

HRÁDEK Mojmír, LACINA Jan

DESTRUCTIONAL LANDFORMS ARISED FROM TEXREME EVENTS IN THE E DESNÁ RIVER VALLEY AND THEIR VEGETATION

The Desná River is a left-bank tributary of the Morava R. springing in the highest and most dissected parts of the Hrubý Jeseník in the Eastern Sudetes. In July 1997, this territory was affected by a flood which resulted from abundant rains lasting four days and which showed in an extraordinary geomorphological efficiency, leaving behind numerous erosional and depositional destructional landforms. Geomorphological and biogeographical research after the flood was focused on the inventory of these destructional landforms, on the monitoring of their further development and plant succession with regard to physico-geographical properties of the surrounding environment. The research also revealed some destructive landforms of older catastrophic events occurring in the 20th century, namely the disastrous debris flows of 1921 followed by a flood. The comparison of destructive landforms from the past floods made it possible to evaluate not only the magnitude of the extreme events, but also to assess the frequency of geomorphological processes affected by human intervention into the natural environment of mountains. The research of biota and vegetation in particular demonstrated that floods and slope processes contribute to the colourful mosaic of biotopes, thus conditioning the increased biodiversity of the landscape altered by anthropogenic activities.

ILNICKI Dariusz

THE AUTOMATED TELLER MACHINE AS A NEW SERVICE (POLAND CASE STUDY)

The history of cash cards and especially of cash machines is brief in Poland and not much longer in the rest of the world. At the present moment, the processes which take place too often escape researchers' attention. One of many such processes is the development of automated teller machine (ATM) services (Ilnicki, 2001; Retkiewicz, 2002). In Poland the development process of this phenomenon started taking shape at the beginning of the 1990s. Since 1996, however, a really dynamic expansion can be observed. This highly dynamic process is bound to raise questions about the classification of the ATM service: is it a service of higher rank, or is it becoming so widespread to be more correctly classified as belonging to the group of basic services? On the other hand, given that the service is, in some ways, a financial category, - can the number and density of cash machines in a given area be used as an indicator of the relative wealth of the population of some areas as compared to others ?

ŠEFRNA Luděk, VILÍMEK Vít

DYNAMICS OF PEDOGENETIC PROCESSES EXAMPLD IN THE HARASKA RIVER DRAINAGE AREA (SE MORVIA)

Water erosion, as one of the main degradation processes of agricultural land and agricultural soil, changes more and more the character of the soil cover. The studied area in SE Moravia, with predominant soils of Chernozem character from loose Tertiary and Quaternary sediments, is highly affected in this respect. Intensive water erosion causes differentiation of soil cover into two still more contrast groups of soil. The process depends on the dynamics of relief development, on the type of farming and of the historical development of land use. In convex parts of drainage area and on watershed plains a retrograde development of soils takes place. Undeveloped soil subtypes and types develop, and accumulation subtypes of Colluvisols occur in the valley bottoms and subslope concave sections of slopes. The latest version of our soil classification, in accordance with the leading world soil taxonomies, has ranked Colluvisol with evolutionary young Fluvisol. Their mapping as well as specification of their characteristics is only at its beginning.

Colluvisol is predisposed by its position in the relief, and its thick profile cumulates both a huge volume of fine-earth fraction and organic materials, and also of some important nutrients such as phosphorus. Mapping of these new soils could significantly update the system of soil evaluation in our country.

MIGOŃ Piotr, ROŠTÍNSKÝ Pavel

THE GRANITE LANDSCAPE OF THE KRUMLOVSKÝ LES FOREST, SOUTH MORAVIA AN EXAMPLE OF A VEIETY OF STRUCTURAL CONTROLS

The Krumlovský les Forest is an upland within the south-eastern margin of the Bohemian Massif, built of Precambrian/Early Palaeozoic granite. Both major and minor landforms reveal various instances of structural control, exerted by tectonics, lithology and jointing. The morphological boundaries of the upland are fault-controlled and the entire upland is best considered a horst. The subdued nature of the upland surface, the scarcity of tors and small dimensions of individual boulders, are compatible with the lithological properties of underlying granite, its dense fracturing and long history of deformation. There is a distinct hierarchical pattern of structural control, with the role of jointing becoming more significant for the development of smaller landforms.

REPORTS

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REVIEW

IVAN Antonín