

# MORAVIAN GEOGRAPHICAL REPORTS

Research highlights

2023 / Vol. 31 / No. 4

**František KRIŽAN, Kristína BILKOVÁ, Markéta NOVOTNÁ, Josef KUNC, Petra HENCELOVÁ**

Consumer perception of food value: A comparative study of global supermarkets and local farmers' markets in Slovakia

- Consumers' perceptions of global and local outlets depend also on spatial factors
- Urban and rural consumers have distinct perceptions of food
- Global outlets offer cheaper food but not a better quality food by consumers
- Farmers' markets can be placed as trusted sources for healthier and higher quality food
- Generational differences exist in the perceptions of food quality

<https://doi.org/10.2478/mgr-2023-0017>

**Hynek BÖHM, Artur BOHÁČ, Edyta NOWAK-ŻÓŁTY, Anna SZAFRAŃSKA**

The divided town of Český Těšín/Cieszyn as the most integrated part of the Czech-Polish borderland: A life in the cross-border educational togetherness or side by side?

- Significantly more Poles than Czechs see general opportunities across the border
- There is a significant one-sidedness of cross-border education flows
- Educational flows are pragmatic and do not reflect cross-border togetherness
- The Polish minority on the Czech side functions as a bridge
- Education doesn't fit into town's image of an integrated EU cross-border territory

<https://doi.org/10.2478/mgr-2023-0018>

**Łukasz WRÓBLEWSKI, Artur BOHÁČ, Hynek BÖHM**

The Turów coal mine international dispute as a determinant of the cross-border integration of inhabitants of the Polish-Czech border

- No significant gender differences in unsafety perception were found
- The relations between Poles and Czechs were not as heated as the media depicted
- Weak CBI on the ideational and functional levels was identified in the studied region
- Relatively strong institutional CBI can foster further CBI, but it needs to be re-thought
- The course of the dispute showed the unyielding political realism of the Polish side

<https://doi.org/10.2478/mgr-2023-0019>

**Vladimír ŠAGÁT, Vladimír FALŤAN, Jaroslav ŠKVARENINA**

Assessing and forecasting the influence of environmental controls on windstorm disturbances in the Central Low Tatras, through regression models

- Driving forces of windstorm-driven deforestation were analyzed using LRM and GAM
- Most endangered are gentle, wind-exposed slopes at high elevation, close to ridges
- Most endangered are spruce-dominated managed forests with medium-diameter trees
- GAM showed no significant improvement of explanatory power comparing to LRM
- Proposed methods are applicable in local forest management

<https://doi.org/10.2478/mgr-2023-0020>

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