

field earth science geography

question 1:::

## GEOGRAPHICAL ASSETS OF AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

Sub sahara Africa, or non-mediterranean is the area and regions of the continent of Africa that lie south of the Sahara

### PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHICAL

Africa has 8 major physical regions

#### 1] The Sahara

It is the world's largest hot desert covering 8.5 million square kilometers.

It has a number of distinct physical features including ergs, which cover 20% of the Sahara, regs, Hamadas and oases. Ergs contain large quantities of salt which is sold for industrial use.

Regs are plains of sand and gravel that make up 70% of the Sahara.

Hamadas are elevated plateaus of rock and stones.

The Oasis is a hub of water in the desert often in the form of a spring

The Sahara animals and plants have adapted to the region's extremely dry conditions.

#### 2] The Sahel

It is a narrow band of semi arid land that forms a transition zone between the Sahara to the north and the savannah to the south. It is made up of flat, barren plain.

The Sahel contains the fertile delta of the Niger, one of Africa's longest rivers.

The Sahel animal communities are constantly scavenging for scarce water and vegetation resources

The Sahel vegetation green vegetation emerges only during the rainy season.

#### 3] Ethiopian Highlands

The Ethiopian highlands began to rise 75 million years ago as magma from the Earth's mantle uplifted a

broad dome of ancient rock. The highlands' craggy landscape is perfect for nimble animal species.

Important plant species native to the Ethiopian Highlands include the Ethiopian rose, Africa's only native rose, and the ensete, a tall, thick, rubber plant that is a close relative of the banana

#### 4] Savanna

Savanna or grasslands cover almost half of Africa. These grasslands make up most of central Africa, beginning south of Sahara and the Sahel and ending north of the continent's southern tip.

Among Africa's many savannah regions the Serengeti is the well known.

It is a vast undulating plain that stretches 30,000 square kilometers, from Kenya's Maasai Mara game reserve to Tanzania Serengeti national park

#### 5] The Swahili Coast

It stretches about 1,610km along the Indian Ocean from Somali to Mozambique

The nearby coral and barrier islands protect the coast from several weathers

There is not a lot of animal life on the sandy Swahili coast.

Mangrove forests are the common type of vegetation.

#### 6] rainforest

Most of Africa native rainforests have been destroyed by development of agriculture and forestry.

Most of the rainforest is concentrated in Congo river basin.

Africa's rainforest has a rich variety of animal life.

It also contains a large community of plants.

#### 7] The Africa Great Lakes

The greatest lakes are located in the 9 countries that surround the Great Rift Valley.

The great lakes include; lakes: Albert, Edward, Kivu, Malawi, Tanganyika, Turkana, Victoria.

These lakes have diverse range of aquatic and terrestrial animal life.

#### 8] The South Africa.

The region of south Africa is dominated by the Kaapvaal craton a shelf of bedrock.

Rocky features of south Africa include plateaus and mountains such as Drakensberg range.

South Africa is the epicenter of Africa's well known reserves which protect animal species

such as lions, elephants, baboons and others

South Africa's Cape is one of the richest areas for plants in the world.

### HUMAN GEOGRAPHICAL ASSETS

#### 1] The Cultural Geography

Historical culture.

The African continent has a unique place in human history. It is believed to be the cradle of humankind. It is the only place with fossil evidence of human beings. The migration of early man relates the way goods, services, social and cultural practices and knowledge are spread throughout the world. Other migration patterns are the bantu migration and Africa slave trade help define the cultural geography of continents.

## 2] The Political Geography

Political geography is the internal and external relationships between various government citizens and territory.

### PROBLEMS AND LIMITATIONS OF AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA.

Sub sahara Africa is an extremely diverse region composed of low, lower-middle, upper-middle, and high income countries. However this region faces several development challenges.

- Access to energy is one of the most profound development challenges Sub-sahara Africa face.
- Poverty.; the region has considerable population living in poverty.
- Economic dependency.; many countries in the region heavily rely on the export of raw materials.
- Political instability.; this is manifested in instances of corruption, weak governance and conflicts.
- Limited access to education.
- Health care challenges.

### *Question 2 ;;*

#### DISCUSS THE PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHICAL ASSETS OF SOUTH ASIA...

South Asia is also known as India sub-continent, has a diverse region with various physical assets. Here are some;

- The Himalayas.  
This mountain range stretches across several countries in the region including India, Nepal, and Bhutan. It is home to some highest peaks such as mount Everest. It provides valuable resources like water for irrigation, hydraulic power and biodiversity,
- Indus and Ganges-Brahmaputra River system.  
These are significant water resources in south Asia.
- Coastal areas.

South Asia has extensive coastline along the Indian Ocean, which offers opportunities for maritime trade.

➤ Islands

South Asia also includes several islands in the Indian Ocean. These islands are known for beautiful beaches, coral reefs, and unique ecosystems. They are popular tourist destinations and contribute to the region's economy through activities like fishing.

➤ Plateaus and deserts

South Asia is home for several plateaus and deserts. Example Deccan Plateau in central India and the Thar desert in western India and Pakistan. These regions are characterized by arid or semi-arid conditions.

#### HUMAN GEOGRAPHICAL ASSETS OF SOUTH ASIA.

South Asia is a region characterized by diverse human geographical assets that contribute to its cultural richness and economic potential.

##### 1] Wide range of Ethnic and Linguistic diversity.

This makes it one of the most linguistically diverse regions of the world and as a result