

Abstract

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