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**Terézia Davidová***Slovak Agency for the Environment, Slovak Republic***EKOLOGIZÁCIA POĽNOHOSPODÁRSKEHO REGIÓNU PODUNAJSKO  
NA KONKRÉTNOM ÚZEMÍ V ČASTI MEDZI KORYTOM DUNAJA A DERIVÁCIOU**

Výstavba VD Gabčíkovo zmenila krajinu v okolí rieky Dunaj. Vybudovaním prírodného a odpadového kanála s hydrocentrálou vznikol medzi obcami Šamorín a Palkovičovo umelý ostrov s tromi sídlami.

Územie má vysokú ekologickú kvalitu s dobre rozvinutou priestorovou organizáciou biocentier, biokoridorov a interakčných prvkov so špecificky orientovanou poľnohospodárskou výrobou hlavne pokiaľ ide o jej štruktúru a intenzitu.

V tomto území sa podstatne obmedzil rozvoj socioekonomických aktivít vzhľadom na ochranu vodných zdrojov, ochranu jedinečných lužných lesov, chránené územia prírody a v neposlednom rade aj komunikačnú prístupnosť.

Preto ťažisko územného rozvoja musí byť v polohe ekologickej. Hospodárenie na poľnohospodárskej pôde by malo byť blízke požiadavkám organického poľnohospodárstva pri koexistencii s prírodnými systémami a nie nadradené voči nim.

Pri návrhu územného rozvoja v danom ekologickom regióne pôjde predovšetkým o zachovanie diverzifikovanej, ekologicky stabilnej samoregulujúcej sa vidieckej krajiny s dobre prosperujúcou poľnohospodárskou výrobou pri zmene jej štruktúry v rámci rastlinnej i živočíšnej produkcie.



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**H. C. Dosedla***Germany***THE UPPER DANUBE NATURE PARK**

When in 1980 the Upper Danube Nature Park was founded as one of 65 nature sanctuaries in Germany there was great diversity of opinions concerning its intended character. The protected region consisting of a geologically outstanding landscape within central Europe is covering the first 80 km of the upper Danube where the young river shortly after its source in the Black Forest is breaking through the narrow canyons of the Jurassic rock plateau of the so-called Suebian Alps and also locates the subterranean passage where the stream is submerging from the surface for nearly ten miles.

Since the purpose of nature preservation according to German laws is closely combined with the rather contradicting aim of offering an attractive recreation area thus facing the immense impacts of modern mass tourism there are numerous problems which in the course of years have resulted in an intricate patterns of subtle management methods coping with the growing awareness of the endangered ecological balance.



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THE MAIN TASKS AND OBTAINED RESULTS WITHIN SOIL PROTECTION  
WORKING GROUP OF THE DANUBE COUNTRIES

In the frame of the Danube Countries Working Community activities was in 1993 constituted independent Soil Protection Working Group. Its primary task is to elaborate principles and common soil protection concept in given countries accepted on the level of governments and related authorities, and also to the solution of the problems on regional levels. Final objective is to implement such concept of soil protection policy, which is able to maintain its quality and productivity potential for next generations also. Based on four years activities coordination could be significance and the Working Group relevance expressed in following topics: 1. Soil pollution and soil degradation, particularly in most postcommunist countries has been attaining high degree, and in many locations also the threshold of ecological bearability. As reclamation and revitalisation of the degraded and polluted soils require long time and considerable financial means, it is not only moral, even also economically more effective to protect preventively than subsequent reclamation. 2. Main objective of the correct soil protection policy should be its high quality conservation also for the next generations. To this is joined also the protection not only productional, but also non-productional functions, particularly filtrational, transformational and buffering capability, including its role and significance, as land and environment. From, in this way considered relationships reality is resulting that the soil protection objectives are not only laws and prohibition improvement, but also active relationships harmonisation between the man requirements and soil productivity potential, in order of the sustainable land resources use for the next generations. 3. Based on mentioned realities and relationships we consider the Soil Protection Working Group as an active gremium for the elaboration of the uniform soil protection concepts for governments and responsible organisations that in final consequence should guarantee the solution substantiation and efficiency. The international significance is also the fact that it is guarantee for high professionalism, objectivity, rationality, and at last for wider European view.