

COURSE IMPLEMENTATION DATE: January 2001
 COURSE REVISED IMPLEMENTATION DATE: January 2006
 COURSE TO BE REVIEWED: September 2009
 (Four years after UPAC final approval date)

OFFICIAL COURSE OUTLINE INFORMATION

Students are advised to keep course outlines in personal files for future use.
 Shaded headings are subject to change at the discretion of the department and the material will vary
 - see course syllabus available from instructor

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|---|----------------------|--------------|
| FACULTY/DEPARTMENT: | Geography | |
| GEOG 253 | N/A | 4 |
| COURSE NAME/NUMBER | FORMER COURSE NUMBER | UCFV CREDITS |
| INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS | | |
| COURSE DESCRIPTIVE TITLE | | |

CALENDAR DESCRIPTION:

A geographic information system is defined as a configuration of system hardware and software that captures, stores, analyzes and displays geographic information. The focus of this course is on the theory and practice of GIS as a tool in geographical analysis, data management, and the development of skills in the operation of GIS software.

PREREQUISITES: Any first year university course.
 COREQUISITES:

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|--|---------------------------|
| SYNONYMOUS COURSE(S) | SERVICE COURSE TO: |
| (a) Replaces: _____ (Course #) | _____ |
| (b) Cannot take: _____ for further credit. (Course #) | _____ |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| TOTAL HOURS PER TERM: | 60 | TRAINING DAY-BASED INSTRUCTION |
| STRUCTURE OF HOURS: | | LENGTH OF COURSE: _____ |
| Lectures: 23 Hrs | | HOURS PER DAY: _____ |
| Seminar: _____ Hrs | | |
| Laboratory: 37 Hrs | | |
| Field Experience: _____ Hrs | | |
| Student Directed Learning: _____ Hrs | | |
| Other (Specify): _____ Hrs | | |

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|---|---|
| MAXIMUM ENROLLMENT: | 25 |
| EXPECTED FREQUENCY OF COURSE OFFERINGS: | Once every semester |
| WILL TRANSFER CREDIT BE REQUESTED? (lower-level courses only) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| WILL TRANSFER CREDIT BE REQUESTED? (upper-level requested by department) | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| TRANSFER CREDIT EXISTS IN BCCAT TRANSFER GUIDE: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |

AUTHORIZATION SIGNATURES:

| | |
|---|--|
| Course Designer(s): _____ John Belec | Chairperson: _____ Raymond Welch (Curriculum Committee) |
| Department Head: _____ Dr. Sandy Vanderburgh | Dean: _____ Dr. Eric Davis |
| PAC Approval in Principle Date: _____ | PAC Final Approval Date: September 30, 2005 |

LEARNING OBJECTIVES / GOALS / OUTCOMES / LEARNING OUTCOMES:

1. Identify the role and usefulness of GIS as a tool in geographical analysis and data management.
2. Understand the theoretical base of GIS, i.e., the methodology of representing and managing map features.
3. Develop competency in the operation of GIS software.

METHODS:

The course will be offered in a lecture / lab format

PRIOR LEARNING ASSESSMENT RECOGNITION (PLAR):

Credit can be awarded for this course through PLAR (Please check:) Yes No

METHODS OF OBTAINING PLAR:

Portfolio assessment, exams or other methods as appropriate

TEXTBOOKS, REFERENCES, MATERIALS:

[Textbook selection varies by instructor. An example of texts for this course might be:]

Environmental Systems Research Institute, (1998) Getting to now ArcView GIS

Keith C. Clarke (1997) Getting Started with Geographical Information Systems (Prentice-Hall)

SUPPLIES / MATERIALS:

N/A

STUDENT EVALUATION:

[An example of student evaluation for this course might be:]

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Lab assignments and projects | 40-60% |
| Exams | 40-60% |

COURSE CONTENT:

[Course content varies by instructor. An example of course content might be:]

1. The origins and definitions of GIS.
2. Uses (and abuses) of GIS in geographical problem-solving.
3. GIS and cartography: cartographic fundamentals.
4. Theory and methodology of GIS: an overview of concepts and terminology.
5. Characteristics of geographic data; sources of data for GIS.
6. Attribute data management.
7. Mapping socio-economic data.
8. Mapping environmental and natural resource data.
9. Spatial data models.
10. Geocoding.
11. Social implications of GIS: GIS and the future of Geography.