

Zapletalová, J.

THE ISSUE OF TRAFFIC REMOTENESS IN SOUTH MORAVIA ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE MIDDLE DYJE RIVER BASIN

The work was supported by OSI/HESP Research Support Scheme, Grant No. 347/1996.

The area under study is located aside off fairly important supraregional and regional road and railway veins. The economic significance of the area decreased in the course of economic transformation and only very slowly shows signs of revival. The structure of settlement, the age structure of population as well as the steadily shrinking job opportunities in the region induced a great dispersity of demand for public transport. This is why the public transport companies gave up the whole-area public transport attendance. The number of traffic lines and connections was reduced. In the period from 1991-1996, traffic attendance on working days worsened in 78 % of settlements in the studied area. On Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, approximately fifty percent of settlements in the area have no traffic connection at present. The motor car becomes a necessity for the local rural population similarly as in other parts of the Czech Republic.

Řehák, S.

THE MORAVIAN-SLOVAK BORDERLANDS: SOME NEW FEATURES FOLLOWING THE DIVISION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Between 1995 and 1997 a geographical study was conducted in the area close to the new borders between the Czech Republic and Slovakia (Moravian-Slovak borderlands). The article describes the gradual changes in public transport services (buses and railways). Also cited here are some results from a questionnaire study conducted in August and September 1996 in 27 localities in the Czech Republic lying near the border with Slovakia and in 5 other communities (the control localities). The questions related to trips to Slovakia prior to and after the division of Czechoslovakia, the frequency and purpose of the trips, and also about the main sources of information about Slovakia as an independent country.

Karásek, J.-Seitl, L.-Valoch, K.

GEOMORPHOLOGICAL AND STRATIGRAPHIC PROBLEMS OF LOESS SERIES IN MODŘICE NEAR BRNO (S. MORAVIA)

Dedicated to the memory of Prof. Dr. Ing. Josef Pelíšek, DrSc. (1909-1993), soil scientist and one of founders of the New Age Czech Quaternary geology

The loess series opened by the loam pit in Modřice near Brno is known by its well-developed fossil soil complexes since at least the end of the 19th century (McCoy - Oches - Cílek, 1996), having been systematically studied and documented as long as sixty years. It is most probably the only locality of the Czech Quaternary which has been enjoying the long time attention of experts and this is why it would deserve a synthesis of all the hitherto gained knowledge. The main objective of the submitted study is to present a general picture of geomorphological situation in the locality and to integrate this picture into the context of the hitherto stratigraphic interpretations.

Vaishar, A.-Zapletalová, J.

JEMNICE: THE ROLE OF A SMALL TOWN IN THE PRESENT STAGE OF TRANSFORMATION

This work was supported by the Research Support Scheme OSI/HESP, grant No. 347/1996

The paper deals with problems of Jemnice (4 350 inhabitants) in the present stage of transformation of the economic and social system in the Czech Republic. A comparison advantage of Jemnice can be a relatively diversified economic base, a disadvantage then is the ever deepening remoteness from main centres as well as from important roads and an incompletely built up urban function. It follows from the historical context and from the analysis of present population, housing, production, service, transport and recreational functions of the town that Jemnice does not have too bright prospects in terms of its greater development. It is rather to preserve historical and natural values of the town and its surroundings, to generate prerequisites for jobs, attendance to town inhabitants and setting, and to improve the town image for visitors. With no redistribution of mechanisms that would bring development stimuli from central resources the major wealth of the town are its inhabitants.

Kirchner, K. -Krejčí, O.

SLOPE MOVEMENTS IN THE FLYSCH CARPATHIANS OF EASTERN MORAVIA (VSETÍN DISTRICT), TRIGGERED BY EXTREME RAINFALLS IN 1997

The paper deals with slope movements triggered by extreme rainfalls in July 1997. Authors concentrated on slope failures in the district of Vsetín, eastern Moravia, in area belonging to the

System of Outer Western Carpathians. The Vsetín district was one of most affected by the slope movements with so far records on more than 250 localities of activated slope failures. As to the character of slope movements, landslides seem prevailing, together with mudflows and rockfalls. The slope failures disturbed the landscape infrastructure to a considerable extent and both stabilisation and reclamation of landslide areas are going to be a matter of long-term solutions. The hitherto investigations brought new knowledge which also made it possible to take a novel view of the studied area geological structure and geomorphological development of slope relief forms.

Munzar, J.

GREGOR MENDEL AND THE TORNADO IN BRNO ON 13TH OCTOBER, 1870

The occurrence of tornadoes and/or spouts was discussed in connexion with the study of dangerous weather phenomena in the territory of the Czech Republic. The historico-geographical investigations succeeded in providing evidence to over 30 cases of tornadoes of various intensities in the period from the 12th century up to the present times. One of the most detailed descriptions on the incidence of this destructive atmospheric whirl is the article on the tornado that occurred in Brno on 13th October 1870 . The article was written in German [orig. Windhose] by an eye witness: the founder of genetics and meteorologist Gregor Mendel (1822-1884). The paper aims at a closer information about important sections of this significant but nearly forgotten contribution. Mendel ´s essay includes both a colourful description of the course and losses, and an original physical analysis of the phenomenon. This tornado was most probably the first one in Europe with the evidenced documentation of its funnel column rotation. On the top of this, it was a rarely occurring clock-wise rotation, ie. the so called anticyclonal tornado.

REPORTS

Vaishar, A.: DANUBE POLLUTION REDUCTION PROGRAMME

Mariot, P.-Mikulík, O.: A PROMISING DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATION BETWEEN ACADEMIC GEOGRAPHICAL WORKPLACES IN CZECH AND SLOVAK REPUBLICS

REVIEW

Antonín Ivan