

## *Abstract*

The thesis is aimed at qualitative and quantitative analysis of influential factors in transmissivity of crystalline hydrogeologic massifs in the Krušné hory Mountains and Šumava. Both areas of interest are composed of non-homogeneous magmites and metamorphites, in which are developed fissure aquifers.

Statistics were compiled taken from a total of 431 hydrogeological bore holes following three criteria: bore hole depth; morphological position; and rock type.

The following work confirms the expected relations. It confirms the influence of the morphological position on the size of transmissivity, and it occurs in both regions. The decrease of specific yield in the factor of bore hole depth was more noticeable in the Krušné hory Mountains, rather than Šumava althou some relations were also proven. Paragneiss and orthogneiss rocks displayed similar characteristics while on Šumava were found generally higher values of transmissivity of paragneiss rocks and lower values of transmissivity of orthogneiss rocks by contrast to Krušné hory Mountains.