	Universitas Negeri Surabaya Faculty of Social Sciences and Law Geography Education Undergraduate Study Program	Document Code

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses	CODE	Course Family	Credit Weight			SEMESTER	Compilation Date
GEOGRAPHIC LANDCAPES (FIELD)	8720200206	Compulsory Curriculum Subjects - National	T=2	P=0	ECTS=3.18	2	July 17, 2024

AUTHORIZATION	SP Developer	Course Cluster Coordinator	Study Program Coordinator
	Dr. Nugroho Hari Purnomo, M.Si./Drs. Bambang Hariyanto, M.Pd.	Dr. Nugroho Hari Purnomo, S.P., M.Si.	Dr. Nugroho Hari Purnomo, S.P., M.Si.

Learning model	**Project Based Learning**	
Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)	**PLO study program that is charged to the course**	
	PLO-2	Demonstrate the character of being tough, collaborative, adaptive, innovative, inclusive, lifelong learning and entrepreneurial spirit
	PLO-3	Develop logical, critical, systematic and creative thinking in carrying out specific work in their field of expertise and in accordance with work competency standards in the field concerned
	PLO-7	Able to make appropriate decisions to resolve regional problems in a spatial context based on an integrated geographic approach
	PLO-8	Able to obtain, process, analyze, present geosphere data and information using geospatial technology in integrated geographic studies with in-depth urban studies that support regional sustainability
	Program Objectives (PO)	
	PO - 1	Demonstrate the character of being tough, collaborative, adaptive, innovative, inclusive, lifelong learning, and entrepreneurial in community life in every landscape
	PO - 2	Develop logical, critical, systematic and creative thinking in carrying out specific work in the field of landscape identification and analysis in accordance with work competency standards for geographic landscape identification and analysis
	PO - 3	Able to make decisions accurately and quickly to resolve landscape problems in a spatial context based on an integrated geographic approach
	PO - 4	Able to obtain, process, analyze, present geosphere data and information using landscape technology in integrated geographic studies with in-depth study of landforms that support regional sustainability
	PLO-PO Matrix	

P.O	PLO-2	PLO-3	PLO-7	PLO-8
PO-1	✔			
PO-2		✔		
PO-3			✔	
PO-4				✔

PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)

P.O	Week														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PO-1													✔			
PO-2								✔								✔
PO-3	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔	✔		✔		
PO-4															✔	

Short Course Description	This course discusses integrated geography in a study area comprehensively with a multi-disciplinary mindset. The space that forms the area is studied in the form of components of natural space. It is in this form of natural space that human life is also influenced socially, economically and culturally. Starting with a discussion of resources and disasters in space, then reading maps and pictures of the area. Next, a work map is prepared for a regional spatial identification survey based on terrain units. Geography Landforms are based on landforms originating from structural, volcanic, glacial, aeolinic, fluvial, marine, solutional, denudational, organic and anthropogenic processes. Next, a spatial analysis is carried out by looking at the relationship between the components that make up the space and the relationship between the components that make up the room and other components that make up the space. Lectures are held in the classroom and for 1 week in the field.
References	**Main :**

1. Budiyanto, E. (2024). Studi Bentanglahan Karst. Surabaya: Unesa Press.
2. Rahmadi, C., Wiantoro, S., dan Nugroho, H. P. (2018). Sejarah Alam Gunung Sewu. Jakarta: LIPI Press.
3. Purnomo, N. H. (2015). Bentanglahan Geografi Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta: Ombak.
4. Santoso, L. W. (2015). Keistimewaan Yogyakarta dari Sudut Pandang Geomorfologi. Yogyakarta: UGM Press.
5. Zuidam, R.A. van and Zuidam, F.I. van Cancelado. (1985). Aerial Photo-Interpretation in Terrain Analysis and Geomorphologic Mapping. ITC. Smits Publishers. The Hague.
6. Zuidam, R.A. van. (1983). Guide to Geomorphologic – aerial photographic interpretation and mapping. Enschede: Section of Geology and Geomorphology, ITC.
7. Verstappen, H. Th. (1983). Applied Geomorphology: Geomorphological Surveys for Environmental Development. New York: Elsevier Science Publishing Company Inc. 437 p.
8. Verstappen, H. Th. (1977). Remote Sensing in Geomorphology. Amsterdam: Elsevier Science Publishing Company Inc.
9. Thornbury, W. D. (1969). Principles of Geomorphology. New York: John Wiley and Sons Inc.
10. Lobeck, A. K. (1939). Fundamental of Geomorphology. New York: John Wiley and Sons Inc.

Supporters:

1. Triyoga, S. L. (2010). Merapi dan Orang Jawa: Persepsi dan Kepercayaannya. Jakarta: Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia.
2. Yunus, H. S. (2006). Megapolitan, Concept, Problems, and Prospects. Yogyakarta: Student Library.
3. Widiyanto., Muta'ali, L., dan Santoso, L. W. (2003). Introduction Expanse Central Java. Yogyakarta: Fakultas Geografi UGM.
4. Suseno, F. M. (1984). Etika Jawa. Jakarta: Gramedia.

Supporting lecturer	Drs. Agus Sutedjo, M.Si. Prof. Dr. Ketut Prasetyo, M.S. Drs. Bambang Hariyanto, M.Pd. Dr. Eko Budiyanto, S.Pd., M.Si. Dr. Nugroho Hari Purnomo, S.P., M.Si. Nurul Makhmudiyah, S.Si., M.T. Dr. Lidya Lestari Sitohang, S.Si., M.Sc. Dr. Fahmi Fahrudin Fadirubun, M.Pd Putu Wirabumi, S.Si., M.Sc.

Week-	Final abilities of each learning stage (Sub-PO)	Evaluation		Help Learning, Learning methods, Student Assignments, [Estimated time]		Learning materials [References]	Assessment Weight (%)
		Indicator	Criteria & Form	Offline (*offline*)	Online (*online*)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

1	Analyzing earth sciences to identify geographic landscapes	The accuracy of analysis in the earth sciences to identify geographic landscapes	**Criteria:** 1. Minimum Completeness Criteria (KKM): > 65 2. Learning Process Assessment 3. Assessment of Learning Outcomes **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	1. Lecture 2. Question and Answer 3. Discussion 2 X 50		**Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Purnomo, NH (2015). Geography of Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta: Waves.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Verstappen, H. Th. (1983). Applied Geomorphology: Geomorphological Surveys for Environmental Development. New York: Elsevier Science Publishing Company Inc. 437 p.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Verstappen, H. Th. (1977). Remote Sensing in Geomorphology. Amsterdam: Elsevier Science Publishing Company Inc.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Thornbury, WD (1969). Principles of Geomorphology. New York: John Wiley and Sons Inc.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Lobeck, AK (1939). Fundamentals of Geomorphology. New York: John Wiley and Sons Inc.*	5%

2	Analyzing satellite images and regional geological maps to compile maps of geographic landscape terrain units	Accurate analysis of satellite images and regional geological maps to compile maps of geographical landscape terrain units	**Criteria:** 1. Minimum Completeness Criteria (KKM): > 65 2. Learning Process Assessment 3. Assessment of Learning Outcomes **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Practice/Performance	1. Lecture 2. Question and Answer 3. Discussion 2 X 50		**Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Purnomo, NH (2015). Geography of Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta: Waves.* **Material:** Geographical landscape **Reference:** *Santoso, LW (2015). The Specialties of Yogyakarta from a Geomorphological Point of View. Yogyakarta: UGM Press.* **Material:** Geographical landscape **Reference:** *Triyoga, SL (2010). Merapi and the Javanese: Perceptions and Beliefs. Jakarta: Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia.*	5%
3	Analyze terrain unit maps for geographic landscapes	Accuracy of terrain unit map analysis for geographic landscapes	**Criteria:** 1. Minimum Completeness Criteria (KKM): > 65 2. Learning Process Assessment 3. Assessment of Learning Outcomes **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Practice/Performance	1. Lecture 2. Question and Answer Discussion 2 X 50		**Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Purnomo, NH (2015). Geography of Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta: Waves.* **Material:** Geographical landscape **Reference:** *Santoso, LW (2015). The Specialties of Yogyakarta from a Geomorphological Point of View. Yogyakarta: UGM Press.*	5%
4	Analyze the landscape based on the original formation of Structural processes regarding resource characteristics, vulnerability and environmental threats	The accuracy of landscape analysis based on the original formation of Structural processes regarding resource characteristics, vulnerability and environmental threats	**Criteria:** 1. Minimum Completeness Criteria (KKM): > 65 2. Learning Process Assessment 3. Assessment of Learning Outcomes **Form of Assessment** : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	1. Lecture 2. Question and Answer 3. Discussion 2 X 50		**Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Purnomo, NH (2015). Geography of Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta: Waves.* **Material:** Geographical landscape **Reference:** *Santoso, LW (2015). The Specialties of Yogyakarta from a Geomorphological Point of View. Yogyakarta: UGM Press.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:**	5%

						Zuidam, RA van and Zuidam, FI van Cancelado. (1985). Aerial Photo-Interpretation in Terrain Analysis and Geomorphologic Mapping. ITC. Smith Publishers. The Hague. **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Verstappen, H. Th. (1983). Applied Geomorphology: Geomorphological Surveys for Environmental Development. New York: Elsevier Science Publishing Company Inc. 437 p.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Thornbury, WD (1969). Principles of Geomorphology. New York: John Wiley and Sons Inc.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Lobeck, AK (1939). Fundamentals of Geomorphology. New York: John Wiley and Sons Inc.* **Material:** Geographical landscape **Reference:** *Triyoga, SL (2010). Merapi and the Javanese: Perceptions and Beliefs. Jakarta: Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Widiyanto., Muta'ali, L., and Santoso, LW (2003). Introduction to Expanse Central Java. Yogyakarta: Faculty of Geography UGM.*	
5	Analyze the landscape based on the formation of volcanic origin regarding resource characteristics, vulnerability and environmental threats	The accuracy of landscape analysis based on volcanic origin formations regarding resource characteristics, vulnerability and environmental threats	**Criteria:** 1. Minimum Completeness Criteria (KKM): > 65 2. Learning Process Assessment 3. Assessment of Learning Outcomes	1. Lecture 2. Question and Answer 3. Discussion 2 X 50		**Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Purnomo, NH (2015). Geography of Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta: Waves.*	5%

				Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment			**Material:** Geographical landscape **Reference:** *Santoso, LW (2015). The Specialties of Yogyakarta from a Geomorphological Point of View. Yogyakarta: UGM Press.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Zuidam, RA van. (1983). Guide to Geomorphologic – aerial photographic interpretation and mapping. Enschede: Section of Geology and Geomorphology, ITC.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Verstappen, H. Th. (1983). Applied Geomorphology: Geomorphological Surveys for Environmental Development. New York: Elsevier Science Publishing Company Inc. 437 p.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Verstappen, H. Th. (1977). Remote Sensing in Geomorphology. Amsterdam: Elsevier Science Publishing Company Inc.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Thornbury, WD (1969). Principles of Geomorphology. New York: John Wiley and Sons Inc.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Lobeck, AK (1939). Fundamentals of Geomorphology. New York: John Wiley and Sons Inc.* **Material:** Geographical landscape **Reference:** *Triyoga, SL (2010). Merapi*		

						and the Javanese: Perceptions and Beliefs. Jakarta: Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia. **Material:** Geographical landscape **Reference:** *Suseno, FM (1984). Javanese Ethics. Jakarta: Gramedia.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Widiyanto., Muta'ali, L., and Santoso, LW (2003). Introduction to Expanse Central Java. Yogyakarta: Faculty of Geography UGM.*	
6	Analyzing landscapes based on formations originating from Aeolian processes regarding resource characteristics, vulnerability and environmental threats	The accuracy of landscape analysis based on the origin of Aeolian processes regarding resource characteristics, vulnerability and environmental threats	**Criteria:** 1. Minimum Completeness Criteria (KKM): > 65 2. Learning Process Assessment 3. Assessment of Learning Outcomes **Form of Assessment** : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	1. Lecture 2. Question and Answer 3. Discussion 2 X 50		**Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Purnomo, NH (2015). Geography of Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta: Waves.* **Material:** Geographical landscape **Reference:** *Santoso, LW (2015). The Specialties of Yogyakarta from a Geomorphological Point of View. Yogyakarta: UGM Press.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Verstappen, H. Th. (1983). Applied Geomorphology: Geomorphological Surveys for Environmental Development. New York: Elsevier Science Publishing Company Inc. 437 p.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Zuidam, RA van and Zuidam, FI van Cancelado. (1985). Aerial Photo-Interpretation in Terrain Analysis and Geomorphologic Mapping. ITC. Smith Publishers. The Hague.*	5%

7	Analyzing landscapes based on formations originating from Fluvial processes regarding resource characteristics, vulnerability and environmental threats	The accuracy of landscape analysis is based on the origin of Fluvial processes regarding resource characteristics, vulnerability and environmental threats	**Criteria:** 1. Minimum Completeness Criteria (KKM): > 65 2. Learning Process Assessment 3. Assessment of Learning Outcomes **Form of Assessment** : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	1. Lecture 2. Question and Answer 3. Discussion 2 X 50		**Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Purnomo, NH (2015). Geography of Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta: Waves.* **Material:** Geographical landscape **Reference:** *Santoso, LW (2015). The Specialties of Yogyakarta from a Geomorphological Point of View. Yogyakarta: UGM Press.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Zuidam, RA van. (1983). Guide to Geomorphologic – aerial photographic interpretation and mapping. Enschede: Section of Geology and Geomorphology, ITC.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Verstappen, H. Th. (1983). Applied Geomorphology: Geomorphological Surveys for Environmental Development. New York: Elsevier Science Publishing Company Inc. 437 p.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Thornbury, WD (1969). Principles of Geomorphology. New York: John Wiley and Sons Inc.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Lobeck, AK (1939). Fundamentals of Geomorphology. New York: John Wiley and Sons Inc.*	5%
8	Midterm Exam (UTS)	Accuracy according to the assessment rubric	**Criteria:** 1. Minimum Completeness Criteria (KKM): > 65 2. Learning Process Assessment 3. Assessment of	2 x 50		**Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Purnomo, NH (2015). Geography of Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta:*	10%

			Learning Outcomes **Form of Assessment** : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment, Portfolio Assessment			*Waves.* **Material:** Geographical landscape **Reference:** *Santoso, LW (2015). The Specialties of Yogyakarta from a Geomorphological Point of View. Yogyakarta: UGM Press.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Zuidam, RA van and Zuidam, FI van Cancelado. (1985). Aerial Photo-Interpretation in Terrain Analysis and Geomorphologic Mapping. ITC. Smith Publishers. The Hague.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Verstappen, H. Th. (1983). Applied Geomorphology: Geomorphological Surveys for Environmental Development. New York: Elsevier Science Publishing Company Inc. 437 p.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Thornbury, WD (1969). Principles of Geomorphology. New York: John Wiley and Sons Inc.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Lobeck, AK (1939). Fundamentals of Geomorphology. New York: John Wiley and Sons Inc.* **Material:** Geographical landscape **Reference:** *Triyoga, SL (2010). Merapi and the Javanese: Perceptions and Beliefs. Jakarta: Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia.*	

9	Analyzing landscapes based on marine formations regarding resource characteristics, vulnerability and environmental threats	The accuracy of landscape analysis is based on the origin of marine processes regarding resource characteristics, vulnerability and environmental threats	**Criteria:** 1. Minimum Completeness Criteria (KKM): > 65 2. Learning Process Assessment 3. Assessment of Learning Outcomes **Form of Assessment** : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	1. Lecture 2. Question and Answer 3. Discussion 2 x 50		**Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Purnomo, NH (2015). Geography of Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta: Waves.* **Material:** Geographical landscape **Reference:** *Santoso, LW (2015). The Specialties of Yogyakarta from a Geomorphological Point of View. Yogyakarta: UGM Press.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Zuidam, RA van and Zuidam, FI van Cancelado. (1985). Aerial Photo-Interpretation in Terrain Analysis and Geomorphologic Mapping. ITC. Smith Publishers. The Hague.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Verstappen, H. Th. (1977). Remote Sensing in Geomorphology. Amsterdam: Elsevier Science Publishing Company Inc.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Thornbury, WD (1969). Principles of Geomorphology. New York: John Wiley and Sons Inc.*	5%

10	Analyze the landscape based on the origin of the Solutional process (Karst) regarding resource characteristics, vulnerability and environmental threats	The accuracy of landscape analysis based on the origin of the Solutional process (Karst) regarding resource characteristics, vulnerability and environmental threats	**Criteria:** 1. Minimum Completeness Criteria (KKM): > 65 2. Learning Process Assessment 3. Assessment of Learning Outcomes **Form of Assessment** : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	1. Lecture 2. Question and Answer 3. Discussion 2 x 50		**Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Purnomo, NH (2015). Geography of Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta: Waves.* **Material:** Geographical landscape **Reference:** *Santoso, LW (2015). The Specialties of Yogyakarta from a Geomorphological Point of View. Yogyakarta: UGM Press.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Zuidam, RA van. (1983). Guide to Geomorphologic – aerial photographic interpretation and mapping. Enschede: Section of Geology and Geomorphology, ITC.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Verstappen, H. Th. (1983). Applied Geomorphology: Geomorphological Surveys for Environmental Development. New York: Elsevier Science Publishing Company Inc. 437 p.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Rahmadi, C., Wiantoro, S., and Nugroho, HP (2018). Natural History of Mount Sewu. Jakarta: LIPI Press.* **Material:** Geographical landscape **Reference:** *Budiyanto, E. (2024). Karst Landscape Studies. Surabaya: Unesa Press.*	5%

11	Analyze the landscape based on the original formation of the Denudational process regarding resource characteristics, vulnerability and environmental threats	The accuracy of landscape analysis is based on the original formation of the Denudational process regarding resource characteristics, vulnerability and environmental threats	**Criteria:** 1. Minimum Completeness Criteria (KKM): > 65 2. Learning Process Assessment 3. Assessment of Learning Outcomes **Form of Assessment** : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	1. Lecture 2. Question and Answer 3. Discussion 2 x 50		**Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Purnomo, NH (2015). Geography of Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta: Waves.* **Material:** Geographical landscape **Reference:** *Santoso, LW (2015). The Specialties of Yogyakarta from a Geomorphological Point of View. Yogyakarta: UGM Press.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Verstappen, H. Th. (1983). Applied Geomorphology: Geomorphological Surveys for Environmental Development. New York: Elsevier Science Publishing Company Inc. 437 p.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Zuidam, RA van. (1983). Guide to Geomorphologic – aerial photographic interpretation and mapping. Enschede: Section of Geology and Geomorphology, ITC.*	5%

12	Analyzing landscapes based on the origin of Biological (Organic) Landform processes regarding resource characteristics, vulnerability and environmental threats	The accuracy of landscape analysis based on the origin of Biological (Organic) Landform processes regarding resource characteristics, vulnerability and environmental threats	**Criteria:** 1. Minimum Completeness Criteria (KKM): > 65 2. Learning Process Assessment 3. Assessment of Learning Outcomes **Form of Assessment** : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	1. Lecture 2. Question and Answer 3. Discussion 2 x 50		**Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Purnomo, NH (2015). Geography of Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta: Waves.* **Material:** Geographical landscape **Reference:** *Santoso, LW (2015). The Specialties of Yogyakarta from a Geomorphological Point of View. Yogyakarta: UGM Press.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Rahmadi, C., Wiantoro, S., and Nugroho, HP (2018). Natural History of Mount Sewu. Jakarta: LIPI Press.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Lobeck, AK (1939). Fundamentals of Geomorphology. New York: John Wiley and Sons Inc.*	5%

13	Analyzing the landscape based on the origin of the Anthropological (Artificial) Landform process regarding resource characteristics, vulnerability and environmental threats	The accuracy of landscape analysis based on the origin of Anthropological (Artificial) Landform processes regarding resource characteristics, vulnerability and environmental threats	**Criteria:** 1. Minimum Completeness Criteria (KKM): > 65 2. Learning Process Assessment 3. Assessment of Learning Outcomes **Form of Assessment** : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	1. Lecture 2. Question and Answer 3. Discussion 2 x 50		**Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Purnomo, NH (2015). Geography of Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta: Waves.* **Material:** Geographical landscape **Reference:** *Santoso, LW (2015). The Specialties of Yogyakarta from a Geomorphological Point of View. Yogyakarta: UGM Press.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Widiyanto., Muta'ali, L., and Santoso, LW (2003). Introduction to Expanse Central Java. Yogyakarta: Faculty of Geography UGM.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Yunus, HS (2006). Megapolitan, Concept, Problems, and Prospects. Yogyakarta: Student Library.* **Material:** Geographical landscape **Reference:** *Triyoga, SL (2010). Merapi and the Javanese: Perceptions and Beliefs. Jakarta: Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia.* **Material:** Geographical landscape **Reference:** *Suseno, FM (1984). Javanese Ethics. Jakarta: Gramedia.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Lobeck, AK (1939). Fundamentals of Geomorphology. New York: John Wiley and Sons Inc.*	5%

14	Examining the geographical landscape of Java Island based on resource characteristics, vulnerability and environmental threats	The accuracy of studying the geographical landscape of Java Island based on resource characteristics, vulnerability and environmental threats	**Criteria:** 1. Minimum Completeness Criteria (KKM): > 65 2. Learning Process Assessment 3. Assessment of Learning Outcomes **Form of Assessment** : Practical Assessment	1. Lecture 2. Question and Answer 3. Discussion 2 x 50		**Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Purnomo, NH (2015). Geography of Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta: Waves.* **Material:** Geographical landscape **Reference:** *Santoso, LW (2015). The Specialties of Yogyakarta from a Geomorphological Point of View. Yogyakarta: UGM Press.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Widiyanto., Muta'ali, L., and Santoso, LW (2003). Introduction to Expanse Central Java. Yogyakarta: Faculty of Geography UGM.* **Material:** Landscape and Landform **Reference:** *Verstappen, H. Th. (1983). Applied Geomorphology: Geomorphological Surveys for Environmental Development. New York: Elsevier Science Publishing Company Inc. 437 p.*	10%

15	Examining the geographical landscape of Yogyakarta based on resource characteristics, vulnerability and environmental threats	The accuracy of studying Yogyakarta's geographic landscape based on resource characteristics, vulnerability and environmental threats	**Criteria:** 1. Minimum Completeness Criteria (KKM): > 65 2. Learning Process Assessment 3. Assessment of Learning Outcomes **Form of Assessment** : Practical Assessment	1. Lecture 2. Question and Answer 3. Discussion 2 x 50		**Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Purnomo, NH (2015). Geography of Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta: Waves.* **Material:** Geographical landscape **Reference:** *Santoso, LW (2015). The Specialties of Yogyakarta from a Geomorphological Point of View. Yogyakarta: UGM Press.* **Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Widiyanto., Muta'ali, L., and Santoso, LW (2003). Introduction to Expanse Central Java. Yogyakarta: Faculty of Geography UGM.* **Material:** Landscape and Landform **Reference:** *Zuidam, RA van. (1983). Guide to Geomorphologic – aerial photographic interpretation and mapping. Enschede: Section of Geology and Geomorphology, ITC.*	10%

16	Final Semester Examination (UAS)	Accuracy in accordance with the assessment rubric	**Criteria:** 1. Minimum Completeness Criteria (KKM): > 65 2. Learning Process Assessment 3. Assessment of Learning Outcomes **Form of Assessment** : Portfolio Assessment	2 x 50		**Material:** Geographical landscapes **References:** *Purnomo, NH (2015). Geography of Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta: Waves.* **Material:** Landscape and Landform **Reference:** *Zuidam, RA van. (1983). Guide to Geomorphologic – aerial photographic interpretation and mapping. Enschede: Section of Geology and Geomorphology, ITC.* **Material:** Landscape and Landform **Reference:** *Verstappen, H. Th. (1983). Applied Geomorphology: Geomorphological Surveys for Environmental Development. New York: Elsevier Science Publishing Company Inc. 437 p.*	10%

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Project Based Learning

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	7.5%
2.	Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	52.5%
3.	Portfolio Assessment	15%
4.	Practical Assessment	20%
5.	Practice / Performance	5%
		100%

Notes

1. **Learning Outcomes of Study Program Graduates (PLO - Study Program)** are the abilities possessed by each Study Program graduate which are the internalization of attitudes, mastery of knowledge and skills according to the level of their study program obtained through the learning process.
2. **The PLO imposed on courses** are several learning outcomes of study program graduates (CPL-Study Program) which are used for the formation/development of a course consisting of aspects of attitude, general skills, special skills and knowledge.
3. **Program Objectives (PO)** are abilities that are specifically described from the PLO assigned to a course, and are specific to the study material or learning materials for that course.
4. **Subject Sub-PO (Sub-PO)** is a capability that is specifically described from the PO that can be measured or observed and is the final ability that is planned at each learning stage, and is specific to the learning material of the course.
5. **Indicators for assessing** ability in the process and student learning outcomes are specific and measurable statements that identify the ability or performance of student learning outcomes accompanied by evidence.
6. **Assessment Criteria** are benchmarks used as a measure or measure of learning achievement in assessments based on predetermined indicators. Assessment criteria are guidelines for assessors so that assessments are consistent and unbiased. Criteria can be quantitative or qualitative.
7. **Forms of assessment:** test and non-test.
8. **Forms of learning:** Lecture, Response, Tutorial, Seminar or equivalent, Practicum, Studio Practice, Workshop Practice, Field Practice, Research, Community Service and/or other equivalent forms of learning.
9. **Learning Methods:** Small Group Discussion, Role-Play & Simulation, Discovery Learning, Self-Directed Learning, Cooperative Learning, Collaborative Learning, Contextual Learning, Project Based Learning, and other equivalent methods.
10. **Learning materials** are details or descriptions of study materials which can be presented in the form of several main points and sub-topics.
11. **The assessment weight** is the percentage of assessment of each sub-PO achievement whose size is proportional to the level of difficulty of achieving that sub-PO, and the total is 100%.
12. TM=Face to face, PT=Structured assignments, BM=Independent study.