

<u><i>Agrostis capillaris</i></u>	<u>Common Bent</u>
<u><i>Agrostis stolonifera</i></u>	<u>Creeping Bent</u>
<u><i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i></u>	<u>Sweet Vernal Grass</u>
<u><i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i></u>	<u>False Oat-grass</u>
<u><i>Avenula pratense</i></u>	<u>Meadow Oat-grass</u>
<u><i>Avenula pubescens</i></u>	<u>Downy Oat-grass</u>
<u><i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i></u>	<u>False Brome</u>
<u><i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i></u>	<u>Tor-grass</u>
<u><i>Briza media</i></u>	<u>Quaking-grass</u>
<u><i>Bromopsis erecta</i></u>	<u>Upright Brome</u>
<u><i>Carex caryophylla</i></u>	<u>Spring Sedge</u>
<u><i>Carex flacca</i></u>	<u>Glaucous Sedge</u>
<u><i>Catapodium rigidum</i></u>	<u>Fern Grass</u>
<u><i>Cynosurus cristatus</i></u>	<u>Crested Dog's-tail</u>
<u><i>Festuca ovina</i></u>	<u>Sheep's Fescue</u>
<u><i>Festuca rubra</i></u>	<u>Red Fescue</u>
<u><i>Holcus lanatus</i></u>	<u>Yorkshire-fog</u>
<u><i>Koeleria macrantha</i></u>	<u>Crested Hair-grass</u>
<u><i>Luzula campestris</i></u>	<u>Field Wood-rush</u>
<u><i>Phleum bertolonii</i></u>	<u>Smaller Cat's-tail</u>
<u><i>Poa pratensis</i></u>	<u>Smooth Meadow-grass</u>
<u><i>Trisetum flavescens</i></u>	<u>Yellow Oat-grass</u>

Extract from 'A Field Guide to
Grasses, Sedges and Rushes'
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Unimproved calcareous grasslands show the greatest diversity of all the habitat types. Although the dry soils means there is a total absence of Rushes and other damp-loving species, there is a profusion of Oats and Bromes, many of which are well adapted to both drought and grazing.

The general low nutrient levels (of good quality calcareous grassland) mean that a wider range of grasses and sedges co-exist, although where grazing levels are lower, certain species like Upright Brome, False Brome and Tor-grass can become more dominant.

