

Academic Year: 2019/2020		
Course: Applied Karst Geomorphology		
Coordinator: Maria Luísa Rodrigues		
Teaching Staff: Maria Luísa Rodrigues		
ECTS: 6	Weekly Hours: 2,5h	Typology: TP
Contents		
<p>1. General principals of karst geomorphology</p> <p>1.1. Dissolution in limestone areas</p> <p>1.2. Main factors interacting with the solution rates</p> <p>1.3. Surficial and underground karst morphology</p> <p>2. The activity and susceptibility of karst aquifers</p> <p>2.1. The underground karst hydrology</p> <p>2.2. Pollution susceptibility and different types of pollution</p> <p>2.3. Karst hydrologic heritage</p> <p>2.4. Applied examples</p> <p>3. Instability processes in karst areas and its consequences</p> <p>3.1. Instability linked with slope movements</p> <p>3.2. Vertical movements: subsidence and collapses</p> <p>3.3. Susceptibility due to resources use</p> <p>3.4. Applied examples</p> <p>4. Nature Tourism, Geoheritage and Geotourism in karst areas</p> <p>4.1. Concepts of geodiversity, geoheritage and geosites</p> <p>4.2. Geomorphological heritage and geomorphosites</p> <p>4.3. Potentialities related with the Geoheritage and Geotourism</p> <p>4.4. Applied examples</p>		
Objectives and skills		
<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the basic concepts about karst geomorphology, hydrology, instability and geotourism potentialities. • Understanding the karst environment dynamics, both surficial and underground ones. • Recognize the resources in karst environment namely linked with lithology and hydrology. • Evaluate the karst geoheritage potentialities to foster the sustainable development of those areas through Geotourism. <p>Skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop scientific methodologies and practice. • Ability to access the karst areas fragility and to propose sustainable actions for the karst landscapes use and contemplation. • Develop the capacity for group work, expression of results and applied research. 		
References		
<p>Ford D & Williams P (2007). <i>Karst Hydrogeology and Geomorphology</i>. Wiley, Chichester.</p> <p>Reynard E, Fontana G, Kozlik L & Scapozza C (2007). A method for assessing «scientific» and «additional values» of geomorphosites. <i>Geographica Helvetica</i>, Jg. 62, 2007 (3): 148-158.</p> <p>Rodrigues ML (1998). <i>Evolução geomorfológica quaternária e dinâmica actual. Aplicações ao ordenamento do território. Exemplos no Maciço Calcário Estremenho</i>. Diss. Doutoramento em Geografia Física, ULisboa.</p> <p>Rodrigues ML, Cunha L, Ramos C, Pereira AR, Teles V & Dimuccio L (2006). <i>Glossário Ilustrado de Termos Cársicos</i> (ML Rodrigues, ed.), Ed. Colibri, Lisboa.</p> <p>Rodrigues ML (2009). Geodiversidade, Património Geomorfológico e Geoturismo. CEG (IGOT), TERRiTUR e GEOPAGE, Lisboa.</p> <p>Rodrigues ML & Fonseca A (2010). Geoheritage assessment based on large-scale geomorphological mapping. <i>Géomorphologie: relief, processus, environ.</i>, 2010 (2): 189-198.</p> <p>Rodrigues ML (2012). Classificação e tipologia dos lapiás. Um contributo para uma terminologia das formas cársicas. <i>Finisterra, Revista Portuguesa de Geografia</i>, XLVII (93): 147-158.</p>		
Knowledge evaluation methods and their partial grades		
<p>Normal Regime: 1 group TP, with oral presentation (20%) and written final report (70%): theoretical part (35%), case study (35%). Presence and participation in the classes (10%).</p>		

Special Regime: 1 individual practical work (50%) + 1 test (50%)