Chapter 28

Physical Geography of Australia, Oceania, and Antarctica

Section 1- Physical Features
Landforms of the Regions

• Landforms of Australia
  – 6th largest country in the world- also a _____________
  – Mostly flat- low _________________(differences in elevation between adjacent areas)
  – Majority of population in ________________________________
    best farmland
    • Murray and Darling Rivers
  – _______________________________ - east coast from Cape York Peninsula to Tasmania- called a mtn range but actually an escarpment
Landforms of the Regions

– To the west is the ___________________ - vast area of plains and plateaus that is mostly flat and dry

– ___________________(aka Uluru by Aborigines) - large eroded rock that sits above ground

– Northeastern coast- ____________________ - world’s largest coral reef - 1250 miles long
Landforms of the Regions

- Landforms of New Zealand
  - North Island and South Island- many smaller islands
  - Separated by ____________________
  - Along fault line- North Islands has large central plateau of volcanoes and geysers
  - South Island- ____________________ - Mount Cook (12,349 feet)
    - Green forests- lakes in glacier cut fjords (steep sided valleys)
  - East of mountains, Canterbury Plains- large farming area
Landforms of the Regions

• Landforms of Oceania
  – Thousands of islands in Pacific- 3 types: high, low, continental
  – High islands- formed by ________________(Tahiti and Fiji)- high mtns, fertile coastal plains
  – Low islands- formed by ________________(Marshall Islands)- ________________(low-lying ring shaped island surrounded by pools of water)- little soil
  – Continental islands- caused by ________________ - New Guinea and Solomon Islands
Landforms of the Regions

• Landforms of Antarctica
  – ________________ - divides continent into 2 parts
    • East- high plateau- South Pole
    • West- islands linked by ice
  – ____________ covers most of the land- 2 miles thick in some places
  – At coast- ice cap meets the ocean- ____________ formation of ice bergs as chunks of ice break off
Natural Resources

- Australia - bauxite, copper, nickel, gold
- New Zealand - gold, coal, natural gas - and _______________ energy
- Small islands - few resources - some have oil, gold, nickel, and copper
- Antarctica - coal and iron - difficult to tap,
  ____________________________
- These regions are isolated - different animals -
  ____________________________ (kangaroo, koala, etc) - New Zealand national symbol - _____________ - flightless