Abstract

In coniferous forests take place natural or human-made disturbance processes (wind, fire, pests, logging,…), which disrupt forest landscape. These processes are the main force driving the forest dynamics around the world. Damaged or destroyed sites in forest after disturbances immediately starts regeneration. Forest development on disturbed sites depends on various abiotic and biotic factors, which are: seed availability (seed sources, distance from clearing, disturbed site size, dispersal ability, surrounding vegetation effect), suitable stand (open site, climatic conditions of site, soil properties, site topography, presence of animals) and site history before disturbance. Idealized course of succession, take place in forests after disturbances, starts with ruderal annual species entrance and it is continued with herb perennials and shrubs followed by early-successional trees and late-successional trees. The most common method in research of succession is phytosociological sampling of different aged successional stages. Vegetation succession on disturbed sites in coniferous forests of the Czech Republic has not been described a lot so far and we also particularly miss studies researching a succession in the areas of pine forests with dominating Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*).

Key words: forest, succession, vegetation