

Tools to store information about the environment

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Earth Science provide large amounts of data. The available information can be stored and then analysed in different systems. For disciplines such as: geology, geophysics and environmental protection are created database. One of the first databases that contain information about the environment was a database for the Polish Carpathian mountains called GeoKarpaty (Kotlarczyk et al. 1997). This database has been developed over the years (Piórkowski 2009). The environment is understood as the sum of natural elements. Elements of the environment are, among others: the surface of the Earth, minerals, water (*Ustawa z dnia 27 kwietnia 2001 r. ...*). The need to protect these elements due to the need to conserve nature in the same state. For this purpose, are constructed themed database. They inform about the state of the environment, the risks affecting the surface of the earth.

At the request of the Ministry of the Environment was established portal containing a record of such databases (Ekoportal 2015). There are a number of databases that can be classified into several groups. An important group of geological database. These include: data bank of groundwater classified mineral "MINERAL" (MINERALNE, 2015), the database MIDAS (MIDAS 2015), the central database of the geological data (CBDG 2015). Another group of databases is about the natural environment. One of them is a central register of forms of nature protection that contains records of the forms of nature protection (CRFOP 2015). Equally important are the records on the processing and storage of waste. The group includes eg.: a record of applications and decisions in the field

of international shipments of waste (RZiDZMPO 2015), database about asbestosis (Baza Azbestowa 2015).

This work focuses on the analysis of environmental databases. The study analysed opportunities offer such systems. The result of the study is to find the ability to access these databases such as for example: WMS, WFS. The next result is to compare the ability to access stored data. The final stage was the verification of environmental databases for environmental analysis. The issue of access to information from such systems plays a crucial role for further analysis, and it is not a trivial task.

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