

Osm smrtných hříchů

Konrad Lorenz: 8 smrtných hříchů.
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Prostřednictvím pražského vydavatelstva Panorama sa k nám v edícii Pyramida dostáva ďalšia kniha významného vedca, nositeľa Nobeľovej ceny, Konrada Lorenza. Podľa názvu by sa mohlo zdať, že ide o moralizátorské kázne nejakého teológa. Kniha 8 smrtných hříchů, ktorá vznikla začiatkom 70. rokov z pôvodných rozhlasových relácií, je však výzvov prírodovedca celému ľudstvu, "aby sa dalo na pokánie a obrátilo sa". Súčasťou pokánie je spytovanie svedomia a hľadanie príčin hriechov, páchaných ľudstvom voči prírode a súčasne voči vlastnej ľudskosti. Vplyv dôsledkov odcudzenia človeka prírode na ľudskú dušu stojí v centre Lorenzovho záujmu predovšetkým. Nezaprúc v sebe etológa, hľadá príčiny znepokojujúceho ničenia najvyšších a najušľachtilejších, špecificky ľudských vlastností a schopností, ale aj vyhasinania prirodzených inštinktov. Lebo: "každé nebezpečenstvo stráca niečo zo svojej hrozivosti, keď sa zoznámime s jeho príčinami" (str. 6).

Ústredným problémom, s ktorým sú spojené procesy, označené Lorenzom za smrteľné hriechy a hroziace ľudstvu záhubou, je problém hodnôt uznávaných a vyznávaných súčasným ľudstvom. Stotožnenie dobra s príjemným a prehlásenie všetkého neprijemného včítane nepohodlia, prekážok, chorôb, bolesti a akéhokoľvek utrpenia za zlo a následne konanie smerujúce k čo najúčinnejšiemu dosahovaniu príjemných "dobier" a naopak k zbavovaniu sa, vyhýbaniu sa neprijemným "zlám". Takáto cieľavedomá zameranosť, snáď pochopiteľná a zdôvodniteľná niekde na úsvite civilizácie, priviedla cez pokrok vied a technológií, ktoré majú ulahčiť ľudský život a znížiť mieru utrpenia, k preľudneniu. Výsledkom je, okrem iného, nárast agresívneho správania na miestach veľkého nahromadenia ľudí, ľahostajnosť, citová nezaangažovanosť na osudoch iných, strata prirodzeného inštinktu solidarity s ohrozeným príslušníkom svojho druhu i ťažké neurozy u obetavcov, ktorí si nevedomujú, že prebytok sociálnych kontaktov ohrozuje zdravie.

Sprežívaním ilúzie o nevyčerpatelnosti zdrojov pre život na našej planéte v praxi súvisí devastácia prostredia. Ničením prírody a masovou výrobou orientovanou na uspokojovanie geometricky rastúcich potrieb neustále sa rozrastajúceho ľudstva nastáva jednak strata individuality v spotrebe, ale aj v prežívaní života, strata úcty k stvoreným a vytvoreným hodnotám a estetický úpadok. "Totálna slepota ducha k čomukoľvek krásnemu, ktorá sa všade tak

rapídne rozmáha, je duševnou chorobou, ktorú je nevyhnutné brať vážne, pretože ruka v ruke s ňou ide necitlivosť k tomu, čo je eticky zavrhnuteľnejšie" (s. 24 -25).

Nevyhnutnosť vyrábať stále viac a stále inak, hrabivosť, kariérizmus, strach vedú človeka k nefudským pretekom so sebou samým. Šialené tempo súčasného človeka pôsobí proti všetkým tvorivým silám prírody. Neustále duševné preťaženie vyvoláva nárast civilizačných chorôb a predčasných úmrtí. A čo je najhoršie, človek stráca schopnosť reflexie a najmä autoreflexie. "Človek sa na svoje nešťastie naučil ovládať všetky sily svojho vonkajšieho prostredia, avšak o sebe toho vie tak málo, že je bezmocne vydaný na milosť diabolskému pôsobeniu vnútrodruhového výberu" (s. 27).

Vyhľadávaním slasti a vyhýbaním sa strasti sme sa vyhlí prirodzenému mechanizmu odmeny a trestu, fungujúcemu v prírode na stimulovanie žiadúceho konania a správneho hospodárenia s energiou. Ale trest v podobe postupného vyhasinania citov nás neminul. Stávame sa stále viac precitlivejšími k negatívnym podnetom a stále menej vnímaví k pozitívnym, zvykáme si na ne. V dôsledku nezažívania protikladov nenachádzame mieru, ženieme sa za kvantitou, lebo nemáme odmerku v hĺbke strasti, čomu značne napomáhajú pokroky v medicíne, vedách a technike. Vo svojej pohodlnej existencii strácame schopnosť pociťovať radosť, ktorá sa dostavuje až ako dôsledok často strastiplného prekonávania prekážok na ceste k cieľu. Vyhasinanie citov veľmi vážne ohrozuje vzťahy k ľuďom, zvieratám a prírode vôbec, veciam, ale čo je najhoršie, aj k sebe samému. Nekonečná nuda nezriedka vedie až k samovražedným pokusom.

Alarmujúcim, najmä kvôli nárastu nebezpečného asociálneho správania, je genetický úpadok ľudstva, ktorý sa dost prehlíada a práve v oblasti správania často ani nepripúšťa za možný. Je to vďaka prevládajúcej predstave, že pri vytváraní vzorcov sociálneho správania nehrajú gény žiadnu rolu, ale všetko závisí len od vonkajšieho prostredia, od ovplyvňovania výchovou. V dôsledku domestikácie však miznú u ľudí aj zvierat aj také inštinky, ako materská láska a statočné obetovanie seba samého v záujme rodiny alebo spoločnosti a možno pozorovať masový nárast infantilného správania u dospelých ľudí.

Nedostatok kontaktu detí s rodičmi od najútlejšieho veku, absencia prirodzenej hierarchizácie v rodine a pozitívneho vzoru otca vplyva nielen na ťažkosti pri socializácii jedinca, ale je jedným z faktorov spôsobujúcich rozchod s tradíciou. Súčasná mladá generácia zotrúva na odmietaní akýchkoľvek cudzích vzorov, typickým pre pubertu. Vo svojom až do nepriateľstva vyostrenom rozpore vzťahu k staršiemu pokoleniu nedokáže prebrať a zúročiť to pozitívne, čo je obsiahnuté v skúsenostiach predchádzajúcich pokolení. V celej západnej kultúre prevláda vo vzťahu k tradíciám výrazný kult

rozumu, predovšetkým pokiaľ ide o zavrňovanie iracionálneho ideového dedičstva ľudstva, právd, mytológií a náboženstva. Tento kult z druhej strany ruší paradoxná neracionálnosť v správaní sa človeka, vedúca k ekologickej katastrofe.

Toto všetko umocňuje nekritická poddajnosť ľudí voči doktrínam šíreným rafinovanou reklamou s využitím masmédií, vnucovaným módnym vlnám, propagovanému životnému štandardu. Spolu s posledným Lorenzom uvádzaným smrteľným hriechom, nahromadením jadrových zbraní, to tvorí nevyliciteľný začarovaný kruh súčasného ľudstva. Alebo žeby predsa existoval nejaký liek? Lorenz ponúka starý, nadčasový recept na liečenie mnohých spoločenských i individuálnych ľudských neduhov v podobe filozofickej výzvy: Poznaj seba samého! To, aby človek lepšie porozumel sebe samému, lepšie sa poznal, je totiž skutočným cieľom akejkoľvek ľudskej túžby po poznaní a malo by byť aj cieľom vied.

Kniha Konrada Lorenza 8 smrtných hříchů je cenným príspevkom k poznaniu seba samého, poskytuje množstvo podnetov k zamysleniu sa nad sebou. Jej myšlienky môžu podstatne prispieť k "záchrane nádeje" na prežitie ľudstva i všetkého živého na tejto planéte.

Janka Morongová



P. Radváni: The task and position of historical districts of towns nowadays

Only in the course of the last years a more systematic attention was paid to historical districts of the towns. The article points to the need of a deliberate and purposive approach to reconstruction of historical districts of the towns in the macroregion Bohemia and Slovakia. Emphasis is put on the principles of market mechanism in harmony with the respect of cultural-historical inheritance of the last development. It gives subjects for further solution of this extremely important question. The present reconstruction of historical town centres is of such dimension that any developmental stage has not remembered. Therefore is necessary to realize that also in the conditions of the intensive interest of our and foreign contractors in historically valuable objects (whole complexes) of our towns is necessary to evaluate interferences to historical district of towns, to evaluate reconstruction works and the new function of the objects from professional and scientific aspects. Everybody who participates in planning, management and construction of towns has to pay a more intensive attention to historical parts because they represent the natural culture as a complex.

J. Lalková: Protection of historical settlements

The approach to protection of historical urbanistic complexes in Slovakia is in harmony with international recommendations and conventions. It is established in the valid Act of the Slovak Parliament No. 27/87 Digest of care of historical monuments. The most important centres of our towns and villages have been proclaimed since the year 1950 as town reservations (17) and reservations of folk architecture (10). Since 1987 the Slovak Institute of Care of Historical Monuments in Bratislava and its centres has prepared 139 proposals for proclamation of historical centres for zones of historical monuments - 38 have been proclaimed. The most important historical complexes as Banská Štiavnica and the technical memorable objects in its surroundings, the castle of Spiš and the complex of memorable objects in its surroundings and the reservation of folk architecture Vlkolínec have been nominated for registration on the basis of UNESCO convention about the care of world cultural and natural inheritance and simultaneously are prepared special foundations for this nomination.

J. Gregorová: Certain aspects of the specification of the term "the view of the town" on the example of Trnava Town Reservation

Also potential ability of giving evidence of the importance of the parts of the town is the essential character of the term "the view of the town". Chaotic and indifferent structures are considered to be negative if a certain constructive activity of man is based on it. The degree of

logical arrangement of single parts of the structure and their unperturbed interpretation is one of the primary conditions of the ability of evidence of the environment. Expressions adjuncted to these easily distinguishable parts is the task of interpretation of the town character. The article presents the methodology of confrontation of the primary and present-day view of the town, while appropriation of positive or negative modalities to its part is connected also with the results of evolution of the psychological aspect of the present-day settlement. On the basis of the expertise of the view of the town the results are the selected criteria of achievement of a certain potential identity of parts of the town - either conservation or return to original identity, or achievement of a new identity finding motivation in the total character of the view of the present-day town.

P. Fabian: Urbanistic development of Banská Štiavnica during the last hundred years

From the 19th century the urbanistic development of Banská Štiavnica was influenced by changes as well as other towns in Slovakia. The period of continuous organic formation of the environment controlled by the town community has been passed. Voluntaristic intervenes of investors appear, they respect the environment they enter only in a small degree. After the 2nd World War by the junction of urbanistic theory of functionalism and the power of the socialist system are formed the preconditions for a radical change of urbanistic structure and view of the town at variance with its traditional shaping that succeeded realize to a certain degree. This evolution was disturbed by the change of the social-political-economical situation after the year 1989. At present is important to qualifiedly establish the necessary conditions of regulation of the development as early as possible.

P. Vodrážka, M. Mašek: The Obchodná street: from its demolition to the regulation plan

The Obchodná street in Bratislava representing an extremely valuable enclave of heterogeneous housing is in close connection with the historical centre of Bratislava. The authors present historical genesis of this territory in connection with the structure of the historical centre, and simultaneously they document the conservation of original medieval parceling up to the present. The authors summarize the opinions of the solution of the Obchodná street at the turn of the 19th and 20th century up to the end of the eighties when they actively participate in the solution. They deal with shifting in thinking in single developmental stages up to forming of the principles and criteria of the solution of the Obchodná street that ended by the first proposal of the regulation plan of this extremely valuable enclave of Bratislava.

M. Vagačová, M. Dobrovodská: A proposal for measures for conservation of historical landscape structure of the town district Machnác

Large-scale building on the territory of the town district Machnác irrevocably destroyed the historical landscape structures. Vineyards, meadows, pastures, fields, gardens permanently decline to superstructures. The conservation of the most characteristic, valuable historical landscape structures is the only mood how to build new structures considering the needs and specifications of nowadays further to ecologically and economically balanced systems built for centuries. By the utilization of the methodology of ecological evolution we tried to propose an optimum landscape structure and in formation of final measures we set out from the analysis of abiotic and biotic relations, from evaluation of biotic components, degree of anthropization of the territory and establishment of basic environmental limits.

A. Tresová, D. Zálešáková: Possibilities of recreation at water in Bratislava

Intensive work raises the claim on active relaxation. The most convenient place for renewal of vigour the city's inhabitants is nature and especially water. We investigated conditions for water recreation in Bratislava. We used the gravitational model adapted by Řiha (4). This model takes into consideration the capacity of swimming pools and the time accessibility. Bratislava's territory was divided into "m" parts with the number of inhabitants "M" (Table 1). The number of recreation places "n" and their capacity was ascertained. The time accessibility of swimming pools from single parts of city was determined (Table 1). The solution was done for the half-day recreation with the time of travel 45 min. By gradually solving the matrix the number of inhabitants without the possibility of recreation (the capacity of the swimming pools is not satisfactory) and the number of the free places in the swimming pools (they are too far) was found out. The parts with insufficient conditions for recreation are determined. The capacities of the swimming pools are insufficient. In this article the new possibilities of recreation at water are proposed.

E. Němcová: The evolution of the quality of "Slnčné jazerá" lake water

The investigation of the lake water from "Slnčné jazerá", was focused on ascertaining the influence of the use of these lakes for recreational purposes on the quality of their water reflected in the changes of its selected microbiological and chemical parameters. The evaluation was necessitated by the observed deterioration in the lake water quality during summer holiday season which was manifested mainly by the increased

occurrence of water flower caused by *Microcystis Aeruginosa*.

Sampling sites were set up in all lakes and water samples were taken for microbiological and chemical parameters analyses.

From the microbiological point of view attention was devoted to psychrophilic, mesophilic and coliform bacteria and to the trophic potential of the lake water. The studied physical parameters included both soluble and insoluble substances, pH, conductivity and BOD.

The results of the analyses performed showed that the quality of the lake water of "Slnčné jazera" during the summer (recreational) season was poor and even bad. The water quality deterioration was directly proportional to the number of holiday-makers and the intensity of the use of the lakes for summer sports and other recreational activities and purposes. At the same time gradual slow improvement in some water quality parameters after the holiday season had ended and after the onset of the so called autumn peak of the biological activity of lake microflora was also evident.

Based on the results of the analyses measures have been suggested to be taken to improve the quality of the lake water of "Slnčné jazera".

Z. Izakovičová, T. Hrnčiarová, L. Mi-klós: Ecological risks of the agricultural development

Agricultural soil fund covers a significant part of the territory, therefore many ecological problems arise especially in agricultural landscape. Ecological problems related to soil as a natural resource involves spatial problems of soil utilization (territorial view, arrangement and changes of soil utilization), depth and soil quality (erosion, accumulation, immission and chemical load of soil, unsuitable agricultural technology), threatening of water resources by agricultural activity, threatening of spatial ecological stability and biodiversity and negatively influenced the space and health of man.

On the other hand agricultural landscape involves also ecologically stabilized funds and resource for regeneration of natural landscape potential. Certain ecological problems need not arise if the organization of work, technological processes and especially thinking of all of us changed.

K. Florián, M. Matherny, N. Plišovská: Meteorological situation and the level of trace elements in dust deposition

In the present work, the dustiness has been observed in the surroundings of Cement Works CETU in the region Turňa upon Bodva and Včeláre. The gravitation dust sediment was collected and investigated near to this enterprise by emission atomic spectrochemistry. The following inorganic element pollutants were analysed: Cr, Cu, Mn, Mo, Ni, Sn, Pb, Ti, and V. The results were interpreted with regard to two

typical meteorological situations: it was stated that remarkable enhancement of the total gravitation dust sediment could be observed in the months with high raining activity. As to the toxicity, only Pb showed increased levels in the regions with intensive traffic. Thus the increase of Pb content originates from the combustion gases of the petrol engines (Pb-antidetector additives). The enhancement of Cr content presents no ecological risk, since it is in the form of the intoxic cationic Cr (III). Other trace elements represent the "standard background" of the element composition of gravitation dust sediments.

P. Tremboš: Environmental limits, significant part of information about landscape

The environmental limits may be identified and evaluated for particular social activities realized in the landscape by the aimed revaluation of different combinations of analytic landscape character values. Those, on the base of identification of the limit, threshold values of its encumbrance, mark characters, qualifications of the landscape to its use, and in that way they indirectly define the conditions of the further development of this activities.

The environmental limits represent a very valuable information set about the landscape that may be used in the process of territorial planning. They have a character of limiting criteria and its identification allowed make a qualified decisions about possible ways of the land use. Together with the knowing of the technical, economical, social and political aspects, they represent one of determining information inputs important to the territorial decision.

In the paper, different types of environmental limits are characterized and possibilities of its use are outlined.

M. Čerňáková: Gene engineering and environment

The work with its contents points to the effect of the gene engineering from the environmental point of view. It shows the possibility of transfer of foreign DNA from one cell to another using a suitable vector, e.g. plasmid. It also shows the effect of preparing rDNA (recombinant DNA) as well as the bacterial production and overproduction of human growing hormone, insulin, interferone, enzymes, amino acids, vitamins and so on as well as the preparation of the monoclonal antibodies, vaccines against viral, bacterial, protozoal and parasitic diseases of animals and human beings.

The application of rDNA in plant production improves the quality of cultural plants. It is the transfer of genetic materials carried out by a Ti-plasmid of the soil bacteria *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*. From the environmental aspect it will be the preparation of microorganisms which are able to degrade very hard degradable toxic substrates.

P. Radváni: Some problems of population and urbanistic development of Slovakia in relation to the environment

In contradiction to the past, urbanization in Slovakia is understood as a complicated social-economical phenomenon proceeding in a concrete natural environment. Slovakia, recently assumed as a rural country, became a developed medium urbanized country. The process of urbanization had besides its positive points also negative ones, e.g. mass migration of inhabitants from the countryside to towns (at present this is a world-wide trend) and the worsening quality of the environment in town agglomerations. Instead of proclaimed aims of level up the living standard and style of life of population in towns and villages this phenomenon grows in many cases more markedly. Its reason is the decrease of population in the countryside and the overcrowding of housing estates in towns. The consequences of the present urbanistic process are manifested also now in the destroyed settlement structure and population landscape potential. The author suggests some basic measures for the solution of this situation.

M. Dobrovodská, J. Račko, M. Vagačová: Does Lamač remain the witness for the past?

The part of Bratislava - Lamač - presents a valuable historic structure. It was developed for a long time as a relatively independent village that determined its present character. Already in the past the vineyards and gardens significantly influenced the landscape structure of this area. It is due to them that arose ecologically valuable, specific ecosystems. Their destruction and devastation by preparatory construction works in the locality Zečák caused an irreplaceable impoverishment of this part of Bratislava of a natural landscape segment. The total regeneration of this locality is probably impossible, but is important to improve the devastated area and to return its historically relevant shape.

P. Krchnák: Humanism is biocentrism

The development of humanism as human attitude to the world against in practice prevailing inhumanity of anthropocentric humanism nowadays is for man subsistent important. If the love of animals makes of man a human being, then only reverence to life and acknowledge of superhuman existence as an independent being will be the expression of humanity of this being. The transference of gauge of things from man to things themselves transcends humanity within the frame of evolution of humanism in such a way that a long-term and satisfactory coexistence of man and world will be possible.

V. Obuchová, J. Lacková: Investigation of monuments and the environment

The term "the environment" means also an adequate built in or modified town area. On the

example of a historically valuable complex of buildings - the farmyard (originally belonging to the summer palace of the archbishop in Bratislava) that was in the year 1986 broken down, the authoresses put emphasis on unavoidability of knowledge of historical and artistic, architectural and urbanistic values of the buildings before their reconstruction or demolition. The demolished building was a valuable historical and urbanistic source proving the type of farm-buildings on the built-up area in the suburb of Bratislava in the 18th century.

K. Nováková: Wood protection in historical buildings in the town monument reservation of Banská Štiavnica

The problems involved in wood - component preservation in buildings that comprise a town monument reservation (MPR)-a state-designated historic town-have been demonstrated by example in MPR Banská Štiavnica. These problems found there are quite specific, represented in unique wood architectural and artistic

structural components such as ceilings and truss systems. The joint collaboration between the Office of Monuments Preservation (SUPS), the investors, and specialists in wood preservation found it necessary to first replace the roofs on the object buildings, which had long been exposed to the elements, in order to forestall any further biotic and abiotic destruction of the wood building components.

D. Ulrychová: Projection of protective fo-rest belts

In the last 40 years the projection and planting of protective forest belts in the landscape has two important developmental stages. It was interrupted by a period lasted almost 20 years when realization of new plantations was limited and many of existing plantations have been liquidated. The first period of planting was in the fifties. At the beginning of the sixties the projection and planting of protective forest belts was limited to the minimum. The second period was in the

eighties. Both actions had the marks of unpreparedness from the viewpoint of science, realization and legislative. In spite of the mentioned negative facts we have to acknowledge the merits of these actions. Especially the plantings in the fifties were the most important action in landscape vegetation in the after war period. The way of its further development - in the conditions of our agriculture - suggests the Land Modification Act of the Slovak Parliament.

E. Bezdříčková : Actual international exhibition ENVIBRNO '92

In October, 20 - 23, 1992 in Brno was held the International Exhibition ENVIBRNO '92 aimed at techniques for protection and formation of the environment. Many prestigious foreign firms participated in it. About thousand firms are dealt with this problem, as e.g. Machine Works Královopole - Brno, Obzor Zlín etc. The international seminar " The environment of the 21st century " was a part of the exhibition.

Oprava

V čísle 5 sa pod fotografiou estónskeho národného parku Lahemaa omylom ocitol nesprávny text. Autorovi i čitateľom sa ospravedlňujeme.

Redakcia

Autori

Erika Bezdříčková, Slovanské nám. 8, 612 00 Brno

RNDr. Marta Čerňáková, Chemicko-technologická fakulta STU, Radlinského 9, 812 37 Bratislava

RNDr. Marta Dobrovodská, Ústav krajiny ekológie SAV, Štefánikova 3, 814 99 Bratislava

Ing. arch. Pavel Fabian, Slovenský ústav pamiatkovej starostlivosti, Dolná Ružová 7, 969 00 Banská Štiavnica

Doc. Ing. Karol Florián, DrSc., Katedra chémie Hutníckej fakulty TU, Lesná 9, 042 00 Košice

Ing. arch. Jana Gregorová, Fakulta architektúry STU, Námestie slobody 19, 812 45 Bratislava

RNDr. Tatjana Hrnčiarová, CSc., Ústav krajiny ekológie SAV, Štefánikova 3, 814 99 Bratislava

RNDr. Zlita Izakovičová, Ústav krajiny ekológie SAV, Štefánikova 3, 814 99 Bratislava

PhDr. Peter Krchnák, CSc., Ekologická fakulta TU vo Zvolene, Katedra spoločenských vied, T. G. Masaryka 24, 960 53 Zvolen

PhDr. Jadwiga Lacková, Mestský ústav ochrany pamiatok, Uršulínska 9, 814 44 Bratislava

Ing. arch. Jara Lalková, Slovenský ústav pamiatkovej starostlivosti, Hviezdoslavovo námestie 5, 814 06 Bratislava

Ing. arch. Martin Mašek, CSc., Bezekova 20, 841 02 Bratislava

Prof. Ing. Mikuláš Matherny, DrSc., Katedra chémie Hutníckej fakulty TU, Lesná 9, 042 00 Košice

RNDr. Ladislav Miklós, CSc., Ústav krajiny ekológie SAV, Štefánikova 3, 814 99 Bratislava

PhDr. Janka Morongová, Katedra spoločenských vied, Ekologická fakulta TU vo Zvolene, T. G. Masaryka 24, 960 53 Zvolen

Mgr. Eva Němcová, Ústav preventívnej a klinickej medicíny, Limbová 14, 833 01 Bratislava

Ing. Katarína Nováková, Kabinet evolučnej a aplikovanej krajiny ekológie SAV, A. Kmeťa 13, 969 00 Banská Štiavnica

PhDr. Viera Obuchová, CSc., Mestský ústav ochrany pamiatok, Uršulínska 9, 814 44 Bratislava

Doc. Ing. Natália Pllešovská, CSc., Katedra chémie Hutníckej fakulty TU, Lesná 9, 042 00 Košice

RNDr. Ján Račko, Ústav krajiny ekológie SAV, Štefánikova 3, 814 99 Bratislava

RNDr. Pavel Radváni, Kabinet evolučnej a aplikovanej krajiny ekológie SAV, A. Kmeťa 13, 969 00 Banská Štiavnica

Ing. Zdena Rózová, CSc., Ústav krajiny ekológie SAV, Štefánikova 13, 949 01 Nitra

RNDr. Peter Tremboš, Katedra fyzickej geografie Prírodovedeckej fakulty UK, Mlynská dolina, 842 15 Bratislava

Doc. Ing. Anna Tresová, CSc., Katedra vodného hospodárstva krajiny, Stavebná fakulta STU, Radlinského 11, 813 68 Bratislava

Ing. Darina Ulrychová, Ústav krajiny ekológie SAV, Štefánikova 13, 949 01 Nitra

RNDr. Martina Vagačová, Ústav krajiny ekológie SAV, Štefánikova 3, 814 99 Bratislava

Doc. Ing. arch. Peter Vodrážka, Fakulta architektúry STU, Námestie slobody 19, 812 45 Bratislava

Ing. Dana Zálešáková, Výstavba hl. mesta Bratislavy, Rezedová 1, 826 11 Bratislava

Autori fotografií

1. s. obálky	- R. Lendel
2. s. obálky	- L. Doletina
3. s. obálky	- J. Ungermann
4. s. obálky	- Š. Maglocký
s. 284, 301	- S. Drozd
s. 288, 289	- INTER P
s. 290	- J. Lalková
s. 294	- L. Doletina
s. 296, 297	- J. Šteffek
s. 304	- J. Gabaš
s. 307, 328	- J. Reichrt
s. 310	- J. Demek
s. 321	- M. Čerňáková
s. 323, 324	- P. Radváni

Monotematickú časť čísla zostavil

RNDr. Pavel Radváni, CSc.