



The gorgeous Tall Bog-sedge (*Carex magellanica*), showing the very long pointed glumes on the female spikes that are diagnostic. A wonderful plant!



Bog-sedge (*Carex limosa*) on the left, with more shortly pointed glumes, and the Tall Bog-sedge (*C. magellanica*) on the right. Both are special plants, and restricted to undisturbed wet bogs and mires. Bog-sedge was the most abundant sedge species in the open, slightly enriched mires.



A view across some of the richest part of the mire, with an open *Sphagnum* sward punctuated by sedges, Bogbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) and other herbs. A wonderful site that should be an SSSI!

The fantastic species-rich mire, nestled in a hollow surrounded by Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) and broadleaved woodland. Cranberry (*Vaccinium oxycoccos*) trailed throughout, and Bogbean and Round-leaved Sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*) were frequent. Other interesting plants included White Beak-sedge (*Rhynchospora alba*), Few-flowered Sedge (*Carex pauciflora*), White Sedge (*C. canescens*) and Dioecious Sedge (*C. dioica*). We saw 13 sedge/sedge-allies species in total.

The *Sphagnum* carpet showed the range of nutrient enrichment present across the bog, with more acidic areas dominated by *S. magellanicum*, *S. papillosum*, *S. capillifolium*, *S. palustre* and *S. fallax*, and more complex enriched sections including the nationally scarce *S. affine* and *S. subsecundum*, plus the beautiful *S. teres*, the gingery-orange *S. contortum* and probably also *S. inundatum*. A nice find on the way out was *S. fimbriatum*, with its broad, fimbriate stem leaves. As well as *Polytrichum commune*, many of the bog hummocks had *Polytrichum strictum*, and common species such as *Aulacomnium palustre* were frequent as well.