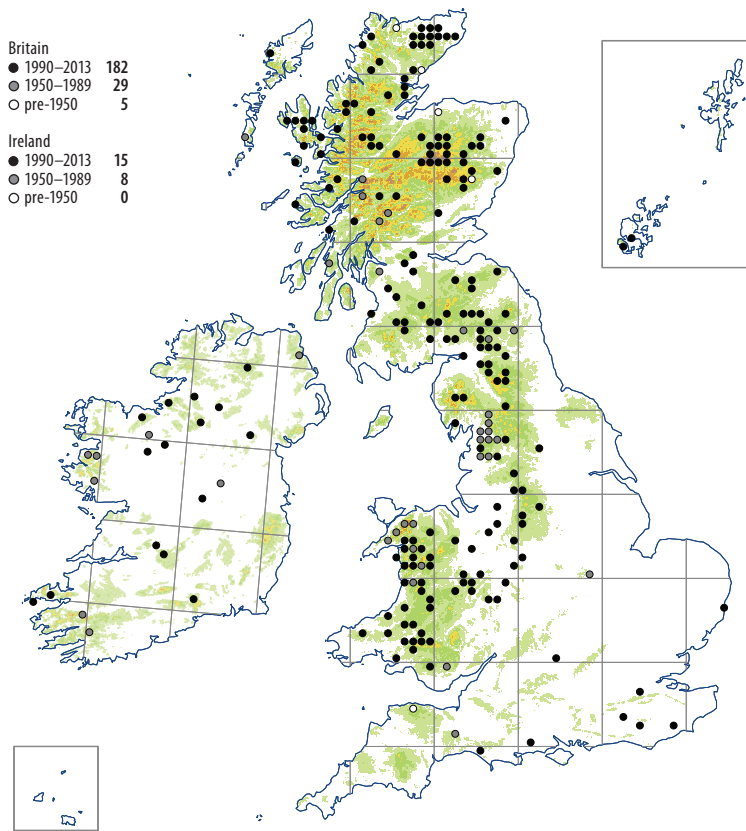


Sphagnum angustifolium



On flushed ground beside streams, on banks, in marshes, and in open woodland, mainly in sites with some mineral enrichment. It almost always grows with *Sphagnum fallax*, but largely avoids ordinary unenriched surface-water flushes and pools where the latter is often abundant. In Wales, it has also been noted from sphagnum-dominated wet ground with little mineral enrichment, where its only associates were *Carex rostrata*, *Viola palustris*, *Polytrichum commune* and *S. fallax*. Rarely, *S. angustifolium* is found on raised and blanket bogs, presumably where there is some influence of ground water or of lime formerly applied to the site. In basic flushes, *S. angustifolium* is occasionally mixed with *S. subsecundum*, *S. teres* or *S. warnstorffii*. Altitudinal range: 0–630 m.

It is much less common than *S. fallax* but is also no doubt under-recorded, because many bryologists are not familiar with it in the field. Its preference for minerotrophic flushes in Britain and Ireland contrasts with its occurrence in a wide range of mire types in Fennoscandia.

Circumpolar Boreal-montane, commoner in more continental regions and noted for its abundance in the vast bogland of western Siberia. In Europe commonest in the north and east, becoming scattered towards the south and west.

M.O. Hill

Dioicous; capsules are rare, found in three localities.

