projected to import an increasingly larger amount in the future, with serious implications for the security of energy supply and future oil import outlay. The course takes a comprehensive survey of the Chinese energy sector, including the resource endowment, energy policy since the 1980s, the major energy industries like oil, coal, natural gas, electricity—HEP and nuclear included—and the international energy trade of China. Current issues such as the Three Gorges Dam and the West–East Pipeline are also dealt with.

GEOG 3850   Resource Management in China   (3,2,1) (E)
This course introduces the concepts, knowledge and skills in natural resource evaluation and management, with the emphasis on and the real-world cases in China. The course is presented in two major parts. The first part begins with the introduction to the concepts about the natural resources and their distribution in China. This is followed by an extensive study on methodology for land and water resource evaluation. The second part presents details about the nature, distribution and utilisation of natural resources in China. The environmental conservation and sustainable development in relation to natural resources are also discussed in the subject. Laboratory works for this course focus on resource assessment methods with the aid of remote sensing and geographical information system (GIS) technology. A field excursion to China's mainland is also used to practise field methods for land resource evaluation, and the first-hand experience in the regional natural resources management.

**GEOG 3870   Geography of Environmental   (3,3,0) (E)
               Hazards**
Natural hazards research in a geographical context are introduced. The course provides a comprehensive introduction to the causes of climatic and geological hazards, and human response and adjustment.

**GEOG 3880   Rural and Agricultural   (3,2,1) (C)
               Development in China**
Prerequisite: GEOG 2110 Regional Geography of China or consent of the instructor
An examination of (1) the physical and historical factors affecting China's agriculture, (2) institutional changes since 1949 in China's rural sector, and (3) underlying contemporary problems and programmes concerning agricultural growth and rural development. Field study in China may be required.

GEOG 3890   Urban Development in China   (3,3,0) (E)
Prerequisite: GEOG 2110 Regional Geography of China or consent of the instructor
This course will provide an insight into the internal structure and external linkage of Chinese cities, and analysis of problems, policies and reforms in China's urbanization and urban economy. Field study in China may be required.

**GEOG 3910   Selected Topics in the Geography   (3,3,0)
               of China**
An in-depth study of selected issues in the contemporary geography of China. The major socio-economic topics or physical/environmental topics to be discussed have been intentionally designed to be flexible.

GEOG 4005   Advanced Climatology   (3,3,0) (E)
Prerequisite: GEOG 2016 Earth System: Atmosphere and Biosphere or consent of the instructor
This course introduces selected scopes of climatology. They include an introduction to synoptic climatological methods and applications, with particular emphasis on the climate of China, climate change and climate modelling, and a comprehensive introduction to applied climatology.

**GEOG 4006   Advanced Quantitative Methods   (3,2,1)
               in Geography**
Prerequisite: GEOG 2007 Introduction to Quantitative Methods in Geography or consent of the instructor
This course teaches students the application of quantitative methods to geographic problem solving. Statistical methods that are commonly used in geography studies and spatial analysis methods are introduced. Emphasis is placed on the application of analytical tools to real-world geographic problems and interpretation of analysis results. The course also teaches students one of the most widely used statistical software programmes for social sciences-SPSS. Topics include Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), regression models, factor analysis, spatial pattern analysis and cluster analysis, etc.

GEOG 4007   Applied Geomorphology   (3,2,1) (E)
The course develops a student's knowledge and understanding of modem earth surface processes and landscape development. Emphasis is placed on human impacts on the natural landscape of Hong Kong. Special attention is given to methods of measurement, monitoring and interpretation of collected data from various natural environments. Fieldwork is an essential component.

**GEOG 4015   Costal Environments and   (3,2,1)
               Processes**
Much of the territorial area of Hong Kong and southern China lies below sea level, yet few people are fully aware of how coastal processes operate or what marine resources and problems exist. This course will familiarise students with the processes that dominate local marine settings and introduces them to major coastal environments, especially in the Hong Kong region.

GEOG 4016   Energy Development in China   (3,3,0) (E)
Prerequisite: GEOG 3007 Energy Problems and the Environment or consent of the instructor
Energy used to be a serious bottleneck in the economic development of China in the 1980s when the country first opened up to the outside world. In the past three decades, momentous changes occurred in the Chinese energy sector, including changes in the institutional framework—moving from state allocation to the market economy—and with respect to individual energy industries. By the mid-1990s, the problem of energy shortage had largely been resolved (which re-appeared in another form lately), yet the country has become a net oil importer, and is projected to import an increasingly larger amount in the future, with serious implications for the security of energy supply and future oil import outlay. The course takes a comprehensive survey of the Chinese energy sector, including the resource endowment, energy policy since the 1980s, the major energy industries like oil, coal, natural gas, electricity—HEP and nuclear included—and the international energy trade of China. Current issues such as the West–East Pipeline and looming energy security issues are also dealt with.

**GEOG 4017   Geographical Information   (3,2,2) (E)
               Systems**
Prerequisite: GEOG 2015 Cartography
Geographical Information System (GIS) is an information system that is specially designed for handling spatial (or geographical) data. It combines a set of interrelated sub-systems that create, edit, manipulate, analyse and display data both in text and graphic forms. GIS supports spatial analysis and modelling within the discipline of geography (e.g. location, proximity, and spatial distribution), making it a vital tool for modern geography.

GEOG 4025   Geographical Imaginations   (3,2,1) (E)
This course introduces geography students to the major philosophical and methodological discussions in the field. "What do geographers do?", "how do they differ from other social scientists such as economists and sociologists?" and "how are geography works influenced by different schools of philosophical thought?" This course attempts to answer these questions by