

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS)

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7, as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the Conference of the Contracting Parties.

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DD MM YY

Designation date Site Reference Number

1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

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2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

15. 12. 2004

3. Country:

Austria

4. Name of the Ramsar site:

Bayerische Wildalm and Wildalmfilz

5. Map of site included:

Refer to Annex III of the Explanatory Note and Guidelines, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps.

a) hard copy (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): *yes*

b) digital (electronic) format (optional): *yes*

6. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude):

11° 48' E, 47° 35' N

7. General location:

Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s), and the location of the nearest large town.

Country: Austria, State: Tyrol, District: Kufstein, Commune: Brandenberg, Location: Wildalm, nearest large town: Innsbruck

8. Elevation: (average and/or max. & min.)

1430 - 1470 m

9. Area: (in hectares)

119,585 ha (mires), 132,566 ha (whole site)

10. Overview:

The site is a combination of a big fen area covering the whole bottom and the slopes of a Polje (Karst depression with a natural brook that vanishes into a Ponor) and a saddle bog connected by fens and wet meadows. The southern slope of the saddle is also covered by fens. The fens are mostly calcareous except for the bottom of the Polje where they tend to

be more acidic. The mire concentration in this area is caused by a complicated geology with a mixture of marl (Kössener Schichten), dolomite (Hauptdolomit), different sorts of limestone (Plattenkalk, Jurakalk, Kreidegesteine, Rhätkalke) and glacier deposits combined with the typical suboceanic mountain climate of the northernmost chains of the Limestone Alps (nearest station Jenbach: 530 m, 8,4° C, 1177 mm). The Bayerische Wildalm and Wildalmfilz area is situated on the border between two biogeographical regions, the Northern Prealps and Flysch Zone (Bayerische Wildalm) and the Northern Limestone Alps (Wildalmfilz). The northernmost part of the Bayerische Wildalm belongs to Bavaria/Germany.

11. Ramsar Criteria:

Circle or underline each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11).

①	②	③	4	5	6	7	8
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12. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 11. above:

Criterion 1: *The Bayerische Wildalm and Wildalmfilz area is the biggest peatland concentration in the state of Tyrol. The mires show all typical features of mire types representative for the Limestone Alps. All objects are near-natural or natural, only affected by some cattle grazing.*

Criterion 2: *The plant communities of the mires are endangered as are almost all wetland communities in Central Europe.*

Criterion 3: *The mires of Bayerische Wildalm and Wildalmfilz represent most of the plant communities typical for both the biogeographical region of the Northern Limestone Alps as well as the Prealps and Flysch Zone and therefore add an important part to the biodiversity of the region. Typical examples of plant species not occurring outside peatlands are *Carex limosa*, *Carex lasiocarpa*, *Drosera intermedia*, *Drosera rotundifolia*, *Epipactis palustris* and numerous moss species.*

13. Biogeography (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):

Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

a) biogeographic region: Bayerische Wildalm: Northern Alps – Northern Prealps and Flysch Zone – Sonnwendjoch, Wildalmfilz: Northern Alps – Northern Limestone Alps – Rofangruppe

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation): Steiner, G.M. (1992): *Österreichischer Moorschutzkatalog. Grüne Reihe des Bundesministeriums für Umwelt, Jugend und Familie Bd. 1*, 509 pp, Karte 1:500.000, styria medien service, Graz.

14. Physical features of the site:

Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

The Bayerische Wildalm Polje is a Karst depression with a natural brook that vanishes into several small and one big Ponor (swallow hole). The bottom of the Polje is covered completely by a fen which is hydrologically controlled by both water coming from the sloping fens along the Polje slopes and periodical floods of the brook. This happens

usually in spring during the snow melt period when the Ponor is unable to let the whole amount of water pass through. In the past this inundations even caused a periodical lake. The slopes of the Polje are built up by different kinds of calcareous bedrock (Hauptdolomit in the Northwest, Rhätkalke in the the South and Plattenkalk in the Northeast) and the bottom is marl (Kössener Schichten). The Polje lies exactly at a transversal tectonic disturbance that separates the Hauptdolomit from the limestone and marl formations (Dietmair 2001).

A series of Dolines (small Karst depressions), most of them containing either small fens or wet meadows, connect the Bayerische Wildalm Polje with the Wildalmfilz saddle where the largest bog of Tyrol has developed mainly on glacier deposits. Two creeks have their origins in this bog, the Filz-Bach heading to the West and the Sattelbach to the East. Possibly the Sattelbach also gets the water coming from the Bayerische Wildalm Polje (Dietmair 2001).

15. Physical features of the catchment area:

Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, general land use, and climate (including climate type).

The catchment area of the Bayerische Wildalm is the Halser Spitze, which is part of the Mangfall Mountains and situated in the Northwest of the Polje. The prevailing land use there is forestry and some cattle grazing on the pastures around the Polje.

For the Wildalmfilz and the fens south of it the catchment area is the Guffert Peak, a part of the Rofan Mountains. Again, the land use there is forestry and pasturing. In both cases the soil is a Rendzina except for the parts where marl is the bedrock. There Pseudogley or Gley soils prevail in the depressions and around seepage zones and Brown Earth in dry parts.

The climate is comparably humide, a suboceanic mountain climate typical for the northernmost chains of the Northern Alps (nearest station Jenbach: 530 m, 8,4° C, 1177 mm).

16. Hydrological values:

Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

Retention of precipitation especially after thunderstorms or heavy rainfall. Groundwater recharge and improvement in the limestone massif.

17. Wetland Types

a) presence:

Circle or underline the applicable codes for the wetland types of the Ramsar "Classification System for Wetland Type" present in the Ramsar site. Descriptions of each wetland type code are provided in Annex I of the *Explanatory Notes & Guidelines*.

Marine/coastal:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	Zk(a)
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Inland:

L	<u>M</u>	N	O	P	Q	R	Sp	Ss	Tp	Ts	<u>U</u>	Va	Vt	W	Xf	Xp	Y	Zg	<u>Zk(b)</u>
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Human-made:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Zk(c)
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b) dominance:

List the wetland types identified in a) above in order of their dominance (by area) in the Ramsar site, starting with the wetland type with the largest area.

Zk (b) Karst system

U Mires

M Brooks

18. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site.

Due to the water regime of the Bayerische Wildalm described in Pt. 14 the hydrogenetic mire type of the fen on the Polje bottom is outstanding. It is and have always been a mixture of paludification mire, terrestrialisation mire and inundation mire. But the hydrology has changed during the last century. Floods and the formation of a lake in spring became rarer. This might be caused by or a combination of land use in the past (up to the 19th century the forests of the region have been overused in order to provide enough fuel for the salt production in Hall and cattle grazing was more intensive), the development of the mire itself (the upgrowing peat body positions the mire surface in a highth where the floods can not longer reach it), a change in the runoff regime through the Ponors and of course the climate change. At present, the vegetation indicates both inclining precipitation influence resulting in bog initials and acid fen communities as well as ongoing influence of groundwater maintaining communities typical for extremely wet calcareous fens (large areas of Bog Sedge Community subassociation of Drepanocladus revolvens) .

The hydrological conditions of the Wildalmfilz are much easier. The saddle bog has developed from a paludification mire, a typical situation in the Alps. The groundwater influence at present is restricted to the Lagg zone along the mire margin in the South where a big sloping fen (calcareous percolation mire), the Wildalmmoos, borders on the bog.

Plant communities of the mires of Bayerische Wildalm:

Sphagnetum magellanicum (Peatmoss Community), Eriophoro vaginati-Trichophoretum cespitosi (Harestail Cotton-grass-Deergrass Community), Caricetum limosae (Bog Sedge Community), Caricetum rostratae (Bottle Sedge Community), Caricetum nigrae (Common Sedge Community) on the bottom of the Polje and Caricetum davallianae (Davall Sedge Community) in the spring and percolation mires of the slopes.

Plant communities of the mires of Wildalmfilz and Wildalmmoos:

Pino mugo-Sphagnetum magellanicum (Mountain Pine-Peatmoss Community), Sphagnetum magellanicum (Peatmoss Community), Eriophoro vaginati-Trichophoretum cespitosi (Harestail Cotton-grass-Deergrass Community), Caricetum limosae (Bog Sedge Community), in the bog and Caricetum rostratae (Bottle Sedge Community), Caricetum

nigrae (Common Sedge Community), *Caricetum davallianae* (Davall Sedge Community) and *Drepanoclado revolvantis-Trichophoretum cespitosi* (Brownmoss-Deergrass Community) in the surrounding fens.

.Annex I Habitat: Type 7110 (Active raised bogs)

19. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. **Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present - these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.**

See table 1 in the supplementary information - noteworthy are all species listed in the Red Data Book.

20. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. **Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present - these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.**

No information available.

21. Social and cultural values:

e.g., fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values.

The Bayerische Wildalm and Wildalmfilz was only used for forestry, grazing and hunting. As the use of the area as pasture is a very old right of the farmers they are reluctant to give up these rights, but the Tyrolean law offers the possibility to concentrate pasturing outside forests and wetlands.

22. Land tenure/ownership:

(a) within the Ramsar site: *Austrian Federal Forestry (ÖBf AG)*

(b) in the surrounding area: *Austrian Federal Forestry (ÖBf AG)*

23. Current land (including water) use:

(a) within the Ramsar site:

Certified forestry (Pan European Forest Certification PEFC 2001/02) outside the mires, hunting and pasturing

(b) in the surroundings/catchment:

Certified forestry (Pan European Forest Certification PEFC 2001/02), hunting and pasturing

24. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:

(a) within the Ramsar site:

Pasturing in the past. Since 2002 most of the mire area is free of cattle grazing due to a fence built by the ÖBf AG.

(b) in the surrounding area:

None

25. Conservation measures taken:

List national category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site; management practices; whether an officially approved management plan exists and whether it is being implemented.

As all mires of Tyrol the site is protected ex lege by the conservation law and the land owner, the Austrian Federal Forests (ÖBf AG), guarantees that there will be no peat extraction in future, no drainage of the mires, no building of forestry roads affecting them, sustainable forest management in the marginal forests and, as trusted by the building of a fence around the area in 2002, to keep the mires free of grazing and trampling. Certified forestry (Pan European Forest Certification PEFC 2001/02) and pasturing in the area outside the mires will continue without any restrictions, but following the wise use principles of the Ramsar Convention. Hunting will continue also in the Ramsar site. The nomination of the Bavarian part of the Bayerische Wildalm is in preparation. Co-operation partner is Mr. Loferer from the Bavarian Forestry Office Kreuth.

26. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.
At present no further conservation measures are necessary.

27. Current scientific research and facilities:

e.g., details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.: *none*

28. Current conservation education:

e.g. visitors' centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.: *An information folder "Wandern und Bergsteigen umweltfreundlich im Rofan und um die Blauberge" published by the Section Kaufering of the DAV (German Alpinr Society – Deutscher Alpenverein e.V.) and the establishment of a mountain byke route.*

29. Current recreation and tourism:

State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity. *Hiking, mountain byking (no information about frequency available)*

30. Jurisdiction:

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

Office of the Tyrolean Government,

31. Management authority:

Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

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32. Bibliographical references:

scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 13 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

Dietmair, G. (2001): Kare, Karst und Poljen. Geologisch-geomorphologische Beobachtungen im Ammergebirge und im südlichen Mangfallgebirge. Ber. Naturwiss. Ver. F. Schwaben e.V. Bd. 105: 9-40, Augsburg.

Niklfeld, H. (1999): Rote Listen gefährdeter Pflanzen Österreichs. Grüne Reihe des Bundesministeriums für Umwelt, Jugend und Familie Bd. 10: 292 pp., styria medien service, Graz.

Steiner, G.M. (1992): Österreichischer Moorschutzkatalog. Grüne Reihe des Bundesministeriums für Umwelt, Jugend und Familie Bd. 1, 509 pp, Karte 1:500.000, styria medien service, Graz.

Supplementary Information on the Mires of Bayerische Wildalm and Wildalmsfilz

Table 1: Plant species list of the mires of Bayerische Wildalm and Wildalmsfilz

Vascular and spore plants			
<i>Aconitum napellus</i>	<i>Aconitum lycoctonum</i>		<i>Agrostis canina</i>
<i>Agrostis tenuis</i>	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>		<i>Alchemilla hybrida</i>
<i>Alchemilla vulgaris</i>	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>		<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
<i>Alnus incana</i>	<i>Andromeda polifolia</i>	3	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	<i>Aposeris foetida</i>		<i>Aster bellidiastrum</i>
<i>Astrantia major</i>	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>		<i>Avenella flexuosa</i>
<i>Bartsia alpina</i>	<i>Bellis perennis</i>		<i>Briza media</i>
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	<i>Caltha palustris</i>		<i>Calycocorsus stipidatus</i>
<i>Cardamine amara</i>	<i>Carex canescens</i>		<i>Carex davalliana</i>
<i>Carex echinata</i>	<i>Carex ferruginea</i>		<i>Carex flacca</i>
<i>Carex flava</i>	<i>Carex hostiana</i>	3	<i>Carex lasiocarpa</i>
<i>Carex lepidocarpa</i>	<i>Carex limosa</i>	3	<i>Carex nigra</i>
<i>Carex pallescens</i>	<i>Carex panicea</i>		<i>Carex paniculata</i>
<i>Carex pauciflora</i>	3 <i>Carex paupercula</i>	3	<i>Carex pilosa</i>
<i>Carex pulicaris</i>	2 <i>Carex rostrata</i>		<i>Centaurea jacea</i>
<i>Chaerophyllum hirsutum</i>	<i>Cirsium oleraceum</i>		<i>Cirsium palustre</i>
<i>Cirsium rivulare</i>	<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>		<i>Crepis aurea</i>
<i>Crepis paludosa</i>	<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>		<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i>
<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>	<i>Dactylorhiza majalis</i>		<i>Danthonia decumbens</i>
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	<i>Drosera intermedia</i>	2	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	<i>Epilobium palustre</i>		<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>
<i>Epipactis palustris</i>	3 <i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>		<i>Equisetum palustre</i>
<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>	<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>		<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>
<i>Eriophorum latifolium</i>	<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>		<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>
<i>Euphrasia minima</i>	<i>Euphrasia rostkoviana</i>		<i>Festuca pratensis</i>
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>		<i>Frangula alnus</i>
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	<i>Galium album</i>		<i>Galium anisophyllum</i>
<i>Galium boreale</i>	<i>Galium palustre</i>		<i>Galium uliginosum</i>
<i>Gentiana asclepiadea</i>	<i>Gentiana purpurea</i>		<i>Geranium sylvaticum</i>
<i>Geum rivale</i>	<i>Glyceria plicata</i>		<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>
<i>Gymnocarpium dryopteris</i>	<i>Hieracium lactucella</i>		<i>Homogyne alpina</i>
<i>Huperzia selago</i>	<i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>	3	<i>Juncus alpino-articulatus</i>
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	<i>Juncus effusus</i>		<i>Juncus filiformis</i>
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	<i>Juniperus communis</i>		<i>Knautia drymeia</i>
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>		<i>Leucanthemum ircutianum</i>
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	<i>Listera ovata</i>		<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>

<i>Luzula campestris</i>		<i>Luzula sylvatica</i>		<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	
<i>Lycopodiella inundata</i>	2	<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>		<i>Maianthemum bifolium</i>	
<i>Malaxis monophyllos</i>		<i>Melampyrum paludosum</i>		<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	
<i>Mentha arvensis</i>		<i>Mentha longifolia</i>		<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	3
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>		<i>Myosotis palustris</i>		<i>Nardus stricta</i>	
<i>Parnassia palustris</i>		<i>Pedicularis palustris</i>	3	<i>Petasites albus</i>	
<i>Phragmites australis</i>		<i>Phyteuma orbiculare</i>		<i>Phyteuma spicatum</i>	
<i>Picea abies</i>		<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>		<i>Pinus mugo</i>	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>		<i>Platanthera bifolia</i>		<i>Poa alpina</i>	
<i>Polygala alpina</i>		<i>Polygonum bistorta</i>		<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>		<i>Potentilla palustris</i>		<i>Primula elatior</i>	
<i>Primula farinosa</i>		<i>Prunella grandiflora</i>		<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	
<i>Ranunculus aconitifolius</i>		<i>Ranunculus acris</i>		<i>Ranunculus montanus</i>	
<i>Ranunculus nemorosus</i>		<i>Ranunculus repens</i>		<i>Rhinanthus alectorolophus</i>	
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>		<i>Rumex alpinus</i>		<i>Salix aurita</i>	
<i>Scabiosa lucida</i>		<i>Scheuchzeria palustris</i>	2	<i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i>	
<i>Selaginella selaginoides</i>		<i>Senecio alpinus</i>		<i>Senecio ovatus</i>	
<i>Sesleria uliginosa</i>	3	<i>Silene dioica</i>		<i>Soldanella montana</i>	
<i>Solidago gigantea</i>		<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>		<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	
<i>Sorbus chamae-mespilus</i>		<i>Succisa pratensis</i>		<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	3
<i>Tofieldia calyculata</i>		<i>Trichophorum alpinum</i>		<i>Trichophorum cespitosum</i>	
<i>Trifolium montanum</i>		<i>Trifolium pratense</i>		<i>Trollius europaeus</i>	
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>		<i>Vaccinium gaultherioides</i>		<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	
<i>Vaccinium oxycoccos</i>	3	<i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i>	3	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>	
<i>Valeriana dioica</i>		<i>Veratrum album</i>		<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	
<i>Viola biflora</i>		<i>Viola palustris</i>			

Mosses, liverworts and lichens					
<i>Atrichum undulatum</i>		<i>Aulacomnium palustre</i>		<i>Barbilophozia barbata</i>	
<i>Barbilophozia lycopodioides</i>		<i>Bazzania trilobata</i>		<i>Brachythecium rivulare</i>	
<i>Bryum pallens</i>		<i>Bryum pseudotriquetrum</i>	3	<i>Bryum schleicheri</i>	
<i>Calliergon stramineum</i>		<i>Calliergon trifarium</i>	3	<i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i>	
<i>Calypogeia muelleriana</i>		<i>Calypogeia sphagnicola</i>	3	<i>Campylium stellatum</i>	
<i>Cetraria islandica</i>		<i>Climacium dendroides</i>		<i>Conocephalum conicum</i>	
<i>Cratoneuron filicinum</i>		<i>Cratoneurum commutatum</i>		<i>Dicranodontium denudatum</i>	
<i>Dicranum scoparium</i>		<i>Dicranum undulatum</i>		<i>Drepanocladus exannulatus</i>	
<i>Drepanocladus revolvens</i>	3	<i>Eurhynchium striatum</i>		<i>Fissidens adianthoides</i>	3
<i>Gymnocolea inflata</i>		<i>Homalothecium nitens</i>		<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>	
<i>Lophocolea bidentata</i>		<i>Lophozia bidentata</i>		<i>Marchantia polymorpha</i>	
<i>Mylia anomala</i>		<i>Philonotis calcarea</i>		<i>Philonotis fontana</i>	

<i>Philonotis tomentella</i>		<i>Plagiochila asplenoides</i>		<i>Plagiomnium affine</i>	
<i>Plagiomnium undulatum</i>		<i>Pleurozium schreberi</i>		<i>Polytrichum commune</i>	
<i>Polytrichum formosum</i>		<i>Polytrichum strictum</i>		<i>Ptilidium ciliare</i>	
<i>Rhizomnium magnifolium</i>		<i>Rhizomnium pseudopunctatum</i>	3	<i>Rhizomnium punctatum</i>	
<i>Rhytidiadelphus loreus</i>		<i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i>		<i>Riccardia latifrons</i>	
<i>Riccardia multifida</i>		<i>Riccardia pinguis</i>	3	<i>Scapania nemorea</i>	
<i>Scapania paludicola</i>	3	<i>Scapania paludosa</i>	4	<i>Sphagnum angustifolium</i>	
<i>Sphagnum capillifolium</i>		<i>Sphagnum compactum</i>		<i>Sphagnum cuspidatum</i>	3
<i>Sphagnum fallax</i>	3	<i>Sphagnum girgensohnii</i>		<i>Sphagnum magellanicum</i>	
<i>Sphagnum majus</i>	3	<i>Sphagnum palustre</i>		<i>Sphagnum papillosum</i>	3
<i>Sphagnum russowii</i>		<i>Sphagnum subsecundum</i>	3	<i>Sphagnum tenellum</i>	2
<i>Sphagnum teres</i>	3	<i>Sphagnum warnstorffii</i>	3	<i>Splachnum ampullaceum</i>	2
<i>Thuidium delicatulum</i>		<i>Thuidium tamariscinum</i>			

The number after the name gives the degree of endangerment from the Red Data Book (Niklfeld 1999):

1 = endangered to become extinct, 2 = highly endangered, 3 = endangered, 4 = potentially endangered