

HUNTLY & SUBURBS

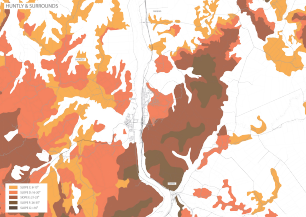




Figure 1. Distribution of the Common Nighthawk (*Caprimulgus europaeus*) in the United Kingdom in 1990 and 2000. The distribution in 1990 is shown in the left map, and the distribution in 2000 is shown in the right map. The legend indicates the presence of the species in different regions.

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2014



2014



NGARARAHA & SURROUNDS



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Figure 1. Bathymetry of the 1000 Islands region. The map shows the 1000 Islands region with bathymetry contours and land parcels. The legend indicates water depth ranges: 0-10m (lightest), 10-20m, 20-30m, 30-40m, and 40-50m (darkest). A white box highlights a specific area on the western side of the islands.

Figure 2. Bathymetry of the 1000 Islands region. The map shows the 1000 Islands region with bathymetry contours and land parcels. The legend indicates water depth ranges: 0-10m (lightest), 10-20m, 20-30m, 30-40m, and 40-50m (darkest). A white box highlights a specific area on the western side of the islands.



Figure 1. The number of states in which a candidate has won.

Figure 1 shows that candidates who have won 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 states are distributed across the country, with a concentration of 7-state winners in the Northeast and Midwest.

Figure 2 shows that candidates who have won 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 states are distributed across the country, with a concentration of 7-state winners in the Northeast and Midwest.

Figure 3 shows that candidates who have won 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 states are distributed across the country, with a concentration of 7-state winners in the Northeast and Midwest.

Figure 4 shows that candidates who have won 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 states are distributed across the country, with a concentration of 7-state winners in the Northeast and Midwest.

Figure 5 shows that candidates who have won 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 states are distributed across the country, with a concentration of 7-state winners in the Northeast and Midwest.

FIGURE 10



FIGURE 10. The distribution of vegetation in the United States. (Source: National Geographic Society)

FIGURE 11. The distribution of vegetation in the United States. (Source: National Geographic Society)

FIGURE 12. The distribution of vegetation in the United States. (Source: National Geographic Society)

FIGURE 13. The distribution of vegetation in the United States. (Source: National Geographic Society)

FIGURE 14. The distribution of vegetation in the United States. (Source: National Geographic Society)

FIGURE 15. The distribution of vegetation in the United States. (Source: National Geographic Society)

FIGURE 16. The distribution of vegetation in the United States. (Source: National Geographic Society)

FIGURE 17. The distribution of vegetation in the United States. (Source: National Geographic Society)

FIGURE 18. The distribution of vegetation in the United States. (Source: National Geographic Society)

FIGURE 19. The distribution of vegetation in the United States. (Source: National Geographic Society)



Figure 1. Distribution of major vegetation types in the United States.

Figure 1 shows the distribution of major vegetation types in the United States. The map is color-coded to show the prevalence of different vegetation types across the country.

The legend in the bottom-left corner identifies the colors used on the map:

- Deciduous Forest:** Light orange
- Conifer Forest:** Dark orange
- Grassland:** Red
- Desert:** Brown

Key geographical features are shown in grey, including the Rocky Mountains, the Sierra Nevada, the Appalachian Mountains, and the Great Plains. The map shows that Deciduous Forest is most prevalent in the eastern half of the United States, while Conifer Forest is concentrated in the western mountain ranges. Grassland is widespread across the central Great Plains, and Desert is found in the southwestern United States and parts of the western Great Plains.

The map displays the distribution of four major vegetation types across the United States. The legend in the bottom-left corner identifies the colors used on the map:

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