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Late Pleistocene and Holocene climatic variability in the Carpathian-Balkan region. Abstracts volume



**Late Pleistocene and Holocene Climatic Variability
in the Carpathian-Balkan Region**

ABSTRACTS VOLUME



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The influence of negative climate changes on physical development of urban and rural areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina

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The influence of negative climate changes on physical development of urban and rural areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been analysed in the paper. So, economy and society in urban and rural areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina are susceptible to environmental consequences of climate changes. In practice, this means that poorer countries in development of economic activities will suffer most due to climate changes, while some developed countries can be in a position to use new commercial possibilities. Presently, there is a significant scientific consensus that human activity affected the increase of atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases, respectively the carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, ozone and chlorofluorocarbon, as a result of global changes of climate that will probably change dramatically during the next centuries in Bosnia and Herzegovina. More and more intensive industrialisation and urbanisation, as well as tourism, a growing phenomenon of the 21st century, have numerous negative direct, indirect and multiplicative effects on flora and fauna habitats of Bosnia and Herzegovina. For all mentioned above, this paper tries to indicate to a need for more significant investing into tourism development, which is presently at a very low level of development in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the past ten years a dynamical development of tertiary activities in urban and rural areas has been distinguished; among which shopping centres take a significant position.

However, no matter how inviting the advantages of economic growth may be, they cannot be achieved without paying attention to natural and human resources on which development is based. It is necessary to find a better method of measuring negative effects and influences of economic activities on living environment and culture of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The original method of dealing with agricultural production was in service of nature protection. However, modern agriculture in the world, which is technically well equipped, specialised and market-oriented, disturbs increasingly the ecological balance. Traditional growing of agricultural crops has always been dependable on nature and limited by type of land, climate and topography, therefore, it was fully exposed to weather, vermin and various diseases. With an objective of achieving more intensive production and an increase of quantity of cultivable surfaces, natural vegetation and forests along the river courses disappear increasingly. The rest of natural vegetation with specific flora and fauna world is destroyed, and a uniform and ecologically very unstable cultural landscape in Bosnia and Herzegovina is created.