



## **The impact of chosen geofactors on surface and hypogeal runoff and landscape stability**

S. Škoda, J. Váchal, J. Moravcová, **M. Koupilová**

South Bohemian University in České Budějovice, Czech Republic

(moravcova.janca@seznam.cz / Phone: +420-387772773)

Radon volume activity in soil air samples is monitored for a long time in model catchment Zdíkovský stream which is located in central part of Šumava Mountains.

In sum it was measured 137 points for radon volume activity in soil air on this catchment and it was supplied by main mineral types radioactivity measurements. From measured data it is possible to make out the preliminary conclusion, that in spring areas the penetration and radon concentration in grassroots is depended on soil permeability. Soils here mainly contain strong organic addition and they are permanently saturated by shallow groundwater which springs here on surface.

The values of radon volume activity are in other localities at intervals 20 – 70 kBq.m<sup>-3</sup>, the radon index of building grounds is mainly medial. The high level of radon was measured close to leucocratic granite and par gneiss contact, where the radon volume activity values multiplied surmount the values from building sites. It can be also documented by higher amount of <sup>226</sup>Ra and <sup>228</sup>U in these rocks.

Radon volume activity in soil air measurement is the part of the impact of chosen geofactors on landscape stability studying.