

This thesis deals with diversity and management of various types of forest manager as coppices and coppices-with-standards. Management is introduced here as the main factor determining the conditions in the undergrowth, especially the amount of light falling on the herb layer, heterogeneity of vegetation and circulation of nutrients. Thanks to active management the diversity of vegetation in these forests is very high. After cessation of coppice management diversity decreases rapidly, which is caused by change of the forest structure and by the absence of light in the ground floor. The undergrowth is also influenced by other factors, such as forest pasture and global environmental changes. In some European countries, the coppice management is reintroduced as a mean to protect biodiversity today.