

THE MOSS FLORA OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SAN CARLOS EXPERIMENTATION AND
REFORESTATION AREA,
BANILAD, CEBU CITY

A Thesis
Presented to
the Faculty of the Graduate School
University of San Carlos

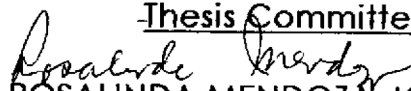
In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Science in Biology

By
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APPROVAL SHEET

This thesis entitled THE MOSS FLORA OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SAN CARLOS EXPERIMENTATION AND REFORESTATION AREA, BANILAD, CEBU CITY prepared and submitted by MRS. ROSEMARIE RAMOS-YURONG in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of MASTER OF SCIENCE in BIOLOGY has been examined and is recommended for acceptance and approval for ORAL EXAMINATION.

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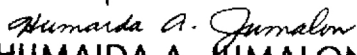
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ABSTRACT

The study on THE MOSS FLORA OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SAN CARLOS REFORESTATION AND EXPERIMENTATION AREA encompasses both taxonomic and ecological investigations, done from January, 1982 to April, 1982. The taxonomic part gives a total of 9 moss species; Fissidens zippelianus Cozy et Mlk., Barbula obscuriretes Dix., Hyophila involuta (Hook.) Jaeg., Calymperes tenerum C.M., Bryum coronatum Schaeagr., Philonotis hastata (Duby.) Wijk. et Marg., Splachnobryum indicum (Hompe.) C.M., Isopterygium bancanum (Lac.) Jaeg., Pelekium bifarium (Bosch et Lac) Fl.

Ecological factors (light intensity, relative humidity, temperature and substrate) were correlated to the occurrence and abundance of each species. Results show that each species responded to the factors differently and this is manifested in the degree of their occurrence and abundance in each station from January to April, 1982. Among the species, Barbula obscuriretes has been found to be the most abundant while Fissidens zippelianus was the least abundant. Hyophila involuta rank next to B. obscuriretes in abundance. Isopterygium bancanum and P. bifarium followed H. involuta in their monthly abundance. Other species, B. coronatum, S. indicum, P. hastata and C. tenerum were less abundant.

The majority of the species showed extensive growth in the months of January and February. Most of them decreased in March and disappeared in April except for B. obscuriretes.

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