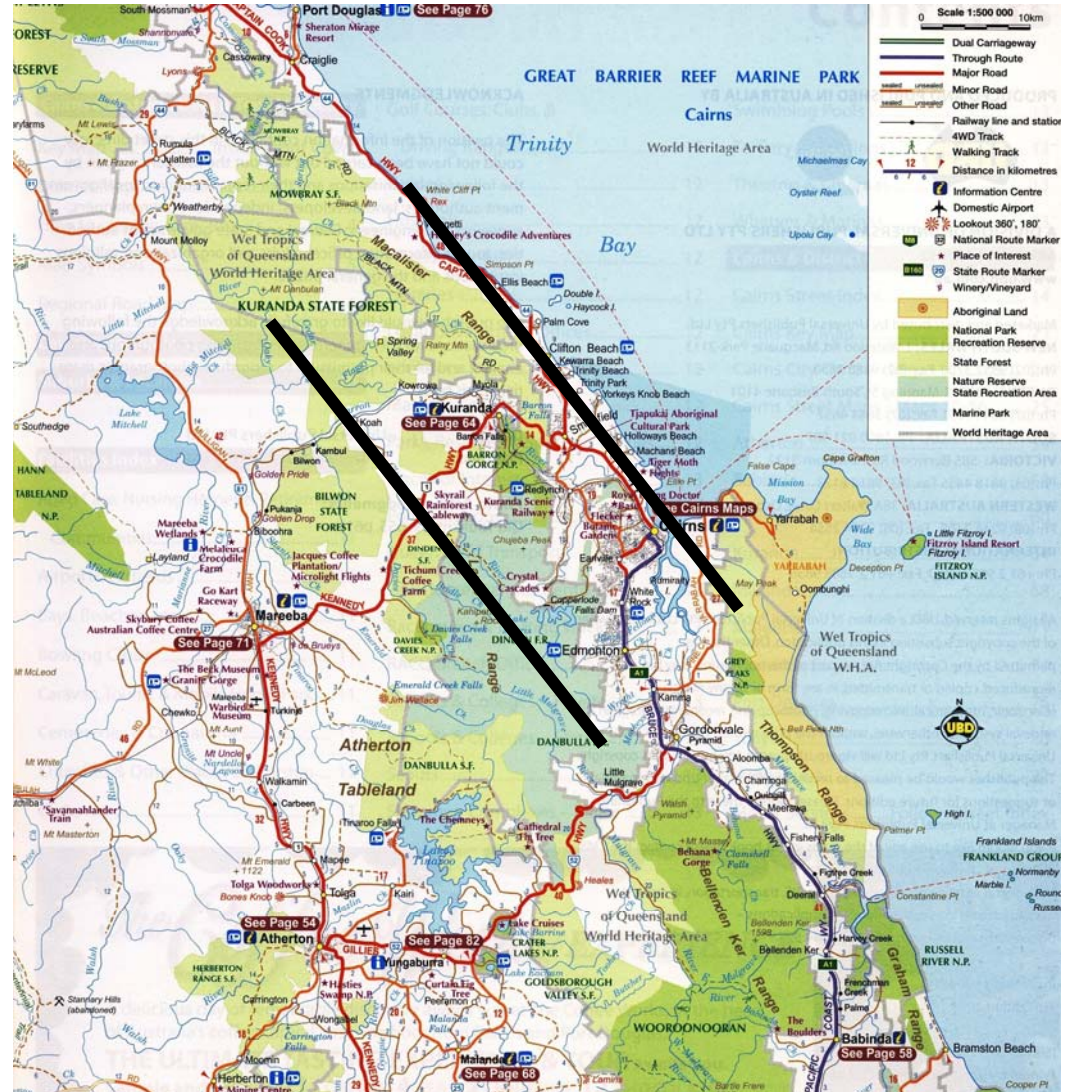


# Land Use in Cairns

Group D!!!

# General Characteristics

- Climatic Factor
  - Sub-tropical & Tropical
    - Abundant sunlight
    - Insufficient rainfall in highland
- Geological Factor
  - 3 Steps
    - Interactive Effect



# Land Uses Found in Cairns

- Natural Conservation Area
- Agricultural
- Recreation
  - - Tourism
- Industrial

# Natural Conservation Area

- Examples:
- Kuranda
- Danbulla National Park
- Usually located
- at higher altitude



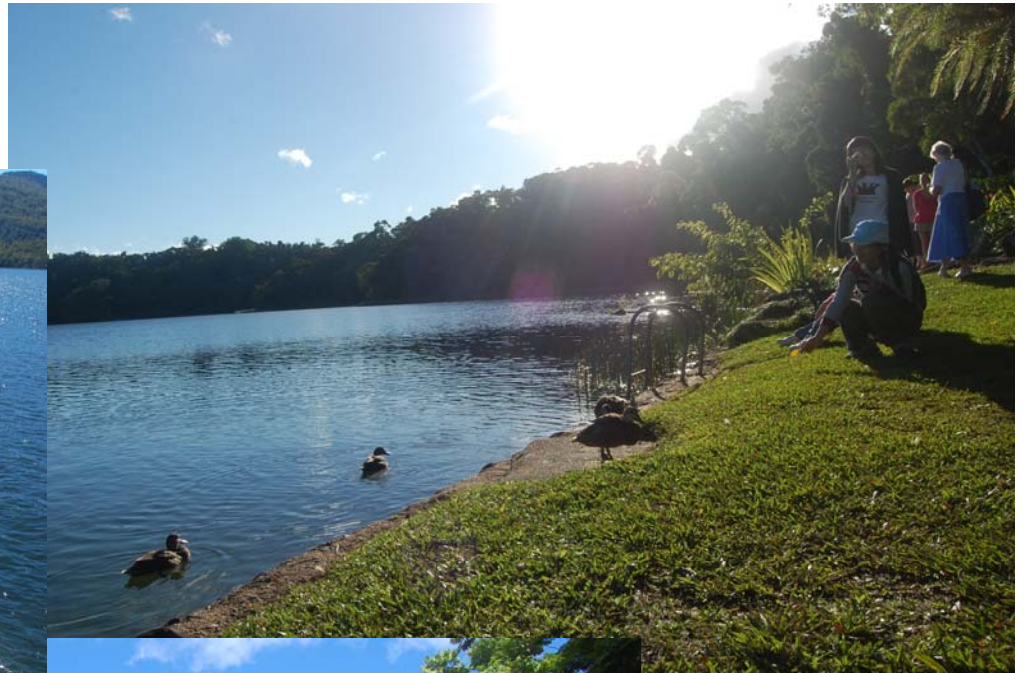
# Agricultural

- Example:
- Mareeba-Dimbulah Irrigation Channel
- Usually located in flat land



# Recreational

- Examples:
- Barron River & Lake Tinaroo
- Yungaburra
- Malanda Falls
- Lake Eacham and Lake Barrine
- Usually located:
- randomly
- next to the natural resources



# Industrial

- Examples:
- Gordonvale
- Usually located in flat land



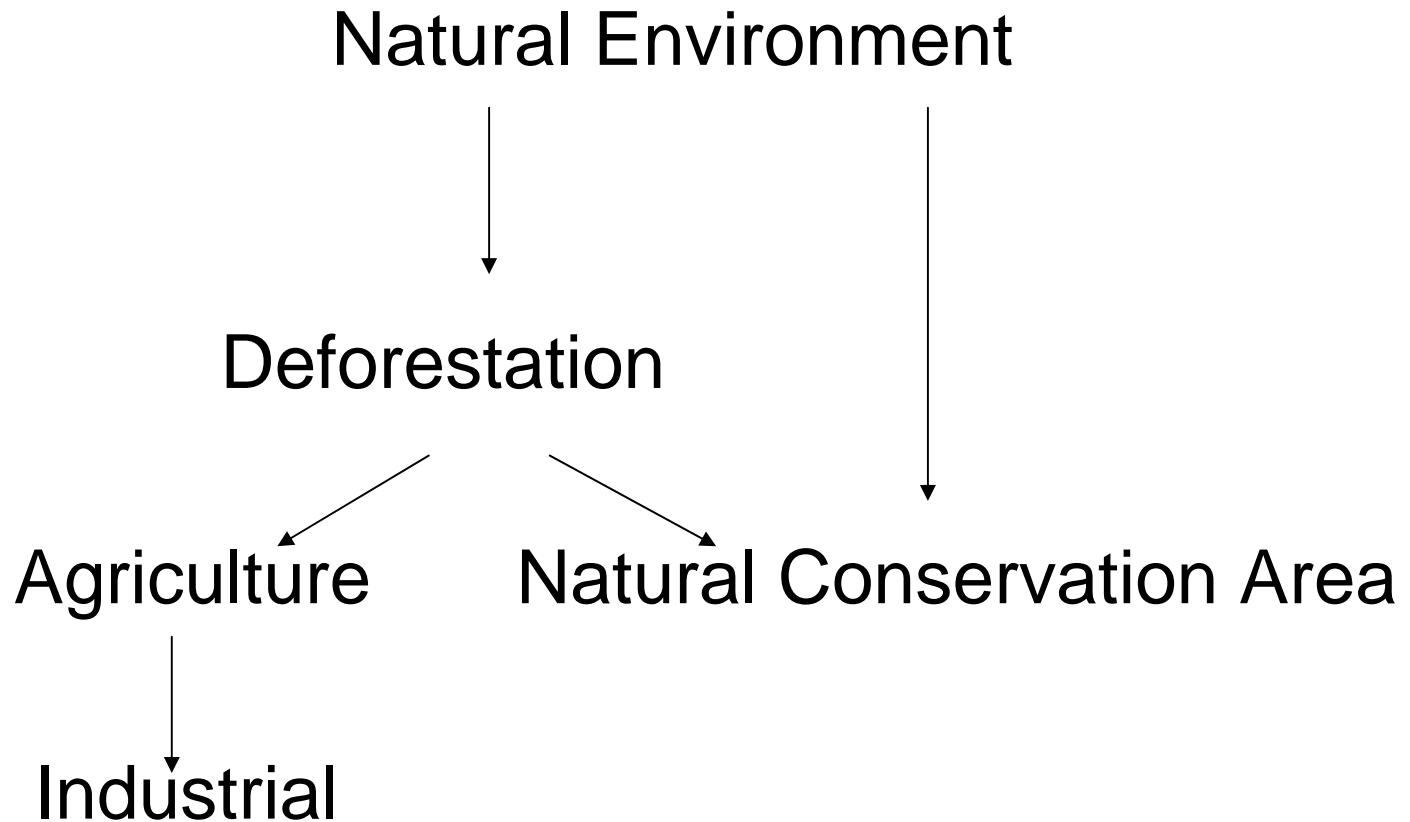


# Characteristics of the land uses

- Agricultural:
- Mostly fruit and sugar canes
- Few vegetables only
- Extensive in scale, especially for sugar canes
- Advanced Farming e.g. the use of machinery in irrigations
- Commercial Farming e.g. Lemons, Mangos, Maize

- Recreational:
- Based on natural resources
- Random Location
- Industrial:
- Near to city areas

# Land Use Change

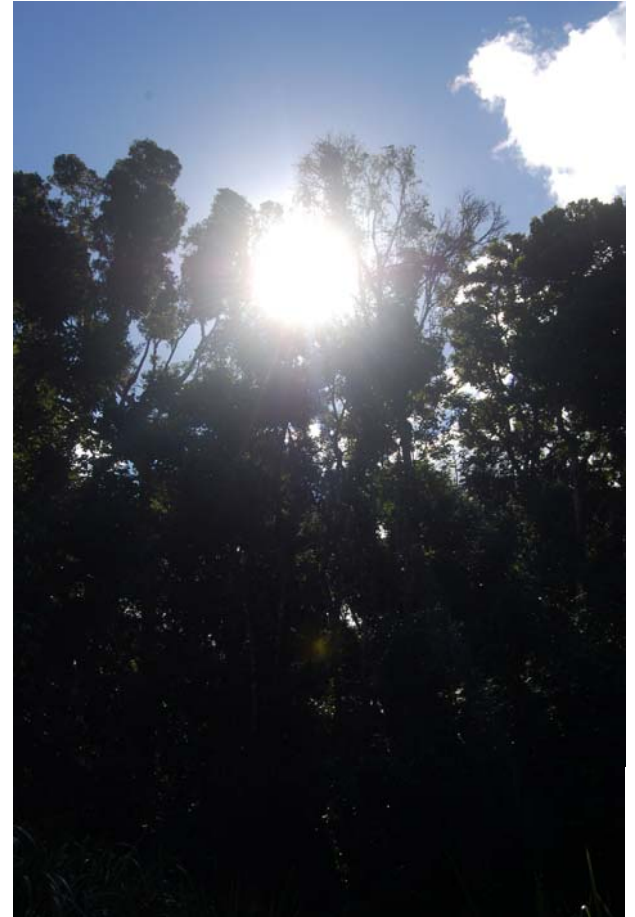


# Physical driving force on land use changes

Effect on agricultural land use

# Physical driving force on land use changes

- 1. climate
  - temperature
    - Mean maximum temperature - 25.7 in July
    - Mean maximum temperature - 31.4 in January → suitable for agriculture
    - lapse rate
      - temperature still moderate
  - rainfall
    - at least 1500mm annually



# Physical driving force on land use changes

- pioneer species able to grow in harsh environments. heat resistant, drought resistant – prominent in rain shadow area
- Horizontal variation
  - high endemism – high species diversity, low species density – so species are vulnerable to disappear.
  - late-successional species are unable to grow when introduced into a disturbed or open site.
- Vertical variation
  - species vary with increase in height

# Physical driving force on land use changes

## 2. Relief

- Flatland
  - Tableland
  - Low land → extensive farming
  - water holding capacity
  - effective irrigation
  - Encourages to change the
  - land use
- High accessibility



# Physical driving force on land use changes

## 3. Soil

- volcanic
  - fertile
  - basaltic clay looms to sandy looms of granite
  - alluvial
  - high water holding capacity
  - easy to till





# Driving Forces of Land Uses Change

## Human Factors:

### – Political

- Prohibition of Tobacco Farming
- Promotion of World Heritage Area

### – Technology

- Irrigation Project

### – Economical

- The Rise of Ecotourism