2) Marshlands, fens, peat bogs and springs

7110* Active raised bogs
7120 Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration
7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs
7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion
7210* Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae
7220* Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)
7230 Alkaline fens

Menetries´ground beetle* Carabus menetriesi pacholei
Narrow-mouthed whorl snail Vertigo angustior
Large white-faced darter Leucorrhinia pectoralis
Desmoulin's whorl snail Vertigo mouliniana

Corncrake Porzana porzana
Common crane Grus grus
Western marsh-harrier Circus aeruginosus
White-spotted bluethroat Luscinia svecica

Fen orchid Liparis loeselii
Bractless toadflax Thesium ebracteatum
Marsh angelica Angelica palustris
Short-headed thistle Cirsium brachycephalum
Siberian leopard plant Ligularia sibirica
Varnished hook-moss Drepanocladus vernicosus
Sudetic lousewort* Pedicularis sudetica subsp. sudetica

Wetlands represent various habitats where the worlds of water and land meet. The creation and extinction of wetlands in the landscape depends on the action of water. In natural landscape wetlands gradually become extinct, but at the same time new areas are formed. Due to their variability, management of wetlands varies from no management to water manipulation, grass cutting, bushes and pond mud removal. Habitats of peat bogs and spring areas belong to specific forms of wetlands. Plant communities of these habitats are well adapted to an increased water level which fluctuates only a little. If a water regime is disrupted, the plant communities gradually vanish. In the past these habitats have often disappeared or been destroyed by direct drainage or a nearby melioration system might have affected them indirectly. Habitats of this group can be divided into two groups: natural, which were left to natural development; and seminatural, which depend on human utilization. These habitats require extensive management, which often replaces formal traditional management practices. Their main threats are draining, increased income of nutrients, absence of or intensification of management, mechanical disturbance during grazing, or heavy machinery, forestation and intensive grazing.
7210* Calcareous fens with sedge \textit{(Cladium mariscus)} and species of the \textit{Caricion davallianae} 

A species-poor community, where sedge dominates, inhabits only calcareous fens in the Polabí region. Large-scale change in water regime can be a major threat to this habitat. Communities can be overgrown by trees and bushes, which should be removed.

\textbf{Common crane \textit{Grus grus}}

At present the distribution of the common crane is spreading in the Czech Republic. Fishponds and waterlogged forests in the Česká Lípa region are the most important areas with the highest numbers of the common crane.

\textbf{Siberian leopard plant \textit{Ligularia sibirica}}

The Siberian leopard plant inhabits fens, marshland meadows, sparse reedbeds and alder woods. To protect the species, management practices are applied such as cutting marshland meadows, preventing reeds from spreading, and removing trees and bushes.

\textbf{Large white-faced darter \textit{Leucorrhinia pectoralis}}

The Large white-faced darter prefers acidic still waters with littoral vegetation, peat bogs, fens and forest ponds. Peat mining and draining peat bogs threaten this species.

\textbf{Fen orchid \textit{Liparis loeselii}}

The Fen orchid grows in fens, basin peat bogs, spring areas and wet sands. It is a poor competitor and requires cutting and removing of trees and bushes.
Transition mires and quaking bogs

Transition mires and quaking bogs have developed in habitats saturated mainly by underground water in colder areas - the Šumava Mts., Slavkovský les Wood, Krušné hory Mts., Jizerské hory Mts., Krkonoše Mts., Orlické hory Mts., Jeseníky Mts., Českomoravská vysočina Highland and Moravskoslezské Beskydy Mts. Well-preserved and well-saturated sites do not require any long-term management and the occasional removal of trees and bushes is sufficient. To preserve drier and moderately degrading sites, regular hand cutting once in 2-3 years is needed.