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Aims

- Overview of land cover/land use changes (spatial distribution and intensity in time) in Central and Eastern Europe during the periods 1990-2000 and 2000-2006,
- Comparison of the change intensity 1990-2000 and 2000-2006
- <u>Differentiation/polarization</u> of LCLUC
- Presentation of <u>methodology</u> of mapping/analyzing landscape changes on a macro-scale
- Proposal of the <u>next steps/actions</u>

■ LC changes in Central and Eastern Europe for 17 countries:

Albania (AL), Bosnia/Herzegovina (BA), Bulgaria (BG), Croatia (HR), Czech Republic (CZ), Estonia (EE), Hungary (HU), Kosovo (KV), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Macedonia FYR (MK), Monte Negro (ME), Poland (PL), Romania (RO), Serbia (RS), Slovakia (SK) and Slovenia (SI).

- ■two time periods: 1990-2000 and 2000-2006 and
- analyzed changes based on the Corine CLC database.



Backround

- Since the process of economic transformation has started in the beginning of the 90s in the Central and Eastern Europe, the important changes in land use and land cover have been starting.
- Before the 90 s, the LCLUC were influenced by of many factors typical for the socialism system:
 - □ land market, private property and market economy didn't exist actually
 - effort to reduce the regional differences was very high
 - □ financial sources were distributed by central rules for settlement structure
 - the law for land preservation was very strict in many countries.





Backround

- However after 1990 with the re-installation of a market economy, private property and land market, LCLUC have been influenced by many factors, e.g.:
- Collapse of the traditional limited trade Comecon (The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance)
- Development of economy/transition/privatisation polarization of core x peripheries (investments, settlements...)
- CAP, EU cohesion/development programmes
- (Pre)accession to EU/ global trade
- Land property, land privatization

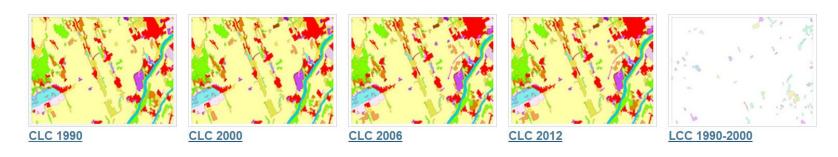




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Data sources of the evaluation

Corine land cover (CLC) 1990, 2000 and 2006





- It consists of an inventory of land cover in 44 classes
- Minimum Mapping Unit (MMU) of 25 ha for areal phenomena and a minimum width of 100 m for linear phenomena.
- changes in land cover with an MMU of 5 ha.

Corine land cover (CLC)

1 Artificial surfaces	3 3 Forest and semi-natural areas		
11 Urban fabric	31 Forests		
111 Continuous urban fabric	311 Broad-leaved forests		
112 Discontinuous urban fabric	312 Coniferous forests		
12 Industrial, commercial and transport units	313 Mixed forests		
121 Industrial or commercial units	32 Scrub and/or herbaceous vegetation associations		
122 Road and rail networks and associated land	321 Natural grasslands		
	322 Moors and heathland		
123 Port areas	323 Sclerophyllous vegetation		
124 Airports	324 Transitional woodland-scrub		
13 Mine, dump and constructions sites	33 Open spaces with little or no vegetation		
131 Mineral extraction sites	331 Beaches, dunes, sands		
132 Dump sites	332 Bare rocks		
133 Construction sites	333 Sparsely vegetated areas		
14 Artificial, non-agricultural vegetated areas	334 Burnt areas		
141 Green urban areas	335 Glaciers and perpetual snow		
142 Sport and leisure facilities	4 Wetlands		
2 Agricultural areas	41 Inland wetlands		
21 Arable land	411 Inland marshes		
211 Non-irrigated arable land	412 Peat bogs		
212 Permanently irrigated land	42 Maritime wetlands		
213 Rice fields	421 Salt marshes		
22 Permanent crops	422 Salines		
221 Vineyards	423 Intertidal flats		
222 Fruit trees and berry plantations	120 11101111111111111111111111111111111		
223 Olive groves	5 Water bodies		
23 Pastures	51 Inland waters		
231 Pastures	511 Water courses		
24 Heterogeneous agricultural areas	512 Water bodies		
241 Annual crops associated with	52 Marine waters		
permanent crops	521 Coastal lagoons		
242 Complex cultivation patterns	522 Estuaries		
243 Land principally occupied by agriculture,	523 Sea and ocean		
with significant areas of natural vegetation			

244 Agro-forestry areas

Main landscape changes for the second level of CLC classes

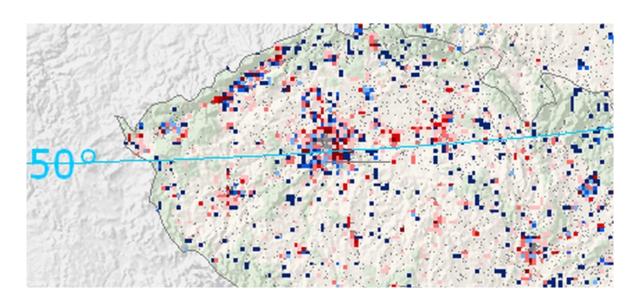
The "matrix of changes", groups LC changes of the same type, changes between the 15 CLC classes at the second level (Feranec at al. 2010).

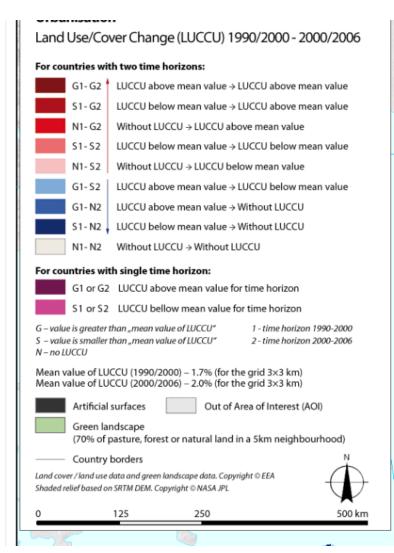
1 – urbanization (industrialisation), 2 – intensification of agriculture, 3 – extensification of agriculture, 4 – afforestation, 5 – deforestation, 6 – water bodies construction and management, 7 – other changes (recultivation, dump sites, unclassified changes, etc.).

The size of the changed areas is too small to present on a map that shows all of Central and Eastern Europe (e.g., the smallest identified change area in the frame of the CLC mapping is 5 ha.).

The presentation of their intensity/rate through a regular grid pattern.

Following the study by Feranec et al. (2010), we used a 3 × 3 km grid as a compromise between the actual spatial distribution of the seven above-mentioned changes and their presentation on the Central European level at a meaningful scale.





e in both periods.

2000 – 2006
2.0%
2.9%
3.7%
2.0%
2.5%
1.6%

G1 - G2: LUCC above mean value - LUCC above mean value

S1 - G2: LUCC below mean value - LUCC above mean value

N1 - G2: Without LUCC - LUCC above mean value

S1 - S2: LUCC below mean value - LUCC below mean value

N1 - S2: Without LUCC - LUCC below mean value

G1 - S2: LUCC above mean value - LUCC below mean value

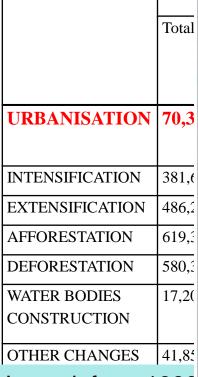
G1 - N2: LUCC above mean value - Without LUCC

S1 - N2: LUCC below mean value - Without LUCC

N1 - N2: Without LUCC - Without LUCC

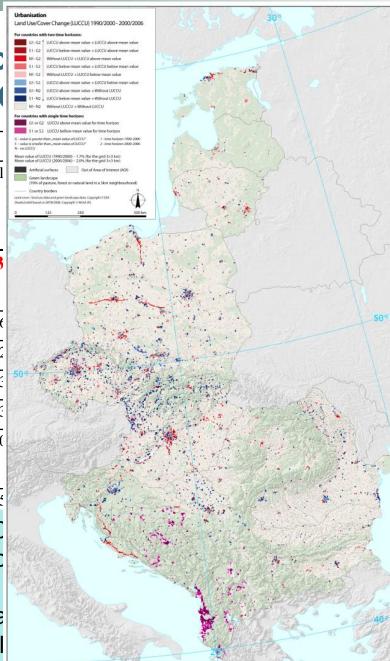
	1990-2000		2000-2006			
	Total area (ha)	Mean yearly increase in the period (ha)	Mean yearly change of total LUCC area (%)	Total area (ha)	Mean yearly increase in the period (ha)	Mean yearly change of total LUCC area (%)
URBANISATION	70,377	7,037.7	3.2	131,143	21,857.2	9.5
INTENSIFICATION	381,648	38,164.8	17.4	114,785	19,130.8	8.3
EXTENSIFICATION	486,275	48,627.5	22.1	93,115	15,519.2	6.7
AFFORESTATION	619,346	61,934.6	28.1	344,569	57,428.2	24.9
DEFORESTATION	580,318	58,031.8	26.4	652,129	108,688.2	47.1
WATER BODIES CONSTRUCTION	17,204	1,720.4	0.8	10,283	1,713.8	0.7
OTHER CHANGES	41,855	4,185.5	1.9	39,715	6,619.2	2.9
Total LUCC area	2,197,023	219,702.3	-	1,385,739	230,956.5	-
Total study area	122,375,321	_		134,022,612	_	

Overview c



In total, from 1990 experiencing LC c

During the six-yea total mean annual

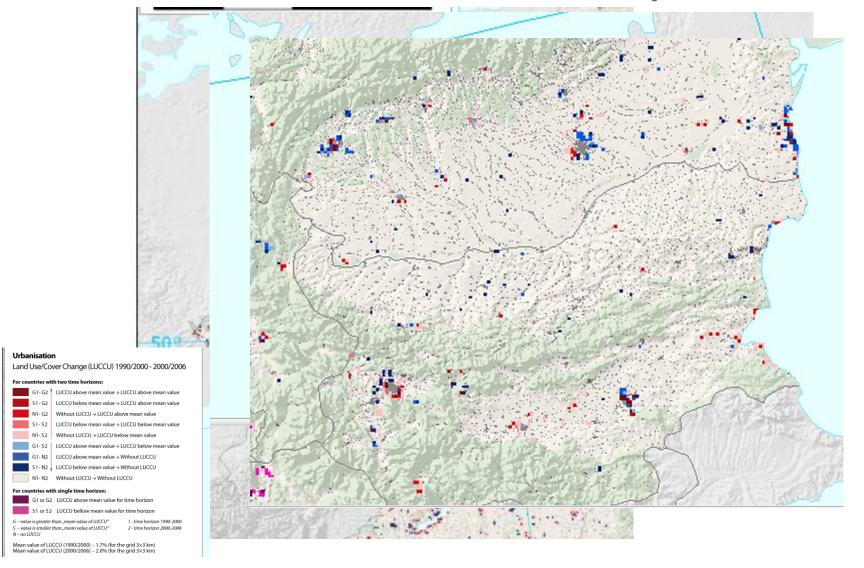


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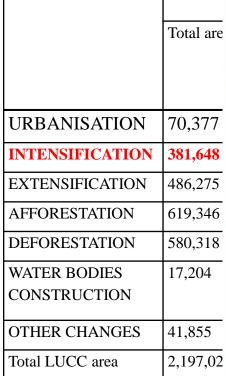
	2000-2006				
)	Mean yearly	Mean yearly			
	increase in the	change of total			
	period (ha)	LUCC area (%)			
	21,857.2	9.5			
	19,130.8	8.3			
	15,519.2	6.7			
	57,428.2	24.9			
	108,688.2	47.1			
	1,713.8	0.7			
	6,619.2	2.9			

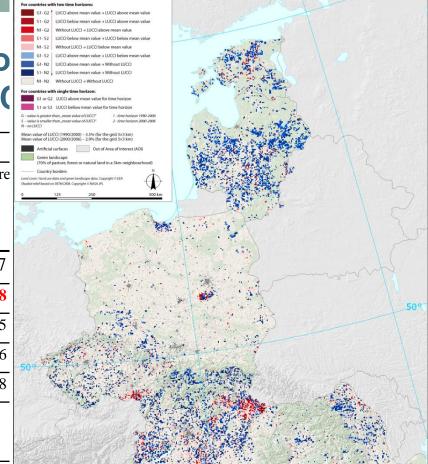
%) of the total area ally as urbanization

857.2 ha (9.5%) of the d to urbanization.



Overview o



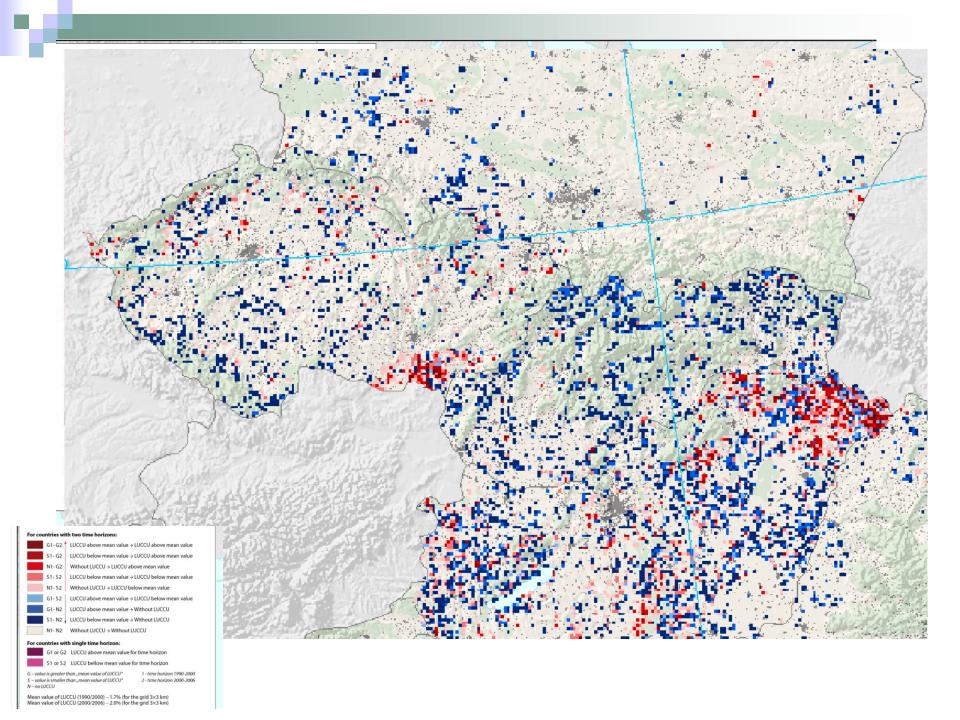


nanges in

2000-2006	
ean yearly crease in the eriod (ha)	Mean yearly change of total LUCC area (%)
1,857.2	9.5
),130.8	8.3
5,519.2	6.7
7,428.2	24.9
)8,688.2	47.1
713.8	0.7
619.2	2.9
30,956.5	_

Intensification of agriculture was widespread from 1990-2000, but from 2000-2006 it declined

Exception: intensification of agriculture in north-eastern and central Hungary or in the south-eastern part of the Czech Republic (changes of arable land into vineyards and orchards).



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URBANISATION

INTENSIFICATION

AFFORESTATION

DEFORESTATION

WATER BODIES

CONSTRUCTION

OTHER CHANGES

Total LUCC area

Total study area

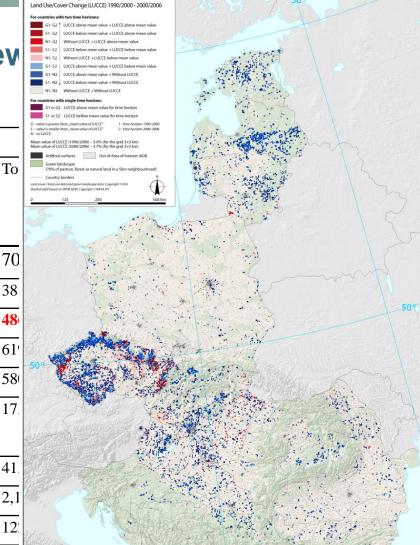
EXTENSIFICATION

61

58

17

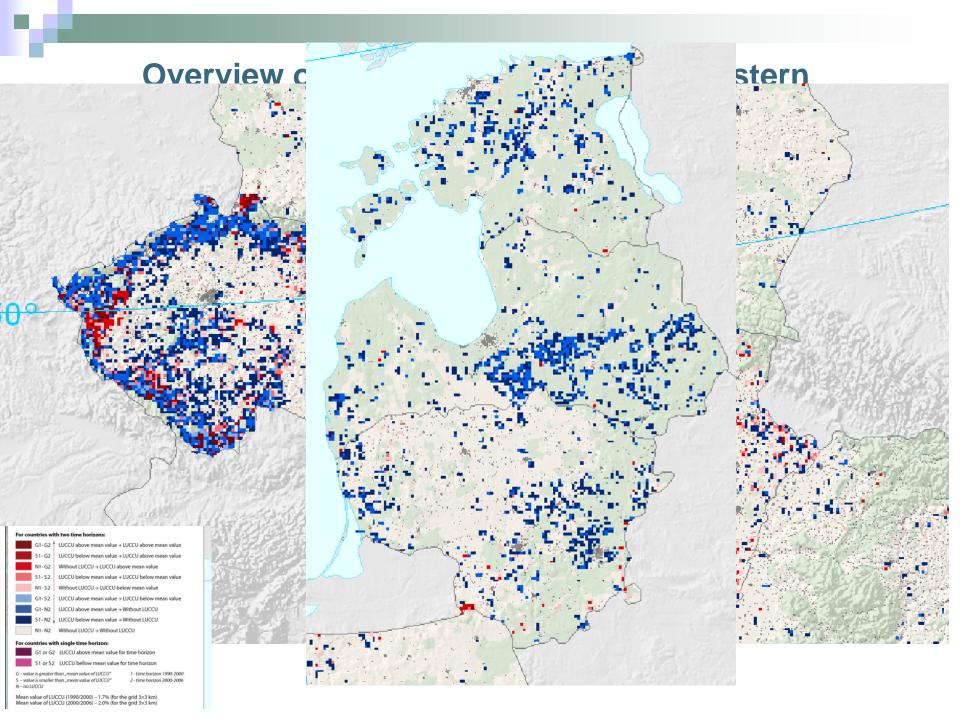
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r changes in pe

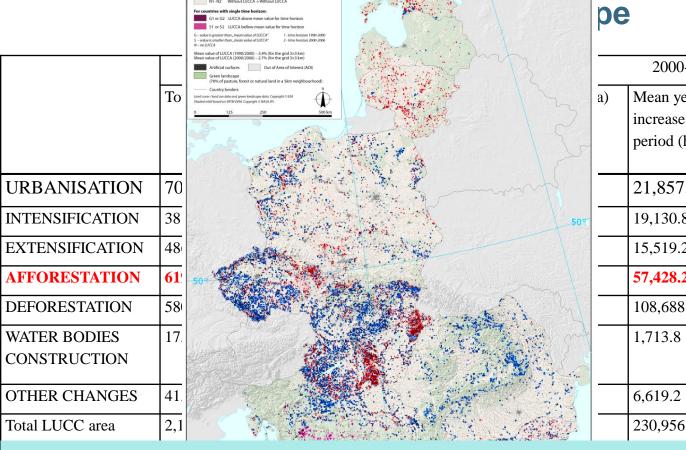
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	57,428.2	24.9			
	108,688.2	47.1			
	1,713.8	0.7			
	6,619.2	2.9			
	230,956.5	_			
2	_				

Extensification of agriculture occurred most in the northern, western and southern parts of the Czech Republic; the north of Slovakia; in the north and center of Hungary; in Lithuania; Latvia; Estonia, in central and north-eastern parts of Romania



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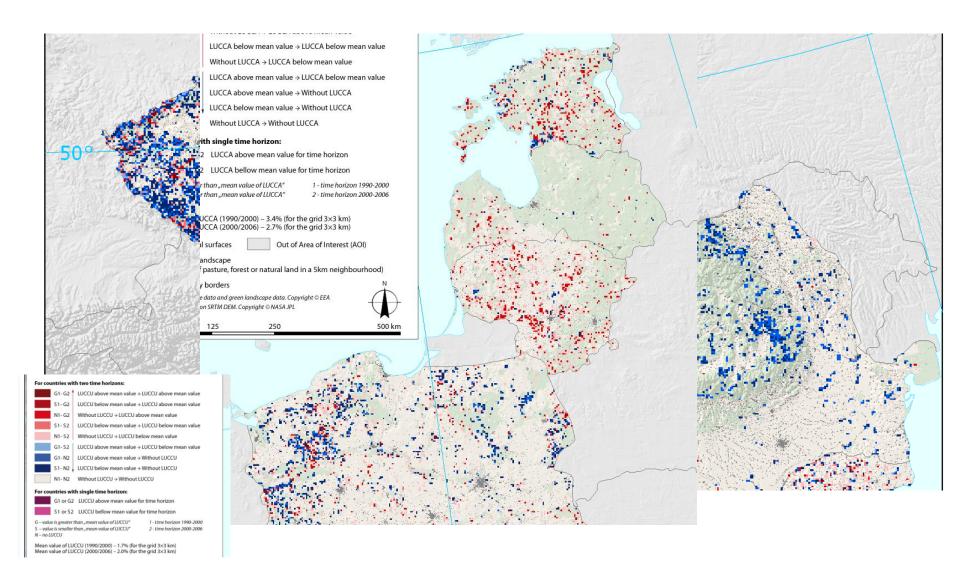




2000-2006	
Mean yearly	Mean yearly
increase in the	change of total
period (ha)	LUCC area (%)
21,857.2	9.5
19,130.8	8.3
15,519.2	6.7
57,428.2	24.9
108,688.2	47.1
1,713.8	0.7
6,619.2	2.9
230,956.5	-
	Mean yearly increase in the period (ha) 21,857.2 19,130.8 15,519.2 57,428.2 108,688.2 1,713.8

This was the most extensive change in the first period, second in the second period

Changes in Hungary, in the Czech Republic, and in Lithuania and Estonia, in the central part of Slovakia; in central and eastern Romania; central Bulgaria and south-eastern Serbia.



Overview

URBANISATION

INTENSIFICATION

EXTENSIFICATION

AFFORESTATION

DEFORESTATION

WATER BODIES

CONSTRUCTION

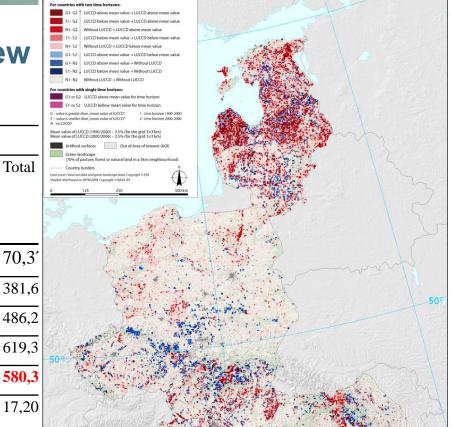
Total

70.3

580.3

17.20

Land Use/Cover Change (LUCCD) 1990/2000 - 2000/2006



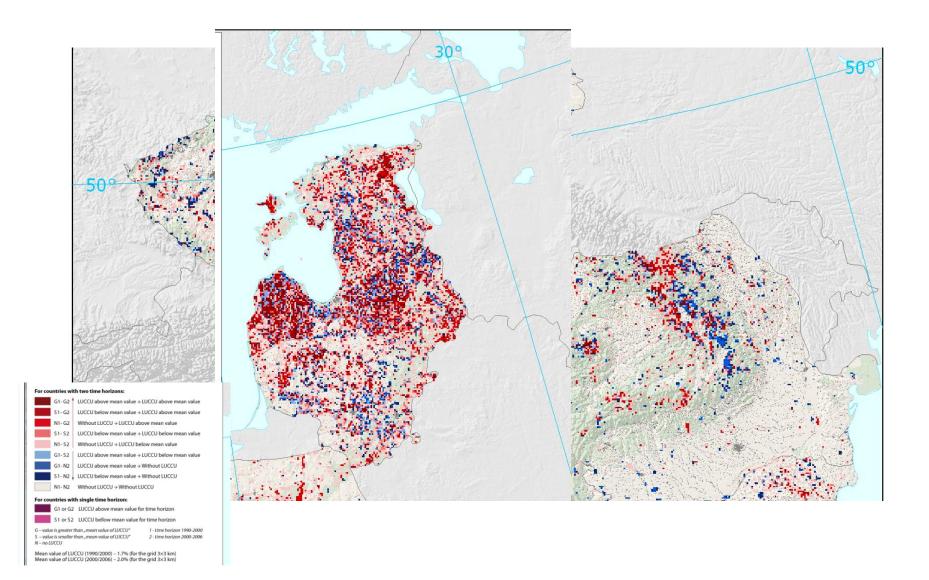
changes in

2000-2006		
Mean yearly increase in the period (ha)	Mean yearly change of total LUCC area (%)	
21,857.2	9.5	
19,130.8	8.3	
15,519.2	6.7	
57,428.2	24.9	
108,688.2	47.1	
1,713.8	0.7	

Deforestation was the second most common LC change in the 1990s, in the second period, deforestation became the biggest land cover change in Eastern Europe,

The most extensive areas of deforestation occurred in Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania; in Hungary; the north-eastern part of Romania and in northern Slovakia, in Poland, the northern part of Bulgaria and in north-eastern Croatia, in the Czech Republic.

Overview of changes in Central and Eastern Europe



Conclusions

- The area of identified LUCC in 1990-2000 was approximately 21 970 km², and in 2000-2006 it was approximately 13 860 km²
- The greatest changes occurred as afforestation and deforestation, totaly 54.5% of the total LUCC area in 1990-2000 and 72.0% of the total LUCC area in 2000-2006.
- Significant changes occurred on agricultural lands in the study region. Two antagonistic trends – extensification and intensification were documented.
- Extensification (mainly over-grassing) was a prominent trend, especially in Central Europe (the north, western, south-western and north-eastern parts Czech Republic, and the north-western part of Slovakia and in the Baltic states in the first period (1990-2000).
- Urbanisation was concentrated in the largest core population areas (big cities) into which the main flows of investment were aimed and was the third most common trend in the second period with almost 10% of the total LUCC area. The intensity of urbanisation, was three times higher in 2000-2006 than in the first period.

Conclusions

- Territorial differences in LUCC trends are possible to find in the study area. Countries in the central part of study area were affected by more intensive changes, and by a wider spectrum of changes (often antagonistic: intensification and urbanization as well as land abandonment and afforestation).
- The second most intensive changes occurred in the Baltic states, especially on agricultural and forest lands.
- On the other hand, the southern countries (e.g. Bulgaria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Monte Negro), Slovenia and the central parts of Poland experienced an overall lower intensity of changes.
- Next actions:
 - -New time period 2006-2012
 - -Validation of results by different type of data, case studies
 - -Drivers of changes

Thank you for your attention!

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