

# Branches of Geography



# OVERVIEW OF THE LECTURE

- PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND HUMAN GEOGRAPHY
- BRANCHES OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY
- BRANCHES OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY
- ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY
- FACTORS AFFECTING ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

# Branches of Geography

## Physical Geography

**Physical geography** focuses on geography as an Earth science. It aims to understand the physical problems and issues of : lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere, and global flora and fauna patterns.

## Human Geography

**Human Geography** is a branch of geography that focuses on the study of patterns and processes that shape human interaction with various environments. It encompasses human, political, cultural, social, and economic aspects.

# Sub branches of Physical Geography

ENV-103

**Biogeography** is the study of the distribution of species (biology), organisms, and ecosystems in space and through geological time.



Distribution of Elephants in Africa

**Meteorology** is the interdisciplinary scientific study of the atmosphere.



The Short term weather of a location

# Sub Fields of Physical Geography

ENV-103

**Geomorphology** is the scientific study of landforms and the processes that shape them.



Landforms: A natural arch

**Pedology** is the study of soils in their natural environment



Soil Profile

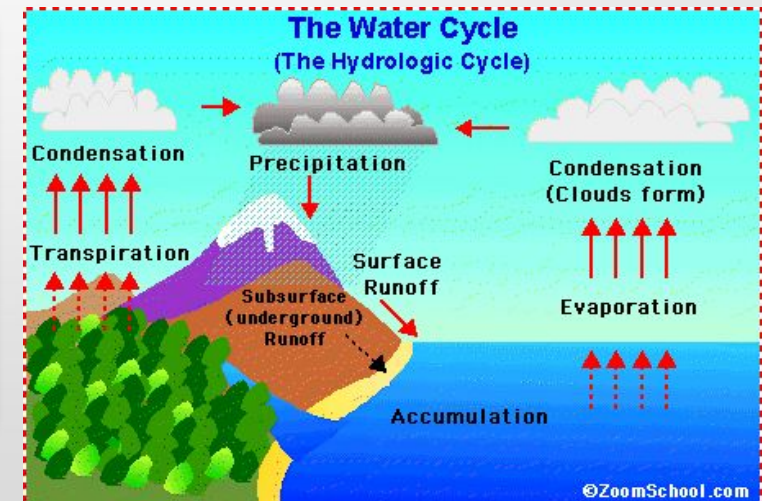
# Sub Fields of Physical Geography

**Coastal geography** is the study of the dynamic interface between the ocean and the land, incorporating both the physical geography and the human geography of the coast.



Coast

**Hydrology** is the study of the movement, distribution, and quality of water on Earth and other planets, including the hydrologic cycle, water resources.



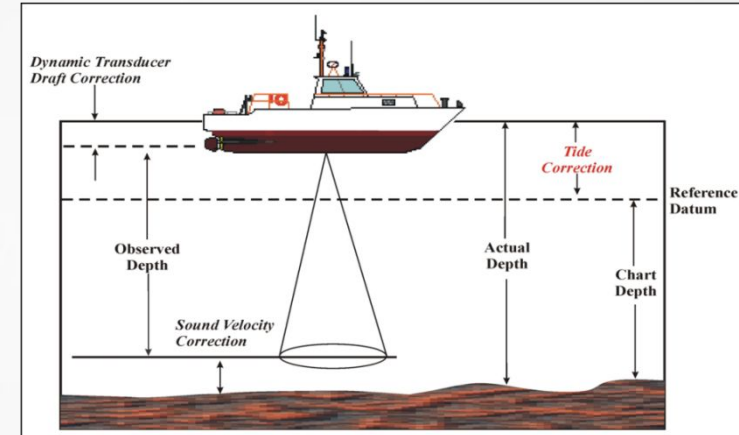
Hydrological Cycle



# Sub Fields of Physical Geography

ENV-103

**Hydrography** is the measurement of the depths, the tides and currents of a body of water and establishment of the sea, river or lake bed topography and morphology.



Sea Floor Mapping

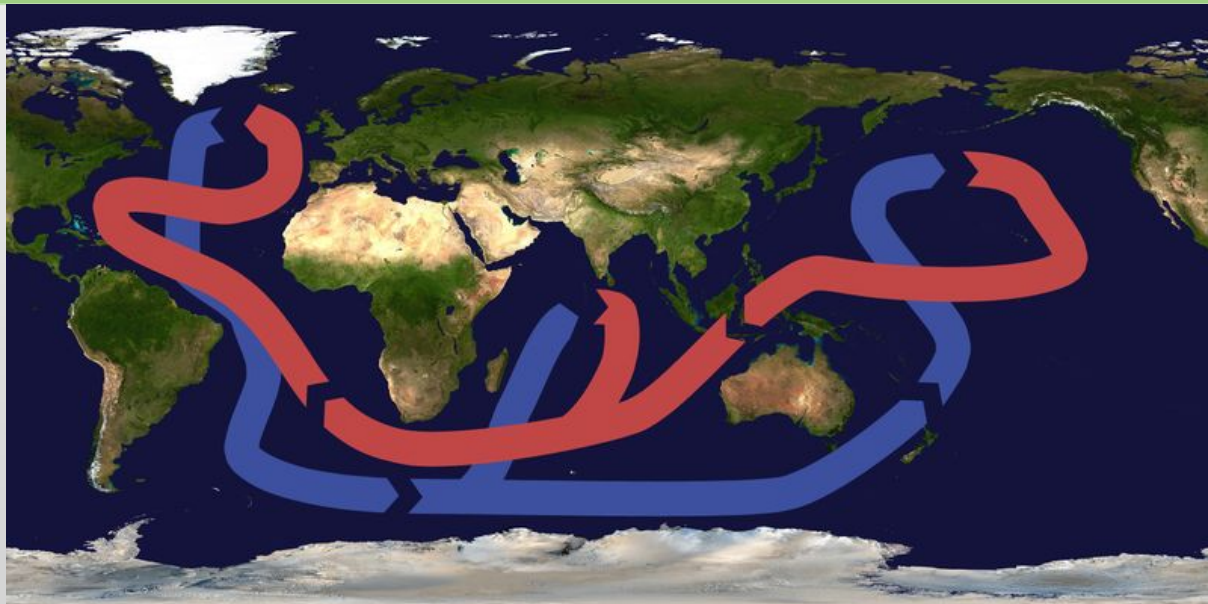
**Glaciology** is the study of glaciers, or more generally ice and natural phenomena that involve ice.



Ice

# Sub Fields of Physical Geography

**Oceanography**, also called oceanology or marine science, is the branch of Earth science that studies the ocean. It covers a wide range of topics, including marine organisms and ecosystem dynamics; ocean currents, waves, and geophysical fluid dynamics; plate tectonics and the geology of the sea floor.



Ocean Current



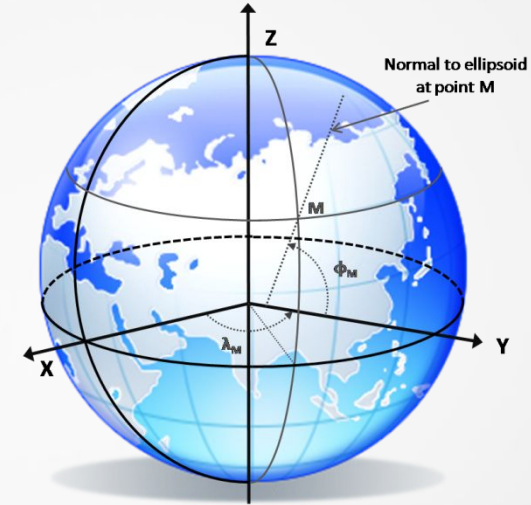
# Sub Fields of Physical Geography

**Environmental resource management** is a purposeful activity with the goal to maintain and improve the state of an environmental resource affected by human activities.



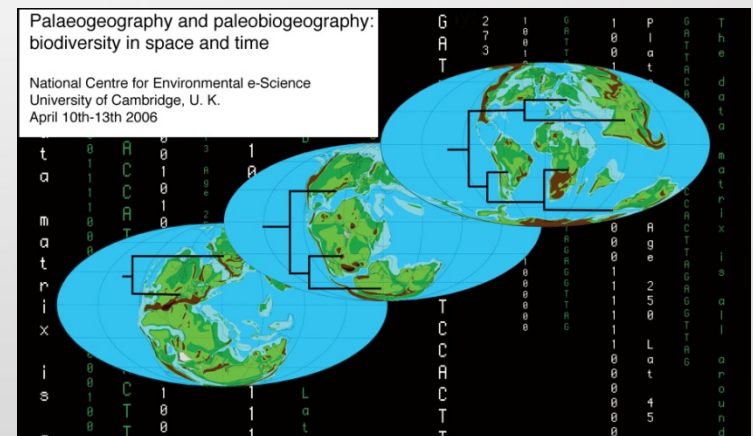
# Sub Fields of Physical Geography

**Geodesy** is a branch of earth sciences, is the scientific discipline that deals with the measurement and representation of the Earth, including its gravitational field, in a three-dimensional time-varying space.



Coordinate Calculation

**Palaeogeography** is the study of what the geography was in times past.



Palaeogeography

# Divisions of Human Geography

**Social Geography** which deals with the growth and distribution of population, settlement types and their distribution and human cultural features such as religion, language etc.

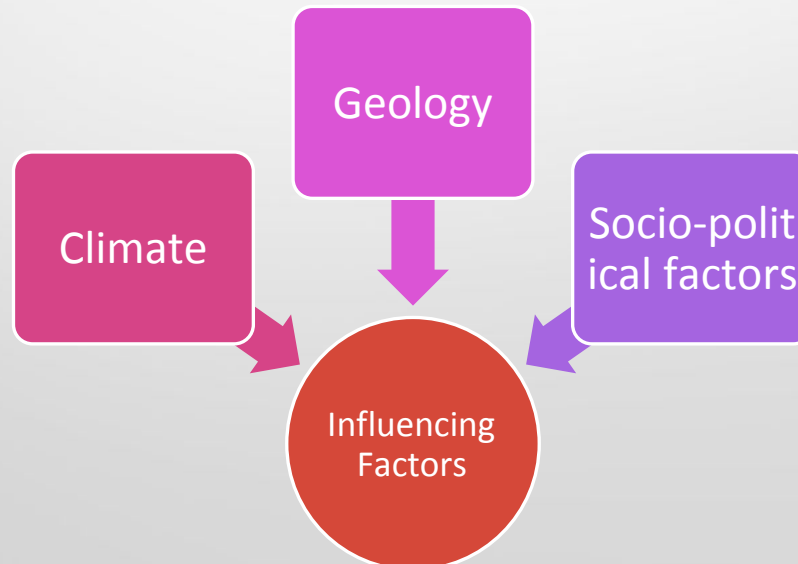
**Political Geography** which is connected with political units, their territorial areas, boundaries and capitals, with the elements of national power and with international politics which are considered from geographical point of view.

**Economic Geography** is the study of the exploitation of natural resources, the production of commodities, the location and distribution of manufacturing industries and international trade and communications.

# Economic Geography

**Economic geography** refers to the field of study focused on the location of economic activity at the local, national and world scale. According to Professor Miller: *“Economic Geography is the study of man’s economic activities and their relation to physical environment”*.

The Economics of a Geographical area can be influenced by:



# Climate

**Climate** can influence natural resource availability (particularly agriculture and forestry products), and working conditions and productivity.



# Geology

**Geology** can affect resource availability, cost of transportation, and land use decisions.

# Social and Political Factors

**The social and political** institutions that are unique to a region also have an impact on economic decisions.

# Thank You

