5) Rocks, screes and caves

8150 Medio-European upland siliceous screes
8160* Medio-European calcareous screes of hill and montane levels
8210 Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
8220 Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
8230 Siliceous rock with pioneer vegetation of the Sedo-Scleranthion or of the Sedo albi-Veronicion dillenii
8310 Caves not open to the public

Geoffrey’s bat Myotis emarginatus
Barbastelle Barbastella barbastellus
Pond bat Myotis dasycneme
Large mouse-eared bat Myotis myotis
Lesser horseshoe bat Rhinolophus hipposideros

Peregrine falcon Falco peregrinus
Eurasian eagle-owl Bubo bubo

Lumnither’s pink Dianthus lumnitzeri
Moravian pink* Dianthus moravicus
Serpentine sandwort* Minuartia smejkalii
Mushroom headed-liverwort Mannia triandra
Sandwort-leaved mouse-ear* Cerastium alsinifolium
Adulterate spleenwort Asplenium adulerinum
Sudetic bedstraw* Galium sudeticum
Killarney fern Trichomanes speciosum

This group consists of vegetation inhabiting rock walls, rocky slopes, stone desintegrations, stable or nonstable screes in sunny or shaded areas and caves. These habitats are found in rocky steep river valleys in highlands and mountains, on isolated volcanic hills, serpentine formations and in glacial cirques. Caves occur in karst areas, and to a lesser extent in pseudokarst regions. Rocks, screes and caves represent specific habitats with extreme ecological conditions. For example expositions, hill slopes, bedrock and insolation belong to determination factors of any rocky habitat. Only plants and animals adapted to specific ecological conditions (e.g. extreme drought, temperatures, fluctuation of temperatures, nutrients deficiency, light etc.) can inhabit rocks, screes and caves. Threats to rocks and screes include mining or building dams in deep river valleys.

8220 Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation

Shifting siliceous screes are rare in the Czech Republic. They form on steeper hillslopes of acidic rocks, e.g. slate. They occur mainly in valleys and canyons of larger rivers. Vegetation usually grows in less shifting areas at the edges and on elevated small ridges.
Killarney fern *Trichomanes speciosum*

This fern was first discovered in the Czech Republic in the early 1990s. It grows in dark and wet caves, hollows and crevices of sandstone castellated rock areas. Only gametophytes with fibers can be found. It does not require any specific management, but preserving the microclimate of the site is essential.

Lesser horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus hipposideros*

The Lesser horseshoe bat uses underground adits, caves and cellars for hibernation. Summer colonies form in lofts and attics, but also in basements. It belongs to the most endangered species threatened by of roof and attic reconstruction.