

**Abstract:**

The thesis deals with the topic of landscape memory, especially with the historical landscape structures present in the landscape of borderland during the post-war expulsion of its inhabitants. These are material reminders of the past, the former settlement and land use and in some cases can still serve an ecological function, have aesthetic, educational or historical value or the value of a landscape symbol. The aim of the thesis is to find, document, evaluate, research the state and discuss the significance and use of historical landscape structures from this period. In the research part, the work deals with the problematics of changes in the landscape, its memory and historical landscape structures in the context of the post-war expulsion of its inhabitants. In the practical part, the author documents the occurrence of landscape structures at the time of expulsion using historical aerial photographs and the current orthophoto, digital model of relief 5G and field research using the software QField. Historical landscape structures are categorized based on the criteria of preservation and use and the most significant ones are selected. The importance of the elements of the lost landscape in general and the significance and use of the best preserved is consulted with the mayors of the relevant municipalities in semi-structured interviews. The practical part is carried out in the upper basin of the Zdikovský stream (the tributary of the Malše) in the foothills of the Šumava, which serves as a model area. The results of the work document in detail the historical landscape structures and their state in the area. Interviews with the mayors provide insight into the position of local government representatives in this issue. The methodology used is considerably universal and can be used for various historical periods.

**Key words:** landscape memory, historical landscape structures, landscape changes, post-war expulsion of inhabitants