

PRELIMINARY SYLLABUS

GEOG 322 GEOMORPHOLOGY WINTER 2015

Meets at 2:00 – 3:20 on Tuesday and Thursday, plus a 1-hour lab (various times)

<u>COURSE CONTENT</u> This course covers surficial geomorphic processes, including landslides, rivers, glaciers, wind, and coastal processes. The goals of the course are for you to

- 1) Acquire an understanding of geomorphic processes that shape Earth's surface;
- 2) Acquire an understanding of research methods and how geomorphic knowledge is made;
- 3) Use geomorphic techniques to recognize and interpret landforms on maps, air photos and the actual landscape;
- 4) Provide a foundation for Geog 427: Fluvial Geomorphology, and other advanced courses.

PREREQUISITE Geog 141 or Geol 102 or Geol 202. Recommended: Math 111 and 112. Geog 322 is a challenging course that requires a substantial amount of work on your part. You must be able to do basic algebra and trigonometry.

INSTRUCTOR Pat McDowell, office at 152 Condon Hall, phone: 346-4567, e-mail: pmcd@uoregon.edu.

TEXTBOOK Bierman and Montgomery, *Key Concepts in Geomorphology*, 1st ed, 2014 (W. H. Freeman & Co.). Available as a book at UO Bookstore; also available as an e-book.

GRADING Total course score is based on two tests (about 40%), lab assignments (about 50 %), and quizzes (about 10%).

| WEEK | TOPIC | READING |
|-------------|---|----------------|
| 1 | Introduction to geomorphology | Ch. 1, 2 |
| 2 | Weathering; Hydrology | Ch. 3, 4 |
| 3 | Mass movement; Slope stability | Ch. 5 |
| 4 | River channels | Ch. 6 |
| 5 | Drainage basins | Ch. 7 |
| 6 | TEST 1; Coastal processes | Ch. 8 |
| 7 | Coastal (con.); Glacial processes and landforms | Ch. 8, 9 |
| 8 | Glacial (con.); Wind processes | Ch. 9, 10 |
| 9 | Wind (con.); Quaternary climate change effects on geomorphology | Ch. 10, 13 |
| 10 | Climate change (con.); Long-term landscape development | Ch. 13, 14 |
| | TEST 2 will be given Monday of Finals week | |

LAB EXERCISES Topics include: assessing earth and soil materials; geomorphic measurement and analysis on topographic maps; use of digital imagery and topographic data in geomorphology; mass movement hazards; flood frequency analysis; interpretation of fluvial glacial, and coastal landforms on maps and aerial photos.