Ecuador

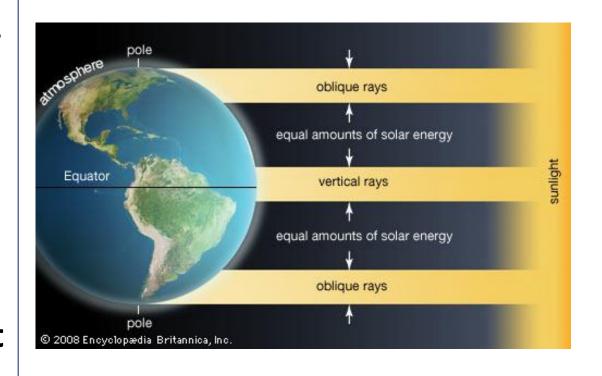
Beautiful, Bountiful, Biodiverse



Most biodiversity per square mile of any nation

What's in a Name?

- Ecuador means "Equator" in Spanish, the official language of Ecuador
- Some Equator facts:
 - 24,900 miles in length
 - Always 12 hours of sunlight at the equator
 - Energy from the sun greatest at equator
 - Passes through 3 continents,
 3 oceans, 13 countries



Location

Located:

On the Equator in northwestern South America

Borders:

Colombia, Peru, Pacific Ocean

Size:

Including Galapagos Islands it's 109,484 Sq. Mi.

Slightly larger than Colorado

Distance:

3,016 from Illinois to Ecuador

 Middle of the World Monument (La Mitad Del Mundo) near Quito

EquatorLatitude 0 0'0"

North and South Hemispheres meet

Equidistant between North and South Poles



Maps

World Location



Country Map



Geographic Regions

Costa Coastal Plains

Sierra Central Highlands

Oriente Rain Forest

Galápagos Islands

Temperature Range

100°F to 55°F Mainland

88 ° F to 61 ° F Galápagos



Costa

Coastal Plains

Rich soils, tropical rainforest, tropical savannas, dry forests, small coastal mountain ranges

Rainforest along northern coast



Sierra

Central Highlands

Andes Mountains, volcanos, valleys, grassy highlands, cloud forests, mountain lakes

Cloud Forest



Oriente

Rain Forest

Gentle slopes, flat valleys,

Amazon River tributaries

Stream in the Amazon Basin



Galápagos Islands

- In the Pacific Ocean 600 miles west of Ecuador mainland
- 3,090 sq. miles scattered over 23,000 sq. miles of ocean
- Consists of 19 rugged islands and about 50 islets
- Formed by underwater volcanos
- Largest island, Isabela82 miles long
- Annexed to Ecuador in 1832
- Became Galapagos National Park in 1959

- Natural Laboratory of Evolution
 - Plants, animals and birds evolved in isolation
 - Charles Darwin's visit in 1835 helped support Theory of Evolution
- Main industry tourism
 - 170,000 visitors per year
 - mostly by cruise boats
- UNESCO World Heritage Site
- Residents: 25,000 people many thousands animals and birds

Blue Footed Booby











Flightless Coromorant and Sally Lightfoot Crabs













History

1450 - 1972

1450s Incas of Peru finally conquer Ecuadorian tribes

1534 Spanish conquer Ecuador

1822 Ecuador becomes part of Gran Colombia

1830 Ecuador independence

1941 Peru invades mineral rich

province of El Oro

1942 Ecuador loses El Oro

to Peru

1948 - 1960 Banana trade

improves economy

1972 Oil production starts

Ingapirca

Most important
Inca Monument in
Ecuador
In Cañar Province
10,500 ft. high
Temple of the Sun



History 1981 - 2014

1981	Border War with Peru
1982	Falling oil prices lead to
	economic depression;
	state of emergency
1992	Native people granted
	title to 2.5 Million acres
	in the Oriente
2000	Ecuador adopts US dollar
	as national currency

2006	Rafael Correa elected President
	promising economic and social
	improvements
2008	New Constitution
2008	Ecuador re-establishes diplomacy
	with Colombia
2014	Proposed Constitution change to
	eliminate term limits for re-election
	of government officials

Mainland Wildlife Mammals

- Jaguar
- Ocelot
- Capybara
- Paca
- Giant Otter
- Brazilian Tapir
- South American Coatimundi
- Collared Peccary
- Nine Banded Armadillo
- Kinkajou
- White-Bellied Spider Monkey

- Mantled Howler Monkey
- Squirrel Monkey
- Three-Toed Sloth
- False Vampire Bat
- Spectacled Bear
- Andean Fox
- Llama
- Amazonian Manatee
- Amazon River Dolphin

These are examples of over 350 species

Ocelot

A wild cat also called dwarf leopard



Birds

1,500 species

-Here are some-

White -Throated Toucan

Scarlet Macaw

Magnificent Frigate Bird

Blue-Footed Booby

Osprey

Laughing Falcon

Andean Cock-of-the-Rock

Andean Condor

Yellow – Rumped Cacique

Galápagos Penguin

Flightless Cormorant

Andean Cock-of-the-Rock



Male





Reptiles over 400 species -Here are some-

Boa Constrictor Anaconda Fer-de-Lance **Green Iguana Basilisk** Marine Iguana **Spectacled Caiman Galápagos Lava Lizard Galápagos Tortoise**

Galápagos Tortoise



Invertebrates

- Some fascinating ones-

Blue Morpho Butterfly

Leafcutter Ant

Golden Silk Spider

Sally Lightfoot Crab

4,500 species of butterflies

Blue Morpho rhetenor is an outstanding one



Sea Life

-Some well known-

Manta Ray

Whale Shark

Scalloped Hammerhead Shark

Humpback Whale

Pacific Green Turtle

Hawksbill Turtle

Galápagos Sea Lion

Humpback Whale



Amphibians

450 species
-Here are some-

Amazon Poison-Dart Frog

Ecuadorean Poison- Dart Frog

Fleischmann's Glass Frog

Marine Toad Smoky Jungle Frog

Smoky Jungle Frog



Geographical Features

- Area 109,484 square miles
- Elevation
 - Lowest Sea Level
 - Highest 20,565 feet

Mount Chimborazo

- Longest Navigable River
 700 miles Napo River
- Highest Waterfall
 475 feet
 San Rafael Falls
- Highest Volcano
 19,347 feet Cotopaxi

Wettest Area
 The Oriente region
 100 inches precipitation per year

Average Temperature Highs

Quito 66°F January

67 °F July

Guayaquil

88°F January 84°F July

Average Temperature Lows

Quito 50°F January 49 °F July

Guayaquil 70°F January 66 °F July

Two Seasons

Mainland

Galápagos

Winter November – May Rainy

Rainy

Summer June – October

Dry

but tropical rains till occur

July - December

Foggy

January - June

El Niňo period with seasonal rain and warmer weather

Rivers

- Numerous Rivers start in the mountains of the Sierra unnavigable, often torrential
- Guayas

Main river in the Costa Region Navigable

Fertile Floodplains for crops

Napo River

Most important river in Oriente Region

Carries greatest volume of water Navigable

Cropping on Guayas Floodplain



National Symbols

National Flag



National Day August 10 National Bird
 Andean Condor



- National Flower Rose
- National Tree
 Ecuadorean Palm

Ecuadorean Ivory Palm

- Also called tagua palm
- Endosperm of tagua nut used instead of elephant ivory for carvings and jewelry





Volcanos - 31 Active

Some notables are:

- 'Cotopaxi' WORLD'S HIGHEST ACTIVE VOLCANO 19,347 feet high
 36 miles from Quito in Cotopaxi National Park
- 'Reventador' 11,686 feet high
 62 miles from Quito in Reventador National Park
- 'Tungurahua' (Throat of Fire) 16,480 feet high
 5 miles from Baños in Sangay National Park
- 'Wolf' 5,610 feet high

 on Isabela , largest of Galápagos Islands
 most recent eruption May 25 through June 2 , 2015

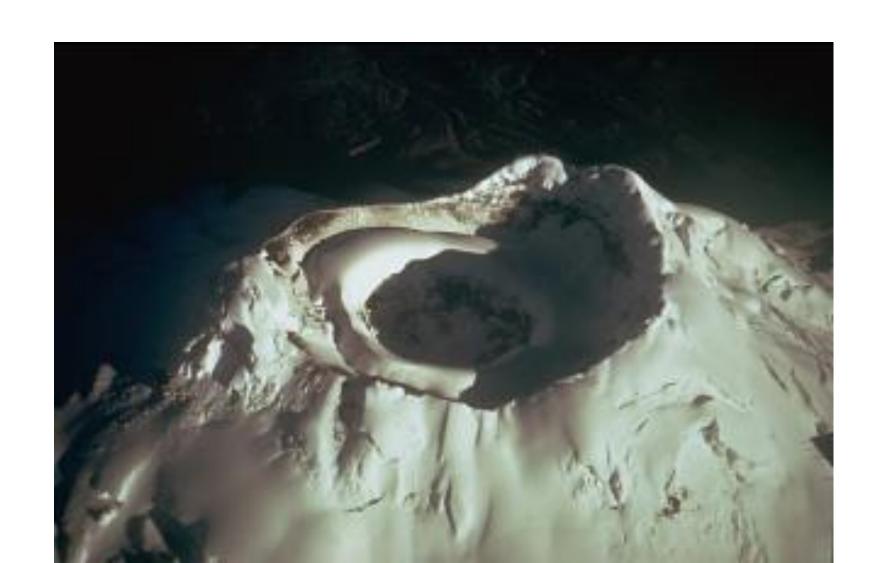
Cotopaxi

World's
Highest
Active
Volcano

19,347 feet



Glacier Topped Cotopaxi



Reventador

11,686 feet



Tungurahua

'Throat of Fire'

Eruption April 5, 2014

Surged 6 miles above volcano's crater

Volcano height 16,480 feet

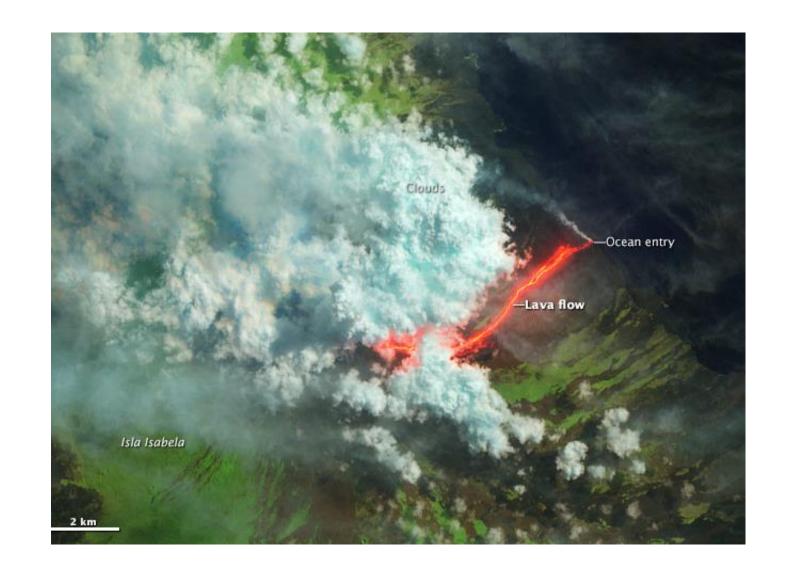


Wolf

On Isabela Island in the Galápagos

Volcano erupted May 25, 2015

Volcano height 5,610 feet



Volcanos - Inactive

Most Notable Inactive Volcano

Chimborazo (Mountain of Snow)
HIGHEST PEAK NEAREST THE EQUATOR
20,702 feet high
located in Chimborazo National Park
90 miles from Guayaquil
last erupted approx. 550 AD

Chimborazo

'Mountain of Snow'

Highest Peak in Ecuador

Highest World Peak from Earth's Center

20,702 feet



UNESCO World Heritage Sites

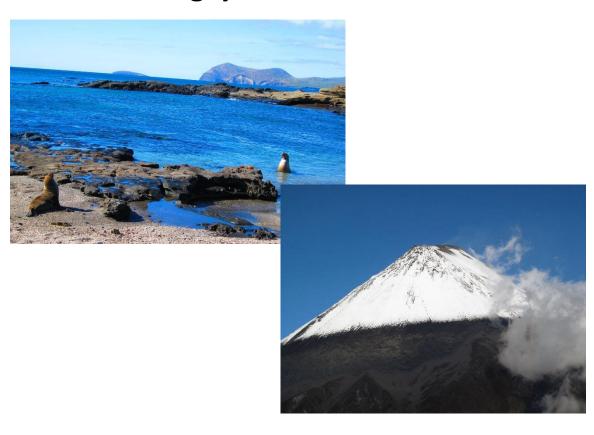
City of Quito

Center of City of Cuenca





Galápagos Islands Sangay National Park



Cities

Quito

- Capital
- 2nd Largest City
- Population of 1,726,000
- Cultural Center
- In North Central Sierra Region

Guayaquil

- Largest City
- Population of 2,709,000
- Main Port
- Industrial Center
- Lively city of clubs and night life
- Located in the Costa Region

Quito



More Cities

Cuenca

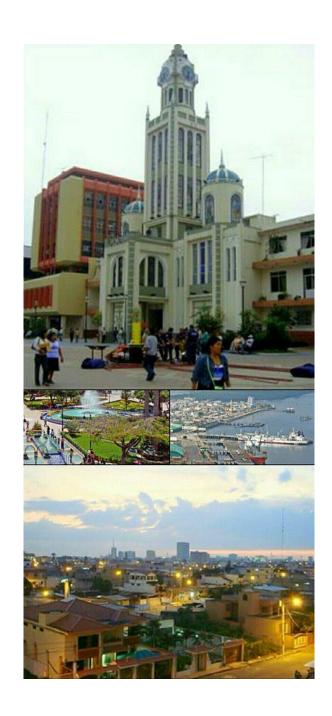
- 3rd largest city
- Population of 700,000
- Center for artists making ceramics, blankets, hats
- Four Universities
- Well preserved Spanish Colonial Buildings
- In Southern Sierra Region

Machala

- 4th largest city
- Population of 245,000
- 'Banana Capital of the World'
- Lies in heart of Banana production region
- Main distribution center for bananas
- Southern Coastal City

Machala

Tourist destination among Ecuadorians



People

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• Population 15,868,396
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- Language
 Spanish (Castillian) 93% (official)
 Quechua 4.1%
 other indigenous 0.7%
 foreign 2.2%
- Urbanization 63.7%
- Life Expectancy 76.56 years
- Literacy 94.5%
- Obesity 18%

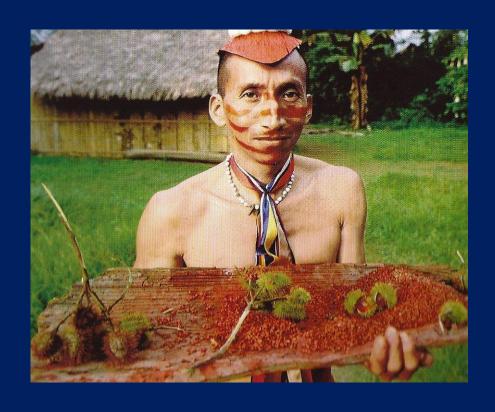
Ethnic Groups

Mestizo *	71.9%
Montubio *	7.4%
Amerindian	7 %
White	6.1%
Afroecuadorian	4.3%
Mulato	1.9%
Black	1 %
Other	0.4%

- * mixed Amerindian and White
- ** rural inhabitants of Costa interior









Mosaic by Stolichanin

20 Famous Ecuadorans



Living in a Traditional Roles Society - Men -

- Head of household usually
- Work outside the home
- Boys in poorer families responsible for contributing to family income
- Sexism and machismo typical
- More urban men beginning to share household duties
- Some signs that the new generation is taking up the baton for gender equality

Living in a Traditional Roles Society - Women -

- Responsible for child rearing and housework
- Teenage pregnancies & single mothers common
- Limited access to education and employment
- Not usually financially independent; and few own land
- Violence against women a persistent problem
- Childlessness grounds for divorce
- More urban women beginning to work outside the home
- Rural women receive 65% of pay for same work as men

Economy Overall

Labor Force 7.214 million

Labor Force by Occupation

agriculture 27.8 %

industry 17.8%

services 54.4%

Unemployment Rate 5%

Population in Poverty 25%

GDP per capita \$11,200

Gross National Savings 27%

Public Debt 30% of GDP

Inflation Rate 3.6%

Economy Exports & Imports

Exports

Commodities:

petroleum, bananas, cut flowers, shrimp, cacao, coffee, wood, fish

Major Destinations:

USA 44.6%

Chile 9.9%

Peru 7.5%

Imports

Commodities:

industrial materials, fuels and lubricants, nondurable consumer goods

Major Suppliers:

USA 29.2%, China 12.9%, Colombia 8.5%, Panama 6.8%, Peru 4.1%

Panama Hats

- Traditional straw hats with brims
- Significant export product
- Woven from thick grass toquilla straw
- Up to 3 months to make a quality hat
- Best hats come from Montecristi, town along coast
- Custom made 'superfine' costs up to \$300

Toquillo reeds for sale in the market





Some People at Work

Banana Harvesting



Gathering Gladioli



More People at Work

Digging Potatoes



Harvesting Corn



Government

Unitary Presidential Constitutional Republic Capital: Quito

Voting compulsory

Constitution last amended 2011

Civil Law: based on Chilean civil code

Traditional law in indigenous communities

Chief of State & Head of Government: The President

National Assembly: 137 seats

Rafael CORREA Delgado

President since 2007

Born 1963

Politician and Economist



Currency of Ecuador

Centavo Coins issued by Ecuador used alongside US Coins



1, 5, 10, 25, 50 denominations

U S Dollar is official currency















Education

- Network of public education greatly expanded to promote universal literacy
- Primary education free and compulsory from 6 years of age
- Secondary education varies between overcrowded public and elite private institutions
- Many Ecuadorans seek training abroad, especially in technical fields and business
- Much research takes place outside universities. Major research establishments maintained by French and USA foreign assistance organizations

Transportation & Communication

432 Airports

600 miles Railway

27,135 miles Roadways

932 miles Waterway

3 major seaports

1 River port

1 Container port

Increasingly sophisticated mobile phone network

37% of population use Internet

Multiple TV networks, many local stations (some gov't owned/controlled)

300 radio stations

President Correa significantly curbed freedom of the press

The Arts

- Certain mestizo and indigenous communities specialize in particular crafts: agave-fiber bags, wood carving, leatherwork, woolen tapestries, carpets, Panama hats
- Revival of interest in folklore among urban people; folkloric dance troupes created
- Modern architects see potential in folk architecture using: bamboo, adobe, rammed earth, daube, wattle, wood
- Contemporary artist Oswaldo Guayasamín (1919 1999) international reputation for depicting social ills of his Mestizo-Indian heritage

Music

- Rondador considered national instrument a panpipe unique to the Andes
- Everywhere in Ecuador groups of musicians play on street corners
- No Ecuadoran celebration is complete without music
- Folk dancing resurgence in urban areas
- Bomba negra musical style blending African rhythms and Andean melodies
- Andean Chill combines traditional instruments of Andes with modern electronic pop styles – hypnotic beat creates trance-dance atmosphere





Cuisine



Popular Celebrations

Carnaval



La Mama

Negra

Pimocha Rodeo



Sports and Recreation

- National sport: Soccer
- Other popular sports: basketball, volleyball
- Popular Recreation:
 Picnics, beach excursions, socializing, visit nat'l parks
- Other favorites:
 Beauty contests, cockfights,
 occasional bullfights

Estadio Monumental in Guayaquil



Health and Welfare

- >2 physicians and 2 hospital beds per 1,000 population
- ➤ Monthly salary deductions pay for health coverage at state run clinics
- > Public hospitals in provincial capitals and principal cantons
- >Little of national budget devoted to public health programs
- > Health conditions generally poor
- ➤ Endemic diseases persist like typhoid fever, malaria, dysentery, tuberculosis

Religion

95% Catholic

Other religions well tolerated

2nd largest organized religion:

Latter-Day Saints

Missionary activity

largest group - Apostlics

Religious Holidays and Festivals well celebrated

Pope Francis and President Correa July 6, 2015



Concerns

➢Over 120,000 Refugees from Colombia

➤ Narco-trafficking and illegally armed groups

- Diminish economic effects of swings in Oil Industry
- ➤ Achieving balance between threats to environment and economic demands

When You Can _Travel _Enrich Yourself



You Tube Videos to Access

Enter any of these locations into computer web browser

ISLAS GALÁPAGOS, ECUADOR: VIDEO MONTAGE 2:15 minutes

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=myGbn28zcn8

Ecuador Life at its Purest!! (in English) 6:59 minutes

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xM-o1eesn4M

All You Need is Ecuador - Documental HD 22:53 minutes

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uW4VZzldJbc

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by
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IAHCE Board Member
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