

Ivan, A.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE MARGINAL SUDETIC FAULT IN THE RYCHLEBSKÉ HORY (MTS.) AND GEOMORPHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF EPIPLATFORM OROGENESIS IN THE NE PART OF THE BOHEMIAN MASSIF

The varying morphology along the Marginal Sudetic Fault in the Rychlebské hory (Mts.) is an evidence of weak Tertiary and Quaternary neotectonic epiplatform orogenesis. The fault scarp of the Marginal Sudetic Fault splits into three sections of different heights and cross profiles, which - in addition to the different intensity of tectonic movements - reflect petrographic differences of the Variscan crystalline basement in the contact area of the Lugicum and Silesicum.

Vaishar, A. a kol.

NEW PROSPERITY FOR RURAL REGIONS

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Institute of Geonics, Czech Academy of Sciences - Branch Brno, and Institute of Geography in Ljubljana cooperate at a research project aimed at the transformation of marginal rural regions, particularly those located in border lands of the two countries. The project is to study a realistic course of the transformation in marginal and border conditions, social consequences of the transformation, roles of entities, social conditions of transformation success, relations between region prosperity and full-scale nature protection. An important factor of the issue is a new situation on the state borders. Seven following model areas in the two countries were chosen for the project: The White Carpathians, the Middle Dyje Basin, the Kunštát region and the regions of Lower Dráva River Basin, the Sáva River Basin, Istria and Bela Kraina in Slovenia. By comparing research results in the individual regions and by applying different methods in each of them the team of experts intends to arrive at a general scheme of regional transformation and its consequences in marginal areas.

Hlavinková, P.

IMPACT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES ON THE LANDSCAPE IN THE CATCHMENT AREA OF ŘÍČKA

Diverse geological and geomorphological structure and climate are two main factors conditioning colourful representation of soils and vegetation in the catchment area of Říčka. The different natural conditions were then reflected also in ways by which the man used the landscape. The area of lower reach of the river, with a relatively only little broken topography and very favourable climate and soils has been converted into the landscape with intensive agricultural production in which only a few environmentally important landscape segments were retained. This is the reason why it is necessary to stabilize the landscape from the ecological point of view. In contrast, the spring area of Říčka and its main affluents, whose topography is much more broken, has preserved its original forest character to considerable extent and could be considered a nearly stable landscape from the ecological point of view. Its ecological potential can be illustrated by the status of Protected Landscape Area given to the Moravian Karst and that of Nature Park granted to the Říčka catchment area.

Kellnerová, H.-Toušek, V.

BRNO FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF FACTOR ECOLOGY

The paper deals with internal differentiation of the town of Brno on the level of its town-planning districts. Four most important factors were extracted on the basis of 18 selected characteristics of population, housing resources and household equipment standard worked out by a method of factor analysis, which together explain for as much as 71.5% of total variability of the original collection. The factors that point out to the most important principles of socio-economic differentiation of Brno became a starting variables for the cluster analysis worked out typology. Its result consists in 7 different socio-economic types of territorial units.

Táborská, J.

POSSIBILITIES OF REVITALIZING THE DANÍŽ BROOK CATCHMENT AREA IN THE DISTRICT OF ZNOJMO, SOUTH MORAVIA

The Daníž Brook catchment area is situated south-east of Znojmo (Fig. 1). The Daníž Brook flows from the West to the East along the state border with Austria and opens into the Mlýnská strouha (drain) which is a right tributary of the Dyje River (Thaya). The catchment area ranks with the driest territories in the Czech Republic and is characteristic of minimum volume of water streams and their considerable pollution. The paper presents a brief summary of information acquired about the

catchment area and possibilities to revitalize the water streams. A possible solution for regeneration of a Daniž Brook section is demonstrated.

REPORTS

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