

M. Martiš, J. Mareček: ESPOO - Convention

The proceeding integration of the CSFR to the European community requires certain adaptation of Czecho-Slovak legal regulations to the EC legislation. To prevent potential conflicts between states as a result of their mutual endangerment, threaten or damage of human environment has become one of the categorical imperative of our times. In a densely settled and both environmentally and in politics easily vulnerable European region this demand plays much impressive role. ESPOO - (Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in Trans Borderly Context the UN Economist Commission for Europe adopted on 25th Febr. 1991 in Espoo, Finland) even in its preamble stresses the necessity to devote attention to environmental factors in their stage of decision processes. To this goal all possibilities of E. I. A. should be used, as well as all procedures at every relevant administration level, all who can take decisions must have at their disposal sufficiently quantitative information for accepting environmentally right and effective decisions. ESPOO - Convention enumeratively gives a list of actions at which a seriously damaging effect on human environment crossing the borders of a country, can be expected. The country where such a potential danger has its origin must enable to people living beyond its own borders, to take part in the whole E.I.A. procedure.

J. Cúth: The association agreement - a basis for cooperation of CSFR with European community in the sphere of human environment

Changes in Central and Eastern Europe and in the previous USSR which resulted in disintegration of the market in former socialist countries have created conditions for constructing new kinds of contacts with individual EC countries and EC as a whole. The European treaty of association between the member countries of EC on the one hand and CSFR on the other hand is a particular expression of these new contacts. The main goal of the Association is, besides the development of a political dialogue, to propose a free movement of goods, services, capital, and working people on the areas of signatories to the Treaty. The problem of human environment forms the object of only one article of the Treaty but encircles even the prevailing part of cooperation and main forms of its realization. But it is only a frame expression of demands on cooperation in human environment that will be specified in special agreements and/or programmes after the ratification by all countries of the Treaty. The association agreement takes care of all parts of human environment - air, water, soil, forest, flora, fauna, and landscape ecology as well. At the same time it is assumed that CSFR will take an active part in European informative and monitoring network and will use all possible contacts and forms of cooperation with European Agency for Human Environment.

European programme CORINE**J. Dlouhý: CORINE in CSFR**

Programme CORINE, carried out by the EEA Task Force, was launched in 1990 in order to make the information related to the environment compatible within the EC member states. After Dobříš Conference, the ministerial agreement is fulfilled - EFTA and Central and Eastern European countries are starting with CORINE in three main programmes: Biotopes, Land Cover and CORINAIR.

J. Kolář: Land Cover

The project Land Cover is one of some ten projects of the programme CORINE. Its main purpose is to form and supply information on species categories covering the territory of European countries. The procedure is determined by a unified methodology in order to guarantee compatibility of resulting information.

K. Marečková: CORINAIR

The need to obtain comparable data of pollutant emission in atmosphere in Europe conducted to the project CORINAIR. Defined 8 pollutants (SO₂, NO_x, NMVOC, CH₄, CO, CO₂, N₂O, NH₃) are investigated on 4 levels. Important large point sources (LPS) are studied in detail, other emissions are reported as area sources. Estimation of the emissions is relevant to the activity, pollutant and a territorial unit. Transposition of emissions into grid system is possible.

L. Halada: CORINE Biotopes

The main aim of this project is to obtain and give information on biotopes, plant and animal associations as well as rare and threatened species of plants and animals. Their importance from European aspect is significant from the viewpoint of incorporation of concrete biotopes into the project. Data are retained in a database in a unified form.

A. Buček, J. Laclna: Supraregional territorial system of ecological stability

Territorial system of ecological landscape stability is formed by the network of ecologically significant segments arranged on the basis of functional and spatial criteria. Its base are biocentres enabling existence of species and associations of natural genepool by their size and state of ecological conditions. Biocentres are connected with biocorridors enabling migration of organisms. The proposal of unified network of supraregional biocentres and biocorridors on the territory of CSFR was elaborated in the map "Ecological landscape stability" being a part of the "Atlas of the environment and health of inhabitants of CSFR" published in 1992. In the choice of supraregional biocentres the main cri-

teria were to apply representativity, spatial parameters and legislative protection. The supraregional biocentre ought to have an area more than 1000 ha. The proposed supraregional spatial system includes 199 biocentres, from them 174 are supraregional, 24 provincial and 1 biospheric ones. Only 5 provincial biocentres feel all requirements. From 174 selected supraregional biocentres 16 have not legislative protection and 25 required size. Considering geographical situation of CSFR is necessary to define the link-up of selected biocentres and especially of biocorridors of analogous area abroad in the frame of the programme EECONET.

M. Hranalová: Economical means of environmental policy of well developed market economies

At present in majority of economically well developed countries are used means of economical character except of direct ones of environmental economical policy. They are mainly payments for pollution of single components of the environment (this is applied also in CSFR), of differentiated taxes of perfect products and products bad from environmental aspect and from transfer of emission rights. In well developed market economies are mainly used 4 payments: payments for direct pollution of the environment by injurants, the so called user's payments, dues rising the prices of products and administrative dues. Other economical means of environmental policy are used - e.g. differentiated tax of value, various systems of advance payment, payments resulting from breach of environmental rules etc. Also environmental initiatives of inhabitants and producers are important (for passing of more rigorous standards of emissions, production of "green" products etc.). Satisfactory results of environmental policy may be reached only in unity of these means (direct and indirect ones) of influencing the behaviour of polluters of the environment.

J. Čeřovský: The East-European programme of IUCN

IUCN - The World Conservation Union - is the first (founded in 1948), most important and most representative international conservation organization. During last years IUCN increases its attention to the European stage. As a pioneering action it established (officially in 1988), even before the major political changes, a special programme for its East European Region.

The East-European Programme of IUCN does not intend to continue the isolation of the former "socialist" countries of Central and Eastern Europe. On the contrary, it aims at support to national and local, mainly NGO's initiatives and activities and at their integration within an all-European and even global framework.

Today EEP has a small professional staff in the IUCN Headquarters, focal points in all countries of the Region, a Programme Advisory Group consisting of member organizations' representatives, and - of course - a developing number of projects to accomplish.

The Czech and Slovak Federative Republic is very actively involved since the earliest beginnings of the Programme. The Czechoslovak Programme Coordination Unit in Prague even executes one project of a regional dimension: editing, publishing and distributing the quarterly IUCN NEWSLETTER (which can be obtained upon request free of charge from the IUCN PCU, Slezská 9, CS-12029 Praha 2, tel. xx42-2-2152700, fax: xx-2-254555).

E. Glnter: State of health and the environment of inhabitants of Europe

The present state of health of the inhabitants in the former socialist republics is worse than in democratic states of Europe and in these countries the life expectancy is significantly shorter. Unqualified directing of industrialization and collectivization of agriculture, directive and dictatorial system of leading of society and its spirit life together with political shocks (e.g. occupation of Hungary and Czecho-Slovakia) caused a situation leading to a rapid worsening of state of health of people in CSFR, Hungary, Poland and other "socialist" countries especially during the last 20-25 years. High mortality is caused mainly by cardiovascular diseases (ischemic heart disease, coronary thrombosis, cerebral haemorrhage) and cancer.

J. Buček: Environmental dimension of Euroregions.

Euroregions are becoming very influential form of transfrontier cooperation in C.S.F.R. As map shows, they cover the most important economic regions (North Bohemia, Ostrava, Bratislava) of the country, but also we can find typical underdeveloped peripheral territories in borderland. All these areas face new wave of developmental efforts now. In this situation environmental dimension must be emphasized too, especially because political borders cannot stop movements and flows in biosphere. Some of regions are critically damaged (pollutions, waste, acid rains), however on the other hand, there are important protected areas of nature (national parks, reservations, etc.). We need strongly developed environmental dimension within Euroregional cooperation schemes, programmes and institutions. This type of transfrontier coordination gives great opportunity to minimize transfer of environmental problems across the border and provides space for optimization of future development planning.

N. Ďurajková: Influence of traffic on environment from European aspect

The developed European countries devote large attention to negative impacts of road traffic on environment. It is caused by a quick increase of road traffic in the last decades.

In Germany, Great Britain as well as in other European countries special institutions deal with evaluation of the road traffic impacts. Standard for soil pollution, more precisely for

organic compounds from vehicles is introduced in Holland e. g.

Institute of Landscape Ecology of SAS and Chemical Institute of the Faculty of Natural Sciences, Comenius University in Bratislava have applied the Holland standard for the territory of West Slovakia. Increased share of organic compounds (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons - PAH) has been ascertained. Some of PAH has toxic, carcinogenic and mutagenous effect.

From the mentioned above follows the need to investigate imission load on the soils also in Czecho-Slovakia and to measure volume of selected anorganic elements (heavy metals etc.), too.

L. Miklós: Environment and development - Rio Summit '90

On the Summit in Brasilia, Rio de Janeiro, 1-14 June 1992, 4 essential documents were taken up. The Declaration Rio arises instead of the expected Earth Charter and it declares what the countries ought to do for conservation of life on the Earth in the future. The Convention of Conservation of Biological Heterogeneity (biodiversity) is the basis for shift of technocratic attitude of environment to protection of life conditions and forms. The convention of Climate Change gives either an analysis of the causes of these changes, either it deals with the measures necessary for improving the present situation. The most extensive document (a complex of 40 documents) accepted in Rio, is the so called Agenda 21, Agenda of the 21st century - a programme of multilateral care of the environment of the world. The value of the documents in their complexity, in the Rio process as a whole and also in the fact, that many special problems of the environment and development are formed in the documents of the United Nations for the first time. More important will be the further process - concretization and implementation of Agenda 21. The member states of the United Nations - developing and well developed ones - agree and state that the environment and development are inseparably connected and for permanent development is necessary to solve the problems drafted in Agenda 21 and in other documents. This is the task of the post-Rio process.

Š. Maglocký: Sustentation of being

Paper deals with significance and responsibility by translation of the special literature. The attention has been focussed on the term "sustainable development". The possibilities for translating and understanding are given.

J. Kára: The Environment for Europe

As a starting point, the article presents a brief overview of results and conclusions of Dobříš conference of European environmental ministers in June 1991. Following this, the attention is focused on the consequent activities and possibilities of a more integrated treatment of Euro-

pean environment. Particularly, the process of preparation of the next 1993 ministerial conference in Switzerland is described, including the division of work among several task forces and working groups (Environmental action programme for Central and Eastern Europe, Working Group on Environment for Europe, State of the Environment in Europe report, Nature protection).

The second part of article is dedicated to the informal meeting of Central and Eastern European environment ministers in High Tatras in March 1992. General characterization of this unprecedented event is accompanied by full texts of main documents adopted there: Memorandum of the meeting, Guidelines for environmental cooperation in Central and Eastern Europe and list of Regional programmes.

Given this, the article is hoped to provide an insight into the recent attempts to integrate national or regional efforts and systems of environmental protection in Europe.

M. Vagačová: We search for perfect projects

In national competition "We search for perfect projects" the jury Awarded honourable mention for the study "Ecological evaluation of Lamač".

J. Dlouhý: Report on the State of the Environment of Europe 1993

Another conclusion from Dobříš is to produce the Report on the State of the Environment of Europe 1993. The Preparatory Committee for the Report has the EEA TF secretariat and consists from the representatives of international organizations, CSFR, Switzerland, current EC presidency states and Norway. Focal points were established in all European countries. The Report will cover all sectors of environment, types of human activities and its negative impacts. It is intended to become a base for decision-making in international content. Three versions for different target groups will be complemented by Atlas and Statistical Compendium.

Ružička M.: Pan-European seminar on rural landscape

This seminar will be held within 19th - 21st Oct. 1992 in the seat of European Council in Strasburg. The aim of it is to obtain a picture on successful or different attempts and trials on stimulation the economic development of rural countryside which take into account human environment, enable the development of nature and have a favourable effect on landscape. For the CSFR a report by M. Ružička is being prepared dealing with ecological stabilization, optimum space organization as well as on biological diversity of rural landscape, this being illustrated on an example of East Slovakian Lowland and Zamagurie, the regions of which differ in their ecologic and socio-economic conditions for agriculture.

Maglocký Š.: The vegetation map of Europe

The basic aim of wide group of collaborators was to compile a unique map of vegetation in Europe which would connect different geobotanic schools and enable the transfer of national approaches when mapping vegetation of European regions. The text part contains a list of all mapped vegetative units the characteristics of each of them are put together according to a unique arrangement. The prepared map is a collective work of scientists from both European countries and COMECON.

Ecological activities from Banská Štiavnica

- Workshop for management workers and specialists of chemical enterprises and research institutes in Slovakia.
- Seminar "Security of complex territorial development of regions for specialists of district

sections of territorial development and architecture.

- Seminar "Ecological education in scouting."
- International seminar "Care of cultural and historical inheritance".
- Course of lectures of natural science in Banská Štiavnica.

Eliáš P.: How to proceed in urban ecology

On the 2nd international symposium on urban ecology held in June 1991 in Izmir (Turkey), topical research tasks in this field were proposed. There are three branches of problems: environmental and biotechnology problems in towns, ecological relations between housing estates and surroundings, and two concept problems - a concept of urban ecosystems and that of bio-monitoring. More attention should be devoted to the impact of developing towns on man itself not only on his human environment.

Kasanická Z.: Alternative methods of farming in West European countries

Developed countries support the process of spreading the biologic and ecologic systems of farming via purposive governmental policy. An alternative farming is a common term for different ways and methods of such systems of farming. An organic agriculture is the oldest and most spread; a biologic and dynamic one calculates with an influence of cosmic forces on soil, herbs, animals, and people; an organic and biologic method underlines the microbiologic activity of soil. One of this way is the method of the so-called 'agriculture biologique, mostly spread in France. ANOG (A working community for natural growing of fruit and vegetables) starts from the fact that healthy soil is needed for growing healthy herbs. Besides these main ways there are many other variants and transitive forms between alternative and conventional farming.

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