

**Jana KUČEROVÁ, Radka MARČEKOVÁ, Gabriela NEDELOVÁ**  
**WELLNESS TOURISM IN SLOVAKIA**

The wellness tourism market in four selected tourist regions in Slovakia is analysed in this paper. The results of field research, conducted by means of a questionnaire survey carried out by the ATLAS research group, are presented. A primary objective is to investigate the inter-dependencies between life style and participation in wellness tourism. Associations between existing demand for wellness facilities and six independent variables (smoking, fitness activities in daily life, diet, age, educational level and nationality) are tested. The differences among particular results of the field research in the four regions are discussed, as well as the overall results for the four regions as a whole. The field research data are evaluated by means of statistical software packages (SPSS / PASW), using non-parametric tests (Fischer Exact Test and Cramér's V statistics). The inter-dependencies among the six independent variables and visiting wellness facilities are exemplified in this project.

**Jaromír DEMEK, Marek HAVLÍČEK, Peter MACKOVČIN**  
**RELICT CRYOPLANATION AND NIVATION LANDFORMS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC: CASE STUDY OF THE SÝKOŘSKÁ HORNATINA MTS.**

Relict cryogenic landforms of Pleistocene age were studied in this project, with a case study of the Sýkořská hornatina Mts. in the central part of the Czech Republic. The bedrock in the area is composed mainly from orthogneiss of the Moravian-Silesian terrain of Proterozoic age. Bedrock outcrops on mountain tops and ridges exhibit interesting cryogenic forms, modelled by frost weathering and other cryogenic processes during the long cold phases of the Pleistocene Epoch. The most valuable cryoplanation and nivation landforms are protected by the Government under Act No. 114/1992 Gazette on Nature and Landscape Protection.

**Dušan PLUT**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN SLOVENIA**

With respect to its economic and social indicators, Slovenia ranks among the medium-developed EU countries, but its environmental pressures per capita exceed the planetary acceptable level. The environmental potentials of Slovenia render possible augmentations in welfare and an increase in self-sufficiency, as well as concurrent reductions in ecological footprint. Changes in the field of energy are crucial: it would be necessary to reduce energy consumption and to increase the proportionate utilization of renewable energy resources, with appropriately full environmental responsibility.

**Karel ŠILHÁN**  
**DENDROGEOMORPHOLOGY OF SPATIO-TEMPORAL ACTIVITY OF ROCKFALL IN THE FLYSCH CARPATHIANS: A CASE STUDY ON THE WESTERN SLOPE OF MT. SMRK, MORAVSKOSLEZSKÉ BESKYDY MTS. (CZECH REPUBLIC)**

Research on rockfall activity by dendrogeomorphological methods is a completely new approach to the study of such phenomena in the Czech Republic. The most recent findings concerning a study of rockfalls in the Moravskoslezské Beskydy Mts. are presented in this paper. The methods used included making an inventory of rockfall visual displays and the dating of scars by core drilling. The influence of rock wall character and tree location within a talus cone on the spatial variability of rockfall activity, was established. A curve of rockfall historic activity was created.

**Daniela VIGAŠOVÁ, Ľubica PAPAJOVÁ-MAJESKÁ, Lucia KRÍŽOVÁ, Martin ŠVEDA**  
**LAND USE CHANGES IN THE SUBURBAN ZONES OF BANSKÁ BYSTRICA AND ZVOLEN (SLOVAKIA)**

Suburbanization is one of the contemporary processes which significantly transforms the landscape and changes the spatial organization of society. In the Slovak environment, the effects of suburbanization can be traced in the surroundings of the largest cities, in which a major part of their activities are shifted into the adjacent hinterlands and thus create new spatial structures. The objective of this paper is to examine the spatial structure of land use in the surroundings of the Functional Urban Regions (FURs) of Banská Bystrica and Zvolen. Using a baseline, a detailed comparison of data obtained from the database Aggregate Areas of Land Types (Uhrnné hodnoty

druhov pozemkov) was used to analyze changes in land use in 42 municipalities of the FUR Banská Bystrica and 45 municipalities of the FUR Zvolen

## ***Reports***

### **Pavel KLAPKA, Bohumil FRANTÁL, Marián HALÁS, Josef KUNC SPATIAL ORGANISATION: DEVELOPMENT, STRUCTURE AND APPROXIMATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL SYSTEMS**

Various issues concerning spatial organisation as a theoretical construct are discussed in this paper. Some basics of the theoretical background and a literature review on the subject matter, not aspiring to completeness, are provided. Three thematically-related research projects, which are currently underway in conjunction with several Czech academic and scientific institutions, are then presented. These projects are concerned with issues of a spatial organisation of geographical systems from the human geographical point of view. Each project is then discussed with respect to both theoretical-methodological bases, as well as presentation of some of the research results.