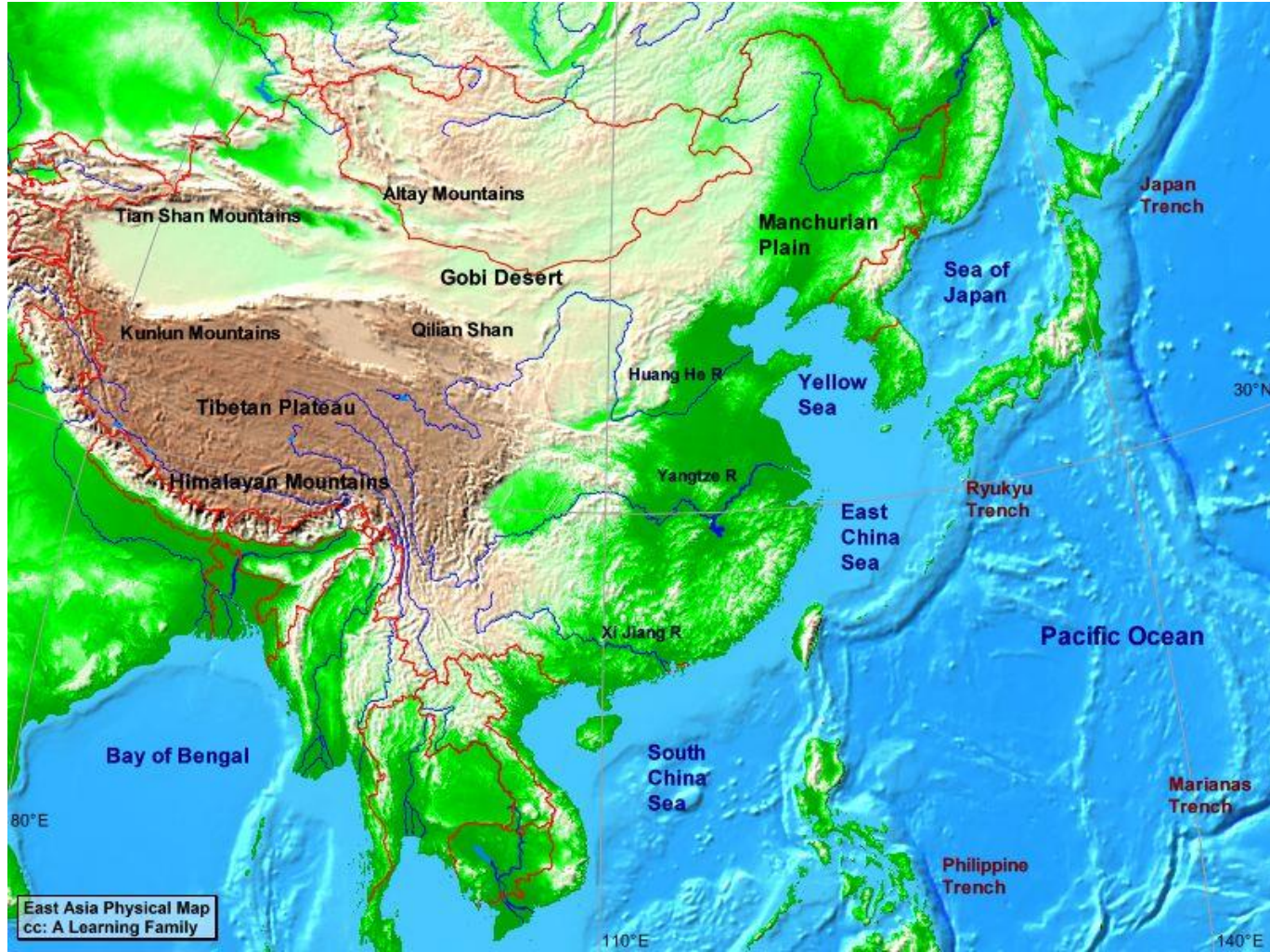


Physical Geography of Southern/Eastern Asia

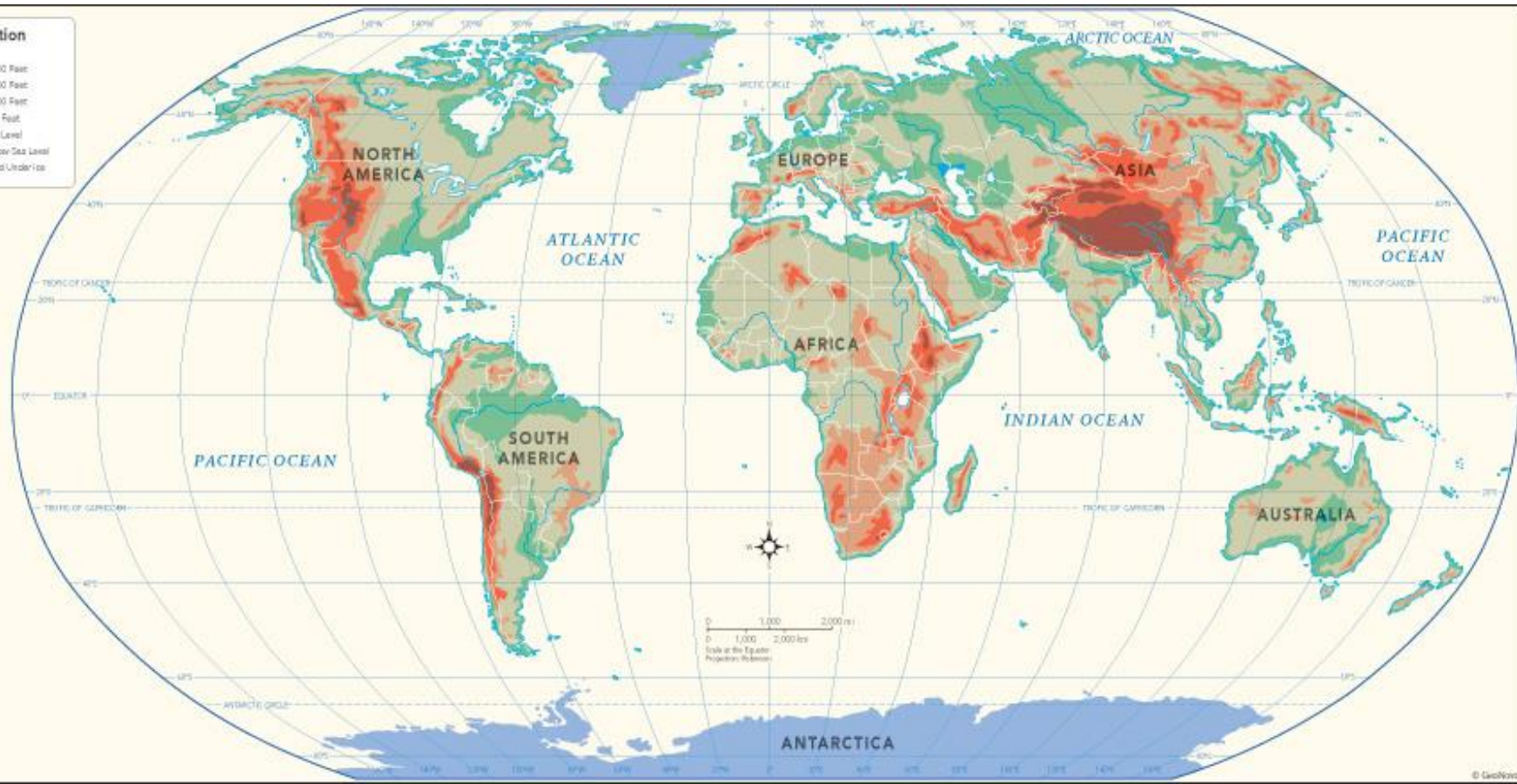
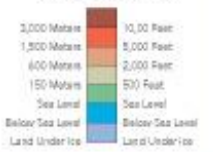
Chapters 14, 15, and 16

1

- High mountains and plateaus
- Fertile plains
- Volcanoes



World Elevation



2

- China, Japan, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea, Taiwan
- Taiwan
- China



WORLD
TOP TEN Largest Countries
 by Area

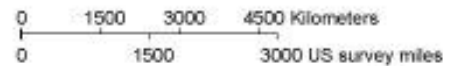


www.mapsofworld.com

LEGEND

| | Area (in Sq. Km) | | Area (in Sq. Km) | |
|---------------|------------------|--|------------------|-----------|
| Russia | 17,098,242 | | Australia | 7,741,220 |
| Canada | 9,984,670 | | India | 3,287,263 |
| United States | 9,826,675 | | Argentina | 2,780,400 |
| China | 9,596,961 | | Kazakhstan | 2,724,900 |
| Brazil | 8,514,877 | | Algeria | 2,381,741 |

Source: CIA-The World Factbook



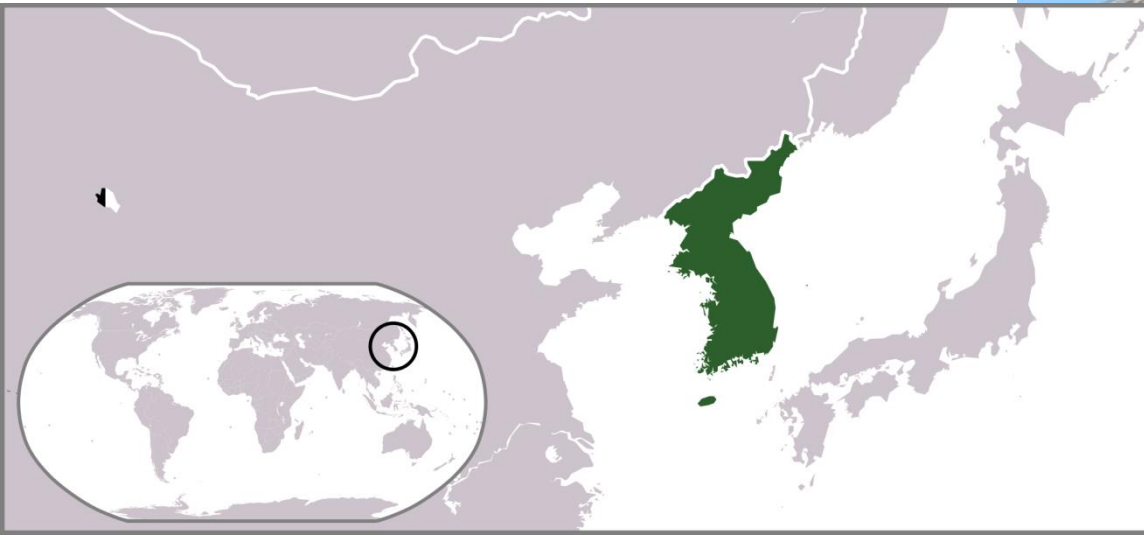
3

- Vast plateau
- Called “roof of the world” – over 2.5 miles above sea level
- Surrounded by mountains



4

- Korean peninsula
- North and South Korea



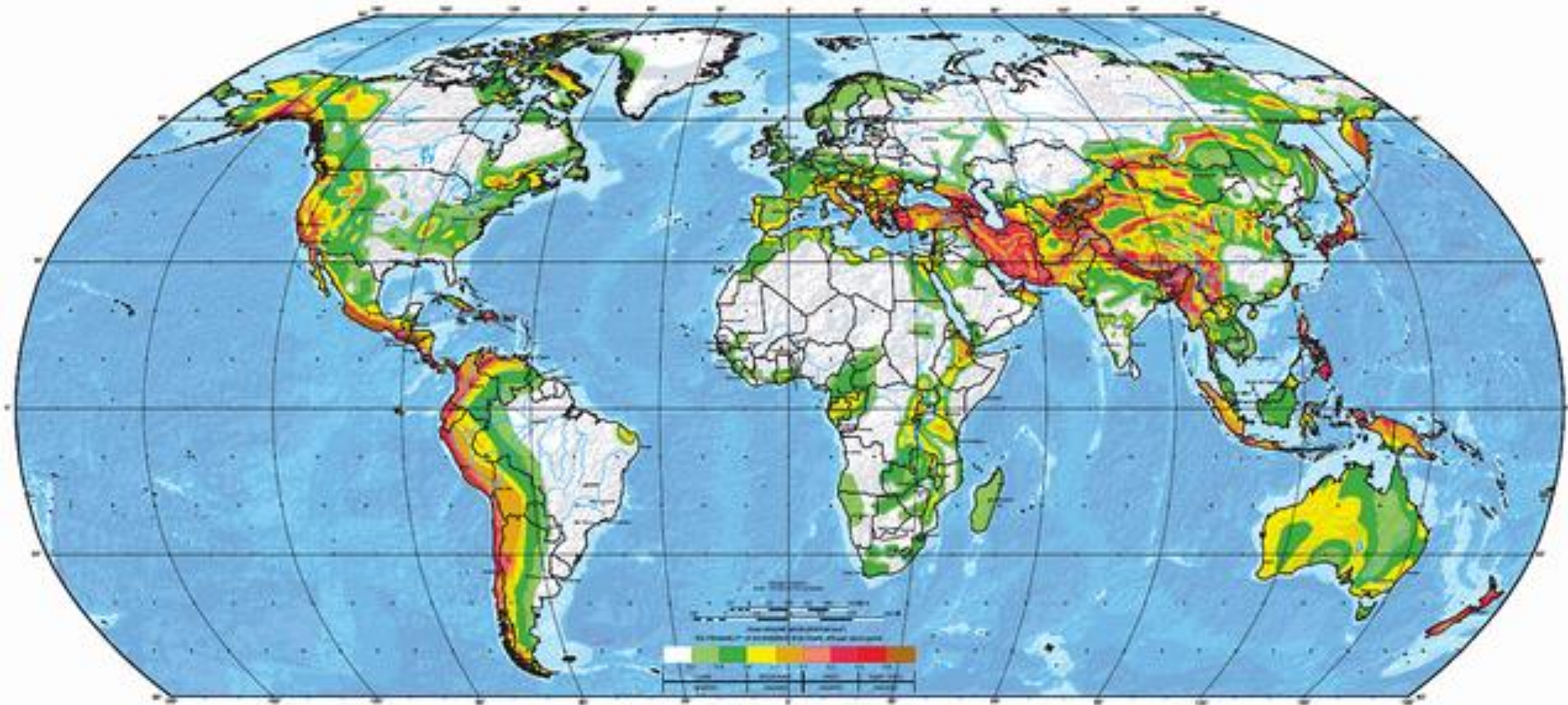
5

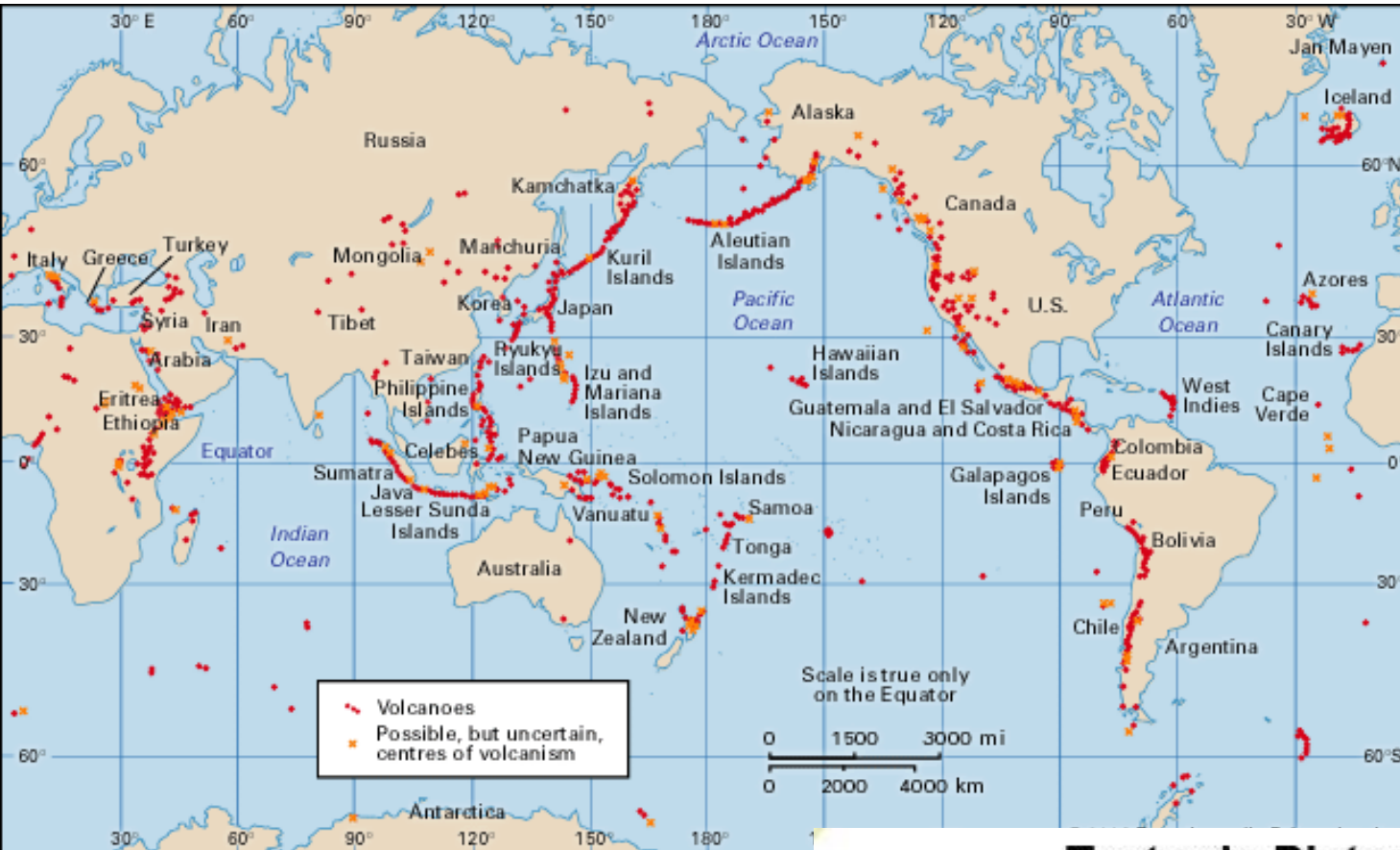
- Earthquakes, volcanoes, tsunamis
- Caused by tectonic plates shifting
- Along the Ring of Fire



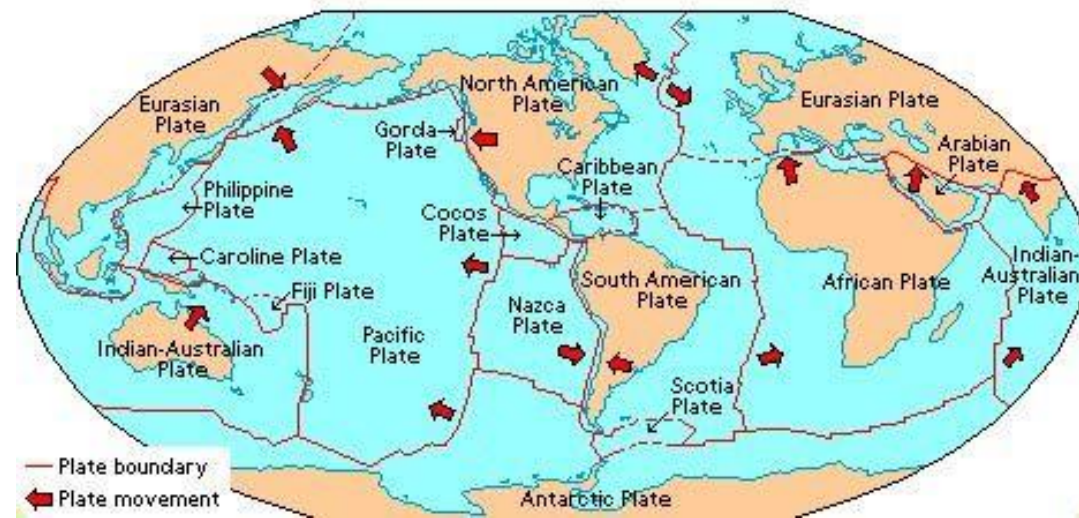
GLOBAL SEISMIC HAZARD MAP

Produced by the Global Seismic Hazard Assessment Program (GSHAP),
a demonstration project of the UN/International Decade of Natural Disaster Reduction, conducted by the International Lithosphere Program.
Global map assembled by S. Giardini, G. Grünthal, K. Shedlock, and P. Zhang
1999





Tectonic Plates - World



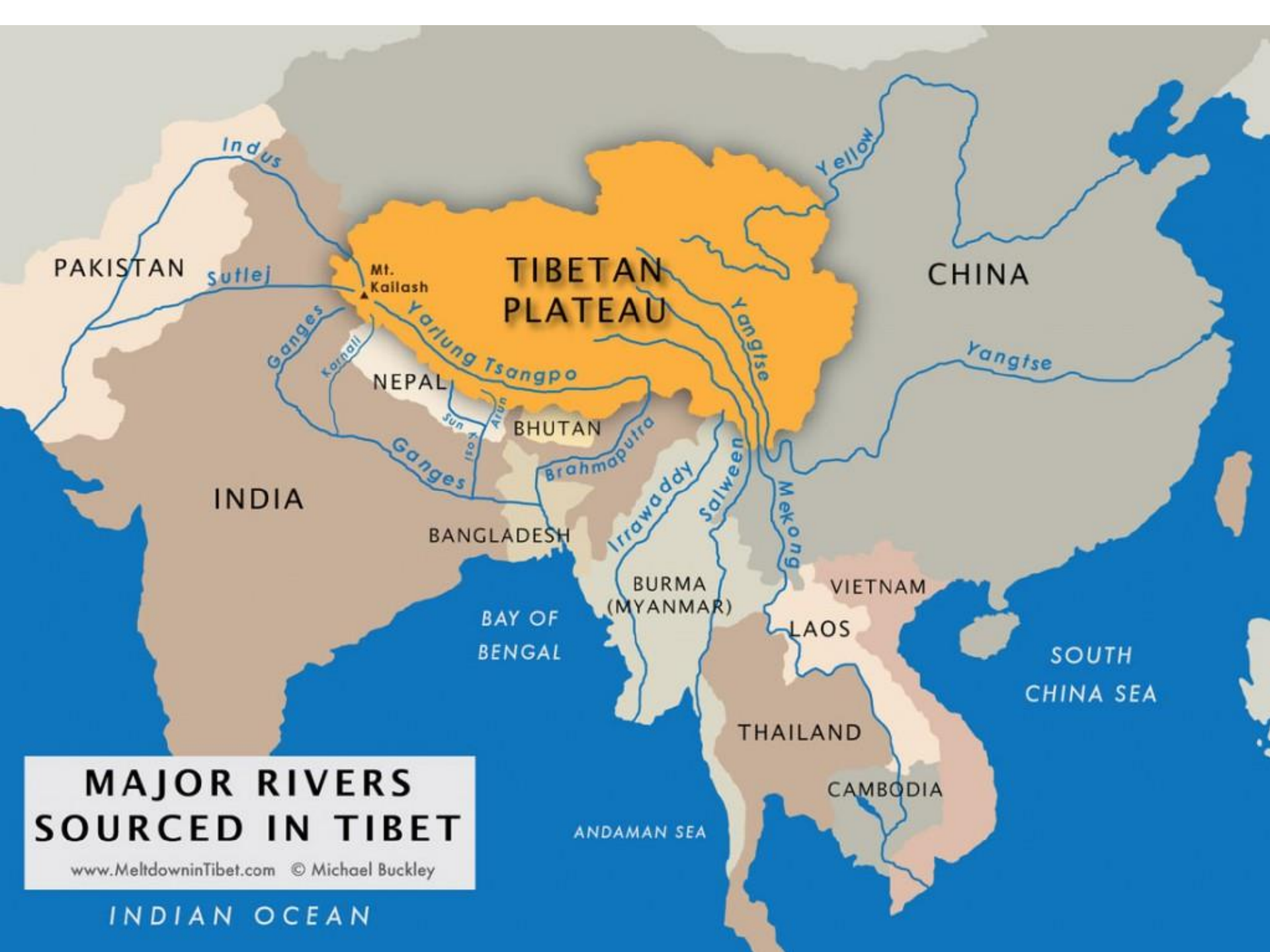
6

- Mt. Fuji
- Old volcano



7

- Huang He (Yellow River)
 - “River of Sorrows”
 - Named for yellow silt called loess
- Chang Jiang (Yangtze River)
 - Main waterway
 - Longest in Asia
 - 3rd longest in world



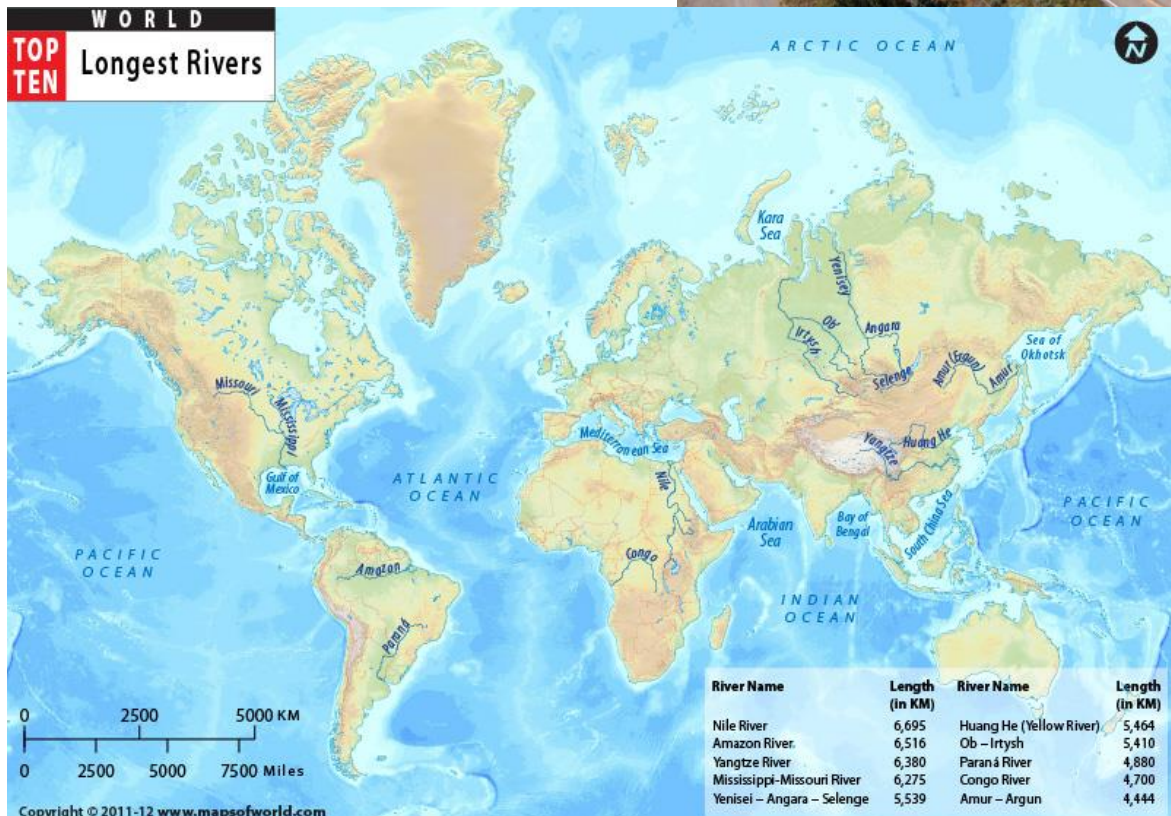
MAJOR RIVERS SOURCED IN TIBET

www.MeltdowninTibet.com © Michael Buckley

INDIAN OCEAN

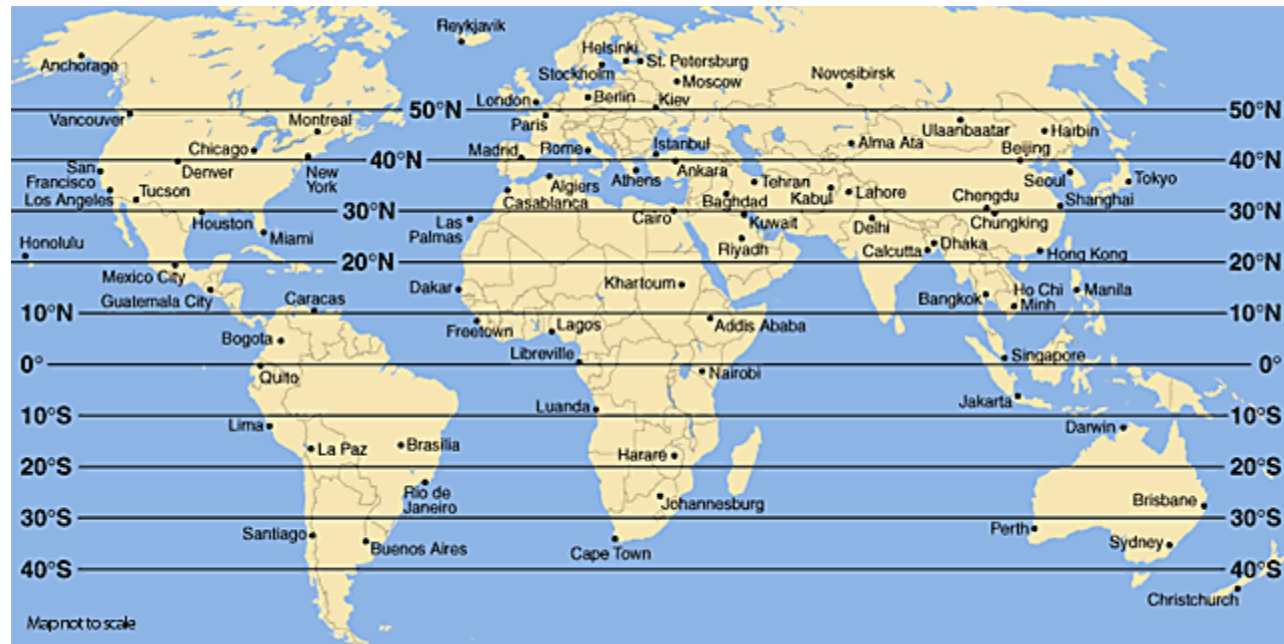
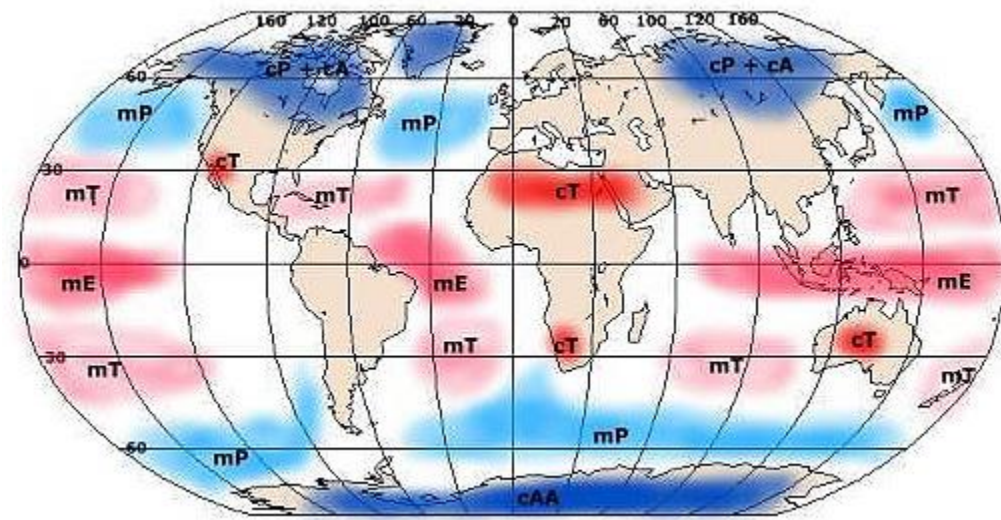


WORLD
TOP TEN Longest Rivers



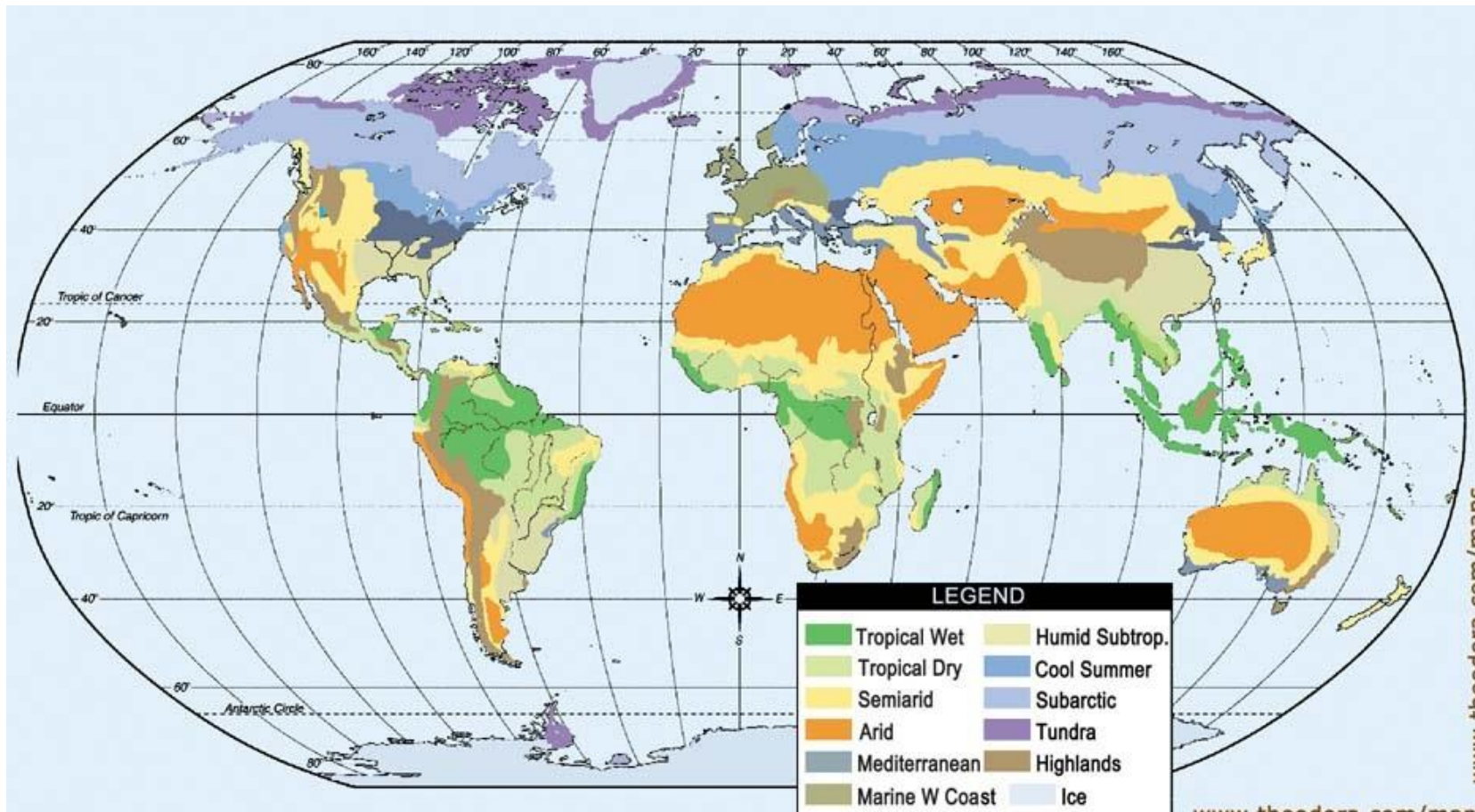
8

- Very large, many lines of latitude
- High elevation
- Air masses



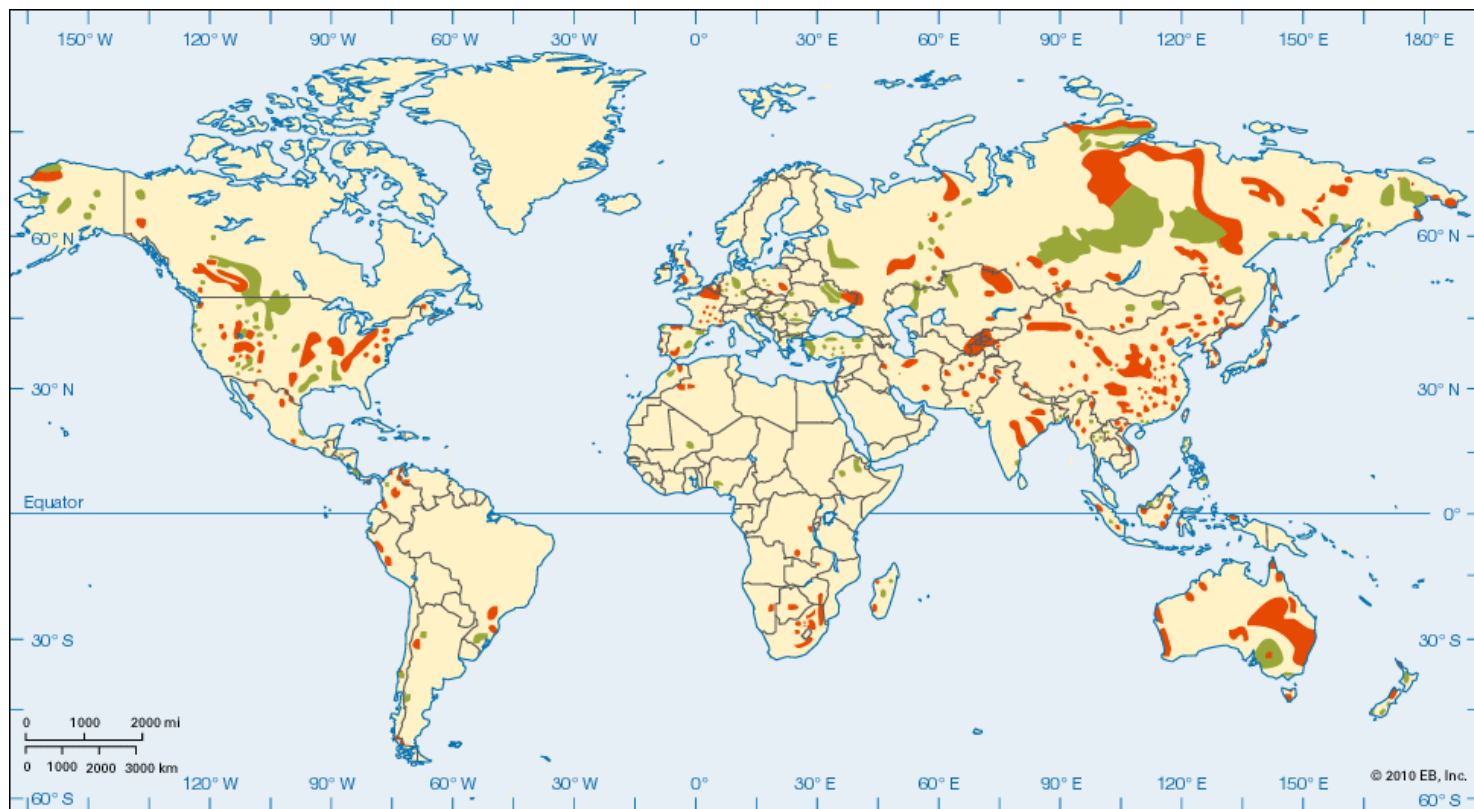
9

- Very varied
- Semi-tropical, continental, arid, high mountain



10

- Minerals (mainly in China)
- Pearls (Japan)
- Coal (China)
- Hydroelectric power (Japan and China)
- Trees



Major Coal Deposits of the World

Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
 Lignite

11

- Peninsulas and islands



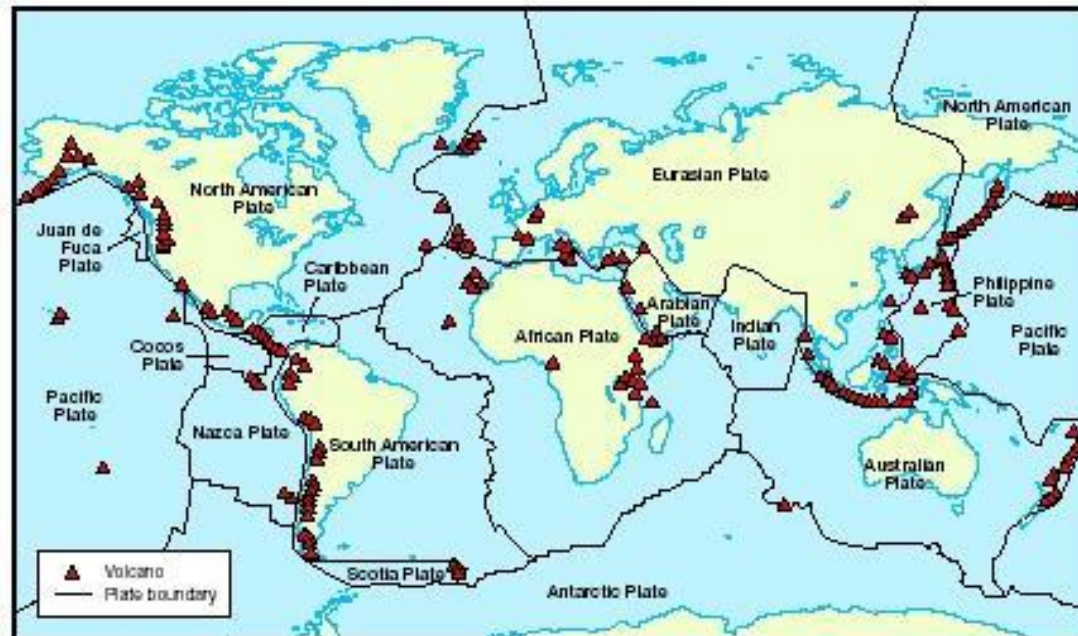
12

- Mainland – Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, Singapore
- Island – Brunei, Indonesia, East Timor, Philippines



13

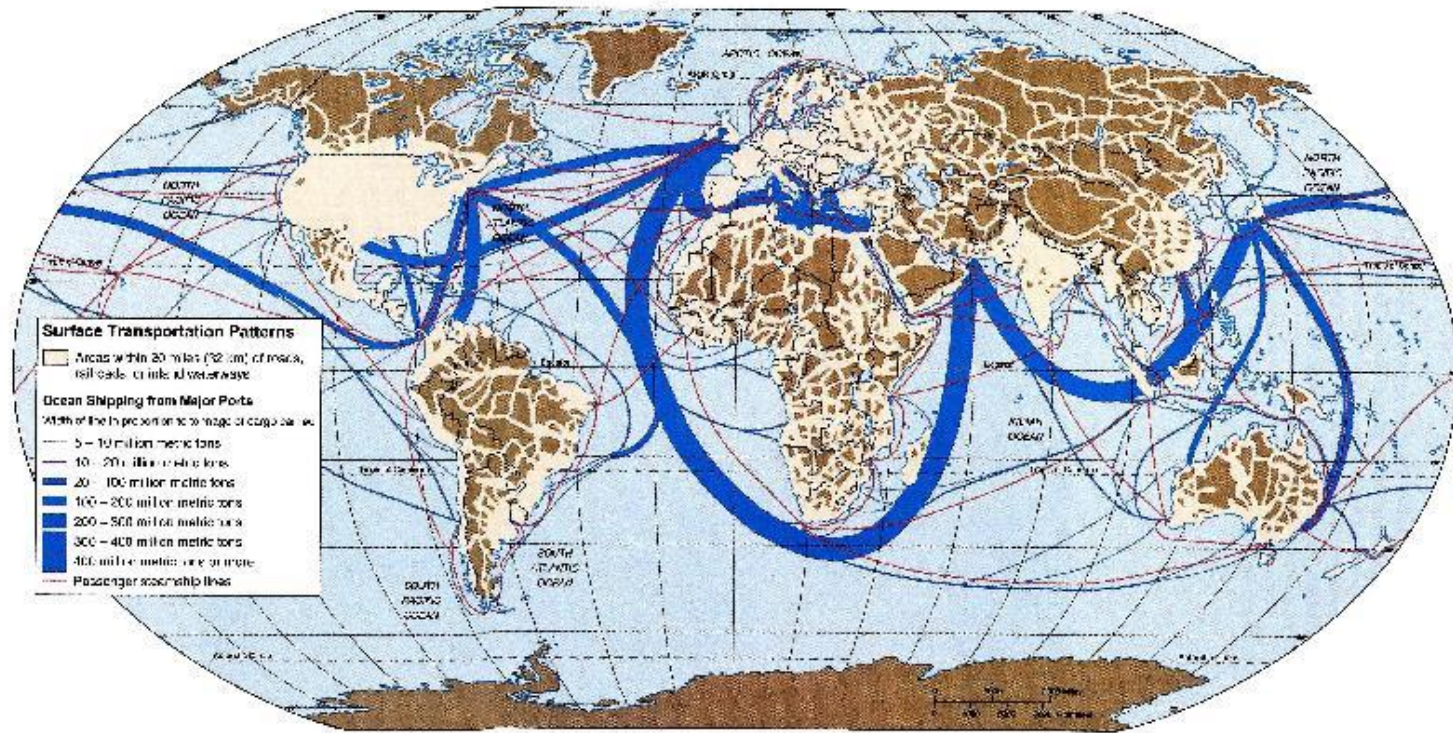
- 4 major plates move together in this region
- Causes many volcanoes (which create islands), earthquakes, and tsunamis
- Indonesia – over 100 active volcanoes – most in the world



14

- Indian and Pacific Oceans
- Much trade in region – about 25% of all world trade – especially oil

World Transportation Patterns



15

- Mekong River



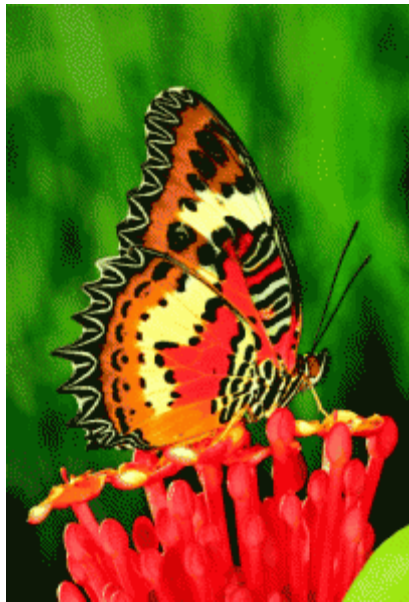
16

- Tropical
- Lies in the tropics – direct sun rays year round
- Warm weather, rain from monsoons,

17



- Flora – plant life
- Fauna – animal life
- Very diverse and **endemic** (only found in that region)



18

- A unique part of a larger continent
- Unique politically or physically

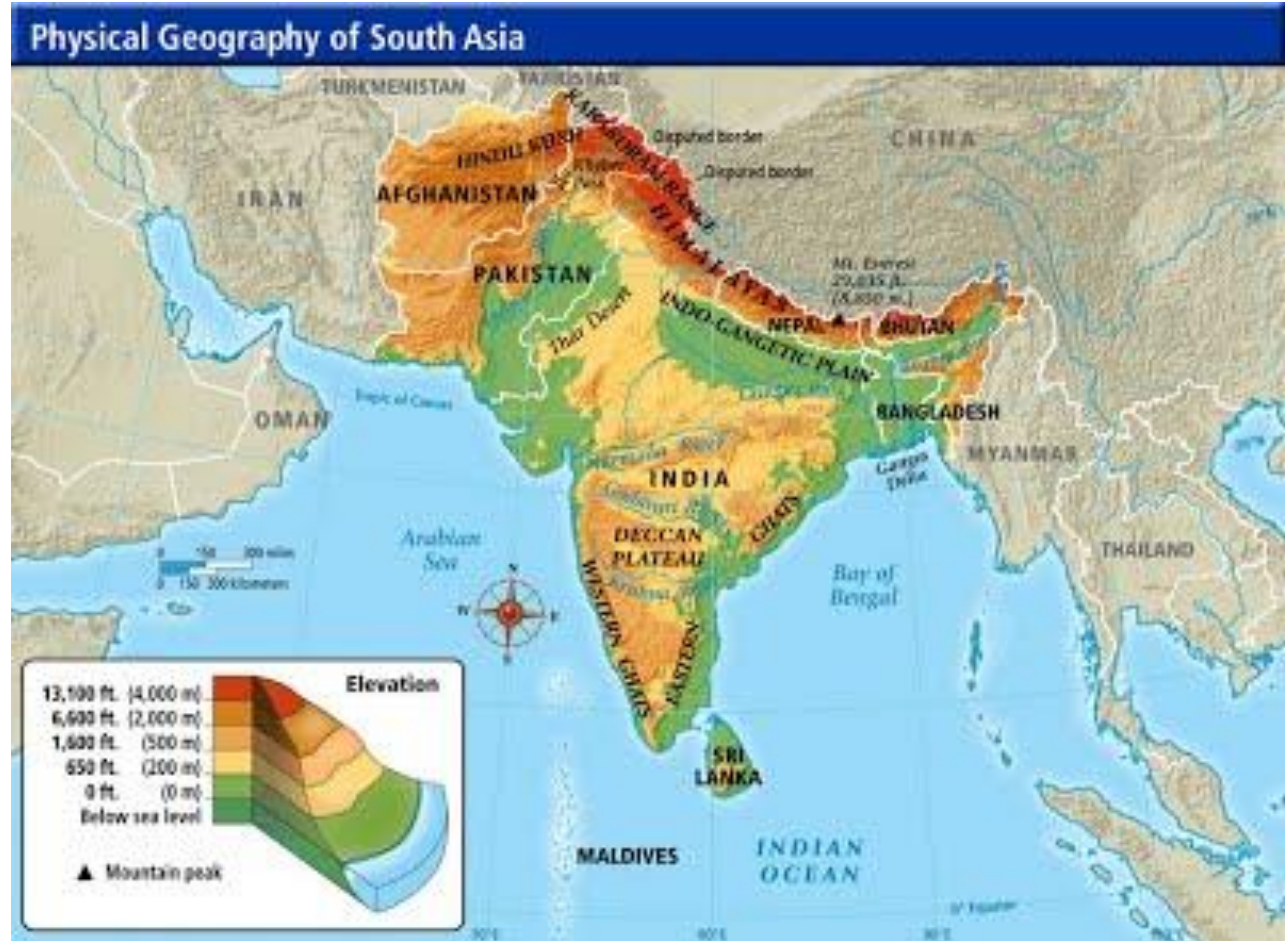


19

- India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Nepal



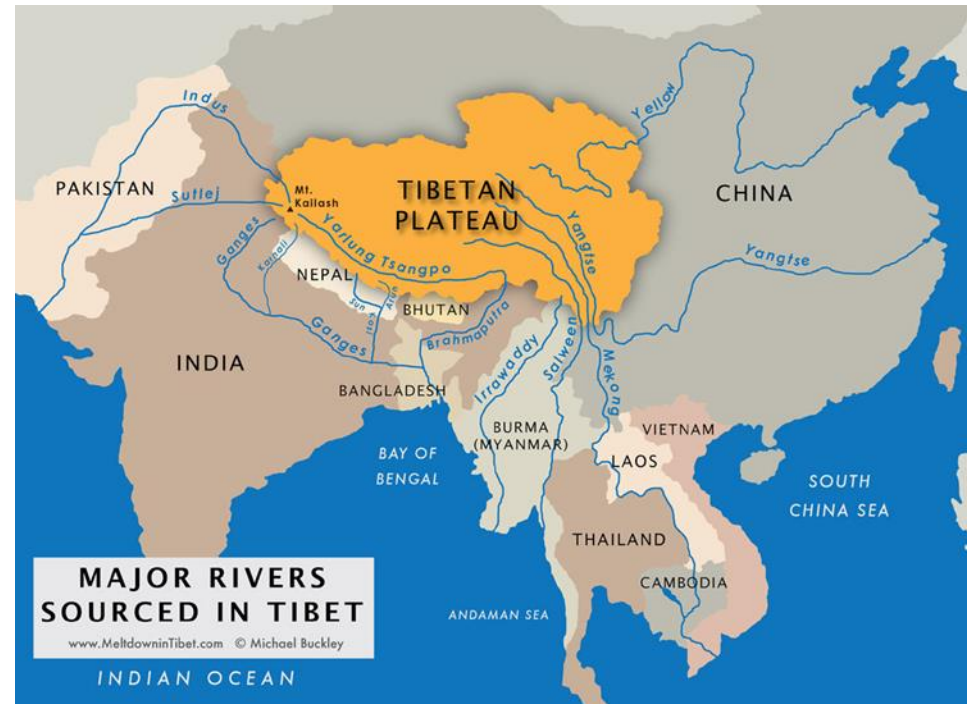
20



- Hindu Kush
- Himalaya
- Karakoram
- All three very high elevation, narrow passes = isolation
- Mt. Everest – tallest mountain in world

21

- Indus
- Ganges
- Brahmaputra

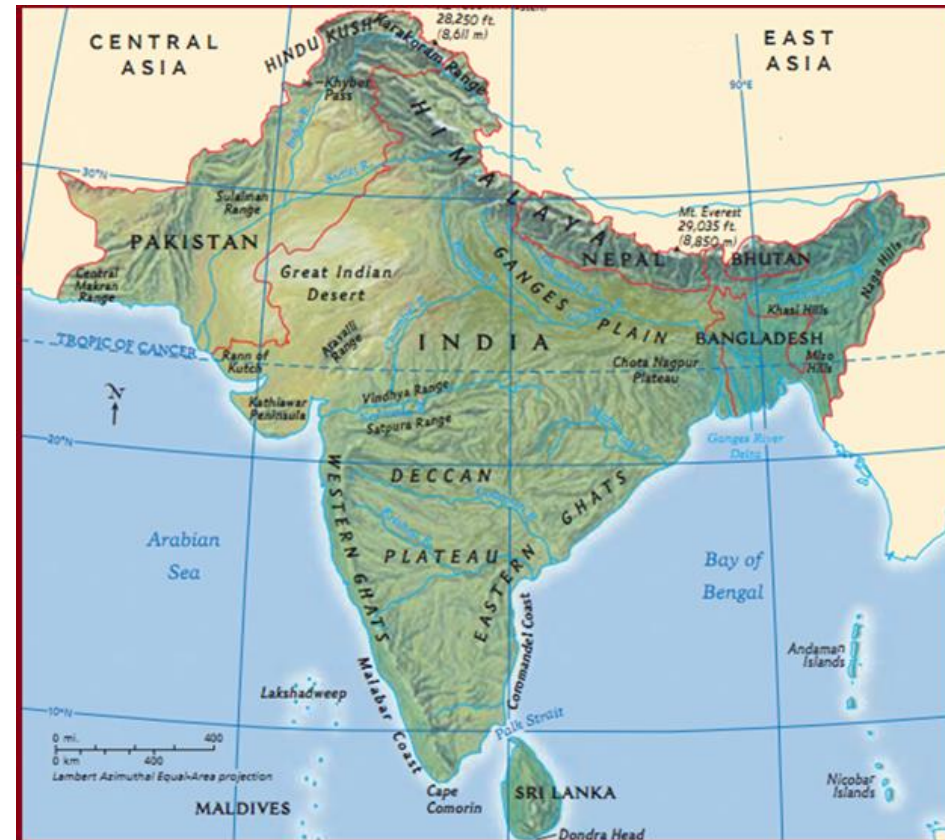


22

- Flow over vast plains
- When flood, deposit much water and soil for agriculture
- Ganges River plain – largest in the world

23

- Deccan Plateau
- Eastern and Western Ghats



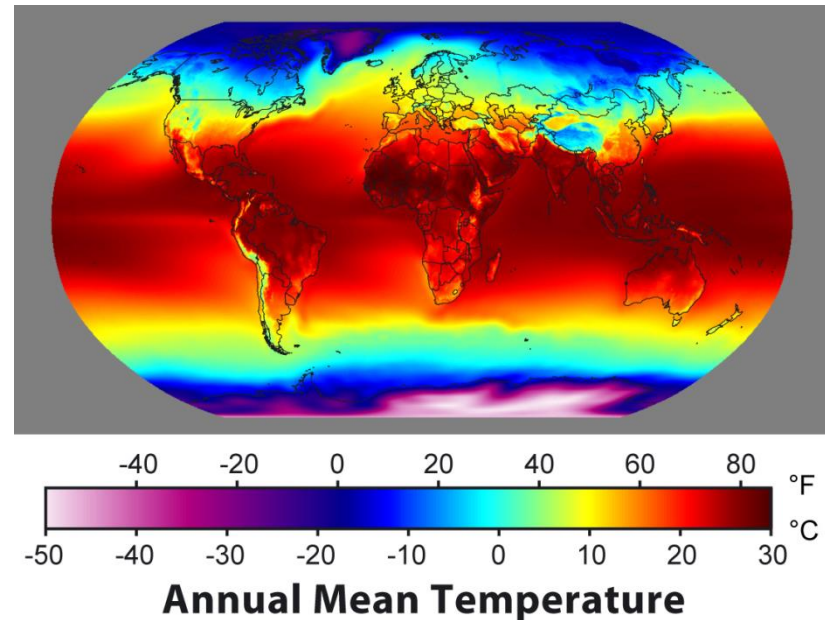
24

- Sri Lanka
- Maldives

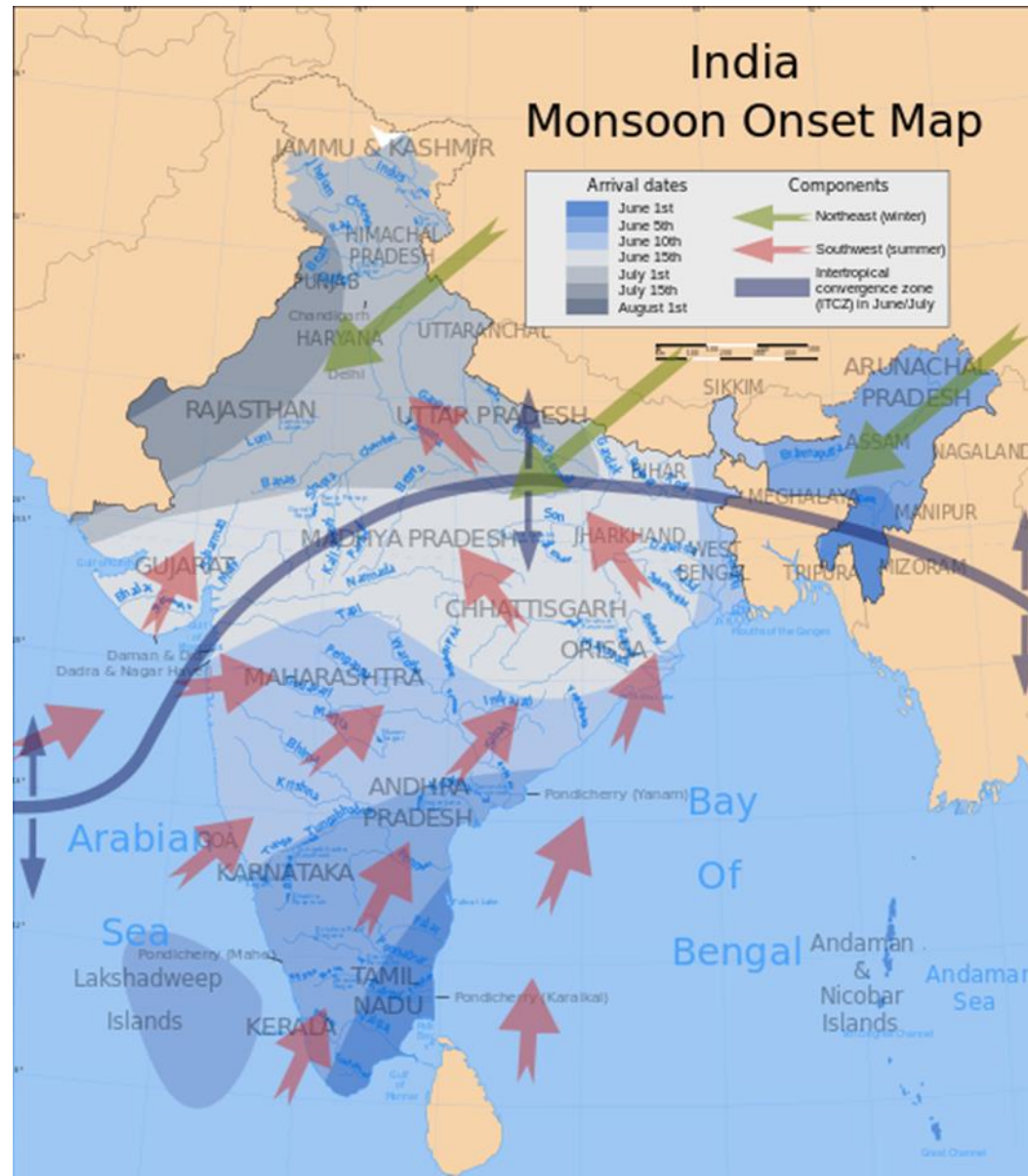


25

- The physical features are so diverse, causing the climate to vary greatly
 - Highlands – winter year round
 - Lowlands – tropical, monsoons

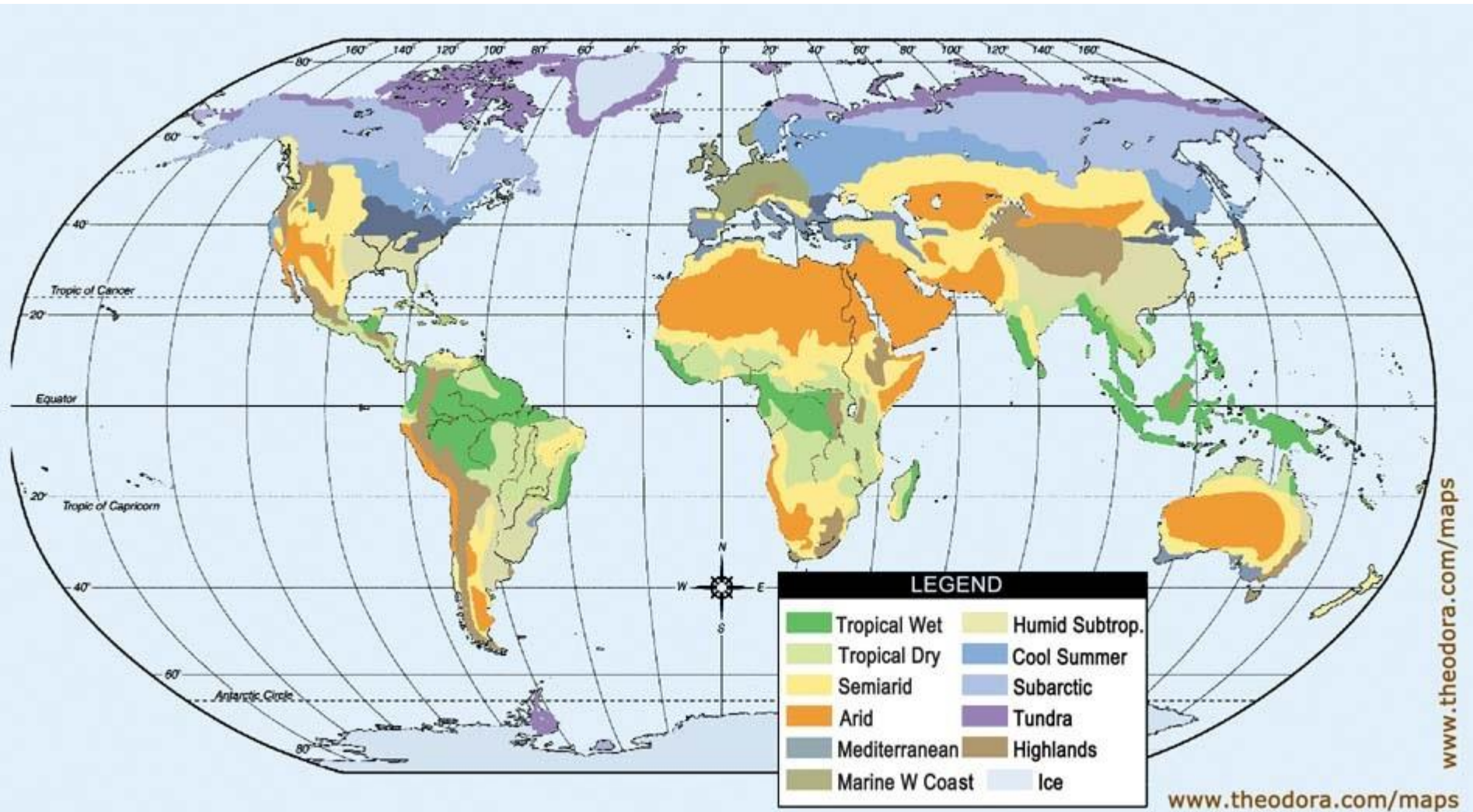


- They are needed to provide rain for agriculture



27

- Dry and cool as well – depends on elevation



28

- Rivers are important
 - Ganges River is considered sacred to Hindus
 - Irrigation and dams needed
 - Also hurt the environment





29



- India – mineral resources (iron, chromite)
- Nepal – copper
- Sri Lanka – gemstones (rubies, sapphires)
- Oil reserves