Abstract

Places disturbed by the mining of minerals occupy a substantial part of the Earth's surface. Together with the abandonment of these sites after the mining process, the issue of the restoration of plant communities is addressed. One way of such recovery is spontaneous succession. This is influenced by many factors, including plant-soil feedback, the indirect interactions among plants mediated by soil environment, thanks to which succession can be slowed or accelerated. If we want to preserve a certain grassland community in places of restored spontaneous succession, it is advisable to introduce some management methods at the site. These are usually mowing or pasturing. This work summarizes the knowledge about plant-soil feedback, succession in quarries, various management methods and their impact on plant communities. It serves as a theoretical basis for my diploma thesis on the model site of the Čeřinka quarry in the Czech Karst where I plan to observe the influence of grazing on the plant community by phytosociological relevés, and, using experiments, to observe the mutual influence of plant-soil feedback and grazing on plant growth.