

## Foreward

Environmental shaping as a science concerned with natural aspects of functioning of the spatial natural-social-economic systems deals with the recognition of processes in the environment, their changes resulting from the development of civilization (risks) and the methods of preventing negative results of human population increase in accordance with the rules of nature. Transformation of the environment covers bigger and bigger areas of our planet, deals with increasing number of its traits and becomes more and more dangerous. Thus, on one hand, that discipline deals with monitoring of all elements of the environment and forecasting its further transformation in order to work out methods of effective preventing its effects.

Natural processes cannot be totally reversed, so it is necessary to prevent environmental hazards and to limit their results. The hugeness of transformed and degraded areas forces taking up actions concerning the protection of environment and preparing it to perform defined functions.

The activities in the field of environment development cover:

- the adaptation and transformation of the environment to create and to preserve the environmental – wholesome living conditions for the inhabitants, production in a biological way of the foods, feeds and raw materials for the industry;
- prevention of valuable elements in the environment through creating the areas under legal protection;
- reconstruction and creating of the new recreation and aesthetical values;
- maintaining of the ecological processes, activities for the benefit of increasing biodiversity;
- renovation of degraded and devastated areas of ecosystems.

Permanent protection of the environment as a place of life and activity of man requires significant changes in the systems of protecting the needs of man. Among the basic human needs which must be secured, and the demands grow quicker than the population itself, are food and energy. Food and energy production takes place in the natural environment or is based on an excessive interference into the environment. Of course, it results in the changes of environment and its elements, their modifications and management adapting to rational

utilization, determined social, economic and natural functions or realization of intended goal. Realization of the goals has to be consistent with the rules of sustainable development, that should be non-destructive in natural terms, economically possible to continuation and accepted socially. The development interpreted in such a way must ensure good condition of the environment and the resources of energy and raw materials for coming generations. Mitigating the environmental results of those processes is other called their ecologization, which means choosing the methods and processes of the least intervention into the environmental processes.

Superior aim of the environment shaping is its protection in a widespread understanding.

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