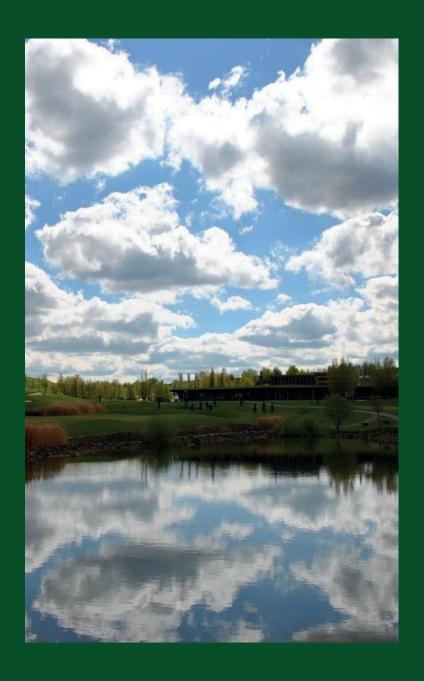
## Mendel University in Brno Czech Society of Landscape Engineers – ČSSI, z.s.

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



**Proceedings of the 14th Conference** 

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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

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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,

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



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

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### Contents

ENVIRONMENT	SMARTPHONE	USAGE	IN	ACTIVE	RECREATION	ON A	AND N	IATURAL
Stanislav Azor, Mic	hal Marko, Štefan	Adamčák						9
ASSESSMENT OF OF SERBIA	EXTREME, LONG	G-TERM M	ETEC	ROLOGIC	AL DROUGH	'NI TH	WESTER	RN PART
Martina Zeleňáková								
AWARENESS OF S L'ubomír Štrba, Bra	anislav Kršák, Len	ika Varchol	lová,	Michaela F	Podoláková, J	Silvia	•	
Sidor BANK STABILIZAT								20
Miloslav Slezingr, D								24
BIOCULTURAL DIV Ivo Machar, Helena								27
CARAVANNING AN								31
CAUSES OF OVER 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	TRIC	Γ				
GREEN AREAS AN								
OF RESIDENTS  Edyta Rosłon-Szery	yńska							71
HEALTH VALUES Emilia Janeczko, M								79
HISTORICAL EVO		STIVALS	IN G	GUIMARAS	S ISLAND: I	TS IN	MPLICAT	TION TO
Norie H. Palma, Jas		sie H. Gaita	ano, F	Revenlie G.	Galapin, Pet	r Kupe	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 Jakubisová174
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 TOPOL'ČANY 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 Klika212
QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE PREPAREDNESS AND POTENTIAL OF NATURE PROTECTED AREAS TO SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE TOURISM Radek Timoftej and Hana Brůhová Foltýnová217
RECREATION IN CZECH LARGE PROTECTED AREAS: COUNTED AND SORTED  Tomáš Janík
RECREATION LAND USE IN TERMS OF WATER PROTECTION  Maria Hlinkova, Rastislav Fijko

RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL OF RADOSINKA MICROREGION: LANDSCAPE – ARCHITECTU PROPOSAL OF THE CYCLO ROUTE	
Mária Bihuňová, Branislav Králik	232
RECREATIONAL USE OF FOREST ROADS IN THE TERRITORY OF NATIONAL PARKS PROTECTED LANDSCAPE AREAS  Roman Bystrický	
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 MODU OF RESILIENCE OBTAINED BY CYCLIC CBR TESTING IN LOCAL SOILS FOR A QUALITY RU TOURISM Iñigo Garcia, Lenka Ševelová	JRAL
THE "KAMIEŃ" EDUCATIONAL PAVILION IN WARSAW AS A PLACE OF PRO-ENVIRONMEI ACTIVATION OF THE URBAN COMMUNITY  Kinga Kimic , Magdalena Wolska	
THE ASSESSMENT OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN TRNAVA (SLOVAKIA) AND SURROUNI 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 REDUC IN AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPE  Petr Karásek, Josef Kučera, Michal Pochop	
THE FIRST OFFICIAL FOREST MIND TRAIL IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC – KŘTINY ARBORETU 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

## INFLUENCE OF RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF FOREST WILD BOAR ROOTING

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#### **Abstract**

The wild boar is a widely distributed and locally very numerous animal. The same is true in the conditions of Central Europe. Outside the growing season, it concentrates in forests, where it also actively searches for food sources. During this activity, it disturbs the soil surface, thereby significantly affecting the dynamics of the ecosystem. From an economic point of view, it limits the natural renewal of tree species, but from an ecological point of view, it changes habitat conditions and thus helps to increase biodiversity. Factors influencing the distribution of rooting across forest stands may be different. In this paper, we focused on the human factor and its influence on the rooting activity of wild boar in the Hodonínská Dúbrava, National natural monuments.

Key words: Disturbance, wildlife, soil surface, animal activity, diversity

#### Introduction

The wild boar (Sus scrofa) is one of the species that has the potential to significantly influence its environment through its feeding behaviour in conjunction with high abundance and adaptability (Schley and Roper 2003, Massei et al. 2015, Drimaj et al. 2015). In places with a high number of wild boars, both human economic activities and the diversity and stability of ecosystems are affected. Given that there is only partial information on the consequences of higher numbers of wild boars on ecosystems, monitoring the long-term consequences of the existence of pigs in model environments is very important. Only on the basis of verified data is it possible to determine the necessary level of regulation of the wild boar population and other management measures (Keuling et al. 2016, Kamler and Drimaj 2021). The study is therefore primarily focused on understanding the importance of wild boars for the forest ecosystem and the impact of their existence on the composition of the vegetation. Indeed, wild boars rooting the soil surface to a large extent and thereby significantly interfere with the pedological conditions of habitats and the development of plant communities (Fattorini and Ferretti 2020, Matas et al. 2021). This contribution aims to evaluate the distribution of wild boar rooting in the context of linear constructions and recreational activities in Hodonínská Dúbrava, National natural monuments.

#### Materials and methods

The study area is located northwest of the town of Hodonín and has an area of 970 ha (48.8741272N, 17.0870033E; between the town of Hodonín, ponds around the river Kyjovka, and the road between the town of Hodonín and the village of Mutěnice). Part of the territory is included in the protected area of the Hodonínská Dúbrava, National natural monument. The primary communities are the heat-loving Pannonian oak forests on the sand, the commercial forests are made up mainly of oak (*Quercus* sp.), Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), ash (*Fraxinus* sp.), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) and other deciduous trees are mixed in. The geological subsoil consists of Tertiary clays, gravels and sands. The relief is flat to slightly wavy. The study area is interwoven with a dense network of forest roads, hiking trails and waterways. Of the large mammals, wild boar, roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) and hare (*Lepus europaeus*) are found here all year round.

The entire site of interest was covered by a system of parallel lines on which data collection took place. A strip 6m wide was monitored along the lines. All engraving from the wild boar was recorded in this belt. In the ArcMap 10.2 (ESRI) program, the strips were subsequently cut into sub-plots measuring  $6\times6m$  ( $36m^2$ ). Some of these plots contained a certain proportion of irrigated area (N = 1,643) and some did not (N = 20,145). Distances from hiking trails, roads and watercourses (i.e. the tested factors) were also calculated using the ArcMap program. Subsequently, it was determined whether these factors have an effect on the intensity of engraving in a forest environment.

Due to the extensiveness of the data set, the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test was used to test normality. Differences between the sets of rooted and unrooted sub-plots (distance from hiking trails, public roads, forest paths and water courses) were evaluated by Mann-Whitney U-test. GLMs were created to determine the dependence between the proportion of the plot and the distance from the abovementioned elements. All tests were performed at a confidence interval of  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

#### Results

The results showed that the distance from the individual factors did not play any role in deciding whether a wild boar would root in a given subarea or not (p = 1.00). However, distance had an effect on rooting intensity for some factors. One of these factors was the distance from the public roads, where the damage to the subsurface by rooting increased with increasing distance ( $r^2 = 0.02$ , p = 0.001). The second significant factor was the effect of the distance to the water courses, when the proportion of the rooted area decreased with increasing distance ( $r^2 = 0.03$ , p = 0.001). The distance from the hiking trails or the forest paths had no effect on the engraving from the wild boar.

#### Discussion

Hiking trails do not affect the rooting activity of wild boars in any way, which may be due to the fact that wild boars are active mainly at night, when there are no people on these trails. Of course, these trails are scented by humans, but wild boars are able to evaluate the riskiness of a given smell very well, so they do not feel threatened in the vicinity of these trails. In the same way, forest roads, which are mainly used for the movement of forest equipment during the day, do not pose any risk to them.

On the contrary, public roads are intensively used even during the night, so wild boars are disturb and occur at greater distances from the road. A positive effect on rooting has been demonstrated at water courses. Water courses represent a sought-after source of water and food in the drying environment there (on the sand), because the presence of a large number of plants and animals is linked to the increased humidity.

This study is the first result of extensive and long-term research focused on the importance of wild boar rooting for the forest ecosystem. We will continue to process and evaluate the obtained data and try to clarify the positive and negative impacts of this activity on the biodiversity of valuable ecosystems as well as common economic forests (and not only in them).

#### Conclusion

Our study showed that damage to the soil surface by wild boar rooting is not affected by the presence of hiking trails and forest paths. On the contrary, the distance from public roads and waterways has a certain influence.

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#### Souhrn

Prase divoké je hojně rozšířeným a lokálně velmi početným velkým kopytníkem. Stejně tak je tomu i v podmínkách střední Evropy. Mimo vegetační období se soustřeďuje v lesích, kde také aktivně vyhledává zdroje potravy. Při této činnosti narušuje povrch půdy, čímž výrazně ovlivňuje dynamiku ekosystému. Z ekonomického hlediska omezuje přirozenou obnovu dřevin, ale z ekologického mění stanovištní podmínky a napomáhá tak ke zvýšení biodiverzity. Faktory ovlivňující distribuci rytí napříč lesními porosty mohou být různé. V tomto příspěvku jsme se zaměřili na vliv veřejných cest, turistických tras a vodních toků na intenzitu rytí divokými prasaty v NPP Hodonínská Dúbrava. Z hodnocených faktorů se jako významné ukázaly vzdálenosti od veřejných cest a vodních toků. Naopak vzdálenost od turistických tras či lesních cest neměla na disturbanci půdního povrchu žádný vliv.

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