

LANDSCAPE

CZECH REPUBLIC

DAM

Dam reservoir begins in the valley by artificial damming of the watercourse by dam. It's used mainly for water (drinkable water or domestic water), to produce electricity, to defend the area against floods, to balance flowrates or just for recreation, fishing or water sports. Ponds are shallower than dams and are made mainly for fishing. The biggest and the most important dam in Pardubice Region is Seč dam. Seč dam is localized in the south of the Pardubice region. It supplies the city of Pardubice and Chrudim by drinkable water. Seč dam is the biggest dam in protected landscape area Železné hory (the Iron Mountains). It's located on the Chrudimka River and the lake is 7 km long and is situated at 490 metres above the sea level.



FIELD

It's a part of land where you intend to grow just one plant - in the temperate belt mostly cereals, oilseeds, root crops, fiber plants. In farmland individual fields are often separated from each other by bounds (a narrow strip of uncultivated land between fields), or there are bushy islands with a few trees in the fields, so-called. remízky. V Czech Republic was the traditional narrow fields divided by bounds, but during the collectivization in the early communism farmers were forced to join agricultural cooperatives (collective farm) and each field was was ploughed without the bounds.



FOREST

It's a very complex ecosystem. It is made of vegetation, animals and abiotic environmental component. Forests are divided into mixed deciduous and coniferous. Czech Republic is located in the mixed (deciduous), temperate forests, situated in the northern hemisphere usually between 30-60 ° N. The main tree species in this formation are numerous species of oak and beech. In the Czech Republic, the most important forest tree species Norway spruce (52.4%), Scots (17%), beech (7%), oaks (6.8%), European larch (3.9%), silver birch (2.8%) and silver fir (1%).



LACCOLITH

A laccolith is a sheet intrusion (or concordant pluton) that has been injected between two layers of sedimentary rock. The pressure of the magma is high enough that the overlying strata are forced upward, giving the laccolith a dome or mushroom-like form with a generally planar base. There are many examples of laccoliths in the Czech Republic. In the picture is a tertiary laccolith Kunětická Mountain.



MEADOW

A meadow is a field habitat vegetated by plants grass and other non-woody plants (grassland). Meadows are of ecological importance because they are open, sunny areas that attract and support flora and fauna that couldn't thrive in other conditions. Meadows may be naturally occurring or artificially created from cleared shrub or woodland. They often host a multitude of wildlife, providing areas for courtship displays, nesting, food gathering and sometimes sheltering if the vegetation is high enough. Many meadows support a wide array of wildflowers, which makes them of utmost importance to insects like bees and other pollinating insects, and hence the entire ecosystem.



KRKONOŠE MOUNTAINS

Krkonoše are the highest mountains in the Czech Republic. These mountains are situated in northern part of our country and on the southern part of Poland. Krkonoše are extended over 631 square kilometers, but on Czech territory are situated only 454 square kilometers. The highest peak of Krkonoše is Sněžka with 1603 m.a.s.l. Sněžka is also the highest peak of the whole Czech Republic. Another peaks are for example Luční hora or Vysoké Kolo. The Krkonoše Mountains belongs to the basin of the Elbe and the Odra. They are abut on the Jizera mountains, Broumovská vrchovina and Krkonošské podhůří. The Krkonoše Mountains are very popular tourist area with lots of skiing resort.



POND

Pond is artificial water element used mainly for fish breeding and for water poultry breeding. Pond consist of dyke, feeders part and reservoir outflow. Near city Holic we can found Pond Mordýř and Ředický Pond. Ředický Pond si famous for his romantic atmosphere. Young people go on ice skate only for fun or they play ice hockey during cold days. But pond is breeder and swimming is banned. Village Ředice také care for this Pond and it brings to your fruits. But people are sometimes little scared of high water lever during spring.



QUARRY

A quarry is a place from which dimension stone has been excavated from the ground. The quarry is created by frequent extraction of the rock. The material which is obtained from the quarry is often directly on the the quarry variously modified. Most often it is crushed and screened to make it suitable for different applications. The quarry is the same thing as an open-pit mine from which minerals are extracted. The only difference between the two is that open-pit mines that produce building materials and dimension stone are commonly referred to as quarries. In the picture is a Kunětická Mountain. Kunětická Mountain is alone significant hill and it makes the dominant of Polabí. The mountain is from one side marked by extraction of stone which ended in 1920.



SANDSTONE ROCKS

Sandstone often form rock formations, board platforms or lining belts with richly articulates rocks. The erosion factors worked on the landscapes and creates the famous rock cities. The tectonics and weathering processes also helped the sculpture of sandstone cities. For example near town called Jičín are situated Prachovské skály that were formed in prehistory as a sediment on the edge of the sea. The archeologic findings prove that people lived there in prehistoric times since the stone age. Many perspectives and a beautiful scenery attracts not only tourists from all over Europe but also filmmakers, painters or poets. The rock formetions can reach a height of 40 metres. The Prachovské skály were declared a national nature reserve.



TOWN

The city is geographically defined residential unit, which is characterized by a set of characters. These features distinguish the town from the village. They are mainly relative size in comparison with the villages, the population density, compactness and concentration of buildings, typical demographic, social and professional structure of the population (usually operate in services, industry and trade). Also, this includes the provision of administrative, educational, business and cultural functions for the wider area . For the city 's unique urban way of life, which is in contrast to the more impersonal country. There is growing number of professional relationships and physical contact.



VILLAGE

In Czech Republic is as a village considered residency that has less than 3000 inhabitants. There are mostly low-rise houses with an extensive hinterland (courtyard, garden) and agricultural production takes more land than industry.

