



Wayne E. Sirmon

GEO 301

World Regional Geography

Geography 301

World Regional Geography

Aug 25	Online Quiz – Chapter 1
Aug 29	Online Quiz – Chapter 3
Sept 3	1st paper topic selection due
Sept 5	Map Exam
Oct 15	1st Paper DUE

Expect changes to syllabus:

More on-line quizzes

Less pages to reports (but more emphasis on finding good references)

Kick Start Questions for next time:

August 19

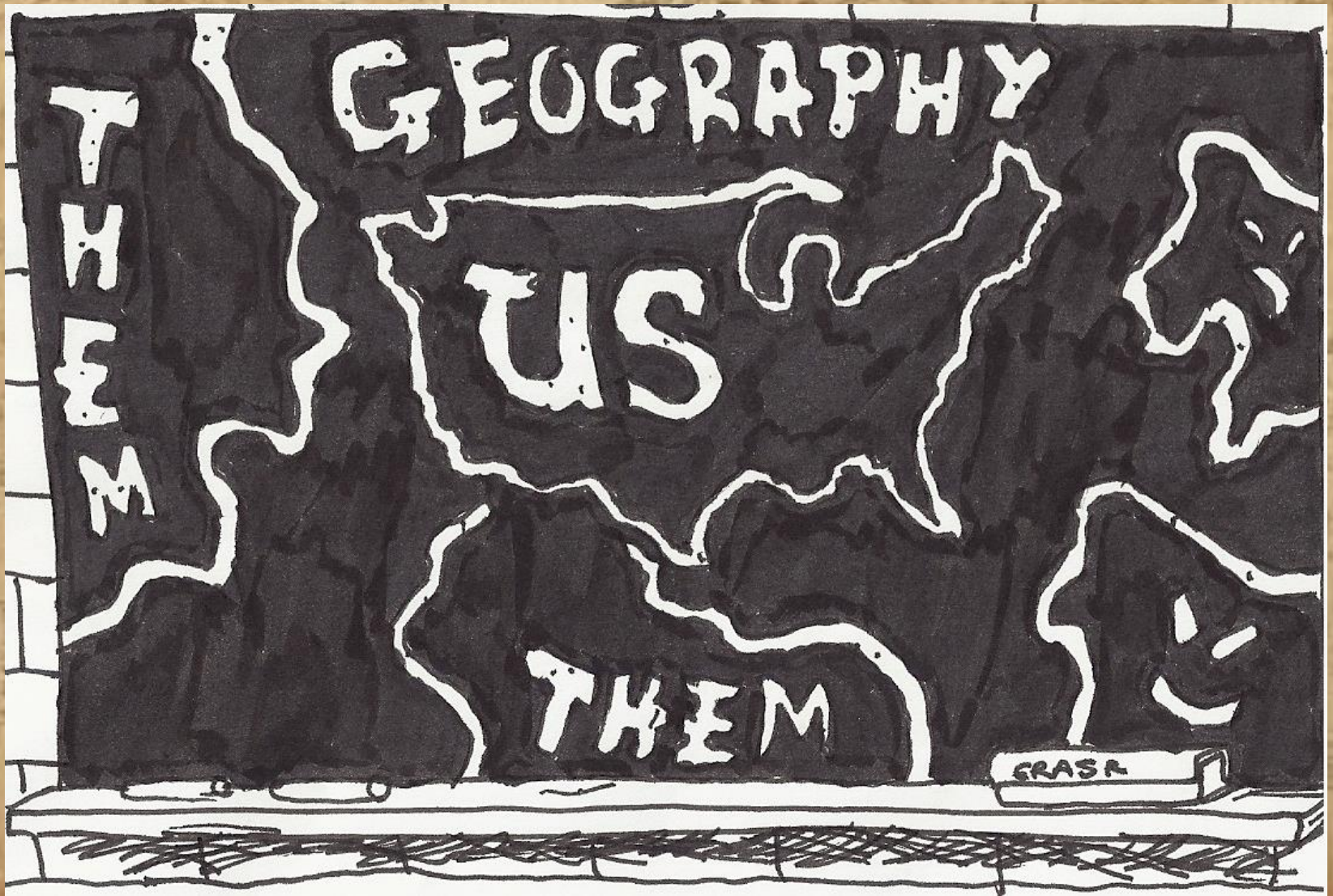
REGIONS— Discuss the differences and uses of “formal region”, “functional region”, and “vernacular region”.

MAPS— Name the various types of maps you have used. What are maps weaknesses and strengths.

TOBLER'S FIRST LAW OF GEOGRAPHY— Tell me about it. Who, what, when, where, and why do we care.

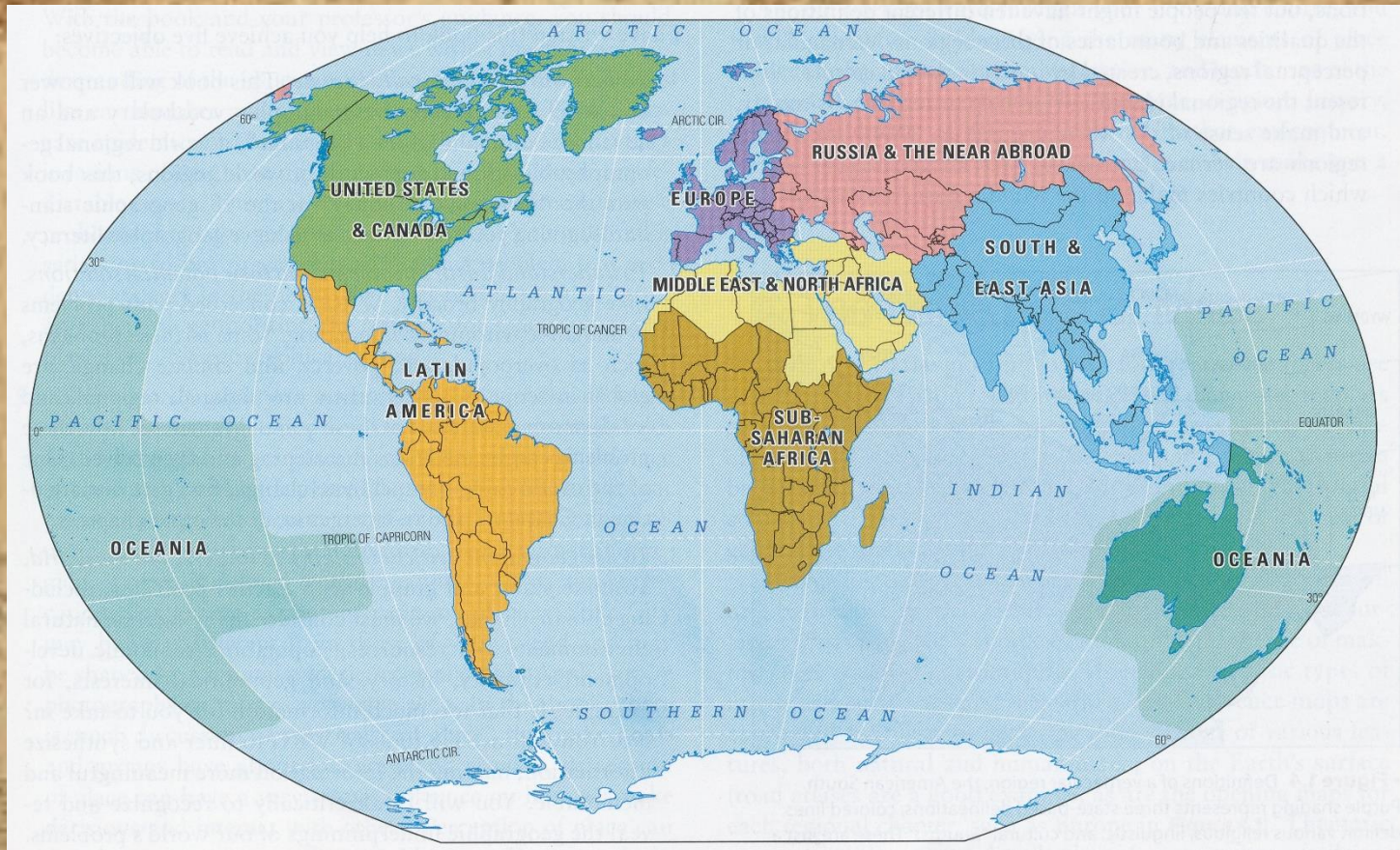
Geography 301

World Regional Geography



Geography 301

World Regional Geography



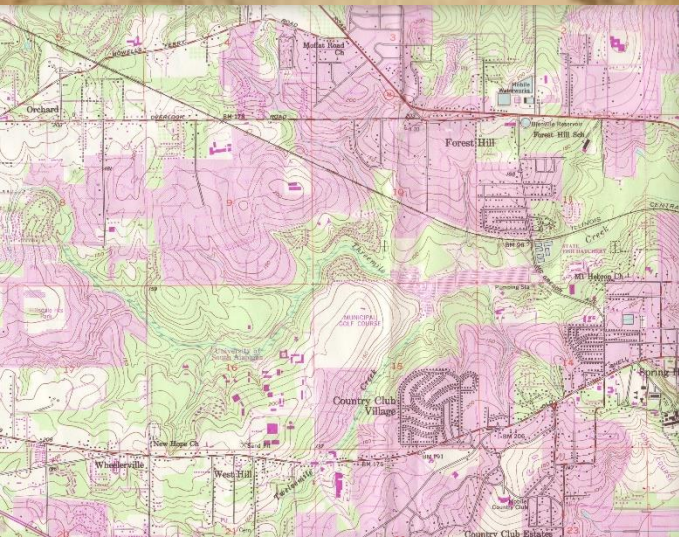
Europe
Russia and the Near Abroad
Middle East and North Africa
South and East Asia

Oceania and Antarctica
Sub-Saharan Africa
Latin America
United States and Canada

Geography 301

World Regional Geography

MAP: A graphic representation of a portion of the earth's surface down to scale, as seen from above.



Topographical Maps



Topographic Symbols

Six Basic Colors:

Black: Cultural (Man-Made) Features Other Than Roads

Blue: Duh

**Brown: All Relief Features- Contour lines on Old Maps-
Cultivated Land on Red-Light Readable Maps**

Green: Vegetation

**Red: Major Roads, Built Up Areas, Special Features on
Old Maps**

**Red-Brown: All Relief Features and Main Roads on Red-
Light Readable Maps**

**Any Additional Information Will Be Contained in the Map
Legend**

Terrain Features

Five Major:

Hill, Valley, Ridge, Saddle, Depression

Three Minor:

Draw, Spur, Cliff

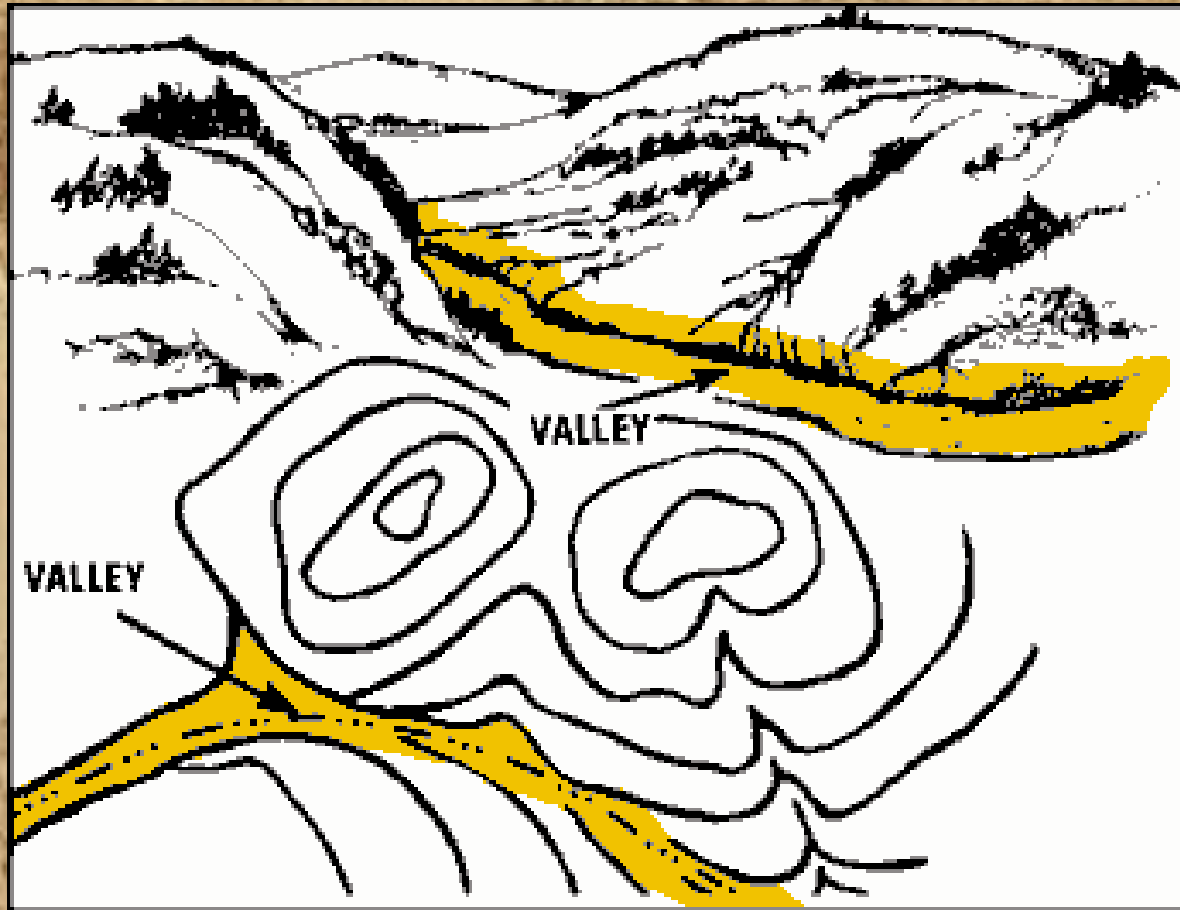
Two Supplemental:

Cut, Fill

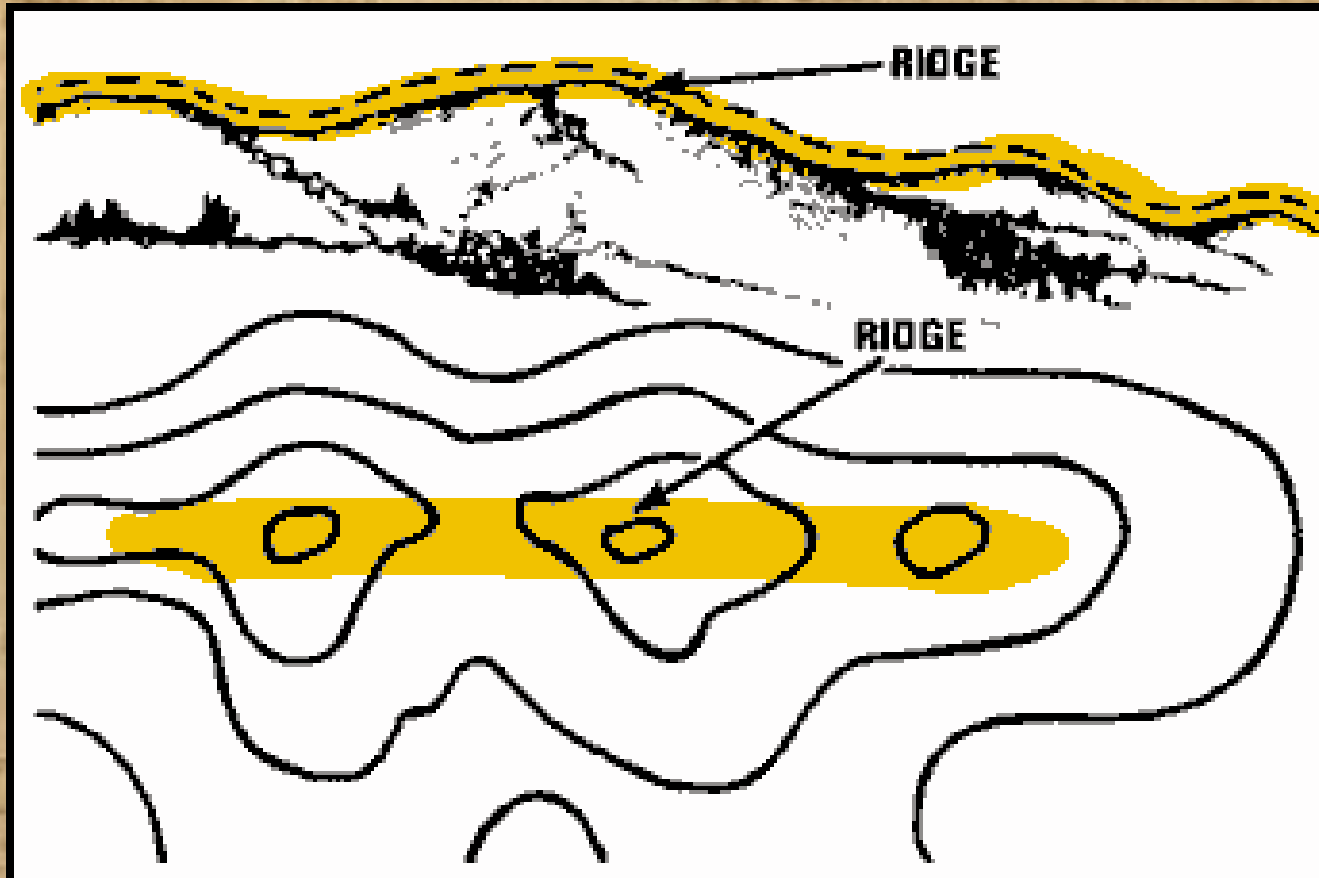
Hill



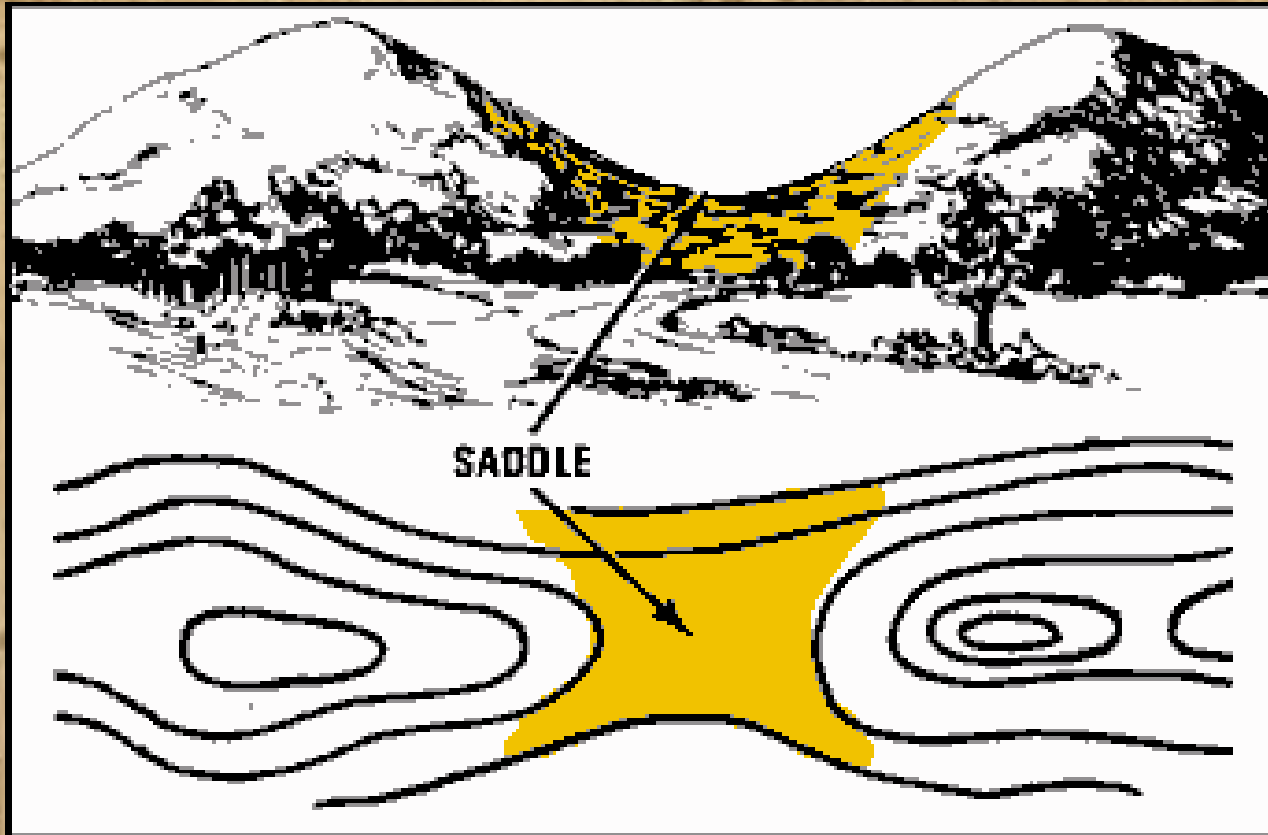
Valley



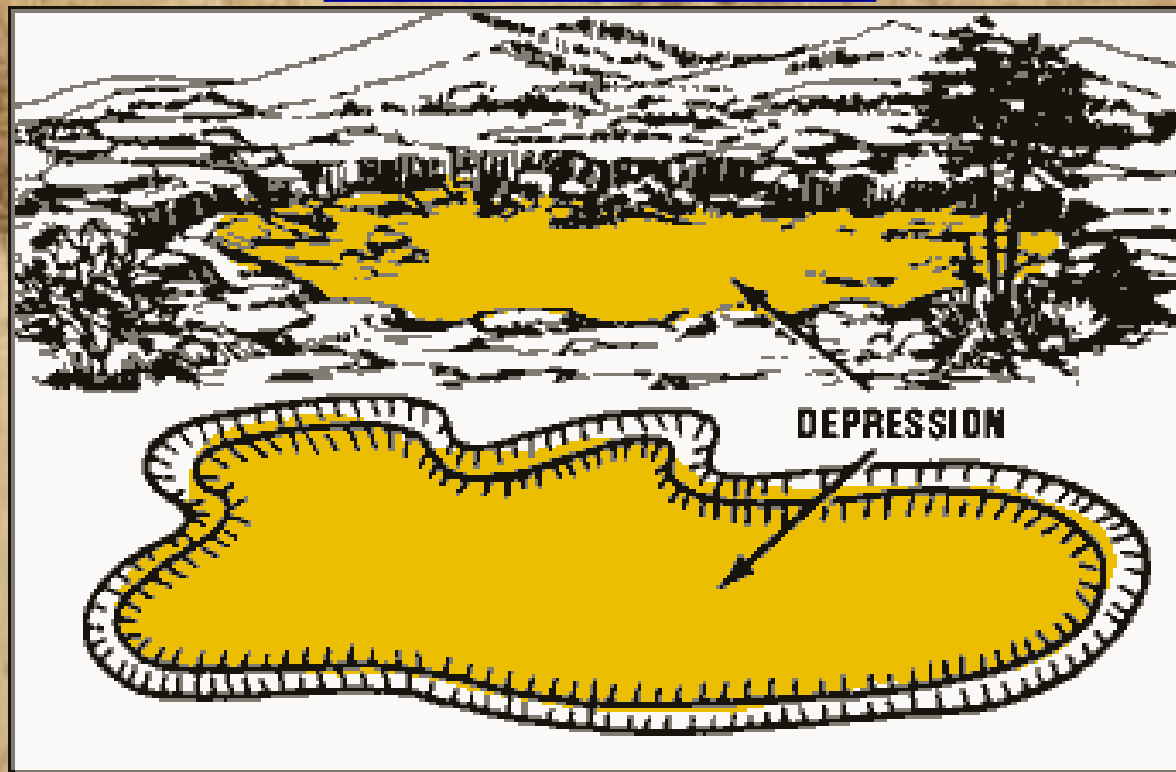
Ridge



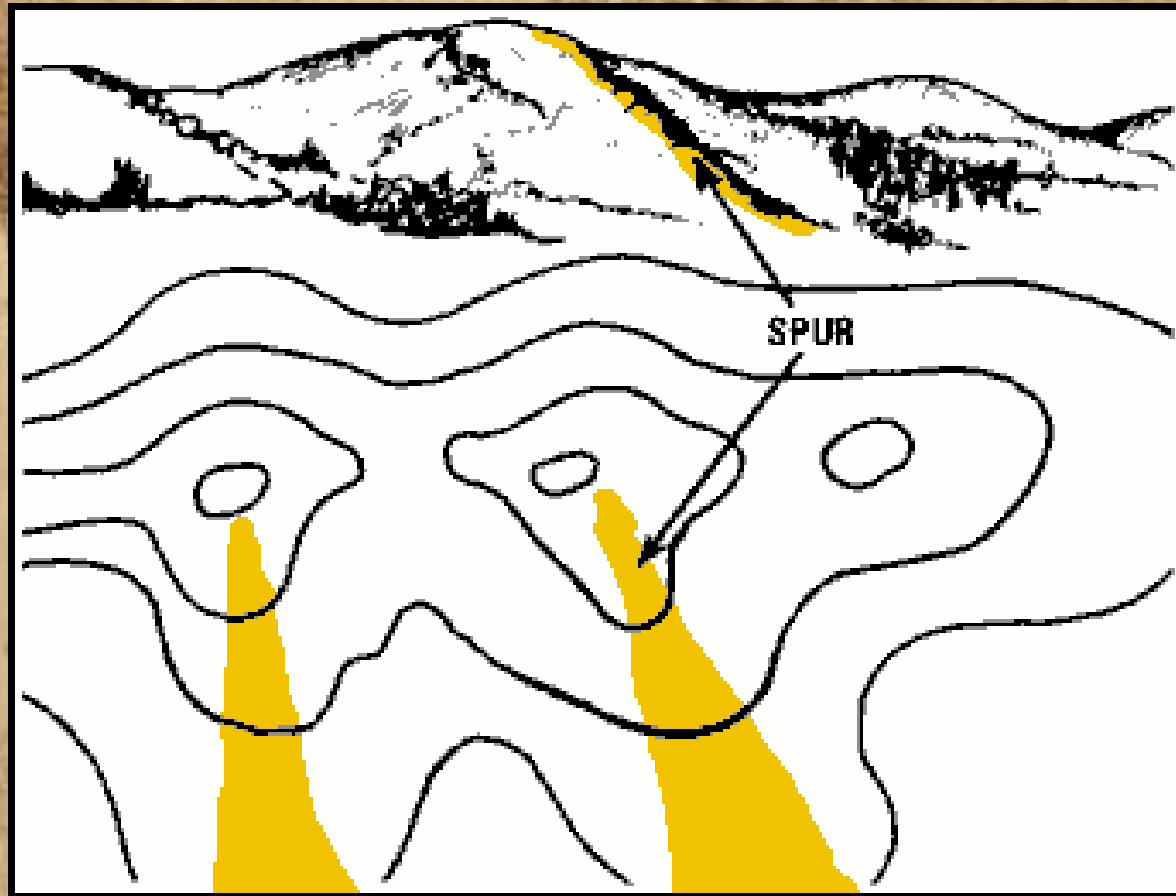
Saddle



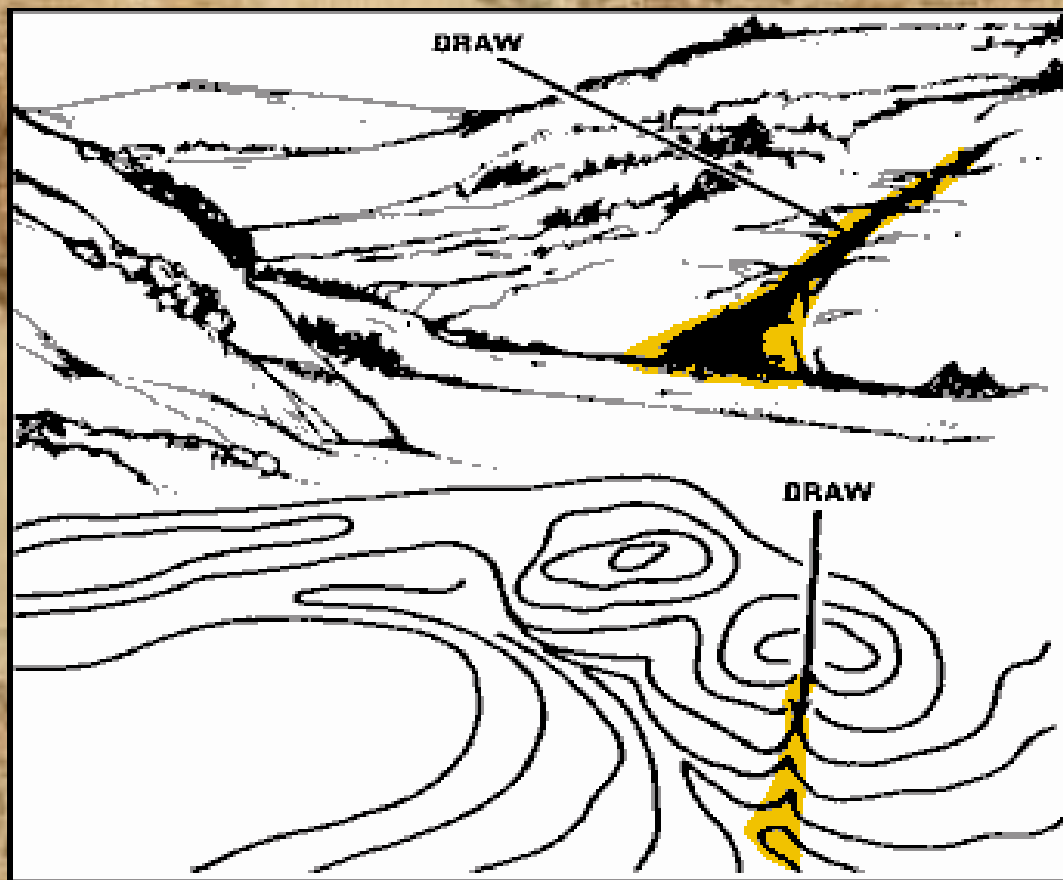
Depression



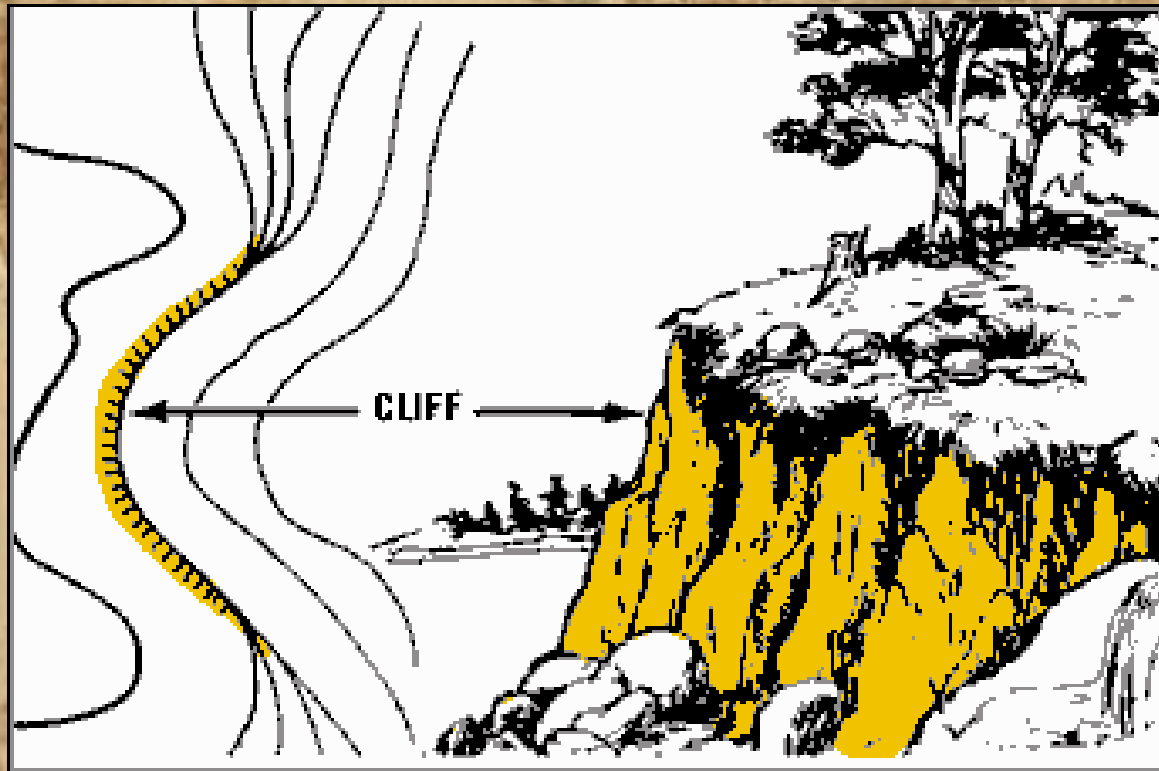
Spur



Draw



Cliff



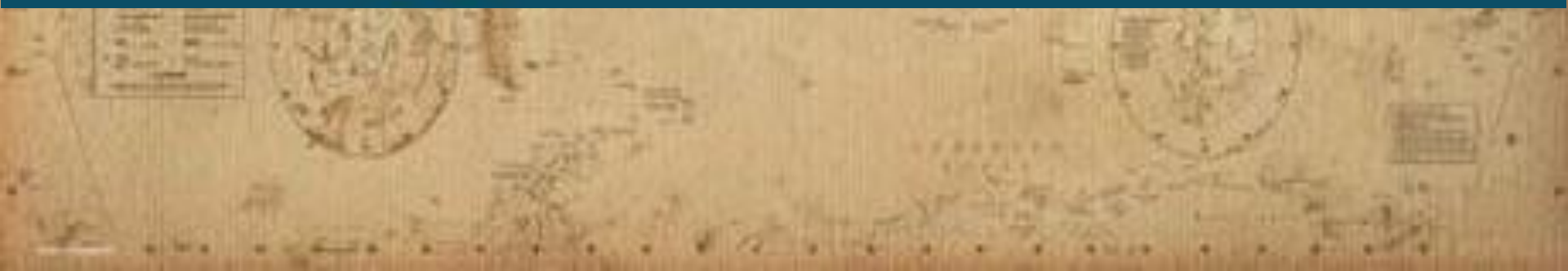
WHAT IS GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SCIENCE (GIS)?

GIS is an information technology field that gathers, manages, analyzes, and visualizes data focusing on geographic and spatial contexts

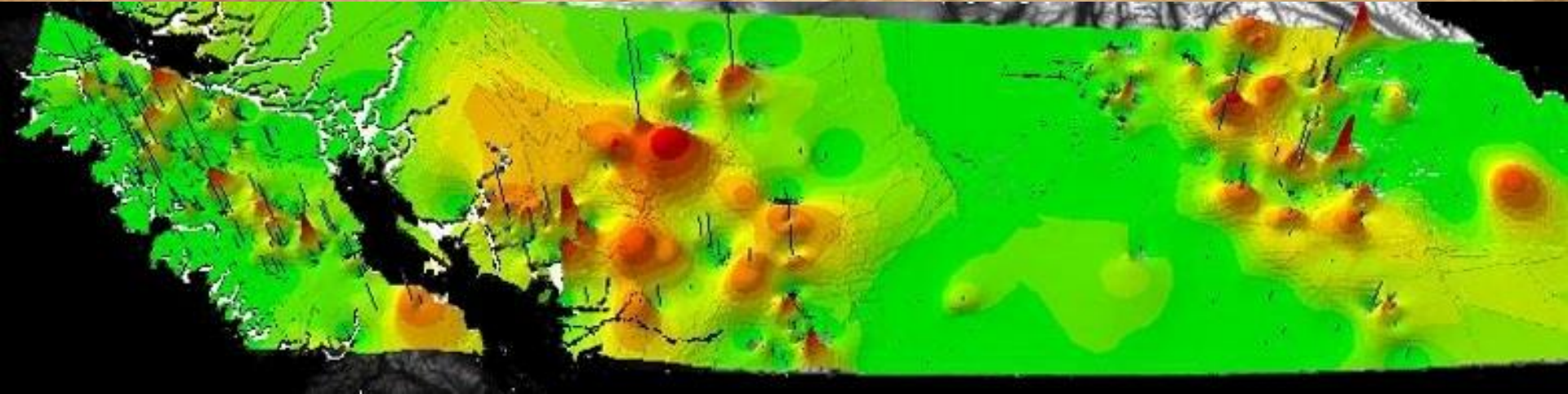


It uses this information about geographical features to evaluate real-world problems and devise solutions

Common examples are: GPS, demographic and remote sensing data



GISc



Geographic Information Systems

answers the “what” and “where”

Geographic Information Science is

concerned with the “how”

GISc



“I remember when you used to look for answers using your astute powers of deduction.”

GIGO

Beware of the overreliance on computer generated solutions.

A key is to ask the right question.

Is the solution offered an answer to the original question?

NEXT



Geography 301

Chapter Two – Physical Processes and World Regions

Kick Start Questions for next time:

August 24

What is the history of “Plate Tectonics?”

WORLD CLIMATES — The Koppen climate classification system

WATER, WATER EVERYWHERE — Is water the earth’s most critical resource?