

SUMMARY

The plant cover of fishponds in Lipa (Sandomierz Basin) as a local center of biodiversity

The paper presents the results of the investigation of plant cover of fishponds in Lipa (Sandomierz Basin) carried out in 2002-2004 (Fig. 1). The study area is about 370 ha and is situated on the glacial terrace of the San River. Most of the ponds are covered by wetland and peatland vegetation.

During the study 320 species were found. Among them, six are protected (*Gentiana pneumonanthe*, *Drosera intermedia*, *Drosera rotundifolia*, *Nuphar lutea*, *Nymphaea alba* i *Salvinia natans*), and one – *Rhynchospora fusca* – endangered (Polish Red Data Book of Plants). Twenty others are rare in Poland: *Andromeda polifolia*, *Calla palustris*, *Carex lasiocarpa*, *Comarum palustre*, *Dryopteris cristata*, *Eleocharis ovata*, *Erechtites hieracifolia*, *Gymnocarpium dryopteris*, *Hottonia palustris*, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, *Juncus alpino-articulatus*, *Juncus bulbosus*, *Juncus squarrosus*, *Ledum palustre*, *Leersia oryzoides*, *Radiola linoides*, *Rhynchospora alba*, *Scirpus radicans*, *Spiraea salicifolia* i *Utricularia minor*. The number of antropophytes is relatively low and amounts to 10.6%.

There are also many plant communities which belong to 13 phytosociological classes. Among them, the most numerous are *Phragmitetea*, *Scheuchzerio-Caricetea nigrae*, *Oxycocco-Sphagnetes*, *Molinio-Arrhenatheretea* and *Alnetea glutinosae*. The most interesting and valuable plant communities are *Caricetum lasiocarpae*, *Rhynchosporietum albae*, *Eleocharietum ovatae*, *Eleocharitetum acicularis*, *Eriophorum vaginatum* – *Sphagnum fallax* and the community with *Juncus bulbosus*.