The objective identification of landscape cover units is very important for sustainable environmental management planning. The article proposes a method-algorithm for describing the formation of landscape structures, which is based on the classic landscape analysis and applies the parameters of geophysical fields. A rigorous landscape approach is needed for such modeling that allows identification of the main factors of differentiation and exclusion of derivative or dependent variables. Automatically obtained classes of landscape cover require identification and verification of their physical content. Presents model approaches for individual landscape indicators and landscape modelling, as well as landscape-related decision support systems. Focuses on methods and models that reflect the landscape and individual landscape indicators as a basis for scenario simulations. Includes a large number of model approaches to the landscape system and individual landscape indicators from Russia, which have not previously been published in English. Buy this book. eBook 106.99 €. His fields of work include agro-ecosystem modelling, landscape system analysis, regional modelling, model-based climate impact research, complex decision support systems for landscape development, and methods and models for irrigation management. Landscape analysis and landscape planning are closely related and overlapping practices. Analysis is a prerequisite step for any planning, but is ongoing as planning proceeds. These terms describe a system of landscape level planning which respects both the ecological limitations to human use and the established cultural uses of forests. The goal is to achieve balanced use and stewardship of the forest - to ensure that an intact, functioning, diverse forest landscape remains after human use of forest resources. What is the interior area (area insulated from outside influences) of the patch? Silva Ecosystem Consultants Ltd. January 1992. Landscape comprises the visible features of an area of land, including the physical elements of landforms such as (ice-capped) mountains, hills, water bodies such as rivers, lakes, ponds and the sea, living elements of land cover including indigenous vegetation, human elements including different forms of land use, buildings and structures, and transitory elements such as lighting and weather conditions. Definition of LP. &l;LP prescribes alternative spatial configurations of land uses, which is widely understood as a key factor in planning for sustainability. Planning is an activity intent on integrating three sectors across social, economic and environmental arenas (Jack Ahern, 2005). This book presents recent advances in landscape analysis and landscape planning based on selected studies conducted in different parts of Europe. Included are methodological problems and case studies presented and discussed during scientific sessions organized by the Commission of Landscape Analysis and Landscape Planning of the International Geographical Union (IGU) within the framework of the IGU Regional Conference in Kraków, Poland, August 18-22, 2014. The subject of landscape analysis and landscape planning has been of interest to geographers since the beginning of the twentieth century.