

## STOP: AT THE TIZI-N-TINIFIFFT PASS

### TASK

The photograph opposite shows a view from the Pass; it's mighty impressive.

Take a moment to look at the scenery all around you, live and 'in-the-field' (but you will hardly see a blade of grass!).

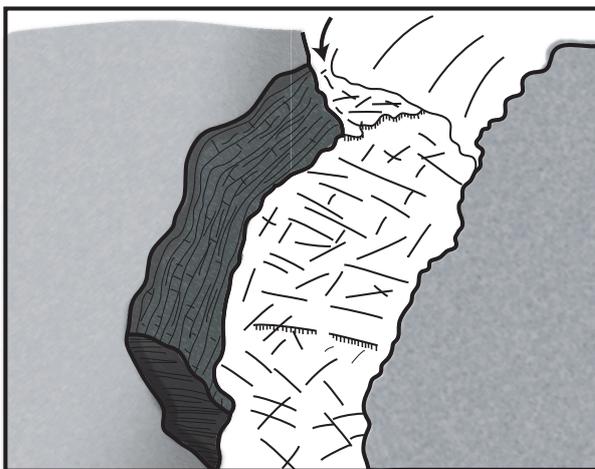
(a) In the table below, jot down some words about the physical geography processes that are at work here (in the past, presently, sporadically) and the landscape features that have resulted.



TECTONICS What have they done?	THE RIVER What has it done?	WEATHERING What has it done?
REPRODUCTION	REPRODUCTION	REPRODUCTION

This next photograph (lower right) concentrates on the gorge walls. It looks straight down onto the river channel's bed (dry at the time of the photograph being taken):

(b) On the fieldsketch below, add annotations to describe, discuss, explain the features that you identify.



\*\*\* TIME TO MOVE ON \*\*\*

**TASK**

(d) On the last photograph (at the foot of the previous page), study the shape of the sand dune and add a bold arrow to show the way the sand dune is moving.

There are two main threats in such sandy areas, sandstorms and sand dune encroachment onto the road.

(e) Give two examples of how sandstorms could be a problem for travellers/vehicles.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

(f) The picture below shows one method being used to try to stabilise sand dunes and greatly reduce their movement i.e. sand dune management. This allows the road to be kept clear of sand/sand dunes.

(i) Discuss what is being done here to try to stabilise the sand dunes here.

(ii) Then add arrows and labels to the picture to describe and explain what is being done.



(g) Is this method a sustainable solution? Give reasons for your answer.

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**CONCLUSION: READ:** Your travels today have taken you through very contrasting physical landscapes and a variety of human landscapes. The geographical connections between these two types of landscape have hopefully been recognised and understood.

**\*\*\* END OF STUDY UNIT \*\*\***