

## Abstract

A list of extinct and endangered species of the Giant Mountains was published in 2009, which presents a uniform view of vascular plants on the Polish and the Czech sides of the mountains. This Bachelor's Thesis is focused on the most endangered and the extinct species, for which common properties were sought, while it was not clear, whether such properties actually existed.

The Bachelor's Thesis evaluates factors that could be traced in literature. Data concerning the type of propagation, which is of key importance for the maintenance of species, however, are not stated in literature for the absolute majority of cases. Easily traceable data concerned the properties of the subsoil, biotope types and properties, life form (was not eventually evaluated), phytogeographic areas, degrees of vegetation and endemism.

It cannot be expected that a comparison of the results would show conformity anywhere in the region of 100%, yet certain signs of common properties can be deduced from some results. For example, for one-fifth to one-third of C1 and A1 category species a common property is an acid substrate, 30-40% of C1 category species occur in oreophytic areas, for some 30% of extinct and endangered species, the common sign is their occurrence in meadow sites, 30-40% of critically endangered species occur in humid stands, 20% of critically endangered species on both the Czech and the Polish sides of the mountains occur in the subalpine zone, and as for the now extinct species, their occurrence was a mere 10%

This theses provides many possibilities of further development; it can be specified in greater detail what common properties actually are, some data can be supplemented and specified and it can be decided which of them are important for making a comparison. It would be ideal to complete the working tables with the addition of species that are endangered simultaneously in the Giant Mountains, in Austria and Germany.

Key words: Giant Mountains, critically endangered species, extinct species, abiotic factors, vascular plants, biodiversity.