A-level

GEOGRAPHY

Paper 1 Physical Geography

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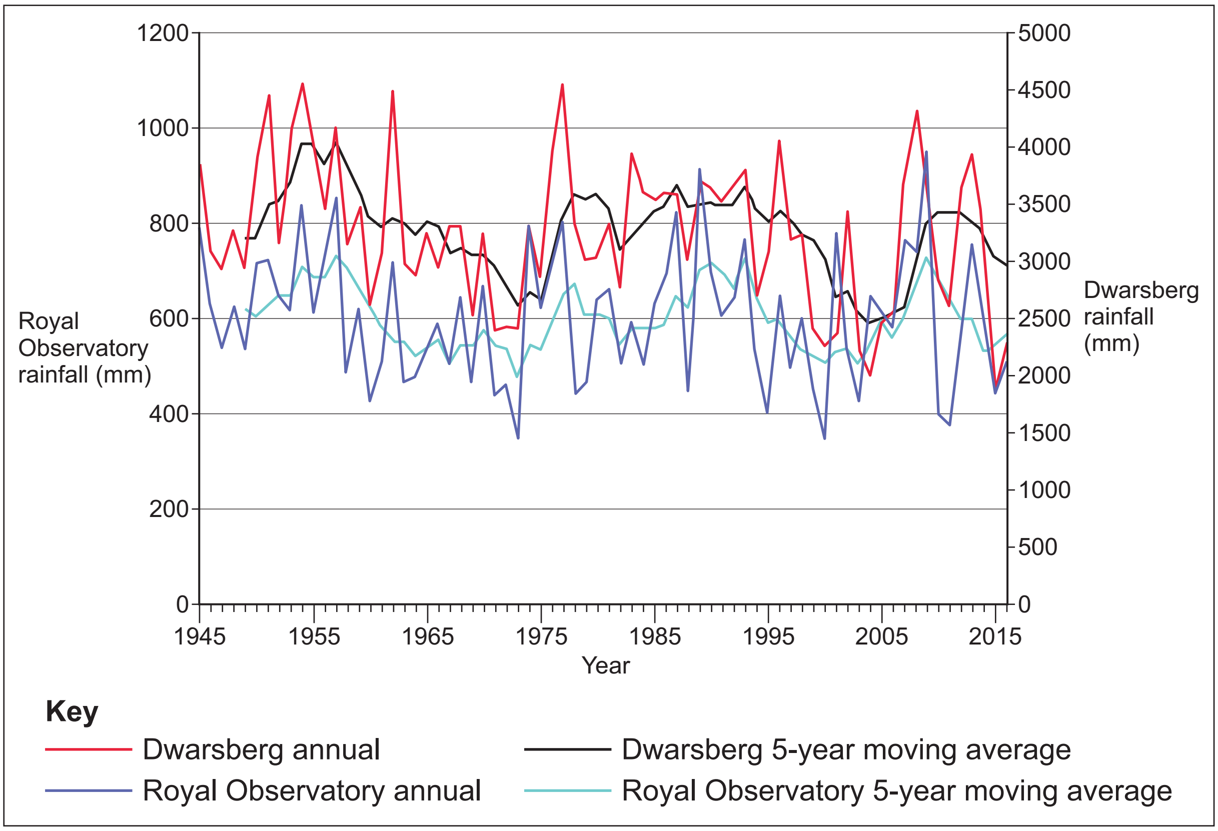
- Figures 11a and 11b for use with Question 6
- Figures 12a, 12b and 12c for use with Question 6

Figure 1

Annual and 5-year moving average rainfall data for two measuring stations in South Africa: Royal Observatory and Dwarsberg



Note: The 5-year moving average plots the mean value of the previous 5 years.

Figure 2

Number of days when precipitation is high enough for plant growth across southern Africa in 2000 and that projected for 2050

Maps showing precipitation for plant growth in South Africa 2000/2050 cannot be reproduced here due to third-party copyright restrictions.

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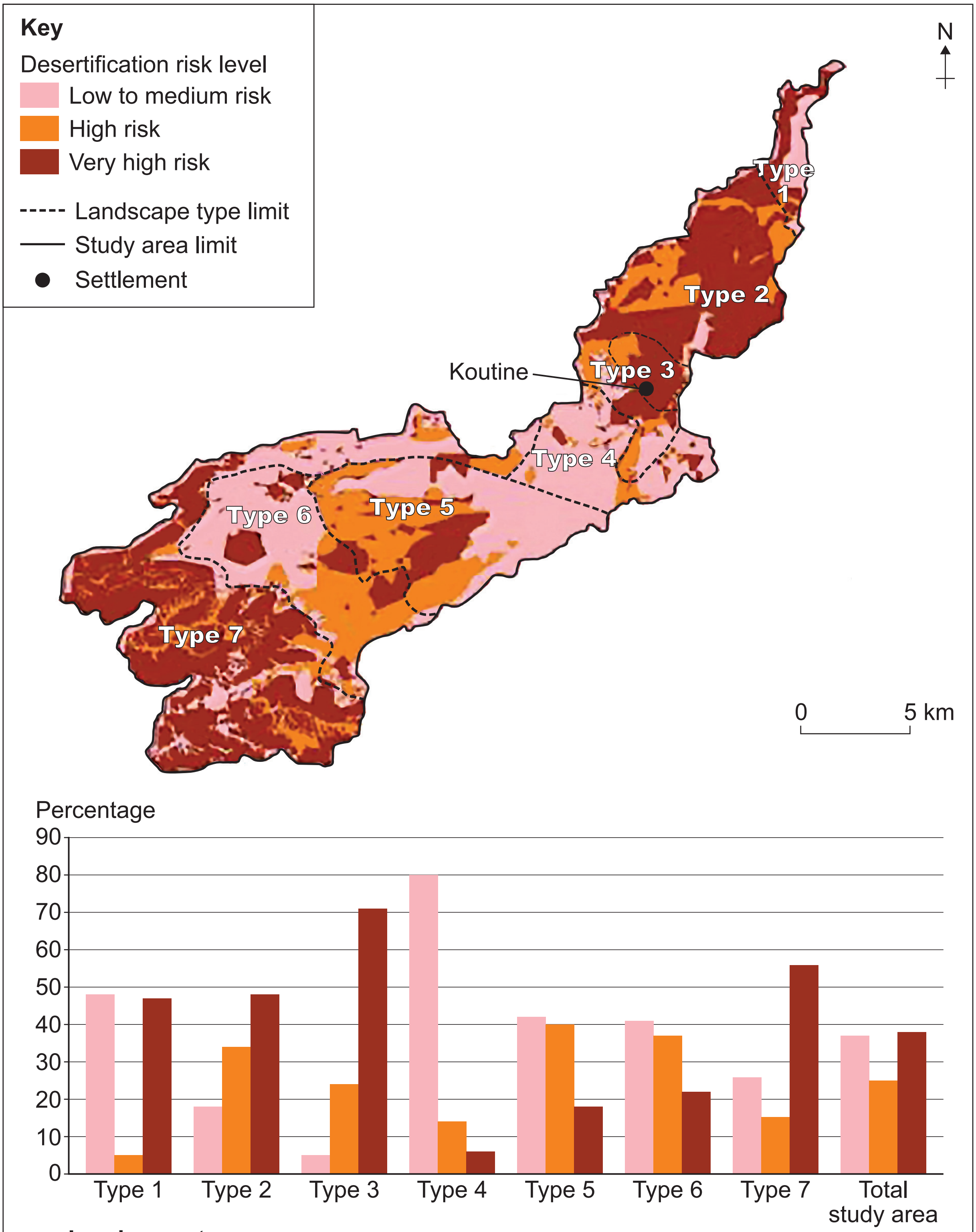
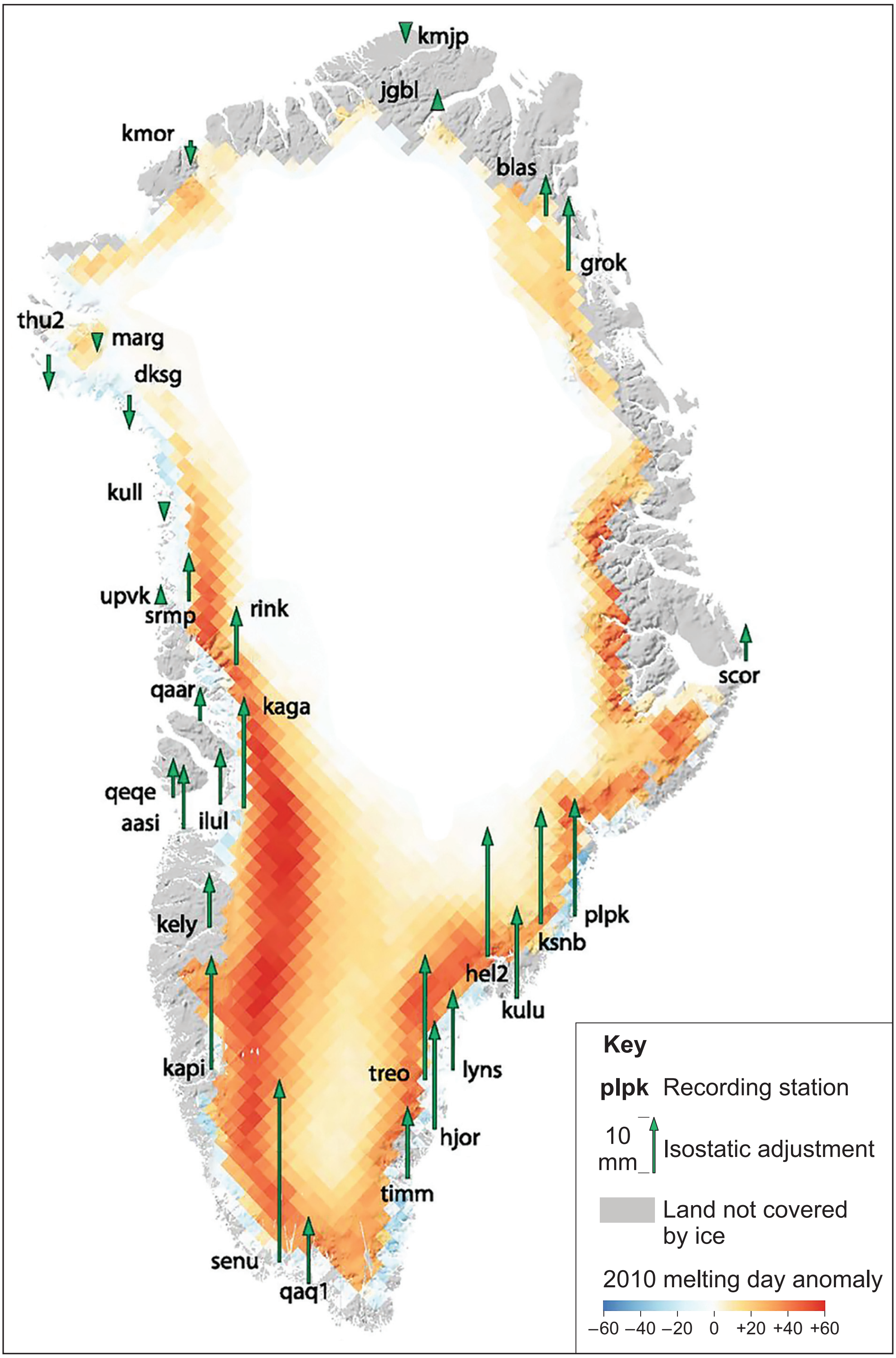
Figure 3 – desertification risk levels by landscape type in an area of Tunisia, north Africa



Landscape type

Type 1: Coastal wetlands
Type 2: Croplands and grasslands
Type 3: Urbanised area
Type 4: Grassland plains
Type 5: Croplands expansion at the expense of grasslands
Type 6: Urban expansion and discontinued grasslands
Type 7: Mountains and water catchments

Figure 5 – the isostatic adjustment in 2010 (green arrows) for selected recording stations in Greenland. Information on the 2010 melting day anomaly is also shown.

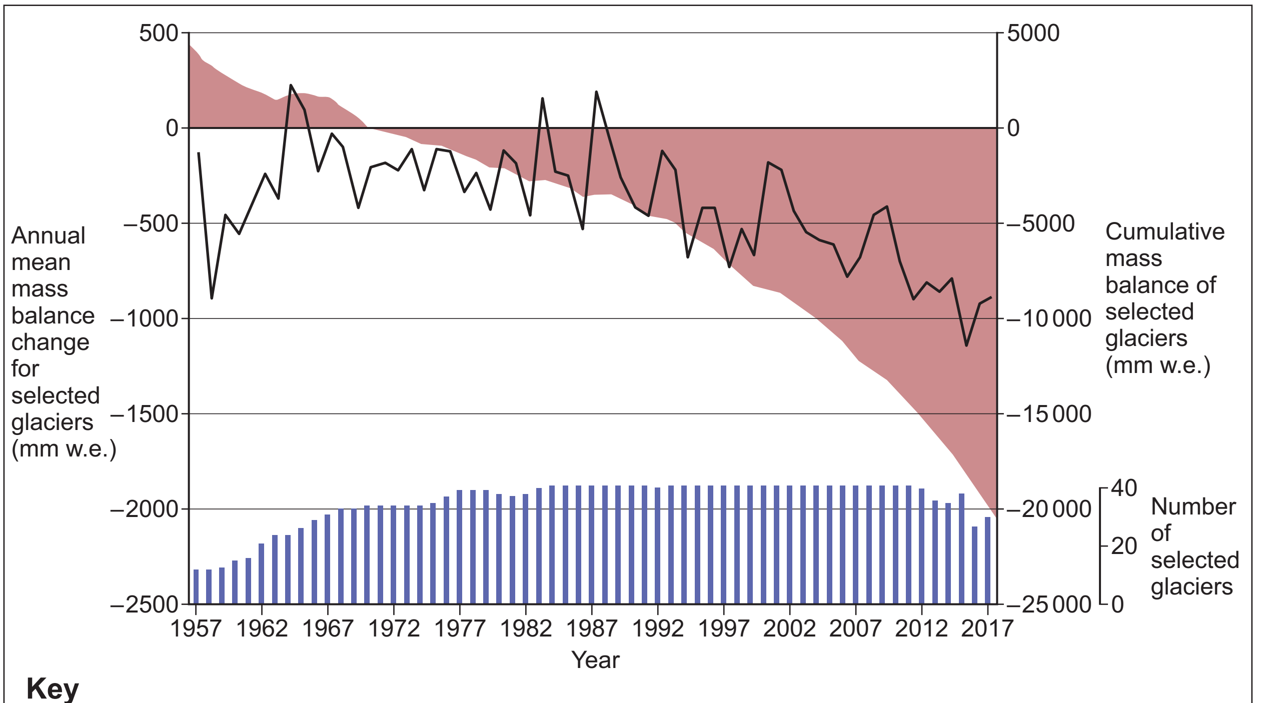


Note: 1 Melting day anomaly refers to the extra days of melting relative to the 1979–2009 average.

2 Isostatic adjustment refers to the change in the land level relative to sea level.

Figure 7

The mean mass balance and cumulative mass balance for selected glaciers around the world



Key

———	Annual mean mass balance change for selected glaciers
▆	Cumulative mass balance relative to 1970
▍	Number of selected glaciers used to measure mean balance
mm w.e.	Millimetres of water equivalent

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Figure 9a – the number of global reported disasters between 1990 and 2017. It also shows the economic costs associated with the reported disasters.

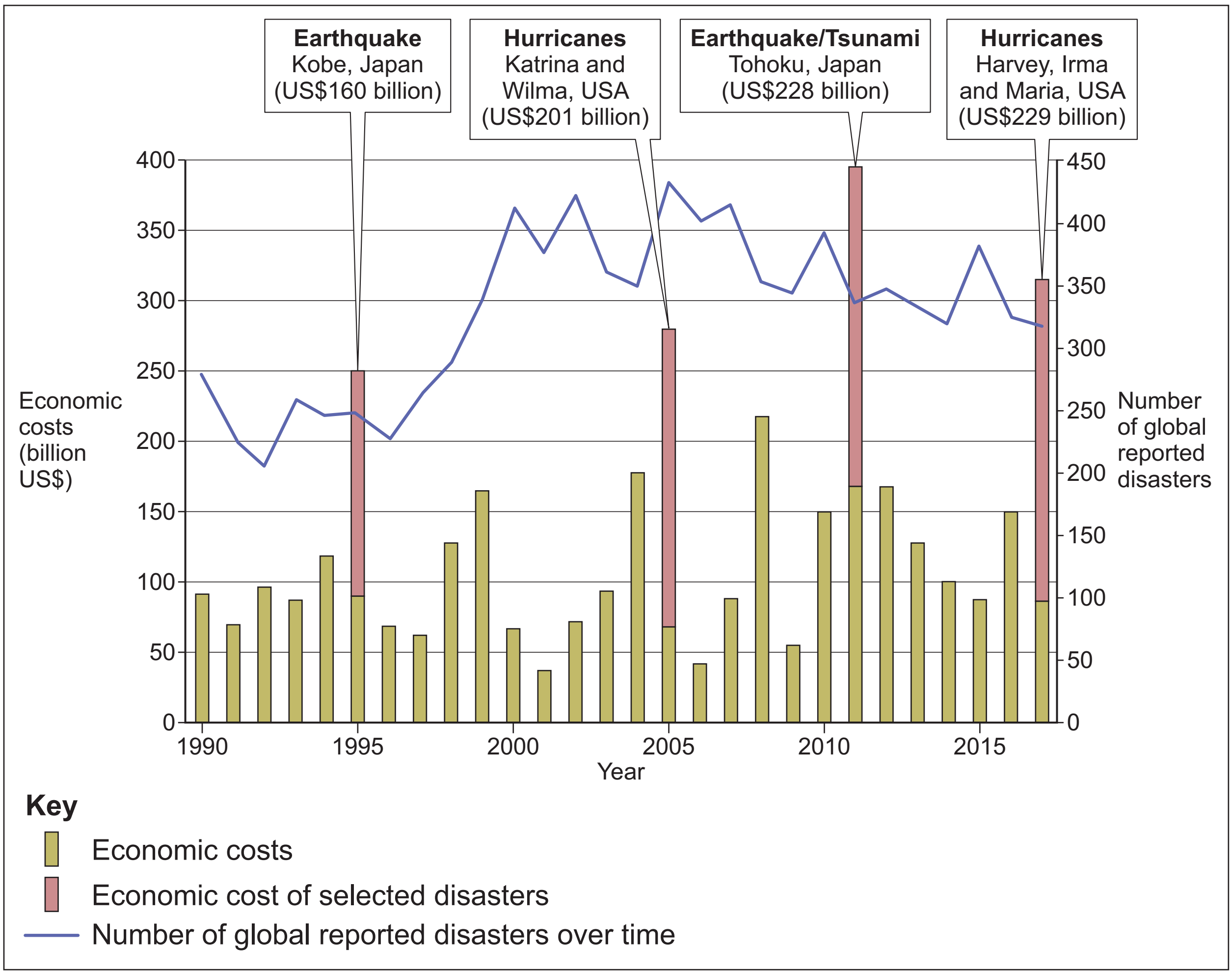

Figure 9b – information about the global reported disasters for 2017 as shown in Figure 9a

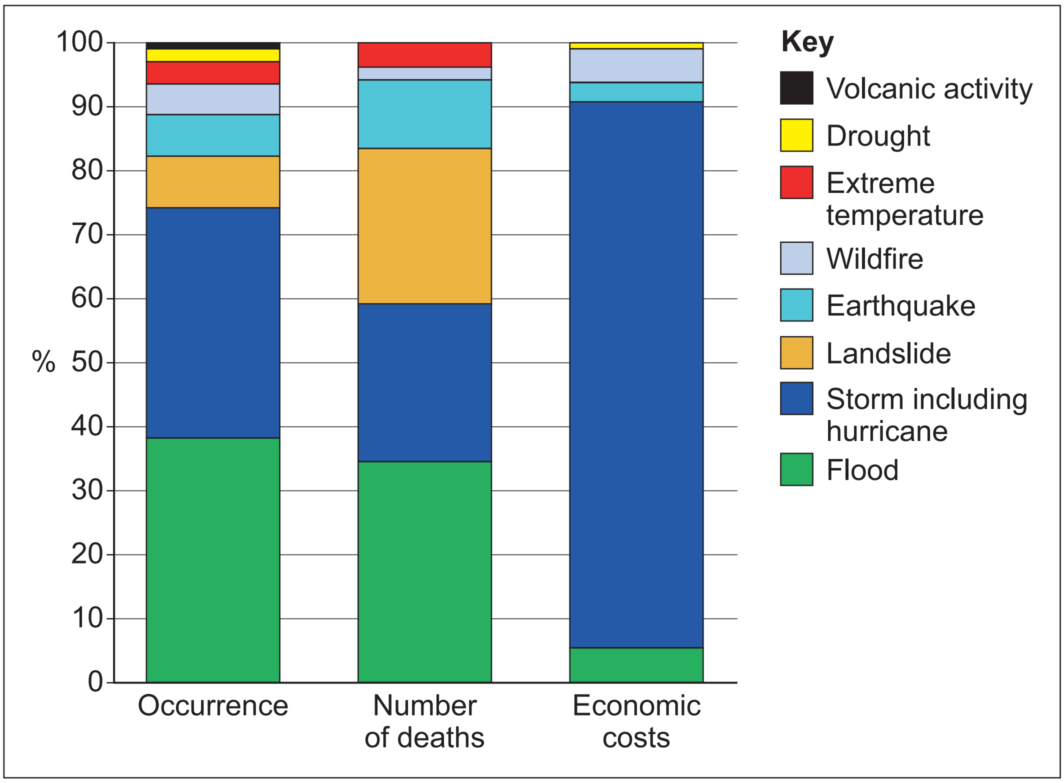

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Figure 10a – the track of Hurricane Michael, and data related to the intensity and timescale of the event

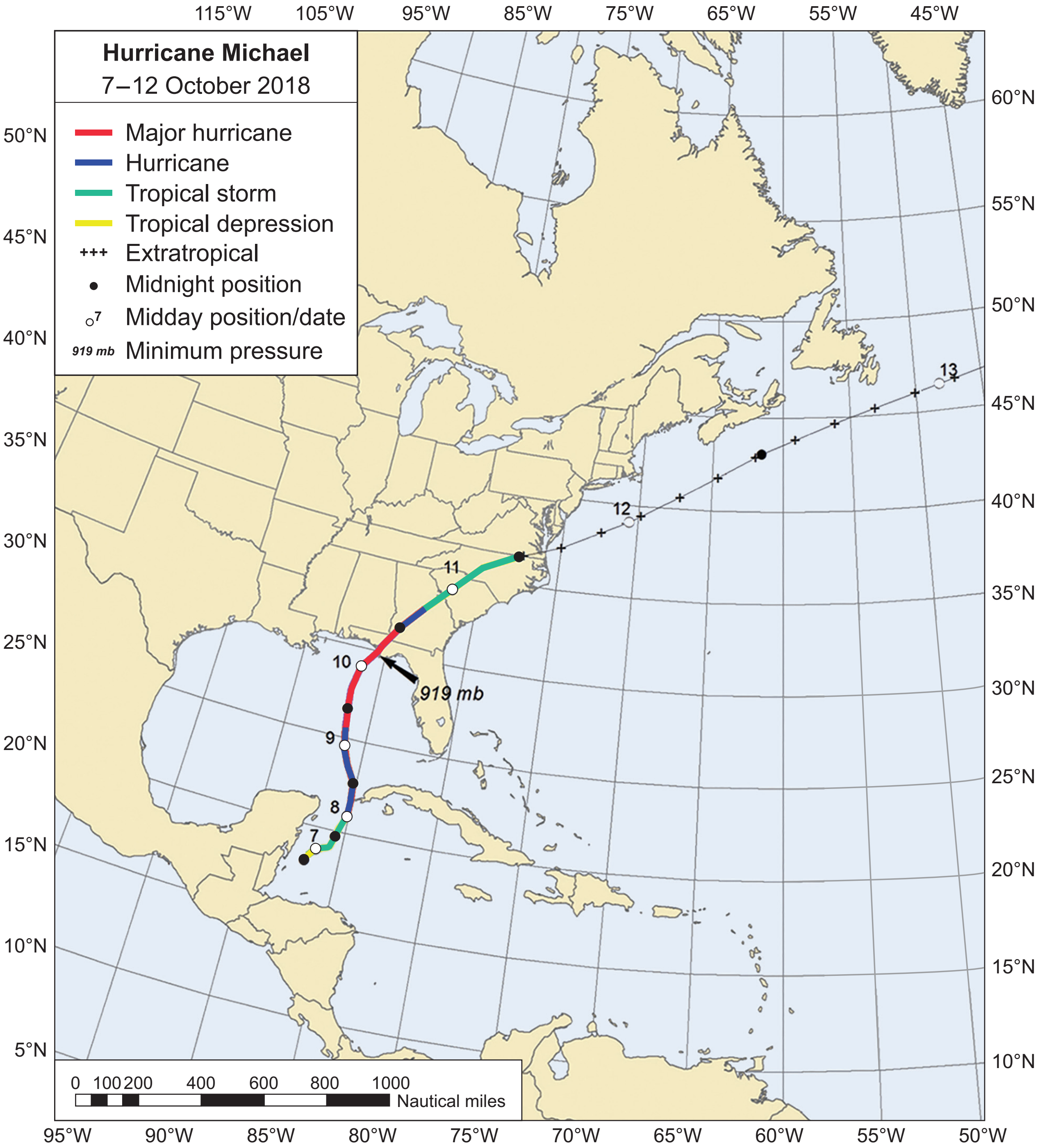


Figure 10b – the track of Hurricane Michael between 9–12 October and the rainfall associated with the event

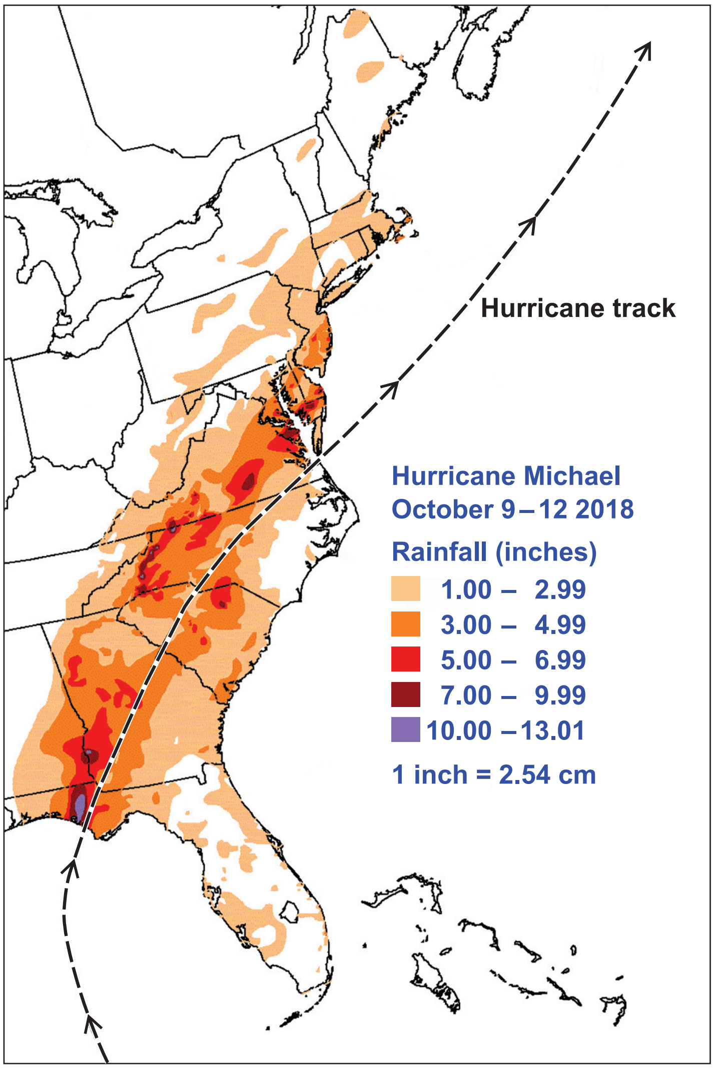


Figure 10c – the aftermath of the event at Mexico Beach in Florida, USA

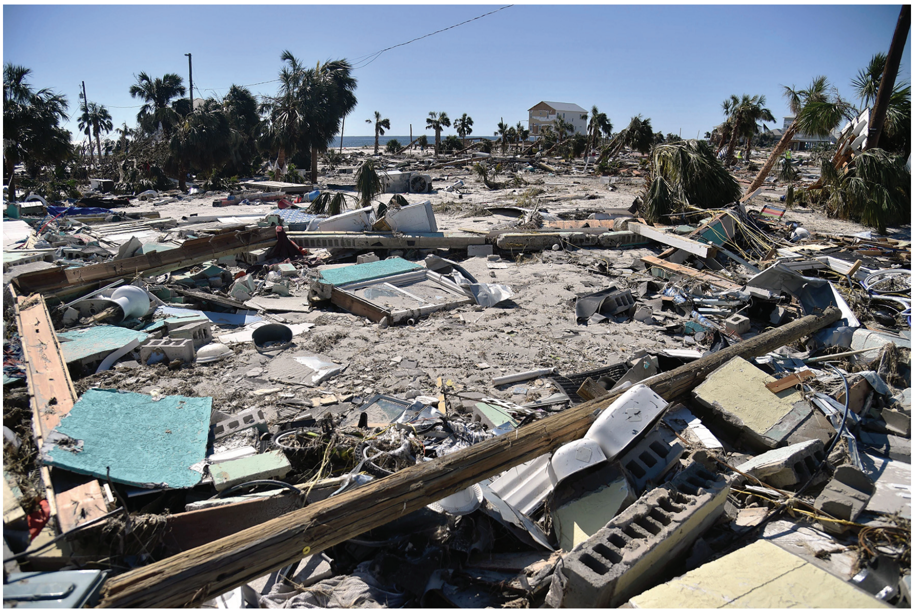
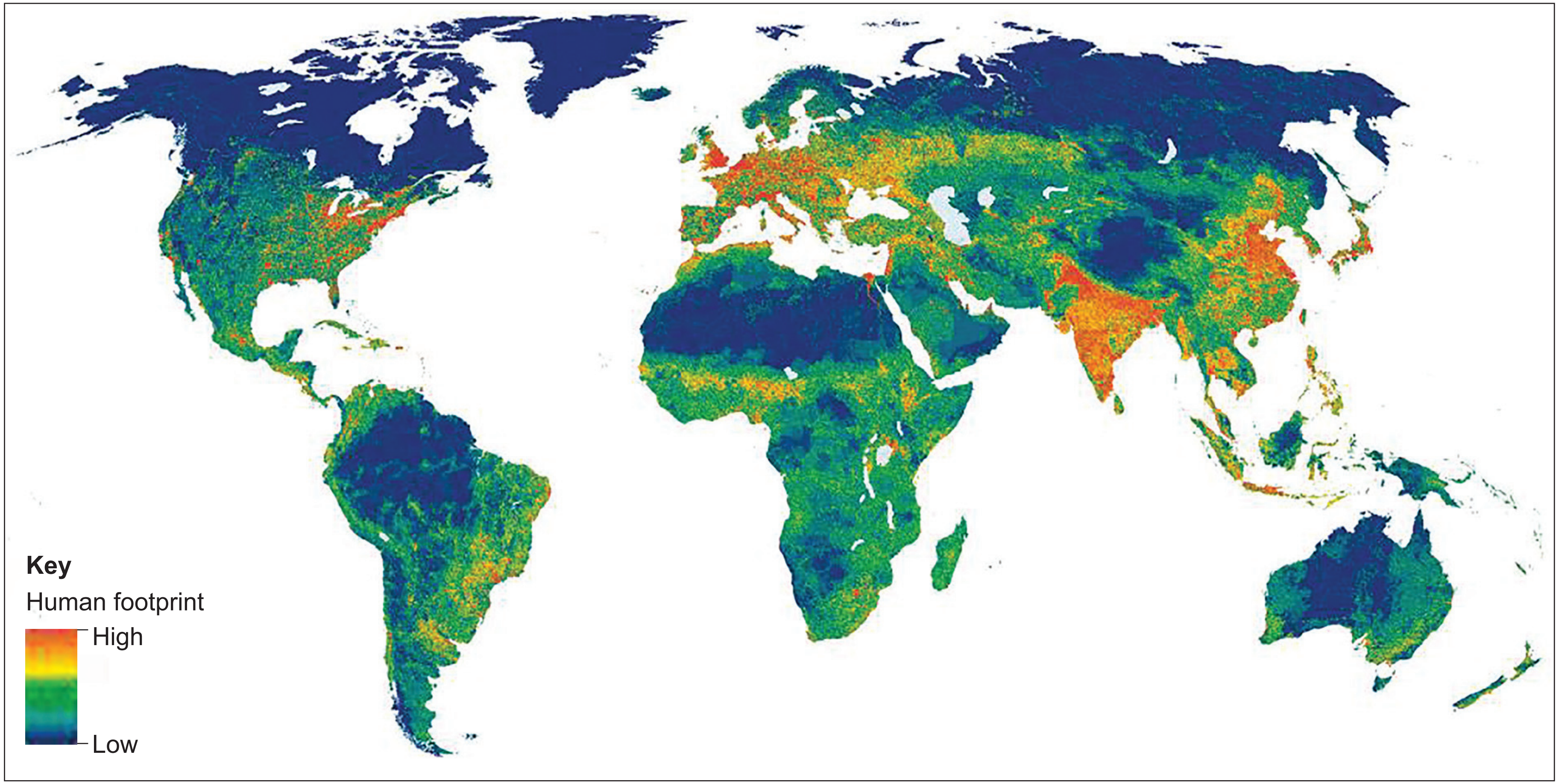


Figure 11a

The global human footprint in 2009



Note: The global human footprint combines the pressures of infrastructure, human land use and human access on natural areas.

Figure 11b

Change in the global human footprint between 1993 and 2009

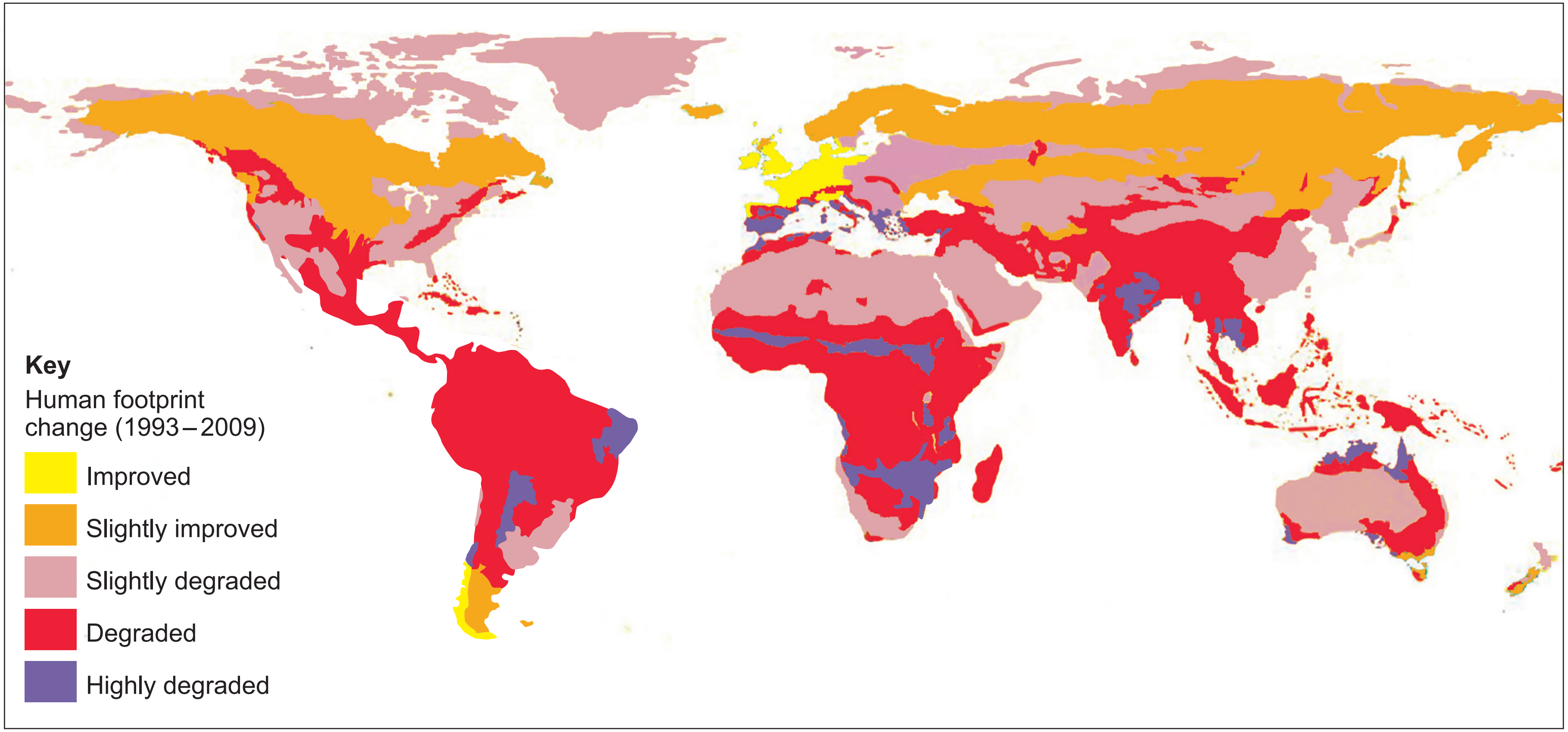


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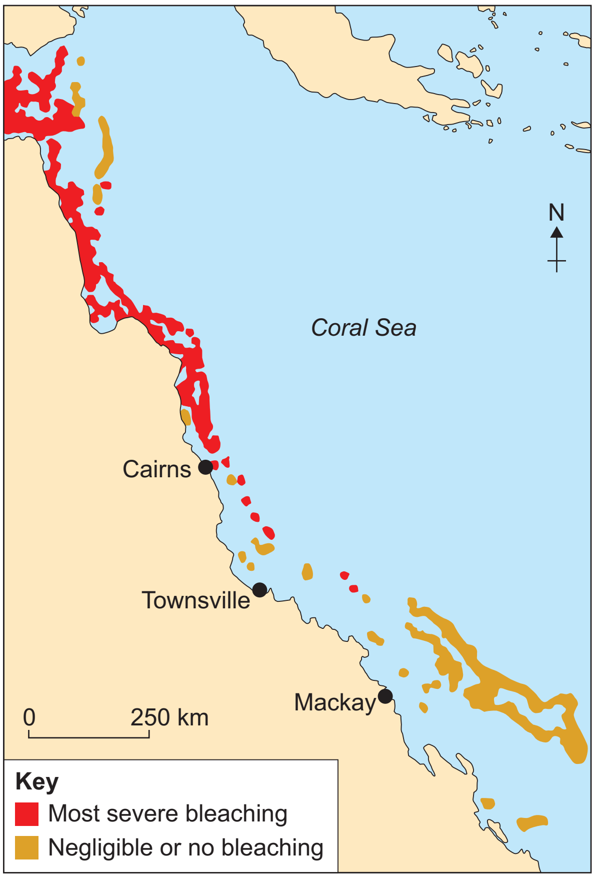
Figure 12a – coral bleaching in the Great Barrier Reef (GBR), Australia, in 2016



Note: When water is too warm, corals will expel the algae living in their tissues causing the coral to turn completely white. This is the process of coral bleaching.

Figure 12b – estimated change in sea water pH caused by human-created CO_2 between the 1700s and the 1990s

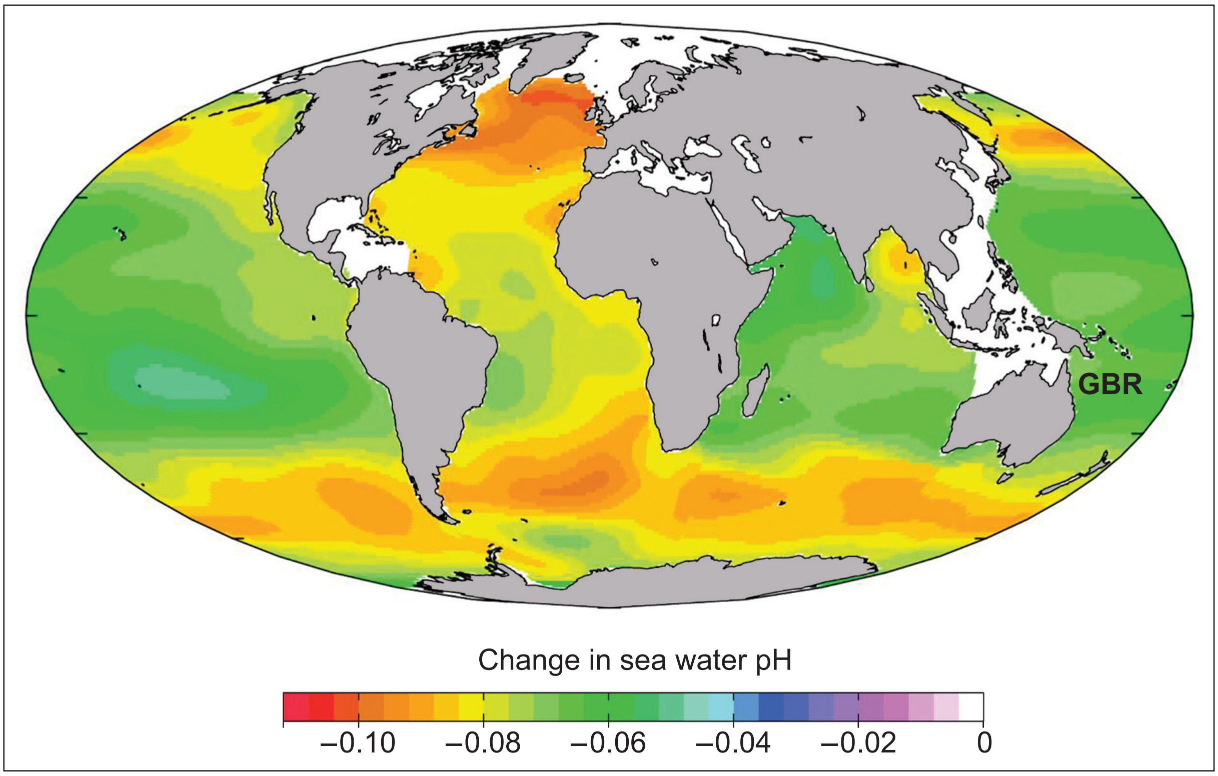
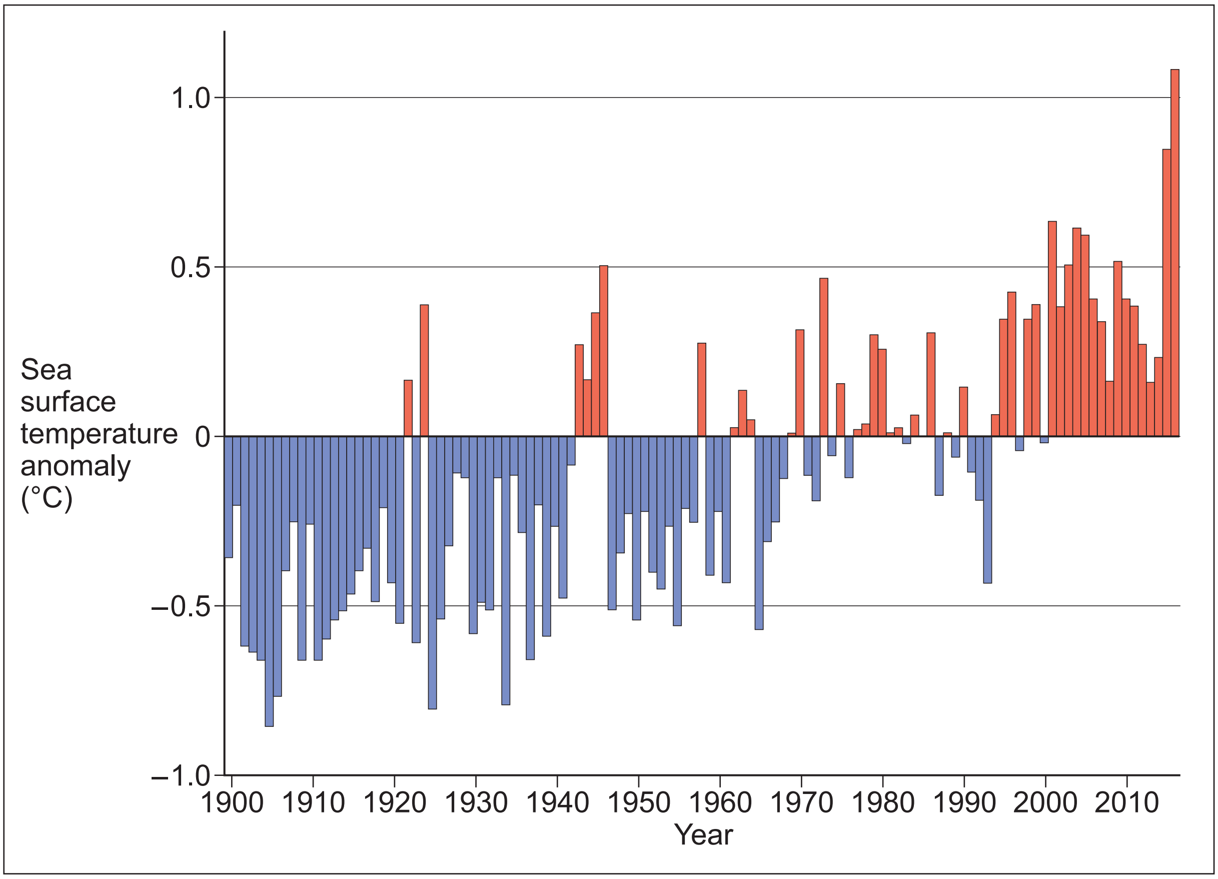


Figure 12c – sea surface temperature anomaly for the Coral Sea, Australia, between 1900 and 2016



Note: The anomaly is measured against the mean for the period 1960–1991.

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