

Conclusion

One of the practical goals of the definition of the landscape as a geosystem is to provide a theoretical-methodical base for the creation of an integrated spatial information system usable for multiple purposes. It is a decisive and necessary condition for the development of integrated approaches to the landscape management. This can provide a unified spatial information base on the landscape accessible to all sectors. Understanding and implementing the measures to define and implement the target state of the environment is impossible without clear knowledge of the past and present states as well as changes to the landscape.

The cartographic visualization offers a special method of environmental impact assessment, because it makes it possible to assess the potential spatial consequences of the use of the environment. Cartographic visualization can show that the same or similar social impacts may not lead to identical environmental changes and consequences in other places.

Thematic maps represent the inner characteristics, structure and functions as well as the spatial structure of those natural and social phenomena that can be related to the surface of the Earth and show spatial distribution. This means that when the environmental sciences carry out their analysis they cannot neglect cartography, which has been using modern techniques. The cartographic approach uses the information technologies and offers great opportunities to understand the consequences of social impacts on the environment, to forecast the spatial distribution of impact mechanisms, and to explore transdisciplinary relationships. In this way, cartography meets the requirement of interoperability set by the directives of INSPIRE.

The whole chain of methodical steps starting with the theoretical aspects of geosystems through the characteristics of the indicators of geocomplexes up to the building the database and spatial information system for the model territory has been the framework of content of the presented book. We hope it has brought useful information for all readers.

Cited Regulations and Conventions

European Landscape Convention, 2000, Council of Europe, Florence
Directive INSPIRE 2007/2/EC (Infrastructure for SPatial InfoRmation in Europe)
Act 50/1976 Coll. on territorial planning and building code (Building Act), as amended Act 237/2000 Coll.....
Act 543/2002 Coll. on nature and landscape protection, as amended
Act 3/2010 Coll. on the National Infrastructure of Spatial Information (NISI), as amended
Act 7/2010 Coll. on flood protection, as amended
Decree 24/2003 Coll. amending the Act on nature and landscape protection, as amended
Slovak Technical Norm (STN) 72 1001 Classification of soils and rock rocks (cancelled)
STN 72 1002 Classification of soils for road communications (cancelled)
STN 73 1001 Geotechnical constructions. Foundation of buildings (cancelled)