

**ECOLOGICAL STABILITY OF THE LANDSCAPE  
OF THE TOWN AND COMMUNE OF USTKA  
IN THE LIGHT OF SELECTED INDICATORS**

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**Abstract**

The main aim of this study is to identify the functional and spatial structure of the town and commune of Ustka, based on the analysis of forms of land use and to determine the ecological stability of the area by means of selected indicators. To assess the ecological stability a methodology proposed by Król and Gałaś (2008) has been used which includes three indicators: a quantitative indicator of the ecological stability  $K_{SE1}$ , a qualitative indicator of the ecological stability  $K_{SE2}$  and the indicator of ecological stability  $K_{SE3}$ , taking into account the valuation of the land cover forms due to their ecological significance. The indicator ratios have been calculated separately for the town-resort Ustka and for the rural area of Ustka commune. The results of the research may be helpful in shaping the local system of ecological stability, which should function on the basis of the existing natural features in the landscape. Using this type of research is important primarily at the level of spatial planning decision making in the scale of the town and the municipality, at the stage of making decision about building/development conditions, about changes of land use or creating detailed records in local land use plans. Analysis and constant monitoring of changes in ecological stability should help to achieve optimal spatial policy, conducive to the proper use of natural and recreational potential within the rules of the sustainable development.

**Key words:** land use, landscape ecological stability, landscape ecological stability indicators, spatial planning, Ustka resort municipality

## INTRODUCTION

In recent years the issue of anthropogenic pressures on the natural environment becomes increasingly important. It is manifested mostly by taking over the biologically active areas and using them for various economic activities while covering more or less intensely with technical infrastructure components, having different functions and purposes. Such activities lead to elimination of natural elements in the landscape, and consequently to changes in the ecological stability of the landscape. The natural elements are changed, restricted or replaced by technical objects, processes and spatial structures (Richling and Solon 1996). This applies in particular areas of high natural value which have high resource and usability capabilities, which is in fact the reason for more and more intensive landscape space transformations.

The study area is the commune and the town-resort of Ustka, located in the Baltic coastal zone, within the Pobrzeże Koszalińskie macroregion (regionalization by Kondracki 1980). This is an area of outstanding natural and landscape beauty, predisposed especially, because of its location, to serve for recreation and leisure activities. The structure of land use and the status of it can significantly affect the deterioration or improvement of the quality of life and leisure of the population. The need for identification of the landscape space use status and possibility of its changes in a given period makes it possible to properly manage the landscape and to formulate the optimal directions of the spatial planning within the region of the Ustka resort.

In localities which have the status of a resort, the range and spatial extent of the anthropopressure should be limited to a required minimum (Król and Gałaś 2008). Defining the ecological stability makes it possible to evaluate the area in terms of presence and location of stable and unstable elements of the landscape, whose distribution influences directly the quality of natural components of air, soil and water. Identification of the degree of intensity of the human pressure on the environment will allow to eliminate conflicting, negative activities in the future or to mitigate undesirable effects resulting from already existing status of the land use. This is of particular importance for the formulation of guidelines and recommendations for local land use plans or assessment of the impact of investments on the environment. In case of the town and commune of the Ustka resort, the basic directions of development in the area have been formulated in the Ustka Development Strategy to 2020. They are part of the wider implementation of demands and tasks of sustainable development and are as follows:

- a. protection of natural values of biodiversity and of organic matrix,
- b. development of the resort role and its connections with recreational and tourist functions,
- c. reclamation of devastated land,
- d. preventing new facilities to be located in areas of protected landscape as they could significantly worsen the condition of the natural environment,
- e. controlled development of tourism infrastructure in areas with low resistance of the natural environment for leisure,
- f. restructuring of the tourism infrastructure in the area of coastal dunes,
- g. systematic development of environment protection infrastructure (management of garbage and sewage),

- h. stimulating development of agriculture in the areas with highest quality soil,
- i. protecting the shore against forecasted sea level rise,
- j. concentrating the residential, commercial, business and recreation function in existing villages and in their neighborhood,
- k. discontinuing of development of settlements that have adverse physiographic conditions.

Implementation of these demands in the sphere of decisions on spatial planning (decisions on development, on changes of land use, detailed records in local land use plans) is a condition for achieving an optimal spatial policy in the analyzed area, being favorable to the proper use of natural and recreational potential in terms of ecological development. The study of the ecological stability can be very helpful in assessing the current spatial situation in the commune and town of Ustka.

The main aim of this study is to identify the functional and spatial structure of the town and municipality of Ustka, based on the analysis of land use forms and determining the ecological stability by means of selected indicators.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The subject of the analysis of the land use structure and of assessment of ecological stability in this study is the commune and town of Ustka. Total surface area of 227.27 km<sup>2</sup>, out of which 217.1 km<sup>2</sup> are rural areas, while 10.19 km<sup>2</sup> is the town, located in the Pomeranian Province on the coast of the Baltic Sea.

The population of the commune of Ustka is 7 526 individuals, and population density is 40<sup>1</sup> persons per km<sup>2</sup>. In the commune area, because of good soil quality, the main area function is agriculture – more than 50% of the area is arable land (Table 2). An important auxiliary function is recreation – in the summer period the rural areas located at the back of the Ustka resort are often visited by tourists. Coastal towns such as Dębina, Poddąbie, Rowy have numerous and diverse tourist infrastructure. Noteworthy are also preserved areas located here, e.g. part of the Slovinski National Park, vast areas of protected landscape “Enbankment to the west and east of Ustka”, natural preserves and numerous ecological sites and natural monuments.

The town of Ustka has population of 16,106, which is 17.6% of the population of the Słupsk District. It is the seaside resort of a multifunction role, where the following functions are concentrated: harbor, industry, commerce, tourism, leisure, resort and housing. The town is located less than 20 km from Słupsk and is a weekend holiday destination for Słupsk residents. In the summer the resort takes population of almost 70,000 of tourists and holidaymakers<sup>2</sup>.

In this article the methodology proposed by Król and Gałaś (2008) was used to assess the ecological stability of the commune and town of Ustka, used before for assessment of the stability of the resort commune of Busko Zdrój. It takes into account three indicators:

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<sup>1</sup> Data for 2007. Source: Strategia rozwoju społeczno-gospodarczego... 2009.

<sup>2</sup> Data for 2008. Source: Strategia rozwoju społeczno-gospodarczego... 2009.

a) a quantitative indicator of the ecological stability of landscape defined by the formula:

$$K_{SE1} = P_{SE}/P_{NE}$$

where:

$P_{SE}$  – is the share of stable land elements in the landscape, e.g. grasslands, orchards, forests, surface water;

$P_{NE}$  – is the share of the unstable land elements, e.g. anthropogenic areas (buildings), communication facilities, industrial zones, arable land, degraded areas.

On the basis of the calculated values the classification of the land is done, according to the ranges as presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Classification of the areas on the basis of the landscape ecological stability indicator  $K_{SE1}$

$K_{SE1}$	Areas classification
$K_{SE1} > 3.0$	stable area with a predominance of semi-natural and natural structures (extensive use structure – lots of forests, permanent grassland, surface water)
$1.0 < K_{SE1} \leq 3.0$	mostly stable area (sustainable), technical elements balanced with natural structures
$0.3 < K_{SE1} \leq 1.0$	intensively used area, self-regulation of natural environment is weakened
$0.1 < K_{SE1} \leq 0.3$	area used for economy to a great extent, with a clear disturbance of natural structures
$K_{SE1} \leq 0.1$	area of maximum disturbance of natural structures, a high degree of landscape synantropisation

Source: Król and Galaś 2008

b) Qualitative indicator of the landscape ecological stability, defined by the formula:

$$K_{SE2} = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^m k_{pn} \cdot P_n}{p}$$

where:

$n$  – is a number of functional and spatial structure elements,

$P_n$  – is the share of areas of individual functional and spatial elements,

$k_{pn}$  – is the coefficient of ecological stability of various elements of the functional and spatial structure,

$p$  – is the area of a studied region.

The classification of the area is made on the basis of the obtained values of the indicator, according to the Table 2.



Table 2

Classification of an area based on qualitative indicator of landscape ecological stability  $K_{SE2}$

$K_{SE2}$	Areas classification
$0.80 < K_{SE2} \leq 1.00$	highly stable area
$0.60 < K_{SE2} \leq 0.80$	stable area
$0.40 < K_{SE2} \leq 0.60$	partly stable area
$0.20 < K_{SE2} \leq 0.40$	unstable area
$K_{SE2} \leq 0.20$	highly unstable area

Source: Król and Galaś 2008

c) Landscape stability indicator is calculated by the formula:

$$K_{SE3} = 1.5 \cdot A + B + 0.5 \cdot C / 0.2 \cdot D + 0.8 \cdot E$$

where:

- A – is the percentage share of areas of 5<sup>th</sup> degree of ecological stability (forest land),
- B – is the percentage share of areas of 4<sup>th</sup> degree of ecological stability (open areas),
- C – is the percentage share of areas of 3<sup>rd</sup> degree of ecological stability (sports and recreation areas),
- D – is the percentage share of areas of 2<sup>nd</sup> degree of ecological stability (developed areas used for housing or commerce)
- E – is the percentage share of areas of 1<sup>st</sup> degree of ecological stability (technical infrastructure, industry).

Area classification depending on the indicator value is done according to the Table 3.

Table 3

Area classification based on landscape stability indicator according to the agroproject method  $K_{SE3}$

$K_{SE3}$	Areas classification
$K_{SE3} > 10$	semi-natural area
$1 < K_{SE3} \leq 10$	area with most of the stable elements
$K_{SE3} = 1$	stable area
$0.1 < K_{SE3} < 1$	area with disturbance of ecological self-regulation processes
$K_{SE3} \leq 0.1$	degraded area

Source: Król and Galaś 2008

## RESULTS/DISCUSSION

Calculation of indicators of ecological stability required an earlier recognition of the area in terms of its spatial-functional structure. In the area of the commune and town of Ustka categories of land cover had been distinguished and their area was calculated for two time periods: for the years 2000 and 2011 for the town and for the years 1980 and 2010 for the rural areas of the commune. The results are presented in Tables 4 and 5.

Table 4

Functional and spatial structure of the Ustka town landscape  
in the years 2000 and 2011

Year	2000		2011	
	[ha]	[%]	[ha]	[%]
Land cover categories				
Compact development	144	14.4	148	14.8
Distributed development	24	2.4	24	2.4
Industrial and commercial areas	41	4.1	41	4.1
Communication facilities areas	26	2.6	26	2.6
Sea harbors and river ports	7.5	0.8	7.5	0.8
Urban green areas	4.5	0.5	4.5	0.5
Sports and recreation areas	54	5.4	57.5	5.8
Arable land	30	3.0	30	3.0
Orchards and plantations	34	3.4	34	3.4
Grasslands	110	11.0	107	10.7
Coniferous forests	188	18.8	188	18.8
Mixed forests	291	29.2	286.5	28.7
Beaches, dunes, sand	33	3.3	33	3.3
Surface water	0.26	0.2	0.26	0.2
Creeks and rivers	11	1.1	11	1.1
Total	998.26	100	998.26	100

Source: own work, with use of calculations by S. Rupniewska (2011)

Table 5

Functional-spatial structure of the Ustka commune landscape  
in the years 1980 and 2010

Year	1980		2010	
	[ha]	[%]	[ha]	[%]
Compact development	586	2.6	773	3.5
Distributed development	547	2.4	547	2.4
Inland marshes	1 057	4.7	1 057	4.7
Communication facilities areas	573	2.6	573	2.6
Sea harbors and river ports	12	0.1	12	0.1
Arable land	8 991	40.1	8 804	39.2
Orchards and plantations	45	0.2	45	0.2
Grasslands	2 863	12.8	2 863	12.8
Coniferous forests	790	3.5	790	3.5
Mixed forests	6 392	28.6	6 392	28.6
Beaches, dunes, sand	358	1.6	358	1.6
Surface water	48	0.2	48	0.2
Creeks and rivers	127	0.6	127	0.6
Total	22 389	100	22 389	100

Source: own work, with use of calculations by S. Rupniewska (2011)

Featured elements of the land use structure are a reflection of anthropogenic pressure on the landscape. Some of them may be classified to biologically active natural and semi-natural components, which are a group of stable elements, positively affecting the functioning of natural processes. These are forests, surface water, inland marshes, permanent grassland, arable land or managed green areas. For these categories, the coefficient of ecological stability  $k_{pn}$  will have the highest values in the range from 0.6 to 1.0.

The second group includes areas of varying degrees of investment, which constitute the so-called unstable elements in the landscape, which are subject to the fastest changes and significantly modifying the natural structure and functioning conditions of the natural components. These include developed and invested areas with different functions: industrial, commercial, housing, communication facilities, for which values of coefficient  $k_{pn}$  will be smaller than 0.6, or, in some cases, even have a negative value. The full set is presented in Table 6.

Table 6

The values of the coefficient of landscape ecological stability for highlighted categories of land cover in the area of the commune and town of Ustka

Categories of land cover and use	Value $k_{pn}$
TECHNOLOGY-GENERATED ELEMENTS IN THE LANDSCAPE	
Residential and commercial development – compact and distributed	0.0
Sports and recreation areas	0.4
Industrial and commercial areas	-0.6
Sea harbors and river ports	0.4
Communication facilities areas	-0.6
NATURAL AND SEMI-NATURAL ELEMENTS IN THE LANDSCAPE	
Urban green areas	0.6
Orchards and plantations	0.65
Not irrigated arable land	0.75
Grasslands	0.65
Inland marshes	0.7
Beaches, dunes, sand	0.85
Forests	1.0
Surface water	0.8
Creeks and rivers	0.8

Source: own work based on methodology of Król and Galaś 2008

The structure of land use of the Ustka resort is dominated by forests, which occupy almost 48% of the total area. Beaches, dunes and sand are 3.3%, water 1.1%, meadows 11% and agricultural land (arable land, orchards and plantations) 6.45%. The stable elements of the landscape take approximately 70% of the total area of the town, which can be considered very beneficial. The communication facilities and developed areas take less than 1/3 of the area of the town. The functional and spatial structure of the landscape of the Ustka town is presented in the Fig. 1. In the analyzed period of 11 years, minor changes have been observed, which were mostly growing areas for compact development or sport and leisure areas. However, the area of meadows and mixed forest has shrunk. Other elements of the land use structure have not changed.

The structure of land use of the commune of Ustka is dominated by arable land which takes 39.9% of its area and forests – 32.1%. A large percentage of the area falls in meadows – 12.8% and marshes – 4.7%. The arable land, forests and marshes take total almost 90% of the area. The developed areas and communication facilities take 8.6% of the commune area. The changes of the land use structure in the years

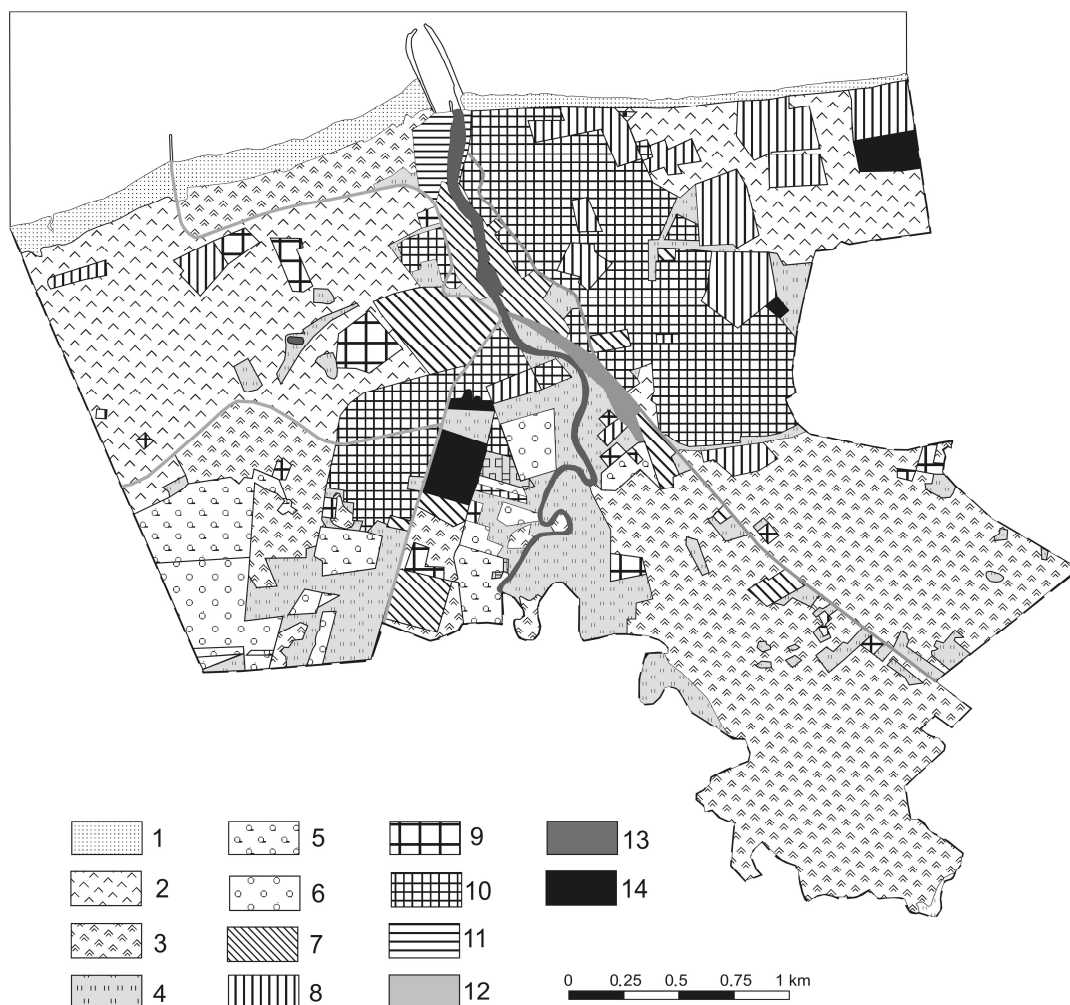


Fig. 1. Functional and spatial structure of the Ustka town landscape in the year 2011.

1 – beaches, dunes and sands, 2 – coniferous forests, 3 – mixed forests, 4 – grasslands, 5 – orchards and plantations, 6 – arable land, 7 – industrial and commercial areas, 8 – sports and recreation areas, 9 – distributed development, 10 – compact development, 11 – sea harbors and river ports, 12 – communication facilities areas, 13 – creeks and rivers, 14 – areas on which changes in land use were observed in years 2000-2011; directions of changes are: meadows → compact development, mixed forests → sports and leisure areas

1980-2010 are very small. Only the area of the compact development has increased, which was accompanied by simultaneous shrinkage of arable land. This situation is presented in Table 5. The functional and spatial structure of the landscape of the commune of Ustka is presented on Fig. 2.

On the basis of analysis of the functional and spatial structure of the landscape, the indicators of ecological stability for the commune and town of Ustka have been calculated:  $K_{SE1}$ ,  $K_{SE2}$  and  $K_{SE3}$ . The values obtained this way are presented in Table 7.

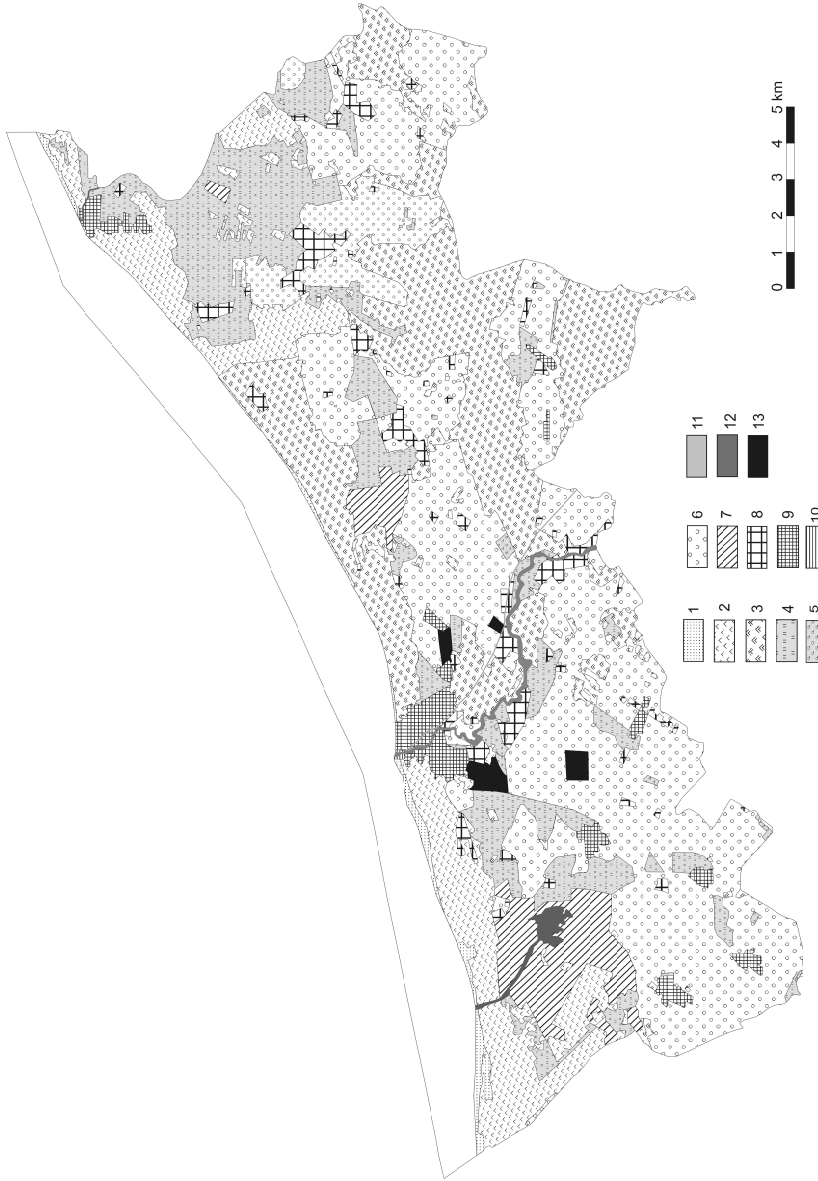


Fig. 2. Functional and spatial structure of the Ustka commune landscape in the year 2010  
 2 – beaches, dunes and sands, 2 – coniferous forests, 3 – mixed forests, 4 – grasslands, 5 – orchards and plantations, 6 – arable land, 7 – inland  
 marches, 8 – distributed development, 9 – compact development, 10 – sea harbors and river ports, 11 – communication facilities areas, 12 – creek and  
 rivers, 13 – areas on which changes in land use were observed in years 1980-2010; direction of changes is: arable land → compact development

Table 7  
Summary of the values of selected indicators of ecological stability calculated for the town and commune of Ustka

	$K_{SE1}$ (quantitative method)	$K_{SE2}$ (qualitative method)	$K_{SE3}$ (agroproject method)
The town of Ustka	2	0.85	9.86
Classification	mostly stable area (sustainable), technical elements balanced with natural structures	clearly stable area	area with a predominance of stable elements
Commune of Ustka	1.1	0.76	35.36
Classification	mostly stable area (sustainable), technical elements balanced with natural structures	stable area	semi-natural area

Source: own work

The quantitative indicator of the ecological stability  $K_{SE1}$  was 2.0 for the town and 1.1 for the commune, respectively. This classifies these two areas as stable, with a balance between technical and natural elements.

Values of the qualitative indicator  $K_{SE2}$  for the commune and for the town are somewhat more varied. For the town, the value is 0.85, so this area is highly stable. For the municipality, the value is 0.76, so this area is stable.

The biggest differences between the rural and urban areas are shown by the indicator of the ecological stability  $K_{SE3}$ . It is a bit more complex, as it evaluates the highlighted elements of the functional and spatial structure of the landscape by assigning to them the ecological stability indicators, that reflect the ecological importance of the highlighted components of the landscape. With this construction it represents the size of the anthropogenic deformation of the area as compared to the natural state. For the town of Ustka, the value of this indicator is 9.86, i.e. above 10 which allows to classify this area as area with a predominance of stable elements. It is shaped by technology-generated elements, but with a high share of natural elements. For the commune, the value is definitely lower, i.e. 35.36 which indicates a semi-natural area with a predominance of natural elements and proves a greater ecological stability of the rural areas.

Out of the used methods for assessment of the landscape's ecological stability, the most useful indicator proved to be  $K_{SE3}$ . Its structure based on analysis of diversifications of forms of land use and assigning them to the ecological importance (ecological stability coefficients) have made it possible to spot the real difference between the ecological stability between the town and the rural areas. The area of the town of Ustka can be classified as an area with a predominance of technology-generated elements, but with a considerable share of the natural elements. In addition to the typical anthropogenic forms of land use such as compact development

with different functions, road and railway facilities, ports and harbors, there are less aggressive forms of land use, highly correlated or even formed from natural elements. These include recreational and leisure facilities (spas, recreation centers), sport facilities or urban green areas. They improve the ecological stability of the urban area and make it attractive in terms of a resort. The spatial distribution of such elements within multipurpose areas of compact development seems to be extremely important.

On the other hand the area of the Ustka commune is high stable, with a predominance of natural elements in the landscape, such as arable land, forests, meadows, marshes. The dominant feature is agriculture, mainly crop production, and livestock production to a lesser extent. The share of technical facilities such as buildings and communication facilities covers small area and amounts to 9% of the total area of the commune. It can be assumed, however, that as the tourist function develops in the coastal zone as well as so called rural tourism in the rural areas, the investment pressure in this area will increase. Therefore, the analysis and monitoring of changes in the structure of land use and spatial arrangement of technology-generated facilities and natural elements will be critical in making decisions on planning.

## CONCLUSIONS

The above analysis of the functional and spatial structure and the values of the ecological stability indicators of the town and commune of Ustka can be helpful in shaping the local system of ecological stability, which should work on the basis of the natural elements that exist in the landscape. In case of the resort of Ustka (urban areas), due to increasing investment pressure, the natural elements of most ecological and landscape importance (e.g. forest, marshes, dunes and beaches) require decisive actions to strengthen, consolidate and protect them.

Shaping an optimal system of stable and unstable elements in the landscape area of the town as well as of the rural areas seems to be the primary task of spatial planning. The assessment of the current spatial distribution should be useful in making decisions on planning the locations of different facilities and forms of land use in such a way that the interference with the landscape would improve the quality of life for residents and increase the attractiveness for tourists as well as of the landscape of the resort town, as well as the surrounding rural areas of the commune of Ustka.

The basic landscape space management determinants of the landscape are its scenic values, because they determine the possible use of a specific area for different purposes and functions. These values should therefore play a conclusive role in decision-making process on changing the land use or on altering its features affecting the land cover (see Mizgajski 2008).

Tracking the changes of ecological stability by means of a set of indicators presented here can be also a part of a system of a regional monitoring, implemented at a regional level (Czochański 2009). The issue of measurement and assessment of landscape changes in the Pomeranian coastal zone is of a considerable meaning to the spatial policy and planning of the functions in one of the most important tourist and resort areas in the country.



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## STABILNOŚĆ EKOLOGICZNA KRAJOBRAZU MIASTA I GMINY USTKA W ŚWIETLE WYBRANYCH WSKAŹNIKÓW

### Streszczenie

Zasadniczym celem niniejszej pracy jest rozpoznanie struktury funkcjonalno- przestrzennej miasta i gminy Ustka na podstawie analizy form użytkowania ziemi oraz określenie stabilności ekologicznej obszaru za pomocą wybranych wskaźników. Do oceny stabilności ekologicznej zastosowano metodykę zaproponowaną przez Król i Gałaś (2008), która uwzględnia trzy wskaźniki: ilościowy wskaźnik stabilności ekologicznej  $K_{SE1}$ , jakościowy wskaźnik stabilności ekologicznej  $K_{SE2}$  oraz wskaźnik stabilności ekologicznej  $K_{SE3}$ , uwzględniający wartościowanie form pokrycia terenu ze względu na ich znaczenie ekologiczne. Wartości wskaźników obliczono oddzielnie dla obszaru miasta uzdrowskiego Ustka oraz dla terenów wiejskich gminy Ustka.

Z zastosowanych metod oceny stabilności ekologicznej krajobrazu najbardziej przydatnym wskaźnikiem okazał się wskaźnik  $K_{SE3}$ . Jego konstrukcja oparta na analizie zróżnicowania form użytkowania ziemi i przypisaniu im znaczenia ekologicznego (współczynniki stabilności ekologicznej) umożliwiła stwierdzenie rzeczywistej różnicy pomiędzy stabilnością ekologiczną obszaru zurbanizowanego i terenów wiejskich. Obszar miasta Ustka kwalifikowany jest jako obszar seminaturalny, z przewagą elementów technogenicznych, ale z dość znacznym udziałem elementów przyrodniczych. Oprócz form zagospodarowania typowo antropogenicznych, takich jak zwarta zabudowa o różnych funkcjach, infrastruktura drogowa i kolejowa, obiekty portowe, występują tu mniej agresywne formy zagospodarowania terenu, silnie powiązane z elementami przyrodniczymi lub wręcz z nich ukształtowane. Należą do nich kompleksy wypoczynkowe i rekreacyjne (sanatoria, ośrodki wypoczynkowe), obiekty sportowe lub tereny zieleni miejskiej. Wpływają one na poprawę stabilności ekologicznej obszaru miasta i decydują o jego atrakcyjności turystycznej jako uzdrowiska. Niezwykle ważny wydaje się rozkład przestrzenny takich elementów w obrębie wielofunkcyjnych terenów o zwartej zabudowie.

Z kolei obszar wiejski gminy Ustka to strefa wyraźnie stabilna z przewagą elementów przyrodniczych w krajobrazie, takich jak: grunty orne, lasy, łąki, mokradła. Dominującą funkcją jest rolnictwo, głównie produkcja roślinna, w mniejszym stopniu produkcja zwierzęca. Udział obiektów technicznych, takich jak zabudowa i obiekty komunikacyjne jest powierzchniowo niewielki i wynosi ok. 9% całkowitej powierzchni gminy. Należy jednak przypuszczać, że w miarę rozwoju funkcji turystycznej w strefie nadmorskiej, jak i tzw. agroturystyki na terenach wiejskich, presja inwestycyjna na tym obszarze będzie wzrastała. W związku z tym analiza i monitorowanie zmian w strukturze użytkowania terenu oraz układu przestrzennego obiektów technogenicznych i elementów przyrodniczych będą miały istotne znaczenie w procesie podejmowania decyzji planistycznych.

Wyniki badań mogą być pomocne w kształtowaniu zarówno lokalnego systemu stabilności ekologicznej uzdrowiska Ustka, jak i terenów wiejskich gminy Ustka. System ten powinien funkcjonować opierając się na istniejących w krajobrazie elementach przyrodniczych. Zastosowanie tego typu badań ma znaczenie przede wszystkim na poziomie decyzyjnym planowania przestrzennego w skali miasta i gminy, a ich wyniki stanowią ważną informację o użytkowaniu i wykorzystaniu krajobrazu, przydatną na etapie sporządzania Studium uwarunkowań i kierunków zagospodarowania przestrzennego gminy. Analiza i stałe monitorowanie zmian stabilności ekologicznej powinny przyczynić się do realizacji optymalnej polityki przestrzennej, sprzyjającej właściwemu wykorzystaniu potencjału przyrodniczego i rekreacyjnego w myśl zasad zrównoważonego rozwoju.