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GEOMORPHOLOGICAL DIVERSITY INFLUENCE ON POPULATION SETTLEMENT

PhD Milutin A. Lješević & MSc Ljiljana Mihajlović,
University of Belgrade, Faculty of Geography



BASIC FORMS OF GEOMORPHOLOGICAL DIVERSITY



Geomorphological diversity is the result of a number of external and internal factors. Elements of the relief influenced the construction of residential buildings as well as the industrial activity: the slope of the hillside, surface sunshine, surface geodynamics, water supply, horizontal and vertical terrain distribution, hypsometric features, relief energy.

It is a factor in the formation and evolution of the human race, economy, recreation, sports and other activities. It is of particular importance for settlement. The construction of settlements, infrastructures and residential facilities is heavily conditioned by relief.



People living in mountainous areas:



Higher fitness, leaner body, muscle toughness and persistence in the struggle for survival.



Beekeeping is more developed in the mountains



Livestock is extensive, with breeds less demanding in nutrition.



Intensive wood exploitation

People living in the plains :



Slower in walking, mostly sluggish, but infinitely persistent, when moving, they do not lift their feet, (most often) they go in slippers; good workers,. They are mostly fat.



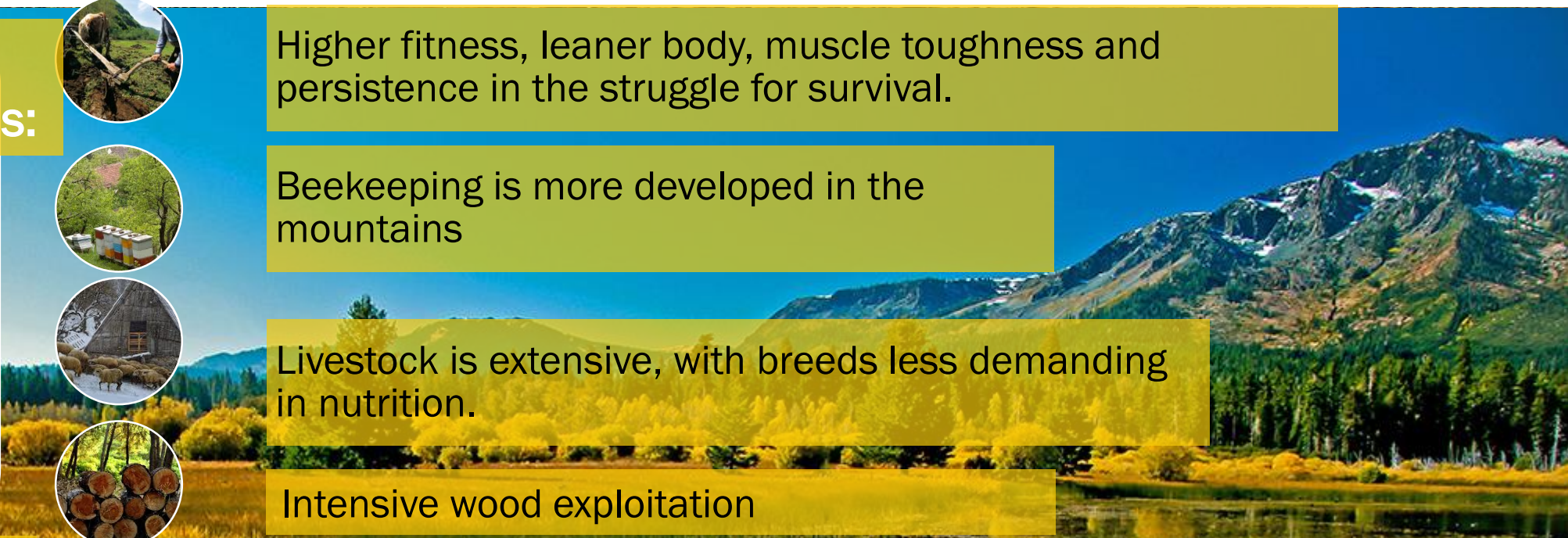
Flat surfaces allow the application of all machines and other devices created to facilitate work.



Animal husbandry is livestock with breeds that provide high yields of meat, milk etc.



Vegetable gardening is also intensive with the application of all agrotechnical solutions with irrigation and available anti-hail protection.



RELIEF INFLUENCE ON SETTLEMENT

People settle where it is more convenient to build residential and commercial properties.

- In lowland areas, settlement is related to urban settlements, which have a geometric layout of streets. Here is a compact type of settlement, with water and energy provided, while in the mountainous areas the settlements were closely linked to natural water sources. Roads are generally bad, not to mention railways. The supply of energy in mountainous settlements is more difficult and more expensive than in the lowland ones.
- In mountainous settlements, if they are of a compact type, the streets are often steep and winding, and in the plain areas they are straight, wide and flat.
- The settlements in the plains are large with many inhabitants, and in the mountains they are small and becoming smaller. Emigration is characteristic of mountain settlements, while immigration is characteristic of plains.



THE IMPORTANCE OF RELIEF FOR RECREATION AND SPORTS

- Relief, in a certain way, influences the type of recreation and sport. In the lowlands, recreation and sports take place in flat areas. Massive team sports (football, golf, Nordic skiing) are also possible. In mountainous areas, recreation is possible through mountaineering, mountain climbing, and small sports can take place indoors.



IMPACT OF RELIEF ON NATURAL DISASTERS

- Due to the slope of the terrain, there are avalanches, escarpment, mudslide, landslides, often also excessive erosion in the mountains.
- Natural disasters in the lowlands are associated with flooding, often with strong winds.
- Accidents in mountainous areas are associated with worse roads, while in the plains, traffic accidents are more frequent and catastrophic due to high speeds.
- Pandemics and epidemics, as well as zoonoses and phytogenic diseases, are more common in lowland areas due to higher density of housing, and higher concentrations of livestock and more intensive agriculture.

Relief is an integral element of human life that affects the physical and physiological characteristics of the inhabitants, the economy and all segments of human life.