

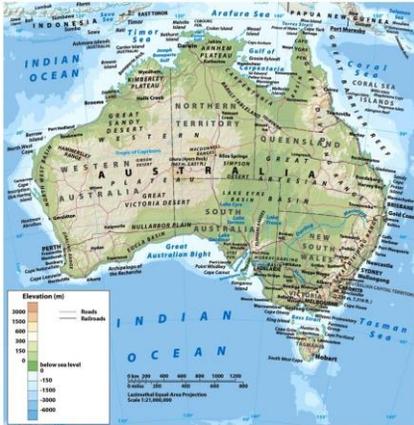
AUSTRAL REALM

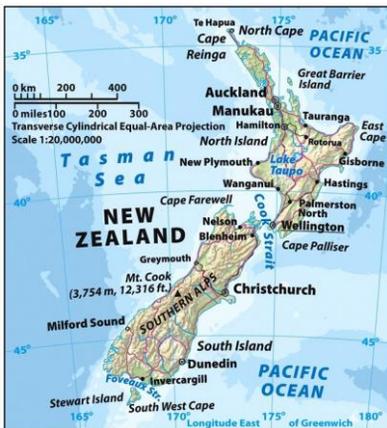
Defining the Realm & Regions

A world map showing the continents. A red rectangular box highlights the region of Oceania, which includes Australia, New Guinea, and the Pacific Islands. The text "Lecator - Oceania" and "World Regional Geography, Fourth Edition © 2008 W.H. Freeman and Company" is visible at the bottom left.

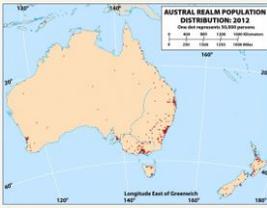


Figure 11-1
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Defining the Realm



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- Two countries:
 - Dominant Australia
 - Smaller New Zealand
- Realm at a crossroads:
 - Strains of diversity
 - Economic connections
 - Political debates

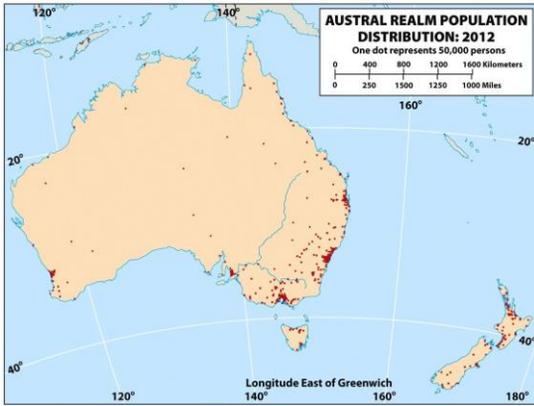


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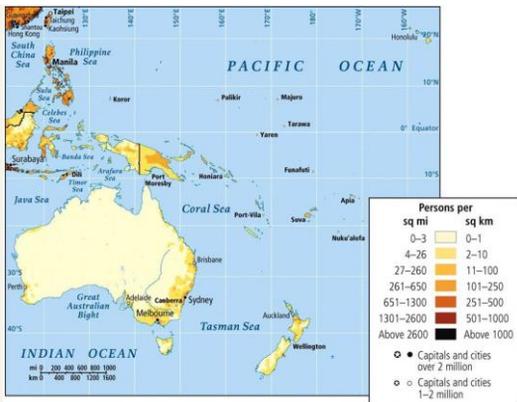


Photo Essay 11.4
World Regional Geography, Fifth Edition
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Land and Environment

- Physiographic contrasts related to tectonics:
 - Australia at the center of its own tectonic plate:
 - Tectonic stability
 - Little difference in relief
 - New Zealand at the border of the Australian and Pacific plates:
 - Common earthquakes
 - Mountainous





Figure 11-3 part 1
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Figure 11.5
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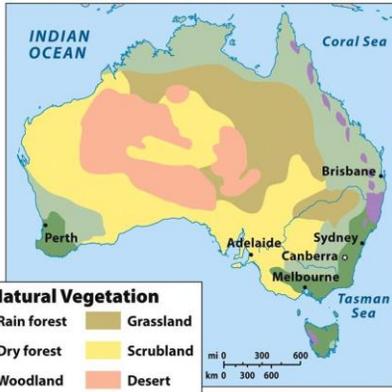


Figure 11.8
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Land and Environment: *The Southern Ocean*

- **Southern Ocean** surrounding Antarctica:
 - Bounded by a marine transition known as **Subtropical Convergence** where cold, dense waters meet warmer waters of other three oceans
 - Change in temperature, chemistry, salinity, and marine fauna



© Roy Schermer
□ Also known as the **West Wind Drift**, as the body of water circulates clockwise around Antarctica

Land and Environment: *Biogeography*

- Distinctive Australia:
 - Land of **marsupials**
 - Early separation of Australian landmass
 - Vegetation:
 - Species diversity
 - Specialized climatic adaptations
- **Biogeography**: study of fauna and flora in a spatial perspective



□ From **Wallace's Line** to **Weber's Line**:

- Proposed the boundary line of Australia's fauna
- Challenged and replaced

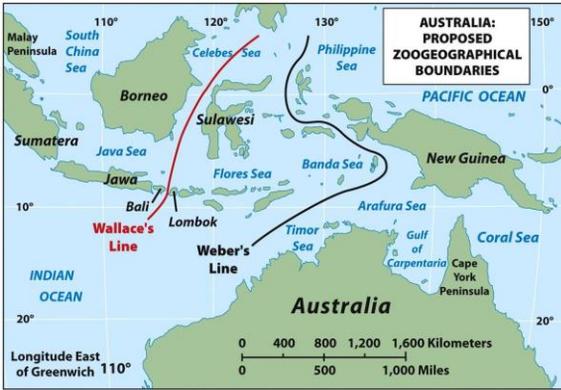


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Land and Environment: *The Human Impact*

- ❑ Arrival of the **aboriginal population**:
 - ❑ Appears to have caused an ecosystem collapse.
 - ❑ Conclusion made with the absence of climate change at the time.
 - ❑ Widespread burning of existing forest, shrub, and grasslands led to spread of desert scrub and caused the rapid extinction of large mammals.
- ❑ Second crisis occurred with the arrival of Europeans and their livestock.

Australia: Historical Geography

- Aboriginals arrived 50,000 years ago and developed into patchwork of cultures.
- Early societies were doomed by the arrival of Europeans.

The Seven Colonies

- Coastal settlements as centers of seven colonies:
 - Straight-line delimitation
 - Slow and difficult nation-building





Figure 11-5
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Australia: Historical Geography

Successful Federation

- Commonwealth of Australia, 1901
 - Six States and two Federal Territories:
 - Northern Territory to protect the interests of Aboriginals there
 - Australian Capital Territory around Canberra
 - **Federation**, as a communal association among territories sharing autonomy with a central government:
 - In contrast to the **unitary state**, where power is concentrated in a strong, central government

Australia: Sharing the Bounty

- Not everyone adequately shares in the national wealth:
 - ▣ Especially the Aboriginal population are disproportionately disadvantaged:
 - They have both lower life expectancies and higher unemployment.
 - National campaign to address these ills began with a formal apology.
- Australia's bounty:
 - ▣ GNI ranks it in the top 15 countries in the world.
 - ▣ Development indicators place it ahead of all its western Pacific Rim competitors, except Japan and Singapore.

Australia: Sharing the Bounty

Distance

- An imposed remoteness from without and a divisive part of life within:
 - ▣ Expense of travel and shipping in and out of Australia.
 - ▣ Expense of traveling within and around Australia.

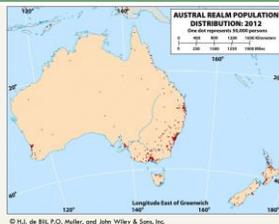
Immigrants

- New immigration policy focused on skilled immigrants and relatives of earlier immigrants.
- Quota on asylum-seekers, but diversity is a contentious issue.
- Immigrants account for most of population growth.

Australia: Sharing the Bounty

Core and Periphery

- Population is concentrated in the eastern and southeastern core area:
 - ▣ Secondary core area in the southwest
- In between is the vast periphery called the **Outback**.
- Spatial arrangement is a result of physiography.



Australia: An Urban Culture

- 82 percent urban
- Coastal orientation

The Cities

- Australian cultural identity and sameness of urban/rural landscapes:
 - Clean and orderly
 - High quality urban public infrastructure



Among the Realm's Great Cities: Sydney

- Metropolitan Sydney home to more than one-fifth of Australians:
 - Locational advantages propelled its growth.
 - Transportation links made it the focus of the growing core area.
- One of world's most livable cities:
 - Multicultural city: Aborigines are being overwhelmed by Asians.



Australia: Economic Geography

- Australia's economic mainstays:
 - Services, like tourism
 - Then, commodity exports
- Historical **import-substitution industries**:
 - Local entrepreneurs encouraged to set up their own industries to produce goods cheaper than they could be exported, largely due to transport costs.
- Growth and affluence are paid for by mines and farms.

Regional Issue: *Indigenous Rights and Wrongs*

THE LEAST WE SHOULD DO IS APOLOGIZE

- It is astonishing how difficult offering a sincere apology is.
- Evidence of Aborigine mistreatment is everywhere:
 - Claimed and fenced their land
 - Displaced and killed
 - No accord of citizenship
 - Forced "Europeanization"

ENOUGH IS ENOUGH

- "Apologizing for history should be a private matter" and it is in the past.
- Country has bent over backward to right wrongs:
 - Land settlements
- No laws, treaties, or apologies are going to change Aborigine's social problems.

What do you think?

- Is an apology necessary? Or is what is done is done?

Australia: *Australia's Challenges*

Environmental Issues

- **Environmental degradation** of Australia:
 - Both Aboriginal and European damage:
 - Deforestation
 - Extinction, endangered and threatened ecologies
 - Climatic variability:
 - Arid dominance
 - Vulnerability to seasonal or permanent climate changes
- Growing awareness:
 - Tempered by those who fear environmentalism will be an obstacle for economic growth

Australia: *Australia's Challenges*

Australia's Place in the World

- Australia as a republic?
 - Ending its status as a British Commonwealth.
- Relations with...
 - *Indonesia, East Timor, and Papua New Guinea*
 - Australia's self-serving diplomatic maneuverings
- Australia's global identity:
 - Wider global presence or just within Asia and Pacific Rim?
 - Growing connections with Asian and Pacific Rim

New Zealand

- New Zealand's Polynesian Maori would have been a part of the Pacific realm
 - But for European colonization
- Two large mountainous islands, surrounded by scattered smaller islands:
 - Combined territory larger than Britain
 - Prone to volcanoes and earthquakes





New Zealand

Human Spatial Organization

- Habitable areas:
 - Lower-lying slopes and lowland fringes
 - Cropland and pastures
- **Peripheral development** pattern imposed by high rugged mountains and fragmented lands



New Zealand

The Maori Factor and New Zealand's Future

- Maori and British Treaty:
 - Granted sovereignty over New Zealand to colonists
 - Maori rights over tribal lands
 - Parts of the treaty revoked
- Maori land claims and growing demands:
 - New Zealand courts supported Maori position
- Cultural declaration of Maori as official language
- Complaint over slow pace of integration into society



New Zealand

The Green Factor

- One of the leading "green" societies in the world:
 - Long-active Green Party; country has an established environmental conservation program.
 - New Zealand is ranked first in the world in a range of environmental indices.
 - Approximately 30% of its land is protected.
 - More than 70% of its energy is from renewables:
 - Nuclear-free country
 - Environmental Courts hear cases involving environmental decisions.

TABLE 11.1 Population data for cities and towns in selected places in Oceania

Country	Total Population	Urban Population	Percent Urban
Australia	21,900,000	18,177,000	83
Federated States of Micronesia	100,000	22,000	22
Fiji	800,000	408,000	51
French Polynesia	300,000	159,000	53
Guam	200,000	186,000	93
Hawaii	1,300,000	910,000	70
Kiribati	100,000	44,000	44
Marshall Islands	100,000	67,000	67
Nauru	10,000	10,000	100
New Caledonia	300,000	174,000	58
New Zealand	4,300,000	3,698,000	86
Palau	20,000	15,400	77
Papua New Guinea	6,600,000	858,000	13
Samoa	200,000	44,000	22
Solomon Islands	500,000	85,000	17
Tonga	100,000	24,000	24
Tuvalu	10,000	4,700	47
Vanuatu	200,000	42,000	21
Totals	34,840,000	24,928,100	71.5

Source: 2009 World Population Data Sheet (Washington, DC: Population Reference Bureau, 2009).

Table 11.1
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