In the sense of postglacial vegetation development, western Bohemia represents one of the least studied regions in the Czech Republic. This area, however, represents a supposed migration route of trees towards northern Europe during the Holocene. The most appropriate area for testing of such proposal might be western Sudetes with Slavkovský les protected landscape area in the Karlovy Vary region. Postglacial vegetation history was studied on the basis of two sedimentary profiles - from the fen bog near Číhanské prameny springs and from the vicinity of Mnichovské hadce serpentines from the nature reserve Mokřady pod Vlčkem. Percentual as well as influx diagrams were constructed on the basis of results of standard pollen analysis. Comparison of these results with the data from other suitable profiles enabled reconstruction of migration history of main tree taxa.

The Číhaná profile reflects the period from the Older Dryas up to the Atlantic. The oldest Holocene forest was formed by the dominant *Pinus*, while *Corylus* was joining already in the Preboreal. *Quercetum mixtum* folowed in the begining of the Boreal and spruce quickly gained dominance in the Atlantic. The sedimentation process was probably finished due to rapid accumulation of sediments followed by spontaneous drainage ending with spruce and alder forest stage. The Vlček profile continues with the record of the Atlantic period up to Subrecent. Sporadic stands of trees (pine, then spruce and also silver fir) used to be normal components of this fen meadow. However, the spruce stands in the vicinity of Vlček were present later (late Atlantic) than at Číhaná. In the Subatlantic, the silver fir expanded, while the beech wasn't important element of the surrounding vegetation.

During the course of whole Holocene the pine was more pronounced than on other localities. This could be explained by the presence of local serpentines that constitute a non-suitable substrate for other pine-competing trees. My results show that Slavkovský les represented a part of an important migration route to the north for all climax tree taxa from the refugial areas of foothills of Šumava Mountains. While interfaced, the records of both profiles represent a complete picture of Holocene vegetation development and comprise important data source for the reconstruction of vegetation history in central Europe.