

Badania krajobrazu w ochronie przyrody i gospodarowaniu przestrzenią



Pracownia Geografii Fizycznej

Instytut Geografii i Gospodarki Przestrzennej
Uniwersytet Jagielloński

Kraków, 02.12.2022

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prof. UJ



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Dr Agnieszka Nowak-Olejnik



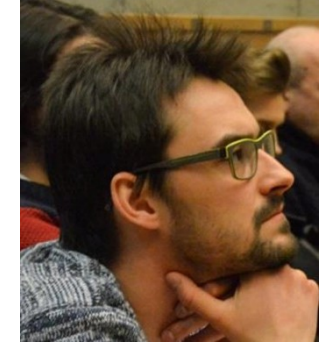
Dr Michał Jakiel



Dr Natalia Tokarczyk



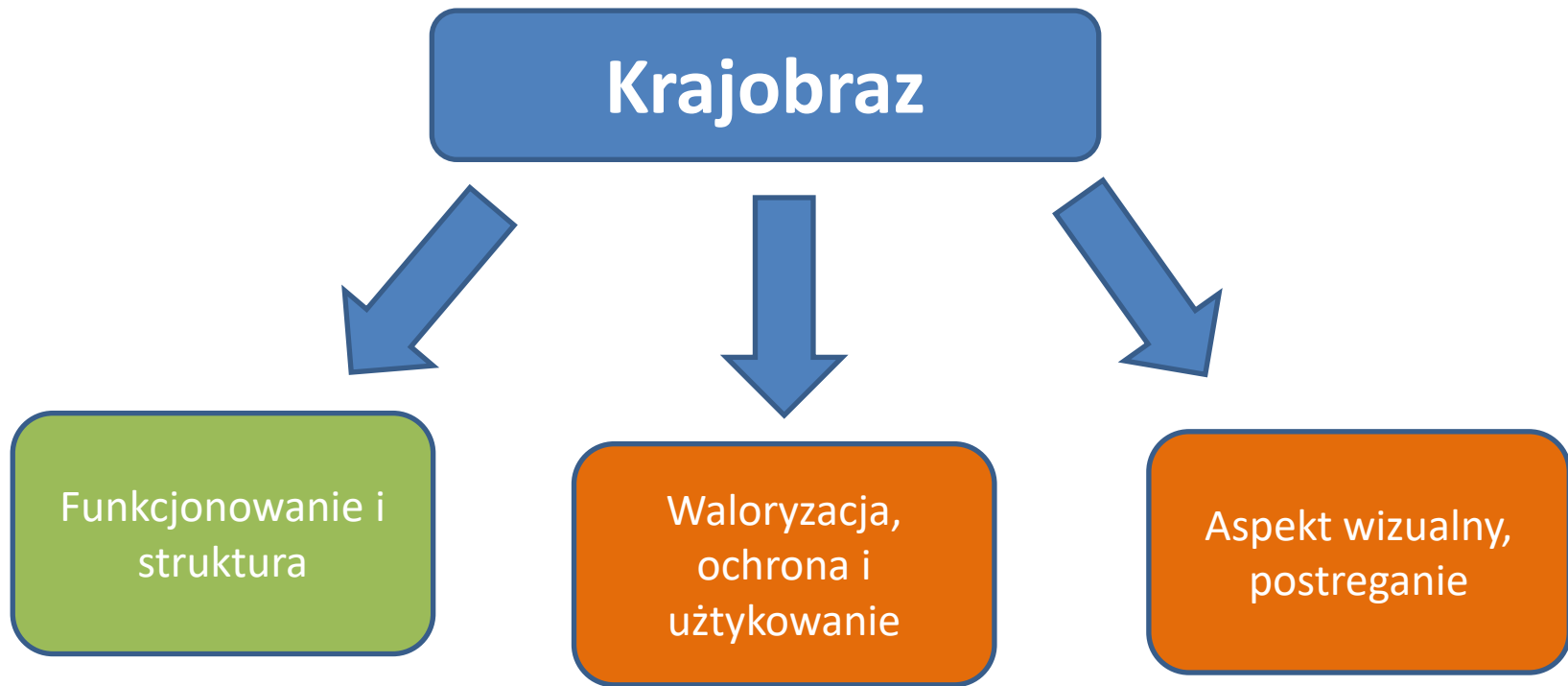
Mgr Anna Cygankiewicz-Truś



Mgr Marcin Rechciński



Istota badań ekologiczno-krajobrazowych



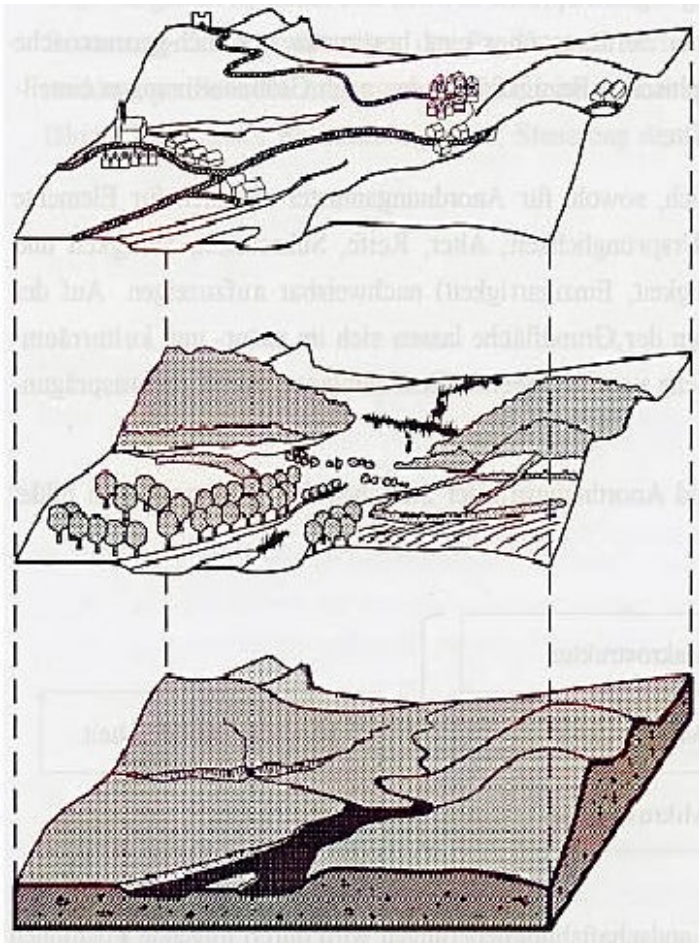
Amsterdam (Holandia)



strefa podmiejska Łodzi (Polska)



Struktura i funkcjonowanie krajobrazu



Źródło: Krause and Klöppel 1996

Elementy antropogeniczne

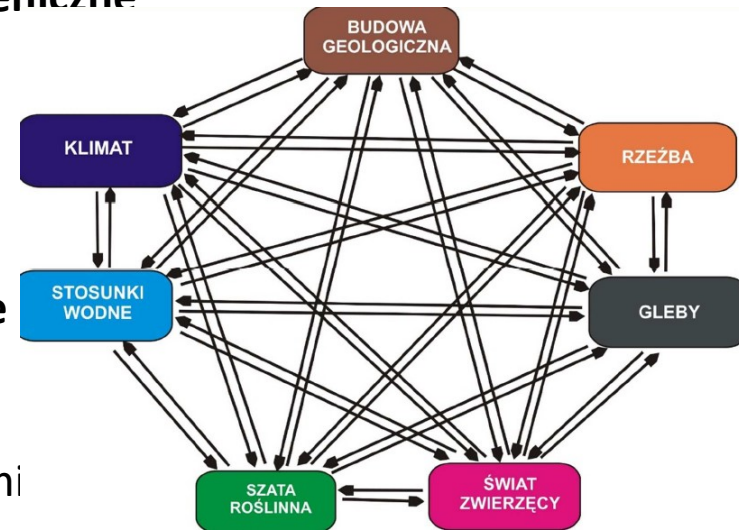
- osadnictwo
- infrastruktura

Elementy biotyczne

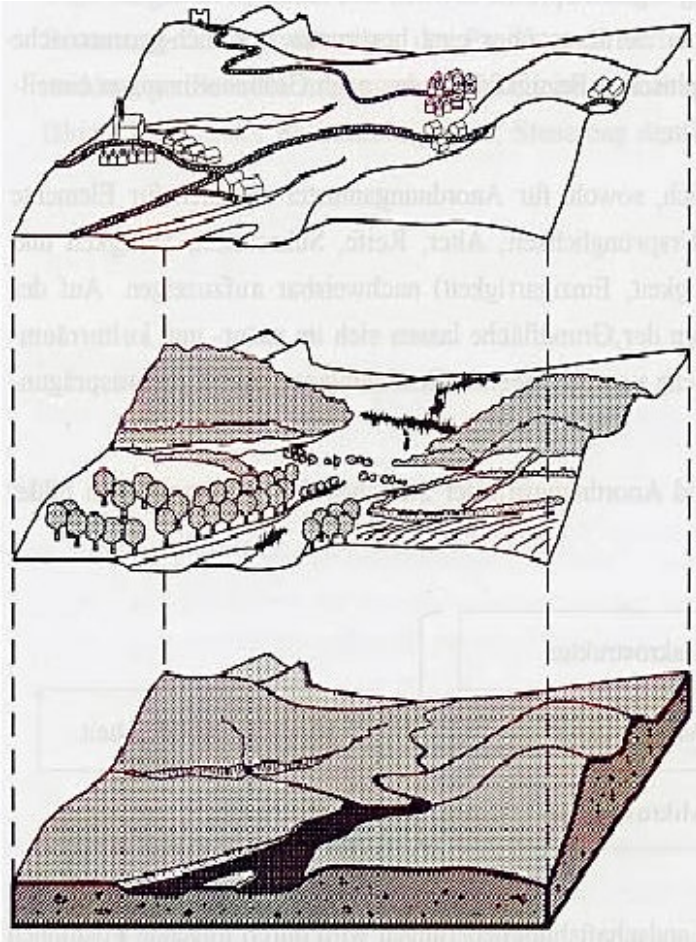
- szata roślinna
- świat zwierzęcy
- użytkowanie ziemi

Elementy abiotyczne

- budowa geologiczna
- rzeźba terenu
- gleby
- wody powierzchniowe/podziemne
- klimat



Główne kierunki badawcze



struktura środowiska przyrodniczego (krajobrazu)

funkcjonowanie środowiska przyrodniczego

naturalne i antropogeniczne przemiany środowiska przyrodniczego

usługi ekosystemowe

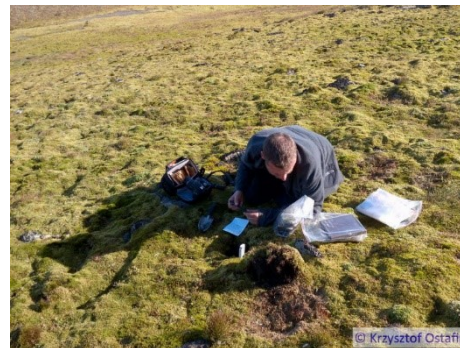
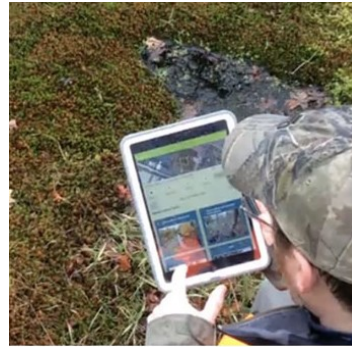
przyrodnicze podstawy planowania przestrzennego

funkcjonowanie i efektywność obszarów chronionych

Metody badań

Badania terenowe

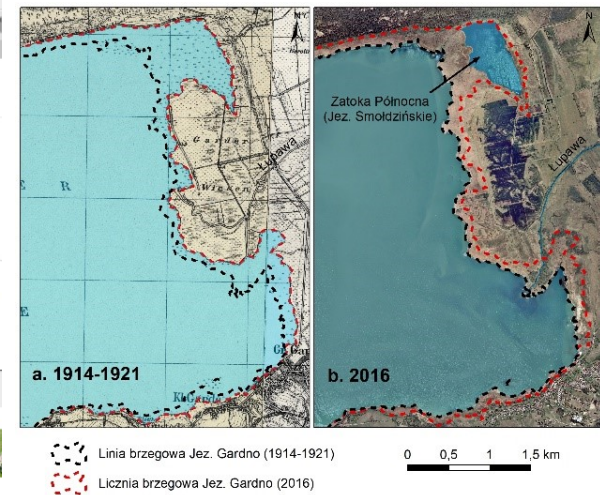
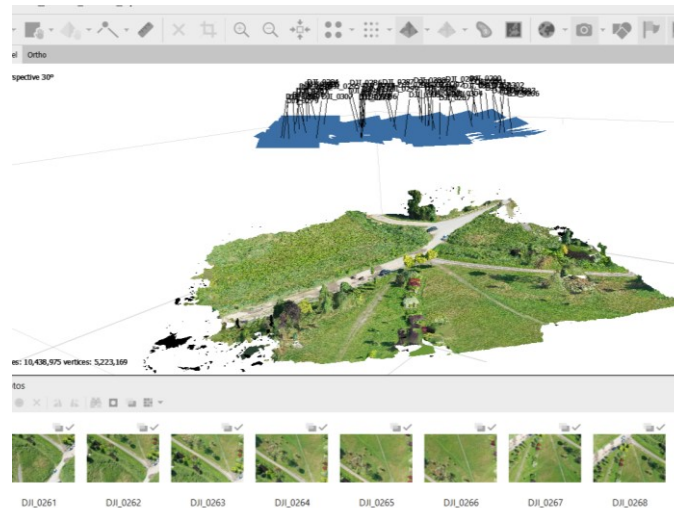
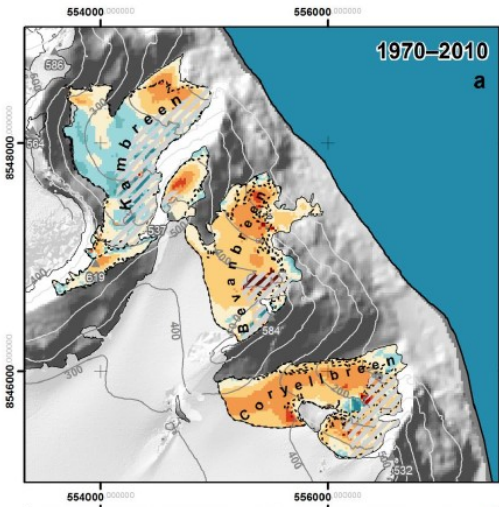
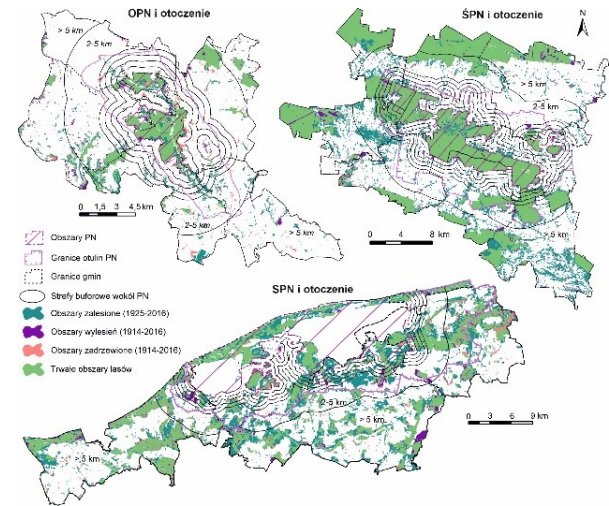
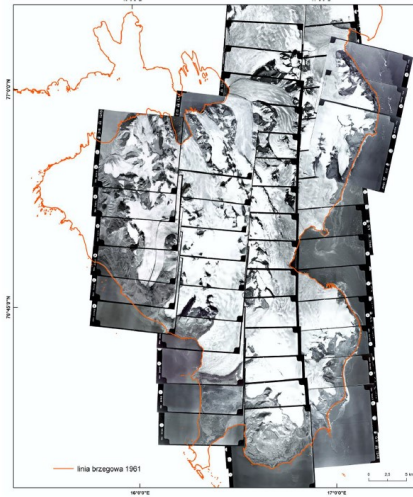
Wykorzystanie różnego typu metod pozyskiwania danych w terenie.



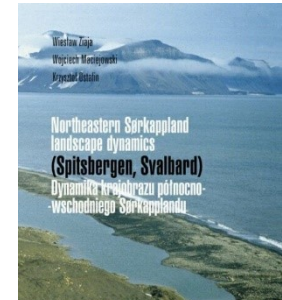
Metody badań

Analizy przestrzenne i ilościowe

- historyczne materiały kartograficzne, zdjęcia
- dane geoprzestrzenne
- bazy danych
- teledetekcja



Funkcjonowanie i przemiany środowiska obszarów polarnych



RESEARCH ARTICLE

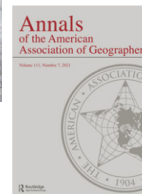
Origin and location of new Arctic islands and straits due to glacial recession

Wiesław Ziąja, Krzysztof Ostafin

Received: 1 September 2017 / Revised: 30 December 2017 / Accepted: 26 February 2018 / Published online: 29 March 2018

Abstract A total of 34 new islands (each 0.5 km² or above) have appeared due to recession of Arctic glaciers under climate warming since the 1960s. Analysis of maps and satellite images of the Arctic coasts has been a basic method of recognizing these islands. Their origin is the final stage of a process which began in the twentieth century. They appear only on the coasts where bedrock elevations above sea level are surrounded by depressions below this level, filled (at least from the landside) with glaciers. Their recession leads to flooding of the depressions by sea water, thus creating straits which

are being abandoned by the lowest parts of the glaciers which previously filled them and being inundated by sea water. In this way, former peninsulas and headlands or other rocky parts of coasts (not only protruding into the sea) are being isolated from a mainland and transformed into new islands. Prior to becoming islands, these features (of bedrock topography) act as pinning points, stabilizing a glacier's terminus. It is obvious that such islands do not appear due to epeirogenic (i.e., land-forming) processes; on the contrary, the reason for their origin is a progressive decrease in a glacier surface (because the glaciers lying



Annals of the American Association of Geographers

ISSN: (Print) (Online) Journal homepage: <https://www.tandfonline.com/loi/raag21>



From Glaciated Landscape to Unglaciated Seascape: Transformation of the Hambergreen–Hambergbukta Area, SE Spitsbergen, 1900–2017

Anna Cygankiewicz-Truś & Wiesław Ziąja

To cite this article: Anna Cygankiewicz-Truś & Wiesław Ziąja (2021) From Glaciated Landscape to Unglaciated Seascape: Transformation of the Hambergreen–Hambergbukta Area, SE Spitsbergen, 1900–2017, *Annals of the American Association of Geographers*, 111:7, 1949–1966, DOI: [10.1080/24694452.2021.1904818](https://doi.org/10.1080/24694452.2021.1904818)

Naturalne i antropogeniczne przemiany środowiska obszarów górskich

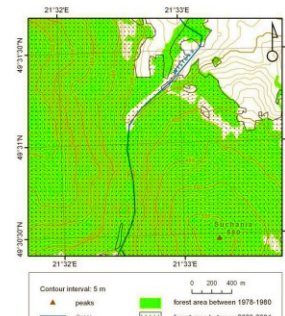
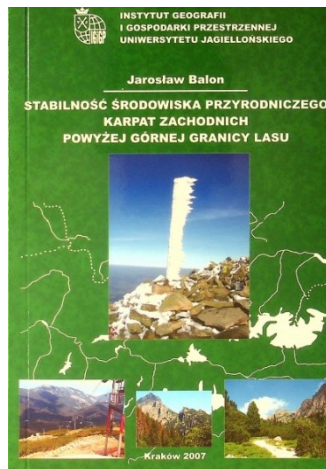
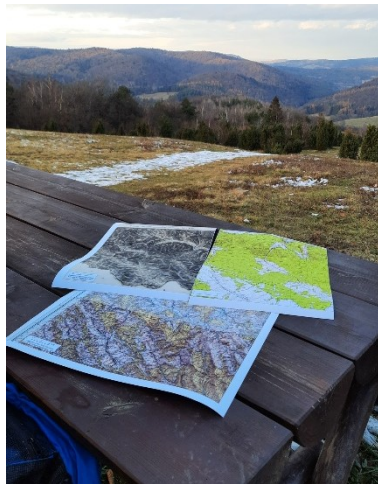
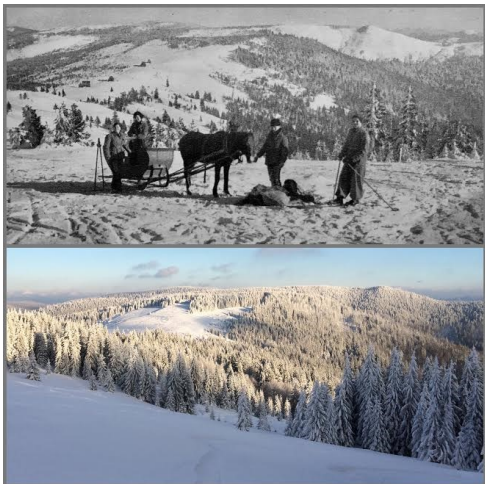


Fig. 1. Changes in forest cover in part of Pasma Magurskie study area between 1978 and 2004

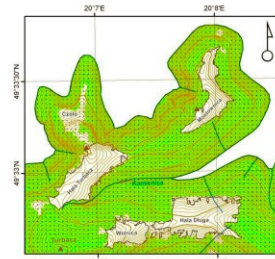
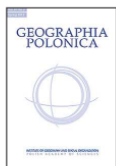


Fig. 2. Changes in forest cover in part of upper montane belt in Gorce between 1954 and 2003

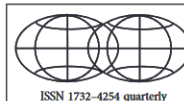


Geographia Polonica
2017, Volume 90, Issue 4, pp. 463-480
<https://doi.org/10.7163/GPol.0112>



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Bulletin of Geography. Socio-economic Series No. 24 (2014): 191–201



BULLETIN OF GEOGRAPHY. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SERIES

journal homepages:
<http://www.bulletinofgeography.umk.pl>
<http://versita.com/bgss>

Transformations of traditional land use and settlement patterns of Kosarysche Ridge (Chornohora, Western Ukraine)

Agnieszka Nowak^{1, CDFMR}, Natalia Tokarczyk^{2, CDFMR}

Jagiellonian University, Institute of Geography and Spatial Management, Gronostajowa 7, 30-387 Kraków, Poland; ¹ phone: +48 12 664 52 53, e-mail: ag.nowak@uj.edu.pl (corresponding author), ² phone: +48 12 664 52 53, e-mail: n.tokarczyk@uj.edu.pl

How to cite:

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FOREST ENCROACHMENT ON TEMPERATE MOUNTAIN MEADOWS – SCALE, DRIVERS, AND CURRENT RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

Natalia Tokarczyk

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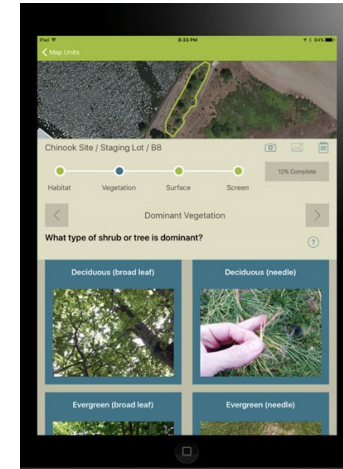
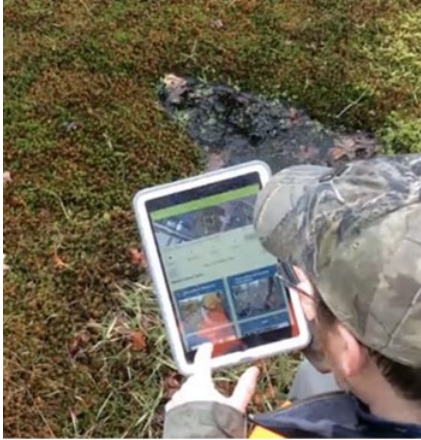
Abstract

Meadows are characteristic features of the forested mountain landscape in the northern temperate zone. In terms of origin, they can be classified as natural, semi-natural and improved. Mountain meadows have great ecological value due to vast biodiversity and the ecosystem services they provide. However, over the past few decades, a significant decrease in their area has been observed in many places across the world. The purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of the scale and the main drivers of forest encroachment on temperate mountain meadows as well as to describe current research directions and methods. The observed decline in meadow area may be driven by natural factors related generally to climate change or may result from

Abstract. The traditional character of Hutsul villages and their spatial development has been changing slowly but inevitably over the course of time. Historically, single farmsteads were built separately and were mostly self-sufficient, the distance between them being considerable. Nowadays, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the economic transformation brought along many changes, among these the fact that depopulation is taking place and alterations in spatial development are occurring again. The localisation of secluded farmsteads, situated far away from each other is no longer as important as it used to be. Reasons for the abandonment of farmsteads were examined, and factors such as altitude, distance from the village centre and the administration affiliation were taken into account.

Article details:
Received: 24 September 2013
Revised: 18 October 2013
Accepted: 02 December 2013

Usługi ekosystemowe



Ecosystem Services
Volume 57, October 2022, 101467



Review Paper

A systematic review on subjective well-being benefits associated with cultural ecosystem services

Agnieszka Nowak-Olejnik ^{a, 1}, Uta Schirpke ^{b, c, 1}, Ulrike Tappeiner ^{b, c}

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2022.101467>

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Ecosystem Services
Volume 42, April 2020, 101077



Application of the ecosystem services concept at the local level – Challenges, opportunities, and limitations

Joanna Tusznio ^a, Agata Pietrzyk-Kaszyńska ^b, Marcin Rechciński ^c, Agnieszka Olszańska ^b, Małgorzata Grodzińska-Jurczak ^a

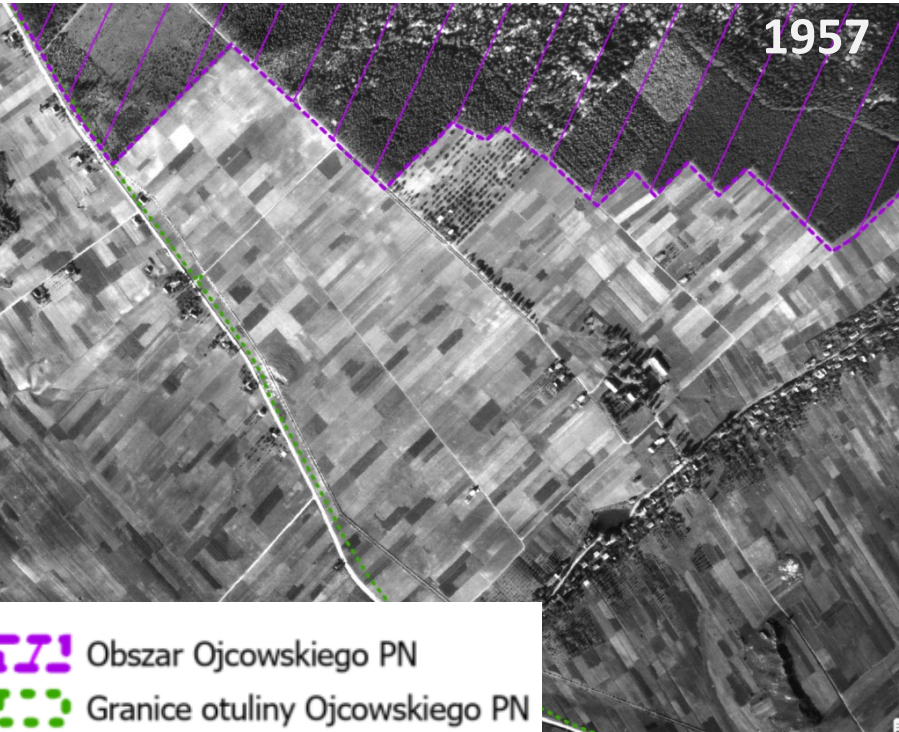
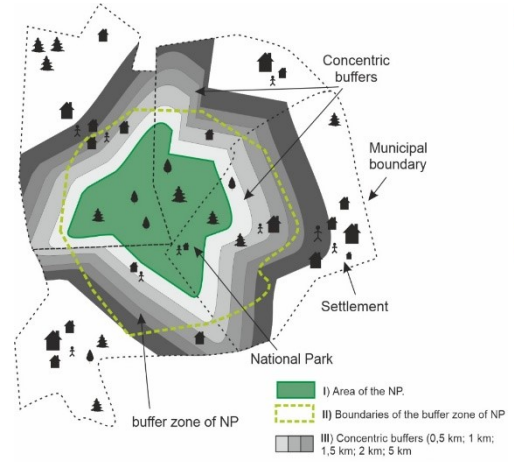
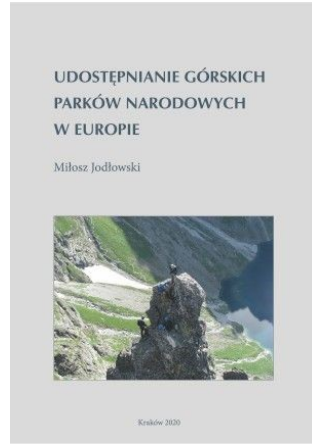
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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2020.101077>

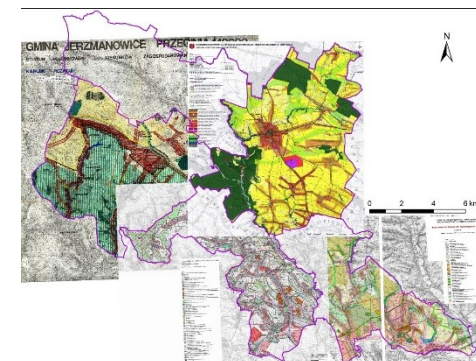
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Funkcjonowanie i efektywność obszarów chronionych



Obszar Ojcowskiego PN
 Granice otuliny Ojcowskiego PN

Przyrodnicze podstawy planowania przestrzennego



Projekty:

Stowarzyszenie Ekopsychologia
ul. Grobino 6/1B, 33-940 Zakliczyn
tel. 785 3410 89, mail: kontakt@karpockoprzestrzen.pl



PLANOWANIE PRZESTRZENNE JAKO NARZĘDZIE OCHRONY PRZYRODY W KARPATACH

Tytuł projektu: „Planowanie przestrzenne jako narzędzie ochrony przyrody w Karpatach”



Aktualności

O Projekcie ▾

Gminy ▾

Grupa Robocza ▾

Uniwersytet Kształtowania Przestrzeni ▾

Karpacka Przestrzeń

OCHRONA UNIKALNEGO KRAJOBRAZU

Raport z inwentaryzacji zasobów środowiskowych gminy Biecz oraz waloryzacji krajobrazu

Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską ze środków Europejskiego Funduszu Spójności w ramach Programu Operacyjnego Infrastruktura i Środowisko oraz Narodowego Funduszu Ochrony Środowiska i Gospodarki Wodnej

Kraków, 2019

Praktyka – ekspertyzy i raporty – współpraca

Plany ochrony dla obszarów chronionych

Opracowania przyrodnicze dla dokumentów planistycznych

Audyt krajobrazowy

Inne ekspertyzy środowiskowe

Współpraca (*istniejąca i potencjalna*):

- parki narodowe
- parki krajobrazowe
- RDOŚ, GDOŚ
- jednostki rządowe
- samorządy lokalne i regionalne
- organizacje pozarządowe



Polskie
Parki
Narodowe



ZESPÓŁ PARKÓW
KRAJOBRAZOWYCH
WOJEWÓDZTWA MAŁOPOLSKIEGO
Instytucja Województwa Małopolskiego



a. 1980 r.

b. 2019 r.

Dziękuję za uwagę!

Prądnik Korzkiewski, otulina OPN,
Fot. a. fotopolska, b. M. Jakiel

