

Bryophytes

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From the territory of the Czech Republic has been certified according to the state-of-the-art of the knowledge 858 species of Bryophyta. (4 species of Anthocerotophyta, 207 Marchantiophyta species and 647 mosses species) with 25 other accepted intraspecific taxa. Of this number of 881 taxa are to the actual date (end of the year 2005) 27 taxa regarded as locally extinct, 54 others are missing for more than approximately 25 years, 73 taxa are regarded as critically endangered (category CR), 73 as endangered (category EN) and 72 as vulnerable (VU). 58 taxa is sorted to the category species near jeopardy (LR-nt) and 69 to the category slack known (DD). The habitats in the category Streams and water bodies (V) there are only very rare, or missing species among the endangered species. The most important habitat category M is the little explored spring therophytes vegetation of summering ponds (or analogical habitats). One of the most important categories of habitats for the occurrence of endangered species of Bryophyta is category R, especially in the group of Fens and transitional mires (R2). Category S is as well very important, however relatively inconveniently divided and hardly determinable in face of some subcategories from the group of alpine treeless habitats (mainly A5-6). The crucial factors for Bryophyta is the chemism, perhaps also physical properties (e.g. character of weathering) of the substrate together with the gradient of temperature and irradiance. In the category T are for Bryophyta important virtually only dry grasslands, grading (and as well by Bryophyta hardly determinable) to the communities of cliffs and boulder screes. Scrubby habitats (K) have no characteristic species, that would occur only here. Of a high importance are forest habitats (L), whose division is in the catalogue of habitats for Bryophyta quite irrelevant. Endangered species occur either as epiphytes (virtually entirely on deciduous trees, however independent from the amount of admixing of coniferous trees) or as epixylic species (in this category virtually without distinguishing the substrate – decisive is here rather moisture and shade). Important epiphytic species may occur without bindings on natural forest habitats, also in terms of habitats effected by man (X). According to the occurrence of endangered species is as well very meaningful the permeation of epixylic species and species on shady and damp sand-stone rocks (both categories are missing in the catalogue of habitats).