



UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO – FACULTY OF SCIENCE
SUBJECT DESCRIPTION

Form SP2

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Subject code: GE-431-4	Subject name: Management of degraded areas		
Study cycle: I	Year: IV	Semester: VIII	ECTS credits: 6
Status: Elective		Contact hours: 60 Lectures: 30 Practical courses: 30	
Assigned professors and assistants:	Lecturers and assistants selected for the field to which the course belongs		
Prerequisites:	/		
Subject objectives:	Enable students to identify, distinguish, and analyze areas degraded by natural and anthropogenic processes. Training students to create a cadastral registry of degraded areas and determine the degree of environmental degradation. Additionally, the objective of the subject is to equip students with the skills to map and zone areas with varying degrees of natural condition degradation, propose reclamation measures for degraded areas, and explore different possibilities for managing degraded lands.		
Teaching units:	1. Introduction lectures, concept, occurrence, classification, and significance of identifying degraded areas 2. Identification and distinction of environmental degradation factors 3. Identification, distinction, and analysis of areas degraded by natural processes 4. Identification, distinction, and analysis of areas degraded by anthropogenic processes 5. Creation of a cadastral registry of degraded areas 6. Partial exam 7. Determining the degree of environmental degradation through in-situ research 8. Determining the degree of environmental degradation through desk-based and laboratory research 9. Determining the degree of environmental degradation using geoinformation technologies and remote sensing technologies 10. Mapping and zoning areas with varying degrees of natural condition degradation 11. Analysis of the degree of degradation of a selected area		



	12. Measures and procedures for the reclamation of degraded areas 13. Possibilities for managing degraded areas 14. Examples of protection and reclamation of degraded areas at the international level 15. Examples of protection and reclamation of degraded areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Learning outcomes:	Knowledge: • Defines and classifies the degrees of land degradation • Identifies, distinguishes, and analyzes areas degraded by natural and anthropogenic processes Skills: • Applies cartographic methods to visualize degraded areas • Utilizes modern geoinformation technologies and remote sensing technologies to determine the degree of land degradation Competencies: • Independently creates cadastral records of degraded areas • Determines the degree of environmental degradation caused by natural and anthropogenic processes • Independently proposes measures and procedures for the reclamation and management of degraded areas
Teaching methods:	Multimedia presentation and discussion (lectures); practical work, educational material analysis and discussion (practical courses).
Knowledge testing methods with grading structure¹:	Points Attendance 5 Participation on lectures 5 Partial exam 40 Seminar paper 10 Final exam 40 TOTAL 100 Assessment: Grade ECTS grade Points scale 10 (A) excellent 95 - 100 9 (B) very good 85 - 94 8 (C) good 75 - 84 7 (D) satisfactory 66 - 74

¹ The structure of points and point criteria for each subject is determined by the Council of the organizational unit before the beginning of the academic year in which the subject is taught in accordance with Article 64, paragraph 6 of the Law on Higher Education of Sarajevo Canton



	6 (E) sufficient 55 - 64
	5 (F, FX) insufficient 55
Literature²:	Mandatory: 1. Pavišić N., 1976: Osnovi kartografije, Cetinje. 2. Hadner, M., Drozg V., 2016: Osnove tematske kartografije, Univerza v Mariboru, Maribor. 3. Fridl, J., 1999: Metodologija tematske kartografije nacionalnega atlasa Slovenije, Geografija Slovenije 2., Ljubljana. 4. Ikonović V.: Atlasi: složeni modeli geoprostora. Glasnik Srpskog geografskog društva, sveska LXXXV, broj 2, 2005, str. 133-141 5. Ikonović V.: Metodološki koncepti Kartografije. Glasnik Srpskog geografskog društva, sveska LXXXVII, broj 2, Beograd, 2007, str. 153-164 6. Ikonović V.: Modeli u kartografiji. Zbornik radova Geografskog fakulteta, broj LIV, Beograd, 2006, str. 229-248 Recommended: 1. Slukan Altić M., Povijesna kartografija - kartografski izvori u povijesnim znanostima. Izdavačka kuća «Meridijani», Samobor, 2003; 2. Robinson, A. H., Morrison, J. L., Muehrcke, P. C., Kimerling, A. J., Guphill, S. C. 1995.: Elements of Cartography, John Wiley&Sons, New York. 3. Frančula, N. 2002.: Digitalna kartografija, 3. prošireno izdanje, Geodetski fakultet. Zagreb.

² The Senate of the higher education institution as an institution or a council of the organizational unit of the higher education institution as a public institution determines mandatory and recommended textbooks and manuals, as well as other recommended literature on the basis of which exams are prepared by a special act which is required to be published on its website before the beginning of the academic year in accordance with Article 56, paragraph 3 of the Law on Higher Education of the Sarajevo Canton.