

MAJOR GEOGRAPHIC QUALITIES

- TERRITORIAL DIMENSION
- RELATIVE LOCATION AND ISOLATION
- PERIPHERAL DEVELOPMENT
- HIGHLY CLUSTERED URBAN POPULATIONS
- EXPORTERS OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

AUSTRALIA: PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS

Legend: Highlands (brown), The Shield (yellow), Dry Low Elevation (orange), Moist Low Elevation (green).

CLIMATE

WORLD CLIMATES
After Köppen-Gigler

- A HUMID EQUATORIAL CLIMATE**
 - Af: no dry season
 - Am: short dry season
 - Aw: dry winter
- B DRY CLIMATE**
 - BSh: semiarid, humid
 - BWh: arid, humid
 - BWk: arid, dry
- C HUMID TEMPERATE CLIMATE**
 - Cfa: no dry season, humid
 - Cfb: dry winter, humid
 - Cwa: dry summer, humid
 - Cfb: no dry season, temperate
 - Csa: dry winter, temperate
 - Csb: dry winter, temperate
- D HUMID COLD CLIMATE**
 - Dfa: no dry season, cold
 - Dfb: dry winter, cold
 - Dwa: dry winter, cold
 - Dwb: dry winter, cold
- E COLD POLAR CLIMATE**
 - ET: tundra and ice
- H HIGHLAND CLIMATE**
 - H: unclassified highlands

BIOGEOGRAPHY

- A SUB-FIELD OF GEOGRAPHY- THE SPATIAL ARRANGEMENT OF FLORA AND FAUNA
- EVOLVED FROM THE OVERLAP BETWEEN GEOGRAPHY AND BIOLOGY
- ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT (1769-1859) IS RECOGNIZED AS THE FOUNDER
- SUB-DIVIDED INTO 2 MAIN BRANCHES:
 - ZOOGRAPHY
 - PHYTOGEOGRAPHY
- THE AUSTRALIAN REALM SERVES AS A "LABORATORY"-WHY?

Marsupials were saved from competition with more highly developed mammals. Birds unique to Australia also survived, and distinctive trees and plants developed. There are about 280 species of mammals, 800 of birds, 300 of lizards, 146 of snakes and two of crocodile. Of the mammals, almost half are marsupials. The rest are either placental mammals or monotremes and most are unique to Australia.


AUSTRALIA

- A FEDERAL STATE SINCE 1901
 - COMPRISED OF 6 STATES AND 2 TERRITORIES
- PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS
- THE *OUTBACK* - EXTENSIVE GRASSLAND PASTURES WHICH SUPPORT ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST SHEEP AND CATTLE INDUSTRIES
- MAJOR URBAN CENTERS - SYDNEY (3.7 MILLION), MELBOURNE (3.3 MILLION), CANBERRA (342,000)- CAPITAL (A CLASSIC GROWTH POLE)


AUSTRALIA: POLITICAL BOUNDARIES AND CAPITALS


Legend: National capital (Sydney), State capital (Perth, Brisbane, Adelaide, Darwin, Hobart, Canberra), Major cities (Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Darwin, Hobart, Canberra).

SYDNEY




THE INTERIOR



BEACH ALONG AUSTRALIA'S EAST COAST









Australian Agriculture






ABORIGINAL CLAIMS






LAND AND SEA AREAS SUBJECT TO ABORIGINAL CLAIMS

- Aboriginal claims
- Other land
- Northern Territory already Aboriginal land

AUSTRALIA'S ECONOMY

- PRINCIPAL PATTERNS:
 - EXPORTS RAW MATERIALS
 - BASED HEAVILY ON THE PRIMARY SECTOR ACTIVITIES
 - DEPENDS ON WORLD MARKETS
- IMPORT-SUBSTITUTION INDUSTRIES
- SMALL DOMESTIC MARKET
- TENUOUS TRADE LINKS WITH ASIAN TIGERS



NEW ZEALAND

- TWO MAJOR ISLANDS (NORTH AND SOUTH) AND MANY SMALLER
- MOUNTAINOUS ENVIRONMENTS
- POPULATION OF 3.9 MILLION, OF WHICH 85% ARE EUROPEAN
- MAORI HERITAGE (POLYNESIAN ROOTS), BUT A MINORITY TODAY OF LESS THAN 400,000
- ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES



THE IMPACT

NEW ZEALAND'S RELATIVE LOCATION (ASTRIDE PLATE BOUNDARIES)

COMMONALITIES

(AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND)

- BRITISH HERITAGE
- PASTORAL ECONOMIES
- SMALL INTERNAL MARKETS
- CHALLENGES OF DISTANCE AND REMOTE LOCATION
- HIGH % URBANIZATION
- PERIPHERAL DEVELOPMENT
- CONCERNS WITH INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
- EXCELLENT QUALITY OF LIFE FOR MOST

