

MENDEL UNIVERSITY IN BRNO

Faculty of Regional Development and International Studies

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## **Acknowledgement**

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## **Annotation**

**Name:** Lukáš Hovorka

**Title of thesis:** Marketing survey of public opinion on the use of countryside in the Vysočina Region

The thesis deals with the Marketing survey of public opinion on the use of countryside in the Vysočina Region. Specifically, the public opinion on the current use and intensity of the following areas surveyed: municipal and private green areas, agricultural land, forestry, hunting, fishing and nature protection.

The theoretical part describes the Vysočina Region its demography, socio-economics, economy, agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing, protected areas, renewable resources and other trends that occurred in this area.

The empirical part deals with research. It describes the data collection, analysis, evaluation and finding relationships between the obtained data. Finally there were given recommendations for development of the Vysočina Region.

## **Key words**

regional development, Vysočina Region, private greenery, public greenery, agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing, protected areas renewable energy resources, spending free time the nature, graph, public opinion, survey, respondent, questionnaire

## **Anotace**

**Jméno:** Lukáš Hovorka

**Název práce:** Marketingový průzkum názoru veřejnosti na využívání krajiny  
v kraji Vysočina

Tato závěrečná práce je zaměřena na marketingový průzkum názoru veřejnosti na využívání krajiny v Kraji Vysočina. Konkrétně se v rámci této práce řeší názor na současnou formu a intenzitu využívání krajiny v následujících oborech: veřejná a soukromá zeleň, zemědělství, lesnictví, myslivost, rybolov, podpora bioenergií a ochrana přírody.

Teoretická část práce popisuje Kraj Vysočina, jeho demografii, socio-ekonomiku, ekonomiku, zemědělství, lesnictví, myslivost, rybolov, obnovitelné zdroje a další trendy vyskytující se na území tohoto kraje.

Empirická část se zabývá výzkumem. Popisuje sběr dat, jejich analýzu, následné vyhodnocení a hledání souvislostí mezi získanými údaji. Na závěr jsou uvedena doporučení pro regionální rozvoj Kraje Vysočina.

## **Klíčová slova**

regionální rozvoj, Kraj Vysočina, soukromá zeleň, veřejná zeleň, zemědělství, lesnictví, myslivost, rybolov, chráněné krajinné oblasti, obnovitelné zdroje, pobyt v přírodě, graf, názor veřejnosti, terénní šetření, respondent, dotazník

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## **Annexes**

### **A ILLUSTRATION OF QUESTIONNAIRE PRESENTED TO RESPONDENTS**

# **1 Introduction**

This thesis was designed to find out what is the respondent's opinion on usage of natural resources in the Vysočina Region. This topic is very discussed nowadays in media because of subsidies which are used in agriculture and in expansion of renewable resources. Farmers are economically motivated to stop planting food resources on fields instead of that they are planting oilseed rape and other crops which are used as alternative resource of energy. Many new solar power plants were built thanks to subsidies recently. According to these facts it is important to find out opinion on these topics of inhabitants of the Vysočina Region.

This thesis is focused on using natural resources and protecting nature in the Vysočina Region in general. It was designed to find out respondents opinion on quality and quantity of public and private greenery, use of countryside, forestry, fishing, hunting, protected areas, support of bio energy, etc.)

## **2 Aim**

The aim of this diploma thesis is to complete a marketing survey of public opinion on the use of countryside.

First goal is to find out respondents opinion on effectiveness of agriculture and forestry, activities of hunters and fishermen. Question 12-25 in questionnaire.

The second goal was to find out respondent's opinion on renewable resources of energy e.g. wind energy, solar energy and use of agricultural crops as an energy resource. Question 29-32 in questionnaire.

Third goal was to find out how often respondents from the Vysočina Region visit nature and which activities they prefer to do in nature. Question 33-35 in questionnaire.

This diploma thesis can serve as a feedback to all local municipalities, farmers, hunters, fishermen, foresters and bioenergy providers who are influencing the quality of the environment in the Vysočina Region.

According to this result the recommendation will be created. These recommendations may help to sustain better development of the Vysočina Region.

For fulfilment the main goal following steps will be made: creating appropriate questionnaire, handing out the questionnaire to sufficient number of the respondents, collecting the data and analysing the data.

## **3 Literature Review**

### **3.1 Definition of regional development**

It's not easy to bring one fully concise definition of regional development but we can say that regional development deals with geography of welfare and its evolution. Regional development is often delimited as a set of processes which takes place within regions and which are related to the positive environmental, social, economic and other transformations of the region. (Stejskal, Kovárník 2009)

Regional development as such is based on fundamental efforts of regional science. Regional science can be described as a framework abstracts of scientific disciplines. It belongs to scientific disciplines that express the desire to integrate knowledge of several individual disciplines and apply them to investigate their subject through certain objects. Naming regional science is related to these objects which are complex systems or in other words regions. Main mission of regional science is to solve regional disparities and looking for growth potential. It should however be noted that although regional science includes various individual disciplines which are (geography, urban planning, economics and many others) the interdependence is high. (Macháček, Toth, Wokoun 2011)

Regional development is old as humanity itself but the attempts to define him are not. Theories of regional development are described, studied and developed for about last 70 years. (Wokoun, 2008)

There can't be only one definition of regional development because it depends on everyone's perspective and these views may be practical and academic approaches. Both of these approaches have something in common in which they depend on each other and independent of each other.

- Practical approach – can be described as an approach which utilizes the potential of defined area. This approach used spatial optimization of socio-economic activities and natural resources. As a result it is creating

better competitiveness in the private sector also it is improving standard of living inhabitants and environmental situation. The function of the region can be evaluated by using indicators (unemployment rate, average wage, average GDP per capita, quality of infrastructure etc...)

- Academic approach – explains regional development as an application of teachings especially economics, geography and sociology. It defines the process within a specific area with natural – geographic, economic and social conditions in the region. It is based on finding the causes which are unequal occupied, dislocation of economic activity and then searching for right tools how to influence these factors of the development. Academic approach is creating regional policy which is helping to determinate aspects which are used for regional development. This concept of regional development is also called regional science. (Wokoun, 2008)

The main purpose and goal of regional development is to support the growth of the region in a wide spectrum. That means promote not only economic development but also social, transport, education development because all these components are interconnected for example (quality of workforce is affecting quality of environmental). (Maier, 2008)

Also there are opinions that regional development lies in sustainable growth in employment, labour productivity and income. Authors are saying that regional development is aiming on improving the economic welfare of a certain area, which can be achieved in economic development and also in targeting the interest in research, business, technology, development as well as political lobbying. So it means that efforts to reduce social inequality, support of environmental sustainability and cultural diversity have been included in many governments and organizations in their definitions of regional development up over time. (Pike, Rodríguez-Pose, Tomaney, 2006)

To understand what the regional development is there must be described what is the region. Region can be defined as a spatial arrangement of area of human population, which connects the geographic location or historical background. Addition on place

may arise based on local culture, local natural resources, or other local specifics. For region are most often considered territory of the state or its individual regions, districts or lower forms of its segmentations. Every region can typically define its boundaries by: natural boundaries, historical boundaries or administrative boundaries.

## **3.2 Marketing**

### **3.2.1 Definition of marketing**

Marketing currently affect everything around us. The success of individual companies or organization depend on their ability to succeed on the market and persuade customers in buying their products or services and respond to changing needs and desires of its customers. In nowadays customers are the one who decides what they will spend their money on. For this reason it is very important that seller will pay sufficient attention to buyers. For answering the question what is marketing we find out the answer is not that simple. Development of marketing took about a hundred years and it formed a series of different definitions of marketing. That's why there is no single universally accepted definition of marketing but it's easy to find a lot in the literature. Philip Kotler defines marketing as: „*Marketing is a social and managerial process by which individuals and groups obtain what they need and want through creating and exchanging products and value with others*“. (Kotler, Bowen, Makems, 2003)

The common fact for this definition is that marketing firstly focus on identifying customer needs. That means that activities of the company or organization are successful only if customers receives products or services which they purchased and if they are repeating the purchases. So the aim of the marketing is to ensure sustained sales of the products or services and create a profit.

### 3.2.2 Creating the questionnaire

When the company needs to find out how their customers feel they often implement a questionnaire. Result received from questionnaire may help the company to rebranding or other decision making process. Creating a questionnaire may sound like a easy process but if it is not designed properly the results can be unreliable and skewed. There are several steps what every company must do before it starts collecting data. (Cahnrs.wsu.edu)

- The questions must be planned well if not the information collected will useless
- What data is needed and how the company is going to use it
- For getting specific answer it is better to choose closed – ended questions
- Open questions are better used when company wants solicit feedbacks

Second part of the questionnaire is called *implementation*. There are many ways how to collect data for example online questionnaire, by phone, by mail or in person which I have chosen for my diploma thesis. (Cahnrs.wsu.edu)

Each of this method has its advantages and disadvantages. Online surveys may reach much number of people but can't limit who'll attend and who'll not. Also respondents in telephone surveys are often shy to share some information. In person survey have huge advantage in limitation of users who will participate in the questionnaire.

The focus is on the order of the questions because it matters same as questionnaire whole content. It should be structured well and in way which will every respondent understand. At the end every company should test their questionnaire if it is understandable and if there are correctly placed questions. (Cahnrs.wsu.edu)

Last part is called synthesis where the companies analyze all data which has been collected and interpret the result into MS Excel or MS World where are graphs created. (Cahnrs.wsu.edu)

### **3.3 Private and public greenery**

Public greenery is a living part of the public space whether we speak about trees, flowers, bushes or grass areas. Public greenery is a summary of growing green plants, trees on public accessible areas in urban municipalities. Public greenery is accessed without restrictions and it serves for general use to everyone regardless of their ownership of occupied space. Opposite of public greenery is private green which is described as an area which is not freely accessible to everyone and it's located on private land. However there could be exception in case of private green which are publicly accessible in case of memorial or protected trees or in the according to approved development plan. (Coolen, Meesters, 2012)

Public greenery is an important part not only in nature but also in cities and in countryside, where it creates an aesthetic and pleasant environment. Greenery an integral part of public space can be described as an integrated vegetation surface adapted for use by citizens for stay or recreation including the paths, playgrounds, areas for rest, artworks and other accessories. From broader perspective it also includes rows of trees, vegetation along roads, waterways and even isolated trees or groups in municipalities and in countryside. (Hurych, 2008)

From technical point of view the description of greenery is quite broad and difficult to define but it can be divided into two main groups.

First group can be described as a green of open countryside which importance is often mentioned with relation to the creation and protection of landscape. Included are group of trees, row of trees, greenery around roads and rivers, bushes or scattered vegetation. They can be both planned by humans or natural. But this greenery often doesn't have the character of public spaces due to its usual position outside of developed areas.

Second group is consist of larger and more complex purpose planning where belongs historical gardens, public spaces for recreation, spa gardens, fruit orchards, and greenery planned around industrial zones during their rehabilitation. (Kavka, Šindelářová 1978)



## **3.4 Agriculture**

### **3.4.1 Importance of agriculture**

Agriculture can be defined as a qualified land management in order to obtain crop and animal farming. Agriculture performs the basic function of production which is food security for the population and agriculture raw materials for industry. It performs other non-production function too such as care of the landscape, recreation or settlement of the landscape. Every agricultural enterprise has area or land on which the farmer or the company manages. (Larson, 1963)

The land is called arable land and in Czech Republic we can find over 3 mil. ha where the crops rotate. In CR over 1 mil. ha are covered by permanent grassland which are meadows and pastures. Around 30 k ha are covered by hop-garden and vineyards.

Agriculture in Czech is no longer competitive without subsidies directed into crop and animal farming due to low prices of pork and poultry meat on the market. Few years ago there was a period when majority of subsidies went into crop and animal farming slowly shrank. Now Ministry of Agriculture is trying to solve the situation by raising the subsidies mainly for pigs and poultry. Subsidies have risen since 2009 from 48.7 mil to 1.1 billion in 2015. From amount of 1.1 bil. in 2015 700 mil. are heading directly to support pig farmers and the rest is for supporting poultry farmers. (Pozemkyafarmy)

### **3.4.2 CAP**

CAP is a shortcut for Common Agricultural Policy which is main aim is to support agriculture production and helps to improve its competitiveness on global markets. If there would be no financial support many farmers would not be able to survive long term. In that case overall economy would be affected significantly. Also it should fulfil attribute of environmental protection, public health and animal welfare. The basic principle and objective of CAP has been set out by The treaty of Rome in 1958 and they

have never been changed. In 1962 there were firstly introduced price support schemes such as guaranteed prices which became the main resources for supporting farmers in Europe. (Ec.europa.eu)

CAP is funded from two funds which are part of the European's budget. First fund is EAGF (European Agricultural Guarantee Fund) which primarily finances direct payments to farmers and supporting agricultural markets. Second fund is EAFRD (European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development). (Agriculture.gov.ie)

EU agriculture need to sustain high level of production and quality of food while protecting the natural resources that agriculture depends on. To sustain competitive agricultural, high level of production and quality of food in EU better targeting of the CAP budget is needed.

### **3.5 Forestry**

One of the most important natural resources in CR is forest. Area where trees are growing at least 5 m tall can be considered as a forest. There are many kinds of forest but in CR we can find typically coniferous and deciduous forests. Forests consist of forest stands with its environment and land designed to fulfil forest functions. Forest is one of the most important ecosystems in the CR. It fulfils economic (production) function which is primarily creation of wood and environmental function (non production function) which is production of oxygen, dust trapping and other harmful substances from air. Forests also have a positive impact on water conditions, they are protecting soil and also they help to reduce noise. Forests are natural place for many kinds of plants, animals and also it serves for people's recreation. Environmental function of the forests as a whole has a prevailing effect over the economic function. According to CR forest law we can divide forests into protective forest, special purpose forest and economic forest. (Fao.org)

Protective forests are: forest in extremely unfavourable conditions (stone sea, steep slopes, peat bogs etc...), alpine forest below tree vegetation (protecting lower situated forests), forests in mountain pine vegetation level. (Ecolex page 21)

Special purpose forests are: forests around drinking water sources, forest around protective zones of natural mineral water, forests situated in national parks or forests in first zones of protected landscape area, forest in spa, forests with increased soil protection and water protection etc...)

Economic forests can be described as forests which are not included in category of protective forests or special purpose forests. The main goal of economic forests is balanced fulfilment of all forest functions and of course timber extraction.

### **3.6 Hunting in CR**

Hunting has always been human activity since ancient times. The cultural importance of hunting is a very important aspect. Hunting is one of the oldest preserved displayable scenes whether in the form of paintings, writing in stone, sculpture or music. (Scientificamerican.com)

Most important time in hunting in CR was year 1848 when the prince Joseph II cancelled privilege of nobility on hunting. The system transformed into the form as we know today.

Nowadays there are some regulations for the hunters which are laid down in the provisions of the Acts. For example hunter must respect the duration of the hunt. That means that some species may be hunted only in certain part of the year. This regulation is connected with main purpose of the hunt and that is protection of the wildlife, also there are prohibited some hunting methods regarding to protecting the animals. This protection provides hunting guards whose oversee on the right lawful exercise of hunting rights. Last rule related with protection of the animals is marking hunted or found animal with special yellow seal which main purpose is identification of the hunter and legality hunting. (Drmota J. 2003, s.11)

The main purpose of hunting is to protect the agriculture development and sustain sufficient number of animals in the forest. The problem appears when hunting societies don't do anything and leave the particular forest left behind. If there is field near by the forest the damages caused by wild boars can be huge. In that case often agriculture

society will penalize the particular hunting society which should take care about the area. (Červený J. a kol, str.37, 2010)

Hunting is very important for our society even that some people think it is just a “silly sport” and it should be banned. But hunters are often defending that they hunt only when they must (animal is old, weak or it has some kind of illness) and they help to sustain the development of the forest area. (Českolipskýdeník)

### **3.7 Fishing**

Fishing is as old as humanity itself. Archaeological finds pointed out that fishing was very important way how to get the food in past 60 000 – 70 000 years ago. (Nationalgeographic.com)

Fishing was operated in CR for centuries. It served as a source of livelihood but it slowly developed into the sport. Fishermans used primitive tools which helped them to catch a fish. Nowadays fishing is a sport which has more than 300 000 people interested in fishing in CR. Fishing is not about the catching the fish only it’s also about breeding the fish and also about protection of nature.

Like in every sport there must be legislation which is preventing plundering of natural resources and preserving the natural resources for future generations.

Everyone who wants to fish in CR must have a valid licence. It is issued by fishing authority for one, three or ten years and it is released after the fishermen pay a fee. Then he needs fishing allowance which is issued by owner of the specific hunting area. Every fisherman must have both documents always with him. If fisherman catches a fish he must mark the date, hunting area, type of the fish and weight. There are some restrictions which every fisherman must know. For example is forbidden to keep some special species of fish or use some forbidden techniques.

### 3.8 Protected areas

Protected area is defined in law no. 114/1992 Sb., about protection of landscape. Protected areas are: national parks, protected landscape area, national nature reservation, natural reservation, national nature monument and natural monument.

Protected area can also be described as an area of land dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity and other effective means. There can be hundreds of different national names for protected areas. However some countries may not contain the potential for using all of these categories of protected area. (Dudley and Stolton 2008)

The National Park is a globally recognized category. National park represents internationally and nationally important and unique areas with unspoilt or less affected ecosystems. There are four National parks in CR. It is Krkonoše national park, National park Podyjí, National park Šumava and National park České Švýcarsko.

Protected Landscape Area is a category of lower protection degree than a national park. It is designed to protect larger areas or entire geographic areas with harmoniously shaped landscape, characteristic relief and non-inhabited areas. We have 26 Protected landscape areas in CR. For example: Žďárské vrchy, Jeseníky, Pálava, Jizerské hory, Šumava, ect. (zákon č. 114/1992 Sb., o ochraně přírody a krajiny)

National Nature Reservation protects a unique natural ecosystems linked to natural relief and typical geological structure, unique in its structure, state of preservation and the presence of significant natural phenomena. There are 108 National nature reservations. For example: Praděd, Králický Sněžník, Čertovo and Černé jezero.

The natural reservation is designed to protect ecosystems important for a particular region or geographic area. It is usually smaller than National nature reservation. There are currently 815 natural reservations.

National Natural Monument is usually a smaller area in order to preserve certain specific natural object. There are 119 National nature monuments in CR.

Natural monument is similar category as National nature monument, but it is usually smaller and it has only regional significance. There are 1528 natural monuments in CR. (zákon č. 114/1992 Sb., o ochraně přírody a krajiny)

### **3.9 Support of bioenergy**

Wood can be used for producing electricity. For this purpose can be used wood chips and wood waste. For this purpose are used poplar and willow because of its fast growth period often 3 to 8 years. These trees are usually planted in unused agricultural land. (biom.cz)

Greatest tradition amongst energy crops has oilseed rape. It is source suitable for cars (biodiesel) and also for heating. For production of biodiesel can be used corn. It is very profitable to plant these crops in these days but the problem is that these crops occupy space that could be used for food production. (Hobby.cz)

Another alternative way of production of electricity is using solar energy. In last few years solar energy in CR grew rapidly. It was result of huge subsidies for people or companies will install small solar farm on their land. Thanks to the generous subsidies we are third largest producer of solar energy per capita in EU. (Byznys.ihned.cz)

Wind turbine is a device that converts kinetic energy of wind to electric energy. Wind turbines are often clustered into wind parks. There are only 75 wind power plants in CR with total output 283 MW. Unlike the solar energy, is wind energy in CR on the lowest average in EU. (Oenergetice.cz)

### **3.10 Leisure time**

Leisure time is defined as time spent away from work, domestic chores and education. It also doesn't include time spent on eating, sleeping, socializing, ect. Due to researches most people spend their leisure time indoors watching TV, listening to music, using internet or shopping. Many researches show, tat spending your free time outdoors in nature is important part of healthy lifestyle. (Monostori, 2009)

## 4 Material

### 4.1 General characteristic of the Vysočina Region

The Vysočina region is located on the border between Bohemia and Moravia. The territory of this region is divided into 5 districts which are: Pelhřimov, Havlíčkův Brod, Žďár n. Sázavou, Jihlava, Třebíč.



Fig. no. 1 Districts of the Vysočina Region

Source: [www.superchalupy.cz/ubytovani-kraj-vysocina](http://www.superchalupy.cz/ubytovani-kraj-vysocina)

The Vysočina region is adjacent to Pardubice region in the north, Central Bohemian region in the northwest, South Bohemian region in the southwest, South Moravian region in southeast. (Czso)

It has 704 municipalities located in the region and average size of the municipality is 724 inhabitants which is the lowest number from all regions in CR. Typical municipality has less than 500 inhabitants. Statute of city has 34 municipalities which in comparison to the size of the region are slightly below average. The biggest cities in the

region are Jihlava with 50 714 inhabitants, Třebíč (36 641 inhabitants), Havlíčkův Brod (23 324 inhabitants), Žďár nad Sázavou (21 335 inhabitants) and Pelhřimov (16 124 inhabitants). (Czso)

Size of the region is 6796 km<sup>2</sup>. According to Czech statistic office number of permanent inhabitants was to date 31.12.2015 509 475 which among other regions represents third lowest coverage. The number of inhabitant is slowly decreasing year to year decline was 0.1 %. (Czso)

Population density of the region is very low. It belongs on the 12 place from 14. Density is 76 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>. The biggest density is in Jihlava region 94 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>. Smallest density is in Pehlřimov region only 56 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>. (Czso)

## **4.2 Socio-economics of the Region**

### **4.2.1 Population in the Region**

The share of the urban population reached 57 % in 2015.

In 31.12.2015 there was 252 964 men and 256 511 woman. Number of women in the region is almost 4000 higher than number of men. The average age of population in the region is 41.6 years which is 0.1 year more than average of the Czech Republic. Interesting fact is that average age of women in CR is 43,3 years and men 40,4 years which represent almost 3 years difference.



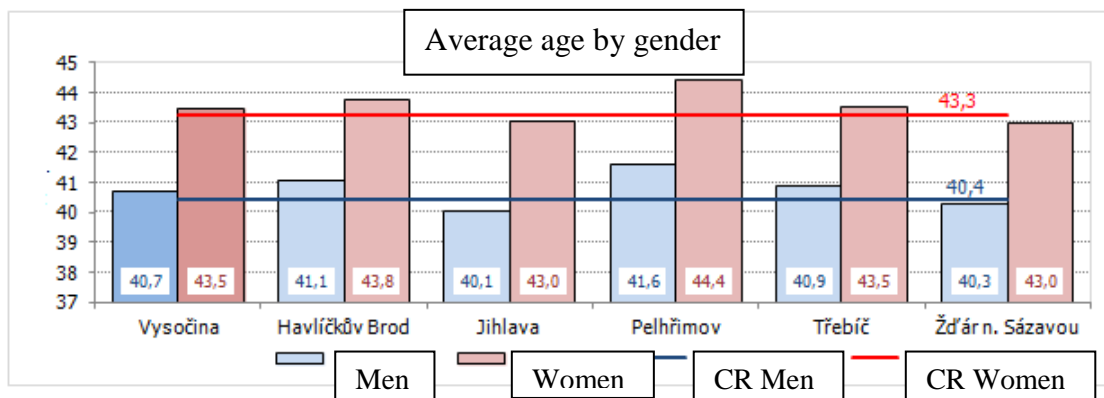


Fig. No. 2: Average age by gender in Vysočina Region in 2015

Source: Own work (Czso.cz)

## 4.2.2 Economics of the Region

Economic performance of the region is behind the national average. Its share on GDP is only 4 %. The GDP in year 2014 was 335 ths. per capita which is 83 % of the average in CR.

The Vysočina Region was always known for its agriculture production even though that its natural conditions are not the best. Its altitude and slope of the land are decreasing the production ability of the soil but for some specific agricultural commodities such as potatoes, pastoral farming, oilseeds it is optimal. For this region is typical large scale farming. It means that most agricultural enterprises are focusing on combination of livestock production and crop.

Most of the economic active population occurs in cities mentioned above which have higher density and higher population. Big cities often have more density of product and services and more job opportunities. On the other hand rural areas have job opportunities primarily in agriculture sector.

The proportion of unemployment persons in the population 15-64 years reached 7.35 % at the end of 2014. It was the seventh lowest number in the CR. The highest unemployment was in Třebíč 9.64 % and the lowest in Pelhřimov 4.95 %.

Unemployment rate has downward trend in comparison The average gross monthly wage was 23 200 Kč in 2014 which was 2400 Kč below national average.

### 4.3 Agriculture in the region

Agriculture production in the Vysočina Region is one of the main traditional sectors of the economy. Agricultural land spread on 60,6 % of the area which is about 408 939 ha which represent the highest share in the regions. There is 0.81 hectare of agricultural land per every citizen which is also highest average in all regions. The most widespread crops are grains. Grains were planted on area 136 466 ha which is 43 % of arable land. Another favourite traditional crop which is grown in the Vysočina is potatoes. Crops were planted on 8700 ha which is more than a third of potato acreage in CR. The cattle production on every 100 ha is 59 pieces of cattle which is about 20 units more that average production in the CR. In the pig production the Vysočina Region is also above average. On 100 ha of arable land it produced 93 pigs which is 30 pigs more than in CR. (Czso.cz)

**Tab. No. 1: Grains and cattle**

Source: Own work (Czso)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Grains - sown area in hectares	147 075	144 197	142 801	138 178	136 466
Harvest in tons	748 051	646 343	690 873	800 104	729 159
Condition of cattle in units	210 949	211 348	211 000	213 491	219 364

Tab. No.1: Grains and cattle illustrate the usage of agricultural arable land and livestock in the Vysočina Region. This table illustrates that sowing area is slowly decreasing from 147 075 in 2011 to 136 466 in 2015. Also the table illustrates that harvest is not hugely affected by sowing area but more by changing weather (drought) or other condition that may affect growing of the cereals. In year 2013 where farmers had grains on 142 801 ha they harvested 690 873 tones in opposite in 2014 where has been decline in sown area they harvested 120 000 more tones that in previous year. Due to high

production of cattle the Vysočina has highest production of milk in CR. The total share of production is 17 %. (Gynome.cz)

**Tab. No. 2: Arable land in hectares**

Source: Own work (Risy.cz)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Kraj Vysočina	317 455	316 832	316 504	316 251	315 884
Havlíčkův Brod	59 451	59 388	59 362	59 285	59 184
Jihlava	53 030	52 812	59 726	52 655	52 624
Pelhřimov	59 854	59 794	59 756	59 724	59 605
Třebíč	81 902	81 722	81 644	81 622	81 586
Žďár nad Sázavou	63 218	63 116	63 015	62 965	62 886

Arable land in hectares shows total arable land in districts in the Vysočina Region. The largest arable land is in Třebíč district (81 586 ha) and smallest in Jihlava (52 264 ha). As the Tab. No. 2. illustrates the arable land is slowly decreasing every year. (Czso.cz)

**4.4 Forestry in the Region**

In 2014 forest in the Vysočina Region were stretched across an area of 207 230 ha which is 30,5 % of total area of the region. Stand soil was accounted for 98,2 % which is the highest rate in CR. Forest land in the Vysočina represent almost 8 % of the total forest are in CR. (Czso.cz)

Tree species composition of forest in the Vysočina Region is dominated by conifers trees. In 2014 it represented almost 96 % of forested area in the region which is the largest share in all regions locating 14 % above the national level. Conversely the proportion of deciduous trees is the lowest in all regions in CR. In comparison with the national average it is 14 % below average. (Czso.cz)

**Tab. No. 3. Afforestation in hectares**

Source: Own work (ČSU Myslívost)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total afforestation (ha)	1 928	1 660	1 489	1 349	1 343
Timber harvesting in m <sup>3</sup>					
coniferous	1 567 363	1 365 870	1 482 123	1 592 151	1 405 987
deciduous	38 599	40 119	57 873	51 586	55 013

As table illustrates there is a clear pattern that a forestation is slowly declining also harvesting coniferous trees is declining too. From 2010 where has been harvested 1 567 363 to 1 405 987 m<sup>3</sup> in 2014. Harvesting of deciduous trees is in uptrend according to data in 2010 where the harvesting was 38 599 m<sup>3</sup> it raised to 55 013 m<sup>3</sup>. (Czso.cz)

Conifers trees were planted on 956 ha which represent around 71 % of the total afforested land. The spruce was planted on 801 ha which represent almost 60 % of the total afforested area, pine tree was placed on 45 ha which is 3,4 % and fir trees on 90 (ha) which is 6,7 % . (Czso.cz)

Deciduous trees were afforested on 387 ha which is 28,8 % of the total afforested area. Beech tree was afforested most 16,2 % of the area, oak 6,9 % and maple 2,2 %. Thanks to natural regeneration function of the forest it created an area of 597 ha. The average age of the forest in the region is 63 years which is almost the same as national average in CR. (Czso.cz)

## **4.5 Fishing in the Region**

Natural or human made water reservoirs belong to important development in the region. Water reservoirs are mainly used for sports (fishing, boating) or recreation. In Vysočina region the water areas are not particularly exposed and their use is limited to summer peak. Also it is significantly affected by number of climate factors. In Vysočina region there are only water reservoirs created by man.

Vysočina region has a large number of ponds. Most of the ponds can be found in Žďár nad Sázavou region and Jihlava region. One of the largest ponds in the Vysočina Region is Velké Dářko which has size of 206 ha. It is used mainly for fish farming and recreation. Many other smaller ponds can be found in the basin of Oslava in Žďárský region. The largest concentration of ponds is near Telč and for recreation purpose is mainly used Velký pařezitý rybník. (Kinsky-zdar.cz)

In the region in 2010 there were 1700 tons of fish farmed from 3847 ha. The region has one of the highest productions of the fish in the CR. Also thanks to the special breeds production of rainbow trout prosper, production was 175,5 tons. Brook trout production was 44,5 tons, pike production was 11 tons and perch with 3,2 ton. (Denik.cz)

#### 4.6 Hunting in the Region

In 2014 there were 208 active hunting associations in the region also 8 205 individuals who were holders of valid hunting licence. CR has 6 873 096 ha of territory mainly used for hunting. In the region is 618 046 ha area for hunting which is around 9 % of total area. In the region were 95 hunting associations and 524 hunting areas. (Myslivoost.cz)

**Tab. No. 4: Total hunting area in hectares**

Source: Own work (Uhul.cz)

Total hunting area in (ha)	
Agricultural land	390 304
Woodland	201 297
Water area	8 080
Other lands	18 365
Hunting ground in total	618 046

From 524 hunting areas 59 areas (51 220 ha) were on own account. Rest of the hunting areas 465 with the size of 566 826 ha were leased.

**Tab. No. 5: Spring stock of game**

Source: Own work (Czso Myslivost)

Spring stock of Game	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Red deer	370	335	376	413	418
Fallow deer	1 176	1 190	1 213	1 491	1 583
Moufflon	1 073	1 111	1 182	1 364	1 403
Roe deer	29 725	28 136	29 134	28 258	27 661
Wild boar	3 191	3 229	3 725	3 350	3 271
European hare	26 948	25 335	25 855	24 066	23 794
Mallard	11 931	12 919	10 957	11 255	11 297
Pheasant	8 535	8 699	8 521	7 721	7 573

Tab. No. 5 shows the trend in the region in 2010 – 2014. Spring stock can be described as minimum condition where the number of animals of a certain density still provides natural reproduction.

**Tab. No. 6: Game shot**

Source: Own work (Czso Myslivost)

Game shot	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Red deer	193	176	168	193	236
Fallow deer	347	411	483	495	550
Moufflon	366	410	524	474	520
Roe deer	12 334	11 806	10 596	10 511	9 562
Wild boar	8 221	7 989	1 3824	9 215	10 882
European hare	5 363	4 212	4 934	3 757	4 132
Mallard	16 142	17 685	15 524	16 116	15 804
Pheasant	12 423	12 273	13 098	11 667	13 301

Tab. No. 6: Game shot shows number of animals which were hunted down. By comparison these 2 tables (Tab. No. 5 and Tab. No. 6) it's clear that hunting is done

correctly, because the number of animals is still rising so existence of animals is not in danger. Problem would be if hunting would reach level where animals would be unable to reproduce them self but as table shows hunting in the region is executed well.

## 4.7 Energy sector in the Region

The region has a certain proportion of land which can be used for biomass production. This high proportion of arable land can improve the production of agricultural biomass. In case of forestry the Vysočina Region has a dominant position and can be used as a source of energy.

**Tab. No. 7 Installed capacity in years 2012-2014**

Source: Own work (Czso Energetika)

Vysočina	2012	2013	2014
Installed capacity in (MW)	2 690,1	2 711,8	2 729,6
Share in the CR (%)	13,1	12,9	12,5
Steam power plants	15,7	21,7	21,3
Hydroelectric power plants	468,1	468,5	491,3
Gas and combustion plants	66,3	76,2	75,6
Nuclear power plants	2 040	2 040	2 040
Wind power plants	11,8	11,9	10,9
Photovoltaic power plants	88,1	93,5	90,6

The tab. No. 7 illustrates installed capacity in years 2012-2014 in the region. The total installed capacity is slowly rising from 2690 MW in 2012 to 2729 MW in 2014. The main part on this capacity has nuclear power plant (Dukovany) which alone produces 2040 MW. The second highest installed capacity falls on hydroelectric power plants 491,3 MW in 2014. Wind energy is not so widespread in this region. Installed capacity has dropped from 11,8 MW in 2012 to 10,9 MW in 2014. Solar power plants have almost 9 x more installed capacity than wind power plants. Total installed capacity in 2012 was 88,1 MW and 90,6 MW in 2014. Performance of renewable energy is

negligible in comparison with the nuclear power plant. Total production of energy in Vysočina Region in comparison to total production in CR is 12,5 %.

**Tab. No. 8: Consumption in GWh in years 2012-2014**

Source: Own work (Czso Energetika)

Vysočina	2012	2013	2014
Consumption in (GWh)	4 284,6	4 456,8	2 548,6
Share in the CR (%)	6,1	6,4	4,6
Industry	1 384,9	1 376,4	748,1
Energy	1 638,2	1 814,8	60,9
Transport	44,3	44,5	12,7
Construction	9,2	9,2	7,2
Agriculture and forestry	209,3	211,2	133,1
Households	712,3	713	694,6
Trade, education and health	172,1	173	227,4
Other	114,3	114,6	664,6
Consumption in households per capita (KWh)	1 392,2	1 396,6	1 361,9

This table illustrates total consumption of energy per capita in the region. In 2012 consumption was 4284,6 GWh and it dropped to 2548,6 GWh in 2014. Half of this number belongs to consumption in households. Agriculture and forestry consumption dropped from 209,3 GWh in 2012 to 133,1 GWh in 2014. The total consumption in Vysočina Region in comparison to the total consumption in CR dropped from 6,1% in 2012 to 4,6 % in 2014.



## **5 Methodology**

Overall methodology of the chosen topics consisted to build ideal questionnaire. Questionnaire was compiled together with team of students dealing with the same problematic in various regions in Czech Republic. The questionnaire was consulted and constructed under the supervisor of the thesis. Form of the questionnaire and its description will be described below. Sample of the questionnaire will be inserted in annex.

### **5.1 Composition of the questionnaire**

The questions were composed in way which created complex idea about using of the countryside in the Vysočina Region.

It is very important to create a right questionnaire. The questionnaire should not be too long which could result into low interest on the filling the questionnaire and brief. However it is necessary to have rigorous and substantive data which are useful for further analysis.

The structure of the questionnaire is described below in chapter *5.3 Structure of the questionnaire*.

### **5.2 Data collection**

Whole data collection took 5 days. I have chosen Jihlava as my main base where I travelled into all Vysočina regions. Collection of the data was processed on large area in Vysočina regions so data are not misstated and they have higher informative value.

### **5.3 Analysis**

Analytical part was carried out in terrain in the various municipalities in form of field survey though questionnaire.

The questionnaire contains various questions in selected areas where the research was conducted for example: age of respondents, opinion on using woods, opinion on hunting and fishing, opinion on agriculture etc.

Respondents in questionnaire were asked for questions which created sample in synthetic stage which helps to identify possible connections between data and formed the typical profile of the respondent.

## 5.4 Structure of the questionnaire

The questionnaire had 35 questions and respondents answered by ticking the boxes in prearranged questions. In majority of the questions respondents were able to choose intensity on scale in 1 to 5.

Whole questionnaire was divided into 10 parts:

**First part** is called *respondents* and it has 5 questions. In this part I focussed on gender, age, education, size of the municipality and type of housing. In this part there was possible to divide variants of gender into 2 separately parts of answer for men and women separately.

**Second part** is called *private green* and it has 2 questions. This part is mainly focused on private green. Respondents were asked what they think about cutting trees in private green areas with trunk diameter higher and lower than 25 cm.

**Third part** is called *public green* and it has 3 questions. This part is focused on public green areas, age of the trees and opinion on old and non safety trees.

**Fourth part** is called *agriculture* and it has 4 questions. This part is focused on utilising of arable land, utilising of non arable land, composition of agricultural crops and farmer's activity.

**Fifth part** is called *forestry* and it has 4 questions. This part is focused on utilising of forestry land as a resource, composition of forests, Czech forest, and activity of forest workers.

**Sixth part** is called *hunting* and it has 3 questions. This part is focused on hunting perception, current form of the hunting, hunting as a hobby.

**Seventh part** is called *fishing* and it has 3 questions. This part is same as hunting part where respondents were answering what they think about fishing perception, current fishing form, fishing as a hobby.

**Eighth part** is called *protected areas* and it has 3 questions. This part is focused on size of the protected area, level of protection in the area, number of national parks.

**Ninth part** is called *support of bio energy* and it has 4 questions. This part is focused on utilising wood as a source of power, utilising oilseeds, corn and other crops as a source of power, opinion on building solar power plants, opinion on building wind power plants.

**Tenth part** is called *stays in nature* and it has 3 questions. This part is focused on frequentation of stays in nature, form of stays in nature and preferred area for stays in nature.

## 5.5 Synthesis

Research in this part is focused on evaluation of data which has been collected through questionnaires. These questionnaires were transferred into prepared MS Excel spreadsheet in advance from which the individual responses were filtered. Next step was to transfer the data which has been collected into graphic form of bar charts where is created interpretative representation in percentages of individual responses.

Created charts were transferred into MS Word where they have been inserted into Chapter 6 also in chapter 6 there will be an independent commentary on every graph.

## 6 Results

### 6.1 Respondents

#### 6.1.1 Gender

Tab. No. 9: Gender

Gender	Absolute frequency	Relative frequency (%)
Man	57	47,90%
Woman	62	52,10 %
Total	119	100,00 %

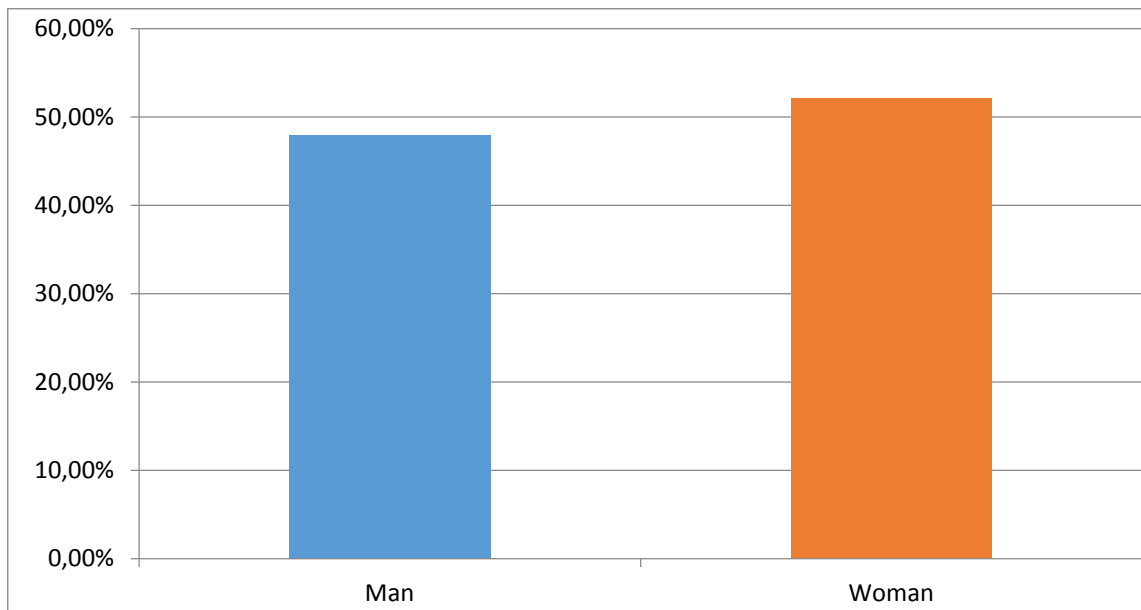


Fig. No. 3: Gender

Fig. No. 3 illustrates the gender of the respondents. As the graph shows 52,1 % of whole respondents are women and 47,9 % are men. Total number of respondents was 119.

## 6.1.2 Age

Tab. No. 10: Age

Age	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
18-25	10	17,54%	11	17,74%	21	17,65%
26-35	13	22,81%	11	17,74%	24	20,17%
36-50	11	19,30%	18	29,03%	29	24,37%
51-65	12	21,05%	13	20,97%	25	21,01%
66+	11	19,30%	9	14,52%	20	16,81%
Total	57	100,00%	62	100,00%	119	100,00%

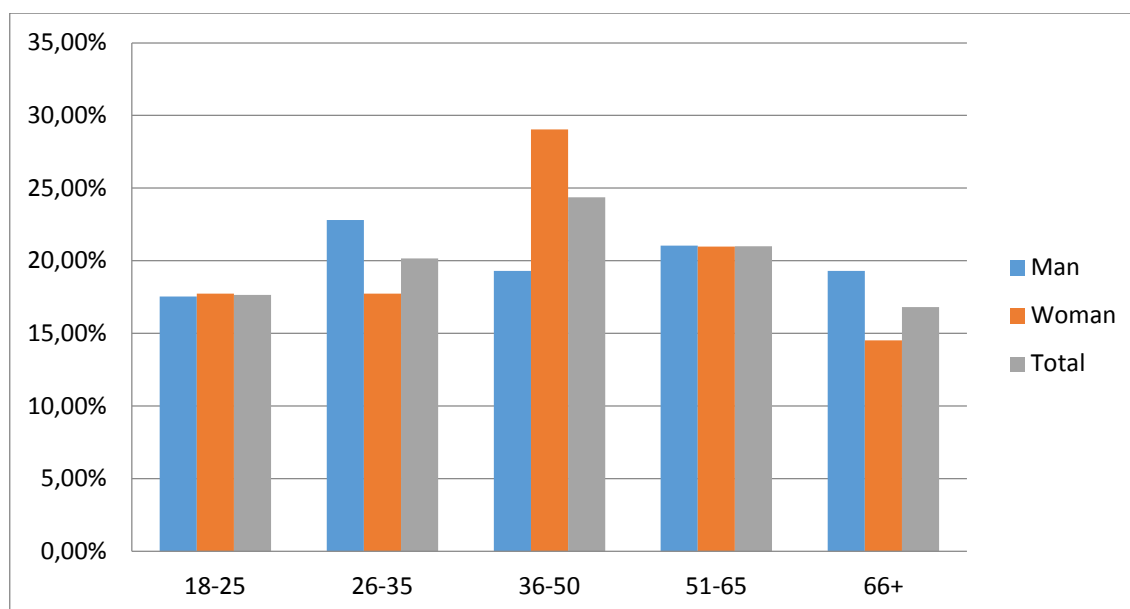


Fig. No. 4: Age

This graph illustrates the age structure of respondents in the Vysočina Region. From the graph is clear that the biggest group of respondents is in age between 36-50 years (24,37 %). In group 36-50 there are 29% of women and 19% of men.

The second most frequent age group is 51-65 years (21 %) where are 21 % of men and nearly 21 % women.

The third group is 26-35 years (20,2 %) where are 22,8 % of men and 17,7 % of women.

The fourth group is 18-25 years (17,6 %) where are 17,5 % of men and 17,7 % of women.

In the last group people older than 66 years there are 16,8 % of respondents where are 19,3 % of men and 14,5 of women.

### 6.1.3 Education

Tab. No. 11: Education

Education	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
Elementary	7	12,28%	5	8,06%	12	10,08%
Secondary without graduation	12	21,05%	10	16,13%	22	18,49%
Secondary with graduation	23	40,35%	24	38,71%	47	39,50%
University	15	26,32%	23	37,10%	38	31,93%
Total	57	100,00%	62	100,00%	119	100,00%

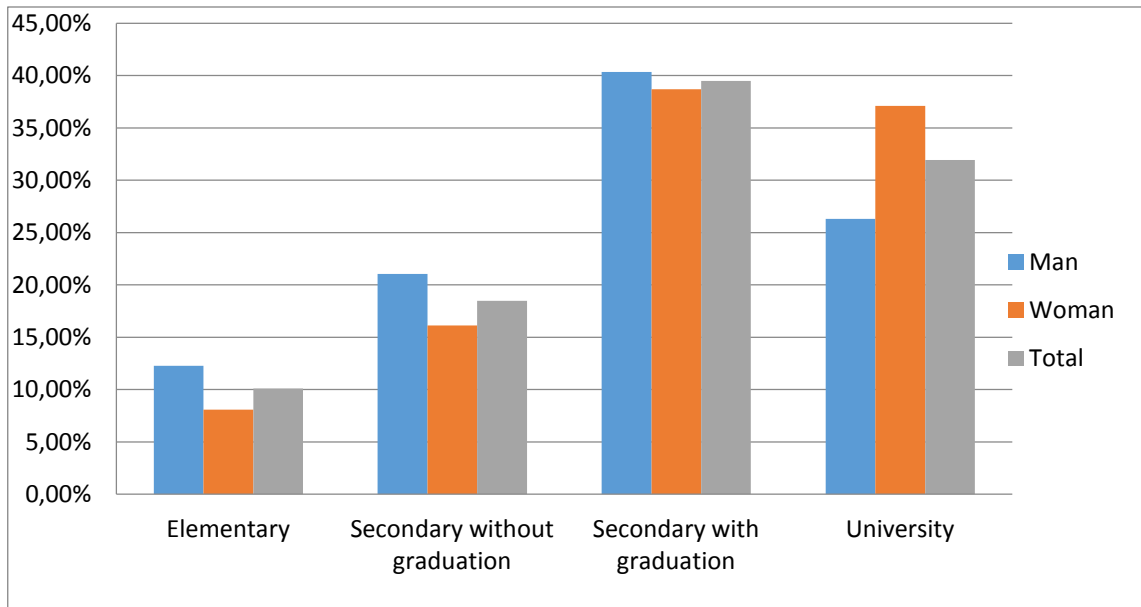


Fig. No. 5: Education

This graph illustrates the level of education in the Vysočina Region. Graph shows that most respondents have secondary education with graduation (39,5 %) where 40,3 % are men and 38,7 % are women.

The Second most frequented group are people with university education (31,9 %) where are 26,3 % men and 37,1 % of women.

The third group is people with secondary education without graduation (18,5 %) where are 21 % of men and 16 % of women.

There are only 10 % respondents with elementary education level where are 12,3 % of men and 8 % women.

### 6.1.4 Size of the municipality

Tab. No. 12: Size of the municipality

Size of the municipality	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
less than 1 000	20	35,09%	21	33,87%	41	34,45%
1 001-5 000	10	17,54%	10	16,13%	20	16,81%
5 001 -20 000	13	22,81%	13	20,97%	26	21,85%
20 001- 50 000	9	15,79%	11	17,74%	20	16,81%
50 001 - 100 000	5	8,77%	7	11,29%	12	10,08%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

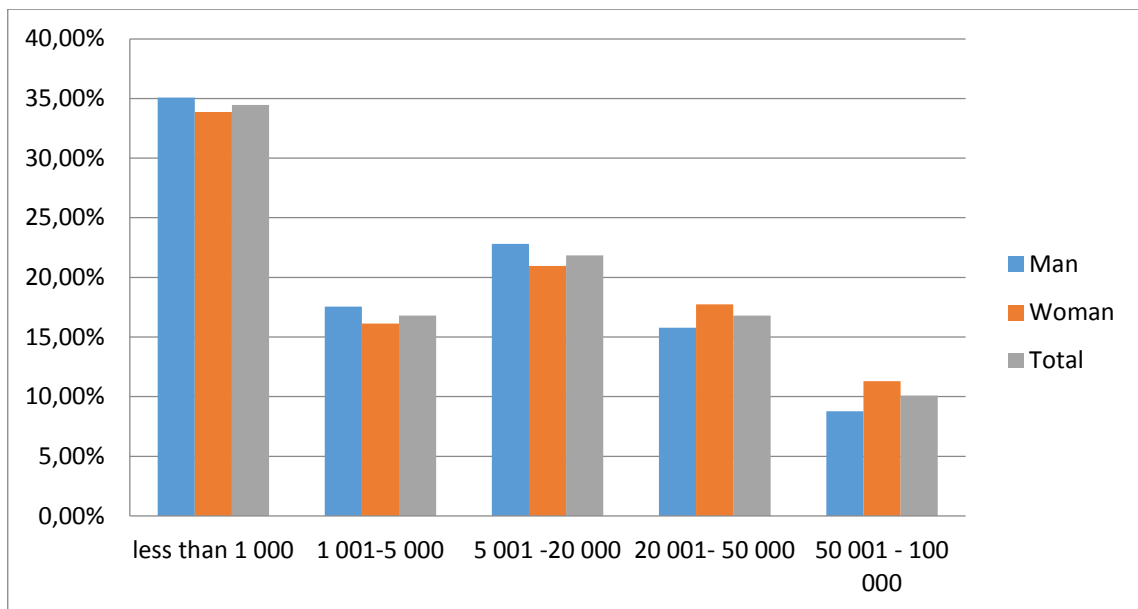


Fig. No. 6: Size of the municipality

This graph illustrates size of the municipalities where respondents live. Majority of respondents (34,4 %) live in municipality smaller than 1000 inhabitants. There are 35 % of men and 33,8 % of women. Respondents mostly live in these small villages because majority of the Vysočina Region are smaller villages with population less than 1000 inhabitants.



Second group is municipalities with population in range from 5001 – 20 000 inhabitants. There live 21,8 % of respondents where are 22,8 % of men and 21 % of women.

Approximately same amount of respondents lives in municipalities with population 1001 - 5000 and 20 001- 50 000. In municipalities with size of 1001- 5000 are 16,8 % of all respondents where 17,5 % are men and 16,1 % are women. Other group with same number of respondents living in municipalities with range from 20 001- 50 000 has 16,8 %. There are 15,8 % of men and 17,7 % of women.

The smallest group is with population of 50 001- 100 000 and it represent 10 % of respondents. There is 8,8 % of men and 11,3 % of women. Only city in the Vysočina Region which has population over 50 000 inhabitants is Jihlava.

## 6.1.5 Type of housing

Tab. No. 13: Type of housing

Type of housing	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
Brick house	31	54,39%	30	48,39%	61	51,26%
Wooden house	4	7,02%	7	11,29%	11	9,24%
Panel Flat	9	15,79%	16	25,81%	25	21,01%
Brick flat	10	17,54%	7	11,29%	17	14,29%
Other	3	5,26%	2	3,23%	5	4,20%
Total	57	100,00%	62	100,00%	119	100,00%

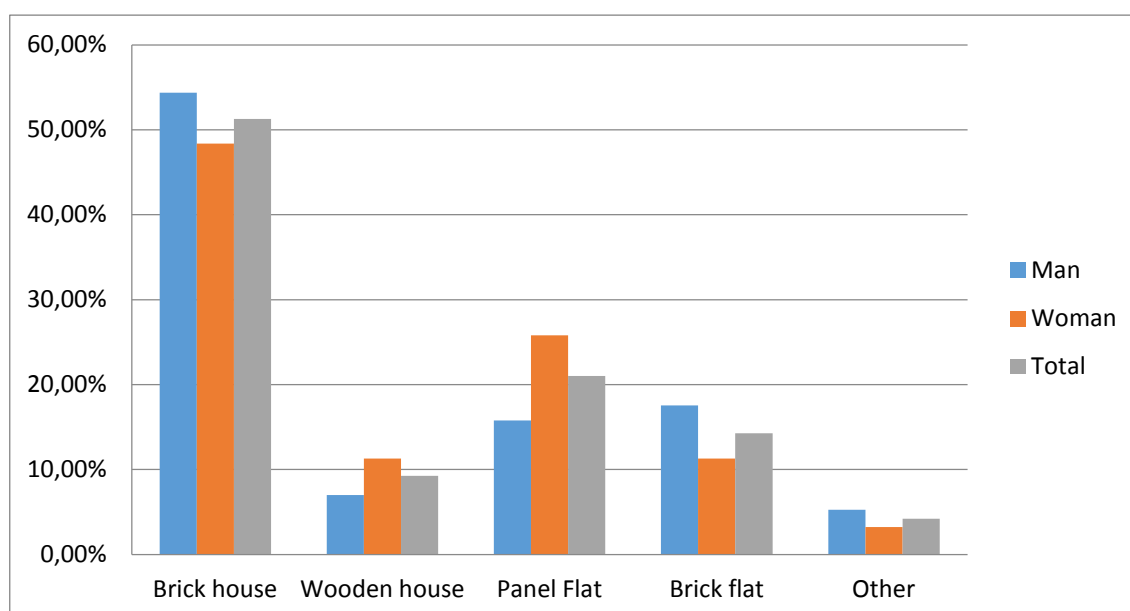


Fig. No. 7: Type of housing

This graph illustrates type of the housing where respondents live. The majority of respondents live in brick house (51,2 %) where are 54,4 % of men and 48,4 % of women. It correlates with number of respondents living in small municipalities where brick house is only type of housing.

The second group are respondents which are living in panel flat (21 %) where are 15,8 % of men and 25, 8 % of women.

The third group are respondents living in brick flat (14,3 %) where are 17,5 % of men and 11,3 % of women.

The fourth group are respondents living in wooden houses (9,24 %) where are 7 % of men and 11,3 % of women

Last group are respondents living in housing defined as other (4.2 %) where are 5.3 % of men and 3,2 % of women. This could be cottage, trailer etc

## 6.2 Private greenery

### 6.2.1 The felling of private non fruit trees with trunk diameter of more than 25 cm should by your opinion decide:

Tab. No. 14: Cutting down private non fruit trees

Cutting down private non fruit trees	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
Owner of the tree	40	70,18%	42	67,74%	82	68,91%
society through the office	17	29,82%	20	32,26%	37	31,09%
Total	57	100,00%	62	100,00%	119	100,00%

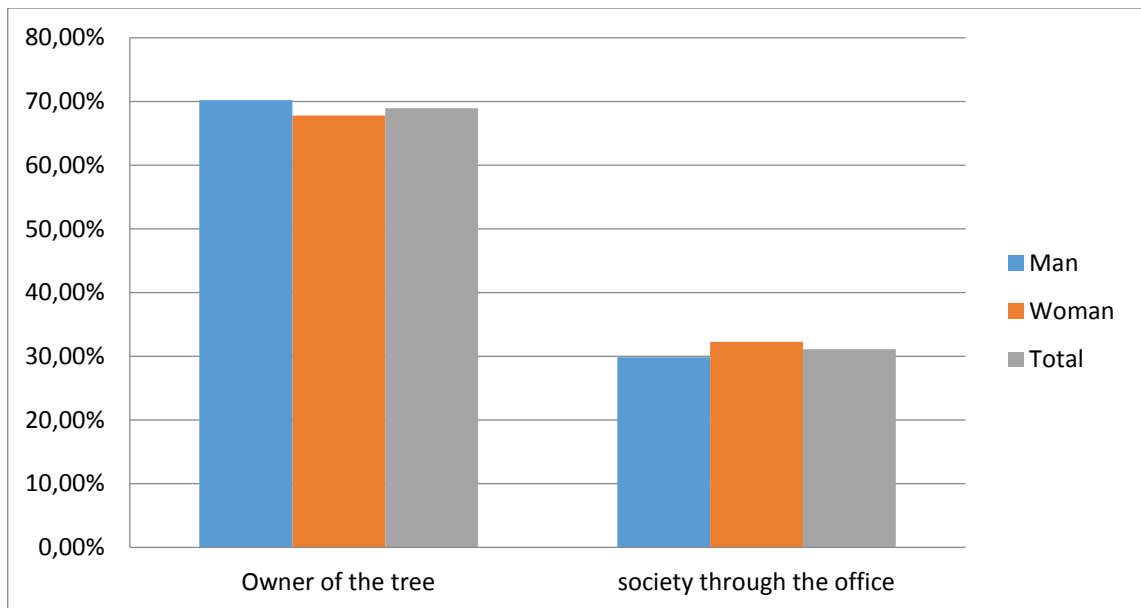


Fig. No. 8: Cutting down private non fruit trees

This graph illustrates respondents' opinion on the felling of private non fruit trees with trunk diameter of more than 25 cm. Nearly 69 % of respondents thinks that the owner of the tree is the only one who can decide about felling down the tree where are 70,1 % of men and 67,7 % of women.

In the other hand there are only 31 % of respondents that think that this decision should be made by society through office. There are 29,8 % of men and 32,3 % of women.

### 6.2.2 The felling of private fruit trees with trunk diameter of more than 25 cm should by your opinion decide:

Tab. No. 15: Cutting down private fruit trees

Cutting down private fruit trees	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
Owner of the tree	46	80,70%	42	67,74%	88	73,95%
society through the office	11	19,30%	20	32,26%	31	26,05%
Total	57	100,00%	62	100,00%	119	100,00%

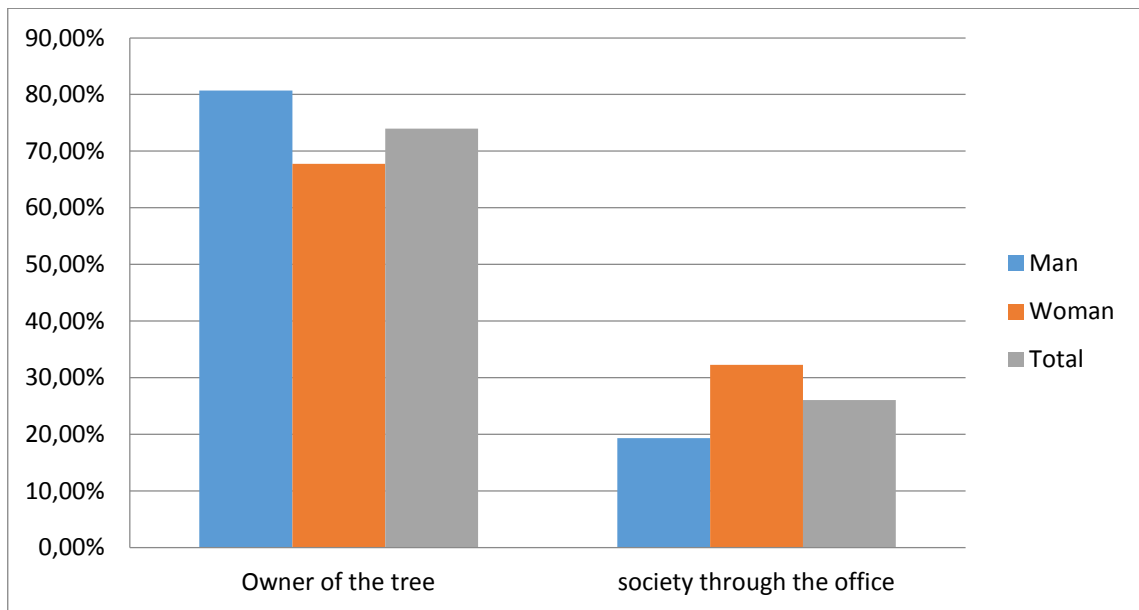


Fig. No. 9: Cutting down private fruit trees

This graph illustrates respondents' opinion on the felling of private fruit trees with trunk diameter of more than 25 cm. Nearly 74% of respondents thinks that the owner of the tree is the only one who can decide about felling down the tree where are 80,7 % of men and 67,7 % of women.

In second group there are only 26 % of respondents that think that this decision should be made by society through office. There are 19,3 % of men and 32,3 % of women.

### 6.2.3 Private green areas

Tab. No. 16: Private green areas

Private green areas	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
Very High	10	17,54%	8	12,90%	18	15,13%
Above Average	18	31,58%	13	20,97%	31	26,05%
Average	15	26,32%	25	40,32%	40	33,61%
Below Average	13	22,81%	14	22,58%	27	22,69%
Very low	1	1,75%	2	3,23%	3	2,52%
Total	57	100,00%	62	100,00%	119	100,00%

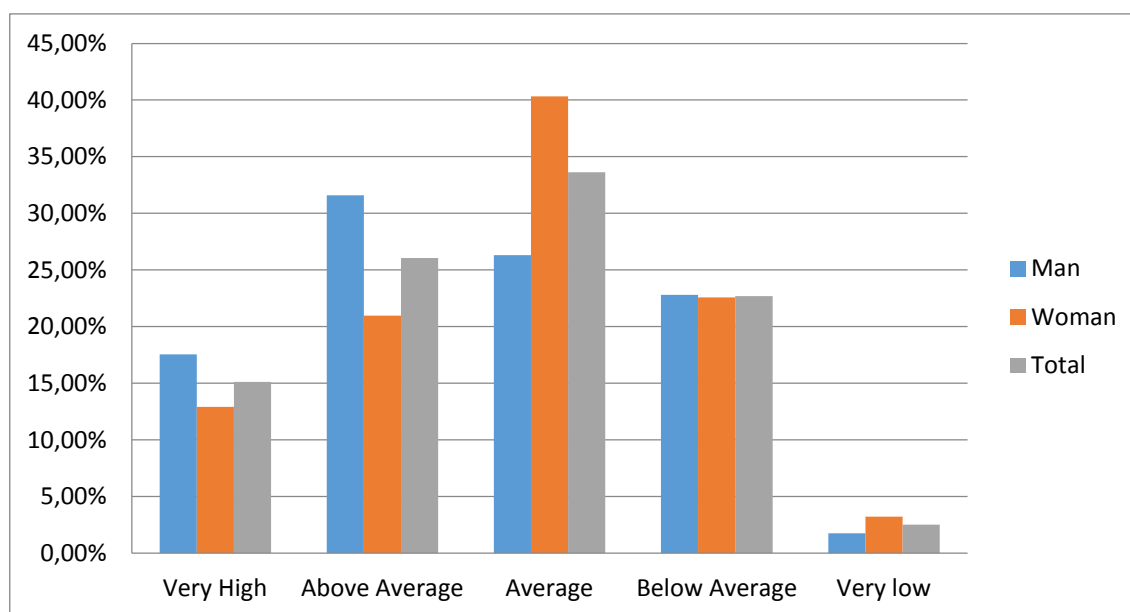


Fig. No. 10: Private green areas

This graph illustrates respondent's opinion on private green areas. The majority of respondents (33,6 %) think that amount of private green area is average. There are 26,3 % of men and 40,3 % of women.

The Second group (26%) thinks that amount of private green area is above average. There are 31,6 % of men and 21 % of women.

The Third group (22,7 %) thinks that amount of private green area is below average. There are 22,8 % of men and 22,7 % of women.

The fourth group (15,1 %) thinks that amount of private green area is very high. There are 17,5 % of men and 12,9 % of women.

Last group (2.52 %) thinks that amount of private green area is very low. There are 1.75 % of man and 3.23 % of women.

## 6.3 Public greenery

### 6.3.1 Public green areas

Tab. No. 17: Public green areas

Public green areas	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
Very High	4	7,02%	8	12,90%	12	10,08%
Above Average	14	24,56%	8	12,90%	22	18,49%
Average	23	40,35%	23	37,10%	46	38,66%
Below Average	12	21,05%	22	35,48%	34	28,57%
Very low	4	7,02%	1	1,61%	5	4,20%
Total	57	100,00%	62	100,00%	119	100,00%

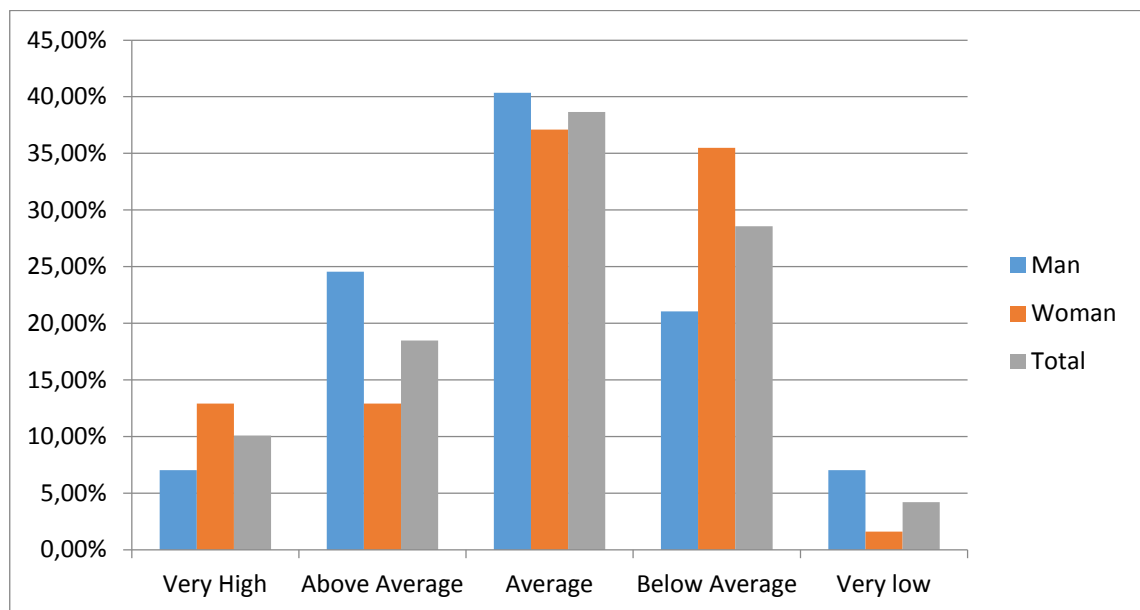


Fig. No. 11: Public green areas

This graph illustrates respondent's opinion on public green areas. Majority of respondents (38,6 %) thinks that amount of public green is average. There is 40,3 % of men and 37,1 % of women.



The second group (28,57 %) thinks that amount of public green areas is below average. There is 21 % of men and 35,5 % of women.

The third group (18,5 %) thinks that amount of public green areas is above average. There are 24,5 % of men and 12,9 % of women.

The fourth group (10 %) thinks that amount of public green areas is very high. There are 7 % of men and 12,9 % of women.

The last group (4,20 %) thinks that amount of public green areas is very low. There are 7 % of men and 1,6 % of women.

### 6.3.2 Age of public trees

Tab. No. 18: Age of public trees

Age of public trees	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
Very High	7	12,28%	11	17,74%	18	15,13%
Above Average	17	29,82%	24	38,71%	41	34,45%
Average	16	28,07%	21	33,87%	37	31,09%
Below Average	14	24,56%	6	9,68%	20	16,81%
Very low	3	5,26%	0	0,00%	3	2,52%
Total	57	100,00%	62	100,00%	119	100,00%

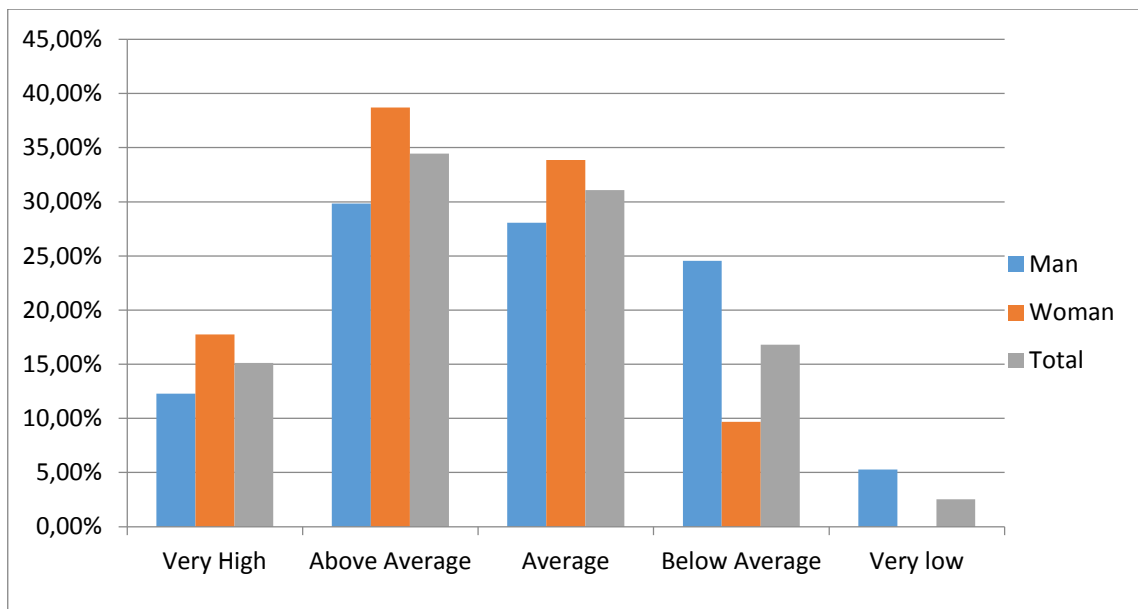


Fig. No. 12: Age of public trees

This graph illustrates respondent's opinion on age of public trees. Majority of respondents (34,45 %) thinks that age of public trees is above average. There is 29,82 % of men and 38,71 % of women.

The second group (31,09 %) thinks that age of public trees is average. There is 28,07 % of men and 33,87 % of women.

The third group (16,81 %) thinks that age of public trees is below average. There are 24,56 % of men and 9,68 % of women.

The fourth group (15,13 %) thinks that age of public trees is very high. There are 12,28 % of men and 17,74 % of women.

The last group (2,52 %) thinks that age of public trees is very low. There are 5,26 % of men and 0 % of women.

### 6.3.3 Over aged and dangerous trees

Tab. No. 19: Over aged and dangerous trees

Over aged and dangerous trees	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
Cut down immediately	30	52,63%	43	69,35%	73	61,34%
Secure against falling	19	33,33%	14	22,58%	33	27,73%
Leave it to its natural involvement	8	14,04%	5	8,06%	13	10,92%
Total	57	100,00%	62	100,00%	119	100,00%

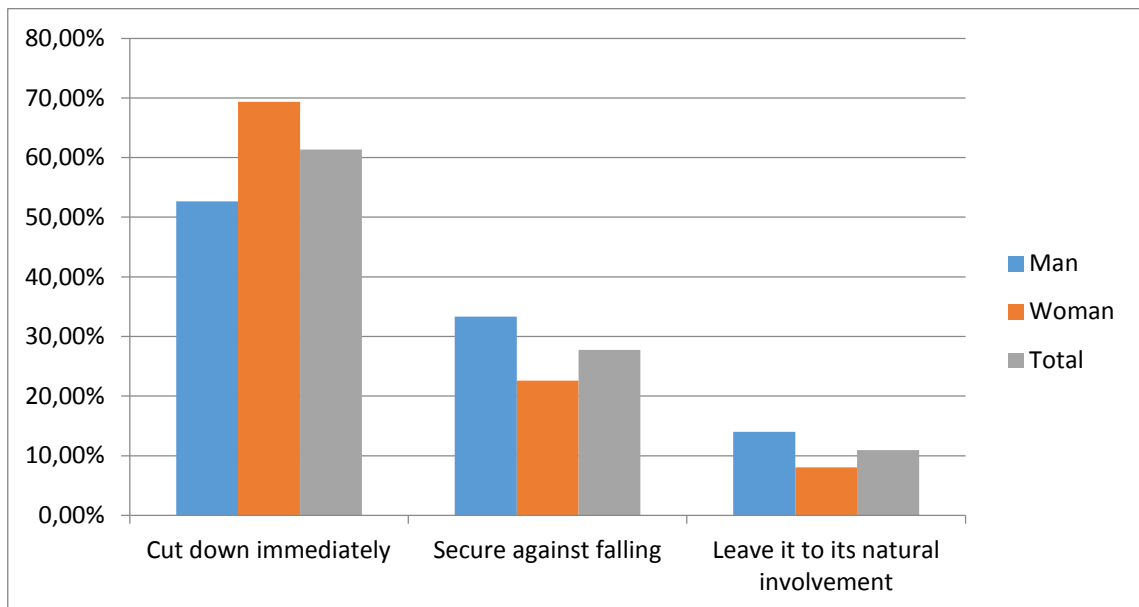


Fig. No. 13: Over aged and dangerous trees

This graph illustrates respondent's opinion on over aged and dangerous trees. Majority of respondents (61,34 %) thinks that you should cut them down immediately. There are 52,63 % of men and 69,35 % of women.

The second group (27,73 %) thinks you should secure them against falling. There is 33,33 % of men and 22,58 % of women.

The third group (10,92%) thinks that you should leave them to its natural involvement. There are 14,04 % of men and 8,06 % of women.

This result shows that people feel unsecured if the tree is not cut down immediately or secure against falling.

## 6.4 Agriculture

### 6.4.1 Using of agriculture arable land (field) you consider as:

Tab. No. 20: Using agriculture arable land

Agricultural arable land	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
Very intense	18	31,58%	16	25,81%	34	28,57%
Mainly intense	15	26,32%	21	33,87%	36	30,25%
Reasonable	14	24,56%	15	24,19%	29	24,37%
Less intense	9	15,79%	10	16,13%	19	15,97%
Very low intense	1	1,75%	0	0,00%	1	0,84%
Total	57	100,00%	62	100,00%	119	100,00%

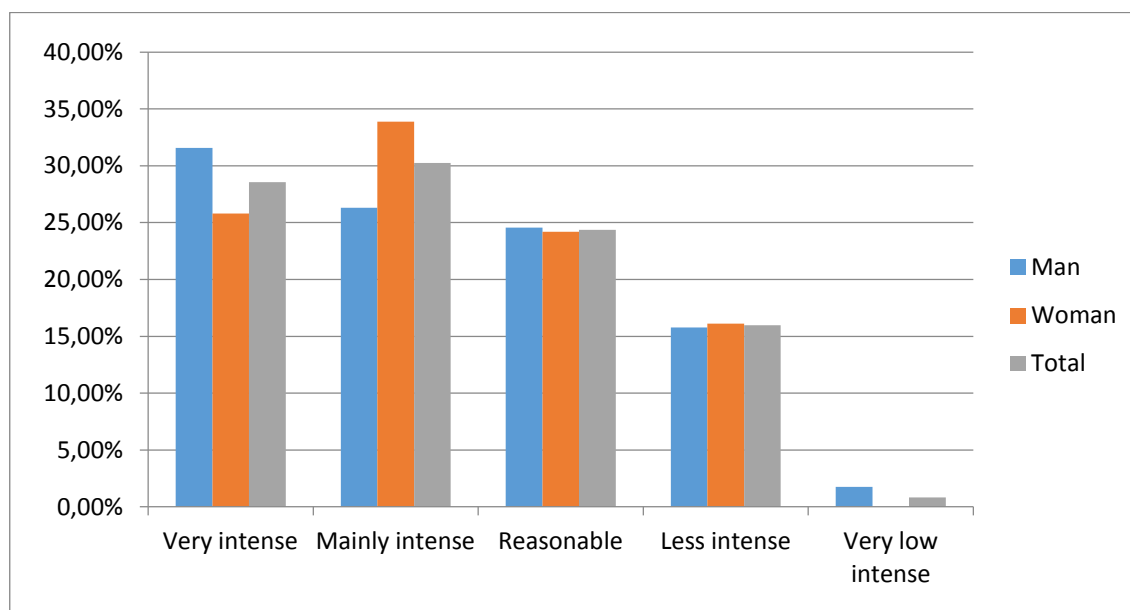


Fig. No. 14: Using of agriculture arable land

This graph illustrates using agricultural arable land. Majority of respondents (30,25 %) thinks that using agricultural arable land is mainly intense. There are 26,32 % of men and 33,87 % of women.

The second group (28,57 %) thinks that using agricultural arable land is very intense. There is 31,58 % of men and 25,81 % of women.

The third group (24,37 %) thinks that using agricultural arable land is reasonable. There is 24,56 % of men and 24,19 % of women.

The fourth group (15,97 %) thinks that using agricultural arable land is less intense. There is 15,79 % of men and 16,13 % of women.

Last group (0,84 %) thinks that using agricultural arable land is very low intense. There is 1,75 % of men and 0 % of women.

These results indicate that farmers are often over using fields and they are not letting them fallow.

## 6.4.2 Using non arable agricultural land (meadow) you consider as:

Tab. No. 21: Using of non arable agricultural land (meadow)

Using of non arable agricultural land (meadow)	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
Very intense	3	5,26%	5	8,06%	8	6,72%
Mainly intense	5	8,77%	4	6,45%	9	7,56%
Reasonable	17	29,82%	20	32,26%	37	31,09%
Less intense	18	31,58%	23	37,10%	41	34,45%
Very low intense	14	24,56%	10	16,13%	24	20,17%
Total	57	100,00%	62	100,00%	119	100,00%

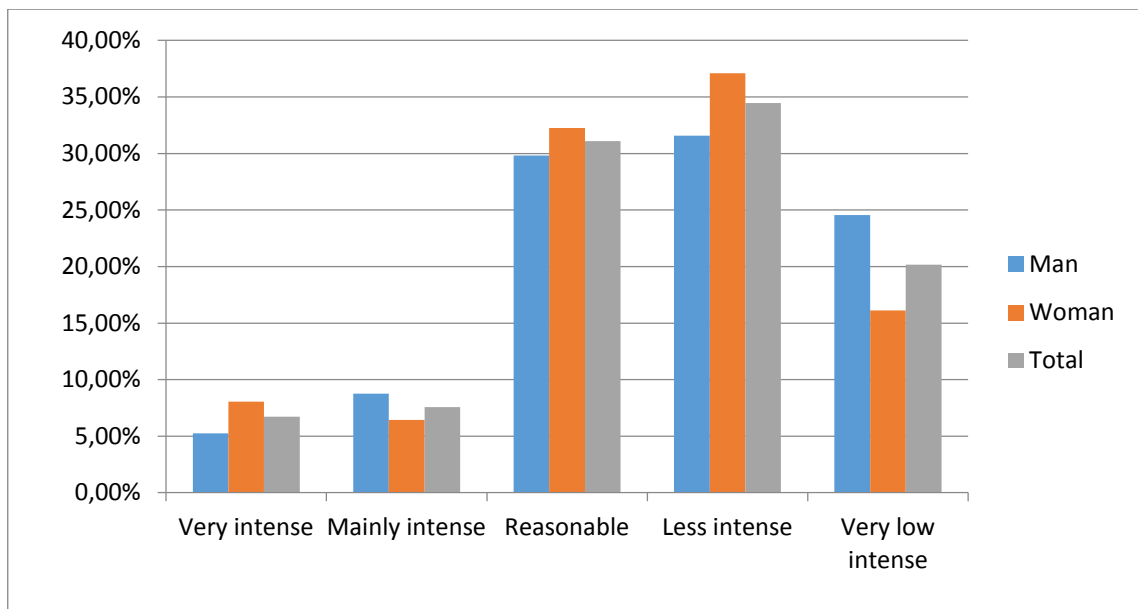


Fig. No. 15: Using of non arable agricultural land (meadow)

This graph illustrates using non arable agricultural land. Majority of respondents (34,45 %) thinks that using non arable agricultural land is less intense. There are 31,58 % of men and 37,1 % of women.

The second group (31,09 %) thinks that using non arable agricultural land is reasonable. There is 29,82 % of men and 32,26 % of women.

The third group (20,17 %) thinks that using non arable agricultural land is very low intense. There is 24,56 % of men and 16,13 % of women.

The fourth group (7,56 %) thinks that using non arable agricultural land is mainly intense. There is 8,77 % of men and 6,45 % of women.

Last group (6,72 %) thinks that using non arable agricultural land is very intense. There is 5,26 % of men and 8,06 % of women.

These results indicate that meadows are not used as much as fields.

### 6.4.3 Mix of agricultural crops on fields you consider as:

Tab. No. 22: Mix of agricultural crops on fields

Mix of agricultural crops on fields	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
Economically motivated	22	38,60%	30	48,39%	52	43,70%
Necessary compromise	14	24,56%	17	27,42%	31	26,05%
Adequate and long term sustainable approach	16	28,07%	8	12,90%	24	20,17%
Insufficient economically motivated	5	8,77%	7	11,29%	12	10,08%
Total	57	100,00%	62	100,00%	119	100,00%

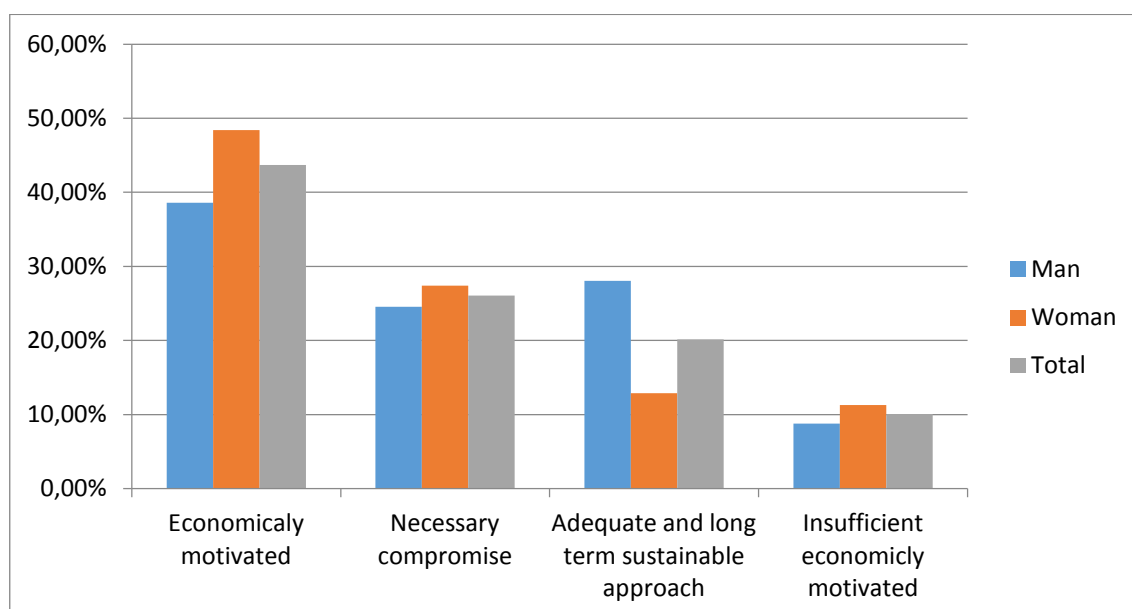


Fig. No. 16: Mix of agricultural crops on fields



This graph illustrates opinion of respondents on mix of agricultural crops on fields. Majority of respondents (43,70 %) thinks that mix of agricultural crops are too much economically motivated (excessive use of chemicals, depletion of nutrients, introduced crops). There are 38,6 % of men and 48,39 % of women.

The second group of respondents (26,05 %) thinks that it is necessary compromise between economic and nature. There are 24,56 % of men and 27,42 % of women.

The third group of respondents (20,17 %) thinks that it is an adequate and long term sustainable approach. There are 28,07 % of men and 12,9 % of women.

Last group of respondents (10,08 %) thinks that it is insufficiently economically motivated. There is 8,77 % of men and 11,29 % of women.

#### 6.4.4 You consider activity of farmers as:

Tab. No. 23: Activity of farmers

Activity of farmers	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
Beneficial to society (food)	22	38,60%	23	37,10%	45	37,82%
Adequate to nature and business	24	42,11%	32	51,61%	56	47,06%
Harmful to society	11	19,30%	7	11,29%	18	15,13%
Total	57	100,00%	62	100,00%	119	100,00%

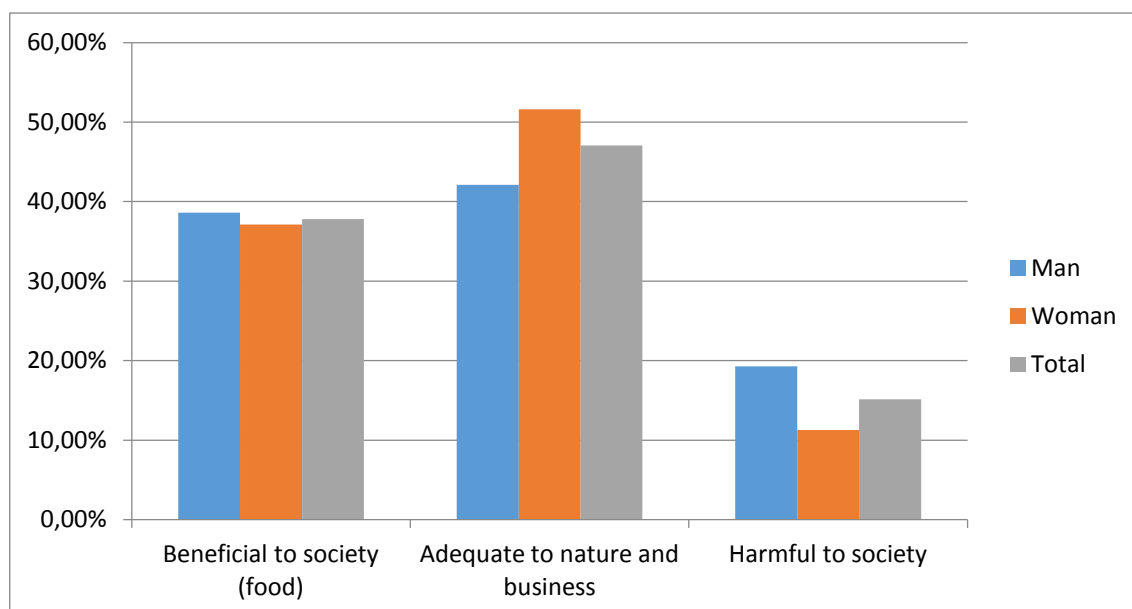


Fig. No. 17: Activity of farmers

This graph illustrates respondents opinion on activity of farmers. The majority of respondents (47,06 %) thinks that activity of farmers are adequate to nature and business. There are 42,11 % of men and 51,61 % of women.

The second group (37,82 %) thinks that activity of farmers are beneficial to society because of production of food. There are 38,60 % of men and 37,10 % of women.

Only 15,13 % of respondents thinks that is harmful to society. There are 19,30 % of men and 11,29 % of women.

## 6.5 Forestry

### 6.5.1 Using forest land as a source of wood you consider as:

Tab. No. 24: Using of forest land as a source of wood

Using of forest land as a source of wood	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
Very intense	9	15,79%	14	22,58%	23	19,33%
Mainly intense	18	31,58%	22	35,48%	40	33,61%
Reasonable	20	35,09%	17	27,42%	37	31,09%
Less intense	10	17,54%	9	14,52%	19	15,97%
Very low intense	0	0,00%	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
Total	57	100,00%	62	100,00%	119	100,00%

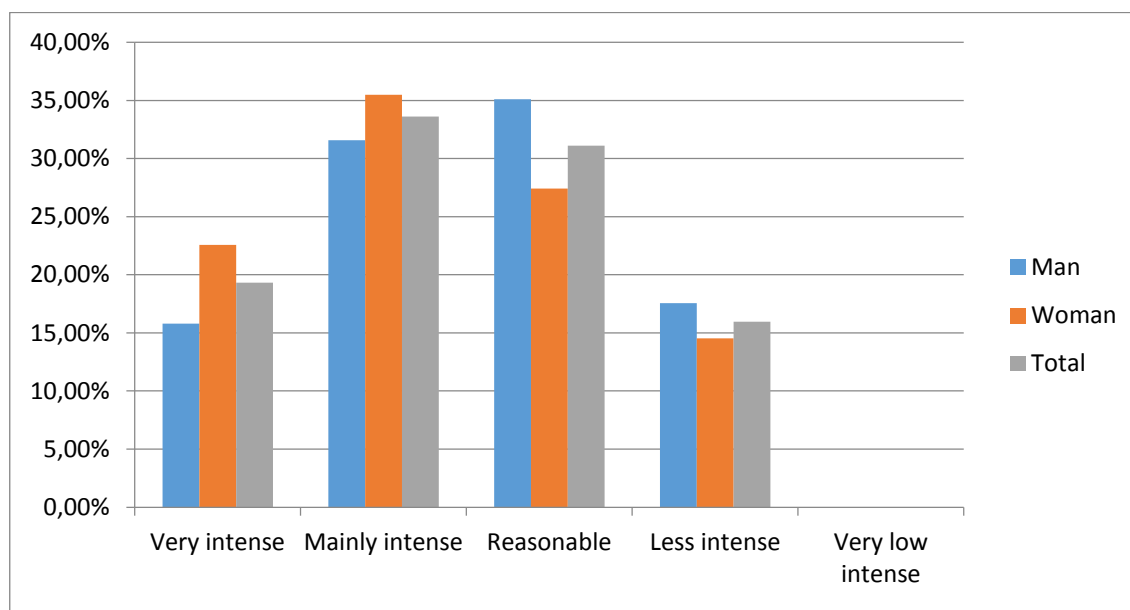


Fig. No. 18: Using of forest land as a source of wood

This graph illustrates opinion of respondents on using forest land as a source of wood. The majority of respondents (33,61 %) thinks that the use of forest land as a source of wood is mainly intense. There are 31,58 % of men and 35,48 % of women.

The second group (31,09 %) thinks that use of forest land as a source of wood is reasonable. There are 35,09 % of men and 27,42 % of women.

The third group of respondents (19,33 %) thinks that use of forest land as a source of wood is very intense. There are 15,79 % of men and 22,58 % of women.

The fourth group of respondents (15,97 %) thinks that use of forest land as a source of wood is less intense. There are 17,54 % of men and 14,52 % of women.

Not even 1 respondent thinks that use of forest land as a source of wood is very low intensive.

This results shows that people are well aware of too much mining in the forests

## 6.5.2 Mix of tree species compared to ideal state you consider as:

Tab. No. 25: Mix of forest species

Mix of forest species	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
Too much coniferous	15	26,32%	10	16,13%	25	21,01%
Mainly coniferous	16	28,07%	22	35,48%	38	31,93%
Adequate amount coniferous and deciduous	16	28,07%	20	32,26%	36	30,25%
Mainly deciduous	9	15,79%	7	11,29%	16	13,45%
Too much deciduous	1	1,75%	3	4,84%	4	3,36%
Total	57	100,00%	62	100,00%	119	100,00%

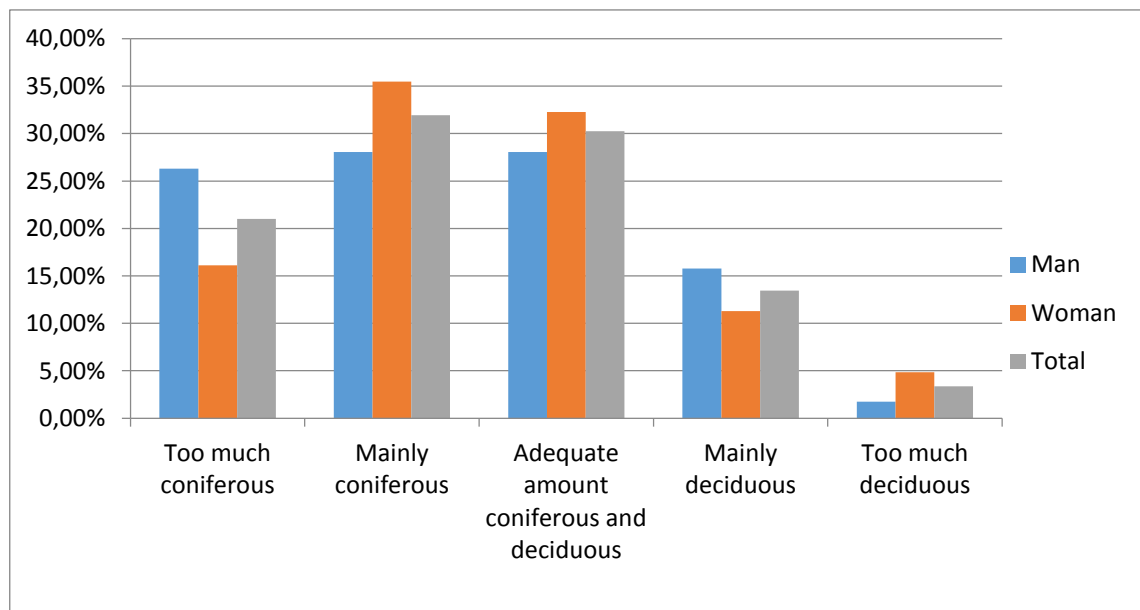


Fig. No. 19: Mix of forest species

This graph illustrates opinion of respondents on mix of tree species compared to ideal state. The majority of respondents (31,93 %) thinks that mix of tree species compared to ideal state is mainly coniferous. There are 28,07 % of men and 35,48 % of women.

The second group (30,25 %) thinks mix of tree species compared to ideal state is adequate amount coniferous and deciduous. There are 28,07 % of men and 32,26 % of women.

The third group of respondents (21,01 %) thinks that mix of tree species compared to ideal state is too much coniferous. There are 26,32 % of men and 16,13 % of women.

The fourth group of respondents (13,45 %) thinks that mix of tree species compared to ideal state is mainly deciduous. There are 15,79 % of men and 11,29 % of women.

Only 3,36 % of respondents thinks that mix of tree species compared to ideal state is too much deciduous. There are 1,75 % of men and 4,84 % of women.

### 6.5.3 Czech forest you consider as:

Tab. No. 26: Czech forest is considered as

Czech forest is considered as	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
Too much economically used	8	14,04%	17	27,42%	25	21,01%
Quite lot economically used	18	31,58%	18	29,03%	36	30,25%
Adequate used	13	22,81%	12	19,35%	25	21,01%
More nature character	17	29,82%	13	20,97%	30	25,21%
Left to nature involvement	1	1,75%	2	3,23%	3	2,52%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

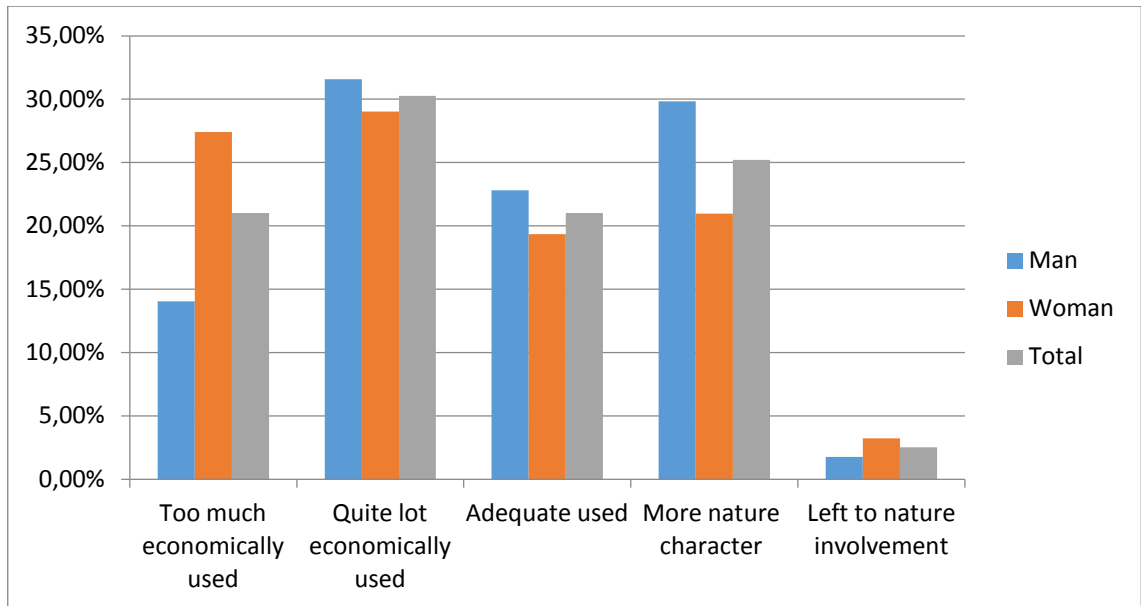


Fig. No. 20: Czech forest is considered as

This graph illustrates respondents opinion on Czech forests. The majority of respondents (30,25 %) thinks that Czech forests are quite lot economically used. There are 31,58 % of men and 29,03 % of women.

The second group of respondents (25,21 %) thinks that Czech forests are more nature characters. There are 29,82 % of men and 20,97 % of women.

The third group of respondents (21,01 %) thinks that Czech forests are too much economically used. There are 14,04 % of men and 27,42 % of women.

The fourth group of respondents (21,01 %) thinks that Czech forests are adequate used. There are 22,81 % of men and 19,35 % of women.

Only (2.52 %) of respondents thinks that Czech forests are left to nature involvement.

### 6.5.4 Activity of forest workers you consider as:

Tab. No. 27: Activity of forest workers

Activity of forest workers	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
Beneficial to society (wood)	20	35,09%	14	22,58%	34	28,57%
Adequately to natural and mining	32	56,14%	35	56,45%	67	56,30%
Harmful to society	5	8,77%	13	20,97%	18	15,13%
Total	57	100,00%	62	100,00%	119	100,00%

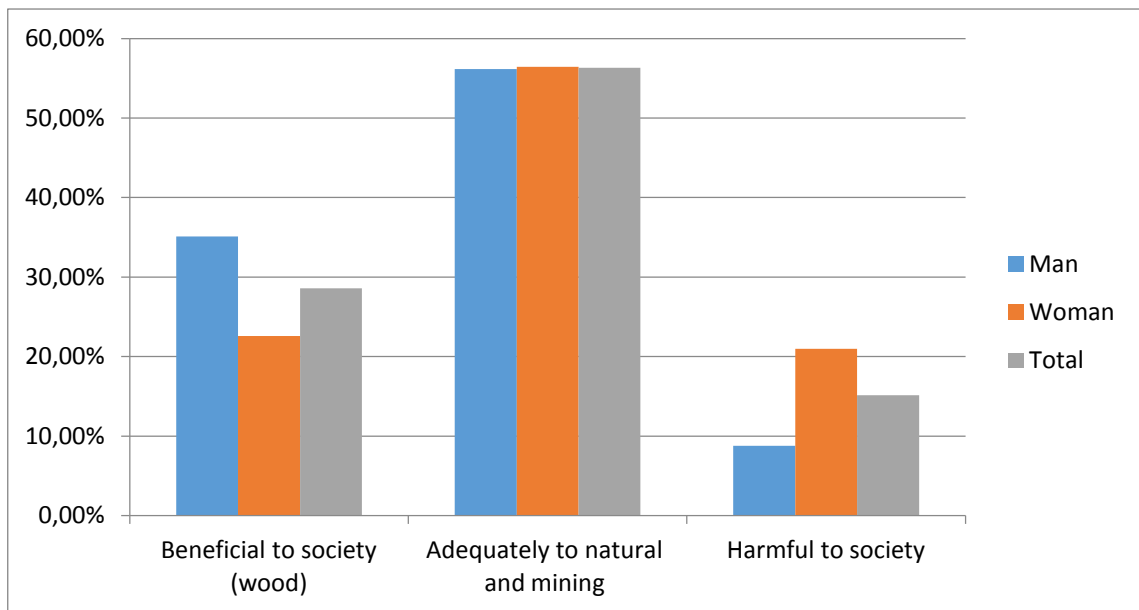


Fig. No. 21: Activity of forest workers

This graph illustrates respondents opinion on activity of forest workers. The majority of respondents (56,30 %) thinks that activity of forest workers is adequately to natural and mining. There are 56,14 % of men and 56,45 % of women.



The second group of respondents (28,57 %) thinks that activity of forest workers is beneficial to society because it generates wood. There are 35,09 % of men and 22,58 % of women.

The last group of respondents (15,13 %) thinks that activity of forest workers is harmful to society. There are 8,77 % of men and 20,97 % of women.

## 6.6 Hunting

### 6.6.1 Hunting is perceived as

Tab. No. 28: Hunting is perceived

Hunting is perceived	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
Care for natural wealth	13	22,81%	4	6,45%	17	14,29%
Meaningful use of natural resources	21	36,84%	19	30,65%	40	33,61%
Private hobby in accordance with nature and public	16	28,07%	15	24,19%	31	26,05%
Private hobby in conflict with nature and public	7	12,28%	24	38,71%	31	26,05%
Total	57	100,00%	62	100,00%	119	100,00%

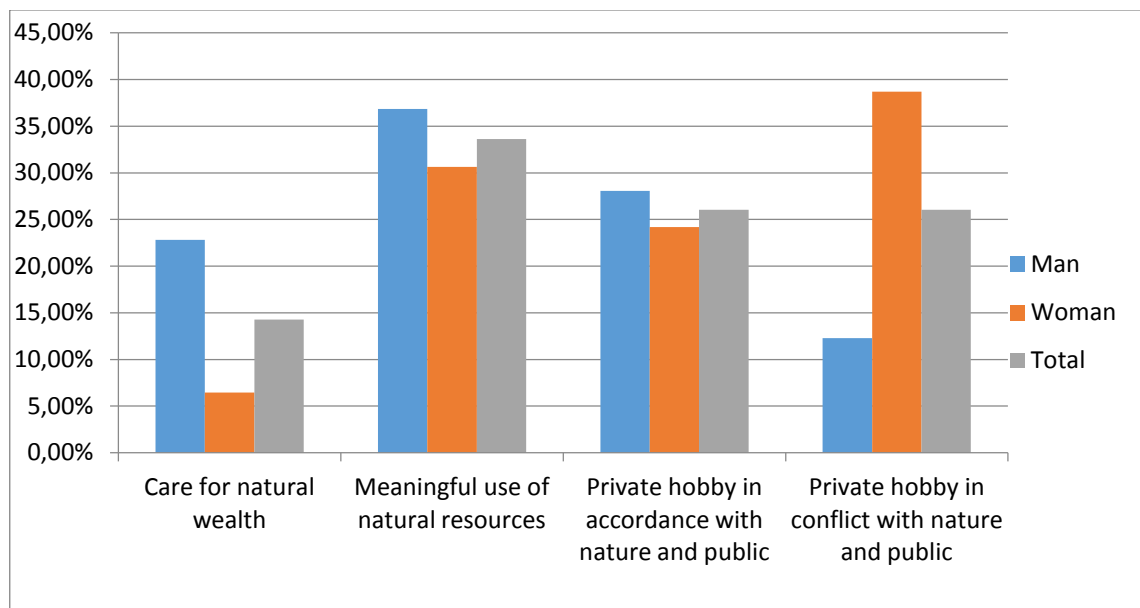


Fig. No. 22: Hunting is perceived

This graph illustrates respondents' opinions on the perception of hunting. The majority of respondents (33,61%) think that hunting is a meaningful use of natural resources. There are 36,84% of men and 30,65% of women.

The second group of respondents (26,05 %) thinks that hunting is a private hobby in accordance with nature and public. There are 28,07 % of men and 24,19 % of women.

The third group of respondents also (26,05 %) thinks that hunting is a private hobby in conflict with nature and public. There are 12,28 % of men and 38,71 % of women.

The fourth group of respondents (26,05 %) thinks that hunting is a private hobby in conflict with nature and public. There are 12,28 % of men and 38,71 % of women.

Only 14,29 % of respondents thinks that hunting is a care for natural and wealth. There are 22,81 % of men and 6,45 % of women.

These results clearly indicate that more than 50% of women think that hunting is a private hobby. Almost 39 % of women think that hunting is a private hobby with conflict with nature and public.

## 6.6.2 The current form of hunting you consider as:

Tab. No. 29: The current form of hunting

The current form of hunting	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
Positive	22	38,60%	8	12,90%	30	25,21%
Neutral	24	42,11%	32	51,61%	56	47,06%
Negative and harmful to society	11	19,30%	22	35,48%	33	27,73%
Total	57	100,00%	62	100,00%	119	100,00%

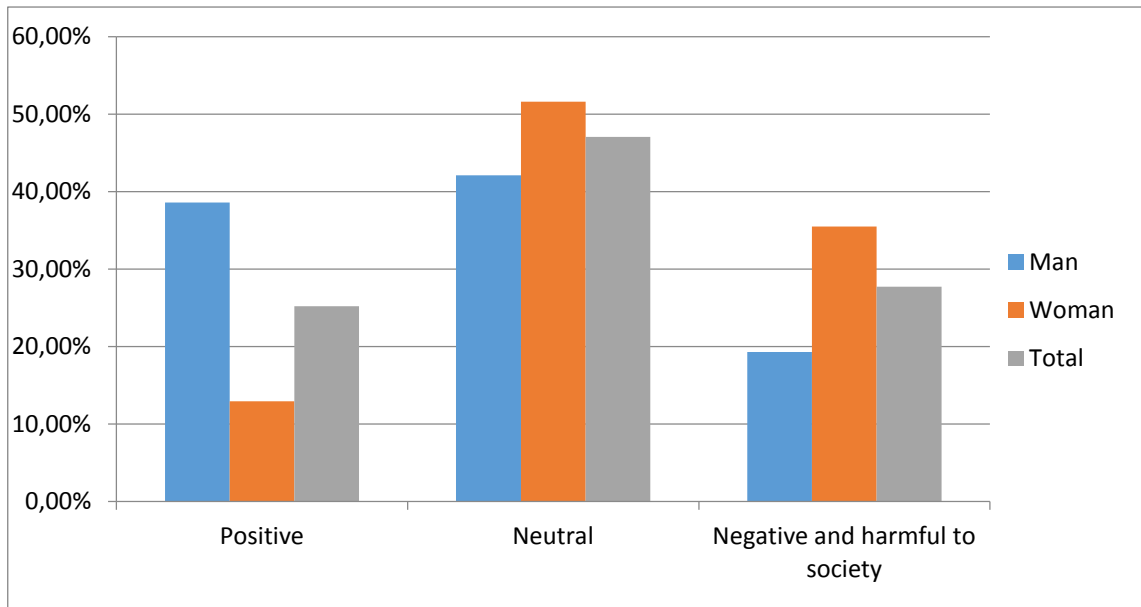


Fig. No. 23: The current form of hunting

This graph illustrates respondent's opinion on the current form of hunting. The majority of respondents (47,06 %) thinks that current form of hunting is neutral. There are 42,11 % of men and 51,61 % of women.

The second group of respondents (27,73 %) thinks that current form of hunting is negative and harmful to society. There are 19,30 % of men and 35,48 % of women.

The last group of respondents (25,21 %) thinks that current form of hunting is positive to society. There are 38,60 % of men and 12,90 % of women.

These results clearly indicated that people are perceiving hunting as a neutral. But almost 40 % of men think that hunting is positive for society. It is caused that lot of men were or are hunters so they have different approach to animals.

### 6.6.3 Hunting as a hobby should be:

Tab. No. 30: Hunting as a hobby

Hunting as a hobby	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
Work same as now	34	59,65%	13	20,97%	47	39,50%
Be more beneficial to nature	17	29,82%	33	53,23%	50	42,02%
Cancel this kind of hunting and leave animals to its natural involvement	6	10,53%	16	25,81%	22	18,49%
Total	57	100,00%	62	100,00%	119	100,00 %

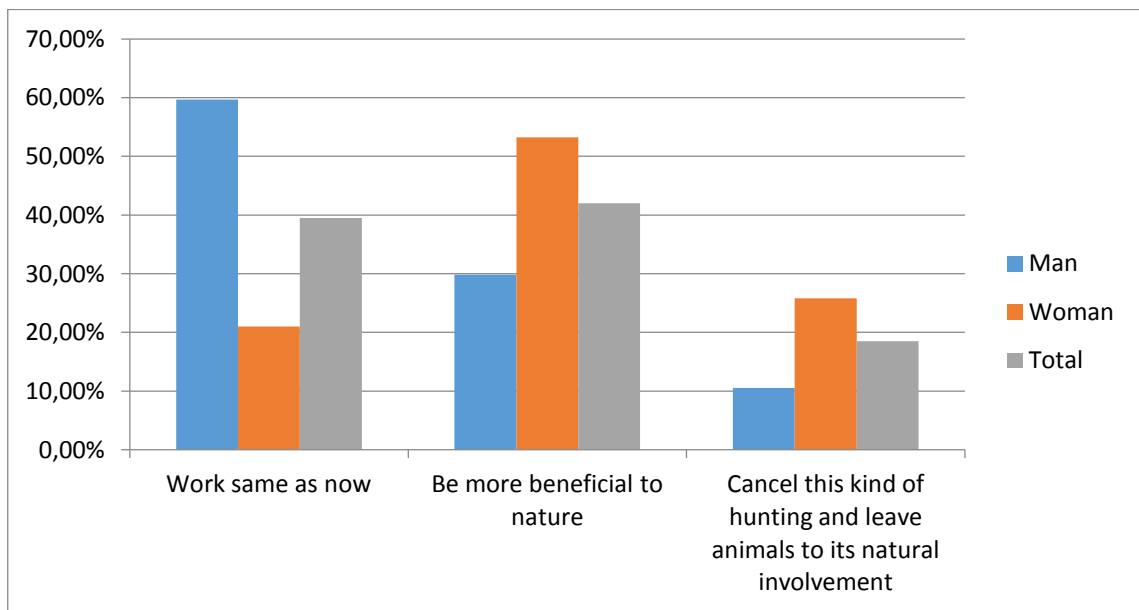


Fig. No. 24: Hunting as a hobby

This graph illustrates respondents opinion on hunting as a hobby. The majority of respondents (42,02 % ) thinks that hunting should be more beneficial to nature. There are 29,82 % of men and 53,23 % of women.

The second group of respondents (39,50 %) thinks that hunting as a hobby should work same as now. There are 59,65 % of men and 20,97 % of women.

The last group of respondents (18,49 %) thinks that hunting as a hobby should be cancelled in this kind of form and leave animals to its natural involvement. There are 10,53 % of men and 25,81 % of women.

## 6.7 Fishing

### 6.7.1 Fishing is perceived as:

Tab. No. 31: Fishing is perceived

Fishing is perceived	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
Care for natural wealth	14	24,56%	7	11,29%	21	17,65%
Meaningful use of natural resources	25	43,86%	21	33,87%	46	38,66%
Private hobby in accordance with nature and public	16	28,07%	21	33,87%	37	31,09%
Private hobby in conflict with nature and public	2	3,51%	13	20,97%	15	12,61%
Total	57	100,00%	62	100,00%	119	100,00%

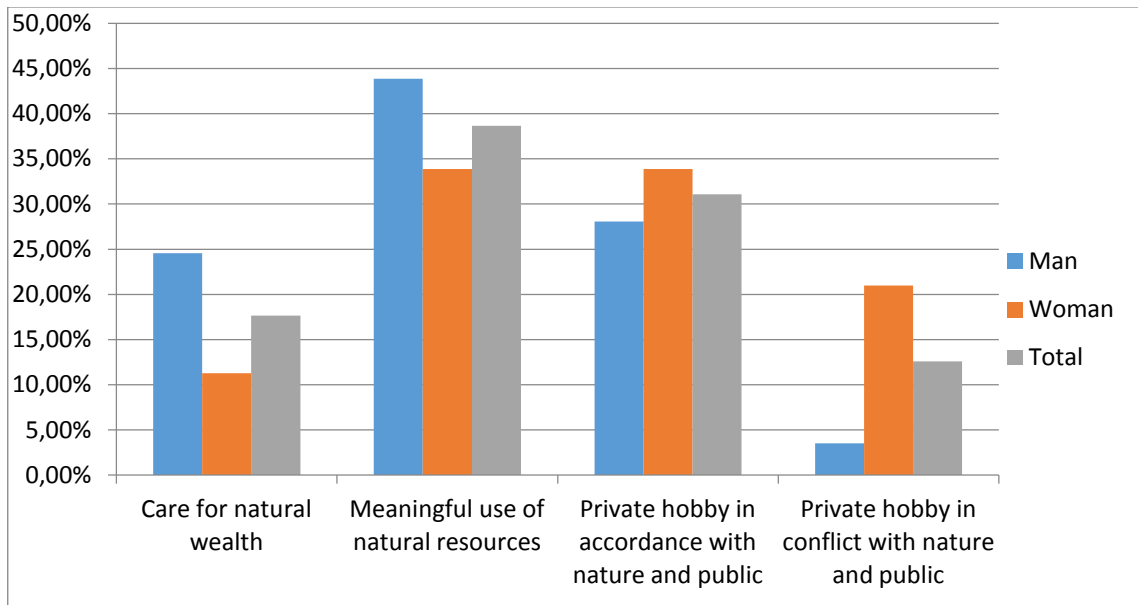


Fig. No. 25: Fishing is perceived

This graph illustrates respondent's opinion on perception of fishing. The majority of respondents (38,66 %) thinks that fishing is meaningful use of natural resources. There are 43,86 % of men and 33,87 % of women.

The second group of respondents (31,09 %) thinks that fishing is private hobby in accordance with nature and public. There are 28,07 % of men and 33,87 % of women.

The third group of respondents (17,65 %) thinks that fishing is care for natural wealth. There are 24,56 % of men and 11,29 % of women.

Last group of respondents (12,61 %) thinks that fishing is private hobby in conflict with nature and public. There are 3,51 % of men and 20,97 % of women. These results indicated that men are more positive about fishing than women. It could be connected with nature of every man. Men were always hunting so they accept fishing in better way than women.



## 6.7.2 Fishing in this form you consider as:

Tab. No. 32: Fishing in this form

Fishing in this form	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
Positive	27	47,37%	13	20,97%	40	33,61%
Neutral	28	49,12%	39	62,90%	67	56,30%
Negative and harmful to society	2	3,51%	10	16,13%	12	10,08%
Total	57	100,00%	62	100,00%	119	100,00%

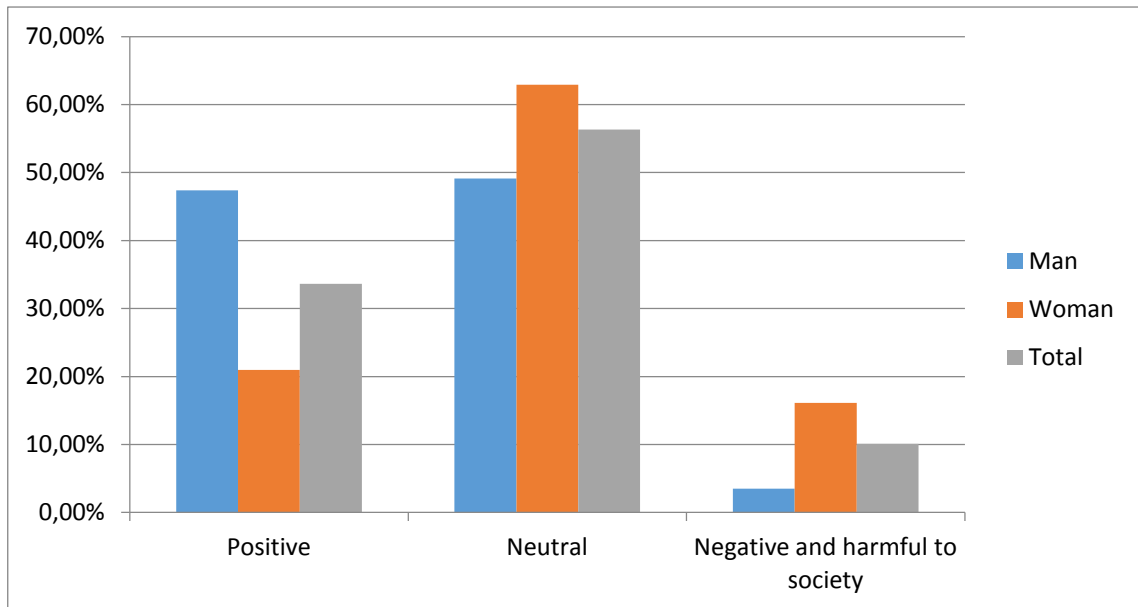


Fig. No. 26: Fishing in this form

This graph illustrates respondent's opinion on fishing in this form. The majority of respondents (56,30 %) thinks that fishing in this form is neutral. There are 49,12 % of men and 62,90 % of women.

The second group of respondents (33,61 %) thinks that fishing in this form is positive. There are 47,37 % of men and 20,97 % of women.

The last group of respondents (10,08 %) thinks that fishing is negative and harmful to society. There are 3,51 % of men and 16,13 % of women.

### 6.7.3 Fishing as a hobby should:

Tab. No. 33: Fishing as a hobby

Fishing as a hobby	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
Work same as now	38	66,67%	20	32,26%	58	48,74%
Be more beneficial to nature and public	19	33,33%	36	58,06%	55	46,22%
Cancel this kind of fishing and leave fishes to its natural involvement	0	0,00%	6	9,68%	6	5,04%
Total	57	100,00%	62	100,00%	119	100,00%

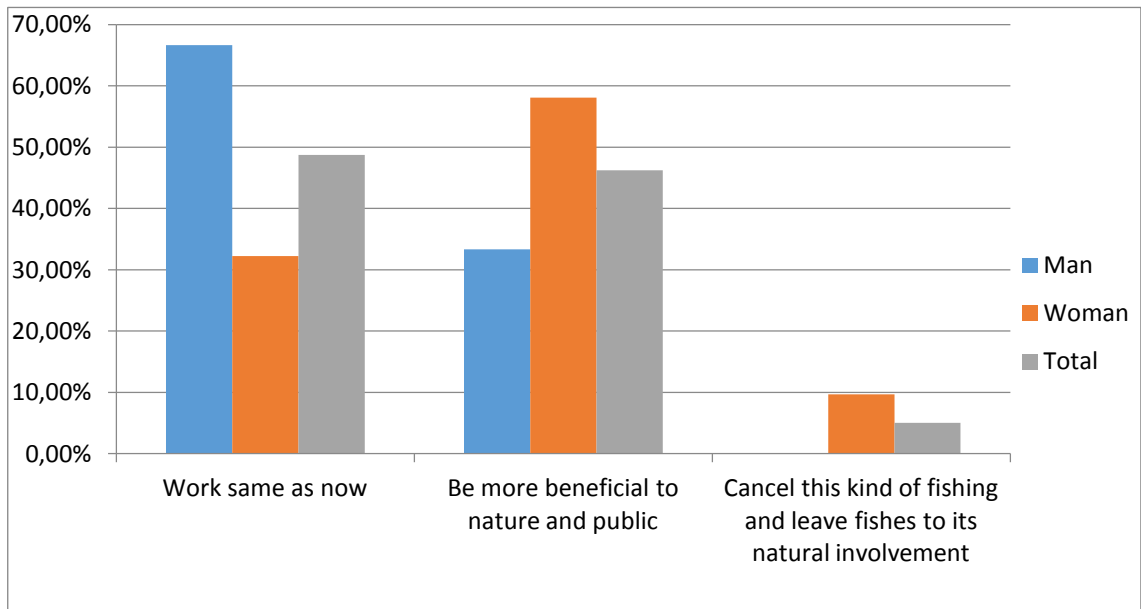


Fig. No. 27: Fishing as a hobby

This graph illustrates respondent's opinion on fishing as a hobby. The majority of the respondents (48,74 %) thinks that fishing as a hobby should work same as now. There are 66,67 % of men and 32,26 % of women.

The second group of respondents (46,22 %) thinks that fishing as a hobby should be more beneficial to nature and public. There are 33,33 % of men and 58,06 % of women.

The last group of respondents (5,04 %) thinks that fishing as a hobby should be cancelled in this kind of form and leave fishes to its natural involvement. There are 0 % of men and 9,68 % of women.

These results indicated that respondents are happy with this kind of fishing they would only welcome more beneficial form of fishing.

## 6.8 Protected areas

### 6.8.1 Area of protected lands is:

Tab. No. 34: Area of protected land

Area of protected lands	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
Very High	1	1,75%	6	9,68%	7	5,88%
Above Average	6	10,53%	13	20,97%	19	15,97%
Average	28	49,12%	17	27,42%	45	37,82%
Below Average	20	35,09%	24	38,71%	44	36,97%
Very low	2	3,51%	2	3,23%	4	3,36%
Total	57	100,00%	62	100,00%	119	100,00%

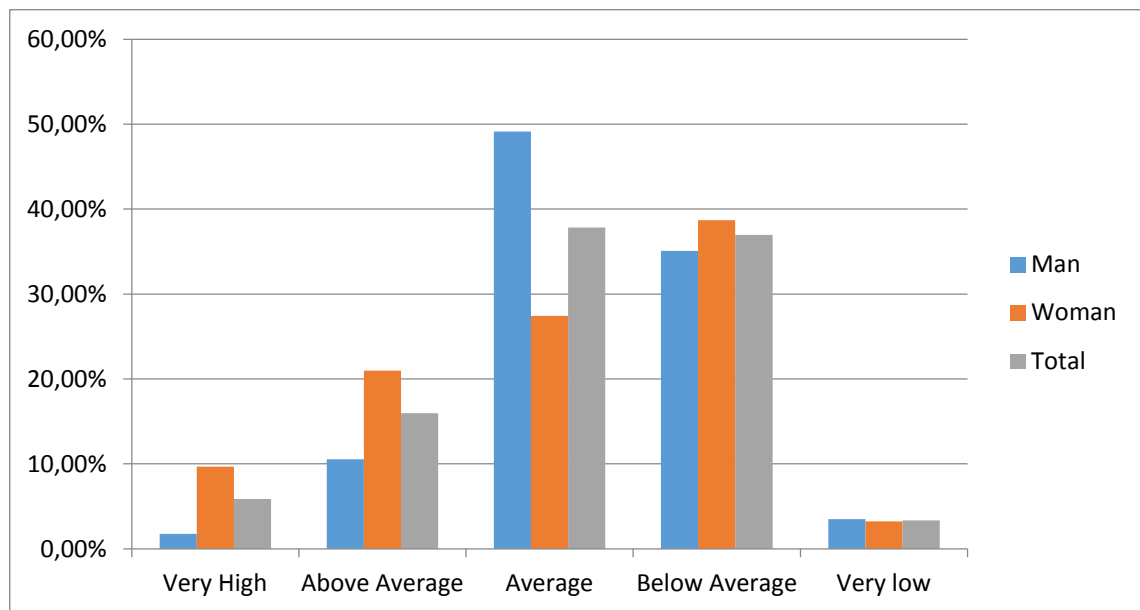


Fig. No. 28: Area of protected land

This graph illustrates respondent's opinion on area of protected land. The majority of respondents (37,82 %) thinks that area of protected lands are average. There are 49,12 % of men and 27,42 % of women.

The second group of respondents (36,97 %) thinks that area of protected lands is below average. There are 35,09 % of men and 38,71 % of women.

The third group of respondents (15,97 %) thinks that area of protected lands is above average. There are 10,53 % of men and 20,97 % of women.

The fourth group of respondents (5,88 %) thinks that area of protected lands is very high. There are 1,75 % of men and 9,68 % of women.

Only 3,36 % of respondents thinks that area of protected lands is very low. There are 3,51 % of men and 3,23 % of women.

These results indicate that protection in protected areas is around average.

## 6.8.2 Levels of protection in protected areas are:

Tab. No. 35: Levels of protection in protected areas

Levels of protection in protected areas are	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
Very High	4	7,02%	7	11,29%	11	9,24%
Above Average	10	17,54%	13	20,97%	23	19,33%
Average	30	52,63%	21	33,87%	51	42,86%
Below Average	10	17,54%	16	25,81%	26	21,85%
Very low	3	5,26%	5	8,06%	8	6,72%
Total	57	100,00%	62	100,00%	119	100,00%

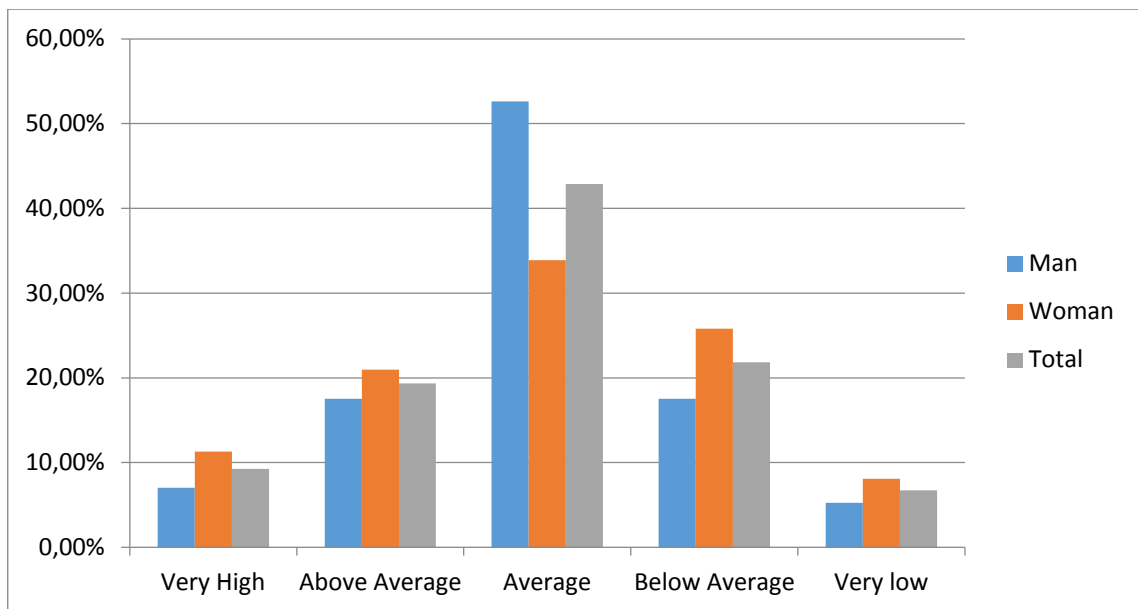


Fig. No. 29: Levels of protection in protected areas

This graph illustrates respondent's opinion on level of protection in protected areas. The majority of respondents (42,86 %) thinks that level of protection in protected areas is average. There are 52,63 % of men and 33,87 % of women.

The second group of respondents (21,85 %) thinks that level of protection in protected areas is below average. There are 17,54 % of men and 25,81 % of women.

The third group of respondents (19,33 %) thinks that levels of protection in protected areas is above average. There are 17,54 % of men and 20,97 % of women.

The fourth group of respondents (9,24 %) thinks that level of protection in protected areas is very high. There are 7,02 % of men and 11,29 % of women.

Last group of respondents (6,72 %) thinks that level of protection in protected areas is very low. There are 5,26 % of men and 8,06 % of women.

Like in previous question these results indicated similar results. Level of protection in protected areas is on average level.

### 6.8.3 Number of national parks in CR is:

Tab. No. 36: Number of national parks in CR

Number of national parks in CR	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
Very High	5	8,77%	6	9,68%	11	9,24%
Above Average	8	14,04%	10	16,13%	18	15,13%
Average	18	31,58%	21	33,87%	39	32,77%
Below Average	24	42,11%	23	37,10%	47	39,50%
Very low	2	3,51%	2	3,23%	4	3,36%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

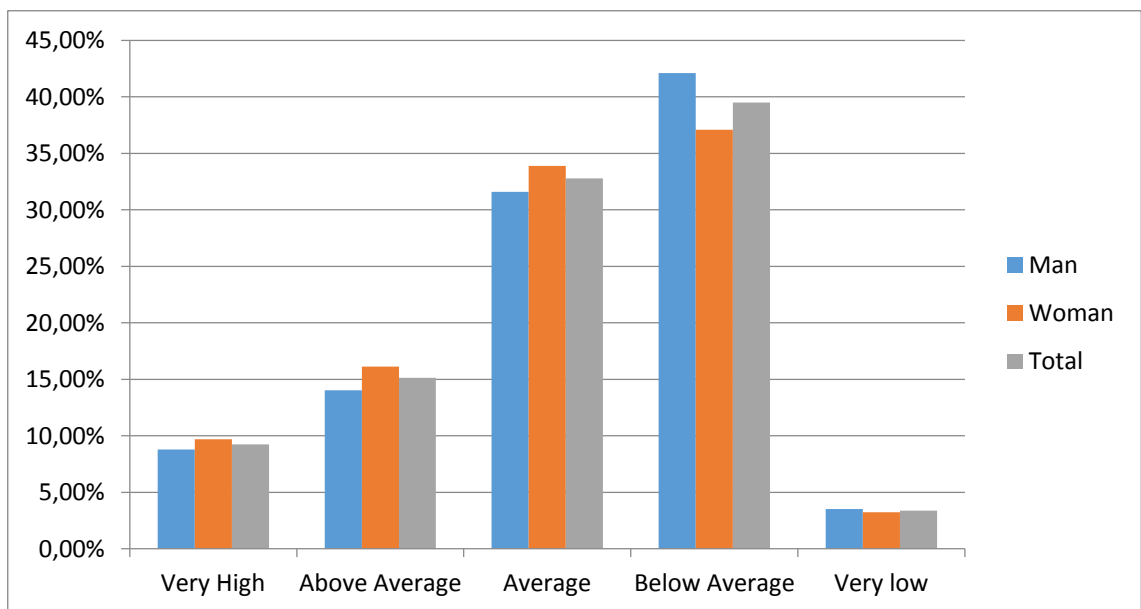


Fig. No. 30: Number of national parks in CR

This graph illustrates respondent's opinion on number of national parks in CR. The majority of respondents (39,50 %) thinks that number of national parks in CR is below average. There are 42,11 % of men and 37,10 % of women.

The second group of respondents (32,77%) thinks that number of national parks in CR is average. There are 31,58 % of men and 33,87 % of women.

The third group of respondents (15,13 %) thinks that number of national parks in CR is above average. There are 14,04 % of men and 16,13 % of women.

The fourth group of respondents (9,24 %) thinks that number of national parks in CR is very high. There are 8,77 % of men and 9,68 % of women.

Only 3,36 % of respondents thinks that number of national parks in CR is very low. There are 3,51 % of men and 3,23 % of women.



## 6.9 Bio energy support

### 6.9.1 Using wood as a energy source should:

Tab. No. 37: Using wood as a energy source

Using wood as a energy	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
Increase significantly	5	8,77%	2	3,23%	7	5,88%
Slightly increase	11	19,30%	9	14,52%	20	16,81%
Retain existing condition	17	29,82%	17	27,42%	34	28,57%
Decrease slightly	17	29,82%	22	35,48%	39	32,77%
Very significantly reduce	7	12,28%	12	19,35%	19	15,97%
Total	57	100,00%	62	100,00%	119	100,00%

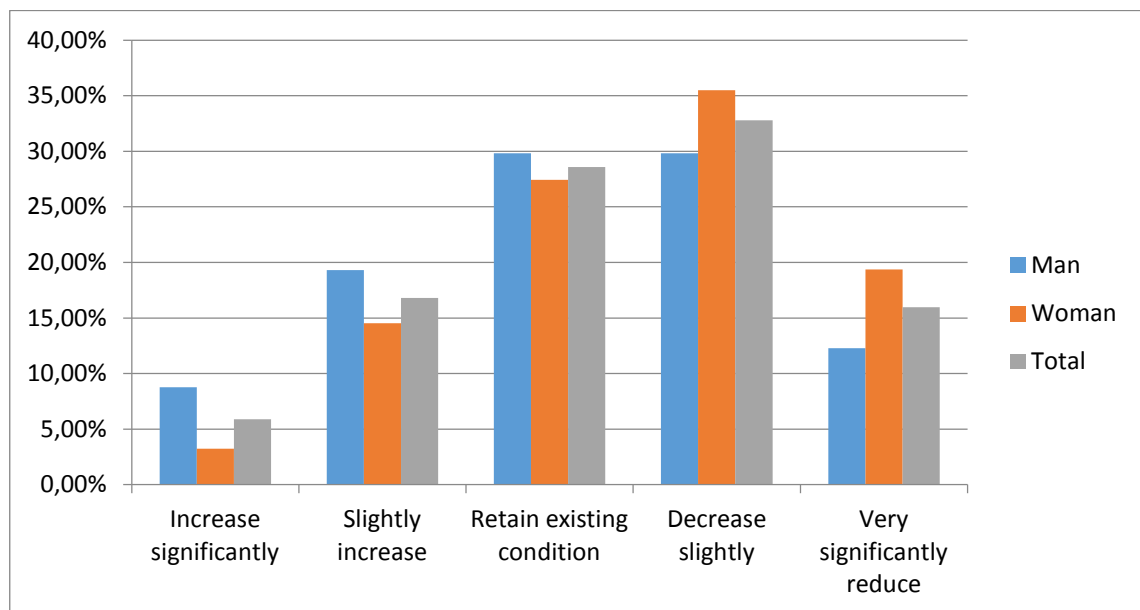


Fig. No. 31: Using wood as a energy source

This graph illustrates respondent's opinion on using wood as energy. The majority of respondents (32,77 %) thinks that using wood as a energy should decrease slightly. There are 29,82 % of men and 35,48 % of women.

The second group of respondents (28,57 %) thinks that using wood as energy should retain on existing condition. There are 29,82 % of men and 27,42 % of women.

The third group of respondents (16,81 %) thinks that using wood as a energy should slightly increase. There are 19,30 % of men and 14,52 % of women.

The fourth group of respondents (15,97 %) thinks that using wood as a energy should very significantly reduce. There are 12,28 % of men and 19,35 % of women.

The last group of respondents (5,88 %) thinks that using wood as a energy should increase significantly. There are 8,77 % of men and 3,23 % of women.

## 6.9.2 Utilizing oilseed rape, corn and other crops as a source of energy should:

Tab. No. 38: Utilizing oilseed rape, corn as a source of energy

Utilising oilseed rape, corn as a source of energy	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
Increase significantly	7	12,28%	2	3,23%	9	7,56%
Slightly increase	17	29,82%	7	11,29%	24	20,17%
Retain existing condition	15	26,32%	12	19,35%	27	22,69%
Decrease slightly	6	10,53%	20	32,26%	26	21,85%
Very significantly reduce	12	21,05%	21	33,87%	33	27,73%
Total	57	100,00%	62	100,00%	119	100,00%

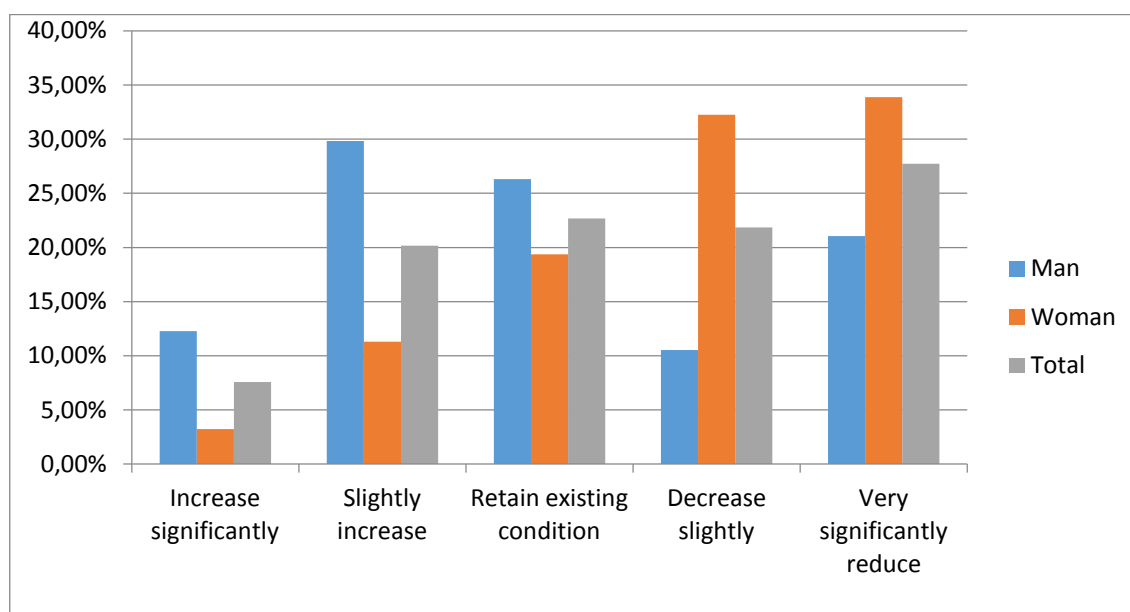


Fig. No. 32: Utilizing oilseed rape, corn as a source of energy

This graph illustrates respondent's opinion on utilizing oilseed rape, corn and other crops as a source of energy. The majority of the respondents (27,73 %) thinks that utilizing oilseed rape, corn and other crops as a source of energy should be very significantly reduced. There are 21,05 % of men and 33,87 % of women.

The second group of respondents (22,69 %) thinks that utilizing oilseed rape, corn and other crops as a source of energy should retain existing condition. There are 26,32 % of men and 19,35 % of women.

The third group of respondents (21,85 %) thinks that utilizing oilseed rape, corn and other crops as a source of energy should decrease slightly. There are 10,53 % of men and 32,26 % of women.

The fourth group of respondents (20,17 %) thinks that utilizing oilseed rape, corn and other crops as a source of energy should slightly increase. There are 29,82 % of men and 11,29 % of women.

The last group of respondents (7,56 %) thinks that utilizing oilseed rape, corn and other crops as a source of energy should increase significantly. There are 12,28 % of men and 3,23 % of women.

### 6.9.3 Building solar power plants:

Tab. No. 39: Building solar power plants

Building solar power plants	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
Increase significantly	10	17,54%	5	8,06%	15	12,61%
Slightly increase	12	21,05%	13	20,97%	25	21,01%
Retain existing condition	12	21,05%	9	14,52%	21	17,65%
Decrease slightly	10	17,54%	12	19,35%	22	18,49%
Very significantly reduce	13	22,81%	23	37,10%	36	30,25%
Total	57	100,00%	62	100,00%	119	100,00%

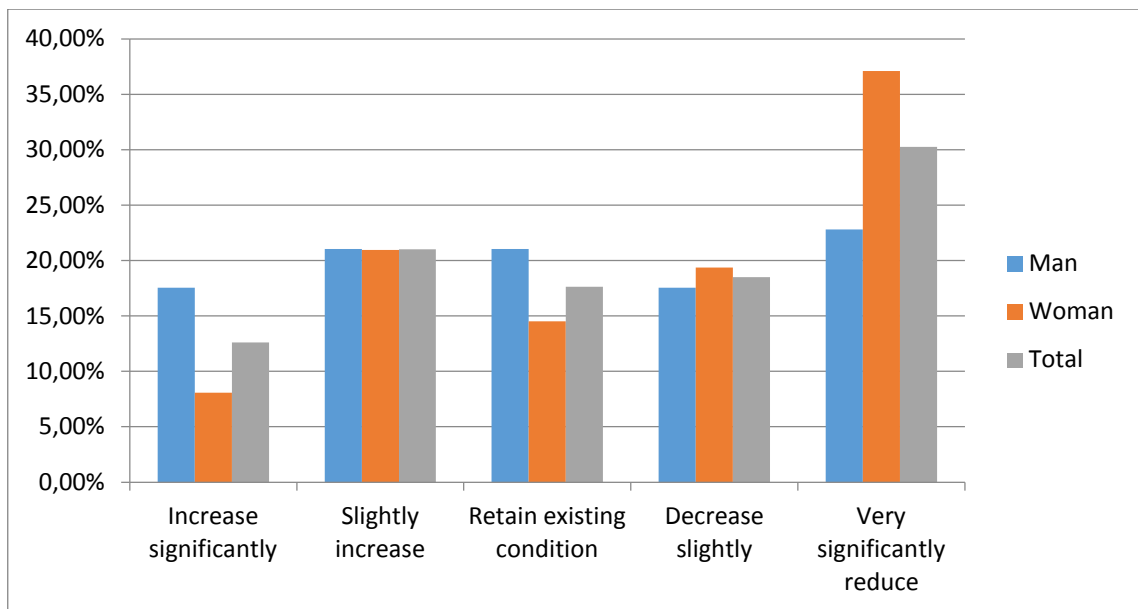


Fig. No. 33: Building solar power plants

This graph illustrates respondent's opinion on building solar power plants. The majority of respondents (30,25 %) thinks that building solar power plants should be very significantly reduced. There are 22,81 % of men and 37,10 % of women.

The second group of respondents (21,01 %) thinks that building solar power plants should slightly increase. There are 21,05 % of men and 20,97 % of women.

The third group of respondents (18,49 %) thinks that building solar power plants should decrease slightly. There are 17,54 % of men and 19,35 % of women.

The fourth group of respondents (17,65 %) thinks that building solar power plants should retain on existing condition. There are 21,05 % of men and 14,52 % of women.

The last group of respondents (12,61 %) thinks that building solar power plants should increase significantly. There are 17,54 % of men and 8,06 % of women.

These results indicated that respondents would appreciate reduction of solar power plants because CR is third biggest producer of solar energy on capita in the EU.

## 6.9.4 Building wind power plants

Tab. No. 40: Building wind power plants

Building wind power plants	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
Increase significantly	15	26,32%	14	22,58%	29	24,37%
Slightly increase	14	24,56%	13	20,97%	27	22,69%
Retain existing condition	18	31,58%	16	25,81%	34	28,57%
Decrease slightly	4	7,02%	6	9,68%	10	8,40%
Very significantly reduce	6	10,53%	13	20,97%	19	15,97%
Total	57	100,00%	62	100,00%	119	100,00%

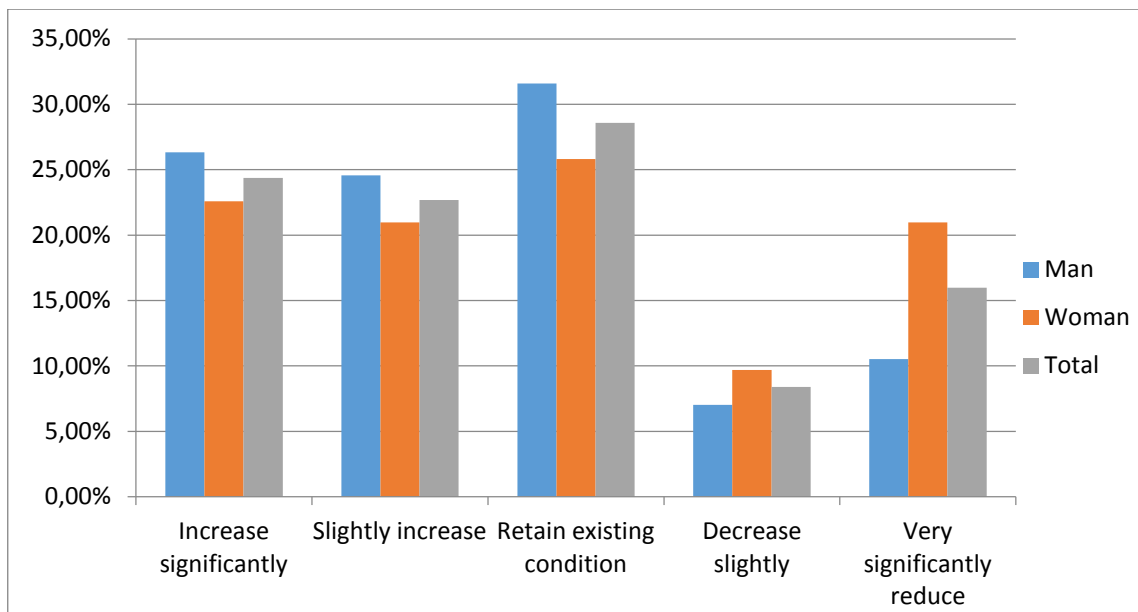


Fig. No. 34: Building wind power plants

This graph illustrates respondent's opinion on building wind power plants. The majority of respondents (28,57 %) thinks that building wind power plants should retain existing condition. There are 31,58 % of men and 25,81 % of women.

The second group of respondents (24,37 %) thinks that building wind power plants should increase significantly. There are 26,32 % of men and 22,58 % of women.

The third group of respondents (22,69 %) thinks that building wind power plants should slightly increase. There are 24,56 % of men and 20,97 % of women.

The fourth group of respondents (15,97 %) thinks that building wind power plants should be very significantly reduced. There are 10,53 % of men and 20,97 % of women

The last group of respondents (8,40 %) thinks that building wind power plants should decrease slightly. There are 7,02 % of men and 9.68 % of women.



## 6.10 Leisure time

### 7.10.1 Frequency of spending free time in the nature

Tab. No. 41: Frequency of spending free time in the nature

Frequency of spending free time in the nature	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
Not at all	4	7,02%	4	6,45%	8	6,72%
Few times per year	5	8,77%	12	19,35%	17	14,29%
In average 1-3 per month	13	22,81%	10	16,13%	23	19,33%
In average 1-2 per week	12	21,05%	17	27,42%	29	24,37%
In average 3-4 per week	13	22,81%	8	12,90%	21	17,65%
Every day	10	17,54%	11	17,74%	21	17,65%
Total	57	100,00%	62	100,00%	119	100,00%

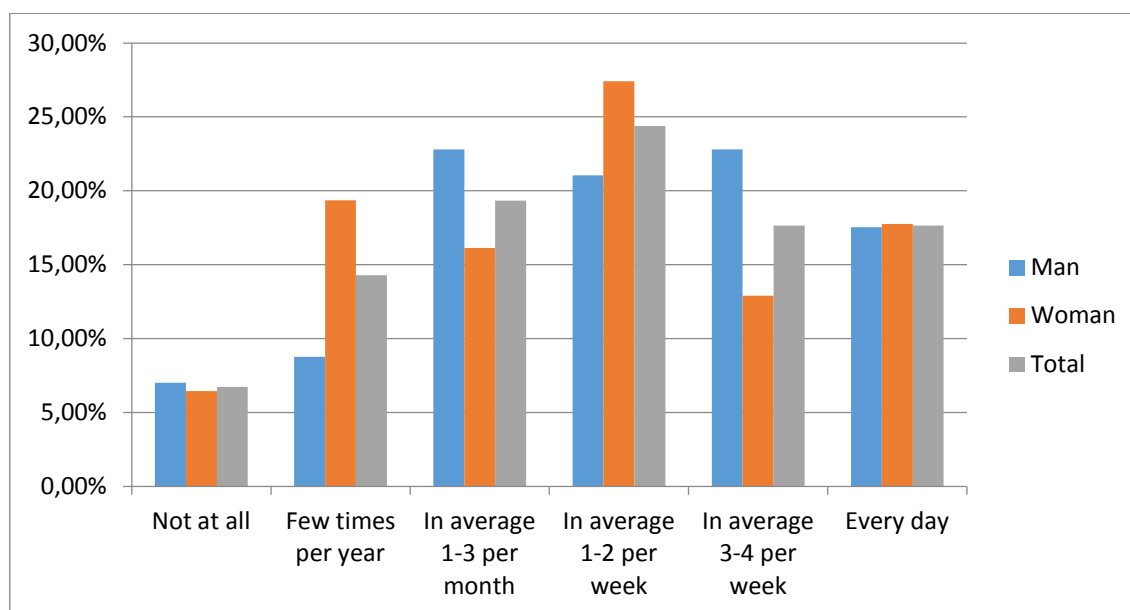


Fig. No. 35: Frequency of spending free time in the nature

This graph illustrates respondent's opinion on frequency of spending free time in the nature. The majority of respondents (24,37 %) stays in nature in average 1-2 per week. There are 21,05 % of men and 27,42 % of women.

The second group of respondents (19,33 %) stays in nature in average 1-3 per month. There are 22,81 % of men and 16,13 % of women.

Option E (In average 3-4 per week) and F (Every day) chose same amount of respondents (17,65 %). Option E chose 22,81 % of men and 12,90 % of women. Option F chose 17,54 % of men and 17,74 % of women.

Option B (Few times per year) chose 14,29 % of respondents. There are 8,77 % of men and 19,35 % of women.

Only 6,72 % of respondents chose option A (Not at all). There are 7,02 % of men and 6,45 % women.

## 6.10.1 Forms of spending free time in the nature

Tab. No. 42: Forms of spending free time in the nature

Forms of spending free time the nature	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
Work	5	8,77%	3	4,84%	8	6,72%
Mushroom picking	9	15,79%	8	12,90%	17	14,29%
Cycling	11	19,30%	4	6,45%	15	12,61%
Cross-country skiing	3	5,26%	2	3,23%	5	4,20%
Stroller	0	0,00%	8	12,90%	8	6,72%
Active with kids	5	8,77%	9	14,52%	14	11,76%
Walking	14	24,56%	19	30,65%	33	27,73%
Other	10	17,54%	9	14,52%	19	15,97%
Total	57	100,00%	62	100,00%	119	100,00%

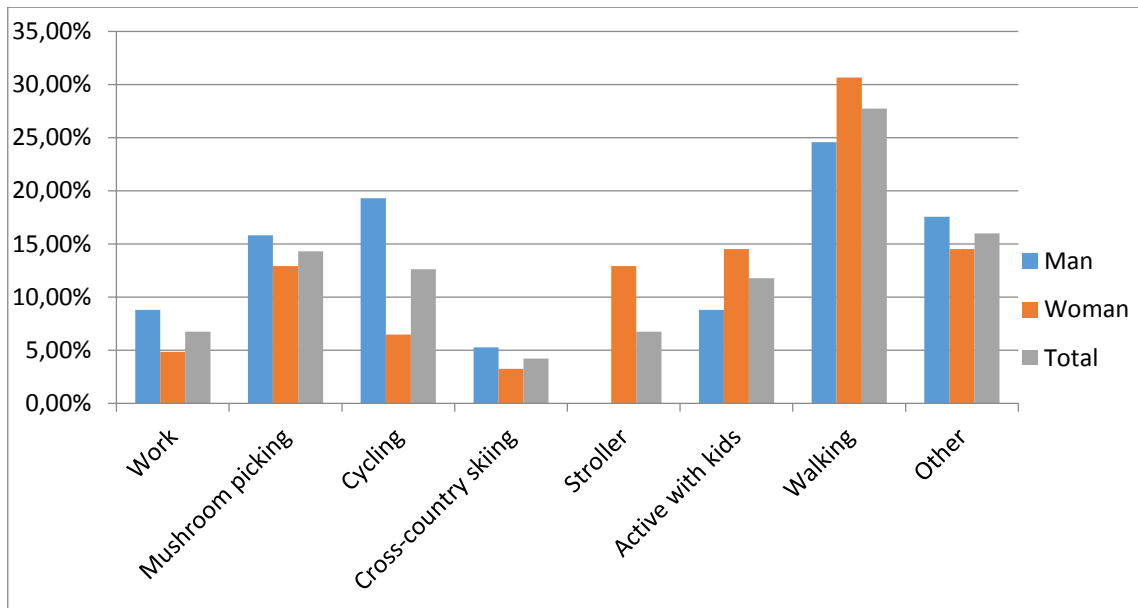


Fig. No. 36: Forms of spending free time in the nature

This graph illustrates respondent's opinion on forms of stays in nature. The majority of the respondents (27,73 %) chose option G (Walking) as a form of stays in nature. There are 24,56 % of men and 30,65 % of women.

The second group of respondents (15,97 %) chose option H (Other) as a form of stays in nature. There are 17,54 % of men and 14,52 % of women.

The third group of respondents (14,29 %) chose option B (Mushroom picking) as a form of stays in nature. There are 15,79 % of men and 12,90 % of women.

Option C (Cycling) chose (12,61 %) of respondents as a form of stays in nature. There are 19,30 % of men and 6,45 % of women.

Option F (Active with kids) chose (11,76 %) of respondents as a form of stays in nature. There are 8,77 % of men and 14,52 % of women.

Option A (Work) and E (Stroller) chose same amount of respondents (6,72 %). Option A chose 8,77 % of men and 4,84 % of women. Option E chose 0 % of men and 12,90 % of women.

Last option D (Cross-country skiing) chose (4,20 %) of respondents. There are 5,26 % of men and 3,23 % of women.

## 6.10.2 Preferred landscape for stays in the nature

Tab. No. 43: Preferred landscape for stays in nature

Preferred landscape for stays in the nature	Number of respondents					
	Man		Woman		Total	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
Forestry managed forest	7	12,28%	7	11,29%	14	11,76%
Wild forest	11	19,30%	8	12,90%	19	15,97%
Free cultural landscape	7	12,28%	9	14,52%	16	13,45%
Proportion of forest and open landscape	16	28,07%	19	30,65%	35	29,41%
Near water	8	14,04%	8	12,90%	16	13,45%
Park or public green areas	8	14,04%	11	17,74%	19	15,97%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

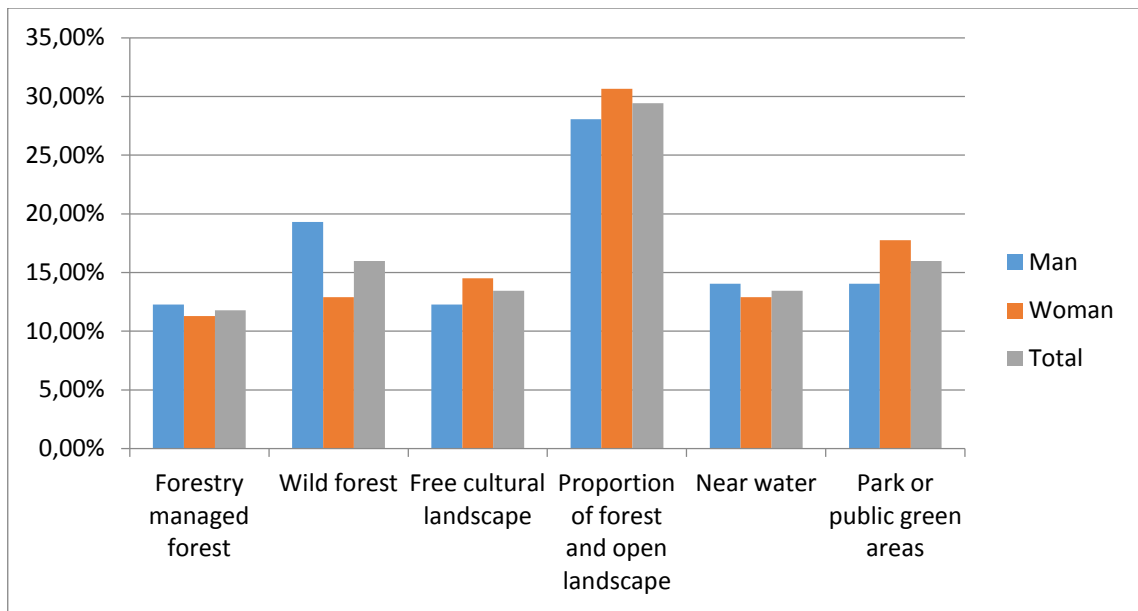


Fig. No. 37: Preferred landscape for stays in nature

This graph illustrates respondent's opinion on preferred region for stays in the nature.

The majority of respondents (29,41 %) chose proportion of forest and open landscape as a preferred region for stays in the nature. There are 28,07 % of men and 30,65 % of women.

Option B (Wild forest) and F (Park or public green areas) chose same amount of respondents (15,97 %). Option B chose 19,30 % of men and 12,90 % of women. Option F chose 14,04 % of men and 17,74 % of women.

Option C (Free cultural landscape) and E (Near water) chose same amount of respondents (13,45 %). Option C chose 12,28 % of men and 14,52 % of women. Option E chose 14,04 % of men and 12,90 % of women.

Last option A (Forestry managed forest) chose 11,76 % of respondents. There are 12,28 % of men and 11,29 % of women.

## 7 Summarization of results

After summarization of the results from questionnaire two different profiles for typical *male opinion* and typical *female opinion* were created.

### 7.1 Typical respondent

Typical male respondent

- Typical male respondent is 26-35 years old. The most common education is University education. Typical male respondent lives in the village of less than 1000 inhabitants. Also the majority of male respondents live in the brick family house.

Typical female respondent

- Typical female respondent is 36-50 years old. The most common education is University education. Typical female respondent lives in the village of less than 1000 inhabitants. Female respondents typically live in brick family house.

### 7.2 Typical opinion on the private greenery

Typical male opinion on private greenery

- Typical male respondent thinks that felling the private non fruit trees with trunk diameter more than 25 cm should decide the **owner of the tree**. Also the respondent share the same opinion on felling the fruit trees with trunk diameter more than 25 cm. The typical male respondent thinks that occurrence of private green is **above average**.

Typical female opinion on private greenery

- Typical female respondent thinks that felling the private non fruit trees with trunk diameter more than 25 should decide the **owner of the tree**. Also female

respondents share the same opinion on felling the fruit trees with trunk diameter more than 25 cm. Typical female respondent thinks that occurrence of private green is **average**

### 7.3 Typical opinion on public greenery

Typical male opinion on public greenery

- Typical male respondent think that area of public greenery is **average**. In the case of age of public trees typical male respondent think that age of public trees is **above average**. With old public trees causing non safety respondents choose that best solution is **cut them down immediately**.

Typical female opinion on public greenery

- Typical female respondent think that area of public greenery is **average**. Age of public trees is **above average** and old trees causing non safety should be **cut down immediately**.

### 7.4 Typical opinion on agriculture

Typical male opinion on agriculture

- Typical male respondent think that use of agricultural arable land is **very high**. In case of non arable land (meadows) respondent thinks that usage is **below average**. Mix of agricultural crops respondent consider as **economically motivated**. Activity of farmers is considered as **adequately to natural and mining**.

Typical female opinion on agriculture

- Typical female respondent think that use of agricultural arable land is **above average**. Usage of non arable land (meadows) is below **below average**. Mix of



agricultural crops typical female respondent consider as **economically motivated**. Typical female respondent considered the activity of farmers as **adequately to natural and mining**.

## 7.5 Typical opinion on forestry

Typical male opinion on forestry

- Typical male respondent thinks that use of forest land as a source of wood is **average**. Mix of forest species he considers as **above average coniferous** and also **adequate amount of coniferous and deciduous**. Czech forest is considered as **quite lot economically used** and activity of forest workers is perceived as **adequately to natural and mining**.

Typical female opinion on forestry

- Typical female respondent thinks that usage of forest land as a source of wood is **above average**. Mix of forest species is considered by typical female as **above average coniferous**. Female respondents think that Czech forest is considered as **quite lot economically used** and activity of forest workers is perceived same as typical man **adequately to natural and mining**.

## 7.6 Typical opinion on hunting

Typical male opinion on hunting

- Hunting is perceived by typical male as **meaningful use of natural resources**. According to typical male respondent this current form of hunting is **neutral** and hunting as a hobby should **work same as now**.

Typical female opinion on hunting

- Typical female respondent perceive hunting as **private hobby in conflict with nature and public**. Typical female opinion on this current form of hunting is **neutral** and hunting as a hobby should **be more beneficial to nature**.

## 7.7 Typical opinion on fishing

Typical male opinion on fishing

- According to typical male respondent fishing is considered as **meaningful use of natural resources**. Fishing in this form is perceived as **neutral** and fishing as a hobby should **work same as now**.

Typical female opinion on fishing

- Typical female respondent thinks that fishing is **meaningful use of natural resources** and also **private hobby in accordance with nature and public**. Fishing in this form is perceived as **neutral** and fishing as hobby should **be more beneficial to nature and public**.

## 7.8 Typical opinion on the protected areas

Typical male opinion on the protected areas

- Typical male respondent thinks that total area of protected areas is **average**. Levels of protection in protected areas are **average** and number of national parks in CR is **below average**.

Typical female opinion on the protected areas

- Typical female respondent thinks that total area of protected areas is **below average**. Levels of protection in protected areas are **average** and number of national parks in CR is **below average**.

## 7.9 Typical opinion on the support of bio energies

Typical male opinion on the support of bio energies

- Typical male respondent thinks that using wood as a energy should **retain existing condition** and also **decrease slightly**. In case of utilising oilseed rape, corn as a source of energy respondents thinks that it should **slightly increase**. Building of solar power plants should **very significantly reduce** and in case of wind power plants it should **retain existing condition**.

Typical female opinion on the support of bio energies

- Typical female respondent thinks that using wood as a energy should **decrease slightly**. In case of utilising oilseed rape, corn as a source of energy respondents thinks that it should **very significantly reduce**. Building of solar power plants should **very significantly reduce** and building of wind solar plants should **retain existing condition**.

## 7.10 Typical opinion on stays in nature

Typical male opinion on stays in nature

- According to typical male frequency of stays in the nature are **in average 1-3 per month** and **in average 3-4 per week**. Forms of stays in the nature are **walking** and preferred landscape for stays in nature is **proportion of forest and open landscape**.

Typical female opinion on stays in nature

- Typical female respondent thinks that frequency of stays in the nature is in average 1-2 per week. Form of stays in the nature is **walking** and preferred landscape for stays in nature is **proportion of forest and open landscape**.

## 7.11 Correlations

### 7.11.1 People living in family houses prefer to decide about felling of their trees by themselves



Fig. No. 38: People living in family houses prefer to decide about felling of their trees

In family house (brick or wooden) live 72 inhabitants where 35 men and 37 women. From 35 men 28 men (80 % of male respondents which are living in family house) would like to decide about felling their non fruit trees by themselves. In case of fruit trees from 35 men 31 (88,57 % of male respondents living in the family house) would like to decide about felling their fruit trees by themselves.

From 37 women 31 women (83,8 % of women respondents living in family house) would like to decide about felling their non fruit trees by themselves.

From 37 women 29 (78,38 % of women respondents living in family house) would like to decide about felling their non fruit trees by themselves

### **7.11.2 Women are more sensible about the hunting and fishing**

According to *graph no. 20: Hunting you consider* and *graph no. 23: Fishing you consider* women are more sensible about the nature. This statement is confirmed by the results from these 2 graphs where is clear that women are more protective in case of nature because the disparities between in answers between men and women are high. Almost 40 % of women think that hunting is a private hobby in conflict with nature and public (only 12 % of men think the same as women). In case of fishing almost 21 % of women thinks the fishing is a private hobby in conflict with nature and public (only 3,51 % of men thinks the same as women). Apparently men were always hunting for food so they are less sensible about the topic of hunting and fishing than women.

### **7.11.3 Men are more for utilising oilseed rape, corn as a source of energy than using wood as an energy than women.**

According to *graph no. 29: Using wood as a energy* and *graph no. 30: Utilising oilseed rape, corn as a source of energy* there is clear pattern that men are more for utilising oilseed rape and other crops as a energy than using wood. In case of wood as a energy 11 men (19,30 %) and 9 women (14,52 %) thinks that wood as energy should slightly increase. In case of using agricultural crops as a source of energy 17 men (29,82 %) and 7 women (11,29 %) thinks that using agricultural crops as a source of energy should slightly increase. Men see the utilization of oilseed rape, corn as an opportunity and want to conserve wood. Women do not see it in the context and prefer wood as an energy rather than oilseed rape.

### 7.11.4 Building solar power plants according to size of the municipality

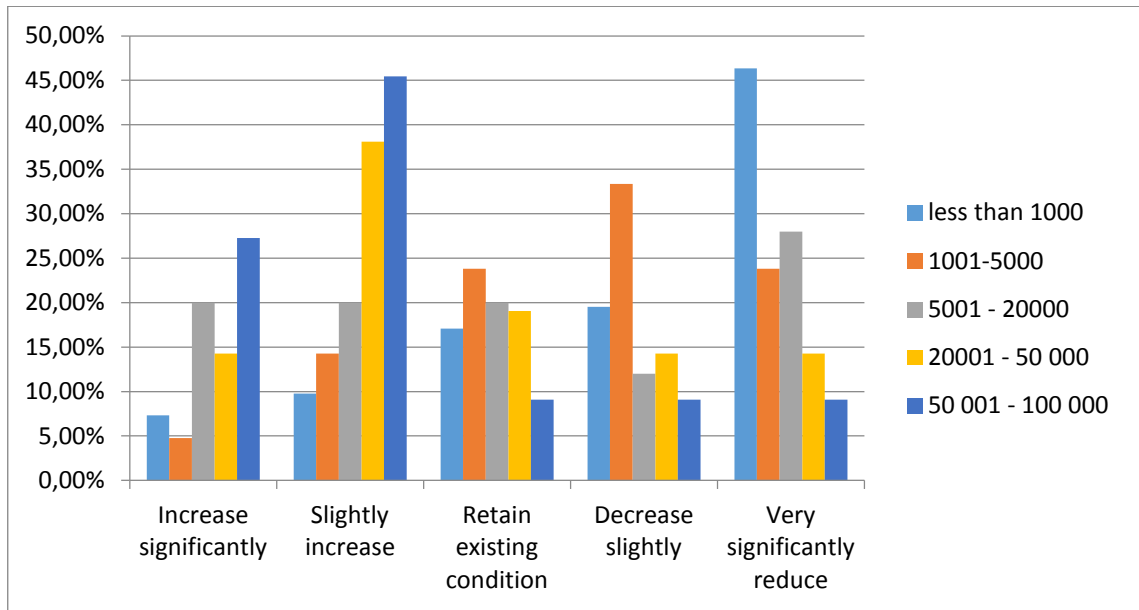


Fig. No. 39: Building solar power plants according to size of the municipality

This graph illustrates respondents' opinion on building solar power plants according to size of the municipality. From the graph is clear that municipalities with smaller population are more sensitive about solar power plants than bigger municipalities. More than 45 % of people in municipalities less than 1000 inhabitants want very significant reduction of solar power plants. In case of municipalities with population more than 20 000 (37 %) and more than 50 000 45 % of people want slightly increase. The trend in this graph is that small municipalities prefer reduction in solar power plants and bigger municipalities prefer more building. This can be explained by reason that solar power plants are not in the centre of the big cities they are in edge so inhabitants don't mind. Solar power plants are often near smaller municipalities close to main city. That's why inhabitants in smaller cities are reacting more sensible than people in the big city.

### 7.11.5 Building wind power plants according to size of the municipality

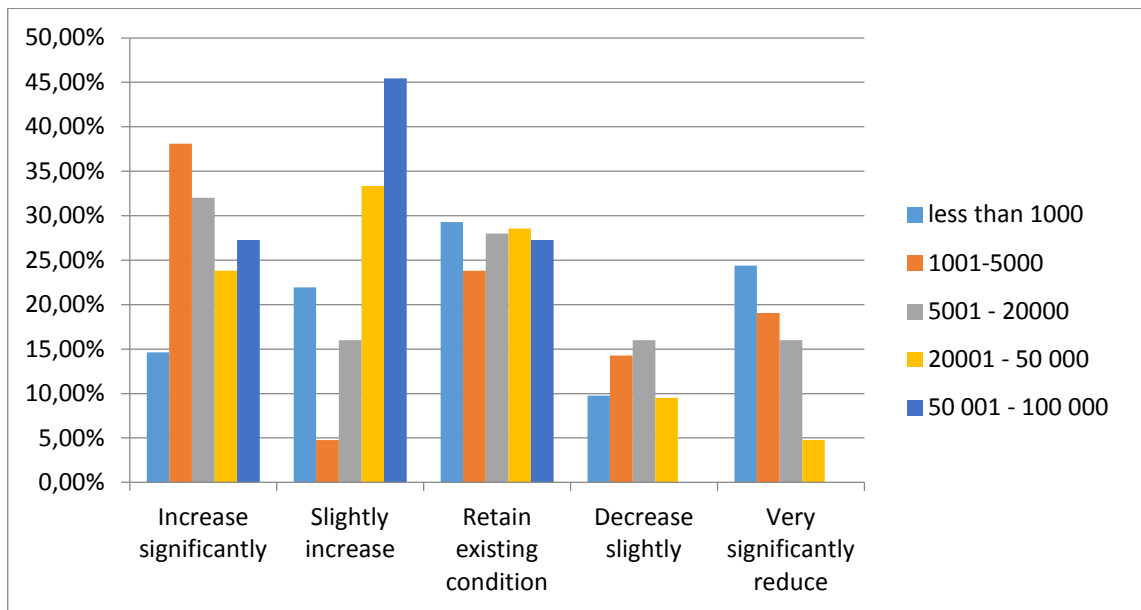


Fig. No. 40: Building wind power plants according to size of the municipality

This graph illustrates respondents' opinion on building wind power plants according to size of the municipality. According to graph wind power is more favourable than solar energy (Fig. No. 39: Building solar power plants according to size of the municipality) where inhabitants in smaller municipalities wanted reduction. In this case inhabitants want increase in building of wind power plants. It may be explained by reason that in Vysočina Region there is less wind power plants than solar power plants so people have positive approach to wind power plants.



## **8 Implementation**

### **8.1 Recommendation for development of the Vysočina Region**

The recommendation for development of the Region would be to enlarge the public greenery especially in the cities where is high density of people and lower number of parks, bike trails or recreations areas for inhabitants. Also municipalities should check more often old trees causing non safety to prevent any harmful impact on the citizens. Trees that aren't safe should be secured from falling or cut down as soon as possible.

### **8.2 Recommendations for the agricultural sector**

The usage of agricultural arable land should decrease significantly (*Fig No. 14: Usage agricultural arable land*). If it is not possible than at least farmers should stop planting mainly oilseed and other crops which are more profitable and changeover the crops more frequently.

### **8.3 Recommendation for the hunting sector**

Improve the public relations with inhabitants (*Graph no. 22: Hunting is perceived as*) due to bad perception at the moment by explaining to inhabitants that hunting is necessary for achieve the sustainability in the forest.

### **8.4 Recommendation in the bioenergy sector**

As the graph illustrates (*Fig. no. 33: Opinion on building of solar power plants*) inhabitants are mainly unhappy with solar power plants due to huge expansion in last years. Recommendations are decrease the areas covered by solar power plants or at least stop issuing new permits for building new solar power plants and improve the public relation approach due to bad perception of solar power plants.

## **9 Discussion**

### **9.1 Irregularities in the results**

From the results it is apparent that some questions which are similar or linked together have contradictory in answers. It can be caused by poor understanding of the questionnaire or unwillingness of respondents. Also it may be caused by lack of information where respondent don't know much about the problem and they try to answer according to their best opinion.

### **9.2 Imbalance age of the respondents**

Data can also be affected because mainly the majority of the respondents were in age of 26-35 years old. This population can have different views on the nature protection than older population so results may be different if exactly same amount of respondents were found. Therefore it is hard to obtain a representative sample for this scientific study. The highest numbers of respondents who refuse to fill out the questionnaire were obtained in the age groups older than 50 years old.

### **9.3 Comparison with the South Moravian Region**

This topic of thesis has also been created on the South Moravian Region by my college Peter Hahn. The theses were compared together and differences are marked below.

Typical respondent in the South Moravian Region

Typical male respondent is 18-25 years old and lives in city of size 100 001-400 000 inhabitants.

Typical female respondent is 18-25 years the achieve education is secondary with GCE and live in city of size 100 001-400 000 inhabitants.

Typical opinion on public greenery

Typical male opinion on occurrence of public greenery is that they are **rather small** and age of public trees is **adequate**. Best solution is to **secure them against falling**.

Typical female opinion on occurrence of public greenery is that area is **rather small** and age of trees is **rather high**. Trees should be **secured against falling**.

Typical opinion on agriculture

Typical male opinion on agriculture is that arable land is **used mainly intensive** and use of non-arable land (meadows) is **adequate**. The activity of farmers is perceived as **beneficial to society**.

Typical female opinion on agriculture is that arable land is used **mainly intensive** and non-arable lands (meadows) are used **adequately**. Typical female perceived activity of farmers as **beneficial to society**.

Typical opinion on forestry

Typical male opinion on forestry is that forest is used **mainly intensive** and forest is **utilized appropriately**.

Typical opinion on hunting

Typical female opinion on hunting is that hunting is a **sensible usage of natural resources – wild game** and hunting as a hobby should **continue** in the **current form**.

Typical opinion on fishing

Typical man thinks that fishing should be **more beneficial to nature and society**.

Typical opinion on protected areas

Typical male opinion on protected areas is **rather low** and number of national parks is **adequate**.

Typical female opinion on protected areas is **adequate** and number of national parks is **adequate**.

Typical opinion on bio energy

Typical male opinion on usage of auricular crops and other as a energy source is **keep existing condition** and **slightly reduce the usage of these crops**. Also in case of solar energy it should **keep existing condition** and wind power plants should be **slightly increased**.

Typical female opinion on usage of oilseed rape and other crops is it should **slightly reduce**. In case of solar power plants it should **keep existing condition** and wind power plants should be **slightly increased**.

Typical opinion on stays in the nature

Typical male spends time in the nature **1-3 per week**.

Typical female spends their time in nature **1-3 per week**.

#### **9.4 Similar foreign studies**

In this study it was tempted to find similar studies abroad. Unfortunately, no studies, which had a similar predictive value were found. Many books have dealt only with a theoretical plane of this issue. However none of them includes the results of the field survey.

## 10 Conclusion

I have chosen this topic because I was interested in discussions in media about usage of natural resources and increasing amount of renewable energy resources. This topic was very interesting to work on because it is very actual.

During data collection I have visited many places and municipalities in Vysočina Region. The meeting people was a positive experience for me. Inhabitants of Vysočina Region are interested in this topic as well and they were happy to participate in the research.

I have learned new information about Vysočina Region, about its agriculture, fishing, hunting, ways of production electric energy, about how its inhabitants spend their free time in nature and many others.

Data collected in this thesis and recommendations can have positive impact on Vysočina Regions further development. This diploma thesis can serve as a feedback to all local municipalities, farmers, hunters, fishermen, foresters and bioenergy providers who are influencing the quality of the environment in the Vysočina Region. It can also promote and improve the Vysočina Region in field of natural quality.

It is significant that similar thesis was created this year focused on South Moravia Region. These theses were compared and interesting results of this comparison are published in both works. If there will be similar theses focused on other regions of Czech republic in next years, this work could be part of large public opinion survey and these theses can be compared between each other.

## **11 Summary**

The aim of this diploma thesis is Marketing survey of public opinion on the use of countryside in the Vysočina Region.

This topic is focused on connection between regional development fields, e.g. spending leisure time and activities in the region to the current state of public and private greenery, agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and energy in the Vysočina Region.

The questionnaire was composed in way which created complex idea about using of the countryside in Vysočina Region. The questionnaire has 35 questions divided into ten chapters. The data has been collected in various municipalities of Vysočina Region.

### **11.1 First goal**

First goal is to find out respondents opinion on effectiveness of agriculture and forestry, activities of hunters and fishermen. Question 12-25 in questionnaire.

The questionnaire survey showed that in case of agriculture respondents think that use of agricultural arable land is above average and in case of non arable land (meadows) the usage is below average. Mix of agricultural crops is considered as economically motivated and activity of farmers is adequately to natural and mining.

Forest as a source of wood is used on above average level and mix of forest species are considered to be rather coniferous. Czech forests are quite lot economically used and activity of workers is adequate to natural and mining.

According to respondents hunting is considered as meaningful use of natural resources and hunting in this form is neutral but hunting as a hobby should be more beneficial to nature.

Fishing was considered as a meaningful use of natural resources and it is perceived as neutral and in this form also fishing should work same as now.

## **11.2 Second goal**

The second goal was to find out respondent's opinion on renewable resources of energy e.g. wind energy, solar energy and use of agricultural crops as a energy resource. Question 29-32 in questionnaire.

The majority of respondents think that wood as an energy resource should decrease slightly also utilising oilseed rape and other crops should be very significantly reduced. According to respondents solar power plants should be very significantly reduced and wind power plants should retain on same existing condition.

## **11.3 Third goal**

Third goal was to find out how often respondents from Vysočina Region visit nature and which activities they prefer to do in nature. Question 33-35 in questionnaire.

Respondents visit the nature in average 1-2 per week and their most favourite activity is walking. Preferred region for stays is proportion of forest and open landscape.

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NUTS - Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics

CAP – Common Agriculture Policy

EAGF - European Agricultural Guarantee Fund

EAFRD - European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development

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Figure 26: Fishing in this form

Figure 27: Fishing as a hobby

Figure 28: Area of protected land

Figure 29: Levels of protection in protected areas

Figure 30: Number of national parks in CR

Figure 31: Using wood as a energy source

Figure 32: Utilizing oilseed rape, corn as a source of energy

Figure 33: Building solar power plants

Figure 34: Building wind power plants

Figure 35: Frequency of spending free time in the nature

Figure 36: Forms of spending free time in the nature

Figure 37: Preferred landscape for stays in nature

Figure 38: People living in family houses prefer to decide about felling of their trees

Figure 39: Building solar power plants according to size of the municipality

Figure 40: Building wind power plants according to size of the municipality



# Annex A

č.:

Obec:

PSČ:

## DOTAZNÍK

### I. - RESPONDENTI

#### 1) Pohlaví:

- Muž
- Žena

#### 2) Věk:

- 18 - 25
- 26 - 35
- 36 - 50
- 51 - 65
- 66+

#### 3) Vzdělání:

- Základní
- Středoškolské bez maturity
- Středoškolské s maturitou
- Vysokoškolské

#### 4) Velikost obce trvalého pobytu:

- Obec do 1000 obyvatel
- Obec 1 001 - 5 000 obyvatel
- Obec 5 001 - 20 000 obyvatel
- Obec 20 001 - 50 000 obyvatel
- Obec 50 001 - 100 000 obyvatel
- Obec 100 001 - 400 000 obyvatel
- Obec 400 001 a více obyvatel

#### 5) Typ bydlení:

- Zděný rodinný dům
- Rodinný dům na bázi dřeva
- Panelový byt
- Cihlový byt
- Ostatní

### II. - SOUKROMÁ ZELENĚ

#### 6) O kácení soukromé neovocné dřeviny o průměr u kmene více než 25 cm by měl dle Vašeho názoru rozhodovat:

- Vlastník stromu
- Společnost prostřednictvím příslušného úřadu

#### 7) O kácení soukromé ovocné dřeviny o průměr u kmene více než 25 cm by měl dle Vašeho názoru u rozhodovat:

- Vlastník stromu
- Společnost prostřednictvím příslušného úřadu

#### 8) Soukromé zeleně je:

- Velmi hodně
- Spíše hodně
- Přiměřené
- Spíše málo
- Velmi málo

### III. - VEŘEJNÁ ZELENĚ

#### 9) Plochy veřejné zeleně je:

- Velmi hodně
- Spíše hodně
- Přiměřené
- Spíše málo
- Velmi málo

#### 10) Věk stromů veřejné zeleně je:

- Velmi vysoký
- Spíše vysoký
- Přiměřený
- Spíše nízký
- Velmi nízký

#### 11) Přestárle a bezpečnost ohrožující stromy veřejné zeleně je třeba:

- Ihned kácet
- Zabezpečit proti pádu
- Nechat svému přirozenému vývoji

### IV. - ZEMĚDĚLSTVÍ

#### 12) Využívání zemědělské orné půdy (polí) považujete za:

- Velmi intenzivní (drancování)
- Převážně intenzivní
- Přiměřené
- Méně intenzivní
- Velmi málo intenzivní

#### 13) Využívání neorané zemědělské půdy (luk a pastvin) považujete za:

- Velmi intenzivní (drancování)
- Převážně intenzivní
- Přiměřené
- Méně intenzivní
- Velmi málo intenzivní (nevyužívané)

#### 14) Skladbu zemědělských hospodářských plodin na polích považujete za:

- Příliš ekonomicky motivovanou (introdukované plodiny, pro biopaliva, vyčerpání živin, přílišná chemizace)
- Nezbytný kompromis mezi ekonomikou a přírodou
- Přiměřený a dlouhodobě udržitelný přístup
- Nedostatečně ekonomicky motivovanou

#### 15) Činnost zemědělců považujete za:

- Společnosti prospěšnou (potravinu)
- Přiměřenou přírodě i podnikání vlastníků či nájemců půdy
- Společnosti škodlivou

### V. - LESNICTVÍ

#### 16) Využívání lesní půdy, coby zdroje dřevní suroviny, považujete za:

- Velmi intenzivní (drancování)
- Převážně intenzivní
- Přiměřené
- Méně intenzivní
- Velmi málo intenzivní

#### 17) Skladbu druhů lesních dřevin oproti ideálnímu stavu považujete za:

- Zbytečně příliš jehličnatou
- Spíše příliš jehličnatou
- Přiměřené množství jehličnatých i listnatých druhů
- Spíše příliš listnatou
- Zbytečně příliš listnatou

**18) České lesy považujete za:**

- Zbytečně příliš hospodářsky využívané a pozměněné činností člověka
- Převážně hospodářsky využívané
- Přiměřeně využívané
- Spíše přírodního rázu
- Zbytečně příliš ponechané působení přírody

**19) Činnost lesníků považujete za:**

- Veřejnosti prospěšnou (dřevo)
- Přiměřenou přírodě i podnikání vlastníků či nájemců půdy
- Veřejnosti škodlivou

**VI. - MYSLIVOST****20) Myslivost vnímáte jako:**

- Péče o přírodní bohatství
- Smysluplné využívání přírodních zdrojů - zvěřiny
- Soukromý koníček v souladu se zájmy přírody a veřejnosti
- Soukromý koníček v rozporu se zájmy přírody a veřejnosti

**21) Současnou formu myslivosti vnímáte jako:**

- Pozitivní a prospěšnou
- Neutrální
- Negativní a škodlivou

**22) Myslivost jako koníček by měla:**

- Fungovat jako doposud
- Být více prospěšná přírodě a společnosti
- Takovouto myslivost zrušit a ponechat zvěř přirozenému vývoji

**VII. - RYBAŘENÍ****23) Rybaření vnímáte jako:**

- Péče o přírodní bohatství
- Smysluplné využívání přírodních zdrojů – rybí maso
- Soukromý koníček v souladu se zájmy přírody a veřejnosti
- Soukromý koníček v rozporu se zájmy přírody a veřejnosti

**24) Současnou podobu rybařství vnímáte jako:**

- Pozitivní a prospěšnou
- Neutrální
- Negativní a škodlivou

**25) Rybařství jako koníček by mělo:**

- Fungovat jako dosud
- Být více prospěšné přírodě a veřejnosti
- Takovéto rybařství zrušit a ponechat ryby přirozenému vývoji

**VIII. - CHRÁNĚNÁ ÚZEMÍ (NP, CHKO, NPR, atd.)****26) Plocha chráněných území je:**

- Zbytečně vysoká
- Spíše vysoká
- Přiměřená
- Spíše nízká
- Velmi nízká

**27) Stupeň ochrany v chráněných územích je obecně vzato:**

- Zbytečně vysoký
- Spíše vysoký
- Přiměřený
- Spíše nízký
- Velmi nízký

**28) Počet národních parků v ČR je:**

- Zbytečně vysoký
- Spíše vysoký
- Přiměřený
- Spíše nízký
- Velmi nízký

**IX. - PODPORA BIOENERGIÍ****29) Názor na využití dřeva coby zdroje energie:**

- Výrazně navýšit
- Mírně navýšit
- Ponechat stávající stav
- Mírně snížit
- Velmi výrazně snížit

**30) Názor na využití řepky, kukuřice a jiných zem. plodin coby zdroje energie:**

- Výrazně navýšit
- Mírně navýšit
- Ponechat stávající stav
- Mírně snížit
- Velmi výrazně snížit

**31) Názor na budování solárních elektráren:**

- Výrazně navýšit
- Mírně navýšit
- Ponechat stávající stav
- Mírně snížit
- Velmi výrazně snížit

**32) Názor na budování větrných elektráren:**

- Výrazně navýšit
- Mírně navýšit
- Ponechat stávající stav
- Mírně snížit
- Velmi výrazně snížit

**X. - POBYT V PŘÍRODĚ****33) Frekvence pobytu v přírodě:**

- Vůbec
- Nepravdělně jen několikrát za rok
- Průměrně cca 1 – 3 měsíčně
- Průměrně cca 1 – 2 x týdně
- Průměrně cca 3 – 4 x týdně
- Skoro každý den

**34) Forma pobytu v přírodě:**

- Pracovně
- Houbaření
- Cyklistika
- Běžky
- Kočárek
- Aktivně s dětmi
- Procházky
- Jiné -

**35) Preferovaná krajina pro pobyt v přírodě:**

- Lesnický obhospodařovaný les
- Divoký les
- Volná kulturní krajina
- Podíl lesa a volné krajiny
- Blízko vody
- Upravený park či veřejná zeleň