Course name: Ecological Corridors Restoration

ECTS	6.0
Course status	facultative
Course final assessment /evaluation of outcomes	graded credit
Prerequisite	basics of open channel hydraulics

Main field of study: Engineering and Water Management

Educational profile	General academic
Code of studies and education level	master of thesis
Semester of studies	winter or summer
Language of instruction	English

Course offered by:

Name of faculty offering the course	Environment Engineering and Land Surveying		
Name of department offering the course	Hydraulic Engineering and Geotechnics		
Course coordinator	Dr. Eng. Andrzej Strużyński, Ph.D.		

Learning outcomes:

Symbol of outcome	Description of the learning outcome	Reference to main field of study outcomes	Area symbol*
	KNOWLEDGE – student knows and understands:		
ECR_K1	the needs and methods of close-to-nature river training. As long as the Water Frame and Flood directives are in force, student can introduce the new river structures and river training methods. The main objective of the course is understanding which practices can be used in different parts of rivers.	IGW2_W04 IGW2_W13	Т
SKILLS – student is able to:			
ECR_S1	identify and describe the impact of water structures on the river continuum and assess their impact on the hydraulic conditions of water flow in the river; design objects leading to improve the river habitats.	IGW2_U03 IGW2_U05 IGW2_U12	Т
SOCIAL COMPETENCIES – student is ready to:			
ECR_C1	solve problems in the field of river engineering in an unusual way, by using near-nature protection of riverbeds against linear and backward erosion.	IGW2_K04	T

Teaching contents

Lectures:	15 hours	2
Lectures.	TO HOURS	

Topics

- 1. Variability of natural rivers
- 2. River continuum theories
- 3. River discontinuum
- 4. Human impact on river morphology5. Influence of anthropopressure on river dynamics

Accomplished learning outcomes ECR_K1; ECR_C1		6. River restoration technics and7. Computer aided river restorat		
Means of verification, rules and criteria of assessment should be given a least 50% of correct answers to given questions (50% – insufficient (2.0); 50–60% – sufficient (3.0) 61–70% – satisfactory plus (3.5); 71–80% – goo (4.0); 81–90% – good plus (4.5); 91–100% – ver good (5.0). The share of the lecture grade in the final grade is 50%. Classes: 7	Accomplish			
1. DTM input data. 2. Natural parameters 3. Data export to HEC-RAS 2D. 4. Building 2D model. 5. Introducing natural structures.	Means of ve	rification, rules and criteria of	Written exam. Positive assessment should be given a least 50% of correct answers to given questions <50% – insufficient (2.0); 50–60% – sufficient (3.0 61–70% – satisfactory plus (3,5); 71–80% – good (4.0); 81–90% – good plus (4,5); 91–100% – ver good (5.0). The share of the lecture grade in the fine	
2. Natural parameters 3. Data export to HEC-RAS 2D. 4. Building 2D model. 5. Introducing natural structures.	Classes:		30 hours	
Accomplished learning outcomes Means of verification, rules and criteria of assessment Means of the grade for the project exercises in the fine grade of the subject is 50%. References: Basic 1. Przedwojski et. al., 2000. River training techniques. 2. Hauer C., Tritthart M., Habersack H. 2008. Computer-aided mesohabite evaluation, Part I: Background, model concept, calibration and validation base on hydrodynamic numerical modeling in: Altinakar Kokpinar, Darama, Yegen of Harmancioglu (Eds.). Int. Conf. on Fluvial Hydraulics – Fiver Flow 2008 3 1967–1974. 3. Poole G.C. 2002. Fluvial landscape ecology: addressing uniqueness within the river discontinuum. Freshwater Biology 47, Blackwell Science Ltd. 641–660. Supplementary 1. Vannote R.L. Minshall G.W. Cummins K.W. Sedell J.R. & Cushing C.E., 1980, The river continuum concept. Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquati Science, 37, 130–137. 2. Zevenbergen C., Cashman A., Evelpidou N., Pasche E., Garvin S., Ashley F. 2011. Urban flood management. CRC Press. Taylor&Francis Group. 3. Identification and Destignation of Heavily Modified and Artificial Water Bodies Common Implementantion Strategy for the WFD 2000/60/EC. Structure of learning outcomes Area of academic study: T – technical sciences Area of academic study: T – technical sciences 6.0 ECTS** Area of academic study: T – technical sciences Contact hours 57 hrs. Classes and seminars 30 hrs. classes and seminars 30 hrs. consultations 10 hrs.	Topics	 Natural parameters. Data export to HEC-RAS 2D. Building 2D model. 		
Means of verification, rules and criteria of assessment Passing reports on exercises - a grade from exercise is an arithmetic average of formative grades. The share of the grade for the project exercises in the fine grade of the subject is 50%. References:	Accomplish			
Basic 1. Przedwojski et. al., 2000. River training techniques. 2. Hauer C., Tritthart M., Habersack H. 2008. Computer-aided mesohabita evaluation, Part I: Background, model concept, calibration and validation base on hydrodynamic numerical modeling in: Altinakar Kokpinar, Darama, Yegen of Harmancioglu (Eds.). Int. Conf. on Fluvial Hydraulics — Fiver Flow 2008 3 1967—1974. 3. Poole G.C. 2002. Fluvial landscape ecology: addressing uniqueness within the river discontinuum. Freshwater Biology 47, Blackwell Science Ltd. 641—660. Supplementary 1. Vannote R.L. Minshall G.W. Cummins K.W. Sedell J.R. & Cushing C.E., 1980. The river continuum concept. Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquati Science, 37, 130—137. 2. Zevenbergen C., Cashman A., Evelpidou N., Pasche E., Garvin S., Ashley F. 2011. Urban flood management. CRC Press. Taylor&Francis Group. 3. Identification and Destignation of Heavily Modified and Artificial Water Bodies Common Implementantion Strategy for the WFD 2000/60/EC. Structure of learning outcomes Area of academic study: R — Agricultural, O.0 ECTS** One ECTS** Structure of student activity Contact hours 57 hrs. 2.3 ECTS** Including: lectures 15 hrs. classes and seminars 30 hrs. consultations 10 hrs.	Means of ve	rification, rules and criteria of	Passing reports on exercises - a grade from exercise is an arithmetic average of formative grades. The share of the grade for the project exercises in the fine	
2. Hauer C., Tritthart M., Habersack H. 2008. Computer-aided mesohabita evaluation, Part I: Background, model concept, calibration and validation base on hydrodynamic numerical modeling in: Altinakar Kokpinar, Darama, Yegen of Harmancioglu (Eds.). Int. Conf. on Fluvial Hydraulics – Fiver Flow 2008 3 1967–1974. 3. Poole G.C. 2002. Fluvial landscape ecology: addressing uniqueness within the river discontinuum. Freshwater Biology 47, Blackwell Science Ltd. 641–660. Supplementary 1. Vannote R.L. Minshall G.W. Cummins K.W. Sedell J.R. & Cushing C.E., 1980. The river continuum concept. Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquati Science, 37, 130–137. 2. Zevenbergen C., Cashman A., Evelpidou N., Pasche E., Garvin S., Ashley F. 2011. Urban flood management. CRC Press. Taylor&Francis Group. 3. Identification and Destignation of Heavily Modified and Artificial Water Bodies Common Implementantion Strategy for the WFD 2000/60/EC. Structure of learning outcomes Area of academic study: R – Agricultural, O.0 ECTS** Area of academic study: T – technical sciences 6.0 ECTS** Structure of student activity Contact hours 57 hrs. 2.3 ECTS** Including: lectures 15 hrs. classes and seminars 30 hrs. consultations 10 hrs.	References:			
Supplementary 1. Vannote R.L. Minshall G.W. Cummins K.W. Sedell J.R. & Cushing C.E., 1980 The river continuum concept. Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquati Science, 37, 130–137. 2. Zevenbergen C., Cashman A., Evelpidou N., Pasche E., Garvin S., Ashley R. 2011. Urban flood management. CRC Press. Taylor&Francis Group. 3. Identification and Destignation of Heavily Modified and Artificial Water Bodies Common Implementantion Strategy for the WFD 2000/60/EC. Structure of learning outcomes		evaluation, Part I: Back on hydrodynamic nume Harmancioglu (Eds.). I 1967–1974. 3. Poole G.C. 2002. Fluvia	kground, model concept, calibration and validation base erical modeling in: Altinakar Kokpinar, Darama, Yegen Int. Conf. on Fluvial Hydraulics – Fiver Flow 2008 ial landscape ecology: addressing uniqueness within th	
Area of academic study: R – Agricultural, forestry and veterinary sciences Area of academic study: T – technical sciences Structure of student activity Contact hours Including: lectures classes and seminars consultations 0.0 ECTS ** 6.0 ECTS** 8.7 hrs. 2.3 ECTS**	Supplement	 Vannote R.L. Minshall G.W. Cummins K.W. Sedell J.R. & Cushing C.E., 1980. The river continuum concept. Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Science, 37, 130–137. Zevenbergen C., Cashman A., Evelpidou N., Pasche E., Garvin S., Ashley R. 2011. Urban flood management. CRC Press. Taylor&Francis Group. Identification and Destignation of Heavily Modified and Artificial Water Bodies, 		
Area of academic study: T – technical sciences Structure of student activity Contact hours 57 hrs. 2.3 ECTS** Including: lectures 15 hrs. classes and seminars 30 hrs. consultations 10 hrs.				
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classes and seminars 30 hrs. consultations 10 hrs.			57 hrs. 2.3 ECTS**	
consultations 10 hrs.	Including: le	ctures		
	classes and seminars			
participation in research 0 hrs.				
	pa	articipation in research	0 hrs	

obligatory traineeships	0	hrs.	=
participation in examination	2	hrs.	-
e-learning	0	hrs.	0.0 ECTS**
student own work	93	hrs.	3.7 ECTS**

^{*}Areas of academic study in the fields of: A – the arts; H – humanities; M – medical, sport and health sciences; N – natural sciences; P – biological sciences; R – agricultural, forestry and veterinary sciences; S – social studies; T – engineering and technology

^{**} stated with an accuracy to 0.1 ECTS, where 1 ECTS = 25–30 hours of classes