

**Demek, J.-Kopecký Sn., J.**

**SLOPE FAILURES IN METAMORPHIC BASEMENT ROCKS OF THE DYJE RIVER VALLEY, PODYJÍ NATIONAL PARK, CZECH REPUBLIC**

The present paper deals with the results of geomorphological and speleological mapping of slope failures in the segment of deep meandering Dyje River valley downstream of the town of Vranov nad Dyjí. Detailed geomorphological mapping at a scale of 1:5 000 has enabled an interpretation of the mechanism involved in the development of slope instabilities.

**Lacika, J.**

**ANTHROPOGENIC TRANSFORMATION OF RELIEF IN THE GABČÍKOVO WATERWORK AREA (SW SLOVAKIA)**

This contribution deals with the problems of dynamics of the anthropogenic relief transformation in the Gabčíkovo Waterwork area. The Gabčíkovo Waterwork was built in the period from 1971 to 1992 on the Danube River by former Czechoslovakia and Hungary (Vidra ed., 1990). Three stages of the anthropogenic relief in the research area were analysed; prior the construction works (1970), during building of the waterwork (1991) and after the construction (1995).

Landforms were subject to the following monitoring: functional classification, analysis of the area distribution (mapping), evaluation of the intensity of the anthropogenic relief transformation, correlation of maps mapped in various periods.

**Horská, H.-Mikulík, O.-Vaishar, A.-Zapletalová, J.**

**PERCEPTION OF THE DUKOVANY NUCLEAR POWER PLANT (CZECH REPUBLIC) BY LOCAL POPULATION**

The paper deals with some social consequences and regional impact of the nuclear power plant at Dukovany, south Moravia. It presents summaries and evaluation of results from several public inquiries made in the surroundings of the power generation system Dukovany-Dalešice in 1994 and 1995. The public inquiries were focused on problems of social environment in the region, perception of the nuclear power plant operating in the region by the local population, and also on recreation in the background of the nuclear power plant. Inquiries were addressed to local authorities, local inhabitants, owners of individual recreational facilities, and visitors of the camp at Hartvíkovic. Results bring an evidence of both positive and negative influences of the power generation system on social environment and its perception. The majority of population and holiday-makers feel endangered by the nuclear power plant. Nevertheless, the danger is often perceived less intensively than other kinds of risks. In any case, the future of the region as well as its future possible social revitalization are connected with the nuclear power plant and the associated waterworks at Dalešice.

**Chalupa, P.**

**ON THE LOW RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC**

The development of unemployment in the Czech Republic is completely different from that in the other countries of the former Eastern bloc. It also differs from trends in the highly developed West European economies; their transition to the post-industrial society is accompanied by rather high rates of unemployment. The atypical features of the Czech labour market are reflected in the present state of the national economy.

**REPORTS**

**Vaishar, A.:** SALZBURG CONGRESS ON URBAN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

**Vaishar, A.:** THE 28TH INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS THE HAGUE 1996

**Fischer, W.-Hlavinková, P.:** THE REGISTRATION OF AREAS OF SUSPECTED CONTAMINATION REGARDING DUMPS IN THE BRNO CONURBATION

**Nováček, V.:** THE XVIIIITH ISPRS CONGRESS: MEETING OF EXPERTS IN PHOTOGRAMMETRY AND REMOTE SENSING

**Ivan, A.**

## **MORPHOTECTONICS OF SE - MARGIN OF THE BOHEMIAN CRETACEOUS BASIN, TWO HALF-GRABENS AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS NORTH OF BRNO (MORAVIA)**

In the paper, morphotectonics of the SE marginal part of the Bohemian Cretaceous Basin as well as of two half-grabens and their surroundings north of the town Brno is discussed. The pre-Variscan basement in the SE part of the Bohemian Massif, between the Carpathian Foredeep and the Bohemian Cretaceous Basin was strongly affected by Young-Saxon germanotype tectonics. North of Brno, relics of the downfaulted Upper Cretaceous sediments are preserved mainly in tectonics depressions and owing to the relief inversion, also at some divides. Relations among the half-grabens and Saxon structures in the Bohemian Cretaceous Basin are also discussed. Other problems are denudation chronology (including the Moravian Karst) and river pattern development.

## **Kolejka, J.-Nováček, V.-Lazebníček, J.**

### **TERRITORIAL ASPECTS OF CHANGES IN BIODIVERSITY IN MILITARY TRAINING FIELDS (A STUDY MADE IN THE MILITARY TRAINING FIELD LIBAVÁ WITH THE USE OF SATELLITE PHOTOGRAPHY)**

Military training fields (MTF) are in the centre of attention during the last period. The study is the first approaching the more detailed analysis of the state of nature of the MTF Libavá on the basis of detailed knowledge of causes, ways and consequences of damage of the nature in the MTFs in the Czech Republic territory. The characters of natural components of the environment in the MTFs is determined by the kind of a negative military activity, which is analysed with respect to environment devastation. Methods of the remote sensing have been utilised for detection of military changes of the nature. On the basis of false colour composites interpretation, an interpretation key was drafted and map data for MTF Libavá were plotted, recording the rate of military transformation of the environment and also the related phenomena of spontaneous regulation succession. The process of nature renewal is possible to be demonstrated on the MTF example after the removal of original forms of anthropogenic load, but also cases of enormous nature devastation. It is possible to observe vitality of natural forces and processes trying to restore the subtle balance in the landscape.

## **Munzar, J.**

### **A CONTRIBUTION TO THE RECONSTRUCTION OF WEATHER AND ENVIRONMENT IN CENTRAL EUROPE IN THE 16TH CENTURY**

The first physico-geographical descriptions of large towns include passages from Latin humanistic topographies from the mid-16th century. However, their praise to the location, healthy environment, climate, etc. for Olomouc, Louny or Prague is merely an unrealistic part of the standardized humanistic rhetorical model.

The hitherto oldest realistic course of weather in the territory of the Czech Republic for the concrete month or season originates from the SE Moravia for November 1533 and Autumn 1543 with the data being found for the period of 1533-1545. The course of weather and its socio-economic impacts apply for the year of 1555 and for the southern Bohemia. From 1588-1591 we then have a detailed weather characteristics of eleven months including its environmental impacts. Author of the characteristic was a Moravian noble man Karel of Žerotín. The work applies mainly to the district of Moravia (Náměšť nad Oslavou and surroundings) in July and August 1588, and/or in October and November 1591 (of Gregorian calendar) the data from Germany, where the author was travelling.

## **REPORTS**

**Beissmann, H.:** SOME REMARKS ON DIGITAL MAP PREPARATION

**Mariot, P.:** SPATIAL ASPECTS OF THE 1994 ELECTIONS FOR THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

**Nováček, V.-Vaishar, A.:** THE 1ST MORAVIAN GEOGRAPHICAL CONFERENCE CONGEO '95: Geography and Urban Environment, held in Brno, 4-8 September 1995

**Vaishar, A.-Zapletalová, J.:** URBAN AND RURAL GEOGRAPHY IN PARIS

**Hrádek, M.:** THE 90TH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF DR. JAROSLAV LINHART