Streszczenie rozprawy doktorskiej nt.:

"Metody usprawniające system gospodarki odpadami w wysokogórskich parkach narodowych na przykładzie Tatrzańskiego Parku Narodowego w Polsce"

National parks are the highest legal form of protection defined by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and made available for tourism. The great interest of modern humans in national parks and the prevailing trend to promote active leisure activities contribute to the dynamic development of tourism in protected areas.

In Europe and Poland, among all national parks, those of mountain nature are subjected to the most outstanding tourist pressure. In their areas, the number of tourists is constantly and dynamically growing. High-intensity tourist traffic causes the destruction of flora and soil on trails and in their vicinity, it is the cause of excessive noise and air pollution. Human presence in protected areas entails significant problems with waste management of varying intensity and spatial extent. In mountain national parks, the amount of waste is determined by the type of tourism practiced, the culture of tourists, and the condition of waste collection infrastructure. The specific topography of mountainous areas makes it challenging to waste management, particularly its collection, and disposal.

The doctoral thesis discusses the problem of waste and its management in general terms (alpine high-mountain national parks located in Europe - macro scale, mountain national parks located in Poland - meso scale) and detail (Tatra National Park - Poland - micro-scale).

The parameters characterizing tourist traffic were discussed in the research on Alpine national parks. The problem of waste on tourist trails in parks was presented, and waste management systems were discussed. The research results were used to develop waste management models to improve the functioning systems. Based on the research carried out in mountain national parks in Poland, the impact of tourist traffic intensity and tourist capacity on the condition of the environment was determined, and waste management systems in national parks were discussed. Based on the research conducted in the Tatra National Park, a prototype application was proposed to improve the waste management system

Keywords: waste management, waste, national parks.

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