

Vaishar, A.-Lacina, J.-Ondráček, S. et al.

FLOODS IN THE MORAVA RIVER BASIN IN 1997 AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES FOR THE SOCIAL SYSTEM

The paper brings a basic characteristic of the Morava River basin which takes up a greater portion of the southern and central Moravia, a depiction of the settlement in the area and its economic utilization, conditions of environment which is impacted by anthropogenic activities, and it further deals with the extreme floods in the Summer of 1997 and their consequences. The Brno Branch of the Institute of Geonics, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic won a grant project from the Grant Agency of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic named "Floods, Landscape and People in the Morava River Basin". Suggested are principal solutions for the project.

Ivan, A.

GEOMORPHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE LATE SAXONIAN EPIPLATFORM OROGENY OF THE BOHEMIAN MASSIF (PART 2)

Huba, M.-Ira, V.

BORDER REGION AND ITS DEVELOPMENT FROM THE SUSTAINABILITY PERSPECTIVE (CASE OF LOWER MORAVA RIVER REGION, SLOVAKIA)

The Lower Morava River region (West Slovakia) is the border region which was affected by social, economic and political changes in the period after World War II. Some of these changes contributed to the partial marginalisation of the region. The changes after 1989 are a challenge to overcome this state. It is important to find a sustainable way-out from the long-term marginalisation and a certain deformation of the region's development. Reflections about the future development in the Lower Morava river region, a territory with the important natural-landscape and cultural landscape values, are included in the analysis of the sustainable development potential evaluated on the basis of subjective estimates by its population and local/regional decision and opinion makers.

Zsilincsar, W.: AGRICULTURAL LAND USE - CLASSIFICATION IN THE LOWER MUR VALLEY (AUSTRIA) - AN INTERPRETATION BY MEANS OF A MULTITEMPORAL ANALYSIS OF SAR-DATA

The paper discusses the application of ERS-radar data to agricultural land use classification in the lower Mur-valley (Styria/Austria) by means of different classification-algorithms (object-based classifications, maximum-likelihood and threshold based classification). The advantages of (radar) satellite images as compared with traditional earthbound monitoring are mainly a large-scale information potential, automated data processing, multitemporal survey and the independence from the weather situation during the survey. The greatest disadvantages besides relatively high costs are a still coarse spatial resolution (12.5 - 13.0 m max.), the high the amount of mixed pixels in the case of small-scale field patterns and, besides others, the distorted reproduction of the actual morphological (landscape) structures.

Fodor, I.

REGIONAL CONCERNS OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The deepening ecological crisis and the environment deterioration are typical at the end of the 20th century. The philosophy of sustainable development describes the consequences of the interrelationship between the socio-economic and physical environments and the directions of change. The actual integration of these relations, however, has not been implemented yet. In the presented paper the author attempts to outline a particular method to adjust requirements of the sustainable development to the regional development. The underlying research is still going on in the Centre for Regional Studies of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and at the Department of Environmental Geography of Janus Pannonius University.

REPORTS

Obrebska-Starkłowa, B.: THE PAST AND FUTURE OF GEOGRAPHY IN THE JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY IN CRACOW (THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST GEOGRAPHY CHAIR IN POLAND)

Vaishar, A.: THE 3RD MORAVIAN GEOGRAPHICAL CONFERENCE CONGEO '99: REGIONAL PROSPERITY AND SUSTAINABILITY, SLAVKOV U BRNA, SEPTEMBER 6-10, 1999

Munzar, J.-Drápela, M.V.: CZECHIA = BOHEMIA + MORAVIA + SILESIA