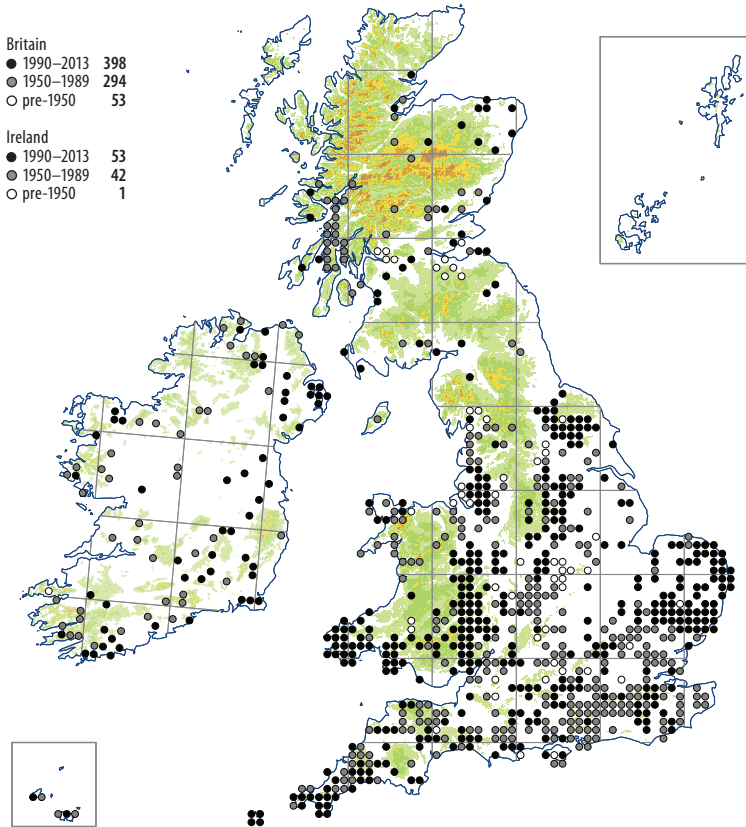


# Riccia glauca



An ephemeral of disturbed, acid soil, most characteristically found on base-poor clays and sands in stubble fields and on woodland rides. Arable colonies are usually associated with a diverse range of bryophytes in the *Dicranella staphylina-Riccia glauca* assemblage (Preston *et al.*, 2010). It is also recorded from a range of other habitats including quarries, gardens, earth-topped walls, riversides, streamsides, lakeside mud, shallow soil on coastal cliff slopes, earthy banks near the sea and (in Cornwall) china-clay workings and flower fields. Although normally behaving as a calcifuge, it is occasionally found in calcareous habitats such as winter-flooded hollows in arable fields on chalk. Altitudinal range: 0–450 m.

shown that it remains more widespread than might have been expected.

Monoicous. Sporophytes are abundant, recorded in all months but most frequent in spring and autumn.

Circumpolar Southern-temperate. Widespread in Europe from southern Scandinavia southwards; Macaronesia. N Africa; SW Asia, China, Korea, Japan; N America from Alaska to Texas.

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This species has declined more severely than *R. sorocarpa*, but like that species the targeted survey of arable land has

