

(English version)

The major topic of this dissertation thesis is the evaluation of long-term changes in land use in the Czech Republic. This study searches spatial differentiation of changes and factors (driving forces) for these processes since the 19th century. The data and the methodical base elaborated by the research team of the Faculty of Science, Charles University in Prague, are the mainstay of this thesis, firstly to mention the comprehensive Land Use Land Cover Change database (LUCC UK Prague) which comprises statistical data on the use of soil in 1845, 1948, 1990 and 2000.

The chief benefit of this thesis can be seen in the methodical procedures of application of modern geo-informative methods in the land-use change research. The GIS tools were used to search for the factors of land use changes in modelling selected geographical characteristics of the examined units.

This thesis tries to join the data and use them for the research of the dependency of regional differentiation in land use on selected natural conditions (altitude and inclination) and on the geographical position of the area (socioeconomic value of space - exposure¹). The study examines the issue at two hierarchical levels. Therefore, next goal was to verify the results collected for the whole Czech Republic (macroregional level) by subjecting them to detailed evaluation of land-use changes in selected case study areas. At the end of the study, there is presented a discussion, synthesise the results and make some efforts to interconnect and generalise them.

¹ Socioeconomic value of space - exposure - synoptic reference to the position and partially also to the importance of the particular geographical space in the whole socio-geographical system.

Using the above mentioned topics the following objectives were set:

1. evaluate land-use development in Czech Republic since the middle of the 19th century and trace regional differentiation,
2. determine the dependency of land-use development on the morphometric characteristics of relief (altitude and inclination) and the exposure in 1845, 1948, 1990 and 2000;
3. quantify concentration tendencies of the examined categories over the years 1845 - 2000 by making use of heterogeneity indicator H and determine the character (from the natural conditions perspective) of selected concentration areas;
4. verify the results collected for the whole Czech Republic by subjecting them to detailed assessment of land-use changes in selected case study areas which represent the Czech Republic's landscape types;
5. compare the results from different scale levels and make critical statements on the informative ability of the methods and data used.