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## Quellmoore und Quellfluren des Waldviertels

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The "Waldviertel" is the south-eastern part of the Central European Highlands with a landscape shaped by low mountains and wide valleys, and a surface dominated by silicate-rocks.

350 relevés were made, using the method of RAUN-BLANQUET. They were analysed by the numerical classification method TWINSPAN and for ordination by DECORANA. The relevés have been classified in 25 associations. 5 of them are moss-communities. They are shown in 13 ordered tables.

8 new subassociation have been created: *Cardamino-Chrysosplenietum alternifolii trichocoletosum tomentellae*, *Cardamino-Chrysosplenietum alternifolii chaerophylletosum hirsuti*, *Philonoteto fontanae-Montietum caricetosum rostratae*, *Caricetum rostratae sphagnetosum warnstorffii*, *Campylio-Caricetum dioicae bryetosum pseudotriquetri*, *Campylio-Caricetum dioicae deschampsietosum cespitosae*, *Sphagno-Nardetum sphagnetosum warnstorffii*, *Chaerophyllo hirsuti-Filipenduletum senecietosum rivularis*. An emendation of the alliance *Juncion squarrosi* has been made with the result, that ecologically communities close to the *Sphagno-Nardetum* but without *Juncus squarrosus*, restricted to the boreal and alpine regions, can now be integrated into this alliance.

Spatial and temporal relations between the plant communities are shown. Hydrology of spring mires was discussed with an emphasis on catchments area and water storage. As more than 50 % of all spring-mires of the area have been drained during the last three years, the small number of intact mires left must be considered as heavily endangered. A wide and practicable conception has been suggested for a useful protection. Discussion deals with the aims and the future of vegetation-science.