

## Abstract

In past, the Czech Republic was one of the most important areas for mineral resources mining. In the period after the Second World War, the country was a very important conqueror of the uranium ore, thanks to a massive production of nuclear energy and nuclear weapons. However, in the 1980s, the interest in uranium declined and in the 1990s almost all of the uranium mines in the country were closed. Rožná was the last place of uranium mining, but it was closed in 2017. Nowadays, there are reclamation works in these mining places.

Planning of a reclamation for is not always simply. It is necessary to think about the account of the method of extraction, which was used in the territory, the subsoil, distance from dwellings, underground water, fauna and flora of the surrounding nature etc. The land reclamations are often done in the wrong way and therefore, the extraordinary potential of the landscape is not exploited. People have a strong tendency to interfere this landscape, for example by supplying nutrients for creating of an intensive agricultural landscape. They often do not realize that the mining caused a change of abiotic conditions. The newly created habitats are often inhabited by rare and endangered organisms, living in early succession stages and missing in the surrounding landscape. However, their populations can be destroyed by reclamations.

This work summarizes information about uranium mining and its impact on the environment, the protection of its natural character and possibilities of reclamation. In the Příbram region, recultivations after the uranium mining are a current problem.