

## FID Biodiversitätsforschung

### Mitteilungen der Floristisch-Soziologischen Arbeitsgemeinschaft

A North Atlantic race of *Caricetum chordorrhizae* - Paul et Lutz 1941, a  
rare community in North Scotland

**Birse, E. L.**

**1975**

---

Digitalisiert durch die *Universitätsbibliothek Johann Christian Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main* im  
Rahmen des DFG-geförderten Projekts *FID Biodiversitätsforschung (BIOfid)*

---

#### **Weitere Informationen**

Nähere Informationen zu diesem Werk finden Sie im:

*Suchportal der Universitätsbibliothek Johann Christian Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main.*

Bitte benutzen Sie beim Zitieren des vorliegenden Digitalisats den folgenden persistenten  
Identifikator:

**urn:nbn:de:hebis:30:4-92271**

## A North Atlantic race of *Caricetum chordorrhizae*

Paul et Lutz 1941, a rare community in North Scotland

by

E. L. Birse

The Macaulay Institute for Soil Research, Aberdeen

The rare sedge *Carex chordorrhiza* forms a distinctive community in shallow channels on floating mat basin peat at Altnaharra, Sutherland, Scotland. This is the only locality in the British Isles where the plant has hitherto been recorded (JERMY & TUTIN, 1968).

The altitude of the stands sampled ranges between 75 m and 80 m along the River Mudale and the climate is euoceanic extremely humid hemiboreal (BIRSE, 1971). The soil (Table 1) is a very dark grey to black organic mud with a floating mat of interlocking rhizomes and decaying leaf bases. The colour varies with the mineral content, being greyer with increasing mineral material. As the pH values of the two samples collected are 3.7 and 4.1 and the base saturation is 7.0 per cent, the soils are rated dystric histosols or humo-dystric fluvisols (DUDAL, 1968 em. 1969, 1971 and 1973), depending on the amount of organic matter in the material below the floating mat.

Table 1:  
Soil Analysis

Relevé No.	Sample depth	Org. Matter %	pH	Base Satn.		Exchangeable Cations me/100 gms					C/N ratio
				%	Ca	Mg	Na	K	H	Σ	
2	5—12 cm	24.4	3.7	7.0	1.3	0.66	0.3	0.1	32.8	35.2	14.1
4	7.5—15 cm	25.5	4.1	7.0	1.6	0.98	0.4	0.2	41.2	44.4	14.8

The community occurs in shallow channels in which the level of the water fluctuates according to the level in the river and the run-off from higher ground. The surrounding vegetation is a *Carex lasiocarpa* community which has, along with *C. lasiocarpa*, varying amounts of *C. rostrata*, *C. panicea*, *C. limosa*, *Molinia caerulea*, *Eriophorum angustifolium*, *Drosera anglica* and *Myrica gale*. The sweet gale, *M. gale*, is of reduced vigour and there are also scattered plants of *Phragmites communis* and *Equisetum fluviatile*. Both these species are of diminished stature and neither was observed to be fruiting. At one side of the area this vegetation grades into a *Rhynchosporion albae* community with *Rhynchospora alba* and *Eleocharis multicaulis*.

Three forms of the *Carex chordorrhiza* community were noted (Table 2). The initial phase (relevé No. 1) occurs in deeper water with a less well developed floating mat. It is species poor, but the sedge is growing vigorously and there is abundant *Potamogeton polygonifolius*. The typical form (relevés No. 2—4) often has *Menyanthes trifoliata* present and also abundant *Carex rostrata*. The next stage in the

TABLE 2

## Caricetum chordorrhizae Paul et Lutz 1941

## North Atlantic race (Birse 1975)

Relevé No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Size of sample (m <sup>2</sup> )	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Field cover (%)	70	70	50	60	50	70	60	60	
Ground cover (%)		2	<1	40	20	50	60	3	
Open water (%)	30	30	50	20	40	5	10	40	
<u>Character species</u>									
Carex chordorrhiza	7	8	6	6	5	6	6	5	V
<u>Differential species of variant</u>									
Molinia caerulea	.	.	.	.	2	5	1	4	III
Δ Myrica gale	.	.	.	.	1	.	x	2	II
<u>Alliance character species</u>									
Carex lasiocarpa	.	1	4	x	4	2	2	4	V
<u>Alliance differential species</u>									
Equisetum fluviatile	3	.	2	4	x	4	1	.	IV
<u>Order character species</u>									
Carex limosa	.	.	.	3	3	4	4	.	III
Drosera anglica	.	.	x	.	3	.	.	.	II
D. intermedia	.	.	.	.	x	.	(x)	.	II
<u>Class character species</u>									
Sphagnum subsecundum var. inundatum	.	2	1	7	5	6	8	3	V
Eriophorum angustifolium	.	4	.	2	.	.	3	2	III
Ranunculus flammula	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	I
Carex nigra	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	I
Schoenus nigricans	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	I
<u>Companion species</u>									
Δ Potamogeton polygonifolius	7	1	3	6	6	4	7	6	V
Carex rostrata	3	4	2	5	3	.	3	.	IV
Δ Juncus bulbosus	.	.	2	2	3	2	2	2	IV
Menyanthes trifoliata	.	2	4	1	.	.	1	.	III
Drosera rotundifolia	.	.	.	x	.	1	.	.	II
Sphagnum recurvum	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	II
Riccardia pinguis	.	.	.	.	x	1	.	.	II
Eleocharis multicaulis	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	I
Potentilla palustris	.	.	x	.	.	.	.	.	I
Phragmites communis	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	I
Sphagnum palustre	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	I
Drepanocladus fluitans	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	I
Carex panicea	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	I
No. of species per relevé	4	9	11	12	14	13	14	9	

Δ = Geographical differential species

Note: Cover/abundance values in Domin scale

gradient, the variant with *Molinia caerulea* (relevés No. 5—8), shows a decrease in the occurrence of these two species and a greater abundance of the bog-moss *Sphagnum subsecundum* var. *inundatum*. *Myrica gale* is present but of low cover and very much reduced in vitality.

This vegetation is differentiated from that of more continental regions by the Littorelletea species *Potamogeton polygonifolius*, *Juncus bulbosus* and *Eleocharis multicaulis* and by *Myrica gale*. There are no character species peculiar to the community in Scotland and it is thus, on the advice of OBERDORFER (pers. comm.), considered a North Atlantic race of the association *Caricetum chordorrhizae* Paul et Lutz 1941.

OBERDORFER (1974, MS.) places *Caricetum chordorrhizae* in the alliance *Caricion lasiocarpae* Vanden Bergh. 1949 of the order *Scheuzerie-talia palustris* Nordh. 1936. *Carex lasiocarpa* is a highly constant member of the community and can even be abundant at Altnaharra, but many stands have frequent or abundant *C. limosa*, indicating affinities with *Rhynchosporion albae* W. Koch 1926.

The author is indebted to Professor E. OBERDORFER for guidance in establishing the status of the community in Scotland and to the Department of Pedology, The Macaulay Institute for Soil Research, for the analyses of the soils.

#### References

- Birse, E. L. (1971): Assessment of Climatic Conditions in Scotland. 3. The Bioclimatic Sub-regions. — Macaulay Institute for Soil Research, Aberdeen.
- Dudal, R. (1968): Definitions of Soil Units for the Soil Map of the World. World Soil Resources Report 33. — Amended in Reports 38 (1969), 42 (1971) and 43 (1973), F. A. O., Rome.
- Jermy, A. C. & T. G. Tutin (1968): British Sedges. — Botanical Society of the British Isles, London.
- Oberdorfer, E. (1974): Manuscript for a new edition of „Süddeutsche Pflanzengesellschaften“.
- Oberdorfer, E.: Personal communications.
- Mr. E. L. Birse, B. Sc., The Macaulay Institute for Soil Research, Craigiebuckler, Aberdeen, AB9 2QJ, Scotland.

