

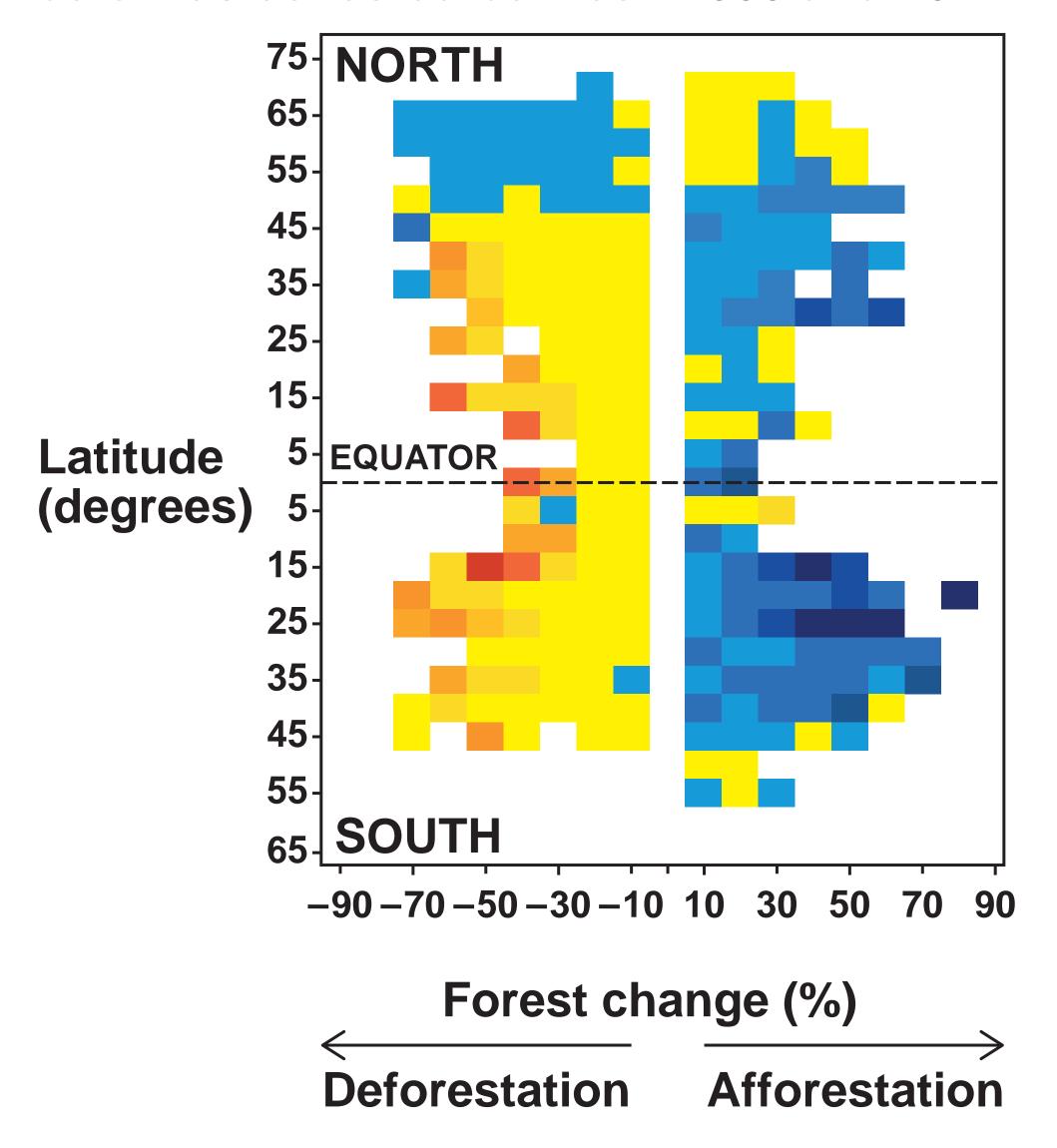
A-level GEOGRAPHY

Paper 1 Physical Geography

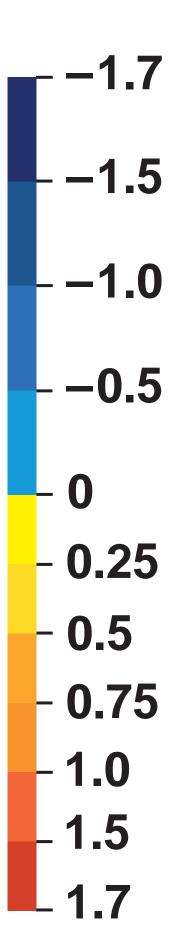
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The impact of different rates of deforestation and afforestation upon land surface temperature (LST) at different latitudes. The data was collected between 2000 and 2011.



KEY Change in land surface temperature (°C)



A simplified version of Europe's forest carbon cycle

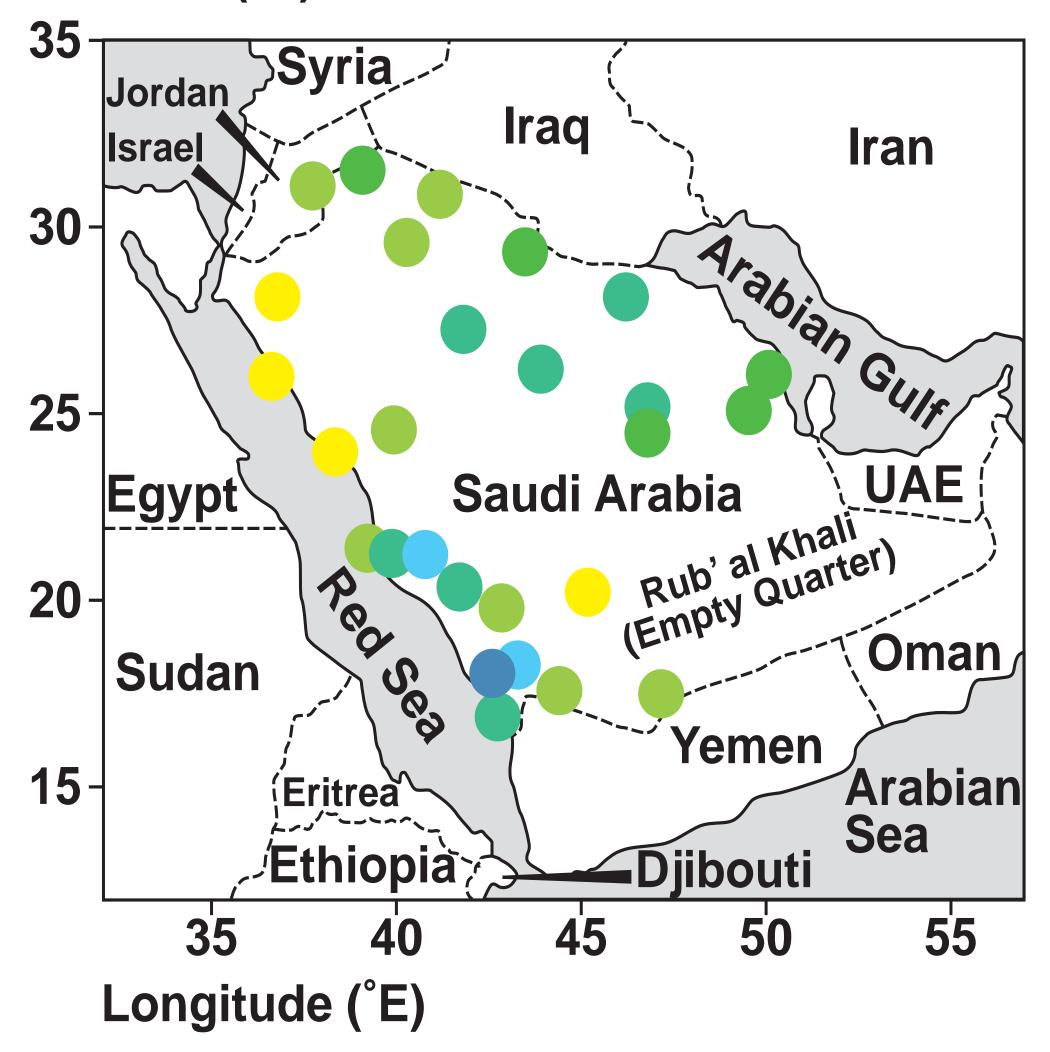
cannot be reproduced here due to third-party copyright Infographic Europes forest carbon cycle restrictions.

kilometres of forests acted as a carbon sink absorbing about 120 teragrams of carbon more each year than they released, or 10% of the continent's fossil-fuel emissions. Note 1: Between 1990-2005, Europe's 1.5 million square

Note 2: A teragram (Tg) is equal to one billion kilograms.

FIGURE 3a

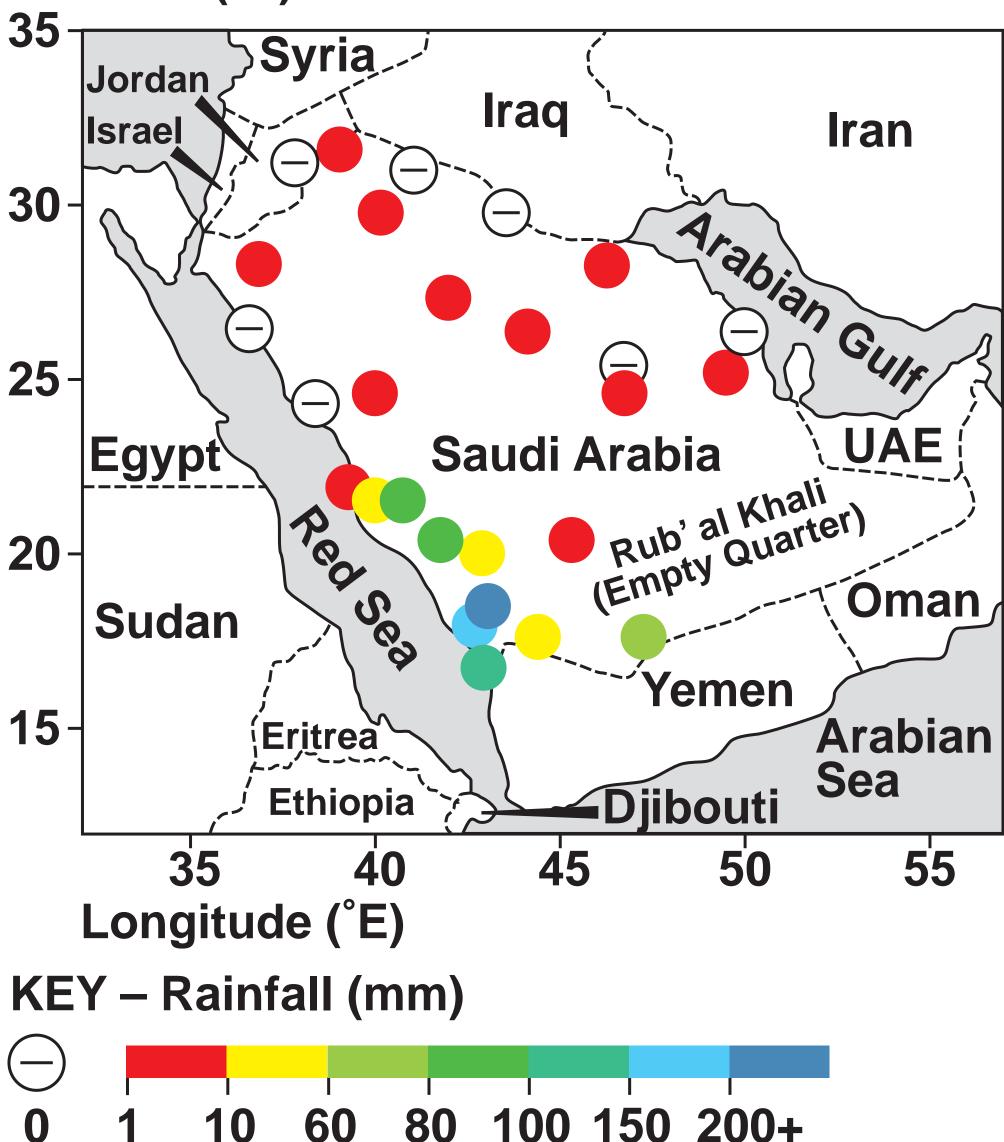
Latitude (°N)



Note: The wet season runs from November to April and the dry season runs from June to September.

FIGURE 3b

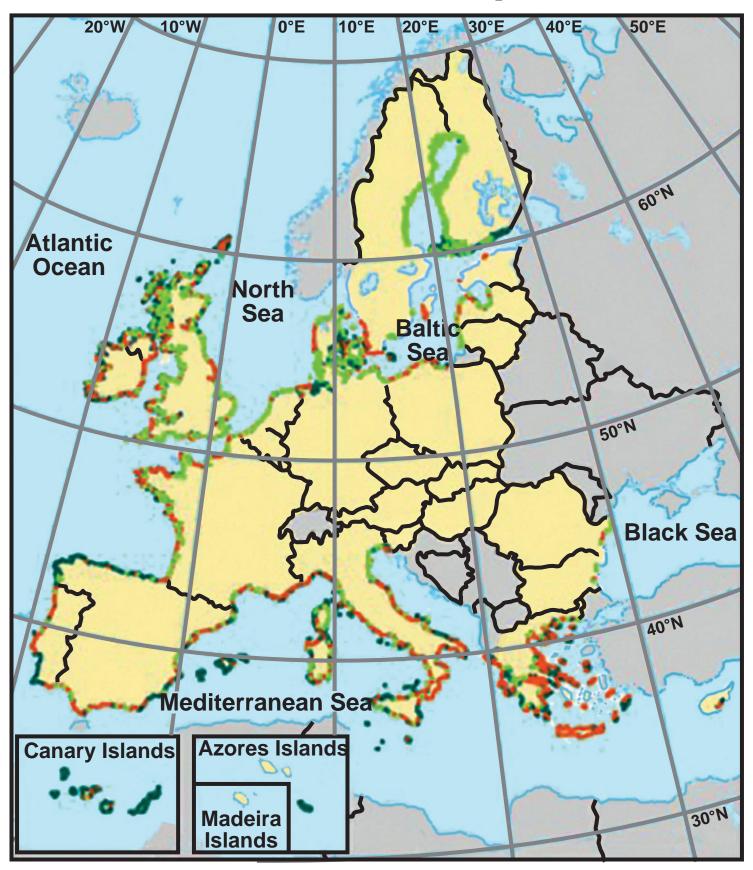
Latitude (°N)



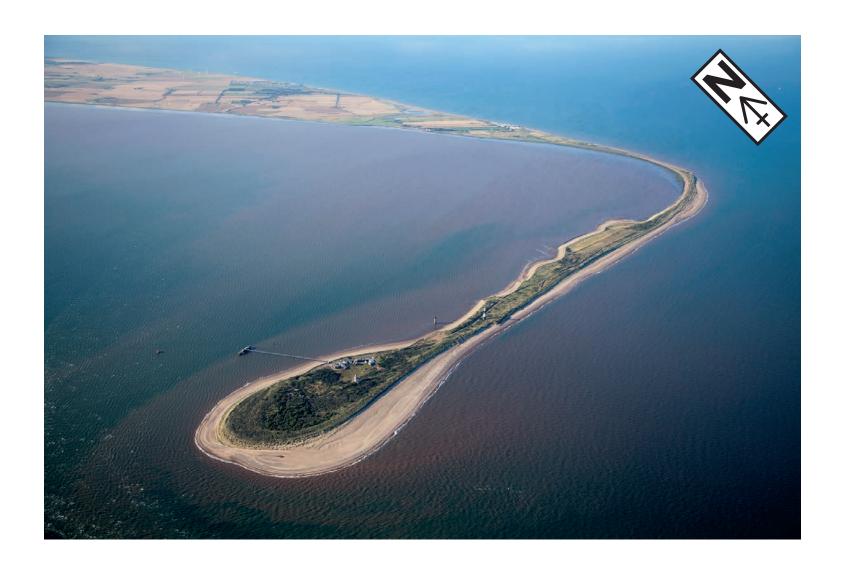


Note: The landforms in this landscape are aligned approximately north-west to south-east and extend from between 16 km to 32 km in length, reaching heights between 60 metres to 240 metres. The sediment source is the Orange River, several kilometres away.

FIGURE 5 – The distribution of coastal erosion and accretion (sediment build up) across selected European coastlines in 2004



KEY Status of coastline — Accretion Countries not included in data coverage — Stable 0 500 1000 km

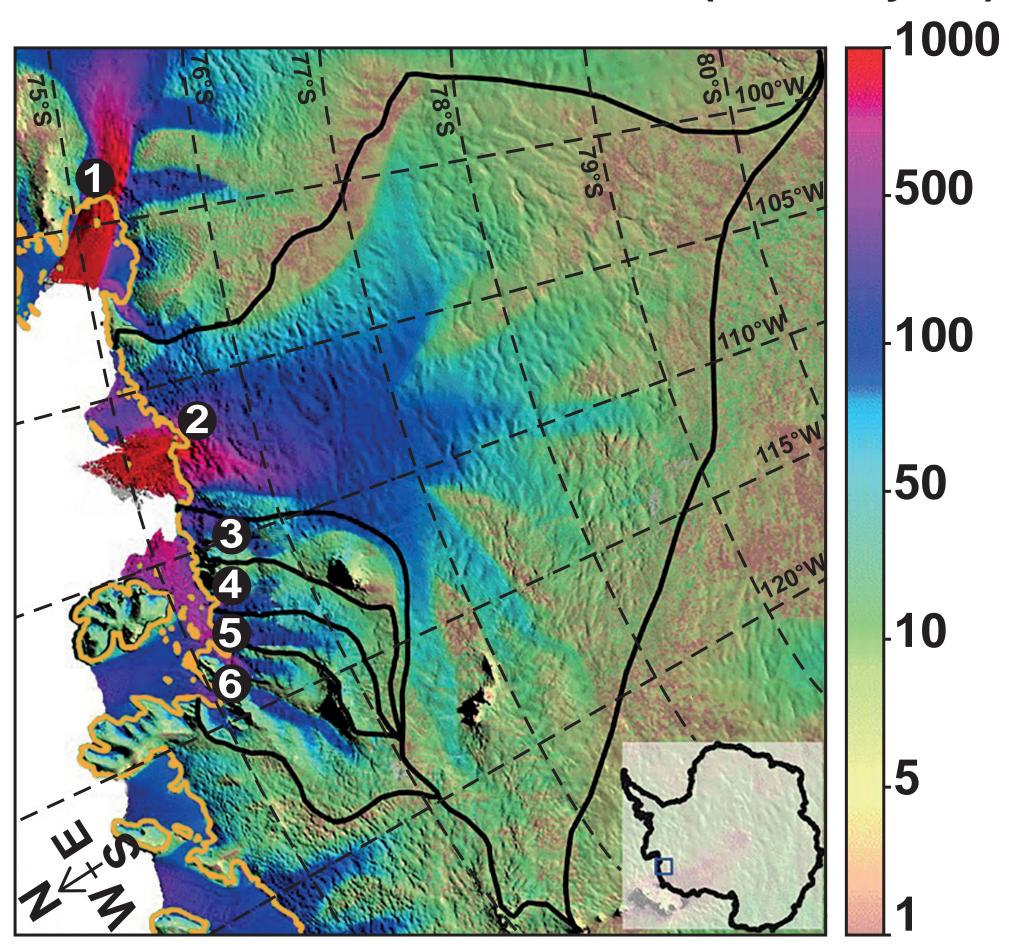


Note: This landform extends about 5 km across the Humber Estuary and is only 50 metres wide at its narrowest point. The Holderness coastline to the north comprises mainly boulder clay, which is unconsolidated material deposited at the end of the last ice age.

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FIGURE 7 – The surface velocity of various glaciers, including Thwaites Glacier, Antarctica

Surface velocity (metres/year)



KEY

- 1 Pine Island
- 2 Thwaites
- 3 Haynes
- 4 Pope
- 5 Smith
- 6 Kohler
- Boundary of glacier
- Grounding line position
- 0 100 km

Note: At the grounding line, glacier ice comes into contact with the sea and starts to float.



Note: There are thousands of small, medium and large scale lakes in this region. This image was taken in early summer and much of the ice has yet to thaw. Local relief and other aspects of geomorphology determine the rate at which ice melts.

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9d - Information about volcanic eruptions FIGURES 9a-

FIGURE 9a

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FIGURE 9b

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FIGURE 9c

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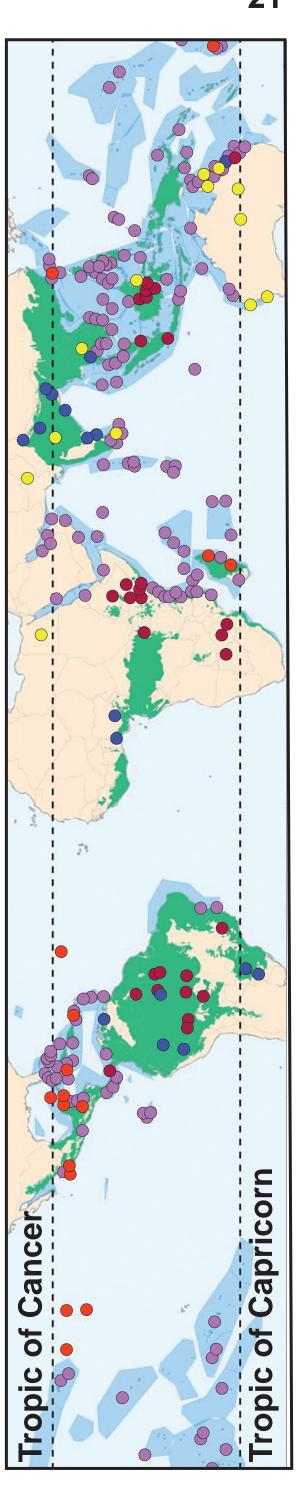
FIGURE 9d

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nformation about the 2010 earthquake in Haiti FIGURE 10 - I

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Selected climate extremes and impacts affecting coral and forests in tropical and sub-tropical regions



KE≺

- Flooding Drought/fires Extreme heat Tropical **storm**
- Coralbleaching

- Coral regions
- Tropical and sub-tropical forest regions

FIGURE 12 - Information about coral reefs

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