Basic information about the subject ( independent of the cycle)

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| Module name | Fieldwork - geomorphology |
| Erasmus code |  |
| ISCED code |  |
| Language of instruction | English |
| Website |  |
| Prerequisites | completion seminar of geomorphology |
| ECTS points hour equivalents | Contact hours (work with an academic teacher) 24Total number of hours with an academic teacher 24Number of ECTS points with an academic teacher  Non-contact hours (students' own work) 8Total number of non-contact hours 8Number of ECTS points for non-contact hours 2Total number of ECTS points for the module 9 |
| Educational outcomes verification methods | Execution of required studies, degree of involvement in the execution of tasks, final work |
| Description | The module covers the knowledge in the area of the mail elements of relief Lublin Upland, the processes influencing individual elements of the relief including the factors that determine their intensity |
| Reading list | Dobrowolski R. (ed.) 1998. Main directions of geomorphologicak research in Poland, vol 3, part morphogenesis of the Edge zone of the Lublin Upland between Krasienin and Puławy. UMCS, Lublin, 141-191.Harasimiuk M, Henkiel A. 1975/1976. Influence of the geological structure on shaping the loess cover in the western part of Nałęczów Plateau. Annales UMCS, B., 30/31, 55-80.Maruszczak H. 1958. Characteristic forms of the relief in leoss areas of the Lublin Upland Czasopismo Geograficzne, 29, 335-354.Pożaryski W., Maruszczak H., Lindner L. 1994. Chronostratigraphy of Pleistocene deposits and development of Vistula valley[...] Prace PIG 147, pp 55. |
| Educational outcomes | KNOWLEDGEK1. Student identifies defines and describes the landforms in the field.K2. Student recognizes distinguishes and characterizes sediments of different environments.K3. The student lists the various landforms and geomorphological landscapes and explains their genesis.SKILLSS1. The student can choose the right place and do the outcrop geological and drilling using a geological drill.S2. Student interprets the geological profile in terms of stratigraphic, lithological and genetic.S3. The student knows how to perform a cross-section of morphological – geological.S4. Student draw conclusions about the genesis of landforms and knows how to use them in the preparation of geomorphological map and a description of the evolution of relief.ATTITUDESK1. Student actively cooperates with the group during the field work.K2. The student is aware of the action in the field, which has an owner, often within agricultural areas or threatened by degradation and do not take unnecessary actions. |
| Practice | Direct observation, measurement, Lecture |

Information about classes in the cycle

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| Website |  |
| Educational outcomes verification methods | Execution of required studies, degree of involvement in the execution of tasks, final work |
| Comments | Classes are held in May in the vicinity of Puławy. The organizers will provide accommodation and equipment for field research. The student must:Get to the agreed place of and have the terrain clothing appropriate to the season and the variability of weather conditions.Have the basic materials for field work (a small backpack, a notebook, pencil, colored pencils, ruler).The student should actively participate in the part of the field activities. |
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| A list of topics | The conditions structural relief of the terrain.Direct and indirect effects of human activities and animal activities on surface relief The main elements of the relief: the ridge / plateau - slope - valley and their morphologyRelief of river valleys, loess areas, inland dunes, karst |
| Teaching methods | Fieldworks, lecture,  |
| Assessment methods | Execution of required studies, degree of involvement in the execution of tasks, final work, |