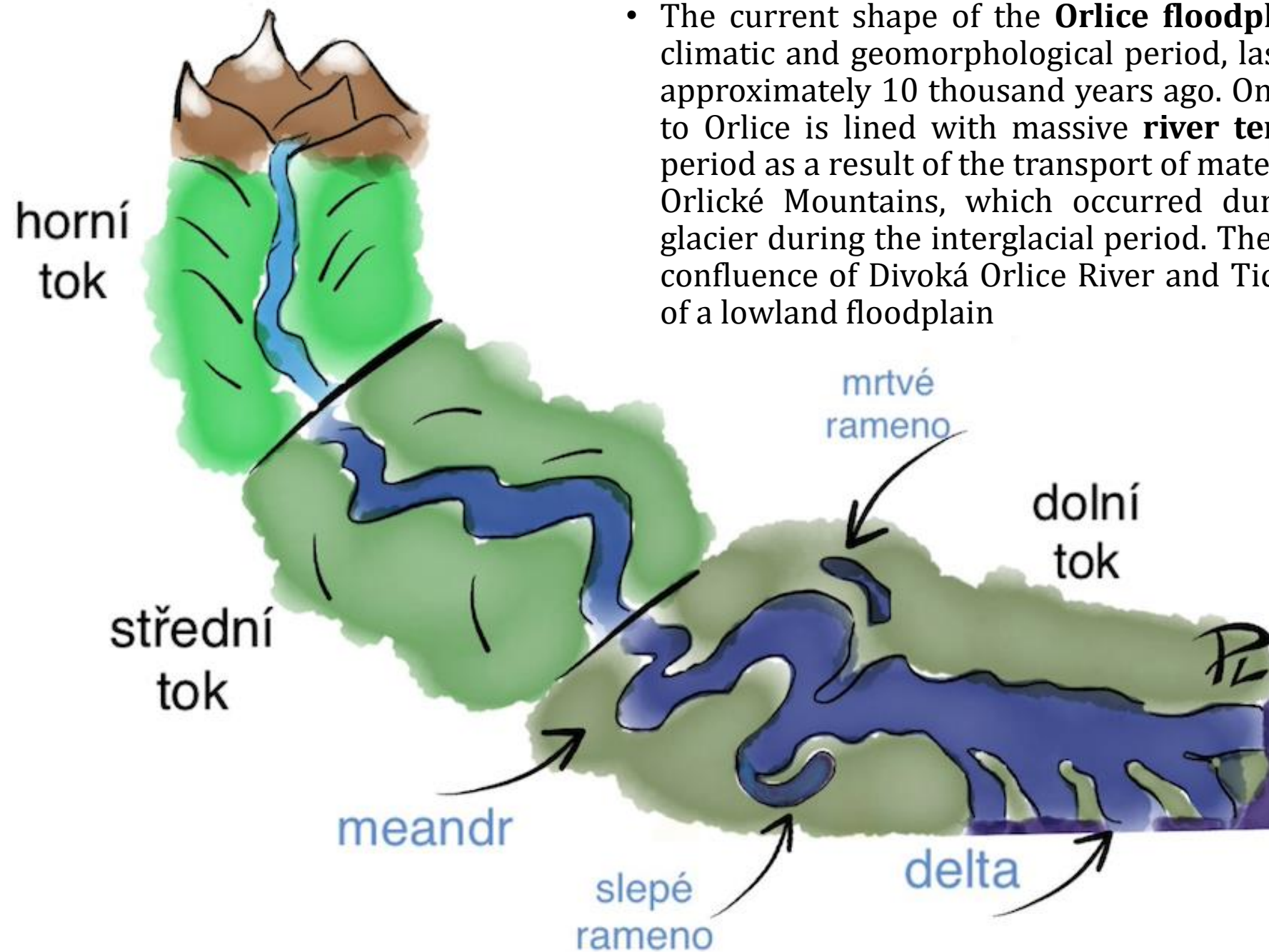




## Site of the Community Importance Orlice and Elbe





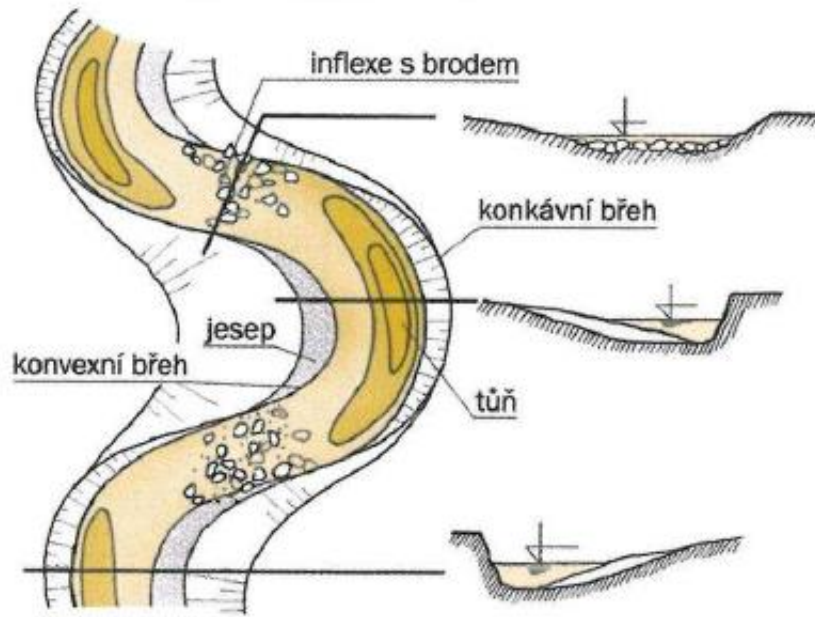


- The current shape of the **Orlice floodplain** is the result of relatively stable climatic and geomorphological period, lasting since the end of the last ice age approximately 10 thousand years ago. On both sides, the floodplain connected to Orlice is lined with massive **river terraces** that arose in the Pleistocene period as a result of the transport of material (gravel and gravel sand) from the Orlické Mountains, which occurred during the melting of the continental glacier during the interglacial period. The floodplain of connected Orlice (after confluence of Divoká Orlice River and Tichá Orlice River) is a typical example of a lowland floodplain









- **Nature park Orlice** was declared in 1996 by Act No. 114/1992 Coll.; On nature conservation and landscape, to preserve this remarkable floodplain and its valuable nature
- Protection of the **landscape character**, i.e. the natural, cultural and historical characteristics of a certain place or area. The landscape feature is protected from activities that reduce its aesthetic and natural value



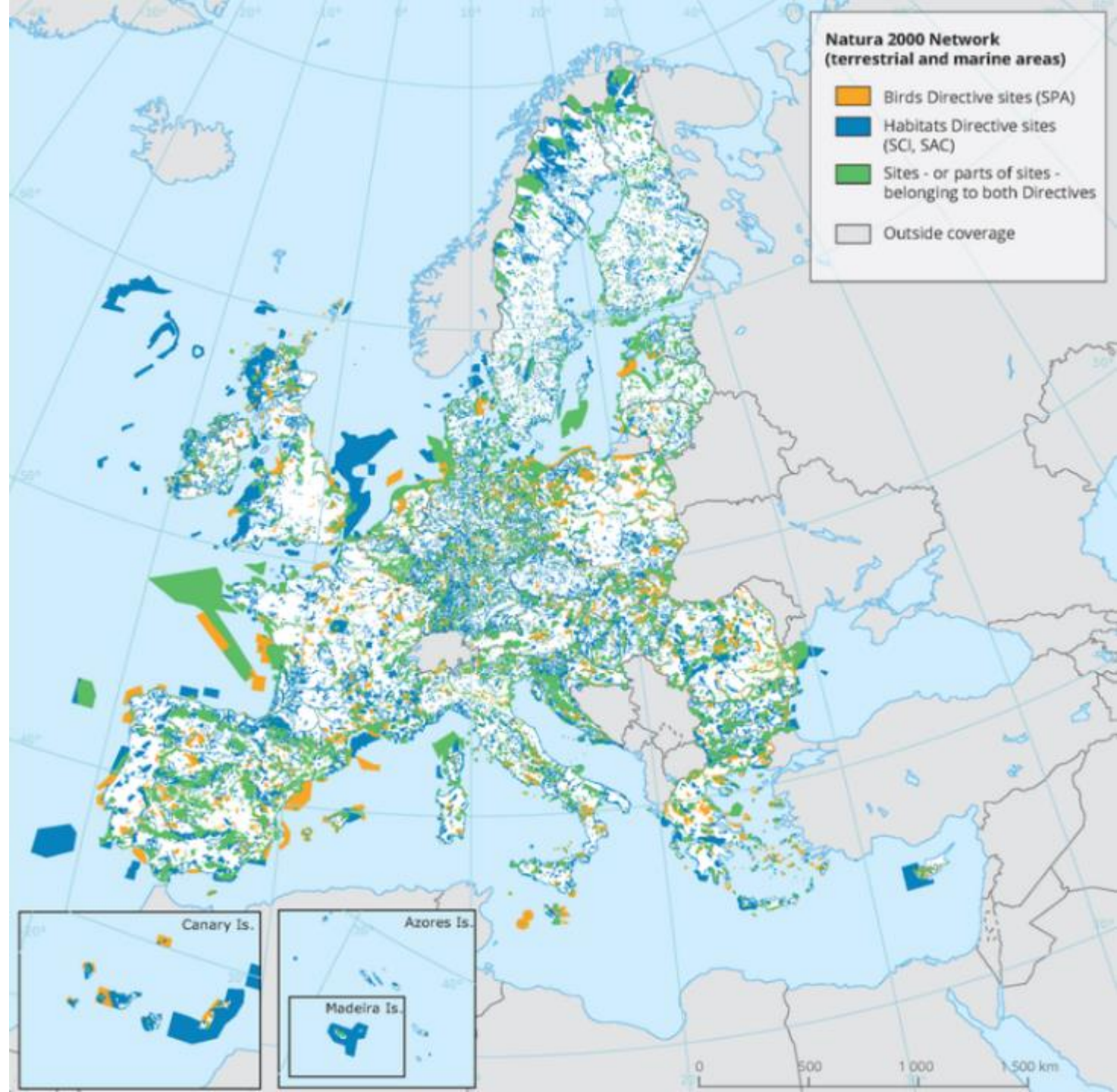






**Natura 2000** – network of protected areas covering Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats. It is the largest coordinated network of protected areas in the world, extending across all 27 EU Member States, both on land and at sea. The sites within Natura 2000 are designated under the Birds and the Habitats Directives.

Natura 2000 aims to achieve biodiversity conservation and to combine it with the sustainable development of land and natural resources





# Site of Community Importance Orlice and Elbe

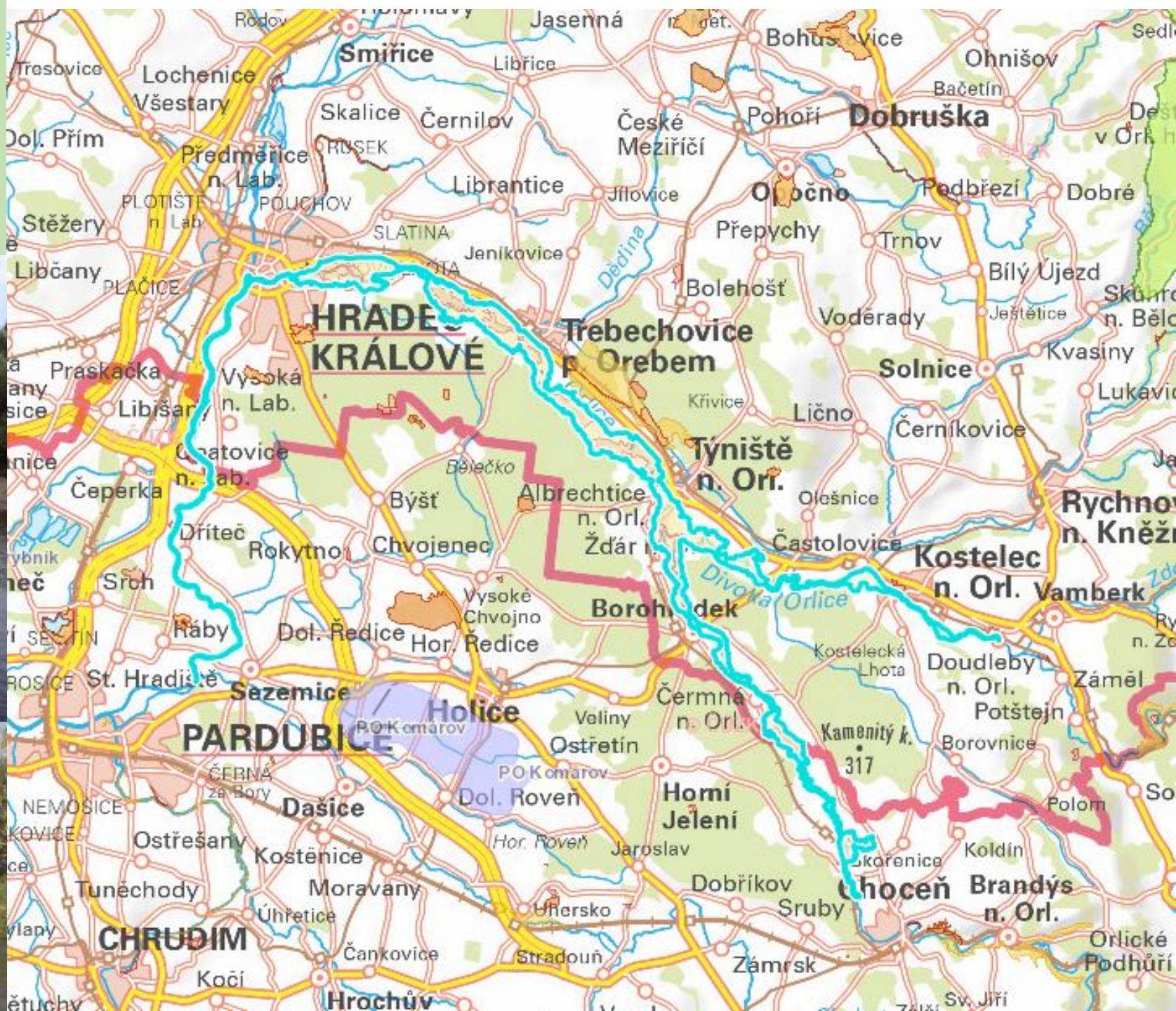


- preserved and functional floodplain of the Orlice River, channels of connected Orlice, Tichá Orlice and Divoká Orlice, natural processes (erosion – accumulation process of a meandering stream)
- **Eurasian Asp** (*Aspius aspius*), **Green Snaketail** (*Ophiogomphus cecilia*) and **Eurasian Otter** (*Lutra lutra*) – European Protected Species
- **Common Kingfisher** (*Alcedo atthis*), **Little Ringed Plover** (*Charadrius dubius*) and **Common Sandpiper** (*Actitis hypoleucos*)
- natural habitats – macrophyte vegetation, floodplain forest and other





# SCI Orlice and Elbe (turquoise)





# Habitats





*Inland dunes with open Corynephorus and  
Agrostis grasslands*  
- open sand grasslands





Natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or  
*Hydrocharition* -type vegetation





Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis*  
and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation





Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils  
(*Molinion caeruleae*)





# Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels





# Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis*, *Sanguisorba officinalis*)





Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)





Riparian mixed forests of  
*Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis* and *Ulmus minor*,  
*Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along  
the great rivers (*Ulmenion minoris*)





*Pseudanodonta complanata*



*Unio pictorum*





# *Bembidion tetracolum*



© Pavel Trávníček





# *Elateridae*

**vruboun**



*Negasorius pulchellus*



*Negasorius sabulicola*



*Zoroachros quadriguttatus*



*Psammodius asper*

fytosaprofágní hygropsammofil



# *Pomatinus substriatus*

považován za vyhynulého v ČR, nalezen na Orlicí v r. 2006  
(Běleč nad Orlicí)

## Mapy výskytu

↗ Výskyt v jednotlivých periodách podle záznamů

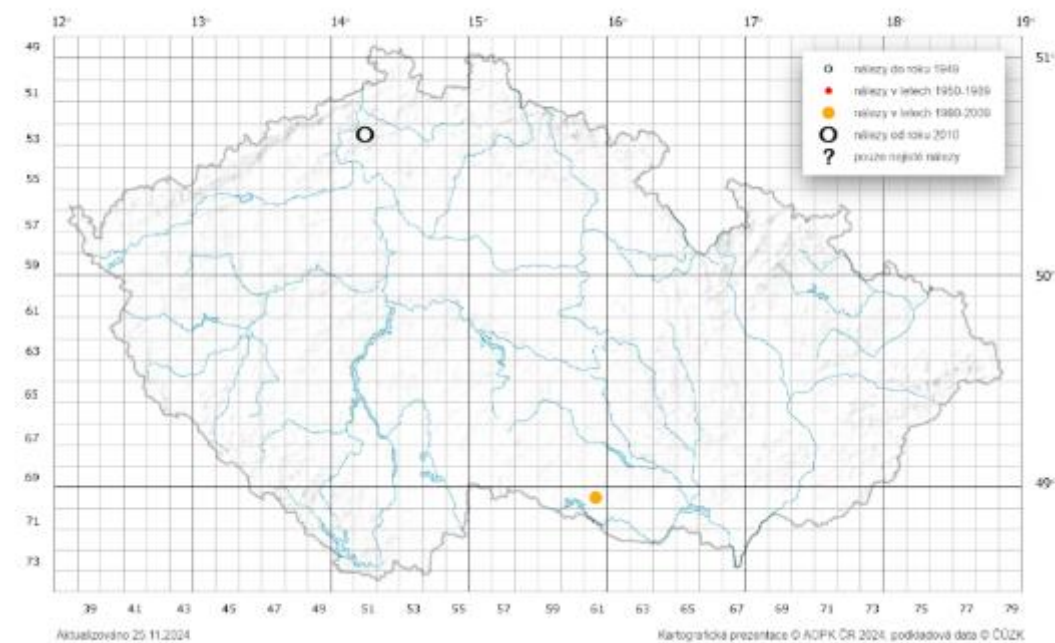


foto: Ulf Schmitz

Přirozené úseky středně velkých a velkých vodních toků, ponořené kořeny, větve a šterky  
Lezou po dně a silnými drápy se přichytávají k substrátu, býložravci



*Ophiogomphus cecilia*  
**Green Snaketail**



© Romana Plačková





# *Aspius aspius*

## Eurasian Asp



© Lukáš Jurek





# amphibians



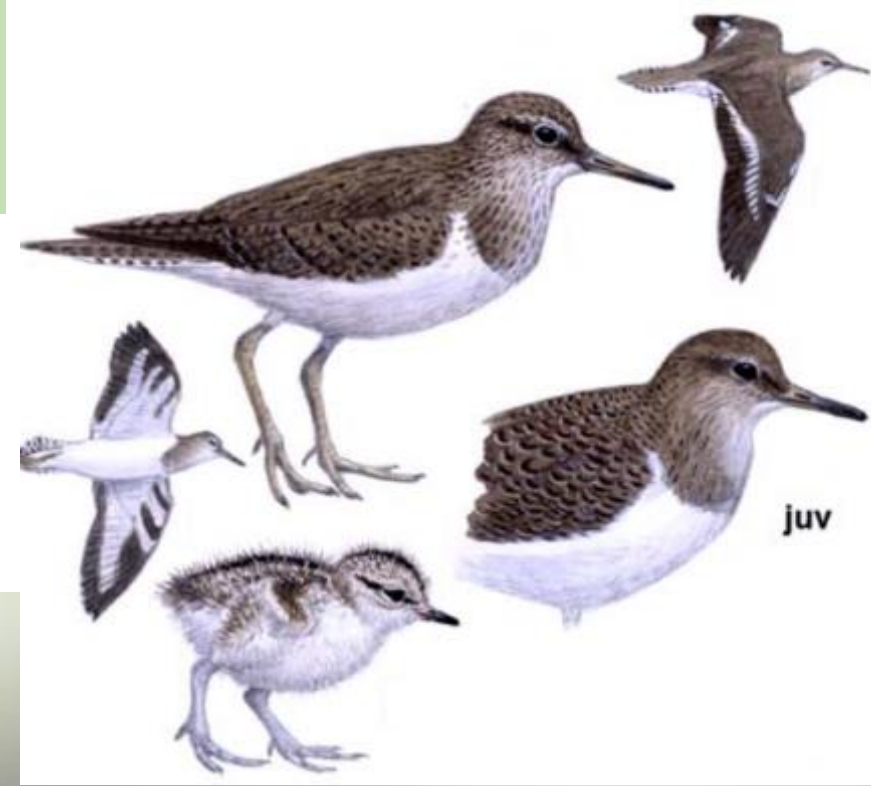


# birds





*Actitis hypoleucos*  
**Common Sandpiper**





*Alcedo atthis*  
**Common Kingfisher**

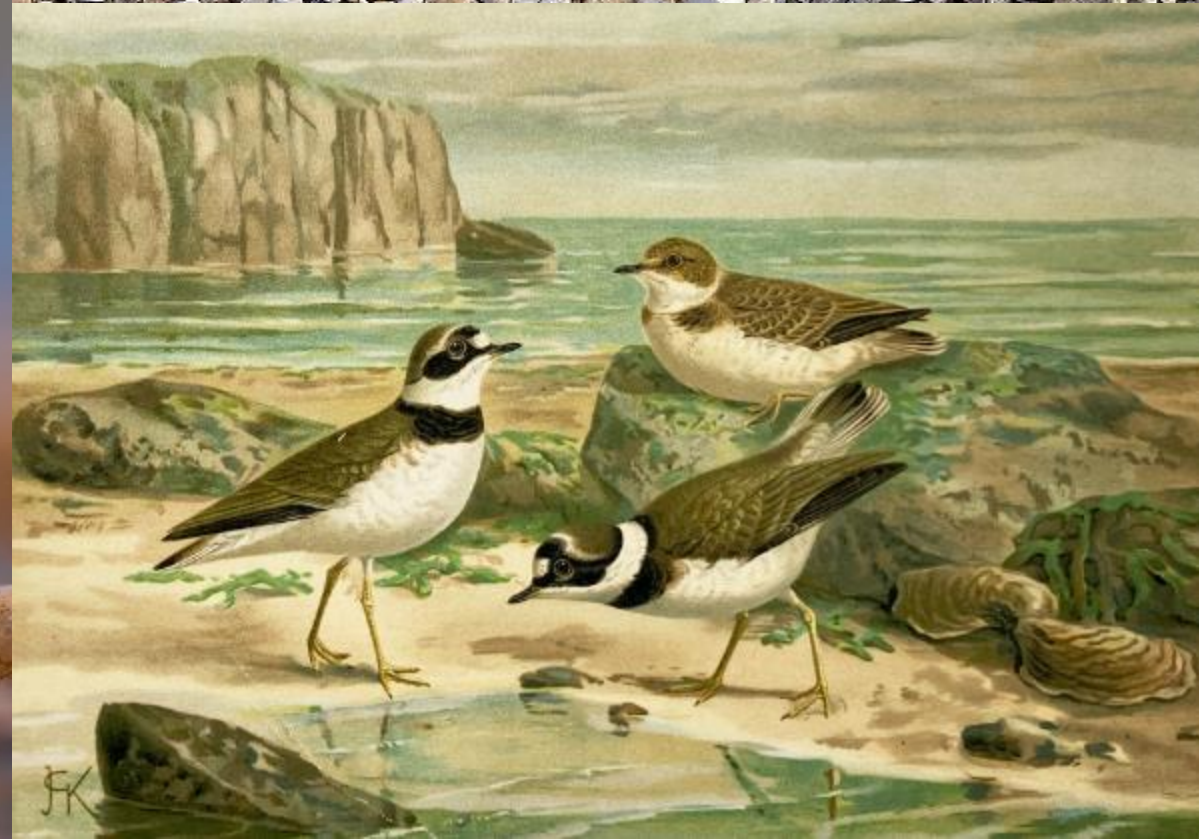




*Charadrius dubius*  
**Little Ringed Plover**



© Jakub Mrocek





*Ciconia ciconia*  
**White Stork**





*Luscinia megarhynchos*  
**Common Nightingale**





*Oriolus oriolus*  
**Eurasian Golden Oriole**





*Riparia riparia*  
**Collared Sand Martin**







Eurasian Otter (*Lutra lutra*)



# Eurasian Beaver (*Castor fiber*)

---







Eurasian Red Squirrel  
(*Sciurus vulgaris*)

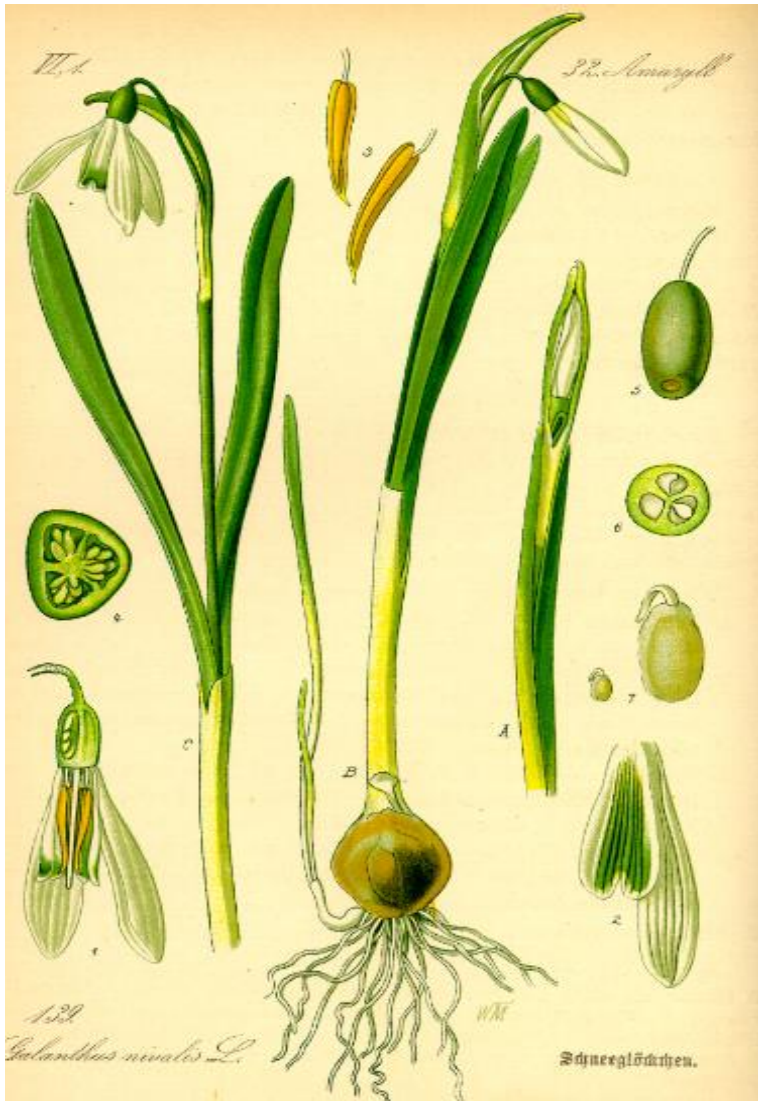


# Flora





*Galanthus nivalis*  
Common Snowdrop





*Leucojum vernal*  
Spring Snowflake





*Corydalis cava*  
**Hollowroot**



*Corydalis solida*  
**Bird-in-a-bush**





*Alnus glutinosa*  
**Black Alder**



*Fraxinus excelsior*  
**Common Ash**





*Quercus robur*  
Pedunculate Oak



*Salix euxina*  
Crack Willow





*Salix cinerea*  
**Large Gray Willow**

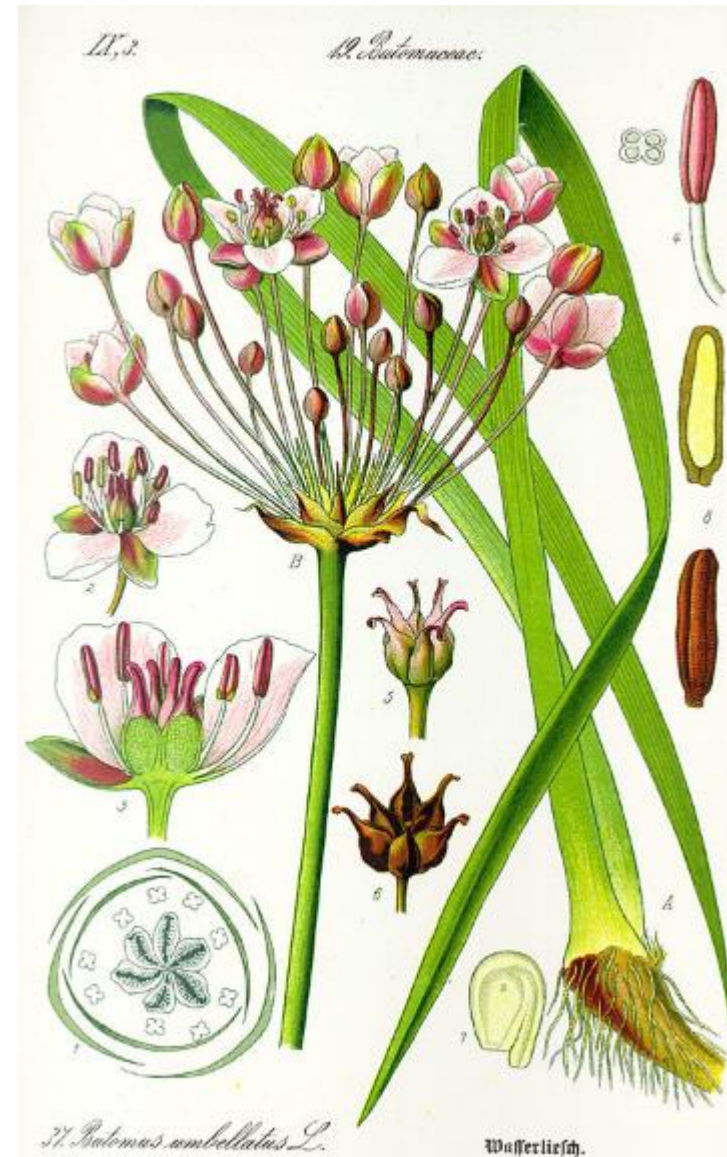


*Euonymus europaeus*  
**Spindle**





*Butomus umbellatus*  
Flowering-Rush





*Calla palustris*  
Bog Arum





*Carex buekii*  
**Banat Sedge**



*Carex acuta*  
**Slender  
Tufted-sedge**





*Corynephorus canescens*  
Grey Hair-Grass



*Corynephorus canescens* P.B. 1023





*Cyperus fuscus*  
Brown Galingale





*Hottonia palustris*  
Water-violet



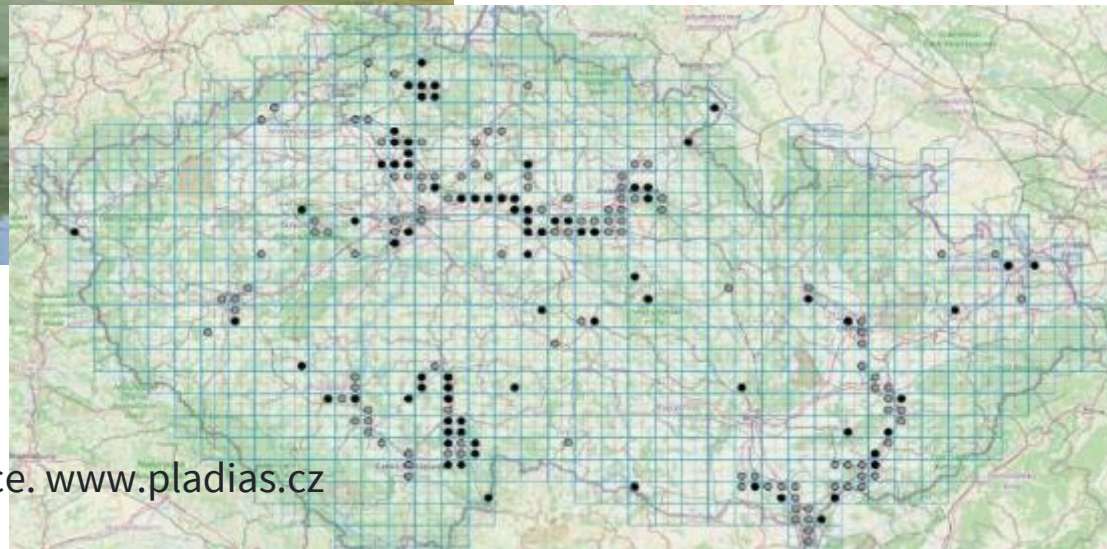
*Hottonia palustris*





# *Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*

## European frog-bit





*Iris pseudacorus*  
Yellow Iris





*Lemna trisulca*  
Ivy-leaved Duckweed



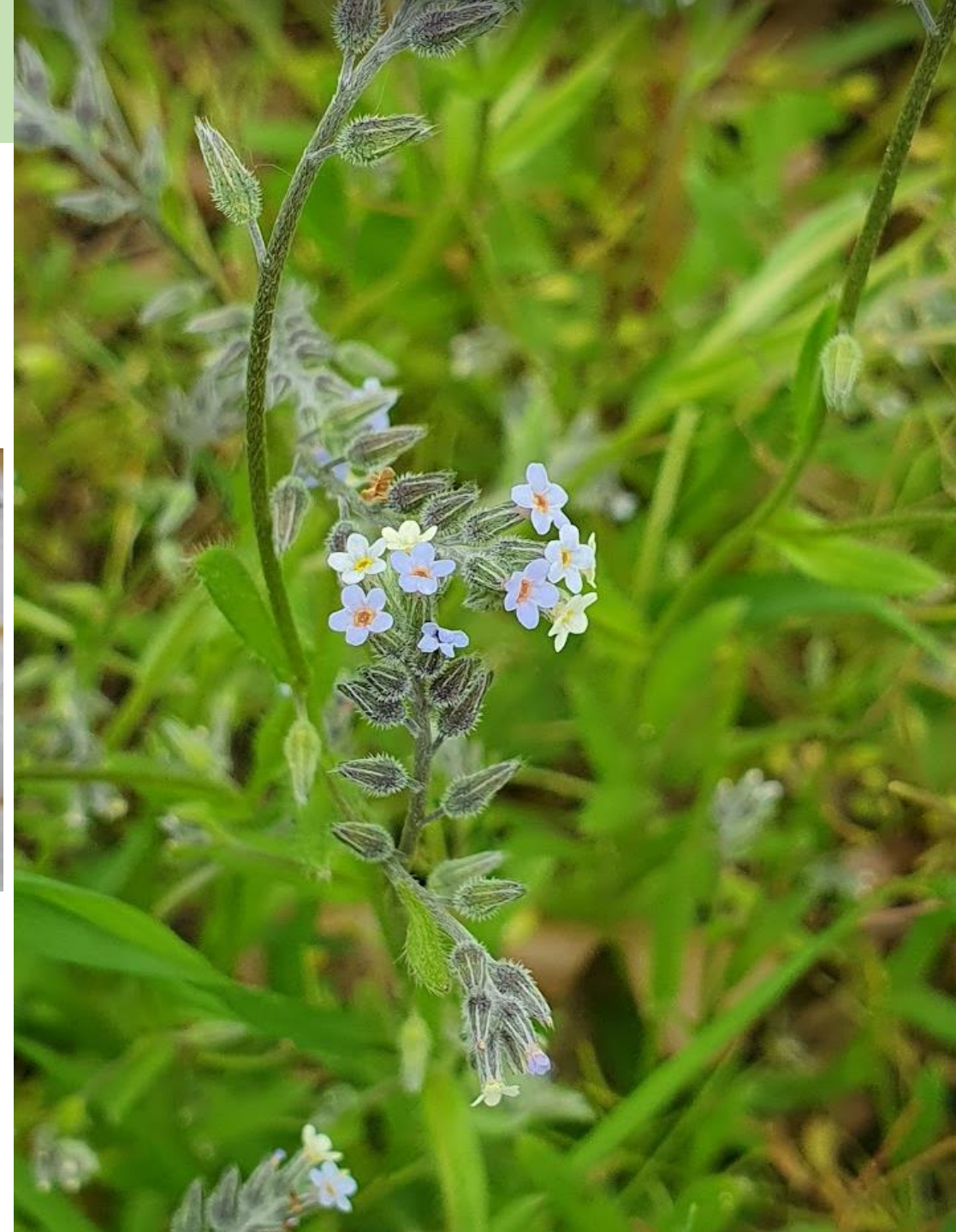


*Lysimachia thyrsiflora*  
Tufted Loosestrife





*Myosotis discolor*  
Changing Forget-me-not





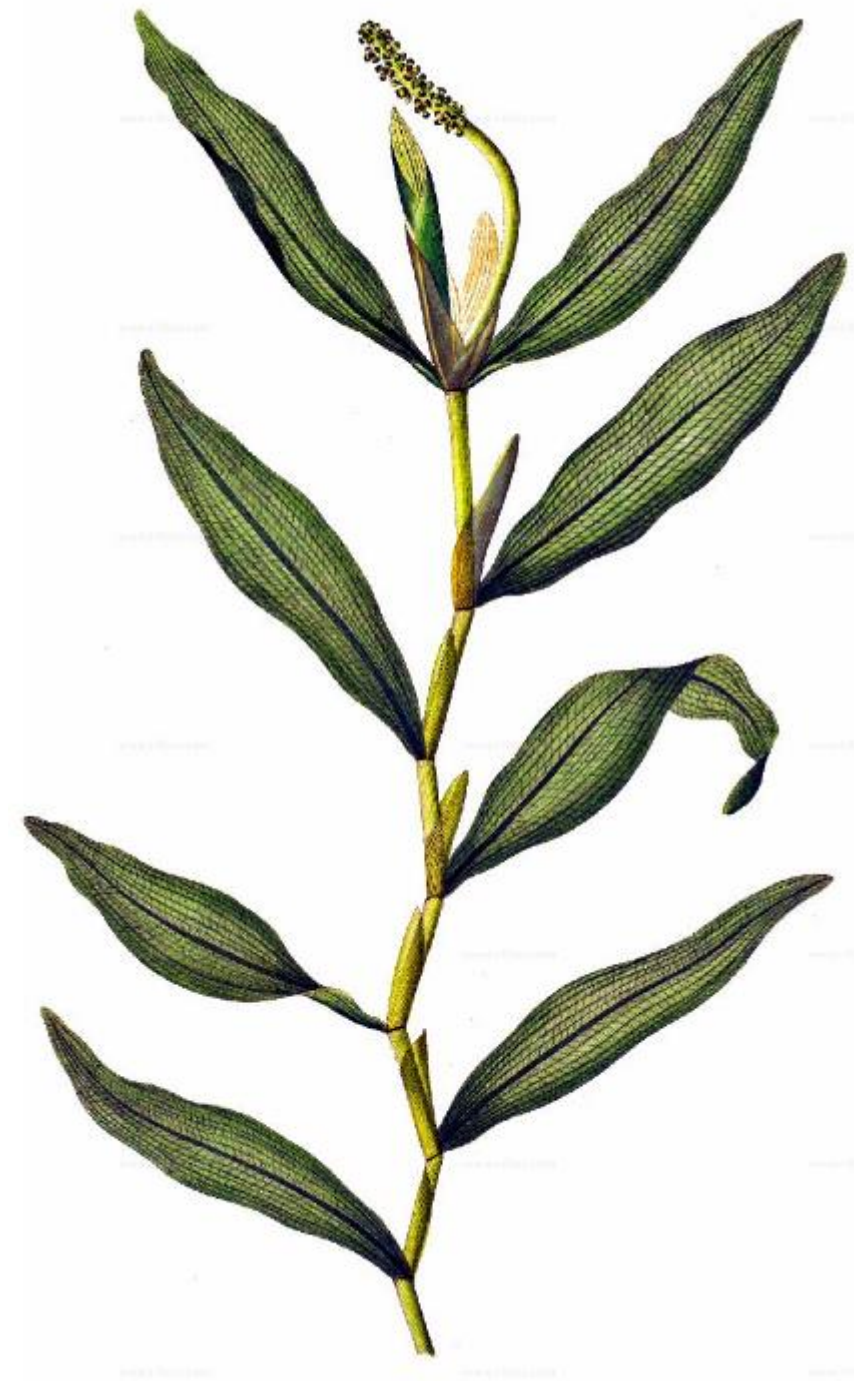
# *Nuphar lutea*

## Yellow Water-lily



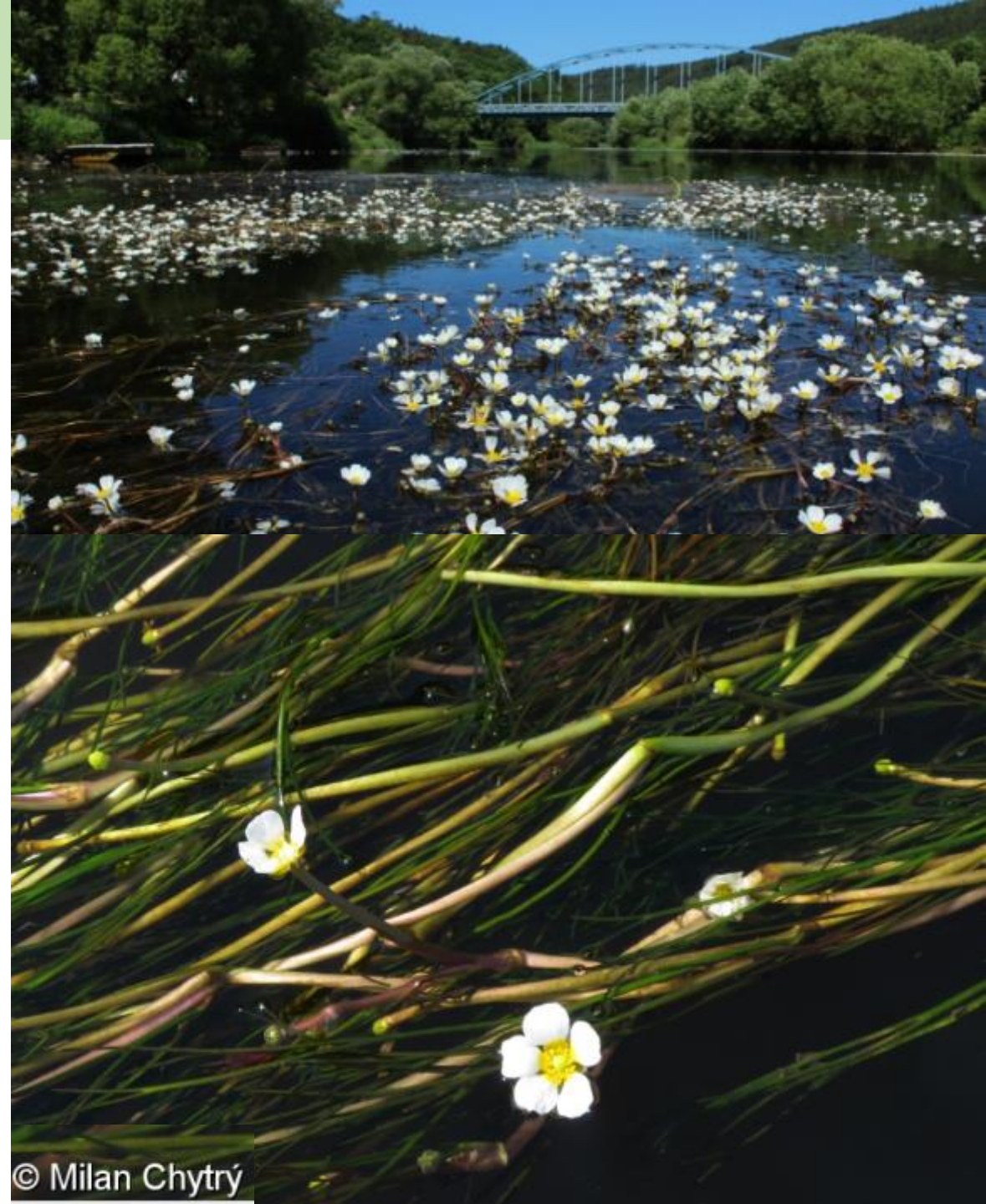


*Potamogeton praelongus*  
**Long-stalked Pondweed**





*Ranunculus fluitans*  
River Water-crowfoot





*Teesdalia nudicaulis*  
Shepherd's Cress



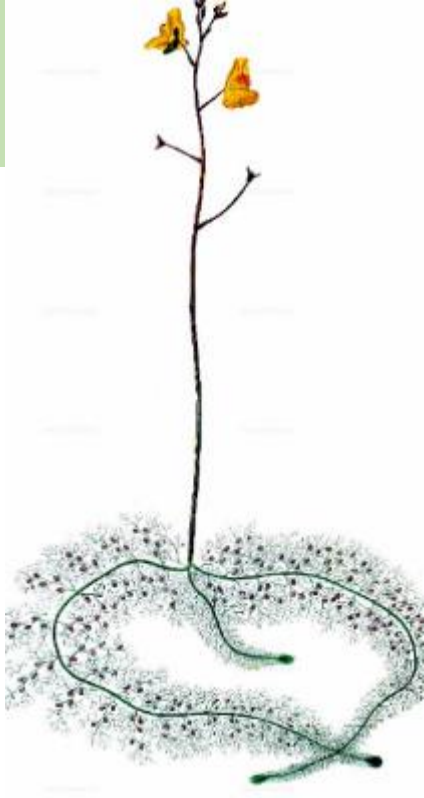


*Thalictrum lucidum*  
Shining Meadow-rue





*Utricularia australis*  
Bladderwort





*Veronica maritima*  
Longleaf Speedwell





*Allium angulosum*  
Mouse garlic

