

<u><i>Agrostis canina</i></u>	<u>Velvet Bent</u>
<u><i>Carex demissa</i></u>	<u>Common Yellow Sedge</u>
<u><i>Carex echinata</i></u>	<u>Star Sedge</u>
<u><i>Carex nigra</i></u>	<u>Common Sedge</u>
<u><i>Carex panicea</i></u>	<u>Carnation Sedge</u>
<u><i>Carex pulicaris</i></u>	<u>Flea Sedge</u>
<u><i>Eleocharis multicaulis</i></u>	<u>Many-stemmed Spike-rush</u>
<u><i>Eleogiton fluitans</i></u>	<u>Floating Club-rush</u>
<u><i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i></u>	<u>Common Cottongrass</u>
<u><i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i></u>	<u>Hare's-tail Cottongrass</u>
<u><i>Isolepis setacea</i></u>	<u>Bristle Club-rush</u>
<u><i>Juncus acutiflorus</i></u>	<u>Sharp-flowered Rush</u>
<u><i>Juncus articulatus</i></u>	<u>Jointed Rush</u>
<u><i>Juncus bulbosus</i></u>	<u>Bulbous Rush</u>
<u><i>Juncus conglomeratus</i></u>	<u>Compact rush</u>
<u><i>Juncus squarrosus</i></u>	<u>Heath Rush</u>
<u><i>Molinia caerulea</i></u>	<u>Purple Moor-grass</u>
<u><i>Rhynchospora alba</i></u>	<u>White-beaked Sedge</u>
<u><i>Trichophorum germanicum</i></u>	<u>Deer-grass</u>

Damp heaths and mires support some of the most unusual and distinctive graminoids, many of which are adapted to almost continuous inundation, as well as low nutrient and acidic conditions.

Sedges (and their allies) become a much more dominant feature, with the dampest habitats supporting no true grasses at all.

Acidic habitats do tend to support a fairly predictable assemblage of these species. However in base-rich environments this becomes more complex, with several of the rare sedges occurring.

Extract from 'A Field Guide to Grasses, Sedges and Rushes'
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WET HEATH & MIRE

Rushes

Juncus articulatus
(erect with some prostrate flattened stems, infl. one third of stem)

Juncus acutiflorus
(erect with branched infl. less than fifth of stem)

Juncus bulbosus
(bulbous bases on short grass-like stems)

Juncus conglomeratus
(matt green ridged stems, ball-like infls.)

Juncus squarrosum
(tough grooved leaves, lower ones prostrate)

Molinia caerulea
(new leaves with purple hue, dead leaves persist, ligule ring of hairs)

Tussock forming grass

Agrostis canina
(fine-leaved with very pointed ligules, florets usually with long bent awns)

Normal grass-like leaves

Eriophorum angustifolium
(stems scattered, red-blotched leaves with trigonous tips, many-headed inflorescence)

Tufted long-leaved grasses, inflated sheaths. Very wet bogs

Eriophorum vaginatum
(stems in loose tufts, cottony single inflorescences)

Sedges

Carex nigra
(long leaves glaucous above, many small seeds)

Carex panicea
(leaves pale on both sides with trigonous tip, fruit swollen chocolate limes)

Carex demissa
(Spiky pineapple shape fruits, leaves longer than stem)

Carex echinata
(shiny dark green, starry fruits, in bogs)

NB Fescues can also be found in damp acidic ground

Carex pulicaris
(v. narrow upright dark green leaves, spikelets hang down on sides)

Eleocharis multicaulis
(many tiny stems with terminal fruits, sheaths with angled tops)

Rhynchospora alba
(narrow pale green leaves, infls. pure white and beaked)

Eleogeton fluitans
(very slender, floating light green)

Isolepis setacea
(small tussocks, spikelet comes off at side with long bract)

Trichophorum germanicum
(forms clumps, round leaves with minute white ridges)