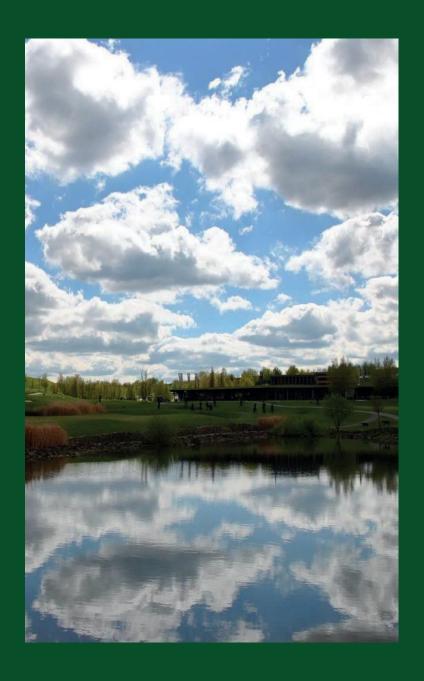
## Mendel University in Brno Czech Society of Landscape Engineers – ČSSI, z.s.

# Public recreation and landscape protection – with environment hand in hand?



**Proceedings of the 14th Conference** 

Editor: Jitka Fialová

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#### **MENDEL UNIVERSITY IN BRNO**

Czech Society of Landscape Engineers - ČSSI, z. s.,



Department of Landscape Management Faculty of Forestry and Wood Technology Mendel University in Brno



# Public recreation and landscape protection with environment hand in hand?

Proceedings of the 14th Conference

Editor: associate Professor Ing. Jitka Fialová, MSc., Ph.D.

Under the auspices

of prof. Dr. Ing. Jan Mareš, the Rector of Mendel University in Brno,

of prof. Dr. Ing. Libor Jankovský, the Dean of the Faculty of Forestry and Wood Technology, Mendel University in Brno,

of doc. Ing. Tomáš Vrška, Dr., the Director of Training Forest Enterprise Masaryk Forest Křtiny, Mendel University in Brno,

of Ing. Dalibor Šafařík, Ph.D., the Chief Executive Office, Forests of the Czech Republic,



of JUDr. Markéta Vaňková, the Mayor of the City of Brno,



and of Mgr. Jan Grolich, the Governor of South Moravia,

## south moravian region

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### Contents

ENVIRONMENT	SMARTPHONE	USAGE	IN	ACTIVE	RECREATI	ON	AND	NATURAL
Stanislav Azor, Mic	hal Marko, Štefan	Adamčák						9
ASSESSMENT OF OF SERBIA	EXTREME, LONG	G-TERM M	ETEC	ROLOGIC	AL DROUGH	HT IN	WESTE	RN PART
Martina Zeleňáková								
AWARENESS OF S L'ubomír Štrba, Bra Sidor	anislav Kršák, Len	ika Varchol	lová, i	Michaela F	Podoláková, k	Silvia	•	
BANK STABILIZAT								20
Miloslav Slezingr, D								24
BIOCULTURAL DIV Ivo Machar, Helena								27
CARAVANNING AN								31
CAUSES OF OVEF Emil Drápela								35
ECOTOURISM IN Petr Jelinek, Micha								39
ERGONOMIC APP Eva Abramuszkinov								45
EVALUATION OF Daniela Smetanová								50
EXPLORING THE I		_	_	_				57
EXPLORING WHIT Miroslav Čibik, Tím								63
FOREST EDUCAT SOCIETY IN THE ( Kamil Żołądek, Róż	CELESTYNÓW FO	REST DIS	TRICT	-				
GREEN AREAS AN								
OF RESIDENTS  Edyta Rosłon-Szery	yńska							71
HEALTH VALUES Emilia Janeczko, M								79
HISTORICAL EVO		STIVALS	IN G	UIMARAS	ISLAND: I	ITS II	MPLICA	TION TO
Norie H. Palma, Jas		sie H. Gaita	ano, F	Revenlie G.	Galapin, Pet	tr Kup	ec	83

METEOROLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF J. G. MENDEL AS PART OF THE TOUR OF THE AUGUSTINIAN ABBEY
Jaroslav Rožnovský158
MID-FIELD WOODLOTS AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR FORESTS IN AGRICULTURAL AREAS - THE IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM Beata Fortuna-Antoszkiewicz, Jan Łukaszkiewicz, Piotr Wisniewski
MONITORING THE MOVEMENT OF VISITORS IN THE TATRA NATIONAL PARK USING BATTERY-POWERED ONLINE COUNTERS  Ivos Gajdorus
MOUNTAIN RESCUE SERVICE - INEVITABLE HELP AT RECREATIONAL AND SPORT ACTIVITIES IN MOUNTAINOUS AREAS IN SLOVAKIA  Matúš Jakubis, Mariana Jakubisová
NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS: "CULTURE" + "TRADITION" = "EDUCATIONAL POSSIBILITIES". DOES IT MAKE SENSE?  Szczepan Kopeć, Paweł Staniszewski
OLDER ADULTS AS A TARGET GROUP OF USERS OF GREEN AREAS IN PROJECTS OF THE WARSAW CIVIC BUDGET  Kinga Kimic, Paulina Polko
PLANNING THROUGH A GIS THE RECOVERY OF RURAL BUILDINGS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW FORMS OF TOURISM HOSPITALITY  Pietro Picuno, Salvatore Margiotta
POSSIBILITIES AND ADVANTAGES OF INDIVIDUAL RECREATION IN THE TOPOLČANY DISTRICT  Regina Mišovičová, Zuzana Pucherová, Henrich Grežo,
POSSIBILITIES OF RECREATION IN HNILEC RIVER BASIN FROM CLIMATOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW Patrik Nagy, Katarzyna Kubiak-Wójcicka , Miroslav Garaj , Milan Gocic3198
POSSIBILITIES OF USING NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN CULTURAL TOURISM IN THE POST COVID ERA Kristýna Tuzová, Milada Šťastná202
PROBLEMS OF RURAL LANDSCAPE'S PROTECTION VS ANTHROPOPRESSURE AND RECREATION MOVEMENT - THE EXAMPLE OF THE NATURE RESERVE "STAWY RASZYŃSKIE" NEAR WARSAW Jan Łukaszkiewicz, Beata Fortuna-Antoszkiewicz
PUBLIC RECREATION AND TOURISM ARE ASPECTS THAT AFFECT NOT ONLY THE ENVIRONMENT  David Brandejs, Pavel Klika
QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE PREPAREDNESS AND POTENTIAL OF NATURE PROTECTED AREAS TO SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE TOURISM Radek Timoftej and Hana Brůhová Foltýnová
RECREATION IN CZECH LARGE PROTECTED AREAS: COUNTED AND SORTED  Tomáš Janík
RECREATION LAND USE IN TERMS OF WATER PROTECTION  Maria Hlinkova, Rastislav Fijko228

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL OF RADOSINKA MICROREGION: LANDSCAPE – ARCHITECTI PROPOSAL OF THE CYCLO ROUTE Mária Bihuňová, Branislav Králik	
RECREATIONAL USE OF FOREST ROADS IN THE TERRITORY OF NATIONAL PARKS PROTECTED LANDSCAPE AREAS  Roman Bystrický	AND
REFORM OF THE CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION IN RELATION TO THE PERMIT OF BUILDINGS FOR RECREATION  Alena Kliková	
REVITALISATION OF DRAINED FOREST AREA  Jana Marková, Petr Pelikán	249
REVITALIZATION OF THE PARK IN THE CENTER OF IVANKA PRI DUNAJI  Gabriel Kuczman, Denis Bechera	253
RISK ASSSESSMENT ON GEODIVERSITY SITES Lucie Kubalíková, Eva Nováková, František Kuda, Karel Kirchner, Aleš Bajer, Marie Ba	
RIVERS AS BACKBONES FOR URBAN AND PERIURBAN RECREATION – CASE STUDIES F KOŠICE AND PREŠOV, SLOVAKIA Juraj Illes, Katarina Kristianova	
SMALL-SCALE INVASIVE INTERVENTIONS AS IMPULSES FOR THE REACTIVA OF FORGOTTEN URBAN SPACES Miroslav Čibik, Katarína Jankechová	
STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF MOISTURE AND COMPACTION ON THE MODI OF RESILIENCE OBTAINED BY CYCLIC CBR TESTING IN LOCAL SOILS FOR A QUALITY RI TOURISM Iñigo Garcia, Lenka Ševelová	URAL
THE "KAMIEŃ" EDUCATIONAL PAVILION IN WARSAW AS A PLACE OF PRO-ENVIRONME ACTIVATION OF THE URBAN COMMUNITY  Kinga Kimic , Magdalena Wolska	
THE ASSESSMENT OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN TRNAVA (SLOVAKIA) AND SURROUN REGION Radovan Pondelík, Martin Zápotocký	
THE CONCEPT OF SENSE OF PLACE IN ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION  Dominik Rubáš, Tomáš Matějček, Tomáš Bendl	286
THE EFFECT OF GRASS STRIPS ON SOIL RETENTION AND EROSION REDUCIN AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPE  Petr Karásek, Josef Kučera, Michal Pochop	
THE FIRST OFFICIAL FOREST MIND TRAIL IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC – KŘTINY ARBORETI Jitka Fialová, Martina Holcová	
THE HIPOROUTES IMPLEMENTATION OPTIONS FROM ALTERNATIVE MATERIALS  Václav Mráz, Jiří Ježek , Karel Zlatuška , Vlastimil Nevrkla	302
THE IMPACT OF THE CREATION OF A RECREATIONAL AREA BY RECLAMATION A SURFACE MINE ON PROPERTY VOLUE  Vítězslava Hlavinková, Martina Vařechová	

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GIS TOOLS FOR PLANNING THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL TOURISM ALONG THE NETWORK OF OLD SHEEP-TRACKS  Giuseppe Cillis, Dina Statuto, Pietro Picuno
THE IMPORTANCE AND FUNCTIONS OF RIPARIAN STANDS OF THE RECREATIONAL WATER RESERVOIR POČÚVADLO IN ŠTIAVNICKÉ VRCHY  Mariana Jakubisová , Matúš Jakubis
THE ISSUE OF GEO-EDUCATION ON NATURE TRAILS IN THE FIRST SLOVAK GEOPARK BANSKÁ ŠTIAVNICA Silvia Palgutová, Michaela Podoláková, Lenka Varcholová, Branislav Kršák, Ľubomír Štrba 321
THE ROAD FROM THE CITY TO THE FOREST. OR HOW FAR IS THE URBAN MAN FROM A FUNCTIONAL FOREST?  Vilém Pechanec, Helena Kilianová, Ivo Machar
THE ROLE OF LAND CONSOLIDATION IN RURAL SPACE DEVELOPMENT  Jana Konečná, Michal Pochop, Jana Podhrázská, Petr Karásek, Eva Nováková
THE ROLE OF WETLANDS IN FLOOD PROTECTION PROCESSES IN THE LANDSCAPE – CASE STUDY  Marián Dobranský, Peter Bujanský, Gao Zhenjun
THE UNFINISHED HITLER'S MOTORWAY – A HERITAGE IN THE CONTEMPORARY LANDSCAPE Ivo Dostál, Marek Havlíček, Hana Skokanová
TRADITIONAL COPPICE MANAGEMENTS AT THE LANDSCAPE LEVEL TOGETHER WITH RECREATIONAL USE Barbora Uherková, Jan Kadavý , Zdeněk Adamec, Michal Friedl, Aleš Kučera, Robert Knott, Michal Kneifl, Jakub Drimaj
TRANSFORMATION OF GARDEN SETTLEMENTS INTO A RESIDENTIAL ZONE Sofie Pokorná, Vítězslava Hlavinková
UNDERGROUND SPACES IN BOSONOŽSKÝ HÁJEK NATURE RESERVE AND THEIR GEOEDUCATION IMPORTANCE Karel Kirchner, František Kuda, Vít Baldík, Lucie Kubalíková
URBAN AGRICULTURE – ECOSYSTEM AND CULTURAL FUNCTIONS OF ORCHARD VEGETATION  Jan Winkler, Petra Martínez Barroso, Doubravka Kuříková, Helena Pluháčková, Aleksandra Nowysz
VALORIZATION OF AN OLD SHEEP TRAIL AS A NEW OPPORTUNITY FOR SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC RECREATION: A CASE STUDY IN SOUTHERN ITALY Dina Statuto, Giuseppe Cillis, Pietro Picuno
WHERE NATURE MEETS ADVENTURE: TOURIST ACTIVITIES AT DOBROGEI GORGE NATURE RESERVE, ROMANIA  Teodorescu Camelia, Szemkovics Laurentiu-Stefan, Dumitrascu Alina Viorica
WHERE THE SQUARE MEETS THE STREAM: RE-DESIGNING THE RURAL SQUARE IN VEĽKÝ KÝR, SLOVAKIA  Attila Tóth
WHICH INFLUENCE HAS DEFORESTATION ON TOURISTIC RECREATIONAL AREAS IN SUCEAVA COUNTY?  Ana-Maria Ciobotaru

WILL THE REMOVAL OF THE RECREATIONAL SYMBOL OF JESENIKY MOUNTA	IN SUMMIT
PARTS, THE DWARF PINE FORESTS, AFFECT THE ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONS OF TH	
Petr Kupec, Petr Čech, Jan Deutscher	382
WINDBREAKS AS AN IMPORTANT ECO-STABILISING AND SOIL-PROTECTIVE	<b>ELEMENTS</b>
IN THE LANDSCAPE OF SOUTH MORAVIA	
Josef Kučera, Jana Podhrázská, Michal Pochop, Petr Karásek	387

### URBAN AGRICULTURE – ECOSYSTEM AND CULTURAL FUNCTIONS OF ORCHARD VEGETATION

#### Jan Winkler<sup>1</sup>, Petra Martínez Barroso <sup>2</sup>, Doubravka Kuříková <sup>3</sup>, Helena Pluháčková<sup>4</sup>, Aleksandra Nowysz<sup>5</sup>

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#### Abstract

The phenomenon of urban agriculture has lately become a much discussed issue. The idea of food production in cities seems to be in a striking contrast with the character of urban life, however, orchards are very suitable for urban agriculture by their nature. Apart from ensuring production functions (fruit production), they provide a whole range of ecosystem and cultural functions. Orchards are not a typical agricultural monoculture. Vegetation for non-production use is grown under the fruit trees. The orchard vegetation plays a role in anti-erosion function, which is mainly performed by perennial grasses (*Lolium perenne, Poa pratensis* etc.), it is a food source for pollinating insects (*Medicago lupulina*, *Onobrychis viciifolia* and *Vicia sativa*), and a habitat for medicinal herbs (*Plantago lanceolata, Rosa canina, Urtica dioica*). The occurence of diverse plant species affects the functioning of the ecosystem positively and can also be used for touristic purposes.

Key words: tourism, plant biodiversity, urban orchards, medicinal herbs

#### Introduction

The phenomenon of urban agriculture has been a much-discussed issue in recent years. The idea of food production in cities seems to be in a striking contrast with the character of urban life. However, food production in cities is just as old as cities themselves. The only circumstance that differs is the motivation. In the past, the main need was to ensure enough food at affordable prices, nowadays, there are extra drivers such as the social effect (community gardens), the support of regional food and local food security. Apart from that urban agriculture completes the urban landscape and is reflected in the structure of cities. In built-up areas, urban agriculture can be found both in the city center and in the suburban area, e.g. in gardens near houses, in backyards, in gardening colonies, on the remains of agricultural land in new developments, and recently also on the roofs or facades of buildings (green roofs and facades). The location of agriculture within the city can be economically advantageous and attractive due to the proximity of consumers and the existence of an organized market. Growing vegetables, herbs, and especially fruits is very popular in the world (Armanda et al. 2019, Horst et al. 2017, Langemeyer et al. 2021, Loker, Francis, 2020, Pimbert, 2019, Bhattarai, Conway, 2021, Ortiz et al. al. 2021, Grochulska-Salak et al. 2021, Nowysz et al. 2022.

#### Material and methods

The studied orchard is located in the cadastral territory of Bohunice district (Brno-city, South Moravian region). The orchard is managed in an organic farming regime and is run by the Ovocnářské družstvo company with the trade mark Sady Lískovec. The orchard can be divided into three parts based on the age of the planted fruit trees. In all three parts of the orchard, the middle row is mowed twice a year and herbicides are not used.

Young orchard – planting of fruit trees took place in 2018. The area is 3.64 ha. Stone fruits, namely plums and apricots, were planted there. The middle row was sown with a species-rich mixture of crops.

Production orchard – fruit trees were planted in 2010. The area is 5.83 ha. Apple trees of the Gala variety were planted there. The middle row was sown with a grass mixture.

Overgrown orchard – fruit trees were planted in 1980. The area is 0.61 ha. Apple trees of the Rubín variety were planted there. The middle row was left to self-greening.

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The method of phytosociological sampling was used to evaluate the vegetation. A vegetation survey was carried out in all three parts of the orchard the same day (in July 2021). The coverage of identified plant species in the sampling plots was estimated. The plant species were divided into groups according to their biological properties.

#### Results

A total of 50 plant species was identified in the young orchard consisting of 21 native species, 21 archaeophytes (plants introduced to the present territory by expansion before the beginning of the modern age, i.e. until the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> century) and 8 neophytes (species introduced to Europe after the discovery of America). Dominant species were *Lolium perenne*, *Convolvulus arvensis*, *Amaranthus retroflexus*, *Papaver rhoeas*, *Conyza canadensis* a *Onobrychis viciifolia*. Following plant species can be included among the commonly occurring: *Hordeum murinum*, *Polygonum aviculare*, *Geranium pusillum*, *Taraxacum sect. Taraxacum*, *Bromus hordeaceus*, *Bromus sterilis*, *Poa pratensis*, *Festuca pratensis*, *Dactylis glomerata*, *Chenopodium album*, *Medicago lupulina*, *Erigeron annus*, *Lactuca serriola*, *Plantago major*, *Myosotis arvensis*, *Trifolium repens*, *Lathyrus tuberosus*, *Trifolium pratense*, *Arenaria serpyllifolia*, *Linaria vulgaris* a *Lepidium draba*. 21 taxa with rare occurrence were recorded

A total of 41 plant species were recorded in the production orchard comprising of 20 native plant species, 16 archaeophytes and 5 neophytes. The dominant species were *Lolium perenne*, *Hordeum murinum* a *Erigeron annus*.

17 commonly occurring plant species were recorded which are the following ones: *Polygonum aviculare, Convolvulus arvensis, Bromus hordeaceus, Bromus sterilis, Poa pratensis, Festuca pratensis, Papaver rhoeas, Medicago lupulina, Elymus repens, Plantago major, Myosotis arvensis, Trifolium repens, Calamagrostis epigejos, Plantago lanceolata, Arenaria serpyllifolia, Cirsium arvense a Securigera varia.* 21 taxa with rare occurrence were identified.

49 plant species were identified in the overgrown orchard. These were composed of 24 native plant species, 20 archaeophytes and 5 neophytes. Species with dominant occurrence were: Lolium perenne, Hordeum murinum, Arrhenatherum elatius a Conyza canadensis. Commonly occurring plant species were: Polygonum aviculare, Bromus sterilis, Poa pratensis, Festuca pratensis, Dactylis glomerata, Achillea millefolium, Vicia sativa, Lotus corniculatus, Amaranthus retroflexus, Chenopodium album, Plantago major, Myosotis arvensis, Trifolium repens, Calamagrostis epigejos, Papaver rhoeas, Medicago lupulina, Erigeron annus a Plantago lanceolata. 24 taxa with rare occurrence were registered.

#### **Discussion**

Orchards are very suitable for urban agriculture by their nature. In addition to ensuring production functions (fruit production), they provide a whole range of ecosystem and cultural functions. Orchards are not a typical agricultural monoculture, and vegetation for non-production use is grown under the fruit trees. The non-production vegetation of the fruit orchard mainly ensures the anti-erosion function, but it is also a source of food and a shelter for a number of animals. The plant species composition of the orchard vegetation is decisive for providing the ecosystem functions (Vignozzi et al. 2019; Pfiffner et al. 2019; Denan et al. 2020; Sofo et al. 2020).

Higher species vegetation diversity creates a prerequisite for a successful provision of these functions. It is essential to perceive the vegetation of fruit orchards as a part of the orchard and we need to realize that the orchard as a whole has its own functions such as ecosystem services, but also cultural services (Fagerholm et al. 2016, Winkler et al. 2023). Fruit trees have aesthetic and cultural values, carrying a legacy from our ancestors who bred varieties and planted fruit trees (Baumgärtner and Bieri 2006).

Orchard products can be consumed directly or can be further processed (ciders, jams). These products find their utilization in local tourism. Urban orchards can serve for education in the field of fruit growing and urban agriculture, but also in the area of the protection of the nature, directly in practical conditions.

#### Conclusion

Plant biodiversity affects a number of ecosystem functions which are important also for the urban environment. Urban orchards can be viewed as an association of plants where apart from planted fruit trees other types of plants grow too.

Orchards with a diverse vegetation composition can represent an attractive touristic place. The environment of urban orchards can be used both for touristic so for educational purposes. Urban

orchards represent an interesting area where urban agriculture, biodiversity conservation and tourism meet.

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#### Souhrn

Fenomén městského zemědělství je v posledních letech velmi diskutovanou otázkou. Myšlenka produkce potravin ve městech se zdá být v nápadném kontrastu s charakterem městského života. Ovocné sady jsou svým charakterem velmi vhodné pro městské zemědělství. Vedle zajišťování

produkčních funkcí (produkce ovoce) poskytují celou řadu funkcí ekosystémových a kulturních. Ovocné sady nejsou typickou zemědělskou monokulturou a pod ovocnými stromy je pěstována vegetace pro neprodukční využití. Vegetace ovocného sadu zajišťuje řadu ekosystémových funkcí, jako jsou protierozní funkce, kterou zajišťují především vytrvalé trávy (*Lolium perenne, Poa pratensis* aj.), zdroj potravy pro opylující hmyz (*Medicago lupulina, Onobrychis viciifolia a Vicia sativa*) a mohou být také léčivými rostlinami (*Plantago lanceolata, Rosa canina, Urtica dioica*). Výskyt mnoha druhů rostlin působí příznivě na fungování ekosystému a může být využíván i pro turistické využití.

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