YEAR ELEVEN

GEOGRAPHY

HOME LEARNING KIT

Week 5

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| Name : |  |
| Year: |  |
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**Lesson # 56**

**Strand: Physical Geography**

**Sub Strand: Vegetation (NZ)**

**Learning Outcome: Describe the effect of people on vegetation**

**EFFECT OF PEOPLE ON VEGETATION**

* Human Activities
* Hydro-electric power
* Tourism
* Generated electric powers from lake
* Extensive pastoralism (sheep farming)

**Climate**

Most common tree radiate pine it grows over twice as it does in North America.

Matures fast and ready to be logged.

Shelter belts grown- reduce wind speed.

**Soil fertility**

* High fertility favorable for cropping and market gardening
* High soil fertility, higher yield of good quality produce and better prices
* Poor soil fertility is managed, regular application of artificial fertilizer’s allow poor soils to be improved
* Due to low fertile soil- man made forest was established

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**Activity**

**Compare and contrast the extensive pastoralism and intensive pastoralism**

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| **Extensive pastoralism** | **Intensive pastoralism** |
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**Lesson # 57**

**Strand: Physical Geography**

**Sub Strand: Vegetation (NZ)**

**Learning Outcome: Importance of vegetation and sustainability**

**Economic importance of forest/vegetation**

* Forest provide timber for housing, biomass, wood, pulp for paper and medicine
* Main forest lands used for mining, logging, grazing livestock and recreation.
* 55% fuel wood, charcoal, heating and cooking
* Logs – converted to building materials, lumber plywood and chip board.

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| **Forests are important for New Zealand's environment**  Forests are a carbon sink. This means the trees absorb carbon dioxide as they grow and store it in their roots, leaves, branches, and trunks. This reduces the amount of greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere and helps mitigate climate change.  Not only do we depend on forests to regulate the climate, we depend on them to clean our water and our air, and help manage erosion. Our forests sustain many different species of plants and animals, including many that are found only here in New Zealand.  [Forestry in the Emissions Trading Scheme](https://www.teururakau.govt.nz/growing-and-harvesting/forestry/forestry-in-the-emissions-trading-scheme/)  **Importance of forests to New Zealand society**  Forests (particularly New Zealand's indigenous (native) forests, including national parks, scenic reserves, and other conservation areas) provide spaces for recreation, for adventure, for reflection, for time out, and for making memories.  Forests have special meaning for Māori and are an important part of our national identity.  **Forests contribute $6 billion a year to New Zealand's economy**  We rely on sustainable forestry and its related wood processing industries to provide tens of thousands of jobs for New Zealanders, supporting our families and our regions.  Forestry exports are worth about $6 billion a year and provide 1.6% of our GDP (Gross Domestic Product). Forest products are New Zealand's third-largest export earner behind dairy and meat.  Our main markets for forest products are China, Australia, the Republic of Korea, and Japan. We are well set up to increase forestry exports, as many forests planted during the 1990s reach maturity.  Our native forests are popular tourist sites. For the year ended March 2018, 52% of all international tourists visited a national park, with tourists making up about 60% of all people using the Great Walks. |

**Activity**

With reference to the above reading develop forest management practices for NZ.

**Lesson # 58**

**Strand: Physical Geography**

**Sub Strand: Vegetation (NZ)**

**Learning Outcome: Examine ecological importance of vegetation**

* Forest watershed act as a giant sponge slowing down run off and holding water hat recharges springs, streams and ground water.
* Forest regulates the flow of water from mountains, highlands to crop lands
* Forest also reduce the amount of sediment washed in to streams, lakes and reservoirs by reducing erosion.
* Forest influence 50 to 80% of moisture in the air above through the process of evapo-transportation.
* Deforesting large areas of forest drops annual precipitation and become drier.this can lead to desertification of forest land.

Activity

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1. State the main source of energy in the process of evaporation.
2. State how the forest influence the surface run off
3. Describe one way forest assist in soil development.

**Lesson # 59**

**Strand: Physical Geography**

**Sub Strand: Vegetation (NZ)**

**Learning Outcome: Familiarize with the key terms related to vegetation**

**Reference text book…**

**Terms**

1. **Complex vegetation**
2. **Desertification**
3. **Ecological succession**
4. **Endemic species**
5. **Endangered species**

**Resource study**

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1. **State why the shrubs broaden their leaf in the strata.**
2. **Describe two feature of tropical forest.**
3. **Give one feature of coniferous plants to reduce water loss.**

**Lesson # 60**

**Strand: Physical Geography**

**Sub Strand: Vegetation (NZ)**

**Learning Outcome: Examine the types of vegetation found in Fiji**

EXOTIC VEGETATION

Man made vegetation introduced by man

Forest – habitat, food, fuel, cover for soil

Grassland – common in dry sides of two main island

Aquatic/ freshwater vegetation- found in rivers and ponds of Fiji

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Activity

1. Identify the areas famous for native plants and exotic plants in Fiji.
2. Give two example of native plants in Fiji

Fill in the table

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| Forest type | Areas |
| Tropical lowland forest | 1. South east vitilevu |
| Mangrove forest | 1. Bays and estuaries |
| Aquatic vegetation |  |
| Grassland |  |