

Abstract

Bachelor thesis aims to contribute to currently on-going conservation debate on the role of the national parks (not only in the Czech Republic): to what extent should the national parks protect natural processes and to what extent the species / habitat diversity (e.g. Härtel 2009a, 2009b). The conservation background is represented by the management categories of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) (Dudley 2008). General conservation dilemma between the concept of wilderness and protection of diversity by active management is currently stressed mainly by entomologists. This work aims to contribute to this topic based on data on endangered plant species (Grulich 2012) (including protected ones) in four national parks in the Czech Republic. Endangered species represent together with protection of the processes and diversity of inanimate nature (geodiversity) one of the conservation subjects of the national parks. The number of endangered species in the national parks as well as the species composition of this group illustrates the significant biogeographical differences between the Czech national parks as well as very different natural phenomena protected by the parks. Comparison of threatened species in the Czech national parks and habitat requirements of these species will, however, also allow to determine to what extent is the occurrence of these species related to management practices in national parks (whether conservation-based management or just as a result of recent or historical agricultural activities) and to what extent in contrast other endangered species thrive in habitats left to spontaneous processes (so called non-intervention area). Basic analysis of a group of endangered species occurring in four Czech national parks can contribute to a better understanding of the differences in the management approaches under the Czech national parks and to the current debate on the assigning Czech national parks to the IUCN management categories.