

Nováček, V.

A SET OF GEOGRAPHICAL ORIENTED MAPS (ON EXAMPLE OF THE MAP SHEET 34-22 HODONÍN, SCALE 1 : 50 000)

Ivan, A.-Kirchner, K.-Nováček, V.

GEOMORPHOLOGY OF THE HODONÍN TOWN SURROUNDINGS

Landforms of the Hodonín surroundings (map sheet Hodonín 34-22 at the scale of 1 : 50 000) are very complicated. In a very interesting erosional and accumulation relief with important renewable and non-renewable resources different economic activities (mainly agriculture) led to many environmental problems and conflict of interests. This is the reason, why the presented geomorphological map of relief types and selected forms puts an emphasis on both direct and indirect relief transformations. The main geomorphological unit of the area is the Dolnomoravský úval (Graben) which originated in the NW part of the Vienna Basin, bordered by flysch horsts of the Bílé Karpaty (Mts.) and Kyjovská pahorkatina (Hilly land). Special attention is paid to the Morava river floodplain, wind-blown sands and man-made landforms.

Quitt, E.

TOPOCLIMATIC MAP AS A BASIS FOR ATMOSPHERE PROTECTION AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE LANDSCAPE

A detailed topoclimatic map, sheet 34-22 Hodonín, at the scale of 1 : 50 000 illustrates the most significant processes which take place in the lower part of atmosphere boundary layer and in the atmosphere layer immediately adjacent to the active surface. It is therefore an important source of information about primary interactions between topography of the terrain, character of the active surface, and socio-economic activities - and as such, it is integral part of the set of environmental maps.

Nováček, V.

UTILIZING THE SPOT SATELLITE DATA TO SET UP A LAND USE MAP

Land use map is one of many possibilities to make use data provided by the SPOT satellite in order to indicate spatial distribution of individual landscape elements and components. Resulting physiognomy of the area under study is defined by natural framework as well as by spatial arrangement of products of human activities. Proper content of the land use map is a result of integration documents and data various origin and content (false colour composites made of SPOT satellite three spectral zones, aerial photographs, topographical maps of different scales, terrain surveys). A map which is set up in this way is of areal characters with individual phenomena and functional areas being plotted in colours. The empirically found physiognomic elements of landscape use illustrate spatial structure of the landscape from environmental point of view.

Gardziel, Z.-Voženílek, V.

A COMPUTER INTERPOLATION OF PRE-QUATERNARY SURFACE

Computer applications in geology have come to modern research methods rapidly. Advantages of computer data processing have substituted manual procedures in geological investigation and mapping. The paper treats computer interpolation of the Pre-Quaternary surface from bore-hole data on the Polish geological map of 1 : 50 000 scale. The area under investigation is situated in SE part of Poland. Using several kinds of data the procedure was carried out by simple software package SURFER available to be run on PC computers. Final results exhibit suitability for further use of the presented procedure.

Karásek, J.

NEW FINDING ON THE GEOMORPHOLOGY OF MORAVIA

New form of the Bachelor studies at the Faculty of Science, Masaryk University, in Brno has considerably stimulated professional activities of students who defend their bachelor projects already in the third year. They present results of their own research, which are in many cases remarkable and worth publishing. This paper presents main results of three bachelor projects in geomorphology. Each of these projects deals with either new findings on geomorphological conditions in the region under investigation or at least documents some facts known so far only empirically.

Kolejka, J.-Pokorný, J.

ENVIRONMENTAL GEOINFORMATION SYSTEMS AND POST-ACCIDENTAL TERRITORY MANAGEMENT (KYJOV TOXIC ACCIDENT CASE SITE)

A local purpose oriented GIS has been developed as a post-accident territorial management system for hazardous production/storage sites. The GEORISK Knowledge Base GIS is a common product of the Institute of Geonics, Branch Office Brno, and Masaryk University in Brno. The GEORISK GIS contains separate four sets of the text, legend and map data files and processed satellite image of the area under study. Each of the sets is composed of information about the selected component of natural environment, about behaviour of pollutants within the selected component, and about measures required in order to remediate the territory. The GEORISK system is a user-friendly tool. and the data sets and some files can be linked by simple operation of the mouse.

Munzar, J.

GREGOR MENDEL AND URBAN ENVIRONMENT

The article is a contribution to historical monitoring of environmental changes. It also brings some new informations about deterioration of air in urban areas in the 60s of the 19th century on the example of Brno. The data have been excerpted from two meteorological publications by Gregor MENDEL, founder of genetics (1822-1884), of which the first deserves attention due to presented documentation on urban heat island including a discussion about its causes and introduction of a term "Rauchnebel" - German predecessor to the English term of smog. The second article presents interpretation of local differences in surface ozone concentrations detected by Schoenbein method both on the basis of differences in air pollution rate in the centre and in the outskirts of the town, and with regard to annual course of wind velocities (aeration).

REPORTS

Vaishar, A.: INSTITUTE OF REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY IN LEIPZIG

REVIEWS

Ivan, A.

Jozef Jakál: KARS GEOMORPHOLOGY OF SLOVAKIA