



An Introduction to the Geography of Multiple Stressors

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Abstract

Human geography and physical geography are two areas of geography that are frequently used to define it. Human geography is the study of people and their communities, cultures, economies, and interactions with the environment via the examination of their interactions with and across space and place. The study of processes and patterns in the natural environment, such as the atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere, and geosphere, is referred to as physical geography. Spatial analyses of natural and human processes, area studies of locations and regions, studies of people-land relationships, and Earth sciences are the four historical traditions in geographical research. "The world discipline" and "the bridge between the human and physical sciences," according to some, is geography.

Keywords: Natural environment, atmosphere, geography, physical science

INTRODUCTION

The study of the Universe and its aspects is known as geography. Cartography and place names have long been related with geography. Although many geographers have a background in toponymy and cartography, this is not their primary focus. Geographers examine the spatial and chronological distribution of occurrences, processes, and features, as well as human-environment interactions. Geography is very interdisciplinary since space and place have an impact on a wide range of themes, including economics, health, climate, plants, and animals. The geographical approach's interdisciplinary nature is dependent on paying attention to the interaction between physical and human phenomena, as well as their spatial patterns.

Geographical names are not the same as place names. Knowing an entire gazetteer full of them off by heart does not make someone a geographer. Geography has higher goals: it strives to classify phenomena (both natural and political, insofar as it deals with the latter), compare, generalise, ascend from consequences to causes, and trace out the laws of nature in the process. Geography is defined as "a description of the world." In a nutshell, geography is a science- a body of knowledge based on argument and reason, as well as cause and effect.

Human geography and physical geography are the two primary sub-disciplines of geography. The former is primarily concerned with the constructed environment, as well as how people create, view, manage, and impact space. The latter looks at how organisms, climate, soil, water and landforms originate and interact in the natural world.

The disparity between these methodologies spawned a third subject, environmental geography, which blends physical and human geography and studies human-environment relations. Physical geography (or physiography) is an Earth science that focuses on geography. Its goal is to gain a better understanding of the lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere, pedosphere, and global flora and fauna patterns (biosphere). Seasons, climate, atmosphere, soil, streams, landforms, and oceans are all studied in physical geography.

The study of spatial relationships between humans and the natural world is referred to as integrated geography. It necessitates knowledge of traditional parts of physical and human geography, such as how human societies view the environment. As a link between human and physical geography, integrated geography has arisen. as a result of the two sub-fields' increasing specialisation because of the changing human-environment relationship as a result of globalisation and technological change, a new

strategy was required to comprehend the evolving and dynamic relationship. Environmental geography research topics include emergency management, environmental management, sustainability, and analytic geography. A branch of geology concerned with the description of the distinctive properties of the earth's surface, as a result of the combination of its complete natural constituent elements, as well as the physical and human surroundings, in each place. The basic goal is to comprehend or characterise the distinctiveness or character of a given location, which includes both natural and human components.

Interplanetary sciences: While geography is typically associated with the study of the Earth, the term can also be used to refer to the study of other worlds, such as the planets of the Solar System and beyond. Astronomy or Cosmology usually includes the study of systems greater than the Earth. Planetary science is the term used to describe the study of other planets.

Regional science: In contrast to the descriptive tendency of traditional geography programmes, the regional science movement founded by Walter Isard evolved in the 1950s to provide a more quantitative and analytical underpinning to geographical concerns. Regional science includes fields like regional economics, resource management, location theory, urban and regional planning, transportation and communication, human geography, population distribution, landscape ecology, and environmental quality, all of which have a strong spatial component.

The terms "urban planning," "regional planning," and "spatial planning" are all used interchangeably. Use geography as a tool to help you decide how to develop (or not develop) property to meet specific criteria like safety, attractiveness, economic opportunity, and the preservation of architectural or natural heritage, among others. Applied geography can be found in the design of towns, cities, and rural areas.