

Geographic analysis of the border region of Vimperk

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Abstract:

This survey summarizes the results of geographic analysis of the border region of Vimperk. It is one of 16 microregional surveys aimed at providing a detailed overview of the border regions for comparison purposes. All surveys have the same structure: basic information, history, population and settlement, economy, transport, regional and local development, cross-border activities and future development. In this survey, various methods of geographic analysis were utilized. These methods are implemented in geographic information systems.

Key words: border microregion, geographic analysis, region of Vimperk.

Introduction

Within the framework of GA ČR project no. 205/99/1142 “Position of the borderland in the regional development of the Czech Republic in connection with the integration of the Czech Republic into European structures”, a series of microregional surveys was made by the project team in the last year of this project, implemented by the Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences. These analyses continued preceding surveys covering the entire borderland area. These surveys were territorially-focused and specifically limited: borderland districts, a 15-km-wide belt etc. (e.g. “Geographic Analysis of the Czech borderland”, “Reflexions of Regional Development in the Borderland of Czechia”). These surveys covered selected types of borderland-based territorial units in the Czech Republic.

The aim of these detailed surveys of selected microregions was to characterize individual borderland sections (regions bordering on Saxonia, Bavaria, Austria, Slovakia and Poland) with respect to adjacent territories. Totally, 16 regions were covered:

- Šluknov, Teplice (Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences, subsidiary Ústí n. L.),
- Kraslice, Aš, Tachov, Vimperk (West-Bohemian University, Plzeň),
- Český Krumlov, Jemnice, Broumov (Charles University in Prague in co-operation with Palacký University in Olomouc),
- Hrušovany, Mikulov Hodonín, Valašské Klobúky (Masaryk University in Brno),
- Třinec, Osoblaha, Hanušovice (University of Ostrava).

The aim of these surveys was not to provide concurrent materials with those already existing and focused on conception, such as regional development strategies or economic and social development programmes (prepared on commercial basis). Our approach is characterized by uniform design and structure of surveys, combining statistical data and information obtained in the course of our research and, last but not least, by the possibility to compare individual microregions or borderland territories. All analyses have following structure: basic data, history, population and settlement, business, transport, regional and local development, cross-border activities and future development.

A geographic analysis designed in this way was helpful for definition of conclusions focused on verification of theoretical approaches, such as understanding the borderland effect and its demonstration, identification of particular attributes of individual borderland microregions, thus showing future trends in regional development as well as steps to control these trends.

This paper deals with the results of one of these microregional studies covering the region of Vimperk (Vimpersko – Novotná, M. 2001). The microregion of Vimperk has been analysed in detail and it can be used as a good example of changes that occurred in the Czech borderland in the 1990s. It has been included in this paper to show analytical work performed in the frame work of the grant.

1. Basic information

The territory in the central part of Šumava was selected among other territorial units for a detailed research of the Czech-Bavarian borderland. The town of Vimperk, the centre of this area, gave the name to the entire region (see fig. 1). For the purpose of this survey, the microregion of Vimperk includes municipalities one or more parts

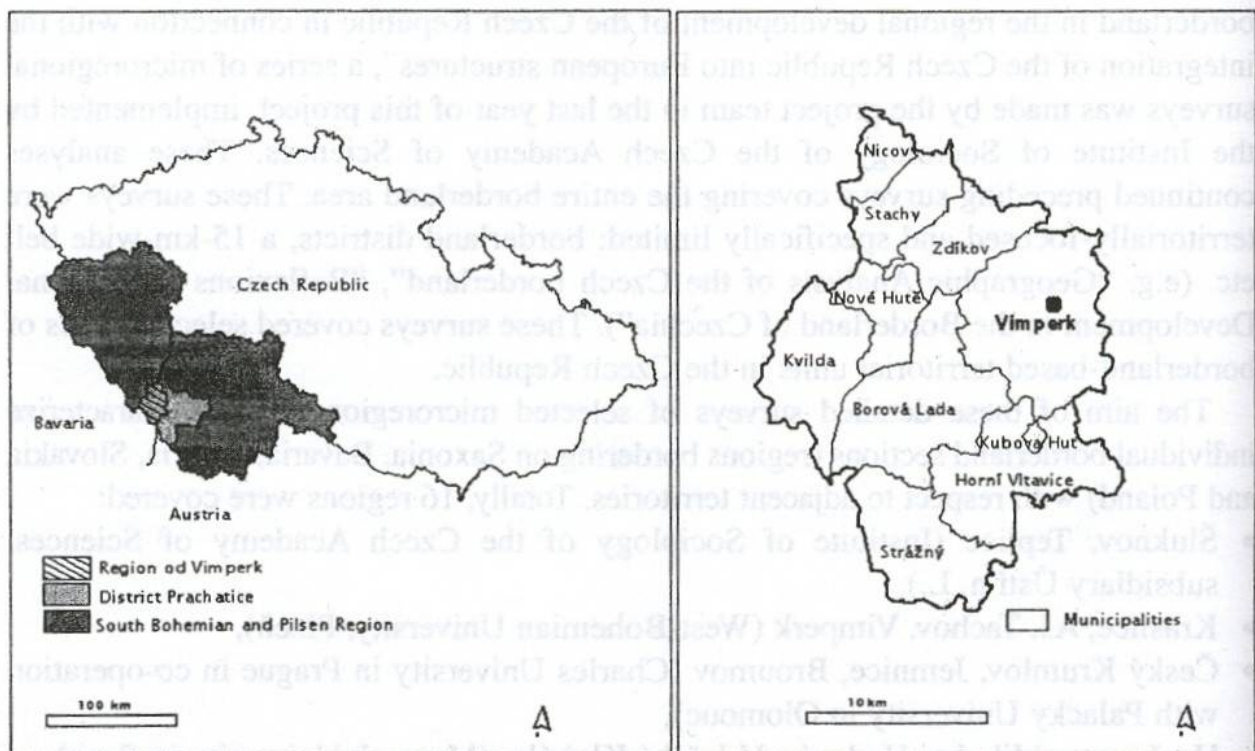


Fig. 1 Delimitation of the Border Region of Vimperk

of which is/are located within 15 km from the Bavarian border and, on the other hand, being within the catchment area of Vimperk. The region of Vimperk covered in this survey is not identical with the area specified in the process of regionalisation of the Czech Republic (Hampl, 1996) and it covers only the southern part of that area.

The microregion of Vimperk takes the area of 401 km² and includes ten municipalities: Borová Lada, Horní Vltavice, Kubova Huť, Kvilda, Nicov, Nové Hutě, Stachy, Strážný, Vimperk and Zdíkov. The population of the region (living in 56 settlements) is 12 605 (as at 1 January 2000).

Situated in the southwest of the South Bohemian Region, the micro-region of Vimperk adjoins to Bavaria. In the south, it borders on the District of Freyung-Grafenau (Bavaria), in the west on the Czech microregion of Sušice (in administrative terms, a part of the Region of Plzeň) and in the east on the microregion of Volary. Generally, the region of Vimperk is within the enclave being under influence of Prague. (Hampl, 1996).

2. Physical and geographical aspects

The microregion of Vimperk is situated in the Highlands of Šumava, a small part of the microregion is situated on the foothills of the Highlands of Šumava. In geomorphological terms, the region is situated on the Šumava Plains (Šumavské pláně) along state frontier, on the Highlands of Boubín and the interior area of the microregion is situated on the Highlands of Vimperk. The height above sea level (ASL) of the region ranges 525–1350 m, 24 per cent of region's area are over 1000 m ASL. The region has an extremely valuable natural environment: 45 per cent of the region are situated on the territory of the National Park of Šumava (NP) and 90 per cent are within the Landscape Conservation Area of Šumava (CHKO). Large part of the microregion – roughly 65.9 per cent – is covered with forest. With springs of Teplá Vltava and Volyňka, the significance of the region with respect to water resources is higher than country's average indicators. Large quantity of peat bogs in this region can be attributed to flat relief of its highest area and intensive atmospheric precipitation. Climatic conditions are medium-cold or cold. The central part of the Šumava Plains is one of the coldest areas in the Czech Republic, and also one with the most intensive atmospheric precipitation. In contrast, other locations, e.g. Stachy and Zdíkov (near Vimperk) have low intensity of precipitation, especially in winter, which means less snow than in the area of the frontier belt (Chábera, 1987).

The region of Vimperk feature brown, acid and podzol-type soils, rather frequent are also hydromorphous soil types, particularly in the peat bog basins and in reclaimed lands. Region's flora is determined by the low-grade moldanubian soil, cold climate and hydrogeologic conditions. Various natural conditions are displayed on the reconstructed vegetation map.

The level of landscape utilization is influenced by natural conditions, social and economic position of the region as well as its development in the past. The landscape of the region feature large forests. Climatic conditions and soil quality are limiting factors of region's agricultural potential. On the other hand, the region of Vimperk has favourable natural conditions for forestry and tourism.

3. Population and settlements

The region of Vimperk has ten municipalities – Borová Lada, Horní Vltavice, Kubova Huť, Kvilda, Nicov, Nové Hutě, Stachy, Strážný, Vimperk and Zdíkov. With the population density of 31 inhabitants/ 1 km², the region of Vimperk is one of less populated microregions in the Czech Republic. The population density of the adjacent District of Freyung-Grafenau, Bavaria, is more than double (83.4 inhabitants /1 km²).

The development of population in this region was influenced by social and political events of national and international significance and its location on the border with Bavaria. The highest density of local population was at the turn of the 19th and 20th century. In the following period, there was a slight drop in population caused by emigration. However, the most crucial change of the population occurred before and also after the World War II. In late 1938, the Czech population emigrated to the interior and after the World War II, in turn, the German population was transferred to Germany and Austria, some settlements ceased to exist, the “iron curtain” and special protection zones in the whole borderland area were established. In 1950, the population was 49 per cent of that in 1930. Transferred German population was replaced by the newcomers from the interior of Czechia and Slovakia. After 1950, the population slightly increased. In 1991, it reached 53.61 per cent, and in 2000 54.95 per cent of the pre-World War II level (Novotná, M. 2001).

The population development in microregion's settlements is shown in Table appendix “Long-term development of population”. The population data for 2001 are not available. The population lives in 57 permanent settlements (2001). In 1950–1991, the population had grown in 8 settlements: Vimperk, Borová Lada, Horní Vltavice, Strážný, Kubova Huť, Korkusova Huť, Zdíkov and Hrabice. On the other hand, the population in most of small settlements located in the vicinity of Vimperk and in small settlements lying outside main roads dropped dramatically. In 1991, the population in 17 settlements was less than 10 per cent of that in 1900. Only in three settlements the drop was lower than 50 per cent and the an increase in population was only in Vimperk (155 per cent of the quantity in 1900).

The settlements in the region are not distributed uniformly. Few settlements are located on the ridges of Šumava – both exterior and interior – covered with forest. Only few municipalities – Kvilda, Borová Lada, Svinná Lada, Popelná, and partially Strážný, Nový Svět, Řasnice and Hliniště – are located near Bavarian border and on the territory of the Šumava National Park. The highest population density is Vimperk, Zdíkov and Stachy. These locations have both large housing areas as well as dissipated small settlements. Dissipated small settlements feature, primarily, the area of Stachy

The largest settlement is the town of Vimperk with 7 332 inhabitants, i.e. 60% of microregion's population. Considering the settlement structure, only Vimperk is a town, other municipalities can be classified as village-type settlements. Vimperk includes 17 small settlements with 764 inhabitants in 1991 (6.21% of total microregion's population). Other densely populated areas are Zdíkov – 1056 inhabitants (8.59%) and Stachy – 576 inhabitants (4.68%). The total population of the other 36 settlements was only 2560 (20.82%).

After the World War II, the settlement structure has experienced many changes. "ny settlements near the frontier disappeared as a result of transfer of German population (Knížecí Pláně, Zahrádky, Žďárek, Stodůlky, Černá Lada and more). In many other settlements, there was a dramatic drop in population after the World War II (1946–1947) – and the population outflow had continued until recently (locations without permanent population, such as Krousov, Paseka, Veselka, Modlenice).

Currently, the most inhabitants live in Vimperk and only the minor part in the country. 12 per cent of inhabitants live in small settlements (under 100 inhabitants). The density of population in the region of Vimperk is much lower than that in neighbouring Bavaria (only Stachy and Zdíkov areas have comparable population density).

In 1998, there were totally 2172 houses in region's settlements, out of which 1636 (75.32%) with permanent population. 75 per cent of permanently occupied houses are family houses. The average quantity of persons living in one apartment is 2.5; in 20 settlements (most of them in small settlements), this number is less than 2 persons.

Many houses in this region are occupied only on weekends and holidays, since natural conditions make the region extraordinary suitable for hiking, biking, skiing and other leisure activities. In total, there are 357 recreation facilities and 163 weekend houses in the region. With continuing depopulation of country settlements and purchasing vacant houses for recreation purposes, many of region's settlements have acquired recreational character. This is particularly true for smaller settlements with no permanent population (Modlenice, Veselka and Paseka). In some other settlements the recreational character is prevailing. In 21 settlements the number of houses intended for recreation purposes exceeds the number of houses with permanent occupants. The highest numbers of houses utilized for individual recreation can be found in Horní Vltavice, Kvilda, Nové Hutě and Stachy.

The trends in region's age structure are similar to those in the entire Czech Republic, i.e. falling number of children and rising number of seniors. Compared with average indicators of the Czech Republic, yet, the age structure in the region of Vimperk is slightly better and the trend of increasing population's age is slower. The highest age of the population is in western part of the microregion (Kvilda, Stachy, Nicov a Zdíkov). Compared with the neighbouring Bavarian region, the number of the population in pre-production age is lower in the region of Vimperk, the number of the population in productive age is higher.

Considering the nationality structure, the region of Vimperk was featured by mixed population before the World War II with prevailing German population (particularly in the western part of the area). After the World War II, most of German population was transferred. In spite of that, the microregion has not become homogenous in terms of nationality. The following population of this area brought about influx of Slovaks, Romanies and Czechs who, by that time had lived in Hungary and Romania. These immigrants have stayed and assimilated or left the region again.

The Czechs account for more than 90 per cent of the population (1991). The number of Germans living here is low, the co-existence with Romany population is good. A new phenomenon is presence of Vietnamese and Ukrainian people. The most Vietnamese are employed in trade sector (open-air markets in the vicinity of the state

border and along the Vimperk – Strážný road). The Ukrainians are employed mostly in civil engineering sector. (Prachatice Labour Office, 2001).

In the past thirty years, the number of region's inhabitants has slightly increased, as the result of both by natural reproduction and immigration. Until 1980s, the birth rate was higher than in other Czech regions (over 15‰ in the microregion vs 13‰ in the Czech Republic). Afterwards, the birth rate was falling (however, it continued to be above the average, considering both district and country indicators). In late 1990s, the annual birth rate was 10 newborns/1 000 inhabitants. The highest birth rate was in Borová Lada, Kubova Huť, Kvilda, Strážný a Vimperk. Region's mortality lies slightly below country's average, in the period under consideration it is approx. 11'. A low mortality can be seen in most municipalities, except of Zdíkov and Stachy (the most negative age structure and the highest average age. The high mortality in Stachy is influenced by inclusion of the senior home in Kůsov (located in the area of Stachy).

High migration could be seen in the region throughout the survey period. The migration balance is varying in waves. The rise in population due to migration could be seen the first half of 1970s and especially in the first half of 1980s. Afterwards – in the second half of 1970s and 1980s – the number of population continued to fall due to migration. Similar but not so dramatic trends could be seen in 1990s. In 1970s and 1980s, more than 30 persons immigrated per 1 000 inhabitants. In 1990s, this trend is falling (from 44‰ in 1991 to 18‰ in 1999). The highest immigration rates have been found in small municipalities, such as Borová Lada, Kubova Huť, Kvilda, Nové Hutě and Strážný. The emigration rate is slightly lower, however, the variation in the time is not so dramatic. Generally, the emigration has slightly falling trend, however, in recent time the number of emigrants is higher than that of immigrants. Again, the higher emigration rate can be seen in small municipalities (Borová Lada, Kubova Huť, Kvilda and Strážný).

In intraregional terms, the municipalities in the western part of the microregion (Stachy, Zdíkov, Nicov and Nové Hutě) are losing population by natural exchange (birth vs death rate) and the municipalities in the eastern part (Borová Lada, Horní Vltavice, Kvilda and Strážný) are losing population by migration.

The comparison of the population trends within the region of Vimperk with those in the whole District of Prachatice (the microregion of Vimperk is a part thereof) and in neighbouring Bavarian area show some differences. The natural increase in region's population is lower than in Bavaria, however, it is not negative (as in the District of Prachatice as a whole). A contrary trend development trend can be seen in the migration: the population in the microregion of Vimperk is falling while in Bavaria it continues to grow.

Formerly, the microregion featured lack of jobs and surplus of labour. The town of Vimperk offered many jobs, however, commuting to locations outside the region was extremely high. After 1989, much people are commuting to Bavaria.

Microregion's employment structure was different than that in the country as a whole. In 1970–1990, the number of those employed in the primary sector slightly increased. This could be attributed to increasing intensity of utilization of the mountain landscape. In 1980s, the land not utilized before was cultivated (Novotná, M. 2001). In 1991 approx. 17.9 per cent of economically active population (EAP) were employed in the primary sector. Until 2001, this percentage fell to 8.1. The EAP in the industry decreased in the

1980s (Czech Statistical Office, regional subsidiary České Budějovice 2000), in 1990s, however, it rose dramatically. By contrast, the number of those employed service sector has not increased in 1990s. The employment rate in the production sector exceeds 18 per cent in all municipalities (except of Vimperk, Zdíkov and Stachy).

In 1990s, the labour structure has changed substantially. The picture of economic activity of microregions's population can be formed by means of analysis of region-based business entities. Currently, most of people are involved in the service sector. This can be attributed to existing focus on tourism and also microregion's location near the Bavarian border, since the services are often used by German citizens living on the other side of the border as well. The employment in production and agriculture sectors has decreased, still, it exceeds 15 per cent. It is accounted for, primarily, by the forestry. Currently, 187 private farmers, two agricultural cooperatives and several joint-stock companies are operating in the region (Czech Statistical Office. Companies and Trade Register, 2000). At the end of 1999, key-industry plants employed over 500 workers (District Office, Dept. of Regional Development, Prachatice, 2001). A comparison with the neighbouring Bavarian region reveals significant differences: in Czechia, much more workers are employed in the agriculture and forestry and less in the industry. Also, the employment rate in the service sector is much lower in the microregion under consideration than on the other – German – side of the border.

The unemployment in the whole District of Prachatice has been monitored since 1990, in individual microregions from the year. So far, the unemployment in the whole District of Prachatice has not increased dramatically (6 per cent in December 2000). Slightly higher unemployment is in the neighbouring region of Volary. Other microregions in the District of Prachatice (incl. Vimperk area) have lower unemployment rates. Since early 1990s, the unemployment is slightly growing: in the region of Vimperk from 3.2% in June 1996 to 5.6% in December 2000 (Prachatice Labour Office, 2001)), thus being below country's average all the time. The neighbouring Bavarian District of Freyung-Grafenau has higher unemployment (over 10%) – which is more than the average unemployment rate in Bavaria (Phare CBC – INTERREG. Czech-Bavarian Cross-Border Cooperation Concept).

Formerly, only a limited number of jobs (mainly in forestry, agriculture and also in service sector) was available in small municipalities of this region. In most municipalities, the number of job opportunities exceeded that of job applicants, so the people had to commute (in most cases, to Vimperk, Strakonice, Lenora and Volyně). In early 1990s, the decrease in jobs caused by closing industrial works and agricultural cooperatives /state-owned farms was made up by job opportunities abroad. (The most jobs disappeared in Vimperk – see the following section dealing with industrial development). Many inhabitants commuted every day to neighbouring Bavaria (industrial enterprises, service establishments). After reduction of job opportunities for foreign workers in Germany, the number of commuters fell slightly, yet, it continues to be important for this region. Since early 1990s, German entrepreneurs have been establishing subsidiaries of their companies in Czechia. In these subsidiaries, the locals find new jobs. The situation in the labour market depends largely on development of strategic industrial companies in this microregion and also in neighbouring regions. Should these strategic companies (such as JITONA

and TESLA) reduce their staff or close down, the unemployment can rise dramatically.

The unemployment rate in individual municipalities is varying. Jobs in the forestry or catering business, in most cases, are only seasonal opportunities. The unemployment rate rose above 10 per cent in Strážný (5 times), Nicov (3 times), Kubova Huť and Kvilda (2 times). In long range, the lowest unemployment is in Stachy. Recently, the unemployment has risen in Kvilda (15.8%). In last two years, the unemployment rate in the town of Vimperk was ranging 5–6 per cent of the economically active population. (Municipal Office of Vimperk, 2001).

The unemployment rate is also influenced by the total number of inhabitants: in smaller municipalities, the unemployment is higher, even if their smaller population (in absolute terms) will be taken into account. Therefore, territorial concentration of unemployment is shown using the localization quotient in this survey. This indicator shows the unemployment rate in individual territorial units vs unemployment in the entire region. The highest unemployment concentration in 2000 could be seen in Kvilda and Nicov while in the largest municipalities (Vimperk, Zdíkov and Stachy) this indicator was below the average.

The analysis of data related to unemployment in individual municipalities has shown the jobless population, in most cases, are unqualified and unskilled workers. Most people having only basic education are not flexible enough to take other jobs. The jobless people, in most cases, were employed in the industry, administration or in service sector, in smaller municipalities also in the forestry (labour hired only for seasonal jobs).

Generally, catering services seem to have a good chance for development in the microregion. Another promising options are traditional handicrafts as well as organic farming and forestry. These are the branches regional education and regional development programmes should be focused on.

The significance of the region in terms of the population is below the average, with the most important role played by Vimperk (concentration of services).

4 Economy

The mountain landscape of the regions does not allow intensive farming. The most significant line of agriculture is fodder planting due to brown and acid podzol-type soil. Cultivated land takes 23% of region's area, mainly in the northwest (area of Zdíkov, Stachy and the neighbourhood of Vimperk (except of the land within the territory of the Landscape Conservation Area of Šumava).

The analysis of the land cultivation should be based, preferably, on air photography or field research. These techniques provide more valuable information than utilization of statistical data. Some of supporting data of the CORINE project (CO-ordination of INformation on the Environment) allowing to classify the landscape surface based on satellite photography can also be utilized (see fig. 2). However, the utilization of the information obtained from this project is limited, as these data have not the required degree of detail. Nevertheless, available maps show that the forest takes larger area in this region than indicated in statistical surveys. The forest constitute large complexes with grasslands being found only in the neighbourhood of existing or disappeared settlements.

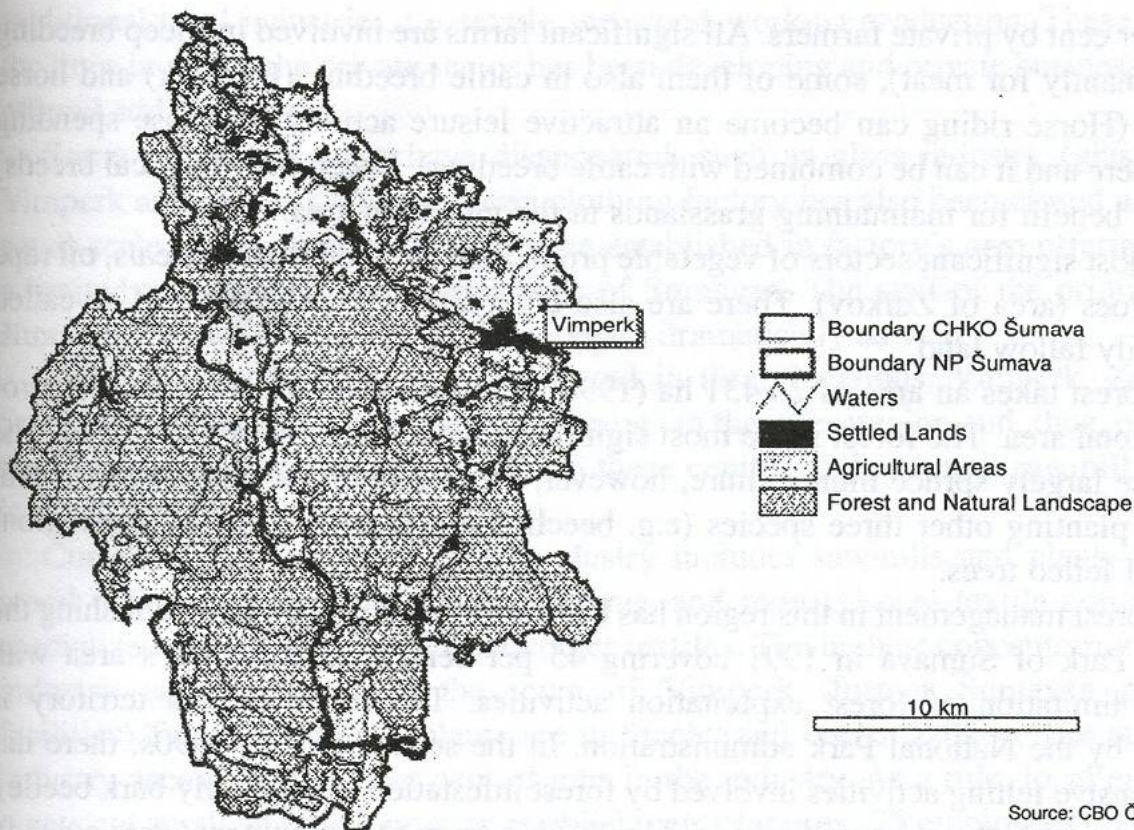


Fig. 2 Land Utilisation of the Region of Vimperk

Considering individual categories of cultivated land, the grasslands are most common land type in this region. More arable land can be found in the area of Stachy and Zdíkov, where fodder, corn and potatoes are planted.

The quality of soil is reflected by average soil price in region's cadastral areas. The key-factor of the soil price is the classification of the land using bonited soil ecological units (BPEJ). In the surrounding of Vimperk, the official price of soil is extremely low. 51.1 per cent of cultivated land have a price of less than 2 CZK/m², 96 per cent of cultivated land have a price below 2.50 (in the Czech Republic, only 11 per cent of soil have a price below 2.5 CZK/m²) (Götz, Novotná, 1996). The significance of the region for the agriculture is low and the land cultivation serves rather for maintaining deforested land and existing landscape patterns. The cultivated land is mostly grasslands and farming activities in these areas serve predominantly for nonagricultural purposes. Region's attractiveness for tourists has been increased by breeding sheep (mountain breeds, e.g. Scotch sheep). A more intensive farming activities can be found in the area of Zdíkov and in the neighbourhood of Vimperk, however, these farms have to compete with those in more favourable locations and, moreover, they depend on state subsidies and/or activities in other sectors (catering, agrotourism).

Before 1990, most of the land suitable for agriculture was cultivated by state-owned farms (Státní statky Šumava), a cooperative was only in Zdíkov. In spite of this, large-scale farming premises were build here, such as cow house in Nový Svět. The existing arable land area was reduced in the first half of 1990s. Currently, there are two farming cooperatives – in Borová Lada, and Zdíkov – and nine medium-scale private farms. Out of the total soil area of 9, 201 ha, about 30 per cent are cultivated by cooperatives

and 70 per cent by private farmers. All significant farms are involved in sheep breeding (predominantly for meat), some of them also in cattle breeding (for milk) and horse breeding (Horse riding can become an attractive leisure activity for those spending holiday here and it can be combined with cattle breeding). Sheep (mostly local breeds) can be of benefit for maintaining grasslands in the mountain area.

The most significant sectors of vegetable production are fodder and cereals, oil rape and potatoes (area of Zdíkov). There are also comparatively large plots of so called temporarily fallow land.

The forest takes an area of 26,431 ha (1998), i.e. more than 65 per cent of microregion's total area. The forest is the most significant natural wealth of this region. The forests are largely spruce monoculture, however, their structure is changing in recent years by planting other three species (e.g. beech that originally grew in this region) instead of felled trees.

The forest management in this region has been largely influenced by establishing the National Park of Šumava in 1991 covering 45 per cent of microregion's area with dramatic limitation of forest exploitation activities. The forest in this territory is managed by the National Park administration. In the second half of 1990s, there has been extensive felling activities involved by forest infestation (particularly bark beetle). The forest outside the reserve is managed by Boubín Forest Management (state owned). After 1995, some forest areas have been transferred to municipal administrations.

When comparing microregion's core area with that of Freyung (Bavaria), different natural conditions (e.g. higher ASL location of the microregion of Vimperk) must be considered, however, the key factor was different historical development. While farming activities in the microregion of Vimperk were performed by large state-owned farms – presently, the land is cultivated by farming companies (in most cases, operating on hired land) – in the region of Freyung, small farms (often involved also in agrotourism) have prevailed. Recently, individual farms start organic farming in the microregion of Vimperk.

Situated in highland border area of the Czech Republic, the microregion of Vimperk is located far away from industrial centres and – apart from timber – it has neither natural resources nor other preconditions for industrial production. That is why the industry stayed under-developed in the region of Vimperk. The only exception was the town of Vimperk with its printing house, glass works, timber-processing and furniture plants (Jitona and Dřevopodnik) as well as Šumavan clothing factory and the slaughterhouse. In 1970s, Tesla electrotechnical company was founded in Vimperk. The products of local factories – books, glassware, furniture, clothing and woodwork – were known in the whole country and also exported abroad (e.g. printed Koran books, cut glass, furniture, men shirts and pyjamas). These plants provided job opportunities for the people living in the neighbourhood. Vimperk was a centre of commutation as well as the natural centre of the region. Small textile and machining plant were also in Zdíkov and Stachy.

After 1990, microregion's industrial structure started to change. Until 1994, the existing level of employment in the industry could be maintained. Undoubtedly, this could be attributed to new orders – largely from adjacent Germany – granted to the most significant local plants. Most of orders were given to plants involved in

traditional local industries, i.e. textile and wood-working production. These were also the lines in which the private sector has been developing and private business activities offered additional jobs.

Some production lines have disappeared, such as glass industry (glassworks in Vimperk and Lenora). The Šumavan clothing factory has also been closed and several small-scale textile companies have been established in factory's area offering jobs for a limited number of former employees of Šumavan. The staff of the printing house, Jitona and wood-processing works dropped dramatically as well.

Currently, the industry is concentrated in three locations: Vimperk, Zdíkov and Stachy. These are also the largest settlements in the microregion and, thus, places with the largest labour potential. Apart from these centres, only a small sawmill in Kvilda is worth mentioning.

Currently, the wood-processing industry includes sawmills and plants (furniture, wood pallets for transport, window frames and more). Local textile companies are specialized in clothing, curtains and other textiles. The highest concentration of textile industry can be found in the town of Vimperk (former Šumavan production facilities). Two small textile plants are in Stachy and one in Zdíkov. The engineering industry accounts for 11 per cent of jobs in the industry. As a rule, local engineering plants are small and medium-size establishments (approx. 25 employees). The biggest plant is Sievers in Vimperk (car accessories). Food processing industry includes small production units. The biggest food-processing plant is the slaughterhouse&meat-processing plant in Vimperk. This plant is of transregional significance, the other plants, e.g. bakeries, supply their products for locals only. Taking into account the needs of tourists in this region, food processing plants producing local specialities could have a promising future.

A new production line that has emerged in 1990s are plastics represented by subsidiaries of foreign companies. Vegaplast bohemia in Zdíkov manufactures household products (thermos bottles, spice boxes and more), REPULI BOHEMIA manufactures decorative desk lamps and packaging items for cosmetics.

Traditional production branches of the region – building industry and crafts – have maintained their significance. In past times, many masons, carpenters and other building trades worked in other locations, mostly in Prague. Presently, 5 medium-scale building companies (based in Vimperk and Stachy) operate not only within the region but also in the whole of South Bohemia.

The most trades are associated with wood processing, i.e. carpentry, production of pallets and more. Many craftsmen are involved in repairs of machines and tools, glass and printing industry. The highest concentration of trades is in Vimperk, Zdíkov and Stachy. In small municipalities, the interest for craft production is low and the craftsmen are not registered.

The comparison of Vimperk and Freyung regions shows higher employment in the industry and trade on the Bavarian side of the frontier. However, this comparison applies to entire districts. Moreover, many subsidiaries of companies based in the borderland of Bavaria have been established on the Czech side. In this way, Bavarian entrepreneurs benefit from cheaper labour in our country (Prachatice Labour Office, 2001).

In the course of 1990s, the service sector has boosted and now it plays an important part in region's economic structure. The availability of services is vital for development of tourism and catering business. The base for providing public and other service for region's inhabitants is the town of Vimperk. Important service providers are also municipalities of Stachy and Zdíkov. However, the availability of services in distant locations is reduced. Most visitor-focused services are available in locations with the most favourable natural, cultural and historical preconditions for development of tourism, such as regions of Stachy, Kvilda, Borová Lada and the locations along Vimperk – Strážný – state frontier main road. In terms of service availability, the microregion of Vimperk has links with Prachatice and Strakonice. While the link with Prachatice is supported by administrative relations, the link with Strakonice has been influenced by favourable transport conditions, and formerly also by stronger economic position of Strakonice being also an important commuting centre.

Availability of commercial-type service largely depends on development of the market. Most entrepreneurs are involved in trade, catering and accommodation. The microregion of Vimperk has many hotels, boarding houses, camping and catering facilities for the visitors and holiday makers. Being supported by local authorities, the network of shops continues to grow. There are enough shops selling basic goods (such as food) in the entire region, however, the quality of goods and attendance is not adequate in many respects. Other types of shops are concentrated mainly in Vimperk and also in Zdíkov and Stachy.

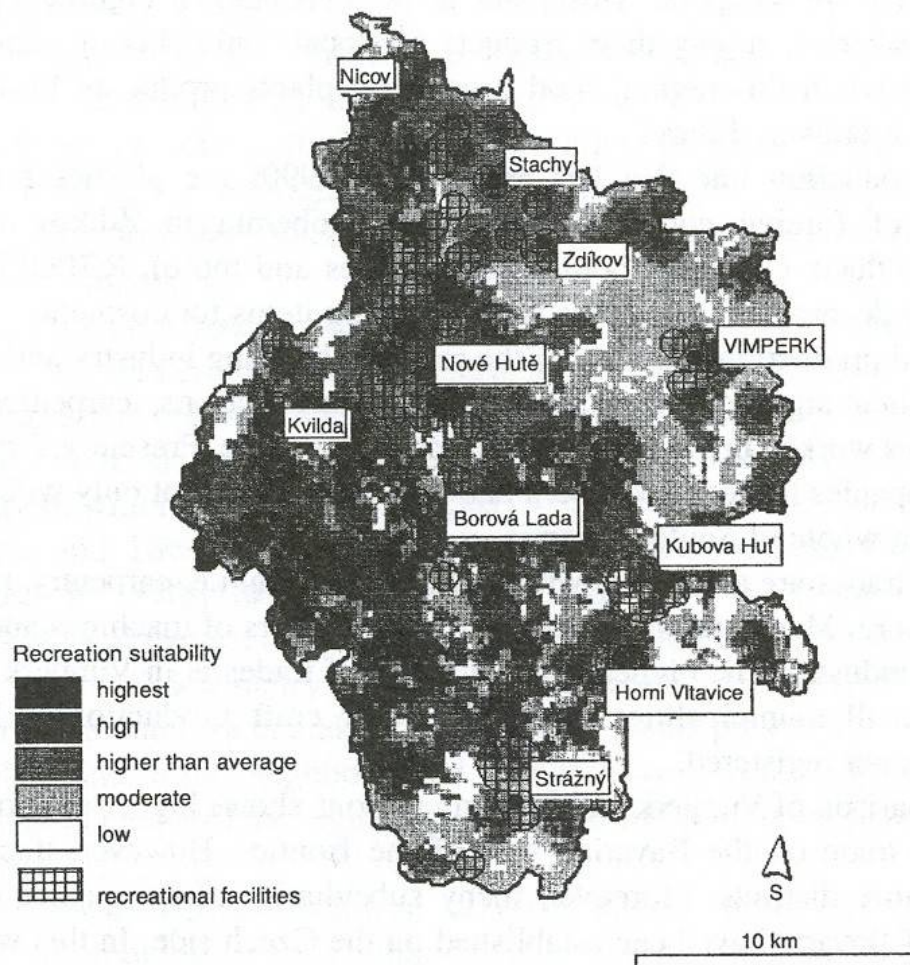


Fig. 3 Recreation Suitability and Spatial Correlation with the Realisation of the Recreation

A new phenomenon that has emerged in the last decade are markets located along the Vimperk – Strážný road. Offering products focused, predominantly, on German customers, these markets are typical for all regions in the Czech-German borderland. The merchandise and selling culture in these markets largely depend on monitoring and steps taken by relevant local authorities. The situation in this respect continues to improve and the authorities support shop keepers selling typical local products. Positive examples in this respect can be activities of Bavarian municipalities on the other side of the border.

Crucial role in the economic development of the microregion plays tourism. The boost of this sector largely depends on generating preconditions for holiday and leisure activities. Sociologic research conducted by specialist of the Landscape Ecology Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences (Kuřová, Bartoš, Těšitel, 2001) showed most of visitors coming to Šumava prefer hiking (23% of respondents), winter sports activities, such as langlauf, downhill skiing and snowboarding (42%), relaxation in valuable natural environment (14%), biking (14%), mushroom-picking (12%), visiting historical and cultural sites (6%), tramping (5%), fishing, canoeing and horse-riding (1–2%).

Compared with other Czech regions, this territory has great potential for development of tourism. The most attractive locations are Kvilda, Borová Lada, Churáňov, Kubova Huť and the boundary belt from Černá hora to Strážný, less attractive is the area of Zdíkov and some locations near Vimperk. The potential for development of tourism is shown on fig. 3. This map was made using mapping algebra technique (Novotná, M. 2001).

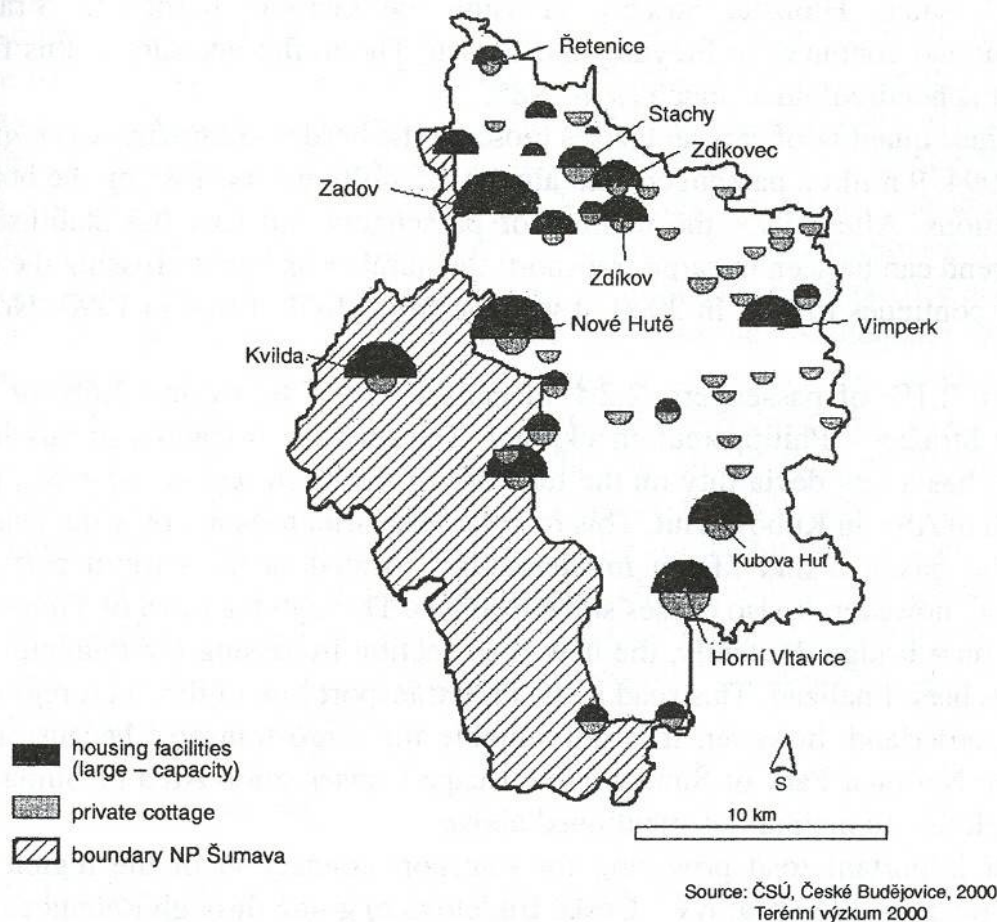


Fig. 4 Availability of the Accommodation of the Region of Vimperk (1999)

The microregion has good preconditions for development of tourism: regional railway, the main road going through the region and it is well-accessible from other regions of both the Czech Republic and Bavaria. Key-factor of development of tourism is the availability of catering and accommodation facilities. A comparatively good availability of accommodation is in Stachy, Nové Hutě and Kubova Huť, see fig. 4 (Novotná, M. 2001). In spite of this, the demand exceeds the supply dramatically. (Regional Development Agency, Stachy, 2001). Another significant factor of development of tourism is the availability of private accommodation (mostly in small municipalities of the region). Therefore, the total accommodation capacity in individual locations has been identified. The research has showed the highest concentration of accommodation facilities is in the area of Stachy, in Nové Hutě, Kvilda and Horní Vltavice. Many houses and cottages used for individual recreation are available in small locations near Vimperk. The options are evaluated in the fig. 3 (Novotná, M. 2001).

5. Transport

Having 157 km of roads (road density 0.39/1 km), the region of Vimperk continues to play an important role in the communication network of the Czech Republic. The main transport route connecting the Czech Republic with southern Bavaria goes through the region from north to south. The road no. 4 (Praha – Strakonice – Vimperk – Strážný) goes through Sudslavice, Vimperk, Solná Lhota, Korkusova Huť, Kubova Huť, Horní Vltavice, Řasnice, Hliniště, Strážný, crossing the German border in Strážný – Philippsreut and continues to Freyung and Passau. The traffic intensity in this frontier checkpoint is hundredfold as much as in 1985.

The largest quantity of cars and buses crossing the border in Strážný was registered in 1991–1994: 9 million passengers and almost 1.5 million cars crossing the border in both directions. After 1995, the number of passengers and cars has stabilised. An opposite trend can be seen in cargo transport: the number of trucks crossing the border in Strážný continues to rise. In 2000, it was the fifteenfold of that in 1990 (Novotná, M. 2001).

In 2000, 2.1% of passengers, 2.2% of cars, 0.9% of buses and 3.6% of trucks passed the Strážný – Philippsreut checkpoint. The road no. 4 leading to this frontier checkpoint has a low deviatility on the territory of the microregion, however, it rises up to 1,000 m ASL in Kubova Huť. This road largely influences not only the landscape but also the business and life in municipalities located in the eastern part of the microregion, however, it also causes some troubles. Through the town of Vimperk this road goes on a bridge. Recently, the new road section bypassing the municipality of Strážný has been finalized. This road is the only transport link of the microregion with Bavarian borderland, however, it is not suitable for cargo transport because it goes through the National Park of Šumava, Landscape Conservation Area of Šumava and also through the municipalities mentioned above.

Another important road providing for transport connection of the region is the secondary road no. 145 (Klatovy – České Budějovice) going through Řetenice, Nicov, Šebestov, Stachy, Zdíkovec, Zdíkov, Vimperk and continuing to Prachatice and České Budějovice. The deviatility of this road in the territory of the microregion is extremely

low (1.32) as well. These roads are the vital communication links of the microregion with 85 per cent of population living in locations situated along these roads.

Other secondary roads also provide for communication and facilitate the development of tourism, however, their quality is comparatively low.

Another transport option is the Volary – Vimperk – Strakonice railway line no. 208 with following stations and stops: Vimperk, Vimperk – zastávka, Lipka, Kubova Huť, Horní Vltavice, Zátoň and Zátoň – zastávka. One of these stations – Kubova Huť – has the highest ASL in the Czech Republic (995 m). This railway line has key-importance for the region of Vimperk: 63.7 per cent of microregion's inhabitants live at a distance less than 2 km away from this line. The greatest distance from railway lines have locations Nicov, Řetenice and Kvilda.

The railway does not cross the frontier to connect the microregion of Vimperk with neighbouring Bavarian regions, a fact that slightly reduces its significance. However, this regional railway is important for transportation of visitors and holiday makers in the east of the region. The intensity of railway traffic in the region is adequate, however, the facilities and equipment of railway stations and stops leave room for improvement. In our view, the railway could be utilized for the development of tourism in a much more creative manner, e.g. adding dinning cars to trains, sports equipment hire in railway stations information service and more.

The transport of passengers in the region is provided by bus and railway service. 98.5% of inhabitants can make use of bus/railway transport option, out of which 97.9% have a bus stop and 65.7% railway station/stop near their places of residence. Most of bus lines connect distant locations with the town of Vimperk and/or with other locations where basic education or medical facilities are available (Zdíkov, Stachy). Vimperk had direct bus connection with the regional centres České Budějovice and Plzeň, and also with Prague. The bus ride from Vimperk to České Budějovice takes 1 hour and 55 minutes, to Plzeň 2 hours and 50 minutes and to Prague 2 hours and 25 minutes. Locations along the road no. 145 have direct bus connection to Prachatice, České Budějovice and Plzeň, the locations along the road no. 4, and also Zdíkov and Stachy, to Strakonice and Prague..

According to town clerks, the frequency of bus service is adequate (bus service is co-financed from municipal budgets). Seasonal (summer) bus service within the National Park of Šumava is available for visitors and holiday makers. One regional bus line comes from Špičák and Železná Ruda, continuing through Modrava, Kvilda, Borová Lada, Horní Vltavice to Zátoň and Idina Pila which is the starting point of the foot path to the Forest of Boubín and the top of Boubín. Another two lines provide for connection of Kvilda with the Bučina frontier checkpoint (for pedestrians only) and with the Churáňov recreation centre. These lines ("green" buses") operate from June to September and extend transport options for visitors to central Šumava. Most of them use the Špičák – Zátoň bus service.

6. Public services

The microregion of Vimperk has a great potential for regional development. The region can benefit from unique natural environment and removal of barriers for free travelling abroad after 1989. This development largely depends on interests of

individuals and groups in the microregion. The crucial role in the utilization of this potential play municipalities and also public bodies making decisions upon acts related to local development. Associations of municipalities and other bodies dealing with problems on regional level are very important as well.

Sparse population and dispersed settlements always caused problems in providing basic public services. Transport connection with the centre of the microregion is shown in the fig. 5. Availability of public services for inhabitants is shown in the Table 1. The data have been obtained from geographic information system. 80 per cent of the population lives within 4 km away from these services.

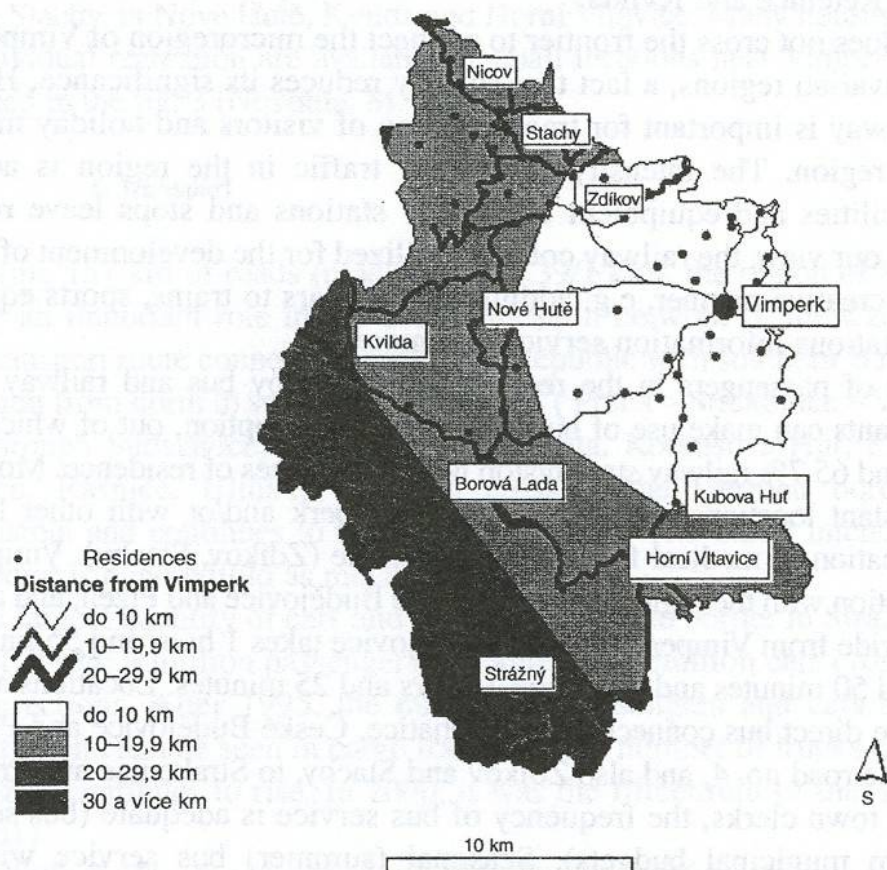


Fig. 5 The Accessibility from Vimperk

Table 1 Availability of public services

	Number of inhabitants living	
	within 2 km	within 4 km
Municipal office	93.05%	98.39%
Post office	91.10%	96.43%
General practitioner	82.61%	87.33%
Paediatrician	71.84%	84.90%
Dentist	82.63%	87.33%
Gynaecologist	69.40%	86.07%
Public library	91.10%	96.43%

Source: calculation made using GIS functions according to data announced by ČSÚ, České Budějovice.

Medical and social care is essential. Basic medical care is provided by general practitioners, paediatricians, dentists and gynaecologists. Healthcare facilities are located, mainly, in three largest municipalities (Vimperk, Zdíkov and Stachy). The people living in locations adjacent to other regions can use near facilities in these regions (Strážný and surroundings – the facility in Lenora, Nicov and surroundings – the facility in Kašperské Hory). In the second half of 1990s, the hospital in Vimperk was closed (or rather transformed in a hospice). Special medical care is provided by specialists in their private offices in Vimperk. The first aid unit is available in Vimperk. The other first aid unit is in close neighbourhood of the microregion (Vacov). The nearest hospitals are in Prachatice, Strakonice and Sušice. The fig. 6 shows options of transport to hospitals. The eastern territory of the microregion has the best transport connection to Prachatice, the northwest territory to Strakonice and the western territory to Sušice. Supposing the maximum car speed of 90 km/h on microregion's roads, travelling to hospital from remote locations takes more than 25 minutes which is within the time limit for the first aid provision.

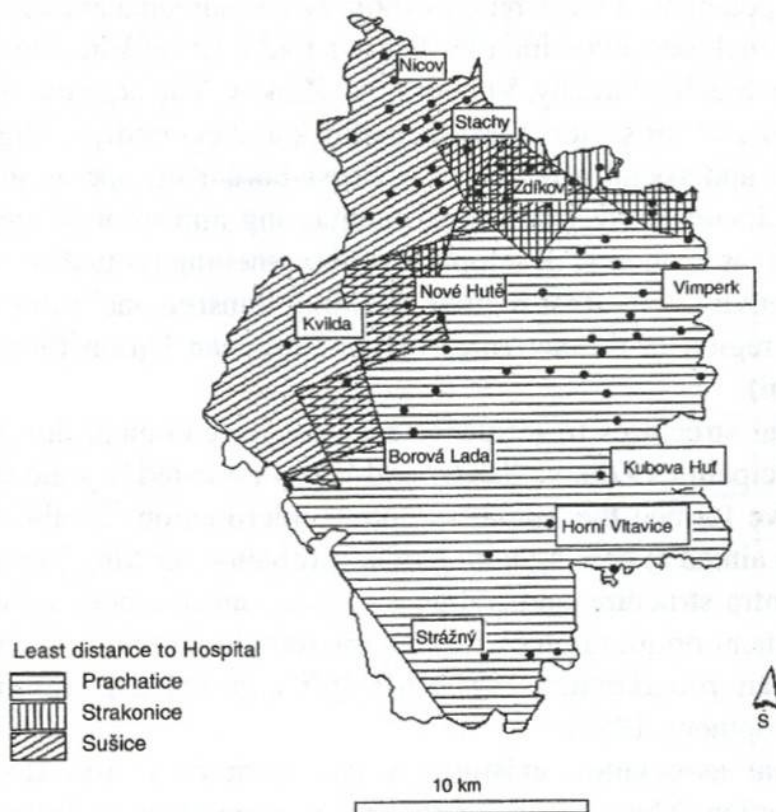


Fig. 6 The Accessibility to the Hospital

There are 9 nursery schools in 6 locations, three basic schools (primary level) five basic schools (primary and secondary level) and one basic school for educationally subnormal children (in Vimperk). Supposing all pupils attend the nearest school, the greatest distance to travel to school have the children from Kvilda (20 km). The operation of primary-level basic schools is jeopardized by falling birth rate in the country.

Secondary educational establishments in Vimperk are: grammar school, commercial academy, vocational school of forestry (specialization: forest management and ecology) and vocational school of civil-engineering. Many students commute to educational establishments in Prachatice, Strakonice and Volyně. Generally, the structure of educational establishments comply with demand on region's labour market, however, the commercial academies could increase their focus on business activities in the service sector. Positive changes in this sector may be initiated by new labour trends, such as teleworking and homeworking, thus enabling the people to stay and live in a beautiful natural environment of the Šumava region.

7. Regional and local development

Regional development is supported, among other, by regional organisations and associations. The euroregion of Šumava was formed in 1993. From the very beginning, its guiding idea has been focused on utilization of similar features of Šumava border regions in Czechia, Bavaria and Austria (area of Mühlviertel) emphasizing natural, economic, cultural and social potential of these regions (<http://www.euregio.cz/index'cz.htm>).

The euroregion includes municipalities Borová Lada, Horní Vltavice, Kubova Huť, Kvilda, Nové Hutě, Stachy, Strážný, Vimperk and Zdíkov. The activity of this regional structure is focused on four sectors: "Municipalities and economy", "Agriculture and forestry", "Labour and social affairs" and "Cross-border co-operation". The euro-region of Šumava increasingly guarantees maintaining and improvement of natural environment as well as economic development, strengthening mutual co-operation and co-ordination of activity with other regions, building transregional infra-structure and integration of the region in the activities of the European Union (<http://www.euregio.cz/index'cz.htm>).

Another regional structures to influence regional development are microregional associations. Municipalities Zdíkov, Stachy and Vacov (situated beyond the area under consideration) have formed the Šumava Foothill microregion. Established in 1999, this microregion is aimed at dealing with similar problems (lacking job opportunities, improvement of infra-structure and public services, development of transport and tourism). Development programmes for this microregion allow to draw on national funds and European programmes, e.g. SAPARD and PHARE (Šumava Foothill Microregion Development, 1999).

Another regional association existing in this territory is the Horní Vltava – Boubínsko microregion. The territory of this association is much larger: it includes towns Vimperk and Volary, municipalities Borová Lada, Horní Vltavice, Kubova Huť, Kvilda, Lenora, Nová Pec, Stožec, Strážný and Zbytiny. This complex has common interests, predominantly, in development of transport.

Another important body in this sector is the Šumava Regional Development Agency, Stachy (RRA Šumava). It provides information services and management of supporting EU-based activities, identification, preparation and implementation of projects, feasibility and environmental impact studies, consultancy in ministerial funding programmes, development concepts and other activities focused on regional development (Šumava Regional Development Agency 2001).

The NP and CHKO administration also influences the regional development, primarily, by setting limits in utilization of the land within the area of the National Park and Landscape Conservation area.

8. Cross-border activities

Removal of the “iron curtain” in 1990 and opening the border after forty years of totalitarian regime has brought promising prospects. Territorial and political limiting factors of the development, bars on direct social, economic, and cultural contacts of microregions, groups and individuals in Czechia and Germany ceased to exist and spontaneous forms of cross-border co-operation could be realized.

In 1992, common co-ordination study for Czech and Bavarian borderland was completed. The Czech-Germany Commission for Frontier Checkpoints and Traffic has made a significant contribution to removal of bars for mutual contacts. Another great opportunity for international co-operation was formation of the Šumava / Bayerischer Wald / Mühlviertel euroregion. Other cross-border activities focused, particularly, on environmental issues were pursued, e.g. Ecological Building Stones, Green Heart of Europe or Šumava: Landscape of the Year 1999–2000. All these activities were

Table 2 Cross-border activities

	Co-operation with Bavarian partner	Cross-border activities	Prospects of co-operation
Vimperk	Freyung Grafenau Faffenberg	Golden Path Festival Renewing historic landmarks Co-operation of schools (literature contests) Meeting of choirs Lumberjack contest	Yes
Horní Vltavice	Philippsreut	Horní Vltavice sports games Meetings of natives	Yes
Strážný		30 th anniversary of this checkpoint	Yes
Kubova Huť		Visits of natives (September – holy mass) Participation in the Landscape of the Year 2 000 project Funding small-scale PHARE projects	Tourism-related activities
Kvilda	Mauth	Summer of Culture in Kvilda	Trying to maintain good relations in the future
Stachy	Freyung	Historic path through glasswork sites	Yes
Borová Lada		Funding small-scale PHARE projects-municipal infra-structure	
Zvíkov	*	Funding small-scale PHARE projects – school, voluntary firemen, sport clubs Local school has been co-operating with FRG and Portugal within the Komenius Education Programme since two years	Yes

* Co-operation with a Swiss municipality

Source: Microregion's municipal offices, 2000, 2001

focused on development of the potential of Šumava. Individual issues are tackled in the course of direct co-operation of environmental protection bodies, municipalities and regional associations and organizations. The administrations of Šumava and Bayerischer Wald nature reserves of have co-operated since early 1990s. Natural links between municipalities, business entities and also cultural and religious organizations are developing as well. In this context, the attachment of individuals to his/her native place is of particular importance. Various types of cross-border activities are summarized in the Table 2. Most of microregion's municipalities have partners over the frontier and co-operate. All municipalities are focused on events and activities with international significance and development of cross-border co-operation. They are working together in preparation of attractive events organized for visitors of the region, sports and cultural events and common activities of schools and interest groups. To a certain degree, the language barrier continues to be an obstacle in this effort, however, this obstacle can be largely removed by publishing multilingual materials (Czech-German and/or Czech-German-English)

9. Future development

The geographic analysis has showed facts that can be summarized as follows (SWOT outputs):

<p>Strengths Good location in terms of transport Valuable natural environment Localization preconditions of development of the Czech Republic Short distance to Bavaria Favourable structure of age Cross-border commuting options</p>	<p>Weaknesses Relics of the "socialist economy" Low population density Disturbed settlement patterns High employment in primary sector Decrease in population in recent years</p>
<p>Opportunities Making use of the experience made by Bavarian border regions Utilization of favourable conditions for tourism Development of the tertiary sector options Development of new economic options (IT)</p>	<p>Threats Low competitiveness of business (compared with the neighbouring Bavarian region) Weak human potential Excessive load by cargo transport Low efficiency in utilization of short-term opportunities</p>

There exist options to implement common cross-border programmes to speed up the development of the microregion of Vimperk. (Past and future. Šumava/Böhmerwald Regional Model 2001). The strategy of future development can be summarized as follows:

- Environmentally friendly landscape utilization using traditional cultivation methods with eye on tourism;
- Drawing common territorial management plan for development of municipalities and business entities incl. clear instructions for visitors;
- Common preparation of interesting events for visitors;
- Education and training of individuals wishing to participate in these activities;
- Establishing and promotion of "culture&tourism paths" focused on glass, gold, timber-processing, architecture, famous persons;

- Common activities in sports and culture sectors;
- Common activities of schools;
- Internet-based promotion of the region;
- Publication of trilingual materials
- Focus on farming and typical local products (flax, mushrooms, honey, cheese, liquors) and their utilization for tourism;
- Promotion of local sheep breeds (šumavka);
- Offering more regional dishes in restaurants etc.;
- Development of traditional crafts – wood processing;
- Encouraging construction of typical wood structures;
- Orientation of the secondary education towards tourism services, farming and forestry

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VIMPERSKO – GEOGRAFICKÁ ANALÝZA PŘÍHRANIČNÍHO REGIONU

Résumé

Pro detailní výzkum pohraničí v rámci projektu GA ČR č. 205/99/1142 s názvem „Postavení pohraničí v regionálním rozvoji České republiky se zřetelem na zapojení ČR do evropských struktur“, jsme jako jeden ze 17 zkoumaných mikroregionů zvolili území v centrální části Šumavy. Do mikroregionu jsme zařadili obce, které se alespoň jednou svojí částí nacházejí v pásmu 15 km od hranic s Bavorskem a jejichž mikroregionálním střediskem je právě město Vimperk. Takto vymezený mikroregion se rozkládá na území o roz-

loze 401 km². Zaujímá území deseti obcí, jsou to: Borová Lada, Horní Vltavice, Kubova Huť, Kvilda, Nicov, Nové Hutě, Stachy, Strážný, Vimperk a Zdíkov.

Cílem studie byla „deskripce“ mikroregionu, určení jeho specifík, naznačení možných problémů při zapojování ČR do evropských struktur a východisek jejich řešení, nalezení podobností či odlišností se sousední oblastí Bavorska – s územím okresu Freyung-Grafenau.

Pro vlastní zpracování jsme vytvořili geografický informační systém zvoleného území. Na základě dat poskytnutých Českým statistickým úřadem i jinými institucemi a dále dat získaných terénním šetřením jsme provedli analýzu jednotlivých lidských aktivit v regionu. Nalezli jsme specifika mikroregionu a zjistili jsme v čem jsou si příhraniční prostory na české a bavorské straně podobné a v čem se liší.

Z analýzy vyplývá je mikroregion Vimpersko má předpoklady pro rozvoj především díky velkému potenciálu pro cestovní ruch a také díky možnosti využívat zkušenosti ze sousedního bavorského regionu. Naopak problémy mohou vzniknout na základě nedostatku konkurenceschopnosti v podnikatelských aktivitách vůči sousednímu bavorskému regionu a dále z důvodu oslabeného rozvojového lidského potenciálu a neefektivního využívání krátkodobých příležitostí.

Table apendix Long-term development of population

Municipality (Residence)	1869	1900	1930	1950	1961	1970	1980	1991	2002	1991/1869
Bořanovice	162	173	172	103	99	75	71	77		0.48
Boubská	229	356	728	153	135	133	130	91		0.40
Pravětín	212	252	225	94	80	69	49	42		0.20
Veselka	167	160	143	21	6	7	3	0		0.00
Cejnice	139	161	110	77	67	51	26	10		0.07
Hrabice	199	334	355	172	240	227	204	181		0.91
Křesánov	179	178	161	79	52	53	18	13		0.07
Arnoštka	106	118	70	48	23	19	10	13		0.12
Kláštevec	270	263	273	65	59	57	49	35		0.13
Korkusova Huť	248	223	232	49	62	59	69	59		0.24
Lipka	179	216	190	96	89	80	83	78		0.44
Michlova Huť	211	199	169	73	48	15	5	13		0.06
Skláře	199	179	170	34	24	17	7	6		0.03
Solná Lhota	180	279	267	37	30	18	25	23		0.13
Výškovice	151	150	144	104	87	98	72	55		0.36
Vnarovy	83	111	89	53	51	33	19	17		0.20
Sudslavice	124	180	165	98	105	93	81	45		0.36
Modlenice	98	69	72	26	31	4	1	0		0.00
Vimperk	3520	4719	4939	3906	4785	5549	6335	7332		2.08
Vimperk	6656	8320	8674	5288	6073	6657	7 257	8090	8256	1.22
Borová Lada	305	350	384	94	126	145	191	229		0.75
Nový Svět	1376	1319	1137	120	104	87	39	41		0.03
Paseka	179	234	241	18	19	3	1	0		0.00
Svinná Lada	132	170	191	25	19	21	0	6		0.05
Šindlov	74	109	96	26	9	8	12	2		0.03
Borová Lada	2066	2182	2049	283	277	264	243	278	277	0.13
Horní Vltavice	1349	1185	1074	252	260	378	394	357		0.26
Račí	150	161	173	67	69	45	19	15		0.10

Table appendix Long-term development of population (continuation)

Municipality (Residence)	1869	1900	1930	1950	1961	1970	1980	1991	2002	1991/ /1869
Horní Vltavice	1499	1346	1247	319	329	423	413	372	395	0.25
Kubova Huť	153	140	151	55	56	56	64	67	110	0.44
Kvilda	1436	1643	1475	238	227	226	205	169	171	0.12
Nicov	330	340	350	79	92	110	86	72		0.22
Popelná	42	54	44	72	2	3	8	6		0.14
Řetenice	170	159	202	66	70	45	17	11		0.06
Studenec	92	84	74	21	20	17	15	10		0.11
Nicov	634	637	670	238	184	175	126	99	86	0.16
Stachy	2358	2655	2067	1291	1141	1169	1123	1060		0.45
Úbislav	357	519	474	295	264	163	142	106		0.30
Jaroškov	187	245	247	160	168	130	90	70		0.37
Stachy	2902	3419	2788	1746	1 573	1 462	1355	1236	1220	0.43
Hliniště	173	173	164	49	53	52	39	33		0.19
Řasnice	195	158	165	24	43	22	12	13		0.07
Strážný	2201	1996	1717	162	137	230	235	226		0.10
Kořený	134	121	136	10	14	8	13	7		0.05
Strážný	2703	2448	2182	245	247	312	299	279	282	0.10
Masákova Lhota	760	974	818	447	267	158	131	104		0.14
Nový Dvůr	0	0	0	0	161	151	125	82		
Putkov	181	203	210	128	139	120	83	62		0.34
Račov	279	247	246	117	114	79	68	63		0.23
Zdítov	1335	1626	1454	924	993	962	1106	1061		0.79
Žírec	141	160	124	70	56	36	21	15		0.11
Branišov	245	301	286	169	170	118	70	62		0.25
Hodonín	179	250	201	118	119	86	49	35		0.20
Zdíkovec	215	319	252	177	187	215	174	146		0.68
Zdítov	3335	4080	3591	2150	2206	1925	1827	1630	1621	0.49
Nové Hutě	1555	2048	1406	95	99	52	70	77		0.05
Nové Hutě	1555	2048	1406	95	99	52	70	77	91	0.05
Region total	22 939	26 263	24 233	10 657	11 271	11 552	11 859	12 297	14 510	0.54

Source: Retrospektivní lexikon obcí ČSSR 1850–1970. Díl I/1. Praha: FSÚ, 1978; Statistický lexikon obcí ČSSR 1974. Praha: FSÚ, 1976; Statistický lexikon obcí ČSSR 1982. Díl I. Praha: FSÚ, 1984; Statistický lexikon obcí České republiky 1992. Praha: SEVT, 1994; Statistický lexikon obcí České republiky 2002. Praha: SEVT, 2002.