

Abstract

The Carpathian Mountains are a great range in Europe. This review is targeted to identify main evolution trends of vegetation in the Carpathian Mountains. I studied materials which were concentrated to pollen analysis and malacological finds. Based on these materials I found that in the stadial dryas periods there were climatic conditions for small forest islands mainly formed from the genus *Pinus* and *Larix*. In the interstadial periods the different climatic conditions permit forest propagation and became denser. Transitions from the Pleistocene to the Holocene were nearly similar to the situation in the interstadial period. But later in the Holocene the density of the forest is growing more and the dominant late glacial forest was replaced mainly by the spruce. Population of plants that survived the glacial in the Carpathian mountains growing as same as and new species that survived glacial in warmer localities. In the subatlantic and especially in the few last decades the human effect is important and can be found in the pollen analysis. On the research of plant evolution in the Carpathian mountains is necessary to continue, mainly on identification and analysis of new localities. This large and geographically complicated need information from new localities.