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Lesser Antilles Lines: The Island of San Huberto



Ancient Civilizations

Arawak, Caquetio, Ciboney,
Galibi, Kalinago, Macorix,
Ciguayo, Gurifuna, Lucayan,
Raizal, Igneri, and Taino
people.

Interesting Facts about them

- There are at least 700 islands in Greater and Lesser Antilles
- About 2% of the Caribbean Islands is actually inhabited
- The 3 chains (Bahamas, the Greater and Lesser Antilles) have their own unique bio-diverse ecosystems; some of the most fragile in the world

Animals

5 animals that are in the Greater and Lesser Antilles are the Dominican Green-and-Yellow Macaw, Kinkajou, Pileated, Coati, and the Greater Green.

The Climate

Tropical Wet Climate: The Caribbean Islands have a tropical wet climate with abundant rainfall, high humidity, and warm temperatures. The region experiences year-round rainfall, with a slight increase during the wet season (May to November).

Economic Activities

Plants

Passiflora rubra (Dutchman's
Laudanum), *Gossypium barbadense*
(extra long staple), *Mimosa*
americana (mamey), *Cestrum diurnum*
(day-blooming jasmine), and
Guaianacum sanctum (Hollywood
Lignum Vitae).

Afro-Caribbean, the Indo-Caribbean, and the Native Americans (Caribs, Arawak, and Tainos).

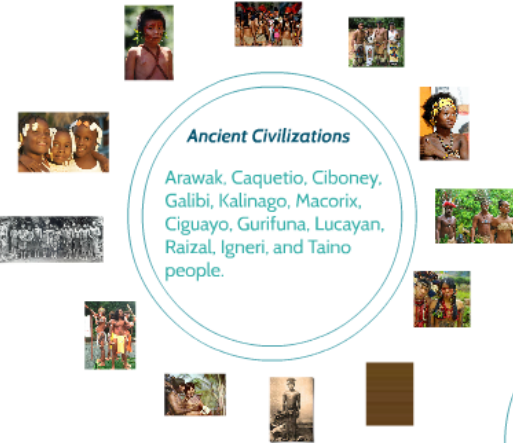
How big it is

The Greater Antilles is 207,435 km²
(80,069 sq. miles)

The Lesser Antilles is 53,012 km²
(20,474 sq. miles)



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Animals

15 animals that live in the Greater and Lesser Antilles are the Dominican Green and Yellow Monkeys, Whiptail, Plover, Gull, and the Greater Frigate.

The Climate

They have the Caribbean Climate: tropical but rainfall varies with seasons, rain and water currents. The region enjoys year-round sunshine divided roughly 5 wet seasons. Tropical Maritime Climate: Island and coastal areas 10 to 20 degrees north or south of the equator has this climate. There are two main seasons, the wet season and dry season.

Economic Activities

Agriculture: they grow hot peppers, papaya, poultry, sweet potatoes, and pork. Manufacturing: they have assembly, chemicals & non-metallic products, food processing, beverage & tobacco, printing, and wood products. Natural Resources: they have fisheries, iron, nickel, petroleum, and timber. They also have travel and tourism to get money.

Plants

Passiflora rubra (Dutchman's Laudanum), gossypium barbadense (extra long staple), mammea americana (mamey), cestrum diurnum (Day-blooming Jasmine), and guaiacum sanctum (Hollywood Lignum Vitae).

Ethnic Groups

Afro-Caribbean, the Indo-Caribbean, and the Native Americans (Caribs, Arawak, and Tainos).

How big it is

The Greater Antilles is 207,435 km² (80,069 sq miles)
The Lesser Antilles is 13,012 km² (5,024 sq miles)

Effect of weather on the People

They have to deal with hurricanes, strong winds, and hot weather. It affects their health because of the drowning, injuries, increased disease transmission, and a decrease in agricultural activities.

Damage from Hurricane Sandy



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