

BRYOPHYTES IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF LIELIE KANGARI NATURE RESERVE, CENTRAL LATVIA

Anna Mežaka, Liene Auniņa, Baiba Bambe, Ilze Kukāre, Julita Kluša, Ligita Liepiņa, Ansis Opmanis, Evita Oļehnoviča, Māra Pakalne, Līga Strazdiņa, Uvis Suško

Mežaka A., Auniņa L., Bambe B., Kukāre I., Kluša J., Liepiņa L., Opmanis A., Oļehnoviča E., Pakalne M., Strazdiņa L., Suško U. 2018. Bryophytes in the southern part of Lielie Kangari Nature Reserve, central Latvia. *Acta Biol. Univ. Daugavp.*, 18 (2): 243 – 253.

The first study about bryophytes in Lielie Kangari was published by Austra Āboliņa in 1982, where 144 species were found. The present study was conducted in the southern part of Lielie Kangari Nature Reserve in spring of 2016, where 148 bryophyte species and one bryophyte variety were found. In total 19 bryophyte species had conservation status in Latvia and 29 species were found for the first time in the Reserve. Bryophytes were found mostly on soil, peat, and dead wood substrates.

Key words: bryophytes, Lielie Kangari Nature Reserve, conservation, substrates.

Anna Mežaka, Institute of Life Sciences and Technologies, Daugavpils University, Parades street 1, Daugavpils, Latvia, E-mail: bryo82@gmail.com

Liene Auniņa, Institute of Biology of University of Latvia, Miera iela 3, Salaspils, Latvia, E-mail: liene.aunina@lu.lv

Baiba Bambe, LVMI Silava, Rīga street 111, Salaspils, Latvia, E-mail: baiba.bambe@silava.lv

Ligita Liepiņa, Ansis Opmanis, Evita Oļehnoviča, Uvis Suško, Māra Pakalne, Julita Kluša, Ilze Kukāre. Latvian Botanical Society, Bergu street 147, Rīga, Latvia, E-mail: ligita.liepina@lu.lv, ansis.opmanis@inbox.lv, ewyl14@inbox.lv, uvis.susko@inbox.lv, mara@lanet.lv, julita@dziedava.lv, ilze.kukare@inbox.lv

Līga Strazdiņa, LU Botanical garden, Kandavas street 2, Rīga, Latvia, E-mail: liga.strazdins@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Besides their fundamental ecological, biogeochemical functions in different ecosystems (Glime 2017), bryophytes play also significant role in nature conservation helping protect the whole ecosystem. Inventory and monitoring studies contribute to our knowledge about bryophyte distribution patterns in different regions. In total 565 bryophyte species, nine

subspecies, 22 varieties, and one bryophyte form were published recently from Latvia (Āboliņa et al. 2015). In total 87 bryophyte species are red-listed in Latvia (Āboliņa 1994). Under legal Latvian governmental protection are 126 specially protected bryophyte species (LRMK 2000) and 26 microhabitat species (LRMK 2012). European Union Habitat Directive includes nine of Latvian bryophyte species (EU 1992). Bryophytes are also used as one of the best

groups in the estimation of forest naturalness. For that reason, 14 woodland key habitat bryophyte specialist species and 16 WKH bryophyte indicator species were defined in Latvia (Ek et al. 2002, Lārmanis et al. 2013).

However, more detailed bryophyte inventories (Āboliņa 1982 a, b, 1985, 1991, 1994, 2001, 2004, 2007, Āboliņa & Bambe 2001, Āboliņa & Rēriha 2004, Bambe 1988, 1989, 2002 a,b, Bambe & Lārmanis 2001, Bambe et al. 2017, Mežaka et al. 2009, Salmiņa 2002, Tabaka et al. 1991) are missing in the most of Nature Reserves in Latvia. In spite of bryophyte importance in nature conservation, bryophytes were not included in many nature conservation planning projects or their importance was underevaluated.

Aim of the present study was to compile the bryophyte species checklist in relation to substrate and conservation status in the southern part of Lielie Kangari Nature Reserve.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was conducted in the southern part of Lielie Kangari Nature Reserve (Fig. 1). The area of Lielie Kangari Nature Reserve is 1972.4 ha (Latvijas dabas fonds 2007). It is protected area since 1957, and is included in the Nature 2000 site network. The study area is located in Viduslatvija geobotanical region. The specific geological form as glaciofluvial esker is typical in the southern part of Reserve representing the longest glaciofluvial esker in Latvia (Ramans 1975, Latvijas dabas fonds 2007). Annual rainfall varies 400-700 mm, the average temperature in January varies from -6° to -5°C , in July around $+17^{\circ}\text{C}$ (Ramans 1975).

Lielie Kangari Nature Reserve presents different habitats – bogs, transitional mires, forests, and freshwater habitats. Raised bogs and bog woodlands cover the largest part of the Reserve. *Pinus sylvestris* dominating forests are the most common forests in Reserve, while deciduous forests cover only small part mostly on slopes

of the southern part of Reserve (Latvijas dabas fonds 2007).

Bryophyte records were registered during the Latvian bryological group 1st expedition in 7th of May 2016 in the southern part of Lielie Kangari Nature Reserve (N56°55'53", E24°44'46"). All bryophytes on all substrates (soil and/or peat, dead wood, living tree, water, litter, excrements) were registered in natural and man-made habitats with route method. Bryophyte species names after Āboliņa et al. 2015.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In total 148 bryophyte species (113 moss and 35 hepatic species) and one variety were recorded at the present study in Lielie Kangari Nature Reserve. From all, 19 species are especially protected or rare in Latvia. In total 29 bryophyte species were found for the first time in Reserve (Appendix). The first study about bryophytes in Lielie Kangari was published by Austrā Āboliņa in 1982b, where 144 species were found. As we studied only part of the Reserve, we expect that more species could be found including also other parts of the Reserve. However, the studied part of the Reserve is the most diverse in terms of habitats and may be representative of the whole Reserve. Āboliņa (1982b) noted, that variety of soil types and specific hydrological regimes found in Lielie Kangari Nature Reserve are among the major prerequisites for high bryophyte diversity.

The highest all bryophyte and moss species richness was found on soil and/or peat substrates (Fig. 2). The highest liverwort species richness was found on dead wood. Dead wood has properties for ensuring more constant humidity (dead logs on the ground) and microhabitats than other substrates and thus being favorable for liverwort species richness (Ódor et al. 2005, Kushnevskaya & Shorohova 2018) in the Reserve.

The increase of the species richness from 1982 to 2016 might be explained by the increased



Fig. 1. The studied area in the southern part (marked) of Lielie Kangari Nature Reserve (delimited with a black line). Black point is studied area in Latvian map (upper left).

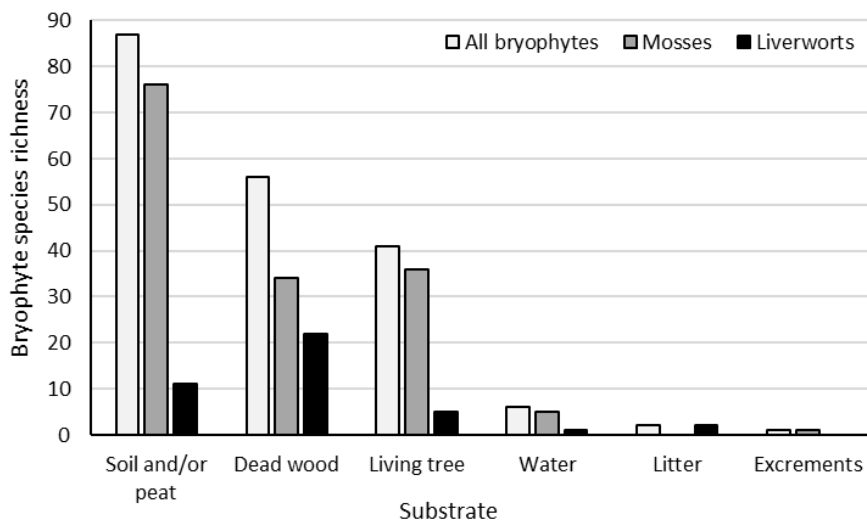


Fig. 2. Bryophyte species richness on different substrates.

number of bryologists. Future bryological studies are needed to explore the whole Lielie Kangari Nature Reserve.

CONCLUSIONS

Lielie Kangari Nature Reserve offers high bryophyte diversity due to the habitat and substrate diversity. We investigated only one part of the Reserve and future bryophyte inventories are needed to include all Lielie Kangari Nature Reserve.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful to Latvian Botanical Society for helping to organize the field trip.

REFERENCES

- Āboliņa A. 1982a. Ieskats Čužupurva botāniskā lieguma brioflorā. *Jaunākais mežsaimniecībā*: 24: 46-53 (In Latvian).
- Āboliņa A. 1985. Jauni materiāli par Latvijas aknu sūnu floru. In: Retie augi un dzīvnieki. Rīga, LatZTIZPI, pp. 26-37 (In Latvian).
- Āboliņa A. 1991. Dažu jaunu un retu sūnu sugu atradnes Latvijā. In: Retie augi, Latvijas informācijas centrs, Rīga, pp. 44-48 (In Latvian).
- Āboliņa A. 1994. Latvijas retās un aizsargājamās sūnas. Rīga, LU ekoloģiskā centra apgāds, Vide. pp. 24 (In Latvian).
- Āboliņa A. 2001. Bryoflora of Latvian National Parks. In: Abstracts and programme of 4th European conference on the Conservation of Bryophytes. Pruhonice. European Committee for the Conservation of Bryophytes. pp. 12.
- Āboliņa A. 2004. Cenas tīreļa dabas lieguma sūnas. *Mežzinātne* 13: 98-118. (In Latvian; abstract in English).
- Āboliņa A., Bambe B. 2001. Sūnu flora dabas liegumā "Čortoka ezers ar apkārtējo ainavu". *Latvijas veģetācija*, 4: 105-114. (In Latvian; abstract in English).
- Āboliņa A., Rēriha I. 2004. Papildinājumi Slīteres nacionālā parka sūnaugu florai. *Latvijas Universitātes 62. zinātniskā konference. Ģeogrāfija. Ģeoloģija, Vides zinātne*. Latvijas Universitāte. Rīga. pp. 14-16 (In Latvian).
- Āboliņa A. 2007. Sūnas. In: Āboliņa A., Birzaks J., Čakare I., Čeirāns A., Dāniele I., Eņģeļe L., Juceviča E., Kalniņš M., Karpa A., Ķeruš V., Limbēna R., Meiere D., Opmanis A., Pakalne M., Pilāte D., Pilāts V., Piterāns A., Poppels A., Račinskis E., Rudzīte M., Rūsiņa S., Salmane I., Salmiņa L., Savenkovs N., Teļnovs D., Urtāns A. *Bioloģiskā daudzveidība Gaujas nacionālajā parkā. Gaujas nacionālā parka administrācija, Sigulda*. pp 82-98 (In Latvian; abstract in English).
- Āboliņa A., Piterāns A., Bambe B. 2015. Latvijas ķērpji un sūnas. Taksonu saraksts. LVMI "Silava", DU AA "Saule". Salaspils. pp. 213 (In Latvian; abstract in English).
- Bambe B. 1988. Retas sūnu sugas Teiču valsts rezervātā. In: Retie augi un dzīvnieki. LatZTIZPI. Rīga. pp. 30-34 (In Latvian).
- Bambe B. 1989. Retas sūnu sugas Krustkalnu rezervātā. In: Retie augi un dzīvnieki. LatZTIZPI. Rīga. 20-23. (In Latvian).
- Bambe B., Lārmanis V. 2001. Dabas lieguma "Pirtslēcis – likā atteka" mežu īpatnības un sūnu flora. *Mežzinātne*, 10 (43): 73 – 89 (In Latvian; abstract in English).
- Bambe B. 2002a. Dabas lieguma "Pilskalnes Siguldiņa" brioflora. *Mežzinātne*, 11 (44): 111 - 124. (In Latvian; abstract in English).
- Bambe B. 2002b. Jaunu un retu briofītu atradnes Latvijā. In: Vimba E. (ed.) Retie augi. Rīga.

- pp. 113-124 (In Latvian).
- Bambe B., Āboliņa A., Krampis I. 2017. Sūnas Teiču dabas rezervātā. Salaspils: LVMI Silava, DU AA „Saule”. Salaspils. pp 249 (In Latvian).
- EU 1992 (Council Directive on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora 92/43/EEC. 1992). Annex II, Annex IV, Annex V. Official Journal of European Communities. pp. 44.
- Ek T., Suško U., & Auziņš R. 2002. Mežaudžu atslēgas biotopu inventarizācijas metodika. Rīga, pp. 76.
- Glime J. 2017. Bryophyte ecology. Ebook. Michigan Technological University. Michigan. Houghton. Accessed December 12, 2018.
- Kushnevska H., Shorohova E. 2018. Presence of bark influences the succession of cryptogamic wood-inhabiting communities on conifer fallen logs. *Folia Geobotanica*, 53:175-190.
- Lārmanis V., Auniņš A., Auniņa L., Bambe B., Eņģe L., Ikauniece S., Kabucis I., Laime B., Rēriha I., Rove I., Rūsiņa S., Sniedze-Kretalova R., Strāķe S. 2013. Eiropas Savienības aizsargājami biotopi Latvijā. Noteikšanas rokasgrāmata. 2. Precizēts izdevums. Latvijas Dabas fonds, Vides aizsardzības un reģionālās attīstības ministrija. Rīga. pp. 359 (In Latvian).
- Latvijas dabas fonds 2007. Dabas liegums Lielie Kangari dabas aizsardzības plāns. 87 lpp. (In Latvian).
- Latvijas Republikas Ministru kabinets (LRMK 2000) 2000. Noteikumi par īpaši aizsargājamo sugu un ierobežoti izmantojamo īpaši aizsargājamo sugu sarakstu. Noteikumi nr. 396. Latvijas Vēstnesis. 17.11.2000, 413/417: 4-6. (grozījumi 27.07.2004 not. nr. 627). (In Latvian).
- Latvijas Republikas Ministru kabinets (LRMK 2012) 2012. Noteikumi par mikroliegumu izveidošanas un apsaimniekošanas kārtību, to aizsardzību, kā arī mikroliegumu un to buferzonu noteikšanu. Noteikumi Nr. 9402012. Latvijas Vēstnesis 28.12.2012, 203(4806). (In Latvian).
- Mežaka A., Strazdiņa L., Madžule L., Liepiņa L., Znotiņa V., Brūmelis G., Piterāns A., Hultengren S. 2009. Bryophyte and lichen flora in relation to habitat characteristics in Moricsala Nature Reserve, Latvia. *Latvijas veģetācija*, 18: 65-88.
- Ódor P., van Dort K., Aude E. 2005. Diversity and composition of dead wood inhabiting bryophyte communities in European beech forests. *Biol. Soc. Briol.*, 26-27:85-102.
- Ramans K. 1975. Viduslatvija. In: Latvijas PSR ģeogrāfija. Zinātne, Rīga, 671, 164-200 (In Latvian).
- Salmiņa L. 2002. *Ricciocarpus natans* (L.) Corda un *Odontoschisma sphagni* (Dicks.) Dum. Latvijā. In: Vimba E. (ed.) Retie augi. Rīga. pp. 107-112 (In Latvian).
- Tabaka L., Eglīte Z., Āboliņa A. 1991. Klāņu purvs, Latvijas aizsargājamo teritoriju flora. Zinātne. Rīga. pp. 163 (In Latvian).
- Аболинь А. 1982 (Āboliņa 1982b). Бриофлора заказника „Лиелие Кангари”. Изучение охраняемых природных территорий Латвийской ССР: Пробл. результаты, рекомендации. Рига.: Зинатне, 46-51. (In Russian).

Received: 29.11.2018.

Accepted: 10.12.2018.

APPENDIX

Bryophyte species checklist of Lielie Kangari Nature Reserve found in 2016.

Species	Cons.	Habitat, substrate
<i>Abietinella abietina</i> (Hedw.) M. Fleisch.		Roadside, on sandy soil
<i>Amblystegium serpens</i> (Hedw.) Schimp.		In forests on tree stems, on <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> root
<i>Amblystegium subtile</i> (Hedw.) Schimp.		In forests on deciduous tree stems
<i>Anastrophyllum hellerianum</i> (Nees ex Lindenb.) R. M. Schust.	MIC, SP, WKHs	In the coniferous forest on dead logs, in swamp forest on dead <i>Picea abies</i>
<i>Aneura pinguis</i> (L.) Dumort.		In transitional mire understory
<i>Anomodon longifolius</i> (Schleich. ex Brid.) Hartm.	WKHi	In slope forest on deciduous tree stem, root
<i>Atrichum undulatum</i> (Hedw.) P. Beauv.		In forest understory, on open mineral soil
<i>Aulacomnium palustre</i> (Hedw.) Schwägr.		In bog woodland understory, in bogs among hummocks
<i>Barbilophozia attenuata</i> (Mart.) Loeske	RL1, SP, MIC	In old coniferous forests on dead logs (three records)
<i>Blepharostoma trichophyllum</i> (L.) Dumort.		In the forest on dead logs and coarse woody debris
<i>Brachytheciastrum velutinum</i> (Hedw.) Ignatov & Huttunen		In the forest on <i>Tilia cordata</i> stem, in slope forest on the stump, in swamp forest on <i>Picea abies</i> root
<i>Brachythecium albicans</i> (Hedw.) Schimp.		In roadsides on sandy mineral soil
<i>Brachythecium campestre</i> (Müll. Hal.) Schimp.		In the mixed forest on <i>Populus tremula</i> stem
<i>Brachythecium glareosum</i> (Bruch ex Spruce) Schimp.		In dry roadside slope facing south, on sandy mineral soil
<i>Brachythecium rivulare</i> Schimp.		Swamp forest, in the overstory
<i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i> (Hedw.) Schimp.		In forests on dead logs, coarse woody debris, trees and on nutrient-rich mineral soil
<i>Brachythecium salebrosum</i> (Hoffm. ex F. Weber & D. Mohr) Schimp.		On trees on coarse woody debris and on tree stems
<i>Breidleria pratensis</i> (W. D. J. Koch ex Spruce) Loeske		In swamp forest on <i>Ulmus glabra</i> root
<i>Bryum moravicum</i> Podp.		In deciduous forest on dead logs, in swamp forest on peat, on tree stems, in dry roadside on soil
<i>Bryum pseudotriquetrum</i> (Hedw.) P. Gaertn et al.		In spring forest on soil, dead logs, understory
<i>Buxbaumia aphylla</i> Hedw.		In dry roadside on mineral soil
<i>Calliergon cordifolium</i> (Hedw.) Kindb.		In swamp forest overstory, in depressions with water
<i>Calliergon giganteum</i> (Schimp.) Kindb.		In swamp forest understory, in bog lake
<i>Calliergon megalophyllum</i> Mikut.		In lake
<i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i> (Hedw.) Loeske		In swamp forest overstory, on dead logs, tree stems
<i>Calypogeia muelleriana</i> (Schiffn.) Müll. Frib.		In coniferous and bog woodlands on dead logs, ditches, on mineral soil of fallen tree uproot
<i>Calypogeia neesiana</i> (C. Massal. & Carestia) Müll. Frib.		In dried bog woodland on peat

Species	Cons.	Habitat, substrate
<i>Calypogeia sphagnicola</i> (Arnell & J. Perss.) Warnst. & Loeske	SP	In raised bog on old tree root between hummocks and <i>Sphagnum</i> sp.
<i>Calypogeia suecica</i> (Arnell & J.Perss.) Müll.Frib.	SP, WKHs	In swamp woodland on dead coniferous stem
<i>Campyliadelphus chrysophyllus</i> (Brid.) R. S. Chopra		In the mixed forest on calcareous soil and on tree branches
<i>Campylium proteins</i> (Brid.) Kindb.		In swamp forest on a tree root
<i>Campylophyllum sommerfeltii</i> (Myrin) Hedenäs		In the coniferous forest, on a dead log, in swamp forest on large <i>Populus tremula</i> basal part
<i>Cephalozia bicuspidata</i> (L.) Dumort.		In coniferous and swamp forest on dead log and litter
<i>Cephalozia connivens</i> (Dicks.) Lindb.		In raised bog overstory
<i>Cephalozia lunulifolia</i> (Dumort.) Dumort.		In bog woodland understory
<i>Cephaloziella rubella</i> (Nees) Warnst.		In bog woodland on dead <i>Picea abies</i> stem
<i>Ceratodon purpureus</i> (Hedw.) Brid.		In roadside on soil, in the old fire place
<i>Chiloscyphus pallescens</i> (Ehrh. ex Hoffm.) Dumort.		In the coniferous forest, ditch wall, on soil, on dead logs
<i>Chiloscyphus pallescens</i> var. <i>fragilis</i> (Roth) Müll. Frib.		In lake coast, on dead plant debris
<i>Cirriphyllum piliferum</i> (Hedw.) Grout		In the coniferous forest, on a slope on a dead log, in nutrient-rich wet and dried forest overstory
<i>Cladopodiella fluitans</i> (Nees) H. Buch		In raised bog among <i>Sphagnum</i> sp., in swamp forest water depression
<i>Climacium dendroides</i> (Hedw.) F. Weber & D. Mohr		In the coniferous forest on a dead log, in bog woodland understory, in nutrient-rich wet and dried forest overstory, in roadsides on dead logs
<i>Cratoneuron filicinum</i> (Hedw.) Spruce		In spring forest, understory
<i>Dicranella heteromalla</i> (Hedw.) Schimp.		In coniferous forest uproot on mineral soil
<i>Dicranum flagellare</i> Hedw.		On the path, on soil, on a dead stump
<i>Dicranum majus</i> Sm.		In coniferous and mixed forest overstory
<i>Dicranum montanum</i> Hedw.		In forests on tree bases, on dead logs
<i>Dicranum polysetum</i> Sw. ex anon.		In coniferous forest and raised bog overstory
<i>Dicranum scoparium</i> Hedw.		In the coniferous forest, understory, basal part of a tree stem, on dead logs
<i>Dicranum undulatum</i> Schrad. ex Brid.		The understory of bog, on hummocks among <i>Sphagnum</i> spp in the bog
<i>Didymodon fullax</i> (Hedw.) R. H. Zander		In roadside on soil
<i>Encalypta streptocarpa</i> Hedw.		In roadside on the soil of glaciofluvial esker on mineral soil, on basal part of <i>Populus tremula</i> stem, on <i>Juniperus commune</i> snag
<i>Eurhynchium angustirete</i> (Broth.) T. J. Kop.		In forest understory, on tree stem, on coarse woody debris
<i>Fissidens adianthoides</i> Hedw.		In swamp forest on the root, spring sites on soil and on coarse woody debris
<i>Frullania dilatata</i> (L.) Dumort.		In slope forest and mixed forest on <i>Populus tremula</i>
<i>Funaria hygrometrica</i> Hedw.		In fireplace

Species	Cons.	Habitat, substrate
<i>Geocalyx graveolens</i> (Schrad.) Nees	RL4, SP, MIC, WKHs	In the coniferous forest on dead logs, in swamp forest on tiny dead branchlet, in the nemoral forest on old dead <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> stump
<i>Herzogiella seligeri</i> (Brid.) Z. Iwats.		In the coniferous forest on dead logs
<i>Homalia trichomanoides</i> (Hedw.) Brid.	WKHi	In mixed and slope forests on deciduous tree stems
<i>Homalothecium sericeum</i> (Hedw.) Schimp.		In slope forest on <i>Tilia cordata</i>
<i>Hygroamblystegium humile</i> (P. Beauv.) Vanderp., Goffinet & Hedenäs		On lake morass
<i>Hylocomium splendens</i> (Hedw.) Schimp.		In coniferous and mixed forest understory
<i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i> Hedw.		In forests on slopes on dead logs, coarse woody debris
<i>Hypnum pallescens</i> (Hedw.) P. Beauv.		In the coniferous forest on dead logs
<i>Isothecium alopecuroides</i> (Lam. ex Dubois) Isov.	WKHi	In the transition between slope forest with springs and swamp forest on <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> stem
<i>Jamesoniella autumnalis</i> (DC.) Steph.	WKHi	In the coniferous forest on dead logs, in swamp forest and nemoral forest on coarse woody debris
<i>Jungermannia leiantha</i> Grolle	WKHi, SP, MIC	In <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> forest on a dead log in a ditch
<i>Kurzia pauciflora</i> (Dicks.) Grolle		In bog understory
<i>Lepidozia reptans</i> (L.) Dumort.		In forests on dead logs, on tree stems, coarse woody debris
<i>Leptobryum pyriforme</i> (Hedw.) Wilson		In the coniferous forest on fallen tree root, on mineral soil.
<i>Leucobryum glaucum</i> (Hedw.) Ångstr.	WKHi, HDV	In coniferous forest understory
<i>Leucodon sciuroides</i> (Hedw.) Schwägr.		In slope forest on tree stems
<i>Lophocolea heterophylla</i> (Schrad.) Dumort.		In forests on dead logs, coarse woody debris and tree stems
<i>Lophozia ascendens</i> (Warnst.) R. M. Schust.	SP, MIC, WKHs	In old <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> bog woodland on an old dead log
<i>Lophozia ventricosa</i> (Dicks.) Dumort.	WKHs	In the old coniferous forest on a dead log
<i>Marchantia polymorpha</i> L.		In swamp forest on uproot with open peat soil
<i>Mylia anomala</i> (Hook.) Gray		In bog understory among <i>Sphagnum</i> sp., in the drained forest on peat
<i>Neckera pennata</i> Hedw.	RL2, WKHi	In mixed forest and in slope on <i>Picea abies</i> and deciduous tree stems
<i>Nowellia curvifolia</i> (Dicks.) Mitt.	WKHi	In forests on dead logs and coarse woody debris
<i>Odontoschisma denudatum</i> (Mart.) Dumort.	SP, MIC, WKHi	In the coniferous forest on dead logs
<i>Orthotrichum affine</i> Schrad. ex Brid.		In the mixed forest on <i>Betula</i> sp.
<i>Orthotrichum pallens</i> Bruch ex Brid.		In roadside <i>Betula pendula</i> forest on dead branches
<i>Orthotrichum pumilum</i> Sw. ex anon.		In slope on <i>Tilia cordata</i>
<i>Orthotrichum speciosum</i> Nees		In mixed forest on <i>Betula pendula</i> and other trees, in roadside on dead branches
<i>Oxyrrhynchium hians</i> (Hedw.) Loeske		In nutrient rich forest on mineral soil

Species	Cons.	Habitat, substrate
<i>Pellia epiphylla</i> (L.) Corda		At ditch on peat, on soil
<i>Plagiochila asplenioides</i> (L. emend. Taylor) Dumort.		In nutrient-rich forest understory
<i>Plagiomnium affine</i> (Blandow ex Funck) T. J. Kop.		In wet and dry <i>Picea abies</i> forest understory
<i>Plagiomnium cuspidatum</i> (Hedw.) T. J. Kop.		In the coniferous forest on a dead log, on understory, on coarse woody debris
<i>Plagiomnium elatum</i> (Bruch & Schimp.) T. J. Kop.		In swamp and spring forest understory
<i>Plagiomnium medium</i> (Bruch & Schimp.) T. J. Kop.		In the transition between swamp forest and dry forest on glaciofluvial esker on old dead <i>Betula</i> sp.
<i>Plagiomnium undulatum</i> (Hedw.) T. J. Kop.		In coniferous forest nutrient rich understory
<i>Plagiothecium denticulatum</i> (Hedw.) Schimp.		In coniferous and mixed forest understory and on tree stems
<i>Plagiothecium laetum</i> Schimp.		In coniferous and mixed forests on stems on a fallen tree
<i>Plagiothecium latebricola</i> Schimp.	WKHs, RL2, SP, MIC	In swamp forest on <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> stem
<i>Plagiothecium succulentum</i> (Wilson) Lindb.		Bog woodland understory
<i>Platygyrium repens</i> (Brid.) Schimp.		In slope on tree
<i>Pleurozium schreberi</i> (Wild. ex Brid.) Mitt.		In forest understory, in glades, roadsides, on bog hummocks
<i>Pohlia nutans</i> (Hedw.) Lindb.		In the coniferous forest on uproot, in bog woodland on soil
<i>Pohlia sphagnicola</i> (Bruch & Schimp.) Broth.		In bog understory among Sphagnum
<i>Polytrichum commune</i> Hedw.		In coniferous forest understory
<i>Polytrichum juniperinum</i> Hedw.		On dead logs
<i>Polytrichum strictum</i> Menzies ex Brid.		In bog and bog woodlands on hummocks
<i>Pseudobryum cinclidioides</i> (Huebener) T. J. Kop.		In the coniferous forest on ditch wall, in bog woodland understory
<i>Ptilidium ciliare</i> (L.) Hampe		On dead log
<i>Ptilidium pulcherrimum</i> (Weber) Vain.		In the forest on tree stems, on dead logs, on coarse woody debris
<i>Ptilium crista-castrensis</i> (Hedw.) De Not.		In the coniferous forest on forest pathway, on dead log and understory
<i>Pylaisia polyantha</i> (Hedw.) Schimp.		In forests on <i>Tilia cordata</i> and <i>Betula pendula</i> , in a roadside in <i>Betula pendula</i> forest on dead branches
<i>Radula complanata</i> (L.) Dumort.		In forests on <i>Populus tremula</i> , <i>Betula pendula</i> and on other tree species
<i>Rhizomnium punctatum</i> (Hedw.) T. J. Kop.		In swamp forest understory, on a dead log and coarse woody debris
<i>Rhodobryum roseum</i> (Hedw.) Limpr.		In coniferous forest understory, in nutrient-rich forest understory, glaciofluvial basement

Species	Cons.	Habitat, substrate
<i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i> (L. ex Hedw.) Warnst.		In roadside on soil, in <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> forest understory, in glades
<i>Rhytidiadelphus subpinnatus</i> (Lindb.) T. J. Kop.	WKHi	In bog woodland on soil
<i>Rhytidiadelphus triquetrus</i> (Hedw.) Warnst.		On coniferous and nutrient-rich forest understory, on coarse woody debris
<i>Riccardia latifrons</i> (Lindb.) Lindb.		In swamp forest on coarse woody debris
<i>Sanionia uncinata</i> (Hedw.) Loeske		In the deciduous forest on tree stems and dead logs
<i>Scapania apiculata</i> Spruce	WKHs	In the coniferous forest on a dead log
<i>Sciuro-hypnum curtum</i> (Lindb.) Ignatov		In forest understory on coarse woody debris
<i>Sciuro-hypnum populeum</i> (Hedw.) Ignatov & Huttunen		On <i>Alnus incana</i> stem at Mazā Jugla river
<i>Sphagnum angustifolium</i> (C. E. O. Jensen ex Russow) C. E. O. Jensen		On bog and transitional mire understory, on hummocks
<i>Sphagnum capillifolium</i> (Ehrh.) Hedw.		In transition between forest and bog in bog woodland understory, in a bog on hummocks, on depressions of coniferous forests
<i>Sphagnum centrale</i> C. E. O. Jensen		In transitional mire at the lake, in <i>Picea abies</i> forest
<i>Sphagnum contortum</i> Schultz		In transitional mire
<i>Sphagnum cuspidatum</i> Ehrh. ex Hoffm.		In bog on understory
<i>Sphagnum fallax</i> (H. Klinggr.) H. Klinggr.		In bog understory, in bog woodland between hummocks
<i>Sphagnum flexuosum</i> Dozy & Molk		On bog woodland and transitional mire understory
<i>Sphagnum fuscum</i> (Schimp.) H. Klinggr.		On bog understory, on bog woodland hummocks
<i>Sphagnum girgensohnii</i> Russow		In coniferous and bog woodland understory
<i>Sphagnum magellanicum</i> Brid.		On bog, transitional mire, bog woodland understory, in swamp forest on hummocks
<i>Sphagnum palustre</i> L.		On bog and bog woodland understory
<i>Sphagnum riparium</i> Ångstr.		In ditch, morass
<i>Sphagnum rubellum</i> Wilson		In bog and bog woodland on hummocks
<i>Sphagnum russowii</i> Warnst.		On bog understory
<i>Sphagnum squarrosum</i> Crome		On coniferous forest, bog woodland and transition belt understory
<i>Sphagnum tenellum</i> (Brid.) Pers. ex Brid.		On bog understory
<i>Sphagnum teres</i> (Schimp.) Ångstr.		On transitional mire at the lake and swamp forest understory
<i>Sphagnum warnstorffii</i> Russow		On transitional mire understory
<i>Sphagnum wulfianum</i> Girg.		On swamp forest and coniferous forest understory
<i>Splachnum ampullaceum</i> Hedw.		In bog on animal excrements
<i>Straminergon stramineum</i> (Dicks. Ex Brid) Hedenäs		On bog understory
<i>Syntrichia ruralis</i> (Hedw.) F. Weber & D. Mohr		In dry roadside on south slope on sandy mineral soil
<i>Tetraphis pellucida</i> Hedw.		In forests on dead logs, coarse woody debris, rarely in cavities of tree stems

Species	Cons.	Habitat, substrate
<i>Thuidium assimile</i> (Mitt.) A. Jaeger		On soil, in forest glades and roadsides, in swamp forest and dry forest transition on dead <i>Betula</i> sp.
<i>Thuidium delicatulum</i> (Hedw.) Schimp.		In the mixed forest on <i>Betula</i> sp., in swamp forest at hummock on <i>Betula</i> sp. uproot
<i>Thuidium recognitum</i> (Hedw.) Lindb.		On bog woodland understory
<i>Thuidium tamariscinum</i> (Hedw.) Schimp.		On bog woodland understory
<i>Ulota crispa</i> (Hedw.) Brid.	WKHi	In the coniferous forest on <i>Picea abies</i> , in bog woodland on the tree, mostly in wet forests on tree stems and branches
<i>Warnstorfia fluitans</i> (Hedw.) Loeske		On transitional mire understory

Explanations: Cons. – conservation status; MIC – Microreserve species, SP – Specially protected species, WKHi – Woodland Key Habitat indicator species, WKHs – Woodland Key Habitat specialist species, RL – Red-listed species with the category as a number (1, 2, 4). Species in bold are new to Lielie Kangari Nature Reserve.