Oceania: The geography of Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands


Review by Christopher G. Kendall

This small book deals mainly with the geography of Australia and has some six of the chapters that are focused on this continent. The book also has two chapters on New Zealand, a chapter on the other islands of the Pacific and a general chapter on Pacific. The book will be of interest to you if you are planning to visit Australia or live there. It gives a very complete description of Australia in terms of its tectonic background, its vegetation, its fresh water resources, its original occupants, its colonization, its primary industries, and its recent urban development. The book discusses the various regions of Australia, their contribution to the economy of the country, and their climate, etc.

The book is clearly written and well illustrated with numerous maps and clear black and white photographs showing the topography and vegetation of the region. The book catches the "can do" flavor of the country, as a part of Oceania. The book appears directed at geography students who need to have some understanding of Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands. However, the book also provides a good summary of the area which should help people who are planning either a holiday to Australia or to work there or on the nearby islands of New Zealand and the Pacific. This is a good buy if you need to know something about Australia. Otherwise, it is not a bad book to have in your local library for information on this topic when you need it.
Geography of New Zealand including landforms land statistics and more - by worldatlas.com. New Zealand. Location: Oceania, islands in the South Pacific Ocean, southeast of Australia. Geographic coordinates: 41 00 S, 174 00 E. Map references: Oceania. Area: total: 268,680 sq km land: 268,021 sq km water: NA note: includes Antipodes Islands, Auckland Islands, Bounty Islands, Campbell Island, Chatham Islands, and Kermadec Islands. Pacific Islands, island geographic region of the Pacific Ocean. The great arc of islands located north and east of Australia and south of the Equator is called Melanesia (from the Greek words melas, â€œblack,â€ and nÄ°sos, â€œislandâ€) for the predominantly dark-skinned peoples of New Guinea island, the Bismarck Archipelago, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu (the New Hebrides), New Caledonia, and Fiji. Culture areas of the Pacific Islands EncyclopÃ¡dia Britânica, Inc. The climate of the Pacific Islands is generally tropical (except in New Zealand, which has a temperate climate), with temperatures, humidity, and rainfall relatively uniform throughout the year. Most of Australia and Oceania is under the Pacific, a vast body of water that is larger than all the Earthâ€™s continental landmasses and islands combined. The name â€œOceaniaâ€ justly establishes the Pacific Ocean as the defining characteristic of the continent. Oceania is dominated by the nation of Australia. The Temperate Australasia realm includes the seas surrounding the southern half of Australia and the islands of New Zealand. This realm is one of the worldâ€™s richest areas for seabirds. Its cold, nutrient-rich waters support a diversity of plants and fish that seabirds feed on. These seabirds include different species of albatross, petrel, and shearwater, as well as the Australasian gannet and rockhopper penguin.
New Zealand has two main islands and is home to the Maori, who were originally from Polynesia. The British colonized New Zealand and often were in conflict with the Maori. Australia is relatively flat with low elevation highlands and an extensive dry interior, while New Zealand has high mountains and receives adequate rainfall. There is an international attraction to the island continent of Australia, and the attraction has grown in intensity in the past few decades. Tourism is now the number one economic activity in Australia. Just slightly smaller in physical area than the continental United States, Australia is a large country with many resources but few people relative to its size. Geography of New Zealand including landforms land statistics and more - by worldatlas.com. New Zealand. Location: Oceania, islands in the South Pacific Ocean, southeast of Australia. Geographic coordinates: 41°00'S, 174°00'E. Map references: Oceania. Area: total: 268,680 sq km land: 268,021 sq km water: NA note: includes Antipodes Islands, Auckland Islands, Bounty Islands, Campbell Island, Chatham Islands, and Kermadec Islands. the North Pacific and the South Pacific. what are the 3 major groups of islands that Oceania is subdivided into? Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia. Antarctica. mapped the coast of New Zealand in 1769 for the British before sailing on to Australia, and the British government claimed control of New Zealand soon afterwards. what happened when England loss in the American Revolutionary War? British were forced to find a new place to send convicts, which was also a means to reduce overcrowding in England. "First Fleet". In 1788 British sent ships to establish a penal colony in Australia and the founding of the campsite at Sydney Cove on 26 January 1788 is now officially recognized as Australia Day. what did convicts (transports) do once they wer