



Conference 2016



Poster Session (E2016-34) Esperanza Room, 30th September

Author	Poster title	Abstract	Institution
Alina Paranina	Information as organised diversity:	<p>The Poster contains an attempt to integrate the ideas of structural processes within the boundaries of the geographical envelope of the Earth, and to identify new universal dependence. The article describes the theoretical and methodological aspects of the study. The existing approaches to the definition of information are considered, main problems of information studies and geography possibilities in the search for solutions have been highlighted.</p> <p>A new definition of information as an organized diversity of systems and models, terminology of systems and information studies, the conceptual model of the interaction of the information field and space, main methods of information storage have been proposed. The potential for the development of methods of semantic reconstruction in semiotics and archeology and determination of the age and origin of objects, as well as the importance of fundamental research information for the creation of the theory of natural and cultural heritage have been presented.</p>	Herzen State Pedagogical University of Russia
Carlota Angela Escudero Gallegos	<p>The city from the perspective of complex systems. The example of Málaga historical city/</p> <p>La ciudad desde la perspectiva de los sistemas complejos</p> <p>Una aproximación al caso del casco urbano de Málaga.</p>	<p>For almost 100 years, many authors have understood that cities are the most complex artefacts built by humans. The very idea of the city evolved at the beginning of sedentary life and agriculture, in the early Neolithic period about 10,000 years ago.</p> <p>Although it is so old, this type of human organization, continues to present a paradoxical problem as possibly all humans have the ability to recognize a city, just as we recognize a forest, even if we are unable to explicitly express our appreciation of it. In this poster, we try to approach the state of the town of Malaga from the perspective of the theory of complex systems.</p> <p>/ Desde hace ya casi 100 años, numerosos autores han entendido que las ciudades son los más complejos artefactos construidos por los seres humanos. La propia idea de la ciudad es coetánea al comienzo de la vida sedentaria y la agricultura, en el periodo neolítico temprano hace unos 10000 años.</p> <p>A pesar de que es tan antiguo este tipo de organización humana, sigue presentando un problema paradójico, ya que posiblemente todos los seres humanos tenemos la capacidad de reconocer una ciudad, igual que reconocemos un bosque, aun cuando seamos incapaces de expresar de forma explícita nuestro reconocimiento. En este artículo, realizamos una aproximación al estado de la ciudad de Málaga desde el punto de vista de la teoría de los sistemas complejos.</p>	University of Malaga



Conference 2016



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Javier Alvarez Otero	School on the Cloud enhances Spatial Data Infrastructures for teaching and learning aims	Authors: Javier Álvarez Otero, María Asunción Martín Lou and María Luisa de Lázaro y Torres. The usability of SDI is improving as well as its use. This is due to the fact that the amount of open data is increasing most of which has a spatial reference. Time and space are very important for data analysis. It is possible to learn geography from SDI geodata.	Universidad Complutense de Madrid / Real Sociedad Geográfica
José Rubio Aranda	Importance of wine tourism promotion in the Serranía de Ronda, Málaga	In this work the current state of enotourism or wine tourism is analyzed in the Serranía de Ronda, to know the environment in which it is located, and the trend that follows to see its possibilities of development. This new way of tourism has had a good reception and is increasingly widespread, so much that in the analyzed area, has led to the wineries traditionally devoted to wine production to adapt to receive tourists. Certainly, this transformation to a new business model with strong growth potential can have great socioeconomic benefits.	Universidad de Málaga
María del Pilar García	Monitoring soil erosion by raster images	Co-authors: María Eugenia Pérez & María del Pilar García: Monitoring soil erosion by raster images: from aerial photographs to drone taken pictures: In an ecologically degraded area over SE Madrid (Spain) a series of aerial photographs, satellite multi-temporal pictures and a high resolution image taken from a drone is analyzed to understand the soil erosion evolution. This natural space has been selected as a pilot project for monitoring soil erosion in recently urban areas on clastic sediments and soils. This characteristic landscape is mainly covered by gullies, suffering a high surface run-off. The evolution is quite different according to anthropic influence and vegetation cover. Soils are highly pervious and classified as regosols and arenosols, mixed with luvisols and cambisols where Mediterranean vegetation is fixed. Recent urbanization has increased erosion on sandy materials. Knowing the soil loss processes will be used to plan soil use and organize land settlement.	Fac. Geography and History. Unic. Complutense of Madrid
María Eugenia Pérez	Monitoring soil erosion by raster images	Co-authors: María Eugenia Pérez & María del Pilar García: Monitoring soil erosion by raster images: from aerial photographs to drone taken pictures: In an ecologically degraded area over SE Madrid (Spain) a series of aerial photographs, satellite multi-temporal pictures and a high resolution image taken from a drone is analyzed to understand the soil erosion evolution. This natural space has been selected as a pilot project for monitoring soil erosion in recently urban areas on clastic sediments and soils. This characteristic landscape is mainly covered by gullies, suffering a high surface run-off. The evolution is quite different according to anthropic influence and vegetation cover. Soils are highly pervious and classified as regosols and arenosols, mixed with luvisols and cambisols where Mediterranean vegetation is fixed. Recent urbanization has increased erosion on sandy materials. Knowing the soil loss processes will be used to plan soil use and organize land settlement.	Fac. Geography and History. Unic. Complutense of Madrid



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María Luisa de Lázaro y Torres	Aprender Geografía en la nube con el Atlas Digital Escolar.	Co-authors: Rafael De Miguel, Isaac Buzo, Carlos Guallart, Javier Velilla y María Luisa de Lázaro. The School Digital Atlas (ADE) contributes to motivating students in Geography Sciences and skills using active methodology in order to improve learning results.	Universidad Complutense de Madrid, RSG, EUROGEO
María Luisa de Lázaro y Torres	School on the Cloud: A Spanish Perspective	Co-Authors: I.Buzo, M.L. Lázaro and R. De Miguel, Learning Geography and using the cloud for outdoor learning is possible today because there is an amount of geoinformation on the cloud ready to use. A group of teachers from three Spanish universities: Complutense (UCM), León (ULE) and Zaragoza (UZAR), and a Secondary School are involved on these aims.	Universidad Complutense de Madrid, RSG, EUROGEO
Mehrdad Rahnamaei	Applications of geographic information systems in studies for artificial recharge programming, aiming to providing of sustainable water for the Ghole- Ghohar Iron mine, Sirjan city, South Iran	"Gol Gohar steel mine is located in southern Iran. The mine is in a growing water needs. Physiographic studies, meteorology (analysis of rainfall), soil and groundwater and the use of GIS in hydrology is important to estimate the potential evaluation of artificial recharge. These studies on Qhatar baneh plain, near the area of the mine were done. Qhatar baneh plain area has 1611 square kilometers. The main area was divided into 11 sub-basin. Grading tests for determining of soil texture and infiltration values in 80 sampling stations for surface and for a depth of 30 cm were used. Groundwater studies and Simulation Flood Model Hecras with various return periods were studied. By combining these measures, floodwater spreading potential for the artificial recharge of the aquifer was estimated in the plains. Is scheduled to be done in the next phase , design of artificial recharge ponds. Keywords: Qhatar baneh, artificial recharge, Gol Gohar mine, aquifer"	Islamic Azad University
Meng Fan	Analysis of a Chinese natural heritage resource. National Reserve Jiuzhaigou	This poster presents characters of a natural resource which is a World Heritage Site: The National Natural Reserve Jiuzhaigou is located in southwest of China, in Sichuan Province at an altitude of three thousand meters above the sea level. As a tourism product, the Natural Heritage is known and visited by many people born in China, but is unknown to foreign people. The main motivation is to analyze it to make it known and given the information available to both the territorial system, and the tourism. In order to be known by the foreign people or even be desired to the destination and to visit. To presents opportunities, challenges and strategies to achieve itself. It also provides proposals to improve and protect this National Nature Reserve.	University of Málaga



Conference 2016



Author	Poster title	Abstract	Institution
Michael Morawski	Language Awareness in Geography Teaching - An Analysis of the Potential of CLIL Teaching Strategies for the Language-aware Geography Classroom	The current migration and refugee flows and the increasing linguistic heterogeneity not only in German (geography) classes influence and change teaching. It is a change towards language-aware geography teaching. Mostly, Geography teaching is performed monolingually. In this context language awareness claims a stronger focus on the language requirements needed in the geography classroom and how to support pupils on their way to perform these. We assessed the question how bilingual geography (CLIL) teachers' language perception, strategies and how bilingual geography school books could help to develop language-aware geography education. The hypothesis is that bilingual teachers, due to long experiences in the simultaneous teaching of content and language, develop and use geographic language awareness. For guidance in the investigation and because there is no usable model, we theoretically assessed one for the requirements of geographic language. By a qualitative and quantitative analysis referring to the model we examined the language-awareness and support strategies of bilingual geography teachers and bilingual school books. We found that bilingual geography teachers and the used school books use promising strategies and surprising approaches in terms of the organization of material, tasks and cooperative feedback. These results will be evaluated for their value for the language-aware (geography) classroom.	Institute for Geography Education, University of Cologne
Myungjin Hong	The Landscape in Temples and Shrines of the Edo Period and its Characteristics -Through the Analysis of Historical Visual Materials	This study aims to analyze the local characteristics of the landscape in temples and shrines of the early Edo period with the historic visual materials. The comparative research on between Sitaya and Asakusa districts in the Edo and the same areas in the present explain spatial space structure of social condition and local changes. The historical visual materials illustrated in the Edo period show the people's behaviours of those days and various local scenery. Besides Edo customs give a vivid description. This analysis of historic visual materials helps understand Japanese popular culture of Edo. The historical background, the perspectives on a religious space and district divisions were inquired closely in the precedent studies. This study restored the landscape from 「Nishikie」, the historic visual pictures by the way of historical geography. Also this study researched two temples built in the early Edo and the landscape of shrines.	Department of Tourism Science, Graduate School of Urban Environmental Sciences, Tokyo Metropolitan University



Conference 2016



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Nathalie De Hauwere	Historical maps of the Belgian Coastal Zone	<p>Co-authors: Nathalie De Hauwere, Hans Pirlet, Jan Haspeslagh, Pieter Maes, Francisco Hernandez, Jan Mees: Historical maps of the Belgian Coastal Zone: Ever wondered what the coast looked like in the 16th Century. How estuaries and coastlines evolved over time?</p> <p>The Low Countries have a rich history in cartography. During the Renaissance, different cartographers such as Van Deventer, Mercator, Ortelius, Blaeu, ... leveraged their technical knowledge to create maps of the area with a huge precision and detail.</p> <p>In this context, a project was set up to digitize and georeference maps from the 16th, 17th and 18th century with specific information about the Belgian coastal zone and Scheldt Estuary. Furthermore, certain features such as coastlines were vectorised as shapefiles. In addition, statistics about the geometric accuracy, e.g. the rotation and standard deviation, were calculated using MapAnalyst.</p> <p>These data products, as well as derived communication products will be disclosed in open access on the following website: http://www.vliz.be/hisgiskust</p>	Flanders Marine Institute
Nathalie De Hauwere	EMODNet, the central portal for marine data	<p>Co-Authors: Nathalie De Hauwere, Simon Claus, Francisco Souza Dias, Francisco Hernandez: Data gathered from multiple sources can be of significance for many research institutes all over the world. Rather than sending copies to all interested parties and requiring people to keep this local copy up-to-date, a centralized approach based on web services is more desirable. This facilitates distribution and visualization of data, as well as being able to offer the guarantee that queries are always performed on the most recent version.</p> <p>Integrating these datasets and visualizing them on a portal, means they have to be interoperable with each other. Differences in measuring techniques or coordinate systems have to be eliminated.</p> <p>The European Marine Observation and Data Network (EMODnet) consists of more than 100 organizations assembling marine data, products and metadata to make these fragmented resources more available to public and private users relying on quality-assured, standardized and harmonized marine data which are interoperable and free of restrictions to use. http://www.emodnet.eu</p>	Flanders Marine Institute



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Nathalie De Hauwere	Marine Regions, towards a standard for georeferenced marine names	<p>Co-authors: Nathalie De Hauwere, Simon Claus, Francisco Souza Dias, Paula Oset García, Bart Vanhoorne, Francisco Hernandez, Jan Mees:</p> <p>Marine Regions is a standard list of marine place names and provides an overview of areas, available as shapefiles (f.i. Exclusive Economic Zones). Each marine geo-object in the database has a unique and persistent MRGID and is defined by a place type and its coordinates. It can have multiple synonyms and is related to a higher level geographical location (Andalusia part of Spain).</p> <p>Marine Regions is connected to other systems, such as the World Register of Marine Species (WoRMS). Thanks to this connection the geographical distribution of species can be obtained and visualised. Creating distribution lists by species or a list of species per geographical area are web services offered within the LifeWatch virtual e-Lab.</p> <p>Marine Regions contains regional and global checklists, thematic gazetteers and information on administrative areas. The amount of data has increased since 2005, from 14.332 geo-objects to 47.469 (representing almost 61.000 place names).</p> <p>http://www.marineregions.org and http://lifewatch.be/en/e-lab</p>	Flanders Marine Institute
Öznur Akgış	Water As A Right: Accessibility to clean water in Turkey	<p>Co-author Prof. Dr. Erdal Karakaş. Access to and use of water is a equity problem. It contains social, spatial, gender and inter-generational perspectives. Mapping indicators about this problem helps policy makers to identify disadvantaged areas and provide new insights. The aim of this study is to analyze spatial inequality of accessing to clean water in Turkey at province level by using the data of 2014 and offer a tool that provides information through thematic maps. According to results of the study ten provinces that the highest socio-economic development level take %72 of waste water investments. After all ten provinces at the end of the socio economic development list take only %0,9 of these investments. The inequality problem also can be seen in distribution of waste water treatment facilities, ratio of population benefiting from sewage services and ratio of population served by wastewater treatment plants. These results show that even if Turkey is one of the world's fastest growing economies, spatial inequalities in access to basic services are still one of the most important problems.</p>	Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University



Conference 2016



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Paz Benito Del Pozo	Sustainable urban mobility in the "healthy cities": the case of Vitoria (Spain)	In the context of Spanish urban areas with a strategy of "healthy city" focused on sustainable mobility, this poster presents the analysis of the experience of the city of Vitoria-Gasteiz (Basque Country, northern Spain) with the following objectives: first, justify the use of bicycles in the workplace as a strategy for a healthy city and, secondly, to propose a conceptual framework for analyzing the characteristics of the network of professionals Vitoria-Gasteiz and its ability to spread among other groups and territories. The methodology is based on qualitative techniques (literature and document review) and a mixed territorial and health approach that seeks mainstreaming and integration of different disciplines. The results justify the use of bicycles is beneficial to the individual and collective health as well as for more efficient management of sustainable urban mobility. From the point of view of theory, the paradigm proposed is that of social networks.	University of Leon
Serpil Mentese	The Spatial Distribution of Heavy Metal Pollution in Surface Water of the Inegol Plain, Turkey: A Geostatistical & Spatial Statistical Approach	The Spatial Distribution of Heavy Metal Pollution in Surface Water of the Inegol Plain, Turkey: A Geostatistical & Spatial Statistical Approach: The aim of this study is to detect clusters and explore spatial patterns of heavy metal pollution in surface water of the Inegol plain in Turkey by using geostatistical and spatial statistical approach. For this purpose, 34 surface water samples has been retrieved from the study area consisting 17 in winter and 17 in summer, by using random grid system, in 2014. Based on this data, it was determined distribution, density of heavy metal pollution in surface water and also determined the most risky areas in terms of heavy metals pollution in surface water of the Inegol plain in Turkey. In the study, mean center, spatial mean, standart distance and standart deviation ellipse were used to calculate central tendency of heavy metals in the surface water. Besides, the spatial auto-correlation of heavy metals in the surface water were analyzed by using Moran's I and Geary's C index. Also, heavy metal intensity of the surface water were mapped by the Kernel function. Spatial statistics showed that heavy metal levels in surface waters were clustered in the study area. Also, as a result of geo-statistical analysis, heavy metal levels were detected concentrated west of the study area. The results obtained from this study is very important in surface water management.	Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University



Conference 2016



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Simon R. Ohlenforst	Relational spaces in elementary school:	<p>This poster illustrates the endeavor to bring a diversity of spatialities into elementary school with a focus on the neglected concepts of relational spaces.</p> <p>Understanding relational spaces requires a combination of certain concepts of space, including the comprehension of space as stage and product of social action alike. In this field, there are several attempts of secondary school geography education. Nevertheless, the reluctant further adaption of these concepts for geography education praxis leaves room for improvement and asks for a certain preparation in the early school years.</p> <p>Therefore, I plan to investigate what level of understanding of spatial concepts elementary school students can achieve in order to introduce them to the concepts of relational spaces. Beside referring to existing exploratory studies I will outline plans for a more detailed empirical analysis that helps to identify the status of concepts of space in primary school in comparison to current spatial theory.</p> <p>Simon R. Ohlenforst</p> <p>Keywords: relational Spaces, elementary school, space as a product of social action, spatial concepts of elementary students, empirical analysis</p>	Universität Duisburg-Essen
Ivana Tomčíková and Iveta Rakytová	Assessing sustainability of mountain tourism in the DEMĀNOVSKÁ VALLEY, Slovakia	<p>The Demänovská Valley belongs to the most beautiful and the most valuable territories of Slovakia. It is a source of interest for its high country-aesthetic and natural value not only from scientific and professional point of view, but also from the touristic and recreational point of view.</p> <p>The aim of this paper is to evaluate the natural potential of the country Demänovská valley, to analyze the development of tourism over the past 10 years, the current state of the cable cars, ski lifts and slopes, as well as accommodation facilities in the valley. Also point to the fact that interest in Demänovská valley is growing and growing share of visitors within the district, country and Slovakia. Using Intensity Index of Tourism Development to assess the attractiveness of Demänovská Valley, but also to point out how the development of tourism impact on the environment, as monitored area is located in the Low Tatras National Park.</p>	Catholic University, Ružomberok