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MORPHOTECTONICS OF SE - MARGIN OF THE BOHEMIAN CRETACEOUS BASIN, TWO HALF-GRABENS AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS NORTH OF BRNO (MORAVIA)

In the paper, morphotectonics of the SE marginal part of the Bohemian Cretaceous Basin as well as of two half-grabens and their surroundings north of the town Brno is discussed. The pre-Variscan basement in the SE part of the Bohemian Massif, between the Carpathian Foredeep and the Bohemian Cretaceous Basin was strongly affected by Young-Saxon germanotype tectonics. North of Brno, relics of the downfaulted Upper Cretaceous sediments are preserved mainly in tectonics depressions and owing to the relief inversion, also at some divides. Relations among the half-grabens and Saxon structures in the Bohemian Cretaceous Basin are also discussed. Other problems are denudation chronology (including the Moravian Karst) and river pattern development.

Kolejka, J.-Nováček, V.-Lazebníček, J.

TERRITORIAL ASPECTS OF CHANGES IN BIODIVERSITY IN MILITARY TRAINING FIELDS (A STUDY MADE IN THE MILITARY TRAINING FIELD LIBAVÁ WITH THE USE OF SATELLITE PHOTOGRAPHY)

Military training fields (MTF) are in the centre of attention during the last period. The study is the first approaching tho more detailed analysis of the state of nature of the MTF Libavá on the basis of detailed knowledge of causes, ways and consequences of damage of the nature in the MTFs in the czech Republic territory, The characters of natural components of the environment in the MTFs is determined by the kind of a negative military activity, which is analysed with respect to environment devastation. Methods of the remote sensing have been utilisted for detection of military changes of the nature. On the basis of false colour composites interpretation, an interpretation key was drafted and map data for MTF Libavá were plotted, recording the rate of military transformation of the environment and also the related phenomena of spontaneous regulation succession. the process of nature renewal is possible to be demonstrated on the MTF example after the removal of original forms of anthropogenic load, but also cases of enormous nature devastation. It is possibvle to observe vitality of natural forces and processes trying to restore the subtle balance in the landscape.

Munzar, J.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE RECONSTRUCTION OF WEATHER AND ENVIRONMENT IN CENTRAL EUROPE IN THE 16TH CENTURY

The first physico-geographical descriptions of large towns include passages from Latin humanistic topographies from the mid-16th century. However, their praise to the location, healthy environment, climate, etc. for Olomouc, Louny or Prague is merely an irrealistic part of the standardized humanistic rhetorical model.

The hitherto oldest realistic course of weather in the territory of the Czech Republic for the concrete month or season originates from the SE Moravia for November 1533 and Autumn 1543 with the data being found for the period of 1533-1545. The course of weather and its socio-economic impacts apply for the year of 1555 and for the southern Bohemia. From 1588-1591 we then have a detailed weather characteristics of eleven months including its environmental impacts. Author of the characteristic was a Moravian noble man Karel of Žerotín. The work applies mainly to the district of Moravia (Náměšť nad Oslavou and surroundings) in July and August 1588, and/or in October and November 1591 (of Gregorian calendar) the data from Germany, where the author was trevelling.

REPORTS

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