

A-level GEOGRAPHY

Paper 1 Physical Geography

Insert

This insert contains:

- Figures 2a and 2b for use with Question 1
- Figures 3a and 3b for use with Question 2
- Figure 5 for use with Question 3
- Figures 7a, 7b and 7c for use with Question 4
- Figures 9a and 9b for use with Question 5
- Figures 11a and 11b for use with Question 6
- Figures 12a and 12b for use with Question 6.

Figure 2a

Changing vegetation cover in the Taguibo Watershed, from 1976 to 2001, and how the area could be rehabilitated with natural vegetation

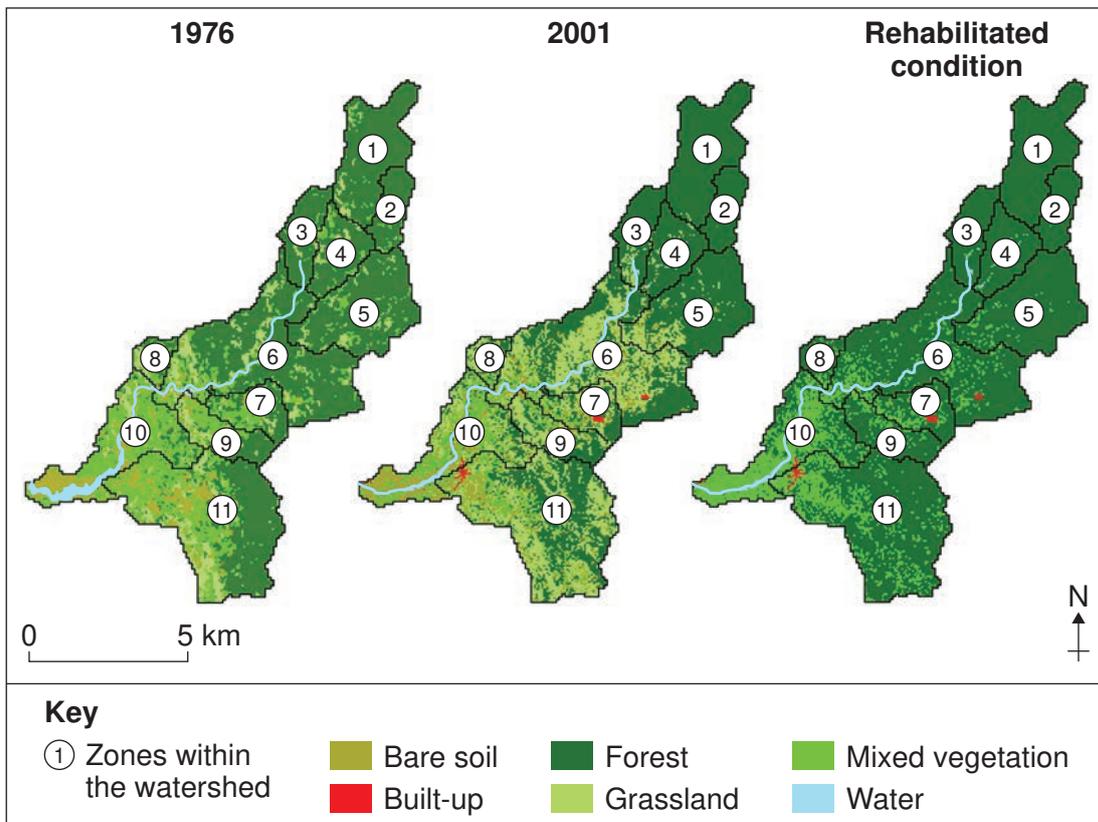


Figure 2b

Possible impact of a storm in 2007 on runoff volume in the Taguibo Watershed for each situation shown in Figure 2a

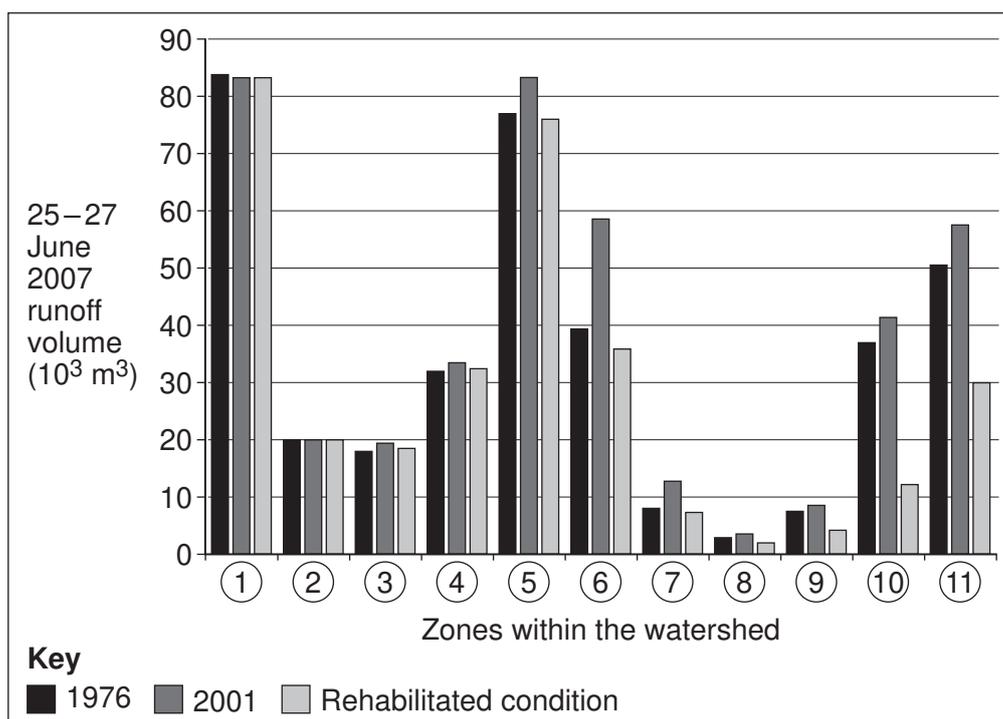


Figure 3a
Primary productivity in five study areas of Northern China
at different stages of aeolian desertification

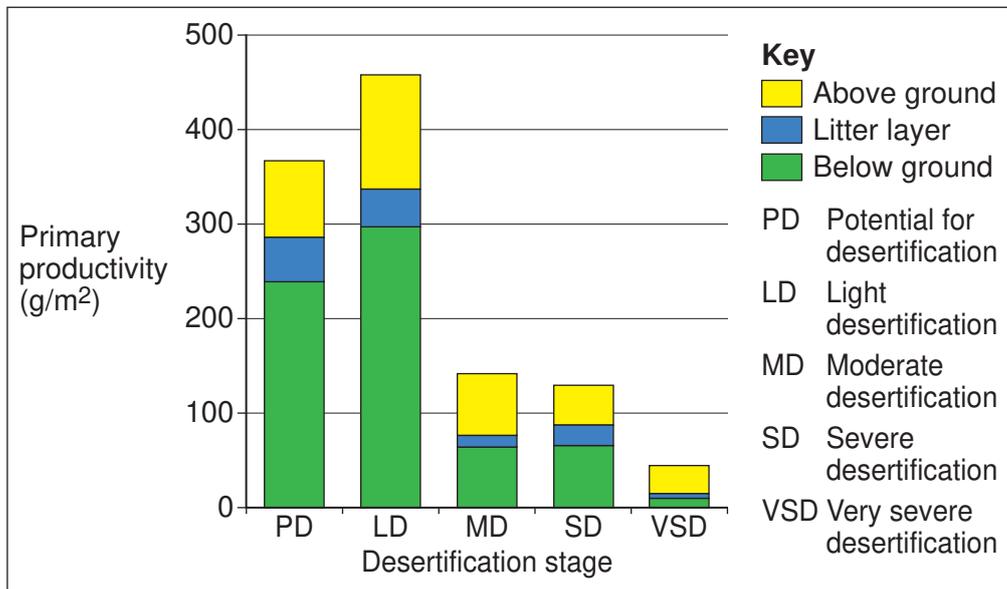
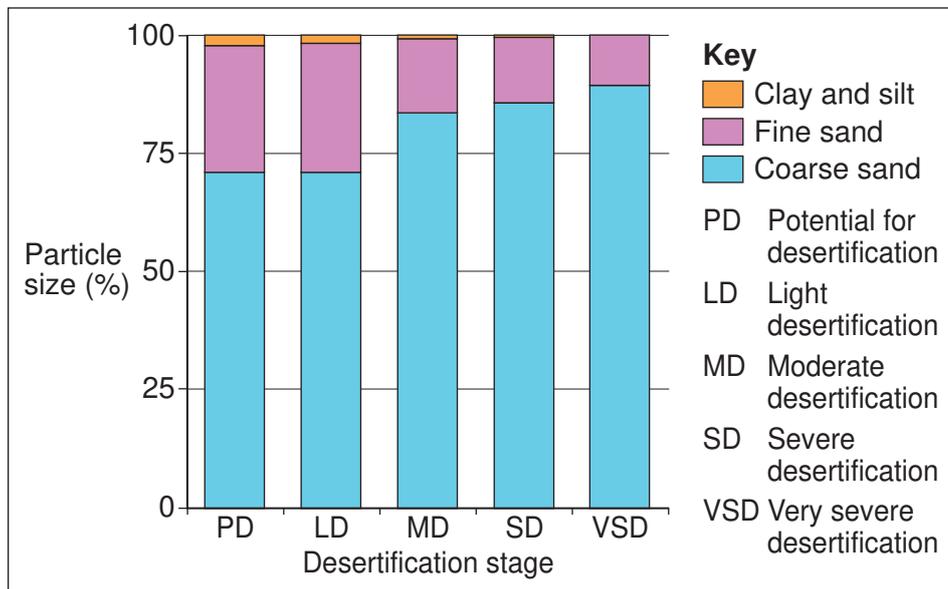
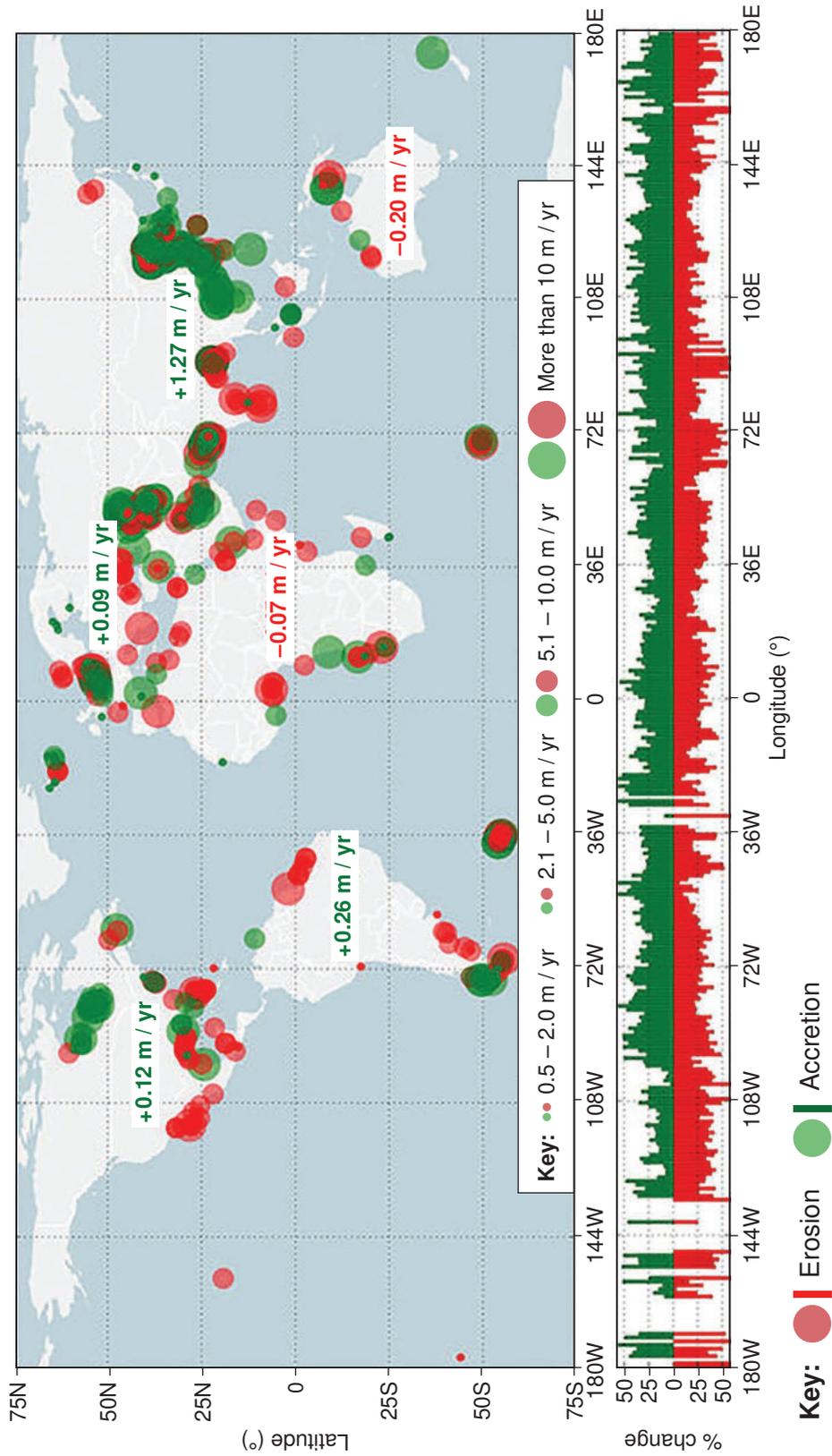


Figure 3b
Percentages of soil particle size in the same five study areas



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Figure 5
Distribution of beach erosion and accretion from 1984 to 2016



The bar graph beneath the map presents the relative occurrence of eroding and accreting sandy shorelines per degree of longitude. The numbers presented on the map represent the average change rate for all sandy shorelines per continent.

Figure 7a – Number of days where ablation exceeded accumulation

Figure 7b – Number of melting days difference from the 1981–2010 average

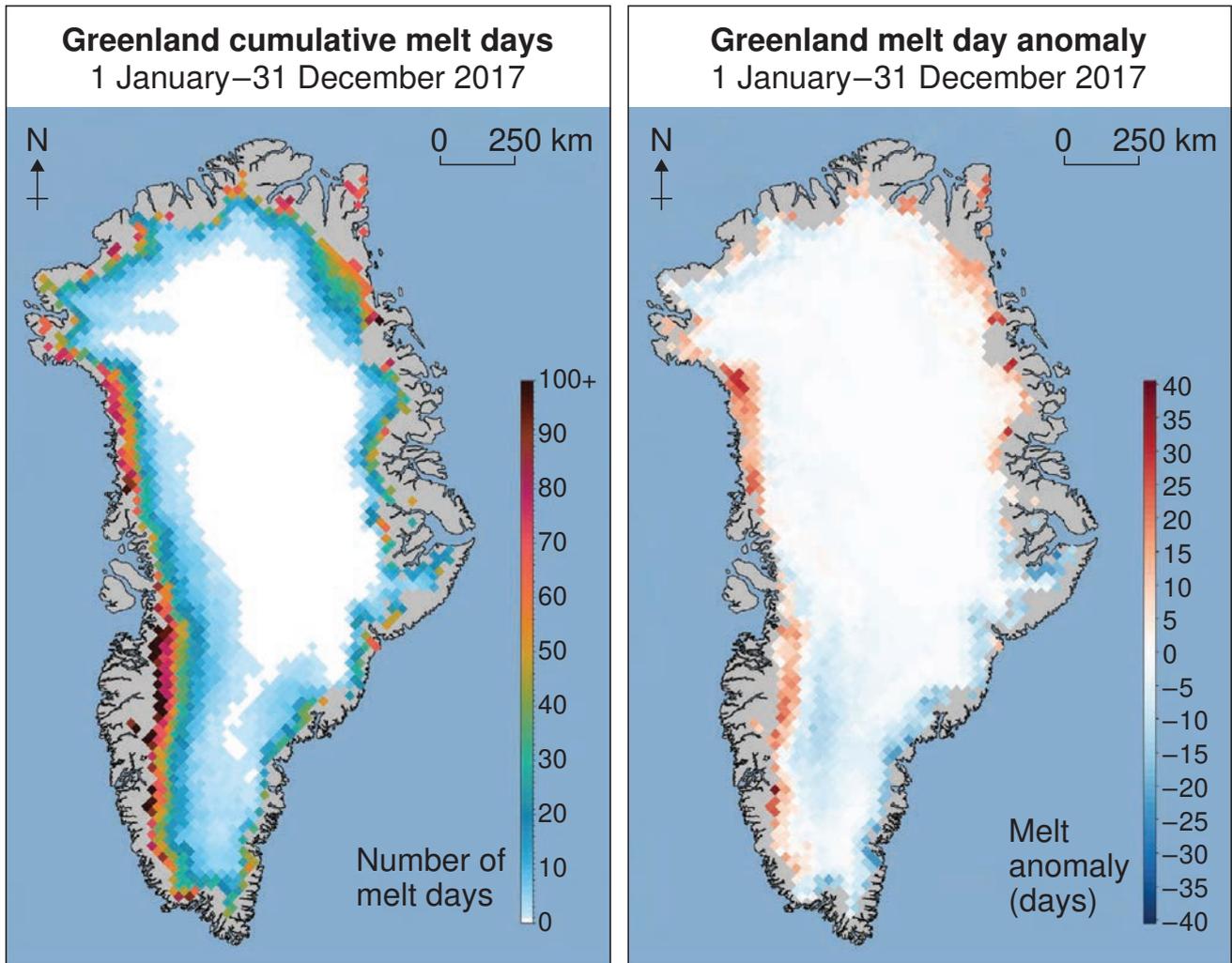
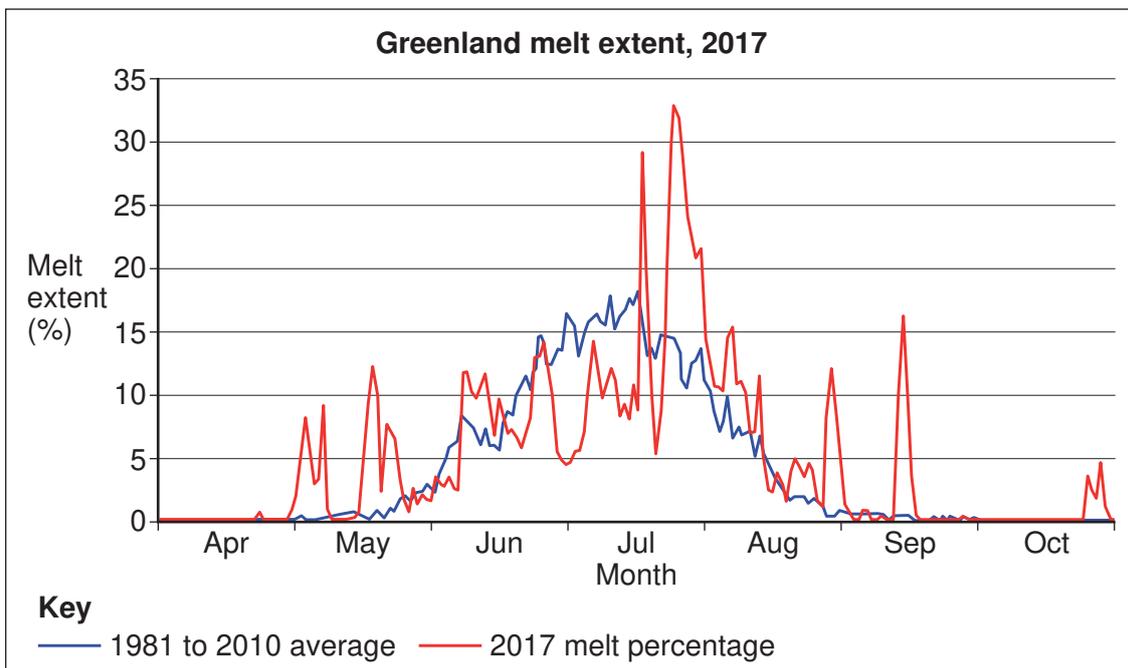


Figure 7c – Percentage of Greenland ice sheet experiencing melting in 2017, compared to 1981–2010 median



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Figure 9a
Data related to the eruption Kilauea Volcano, 24 May 2018

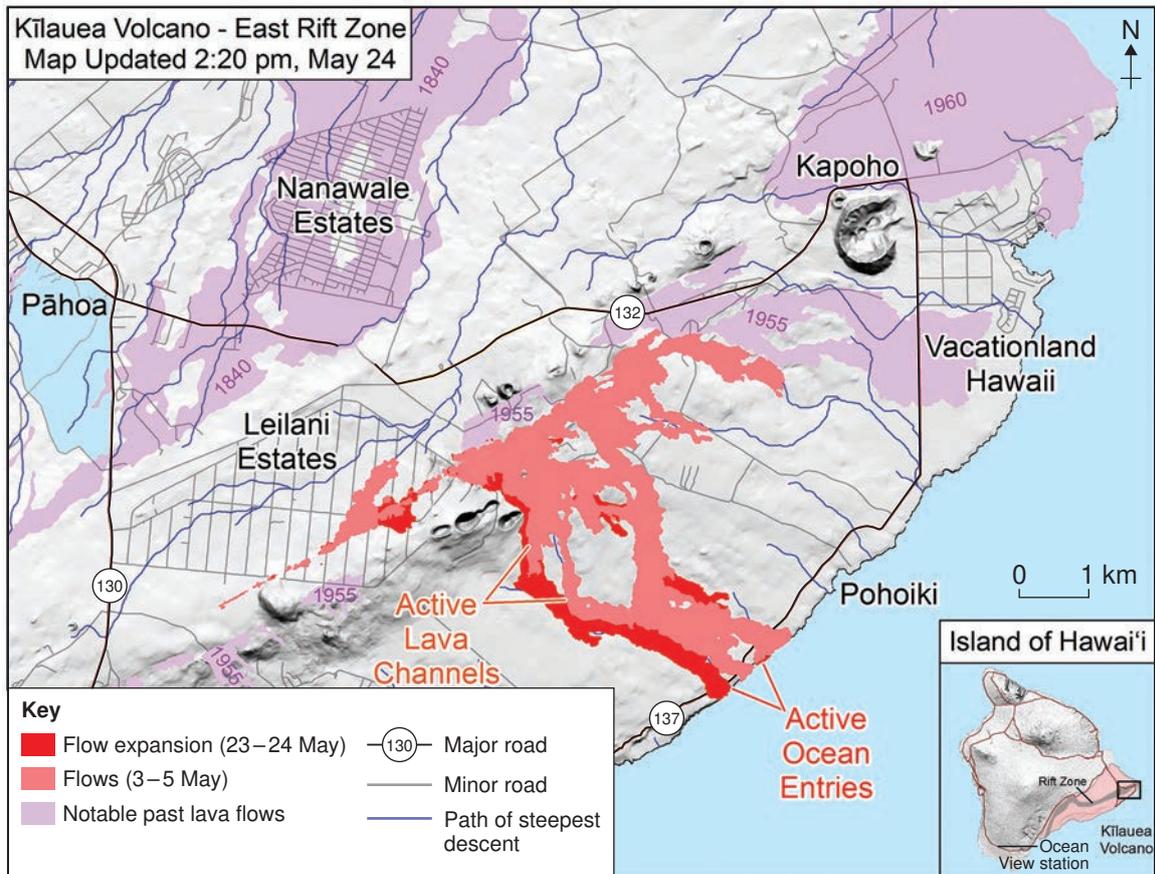


Figure 9b
Satellite image of the eruption of Kīlauea Volcano, 24 May 2018

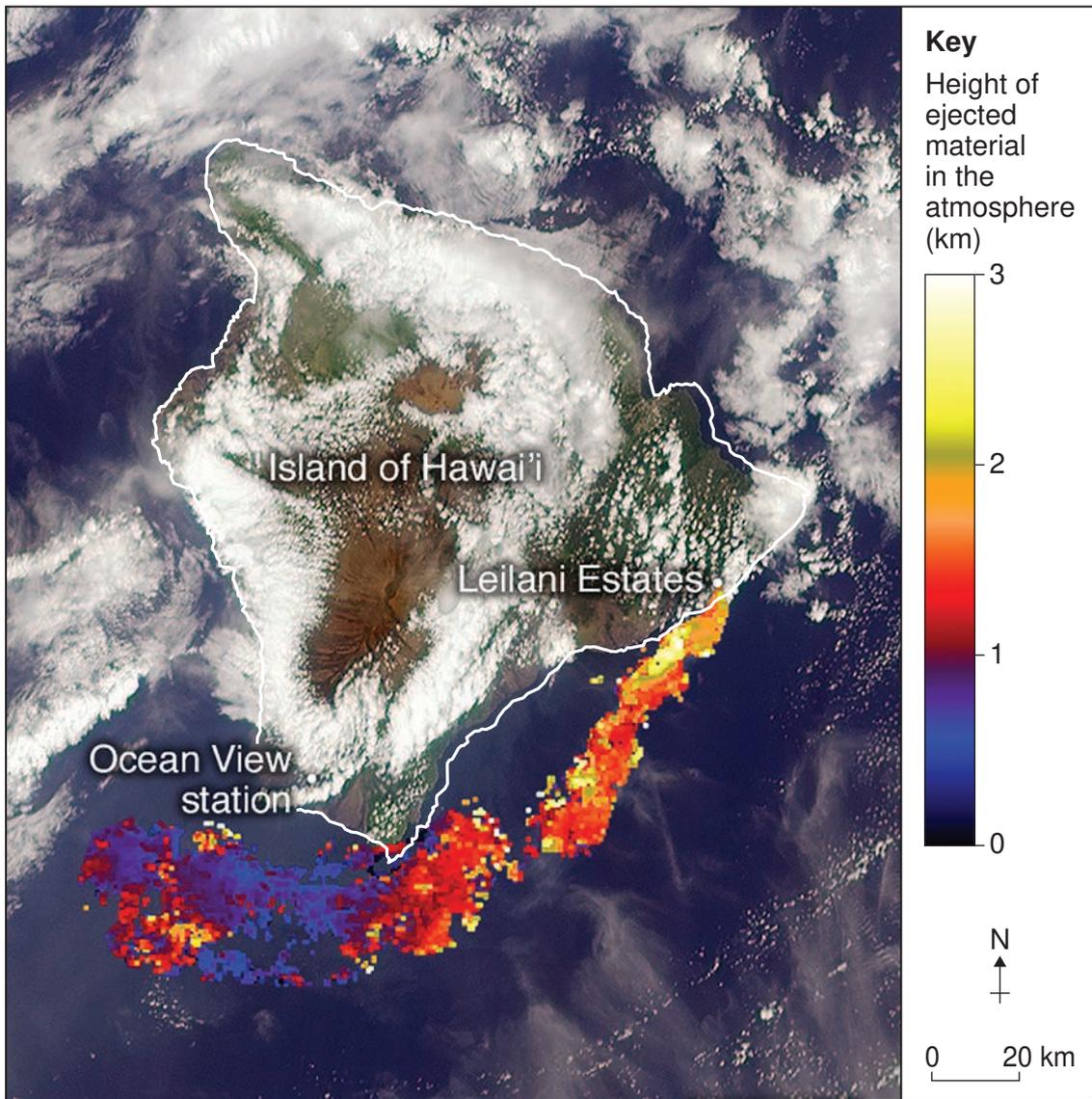


Figure 11a
Rainfall totals and cumulative rainfall in a woodland savanna (cerrado),
south-east Brazil, 2009–2012

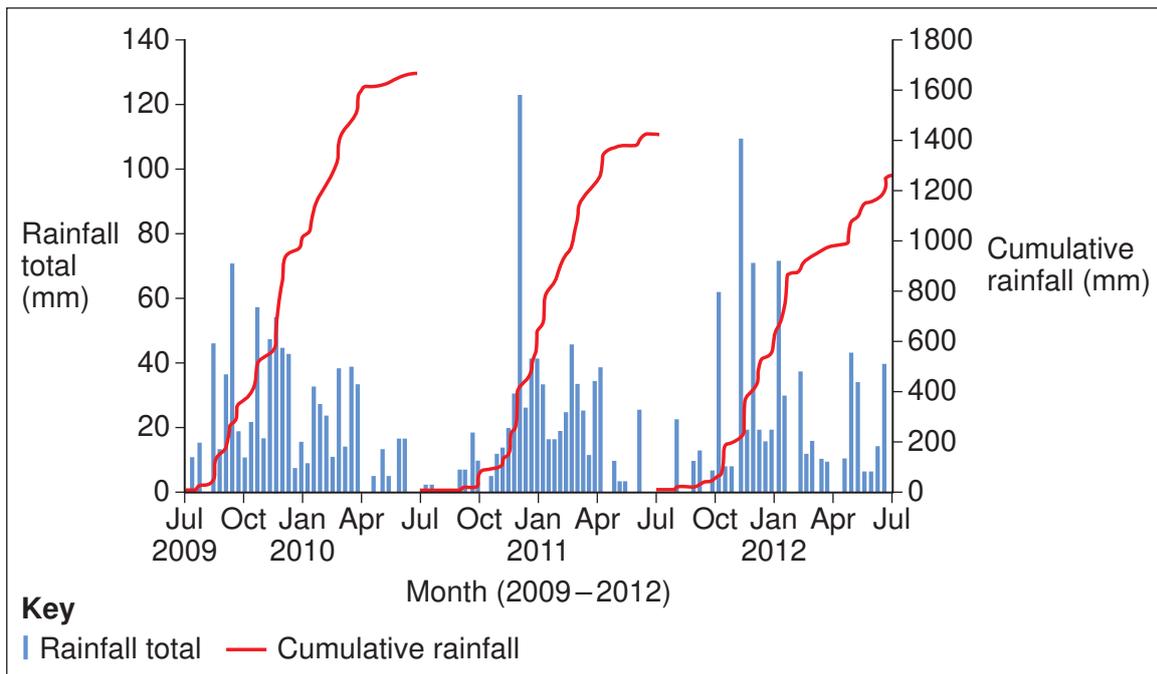
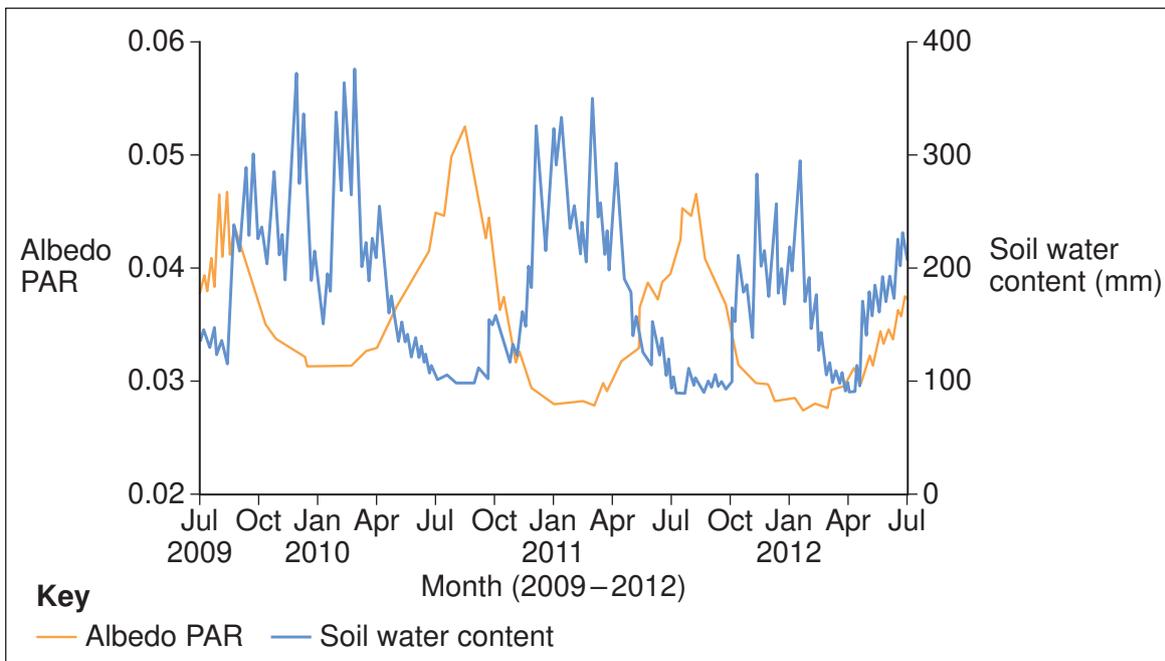


Figure 11b
Relationship between albedo and soil water content over the same time period
and same area as in Figure 11a



Note: Albedo PAR is a measure of the reflectivity of a surface. Darker surfaces absorb sunlight and warm up. Lighter surfaces reflect the sun's energy and stay cooler. A lower PAR score indicates a darker surface and vice versa.

Figure 12a
Vegetation succession in moorland environments in the UK

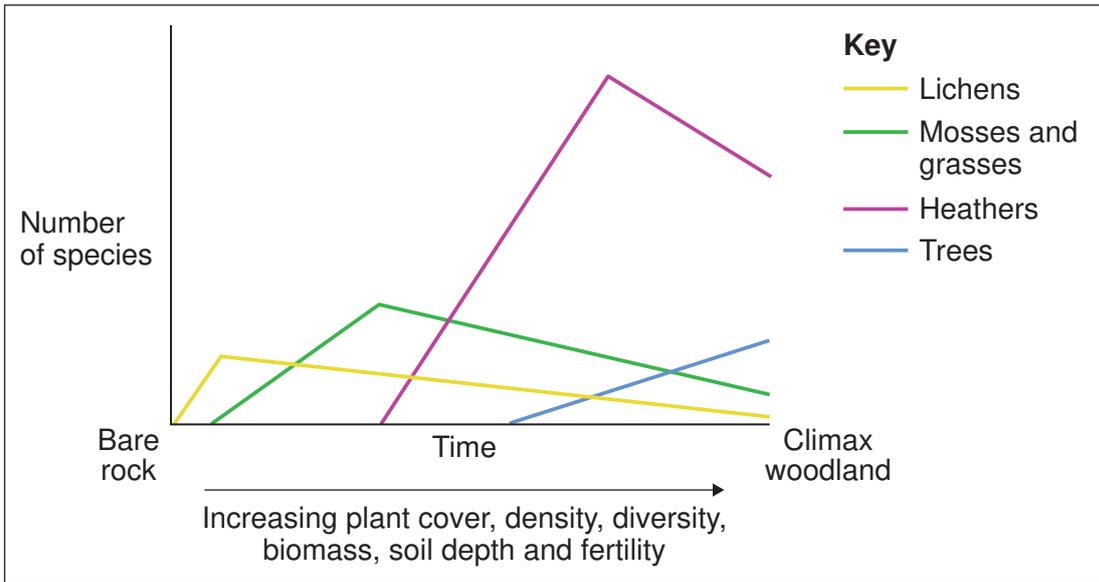


Figure 12b
Moorland landscape in the UK



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