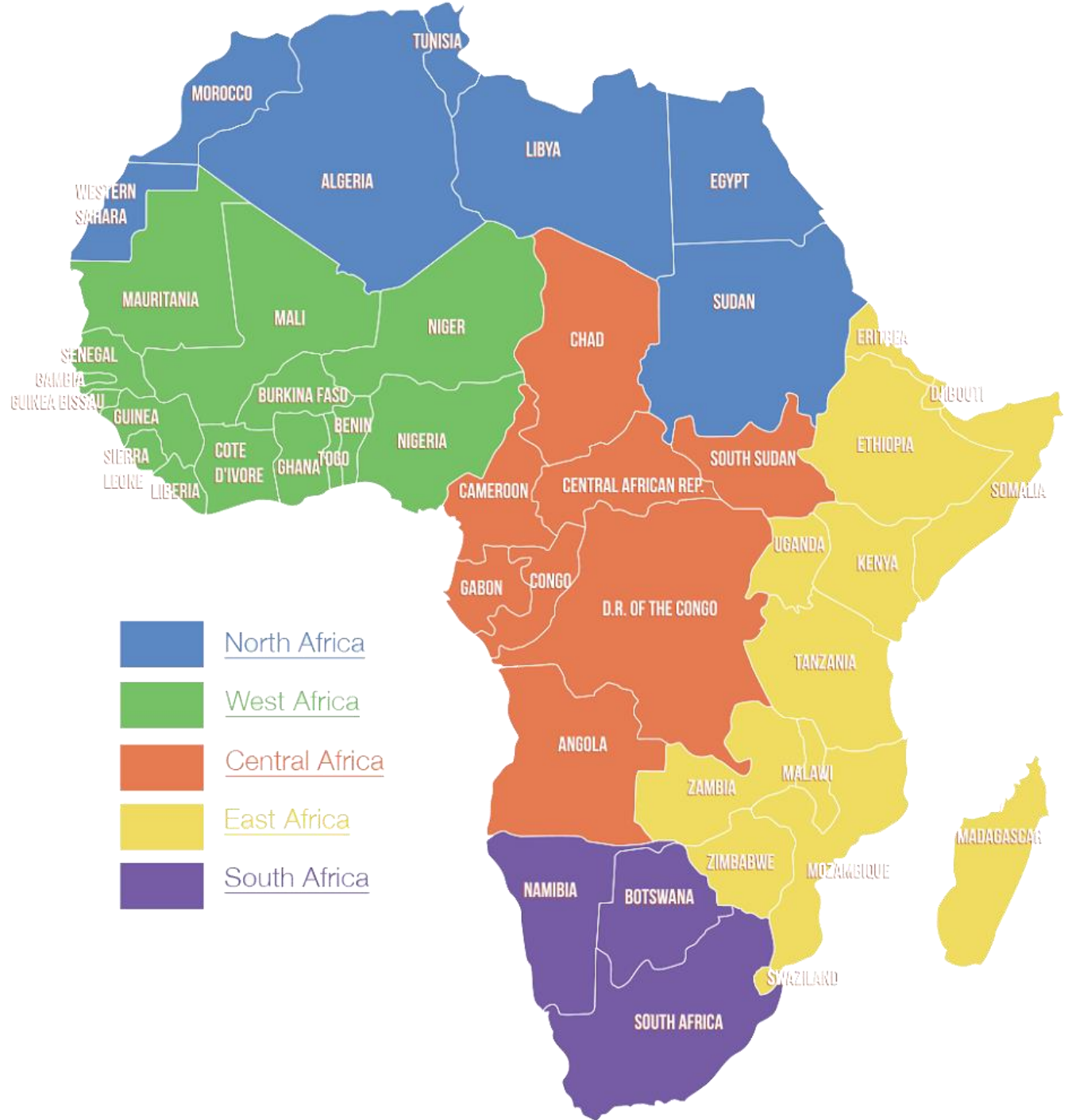


# Physical Geography of Africa

Chapters 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23

# Regions of Africa

- -North Africa – Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Western Sahara
- -East Africa – Sudan, South Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania
- -Central Africa – Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Gabon, Congo, DRC, CAR
- -West Africa – Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Chad, Nigeria, Benin, Togo, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Cote D'Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Gambia, Senegal
- -South Africa – Angola, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Comoros, Seychelles, Madagascar, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland

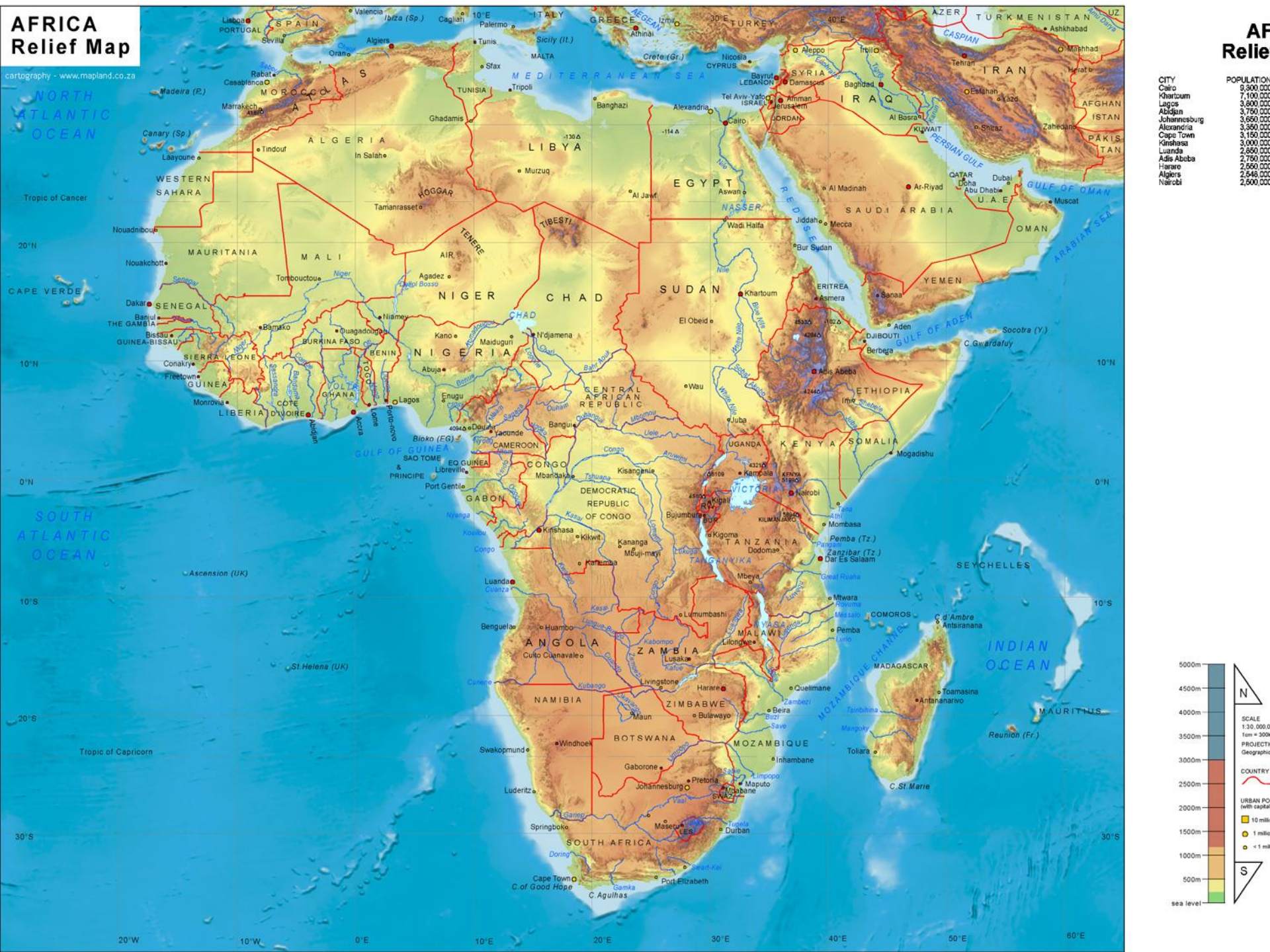


-  North Africa
-  West Africa
-  Central Africa
-  East Africa
-  South Africa

# Mountains

- -Atlas Mountains in Northern Africa
- -Tibesti Mountains in West Africa
- -High plateaus and escarpments (steep cliffs) in Southern Africa
- Highlands in Eastern Africa
- -Drakensburg Mountains – Southern Africa



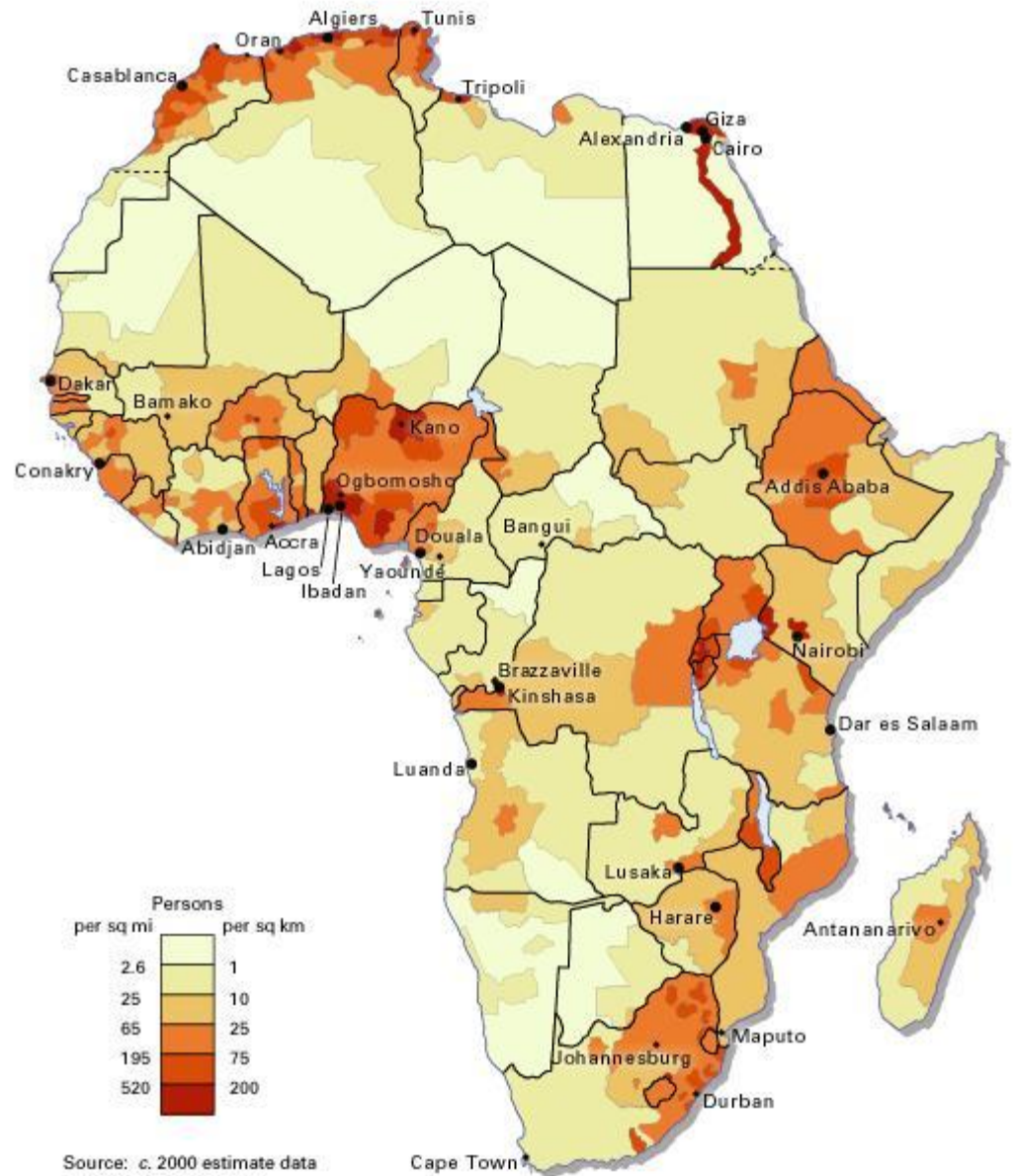




# Rivers

- -Nile River – longest in world, flows south to north, meets Mediterranean with massive delta, source is Lake Victoria
- -Floods yearly, leaves rich silt for farming – Aswan Dam controls flooding
- -95% of Egyptians live along Nile River





Source: c. 2000 estimate data

- Cities over 1,000,000
- Cities 550,000 to 1,000,000



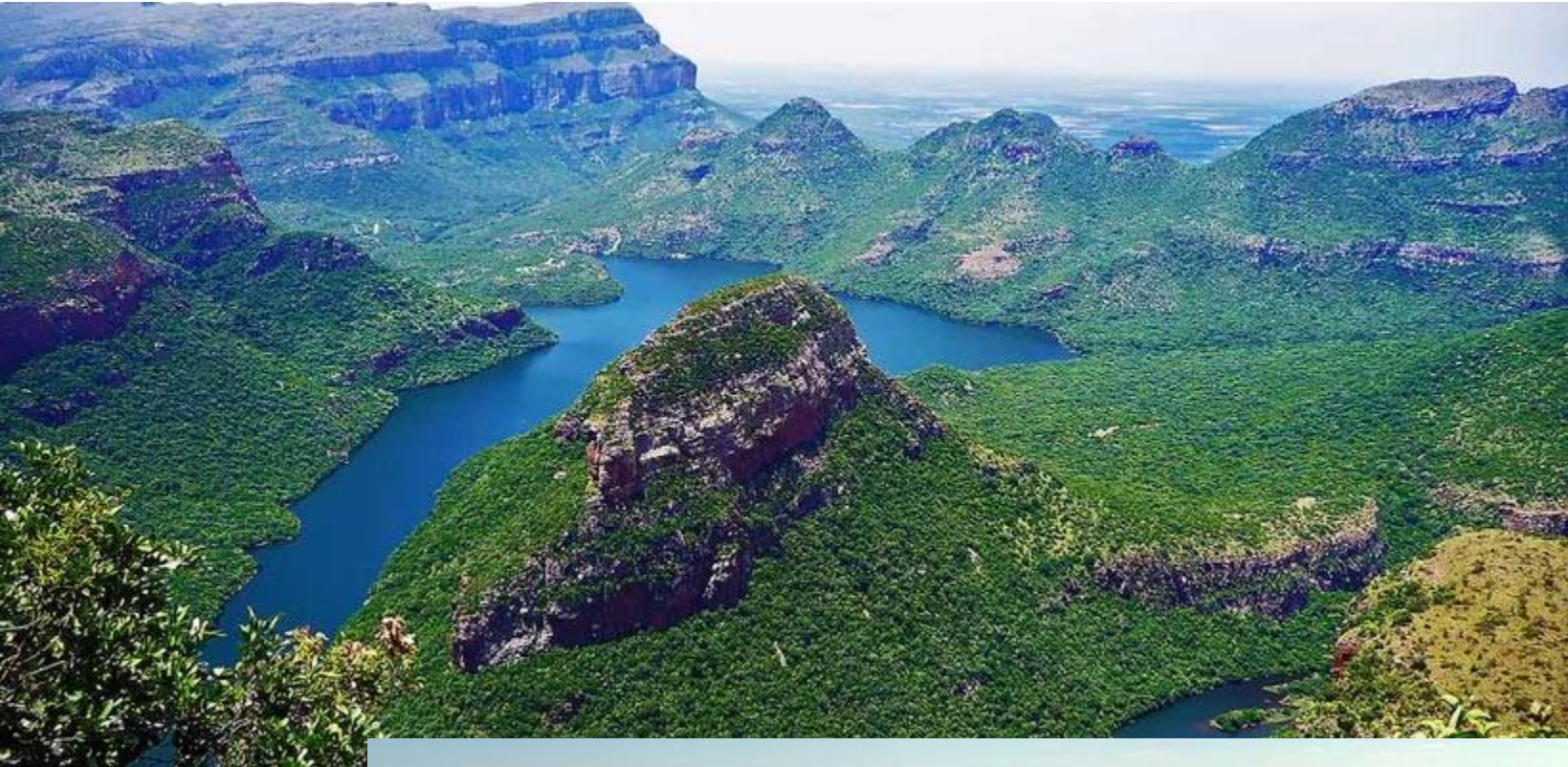




- -Congo River – 2<sup>nd</sup> largest by volume in world, flows through Congo Basin, easy for ships to navigate
- -Niger River – flows through Niger Basin, important for agriculture and hydroelectric energy
- -Zambezi River – Southern Africa, home to Victoria Falls, carves canyons into highlands of South Africa









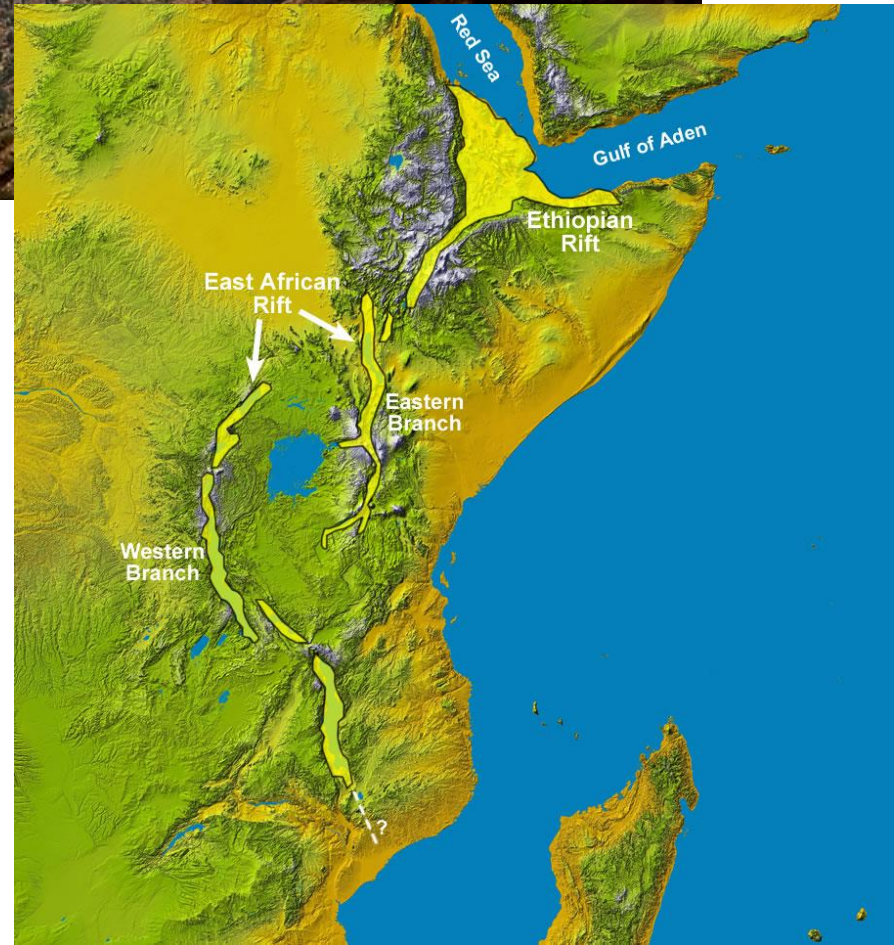
# Waterways/Bodies of Water

- -Suez Canal – built to connect Mediterranean and Red Seas
- -Borders Indian and Atlantic Oceans
- -Many lakes in Great Rift Valley

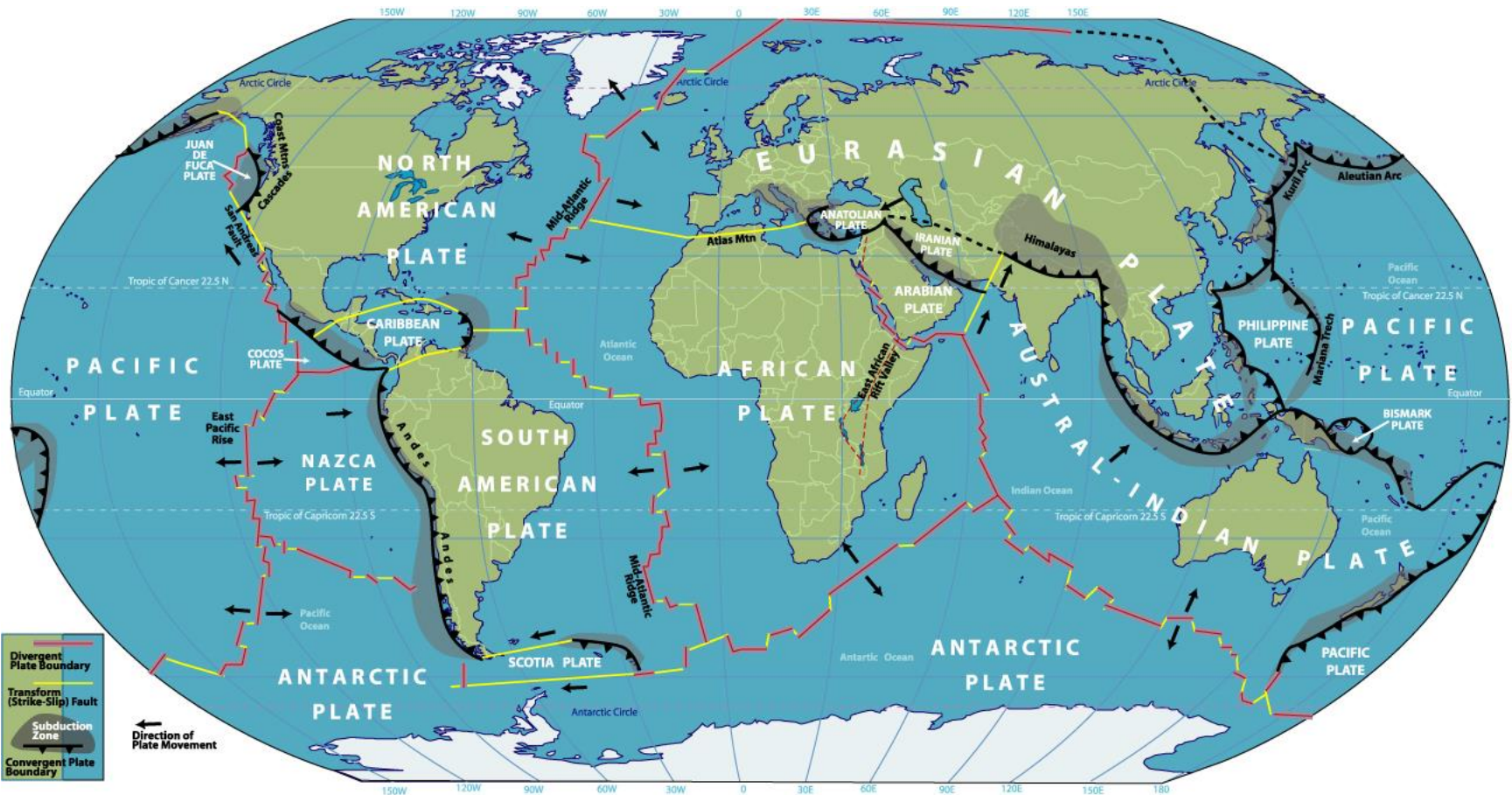












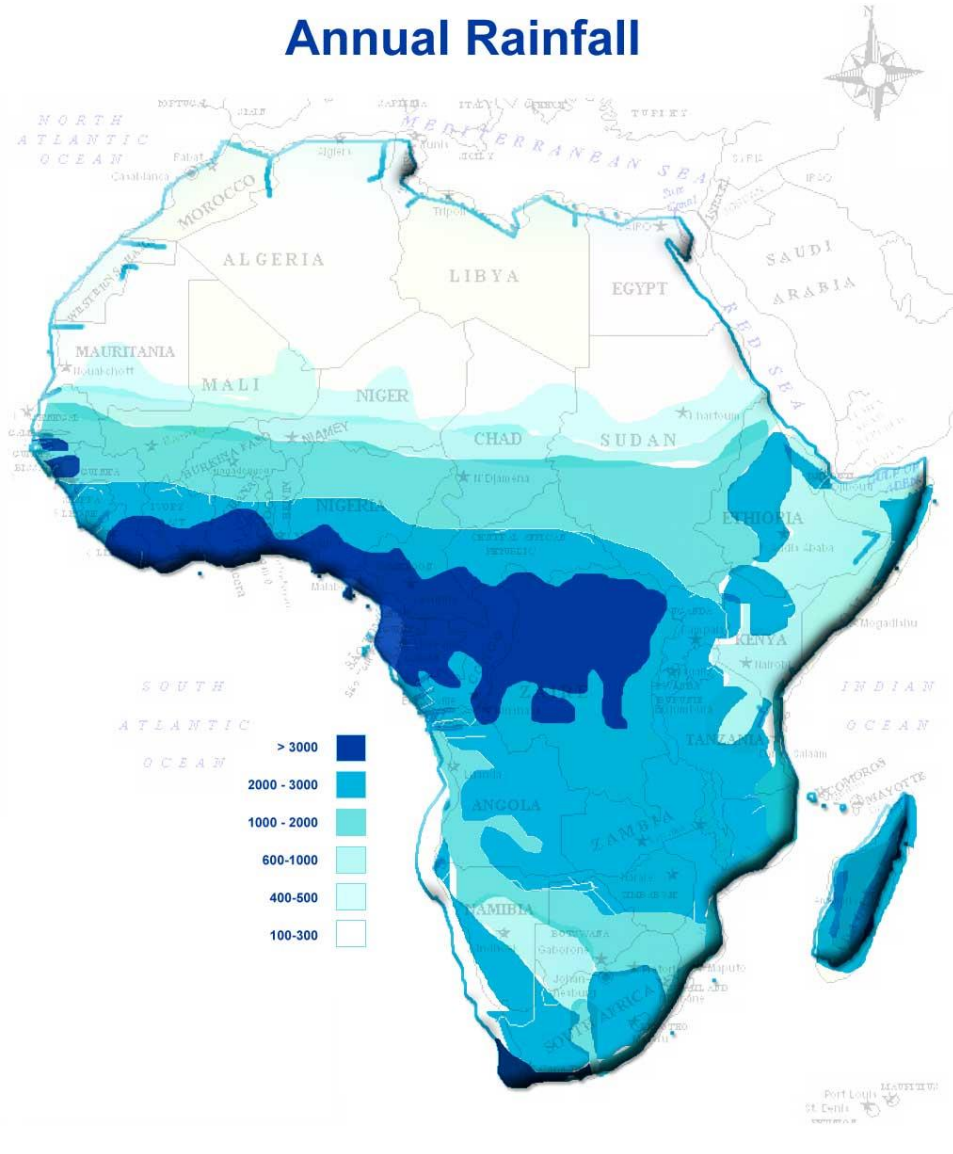
	Divergent Plate Boundary
	Transform (Strike-Slip) Fault
	Subduction Zone
	Convergent Plate Boundary

← Direction of Plate Movement

# Deserts

- -Sahara Desert – Northern Africa – largest non-polar desert in world
- -Ergs – sandy stretches of desert
- -Hamadas – rocky stretches of desert
- -Oases – fertile areas in desert, good for trade and nomads
- -Kalahari Desert – Southern Africa
- -Namib Desert – Southern Africa
- -Desertification – droughts cause regions to become deserts

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cQVoSyVu9rk>





# Hamada

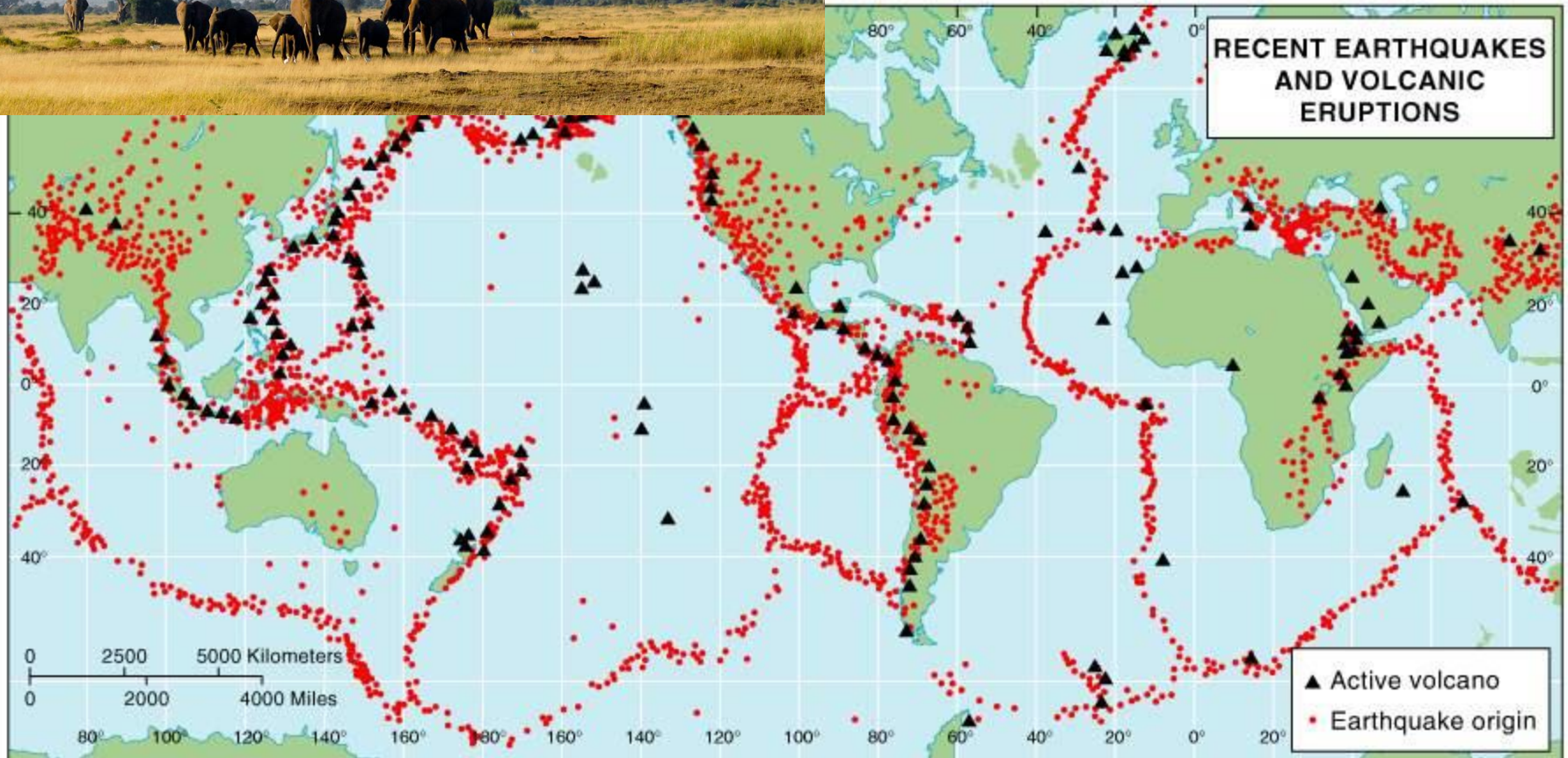


# Erg



# Great Rift Valley

- -East Africa – two tectonic plates splitting forms valleys and lowlands
- -20 million years old
- -Major lakes have formed (Tanganyika, Victoria, Malawi)
- -Home to much volcanic activity (Mt. Kilimanjaro – tallest mountain in Africa)

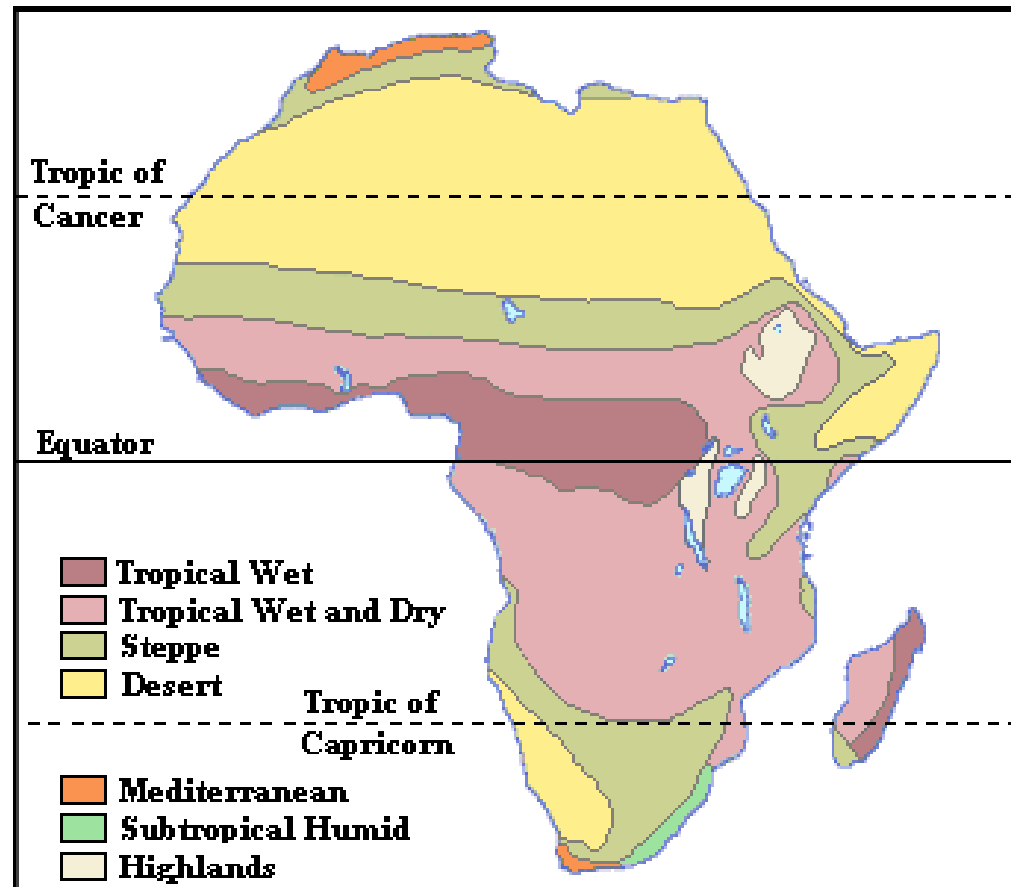




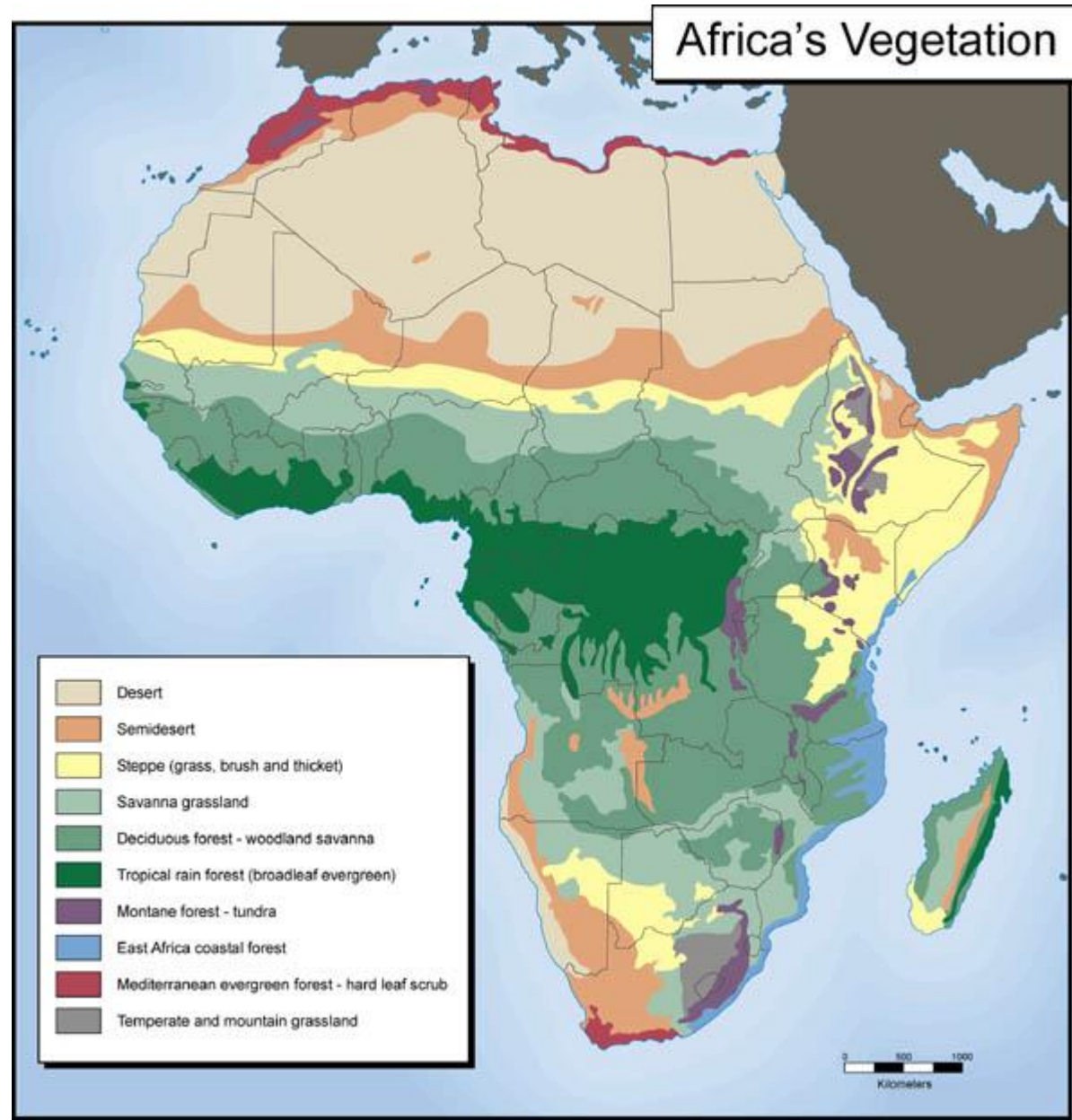


# Climate/Vegetation

- -Mediterranean Climate – Northern Africa (warm year round, drier)
- -Arid Climate – desert regions
- -High Mountain Climate – in Eastern Africa – glaciers melting due to climate change



- -Rainforest – in Congo Basin of Central Africa – 2<sup>nd</sup> largest in world – 80 inches of rain per year
- -Savannah – trees/shrubs/grasslands
- -Sahel – semiarid region between Sahara and Savannah grasslands

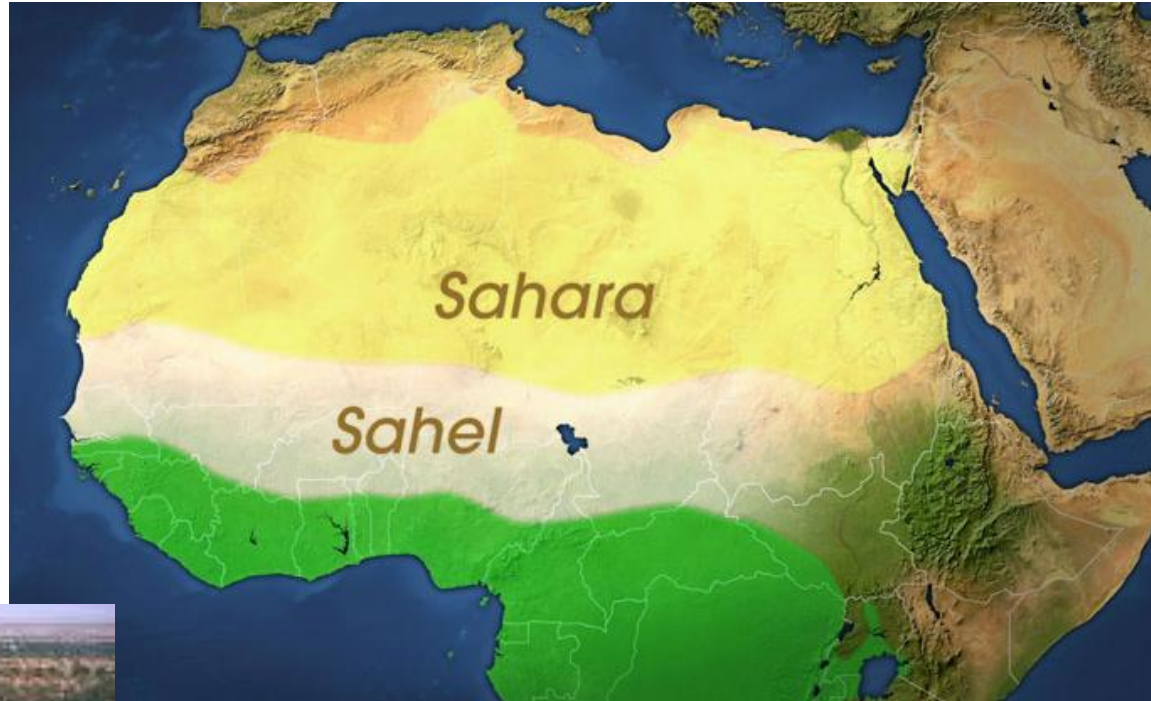




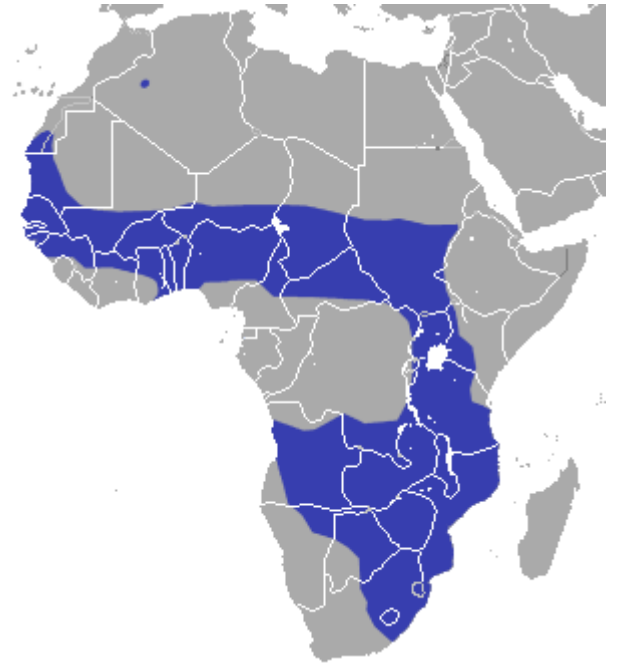
# Desert



# Sahel



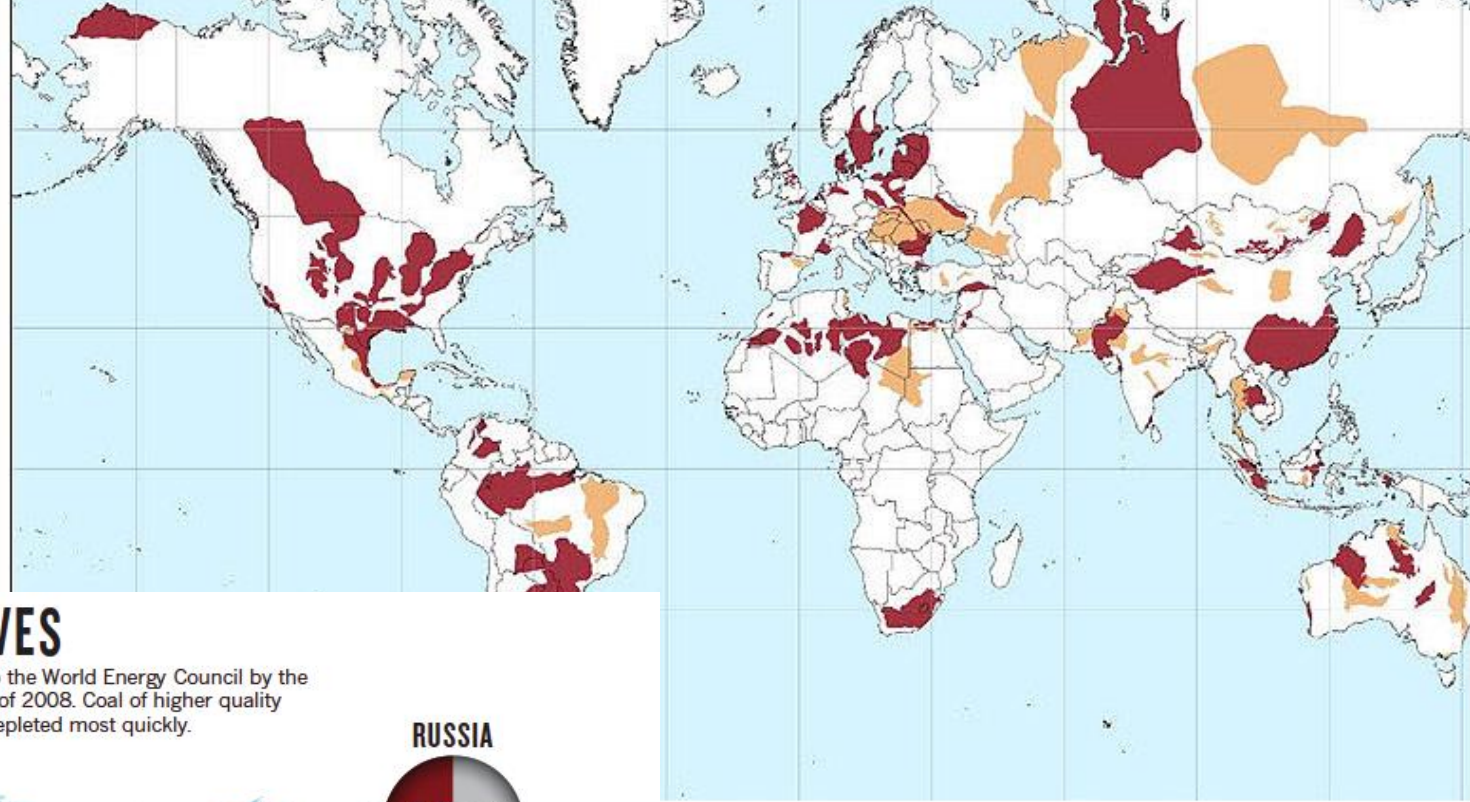
# Savanna





# Energy Resources

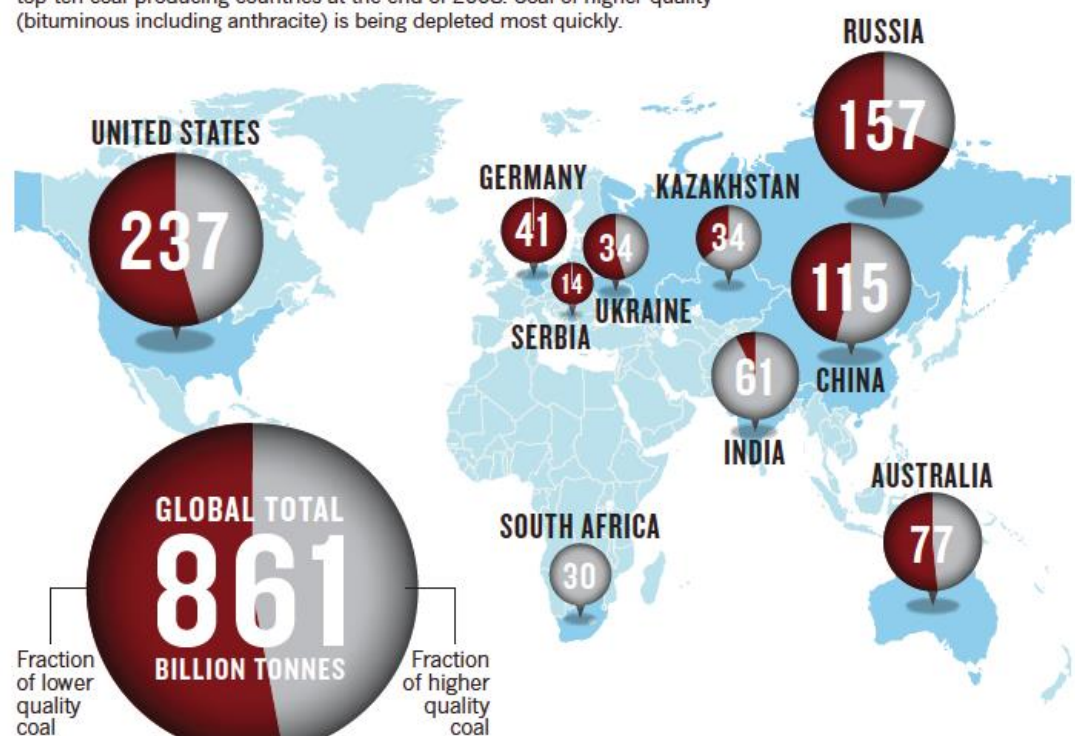
- -Oil and natural gas in Northern Africa, especially Libya, also Nigeria and Chad
- -Hydroelectric and geothermal energy in Eastern Africa
- -Coal in Southern Africa



Energy Information Agency

## WORLD COAL RESERVES

Proven recoverable coal reserves reported to the World Energy Council by the top-ten coal-producing countries at the end of 2008. Coal of higher quality (bituminous including anthracite) is being depleted most quickly.



# Mineral Resources

- -Lake Assal- Djibouti – largest reserve of salt
- -Gold – West Africa
- -Emeralds - Zambia
- -Copper – Southern Africa
- -Diamonds – Southern Africa – leads to conflict and nickname of “blood diamonds”
- -South Africa – one of world’s largest producers of gold, diamond, platinum – large mining region
- -Other minerals include – manganese, iron, uranium, cobalt, gemstones



# Most important Gemstone Resources

- Alexandrite
- Aquamarine
- Diamond
- Emerald
- Opal
- Ruby
- Sapphire
- Spinel
- Topaz
- Tourmaline



Garnet



Amethyst



Aquamarine



Diamond



Emerald



pearl

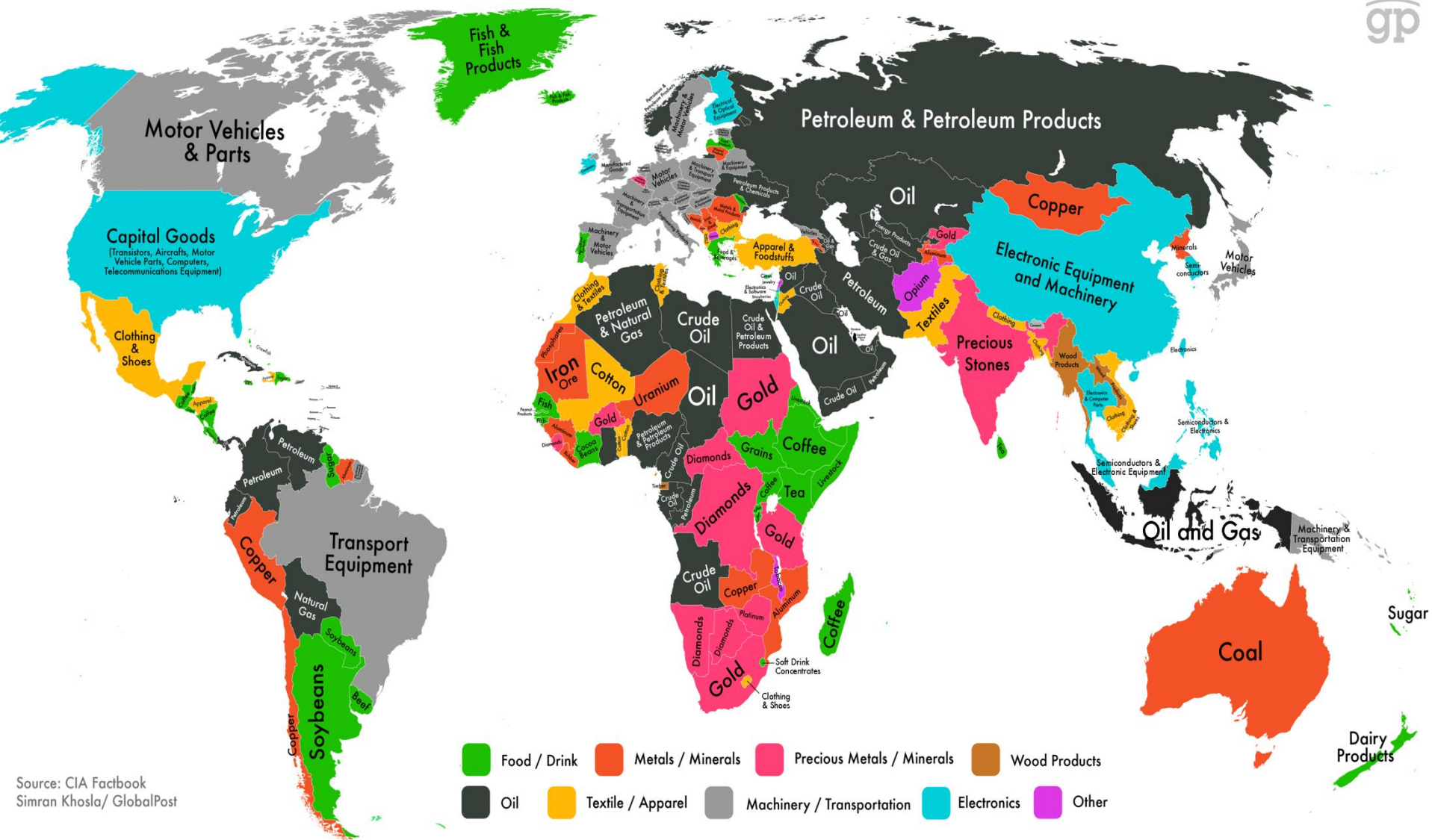


Ruby



Peridot





Source: CIA Factbook  
Simran Khosla/ GlobalPost



**MINING**

- Major diamond deposit
- Major mining country
- ★ Conflict diamond area

**TRADE**

- Major diamond-trade center

**CUTTING**

- ◆ Major diamond-cutting center

**RETAIL**

- Major diamond market

NO MAPS



# Wildlife

- -Very biodiverse in Congo Rainforest
- -South/East Africa – home to Serengeti National Park (lions, giraffes, cheetahs, elephants, zebras)
- -Poaching – illegally killing animals for ivory tusks/skins

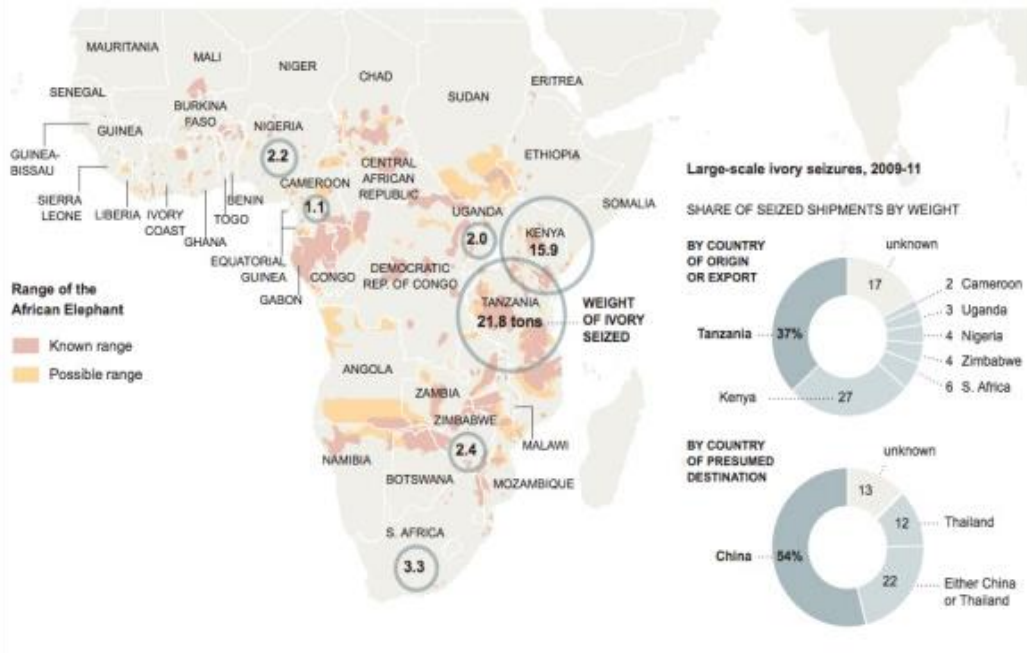






## Illegal Ivory Trade

Most of the illegal ivory seized in large-scale shipments in the past three years originated in Kenya and Tanzania. The shipments were primarily bound for markets in China.



2007-2013

# RHINO POACHING INCREASES 7,700%



NUMBER OF RHINOS POACHED IN SOUTH AFRICA



WWF UPDATE 2014



