

NEW WAVE⁷

International Student and
Early Career Conference

21st - 22nd May, 2015

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME (updated 18th May, 2015)

DATE: 21st – 22nd May, 2015

HOST: Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Science, Section of Geography

VENUE: Rooms Levá Rýsovna (LR) & Pravá Rýsovna (PR), 3rd Floor, Albertov 6,
Prague, Czechia

DETAIL OF PROGRAMME: www.natur.cuni.cz/geography/newwave/new-wave-2015

REGISTRATION: 21st and 22nd May, 2015, 8:30 - 9:00, Room LR; The registration
outside this period is possible on the personal contact of the Organizing Committee

FIELD TRIP: 21st May, 2015, 14:00 - 17:00

14:00 Meeting point 1 - in front of the faculty building (then tram No. 18)

14:50 Meeting point 2 - in front of the "Staroměstská radnice" building

15:00 Start of the field trip within the historic cellars beneath the Old Town Hall
and on the Prague Old Town Hall Tower

CONFERENCE DINNER: 21st May, 2015, 18:00

U Voraře, Na Výtoni 1259/12 Praha 2

*The conference is held under auspices of the Borough of Prague 2 and Councillor
of the City of Prague.*

*Travel costs, accommodation and dinner expenses are not covered by organizers.
The conference is organized by Faculty of Science, Charles University in Prague,
Section of Geography and Czech Geographical Society.*

We look forward to seeing you in Prague.



The conference is organized within the financial support of Specific university research project no. SVV 260199 " Research into
transformation of Czechia's sociogeographic and demographic reality in European and global context."



**Councillor of
City of Prague**



**Czech
Geographical
Society**



**Charles University in Prague
Faculty of Science,
Section of Geography**



**MĚSTSKÁ ČÁST PRAHA 2
The Borough of Prague 2**

LEVÁ RÝSOVNA (LR)

21st May 2015

PRAVÁ RÝSOVNA (PR)

8:30 - 9:00

REGISTRATION

9:00 - 9:10

OPENING

Peter Svoboda (Organizing Committee)

9:10 - 9:20

OPENING

Radim Perlín (Czech Geographical Society)

Dagmar Dzúrová (Charles University in Prague)

9:20 - 10:10

KEYNOTE LECTURE
SUSANNE FREIDBERG

Tracking Food's Environmental Footprint

10:10 - 10:20

coffee break

10:20 - 11:40

PAVEL ŠINDLÁŘ

Integration of the Japanese into the labor market and in other areas of life in the Czech Republic

LABOUR
GEOGRAPHY

Chair:
Michal Semian

JAN KŘÍŽ

Employability of Geographical Studies Graduates in Job Market

LENKA PAVELKOVÁ

Migrant Domestic Workers: Combining Work and Family

JIRÍ PÁNEK, ALEX GEKKER, SAM HIND

GeoGames and playful geography methodology for field trips

11:40 - 12:40

lunch time

12:40 - 14:00

LANDSCAPE
STUDIES

Chair:
Michal Semian

YE SU, WEI SHAO, LUKÁŠ VLČEK, JAKUB LANGHAMMER

Quantifying the feedback of evapotranspiration to soil moisture dynamics and meteorological changes by a numerical model

PETER KUMER

Small Forest Landowners in Slovenia: Who are the Inactive Owners

JAN VACHUDA

Increase of permanent grasslands in the Czech Republic according LPIS

THEODORA LENDZIOCH, JAKUB LANGHAMMER, FILIP HARTVICH

Fusion of Remote Sensing Methods, UAV Photogrammetry and LiDAR Scanning products for monitoring fluvial dynamics

14:00

FIELD TRIP

14:00

MEETING POINT 1

in front of the faculty building
(then tram No. 18 to tram station "Staroměstská")

14:50

MEETING POINT 2

in front of the "Staroměstská radnice" building
Staroměstské náměstí 1/3, Praha 1

15:00

FIELD TRIP

within the historic cellars beneath the Old Town Hall
and on the Prague Old Town Hall Tower

(then tram No. 18 to the tram station "Albertov")

18:00

CONFERENCE DINNER

Location: U Voraře, Na Výtoni 1259/12 Praha 2

10:10 - 10:20

coffee break

10:20 - 11:40

IDENTITY
STUDIES

Chair:
Michal Pitoňák

JÁN FILAKOVSKÝ, MARTIN SOLIK

Comparison of the Belarusian Autocephalous Church and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Church with regard to the construction of national identity

DANIEL JAKUBEK

The Metropolitan Church of Bessarabia and its influence on the identity of the Moldovan nation

JAN FRIC

Olive tree, sumud and the Palestinian horticultural resistance against the geopolitical realities in the West Bank territory

MICHAL PITOŇÁK

Prague Pride: queering public space, (re)constructing and/or (re)presenting sexual identities in the Czech Republic

11:40 - 12:40

lunch time

12:40 - 13:40

POLITICAL
GEOGRAPHY

Chair:
Pavel Doboš

MICHAELA UCHOČOVÁ

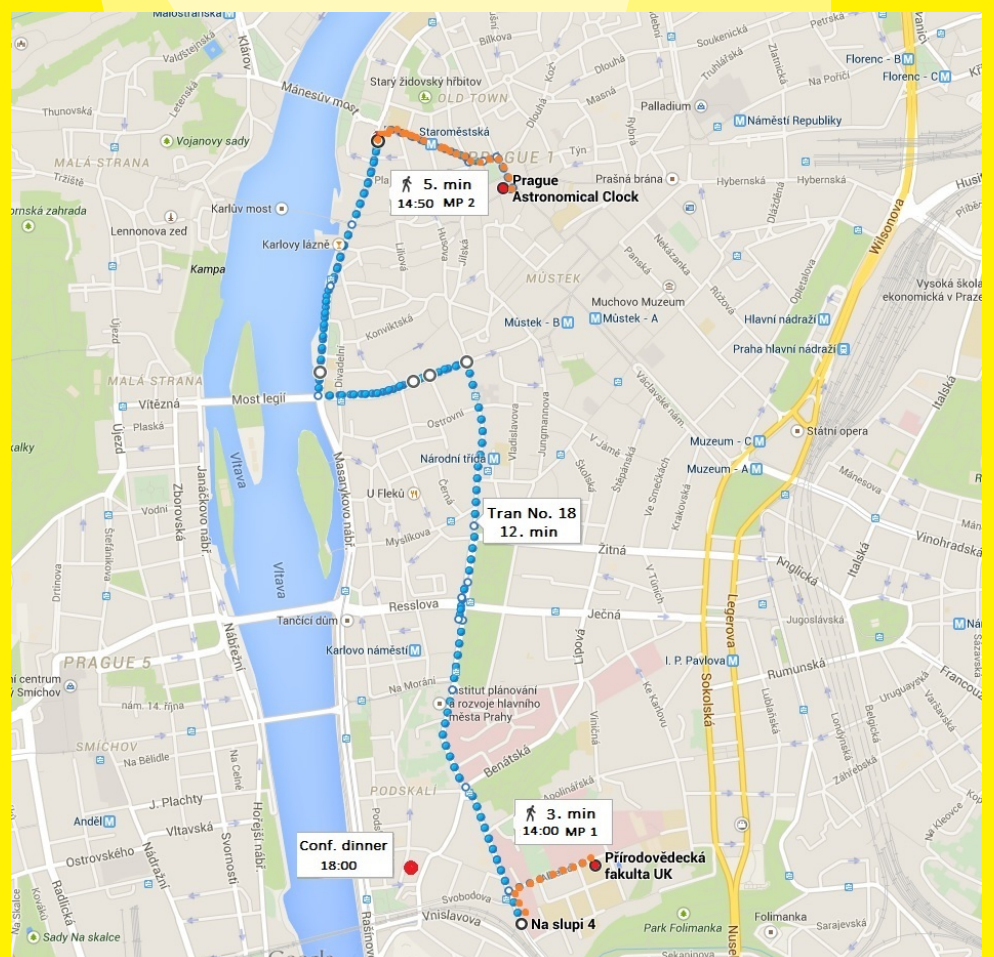
Reflection of the Lenin's and Stalin's Cult of Personality in the Contemporary Russian Society

MARTIN LEPIČ

Contemplating the territoriality of nationalism: evaluation of basic evidence

PAVEL DOBOŠ

Imaginative geographies and media representations of distant suffering



8:30 - 9:00

REGISTRATION

9:00 - 10:00

KEYNOTE LECTURE
MICHAL VEVERKA

40 years evolution of practical hydrology on African continent – experiences and perspectives

10:00 - 10:20

coffee break

10:20 - 11:40
VISUAL STUDIES

Chair:
Michal Semian

JAROSLAV VÁVRA, ELIŠKA COUFALOVÁ

Application of pupils' cognitive spatial thinking into educational project at a Czech primary (pupils age 8 - 15) school

MARTINA TŮMOVÁ

Old maps as a source of information about changes in society and landscape: the example of estate maps

STEPHAN PLATT

Visual landscape constructions as space-image-discourses

PETER SVOBODA

Flexibility and Localization of Work in Czechia

11:40 - 12:40

lunch time

12:40 - 13:30

KEYNOTE LECTURE
SLAVOMÍRA FERENČUHOVÁ

Interdisciplinarity - an often debated challenge for urban studies

13:30 - 14:30

POSTER SESSION OVER A CUP OF COFFEE

Chair:
Kamila Klingorová

MAGDALENA KAŠKOVÁ: Branding a place. Practices and problems

MIROSLAV ŠIFTA: The Importance of Graphical Symbols in the Region Formation Process: the Case of the Liberec Region

LENKA HELLEBRANDOVÁ: Community policy-making: opportunities for Czech municipalities

VÍT BOLEČEK: Ethnic and religious conflicts in Nigeria

M. EWERT, SU YE, HUWEI ZHANG, JAKUB LANGHAMMER: Impact of vegetation cover and topography on runoff and topsoil erosion at the hillslope scale at experimental plots in a semi-arid region of China

MARGRET KURZ: Health Impact Assessment and spatial planning in Austria - Implementing HIA in the spatial planning process in Enns, Upper Austria

PAVEL ŠTOVÍČEK, KATEŘINA RUDINCOVÁ: Image of Africa through the eyes of the Czech media

KAMILA KLINGOROVÁ: Religious Landscape in Secular State: the Case of Czechia

KAREL HOSTOMSKÝ: Overview of the Hungarian Automotive Industry after the 2008 Economic Crises

MARKÉTA KOROPECKÁ: Acculturation of the immigrant women into Czech cultural Environment and the impact of this process on their movement in time and space

JAN POPELÍNSKÝ: Use of hydrology classifications in the automated cartography generalization

14:30 - 16:10
TERRITORIAL STUDIES

Chair:
Veronika Dumbrovská

ANNA ČTVRTNÍKOVÁ

The future of tourism in Giant Mountains – Non-profit organisation as specific actor in tourism

VERONIKA DUMBROVSKÁ, DANA FIALOVÁ

Souvenir and Commodification in Tourism: The Case Study of Prague

MIROSLAVA IŠTOKOVÁ

Cuba – mano en mano venceremos

ŠTĚPÁN NOSEK

Territorial Dimension in EU Member states

16:10

CLOSING CEREMONY & GLASS OF WINE
Organizing Committee

10:00 - 10:20

coffee break

10:20 - 11:40
URBAN STUDIES

Chair:
Hana Svobodová

DARINA POSOVÁ

The suburban area of Ústí nad Labem as one type of the intensively changed landscapes in northwest Bohemia

TEREZA VOKURKOVÁ

The Urbanism of the Industrial Heritage

GREGOR ARNOLD

Online-offline strategies of urban movements against vacancies: The crowdsourcing platform “Leerstandsmelder.de” as a collective and critical mapping tool

MARTINA NESVADBOVÁ

Suburbanization and local governance - positive and negative forms: Olomouc case study

11:40 - 12:40

lunch time

14:30 - 16:10
TRANSPORT & MIGRATION

Chair:
Kristýna Psychlová

LUKÁŠ BÁČA

The possible future of the Brno - Tuřany airport

JIŘÍ DUJKA

Sustainable Mobility Plan of Brno Urban Region - Opportunity or Absurdity?

VÁCLAV JAROŠ

Transport exclusion - conceptualisation and delimitation

MARKÉTA BLAŽEJOVSKÁ

State taken away from responsibility – view of policy makers over chances to manage migration

KRISTÝNA PEYCHLOVÁ

Migrant civic engagement and its relation to “belonging”

LABOUR GEOGRAPHY

Pavel Šindlář

Integration of the Japanese into the labor market and in other areas of life in the Czech Republic

The aim will be to identify key features that influence the migration and integration practices of the Japanese in the Czech Republic. Special focus will be given to significant gender dynamics in relation to residency status and access to labor market. Presented findings will be based on available statistics and monitoring data.

Share of Japanese investment in the Czech Republic rapidly increased in past decades resulting in sharp intensification of cooperation between the countries. From 2000 to 2008, Japan along with Germany was in the absolute top of the rankings by the number and amount of "greenfield investments" in the Czech Republic. With the increasing number of Japanese companies in the Czech Republic, the number of Japanese people increased as well.

While the overall distribution of Japanese male and female in the Czech Republic is uniform, available data shows significant gender imbalances, which are in comparison with other nationalities in the Czech Republic unique. The paper considers different reasons and motivations of Japanese males and females for coming to the Czech Republic as well as more complex integration practices of the Japanese which influence their mobility.

Jan Kříž

Employability of Geographical Studies Graduates in Job Market

The aim of the research was to gain a feedback from graduates on the Geography studies at the Faculty of Science, Charles University in Prague. The research was undertaken in the spring of 2014 through an electronic survey among the graduates of master programs in Geography (both programs in teaching and non-pedagogical programs). I have collected answers from 356 respondents. The answers were divided in various manner – firstly into groups of graduates from years 2010 – 2013 and 2005-2009, which I used for detection of a temporal change. Secondly, the answers were divided according to groups of programs which are taught at the faculty (social/human geography, physical geography, cartography/geoinformatics, teaching of geography). Moreover, there were two studies on the same topic carried out in the past.

Lenka Pavelková

Migrant Domestic Workers: Combining Work and Family

Hiring domestic worker is common in Western Europe and it has become more common in Central and Eastern Europe as well. Czech Republic also seems to be following the trend – more families turn to hired domestic workers to solve their family situation and demanding working schedules. As in other countries, the workers hired as domestics are more and more often migrant women, mainly from countries of Eastern Europe (namely Ukraine). The women migrating to work as domestics are, as in other sectors and regions, increasingly independent migrants who are the main bread winners for their families. Very often, they are also in charge of care of their children and parents and they have to organize such care while working and providing for their families financially. To manage both tasks, the migrant domestic workers need to adapt specific strategies, such as organizing their grandparents to take care of their children, visiting their countries of origin more often or for longer periods, etc.

In my contribution based on survey among migrant women in Prague, I focus on these coping strategies of migrant women in order to see how these women provide care for their families and how family influences their choice of job and their negotiations with potential employers.

Jiří Pánek, Alex Gekker, Sam Hind

GeoGames and playful geography methodology for field trips

The paper is based on the experience from the international multi university field-trip to island of Gozo, Malta. The GeoGames was designed as an initial ‘encounter’ with three aspects of the field course.

It involved finding and navigating to (a) a series of handpicked locations tailored by us to each group’s research theme and (b) a further set of ‘invisible’ sites chosen for all groups to give them a more general feel for the island. Upon reaching the destinations, groups were expected to perform a specific task linked to their chosen theme, and incorporating some kind of playful methodology. Each task has been designed to encourage to ‘encounter’ group’s theme in a number of different ways, through the capturing of different objects, practices, landscapes or processes.

The paper will focus mainly on technological aspects of the GeoGame and its implementation within the field-trip.

IDENTITY STUDIES

Ján Fil'akovský, Martin Solik

Comparison of the Belarusian Autocephalous Church and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Church with regard to the construction of national identity.

The successor countries of the former Soviet Union are facing many problems in building their national character, respectively, their national identity. One of the important aspects in the construction of national identity is growing, but controversial role of religion and religious institutions in post-Soviet societies. In Belarus and Ukraine independent Autocephalous Orthodox Churches were created, which are independent of the Russian Orthodox Church based in Moscow. Primary objective of the contribution is to offer two variants of functioning of Autocephalous Church as a social force that seeks to shape the Ukrainian and Belarusian identity, but at the same time pulls combat for its existence with other churches. In these countries the religious affiliation serves as an element of ethnic, political and regional differentiation. Too many churches on their territory mean a variety of particular interests. What is the place of the two churches in the construction of national identities? Can they gain more influence in the minds of the Ukrainian and Belarusian believers? The contribution tries to address these issues too.

Daniel Jakubek

The Metropolitan Church of Bessarabia and its influence on the identity of the Moldovan nation

The aim of the paper is to analyze the Metropolitan Church of Bessarabia in the context of the Moldovan-Romanian relations and its impact on the common identity, supplemented by findings from an interview with a representative of the Metropolitan Church of Bessarabia in Chisinau. This topic will offer an analysis of the specific nature of communication and relationships between Moldovan nation and the Metropolitan Church of Bessarabia, as well as the attitudes of the Metropolitan Church of Bessarabia towards government of the Republic of Moldova. The arguments put forward will be justified by the historical tradition of the State and Church relationship in Moldova, but also by Romania as the predominantly Orthodox structure of this country. Romanian Orthodox Church has expressed its stance against past, long before the political elites decided to Europeanize, which proves that the Church was the only institution whose behavior reflects Romanian option in the Republic of Moldova. All these are done with emphasis on intra-national relations among Moldova and Romania.

Jan Fric

Olive tree, sumud and the Palestinian horticultural resistance against the geopolitical realities in the West Bank territory

The lives of ordinary Palestinians in the West Bank rural areas are influenced by many restrictions stemming from the spatial provisions of international agreements and Israeli administrative regulations, as well as the fact that hundreds of thousands of Israeli settlers, some of whom are openly hostile to them, are housed in their immediate neighbourhood. In this paper, we aim for pointing out the ways in which the local Palestinian residents are trying to cope with the difficulties that all these facts imply and particularly what role the olive tree plays in this counter-hegemonic process as material and symbolic centerpiece of resistance and mutual solidarity in non-violent struggle for living space, the possibility of its free use for dignified life and full-fledged development of their communities and to preserve their identity.

Michal Pitoňák

Prague Pride: queering public space, (re)constructing and/or (re)presenting sexual identities in the Czech Republic.

According to The Pew Research Center's 2013 Global Attitudes survey, the Czech Republic is considered to be one of the most tolerant nations in the world, yet, interestingly, Prague was one of the last European metropolises to welcome a pride march in its streets. The first Prague Pride event was held in August, 2011. Since then, I have organized four consecutive annual face-to-face field surveys, each year garnering responses from roughly 200 participants. My main aim was to understand the various motivations for participation in this event and see into the linked changes that occurred during the first few years. Moreover, I wanted to know what this urban event and/or contested space that it forms represents to people. Several questions will be explored: Is Prague Pride similar or different from various events that take place in "the West?" Does Prague Pride affect the expression of participants' sexual identity? Do participants feel safe or threatened during this event? How does Prague Pride change heterosexuals' attitudes towards sexual minorities? Additional socio-spatial questions related to the participants' everyday sexual lives were assessed in order to learn about the queering, empowering, commodifying or spectacularizing potentials that might surround this public event.

LANDSCAPE STUDIES

Ye Su, Wei Shao, Lukáš Vlček, Jakub Langhammer

Quantifying the feedback of evapotranspiration to soil moisture dynamics and meteorological changes by a numerical model

Evapotranspiration (ET) drives the hydrological process through energy-driven water-phase exchanges between soil, vegetation, and atmosphere. For vegetation-covered land surfaces, vegetation is a primary factor in the control of evapotranspiration. Specifically, the transpiration process is governed by the stomatal behavior and water uptake from the root zone, and evaporation is related with the interception of rainfall and solar radiation on the canopy and soil surface.

This study is emphasized on describing the hydrological process and energy cycle in a basic hydrological response unit, a hillslope. The experimental hillslope is located in an experimental catchment of the Bohemian Forest Mountains' headwaters in the Czech Republic, where is mostly covered by dead Norway spruce forest (*Picea abies*) stands caused by bark beetle outbreak. High-frequency monitoring network of the hydro-climatic data, soil pore water pressure and soil temperature has been launched since 2012. To conceptualize the land-surface energy and water fluxes in a complex hillslope, an soil-vegetation-atmosphere transport (SVAT) model, coupled with a multi-phase soil physics process (i.e. the water, vapor and heat flow transport) is used. We selected an 8-week basis dataset from 2013 as a pilot for partitioning the ET into three interactive components: transpiration, canopy interception evaporation, and soil evaporation, by using this numerical model. Within such model framework, the sensitive feedback of ET rates to various soil moisture and meteorological conditions will be examined by conducting numerical experiments to better understand the mechanism of ET process. Such application study and followed numerical simulations provide a new path for quantifying the behaviors of a soil-vegetation-atmosphere system.

Peter Kumer

Small Forest Landowners in Slovenia: Who are the Inactive Owners

Most of forest estates in Slovenia are privately owned. 89 % of the owners possess less than 5 hectares of forestland. Besides the smallness (average size of private forest estate is 2.5 hectares), small scale forest management is facing other problems: spatial fragmentation of forest parcels, large number of co-owners and large gap between actual and potential tree-felling. The aim of this research is to describe the characteristics of small-scale forest owners in Slovenia and factors influencing their decision for active management.

Mail survey was sent to 2,000 small forest landowners. They were asked to rate their agricultural affiliation, forest values and attitudes and to state their management objectives. Using spatially dispersed sample of responses, a typology of owners was prepared with regard to their management orientation. We identified a large number of inactive forest owners who do not intend to manage their forestland at all. Different forest attitudes of owners identified in this research are crucial for understanding differences in small scale forest management. They are also important for preparation of diversified policy measures for stimulation of forestry sector in Slovenia.

Jan Vachuda

Increase of permanent grasslands in the Czech Republic according LPIS

The paper presents the spatial analysis of the changes of permanent grasslands (PG) in the Czech Republic (CR) according data of LPIS (Land parcel identification system). LPIS is geographically very valuable source of agricultural data, which is not very much used, but it has great potential for further geospatial analysis. At first will be showed the differences between the two most important sources of land use data of CR: Cadastre of Real Estate and LPIS, which differ a lot. According LPIS in the all CR grassland between 2008 and 2013 increased 38 ha/day, according Cadastr increased 8 ha/day. Distorting sources of data precludes a detailed understanding of changes and it is possible, that in other areas such as the significant decline in total agricultural land (Cadastr: - 13.3 ha/day) in evidence is also incorrect. LPIS data shows, that in fertile regions are not increase of PG, the biggest gains are at medium altitudes, the municipality with the largest increases of PG are in the region NUTS 3 Tachov, Trhové Sviny, Chrudim. Half the increase of PG are changes from arable land, half are newly registered areas. Interpretation of increase of grassland is extensification of farming in LFA, which is part of the CAP Policy and which is also positive in solving problems with soil degradation and ecological stability.

Theodora Lendzioch, Jakub Langhammer, Filip Hartvich

Fusion of Remote Sensing Methods, UAV Photogrammetry and LiDAR Scanning products for monitoring fluvial dynamics

Fusion of remote sensing data is a common and rapidly developing discipline, which combines data from multiple sources with different spatial and spectral resolution, from satellite sensors, aircraft and ground platforms. Fusion data contains more detailed information than each of the source and enhances the interpretation performance and accuracy of the source data and produces a high-quality visualization of the final data. Especially, in fluvial geomorphology it is essential to get valuable images in sub-meter resolution to obtain high quality 2D and 3D information for a detailed identification, extraction and description of channel features of different river regimes and to perform a rapid mapping of changes in river topography.

In order to design, test and evaluate a new approach for detection of river morphology, we combine different research techniques from remote sensing products to drone-based photogrammetry and LiDAR products (aerial LiDAR Scanner and TLS). Topographic information (e.g. changes in river channel morphology, surface roughness, evaluation of floodplain inundation, mapping gravel bars and slope characteristics) will be extracted either from one single layer or from combined layers in accordance to detect fluvial topographic changes before and after flood events.

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

Michaela Uchočová

Reflection of the Lenin's and Stalin's Cult of Personality in the Contemporary Russian Society

Vladimir I. Lenin and his successor Josif V. Stalin are the two biggest leaders of socialism, who were worshiped by masses. While Lenin became a symbol of the October Revolution and almost mythological character after his death, Stalin effectively used propaganda to create the supreme image of himself and consolidated cult of personality in the Soviet culture already during his life. Both of these figures took place in the minds of Russian people, who had been accustomed to worship the Tsar for centuries.

On this basis, the subject of the presentation is to find out how the Lenin's and Stalin's cult of personality are reflected in the contemporary Russian Society. The aim is to describe the fact that Russians need to have a strong leader in connection with Vladimir Putin, who is building his own personality cult. Main purpose is to explore the correlation between current perceptions of Lenin and Stalin and the desire to restore the Soviet Union in today Russia. The presentation will also provide a comparison of Russian perceptions of Lenin and Stalin as important historical figures and leaders.

Martin Lepič

Contemplating the territoriality of nationalism: evaluation of basic evidence

In the present paper nationalism is comprehended as a spatial phenomenon whose appropriation is inevitably place-based. In this respect, the discipline of political geography is an important contributor for understanding the causes and consequences of nationalist political behaviour by being able to recognize strengths and weaknesses in its territorial structure. I reveal how nationalism is usually embedded in space and what does this interconnection mean for the followers of national thought. In other words, the link between material and ideological substance in territory is investigated. For this purposes it is analytically discriminated between nationalism as an ideology with nation in its hearth and nationalism as a mobilized movement of people defending vitality of the ideology. Ideologies and movements operate within and through the institutional structure of nation-state and derive their image from approaching symbolic landscape and geopolitical position, while referring to spatial proximity of members. As far as these concepts are understood spatially, political geography is able to manage the explanation of nationalism in a fruitful manner.

Pavel Doboš

Imaginative geographies and media representations of distant suffering

The paper is based on analysis of news coverage of distant people's wartime suffering that appeared in the main news broadcast (Události) of the only Czech public broadcasting television. Events of suffering come from Mali, Nigeria, Palestine and Syria. Theoretical roots of the paper lie in the theoretico-methodological project of Critical Discourse Analysis which represents the branch of more linguistically oriented discourse analyses. Above all Lilie Chouliaraki's approach to Critical Discourse Analysis is used. This approach enables to analyze distant suffering through analytics of mediation and shows how media representations expose their viewers to certain dispositions to feel, think and act towards the sufferer. Nonetheless this approach seems not to be spatially sensitive enough. It works with spatiality only in terms of space as a discursively shaped inactive stage for suffering and it doesn't consider space as an active phenomenon structuring the discourse. For this reason Critical Discourse Analysis is complemented with interpretation of media representations using the concept of imaginative geographies. This shows space performatively structures discursive practices of media representations and certain imaginative geographies empower only certain discourses of distant suffering with capabilities to bring forth certain politics of pity.

VISUAL STUDIES

Jaroslav Vávra, Eliška Coufalová

Application of pupils' cognitive spatial thinking into educational project at a Czech primary (pupils age 8 - 15) school

A subject of the project is a research of pupils' cognitive spatial thinking at a Czech primary school (case study). Pupils' cognitive spatial thinking is analysed on mental/cognitive-based mapping (pupils aged 8 and 15 years) at the place (surrounding landscape) of the school. Except of the thinking, the research is focused on a gap between cognitive spatial thinking of younger and older pupils of the age (development of the spatial cognition) and other purpose of the research is gender gap between spatial cognition of boys and girls. It must be said the results are of the case study and they should be interpreted very carefully and as orientation in the issues. The research is focused on application of mental/cognitive Gould-style maps (Gould, White 1974)

Martina Tůmová

Old maps as a source of information about changes in society and landscape: the example of estate maps

Cartographical sources (old maps, plans, atlases and globes) along with written sources belong to the most frequently used documents in the area of historical geographical research. They present a rich source of information about the landscape in the past, its development and changes. In terms of arts and technical processing these sources also provide evidence of the importance and the development of society of that time. Maps of the estates (a cartographical source of individual character) were necessitated by economic and statistical needs of the noble manors of the past. Now they present a unique and yet little used source of information about both the early advanced economics and the changes of the cultural landscape from the beginning of 18th century. Through their content these maps portray the preindustrial landscape and predict the gradual advancement of industrialization. This paper provides an overview of the research of old maps in the field of Czech historical geography or historical cartography and uses the the example of estate maps to illustrate the potential as well as the problems of their possible use in the research of landscape changes.

Stephan Platt

Visual landscape constructions as space-image-discourses

Due to the increasing number of static and moving pictures in mass media in the course of the last century, our construction of reality in everyday life at the beginning of the 21st century increasingly takes place through visualisation. These omnipresent, visual, media-related representations mostly transport spatial images, because spaces are predominantly constructed via images. These space images not only exist as singular attributions, they are, however, embedded in linguistic and visual discourses. Visual, media-related space-image-discourses increasingly show the ability to canalize our knowledge about and our perception of space and to reduce it to stereotypical space structures. On this background, landscapes can be seen as strong media-related, visually transported space-image-discourses, the social influence of which should be questioned with the help of a visually directed discourse analysis. By using the example of the Middle Rhine Valley in Western Germany, it is shown that its landscape discourse is still characterised by the mutual pervasion of romantic literature and painting in the first half of the 19th century and the historical photographs in the first decades of the 20th century.

Peter Svoboda

Flexibility and Localization of Work in Czechia

The contribution deals with evaluation of spatial aspects of labor flexibility in Prague's metropolitan region during 1991–2011. Main focus is placed on identification of spatial changes of work in post-socialistic metropolis in relatively new settings of flexible post-industrial global production game which influences traditional understanding of job locations within metropolitan areas. Consequences of increasing time and spatial flexibility of labor, represented among others by establishment of new types of jobs, heterogeneity of working opportunities, reduction of spatial ties and delocalization of many new professions to suburban areas, have impact on commuting and other regional processes. The aim of the contribution is mostly focused on explanation of changes induced by flexible work organization of labor in Prague's metropolitan region. Paper is based on analysis of statistical census data on commuting and industrial classification of economic activities of the labor.

URBAN STUDIES

Darina Posová

The suburban area of Ústí nad Labem as one type of the intensively changed landscapes in northwest Bohemia

The paper focuses on the suburban area of Ústí nad Labem. Ústí nad Labem is the largest city of northwest Bohemia. This suburban area is one type of the intensively changed landscapes in northwest Bohemia. It is one part of Ústí nad Labem urban region. The paper evaluates the stability of the population in the model areas of hinterland of Ústí nad Labem, the formation of spatial identity within the suburban areas and the perception of the Ústí nad Labem Region (region at NUTS level 3). The paper analyzes localities in which new housing construction is concentrated. The attention is paid to the patterns of suburban growth and land use changes in the model areas of the Ústí nad Labem urban region. Research focuses on answering the following questions: How are the landscape changes perceived? What patterns of suburban growth occur in the Ústí nad Labem urban region? Are the inhabitants of the suburban areas satisfied with their place of residence and life in the region? Are they considering moving away? What is it that makes them stay in the area? What is it that makes these model areas in some cases unique? What are the most frequent regional symbols?

Tereza Vokurková

The Urbanism of the Industrial Heritage

When the former factories have been abandoned the voices against their demolitions rose pointing to the fact that it may be wasting of former heritage. The concept of the industrial heritage is developed by the TICCIH (The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage) which is „recognized by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) as a designated consultant in all matters related to the study and preservation of industrial heritage“(<http://ticcih.org/>). Though it is beneficial for the sustainable development by means of the protection of abandoned industrial buildings and by support of industrial reuse, the topic is seldom studied from the point of view of historical urbanism or even of the view of historical landscape architecture, despite of the fact that we may sometimes learn from history for the sustainable urbanism.

Gregor Arnold

Online-offline strategies of urban movements against vacancies: The crowdsourcing platform "Leerstandsmelder.de" as a collective and critical mapping tool

Paradoxically, in many German cities despite an enormous pressure on urban space many vacancies and abandoned properties can be found. Increasingly artists, activists and social urban movements protest against these developments and advocate for opening and non-commercial use of vacancies and they organize themselves through new media such as web 2.0 mapping platforms.

The presentation focuses on two theses. Firstly, it discusses the role of urban collectives in influencing urban development processes with respect to the subject matter opening and use of vacancies. The second thesis emphasizes on the digital information, communication and networking opportunities which represent an important tool and potential intervention for urban movements. Also, they use the new media and the ICTs to produce a counter-public and to communicate alternative views through maps.

On the basis of the online mapping platform "leerstandsmelder.de" it will be discussed to what extent urban collectives with the help of web 2.0 acquire the topic of vacancy and strengthened through collective critical mapping of vacancies impact on urban development? The lecture questions how the new offers of geoweb and georeferenced crowdsourcing services are deployed, what strategies are behind these web platforms and how these change the use and appropriation of urban space?

Martina Nesvadbová

Suburbanization and local governance - positive and negative forms: Olomouc case study

Suburbanization - process, characterized by dynamic growth of communities in the hinterland of large cities. This phenomenon manifests itself in the Czech Republic around since the 90s of the 20th century. Over the previous 15-20 years (in Czech conditions), suburban processes have substantially influenced the appearance and transformation of municipalities on the fringe of larger cities. After this time, we can identify both positive and negative effects of these processes on the town and surrounding municipalities.

The main objective of this paper is to acquaint public with the results of the research, which was aimed at finding the most significant aspects that have had influence on new housing construction in suburban zone municipalities, and to describe differences in the application of the concept of local governance (at the lowest - microregional, or possibly municipal tier) in positively impacted municipalities as compared with those affected rather negatively. Also will be discussed about aspects such as the mayor's and local actors' initiative, prime initiator of the construction, spatial planning, developer's influence, environment attractiveness, morphology structure of the village, development of public facilities and services, partly social climate in suburbs etc. And all this on the example of the city of Olomouc and its suburban areas.

TERRITORIAL STUDIES

Anna Čtvrtníková

The future of tourism in Giant Mountains – Non-profit organisation as specific actor in tourism

This contribution focuses on tourism in highly visited region of the Eastern Giant Mountains. The tourist attraction DOTEK shows a possible way for Soft tourism in our highest mountains. DOTEK is an eco-friendly house, which can satisfy not only its owner (residence of non-profit non-governmental organisation acting in ecological education, the main exponent of local-based education in Czech Republic), tourists and other in-groups, but also the residents. This fact differs DOTEK from other attractions and offers dissimilar approach to future of tourism in the Giant Mountains. The contribution aims at history of tourism in Giant Mountains and at actual services in Soft tourism in DOTEK. The conclusion is dedicated to the main problems of this kind of attraction – funding, employee training, propagation, interpretation and networking.

Veronika Dumbrovská, Dana Fialová

Souvenir and Commodification in Tourism: The Case Study of Prague

Souvenirs, its production, distribution and sale inherently belong to the tourism industry. It refers to the certain way of commodification of the local culture, which is transformed to the small, easily reachable article. The question is how these articles actually reflect local culture? Prague as the most visited destination in Czechia is a significant place for the souvenir industry. Souvenirs however represent not only the identity of Prague, but also the entire nation. The aim of the contribution is to introduce the issue of souvenir industry in the historic center of Prague and its relation to the local and national identity through the survey of retailers and its products offered at the “Royal Way”. The analysis was supplemented by the structured interview with sellers in selected establishments and questionnaire survey with tourists in this area. The research results point out to the fact, that a substantial amount of souvenirs has only a weak connection to the local traditions and culture.

Miroslava Ištoková

Cuba – mano en mano venceremos

The presented project is dealing with social and regional impacts of internal and external economic liberalization in developing countries. It focuses specifically on Cuba as (to a certain extent) extreme example of a country with the important role of state sector, high degree of redistribution, strong social pillar and considerably export-oriented economy, despite its political isolation. The author tries to determine whether there was a markable increase in regional disparities in living standards of Cuban population during 2011 – 2014; to which extent are these changes dependent on or explicable by the introduction of Raúl Castro's reforms and how are they evaluated by academics and inhabitants of various provinces. The article is based on results of the field research done in January – February 2014.

Štěpán Nosek

Territorial Dimension in EU Member states

In the paper the concept of territorial cohesion is elaborated. The main goal is therefore to find out how are the member states coping with the expected enhanced territoriality of their policies and to assess whether they are only fulfilling the minimum standards of place-based approach or are rather moving towards the new paradigm of policy-making characterized by more territorially-sensitive approach. The core of the paper is the analysis of Partnership Agreements which were signed between the European Commission and the member states to declare their stance towards territorial dimension in the Cohesion policy in the programming period 2014-2020. The analysis showed that the member states had chosen different ways to address the territoriality of their policies. It is thus possible to categorize the countries into several groups sharing similar features and to discuss original ideas and approaches which could shed some light on still rather fuzzy concept of territorial cohesion.

TRANSPORT & MIGRATION

Lukáš Báča

The possible future of the Brno - Tuřany airport.

The present paper focuses on an analysis of alternatives of the airport Brno – Tuřany development. The first part of the study contains a summary of findings presented in selected literature dealing with the impact of the air transportation availability on the economic status of the city and region. The key part of the paper is an analysis of the alternatives of the airport Brno - Tuřany development. The best alternative is the connection with a hub of an important European airline, specifically Lufthansa's Frankfurt am Main and Munich or Swiss Airlines' Zurich. Alternatively, another possibility for Brno – Tuřany Airport is to become a secondary airport for Vienna Int. Airport.

Jiří Dujka

Sustainable Mobility Plan of Brno Urban Region - Opportunity or Absurdity?

Sustainable urban mobility plans (SUMP) are one of methods to help solving traffic problems in cities and its urban regions. In Czech republic, the sustainable urban mobility planning is not fully established yet. The paper consists of three main parts. The first part contains theoretical background and principles of SUMP. The second part describes temporal situation in Czech republic dealing with SUMP (legislative, level of transport planning, interurban communication) and mentions some specifics of Brno and its urban region (relief, communications, public transportation level, settlement system and transportation differences between urban and rural part of region etc.). The main role of this part is an analysis. The last part evaluates conclusions of the second part and tries to design ways and rules to lead traffic and transportation in Brno urban region towards sustainable mobility.

Václav Jaroš

Transport exclusion - conceptualisation and delimitation

Contribution provides a holistic view of the problems of the transport exclusion as a specific form of social exclusion. However, it is focused on the definition of basic concepts and the relationship between accessibility and social exclusion. The main part of this contribution is focused on discussion of different approaches to delimitate excluded areas and the basic characteristics of these territories. Despite the author asks the question of how (if at all) is possible to measure exclusion.

There are also discussed the differences between delimitation of other related types of areas (eg. Peripheral areas, rural areas etc.). This contribution aims to give an answer to the question, what are the characteristics of transport excluded areas and where we can find them in Czechia. The author presents his concept of the transport exclusion and presents here own definition and delimitation of transport excluded areas in Czechia.

Markéta Blažejovská

State taken away from responsibility – view of policy makers over chances to manage migration

Constraints faced by the nation state in its effort to control migration have been described as the "control gap" phenomenon. This thesis is based on a qualitative research among Czech policymakers – high officials in charge of migration control. The phenomenological interviews reveal their perception of their own power or powerlessness in relation to migration. During the transition from disciplinary rationality toward the apparatus of security, the strategies of policymakers are influenced by their positions in a bureaucratic field of power, where they seek to balance power and legitimacy. The result is "state taken away from responsibility", especially where no public demands have been raised and thus no responsibility entrusted (due to apolitical migration control).

Kristýna Psychlová

Migrant civic engagement and its relation to “belonging”

Civic engagement is gradually gaining the attention of migration scholars as a prism of migrant integration analysis. My pilot study aimed to investigate the extent of migrant local and transnational civic engagement in relation to migrant “belonging” in the country of settlement. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with a sample of fourteen Czech migrants to the UK. They centered on the migrant trajectory, channels of integration into the receiving country society (economic, social, cultural and political), and their relation to local and transnational civic engagement. The results suggest that the extent, intensity and character of civic engagement largely relate to education level and occupation. The intensity of engagement in either national setting does not serve as a proof of more or less “belonging” in the respective society. Civic engagement can be used as an instrument of blending in the host society, as well as serve as an indicator of “belonging”. Other factors affecting “belonging” include language, strong and weak ties, occupation, and whether or not the migrant has taken a “leap of faith” (unconditionally committed him/herself to a life in the country of settlement). My upcoming research requires more attention to the direction of influence between civic engagement and “belonging”.

POSTER SESSION

Magdalena Kašková

Branding a place. Practices and problems

As a result of the intensifying interconnectedness of the world and the subsequently increasing competition marketing seems to be penetrating more and more areas of human life and activity. This applies even to places. Every place has to gain its position on the global market. By means of place marketing and branding they compete for tourists, investors, inhabitants; improve their images and enforce their identities. Paradoxically, these practices indicate that places still matter. All the more surprising is that the linkage between place branding and geography is not self-evident. Despite the potential of providing a solid conceptual base geographical approaches and methodologies are still lagging in place branding. Looking through a “geographical lens” we reveal several problems in the way place branding is treating places. The poster attempts to address these problems. After briefly introducing place branding as an applied and academic discipline it aims at identifying problems of applying marketing practices to places. Based on literature research and concrete examples it seeks to answer the following questions: What are the specifics of places compared to products? Is it possible to cover a place with one brand? What are the most problematic aspects of applying branding to places? How do these practices affect the social and cultural conditions of places?

Miroslav Šifta

The Importance of Graphical Symbols in the Region Formation Process: the Case of the Liberec Region

The poster analyzes the role of symbols and graphic symbolism in the process of regional and spatial identity formation in the context of the theory of institutionalization of regions by A. Paasi. The goal of the poster is to contribute to a scientific discussion of this topic using the example of a specific region – the Liberec Region.

In the first part of the paper, the selection of the studied area is justified (region with intensively changed landscape), Second, the actual symbolism of the region (several elements which could play role of regional symbols), as presented in various sources and media, is evaluated. Subsequently, it is compared with the graphic symbols of regional and local institutions, classified and analyzed according to the form (emblems, logos), geographical scale (the self-government region, 19 micro-regions, 25 regional institutions, 171 municipalities), and also in terms of represented elements (nature, landscape, historical, cultural, etc.).

It can be assumed that, even in areas with intensively changed landscape and society, symbols may be very heterogeneous and that mainly symbols of landscape and nature remain important. These play the role of connecting, mediating and activating factors on the regional level. In contrast, complex and close-meaning municipal symbols tend to have rather a representative function and rarely become regionally important.

Lenka Hellebrandová

Community policy-making: opportunities for Czech municipalities

This poster presents selected changes in local governance in Czechia. Since the 1990's local governance shift towards a community policy-making or participatory budgeting in European countries enabled effective planning of local development and providing public services. This study involves analysis of community-oriented activities provided by local government, which is completed by qualitative research on community policy-making in selected Czech municipalities. Long-term failure of community participation in local governance and lower public expenditure on community-oriented activities and social services can be one of the explanation, why municipalities did not ensure the local economic development.

Vít Boleček

Ethnic and religious conflicts in Nigeria

Events in Africa are still an open topic worldwide. The African continent is riven by disputes which were accompanied by many years of mass exterminations and overall brutality of the ethnic and religious overtones. Even history was not nearly so simple and it caused some welts. Ethnic principle plays in Africa an important political role, because precisely on this basis are based political parties and movements. Federal Republic of Nigeria is one of the most populous and unstable countries of the African continent. It is characterized by a large ethnicity, cultural and religious heterogeneity of the indigenous population. It consists of a huge number of ethnic groups using different languages and different religions. Despite the very high rate of corruption is one of the most politically influential countries in sub-Saharan Africa. This diversity leading to mutual misunderstanding is one of the main sources of virtually constant tension in the country. The paper presents a characterization of present Nigeria including violence based on ethnic and religious diversity. Further this paper outlines international cooperation to improve the situation in the country. The assistance is particularly diplomatic, political and economic. The entire remedy these crises is the long haul.

M. Ewert, Su Ye, HuWei Zhang, Jakub Langhammer

Impact of vegetation cover and topography on runoff and topsoil erosion at the hillslope scale at experimental plots in a semi-arid region of China

Topsoil erosion and mass soil losses from hillslopes have negatively affected water quality, vegetation health, local ecosystems, and livelihood. Studies have stated the effectiveness of vegetation in significantly reducing top-soil erosion and enhancing slope stability. This study aims to better understand the relationship between topsoil erosion, landcover, and rainfall-runoff behaviors in Haiyuan of Ningxia, a semi-arid region of China. The study site has 20 experimental plots with 11 vegetation covers and 5 slope gradients in design, which were compared to the benchmark of bare land with each slope gradient. Meteorological data and soil hydraulic measurements were collected from 2005 to 2012, and runoff and sediment load were measured by concrete basins at the base of the slopes, which mainly occurred during the summer storms. Multi-plots provide different combinations of vegetation covers and slopes to identify the driving factors of topsoil erosion during rainfall-runoff events and to examine the threshold behavior of their inter-relationship. The data were analyzed by various statistical techniques: linear regression, principle component analysis, multi-variant analysis, and clustering analysis. Furthermore, the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) was used to simulate the potential changes under different scenarios.

Margret Kurz

Implementing HIA in the spatial planning process in Enns, Upper Austria

The design and zoning of neighborhoods, districts and cities influence health and wellbeing of the population. Therefore a systematic appraisal of potential health outcomes is necessary to prevent negative and strengthen positive outcomes of plans and programs. This can be done through a HIA, which further observes the risks for different subgroups of the population, especially those, who might be affected most. Participation and the consideration of physical, mental and social health are basic principles in such a process.

While Austria's health politics are predominately focused on medical planning and competence lies in large parts on the national level, decisions on spatial planning are taken on the local level. Hence the assessment of health impacts in spatial planning faces structural barriers and a low awareness of public health concerns.

This study examines the options to conduct a HIA in local development planning, through a case study in a medium-sized city in Upper Austria. The case study questions the degree to which health is already considered an aspect in local planning. It further deduces a need for more awareness for public health and recommendations on improving links in between the resorts of health and spatial planning.

Pavel Šťovíček, Kateřina Rudincová

Image of Africa through the eyes of the Czech media

Sub-Saharan Africa is not region of particular interest of Czech media as well as academia. News covering this area are largely misrepresented and often do not correspond to reality due to ongoing ignorance and stereotypisation which continue to bind with this region. Author of poster intends to identify these stereotypes and ways in which Sub-Saharan Africa is presented in the Czech media and draw them into a map. From methodological view, poster will come out from the discourse analysis and content analysis of the Czech media from 2010 to 2014.

Kamila Klingorová

Religious Landscape in Secular State: the Case of Czechia

The landscape in Central Europe has been influenced by a variety of religious trends. Nowadays, the Czech society is secularized to an extend unprecedented in the rest of the world. Almost 80% of population (2011) indicate that they are nondenominational. The explanation of tensions between (past) sacralization in the landscape and (present) secularization in the society are the main aspects of the research within the new geography of religion in Czechia. This two trends could be seen in Czech landscape, as well as the influence of diversification of religious communities leading to a high degree of disintegration of various religious movements which is connected with the process of globalization. There is also a high increase in occultism in Czech society. The aim of this poster is to analyze the main trends and processes in the Czech religious landscape. The poster is based on the qualitative research in selected micro-regions in Czechia which was carried out during the summer of 2014 to analyze the role of religion in model territories. Sacral objects were documented and local people were contacted. Religious landscape is analyzed on the basis of the regional differentiation of religiosity and on the basis of historical context with the special emphasis on the former Czech-German language border. The sacral objects are forming the character of the landscape in the given regions and there could be seen a strong influence of historical context and of the level of religiosity on the religious landscape.

Karel Hostomský

Overview of the Hungarian Automotive Industry after the 2008 Economic Crises

Basic general characteristics of the Hungarian car industry based on 2010 firm level dataset and other sources visualized on a collection of thematic maps.



Markéta Koropecová

Acculturation of the immigrant women into Czech cultural Environment and the impact of this process on their movement in time and space

This contribution examines the acculturation process of women immigrant to Czech cultural environment. Acculturation can be defined as adaptation to cultural environment. Just like the other phases of international migration, this process is gendered. Experts have shown that women experience acculturation differently than men. Due to their reproductive role they are considered to be carriers and protectors of immigrant groups' cultural identity and are expected to transmit cultural values to the future generations. The acculturation process' assessment was based on theory of stress and coping. It will be also studied the relationship between acculturation and movement of women immigrant in time and space. Evaluated will be movement in the Czech Republic after arrival in the country and movement throughout the day. As the sample group were chosen women from muslim countries. The main objective of the project is to determine whether the respondents were experiencing acculturative stress during their adaptation to new cultural environments, how they coped with this stress, what influenced their acculturation in Czech environment, and how it relates to their movement in time and space with the phase of acculturation.

Jan Popelínský

Use of hydrology classifications in the automated cartography generalization

This paper investigates possible connection between physical geography, cartography and geoinformatics. It is focused on automated cartography generalization of river networks. Validity of generalization depends strongly on precision of selection method. Which element can be deleted and which one is "important" enough to be kept in a final map? This is one of the basic questions of cartography generalization. There is a lot of ways how to select elements into the final map and also a lot of measures of element "importance". When we deal with river networks obvious measures are length, width, flow rate etc. But these measures are not sufficient. In this study is shown possible use of hydrology classifications as a measure of importance in the selection method. It shows Strahler and Horton classification schema and its implementation in the ArcMap software.