Blockfields as an indicator of landscape development with a specific microclimate is presented in many scientific publications. This diploma thesis is focused on finding the relationship between the hardness of stone blocks and the intake of potential radiation, with an assessment of morphology, location and local conditions. Within the selected study areas in Northern Bohemia was recorded a total of 73 blockfields, of which 22 sites were selected for further investigation. From the results of the statistical analyses was shown the relationship between the income potential of radiation and the degree of ventilation of stone blocks. The analyses also show the relationship between the hardness of stone blocks in the blockfields and the orientation of the blockfields to the world's sides, which proved to be significant. The tests performed by the analyses of each third (high) stone seas have shown the possibility of moving rock blocks downhill.