

number of framework was set expertly. The next step affected by author of classification is the choice of training objects. For each of the classes 5 objects were considered that cover the range of variability of natural conditions. However, their selection was also affected by author's choice.

Verification and comparison of the results of object-oriented analysis with traditional methods of pixel-based classification showed differences in the of classification methods. In the case of object-oriented analysis spectral information are evaluated for the whole object. The highly heterogeneous objects such information may be averaged out and the object is thus classified as atypical representative of a certain class. Pixel classification methods, however, assess the quality of each pixel of the raster, so that any heterogeneous objects are divided into several classes. Using the results of the supervised classification the accuracy of object-oriented classification has been confirmed, considering a few exceptions.

4.1 THEORETICAL ISSUES

Serious question of developing comprehensive landscape typology is the purpose and reason for such action. Pedrolí et al. (2006) points to a general demand for accurate, highly detailed and high quality representative spatial information on the status and development of the landscape, its components and functions. Groom et al. (2006) and Jongman et al. (2006) provide examples on the potential use of still better and more detailed environmental data, which require more detailed analysis. The synthesis of this highly accurate data is more difficult and time consuming, however, requires the same processes of generalization and often leads to similar results as in the case of using a less detailed inputs (Jongman et al. 2006). Pedrolí et al. (2006) described this state of the permanent treatment of newly updated data aptly as "paralysis by analysis". At the same time he warns against failure to transform obtained informations into real knowledge about the landscape quality that would be helpful in the different perception of landscape functions and changing present management (Pedrolí et al. 2006). This is not only political or decision sector problem, also experts of different specialization, who are unable to interpret and synthesize clearly their key research findings, have to deal with this issue. Wascher (2002) therefore stresses the importance of landscape classification as a process of transformation of the original analytical data in a comprehensive, albeit simplified information that facilitates decision-making in landscape management. Presented method of a comprehensive typology described above was proposed with the same intention.

5. CONCLUSION

The main objectives of the work - proposal and application of comprehensive typology of the landscape of the Czech Republic - have been fulfilled, although the solution of particular steps brought a number of general, methodological and practical issues. The main methodological output is a proposal of landscape typological classification, based on work with actual data, which uses modern geographical tools and which follows current approaches in Europe and the world. The practical result of this study is the definition of landscape types at three hierarchical levels:

1. *General types of natural landscapes* - the main typological units, reflecting the primary spatial differentiation of landscape in terms of average annual temperature, altitude and slope.
2. *Types of natural landscapes* - represent a fundamental segmentation of the natural landscape in terms of average annual temperature, altitude, slope landforms and geological nature of the conditions. They represent a potential differentiation of the primary landscape structure without considering the human influence.
3. *Types of present landscape* - are the results of a comprehensive classification of the landscape considering all natural conditions mentioned above and also cultural landscape character driven by land use.

An important precondition set before data processing was minimizing the subjective factor in the process of classification. Although the method used greatly reduces the subjective impact on the results, it's impossible to reduce all subjective aspects completely. Definition of landscape types therefore reflect purpose of the typology, its spatial scale, but moreover author's erudition and professional orientation. Presented method can not be regarded as universal, however, a detailed description of the procedure allows to repeat or modificate it according to the needs of the processor. Ministry of Environment of the Czech Republic was provided by outputs of presented typology as a

background document to prepared Landscape Policy, which reflects obligations arising from the European Landscape Convention. Study presents not only new methodological approaches, but also brings practical results applicable in the strategic landscape planning, monitoring of landscape changes or in landscape management.

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