

**PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL
P.O.BOX 44, RAKIRAKI
LESSON NOTES**

Worksheet 8

School: PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL

Year/Level: 11

Subject: GEOGRAPHY

WEEK 23

Strand	Vegetation
Sub Strand	Vegetation – Case study of Fiji
Content Learning Outcome	Students should be able: identify the different types of vegetation found in Fiji.

Vegetation in Fiji

Learning Outcome: By the end of the lesson, the student should be able to:

a. Identify the different types of vegetation found in Fiji

- The type of vegetation found in Fiji vary according to the weather conditions experienced in an area together with the parent materials or soil found in that area.
- Climate, relief, soil, and vegetation is all related.
- Fiji has some most unique diversity of plants found in the Pacific.
- The two main islands have diverse vegetation while small islands have small number of plant species.

1. Forests

Fiji has several types of forests:

a. Tropical Lowland Forest

- Consists of mainly evergreen broadleaf trees with little undergrowth and a closed canopy.
- Most trees are hardwoods and are of great value for export.
- They are mainly found in south eastern and central parts of Viti Levu and Taveuni and parts of Vanua Levu.

b. Mangrove Forests

- Covers the tidal flats around rivers, bays and estuaries.
- This forests type consists of trees that are very important for the fishery.

c. Plantation/ Exotic Forests

- These forests consist of introduced tree species and have been developed to provide timber as well as to replace native forest which has been removed.

2. Grassland

- Is common in the dry sides of the two larger islands- Western Viti Levu (Sigatoka, Nadi, Lautoka, Ba, etc.) and Northern Vanua Levu (Labasa and Seqaqa)
- The hills of the sides of Viti Levu and Vanua Levu are covered with grass and shrubs (Short plants/ trees). This indicates the intensity of burning and grazing.

3. Aquatic Vegetation

- This type of vegetation includes reed swamps, floating plants and aquatic weeds. They are found in rivers and ponds around the country.

STRAND 2: HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

SUB STRAND: POPULATION & SETTLEMENT

POPULATION

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the lesson(s), students should be able to:

- define population
- identify causes, effects and solutions of increasing population
- explain factors influencing change in population
- describe population pyramids and DTM.

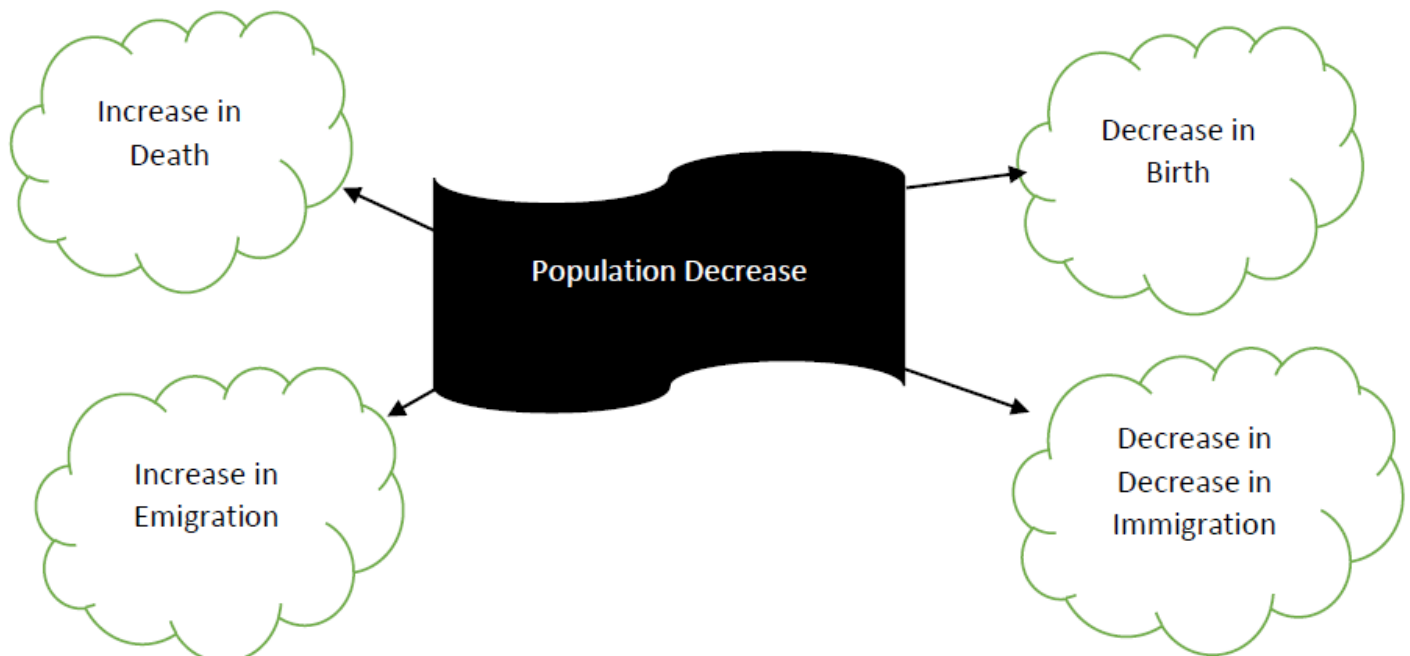
Part 1.1: Population

- **Population** means the number of people in a particular area at a particular time.
- **Demography** is the study of human population, dynamics, distributions, structures and movements constantly changing in time.
- **Population Density** is the number of people living in a unit area of land.

Examples of the Major Cause of Population Increase

Increase in birth	Decrease in Death	Increase in immigration	Decrease in emigration
Less Birth control measures	Advanced medical provision	Better investments opportunities	Use of modern tech. in development
Teenage Pregnancy	More peace agreements	Educational opportunities	Increase in salaries
Early marriages	More healthy lifestyles	Healthy environment	More incentives
Cultural/Religious beliefs	Better living standards	Increase in refugees	Diverse opportunities

Major Causes of Population Decrease



Major causes of Population Decrease

Increase in Death	Decrease in Birth	Increase in Emigration	Decrease in Immigration
Unhygienic living standards	Good population control measures	Work/Sports opportunities overseas	Less investment opportunities
Civil Wars/Conflicts	Increased Development	Political Instability	Less resources available
Spread of diseases	More employment opportunities	Unfavorable conditions	High crime rate
Famines/Disasters	Increase in cost of living; prices/fares/etc.	Less land space	Strict policies

Zero Population Growth- the birth rate is fairly the same as death rate.

Population increases at a faster rate in **developing countries**. Reasons:

- Improper family planning methods
- Little education
- No use of contraceptives.
- People think children are gifts of god thus they produce many children.
- Women have no career.

Population is under control in **developed countries**. Reason:

- Couples have proper family planning
- Education allows people to use contraceptives
- Women are working so thus do not have a lot of babies.

Population Explosion- sudden increase in population

Baby Boom- sudden increase in the number of babies born, upon the return of the soldiers after World War II.

Causes of Population Increases and Population Decreases

Population Increase	Population Decrease
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Increased birth rate- Decreased death rate- Increased immigration- Decreased migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Decrease death rate- Increase death rate- Increased immigration- Decreased migration

Characteristics of Population

- Population distribution
- Population density

Short Answers

1. Identify the different types of vegetation found in Fiji?

Causes of Changes in distribution and density



- Urbanisation has continued to change two mentioned characteristics.
- As population increases into urban areas, rural areas experience **population implosion** (sudden decrease in population)
- **Population Displosion**- people of different ethnic groups living in the same neighbourhood, or sharing the same interest or activities. Increasing diversity of people.
- Planning of urban areas would change the population distribution and population density.

Ways to control Urban Population:

- i.) **Decentralisation**- taking services and development in the rural areas to give people in rural areas more opportunities.
- ii.) Control development by imposing tax
- iii.) Allow sustainable development.
- iv.) Discourage informal settlements like squatter settlements, slums, bustees or favela.

Factors Affecting Change in a Population

Some areas have dense population while the other has sparse population due to physical or human factors.

FACTORS	DENSELY	SPARSELY
1. Physical	<p>Flat lowland plain attractive to settlements eg Ganges Lowland ; Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal.</p> <p>Plains of Sigatoka, Navua, Dreketi, Ba and Rewa Delta in Fiji</p>	<p>Rugged mountains where temperature and pressure is common in high altitude eg. Thar Desert in India & Himalayan mountains.</p> <p>Fiji's Nakauvadra, Seatura Korobasaga & Uluiqalau.</p>
2. Climate	<p>Area of reliable rainfall ie evenly distributed all throughout the year</p>	<p>Areas reciving very low annual rainfall (Thar Desert / Yasawas)</p> <p>Areas having long seasonal drought</p>
	<p>having no temperature extremes and a lengthy growing season where sunshine or snow is sufficient to attract tourists and areas with a monsoon climate eg. West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Coast.</p> <p>For Fiji its Suva, Rewa Delta, Navua, Sigtoka.</p>	<p>or unreliable, irregular rainfall (Deccan Plateau / Yasawa)</p> <p>Very cold areas with a short growing seasons eg.(Deccan Plateau/ Nadarivatu in Vitilevu's Highland)</p>
3. Vegetation	<p>Areas of grassland tend to have higher population desities than places with dense forest or desert eg. Rewa Plains , Navua Planins, Dreketi Plains, Ba)</p> <p>India's Ganges delta.</p>	<p>Areas of Tropical Rainforests example Wainibuka and Naitasiri Highlands.</p> <p>India's Jammu & Kashmir, Himaohal Pradesh, North of Uttar Pradesh (foot of the Himalayas), West Bengal, Orissa.</p>

4. Soils	Deep humus filled soils and river deposited silts Ganges Delta in India, Rewa Delta, Sigatoka Plains	Frozen & thin soils of the mountains eg Thar Desert and Mt Nakauvadra; or severe soil problems eg Leaching calcification or badlands; Sigatoka Sanddunes
5. Water Supplies	High population in reliable water supply sources, where there is wealth & technology to build reservoirs and to provide clean water eg. Lautoka/ Suva City ; Sigatoka, Nadi Labasa, Ba and Rakiraki towns. India – New Delhi , Mumbai, Kolkata	Many areas lacking supply of clean fresh water because of insufficient irregular rainfall or lack of money eg Yasawa, Vanuavatu (Lau); India – Jammu & Kashmir ; Gujarat.

6. Resources	Areas having large mineral deposits eg Vatukoula; India – Mumbai, Bihari	Lack of minerals and easily obtainable sources of energy that rarely attract people or industry. Fiji- Lau Group India - Meghalaya
7. Political	Headquarters of Government Ministry, Seat of Government; NGOs Foreign Consuls; Ports of Entry (Sea & Air) Suva City, & Lautoka City; Mumbai & New Delhi, Vishakpatnam	State fails to invest sufficient money or encourage development either economically or socially eg. Fiji;s Macuata and Bua Province in Vanualevu; Jammu & Kashmir areas in India.
8. Economic	Regions with Intensive farming or industry can support large numbers of people on a small area of land; Fiji- Sigatoka Valleys; Navua Plains India- Ganges Lowlands	Areas with less developed subsistence economies usually need large areas of land to support few people. Fiji – Tailevu North India – Jammu & Kashmir.

Short Answers

2. Define the term : population.
3. Identify some of the causes of increasing population.
4. Explain the factors influencing change in population.
