Learning outcomes graduate programme of environmental sciences

- Apply the fundamental theoretical approaches in creating methodology in researching, protecting and managing geological resources, geographic points of interest and biological systems in the environment
- 2. Create measures and means of ensuring high ecological standards in management
- 3. Create sustainable development programmes in technological processes and production that have significant environmental impacts
- 4. Analyse environmental impact studies and procedures that enable the protection and management of geological, geographic and biological resources
- 5. Apply the organisation of biological and landscape protection in national parks
- 6. Create rules and regulations pertaining to the regulation of biological, geographic and geological principles and anthropogenic environmental impacts
- 7. Assess on the basis of scientific research and scientific data how negative changes in environmental conditions impact environmental quality
- 8. Analyse the consequences of geographic influence, climatic extremes and changes, and their impacts on the environment and living organisms and their communities
- 9. Design geoecological studies, planning and evaluation of landscapes
- 10. Evaluate nature assessments in the drafting of physical and regional plans, expert assessments, environmental impact studies and other documentation relating to environmental management
- 11. Present scientific findings with arguments and explanations for the purpose of interpreting the scientific findings and educational transfer and interpretation of scientific findings to the non-scientific community.
- 12. Present scientific findings with arguments and explanations for the purpose of interpreting the scientific findings to regulators and administrative bodies
- 13. Give a supported categorisation of terrestrial waters, with a proposal for the management of aquatic resources
- 14. Apply scientific findings on the environmental to the efficient management of the sea and coastal areas, abiding by sustainable development principles
- 15. Apply scientific findings on the environment to the efficient management and protection of karst areas, abiding by sustainable development principles
- 16. Create waste management programmes with the evaluation of environmental impact studies of waste disposal
- 17. Analyse the geomorphological, hydrographic and microclimatic specificities of karst
- 18. Research (measurements, observations, recording with geocoding and experiments) the biological, geographic and geological principles and mechanisms
- 19. Evaluate the significance of research results and routine analysis with links to the data from the expert and scientific literature in the field of environmental science
- 20. Analyse the impacts of human activities and structures (settlements, transport) on the environment, geological resources, geographic and biological elements
- 21. Identify the effects of ecotoxicological and toxicological hazards and risks of environmental pollutants and xenobiotics
- 22. Propose solutions to environmental problems based on qualitative and quantitative geographical, geological and biological research

- 23. Design a field study, with the management of organisation and execution
- 24. Interpret complex statistical and informational data as results of measurements, processing and analysis in environmental sciences
- 25. Independently organise methodology of researching complex environmental problems by applying the scientific methods from the fields of biology, geology and ecology
- 26. Apply statistical and graphical methods in the analysis and presentation of results and data relating to environmental research
- 27. Recognise the highly complex spatial and environmental issues, with proposals for their resolution
- 28. Improve IT skills in the collection and analysis of environmental dana
- 29. Apply GIS techniques in developing geospatial databases and thematic maps in analogous and digital form
- 30. Create models to predict environmental impacts on biological systems and human population