**Moss species distribution patterns and their dependency to different substrates and forest structure compositions by a modified Whittaker nested sampling method**

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**Abstract**

**Keywords:** Bryophytes, Nested plot design, substrate dependency, distribution pattern

**1. INTRODUCTION**

Bryophytes are the second biggest species group within the plant kingdom behind the much larger angiosperms (Crosby et. al. 1999, Frahm & Frey 1992). There are approximately 25,000 species taxonomically divided into hornworths (*Anthocerotopsida*), two classes of the liverworts (*Marchantiopsida, Jungermanniopsida*) and the mosses (*Bryopsida*) (Zechmeister, Grodzinska & Szarek Lukaszewska 2003). Unlike many other plants bryophytes can reproduce both sexually and vegetative (Frey & Kürschner 2011, Mishler 1985). Recent researches suggest that mosses play an important role as an omnipresent component in plant communities worldwide and strongly influence the water, nutrient and carbon cycle of their habitat (Turetsky et. al. 2012, Gerson 1969, Gignac 2001). Their role as the simplest terrestrial plant puts them in the spotlight of research which tries to draw back the lines of plant evolution from aquatic to terrestrial habitats (Cove, Knight & Lamparter 1997). Bryophytes lately interested researchers for many applications: Mosses were successfully used as accumulation indicators for pollutants like trace metals, heavy metals, radionucleides and for toxic organic compounds (Giordano et. Al. 2005, Harmens et. al.2010, Nentwig et. Al. 2009, Zechmeister, Grodzinska & Szarek Lukaszewska 2003). Forest integrity research puts much effort in research because the irreplaceable and vulnerable role of mosses in healthy forest habitats is endangered by actual forest management practices (Fenton 2005, Frego 2007, Mezaka, Brūmelis & Piterāns 2012, Peck 2006). And their vulnerability to abiotic environmental stress makes them a promising indicator species for global change research (During 1979, Gignac 2001, Ogwu 2019). Even their antifungal and antifeedant contents find use in the cosmetic industry (Frahm 2004). Because of their small size compared to other plants, bryophytes never truly stood in the focus of nature preservation measures (Drehwald 2013, (Furness & Grime 1982). “The progress in moss taxonomy is years behind that in vascular plants [...] the field is still in the exploratory, floristic stage of development, and many of the commonest species are very poorly understood taxonomically, floristically, and ecologically [...] while a large part of the southern hemisphere still remains undiscovered.” (Anderson 1963). This changed since the time Anderson (1963) but even in the 21. century there are huge distribution gaps of common species (based on missing Data) in Germany which represents the one of the most studied countries in bryophyte research (Meinunger & Schröder 2007). Mosses were just recently added to the red list of endangered species which may leads to more research measures to enhance the knowledge about their role in diverse ecosystems (Drehwald 2013).

The goal of this work is to map the mosses in a typical central European temperate forest to investigate moss distribution patterns. We try to find relationships between the occurrence and abundance of moss species in different habitats and growing on different substrates. We investigate if there are any species that occurs exclusively on a certain habitat (Oak-, Beech-, Spruce-, Douglas fir- and Larch forest departments), a certain tree species (Beech, Oak, Spruce, Larch, Douglas fir) or on certain substrates (epiphytic, soil, deadwood). We choose a nested plot design in which a mainplot contains many subplots. This should increase the accuracy of species richness and distribution on substrates by this plot design (Ilić, Igić, Ćuk & Vukov 2018). Epiphytic mosses were recorded on a variety of tree species and in three levels (one to three meters above the tree-root). Also the moss distribution on dead wood and soil was recorded. We assume that there are similar moss species compositions in similar habitats, tree species and substrates. We want to verify the following hypotheses. H1: There are different moss species compositions in richness and appearance in the forest departments dependent on the dominant tree species. H2: These moss distribution patterns should also be found on the corresponding substrates within the forest departments. H3: The maximum growing height of epiphytic mosses is dependent on the tree species on which it grows. To test our hypotheses we use the vegetation survey data to get information about the moos distribution in the different forest departments and on different substrates within. To compare the collected data we will generate data about the species richness and coverage of the plots. We will use a multi variant statistical approach (ordination and cluster analysis) to find patterns and use common statistic test procedures to verify the relevance of our hypotheses.

**2. Data and Methods**

**2.1 Study area**

The research was performed from May to Juli 2019 in the Marburg Open Forest (MOF) near the small town of Caldern which is a part of the administrative district of Marburg (Hessen, Germany). Geologically the area is dominated by limestone, greywacke, shales and conglomerate stone (Hessisches Landesamt für Umwelt und Geologie 2007). It is part of the geologic constellation “Rheinisches Schiefergebirge” and the soil composition in this area is described as solifluidal sediments and brown earth (Bodenviewer 2020). The highest elevation is the “Hungert” with 412 meters above sea level (Opentopomap 2020). It represents a typical central European temperate forest and is divided into forestry departments with mainly *Fagus sylvatica* , *Quercus petrea cf* , *Picea abies, Pseudotsuga menziesii* and a single small department with *Larix decidua*. Also some clearings, meadows, an abandoned quarry and some tiny creeks which don’t carry water permanently are located there. The *Quercus petrea* departments include a mix of *Quercus petrea* and *Fagus sylvatica* and as typical for economically used forest the departments can include small amounts of other tree species. For our study we focused on the departments of the four main tree species *Fagus sylvatica , Quercus petrea cf , Picea abies* and *Pseudotsuga menziesii* along with the *Larix decidua* department and a clearing (Fig. 1). We didn’t collect data for the quarry or the creeks. The departments north of the primary road are classified as natural reserves where it is restricted to enter and collect plant samples.

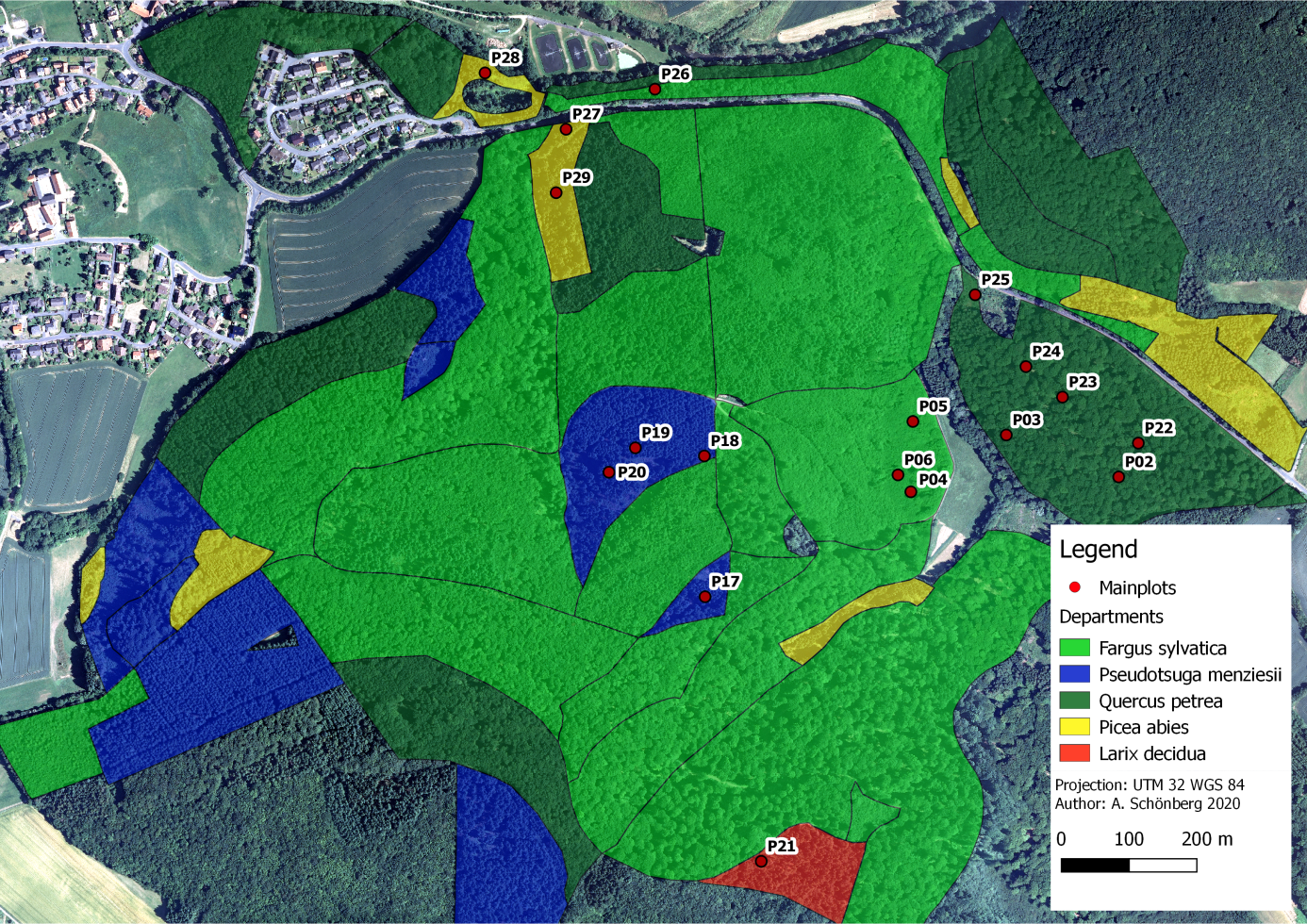


Fig. 1: Study site with vegetation departments and mainplot positions

**2.2 Field Methods**

For our study and regarding to our hypothesis we will perform a moss vegetation survey after BRAUN-BLANQUET (1928) and use a nested plot design to collect data for different substrates via multiple subplots per mainplot. Due to the different sizes of the departments and the goal to collect representative data we calculate the amount of plot per tree species as followed. For the angiosperm species we sampled on three plots in *Fagus sylvatica* departments and five plots in *Quercus petrea cf.* departments because *Fagus sylvatica* occurs there too. For the gymnosperm species we sampled on one plot for *Larix decidua* because there is only one department with poor coverage in the study area. For *Pseudotsuga menziesii* we sampled on four plots along with four plots for P*icea abies* to get equal amounts of plots for each tree species for comparison reasons. Further we sampled on a clearing to get data to compare to the forest plots.

For the planned amount of plots per forest department we searched for most representative positions (Dierschke 1994) within the departments and used a nested plot design to collect data regarding to our hypothesis. The nested plot design was chosen to improve the accuracy and reliability of moss occurrence and richness (Barnett & Stohlgren 2003, Stohlgren, Falkner & Schell 1995). The typical “Whittaker plot” (Shmida 1984) used multiple spatial scales (1m², 10m², 100m² subplots within a 1000m² mainplot) to collect species richness data. But this scale is too big for our approach to sample mosses so we modified it into a 10m x 10m mainplot in which we aligned all substrates (soil, deadwood, epiphyte) as subplots within. Therefore a “mainplot” was set up on a representative position within the department and a 5 meter radius was set. This area of ca. 78.5m² is comparable to a 10x10 meter squared plot which is typically used for forest vegetation plots (Dierschke 1994).

First we estimated the coverage for the mainplot area for the tree, scrub and herb-layers as well as taking the coordinates and pictures. Then we set up the subplots for the different substrates to identify the moos species occurring on it. This improves subjectivity issues of the vegetation survey as well as delivering data about the distribution of moos species within a mainplot. For the substrates we choose soil, deadwood and epiphyte because we expected to find those substrates in most plots. A planed rock subplot was discontinued because of poor rock and stone appearance on the surface of nearly all plot positions. For every subplot the species were identified and the coverage was estimated based on the Braun-Blanquet scale (Braun-Blanquet 1928) while the frequency distribution is based on the subplot type and is not in relation to the mainplot.

**2.3 Plot and sampling design**

**2.3.1 Soil**

For the soil subplots we identified all moss species occurring on bare soil. Typically this substrate contains small elevations which are free from vegetation due to the exposition to the wind, missing sunlight and animal activity. The coverage is estimates in relation to the whole mainplot area to prevent high cover values if there is only a small area of soil related to the mainplot area. Further this allows comparing high coverage values on vegetation free areas like clearings or meadows with plots where only small areas are free of vegetation. On the other hand there could be a high amount of low coverage values for plots in the forest.

**2.3.2 Deadwood**

Like for soil we identified all moos species occurring on deadwood but estimated the coverage in relation to the accumulated area of deadwood in the mainplot area instead to the whole mainplot area. Here we expected deadwood occurring relatively common on the mainplots unlike the soil subplots. We focused our interest on the comparability of the species within a plot instead of the plots among themselves.

**2.3.3 Epiphyte**

For the epiphyte subplots we first identified the tree species within the mainplot. For every tree species we set up an epiphyte subplot to later compare the epiphytic moos species by tree species. Therefore we identified the moos species and estimate the coverage by the mean on all trees of the same species within the mainplot. If there are more than only a few trees we chose representative trees as a sample for the area. Further we divided the subplots into elevation levels to later test our hypothesis about the elevation dependent occurrence of moos species by tree class (Tab.1).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Level** | **Elevation** |
| 1 | ground up to 1 meter |
| 2 | 1 meter up to 2 meters |
| 3 | above 2 meters |

Tab. 1: Epiphytic subplot levels

This sampling design can result in single species occurring multiple times on a mainplot with different coverage values which has to be handled in data pre-processing. If any type of substrate is missing on a mainplot we don’t generate it instead of setting zeros values due to multivariate statistical approaches like ordination cannot handle zeros.

**3. Data preparation and analysis**

**3.1 Data pre-processing**

At First the collected data was digitalized in a single table. Additionally a second table was digitalized containing the information for the mainplot like the coordinates and the environmental parameters of tree,- scrub,- and herb-layer coverage. For further analysis the main species table was edited to ensure there were no missing data. It is possible that the cover for a species is missing when it was found within a moos sample and not collected on the plot elsewhere. To avoid an information loss this species all get the same value for cover instead of deleting the species. Assuming that with higher coverage’s the species would be collected elsewhere on the plot and to reduce a possible manipulation we assign an “r” to those species. Any moos species with a missing name entry will be deleted if we were not able to reproduce the information. To allow mathematical operations and perform multi-variant statistical methods the Braun-Blanquet scale for the coverage is translated into numeric values. We assigned the mean value in percent from the Braun-Blanquet scale as the numeric mean value (Tab. 2).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Braun-Blanquet scale** | **Cover in percent** | **Numeric mean conversion** |
| **r** | far less then 1 % | 0,1 |
| **+** | less then 1% | 0,5 |
| **1** | less then 5% | 2,5 |
| **2** | 5-25 % | 15 |
| **3** | 25-50 % | 37,5 |
| **4** | 50-75 % | 62,5 |
| **5** | 75-100 % | 87,5 |

Tab. 2: Braun-Blanquet scale numeric conversion

Due to our sampling design a moos species can occur multiple times within a mainplot on different subplots and on several elevation levels on different tree species. To investigate the differences between the mainplots we need to accumulate the coverage for species occurring on multiple subplots. Therefore we used the pivot-table format to calculate the mean coverage values in order get a new dataset with the species on the mainplots independent of the substrate they occur on. To analyze the different substrates by mainplot position we further generated datasets for the three substrates (soil, deadwood and epiphyte). To investigate similarities of the substrate subplots we computed a dataset which includes all subplots. Additionally we compute datasets with only the occurrence of species for both the mainplots and the substrates to reduce the importance of dominant species and to compare the plots only by the occurring species

**3.2 Data analysis**

**3.2.1 Species richness and total coverage**

First we generated a species table with all moos species occurring in the study area with information about their occurrence on the different plots. Than we calculated the species richness and total coverage for every species for the main- and subplots to get an overview of the distribution of moss species in the study area. For the total coverage we used the sum of numeric values from every subplot. This grants to compare the dominance of species within a plot but the values can not be compared to other plots. The species richness is the amount of unique species occurring on the plot.

Further to examine the distribution of the species we identified which species occurs only on one of the different substrates to see if there are any relationships between the substrates. To examine the distribution of species on the substrates we identified those species only occurring on a single substrate to see if we find typical species for the substrates. If those typical species are missing because they occur on more than one substrate we generated two lists with terrestrial species by combining the species occurring on deadwood and soil and test which species occur on epiphyte. The same procedure is performed for epiphytic species by combining epiphyte and deadwood species and check which do not occur on soil.

**3.2.2 MVS und hand sorting tables**

Hier muss noch eine verbindung der hand sorted als darstellung der ergebnise gemacht werden.

Am besten MVS und hand sort in einem für jeweils MP und SU das macht mehr sinn, da beide methode das gleiche ergbenisse darstellen nur eben MVS ein erster ansatz ist als vorbereit für handsorted.

*“*einführung”

Now to investigate our hypothesis that the moos compositions depend on the forest department or on the substrates (Hypothesen ungenau?) we need to analyze if there are similarities between the departments. Our processed data consists multi variant information for the plots (species and their respective coverage) what is mathematical a multi dimensional hyperspace. To handle this n-dimensional hyperspace we use the multi variant statistical approaches of ordination and cluster analysis as described in Leyer & Weschke (2007) and the “Vegan” Package for R (Oksanen et al. 2018).

*“*beschreibung MVS”

An Ordination reduces the dimension down to two with an loss of information but allows to see the relationship of the tested objects (in our case the plots). Objects in close neighborhood are more similar to each other than objects in greater distance. The cluster analysis is another method to show similarities of tested data where objects that are more sorted in clusters which are more similar to each other. We use a combination of an ordination and cluster analysis to visualize the similarities of our datasets. From the multiple algorithms available we choose the DCA and NMDS ordinations and the hierarchic Clustering (HC) and the k-means clustering (KM) (Hill & Gauch 1980, Leyer & Weschke 2007, Minchin 1987). For the cluster methods a desired amount of clusters can be chosen.

*“*datensätze”

To compare the impact of the coverage values we will use both the datasets with coverage and with only the occurrence of species. Further it is possible that there occur dominate species which occurs on most plots and cannot be used to compare the plots. Those species could affect the results for the multivariate statistical methods because they would indicate a similarity between plots but do not differ by department or substrate. Therefore we test our datasets for significant dominate species and compute new datasets (cleaned) without those species.

“Auswahl cluster anzahl und workflow für main- und subplot” tempus

We will perform this workflow on both the data for the mainplots and the data for the subplots. For the clustering we will choose five clusters for the mainplots assuming one cluster for each of the four main tree species and on as a mix of other departments. For substrate dataset we choose tree clusters assuming one for each substrate

„hand sorting species table“

The multi variant statistical approach serves to get an overview on the collected data. To find relationships which were not detected directly we generate species tables and sort them by hand to find similarities. For this species tables we converted the numerical mean values back to the Braun Blanquet scale for an easier interpretation. The species table is sorted by moving the rows with species and the columns with the plots until most cells with content are arranged in direct neighbourhood. First according to our hypothesis about similarities of the mainplots we will arrange the table with the mainplot data. Further we will arrange the table with all substrate plots to investigate similarities within the different substrates independent of the plots position.

Weitere methoden

“cor tests environmental parameter”

The mainplots have different coverage values for the tree, scrub and herb layers. To investigate if there are any correlations with the richness and total coverage of the plots we used a Spearman correlation test. We tested each total coverage and species richness versus the coverage of tree, scrub and herb layers as well against the tree species and the tree class (angiosperm and gymnosperm).

“methods cor test”

To test our hypothesis that the elevation distribution of epiphytic moss species depends on the tree species we analyzed the correlation between the maximum height level moss species occurs and the tree species it was collected on. Therefore we used our collected data for the epiphyte subplots with information about the maximum height level if any moos species occur for all tree species. Further we assign angiosperm and gymnosperm to generate the tree-class parameter. Nur mit tree type geht das doch gar nicht? 9 klassen gegen 3 höhen testen, was soll da der cor wert auch aussagen, es gibt ja keine skala für tree-typ nur für tree-class. Than we used the cor.test with the Pearson method to test if there is a correlation between the  tree-class and the maximum height level of epiphytes.

**4. Results**

**Basisdaten zu Moosen in Caldern**

For the Caldern Forest we found 32 different Moos-species in total within the soil, deadwood and epiphyte substrates (see fig.x). The soil and epiphyte substrates contain 18 different species each and the deadwood substrate has the highest diversity with 21 species. The most common Species within the mainplots is *Hypnum cupressiforme* which is by far the most common species by occurrence on plots on deadwood (94%) and epiphyte (100%). On soil the most common species is *Polytrichum formosum* (71%).

In total we found 32 different moos species in the study area based on our sampling design. Most common species overall is *Hypnum cupressiforme* occurring on every mainplot (18/18) with the by far highest dominance in total coverage (Fig. 2). Further common species are: *Brachyothecium rutabulum* (15/18), *Dicranum scoparium* (12/18), *Politrichum formosum* (11/18) and *Orthotrichum affine* (11/18). For the soil subplots *Politrichum formosum* (10/14), *Brachyothecium rutabulum* (8/14) and *Atrichum undulatum* (8/14) represent the most common species and with their respective total coverage this is the typical composition on soil in the study area. While *Hypnum cupressiforme* occurred very rare on soil compared to the other substrates (3/14) it is the most common species on deadwood (17/18) and epiphyte (30/30) subplots. Typical compositions on deadwood are *Hypnum cupressiforme* (17/18), *Brachyothecium rutabulum* (12/18) *and Dicranum scoparium* (9/18). The epiphyte subplots show a high amount of species occurring only on very few plots compared to the other substrates. Again *Hypnum cupressiforme* (30/30), *Brachyothecium rutabulum* (14/30) represent the typical species along with *Orthotichum affine* (11/30).

Some species only occur on a single substrate others on two or on all tree. Only on soil subplots occurred: *Hylocomium splendens, Plagiomnium affine cf , Plagiomnium undulatum*, *Pleurozium schreberi* and *Rhizomnium punctatum*. On deadwood subplots *Dicranella heteromalla* and *Ditrichum heteromalla cf* and on epiphyte respectively *Bryum capillare, Frullania dilatata, Metzgeria simplex, Scapania nemorosa cf, Ulota crispa* and x. Some typical epiphytes like *Orthotricum affine* and respectively typical terrestrial species like *Polytrichum* are missing in this list because they occur on deadwood to. With the deadwood substrate combined to soil and epiphyte we receive a list that is more likely represent the typical compositions seen in the field. For terrestrial species (not occurring as epiphytes) there are

*Atrichum undulatum, Eurhynchium praelongum, Herzogiella seligeri, Hylocomium splendens, Plagiomnium affine, Plagiomnium affine cf., Plagiomnium undulatum, Pleurozium schreberi, Polytrichum formosum, Rhizomnium punctatum, Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus and Scleropodium purum as well as for epiphytes (not occurring on soil): Bryum capillare, Ceratodon purpureus, Frullania dilatata, Metzgeria furcata, Metzgeria simplex, Orthodicranum montanum, Orthotrichum affine, Plagiothecium laetum, Scapania nemorosa cf., Thuidium tamariscinum, Ulota crispa and "x".*

*Results MVS for mainplots grafik unten namen unvollständig*



Fig. 2: Mainplot coverage Grafik unten abgeschnitten

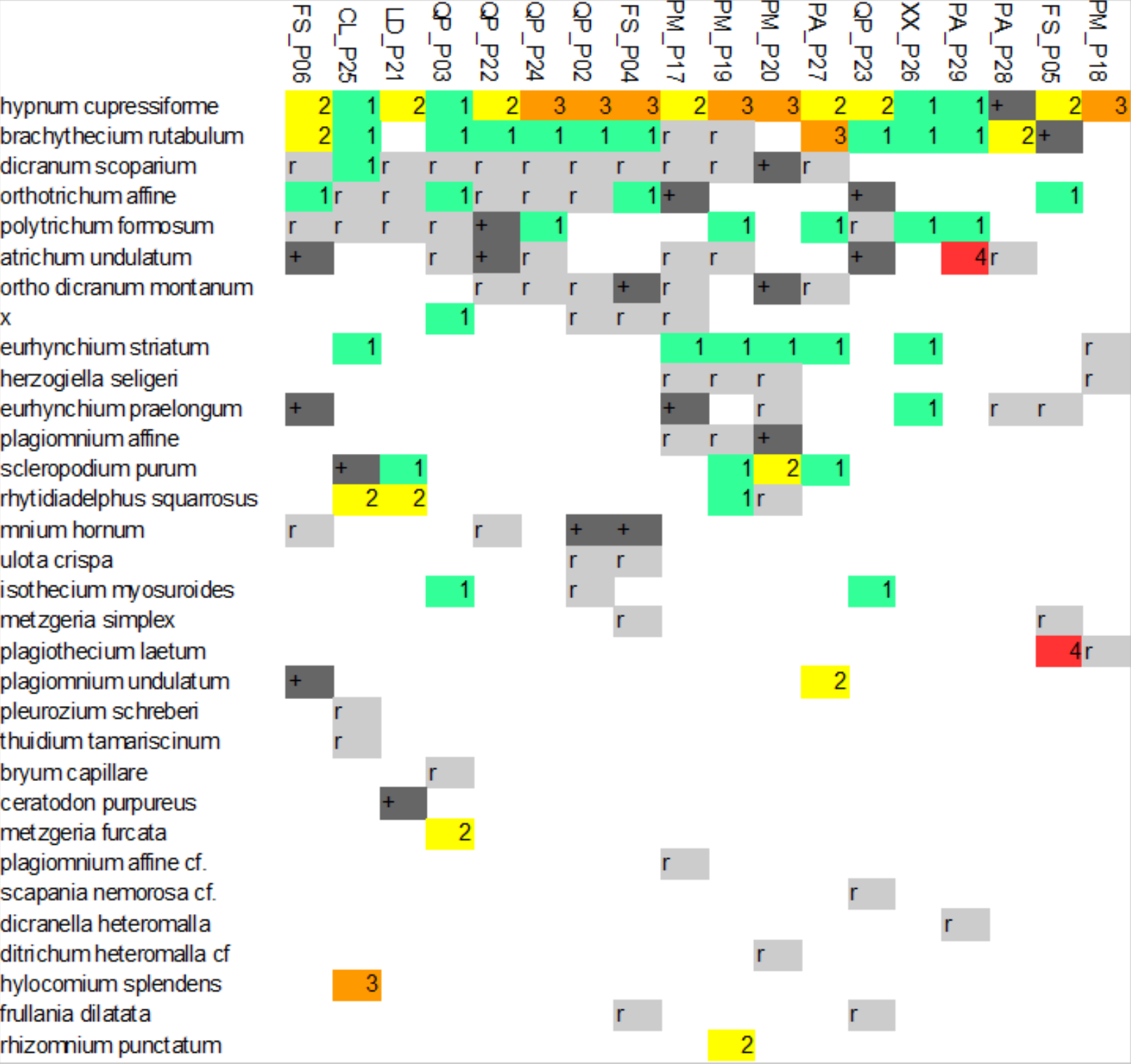
The dataset for the mainplots with coverage is highly dominated by *Hypnum cupressiforme* and *Brachyothecium rutabulum* as well as *Hypnum cupressiforme* occurs on all plots and *Brachyothecium rutabulum* on 15/18 plots. Additionally to the full datasets we therefore used cleaned datasets without both species.

The multi variant statistical method shows no significant similarities of the forest departments (Tab. 3) independent on the used dataset. In general the plots are arranged in close distance to each other independent on the tree typ. For example the PM plots can be found in close distance to each other but they are not separated clearly to the other plots. Further the QP plots are arranged in close distance to each other but are mixed together with some FS plots. The best result is generated by the dataset with only occurring species including the dominant ones (Fig. 3 upper right graph). Here the plots with angiosperm tree species occurs in close distance to each other in the blue cluster and further the gymnosperm tree species plots are arranged in two separated clusters (black and turquoise). But even with this dataset it is not possible to clearly separate the moos species compositions by the tree typ.



Fig. 3: Results mainplot ordination clustering

The arranged species table for the mainplots show equal results as the cluster analysis (Fig. 4). While some departments of the same tree-type share the same species those species occurred on other plots too. For example *Euryhnichum striatum* can be found on all PM plots but occurred on two other plots. Further there are no specific species combinations which only occurs within the same tree typ. Like with the results for the ordination and cluster analysis the PM plots show some similarities as well as the QP plots. With this results we have to decline our hypothesis that there are typical moos compositions which depend on the forest-type (wiederholung der hypothese und ablehnung sauber formulieren und an hypothese anpassen). But we can see that there are slightly similarities between the departments containing gymnosperm tree species as well as between departments with angiosperm tree species.



Tab. 3: Results MVS hand sorted subplots

The dataset with all subplots (with coverage) is highly dominated by *hypnum cupressiforme* *(*Fig. 4) and further *hypnum cupressiforme* occurs on 50/62 plots. Additionally to the datasets with all species with coverage and with only occurrence we therefore used cleaned datasets without *hypnum cupressiforme*.



Fig. 4: Subplots coverage Grafik unten abgeschnitten

The result for the ordination for the subplot datasets with all species show a separation of the soil plots as well as the epiphytical and deadwood plots in very close distance to each other (Fig. 5). The deadwood plots lays between the soil and epiphytic plots. Combined with the cluster analysis most plots of a single substrate are arrange together in a cluster. Especially with single occurrences of species we can see a possible relationship within the subplots. There are clearly separated soil and epiphytical plots with deadwood plots between them. On the other hand with the cleaned datasets some epiphytic plots are more unequal to all other and therefore the rest of the plots is arranged in close distance but even here we can see that some soil and epiphytic subplots are separated while deadwood plots are somehow mixed with both other substrates.



Fig. 5: Results subplot ordination clustering

The relationship between the tree substrates can be seen more clearly in the arranged species table (Tab. 4). There are significant moos species compositions on the soil and epiphytic subplots which do not share any species with each other while both share species with deadwood. On the other hand the deadwood subplots only contain two unique species occurring only on deadwood: *Dicranella heteromalla* and *Ditrichum heteromalla cf..* Except *hypnum cupressiforme and brchyothecium* onlytree species occurs on all tree substrates: *Mnium hornum, dicranum scoparium and eurynthium striatum.* But even with *hypnum cupressifirme* and *brachyothecium* which occurs on all substrates we can see significant differences*: On deadwood the cover of both species is higher than on epiphytic plots. Further both species occurred much lesser on soil and with only low coverage.*

**

Tab. 4: hand arranged species table

*Hier die typischen leitarten auflisten auch mit result von indicator species test?*

This visualises the results we found out in the plots occuriance statistc (see cahapter) (um auf die arten zu verweisen?).This result proves our (alternative) hypothesis that there are relationships of moos compositons and their repsecitv substarte instead of the forest typ they occure in.

Results cor test tree species

In total we found nine tree species on our mainplots (with their respective amount of subplots): *Fagus sylvatica* (8), *Quercus petrea cf* (6), *Picea abies* (4), *Carpinus betulus* (2), *Betula pendula* (2), *Larix decidua* (2), *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (4), *Sorbus aucuparia* (1) and *Acer spec* (1). We hypothised that there is a correlation between the tree type and the maximum height of epiphytes. The hypothesis that on angiosperm tree species epiphytic mosses reach higher elevation than on angiosperm can be accepted. Except on one *Larix decidua* gymnosperms only have epiphytes up to one meter while on angiosperms moos species typically reaches up to two meters. The correlation between the tree class and the maximal height of epiphytes delivers a correlation value of -0.6111822 (weak negative correlation). With a p-value of 0.0004283. With this result we can conclude our hypothesis that angiosperm have epiphytes in higher elevations.

“Results cor test environmental parameters”

We could not find any significant correlations between the species richness or total coverage and the tested variables (Tab. 5).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variable 1** | **Variable 2** | **Cor. value** | **P-value** |
| Richness | Tree layer coverage | 0.0509392 | 0.8409 |
| Richness | Scrub layer coverage | -0.5039678 | 0.03297 |
| Richness | Herb layer coverage | -0.09983415 | 0.6935 |
| Richness | Tree species | -0.396783 | 0.103 |
| Richness | Tree class | -0.3476427 | 0.1575 |
| Total coverage | Tree layer coverage | -0.1783518 | 0.4789 |
| Total coverage | Scrub layer coverage | 0.03294554 | 0.8967 |
| Total coverage | Herb layer coverage | 0.08304375 | 0.7432 |
| Total coverage | Tree species | 0.1318336 | 0.6021 |
| Total coverage | Tree class | -0.2634893 | 0.2908 |

Tab. 5: Correlation of environmental parameters with coverage and species richness

**5. Discussion**

“species identification ingenerell”

In general moos species can be more difficult to identify than other plants (De Queiroz 2007). Species which we could not identify in the field were collected and identified later. It is possible that some species where not found in the field but later found within a sample. In this case we could not estimate the coverage afterwards. Further some moss species can be difficult to distinguish. For example the *Metzgeria species* or *Orthodicranum montanum* and *affine* were difficult to keep apart.Therefore we avoided to artificially generate more different species due to unsure identification results by choosing the same species for similar moos samples. For example if we estimated most *Orthodicranum* species to be *montanum* we avoided to identify a single sample as *affine* if we are not very sure of it’s difference. It is possible that we found more or less species due to those identification issues.  
  
“resluts discussion from hypothesis to conclusion”

“issues and probem”

“cor tests”

Conclusion

With our hypothesis about the dependency of forest departments and moos compositions declined we can prove that the moos compositions depend on the substrate. We assume a gradient from epiphytic plots over deadwood to soil. Hereby we think that

**TODO:**

**artenliste von hand verschieben Methode und result**

**MVS Methode und result**

* **Grafikbeschreibungen überarbeiten dass sie selbsterklärend sind**

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