

Abstract

Rewilding represents an innovative approach to the restoration of natural ecosystems, emphasizing the autonomous development of ecosystems with minimal human intervention. In this thesis, I analyze the concept of rewilding in the European context and the impact of large herbivores on vegetation, focusing on the restoration of biodiversity, ecosystem functions, and processes. The thesis defines the fundamental principles and strategies of rewilding and conducts a detailed analysis of specific rewilding studies in Europe. The results show that rewilding can significantly contribute to the creation of more resilient and sustainable ecosystems, particularly through the reintroduction of key species and the restoration of natural processes. Case studies from various European locations confirm the positive impact of rewilding on biodiversity and the structure of plant communities.

Keywords: Rewilding, flora, biodiversity, free-ranging, reintroduction