ABSTRACT

Valley as an area where records of former activity in upper and lower partsof the region have been deposited, is a valuable source of information suitable for research from which the evolution of the area and the surroundings can be understood.

The core of the tesis were the measurments of longitudinal and cross profiles in the field focusing on recording the protrusions. Longitudinal profiles were displayed in the form of a normative graph and based on the characteristics of shape were, using the cluster analysis, dividend into four main classes. With regards to the classification into classes, the distribution of levels in longitudinal and cross profiles has been studied, in connection with tectonics condition of the area. To better understand the development of the Králický Sněžník Mountain, planation surfaces have been defined in altitudes 925-955, 980-995, 1070-1120 and 1210-1325 m.a.s.l.. All the findings have led to better understanding the relationship among levels in longitudinal and cross profiles, planation surfaces and the litological and tectonical conditions in area of interest. The places where the fault had not been expected were further studied and the presence and mutual relation of relief elements indicate the fault might run there.

Keywords: valley, longitudinal profile, cross profile, Králický Sněžník Mountains