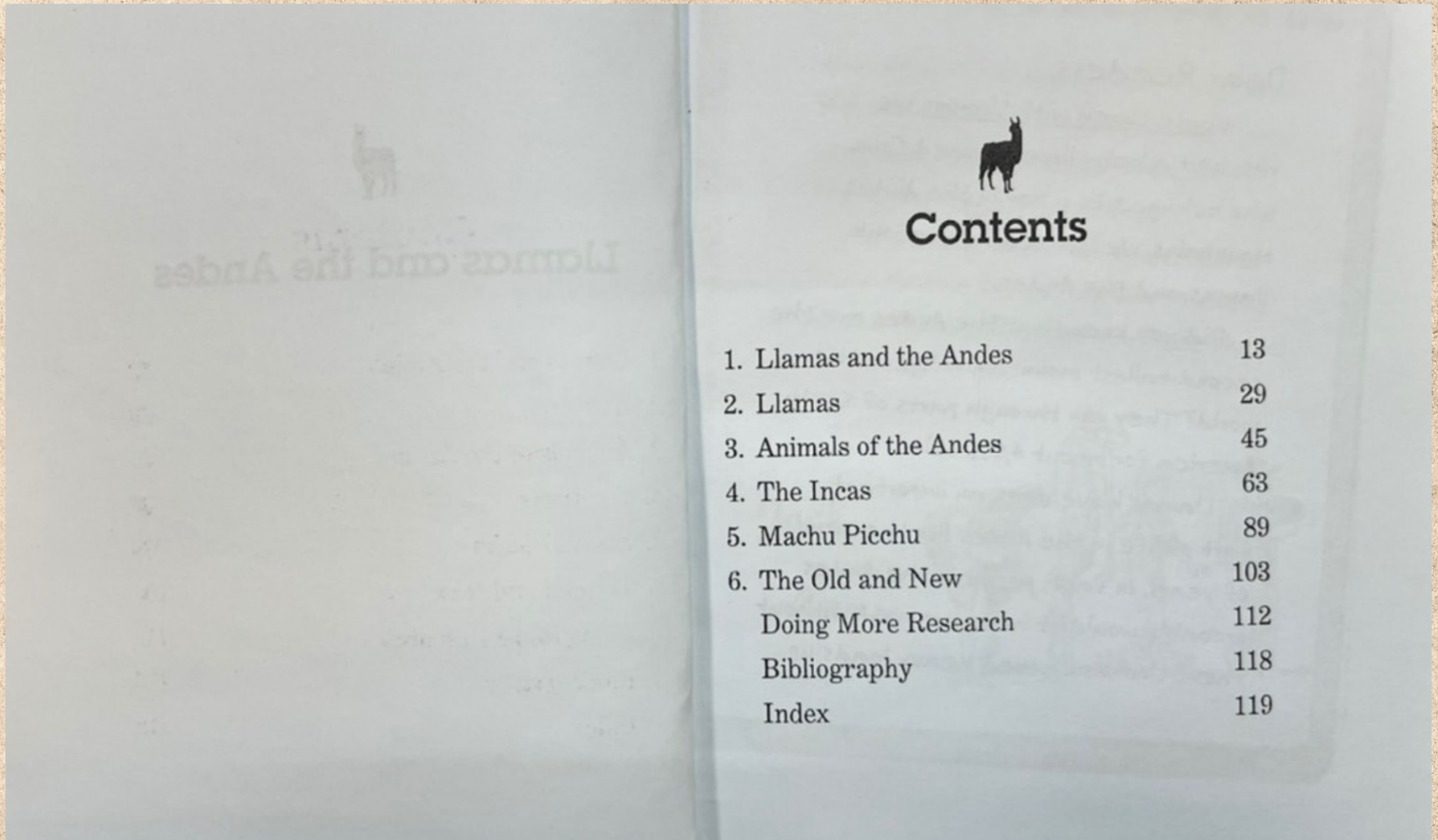


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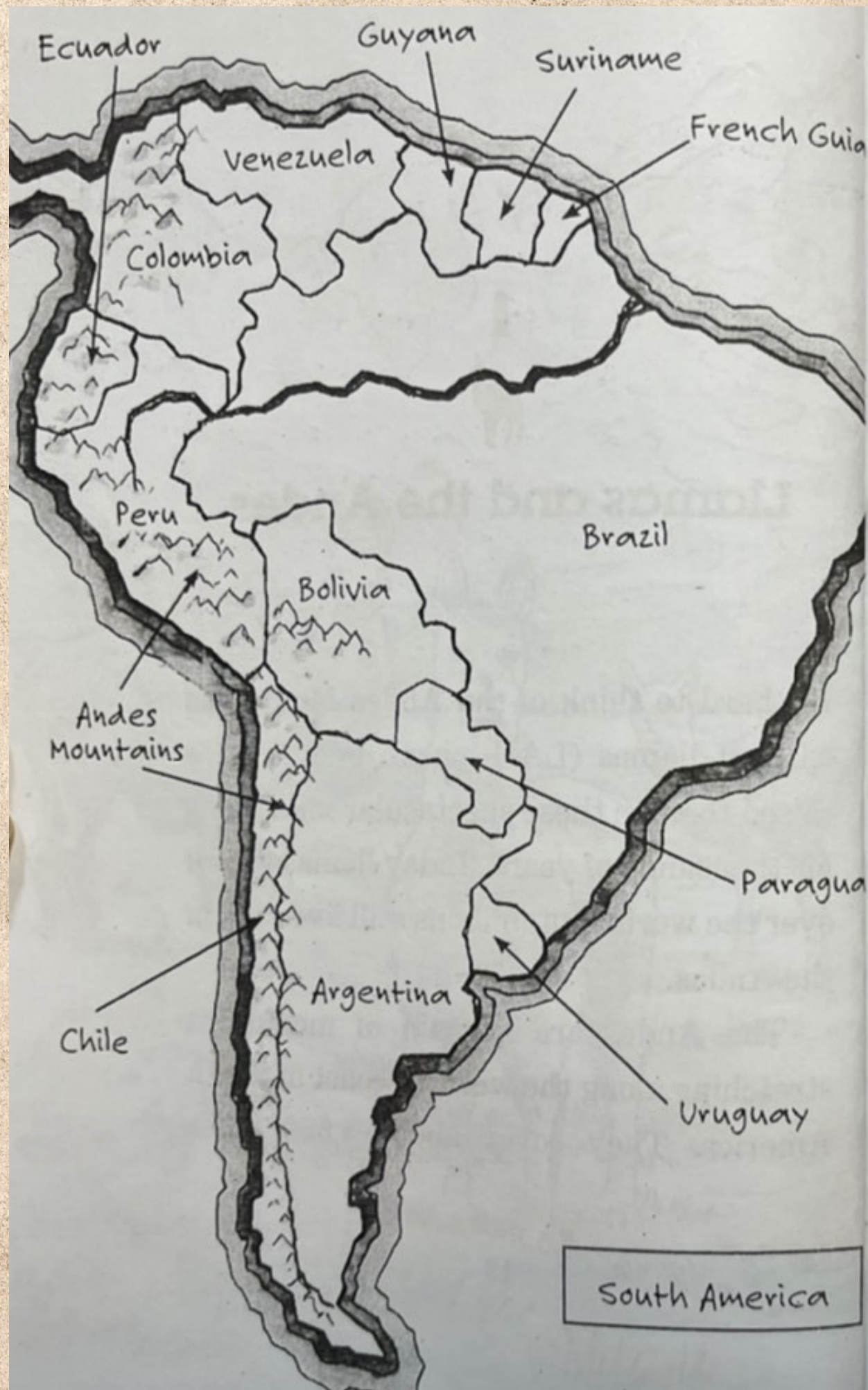
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through seven countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela.

The Andes began forming about 30 million years ago. They are the longest mountain range in the world and in some places are over 400 miles wide! Except for the Himalayas, they are also the highest. These beautiful mountains have different kinds of weather and landforms. There are deep valleys, high deserts, flat plains, and snowcapped peaks.

There are three major regions in the Andes. The southern section is in Argentina and Chile. The central Andes run through parts of Chile, Bolivia, and Peru. And the northern Andes are in Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador.



The tallest mountain in the chain is Aconcagua (ah-kon-KAH-gwah), at 22,841 feet.

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The Ojos (OH-hohs) del Salado is over 22,000 feet high and is one of 150 active volcanoes in the Andes.

The southern region is rainy and cool, but the central region is dry. There's rain in the north, but because it's closer to the equator, the temperatures there are warm.

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Glaciers

The Andes have deserts, but they also have glaciers. Some on the border of Argentina and Chile look like icy rivers. For thousands of years, the glaciers have inched down the mountains, carving out valleys and high, flat plains as they go.

Plains like this one in Peru are large, flat areas of land.

