

Landscape is usually classified into cultural and natural part. Landscape can be defined on more general level as a unit operating on the basis of interaction between physically existing plane, i. e. landscape as an organism, and plane interpretational, which is result of reading the landscape by its elements. Interdependence of the two landscape levels follows the definition of landscape memory. Parts of the landscape memory correspond to the theoretical landscape levels and shape specific aesthetics aspects of landscape. Landscape memory also reflects independency of the landscape and its parts. This thesis is based on the assumption that components involved in shaping the landscape are both living creatures and inanimate objects (with all the problems that this assumption would entail). All these components are responsible for landscape memory and come across this function in landscape only as a whole. Theoretical conclusions about the landscape memory are instantiated in this work by the Sudeten landscape example from which they are also partly derived.