NeoBiota 45: 93–115 (2019)
doi: 10.3897/neobiota.45.33866
http://neobiota.pensoft.net

RESEARCH ARTICLE

A peer-reviewed open-access journal
NeoBiota
Advancing research on alien species and biological invasions

Alien plants in Central European river ports

Vladimír Jehlík[1], Jiří Dostálek[2], Tomáš Frantík[3]

1 *V Lesíčku 1, 150 00 Praha 5 – Smíchov, Czech Republic* **2** *Silva Tarouca Research Institute for Landscape and Ornamental Gardening, CZ-252 43 Průhonice, Czech Republic* **3** *Institute of Botany, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, CZ-252 43 Průhonice, Czech Republic*

Corresponding author: *Jiří Dostálek* (dostalek@vukoz.cz)

Academic editor: *Ingo Kowarik* | Received 14 February 2019 | Accepted 27 March 2019 | Published 7 May 2019

Citation: Jehlík V, Dostálek J, Frantík T (2019) Alien plants in Central European river ports. NeoBiota 45: 93–115. https://doi.org/10.3897/neobiota.45.33866

Abstract

River ports represent a special type of urbanized area. They are considered to be an important driver of biological invasion and biotic homogenization on a global scale, but it remains unclear how and to what degree they serve as a pool of alien species. Data for 54 river ports (16 German, 20 Czech, 7 Hungarian, 3 Slovak, and 8 Austrian ports) on two important Central European waterways (the Elbe-Vltava and Danube waterways) were collected over 40 years. In total, 1056 plant species were found. Of these, 433 were alien, representing 41% of the total number of species found in all the studied Elbe, Vltava, and Danube ports. During comparison of floristic data from literary sources significant differences in the percentage of alien species in ports (50%) and cities (38%) were found. The number of alien species was closely related to port size, but the proportion of alien species expressed as a percentage of the total number of species did not depend significantly on port area. The proportion of alien species in both studied waterways decreased with distance from the sea and was highest in the Hungarian ports and lowest in the Czech Republic, Austria and Bavaria. Lower levels of shipping towards inland regions due to decreased river flow are likely the reason for this trend. The dissimilarity in the species composition of alien and native flora between individual river ports increased with increasing inter-port distance. Neophytes presented a stronger distance decay pattern than did either native species or archaeophytes of the Danube inland ports, potentially due to the different cargoes of individual ports, which may affect the introduction of different neophytes from different geographic areas. The results show that river ports in Central Europe should be regarded as a type of industrial area and deserve full attention with regard to the distribution and spread of alien plants.

Keywords

Alien plants, Central Europe, river ports, waterway

Introduction

Many studies have demonstrated that cities are hotspots of alien plants (e.g. Pyšek 1998; Sukopp 2002; Wittig 2002; Clemants and Moore 2003; Zerbe et al. 2004; Ricotta et al. 2009; Zhao et al. 2010; Lososová et al. 2012; Aronson et al. 2014). A main reason for this is that urbanized areas provide suitable environments for alien species, with superior conditions for their development compared to those available in rural areas (e.g. Kühn and Klotz 2006; von der Lippe and Kowarik 2008). This suitability of urbanized areas especially applies to neophytes (taxa introduced after AD 1500), whose presence among urban flora over the last 100 years or longer has increased significantly (Godefroid 2001; Chocholoušková and Pyšek 2003; DeCandido 2004; Knapp et al. 2010).

The development of international trade and transport and the related global dispersal of invasive alien species have had significant impacts on the spread of alien species among urbanized areas (Levine and D'Antonio 2003; Dehnen-Schmutz et al. 2007; Westphal et al. 2008). Traffic junctions and transshipment points of goods have had an important role, as they represent the sources of occurrence and spread of invasive plants (Jehlík and Hejný 1974; Forcella and Harvey 1988; Kornaś 1990; Jehlík et al. 1998; Song and Prots 1998). For this reason, urban-industrial areas are regarded as the main drivers of biological invasions (Wittig 2010).

Within urban-industrial environments, port areas represent introduction hubs for alien species whose seeds are spread with shipping (Wittig 2004; Adhikari et al. 2015). Some cargoes provide excellent means for the transportation of seeds or entire plants (e.g., food and animal feed, minerals, coal, solid ballast). Port areas have been extensively explored with respect to marine invasive species (Molnar et al. 2008). Attention has also been paid to terrestrial plant species, which can also benefit from marine/freshwater transportation routes (Anastasiu et al. 2011; Jehlík 2013). The presence of alien plants among the flora of seaports in the north of Europe has been reported for Poland (Ćwikliński 1970; Misiewicz 1985), Norway (Ouren 1978, 1980, 1983, 1987), Germany (Jehlík 1981, 1989, 1994a), the Netherlands (Jehlík and Dostálek 2015), and Ireland (Reynolds 1990). Information on the occurrence of alien plants in the Black Sea ports in the territory of Ukraine is reported by Petryk (1993), and the role of ports in the spread of alien plants along the Romanian Black Sea was analysed by Anastasiu et al. (2011). In addition, the relationship between the occurrence of alien plants and urban habitat type in the port of Trieste on the Adriatic coast was explored in detail by Tordoni et al. (2017).

Marine ports are typically connected to inland waterway networks; the connections facilitate the inland spread of alien plants, especially through river ports. Port-Juvénal, the port of Montpellier (France) on the river Lez, is a classic case for the role of inland ports for the introduction of alien plants. Thellung (1912) reported the arrival of many alien plant species, most of which have been introduced into the area through imports of wool (see details: Kowarik and Pyšek 2012). Most data on the occurrence of alien plants in the river ports of central Europe come from Germany (Ludwig 1957; Stricker 1962; Schäfer 1965; Runge 1965; Stieglitz 1980, 1981; Klotz 1984; Brandes 1989; Jehlík 1994b; Brandes and Sander 1995; Lotz 1998; Düring 2004). Additional data come from Poland (Szotkowski 1978), Belgium (Verloove 1992), Switzerland (Baumgartner 1973, 1985), the Czech Republic and Slovakia (Eliáš 1985; Jehlík 1985, 2008; Jehlík et al. 2005). River ports typically occur in industrial areas that are part of the urban matrix and whose alien flora has not yet been systematically studied. Using data from a 40-year study of flora and vegetation in 54 river ports of Central Europe (Jehlík 2013), this paper presents detailed information on alien plants that occur in this specific type of industrialized area.

The following questions are addressed:
1. What is the proportion of alien species in the flora of Central European river ports, and does it differ from the proportions in other urbanized areas? 2. To what extent does the size of a port influence the abundance of alien plants? 3. Does the amount of alien species differ among various river systems (regions)? 4. Is the floristic composition in river ports related to the distance of the port from the sea or the distance between ports?

Methods

The data used for the analysis were collected over the course of long-term floristic research activities conducted during 1968–2009 in 54 river ports in five countries in Central Europe (Czech Republic, Germany, Austria, Slovakia, Hungary) by the first author (Jehlík 2013). The ports were studied in two different river systems belonging to the most important waterways of Central Europe. A total of 32 ports were located in the Elbe-Vltava waterway between 50° and 53° N, and a total of 22 ports were located on the Danube River between 45° and 49° N (Table 1, Fig. 1).

The ports were visited several times during various periods of the growing season to maximize the possibility of sampling the full species composition (see Appendix 2). After 41 years, lists of taxa from all 54 locations were compiled. To record the abundances of plant taxa, a five-degree scale (sporadic, rare, scattered, abundant, highly abundant) derived from the Braun-Blanquet approach (Braun-Blanquet 1964; Westhoff and van der Maarel 1978) was used. To calculate the floristic dissimilarity between ports and the difference in individual species representation between waterways, the degrees of the scale were transformed into numeric values: sporadic (one or two individuals) = 1, rare = 2, scattered = 3, abundant = 5, and highly abundant = 7. To statistically evaluate the effect of port size on species richness for all focal species groups, the area of each port locality was measured using Google Earth Pro 7.1. To compare the presence of alien species between the investigated river ports and other urbanized areas, previously published floristic data for 29 cities were compiled and analyzed (Pyšek 1998; Table 2), and the data were tested for differences using the Mann-Whitney U test.

Table 1. Native and alien plant species in the flora of 54 Central European river ports, including the total number and proportion of species of different categories, identified in each port.

River port (country)	Number of species					Proportion of species [%]			
	Total	Native	Total aliens	Archae-ophytes	Neo-phytes	Native	Total aliens	Archae-ophytes	Neo-phytes
Elbe and Vltava Rivers									
1. Hamburg (Germany)	360	153	207	98	69	48	52	31	21
2. Wittenberge (Germany)	197	79	118	75	37	41	59	39	20
3. Tangermünde (Germany)	170	76	94	60	33	45	55	35	20
4. Magdeburg-Rothensee (Germany)	133	48	85	52	32	36	64	40	24
5. Magdebur, Industriehafen (Germany)	283	120	163	98	58	43	57	36	21
6. Magdeburg, Handelshafen (Germany)	353	150	203	117	74	44	56	34	22
7. Schönebeck-Frohse	229	100	129	90	37	44	56	40	16
8. Aken, Handelshafen (Germany)	250	123	127	93	34	49	51	37	14
9. Torgau (Germany)	245	121	124	78	36	51	49	33	16
10. Riesa-Gröba, Industriehafen (Germany)	354	174	180	111	62	50	50	32	18
11. Riesa, transshipment point at mill houses (Germany)	282	133	149	87	50	49	51	32	19
12. Dresden, Albertshafen (Germany)	333	158	175	103	56	50	50	32	18
13. Děčín-Loubí (Czech Republic)	336	147	189	92	59	49	51	31	20
14. Děčín-Staré Loubí (Czech Republic)	279	161	118	73	39	59	41	27	14
15. Děčín-Staré Město (Czech Republic)	153	82	71	46	25	54	46	30	16
16. Děčín-Rozbělesy (Czech Republic)	267	184	83	54	29	69	31	20	11
17. Ústí nad Labem-Krásné Březno (Czech Republic)	323	142	181	100	55	48	52	34	18
18. Ústí nad Labem, Central Port (Czech Republic)	251	125	126	81	43	50	50	33	17
19. Ústí nad Labem, Western Port (Czech Republic)	327	140	187	101	54	47	53	34	19
20. Ústí nad Labem, Větruše (Czech Republic)	227	121	106	60	38	55	45	28	17
21. Ústí nad Labem-Vaňov (Czech Republic)	234	127	107	71	35	55	45	30	15
22. Lovosice, Canal Port (Czech Republic)	232	85	147	85	49	39	61	39	22
23. Lovosice-Prosmyky (Czech Republic)	246	110	136	93	39	45	55	39	16
24. Mělník-Pšovka (Czech Republic)	333	148	185	110	57	47	53	35	18
25. Mělník, Transshipment Point (Czech Republic)	266	144	122	79	43	54	46	30	16
26. Kolín, Transshipment Point (Czech Republic)	225	101	124	84	39	45	55	38	17
27. Týnec nad Labem, Ro-Ro-Transshipment Point (Czech Republic)	216	138	78	52	26	64	36	24	12
28. Chvaletice (Czech Republic)	178	125	53	34	19	70	30	19	11
29. Miřejovice Ro-Ro-Transshipment Point (Czech Republic)	236	138	98	66	30	59	41	28	13
30. Praha-Holešovice (Czech Republic)	388	187	201	119	69	50	50	32	18
31. Praha-Smíchov (Czech Republic)	216	93	123	80	37	44	56	38	18
32. Praha-Radotín (Czech Republic)	162	68	94	65	26	43	57	41	16
Danube river									
33. Mohács, Transshipment Point (Hungary)	183	79	104	65	36	44	56	36	20
34. Baja (Hungary)	305	134	171	106	59	45	55	35	20
35. Dunaújváros (Hungary)	250	105	145	95	45	43	57	39	18
36. Budapest-Csepel (Hungary)	280	93	187	109	64	35	65	41	24
37. Budapest-Ferencváros (Hungary)	205	78	127	83	38	39	61	42	19
38. Györ, Transshipment Point (Hungary)	249	108	141	87	46	45	55	36	19
39. Györ, Commercial Port "Iparcsatorna" (Hungary)	166	61	105	69	34	37	63	42	21
40. Komárno (Slovakia)	338	135	203	123	70	41	59	38	21
41. Bratislava-Pálenisko (Slovakia)	322	150	172	106	57	48	52	34	18
42. Bratislava-Nivy (Slovakia)	411	182	229	133	78	46	54	34	20
43. Wien-Lobau (Austria)	293	167	126	85	37	58	42	29	13

River port (country)	Number of species					Proportion of species [%]			
	Total	Native	Total aliens	Archae-ophytes	Neo-phytes	Native	Total aliens	Archae-ophytes	Neo-phytes
44. Wien-Albern (Austria)	295	128	167	117	46	44	56	40	16
45. Wien-Freudenau (Austria)	307	138	169	113	54	45	55	37	18
46. Krems an der Donau (Austria)	294	140	154	105	42	49	51	36	15
47. Ennsdorf, Hafenbecken Ost, Silos (Austria)	276	150	126	76	43	56	44	28	16
48. Enns (Austria)	389	231	158	92	52	62	38	24	14
49. Linz, Tankhafen (Austria)	229	138	91	66	25	60	40	29	11
50. Linz, Handelshafen /Stadthafen (Austria)	324	169	155	99	51	53	47	31	16
51. Passau-Racklau (Germany)	252	135	117	80	35	54	46	32	14
52. Deggendorf (Germany)	202	124	78	56	22	61	39	28	11
53. Regensburg, Osthafen (Germany)	308	164	144	95	43	54	46	32	14
54. Regensburg Westhafen/Luitpoldhafen (Germany)	296	146	150	96	47	51	49	33	16

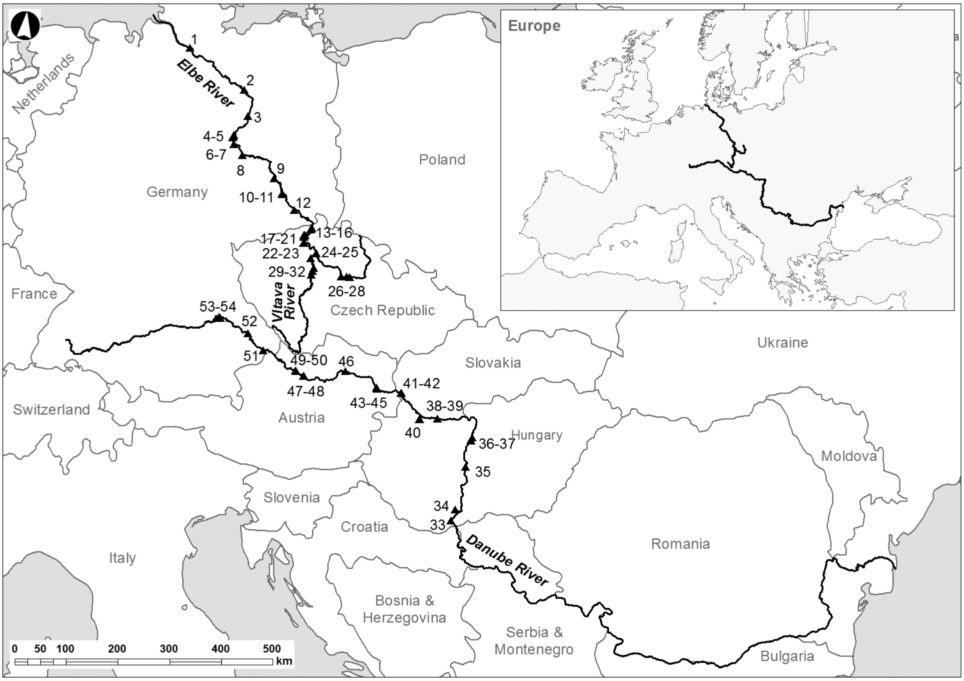

Figure 1. Map of Central European river ports whose floras were used in the analysis. Detailed information about individual ports is presented in Table 1.

The species were classified according to their immigration status (for details, see Pyšek 1995; Richardson et al. 2000; Pyšek et al. 2002; Blackburn et al. 2011): (i) A native (indigenous) species is a species that evolves in the area or arrives there either before the beginning of the Neolithic period or after the beginning of that period but in a way entirely independent of human activity (Webb 1985); (ii) An alien (introduced, exotic, adventive) species is a species that reaches the area as a consequence of man or the presence of domestic animals. Two main categories of alien species were used in the

Table 2. Presence of alien species in ports and cities. Means ± SD or range in parenthesis are given. Statistically significant differences of proportions between ports and cities are indicated by different letters (Mann-Whitney U test).

	Ports	Cities
Number of cases	54	29
Total number of species	260 ± 59	747 ± 321
Number of aliens	131 ± 34	294 ± 160
Number of archaeophytes	86 ± 22	96 ± 33
Number of neophytes	45 ± 14	198 ± 135
Proportion of aliens	50 (30–65) [a]	38 (20–56) [b]
Proportion of archaeophytes	33 (19–42) [a]	13 (8–19) [b]
Proportion of neophytes	17 (11–24) [b]	25 (11–42) [a]

analysis: (i) archaeophytes (introduced to Central Europe before the year 1500, mostly from the Mediterranean region) and (ii) neophytes (introduced after the year 1500). Casuals, which do not form self-replacing populations, were not considered. The classification of alien species followed the national lists of alien plants and specialized databases (Klotz et al. 2002; Pyšek et al. 2002, 2012; DAISIE 2009).

Floristic pairwise dissimilarity was calculated as the percentage dissimilarity (Gaugh 1982) separately for the ports of the Elbe-Vltava waterway and Danube waterway. The significance of the correlation coefficients of the relationship between geographical distance and floristic dissimilarity of the ports was tested by Mantel test. The significance of differences between regression coefficients was assessed by the self-made algorithm according to Diem (1960: 178–180). The relationship between species richness and port size was examined by regression analysis (non-linear power function was used). Differences in the abundance of alien species between waterways were tested using Mann-Whitney U test. The program STATISTICA 9.0 (StatSoft Inc. 2009) was used for the analyses. A Principal Components Analysis (PCA) (program CANOCO; ter Braak and Šmilauer 2012) was performed to examine the relationship between the proportion of the number of alien and native species and both waterways and individual regions.

Results

Richness of alien species in the river ports

Overall, 1056 plant taxa were found in the 54 studied river ports. Of these, 193 species were present only in the Elbe-Vltava waterway, and 249 species occurred only in the Danube waterway. The remaining 614 species were found in both river systems.

Of the total number of species, 433 were alien, representing almost half (41%) of the total number of species in the studied Elbe, Vltava, and Danube ports. Sixty-five alien species were found only in the ports of the Elbe-Vltava waterway (i.e., 15% of the total number of alien species), and 72 were found only in the Danube ports (i.e., 17% of the total number of alien species).

On average, there were 125 alien species per river port in the Elbe-Vltava waterway and 140 alien species per port in the Danube waterway. The number of alien species in individual ports ranged between 53 and 191 in the Elbe-Vltava waterway and between 78 and 211 alien species in the Danube waterway (Table 1). The total proportion of alien species in the Elbe-Vltava waterway averaged 50%, with archaeophytes contributing 33% and neophytes contributing 17%. The total proportion of alien species in the Danube waterway averaged 51%, with archaeophytes contributing 34% and neophytes contributing 17%.

Regarding species-area relationships, there were more species in larger ports than in smaller ones [SPECIES NUMBER = 149 * (PORT AREA $m^2)^{0.046}$; $R^2 = 0.171$; $p = 0.005$]. This was also true when considering alien species alone [ALIEN SPECIES NUMBER = 69 * (PORT AREA $m^2)^{0.053}$; $R^2 = 0.173$; $p = 0.005$]. However, the proportion of alien species expressed as a percentage of the total number of species did not vary significantly with port area ($R^2 = 0.0175$; non-significant).

Role of a distance to the sea and other ports

The relationship between the number of alien species in a port and the distance of the port from the sea is presented in Figure 2. The proportion of alien species in both studied waterways decreased with increasing distance from the sea. This pattern was also observed when considering the archaeophytes and neophytes separately.

The floristic dissimilarity values for the 496 unique pairwise combinations of flora in 32 river ports of the Elbe-Vltava waterway and for the 231 combinations of flora in 22 Danube inland ports presented divergent decay patterns for the native species, archaeophytes, and neophytes (Fig. 3). In general, the similarity in species composition between individual river ports of both waterways decreased with inter-port distance in the case of both alien and native flora. All correlations were significant (Mantel test, $p = 0.008–0.0001$). However, in the ports of Elbe-Vltava waterway native and allien species dissimilarity expressed similar slope (i.e. the regression lines are parallel), while in the ports of Danube waterway archaeophytes and native species presented the weakest pattern of distance decay, whereas neophytes presented the strongest pattern. The difference between the regression coefficients was significant ($p = 0.016$ and 0.015 for the comparison of archeophytes × neophytes and native species × neophytes, respectively).

Comparison with urban floras

The data presented in Table 2 show that the percentage of the total number of alien species reported from the ports (50%) is significantly higher than that observed in the cities (38%). However, significant differences in the proportions of archaeophytes and neophytes were found between ports and cities. The percentage of archaeophytes in ports (33%) was significantly higher than that in cities (13%), whereas the percentage of neophytes in ports (17%) was significantly lower than that in cities (25%).

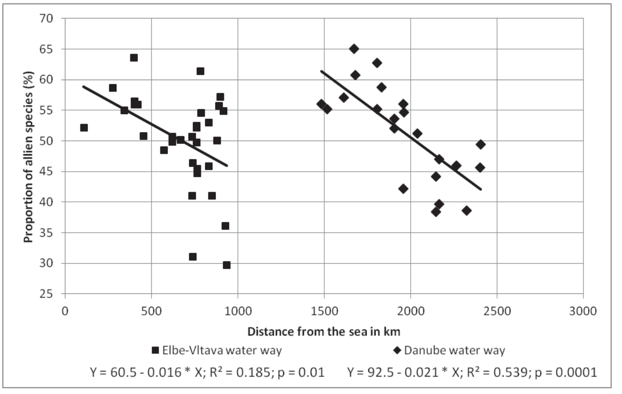

Figure 2. Relationship between the proportion of the number of alien species in studied river ports and the distance from the sea.

Comparisons between the Elbe-Vltava and Danube waterways

Results of Principal Component Analysis (PCA) shown in Figure 4 do not indicate remarkable difference in the proportion of alien species between the Elbe-Vltava and Danube waterways. The ratio of alien and native species decreases with the distance from the sea. The highest proportion of alien species was found in Hungarian ports (especially archaeophytes), followed by the ports in the northern parts of Germany and Slovakia with higher proportion of neophytes. The lowest proportions of alien species were found in the upper parts of the rivers; specifically, in the Elbe and Vltava ports in the Czech Republic and in the Danube ports in Austria and Bavaria.

Most alien species (only species that occurred in at least five ports were tested) were similarly distributed in both waterways. However, some species occurred more frequently in the Elbe-Vltava waterway, whereas other species were more often observed in the Danube waterway. The number of alien species that were significantly more abundant in the Danube ports than in the Elbe-Vltava ports was higher than the number of alien species that were significantly more abundant in Elbe-Vltava ports (see Appendix 1).

Discussion and conclusions

The results of this study demonstrate that river ports contain high proportions of alien plant species. The abundance of alien species increases with port area. This pattern exists because small ports do not have as many large and diverse sites that are suitable for vegetation cover to develop as large ports. In addition, smaller ports have less shipping activity, which contributes less to the intensive spread of alien plants. The proportion of alien species in both studied waterways decreased in relation to port distance from the sea. Consistent with this finding, a higher proportion of alien species was observed

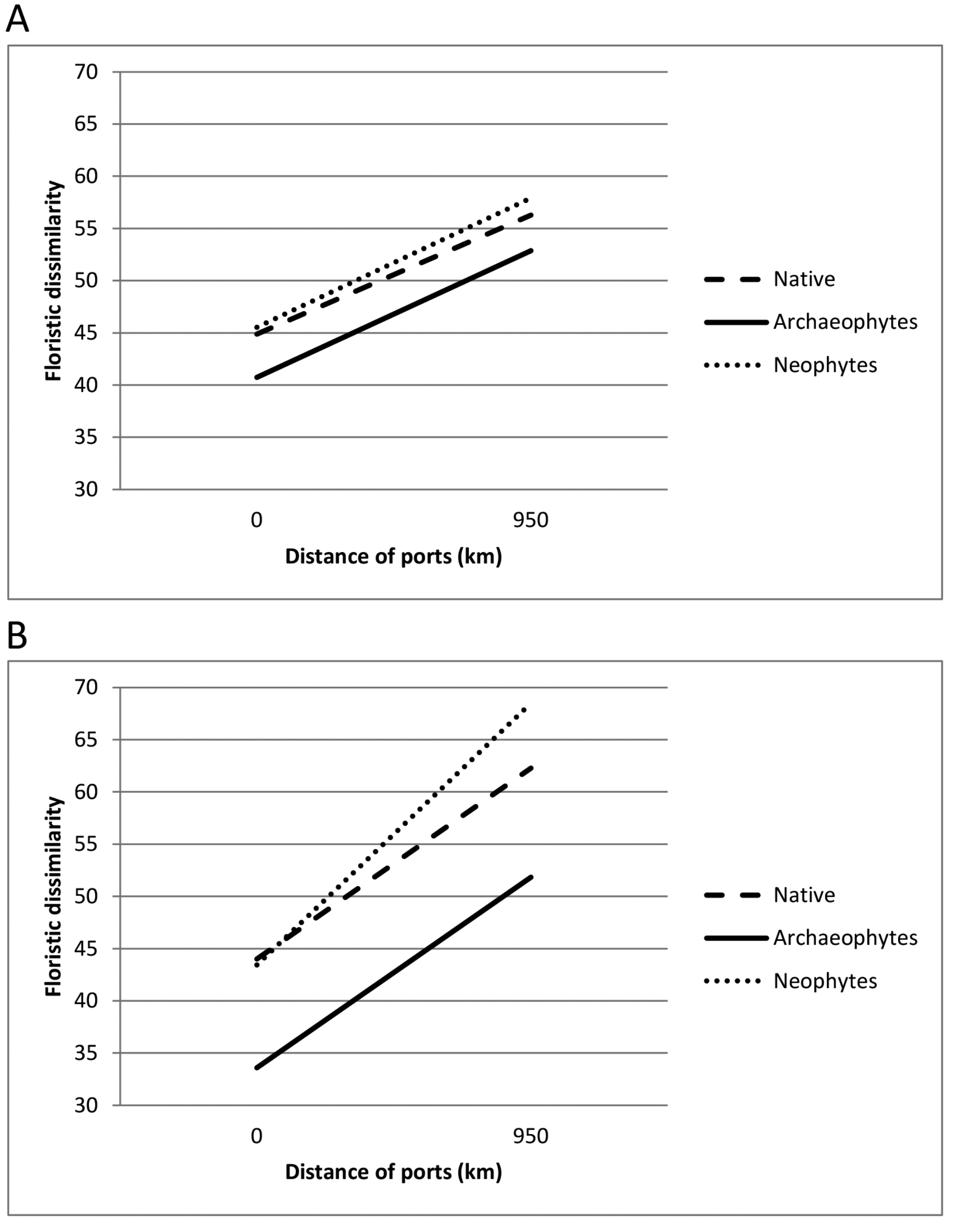

Figure 3. Relationship between the floristic dissimilarity of native and alien floras of studied river ports and the geographical distance of ports of the individual waterways. A. Elbe-Vltava waterway. Regression lines for native species (Y = 45 + 0.012X; R^2 = 0.111; p = 0.0025) and two categories of alien species: archaeophytes (Y = 41 + 0.013X; R^2 = 0.081; p = 0.007) and neophytes (Y = 46 + 0.013X; R^2 = 0.082; p = 0.0082). B. Danube waterway. Regression lines for native species (Y = 44 + 0.019X; R^2 = 0.292; p = 0.0001) and two categories of alien species: archaeophytes (Y = 34 + 0.019X; R^2 = 0.279; p = 0.0001) and neophytes (Y = 43 + 0.026X; R^2 = 0.420; p = 0.0001).

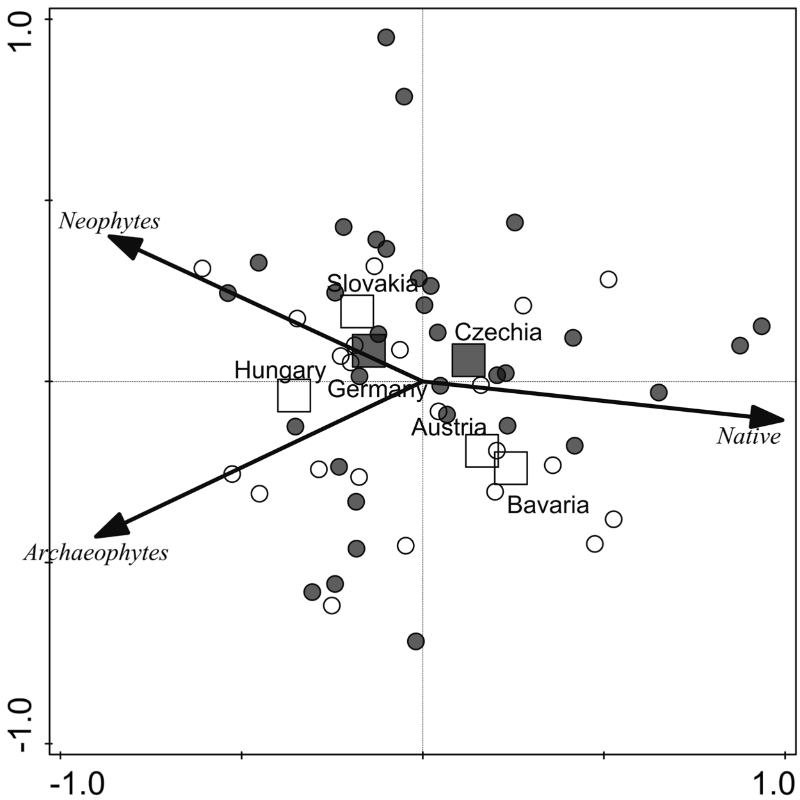

Figure 4. Ordination diagram (PCA) of proportion of the number of alien and native species in the river ports. The first two axes explain 99% of the total variation, individual regions account for 33% of variation. Circles = ports, squares = countries; closed symbols = ports and regions on the Elbe-Vltava waterway; open symbols = ports and regions on the Danube waterway.

in countries whose river ports are more closely connected to the sea. Lower levels of shipping towards inland regions due to decreased river flow are likely the reason for this trend. The importance of traffic in the spread and subsequent naturalization of alien plants in urbanized areas has been documented, e.g. by von der Lippe and Kowarik (2007), Hulme (2009), and Lembrechts et al. (2015).

The similarity in the species composition of alien flora between individual river ports decreased with distance in the same way as the similarity in native flora. In case of the Elbe-Vltava waterway, the slope of the regression lines is the same and the correlation dissimilarity/distance of all three groups of species was weaker, whereas in the case of the Danube waterway, the neophyte dissimilarity increases with the distances of ports much faster than the dissimilarity of the archaeophytes and native species. In addition, in the case of the Danube waterway, the correlation dissimilarity/distance of all three groups of species is closer. The differences in the correlation power of groups of species between both waterways might be due to the different abiotic factors and historical land use (see Deutschewitz et al. 2003). The stronger distance decay patterns observed in neophytes of the Danube waterway supports the findings of La Sorte et al. (2008), showing that archaeophytes present the weakest distance decay patterns. In contrast, neophytes presented the strongest distance decay patterns, whereas native species presented intermediate decay patterns. La Sorte et al. (2008) attributed this trend to the fact that the European archaeophytes that exist today represent a set of species that developed successful associations with anthropogenic activities over several millennia. In the case of ports, this scenario implies that archaeophytes have had more time than other alien species to disperse among anthropogenic harbor sites, which are often similar. No significant differences in species richness were found between the two river systems. In addition, the proportion of alien species did not differ between the climatically warmer region (the Danube waterway) and the colder northwestern region (the Elbe-Vltava waterway) of southeastern Central Europe. The data differ in this regard from those of Lososová et al. (2012) and Schmidt et al. (2014), who, after analyzing floristic data from Central European cities, concluded that the proportion of native species decreased with increasing mean annual precipitation. The number of alien species with a significantly stronger relationship to one waterway was higher for the ports on the Danube River than for those on the Vltava and Elbe Rivers, which indicates a favorable influence of warmer climate on the success of alien species in urbanized areas (e.g. Pyšek 1998; Lososová et al. 2012). This influence can also be explained by the higher presence of species from southeastern Europe. A number of these thermophilous species have found suitable habitats in the ports of Central Europe. To a great extent, the differences in species richness and presence of alien species among the individual ports are likely dependent on the size, type, and treatment of port localities.

Our results also indicate that the proportion of the total number of alien species is significantly higher than the proportions reported from urbanized areas in larger European cities and summarized by Pyšek (1998). However, the proportion of archaeophytes in ports was significantly higher than that in cities, while the proportion of neophytes in ports was significantly lower than that in cities. The higher proportion of archaeophytes, which represent a heterogeneous group in terms of the degrees of adaptation to local conditions (see Pyšek and Jarošík 2005), is likely supported by the presence of a high number of diverse habitats with different levels of disturbance in ports. The lower proportion of neophytes reflects the smaller area of port habitat that is suitable for their development (see Celesti-Grapow et al. 2006). These observations demonstrate that a high number of alien species are present in a relatively small area in the river ports.

The results of the flora composition analysis of the studied ports showed that in Central Europe, the river ports belong to the species-rich urbanized areas, with a high presence of alien species. Our results support the findings of Ricotta et al. (2010), indicating that aliens tend to have different environmental requirements than natives. Ports must be regarded as a unique type of species-rich industrial area, deserving full attention with regard to the control of invasive alien plants as well as nature conservation (Jehlík et al. 2016). When planning port development, both of these aspects should be considered.

Acknowledgements

This study was funded by the Silva Tarouca Research Institute for Landscape and Ornamental Gardening (research project no. VUKOZ-IP-00027073) and the Institute of Botany, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic (project no. RVO 67985939). Special thanks go to Ingo Kowarik and Thomas Gregor for helpful comments on the previous version of the text. American Journal Experts edited the manuscript for English language.

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Appendix 1

Overview of the distribution of the alien plants in the inland ports of the river Elbe-Vltava and the river Danube

Statistical significance was tested using 5-degree abundance scale. Only species that occurred in at least 5 ports were tested. For the species statistically differently distributed between the waterways, frequency (%) of the occurrence in the ports of Elbe-Vltava / Danube waterway follows the species name.

The species (taxa) significantly more abundant in the Elbe-Vltava waterway ports:

Aethusa cynapium 22/0
Ambrosia trifida 22/0
Arctium tomentosum 44/14
Asparagus officinalis 44/9
Atriplex oblongifolia 72/45
Atriplex sagittata 91/36
Bidens frondosa 100/77
Carduus crispus 75/32
Chelidonium majus 88/59
Chenopodium pedunculare 84/55
Chenopodium striatiforme 50/14
Chenopodium suecicum 84/41
Datura tatula 31/5
Erysimum cheiranthoides 94/23
Fumaria officinalis 38/14
Galinsoga ciliata 81/45
Galinsoga parviflora 94/73
Hordeum jubatum 25/0
Hyoscyamus niger 47/14
Impatiens glandulifera 44/9
Iva xanthiifolia 53/23
Lamium album 94/14
Leonurus intermedius 25/0
Lepidium latifolium 19/0
Linum usitatissimum 47/14
Lycopsis arvensis subsp. *arvensis 31/0*
Malva pusilla 19/0
Papaver dubium 50/9
Papaver somniferum 44/14
Rumex thyrsiflorus 88/45
Setaria viridis subsp. *pycnocoma 47/18*
Sisymbrium loeselii 100/82
Sisymbrium officinale 81/55
Tanacetum vulgare 97/82
Thlaspi arvense 91/45
Tripleurospermum inodorum 100/100
Xanthium albinum 72/9

The species (taxa) significantly more abundant in the Danube waterway ports:

Amaranthus albus 44/82
Amaranthus blitoides 9/36
Amaranthus powellii 88/95
Ambrosia artemisiifolia 53/86
Amorpha fruticosa 0/23
Anagallis arvensis 31/64
Anthemis austriaca 9/36
Anthemis ruthenica 3/23
Anthriscus caucalis 19/59
Anthriscus cerefolium subsp. *trichosperma 0/36*
Atriplex tatarica 19/59
Bromus hordeaceus subsp. *hordeaceus 97/95*
Bromus japonicus 9/36
Bromus tectorum 75/91
Buddleja davidii 0/41
Camelina microcarpa subsp. *sylvestris 9/41*
Cannabis ruderalis 13/41
Cardaria draba 59/86

Chenopodium ambrosioides 0/23
Chenopodium botrys 6/50
Chenopodium strictum 91/95
Consolida regalis 28/59
Conyza canadensis 100/100
Crepis foetida subsp. *rhoeadifolia 13/50*
Cuscuta campestris 9/36
Cynodon dactylon 22/77
Daucus carota subsp. *carota 81/100*
Descurainia sophia 84/86
Diplotaxis muralis 9/36
Diplotaxis tenuifolia 34/77
Echinochloa crus-galli 91/91
Echium vulgare 94/95
Eragrostis minor 44/100
Erigeron annuus 66/100
Erodium cicutarium 50/91
Erucastrum gallicum 0/36
Fraxinus pennsylvanica 6/32
Galeopsis angustifolia 0/23
Geranium pussilum 50/95
Geranium pyrenaicum 16/41
Juglans regia 22/55
Lamium amplexicaule 22/64
Lamium purpureum 66/91
Lathyrus tuberosus 38/82
Lepidium campestre 22/50
Lepidium densiflorum 34/59
Lepidium virginicum 16/45
Lithospermum arvense 9/36
Medicago lupulina 91/100
Medicago sativa 56/86
Melilotus officinalis 84/86
Microrrhinum minus 44/73
Morus alba 0/41
Onobrychis viciifolia 3/64
Oxalis corniculata 3/23
Papaver rhoeas 81/91
Parietaria officinalis 0/27
Pastinaca sativa subsp. *sativa 38/82*
Petrorhagia prolifera 25/59
Populus alba 13/64
Populus cf. × *canadensis 78/86*
Portulaca oleracea 22/55
Reseda lutea 69/91
Rumex patientia 13/50
Setaria pumila 44/73
Setaria verticillata 31/68
Setaria viridis subsp. *viridis 72/91*
Sisymbrium orientale s.l. 22/55
Solidago gigantea 25/82
Stachys annua 3/41
Torilis arvensis 0/23
Tragopogon dubius 41/73
Verbena officinalis 3/86
Veronica arvensis 59/95
Veronica persica 50/82
Vicia angustifolia agg. 41/100
Vicia villosa 25/50
Vulpia myuros 28/64
Xanthium saccharatum 0/32

The species (taxa) showing no significantly different distribution between the individual waterways:

Abutilon theophrasti
Acer negundo
Acorus calamus
Aesculus hippocastanum
Ailanthus altissima
Alopecurus myosuroides
Amaranthus blitum
Amaranthus hybridus
Amaranthus × ozanonii
Amaranthus retroflexus
Anchusa officinalis
Anethum graveolens
Anthemis arvensis
Antirrhinum majus
Apera spica-venti
Arctium minus
Armoracia rusticana
Arrhenatherum elatius

Artemisia absinthium
Artemisia annua
Asperugo procumbens
Aster simplex
Atriplex patula
Avena fatua
Avena sativa
Ballota nigra subsp. *nigra*
Bellis perennis
Berteroa incana
Brassica napus subsp. *napus*
Brassica nigra
Bromus inermis
Bromus sterilis
Bryonia alba
Bryonia dioica
Bunias orientalis
Calendula officinalis
Capsella bursa-pastoris
Carduus acanthoides
Centaurea cyanus
Chenopodium ficifolium
Chenopodium glaucum
Chenopodium hybridum
Chenopodium missouriense
Chenopodium murale
Chenopodium polyspermum
Chenopodium probstii
Cichorium intybus subsp. *intybus*
Cirsium arvense
Cirsium vulgare
Commelina communis
Conium maculatum
Consolida orientalis
Convolvulus arvensis
Cornus sericea
Crepis biennis
Crepis capillaris
Crepis tectorum
Cymbalaria muralis
Datura stramonium
Digitaria ischaemum
Digitaria sanguinalis subsp. *pectiniformis*
Digitaria sanguinalis subsp. *sanguinalis*
Dipsacus fullonum
Echinops sphaerocephalus
Epilobium ciliatum
Eryngium campestre
Euphorbia helioscopia
Euphorbia peplus
Fagopyrum tataricum
Geranium dissectum
Helianthus ×laetiflorus
Helianthus annuus var. *macrocarpus*
Helianthus tuberosus
Hibiscus trionum
Hordeum distichon
Hordeum murinum
Hordeum vulgare subsp. *vulgare*
Impatiens parviflora
Isatis tinctoria
Kochia scoparia subsp. *densiflora*
Kochia scoparia subsp. *scoparia*
Lactuca serriola
Lapsana communis
Lathyrus latifolius
Lepidium ruderale
Leucosinapis alba
Linaria vulgaris
Lolium multiflorum
Lycium barbarum
Malus domestica
Malva neglecta
Malva sylvestris
Matricaria discoidea
Matricaria recutita
Medicago × varia
Melilotus albus
Mentha × rotundifolia
Mentha arvensis
Mercurialis annua
Myosotis arvensis
Myosotis stricta
Oenothera depressa
Oenothera glazioviana
Oenothera pycnocarpa
Onopordum acanthium
Oxalis dillenii

Oxalis fontana
Panicum capillare subsp. *capillare*
Papaver argemone
Parthenocissus inserta
Phacelia tanacetifolia
Phalaris canariensis
Pisum sativum subsp. *sativum*
Plantago major subsp. *major*
Polygonum arenastrum
Potentilla intermedia
Prunus cerasus
Prunus domestica
Pyrus communis
Raphanus raphanistrum
Raphanus sativus
Reseda luteola
Reynoutria japonica var. *japonica*
Robinia pseudacacia
Rubus armeniacus
Salvia verticillata
Saponaria officinalis
Secale cereale
Sedum rupestre subsp. *erectum*
Sedum spurium
Senecio inaequidens
Senecio vernalis
Senecio vulgaris
Silene latifolia subsp. *alba*
Silene noctiflora
Sinapis arvensis
Sisymbrium altissimum
Sisymbrium volgense
Solanum decipiens
Solanum lycopersicum
Solanum nigrum s.s.
Solidago canadensis
Sonchus arvensis
Sonchus asper
Sonchus oleraceus
Sorghum halepense
Syringa vulgaris
Tilia × euchlora
Torilis japonica
Trifolium hybridum
Triticum aestivum
Urtica urens
Verbascum densiflorum
Veronica polita
Vicia hirsuta
Vicia tetrasperma
Viola arvensis
Viola odorata
Xanthium strumarium

Appendix 2

Table 3. Summary of the port localities areas and years of investigation of 54 Central European river ports used in the study.

River port (country)	Port locality area [m²]	Years of investigation
Elbe and Vltava Rivers		
1. Hamburg (Germany)	74 400 000	1980, 88, 91, 95
2.Wittenberge (Germany)	5 143	1979, 85, 87, 97
3.Tangermünde (Germany)	36 423	1987, 97
4. Magdeburg-Rothensee (Germany)	906 672	1997, 98
5. Magdebur, Industriehafen (Germany)	2 017 555	1980, 85, 87, 97, 98
6.Magdeburg, Handelshafen (Germany)	268 722	1979, 80, 85, 87, 97, 98
7. Schönebeck-Frohse	128 203	1979, 80, 85, 87, 97, 98
8. Aken, Handelshafen (Germany)	93 547	1987, 97
9. Torgau (Germany)	100 048	1979, 87, 97
10. Riesa-Gröba, Industriehafen (Germany)	2 194 650	1979, 80, 87, 97, 98
11. Riesa, transshipment point at mill houses (Germany)	15 398	1979, 80, 87, 91, 97
12.Dresden, Albertshafen (Germany)	337 191	1979, 87, 91, 97

River port (country)	Port locality area [m²]	Years of investigation
13.Děčín-Loubí (Czech Republic)	51 630	1968, 74, 75, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 2000, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07
14. Děčín-Staré Loubí (Czech Republic)	20 241	1968, 74, 87, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 2000, 04, 05
15. Děčín-Staré Město (Czech Republic)	3 524	2000
16. Děčín-Rozbělesy (Czech Republic)	553 337	1974, 87, 90, 91, 92, 95, 2005, 07, 08, 09
17. Ústí nad Labem-Krásné Březno (Czech Republic)	17 285	1968, 74, 75, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 2000, 04
18. Ústí nad Labem, Central Port (Czech Republic)	151 096	1990, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 2000, 04, 05
19. Ústí nad Labem, Western Port (Czech Republic)	113 993	1968, 74, 75, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 2000, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07
20. Ústí nad Labem, Větruše (Czech Republic)	27 885	1968, 73, 74, 75, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 95, 97, 2000
21. Ústí nad Labem-Vaňov (Czech Republic)	37 598	1974, 75, 89, 92, 93, 95, 97, 2000, 04
22. Lovosice, Canal Port (Czech Republic)	49 346	1968, 69, 72, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 95, 96, 97, 2000, 04, 05, 07
23.Lovosice-Prosmyky (Czech Republic)	772 847	1996, 97, 2000, 09
24. Mělník-Pšovka (Czech Republic)	118 689	1968, 69, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 99, 2000, 04, 05, 06, 08, 09
25. Mělník, Transshipment Point (Czech Republic)	56 487	1972, 73, 74, 75, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 99, 2000, 09
26. Kolín, Transshipment Point (Czech Republic)	12 584	1987, 91, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 2000, 04
27. Týnec nad Labem, Ro-Ro-Transshipment Point (Czech Republic)	5 585	1992, 95, 97, 2000
28. Chvaletice (Czech Republic)	19 376	1987, 88, 91, 92, 95, 2000
29. Miřejovice Ro-Ro-Transshipment Point (Czech Republic)	31 313	1992, 95, 97, 2000
30. Praha-Holešovice (Czech Republic)	122 402	1968, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 98, 99, 2001, 06
31. Praha-Smíchov (Czech Republic)	20 044	1996, 97, 99, 2000, 05, 06, 08, 09
32. Praha-Radotín (Czech Republic)	16 727	1992, 93, 94, 96, 99, 2006
Danube river		
34. Baja (Hungary)	362 773	1982, 89, 94
35. Dunaújváros (Hungary)	60 591	1994
36. Budapest-Csepel (Hungary)	2 640 118	1982, 89, 94
37. Budapest-Ferencváros (Hungary)	3 013 144	1982, 89, 94
38. Györ, Transshipment Point (Hungary)	960 530	1982, 89, 94
39. Györ, Commercial Port “Iparcsatorna” (Hungary)	140 892	1989, 94
40. Komárno (Slovakia)	210 567	1968, 73, 76, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 98, 99, 2000, 03, 04, 05
41. Bratislava-Pálenisko (Slovakia)	842 843	1986, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 98, 2003, 04, 05, 08
42. Bratislava-Nivy (Slovakia)	415 605	1968, 73, 74, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 98, 2003, 05, 08
43. Wien-Lobau (Austria)	1 915 257	1990, 92, 93, 98
44. Wien-Albern (Austria)	119 731	1990, 92, 93, 98
45. Wien-Freudenau (Austria)	862 591	1990, 92, 93, 98
46. Krems an der Donau (Austria)	529 067	1990, 92, 93, 98
47. Ennsdorf, Hafenbecken Ost, Silos (Austria)	152 737	1997, 98
48. Enns (Austria)	711 666	1997, 98
49. Linz, Tankhafen (Austria)	1 636 055	1990, 92, 93, 94, 97
50. Linz, Handelshafen /Stadthafen (Austria)	1 375 666	1900, 92, 93, 94, 97
51. Passau-Racklau (Germany)	36 308	1989, 97
52. Deggendorf (Germany)	408 775	1989, 97
53. Regensburg, Osthafen (Germany)	435 161	1989, 91, 97
54. Regensburg Westhafen/Luitpoldhafen (Germany)	724 553	1989, 91, 97

Supplementary material 1

Electronic data set

Authors: Vladimír Jehlík, Jiří Dostálek, Tomáš Frantík

Data type: species data

Link: https://doi.org/10.3897/neobiota.45.33866.suppl1