

**Miroslav DUMBROVSKÝ, Veronika HOŠKOVÁ, Jana PODHRÁZSKÁ, Kateřina VAŠINOVÁ**

**TRENDS IN SOIL DEGRADATION IN THE UPPER SVRATKA RIVER BASIN (CZECH REPUBLIC)**

The study area, the upper part of the Svatka River basin, was selected in order to evaluate trends in soil degradation primarily because it comprises natural conditions with a high potential for soil degradation. In order to collect relevant data on soil conservation, a questionnaire survey was designed and executed. Data on soil and farming practices were collected by a soil protection expert. In addition, farmers in the case study region were interviewed (semi-structured interviews) regarding policies concerning soil protection, as well as the farming practices they adopted. An expert for soil conservation conducted these interviews as well. The ownership structure implies insufficient motivations of land managers (both corporate farms and family farms) for long-term considerations related to soil protection.

**Radoslav KANDRÍK, Branislav OLAH**

**LAND USE DEVELOPMENT IN THE CENTRAL PART OF THE SPIŠ REGION (SLOVAKIA) SINCE THE 18TH CENTURY**

This paper deals with land use development of the central part of the Spiš region since the 18th century and with land use changes. Land use forms were identified in the study area in five time horizons with the use of ArcGis 9.2 software, available aerial photographs and historical maps. Areas with stable land use were localized and various intensities of land use change were assessed. Main land use trends and their location were identified. The comparison of obtained results with adjacent regions unveiled some similarities in the character of trends, pointing at the same time to regional specifics.

**Jan MUNZAR, Mathias DEUTSCH, Stanislav ONDRÁČEK, Eva KALLABOVÁ**  
**EXAMPLES OF GREAT CROSS-BORDER FLOODS IN CENTRAL EUROPE AND LESSONS LEARNT (CASE STUDIES OF FLOODS FROM SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER 1890 ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR 120TH ANNIVERSARY)**

Seeing that extreme historical floods usually affected territories of multiple countries, their research and comparison are possible only on the basis of long-term international cooperation. Only the knowledge from more affected countries can generate a complex image of their significance and impacts. This applies also to two disastrous floods, which occurred in Central Europe in September and then again in November 1890. The two floods affected a number of Central European countries at the same time and their extent reached beyond their borders. Whereas the flood events of September 1890 were documented in details already in the past, the catastrophic flood of November 1890 is today in the Czech Republic practically without the attention of experts and this is why it is in the focus of our brief reminder.

**Pavel RAŠKA**

**TYPES AND CHARACTER OF GEOMORPHIC PROCESSES ON A CENTRAL-EUROPEAN LOW-ALTITUDE SCREE SLOPE (NW CZECHIA) AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTAL INTERPRETATION**

The paper presents results of geomorphological research carried out on a low altitude scree slope in the České středohoří Middle Mts. The locality is represented by the rock cliff and accumulation of basaltic clasts, and is surrounded with the forest vegetation. Detailed geomorphological mapping, Schmidt-hammer tests and joint orientation analyses were applied to identify the relation of lithology and morphology. Dendro-geomorphological assessment was applied in analyzing landform-vegetation interactions. Geomorphic processes below the rock cliff and on the open scree were analysed using exposures, and the sedimentological assessment of sieve effect and of clast flows. Results show an important role of vegetation-controlled dynamics in contrast to the previous emphasis ascribed to climate-controlled processes. Finally, the results are discussed in the context of local environmental change.

**Pavel KLAPKA, Klára NIEDŹWIEDŹOVÁ**

**GEOGRAPHICAL ORGANISATION OF THE NOVÝ JIČÍN REGION: TRANSFORMATIONS OF ITS SELECTED ASPECTS DURING THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (CZECH LANDS)**

The 19th century witnessed important processes and changes affecting economic, political, social and cultural life. All these changes, mostly related to the phenomenon of the Industrial Revolution, were reflected in the spatial structures and landscape character. The first objective of the article is to identify and assess transformations of the selected aspects of the geographical organisation in the Nový Jičín region during the second half of the 19th century, the period of accelerating and accomplishing of the Industrial Revolution. The second objective of the article is to introduce possibilities for the delineation of nodal region in a period with insufficient data by applying methods of spatial interaction modelling.

## ***Reports***

**Jiří RYPL**

### **DISTRIBUTION AND PROTECTION OF CRYOGENIC RELIEF MESOFORMS ON THE MT. VYSOKÁ IN THE NOVOHRADSKÉ HORY MTS. (CZECH REPUBLIC)**

The aim of this work is to introduce the distribution of cryogenic relief mesoforms on the Mt. Vysoká located in the Novohradské hory Mts. The Mt. Vysoká (1034 m a.s.l.) is situated in the northeastern part of the Novohradské hory Mts. and at the same time, it is the third highest mountain on the Czech side of the Novohradské hory Mts. This article is also devoted to the protection of the most interesting cryogenic relief mesoforms and describes some possibilities, which could ensure conservation of the Mt. Vysoká (according to the nature conservation in the Czech Republic).

**Eva NOVOTNÁ**

### **MORAVIAN GEOGRAPHICAL REPORTS IN THE GEOBIBLINE DATABASE**