

## GGY 435 – ENVIRONMENTAL GEOGRAPHY

### Example Annotated Bibliography

An annotated bibliography is an alphabetized list of sources that are relevant to a particular topic, with a brief note describing each source. The bibliography is due in class on Wed., Oct. 8. Your bibliography should include at least six sources that you plan to use in developing your term paper. Most of these sources should be books and journal articles (scholarly print sources), although you may also include relevant web documents, newspaper articles, and other sources.

Your bibliography must contain complete bibliographic citations in the proper format and annotations for each source. Citations include the full bibliographic details of the publication including the author(s), year, article title, journal or book title, volume or issue designation, etc. Annotations give a brief description of the contents and a statement of importance or relevance for each source. Use the sample bibliography below for examples of the proper bibliographic format, how to cite different types of source material, and annotation style.

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### Soil Erosion Impacts on North Carolina Streams: Annotated Bibliography

**Bennett, H.H.** (1939). *Soil Conservation*. New York: McGraw.

This was one of the first books to summarize the state of soil erosion and erosion control methods in the United States. It contains sections on erosion processes, crop rotations, and government programs. It is frequently cited by other authors as the starting point for soil conservation efforts developed by the federal government.

**Daniels, R.B., Gamble, E.E. and Wheeler, W.H.** (1971). Stability of Coastal Plain surfaces. *Southeastern Geology* 13: 61-75.

This article by soil scientists at NC State University describes soil types and erosion rates on the North Carolina Coastal Plain. The authors argue that soil erosion is limited by dense vegetation cover and flat topography. They present data showing that Coastal Plain rivers carry significantly less suspended sediment than streams that drain the Piedmont.

**Mallin, M. A., Posey, M. H., Moser, M. L., Leonard, L. A., and Merritt, J. F.** (1999). *Environmental Assessment of the Cape Fear River System, 1998-1999*. Wilmington, NC: University of North Carolina at Wilmington.

This is a report on water quality in the lower Cape Fear River prepared by the Center for Marine Science at UNCW. Data are reported for 18 locations that are sampled monthly. The data include concentrations of various pollutants, sediments, pH, dissolved oxygen, and other parameters. The water quality data are interpreted in terms of state regulations and target levels for drinking, fishing, and recreational uses.

**Meade, R.H.** (1982). Sources, sinks, and storage of river sediment in the Atlantic drainage of the United States. *Journal of Geology* 90: 235-252.

This journal article summarizes the patterns in sediment transport from rivers that drain away from the Appalachian Mountains towards the Atlantic Ocean in the eastern US. It includes sections on climate, soils, geology, and other controls of sediment sources. It also discusses human impacts on sediment due to agriculture, dams, and navigation works. It will provide a good basis for comparing North Carolina streams with other streams in similar physiographic settings.

**North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR).** (1998). *Geology of North Carolina*. Online document accessed Dec. 4, 2003. Internet address: <http://www.geology.enr.state.nc.us/usgs/geomap.htm>

The web page of the state environmental agency includes this map of North Carolina geology, which is available for download and use by the public. It can be used as a base map for showing how soil differences are related to the local bedrock type.

**Renfro, A.A.** (2004). *Sediment Deposition and Accumulation in Tidal Riparian Wetlands*. Unpublished master's thesis, Department of Earth Sciences, University of North Carolina Wilmington.

This master's thesis compares sediment deposition in Coastal Plain-draining and Piedmont-draining streams near Wilmington. Original data includes measurements of water turbidity in freshwater swamps and tidal marshes, and estimated deposition rates on floodplain surfaces based on cesium-137 analysis. These data support the author's hypothesis that Piedmont-derived streams carry more suspended sediment and therefore experience greater deposition.

**Simmons, C.E.** (1993). "Sediment characteristics of North Carolina Streams, 1970-79." *U.S. Geological Survey Water Supply Paper 2364*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

This government report presents data from 10 years of sediment sampling in North Carolina rivers. It includes a review of the sources of sediment to rivers, and discusses the importance of sediment in water quality and aquatic habitat problems. Data were collected at over 200 locations across the state. The data are presented in tables showing each sampling location, and are grouped into physiographic regions and watersheds on maps that show geographic trends in sediment transport.

**Soller, D.R. and Mills, H.H.** (1991). "Surficial geology and geomorphology," in *Geology of the Carolinas*, Horton, W.J. and Zullo, V.A. (Eds.), Carolina Geological Society Fifteenth Anniversary Volume. Knoxville, TN: University of Tennessee Press, pp. 59-78.

This chapter in an anniversary volume of the Carolina Geological Society describes landforms and surface processes in the three physiographic regions of North Carolina: the Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and Mountains. The authors also discuss soil types and present useful data on suspended sediment in streams of each region.