

The arcto-alpine moss *Andreaea obovata* THED. in the Tatra Mts., Slovakia

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ABSTRACT: The species *Andreaea obovata* was recorded on the summit rocks of Lomnický štít peak in 1880's. Now, nearly 120 years later, the species has been refound. The summit area was heavily damaged due to construction of a rope railvay. The species has survived on undamaged, rather inaccessible slopes in the summit area. The phytocoenological relevé is included.

KEYWORDS: *Andreaea obovata*, Bryophyta, Slovakia

According to SMITH (1978), the moss *Andreaea obovata* occurs in N. Europe, Siberia, N. America and Greenland, the same distribution reported by MÖNKEMEYER (1927).

The Tatra Mountains were omitted from the distribution area despite the fact that the species was collected here by CHAŁUBIŃSKI (1886) on the summit rocks of Lomnický štít peak (2632 m asl). ŠMARDA & VANĚK (1955) published the occurrence of *Andreaea obovata* in the West Tatra Mountains, but this was erroneous, the plant being *Andreaea rupestris* (PILOUS 1958). In 1955 PILOUS (1958) collected an *Andreaea* at the summit of Satan peak (2432 m asl) which he had no doubt was *A. obovata* (Fig. 1).

A. obovata forms black cushions, and has nerveless leaves which are widest near base, imbricate when dry and patent to spreading when moist (Fig. 2).

This species was refound on the top of Lomnický štít peak in September 2000. It occurs on exposed, rather inaccessible areas. Only two small cushions 2 cm in diameter were found, nevertheless, on steep and vertical inaccesible walls.

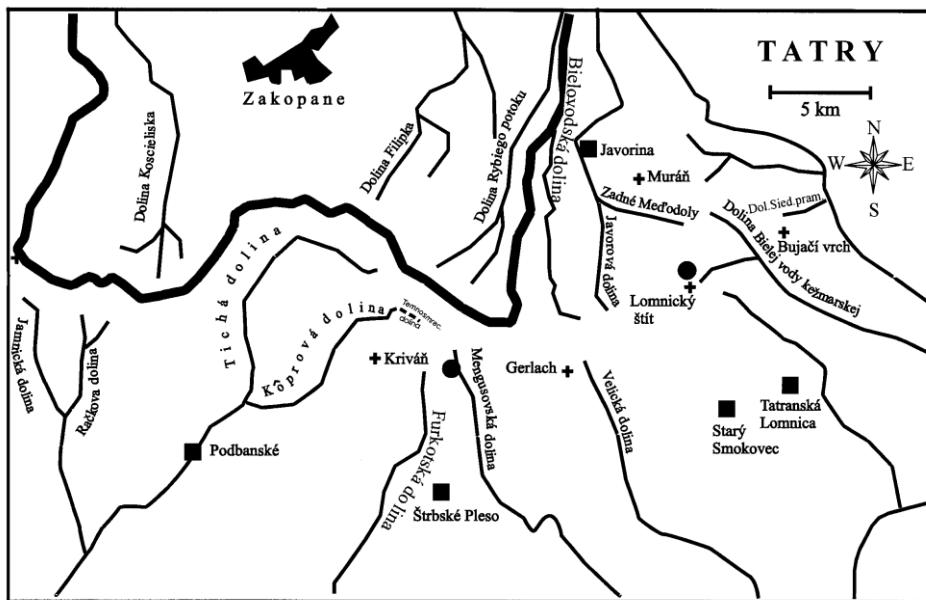


Fig. 1. Distribution of *Andreaea obovata* (●) in the Tatra Mts.

Further cushions may survive in the summit area. The species was found sterile and survived here despite the fact that the peak area was heavily damaged by the construction of the terminal of a rope railvay in the 1930'-s.

Locality:

The High Tatra Mts., Lomnický štít peak, summit area, mylonite rocks, 2625 m asl, SE aspect., slope 45°, area 12 m², September 27, 2000, total cover 75%, E₁ 65%, E₀ 35%. (leg. PACLOVÁ & ŠOLTÉS)

Relevé:

E₁: *Saxifraga bryoides* 3, *S. moschata* 2b, *Poa alpina* 2m, *Festuca supina* 1, *Leucanthemopsis alpina* 1, *Gentiana frigida* +, *Saxifraga carpatica* +, *Cerastium uniflorum* +, *Ranunculus glacialis* +,

E₀: *Racomitrium canescens* 2b, *Grimmia incurva* 2m, *Cetraria nivalis* 2m, *Sanionia uncinata* 1, *Cetraria islandica* +, *Alectoria ochroleuca* +, *Andreaea obovata* +, *Brachythecium turgidum* +, *Distichium capillaceum* +, *Polytrichum alpinum* +, *Thamnolia vermicularis* +, *Cladonia* sp. +.

According to HERZOG (1926) and PILOUS (1954) *Andreaea obovata* belongs to the group of glacial relic species. The moss is red-listed in the Checklist of non-vascular and vascular plants of Slovakia (KUBINSKÁ & JANOVICOVÁ 1998) as Vulnerable.

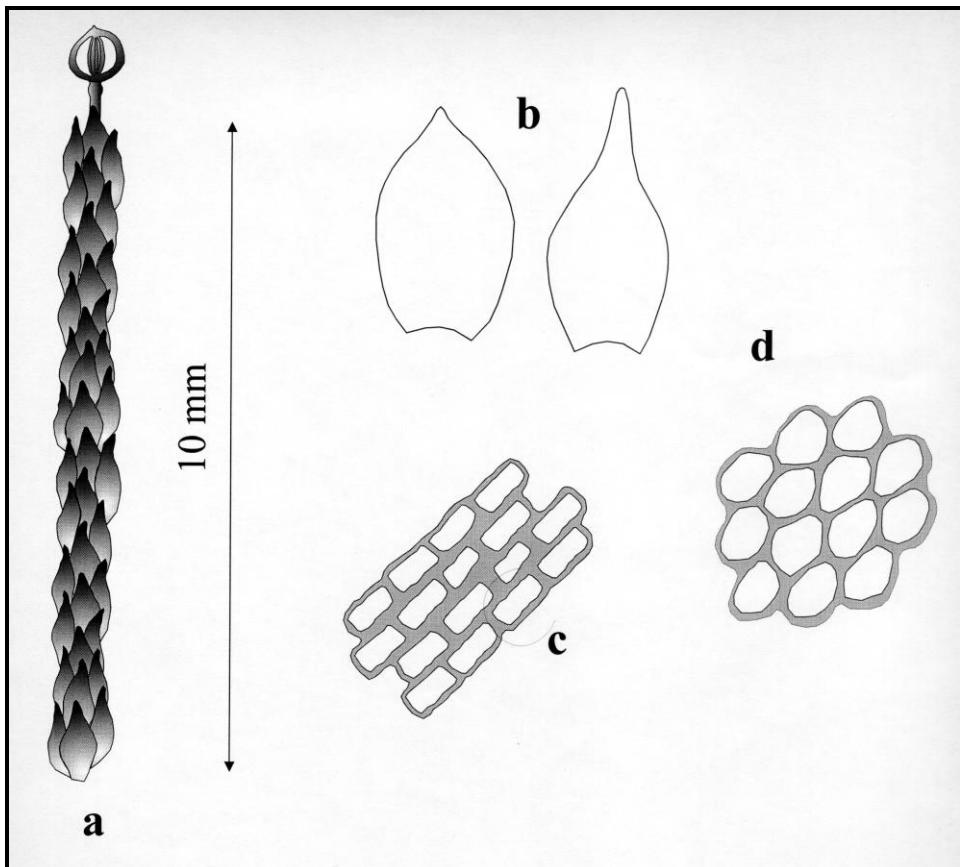


Fig. 2. *Andreaea obovata*: a – plant including a sporophyte, habit; b – leaves; c – basal cells; d – cells from widest part of leaf

The nomenclature of bryophytes follows KUBINSKÁ & JANOVICOVÁ (1998), that of vascular plants MARHOLD (1998).

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