

## Scandinavia - Geography

### Geographical Features

#### Human Geography

##### Population density

Denmark: 147 km<sup>2</sup>/382 mi<sup>2</sup>  
Sweden: 26 km<sup>2</sup>/67 mi<sup>2</sup>  
Norway: 15 km<sup>2</sup>/39 mi<sup>2</sup>

##### Settlements



Denmark, the smallest of the countries, is flat, closer to mainland Europe, with plenty of shipping routes and more fertile soil. This may help to explain why Denmark is the most densely populated.

##### Resources/ Trade



Scandinavia has many natural resources such as iron, steel, petroleum and natural gas. With many forests, they export soft woods and fishing is a major industry across all three countries.

##### Renewable Energy



Scandinavia utilises a lot of renewable energy because of its physical features. Norway being the most eco friendly, running on 98% renewable energy.

#### Physical Geography

##### Climates:

temperate and polar

##### Biomes:

deciduous forest, taiga and polar

Over time, glaciers have formed fjords, lakes, rivers and islands

The Scandinavian peninsula is the largest peninsula in Europe

Norway is the most mountainous of the Scandinavian countries





### Where is Scandinavia?

Scandinavia is the name for a group of 3 countries, located in the northern Hemisphere. Some people think Finland is in Scandinavia, because it is close to the three other countries, however While Scandinavian countries consist of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, the Nordic countries encompass Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Denmark.



The north European lowlands, have higher populations and feature a temperate climate and deciduous forest/taiga biomes. Due to the western uplands being closer to the Arctic circle, they are much colder, with a harsher polar climate and therefore tundra biomes, making this a more difficult place to live.

### Countries

Country	Capital City	Flag
Norway	Oslo	
Sweden	Stockholm	
Denmark	Copenhagen	
The Scandinavian Flag - made up of the three countries flags.		

### Glossary

**fjords** - a long, narrow, deep inlet of the sea between high cliffs, as in Norway, typically formed by submergence of a glaciated valley.  
**glaciers** - a slowly moving mass or river of ice formed by the accumulation and compaction of snow on mountains or near the poles.  
**economic activity** - the amount a country sells and makes.  
**export** - send (goods or services) to another country for sale.  
**renewable energy** - energy from a source that is not depleted when used, such as wind or solar power.  
**peninsula** - a piece of land almost surrounded by water or projecting out into a body of water.

