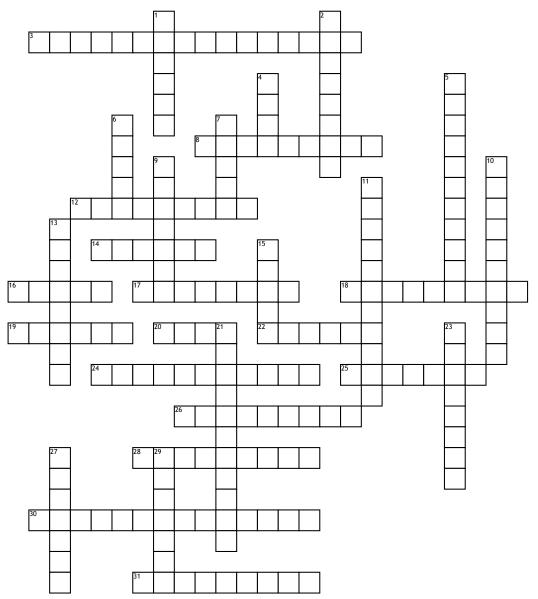
Name:	Date:
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The Physical Geography of Latin America



Across

- 3. power generated by moving water
- **8.** The southern most part of the Andes in Argentina
- 12. social and political divide in many L.A. countries keep hold make the development of natural
- **14.** Besides Venzuela, second largest producer of oil in Latin America
- 16. Larges exporter of copper in the world
- **17.** Most densely polpulate of the zones becasue it can support agriculture; tierra
- **18.** the climate zones in Middle and Western South America are determined by
- **19.** River that flows from East in the Andes into the Atlatic traveling about 4,000 miles
- **20.** This climate zone reaches up to the tree line at 1200 feet; tierra
- **22.** experience light rainfall with grasses and light forest area

- **24.** grasslands flourish and have an extended dry season in this climate region
- 25. LLaneros or Argentinian Cowboys
- 26. Known as the Rio Bravo in Mexico
- **28.** Thelarge group of Islands that is one of the three sub-regions in Latin America
- **30.** The hottest temperate climate zone at 2500 feet in elvation
- **31.** Lake that contains most of Venezuela's oil **Down**
- 1. The Pampas and LLanos
- 2. means "high plain"
- **4.** the climate zone that supports some grasses for grazing beneath the snow line
- **5.** abundant rainfall year round is common in this climate region
- 6. "Medows in the Desert"
- 7. The Sierra _____ Mountains make up the group of mountains start in the east and west and meet in Mexico City.

- **9.** The mineral need to make aluminum found mostly in Jamaica
- **10.** This plateau is so big that it incorporates the countries of Brazil, Bolivia and Peru
- **11.** parallel mountain ranges in South America
- 13. highest navigable lake in South America
- **15.** Longes mountain rage in the world that stretches from Colobia to Chile
- **21.** the wettest tropical plain in South America
- 23. The rugged terrain of Latin America has _____ many of the communities._
- **27.** The _____ Platea is the highest plateau in the region at 8thousand feet in elevation
- **29.** Cold air and high elevation have resulted in this deser being the dryest in the world.