

Southeast Asia



Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

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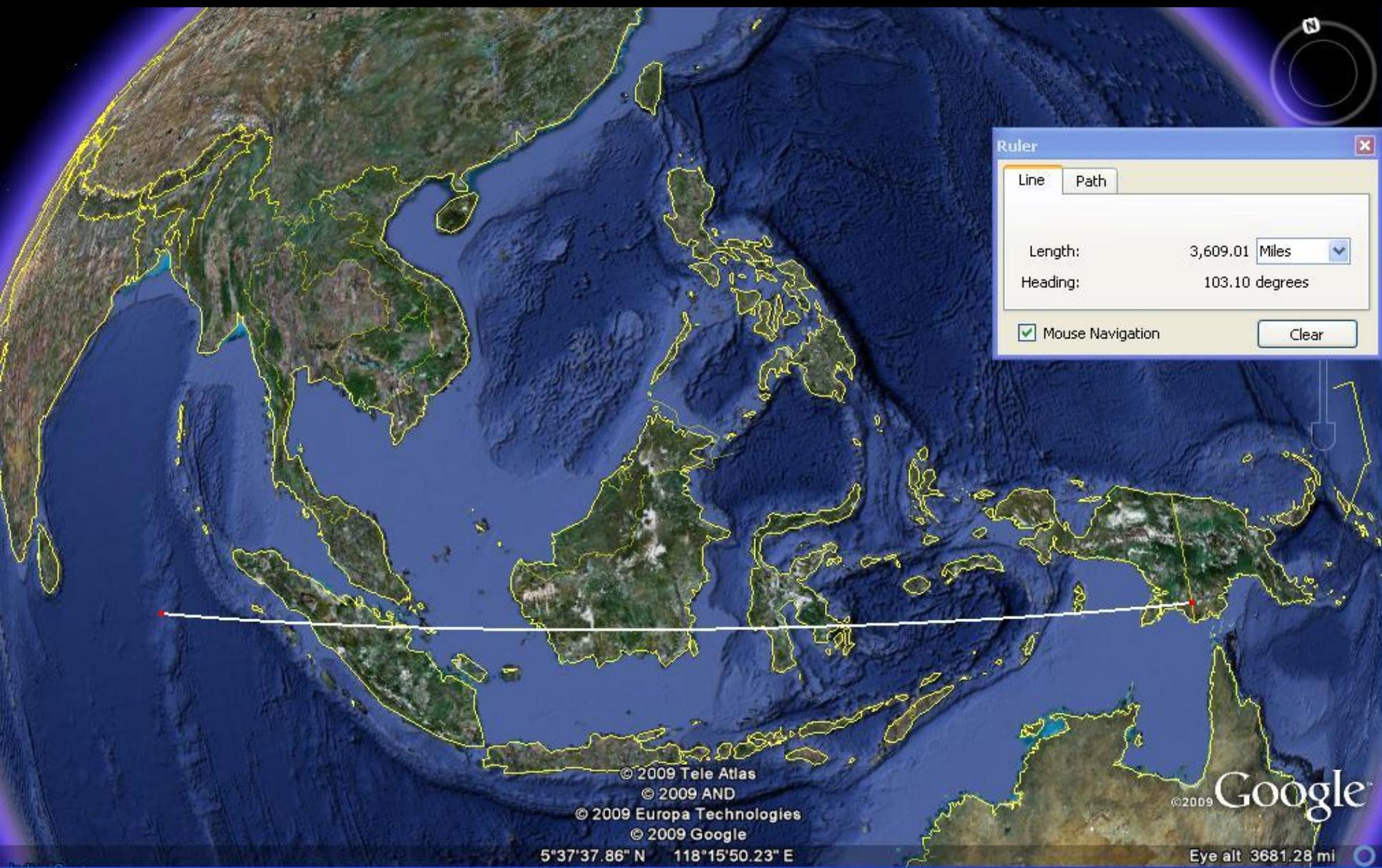
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14°13'23.41" N 109°50'38.83" E

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Eye alt 15059.25 mi



Ruler [X]

Line Path

Length: 3,609.01 Miles [v]

Heading: 103.10 degrees

Mouse Navigation [Clear]

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5°37'37.86" N 118°15'50.23" E

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What are the 11 countries in
Southeast Asia?

Cambodia | Kampuchea





Cambodia | Kampuchea





Cambodia | Kampuchea



Republic of Indonesia | Republik Indonesia



Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

ailand

...Google

Image © 2009 TerraMetrics

1°21'33.84"S 109°18'18.66"E Eye alt 1024.70 mi



INDONESIA

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- National capital
- Provincial capital
- Town, village
- International boundary
- Provincial boundary
- Main road
- Secondary road
- Railroad
- ✈ Major airport



Republic of Indonesia | Republik Indonesia





Republic of Indonesia | Republik Indonesia





Brunei | Negara Brunei Darussalam



Brunei | Negara Brunei Darussalam



Singapore | Singapura



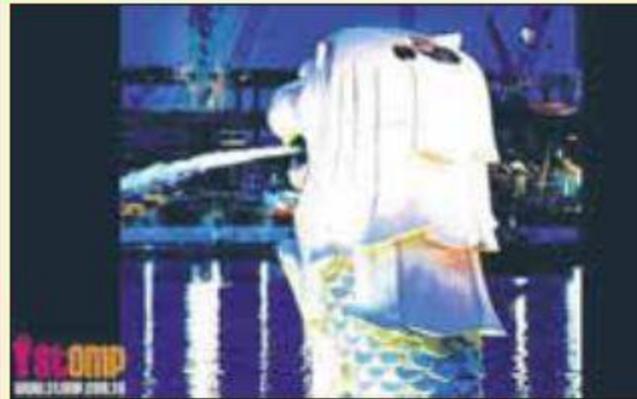
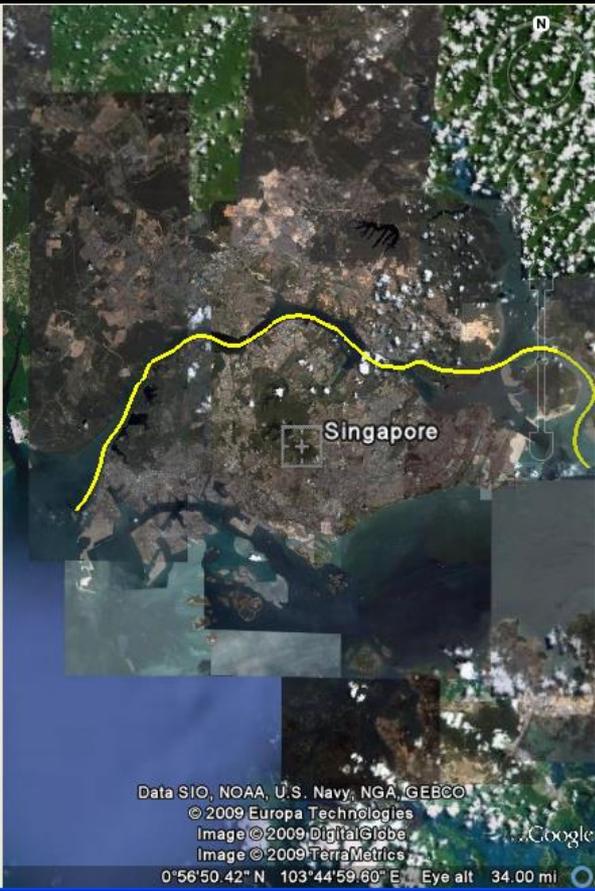
Singapore | Singapura



Singapore | Singapura



Singapore | Singapura



Lightning-struck Merlion back in action

THE Merlion is back in action.

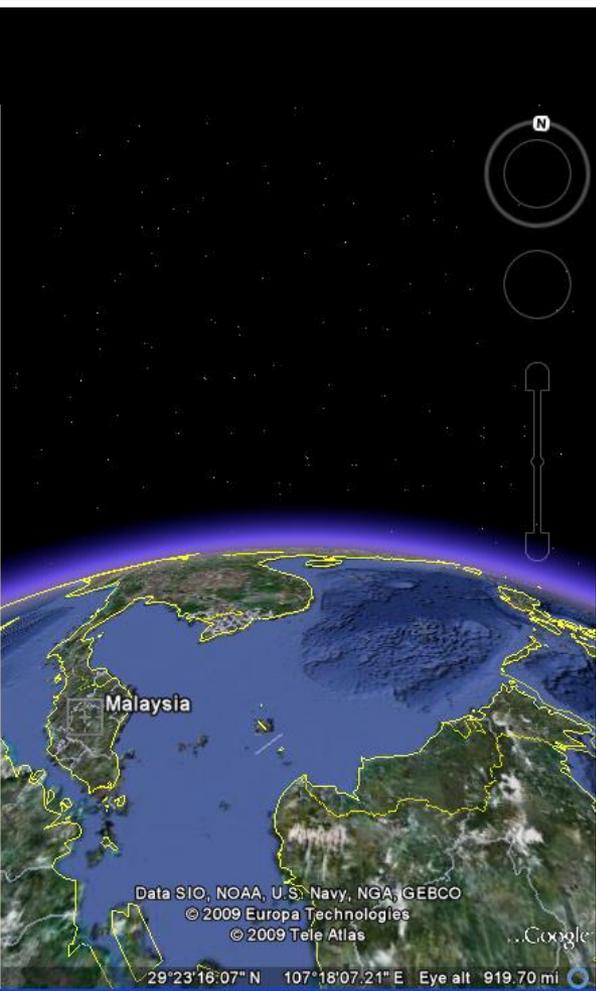
The structure at the Merlion Park was closed for repairs on Feb 28 after it was damaged in a lightning strike.

Yesterday, the Singapore Tourism Board said the Merlion had resumed spouting water.

A spokesman said: "The Merlion at the Merlion Park started spouting water again around noon. It had been closed for repair work to rectify damage to the external facade caused by a lightning strike. Repair work will continue on the wave form until the end of March."



Malaysia | Persekutuan Malaysia

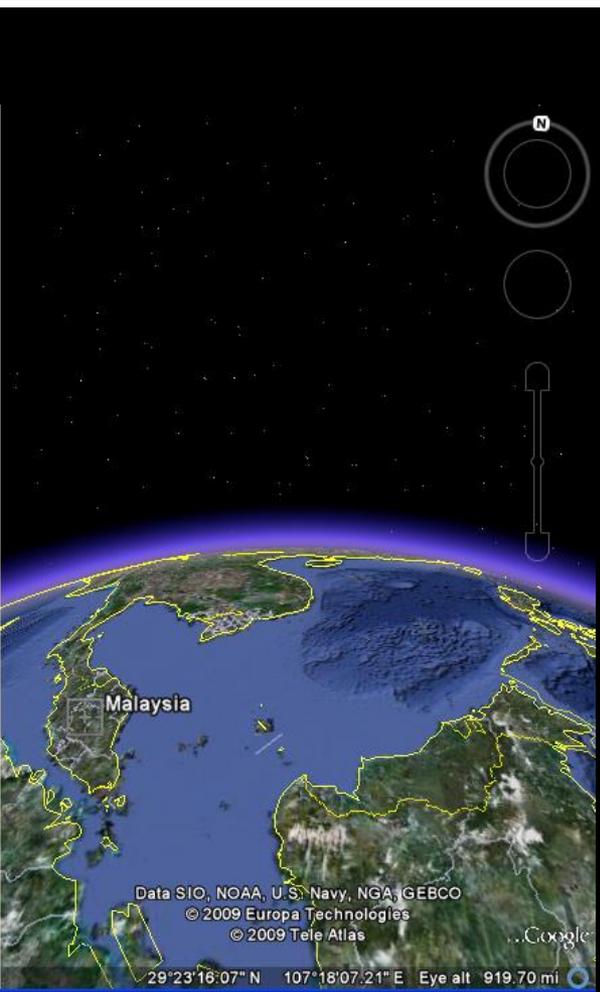


Malaysia | Persekutuan Malaysia





Malaysia | Persekutuan Malaysia



Republic of the Philippines | Republika ng Pilipinas



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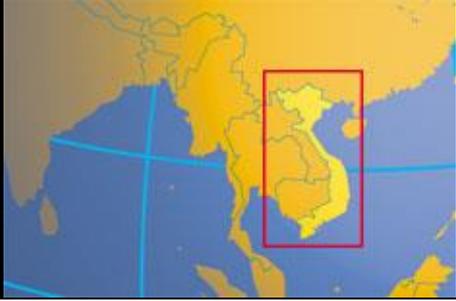
Republic of the Philippines | Republika ng Pilipinas



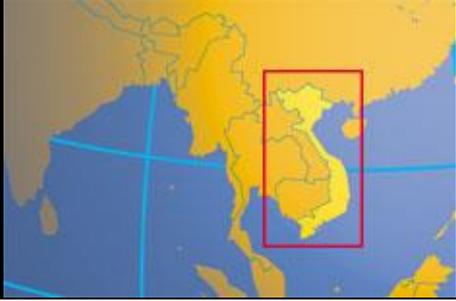
Republic of the Philippines | Republika ng Pilipinas



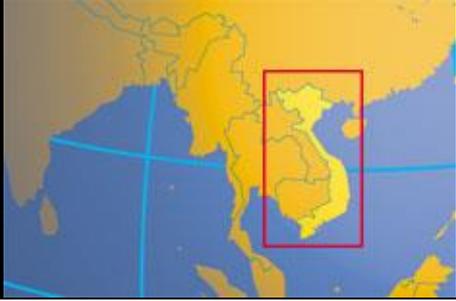
Socialist Republic of Vietnam | Viet Nam



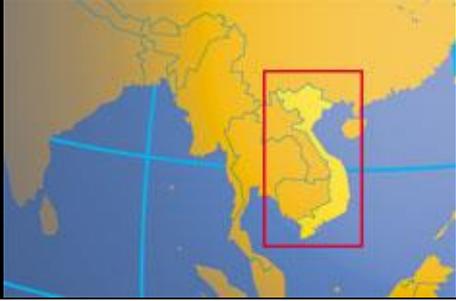
Socialist Republic of Vietnam | Viet Nam



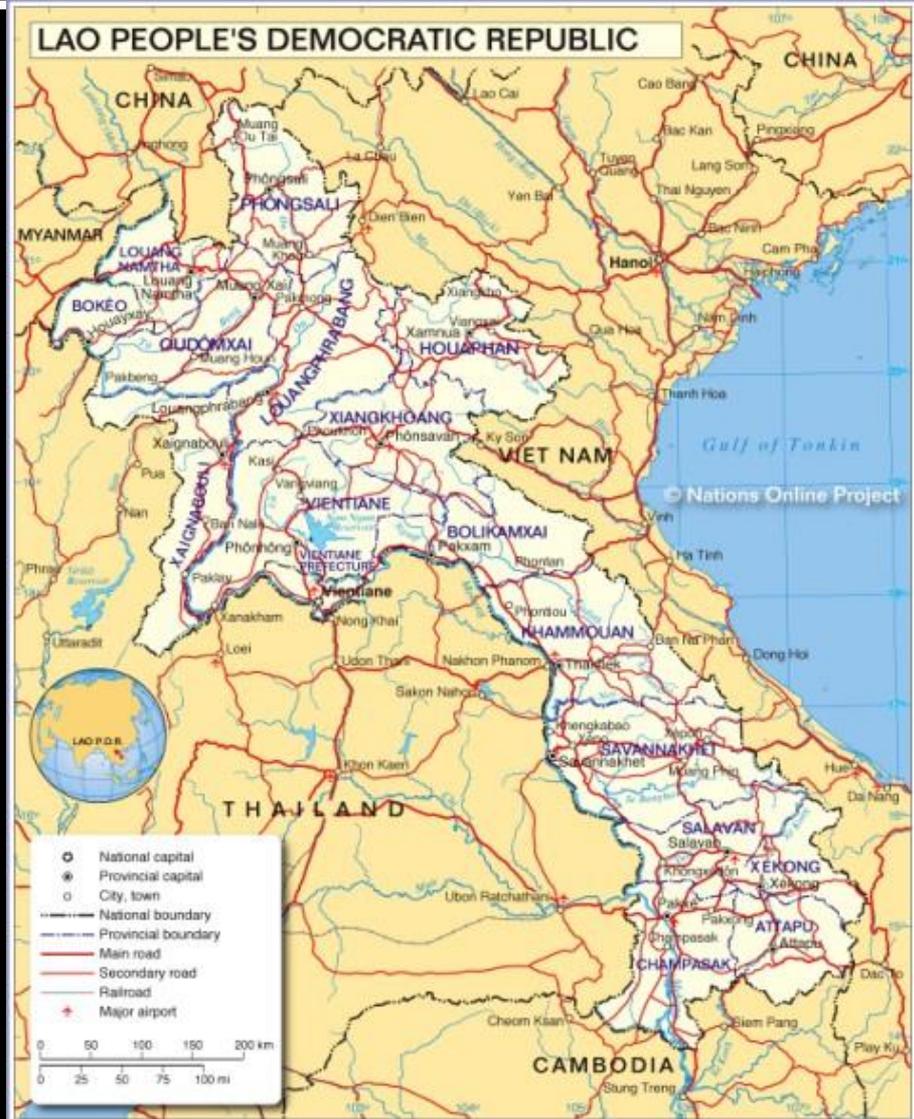
Socialist Republic of Vietnam | Viet Nam



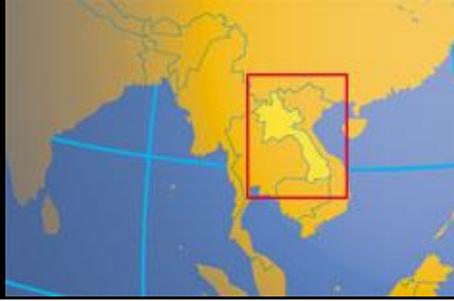
Socialist Republic of Vietnam | Viet Nam



Lao DPR | Laos



Lao DPR | Laos



Lao DPR | Laos



01-Apr-08 10:59



Kingdom of Thailand | Muang Thai





Kingdom of Thailand | Muang Thai

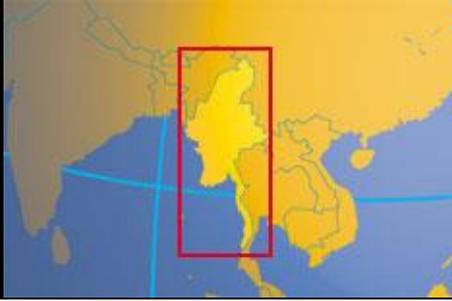




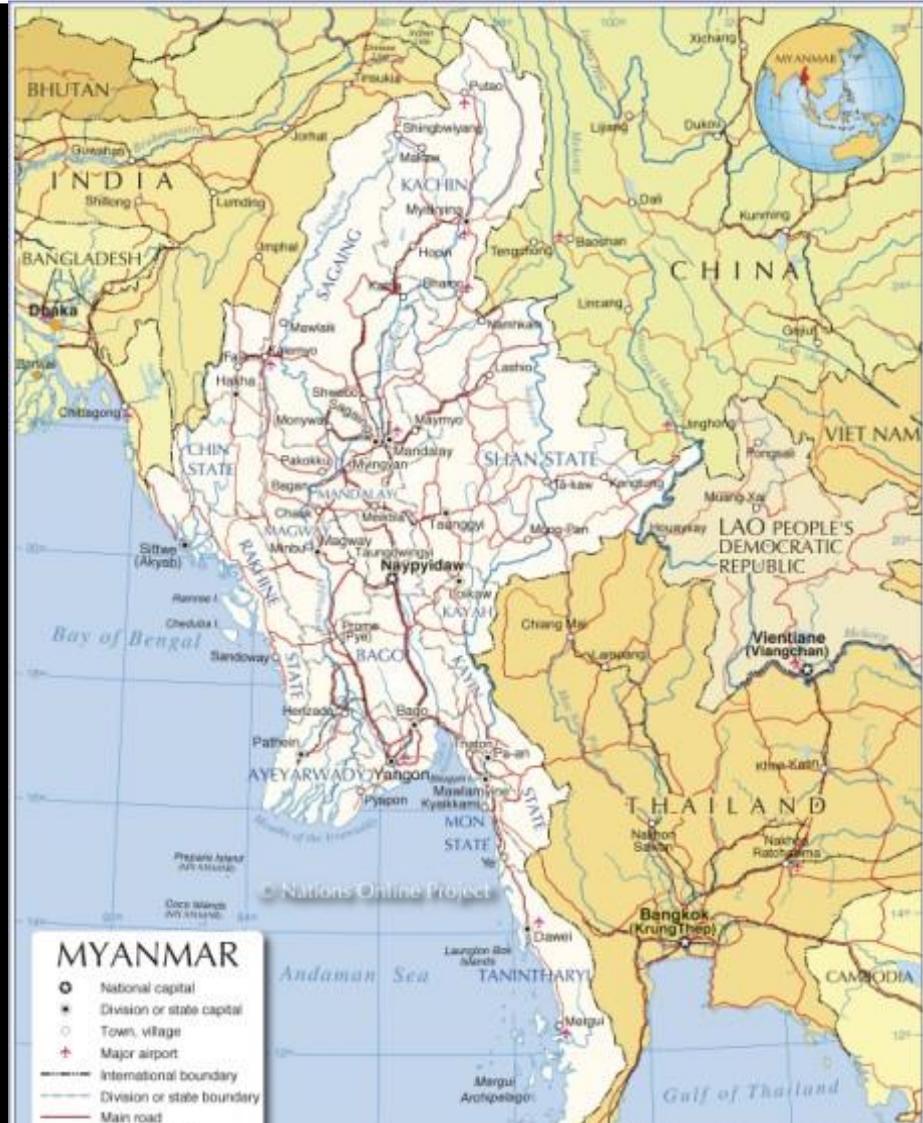
Kingdom of Thailand | Muang Thai



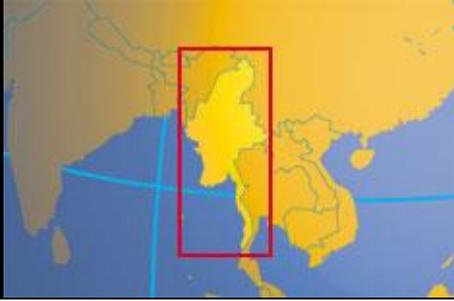
Union of Myanmar | Burma



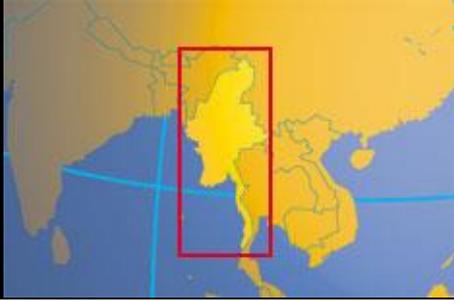
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Image © 2009 TerraMetrics
16°27'02.82" N 96°40'02.28" E Eye alt 327.30 mi



Union of Myanmar | Burma



Union of Myanmar | Burma





Timor Loro Sa'e | Timor-Leste | East Timor



Timor Loro Sa'e | Timor-Leste | East Timor





Timor Loro Sa'e | Timor-Leste | East Timor



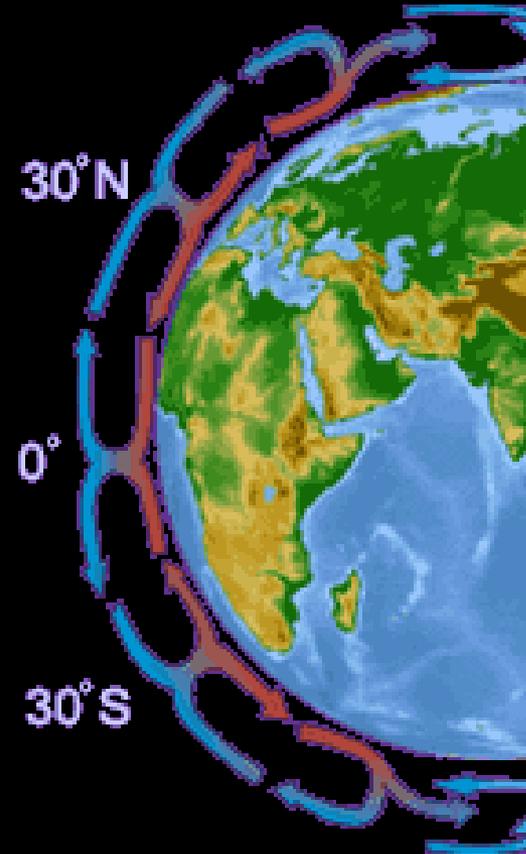
Southeast Asia's Physical Landscape





WHAT IS THE ATMOSPHERE?

- “The atmosphere is the thin layer of gasses that surround our planet. It gives us the many varied climates, or long-term weather conditions, around the world.”
- “Climate is one of the most complex of all Earth systems. Many other systems play a role in determining climate: the water cycle, atmospheric conditions, the carbon cycle, and even plate tectonics and vulcanism. Scientists are still working to understand the ways that these various factors affect climate.”





Southeast Asia's Atmosphere

The climate of Southeast Asia is characterized almost exclusively by the monsoons. In most of Southeast Asia there are only two seasons – dry and wet.

Case Study Examples

Southwest Monsoon:

- Tonle Sap Lake - Cambodia

Northeast Monsoon:

- Bicol Region - Philippines





Why are there monsoons in Southeast Asia?

- “Continentality is a measure of the difference between continental and marine climates and is mainly the result of the increased range of temperatures that occurs over land compared with water.”

- The fact that Southeast Asia sits at the edge of a massive landmass and in between massive water bodies drives the monsoons.

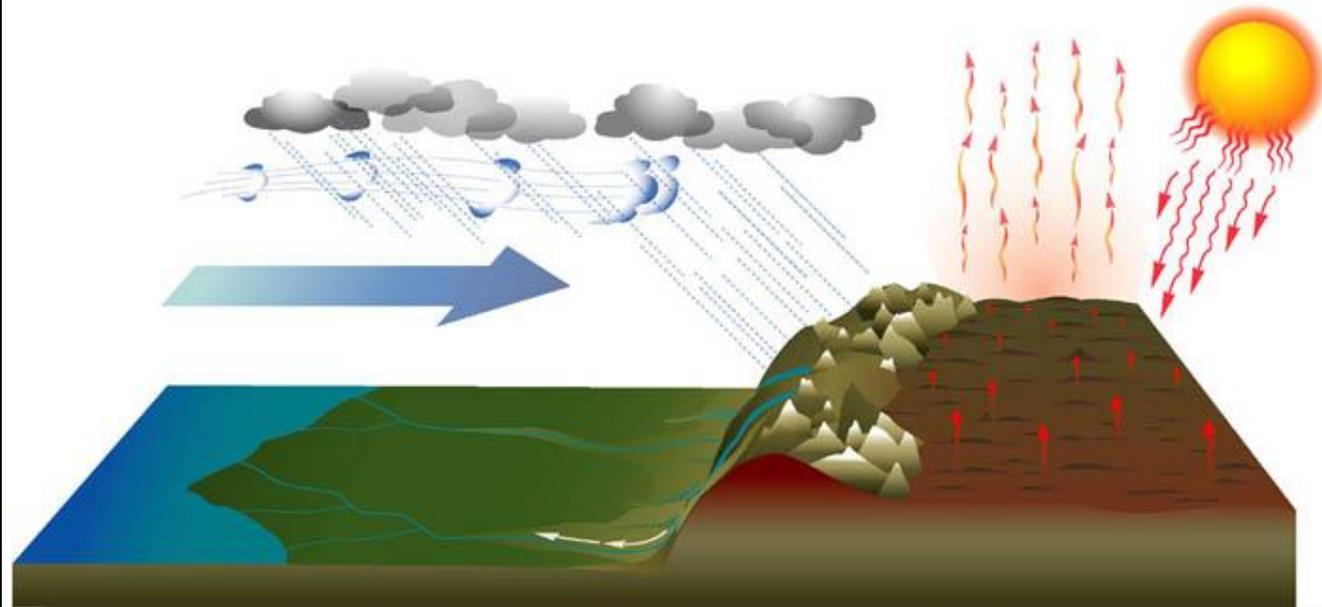




How do the Asian monsoons happen?

In the summer...

1. The large landmass heats up faster than the large body of water near it.
2. Hot air rises over the large landmass.
3. Cool, moist air from over the oceans replaces the rising hot air. This brings very heavy rains.
4. Mountains provide the topography for orographic precipitation to take place and increased rainfall occurs.

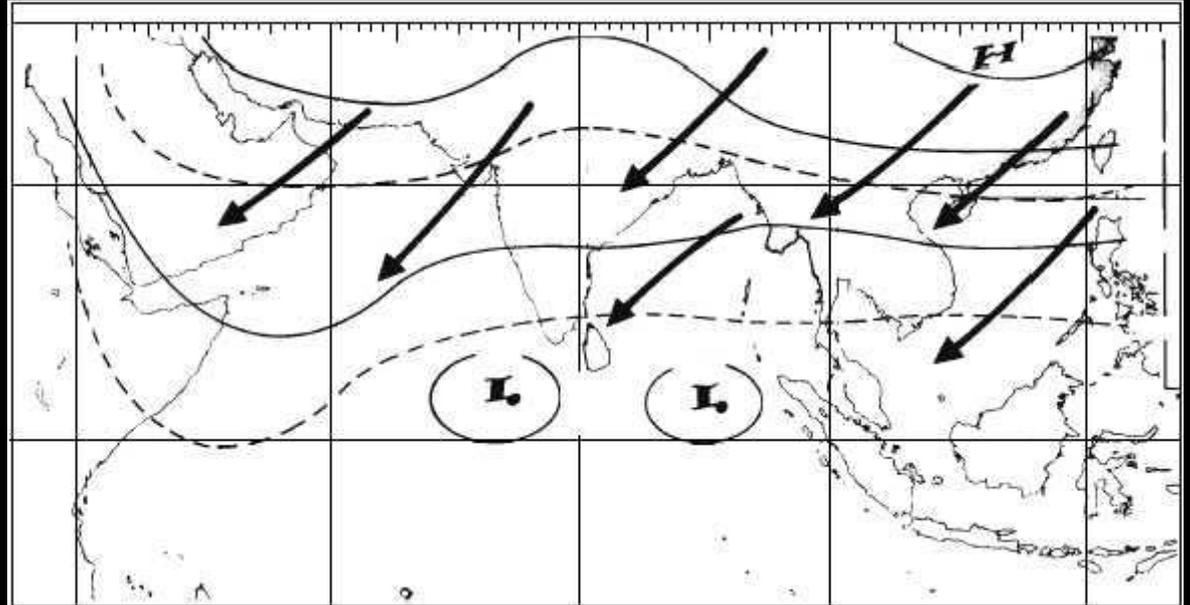




How do the Asian monsoons happen?

In the winter...

1. Now the landmass cools faster than the body of water.
2. Cool air from the continent rushes out towards the oceans.
3. Moisture can only build in the air over the oceans, not over land.
4. Therefore, only those places with large water bodies directly to the northeast are affected.





Southwest and Northeast Monsoons of Southeast Asia

Southwest Monsoon:

- Occurs when the land mass of continental Asia heats up (Northern Hemisphere summer; May to October)
- Almost everywhere in Southeast Asia as well as India and Bangladesh effected.

Northeast Monsoon:

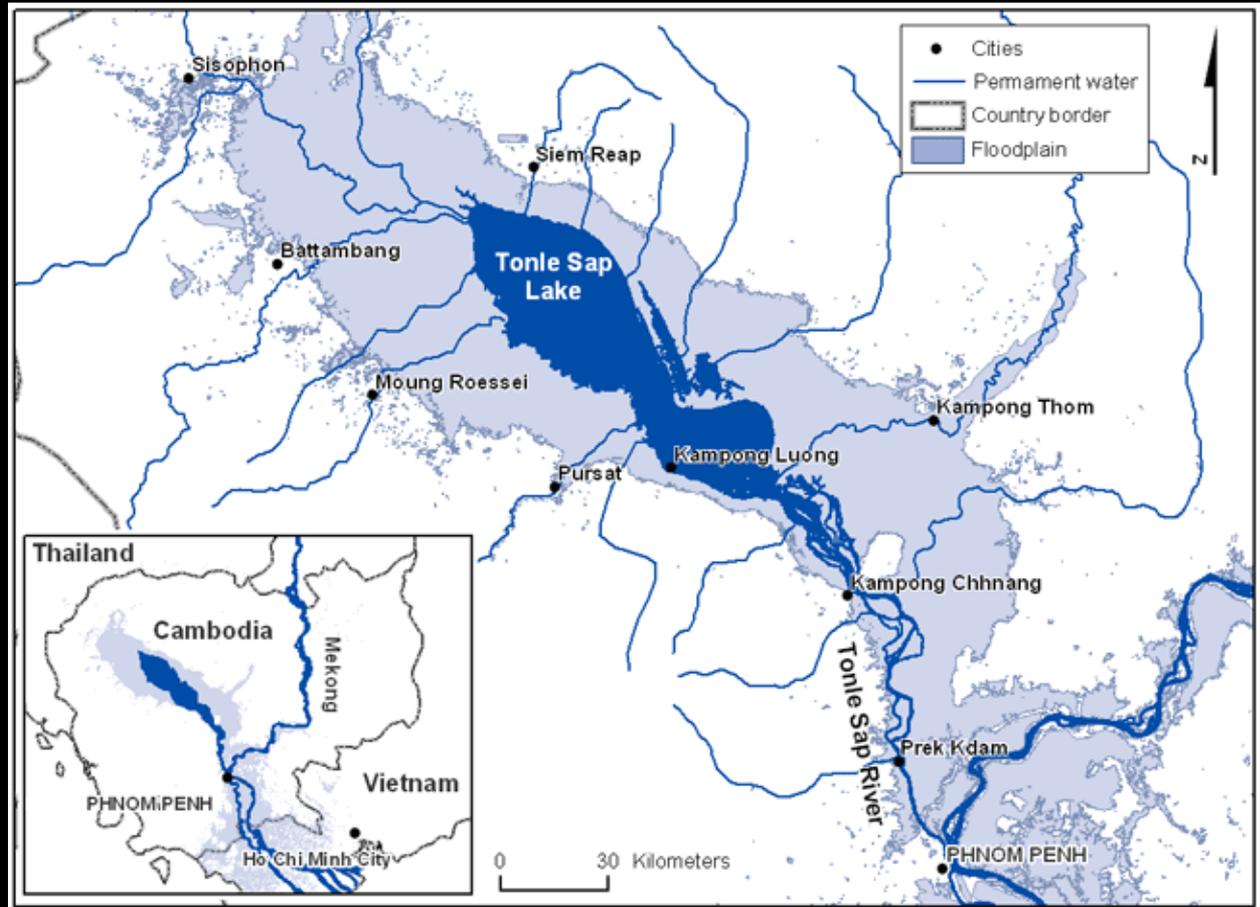
- Occurs when the land mass of continental Asia cools down (Northern Hemisphere winter; November to March)
- Effects Vietnam, Philippines, Singapore, and Malaysia the most.





SW Monsoon Case Study: Tonle Sap Lake - Cambodia

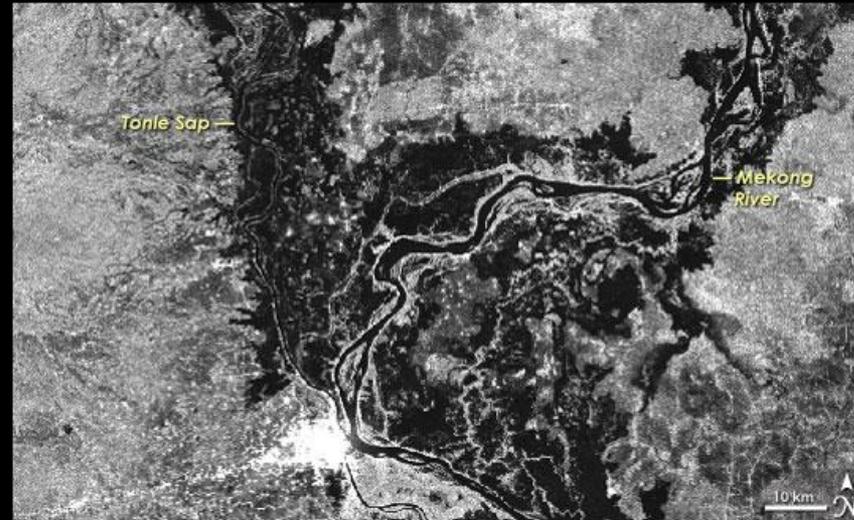
• Tonle Sap Lake in Cambodia is the largest freshwater lake in Southeast Asia. It's unique because its volume changes dramatically throughout the year. During the dry season, the lake drains into the Tonle Sap River which flows into the Mekong River and out to the South China Sea. During the monsoon season, the Tonle Sap River flows backwards, filling the Tonle Sap Lake providing a source of life for the people of Cambodia.





SW Monsoon Case Study: Tonle Sap Lake - Cambodia

- The entire country of Cambodia is effected by the Southwest Monsoons as are the other countries of Mainland Southeast Asia; Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, and Myanmar.



August 28, 2006



March 13, 2006



NE Monsoon Case Study: Bicol Region - Philippines

- The Northeast Monsoon does not impact as many parts of Southeast Asia as the Southwest Monsoon does, but it's still a reality for people living in the Bicol Region in the eastern part of the Philippines.
- Cold Siberian air in the winter moves over the Pacific Ocean and brings heavy monsoon rains.
- Typhoons in the summer compound the climate problems for Bicolanos.

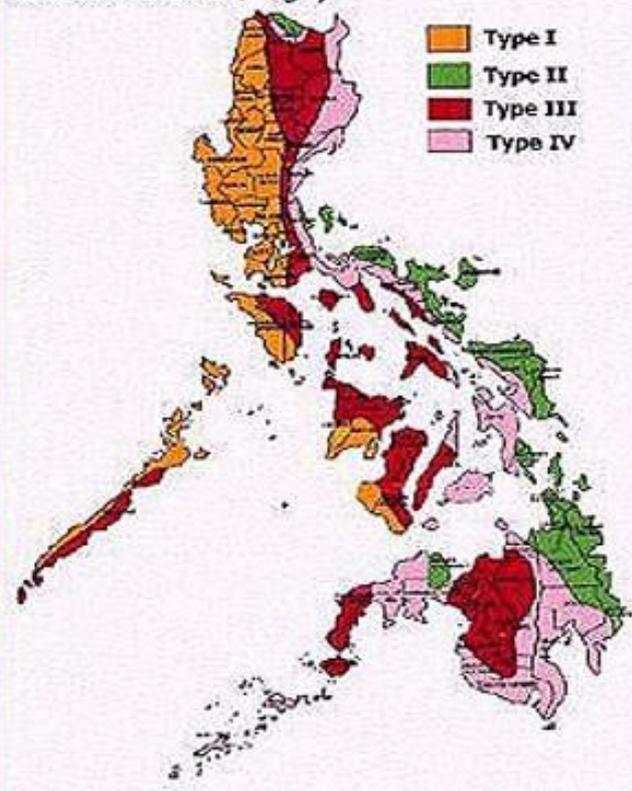




NE Monsoon Case Study: Bicol Region - Philippines

- The Northeast Monsoon is the reason why Bicol and other areas on the east coast of the Philippines have a “Type II Climate”. This means there is no dry season at all with the highest rainfall coming at the end of the year, when there is a possibility of both monsoons and typhoons.

Climate Map of the Philippines based on the Modified Coronas Classification



Description

Type I- Two pronounced season: dry from November to April wet during the rest of the year.

Type II- No dry season with a very pronounced rainfall from November to January.

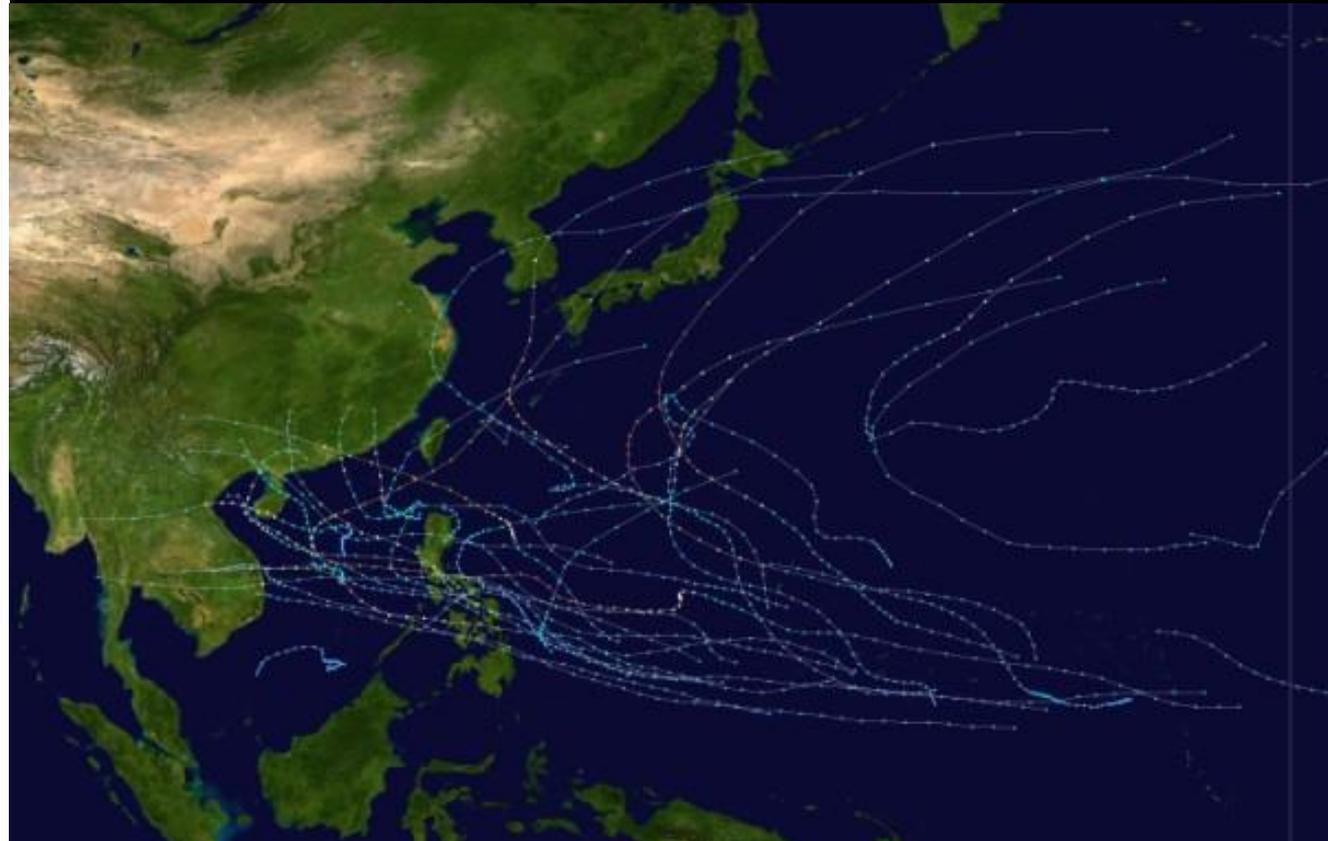
Type III- Seasons are not very pronounced relatively dry from November to April and wet during the rest of the year.

Type IV – Rainfall is more or less evenly distributed through the year.



NE Monsoon Case Study: Bicol Region - Philippines

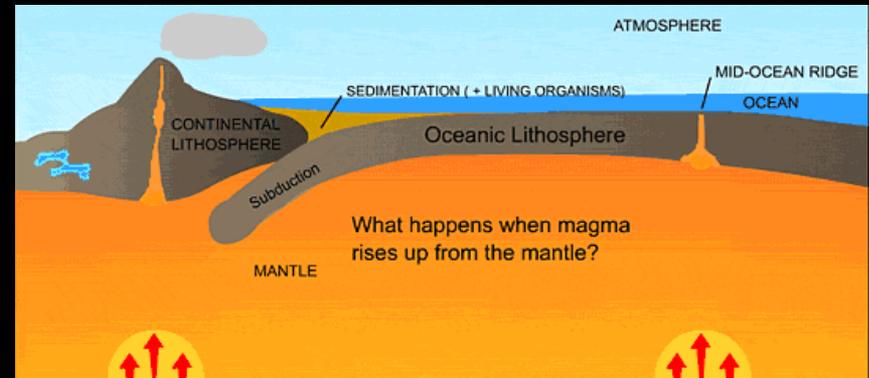
•Typhoons are common in the Northern and Central parts of the Philippines (very rare in the south). This image shows the tracks of all of the typhoons in the Asia Pacific Region in 1995 – that’s the year that Typhoon Rosing (aka Typhoon Angela) devastated the province of Camirines Norte in the Bicol Region of the Philippines. One can see from the image that the Philippines sits in a Typhoon Belt.





WHAT IS THE LITHOSPHERE?

“The earth's crust (or lithosphere) is constantly changing, forming the world we know today. Volcanoes, earthquakes, and geysers have always revealed the dynamic nature of the lithosphere. But not until the twentieth century did geologists develop the theory of plate tectonics to explain the underlying forces that shape the face of the planet.”





Southeast Asia's Lithosphere

Characterized by river valleys in mainland Southeast Asia, volcanic landforms in insular Southeast Asia, and the continental shelf connecting the two.

Case Study Examples

Mainland Southeast Asia:

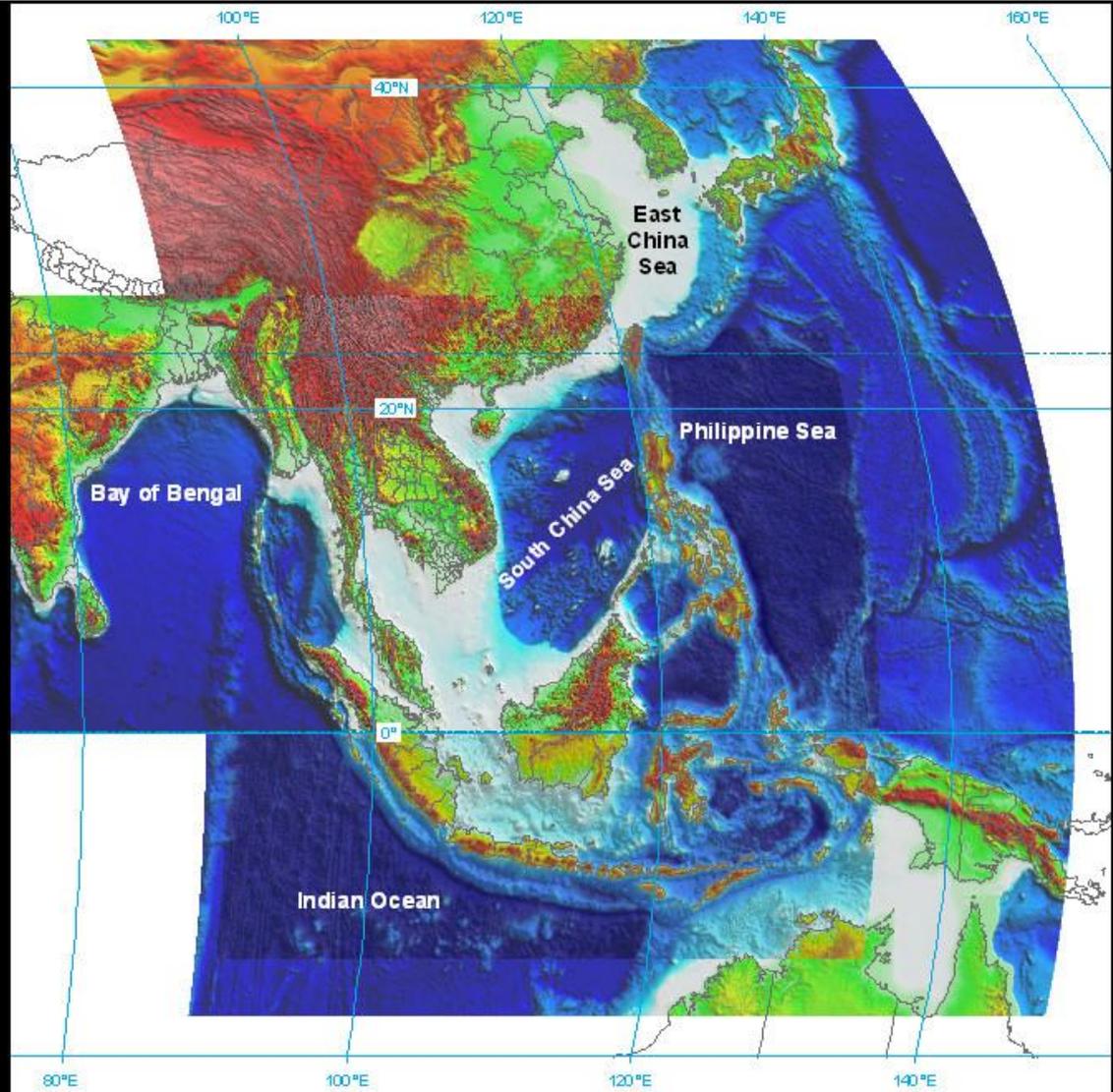
- Irrawaddy River Basin - Myanmar

Insular Southeast Asia:

- Lamongan Volcanic Field - East Java

Oceanic Lithosphere:

- Sunda Shelf



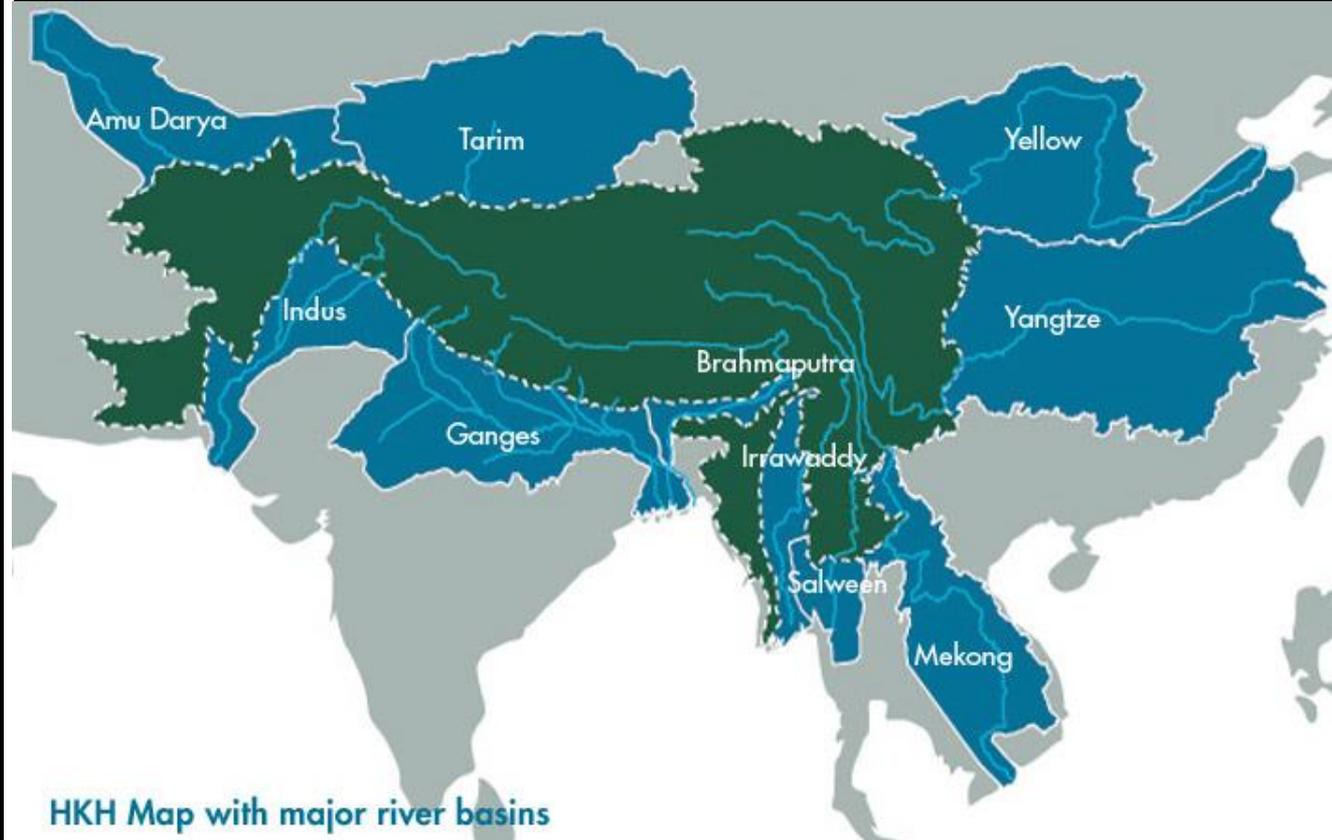


Southeast Asia's Lithosphere

- The Tibetan Plateau, created by mountain uplift as the Indian Plate converges with the Eurasian Plate acts like an upside-down bowl as all of the precipitation which runs off of it ends up in the major river valleys of Asia.

- The 4 major rivers of Mainland Southeast Asia (from west to east) are:

1. Irrawaddy River
2. Salween River
3. Chao Phraya River
4. Mekong River

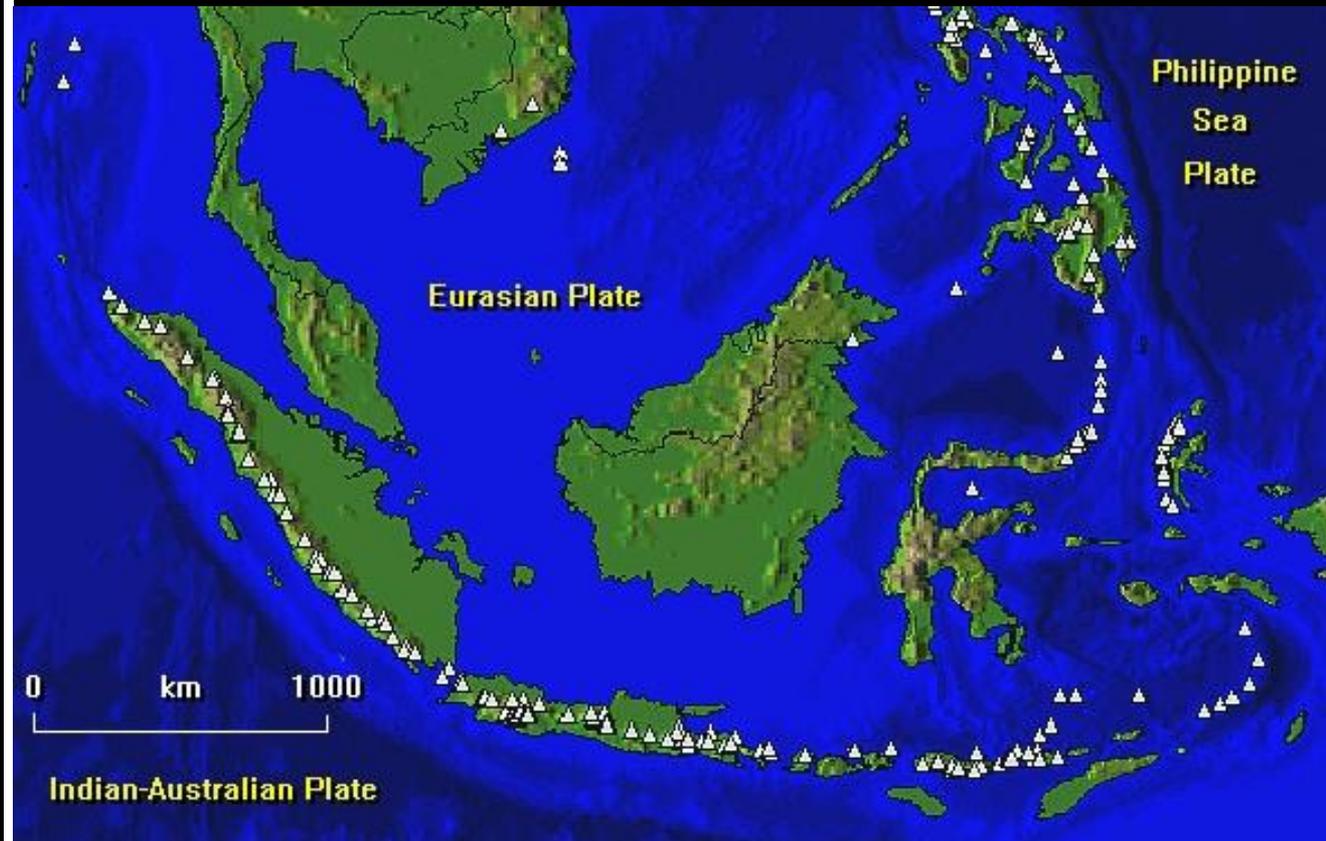




Southeast Asia's Lithosphere

• Insular Southeast Asia is known for its volcanoes. Two of the most populous countries in Southeast Asia are dotted with volcanoes – Indonesia and the Philippines.

• Volcanic soils are rich in minerals and therefore good for agriculture.



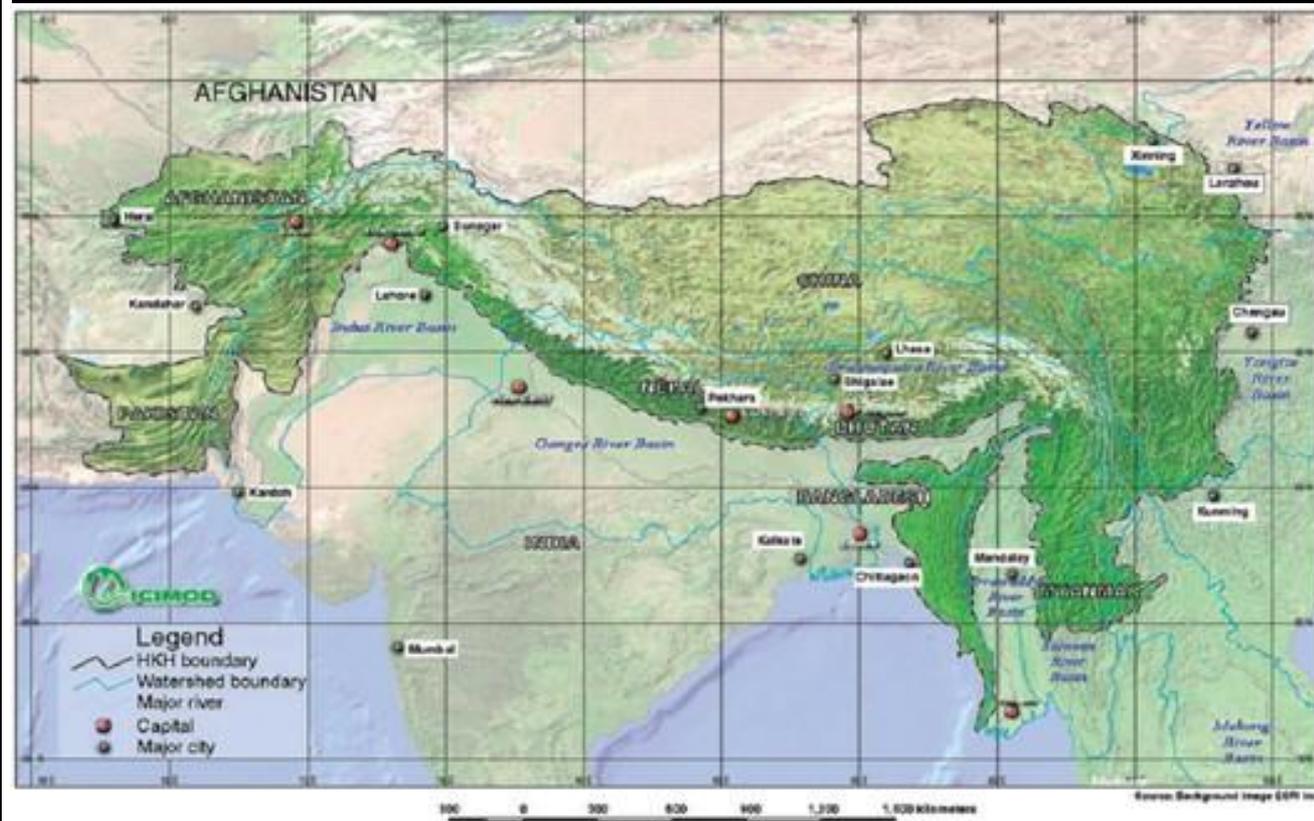


Case Study: Irrawaddy River Basin - Myanmar

- The Irrawaddy, Salween, Chao Phraya, and Mekong Rivers all flow generally in a North-South direction.

- Some have visualized these rivers as “fingers” sticking out of a hand (the Tibetan Plateau).

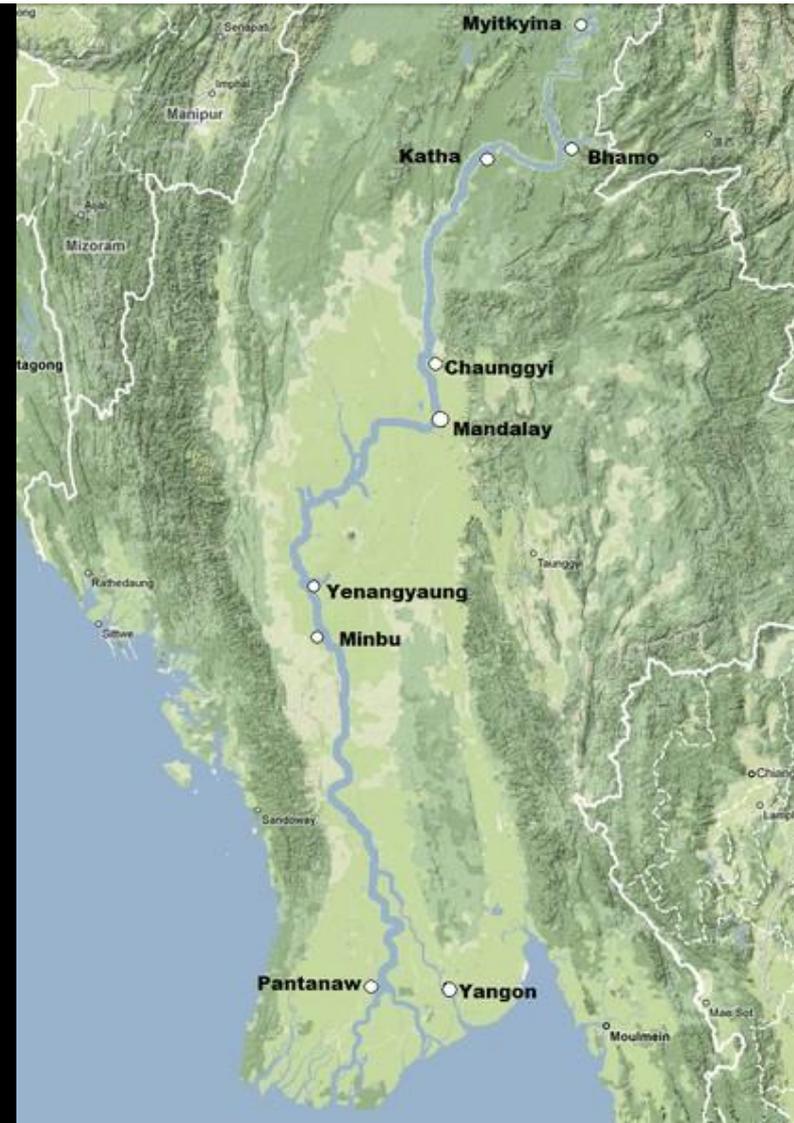
- The Irrawaddy River is the major river of Myanmar.





Case Study: Irrawaddy River Basin - Myanmar

- Flows 1300 miles (2309 km) starting from its headwaters in the mountains of Northern Burma and through the major city of Mandalay. The mouth of the Irrawaddy River is in the Andaman Sea, part of the Indian Ocean.
- The majority of the Burmese population lives in the Irrawaddy Basin.



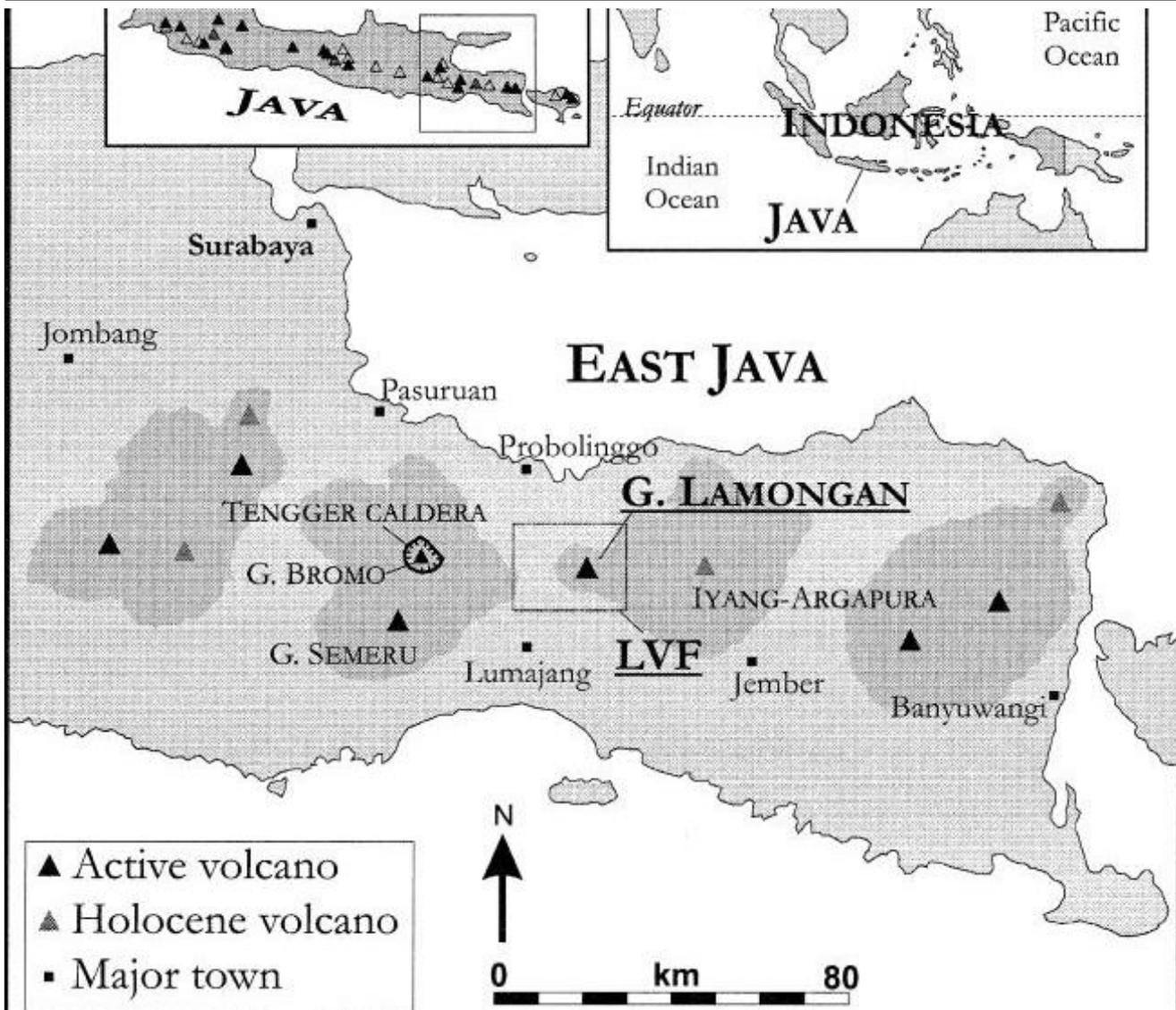


Case Study: Lamongan Volcanic Field - Indonesia

•“...consists of up to 61 basaltic cinder or spatter cones, a minimum of 29 prehistoric maars, and a central compound complex comprising three main vents including the historically active Lamongan volcano.”

•“...subduction of the Indo-Australian plate beneath the Eurasian plate at a rate of 6 cm per annum.”

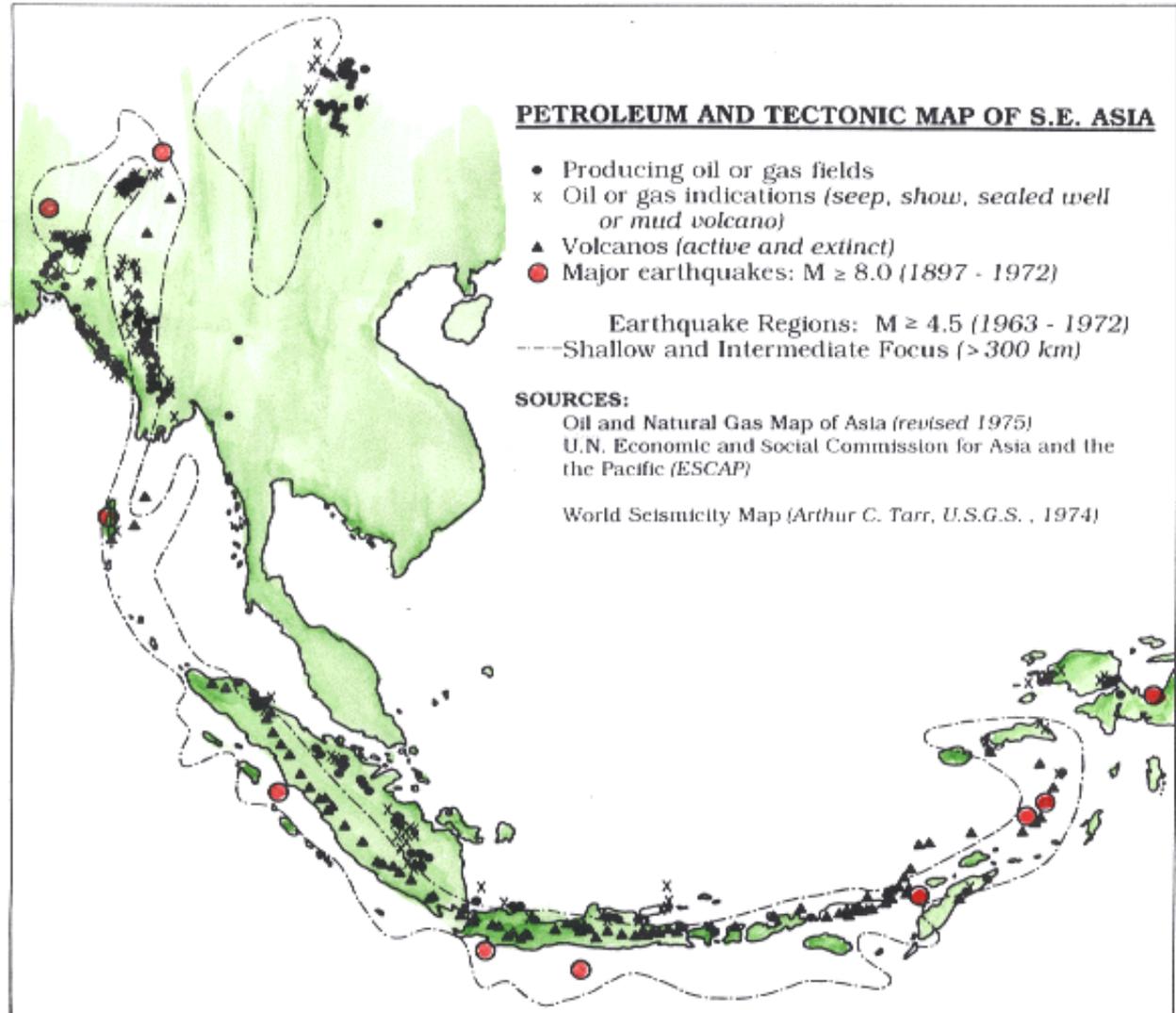
•“...a large local population.”





Case Study: Lamongan Volcanic Field - Indonesia

• Petroleum is also found at the edge of tectonic plates. Indonesia, Myanmar, East Timor, and Brunei are oil rich nations within Southeast Asia.





Case Study: Sunda Shelf – Insular Southeast Asia

“The Sunda Shelf is an extension of the continental shelf of Southeast Asia, covered during interglacials by the South China Sea, which isolates as islands Borneo, Sumatra Java and smaller islands. During glacial periods, the sea level falls, and great expanses of the Sunda Shelf are exposed as a marshy plain. The seas and bays that cover the Sunda Shelf are less than 100 m deep.”

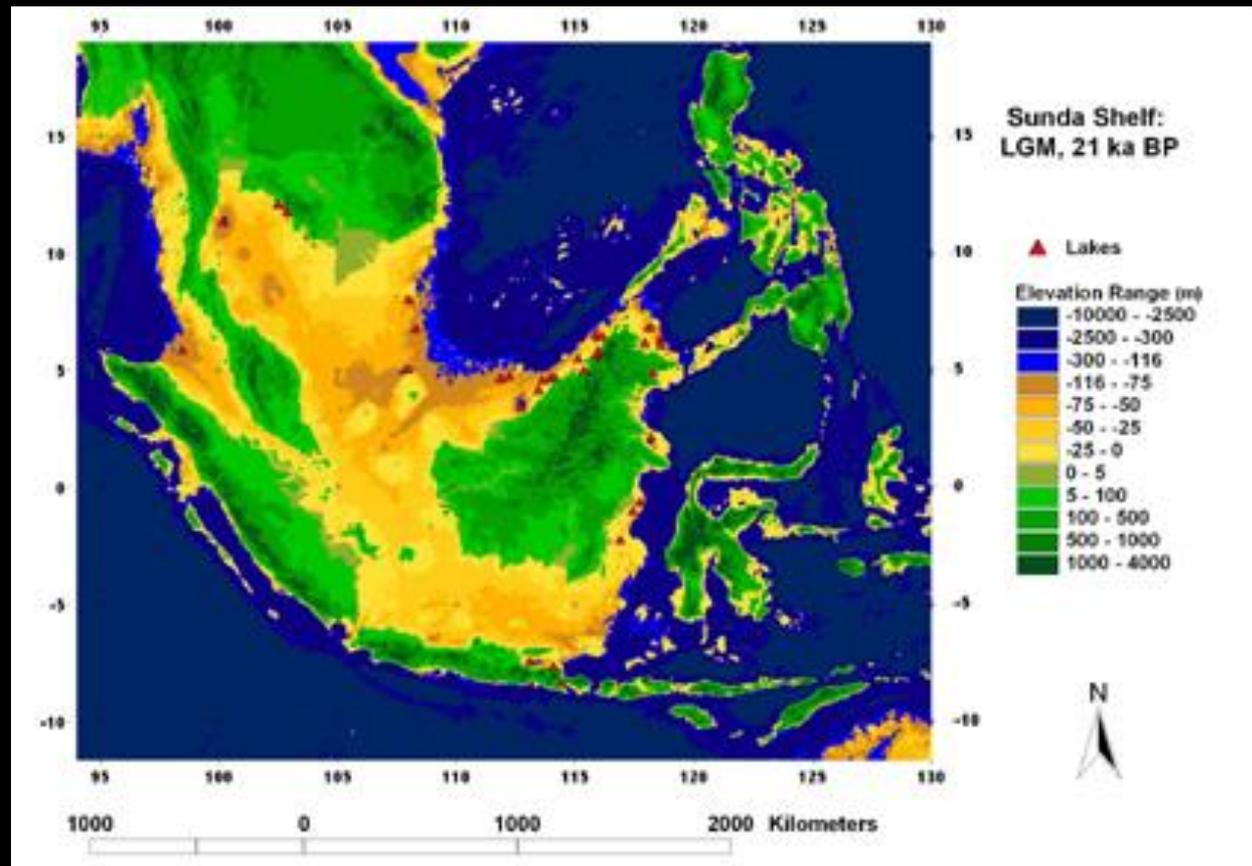


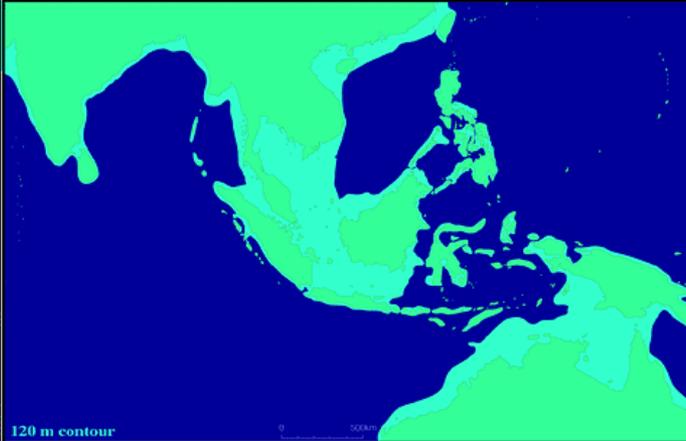
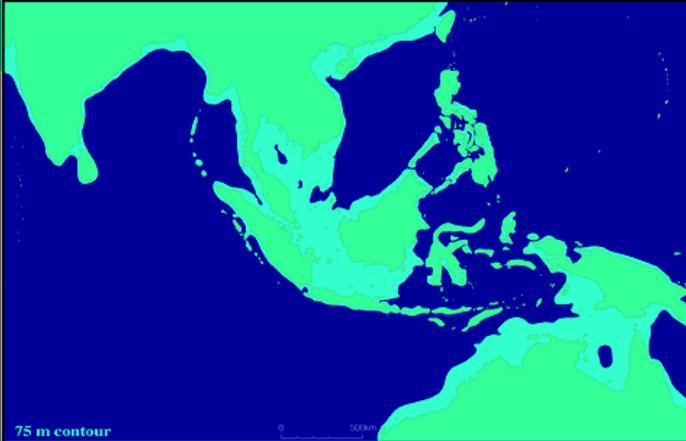
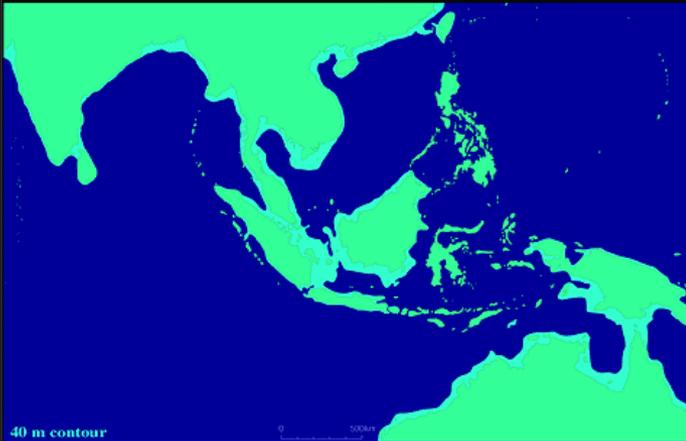
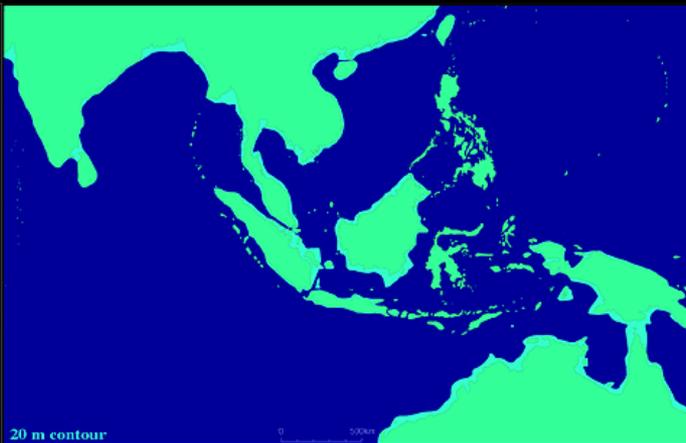
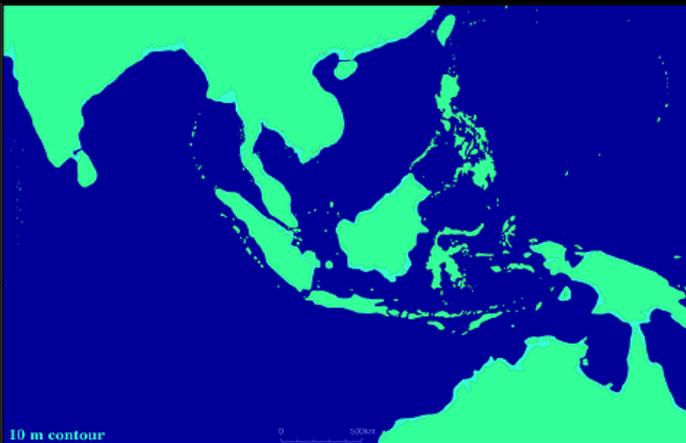


Case Study: Sunda Shelf – Insular Southeast Asia

- A Pleistocene Sea Level map of the Sunda Shelf showing water depth. Dark blue areas have depths from 2500 meters down to 10,000 meters. Yellow areas are depths of up to only 25 meters.

- Clearly, this is an extension of the Asian continent, which just happens to be slightly submerged at the moment.







Case Study: Sunda Shelf – Insular Southeast Asia

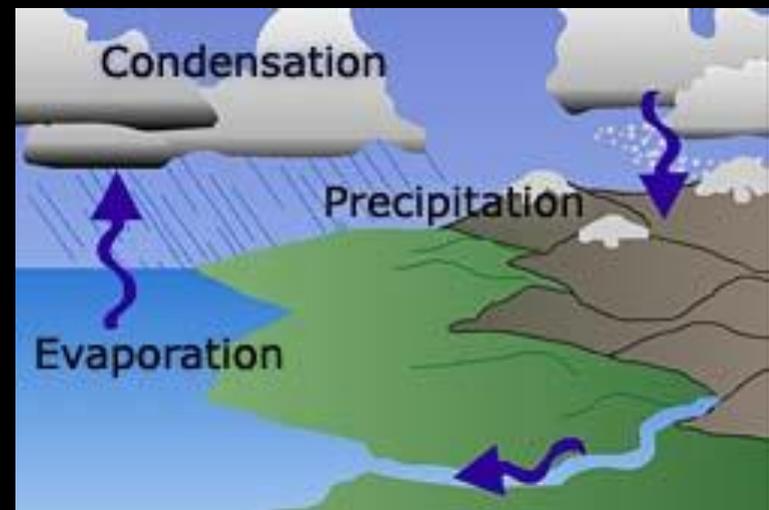
- The edge of the Sunda Shelf represents a dividing line between two biological regions.
- Alfred Russell Wallace was the first to notice this and write about it. National Geographic recently featured his work.





WHAT IS THE HYDROSPHERE?

- “The hydrosphere includes all of the water on earth, from the oceans to glaciers and underground water.”
- “Earth's plumbing system is called the hydrological, or water, cycle. Water, water vapor, ice, and energy have flowed through this system for billions of years. Three key actions drive the hydrological cycle: evaporation, condensation, and precipitation.”



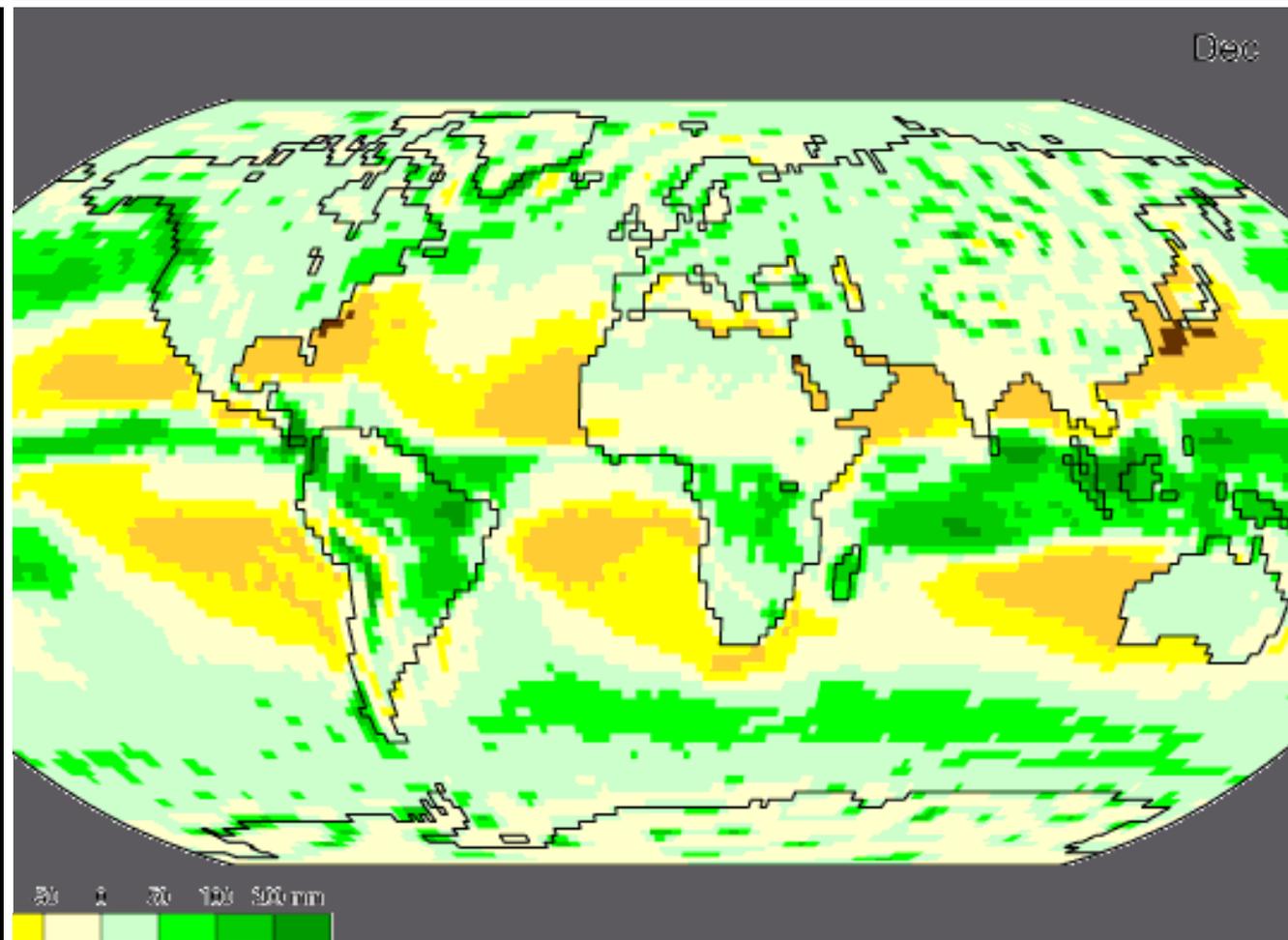


Southeast Asia's Hydrosphere

Southeast Asia is one of the wettest areas on the globe, but is also extremely warm. There is a constant battle between evaporation and precipitation. Insular Southeast Asia always gets more precipitation than evaporation. Mainland Southeast Asia has a few months each year which are dryer; when evaporation is greater than precipitation.

Case Study Examples

- Chao Phraya River Basin
Flooding - Thailand
- Xuan Thuy Wetland
Reserve - Vietnam

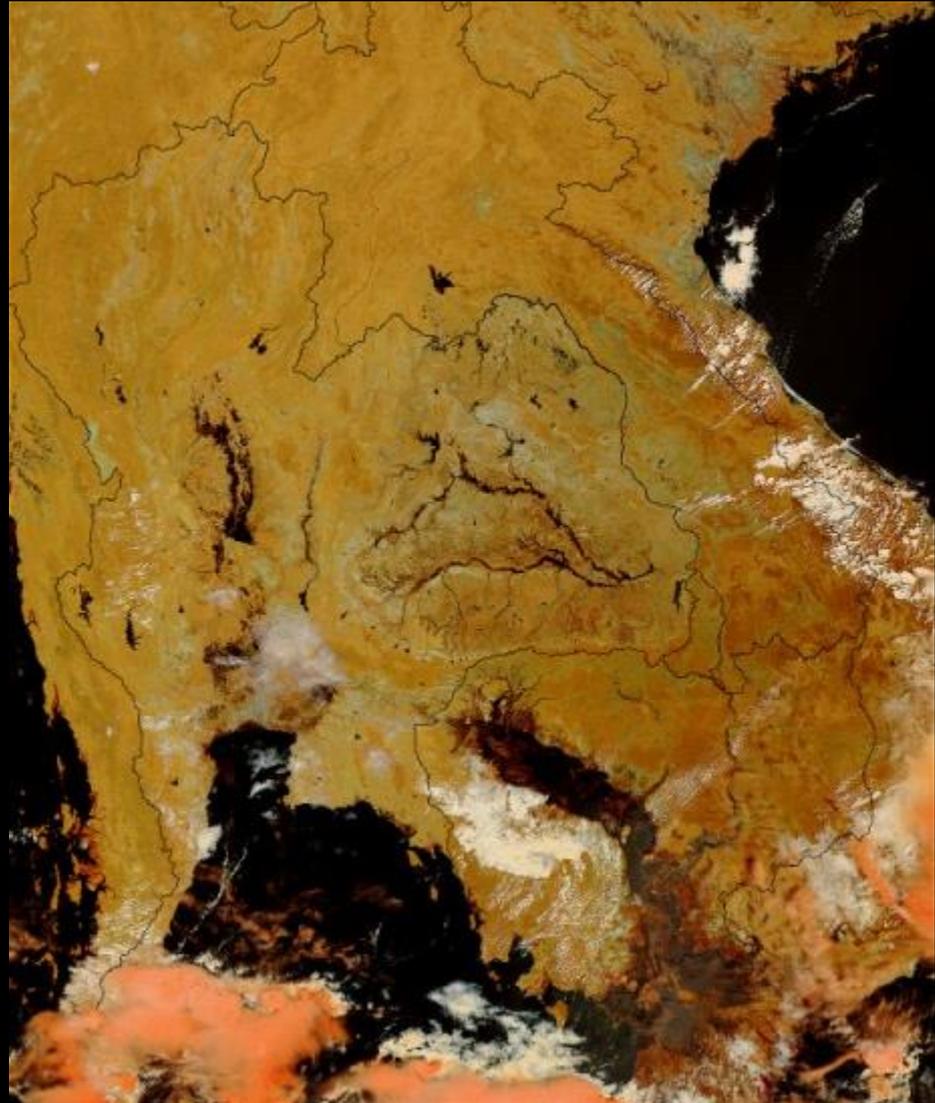


NOAA Free Global Project, 1960-1997. <http://mededegee.com>
Department of Geography, University of Oregon, March 2009



Case Study: Chao Phraya River Basin Flooding - Thailand

- As in Cambodia and the rest of mainland Southeast Asia, Thailand can see huge amounts of rainfall in a short period of time.
- In October of 2002 flooding due to unseasonably high rainfalls killed more than 120 people living in the Chao Phraya River Basin.
- In this false color satellite image, clouds are white and pink, water is black, and solid land is orange and brown.





Case Study: Chao Phraya River Basin Flooding - Thailand

- When Bangkok floods it effects everyone and everything.
- Flooding in Southeast Asia's megacities – particularly Bangkok, Jakarta, Manila, and Ho Chi Minh City are major problems.

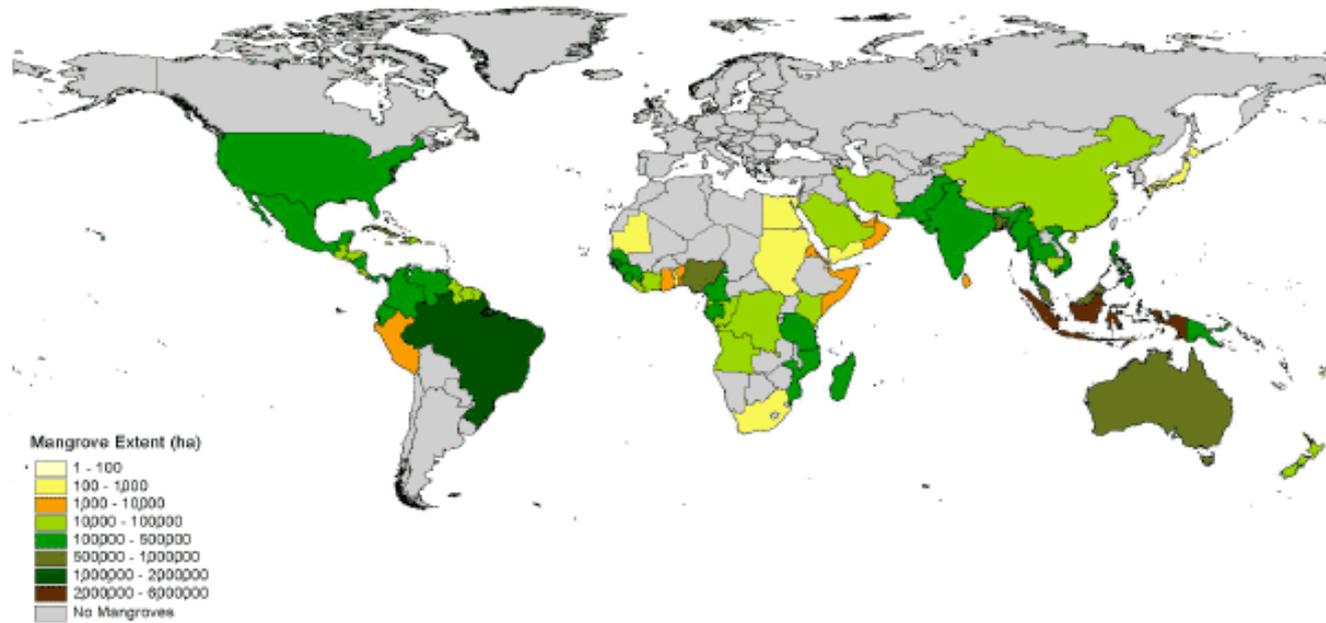




Case Study: Xuan Thuy Wetland Reserve - Vietnam

- The hydrosphere consists of fresh and salt water. Precisely where these meet, at estuaries, we find mangroves such as at the Xuan Thuy Wetland Reserve in Vietnam.

- South and Southeast Asia are well known for vast coastal areas as well as heavy rainfall. It's no wonder then that this region has the longest stretches of mangroves of any region on the planet.

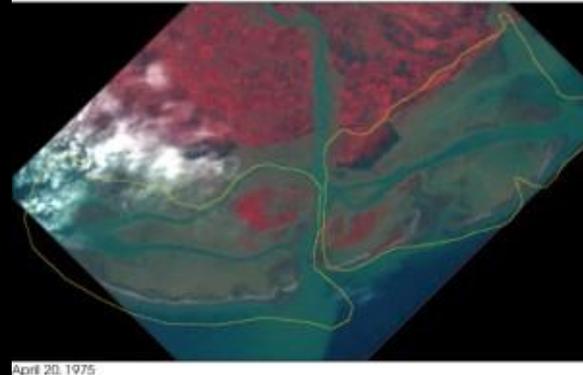




Case Study: Xuan Thuy Wetland Reserve - Vietnam

- The Xuan Thuy Wetland Reserve is a RAMSAR wetland of international importance; declared such in 1988. It is here, at the estuary of the Red River in Northern Vietnam that we find a major success story in terms of the protection and rehabilitation of a mangrove ecosystem.

- These satellite photos from NASA show changes over time. Red color in the image indicates mangroves.





WHAT IS THE BIOSPHERE?

“The biosphere is the "global ecosystem", comprising the totality of biodiversity on earth and performing all manner of biological functions, including photosynthesis, respiration, decomposition, nitrogen fixation and denitrification.”





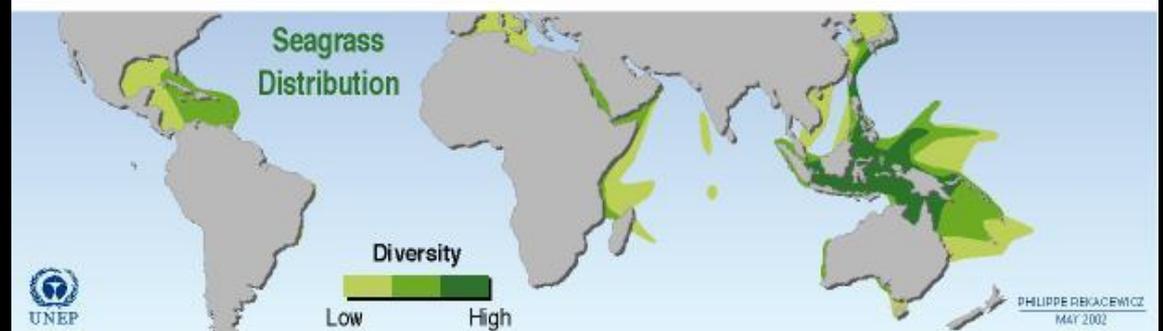
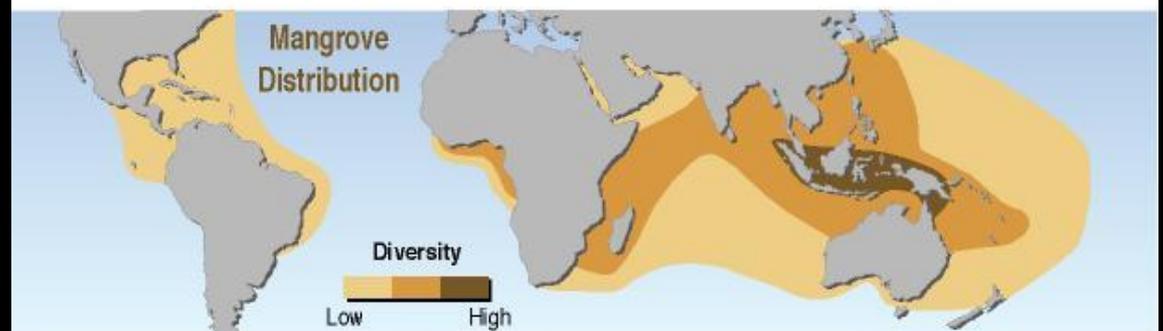
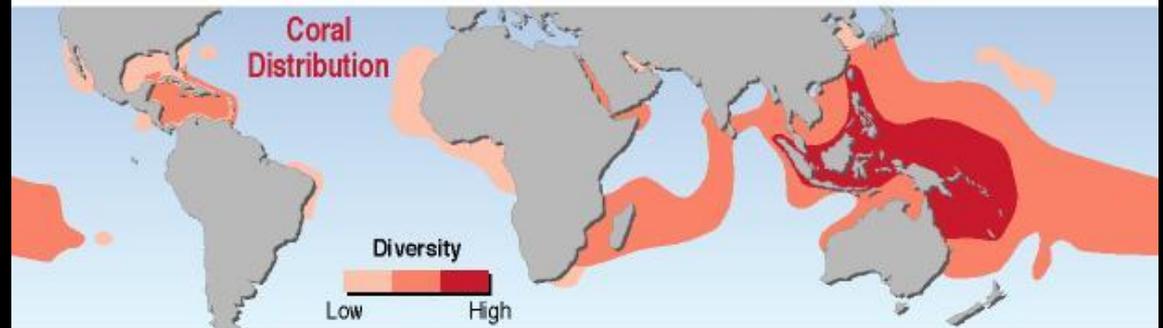
Southeast Asia's Biosphere

Geographically speaking, Southeast Asia is a hotbed for biodiversity. It's an ecological Petri dish with everything from the rarest of mammals to the most awful bacteria.

Case Study Examples:

- Frogs of Borneo – East Malaysia
- Sea Turtles in the Celebes Sea - Indonesia
- Borneo's Stick Insect - Indonesia

Global Distribution of Coral, Mangrove and Seagrass Diversity



Source : UNEP-WCMC, 2001.



PHILIPPE BIKACIEWICZ
MAY 2002



Case Study: Frogs of Borneo – East Malaysia

- Malaysia, Indonesia, and Brunei share the island of Borneo. Two of Malaysia's States are located on this island – Sabah and Sarawak.
- Statistics on biodiversity in Southeast Asia often cite how this region has more biodiversity in certain species than the rest of the world combined.
- Over 100 species of frog are known to be found in Borneo alone including this one - the *Phrynobatrachus aspera* which lives in the highlands.





Case Study: Sea Turtles in the Celebes Sea – Indonesia

- The Celebes Sea sits off the Northeastern coast of Borneo. Central Indonesia is famous for its coral reefs and diverse sea life.
- The Sea Turtle is just one of many species of ocean animals that thrives in these warm waters. Sea Snakes, Reef Sharks, Sea Urchins, and many other species are found here.





Case Study: Borneo's Stick Insect – Indonesia

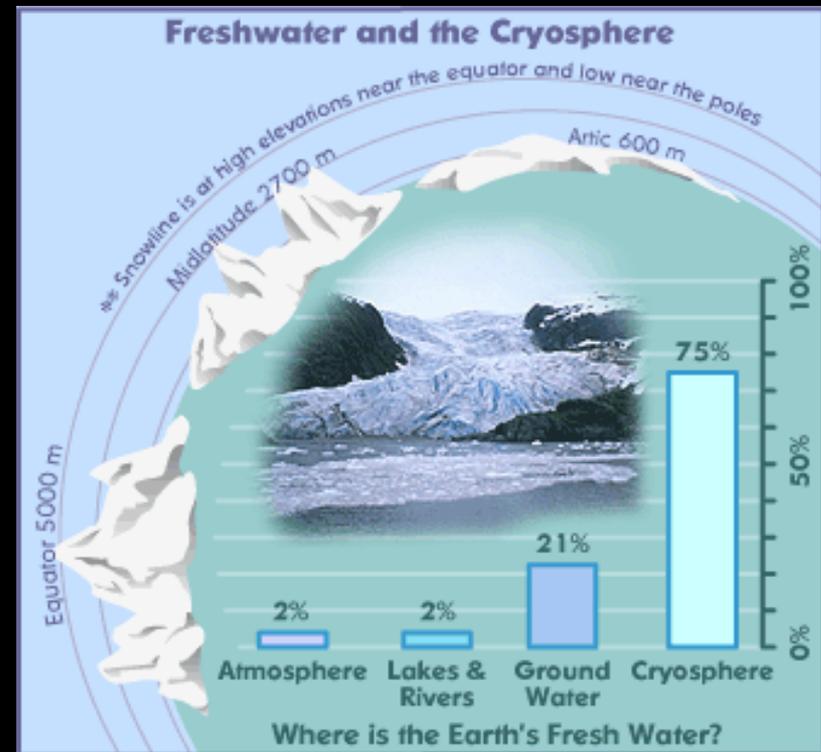
- It's important to remember, however, that the biosphere extends to all forms of life, including forms of life that are not as pretty as others.
- Insects play a vital role in controlling ecosystems and one would be foolish to overlook them and their importance.
- Borneo is famous for a variety of Stick Insects such as the one shown to the right.





WHAT IS THE CRYOSPHERE?

“The cryosphere is made up of all the frozen water in the world. Cryosphere features form anywhere on earth that is above the snowline—the lowest elevation where snow remains year-round. Glaciers, sea ice (polar ice caps and ice bergs), and permafrost make up most of the cryosphere. Snow cover and ice on fresh water bodies account for the rest”





Southeast Asia's Cryosphere

Southeast Asia and Ice?
Cryosphere? Isn't the entire region in the tropics?
Yes, it is. But at high elevations, such as above 16,000 feet, glaciers can form – even near the equator.

Case Study Example:

- Puncak Jaya Mountain - Irian Jaya - Indonesia

Approximate Worldwide Area Covered by Glaciers (square kilometers)

Antarctica	11,965,000 (without iceshelves and ice rises)
Greenland	1,784,000
Canada	200,000
Central Asia	109,000
Russia	82,000
United States	75,000 (including Alaska)
China and Tibet	33,000
South America	25,000
Iceland	11,260
Scandinavia	2,909
Alps	2,900
New Zealand	1,159
Mexico	11
Indonesia	7.5
Africa	10



Case Study: Mt. Puncak Jaya in Irian Jaya - Indonesia

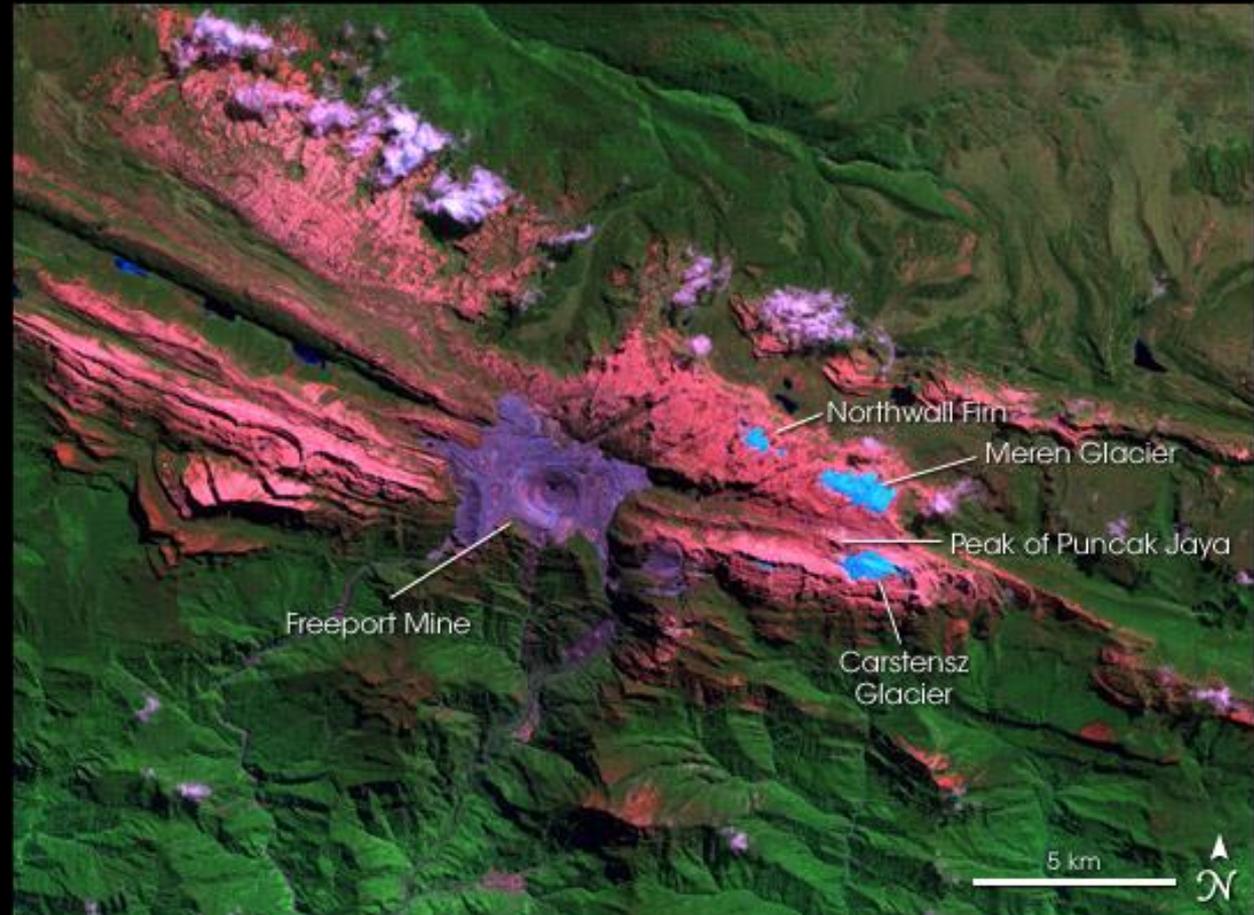
- Standing at 16,040 feet tall Puncak Jaya is the highest island peak in the world, and it's located almost at the equator.
- Glaciers form near the peak with two being Carstensz Glacier and the Northwall Firn.
- While these glaciers are a miniscule part of the overall cryosphere – they are a part of Southeast Asia's physical geography.





Case Study: Mt. Puncak Jaya in Irian Jaya - Indonesia

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Outline

- An introduction to the 11 nations of Southeast Asia
 - Why Southeast Asia matters
 - Maps and images
- What Southeast Asia looks like without people (physical landscape)
 - Case studies – Tonle Sap, Lamongan Volcanic Field, Bicol, Irrawaddy River, Sunda Shelf, Southern Thailand, Xuan Thuy Wetland Reserve, Borneo, Mt. Puncak Jaya
- What Southeast Asia looks like with people (cultural landscape)
 - Case studies – Mekong River Valley, Java, Islamic Malaysia, Christian Philippines, Hindu Bali, Laotian Highlands, Pasir Ris Singapore, Bangkok, Manila, 1997 Financial Crisis, Avian Flu

Southeast Asia's Cultural Landscape



Southeast Asia's Cultural Landscape

- Population clusters and population structure
- Demographics - Religion
- Demographics - Human Development
- The urban/rural contrast
- Southeast Asia as part of the wider world. How it's shaping others and is shaped by others
- Case studies

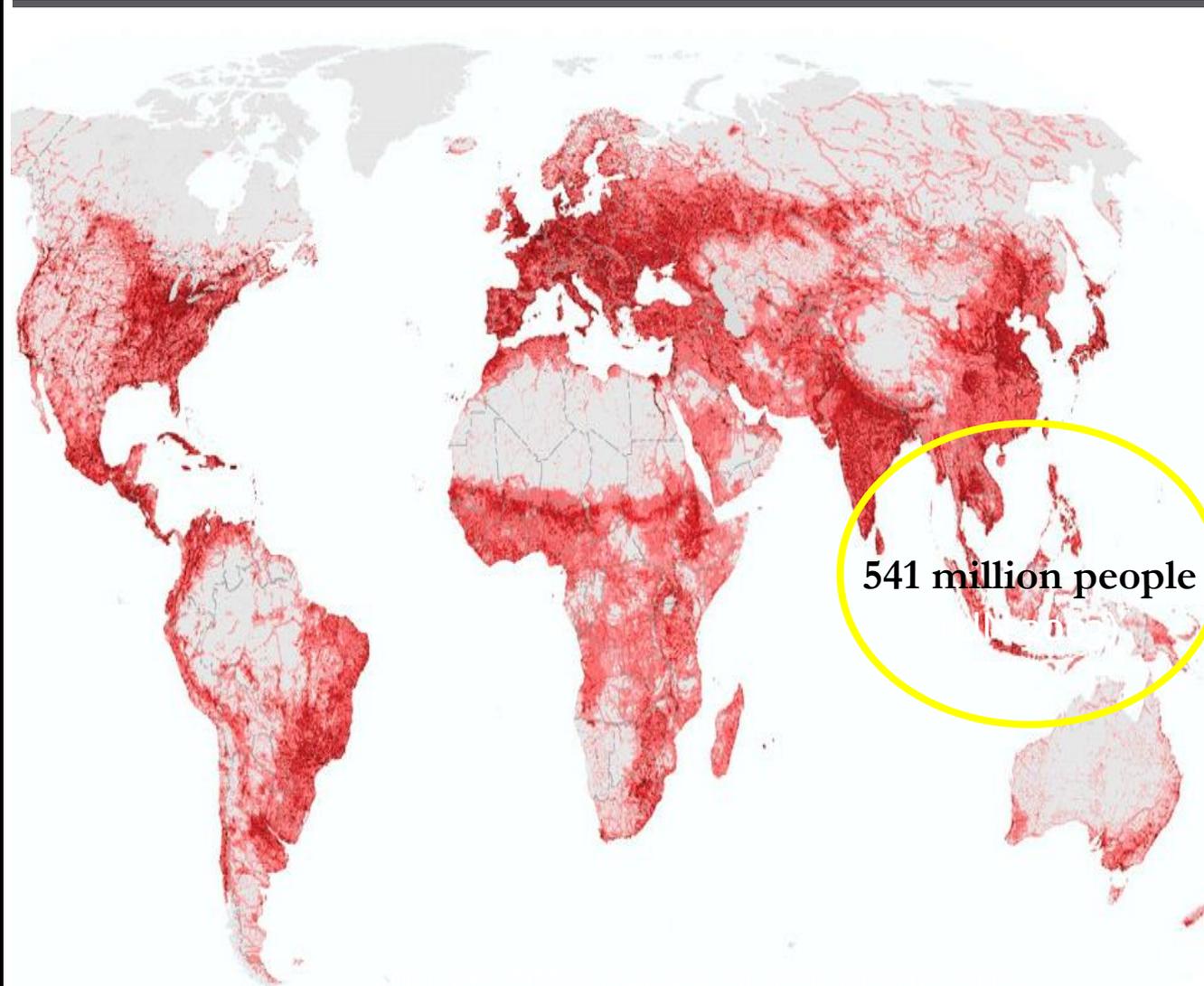


Southeast Asia's Population

More than 500 million people in less than 5 million square kilometers and still growing and urbanizing by the day.

Case Study Examples

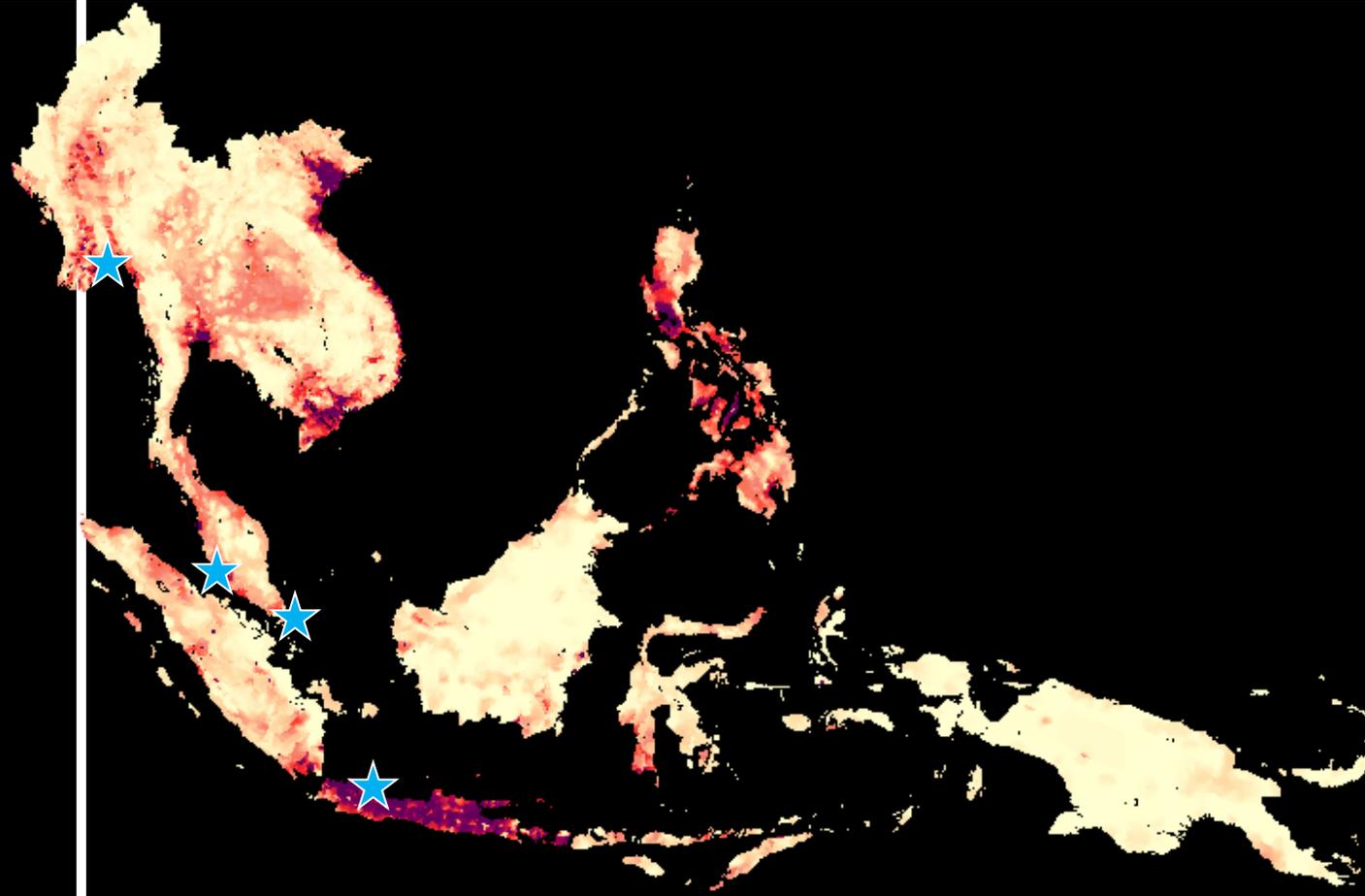
- Mekong River Valley - Indochinese Peninsula
- Volcanic Soils of Java - Indonesia





Population Density of Southeast Asia

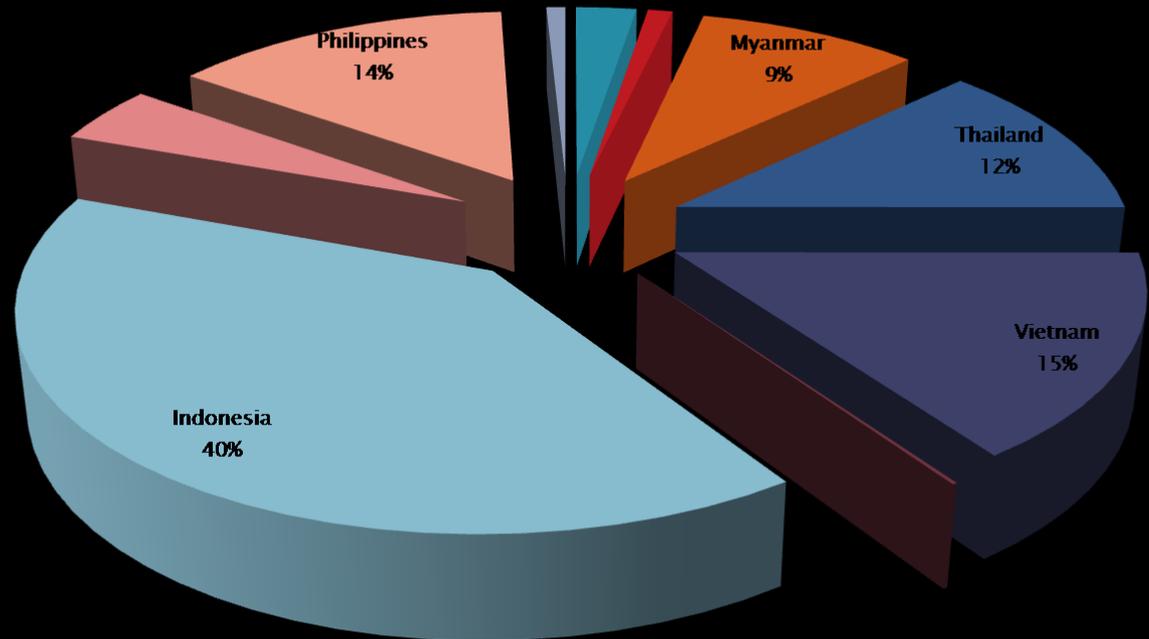
- The region has more densely populated lowlands and coasts than uplands and interiors.
- The significance of rivers in mainland SE Asia is evident as is the significance of volcanic soil in insular SE Asia.
- Colonial strongholds are now 'core areas' such as Rangoon, Malacca, Singapore, and Jakarta.





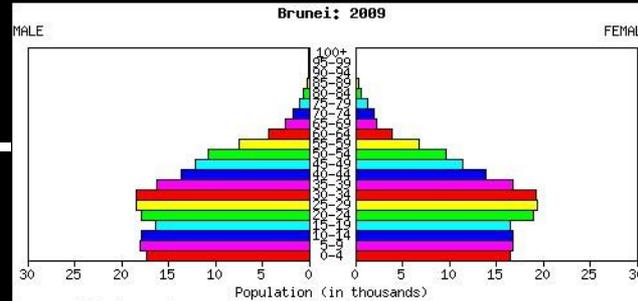
Population Structure of Southeast Asia

•4 out of 10 Southeast Asians are from Indonesia followed by large populations in Vietnam, the Philippines, Thailand, and Myanmar. The smaller countries of Southeast Asia have substantially smaller populations.

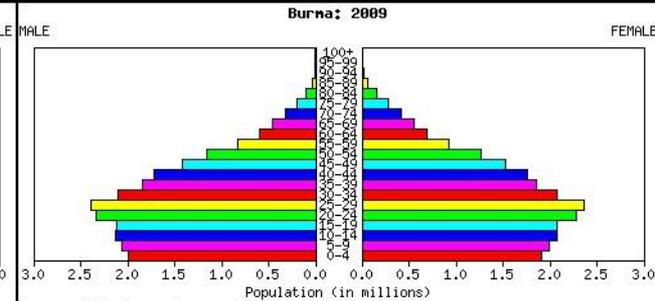


Population Structure

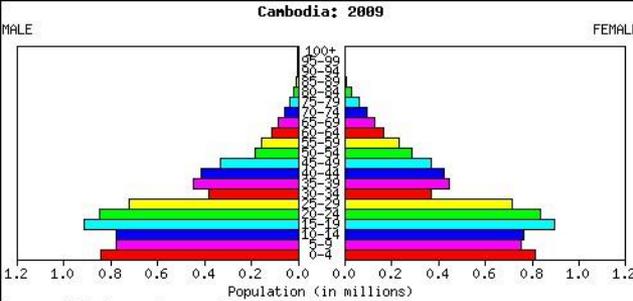
Population Pyramids in 2009



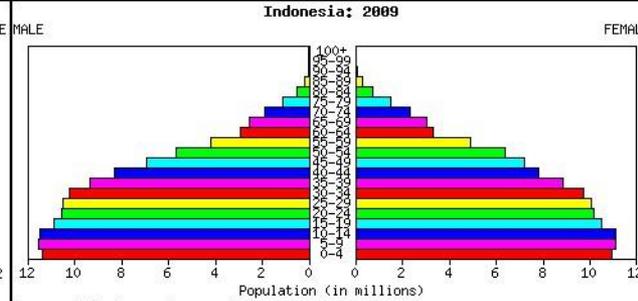
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base.



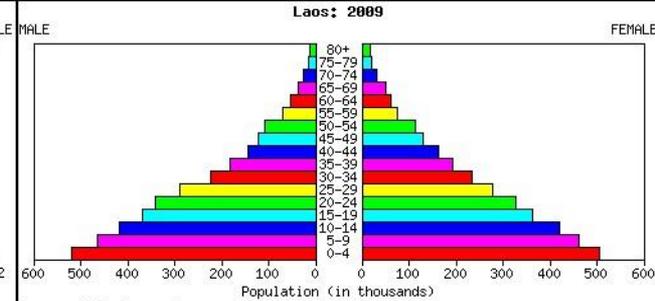
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base.



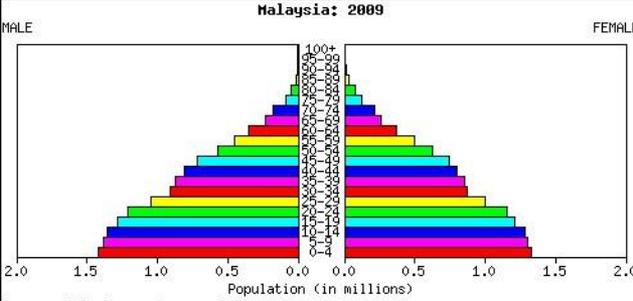
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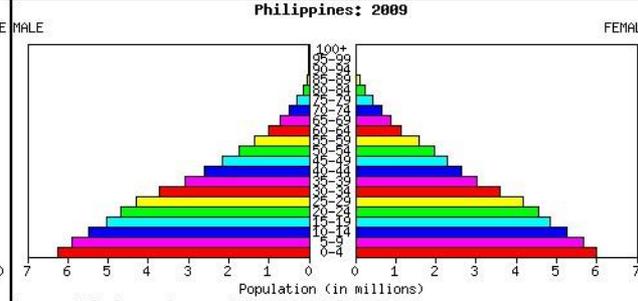
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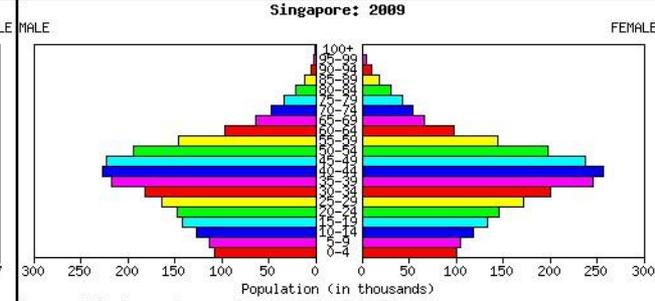
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base.



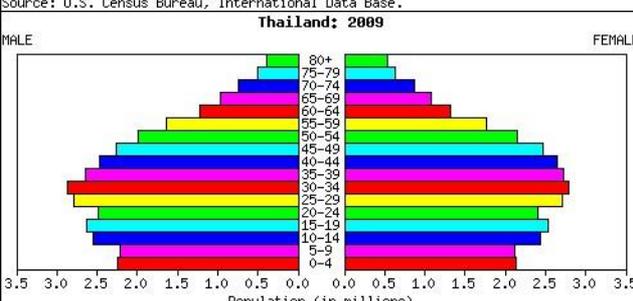
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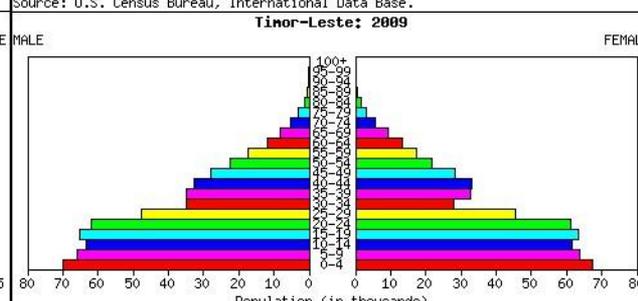
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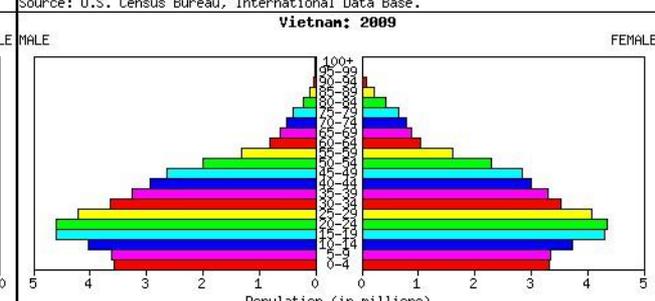
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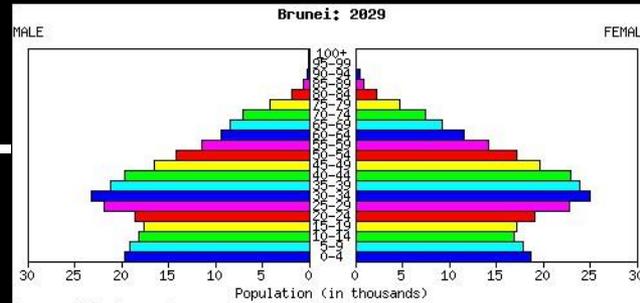
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base.



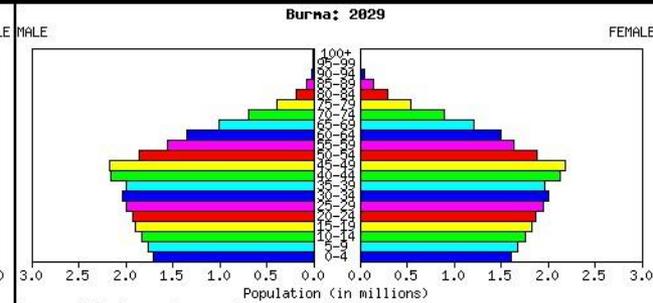
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base.

Population Structure

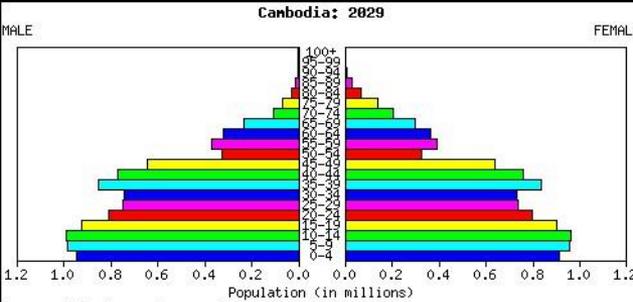
Population Pyramids in 2029



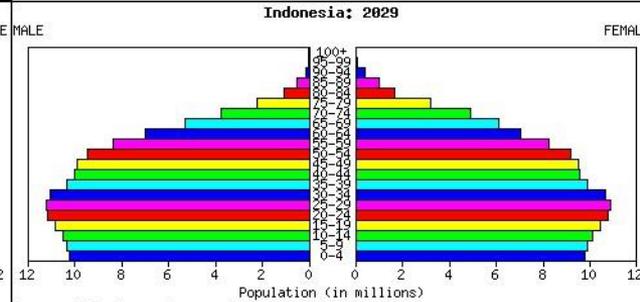
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base.



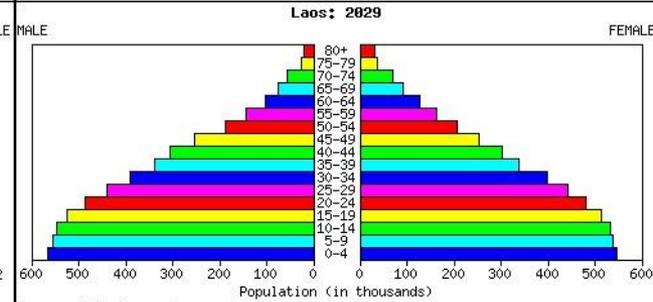
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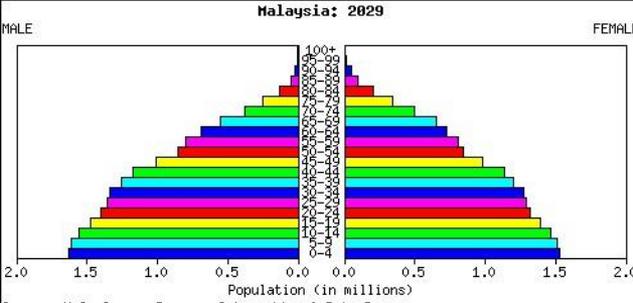
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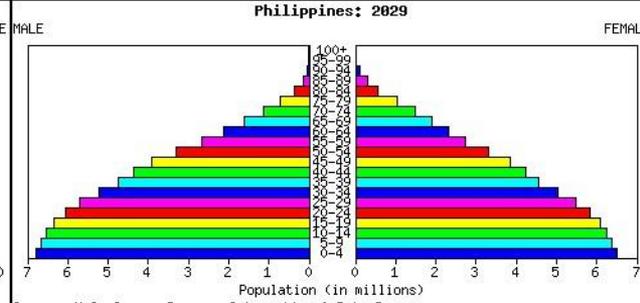
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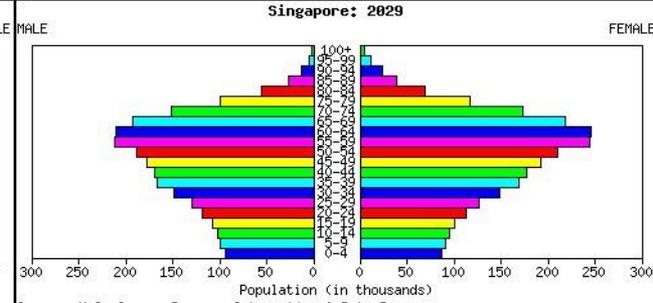
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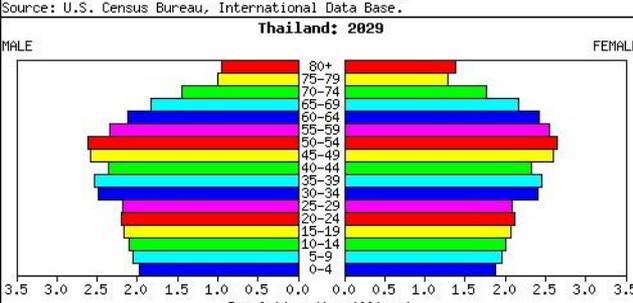
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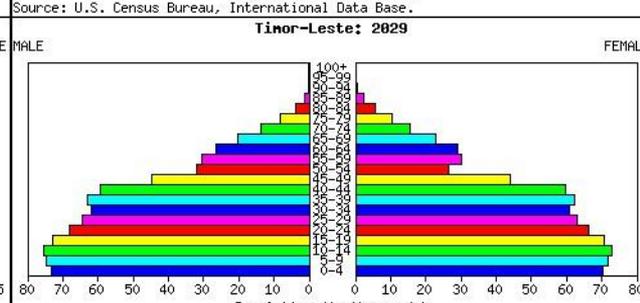
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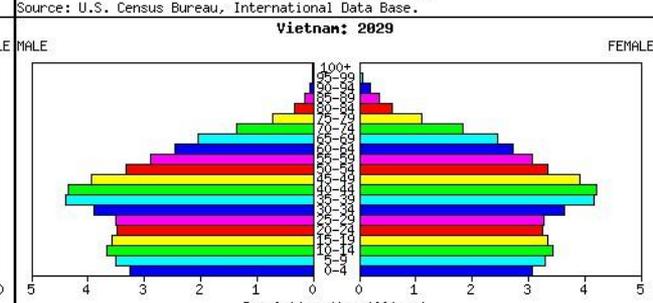
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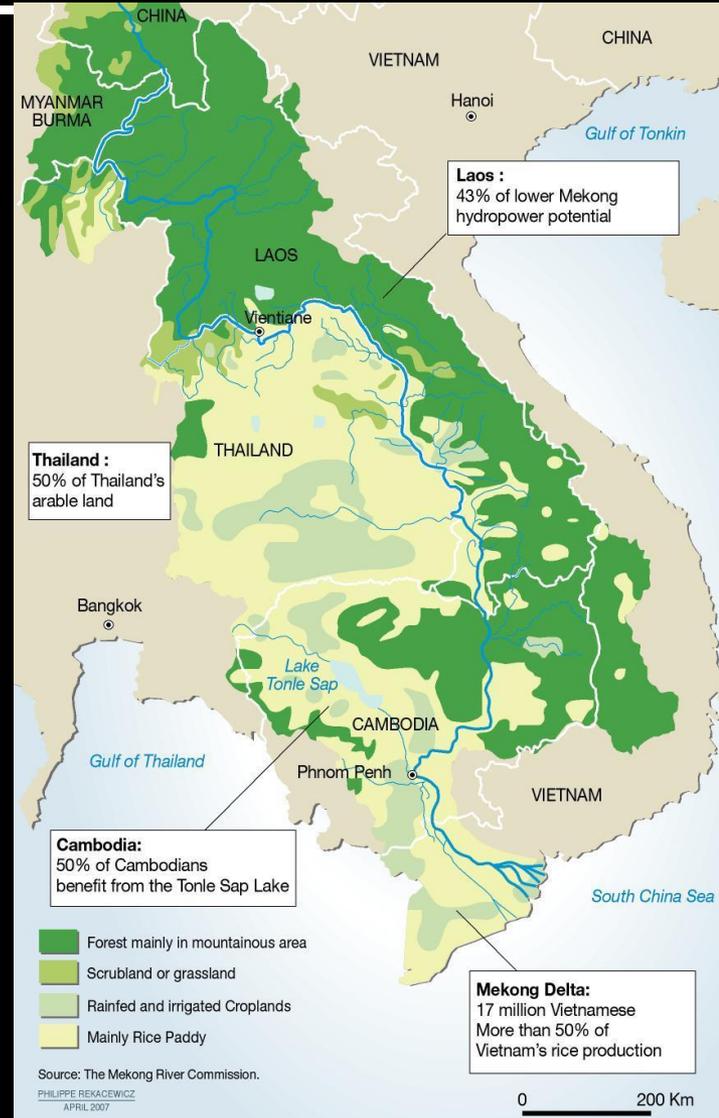


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base.



Case Study: Mekong River Valley - Indochinese Peninsula

• “More than a third of the population of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Vietnam - some 60 million people - live in the Lower Mekong Basin, using the river for drinking water, food, irrigation, hydropower, transportation and commerce”





Case Study: Mekong River Valley - Indochinese Peninsula

•“There are over 100 different ethnic groups living within the basin's boundaries, making it one of the most culturally diverse regions of the world. Most basin inhabitants are rural farmer/fishers and while they may be resource rich, they are money poor. One third of the population live on less than a few dollars per day.”



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Case Study: Mekong River Valley - Indochinese Peninsula

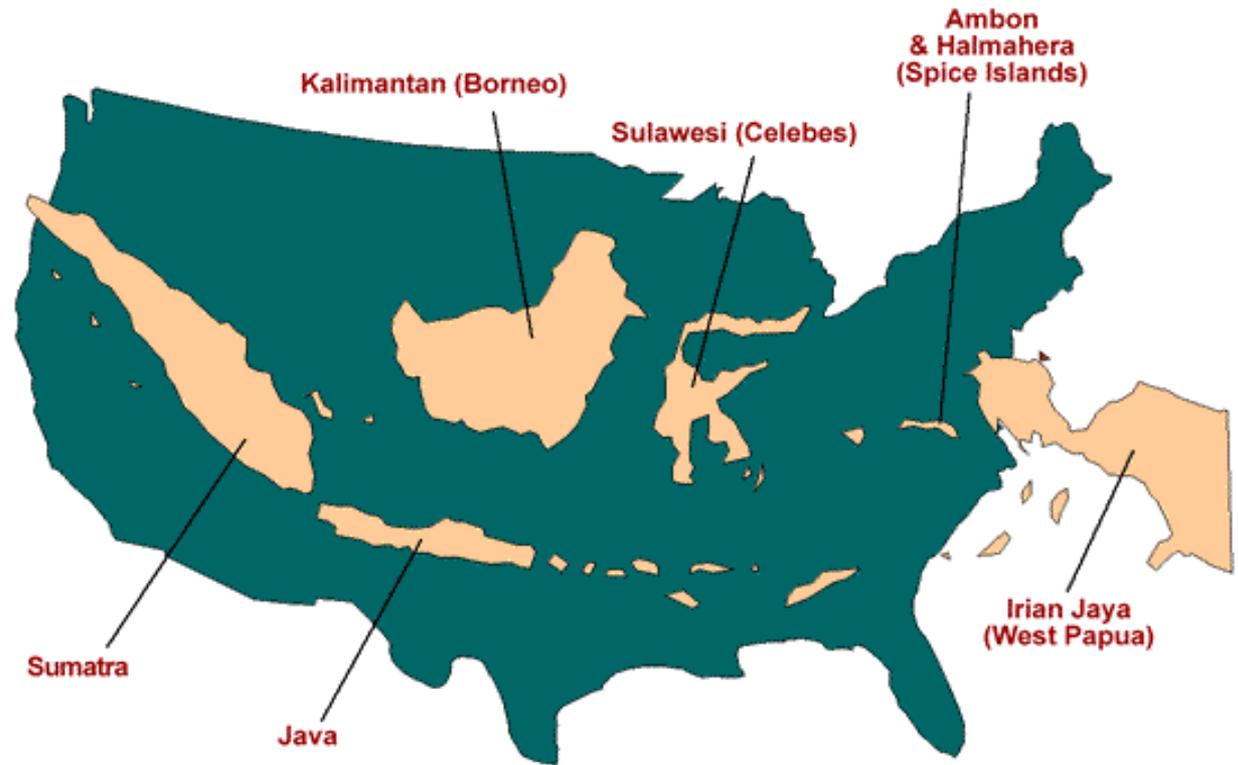
•“Often lacking access to basic government services, people in the basin are, on average, less well off than their fellow citizens outside the basin. What makes life tolerable for these people are the aquatic resources provided by the basin's rivers and wetlands.”





Case Study: Volcanic Soils of Java - Indonesia

- Let's put things in perspective. There are over 200 million people on the island of Java even though it's more than 30 times smaller in area than the USA – which has a population of about 300 million.
- Indonesia is the world's 4th most populous country.



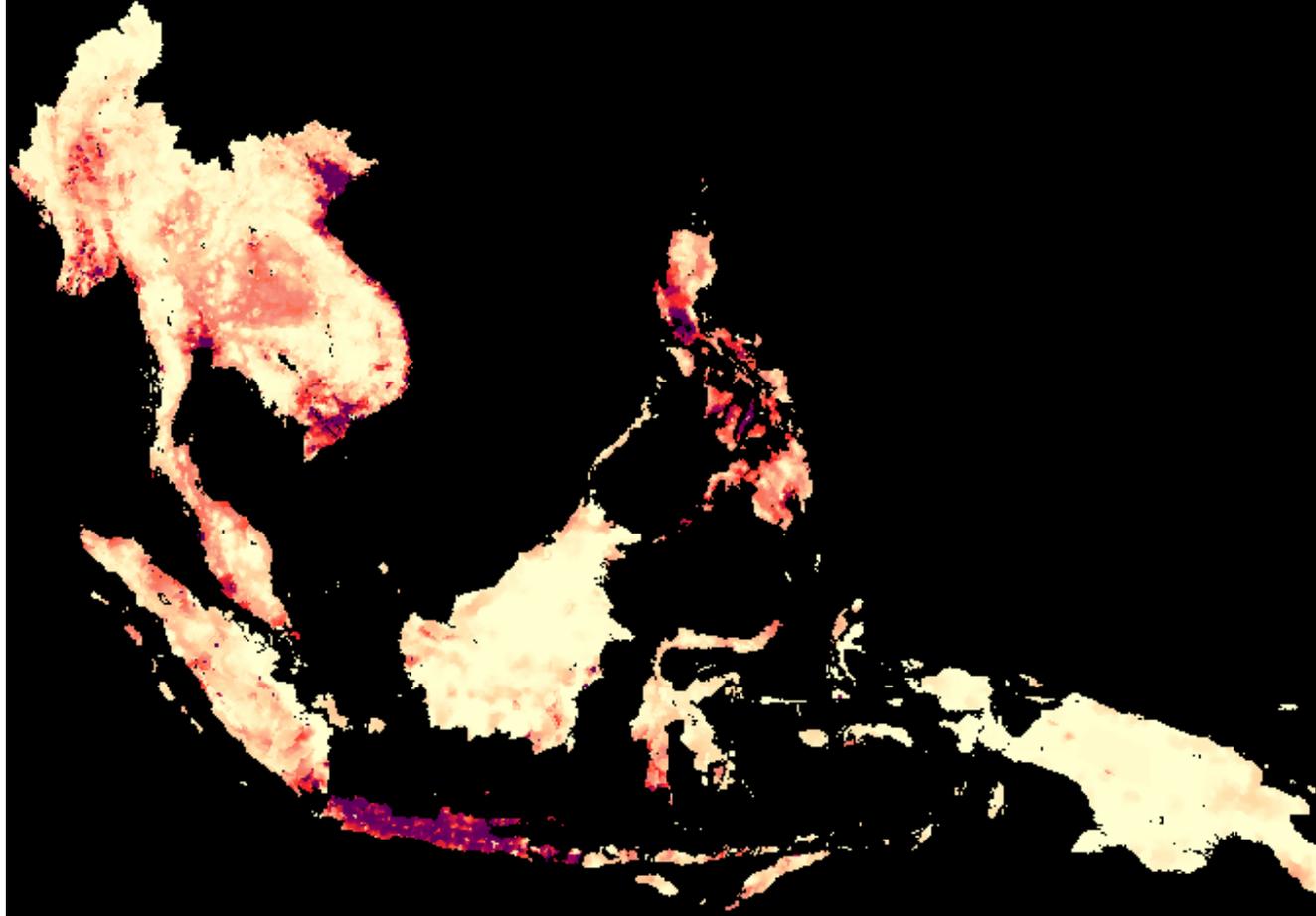


Case Study:

Volcanic Soils of Java - Indonesia

- Tropical soils are known for being leached of their nutrients by excessive rainfall, but the soils of Java are fertile because they are of volcanic origin, and therefore rich in minerals.

- They've supported life for a long time on this relatively small island including the Javanese Empire of the past. Indonesia's capital, Jakarta, is also found on Java.





Case Study: Volcanic Soils of Java - Indonesia

•Of course volcanoes also pose a risk to human life. The Javanese, as with all human beings, live with the risk of disaster in order to survive daily life. Evidence of this can be seen in Central Java, where Mt. Merapi looms over villages. Their majestic presence has inspired traditional religion and beliefs in Java.



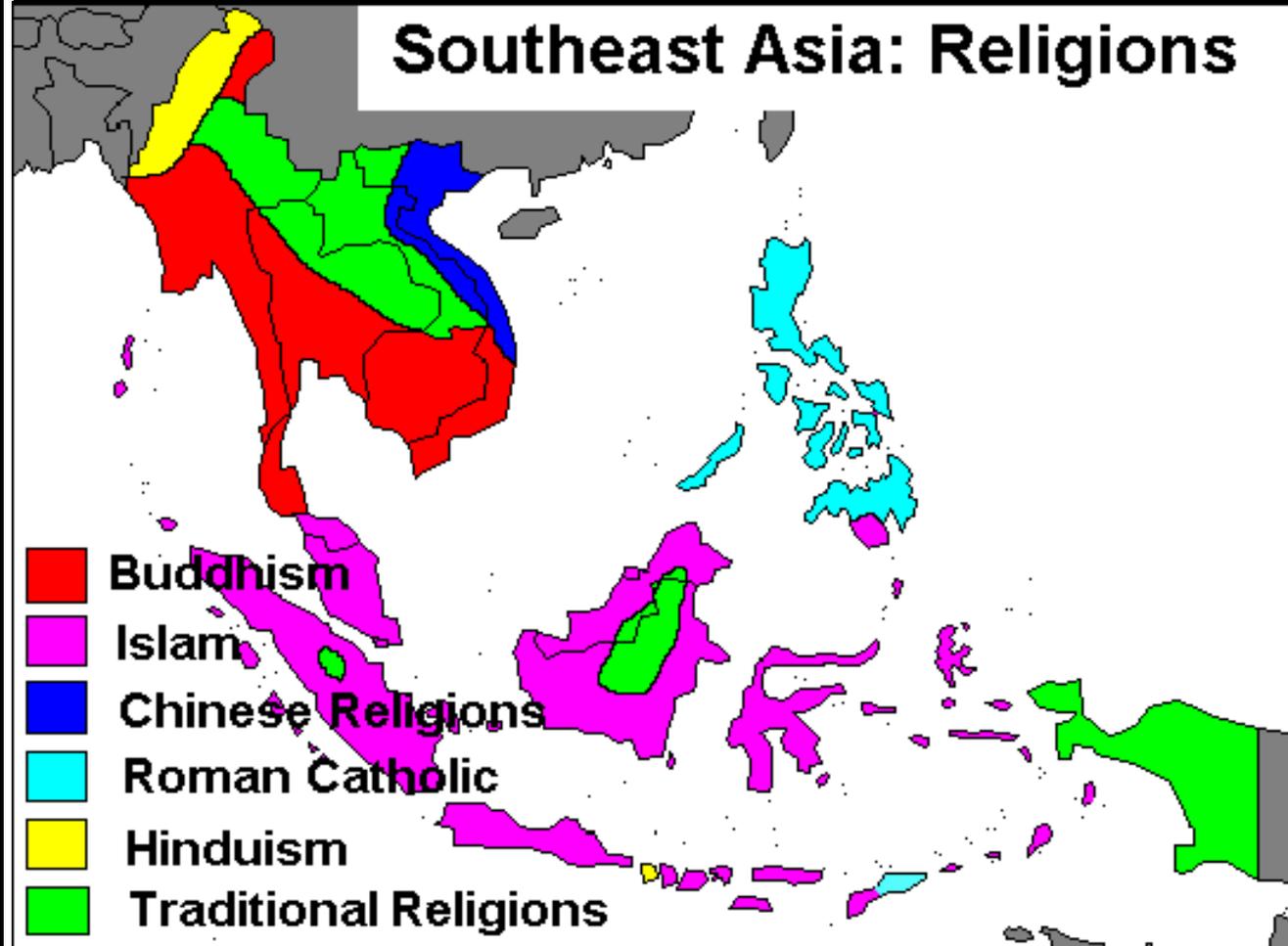


Demographics: Religion in Southeast Asia

It's hard to call Southeast Asia a region based on a common religion as almost all of the world's major religions are found throughout the area.

Case Study Examples

- Islam in Malaysia
- Christianity in the Philippines
- Hinduism in Bali





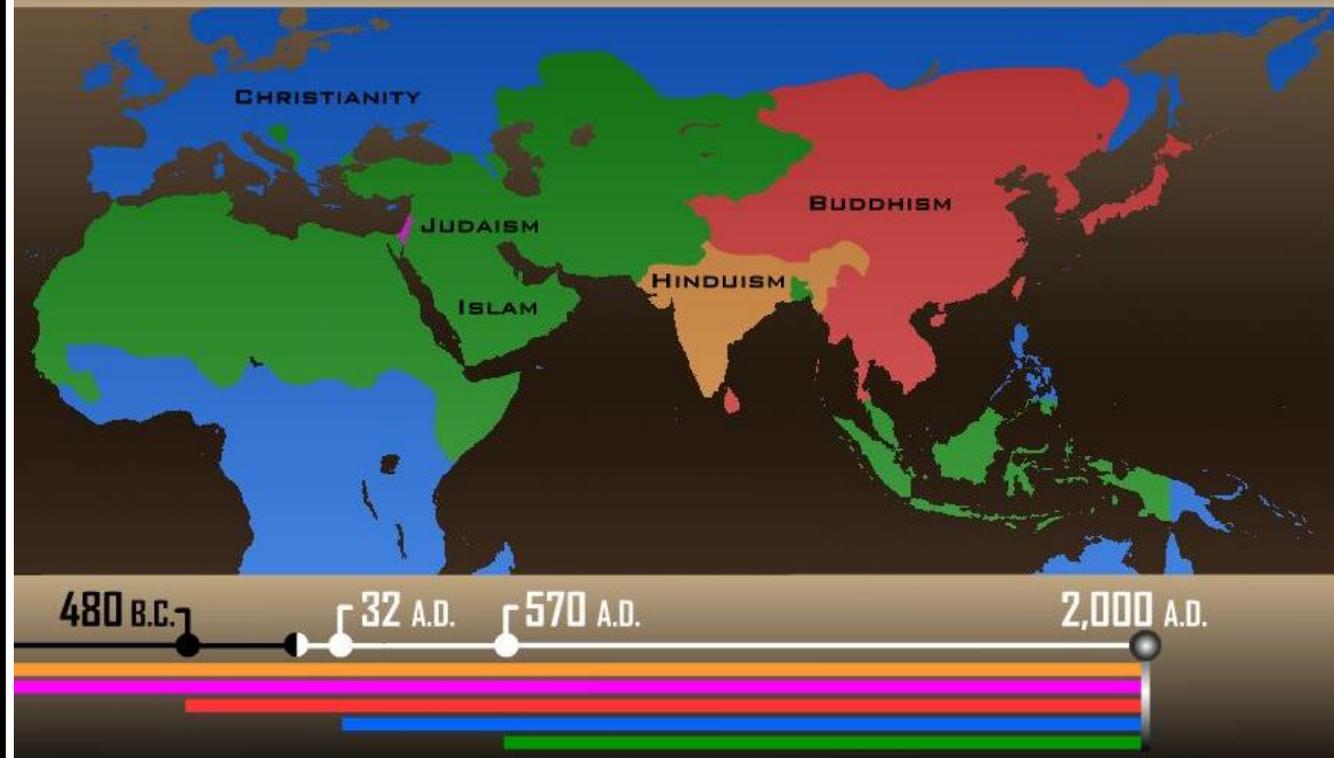
Demographics: Religion in Southeast Asia

•The diffusion of ideas, including religion, is dependent on physical geography as well as historical power relationships. Southeast Asia is unique in its mixture of religions.

•Hinduism came first, but over time this has fallen out of favor throughout most of Southeast Asia with Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam the most practiced religions in the region.

AR →

REPLAY >>>

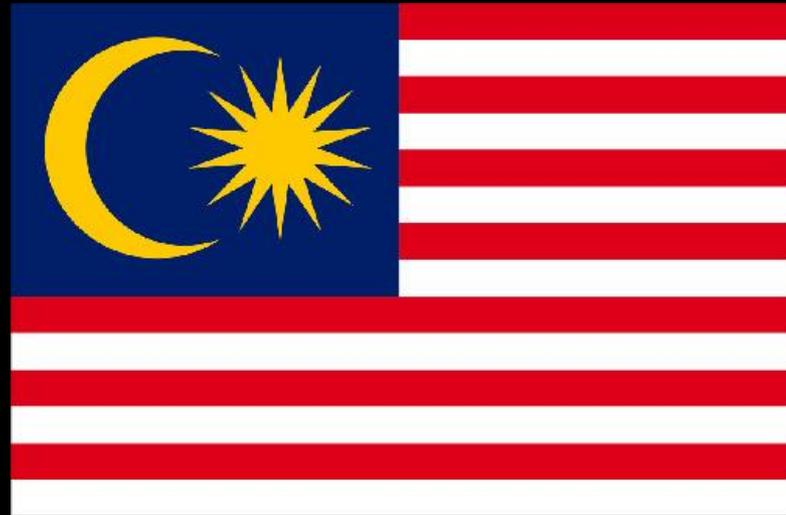




Case Study: Islam in Malaysia

- Malaysia can be considered a progressive Islamic state. The majority of Malays are Muslim, the religion having been brought over by Arab traders centuries ago.

- The country is growing economically and has a high quality of life for Southeast Asia.





Case Study: Christianity in the Philippines

- The Philippines is Southeast Asia's only predominantly Christian country and one of the largest Christian populations in the world.
- Brought over by the Spanish and perpetuated by the Americans, Christianity is a big part of life in the Philippine archipelago.
- The church has historically had a large influence on the state, influencing politics.





Case Study: Hinduism in Bali

- Hinduism spread to Southeast Asia before the other major religions, but only a small fraction of the contemporary Southeast Asian world is Hindu.

- The island of Bali is an exception – one of the only remaining Hindu strongholds in Indonesia, yet one of the largest Hindu populations outside of India.



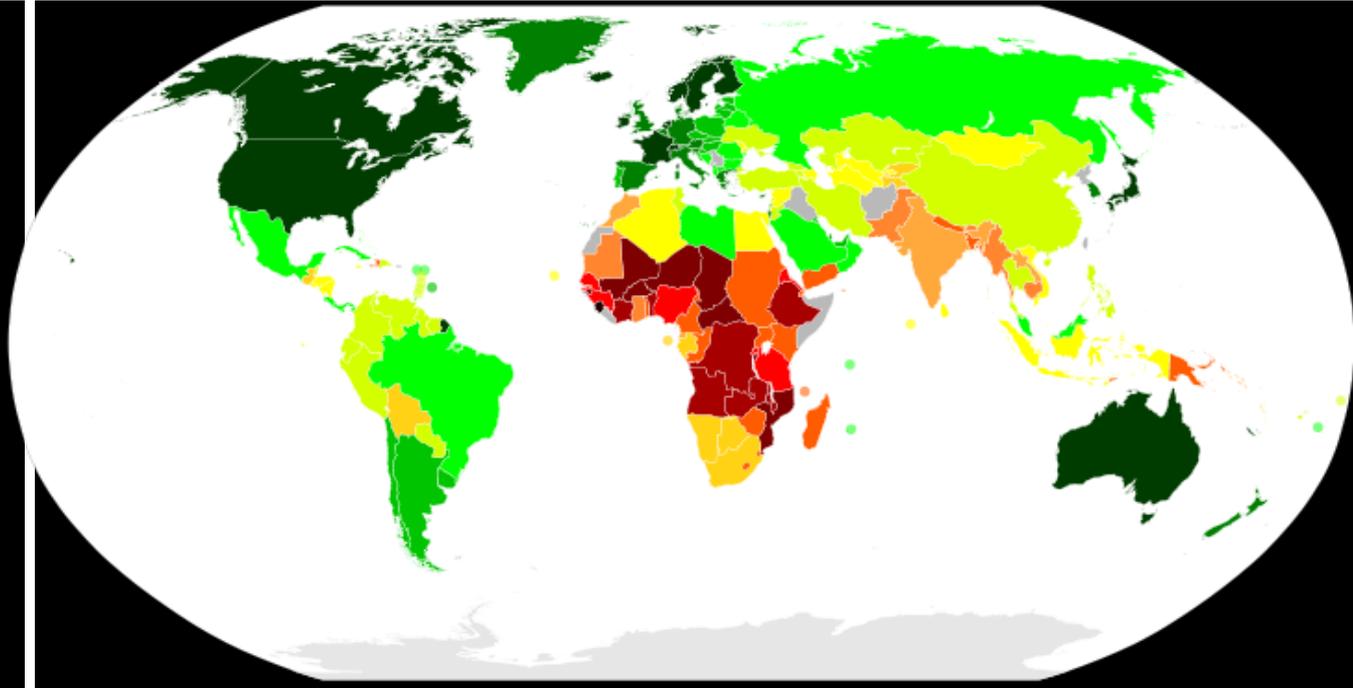


Demographics: Human Development in Southeast Asia

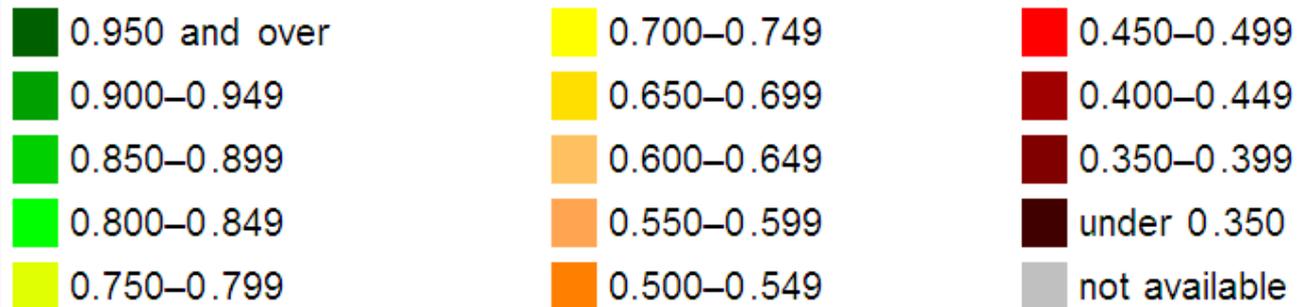
The quality of a person's life in Southeast Asia varies greatly throughout the region and within individual countries. The contrasts at times can be startling.

Case Study Examples

- Khammouane Province – Laos
- Pasir Ris New Town - Singapore



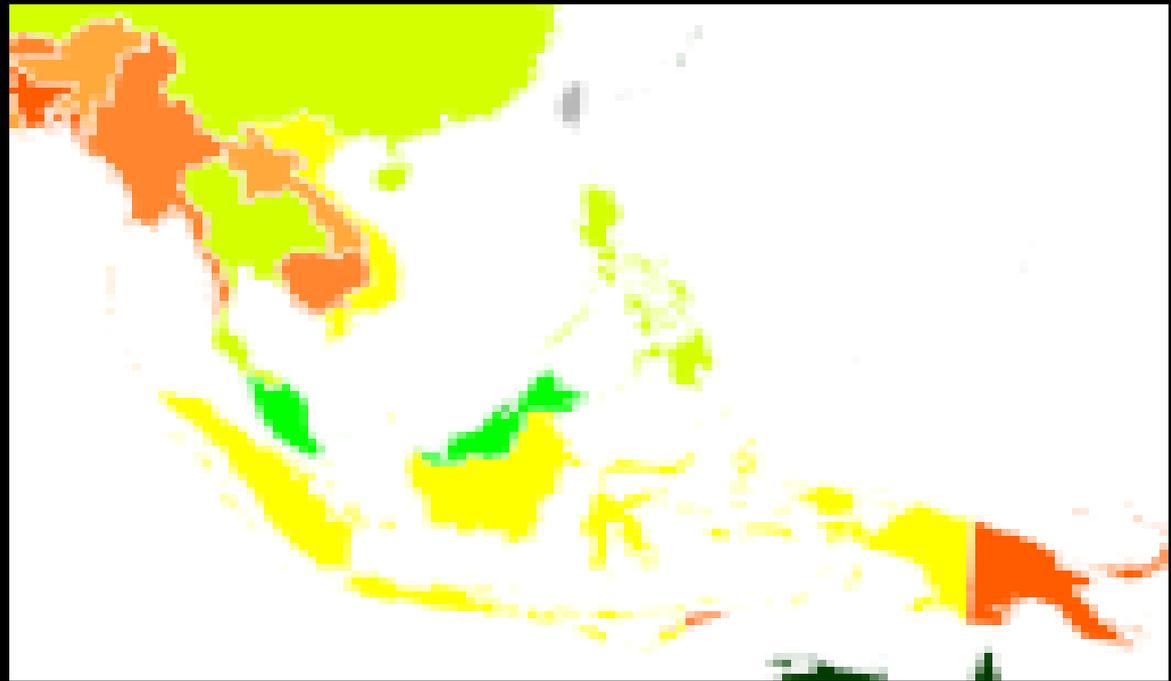
World map indicating Human Development Index (2007)





Demographics: Human Development in Southeast Asia

- As measured by the UN Human Development Index, many countries in Southeast Asia would be considered ‘developing’, but not all for the same reasons.
- Poverty and a lack of access to schooling and health care are influenced by different factors across the region including poor government institutions, colonial histories, climate, population, and neo-colonialism amongst others.



World map indicating Human Development Index (2007)

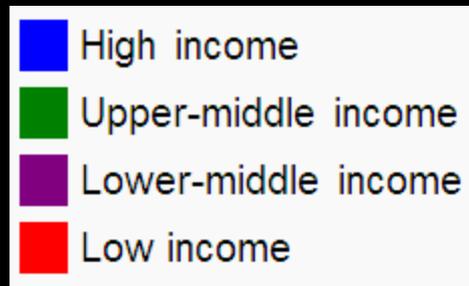
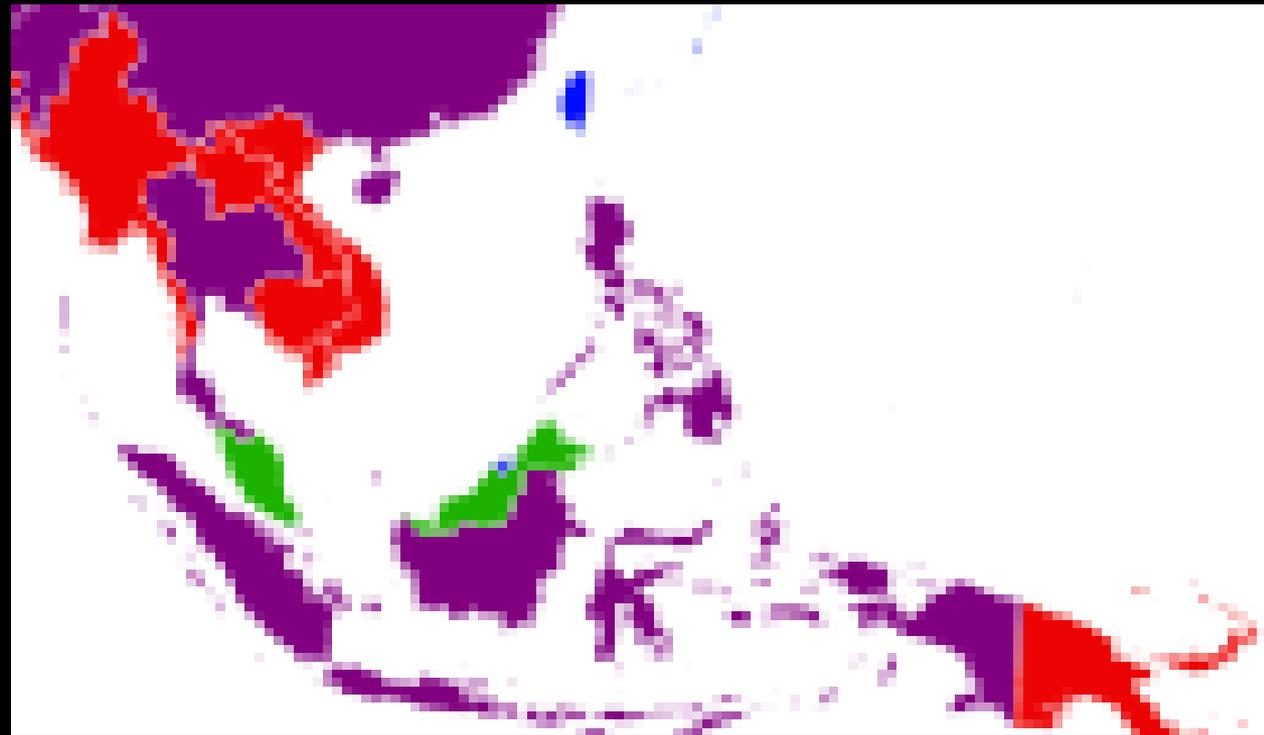
0.950 and over	0.700–0.749	0.450–0.499
0.900–0.949	0.650–0.699	0.400–0.449
0.850–0.899	0.600–0.649	0.350–0.399
0.800–0.849	0.550–0.599	under 0.350
0.750–0.799	0.500–0.549	not available



Demographics: Human Development in Southeast Asia

- The map to the right shows the generalized picture of income distribution across countries in Southeast Asia. Again, this varies greatly within countries.

- Generally speaking, people in mainland Southeast Asia are poorer than those in insular Southeast Asia, with Singapore and Malaysia being the richest countries in the region.

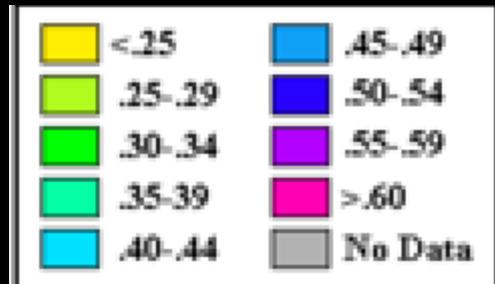
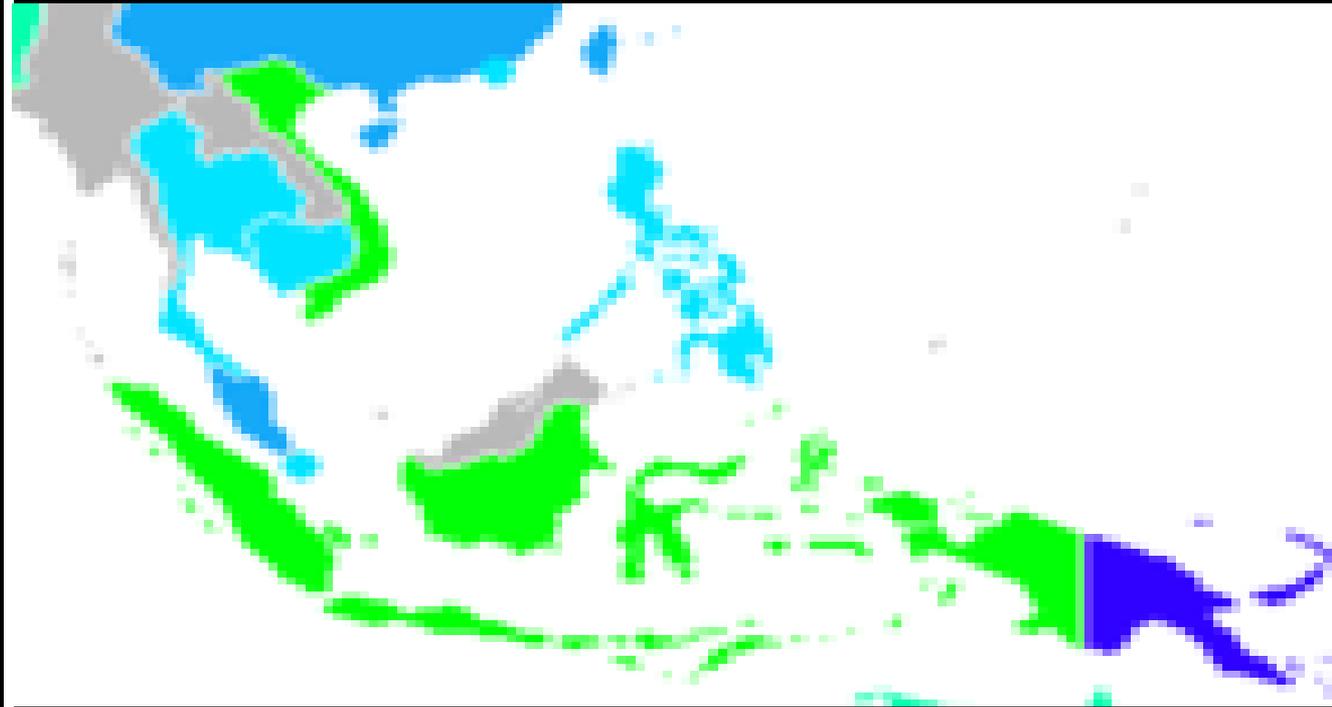




Demographics: Human Development in Southeast Asia

•The Gini Coefficient is a measure of the amount of relative inequality within countries. A large Gini Coefficient (larger decimal) corresponds to big gaps between the rich and the poor – this describes the situation in Malaysia, Thailand, Cambodia and the Philippines.

•There is also great disparity in Indonesia and Vietnam, but the sheer number of poor people in these two countries masks obvious inequality when calculated using Gini.





Case Study: Khammouane Province - Laos

- Laos relies heavily on agriculture. About 80% of the country's 6.1 million population live in rural and remote areas, with poor access to basic infrastructure and services.

- Rural areas, such as Khammouane Province in central Laos, are dependent on rainfall which comes with the Southwest Monsoons from May to September.





Case Study: Pasir Ris New Town - Singapore

- Singapore ranks highly on any scale measuring development or 'quality of life' given its smart governance, small physical area, and manageable population.

- 'New Towns' are functional areas outside of the core which are, in effect, self sustaining. Public services in Singapore are amongst the best in the world. 100% of Singaporeans live in areas which can be classified as 'urban'.



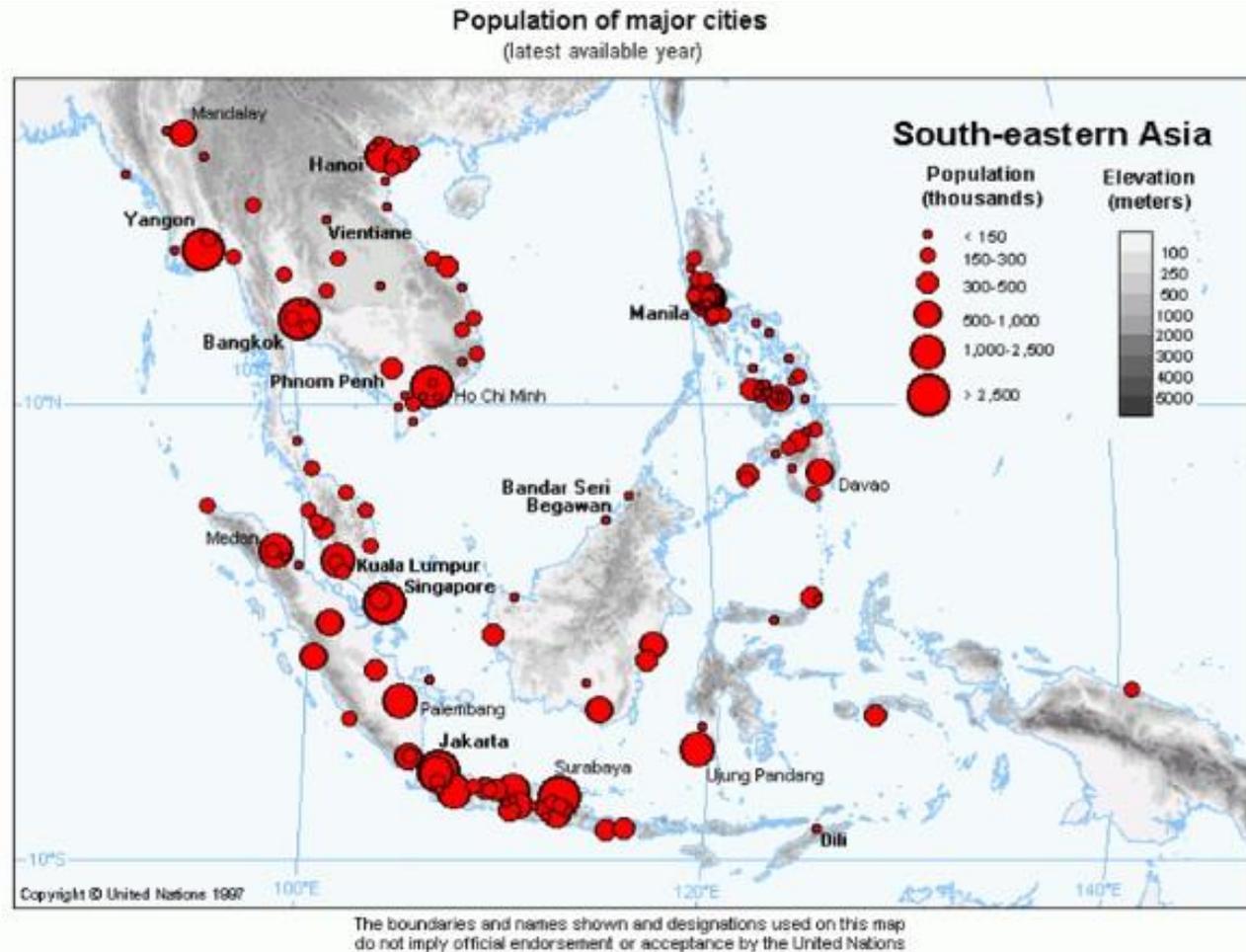


The rural/urban contrast in Southeast Asia

Some of the fastest growing cities in the world are in Southeast Asia. Contrasts between urban and rural areas are great – but cities do not always provide a better quality of life.

Case Study Examples

- *Manila vs. The Province*
- Philippines
- *Bangkok vs. The North*
- Thailand





The rural/urban contrast in Southeast Asia

• There is no doubt that Southeast Asia's cities are growing too fast. Primate cities such as Bangkok, Jakarta, and Manila provide opportunities for economic gain, but do not always improve quality of life.

City	1960	1980	2000	60-00 % Growth
Jakarta	.3 mil	6.5	12.5	300 %
Bandung	1.0	1.8	3.4	240
Surabaya	1.0	1.7	3.2	220
Hanoi	.9	2.5	3.4	278
HCMC	2.3	3.4	5.0	117
Manila	2.4	5.9	11.5	379
Singapore	1.6	2.4	3.0	87
Bangkok	2.3	4.7	10.3	348
KL conb	.4	1.3	3.8	850
Yangon	1.0	2.2	4.5	354



Case Study: Manila vs. The Province - Philippines

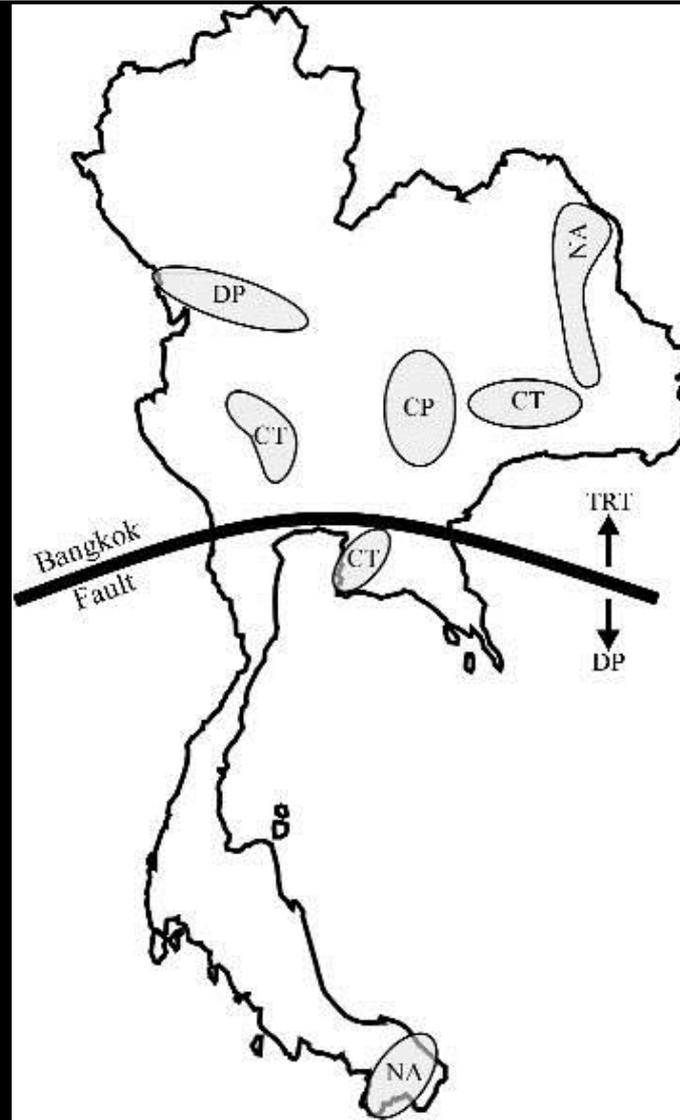
• Manila is one of, if not the single fastest growing city in the world. Its daytime/working population is much larger than the nighttime population due to commuters from outside the metro - many are migrants from the provinces, where economic opportunity is hard to come by. Squatter settlements in Manila are difficult for authorities to manage. Almost all Filipinos, even those in rural areas, have a connection to Manila in some way.





Case Study: Bangkok vs. The North - Thailand

• The differences between rural and urban Thailand are greater than just the physical geography or level of economic development. Thailand of recent years is split politically with a great divide between rural and urban voters. Political upheaval is threatening Thailand's status as an emerging powerhouse within Southeast Asia.



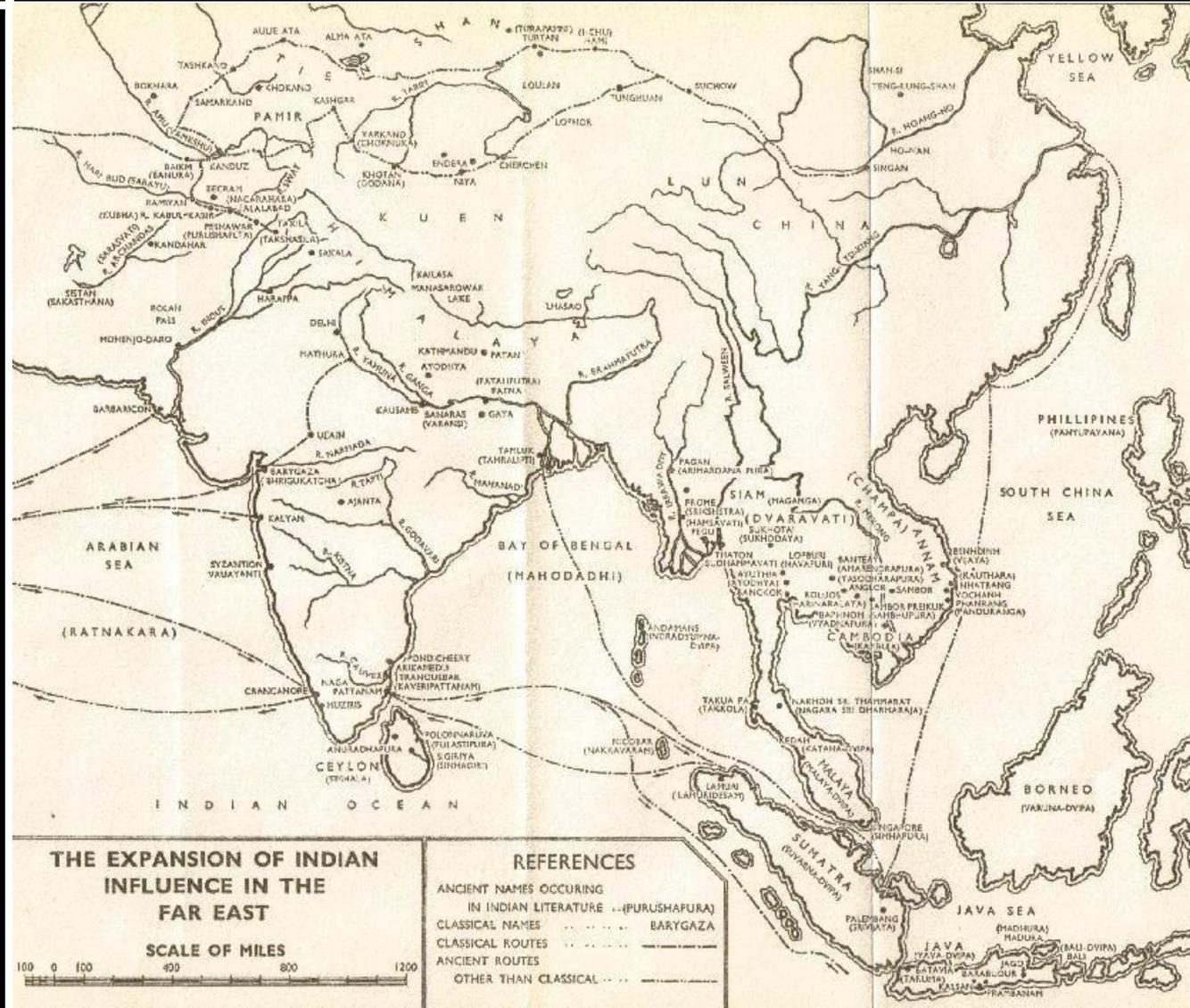


Southeast Asia and the wider world

Southeast Asia is not isolated. In fact, the region influences places outside of it to a large degree - and increasingly so. Of course, modern day Southeast Asia has been shaped by outside influences throughout its history.

Case Study Examples

- 1997 Financial Crisis - Thailand
- Avian Flu - Indonesia
- Islamic Movements - Insular Southeast Asia





Southeast Asia and the wider world

- In a connected world, with information available quickly, Southeast Asia must be increasingly conscious of its place in the world. People of so many backgrounds are influenced and influence each other.

- This Danish cartoon, reprinted across the world, including in Singapore's most popular newspaper, is a reminder of our connectedness.

NEW STRAITS TIMES

ESTABLISHED 1845

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 24, 2006

www.nst.com.my

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NATION >> P6/7

BIRD FLU WATCH

Checks extended to 10km radius



We apologise. Unreservedly.

Obviously, we misjudged how different people would react to Wiley Miller's *Non Sequitur* syndicated cartoon published by the *New Straits Times* last Monday.

We have written to the Internal Security Ministry in response to its letter asking us to show cause, explaining the processes involved and how the cartoon came to be published.

It is a process involving the human factor, and humans err.

We told the ministry the same thing we are telling you — that we may have misjudged how different people would react to the cartoon, which, as we have pointed out to the authorities, was NOT one of the 12 produced by Danish cartoonists that outraged Muslims throughout the world. It was a totally different cartoon.

It was wry humour by an artist whose work is syndicated in more than 700 newspapers, including those in Islamic countries, and whose strip has run in the NST since 1998.

☞ TURN TO PAGE 4, COL 1



Case Study: 1997 Asian Financial Crisis - Thailand

- The financial crisis of 1997 started in Thailand due to investors rapidly pulling money out of Thai securities. Thailand, along with other large economies of Southeast Asia is part of the global economy. The average Southeast Asian family was, and will continue to be, effected by the decisions of those in power in the richest countries.





Case Study: Avian Flu - Indonesia

- A large population, tropical climate, poor healthcare system, and an agricultural lifestyle make Indonesia a hotspot for a potential Avian Flu outbreak.
- Indonesia and the rest of the world must work together to deal with transnational health issues including disease prevention and treatment. Both sides need to understand the stakes for all parties involved.





Case Study:

Islamic Movements – Insular Southeast Asia

- Islam is a major religion and way of life for the majority of people in insular Southeast Asia. Religion and personal values have renewed importance in today's world of tough geopolitics.
- From Sumatra, to Mindanao, to the Isthmus of Kra, people are proud of their Islamic faith and the way they and the outside world interact will have an impact on the future of both Southeast Asia and the world.



Sources By Slide Number

1. No image
2. No image
3. No image
4. No image
5. Wordle (www.wordle.net)
6. No image
7. Google Earth (earth.google.com)
8. Google Earth (earth.google.com)
9. <http://www.amazon.com/Oxford-Atlas-World-University-Press/dp/0195334000>
10. http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/middle_east_and_asia/southeast_asia_ref_2000.jpg
11. No image
12. Multiple images
 - a) Top left (<http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/cambodia.htm>)
 - b) Left (Google Earth)
 - c) Center (http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/map/cambodia_map2.htm)
13. Multiple images
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 - b) Left (Google Earth)
 - c) Center (www.etravelphotos.com/photo.php?pid=536)
14. Multiple images
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 - b) Left (Google Earth)
 - c) Center (http://www.boston.com/bigpicture/2009/03/cambodia_and_its_war_tribunal.html)

Sources By Slide Number

15. Multiple images

- a) Top left (<http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/indonesia.htm>)
- b) Left (Google Earth)
- c) Center (http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/map/indonesia_map2.htm)

16. Multiple images

- a) Top left (<http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/indonesia.htm>)
- b) Left (Google Earth)
- c) Center (<http://www.trekearth.com/gallery/Asia/Indonesia/photo518494.htm>)

17. Multiple images

- a) Top left (<http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/indonesia.htm>)
- b) Left (Google Earth)
- c) Center (http://www.boston.com/bigpicture/2009/01/scenes_from_indonesia.html)

18. Multiple images

- a) Top left (<http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/brunei.htm>)
- b) Left (Google Earth)
- c) Center (http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/middle_east_and_asia/brunei.gif)

19. Multiple images

- a) Top left (<http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/brunei.htm>)
- b) Left (Google Earth)
- c) Center (<http://www.sciences.adelaide.edu.au/programs/images/Brunei.jpg>)

20. Multiple images

- a) Top left (<http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/brunei.htm>)
- b) Left (Google Earth)
- c) Center (www.zoopedup.com/blogs/read.aspx?id=2883)

21. Multiple images

- a) Top left (<http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/singapore.htm>)
- b) Left (Google Earth)
- c) Center (http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/map/singapore_map.htm)

Sources By Slide Number

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- a) Top left (<http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/singapore.htm>)
- b) Left (Google Earth)
- c) Center (<http://meiadeleite.com/wp-content/uploads/weather.jpg>)

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- c) Center (<http://www.trekearth.com/gallery/Asia/Singapore/photo170304.htm>)

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- b) Left (Google Earth)
- c) Center left (http://1.bp.blogspot.com/_8sVKrw0pEI0/ScdUDcQ-d6I/AAAAAAAAATc/tqT8rYes5DQ/s1600-h/Merlion+back+in+action.JPG)
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29. Multiple images

- a) Top left (<http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/philippines.htm>)
- b) Left (Google Earth)
- c) Center (My image)

30. Multiple images

- a) Top left (<http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/philippines.htm>)
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31. Multiple images

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41. Multiple images

- a) Top left (<http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/myanmar.htm>)
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