YEAR 12A

GEOGRAPHY

HOME LEARNING KIT

WEEK 3

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**Lesson 37**

**Strand: Human Geography**

**Sub Strand: Tourism**

**Learning Outcome:**

1. Identify Australia’s natural sites. (natural attraction)

LESSON NOTES

NATURAL ATTRACTIONS - AUSTRALIA

1. **Fraser Island**

**Location :** Queensland

**Description:** Fraser Island is the World’s largest **sand island**.

* It is made up of sand that has accumulated over about 750,000 years
* It is over 100 freshwater lakes and dunes reaching up to 260m sea level

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1. **Gondawana Rainforest**

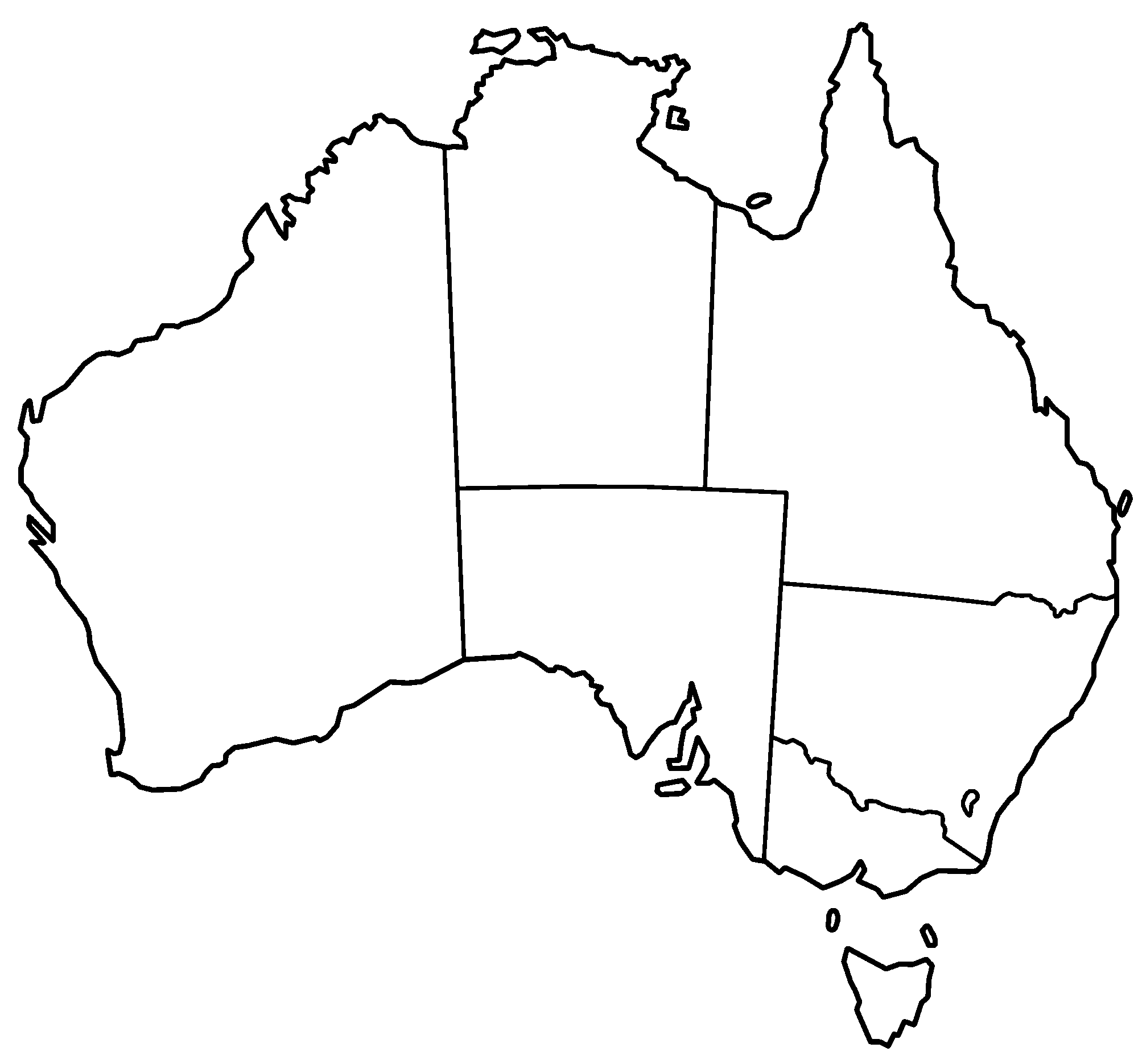
**Location:** Queensland and New South Wales

**Description:** formerly known as the Central Eastern Rainforest Reserve

* It includes a large number of protected areas.
* It is the largest area of sub tropical rainforest in the world.
* It is home to more than 200 rare or threatened plant and animal species.

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Activity:



**Locate the following:**

1. State of Queensland 5. Gondwana Forest in NSW

2. The Great Barrier Reef 6. Gondwana Forest in Queensland

3. State of New South Wales 7. Harvey Bay

4. Fraser Island 8. City of Brisbane

**Lesson 38**

**Strand: Human Geography**

**Sub Strand: Tourism**

**Learning Outcome:**

1. Identify Australia’s natural sites. (natural attraction)

LESSON NOTES

NATURAL ATTRACTIONS – AUSTRALIA

1. **Great Barrier Reef**

**Location:** Queensland

**Description:** The Great Barrier Reef is a site of remarkable variety and beauty on the north – east coast of Australia.

* It contains the world’s largest collection of coral reefs with 400 types of coral, 1,500 species of fish and 4,000 types of mollusc.
* It also holds great scientific interest as the habitat of the species such as the dugong (sea cow) and the large green turtle, which are threatened with extinction.

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1. **The Twelve Apostles**

**Location:** Victoria, Australia

**Description**: is a collection of limestone stacks off the shore of Port Campbell National Park, by the Great Ocean Road in Victoria.

* Their proximity to one another has made the site a popular tourist attraction.
* There are eight (8) Apostles left, the ninth having collapsed dramatically in July 2005.
* The apostles were formed by erosion.
* The harsh and extreme weather conditions from the Southern Ocean gradually eroded the soft limestone to form caves in the cliffs, which then became arches, which in turn collapsed leaving rock stacks up to 50 meters high.
* Because of this erosion, there are eight remaining.
* The site was known as **sow and pigs**.

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**Activity:**

* 1. Describe how the Apostles have been formed.
  2. Discuss why The Great Barrier Reef a hot spot for tourists in Australia.

**Lesson 39**

**Strand: Human Geography**

**Sub Strand: Tourism**

**Learning Outcome:**

1. Identify Australia’s natural sites. (natural attraction)

LESSON NOTES

NATURAL ATTRACTIONS – AUSTRALIA

1. **Uluru  - Kata Tjuta**

**Location:** Northern Territory in central Australia

**Description:** also known as Ayres Rock.

* Is a large sandstone rock formation in the southern part of the Northern Territory in central Australia.
* Uluru is sacred to Aboriginal people of the area.
* The area around the formation is home to an abundance of springs, waterholes, rock, caves and ancient paintings.
* Uluru and Katu Tjuta, also known as Olgas.

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1. **Shark Bay**

**Location:** Western Australia

**Description:** is a world heritage site in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia.

* One of the largest and most diverse seagrass beds in the world.
* The property is also famous for its rich marine life including a large population of dugongs and provides refuge for a number of other globally threatened species.
* Its colorful and diverse landscapes are home for a profusion of animals and plants, including some found nowhere on Earth.
* Its vast seagrass meadows feed and shelter globally endangered species.

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**Other Natural Attractions in Australia:**

* **Purnululu National Park** – World Heritage Site includes Bungle Bungle Range)
* **Kings Canyon** (Canyon with walls 100m high with Kings Creek at the bottom)
* **Philip Island** (Penguin parade that attracts large numbers of tourists)
* **Katoomba Scenic World Blue Mountains** (Scenic cableway, scenic railway, scenic skyway and scenic walkway)
* **Monkey Mia** (bottle nose dolphins that come close to shore)
* **Port Campbell National Park** (cliffs overlooking the sea -Shipwreck Coast)
* **Lord Howe Island** ( crescent – shaped volcanic remanent in the Tasman Sea)

**Activity**

(Research to Name the following places)



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1. Area famous for the bottlenose dolphins coming close to shore
2. Island that attracts large number tourists to see the Penguin parade.
3. National Park in Western Australia
4. This Bay
5. This unique landform feature
6. Tourist site that has landforms formed as a result of coastal erosion
7. Reef with the largest collection of coral reefs.
8. This State
9. This large sand island
10. This important tourist city

**Lesson 40**

**Strand: Human Geography**

**Sub Strand: Tourism**

**Learning Outcome:**

1. Identify Australia’s cultural and heritage sites.

LESSON NOTES

CULTURAL AND HETRITAGE ATTRACTIONS – AUSTRALIA

1. **Great Ocean Road**

**Location:** Victoria

**Description:** The Great Ocean Road is an Australian National Heritage listed 243kilometers stretch of road along the south eastern coast of Australia between the Victorian cities of Torquay and At Lansford.

* Built by returned soldiers between 1919 and 1932 and dedicated to soldiers killed during WW1.
* The road is the world’s largest war memorial.
* Victoria’s best-known highway.

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1. **Kakadu National Park**

**Location:** Northern Territory

**Description:** is a protected area in the Northern Territory of Australia, 171 km southeast of Darwin.

* The park is located within the Alligator Rivers Region of the Northern Territory.
* Kakadu National Park is renowned for the richness of its Aboriginal cultural sites.
* The Ranger Uranium Mine, one of the most productive uranium mines in the world is surrounded by the park.

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1. **The Barossa Valley**

**Location**: Adelaide

**Description**: is a valley in South Australia located 60km northeast of Adelaide city centre.

* The valley is formed by the North Para River.
* The Barossa Valley is notable as a major wine – producing region and tourist destination.
* The Barossa Valley is primarily known for its red wine, in particular **Shiraz**

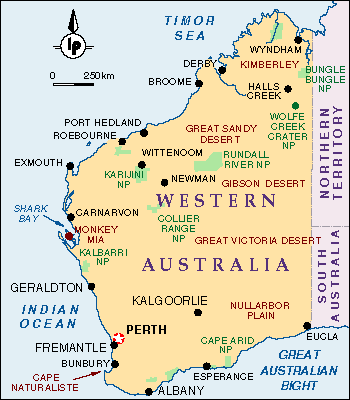
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1. **Fremantle Prison**

**Location**: Western Australia

**Description:** sometimes referred to as Freemantle Gaol of Freemantle Jail

* Is a former Australian prison and World Heritage Site in Freemantle, Western Australia.
* Since 1991, Freemantle Prison has been conserved as a recognized heritage site.



**Other Cultural and Heritage Sites:**

* Federation Square (Melbourne)
* Sea World (Brisbane)
* Sydney Opera House (Sydney)
* Darling Harbour (Sydney)
* Broome (Pearl Capital of the World – Western Australia)
* Bondi Beach (famous beach in Sydney)

**Activity:**

Draw a blank map of Australia in your book. Locate and name the Natural and Cultural Sites in Australia.

**Lesson 41**

**Strand: Human Geography**

**Sub Strand: Tourism**

**Learning Outcome:**

* 1. Write an essay

**Revision – ESSAY WRITING**

**FSLSC 2003**

With reference to either Australia or Fiji, explain **four** problems the tourism industry experiences and suggest ways in which these problems could be minimized.

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| **PROBLEMS** | **WAYS THESE PROBLEMS HAVE BEEN MINIMISED** |
| 1. **Leakages**  -foreign owned hotels so money is moving out of the country esp. profits.  -management positions held by foreigners so money is sent back to families who are overseas.  -import of goods and food items that are sold in hotels esp. fruits, meat and alcohol. | -Encourage local involvement in the tourism industry e.g. owning hotels, businesses etc.  -Eco Tourism sites and activities e.g. village tours, Naval village  -Village Based Tourism e.g. Namada Plantation walk. |
| 2. **Expiry of Land Leases**  -most of the land where hotel are built on are leased from native landowners. Disputes can arise between the two parties and as a result, land leases may not be renewed. | - Good relationship with landowners esp. payment of land leases.  -Providing employment to villagers e.g. Denarau hotels provide employment for Nadi villagers. |
| 3. **Political Instability**  -coups experiences in the country 1987, 2000,2006.  After the coup’87’hotel occupancy rate dropped to 25%, 2000 – 15% | -Having a democratically elected government where everyone is happy.  -reduce political instability to improve tourist numbers. |
| 4. **Natural Hazards**  -Tropical Cyclones affect the group during cyclone season ( Nov – April)  Have led to damages to hotels, beaches destroyed etc.  -Floods cause destruction to low lying areas esp. roads, bridges that cut off links to major areas e.g. Nadi Town was devastated after the January floods 2009. | -strategies set up for evacuation incase a major natural hazard occur. |