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SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL TRENDS IN LAND-USE CHANGES OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN LANDSCAPES IN THE PAST 170 YEARS: a CASE STUDY FROM THE SOUTH-EASTERN PART OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

A quantitative evaluation of the dynamics and trends in changes of typical Central European landscapes in the Czech Republic is presented in this paper for the period 1836–2006. This study applied the technology of geographical information systems (GIS) to explore land-use changes using computer-aided analysis of historical and contemporary large-scale topographic maps. The area of study in the south-eastern part of the Czech Republic covers 4,187 sq. km. The analysis of a number of landscape changes from 1836 to 2006 showed that for 56% of the study area, the land-use did not change and thus the landscape remained stable. This quantitative approach, based on computer-aided interpretation of old and contemporary maps, provides valuable results relevant for planning processes and nature conservation for the changing cultural landscapes of Central Europe.

Petr KLADIVO, Pavel PTÁČEK, Pavel ROUBÍNEK, Karen ZIENER

THE CZECH-POLISH AND AUSTRIAN-SLOVENIAN BORDERLANDS – SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND TYPOLOGY OF REGIONS

Cross-border relations and borderland issues are presented in this paper using two borderlands in Central Europe: Austrian-Slovenian and Czech-Polish. In the theoretical part, various types of cross-border links are described, mostly depending on previous political circumstances. Subsequently, the most important historical milestones in the development of the two borderlands are identified. This comparison of borderlands dwells on the statistical analysis of demographic and other socioeconomic characteristics, including the accessibility and types of settlement systems in the four countries. Finally, a cluster analysis and the development of five relatively homogeneous groups of territorial units presents a new viewpoint in the study of border areas, and enables a typology of both borderlands based on socioeconomic characteristics.

Stanislav KRAFT

A TRANSPORT CLASSIFICATION OF SETTLEMENT CENTRES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC USING CLUSTER ANALYSIS

An application of cluster analysis to road transport in studying the transport classification of the main settlement centres in the Czech Republic is presented in this paper. The aim of the applied cluster analysis is primarily to reveal those factors that co-determine the transport importance and the size of particular settlements. The principal role under these factors has the complex importance of the centre as measured by its population size and its location within the transport network. Based on the application of the cluster analysis, five typological groups of settlement centres were defined according to the inter-variability of all monitored components, which can be aptly used primarily in transport planning practice.

Josef NAVRÁTIL, Roman ŠVEC, Kamil PÍCHA, Hana DOLEŽALOVÁ

THE LOCATION OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES: A CASE STUDY OF THE ŠUMAVA MTS. AND SOUTH BOHEMIA TOURIST REGIONS (CZECH REPUBLIC)

The impact of various characteristics of geographic space on the location of tourist accommodation facilities is assessed in this paper. Spatial indicators, nearest-neighbour analysis, kernel estimation of the probability density of occurrence, analyses of distances and location in selected environments were used. Hotels create spatial clusters situated mainly in urbanized areas. The predominant occurrence of guesthouses moves from urban areas to colder higher altitudes and to countryside pond areas. Hostels are strictly related to towns, and camps and resorts are situated primarily near water surfaces in warmer areas.

Agnieszka ROZENKIEWICZ, Janusz ŁACH

PROBLEMS OF THE REGIONAL NOMENCLATURE OF THE POLISH-CZECH BORDERLAND

Similarities and dissimilarities in the number and origin of regional names in the physical-geographical division of the Polish-Czech borderlands are discussed in this contribution. The main aim is to

introduce a new regional nomenclature created with the recognition of equality and sovereignty, as well as border changes concerning trans-boundary regionalization at the level of macro-regions and meso-regions. The final results are maps that show the cross-border solutions for the problems discussed, including the English nomenclature that should facilitate international research into this field of research. The subject matter of the study refers to the regional research of the Polish-Slovak borderland carried out by Jarosław Balon and Miłosz Jodłowski from the Jagiellonian University in Kraków.