How can we know the importance of the different elements ?

1. BY SUBJETIVE AND DIRECT ASSIGNMENT

2. BY SUBJETIVE BUT SHARED METHODS (DELFY METHOD)

3. BY QUIZZES AND SAMPLES INTO THE POPULATIONS AFFECTED

DIRECT ASSIGNMENT

i) We suppose that the three quality maps (Stand QM, Surroundings QM and Viewshed QM) are been making before and they have the same strength to doing a overall quality map

ii) In the construccion of the stand quality map generally exist a arrangement of elements in order to their importances and loads:
- Water
- Vegetation & lithology
- Geomorphology
- Slope
- Aspect
- Human elements

iii) This arrengement can derive in a array of load for each element by standardization.

DELFY METHOD

i)   It is a shared responsability method which everyone stablishes his or her class arrangement and load for each landscape elements.

ii) In a secret and impersonal way, every one explains the reasons of his criteria and these explanations are read by the other partners.

iii) The process is repeated until the arrangement of every one is the same.

PHOTOGRAFIC SAMPLE

i)   First of all we have to analysis the landscape and obtain the elements and classes that form the landscape.

ii) We have to take enough representative photos of the countryside.

iii) A representative set of the population scores each one of the photos (From 1 to 10).

iv) By means of an analysis of the variance (ANOVA) we can obtain the contribution of each component in the total record.

FOTOGRAFIC SAMPLE

PHOTO	VEGETATION		GEOMORF		SLOPE		TOWNS		ROADS	
1	2		2		2		1		1	
2	1		1		1		1		2	
3	1		1		1		1		1	
4	4		2		2		1		2	
5	4		2		2		2		2	
6	4		2		2		2		1	
7	4		2		1		2		1	
8	2		1		1		2		2	
9	2		1		2		2		2	
10	1		1		2		1		1	
11	4		1		2		1		1	
12	3		2		1		2		1	
13	3		1		1		2		2	
14	3		1		2		2		1	
15	1		2		1		2		2	
16	3		2		2		1		1	
17	3		2		2		1		2	
18	1		1		2		1		2	
19	4		2		1		2		2	
20	1		2		1		2		1	
21	2		1		1		2		1	
22	3		1		2		2		2	
23	3		2		1		1		1	
24	3		2		1		1		2	
25	2		2		1		1		1	
26	1		2		2		2		2	
27	2		2		1		1		2	
28	2		1		2		2		1	
29	1		2		2		2		1	
30	2		2		2		1		2	

VEGETATION	
1	Trees
2	Bushes
3	Meadows
4	Crops

GEOMORFOLOGY	
1	Deepy valley
2	Hill

SLOPE	
1	>= 30%
2	< 30 %

TOWNS	
1	No villages
2	Villages

ROADS	
1	No roads
2	Roads
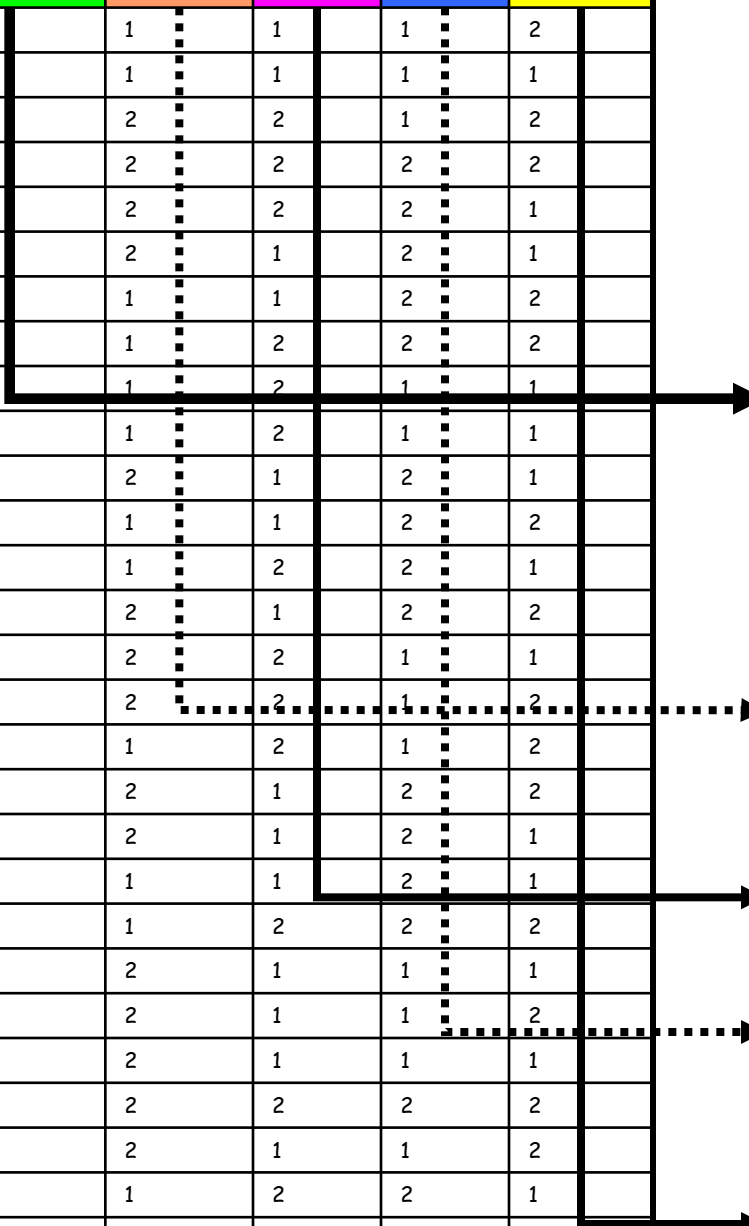
Foto 1

Score: ?

PHOTO	VEGETATION	GEOMORF	SLOPE	TOWNS	ROADS
1	2	2	2	1	1

Foto 2

Score: ?

PHOTO	VEGETATION	GEOMORF	SLOPE	TOWNS	ROADS
2	1	1	1	1	2

Foto 3

Score: ?

Foto 4

Score: ?

Foto 5

Score: ?

Foto 6

Score: ?

Foto 7

Score: ?

Foto 8

Score: ?

Foto 9

Score: ?

Foto 10

Score: ?

Foto 11

Score: ?

Foto 12

Score: ?

Foto 13

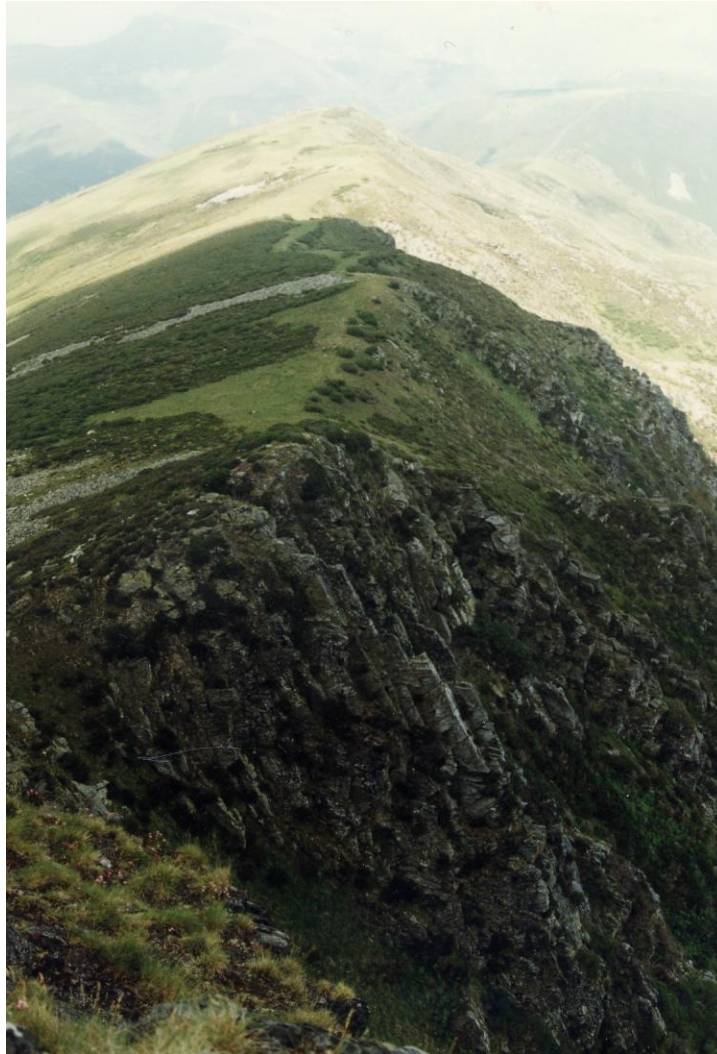Score: ?

Foto 14

Score: ?

Foto 15

Score: ?

Foto 16

Score: ?

Foto 17

Score: ?

Foto 18

Score: ?

Foto 19

Score: ?

Foto 20

Score: ?

Foto 21

Score: ?

Foto 22

Score: ?

Foto 23

Score: ?

Foto 24

Score: ?

Foto 25

Score: ?

Foto 26

Score: ?

Foto 27

Score: ?

Foto 28

Score: ?

Foto 29

Score: ?

Foto 30

Score: ?

Foto 31

Score: ?

Foto 32

Score: ?

RESULTS OF ANOVA

VEGETATION			
COD	LEYEND	MEAN	SIGNIFICATIVE DIFFERENCE
1	Trees	6.37	1-2
2	Bushes	6.12	2-3, 1-2
3	Meadows	6.42	3-2
4	Crops	6.27	

SLOPE			
COD	LEYEND	MEAN	SIGNIFICATIVE DIFFERENCE
1	>= 30%	6.55	1-2
2	< 30 %	6.03	2-1

ROADS			
COD	LEYEND	MEAN	SIGNIFICATIVE DIFFERENCE
1	No roads	6.55	1-2
2	Roads	6.03	2-1

TOWNS			
COD	LEYEND	MEAN	SIGNIFICATIVE DIFFERENCE
1	No villages	6.22	1-2
2	Villages	6.42	2-1

GEOMORFOLOGY			
COD	LEYEND	MEAN	SIGNIFICATIVE DIFFERENCE
1	Deepy valley	6.42	1-2
2	Hill	6.17	2-1

RESULTS OF ANOVA

QUALITY OF LANDSCAPE ACCORDING WITH THE SAMPLE:

VEGETATION: Meadows (+41%) > Trees (+25%) > Crops (-8%) > Bushes (-58%)

SLOPE: Slope more than 30% (+26) > Slope less than 30% (-26)

ROADS: Not roads (+4%) > Roads (-4%)

TOWNS: Villages (+2%)> Not villages (-2%)

GEOMORFOLOGY: Valleys (+2%) > Hills (-2%)