NATURAL COMPONENTS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER: 1. GEORELIEF (TOPOGRAPHY)

RNDr. Martin Culek, Ph.D. Geographical Institute, Faculty of Science, MU. With use of pictures of author's archive and open sources on internet

For seminar work

Topographical conditions_1

 Roughness of the topography, we count the difference of altitude between the highest and lowest point in a square of area of 16 km². There are also other possibilities how to count it.

• Difference in altitudes:

- 0 29 m Plain
- 30 74 m Flat hilly land, plain with shallow valley
- 75 149 m Roughly hilly land, plain with medium valley
- 150 199 m Flat higland, plain with deep valley
- 200 299 m Rough higland (but not mountains)
- 300 449 m Flat mountains
- 450 599 m Medium rough mountains
- 600 m Very rough mountains

to know to the Exam:!

- => Scale of Landscape shape petite, medium, monumental
- => Scale of suitable buildings. In more rough possible bigger

Topographical conditions_2:

- Necessary addition: Is the hill isolated? Are in a Landscape hills or it is a plain with deep valeys?
- Height of slopes (and on which horiozontal distance)
- Valleys depth, width between upper rims, width of the bottom, straight, meandering, close, open, with rocks,
- Sharpnes of moutains tops
- Sharpnes of slope edges influence to architecture of buildings
- Height of rocks, are they visible above tree crowns? more important
- Size and shape of boulders
- Depth and frequency of gullies and ravines
- How dramatic is the Horizont (flat, undulated, mountain flat ridge, rocky with pronounced tops, ...) → attractiveness.

White Carpathians – flat long slopes - landslides, flat horizonts



This and next pictures are for better understanding, not necessary to exam

Bohemian hilly land – plain with medium size valley



Flysh Carpathians – medium long and steep slopes, many springs, landslides. Almost no rocks.



Mountains of Bohemian higlands (Jeseníky) – steep slopes, small basins, deep valleys, ± flat horizonts



Flat tops and horizonts of Bohemian highland – in altitude about 1000 m. Krušné hory Mts. at Abertamy



Pronounced hills of neovulcanic cones. Dramatic horizonts. And their rocks:



This and next pictures to the Exam!

Bohemian Karst Protected area. But can you see any karstic relief? It is on limestone, but not everything looks karstic. Especially if forested.





Isolated rock on hilltop is more important than on the valley slope

Boulder, partly used, granitic rocks of Boh. mas.



Rocks in valleys are mostly not so visible.

Various types of rocks and boulders – National Park of Podyjí anyway attractive



Rocky "cities" – very attractive, often visited



Artificially conditioned topography

- Inform us about history of Man, Landscape
- Sunken lines = hollow way rests of old roads
- Surface quaries in slopes, hills problem
- Open pits (also abandoned) often brown coal
- Spoil heap (Spoil tip) belongs to the mine Landscape, <u>not necessary to destroy</u>
- Dams of damlake
- Embankments of highway, railway for Landscape shape better <u>Furrow</u>



System of hollow ways

Medieval golden mine

Bohemian-Moravian Higland





City Ostrava, former city of stone (black) coal, with only 3 spoil heap left – it is a pitty because of identity, it was specific for this city.



Jan Zrzavý 1933: Ostravské haldy

Painting from y. 1933 – typical, impresive



Biggest spoil heap left, touristic attraction, lookout, park, interesting rests of Carboniferous life



It is also burning inside, temperature 1500°C – like a active volcano (in Czechia is none natural active), it is also attraction, formation of rare bedrocks, thermophilous biota

• Frequent visitors





Lookout, best in region

Not necessary to the exam



Bark of paleozoic Araucaria, fired by inner heat Not necessary to the exam



Embankments – bariers in Landscape for views and migration, for people



A furrow with highway – better solution for Landscape





Dam of a damlake – barrier for water species, touristic routes, water touristic, barrier for views

Regional and supraregional changes of topography

- Seldom, but than great and permanent:
- Stone Mining disappearing of hills, esp. isolated hills
 bad
- Giant open pits + Spoil heap = bad, in future some of them to be preserved for identity.
- Flooding of valley by damelake disappearing of canyons, rapids, attractive Landscape.
- Great buildings on elevations (e.g. towers)
- Optically great buildings and wind turbines
- Be careful of this.



Open pit on brown coal – town Most, Northern Bohemia.

There are many of them, but I think, that one or two should be preserved for future – may be as a attraction, part of the history of that region, part of identity of people.



Originally steep limestone hill, isolated, impresive, with white rocks, but devastated, almost nothing interesting persist. 15 km to northwest of our Faculty. **Bad**.



Other case in one of our most popular Landscapes. Disappeared. And many others. We are loosing our interesting parts of Landscape, Bad. Very bad.



And others. This is even Landscape protected area. Not necessary to the exam, nor next two

Other lost hill, now a rubbish place





A case from southern Moravia, former steep granit hill with hillforts, extraordinary shape, biota, lookout. Bad.



Suitable form of quarry because under a flat surface: Bohemian Karst – "Great America" A damelake named Želivka – originally deep valley, recreation area. The topography was flattened, changed to optical "plain". The greatest attraction disappeared. We have enough of other flat surface. Bad.





- **TV tower** + hotel on the Ještěd Mt. (1013 m)
- It picks up the top to sky. Very good.
- Built 1966-73
- 1969 highest price of International union of architects - Price of <u>August</u> <u>Perret</u>.

Nuclear powerplant in Temelín built on top of hill + 155 m high towers with clouds – changed shape of a hilly land. Not good locality.







Wind turbines – mostly escaping of Landscape scale. And are proposed bigger and bigger.

Taking the role of dominats instead a neovulcanical cone hill – visualisation





Project of wind farm. People do not want it, wind turbines are to high and close.

California, the USA, in semidesert OK

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