

Abstract:

The presented study is an example of the research of trans-boundary landscapes underwent in the exemplary area of the Czech-Austrian borderland. In the focus of the research was the history-geographical analysis of landscapes' macro- and microstructure. The research had two main objections. Firstly, we tried to identify shared/different features of the Czech and Austrian landscapes development during the era of politically sharply divided Europe. Secondly, we paid attention to stabile landscape features. The proposed procedure of identification of stabile landscape features can be used as a basis for humanistic orientated landscape research. In order to answer the research questions, we used data of several sources – statistical evidence, historical maps, aerial photographs. The data were analyzed and evaluated by previously published as well as newly developed indexes.

The results show that the development of landscape macrostructure was very similar on both Czech and Austrian side of the borderland – e.g. land use structure and its development over the selected time period. However, the research of the landscape microstructure provided a proof of different landscape formation when compared Czech and Austrian borderland – e.g. arable land areal index. The study pointed out the obvious need for a detailed landscapes' microstructure research, which is able to show some developmental differences and to show structural “visible” changes in landscapes. It was also discussed that the better investigation of the stabile landscape features can be a useful basis for humanistic landscape researches, like landscape heritage. It is clear that the border and mostly trans-boundary regions can provide a lot of topics for further and consequential landscape and land change research. Moreover, higher scientific attention should be delivered to studying landscape memory and landscape heritage on the transboundary level.