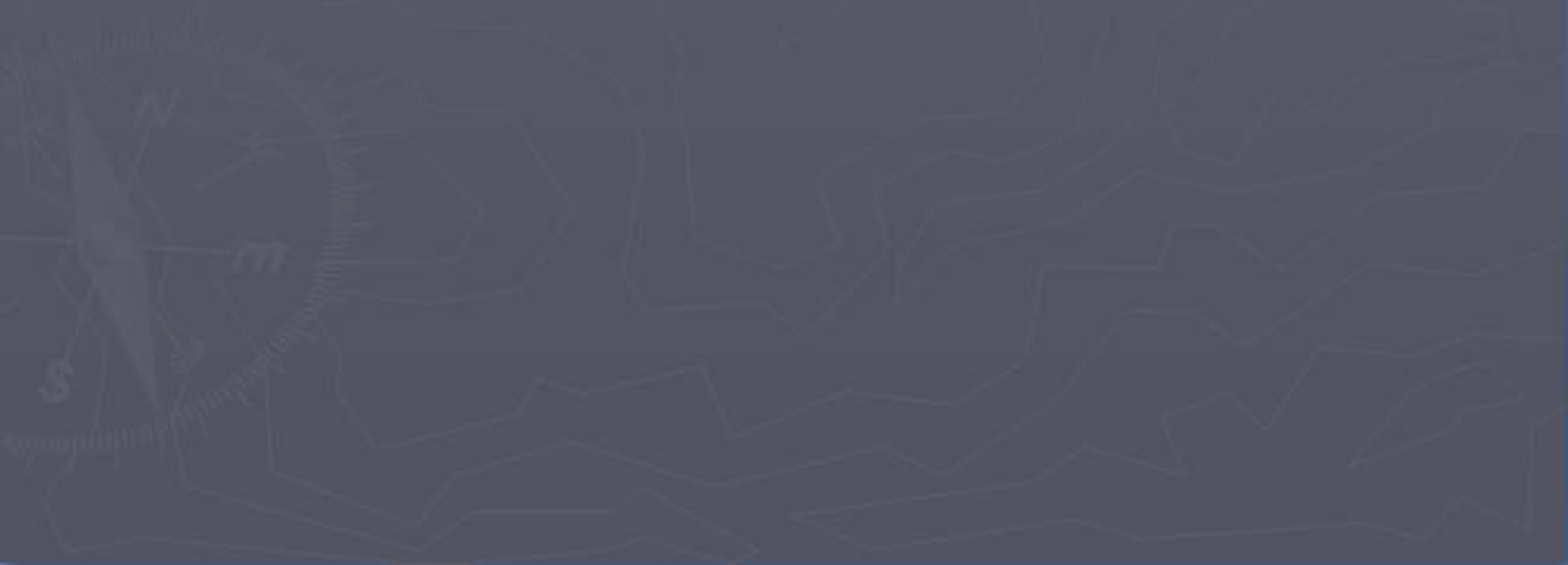


# The Habitable World

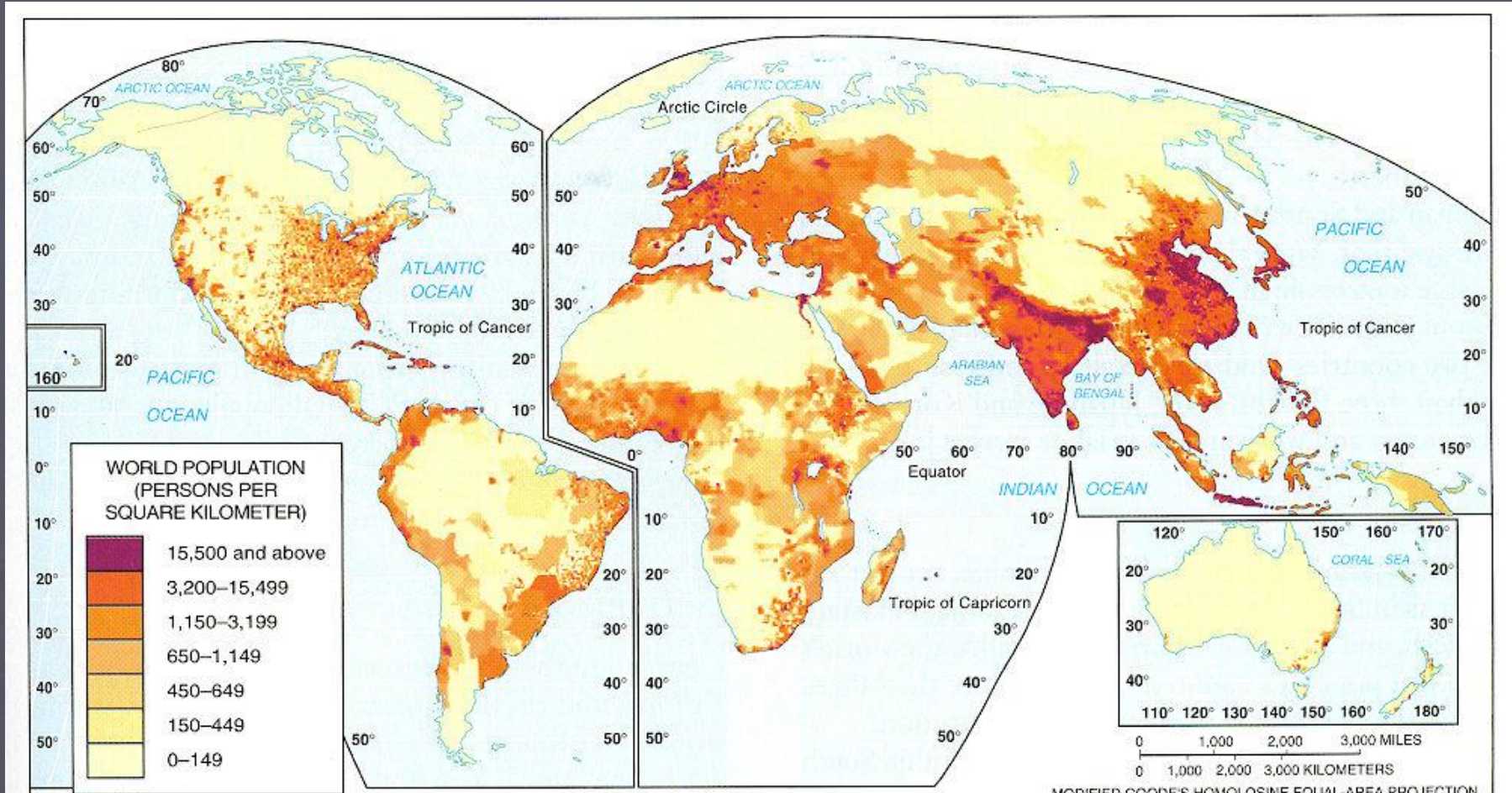
Where Humans live and where they  
don't live

# The Habitable World

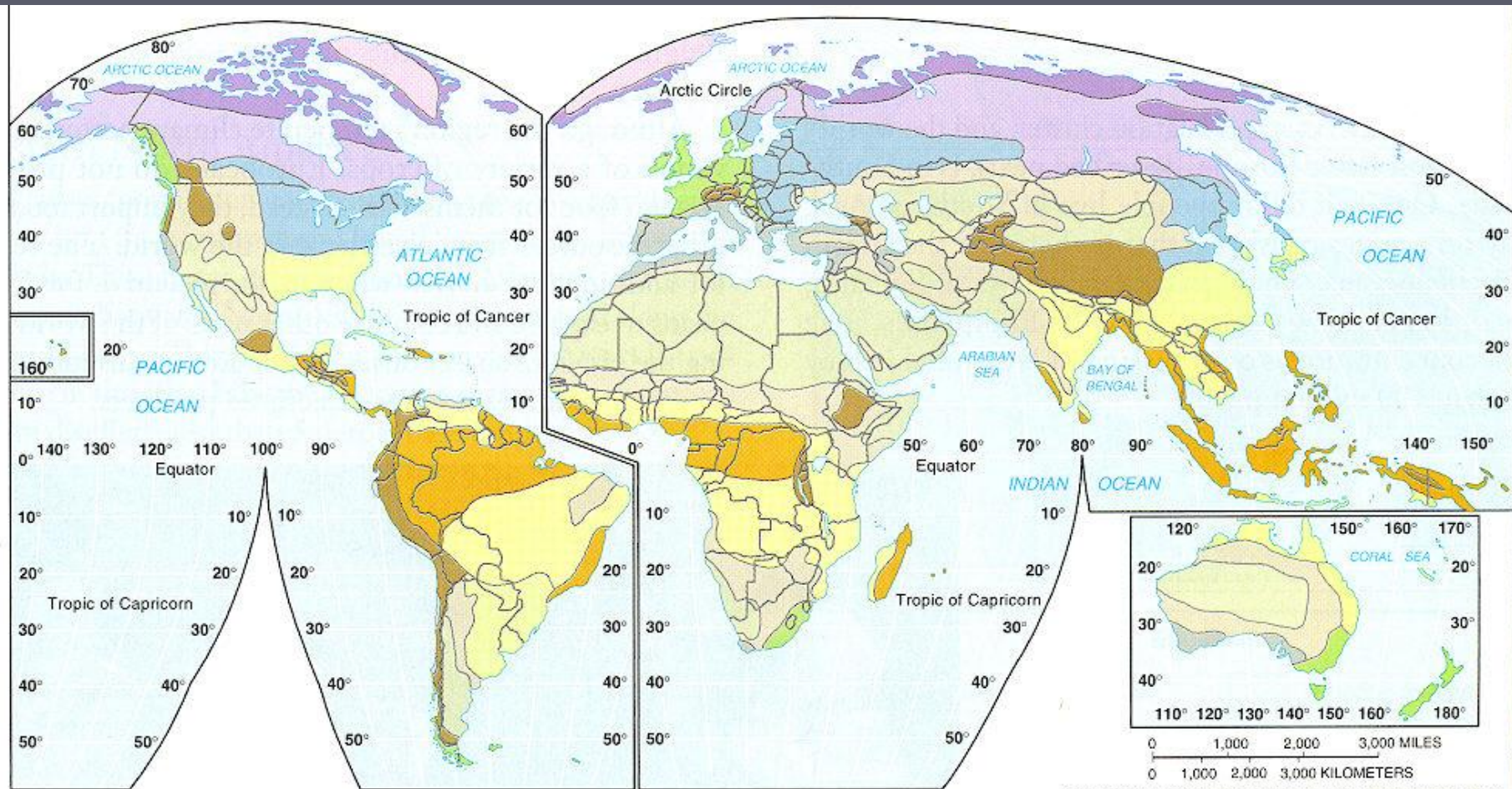
- **Ecumene:** The permanently inhabited portion of the earth as distinguished from the uninhabited or temporarily inhabited area



# 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 HOMOLINE EQUAL-AREA PROJECTION

**A HUMID LOW-LATITUDE CLIMATES**

- Humid tropical
- Seasonally humid tropical

**B DRY CLIMATES**

- Semiarid
- Desert

**C WARM MID-LATITUDE CLIMATES**

- Humid subtropical
- Mediterranean
- Marine west coast

**D COLD MID-LATITUDE CLIMATES**

- Humid continental
- Subarctic

**E POLAR CLIMATES**

- Ice cap
- Tundra

**H UNDIFFERENTIATED HIGHLANDS**

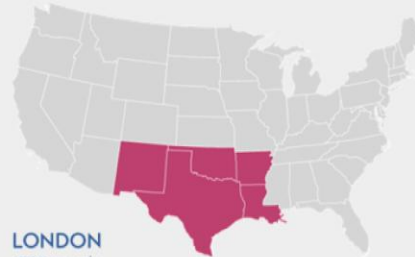
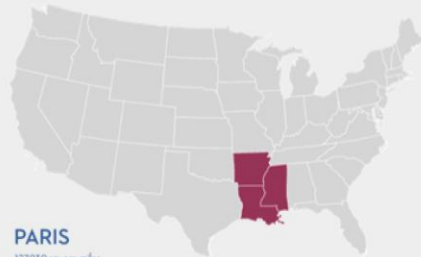
- Cold due to elevation, and mountainous regions of variable climate

# Population Distribution

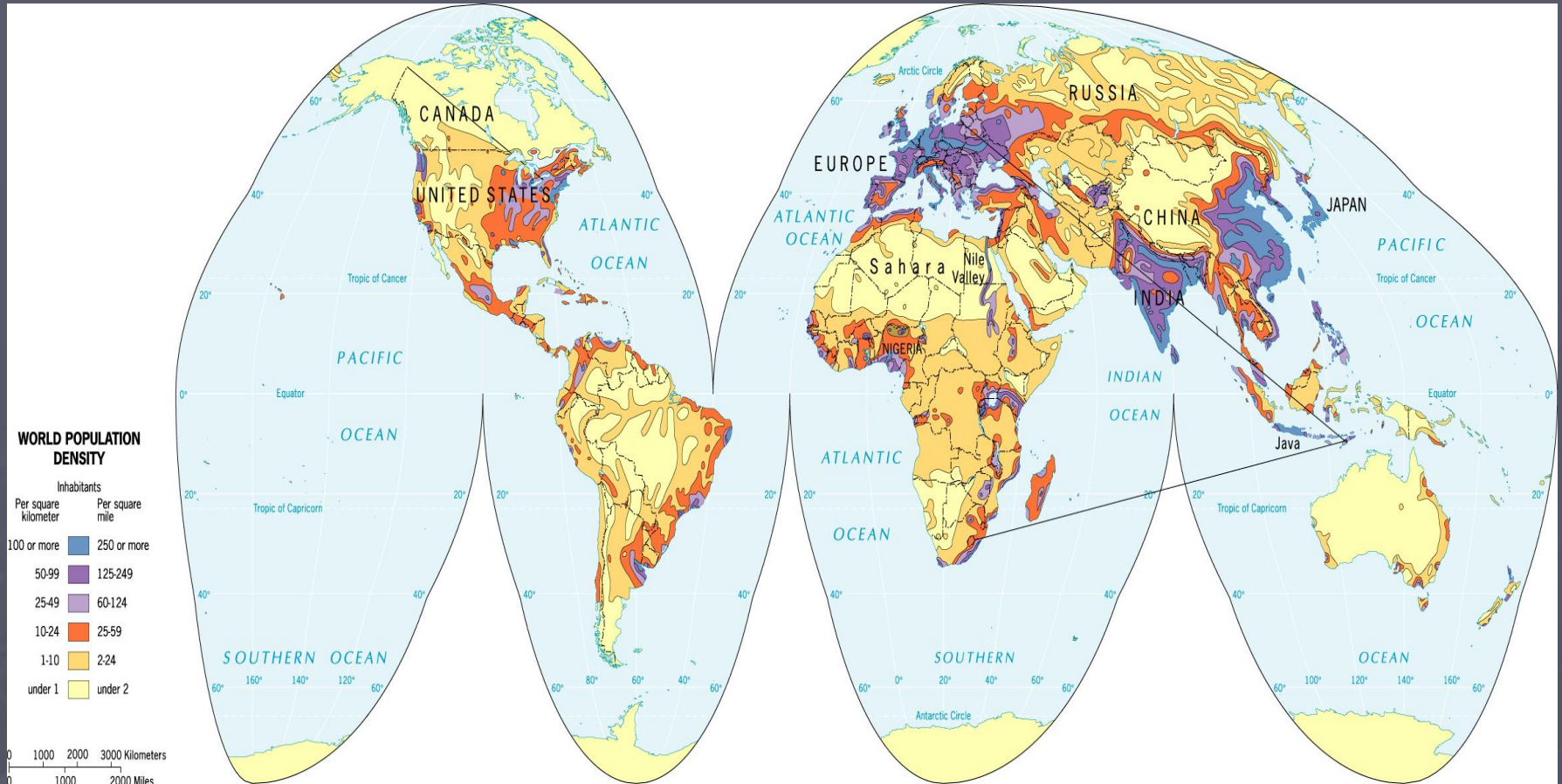
- Earth's Population Distribution- 75% of the world's population lives on only 5% of the land.
  - 66% of global population lives near an ocean or river
- Carrying capacity-the number of people that can be supported in an area given the technology of production.

# THE WORLD'S POPULATION, CONCENTRATED

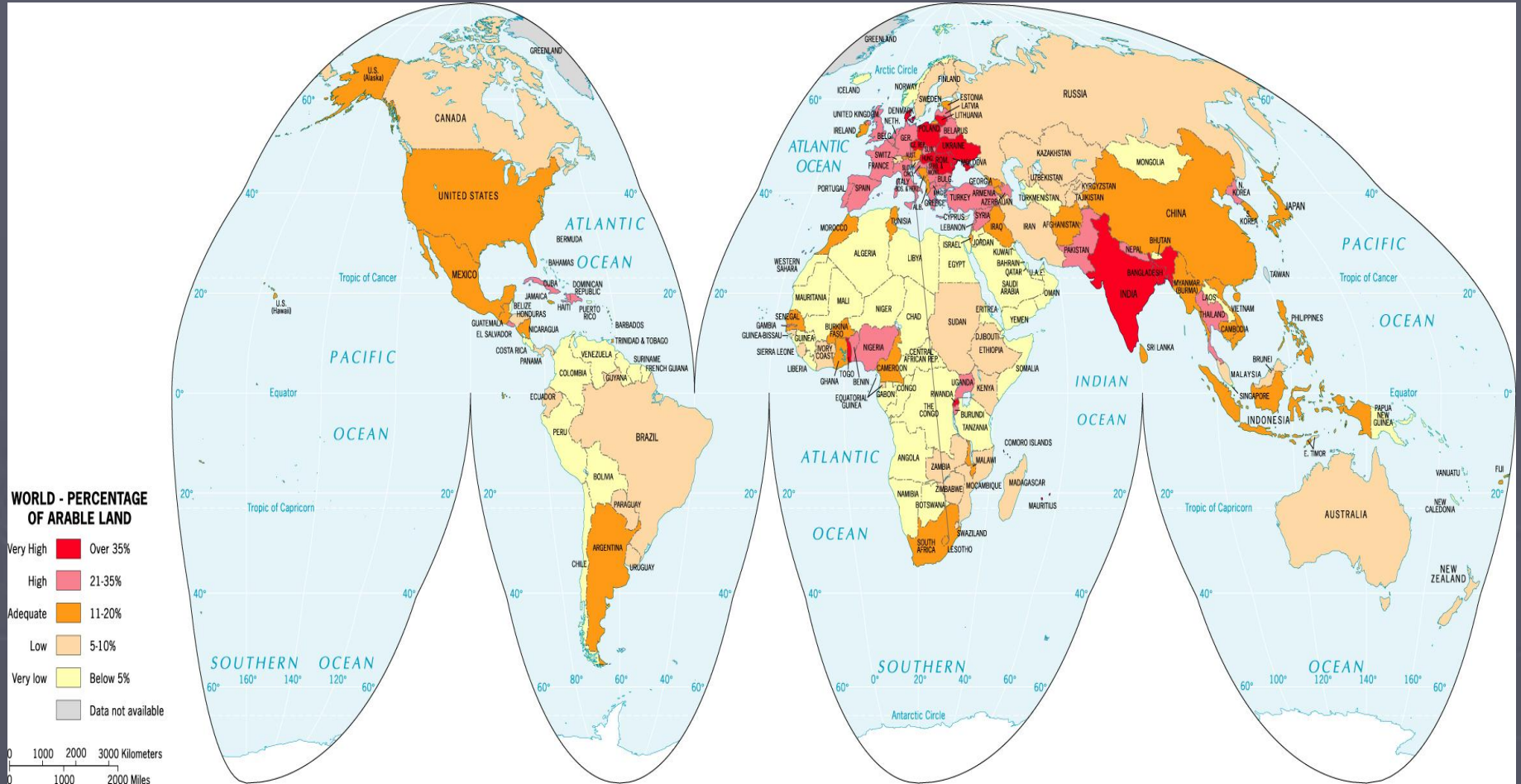
If the world's 6.9 billion people lived in one city, how large would that city be if it were as dense as...



# 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

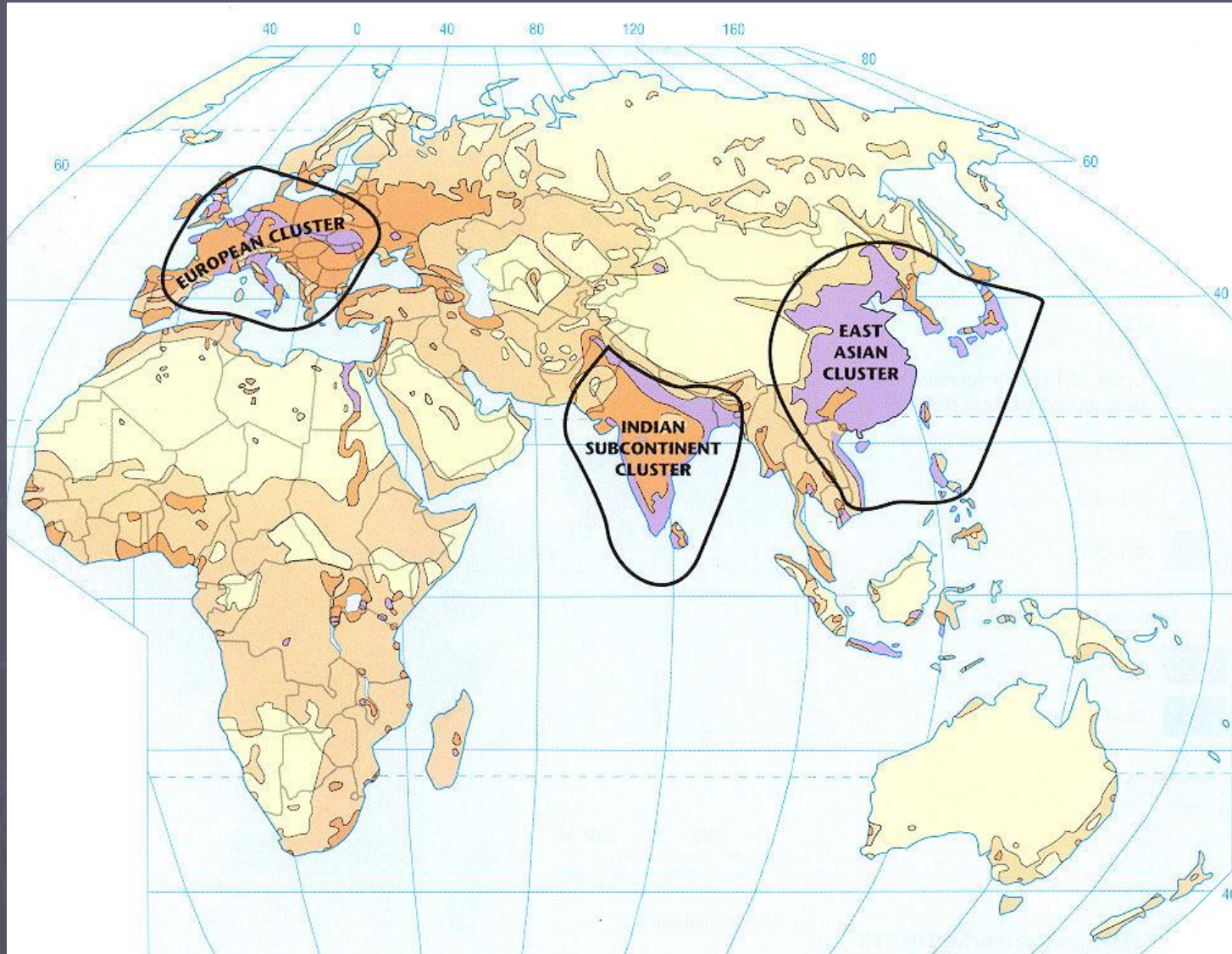


Poor soil quality and rocky soil lower crop yields and limit variety in crops that can be grown

Sudden weather makes large scale agriculture difficult due to unpredictability



# Major Population Concentrations



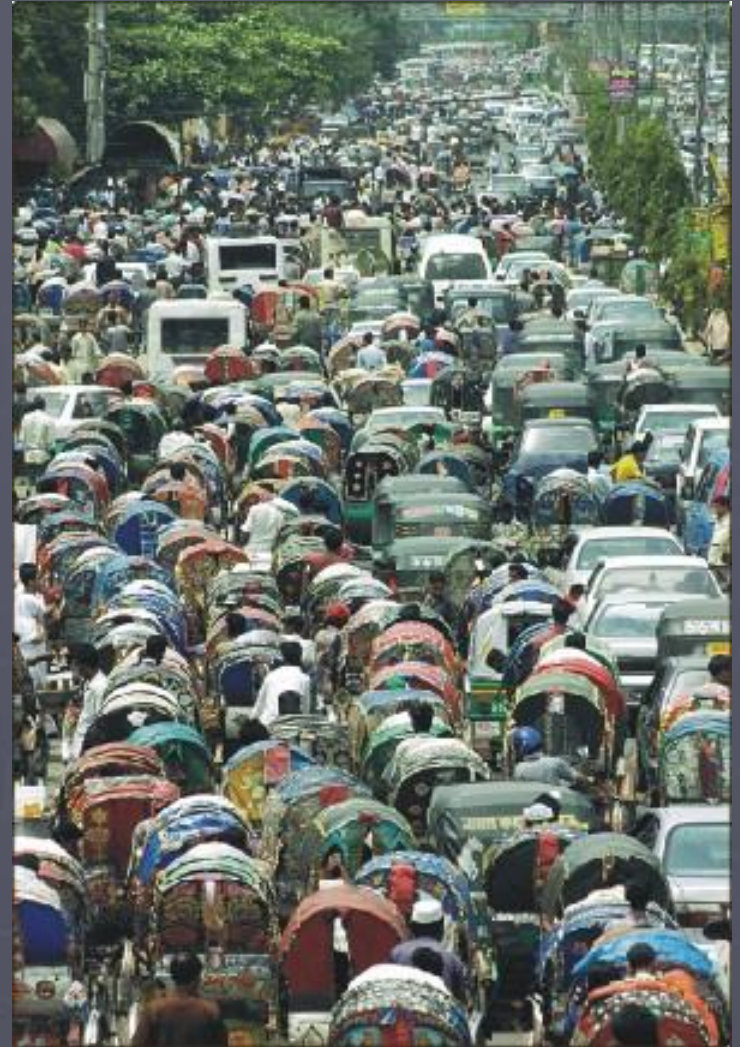
# Population Concentrations: East Asia

- 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: Europe

- Europe is very urbanized with 75% to 90% living in cities.
  - Mostly highly densely populated except for Northern countries
- Europe's population distribution is more closely tied to resources and manufacturing centers



# 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

