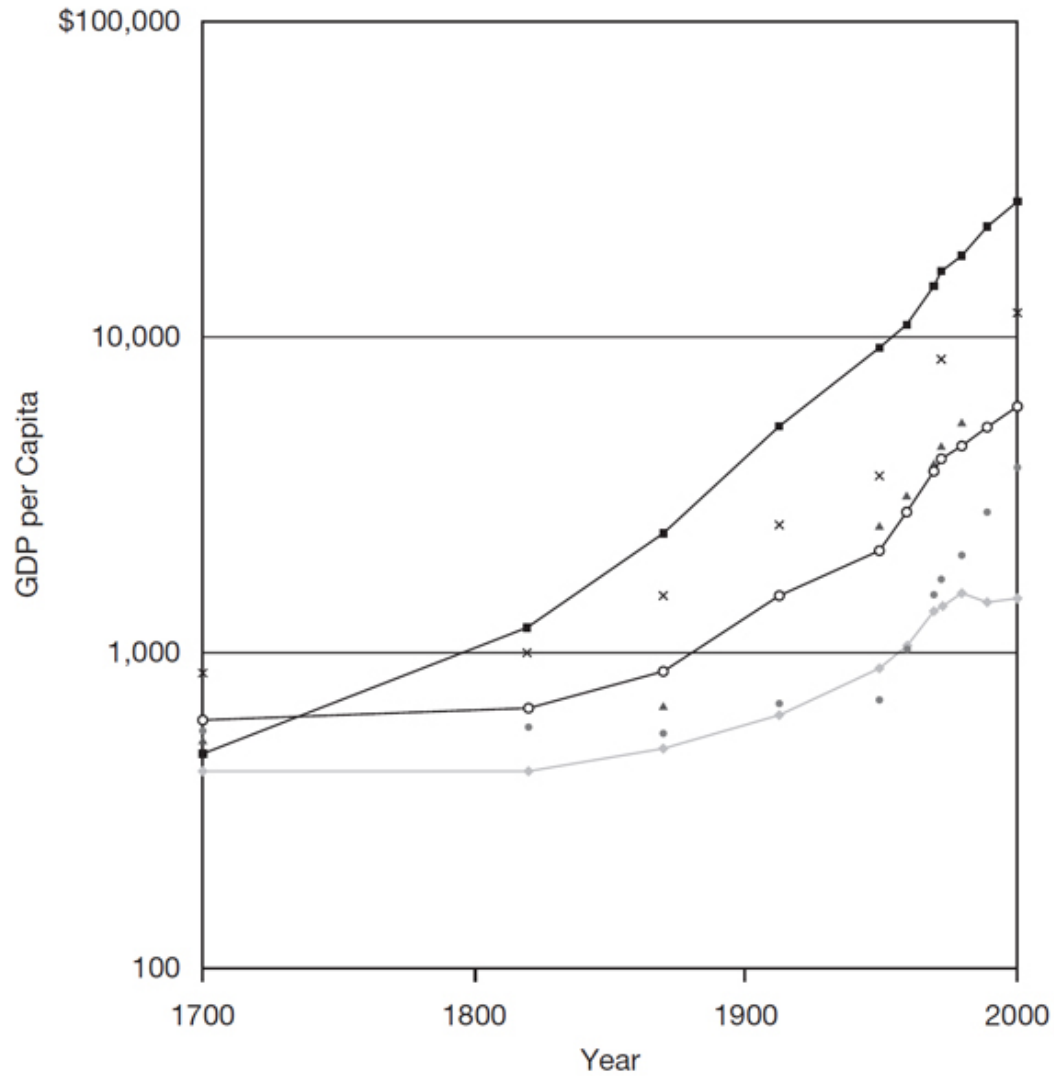
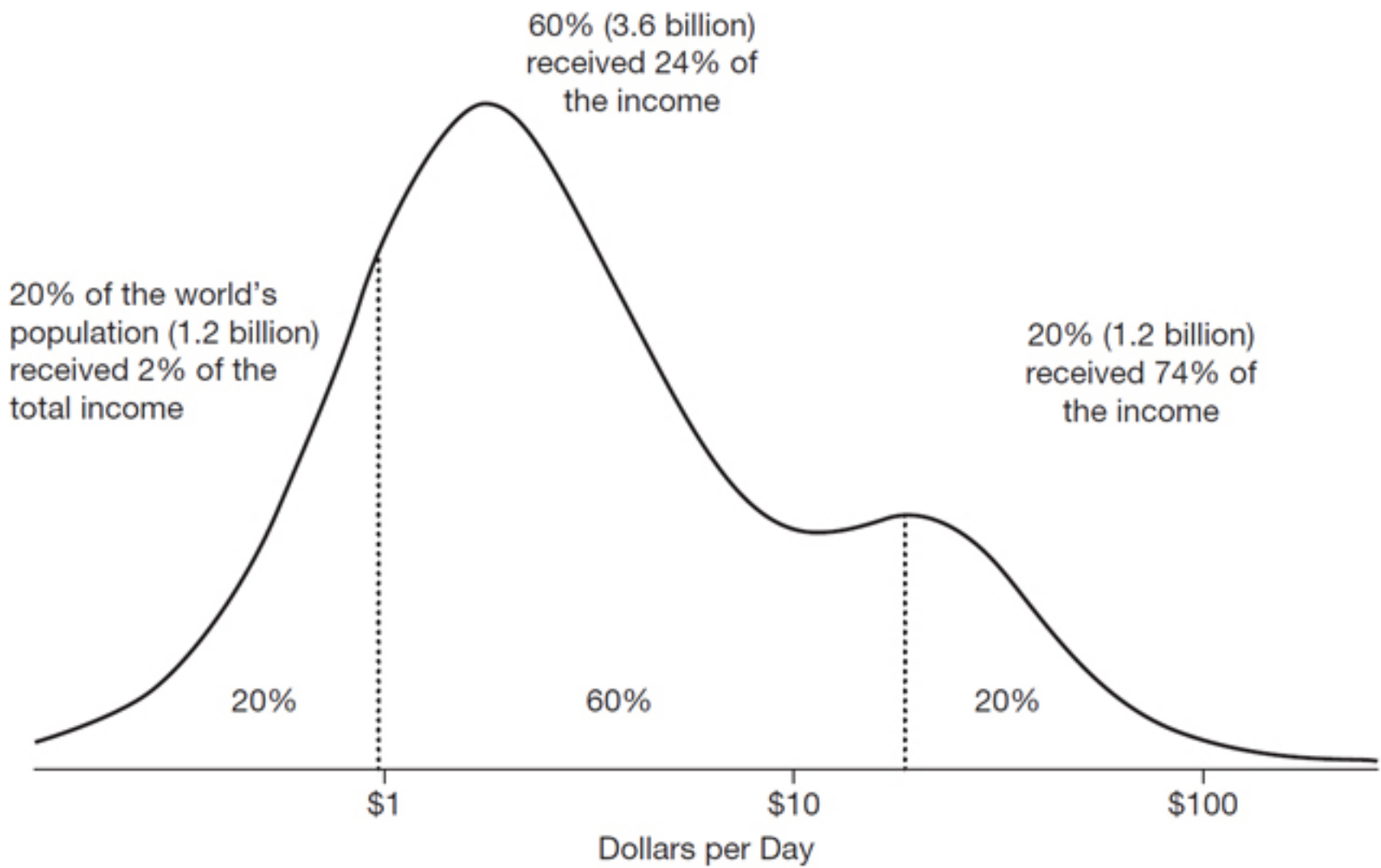


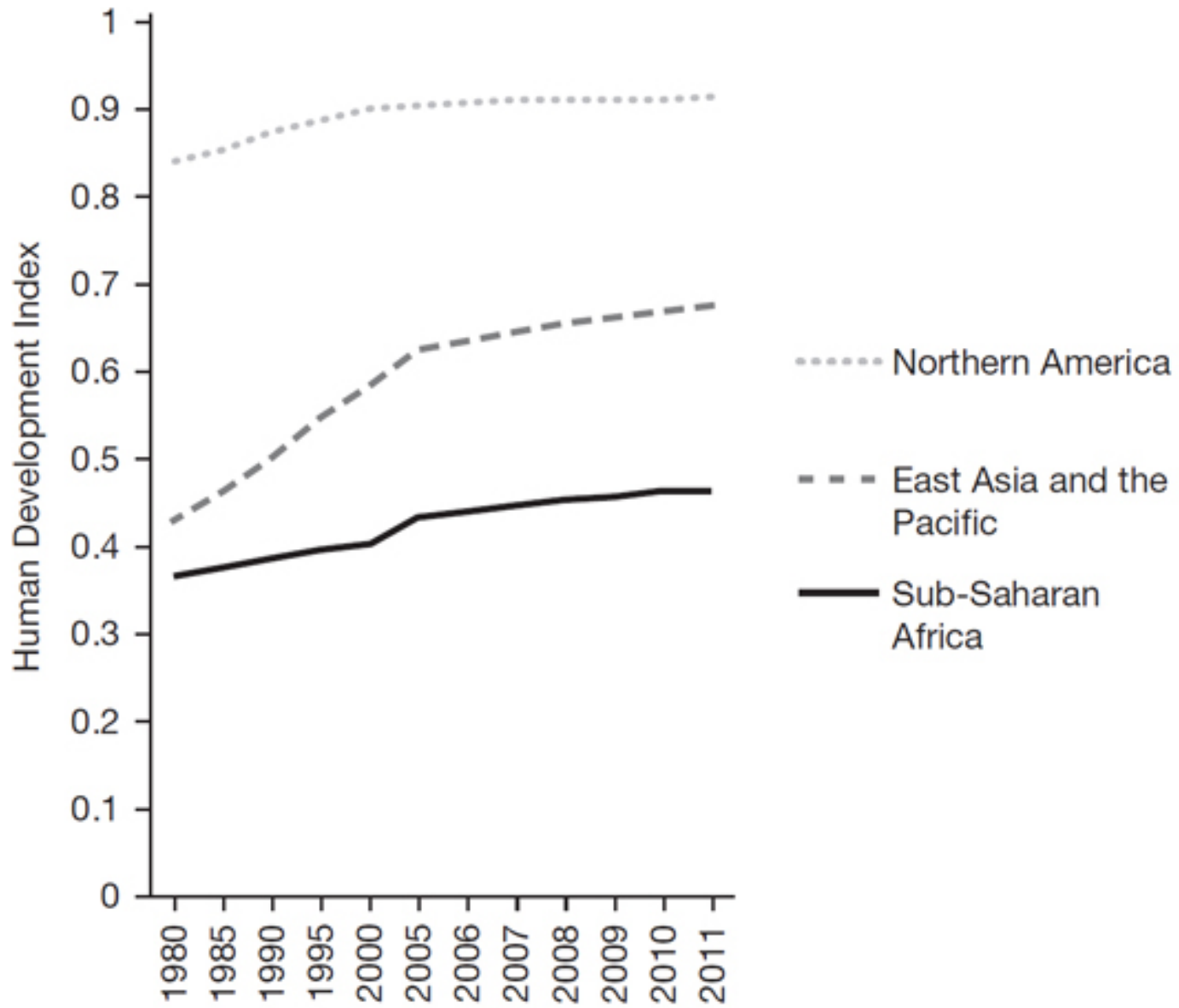
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Lecture Week 11, G. Leddy











**TABLE 10.1** SOME DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TROPICAL (POORER ECONOMICALLY, RICHER BIOLOGICALLY) AND TEMPERATE REGIONS OF THE HUMAN ECOSYSTEM.

<b>Environmental issue (and location of book discussion)</b>	<b>Tropical regions</b>	<b>Temperate regions</b>
<i>Climate (Chapter 5)</i>	Equatorial cell: desert, monsoon, rain forest	Mid-latitude cell: clearly marked seasons, Mediterranean
<i>Biological diversity (Chapters 5, 9)</i>	High; many localized (endemic) species	Low to moderate
<i>Impact of land clearing (Chapters 2, 5, 9)</i>	Widespread loss of species (irreversible extinction)	More local loss of species (recovery over decades)
<i>Political history (Chapters 10–12)</i>	Colonial: local culture stressed or extinct; indigenous institutions delegitimated	Imperial: dissemination of culture and institutions; rising influence of environmentalists
<i>Population distribution (Chapter 8)</i>	75% of human population	25% of human population
<i>Population growth (Chapter 8)</i>	Rapid but slowing; more than 90% of population growth is here	Slow, negative in some places
<i>Urbanization (Chapter 8)</i>	Rapid urbanization (migration; land conversion)	Sprawl (land conversion; traffic)
<i>Wealth and income (Chapter 10)</i>	Poor, high inequality	Rich, moderate to low inequality
<i>Consumption per capita (Chapters 10, 13, 14)</i>	Low (chronic hunger) to moderate	High to very high
<i>Energy use per capita (Chapters 7, 14)</i>	Low	High
<i>Economic base (Chapters 2, 10)</i>	Agrarian, often with communal landholding	Industrial and information economies, with private and state-owned property dominant
<i>Dependence on environment (Chapters 6–8, 10)</i>	Direct impact on economic production	Localized impacts on health, aesthetics; large, global, indirect impacts through consumption and investment
<i>Cultural orientation (Chapters 2, 10, 11)</i>	Historically “stationary” and traditional	“Edgeless,” highly mobile





