ABSTRACT

Spatial interactions modelling is a specific subject of transport geography. Narrow relation between the system of settlement and the system of transport is the basic presumption of the modelling whereas the transport network could be identified as main support of interactions. The aim of the thesis is modelling of spatial interactions and their subsequent comparison with real flows in order to predicate the future value of the flows taking into consideration the planned changes in the transport network. The main tool used to achieve the goal of the thesis is a gravity model which was applied on the example of Ostrava region. Two hierarchical levels of relation between centers in this region are observed. Two different real flows – commuting and transport one – are defined in order to compare the model interaction and the real relationship among centers. Thus the output of this work are two types of the gravity model calibrated by corresponding real flows. Based on the results of modelling, it can be stated that the interactions predicated by the gravity model better correspond to the real transport flows than the commuting ones. The distance between centers is a major barrier for interaction when speaking of transport relations than the commuting ones which are more influenced by destination’s attractivity.