BRYOPHYTES ALONG A 3000-M ELEVATION GRADIENT IN THE SIERRA NEVADA

A study of mosses from the foothills through the conifer zone to the high country. Niches of the most common 69 moss species were characterized in terms of elevation, wetness, substrate, incline, and shadiness. Guilds were recognized based on co-occurrence. Number of species and abundance are greatest in the foothills, especially in spots that dry out quickly — mild wet winters probably make the foothills highly suitable.

Biology Seminar Series
DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES  |  CAL POLY HUMBOLDT