

Abstract

The High Tatras National Park, which is simultaneously the area of European meaning, pronounced by the directive of European Council about the protection of biotopes, freely living animals and freely growing plants number 92/43 EHS and by the directive of European Council about the protection of freely living birds number 79/409 EHS, hit the windstorm on November 19th, 2004. The strip of the country from 2,5 to 5 km wide and nearly 50 km long, spreading from Podbanské to Tatranská Lomnica, changes by wind power of 160-200 kilometers per hour power out of all recognition. On July 30th, 2005 in Tatranská Polianka, close by Cesta slobody, the unmachined gale-disaster area burst into flames. The strong southwest wind spread out the fire into the great space.

Obtained materials, air photos of the indicated area of the High Tatras National Park, are worked-in-process by ArcGIS 9.2 and ENVI Version 4.4 programmes. The view on the same place at the different periods is the result of classification. It's an opportunity for us to observe the evolution of the nature, specifically protected area of the National Park, and its direction.

The widespread investigations on the territory hit by the wind and crustacean disasters point out that just keeping salvage felling timber without any intervention provides for fulfilling of particular functions of the forest. However with regard of the fire on July 30th, 2005 it's suitable to ask oneself, if it is real happening? On the other side there stands the elimination of removal consequences, during which the anthropogenic disturbances occur. From where to where can man go?

The greater part of the forests affected by the windstorm and succeeding burning is real, not older than one generation. It's necessary to consider the meaning of whole biocoenose for natural regeneration of the wood fibre of the forest ecosystems, for the follow-up evolution of the state succession and long-term effective fulfilling the functions and influences of the forest ecosystems, which are expected from the forest ecosystems by our society.