

Metoda za vrednotenje tal za potrebe urbanističnega načrtovanja in vzdrževanja kakovosti tal v urbanih območjih

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Izvleček

Tla so kompleksen medij katerega kakovost je zato težko oceniti. V preteklosti je bilo vrednotenje kakovosti tal prilagojeno predvsem potrebam kmetijske pridelave medtem ko vrednotenje kakovosti v smislu sposobnosti tal za opravljanje širokega nabora drugih funkcij in dobrin ni bila prepoznana. Funkcije tal in tudi kakovost tal v urbanem olju se močno razlikujejo glede na različnost potreb, ki izhajajo iz zelo različnih vrst rabe tal. Kakovost in s tem primernost tal je potrebno ocenjevati z vidika potreb, ki izhajajo iz rabe tal. Nabore podatkov različnih kazalcev kakovosti tal so velikokrat težko razumljivi. Zato potrebujejo javne službe za upravljanje s kakovostjo okolja in prostorski načrtovalci oceno kakovosti tal izraženo v enem številu. Za upravljanje s kakovostjo in za vzdržno prostorsko planiranje so potrebne metode vrednotenja tal, ki so dovolj učinkovite, preproste, prilagodljive in primerne za uporabo tudi s strani ne-pedologov. Planerji bi morali z upoštevanjem kakovosti tal prilagoditi odločitve v smeri bolj vzdržnega načrtovanja rabe prostora.

V prispevku na kratko razpravljamo o funkcijah in kakovosti tal, pretvorbenih funkcijah tal ter o kakovost tal v urbanem okolju. Predstavljamo metodo vrednotenja urbanih tal za različne vrste rabe tal v okviru enega sistema vrednotenja. Predstavljamo tri eno-številčna merila, ki opredeljujejo kakovost tal: indeks kakovosti tal (izraža kakovost/primernost tal za izbrano vrsto rabe tal), okoljski indeks kakovosti tal (vrednost tal v smislu izvajanja bistvenih okoljskih funkcij) in indeks vpliva spremembe rabe tal (mera vpliva oz. degradacije sposobnosti izvajanja okoljskih funkcij tal ob spremembi rabe tal). Metoda vrednotenja je uporabljena v dveh postopkih: i) Kontrola kakovosti/primernosti tal in ii) Vrednotenje tal za potrebe urbanega planiranja.

Ključne besede: *kakovost urbanih tal, kazalci kakovosti tal, funkcije tal, urbano planiranje, trajnostno urbano načrtovanje*

A method for soil environmental quality evaluation for management and planning in urban areas

Abstract

Soil represents a complex medium, which makes its quality evaluation difficult. In the past, soil quality evaluation was biased towards agricultural production rather than purposes related to its broad range of functions and services. Soil function and soil quality in the urban environment differ due to soils' different roles and needs within the diversity of different urban land uses. Urban soil quality hence, the suitability should be evaluated according to the needs stemming from variety of urban land uses. Public services for environmental quality management and planning activities need clear information on soil quality expressed in one number rather than list of soil quality indicators which are often difficult to understand and evaluate. Simple and applicable soil quality evaluation methods accompanied by an operations toolkit that could be used by laypeople are needed. Planners should consider soil quality and adjust their decisions towards more sustainable urban design.

In the presentation soil functions, soil quality indicators, pedotransfer functions, and urban soil quality are briefly discussed. It presents an urban soil quality evaluation method for different land uses within one particular evaluation system. The calculation of three one-value measures of soil quality are introduced: index of soil quality (expresses soil quality/suitability for a particular land use), soil environmental quality index (environmental value of soil) in terms of performing the crucial ecological functions of soil, and land use change index (land use planning impact assessment on soil resources). The use of the method is described in two procedures: urban soil quality control and soil evaluation for urban planning.

Key words: *urban soil quality, soil quality indicators, soil functions, urban planning, sustainable urban design*