

Introduction

The faunal response to climatic and vegetal change during the Holocene (Postglacial) is known in far less details, although the information is sufficient for certain groups in certain regions. Molluscs are unusual amongst invertebrates having a reasonably good fossil record that could potentially be used to address several basic biogeographical and palaeoenvironmental questions. The most valuable sequences are obviously those that are continuous, cover long periods of time and furnish fossil assemblages that faithfully reflect the living communities, from which they were derived. Relatively few deposits containing molluscs fulfill all these conditions but calcareous tufa deposits meet these requirements in large measure.

The Czech Karst, formed by Paleozoic limestone and located in the central part of Bohemia between Praha and Zdice, is an area with numerous deposits of calcareous tufa. In this karst area about 70 localities are known where calcareous tufa precipitates or was deposited in the past. (Kovanda 1971; Ložek 1992; Kadlecová & Žák 1998).

Purpose of dissertation

The purpose of submitted work is to give the characteristic paleoenvironmental development of selected localities in the Czech Karst, and to complete existing knowledge about the environmental development in this karst area during Holocene period.

This work comes from data acquired from a fossil molluscs research and their malacocoenoses.

The next goal is to solve the calcareous tufa sedimentation problems, their formation origin, termination and destruction on the basis of malacostratigraphic analyses, malacoanalytical and malacostatistical studies, in a correlation with a radiometric samples dating on selected profiles.