POTAMOLOGICAL MONITORING IN MANAGMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA'S RIVERS

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Potamological monitoring includes hydrological stations distributed in river systems, which continuously record water levels, according to which water level and flows, are determined used in a variety of water management purposes. In addition, potamological monitoring data serve to define the area of indirect riverbed, and refers to the alluvial plain who at the time of the highest water levels is flooded and functions as a riverbed.

Alluvial plain during low and mid-water levels are very favorable pre-riverbed surfaces for various purposes of occasional or temporary use, especially in agriculture, when during the vegetation period, as a rule, average and average low, and often lowest water levels are achieved. Using these areas for other purposes is very risky and according to spatial planning rules unacceptable, particularly at the time of environmentally neglected watercourses in whose river beds bed load of anthropogenic origin are deposited. Upstream river gauge should harmonize, where the river bed gets shallow, and even during the average high water river water flows in the alluvial plain.

In order to prevent and reduce damage from floods it is necessary to introduce new automated system of potamological monitoring, which automatically supplies hydrological center with water levels data from all hydrological dispensaries of the same river system. At the same time potamological monitoring would be used to alert in the case of sudden increase in water levels, when taking measures and activities for flood protection.

Keywords: potamological monitoring, alluvial plain, water level, spatial planning, automated potamological monitoring, protection.