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Хазард од клизишта у Србији у 21. веку

Biljana Abolmasov

Дигитални репозиторијум Рударско-геолошког факултета Универзитета у Београду

[ДР РГФ]

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SERBIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ARTS

LECTURE SERIES

Book 5

GEOHAZARD IN SERBIA IN THE 21 CENTURY

KNOWLEDGE IS THE BEST BASTION AGAINST THE NATURAL DISASTERS

Accepted at the 4 meeting of the Department of Mathemati
Physics and Geosciences on 24 May 2019

Editor
VLADICA CVETKOVI
Corresponding Member of SASA

BELGRADE 2019

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(. toppling)	(. rock topple)	(. debris topple)	(. earth topple)
(. slide)	(. rock slump / .)	(. debris slump)	(. earth slump)
	(. rock slide / .)	(. debris slide)	(. earth slide)
(. lateral spreading)	(. rock spread)	(. debris spread / .)	(. earth spread)
(. flowing)	(. rock flow; deep creep / › .)	(. debris flow)	(. earth flow)
		rock (. soil creep)	
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(Support Vector Machine SVM) [21].
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› (. area under curve) AUC, › ›
› › [18].

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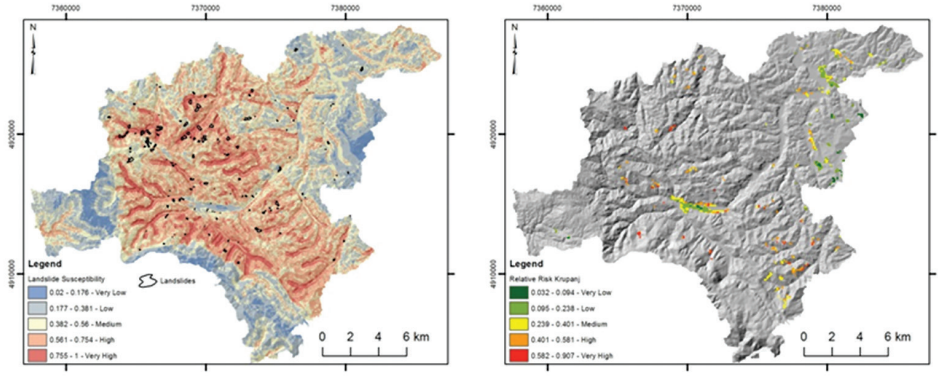

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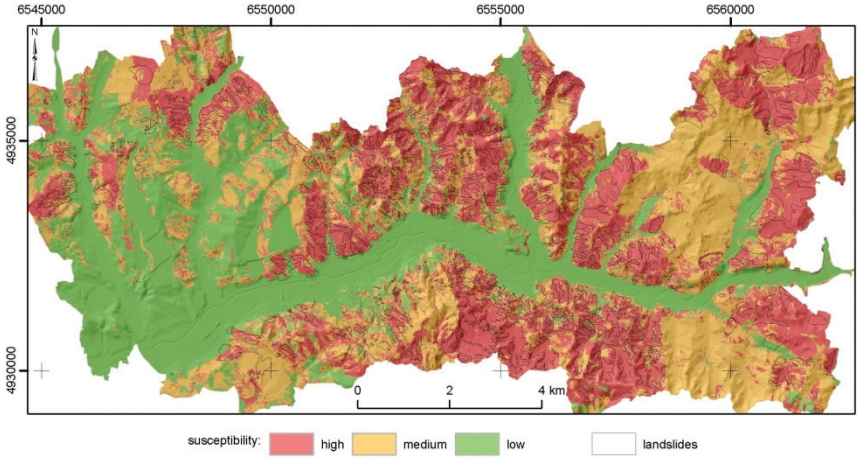

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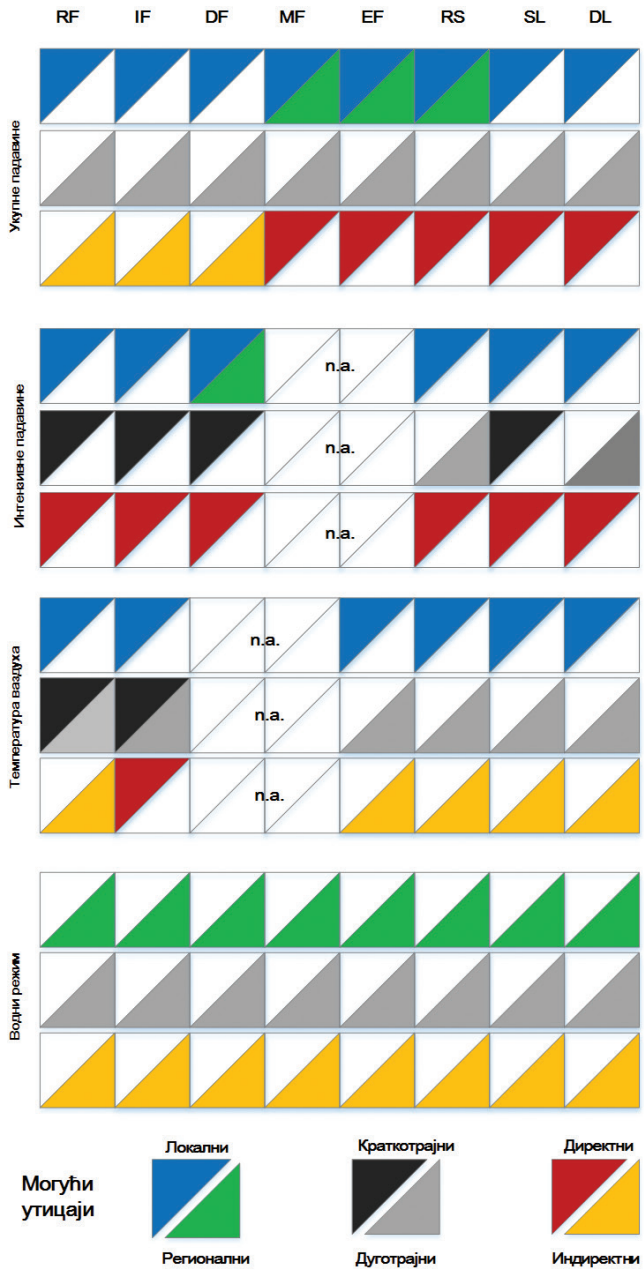

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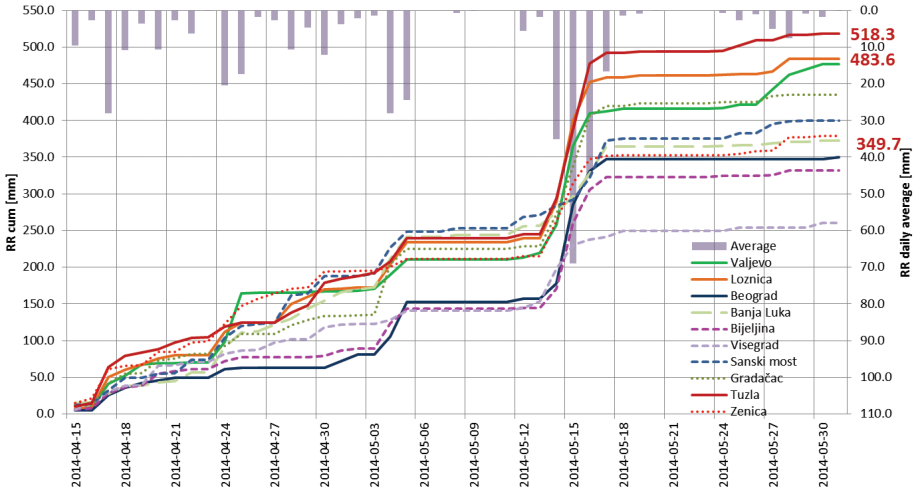

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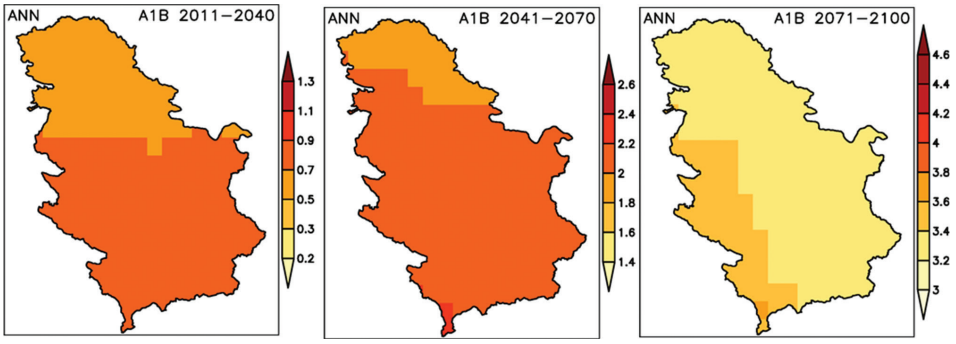

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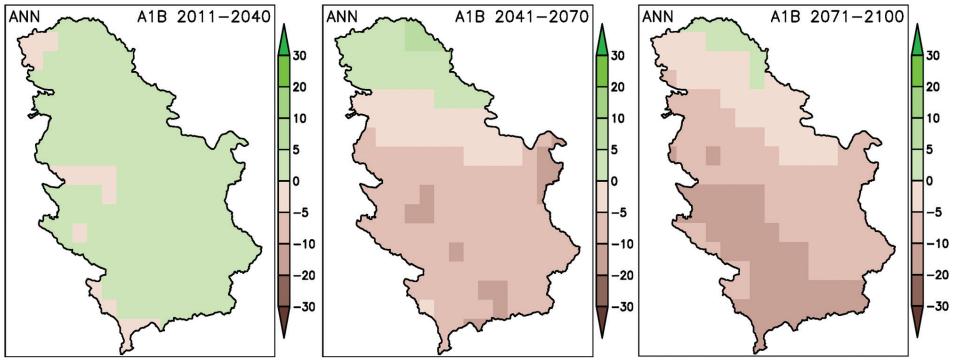

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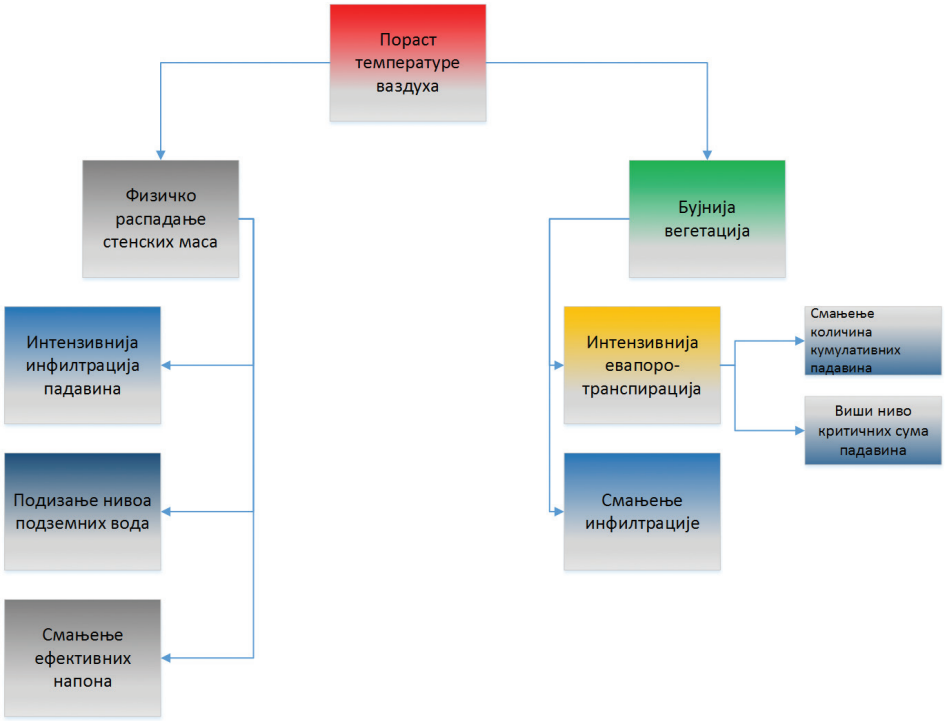

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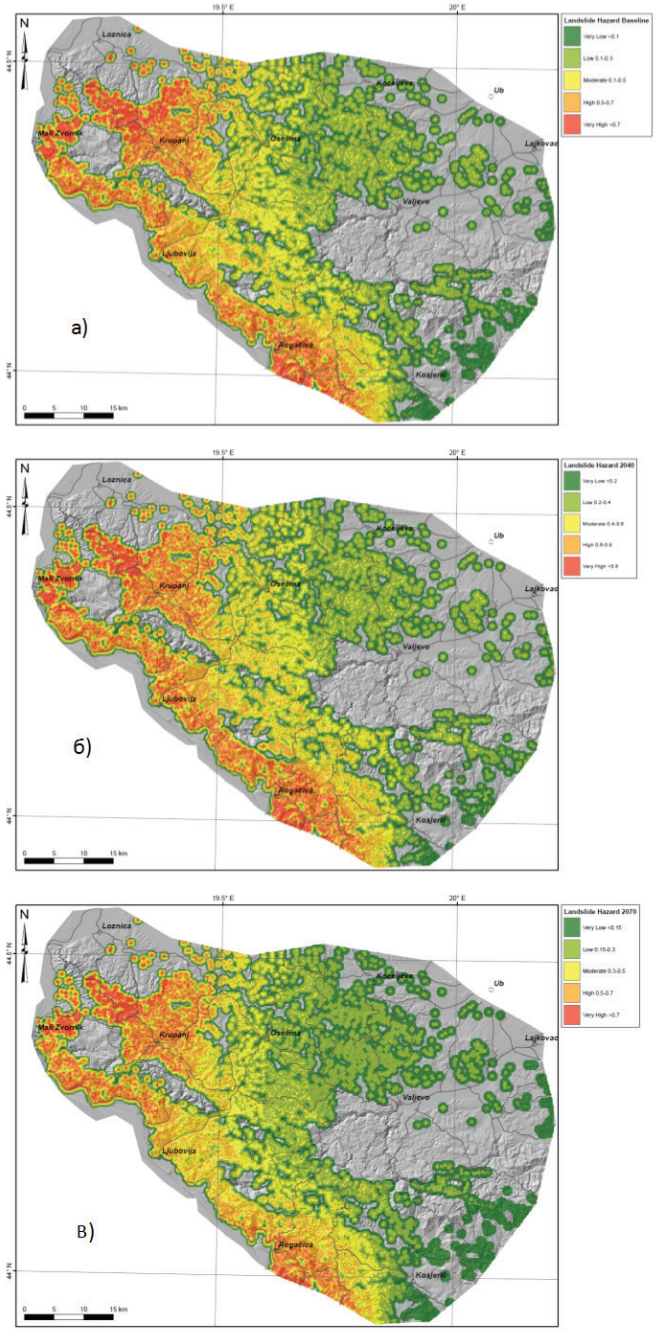

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Miko M., Verbov ek T., Geological Survey of Slovenia. Vol. 1:95 1

Biljana Abolmasov

LANDSLIDE HAZARD IN SERBIA IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Summary

In recent years, Serbia has been vulnerable to natural haza
floods, torrential floods and landslides. Landslides are one of
hazards in Serbia (according to the international classification
or areas prone to landslides are covering more than 16% of the
(according to a rough estimation and published scientific researc
the type of movement more common types are slides, flows and falls
type of material involved there are all types of material: rocks,

Landslides can be caused by one or more factors of which mo
geological and engineering geological are main causal factors. C
terrain characteristics, further to lithological are their compos
influence on the occurrence of instabilities. The most landsl
triggered by precipitation rainfall and snowmelt, or a combina

Landslide risk assessment unfolds gradually, starting from t
inventory, selection of conditioning and triggering factors, lands
hazard assessment, mapping elements at risk, and landslide vulnera
All these segments and their techniques depend on the choice of
complexity of the case, i.e. the type of the landslide phenomena
of analysis.

According to the Fifth Report of the Intergovernmental Pane
Change, an increase in the frequency and the intensity of extreme
in the south-eastern Europe. Among different impacts, this incre
in a variation in the frequency and the spatial distribution o
landslides (landslide hazard). The influence of climate variabl
and its variations on landslide hazard should be analyzed by tak
the Serbian National Climate Scenario Models up to 2100.