

**SURVEY ON THE BRYOPHYTE FLORA OF THE SURROUNDING MOUNTAINS OF  
THE KÁLI BASIN (BALATON-FELVIDÉK REGION, HUNGARY)**

A Káli-medence környéki hegyek mohafloisztikai feltárása

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In 2016 and 2017, exploration of the bryophyte flora was carried out in the surroundings of Kővágóörs, Köveskál and Szentbékálla villages. In the hilly region around the basin mainly *Quercetum cerris* forests occur on acidic bedrock, however, some limestone outcrops can also be found at Köveskál.

Altogether 123 bryophyte taxa (8 liverworts and 115 mosses) were recorded during our survey. The most important finding was *Zygodon forsteri*, a redlisted species in Europe, which was recorded for the first time in Hungary. This atlantic-submediterranean element is a member of the Orthotrichaceae family, growing usually around knot-holes or other hollows of trees where water runs down on the bark, and often on callus tissue. Our specimens were collected in knot-holes of two *Quercus cerris* trees.

Two other species (*Anacamptodon splachnoides*, *Fissidens arnoldii*) are included in the Red data book of European bryophytes, which are also protected in Hungary. *Anacamptodon splachnoides* lives in the same habitat as *Zygodon forsteri*, around knot-holes. This species was detected on 57 *Quercus cerris* trees in the investigated forests. Probably the largest population in Europe lives here. *Fissidens arnoldii* was found on limestone rocks in a stream at Köveskál.

Another interesting species is *Pottia starckeana* s.s., which is in the data deficient (DD) category in the Hungarian Bryophyte Red List (without any recent records for almost 50 years). Several other species found there are redlisted in Hungary, e.g. *Eurhynchium speciosum* is endangered (EN), *Buxbaumia aphylla* and *Orthotrichum patens* are vulnerable (VU). Further 13 species are near threatened (NT) and 16 are regarded as indicators, which by their mere presence represents a greater level of conservation value of the habitat.

Habitat preference, population size of species of conservation interest and advice in their conservation management will be given.