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, "black," and nēsos, "island") for the predominantly dark-skinned peoples of New Guinea island, the Bismarck Archipelago, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu (the New Hebrides), New Caledonia, and Fiji. 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 Earth's continental landmasses and islands combined. The name Oceania 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 world'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.
Oceania is a geographical (and geopolitical) region consisting of numerous countries and territories—mostly islands—in the Pacific Ocean. The exact scope of Oceania varies; some descriptions include East Timor, Australia, and New Zealand; other versions exclude them. The primary use of the term "Oceania" is to describe a continental region (like Europe or Africa) that lies between Asia and the Americas, with Australia as the major land mass. The name "Oceania" is used, rather than "Australia," because 5 Economy. 5.1 Australia and New Zealand. 5.2 Pacific Islands. 5.3 Tourism. 6 Politics.\footnote{Biogeographically, Oceania serves as a synonym for the Australasian realm and the Oceanian realm (Melanesia, Polynesia, and Micronesia), with New Zealand forming the south-western corner of the Polynesian Triangle. Note that New Zealand may also be considered part of Australasia, despite forming a part of Polynesia.\footnote{In the geopolitical conception used by the United Nations, by the International Olympic Committee, and by many atlases, Oceania includes Australia and the nations of the Pacific from Papua New Guinea east, but not Indonesian New Guinea.}}. Most of Australia and Oceania is under the Pacific, a vast body of water that is larger than all the Earth’s continental landmasses and islands combined. The name “Oceania” justly establishes the Pacific Ocean as the defining characteristic of the continent. Oceania is dominated by the nation of Australia.\footnote{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 world’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. In terms of its physical geography, the islands of Oceania are often divided into four different sub-regions based on the geologic processes playing a role in their physical development. The first of these is Australia. It is separated because of its location in the middle of the Indo-Australian Plate and the fact that, due to its location, there was no mountain building during its development. Instead, Australia’s current physical landscape features were formed mainly by erosion.}. Most of Australia and all of New Zealand are within the temperate zone and most of the island areas in the Pacific are considered tropical. Oceania’s temperate regions feature high levels of precipitation, cold winters, and warm to hot summers. The tropical regions in Oceania are hot and wet year round.
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 lost 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 were in? In terms of its physical geography, the islands of Oceania are often divided into four different sub-regions based on the geologic processes playing a role in their physical development. The first of these is Australia. It is separated because of its location in the middle of the Indo-Australian Plate and the fact that, due to its location, there was no mountain building during its development. Instead, Australia's current physical landscape features were formed mainly by erosion. Most of Australia and all of New Zealand are within the temperate zone and most of the island areas in the Pacific are considered tropical. Oceania's temperate regions feature high levels of precipitation, cold winters, and warm to hot summers. The tropical regions in Oceania are hot and wet year round. The Pacific Ocean islands have a tropical vegetation with tropical rainforests and palm trees. Rainforest canopy walk in Samoa. Oceania Facts - Fauna/ Wildlife: Oceania is home to many animal species. Fox Glacier in New Zealand. Australia has a mainly tropical climate in the northeast and arid climate in the desert centre of the country, which is referred to as 'outback'. The south eastern Australian coastline has a mild mediterranean climate. Many Pacific Ocean islands such as the Marshall islands and Palau, Tuvalu and the Marquesas islands in French Polynesia were discovered by European explorers. Spanish explorer Alonso de Salazar discovered the Marshall islands in 1529. Dutch explorer Abel Tasman first arrived in New Zealand in 1642. Tom McKnight was a geographer that knew how to make things accessible. The reason I gave this book 3 stars instead of five is for two reasons. First, it's a little dated since it's now almost 20 years old. Second, the price is ridiculous for what you get. The book is just over 200 pages. I've purchased 400+ page textbooks for less than this cost. Thanks a lot Prentice Hall. Textbook publishers are some of the greediest entities I've ever encountered. Read more. Helpful. 5 Economy. 5.1 Australia and New Zealand. 5.2 Pacific Islands. 5.3 Tourism. 6 Politics. Biogeographically, Oceania serves as a synonym for the Australasian realm and the Oceanian realm (Melanesia, Polynesia, and Micronesia), with New Zealand forming the south-western corner of the Polynesian Triangle. Note that New Zealand may also be considered part of Australasia, despite forming a part of Polynesia.[20]. In the geopolitical conception used by the United Nations, by the International Olympic Committee, and by many atlases, Oceania includes Australia and the nations of the Pacific from Papua New Guinea east, but not Indonesian New Guinea.[21].