

RE M I N D E R S	✓ We will meet tomorrow Wednesday, April 11 which is a Friday schedule at CUNY.
□ Atlas Extra Credit for Exam II: Available on the Course Home Page Blue Scantron sheet is due tomorrow April 11 □ EXAM II – New Date is Tuesday, April 17 □ Study Guide is available on course home page (definitions, place names, maps)	❖ Extra Credit: “Think Geographically” Essays from any five of the textbook’s 12 chapters or the 3 rd topic from required essay list . – Last day to submit is May 15 but it is best to do them as you finish reading a chapter.
❖ Two required essays (10%) were due March 27. Late penalty now applies.	➤ Any essay may be submitted before the deadline. ➤ Don’t wait for the night before to write them!!

PART II: People and their Physical Environment
✓ I. Introduction to the Physical Environment ✓ II. Earth-Sun Relationship III. Earth Systems ✓ A. The Hydrosphere: Oceans ✓ B. The Atmosphere: Weather and Climate ➤ C. The Lithosphere: Geologic Influences IV. Earth Habitat A. Biosphere B. Natural Controls and Cycles C. Human Impact D. Natural Hazards

GEOG 101 Part II People and their Physical Environment
15: The Lithosphere Landform Development
Prof. Anthony Grande Hunter College Geography

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LANDFORMS and LAND USE
Tectonic and gradational forces <u>combine</u> to create unique surface features: topography. Natural processes (geologic and atmospheric) are constantly at work altering them. <u>Topographic regions</u> are the result. People live within these regions and need to be aware of these on-going processes.

LANDFORMS and LAND USE	
TOPOGRAPHIC REGIONS have unique characteristics that can be analyzed, such as: ▪ Elevation ▪ Relief ▪ Slope ▪ Valley shape ▪ Climate zones	Within these regions are sub-regions called TERRAIN: areas of distinct local elevation and shape. ➤ Each region has advantages and disadvantages to human land use and settlement. ✓ Especially true when climate is added.

Topographic Regions of North America and NYC Metro Area


LANDFORMS and LAND USE

Why do we need to measure, monitor, map and analyze topographic regions?

- ✓1. Selective land use
- ✓2. Avoidance of harmful natural processes
- ✓3. Planning future activities
- ✓4. Insurance coverage
- ✓5. Access to and/or removal of resources

WHY?

Because of the possible effect on people.

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LANDFORMS and LAND USE

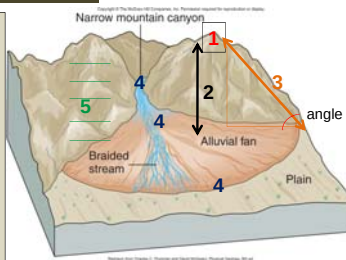
When doing a landscape analysis, we look at the following physical factors:

1. **Elevation** (height above sea level)
2. **Relief** (vertical difference in elevation)
3. **Slope angle** (horizontal difference in elevation)
4. **Valley shape** (work of running water and gravity; V-shape or U-shape)
5. **Climate zones** (climate conditions and vegetation biomes change with elevation)

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Components of Landscape Analysis

1. **Elevation** (height above sea level)
2. **Relief** (vertical difference in elevation)
3. **Slope angle** (horizontal difference in elevation)
4. **Valley shape** (work of running water and gravity; V-shape or U-shape)
5. **Climate conditions** (climate conditions and vegetation biomes change with elevation; vertical zonation)



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LANDFORMS and LAND USE



Each topographic region has unique features. Each has advantages and disadvantages to human land use. They have influenced people's decision-making and helped to create, with the addition of climate, cultural landscapes.



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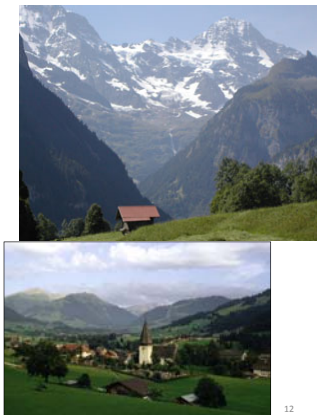
LANDFORMS and LAND USE

When doing a landscape analysis, we look at the following human factors:

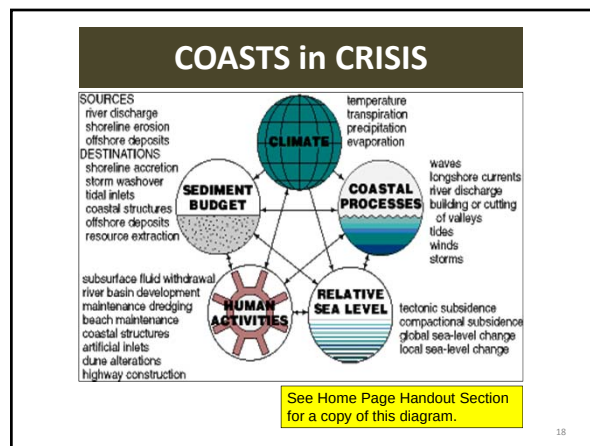
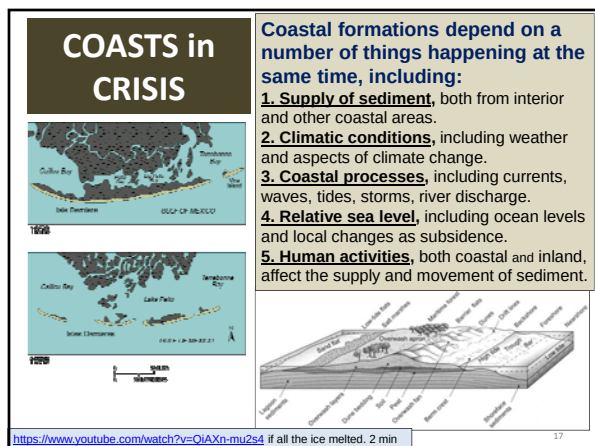
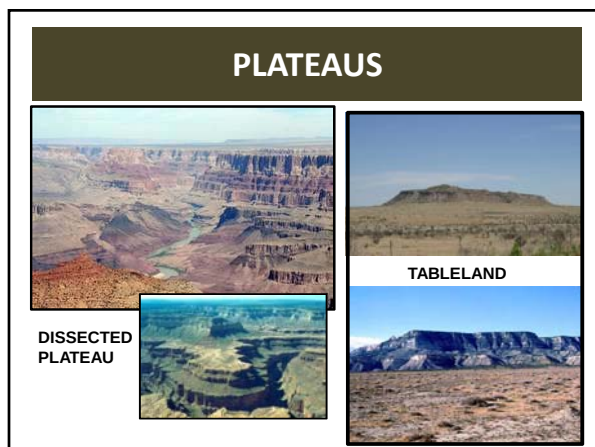
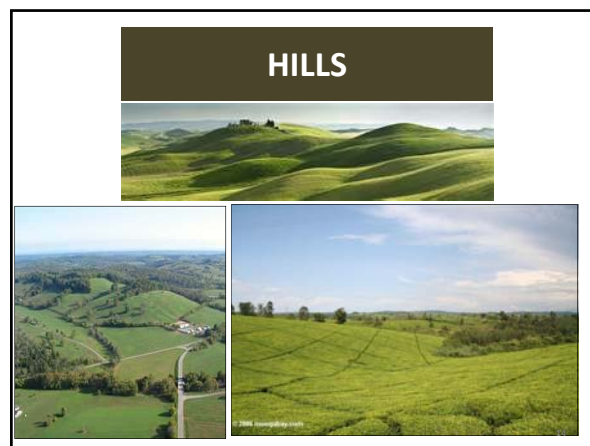
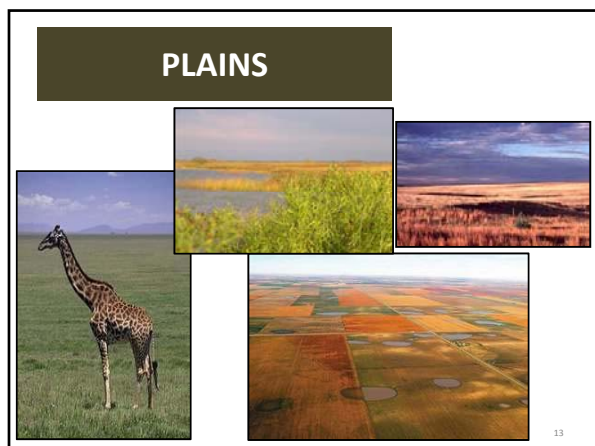
- ✓1. Unifier or barrier (people interacting)
- ✓2. Assimilation or distinction (cultural development)
- ✓3. Transportation and communication (ease/cost)
- ✓4. Population density (concentrations of people)
- ✓5. Economic utilization (farming, grazing, industry, mining, recreation, etc.)
- ✓6. Hazards (natural and man-made)

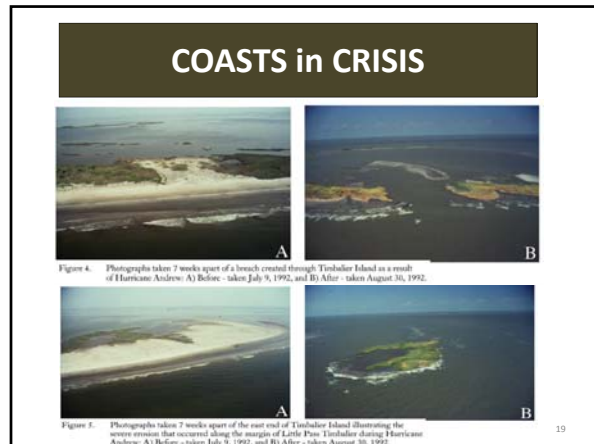
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MOUNTAINS

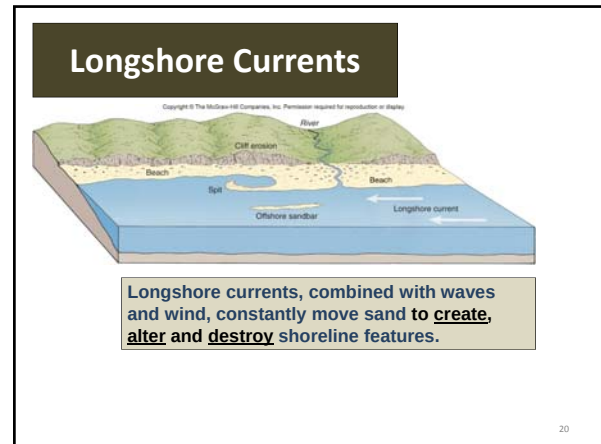


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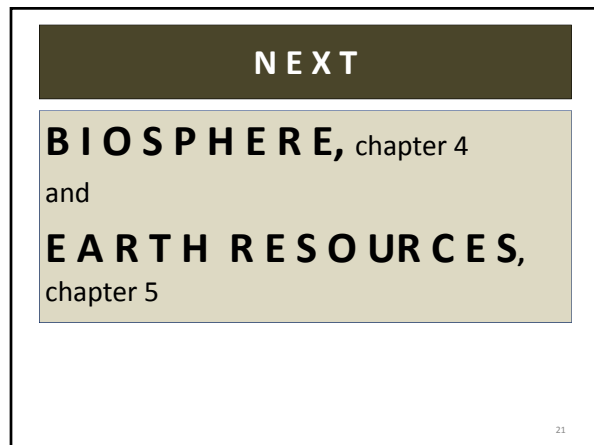




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