

Abstract: This thesis is focused on members of two groups, rangers and ski lift operators of the area of Krkonoše mountains. In Krkonoše National Park there is a huge gain of using artificial snow lately, which is globally supposed to be kind of adaptation on climatic changes. It leads to extension of ski season, which is livelihood for many ski lift operators. This fact evokes conflicts. Rangers say that artificial snow has negative influence on environment, such as decrease of water, biodiversity, soil etc. I have decided to find out, using a quantitative sociological method of semi-structured interviews followed by analysis, how these two groups perceive the nature and how their differences influence negotiation of reproduction of countryside in Krkonoše mountains. Sources of my research were works of authors such as Swyngedouw, Macnaghten, Urry or Escobar. These works describe various kinds of socio-countrysides and authors try to destroy stereotype of one nature. These socio-countrysides may be the main reason for arguing about nature. This thesis extends knowledge about heretofore missing analysis of conflict between two groups of ski lift operators and rangers. Main contribution of the thesis is understanding to two groups dealing with the same issue, but with different perspective and opinion.