Paper 1 Top 7 (ish) facts for each case study

Caution!!!

This is not everything that you need to know but they will help you build CoRs which will allow you to access the marks. You still need to look at the 'theory of each topic' e.g. climate change, plant and animal adaptations, landform formation etc…

You will also need to be identify in a question which case study to use

e.g. Using an example of extreme weather in the UK – you need to be able to identify I need to talk about Somerset Level Floods in 2014

How to use these facts?

1. Test yourself – or get someone to test you
2. Can you categorise the facts? SEE, short vs. long term, immediate or long term response?
3. Create chains of reasoning to build your geography opinions
4. Use them to plan or answer practise questions

Tectonic hazard- areas of contrasting wealth

Chile- HIC	Nepal- LIC
27th Feb 2010 at 3.34am	25th April 2015 at 11:56 am
Magnitude 8.8	Magnitude 7.8
Deaths approx. 500-700	Deaths 8841
11% schools destroyed	50% schools destroyed
Re-built main road North to South Road in under 24 hrs - **Route 5 North-South Highway**	Red cross provided 225,000 tents for the homeless
Cost of damage $30bn	Cost of damage $5.15 bn
Build back better scheme- buildings built following the earthquake had to built to withstand an 9.0 magnitude earthquake	19 people died in avalanche on Mt. Everest triggered by the earthquake

Tropical Storm effects and response- Typhoon Haiyan

1. 8th Nov 2013- Category 5
2. 6190 deaths
3. 4.1 million homeless
4. 1 million food packs and 250,00 litters of fresh water distributed
5. 800,000 people evacuated
6. No dwelling zone along the coast implemented following the typhoon
7. Replanted mangrove trees along the coast to act as a natural barrier against storm surges

Extreme Weather in the UK- Somerset Level Floods 2014

1. January 2014
2. Received **97% of Jan rainfall in first 15 days** of Jan- therefore extreme
3. **Hadn't dredge the river 20 years-** following flood removed 130,000 cubic meters of silt from River Tone and Parratt
4. 14,000 hectares of agricultural land was submerged for over 3 weeks
5. Cost £10 million
6. Some villages **e.g Moorland** were completely cut off by flood water
7. Drain enhancements- culverts (large drainage tunnels under roads) have been added to serval main roads to help reduce risk of flooding

Living world- Paper 1- Section B

Small Scale Ecosystem- Eppin forest

1. Ancient deciduous forest North East of London
2. 12 km long
3. The forest is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), meaning it is a protected environment.
4. Apex predators fox, sparrow hawk, owl

Tropical Rainforest economic and environmental impacts- The Amazon

1. 80% of tropical rainforest deforestation is due to cattle ranching
2. The Trans-Amazonian highway is 400km long has allowed for developments (deforestation) to spread through the Amazon
3. There are 154 dams in the Amazon for hydroelectric energy but floods the Amazon
4. 137 plant and animal species are being lost a day
5. Gold mining causes mercy poisoning through leaching in rivers killing fishes
6. The rainforest contributes $8.2 billion a year to Brazil's economy
7. One football field per minute is deforested

Tropical Rainforest sustainably managed- The Amazon

1. The **International Tropical Timber Agreement 2006-** restricts the trade in hardwoods to timber that has legally been felled – timber is marked with a registration number
2. **Government protection- DETER 2004-** using space satellite to catch illegal deforestation
3. Ecotourism- Educate visitors about the effects of deforestation- **21% of Costa Rica is protected from development and it's their biggest source of income**
4. Debt reduction- **2010 USA signed an agreement to convert £13.5m of Brazilian debt** to fund projects to protect the tropical rainforest

Hot Desert- The Western Desert, USA

Opportunities

1. Tourism – 40 million travel to Las Vegas each year
2. Farming- Coachella Valley- 80% of Colorado River is re-routed to irrigate peppers and grapes
3. Energy- The Sonoran Solar project in Arizona produces energy for 100,000 homes and jobs for 360,000
4. Minerals – Ajo Copper Mine in Arizona

Challenges

1. Inaccessibility
2. Extreme weather- death valley temp exceeding 50C
3. Water accessibility

Areas on the fringe of hot deserts at risk of desertification- The Sahel Region

50 million people live in the Sahel Region – majority in poverty

Causes of desertification- soil erosion, climate change, population growth, removal of fuel wood, over-cultivation, over-grazing

Solutions of desertification

Afforestation – Great Green Wall- across the Africa (11 countries) 15 km wide, cost of $8bn- increase school attendance near by

Efficient stoves- need only one bundle of firewood a week instead of 3

Stone bunds- placed like contour lines to catch water and allow it time to infiltrate into the ground. Increase crop yield by 50%

Physical Landscapes
Paper 1- Section C

Coastline (for landforms)- The Holderness Coastline

1. Made out of very soft boulder clay
2. Flambourgh head Selwicks bay- headland, cave, arch, stack and stump
3. Hornsea and Withernsea- Beaches
4. Spurn point- spit
5. Salt marsh- spurn point and the River Humber estuary

Coastal management- The Holderness Coastline

Why the need for management?

- It's a special wildlife interest and is designated a European Special Protection Area (SPA)
- Coastal erosion of 2 meters a year

Management used

Timber groynes

Curved sea wall

Gabions

River (for landforms)- The River Tees

1. The River Tees flows from Cross Fell in the Pennines to Tees mouth on the North Sea
2. Interlocking spurs- near Cauldron Snout in upper Teesdale.
3. Waterfall- High Force- whinestone is the more resistant rock, sandstone is the less resistant rock
4. Meanders- Barnard Castle
5. Floodplain- Yarm
6. Mudflats and sandbanks within the estuary- Teesmouth

River (for flood management)- York

Why needed?

1. 2015 Boxing Day flood by Storm Desmond and Eva
2. 627 homes evacuated
3. £1.3 bn in damage

Flood management strategies

4. Embankments at St Peters Field
5. Foss Barrier- controls the flow of the Foss before the confluence with the Ouse
6. Controlled flooding at Clifton Ings

7. Cost of strategies- £45 million