

**PHOTOGRAPHS:**

Geographers often use photographs as a way of gathering and recording information about features on the earth’s surface. Photographs can record details about a specific place at a particular time, and, thus, comparison can be easily made about changes that occur over a period of time. In addition, information which may not be included on a map can be observed in a photograph. Distribution patterns and regions can easily be seen, especially if the photographs is taken from above.

*Categories of photographs*

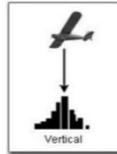
- Vertical
- Oblique
- Satellite images
- Ground view

**AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY**

❖ Aerial photographs are taken from the air. They can be from one of two angles:

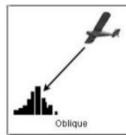
**1. VERTICLE AERIAL**

➤ Photographs taken from the air which the camera pointed directly down on the area being photographed.



**2. OBLIQUE AERIAL**

➤ Photographs taken from an angle (/) oblique means sloping rather than direct, easier to pick out what’s what in the photograph.



*What features often look like from the air:*

**Natural features**

Bending, uneven, random pattern



**Cultural features**

Straight, parallel, geometric, regular pattern

Sports and recreation fields – oval or rectangular

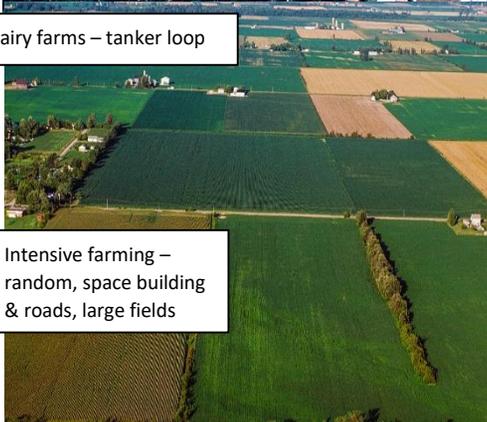
Roads – white or grey lines



Industries – big rectangular buildings, close roads & rails chimneys, yards

Sports, recreational fields – oval or rectangular

Dairy farms – tanker loop



Intensive farming – random, space building & roads, large fields



Exotic forest (e.g. pine) – dark, deep shadows; forest access roads & cutting areas -white

**Activity**

Identify whether the pictures below are *vertical* or *oblique aerial*.



**SATELLITE IMAGES**

These are images rather than photographs, taken hundreds of kilometers by satellites that orbit around the earth. They can therefore cover very large areas.

- Images are produced by satellite-based sensors (radar, microwave detectors and scanners) which measure and record electromagnetic radiation.
- Collected images is then changed into digital form and transmitted to ground stations where it is converted by computers into an image that resembles a photograph.
- Able to emphasize certain features of the earth’s surface such as mountains, valleys and rivers.
- The colour of satellite images are false colours. This is because they are colour – coded by a computer and vary with the bands of reflected light reproduced. The colours shown on satellite images are therefore different from those you see with your own eyes.
- They can show us how much a city changed, how well our crops are growing, where a fire is burning or when a storm is coming.
- One of the first thing that people want to do when they look at a satellite image is identify the places that are familiar to them: their home, school, favorite park, tourist attraction or a natural feature like a lake, river, or mountain ridge.



*In order to interpret satellite images it is necessary to use a guide:*

<b>Colour</b>	<b>Type of ground cover</b>
White-cream (areas of maximum reflectivity)	Dry salt and sand areas, sand dunes, beaches
Yellow	Areas with little vegetation – heavy grazed land or fallow fields
Pink-red	Early growth in crops and grasslands
Red-magenta (the darker the red, the more vigorous and well grown the vegetation cover)	Healthy green vegetation, crops and improved pasture, vegetation after rain, forest (deep red). Mangroves (brown)
Brown to dark brown	Rangelands, arid woodlands, eucalypt woodlands
Light green	Moist fallow land, scrub and shallow, clear water.
Bright blue to grey	Concrete, asphalt, housing Urban and industrial areas (blue increase with the intensity of buildings)
Black to dark blue (maximum light absorption)	Deep water – oceans, rivers, dams, and lakes

**Activity**

1. Use the guide to analyse the satellite map of Australia.




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## CARTOONS

A cartoon is a drawing that:

- Is about a person, people, or event
- Has a message or something it wants you to think about
- Aims to be funny and make you smile
- May exaggerate or draw things in a larger-than-life way to grab your attention.
- Should be easy to understand and read.



In this cartoon

- The cartoon shows trees, building, vehicles are drowning under the water.
- Two men are standing on the tall building in a complete different outfits. One is wearing suits and the other one is like an employee.
- There is a lot of detail but the important dialogue, the spoken piece inside the speech bubble, is big enough for you to read.
- A black plumes of fire going into the atmosphere from industries and gigantic fire
- Some people are travelling in a boat
- The cartoon refers to the effects of human activities which destroyed the environment and eventually brought disasters, affecting people at low lying areas. While these people facing the consequences of climate changes, rich and industrialized countries don't really care.

## SKETCHES

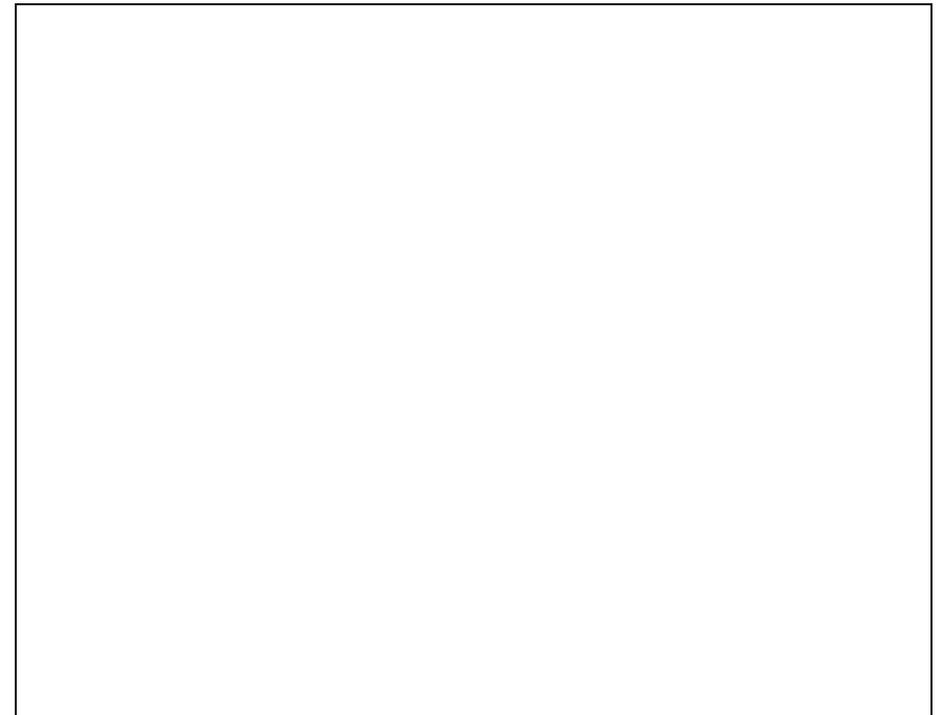
When features of a local area are mapped as part of a fieldwork exercise, the following steps are recommended:

### Steps

1. Draft your map in pencil as you can easily adjust lines
2. Pencil in any relevant lines such as creeks, roads or railway lines. There is no need to use a ruler as this is a sketch.
3. Pace out the distance between two points to work out your scale
4. Add details such as land uses and landmarks, such as friends and houses.
5. Print in any labels in ink
6. If you are using colours, select appropriate shades to represent each feature.
7. Add a key if necessary, a north direction line, scale, date, and title, which should include the name of the place mapped.

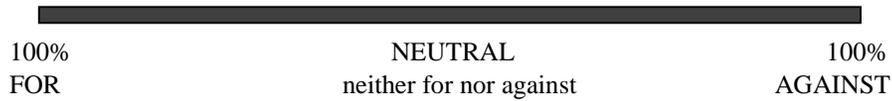
### Activity

Sketch a scaled map of your school. Use all the skills needed for sketching.



**CONTINUUMS LINE**

A *continuum* is a continuous line between two extremes to show how people feel about a particular issues.



**WIND ROSE**

Wind rose gives a concise but information-laden view of how wind speed and direction are typically distributed at a particular location. Presented in a circular format, the wind rose shows the frequency of winds blowing FROM particular directions. The length of each “spoke” around the circles is related to the frequency of the time that the wind blows from a particular direction. Each concentric circle represents a different frequency, emanating from zero all at the center to increasing frequencies at the outer circles.

