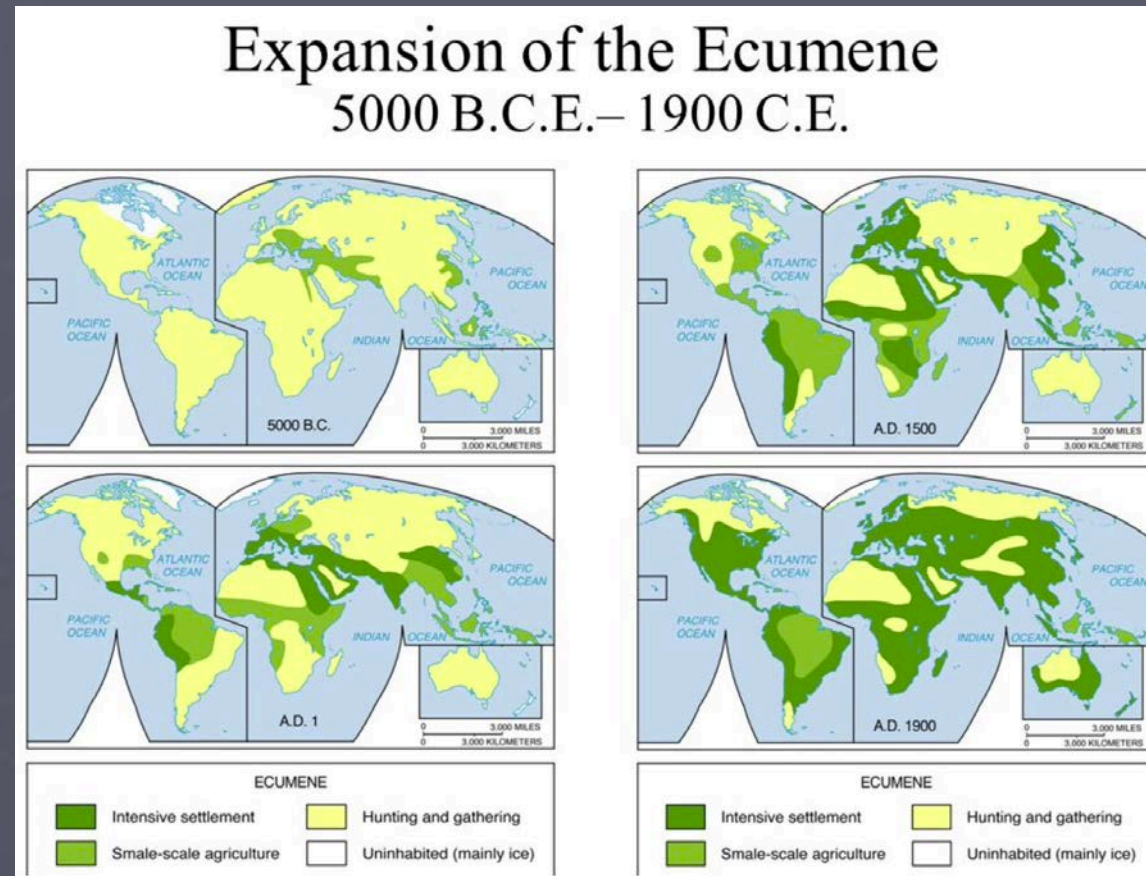


# Ecumene and Human Habitation



# The Habitable World

- **Ecumene:** The permanently inhabited portion of the earth as distinguished from the uninhabited or temporarily inhabited area

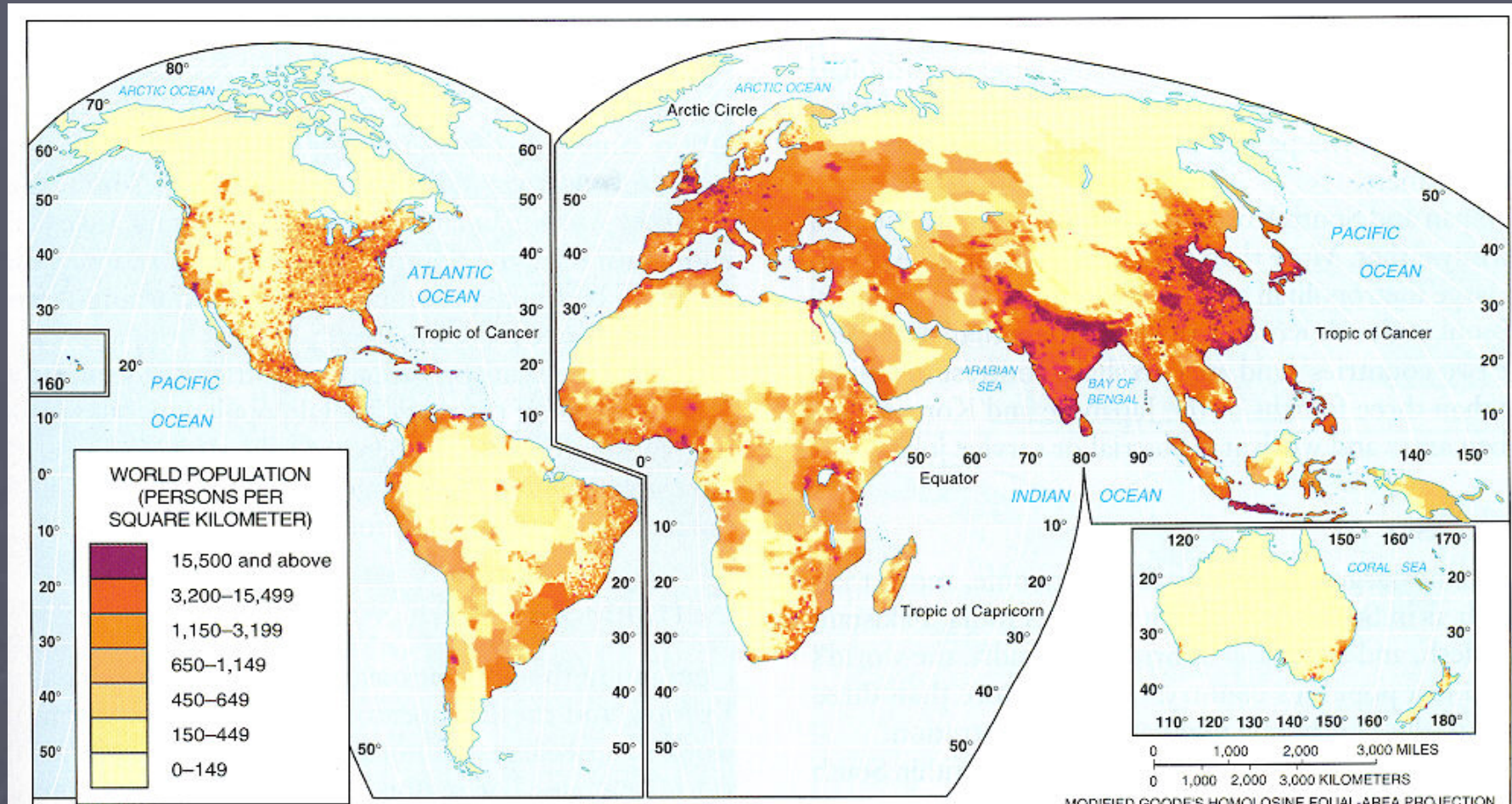


# The five “Toos”

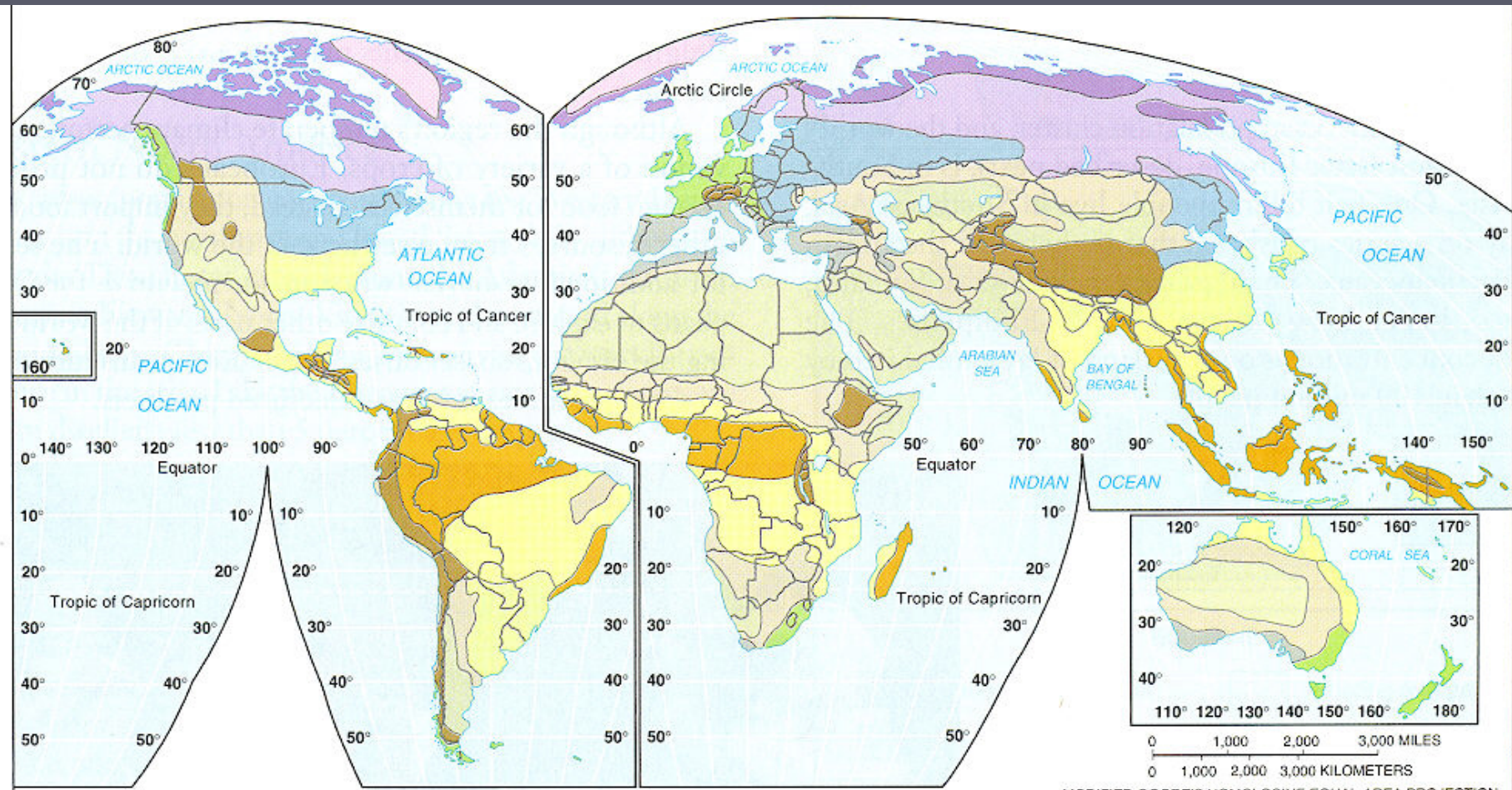
- Too Hot
- Too Cold
- Too Wet
- Too Dry
- Too Hilly















# Population Distribution



People are NOT distributed evenly across the Earth. Population is clustered in the mid latitude climates and relatively sparse in the dry and polar climates or the highlands.



MODIFIED GOODE'S HOMOLOGINE EQUAL-AREA PROJECTION

<b>A HUMID LOW-LATITUDE CLIMATES</b>		<b>B DRY CLIMATES</b>		<b>C WARM MID-LATITUDE CLIMATES</b>		<b>D COLD MID-LATITUDE CLIMATES</b>		<b>E POLAR CLIMATES</b>	
	Humid tropical		Semiarid		Humid subtropical		Humid continental		Ice cap
	Seasonally humid tropical		Desert		Mediterranean		Subarctic		Tundra
					Marine west coast				
<b>H UNDIFFERENTIATED HIGHLANDS</b>									
	Cold due to elevation, and mountainous regions of variable climate								

# Population Distribution

- Earth's Population Distribution- 75% of the world's population lives on only 5% of the land.
  - 66% of global population lives near an ocean or river
- Carrying capacity-the number of people that can be supported in an area given the technology of production.

# THE WORLD'S POPULATION, CONCENTRATED

If the world's 6.9 billion people lived in one city, how large would that city be if it were as dense as...



**PARIS**  
12,720 square miles  
33,154 square kilometers



**SAN FRANCISCO**  
39,975 square miles  
103,070 square kilometers



**NEW YORK**  
250,404 square miles  
648,544 square kilometers



**LONDON**  
553,745 square miles  
1,434,793 square kilometers

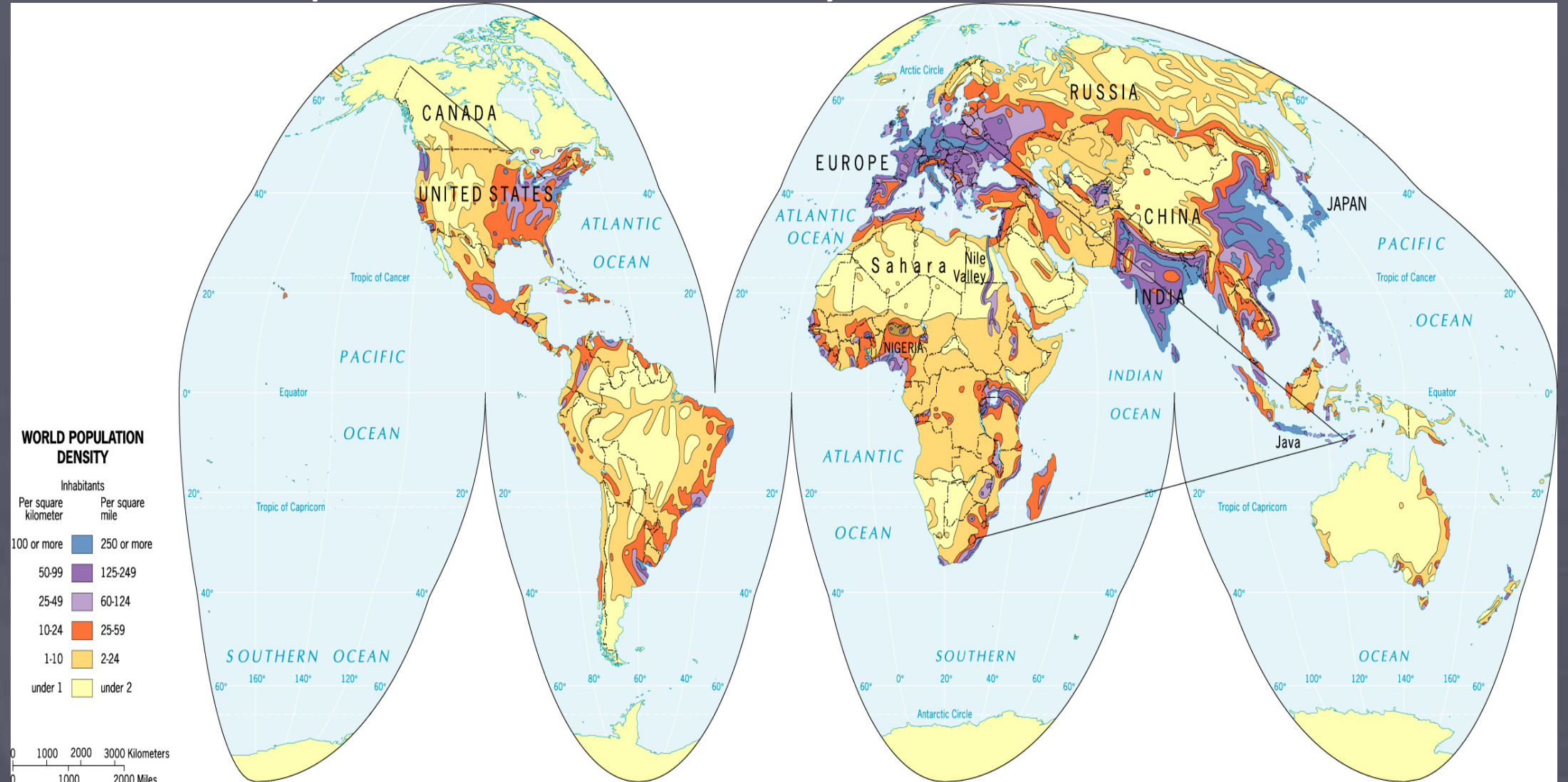


**SINGAPORE**  
376,067 square miles  
981,799 square kilometers



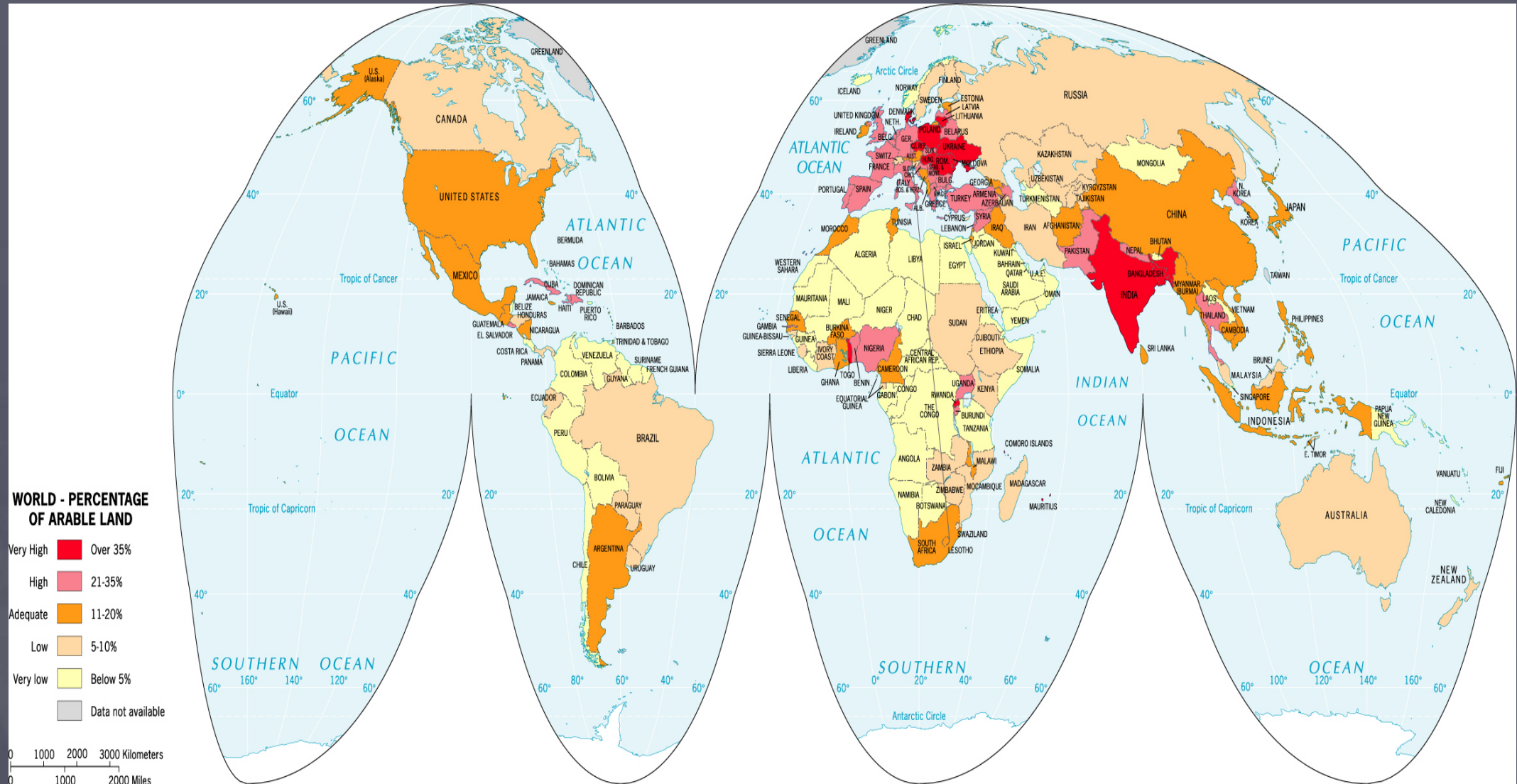
**HOUSTON**  
1,769,085 square miles  
4,581,970 square kilometers

# World Population Density





# Physiologic Population Density



# Case Study: Egypt



Along the Nile river access to water is easy which allows for agriculture

Further away from the Nile the landscape becomes quickly unsuitable for large scale agricultural activity



# Case Study: Tibetan Plateau

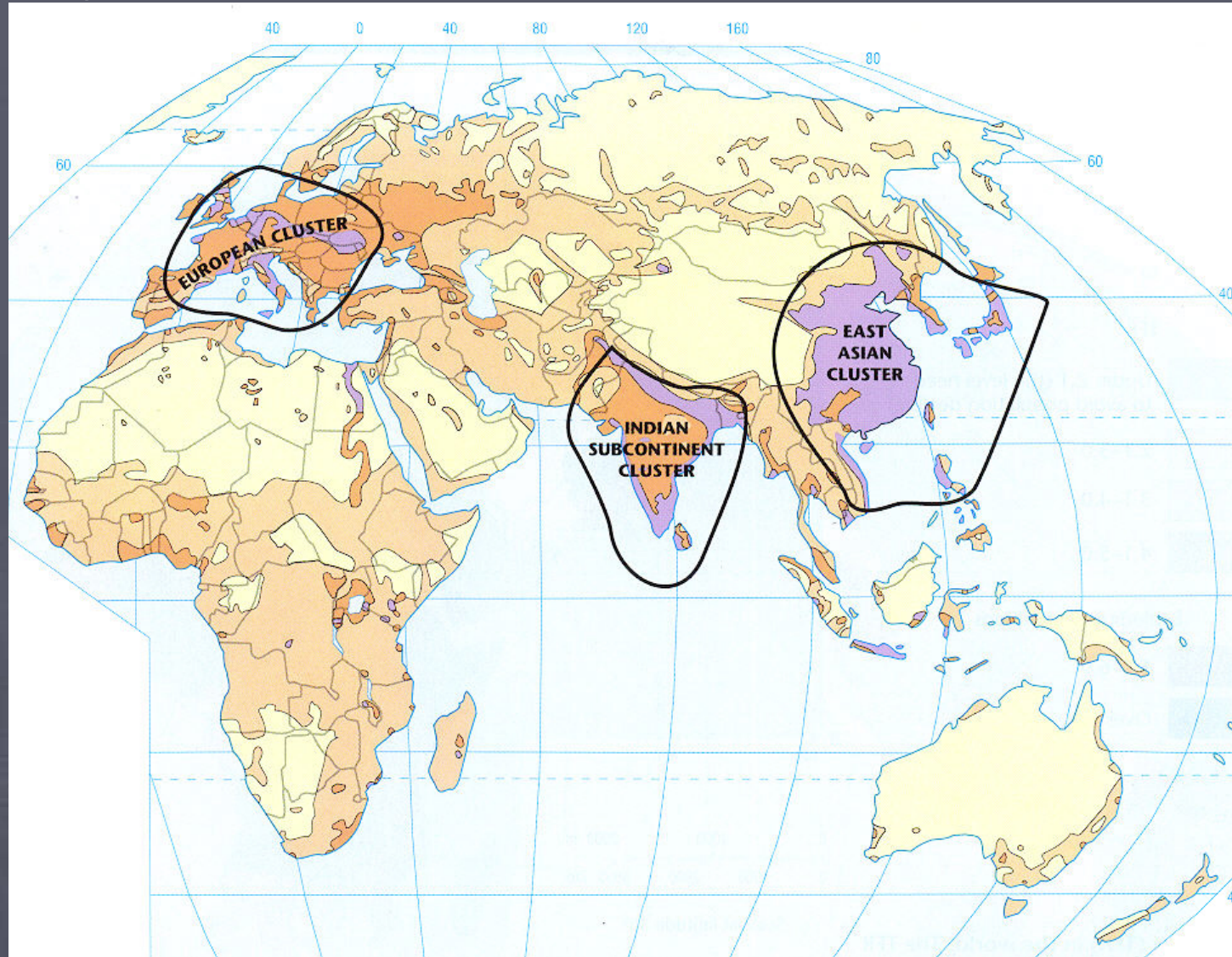


Poor soil quality and rocky soil lower crop yields and limit variety in crops that can be grown

Sudden weather makes large scale agriculture difficult due to unpredictability

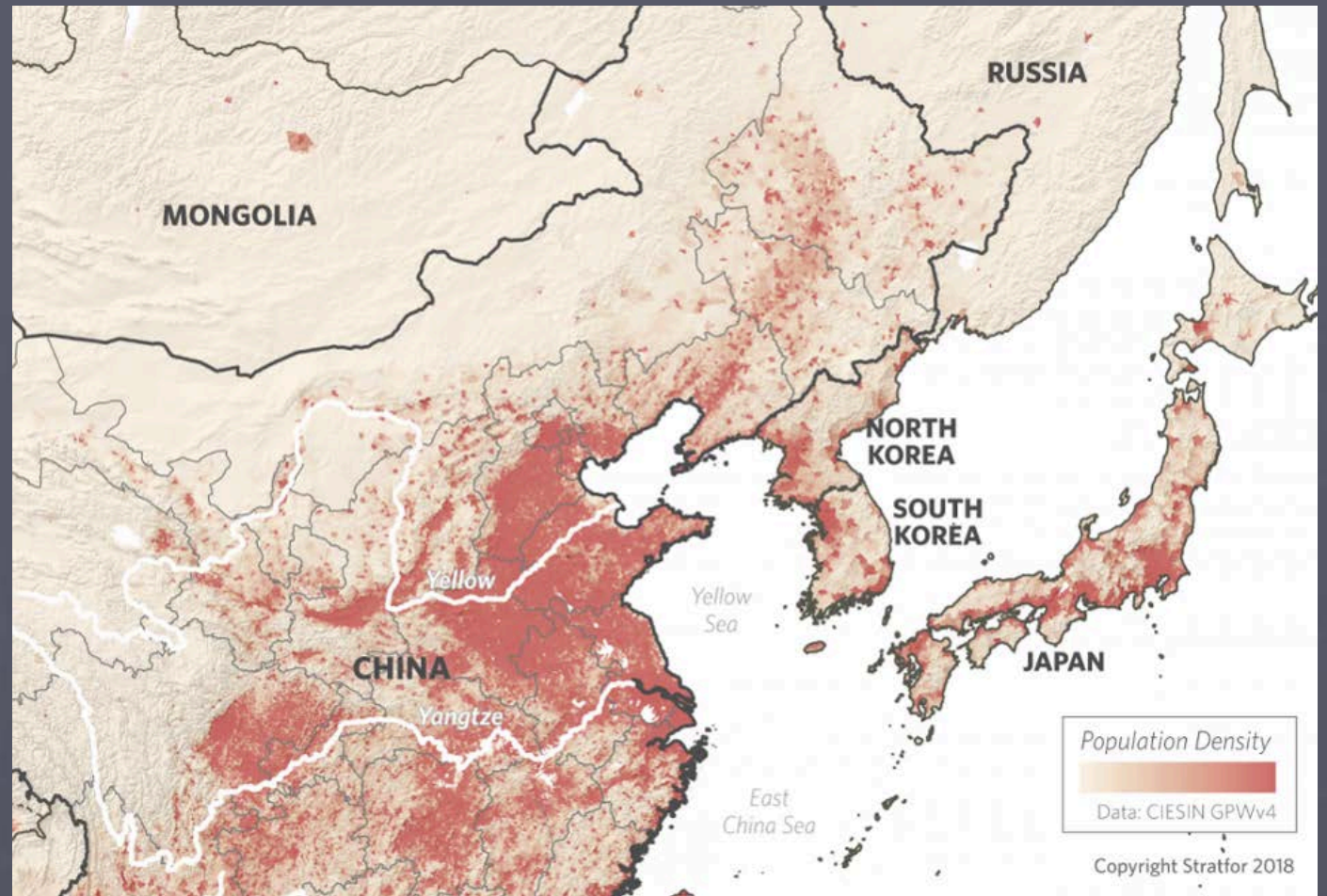


# Major Population Concentrations



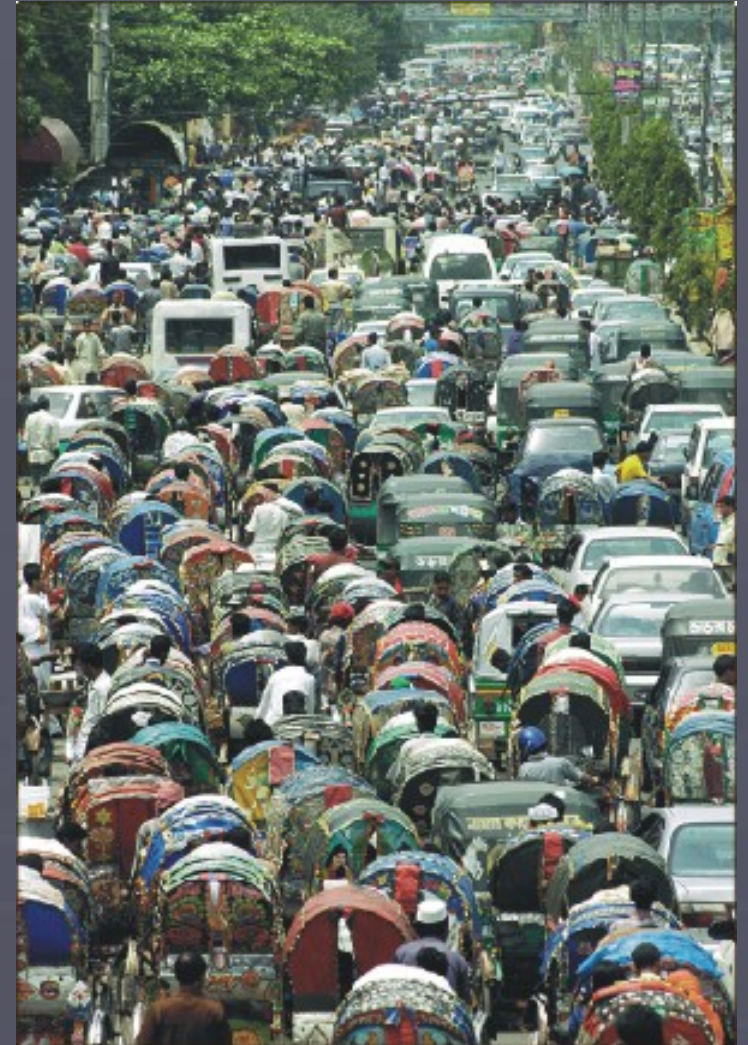
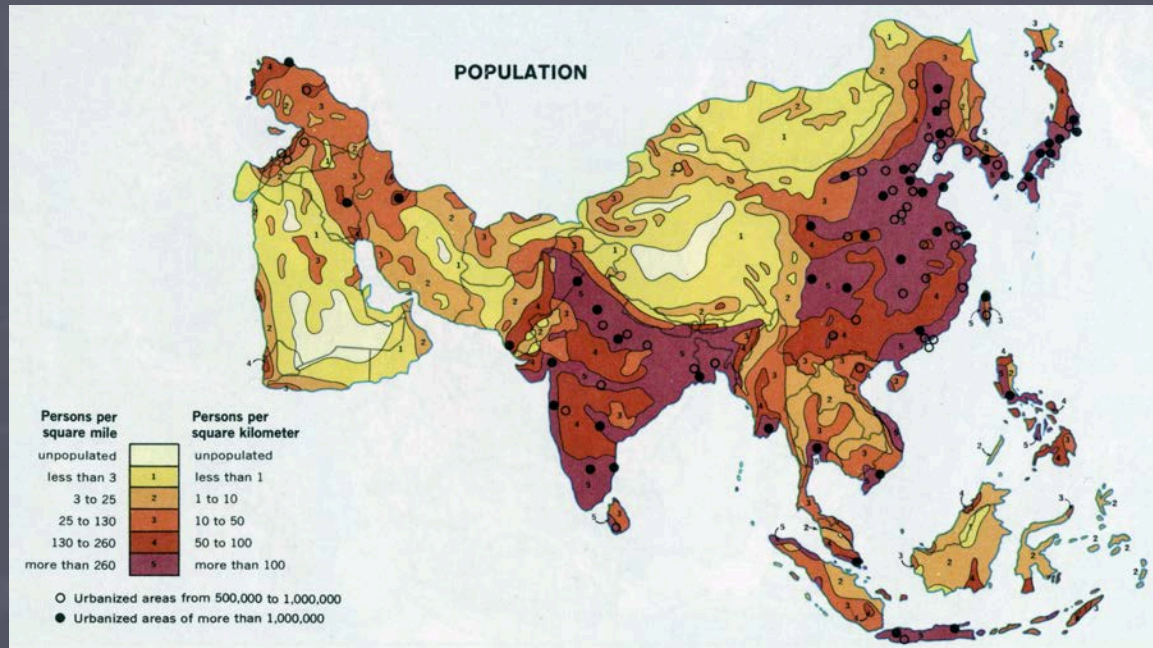
# Population Concentrations: East Asia

- 25 % of the world's population is located here
- Primarily in costal areas
  - Exceptions: along rivers
- Population mostly rural
  - High rates of urbanization



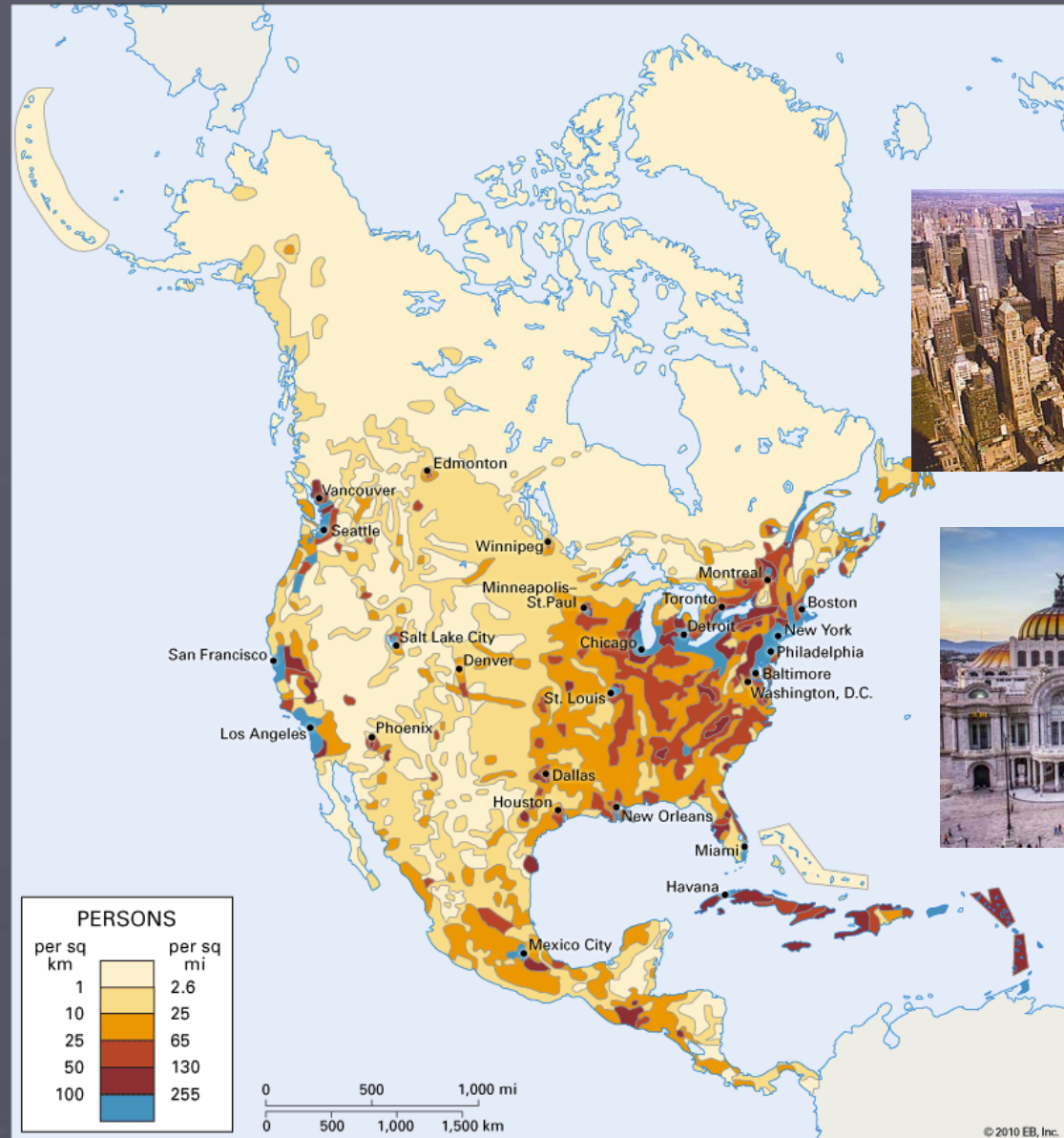
# Population Concentrations: South Asia

- Primarily coastal populations
  - With large densities along Indus and Ganges Rivers
- Less population controls than East Asian countries so countries here (India, and Bangladesh) are growing much more quickly



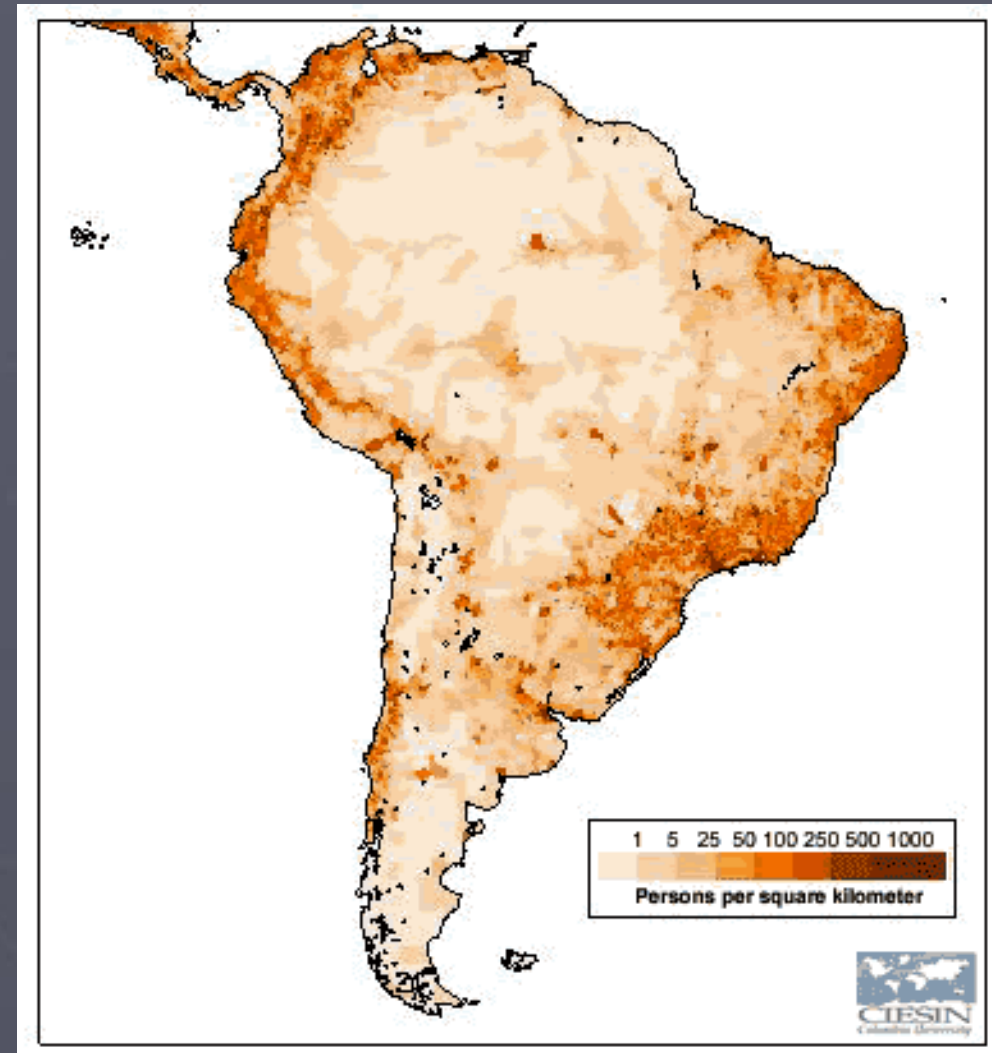
# Population Concentrations: North America

- Unlike Europe, North America has large areas of sparsely populated regions.
- Highly urbanized concentrations along east and west coast
  - Megalopolis formed along eastern seaboard from Washington D.C. to Boston



# Population Concentrations: South America

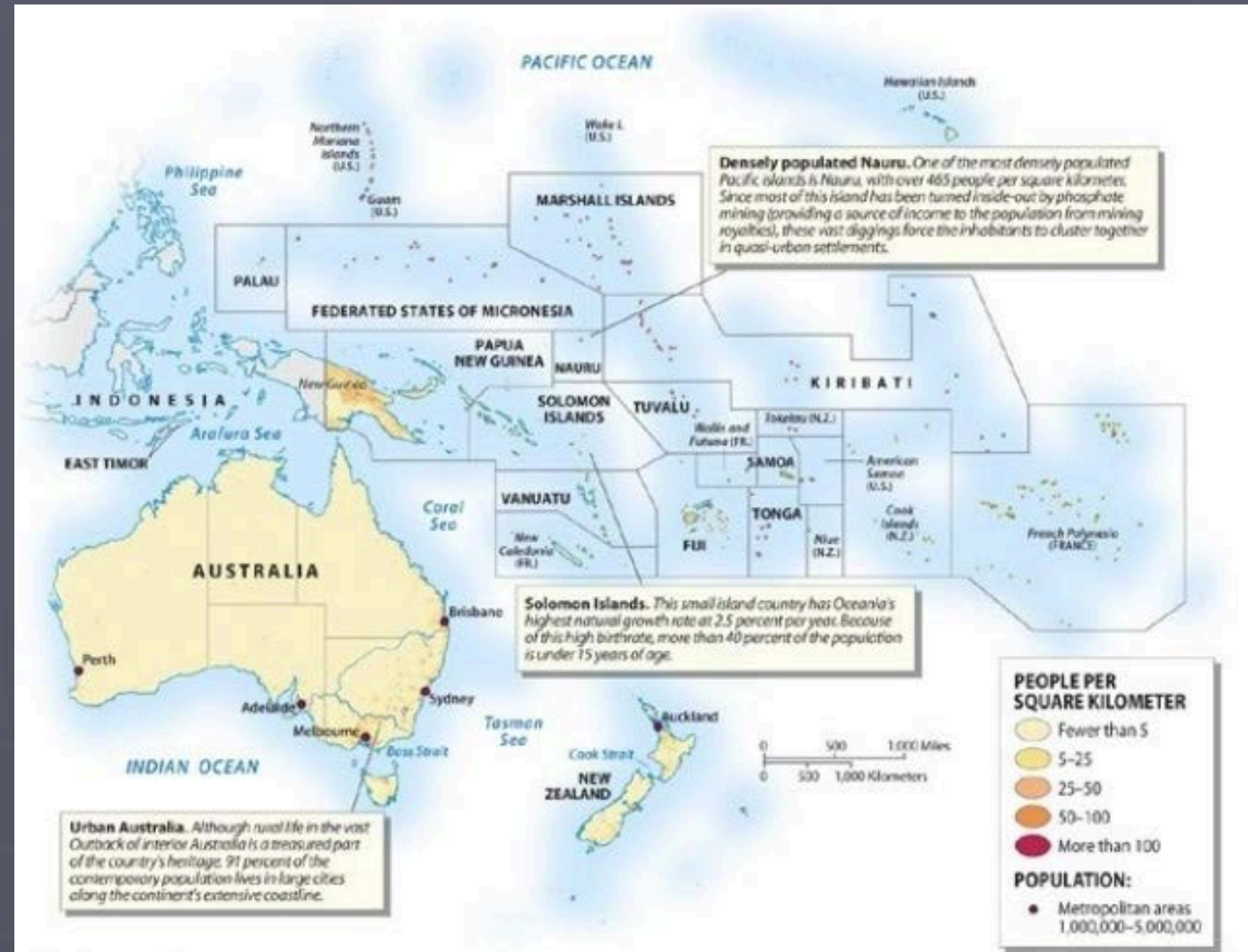
- Population mostly concentrated along periphery of continent
  - Interior primarily involved in agriculture
- Rapidly developing megacities in Brazil





# Population Concentrations: Australia and Oceania

- Australia, New Zealand, and Papua New Guinea – Most population along the coast with sparse populations in interiors
- Oceania – Mostly sparsely populated islands geographically scattered across South Pacific (with exceptions)



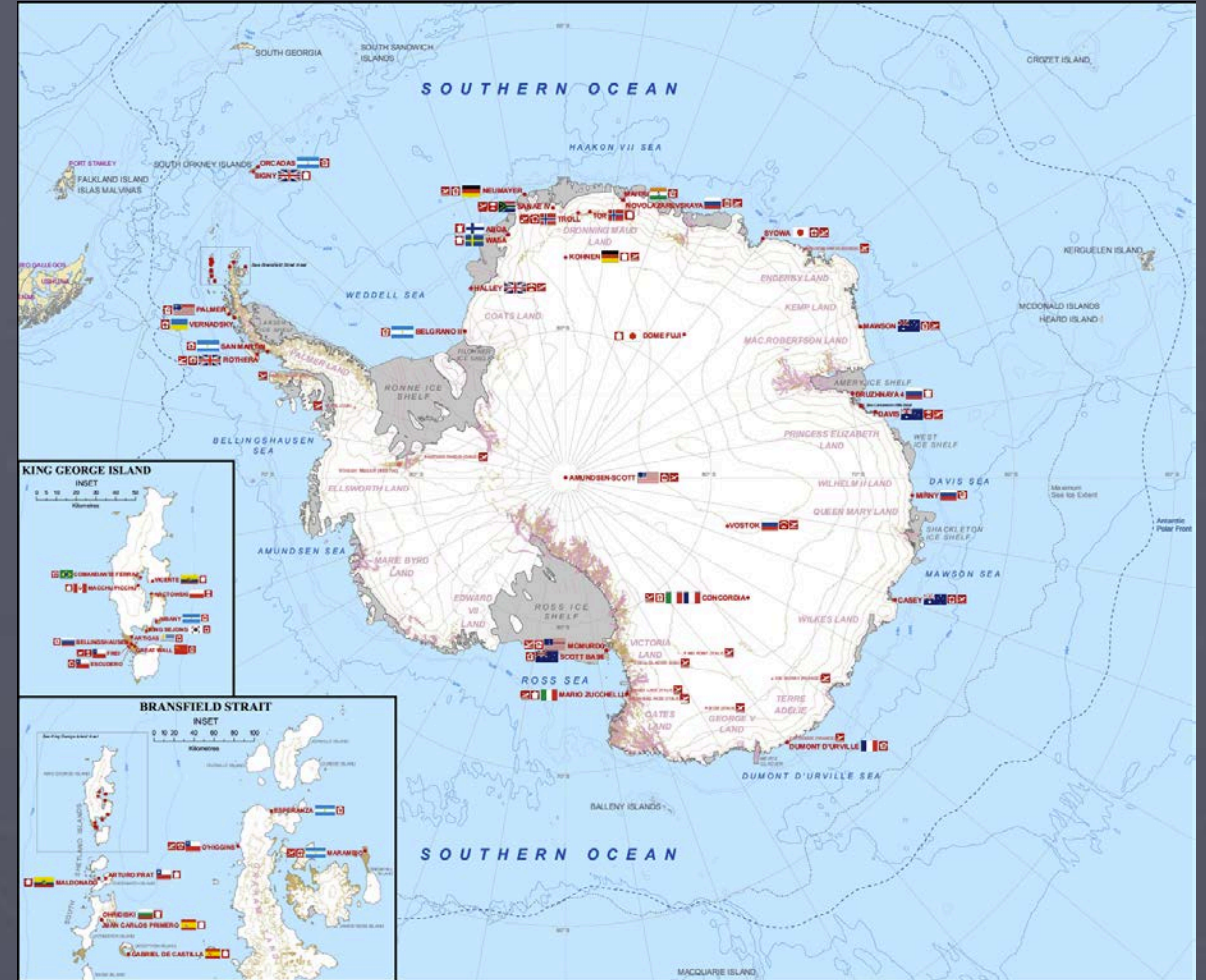
# Population Concentrations: Africa

- Second largest population by continent – and **RAPIDLY** growing
  - Over 1.3 billion people
  - Rapid urbanization
- Clusters near coasts, rivers, and in Interlaken regions
  - Especially in West Africa and East Africa



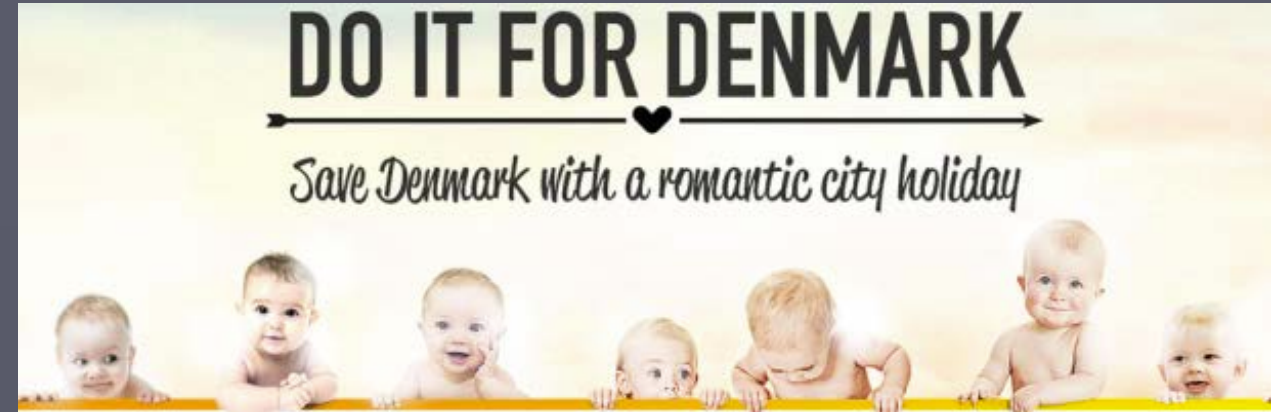
# Population Concentrations: Antarctica

- No permanent population
  - Strict regulations as set by Antarctica Treaty
  - Mostly scientists and support staff
- Seasonal variations
  - As many as 4,000 in summer, and 1,000 in winter



# Population Controls

- Governments employ pronatalist and anti-natalist policies when needed
  - Pronatalist – policies that encourage population growth
  - Antinatalist – policies that discourage population growth



# China Population Pyramid (2020)

