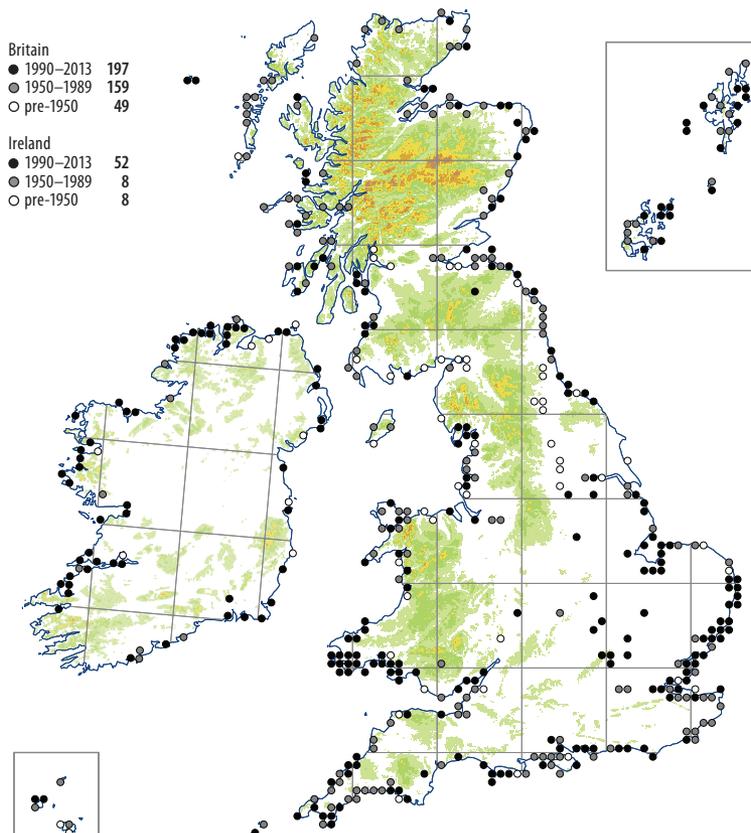


Henediella heimii



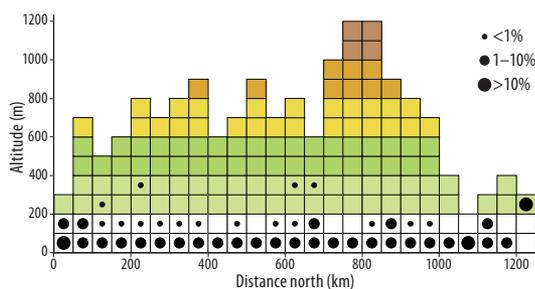
This halophyte is the most characteristic bryophyte of saltmarshes, where it grows in grazed turf, on footpaths and on disturbed ground on the upper marsh, descending to levels inundated by at least 100 tides a year (Adam, 1976). It is frequent in other coastal habitats, including sandy or muddy ground between boulders on beaches, soil at the foot of cliffs and sea walls, the banks of dykes and tidal rivers, rock ledges and crevices, and short turf on cliff slopes and cliff tops. Although usually found within the spray zone, it extends up the River Thames as far as Richmond (Surrey). Further inland it is recorded from the edge of pools by a salt spring in Warwickshire, in an old quarry in Aberdeenshire where rock salt was stored, and on the verges of roads where salt is regularly applied in winter. It has occasionally been recorded inland in ruderal, apparently non-saline habitats, as on old lime beds in Cheshire, but some of these records have

proved to be errors. There are recent occurrences on old colliery waste, but it is not known whether or not these are due to unusual mineral content in the substrate. Altitudinal range: 0–350 m.

It may be under-recorded inland on salted road verges because such places can be unpleasant and sometimes hazardous to search. Tipper (2007) found it to be rather rare by roads in Hertfordshire and adjacent areas in spite of extended searches.

Autoicous, rarely synoicous; capsules are abundant, usually maturing from February to May but recorded throughout the year.

Circumpolar Boreo-temperate. Atlantic and Baltic coasts of Europe from Spain north to Iceland and Svalbard, also scattered sites inland in C Europe. N Asia and a few localities in C Asia, Japan. N America, south to New Mexico and Newfoundland; southern S America. Tasmania, New Zealand, subantarctic islands and Antarctic Peninsula.



D. F. Chamberlain & C.D. Preston, rev. T.L. Blockeel