

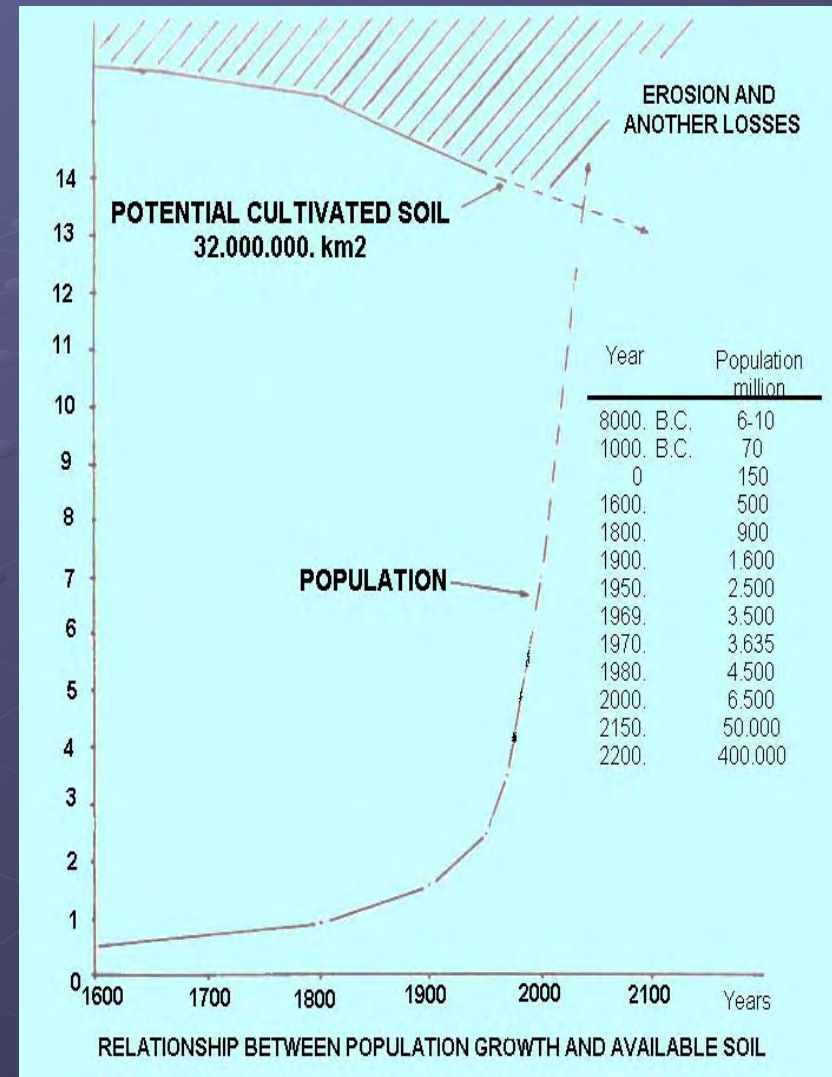
Faculty of Geography,
Institute for Spatial Planning

- IP SOIL II -
INTEGRATED APPROACH
TO PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT
OF SOIL RESOURCES

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- The soil is one of the crucial resources of the Mankind
- The soil is used for human activities with less or more control through history
- Today the soil is rapidly becoming a scarce resource
- The soil is treated as a renewable resource, but its renewal is becoming progressively costly and difficult





- The misuse of soil is a consequence of superficial approach to its capacities
- The abuse of soil is a consequence of different stakeholders' uncontrolled actions where the land is treated as closed piecemeal
- Spatial and a urban planning as a mode of expressing man's rationale is approaching to land use planning superficially with no determined idea on the soil end result
- Land use planning, as a major part of urban and minor part of spatial planning, has to take into account all the possible consequences in economy and social dimensions of development but strictly catching to the idea of soil sustainability

- The soil is the basis to regional identity by its main natural features and should be used in a way to keep natural systems and values accordingly, but allowing development wherever is compatible and friendly to the nature
- Autochthonous nature and its land, cultivated nature (agriculture, landscaping), the role and meaning of soil and its functional use
- The soil has to be planned and used rationally with clear idea of different use's consequences
- Soil also has to be planned with respect to irrational dimension of human behavior



- The land development must be controlled by prudent instruments of planning, programming and designing, always bearing in mind weaknesses and soil capacity constraints
- Recycling of soil is progressively becoming an issue to be carefully estimated in land control activities, with special attention paid to pyramidal way of soil using where change in land use should always go to enhancing its environmental quality
- Direct or indirect measures to improve state of soil

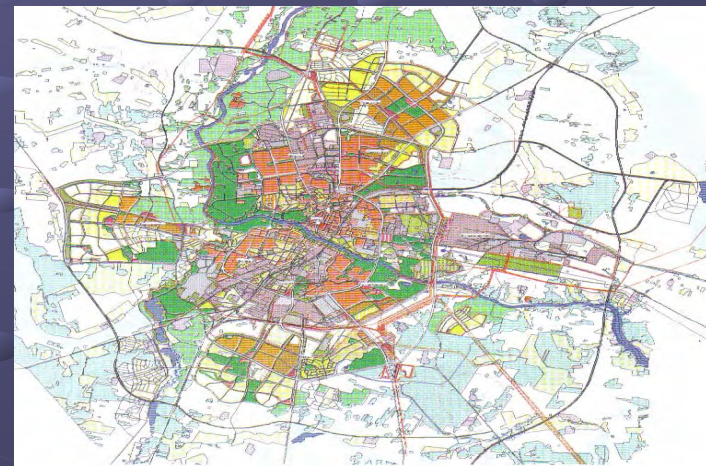
- The soil should be matter of careful researching in transitional societies where best and worst practices of developed countries have to be examined and where education on land use should become a must as for planners, local governments and citizens



- GIS is indispensable instrument for soil control



- Soil as a private interest (private property) or public interest (public good), and the role of planning land use control as a mediator between the two

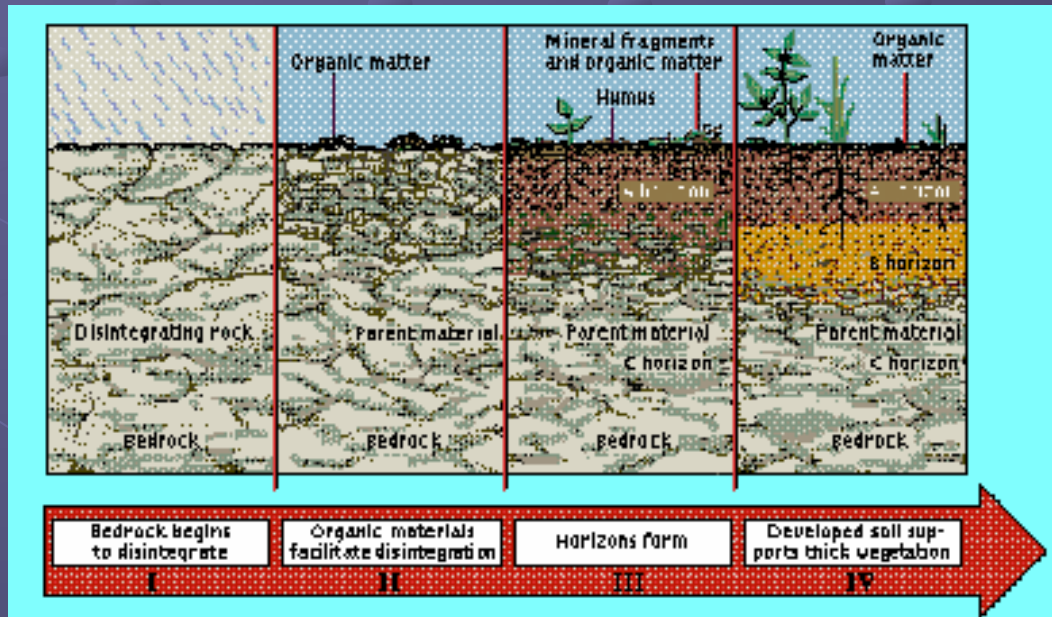


Question on terms:

- Land is an area of the ground, especially one that is used for a particular purpose such as farming or building
- Land is part of the world that consists of ground, rather than sea or air
- Ground is the surface of the earth
- Ground is the soil and rock on the earth's surface
- Soil is the substance on the surface of the earth in which plants grow

Open issue:

- Land and ground as matter of spatial planning and landscape planning
- Soil as a matter of agricultural planning and treatment



Cross-Section of Soil