

Abstract

This bachelor thesis deals with the influence of the structure of the dwarf pine on its expansion in the highest parts of the Giant Mountains. The aim was to find out how this and other factors influence the expansion. For this purpose, in 68 squares, the kneeling vegetation was orchestrated on the basis of orthorectified aerial photographs from 1964 and 2015. Subsequently, a change in the growth of the dwarf pine, the length of the edges of the forest in 1964, the average slope and the altitude in each square were found. Using the correlation analysis, the effect of the variables on the change of the surface was determined. These variables were further used to build a multiple linear regression model.

The results showed that the dwarf pine growth increased in the period under review. The greatest influence on expansion is the length of the edges in 1964, ie the breakthrough, the impact of which is positive. A similarly strong influence is the slope of the surface, which affects the expansion negatively. Similar results have been achieved by other authors