

In this work, I present the main disturbance agents affecting temperate mountain forests in Central Europe – wind, bark beetles and fires, and I draw attention to their interdependence. I primarily deal with the description of disturbances, their consequences, ecological contribution, and climate influence on their action. With climatic warming, the extent, intensity, and frequency of disturbances increase. Hence, it is important to understand their role in the past to prepare for the future development of our forests. Proxy data (indirect data) provide past evidence for disturbances, but their interpretation value differs. They inform us about a different time and spatial scale with varying degrees of accuracy. All the methods that I mention in my work provide us, to some extent, with climate proxy data that is closely related to the disturbance regime. Only some directly prove the disturbance, for example, through sedimentary charcoals findings. My work aimed at indicating possible complications but also the advantages that arise when combining individual methods.