

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

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.

