

121. United States Landform Regions (3) (Former Geog 110)

Prerequisite: Geog 120 or Geol 105. Natural regions of the United States based on study of types of landforms. Analysis of unity and diversity in such landform regions as the Colorado Plateau, Sierra Nevada Province, Basin and Range, et al.

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES (Geog)**126. Environmental Factors in the Geography of Man (3) (Former Geog 144)**

Elements of the physical environment as they affect man and his activities. Emphasis on bioclimatology and medical geography. Covers climatic stress, physiological climates, climate and health, house climates, and earth and human cycles.

127. Man's Modification of the Natural Environment (3) (Former Geog 145)

Ways in which man's activities have altered climate, landforms, soil and water conditions, and natural vegetation.

128. Environmental Pollution (3) (Former Geog 146)

Investigation into those activities of man which are altering the environment in ways which are deleterious to his existence.

129. Physical Environment of Cities (3) (Former Geog 147T section)

Geologic, topographic and pedologic influences on cities including siting and growth, earthquake and landslip hazards; meteorologic and hydrologic elements including urban climate, air pollution, noise, and flood risk; biologic elements like urban vegetation and wildlife.

132. Geography of Natural Resources (3) (Former Geog 107)

Study of the spatial distributions and relationships of natural resources, including land, water, minerals, plants, and animals; form, inherent characteristics, and external relations with the regions in which they are found; use and misuse.

134. Geography of Energy (3) (Former Geog 100T section)

The world's energy resources emphasizing fossil fuels. The energy crisis. Alternative sources of energy: solar, nuclear, hydroelectric, geothermal, wind and tidal.

135. The Protection of Nature (3) (Former Geog 147T section)

An examination of the plight of nature; the values of nature preserved; man's attempt to preserve nature. Attention focuses on the national park movement, wilderness, endangered species, the management of lands for the purpose of preservation, and related topics.

140. Environmental Perception and Behavior (3)

Analysis of individual and group differences in perception and evaluation of environment. Ways in which these differences help to explain migration, land use, and other geographically significant aspects of human behavior.

145T. Environmental Regions (3; max total 9, if no area repeated) (Former Geog 153T)

Systematic and regional investigation of the physical and cultural complexes of various environmental regions. Regions to be discussed include the Humid Tropics, Arid Lands, Polar Lands, Coastal Lands, Mountain Environments, Island Environments.

HUMAN SYSTEMATIC GEOGRAPHY (Geog)**146. Land Use (3) (Former Geog 100T section)**

Principles and trends relating to the causes and effects of existing land use patterns throughout the world. Topics include climate and soils, trade, transport, and manufacturing systems; national and local policies, and human abuse.

147. Population Geography (3) (Former Geog 119)

Geographical analysis of the causes and consequences of global population growth, migrations, distributions, and relationships to natural resources.

150. Agricultural Geography (3) (Former Geog 101)

Analysis of areal distribution of agricultural (crops and livestock) patterns of the world. Interactions with the environment, role in economics.