



SUGGESTED ANALYSIS STRUCTURE

1. What are we analysing? (name of map/ type of map/ what map is showing)
2. First pattern – what and **where** (region and specific examples)
3. Reasons for pattern
4. Second pattern – what and **where** (region and specific examples)
5. Reasons for pattern
6. Third pattern – what and **where** (region and specific examples)
7. Reasons for pattern

ANALYSIS EXEMPLAR

Map 1: Rainfall Distribution Australia is a choropleth map showing the amount of precipitation the different regions of Australia received. Firstly, coastal Australia, especially the east coast of Qld, NSW and Victoria, the south east coasts of Tasmania and WA and the northern parts of WA and NT receive the highest rates of rainfall. The east coast experiences high orographic rainfall where the Great Dividing Range force rain-dense clouds to rise over them and drop its moisture in the form of rainfall. The southern regions have high rainfall as they receive moisture-laden storm clouds blown across from the west and the northern reaches experience high rainfall during the monsoon season (summer and spring). The second pattern evident is the central region which experiences the lowest amounts of rainfall, due to the rain shadow, where most moisture is dropped on the coastal areas and the dry air travels to the inland parts of the country. The last pattern that is evident is the isolated pockets of heavy rainfall along the coast that most likely occurs due to the isolated pockets of rainforest in these areas that generate higher levels of rainfall.

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Map 1: Regions Vulnerable to Sea Level Rise, shows that areas most prone to sea level rise are no more than 20m above sea level. (what – name map, actual areas shown on map) These areas include low lying coastal areas, (sub area 1) most notably along the northern coast of Russia, northern Europe especially the Low Countries like the Netherlands, parts of Africa, Indonesia and the east coast of America, where Florida is particularly low lying. (examples of sub area 1) Other vulnerable areas are the mouths of major rivers systems, (sub area 2) such as the Mississippi in North America, the Amazon in South America, the Nile in Africa, the Tigris and Euphrates in the Middle East, the Indus, Ganges, Mekong, Yangtze and Yellow Rivers in Asia and finally the Murray in southern Australia. (examples of sub area 2) Areas too small to be evident on the map are small island nations, (sub area 3) like the Maldives in the Indian Ocean and Tuvalu, Kiribati and Marshall Islands in the Pacific. (examples of sub area 3)

Which Where What