

Grešková, A.

HYDROLOGICAL REGIME OF THE RIPARIAN LANDSCAPE OF THE MORAVA RIVER IN THE LIGHT OF THE PAST AND RECENT CHANGES

The paper deals with the southernmost (Slovak-Austrian) reach of the Morava river, until now saved from the ever growing anthropogenic pressure thanks to strictly guarded border area. In spite of it, also here some important changes of the hydrological regime of the riparian landscape, namely in consequence of shortening and straightening the Morava river stream and construction of an extensive drainage system, are evident. The paper analyses these changes with the emphasis on surface and ground waters.

Podolák, P.

DEMOGRAPHICAL DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL MINORITIES IN SLOVAKIA

The papers offeres basic information on nationality structure on the territory of Slovakia. The development of ethnic structure is possible to observe since the second half of the 19th century. However, statistical data and their quality are changing according to time and various nationalities. The Hungarian minority is the most numerous one, it is characterized by stationary development. The Rome - Gipsy minority is the most problematic one from demographic point of view, mainly because of it s extremely values of natality. With the exception of the Romes, with extremely high proportion of people in relative higher proportion of postreproductive age groups in comparison with the Slovak ethnicum, and this fact reflects also in their demographic behaviour.

Zsilincsar, W.-Fischer, W.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS IN RURAL SPACE ON THE EXAMPLE OF WASTE MANAGEMENT. AN AUSTRIAN CASE STUDY

The goal of the paper is to investigate and to discuss the role of regional and communal environmental politics as to the selection and handling of waste dumps. Moreover the changing awareness of the population living close to such dumps is subject of the investigation. Because of the special local and regional situation of the Ghartwald waste dump the opinion of the population of the market town of St. Johann (Ghartwald) as to the environmental quality and personal encroachments on their living conditions is very important. So the authors made an empirical inquiry among 237 adult inhabitants in order to ascertain the acceptance of the Ghartwald waste dump. Some of the main questions were those of the quality of pre-information of the local citizens, the number of strict opponents of the dump and its correlation with the distance from the waste dump.

Nováček, V.-Petrová, A.

THE ZNOJMO DISTRICT LAND COVER MAP (SOUTH MORAVIA)

The land cover map of the Znojmo district which is situated in the South of Moravia (Czech Republic) was worked up on the basis of interpreting a false colour synthesis generated by using the EASI/PACE software. The initial satellite data were obtained by the Landsat TM sensor on 1st August, 1994. Land cover classes were defined by means of the analogue interpretation, which are identical or very similar to the classification system of the Corine-Land Cover EU Project. 16 categories were found in the district on a scale of 1:100 000 that characterize the present land use status in the given area. Practical use of the map consists in a possibility of its application at issuing decisive provisions in the given region.

Vaishar, A.-Hroudová, S.

OPINIONS OF INHABITANTS ON THE SOCIAL SITUATION IN THE REGION OF VRANOV NAD DYJÍ - JEMNICE (SW MORAVIA)

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The paper deals with an analysis of opinions of local population on some problems related to present transformation of economic and social system. The inquiry which was attended by 710 parents of model region primary school children focused on the following groups of problems: stability of the inquired in the region, their opinions on labour market and economic and social situation in the village or town of their domicile, perception of the state border with Austria, relation to landscape and nature protection. Questions connected with the long-term development in the region were replied by 340 grandparents of the same children. Results indicate opinions of the local population in one of the most peripheral regions in Moravia.

REPORTS

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