

DISTRIBUTION OF *SPHAGNUM* *QUINQUEFARIUM* IN HUNGARY

*Tamás Misik*¹ – *Dóra Misik-Bartók*²

¹Department of Environment Science, Eszterházy Karoly College, Eger, Pf. 43.
H-3301, Hungary

²National Institute for Quality- and Organizational Development in Healthcare
and Medicines, Budapest, Pf. 450. H-1051, Hungary

¹misikt@ektf.hu; ²dora.bartok@gmail.com

We have found several *Sphagnum* colonies of different size on the 10 October 2010 near Parádfürdő village, at the entrance of Ilona valley. The species was determined as *Sphagnum quinquefarium* which was not known in the area of Mátra Mountains till now (Misik–Misik-Bartók 2010). This species became known only from a few point of our country in the last decades. It was first published from Hungary by Pócs (1958) from the Vend country near Szakonyfalu. In the 60ties of last century it was recorded beside only along the Kemence brooklet in North-Hungary and from the Vas ridge from Farkas-forest of Petőmihályfa (Boros 1968). On the basis of research in the last years we could find a small *Sphagnum* patch only near Kishuta village of Zemplén Mountains in East-Hungary. This species is not common in western Hungary either, but is generally known from the area of Őrség, Vend country, Vas ridge and Kőszeg Mountains (Szurdoki 2005). The herbarium data from Hungary are as follows:

Zemplén Mountains: Kishuta, Kemence-brooklet (Boros 1953 BP), Kishuta, Lackó-mountain (Szurdoki 1997 BP).

Mátra: Parád, Ilona-valley, above a mine-shaft, which was created by searching copper boring (Misik 2010 EGR).

Keszthely Mountains: Zala, Lesenceistvánd (Gáyer 1922 BP, Boros 1923 BP). It is extinct at this locality.

Vend country: Apátistvánfalva, Rókalyuk forest, on the brink of blueberry's in the table-land (Barbalics 1980 EGR). Rábatótfalu (Pócs 1956 EGR), Szakonyfalu, in a transition peat bog (Boros 1960 EGR). **Őrség:** Farkasfa, Ördög-lake (Vajda 1972 BP). **Vas ridge:** Farkas-forest, Bertók-lake (Barbalics 1967 BP), Farkas-forest, Petőmihályfa, Köcse-lake (Barbalics 1967 BP, 1968 BP), Nagymákfa, Füzes-lake (Barbalics 1969 BP), Vasvár, Nyires-lake (Barbalics 1971 BP).

This species is much more frequent outside the Pannonian Basin, being a characteristic *Vaccinio-Piceetalia* element of spruce forests in the Carpathians; therefore in Mátra Mountains its occurrence is unusual. But near to its locality other *Vaccinio-Piceetalia* elements, like *Bazzania trilobata* and *Lepidozia reptans*, also occur in the acidophilous oak forest (Boros 1968).

References

- Boros, Á. (1968). Bryogeographie und Bryoflora Ungarns. Akadémia Kiadó, Budapest.
- Misik, T., Misik-Bartók, D. (2010). Új tőzegmoha-előfordulás a Mátrában. *Kitaibelia* 15: 180-180.
- Pócs, T. (1958). Beiträge zur Moosflora Ungarns und der Ost- und Südkarpaten. *Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung.* 50: 107-119.
- Szurdoki, E. (2005). Magyarországi tőzegmohafajok elterjedése és egyes fajok vízkémiai igényének vizsgálata. Doktori értekezés, ELTE.



Fig. 1. The Sphagnum quinquefarium in the Ilona Valley of the Mátra Mountains in Northeast-Hungary

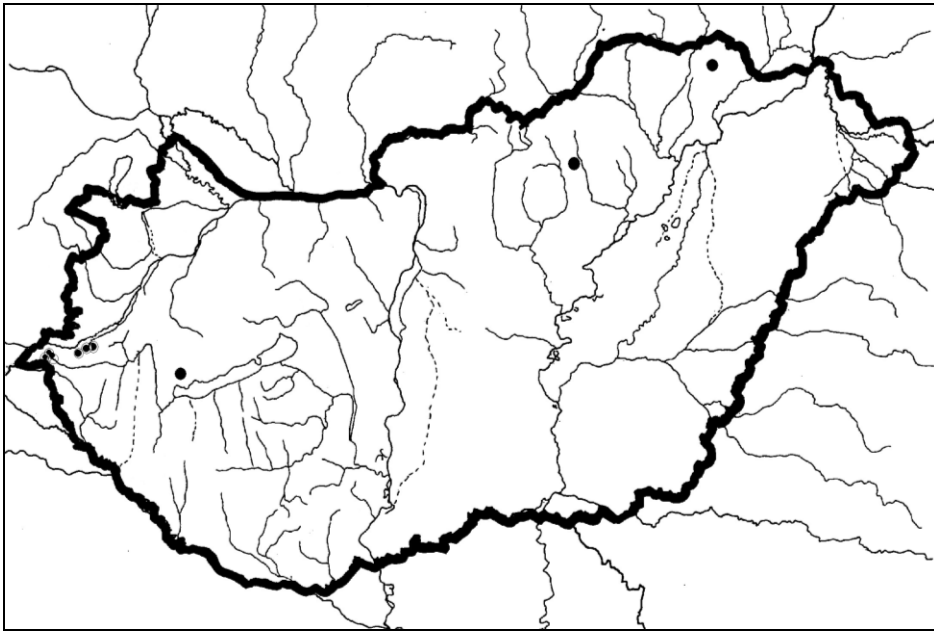


Fig. 2. Distribution of *Sphagnum quinquefarium* in Hungary