

GEOMORPHOLOGIA SLOVACA ET BOHEMICA 1/2013

# **Carpatho-Balkan-Dinaric Conference on Geomorphology**

held

on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of foundation of the Carpatho-Balkan  
Geomorphological Commission

June 24 – 28 2013, Stará Lesná, Tatranská Lomnica, Slovakia



## **Book of Abstracts and Excursion guide**

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Zora Machová**

*organized by*

**Carpatho-Balkan Geomorphological Commission**

and

**IAG/AIG Carpatho-Balkan-Dinaric Regional Working Group**

as well as

**The Association of Slovak Geomorphologists**

**The Association of Polish Geomorphologists**

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Department of Geoenvironmental Research**

**Jagiellonian University, Institute of Geography and Spatial Management**

**Comenius University in Bratislava, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Department of Physical  
Geography and Geoecology**

## MONITORING SLOPE INSTABILITY IN BELGRADE SUBURBAN AREA BY ANALYSING SATELLITE AND AERIAL IMAGES

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Purpose of this study is to prepare slope instability map by using a spatial criteria in a landslide-prone area of Belgrade suburban area. Landslide locations were detected from interpretation of aerial images. Several factors were used for interpretation of landslide conditioning factors. These factors are: slope, lithology, human impact, distance from rivers and streams, tectonic assembly, NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index) calculated from Landsat 7 satellite images. During last 35 years, in Belgrade urban and suburban area, more than 2000 landslides were registered. Research area includes unstable slopes in the area of the gully, the total surface area of 1.4 km<sup>2</sup>. Research area is located near Sava, 20 km SW from Belgrade City centre, and it is very close to biggest, deepest and the most investigated landslide in Belgrade area, named Umka. According to Basic Geological Map (Filipović and Rodin 1976), whole area is built from marly and carbonic clay, coal, diatomaceous earth and sand. Conformably over the Pannonian sediments lie gray, yellowish and bluish marl clay. Average slope value of research area is 7.42°. Three groups of faults are noted. Regional faults are NW-SE oriented. This group of faults is responsible for gullies forming. Second detected group of faults is perpendicular to the first group. Some of this ruptures are responsible for the occurrence of couple of landslides in this area. Third group includes NNE-SSW oriented faults. Relation between the occurrences of slope instability to this group of faults was not established. The biggest part of area of 0.8 km<sup>2</sup> that was detected by analysing of areal images is considered as a potential landslide, which means that it is not active landslide, but there is big possibility, considering lithology, position and terrain slope, that could be initiated with greater rainfall or other triggers. There are 10 active smaller landslides. Biggest of them includes area of 0.3 km<sup>2</sup>. Two landslides that once were active, but not now, are detected. They are in close vicinity of active landslides. Since the research area belongs to suburban area, interpreted landslides do not make any threats to people or households.

*Acknowledgements: This paper was supported by the Serbian Ministry of Education and Science, project no. OI 176016 "Magmatism and Geodynamics of the Balkan Peninsula from Mesozoic to Present day: Significance for the Formation of Metallic and Non-metallic Mineral Deposits" and project no. TR 36009 "The Application of GNSS and LIDAR Technology for Infrastructure Facilities and Terrain Stability Monitoring".*

**Key words:** slope instability, remote sensing, GIS, Belgrade