

HYPSOMETRIC REGIONALIZATION OF WATER IN THE CASE OF UNA BASIN

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Contemporary regionalizations in hydrogeography today include almost all elements of the river regime, from the classical river basin classification by the way of their feeding, the time of occurrence of characteristic waters, the spatial distribution of water resources to hypsometric regionalisations, the regionalisation of the thermal regime, the amplitude of waters and the pollution of waters. Hydrological regionalization has great importance in the country's economic development plans, especially spatial plans. The most complex hydrological indicator is outflow, and in practice, the most commonly used is the specific outflow (q), which best expresses the general wealth of the territory with water and completely eliminates the impact of the size of the basin.

In this paper analyzed the aspect of waters regionalization based on the relationship between the islet outflow - altitude in the Una basin. The quantity and distribution of water in the altitude zones was determined, as well as the percentage share of the hypsometric zones in the formation of the total outflow, and then from the aspect of spatial regionalization, it was possible to perceive the distribution of water in the basin itself.

Key words: *altitude regionalization, hypsometric zones, precipitations, outflow, the Una River Basin*