

Martin BALEJ, Jiří ANDĚL

THE ROLE OF REGION DELIMITATION IN A STUDY OF LAND COVER CHANGES: CASE STUDY FROM THE CZECH REPUBLIC AFTER 1990

Land cover changes in the Czech Republic after 1990 were analysed in this research. Using the CORINE database, differences and similarities in land cover changes in formal (geomorphological subprovinces) and functional (region) macroregions in the years 1990, 2000 and 2006 were recorded. To assess these changes, a change index and other statistical methods (particularly the Euclidean metric similarity matrix) were used. Political and other driving forces which could have influenced these changes were also considered. Using dendrograms, a typology of formal and functional macroregions was also established.

Karel ŠILHÁN, Václav STACKE

EROSION-ACCUMULATION PROCESSES ON AN ALLUVIAL FAN: A CASE STUDY FROM THE MORAVSKO-SLEZSKÉ BESKYDY MTS. (CZECH REPUBLIC) BASED ON DENDROGEOMORPHOLOGICAL METHODS

Alluvial fans are important landforms whose origin and evolution is the result of a wide range of geomorphological processes. Records on the evolution of alluvial fans in the Moravskoslezské Beskydy Mts. (Moravian-Silesian Beskids Mts.) are so far lacking. This study analyses current processes at work on the surface of a selected alluvial fan making use of dendrogeomorphological methods. The growth-disturbance analysis of 30 increment cores together with the cell-anatomy analysis of 12 exposed roots revealed that 13 accumulation and 7 erosional events occurred on the alluvial fan in the last 45 years. The origin of almost all the dated processes can be correlated with extreme meteorological events such as short-term rains of very high intensity or rapid snow thawing in spring.

Václav ŠKARPICH, Jan HRADECKÝ, Petr TÁBOŘÍK

STRUCTURE AND GENESIS OF THE QUATERNARY FILLING OF THE SLAVÍČ RIVER VALLEY (MORAVSKOSLEZSKÉ BESKYDY MTS, CZECH REPUBLIC)

The present form of valleys is a result of complex land cover, geological and climatic conditions, which affect geomorphological processes of channel-floodplain (dis)continuum. The main aim of this paper is to present the characteristics of valley fill deposits in the Slavíč River basin with the use of fluvial geomorphological mapping, electrical resistivity tomography (ERT) and outcrop analysis. The ERT method was used to determine the structure of valley fill deposits. The lithofacial analysis was made to determine sets of fluvial formations. Two leading lithofacies were distinguished in the studied terrace outcrop: Gh facies, which were interpreted as fluvial forms influenced by deposits from debris flow material, and Gm facies, which were interpreted as fluvial forms with massive gravel transport.

Tomáš KREJČÍ, Stanislav MARTINÁT, Petr KLUSÁČEK

SPATIAL DIFFERENTIATION OF SELECTED PROCESSES CONNECTED TO THE SECOND DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION IN POST-SOCIALISTIC CITIES (THE EXAMPLES OF BRNO AND OSTRAVA, CZECH REPUBLIC)

The paper deals with the issue of population and its spatial changes in two second-order cities in the Czech Republic (Brno and Ostrava) after 1989 when the post-socialist period in Central Europe began. We analysed two different hierarchic levels of the urban space: city districts and basic settlement units (within inner cities). Research on evidence for the second demographic transition was carried out. Most attention is paid to the analyses of three selected processes: population increase/decrease, population ageing and household structure changes.

Reports:

Krzysztof ROGATKA

URBAN REVIVAL IN THE POLISH SPECIALIST LITERATURE

The aim of this article is to review and assess the Polish specialist literature on urban revival, i.e. all actions undertaken to revitalise and restructure urban areas. The discussion of this issue was based on the classification of the specialist literature concerning urban revival into five thematic groups: socio-demographic, spatio-functional, economic, environmental and cultural.