

Field Work Test: Part I - Mapping Exercise Instructions and Tasks

8th International Geography Olympiad

Taipei, Taiwan

July 29 – August 4 2010

DO NOT OPEN UNTIL INSTRUCTED

Landcover/landuse change and conservation in Guandu

Fieldwork Test: Part I – Mapping Exercise 31 July, 2010

Instructions

The theme of the Fieldwork Test is landcover/landuse change and conservation in Guandu. In the morning session (7:40am until 11:40am), students are expected to observe, record and map features that are related to this issue.

- In the file, there are index maps (source 1), a base map, (source 2), and other materials (sources 3 to 10; reference maps, short essays and photographs). Please check and report to the group leader if any of these items are missing.
- Students can use any maps to record field observations, to draw or to take notes. *Important: The* final map to be submitted has to be drawn on the plastic cover sheet with a base map in it. Use the markers (pen), provided by the group leaders, to complete the final version. This is the only map that will be assessed by the fieldwork jury. Write your name and team on the back of the plastic cover sheet NOW. Do not take the map out of the plastic cover sheet.
- Field observation should finish by 10:30. The file has to be returned to the Group Leader at the end of the field exercise at 11.10am. The file,
 except the final map from the morning, will be returned to students at the beginning of the geographical issue written test in the afternoon.
- In addition to what you have observed in the field, more information will be provided at the beginning of the geographical issue written test, and there will be 5 minutes reading time provided at the start of the test.
- In the field, we will stop at the sites marked A, B, and C on the base map (Source 2). Apart from making observations at these sites, please also make careful record of the vegetation, land use, and relief.
- ✓ In the Guandu Nature Park, please do not enter **unauthorized** areas. You should act responsibility at all times, and avoid dropping litter.

Tasks

Context: Part of the Guandu lowland used to be a natural wetland, but human use of Guandu has brought about a transformation from agricultural uses that characterized this area in 1965. Parts of the Guandu Nature Reserve and the Guandu Nature Park show evidence of significant change. For example building spoil has been deposited in parts of the Nature Park.

- 1. Annotate the map of the study area on the plastic cover sheet. Describe the types of vegetation, areas of raised relief and the major water management infrastructure that relate to the human use of the area. Your map should also show variations in house style.
- 2. On your map show the major boundaries between areas where natural changes have occurred and those in which human intervention predominate. Name the features along which these major boundaries are located.

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Analysis of a Geographical Issue Answer Booklet

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1. Draw a time line diagram to show the significant changes that have taken place in the parts of the Guandu wetland that you observed. Make sure your diagram shows changes in areas of more natural and more human-induced change.

2. During the 1970s, some people in Taipei argued for the establishment of a natural reserve in the Guandu wetland. The reserve was mainly for protecting the habitat of shorebirds. Using all information available, discuss and analyse the practice of bird habitat protection in the Guandu wetland. What are the advantages and disadvantages of these practices?

Name Team Team	••••••

3. Using the space provided, draw and annotate a cross section from D to C. The cross section does not have to be true to scale. It is more important to locate and label features accurately. Write notes on your cross section where appropriate.

4. Geographic analysis; issues of land development. Guandu Natural Reserve is dominated by mangroves, one of three major mangrove sites at the river mouth of the Tanshui River. Some bird lovers want to clear the mangroves and to re-create a habitat for migratory shore birds. Others think the mangroves should be preserved as they are now, and it would be risky to change the law that gave protection to this area in the first place. There is also pressure to access more land for urban development.

As a city planner, with some knowledge of the area, give four arguments that you would expect to hear in a meeting about the future of the Guandu wetland. What labels would you give the various interest groups that make these arguments? To what extent are the arguments common in urban communities everywhere?

Name	Team

Name Team Team