

Abstract

Approximate facial reconstruction by features of the skull is one of the ways of estimating a person's appearance and assessing their identity. However, its use in practice has often been criticised. Even in our modern age, it is not an exclusively scientific method with an outstanding success ratio that would under any circumstances lead to identification of the target individual. It is applied primarily in archeology and forensic anthropology. There are more predictions methods for each part of the face. Each author prefers a different one and new ones are still emerging. The aim of the thesis is to provide an overview of the current prediction methods used in frontal facial reconstruction and also provide information about their precision/reliability. Furthermore, the thesis introduces the matter of facial recognition with focus on the influence of the changes in the position or size of the facial features (eyes, nose, lips).

Key words: facial reconstruction, facial prediction, methods of reconstruction, face recognition, change of the position of facial features, accuracy of prediction guides