

## Vegetation of Moor House

### Dataset Documentation

## **Vegetation map of the Moor House National Nature Reserve**

Document Version: 1: 18/1/2013

### **MH\_Vegetation.shp file details:**

- Format: *ESRI Shapefile*
- Contains polygons representing areas of vegetation digitized by Centre for Ecology & Hydrology from **The vegetation of the Moor House National Nature Reserve in the northern Pennines, England** (see below). Original map created by Eddy, A., Welch, D., & Rawes, M. 1960-1965, at the Nature Conservancy's Moor House Field Station.

### **Columns:**

**VEG** (text) Description of vegetation type, according to McVean and Ratcliffe (1962) (see table and reference below).

**SYMBOL** (numeric) Numeric code representing vegetation description (see table below)

Resolution	<b>Mapped at 1:10560</b>
Coordinate system	<b>British National Grid</b>
Projection	<b>Transverse Mercator</b>
Extent	<b>Great Britain</b>
Projection	<b>British National Grid OSGB1936</b>

**Methods:** The vegetation map was mapped on to a base map on the scale of 6 in. to the mile (1:10560). Units were chosen subjectively, being based on the general physiognomy of the region corresponding where possible to McVean and Radcliffe (1962). Mapping took place in 1960 and 1961 and eventually about 30 units were in use, since additional units hitherto unrecognised were encountered. When the field work was completed, the status of the units was reconsidered, and for the final map, they have been grouped into 16 units for reasons of clarity.

### **Further reading & references:**

- Clapham, A. R., Tutin, T. G. & Warburg, E. F. (1952) **Flora of the British Isles**. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Eddy, A., Welch, D., & Rawes, M. (1968). **The vegetation of the Moor House National Nature Reserve in the northern Pennines, England**. *Plant Ecology*, 16(5), 239-284.
- McVean, D.N., Ratcliffe, D.A. (1962) **Plant communities of the Scottish Highlands** HMSO, London
- **Environmental Change Network**. <http://data.ecn.ac.uk/sites/ecnsites.asp?site=T04>

List of Mapped Vegetation Types with Accompanying Codes

VEGETATION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
SPHAGNETO-JUNCETUM EFFUSI	2	<i>Occurs typically along stream and river valleys where drainage of the alluvium is impeded, the soils being gleyed peaty silts. Dominance of species is shared by 3 constants: Juncus effusus, Polytrichum commune and Sphagnum recurvum.</i>
TRICHOPHORO-ERIOPHORETUM	3	<i>Named for two of its important and constant species: Trichophorum cespitosum and Eriophorum vaginatum. Often Calluna vulgaris has a higher cover than Eriophorum vaginatum. Generally confined to flat areas of blanket bog below 600m with a high water table.</i>
SANDSTONE SCREE	4	<i>The vegetation growing amongst scree cannot be considered a single association because of the variety of habitats. Nevertheless, it is a real unit, distinctive in character, because of the lack of soil. Flowering plants are outnumbered by bryophytes and lichens in scree vegetation.</i>
MADE GROUND	10	<i>Mining activity on the reserve has been considerable and widespread. All ground known to have been disturbed in mining or quarrying operations has been mapped by this unit.</i>
JUNCETUM SQUARROSUS SA (sub-alpinum)	60	<i>Species poor. Constant species Juncus squarrosus.</i>
CALCAREOUS SPRINGS	69	<i>This unit has very little extent but many areas of vegetation belong to it. They occur where underground water emerges at the surface below limestone outcrops. The springs and flushes of the Reserve exhibit much variation and are often markedly zoned and species rich.</i>
CALLUNETO-ERIOPHORETUM	117	<i>Uneroded bog (below 630m) covered in dwarf-shrub vegetation dominated equally by Calluna vulgaris and Eriophorum vaginatum (typicum), or a seral vegetation reverting to this after burning (burnt facies).</i>
FESTUCETUM	120	<i>Grasslands dominated by Festuca spp.</i>
ERODING BOG	129	<i>Blanket bog in which more than about 30% of the original surface has been removed by erosion and in which recolonisation had occurred in less than half of the newly exposed surface.</i>
PTERIDIETUM	132	<i>Bracken dominated communities.</i>
AGROSTO-FESTUCETUM	136	<i>Dry, species rich grasslands. Heavily grazed, rich in Agrostis spp.</i>
SPHAGNETO-CARICETUM ALPINUM	140	<i>Found chiefly on slopes, on predominantly organic soils. The Sphagna form a nearly continuous carpet through which grow various Carices, Eriophorum angustifolium and sometimes Nardus stricta.</i>
NARDETUM SUB-ALPINUM	149	<i>Species poor. Dominated by large tussocks of Nardus stricta.</i>
ERIOPHORETUM	161	<i>Blanket bog dominated by Eriophorum vaginatum</i>
RECOLONISED PEAT	171	<i>Areas of peat recolonised by vegetation</i>
FLUSHED GLEYS	203	<i>Vegetation types found on gley soils subject to base-rich flushing.</i>

***Refer to Eddy, Welch and Rawes (1968) for further detail.  
Botanical nomenclature follows Clapham et al. (1952)***

