



Geography Student Handbook

Sacramento State Geography, 2023-24



Welcome to Geography	3
Welcome, Geography Students!	3
Department Office	4
Contacting Geography at Sacramento State	4
Becoming Involved	4
Supporting the Department	5
Faculty Profiles and Contact Information	5
Permanent Faculty	5
Lecturers	8
What is Geography?	9
Definitions	9
Areas of Geographic Study	10
Your Program	12
Advising	12
The Degree Program	12
Geography Course Offerings	12
Degree Concentrations	13
Registration Tips	13
Geographic Information Systems and Analysis (GISA)	15
Human Geography	16
Metropolitan Area Planning (MAP)	17
Physical Geography	18
Geography Minor Worksheet	19
Geographic Information Systems Minor Worksheet	19
Internships	20
Scholarships	20
Jack Mrowka Memorial Scholarship	20
Geography STudent Conference Fund	20
Geography's Facilities	21
The Field	21
GIS Labs	21
Paleoecology Lab	22
Study Abroad	22
Life After Sac State	24
Occupations	24
Graduate School	26

Welcome to Geography

"Of all the disciplines, it is geography that has captured the vision of the earth as a whole."

Kenneth Boulding

WELCOME, GEOGRAPHY STUDENTS!

Welcome to our department.

This student handbook provides a way for you to track your degree progress and helps you navigate a path—not only to complete your degree—but to seek a profession in geography or attend graduate school. Hopefully, it will serve you as a convenient resource for general information about the department, information about the degree programs, whom to contact with various questions, and a little about the discipline of geography.



This handbook does not replace the personal one-to-one contact between you and your advisor. We require that you meet with your advisor every fall semester before you register for Spring courses. If you have specific questions about courses or your degree progress, ask your advisor, and you can ask these questions at any time. When you declare geography as your degree, you are automatically assigned an advisor, but you may, at any time, change your advisor to one of the other full-time professors. Simply tell the department coordinator (Pedro Garcia; 916-278-6109, geography@csus.edu) who you want to advise you. The decision is yours.

The department coordinator is a great source for advice and answers to general questions. The department office is located in Sequoia Hall 334. You can contact any of our faculty by e-mail, phone or leave them a note in their mailbox (in the department office). We are here for you.

Most importantly, the department faculty and staff want you to do your best, succeed, and to enjoy your academic experiences in our department. Again, welcome.

Dr. Matt Schmittlein
Professor and Chair of Geography
Sequoia Hall 334
schmittlein@csus.edu
Telephone (916) 278-7581

DEPARTMENT OFFICE

We are located in Sequoia Hall, Room 334. It is usually open between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday with the exception of the lunch hour. Our department coordinator, Pedro Garcia, will do his best to help with any inquiries. He can aid you with many tasks including:



- making initial inquiries
- leaving written messages for faculty
- handing in course work outside of class time
- furnishing proper forms including (but not limited to) add/drop, withdrawal, change advisor, and name/address/contact change.
- changing your major or concentration
- helping to schedule appointments with your advisor or other faculty
- answering general questions

Pedro Garcia
Geography Department Coordinator
geography@csus.edu
Telephone (916) 278-6109
Sequoia Hall 334

CONTACTING GEOGRAPHY AT SACRAMENTO STATE

Our address is:

Department of Geography
CSU Sacramento
6000 J St.
Sacramento, CA 95819-6003
Telephone: (916) 278-6109
E-mail: geography@csus.edu
Web site address: <http://www.csus.edu/geog/>

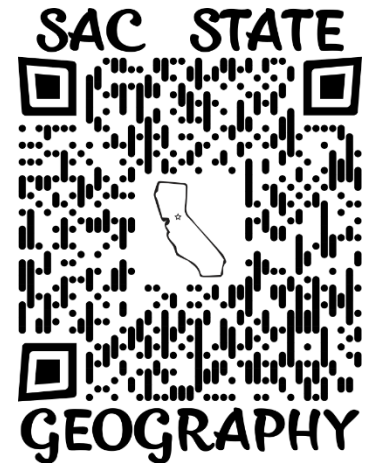
BECOMING INVOLVED

The Sacramento State Geography Department has a chapter of Gamma Theta Upsilon, the international honor society in geography, as well as a club for its majors. The Sacramento State Geography Club schedules regular social events at which students, faculty, and staff have a chance to relax and socialize.

We encourage student participation in the annual meetings of the California Geographical Society and the Association of Pacific Coast Geographers, which usually occur in May and September, respectively. Both include student paper and poster competitions. You can learn about these organizations and their opportunities for students at <http://calgeog.org/> and <http://apcgweb.org/>.

SUPPORTING THE DEPARTMENT

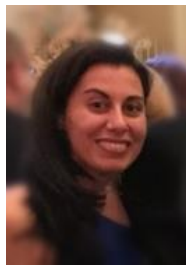
We largely rely upon donations from alumni and community members to support department outreach, events, and well as scholarship and other student support funds. If you know of folks who may be interested in supporting our work, please share this QR code (link: <https://securelb.imodules.com/s/1894/19/home-hero.aspx?sid=1894&gid=2&pgid=418&cid=1063&dids=90>).



FACULTY PROFILES AND CONTACT INFORMATION

Our department houses very active geographers who are involved in successful efforts of teaching, research, scholarship, creative activities, community service, and leadership in the discipline. The following list outlines the degrees, specializations, some of the courses they teach, and contact information for each of our faculty members:

PERMANENT FACULTY



Jasmine Arpagian, Ph.D.
(San Diego State University),
Assistant Professor

Interests: Participatory Planning, Qualitative GIS

Courses: Urban and Regional Planning, Europe, Themes in World Geography

SQU 314
arpagian@csus.edu
(916) 278-4564



Bruce Gervais,
Ph.D. (UCLA),
Professor

Interests: Biogeography, Climatology, Paleoecology, Sustainability.

Courses: Physical Geography, Meteorology, Biogeography, Earth Transformed.

SQU 308
gervais@csus.edu
(916) 278-4207



Caroline Keegan,
Ph.D. (University of Georgia),
Assistant Professor

Interests: Labor, Political Ecology, Race and Migration, Engaged Research, Feminist Qualitative Methods

Courses: Cultural Geography, Political Ecology

SQU 302
c.keegan@csus.edu



Anna
Klimaszewski-
Patterson, Ph.D.
(University of
Nevada Reno),
Associate
Professor

Interests: Paleoecology/
Landscape Archaeology;
Landscape Modeling;
Geovisualization;
Augmented/Virtual Reality
and Internet of Things (IoT);
GIScience; Applied
Geography

SQU 330
anna.kp@csus.edu
(916) 278-4272

Courses: Applied GIS,
Computer Cartography,
Programming for GIS I & II,
Database Management,
Physical Geography,
Visualizing Global
Environments



Tom Krabacher,
Ph.D. (UC Davis),
Professor

Interests: Cultural Ecology,
Economic Development,
Landscapes, Environmental
History.

SQU 334
krabacherts@csus.edu
(916) 278-6338

Courses: Physical
Geography, Themes in World
Geography, Climate,
Population, Geography of
Africa, Field Geography
(Suburban-Rural), Senior
Research Seminar in
Geography, Ideas & Skills in
Geography



Hanieh Haji
Molana, Ph.D.
(Kent State),
Assistant
Professor

Interests: Cultural
Geography, Geography of
the Middle East, Feminist
Geography, Urban
Geography, Qualitative
Methods.

SQU 306
hajimolana@csus.edu
(916) 278-4576

Courses: Cultural
Geography, Geography of
the Middle East, Feminist
Geography, Qualitative
Methods



Patrick Oberle,
Ph.D. (Syracuse),
Assistant
Professor

Interests: Urban Geography,
GIScience, Participatory GIS,
Historical Geography, Post-
Industrial Cities, North
America

SQU 310
patrick.oberle@csus.edu
(916) 278-3881

Courses: Geographic
Information Systems,
Transforming the City,
Applied GIS, Cartography,
U.S. and Canada, Senior
Research Seminar, Themes
in World Geography



Erica Orcutt, Ph.D.
(UC Davis),
Assistant
Professor

Interests: Remote Sensing,
Biogeography, Habitat
Modeling

SQU 312
erica.orcutt@csus.edu
(916) 278-6987

Courses: Physical
Geography, Global Climate
Change, Remote Sensing



Miles Roberts,
Ph.D. (University of
South
Carolina),
Professor

Interests: Geomorphology,
Biogeography, Ecology,
Spatial Statistics.

SQU 332A
mroberts@csus.edu
(916) 278-6102

Courses: Physical
Geography, Remote Sensing,
Geographic Information
Systems.



Mathew
Schmidtlein, Ph.D.
(University of
South Carolina),
Professor and
Chair

Interests: Environmental
Hazards and Vulnerability,
GIScience, Public Health.

SQU 334
schmidtlein@csus.edu
(916) 278-7581

Courses: Advanced
Geographic Information
Systems, Quantitative
Methods in Geography,
Physical Geography,
Environmental Hazards &
Society, Introduction to
Maps & Geographic
Techniques.



James Wanket,
Ph.D. (UC
Berkeley),
Professor

Interests: Quaternary
Studies, Climate Change,
Biogeography,
Geomorphology, California.

SQU 334
jwanket@csus.edu
(916) 278-7580

Courses: Physical
Geography, Physical
Geography Lab, Global
Climate Change, Field
Geography (Physical),
Landforms, Senior Research
Seminar in Geography.

LECTURERS

Emily Bukowski, Ph.D.	Courses: Themes in World Geography, Physical Geography, U.S. and Canada, Physical Geography Lab, Lab Coordinator	SQU 332 bukowski@csus.edu (916) 278-6410
Jennifer Kusler	Courses: Violent Weather, Physical Geography, Physical Geography Lab	SQU 332 j.kusler@csus.edu (916) 278-6410
Laura McGowan, Ph.D.	Courses: Meteorology, Global Climate Change	SQU 332 mcgowan@csus.edu (916) 278-6410
Marius Petraru, Ph.D.	Courses: Physical Geography, Physical Geography Lab, Cultural Geography	SQU 332 mpetraru@csus.edu (916) 278-6410
Sean Pries, Ph.D.	Courses: GIS, California Water Resources, Physical Geography, Physical Geography Lab	SQU 332 pries@csus.edu (916) 278-6410
Matt Rosenberg	Courses: California, Themes in World Geography, Cultural Geography	SQU 332 rosenberg@csus.edu (916) 278-6410
João Santos, Ph.D.	Courses: Landforms, Physical Geography	SQU 332 joao.santos@csus.edu (916) 278-6410
Jane Slavensky	Courses: Physical Geography Lab	SQU 332 jane.slavensky@csus.edu (916) 278-6410
Kimberly Walton	Courses: Themes in World Geography, Cultural Geography, Physical Geography, Physical Geography Lab	SQU 332 geoprofessor@aol.com (916) 278-6410

What is Geography?

“Geography is the study of earth as the home of people.”

Yi-Fu Tuan

DEFINITIONS

Geography explores the interrelationships between people and the Earth. To comprehend this human-environment interface, our students study climate, weather, landforms, water resources, plants and animals, and at the same time, peoples, societies, economies, and cities to reveal some of the biggest challenges of our time including climate change, resource degradation, urban growth and design, globalization, immigration, and ethnic and territorial conflict. Geography's approach to these issues emphasizes its interrelationships and spatial patterns, which overlap in intricate ways and give rise to distinctive places, environments, regions, and landscapes. Students work with a variety of data and tools, including traditional paper maps, Global Positioning Systems (GPS), Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and other computer applications to collect, display, and analyze spatial data. Geography's unique combination of knowledge and analytical techniques, produce a clear understanding of the interaction between the environment and people including human impacts on the environment and their effects on us.

As an integrative discipline, drawing on knowledge and data common to many physical sciences, social sciences, and even the humanities, geography encourages students to develop a spatial perspective to explore key issues facing society and the environment. Thus, geographers offer society, government, and academia a perspective that emphasizes the character of place, patterns and processes, and locational analysis. We contribute to a better understanding of today's world and provide options for a better one.

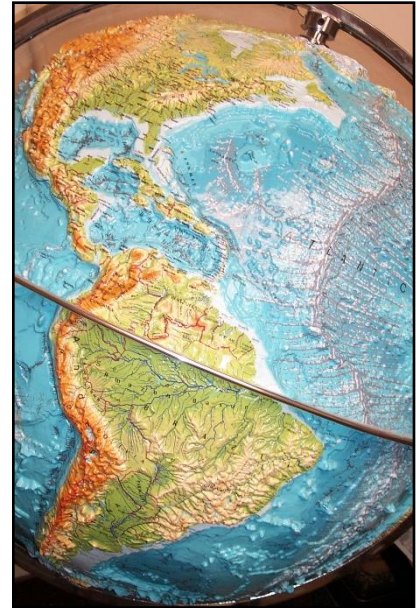
If you like to travel, use and read maps, learn about peoples and places, and collect and analyze data; then you are—in some ways—a geographer. If you are interested in teaching, exploring new landscapes, analyzing the relationships between people and their environment, using and applying new computer technologies, creating better places, or solving environmental problems, then geography is an ideal major.

Geography graduates are in demand. As the Association of American Geographer's pamphlet on Careers in Geography states, “more geographers than ever before are employed in exciting jobs, using skills in cultural, regional, and physical geography as well as modern technologies that have revolutionized the workplace.”

AREAS OF GEOGRAPHIC STUDY

There are numerous subfields within the discipline of geography. Some of these include *human geography*, which studies the spatial aspects of human settlement, cultures, and human uses of the Earth's environments; *physical geography*, which studies spatial patterns, processes, and interrelationships in the natural environment; *regional geography*, which involves the study of human and physical geography within defined world regions. The methods used within the discipline include principles, techniques, and tools such as maps, aerial photographs, geographic information systems, remote sensing, global positioning systems, virtual globes, satellite imagery, and field instruments.

The Association of American Geographers lists a number of specialty groups (most of which are subfields) that their member geographers belong to. There are more subfields than the following list includes (and there are specializations within many of the following subfields. For example, the subfield of geomorphology can be broken into many specializations including fluvial geomorphology, glacial geomorphology, soils, and quaternary studies), but the list provides a peek into geography's breadth.



Africa	European
Animal	Geographic Information Science and Systems
Applied Geography	Geographic Perspectives on Women
Asian Geography	Geographies of Food and Agriculture
Bible	Geography Education
Biogeography	Geography of Religions and Belief Systems
Business Geography	Geomorphology
Canadian Studies	Hazards, Risks, and Disasters
Cartography	Health and Medical Geography
China	Historical Geography
Climate	History of Geography
Coastal and Marine	Human Dimensions of Global Change
Communication	Indigenous Peoples
Cryosphere	Landscape
Cultural and Political Ecology	Latin American
Cultural Geography	Middle East
Cyberinfrastructure	Military Geography
Development Geography	Mountain Geography
Disability	Paleoenvironmental Change
Economic Geography	Polar Geography
Energy and Environment	Political Geography
Environmental Perception and Behavioral Geog	Population
Ethics, Justice, and Human Rights	Qualitative Research
Ethnic Geography	Recreation, Tourism, and Sport

Regional Development and Planning
Remote Sensing
Rural Geography
Russian, Central Asian, and East European
Sexuality and Space
Socialist and Critical Geography

Spatial Analysis and Modeling
Study of the American South
Transportation Geography
Urban Geography
Water Resources
Wine

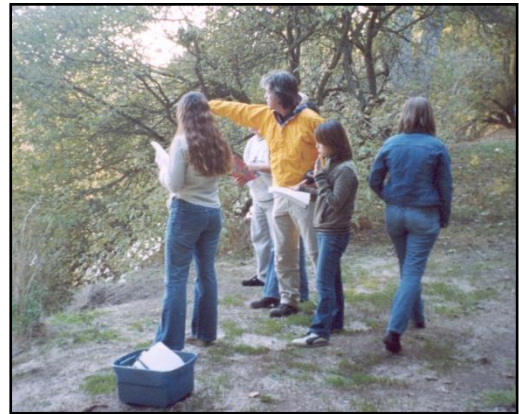
Your Program

"A map is the greatest of all epic poems. Its lines and colors show the realization of great dreams."

Gilbert Grosvenor

ADVISING

Geography students are assigned an advisor as soon as they become majors. You may change your advisor at any time. Academic Advising is required during each Fall semester before you register for Spring courses. Make appointments early to protect your priority registration. To schedule an appointment, contact your advisor. After you meet with your advisor, the academic hold will be lifted, and you may register for your Spring courses. If you wish to change your advisor, please contact the department coordinator.



THE DEGREE PROGRAM

The Geography Department offers a B.A. in Geography that features balanced preparation in physical and human geography, geographic skills and techniques, and regional study. Four concentrations within the major allow for specializations in human geography, physical geography, GIScience, and urban planning. The Department has two computer labs to support training in GIS, GPS, computer cartography, and remote sensing, and to allow students to pursue independent research projects. Available software includes ESRI's ArcGIS (with 3-D, Network Analyst and Spatial Analyst extensions) and ERDAS remote sensing programs. The department is home to the campus's Paleoecology Lab.

GEOGRAPHY COURSE OFFERINGS

Lower division courses at Sacramento State are those with course numbers below 100. Upper division undergraduate courses have course numbers between 100 and 199. The current listing of all courses offered in the Geography Department, along with their descriptions, can be found in the university catalog at <https://catalog.csus.edu/courses-a-z/geog/>.

Lower division offerings in physical geography, cultural geography, and geographical techniques introduce students to the discipline. At the upper division level, students choose among regional classes, topical classes ranging from meteorology to transportation, and technique classes that include GIS, map making, spatial analysis, remote sensing, and field work.

In the department's capstone course (Geog 190), majors display their geographic knowledge and skills via senior research projects. These projects, usually in the form of posters, are on display at the department's annual Poster-Palooza event.

DEGREE CONCENTRATIONS

All Geography majors are required to select at least one of four concentrations focusing on a particular subfield of geography. The four concentrations are:

- *Geographic Information Systems and Analysis (GISA)* - The GISA concentration gives students majoring in Geography a firm understanding of the theory and practice of GIS and other spatial analytical techniques. Students develop an understanding of geographic concepts and systematic approaches through completing the Department's standard lower division, core, and breadth coursework. Upper-division coursework ground students in basic GIScience concepts, and allow them to choose from electives that equip them with more specific analyses and output skills
- *Human Geography* - The Human Concentration gives students a broad, well-rounded understanding of the discipline of geography within the context of the social and human spheres of influence and interactions, and serves as an ideal basis of further graduate work.
- *Metropolitan Area Planning (MAP)* - Students choosing this path develop expertise in planning and development in metropolitan regions, working closely with various experts in the field through coursework and internships. A broad array of planning courses are offered in the Department by several faculty with expertise in the planning field.
- *Physical Geography* - Students choosing this path develop an intellectual foundation in the physical landscapes of Earth and interactions with people. Climate, weather, landforms, and the geographic patterns of life on Earth are points of focus in this concentration. The Paleoecology Lab provides opportunity for students to gain hands-on experience in physical geography field and laboratory techniques.

REGISTRATION TIPS

Here are several things to consider while determining which courses to take:

- Take GEOG 102: Ideas and Skills in Geography, the first Fall semester you are here. This course is designed for sophomores and juniors who have had one or more lower division geography courses. It introduces you to the broader discipline and it connects you to your cohort of fellow geography majors. Unless you are a freshman, **it is important to take this course in your first Fall semester.**
- Take GEOG 3: Introduction to Maps and Geographical Technologies, the first Fall semester you are here.
- Take GEOG 109: Geographic Information Systems, as soon as possible (it is offered every semester). If you have little or no experience with GIS, we recommend that you take GEOG 3 first or concurrently with 109.
- Since all students must complete 9 units of upper division GE coursework, consider taking one of the approved GE courses in Geography to cover Area B and Area D. These approved GE courses will count both for your major and for GE.
- Review the description of the four concentrations (see previous page) available within the major. Use the planning worksheet (included below) for your selected concentration

to identify the classes you need. You can use this along with the tentative schedule of classes for the next couple of years to plan a semester-by-semester route to the completion of your major. You may change your mind along the route, but it's helpful to have a plan from the beginning.

- You are assigned one of the full-time faculty members as your major advisor. Go see them once a semester to make sure you are on track. Every Fall semester is mandatory. The department coordinator can help you switch advisers, should you wish to do so.
- When it is your turn to register for classes and it appears that a geography class you want is full, contact the department coordinator (334 Sequoia Hall; (916) 278-6109, geography@csus.edu) to see if further information is available.
- Internships are highly recommended as part of your Sacramento State geography education. Sources of internship information are sent to you using your Sac State e-mail address. Your fellow students also are valuable resources in this regard.
- Interact with the faculty. Visit them in their offices not just to ask about what's going to be on the exam, but to talk about ideas! Their offices are on the 3rd floor of Sequoia Hall
- Check your Sacramento State e-mail early and often. Important communications from the administration (including the registrar), the department chair, internships, and your professors arrive via this medium.

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SCIENCE (GISCIENCE)

BA in Geography, Concentration Planning Worksheet

Minimum of 16 Geography courses.

Lower and Upper Division Core Requirements: Complete all of the following.

Geog 1: Physical Geography (GE:B1)	Taken	Planned
Geog 2: Cultural Geography (GE:D)	Taken	Planned
Geog 3: Intro to Maps	Taken	Planned
Geog 11: Physical Geog Lab (GE:B3)	Taken	Planned
Geog 102: Idea & Skills	Taken	Planned
Geog 118: Earth Transformed	Taken	Planned
Geog 190: Seminar in Geographic Thought (GE:WI)	Taken	Planned

Breadth requirements: Take one from each category.

Physical Geography

Geog 111	Taken	Planned
Geog 113 (GE:B5)	Taken	Planned
Geog 115 (GE:B5)	Taken	Planned
Geog 116 (GE:B5)	Taken	Planned
Geog 117	Taken	Planned
Geog 161	Taken	Planned

Regional Geography

Geog 121	Taken	Planned
Geog 125	Taken	Planned
Geog 127	Taken	Planned
Geog 128	Taken	Planned
Geog 129x	Taken	Planned
Geog 131	Taken	Planned
Geog 133	Taken	Planned

Human Geography

Geog 141	Taken	Planned
Geog 142	Taken	Planned
Geog 143	Taken	Planned
Geog 144	Taken	Planned
Geog 145 (GE:D)	Taken	Planned
Geog 147	Taken	Planned
Geog 148	Taken	Planned
Geog 149	Taken	Planned

GIScience Concentration Requirements: Courses used to satisfy LD and UD Core or Breadth Requirements cannot be counted towards concentration requirements.

Concentration Core Requirements (with minimum grade of C-):

Geog 109	Taken	Planned
Geog 110	Taken	Planned
Geog 150	Taken	Planned
Geog 155	Taken	Planned

Concentration Electives: two of the following:

Geog 105	Taken	Planned
Geog 107	Taken	Planned
Geog 110	Taken	Planned
Geog 150	Taken	Planned
Geog 151	Taken	Planned
Geog 155	Taken	Planned
Geog 163	Taken	Planned
Geog 181	Taken	Planned
Geog 182	Taken	Planned
Geog 199	Taken	Planned

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

BA in Geography, Concentration Planning Worksheet

Minimum of 16 Geography courses.

Lower and Upper Division Core Requirements: Complete all of the following.

Geog 1: Physical Geography (GE:B1)	Taken	Planned
Geog 2: Cultural Geography (GE:D)	Taken	Planned
Geog 3: Intro to Maps	Taken	Planned
Geog 11: Physical Geog Lab (GE:B3)	Taken	Planned
Geog 102: Idea & Skills	Taken	Planned
Geog 118: Earth Transformed	Taken	Planned
Geog 190: Seminar in Geographic Thought (GE:WI)	Taken	Planned

Breadth requirements: Take one from each category.

Geographic Techniques

Geog 105	Taken	Planned
Geog 107	Taken	Planned
Geog 109	Taken	Planned
Geog 110	Taken	Planned
Geog 150	Taken	Planned
Geog 151	Taken	Planned
Geog 155	Taken	Planned
Geog 163	Taken	Planned
Geog 181	Taken	Planned
Geog 182	Taken	Planned
Geog 193x	Taken	Planned

Physical Geography

Geog 111	Taken	Planned
Geog 113 (GE:B5)	Taken	Planned
Geog 115 (GE:B5)	Taken	Planned
Geog 116 (GE:B5)	Taken	Planned
Geog 117	Taken	Planned
Geog 161	Taken	Planned

Human Geography

Geog 141	Taken	Planned
Geog 142	Taken	Planned
Geog 143	Taken	Planned
Geog 144	Taken	Planned
Geog 145 (GE:D)	Taken	Planned
Geog 147	Taken	Planned
Geog 148	Taken	Planned
Geog 149	Taken	Planned
Geog 163	Taken	Planned

Regional Geography

Geog 121	Taken	Planned
Geog 125	Taken	Planned
Geog 127	Taken	Planned
Geog 128	Taken	Planned
Geog 129x	Taken	Planned
Geog 131	Taken	Planned
Geog 133	Taken	Planned

Human Concentration: Courses used to satisfy Core or Breadth Requirements cannot be counted towards concentration requirements.

Two of the following:

Geog 141	Taken	Planned
Geog 142	Taken	Planned
Geog 143	Taken	Planned
Geog 144	Taken	Planned
Geog 145	Taken	Planned
Geog 147	Taken	Planned
Geog 148	Taken	Planned
Geog 149	Taken	Planned
Geog 161	Taken	Planned
Geog 163	Taken	Planned

Two of the following:

Geog 121	Taken	Planned
Geog 125	Taken	Planned
Geog 127	Taken	Planned
Geog 128	Taken	Planned
Geog 129x	Taken	Planned
Geog 131	Taken	Planned
Geog 133	Taken	Planned

One of the following:

Geog 105	Taken	Planned
Geog 107	Taken	Planned
Geog 109	Taken	Planned
Geog 110	Taken	Planned
Geog 150	Taken	Planned
Geog 151	Taken	Planned
Geog 155	Taken	Planned
Geog 163	Taken	Planned
Geog 181	Taken	Planned
Geog 182	Taken	Planned
Geog 193x	Taken	Planned

METROPOLITAN AREA PLANNING (MAP)

BA in Geography, Concentration Planning Worksheet

Minimum of 16 Geography courses.

Lower and Upper Division Core Requirements: Complete all of the following.

Geog 1: Physical Geography (GE:B1)	Taken	Planned
Geog 2: Cultural Geography (GE:D)	Taken	Planned
Geog 3: Intro to Maps	Taken	Planned
Geog 11: Physical Geog Lab (GE:B3)	Taken	Planned
Geog 102: Idea & Skills	Taken	Planned
Geog 118: Earth Transformed	Taken	Planned
Geog 190: Seminar in Geographic Thought (GE:WI)	Taken	Planned

Breadth requirements: Take one from each category.

Geographic Techniques

Geog 105	Taken	Planned
Geog 107	Taken	Planned
Geog 109	Taken	Planned
Geog 110	Taken	Planned
Geog 150	Taken	Planned
Geog 151	Taken	Planned
Geog 155	Taken	Planned
Geog 163	Taken	Planned
Geog 181	Taken	Planned
Geog 182	Taken	Planned
Geog 193x	Taken	Planned

Physical Geography

Geog 111	Taken	Planned
Geog 113 (GE:B5)	Taken	Planned
Geog 115 (GE:B5)	Taken	Planned
Geog 116 (GE:B5)	Taken	Planned
Geog 117	Taken	Planned
Geog 161	Taken	Planned

Human Geography

Geog 141	Taken	Planned
Geog 142	Taken	Planned
Geog 143	Taken	Planned
Geog 144	Taken	Planned
Geog 145 (GE:D)	Taken	Planned
Geog 147	Taken	Planned
Geog 148	Taken	Planned
Geog 149	Taken	Planned
Geog 163	Taken	Planned

Regional Geography

Geog 121	Taken	Planned
Geog 125	Taken	Planned
Geog 127	Taken	Planned
Geog 128	Taken	Planned
Geog 129x	Taken	Planned
Geog 131	Taken	Planned
Geog 133	Taken	Planned

Metropolitan Area Planning Concentration: Courses used to satisfy Core or Breadth Requirements cannot be counted towards concentration requirements.

Required:

Geog 109	Taken	Planned
Geog 148	Taken	Planned

One of the following:

Geog 141	Taken	Planned
Geog 145	Taken	Planned

One of the following:

Geog 147	Taken	Planned
Geog 149	Taken	Planned

One of the following:

Geog 105	Taken	Planned
Geog 107	Taken	Planned
Geog 109	Taken	Planned
Geog 110	Taken	Planned
Geog 150	Taken	Planned
Geog 151	Taken	Planned
Geog 155	Taken	Planned
Geog 163	Taken	Planned
Geog 181	Taken	Planned
Geog 182	Taken	Planned
Geog 193A or B	Taken	Planned

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

BA in Geography, Concentration Planning Worksheet

Minimum of 16 Geography courses.

Lower and Upper Division Core Requirements: Complete all of the following.

Geog 1: Physical Geography (GE:B1)	Taken	Planned
Geog 2: Cultural Geography (GE:D)	Taken	Planned
Geog 3: Intro to Maps	Taken	Planned
Geog 11: Physical Geog Lab (GE:B3)	Taken	Planned
Geog 102: Idea & Skills	Taken	Planned
Geog 118: Earth Transformed	Taken	Planned
Geog 190: Seminar in Geographic Thought (GE:WI)	Taken	Planned

Breadth requirements: Take one from each category.

Geographic Techniques

Geog 105	Taken	Planned
Geog 107	Taken	Planned
Geog 109	Taken	Planned
Geog 110	Taken	Planned
Geog 150	Taken	Planned
Geog 151	Taken	Planned
Geog 155	Taken	Planned
Geog 163	Taken	Planned
Geog 181	Taken	Planned
Geog 182	Taken	Planned
Geog 193x	Taken	Planned

Human Geography

Geog 141	Taken	Planned
Geog 142	Taken	Planned
Geog 143	Taken	Planned
Geog 144	Taken	Planned
Geog 145 (GE:D)	Taken	Planned
Geog 147	Taken	Planned
Geog 148	Taken	Planned
Geog 149	Taken	Planned
Geog 163	Taken	Planned

Regional Geography

Geog 121	Taken	Planned
Geog 125	Taken	Planned
Geog 127	Taken	Planned
Geog 128	Taken	Planned
Geog 129x	Taken	Planned
Geog 131	Taken	Planned
Geog 133	Taken	Planned

Physical Geography

Geog 111	Taken	Planned
Geog 113 (GE:B5)	Taken	Planned
Geog 115 (GE:B5)	Taken	Planned
Geog 116 (GE:B5)	Taken	Planned
Geog 117	Taken	Planned
Geog 161	Taken	Planned

Physical Geography Concentration: Courses used to satisfy Core or Breadth Requirements cannot be counted towards concentration requirements.

Four of the following:

Geog 111	Taken	Planned
Geog 115	Taken	Planned
Geog 116	Taken	Planned
Geog 117	Taken	Planned
Geog 161	Taken	Planned
Geog 193C	Taken	Planned

One of the following:

Geog 105	Taken	Planned
Geog 107	Taken	Planned
Geog 109	Taken	Planned
Geog 110	Taken	Planned
Geog 150	Taken	Planned
Geog 151	Taken	Planned
Geog 155	Taken	Planned
Geog 163	Taken	Planned
Geog 181	Taken	Planned
Geog 182	Taken	Planned

GEOGRAPHY MINOR WORKSHEET

Students from other majors can obtain a minor in Geography by completing 18 units as approved by the minor advisor. Courses must be selected in consultation with and approved by a faculty advisor in Geography. A minimum of 6 upper division units must be earned in residence.

Two of the following lower division courses:

Geog 1 Physical Geography: The Distribution of Natural Phenomena

Geog 2 Cultural Geography

Geog 3 Introduction to Maps and Geographic Technologies

Nine units of upper division Geography, excluding GEOG 194, GEOG 195, GEOG 198, & GEOG 199.

Three additional units in Geography, either lower division or upper division.

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS MINOR WORKSHEET

Students from other majors can obtain a minor in Geographic Information Systems by completing 18 units as approved by the minor advisor. Courses must be selected in consultation and approved by a faculty advisor in Geography. A minimum of 6 upper division units must be earned in residence.

Courses in parentheses are prerequisites.

Required Courses

Geog 3 Introduction to Maps and Geographic Technologies

Geog 109 Geographic Information Systems

Geog 110 Advanced Geographic Information Systems (Geog 109)

Geog 150 Programming for GIS

Geog 155 GIS Data Acquisition and Management

Select one of the following:

Geog 105 Computer Cartography (Geog 109)

Geog 107 Remote Sensing

Geog 151 Programming for GIS II (Geog 150)

Geog 163 Applied GIS (Geog 109)

Geog 181 Quantitative Methods in Geography

Three units of upper division GIS coursework from another department with permission of the GIS Minor advisor.

INTERNSHIPS

Our location as the state's capital provides students with a wide range of government resources (federal, state, and local) on which to draw, as well as the opportunity for internships with diverse public agencies. These internships can provide excellent "real world" training opportunities and possible subsequent permanent employment. In addition, some geography courses include opportunities for community engagement.

Internships can also provide a valuable way to obtain on-the-job experience (place it on your resume), contact with employers, and it can give you a sense of what you want to do after graduation. A good internship allows you to be part of the agency or organization's day-to-day activities. Finally, internships are important because you are more employable after this experience.

Talk with your major advisor to explore internship possibilities. Check your Sacramento State e-mail for internship and job opportunities. When times are economically good, we send out quite a few of these announcements. In addition, you can go to the career center in Lassen Hall 1013 for information on career advising. They can help you with finding internships, volunteer experiences, and part-time jobs. They also help with developing resumes and cover letters. Also, you can go directly to government agencies, organizations, and local companies that interest you and inquire about internships. In this situation, you should provide the name of a faculty member as a reference, an updated resume, and, in many cases, you should volunteer your services.

SCHOLARSHIPS

JACK MROWKA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP

The Geography Department awards the Mrowka Scholarship to one or more students each semester to acknowledge their outstanding scholarship and academic achievement. This \$2,000 award is given in memory of Jack Mrowka, a Professor and Chair of the Geography Department who passed away in July 2002.



GALE GAULT MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP

The Geography Department awards the Gale Gault Memorial Scholarship to one student each year to encourage the promotion of women in the field of geography. The \$1,000 award is given in memory of Gale Gault, a Sacramento State Geography graduate from the class of 1984.

GEOGRAPHY STUDENT CONFERENCE FUND

The Geography Department offers funds to support student participation in academic conferences and professional development activities, including travel, registration, or other related costs. Please contact the department chair with questions on the use of these funds.

Geography's Facilities

"The principle training of the geographer should come, wherever possible, by doing fieldwork."

Carl Sauer

The Department has multiple labs that support teaching, research, and training. Two computer labs support our geotechnology emphasis in GIS, GPS, computer cartography, and remote sensing, and they allow students to pursue independent research projects. Available software in these labs include ESRI's ArcGIS (including 3-D, Network Analyst and Spatial Analyst extensions) and ERDAS remote sensing programs. The Department also hosts the campus's Paleoecology Lab, but perhaps the most important facility is found outside—in the field.

THE FIELD

Our location in Sacramento provides our field courses access to a wide range of landscapes and environments relating to urban, rural, and physical geography. Our Geography program emphasizes many educational goals and objectives including one that gives students field experience in as wide a variety of natural and cultural environments as possible. We hope to instill in students the skill of observation and an appreciation for the importance of working with other cultures in a variety of places to ensure the understanding of environmental and cultural relationships and processes.



Fieldwork is often fundamental to the way geographers perceive, research, and understand the world. As former AAG President Patricia Gober (1998, "Distance Learning and Geography's Soul." *Association of American Geographers Newsletter*. May 1998. 33:5. page 2) states, "Most geographers have a deep connection with places, one that has drawn us to the field, one that we communicate to students, and one that binds us together as an intellectual community." For this reason, the field is considered our most important laboratory.

GISCIENCE LABS

The Geography Department's GIScience labs support teaching and research with geotechnologies including geographic information systems, remote sensing, and global positioning systems. These labs are hands-on, exploration-based, multimedia-learning environment where students gain personal experience with ideas, concepts, and problem solving. Computer techniques make some complex processes (like



analytical modeling, non-linear and spatial correlation, layering, diffusion, and cartographic representation) easier to understand, and give students direct experience in applying concepts to problem-solving exercises. This approach to learning is consistent with broader educational shifts. The labs support and encourage the use of computer technology in all aspects of geographic research including data collection, storage, management, analysis, and display. The labs are located at 5027 Tschannen Science Complex and 311K Sequoia Hall.

PALEOECOLOGY LAB

The Department also hosts the campus's Paleoecology Laboratory, which is located on the 3rd floor of Sequoia Hall (326A). Established in 2004, the mission of the laboratory is to conduct environmental research to further our understanding of past and present physical landscapes and to promote student education and research. The lab emphasizes sediment core research and tree-ring research.

The Paleoecology Lab allows motivated students hands-on experience in field sampling techniques and laboratory processing and analysis of various environmental data.



STUDY ABROAD

Studying abroad enriches both your geography degree but also your life in many ways:

- You enhance your education by adding a new, international perspective to your studies.
- You develop first-hand knowledge of other peoples, places, and environments.
- You may earn more career options. Your international experience provides a strong professional advantage that many businesses are looking for.
- You may improve your foreign language abilities.
- You broaden your perspective on U.S. society and yourself.
- You experience personal growth, especially in the areas of independence and self-confidence.

If you think you cannot afford it than think again. Many program costs are comparable to the costs of studying here and financial aid applies.

If you think you might be interested, take the following steps:

Step One: Ask yourself the following questions:

- Why am I interested in studying abroad?
- Where do I want to study?
- How long do I want to study abroad – academic year, semester, summer?
- Do I want to study a particular subject while abroad?
- Do I want to fulfill requirements for your major or minor?

- Do I know any languages other than English, or am I interested in learning another language?
- Is cost a significant factor in my program selection?

Step Two: Research the various programs that are available.

Step Three: Talk with your geography advisor about the program that most interests you.

Step Four: Attend a General Information Study Abroad Session. Information sessions provide an introduction to study abroad and an overview of options for Sacramento State students.

Step Five: Make an appointment to talk to a Study Abroad Coordinator. You will work together to define and clarify your goals and program needs, and to select a program on the basis of your qualifications and interests. Once you have selected the appropriate program, you can begin the application process.

Step Six: Talk again with your advisor, but this time you will focus on course selection. We try to match the courses that you need for your degree and those that are offered abroad. This selection process will also involve the department chair.

Step Seven: Get one or two recommendations from a professor. You must, however, have taken a class with the professor recommending you.

Step Eight: Prepare for your interview(s) with faculty members. It is advised to be knowledgeable of current events for the country you are interested in, as well as its political system, popular culture, and history.

Life After Sac State

"During the next decade geography will move to center stage in our society as mobile, real-time, interactive geographic technologies and systems are adopted...in most large-scale private and governmental organizations..."

Doug Richardson

OCCUPATIONS

The Association of American Geographer's (AAG) brochure titled Careers in Geography lists three primary job market sectors for geographers: education, government, and the private sector.

Education...needs K-12 teachers with solid geography backgrounds, since all states have recently introduced higher standards for geography instruction. At the college level, exciting new courses attract large numbers of students, and the demand for faculty with regional specialties or theoretical and research capabilities is strong.

All levels of government...hire geographers. They may work for local and state economic development or planning offices, conduct research in recreation and park use, or map land use from satellite images. Many geographers at the federal level work for the National Imagery and Mapping Agency, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Central Intelligence Agency, the U.S. Geological Survey, and the Department of State.

Private sector firms...need geographers who can develop and apply geographic ideas and technologies to complex real world systems. Geographers also conduct marketing studies, plan transportation routes, understand international markets, and determine environmental risks associated with site locations. From transportation agencies to electric utility companies, and from forestry to telecommunications, real-time mobile interactive geographic technologies and databases are emerging as the backbone of large-scale operations management systems for industries with distributed assets and mobile workforces.

For more information, talk with your major advisor and visit the AAG's webpage at www.aag.org and their career page at http://jobs.aag.org/home/index.cfm?site_id=15004.

Students who have graduated from Sacramento State with a BA in Geography have found employment in a variety of careers. The following is a partial list of companies and government agencies that have hired some of our recent graduates.

Alza Corporation
American Conservation Experience
American River College
Apple
ARCAIS

BAE Systems
BNSF Railway
Brown and Caldwell
California Air Resources Board
California Department of Conservation

California Department of Fair Employment & Housing
 California Department of Fish & Game
 California Department of Food & Agriculture
 California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection
 California Department of Pesticide Regulation
 California Department of Resource Recycling & Recovery (CalRecycle)
 California Department of Technology
 California Department of Transportation (CalTrans)
 California Department of Water Resources
 California Division of Boating & Waterways
 California Energy Commission
 California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
 California State Parks
 California State University - Sacramento
 Cardno
 CH2M Hill
 City of Elk Grove
 City of Folsom
 City of Manteca
 City of Rancho Cordova
 City of Rocklin
 City of Roseville
 City of Sacramento
 City of San Jose
 City of Vacaville
 City of West Sacramento
 County of Del Norte
 County of Nevada
 County of Sacramento
 County of San Mateo
 County of Sonoma
 County of Yolo
 County of Yuba
 Drake Haglan & Associates
 Elk Grove Water District
 EN2 Resources Inc.
 Energy Absorption Systems Inc.
 Environmental Protection Agency
 Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI)
 Facebook

Federal Emergency Management Agency
 Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco
 Frontline Energy Services
 Global Earthquake Model
 Granite Construction
 ICF International
 Institute of Ecohydrology Research
 Institution of Transportation Engineers
 Integrated Computer Solutions
 Keller Williams Realty
 KIRA
 Land IQ
 Los Rios Community College District
 Michael Baker International
 Micron Technology
 MST Architects
 Natural Lands Trust
 North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
 OHSU
 Pacific Crest Trail
 Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E)
 Placer County Water Agency
 Pristine Sun LLC
 Quantum Spatial
 Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG)
 Sacramento Regional Fire
 San Diego State University
 San Joaquin Council of Governments
 SCI Consulting Group
 Shell
 Sierra College
 Sierra Nevada Brewing Company
 SMUD
 Solano County Water Agency
 Southgate Recreation & Park District
 Stanislaus Council of Governments
 State of California Franchise Tax Board
 Stockton Unified School District
 Strategic Economics
 Sutter Health
 Tahoe Conservancy
 Teichert Materials
 Trimble
 University of California - Davis
 UPS

URS Corporation
US Army Corps of Engineers
US Bureau of Land Management
US Bureau of Reclamation
US Department of Agriculture

US Environmental Protection Agency
US Forest Service
US Geological Survey (USGS)
Versight Inc.
Walk Sacramento

GRADUATE SCHOOL

Graduate school provides geography students with more options. It can help you attain a high-level position or enable you to teach at the college level. In addition, graduate school increases your knowledge of the world, exposes you to new ideas and theories, provides you with the opportunity to work with the best and latest geographic technology, and offers you the chance to work closely with professors on research topics.

As you think about careers that you might want to enter, you should think about whether graduate school is a part of your long-range plan. Talk it over with others and your professors. If you decide to pursue graduate school, here are several steps and considerations to selecting an appropriate graduate school.

What type of geography interests you? Being interested broadly in geography is great, but this will not help you in graduate school. Pick a subfield that greatly interests you, and we are not referring to the broad categories physical, human, or geotechnologies. Select something more specific like ethnic, political, social, urban, climatology, biogeography, etc. It will even help your chances if you could make it more specific than that.

Talk with your professors and your major advisor by the end of your junior year, even if you do not plan to attend graduate school for a couple of years.

Read the literature, especially the recent literature, of your chosen subfield. What articles or books most impressed you? If the authors are professors, where do they teach or conduct research? You should consider those universities.

Look at the AAG's Guide to Geography Departments (we have a Department copy) and pay particular attention to what other departments specialize in and the specializations of individual professors. Add those institutions to your list.

Look at the home pages of the universities on your list. What do they have to offer that interests you? Check out faculty web pages. Go back to Step 3 and read the literature of other professors that interest you.

Talk with the professors that interest you the most. Perhaps start with an e-mail, but do not simply praise their work. Give them specific details about their research that you liked. Ask them questions that derive from their work. If they answer you, reply with a thank you e-mail and state that you would like to come out and look at the department as a possible location for graduate school.

Most graduate schools require that you take the GRE or another entrance examination. Your scores must reach a certain level. Think about taking it twice to get the best scores possible.

High grade point averages and examination scores increase your likelihood of admission to a graduate program, but contacts and letters of recommendation are also important.

You should select a few potential graduate schools based on a careful analysis of your academic interests and abilities and the university's reputation, expertise, and cost. Apply to at least two or three universities. Choices narrow down quickly as one gets an offer with a teaching assistantship while others offer no funding.