



Learning Landscapes

Learning Landscapes is a collaborative effort between the University of Vermont's Geology Department, Education Department, and the Center for Teaching and Learning, as well as the Science Education Research Center at Carleton College.

The learning modules presented on the Learning Landscapes web site use both current and historical photographic imagery, and the stories these images convey, to address directly the problem that Earth Science is considered irrelevant by many people. Images linking human actions and surface processes allow everyone to understand the importance and concept of change over time while adding a human element to the learning process.

The objective of Learning Landscapes is to demonstrate that people's interest, attention, and learning all increase when Earth Science is taught and learned visually in the context of the human experience. We expect the outcome of this work will be learners who recognize the relevance of Earth Science as a discipline and its ability to inform debate on a variety of pertinent societal issues.

We plan to accomplish our objective by developing, testing, and evaluating the web-based modules you can see on this site; each module is focused on different ways in which the Earth and people interact. This project targets the Earth Science (Geology and Geography) student population at the introductory level in order to make the broadest possible impact.



Areas of Learning

Learning Landscapes

Home

Rivers

I. Why Rivers??

II. Shapes

III. Conveyors

IV. Interactions

V. Changes

Slopes

I. Why Slopes??

Welcome to Learning Landscapes!

Areas of Learning

Learning Landscapes is a tool for learning the fundamentals of *Geomorphology*, the study of Earth's surface. Here you'll find a collection of richly illustrated units, each of which focuses on a specific topic. Every unit contains a series of modules to help you understand how different parts of the landscapes behave and change over time.



Rivers —

Understand rivers and you'll understand a major force shaping planet Earth. This unit considers why rivers are important, how they are described, the movement of water and sediment, river interactions with plants, animals and the solid Earth, and how rivers, and the landscapes around, them change over time. *In testing.*

Hillslopes — Hillslopes are the surface of our planet. This unit considers the role slopes play in landscapes, how slope processes are described, the way that mass and water move down slope, how slopes interact with rivers, people and plants, and how slopes change over time. *In development.*



Images — Images preserve vanished landscapes. This unit considers the importance of imagery as a tool, the types of imagery available to those studying landscapes, and how to decode images from a geologic and historic perspective. *In development.*




Introduction to Rivers Unit

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- I. Why Slopes??

Rivers Introduction



Water falls from the sky and pours off landscapes. Where does it go? Into rivers and streams! Some are steep, straight and roaring as they charge through mountain canyons. Others run deep, meandering across rich farmland. Rivers are anything but static. They move and change constantly over time. Rivers work hard, too. They carry lots of things.

Click on first module link, "[Why Rivers??](#)," to begin.

[>> Read more at The Landscape Change Program](#)

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