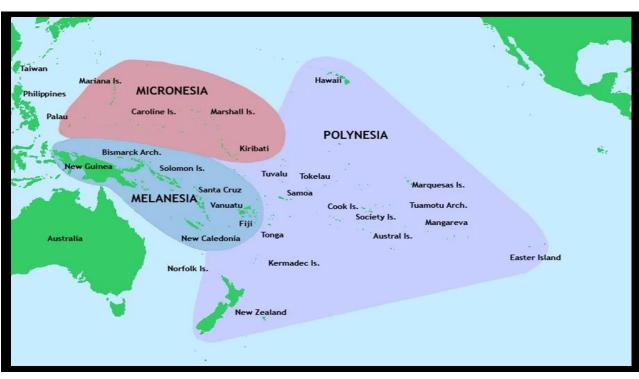
# अध्याय – 05 || Chapter – 05 ओशेनिया महाद्वीप || Oceania Continent

- 1) सामान्य परिचय || General Introduction
- 2) ऑस्ट्रेलिया : सामान्य परिचय || Australia : General Introduction
- 3) ऑस्ट्रेलिया : अवस्थिति || Australia : Location
- 4) ऑस्ट्रेलिया के प्रमुख राज्य || Major states of Australia
- 5) ऑस्ट्रेलिया : मुख्य सीमांत जलराशियां || Australia : Major Marginal Water Bodies
- 6) ऑस्ट्रेलिया : मुख्य नदियां || Australia : Major rivers
- 7) ऑस्ट्रेलिया : मुख्य झीलें || Australia : Major Lakes

- 8) ऑस्ट्रेलिया : जलवायु || Australia : Climate
- 9) ऑस्ट्रेलिया : प्राकृतिक वनस्पति एवं वन्य जीव || Australia : Natural Vegetation and Wildlife
- 10) कृषि एवं पशुपालन || Agriculture & Animal Husbandry
- 11) मरुस्थल एवं पठार || Desert and Plateau
- 12) न्यूजीलैंड || New Zealand
- 13) अन्य तथ्य || Other Facts



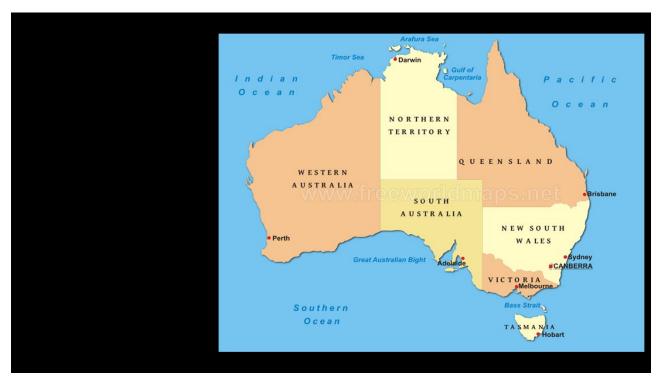
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# 1) General Introduction

- 1) Oceania: Australia + New Zealand + Pacific Islands
- World's smallest and second least populated continent located in the southern and eastern hemispheres
- Except Australia, almost all the islands are formed by volcanic action.
- 4) Attraction :- Coral reefs
- 5) Classification:-
  - Australia
  - Melanesia New Guinea, Fiji, Solomons
  - Micronesia (east of the Philippines) Kiribati,
     Marianas, Marshalls
  - Polynesia (to the east of Melanesia and Micronesia)
     Hawaii, Samoa, Cook, Tuvalu, New Zealand, Tonga
     etc.



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# 2) Australia: General Introduction

- 1) The only continent to be named after a country
- 2) Smallest continent by area and population
- 3) Hemisphere: Southern and Eastern hemisphere
- 4) Inventor: Obel Tasman and Captain James Cook (English, 1770)
- 5) Other names: Island Continent, Thirsty Land Continent, The
  Land of Golden Fleece, Land of Kangaroo and Southern Continent
- 6) Capital: Canberra (New South Wales state-Molonglo River)
- 7) 6 states and 2 union territories :-
  - States Western Australia (Perth), Northern Australia
     (Darwin), South Australia (Adelaide), Queensland (Brisbane),
     New South Wales (Sydney) and Victoria (Melbourne).
  - Union Territories Canberra and Tasmania (Hobart)
  - Area (Largest) Western Australia
  - Population (Largest) New South Wales

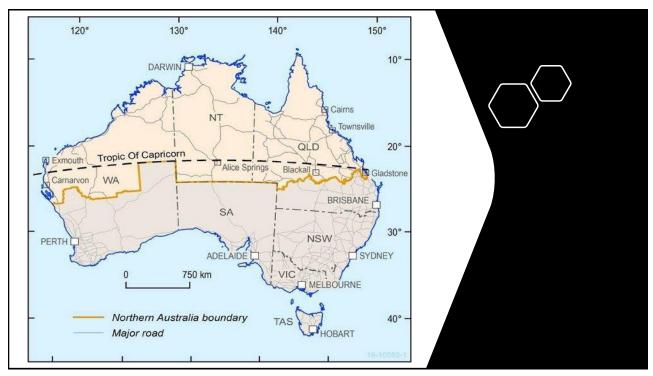
- 8) Largest lake and lowest point :- Lake

  Eyre (South Australia)
- 9) Tropic of Capricorn :- Divides Australia into two equal parts
- 10) Longest mountain range :- Great Dividing Range
- 11) Aborigines inhabitants of Australia



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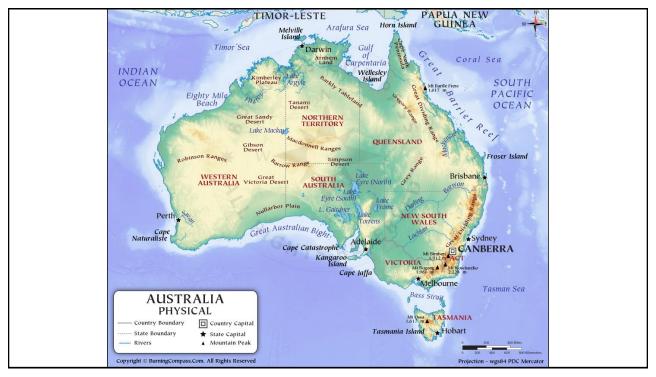


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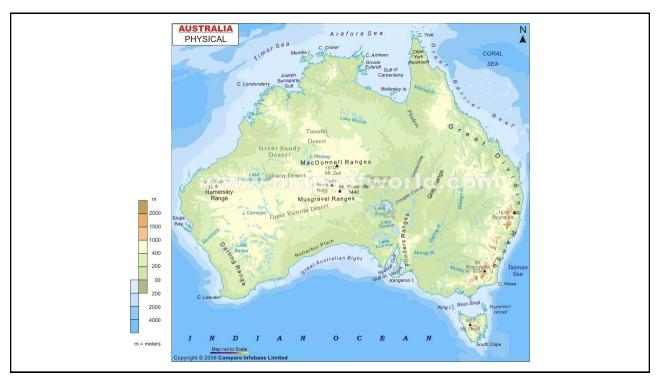
# 3) Australia: Location

- This continent is in the Southern
   Hemisphere between the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean.
  - Pacific Ocean to the north and east
  - Indian Ocean to the southwest
  - 🔖 Timor Sea in the north-west
  - Arafura Sea and Gulf of Carpentaria in the north
  - Great Barrier Reef to the northeast
  - Australian Bight to the south
- To its southeast lies the mountainous island of Tasmania.





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# 4) Major States of Australia

## 4.1) Western Australia :-

- Capital Perth (Swan River)
- Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie Gold Mines
- Pilbara Iron Ore
- Freemantle Port on the Swan River
- umain Mountains Darling, Victoria, Herschel, Stirling
- Main desert 3G (Great Sandy, Gibson and Great Victoria)
- Main Plateau Kimberly Plateau (Big Hole Diamond mine)

## 4.2) Northern Territory:-

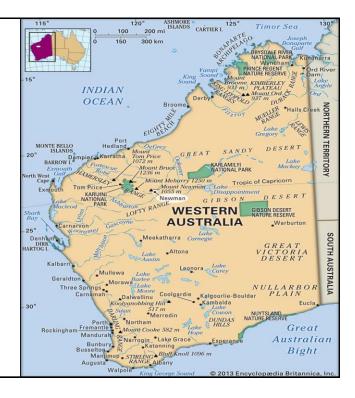
- Capital Darwin (Australia's main gate, iron ore and Gulf of Joseph Bonaparte)
- Alice Spring Tropic of Capricorn + Oil Reserves + Natural Gas
- Landforms Arnhem Land, Tanami Desert, Wood Lake, Macdonnell Ranges, Barkly Highlands

## 4.3) Southern Australia:-

- Capital Adelaide (St Vicente Bay)
- 🦴 Whyalla Iron Steel Center
- Lake Eyre Australia's largest lake & lowest point
- Great Victoria Desert,Simpson Desert and StuartStony Desert
- Main Mountains Flinders Range (Fault), Remarkable, Lofty, Musgrave Ranges
- Eyre Peninsula and Kangaroo Island

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पश्चिमी ऑस्ट्रेलिया में स्थित न्यूमैन पर्वत लौह अयस्क के लिए विश्व प्रसिद्ध है || The Newman Mountains in Western Australia are world famous for iron ore.



## 4.4) Queensland :-

- Sapital Brisbane
  - © Port on the pacific coast
  - © Ipswich Lignite coal
- Weipa Bauxite (Australia is largest producer of bauxite)
- ♦ Mount Isa Lead and Zinc
- Landforms Cape York
  Peninsula, Mount Gregory,
  Denham Mountains,
  Buckland Plateau, Fraser
  Island, Great Dividing
  Range, Wellesley Island,
  Great Barrier Reef
- Gold Coast City Tourism Center

#### 4.5) New South Wales :-

- Sydney Capital Sydney
  - © Australia's largest and oldest city
  - © Pacific Ocean
- Broken hill Zinc and silver
- Capital of Australia Canberra (Molonglo River)
- ♥ Darling river
- Landforms Great Dividing Range, New England Mountains, Snowy Mountains, Mount Kosciuszko

#### 4.6) Victoria :-

- ♥ Capital Melbourne (Port)
  - © Old capital of Australia
  - © Lignite coal
- Murray River Border of New South Wales and Victoria
- 🔖 Grampians Mountains, Bass Strait

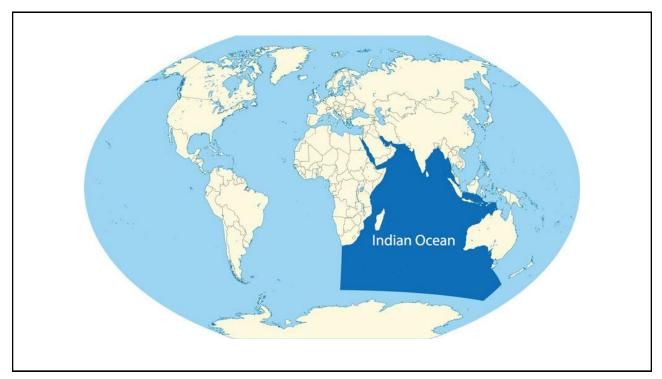
4.7) Tasmania :-

♥ Capital - Hobart

Australia's southernm ost city

Processing





# 5) Australia : Major Marginal Water Bodies

1) Timor Sea	Indian	✓ Northwest of Australia	
	Ocean	Subdivision - Gulf of joseph Bonaparte - Mouth of Victoria river,	
		Cambridge bay	
2) Arafura Sea	Pacific	✓ North of Australia	
	Ocean	■ Bauxite and manganese reserves	
		✓ Pearl production	
		Gulf of Carpentaria - Mouth of Mitchell and Flinders river,	
		Wellesley and Great Elantra islands	
		∟ Arafura Sea + Coral Sea	
		L Cape York Peninsula (Queensland) - Papua New Guinea	

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3) Coral Sea	Pacific Ocean	<ul><li></li></ul>
4) Lord Howe 8 Norfolk Island	Pacific Ocean	<ul><li></li></ul>
5) Tasman	Pacific	
sea	Ocean	■ Between Australia and New
		Zealand
		□ Great Australian Bight
		(Indian Ocean) + Tasman
		Sea (Pacific Ocean)
		L Tasmania (Australia) -
		Victoria (Australia)





# The Great Barrier Reef The world's most extensive coral reef ecosystem, consisting of more than 2,900 reefs and more than 900 islands. Extends for 1400 miles in the north-east coast of Australia (Queensland). It is the largest single structure in the world made by living organisms. it can be seen from outer space Indonesia has the largest coral reef area in the world. South Asia (India, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Chagos) has the largest number of coral reefs. There are four coral reef areas in India: Gulf of Mannar, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep Islands and Gulf of Kutch.

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# 6) Australia: Major rivers

River	Mouth	Fact
1) Victoria River	Joseph Bonaparte Gulf	
2) Murray River	Indian Ocean	<ul> <li>Source - Australian Alps or Snowy Mountains (Great Dividing)</li> <li>Longest River (Wheat Production)</li> <li>Tributary - Darling, Murrumbidgee River</li> </ul>
3) Darling river	Murray River (Wentworth, New South Wales)	<ul><li>✓ Source - Great Dividing Range (New South Wales)</li><li>✓ Down (Temperate grassland) - Between Murray and Darling</li></ul>

# 7) Australia: Major Lakes

Lake	Location	Fact	
1) Eyre (Saline)	Southern Australia	☼ Australia's largest lake	
2) Wood Lake	Northern Australia		
3) Other lake	<ul> <li>♥ Disappointment</li> <li>♥ Moore</li> <li>♥ Lake Torrens</li> <li>♥ Lake Gairdner</li> <li>♥ Lake Mackay</li> </ul>		



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# 8) Australia: Climate

- 1) The northern part of Australia lies in the tropical zone and the southern half lies in the temperate zone.
- Its southern coast has a Mediterranean climate, while the northern part receives rainfall from monsoon winds in summer.
- 3) Tasmania's climate is like that of the British, with westerly winds bringing rainfall throughout the year.
- 4) The climate of New Zealand is like that of Western Europe. It rains throughout year from westerly winds.

# 9) Australia: Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

- 1) Eucalyptus, the main tree of Australia, is a temperate evergreen plant.
- 2) Tropical (savanna) and temperate grasslands (Downs) are also found here.
- The temperate grasslands called the Downs are found in the middle of the Murray-Darling Rivers basin.
- 4) Wild animals like kangaroo, koala, emu (ostrich-like bird) and kookaburra are found.



# 10) Agriculture & Animal Husbandry

- The availability of arable land is limited as most of Australia's area is rainless. 15 percent of Australia's area is arable, of which only 6 percent is cultivated.
- Wheat is the main crop here, most of which is produced in New South Wales.
- 3) Maize is produced in Queensland and New South Wales.
- 4) One-third of the world's sheep are raised in Australia. It is the second largest sheep rearing nation in the world after China.
- 5) Merino species of sheep are reared here, they are the best type of sheep. The laborers working at the sheep rearing centers are called Jacaroos.





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# 11) Desert and Plateau

- Great Victoria Desert It is a hot and dry desert located in southern Australia. Australia's largest desert
- Great Sandy Desert It is a desert located in north-western Australia.
- Simpson Desert This is a natural gas desert located in the eastern part of Alice Spring, Australia.
- Stuart Desert This is a hot desert located on the border of New South Wales and Queensland.
- Gibson Desert It is located south of Disappointment Lake.
- Tanami Desert This is a major desert located in the Northern Australian Territory.
- Plateau of Kimberley This plateau is located in north-west Australia, which is famous for gold and diamond deposits.

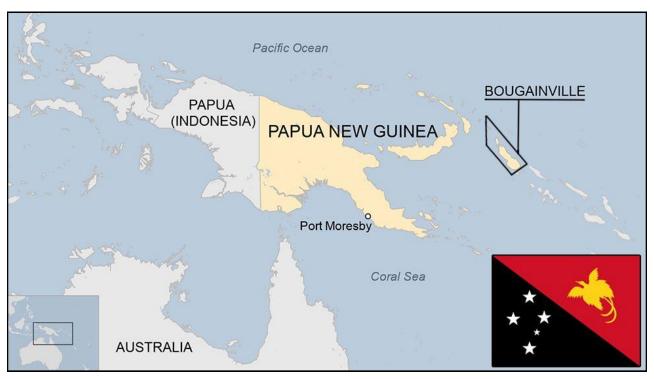
- 1) Antarctica (Cold)
- 2) Arctic (Cold)
- 3) Sahara
- 4) Australian Desert
- 5) Arabian Desert
- 6) Gobi Desert (Cold)
- 7) Kalahari Desert
- 8) Patagonian Desert(Cold)

# 12) New Zealand

- 1) Capital :- Wellington (south of north island)
  - ♥ Southernmost capital of the world
  - ♥ Major port (Cook strait)
  - Cook strait Tasman Sea + South Pacific Ocean, North Island (New Zealand) - South Island (New Zealand)
- 2) Other city:-
  - Auckland Most populated (North Island)
  - Christchurch Industrial center (South island)
  - Newzealand is also known as Britain of the south. The original inhabitants of newzealand are called maori.
- 3) Topographies:-
  - 🦴 Taupo Newzealand's largest freshwater crater lake
  - Southern alps mountains Located in the south island (highest peak - Mount Cook)
  - ♥ Canterbury Plains (South island)



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# 13) Other Facts

- 1) The national animal of Australia is Kangaroo. Apart from this, creatures named Emu and Platypus are also found
- 2) Due to the lack of rain, many deep wells have been dug in the central lowlands of Australia, from which water keeps coming up with great velocity on its own. These are called Artesian Wells. The wide area of these wells is called the Great Artesian Basin.
- 3) Melanesia (Black Islands) The westernmost group of islands and islands of the Pacific Ocean is called Melanesia. This region is situated between Indonesia and Philippines. The island of New Guinea is considered the westernmost island of this cultural region. The eastern part of New Guinea is called Papua and the western part is called Irianjaya. In the eastern part of Melanesia is the Fiji Islands, whose capital is Sua.
- 4) Micronesia (Small Islands) Micronesia is a federated state in the Pacific Ocean. It has O4 island groups Northern Mariana (Guam USA), Caroline, Marshall and Gilbert.
- 5) Polynesia (many islands) Polynesia islands are spread to the east of Melanesia and Micronesia. Many of these island groups are the main Hawaii, Samoa, Tonga, Tualu etc. These islands have been given the analogy of Emerald Seas.
- 6) Birds named Emu and Kookaburra are found in New Zealand.
- 7) Platypus is a strange animal of Australia that runs, makes tunnels in the ground and swims in water.

