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COMPARISON OF GLACIAL RELIEF LANDFORMS AND THE FACTORS WHICH DETERMINE GLACIATION IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF ČERNÉ JEZERO LAKE AND ČERTOVO JEZERO LAKE (ŠUMAVA MTS., CZECH REPUBLIC)

Conditions for the Pleistocene glaciation in the regions of Černé Jezero and Čertovo Jezero lakes in the Šumava Mts. are analyzed in this paper, with a comparison of the resulting glacial landforms. Although the two cirques are immediate neighbours, have approximately the same area, altitude and relative vertical relief-dissection, their glacial erosion and accumulation relief segments exhibit many distinctive features. The most noticeable differences are slope gradient, slope aspect and overdeepening. The analysis revealed that increased heat load was more important for the extent of glaciation in the surroundings of Černé Jezero and Čertovo Jezero lakes than the surface area of deflation plateaus. This is evidenced by the small extent of glaciation in the surroundings of the Čertovo Jezero lake, which has unfavourable aspect and higher heat load index (HLI).

Eva KALLABOVÁ, Veronika ZEMANOVÁ, Josef NAVRÁTIL

CYCLE TRANSPORT IN CITIES – BEST PRACTICES IN WESTERN EUROPE COMPARED TO THE SITUATION IN BRNO (CZECH REPUBLIC)

Cycling is a timeless form of individual transport, constituent of tourism and a regional structure synthesizing natural predispositions and the constructed infrastructure. Inspiration for the support of its development and for 'best practices' can be drawn from many Western European countries and cities. The situation in the Czech Republic, studied in detail for the case of Brno, reflects the real conditions of cycle transport and identifies some of its deficiencies, based on the results of a questionnaire survey.

Stanislav CETKOVSKÝ, Eva NOVÁKOVÁ

ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF WIND TURBINES ON LANDSCAPE CHARACTER: IMPLICATIONS FOR LANDSCAPE PLANNING

Landscape character is a term widely used in connection with landscape conservation, the image of landscapes, and their aesthetic and natural values. Landscape character assessment stems from two approaches – an expert one (based on landscape ecology) and one based on perceptions, that is, in what ways are the given landscape or the construction perceived. Expert evaluation is an essential basis for decision making processes in landscape planning. The quality of landscape character is not only given by objective reality (i.e., biophysical elements of the landscape) but also by subjective perceptions on the part of any observer. Therefore it is almost impossible to separate these two approaches when making a complex assessment of the impact of wind turbines on landscape character.

Bohumil FRANTÁL, Petr KUČERA

IMPACTS OF THE OPERATION OF WIND TURBINES AS PERCEIVED BY RESIDENTS IN CONCERNED AREAS

Wind power development is a global phenomenon that is in many countries still related to considerable social controversy. In context of the Czech Republic (or Central Europe) we are still short of a more complex study, which would examine potential impacts of wind turbines on the environment and the quality of life from the perspective of local actors (i.e. the residents in the concerned areas); therefore, speculations and unreasonable concerns prevail so far in this respect. The paper presents a deeper analysis of perception and attitudes of residents living in the areas with wind parks and withal it provides a partial international comparison of opinion levels of two neighboring countries (Czech Republic and Austria).

Dan van der HORST

SPATIAL PLANNING OF WIND TURBINES AND THE LIMITS OF 'OBJECTIVE' SCIENCE

This is a review of the "Evaluation of possibilities of wind power plant location in the Moravian-Silesian region in aspect of wind potential and nature and landscape protection" (RCEIA, 2007) – a study which was commissioned by the Moravian-Silesian regional authorities. This review is critical of the RCEIA study for its top-down, one-sided and techno-centric approach, which implicitly answers only

the question 'where are wind farms not acceptable?' The absence of positive planning criteria and the lack of justification for the use of a number of negative criteria undermine the potential policy relevance and political/societal legitimacy of this study