

Haiti is a small country on the island of Hispaniola in the Caribbean.

Population

The population of Haiti is 11 million.

Area

Haiti covers an area of 27,750 km².

Language

French and Creole are the official languages of Haiti.

Religion

The main religion in Haiti is Roman Catholicism (80%) and then Protestantism (16%). Many people follow the Haitian Vodou traditions.

Cities

The capital city (and largest city) in Haiti is Port-au-Prince with a population of 987,000. Other cities include Carrefour, Delmas and Pétion-Ville.

Exports

Haiti's biggest exports are oil, cocoa, coffee and mangoes.

Natural Resources

The most important natural resources are bauxite (bauxite is used to make aluminium), copper, gold, marble and calcium carbonate.

Landmarks

Haiti has many landmarks including the Sans-Souci Palace and the fortress at Citadelle Laferrière.

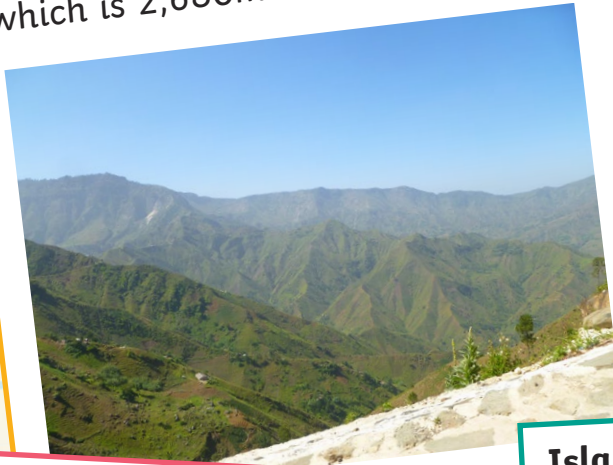


Rivers

The longest river in Haiti is the River Artibonite. It is 320km long. Another large river is the Trois Rivières.

Relief

Haiti has many mountain ranges. The highest peak is Morne La Selle which is 2,680m.



Climate

Haiti has a tropical climate. This means that temperatures and rainfall are high all year.

Average temperatures are 23°C in January and 31°C in July.

Rainfall varies across Haiti. Port-au-Prince has around 1,370mm each year. There are two rainy seasons from April to June and October to November.

Biome

Haiti has a tropical biome. This means that there are tropical rainforests there.

Islands

There are numerous smaller islands off the coast of Haiti, including Gonâve Island, Tortuga and Île-à-Vache (Cow Island). These islands are famous for once being the bases of pirates.

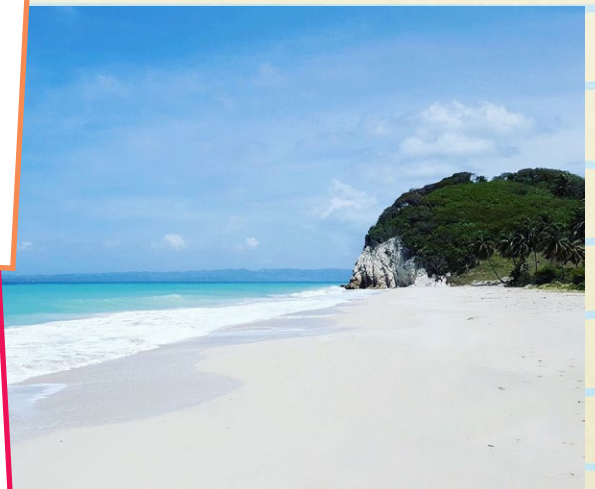
Natural Hazards

Haiti experiences many natural hazards. It has hurricanes, severe floods, droughts, landslides and earthquakes.

There are no active volcanoes in Haiti.

Coastline

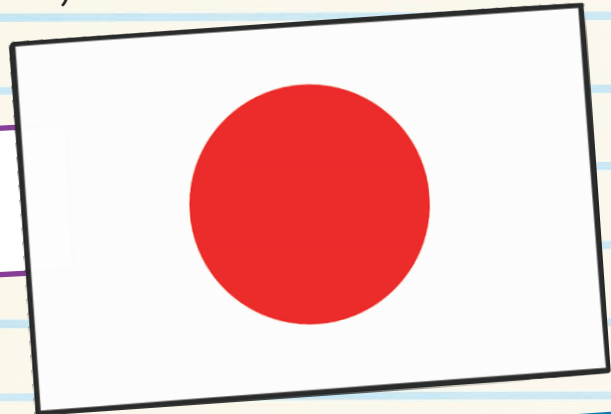
Haiti has many beautiful beaches and is a popular spot for tourists from all over the world to visit. Haiti's coastline is the second longest in the Caribbean at 1,771km long.



Japan is an island nation (made up of 6852 islands) in the continent of Asia.

Population

The population of Japan is 126.5 million.



Area

Japan covers an area of 377,973km².

Language

Japanese is the official language of Japan.

Cities

The capital city of Japan is Tokyo. The population of Tokyo is 38 million. Compared to other cities, more people live in the Tokyo city area than in any other city area in the world!



Religion

Shinto and Buddhism are the two main religions in Japan.

Natural resources

Japan has very few natural resources. It is the number one importer of coal and gas and is the second largest importer of oil. The fishing industry is very big, however.



Exports

Japan's biggest exports are vehicles, electrical machinery (including computers) and equipment for medical use.

Land Mark

Mount Fuji is the biggest tourist attraction in Japan. There are also many historic castles, shrines, temples and palaces, such as Himeji Castle and Kinkaku-ji. Many tourists also visit the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum.

Topography

Nearly three quarters of Japan is mountainous. Japan's highest mountain is Mount Fuji (3,775m). About 69% of the land is forest. Japan has 265 volcanoes (including Mount Fuji which is dormant). Most people live in the flat plains which cover about 29% of the land.

Coastline

The coastline of Japan is 29,751km long. There are few harbours because in most areas the land rises steeply out of the sea. Kobe, Nagoya and Yokohama are three of the biggest.

Natural Hazards

Japan sits on the Pacific 'Ring of Fire' which means it experiences many earthquakes every day. Earthquakes under the sea can result in tsunamis.

Biome

Hokkaido is temperate deciduous forest but Honshu is temperate coniferous forest. Bamboo grows widely in Japan.

Rivers

Japan's rivers are relatively short. The longest is the Shinano (367km, compared to the Nile which is 6650km).

Islands

There are 6852 islands in Japan but the largest and most populated ones are Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.

Climate

Japan has four distinct seasons. However, the temperatures vary in different areas of Japan.

For example, northern Japan has warm summers but very cold winters with heavy snowfall.

Southern parts of Japan, such as Okinawa, have a subtropical climate with hot and humid summers and mild winters. Typhoons are common in the autumn months.

In Tokyo, the average temperature in August is 26°C and the average in January is 5°C.



Sicily is an island off the coast of Italy.

Population

The population of Sicily is 5.1 million.

Area

Sicily covers an area of 25,711 km².

Language

The native language spoken is Sicilian which is a type of Italian. Italian is Sicily's official language.

Religion

The main religion in Sicily is Roman Catholicism.

Natural resources

The main natural resources of Sicily are sulfur, salt, natural gas and petroleum.

Exports

Sicily exports fruits and vegetables, sulfur, wine, salt, oil and fish.

Land Mark

Sicily has many famous castles, temples and cathedrals. The Valle dei Templi (Valley of the Temples) has many surviving ancient Greek temples, including the Temple of Concordia.



Rivers

The three largest rivers in Sicily are the Salso (144km), The Simeto (113km) and the Belice (107km).

Relief

Sicily is mostly hilly with many mountain ranges. The highest point is Mount Etna (3,329m) which is the largest active volcano in Europe!



Climate

Sicily has a Mediterranean climate with mild wet winters and dry hot summers.

Temperature

Average Temperatures are 15°C in January and 30°C in July.

Rainfall

Sicily gets 61.5 cm of rain in one year. There is very little rain in summer.

Snow

Snow is rare apart from the summit of Mount Etna, which is usually snow-capped from October to May.

Biome

Sicily has a Mediterranean biome. This means that most of the plants are small bushes and shrubs that can survive the hot, dry summers.

Beaches

Sicily is an island and has many beautiful beaches including Mondello Beach and Calamosche.



Natural Hazards

Sicily has earthquakes. Some are very powerful and can cause quite a lot of damage!

Volcanoes – Mount Etna is the highest volcano in Europe. It is one of the most active volcanoes in the world.

The south-west region of England is made up of the counties of Gloucestershire, Bristol, Wiltshire, Somerset, Dorset, Devon and Cornwall, as well as the Isles of Scilly.

Population

The population of the south-west of England is 5.5 million.

Area

The south-west covers an area of 23,800 km².

Language

97% of people in the south-west have English as their main language. Other languages include Polish, Urdu and Bengali.

Religion

The main religion in the south-west is Christianity (60.4%). 1% are Muslim. 0.3% are Hindu and 29.3% are of no religion.

Natural Resources

The most important natural resources are oil, coal, copper and natural gas.

Cities

The largest city in the south-west is Bristol, with a population of 536,000. Other large cities include Plymouth, Swindon and Gloucester.



Exports

The south-west's biggest exports are meat and dairy products, such as cheddar cheese and eggs.

Landmarks

One of the most famous landmarks in the south-west is Stonehenge. Stonehenge is a ring of standing stones that was built over 4000 years ago.



Rivers

One of the largest rivers in the south-west is the River Avon. It is 121km long. Other large rivers are the River Exe and River Tamar.

Relief

The south-west is mostly hilly. The highest point is High Willhays in Dartmoor in Devon at 621 metres.



Climate

The south-west has a temperate climate. This means it has cool winters and warmer summers with rainfall all year.

Average temperatures are 4°C in January and 20°C in July.

Rainfall - The south-west gets 100cm of rain in one year. There is less rain in the summer.

Snow can fall in winter, especially on the hills.

Natural Hazards

The south-west has had some small earthquakes but they are very rare and do not cause much damage.

There are no volcanoes in England.

Biome

The south-west has a temperate deciduous biome. This means that there are many areas of woodland and forest. Many of the trees lose their leaves in autumn.

Beaches

The south-west has many beaches. The Jurassic Coast of Dorset and East Devon is renowned for its beauty, with spots such as Durdle Door getting many visitors every year. Cornwall also has numerous beaches, including at St Ives and Bude.

