

LANDSCAPES OF SUSTAINABILITY

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Spatial planning, holistic and comprehensive, ie covering both human activities and natural supply, requires concepts based approaches to assess the relationships between socio-natural elements, space and time. This becomes necessary when management is based on the premise of Sustainable Development. The character of concurrency to achieve the different objectives of sustainability, and the interdefinability between them (each objective depends on processes that are interrelated such that changing one affects the whole and vice versa) is necessary to have a interdisciplinary framework.

In this regard sustainability as a useful concept for interdisciplinary land management requires a reconceptualization. Your application must be consistent space in theory and in practice the ideas and system complexity.

The approach presented in this paper tries to sustainability with metabolic and systemic approach, an emergent property of complex systems such as ecosystems, cities, business networks and populations, which occurs in structures that may have different levels of organization, a hierarchical structure.

For some authors, the landscape is the spatial projection of a system of ecological interactions. A landscape can be seen as a system (Naveh, 1982) structured hierarchically (Zonneveld, 1989). As an emerging organized a series of hidden ecological relationships, the landscape can be a key element in assessing sustainability.

This paper presents an example of sustainability analysis at the landscape level using a geographic information system. It is a holistic analysis tool based on a design objective ecosystem planning at the landscape here.

The methodology is basically taking a set of variables have been measured in the territory that can be found in maps or other data. Each input variable is the foundation of a matrix in which each piece of land has a value. To detect relationships between the elements of land management techniques are used and multivariate classification.

These methods have been used previously to characterize ecologically territories (Martin de Agar et al., 1995, Lopez de Pablo, 2000) but so far no specific sustainability as a tool and using a GIS.

Bibliography

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