

nášho národa a svojím obrazovým bohatstvom poslúži aj ako malá galéria diel svetového výtvarného umenia.

Podľa vzoru nemeckého vydavateľstva už dnes sa rozbiehajú prípravné práce na reprezentatívnej Kronike Slovenska, do ktorej môžu zasiahnuť a poskytnúť cenné informácie všetci, ktorým leží na srdci pravdivý výklad historických udalostí. Názory a podnety sa odovzdávajú priamo na adresu vydavateľstva:

Fortuna Print, spol. s r.o.
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RESTORATION ECOLOGY

Nový časopis v oblasti aplikovanej ekológie

O narastajúcom význame problematiky, ktorou sa zaoberá toto číslo ŽP, svedčí aj fakt, že má od r. 1993 samostatný časopis. Z vydavateľskej anotácie sa dozvedáme, že Restoration Ecology, The official Journal of the Society for Ecological Restoration, bude publikovať vedecké články, prehľady o súčasnom stave výskumu, technické správy o priebehu renaturačných aktivít a zároveň bude slúžiť ako tribúna na výmenu názorov odborníkov. Dôraz je pochopiteľne na obnove biologických kvalít ekosystémov, ale v súvislosti s komplexnosťou renaturačných zámerov bude časopis uverejňovať aj články o obnove hydrologických funkcií, revitalizácii vôd, zlepšení kvality pôdy a ovzdušia. Za kľúčové okruhy redakcia považuje: renaturáciu krajiny, rehabilitačný, príp. renaturačný potenciál aridných oblastí, bioindikáciu priebehu renaturácie prostredníctvom hmyzu, mykorízu, renaturáciu pobrežných oblastí morí a obnovu spoločenstiev hmyzu.

Časopis začína vychádzať vo vydavateľstve Blackwell Scientific Publications, Inc. v americkom Cambridge. Ročné predplatné pre inštitúcie je 125, pre individuálnych predplatiteľov 85 USD. Adresa redakcie:

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Mikuláš J. Lisický

M. J. Lisický: Restoration and reclamation as important activities in nature conservation and care for the environment

The author introduces the term RE-activities as an aggregative denomination for all activities aimed at amendment and improvement of the biological and ecological values of ecosystems and natural environment. Restoration includes not only increasing the biodiversity, but also enhancement of the original abiotic conditions (e.g. recreation of river meanders), while reclamation has more modest objectives. However even the restoration, as the most fundamental RE-activity, must be dynamical and adaptive, which means that the restored ecosystem may not be identical with the primary one, due to natural changes in the environment (succession, slightly changed climatic conditions etc.) There are no sharp boundaries between different types of RE-activity, although it can be said that nature conservation should aim at restoration of damaged or altered ecosystems, and for the sake of good environmental quality in a landscape, less thoroughgoing RE-activities may do. Differences in understanding due terminology in Slovak, English and German languages are discussed

V. Ložek: Limits and aims of renaturation in the light of landscape development during the Quaternary

The transformation of mid-European nature by human activities started in the 5th millennium B.C. at which time Neolithic farmers occupied most of the low-lying areas of Central Europe. Since this time a considerable part of this region was transformed into an open or semi-open landscape. In warmest and driest areas this colonization preserved the last relicts of Early Holocene forest steppes on chernozem soils and supported a re-expansion of open-ground biocoenoses which were at that time increasingly reduced by the advancing forest. Later, particularly during the Late Bronze and Medieval Ages further areas, even at higher elevations, were colonized. Cultivation and grazing created new man-made ecosystems, which in most cases were very different from the natural ones, i.e. from woodlands, and affected by destruction processes, particularly by soil erosion. In certain cases the deforestation and grazing led to economic deterioration of extensive areas, for instance in karstlands to formation of karst steppes with grikes which, however, provided favourable habitats for numerous xerothermic plants and animals. All these transformations resulted in an increase of landscape diversity and can be considered long-term experiments whose results are known and thus can be used as models in modern environmental studies. The above development took place over much of the Holocene, the present geological period, which may be compared with earlier

climatically equivalent phases - Pleistocene interglacials, whose development was not affected by human impact. This comparison shows that even intensive manmade transformations of natural environments can lead to favourable results, if they are realized with regard to local natural contexts. Unfortunately, this was mostly not the case during the 20th century and thus led to present-day environmental crisis.

P. Pišút, E. Uherčíková: Possibilities of floodplain forest restoration in the inundation area of the Danube from the viewpoint of present perspectives of natural reforestation

The contribution deals with possibilities of natural reforestation of original tree species of the floodplain forest in the inundation area of the Slovak section of the Danube and with their possible utilization from the viewpoint of its restoration. The present forest management established on plantation cultivation of poplars gradually reduces natural reforestation. The authors mention several moods of generative and vegetative reforestation of tree species that are vital and productive and seem to be utilizable in restoration and reforestation of older stands by finer methods of management in protected areas, including biocentres. In withered branches and deforested areas appear suitable conditions for formation of stands of softwood forest (asoc. Salici-Populetum). The authors mention some data of the character, diversity and density of these proliferation obtained on permanent research plots in the system of branches at Bodfky and also on the deforested bottom of the Hrušov channel before its filling up. Especially willow (*Salix alba*) and poplar (*Populus nigra*) and they may reach up to 4 000 000 individuals.ha⁻¹. Further they point at abilities of natural vegetative reforestation of white poplars (*Populus alba*, *P. canescens*) and willows (*Salix alba*) utilizable in older stands.

B. Stalmachová: Possibilities of recultivation of devastated areas in the ostravsko-karviná region

The mining of mineral resources causes permanent relief changes in the landscape. Extent complexes of rock wastes arise, the so called mine dumps and also undermined depressed-basins mainly inundated by ground water. The contribution pays attention to the possibilities of ecological ways of recultivation and landscape regeneration with the utilization of the so called territorial system of biological landscape regeneration that leads to a quick reconstruction of devastated landscape elements by ecological moods on the basis of knowledge of development processes trending to natural landscape restoration.