



Core units: Exemplars – Year 8

Illustration 1: Landscape and landforms of Wilsons Promontory

Wilsons Promontory: Virtual fieldwork worksheet

Wilsons Promontory (slides 1–12)

1. Study the photographs on Slides 2 and 6. As a class, describe the nature of the landscape depicted and their related landforms. Identify as many landform features as you can and the principal processes responsible for their formation. Note whether they are erosional or depositional in nature.
2. State who Wilsons Promontory was named after. Who named it?
3. Outline the origins of the rock that dominates the landforms of the Promontory. Investigate the Rock Cycle with particular reference to the formation of granite. Construct an annotated diagram outlining the processes involved.
4. Study the vegetation shown in Slide 10. Describe the nature of the vegetation shown. What indication is there of strong prevailing winds in the area?

Site 1: Little Oberon Bay (slides 13–16)

5. Describe the nature of the coastal landscape shown in Slides 15 and 16. Identify examples of both erosional and depositional landform features.
6. Outline the geomorphological processes responsible for one of these landform features.

Site 2: Norman Bay (slides 17–22)

7. Construct an annotated photo sketch of the landscape depicted in slide 19. Label the prominent erosional and depositional landform features.
8. Study the landscape depicted in slides 20–22. Outline the processes responsible for the development of beaches.

Site 3: Tidal River (slides 23–29)

9. Identify the type of ecosystem shown in slides 25–29.
10. Construct a photo sketch of the landscape depicted in slide 26. As a class, discuss how tidal fluctuations might affect such an ecosystem.
11. Study slide 27. Outline the processes responsible for the rounding and smoothing of the granite boulders. Speculate on reasons for the colour of the water in the Tidal River.
12. Brainstorm the ways in which the landscape shown in slide 28 differs from earlier slides. Suggest reasons why there appears to be an absence of trees on the hills in the background.
13. Identify the landform feature shown on slide 29. Explain why such landform features are likely to be highly dynamic (that is, change over a relatively short time).

Site 4: Squeaky Beach (slides 30–32)

14. Study the landscape shown on slide 32. Identify the depositional feature found at the back of the beach zone. Outline the process by which such landforms develop.

Site 5: Leonard Point (slides 33–35)

15. Describe the nature of the coastal vegetation seen in slide 35. As a class, speculate on why there is an absence of large trees. Which explanation appears to be the most plausible?

Site 6: Vereker Outlook (slides 36–39)

16. Describe the nature of the vegetation shown in slide 38.
17. As a class, comment on the ascetics of the landscapes shown in slides 38 and 39. Brainstorm the descriptive words you would choose to describe the ascetics of such landscapes.