



Scientific name	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> – <i>Festuca rubra</i> – <i>Carex arenaria</i> duneland
Common name	Creeping Bent – Red Fescue – Sand Sedge duneland
Community code	DU3C

Vegetation

In this rather species-poor dune grassland community, *Agrostis stolonifera* and *Festuca rubra* are the top constant species, but typically neither dominates. Alongside them can usually be found *Trifolium repens*, *Taraxacum officinale* agg., *Poa pratensis/humilis* and *Carex arenaria*. *Juncus articulatus* and *Plantago lanceolata* are frequent, as is *Plantago coronopus*, an indicator of trampled open habitats.

Ecology

This community represents a transition between the drier *Festuca rubra* dune grasslands and the more humid communities with *Agrostis stolonifera* found in dune slacks, some machair and coastal fens. The community probably occurs on sandy mor-soils with some inundation.

Sub-communities

No sub-communities are described.

Similar communities

Agrostis stolonifera is a scarce species in the dunelands of group DU2 in which *Festuca rubra* is so prominent, but is a constant here. This community lacks the *Salix repens* of community DU3A and the hydrophilic species of DU3B. It is close to the DU3D *Festuca rubra* – *Bellis perennis* duneland, but in that assemblage, *Bellis perennis*, *Carex flacca* and *Prunella vulgaris* are much more frequent.

Records and distribution

Number of records (all)

Clearly assigned:	62
Transitional:	33
Total:	95

Number of records (mapped)

2001-2017:	6
1986-2000:	46
1971-1985:	40
Pre-1971:	3
Total:	95

Number of hectads (most recent records)

2001-2017:	5
1986-2000:	20
1971-1985:	2
Pre-1971:	3
Total:	30

Number of hectads (all mapped records)

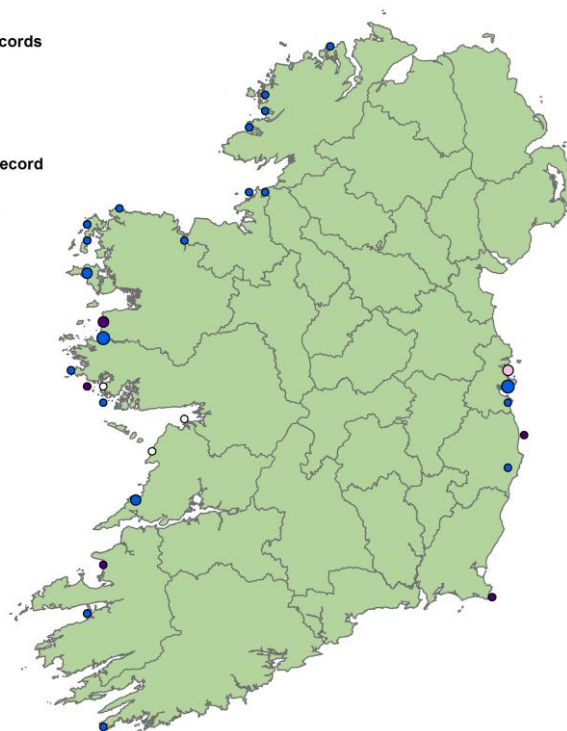
2001-2017:	5
1986-2000:	20
1971-1985:	5
Pre-1971:	3

Number of records

- 1-3
- 4-10
- 11-25
- 26+

Most recent record

- 2001-2017
- 1986-2000
- 1971-1985
- pre-1971



Synoptic table (n = 55)

Species	Frequency (from I-V)	Cover min (med) max	Species	Frequency (from I-V)	Cover min (med) max
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	V	1-(4)-8	<i>Linum catharticum</i>	I	2-(3)-7
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	V	2-(3)-6	<i>Rhytidadelphus squarrosus</i>	I	2-(3)-7
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	IV	2-(3)-8	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	I	1-(2)-3
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	IV	+-(2)-3	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	I	+-(2)-5
<i>Poa pratensis/humilis</i>	IV	2-(3)-7	<i>Homalothecium lutescens</i>	I	1-(3)-7
<i>Carex arenaria</i>	IV	2-(3)-9	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	I	2-(2)-3
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	III	2-(3)-7	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	I	2-(3)-4
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	III	1-(2)-5	<i>Poa annua</i>	I	2-(2)-5
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	III	2-(3)-7	<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	I	2-(2)-2
<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>	II	+-(2)-5	<i>Brachythecium albicans</i>	I	2-(3)-3
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	II	+-(3)-8	<i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i>	I	2-(4)-7
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	II	1-(3)-5	<i>Carex flacca</i>	I	2-(5)-7
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	II	1-(3)-5	<i>Catapodium marinum</i>	I	2-(3)-3
<i>Cerastium diffusum</i>	II	+-(2)-3	<i>Galium verum</i>	I	+-(2)-5
<i>Sagina nodosa</i>	II	2-(3)-7	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	I	2-(4)-8
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	II	2-(2)-3	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	I	7-(8)-10
<i>Glaux maritima</i>	II	2-(3)-5	<i>Syntrichia ruraliformis</i>	I	2-(3)-3
<i>Elytrigia juncea</i>	I	2-(3)-4	<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	I	2-(2)-5
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	I	1-(2)-3	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	I	2-(2)-3
<i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i>	I	+-(2)-4	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	I	+-(2)-4

Affinities

GHI: CD5 Dune slacks / CD6 Machair

ZM: CM Molinio-Arrhenatheretea (72.2%)

EUNIS: B1.83 Dune-slack fens / B1.9 Machair

NVC: SD8a *Festuca rubra* – *Galium verum* fixed dune community typical sub-community (52.7%), but also MG11c

Festuca rubra – *Agrostis stolonifera* – *Potentilla anserina* grassland *Honckenya peploides* sub-community (52.2%)

Annex I:2190 Dune slacks / *21A0 Machair

Proxy environmental data

Light: 7.6 Reaction: 6.2 Wetness: 5.5 Fertility: 4.6 Salinity: 1.1

Conservation value

Most examples of this vegetation probably correspond to the EU HD Annex I habitat 2190 Dune slacks or (on the northwest coast) the priority habitat *21A0 Machair.

Management

This dune grassland is often grazed by livestock and rabbits, and overgrazing or undergrazing can be a problem, as can disturbance due to recreational activities in popular coastal areas.

Key references

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Gaynor, K. (2007) Flora and vegetation of Irish sand dune systems. (Ph.D. thesis). University College Dublin.

Crawford, I., Bleasdale, A., Conaghan, J. (1996) Biomar survey of Irish machair sites 1996. Volume 2: Plant communities. (unpublished). National Parks and Wildlife Service, Dublin.

Synopsis version: V1.0

Synopsis date: November 2019

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