

## FOREWORD

Urban and rural areas are subject to constant structural, spatial and economic transformations. These dynamic changes not only affect our surroundings, including our landscape, but also the quality of life and shape our future. The environment in current condition requires multiple treatments to maintain and improve the quality of life.

The following issue of GLL presents a rich overview of topics related to urban green spaces, the use of modern measurement techniques for their evaluation, as well as studying and shaping the impact on the environment. The first paper concerns a web application used in monitoring the effects of introducing flower meadows in city parks in Kraków. The application could provide a method of collecting data, which enables creating and tracking the green infrastructure of the Kraków city centre and its suburbs, and in the future showing the eco-urban features in a cartographic form. Another publication addresses the possibility of using a modern real estate cadastre system extended onto data on the interior of a building, which goes beyond the current cadastre functions and may be applied, for example, to finding faster exit routes in case of an emergency. The third publication presents an analysis of the accuracy and repeatability of determining the position of a point by the Network Real Time Kinematic (NRTK) technique using the concept of Flächenkorrekturparameter (FKP). Selected dilution of precision (DOP) coefficients were also analysed there. The conducted experiment proved the usefulness of NRTK measurements with the use of FKP corrections generated on the basis of observations from the ASG-EUPOS network for determining the position in real time on the territory of Poland. It is followed by the fourth paper analysing the geometry of a flat image (of a 3D object image) through regular polygons. The criteria for using 2D object description by regular polygons were also defined, based on the determination of the elongation measure of the object shape ( $e$ ), which allowed for a practical application of the method. The fifth publication examines the impact of two small bridges of a drainage system on the capacity of the selected part of the main channel 'R'. This last article concerns the determination of the average distance between the reference network stations on a national scale, as well as between the stations of the higher accuracy network and the national network under consideration.

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