



Landforms and Landscapes - Split Rock

Warrumbungle National Park

For a successful day of learning please allow 5-6 hours for this program.
High fitness levels are required for all participants.



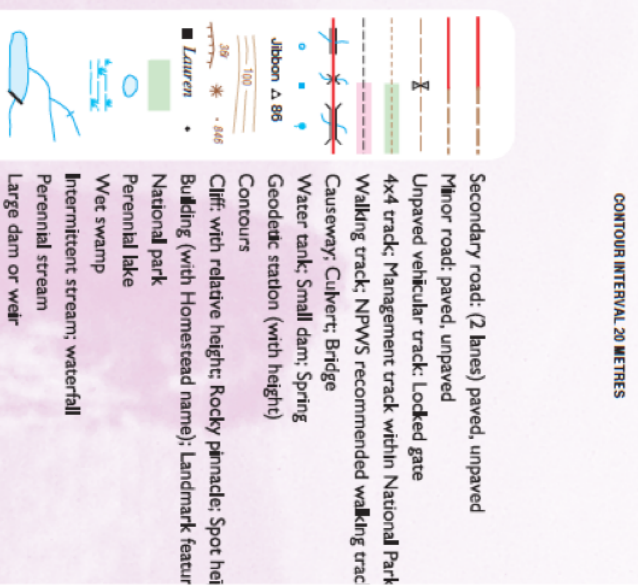
Stage 4 Geography - Pre-excursion, Fieldwork and Post-excursion worksheets

Name: _____

Class: _____



Education



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Pre-Excursion Worksheets

Using the topographic map of the Warrumbungle National Park on page 1 complete the following:

1. Use your compass to place North on the map.
2. Use the topographic map to give the grid coordinates for the following (the first is done for you):
 - a. Environmental Education Centre (EEC): 901383
 - b. White Gum Lookout: _____
 - c. Lughs Throne: _____
 - d. Ogma Camp: _____
 - e. Fans Horizon: _____
3. Identify the name and height of the highest natural geographical feature.
_____ at _____ metres above sea level.
4. What is the altitude difference between White Gum Lookout and the Environmental Education Centre? _____
5. Describe the direction Mount Burbie is from the Environmental Education Centre.

6. Describe the direction the Environmental Education Centre is from White Gum Lookout.

7. Estimate the distance the Environmental Education Centre is from White Gum Lookout.

8. Identify West Spirey's Creek and estimate the length of the creek from where it intercepts Spirey Creek to the headwaters at Ogma Camp. _____
9. What distance and direction is Lughs Throne from the Environmental Education Centre?
_____ and _____
10. How far is it **return** from Pincham Carpark to Lughs Throne on the walking trail?

Using secondary sources research the following questions:

11. Plot the location of the Warrumbungle National Park and label three (3) towns near by the National Park.

New South Wales



12. The Warrumbungle National Park is geographically unique. Identify four (4) geographical features of the park and explain how they contribute to making it such a special place.

- I. _____

- II. _____

- III. _____

- IV. _____

12. What was the date of the catastrophic Warrumbungle Bushfire? _____

13. Identify the conditions which allowed this fire to be so devastating?

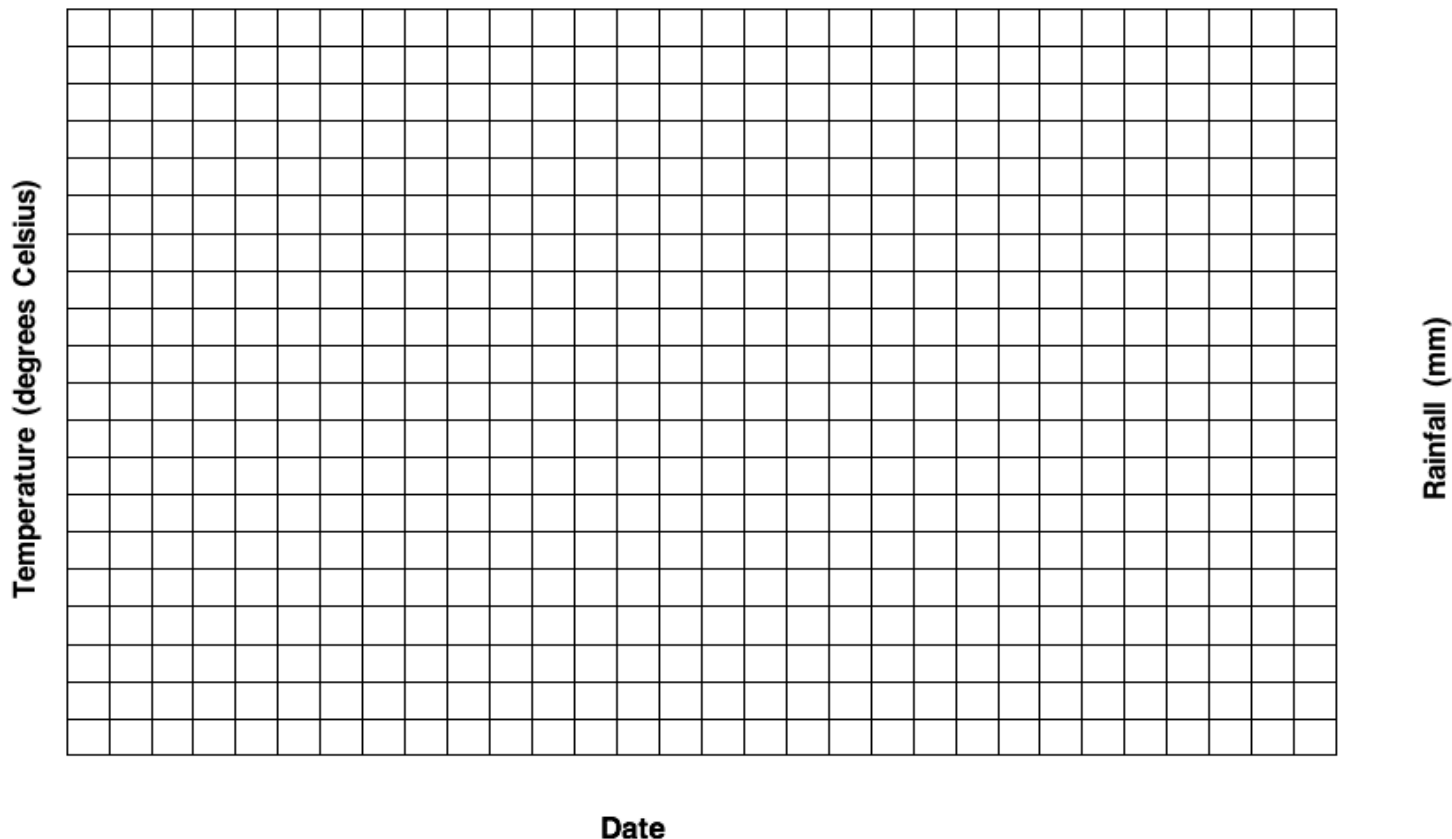
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

14. Coonabarabran climate statistics (annual and January 2013)

Using Table 1 and Table 2 complete the questions below:

- a. Calculate how much rain fell between 1st – 18th January 2013. _____

Title: _____



- b. On the graph below plot January 2013's maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall.
c. Calculate the average maximum temperatures for 1st – 18th January 2013.

- d. Describe how the average maximum temperatures shown in Q.15.c compares to the mean maximum January temperature shown in Table 2.

- e. Explain what time of the year would be best suited in planning a camping/ hiking trip to the Warrumbungle National Park?

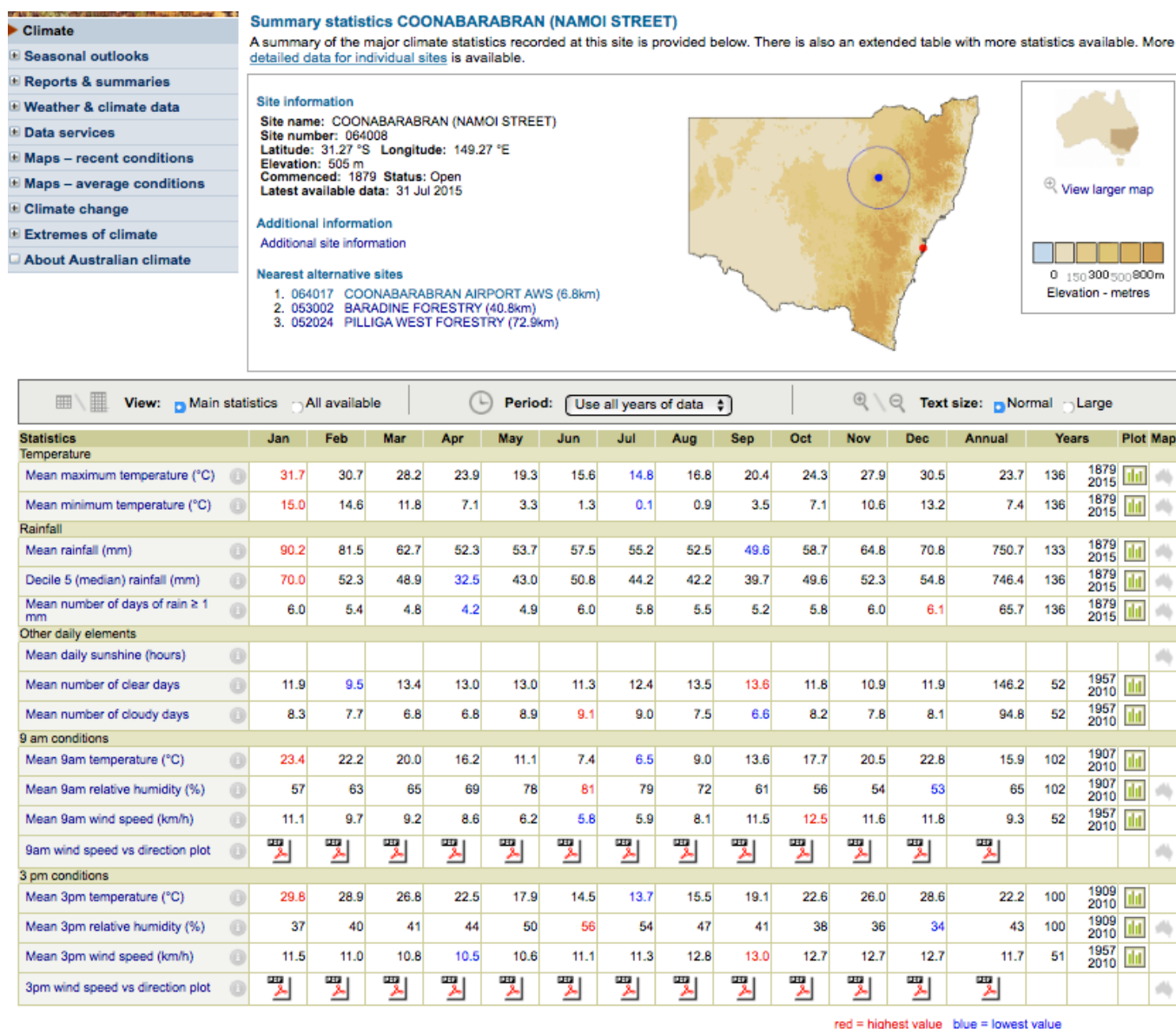
Daily Meteorological Observations for Coonabarabran Airport AWS for January 2013

Site Number 064017 • Locality: Coonabarabran • Opened Jul 2001 • Still Open • Latitude 31°19'59"S • Longitude 149°16'12"E • Elevation 645m

Day	Maximum Temperature °C	Minimum Temperature °C	Minimum Terrestrial Temperature °C	9am					3pm					Maximum Wind Gust km/h	Rainfall in 24 hours to 9am mm	Evaporation in 24 hrs to 9am mm	Bright Sunshine hours	Day
				Temperature °C	Relative Humidity %	Total Cloud oktas	Wind km/h	MSL pressure hPa	Temperature °C	Relative Humidity %	Total Cloud oktas	Wind km/h	MSL pressure hPa					
Tue 1	34.8	20.2		23.6	56		NNW 28	1014.7	32.0	28		N 20	1011.0	N 46	0.0			1
Wed 2	36.1	21.6		28.8	29		W 7	1011.1	34.8	10		WSW 11	1008.8	WSW 61	0.0			2
Thu 3	33.5	14.1		22.5	62		ENE 17	1013.8	31.8	29		E 15	1010.7	NE 30	0.0			3
Fri 4	34.5	16.8		23.9	58		NNE 13	1013.8	33.4	31		WNW 7	1010.8	NNW 31	0.0			4
Sat 5	36.9	21.7		25.2	52		NNW 26	1015.0	34.5	29		ESE 22	1013.5	N 46	0.0			5
Sun 6	37.3	21.2		25.5	52		N 15	1017.2	36.2	14		SE 11	1014.9	ESE 37	0.0			6
Mon 7	34.3	17.1		22.7	59		NE 15	1019.9	32.8	18		NE 19	1015.7	NE 30	0.0			7
Tue 8	34.4	20.1		23.7	53		N 28	1011.4	33.5	21		NW 28	1005.6	NNW 48	0.0			8
Wed 9	32.7	23.0		27.8	34		NW 17	998.2	32.2	16		SW 22	998.0	NNW 54	0.0			9
Thu 10	35.2	13.5		21.2	65		SE 11	1004.6	33.5	16		NNE 13	1003.0	NW 43	0.0			10
Fri 11	37.8	17.0		24.5	60		N 20	1008.7	35.7	24		NNW 17	1006.2	NW 48	0.0			11
Sat 12	41.4	24.5		29.3	49		N 35	1009.3	39.9	20		NNW 20	1007.8	N 50	0.0			12
Sun 13	39.9	22.7		29.9	38		N 19	1008.1	36.8	29		N 31	1002.5	N 65	0.8			13
Mon 14	30.1	18.2		21.3	63		SSE 22	1010.3	28.0	32		SSE 28	1009.0	SSE 48	0.0			14
Tue 15	29.1	13.6		18.3	58		ENE 17	1015.2	27.6	38		ENE 11	1011.8	E 41	0.0			15
Wed 16	31.7	18.3		22.6	62		NNW 22	1014.0	30.5	39		W 11	1011.3	N 43	0.0			16
Thu 17	36.0	22.0		27.2	42		N 22	1010.7	34.6	26		NW 28	1007.8	WNW 41	0.0			17
Fri 18	37.3	25.1		29.5	37		NNW 30	1007.3	36.8	25		W 11	1004.2	NNW 48	0.0			18
Sat 19	31.7	23.0		26.5	60		Calm	1008.7	23.6	83		SW 15	1008.2	S 52	2.2			19
Sun 20	28.4	16.1		19.5	83		ENE 20	1012.7	26.5	57		ENE 15	1010.9	E 35	3.6			20
Mon 21	33.6	16.2		22.0	70		NE 15	1012.9	30.1	38		SSW 9	1008.8	E 35	0.0			21
Tue 22	31.4	21.3		24.1	68		NNW 17	1010.4	29.3	46		ENE 7	1008.4	SSE 48	0.0			22
Wed 23	32.3	17.0		21.2	74		S 15	1011.8	30.7	36		S 15	1009.7	NNW 41	17.0			23
Thu 24	31.1	17.4		21.1	72		E 19	1012.9	28.9	38		ENE 24	1010.8	E 37	0.0			24
Fri 25	33.9	17.4		22.6	68		E 13	1010.8	32.5	35		ESE 13	1007.0	ENE 43	0.0			25
Sat 26	33.7	19.9		24.1	61		E 17	1009.6	31.8	34		E 19	1006.1	NE 46	0.0			26
Sun 27	22.8	17.2		18.8	100		NNE 6	1007.2	20.6	96		ENE 19	1005.6	S 31	7.6			27
Mon 28	20.6	18.5		18.9	98		SE 19	1003.4	18.6	100		SSE 26	1000.9	SSE 56	5.0			28
Tue 29	30.5	17.6		20.6	89		SW 19	1003.2	29.4	40		SW 22	1004.6	W 46	63.2			29
Wed 30	32.8	17.8		22.0	47		SSE 7	1011.3	31.5	18		S 9	1009.9	WSW 28	0.0			30
Thu 31	31.9	17.8		21.7	83		NNW 30	1012.1	31.1	35		N 20	1008.5	WNW 61	0.0			31
Mean Daily	33.2	19.0		23.6	61.4		18.0	1010.7	31.3	35.5		17.4	1008.1					
Lowest Daily	20.6	13.5		18.3	29		0	998.2	18.6	10		8	998.0					
Highest Daily	41.4	25.1		29.9	100		35	1019.9	39.9	100		31	1015.7	65	63.2			
Total															99.4			

Table 1.

Table 2. Coonabarabran Climate Statistics (Source: BOM, 2016)



Product IDCJCM0028 Prepared at Thu 21 Apr 2016 01:07:57 AM EST

Excursion Worksheets

After the WNPEEC Geography Excursion you will be able to address these inquiry questions:

- Why is there a diversity of landscapes and landforms in the Warrumbungle National Park (W.N.P.)?
- What environmental and human processes have formed and transformed landscapes and landforms in the W.N.P.?
- Why do people value landscapes and landforms in the W.N.P.?
- To what extent are landscapes and landforms sustainably managed and protected within the W.N.P.?

To assist in answering the inquiry questions these will be completed during the day:

- Walking Split Rock observing the natural and human managed environment.
- Altitude transect using a range of geographic/ scientific tools to complete recordings.
- Field sketch identifying natural and human formed landscapes from the top of Split Rock.
- Reading of a topographic map and identifying coordinates

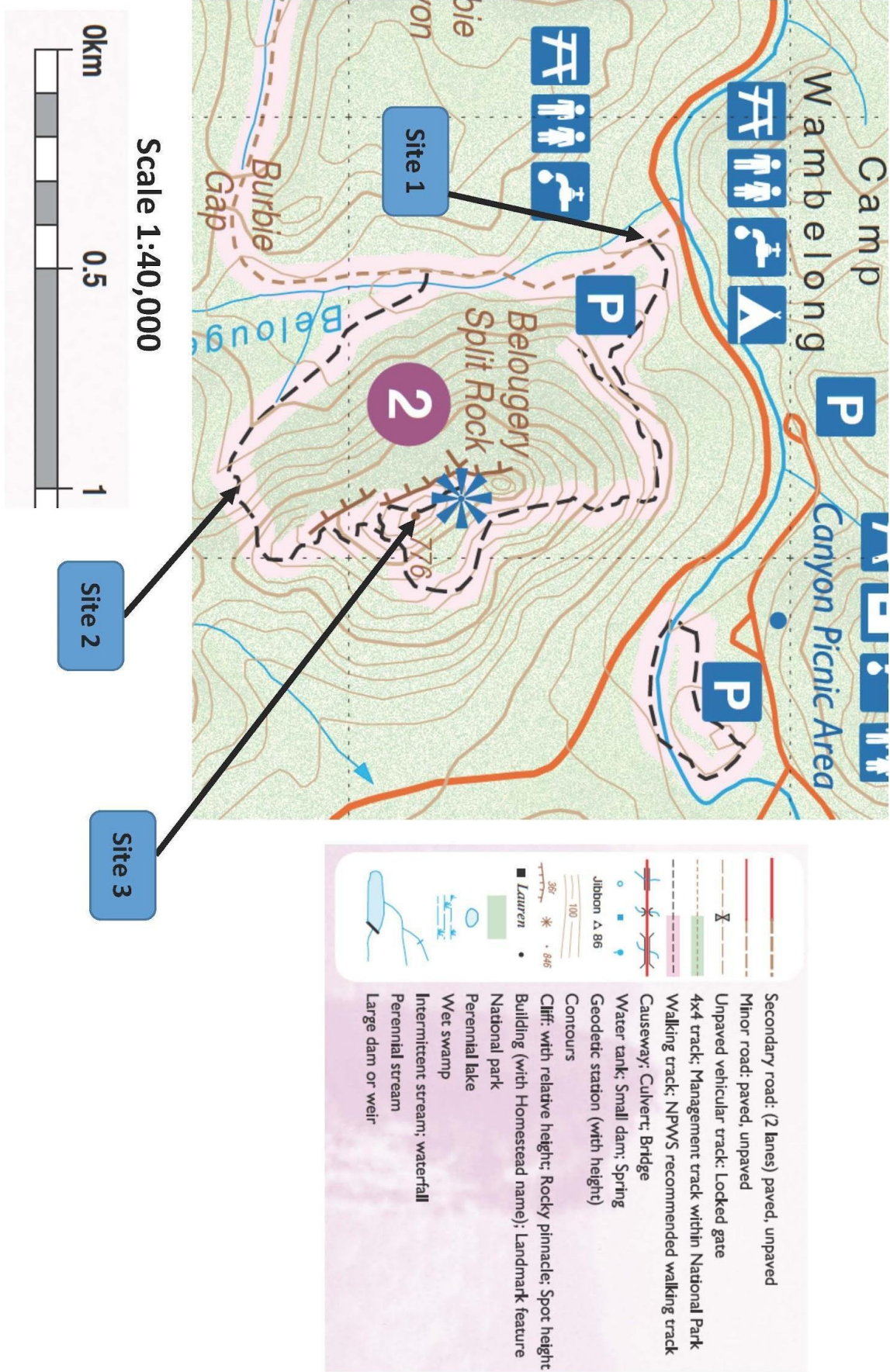
WNPEEC Fieldwork at Split Rock - Topographic Map of Split Rock Circuit and Fieldwork Site Locations

87

88

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Fieldwork Recordings - Site 1 – Split Rock Carpark

General Characteristics

Factors	Notes	Results
Grid Reference	6 digit reference	
Slope	Use a clinometer : Flat <10, Gentle 10-20, Medium 20-30, Steep >30	
Aspect	The direction the land is sloping	
Landform	eg. creek, hill, valley	

Vegetation Description

Factors	Notes	Results
Dominant Trees	Discuss with WNPEEC teacher & peers	
Dominant Shrubs	Discuss with WNPEEC teacher & peers	
Ground cover	Estimate %cover of plants & leaf litter	
Forest Type	eg. Dry Sclerophyll	

Physical

Factors	Notes	Results
Air Temp.	Use field multimeter	
Humidity	Use field multimeter	
Light	Use a light meter (units of Lux)	
Moisture	Dry, Moist or wet	
Soil Colour	Rub some soil onto paper as a record of soil colour	
Soil Texture	Discuss with WNPEEC teacher & peers	

Fieldwork Recordings - Site 2 – As shown on map

General Characteristics

Factors	Notes	Results
Grid Reference	6 digit reference	
Slope	Use a clinometer : Flat <10, Gentle 10-20, Medium 20-30, Steep >30	
Aspect	The direction the land is sloping	
Landform	eg. creek, hill, valley	

Vegetation Description

Factors	Notes	Results
Dominant Trees	Discuss with WNPEEC teacher & peers	
Dominant Shrubs	Discuss with WNPEEC teacher & peers	
Ground cover	Estimate %cover of plants & leaf litter	
Forest Type	eg. Dry Sclerophyll	

Physical and Chemical Tests

Factors	Notes	Results
Air Temp.	Use field multimeter	
Humidity	Use field multimeter	
Light	Use a light meter (units of Lux)	
Moisture	Dry, Moist or wet	
Soil Colour	Rub some soil onto paper as a record of soil colour	
Soil Texture	Discuss with WNPEEC teacher & peers	

Fieldwork Recordings - Site 3 – As shown on map

General Characteristics

Factors	Notes	Results
Grid Reference	6 digit reference	
Slope	Use a clinometer : Flat <10, Gentle 10-20, Medium 20-30, Steep >30	
Aspect	The direction the land is sloping	
Landform	eg. creek, hill, valley	

Vegetation Description

Factors	Notes	Results
Dominant Trees	Discuss with WNPEEC teacher & peers	
Dominant Shrubs	Discuss with WNPEEC teacher & peers	
Ground cover	Estimate %cover of plants & leaf litter	
Forest Type	eg. Dry Sclerophyll	

Physical and Chemical Tests

Factors	Notes	Results
Air Temp.	Use field multimeter	
Humidity	Use field multimeter	
Light	Use a light meter (units of Lux)	
Moisture	Dry, Moist or wet	
Soil Colour	Rub some soil onto paper as a record of soil colour	
Soil Texture	Discuss with WNPEEC teacher & peers	

Fieldwork Recordings – Line Drawing

Looking North from the Top of Split Rock, sketch the horizon first, then the main landscape features and then finally the human elements.

Symbol	Description

Symbol	Description

Symbol	Description

Post-WNPEEC Excursion Worksheets

Why is there a diversity of landscapes and landforms in the Warrumbungle National Park (W.N.P.)?

What environmental and human processes have formed and transformed landscapes and landforms in the W.N.P.?

Why do people value landscapes and landforms in the W.N.P.?

To what extent are landscapes and landforms sustainably managed and protected within the W.N.P.?