

PREGOVOR

Ob 25-letnici svojega obstoja in uspešnega delovanja ter z namenom, da se ta jubilej delovno obeleži, organizira Inštitut za geografijo Univerze Edvarda Kardelja v Ljubljani jugoslovansko posvetovanje z mednarodno udeležbo na temo: Pokrajinski učinki človekovih dejavnosti na življenjsko okolje (Bled, 21. - 24. september). Pobuda za organizacijo tovrstnega znanstvenega sestanka geografov in strokovnjakov geografiji sorodnih ved je posledica nekaterih omembe vrednih dejstev.

Učinki človekovih dejavnosti (industrija, kmetijstvo, bivanje, rekreacija, promet in podobno) v različnih pokrajinskih enotah vznemirjajo širok krog geografov in strokovnjakov drugih prostorskih ved. Posledica tega je cela vrsta organiziranih raziskovanj, ki imajo tudi določeno uporabno vrednost v družbeni praksi. Rezultate teh raziskovanj ter različne pristope je potrebno sproti preverjati tudi v mednarodnih okvirih. Posvetovanje sodi med pomembne aktivnosti jugoslovanskih geografov v Komisiji za okolje 1.3. pri SEV-u. Koristno je, da se po devetih letih (ko je bil prvi posvet pri nas v Celju) ponovno izmenjajo izkušnje s strokovnjaki iz vzhodno-evropskih dežel, da se medsebojno obogatimo z novimi spoznanji in preverimo primernost metod glede na specifičnost proučevanih pokrajin. Prav tako pa je omembe vredna pobuda za organizacijo tega posveta tudi v samih sodelavcih inštituta, da srebrni jubilej ustanove obeležimo v delovnem vzdušju - s predstavitvijo strokovnih izsledkov večletnih raziskovanj. Tovrstne raziskave predstavljajo pomemben del programske usmeritve raziskovalnega dela Inštituta za geografijo. Z njimi se v zadnjih letih inštitut vse bolj uveljavlja v mednarodnih okvirih; zlasti v sklopu bilateralnih in multilateralnih projektov, ki se izvajajo ob sodelovanju z nekaterimi geografskimi ustanovami vzhodnoevropskih dežel. Pri delu komisije za okolje 1.3. SEV pa Inštitut za geografijo že več kot deset let opravlja tudi funkcijo koordinatorja v jugoslovanskem okviru.

Večletne izkušnje ob proučevanju pokrajinskih učinkov onesnaževanja okolja v Sloveniji kažejo, da je naše okolje bolj onesnaženo kot

bi lahko sklepali po doseženi stopnji družbenega in ekonomskega razvoja. To še zlasti velja za onesnaženost pomembnih pokrajinskih členov kot so: zrak, voda in vegetacija.

Pokrajinsko gledano sodi večji del Slovenije med reliefno zaprt sistem. Zaradi tega enaki viri onesnaževanja učinkujejo negativnejše kot v reliefno odprtih pokrajinah. Od tod izhajajoče nesorazmerje med onesnaževanjem in onesnaženostjo - med emisijo in imisijo. Med najbolj onesnažene sodijo alpske in predalpske rečne doline in kotline. V teh območjih je onesnaženost že presegla lokalne razsežnosti in govorimo o širši regionalni razsežnosti onesnaženosti, ponekod pa še o razpadanju pokrajinskih ekosistemov. Problem je tudi v tem, ker gre v teh primerih tudi za najbolj urbanizirana območja z veliko prebivalstveno obremenitvijo. Pri onesnaženosti okolja v Sloveniji ne gre zanemarjati tudi tako imenovanega alohtonega onesnaževanja, ki ima mednarodne razsežnosti. Izhaja iz geografskega položaja Slovenije v neposrednem sosedstvu industrijskih pokrajin zahodne in srednje Evrope. Na eni strani pogojuje to onesnaženost gibanje zračnih gnot v naših geografskih širinah, na drugi strani pa še odvodnjavanje sosednjih industrijskih pokrajin po večjih rekah. Znano je dejstvo, da dobra tretjina onesnažene vode priteka od drugod in ni posledica lokalnega onesnaževanja zaradi industrializacije in urbanizacije. Med takimi primeri lahko izpostavimo Muro, ki sodi med naše najbolj onesnažene reke, čeprav je Pomurje med najmanj industrializiranimi oziroma urbaniziranimi slovenskimi pokrajinami.

Omenjeni in še drugi členi pokrajinskega onesnaževanja zahtevajo drugačne posege v prostor. Pretirani in nestrokovno dodelani posegi v prostor v času ekstenzivnega razvoja industrije in intenzivnega razvoja nekaterih drugih dejavnosti so porušili ustaljeno ravnotežje v okolju. Konfliktni interesi raznih družbenih dejavnosti se križajo pretežno v ravninskem svetu, kjer je ponavadi tudi najvišja stopnja urbaniziranosti prebivalstva. Vse to pogojuje drugačen odnos družbe do vrednotenja narave in njenih resursov. V Sloveniji in Jugoslaviji se v zadnjem času soočamo s povečanim družbenim interesom in razpravljanjem na tematiko našega posveta. Opazno je postopno naraščanje neposredno ogroženih in njihova volja, da se v

pogojih samoupravne socialistične demokracije vključujejo v široko zastavljene družbene razprave o problematiki onesnaženosti ali predvidenih večjih posegov v prostor. Naša naloga je, da doseženo znanje sintetiziramo v sklopu regionalnih struktur in ponudimo v presojanje le tiste osnove, ki nakazujejo lažje obvladovanje zakonitosti odnosa med narava - družba in delovnim sloveskom. Prav gotovo omenjeni posvet služi tudi temu namenu.

Pričujoča izdaja Geographica Slovenice prinaša prvi del referatov udeležencev posvetovanja. Preostali referati in diskusijski prispevki bodo objavljeni v naslednjem zvezku. Zaradi obilice prijavljenih referentov iz Jugoslavije in tujine in zaradi časovnega zamika pri oddajanju prispevkov v tisk se je uredništvo revije odločilo za izdajo prvega zvezka pred posvetovanjem in drugega po posvetovanju na Bledu. Le na ta način je mogoče celovito zajeti rezultate proučevanj in razmišljanj vseh sodelujočih ter drugih udeležencev, ki bodo z diskuzijo ali kako drugače posegli v delo štiridnevnega posvetovanja. V pričujoči izdaji je objavljenih 42 prispevkov avtorjev (razdeljenih po tretjinskem načelu) iz tujine, Slovenije ter drugih jugoslovanskih republik in pokrajin. Večinoma so to prispevki geografov, nekaj pa je tudi prispevkov strokovnjakov s področja drugih prostorskih ved. Referati z rezultati konkretnih empiričnih raziskovanj na primeru posameznih krajevnih ali širših regionalnih prilik se prepletajo s teoretičnimi razmišljanji in metodološkimi prispevki, ki jih je napravila stroka v zadnjih nekaj letih v okviru vse intenzivnejšega raziskovanja aktualnih problemov onesnaženosti geografskega okolja.

mag. Rado Genorio



FOREWORD

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of its foundation and successful activities, and with the purpose of emphasizing this event, the Institute of Geography, Edvard Kardelj University of Ljubljana, has organized a Yugoslav Conference on the theme: The Effects of Human Activity on the Environment (Bled, 21st-24th September), which has attracted foreign participation as well. The initiative for the organization of a scientific meeting of this kind, where geographers and geographical professionals of related sciences meet, is the result of some facts that are worth mentioning.

The impacts that human activity (industry, farming, living, recreation, traffic etc.) has on various land units, have alarmed a wide circle of geographers and professionals of other environmental sciences. The result is a series of organized researches which all have a certain applicable value in the societal practical life. The results of these researches and of the various approaches applied should be constantly checked and verified in the international framework as well. This meeting belongs to one of the important activities of the Yugoslav geographers within the scope of the Environmental Committee 1.3. of COMECON. It will be useful, after nine years (since the first meeting in Celje) to once again exchange experiences with professionals from the Eastern European countries, in order to enrich each other with new knowledge and to verify the adequacy of the used methods in regard of the specificity of the investigated landscapes. A stimulus for the organization of this conference was living also in the co-workers of the Institute themselves, who wished to celebrate the silver jubilee in a working atmosphere - with a presentation of the professional results of the research work of many years. Investigations of such kind form an important part of the research programme of the Institute of Geography. On account of this professional work the Institute has won considerable recognition in the international professional field in the course of the passed years. This holds true especially where bi-lateral

and multi-lateral projects are concerned, that are carried out in co-operation with certain other geographical departments in the Eastern European countries. As for the work of the Environmental Committee 1.3.COMECON, the Institute of Geography also operates as a co-ordinator in Yugoslavia.

The experience of several years, together with a thorough study of the effects of environmental pollution in Slovenia indicate that our environment is much more seriously affected than could be understood from the achieved degree of societal and economic development. This goes especially for the pollution of important environmental elements such as air, water and vegetation.

From the landscape point of view, the greater part of Slovenia can be considered to be a closed relief system. For that reason the same sources of pollution have a more negative effect than they would have in an open relief system. The result is a disproportion between the pollution input and the pollution level of the environment, i.e. between emission and immission. Among the most seriously polluted areas are the alpine and subalpine river valleys and basins. In these areas pollution has by now surpassed local dimensions and has become a regionally widely extended pollution. In some places even a disintegration of environmental ecosystems occurs. The problem lies also in the fact that this concerns among others the most densely urbanized areas which show also the highest population density. When studying the pollution of Slovenia the so-called allochthon pollution should also be taken into consideration, as it has taken on international dimensions. This originates from the geographical position of Slovenia as a neighbour of the industrial areas of Western and Middle Europe. On the one hand pollution is conditioned by the movement of air masses in our geographical latitude, on the other hand the waterflow along the big rivers coming from the neighbouring industrial areas plays an important role. It is a known fact that more than one third of the polluted water comes from elsewhere and is not the product of local pollution as a result of industrialization or urbanization. Among such waters the

river Mura can be taken as an example. This is one of our most polluted rivers although the area Pomurje is one of the least industrialized or urbanized Slovene areas.

The mentioned as well as other elements of environmental pollution require different interventions in the land. Exaggerated or unprofessionally executed interventions in the land during the period of extensive industrial development and intensive development of some other activities have destroyed the stable balance of the environment. The different interests of various societal activities generate conflicts which interfere mainly in the flat land, where usually also the most intensive degree of urbanization can be found. All this creates conditions for different relationships of the society towards a valuation of nature and its resources. In Slovenia and Yugoslavia an increased societal interest and intensive discussions about the theme of our conference can be noted. A growing number of directly concerned persons wish to participate - under the conditions of the self-managing socialist democracy - in the widely set societal discussions on pollution problems and the more important interventions in the land that are planned. It is our task to synthesize the knowledge we have acquired within the complex of regional structures and to offer for judgement only those basic elements that indicate a better control of the relationship nature-society-working man. This conference will certainly be an important contribution towards this goal.

The present publication of *Geographica Slovenica* brings the first part of the papers that were presented for the conference. The remaining papers and the discussions will be published in the next issue. Due to the fact that there are announced so many participants from Yugoslavia and other countries and because of the delayed submission of the papers, the editorial board of our periodical has decided to publish the first issue before and the second one after the conference in Bled. Only in this way it is possible to embrace the results of research and reflections of all participants who are expected to collaborate in the work of this four

day's conference be it with discussions or in any other way. In the present publication 42 contributions are published by authors from abroad as well as from Slovenia and the other Yugoslav republics and provinces. (The principle was followed that one third of the publications were accepted from Slovenian authors, one third of other Yugoslav authors and one third of foreign professionals). These are mostly contributions of geographers, some of them come from professionals in other spatial sciences. The papers which offer concrete empiric investigations on examples of local or wider regional circumstances are interwoven with theoretical reflections and methodologic contributions that were made by the profession in the last few years within the framework of an increasing investigation of the current pollution problem in the geographical environment.

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