

## **Abstract**

The České středohoří mts. is a mountain range with an interesting geological history and rich history of the 20th century. The mountain range is of volcanic origin, and despite the relatively steep hills and high altitude, it was densely populated. The population of this territory was mainly of German origin, German-speaking and the territory was part of the so-called Sudetenland. After the World War II, the German population was displaced, and a large part of the villages disappeared despite efforts of repopulation. The landscape used to form a mosaic which is now disappearing. In the areas of the former Sudetenland, the expansion of secondary forests at the expense of original fields and meadows is a common condition, as in other places in Europe or North America. Secondary succession is a phenomenon that is influenced by several factors, such as soil moisture, nutrient content or degree of shading. Thanks to the higher pH of the subsoil and the higher nutrient content, the villages have more ruderal and nitrophilous species than the surrounding ancient/continual forests. The historical way of farming has a significant influence on the landscape, and the question is to what extent this influence is irreversible. This bachelor's thesis is a literary research about successional vegetation of extinct villages in the Verneřice's part of the České středohoří Mts.

**Keywords:** vegetation succession, abandoned villages, environmental factors, České středohoří Mts.