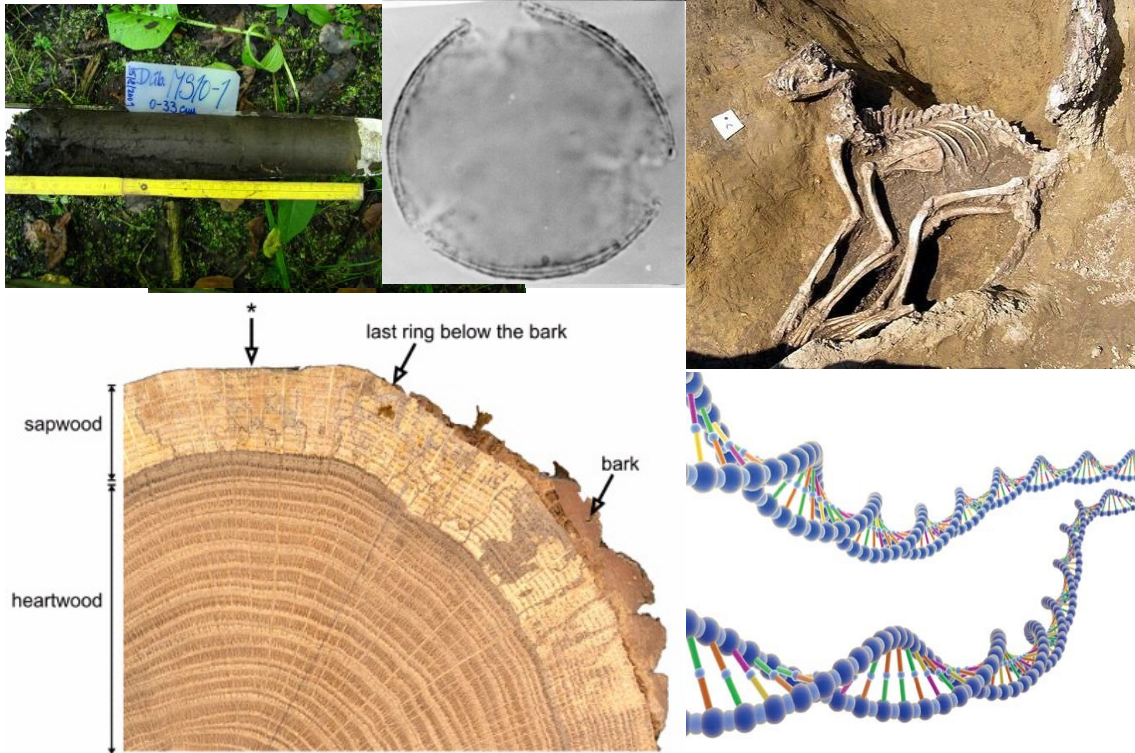


Zdroje informace

1. fosilní

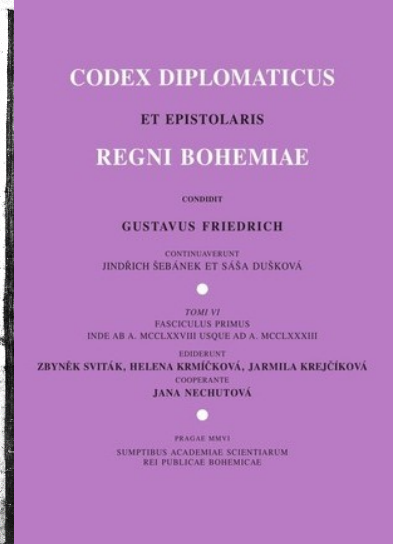
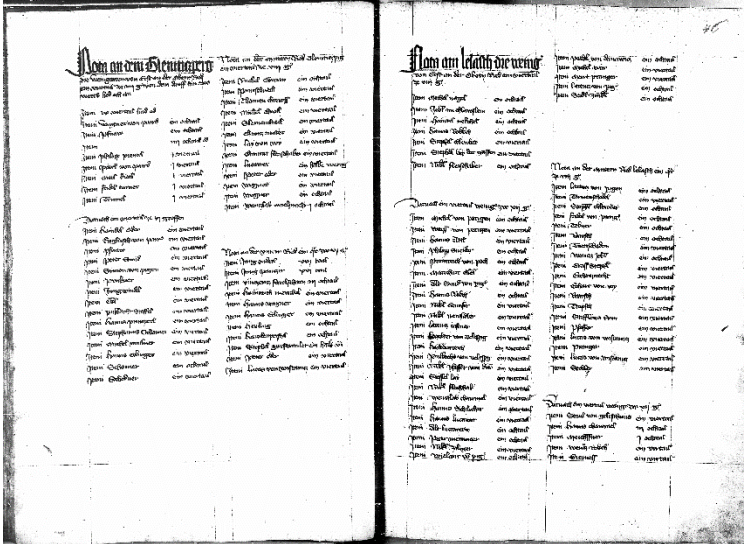
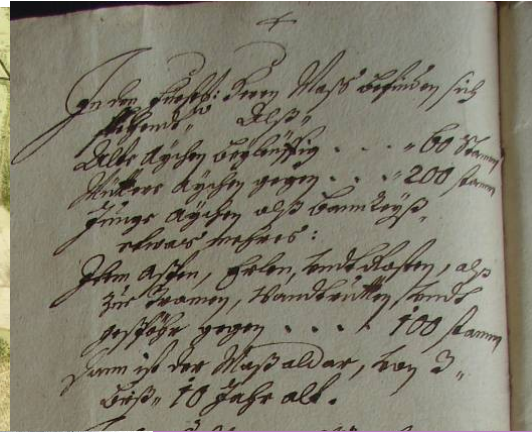
- pyl, makrozbytky, uhlíky
- kosti
- letokruhy
- DNA



Zdroje informace

2. archivní

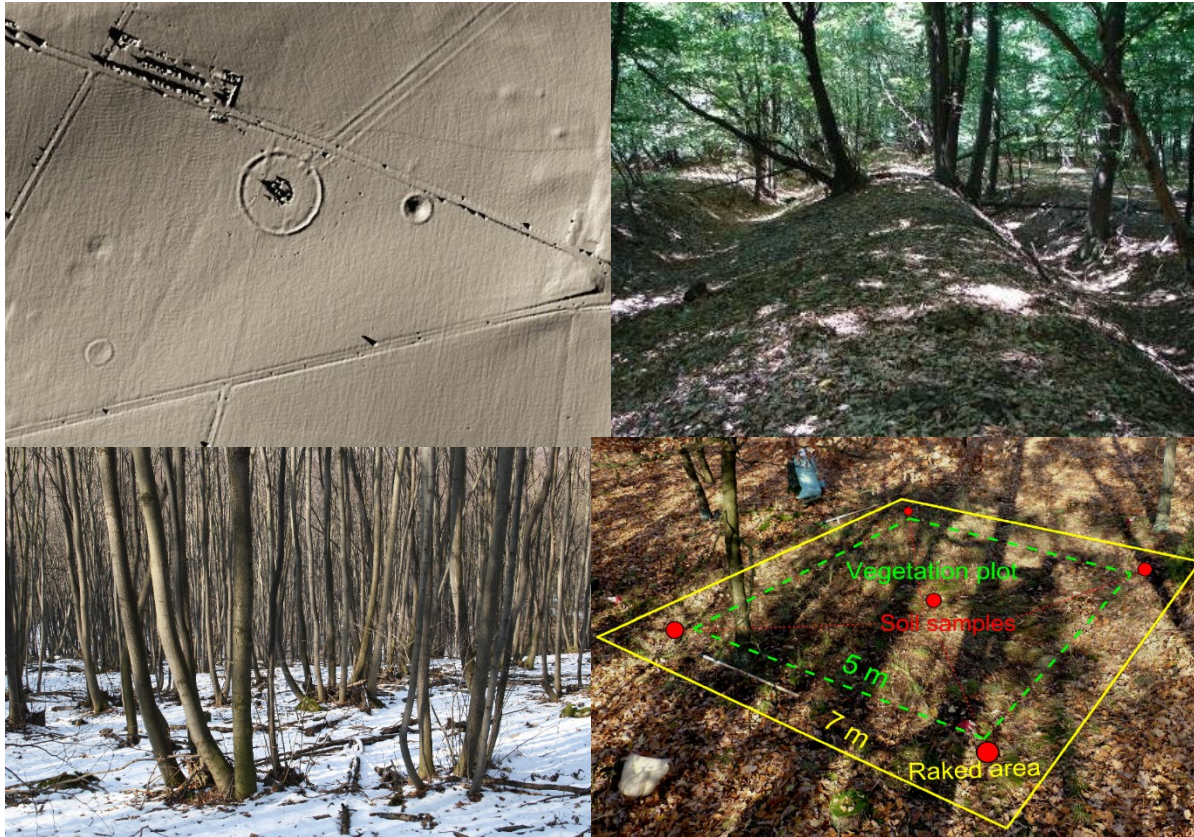
- katastry, účetní knihy, urbáře, staré mapy, kroniky etc.



Zdroje informace

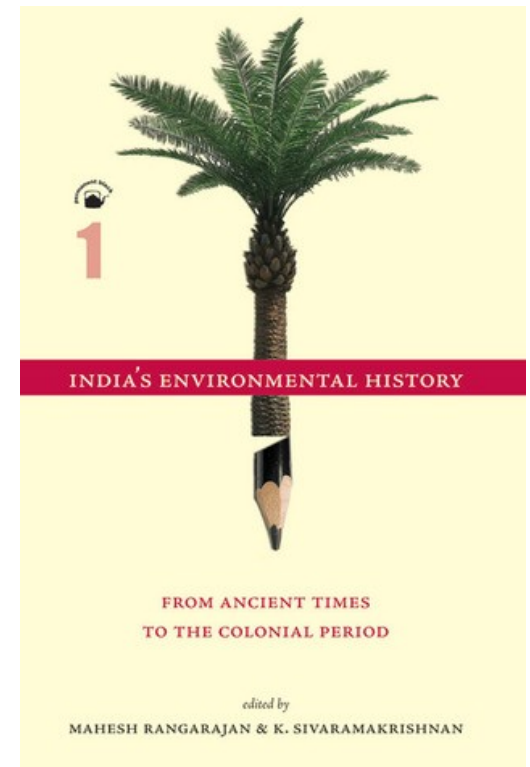
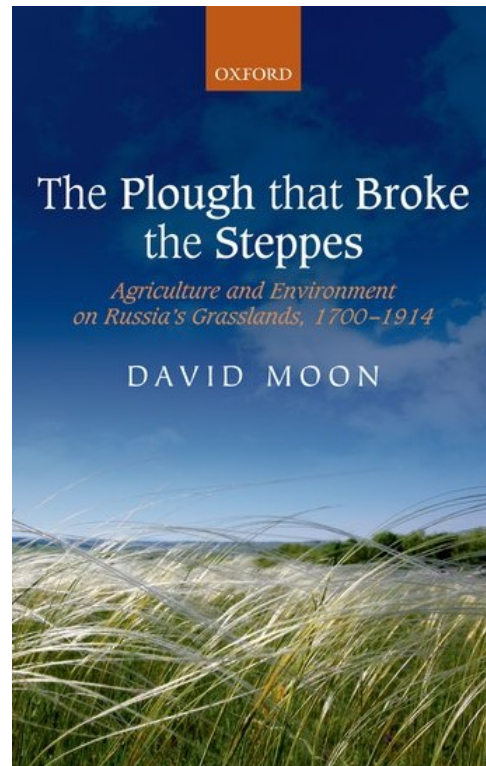
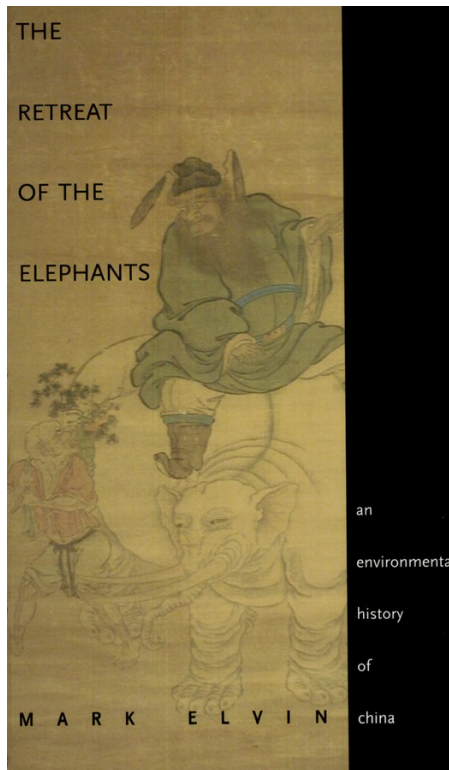
3. aktuální

- krajina
- současná flóra i fauna
- struktura vegetace
- experimenty
- vše na základě aktualizmu



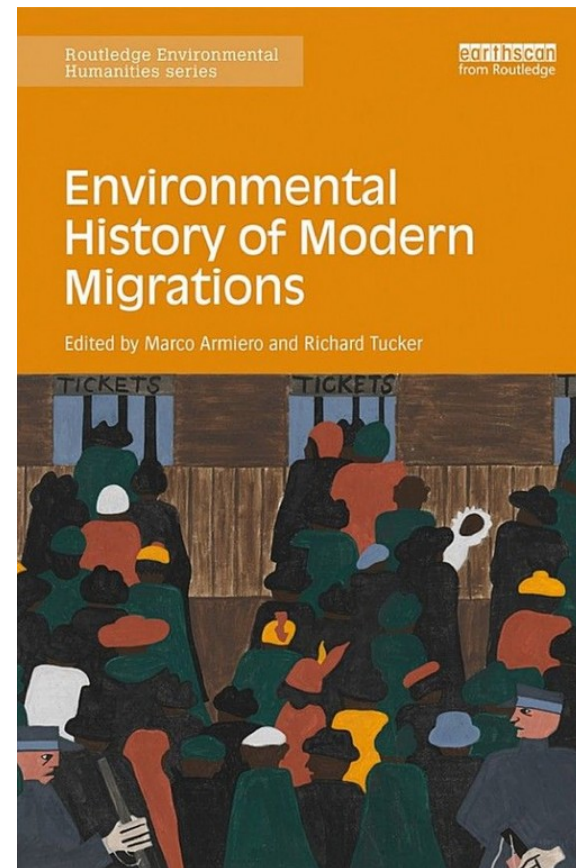
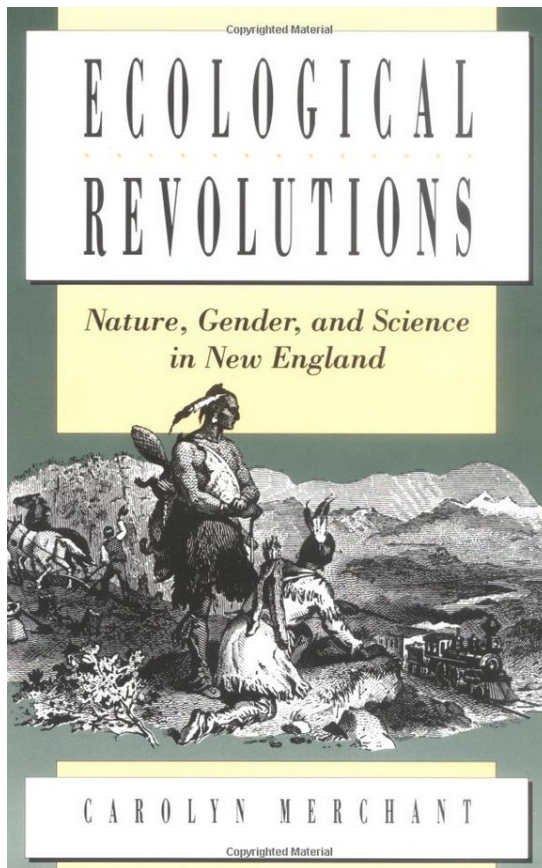
Nejnovější trendy

nové regiony: Rusko, Čína, Indie etc.



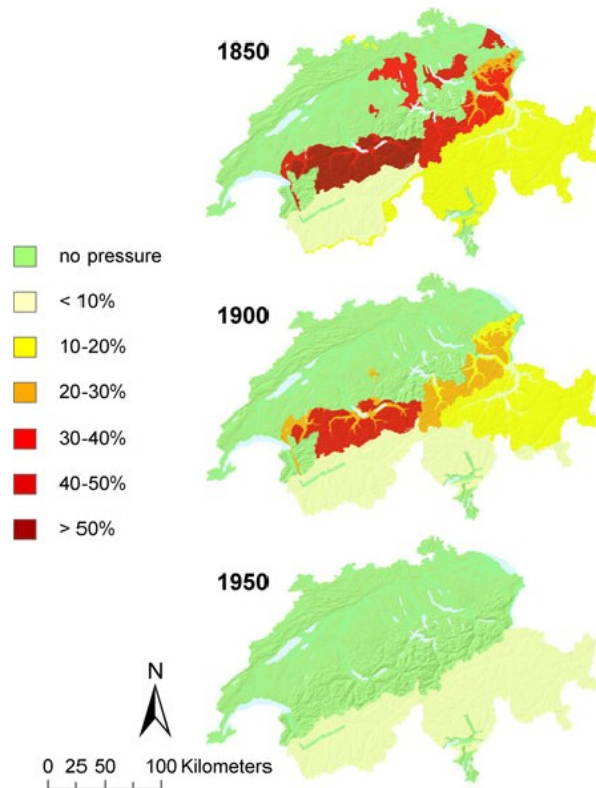
Nejnovější trendy

nová historie: gender, migrace



Nejnovější trendy

nová ekologie: statistika, modely

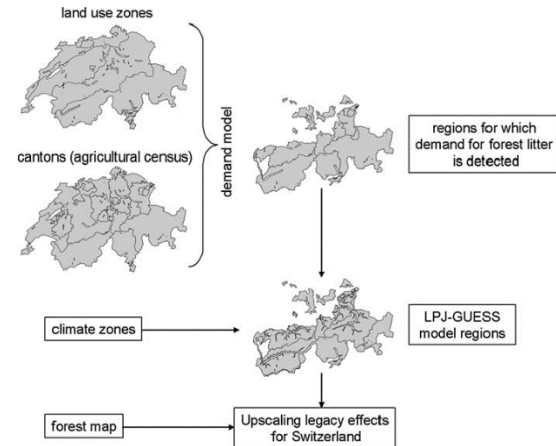


Landscape Ecol (2013) 28:835–846
DOI 10.1007/s10980-012-9778-4

RESEARCH ARTICLE

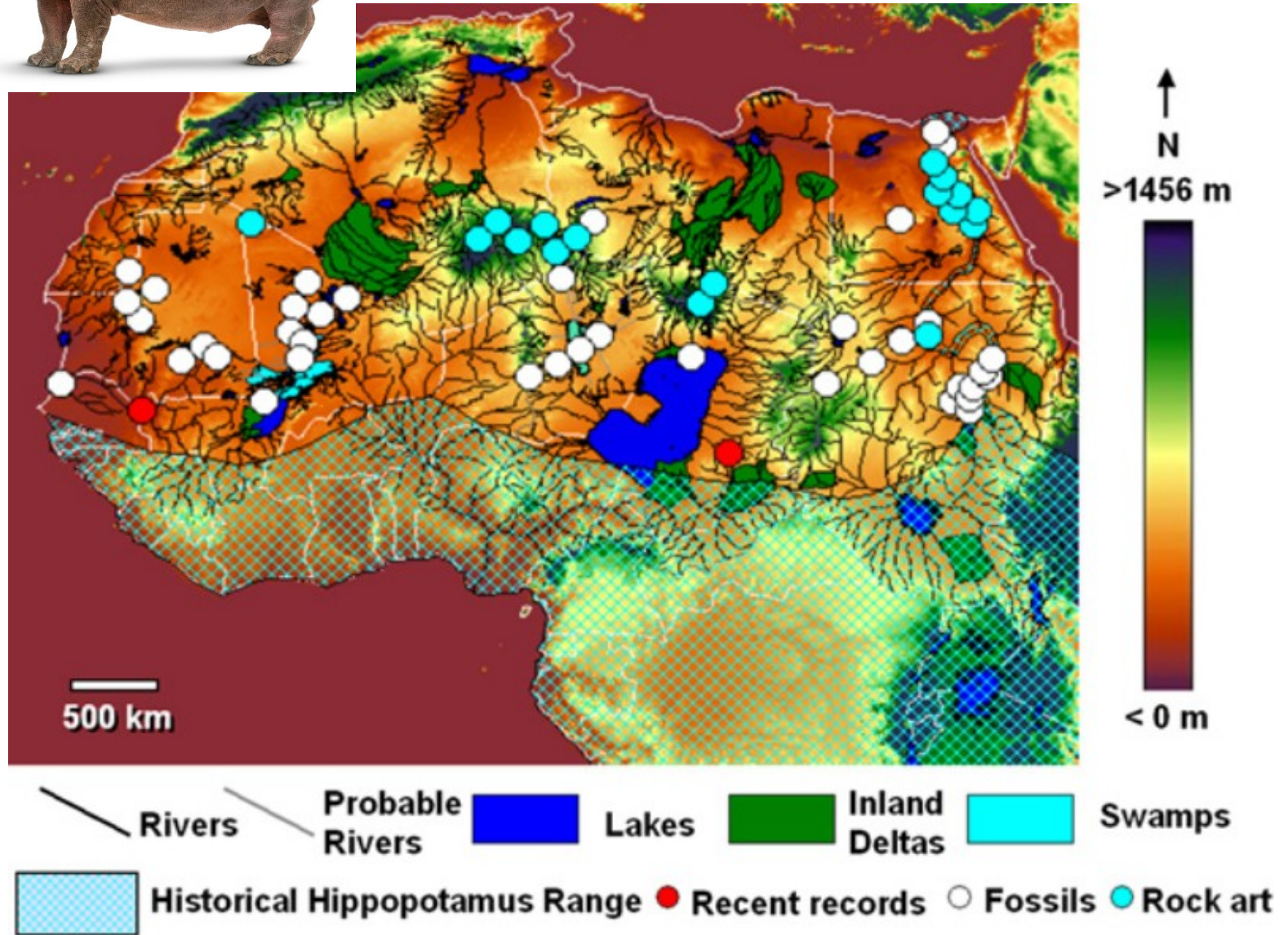
Soil carbon pools in Swiss forests show legacy effects from historic forest litter raking

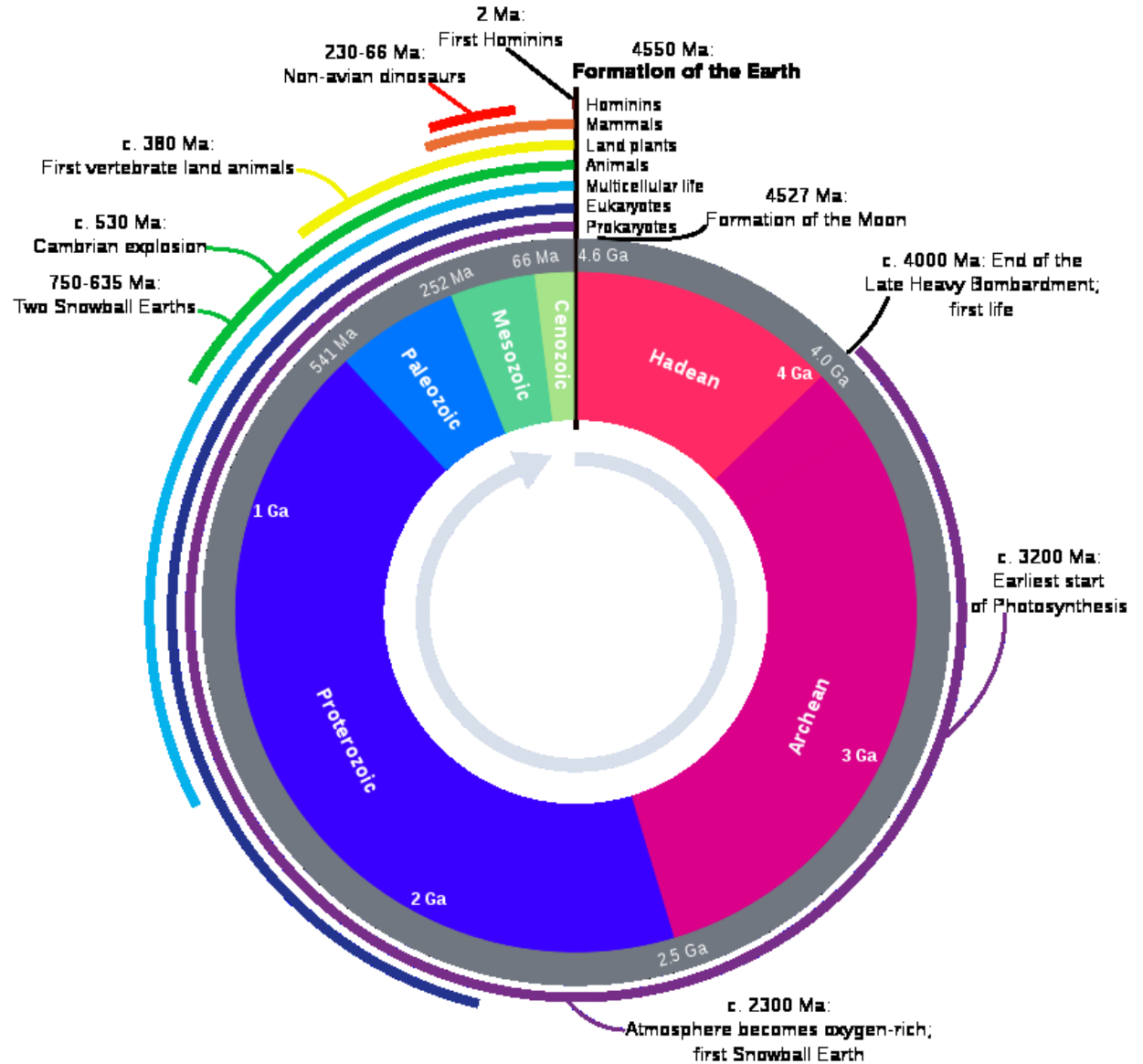
Urs Gimmi · Benjamin Poulter · Annett Wolf · Hanspeter Portner · Pascale Weber · Matthias Bürgi

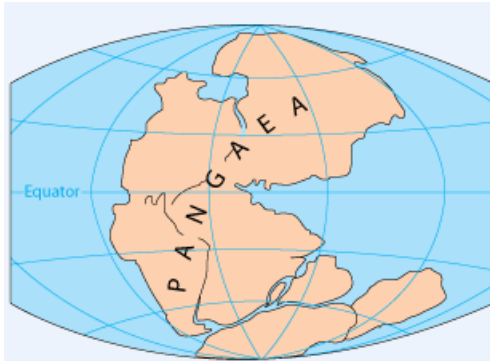




Aktualizmus



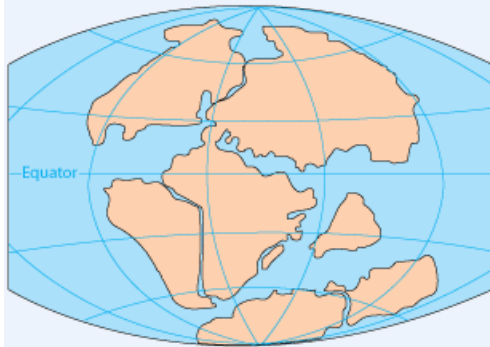




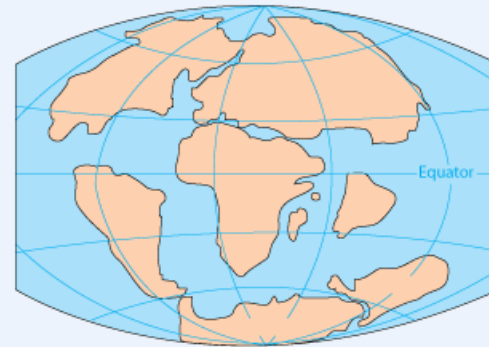
PERMIAN
250 million years ago



TRIASSIC
200 million years ago



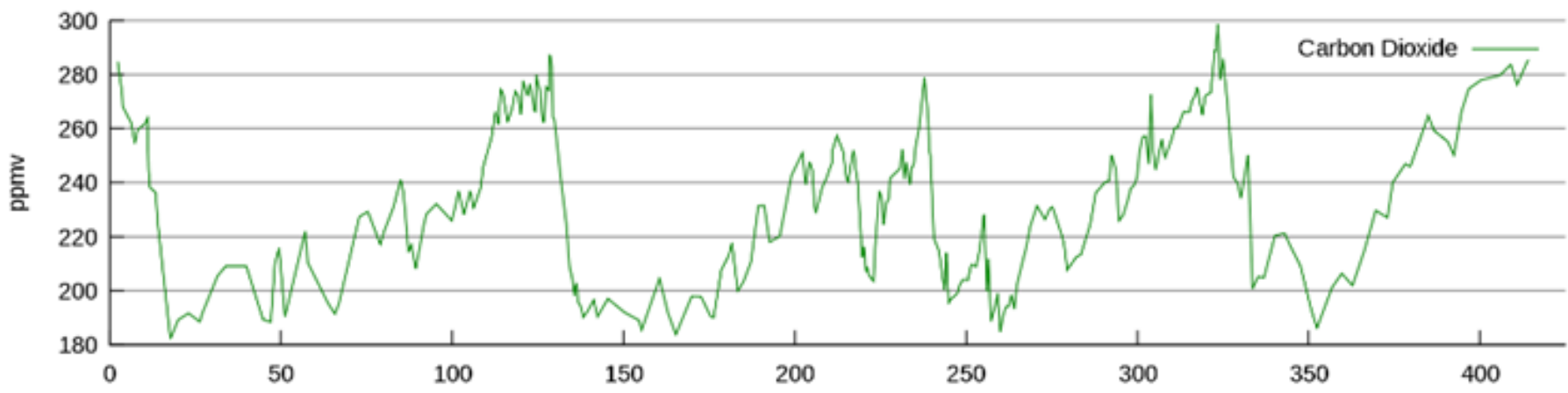
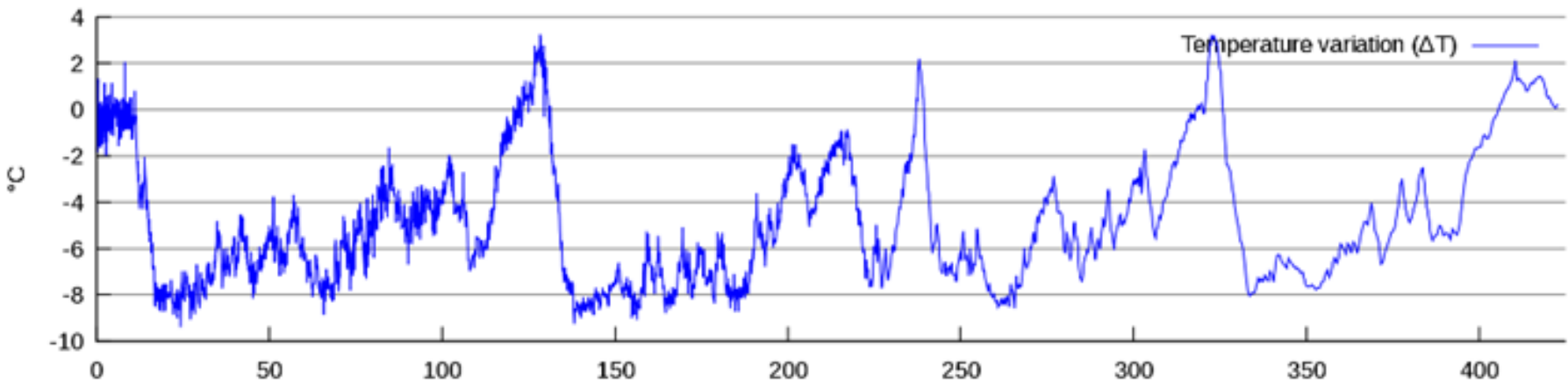
JURASSIC
145 million years ago

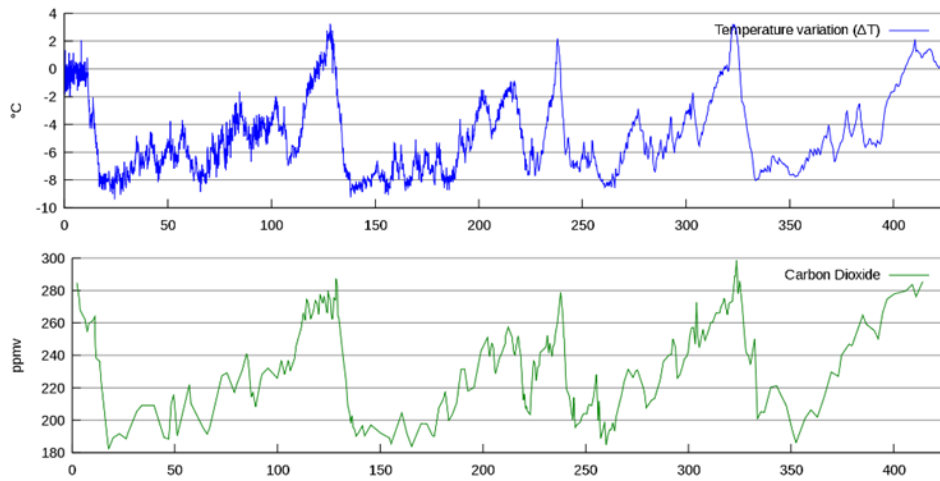


CRETACEOUS
65 million years ago

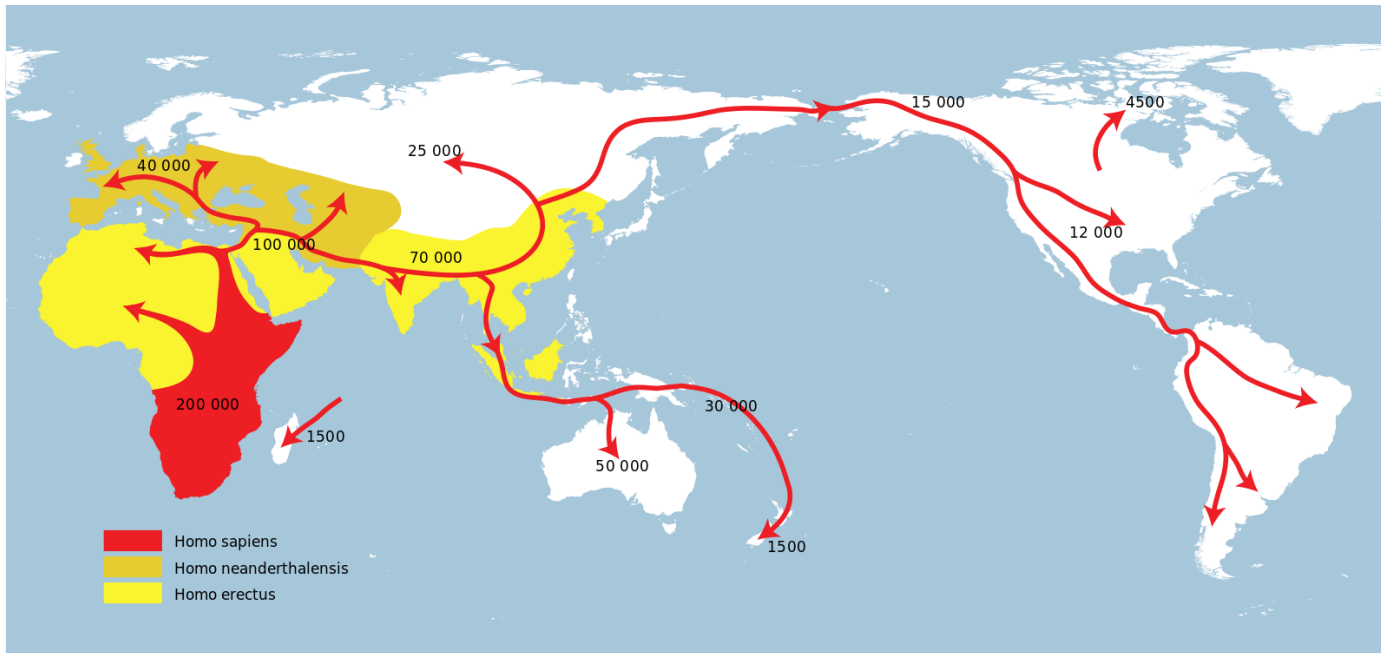


PRESENT DAY



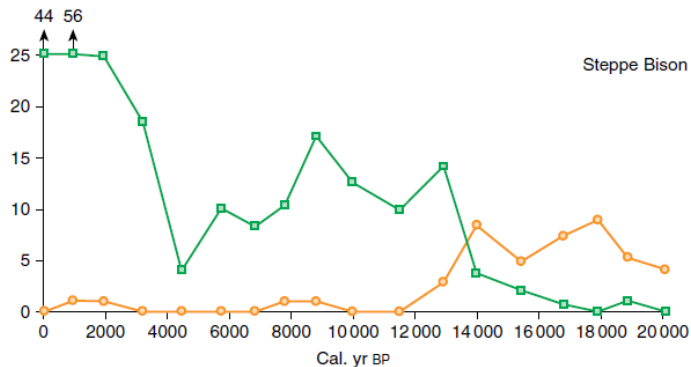
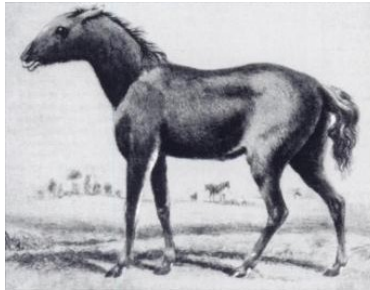
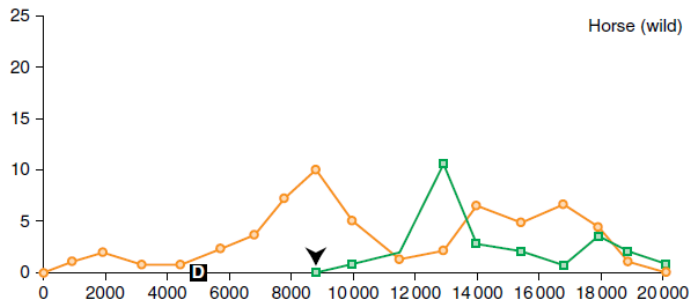
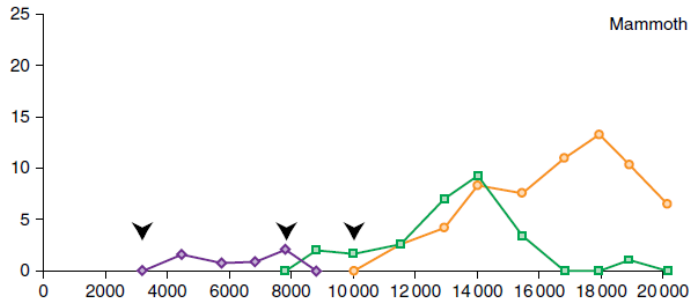


do c. 6500 BC

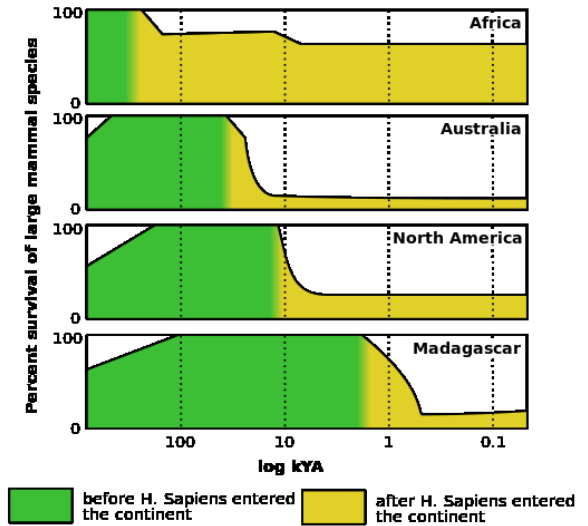


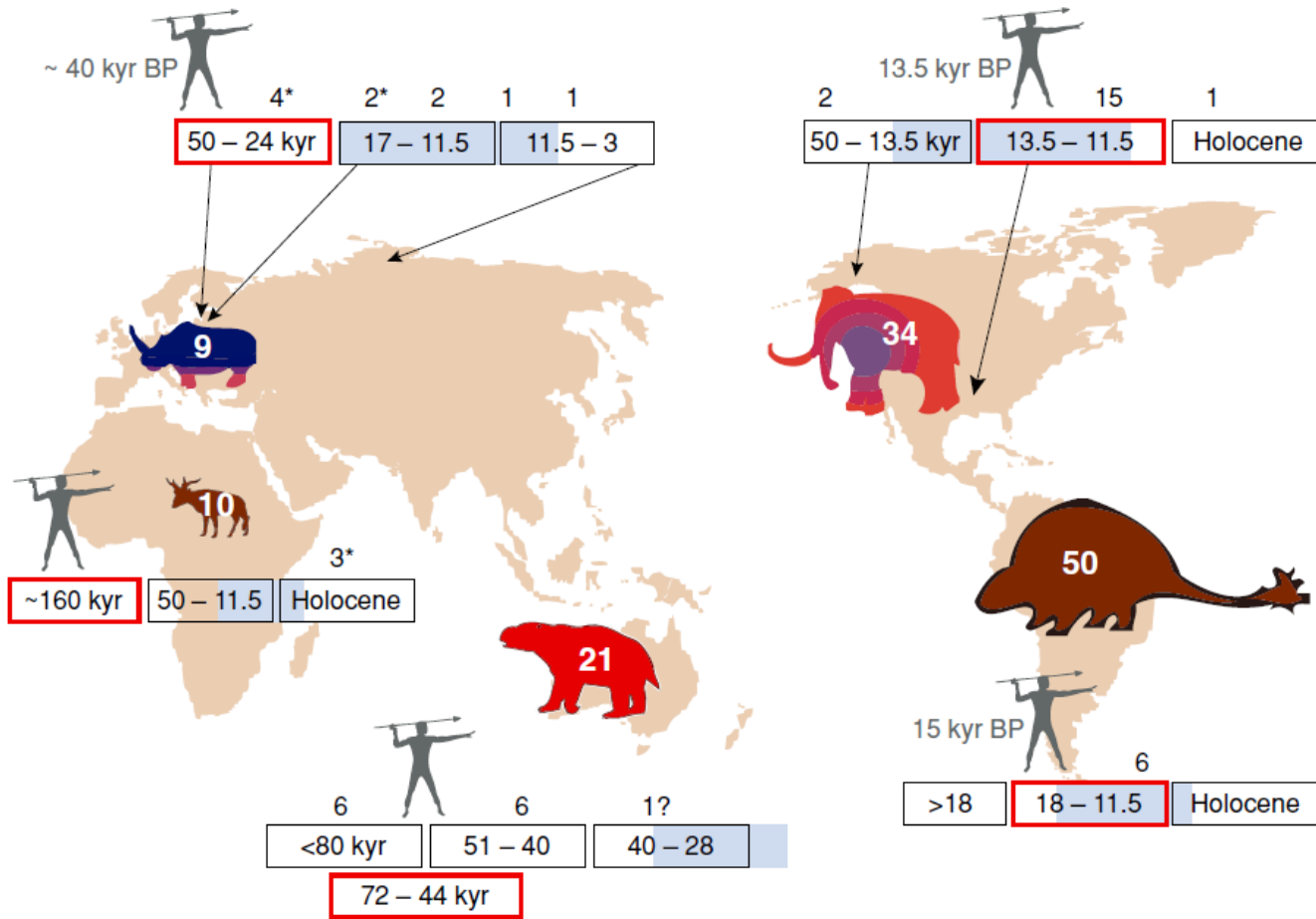
Za co může člověk ?

Vyhynutí megafauny v pozdním Pleistocénu



Large Mammal Populations of Selected Continents





Causes of extinction

- Humans
- Climate
- Insufficient data

Relative size of extinct-taxon icon corresponds to relative magnitude of extinction. Number of extinct genera is listed on each icon.

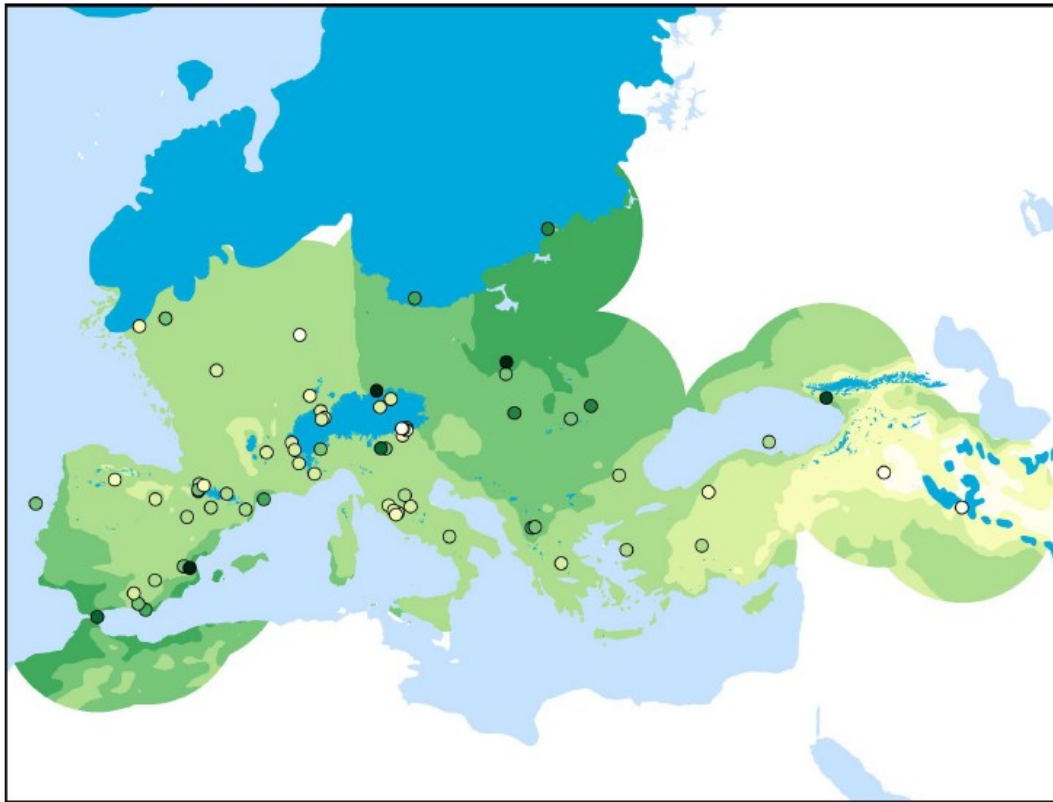
Correlations in time

- Humans arrive
- Climatic change

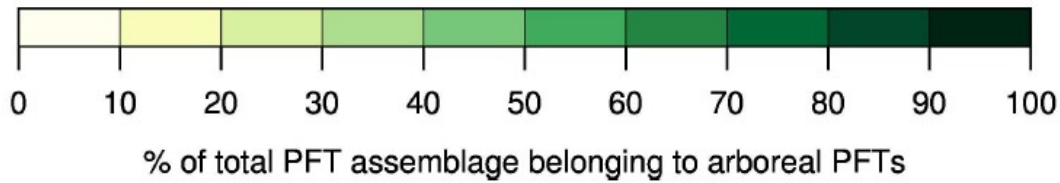
Numbers indicate how many genera have robust dating control evidence except as indicated:

- * Provisional evidence
- ? Needs more work

Požáry v paleolitu



Lesnatost před 21,000 l.





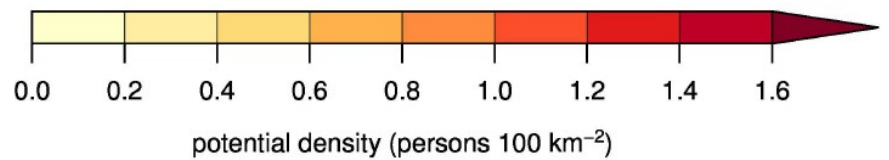
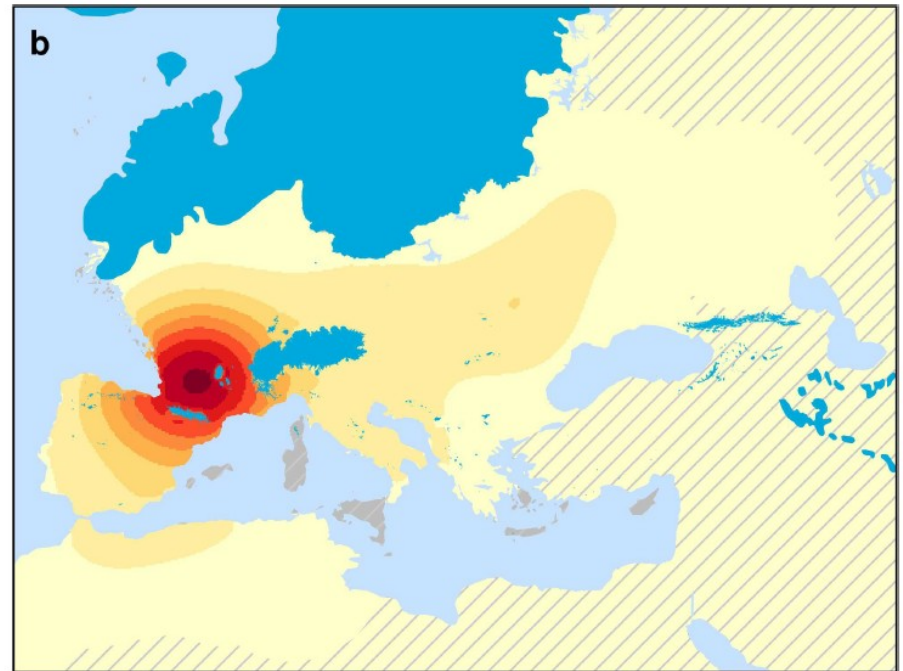
+ archaeological sites dating to $21,000 \pm 1000$ BP

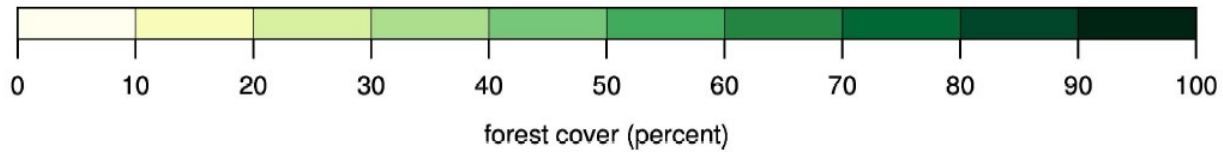
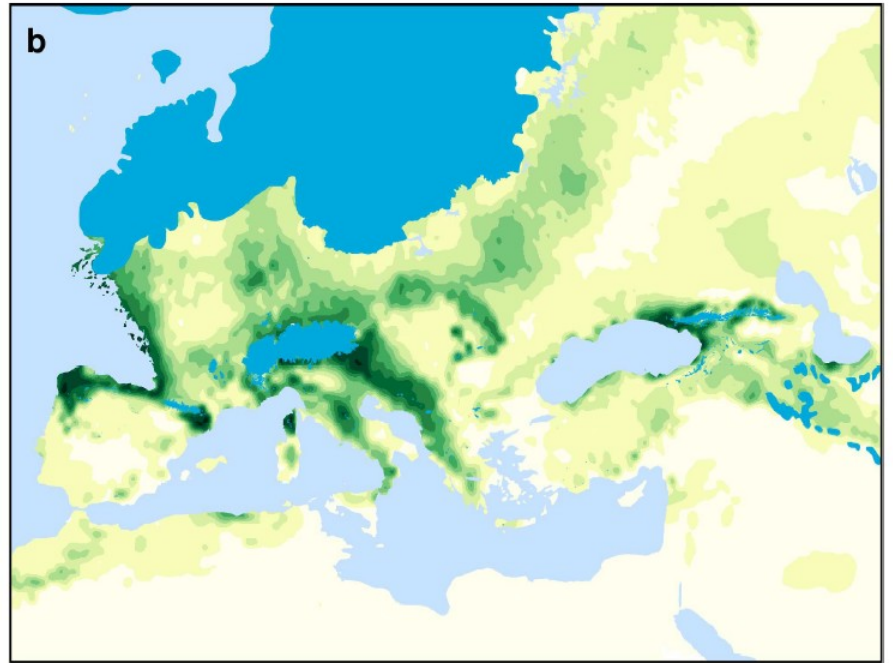
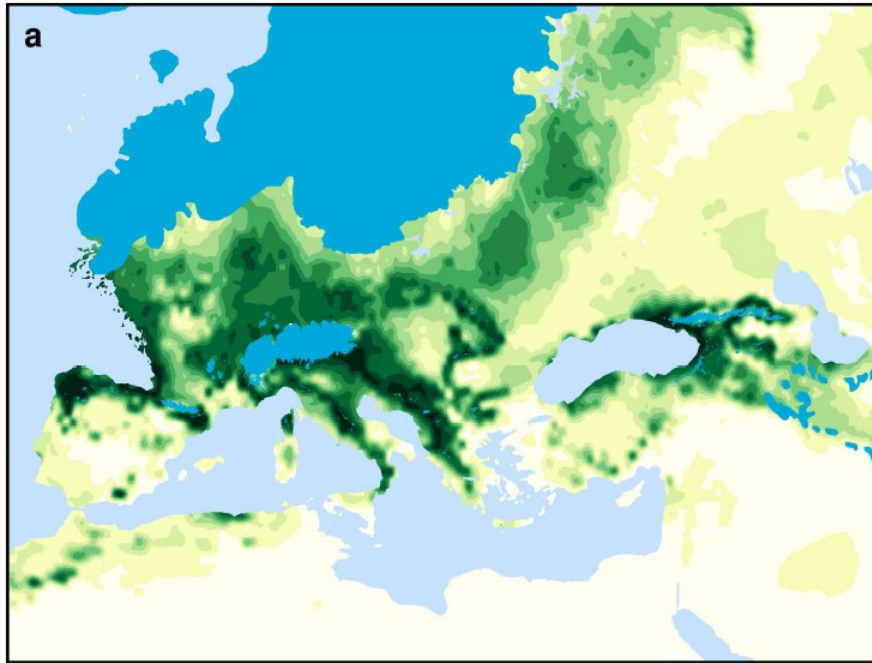
water

ice sheets / glaciers

uninhabited

estimated (no data)

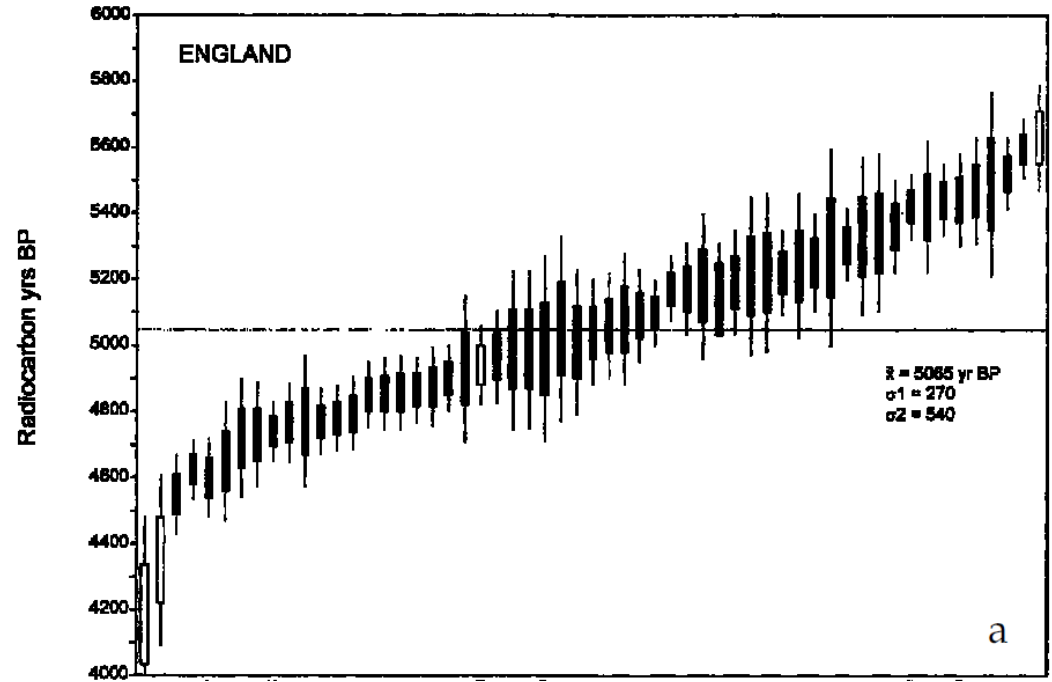
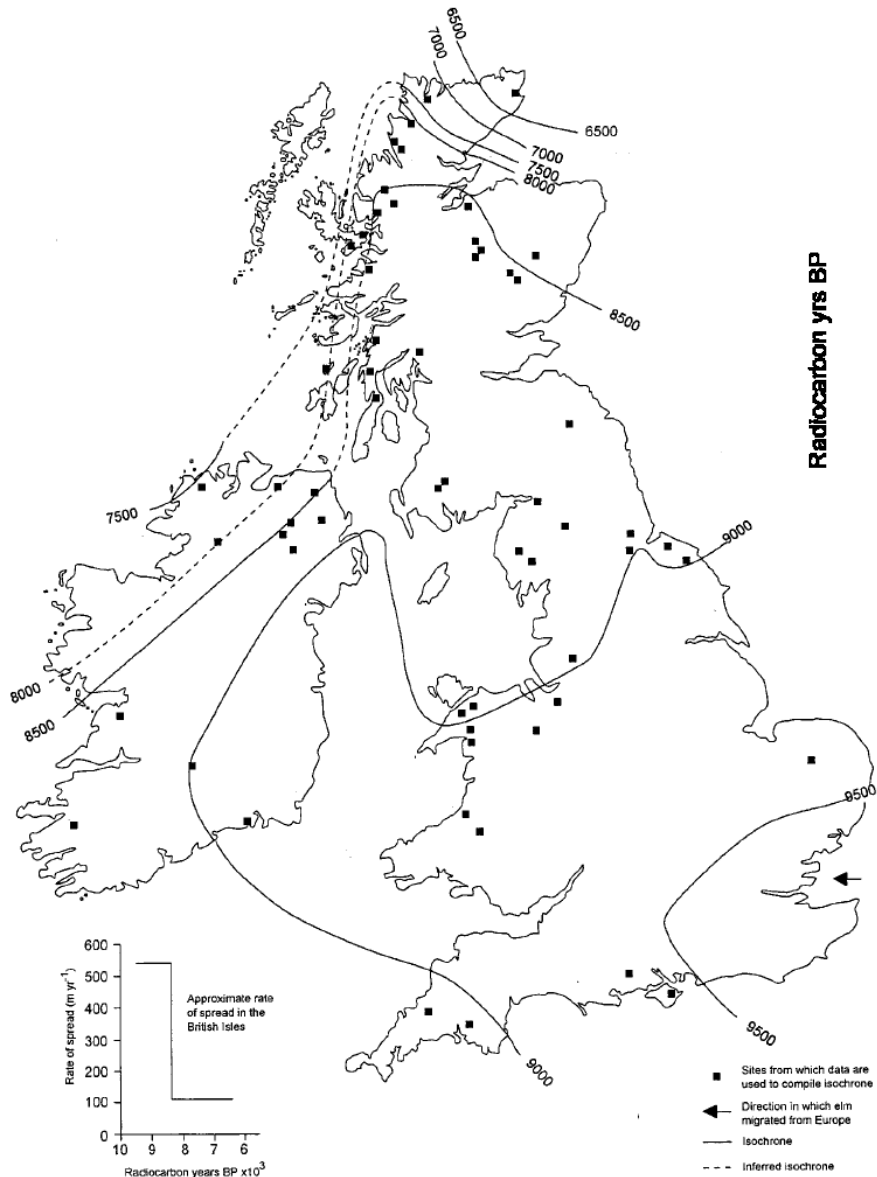




bez vypálení lesů

možný výsledek vypálení lesů

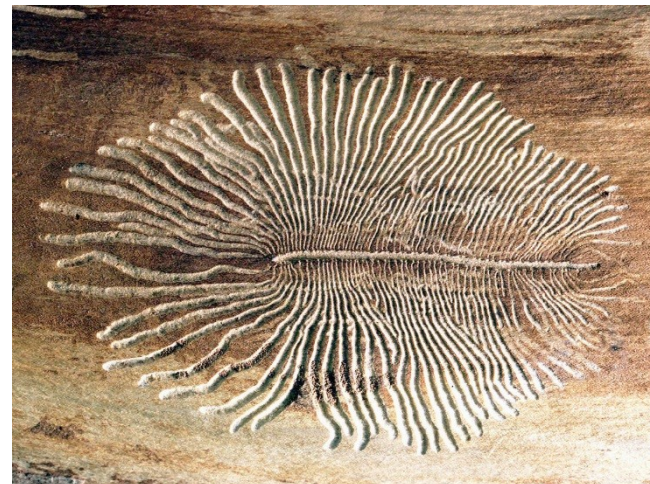
Úpadek jilmu

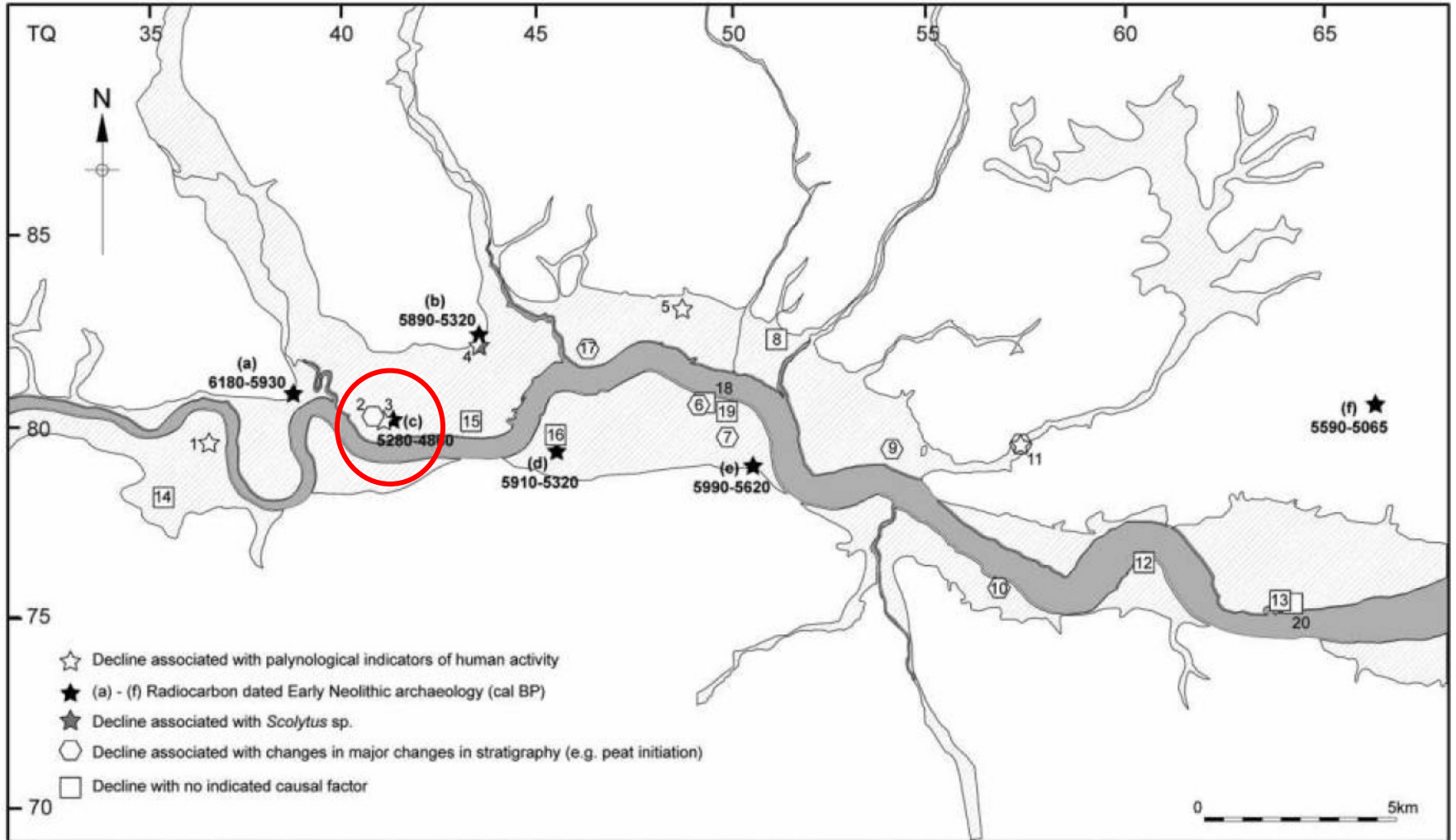




Ophiostoma ulmi

Scolytus scolytus
(bělokaz jilmový)

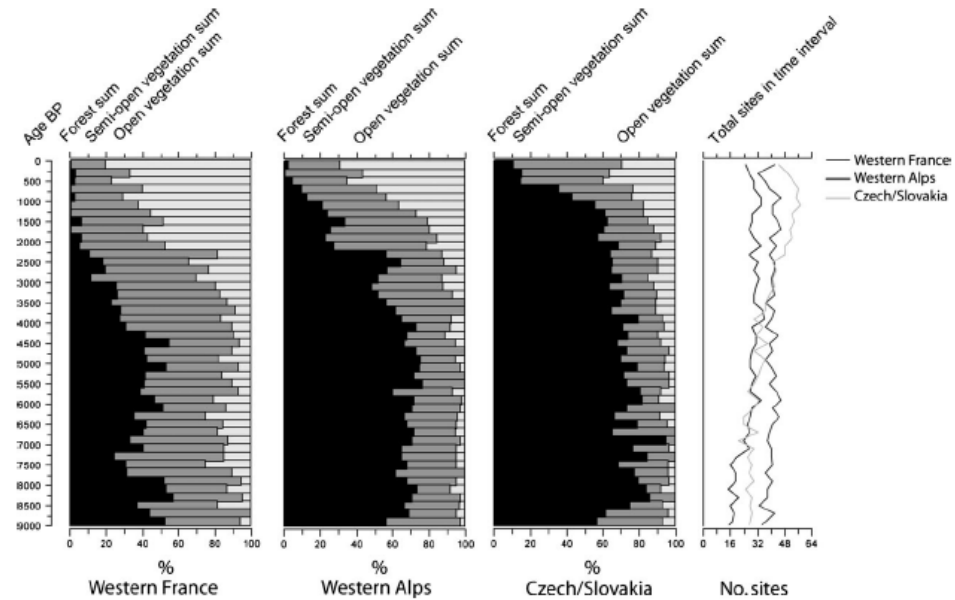
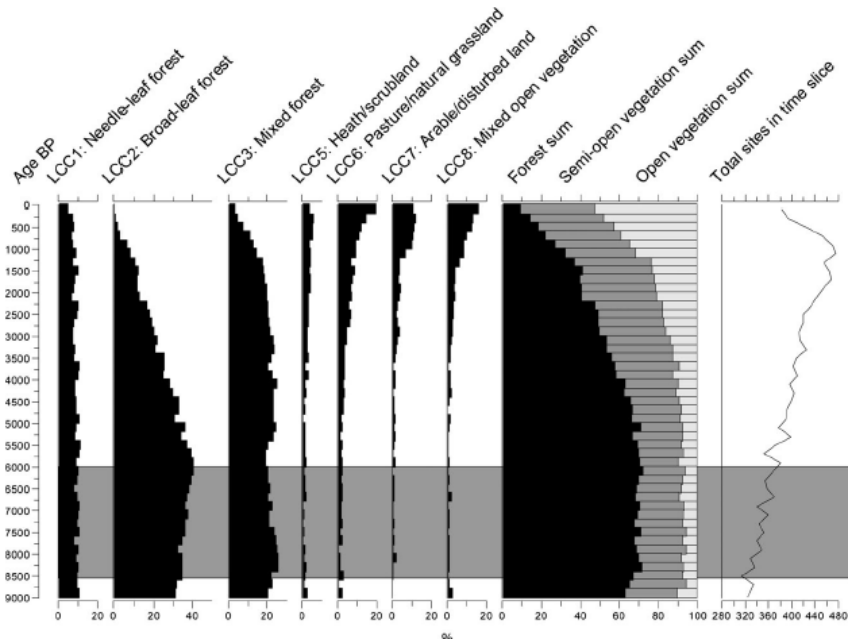
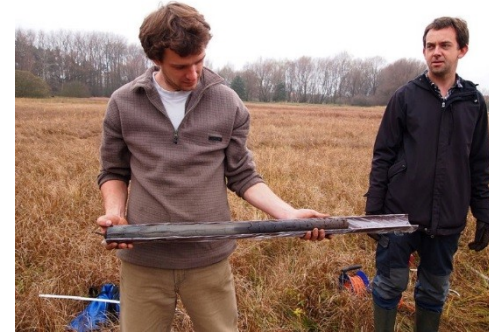


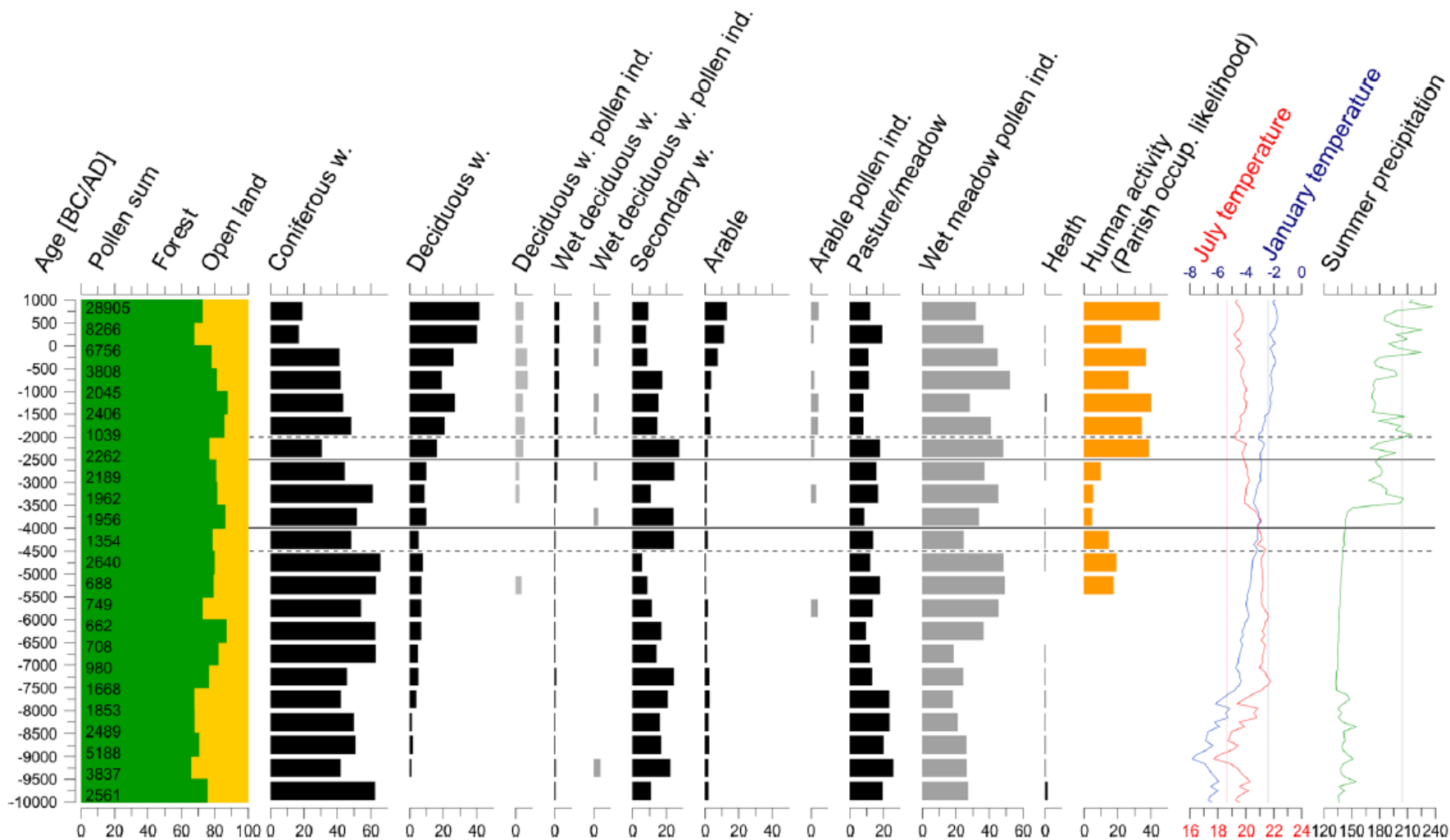


Změna vegetace



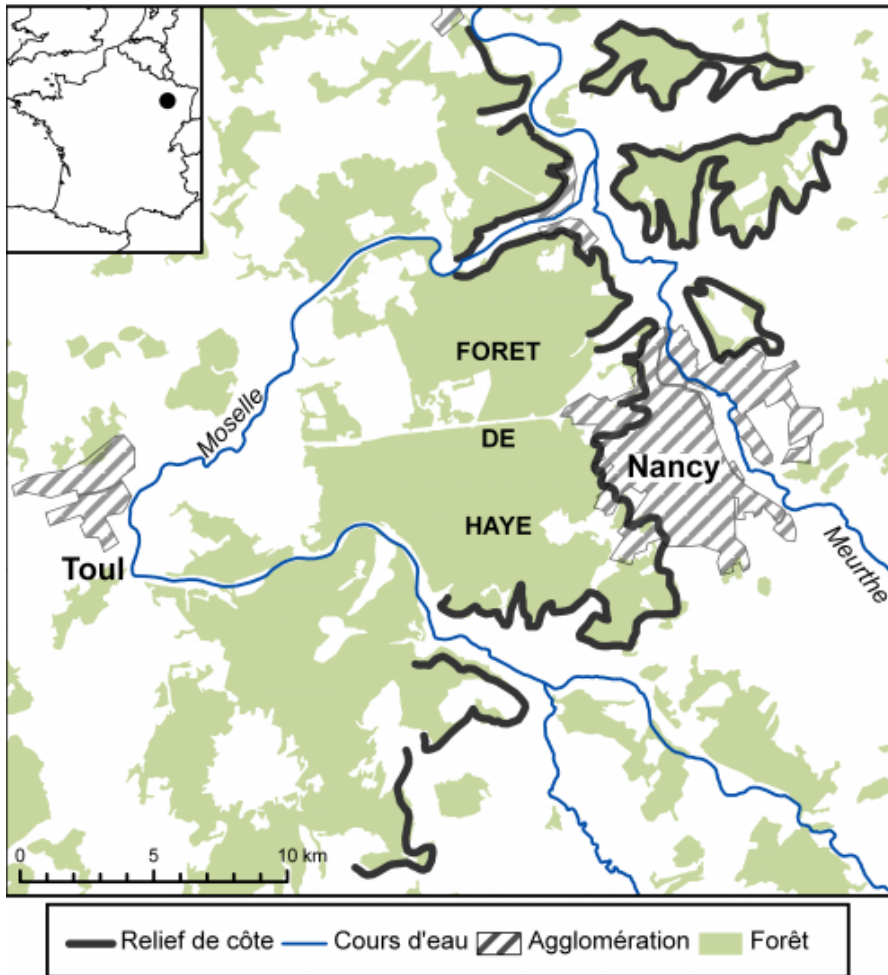
modřín

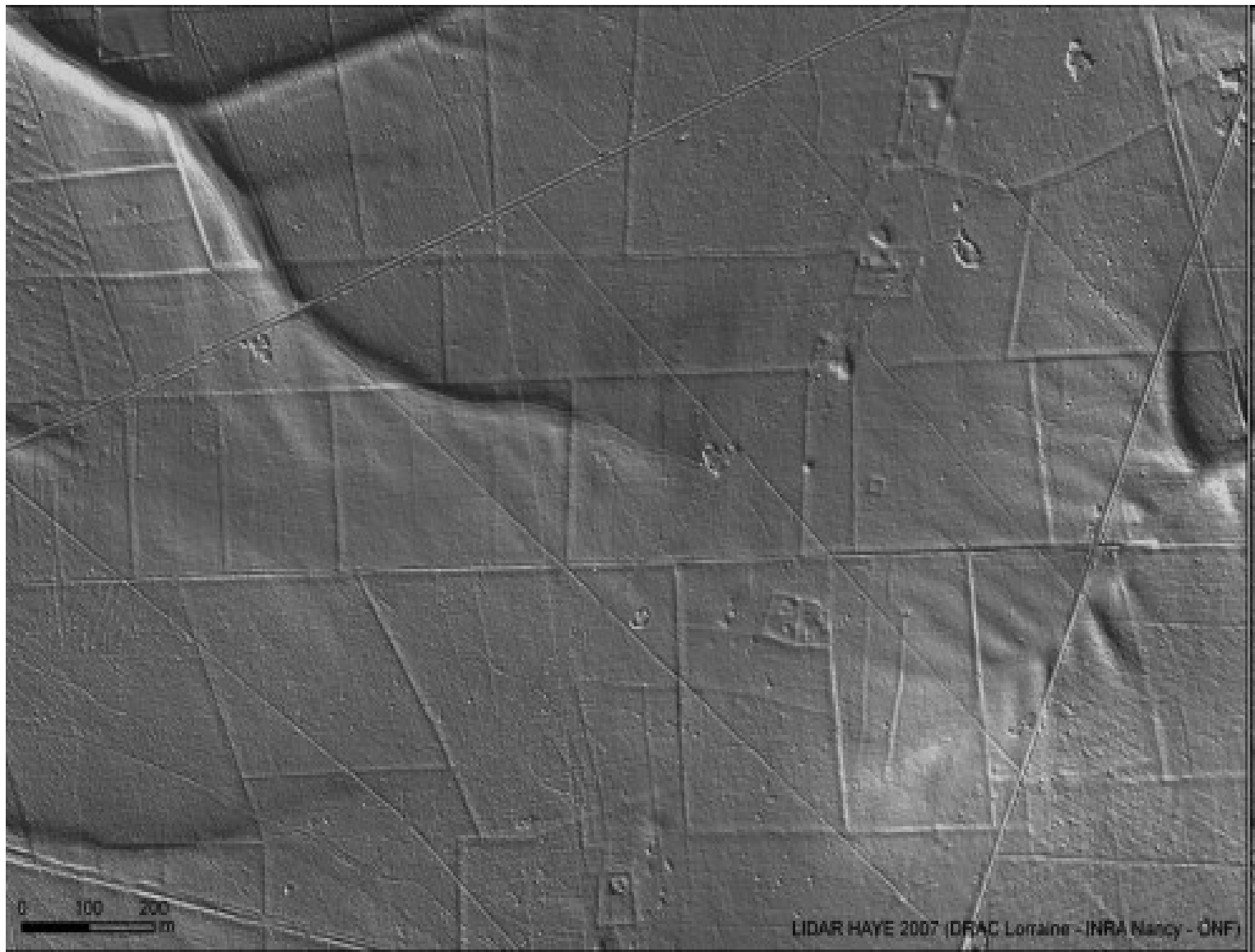




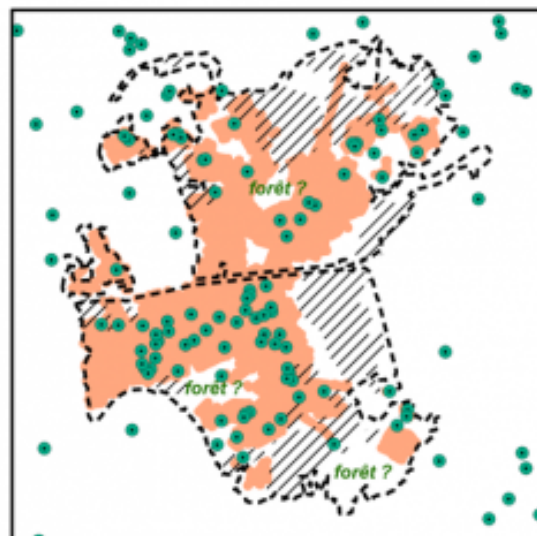
Krajina a lidská společnost na jižní Moravě

Dědictví zemědělství

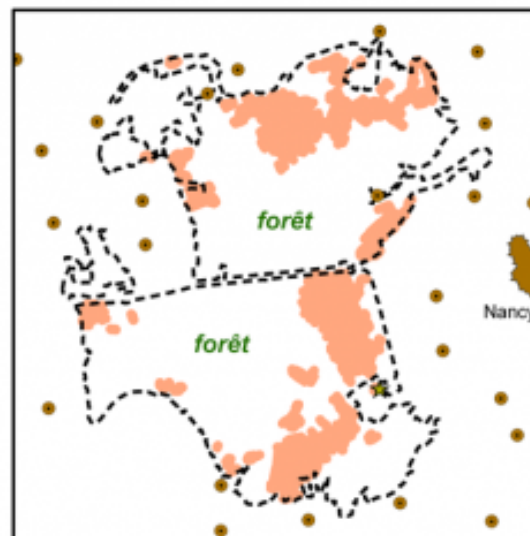




Epoque gallo-romaine



Epoques médiévales et modernes



Vers 1830

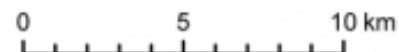
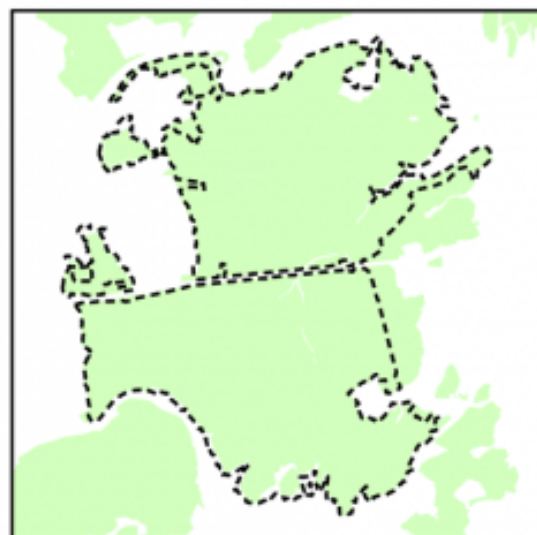


TABLE 3. Frequency of some indicator species according to ancient land use.

Species	Frequency		Probability
	Houses, enclosures, and nearby terraces (% in 22 plots)	Remote terraces and undisturbed areas (% in 21 plots)	
Species with their optimum in the less disturbed areas			
<i>Thuidium tamariscinum</i>	27	100	<0.001
<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>	23	95	<0.001
<i>Carex digitata</i>	27	90	<0.001
<i>Convallaria maialis</i>	18	81	<0.001
<i>Carex montana</i>	5	67	<0.001
<i>Hordelymus europaeus</i>	5	48	0.001
<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	0	33	0.004
<i>Neotia nidus-avis</i>	9	48	0.007
<i>Ornithogalum pyrenaicum</i>	5	38	0.009
Species with their optimum in the most disturbed areas			
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	41	14	0.09
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	32	5	0.05
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	27	0	0.02
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	45	10	0.02
<i>Ranunculus auricomus</i>	100	52	<0.001
<i>Plagiomnium undulatum</i>	77	24	<0.001
<i>Galium odoratum</i>	91	29	<0.001
<i>Milium effusum</i>	100	29	<0.001
<i>Vinca minor</i>	100	24	<0.001

Notes: Nomenclature is according to Tutin et al. (1968–1993). Test of the frequency difference between the two past land use categories is according to a Fisher's exact two-tail test.