

### L. Miklós: Principles of the Slovak ecological policy

The Slovak Commission for Human Environment is a central authority for the management of protection of environment and of state administration for the environment protection. Its conceptual activity is aimed at formation of convenient policy of environment and highly qualified methodological base. Its central point is the formation and realization of the conceptions of protection of environment and their synchronization with existing and future economical conditions and the conception of other economical branches. The Slovak Commission for Environment wants to lead the process of „ecologization“ of social development by influencing on economic organizations also in the decision process and not by solution of resulting differences.

Determining sphere is the ecologization of economical and legislative means of the management of environment. Perspective aim is not the formation of a special system of economy and legislative of environment, but gradual improvement, change and fulfilment of existing means of management. Specific means is the Slovak Fund of Environment. Its effectiveness and influence on social-economical sphere has to be followed and evaluated. The duty of the Slovak Commission for Human Environment is especially the correction of regulative function of economical means according to the requirements of ecological policy.

An important duty is also ecologically optimum organization and landscape utilization as a Common space where the activities of the man take place. Therefore special processes are elaborated. Determining practical sphere is the influence on economic branches in order to introduce technologies that do not threaten the human environment by process and by products, too.

### J. Jiráč: Ecological policy in the Czech Republic

The Ministry of Human Environment of the Czech Republic elaborated the „Programme of the treatment of human environment of the Czech Republic“. The programme establishes the basic principles, aims and main tasks that must be solved in the Czech Republic in the nearest period. It sets out not only from the right to healthy human environment, but also from responsibility of people, plants and other organizations and mainly of villages and towns for its state.

Principles will be included in amended and new legal rules for protection of human environment. They ought to influence in the years 1991—1992. Complex system of economical means will follow

them that will force the polluters to behave ecologically within the frame of market mechanisms. Newly formed executive body administration will be supported by legal rules and economical means. Methodical and control activity is followed with them that is inevitable for performance of administration in the Czech Republic. Important control organization will be the inspection of the human environment of the Czech Republic.

The aim of the Programme is to stop the increasing of pollution of human environment up to two years. Means are directed to air and water protection, to waste management and soil planning. Continuation and success of economical reform will have crucial influence on formation of human environment. The polluters will bear the costs of realization of measures. State budget and the Fund of Human Environment will be the complementary source only in the most important actions.

### M. Ružička: Science in the solution of ecological problems of human environment

In the centre of attention of our science is the compilation of projects and grants. Their complex programme is divided into 9 programmes, while the experts are concentrated on the tasks from the field of ecologization of spatial organization of the landscape. From more than 2000 proposals 182 grants have been chosen from 70 scientific-research institutes of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport of SR and Slovak Committee for Human Environment. The Committee of the Presidium of SAS for Human Environment in cooperation with specialists reevaluates single suggested grants and projects from the viewpoint of their content, aim, working capacity and conditions of solution.

### O. Vidláková: Environmental law of today

Environmental law is part of the state ecopolicy. The author argues the differences in understanding the law as an instrument of regulation under the 40 years of the old totalitarian regime and at present, in the transitional period towards a pluralistic democracy. The passes criticism on the slow progress in environmental legislation during the passed 16 months, outlines priorities and evaluates the relation between the set of laws regulating the protection of the individual environmental medias as water, air, soil, forest, etc. and the comprehensive law on environmental protection. She sees the priority in a rapid drafting of basic laws and procedural regulations, and namely on air pollution, soil protection, nature and landscape protection, waste, transformation of agricultural

land, chemicalization and on E. I. A. She stresses the importance of penetrating of the ecological dimension into the whole legal order and especially into the economic and fiscal law. She does not refuse the act (or code) on environmental protection in general but she does not see its priority at present.

### V. Jurík: Actual tasks of the Slovak committee for human environment

The central authority of state administration of the Slovak Republic for formation and protection of human environment is the Slovak Committee for Human Environment. As a collective authority appointed by the government it deals with the most important questions of protection and formation of human environment in Slovakia. The apparatus of the Slovak Committee for Human Environment carries out the state administration in this field. Because the protection of human environment touches various spheres is evident that not only an office ought to care of it.

### E. Kalivodová, H. Ružičková, M. Kozová: Does the nature of the river Morava get chance?

Ecological research of the alluvium of the river Morava in the year 1990 proved its importance and huge natural value. Thanks to the limiting of anthropic factors as a result of political situation in the last years, in this seventy kilometres long frontier region of Slovakia many unique biotopes have been preserved. The most important are the meadows of the alluvial part of the river between Devínska Nová Ves and Vysoká na Moravě, between Malé Leváre and the confluence of the rivers Morava and Dyje. Alluvial meadows of the Morava river appear as natural ecosystems and they have significant stability which increases the stability of the whole cultural landscape. It is maintained mainly by species diversity conditioned especially by extreme moisture conditions. A large number of different animals is characteristic for this area: yellow wag-tail (*MO-tacilla alba*), kite (*Milvus milvus*), black stork (*Ciconia nigra*) and others. Also yet is here a complex of active ecosystems that has been also in the inundation area of the Danube. The majority of them are destroyed by the construction of the water plant Gabčíkovo. This area is threatened by the planned building up the canal Odra-Danube, ameliorational intervenes and ploughing of meadows, intensification of agriculture, traffic etc. It is necessary to avert them by consequential use of legislative measures, by early ecological research of the whole area and by elaboration of proposals and measures for nature protection in the whole area of the suggested international trilateral park.

**E. Žiaková: Selected indices of the state of health and psychosocial level of the inhabitants of Slovakia**

The degree of land disturbance by negative factors influences the quality of human environment and at the same time it affects the state of health of inhabitants and their psychosocial level. The gradual civilizational process moves the state of health of population on a top place in the total hierarchy of the values of individuals and society. During the last years various negative tendencies have appeared in the development of the state of health and psychosocial level of inhabitants of Slovakia. The article is a survey on certain selected indices of the state of health and psychosocial level of inhabitants of Slovakia and their spatial differentiation as well as the process in the years 1980—1988.

**D. Ulrychová: Dispersed verdure in agricultural landscape and land-legal relations**

The contemporary state of dispersed verdure in agricultural land is closely connected with the problem of land management in its historical development. Historical roots of many land-legal appointments go back to the period of breaking up of feudalism. An important period of the change of land relations is the period of the 1st land reform in the beginning of the existence of CSR as well as the period of the 2nd land reform after the revolution, in the years 1945—1948. Land arrangements of socialization of our agriculture were realized in two stages. The first stage was directed by Agricultural-Technical Arrangement of Lands (HTÚP) solving especially the completion of incoherent and dispersed agricultural plots. The second stage was directed by comprehensive projects of land arrangement (SPPÚ) solving the purposive and complex use of agricultural soil fund. Both stages of land arrangement were directed by laws, orders, regulations. From the first legal orders up to the present we can see significant genesis to protection and formation of dispersed verdure in agricultural landscape and to synchronization of the interests of agricultural production and ecology. This trend is proved by the orders of growing of protective forest belts in the fifties as well as in the recent past at the beginning of the eighties.

**P. Eliáš: The Slovak ecological society by SAS is constituting**

By the Slovak Academy of Sciences is constituting the Slovak ecological society as a voluntary society of scientists and specialists in ecology, a branch of learning. It will be formed by 4 sections: general and theoretical ecology, ecology of population, ecology of ecosystems, resp. ecosystem research and landscape

ecology. It puts emphasis especially on the development of ecology as the science in Slovakia and its utilization in the care of human environment.

**T. Hrnčiarová: Once upon a time there was a landscape . . .**

The government expands much money on protection of regions already destroyed by man. Similarly actual are the problems how to conserve the contemporary healthy ecological potential of the territories which have to serve as genofund areas. One of these areas is Zamagurie — the matter is especially to conserve the diversity and equilibrium of different forms of biotes arisen and at the same time they may exist only due to balanced economic activity. Ecological policy ought to support perspective developmental plans especially in mountain and frontier regions where the state subventions are unavoidable. The programmes of development of the area ought to set out from natural potential of the area, to support alternative programmes and to build infrastructure for conservation of the stability of country inhabitants, to enforce the care of agricultural landscape with special respect to protection of historically valuable landscape structure.

**P. Kovár: The test of ecological ethics: the forest?**

The roots of ecological ethics are documented by historical survey of perception of nature in concentration on forest (pagan natural cults surviving in Middle Ages and in Christianity, conception of „living brotherhood“ by Francis from Assisi, Renaissance reviving the pleasure of nature, utilitarianly devastating relation of mechanistic view having regard to the „power“ of man over nature). The necessity of connection of the biblical approach of managership with modern ethics, respect to life, ecosystemical, biocentral, cosmocentral ethics reflecting in application of „cooperation with nature“ in ethics, the formation of landscape and nature, is declared.

**J. Vrábliková: Alternative agriculture — one of the ways of the improvement of human environment**

One of the ways of the improvement of the relation between the man and biosphere are the nonconventional forms of landscape management. Alternative agriculture includes a range of ecologically suitable alternative agricultural systems and methods of nature preservation. By their introduction our republic is more than 20 years behind the well-developed countries. By the Institute of Human Environment in Ústí nad Labem arose the Centre of Alternative Agriculture that wants to contribute to the realization of the principles of ecological policy in CSFR.

**M. Kozová: Application of the principles of ecological policy in optimization of the development of landscape complexes**

One of the main aims of ecological policy of CSFR is to renew the dynamical equilibrium between society and human environment. This policy sets out from different basic principles, complexity, direct responsibility for damages in human environment, prevention and ecologically, socially and economically possible development of the territory. However today in CSFR the formation of economically useful motives supporting the process of ecologization falls behind in time. In optimization of the development of territorial complexes we can see the way out in regulation plans — on super-regional, regional and local level. By its formation the new philosophy of ecological policy had to be accepted. Together with the plans of economical development is necessary to elaborate plans of social and economical direction that would bring over the principles of ecological policy into landscape planning, concretely to prepared regulation plans.

**Horník, S., P. Chalupa: Synthetical conception of the landscape as the base of ecological education**

The authors set out from internally differentiated landscape system divided into three subsystems forming the base of synthetical conception of the landscape, synergetic, chorological (spatial), and chronological (temporal). Close contacts of economical and ecological problems following from them have also common-social dimension. The synthesis of ecological aspects of human environment into the system of education has to become a social necessity.

**I. Kusý: Sociological aspects of protection of historical buildings**

On the example of Devín (historical seat — now a part of the capital of the SR Bratislava) the author gives an analysis of single principles of protection used in the conception of Town council of care of historic buildings and landscape and nature protection from the year 1987 and compares them with the requirements and needs of inhabitants and users of the seat. The demands are proved by the results of the sociological research realized in Devín in 1990.

In conception of the further development of Devín the author uses the principle of the priority of sociological viewpoint. He considers conservational-protective viewpoint as a secondary one. He points at consequences of its absolutization — in the case of evaluation of this viewpoint as the primary one the possibilities of further architectonic-urbanistic as well as social development of Devín should be evidently limited.

The need to protect the national cultural monument Devín-village gets to inconsistency with the needs of its inhabitants and visitors and with the fact, that also a historically valuable seat is a seat only then when it gives optimum conditions for settlement and it has its own inhabitants — they give content and purpose to it.

In evaluation and limiting the development of settlements it would be convenient that principles of care and protection of nature and historical monuments have been taken into account according to the character of single cases but at the same time they had to be synchronized with the conditions of fulfilment of the demands of their inhabitants at the most possible degree and they did not thwart their social, economical and territorial development.

**E. Ginter, A. Košinová, D. Chorvatovičová: Degradation of human environment and disorders in aliment**

The pollution of human environment and aliment have many points of contact. Foreign materials penetrating into the chain of foodstuffs are significant risk for heart-vascular and cancer diseases. Many nutritive foactors (vitamin C,

tocopherols, carotenes, indigestible fibrous materials, selenium, indoles and many other up to now non-identified materials (from vegetable, fruit, mushrooms) reduce the negative impact of degraded human environment. Propagation of rational aliment often gets to paradox situation. Although coarse-fibred cereals appear as a rich resource of fibrous materials, but at the same time they may be a resource of toxic cadmium. Vegetable and fruit have high content of vitamin C, pectine and other biologically valuable materials, but at the same time they may contain unacceptable high amount of nitrates and residues of various pesticides.

Insufficiency of detoxicational factors in aliment significantly increases the toxic effect of foreign materials. One of the most important protective factor is ascorbic acid — vitamin C — its lack negatively influences the function of central detoxical enzyme, cytochrome P-450 in liver cell. Vitamin C blocks also the formation of oxygen radicals and cancerogenous nitrosamines. The aliment of inhabitants of ČSFR is characteristic by permanently low receipt of vitamin C the lack of which is intensified in winter and in spring. In addition to it in our territory the negative effects of degraded human environment and other unbalances

are cumulated in aliment. Such a negative synergism is probably the main reason of the rapid increase of untimely mortality of heartvascular diseases and cancer and together with this also the stagnation of average span of life of inhabitants in ČSFR.

**I. Míchal: Does not die with forests also something in ourselves?**

The relation „man — forest” is differentiated according to economical, political and social relations in society and among individuals. Their basis are two opposite moods of reaction of people to nature: somebody feels himself to be a component of nature and for the others nature means almost nothing or it is only an element for direct use. This instrumental approach becomes prevalent also in our forest management. Our forests are disturbed not only by air pollution from industrial immissions but also by existing moods of forest management as a threatened natural resource. Their relation may be improved only then when the majority accept the values of nature and forest for itself and not only a value „for man”. For forest management that defined the principle of maintainance of advantages as its base it would mean the return to its tradition.

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