

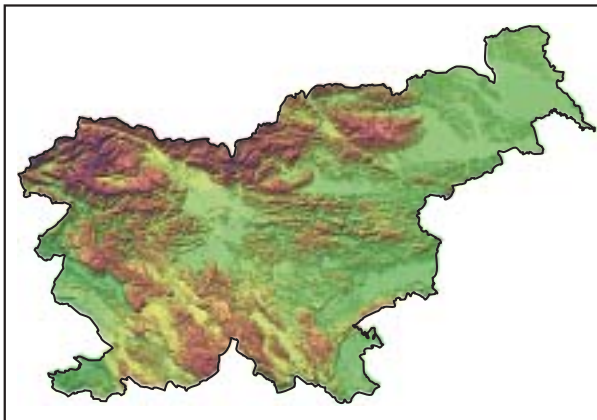
SURFACE ROUGHNESS AND LAND USE IN SLOVENIA

RAZGIBANOST POVRŠJA IN RABA TAL V SLOVENIJI

Mauro Hrvatin
Drago Perko



Vineyards surrounded by forests in the Gorjanci hills (photography Marjan Garbajs).
Vinogradi, obdani z gozdom, na Gorjancih (fotografija Marjan Garbajs).



Surface Roughness and Land Use in Slovenia

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ABSTRACT: The article describes characteristics of several relief indicators (surface height, surface slope, surface aspect, height coefficient of surface roughness, slope coefficient of surface roughness, and aspect coefficient of surface roughness) relative to various types of land use in Slovenia and establishes the connection between surface roughness and land use and between relief indicators and individual types of land use.

KEYWORDS: land use, relief, surface, digital elevation model, distance, inclination, curvature, height, slope, aspect, height coefficient, slope coefficient, aspect coefficient, surface roughness, Slovenia.

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IZVLEČEK: Članek opisuje značilnosti nekaterih reliefnih kazalcev (nadmorska višina površja, naklon površja, ekspozicija površja, višinski koeficient razgibanosti površja, naklonski koeficient razgibanosti površja in ekspozicijski koeficient razgibanosti površja) glede na različne vrste rabe tal v Sloveniji in ugotavlja povezanost med razgibanostjo površja in rabo tal ter reliefnimi kazalci in posameznimi vrstami rabe tal.

KLJUČNE BESEDE: raba tal, relief, površje, digitalni model višin, oddaljenost, nagnjenost, ukrivljenost, nadmorska višina, naklon, ekspozicija, višinski koeficient, naklonski koeficient, ekspozicijski koeficient, razgibanost površja, Slovenija.

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ADDRESSES – NASLOVA:

Mauro Hrvatin, B. Sc.

Anton Melik Geographical Institute

Scientific Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts

Gospodsk ulica 13

1000 Ljubljana

SI – Slovenia

Phone – telefon: +386 (1) 470 63 56

Fax – faks: +386 (1) 425 77 93

E-mail – e-pošta: mauro@zrc-sazu.si

Drago Perko, Ph. D.

Anton Melik Geographical Institute

Scientific Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts

Gospodsk ulica 13

1000 Ljubljana

SI – Slovenia

Phone – telefon: +386 (1) 470 63 60

Fax – faks: +386 (1) 425 77 93

E-mail – e-pošta: drago@zrc-sazu.si

Contents

| | | |
|-----|---|----|
| 1 | Introduction | 36 |
| 1.1 | Land use | 36 |
| 1.2 | Relief | 37 |
| 1.3 | Connection between relief and land use | 41 |
| 2 | Surface height | 43 |
| 3 | Height coefficient of surface roughness | 47 |
| 4 | Surface slope | 51 |
| 5 | Slope coefficient of surface roughness | 55 |
| 6 | Surface aspect | 59 |
| 7 | Aspect coefficient of surface roughness | 63 |
| 8 | Conclusion | 67 |
| 9 | References and sources | 68 |

Kazalo

| | | |
|-----|---|----|
| 1 | Uvod | 70 |
| 1.1 | Raba tal | 70 |
| 1.2 | Izoblikovanost površja | 71 |
| 1.3 | Povezanost med izoblikovanostjo površja in rabo tal | 73 |
| 2 | Nadmorska višina površja | 75 |
| 3 | Višinski koeficient razgibanosti površja | 76 |
| 4 | Naklon površja | 78 |
| 5 | Naklonski koeficient razgibanosti površja | 80 |
| 6 | Ekspozicija površja | 81 |
| 7 | Ekspozicijski koeficient razgibanosti površja | 83 |
| 8 | Sklep | 84 |
| 9 | Literatura in viri | 86 |

1 Introduction

Among all landscape elements, relief contributes the most to the external appearance of Slovene landscapes, while land use, which depends greatly on the natural and social landscape elements, is one of the most significant and most visible indicators of natural and social conditions in the landscape.

In this study we analyze relief indicators relative to various types of land use and establish differences between them, and on this basis we determine the degree of correlation between relief indicators and types of land use and thus the influence of relief on differences in land use.

1.1 Land use

The term »land use« primarily refers to the allocation of the surface or land in a region for economic or other activities. Among the branches of geography in Slovenia dealing particularly with land use are agrarian geography (Gabrovec and Kladnik 1997, Kladnik and Gabrovec 1998, Gabrovec, Kladnik and Petek 2001, Petek 2002) and rural geography (Urbanc 2002, Kladnik and Ravbar 2003, Topole 2003).

Areas or land with the same land use are referred to as »land categories« or »types of land use.« The basic source for studying land use is data from the land register maintained in Slovenia by the Geodetic Administration of the Republic of Slovenia according to cadastral municipalities. The 2,696 cadastral municipalities in Slovenia are the basic territorial units of the land register. Due to the slow updating of changes in the register, the data frequently lags behind the actual conditions in the regions.

The oldest official land register in the territory of today's Slovenia is the Franciscan cadastre from the first half of the 19th century. It distinguishes five basic land categories or types of land use (fields, meadows, pastures, forests, and vineyards) as well as land with mixed use (for example, meadows with fruit trees) and land with special uses (for example, hop plantations, marshes, quarries).

The latest digital map of land use (*Raba kmetijskih zemljišč*, variant 1.0_2002) originated in the framework of the *Project of Modernizing the Registration of Real Estate* and its subproject *Covering and Monitoring of Farm Land Use* carried out through the cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Food, the Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Slovenia, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Justice. The digital map is augmented by a database that links the register of farms, the land cadastre, and the land register. It was created for determining the size of subsidies relative to the size of farms (Lipej 2001).

The source of data for the map was 1:5,000-scale digital orthophotographs based on black-and-white 1:17,500-scale aerial photographs and field verification. The subproject began in 1998 when types of land use were interpreted on fifty model sheets on whose basis an interpretation key was defined and each type of land use was limited vectorially. The project was finished in 2002 with the combination of all digital orthophotographs into one map (Rotter 2001).

The map shows twenty-one distinct types of land use:

- fields and gardens,
- hop plantations,
- vineyards,
- intensive orchards,
- extensive orchards,
- olive groves,
- other permanent plantations,
- intensive meadows,
- marshy meadows,
- extensive meadows,
- overgrowth areas

- plantations of forest trees,
- mixed land use – farmland and forest,
- forests and other overgrown areas,
- built-up and related areas,
- moors,
- reed beds,
- other marshy areas,
- dry open land with specific vegetation cover,
- open areas without or with insignificant vegetation cover,
- waters.

In our study, we logically combined these twenty-one basic types of land use into twelve groups of land use relative to the interpretation key (*Interpretacijski ključ... 2002*):

- fields (includes fields and gardens),
- hop plantations,
- vineyards,
- orchards (includes intensive orchards, extensive orchards, olive groves, and other permanent plantations),
- meadows (the group includes intensive meadows and marshy meadows),
- pastures (includes extensive meadows),
- overgrowth areas
- forests (includes plantations of forest trees, mixed land use with farmland and forest, forest, and other overgrown areas),
- built-up areas (includes built-up and related areas),
- wet areas (includes marshes, reed beds, other marshy areas, and water areas),
- alpine shrub and meadows (includes dry open land with special vegetation cover),
- bare areas (includes open areas with insignificant or no vegetation cover).

On the basis of these combinations, we prepared a map of groups of types of land use from the map of basic types of land use and installed it in the Geographical Information System as a new layer and linked it to the digital elevation model.

Hereafter, the simplified expression »types of land use« is employed rather than the expression »groups of types of land use.«

1.2 Relief

The external land surface is composed of a multitude of planes. In the framework of the Geographical Information System, by employing a digital elevation model, a collection of logically arranged data on heights, we can determine the geometric properties of these planes and the spatial changing of their geometric properties, which is an important objective and quantitative method in the study of relief.

The three basic geometric properties of planes are:

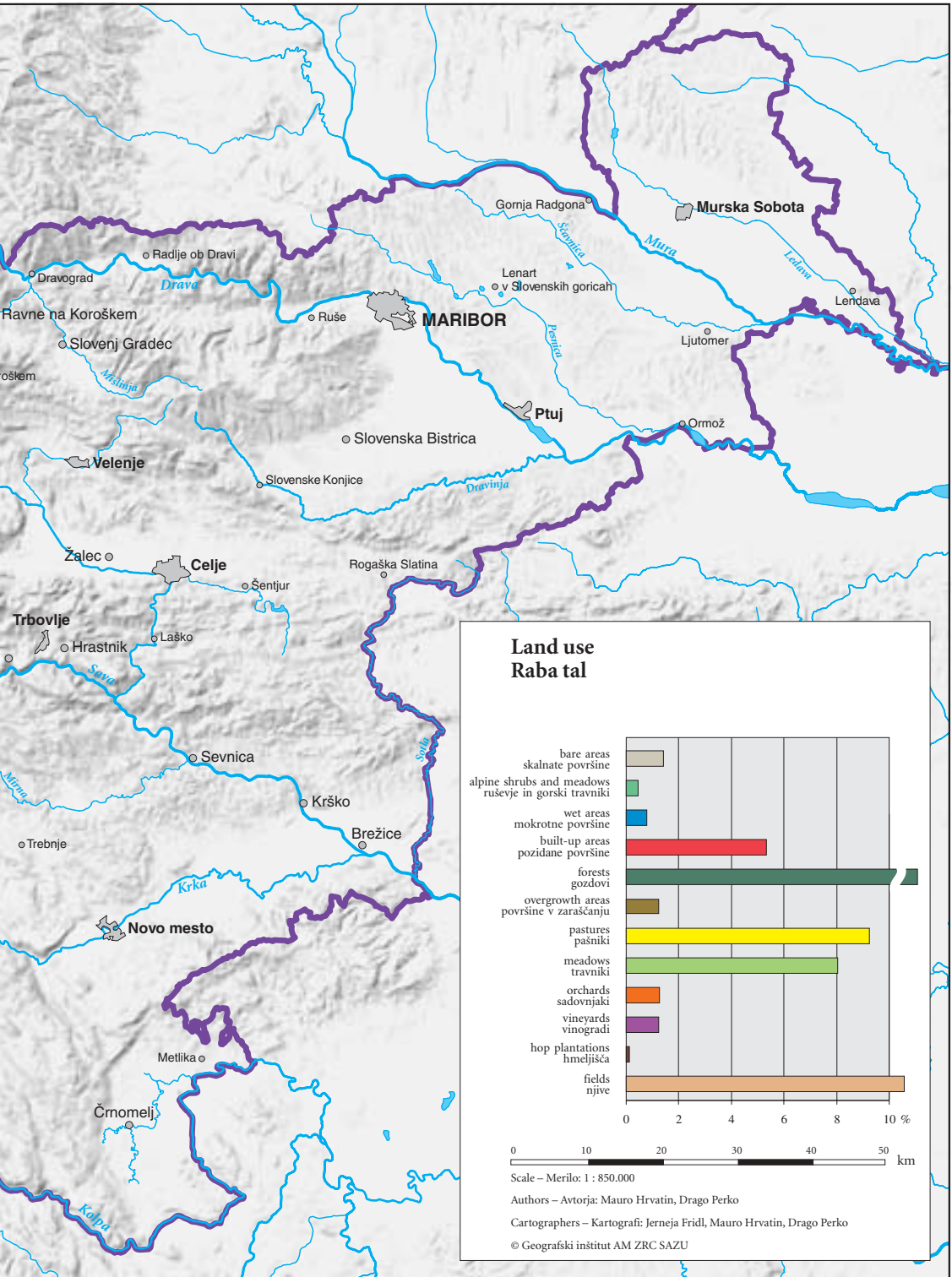
- distance,
- inclination, and
- curvature.

Since planes have two dimensions and the space in which they lie has three, we can establish the two distances, inclinations, and curvatures for each plane and their horizontal and vertical spatial variability (Perko 2002):

- surface distance and variability of surface distance relative to the horizontal (vertical distance and variability of vertical distance),
- surface distance and variability of surface distance relative to the vertical (horizontal distance and variability of horizontal distance),

Figure 1: Types of land use in Slovenia.





- surface inclination and variability of surface inclination relative to the horizontal (vertical inclination and variability of vertical inclination),
- surface inclination and variability of surface inclination relative to the vertical (horizontal inclination and variability of horizontal inclination),
- surface curvature and variability of surface curvature relative to the horizontal (vertical curvature and variability of vertical curvature),
- surface curvature and variability of surface curvature relative to the vertical (horizontal curvature and variability of vertical curvature).

While there is considerable scientific literature on distance and inclination of surfaces relative to the horizontal, there is very little regarding the curvature of surfaces relative to the horizontal or on inclination and curvature of surfaces relative to the vertical and their spatial variability (Wood 1996; Enander 1998; Hrvatin and Perko 2002; Hrvatin and Perko 2003).

To determine the morphometric characteristics of relief under individual types of land use, we selected six properties or indicators for them from the basic properties of surfaces:

- height or surface distance relative to the horizontal,
- height roughness or variability of surface distance relative to the horizontal,
- slope or surface inclination relative to the horizontal,
- slope roughness or variability of surface inclination relative to the horizontal,
- aspect or surface inclination relative to the vertical, and
- aspect roughness or variability of surface inclination relative to the vertical.

We calculated the indicators from the data of the 100-meter digital elevation model of Slovenia (DMR 100 ...) on which the height points from north to south and east to west are one hundred meters apart, which means the planes between them are squares with a 100-meter base line and an area of one hectare (Perko 2001). In the Geographical Information System, there are 2,027,198 planes or hectare cells on which calculations are based.

The **height** is expressed in meters, the **slope** in degrees from 0 for a flat surface to 90 for a vertical surface, and the **aspect** in degrees from 0 for the northernmost position to 180 for the southernmost position.

We numerically defined the height, slope, and aspect of surface roughness with special coefficients. We derived them from the coefficient of variation, which is the ratio between the standard deviation and the arithmetic mean multiplied by 100. The coefficient of variation indicated how many percent the standard deviation differs from the arithmetic mean (Blejec 1976).

We calculated the surface roughness coefficients for each square cell in the 100-meter digital elevation model of Slovenia from the data for that particular cell and the data for the eight adjacent cells, altogether from nine pieces of data.

The coefficient of height roughness or **height coefficient** is the ratio between the standard deviation of distance relative to the horizontal (or the standard deviation of the height) of the base cell and its eight neighbours and the average distance of Slovenia relative to the horizontal (or the average height of Slovenia) multiplied by 100. The height coefficient represents the relative spatial variability of the height around each cell (Perko 2001 and 2002).

The coefficient of slope roughness or **slope coefficient** is the ratio between the standard deviation of inclination relative to the horizontal (or the standard deviation of the slope) of the base cell and its eight neighbours and the average inclination of Slovenia relative to the horizontal (or the average slope of Slovenia) multiplied by 100. The slope coefficient represents the relative spatial variability of the slope of each cell (Perko 2001 and 2002).

The coefficient of aspect roughness or the **aspect coefficient** is the ratio between the standard deviation of inclination relative to the vertical (or the standard deviation of the aspect) of the base cell and its eight

neighbours and the average inclination of Slovenia relative to the vertical (or the average aspect of Slovenia) multiplied by 100. The aspect coefficient illustrates the relative spatial variability of the aspect around each cell (Perko 2001 and 2002).

The height, slope, and aspect coefficients of the roughness of each cell differ from the coefficient variability of the same cell using the arithmetic mean: the surface roughness coefficients are based on the arithmetic mean of all 2,027,198 cells, while the variability coefficients are based only on the arithmetic mean of a particular cell and its eight adjacent cells.

We used the IDRISI software program (Eastman 1995) to calculate the relief indicators and their connection with types of land use.

For the presentation of the analysis of relief indicators, we selected six of the twelve types of land use:

- fields,
- vineyards,
- orchards,
- meadows,
- pastures, and
- overgrowth areas.

In chapters 2 through 7, among the characteristics of distribution of individual types of land use, we also employ border values for the relief indicators to determine areas in Slovenia in which fifty percent, ten percent, or one percent of the surface is covered by an individual type of land use. Areas with fifty percent of all surfaces (cells) covered by a specific type of land use can be defined as typical areas for the type; areas with ten percent covered by a specific type of land use can be defined as exceptional or extreme areas for the type; and areas with one percent covered by a specific type of land use can be defined as accidental areas where this type of land use usually appears only due to inaccuracies on the maps of land use.

In Tables 2 through 7, the distributions of individual types of land use are presented according to classes of relief indicators, although the majority of analytical calculations are based on the individual, uncombined values of the relief indicators.

1.3 Correlation between relief and land use

We established the correlation between land use and relief:

- descriptively with the **distribution** of individual types of land use according to classes of height, slope, and aspect of surface, and the height, slope, and aspect coefficients of surface roughness;
- mathematically with **Hirschman's concentration coefficient cc** (Blejec 1976, Perko 2001), which is based on the proportion of individual types of land use according to the classes of a specific relief indicator and has values between 0 where a specific type of land use is evenly distributed in classes and 1 where it is focused or concentrated in only one class (the higher the concentration coefficient, the greater the density of the individual type of land use and the greater the possibility that this density is not accidental but dependent on a particular relief indicator),
- mathematically with the **correlation ratio coefficient eta** (Blejec 1976, Perko 2001), which is statistically significant if it exceeds the border or critical value of the correlation coefficient (the value of the border coefficient according to the *t-test* using 99.9% confidence or 0.1% uncertainty and 2,027,198 cells is only 0.0024);
- mathematically with the **contingency correlation coefficient r** (Blejec 1976, Perko 2001), which is based on hi^2 or the frequency of occurrence of all types of land use in all classes of the contingency table of a specific relief indicator; and
- mathematically with the **linear correlation coefficient r** (Blejec 1976, Perko 2001) between the density of individual types of land use and the relief indicators,

Table 1: Arithmetic means and standard deviations for relief indicators according to types of land use, concentration coefficient for types of land use according to classes of relief indicators, and correlation coefficient between density of individual types of land use and relief indicators.

| | | Fields | Hop plantations | Vineyards | Orchards | Meadows | Pastures | Overgrowth areas | Forests | Built-up areas | Wet areas | Alpine shrubs and meadows | Bare areas | Total |
|--------------------|---------------|---------|-----------------|-----------|----------|---------|----------|------------------|---------|----------------|-----------|---------------------------|------------|---------------|
| height | mean | 265.57 | 279.43 | 258.99 | 365.96 | 469.71 | 460.11 | 565.57 | 630.66 | 355.36 | 307.81 | 1560.13 | 1735.02 | 556.75 |
| | deviation | 106.69 | 51.17 | 109.26 | 174.31 | 191.70 | 282.85 | 361.70 | 332.10 | 182.80 | 178.48 | 334.45 | 457.50 | 357.79 |
| | concentration | 0.52 | 0.73 | 0.46 | 0.34 | 0.31 | 0.26 | 0.19 | 0.18 | 0.37 | 0.38 | 0.56 | 0.50 | 0.21 |
| | correlation | -0.6056 | -0.3974 | -0.4750 | -0.6036 | -0.6935 | -0.9428 | -0.5898 | -0.6409 | -0.7362 | -0.5566 | 0.2305 | 0.9055 | |
| height coefficient | mean | 0.66 | 0.20 | 2.19 | 2.17 | 1.99 | 2.23 | 2.86 | 3.82 | 1.48 | 0.89 | 8.89 | 10.30 | 3.10 |
| | deviation | 0.84 | 0.31 | 1.13 | 1.39 | 1.56 | 1.77 | 2.67 | 2.74 | 1.45 | 1.24 | 4.39 | 5.63 | 2.85 |
| | concentration | 0.75 | 0.97 | 0.46 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.39 | 0.33 | 0.25 | 0.51 | 0.70 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.30 |
| | correlation | -0.3189 | -0.2377 | -0.4632 | -0.5246 | -0.5567 | -0.5967 | -0.0672 | -0.8546 | -0.4925 | -0.3698 | -0.3707 | 0.6941 | |
| slope | mean | 2.76 | 0.69 | 10.63 | 9.88 | 8.55 | 9.66 | 11.97 | 16.38 | 6.19 | 2.92 | 31.35 | 35.02 | 13.14 |
| | deviation | 3.84 | 1.33 | 5.81 | 6.35 | 6.95 | 7.56 | 9.92 | 10.58 | 6.44 | 4.99 | 13.40 | 15.57 | 10.94 |
| | concentration | 0.58 | 0.90 | 0.26 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.21 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.32 | 0.60 | 0.21 | 0.22 | 0.16 |
| | correlation | -0.5048 | -0.3028 | -0.7325 | -0.7866 | -0.8368 | -0.7761 | -0.1854 | -0.6283 | -0.7553 | -0.4912 | 0.4479 | 0.9278 | |
| slope coefficient | mean | 9.30 | 3.96 | 22.76 | 22.34 | 22.27 | 23.64 | 24.57 | 30.03 | 18.90 | 20.14 | 49.51 | 60.86 | 26.19 |
| | deviation | 11.48 | 7.40 | 11.64 | 13.96 | 16.24 | 16.87 | 18.78 | 19.19 | 17.52 | 24.94 | 28.12 | 31.66 | 19.89 |
| | concentration | 0.53 | 0.83 | 0.26 | 0.23 | 0.20 | 0.19 | 0.18 | 0.15 | 0.27 | 0.38 | 0.13 | 0.22 | 0.16 |
| | correlation | -0.5897 | -0.3978 | -0.8181 | -0.9161 | -0.9761 | -0.9218 | -0.2666 | 0.1612 | -0.7870 | 0.3007 | 0.9178 | 0.8876 | |
| aspect | mean | 119.28 | 123.60 | 114.94 | 109.63 | 104.15 | 103.51 | 106.31 | 89.52 | 108.73 | 108.79 | 124.78 | 93.52 | 97.35 |
| | deviation | 55.86 | 52.76 | 47.96 | 50.98 | 53.46 | 52.56 | 52.16 | 53.55 | 54.01 | 61.96 | 46.82 | 54.32 | 54.72 |
| | concentration | 0.18 | 0.29 | 0.14 | 0.11 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.18 | 0.20 | 0.07 | 0.05 |
| | correlation | 0.1845 | 0.0428 | 0.8955 | 0.8913 | 0.7380 | 0.8287 | 0.8498 | -0.6178 | 0.4741 | -0.1617 | 0.7748 | 0.0840 | |
| aspect coefficient | mean | 15.92 | 6.94 | 28.93 | 25.77 | 24.61 | 25.53 | 23.40 | 23.62 | 21.11 | 25.29 | 21.10 | 22.84 | 22.99 |
| | deviation | 19.47 | 15.32 | 16.12 | 16.55 | 18.26 | 17.39 | 16.91 | 15.83 | 19.18 | 26.60 | 16.56 | 15.34 | 17.14 |
| | concentration | 0.30 | 0.60 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.18 | 0.19 | 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.23 | 0.17 |
| | correlation | 0.6542 | 0.1619 | 0.1589 | 0.0369 | 0.5883 | 0.1951 | -0.1950 | -0.8404 | 0.4158 | 0.6386 | -0.3839 | -0.4291 | |

2 Surface height

The average height of all cells, that is, the average altitude of Slovenia, is 557 meters. Among the types of land use, vineyards have the lowest average height at 259 meters, followed by fields at 266 meters and hop plantations at 279 meters. Bare areas have the highest average height at 1,735 meters, with alpine shrub and meadows at 1,560 meters.

The standard deviation of height for all cells is 358 meters. Among types of land use, hop plantations have the lowest standard deviation with barely 51 meters, fields with 107 meters, and vineyards with 109 meters. The highest standard deviation of height is that of bare areas with 458 meters and overgrowth areas with 362 meters, which is higher than for alpine shrub and meadows (334 meters) and forests (332 meters). This indicates that surfaces where the height changes most rapidly are the most prone to overgrowing.

Relative to land use, the most uniform are altitudinal zones between 1,000 and 1,600 meters where forests cover around 90% of all surfaces, while the most diverse pattern occurs in the altitudinal zone below 100 meters where no single type of land use covers more than a quarter of all surfaces. In all altitudinal zones below the tree line, forest has the highest proportion among types of land use; only in the altitudinal zone between 100 and 200 meters is the proportion of forest surpassed by the proportion of fields.

With the help of the correlation ratio coefficient *eta*, we calculated the correlation between height and types of land use. The value of the coefficient is 0.5750, which substantially exceeds the value of the border of the correlation coefficient for statistical significance, which is 0.0024 with 99.9% confidence. This means that with 0.1% uncertainty, we can conclude that height is statistically significant relative to types of land use.

The distribution of individual types of land use relative to 100-meter altitudinal zones indicates the relatively even variability of their proportions and density (Table 2). Hop plantations have the largest concentration coefficient because almost three quarters of all Slovene hop plantations lie in the altitudinal zone between 200 and 300 meters. Forests, which are the most evenly distributed across altitudinal zones, have the lowest concentration coefficient. Bare areas, which most distinctly increase with height, have the highest correlation coefficient (Table 1).

The following is true of **fields**:

- the density of fields in altitudinal zones above 100 meters decreases as height increases,
- the highest density of fields (35.6 hectares per km²) is in the altitudinal zone between 100 and 200 meters,
- there is an above-average density of fields in the altitudinal zones below 400 meters,
- the largest percentage of all fields (46.8%) is in the altitudinal zone between 200 and 300 meters,
- more than half of all fields are in the altitudinal zones between 100 and 300 meters,
- less than one tenth of all fields are found in the altitudinal zones above 400 meters, and less than one percent are found above 700 meters.

The following is true of **vineyards**:

- the density of vineyards decreases as height increases,
- the highest density of vineyards (12.8 hectares per km²) is in the altitudinal zone between 0 and 100 meters,
- an above-average density of vineyards is in the altitudinal zones below 400 meters,
- the largest percentage of all vineyards (37.1%) is found in the altitudinal zone between 200 and 300 meters,
- more than half of all vineyards are found in the altitudinal zones between 200 and 400 meters,
- less than a tenth of all vineyards are found in the altitudinal zones above 400 meters, and less than one percent above 500 meters.

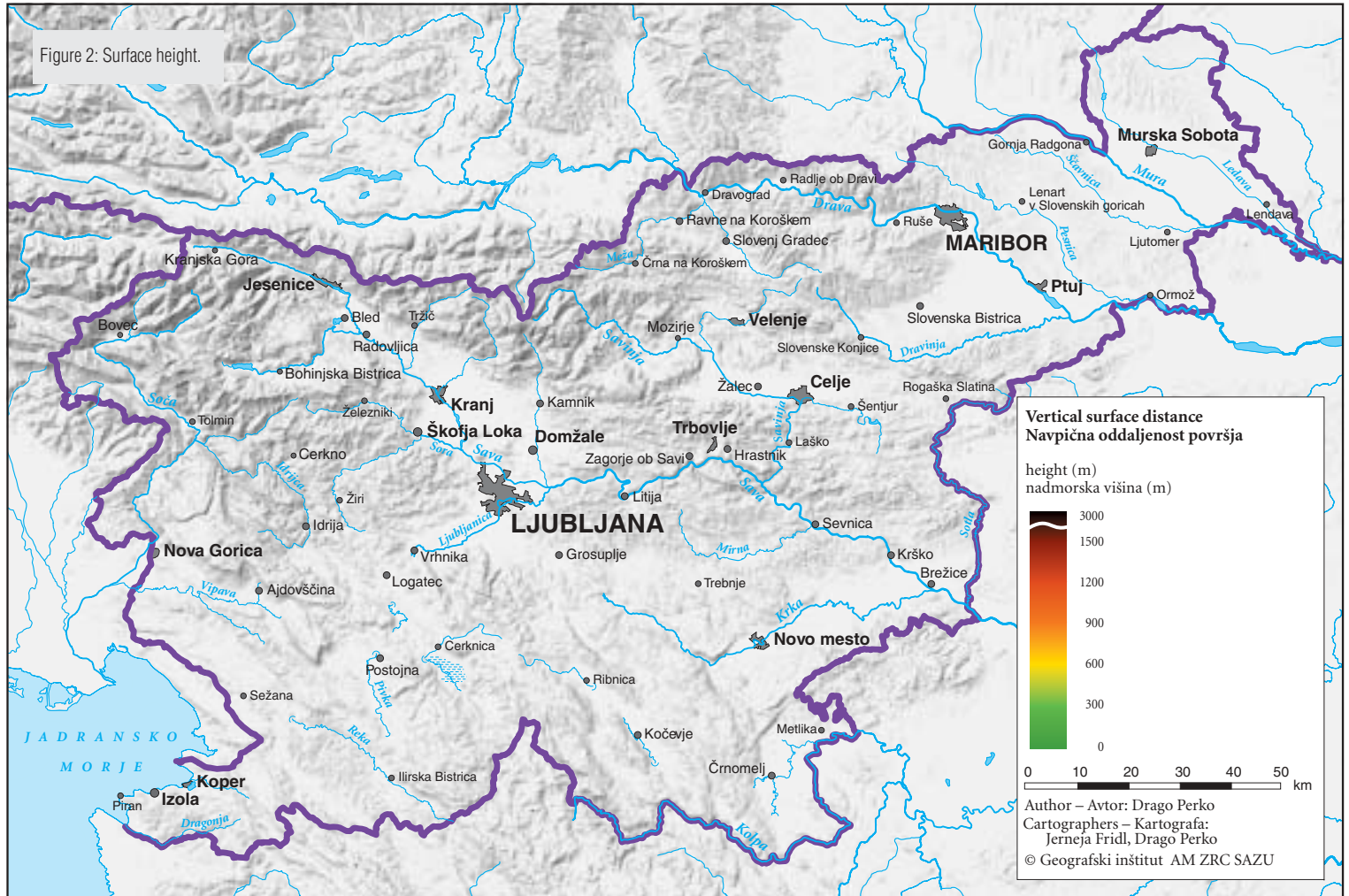
The following is true of **orchards**:

- the density of orchards in altitudinal zones above 400 meters decreases as height increases,
- the highest density of orchards is in the altitudinal zones between 0 and 100 meters (7.1 hectares per km²) and between 300 and 400 meters (2.3 hectares per km²),

Table 2: Distribution of types of land use relative to classes of surface height in %.

| | Fields | Hop plantations | Vineyards | Orchards | Meadows | Pastures | Overgrowth areas | Forests | Built-up areas | Wet areas | Alpine shrubs and meadows | Bare areas | Total |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | njive | hmeljišča | vinogradi | sadovnjaki | travniki | pašniki | površine v zaraščanju | gozdovi | pozidane površine | mokrotne površine | ruševje in gorski travniki | skalnate površine | skupaj |
| 0–99 | 1.97 | 0.00 | 10.91 | 5.87 | 0.04 | 1.50 | 1.87 | 0.40 | 3.23 | 7.38 | 0.01 | 0.15 | 1.06 |
| 100–199 | 25.35 | 4.99 | 15.18 | 7.77 | 2.69 | 11.52 | 8.43 | 3.96 | 11.63 | 19.73 | 0.15 | 0.52 | 7.53 |
| 200–299 | 46.84 | 72.77 | 37.13 | 24.45 | 19.13 | 22.95 | 15.10 | 10.81 | 32.11 | 32.67 | 0.11 | 0.92 | 18.16 |
| 300–399 | 16.52 | 18.72 | 28.71 | 27.14 | 21.01 | 16.70 | 14.02 | 12.88 | 23.31 | 13.12 | 0.34 | 0.69 | 15.00 |
| 400–499 | 5.26 | 3.51 | 7.27 | 13.90 | 17.13 | 12.22 | 12.28 | 12.57 | 11.85 | 7.54 | 0.42 | 0.53 | 11.76 |
| 500–599 | 2.54 | 0.00 | 0.76 | 10.47 | 17.42 | 10.18 | 12.31 | 13.47 | 8.61 | 16.71 | 0.44 | 0.69 | 11.63 |
| 600–699 | 0.86 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 5.67 | 9.19 | 7.10 | 8.39 | 11.28 | 3.91 | 1.01 | 0.72 | 0.82 | 8.69 |
| 700–799 | 0.45 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.88 | 7.00 | 6.21 | 7.10 | 8.59 | 2.38 | 0.83 | 2.27 | 1.03 | 6.65 |
| 800–899 | 0.13 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.29 | 3.61 | 3.93 | 5.73 | 6.68 | 1.45 | 0.48 | 1.40 | 1.11 | 4.88 |
| 900–999 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.45 | 1.72 | 2.55 | 3.52 | 4.88 | 0.73 | 0.09 | 1.44 | 1.49 | 3.44 |
| 1000–1099 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.11 | 0.77 | 1.49 | 2.29 | 3.87 | 0.38 | 0.04 | 2.36 | 1.81 | 2.62 |
| 1100–1199 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.21 | 0.98 | 1.54 | 3.17 | 0.16 | 0.14 | 3.42 | 2.25 | 2.09 |
| 1200–1599 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 2.41 | 5.25 | 6.52 | 0.25 | 0.17 | 33.66 | 15.87 | 4.61 |
| 1600–1999 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.26 | 2.06 | 0.91 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 49.33 | 43.37 | 1.44 |
| 2000–3000 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 3.92 | 28.75 | 0.43 |
| Total – skupaj | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 0–99 | 19.62 | 0.00 | 12.83 | 7.07 | 0.31 | 13.13 | 2.18 | 22.87 | 16.27 | 5.51 | 0.00 | 0.20 | 100.00 |
| 100–199 | 35.55 | 0.08 | 2.51 | 1.32 | 2.87 | 14.17 | 1.39 | 31.67 | 8.25 | 2.08 | 0.01 | 0.10 | 100.00 |
| 200–299 | 27.24 | 0.50 | 2.55 | 1.72 | 8.46 | 11.70 | 1.03 | 35.87 | 9.44 | 1.43 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 100.00 |
| 300–399 | 11.63 | 0.15 | 2.39 | 2.31 | 11.25 | 10.30 | 1.16 | 51.74 | 8.29 | 0.69 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 100.00 |
| 400–499 | 4.72 | 0.04 | 0.77 | 1.51 | 11.70 | 9.62 | 1.30 | 64.38 | 5.38 | 0.51 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 100.00 |
| 500–599 | 2.31 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 1.15 | 12.03 | 8.10 | 1.31 | 69.81 | 3.95 | 1.14 | 0.02 | 0.08 | 100.00 |
| 600–699 | 1.04 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.83 | 8.49 | 7.56 | 1.20 | 78.20 | 2.40 | 0.09 | 0.04 | 0.13 | 100.00 |
| 700–799 | 0.71 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.55 | 8.46 | 8.65 | 1.33 | 77.92 | 1.91 | 0.10 | 0.15 | 0.22 | 100.00 |
| 800–899 | 0.29 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.34 | 5.94 | 7.45 | 1.46 | 82.41 | 1.58 | 0.08 | 0.13 | 0.32 | 100.00 |
| 900–999 | 0.16 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.17 | 4.02 | 6.86 | 1.27 | 85.56 | 1.14 | 0.02 | 0.19 | 0.62 | 100.00 |
| 1000–1099 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 2.37 | 5.26 | 1.08 | 88.97 | 0.77 | 0.01 | 0.41 | 0.98 | 100.00 |
| 1100–1199 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.82 | 4.33 | 0.91 | 91.20 | 0.40 | 0.05 | 0.74 | 1.53 | 100.00 |
| 1200–1599 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.15 | 4.84 | 1.41 | 85.10 | 0.29 | 0.03 | 3.29 | 4.89 | 100.00 |
| 1600–1999 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.67 | 1.78 | 38.03 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 15.50 | 42.94 | 100.00 |
| 2000–3000 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.29 | 0.95 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 4.10 | 94.60 | 100.00 |
| Total – skupaj | 10.56 | 0.12 | 1.25 | 1.28 | 8.03 | 9.26 | 1.24 | 60.25 | 5.34 | 0.79 | 0.45 | 1.42 | 100.00 |

Figure 2: Surface height.



- there is an above-average density of orchards in the altitudinal zones below 500 meters,
- the highest percentage of all of orchards (27.1%) is in the altitudinal zone between 300 and 400 meters,
- more than half of all orchards are found in the altitudinal zones between 200 and 400 meters,
- less than a tenth of all orchards are found in the altitudinal zones above 600 meters, and less than one percent above 900 meters.

The following is true of **meadows**:

- the density of meadows in altitudinal zones up to 600 meters increases as height increases and then decreases,
- the highest density of meadows (12.0 hectares per km²) is in the altitudinal zone between 500 and 600 meters,
- an above average density of meadows is found in the altitudinal zones between 200 and 800 meters,
- the highest percentage of all meadows 21.0% is in the altitudinal zone between 300 and 400 meters,
- more than half of all meadows are found in the altitudinal zones between 200 and 500 meters,
- less than a tenth of all meadows are found in the altitudinal zones above 800 meters, and less than one percent above 1,000 meters.

The following is true of **pastures**:

- the density of pastures in altitudinal zones above 200 meters decreases as height increases, with the exception of the altitudinal zones between 700 and 800 meters and between 1,400 and 1,600 meters,
- the highest density of pastures (14.2 hectares per km²) is in the altitudinal zone between 100 and 200 meters,
- there is an above-average density of pastures in the altitudinal zones below 500 meters,
- the highest percentage (23.0%) of all pastures is in the altitudinal zone between 200 and 300 meters,



Figure 3: The Martuljek mountain range has three altitudinal zones with different types of land use: the forest belt reaches to about 1,500 meters high, alpine shrub and meadows reach to about 1,800 meters high, and bare areas reach up to 2,602 meters, the height of Velika Ponca, the highest peak in the picture (photography Jurij Senegačnik).

- more than half of all pastures are found in the altitudinal zones between 200 and 500 meters,
- less than a tenth of all pastures are found in the altitudinal zones above 900 meters, and less than one percent above 1,500m.

The following is true of **overgrowth areas**:

- the density of overgrowth areas changes less as height increases compared with the densities of other types of land use,
- the highest density of overgrowth areas (3.1 hectares per km²) is in the altitudinal zone between 1,600 and 1,700 meters,
- there is an above-average density of overgrowth areas in the altitudinal zones below 200 meters, between 400 and 600 meters, between 700 and 1,000 meters, and between 1,500 and 1,800 meters,
- the highest percentage of overgrowth areas (15.1%) is in the altitudinal zone between 200 and 300 meters,
- more than half of all overgrowth areas are in the altitudinal zones between 200 and 600 meters,
- less than a tenth of all overgrowth areas are found in the altitudinal zones above 1,100 meters, and less than one percent above 1,700 meters.

3 Height coefficient of surface roughness

The average height coefficient of all cells is 3.1. In Slovenia, the smallest height coefficients are characteristic of the Pannonian plains with average values below 0.5, and the largest for Alpine mountains with average values above 5.0. Among types of land use, the smallest height coefficients are those for hop plantations with 0.2, fields with 0.7 and wet areas with 0.9, while the largest height coefficient are those of bare areas with 10.3 and alpine shrub and meadows with 8.9.

The standard deviation of the height coefficient of all cells is 2.9. Among types of land use, the lowest standard deviations of the height coefficient are for hop plantations with 0.3 and fields with 0.8, and the highest standard deviations of the height coefficient are for bare areas with 5.6 and alpine shrub and meadows with 4.4.

The value of the correlation ratio coefficient *eta* is 0.5229, which is one tenth less than the value of correlation coefficient relative to height but still more than two hundred times than the value of the border coefficient for a statistically significant correlation.

The distribution of individual types of land use relative to classes of the height coefficient indicates a relatively even variability of their percentages and density (Table 3). Hop plantations clearly have the highest concentration coefficient since almost all Slovene hop plantations lie in the class between 0 and 2, while alpine shrub and meadows, which appear in every class, have the lowest concentration coefficient. Forests, whose density increases most evenly with the increasing height coefficient, have the largest correlation coefficient while overgrowth areas with the most even density according to the classes of the height coefficient have the smallest correlation coefficient (Table 1).

The following is true of **fields**:

- the density of fields decreases as the height coefficient increases,
- the highest density of fields (33.1 hectares per km²) occurs at the height coefficient of 0,
- an above-average density of fields occurs only at the height coefficient of 0,
- the largest percentage of all fields (74.2%) occurs at the height coefficient of 0,
- more than half of all fields occur at the height coefficient of 0,
- less than a tenth of all fields occur at the height coefficients of 2 or more, and less than one percent occur at the height coefficients of 4 or more.

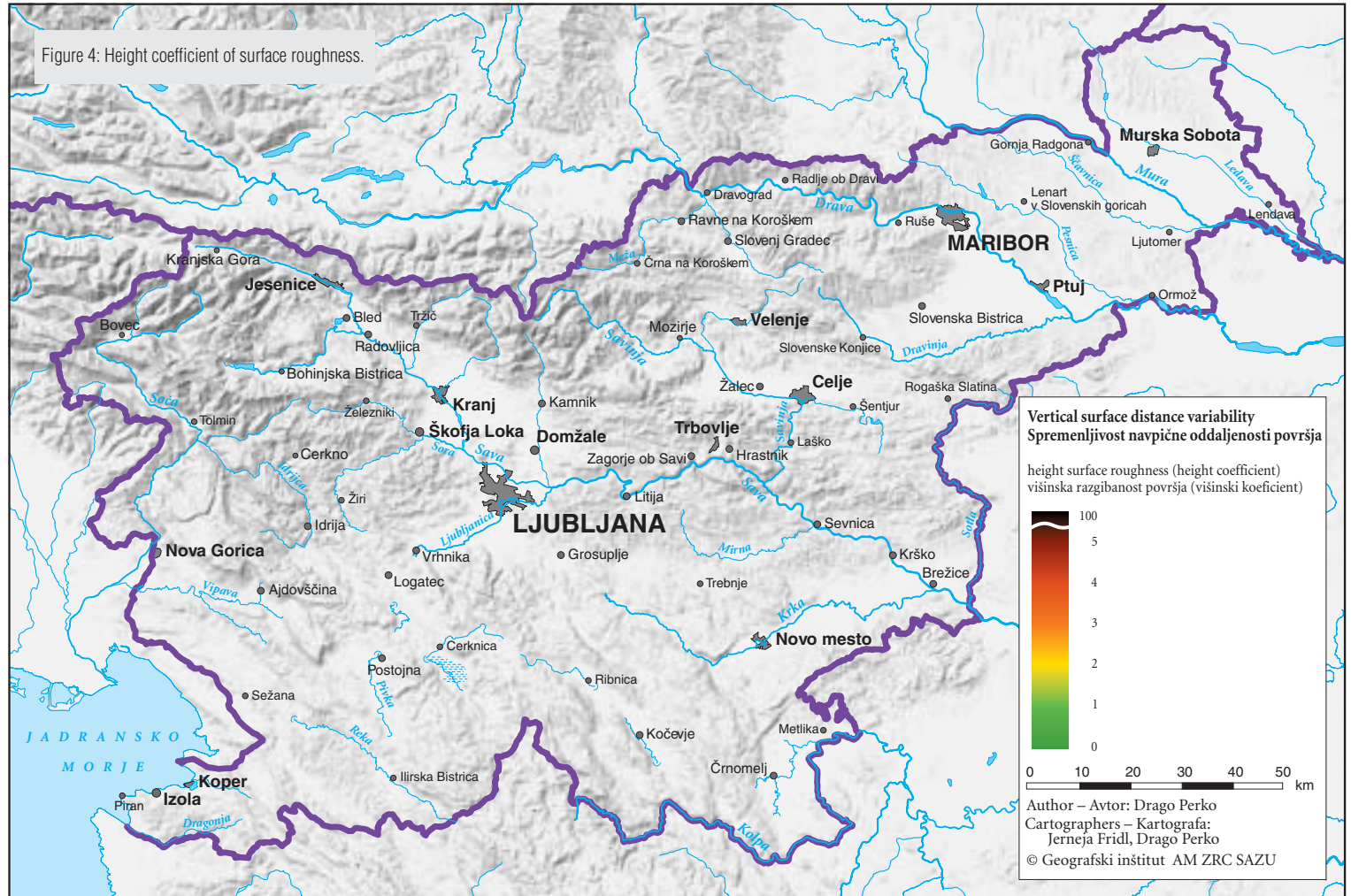
The following is true of **vineyards**:

- the density of vineyards increases as the height coefficient increases until the value of 2 and then decreases,
- the highest density of vineyards (2.4 hectares per km²) is at the height coefficient of 2,

Table 3: Distribution of types of land use relative to classes of the height coefficient of surface roughness in %.

| | Fields | Hop plantations | Vineyards | Orchards | Meadows | Pastures | Overgrowth areas | Forests | Built-up areas | Wet areas | Alpine shrubs and meadows | Bare areas | Total |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | njive | hmeljišča | vinogradi | sadovnjaki | travniki | pašniki | površine v zaraščanju | gozdovi | pozidane površine | mokrotne površine | ruševje in gorski travniki | skalnate površine | skupaj |
| 0.0–0.9 | 74.15 | 97.17 | 12.02 | 18.94 | 31.55 | 26.76 | 25.35 | 11.52 | 46.69 | 69.93 | 0.61 | 1.09 | 23.68 |
| 1.0–1.9 | 18.09 | 1.96 | 36.58 | 32.98 | 26.55 | 27.07 | 20.42 | 17.08 | 25.44 | 15.40 | 3.04 | 1.51 | 19.49 |
| 2.0–2.9 | 5.60 | 0.88 | 30.75 | 24.45 | 18.34 | 20.01 | 17.81 | 17.37 | 14.01 | 7.51 | 4.92 | 2.81 | 16.17 |
| 3.0–3.9 | 1.52 | 0.00 | 13.93 | 12.83 | 11.60 | 11.95 | 13.10 | 15.02 | 7.03 | 4.04 | 6.20 | 4.30 | 12.24 |
| 4.0–4.9 | 0.48 | 0.00 | 4.54 | 6.71 | 6.91 | 6.65 | 8.44 | 11.75 | 3.73 | 1.83 | 7.04 | 5.91 | 8.88 |
| 5.0–5.9 | 0.11 | 0.00 | 1.55 | 2.64 | 3.33 | 3.62 | 4.87 | 8.51 | 1.76 | 0.71 | 6.90 | 7.10 | 6.09 |
| 6.0–6.9 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.43 | 1.05 | 1.26 | 1.90 | 2.88 | 6.06 | 0.78 | 0.24 | 6.48 | 8.14 | 4.17 |
| 7.0–7.9 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.15 | 0.29 | 0.37 | 0.94 | 1.87 | 4.35 | 0.35 | 0.16 | 7.53 | 7.89 | 2.94 |
| 8.0–8.9 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.47 | 1.45 | 3.11 | 0.14 | 0.08 | 8.35 | 7.99 | 2.10 |
| 9.0–9.9 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.32 | 1.06 | 2.08 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 9.15 | 7.57 | 1.45 |
| 10.0–10.9 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.20 | 0.87 | 1.28 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 9.80 | 7.04 | 0.95 |
| 11.0–11.9 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.60 | 0.72 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 8.18 | 6.45 | 0.58 |
| 12.0–13.9 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.58 | 0.68 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 10.51 | 10.61 | 0.62 |
| 14.0–17.9 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.58 | 0.38 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 8.37 | 12.21 | 0.45 |
| 18.0–59.9 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.12 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.92 | 9.38 | 0.20 |
| Total – skupaj | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 0.0–0.9 | 33.07 | 0.51 | 0.63 | 1.02 | 10.70 | 10.46 | 1.33 | 29.32 | 10.53 | 2.34 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 100.00 |
| 1.0–1.9 | 9.80 | 0.01 | 2.34 | 2.16 | 10.95 | 12.86 | 1.30 | 52.80 | 6.97 | 0.63 | 0.07 | 0.11 | 100.00 |
| 2.0–2.9 | 3.66 | 0.01 | 2.37 | 1.93 | 9.11 | 11.46 | 1.37 | 64.72 | 4.63 | 0.37 | 0.14 | 0.25 | 100.00 |
| 3.0–3.9 | 1.31 | 0.00 | 1.42 | 1.34 | 7.61 | 9.03 | 1.33 | 73.90 | 3.06 | 0.26 | 0.23 | 0.50 | 100.00 |
| 4.0–4.9 | 0.57 | 0.00 | 0.64 | 0.97 | 6.25 | 6.93 | 1.18 | 79.74 | 2.24 | 0.16 | 0.36 | 0.95 | 100.00 |
| 5.0–5.9 | 0.20 | 0.00 | 0.32 | 0.55 | 4.39 | 5.50 | 0.99 | 84.25 | 1.55 | 0.09 | 0.51 | 1.66 | 100.00 |
| 6.0–6.9 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.13 | 0.32 | 2.42 | 4.22 | 0.86 | 87.46 | 0.99 | 0.04 | 0.70 | 2.77 | 100.00 |
| 7.0–7.9 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.13 | 1.01 | 2.96 | 0.79 | 89.37 | 0.63 | 0.04 | 1.16 | 3.82 | 100.00 |
| 8.0–8.9 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.29 | 2.08 | 0.86 | 89.13 | 0.36 | 0.03 | 1.79 | 5.40 | 100.00 |
| 9.0–9.9 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.11 | 2.02 | 0.91 | 86.41 | 0.22 | 0.02 | 2.85 | 7.43 | 100.00 |
| 10.0–10.9 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 1.98 | 1.15 | 81.50 | 0.07 | 0.03 | 4.67 | 10.58 | 100.00 |
| 11.0–11.9 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.96 | 1.28 | 75.42 | 0.06 | 0.02 | 6.38 | 15.85 | 100.00 |
| 12.0–13.9 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.53 | 1.15 | 66.33 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 7.64 | 24.31 | 100.00 |
| 14.0–17.9 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.30 | 1.58 | 51.25 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 8.37 | 38.45 | 100.00 |
| 18.0–59.9 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.29 | 0.76 | 26.43 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.52 | 66.00 | 100.00 |
| Total – skupaj | 10.56 | 0.12 | 1.25 | 1.28 | 8.03 | 9.26 | 1.24 | 60.25 | 5.34 | 0.79 | 0.45 | 1.42 | 100.00 |

Figure 4: Height coefficient of surface roughness.



Vertical surface distance variability
Spremenljivost navpične oddaljenosti površja

height surface roughness (height coefficient)
 višinska razgibanost površja (višinski koeficient)

0 10 20 30 40 50 km

Author – Avtor: Drago Perko
 Cartographers – Kartografa:
 Jerneja Fridl, Drago Perko
 © Geografski inštitut AM ZRC SAZU

- there is an above-average density of vineyards at the height coefficients of 1, 2, and 3,
- the largest percentage of all vineyards (36.6%) occurs at the height coefficient of 1,
- more than half of all vineyards occur at the height coefficients of 1 and 2,
- less than a tenth of all vineyards occur at the height coefficients of 4 and more, and less than one percent occur at the height coefficients of 6 and more.

The following is true of **orchards**:

- the density of orchards decreases as the height coefficient increases,
- the highest density of orchards (2.2 hectares per km²) occurs at the height coefficient of 1,
- an above-average density of orchards occurs at the height coefficients of 1, 2, and 3,
- the largest percentage of all orchards (33.0%) occurs at the height coefficient of 1,
- more than half of all orchards occur at the height coefficients 1 and 2,
- less than a tenth of all orchards occur at the height coefficients of 5 and more, and less than one percent occur at the height coefficients of 7 and more.

The following is true of **meadows**:

- the density of meadows decreases as the height coefficient increases,
- the highest density of meadows (11.0 hectares per km²) occurs at the height coefficient of 1,
- an above-average density of meadows occurs at the height coefficients of 0, 1, and 2
- the largest percentage of all meadows (31.6%) occurs at the height coefficient of 0,
- more than half of all meadows occur at the height coefficients of 0 and 1,
- less than a tenth of all meadows occur at the height coefficients of 5 and more, and less than one percent occur at the height coefficients of 7 and more.



Figure 5: The largest height coefficients of surface roughness in Slovenia are in the Julian Alps where the surface descends from high ridges across rocky cliffs and steep forested slopes to deeply carved valleys such as Mala Pišnica and Planica (photography Marjan Garbajs).

The following is true of **pastures**:

- the density of pastures decreases as the height coefficient increases,
- the highest density of pastures (12.9 hectares per km²) occurs at the height coefficient of 1,
- an above-average density of pastures occurs at the height coefficients of 0, 1, and 2
- the largest percentage of all pastures (27.1%) occurs at the height coefficient of 1,
- more than half of all pastures occur at the height coefficients of 0 and 1,
- less than a tenth of all pastures occur at the height coefficients of 5 and more, and less than one percent occur at the height coefficients of 9 and more.

The following is true of **overgrowth areas**:

- the density of overgrowth areas compared with the densities of other types of land use shows less change as the height coefficient increases,
- the highest density of overgrowth areas (2.2 hectares per km²) occurs at the height coefficient of 15,
- an above-average density of overgrowth areas occurs at the height coefficients of 0, 1, 2, 3, 11, 14, 15, 23, and 29,
- the largest percentage of all overgrowth areas (25.4%) occurs at the height coefficient of 0,
- more than half of all overgrowth areas occur at the height coefficients of 0, 1, and 2,
- less than a tenth of all overgrowth areas occur at the height coefficients of 6 and more, and less than one percent occur at the height coefficients of 13 and more.

4 Surface slope

The average slope of all cells is 13.1°. Among types of land use, the lowest average slopes are for hop plantations with 0.7°, fields with 2.8°, and wet areas with 2.9°. The highest average slopes are those of bare areas with 35.0° and alpine shrub and meadows with 31.4°.

The standard deviation of the slope of all cells is 10.9°. Among types of land use, the lowest standard deviation is that of hop plantations with barely 1.3°, and the highest standard deviations are those of bare areas with 15.6° and alpine shrub and meadows with 13.4°. Forests are also above 10° with 10.6°.

Relative to types of land use, the slope classes from 20° and 40° are most uniform, where forests cover more than four fifths of all surfaces, while slope classes below 6°, where no single type of land use covers more than half of the areas, have the most diverse pattern. In slope classes below 2°, the largest percentage is that for fields, which cover 43.6%. Forests have the largest percentage in all other slope classes up to 50°. Above this limit, bare areas dominate.

The value of the correlation ratio coefficient *eta* is 0.5222, which almost equals the values of the correlation ratio coefficient *eta* for the height coefficient. This means that the slope of the surface is statistically significant when linked to types of land use.

The distribution of individual types of land use relative to slope classes indicates the relatively even variability of their proportions and density (Table 4). The highest concentration coefficients are those for hop plantations as they are all in classes between 0° and 2° and for wet areas. The lowest are for overgrowth areas and forests, which are the most evenly distributed throughout all classes. The highest correlation coefficient is that for bare areas, whose density most distinctly increases as the slope increases, and the lowest is that for overgrowth areas with the most even density relative to slope classes (Table 1).

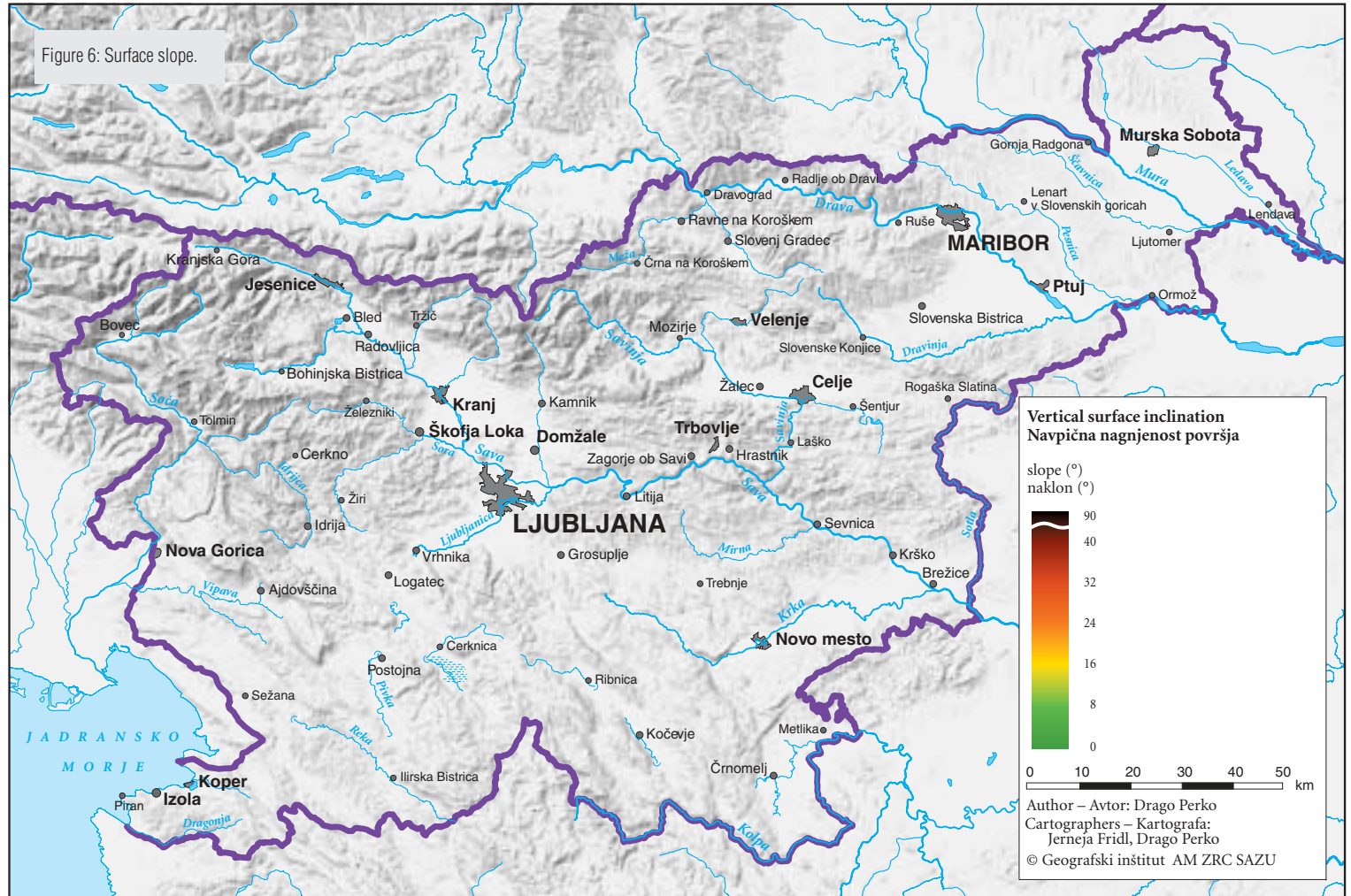
The following is true of **fields**:

- the density of fields decreases as slope increases,
- the highest density of fields (50.6 hectares per km²) occurs at the slope of 0°,
- an above-average density of fields occurs at the slopes between 0° and 5°,
- the largest percentage of all fields (35.7%) occurs at the slope of 0°,
- more than half of all fields occur at the slopes of 0° and 1°,
- less than a tenth of all fields occur at the slopes of 9° and more, and less than one percent occur at the slopes of 17° and more.

Table 4: Distribution of types of land use relative to slope classes in %.

| | Fields | Hop plantations | Vineyards | Orchards | Meadows | Pastures | Overgrowth areas | Forests | Built-up areas | Wet areas | Alpine shrubs and meadows | Bare areas | Total |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | njive | hmeljišča | vinogradi | sadovnjaki | travniki | pašniki | površine v zaraščanju | gozdovi | pozidane površine | mokrotne površine | ruševje in gorski travniki | skalnate površine | skupaj |
| 0.0–1.9 | 59.10 | 90.86 | 4.23 | 9.61 | 18.77 | 12.00 | 10.61 | 4.81 | 30.67 | 60.39 | 0.36 | 0.96 | 14.31 |
| 2.0–3.9 | 12.88 | 5.87 | 6.96 | 7.73 | 12.04 | 12.37 | 11.36 | 5.21 | 14.94 | 14.65 | 0.95 | 0.77 | 7.87 |
| 4.0–5.9 | 8.68 | 1.80 | 9.37 | 9.90 | 10.00 | 11.61 | 9.88 | 6.19 | 12.02 | 7.73 | 1.27 | 0.87 | 7.61 |
| 6.0–7.9 | 6.98 | 0.72 | 11.36 | 11.55 | 9.88 | 10.51 | 8.80 | 6.82 | 9.88 | 5.02 | 1.86 | 1.02 | 7.60 |
| 8.0–9.9 | 5.21 | 0.28 | 13.07 | 12.70 | 9.67 | 9.85 | 8.05 | 7.26 | 8.09 | 3.33 | 2.23 | 1.54 | 7.53 |
| 10.0–11.9 | 3.15 | 0.12 | 13.35 | 11.81 | 8.54 | 8.93 | 7.65 | 7.28 | 6.37 | 2.71 | 2.49 | 1.55 | 7.04 |
| 12.0–15.9 | 2.81 | 0.36 | 22.03 | 17.90 | 13.81 | 14.36 | 13.68 | 14.44 | 8.55 | 2.92 | 5.77 | 4.48 | 12.68 |
| 16.0–19.9 | 0.87 | 0.00 | 12.25 | 10.80 | 9.19 | 9.16 | 10.04 | 12.74 | 4.75 | 1.36 | 6.16 | 5.78 | 10.14 |
| 20.0–24.9 | 0.24 | 0.00 | 5.80 | 5.94 | 5.89 | 6.60 | 8.79 | 13.03 | 2.87 | 0.85 | 8.56 | 9.17 | 9.54 |
| 25.0–29.9 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 1.30 | 1.66 | 1.71 | 2.87 | 4.93 | 9.47 | 1.18 | 0.54 | 11.03 | 10.72 | 6.48 |
| 30.0–34.9 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.22 | 0.32 | 0.41 | 1.11 | 2.73 | 6.79 | 0.48 | 0.30 | 15.22 | 12.69 | 4.55 |
| 35.0–39.9 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.08 | 0.46 | 1.80 | 3.64 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 16.83 | 11.92 | 2.52 |
| 40.0–44.9 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.12 | 0.79 | 1.38 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 12.09 | 10.54 | 1.06 |
| 45.0–49.9 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.50 | 0.56 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 6.99 | 9.20 | 0.51 |
| 50.0–89.9 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 8.20 | 18.78 | 0.55 |
| skupaj | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 0.0–1.9 | 43.62 | 0.78 | 0.37 | 0.86 | 10.54 | 7.76 | 0.92 | 20.24 | 11.45 | 3.35 | 0.01 | 0.10 | 100.00 |
| 2.0–3.9 | 17.28 | 0.09 | 1.10 | 1.26 | 12.28 | 14.54 | 1.79 | 39.85 | 10.13 | 1.48 | 0.05 | 0.14 | 100.00 |
| 4.0–5.9 | 12.04 | 0.03 | 1.54 | 1.66 | 10.56 | 14.12 | 1.61 | 48.97 | 8.43 | 0.81 | 0.08 | 0.16 | 100.00 |
| 6.0–7.9 | 9.69 | 0.01 | 1.86 | 1.94 | 10.44 | 12.80 | 1.44 | 54.05 | 6.94 | 0.52 | 0.11 | 0.19 | 100.00 |
| 8.0–9.9 | 7.30 | 0.00 | 2.16 | 2.16 | 10.32 | 12.10 | 1.33 | 58.11 | 5.73 | 0.35 | 0.13 | 0.29 | 100.00 |
| 10.0–11.9 | 4.73 | 0.00 | 2.37 | 2.15 | 9.75 | 11.74 | 1.35 | 62.30 | 4.83 | 0.30 | 0.16 | 0.31 | 100.00 |
| 12.0–15.9 | 2.34 | 0.00 | 2.17 | 1.80 | 8.75 | 10.48 | 1.34 | 68.63 | 3.60 | 0.18 | 0.21 | 0.50 | 100.00 |
| 16.0–19.9 | 0.90 | 0.00 | 1.51 | 1.36 | 7.27 | 8.36 | 1.23 | 75.67 | 2.50 | 0.11 | 0.27 | 0.81 | 100.00 |
| 20.0–24.9 | 0.27 | 0.00 | 0.76 | 0.80 | 4.95 | 6.40 | 1.14 | 82.23 | 1.61 | 0.07 | 0.40 | 1.36 | 100.00 |
| 25.0–29.9 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.25 | 0.33 | 2.12 | 4.09 | 0.94 | 88.03 | 0.97 | 0.07 | 0.77 | 2.35 | 100.00 |
| 30.0–34.9 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.72 | 2.26 | 0.74 | 89.99 | 0.56 | 0.05 | 1.51 | 3.97 | 100.00 |
| 35.0–39.9 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.25 | 1.69 | 0.89 | 86.99 | 0.31 | 0.04 | 3.02 | 6.73 | 100.00 |
| 40.0–44.9 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.17 | 1.06 | 0.92 | 78.28 | 0.21 | 0.04 | 5.14 | 14.10 | 100.00 |
| 45.0–49.9 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.10 | 0.42 | 1.21 | 66.24 | 0.12 | 0.03 | 6.18 | 25.65 | 100.00 |
| 50.0–89.9 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.40 | 0.87 | 43.15 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 6.75 | 48.73 | 100.00 |
| skupaj | 10.56 | 0.12 | 1.25 | 1.28 | 8.03 | 9.26 | 1.24 | 60.25 | 5.34 | 0.79 | 0.45 | 1.42 | 100.00 |

Figure 6: Surface slope.



The following is true of **vineyards**:

- the density of vineyards increases to the slope of 11° and then decreases,
- the highest density of vineyards (2.4 hectares per km^2) occurs at the slope of 11° ,
- an above-average density of vineyards occurs at the slopes from 3° to 18° ,
- the largest percentage of all vineyards (7.0%) occurs at the slope of 10° ,
- more than half of all vineyards occur at the slopes from 7° to 14° ,
- less than a tenth of all vineyards occur at the slopes of 0° and of 20° and more, and less than one percent occur at the slopes of 27° and more.

The following is true of **orchards**:

- the density of orchards increases to the slope of 10° and then decreases,
- the highest density of orchards (2.2 hectares per km^2) occurs at the slope of 10° ,
- an above-average density of orchards occurs at the slopes from 3° to 18° ,
- the largest percentage of all orchards (6.5%) occurs at the slope of 10° ,
- more than half of all orchards occur at the slopes from 5° to 13° ,
- less than a tenth of all orchards occur at the slopes of 20° and more, and less than one percent occur at the slopes of 27° and more.

The following is true of **meadows**:

- the density of meadows increases to the slope of 2° and then decreases,
- the highest density of meadows (13.0 hectares per km^2) occurs at the slope of 2° ,
- an above-average density of meadows occurs at the slopes from 3° to 14° ,
- the largest percentage of all meadows (10.9%) occurs at the slope of 1° ,
- more than half of all meadows occur at the slopes from 0° to 7° ,
- less than a tenth of all meadows occur at the slopes of 19° and more, and less than one percent occur at the slopes of 28° and more.



Figure 7: With an average slope of barely 0.5° , the largest concentration of flat land in Slovenia lies along the Mura River. Beside the slow, meandering river grow compact flood plain forests, and fields dominate on the nearby slightly higher land (photography Jože Pojbič).

The following is true of **pastures**:

- the density of pastures increases to the slope of 3° and then decreases,
- the highest density of pastures (15.0 hectares per km²) occurs at the slope of 3°,
- an above-average density of pastures occurs at the slopes from 1° to 15°,
- the largest percentage of all pastures (7.0%) occurs at the slope of 1°,
- more than half of all pastures occur at the slopes from 0° to 8°,
- less than a tenth of all pastures occur at the slopes of 21° and more, and less than one percent occur at the slopes of 33° and more.

The following is true of **overgrowth areas**:

- the density of overgrowth areas changes less as slope increases compared with the densities of other types of land use,
- the highest density of overgrowth areas (1.3 hectares per km²) occurs at the slope of 3°,
- an above-average density of overgrowth areas occurs at the slopes from 2° to 17°,
- the largest percentage of all overgrowth areas (6.1%) occurs at the slope of 1°,
- more than half of all overgrowth areas occur at the slopes from 0° to 10°,
- less than a tenth of all overgrowth areas occur at the slopes of 26° and more, and less than one percent occur at the slopes of 44° and more.

5 Slope coefficient of surface roughness

The average slope coefficient of all cells is 26.2. In Slovenia, the smallest slope coefficients are characteristic of the Pannonian plains with average values below 0.5; the highest are for alpine mountain chains with average values above 5.0. Among the types of land use, the lowest average slope coefficient is for hop plantations with 4.0, fields with 9.3, and built-up areas with 18.9; the highest average slope coefficient is for bare areas with 60.9 and alpine shrub and meadows with 49.5.

The standard deviation of the slope coefficient for all cells is 19.9. Among the types of land use, the lowest standard deviations of the slope coefficient are for hop plantations with 7.4, fields with 11.5, and vineyards with 11.6; the highest standard deviations of the slope coefficient are for bare areas with 31.7 and alpine shrub and meadows with 28.1.

The value of the correlation ratio coefficient *eta* is 0.4037, which is almost a quarter less than the value of the correlation ratio coefficient *eta* for the height coefficient but still considerably more than the value of the border coefficient for statistically significant correlations.

It is clear from the distribution of individual types of land use relative to classes of the slope coefficient of surface roughness (Table 5) that the highest concentration coefficients are those for hop plantations as the majority of them lie in classes from 0 to 5 and for fields, which are distinctly most concentrated in the same class, while the lowest concentration coefficient are those for alpine shrub and meadows and for forests, which have the most even distribution in all classes. The highest correlation coefficient is that for meadows, whose density most evenly decreases as the slope coefficient increase, and the lowest is that for forests, with the most even density in the classes of slope coefficient (Table 1).

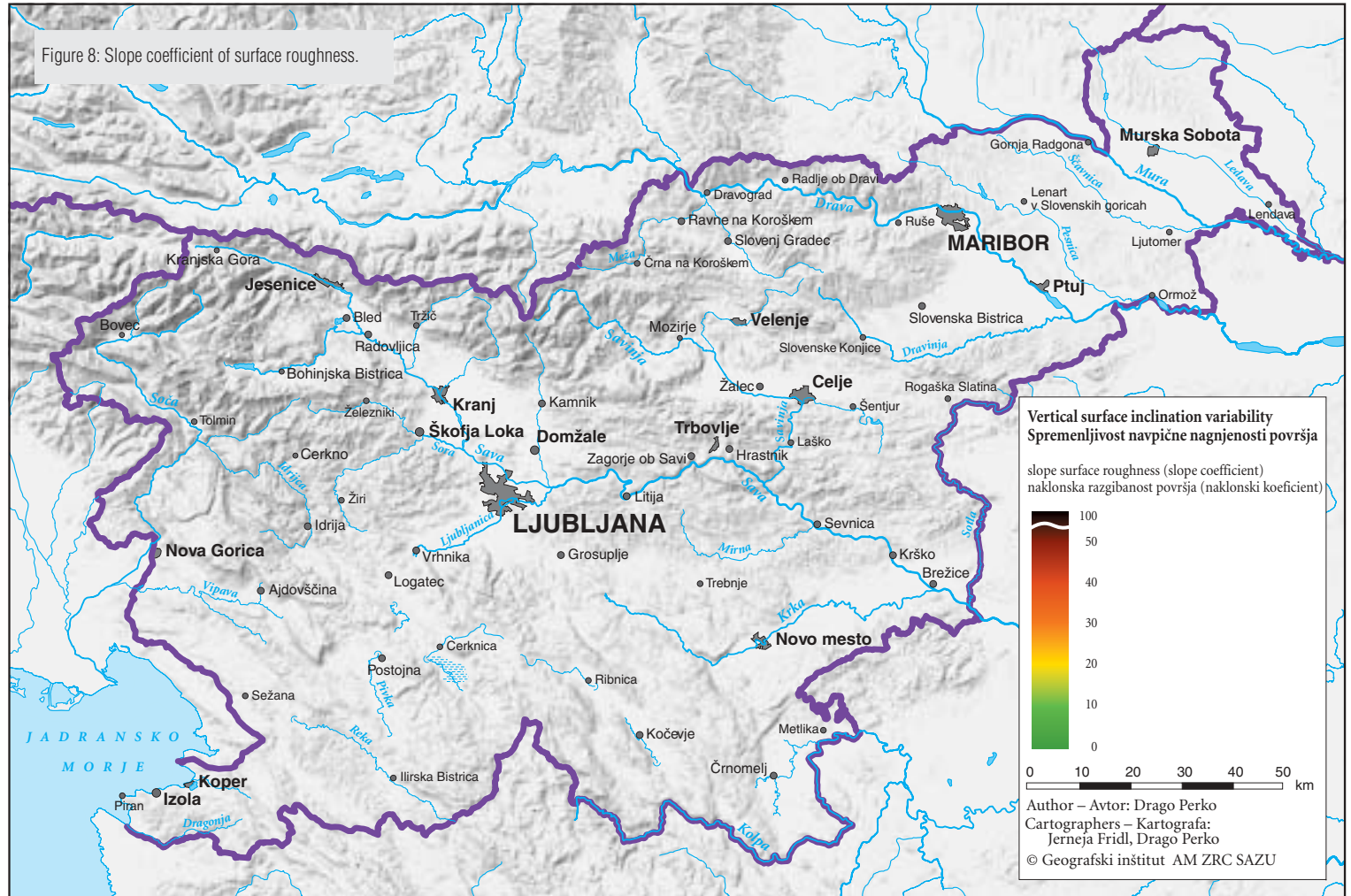
The following is true of **fields**:

- the density of fields decreases as the slope coefficient increases,
- the highest density of fields (55.0 hectares per km²) occurs at the slope coefficient of 0°,
- an above-average density of fields occurs at the slope coefficients from 0 to 10,
- the largest percentage of all fields (32.3%) occurs at the slope coefficient of 1,
- more than half of all fields occur at the slope coefficients from 0 to 3,
- less than a tenth of all fields occur at the slope coefficients of 25 and more, and less than one percent occur at the slope coefficients of 51 and more.

Table 5: Distribution of types of land use relative to classes of the slope coefficient of surface roughness in %.

| | Fields | Hop plantations | Vineyards | Orchards | Meadows | Pastures | Overgrowth areas | Forests | Built-up areas | Wet areas | Alpine shrubs and meadows | Bare areas | Total |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | njive | hmeljišča | vinogradi | sadovnjaki | travniki | pašniki | površine v zaraščanju | gozdovi | pozidane površine | mokrotne površine | ruševje in gorski travniki | skalnate površine | skupaj |
| 0.0–4.9 | 53.98 | 83.43 | 3.33 | 8.12 | 13.65 | 9.20 | 9.71 | 4.22 | 26.28 | 41.61 | 0.12 | 0.44 | 12.30 |
| 5.0–9.9 | 12.15 | 8.58 | 8.33 | 9.24 | 10.33 | 11.54 | 12.55 | 6.43 | 11.75 | 9.44 | 1.77 | 0.53 | 8.16 |
| 10.0–14.9 | 10.22 | 2.75 | 15.01 | 14.92 | 13.27 | 14.03 | 13.09 | 10.83 | 11.94 | 7.45 | 3.98 | 1.41 | 11.25 |
| 15.0–19.9 | 8.46 | 1.40 | 18.11 | 17.40 | 14.29 | 14.33 | 12.93 | 12.90 | 11.58 | 7.08 | 6.36 | 2.72 | 12.49 |
| 20.0–24.9 | 5.55 | 1.24 | 17.63 | 14.87 | 12.40 | 12.62 | 11.81 | 12.77 | 9.79 | 5.73 | 7.94 | 4.39 | 11.67 |
| 25.0–29.9 | 3.49 | 0.64 | 14.53 | 11.13 | 9.80 | 10.04 | 9.70 | 11.29 | 7.51 | 3.89 | 8.31 | 5.79 | 9.88 |
| 30.0–34.9 | 2.17 | 0.44 | 9.37 | 8.10 | 7.47 | 7.81 | 7.92 | 9.45 | 5.69 | 3.25 | 8.27 | 6.57 | 8.03 |
| 35.0–39.9 | 1.38 | 0.36 | 5.98 | 5.63 | 5.37 | 5.79 | 5.61 | 7.63 | 4.03 | 2.89 | 8.25 | 7.23 | 6.31 |
| 40.0–44.9 | 0.89 | 0.36 | 3.32 | 3.71 | 4.05 | 4.17 | 4.52 | 5.99 | 3.03 | 2.54 | 7.10 | 7.21 | 4.88 |
| 45.0–49.9 | 0.63 | 0.16 | 1.92 | 2.53 | 2.95 | 3.01 | 3.18 | 4.61 | 2.24 | 2.37 | 6.54 | 7.06 | 3.72 |
| 50.0–54.9 | 0.39 | 0.20 | 1.10 | 1.57 | 2.04 | 2.18 | 2.13 | 3.50 | 1.61 | 2.05 | 5.75 | 6.31 | 2.80 |
| 55.0–59.9 | 0.26 | 0.12 | 0.65 | 1.01 | 1.44 | 1.53 | 1.78 | 2.65 | 1.19 | 1.88 | 4.96 | 6.29 | 2.11 |
| 60.0–69.9 | 0.25 | 0.20 | 0.51 | 1.11 | 1.59 | 1.84 | 2.20 | 3.54 | 1.56 | 3.33 | 8.43 | 10.92 | 2.81 |
| 70.0–79.9 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.15 | 0.44 | 0.77 | 0.93 | 1.24 | 2.00 | 0.91 | 2.56 | 7.15 | 8.95 | 1.62 |
| 80.0–125.9 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.24 | 0.55 | 0.97 | 1.62 | 2.19 | 0.88 | 3.94 | 15.08 | 24.18 | 1.98 |
| skupaj | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 0.0–4.9 | 46.35 | 0.84 | 0.34 | 0.84 | 8.92 | 6.92 | 0.98 | 20.67 | 11.41 | 2.68 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 100.00 |
| 5.0–9.9 | 15.71 | 0.13 | 1.27 | 1.45 | 10.16 | 13.09 | 1.91 | 47.49 | 7.69 | 0.92 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 100.00 |
| 10.0–14.9 | 9.59 | 0.03 | 1.66 | 1.70 | 9.48 | 11.54 | 1.45 | 58.02 | 5.67 | 0.53 | 0.16 | 0.18 | 100.00 |
| 15.0–19.9 | 7.15 | 0.01 | 1.81 | 1.78 | 9.19 | 10.62 | 1.28 | 62.21 | 4.95 | 0.45 | 0.23 | 0.31 | 100.00 |
| 20.0–24.9 | 5.03 | 0.01 | 1.88 | 1.63 | 8.54 | 10.01 | 1.26 | 65.93 | 4.48 | 0.39 | 0.31 | 0.53 | 100.00 |
| 25.0–29.9 | 3.73 | 0.01 | 1.83 | 1.44 | 7.97 | 9.41 | 1.22 | 68.82 | 4.06 | 0.31 | 0.38 | 0.83 | 100.00 |
| 30.0–34.9 | 2.85 | 0.01 | 1.46 | 1.29 | 7.48 | 9.01 | 1.23 | 70.95 | 3.78 | 0.32 | 0.46 | 1.16 | 100.00 |
| 35.0–39.9 | 2.30 | 0.01 | 1.18 | 1.14 | 6.84 | 8.50 | 1.11 | 72.92 | 3.41 | 0.36 | 0.59 | 1.63 | 100.00 |
| 40.0–44.9 | 1.93 | 0.01 | 0.85 | 0.97 | 6.68 | 7.90 | 1.15 | 74.02 | 3.32 | 0.41 | 0.66 | 2.10 | 100.00 |
| 45.0–49.9 | 1.78 | 0.01 | 0.64 | 0.87 | 6.36 | 7.49 | 1.06 | 74.58 | 3.22 | 0.50 | 0.79 | 2.70 | 100.00 |
| 50.0–54.9 | 1.48 | 0.01 | 0.49 | 0.72 | 5.87 | 7.23 | 0.95 | 75.46 | 3.07 | 0.58 | 0.93 | 3.21 | 100.00 |
| 55.0–59.9 | 1.28 | 0.01 | 0.39 | 0.61 | 5.49 | 6.70 | 1.05 | 75.49 | 3.00 | 0.71 | 1.06 | 4.23 | 100.00 |
| 60.0–69.9 | 0.94 | 0.01 | 0.23 | 0.51 | 4.56 | 6.07 | 0.97 | 75.93 | 2.96 | 0.94 | 1.35 | 5.53 | 100.00 |
| 70.0–79.9 | 0.74 | 0.01 | 0.11 | 0.35 | 3.84 | 5.33 | 0.95 | 74.53 | 3.02 | 1.26 | 1.99 | 7.86 | 100.00 |
| 80.0–125.9 | 0.41 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.15 | 2.25 | 4.54 | 1.02 | 66.82 | 2.38 | 1.58 | 3.44 | 17.37 | 100.00 |
| skupaj | 10.56 | 0.12 | 1.25 | 1.28 | 8.03 | 9.26 | 1.24 | 60.25 | 5.34 | 0.79 | 0.45 | 1.42 | 100.00 |

Figure 8: Slope coefficient of surface roughness.



The following is true of **vineyards**:

- the density of vineyards increases to the slope coefficient of 22 and then decreases,
- the highest density of vineyards (2.0 hectares per km²) occurs at the slope coefficient of 22,
- an above-average density of vineyards occurs at the slope coefficients from 7 to 36,
- the largest percentage of all vineyards (3.7%) occurs at the slope coefficient of 22,
- more than half of all vineyards occur at the slope coefficients from 12 to 26,
- less than a tenth of all vineyards occur at the slope coefficients from 0 to 3 and of 40 and more, and less than one percent occur at the slope coefficients of 58 and more.

The following is true of **orchards**:

- the density of orchards increases to the slope coefficient of 17 and then decreases,
- the highest density of orchards (1.8 hectares per km²) occurs at the slope coefficient of 17,
- an above-average density of orchards occurs at the slope coefficients from 4 to 32,
- the largest percentage of all orchards (3.6%) occurs at the slope coefficient of 17,
- more than half of all orchards occur at the slope coefficients from 10 to 26,
- less than a tenth of all orchards occur at the slope coefficients of 41 and more, and less than one percent occur at the slope coefficients of 67 and more.

The following is true **meadows**:

- the density of meadows increases to the slope coefficient of 3 and then decreases,
- the highest density of meadows (12.5 hectares per km²) occurs at the slope coefficient of 3,
- an above-average density of meadows occurs at the slope coefficients from 2 to 26,
- the largest percentage of all meadows (6.0%) occurs at the slope coefficient of 1,
- more than half of all meadows occur at the slope coefficients from 7 to 26,
- less than a tenth of all meadows occur at the slope coefficients of 45 and more, and less than one percent occur at the slope coefficients of 74 and more.



Figure 9: The highest slope coefficients of surface roughness in Slovenia are characteristic of the Julian Alps, the Kamniške-Savinjske Alps, and Karavanke Mountains. To the east, this unbroken series of mountain ranges ends in the forest area around Mount Uršlja gora (1,699 m) (photography Miha Pavšek).

The following is true of **pastures**:

- the density of pastures increases to the slope coefficient of 6 and then decreases,
- the highest density of pastures (13.9 hectares per km²) occurs at the slope coefficient of 6,
- an above-average density of pastures occurs at the slope coefficients from 3 to 28,
- the largest percentage of all pastures (3.0%) occurs at the slope coefficient of 14,
- more than half of all pastures occur at the slope coefficients from 6 to 24,
- less than a tenth of all pastures occur at the slope coefficients of 46 and more, and less than one percent occur at the slope coefficients of 80 and more.

The following is true of **overgrowth areas**:

- the density of overgrowth areas changes less as the slope coefficient increases compared with the densities of other types of land use,
- the highest density of overgrowth areas (2.1 hectares per km²) occurs at the slope coefficient of 5,
- an above-average density of overgrowth areas occurs at the slope coefficients from 3 to 25,
- the largest percentage of all overgrowth areas (2.8%) occurs at the slope coefficient of 17,
- more than half of all overgrowth areas occur at the slope coefficients from 5 to 24,
- less than a tenth of all overgrowth areas occur at the slope coefficients of 49 and more, and less than one percent occur at the slope coefficients of 91 and more.

6 Surface aspect

The average aspect of all cells is 97.4°. Among the types of land use, the lowest average aspects are those of forests (89.5°) and bare areas (93.5°), and the highest average aspects are those of alpine shrub and meadows (124.8°), hop plantations (123.6°), and fields (119.3°). If we exclude the flat areas, hop plantations and fields are replaced by vineyards and orchards in second and third place relative to the highest average aspect.

The standard deviation of aspect for all cells is 54.7°. Among the types of land use, the lowest standard deviations of aspect are 46.8° for alpine shrub and meadows, 48.0° for vineyards, and 51.0° for orchards, while the highest standard deviation of aspect is 62.0° for wet areas.

In all aspect classes, forests dominate among the types of land use. If we exclude flat areas, where fields cover 54.7% of the surface, forests dominate even more in all aspect classes.

The value of the correlation ratio coefficient *eta* is 0.1952, which is less than half of the value of correlation coefficients for height, slope, the height coefficient, and the slope coefficient but more than the value of the border coefficient for statistically relevant correlation. This means that aspect is also important for land use.

The classification of individual types of land use relative to classes of aspect (Table 6) is more even compared to classification relative to slope and height classes, and therefore the concentration coefficients for all types of land use are low. Distinctly the highest positive correlation coefficients are for vineyards and orchards, whose density most evenly increases as aspect increases, while the most negative correlation is for forests, whose density distinctly decreases as aspect increases (Table 1).

The following is true of **fields**:

- the density of fields does not change as greatly as aspect increases as it does with the increase of other relief indicators,
- the highest density of fields (38.6 hectares per km²) occurs at the aspect of 180°,
- the largest percentage of all fields (9.1%) occurs at the aspect of 180°.

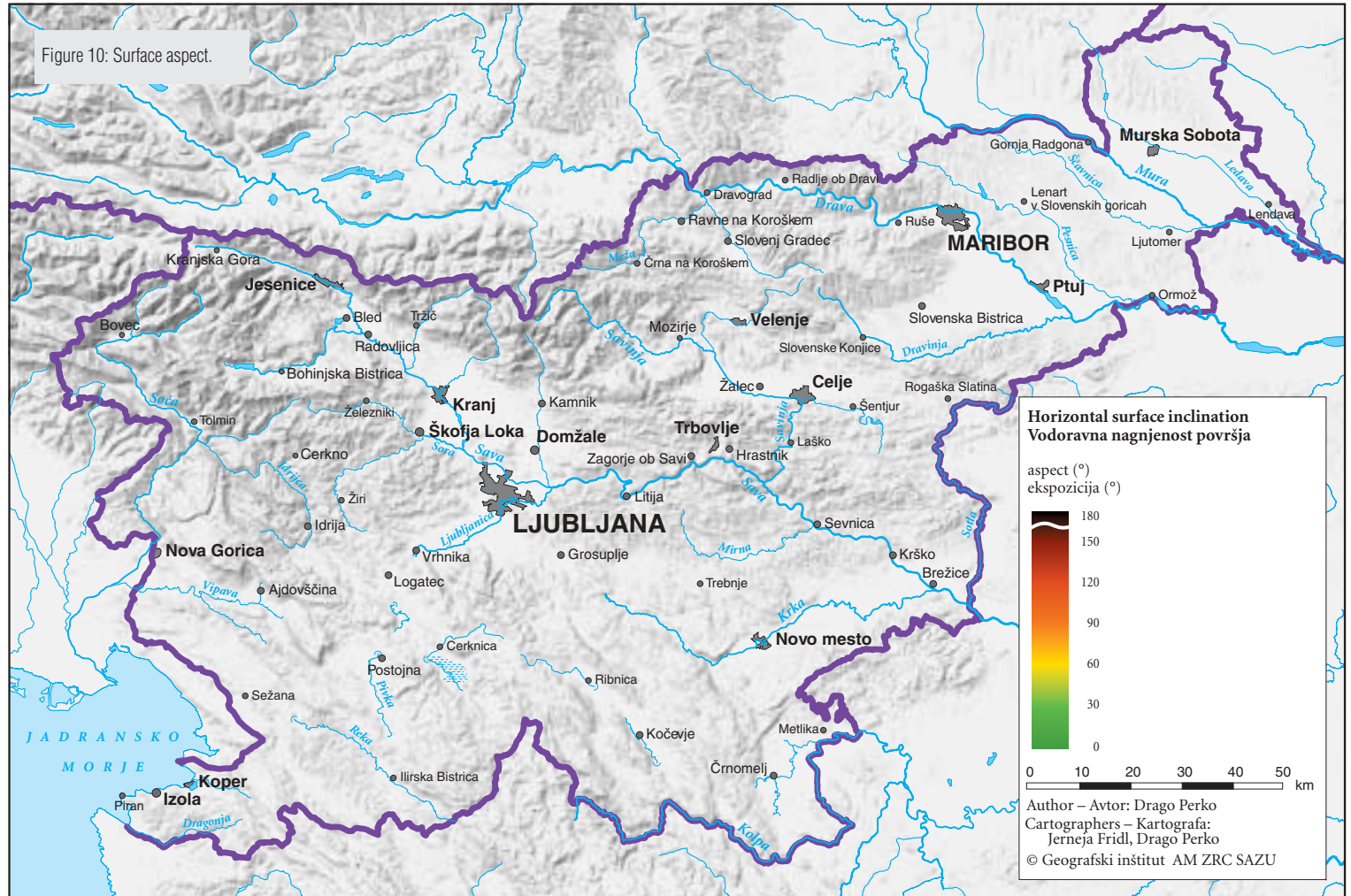
The following is true of **vineyards**:

- the density of vineyards increases as the aspect increases,
- the highest density of vineyards (2.5 hectares per km²) occurs at the aspect of 173°,

Table 6: Distribution of types of land use relative to classes of surface aspect in %.

| | Fields | Hop plantations | Vineyards | Orchards | Meadows | Pastures | Overgrowth areas | Forests | Built-up areas | Wet areas | Alpine shrubs and meadows | Bare areas | Total |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | njive | hmeljišča | vinogradi | sadovnjaki | travniki | pašniki | površine v zaraščanju | gozdovi | pozidane površine | mokrotne površine | ruševje in gorski travniki | skalnate površine | skupaj |
| 0.0–11.9 | 5.04 | 3.51 | 3.07 | 4.20 | 5.53 | 5.19 | 4.60 | 7.37 | 5.02 | 8.32 | 2.53 | 6.77 | 6.49 |
| 12.0–23.9 | 2.57 | 1.92 | 2.94 | 3.67 | 4.52 | 4.59 | 4.30 | 7.10 | 3.90 | 4.35 | 2.33 | 6.58 | 5.82 |
| 24.0–35.9 | 2.84 | 2.71 | 2.93 | 3.84 | 4.61 | 4.70 | 4.65 | 6.88 | 4.21 | 4.41 | 2.46 | 6.83 | 5.76 |
| 36.0–47.9 | 5.56 | 5.99 | 3.18 | 4.27 | 5.42 | 5.32 | 5.02 | 6.89 | 5.45 | 7.38 | 2.56 | 6.40 | 6.28 |
| 48.0–59.9 | 2.49 | 1.32 | 3.63 | 3.98 | 4.58 | 4.77 | 4.58 | 6.56 | 3.93 | 3.02 | 2.76 | 6.53 | 5.52 |
| 60.0–71.9 | 3.71 | 1.92 | 4.60 | 5.19 | 5.30 | 5.42 | 4.96 | 6.53 | 4.91 | 3.92 | 3.08 | 5.97 | 5.83 |
| 72.0–83.9 | 2.76 | 0.48 | 5.14 | 5.18 | 5.10 | 5.26 | 4.76 | 6.17 | 4.34 | 2.49 | 3.86 | 5.75 | 5.45 |
| 84.0–95.9 | 11.07 | 17.41 | 6.42 | 7.16 | 7.62 | 7.16 | 6.75 | 6.71 | 8.67 | 10.68 | 4.54 | 5.63 | 7.41 |
| 96.0–107.9 | 3.31 | 0.96 | 7.08 | 6.30 | 5.63 | 6.20 | 6.21 | 5.96 | 4.92 | 2.55 | 5.66 | 5.70 | 5.60 |
| 108.0–119.9 | 4.82 | 2.67 | 7.74 | 7.16 | 6.77 | 7.08 | 7.21 | 6.14 | 6.25 | 4.07 | 6.48 | 5.61 | 6.16 |
| 120.0–131.9 | 3.71 | 1.20 | 8.73 | 7.56 | 6.54 | 7.27 | 7.49 | 6.11 | 5.71 | 3.15 | 8.49 | 6.44 | 6.03 |
| 132.0–143.9 | 11.43 | 22.83 | 9.92 | 9.14 | 8.94 | 8.76 | 9.27 | 6.67 | 10.12 | 8.11 | 9.65 | 7.51 | 7.89 |
| 144.0–155.9 | 5.78 | 3.59 | 10.49 | 9.45 | 8.09 | 8.15 | 8.97 | 6.40 | 7.97 | 4.18 | 12.99 | 7.34 | 6.86 |
| 156.0–167.9 | 5.03 | 2.08 | 11.32 | 10.01 | 8.41 | 8.51 | 8.85 | 6.49 | 7.60 | 3.86 | 15.11 | 8.20 | 6.91 |
| 168.0–179.9 | 12.56 | 15.05 | 12.30 | 11.39 | 10.36 | 9.55 | 10.33 | 7.08 | 11.41 | 9.01 | 17.47 | 8.67 | 8.64 |
| ravno | 17.35 | 16.37 | 0.52 | 1.51 | 2.58 | 2.06 | 2.03 | 0.97 | 5.59 | 20.49 | 0.03 | 0.09 | 3.35 |
| skupaj | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 0.0–11.9 | 8.20 | 0.07 | 0.59 | 0.83 | 6.84 | 7.40 | 0.88 | 68.38 | 4.13 | 1.02 | 0.18 | 1.48 | 100.00 |
| 12.0–23.9 | 4.65 | 0.04 | 0.63 | 0.81 | 6.23 | 7.30 | 0.92 | 73.46 | 3.58 | 0.59 | 0.18 | 1.61 | 100.00 |
| 24.0–35.9 | 5.20 | 0.06 | 0.63 | 0.85 | 6.43 | 7.55 | 1.00 | 71.89 | 3.90 | 0.61 | 0.19 | 1.68 | 100.00 |
| 36.0–47.9 | 9.35 | 0.12 | 0.63 | 0.87 | 6.94 | 7.84 | 0.99 | 66.06 | 4.63 | 0.93 | 0.18 | 1.45 | 100.00 |
| 48.0–59.9 | 4.76 | 0.03 | 0.82 | 0.92 | 6.67 | 8.00 | 1.03 | 71.62 | 3.81 | 0.43 | 0.23 | 1.68 | 100.00 |
| 60.0–71.9 | 6.72 | 0.04 | 0.98 | 1.14 | 7.31 | 8.60 | 1.06 | 67.43 | 4.50 | 0.53 | 0.24 | 1.45 | 100.00 |
| 72.0–83.9 | 5.35 | 0.01 | 1.18 | 1.22 | 7.52 | 8.94 | 1.08 | 68.26 | 4.26 | 0.36 | 0.32 | 1.50 | 100.00 |
| 84.0–95.9 | 15.77 | 0.29 | 1.08 | 1.23 | 8.26 | 8.94 | 1.13 | 54.55 | 6.25 | 1.14 | 0.28 | 1.08 | 100.00 |
| 96.0–107.9 | 6.25 | 0.02 | 1.58 | 1.44 | 8.08 | 10.24 | 1.38 | 64.07 | 4.69 | 0.36 | 0.46 | 1.45 | 100.00 |
| 108.0–119.9 | 8.26 | 0.05 | 1.57 | 1.48 | 8.82 | 10.64 | 1.45 | 60.02 | 5.41 | 0.52 | 0.47 | 1.29 | 100.00 |
| 120.0–131.9 | 6.49 | 0.02 | 1.81 | 1.60 | 8.71 | 11.16 | 1.54 | 61.04 | 5.05 | 0.41 | 0.64 | 1.52 | 100.00 |
| 132.0–143.9 | 15.29 | 0.36 | 1.57 | 1.48 | 9.10 | 10.28 | 1.46 | 50.91 | 6.84 | 0.81 | 0.55 | 1.35 | 100.00 |
| 144.0–155.9 | 8.90 | 0.06 | 1.91 | 1.76 | 9.47 | 11.00 | 1.62 | 56.21 | 6.20 | 0.48 | 0.85 | 1.52 | 100.00 |
| 156.0–167.9 | 7.69 | 0.04 | 2.04 | 1.85 | 9.78 | 11.41 | 1.59 | 56.61 | 5.87 | 0.44 | 0.99 | 1.69 | 100.00 |
| 168.0–179.9 | 15.36 | 0.22 | 1.78 | 1.69 | 9.64 | 10.24 | 1.48 | 49.38 | 7.05 | 0.83 | 0.91 | 1.43 | 100.00 |
| ravno | 54.66 | 0.60 | 0.19 | 0.57 | 6.19 | 5.70 | 0.75 | 17.53 | 8.91 | 4.85 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 100.00 |
| skupaj | 10.56 | 0.12 | 1.25 | 1.28 | 8.03 | 9.26 | 1.24 | 60.25 | 5.34 | 0.79 | 0.45 | 1.42 | 100.00 |

Figure 10: Surface aspect.



- an above-average density of vineyards occurs at aspects from 91° to 178° ,
- the largest percentage of all vineyards (2.6%) occurs at the aspect of 135° ,
- more than half of all vineyards occur at aspects from 123° to 180° ,
- less than a tenth of all vineyards occur at aspects of 39° and less, and less than one percent occur at aspects of 2° and less.

The following is true of **orchards**:

- the density of orchards increases as the aspect increases,
- the highest density of orchards (2.2 hectares per km^2) occurs at the aspect of 175° ,
- an above-average density of orchards occurs at aspects from 92° to 178° ,
- the largest percentage of all orchards (2.7%) occurs at the aspect of 135° ,
- more than half of all orchards occur at aspects from 117° to 180° ,
- less than a tenth of all orchards occur at aspects of 29° and less, and less than one percent occur at aspects of 3° and less.

The following is true of **meadows**:

- the density of meadows does not change as greatly as aspect increases as it does with the increase of other relief indicators,
- the highest density of meadows (11.1 hectares per km^2) occurs at the aspect of 153° ,
- the largest percentage of all meadows (4.1%) occurs at the aspect of 90° .

The following is true of **pastures**:

- the density of pastures does not change as greatly as aspect increases as it does with the increase of other relief indicators,
- the highest density of pastures (12.1 hectares per km^2) occurs at the aspect of 158° ,
- the largest percentage of all pastures (3.2%) occurs at the aspect of 90° .



Figure 11: In Slovenia's hilly regions, northern slopes are frequently covered by forests, vineyards spread on southern slopes, and on the ridges and gently slopes between them are fields. The situation in Koprška brda is illustrative, although even the most favourable southern positions are becoming overgrown (photography Marjan Garbajs).

The following is true of **overgrowth areas**:

- the density of overgrowth areas increases as the aspect increases,
- the highest density of overgrowth areas (2.2 hectares per km²) occurs at the aspect of 179°,
- an above-average density of overgrowth areas occurs at the aspects from 96° to 179°,
- the largest percentage of all overgrowth areas (2.7%) occurs at the aspect of 135°,
- more than half of all overgrowth areas occur at the aspects from 112° to 180°,
- less than a tenth of all overgrowth areas occur at the aspects of 25° and less, and less than one percent occur at the aspects of 3° and less.

7 Aspect coefficient of surface roughness

The average aspect coefficient of all cells is 23.0. In Slovenia, the lowest aspect coefficients are characteristic of the Pannonian plains with average values below 5, and the highest for the Pannonian hills with average values around 30. Among types of land use, the lowest aspect coefficients are those for hop plantations (6.9) and fields (15.9), and the highest average aspect coefficient is for vineyards (28.9).

The standard deviation of the aspect coefficient of all cells is 17.1. Among types of land use, the lowest standard deviation of the aspect coefficient is for hop plantations (15.3), and the highest is for wet areas (26.6).

The value of the correlation ratio coefficient *eta* is 0.1591, which is somewhat less than the value of the correlation coefficient for aspect.

The distribution of types of land use relative to classes of the aspect coefficient of surface roughness (Table 7) is more diverse than the distribution relative to surface aspect. The highest concentration coefficient is that of hop plantations, which are concentrated in classes between 0 and 5; and the lowest is that of pastures and meadows. The highest correlation coefficient is that of forests, whose density decreases evenly as the aspect coefficient increases, and the lowest is that of orchards and vineyards, whose density is distinctly even except in the first class (Table 1).

The following is true of **fields**:

- the density of fields increases as the aspect coefficient increases,
- the highest density of fields (more than ten hectares per km²) occurs at the aspect coefficients above 63,
- an above-average density of fields occurs at the aspect coefficients above 64,
- the largest percentage of all fields (11.1%) occurs at the aspect coefficient of 0,
- more than half of all fields occur at the aspect coefficients from 0 to 38,
- less than a tenth of all fields occur at the aspect coefficients of 46 and more, and less than one percent occur at the aspect coefficients of 72 and more.

The following is true of **vineyards**:

- the density of vineyards increases as the aspect coefficient increases,
- the highest density of vineyards (2.1 hectares per km²) occurs at the aspect coefficient of 69,
- an above-average density of vineyards occurs at the aspect coefficients from 16 to 77,
- the largest percentage of all vineyards (2.4%) occurs at the aspect coefficient of 20,
- more than half of all vineyards occur at the aspect coefficients from 10 to 32,
- less than a tenth of all vineyards occur at the aspect coefficients of 52 and more, and less than one percent occur at the aspect coefficients of 79 and more.

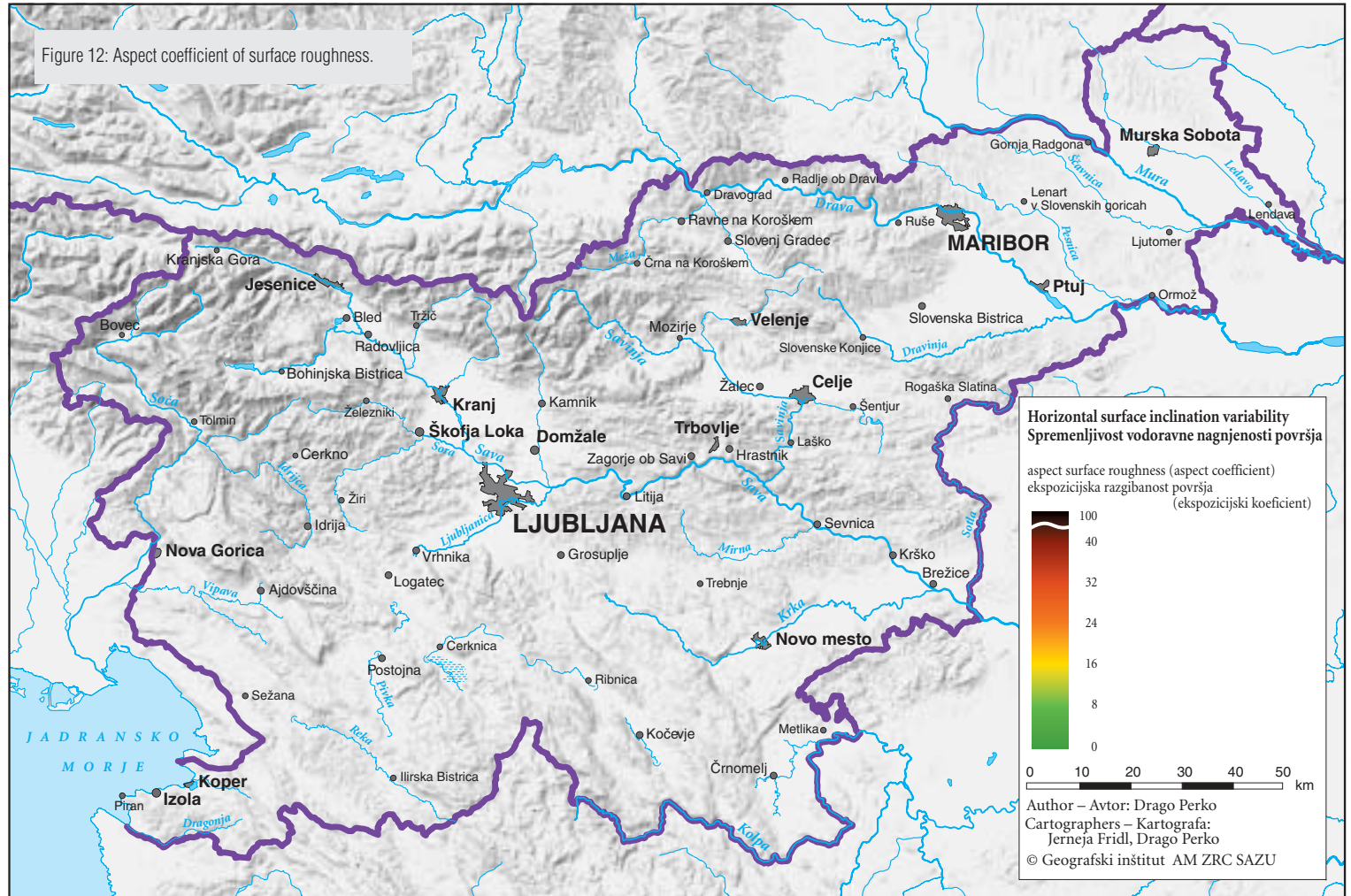
The following is true of **orchards**:

- the density of orchards increases as the aspect coefficient increases,
- the highest density of orchards (2.2 hectares per km²) occurs at the aspect coefficient of 82,
- an above-average density of orchards occurs at the aspect coefficients from 16 to 83,
- the largest percentage of all orchards (2.6%) occurs at the aspect coefficient of 14,

Table 7: Distribution of types of land use relative to classes of the aspect coefficient of surface roughness in %.

| | Fields | Hop plantations | Vineyards | Orchards | Meadows | Pastures | Overgrowth areas | Forests | Built-up areas | Wet areas | Alpine shrubs and meadows | Bare areas | Total |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | njive | hmeljišča | vinogradi | sadovnjaki | travniki | pašniki | površine v zaraščanju | gozdovi | pozidane površine | mokrotne površine | ruševje in gorski travniki | skalnate površine | skupaj |
| 0.0–4.9 | 30.12 | 61.00 | 2.61 | 6.36 | 12.96 | 8.67 | 9.89 | 7.13 | 21.91 | 22.76 | 9.64 | 4.61 | 11.10 |
| 5.0–9.9 | 4.53 | 1.76 | 8.13 | 9.81 | 8.31 | 9.85 | 13.06 | 13.49 | 7.73 | 1.74 | 21.49 | 17.04 | 11.34 |
| 10.0–14.9 | 6.52 | 3.11 | 10.73 | 12.35 | 10.99 | 11.78 | 13.29 | 14.31 | 9.79 | 2.44 | 17.42 | 17.45 | 12.61 |
| 15.0–19.9 | 6.63 | 2.95 | 11.91 | 11.96 | 10.77 | 11.17 | 11.83 | 12.68 | 9.20 | 2.92 | 11.75 | 13.71 | 11.45 |
| 20.0–24.9 | 6.03 | 2.36 | 11.80 | 11.24 | 10.04 | 10.22 | 9.43 | 10.91 | 8.15 | 3.10 | 8.44 | 11.04 | 10.03 |
| 25.0–29.9 | 5.62 | 2.36 | 11.09 | 10.69 | 9.04 | 9.61 | 8.79 | 9.55 | 7.40 | 4.47 | 6.57 | 8.84 | 8.94 |
| 30.0–34.9 | 5.12 | 2.40 | 10.13 | 8.97 | 7.88 | 8.29 | 7.26 | 8.04 | 6.57 | 4.75 | 5.52 | 6.90 | 7.63 |
| 35.0–39.9 | 4.27 | 1.72 | 8.52 | 7.33 | 6.74 | 7.10 | 6.07 | 6.38 | 5.47 | 4.89 | 4.56 | 5.41 | 6.20 |
| 40.0–44.9 | 3.53 | 1.20 | 7.03 | 5.70 | 5.58 | 5.88 | 5.19 | 5.13 | 4.70 | 5.25 | 3.16 | 4.29 | 5.05 |
| 45.0–49.9 | 2.80 | 1.20 | 5.90 | 4.55 | 4.52 | 5.07 | 4.40 | 4.04 | 3.88 | 5.02 | 3.19 | 3.59 | 4.06 |
| 50.0–54.9 | 2.26 | 0.64 | 4.36 | 3.53 | 3.70 | 3.85 | 3.57 | 2.94 | 3.23 | 4.75 | 2.54 | 2.59 | 3.07 |
| 55.0–59.9 | 1.75 | 1.28 | 3.01 | 2.58 | 2.55 | 2.70 | 2.36 | 1.92 | 2.41 | 3.85 | 2.21 | 1.87 | 2.09 |
| 60.0–69.9 | 2.26 | 1.00 | 3.32 | 2.62 | 3.03 | 2.80 | 2.19 | 1.93 | 2.82 | 6.36 | 2.53 | 1.91 | 2.25 |
| 70.0–79.9 | 1.01 | 0.56 | 0.85 | 0.71 | 1.18 | 0.84 | 0.56 | 0.52 | 1.01 | 5.37 | 0.84 | 0.57 | 0.73 |
| 80.0–99.9 | 0.23 | 0.12 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.12 | 0.10 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.14 | 1.83 | 0.11 | 0.09 | 0.09 |
| ravno | 17.35 | 16.37 | 0.52 | 1.51 | 2.58 | 2.06 | 2.03 | 0.97 | 5.59 | 20.49 | 0.03 | 0.09 | 3.35 |
| skupaj | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 0.0–4.9 | 28.67 | 0.68 | 0.29 | 0.73 | 9.39 | 7.23 | 1.11 | 38.74 | 10.55 | 1.63 | 0.39 | 0.59 | 100.00 |
| 5.0–9.9 | 4.21 | 0.02 | 0.89 | 1.11 | 5.89 | 8.04 | 1.43 | 71.66 | 3.64 | 0.12 | 0.85 | 2.14 | 100.00 |
| 10.0–14.9 | 5.46 | 0.03 | 1.06 | 1.25 | 7.00 | 8.64 | 1.31 | 68.37 | 4.14 | 0.15 | 0.62 | 1.97 | 100.00 |
| 15.0–19.9 | 6.11 | 0.03 | 1.30 | 1.34 | 7.55 | 9.02 | 1.28 | 66.71 | 4.29 | 0.20 | 0.46 | 1.70 | 100.00 |
| 20.0–24.9 | 6.35 | 0.03 | 1.47 | 1.43 | 8.04 | 9.43 | 1.17 | 65.55 | 4.34 | 0.25 | 0.38 | 1.57 | 100.00 |
| 25.0–29.9 | 6.64 | 0.03 | 1.55 | 1.53 | 8.13 | 9.95 | 1.22 | 64.40 | 4.42 | 0.40 | 0.33 | 1.41 | 100.00 |
| 30.0–34.9 | 7.08 | 0.04 | 1.66 | 1.50 | 8.29 | 10.05 | 1.18 | 63.50 | 4.60 | 0.49 | 0.33 | 1.28 | 100.00 |
| 35.0–39.9 | 7.27 | 0.03 | 1.72 | 1.51 | 8.73 | 10.61 | 1.22 | 62.01 | 4.71 | 0.63 | 0.33 | 1.24 | 100.00 |
| 40.0–44.9 | 7.37 | 0.03 | 1.74 | 1.44 | 8.88 | 10.78 | 1.27 | 61.22 | 4.97 | 0.82 | 0.28 | 1.21 | 100.00 |
| 45.0–49.9 | 7.27 | 0.04 | 1.81 | 1.43 | 8.94 | 11.55 | 1.34 | 59.93 | 5.09 | 0.98 | 0.35 | 1.26 | 100.00 |
| 50.0–54.9 | 7.77 | 0.03 | 1.77 | 1.47 | 9.69 | 11.62 | 1.45 | 57.77 | 5.63 | 1.23 | 0.37 | 1.20 | 100.00 |
| 55.0–59.9 | 8.83 | 0.08 | 1.79 | 1.57 | 9.79 | 11.93 | 1.40 | 55.25 | 6.16 | 1.46 | 0.48 | 1.27 | 100.00 |
| 60.0–69.9 | 10.60 | 0.05 | 1.84 | 1.49 | 10.83 | 11.53 | 1.21 | 51.81 | 6.69 | 2.24 | 0.51 | 1.21 | 100.00 |
| 70.0–79.9 | 14.72 | 0.10 | 1.45 | 1.25 | 13.04 | 10.70 | 0.96 | 42.85 | 7.42 | 5.86 | 0.52 | 1.11 | 100.00 |
| 80.0–99.9 | 27.51 | 0.17 | 1.20 | 1.37 | 10.93 | 10.42 | 0.91 | 20.22 | 8.49 | 16.80 | 0.57 | 1.42 | 100.00 |
| ravno | 54.66 | 0.60 | 0.19 | 0.57 | 6.19 | 5.70 | 0.75 | 17.53 | 8.91 | 4.85 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 100.00 |
| skupaj | 10.56 | 0.12 | 1.25 | 1.28 | 8.03 | 9.26 | 1.24 | 60.25 | 5.34 | 0.79 | 0.45 | 1.42 | 100.00 |

Figure 12: Aspect coefficient of surface roughness.



- more than half of all orchards occur at the aspect coefficients from 7 to 29,
- less than a tenth of all orchards occur at the aspect coefficients of 50 and more, and less than one percent occur at the aspect coefficients of 80 and more.

The following is true of **meadows**:

- the density of meadows increases as the aspect coefficient increases,
- the highest density of meadows (14.2 hectares per km²) occurs at the aspect coefficient of 80,
- an above-average density of meadows occurs at the aspect coefficients from 26 to 86,
- the largest percentage of all meadows (2.3%) occurs at the aspect coefficient of 13,
- more than half of all meadows occur at the aspect coefficients from 7 to 32,
- less than a tenth of all meadows occur at the aspect coefficients of 51 and more, and less than one percent occur at the aspect coefficients of 81 and more.

The following is true of **pastures**:

- the density of pastures increases as the aspect coefficient increases,
- the highest density of pastures (14.1 hectares per km²) occurs at the aspect coefficient of 85,
- an above-average density of pastures occurs at the aspect coefficients from 20 to 85,
- the largest percentage of all pastures (2.5%) occurs at the aspect coefficient of 12,
- more than half of all pastures occur at the aspect coefficients from 6 to 29,
- less than a tenth of all pastures occur at the aspect coefficients of 51 and more, and less than one percent occur at the aspect coefficients of 70 and more.

The following is true of **overgrowth areas**:

- the density of overgrowth areas decreases as the aspect coefficient increases,
- the highest density of overgrowth areas (2.3 hectares per km²) occurs at the aspect coefficient of 2,



Figure 13: The highest aspect coefficients of surface roughness in Slovenia are characteristic for hills. The Haloze hills clearly have the highest aspect coefficients, which means that aspect changes more frequently here than anywhere else in Slovenia (photography Marjan Garbajs).

- an above-average density of overgrowth areas occurs at the aspect coefficients from 1 to 18,
- the largest percentage of all overgrowth areas (2.9%) occurs at the aspect coefficient of 8,
- more than half of all overgrowth areas occur at the aspect coefficients from 4 to 25,
- less than a tenth of all overgrowth areas occur at the aspect coefficients of 49 and more, and less than one percent occur at the aspect coefficients of 67 and more.

8 Conclusion

Using the data on cultivation of land in the Geographical Information System, we determined the extent of individual types of land use: forests cover 60.3% of the surface of Slovenia, fields 10.6%, pastures 9.3%, meadows 8.0%, built-up areas 5.3%, bare areas 1.4%, orchards 1.3%, vineyards 1.3%, overgrowth areas 1.2%, wet areas 0.8%, alpine shrub and meadows 0.4%, and hop plantations 0.1%.

In 2001, the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia defined the following extent of individual types of land use (Internet 1), primarily using a multispectral classification of Landsat ETM satellite pictures, which have a resolution of 15×15 meters: forests cover 61.9% of the surface of Slovenia, fields 6.2%, pastures and meadows 22.1%, built-up areas 4.0%, bare areas 1.5%, orchards 0.5%, vineyards 1.1%, overgrowth areas 0.7%, wet areas 0.7%, alpine shrub and meadows 1.1%, and hop plantations 0.2%.

According to both sets of figures, Slovenia ranks among the European countries with the largest proportion of forests and the smallest proportion of agricultural and cultivated land. Almost three quarters of all farm land in Slovenia lies in areas with factors that limit agriculture (Kladnik and Gabrovec 1998). Forests cover more than four fifths of the Dinaric plateau and more than half of the Mediterranean hills that are suitable for agriculture. Forests occupy less than half of the surface only in the Pannonian hills where they cover two fifths of the surface, on alpine plains where they cover a third of the surface, and on the Pannonian plains where they cover one fifth of the surface. Fields have the highest proportion on the Pannonian plains (53%) and the lowest in alpine mountains (1%). Vineyards and orchards have the highest proportion in the Mediterranean hills (7% and 4%), meadows on the alpine plains (15%), and pastures on the Mediterranean plateaus and plains (24%). The most overgrowth areas are also found on the Mediterranean plateaus and plains with some 8% (Perko 1998).

Relative to the amount of agricultural land per inhabitant, with 0.33 hectares Slovenia is close to the European average, and relative to the amount of fields per inhabitant, with 0.11 hectares Slovenia is at the critical limit for ensuring self-sufficiency in food production. At the same time, Slovenia has 0.61 hectares of forest per inhabitant, which exceeds the norm for providing self-sufficiency in wood production (0.35 ha) by almost twice (Kladnik and Gabrovec 1998).

The evaluation of correlation coefficients on the basis of the correlation ratio indicated that all the correlation coefficients between land use and individual relief indicators are statistically significant. The land use correlation coefficients for height, height coefficient of surface roughness, and slope have the highest values, those for the slope coefficient of surface roughness have a slightly smaller value, and surface aspect and aspect coefficient surface roughness have the lowest values. The first four indicators represent vertical surface roughness and the last two, horizontal surface roughness. We can therefore conclude that vertical surface roughness in Slovenia is more important for differences in land use than horizontal surface roughness.

The slope coefficient has the highest average correlation coefficient with the densities of individual types of land use. Height is most correlated with the density of pastures, the height coefficient with density of forests, slope with density of bare areas, the slope coefficient with the density of meadows, aspect with density of vineyards, and the aspect coefficient with the density of forests.

The density of meadows has the highest average correlation coefficient with relief indicators. The density of fields and wet areas is most correlated with the aspect coefficient, the density of hop plantations,

orchards, meadows, built-up areas, and alpine shrub and meadows with the slope coefficient, the density of vineyards and overgrowth areas with aspect, the density of pastures with height, the density of forests with the height coefficient, and the density of bare areas with slope. This means that vertical surface roughness is of greater importance for some types of land use, and horizontal surface roughness for others.

The height coefficient has the highest average concentration coefficient of individual types of land use. Relative to the concentration coefficient, all relief indicators are the most significant for the density of hop plantations, followed by height for the density of alpine shrub and meadows, the height coefficient for the density of fields, slope for the density of wet areas, the slope coefficient for the density of fields, aspect for the density of alpine shrub and meadows, and the aspect coefficient for density of fields. We can therefore conclude that relative to density, vertical surface roughness is of greater importance for some types of land use, and horizontal surface roughness for others.

Hop plantations have the highest average concentration coefficient among individual types of land use relative to classes of relief indicators, followed by fields. Fields, hop plantations, orchards, meadows, pastures, overgrowth areas, forests, and built-up areas are most concentrated relative to the height coefficient, wet areas relative to slope, and vineyards, alpine shrub and meadows, and bare areas relative to height.

In evaluating the results of the analysis of relief indicators and types of land use, we must also consider the level of accuracy of the 100-meter digital elevation model (Perko 2001, *Državna geodezija...*) and the map of land use (Rotter 2001), as well as the fact that the described characteristics and principles apply only for correlations between relief and land use in Slovenia. The answer to whether these are only local characteristics or perhaps more general principles could be provided by similar studies of nearby or more distant regions.

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1 Uvod

Relief ali izoblikovanost površja med vsemi sestavinami pokrajine največ prispeva k zunanji podobi slovenskih pokrajin, raba tal, ki je močno odvisna od naravnih in družbenih sestavin pokrajine, pa je eden od najpomembnejših in najvidnejših pokazateljev naravnih in družbenih razmer v pokrajini.

V članku analiziramo reliefne kazalce oziroma kazalce izoblikovanosti površja glede na različne vrste rabe tal in ugotavljamo razlike med njimi, na tej podlagi pa določamo stopnjo povezanosti med reliefnimi kazalci in vrstami rabe tal oziroma vpliv reliefa na razlike v rabi tal.

1.1 Raba tal

S pojmom raba tal izražamo predvsem namembnost površin oziroma zemljišč v pokrajini za gospodarske in druge dejavnosti. Med geografskimi panogami se z rabo tal največ ukvarjata agrarna geografija (Gabrovec in Kladnik 1997, Kladnik in Gabrovec 1998, Gabrovec, Kladnik in Petek 2001, Petek 2002) in geografija podeželja (Urbanc 2002, Kladnik in Ravbar 2003, Topole 2003).

Površine ali zemljišča z enako rabo tal imenujemo zemljiška kategorija ali vrsta rabe tal. Temeljni vir za preučevanje rabe tal so podatki zemljiškega katastra, ki ga v Sloveniji po katastrskih občinah vodi Geodetska uprava Republike Slovenije. Katastrske občine so temeljne teritorialne enote za vodenje zemljiškega katastra. V Sloveniji jih je 2696. Zaradi počasnega vnašanja sprememb v kataster podatki zaostajajo za dejanskimi razmerami v pokrajini.

Najstarejši uradni popis zemljišč na ozemlju današnje Slovenije je tako imenovani franciscejski kataster iz prve polovice 19. stoletja. Razlikoval je pet temeljnih zemljiških kategorij oziroma vrst rabe tal (polje, travnik, pašnik, gozd in vinograd), ob njih pa še zemljišča z mešano rabo (na primer travnik s sadnim drevjem) in zemljišča s posebno rabo (na primer hmeljišče, močvirje, kamnolom).

Najnovejši digitalni zemljevid vrst rabe tal (Raba kmetijskih zemljišč, različica 1.0_2002) je nastal v okviru Projekta posodobitve evidentiranja nepremičnin oziroma njegovega podprojekta Zajem in spremljanje rabe kmetijskih zemljišč, pri katerem so sodelovali Ministrstvo za kmetijstvo, gozdarstvo in prehrano, Geodetska uprava Republike Slovenije, Vrhovno sodišče Republike Slovenije, Ministrstvo za finance ter Ministrstvo za pravosodje. Digitalni zemljevid spremlja podatkovna zbirka, ki povezuje register kmetij, zemljiški kataster in zemljiško knjigo. Vzpostavljena je bila zaradi določanja višine subvencij na površino kmetij (Lipej 2001).

Vir podatkov za zemljevid so digitalni ortofoto načrti v merilu 1:5000, ki temeljijo na črno-belih letalskih posnetkih v merilu 1:17.500 in terenskem preverjanju. Podprojekt se je začel leta 1998, ko so na 50 vzorčnih listih interpretirali vrste rabe tal, na tej podlagi določili interpretacijski ključ in vektorsko omejili vsako vrsto rabe tal. Delo so končali leta 2002 z združitvijo vseh digitalnih ortofoto načrtov v enoten zemljevid (Rotter 2001).

Na zemljevidu je 21 različnih vrst rabe tal:

- njive in vrtovi,
- hmeljišča,
- vinogradi,
- intenzivni sadovnjaki,
- ekstenzivni sadovnjaki,
- oljčni nasadi,
- ostali trajni nasadi,
- intenzivni travniki,
- barjanski travniki,
- ekstenzivni travniki,
- zemljišča v zaraščanju,

- plantaže gozdnega drevja,
- mešana raba zemljišč – kmetijska zemljišča in gozd,
- gozd in ostale poraščene površine,
- pozidana in sorodna zemljišča,
- barja,
- trstičja,
- ostala zamočvirjena zemljišča,
- suha odprta zemljišča s posebnim rastlinskim pokrovom,
- odprta zemljišča brez ali z nepomembnim rastlinskim pokrovom,
- vode.

Za našo raziskavo smo teh 21 temeljnih vrst rabe tal glede na interpretacijski ključ (Interpretacijski ključ ... 2002) smiselno združili v 12 skupin vrst rabe tal:

- njive (v skupino smo uvrstili njive in vrtove),
- hmeljišča (v skupino smo uvrstili hmeljišča),
- vinogradi (v skupino smo uvrstili vinograde),
- sadovnjaki (v skupino smo uvrstili intenzivne sadovnjake, ekstenzivne sadovnjake, oljčne nasade in ostale trajne nasade),
- travniki (v skupino smo uvrstili intenzivne travnike in barjanske travnike),
- pašniki (v skupino smo uvrstili ekstenzivne travnike),
- površine v zaraščanju (v skupino smo uvrstili zemljišča v zaraščanju),
- gozdovi (v skupino smo uvrstili plantaže gozdnega drevja, mešano rabo zemljišč s kmetijskimi zemljišči in gozdom, gozd in ostale poraščene površine),
- pozidane površine (v skupino smo uvrstili pozidana in sorodna zemljišča),
- mokrotne površine (v skupino smo uvrstili barja, trstičja, ostala zamočvirjena zemljišča in vodne površine),
- ruševje in gorski travniki (v skupino smo uvrstili suha odprta zemljišča s posebnim rastlinskim pokrovom),
- skalnate površine (v skupino smo uvrstili odprta zemljišča z nepomembnim rastlinskim pokrovom ali brez njega).

Na temelju takšnega združevanja smo iz zemljevida temeljnih vrst rabe tal pripravili zemljevid skupin vrst rabe tal in ga kot nov sloj prenesli v geografski informacijski sistem ter povezali z digitalnim modelom višin.

V nadaljnjem besedilu namesto izraza skupine vrst rabe tal uporabljamo kar poenostavljeni izraz vrste rabe tal.

Slika 1: Vrste rabe tal v Sloveniji.

Glej angleški del prispevka.

1.2 Izoblikovanost površja

Zunanji del zemeljskega površja sestavlja množica ploskev. V okviru geografskega informacijskega sistema lahko z digitalnim modelom višin, ki je zbirka smiselno urejenih podatkov o nadmorskih višinah površja, ugotovljamo geometrične lastnosti teh ploskev in prostorsko spreminjanje njihovih geometričnih lastnosti, kar je pomembna objektivna kvantitativna metoda pri preučevanju izoblikovanosti površja.

Tri temeljne geometrične lastnosti ploskev so:

- oddaljenost,
- nagnjenost in
- ukrivljenost.

Ker imajo ploskve dve razsežnosti, prostor, v katerem ležijo, pa tri razsežnosti, lahko za vsako ploskev ugotovljamo dve oddaljenosti, nagnjenosti in ukrivljenosti ter njihovo prostorsko spremenljivost, in sicer glede na vodoravno in glede na navpično ravnino (Perko 2002):

- oddaljenost in spremenljivost oddaljenosti površja glede na vodoravno ravnino (navpična oddaljenost in spremenljivost navpične oddaljenosti),
- oddaljenost in spremenljivost oddaljenosti površja glede na navpično ravnino (vodoravna oddaljenost in spremenljivost vodoravne oddaljenosti),
- nagnjenost in spremenljivost nagnjenosti površja glede na vodoravno ravnino (navpična nagnjenost in spremenljivost navpične nagnjenosti),
- nagnjenost in spremenljivost nagnjenosti površja glede na navpično ravnino (vodoravna nagnjenost in spremenljivost vodoravne nagnjenosti),
- ukrivljenost in spremenljivost ukrivljenosti površja glede na vodoravno ravnino (navpična ukrivljenost in spremenljivost navpične ukrivljenosti),
- ukrivljenost in spremenljivost ukrivljenosti površja glede na navpično ravnino (vodoravna ukrivljenost in spremenljivost vodoravne ukrivljenosti).

O oddaljenosti in nagnjenosti površja glede na vodoravno ravnino je precej znanstvene literature, o ukrivljenosti površja glede na vodoravno ravnino, nagnjenosti in ukrivljenosti površja glede na navpično ravnino ter njihovi prostorski spremenljivosti pa zelo malo (Wood 1996; Enander 1998; Hrvatin in Perko 2002; Hrvatin in Perko 2003).

Za ugotavljanje morfometričnih značilnosti izoblikovanosti površja pod posameznimi vrstami rabe tal smo med temeljnimi lastnostmi površja izbrali šest lastnosti oziroma kazalcev zanje. To so:

- nadmorska višina površja ali oddaljenost površja glede na vodoravno ravnino,
- višinska razgibanost površja ali spremenljivost oddaljenosti površja glede na vodoravno ravnino,
- naklon površja ali nagnjenost površja glede na vodoravno ravnino,
- naklonska razgibanost površja ali spremenljivost nagnjenosti površja glede na vodoravno ravnino,
- ekspozicija površja ali nagnjenost površja glede na navpično ravnino in
- ekspozicijska razgibanost površja ali spremenljivost nagnjenosti površja glede na navpično ravnino.

Kazalce smo izračunali iz podatkov slovenskega stometrskega digitalnega modela višin (DMR 100 ...), pri katerem so točke z nadmorskimi višinami površja od juga proti severu ter od zahoda proti vzhodu razmaknjene za 100 m, kar pomeni, da so ploskve med njimi kvadrati z osnovnico 100 m in površino 1 ha (Perko 2001). Število vseh ploskev oziroma hektarskih celic, na katerem slonijo izračuni v okviru geografskega informacijskega sistema, je 2.027.198.

Nadmorske višine površja smo podali v metrih, **naklone površja** v stopinjah od 0 za ravno površje do 90 za navpično površje, **ekspozicije površja** pa v stopinjah od 0 za skrajno severno lego do 180 za skrajno južno lego.

Višinsko, naklonsko in ekspozicijsko razgibanost površja smo številčno opredelili s posebnimi koeficienti. Izpeljali smo jih iz koeficienta variacije, ki je s 100 pomnoženo razmerje med standardnim odklonom in aritmetično sredino. Koeficient variacije pove, za koliko odstotkov se standardni odklon razlikuje od aritmetične sredine (Blejec 1976).

Koeficiente razgibanosti površja smo za vsako kvadratno celico slovenskega stometrskega digitalnega modela višin izračunali iz podatka za to celico in podatkov za njenih osem sosednjih celic, torej skupaj iz devetih podatkov.

Koeficient višinske razgibanosti površja ali **višinski koeficient** je s 100 pomnoženo razmerje med standardnim odklonom oddaljenosti površja glede na vodoravno ravnino oziroma standardnim odklonom nadmorske višine površja osnovne celice in njenih osmih sosed ter povprečno oddaljenostjo površja Slovenije glede na vodoravno ravnino oziroma povprečno nadmorsko višino površja Slovenije. Koeficient

prikazuje relativno prostorsko spreminjanje nadmorske višine površja okrog vsake celice (Perko 2001 in 2002).

Koeficient naklonske razgibanosti površja ali **naklonski koeficient** je s 100 pomnoženo razmerje med standardnim odklonom nagnjenosti površja glede na vodoravno ravnino oziroma standardnim odklonom naklona površja osnovne celice in njenih osmih sosed ter povprečno nagnjenostjo površja Slovenije glede na vodoravno ravnino oziroma povprečnim naklonom površja Slovenije. Koeficient prikazuje relativno prostorsko spreminjanje naklona površja okrog vsake celice (Perko 2001 in 2002).

Koeficient ekspozicijske razgibanosti površja ali **ekspozicijski koeficient** je s 100 pomnoženo razmerje med standardnim odklonom nagnjenosti površja glede na navpično ravnino oziroma standardnim odklonom ekspozicije površja osnovne celice in njenih osmih sosed ter povprečno nagnjenostjo površja Slovenije glede na navpično ravnino oziroma povprečno ekspozicijo površja Slovenije. Koeficient prikazuje relativno prostorsko spreminjanje ekspozicije površja okrog vsake celice (Perko 2001 in 2002).

Koeficienti višinske, naklonske in ekspozicijske razgibanosti vsake celice se torej od koeficienta variacije iste celice razlikujejo glede na uporabljeno aritmetično sredino: koeficienti razgibanosti površja slonijo na aritmetični sredini vseh 2.027.198 celic, koeficient variacije pa le na aritmetični sredini te celice in njenih osmih sosednjih celic.

Za računanje reliefnih kazalcev ter njihove povezanosti z vrstami rabe tal smo uporabili programski paket IDRISI (Eastman 1995).

Za predstavitev analize reliefnih kazalcev smo od dvanajstih vrst rabe tal izbrali šest vrst. To so:

- njive,
- vinogradi,
- sadovnjaki,
- travniki,
- pašniki in
- površine v zaraščanju.

V poglavjih 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 in 7 smo med značilnostmi razporeditve posameznih vrst rabe tal navedli tudi območja oziroma mejne vrednosti reliefnih kazalcev, znotraj katerih leži polovica vseh površin posamezne vrste rabe tal, in območja, znotraj katerih leži le desetina oziroma odstotek vseh površin posamezne vrste rabe tal v Sloveniji. Območja s polovico vseh površin določene vrste rabe tal lahko opredelimo kot tipična območja za to vrsto, območja z desetino vseh površin kot izjemna ali ekstremna območja za to vrsto, območja z odstotkom vseh površin pa kot slučajna območja, kjer se ta vrsta rabe tal pojavlja ponavadi le zaradi (ne)natančnosti zemljevida rabe tal.

V preglednicah 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 in 7 so razporeditve posameznih vrst rabe tal prikazane po razredih reliefnih kazalcev, večina analitičnih izračunov pa temelji na posamičnih, nezdruženih vrednostih reliefnih kazalcev.

1.3 Povezanost med izoblikovanostjo površja in rabo tal

Povezanost med rabo tal in izoblikovanostjo površja smo ugotavljali:

- opisno z **razporeditvijo** posameznih vrst rabe tal po razredih nadmorske višine, naklona in ekspozicije površja ter višinskega, naklonskega in ekspozicijskega koeficienta razgibanosti površja,
- računsko s **Hirschmanovim koeficientom koncentracije** *cc* (Blejec 1976, Perko 2001), ki temelji na deležih posameznih vrst rabe tal po razredih določenega reliefnega kazalca in ima vrednosti med 0, ko je določena vrsta rabe tal enakomerno porazdeljena po razredih, in 1, ko je osredotočena, zgoščena le v enem razredu (večji je koeficient koncentracije, večja je zgoščenost posamezne vrste rabe tal in večja možnost, da zgoščenost ni slučajna, ampak odvisna od upoštevanega reliefnega kazalca),

Preglednica 1: Aritmetične sredine in standardni odkloni za reliefne kazalce po vrstah rabe tal, koeficienti koncentracije za vrste rabe tal po razredih reliefnih kazalcev ter koeficienti korelacije med gostoto posameznih vrst rabe tal in reliefnimi kazalci.

| | | njive | hmeljjišča | vinogradi | sadovnjaki | travniki | pašniki | površine v zaraščanju | gozdovi | pozidane površine | mokrotne površine | ruševje in gorski travniki | skalnate površine | skupaj |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------|------------|-----------|------------|----------|---------|--------------------------|---------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| višina | povprečje | 265,57 | 279,43 | 258,99 | 365,96 | 469,71 | 460,11 | 565,57 | 630,66 | 355,36 | 307,81 | 1560,13 | 1735,02 | 556,75 |
| | odklon | 106,69 | 51,17 | 109,26 | 174,31 | 191,70 | 282,85 | 361,70 | 332,10 | 182,80 | 178,48 | 334,45 | 457,50 | 357,79 |
| | koncentracija | 0,52 | 0,73 | 0,46 | 0,34 | 0,31 | 0,26 | 0,19 | 0,18 | 0,37 | 0,38 | 0,56 | 0,50 | 0,21 |
| | korelacija | -0,6056 | -0,3974 | -0,4750 | -0,6036 | -0,6935 | -0,9428 | -0,5898 | -0,6409 | -0,7362 | -0,5566 | 0,2305 | 0,9055 | |
| višinski koeficient | povprečje | 0,66 | 0,20 | 2,19 | 2,17 | 1,99 | 2,23 | 2,86 | 3,82 | 1,48 | 0,89 | 8,89 | 10,30 | 3,10 |
| | odklon | 0,84 | 0,31 | 1,13 | 1,39 | 1,56 | 1,77 | 2,67 | 2,74 | 1,45 | 1,24 | 4,39 | 5,63 | 2,85 |
| | koncentracija | 0,75 | 0,97 | 0,46 | 0,41 | 0,41 | 0,39 | 0,33 | 0,25 | 0,51 | 0,70 | 0,11 | 0,12 | 0,30 |
| | korelacija | -0,3189 | -0,2377 | -0,4632 | -0,5246 | -0,5567 | -0,5967 | -0,0672 | -0,8546 | -0,4925 | -0,3698 | -0,3707 | 0,6941 | |
| naklon | povprečje | 2,76 | 0,69 | 10,63 | 9,88 | 8,55 | 9,66 | 11,97 | 16,38 | 6,19 | 2,92 | 31,35 | 35,02 | 13,14 |
| | odklon | 3,84 | 1,33 | 5,81 | 6,35 | 6,95 | 7,56 | 9,92 | 10,58 | 6,44 | 4,99 | 13,40 | 15,57 | 10,94 |
| | koncentracija | 0,58 | 0,90 | 0,26 | 0,23 | 0,23 | 0,21 | 0,17 | 0,17 | 0,32 | 0,60 | 0,21 | 0,22 | 0,16 |
| | korelacija | -0,5048 | -0,3028 | -0,7325 | -0,7866 | -0,8368 | -0,7761 | -0,1854 | -0,6283 | -0,7553 | -0,4912 | 0,4479 | 0,9278 | |
| naklonski koeficient | povprečje | 9,30 | 3,96 | 22,76 | 22,34 | 22,27 | 23,64 | 24,57 | 30,03 | 18,90 | 20,14 | 49,51 | 60,86 | 26,19 |
| | odklon | 11,48 | 7,40 | 11,64 | 13,96 | 16,24 | 16,87 | 18,78 | 19,19 | 17,52 | 24,94 | 28,12 | 31,66 | 19,89 |
| | koncentracija | 0,53 | 0,83 | 0,26 | 0,23 | 0,20 | 0,19 | 0,18 | 0,15 | 0,27 | 0,38 | 0,13 | 0,22 | 0,16 |
| | korelacija | -0,5897 | -0,3978 | -0,8181 | -0,9161 | -0,9761 | -0,9218 | -0,2666 | 0,1612 | -0,7870 | 0,3007 | 0,9178 | 0,8876 | |
| ekspozicija | povprečje | 119,28 | 123,60 | 114,94 | 109,63 | 104,15 | 103,51 | 106,31 | 89,52 | 108,73 | 108,79 | 124,78 | 93,52 | 97,35 |
| | odklon | 55,86 | 52,76 | 47,96 | 50,98 | 53,46 | 52,56 | 52,16 | 53,55 | 54,01 | 61,96 | 46,82 | 54,32 | 54,72 |
| | koncentracija | 0,18 | 0,29 | 0,14 | 0,11 | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,09 | 0,06 | 0,09 | 0,18 | 0,20 | 0,07 | 0,05 |
| | korelacija | 0,1845 | 0,0428 | 0,8955 | 0,8913 | 0,7380 | 0,8287 | 0,8498 | -0,6178 | 0,4741 | -0,1617 | 0,7748 | 0,0840 | |
| ekspozicijski koeficient | povprečje | 15,92 | 6,94 | 28,93 | 25,77 | 24,61 | 25,53 | 23,40 | 23,62 | 21,11 | 25,29 | 21,10 | 22,84 | 22,99 |
| | odklon | 19,47 | 15,32 | 16,12 | 16,55 | 18,26 | 17,39 | 16,91 | 15,83 | 19,18 | 26,60 | 16,56 | 15,34 | 17,14 |
| | koncentracija | 0,30 | 0,60 | 0,17 | 0,17 | 0,16 | 0,15 | 0,18 | 0,19 | 0,20 | 0,25 | 0,25 | 0,23 | 0,17 |
| | korelacija | 0,6542 | 0,1619 | 0,1589 | 0,0369 | 0,5883 | 0,1951 | -0,1950 | -0,8404 | 0,4158 | 0,6386 | -0,3839 | -0,4291 | |

- računsko s **koeficientom korelacijskega razmerja *eta*** (Blejec 1976, Perko 2001), ki je statistično pomemben, če presega mejno oziroma kritično vrednost koeficienta korelacije (vrednost mejnega koeficienta je po *t-testu* pri 99,9 % zaupanju oziroma 0,1 % tveganju in 2.027.198 celicah le 0,0024),
- računsko s **koeficientom kontingenčne korelacije *r*** (Blejec 1976, Perko 2001), ki temelji na *hi²* oziroma pogostnosti pojavljanja vseh vrst rabe tal po vseh razredih kontingenčne tabele določenega reliefnega kazalca,
- računsko s **koeficientom linearne korelacije *r*** (Blejec 1976, Perko 2001) med gostoto posameznih vrst rabe tal in reliefnimi kazalci,

2 Nadmorska višina površja

Povprečna nadmorska višina vseh celic oziroma Slovenije je 557 m. Med vrstami rabe tal imajo najmanjšo povprečno nadmorsko višino vinogradi z 259 m, njive z 266 m in hmeljišča z 279 m, največjo povprečno nadmorsko višino pa skalnate površine s 1735 m ter ruševje in gorski travniki s 1560 m.

Standardni odklon nadmorske višine vseh celic je 358 m. Med vrstami rabe tal imajo najmanjši standardni odklon nadmorske višine hmeljišča s komaj 51 m, njive s 107 m in vinogradi s 109 m, največji standardni odklon nadmorske višine pa skalnate površine s 458 m in površine v zaraščanju s 362 m, kar je več od na primer ruševja in gorskih travnikov s 334 m in gozdov s 332 m. To pomeni, da se najbolj zaraščajo površine, pri katerih se nadmorske višine prostorsko najhitreje spreminjajo.

Glede na vrste rabe tal so najbolj enotni višinski pasovi med 1000 in 1600 m, kjer gozdovi poraščajo kar okrog devet desetih vseh površin, najbolj pestro sestavo pa ima višinski pas pod 100 m, kjer niti ena vrsta rabe tal ne pokriva več kot četrtno površin. V vseh višinskih pasovih pod gozdno mejo imajo med vrstami rabe tal največji delež gozdovi, le v višinskem pasu od 100 do 200 m ga presega delež njiv.

S pomočjo koeficienta korelacijskega razmerja *eta* smo izračunali povezanost med nadmorsko višino površja in vrstami rabe tal. Vrednost koeficienta je 0,5750, kar bistveno presega vrednost mejnega koeficienta korelacije za statistično pomembnost, ki je pri 99,9 % zaupanju 0,0024. To pomeni, da z 0,1 % tveganjem lahko sklepamo, da je nadmorska višina površja statistično pomembno povezana z vrstami rabe tal.

Preglednica 2: Razporeditev vrst rabe tal glede na razrede nadmorske višine površja v %.

Glej angleški del prispevka.

Slika 2: Nadmorske višine površja.

Glej angleški del prispevka.

Razporeditev posameznih vrst rabe tal glede na stometrške višinske pasove kaže na razmeroma enakomerno spreminjanje njihovih deležev in gostote (preglednica 2). Največji koeficient koncentracije imajo hmeljišča, saj skoraj tri četrtine vseh slovenskih hmeljišč leži v višinskem pasu od 200 do 300 m, najmanjšega pa gozdovi, ki so najbolj enakomerno razporejeni po višinskih pasovih. Največji koeficient korelacije imajo skalnate površine, ki najbolj izrazito naraščajo z nadmorsko višino (preglednica 1).

Za **njive** velja:

- gostota njiv v višinskih pasovih nad 100 m upada z večanjem nadmorske višine,
- največja gostota njiv je v višinskem pasu od 100 do 200 m s 35,6 ha njiv na km²,
- nadpovprečna gostota njiv je v višinskih pasovih pod 400 m,
- največji delež vseh njiv je v višinskem pasu od 200 do 300 m s 46,8 %,
- več kot polovica vseh njiv je v višinskih pasovih od 100 do 300 m,
- manj kot desetina vseh njiv je v višinskih pasovih nad 400 m, manj kot odstotek pa nad 700 m;

za **vinograde** velja:

- gostota vinogradov upada z večanjem nadmorske višine,
- največja gostota vinogradov je v višinskem pasu od 0 do 100 m z 12,8 ha vinogradov na km²,

- nadpovprečna gostota vinogradov je v višinskih pasovih pod 400 m,
- največji delež vseh vinogradov je v višinskem pasu od 200 do 300 m s 37,1 %,
- več kot polovica vseh vinogradov je v višinskih pasovih od 200 do 400 m,
- manj kot desetina vseh vinogradov je v višinskih pasovih nad 400 m, manj kot odstotek pa nad 500 m;

za **sadovnjake** velja:

- gostota sadovnjakov v višinskih pasovih nad 400 m upada z večanjem nadmorske višine,
- največja gostota sadovnjakov je v višinskem pasu od 0 do 100 m s 7,1 ha sadovnjakov na km² in od 300 do 400 m z 2,3 ha na km²,
- nadpovprečna gostota sadovnjakov je v višinskih pasovih pod 500 m,
- največji delež vseh sadovnjakov je v višinskem pasu od 300 do 400 m s 27,1 %,
- več kot polovica vseh sadovnjakov je v višinskih pasovih od 200 do 400 m,
- manj kot desetina vseh sadovnjakov je v višinskih pasovih nad 600 m, manj kot odstotek pa nad 900 m;

za **travnike** velja:

- gostota travnikov v višinskih pasovih do 600 m narašča z večanjem nadmorske višine, nato pa upada,
- največja gostota travnikov je v višinskem pasu od 500 do 600 m s 12,0 ha travnikov na km²,
- nadpovprečna gostota travnikov je v višinskih pasovih od 200 do 800 m,
- največji delež vseh travnikov je v višinskem pasu od 300 do 400 m s 21,0 %,
- več kot polovica vseh travnikov je v višinskih pasovih od 200 do 500 m,
- manj kot desetina vseh travnikov je v višinskih pasovih nad 800 m, manj kot odstotek pa nad 1000 m;

za **pašnike** velja:

- gostota pašnikov v višinskih pasovih nad 200 m upada z večanjem nadmorske višine, izjema so višinski pasovi od 700 do 800 m in od 1400 do 1600 m,
- največja gostota pašnikov je v višinskem pasu od 100 do 200 m s 14,2 ha pašnikov na km²,
- nadpovprečna gostota pašnikov je v višinskih pasovih pod 500 m,
- največji delež vseh pašnikov je v višinskem pasu od 200 do 300 m s 23,0 %,
- več kot polovica vseh pašnikov je v višinskih pasovih od 200 do 500 m,
- manj kot desetina vseh pašnikov je v višinskih pasovih nad 900 m, manj kot odstotek pa nad 1500 m;

za **površine v zaraščanju** velja:

- gostota površin v zaraščanju se v primerjavi z gostotami ostalih vrst rabe tal manj spreminja z večanjem nadmorske višine,
- največja gostota površin v zaraščanju je v višinskem pasu od 1600 do 1700 m s 3,1 ha površin v zaraščanju na km²,
- nadpovprečna gostota površin v zaraščanju je v višinskih pasovih pod 200 m, od 400 do 600 m, od 700 do 1000 m in od 1500 do 1800 m,
- največji delež vseh površin v zaraščanju je v višinskem pasu od 200 do 300 m s 15,1 %,
- več kot polovica vseh površin v zaraščanju je v višinskih pasovih od 200 do 600 m,
- manj kot desetina vseh površin v zaraščanju je v višinskih pasovih nad 1100 m, manj kot odstotek pa nad 1700 m.

Slika 3: V Martuljkovi skupini so trije višinski pasovi z različnimi vrstami rabe tal: gozdni pas sega do približno 1500 m visoko, rušev pas do približno 1800 m visoko, skalnati pas pa do 2602 m, kolikor je visoka Velika Ponca, najvišji vrh na sliki (fotografija Jurij Senegačnik). Glej angleški del prispevka.

3 Višinski koeficient razgibanosti površja

Povprečni višinski koeficient vseh celic je 3,1. V Sloveniji so najmanjši višinski koeficienti značilni za panonske ravnine s povprečnimi vrednostmi pod 0,5, največji pa za alpska gorovja s povprečnimi vrednostmi nad 5. Med vrstami rabe tal imajo najmanjši povprečni višinski koeficient hmeljišča z 0,2, njive z 0,7 in mokrotne površine z 0,9, največji povprečni višinski koeficient pa skalnate površine z 10,3 ter ruševje in gorski travniki z 8,9.

Standardni odklon višinskega koeficienta vseh celic je 2,9. Med vrstami rabe tal imajo najmanjši standardni odklon višinskega koeficienta hmeljišča z 0,3 in njive z 0,8, največji standardni odklon višinskega koeficienta pa skalnate površine s 5,6 ter ruševje in gorski travniki s 4,4.

Vrednost koeficienta povezanosti *eta* je 0,5229, kar je za desetino manj od vrednosti koeficienta povezanosti pri nadmorski višini, a še vedno več kot dvestokrat več od vrednosti mejnega koeficienta za statistično pomembno povezanost.

Preglednica 3: Razporeditev vrst rabe tal glede na razrede višinskega koeficienta razgibanosti površja v %. Glej angleški del prispevka.

Slika 4: Višinski koeficienti razgibanosti površja. Glej angleški del prispevka.

Razporeditev posameznih vrst rabe tal glede na razrede višinskega koeficienta razgibanosti površja kaže na razmeroma enakomerno spreminjanje njihovih deležev in gostote (preglednica 3). Izrazito največji koeficient koncentracije imajo hmeljišča, saj skoraj vsa slovenska hmeljišča ležijo v razredu od 0 do 2, najmanjšega pa ruševje in gorski travniki, ki se pojavljajo prav v vseh razredih. Največji koeficient korelacije imajo gozdovi, katerih gostota najbolj enakomerno narašča z večanjem višinskega koeficienta, najmanjšega pa površine v zaraščanju z najbolj enakomerno gostoto po razredih višinskega koeficienta (preglednica 1).

Za **njive** velja:

- gostota njiv upada z večanjem višinskega koeficienta,
- največja gostota njiv je pri višinskem koeficientu 0 s 33,1 ha njiv na km²,
- nadpovprečna gostota njiv je samo pri višinskem koeficientu 0,
- največji delež vseh njiv je pri višinskem koeficientu 0 s 74,2 %,
- več kot polovica vseh njiv je pri višinskem koeficientu 0,
- manj kot desetina vseh njiv je pri višinskem koeficientu 2 in več, manj kot odstotek pa pri višinskem koeficientu 4 in več;

za **vinograde** velja:

- gostota vinogradov z večanjem višinskega koeficienta do njegove vrednosti 2 narašča, nato pa upada,
- največja gostota vinogradov je pri višinskem koeficientu 2 z 2,4 ha vinogradov na km²,
- nadpovprečna gostota vinogradov je pri višinskih koeficientih 1, 2 in 3,
- največji delež vseh vinogradov je pri višinskem koeficientu 1 s 36,6 %,
- več kot polovica vseh vinogradov je pri višinskih koeficientih 1 in 2,
- manj kot desetina vseh vinogradov je pri višinskem koeficientu 4 in več, manj kot odstotek pa pri višinskem koeficientu 6 in več;

za **sadovnjake** velja:

- gostota sadovnjakov upada z večanjem višinskega koeficienta,
- največja gostota sadovnjakov je pri višinskem koeficientu 1 z 2,2 ha sadovnjakov na km²,
- nadpovprečna gostota sadovnjakov je pri višinskih koeficientih 1, 2 in 3,
- največji delež vseh sadovnjakov je pri višinskem koeficientu 1 s 33,0 %,
- več kot polovica vseh sadovnjakov je pri višinskih koeficientih 1 in 2,
- manj kot desetina vseh sadovnjakov je pri višinskem koeficientu 5 in več, manj kot odstotek pa pri višinskem koeficientu 7 in več;

za **travnike** velja:

- gostota travnikov upada z večanjem višinskega koeficienta,
- največja gostota travnikov je pri višinskem koeficientu 1 z 11,0 ha travnikov na km²,
- nadpovprečna gostota travnikov je pri višinskih koeficientih 0, 1 in 2,
- največji delež vseh travnikov je pri višinskem koeficientu 0 z 31,6 %,
- več kot polovica vseh travnikov je pri višinskih koeficientih 0, in 1,

- manj kot desetina vseh travnikov je pri višinskem koeficientu 5 in več, manj kot odstotek pa pri višinskem koeficientu 7 in več;

za **pašnike** velja:

- gostota pašnikov upada z večanjem višinskega koeficienta,
- največja gostota pašnikov je pri višinskem koeficientu 1 z 12,9 ha pašnikov na km²,
- nadpovprečna gostota pašnikov je pri višinskih koeficientih 0, 1 in 2,
- največji delež vseh pašnikov je pri višinskem koeficientu 1 s 27,1 %,
- več kot polovica vseh pašnikov je pri višinskih koeficientih 0, in 1,
- manj kot desetina vseh pašnikov je pri višinskem koeficientu 5 in več, manj kot odstotek pa pri višinskem koeficientu 9 in več;

za **površine v zaraščanju** velja:

- gostota površin v zaraščanju se v primerjavi z gostotami ostalih vrst rabe tal manj spreminja z večanjem višinskega koeficienta,
- največja gostota površin v zaraščanju je pri višinskem koeficientu 15 z 2,2 ha površin v zaraščanju na km²,
- nadpovprečna gostota površin v zaraščanju je pri višinskih koeficientih 0, 1, 2, 3, 11, 14, 15, 23 in 29,
- največji delež vseh površin v zaraščanju je pri višinskem koeficientu 0 s 25,4 %,
- več kot polovica vseh površin v zaraščanju je pri višinskih koeficientih 0, 1 in 2,
- manj kot desetina vseh površin v zaraščanju je pri višinskem koeficientu 6 in več, manj kot odstotek pa pri višinskem koeficientu 13 in več.

Slika 5: Največji višinski koeficienti razgibanosti površja v Sloveniji so v Julijskih Alpah, kjer se visoki grebeni prek skalnatih prepadov in gozdnatih strmin spuščajo proti globoko zarezanim dolinam, kot sta na primer Mala Pišnica in Planica (fotografija Marjan Garbajs).

Glej angleški del prispevka.

4 Naklon površja

Povprečni naklon vseh celic je 13,1°. Med vrstami rabe tal imajo najmanjši povprečni naklon hmeljišča z 0,7°, njive z 2,8° in mokrotne površine z 2,9°, največji povprečni naklon pa skalnate površine s 35,0° ter ruševje in gorski travniki z 31,4°.

Standardni odklon naklona vseh celic je 10,9°. Med vrstami rabe tal imajo najmanjši standardni odklon naklona hmeljišča s komaj 1,3°, največji standardni odklon naklona pa skalnate površine s 15,6° ter ruševje in gorski travniki s 13,4°, nad 10° pa tudi gozdovi z 10,6°.

Glede na vrste rabe tal so najbolj enotni naklonski razredi od 20 do 40°, kjer gozdovi poraščajo več kot štiri petine vseh površin, najbolj pestro sestavo pa imajo naklonski razredi pod 6°, kjer niti ena vrsta rabe tal ne pokriva več kot polovico površin. V naklonskem razredu pod 2° imajo največji delež njive s 43,6 % površin, v vseh ostalih naklonskih razredih do 50° pa gozdovi. Nad to mejo prevladujejo skalnate površine.

Vrednost koeficienta povezanosti *eta* je 0,5222, kar je skoraj enako vrednosti koeficienta povezanosti pri višinskem koeficientu. To pomeni, da je tudi naklon površja statistično pomembno povezan z vrstami rabe tal.

Preglednica 4: Razporeditev vrst rabe tal glede na razrede naklona površja v %.

Glej angleški del prispevka.

Slika 6: Nakloni površja.

Glej angleški del prispevka.

Razporeditev posameznih vrst rabe tal glede na razrede naklona površja kaže na razmeroma enakomerno spreminjanje njihovih deležev in gostote (preglednica 4). Največji koeficient koncentracije imajo hmeljišča, saj so skoraj vsa v razredu od 0 do 2°, in mokrotne površine, najmanjšega pa površine v zaraščanju in goz-

dovi, ki so najbolj enakomerno razporejeni po vseh razredih. Največji koeficient korelacije imajo skalnate površine, katerih gostota najbolj izrazito narašča z večanjem naklona, najmanjšega pa površine v zaraščanju z najbolj enakomerno gostoto po razredih naklona (preglednica 1).

Za **njive** velja:

- gostota njiv upada z večanjem naklona,
- največja gostota njiv je pri naklonu 0° s 50,6 ha njiv na km^2 ,
- nadpovprečna gostota njiv je pri naklonih od 0 do 5° ,
- največji delež vseh njiv je pri naklonu 0° s 35,7 %,
- več kot polovica vseh njiv je pri naklonih 0 in 1° ,
- manj kot desetina vseh njiv je pri naklonu 9° in več, manj kot odstotek pa pri naklonu 17° in več;

za **vinograde** velja:

- gostota vinogradov do naklona 11° narašča, nato pa upada,
- največja gostota vinogradov je pri naklonu 11° z 2,4 ha vinogradov na km^2 ,
- nadpovprečna gostota vinogradov je pri naklonih od 3 do 18° ,
- največji delež vseh vinogradov je pri naklonu 10° s 7,0 %,
- več kot polovica vseh vinogradov je pri naklonih od 7 do 14° ,
- manj kot desetina vseh vinogradov je pri naklonu 0° ter 20° in več, manj kot odstotek pa pri naklonu 27° in več;

za **sadovnjake** velja:

- gostota sadovnjakov do naklona 10° narašča, nato pa upada,
- največja gostota sadovnjakov je pri naklonu 10° z 2,2 ha sadovnjakov na km^2 ,
- nadpovprečna gostota sadovnjakov je pri naklonih od 3 do 18° ,
- največji delež vseh sadovnjakov je pri naklonu 10° s 6,5 %,
- več kot polovica vseh sadovnjakov je pri naklonih od 5 do 13° ,
- manj kot desetina vseh sadovnjakov je pri naklonu 20° in več, manj kot odstotek pa pri naklonu 27° in več;

za **travnike** velja:

- gostota travnikov do naklona 2° narašča, nato pa upada,
- največja gostota travnikov je pri naklonu 2° s 13,0 ha travnikov na km^2 ,
- nadpovprečna gostota travnikov je pri naklonih od 3 do 14° ,
- največji delež vseh travnikov je pri naklonu 1° z 10,9 %,
- več kot polovica vseh travnikov je pri naklonih od 0 do 7° ,
- manj kot desetina vseh travnikov je pri naklonu 19° in več, manj kot odstotek pa pri naklonu 28° in več;

za **pašnike** velja:

- gostota pašnikov do naklona 3° narašča, nato pa upada,
- največja gostota pašnikov je pri naklonu 3° s 15,0 ha pašnikov na km^2 ,
- nadpovprečna gostota pašnikov je pri naklonih od 1 do 15° ,
- največji delež vseh pašnikov je pri naklonu 1° s 7,0 %,
- več kot polovica vseh pašnikov je pri naklonih od 0 do 8° ,
- manj kot desetina vseh pašnikov je pri naklonu 21° in več, manj kot odstotek pa pri naklonu 33° in več;

za **površine v zaraščanju** velja:

- gostota površin v zaraščanju se v primerjavi z gostotami ostalih vrst rabe tal manj spreminja z večanjem naklona,
- največja gostota površin v zaraščanju je pri naklonu 3° z 1,3 ha površin v zaraščanju na km^2 ,
- nadpovprečna gostota površin v zaraščanju je pri naklonih od 2 do 17° ,
- največji delež vseh površin v zaraščanju je pri naklonu 1° s 6,1 %,
- več kot polovica vseh površin v zaraščanju je pri naklonih od 0 do 10° ,
- manj kot desetina vseh površin v zaraščanju je pri naklonu 26° in več, manj kot odstotek pa pri naklonu 44° in več.

Slika 7: Vzdolž Mure leži največje sklenjeno območje ravninskega sveta v Sloveniji s povprečnim naklonom komaj $0,5^\circ$. Ob počasni vijugasti reki rasejo sklenjeni poplavni gozdovi, na bližnjem rahlo dvignjenem svetu pa prevladujejo njive (fotografija Jože Pojbič). Glej angleški del prispevka.

5 Naklonski koeficient razgibanosti površja

Povprečni naklonski koeficient vseh celic je 26,2. V Sloveniji so najmanjši naklonski koeficienti značilni za panonske ravnine s povprečnimi vrednostmi pod 0,5, največji pa za alpska gorovja s povprečnimi vrednostmi nad 5. Med vrstami rabe tal imajo najmanjši povprečni naklonski koeficient hmeljišča s 4,0, njive z 9,3 in pozidane površine z 18,9, največji povprečni naklonski koeficient pa skalnate površine s 60,9 ter ruševje in gorski travniki z 49,5.

Standardni odklon naklonskega koeficienta vseh celic je 19,9. Med vrstami rabe tal imajo najmanjši standardni odklon naklonskega koeficienta hmeljišča s 7,4, njive z 11,5 in vinogradi z 11,6, največji standardni odklon naklonskega koeficienta pa skalnate površine z 31,7 ter ruševje in gorski travniki z 28,1.

Vrednost koeficienta povezanosti *eta* je 0,4037, kar je skoraj za četrtno manj od vrednosti koeficienta povezanosti pri višinskem koeficientu, a še vedno precej več od vrednosti mejnega koeficienta za statistično pomembno povezanost.

Preglednica 5: Razporeditev vrst rabe tal glede na razrede naklonskega koeficienta razgibanosti površja v %.
Glej angleški del prispevka.

Slika 8: Naklonski koeficienti razgibanosti površja.
Glej angleški del prispevka.

Iz razporeditve posameznih vrst rabe tal glede na razrede naklonskega koeficienta razgibanosti površja (preglednica 5) je očitno, da imajo največji koeficient koncentracije hmeljišča, saj jih večina leži v razredu od 0 do 5, in njive, ki so izrazito najbolj zgoščene v istem razredu, najmanjšega pa ruševje in gorski travniki ter gozdovi z najbolj enakomerno razporejenostjo po vseh razredih. Največji koeficient korelacije imajo travniki, katerih gostota najbolj enakomerno upada z večanjem naklonskega koeficienta, najmanjšega pa gozdovi z najbolj enakomerno gostoto po razredih naklonskega koeficienta (preglednica 1).

Za **njive** velja:

- gostota njiv upada z večanjem naklonskega koeficienta,
- največja gostota njiv je pri naklonskem koeficientu 0 s 55,0 ha njiv na km²,
- nadpovprečna gostota njiv je pri naklonskih koeficientih od 0 do 10,
- največji delež vseh njiv je pri naklonskem koeficientu 1 z 32,3 %,
- več kot polovica vseh njiv je pri naklonskih koeficientih od 0 do 3,
- manj kot desetina vseh njiv je pri naklonskem koeficientu 25 in več, manj kot odstotek pa pri višinskem koeficientu 51 in več;

za **vinograde** velja:

- gostota vinogradov do naklonskega koeficienta 22 narašča, nato pa upada,
- največja gostota vinogradov je pri naklonskem koeficientu 22 z 2,0 ha vinogradov na km²,
- nadpovprečna gostota vinogradov je pri naklonskih koeficientih od 7 do 36,
- največji delež vseh vinogradov je pri naklonskem koeficientu 22 s 3,7 %,
- več kot polovica vseh vinogradov je pri naklonskih koeficientih od 12 do 26,
- manj kot desetina vseh vinogradov je pri naklonskih koeficientih od 0 do 3 ter 40 in več, manj kot odstotek pa pri 58 in več;

za **sadovnjake** velja:

- gostota sadovnjakov do naklonskega koeficienta 17 narašča, nato pa upada,
- največja gostota sadovnjakov je pri naklonskem koeficientu 17 z 1,8 ha sadovnjakov na km²,

- nadpovprečna gostota sadovnjakov je pri naklonskih koeficientih od 4 do 32,
- največji delež vseh sadovnjakov je pri naklonskem koeficientu 17 s 3,6 %,
- več kot polovica vseh sadovnjakov je pri naklonskih koeficientih 10 do 26,
- manj kot desetina vseh sadovnjakov je pri naklonskem koeficientu 41 in več, manj kot odstotek pa pri 67 in več;

za **travnike** velja:

- gostota travnikov do naklonskega koeficienta 3 narašča, nato pa upada,
- največja gostota travnikov je pri naklonskem koeficientu 3 z 12,5 ha travnikov na km²,
- nadpovprečna gostota travnikov je pri naklonskih koeficientih od 2 do 26,
- največji delež vseh travnikov je pri naklonskem koeficientu 1 s 6,0 %,
- več kot polovica vseh travnikov je pri naklonskih koeficientih 7 do 26,
- manj kot desetina vseh travnikov je pri naklonskem koeficientu 45 in več, manj kot odstotek pa pri 74 in več;

za **pašnike** velja:

- gostota pašnikov do naklonskega koeficienta 6 narašča, nato pa upada,
- največja gostota pašnikov je pri naklonskem koeficientu 6 s 13,9 ha pašnikov na km²,
- nadpovprečna gostota pašnikov je pri naklonskih koeficientih od 3 do 28,
- največji delež vseh pašnikov je pri naklonskem koeficientu 14 s 3,0 %,
- več kot polovica vseh pašnikov je pri naklonskih koeficientih od 6 do 24,
- manj kot desetina vseh pašnikov je pri naklonskem koeficientu 46 in več, manj kot odstotek pa pri naklonskem koeficientu 80 in več;

za **površine v zaraščanju** velja:

- gostota površin v zaraščanju se v primerjavi z gostotami ostalih vrst rabe tal manj spreminja z večanjem naklonskega koeficienta,
- največja gostota površin v zaraščanju je pri naklonskem koeficientu 5 z 2,1 ha površin v zaraščanju na km²,
- nadpovprečna gostota površin v zaraščanju je pri naklonskih koeficientih od 3 do 25,
- največji delež vseh površin v zaraščanju je pri naklonskem koeficientu 17 z 2,8 %,
- več kot polovica vseh površin v zaraščanju je pri naklonskih koeficientih od 5 do 24,
- manj kot desetina vseh površin v zaraščanju je pri naklonskem koeficientu 49 in več, manj kot odstotek pa pri naklonskem koeficientu 91 in več.

Slika 9: Največji naklonski koeficienti razgibanosti površja v Sloveniji so značilni za Julijske Alpe, Kamniško-Savinjske Alpe in Karavanke. Na vzhodu se njihovo sklenjeno območje konča z gozdnatim površjem v okolici 1699 m visoke Uršlje gore (fotografija Miha Pavšek). Glej angleški del prispevka.

6 Ekspozicija površja

Povprečna ekspozicija vseh celic je 97,4°. Med vrstami rabe tal imajo najmanjšo povprečno ekspozicijo gozdovi z 89,5° in skalne površine s 93,5°, največjo povprečno ekspozicijo pa ruševje in gorski travniki s 124,8°, hmeljišča s 123,6° in njive s 119,3°. Če izločimo ravne površine, hmeljišča in njive na drugem in tretjem mestu po največji povprečni ekspoziciji zamenjajo vinogradi in sadovnjaki.

Standardni odklon ekspozicije vseh celic je 54,7°. Med vrstami rabe tal imajo najmanjši standardni odklon ekspozicije ruševje in gorski travniki s 46,8°, vinogradi z 48,0° in sadovnjaki z 51,0°, največji standardni odklon ekspozicije pa mokrotne površine z 62,0°.

V vseh ekspozicijskih razredih med vrstami rabe tal prevladujejo gozdovi. Če izločimo ravne površine, kjer prevladujejo njive s 54,7% površin, pa gozdovi v vseh ekspozicijskih razredih še bolj prevladujejo.

Vrednost koeficienta povezanosti *eta* je 0,1952, kar je manj kot polovica vrednosti koeficientov povezanosti pri nadmorski višini, naklonu, višinskem koeficientu in naklonskem koeficientu, vendar več od

vrednosti mejnega koeficienta za statistično pomembno povezanost. To pomeni, da je tudi ekspoziija površja pomembna za rabo tal.

Preglednica 6: Razporeditev vrst rabe tal glede na razrede ekspoziije površja v %.
Glej angleški del prispevka.

Slika 10: Ekspoziije površja.
Glej angleški del prispevka.

Razporeditev posameznih vrst rabe tal glede na razrede ekspoziije površja (preglednica 6) je v primerjavi z razporeditvijo glede na razrede naklona in nadmorske višine površja bolj enakomerna, zato so koeficienti koncentracije za vse vrste rabe tal nizki. Izrazito največji pozitivni koeficient korelacije imajo vinogradi in sadovnjaki, katerih gostota najbolj enakomerno narašča z večanjem ekspoziije, najbolj negativnega pa gozdovi, katerih gostota z večanjem ekspoziije izrazito upada (preglednica 1).

Za **njive** velja:

- gostota njiv se z večanjem ekspoziije ne spreminja tako močno kot z večanjem ostalih reliefnih kazalcev,
- največja gostota njiv je pri ekspoziiji 180° s 38,6 ha njiv na km²,
- največji delež vseh njiv je pri ekspoziiji 180° z 9,1 %.

za **vinograde** velja:

- gostota vinogradov narašča z večanjem ekspoziije,
- največja gostota vinogradov je pri ekspoziiji 173° z 2,5 ha vinogradov na km²,
- nadpovprečna gostota vinogradov je pri ekspoziijah od 91 do 178°,
- največji delež vseh vinogradov je pri ekspoziiji 135° z 2,6 %,
- več kot polovica vseh vinogradov je pri ekspoziijah od 123 do 180°,
- manj kot desetina vseh vinogradov je pri ekspoziiji 39° in manj, manj kot odstotek pa pri ekspoziiji 2° in manj;

za **sadovnjake** velja:

- gostota sadovnjakov narašča z večanjem ekspoziije,
- največja gostota sadovnjakov je pri ekspoziiji 175° z 2,2 ha sadovnjakov na km²,
- nadpovprečna gostota sadovnjakov je pri ekspoziijah od 92 do 178°,
- največji delež vseh sadovnjakov je pri ekspoziiji 135° z 2,7 %,
- več kot polovica vseh sadovnjakov je pri ekspoziijah od 117 do 180°,
- manj kot desetina vseh sadovnjakov je pri ekspoziiji 29° in manj, manj kot odstotek pa pri ekspoziiji 3° in manj;

za **travnike** velja:

- gostota travnikov se z večanjem ekspoziije ne spreminja tako močno kot z večanjem ostalih reliefnih kazalcev,
- največja gostota travnikov je pri ekspoziiji 153° z 11,1 ha travnikov na km²,
- največji delež vseh travnikov je pri ekspoziiji 90° s 4,1 %.

za **pašnike** velja:

- gostota pašnikov se z večanjem ekspoziije ne spreminja tako močno kot z večanjem ostalih reliefnih kazalcev,
- največja gostota pašnikov je pri ekspoziiji 158° z 12,1 ha pašnikov na km²,
- največji delež vseh pašnikov je pri ekspoziiji 90° s 3,2 %.

za **površine v zaraščanju** velja:

- največja gostota površin v zaraščanju narašča z večanjem ekspoziije,
- največja gostota površin v zaraščanju je pri ekspoziiji 179° z 2,2 ha površin v zaraščanju na km²,
- nadpovprečna gostota površin v zaraščanju je pri ekspoziijah od 96 do 179°,
- največji delež vseh površin v zaraščanju je pri ekspoziiji 135° s 2,7 %,

- več kot polovica vseh površin v zaraščanju je pri ekspozicijah od 112 do 180°,
- manj kot desetina vseh površin v zaraščanju je pri ekspoziciji 25° in manj, manj kot odstotek pa pri ekspoziciji 3° in manj.

Slika 11: V slovenskih gričevjih so severna pobočja pogosto porasla z gozdovi, na južnih se širijo vinogradi, vmes pa so na slemenih in blagih pobočjih tudi njive. Podobno je v Koprskih brdih, kjer se zaraščajo tudi najbolj ugodne južne lege (fotografija Marjan Garbajs). Glej angleški del prispevka.

7 Ekspozicijski koeficient razgibanosti površja

Povprečni ekspozicijski koeficient vseh celic je 23,0. V Sloveniji so najmanjši ekspozicijski koeficienti značilni za panonske ravnine s povprečnimi vrednostmi pod 5, največji pa za panonska gričevja s povprečnimi vrednostmi okoli 30. Med vrstami rabe tal imajo najmanjši povprečni ekspozicijski koeficient hmeljišča s 6,9 in njive s 15,9, največji povprečni ekspozicijski koeficient pa vinogradi z 28,9.

Standardni odklon ekspozicijskega koeficienta vseh celic je 17,1. Med vrstami rabe tal imajo najmanjši standardni odklon ekspozicijskega koeficienta hmeljišča s 15,3, največji standardni odklon ekspozicijskega koeficienta pa mokrotne površine s 26,6.

Vrednost koeficienta povezanosti *eta* je 0,1591, kar je še nekaj manj od vrednosti koeficienta povezanosti pri ekspoziciji.

Preglednica 7: Razporeditev vrst rabe tal glede na razrede ekspozicijskega koeficienta razgibanosti površja v %. Glej angleški del prispevka.

Slika 12: Ekspozicijski koeficienti razgibanosti površja. Glej angleški del prispevka.

Razporeditev posameznih vrst rabe tal je glede na razrede ekspozicijskega koeficienta razgibanosti površja (preglednica 7) bolj raznolika kot razporeditev glede na ekspozicije površja. Največji koeficient koncentracije imajo hmeljišča, ki so zgoščena v razredu od 0 do 5, najmanjšega pa pašniki in travniki. Največji koeficient korelacije imajo gozdovi, katerih gostota najbolj enakomerno upada z večanjem ekspozicijskega koeficienta, najmanjšega pa sadovnjaki in vinogradi, katerih gostota je, razen v prvem razredu, izrazito enakomerna (preglednica 1).

Za **njive** velja:

- gostota njiv narašča z večanjem ekspozicijskega koeficienta,
- največja gostota njiv je pri ekspozicijskih koeficientih nad 63 z več kot 10 ha njiv na km²,
- nadpovprečna gostota njiv je pri ekspozicijskih koeficientih nad 64,
- največji delež vseh njiv je pri ekspozicijskem koeficientu 0 z 11,1 %,
- več kot polovica vseh njiv je pri ekspozicijskem koeficientu od 0 do 38,
- manj kot desetina vseh njiv je pri ekspozicijskem koeficientu 46 in več, manj kot odstotek pa pri ekspozicijskem koeficientu 72 in več;

za **vinograde** velja:

- gostota vinogradov narašča z večanjem ekspozicijskega koeficienta,
- največja gostota vinogradov je pri ekspozicijskem koeficientu 69 z 2,1 ha vinogradov na km²,
- nadpovprečna gostota vinogradov je pri ekspozicijskih koeficientih od 16 do 77,
- največji delež vseh vinogradov je pri ekspozicijskem koeficientu 20 z 2,4 %,
- več kot polovica vseh vinogradov je pri ekspozicijskih koeficientih od 10 do 32,
- manj kot desetina vseh vinogradov je pri ekspozicijskem koeficientu 52 in več, manj kot odstotek pa pri 79 in več;

za **sadovnjake** velja:

- gostota sadovnjakov narašča z večanjem ekspanzijskega koeficienta,
- največja gostota sadovnjakov je pri ekspanzijskem koeficientu 82 z 2,2 ha sadovnjakov na km²,
- nadpovprečna gostota sadovnjakov je pri ekspanzijskih koeficientih od 16 do 83,
- največji delež vseh sadovnjakov je pri ekspanzijskem koeficientu 14 z 2,6%,
- več kot polovica vseh sadovnjakov je pri ekspanzijskih koeficientih od 7 do 29,
- manj kot desetina vseh sadovnjakov je pri ekspanzijskem koeficientu 50 in več, manj kot odstotek pa pri 80 in več;

za **travnike** velja:

- gostota travnikov narašča z večanjem ekspanzijskega koeficienta,
- največja gostota travnikov je pri ekspanzijskem koeficientu 80 s 14,2 ha travnikov na km²,
- nadpovprečna gostota travnikov je pri ekspanzijskih koeficientih od 26 do 86,
- največji delež vseh travnikov je pri ekspanzijskem koeficientu 13 z 2,3%,
- več kot polovica vseh travnikov je pri ekspanzijskih koeficientih 7 do 32,
- manj kot desetina vseh travnikov je pri ekspanzijskem koeficientu 51 in več, manj kot odstotek pa pri 81 in več;

za **pašnike** velja:

- gostota pašnikov narašča z večanjem ekspanzijskega koeficienta,
- največja gostota pašnikov je pri ekspanzijskem koeficientu 85 s 14,1 ha pašnikov na km²,
- nadpovprečna gostota pašnikov je pri ekspanzijskih koeficientih od 20 do 85,
- največji delež vseh pašnikov je pri ekspanzijskem koeficientu 12 z 2,5%,
- več kot polovica vseh pašnikov je pri ekspanzijskih koeficientih od 6 do 29,
- manj kot desetina vseh pašnikov je pri ekspanzijskem koeficientu 51 in več, manj kot odstotek pa pri 70 in več;

za **površine v zaraščanju** velja:

- gostota površin upada z večanjem ekspanzijskega koeficienta,
- največja gostota površin v zaraščanju je pri ekspanzijskem koeficientu 2 z 2,3 ha površin v zaraščanju na km²,
- nadpovprečna gostota površin v zaraščanju je pri ekspanzijskih koeficientih od 1 do 18,
- največji delež vseh površin v zaraščanju je pri ekspanzijskem koeficientu 8 z 2,9%,
- več kot polovica vseh površin v zaraščanju je pri ekspanzijskih koeficientih od 4 do 25,
- manj kot desetina vseh površin v zaraščanju je pri ekspanzijskem koeficientu 49 in več, manj kot odstotek pa pri 67 in več.

Slika 13: Največja ekspanzijska razgibanost površja v Sloveniji je značilna za gričevja. Izrazito največje ekspanzijske koeficiente imajo Haloze, kar pomeni, da se ekspanzije prostorsko nikjer ne spreminjajo tako hitro kot v tej slovenski pokrajini (fotografija Marjan Garbajs). Glej angleški del prispevka.

8 Sklep

Z obdelavo rabe tal v geografskem informacijskem sistemu smo določili razprostranjenost posameznih vrst rabe tal: gozdovi pokrivajo 60,3 % površin Slovenije, njive 10,6 %, pašniki 9,3 %, travniki 8,0 %, pozidane površine 5,3 %, skalnate površine 1,4 %, sadovnjaki 1,3 %, vinogradi 1,3 %, površine v zaraščanju 1,2 %, mokrotne površine 0,8 %, ruševje in gorski travniki 0,4 %, hmeljišča pa 0,1 %.

Leta 2001 so na Statističnem uradu Republike Slovenije predvsem z multispektralno klasifikacijo satelitskih posnetkov Landsat ETM, ki imajo ločljivost 15 krat 15 m, določili naslednjo razprostranjenost posameznih vrst rabe tal (internet 1): gozdovi pokrivajo 61,9 % površin Slovenije, njive 6,2 %, pašniki in travniki 22,1 %, pozidane površine 4,0 %, skalnate površine 1,5 %, sadovnjaki 0,5 %, vinogradi 1,1 %, površine v zaraščanju 0,7 %, mokrotne površine 0,7 %, ruševje in gorski travniki 1,1 %, hmeljišča pa 0,2 %.

Po obojih podatkih spada Slovenija med evropske države z največjim deležem gozdov ter najmanjšima deležema kmetijskih in obdelovalnih zemljišč. Skoraj tri četrtine vseh kmetijskih zemljišč v Sloveniji je na območjih z omejitvenimi dejavniki za kmetijstvo (Kladnik in Gabrovec 1998). Gozdovi poraščajo več kot štiri petine površin dinarskih planot in celo več kot polovico za kmetijstvo ugodnih sredozemskih gričevij. Manj kot polovico površin gozdovi zasedajo le v panonskih gričevjih, kjer poraščajo dve petini, na alpskih ravninah, kjer poraščajo tretjino, in na panonskih ravninah, kjer poraščajo petino površin. Njive imajo največji delež na panonskih ravninah s 53 % in najmanjšega v alpskih gorovjih z 1 %. Vinogradi in sadovnjaki imajo največji delež v sredozemskih gričevjih s 7 % in 4 %, travniki na alpskih ravninah s 15 %, pašniki na sredozemskih planotah in ravninah s 24 %, največ površin v zaraščanju pa je prav tako na sredozemskih planotah in ravninah s kar 8 % (Perko 1998).

Po površini kmetijskih zemljišč na prebivalca je Slovenija z 0,33 ha blizu evropskega povprečja, po površini njiv na prebivalca pa z 0,11 ha na kritični meji za zagotovitev prehranske samooskrbe. Hkrati ima 0,61 ha gozdov na prebivalca, kar skoraj dvakrat presega normativ za zadovoljivo samooskrbo z lesom, ki je 0,35 ha (Kladnik in Gabrovec 1998).

Ovrednotenje koeficientov povezanosti na temelju korelacijskega razmerja je pokazalo, da so vsi koeficienti povezanosti med rabo tal in posameznimi reliefnimi kazalci statistično pomembni. Največje vrednosti imajo koeficienti povezanosti rabe tal z nadmorsko višino površja, višinskim koeficientom razgibanosti površja in naklonom površja, nekaj manj z naklonskim koeficientom razgibanosti površja, najmanjše vrednosti pa z ekspozicijo površja in ekspozicijskim koeficientom razgibanosti površja. Prvi štiri kazalci predstavljajo navpično razgibanost površja, zadnja dva pa vodoravno razgibanost površja. Zato lahko sklepamo, da je navpična razgibanost površja v Sloveniji za razlike v rabi tal bolj pomembna od vodoravne razgibanosti površja.

Največji povprečni koeficient korelacije z gostotami posameznih vrst rabe tal ima naklonski koeficient. Nadmorska višina je najbolj povezana z gostoto pašnikov, višinski koeficient z gostoto gozdov, naklon z gostoto skalnatih površin, naklonski koeficient z gostoto travnikov, ekspozicija z gostoto vinogradov, ekspozicijski koeficient pa z gostoto gozdov.

Največji povprečni koeficient korelacije z reliefnimi kazalci ima gostota travnikov. Gostota njiv in mokrotnih površin je najbolj povezana z ekspozicijskim koeficientom, gostota hmeljišč, sadovnjakov, travnikov, pozidanih površin ter ruševje in gorskih travnikov z naklonskim koeficientom, gostota vinogradov in površin v zaraščanju z ekspozicijo, gostota pašnikov z nadmorsko višino, gostota gozdov z višinskim koeficientom, gostota skalnatih površin pa z naklonom. To pomeni, da je za nekatere vrste rabe tal bolj pomembna navpična razgibanost površja in za druge vodoravna razgibanost površja.

Največji povprečni koeficient koncentracije posameznih vrst rabe tal ima višinski koeficient. Vsi reliefni kazalci so glede na koeficient koncentracije najpomembnejši za zgoščenost hmeljišč, nato pa nadmorska višina za zgoščenost ruševja in gorskih travnikov, višinski koeficient za zgoščenost njiv, naklon za zgoščenost mokrotnih površin, naklonski koeficient za zgoščenost njiv, ekspozicija za zgoščenost ruševja in gorskih travnikov, ekspozicijski koeficient pa za zgoščenost njiv. Torej lahko tudi pri zgoščenosti sklenemo, da je za nekatere vrste rabe tal bolj pomembna navpična razgibanost površja in za druge vodoravna razgibanost površja.

Največji povprečni koeficient koncentracije med posameznimi vrstami rabe tal glede na razrede reliefnih kazalcev imajo hmeljišča, nato pa njive. Njive, hmeljišča, sadovnjaki, travniki, pašniki, površine v zaraščanju, gozdovi in pozidane površine so najbolj zgoščeni glede na višinski koeficient, mokrotne površine glede na naklon, vinogradi, ruševje in gorski travniki ter skalnate površine pa glede na nadmorsko višino.

Pri vrednotenju izsledkov analize reliefnih kazalcev in vrst rabe tal je treba upoštevati stopnjo natančnosti stometrijskega digitalnega modela višin (Perko 2001, Državna geodezija ...) in zemljevida rabe tal (Rotter 2001), ob tem pa se zavedati, da opisane značilnosti in zakonitosti zagotovo veljajo le za poveza-

nost med izoblikovanostjo površja in rabo tal v Sloveniji. Odgovor na vprašanje, ali gre samo za krajevne značilnosti ali morda za splošnejše zakonitosti, pa bi lahko dale podobne raziskave bližnjih in bolj oddaljenih pokrajin.

9 Literatura in viri

Glej angleški del prispevka.