Source 1: Derwent River Valley topographic map 1986

Scale 1:25 000

kilometres 0 1 2 3 4 kilometres

Source 7a: Weekly income by age for Old Beach, Tasmania and Australia 2016

Old Beach	15–19 Yrs	20–34 Yrs	35–54 Yrs	55–74 Yrs	75 Yrs and over	Total
Negative to $149	46%	13%	15%	24%	0%	98%
$150–$399	7%	15%	20%	43%	17%	101%
$400–$649	3%	23%	23%	32%	19%	101%
$650–$999	2%	30%	39%	27%	3%	101%
$1000–$1499	0%	31%	48%	21%	0%	101%
$1500–$1999	0%	23%	57%	21%	0%	101%
$2000 or more	0%	14%	59%	24%	0%	97%

Tasmania	15–19 Yrs	20–34 Yrs	35–54 Yrs	55–74 Yrs	75 Yrs and over	Total
Negative to $149	42%	18%	17%	21%	3%	100%
$150–$399	6%	18%	21%	40%	15%	100%
$400–$649	3%	19%	24%	35%	18%	100%
$650–$999	1%	29%	36%	27%	6%	100%
$1000–$1499	0%	26%	45%	26%	3%	100%
$1500–$1999	0%	18%	54%	26%	2%	100%
$2000 or more	0%	11%	56%	29%	3%	100%

Australia	15–19 Yrs	20–34 Yrs	35–54 Yrs	55–74 Yrs	75 Yrs and over	Total
Negative to $149	36%	24%	19%	18%	3%	100%
$150–$399	7%	21%	21%	35%	16%	100%
$400–$649	3%	23%	25%	32%	17%	100%
$650–$999	1%	34%	36%	24%	5%	100%
$1000–$1499	0%	33%	42%	22%	2%	100%
$1500–$1999	0%	26%	51%	21%	2%	100%
$2000 or more	0%	17%	59%	22%	2%	100%

Numbers may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source 7b: Occupation as a % of workforce for Old Beach, Tasmania and Australia, 2016
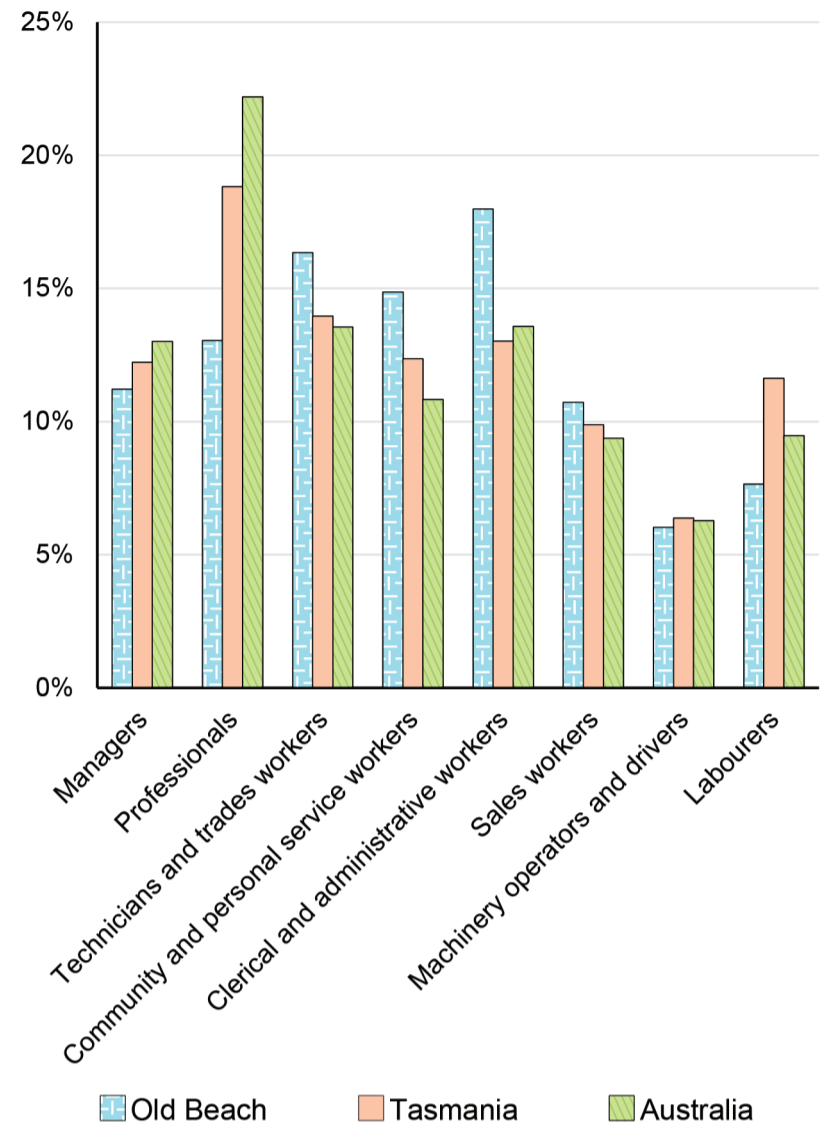
Source 8: Majority rural populations vs Majority urban populations 1950 to 2050
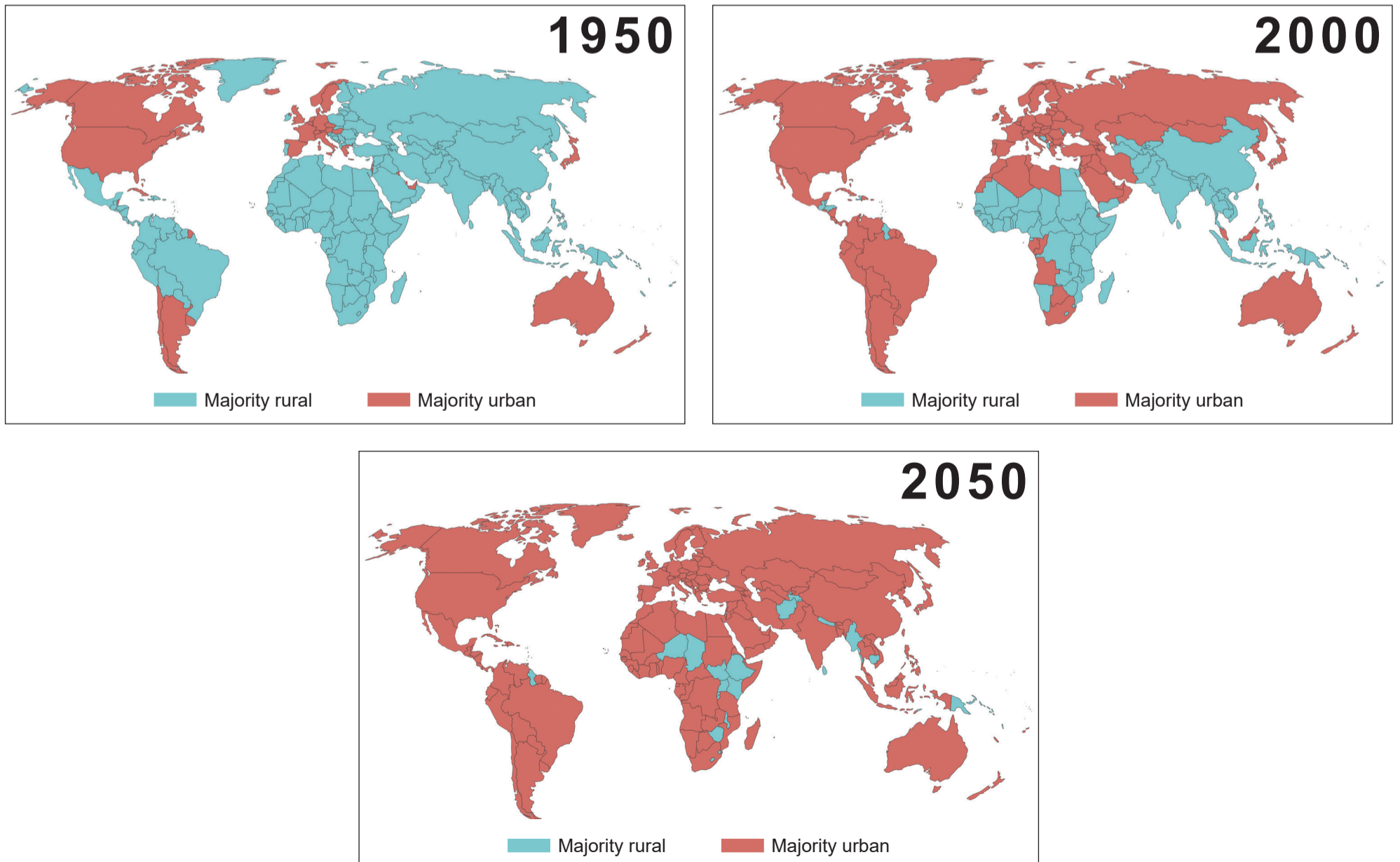
Source 2: Old Beach aerial photograph 2019
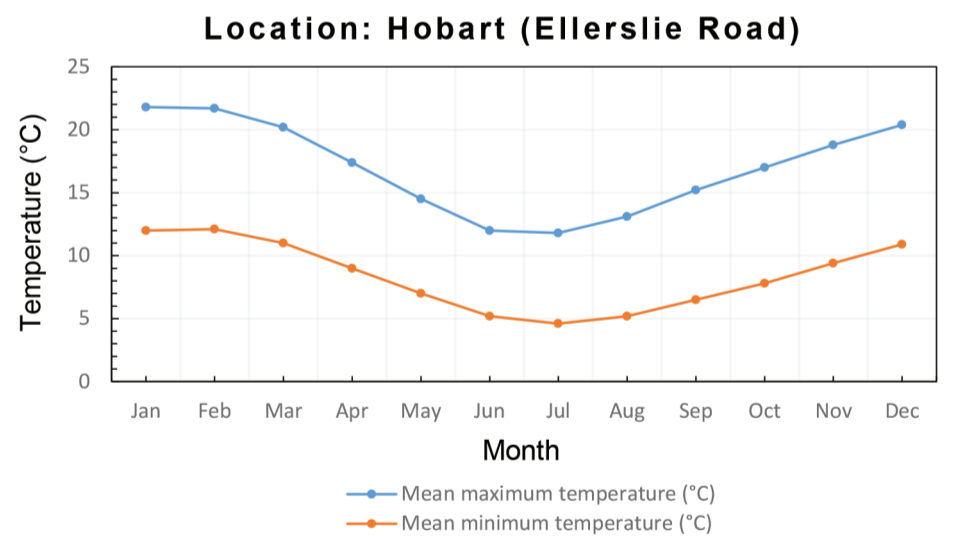

DigitalGlobe. (2019). [Old Beach aerial photograph] (Camera ~3500m). Retrieved April, 2022, from Google Earth Pro.

Source 3: Derwent River Valley oblique photograph 2017
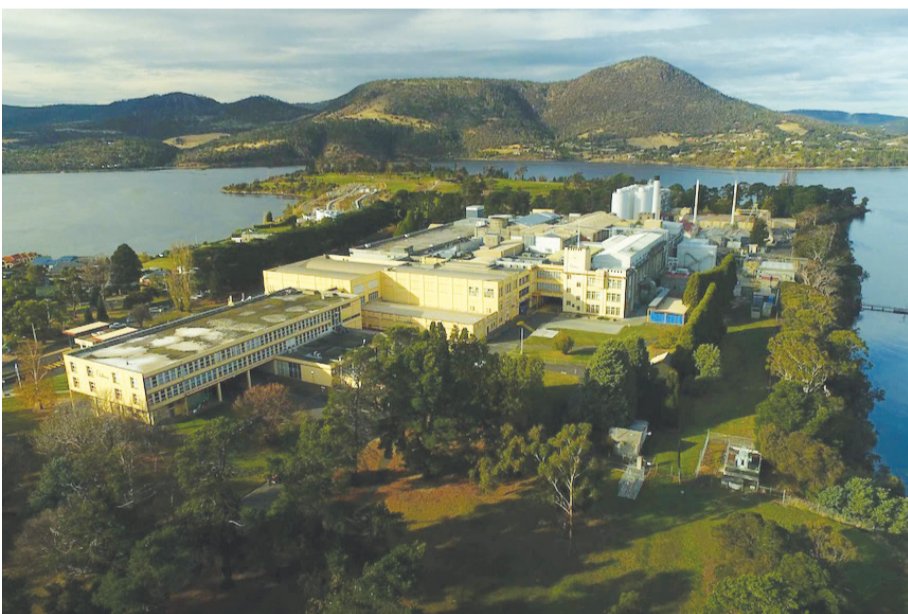
Ross, S. (2017). [Photograph of Cadbury factory in Claremont, Hobart]. Retrieved April, 2022, from https://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-06-28/cadbury-chocolate-factory-targeted-in-ransomware-attack/8658222
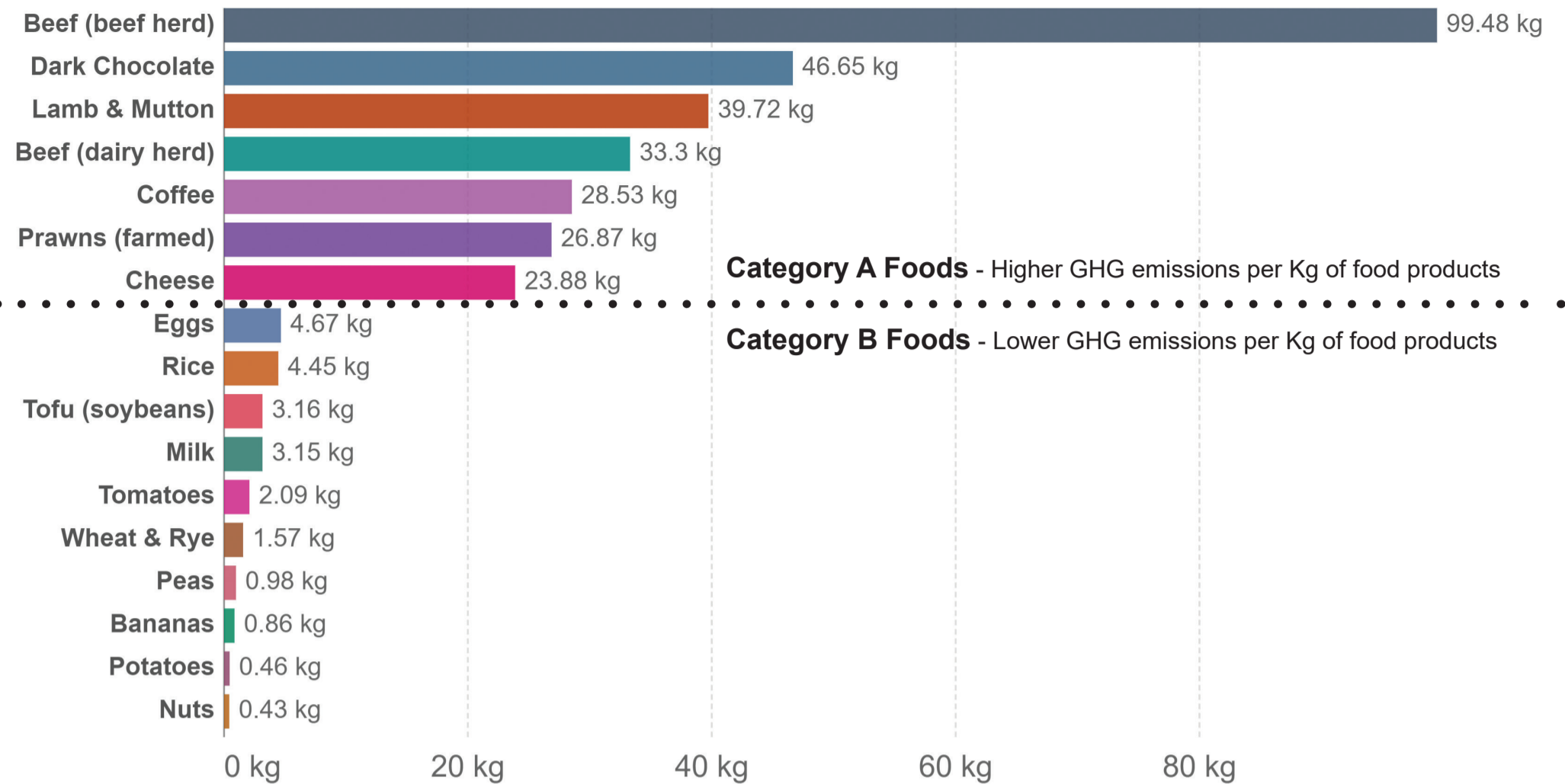
Source 4: Hobart climate graph 2021

Location: Hobart (Ellerslie Road)

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mean rainfall (mm)	46.9	39.4	44.7	50.0	47.0	53.8	51.8	54.2	52.8	61.9	54.1	56.4

Data adapted from: Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology (2021). *Daily rainfall: Hobart (Ellerslie road)*. Retrieved December, 2022, from http://www.bom.gov.au/jsp/ncc/cdio/weatherData/av?p_display_type=dailyDataFile&p_nccObsCode=136&p_stn_num=094029&p_c=-1768321633&p_startYear=2021

Source 1: Key

Source 5: Greenhouse gas emissions per kilogram of food product

Food	Emissions
Beef (beef herd)	99.48 kg
Dark Chocolate	46.65 kg
Lamb & Mutton	39.72 kg
Beef (dairy herd)	33.3 kg
Coffee	28.53 kg
Prawns (farmed)	26.87 kg
Cheese	23.88 kg

Category A Foods - Higher GHG emissions per Kg of food products

Category B Foods - Lower GHG emissions per Kg of food products

Food	Emissions
Eggs	4.67 kg
Rice	4.45 kg
Tofu (soybeans)	3.16 kg
Milk	3.15 kg
Tomatoes	2.09 kg
Wheat & Rye	1.57 kg
Peas	0.98 kg
Bananas	0.86 kg
Potatoes	0.46 kg
Nuts	0.43 kg

(x-axis: 0 kg, 20 kg, 40 kg, 60 kg, 80 kg)

Source 6: The loss of biodiversity 1800 to 2100

Year	Population	Land area converted for human use	Loss of species in ecosystems
1800	0.9 billion	7.6%	-1.8%
1900	1.7 billion	16.9%	-4.9%
2000	6.1 billion	39.3%	-13.6%
2100 *Green Model	8.7 billion	33.4%	-11.6%
2100 **Current Model	12 billion	49.1%	-17%

* **Green Model** refers to low-impact land use model

Current Model refers to the current land use model

Government of **Western Australia**
School Curriculum and Standards Authority

SCSA