

Subject code: GE-301.3-2	Subject name: Relief in Regional and Spatial Planning		
Study cycle: <i>I</i>	Year: III	Semester: V	ECTS credits: 5
Status: Obligatory		<b>Contact hours:</b> 6	0
		Lectures: 30 Exercises: 30	
Assigned professor and assistants:	s	200	
Prerequisits:	1	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	
Subject objectives:	Relief present the basis of regional and spatial planning. Goal is to train students for studying and exploring geomorphological materials for the needs of regional and spatial planning, as well to present processed material in regional and spatial plans.		
Teaching units:	<ul> <li>materials for the needs of regional and spatial planning, as well to present processed material in regional and spatial plans.</li> <li>1. Relief and relief forms, role of dynamics of relief and relief elements in regional and spatial planning</li> <li>2. Analysis of denudation-tectonic and accumulation relief</li> <li>3. Analysis of slope relief, fluvial and fluvial-denudation relief</li> <li>4. Analysis of abrasive relief</li> <li>5. Analysis of karst relief and spatial planning in karst terrains</li> <li>6. Analysis of terrain slope and vertical breakdown in regional and spatial planning;</li> <li>7. Analysis of hypsometric characteristics of terrain in regional and spatial planning</li> <li>8. Partial exam;</li> <li>9. Identification of landslides, formation and use of digital databases for the purpose of regional and spatial planning</li> <li>10. Extraction and mapping of relief forms in regional and spatial planning;</li> <li>11. Evaluating relief in regional and spatial planning,</li> <li>Methodology for assessing geomorphological diversity;</li> <li>12. Geomorphological regionalization;</li> <li>13. Quantitative geomorphological analysis in regional and spatial plans</li> <li>14. Engineering geomorphological mapping in regional and spatial plans;</li> <li>15. Complex valorization of relief - the influence of relief on the spatial organization of human activities</li> </ul>		
Loorning outcomes			
Learning outcomes	: Knowledge		





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	- analyzes the morphological and morphometric elements of the			
	relief; - recognizes genetic relief types; - lists factors of degradation of environmental quality. Skills:			
	- independently applies modern methods of geomorphological			
	research, - independently applies modern geoinformatics and cartographic methods of relief analysis. <b>Competencies:</b>			
	- independently evaluates relief for the purpose of regional and			
	spatial planning.			
Teaching methods:	Multimedia presentation and discussion (lectures); practical			
Teaching methous.	work, educational material analysis and discussion (exercises).			
	Points			
	Attendance 5			
	Participation on lectures 5			
	Partial exam 40			
	Seminar paper 10			
	Final exam 40			
	<i>TOTAL</i> 100			
Knowledge testing	Assessment:			
methods with grading	Grade ECTS grade Points scale			
structure <sup>1</sup> :	10 (A) excellent 95 - 100			
	9 (B) very good 85 - 94			
	8 (C) good 75 - 84			
	$7$ (D) actisfication $CC_{1}$			
	(D) satisfactory 66 - 74			
	6 (E) sufficient 55 - 64			
	5 (F, FX) insufficient			
	55			
	Mandatory:			
Literature <sup>2</sup> :	1. Marković, M., i dr., 2003: Geomorfologija, Beograd.			
	2. Đorđević, J., 2004: Tipologija fizičko-geografskih faktora u			
	prostornom planiranju, Beograd.			
L	p. coverterin planti angaj beogradi			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 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.

Form SP2



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3.	Kicošev, S., Dunčić, D., 1998: Geografske osnove prostornog planiranja, Novi Sad.		
4.	Marinović-Uzelac, A., 2001: Prostorno planiranje, Zagreb.		
Recommended:			
1.	Faivre, S., Radeljak, P., Žiković Grbac, R., 2013: Formiranje i		
	upotreba digitalnih baza podataka o klizištima u svijetu i		
	Hrvatskoj, Hrvatski geografski glasnik 75/1, 43-69.		
2.	Počekal, N., Loborec, J., Meaški, H., 2016: Izrada karte rizika		
	od pojave klizišta primjenom GIS tehnologije – primjer		
	općine Bednja, Hrvatska.		
3.	Bognar, A., 2001: Geomorfološka regionalizacija Hrvatske,		
	Acta Geohraphica Croatica 34., 7-29.		
4.	Bognar, A., Bognar, H., 2010: Geoekološko vrednovanje		
	reljefa R. Hrvatske, u: Zbornik radova, Geoekologija XXI		
	vijeka, Teorijski i aplikativni zadaci, Crna Gora.		
5.	Bognar, A., 1992: Inžinjersko geomorfološko kartiranje,		
	Acta Geohraphica Croatica 27., 173-185.		
6.	Lozić, S., 1995: Vertikalna raščlanjenost reljefa kopnenog		
	dijela Republike Hrvatske, Acta Geohraphica Croatica 30.,		
	17-28.		