This thesis describes the shift in vegetation of broadleaf forests in eastern part of the Elbe River Basin between 1958–1968 and 2011–2013. It emphasizes the understorey vegetation. From lowland woodlands in other temperate regions in Europe and North America changes towards eutrophic and mesophytic vegetation are documented, specifically driven by changes in forest management and by atmospheric depositions; in some localities the game impact can be also important. The data were obtained by sampling 190 typological semi-permanent plots, which were precisely located – in 43% the original soil pit was found. The vegetation on study sites shifted towards nutrient-demanding, shade-adapted species, it was partly ruderalized. These changes can be seen on the level of species and communities as well as on phytosociological level. Increase of soil pH and moisture was discovered using Ellenberg indicator values. The number of seedlings and cover of shrubs also increased significantly. Homogenization of sites was significant as well although total number of species and alpha-diversity remained unchanged. These changes are probably caused by changes in forest management and by atmospheric depositions of nitrogen. On subset of plots in game-preserves the vegetation also demonstrated eutrophication but no increase in shade and moisture. Apparently the game-preserves have very important influence on vegetation and its change. The influence of game outside preserves is supposedly low although numbers of ungulates are growing.