Moravian Geographical Reports *volume 20 number 2/2012*

Dragana DRAŽIĆ, Milorad VESELINOVIĆ, Nevena ČULE, Suzana MITROVIĆ

NEW POST-EXPLOITATION OPEN PIT COAL MINES LANDSCAPES – POTENTIALS FOR RECREATION AND ENERGY BIOMASS PRODUCTION: A CASE STUDY FROM SERBIA

Selected results from research on landscape and functional transformations in one of the largest coal basins in Serbia are presented in this paper. Firstly, the site conditions of the Kolubara lignite basin are analyzed, followed by an overview of the success of planted coniferous and deciduous trees used in the process of biological re-cultivation by afforestation. Finally, the possibility of multifunctional uses of reclaimed deposols and of newly-created landscapes is considered, especially for recreation and production of biomass for energy in short-rotation plantations. The study of potential uses of newly created landscapes and ecosystems after coal extraction by open-cast mining and after technical and biological re-cultivation by afforestation, confirms the thesis on the feasibility of sustainable development. It is possible to create extraordinary anthropogenic forest ecosystems rich in biodiversity with multi-functional values that are suitable, inter alia, for recreation and energy biomass production.

Dagmar STEJSKALOVÁ, Petr KARÁSEK, Jana PODHRÁZSKÁ, Lenka TLAPÁKOVÁ

METHODS OF DETERMINING LANDSCAPE FUNCTIONS AND THEIR EVALUATION: A CASE STUDY OF HUSTOPEČE, CZECH REPUBLIC

The determination and evaluation of landscape functions by means of the index of functions in space and time is discussed in this paper. The analysis and quantification of landscape functions on the basis of landscape structure changes (landscape categories) can be used as background data for proposals and implementation of long-term measures that are part of the proposal for complex land consolidation (CLC), and for proposals of changes in functional land use in land-use plans (LUP). The method of determination and evaluation of landscape functions is based on seeking a correlation between landscape structure and prevailing functions, and on an attempt to quantify temporal changes in landscape functions (similar to the quantification of changes in landscape structure). The Hustopeče study area was chosen for the analysis and evaluation of landscape functions.

Michal SEMIAN

SEARCHING FOR THE TERRITORIAL SHAPE OF A REGION IN REGIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS: THE ČESKÝ RÁJ (BOHEMIAN PARADISE), CZECH REPUBLIC

The concept of "region" as a social construction is discussed in this paper, as well as the question of how such a conceived region can be defined. The discourse of different territorial delimitations and mental maps of respondents are used in a case study of Český ráj (Bohemian Paradise). With these methods, we are able to prove the possibility of defining a region and its loose boundaries through exploring regional identity.

Miloslav ŠERÝ, Petr ŠIMÁČEK

PERCEPTION OF THE HISTORICAL BORDER BETWEEN MORAVIA AND SILESIA BY RESIDENTS OF THE JESENÍK AREA AS A PARTIAL ASPECT OF THEIR REGIONAL IDENTITY (CZECH REPUBLIC)

A border is considered to be very important for regional identity. It is used not only for the creation of regional identity from the outside by inhabitants living outside the particular region, but especially for generating regional identity within the population of that region. The Jeseník area is delimited by the border between Moravia and Silesia. It is also regarded as a territory of weak regional identity. This contribution deals with an empirical analysis of perceptions of this historical border by inhabitants of the Jeseník area through applying a mental map concept. The main objective is to verify the hypothesis about the weak regional identity of the population in the Jeseník area using this analytical approach.

Miloslav ŠLEZINGR, Jitka FIALOVÁ

AN EXAMINATION OF PROPOSALS FOR BANK STABILIZATION: THE CASE OF THE BRNO WATER RESERVOIR (CZECH REPUBLIC)

The design of reliable bank stabilization of streams and dams, functional from a long term perspective, has been long discussed worldwide. For centuries, we have been dealing with the problem of depositing the flow-transported material and material from eroding banks or soil washed

off directly to the reservoir due to surface erosion. The main stress has been laid on the minimum amount of this transported material and on minimized wash off into the stream channel. Significantly less energy has been put into reservoir bank stabilization. This problem is solved in this article and results are presented.