Abstract

Although it is widely recognized that exotic plant invaders can affect diversity of

native plant communities, a few studies of natural systems concern about the nature

abundance and diversity loss and the associated consequences for higher trophic levels. Little

is known impact of exotic riparian plant on higher-order consumers, such as birds. Such is

requirement to understand underlying mechanisms of invasive processes and formulating

effective management strategies.

We examined interaction between invasive knotweed (Reynoutria sp. div., next only

knotweed) and bird communities. We recorded occurrence of birds along three rivers in

riverbanks that were either dominated by native vegetation or invaded by knotweed. Birds

were recorded in breeding seasons in 2011 and 2012 near town Frýdek-Místek and Valašské

Meziříčí. We interested especially in (i) how knotweed composition within riparian systems

affects avian communities and (ii) what common bird characteristics are influenced by

knotweed.

Our outcome found positive effect of Marsh Warbler (Acrocephalus palustris) and

Great Tit (Parus major) in high knotweed cover and negative effect of Grey Wagtail

(Motacilla cinerea). Interspecific comparison common avian characteristics suggest that

knotweed invasion can impact avian abundance living in lower vegetation layer, exception

species living in herb layer. In breeding season 2012 I register bird community in the same

study site but half of knotweed cover was involved by frost. Positive effect of Marsh Warbler

was not confirmed but I found conclusive positive effect by Common Chaffinch (Fringilla

coelebs) and Great Tit (Parus major). At the other side abundance of Grey Wagtail correlated

with native plant species cover.

Marsh Warbler likely prefers high knotweed cover reminding its nature habitat. Other

species reaction (Great Tit, Common Chaffinch and Grey Wagtail) can be explained after

another analysis. Knotweed invasion can impact avian community living in lower vegetation

layer.

Key words: invasive knotweed, Reynoutria sp., bird community, riparian habitat